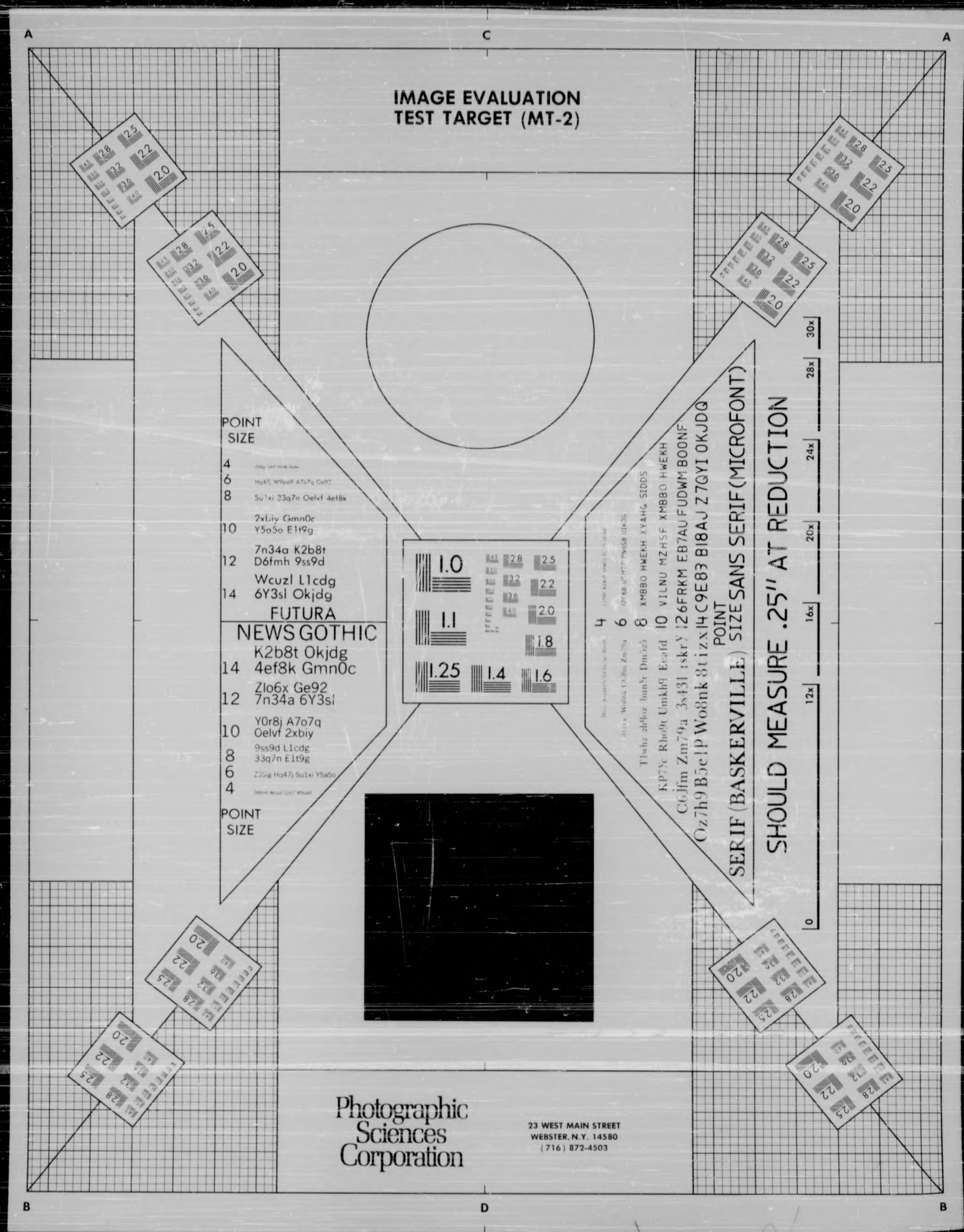
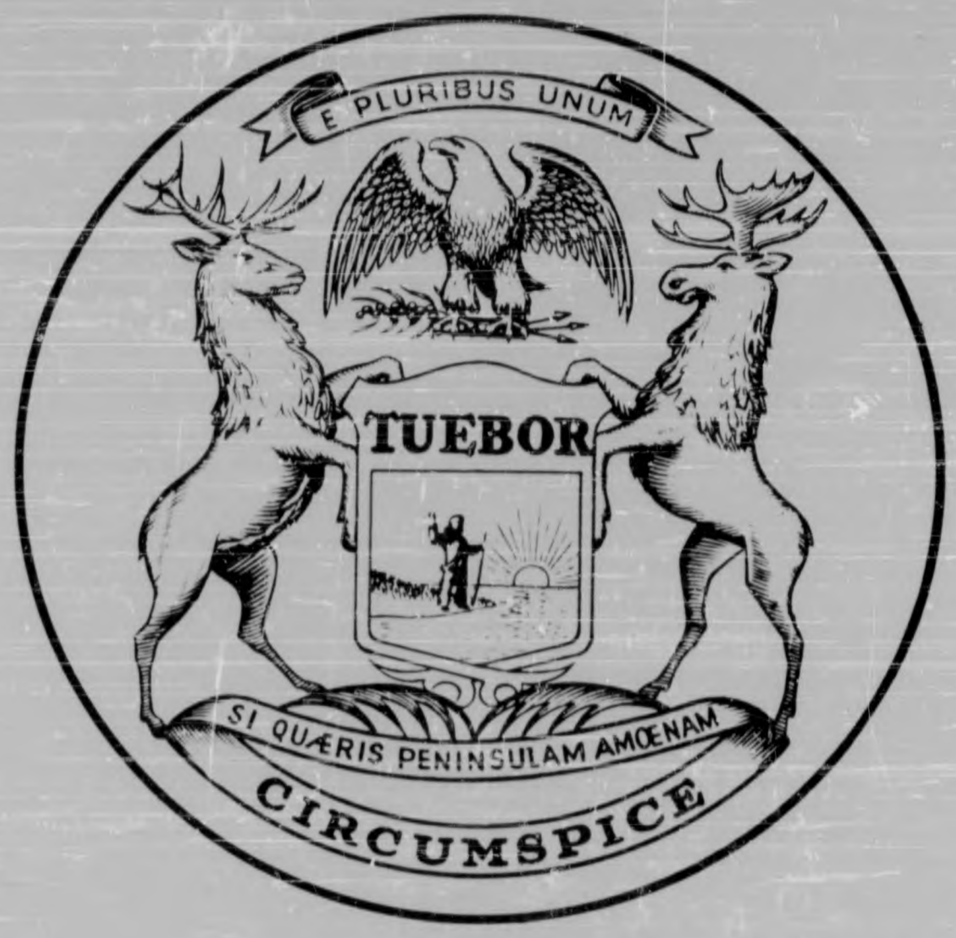


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-2)
A
C
A
B
D
B
POINT
SIZE
FUTURA
NEWS GOTHIC
POINT
SIZE
1.0
1.1
1.25
1.4
1.6
2.0
2.2
2.5
1.8
SERIF (BASKERVILLE) SIZE SANS SERIF (MICROFONT)
POINT
SHOULD MEASURE .25" AT REDUCTION
0
12x
16x
20x
24x
28x
30x
Photographic
Sciences
Corporation
23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

DA-541
12-72

START



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Office Services Division
Records and Publications Center
Central Microfilm Services

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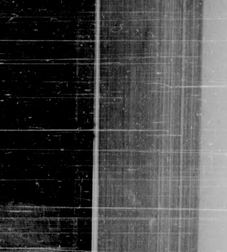
DIVISION State Library	
RECORD TITLE	
ROLL NO. 2	REDUCTION RATIO 20 x 1
DATE 3-31-75	CAMERA OPERATOR M. Flynn



TRY DR. CROUTER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,
For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Etc.
If you want the best PILLS sold, ask for CROUTER'S ANTI-BILIOUS GRANULES. Manufactured by
G. W. Crouter, Druggist.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

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Third Vice President—Mrs. B. Sofield.
Recording Secretary—Miss Julia Mason.
Corresponding Secretary—M. L. E. Allen.
Treasurer—Mrs. Stump.

Our Appeal to the Young.

BY W. JENNINGS DEMOREST.

Of the many sad devious paths that are open to youthful feet, none are so dangerous as the temptation to alcoholic drink; wine, beer, or cider, whiskey, brandy or gin, and a numerous and long list of names that are applied to the various kinds of stimulating drink, all containing more or less poison—poison for the stomach, poison for the brain, poison for the body, poison for time and, poison for eternity, poison lasting through to-morrow, and poison that will bane our hopes for all eternity. Poison for ourselves, poison for our homes, poison for our country, and every department of life, every stage of progress and all our interest, both for the present and the future, are blighted and blasted by this hideous consuming curse of rum. And the most responsible parties are those who offer the allurements—the rum-seller, whether this be in a gilded saloon or in one of the lowest dens of infamy, and those who are the makers of the money and delicious taste. They believe is due in part to beer-drinking and increased nervousness. Nothing can be done practically, until society recognizes the physical nature of inebriety; then its cure and prevention may be expected."

Alcohol a Hint.

A TEXAS merchant is the father of several marriageable daughters. In fact they have been marriageable for a number of years. Not long since one of his clerks left his employment.

"You are a most excellent young man, and enjoy my perfect confidence. I would like to present you with something to remind you of me during the rest of your life," said the merchant.

"I'll be only too glad to take anything you may have to offer," replied the clerk.

"I am rejoiced to hear that. Take your pick of my daughters. You need a good wife."

The clerk took—his leave.

A Novel Dance.

Each village in the Black forest has its differences in dress, besides which there is a difference in the local customs and sports. We witnessed what is known as "the cock dance." It was going on in a barn, and our obliging driver told us of it. We were the only strangers in a group of some thirty couples. A glass full of water was hanging the last four years. My experience matches the views of Dr. Crouter; and others that inebriety is increasing, and the insane types of inebriety are also increasing. This I believe is due in part to beer-drinking and increased nervousness. Nothing can be done practically, until society recognizes the physical nature of inebriety; then its cure and prevention may be expected."

Aversion to Improved Machinery.

United States Consul Smith at Carthagena, United States of Columbia, has sent an interesting report to the State department in regard to the harvesting and further of rice in that country. He has illustrated his report by two drawings which shows the women of the country first engaged in pounding the hulls of the rice in mortars and then winnowing it in the primitive way. He says that while the improved machinery now in use in the United States has been tried there, it has always been pronounced a failure and they have gone back to the primitive way. He suggests that if the manufacturers of rice machinery, or those interested in the rice product, would send experts there to teach the natives the new methods, a great deal of good might result to both countries. He feels certain that many machines or models would at once be eagerly sought for, and, if adapted to the work, would be readily purchased.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Beer and Disease.

In the last quarterly report of the Washingtonian Home at Boston, Mass., Dr. Day, the superintendant, says that of the one hundred and sixty-five new cases admitted there four had delirium tremens. The excess of patients such year brings a large number of cases of disease of the kidneys. Formerly not over one in six cases which come under treatment had disease of the kidneys. Now, one in every three has this affection, which I believe to be owing to the great increase in the use of beer. Many of these cases try to substitute beer for stronger spirits, and in this way far less kidneys are saved. Those who have been beer for years always have diseased kidneys. I am confident that disease of kidneys were more common in the cases which came for treatment during the last four years. My experience matches the views of Dr. Crouter; and others that inebriety is increasing, and the insane types of inebriety are also increasing. This I believe is due in part to beer-drinking and increased nervousness. Nothing can be done practically, until society recognizes the physical nature of inebriety; then its cure and prevention may be expected."

STAUFFER'S
BROADCAST
Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

THE REASONS

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, rata kegs, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of rata kegs ,and can be spread over an acre of ground ... a perfect cure and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers a rod to the round. Clover 42; clover and timothy wheat 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 3½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities per grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by Jacob Stauffer, of Canterbury, Kennedy Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Jos. Clark and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payments of the money secured by a mortgage bearing date the 4th day of December, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by Nancy Hause to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the state of Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Book 1 of mortgages, at page 9, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the said mortgagee is now an corporation and Pine Lake Iron Company, as owner thereof, has exercised and doth now exercise the option which is given in and by said mortgage, to be declared and doth hereby declare the whole principal sum of two thousand dollars (2000) in said mortgage, as well as the interest thereon to be now due and payable. And whereas, the amount due at the date of the mortgage of the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents ($125.25) principal and interest, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice, no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: The south-east quarter (s. e. ¼) of section twenty (20) in the Pine Lake Iron Company, in and from township, range, in the county of Emmet, Charlevoix, county Michigan.

Dated this 4th day of December, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY
Mortgagee.

CRICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payments of the money secured by a mortgage bearing date the 4th day of December, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by Nancy Hause to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the state of Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Book 1 of mortgages, at page 9, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the said mortgagee is now an corporation and Pine Lake Iron Company, as owner thereof, has exercised and doth now exercise the option which is given in and by said mortgage, to be declared and doth hereby declare the whole principal sum of two thousand dollars (2000) in said mortgage, as well as the interest thereon to be now due and payable. And whereas, the amount due at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents ($125.25) principal and interest, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice, no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: The south-east quarter (s. e. ¼) of section twenty (20) in the Pine Lake Iron Company, in and from township, range, in the county of Emmet, Charlevoix, county Michigan.

Dated this 4th day of December, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY
Mortgagee.

CRICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payments of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 4th day of December, A. D. 1884, executed by Nancy Hause to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the state of Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Book 1 of mortgages, at page 9, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the said mortgagee is now an corporation and Pine Lake Iron Company, as owner thereof, has exercised and doth now exercise the option which is given in and by said mortgage, to be declared and doth hereby declare the whole principal sum of two thousand dollars (2000) in said mortgage, as well as the interest thereon to be now due and payable. And whereas, the amount due at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents ($125.25) principal and interest, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice, no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: The south-east quarter (s. e. ¼) of section twenty (20) in the Pine Lake Iron Company, in and from township, range, in the county of Emmet, Charlevoix, county Michigan.

Dated this 4th day of December, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY
Mortgagee.

CRICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 4th day of December, 1884, executed by Jacob Lewis and Lucy A. Lewis, his wife, to Ellen U. Kirkland, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 26th day of December last, in liber 1 of mortgages, on page 66. And there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage the whole amount thereof because of said default, the amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and twenty-three dollars, principal and interest, and a further sum of twenty-five dollars, an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the premises in a sale of the premises herein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of Lewis' hall that being the last place of holding the circuit court in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on the **6th day of September, 1886,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Charlevoix county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: The south-east quarter of the south-east quarter (s. e. ¼ of s. e. ¼) of section twenty (20) north of range six (6) west, except seventy-five (75) acres of even breadth and land contained off from the south side of said quarter section parallel with the south line.

Dated June 7, A. D. 1886.

ELLEN U. KIRKLAND,
Mortgagee.

TAILTOWN & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Michigan.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

Time Table to take effect January 10th, 1886.

GOING WEST Read down.		STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Read up.	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9 00	6 05	Detroit	12 45	9 00
			P. M.	A. M.
A. M.	P. M.	St. Ignace	1 40	10 40
7 00	1 40	Mackinaw	4 15	12 55
7 56	2 40	Seney	2 22	11 46
8 40	3 20	Germania	1 40	11 00
9 20	4 00	Au Train	1 05	10 20
10 15	4 55	Munising	12 15	9 30
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
1 00	7 45	Marquette	8 00	6 45
3 50		Ishpeming	12 45	3 50
4 30		Negaunee	12 15	3 20
5 30		Houghton	9 30	
6 30		Calumet	8 30	

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7.00 a. m., arrives Marquette at 6.00 p. m. leaves Marquette at 7 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 5.00 p. m.

CONNECTIONS.

(1) Via M. T. co.'s boats, with Michigan Central for all points in Michigan, Chicago and points west, Buffalo and points east, Canada and points east, Grand Trunk & Chicago and points west.

(2) Via Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon, with lake navigation for all points on Lake Superior, northwest and south. The lands of this line that is sought to be conveyed by said mortgage, Thursday and Saturday night. (3) With Chicago & Northwestern R. R. at Seney for Marquette and above points. (4) With J. M. & I. railroad for Houghton, Hancock, Calumet, Ontonagon and points; Chicago and Northwestern railway.

Sundays—Central time. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday.

A. HAYSON, Gen'l Sup't. E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agt.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE.

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

CAPT. O. E. WILSON.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will leave Traverse City, 7.00 a. m., Leland, 9.00 a. m., Northport, 11.00 a. m., Suttons Bay, 12.00 m., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.00, Good Harbor 5.00, arrive Pt. Larkin 6.00 p. m.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pt. Larkin, 7.00 a. m., Good Harbor 8.00, Cross Village 9.00, Harbor Springs 11.00, Suttons Bay 1.00 p. m., Northport 2.00, Leland 3.00, Manitou Islands 4.00, Glen Haven 5.00, Glen Arbor 6.00, Leelanau 7.00, arrive Traverse City 8.45, Northport 9.30, all Central Time 7.30 p. m.

T. S. PAXTON

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 a. m., Leland 9.00, Northport 10.30, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.00 p. m., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 3.00, Good Harbor 4.00, Pt. Larkin 5.00, arriving at St. Ignace 8.30, P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 a. m., Mackinaw 7.00, Cross Village 8.00, Good Harbor 9.00, Pt. Larkin 10.00, Harbor Springs 11.00 a. m., Petoskey 12.00, Charlevoix 2.45, Northport 3.45, Leland 4.45, Traverse City 6.30 P. M.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the Ferry R. R. & G. R. & I. R. R. lines; with Michigan Central R. R.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday with the Traverse City & Hersey R. R. for Cadillac, Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Western points. Also with the Traverse City & Leland R. R. for Leland and Traverse to Chicago. At St. Ignace with the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R. Steamers, and with the steamer Minnie M., Mackinaw City.

E. H. CLINK, Agent, Traverse City.

Traverse Bay Route.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS—Capt. George Masterson.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Old Mission at 5.00 p. m., arrive at Traverse City 5.30 p. m.; leave Traverse City 7.30 p. m., arrive at Old Mission 8.00 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Northport at 1.00 p. m., arrive at Traverse City at 3.15 p. m., leave Traverse City 5.30 p. m., arrive at Old Mission 9.00 p. m.

The steamer stops at Elk Rapids once every day, leaving Elk Rapids at 6.30 a. m. Connections made at Northport with the Leland & Glen Arbor stage, at Traverse City with G. R. & I. Railroad.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS PRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDERVEER.

Mornings—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 7.45, Charlevoix 8.30, arrive East Jordan 9.00. Evenings—Leave East Jordan 4.00, Feth.-Jory 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00. Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason.

Mornings—Leave Charlevoix 8.30, arrive East Jordan 9.30. leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 10.00. Afternoons—Leave Charlevoix 4.00, arrive E. Jordan 5.00, leave East Jordan 5.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLAYTON BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Mornings—Leave Charlevoix 6.00, arrive Boyne 8.30, leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. Afternoons—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 4.30, leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table to take effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Cincinnati, Lv.		7 30	10 30	
Fort Wayne, ar.	6.20 pm	1 40 pm	3 30	
Fort Wayne, lv.		2 00	3 45	8 45am
Auburn,		2 42	4 26	9 26
Kendallville,		2 55	4 39	9 39
Ligonier,		3 13	4 57	9 57
Goshen,	7 00am	3 30	5 15	10 15
Elkhart,	7 15	3 45	5 30	10 30
Howard City,	8 30	5 00	6 45	
Big Rapids,	9 10	5 45	7 20	
Reed City,	9 45	6 20	7 55	
Cadillac, ar.	11 00	7 45	9 10	
Cadillac, lv.	11 05	7 50	9 15	
Walton,	11 45am	8 30	9 55	
Williamsburg,		8 45	10 10	
Traverse,		8 55	10 20	
Boyne Falls,		9 08	10 35am	
Pelosky,		9 15	10 45	
Harbor Springs,		9 40	11 10	
Mackinaw City,		4 50pm	2 15am	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8
		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Mackinaw City,		1 15am	5 20pm	
Harbor Springs,				
Pelosky, lv.		8 34	10 12	
Boyne Falls,		8 41	10 19	
Traverse,		8 55	10 34	
Kalkaska,		9 13	11 00am	
Walton,		9 23	11 10	
Cadillac, ar.		12 05pm	2 15	1 10pm
Cadillac, lv.		12 10	2 25	1 15
Reed City, ar.		1 00	3 15	2 05
Reed City, lv.		1 05	3 20	2 10
Big Rapids, ar.		1 40	3 55	2 45
Howard City,		2 15	4 30	3 20
Elkhart, lv.	7 15am	5 00	6 45	10 30am
Goshen,	7 30	5 15	7 00	10 45
Ligonier,	7 48	5 33	7 18	11 03
Kendallville,	8 00	5 45	7 30	11 15
Auburn,	8 13	5 58	7 43	11 28
Fort Wayne, lv.	1 00 pm	10 00am		
Cincinnati, lv.	7 00	6 00		7 00pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. A., Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
HAS NO EQUAL.
PERFECT SATISFACTION
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
—ORANGE, MASS.—
30 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.
FOR SALE BY
E. N. CLINK, East Jordan.

DE LAND & CO'S
CAPITAL
SALERATUS
SODA
For Baking Purposes.
Best in the World.
Sold by Upright & Emrey.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
On Mason St., third door west of State, Charlevoix.
HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Harger,
And Decorator.
PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.
Heath, Francis & Co.
Builders and Jobbers.
Charlevoix, Mich.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.
The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Gibson Stoves
Are unsurpassed for Durability, Economy and Good Baking.
Sold only by the Trade throughout the United States.
Manufactured by the Gibson Stove Co. Chicago, Ill.
ADVERTISERS on affairs who wish to examine an advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

Lumber Sawed and Bills Filled to Order.
Dressed Lumber, Bands, Moldings, Door and Window Frames, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Posts, Wood Turning, Scroll Sawing, Etc.
Planing, Specifications, and materials furnished and moulding built upon the cars or at our building done to order.
FINE FURNITURE
Built to order, and repairs of all kinds done on short notice. Final work guaranteed.
Will take Lumber or Stock, wood in part payment for work done in shop on Anthony street west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.
LUTHER HAYES, Note Heads, Statements, Bill Heads, etc., neat, clean, and cheap, at the JOURNAL Office.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

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DUFF & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake St., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNARD, Attorney and Counselor at Real Estate business promptly attended to. Money to loan. Boyne City.

L. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

OSCAR J. WISNER, Attorney at Law and U. S. United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District, East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan, Mich. Attorney at Law.

Z. S. GARRETT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. All seats free. All strangers welcome. W. G. CLARK, pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. J. T. DODSON, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. J. T. DODSON, pastor.

DENTISTRY.

N. J. PERRY, Dentist. Office at Wood's Drug Store. CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestics, Cutlery, Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

J. LEWIS M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Patent physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday after full moon, in Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 309, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resor Tent No. 188, meets second Tuesday every month at Odd Fellows' hall.

F. & A. M.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 187, meets on or before full moon, in Barnard school house.

W. R. C.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 93, meets every Tuesday on or before full moon, in their hall.

T. J. BROWN, Commander. W. A. BROWN, Adjt. Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix, CAPITAL, $25,000.

Bank drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections carefully attended to. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines. Interest paid on time deposits.

No. 1 Corporation National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

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Charlevoix, Mich.

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Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.
Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

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TEN CENTS

each insertion. (This rate will average seven words to a line.) Each additional line, three cents each insertion.

FOR SALE.—Gentle pony, broken to ride or drive. Can be handled by children. Will be sold cheap. H. SARTORIUS.

FOR SALE.—A new little business, for lady or gentleman. Terms easy. Address, corporate Newman House. Inquire of J. J. KANAGY. 154

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J. R. & J. S. DIXON
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East Jordan, Michigan.
Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Rooms for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

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WM. RANGER, MANAGER.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.
Excellent accommodations for steady boarders and for transients. Rates reasonable. Give us a good chance. Good stable for feeding teams. The management of this house will not interfere with any social work at the county town.
WM. RANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix, - Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of the finest water, the home of the speckled trout, white fish, black bass, pickerel and other kinds of fish. Fruit of all kinds do well. Grand Traverse supplies are the best keepers in the world. A gentleman told us in the latter part of June that he had then had good, sound apples which were raised in this vicinity, in his cellar.

Traverse Herald: Little Floyd, not yet four years old, daughter of E. Walton, of Elmwood township, is a bright little specimen of Grand Traverse productions. She can read almost any book readily, and spell words of three syllables readily. ... A box of luscious sweet cherries, as big as crabapples, from W. R. Morse's orchard, Miller's Hill, contained twenty-one cherries, one nine inches long with 43 cherries, one seven inches long with 33 cherries, one seven inches long with 31 cherries.... Hon. D. C. Leach has a strawberry bed in his garden in this village, planted in Traverse City sand, measuring about two rods of ground, from which he has gathered eight bushels of luscious berries, and there are seemingly enough left to last a good sized family all through the summer.

Cheboygan Tribune: The wrecking tug Leviathan returned to port last Thursday afternoon. Captain Thorp was successful in recovering the machinery from the steamboat Graves and also the steam-pump boilers, belonging to the Leviathan, that went down with the barge. He landed the recovered machinery at Gillmanton before returning to Cheboygan. The machinery of the Graves was in fair condition.

Clayland Herald: Should this section be blessed with an abundance of rain the balance of the season, the potato crop will be the largest ever known here.... One of our well known farmers, not very far distant from Gaylord, says that his wife is too deaf to hear an ordinary clap of thunder, but she can hear his, the hired girl down two flights of stairs.

Dr. Peter's Magic Pain Oil is Good for both internal and external pain, Good for burns, cuts, black and blue bruises, and swollen joints.
Good for wounds, as one by knives, scissors, and implements of surgery.
Good for internal pains, colic, colds, and chronic diarrhoea, bowel complaints, and rheumatism.
Good for man and beast. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Around the County.

Boyne City.

The board of supervisors meet at Boyne Falls Friday.

The frequent showers lately will prove very beneficial to the late planted potatoes and other crops.

Mr. Mills is making much needed improvements on the school here, of which we will say more at a future period.

Considerable shipping is going on from this place at present, about three vessels being loaded weekly with tanbark, wood, and lumber.

Mrs. T. Kane has gone on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Mans, of Dutton, Ont. She was accompanied by her son Master "Carl" Kane.

Boatbuilder Cook sent one of his Clinker row boats to Charlevoix on Wednesday by the Clara Bella. We did not learn who the purchaser was.

Quite a number from here attended the school picnic at Advance Wednesday afternoon, but still more attended the dance and festival in the evening, many of whom got—wet.

A new wagon and blacksmith shop is in the course of erection on Main street. Various other new buildings in different parts of town are also in the course of construction.

Trout fishing is now at its best in Boyne river and disciples of Izaak Walton have been enjoying good sport during the past week with rod and line. Probably the most successful was Walt Ware, who caught 14 of the speckled beauties that turned the scale at 8 pounds. Another individual boasts of having taken one measuring 15 inches in length.

The Clara Belle will run an excursion from here to Bay View on Sunday next, leaving here at 6 a. m. and returning will leave Bay View at 4 p. m. This will give all an opportunity of attending the camp meeting and of enjoying an invigorating ride on the waters of the turbulent lake Michigan, a change from our own placid and picturesque Pine lake.

The ball given at the Waldron house, Bay Springs, on Tuesday evening was well attended—about seventy-five couples being in attendance. A very pleasant time was spent, the gathering not breaking up till the wee sma' hours of the morning. The Clara Belle brought the musicians and about two dozen persons from Charlevoix, the North Star also brought a respectable number from East Jordan and intervening points.

The Friars' excursion to Bay Springs Tuesday was well patronized by resorters and others from Charlevoix. A number availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the county seat and whiled away a few hours in our natural park, which was not frequently saturated on the banks of the Boyne river. Other parties were out on day fishing, rowing, etc., while the sweet strains of music from the Boys' band added enchantment to all around.

It is pretty tuff when a "fellor" has to row six miles of a night to accompdate his best girl, after loafing tanbark all day, but such was the fate of a Boyne City hero. While returning home the other morning, a short time before the clerks crew, and everything else having popped, and been—well we can't say what—he but here is what we overheard him getting off:

"This world's a fraud
And all things prove it,
Can't I love my girl?
But how I know it."

Probably the poor fellow had been accepted and mourned that he had put his foot in it, or was it the other way—rejected and broken hearted.

Burgess.

Fred Sneethen has 12 acres of potatoes. They look well.

We had a much needed rain last Saturday, but not enough of it.

People are busy harvesting their winter wheat, and it is a medium crop.

Mrs. Leeds and family of Louisville, Ky. are visiting at her father's Mr. Josiah Gibson.

Some people are easily mistaken this dry weather about rain, especially when under a tremor.

Mr. Ben Lowe and family have gone to Cleveland, Ohio; they intend to make that place their future home.

There will be a greenback caucus held at the Gibson school house Monday, Aug. 2d, at 2 p. m. to elect delegates to county convention, by order of committee.

Barnard.

Come at last—rain. Welcome.

Mrs. James expects to return to her home in Canada this week.

Mrs. John Shepherd is expected home from Canada this week.

Ella Thorp has been quite ill for the past two weeks. She is attended by Dr. Kanaggy, of Banks, and is slowly recovering.

Mr. Avery has his pea weeders around the neighborhood again.

Will Burns has commenced work on his new home. We think Will means business.

School Report.

Report of school in district 5, Marion, for the term ending July 23, 1886: Number enrolled, 15; average attendance, 13.

Those present every day were Hattie Anderson, Elisha Geer, Roy Perce; absent one day, Sarah Bigelow, Julia Newman; neither absent nor tardy, Hattie Anderson; neither absent nor tardy during the last month, Hattie Anderson, Elisha Geer, Roy Perce, George Perce.

Those who did not whisper during the entire term are Edith Adams, Hattie Anderson, Alzada Bigelow, Henry Bigelow, Sarah Bigelow, Gordon Bennett, Elisha Geer, Lonie Johnson, Julia Newman, George Perce and Willie Thompson.

MATE L. A. LOVEDAY,
Teacher.

Picnic at Old Mission.

EDX HAVENS, July 25.—The picnic at Old Mission yesterday was attended by over 2,500 people from Traverse City, this and other places around bay, the City of Traverse having 1,000 people on board, including the Traverse City band. Four hundred and twenty five people went from here and returned on the steamer Selkirk of Cleveland, which was in tow of the steamer Morley of this place. The Elk Rapids cornet band was also in attendance. A delightful day was spent, and no accidents occurred.

Clipped From Exchanges.

Elk Rapids Progress: Winter wheat harvesting commenced slightly in some parts of Grand Traverse and Antrim counties last week and will be in full blast this week. The yield and quality is said to be good. Spring wheat does not promise as well on account of the dry weather but there is a chance for this important cereal yet.... Andrew Ohmann, a Swede employed at the furnace, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by drowning late last Friday afternoon.... Antrim county contains thousands of acres of the choicest farming land, no malaria or diseases of any extent, plenty of snow in winter to handle with ease, wood, logs and lumber. Climate delightful. Forests of timber of the choicest varie

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Samuel K. Gay, chief clerk of the Pittsburgh Pension Office, has probably gone to Canada, leaving $12,000 or $20,000 with him.

The loss by fire in the terra-cotta works at Ravenswood, L. I., amounts to $60,000, and nearly two hundred men will be thrown out of employment.

Henry Bicknell, a 15-year-old son of J. A. Bicknell, of Portland, Me., shot his 13-year-old sister Mattie dead, with a gun which he thought was empty. He went insane over the affair.

A loss of $30,000 was occasioned at Allegheny City by the burning of the Union foundry, on Preble avenue.

Malarial fever is epidemic at West Elizabeth, Pa. There are at present sixty cases, many of whom are in a serious condition.

Capt. H. C. Chester, through whose heroism the members of the Hall Arctic expedition were saved, has just died at Nanaki, Cuba.

WESTERN.

Henry Scarsch and his wife, aged about 70, were found murdered on their farm near Janesville, Wis. The man had been shot in the back and the woman in the head. Search was made early Sunday, and apparently greed for gain prompted the crime. The barrels drawers of the home were ransacked by the assassin, but little of value was stolen.

A farm laborer is suspected.

The convicted anarchists of Milwaukee—Hirth, Simon, and Palm—have been sentenced to nine months each in the House of Correction.

The Calispel Indians, in the Kootenai county, Washington Territory, threaten to massacre the settlers, and a number of frightened farmers, with their families, have arrived at Spokane Falls.

It is known that "the Peoria Kid" (Jack Quinn) was at the head of a quintet of robbers who cleaned out the Minneapolis Post-office. Jerry Cook, a famous crackman, also took a hand.

The residence of District Attorney M. J. Gordon, at Aberdeen, D. T., was destroyed by an incendiary fire.

The Nottingham block, on Euclid avenue, Cleveland, occupied mainly by art dealers, was damaged by fire to the amount of $12,000.

A dispatch from Gratton, Wis., says that a large meteor fell recently on a farm near that place. The meteor entered the ground for some distance, and it is proposed to dig to it and secure it.

Dispatches from numerous points in Southern and Eastern Iowa say that only about half a crop of wheat and oats is being harvested. Corn is in good condition, but needs rain, some having fallen for six weeks. Hay is very light.

Green's Opera House, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was burned, entailing a loss of $26,000.

Complaints are still coming in from points throughout the Northwest of the injury to grain by the long-continued dry weather. Corn is suffering most.

In the anarchist trial at Chicago, the prosecution placed on the stand a German carpenter named William Seliger, who gave startling details as to the manufacture of bombs in his dwelling, and plainly unfolded to the public the plot to murder policemen at the Haymarket. The witness described the making of the bombs by Lingg (one of the defendants) and others. The work was "rushed" the day after the Haymarket factory fire, and the day after the explosion, exploded. There were no concealment among the workmen as to the use to which the "stuff" was to be put. They were shown at the police. In the language of the witness, they were "the best fodder" for persons marked for murder by the Socialists. Lingg, though he had been a resident of America only nine months, was the most violent advocate of Socialistic "reform" by massacre in this country. He devoted all his spare time to the manufacture of bombs, specimens of which were displayed in court to the consternation of nervous auditors. Some loaded bombs were exhibited in the court-room, but an agreement was reached that they should be taken to the lake shore and emptied. At his own request, Seliger has of late been locked up in the police station, to escape assassination.

SOUTHERN.

Jake Braswell, colored, was lynched near Flat Fork, Jefferson County, Ga. Braswell had horribly maltreated Dolly Woods, a little 6-year-old girl, while on her way to school. She identified him after his capture, and he confessed, saying that he would have killed the child, but thought he had when he left her. A crowd of one hundred whites and blacks held a conference, and gave Braswell the choice of being burned or hanging himself. He chose hanging, climbed up a tree, fastened a rope around his own neck and a limb of the tree, but then refused to jump off. A negro climbed up, tied Braswell's hands, and the crowd pushed him off with a rush. His body was riddled with bullets.

Mattie and Addie Joyner, aged twelve and eleven, attacked their father with an ax in his sleep, at Southampton, Va., and hacked him to death. The crime was committed out of revenge for a severe whipping.

F. W. Chase, Sheriff of Concordia Parish, Louisiana, is reported short $27,000 in his accounts.

Peter Sorrell, colored, assaulted Mrs. Dukes with a hatchet near Lulling, Tex. He was captured at a ball, and in the evening was riddled with bullets by a mob.

At Greenaburg, Ky., Glem Bishop, aged 20, a backwoods doctor and preacher, married his ward, Retta Boston, whose age is but 9 years. Bishop obtained the marriage license by fraud.

WASHINGTON.

United States Senator Miller is quoted as saying that in his opinion the Morrison surplus resolution will not be acted upon by either the Committee on Finance or the Senate at this session.

S. Davis Page has been nominated by the President to be Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia.

Louis E. Church, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota, has tendered his resignation.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called $4,000,000 of 5 percent bonds, on which interest will cease Sept. 1.

The President has approved the bill allowing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Dubuque, Iowa.

Comandante D. B. Harmony has been designated to act as Secretary of the Navy in the absence of Secretary Whitney.

The President, accompanied by Secretaries Bayard and Vilas and Private Secretary Lamont, went to Albany last week to participate in the bicentennial celebration of the founding of that city.

The total values of the imports of merchandise into the United States during the twelve months ended June 30, 1886, were $635,446,048, and during the preceding twelve months $577,699—an increase of $57,723,277. The total values of the exports of merchandise during the twelve months ended June 30, 1886, were $675,832,922, and during the preceding twelve months $742,184,276—a decrease of $66,351,783.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Stoneman has called an extra session of the Legislature of California to take action as to irrigation.

It is probable that the chief political parties in Tennessee will pit the Taylor brothers against each other for the Governorship.

W. H. Clifford, of Portland, Me., is mentioned as the possible successor of John Goode as Minister to Germany.

Seaborn Reese, representing the Eighth Georgia District in Congress, failed of renomination because he neglected to answer letters sent him by constituents. Henry A. Carleton will be his successor.

The Vermont Prohibitionists' State Convention at Middlebury put in nominations a full ticket with Prof. H. M. Dailey, of Middlebury College, at the head for Governor.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The International Laborers' Union, at London, Ontario, requested the revision of its constitution, and adjourned to meet in St. Louis in 1886.

The American flint-glass workers closed their fourth annual session at Hamilton, Ontario. It was resolved not to join the Knights of Labor.

Six men, members of the Executive Board of the local lodge of the Knights of Labor, have been arrested at Wyandotte, Kan., charged with wrecking a train on the morning of April 26 and causing the death of two persons. The affair has caused great excitement among the Knights at Kansas City.

The Ohio Valley Glass Works at Bridgeport, Ohio, have been closed, owing to financial difficulties.

The National Association of Pipe Manufacturers met at Pittsburg, Pa., and reaffirmed the card of rates adopted in New York last month.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

It is hinted among railroad people, says a Chicago dispatch, that the pending effort to bind the warring Western railroads into a pool will be a success.

The new arrangements include the bunker business, which has heretofore been excluded, and has formed a bone of contention. The outlook for a pool has so nearly harmonized by the railroads that the various interests concerned are now working daily at the task of drafting the articles of agreement. The pool is intended to promote not only a strong combination but a lasting peace. In that case it is not improbable that the people of the West will be called upon to pay the expenses of the late war in the shape of higher freight rates.

By the end of July the track of the Duluth, Minnesota & Northern Road will be completed from St. Paul to Oregon, 0., 256 miles. The road will not be opened for Chicago traffic until September.

Sioux Falls (Dakota) special: "A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the court-house here to consider the proposition of the Manitoba Railroad Company to build the Duluth line from Winner, Minn., into this city. The necessary aid will be given, and the road will be built into Sioux Falls before January 1."

In the Circuit Court at Springfield, Ill., the suit against the Illinois Central Railroad Company for alleged unjust discrimination in the matter of fares from Chicago to Mattoon and Kansas was ended by the jury bringing in a verdict for a fine of $1,000 against the company.

The Illinois Central Road has organized an engineer corps to survey a direct route from Chicago to Freeport, to connect with its lines at Dubuque, the track to be ready for next season's traffic. Surveys will also be made to St. Paul and into the lumber and iron regions of Northern Wisconsin, with the intention of reaching Lake Superior.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The business failures throughout the country during the week, as reported by telegraph, amounted for the United States 193, and for Canada 23, a total of 216, as compared with a total of 179 the previous week. Telegrams to *Bradstreet's*, while reporting favorable trade features noted a week ago, report quite general hardening of domestic money markets and a widespread improvement in mercantile collections.

Charles Mitchell, the pugilist, left New York for England with $21,500. Three years ago he landed on this side of the Atlantic without a dollar.

The Surgeon Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, at their session just held at Toronto, elected the following officers: Supreme Chancellor, Howard Douglass, Cincinnati; Supreme Vice-Chancellor, William Ward, New Jersey; Supreme Prelate, Dr. King, Toronto; Supreme Keeper of the Records and Seals, E. E. Cowan, St. Louis; Supreme Master of the Exchequer, J. Willey, Wilmington, Del.; Supreme Secretary of the Endowment Rank, H. Nelson, Washington, D. C.; Supreme Master-at-Arms, Charles F. Bunge, Mainz; Supreme Inner-Guard, Robert Newall, Arkansas; Supreme Outer-Guard, John W. Thompson, Washington, D. C.

The citizens of London, Ontario, have arranged with the directors of the Canadian Pacific Road for an extension to that city.

A revolution has broken out in the Spanish States of Chuachiva and Nuevo Leon, and armed supporters are crossing from the American side of the Rio Grande to participate in hostilities. The Federal Government of Mexico has sent Colonel Parras to New Laredo with 600 men.

A stage making its way in the Canadian Northwest Territory was attacked by robbers near Battleford, and plundered.

A New York dispatch says that there seems to be little doubt that Maloney, Keenan, and the other "bodies" taken from the Hudson have their headquarters from Montreal to Paris.

The total yield of the winter wheat crop in the Eastern States is reported to be a very heavy one, and in excess of that of last year. That of the Western States is reported to be prolonged drouth. In some States it is very light, especially in Ohio, where the upland hay is said to be nearly all dried up.

A circular on the fisheries question has been prepared by United States Minister Phelps at London, and secretly delivered to all leading fishing merchants in the United States, with a request to send all answers and suggestions to Mr. Phelps, to whom the matter has been referred by Secretary Bayard.

FOREIGN.

Nineteen men of the British warship Geshawk went ashore at Port Royal, Jamaica, and while there a storm arose. They attempted to return to the ship in the storm, and on nearing the vessel, their boat capsized. The next morning three of the sailors were found on the bottom of the boat. Only one, Port Henderson, and two on one of the royal naval boats, escaped out of the wreck, which they had swam. The other fourteen were drowned.

James Junior, of London, has been placed in a lunatic asylum for writing an offer of marriage to Queen Victoria and calling at Windsor Castle for an answer.

General Boulanger, the French War Minister, and Baron de Lareyre fought a duel near Paris. The Baron fired at the General without hitting him. Boulanger then fired in the air. Thus wounded honor was avenged.

The convention between the shoe-trade manufacturers of England, Belgium, and France, formed for the purpose of preventing ruinous competition, has expired. It is stated that the convention will not be renewed.

A London dispatch of the 19th inst. sums up the result of the Parliamentary elections as follows, with seven constituencies remaining to be heard from: Conservatives, 316; unionist liberals, 71; Gladstonians, 187; nationalists, 83; a unionist master of 332 ranked against 270 home-rulers. Thus far there is a majority of 122 against Mr. Gladstone on a Irish policy. The conservatives have a majority of 50 over the liberals of all shades, but they fall 27 below the united vote of the liberals and nationalists.

The price of silver in London was declined just 19 pence per ounce in the last fortnight.

Yokohama advices state that the cholera epidemic was then raging at Osaka, Hiogo, and Kobe, in most alarming. About one hundred cases are occurring daily at the first-named place and fifty at each of the other places. The mortality is very large.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, editor of *United Ireland*, was detained for five days in South Tyrone by T. W. Russell, Liberal Unionist, the latter's majority being 90.

The new gold field in the northern part of Western Australia is estimated to extend over an area of nearly 4,000 square miles. Already there is a rush of diggers toward the scene, which for aught any man knows may yet eclipse California in its palmiest days.

The Anglo-Russian explorer MacLean is making arrangements at St. Petersburg to found a Russian colony at New Guinea.

A Pekin (China) dispatch says the Russian fleet threatens Lazareff, because England occupied Port Hamilton during the Afghan Dispute.

The British Cabinet, at a meeting in London on the 19th instant, July decided to immediately place their resignations in the hands of the Queen, as a measure containing the formal resignations was made by the entire cabinet. After the Cabinet meeting Mr. Gladstone gave a reception in the council hall to a number of his friends, including Baron Rosebery, Earl Granville, Lord Foxbury, Baron Monson, and Arnold Morley. Mr. Gladstone referred in despondent terms to his staying powers, saying that he was doubtful if he could stand in the face of an embattled Parliament, but would do his best, but he urged his followers to prepare to rely upon other leaders.

The resignation of the Gladstone Cabinet was accepted by Queen Victoria on the 21st of July.

Two hundred anti-royalist rioters have been arrested in Marseilles, France. Two persons were wounded during the conflict on the night of July 20.

At a meeting held at Lima, Peru, it was resolved to petition the Parliament to expel the Jesuits from the country.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Hon. William Hunter, Second Assistant Secretary of State, died at his residence in Washington, last week, of old age and general debility. He was 81 years old, and had served continuously in the State Department for fifty-one years, having been appointed by President Jackson.

A war is in progress in the parish of St. Martin, La., between the officers of the law and a band of desperadoes. A colored man named Lorenzo Randal was shot by a white man named Mills. A warrant for the arrest of Mills was placed in the hands of officers. The issue came upon Mills and his father-in-law, one Sparks, and a fight ensued, the result of which was that three of the officers were killed and two wounded. Sparks and Mills then took to the swamps. It is said that Mills has with him some thirteen half-breed Indians and whites.

An alleged crank, calling himself Nathan Schuler, was arrested at Albany for dogging the footsteps of President Cleveland and swearing about him. No weapons, however, were found on the person of the crank. He argued his arrest, and said he deserved a political position as Eli was a poor man, and wanted to make himself.

A large grain elevator at East Dubuque, Illinois, belonging to Hassia Union, and used by the Diamond Jo Steamboat Line, was burned by fire. The loss is about $45,000.

Frank Molloy, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Molloy, the temperance evangelist, and Mrs. Agnes Storz, daughter of Jacob Wolf, of Leipsic, Ind., were drowned in Pine Lake, near Laporte, by the capsizing of a boat.

George Gray, son of ex-Senator Gray, of Delaware, a personal friend of Secretary Bayard, has disappeared from San Francisco, on a secret mission to the Siamese Legation, and it will most regret representatives of European powers.

Alonzo B. Thompson, the bankrupt wrecker, of St. Louis, has had quite a run of streets at Montreal. It is stated that his father and brother will pay the creditors the full amount purloined by the fugitive.

United Ireland, Mr. Parnell's organ, commenting on the political situation, says: "The Marquis of Salisbury will be compelled ere long to produce his measures. Coercion last year the Irish people have submitted to the bitterest privations and extraordinary patiently. The judicial rents are becoming daily more unbearable. It is absolutely hopeless to expect any redress from an English Parliament. It is more human nature for the Irish tenantry to longer refrain from helping themselves. Landlords will fight for their rents with fire, sword, or crowbar, thus obliging Lord Salisbury to prop Parliament to assist the landlords in carrying out evictions. Then will come the tug of war."

The Parnell election case was the subject of another debate in the Senate on July 22. Senator Teller said, in regard to the conference report presented by the Committee of Conference, that the Senate was nearly harmonized by the action of the House in agreeing to the report. He was in favor of the conference report, because it was the result of a political compromise between Senator Sherman said he rose to perform the most disagreeable duty of his life. He could not follow his colleague (Senator Jones) in his remarks. He had voted for the original proposition, and had gone through the entire process of the election, acknowledgeing the correctness of the decision. He believed also that if the election case were to be reopened, the result would be reversed. There was no doubt that Mr. Parnell had behind him the election of his colleague (not with his consent), by intimidation, by threats of violence and boycott, and by other means of political coercion. Under the circumstances, it was far the lesser evil that the Senate should yield to the House. But certainly sufficient evidence had been before it to warrant a contest. Senator Senator Frye, in supporting the minority report, said the conference report was a surrender of the Senate to the House, and asked whether the Senate from Ohio had himself been intimidated by Senator Jones, of Nevada, Senator Logan, of Illinois, Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, Senator Pugh, of Ohio, Senator Vance, Vest, and Eustis opposing the measure. In the course of the debate Mr. Hoar, Republican, of Massachusetts, said that the Senate was not in a position to make a very much like the attempt of a hypocrite to commit murder upon the House of Representatives. Senator Frye said, and yet it is proposed to make a compromise between the Senate and the House of Representatives, in consequence of which the House has agreed to reconsider the disagreeable and disgraceful action of the Senate, and that they were prepared to pay $50,000 to the contestant, Mr. Lee, and to pay the sitting member, Mr. Parnell, the mileage and per diem, which was the sum they had paid out for the contest. The Senate had agreed to pay $25

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention, will be held in Kelsey's Opera House, at the City of Grand Rapids, on

Wednesday, August 18, 1886,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

Each county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for Governor at the last general election, and one for every fraction of not less than 250 votes. Every organized county is entitled to at least two delegates, and under the rules adopted a delegate must be a resident of the county he represents.

JOHN J. ENRIGHT, Chairman.
H. F. PENNINGTON, Secretary.

Charlevoix county is entitled to four delegates.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

The Democratic electors of the Ninth Congressional District of Michigan are hereby notified that a convention will be held at HOOT'S HALL, IN THE CITY OF BIG RAPIDS, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, AT 9 O'CLOCK, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before said convention. On the basis of one delegate for each 500 votes cast for Governor at the last general election, and for every fraction of not less than 250 votes, the various counties comprising the said Congressional District will be entitled to representation as follows:

	Votes Gov. 1884.	No. of Dels.
Antrim	1823	4
Charlevoix	1018	2
Emmet	1935	4
Lake	1000	2
Manistee	2700	5
Mason	2562	5
Mecosta	1491	3
Missaukee	870	2
Newaygo	2175	4
Osceola	1239	3
Oceana	2000	4
Ottawa	3000	6
Wexford	2255	5
Total		38

WM. P. NISBETT, Mecosta Co., Ch'n.
G. G. HOYT, Muskegon,
A. J. MCLEOD, Lake,
DAVID E. WEBB, Newaygo,
LOU. E. MORRIS, Manistee,
JOHN R. SAVAGE, Antrim,
Democratic Cong'l. Com.

Democratic County Convention.

A democratic county convention will be held at THE VILLAGE HALL in Charlevoix on Friday, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1886, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the democratic state convention to be held at Grand Rapids, on Aug. 18, 1886, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Each township is entitled to delegates to said convention as follows:

	Vote for No. of Gov. 1884.	Dels.
Bear Lake	56	1
Boyne Valley	125	3
Chandler	105	1
Charlevoix	214	3
Charlevoix Village	204	3
Eveline	137	2
Hayes	107	2
Marion	161	2
Norwood	160	2
Resort	167	2
South Arm	39	1
Springvale	44	1
Wilson	90	2

C. J. STRANG, Chairman.
J. MILO EATON, Secretary, Democratic County Committee.

Greenback County Convention.

The greenback county convention to elect delegates to the State nominating convention, at Grand Rapids, on Aug. 17 and 18, inst., will be held at Lewis' hall, Boyne City, on August 28, at 1 o'clock p. m., and the several townships in Charlevoix county are entitled to the following number of delegates:

Boyne City	2	Marion	2
Boyne Valley	2	Norwood	2
Chandler	1	Resort	2
Charlevoix	3	Springvale	1
Evangeline	3	South Arm	1
Eveline	3	Wilson	2
Hayes	2		

J. J. HILL, Chairman.
E. H. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Old Fashioned Democracy.

President Cleveland seems desirous of taking the government back to the doctrines of Jeffersonian democracy. He is insatiable ambition, and every man worthy of the name Democrat should say, amen.

The democrat platform of 1840 contained the following:

"It is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government."

The last democratic platform, the one on which Mr. Cleveland was elected, says:

"All taxation shall be limited to the needs of economical government."

It will be seen that the first step towards Jeffersonian democracy is also towards economy and low taxation. The most extravagant and entirely useless expenses of the government at the present time is that of paying interest on the three per cent. bonds, long past due, while there is money in the treasury sufficient to pay them. This is now costing the country over five millions a year, which expenditure we regard as the most criminal and prodigal waste of money ever known to this government.

No act the president could perform could be hailed with so much satisfaction, or would lay him as well on the shelf of so sincere a desire to return to Jeffersonian methods of government as an immediate call of the entire amount of outstanding three per cents. The extracts given above show the democrat party is on record for fifty years past against this shameful waste of the people's money, and opposed to taxing the people to piles up a surplus in the treasury. It is entirely within the power of the president to call in these bonds.—Ionia Standard.

The Democrats and the Treasury.

From the New York World.

If the present session of Congress is written down upon the record as responsible for some sins of omission, it will at least enjoy a good reputation as being substantially free from sins of commission. Its weakest point is in the matter of private pension bills, but the executive has done good service in weeding out the numerous objectionable ones. It has been a bad year for that industrious set of men whose road to fortune lies in extracting it from the government through legislation. Their plans have come to confusion almost without exception, and their crowds litter their mouthpieces on the floors of congress may be plentifully based on the date of adjournment approaches.

The work of reform has gone forward visibly and, of course it hurts. The efforts of Commissioner Sparks in the land office have drawn upon him frequent and savage attacks, the latest one being an endeavor to cripple him by cutting out an appropriation in the sundry civil bill for the pay of officers engaged in unearthing frauds. Some little advance has been made in the recovery of unearned land grants from the railroads in spite of strenuous opposition. The scheme to subsidize certain steamship companies under the guise of an alleged improvement of the mail service and American commerce has failed, though the senate is still engaged in endeavoring to compel the house to withdraw its opposition. The determined plans of the Pacific railroad men to secure another large grant from the people by threats and misrepresentations have been so far set at naught and, it is stated, will be pushed no further for the present. They will bear close watching, however. The amended for $80,000,000 Blair educational bill, which at one time had a prospect of success, has been smothered as has also his economy pensions measure. It is a little early to speak of the river and harbor bill perhaps, but it is altogether probable that in its dropsical state it will sink its own weight, and the Hennepin canal and kindred schemes with it.

The defeat of the upholders of these efforts to deplete the treasury is distinctly due to the democratic party. The recklessness of the republican senate has been marked, and the animus which prevades that body needs no more significant illustration than its speedy reconsideration of Mr. Beck's bill prohibiting members of congress from serving as attorneys or agents for land grant railroads as it was found likely to become a law. The democratic party is not in as good condition as it ought to be to go before the people this fall, but its record, as can be quickly recognized, is infinitely better than that of the republicans, and it behooves democratic members of congress to see that the contrast is maintained until the strain is ended by adjournment.

Keeping Their Promise.

On Wednesday last the democratic Congressmen showed the country that the democracy was sincere in promising to pay all the debt, and not into circulation.

The republicans, during the ruinous republican policy had saved from the people and locked up in the government vaults.

After a sharp debate the house by a vote of 207 to 67 adopted Morrison's amendment requiring the secretary of the treasury to pay out all the surplus above one hundred millions for the redemption of government bonds.

This is the most important action that has been taken this session. It is fulfilling one of the pledges of the democratic platform, and shows that a great majority of the democrats can be trusted.

And now if the democrats will finish the work they have begun and free the party from Mannigan and Randallism they will deserve, and we believe they will, receive the united support of the masses of the people against the money and tariff monopolists.—Independent.

C. S. Hampton has expressed himself to a Grand Rapids Herald reporter as believing that the nomination for governor will fall to the democratic side of the fusion arrangement this fall. In reply to the question "How about United States senator," he said: "If I was a democrat I should insist on naming the man."

During the height of the labor excitement in this city, the working men sent to Chicago for George A. Schilling as a proper person to guide them in their silly position on the eight hour question. Schilling responded to the call and delivered a number of harangues to anxious listeners, who applauded him to the echo, while they turned deaf ears to Hinrichs' friends. Schilling returned to Chicago and championed the cause of the bomb throwers, and subsequent events have disclosed the fact that he was implicated in the anarchist plot which will go down to history as one of the blackest crimes ever perpetrated in a free country. Such are the men the workingmen turn to for advice in time of trouble.—Grand Rapids Tradesman.

While bitterly opposing Cleveland, the New York Sun takes issue with the handful of radical sheets which can political capital in the pension vetoes, and gives its views thusly: "We congratulate the president, not only on his manful abandonment of an unknowable theory of executive duty, but also on the excellent use which he is making of his new found power. He is teaching congress a valuable lesson. He has vetoed no bill yet which ought to be law, and no law that as he sticks to that principle, the cause of honest government and the public interest are the gainers, no matter if the veto messages fly as thick as snowflakes in December."

The Use of Postal Cards.

Seven days ago there were 22,000 postal cards on hand at the post office, and a new supply of 50,000 was ordered. The supply was exhausted and 6,000 was borrowed from Grand Rapids and 3,000 from Battle Creek. These two were used yesterday, and the office was without a card for a day and a half. The total issue said in 14½ days was 31,000. The new supply of 50,000 arrived yesterday afternoon, and several persons were on hand for 500 and 1,000 bunches as soon as they were opened. If those bought have been used it takes nearly 2,000 used daily in the city for the past half month.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

Is This Why We Have Strikes.

Possibly the true reason for the numerous strikes which are wholly unreasonable has came to the surface at last. One of the striking switchmen of the Lake Shore Railway at Chicago said the other day that the strikers were by no means in a hurry to return to work, and they could stand it about as long as anybody else. He said: "Why should we be in a hurry to go to work, we are getting $2 to $2.75 a day for sitting in the shade, and we get plenty of sympathy free?" How do the toiling switchmen who are supporting a house hog in the heat and dust to earn the $1,000 a week, or more, to support these idlers take it? What is true in the case of these strikers is true in the case of other causeless strikes. If there were less opportunities for idleness there might possibly be more strikes. There is a great chunk of philosophy hidden here for those who look for it.—Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald.

A Nice Ohio Miser.

An old miser named James Walker died at his home in Dalmonia, this county, possessed of a fortune of more than $20,000 that is known of, and there is perhaps more to be discovered. He was a bachelor and one of the very democratic members of congress to be elected in a little log hut, and in the summer years lived principally on clover and bran. He spent most of his time in winter in bed, lest he are raw cornmeal to avoid the expense of fuel. Once, some years ago, he walked to the bank in Canton with coupons on $10,000 government bonds which he had cashed, and then walked to Wheeling to deposit the amount. He was dressed only in blue cotton pantaloons, brown socks and straw hat—no other garment—and he walked the whole forty miles barefoot. During the last two years he had been very broke and a sister cared for him. He had apparently a sound mind, and was credited with being present in business transactions. A mistake of a cent in his cash book occupied only two years ago caused him to walk twenty-two miles back to the county treasurer's office, which was given him by the treasurer out of his own pocket.—*Bellaire (O.) Special Dispatch.*

A Full Stock of

Jewelry and Silverware,

Optical Goods, Etc.

C. R. BELLINGER,

Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Summer Announcement.

TO THE LADIES:

We have just received a fresh invoice of summer goods in all such styles as are much desirable at this time of year, comprising India Linens, Percales, plain and figured Nainsooks, Manilla cloth and Batists, all of which are the leading wash fabrics.

We have also lately added to our stock a full line of ladies' muslin underwear, infants' robes, chemise, corset covers, etc.

The Peerless woven wire bustles may be found at our store in all shapes manufactured.

Our glove stock is being continually replenished. We have an elegant line of plain and undressed kids, silk, and jersey gloves.

Our trimmings comprise everything new and desirable, having plain, stripe, and brocade velvets, jet trimmings, and rosary beads.

We will offer until closed out at big reductions, all our parasols, shawls, light goods, prints, and ginghams.

Call and get our August fashion sheet, and ask us to show you our bargains.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 29, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; baled, $15
Corn, per bu. 50c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $10 ⅌ cwt, 6c ⅌ lb.
Salt, ⅌ bbl, $1.25
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ⅌ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c
Coffee, Java and Mocha, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & CO.

☞ A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞ A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞ Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞ New Groceries received almost every day.

☞ Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Decorated Ware at cost.

☞ If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞ Fresh Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

A fine shower last Saturday morning.

Petoskey is enjoying a building boom.

See F. W. Craine & Co.'s new card this week.

The camp meeting at Bay View is full swing.

Perry Weed sets up a fine dish of ice cream soda.

Rev. J. R. Stevenson, of Eaton Rapids, owns a dog 11 years old.

E. E. Mudge has Capt. R. W. Pollock's house ready for plastering.

"Uncle Dick" is feeling a mighty side every day at the Fountain City.

The Grand Rapids Daily Times has been absorbed by the Daily Democrat.

L. D. Bartholomew has made several improvements to his residence on State street.

Capt. Roberts is in command of the Higgie, Capt. Tim Smith taking his place on the Martin.

Say, have you seen the Van Raalte with the troops from Mackinaw, which were coming here last week?

A large rail and white streamer floats over McCabe's meat market, to advertise his good things to be found there.

The wrecking tug Sangatuck with a lighter raised a cargo of sunken logs from Nicholls mill boom this week.

There was a large crowd at the rink last Saturday night to see the graceful skating of Miss May Montgomery.

The ladies of the Episcopal church will serve ice cream on Friday afternoon at H. C. Cooper's furniture store, near the bridge.

W. C. Newman's porch on three sides of his hotel will make a valuable addition to the accommodations of the place.

A tramp, in speaking against the old stand, is an old and time worn battle principle and equally applicable in a village!

Rain is the time of year when farmers are supposed to have a little cash in their pocketes before you spend it in the counties for pleasure.

Jas. Lawrence has just finished a cottage for E. W. Barnes on the Charlevoix resort, which the painters have colored peachblow and marron.

Lieutenant Gov. Buttars has received official notice of the absence from the state of Gov. Alger. Our lieutenant is therefore acting governor of Michigan.

"Just or unjust," it was four weeks last Thursday since a drop of rain fell on this city, emphasizing within the time notwithstanding.—Eaton Rapids Journal.

Governor Alger being absent Archbald Buttars, of Charlevoix, is now governor of the State of Michigan. Alphabetical order—from Governor A. to Governor B.

The schooner Mockingbird is receiving a new foremast, in lieu of the one she lost during a squall, also a new bowsprit. All the work is being done at Washburn's shipyard.

Wilcox & Barton have a dock on Henry Newman's lot, south of the Bridge street home for their boat livery and ferry business, with a floor foot sidewalk to the street.

Candidates for county and State offices will soon be nominated. Then they will know whether their grandmothers were cross-eyed, and whether their great uncles stood in the aristocratic class.

Dr. Graves of Grand Rapids, has been making a "Dr. Tanner" experiment upon a leech. The thing has gone four months without a particle of nourishment and is still lively.

W. H. Healey has a load of East Jordan stock on sale at Stockman & Iddings' dock. These brick need no recommend from us. They are well known to be the best in the market.

The friends of Rev. J. R. Savage, of Mancelona will present his name to the democratic convention as a worthy one to be placed upon the ticket for the office of commissioner of the state land office.

Ben Davis, the pilgrim, canvassed Charlevoix last week for a portable copying press which does good work considering the very low price. He sold a few and will be here again in a few weeks to complete the canvas of the town.

A basket picnic will be held in the grove at Hinck's school house, in Marion, on Wednesday, August 4th. Exercises to commence at 9 o'clock. Should the weather be unfavorable it will be on the day following. All are cordially invited.

The Friant gave an excursion from Harbor Springs to Bay Springs on Tuesday, and one from Petoskey and Charlevoix to Cross Village on Wednesday, both of which were well patronized. This popular boat never fails to get to the front.

Representative Moffatt has secured the passage of a resolution to establish telegraphic communication between the Manitou Islands and the main land. This will not only be a convenience to the islanders, but a great benefit to commerce.

The Clara Bejie will make three trips to Boyne City Saturday, and will remain there over night the last trip so as to be on hand Sunday morning when she will leave Rodgers's dock at 6.40 for Bay View, calling at Advance and Horton's bay. She will leave Charlevoix at 8.45.

It is reported that a stock company composed mainly of Detroit physicians, are negotiating for the purchase or lease of the Powers mineral well at Boyne Falls. If the arrangement is made the company will erect a sanitarium and a large hotel at that place.

The Kalkaska cornet band accompanied the Friant on her return trip from the excursion to Harbor Springs last Thursday night, and played some of their excellent music in the streets of Charlevoix, besides tendering a serenade to Lieut.-Gov. Buttars. Come again.

The G. R. & I. annually consume 3,000 tons of ice in the refrigerator and passenger cars. About 5,000 tons are put up annually at Rome City, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Cadillac, Petoskey and Mackinaw, and generally none is left at the expiration of the year. About 25 per cent melts in the ice houses.

Eaton Rapids Journal: The Charlevoix JOURNAL has just completed its third year and is the most precocious infant we've seen in many a day. That no attack of cholera infantum nor measles may carry it off in its tender youth, but that it may continue to live and thrive are our worst wishes for this bright, healthy exchange.

A workingman's prayer addressed to his employer: O man, wherever thou art in authority, be just and merciful to those under thy yoke. Consider the hard condition of those who have no homes. Consider the hard condition of those who have to sweat and toil at day labor to procure the bare necessaries of life, and who cannot use its luxuries and comforts.

The Charlevoix resort association at their annual meeting last week, decided to rebuild the Belvedere house on the old site at a cost of not to exceed $3,000. The plan agreed upon is a building 40 feet in depth, two stories high, with a north front of 130 feet, and an east front of 80 feet, so built as to hide the old buildings now erected. It will contain 50 rooms, all large and comfortable. It is to be ready for occupancy June 20, 1887.

The Halifax Journal, of Daytona, Fla., has the following concerning a two-horse power Shipman engine in operation in a boat at that place: "Precisely at one o'clock the editorial procession reached the end of the mill dock and clambered into the "Moundgrover" whose little Shipman kerosene engine was fizzing and snarling with all the fierceness of a black and tan terrier ready to chase rats up the Halifax river. We did not mean to run the boat and therefore cannot give her dimensions and tonnage. She is not so large as the Great Eastern nor so small as the ditty to Noah's ark. She was built in Boston chiefly of white cedar; has a 2 horse power engine noisy enough for a wheel barrow (junk) train, with a screw propeller,—little but mighty. She is capable of averaging from six to eight miles an hour and of carrying several tons of freight."

M. E. Church.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jordon will hold services at the M. E. church next Sabbath, morning and evening; and it is expected they will lead the young people's meeting at 7 o'clock. All are invited.

Robbing the Grave.

Last Thursday, Azra Campbell, who has been in poor health for over three years past, was taken with severe pains in the abdomen, followed with spasms. A physician was sent for, but the spasms followed each other in quick succession, the pain becoming more severe, the pulse growing weaker and slower, until Friday noon when both physicians and friends conceded that death was at hand, and the friends who could be reached gathered around to watch during the closing moments. Mr. Campbell says he recollects of having a sense of hearing, but everything was dark, he had difficulty in getting his breath, and his body began to chill. As a last possible hope, some of the relatives concluded to send for Mrs. Dr. Sweetland, of the Metaphysical Bethesda, the other physicians having given up the case as beyond their reach. When Mr. S. arrived in place could be found and she labored with her patient about twenty minutes before any visible results were obtained; then Mr. Campbell opened his eyes and showed signs of consciousness. She continued the treatment another half hour, during which time the patient vomited apparently everything from his stomach, sweat so profusely as to wet his clothing till it could be wrung, and emitted such a foul smell from his body as to require disinfectants to make it possible to remain in the room. The pain and spasms were stopped and have not returned. To-day is the sixth day, and when we called at the house we found Mr. Campbell up and dressed, with coat and boots on, and apparently feeling as well and as strong as he had at any time for months. During the treatment no medicine of any kind was given, internally or externally. This statement of facts we obtain from Mr. Campbell himself. We leave it for the people to draw their own conclusions. Whether the cure is permanent is a question for the future.

Did Not Move the Property.

Some time ago Shoot Boston named a day about the first week in August, on which he expected to be ready to move the county property from East Jordan to Boyne City, and the officers said they would be ready. Last Thursday Mr. Boston concluded to hasten the matter, and with Mr. Healney went up with a scow, team, and necessary apparatus. In view of the good meeting of the board of supervisors to be held in Boyne Falls this week Friday, the dock owners concluded that there was something behind the movement more than was apparent in the expressed purpose to get the matter speedily settled. The docks being private, the owners exercised their right to refuse to permit the scow to land. A crowd naturally collected, and sustained the dock owners. No violence was offered, and no forcible resistance made to the officer, although the crowd defeated every effort to make a landing. Finally it was decided to permit the team to be taken off and fed, but none of the property was permitted to be moved.

We have from an eye-witness, a gentleman from another state, widely disinterested, that it was the best natured crowd he ever saw collected to oppose any movement where so much was at stake. There was plenty of opportunity to do bodily harm to the sheriff and his men, but no one was hurt, and no clubs, stones or fire arms were visible during the whole transaction.

What may be the result of this transaction, or whether a speedy removal will follow the special meeting of the board, we are unable to say but it is quite evident that the county seat question is not yet permanently settled.

School Exhibition and Picnic.

Friday afternoon July 23, at the close of the summer term of school at the Johnson school house, the school children with their parents and friends, had a picnic in the woods near the school house. The grounds and here well provided with tables and seats, and also with a pulpit, tastefully decorated with evergreens, through the kindness of a few of the gentlemen.

A sumptious and delicious dinner was served by the mothers, after which the school, now enlarged by the addition of many visitors, assembled in their audience occupied seats in front, and listened attentively to recitations, songs, and dialogues, which were well rendered by the scholars.

About five o'clock the company dispersed apparently well pleased with their afternoon.

Shipments.

July 22—Schr. Salama, 75 cords wood, French & Sutton, to Milwaukee.

22—Schr. F. M. Smith, 68 cords bark, R. Tulock, to Milwaukee.

22—Schr. Oneida, 100 cords wood, 70 cords bark, T. J. Mesch, to Milwaukee.

22—Schr. T. V. Avery, 180 cords wood, Perkins, to Chicago.

23—Schr. Starke, 100 cords wood, 130 cords bark, O. Anderson, to Milwaukee.

26—Schr. Willard A. Smith, 40,000 pickets, 315 posts, John Gilchrist, to Muskegon.

27 Prop. J. M. Ainsdinger, 19,000 feet hardwood lumber, 236,000 shingles, Glenn & Porter, to Chicago.

27—Schr. Radical, 70 cords wood, 100 cords bark, John Carroll, to Chicago.

27—Charlotte Rand, 90 cords wood, 130 cords bark, W. H. Dewey, to Chicago.

28—Schr. R. P. Wilson, 70 cords wood, one 2,000 posts, W. H. Dewey, to Chicago.

28—Schr. Mary Collins, 70 cords bark, French & Sutton, to Kenosha.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885.

	1885.	1886.
Hardwood lumber, feet	382,000	149,000
Pine lumber, feet	20,000	
Shingles	700,000	236,000
Pickets		40,000
Railroad ties	1,640	2,000
Cedar posts		3,815
Wood, cords	422	1,015
Bark, cords	1,462	328
Fresh fish, pounds		6,000

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

JOB WORK

AT THIS OFFICE.

Gift Schemes Not Required

TO SELL OUR GOODS.

All so-called "Gifts" are paid for by the Customer, and dearly too.

We offer Genuine Bargains in

NEW DRESS GOODS,

CASHMERES,

Tricots, Henrietts, Bouclas, Sergas, Crinkled Seersuckers, Piques, Ottomans Nikadas, Jersey Jackets, Broadheads, Lasvas, Boucle Jackets,

And a Full Line of Staple

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

At prices lower than the Lowest.

Many of our Goods were bought during the recent excitement caused by the strikes, and we were enabled to buy at our own figures. We are offering values not to be obtained elsewhere. Our stock of

GROCERIES

is replenished and fully up to the high standard we endeavor to maintain. When others tell you Groceries are higher, do not believe them. Our prices are lower than ever.

LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, AND PLASTERING HAIR

Always on hand.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Bargains! Bargains!!

IN ALL

SUMMER GOODS

AT

ROSENTHAL & SON'S.

The time is nearing at hand when we shall have to clear our counters and shelves for our fall supplies. To this end we have decided to sell all Summer Goods way down at prices to suit everybody. Straw Hats, Straw Hats, in every style, shape, and at all prices. Flannel Shirts in all colors, just what you want to wear now-a-days, closing out very cheap.

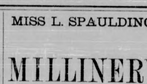
Just give us a call and we are sure to please you.

Respectfully yours,

ROSENTHAL & SON.

Something New. More Light.

The Rochester double and triple Burner makes the Whitest and Best Light known.



THE Sherwin William's PAINTS.

Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Notions, Fishing Tackle. The "double action easy Force Pump." Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

CHARLEVOIX

Savings Bank

At Charlevoix, Mich., on Monday, July 5th, A. D., 1886, made in accordance with sections 13, 14, and 17 of the General Banking Law as amended in 1881.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$28,191 64
Demand loans	9,000 00
Overdrafts	1,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	437 00
Expenses	1,257 41
Due from banks and bankers	3,656 46
Legal tender and bank notes	2,000 00
	$45,544 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$17,000 00
Surplus fund	1,700 00
Undivided profits	4,747 57
Dividends unpaid	1,000 00
Due depositors	20,796 34
Notes and bills re-discounted	300 00
	$45,544 91

I do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

FRED. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1886.

CHAS. J. STRANG, Notary Public.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX - MICHIGAN.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the people of the northwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen,

Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,

Photographer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Moulding of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Balusters and Stair Rails of Soft and Hard Wood,

Kept in Stock and Made and Fit Up to Order.

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING.

Also Contractors and Builders, and General Jobbers.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia, at the Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

MY BALKY MULE.

BY WM. HAYNIETON.

Twas long ago, in summer time,
I sought my mule and sought to climb
Parnassus' hill.
I had a switch and then, with careless ease
I said, "Good lion, go at you please
And where you will."

"I'm higher heights I longed to try—
To reach the stars, to float and sky
O er Helicon—
I long for and, your aid I sought,
But here you are, you good-for-nought,
You won't go on."

She laughed a merry laugh, and then
She turned me to a green glen
Amongst the trees.
"See yonder where the hawthorn blows,
The dulcet and the mountain rose—
Let's sing of these.

"Let poets used to loftier flight
Sing of the realms beyond our sight,
In strains sublime.
We'll sing the haunted leafy dell,
The wild wood love delights to dwell,
In number rhyme."

The wild rose blushed a rosier red,
And sweeter balm and bloom were shed
From thorn and tree.
The violet peered its modest face,
And smiled with such enchanting grace
It vanquished me.

And ever since that summer day,
Whenever my fancy wale I stray,
In meadow green,
The violet peeps from heart I hear,
And fairy music, soft and clear
Fall at my feet.

THE SPY.

BY CAPTAIN JAMES MONTFORD.

"I have been looking over an old diary to-day," said the Colonel, "which I compared the day I joined the forces at Washington.

"It was my firm intention at that time to keep an exact and minute account of every event that occurred within my knowledge. I continued it, the book would be of considerable interest to-day, but, for a variety of reasons, the idea was not carried out.

"The last time I wrote in it was the evening on which quite a remarkable character appeared in camp.

"I was then in Missouri. Our duties had for some time lately consisted merely in guarding the loyal inhabitants and preventing the gathering of reorganizations. The last was, of course, not possible in a strict sense. There were many bands of Confederates, who constantly harassed us, and skirmishes were the occurrence of every day.

"One day, just at sundown, a man rode into camp. He was a very sheer wraith, his legs strangely short and bowed. His face was red, with a short stub nose, glittering black eyes. Long, brown hair fell in a tangled mass upon his shoulders, and his clothes were greasy and worn.

"Notwithstanding his queer appearance he was a personage of considerable importance, and bore despatches from General Pope.

"After he had discharged his commands he seemed to have had liberty given him to mix with the troops, for he was soon making merry with men of his own cheerful disposition.

"Many knew him intimately or had heard stories concerning him and his exploits.

"He was a noted spy, said to be in the confidence of the commanders, and had received the name of Billy Black, as one seemed to know exactly why.

"I was a lieutenant when he told a funny story or two, and was so pleased with his character that I wrote an account of it and film in my diary.

"The day following we had a skirmish in which my horse was killed under me, and so I lost the diary.

"But this was not the most important loss of that day.

"Billy Black had been trusted with an answer to the despatches he had brought, and had left camp in the early morning.

"At night he returned on foot, with a quite serious wound in his head. He had been waylaid by a party of marauders, captured, and as papers taken from him, he had managed to escape during the skirmish with our troops, his party having been our combatants, and had now returned to report his loss.

"The papers were of considerable import, and the spy determined to recover them. He knew into whose possession they had fallen, and this made his task more possible.

"His wound having been cared for, he left camp at 9 o'clock, toward the encampment of the skirmishers.

"They had their headquarters in a little village called Corden, distant about seven miles.

"Black made such good promise that he reached the outskirts of his own second hours before daylight.

"He had taken care to disguise himself as a countryman, and he walked boldly into the town.

"He had not gone far when the sentinel brought him to a halt. Black made such simple answers, and his manner was so in keeper with his appearance, that he passed the soldier without encountering even his suspicions.

"The spy's papers had fallen into the hands of the captain of the troop—a young fellow new to the arts of warfare, but who was a gallant soldier nevertheless, and had made no foil the efforts of Black that afternoon.

"This gentleman had quarters at the inn, and when the spy approached the door he saw a light, although the curtains were drawn.

"Some persons were making merry in the house, for Black could hear the sound of laughter and clink of glasses.

"The rest of the little village seemed fast asleep, not even a dog came out to bark at the nocturnal visitor.

"Black considered deeply within himself for a moment, and then embarked upon open the door.

"It was locked; but the party inside had evidently heard his attempt, for the noises ceased, as though they were listening.

"The spy rapped loudly for admittance, and on instant later the door was unbarred, and there appeared a couple of inches, while a face pressed up to the opening.

"'Let me in,' said Black.

"The man referred, but our adventurer knew well how to plead, and, after some queerable talk, and with more than one of the merry-makers, he was admitted.

"Walking inside, Black looked around from the company and their circumstances closely as he dared.

"'I see were four man in the room—three seated in Confederate uniforms—the other was the proprietor of the house.

"Black saw with delight that the young Captain was one of the party, and immediately upon his entrance the officer began to question him as to his condition and business.

"The spy told a long, rambling story to account for his presence there that night, and used his powers of entertainment so well that he not only warded off suspicion, but the gentlemen, who had drank enough to make any merry comer agreeable to them, admitted him to their table and ordered more liquor.

"That afternoon had been the first time the young officer had distinguished himself, and he was in excellent humor with himself and all the world.

"He bragged a little about his skirmish, and he find he had made, something valuable, and that must be kept a strict secret, he said, and vaunted how he would serve the Yankees if he ever had another opportunity to try consciousness with them.

"Black suspected that this 'find' referred to the papers, and he managed to elicit a confirmation of this idea by a few deftly put questions.

"After the spy had been over an hour in their company the officer proposed to break up.

"The most sober one of the party left the house, the other three retired under the inn-keeper and Black assisting them.

"He saw the Captain ushered into a room at the front of the building; the windows opened on to the veranda, and Black seized the opportunity that offered to make a closer survey of the apartment and its connections.

"It was nearly bare of furniture, a poor bed, a table, and a couple of chairs being all it contained.

"There was no place to conceal the papers, but the Captain been in condition to think of reserving them.

"When Black returned to the bar-room with the unknown, the inn-keeper was informed that his unnoticed guest would do well to leave.

"This suited the spy very well, and after thanking that he could not be kept in the house so late, and, in the morning, he ended behind him.

"He did not go far from the house, however, but waiting about until the lights was removed and the innkeeper retired, he approached the veranda.

"Moving silently to the window of the Captain's room, he listened. All was still.

"He tried to raise the window; but it was fastened.

"Drawing a knife from his pocket, he began to cut the sash from about the pane secured the catch.

"He soon broke out the light, and with considerable difficulty found and threw back the latch.

"Then he paused and looked about him. Nothing was stirring, the night was dark, and the sentinels seemed to be sleeping.

"Slowly and cautiously Black raised the window and slipped into the room. He could hear the labored breathing of the Captain, and moved lower the bed with the stillness of a cat.

"He search around to the dark for several moments, trying in vain to find the clothing the Captain had thrown off.

"He was forced to light a match at last, and by its light searched the pockets of the clothes, which were thrown over the head of the bed.

"But his search met with no reward. What had become of the papers? As a last resort Black felt under the pillow. He found touched some articles; he was certain the papers were within his grasp, although he could not see.

"Just as he was not to accomplish his hazardous work without trouble. The sleeping officer had been aroused by the presence near his bed. Several times he had changed positions uneasily, and Black grew out the papers, he gave a gurgling cry and dashed up in bed.

"Black darted toward the window, at the instant the Captain leaped from the bed.

"Doubtless he saw the intruder, with the spoks clasped close to his heart, the spy ran down the street, followed by a bullet from the Captain's pistol, which cut a wonderfully close to his head.

"Every one was awake in a moment and a search was instituted for the spy, who now lay close concealed in the stable at the back of the yard.

"I walked out with them through a great forest, under the solemn stars. They saw no beauty, no sublimity in them. They chattered incessantly of the new trimming of their bonnets. They were used to the meaning of the stars and stars. The only thing apparently to which they were used to were the changes in ribbons, puffs, and flounces.

"I went to church with them, and listened to the great 'Te Deum' which has come down to us through seven worshipers of God. They smiled each other while they sang it to look at a dessing cloak in the next pew.

"We physicians now test the temperature of a patient's body, and if we find it below a certain degree, know that death is already in the heart. When I find so low a degree of indifperature in the words, actions, and thoughts of a human body, I begin to fear that the soul within is cold and dead beyond recall.

"Old John Bunyan taught us the same lesson in his picture of the man with the muck-rake, who incessantly scraped together the foul, perishable stuff, and kept his eye bent on it, while the great world opened around him, and the wind blew, and the sun shone, and God waited for him behind them all.

"Do we, too, use this rake, and what is it that we gather?—*Youth's Companion.*

Thousands Like Him.

She (in the morning)—Tom, dear, I wish you'd stop at Johnson's on your way to the office and buy me a lot of plants and seeds. It's just 40.

He—Five dollars! Bridkes me that! A good deal to lay out for that sort of thing. I should think half as much would have been ample enough.

She (in the evening)—Well, Tom, did you pay that bill?

He—No, I didn't. Fact is, going down town I met Bob Jiar, and bet him a V that his bird was smaller than mine. I lost—his hat came down to my earr—and when I paid him I found myself dead-broke. Have to save the money out of your next month's allowance for housekeeping.—*Harper's Bazar.*

She Found Her Mamma.

The north-bound train had left Austin, Tex., and Conductor Hughes was making his usual round collecting tickets. He stopped in front of a little girl who was crouched in a corner near the stove. Notwithstanding that a cold northwester was blowing, she was thinly clad in a torn calico dress, and her feet were destitute of shoes and stockings.

As she appeared to be alone, the conductor asked:

"Have you got a ticket, little girl?"

"What is that?"

"Didn't whoever but you on the cars give you a ticket?"

"Nobody put me on the car. We came all by ourselves, didn't we, dolly?" she said, hugging a dilapidated doll.

"Didn't your papa put you on the cars?"

"No; we didn't tell him we were coming, did we, dolly?"

The conductor took the little girl's hand in his. It was burning hot. For this features were flushed, and her eyes were glassy with fever.

"Your clothes are thin. Don't you feel cold sometimes?"

"Yes, we feel so cold, but we hug up close together, don't we, dolly? When I find mamma she'll give us some new clothes and some shoes."

"Where is your mamma?"

"I don't know, but I'm to find her. She told me to come to her. She came into my room last night and put her hands on me and kissed me—just as she used to before she went to sleep in a long box and went off on the cars."

The conductor was puzzled. Had the fever affected the child's head?

"I think you are lost, little girl. What is your name?"

"My name is Fanny, but mamma used to call me 'little pet.'"

"I'll send you back to your papa. You have got a papa, haven't you, in Austin?"

A look of terror was frozen on the little pinched features. Two thin arms were thrown around the conductor's neck.

"Please don't send me back to pa," she said in piteous accents. "My new mamma will whip me and lock me in the dark closet. Oh, please don't send me back! I'll be so good. I'll give you dolly. No; I can't give you dolly. Mamma gave me dolly, but I'll let you play with her. Please, let me stay for you till I find mamma."

"This is a bad case of stepmother," said the conductor to himself. "This is some poor, neglected little creature. I've a notion to take her home and leave her with my kids. One more won't make much difference."

"I'll not send you home. Just lie down here," he said, lifting her up a place to lie on one of the seats.

The child was contented and happy. She laid down and the conductor covered her up with his overcoat. Once or twice, as he passed by, he heard the little deadhead passenger talking to her dolly about what they would do when they found mamma.

At Taylor the north-bound and southbound trains met, and the passengers got supper. As soon as Conductor Hughes stepped on the platform the operator called to him:

"Here, Bill, here is a telegram for you."

He opened the envelope and read: "Arrest a little deadhead passenger conductor of south-bound train for Austin."

"Poor little creature," he muttered, "she has a hard time of it in this world, but I'll wake her up and give her some supper before I send her home to her folks."

He turned back into the car and threw back the overcoat from the sleeping child. She was fast asleep, but dear to her breast. There were tears on her pale, thin cheeks, but a happy smile on her little pinched features.

"Little pet" had found her mamma.

Bad Lawyers Good Judges.

"Yes," said the old fellow who had been beaten for Superior Court Judge in a close election, "I'm sorry I didn't always make good Judges. Most bad lawyers are given to conscience and honesty."

"All—Judge—"

"That's all right. I'm a bad lawyer. That's why I wanted to be a Judge. It gave you a lot of trouble and teaches you your business when other lawyers fill you up with facts and figures of the law. A good lawyer can never be trusted on the bench. He's always liable to give a decision against the clever lawyer in the case, just to show his smartness. A bad lawyer on the bench doesn't take law so much as justice into consideration, and no defendant or plaintiff ever yet was injured by a common-sense decision. It is a fallacy of our great republican form of government that the voice of the people spoken through the ballot-box purifies the men elected, and that the selection of a lawyer to the bench develops all the weakness of human nature that he may have had before. In the divine government purification precedes election. In the human government election precedes purification. I don't believe a lawyer's any more honest when they make him a Judge than he was before. They call him a lawyer until he becomes a Judge, then he is spoken of as a dist nguished jurist."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

"NOTHING should be done hastily," cries one who wants to be considered a philosopher; but a man has only to get hold of a hot poker to realize that the philosopher is wrong.

HE—"And now, Sarah, what kind of an engagement ring would you like?" She—"Oh, gold, I guess, Tom; I am so tired of wearing imitation gold for engagements."

HUMOR.

A HOTEL should never advertise "but "it stands without arrival."

WHEN does a man impose upon himself? When he turns his memory.

A MAN may be ashamed of the fashion of his nose, although he follows it.

THERE is a time for all things. The time to leave is when a young lady says you low the walking.

KISSES are the finest food of smacks to sail down the stream of life with, although taking a buss is not bad.

IT is a bad idea to make one enemy in order to secure two friends, for, long after the friends have forgotten you, the enemy holds you in active recollection.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

CONSCIENCE! who signs herself "Nervous Girl" writes to ask is it as can tell her of any remedy to cure a tickling sensation about the feet. Certainly; ask him to cut his mustache off.—*Lynn Union.*

THEY were parting at the door; the rain was falling, and she was afraid that he would get wet and take cold. "I think you should ride home," she said; "take a car or a bus." "I'm just going to take a hack," he said, and he did, as bold as brass.—*Boston Courier.*

THE most industrious letters are the lazes. The most extensive letters are the ones that have the longest tails. The most egotistical letters are the I's. The most letters—the J's. The poorest letters—the O's. The greatest bores—the Twos. The sensible letters are the ones that have the chorus.

Mr. St. John entered the railway service in 1862, as clerk in the general ticket office of the Long Island Railroad. On July 4, 1865, he became attached to the Rock Island General Ticket Department, progressing through various grades until on June 1, 1879, he was appointed General Passenger and Ticket Agent, a position he has continued to hold to date.

The vacancy made by Mr. St. John's advancement promotes Mr. E. A. Holbrook to the position of General, and Mr. George E. Smith to that of Assistant General Passenger Agent. Both gentlemen deserve the recognition thus given, and will doubtless make equally good records in the future as in the past.—*Chicago Times.*

Sweet Tranquilizer of the Nerves.

The great brain-pacifier of the nerves is a medicine which remedies their supersensitiveness by invigorating them. Over-tension of the nervous always weakens. Whatever, therefore, is a tonic, not a sedative, The latter is a temporary relief, but leaves the nerves disconcerted and more immediate necessity exists for producing quietude. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the tranquilizer of the nerves by endowing them with the vigor requisite for their healthy being (nerve disorder is invariably the ordinary expression of general unhealthfulness) the ordinary impressions produced by ordinary causes, which, in a healthy state, do not disturb them, cease to produce them. If one shows them to sustain a degree of tension or morbid sensitiveness which they should not, they are unable to endure without its assistance. Sooner or later, the invigorating medicine will be withdrawn from the territory of business and pre-occupation, and the nervous system, which has been fortified by the invigorating and narcotic influence of the celebrated tonic will persist.

Deserved Promotions.

President R. R. Cable, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, announces the appointment of E. St. John as Assistant General Manager of that company. Some months ago Mr. St. John received the appointment of assistant to the General Manager, and then assumed the duties which fell to the position which he now takes. There will be but one comment on the gentleman's promotion, and that, that in qualification, ability, and just devotion to the interests of the corporation he has served so long and well he fully deserves the place he has so closely chosen to fill. In whatever capacity he has been tested, from the lowest round of the ladder up through the various grades, he has demonstrated his entire fitness for the duties and interests intrusted to his charge, and discharged every trust with that advancement on merit was also a certainty of the future. His record is one that he may well be proud of, and those other old-time competents who have crossed swords with him in the numerous tilts that have enlivened Western railway history in the past will be the first to concede his eminent fitness for any position embraced in the railway world. A close student of railway problems, a acute observer of passing events, forcible, and with a touch of combativeness, when the aggressive is the right method, he has made his influence felt at the right time and place. That he will be universally congratulated is assured, and, better still, there will be no touch of envy on his jealousy in the chorus.

Deserved Promotions.

When you visit or leave New York City, save your baggage express and $1 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

615 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Important.

Drinking in Burmah.

A correspondent of the *Indian Good Templar* writes from Bhamo "Bhamo is a fearful place for cheap drink and heavy crime; the native manufacture what is called sham-sho, it is supposed to be made from rice and lime. One may form an idea of its power when I assure you that it will dissolve a Martini-Henry bullet in thirty minutes. It burns the inside out of those who drink it. We are glad to hear from the same source that determined efforts are being made by Burmah Good Templars to suppress the sale of this poison, and they have indeed that Government will take action shortly in the matter in their own interest, if not in that of the temperance cause. Among other doubtful mercies, Burmah will be favored with a revised edition of the Contagious Diseases Act."

The Weaker Sex

are commonly strengthened by the use of Dr. J. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all female derangements, and is sold by druggists.

MISPLACED switches cause a great deal of trouble, not only to railroads but also in the family circle.

HALL'S Hair Renewer is cooling to the scalp and cures all itching eruptions.

FAT is a greasy pole.—*Tuesday Philosopher.* And it takes a deal of sand to climb it.—*Merchant Traveler.*

A PHYSICIAN, writing of extraordinary fecundity, says that when he was in practice in Northern Vermont he had the care of a family in which the mother had given birth to twenty-five children, having three pairs of twins in the crib at one time. This woman had two sisters who had borne respectively twenty and twenty-one children. "It is needless to say that all three families are poor in a financial sense," remarks the doctor.—*Dr. Fowler's Health Monthly.*

THE KIDNEYS

Are sure to be Healthy if the Liver Acts Properly.

If the Kidneys do not Act Properly the Poisonous Bile is not Thrown Off in the Urine, Which Then is Forced out of the Back and Loins, Flushing Heat, Chills, with disordered Stomach and Bowels.

I have suffered a thousand deaths and I pray with my last breathing of the great benefit to humanity that I have found.

SYNVITA BLACKBERRY BLOCKS, THE GREAT LIVER CURE FOR SUMMER AND FALL COMPLAINTS.

Price, 25c, 50c, and $1.00 per Bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Beware of Imitations.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor of complexion, followed by night-sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Nothing will do more good than the large therefore use the great scrofulous or blood-purifier and strengthener, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption, send 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A MAINE doctor declares that he has the spirits of three hundred Indians under his control. He'll get the pin-pam sure.

Startling Weakness,

general and nervous debility, impaired memory, lack of self-confidence, premature loss of manly vigor and powers, are common results of excessive indulgence or youthful indiscretions and pernicious solitary practice. A medical work treating on these subjects, wrapped, sealed address, with 10 cents in stamps for postage. **Peabody Medical Institute, or Wonders of a Human Life.** It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or interfere with business. Sold by druggists, 25c.

It **enriches and purifies the blood,** stimulates the appetite, promotes digestion of food, relieves flatulence and belching and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For **Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy,** etc., it has no equal.

The genuine has above trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Ask only for **BROWN'S CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.**

$5 to **$20** a day. Samples worth $1.00 FREE. Address STINSON & CO. Portland, Maine.

JAMS, JELLY,

Table Syrup, Mince Meat, Pickles, Ketchup, Curing and Spicing, Making be sweet wine—sound fun with every dime. Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address

The Superior of WINTER PRESTO Strong, Ill.

FALSE, HARDS, FEET,

and all their imperfections, including Bunions, Corns, Ingrowing Nails, Sweating Feet, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Rough Skin, Scaly Skin, Dry Skin, Shrivelled Skin, Chilly Skin, Shrunken Skin, Coarse Skin, Ugly Skin, Sore Skin, Hot Skin, Cold Skin, Wet Skin, Dry Skin, Thick Skin, Thin Skin, Hairy Skin, Smooth Skin, Rough Skin, Soft Skin, Hard Skin, Fair Skin, Dark Skin, Clean Skin, Dirty Skin, Healthy Skin, Diseased Skin, Skin Skin, Skin Skin, Skin

TRY DR. CROUTER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,
For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Etc.
If you want the best PILLS sold, ask for CROUTER'S ANTI-BILIOUS GRANULES. Manufactured by
G. W. Crouter Druggist.

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What is Prohibition?

BY W. JENNINGS DEMOREST.

The sages and philosophers of all ages, from the earliest history of the world down to the present time have devoted their best energies, time, and thought to the great and all-absorbing problem, how to secure most efficiently the prohibition of the evils to which our humanity is liable, and as all aspirations, all instincts, and passions are constantly clamoring for gratification, life itself being one endless struggle for gratification, it is both natural and inevitable that we should be constantly grasping after happiness, But while our instincts clamor for gratification, and our reasoning faculties often lead us on, we are constantly met with an imperative demand for prohibition. We find there is no such thing as unbridled, unchecked passion or impulse without destruction—in other words, prohibition is the safety valve and guide or necessary restraint for our life and civilization. Prohibition of the undue exercise of our susceptibilities is the one and most indispensable requisite both for the continuance of life or the enjoyments that are obtained in it. Relief from pain, suffering, misery, wretchedness, and the loss of every thing that makes life desirable, and even life itself, is dependent on the prohibition of wrong. All that we have and are and expect to be is dependent on prohibition. Prohibition is the Alpha and Omega, the grand cause of political, moral, and religious restraint. Prohibition controls our moral preceptions and justifies our claim to civilization. It furnishes bridges for our intelligent convictions over the bark river of our own selfishness and gives a thrill of pleasure to know that we are secure from the ravages of the many evils that would otherwise lay in wait.

Prominent in first, last, and always in every act of life in which our instincts and passions are involved, and this is just as true of ourselves per sonally as is true of a community or of nations. Prohibition keeps all the wheels of commerce adjusted so as to run without friction. Prohibition regulates the interests of society and makes it possible for human beings to live in harmony with each other. Prohibition adjusts the conflicting interests of all the nations of the globe, and the prohibition that God has put upon the whole universe keeps the worlds in their proper sphere, and, in fact, prohibition is God's will in exercise, his grand fiat. The essence of all God's power and attributes is embodied in the prohibition of evil for the security of good, or, in short, God's universal sovereignty. Prohibition, therefore, is one of the most far reaching, significant words in our language. All of God's dealings with his people in his word and in his love to the world is an evidence and embodiment of prohibition.

The first words of the decalogue are prohibition, the last words are prohibition, and the whole ten commandments, in only and proclaim prohibition as God's universal law to mankind. The basis and virtue of all laws, both human and divine, is prohibition, and prohibition of the liquor traffic now comes to us as the dawn of a new resurrection. It brings with its step only as to some the harbinger of a new development of virtue and christian civilization.

At present, the whole world is in a whirlpool of selfish and depraved indulgence of vitiated appetites and sordid greed for money, that has blunted conscience and sunk the people into a vortex of crime and wretchedness, that makes the horrors of pestilence and famine dwindle into insignificance when compared to the awful devastation that the liquor traffic has made of happy homes, and the destruction of the lives, health, and property of its victims. We hear the echoes of prohibition reverberating throughout the land, the moral and christian sentiment of the people sounding the death-knell of the greatest oppression and degradation that the world has yet known. The awful rum traffic, with its cohorts and emissaries of Satan, are also marshaling their forces in a united and determined conflict with a frenzied desperation to combat and destroy our civilization, but we are just as determined that prohibition shall succeed, and we know that with right and God on our side "one shall chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight." In the end, prohibition will triumph because it is right—manifesting will be put under the ban of prohibition because it is wrong.

We are to have prohibition because God and humanity has decreed that rum selling is a curse—a curse to our country, a curse to our homes, a curse to ourselves, and a curse to the rum seller. Wherefore, every claim and sentiment of virtue, intelligence, and religion demands the prohibition of the rum traffic. We demand prohibition for the security of our lives and fortunes and our honor. With high aspirations and heroic endeavor, we hail the signs of the times as harbingers of a new moral revolution that is to inaugurate the overthrow of the liquor traffic by prohibition.

"Prohibition—give rum to that poor same, While listening millions lisp its honest name, Speak! speak! it hinter lips and cheek; It is a holy word—speak it, oh speak!

The swelling ear, the callous heart awake, The rum-seller's consequence assail in gulps, Speak! speak! it hinter lips and cheek; And prohibition rule the peopled earth, Then shall the wrong, the slave, the martyr, weep, The based on truth, and truth has set free."

From Demorest's Monthly for August.

STAUFFER'S
BROADCAST
Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows nearly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, rutabaga, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of rutabaga seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 40 feet to the round. Clover 42; clover and timothy mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Kosciusko Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Call and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WHEEL TUNGUES, SPOKES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage made and dated the 4th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by Nancy Hoane to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which said mortgage was in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Book 3 of mortgages, at page 54, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the said Pine Lake Iron Company has duly assigned said mortgage, and whereas, the said Pine Lake Iron Company, has duly assigned said mortgage, and whereas, the said Pine Lake Iron Company, has exercised and doth now exercise the option to it given in and by said mortgage, and has declared and doth hereby declare the whole amount of principal secured by and mentioned in said mortgage, to be now due and payable, and whereas, the said mortgage has become due, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is one sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety cents, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage, or any part thereof, and the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount aforesaid, and all costs and charges of sale and an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount now claimed to be due on said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative, will be sold at public vendue, at the time and place of holding the circuit court in said county, on **the 8th day of September, A. D. 1886,** at one o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much of the premises described in said mortgage as may be necessary to satisfy the principal, interest, and costs in said cause, of the following described parcel of land, to wit: The northwest quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), in township thirty (30) north of range twenty (20) west, being in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, containing forty (40) acres of land according to the United States survey.

Dated this 4th day of June, A. D. 1886.

FRANK E. POGUE,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
Charlevoix County, Mich.

Cruikshank & Grier,
Solicitors for Complainant.
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE PAYMENT of the money secured by a mortgage made and dated the 6th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by Nancy Hoane to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which said mortgage was in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Book 3 of mortgages, at page 56, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the said Pine Lake Iron Company has duly assigned said mortgage, and whereas, the said Pine Lake Iron Company, has duly assigned said mortgage, and whereas, the said Pine Lake Iron Company, has exercised and doth now exercise the option to it given in and by said mortgage, and has declared and doth hereby declare the whole amount of principal secured by and mentioned in said mortgage, to be now due and payable, and whereas, the said mortgage has become due, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is one sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety cents, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage, or any part thereof, and the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount aforesaid, and all costs and charges of sale and an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount now claimed to be due on said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative, will be sold at public vendue, at the time and place of holding the circuit court in said county, on **the 8th day of September, A. D. 1886,** at one o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much of the premises described in said mortgage as may be necessary to satisfy the principal, interest, and costs in said cause, of the following described parcel of land, to wit: The northwest quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), in township thirty (30) north of range twenty (20) west, being in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, containing forty (40) acres of land according to the United States survey.

Dated this 4th day of June, A. D. 1886.

FRANK E. POGUE,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
Charlevoix County, Mich.

Cruikshank & Grier,
Solicitors for Complainant.
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 25th day of April, 1883, executed by Thomas J. Kirkland and Julia Ann Kirkland, to Elias C. Kirkland, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 26th day of October, 1884, in liber 3 of mortgages, on page 36, and the said mortgagees having elected to consider the whole amount of said mortgage due, by reason of non-payment of the same at the date of this notice is the sum of five hundred and ninety-three dollars, principal and interest, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars as an attorney's fee, in the foreclosure of said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been commenced to recover the debt so secured, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of Lewis' hotel (that being the last place of holding the circuit court in said county), in Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Evangeline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, described as follows, to wit: The south half of the quarter (¼) section twenty-eight (28), township of Boyne City, north of range six (6) west, except seventy-five and one-half acres heretofore sold and conveyed off from the north side of said quarter section above described.

Dated June 8, A. D. 1886.

ELIAS C. KIRKLAND,
Mortgagee.

FAIRTHORP & GIBSON,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect June 21, 1886.

GOING WEST: Read down.	STATIONS.	GOING EAST: Read up.
†A. M. / †P. M.		†A. M. / †P. M.
3 30 / 8 00	....Detroit....	7 00 / 10 00
†P. M. / †A. M.		†P. M. / †A. M.
10 40 / 6 50	St. Ignace..	8 30 / 6 00
10 50 / 7 00	Gaudette..	8 18 / 5 48
4 20 / 10 45	Pickford..	6 18 / 3 38
4 30 / 10 55	Rexton..	6 08 / 3 28
4 50 / 11 15	Eckman..	5 48 / 3 08
5 00 / 11 25	Germfask..	5 38 / 2 58
5 20 / 11 45	Marquette..	5 18 / 2 38
†A. M. / †P. M.		†P. M. / †P. M.
8 00 / 12 25	Marquette..	12 45 / 1 30
8 06 / 12 31	Shingleton..	12 39 / 1 24
8 15 / 12 40	Munising..	12 30 / 1 15
8 35 / 1 00	Lake Superior..	12 05 / 12 45
8 45 / 1 10	Emmons..	11 55 / 12 35
8 50 / 1 15	Chatham..	11 50 / 12 30

Mixed train leaves Marquette at 6 00 p. m., arrives Marquette 8 30 p. m.; leaves Marquette 7 00 a. m., arrives 9 30 a. m.

CONNECTIONS:

(1) Via M. C. Co.'s boats, with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, and Chicago & Milwaukee Transportation Line, and Cleveland, Mackinac & Detroit line steamers, for Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points southeast and south. The boats of this line leave St. Ignace Monday and Wednesday morning, Thursday and Saturday. (2) With Wabash and Milwaukee lines at Sault Ste. Marie, Thursday and Saturday, and Wednesday and Sunday, for Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Winnipeg, etc., and points on Chicago and Northwestern railway.

Standard—Central time. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. *Stops on signal.

A. WATSON,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt. E. B. ALLEN,
Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agt.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE.

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.

CAPT. O. E. WILSON.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 1.45 p. m., Northport 3.30, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 4.30 p. m., Harbor Springs 5.30 p. m., arrive Mackinaw City 7.00, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at Cheboygan 8.30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Mackinac Island 7.30, Mackinaw City 8.00, Harbor Springs 11.45 a. m., Cross Village 12.15, Harbor Springs 12.45 Petoskey 1.30 p. m., Charlevoix 2.45, Northport 5.15, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 P. M.

T. S. FAXTON
Gen'l Pass. & T. Agt.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 a. m., Torch Lake 9.15, Norwood 10.30, Charlevoix 11.45, Northport 1.15 p. m., Harbor Springs Cross Village 4.30, Mackinaw City 7.00. Mackinac Island 8.15, arriving at St. Ignace 8.45 p. m.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 a. m., Mackinac Island 7.00, Mackinaw City 7.45, Cross Village 10.30, Harbor Springs 11.15 a. m., Petoskey 11.45, Charlevoix 2.45, Norwood 4.15, Torch Lake 5.30, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 P. M.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with Grand Rapids and Indiana trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; at St. Ignace with Michigan Central R. R.; at Mackinaw City and St. Ignace with the City of Traverse from Chicago every Wednesday morning; also on Wednesday evenings between Chicago and Mackinac, and on Fridays, Chicago and St. Ignace. At St. Ignace with the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s line of steamers, and with the steamer Peninsula for Sault Ste. Marie.

Traverse Bay Route.

STEAMER LOU. A. CUMMINGS—Capt. George Parks.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leave Old Mission at 2.30 a. m., arriving at Traverse City 5.00 p. m., leave Traverse City 7.30 p. m., arrive Northport 8.30 p. m.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays, leave Northport at 7.30 a. m., arrive at Traverse City at 11.00 a. m., leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive at Old Mission 5.00 p. m.

The steamer stops at Elk Rapids once every day, and touches at Suttons Bay twice a day. Connections made at Northport with the City of Grand Rapids, and at Traverse City with G. R. & I. Railroad.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS HESLEP.

CAPT. R. VANDERKORF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. *Afternoon*—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 3.45, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points on the east side of the bay, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer ROLLO—Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.00. leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 3.30; leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Steamer NORTH STAR—Capt. Mel. Thompson.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 6.30, arrive Charlevoix 8.30; leave Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. *Afternoon*—Leave East Jordan 2.00, arrive Charlevoix 4.00; leave Charlevoix 5.00, arrive East Jordan 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CARL S. HELLER—Capt. Robert Orr.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 8.00, arrive Boyne 8.30; leave Boyne 8.30, arrive Charlevoix 9.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 2.30; leave Boyne 3.00, arrive Charlevoix 3.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Cincinnati..		7 35a	10 30p
Fort Wayne..	8 45pm	12 40p	3 50a
Fort Wayne..		2 40p	7 50a
Kalamazoo..		4 40p	9 40a
Battle Creek..		5 10p	10 10a
G.R. Junc..		6 00p	11 00a
G.R. & I. Junc..	6 00am	7 00p	11 00a
D.G.R. & M. Junc..	6 05	7 05p	11 05a
Howard City..	6 50	7 50p	11 50a
Sta. Rapids..	8 15	9 15p	1 15p
Reed City..	9 55	10 55p	2 55p
Cadillac..	10 45	11 45p	3 45p
Leaflet..	11 05	12 05a	4 05p
Cadillac..	11 05	12 05a	4 05p
Manistee..	11 40am	12 40p	5 40p
Kalkaska..		2 40p	7 50p
Grayling..		3 15p	8 25p
Wolverine..		5 40p	10 50p
Pellston..		6 20p	11 30p
Mackinaw City..		7 00p	12 10a

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Mackinaw City..		7 15am	2 20pm
Harbor Springs..		8 00	3 05
Petoskey..		8 15	3 20
Boyne Falls..		8 45	12 15
Alba..		9 00	12 30
Kalkaska..		9 35	1 05
Grayling..		10 05	1 35
Wolverine..		12 40pm	3 55
Gaylord..		1 20	4 35
Pellston..		2 50	6 05
Cheboygan..		3 20	6 40
Mackinaw City..		3 50	7 10
Manistee..	7 15am	3 40	10 40p
Cadillac..	8 10	4 35	11 35
Leaflet..	8 25	4 50	11 50
Cadillac..	8 25	4 50	11 50
Reed City..	9 00	5 25	12 25a
Big Rapids..	9 30	6 00	1 00
Howard City..	9 50	6 20	1 20
D.G.R. & M. Junc..	9 55	6 25	1 25
G.R. & I. Junc..	10 00	6 30	1 30
G.R. Junc..	10 05am	6 35pm	1 35am
Battle Creek..	10 45	7 15	2 15
Kalamazoo..	11 15	7 45	2 45
Fort Wayne..		12 10am	7 15am
Cincinnati..		7 05pm	1 15pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. A., Chicago.
J. CROSS, Gen'l Superintendent.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
HAS NO EQUAL.
PERFECT SATISFACTION.
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
ORANGE, MASS.
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FOR SALE BY
E. N. CLINK, East Jordan.

DE LAND & CO'S
CAPITAL SAL-AF
SALERATUS
SODA
For Baking Purposes.
Best in the World.
Sold by Upright & Emrey.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
On Mason St., third door west of Bank.
HOUSE PAINTER,
Caleiminer,
Paper Harger,
And Decorator.
PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

Heath, Francis & Co.
Builders and Jobbers,
Charlevoix, Mich.
Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and building done to order.
FINE FURNITURE
Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. Fine Lumber work guaranteed.
Will take Lumber or Block wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Antoine Street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at the office of Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son, Advertising Agents, Philadelphia, where advertisements may be found for it in New York.

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ATTORNEYS.

A. PRICE & MARTIN, Attorneys at Law, Boyne City, Michigan, promptly attended to.

CRUIKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Office in Dr. Cox Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
C. J. GRIER.

J. E. CALL, Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agent, Lake St., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

A. J. SWEEZEY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate, Office in Dr. Cox Block, Charlevoix, Mich. Will attend to all business promptly attended to.

A. J. SWEEZEY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate Office in Dr. Cox Block, Charlevoix, Mich. Will attend to all business promptly attended to.

WILD EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

ALBERT DENNER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Office in Dr. Cox Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

O. E. MERSER, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Petoskey, Mich. Collections and Conveyancing a Specialty.

W. H. BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

W. W. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan, Mich. Collections a Specialty.

CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services as follows: Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, followed by Sunday school at 11 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Sabbath evening at 6 o'clock. Sunday evening preaching service at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. W. H. MCALPINE, Clerk.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Sunday services as follows: Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, followed by Sunday school at 11 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. J. TAYLOR ALLEN, Clerk.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. J. T. DIGMAN, pastor.

DENTISTRY.

N. J. PERRY, Dentist. Office at Wedel's Drug Store. CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

D. BUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, and Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HASKIN, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Foster Post No. 119, meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month. C. W. MOORE, Adjt.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 299, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

I. O. G. T.—Charlevoix Temple of Honor No. 1, meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. L.—True Blues No. 127, meet Saturday on or before each full moon, at their hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 305, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

Citizens' National Bank,
Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix
CAPITAL $50,000.
Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits.
CORRESPONDENTS.—Chase National Bank, New York. National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis. Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

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I am prepared to dig, drive, and repair wells of all kinds, and guarantee satisfaction. Leave orders with Stockman & Hallock.
E. W. BENNETT.
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BOAT-BUILDER.
The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the price. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Heath, Francis & Co.
Builders and Jobbers,
Charlevoix, Mich.
Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and building done to order.
FINE FURNITURE
Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. Fine Lumber work guaranteed.
Will take Lumber or Block wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Antoine Street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

1872. 1886.
DR. G. W. CROUTER,
Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.
Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

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ADVERTISEMENTS of three lines or less will be inserted in this column for
TEN CENTS
each insertion. (This type will average seven words to a line.) Each additional line, three cents each insertion.

FOR SALE.—Gentle pony, broken to ride or drive. Can be handled by children. Will be sold cheap. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW.

FOR SALE.—A nice little business, for a lady or gentleman. Terms easy. Inquire of Oliver Newman House. Inquire of J. J. KANE.

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Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. Thoroughbred and Grade Holsteins a specialty.

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East Jordan, Michigan.
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WM. RANGER, MANAGER.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN
Excellent accommodation for steady boarders and for farmers and their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams. Farmers are invited to make this hotel their home with my usual work as the same is made.
WM. RANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix Michigan.
Place location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Boyne City & Eastern R. R. Special accommodations for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

F. W. WILCOX,
Boat Livery,
At Bridge Street House and at Red Boat House, on south side of Round Lake.
All kinds of Boats, the best as well as the cheapest.
YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Millinery and Fancy Goods!
A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.
Smith & Cooper,
At the Ingleside.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
☞ THE OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 12

Poster Printing
Quick and Cheap,
At the Journal Office.

Around the County.

Boyne City.

A potato famine exists here.

A social hop at Advance to-night.

A picnic in the park for Thursday next is talked of.

Mr. W. Coon, took a run down to Charlevoix Tuesday.

The Messrs. Morgan will burn another kiln of brick in a few days.

"Hal" Livingston, the gem of a visit to his brother, at Bowmanville, Ontario.

The recent rains have prolonged the raspberry season, and beautiful berries now sell at 5 cents per quart.

Will Lewis has about five hundred as nice trout as a person would want to clap their eyes on, many of which will measure from 12 to 15 inches.

Roller skating is the principal pastime here now. Since the present proprietor assumed control of the rink, this exhilarating exercise has become very popular.

Farmers in this vicinity are busy harvesting. While we have seen some very good fields of wheat and oats, the crop on the whole, will, we believe, be below the average.

The four-oared crew had met with an accident recently, through a shot caving in on it. One or two ribs were broken and other damage done. Now that she is incapacitated the crew will evidently want to practice.

A few of those who did not go to Bay View on Sunday held a private camp meeting in the park in the afternoon. Unexpectedly, however, a clerical gentleman appeared on the scene and delivered a short but instructive address from which it is hoped, they derived much benefit.

Miss Stella and Master Harold Ashers from Ontario on Friday morning last. Miss Stella has not decided whether she will remain or not, altho' she rather fancies the appearance of the village and surroundings; still she does not feel inclined to throw up a good situation of teaching in Ontario for an uncertainty here. Her sister Maud, however, will remain with the family.

The board of supervisors met at Boyne Falls on Friday last but we have not heard that the county seat question is yet settled, if indeed it will be at all satisfactorily before another election is held. While your correspondent believes that this place is fairly entitled to the county seat would it not be better for our citizens to yield a point and let the vote again taken and this vexed question forever settled.

So far no person has been able to name over one third of the eighty different varieties of wood used in the construction of the new boat built by boatbuilder Cook. We are under the impression that a friend would have to keep in the intends to let no person have the boat but the one who can point out and name correctly the eighty varieties used, for an expert would hardly be able to name them, so many appearing almost similar to one another. The boat, however, is a beauty and this village should feel proud of her proficient boatbuilder.

Things looked gloomy on Sunday morning for the excursion to Bay View via the Clara Belle. Previous to seven o'clock there had been several heavy showers of rain, but about 7.15 it cleared up and all Sol sends his appearance, at the same hour last Saturday morning, and thousands of the sterner sex and fairer sex of more mature years began to arrive on the dock and in a short time there was a very respectable number on board the boat—about seventy five leaving here, which number was increased to 125 before leaving Charlevoix. After a couple of hours pleasant ride on lake Michigan, the beautifully situated resort, Bay View was reached. Here the crowd landed, many wending their way to the camp meeting ground, while others went sight-seeing. About five o'clock the Clara Belle started on her return trip and as the lake was somewhat rough, seasickness was to be expected. A few on board got sick and excited that they put life preservers on and turned to be ready lously awaiting the moment that they would be swept overboard or the boat go down. But the Clara Belle is a staunch lake boat and has braved some of the worst storms that ever swept over lake Michigan, consequently she brought all safe back to their homes. Those who went with others that did not go, hope that Capt. O'Neil will soon arrange for another Sunday trip either to Charlevoix or some other resort on lake Michigan.

Dr. Pierce's Magic Pain Oil

is Good for both internal and external pain, Good for sprains, thick and foul sores, and swollen joints.

Good for cuts, bruises, made by knives, scissors, and accidental destructive agents.

Good for sunburns, scalds, and rheumatism's terrible pangs. Sold by Perry Wood and by G. W. Crouter.

P. B. Wachtel for Auditor General.

For several weeks the Democratic papers in different parts of the State, and more particularly in northern Michigan, have been urging the name of Philip B. Wachtel of this place, as a candidate for Auditor General. While the Democrat has been anxious to speak in his behalf, we have been silent in deference to Mr. Wachtel's own wishes. He was reluctant to become a candidate and when the unanimous unsolicited endorsements by the press and the host of personal letters from leading democrats indicated that he was the first choice of his party for the position, he still refused to permit his name to be used until his friends insisted upon bringing him forward as a representative of northern Michigan, and the man most likely to secure the recognition due this portion of the state. He has at last yielded to the solicitations of his friends so far as to consent that his name shall be presented for the consideration of his party, although he will make no effort to secure the nomination.

Now that he has consented to take the nomination if it comes to him unsolicited as the wish of his party, the Democrat takes pleasure in urging Philip B. Wachtel, as the candidate of northern Michigan for auditor general. Auditor General, form the letters of his name. He pushed the check aside, and began to copy some words from a book which lay on the table before him. He did this with his usual facility. But the moment he attempted to write his name to them he was powerless. Alarmed at what he thought was a symptom of some serious brain disease, he threw down his pen, and rising from his chair, walked several times up and down the floor, trying to analyze his feelings. There was no pain in his head, his thoughts were collected, and there was no excitement except that developed by the curious circumstance which had just occurred.

Determined if possible to overcome the difficulty, he again essayed to sign the check, and, to his great relief, accomplished the undertaking without the slightest apparent effort. Emboldened by his success, he tried a second time to write his name, but a second time he found it impossible to do so. Reflecting upon the matter, he recalled the fact that it was only after he had paced the floor that he had been able to write his name. So he walked across the room two or three times, and then found he could make the signature with entire ease. Further experience showed him that it was not the walking that was necessary, but that it was essential that he should turn around three times. Without these preliminary gyrations it was impossible for him to write his name, though perfectly able to write page after page of other matter.

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Stephen Brodie, the bootblack who leaped from the Brooklyn bridge, has been offered $100 per week by a Bowery museum while awaiting trial for attempted suicide.

On the farm of Robert Bonner, along the Hudson River, Maud S. created a quarter-mile in 30½ seconds.

The death is announced of Hubert O. Thompson, who had for several years been leader of the County Democracy in New York, and a very conspicuous figure in the politics of that city and State. Mr. Thompson was comparatively a young man, being less than 28 years of age, but had filled a number of important offices, and was one of the most clever and adroit political managers that Gotham had known in many years. He was a man of education and accomplishments.

Mrs. John Prill, of Pittsburgh, becoming alarmed during a storm, destroyed her sight by sprinkling her face with sulphuric acid, instead of the holy water she sought.

Charles F. Conant, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Bristow, died last week at Chicago, Ills.

A liquor-dealer in Boston undertook to stop to Providence several cases of porcelain cups filled with whisky. The carelessness of a drayman exposed the scheme to the authorities.

The hop crop of New York is reported a complete failure, and growers are destroying their yards. Where one-quarter of an average yield was expected not a pound will be picked.

WESTERN.

At New Albany, Ind., Prof. J. G. Stunk killed Charles Hoover and seriously wounded his father. The tragedy arose from the dead man's memory with Mrs. Stunk.

Andrew Green, a colored man, was hanged at Denver, in presence of 15,000 persons, for the murder of a street-car driver last May.

Maj. R. E. Fleming, one of the Dakota Railroad Commissioners, says that 1,500,000 bushels of wheat have been destroyed by storms in Dakota, and that the yield of the Territory will not be over 12,000,000 bushels.

The Charles W. Allen Tobacco Company of Chicago has failed. The liabilities are set down at $275,000 and assets about $240,000. The eight-hour agitation, it is understood, contributed to bring about the failure.

Cattlemen who have been over the ranges of Northern and Central Wyoming report that feed exists are improving, and that the calf crop is more than an average one. The hay crop is small but of first-class quality. Other reports say that the Territory is overstocked and can feed no more cattle. Governor Warren has lifted the quarantine against Missouri cattle.

Captain Price, of the Fifth Cavalry, is organizing a party of intruders from Oklahoma, several of whom he has handed over to the civil authorities.

Harry L. Gillmer, a painter, testified at the snarshal trial at Chicago that at the time of the Haymarket massacre he saw August Spies light a match and ignite the fuse of a bomb, which was tossed into the street by a man whom he recognized from a photograph as Rudolph Schnaubelt. Among the groups in the alley leaving the fatal bomb was Adolph Fischer. The testimony created quite a sensation, and the defense endeavored to rattle the witness by a long and severe cross-examination, but no per jurciously stuck to his story and refused to be tripped up by the adroit lawyers.

The defalcation of Colonel Bolton in the Chicago Postoffice has left a shortage of $15,000, which amount is contained to his bed by nervous prostration.

SOUTHERN.

The public execution of Joseph Jump drew to Gallatin, Mo., a crowd estimated at 3,000 people, including scores of children. The hangman at Fort Leavenworth, Ark., swung off a white man and a negro for murder committed in the Indian Territory.

"Professor" E. Leon, of Mansfield, Ohio, crossed the chasm at Tallulah in a tub, near Atlanta, Ga., on an inch and a half rope, 1,000 feet long and suspended 1,200 feet above the rapids.

On the Exposition grounds in New Orleans, eight thousand colored citizens of the Gulf States celebrated the thirty-ninth anniversary of the independence of Liberia.

It is rumored that a syndicate is being formed in Kentucky the object of which is to buy up all the whiskey of the crop of 1884.

Taken as a whole, crops in Texas are reported better than last year.

Advices from the growing cotton in six States show that east of the Mississippi River there is likely to be a decrease of from 15 to 25 per cent. from the yield of last year. The best reports come from Arkansas and Texas, where the crop ends fair to be large.

WASHINGTON.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a preliminary report of the operations of the service for the year ending with June, states the income over the preceding period at $4,461,724. Illinois heads the list with $297,602,203. Vermont brings up the rear with $93,369.

The latest intelligence from Secretary Morgan, says a Washington telegram, is to the effect that he is steadily improving. Considerable stress has been laid upon the fact that the Secretary bettered his recent relapse by persisting in going to the department daily. A friend of the Secretary said to-day that for many years past Mr. Manning had been troubled with a weak ankle, which prevented him from walking a great deal, and, in addition, had been so constantly annoyed and stopped on the streets by officeseekers that he was compelled in self defense to use his carriage.

There were 3,482 postoffices established last year and 1,120 discontinued, the total number June 30 last being 50,014, of which 2,265 are Presidential. During the year 9,112 appointments were made on resignations and commissions expired, and 9,566 on removals and suspensions, and changes from other causes swelled the total number to 22,747.

Mrs. Folsom, the President's mother-in-law, is a guest at the White House.

A delegation of Apaches, including Chief Chaco, had an audience with the President last week.

POLITICAL.

The Probibitionists of Wisconsin held their State Convention at Madison, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John M. Olin, of Madison; Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. Charles Alexander, of Eau Claire; Secretary of State, C. M. Blackman, of Whitewater; Treasurer, A. C. Merryman, of Waukesha; Railroad Commissioner, A. A. Allan, of Cumberland; Insurance Commissioner, A. F. Parker, of Manston; State Superintendent, Prof. J. J. Blaine, of Beloit. A platform was adopted which demands a State and national prohibitory law and their enforcement by a thoroughly symmetrical party; declares that the prohibition party has passed the days of compromise, and will neither seek nor accept affiliation with parties that may promise temporary advantages; expresses sympathy with the efforts of wage-workers to better their condition, but declares that total abstinence for the individual and the prohibition of the liquor traffic by the State is at the bottom of labor reform.

Gen. Gordon was nominated for Governor by the Georgia State Democratic Convention with a rush which resembled the dashing character of his campaign. When the nominations were reached the delegates stood upon the chairs and cheered until their throats were hoarse. Only two delegates remained obdurate. Gen. Gordon was brought into the hall and received an ovation.

The Michigan Prohibition State Convention met at Lansing, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Samuel Dickie, of Albion; Lieutenant Governor, Charles Mosher, of Mackerville; Secretary of State, John Evans, of Bellevue; State Treasurer, A. C. Fisher, of Detroit; Auditor General, S. D. Williams, of Saginaw; Attorney General, J. R. Laing, of Flint; Commissioner of the Land Office, Myron H. Walker, of Grand Rapids; Superintendent of Public Instruction, David Bonds, of Manistee; member of the State Board of Education, O. E. Downing, of Ionia. The convention was attended by 600 delegates. Woman suffrage received full indorsement.

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Congressman Thomas was renominated by the Republican Congressional Convention at Cairo, Ill., on the ninetieth ballot.

In the Erie (Pa.) district the Republicans have nominated C. W. Mackey for Congress.

The Labor party of Wisconsin has issued a call for a State convention, to place an independent ticket in the field.

At a Republican caucus of the members of both houses of the California Legislature it was resolved to elect a United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Miller, the ballot-box stuffer, prosecuted Senator Hearst', the present incumbent.

A Republican conference at Parkersburg, W. Va., attended by 300 delegates, adopted a resolution favoring the submission of a prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The Pars Rubber-Shoe Company, of South Farmington, Mass., have shut down indefinitely for repairs, throwing 1,100 hands out of work.

The Western Furniture Manufacturers' Association have agreed upon an advance in prices of not less than 10 per cent. on the other day report.

The miners employed by the new coal-mining syndicate which operates a mine in East St. Louis last week, and decided to demand two cents a bushel, top weight. In case the demand is refused they will strike.

The great rolling-mill strike at Philadelphia, involving over 1,500 men, has been settled.

Striking Italians attacked Hungarian railway laborers, between Alpha and Hazelton, Pa., 400 men participating in the affair. The Italians drove their enemies to the woods, and stopped all work on the road. Several of the Hungarians were wounded, and three of them are said to be dying.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The Southern Pacific Company is actively negotiating for the control of the Shreveport road and the Shreveport-Grelton of the Queen and Crescent system, for a double route through the Mississippi Valley.

The Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission has decided, in the case of Alexander Heim against the Illinois, Indiana & Iowa Ry., that a railroad company has no right to sell coal.

The Illinois Central Road has purchased 4 acres and contiguous for dock ter for its extension to Freeport, on which work is to commence by September 1.

It is reported that the shops of the Wisconsin Central will be moved to Wausau.

Work has commenced on the Ohio Railway of ninety-two miles, linking Akron with Tuscarawas, Ohio, the Baltimore and Ohio.

The Illinois Central Road is making contracts at Freeport for bridge work for a line to Dubuque, Madison, Wisconsin.

The Rock Island will run three harvest excursions via the Albert Lea route under the following conditions: Tickets to be sold Aug. 18, Sept. 1 and 22, to the Indian points and at the following rates fro. Chicago: Ekton, Dak., and return, $11; Waterbury, Dak., and return, $12; Le Mours, Dak., and return, $12; Jamestown, Dak., and return, $12; Bismarck, Dak., and return, $20; Dickinson, Dak., and return, $20; Gladstone, Man., and return, $17; Grand Forks, N. Dak., and return, $17.50; Devil's Lake, Dak., and return, $18.50. Tickets to be limited to twenty days from date of issue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advices from the far South test report that intense excitement existed at El Paso over the Cutting imprisonment affair. The Mexicans were massing troops at Paso del Norte, fully prepared to do battle at a moment's notice. There was a large body of United States troops at El Paso, and none are going south. Editor Cutting was still in prison, and it was said that an attempt would be made to execute him.

The contest for the base-ball championship among the clubs of the National League is a hot one. Detroit has won 17 games, Providence 16, New York 45, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Washington follow with games won in the order named. The St. Louis team of the Association leads in the race for the pennant.

The leaders in the revolutionary movement in Tuxuillejas, Mexico, have been badly defeated near the Guatemala frontier. The loss is not given.

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LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The testimony of Dr. Murphy in the anarchist trial at Chicago was of a sensational character. The *Tribune*, of Monday, gives a report of the trial, saying:

Had the testimony of Dr. Murphy been to a mere amount of financial gain in the anarchists' trial he would have received the honorarium of the citizens by the exoneration of Dr. J. B. Murphy. The latter's harrowing tale of the agony of the officers from the wounds of the bomb burst under square the night of the 4th of May last, was the most thrilling of all the testimony in the court room. The prisoners seem to feel keenly their position as the cause of slaughter was denied. The minutest details of the injury were narrated by the surgeon described in the wounds of the wounds received during agonies of Barrett, McPhee and others. He also explained that many of the injuries officers are inadmissible for life; and, not a little of the sympathy felt for many members of the jury, related their experience of the wounded men who continued to return to their duties.

Counsel asked the witness to describe the Martynn's statement was clear and complete. Schnaubelt's testimony was of the most impressive character. He said that he had no power and no right to investigate the conduct of our policemen. He was a mere member of the band and knew nothing of the designs of a party at the request of his friend, Spies, to throw a bomb into the police ranks. He had no right to question the wisdom of the act, and had no right to know that it was to be thrown. He also testified that the bomb was given to him by Spies, and that he had no power and no right to investigate the conduct of our policemen. He was a mere member of the band and knew nothing of the designs of a party at the request of his friend, Spies, to throw a bomb into the police ranks. He had no right to question the wisdom of the act, and had no right to know that it was to be thrown. The testimony of the surgeons examined summed up the injuries of the officers, and were not cross-examined. The defense did not wish to have the surgeons cross-examined, as it would only tend to make the case worse, in view of the fact that many of the officers who were shot down, and two are not expect to survive. Captain Ward, who was shot through the lungs, testified that he was on the bomb thrown by Schnaubelt was a superior officer, and he was ordered to disperse the crowd. He was one member of the crowd of counselling the transgressors. Captain Bonfield, who was shot through the bowels, testified that the "black dynamite" was thrown by Schnaubelt, and that he was ordered to disperse the crowd. Captain Bonfield and Captain Ward were the only officers who testified to the "black dynamite" which Lingg loaded his bombs with. The testimony of Captain Bonfield and Captain Ward was in direct contradiction to the testimony of Captain Bonfield, who testified that he was ordered to disperse the crowd. The testimony of Captain Bonfield and Captain Ward was in direct contradiction to the testimony of Captain Bonfield, who testified that he was ordered to disperse the crowd. The testimony of Captain Bonfield and Captain Ward was in direct contradiction to the testimony of Captain Bonfield, who testified that he was ordered to disperse the crowd.

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FOREIGN.

Upon his arrival in London Lord Rosebery was met by a great crowd, who welcomed him with hearty cheers. He called upon Lord Hartington and held an hour's conference with him. Lord Hartington promised Lord Salisbury a hearty support, but declined to join the Conservative Government. Lord Salisbury then wrote a letter to Osborne to receive the Queen's command to form a ministry.

In a London court, Cyrus W. Field was awarded damages of $25,000 and all costs against James Gordon Bennett, for libel.

Serious conflicts took place at Amsterdam between the populace and police and troops, arising from the suppression of a dancing gamo on Sunday. Eighteen policemen were disarmed and beaten, and several others pasted, sending two socialists. The problem of games is the killing one in Amsterdam, and it is said that the crowd, a degrading past no pop. lular among the lower classes.

The Czar and Czarina, while at Moscow, kissed the hands of the Queen of Greece and Princess Princess Princess

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for state officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention, will be held in Redmond's Opera House, at the City of Grand Rapids, on

Wednesday, August 18, 1886,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

Each county is entitled to one delegate for each 100 votes cast for Governor at the last general election, and one for every fraction of not less than 200 votes. Every organized county is entitled to at least two delegates, and under the rules adopted a delegate must be a resident of the county he represents.

JOHN J. ENRIGHT,
Chairman.
H. F. PENNINGTON,
Secretary.

Charlevoix county is entitled to four delegates.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

The Democratic electors of the Ninth Congressional District of Michigan are hereby notified that a convention will be held at Rose's Hall, IN THE CITY OF BIG RAPIDS, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, and for transaction of any other business that may properly come before said convention. On the basis of one delegate for each 500 votes cast for Governor at the last general election, and one for every fraction of not less than 200 votes, the various counties comprising the said Congressional District will be entitled to representation as follows:

	Votes '84.	No. of Dels.
Antrim	1973	4
Charlevoix	2054	4
Kalkaska	1025	2
Lake	1306	3
Manistee	2355	5
Mason	2562	5
Mecosta	1457	3
Missaukee	870	2
Newaygo	2669	5
Oceana	4270	8
Osceola	2534	5
Ottawa	2806	5
Wexford	2295	5
Total		51

WM. P. NISBETT, Mecosta Co., Ch'm.
H. J. Harty, Manistee.
Geo. Goodrell, Mason.
Daniel E. Sweet, Newaygo.
Lou. E. Morris, Manistee.
John B. Salsbury, Antrim.
Democratic Cong'l. Com.

Democratic County Convention.

A democratic county convention will be held at THE VILLAGE HALL, in Charlevoix on Friday, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1886, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the democratic state convention to be held at Grand Rapids, on Aug. 18, 1886, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Each township is entitled to delegates to said convention as follows:

	Vote for Gov. 1884.	No. of Dele-gates.
Bear Lake	56	1
Boyne Valley	120	2
Chandler	43	1
Charlevoix	314	5
Evangeline	208	3
Hayes	159	3
Hudson	146	3
Marion	102	2
Melrose	54	1
Norwood	102	2
South Arm	36	1
Round Lake	44	1
Wilson	198	3

J. MILO EATON,
Chairman.
C. J. STRANG,
Secretary, Democratic County Committee.

TILDEN DEAD.

Yesterday's Detroit Journal announces that Samuel J. Tilden died yesterday morning at 8:45.

The County Seat.

The board of supervisors, at their special meeting at Boyne Falls last Friday, voted to accept the proposition made by Mr. Waldron in regard to the free use of the Wall building for county offices so long as they may be desired, and we understand the county property will be moved to that place soon, there being no building on lot 1, (the point designated in the resolution locating the county seat) suitable to be used for county purposes.

Mr. Waldron also agrees to build a county jail costing not less than $600, and if the county should at any time vote to locate the county seat on what is known as court house square of the plat of the village of Bay Springs and build a permanent court house, worth at least $12,000, he will give three thousand dollars towards the building.

If this arrangement is finally endorsed by the people, the county will be the recipient of property equivalent in value to several thousand dollars, besides having large, pleasant rooms, with good safe vaults to go into now, without any waiting. The only feature of the matter that we have occasion to regret is that it probably forever bars out Charlevoix from any chance to get the county seat back within her limits, or to any point nearer. But there is satisfaction in the fact that the board acted by the people and not fully endorse the actions of the board in instituted to make the infamous canvas last spring, one of whom has admitted that the transaction cost him his best friends in Charlevoix, all his friends in East Jordan and Boyne Falls, and that he made none in Boyne City.

There let it rest.

Democracy and Reform.

Since the iniquities of republican administrations laid the foundations of that party's overthrow, the democracy has gone into the elections with the watchword of "reform." That reform was needed has been since 1872, especially, well known. But that the democracy would bring that reform has been the subject of republican jest and insinuations. With that watchword the democracy has, however, continued to fight, and with it a victory was won.

But the laugh has changed places. The democracy has shown itself true to its pledges—and the first party in 25 years of this government to redeem after election those that it made before its lease upon power was granted. The dispatchmen have been overhauled and giving that moral airing that they so badly needed. Expenses have been reduced and $20,000,000 already saved in that line to the government. More reform has been collected and less money has been spent in collecting it. The business movements of the administration have been upon a simple and accurate basis. The people's rights have been maintained against the aggressions of a star chamber house of lords. The people's money has been saved by the wise use of the veto in preventing unworthy men from draining the treasury through the carelessness of congress or the dereliction of congressmen. In fact the democracy's administration has been square business simply performed.

Civil service reform has been promised in every republican platform, and before election Ay Hubbell blackmailed every government employee of a two per cent of his salary. The democracy also promised civil service reform. It is redeeming its pledge.

No wonder that the people trust the democratic party and are rallying to its standard. Vouchsafing in its underlying principles equal rights to all, and by practice ensuring the people of its loyalty to its pledges, the democracy stands as the party of principle and the party to be trusted.
—Kalamazoo Gazette.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The state press generally concede that Philip B. Wachtel, of Petoskey, is the best and strongest man possible to nominate for auditor general on the democratic ticket.

The mention of Philip B. Wachtel of Petoskey, for auditor general on the democratic ticket, finds favor on all hands. Mr. Wachtel is one of the pillars of northern Michigan, is a gentleman widely known, and composed of the material which constitutes a popular candidate.—Big Rapids Herald.

As far as we can learn the Democrats of the 10th congressional district have only one candidate for a place on the state ticket this fall, and that is, P. B. Wachtel, of Petoskey, whom the Democrat recently put forward, and whose name was so favorably received by the press. The district richly deserves recognition, and there is no man in the district who deserves better of his party than Mr. Wachtel. We think there is no reasonable doubt of his nomination without a struggle. It is a curious and interesting fact that Tip Alpin, ex-postmaster of West Bay City, is the most prominent candidate for the nomination for auditor general on the republican ticket. Thus it is altogether probable that the candidates for this office will be from the 10th congressional district, but we will wager that Wachtel can lay Tip out flat.—Cheboygan Democrat.

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BROKEN DOWN INVALIDS.

Probably never in the history of such Medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been conferred upon Dr. Price's Celery and Cough Cure. Thousands of hopeless cases of coughs, colds, and consumption have yielded to this truly marvelous discovery. For this reason we feel warranted in placing our reputation and money on its merits. Sold by Perry Weed and Jos. W. Crane.

A Bull and a Bicycle.

There is an old half-mile racing track on the Fry farm, two miles from Elkton, Pa. It has been used but little for several years, but last summer a number of young men who owned good road horses had the track put in order to exercise their horses on, the roads in the vicinity not being in good condition. During the past week Farmer Fry has had a three-year-old blooded bull tied in the lot where the track is situated. The bull had never manifested an ugly disposition, and never took any notice of the driving or noises around the track, although he stood near it. On Friday last a young man named Stephen Pickens, a nephew of Fry, who lived in a neighboring village, went to visit his uncle. He recently purchased a bicycle, and rode to Fry's on his machine. The same afternoon he went on the race track for a spin. He had gone but twice around the track when he heard the bull bellowing behind him. Looking back over his shoulder he saw the bull following him at the top of his speed, and only a few feet behind him. Pickens ran his bicycle as fast as he could, supposing that he could easily distance the bicycle bull, but he had not yet become an expert on the wheel, and he found that the best he could do was to keep only just so far ahead of the animal. The bull kept his position until he had chased the bicycle twice around the track, when he began to fall behind. Pickens had been shouting at the top of his lungs for help, but the farm house is nearly a mile from the track, and no one heard him. When he saw the bull begin to weaken, as he supposed, he thought he had escaped all danger and could get for enough out of the way to permit his making his way out of the lot with safety. On looking back, however, he saw the bull bearing down on him by a close shave on the track, and the next moment the animal struck the bicycle with his head lowered, and machine, rider and all, were hurled into the grass at the side of the track. Pickens does not remember how he extricated himself from his wheel, but when he recovered himself he was on the opposite side of the lot, three rods from the track. The bull had evidently been dazed also by the shock, for he was turning around and around in a circle near the spot and shaking his head in a curious manner. A few moments afterward he seemed to recover himself, and walked slowly away as if nothing had happened. Pickens had received some bad bruises and scratches, but no serious injury. He carried back to the farm house, and his uncle went to the rescue of the bicycle, which was badly wrecked. The bull, which had never seen a bicycle before, had evidently become enraged at its strange appearance in his domain, and had broken the rope by which he was tied to a stake and started in pursuit of it.—New York Times.

In the matter of perquisites in England the rules with the servants are strictly observed. The valet gets his discount on the tailor's bill, the butler and bootmakers bills; the cook on the butcher's and fishmonger's and green grocer's; the butler on the wines; in, too, has the empty bottles, so that you may not commonly by retaining or returning them. The coachman is entitled to the perquisite on forage, as well as on the hire of carriages and horses, and in London need people hire at least their horses, leaving their own in the country.

Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford a considerable share of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever.—Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have tried the famous complaints, with beneficial results. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it the best blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, my friends induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and,

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eyes.—Reuben T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light without pain. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Cutlerbend, Evangeline, Shelby City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1, six bottles $5.

The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Summer Announcement.

TO THE LADIES:

We have just received a fresh invoice of summer goods in all such styles as are much desirable at this time of year, comprising India Linons, Percales, plain and figured Nainsooks, Mauilla cloth and Batiste, all of which are the leading wash fabrics.

We have also lately added to our stock a full line of ladies' nursin underwear, infants' robes, chemises, corset covers, etc.

The Peerless woven wire busties may be found at our store in all shapes manufactured.

Our glove stock is being continually replenished. We have an elegant line of plain and undressed kids, silk, and jersey gloves.

Our trimmings comprise everything new and desirable, having plain, stripe, and brocade velvets, jet trimmings, and rosary beads.

We will offer until closed out at big reductions, all our parasols, shawls, light goods, prints, and ginghams.

Call and get our August fashion sheet, and ask us to show you our bargains.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 5, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12 baled, $18
Corn, per bu. 65c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $13 ⅌ bbl, 7c ⅌ lb.
Salt, ⅌ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ⅌ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 15c
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Mocca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Bakered Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice But ter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞Fresh Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

Bay Springs property is rising in value.

The fish tug Wayne Isbell was in port on Tuesday.

O. J. Wheat has added a new porch to his residence on Clinton street.

Mail will come by stage from Petoskey hereafter, instead of by boat, arriving at about 12:30.

The Gracie Barker was in the harbor yesterday to have some work done on her machinery.

The Champlain carried a large excursion party to Elk Rapids and Old Mission last Saturday.

C. R. Bellinger has succeeding to say this week about eye glasses. Read it, then go and examine his stock.

The steamers Friant, Cummings, and Clara Belle gave excursion to Petoskey and Bay View last Sunday.

A lady remarked this week that democratic newspapers under a carpet were the nearest moth-proof of any she could get.

The Friant gave an excursion to Beaver Island yesterday, and carried her full complement of passengers. A better and brighter day could not have been had.

Bishop Gillespie sends telegram that sickness prevents keeping his appointment on Sunday next. Rev. M. Jones, of Kalamazoo, will officate for him at the opera hall at 10.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

Edwin Meredith, of Batavia, Ill., a reporter here, has a copy one candidate for a place on the state ticket this fall, and that is, P. B. Wachtel, of Petoskey, whom the Democrat recently put forward, and whose name was so favorably received by the press. The district richly deserves recognition, and there is no man in the district who deserves better of his party than Mr. Wachtel. We think there is no reasonable doubt of his nomination without a struggle. It is a curious and interesting fact that Tip Alpin, ex-postmaster of West Bay City, is the most prominent candidate for the nomination for auditor general on the republican ticket. Thus it is altogether probable that the candidates for this office will be from the 10th congressional district, but we will wager that Wachtel can lay Tip out flat.—Cheboygan Democrat.

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Wilson.

Mr. Rowland's mother, from near Cadillac, is visiting her children in this vicinity.

Mrs. Barrett spent two days visiting her daughter, Mrs. Earl, at Kalkaska, recently.

Mrs. Albert Kenny and daughter are stopping with her mother, Mrs. Jones, for an indefinite period. Albert has gone west prospecting.

Miss Mabel Smith was thrown from her horse as she was out riding on Friday last, and seriously hurt, but she was able to be removed home the next day, and is now recovering.

Ben Healey has at last decided "it is not good for man to live alone," and took unto himself a wife—Miss Ellen Gravond—last week. May prosperity and happiness attend them.

Burgess.

Rev. B. H. Whitman is here for a short stay.

Frank Sneethen has a force of men at work cutting down fallow.

Mr. Bedwin, of Eveline, is visiting his son E. Bedwin, of Hayes.

Mr. Bates, who has been visiting with his sons four months, started for Flint on Tuesday.

Big excitement at Horton's Bay over supernatural appearances on Frank Coleman's place.

At the greenback caucus held at Gibson's school house, Alden Chamberlain, Wm. B. Sayers, and George Willis, were elected as delegates to the county convention.

Barnard.

Miss Aldrich, of Petoskey, is hear visiting at Mr. Cannon's.

Farmers are through haying and report the crop very light.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shapton, jr., are happy over a young son which arrived Sunday.

Mrs. John Shapton returned home from Canada last week accompanied by her daughter Mrs. Hoyt.

A large number of Barnardites attended the picnic at Hoyt's Wednesday and report an enjoyable time.

Ironton.

The ladies of the Congregational church at Ironton intend giving an ice cream festival and bazaar during the second week in August. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The Rev. C. P. VanAuken preached a grand sermon to an attentive audience at the M. E. church. Mr. VanAuken was accompanied by Mr. Colby, who was much interested in our work here.

We had a very pleasant time at our Sunday school picnic on Friday, at Horton's Bay, going over on the Clara Belle, at eight o'clock and returning at six in the evening.

Shall we have a Railroad?

A. R. Upright has a letter from a gentleman in Ohio, offering to take fifty-five per cent of the first mortgage bonds of a railroad company with a capital of not less than $15,000 per mile, for a road from Charlevoix southward to Clare, or Farwell. The question arises, can the balance be secured along the line?

Purely Personal.

Henry Barth arrived home from Chicago this week.

W. M. Gow, of Cadillac, was in town last Thursday.

Mrs. A. Beebe has been visiting at Mrs. Sine's the past week.

Rev. J. K. Fuller returned last week to his home in Vermont.

Old uncle John Miller, of Evangeline, made us a call this morning.

Geo. Wrisley has gone to Lake Linden, Houghton county, to work.

W. W. Washburn and family returned to Charlevoix to live this week.

W. Wheaton, of the Cadillac Express, called on the JOURNAL this morning.

H. H. Miller, late of East Jordan, has accepted a "situation" in the Land Enterprise.

Albert Moeller, of the Monto Publishing Co., of Canton, Ohio, is at L. E. Allen's.

Mrs. Geo. L. White, of Mancelona, was the guest of her son Nelson, over Sunday.

Dr. E. E. Knapp, of Saginaw, arrived last evening, for a visit with L. E. Allen.

Mrs. Jessie Smith McGibney is spending a few days with her relatives in Charlevoix.

Mrs. Carrie Hilton goes in St. Louis, Mich., this week, to visit relatives and friends.

Mrs. S. C. Hiter and son, of St. Louis, Mo., are visiting with the family of E. E. Madge.

Mrs. Capt. Walton, of Chicago, is stopping with the family of A. J. Madge for a few days.

A. J. Emrey, jr., arrived last week for his annual summer visit with his sons, in Charlevoix.

Miss Mary A. Pierson, teacher in the public schools, of Youngstown, Ohio, is at L. E. Allen's for her summer vacation.

J. H. Hendee, and wife, of Jackson, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. A. M. Parmenter, expect to return home early next week.

Will McLennan, a former Charlevoix boy, now a student at Evanston College, Ills., will preach at the M. E. church next Sunday morning and evening.

Charlie Kelley's clothes fit him closer Monday morning than before in several years. The cause was a bouncing baby girl which took up her residence with him that morning. Mother and child doing well.

Kalamazoo Gazette, 30th ult.: Judge Mills arrived home from Charlevoix yesterday morning in response to a call from the bar. He wrote an opinion in the Clark case yesterday, and will return north Saturday. . . . Judge Sisson left for Charlevoix yesterday morning. He survived the base ball contest. . . . Mr. Geo. Bacon leaves for Charlevoix this evening.

Shipments.

July 29—Schr. Mesaingford, 3,700 ties, Upright & Emrey, to Racine.
29—Schr. Bert Barnes, 100 cords wood, O. Olsen, to Milwaukee.
29—Schr. J. C. Bauer, 120 cords wood, P. B. Newton, to Milwaukee.
29—Schr. H. G. Cleveland, 450 tons pig iron, R. M. Chirch, to Cleveland.
29—Schr. Arrow, 25 cords slabs, Wm. Tooley to Milwaukee.
30—Schr. John L. Green, 65 cords wood, D. Buchanan, to Sheboygan.
31—Schr. Evening Star, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter, to Chicago.
31—Schr. Lunette, 120 cords wood, 15 cords bark, E. M. Clark, to Milwaukee.
Aug. 3—Schr. Dan Mahoe, 40 cords wood, 125 cords bark, Geo. Burnham & Sons, to Milwaukee.
5—Schr. Sea Gull, 40 cords bark, O. J. Smith, to Milwaukee.
4—Schr. Fleetwing, 45 cords bark, Carpenter Bartholomew & Co. to Milwaukee.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1886.	1885.
Hardwood lumber, feet	318,000	293,000
Railroad ties	3,700	4,500
Wood, cords	160	430
Bark, cords		45
Shingles, M	225	400
Pig iron, tons		870
Flour, bbls. pounds		8,800

Alpena county, Mich., marts reports the timber business it has opened the bridge during the month of July as follows:

Steamers, including tugs	445
Schooners	140
Barges, tows	30
Fish boats	50
Total	665

The remedy which most successfully combats malarial disorders, is Ayer's Ague Cure. It is a purely vegetable compound, and contains neither quinine nor any other dangerous ingredient. Warranted to cure chills and fever.

CHARLEVOIX

Savings Bank

Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

Henry Bennett, President.
John Nicholls, Vice President.
F. A. Smith, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Bennett, O. D. Wood,
John Nicholls, A. Putten
A. L. Lipsitz, F. A. Smith, A. Fox.

CAPITAL, $25,000
Surplus, 2,000

The liabilities of Stockholders in all state banks as provided in Art. XIX, Sec. 40 of Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan, is double the amount of stock taken, making a guaranteed fund of $50,000 in this bank, which is a security for the transaction of every legitimate branch of banking business extended to our customers, on terms as favorable as are consistent with safety.

Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of the world in large or small amounts. Money to loan on approved paper. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

CORRESPONDENTS:

NATIONAL PARK BANK.....NEW YORK.
COMMERCIAL NAT. BANK.....CHICAGO.
NATIONAL CITY BANK.....GRAND RAPIDS.
DETROIT NATIONAL BANK.....DETROIT.

Gift Schemes Not Required

TO SELL OUR GOODS.

All so-called "Gifts" are paid for by the Customer, and dearly too.

We offer Genuine Bargains in

NEW DRESS GOODS,

CASHMERES,

Tricots, Henrietts, Beaverettes, Serges, Striped Seersuckers, Piques, Ottomans Mikados, Jersey Jackets, Broadheads, Lawns, Boucle Jackets.

And a Full Line of Staple

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

At prices lower than the Lowest.

Many of our Goods were bought during the recent excitement caused by the strikes, and we were enabled to buy at our own figures. We are offering values not to be obtained elsewhere, that stock of

GROCERIES

is replenished and fully up to the high standard we endeavor to maintain. When others tell you groceries are higher, do not believe them. Our prices are lower than ever.

LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, AND PLASTERING HAIR

Always on hand.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Bargains! Bargains!!

IN ALL

SUMMER GOODS,

AT

ROSENTHAL & SON'S.

The time is nearing at hand when we shall have to clear our counters and shelves for our fall supplies. To this end we have decided to sell all our Summer Goods way down at prices to suit everybody. Straw Hats, Straw Hats, in every style, shape, and at all prices. Flannel Shirts in all colors, just what you want to wear now-a-days, closing out very cheap.

Just give us a call and we are sure to suit you.

Respectfully yours

ROSENTHAL & SON.

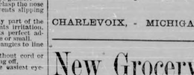
Something New. More Light.

The Rochester double and triple Burner makes the Whitest and Best Light known.

THE Sherwin William's PAINTS.

Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Notions, Fishing Tackle. The "double action easy Force Pump." Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.



The above Eye-glass invented by the Johnston Optical Co., of Detroit, Mich., combines the best features of all others.

1st. The lenses can be placed far enough away that the eye-lashes will not touch them, a thing not always easy to do with other eye-glasses.

2d. The guards are set so as to clasp the nose both above and below which prevents slipping and falling off.

3d. The pressure is on the fleshy part of the nose above the bone, which prevents irritation.

4th. The lever feature secures its perfect adjustment to the nose, and its easy opening.

5th. The lenses are set at right angles to line of vision.

6th. They can be worn safely without cord or chain as there is no danger of falling off.

7th. The lenses are found to be the easiest eye-glass in the market.

C. R. BELLINGER,
Optician and Jeweler, Charlevoix, Mich.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

Scroll Work and Window and Building of all Descriptions.

Power, Building and Scroll Work a Specialty.

Kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

JOB WORK

AT THIS OFFICE.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the northern part of town and intending to from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED.

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,
Photographer.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

MARIE.

BY ALICE M. BRADFORD.

Now hasten, O, hasten, my darling,
Home, love, from the rippling and roar of the sea,
I'm waiting, my beautiful dreamer,
I miss thee, I miss thee, Marie.

An, why set thee sighed, my lost one?
Pale waves over thy pathway are sweeping
Angry with a moan. How the ocean moans,
And beat with their sandowy hands.

Oh, call to me, dear, over the billows;
My boating shall flutter to me;
Oh, come, come, fair light I would see!
Hasten, O, hasten, O, my heaven!
I need thee, I need thee, Marie.

I lift for thy voice, and its music,
Oh, sweeter than the cooing of doves,
Oh, come with snowy-tipped fingers,
Return now my treasure—Marie.

Come, sweet one, press lightly my forehead,
Ah, ye but the spray of the sea,
Awake from thy ocean-pocked slumber,
And smile through the shadows—Marie.

Ah, never again from the ocean
My boating shall flutter to me;
But over the tide I shall greet thee,
And smile, smile, my angel Marie.

Appleton, Wis.

MY WIFE'S PET.

BY ELSON HERSH.

He was not her dog.
But she thought he was, which amounted to the same thing.

She fondled him as affectionately as though she had owned the sole proprietary right in him. She looked upon him with undisguised pride. She put him through all her little tricks with an enthusiasm that could not abate nor repetition.

The truth is, my wife was fond of dogs. She liked animals in general and dogs in particular. And the dogs liked her. The feeling was mutually complete understanding between her and them was something absolutely wonderful. In the nine years of our married life I had never seen a dog that would not make friends with my wife on first sight, without waiting for a formal introduction.

Hopkins, our neighbor across the street, once bought a German mastiff for a watch-dog. The German mastiff is by nature the most ferocious and blood-thirsty of dogs. Hopkins' was uncommonly savage. The brute had a mouth like a roll-scuttle, and his voice was a growl that gave a distance of many blocks from one sound, summer and winter.

He was a valuable dog in this respect. The Hopkinses called him "Cyclone," because destruction marked his path. It would eat nothing but chunks of raw meat, and it was so dangerous to get within range of its ravenous maw that they had to stand off and feed him with a pitchfork. Of course they kept him chained all day, and when he was loosed at night no one ever ventured out of the house.

Well, one day my wife went over to the Hopkinses, and "Cyclone" saw her. He was fastened with a giant-size log-chain, but he broke away and rushed toward my wife. The Hopkins women fled into the second story of the house and screamed. They expected to hear a halloon view of human sacrifice right there. But the brute did not come off as advertised. What "Cyclone" had given a practical illustration of the second axiom in Euclid by reversing the shortest possible distance between his kennel and the spot where my wife stood, he stopped. He looked into my wife's face and my wife smiled. From that moment the huge brute was changed dog. He rubbed up against my wife, fawned at her feet, fell on his back, and lost part of his dignity in an hideous growl. When "Cyclone" had given a practical illustration of the second axiom in Euclid by covering the shortest possible distance between his kennel and the spot where my wife stood, he stopped. He looked into my wife's face and my wife smiled. From that moment the huge brute was changed dog. He rubbed up against my wife, fawned at her feet, fell on his back, and lost part of his dignity in an hideous growl. When "Cyclone" had given a practical illustration of the second axiom in Euclid by covering the shortest possible distance between his kennel and the spot where my wife stood, he stopped. He looked into my wife's face and my wife smiled. From that moment the huge brute was changed dog. He rubbed up against my wife, fawned at her feet, fell on his back, and lost part of his dignity in an hideous growl.

But I digress.

Notwithstanding my wife's remarkable fondness for dogs, she never had a dog which she could call her own until I got one. Her time started to speak of. As I said before, the dog in question was really not her dog, but she thought he was, and when my wife makes up her mind on a point of that kind the matter is settled to all practical intents and purposes. Just here, it may be proper for me to explain how my wife came by the dog. It happened like this:

My wife has for many years been a leading member of a well-known humane society. She has always been President of an association for the prevention of cruelty to angle-worms. This association has accomplished a great work, not only in protecting the worms but in restricting the ruthless slaughter of fish owing to scarcity of bait. In view of its successful work in this direction, the association recently passed a set of resolutions declaring the belief of its members "that the gratifying decrease noted in fishermen's lies this season is due principally, in an indirect way, to the association's far-reaching efforts."

She has also taken an active part in the work of an association organized exclusively to the amelioration of the condition of the canine race. It is made phenomenal strides the last two seasons. Year before last it raised a dollar, now in successful operation, for washing white poodles without getting soap in their eyes, and last year it devoted the greater part of its time to the consideration of a painless process of removing fleas from dogs without killing the fleas. The organization is still busy with this work.

From her connection with these societies my wife's fondness for the brute creation in general, and dogs in particular became known to all our friends. Among others were the boys in the office. They at once began to manifest great interest in animal life. They attended several meetings, at which my wife delivered addresses, and after she had been down to the office and talked to them two or three times they joined the Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Angle-worms and the Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Canine Race, in a body.

After this thing had been going on some time the head clerk in the office came in one evening, with a smile on his face and a dog at his heels. He said the dog was for my wife. He thought she would like it, and he wanted me to take the dog home. I objected at first, but the clerk insisted. I am the senior partner in the firm, but when the head clerk insists he generally carries his point. I would regret with scorn and indignation an insinuation that I am afraid of that man, yet he rarely requests anything that is not granted. He is a valuable man around the office, and it is his way.

So I took the dog home.

He was a good-looking dog of the cocker-spaniel variety. He had unusually long silken ears, and eyes that spoke with silent eloquence. He had was handsome enough to have made the rest of the dog jealous. There was no trace of guile in his face, and that dog was capable of the basest ingratitude.

But I anticipate.

I got home with the dog about eleven o'clock that night. My wife had retired before we reached the house. She is not in the habit of rising to greet me, under ordinary circumstances, but as soon as she became aware of the dog's presence she got up. In fact she devoted the greater part of the night to welcoming him into the family circle. The head-clerk had shown me how to fetch, sit, shake hands, roll over, his prayers, and a dozen other tricks, and I had taught the dog tricks; but before we retired that night my wife devoted an hour my wife discovered that the dog had to be taught how to sleep. Among other things she found that he could, at her command, feign deafness, and that he could perform the pretty trick of taking his long silken ears in his teeth and, without other assistance, lying them behind his head, and she was particularly pleased my wife; he would do this with his left ear in 37 seconds at times as "Pocahontas," "Sweet Violets," "Sea-Shore" and the "Maiden's Wish," at the same barking the accompaniment to them.

I had nearly neglected to mention the name of the dog's second. It was one of the coldest Saturday nights last winter I ever spent, and I was almost frozen when I got home. Such was by no means the case with the dog, and the weather played a most important part in future developments.

After continuing to welcome the dog until a late hour, my wife made a bed for him of my clothes, and such soft material as was near at hand. The dog came to bed, first carrying an extra scuttle of coal in the bagpipes he proved him from taking cold. Early the next morning she was astir. So was the dog. He had brought something at home by this time, and I never saw my wife more pleased over any visitor in the house, not excepting her own mother. Breakfast was unusually late that morning, but as it was Sunday, and as I have made it a rule never to find fault around the house on that way since my wife once went into hysterics because I was late for a meal, I did not complain. Besides, I saw my wife was enjoying the dog's company, and I did not feel like casting a shadow over her unusually good spirits. The dog, as I said, took her attentions kindly. He seemed perfectly content, and my wife remarked that for a strange dog he was extremely sociable. This pleased her, for she said she had noticed that most dogs in a new family were inclined to be bashful and diffident; but she thought this dog would be willing to stay with us right along, and began to think so, too, he made himself so thoroughly at home. He ate to which he brushed a bisque vase off the escritoire with his tail, overturned my wife's work-basket, and helped himself to a bone from the table while we were at breakfast, would have convinced a total stranger that he had been a member of the family for years. After breakfast I suggested that the dog might not be accustomed to continual confinement in the house, and that perhaps it would be well to let him have a little exercise outdoors. My wife objected at first. She feared he might get his feet wet and contract rheumatism. I pointed out the improbability of such a calamity, in view of the fact that many dogs are obliged to be hustle around all winter for a living. I also told her that the cocker-spaniel was fond of water in any form, and especially of snow. This seemed to convince her. She opened the door and called to the dog, but he evinced no desire to leave a comfortable nest which he had made for himself of my best coat on an ottoman.

My wife at once intimated that I evidently was not so fondish as I might be with the babies of that breed of dog. After she had closed the door, however, the dog changed his mind. I made no verbal or written concessions, and she permitted him to go.

He jumped out of the window, barked a good upon him, and cautioned him not to stay long enough to catch cold. The dog seemed to understand perfectly. He barked on the threshold and bounded off, and seldom have seen such an expression, even upon the face of a human being, as came upon a dog's face. I shall never forget that look. His great, eloquent eyes beamed with affection and gratitude. They said, as plainly as words could have said: "Oh, my master, I am so happy! I am never thankful enough; a whole life of love and devotion could not repay you! Kick me, I will be back in fifteen minutes."

Yet, as I have before hinted, that dog was capable of the basest ingratitude. His smile was the smile of deceit. His affection was, like Prince Lorenzo's gayety, all upon the exterior.

That dog never returned.

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There are two windows in the front sitting-room that face upon the street. After my wife had made sure the dog was not in the back yard she stationed herself at one of these windows to watch for him. Anxious to remove her suspicions as to the sincerity of my feeling toward the dog, I took up a cushion at the other window. I attempted at first to relieve her by encouraging remarks and hopeful reflections upon the dog's absence, but she went out in the cold and chilled. One of the hitherto strong traits of woman was raging out of doors. But for the howling of the wind as it madly tossed the snow, or the barking of a dog in the distance, the solemn silence of our vigil was unbroken. Every time a dog barked, up went my wife's window, and out went her head. Of course I imitated the example. I never before had noticed that our neighborhood contained a greater number of dogs than any other quarter of town. I do not even now believe that it does, yet it seemed to that day. It seemed to be populated principally with dogs. I never saw so many dogs in the street in one day in my life as passed our house that cold Sunday, and the barking dogs in the distance apparently outnumbered the double procession that tried by from two directions. At intervals of three to five seconds the voice of some new dog would be heard, her door, and each time up went two windows and out went two heads. Once my wife saw a dog four blocks up the street that she thought looked like the faithless cocker-spaniel, before I could remove, she had thrown a rubber over her head, and without other wraps rushed out into the wicked storm. Naturally, by the time she reached the second block the dog was gone. She had hardly got back into the house, chilled through as she was, when she heard another bark. Up went the window again. There was the same dog she had been chasing up street. This time he was three blocks down the street. Out shot my wife once more in her partially unfinished dress. When she reached the street the dog had again disappeared.

This sort of thing continued all Sunday. The raising of two windows and popping out of two heads was continued all that sombre day, and three times we had to eat cold lunch because my wife was too anxious to be recovering that dog.

The next day my wife was down with a heavy cold, contracted from her constant exposure to the cold, and her cold developed into a critical case of tonsilitis. Two days later I went to bed with a cold, and the next morning my wife was down with tonsilitis. Two days later I went to bed with tonsilitis, and the next morning my wife was down with a cold. Our misfortunes made us forgetful of our neighbors. From that time we began to improve. At the end of the second week my wife was well enough to get up, and I got about again a day later. In the course of the next ten days we were both fully restored to health. When the doctor heard of our recovery he sent in a bill for $25, which I refused to pay, and which is still in the courts. I had, however, to pay $50 for drugs.

There never will be another dog in our family, and I never feel quite sure in my own mind beyond the peradventure of a doubt, that my wife does not occasionally think of me, not even the baked alternative of a dog-house. But I have given the latter to be a remote contingency. I believe that my wife would never bother about a commonplace subject in the house. Since we adopted the dog she has never made any reference to the cause, although I feel convinced that she thinks of it and dwells on it with equal frequency, if not, perhaps, with exactly the same emotions of my wife's dog.

The Hairy Covering of the Gorilla.

The hairy coat of the gorilla consists of long, thick, straight or stiffly curved hairs, and also of shorter, finer, and curled woolly hair. On the crown of the head the hair is somewhat stiff, from twelve to twelve inches in length, and it becomes erect under the influence of anger. While the eyes and fore part of the chin are only clothed with short, stiff hairs, they grow gradually on the back part of the chin like a beard to forelock. The hairs which turn outward from the sides of the face and on the neck are thirty or more millimeters long, and the longest of the hairs are from 150 to 150 millimeters long, hanging down on the upper arms and the back. In the middle of the back, where the hair is from fifty to seventy millimeters long, it turns inward as far as the bend of the elbow. In a line by a great distance it grows in an upward direction. On the back of the forearm it again grows downward. In the middle or the forearm, where the hair is shorter, a parting of the hair takes place, as one meets with in the front of the radius, while the other

Replenishing an Empty Treasury.

"Sumthin' am got to be done," seriously remarked Pre-idest White to the Minster Street School of Philosophy. "De resun am dat de treasury am empty, an' de dags what owns de place am howlin' for his cash."

"Hu' we travel?" asked Juniper Williams.

"I rant see no odder way," sadly replied the President.

"Sposin' we git er new member what'll pay de rent," suggested Fishworm Smith.

"Dat's bizness; but who am de person what wants to jine?"

"Hop Wang. He keeps a laundry down——"

"We wants no Chinermen 'in dis revo club," interrupted Faraway Johnson with some warmth.

"In cose we don't," responded Smith; "but what's wrong with letttin' er Chinerman pay de rent, an' den boomin' him?"

"Ah!" said the President; and all looked relieved.

"Wait erbout fo' minits," said Smith, leaving the room.

The four minutes lengthened into fifteen, and the opinion was expressed that dat Chinaman was broke, and had to go out to borrow his initiation fee, but Smith finally returned with his pay.

"If Mistah Wang's good enough fo' dolyers, de purvesigh'nt now hab no fees erbout it," he said, as he entered and announced the Pres dent.

"Dat's dolyer bizness," responded Wang.

"Dat's de price."

"Well, dat's right; me pay alice sumee black Mellicn sum."

After looking the money away in his vest pocket, the President said: "Jedges Jones out to borrow a pair of scissors."

"What yo' swine to do wif 'em?" asked Juniper Williams.

"Swine to cut off Mistah Wang's pig-tail. De rules er dis yere orgiknisation say dat every member jumi' hav sho' hair."

"Oh, yes, I fo'got," replied Williams, beginning to see through the scheme.

"Outlee off my pig-tail, sceam-a Wang, looking scared. "No, no; I can't go back to China!"

"Ain't help dat," said the President, sternly. "Rules am rules."

"Me want my pig-tail dollee back, or me hav yes allesbat."

"Ah! do ye mean by talkin' dat way to de President?" Faraway asked Juniper Williams. "I'll cat yo' wif er razer."

He reached into his look-leg as he made the threat, and Wang, frightened at the idea, ran down stairs and fled headed for Seventh street. After mutual concessions the meeting adjourned, Sparacus White then squared accounts with the landlord and the Minster Street School of Philosophy will continue business as usual.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Abuse of Silence.

A man and wife enjoying a walk together, or a quiet evening spent in confidential and affectionate conversation, is a beautiful sight before God and man. But too often the picture is reversed. He saunters out with her, careless and unintentionally scarcely uttering a word. Is not this, to say the least, a great abuse of the science of silence?

In the hour of absence and of solitude, the husband is impressed with a sense of the amiable disposition and demeanor of his wife. Her unwearied endeavors to promote and perpetuate his happiness, and of its being his bounden duty to show, by the most unequivocal expressions of attachment and of tenderness, his full approbation of her assiduity and faithfulness. But too often these expressions of approbation are not forthcoming, and, with a mistaken silence, he shrinks from bestowing his wife, and represses those few words of praise which she so well deserves, and would so much delight to excite. "My master is all very well," said the wife, "but I wish he had a little way when he is pleased."

"In politics," said Tayton, "nothing is so absurd as rancor." In the same way we may say that nothing is so absurd in married life as the silent husband. Reynolds, in his "Life and Times," tells of a free and easy person who passed three festive days at the seat of Lord Malmsbury and Hardwicke, and without any invitation, convinced (as proved to be the case), that, my lord and his lady not being on speaking terms, each would suspect the other had asked him. A soft answer turns away wrath, and when a wife or husband is vexed, the best way is nothing like letting a sulk out drop. The silence is indeed golden. But the silence persisted in is an instrument of deadly torture. "A wise man by his words maketh himself heard; a fool by his silence."

SIRAH boy to water's sulkier: "Do you always carry dat face?"

From Mr. B.: "Certainly not." Mr. S. B.: "Then you must get awfully wet sometimes."

Mr. F.: "Cause we says she doesn't think you have sense enough to go in when it rains."—*Boston Courier.*

DE JONES—I wish I could afford to board at a better place than Mrs. Grimblank's Snitkins.—Why, there's no use in a man's quarreling with his bread and butter, as the saying goes. Snitkins—Yes, particularly the butter. I wish she'd know better than to quarrel with anything so strong as that!

POLITICIAN (pointing to a passer-by, and addressing a friend): "There goes the man we want for chairman of the committee." Friend—"Who, Patterson? Why, he is rather deaf." Politician—"That's what we want for chairman. He belongs to our fetion, and won't hear any motion that is not in our interest. Besides, whenever he happens to be on the right side, I can be sure he will hear me."

Humor.

GOOD staying qualities—the girl with a small waist.

"Put well backed with silver," as the looking glass said.

TREATING to chants—expecting to get to heaven by singing.

A MAN who starts a newspaper will the expectation that his relatives will subscribe for it is well qualified for a position somewhere as a rusher in those angels fear to tread.—*Eutaw Bell.*

WHAT'S the population of Chicago? asked a gentleman of a citizen. "Not less than 700,000 souls," he replied. "But I want the total population. Not simply those with souls."

"I AM surprised at the appearance of your friend B. He looks wretched. Do you know if he has been disappointed in love?" "No; he has been disappointed in marriage."

AN Irishman in a strange town stood looking at a strange vessel. "Where are you from, pay?" "Dogera, sir, I'm from anywhere but here," he replied, "and I'll soon be from here, too, sir."

BETSY, an old colored cook, was rushing around the kitchen, when her mistress asked her if she was well. "No, ma'am, not 'zactly," said Betsy, "but, do fac' is, I don't feel sufficiehn 'nough to get out of my own way."

GRATITUDE.

How common is ingratitude
Whose memory of benefits
And they are gone, and really good
Is but a transient thought.
Whose memory of benefits
Is shorter than the flash over sets.
—*Boston Courier.*

MRS. JOHNSTON, after attending a country church in winter, remarked that the text was very appropriate, but somehow the parson did not refer to it in his sermon. The text, as it caught the eye of all the sad and bitter incidents of our home-life.

"Here baby Carry close," her blue eyes to open them no more on a mother's face. They arrayed her in white, folded her fragile fingers upon the last spring blossoms, and in the night time we caught the rustling of the angel's wings who had come to bear her away to the bosom of the dear Christ.

It was there that Mary brought her lover, one summer's day, when she found that his heart was her home. The friends of her childhood were slow and dropped upon her clasped hands, but she gave them her blessing and the daughter went out to distant land.

Little children play around her knee now, but she often turns from them to stick yearning for mother's room.

The autumn sunlight streamed in with a golden glow, the evening we heard that Charley, our soldier boy was killed. Comrades wrote that he died like a brave man, and as a pirate was on every tongue, we said, "Mother, you can't come bring in the first sorry hours of bereavement?

"Bring my boy in here," said mother, "and let him lie beside his father."

We bore the dear form upon the sofa, and kneeling down, where she had knelt on his neck at parting.

The home once so with chilled voices is now peopled with ghosts. Their garments rustle in dimly lighted halls, their footsteps echo on vacant stairs, their voices murmur in deserted chambers, and when we are sitting firelight flickers on the walls they come stepping into mother's room, all, who are gone, the dead and the living.

The dear old folks see these choose for other, and when the last call of hour, mother will call me Charley, or Mary, or Hattie. I thought it was Mary's step upon the threshold.

They, too, will soon be gone.

In the fair mansion to which they hasten will there be one room home-like, where the lines erring mother dren will gather and find comfort as the years roll? Is mother's room?"—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Worse than Poison.

Boy to father:—"What is that you are reading about in the paper?"

Father—"This is the speech I wrote for Col. Bibb."

Boy—"What are you going to do with it?"

Father—"I am going to keep it and use it against him during the next campaign."

Boy—"How can you when you write it yourself?"

Father—"My son, nearly every speech a man makes contains utterances that will damn him in politics. I tell you that cold print is worse than poison."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Not Acquainted.

Talk about busy men, who leave home early and get back after dark, and never see their children—man of that sort was hurrying away one morning, when he found that his little boy had got up before him, and was lying on the sidewalk. He told the child to go in. Child wouldn't. Man spanked him, and went to business. Child went in, howling. The mother said, "What's the matter?" "Your father hit me," blubbered the youngster. "What man?" "That man that stays here Sundays."—*Boston Post.*

Easily Answered.

At a lecture on "The Decline of Literature," the eloquent orator shouted: "Where are the Chaucers, and Shakspeares, and Miltons, and Spensers, and Macaulays? Where are they?"

"And a voice answered sadly from the gallery:

"All dead."—*Exchange.*

WHEN a man's mug of lager overflows, it is because his ale is too big for his schooner.

THE present is a bright speck between the darkness of the future and the twilight of the past.

Mother's Room.

The dear old room with its windows open to the west.

There we children would stand tiptoe, and watch the cloud-ships sailing over phantom seas to a far-off fairy land, whither we, too, would some day voyage.

And the sheen of that wonderful sea of purple and gold cast a rosy gleam upon the white walls, played at hide and seek amid the lights and shadows thrown by the strict, around Shakspeare and his friends, laughed at the solemn clock on the mantel-piece, and rested like an armed upon mother's brown hair.

It was a homely room, for odds and ends of former times had a touched knack of collecting there.

Lads and lassies were never banished to the nursery in those days, so the carpet was always faded, oftentimes patched, but the children might romp over it as they pleased.

The floor was strewn with armless rag-dolls, worn-out balls, blow-guns, bits of twine, blue-back spelling-books, and the other worldly possessions of old-fashioned children.

The chairs! Well, no such chairs can be found now in upholsterers' shops. There was the capacious arm-chair, with its worn green linen, which we called "Sleepy Hollow," and for which there was always a scrabble in father's absence. Mother's favorite seat was a low rocking chair by the south window—overlooking the beds of violets and heartsease. Split-bottomed chairs, with and without rockers, invited the weary to seek rest. A home-made chintz-covered lounge sat in the corner, while quaint little stools, gay with patch-work covers, tried to hide themselves in every nook. That room was the scene of all the sad and bitter incidents of our home-life.

"Here baby Carry close," her blue eyes to open them no more on a mother's face. They arrayed her in white, folded her fragile fingers upon the last spring blossoms, and in the night time we caught the rustling of the angel's wings who had come to bear her away to the bosom of the dear Christ.

"Sleep, Darrow M. Rettine.

—Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."

TIRE AND DOCTORS' BILLS SAVED by using Hunter's Universal Liver Regulator in the House.

"I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in *Indigestion, Colic, Bilious ness*, and found it to relieve immediately. After taking a hearty supper, if, on going to bed, I take a tablespoonful of the fat, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten.

"OVID G. SPARKS,

"Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."

ONLY GENUINE

Has on J. H. Zeilin & Co. stamp on front of Wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Sole Proprietors.

Price, $1.00. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short everybody, everywhere, who has ever given it a trial.

TAKES INTERNALLY, IT WILL BE FOUND A WARM AND CLEAN FRIEND

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CRAMPS, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, IT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH FOR CURING

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, ACHE, BURNS, FROST BITES, &c.

Prices, 25c, 50c, and $1.00 per Bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Beware of Imitations.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother is thinking of the time when she saw the first spot on his white neck, or large eye brightened in consumption was no cure for consumption. Reader, if you could be your neighbor's, take the Pantheon word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Yet her last consumption is curable; that men are living to day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one long and keen almost destroyed by the agency of the Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, has cured hundreds; surgeons and physicians, hydrophobia, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists.

"A SPOTTED adder" is a name grimly given by the *Boston Record* to defaulting cashiers.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

"YOU may find me guilty, gentlemen," said the criminal to the jury, "but, just the same, that's not my conviction."

ACCA, is its most malignant form, is cured by Allen's Lung Balsam.

HE is a miss guided youth who does everything his sweetheart asks him to do.

MAY a luxuriant head of hair is produced by Hall's Hair Renewer.

CONTEMPT of court—When the younger brother makes faces at his sister's lover.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

FAULTLESS FAMILY MEDICINE

"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. My mother before she was very partial to it. It is a safe, good and reliable medicine for any disorder of the system, and if used in time is *a great preventive of sickness.* I cannot recommend it too highly to friends, and shall continue to do so."

"Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."

TIME AND DOCTORS' BILLS SAVED by using Hunter's Universal Liver Regulator in the House.

"I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in *Indigestion, Colic, Bilious ness*, and found it to relieve immediately. After taking a hearty supper, if, on going to bed, I take a tablespoonful of the fat, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten.

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TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER Is the Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

PATENTS U. S. & L. Lacey, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Send for Circular.

CONSUMPTION. Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners Keep new boots and shoes from running over. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

C.N.U. No. 21-86.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, kindly mention this paper.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE

HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

TAKE NO OTHER.

JAMS, JELLY,

Tutty Fruit, Fruit Syrups, Cordials, Cream and Soda Nectar for Soda Fountains, Cocoanut, Mixed Candies, Fine Confectionery, Fine Chocolates, Cocoa, Chocolate, Fancy Boxes, Fancy Baskets, Fancy Goods, Holiday Goods.

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LORD & THOMAS.

JONES SCALE PAYS THE FREIGHT Catalogue Free. JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y. $60.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. SEND FOR THIS ELASTIC TRUSS. This is the Best Truss ever invented. It is a perfect Retainer, and will last a lifetime. Unlike other Trusses, it does not chafe or gall the most tender skin. It is Self-Adjusting, and can be worn by the most delicate person without inconvenience. It retains the rupture under all circumstances, and will do so until a cure is effected. It is easy, durable, and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. Address, BINGHAM & CO., Sole Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.

PRINTERS WANTED.

Printers competent to take charge of weekly newspaper offices can hear of permanent situations in good Western towns, where liberal wages will be paid, by addressing the

SIOUX CITY NEWSPAPER UNION, 216 Douglas St., Sioux City, Iowa.

SYNUTIA BLACKBERRY BLOCKS. THE GREAT DIARRHŒA CHECKER. Get Checkerboard and Dice Gratis. FREE! The latest and cheapest game. Sells at sight. Agents wanted everywhere. Sample Blocks, Checkerboard and Dice, 25 cents. Address, SYNUTIA MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE. Best in the World. Get the genuine. Universally known as the Best. Manufactured by FRAZER & TRASK, SOLD EVERYWHERE.

LE PAGE'S GLUES Celebrated for 40 years. Strongest and Best in the World. Mending Articles of Daily Use. At the New Orleans Exposition it received the highest prize, 1600 Pounds TO A SQUARE INCH. TWO GOLD MEDALS. LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE, Prepared and Ready for Use. RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

WANTED BY THE GARVANZA LAND COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES, CAL., Carpenters, Masons, Brick-Makers, Plasterers, Laborers of all kinds, Carpenters and Board. Hands wanted to work on Farms, Vineyards, Orchards, Ranches, Gardens, Dairies, Stock Ranches, Poultry Ranches, Bee Ranches, Fruit Ranches, Nurseries, Flower Farms, Seed Farms, Bee Farms, Poultry Farms, Laborers of all kinds, furnished to those who wish to employ them. Prices charged in lots and cared for until employed. Wages, $1 to $3 per day; Masons and Plasterers, $2 to $3 per day; Laborers, $2 to $3 per month and board. Hands wanted to work on Farms

TRY DR. CROUTER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,
For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Etc.
If you want the best PILLS sold, ask for CROUTER'S ANTI-BILLOUS GRANULES. Manufactured by

G. W. Crouter, Druggist.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

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What is Prohibition?

The Infamy of the Liquor Traffic.

BY W. JENNINGS DEMOREST.

The liquor traffic is the prolific source of a large proportion of the misery that now exists in the world, and also the instigator and inciting cause of nearly all the crimes to individuals and their perverted appetites, but we always find that allurement is a much stronger incentive to intoxication than deliberation, therefore we go to the fountain-head and charge this crime and misery to the rum-seller, this debasing and curse of others, this foul and terrible incubus that weighs so heavily on the purest and best homes of our country, that destroys our business, pauperizes the people and sends thousands of the best men of our country to untimely graves, and leaves behind a well of anguish from broken hearts and helpless orphans. These arsenals of rot and debauchery that put our lives and property in constant jeopardy, that fills our jails and prisons, and causes a stream of crime and wretchedness to flow like molten lava over the best interests of our country. All these and much more are the direct and immediate results of the wicked, and mercenary crime of rum-selling, a crime that has been tolerated and sanctioned through the influence of our social surroundings, large money interests, together with the ignorance of the people as to the nature of the vile compounds foisted on them, and the clamor of the perverted appetites of its many victims.

The people are sovereign in authority and have absolute control of this monster evil, and are therefore responsible to each other for the continuation of this awful devastation that is being constantly perpetrated by these rum-sellers. In our sovereign capacity we are guilty of sustaining these outrages on the property, the lives, the health and the welfare of the community.

WHAT IS OUR DUTY IN REFERENCE TO IT?

Sustaining the crime of rum-selling either by our vote, our sanction, or our silence, makes us morally responsible for all the crime and misery that flows from the traffic. Our not doing is one of our worst faults.

It is all hollow mockery to make any pretense of consecrations exhortation and yet tolerate this infamous business.

It will not do for us to say that it will jeopardize our social standing and injure our influence, or cut us off from the sympathy of some of our friends. Such namby pamby nonsense may give an easy way to evade the active duties demanded of us as the sacrifice of time and money, but this will not secure the conscious satisfaction of duty done.

We may say if we can only jog along in the old beaten track and leave the good old party ammunition lifeless as all our political rights without any special effort of ours, we will be satisfied. Such nasty and evasion morality does not deserve recognition, and certainly has no claim to being progressive active.

THE APARENTE INSUFFICIENCY OF MORAL OBLIGATION.

The milk and water people that would sit down in listless inactivity and expect to have the benefit of others energy without any effort of theirs, and say: "My soul, sober sal ma' sing herself away to everlasting ——A way with such sentiments! Away with fake-warm religion would-be like feeding your children with sugar plums to give them muscular power.

No energy, no real will power, no determination to succeed by mental or moral effort. It is well said that providence helps those who help themselves. That is what God gave us brains for to use them, that is all there is in life, the use we make of it, as it is progression only in the cause of right and justice that secures victory in the end.

Most of the people delude themselves with the conviction that when they are acting according to their sympathies they are doing their highest duty, but as our sympathies are often mere flickering passion, and are not always truthful, we should lay on our guard and not be deceived with feelings merely, these often lead us into difficulty. The common sympathy we often have for the degradation and misery that is produced by alcoholic liquors is a laudable exercise of our sensibilities and compassionate feelings, and sometimes when properly bestowed, may produce an alleviation of the drunkard's misery, and perhaps an entire reclamation; but, as often happens, the allurements are so powerful, and the appetite so clamorous, the drunkard sinks again and again until death finally ends his course.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

The only effective and permanent reform that we can advocate, with positive assurance that it will be successful, is the entire and complete annihilation of the liquor traffic by prohibition.

This may not appear so feasible at first, but the clamors of a suffering humanity, made imperiled by the exercise of the moral and christian sentiment there is in the community, will accumulate force and power in proportion to the time and effort that is devoted to it.—From Demorest's Monthly for July.

Saved by a Broken Wire.

On reading an extract going the rounds of the papers which shows how Jefferson Davis received the news of the assassination of Lincoln and what he said about E. M. Stanton, the then Secretary of War, Mr. Hudson Taylor, who at that time kept a bookstore in Washington, and who was a bosom friend of Secretary Stanton, said to-day: "The morning after the assassination of Lincoln it was stated in newspaper articles that two gentlemen who were walking leisurely along near Stanton's house at 8 o'clock on the night of the tragedy, the hour fixed for the attacks on Seward and Johnson, saw a tall man with a high hat hurry off Stanton's stoop, and though they remarked it as singular gave it only a passing notice. The next morning when I made my usual call on Stanton he said, after reading the article referred to: 'I was tired out last night and went home early, and was in the back room playing with the children when these gentlemen saw that man hurry off my stoop. If the door-bell had been rung it would have been answered and the man admitted, and I have no doubt I would have been attacked. But the bell wire was broken a day or two before, and though we had endeavored to have it repaired, the bell-hanger had put it off because of a pressure of orders.'

"When I went back to the store after this interview with Mr. Stanton," said Mr. Taylor, "I mentioned the matter to one of my clerks, who exclaimed quickly: 'That is so. I know, because at 7 o'clock last night I went to Mr. Stanton's house with a book, and pulled and pulled the bell-knob, but got no response. I stepped into the vestibule, and, looking up, saw the broken bell-wire, and, reaching up, pulled it, when the bell answered and asked, 'How did you ring the bell?' and expressed surprise, and added, 'It has been broken a day or two and has annoyed us much.' We all agreed, including Mr. Stanton, that if that bell-wire had been in working order Mr. Stanton would have been assassinated, for the man had evidently pulled on the bell-knob several times, and, getting no response, became frightened and fled."—*Poughkeepsie Correspondence.*

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage made and dated on the 4th day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and executed by Walter Manley and Lucinda, his wife, to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporate creation and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and duly recorded in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1884, in the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Liber 8 of mortgages, at page 405, on the 8th day of September, in the year A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and the said Pine Lake Iron Company, since whose, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and forty-five cents, which is claimed to be the first installment of principal and interest on said mortgage, and no proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative: Now therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of the Town Hall in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court in said county, on **Wednesday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1886,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay the debt and all legal costs and charges of foreclosure, and the attorney fee allowed in said mortgage, to wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Boyne as duly recorded, situate in the village of Boyne, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated June 9th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUCKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

CHANCERY SALE.—In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, made and entered on the twenty-fourth day of the fifth day of January, in the year A. D. 1886, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Ella Hart is complainant and Frank Hart and Phebe Hart are defendants, Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, circuit court commissioner in and for said county of Charlevoix, will, in the Village of Boyne in said county, on the twelfth day of July, A. D. 1886, at the place of holding the circuit court in said county, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the lands, described and situated in said county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, to wit: The northwest quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section twenty-four (24), in township twenty (20) north, in range ten (10) west, being in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and containing forty (40) acres of land according to the government survey thereof.

Dated July 9th, A. D. 1886.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
Charlevoix County, Mich.
Crutckshank & Grier,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

STAUFFER'S
BROADCAST
Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, oats, clover, timothy, rutabaga, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of rutabaga seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 40 feet to the round. Clover or timothy, mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Kismet Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Call and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

A Full Stock of
Jewelry and Silverware,
Optical Goods, Etc.
C. R. BELLINGER,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Sore Nipples, Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Galls, Scratches, Sore Throat, Sore Chest, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Sore Muscles, Cut, Bruised, Burned, Scalded, Chapped, Chilblains, Chilled Parts, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Chilled Parts, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands, Cracked Heels, Piles, Inflammation, Soreness, Lameness, Stiffness, Soreness, Lameness, Stiffness, Pain, Inflammation, Piles, Cracked Heels, Chapped Hands, Frost Bites, Chilled Parts, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Cracked Heels, Piles, Inflammation, Soreness, Lameness, Stiffness, Pain, Inflammation, Piles, Cracked Heels, Chapped Hands, Frost Bites, Chilled Parts, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Cracked Heels, Piles, Inflammation, Soreness, Lameness, Stiffness

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A mail-pouch containing money and securities of the value of $80,000 was recently stolen between New York and Pittsburgh. The authorities have no clew.

Henry Punsley suicided in Brooklyn by severing the arteries of his wrist. He left a note which said: "It makes me laugh to think I am lying here dying in this miserable condition while I have a brother a millionaire."

Fire destroyed the Indian Orchard Mills Company's cotton factory at Springfield, Mass. Loss $300,000.

The Baptist Church at St. Clair, Pa., was blown up with dynamite. It is thought to have been the work of prosecuted liquor sellers.

A Philadelphia yacht with a pleasure party on board capsized near Sandy Hook. Six women and one man were drowned—Mrs. T. Hoad Stevens, Miss Mamie F. Stevens and Mrs. Henry Asbing, her daughters; Messrs Bessie and Emma Merritt, Miss Maud Instland, and Mr. Chester Clark.

John Irwin & Bro.'s lumber yard at Conversville, Pa., was burned, 1,500,000 feet of pine lumber being destroyed. The fire, it is thought, was of incendiary origin.

There was a light fall of snow at Rome, N. Y., on the 31 inst. The signal-service observer on Mount Washington reports the ground covered to the depth of one and a half inches.

It is reported from Watch Hill, R. I., that Secretary Manning has almost wholly recovered his health.

WESTERN.

In the trial of the Chicago anarchists on Saturday, the 31st ult., the prosecution read article from the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, the socialistic organ, and exhalted the red and black flags of the anarchists, and there rested. The attorneys for the defense offered a motion to have Neebe discharged, which motion was overruled. Attorney Salomon then made the opening address for the defense. There were two leading points in his argument: 1. There cannot be conspiracy without a principal. The State must prove that somebody was a principal in committing murder before it can convict others as accessories. 2. The defendants did not throw the bomb, therefore they are not guilty. It is estimated that the trials of the anarchist conspirators for connection with the bayonnet murders will cost Cook County and Chicago about $100,000.

In the Des Moines River, near Mount Zion, Iowa, five children were drowned while bathing. Three of the unfortunates belonged to the Confederate army, has offered his services Col. Smith, of Cuba-ne, offers a brigade of ten regiments.* An Eagle Pass dispatch says that by order of Gen. Ireland County Judge Hoffstetter, Sheriff Oglesby, and Deputy Sheriff Diaz have been arrested, charged with being concerned in the illegal capture and delivery of President Arrieta to the pirates at Piedras Negras. They were released on $1,000 bail each.

Two constitutional amendments will be voted on at the State election in Georgia in October. Should they pass, Confederate soldiers will be placed on a permanent pension list.

WASHINGTON.

The new one-dollar certificate will bear a copy of the Stuart portrait of Martha Washington. A portrait of Gen. Hancock will adorn the one-dollar certificate.

Treasurer Jordan reports that the public debt was reduced during July to the extent of $9,000,003. Following is the official statement:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$9,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	732,300,650
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	10,017,350
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds, six per cent	64,623,512
Total	$1,330,641,512
Interest	5,257,522
Total	$1,335,899,034
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	3,374,745
Interest	293,128
Total	3,667,873
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old debt and bonds issued prior to 1861	836,738
Certificates of deposit	19,915,000
Gold certificates	34,845,900
Silver certificates	32,204,024
Fractional currency	8,005,027
Total	95,806,689
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	1,434,937,596
Interest	8,868,651
Total	1,443,806,247
Less cash in treasury available for redemption of the debt	195,205,443
Less cash held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000
Total	295,205,443
Total debt less available cash money on hand	1,148,600,804
Net cash in the treasury	9,626,357
Debt less cash in Treasury July 1, 1885	1,138,974,447
Debt less cash in Treasury July 31, 1885	1,138,136,393
Decrease of debt during the month	838,054
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT AVAILABLE FOR REDEMPTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold legal tender certificates held as cash for redemption of certificates	34,718,507
Silver held for silver certificates authorized	32,204,024
Gold held for certificates of deposit	32,204,024
Cash held for redemption of deposits	19,155,000
Interest unpaid	12,873,507
Interest thereon	2,647
Total available for redemption of the debt	1,295,265,441
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes act Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	$100,000,000
Certificates for notes issued on the deposit	38,984,000
Silver coin	247,000
Total	139,231,000
Outstanding legal tenders	346,681,016
Net cash balance on hand	948,584,425

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A yachtcontaining eight persons was capsized in a sudden squall off Portland, Me., and capsized, some of the unfortunates being drowned. Five of the victims were children and two adults. Their names were: Wellington Masters, aged 70; Jane Masters, his wife, aged 69; Benjamin Whitten, aged 14; Maud Whitten, aged 12; Harry Cleveland, aged 7; Emma Cleveland, aged 11; Jane Masters, aged 2. All were twisted, Mr. Masters being grandfather of them all. Little James Cleveland, aged 10, leaped overboard and escaped the sinkon that carried the party down. His father rescued him. When the yacht capsized Mrs. Cleveland, in the other yacht, fainted, and when her husband got on board again he found that the shock had deprived her of her reason.

An attempt was made to rob the express car on the Boston limit near Bainbridge, Ind. Baggageman J. P. Winchester was shot in the breast by the would-be robber, who was afterward driven from the train. Winchester's wound is serious.

Indians in the vicinity of Mandan, Morton county, D. T., are causing the settlers great uneasiness by their depredations. The Indians are entirely in the center of the whites and taking whatever they fancy. The proposed establishment of Fort Lincoln has made the Indians very uneasy.

Eugene Field, new Parliament met on the 5th inst. Arthur Wellesley Peel was re-elected Speaker. At a conference of the Liberal Unionists Lord Hartington, who presided, proposed that all attempts of hostility toward the adherents of the late government be abandoned. The Liberal sections should support Gladstone's proposition for the appointment of useful legislation and opposing all proposals looking to the separation of the empire. He said the consolidation of the party was only a matter of time. Mr. Chamberlain delivered a speech in which he said he would willingly accept the leadership of Lord Hartington, with whom he was on entire and cordial sympathy. He declared that his action in Lord Hartington proposed would speedily restore the unity of the party. The minutes, he said, were the real victors at the conference. Mr. Parnell's remarks were received with enthusiastic cheers.

Consensus adjourned sine die at 4 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, Aug. 6. Senator Plumb, from the committee appointed on the bill for the repeal of the pre-emption and timber-culture laws, reported a disagreement. The usual resolution of thanks to the Presidents of the Senate and House for the able, impartial and courteous consideration of the public business, was adopted. The report of the second Monetary Conference was received in December. The Indian appropriation bill was passed. The Senate passed the bill to place the Marine Hospital building at Fort Scott, Kan., and 15 acres of land at Fort Leavenworth. The Senate did not act upon the "surplus" resolution before adjournment. A large number of bills were passed, and a large number killed. The committee appointed by the House to wait on the President and Senate, reported that they had waited upon the President and presented to him the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, and he informed them that he had no further communication to make. The committee appointed by the Senate reported that they had waited on the President and presented to him the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, and he informed them that he had no further communication to make. A large number of bills were passed, the most important being the Indian appropriation bill, giving land in severalty to Indians on certain reservations, and providing for the appropriation for allotments. President Cleveland sent a message to the Senate, stating that he had signed the bill for the repeal of the pre-emption and timber-culture laws, and giving his reasons therefor. The President says that many meritorious claims have been addressed to him for the purpose of obtaining my approval of the bill, and have been influenced by local or personal considerations. The President says: "Yet the earnest solicitude of the honest and patriotic citizens of the United States that the public lands be made free to the actual settlers, and the fear that the bill, if not approved, would not be followed by renewing the country's protection against the evils which it was urged would result from its operation, have caused me to withhold my signature from the bill, and giving my reasons for my action in withholding it, I feel that I owe to those who have addressed to him for the purpose of obtaining my approval of the bill, and have been influenced by local or personal considerations, the duty of a full and frank avowal of the reasons which have caused me to withhold my approval."

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention, will be held in Redmond's Opera House, at the City of Grand Rapids, on

Wednesday, August 18, 1886,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

Each county is entitled to one delegate for each 200 votes cast for Governor at the last general election, and one for every fraction of not less than 200 votes. Every organized county is entitled to at least two delegates, and under the rules adopted a delegate must be a resident of the county he represents.

JOHN J. ENRIGHT,
Chairman.

H. F. PENNINGTON,
Secretary.

Charlevoix county is entitled to four delegates.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

The Democratic electors of the Ninth Congressional District of Michigan (we hereby notify that a convention will be held at HOOP'S HALL, THE CITY OF BOYNE RAPIDS, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, and to transact(?) any other business that may properly come before said convention. On the basis of one delegate for each 300 votes cast for Governor at the last general election, and one for every fraction of not less than 200 votes, the various counties comprising the said Congressional District will be entitled to representation as follows:

	Votes cast.	No. of Del.
Antrim	1,010	4
Charlevoix	903	4
Clare	1,308	5
Chippewa	1,128	5
Emmet	1,767	7
Kalkaska	290	2
Mecosta	1,401	6
Montcalm	2,379	9
Mackinaw	675	3
Newaygo	1,603	6
Oceola	1,024	4
Oceana	1,756	7
Wexford	1,205	5
Total		56

WM. P. NISBETT, Mecosta Co., Ch'n.
H. J. HOYT, Muskegon,
THOS. HOWARD,
DANIEL E. SOPER, Newaygo,
JOHN E. MORRISS, Montcalm,
JOHN E. SAVAGE, Antrim,
Secretaries.

Democratic County Convention.

A democratic county convention will be held at THE GRAND HALL, in Charlevoix on Friday, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1886, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the democratic state convention, to be held at Grand Rapids, on Aug. 18, 1886, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Each township is entitled to delegates to said convention as follows:

	Vote for Nor. of Gov. 1884.	Dele-gates
Bear Lake	56	1
Boyne Valley	59	1
Charlevoix	214	2
Charlevoix	214	2
Chandler	32	1
Evangeline	73	1
Eveline	159	2
Hayes	126	2
Hudson	97	1
Marion	102	1
Norwood	44	1
Resort	92	1
South Arm	56	1
Springvale	44	1
Wilson	41	1

J. MILO EATON,
Chairman.
C. J. STRANG,
Secretary, Democratic County Committee.

Greenback County Convention.

The greenback county convention to nominate candidates for county officers will be held at CITY HALL in Boyne City, on Thursday, Sept. 2, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., also to reorganize the county committee and fix the basis of representation for future conventions, and elect delegates to the congressional senatorial and representative conventions yet to be held this year. The several townships in the county will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Bear Lake, 2. Boyne Valley, 2. Chandler, 2. Charlevoix, 3. Evangeline, 3. Eveline, 3. Hayes, 2. Hudson, 2. Marion, 2. Melrose, 2. Norwood, 2. Resort, 2. South Arm, 2. Springvale, 2. Wilson, 2.

By order of committee.

T. J. HILL, Chairman.
E. H. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Dated Aug. 5, 1886.

P. H. Wachtel for Auditor General.

Harbor Springs Independent.

We have heretofore spoken in favor of the nomination of Mr. Wachtel for the office of auditor general, and have published numerous extracts from fusion exchanges, showing that he is the unanimous choice of the allied parties of northern Michigan, and that his candidacy meets with general favor in all parts of the state. This week we publish from the Petoskey Democrat a strong editorial setting forth the reasons why Mr. Wachtel's friends will claim the nomination as a right, and why it is policy for the democratic convention to nominate him.

We take pleasure in heartily endorsing every claim made by the Democrat in behalf of northern Michigan and our candidate.

We believe Mr. Wachtel is the strongest man either party can nominate. He is a man of splendid business talents, fine executive ability and of lofty worth. No man in northern Michigan more fully commands the respect and confidence of the people regardless of party, and no democrat in Michigan has stronger claims upon his party.

Mr. Wachtel is an energetic, enthusiastic and thorough campaigner, and will command the united and hearty support of both democrats and greenbackers. He is a man of unimpeachable integrity, and his name will add strength to the ticket.

One reason why he is the most available candidate was overlooked by the Democrat. For years he has been a leading citizen of the leading summer resort in the country. By his a business man and as president of Petoskey he has unequalled opportunities for forming personal acquaintances covering every section in the state and we do not believe there is a man in Michigan who has a wider circle of warm personal friends.

It may seem presumptuous for a national to offer advice to the democrats; but we are anxious to see the republican party completely overthrown in Michigan, and for this reason we want the Democrats as well as the nationalists, to nominate their strongest men. And believing that the strongest man that either of the allies can nominate for auditor general is Philip H. Wachtel, of Petoskey, we hope to see him nominated next Wednesday.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Lansing JOURNAL is booming Geo. L. Yaple for governor on the fusion ticket.

There is no opposition to P. B. Wachtel for auditor general, and he will doubtless secure the nomination.

Of course we should like very much to see this part of the state represented on the ticket and the mention of Mr. P. B. Wachtel, of Petoskey, for auditor general, pleases us, and if the convention shall nominate him we believe it will help the ticket in this part of the state." *Eagle.*

Traverse Herald: One of the most important decisions made by a circuit judge in a long time, was rendered by Judge Ramsdell, a few days ago, in the case of the receiver of the defunct Mutual Insurance Co. of Grand Rapids vs. John Wilhelm, of this place. It will be remembered, especially by the victims here, that this company failed, and the policy holders were called upon to make good the losses and obligations of the company. Quite a number, here, and elsewhere, paid, rather than fight. Mr. Wilhelm fought. Norris & Uhl, of Grand Rapids, were for plaintiff, and Pratt, Hatch, & Davis, of this place, for defendant. The decision was in favor of the defendant and involved the declaring of the law under which the company was organized and doing business unconstitutional. This question has never we believe, been raised before in the state. It is quite probable that the case may be carried to the supreme court. At any rate, it will quite effectually stop further collection of assessments from policy holders by defunct fraudulent insurance companies.

Forest Fire.

Last Monday night about 10 o'clock, a general alarm of fire was given, and from that time till morning most of the able bodied men of the town fought and watched the fire on A. C. Newman's farm southeast of town to try to keep it from destroying any buildings.

Tuesday morning the wind stiffened a good deal, and the flames renewed their activity, and for a little time threatened certain destruction to the town. At nine o'clock the fire department was called out, and the hand engine was taken to the lake near A. C. Newman's house. By its aid the fire was kept from crossing an open space to the village proper.

The boys remained most of the day, and the fire is still smouldering, though liable to break out with a favorable wind.

Mr. Newman lost one old barn, and a lot of growing crops, besides fences, etc.

A Novel Lecture.

A rare treat is promised the people of Charlevoix and vincinity in a lecture which is to be delivered in the Congregational church on some evening soon to be announced. The object of the lecture is to secure a bell for the church. It has been prepared by Mr. J. S. Smithson, now residing in Charlevoix, at great pains and much expense, and has been delivered several times in Chicago. It is highly instructive and while it is of a religious character it is eminently entertaining. It is needless to say that the curiosity that may be inspired by the subject, "Charlie," will not be disappointed. Admission will be by ticket. Further announcements will give full particulars.

Baptist Church.

The regular services of the Baptist church are held in the hall over Craine's store, every Sunday morning at 10:30; evening 7:30. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All are welcome

WILLIS G. CLARK, pastor.

Grove Meeting.

Grove meeting at Black's school house, next Sunday at 3 o'clock, the pastor, Rev. Adam Clarke, and Rev. Will McLennan are expected to be present. A good meeting is anticipated. Everybody come.

East Jordan.

An excursion party from Elk Rapids, visited this place Aug. 8th, on the steamer Morley.

Miss Belle Hansen, of Greenville, who has been visiting at East Jordan, left for Manesseus last Friday.

H. F. Pennington and family, of Charlotte, who have been resorting at East Jordan, returned to their home on Friday.

The lawn party given by Miss Bessie Barbour, last Thursday evening, was a very pleasant and enjoyable affair.

Episcopal service, conducted by Rev. A. C. Bancroft, was held in the Presbyterian church, Sunday morning and evening.

Will E. Palmiter, the popular and efficient postoffice clerk, leaves tomorrow morning for an extended visit to Lapeer, Oxford, and Detroit.

Upright & Emrey, whose saw-mill at Rock Elm was burned a short time ago, have rented the Monroe mill, at South Arm, and have already commenced business there.

Mr. A. M. Emery and wife, of Lansing, who are resorting in northern Michigan, called on East Jordan friends last Thursday. They will return to their home September 1st.

Mr. Geo. P. Martin, of Lansing, who has been visiting northern Michigan in search of a location for a bank, was so favorably impressed by this place that he has decided to locate here immediately.

Our hotels are thronged with visitors, which gives them the old time appearance of life and activity, and truly if "Daniel" cannot entertain you in first-class style, then the time is lost in visiting Northern Michigan. These are echoes from those who have been at the Commercial.

Our town is being overrun and imposed upon, or rather the merchants are, by those disgraceful street peddlers. They have no license, will come in and shout, or rather yell, the poor dupes who become their victims, and then laugh in their sleeves at both those they have beaten and the business men, who are compelled to keep up the town by paying all the numerous expenses of a small place. We must be incorporated and shut off this nuisance at once.

Ironton.

Mrs. Blatchford and friends of the Chicago Resort, have kindly planned an entertainment on Friday evening, August 13th, at the company's store, for the benefit of the church. A cordial invitation is extended to all friends.

"Item."

If the tax payers of Hayes don't have any worse expense to meet, than to pay the poor orders issued by the present supervisor, they will be more fortunate than they have been for several years past. ALL GREEN.

AYER'S Sugar-Coated Cathartic PILLS.

If the Liver becomes torpid, it is the cause of many diseases. Disease is caused by the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are mild and sure.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Bragaw, Henderson, N. Y.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Dysmenorrhœa, Sick Headache, and Dyspepsia.—G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I was suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Dansville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Portlock, Lowndes, Alabama.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome tumor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this excretion, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and dreadful pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills, and, for the first time I was free from pain. My food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than three months, I was cured.—Samuel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored.—Theodore Edling, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

N.W. AYER & SON
ADVERTISING AGENTS
BUILDING
Cor. Chestnut and Eighth Sts.,
Receive Advertisements for this Paper.
ESTIMATES at LOWEST CASH RATES FREE
Send 10c. for AYER & SON'S MANUAL

The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Summer Announcement.

TO THE LADIES:

We have just receive a fresh invoice of summer goods in all such styles as are most desirable at this time of year, comprising India Linens, Percales, plain and figured Nainsooks, Manilla cloth and Batiste, all of which are the leading wash fabrics.

We have also lately added to our stock a full line of ladies' nunsin underwear, infants' robes, chemise, corset covers, etc.

The Peerless woven wire bustles may be found at our store in all shapes and sizes.

Our glove stock is being continually replenished. We have an elegant line of plain and embroidered kids, silk, and jersey gloves.

Our trimmings comprise everything new and desirable, having plain, striped, and brocade velvets, jet trimmings, and rosary beads.

We will offer our closed out at big reductions, all our parasols, shawls, light goods, prints, and ginghams.

Call and get our August fashion sheet, and ask us to show you our bargains.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 12, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12; bailed, $18
Corn, per bu. 45c.
Oats, 40 c.
Feed, per cwt. 75c.
Pork, $12 per bbl. To 7½ lb.
Salt, $1 bbl.
Syrup, "Imperial gal." 50c ⅌ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 7c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Mocha, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT, EMREY & CO.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies, misses, gents, boys, girls and misses. Prices on the cheap.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Enamel Ware—pretty.

☞If you want some Choice But ter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞Fresh Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

Is your house insured?

Rain is needed very much.

Insurance business is booming this dry weather.

Schubert Club at opera house next Tuesday evening.

The Friant now gives about four excursions a week.

A lt. Upright lost 30 tons of hay by fire last Monday.

The yacht Countess, of Chicago, was in port last Saturday.

Democratic county convention at Village Hall to-morrow.

James Inwood has a new sidewalk on the south side of his lot.

Alex. Cameron gave his house a new coat of paint last week.

Nearly the whole town turned out Monday night to watch the fire.

Monday approached very near to being the hottest day of the season.

Forest fires are raging in this vicinity on account of the dry weather.

The steam barge Philetus Sawyer, of Green Bay, is in port this morning.

Shipping business is picking up, about ten schooners arriving on Sunday.

The Friant is billed for another excursion to Beaver Island to-morrow.

The yacht Tokantha is receiving numerous repairs at Campbell's slip yard.

Long & Draper, of South Arm, are contracted with the Gaylords for shingles.

A lt Washburn has sold the yacht Water Witch to J. I. Atkins, of Petoskey.

The date of Baldwin and Manceloua should be a warning to be very careful of fire.

The Fenton's excursion to Mackinaw Island last Saturday was well patronized.

E. F. Mudge has just completed an addition to John Kelly's residence on Antrim street.

The fish tug Sea Wing was hauled up for repairs at Campbell's shipyard last week.

The Lansing Journal predicts that the prohibitionists will poll about 20,000 votes in November.

The river and harbor bill has been approved, but Charlevoix was left out without an appropriation.

The ladies of the Congregational church are serving ice cream to-day, three doors north of postoffice.

J. F. Smith is out again and can be found at Fox & Miller's, ready to do any repairing of boots or shoes.

The Rehnborg flouring mill continues to fill large orders of their ease flour for parties up the lake.

The ladies of the M. E. church are serving ice cream to-day, at the rooms one door south of postoffice.

The ladies of the Baptist church will serve ice cream at Mrs. U. Y. Cook's next Friday afternoon and evening.

Last Tuesday, Baldwin, Lake county, was wiped out of existence by fire, the county losing all its records, files and property.

The Champlain took 400 tons of pig iron to Chicago last Saturday, part of it from St. Ignace, and part from Ironton.

J. L. Hurd & Co., want your eyes and ears again this week. He has lectures of importance to tell the CASH readers.

One of the attractions on our streets on Tuesday was a collection of tropical birds, that did some marvelous tricks.

The boat house belonging to the Kalamazoo resort grounds has received a new roof and other improvements and repairs.

We neglected last week to state that a good substantial sidewalk was laid in front of the opera block and Odd Fellows hall.

J. T. Kirkpatrick has made plans for a neat little church for the Congregational society at Eastport, to be erected this summer.

One of the largest scows on the lakes is hauled out for repairs at Washburn's shipyard. She belongs to the iron company at Ironton.

Rev. R. Moreton conducted a bible reading at J. S. Smithson's last Thursday afternoon, and another at the Chicago club house Monday afternoon.

Rev. J. T. Iddings announces a grove meeting in another column, which he hopes to make one of the important events of the summer in religious work.

Rev. J. W. Bancroft, of Hastings, will hold Episcopal service at the opera house next Sunday morning at 10:30 and at 4:00 in the afternoon, all are welcome.

Three bright (?) young ladies chewed gum most industriously all through service at one of our churches Sunday evening, to the annoyance of those who sat near to them.

A touching scene occured during the fire at Manessions, when a young man, whose little baby had died the day before was noticed half dressed, carrying the remains of his child to a place of safety.

The season is at hand when the green cucumber and the grocer undertaker thereof will have their annual tussle, and as a lover of our kind, we repeat the warning of the late lamented Josh Billings, "Don't ete Q kumbers, thals Wup."

It having been ascertained that the women vote in Washington Territory to a large part of it, can be depended on to support the liquor traffic, it is supposed there will be no further opposition to woman suffrage there.—Portland Oregonian.

Monday's fire is said to have been started Sunday afternoon by some boys who stole some eggs, and went to the woods to roast them. There are several lads in town who would be much benefited by a term in the reform school at Lansing.

The Clara Belle will run an excursion to Bay Springs on Friday evening to accommodate those wishing to attend the ball at the Waldron House. She will leave Charlevoix at 7:30 p. m. All those wishing to spend a pleasant evening swinging the light fantastic should go.

A correspondent from Petoskey to one of the Grand Rapids daily papers says: "The concert given by the Schubert Club, of Grand Rapids, at the Arlington on Tuesday night was a grand success. The audience was large and enthusiastic, and the singing was very fine indeed."

"For bargains, follow these tracks." This legend, with a lot of tracks of men, women, and children, adorns the sidewalk near the the bridge, and lead one to H. C. Cooper's furniture store, where he has just added a large stock of new goods to his already fine assortment. Go and see him.

Last Friday morning Manceloua was scourged by fire, nearly every business house in the place being destroyed, as well as the postoffice, both printing offices, and a large number of private residences. The loss will reach nearly $100,000, only partially insured. Supposed to be incendiary.

E. H. Green has just received from the Michigan Portrait Co., of Charlotte, a fine accurate life size protrait of his late wife. The picture shows her when in perfect health, and Mr. Green pronounces it so life like and perfect as can be expected in a picture. A. D. Bradbeer secured the work for him.

J. T. Kirkpatrick has made plans and specifications for a two-story building to be erected by the citizens of Boyne City on the lot designated as the county seat, for county purposes. It will be 26x48 feet, with offices and jail on first floor, and court room above. The cost will be about $3,000, and it is to be completed by September 30th.

The series of articles by prominent men of the country in the Graphic News, of Cincinnati, is attracting great attention and is called forth praise. In the issue of the 31st, the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, ex-U. S. Minister to Russia, and one of the ablest statesmen of the land, wrote upon "Forests and rainfall." The subject is an especially interesting one, and is most effectively handled.

None of our daily exchanges, in referring to the harbor appropriation bill make any reference to an appropriation for Charlevoix, although the items for other harbors around us are given. The inference is that Charlevoix was stricken out before the final passage of the bill. If it is a fact, there will be some expression of dissatisfaction with our congressman not conducive to a re election.

The following is the program of commencement week at Michigan state agricultural college, for 1886: Sunday, August 15, 3 p. m., baccalaureate address by President Willits. Tuesday, August 17, 8 p. m., lecture, Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden. Wednesday, August 18, 10 a. m., commencement exercises. Wednesday, August 18, 8 to 10 p. m., president's reception.

Mrs. Rachael Bailey, of Hastings, one of the vice-presidents of the state W. C. T. U. of Michigan, now stopping with Mrs. A. G. Aldrich, recently gave a temperance address at East Jordan, which has received much favorable mention by all who heard it. Mrs. Bailey is to engage more or less in the temperance work in northern Michigan this fall, and none should fail to hear her at first opportunity.

The steam launch so much talked of is now ready and waiting for her machinery,—the Shipman kerosene engine. The hull is six feet beam and 32 feet keel, and will be a beauty in the water. Jos. Beauvais, the builder is pushing the boat building business, and will increase the capacity of his shop to make everything wanted for these waters. We shall say more of the boat after she is afloat.

The appointment of Dr. Pope has been rescinded at the M. E. church and instead there will be substituted the Gospel of Sacred Song, by Mrs. Rev. S. W. Spencer, of the east, who will assist in the song at the morning service; and assisted by her daughters, soprano, 15 years old, and contralto, 12 years old, will give a gospel song service in the evening, beginning at 8:00 o'clock. A free Sunday evening sacred concert to which all are invited.

The "Schubert Club" of Grand Rapids, is billed for an entertainment at Bartholomew's opera house, on Tuesday evening, Aug 17th, consisting a recent entertainment by this company in Traverse City, the Herald says: "The concert given by the Schubert Club of Grand Rapids, at Liberty Hall, Tuesday evening, was one of the finest musical entertainments ever given in Traverse City. The audiences were all immensely pleased. The great reputation of the club had led us to expect so much that there was danger, as there always is under such circumstances, of disappointment. But such was not the case here. The young men composing the club made many friends here, who will always be glad to give them welcome to Traverse City.

Shipments.

Aug. 5—Schr. Grace M. Tiler, 100 cords wood, 140 cords bark, Wm. Lewis, to Chicago.
6—Schr. Alvin Bronson, 40 cords wood, 140 cords bark, F. J. Meech, to Milwaukee.
7—Schr. T. V. Avery, 50 cords wood, Perkins to Chicago.
7—Schr Lottie Monroe, 65 cords bark, W. L. French, to Kenosha.
7—Tug Sea Wing, 130 fish nets, and sinkers, Davis & Co., to Algoma.
7—Schr. F. M. Smith, 65 cords bark, R. Tolfree, to Milwaukee.
7—Schr. Stampede, 250,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.
8—Schr. Lucette, 130 cords wood, P. Tracy, to Milwaukee.
8—Schr. Charlie Marshal, 40 cords wood, 100 cords bark, Upright & Emrey, to Chicago.
9—Schr. Green Bay, 250 cords bark, French & Sutton, to Kenosha.
9—Schr. Siarna, 140 cords bark, 100 cords wood, to Anderson, to Milwaukee.
10—Schr. John L. Green, 70 cords wood, N. P. Peterson, to Milwaukee.
10—John C. Bauer, 130 cords wood, John Wright to Milwaukee.

The following is a summary of the shipments from port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of last year:

	1886.	1885.
Hardwood lumber, feet	470,000	250,000
Wood, cords	1,122	50
Bark, cords	1,500	225
Cedar posts		700
Fence rails, pieces		6,000

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is designed for those who need a medicine to purify their blood. No other preparation so well meets this want. It increases the appetite and rejuvenates the whole system. Its record for forty years is one of constant triumph over disease.

CHARLEVOIX

Savings Bank

Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

Henry Bennett, President.
John Nicholls, Vice President.
F. A. Smith, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Bennett, O. D. Wood
John Nicholls, A. Buttars.
A. R. Upright, F. A. Smith, A. Fox.

CAPITAL, $25,000
Surplus, 2,000

The liability of Stockholders in all state banks as provided in Act 3174, Sec. 40 of Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan, is double the amount of stock taken, making a guaranteed fund of $50,000 pledged for the security of those for the transaction of every legitimate branch of Banking business extended to our customers on terms as favorable as are consistent with safety.

Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of the world in large or small amounts. Money taken on approved paper. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

CORRESPONDENTS:

NATIONAL PARK BANK.....NEW YORK.
COMMERCIAL NAT. BANK.....CHICAGO.
NATIONAL CITY BANK.....GRAND RAPIDS.
DETROIT NATIONAL BANK.....DETROIT.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

JOB WORK

AT THIS OFFICE.

DRY GOODS!

We offer for the next few days Great Bargains in all

---SUMMER DRESS GOODS----

Shawls, White Goods, Parasols, Silk and Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Straw Hats, etc.

NEW LINE OF BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS,

Just received and marked at very low prices.

Jersey and Boucle Jackets, Very Cheap.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

In great variety and at correct prices. The finest line of

Teas, Coffees, Spices.

PLANTATION JAVA COFFEE, - BEST IN THE WORLD.

Farmers will consult their own interests in buying our FACTORY-FILLED DAIRY SALT.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Bargains! Bargains!! IN ALL

SUMMER GOODS,

AT

ROSENTHAL & SON'S.

The time is nearing at hand when we shall have to clear our counters and shelves for our fall supplies. To this end we have decided to sell all Summer Goods way down at prices to suit everybody. Straw Hats, Straw Hats, in every style, shape, and at all prices. Flanned Shirts in all colors, just what you want to wear now-a-days, closing out very cheap.

Just give us a call and we are sure to suit you.

Respectfully yours

ROSENTHAL & SON.

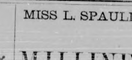
Something New. More Light.

The Rochester double and triple Burner makes the Whitest and Best Light known.

THE Sherwin William's PAINTS.

Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Notions, Fishing Tackle. The "double action easy Force Pump." Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.



The above Eye-glass invented by the Johnston Optical Co., of Detroit, Mich., combines the best features of all others.

1st. The lenses can be placed far enough away that the eyelashes will not touch them, a thing not always easy to do with other eye-glasses.

2d. The lever, which is attached to the nose bridge, makes eyelashes which prevents stinging and falling off.

3d. The pressure is on the fleshy part of the nose above the bone, which prevents irritation.

4th. The lever is so adjusted that it will not interest in the nose when large or small.

5th. The lenses are set at right angles to line of vision.

6th. The glass be worn safely without cord or chain, and will not fall off, even if tried.

7th. No wonder they are the easiest eyeglass in the market.

C. R. BELLINGER,
Optician and Jeweler, Charlevoix, Mich.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Moldings of all Description.

Newels, Posts, Balusters, and Stair Rails, of Soft and Hard Wood, Kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

FINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Estimates Cheerfully and Promptly Given upon Application.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen

Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,

Photographer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

A PASSING CLOUD.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

An angry flush suffused her cheek,
Her lips quivered, but she did not speak,
But turned away, my pulsate morning.
Resentment filled my breast in turn,
"So be it, then!" I cried, "and burn
My letters if you choose, this morning."

"Ay, that will I, without a sigh!"
She mocked. "The waning months draw nigh
When never loves are meet in order.
No more by truth-plight are we bound
Than birds in spring-time love have found;
Much joy may your false vows afford her!"

A swift light through my blindness broke,
"Why, Mary, of all wild mistakes,"
I cry, "Know you what you are making!
The lady to whom you refer—"
"No more, sir; brazen coquette for her!
The plaguer you're so fond of breaking!"

Just here the lady crossed our path,
And, embarrassed by Mary's wrath,
She stayed her in her grace and kissed her,
Ere I, for laughing, found the pun,
Of language to this intuition
The lovely stranger as my sister.

"I see you have not met before—
Mary, my sister Eleanor!
Pray love her, though despair's my sentence!"

Shame and surprise filled Mary's face
As she returned dear Nell's embrace,
And relented on her mock resistance.

"Oh, Rob, forgive the and mistake;
I saw you kiss her by the lake
And thought you would be my fetters."
I clasped her with a joyous laugh;
Yet in her soft ear whispered still,
**"Shall you, then, hide to turn my letters?

TRY DR. CROUTER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,
For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Etc.
If you want the best PILLS sold, ask for CROUTER'S ANTI-BILIOUS GRANULES. Manufactured by
G. W. Crouter, Druggist.

An Adventure With a Tiger.

One afternoon, as I was returning from the forest with my men, who had been telling trees, walking in line one behind the other, as is their custom, a tiger suddenly slipped from the jungle bordering the road, and in a moment struck down a youth a few yards before me. I dared not fire for fear of striking the youth; but his father, who was walking just in front of him, armed with a spear, dashed on it and gave it a right willing thrust, which, with the bloodcurdling group, made it quit its hold, when it sprang into the thick jungle. It was all the work of a moment; the stroke of its paw did not seem to be tremendous, but the claws of the brute had penetrated so deeply into the chest and shoulder of the youth that he survived scarcely a quarter of an hour after being carried into the village.

* * * As expected, the tiger attempted to scrape up the body the night after its burial. Next night, and for several others, I watched the grave, but the tiger did not keep tryst with me; but when I was not there it never failed to come. I therefore assisted them to construct a snare to catch it on its first return. A fence was made at all such places as there was a possibility of approach to the grave, leaving on the clear road a very conspicuous open gate, across which a thin cord was loosely drawn, connected with a green bamboo some thirty feet long, bent by the strength of several men into a bow, at whose extremity a sharp spear was so arranged as to be shot athwart the entrance gate on the release of the bamboo by the tiger pressing with his breast on the twig-like cord in his way. Every night for six days the trap was reset without the tiger's appearance. The seventh it was left unset, as apparently useless. Next morning it was found that the tiger had been within the inclosure, and I saw it faithfully set in the evening. The following morning I was awakened by a great clattering outside the Bala, and, starting up to learn the cause of the uproar, I was informed that the trap had shot in the night, and the spear had been broken off, but the tiger had not been found. I was soon among the eager crowd who had actual to beat the woods. It was evident from the blood on the spear-shaft that it was badly wounded, and could not be far off. We had little need, however, of gun or spear, for some thirty yards in the forest we found the warm body of the feline. Transfixed from side to side, it had cleared the high fence with one gigantic bound, and had fallen dead where it lay.—*Harry Parkes.*

The Author of Mrs. Peixada.

Sidney Luska is the nom de plume of Harry Harland, a young man just turned of his twenties, who until within a few weeks has been a clerk in the Surrogate's office in this city. He is a friend of Arthur Stedman, younger son of Mr. Edmund C. Stedman, and the youth takes a great interest in his career, believing that if he is not possessed of genius, he at least has a great deal of talent. I think myself that there is a brilliant future before Mr. Harland. He is somewhat exuberant now, but that is because he is young, which is not necessarily a fatal quality, nor one that will not be outgrown. Mr. Harland is not only young, but he is enthusiastic and excitable. He loves a thing to distraction, or he hates it. There are no half-way measures with him. He does everything with a rush and a push, as he wrote his first novel. As has already been stated that story was written between the unnatural hours of 3 and 8 a. m. the author retiring at 7 o'clock in order to get up at 3 and begin his work. His eyes show the effect of this unkind treatment, for they have a look of having been burned out. But since he left the Surrogate's office he has changed his hours. He goes to bed at a reasonable time, and takes his breakfast at a reasonable hour, then retires to his room, which overlooks the East River, with Blackwell's Island and Hell Gate in full view. He is so delighted with his new life that he can hardly contain himself, and he feels like playing leap-frog over the backs of chairs all the time, but instead of doing this he buckles down to his desk and writes, which he thinks is almost as much fun as leap-frog.—*New York Correspondent Philadelphia Press.*

Do Not Fret.

"Every one of those doors creaks so horribly that it almost sets one mad" exclaimed a tired housekeeper who was trying to rest after the labors of a wearisome day. Now this was not the first, perhaps it was the twentieth time she had made the same, or a similar remark, about the creaking of the doors, when with the aid of a bottle of oil and a feather, she might have made them swing noiselessly, and saved herself all the annoyance she had suffered.

It is a great deal easier to make suggestions than to follow them; but it seems to me that the "golden rule" for housekeepers might be this: "If any thing goes wrong, for which there is a remedy, apply it as soon as possible; if there is absolutely no remedy do not fret, but make the best of it."

I believe that often, it is not the work that makes us feel so thoroughly weary at the end of the week, as worrying over it. I remember of fretting a good deal over some Thanksgiving pies, complaining that I always spoiled them in putting in too much of one thing or another. I was my sister quietly remarked that perhaps I put too much anxiety into them. I saw the point, and resolved henceforth to do the best I could with my cooking and to worry less over results. Of course I had afterwards better success and far more peace of mind.

There are days in the experience of every housekeeper when every thing seems determined to go wrong, and a perfect avalanche of little troubles and perplexities seem to overwhelm one. Then indeed is she that riteth her spirit better than he that taketh a city."

But how often at the close of such a day have we looked back and seen that all came right at last in spite of our forebodings, and we have wished so much that we could have been so unfretted and sweet-tempered through it all.

It is so natural to magnify little troubles instead of remembering that they are not worth fretting about. If at breakfast the biscuits are a little too yellow, and the steak a trifle overdone, in almost every case no one will be troubled about it if you are not.

If the coffee is not just exactly right no one will notice it unless you call attention to it, by some disparaging remark. Especially should we guard against a habit of fretting because of the discomfort it causes those about us and the bad influence it has upon them. If the busy housekeeper frets the children do the same, and the servants also, for nothing is more contagious, and we have anything but a happy household.

However badly things may go, nothing is gained by worrying over them, and if we cannot be always bright and cheerful, we can at least endeavor judicially till the storm passes over and the sunshine returns, as it surely will in season.—*Marian Hepburne, in Good Housekeeping.*

The Harmonists.

George Rapp, founder of the sect of Harmonists, in Pennsylvania, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1770, and died at Economy, Pa., in 1847. Believing that he had a divine call, and was charged with the restoration of the Christian religion to its original purity, he organized a community on the model of the primitive church, holding goods in common. A difficulty with the government in regard to worship impelled Rapp to transplant his community in 1803 from Wurtemberg to the United States. They settled first in Butler county, Pa., where they founded the village of Harmony, and employed themselves in agriculture and manufactures. They acquired considerable wealth, and in 1815 removed to the Territory of Indiana, where they purchased a tract of 37,000 acres on the Wabash. The settlement of New Harmony here prospered even more than their former establishment, but in 1824 they sold their property to Robert Owen and emigrated to Beaver county, Pa., where the town of Economy was laid out on the right bank of the Ohio, seventeen miles northwest of Pittsburg. There was a secession of about 200 members in 1832. It is an agricultural and manufacturing community. Members of both sexes are admitted, but they do not marry. They profess Protestantism, observe strict morality, and pay much attention to education. Litigation has begun in Pittsburg over the estate of Rapp, involving some $17,000,000.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated on the 6th day of September in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and executed by Walter Mossey and Amelia Mossey, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, parties of the first part, to Ezra Rich, of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Cook, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the said county of Charlevoix, in Liber 2 of mortgages, at page 96, on the 9th day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company, and whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-five cents ($1442.45) which is the first instalment of principle secured by said mortgage with the interest thereon, and a further sum of fifteen dollars as an attorney fee in case of default in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount of the first instalment of said mortgage with the interest thereon, and it all that is sought to be collected by the foreclosure thereof, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Town Hall in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1886,** at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described as follows, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: All the south west quarter (¼) section twenty-eight (28), township thirty-four (34) north of range five (5) west, excepting that one acre and one fourth (1¼) acres heretofore sold and conveyed off from the north side of said quarter section above described.

Dated June 10, A. D. 1886.

ELLIOT KIRKLAND, Mortgagee.

PAULTHORP & GEORGE, Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Petoskey, Michigan.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad
"Mackinaw Short Line."

Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.
Time Table taking effect June 21, 1886.

GOING WEST. Read down.		STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Read up.	
† A. M.	‡ P. M.	Detroit	† A. M.	‡ P. M.
7 00	2 00		9 00	5 00
7 P. M.	M.		P. M.	A. M.
4 25	8 00	St. Ignace	6 35	7 40
4 37	8 52	Newberry	6 21	7 48
4 45	9 05	Dollar	6 15	7 55
4 26	10 42	Brevoort	4 15	12 15
4 00	11 40	Lake	4 15	12 15
1 05	12 40	Marquette	2 10	10 20
A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
8 00	12 50	Marquette	12 00	8 00
8 50	1 40	Negaunee	11 10	7 10
	4 10	L. Ann	10 40	
	4 35	Ishpeming	10 15	
	5 00	Palmer	9 50	

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7.00 a. m., arrives Marquette 5.00 p. m., leaves Marquette 7.00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 5.00 p. m.

CONNECTIONS.

(1) Via M. T. Co.'s boats, with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, and with the elegant sidewheel steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Line, for Detroit, Cleveland and all points in the east. Steamers leave St. Ignace daily, except Sundays, for Detroit, Monday, Wednesday morning, Thursday and Saturday. Leave Detroit for St. Ignace, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Wilmanbee and all above points. (2) With M. H. & A. railroad at Marquette for Palmer, Ishpeming, etc., and points on Chicago and Northwestern railway.

Standard time, Detroit, Mackinac, Chicago.

A. WATSON,
Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE.
SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.
CAPT. O. E. WEBER.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City, 7.00 a. m., Northport, 7.45, Charlevoix, 11.30, Petoskey 1.00 p. m., Harbor Springs, 2.00, Cross Village, 3.30, Mackinaw City, 7.00 p. m.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace at 10 a. m., Mackinaw City, 12.30 p. m., Cross Village, 2.00, Village 3.30, Harbor Springs 4.30, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Charlevoix, 6.30, Northport, 8.30, arrive at Traverse City, 7.45.

T. S. PAXTON
CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 a. m., Northport, 9.00, Charlevoix, 11.30, Petoskey 1.00, Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 3.30, Mackinaw City 7.00 p. m., arrive Island 7.45, arrive at Alpena 8.30, P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace at 10 a. m., Mackinaw City, 12.30 p. m., Cross Village, 2.00, Village 3.30, Harbor Springs 4.30, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Charlevoix, 6.30, Northport, 8.30, arrive at Traverse City, 7.45.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the T. & A. A. R. R. Steamers will Michigan central R. R.; also on Monday morning for Chicago, and on Wednesday for Chicago and the east, via G. R. & I. R. R. northbound, and on Wednesday evenings between Port T. & Chicago. Also at Traverse City for Traverse to Chicago. At St. Ignace with the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R. Steamers leave with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault St. Marie.

Traverse Bay Route.

Steamer LOU. A. CUMMINGS—Capt. George Roberts.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Old Mission at 6.00 a. m., arriving at Traverse City 7.00 p. m.; leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive Old Mission 3.30 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Northport at 5.00 a. m., arrive at Traverse City at 11.00 a. m., leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive at Old Mission 3.00 p. m.

Connections made at Grand Rapids once every day, and Queen and Autocrat lines twice a day. Connections made at Northport with the City of Grand Rapids, and at Traverse City with G. R. & I. Railroad.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

Sailing Schedule.

Morning.—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 7.30, arrive Charlevoix 8.30. Afternoon, 3.00, leave Charlevoix 4.30, arrive Harbor Springs 5.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.30.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 8.30, arrive East Jordan 9.30; leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 10. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 4.00, arrive East Jordan 4.30; leave East Jordan 4.50, arrive Charlevoix 5.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Steamer NORTH STAR—Capt. Mac. Thompson.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 8.30, arrive Charlevoix 9.30; leave Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. *Afternoon*—Leave East Jordan 2.00, arrive Charlevoix 3.00; leave Charlevoix 3.30, arrive East Jordan 5.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 8.30; leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.30, arrive Boyne 4.00; leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated on the 5th day of October, 1884, executed by Thomas J. Daly and Laura J. Daly, his wife, to Ezra Kirkland, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 30th day of October, 1884, in liber 2 of mortgages, at page 50, on the said mortgage being elected to consider the whole amount due because of said default, the amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice is the sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, and the further sum of thirty dollars as an attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured or any part thereof, and the power of sale having been given that by virtue of the power so delegated in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of the Town Hall that being the last place of holding the circuit court in the county of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, on **the 6th day of September, 1886,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The premises described in said mortgage as follows: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Evangeline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: All the south west quarter (¼) section twenty-eight (28), township thirty-four (34) north of range five (5) west, excepting that one and one fourth (1¼) acres heretofore sold and conveyed off from the north side of said quarter section above described.

Dated June 10, A. D. 1886.

ELLIOT KIRKLAND, Mortgagee.

PAULTHORP & GEORGE, Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Petoskey, Michigan.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv.		7 35am		7 30pm
Fort Wayne, ar.	6 50pm	2 40pm		1 30pm
Fort Wayne, lv.		2 45pm		1 35pm
Kalamazoo, ar.		6 45		5 35
Kalamazoo, lv.		7 00		5 50
Grand Rapids, ar.		8 15		7 05
Grand Rapids, lv.	7 45am	8 20pm	8 30am	8 15
Big Rapids, ar.	9 15		10 15	9 45
Mancelona, ar.	12 05		12 45pm	2 30
Gaylord, ar.	1 15		1 45	3 30
Cheboygan, ar.	2 00		2 30	4 15
Mackinaw City, ar.	3 20		3 45	5 30
St. Ignace, ar.	11 45am		12 00m	8 00
Petoskey, ar.			5 25	11 15
Bay View, ar.			5 40	11 30
Harbor Springs, ar.			5 45	11 35
Mackinaw City, lv.			9 30pm	1 00am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8
Mackinaw City, lv.	7 15am	1 50pm		
Harbor Springs, lv.				
Petoskey, lv.	8 05			
Bay View, lv.	8 14			
Petoskey, lv.	8 20	2 15		
Cross Village, lv.	9 05	3 00		
Wilson, lv.	11 35am	5 30		
Mackinaw City, ar.	12 00m	6 00		
St. Ignace, ar.	12 00m	6 00pm		
Cadillac, lv.	7 00		8 00am	5 00
Lake City, lv.	8 55		10 00	6 55
Reed City, lv.	9 20		10 35	7 20
Big Rapids, lv.	9 50		11 05	7 50
Howard City, lv.	10 05		11 20	8 05
Edmore, lv.	10 20		11 35	8 20
Ionia, lv.	10 45		12 00m	8 45
Lowell, lv.	11 00		12 15pm	9 00
Grand Rapids, ar.	11 45		1 00	9 45
Grand Rapids, lv.	7 25am	3 30	11 45	3 00pm
Kalamazoo, ar.	8 20	4 25	12 45pm	4 00
Kalamazoo, lv.	8 35	4 40	1 00	4 15
Fort Wayne, ar.	12 40pm	11 20	5 20pm	10 00pm
Fort Wayne, lv.	12 45	11 25	5 25	10 05
Cincinnati, ar.	7 00pm	7 25am		5 15am

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. Agent.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE LIGHT RUNNING SIMPLE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE HAS NO EQUAL. PERFECT SATISFACTION
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
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DE LAND & CO'S CAPITAL SAL RATUS SODA
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JAMES HEMMINGS,
On Mason St., third door west of State, Charlevoix.
HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Harger,
And Decorator.
PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.
At the Old Stand.
A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS & PAY STOCK WANTED.

STAUFFER'S BROADCAST
Hand-Seeder.
This new invention possesses many qualities previously unknown to other two strands.
TEN REASONS:
1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows every all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, rata bags, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of rata bags seed can be spread over an area of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers as fast as the hand. Clover, timothy, clover and timothy mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sown in 3 hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cleanses clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.
Patented by Isaac STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Sumnet Co., Mich. Sold by
UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Call and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich.

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Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
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LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

A Full Stock of
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C. R. BELLINGER,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Glasses Fitted Free. Warranted to suit the most critical. We carry only the celebrated Chicago Spectacles. Sold only by the Regular Traveling Optician. Albert A. Hale, Chicago. Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.
For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL
Publishes every Thursday,
BY CHAS. J. STANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN
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MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Office, Cushman's Block, Water St., Boston Block, East Jordan, Mich.

D. M. MORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty Specialty.

ZACHARY, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. All seats free. Rev. J. Green's hall, over F. W. Cramer & Co.'s store. W. G. CLARK, pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. C. P. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. J. T. JOHNSON, pastor.

DENTISTRY

N. J. PERRY, Dentist.
Office at Weed's Drug Store.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

BUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Pocket Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

L. LEWIS, M.D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. J. PRESTON, M.D., Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

CHARLES S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

C. A. E.—Baxter Post, No. 115, meets second and fourth Tuesday each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 299, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

F. & A. M.—Charlevoix Lodge, No. 341, meets Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. T. M.—Boyne Lake Tent, No. 1, meets every Saturday on call from the Commander.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 290, meets Friday on or before full moon, at their hall.

W. F. BROWN, Sec'y. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.
Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix
CAPITAL, $25,000.
Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world.
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Loans accommodated to parties in Charlevoix and vicinity.
REFERENCE: Chicago National Bank, New York First National Bank, Detroit First National Bank, Detroit National Bank, Grand Rapids.

WELL DIGGING.
I am prepared to dig, drive, and repair wells of all kinds, and guarantee satisfaction. Leave orders with Stockman & Wilcox.
E. W. BENNETT,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.
The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Lowest Price. Give me a Trial. I am Found to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Heath, Francis & Co.
Builders and Jobbers,
Charlevoix, Mich.
Plans, Specifications, and material furnished. Houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE
Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made neatly and promptly. Also a full line of Coffins, Caskets, and Burial Robes. First-class work guaranteed.
Will take Lumber or Block wood in part payment for Furniture. Shop on alley in rear of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

1872. DR. G. W. CROUTER, 1886.
Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.
Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

ADVERTISEMENTS of three lines or less will be inserted in this column for each insertion. This rate will not be for three months for a line. Each additional line, each insertion, 25 cents.

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VIEWS OF CHARLEVOIX 50 heavy mounted, 9x12 inches, suitable for frames, for sale at the office, 25 cts. each.

WOOD WANTED in exchange for subscription, at the highest market price, in small quantities, or on subscription account.

WANTED.—A Good, Wide-Awake one-horse Agent in every town and school district in this county. For further information call on or address this office.

Terrace Farm
J. R. & J. S. DIXON
Charlevoix, Mich.
Dairy, Vegetable and Stock Farm. Undoubtedly the Finest Grade HOLSTEIN in existence.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE
D. B. J. SHRUM, Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michigan.
Entire Rebuilt and Refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 32

FARMERS' HOTEL,
WM. SANGER, MANAGER.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN
Excellent accommodations for traveling boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stabling in connection.
The management of this house will not interfere with any usual work at the season's trade.
WM. SANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix - Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of the lake and river. Express office and tourist headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Special rates to parties from one to several weeks. Stabling for horses.

F. W. WILCOX,
Boat Livery,
At Bridge Street House and at Bed Boat House, on south side of Round Lake.
All kinds of Boats, the best as well as the cheapest.
YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Millinery and Fancy Goods!
A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.
Smith & Cooper,
At the Ingleside

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I keep constantly on hand wagons, of the best manufacture, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARNGLDROW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

THE OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

Poster Printing
Quick and Cheap,
At the Journal Office.

Around the County.

Boyne City.

Weather slightly cooler.

Adieu, to the Statesman.

The U. S. hotel is full of guests.

Winter is coming and Phil Bedour and wife will go south.

A telephone line now connects Bay Springs with this borough.

Dr. A. W. Nicholson will drive the quail for the Boyne Citizen.

A dance at Forest Lake rink on Thursday next, the 26th inst.

M. G. Cook took a sail to Petoskey in his pleasure yacht, Lulu B., last Saturday.

The hall at the Waldron house Friday night was not so well attended as previous ones.

Boone's saw mill at Bay Springs is now running and a goodly number of idle hands found work there.

The Friant brought in a large excursion party from Petoskey, Harbor Springs, and Charlevoix, on Wednesday.

The greenback county convention meets at Lewis' Hall, on Sept. 2, to nominate candidates for county offices.

Postmaster Steele's store at Advance is rapidly nearing completion and adds much to the appearance of that hamlet.

Sam Thatcher, county clerk, will move into Mr. Geo. Beardsley's house on the south bank of the Boyne, shortly.

Work on the new village hall is progressing rapidly and by September 25th, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy.

The heavy rain of Sunday afternoon and night quenched the forest fires in this vicinity, and otherwise was very acceptable.

Not to be outdone by her neighbors, Mrs. D. Stevenson presented her husband with a bouncing baby boy last Thursday, next.

A dance took place at Forest Lake rink on Wednesday and was moderately well patronized. Cutter's cornet band furnished the music.

Mr. Geo. Peardsley and county clerk Thatcher went down to Charlevoix Monday. Their friends there are always ready to welcome him.

Markets—potatoes, $1 per bush.; apples, 75 cts. per bush.; butter, 10 cts. per lb.; eggs, 15 cts. per dozen; hay, $10 per ton; green corn, 15 cts. per dozen.

Some boys have begun the unlawful practice of shooting game out of season. Duck and grouse can be lawfully hunted and killed after September 1st.

It is expected that the railroad from Bay Springs and through this place to Boyne Falls, will be completed in two weeks. The first train will likely be run by September 1st.

Boyne City had a big fire scare on Thursday afternoon and night last and but for the honest and brave citizens the north part of the town would undoubtedly now be a bed of ashes.

The schooners T. Y. Avery and Helen Pratt, loaded wood and bark for R. R. Perkins; G. A. Marsh, wood and bark for W. J. Lewis, and Mowry, wood and bark for C. C. Batchelor, last week.

Mr. Mills talks of building a trout and carp pond on his farm, south of here. We hope he will carry out his ideas and when he gets it completed and well stocked with fish, will invite the reporter over to inspect it.

Phil Bedour has sold out his trucking business to Messrs. Miley & Chapin, two popular young men of this place. The new firm took possession Monday morning. In future the paper will appear under the name of "The Boyne Citizen" Success.

The popular steam yacht Clara Belle, will run an excursion from this place to Charlevoix, on Saturday, August 28th, leaving Redpath's dock at 9 o'clock a. m., calling at Bay Springs, Advance, and Ingleside. Arriving at Charlevoix at 11:30. Return will leave Charlevoix at 4 o'clock. This will give all the opportunity of taking in the sights at that beautiful summer resort, on of spending the day along the beach on the shore of lake Michigan.

Ironton.

An entertainment under the auspices of the "Chimney Club" was given last Friday evening, August 13, for benefit of the Congregational church and it proved to be a great success; both as regards pleasure and in a financial way. $50 was cleared and we feel that we owe a debt of gratitude to our many friends, who not only aided us by the 25c. but made the effort to be with us. To both "Resorts" and to our friends in Charlevoix, we say a hearty "Thank you," especially would we express our appreciation of Mrs. N. S. Blatchford's kindness, under whose supervision the tableaux were arranged, and also to Mr. VanAuken who worked with a will.

The program was as follows:

PART I.

Piano Solo.....Miss Lulu Bogue.
Song.....Mrs. Aldrich.
Reading, "Lily's Withered Heart"
.....Mrs. N. S. Blatchford.
Duet, "The Hunters Song"
.....Misses Adams and Harmon.
"Two Studies"—*Berchet*.....Miss Busby.
Ballad.....Miss Harmon.

PART II.

Reading, "The Witch's Daughter," illustrated by tableaux vivant.....Mrs. N. S. Blatchford.
Duet, "Company."—*Adams*. Miss E. E. Adams.

The ladies held a bazaar Thursday afternoon and evening of this week. All interested in a good work are invited.

Burgess.

Mrs. Zillah Gibson and her sister started for Chicago Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kane and family are visiting friends in East Jordan.

Clara Kane, who has been quite sick, is getting better under the treatment of Dr. Lewis.

The dance at Loren Hamlin's last Friday evening was highly enjoyed by those who were there.

Mrs. Leed's, who has been at her father's, Mr. Gibson's, visiting, returns home to Louisville, Ky., this week.

The rain has put out the fires that have been raging for the last two or three weeks and which have done considerable damage.

Died, August 8th, at the residence of its grand parents, in Hayes, Morell W. Long, infant son of Morell and Lottie Long, aged eleven weeks and four days.

Wilson.

Robert and Cyrus Norton have decided to buy H. Warner's water power and wheel.

Marion Hankins gave a "chop" at his large new barn last Friday evening.

John T. Wilks was visited by friends and relatives from Eastport last week.

Thomas Shepard's barn was struck by lightning last Thursday night, and burned to the ground, including a lot of hay. No insurance.

Joseph Vetrabik's barn burned two weeks ago. One horse was burned.

Barnard.

Everybody is busy and happy.

Everything is improved by the rain.

Farmers are busy gathering in the golden grain.

Mr. Isaac Ager is expected home from New York this week.

Mrs. West, two daughters and son returned to their home in Grand Rapids last week.

A large audience listened to a very interesting sermon by Mr. Smithson, last Sunday.

How an Alphabet is Developed.

Suppose that some ancient of Asia, after having for ages drawn an ox pounds of seed wheat to an acre of ground will produce a better crop than the usual one and a half to two bushels, the world has been wasting an immense amount of money every year in ruining its supply of bread. Averaging this country, from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels of unnecessary seed wheat were sown last year, from which no return was received. If the facts are as stated, farmers who raise wheat can not get abreast of the facts any too soon.

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of rough Medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Price's great cough cure. Thousands of hopeless cases of coughs, colds, and consumption have yielded to this truly miraculous discovery. For this reason we feel warranted in staking our reputation and money on its merits. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Dr. Peter's Magic Pain Oil is

Good for both internal and external pain.
Good for sprains, bruises, and bite bugs, and swollen joints.
Good for wounds made by knives, scissors, and implements of destruction.
Good for

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The assessors of Boston have discovered property worth $210,500,000. The rate of taxation is $12.70 per $1,000.

The Grand Jury at New York has found indictments against Rollin M. Squire, Commissioner of Public Works, and Maurice B. Flynn, the contractor.

Capt. Frank D. Longsford, of Gloucester, Mass., was impaled by a sword-fish which he had harpooned. He will probably die.

Near Erie, Pa., Mrs. Kreider and her three daughters were drowned while doing the family washing in a creek. The youngest fell into the stream, and the others were lost in the endeavor to rescue her.

While bathing three daughters of Henry Wyman, a fisherman of Fair Haven, Cuyahoga County, New York, were drowned off Brown Point.

Lewis Beach, Representative from the Fifteenth Congressional District of New York, died at Cornwall, N. Y., aged 51.

Gen. D. E. Sickles proposes soon to reply to the charges contained in a letter from Gen. Meade, recently published for the first time.

Dr. Frank Hamilton, who attended President Garfield, died at New York, aged 75 years. He was one of the most noted physicians in New York.

WESTERN.

A Milwaukee dispatch says: "The forest fires along the Wisconsin Central Road are said to be mainly between Stevens Point and Phillips, and every town within that space is liable to be swept away. A heavy pine belt in the vicinity of Necedah, along the St. Paul track, is on fire for miles. The greater part of the village of Saint Ste. Marie was burned."

A Detroit dispatch reports: "Forest fires are raging along the Michigan Central Railroad. Cheboygan has been several days surrounded by forest fires, and at times very much fighting of flames has been done. The mills at Sherman City were burned. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done to farm property, but the fragmentary tales which come in are very harrowing. The trouble is not confined to the line of the Michigan Central alone, but is spread over the entire northern part of the State, including all the timber regions north of a line running from Saginaw across to Muskegon."

The name of Sterling Morton of Nebraska is mentioned in connection with the Austrian mission.

The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the General Land Office holding for cancellation certain preemption entries in the Duluth district on the ground that they were fraudulently made in the interest of the John Martin Lumber Company.

On a farm near Jefferson, Wis., five persons were instantly killed and two others fatally scalded by the explosion of the boiler of a threshing machine.

Harvey Martin, with his wife and two children, of Weaver, A. T., started from that place for Fort Fetterman, Dak., for a visit. Not being heard from, a search was instituted, which resulted in the finding of the charred remains of the entire family between Vulture Mine and Phœnix, Arizona. Martin was known to have had $1,000 with him, realized from the sale of his ranch. He was waylaid by robbers, the entire family murdered, and the remains burned to cover the crime.

A rich petroleum well has been discovered in the vicinity of Livermore, Cal.

The window-glass works of Weatherby & Wells, at Meadville, Pa., valued at $50,000, were burned. The flames originated from sparks from a locomotive.

SOUTHERN.

Willis Hudson was executed at Fort Gibson, for the murder of Marion Williams in August, 1884.

Cattle are dying of a disease said to be Texas fever in Clark County, Missouri.

A railroad collision near Ashland, Ky., resulted in killing four persons and injuring two others.

John W. Stevenson, who had been Senator and Representative in Congress and Governor of Kentucky, has passed away at the age of 74 years.

Henry Yelleski, a declared anarchist, committed suicide by drowning near New Orleans.

Gov. Ireland, of Texas, has issued a proclamation asking for relief for the drought sufferers.

The rice crop of Louisiana is the best ever produced.

Adolphus Parker, a 16-year-old boy, who with four men robbed the Valley route train, near Little Rock, Ark., in December, 1884, and was sent to prison for the crime, has been pardoned by the Governor of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON.

The grand total of the appropriations made during the last session of Congress is $104,795,776.

Fitz-John Porter has been placed on the retired list of the army, with the rank of Colonel.

It is reported from Washington that at a meeting of the Cabinet it was decided to call in a large amount of bonds, in accordance with the sinking fund act, which, when the President had failed to sign, The first call will be for $15,000,000.

The President has appointed Thomas Cooper to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Illinois, and Nelson F. Ayres to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Kansas. These were nominations upon which the Senate failed to act.

Ex-Governor Glick, now Pension Agent at Topeka, is said to be the coming Commissioner of Pensions, vice General John C. Black.

Commissioner Miller has begun preparations for carrying into effect the oleomargarine bill.

The President appointed Charles A. Ward to be Collector of Customs for the district of Huron, Mich., vice William Harbert, suspended; Smith M. Palmer, Register of the Land Office, at Salina, Kan., vice John M. Hodge, suspended; O. F. Scarl, of Kansas, Receiver of Public Moneys at Salina, Kan., vice Harper R. Cunningham, suspended. Daniel Haggerty, of Baltimore, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Railway Mail Services, and will be assigned to duty in the office of Second Assistant Postmaster General Knott. The Postmaster General has appointed the following Postoffice Inspectors: E. K. Theobald, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. B. Munroe, Oakland, Cal.; T. J. Beames, Jacksonville, Ore.; A. H. French, Denver, Col.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington says: The State Department is very glad so much has been said in the newspapers about the Cutting affair. An official who ought to know what is going forward said that the following would probably be the outcome of the whole matter: "After all the forms of trial have been gone through with and Cutting has been formally disposed of by the Chihuahua authorities President Diaz will probably, as he has a perfect right to do, under the Mexican constitution. When Cutting is at liberty then will be the proper time to consider the methods that have been pursued toward him. The Mexican authorities claim to have followed a course of law, while we claim that they have not. With Cutting at liberty the whole matter is a proper subject for arbitration. It is absurd to suppose that there will be war over so trivial an affair and so cheap an adventure."

POLITICAL.

Nashville (Tenn.) dispatch: "Returns from the State elections show Democratic gains. The Democratic State ticket is elected by 32,000 and possibly 40,000. The successful candidates for the Supreme Court bench are Peter Turney, Franklin County; W. C. Caldwell, Gibson; W. H. Burton, Montgomery; R. E. Snodgrass, Hamilton; W. C. Fulton, Shelby."

President Cleveland has reappointed W. C. Matthews, the Albany colored man, as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., has been appointed to be Collector of Customs of the Port of New York, vice Edward C. Holden, resigned.

W. J. Jeffries, of Henry County, Iowa, a Greenbacker, and E. L. Burton, of Wapello, and J. C. Mitchell, of Lucas, Democrats, were nominated for District Judges by the Iowa Democrats and Greenbackers at Oskaloosa, the two parties uniting.

The Democrats of the First Missouri District renominated William H. Ashely by acclamation. W. Harrison was nominated by the Republicans to oppose Hatch. The Prohibitionists of the Fourteenth Illinois District nominated Isaac G. M. Goode for Congress. R. R. Link was nominated for Congress by the Prohibitionists of the Nineteenth Illinois District.

Indiana Democrats, in convention at Indianapolis, nominated the following ticket: John C. Nelson, of Cass County, for Lieutenant Governor; John R. Coffroth, of Tippecanoe, for State Court Judge; R. W. Moss, of Monroe, for Secretary of State; C. A. Mason, of Allen, for Auditor; Thomas B. Byrne, of Vanderburg, for Treasurer; Martin T. Krueger, of La Porte, for Clerk Supreme Court; H. D. McMullen, of Delaware, for Attorney General. The platform adopted indorses the administration of President Cleveland, declares for a tariff for revenue only, applauds the forfeiture of railroad land grants by Congress, and opposes sumptuary laws.

New York Greenbackers will hold a State Convention at Albany Sept. 22, and probably nominate Judge J. Tinker for Judge of the Court of Appeals—the only State officer to be elected this fall.

Nominated for Congress: 12th Ohio District, Gen. T. W. Bonner, Democrat; 19th Ohio, R. R. Taylor, Republican; 3d Missouri, C. H. Manson, Democrat; 1st Virginia, Thomas Croxton, Democrat; 6th Iowa, James B. Weaver, Democ-Greenback.

A meeting of the New York Republican State Committee was held last week, at which it was decided not to hold any State convention this year.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The miners employed by the new coal-mining syndicate which operates a majority of the mines in southern Illinois met in Fort St. Louis last week, and decided to demand two cents a bushel, top weight. In case the demand is refused they will strike.

The great rolling-mill strike at Philadelphia, involving over 1,500 men, has been settled.

Leading Knights of Labor are discussing the propriety of reorganizing the management of the order. The plan most favored is to give Mr. Powderly, or whoever may be at the head, the privilege of selecting the members of the General Executive Board. The matter will be considered at the Richmond convention in October.

The county commissioners at Parsons, Kansas, have released the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, who have served their sentence in jail and are stable to pay the fines imposed.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The railway Commissioners of Massachusetts we warm in their recommendation of a section of Meigs Elevated Road, across bridge, built with one rail and passing around sharp curves.

The statement of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railroad shows the earnings for the week ending July 31, 1886, to be $65,252.67; 1885, $48,949.62. Increase, $21,303.05.

The Burlington and Northern Road announces its purpose to put on limited trains next October, to run from Chicago to St. Paul in twelve hours.

A committee of three leading shippers of Rockford, Ill., has been appointed to trip the location through that city of the Chicago and Madison branch of the Illinois Central Road.

The Southern Pacific Road is soon to commence running sleeping-cars direct from Atlanta to San Francisco, a distance of three thousand miles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The apprehensions of a war between the United States and Mexico appear to be confined to excitable persons along the Rio Grande border, says a Washington dispatch. The representatives at Washington of the two Governments do not furnish any information to justify the alarming rumors that are current. On the contrary, the Secretary of State and Minister are both very confident that the differences will be settled by peaceful means, and that they will be settled speedily. Governor Ireland has received a telegram from Tucson, Arizona, saying: "Arizona does not want your action demanding protection for American citizens, and will furnish 1,000 men subject to your call." Governor Ireland, in his telegram, says he city is full of excitement, and 1,000 men could be raised there for a war with Mexico. A nonmeeting passed resolutions favoring an immediate declaration of war. El Paso has three volunteer companies, fully armed and equipped with the best improved fire-arms, contributed by local merchants. A Washington telegram says: "The last demand for the release of Cutting was made on the State of Chihuahua and not on Mexico, so that there cannot be any question as to jurisdiction or authority. Secretary Bayard expresses himself as very much in earnest in his efforts to have the Mexican understand that he means what he says." A City of Mexico dispatch says: "The news of the sentence of Cutting was received here without surprise, but it is not generally believed that he will serve out his sentence. The leading newspapers are discussing the case in its legal aspects, and without excitement."

A letter, hitherto unpublished, written by Gen. George G. Meade, commander of the Army of the Potomac, in relation to the victory at Gettysburg, and which, with complete fairness, shows the weaknesses of his subordinates, is published in the Philadelphia papers, is a most important chapter in the controversy concerning Gen. Schoe'cnsel's conduct in the battle. Gen. Meade holds Gen. Sickles responsible for virtually losing the battle of Gettysburg, for strictly new evidence of Gen. Ewell (Confederate) ability and of the wisdom of the Pipe Creek order, and explains why Gen. Butterfield, Gen. Hooker's chief of staff, happened to be relieved from duty by Gen. Meade.

A number of arrests have been made in Tamaqua, Pa., for conspiracy to defraud the city by means of false schedules. It is alleged that prominent city officials are implicated, and that frauds amounting had for years by which the municipality has lost heavily have been committed.

The annual convention of the National Association of Bankers was held at Boston. Ex-Secretary Fairchild, who delivered the annual address, T. W. Hart, of Boston, made the address of welcome. A letter was read from ex-Secretary Manning, and ex-Mayor McCulloch urging the association to favor the free coinage of silver and silver legal tender. There were other addresses from prominent financiers.

FOREIGN.

The policy of Mr. Gladstone's following, says a London dispatch, is that again the dissenting Liberals repent in dust and ashes, and Parliamentary rules be so amended as to accept the leadership of Gladstone on Mr. Gladstone's own terms, renewed friendship will be impossible.

It is stated that at the Belfast ship yard between the Protestants and the Catholics, only a number of men were so severly hurt that they had to be removed to hospitals. The Inspector General of the Irish constabulary was ordered to proceed to the city to preserve the peace, and the troopers were ordered to Belfast.

During the riots in progress at Belfast, Ireland, eleven persons have been killed, and over one hundred seriously wounded. A Belfast dispatch says:

The city, owing to the week and ruin of business, presents a miserable aspect. In appearance it is similar to that of Paris after the Commune. Hundreds of men have been rioting for the five days between two places, which will never be heard of or counted. Hundreds will be laid up, and swell the aggregate number of wounded. Hundreds will be thrown out of employment, and swell the number of children wounded. The heaviest fighting has taken place in the Shankill district. It was waged in regular guerrilla fashion. The Catholics, driven out of their district by fire, fell back on the Protestants, and made a determined opposite, in which they lost very heavily. The Protestants are filled with resentment against those who fired their homes, and are burning for revenge. Hundreds of Catholics have left their work, and are in great and growing destitution. The Protestants are in a state of fanatical excitement, in which they have no mercy for the Catholics. The Catholics are filled with resentment against those who were fully occupied in the city. Sixty-one Catholics were burned down, many of whom were killed. One woman was crazed over losses to a most threatening fashion. The Protestants are now in a state of frenzy, after which nearly supervening to extenuation, and the Catholics are in a state of despair, and are at the point of the desperate.

The London *Times* says editorially: "The riots in Belfast have almost risen to the level of a civil war. The Government has no inner idea or weakness in dealing with the situation—it will be all over with the Government if it does not. The Government is not blind to the fact that there are faults on both sides. It places the blame where it has the responsibility of the actual outrages."

The home office at London has received information that a number of dynamiters have left the United States for Paris, with the view of entering England secretly and doing vast damage.

Six laborers were killed at New Ross, Ireland, by the collapse of a railway tunnel.

Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary for Ireland, has been re-elected to the House of Commons for East Birmingham without opposition.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A terrible triple tragedy occurred at Graysville, Tenn., twenty miles from Chattanooga. The Rev. F. M. Bacon and John Davis, the latter a prominent citizen, had a difficulty over the attentions of Davis to Bacon's daughter. The young lady's brother attempted to whip Davis, and the latter beat him to death, crushing his skull with a stone. At this juncture the minister drew a knife and attacked Davis. Both men fought with knives, and each was mortally wounded.

The 146th call for the redemption of bonds has been issued. It is for $10,000,000 of the three per cent. loan of 1882.

The receipts of the Government since July 1 have been nearly $4,000,000 in excess of the receipts during the same month last year.

Major S. W. Clark, whose removal as Recorder of the General Land Office was announced by Commissioner Sparks, has been suspended.

Dr. J. H. McLean, the millionaire patent medicine manufacturer of St. Louis, is dead.

Logan C. Murray was chosen President of the American Bankers' Association.

The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W., held its annual session at Erie, Pa. The Knights prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors at their meetings, and will not accept any manufacturer or dealer in liquors for membership.

Banks and trust companies in New York are loaning all their money at 6 per cent.

The 4th annual election of the Virginia Railway and Navigation Company, held at Portland, Elijah Smith was successful in leading the list of Directors.

The laboring people of Canada are highly indignant because the Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary has ordered the unloading vessels during a strike by free citizens of labor-saving appliances.

In anti-Jewish riots in Kieff, Russia, the houses of many Hebrews were wrecked.

Louise Michel has been sentenced in Paris to four months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs for "seditious language."

In the Tennessee Democratic Convention, at Nashville, Robert L. Taylor was nominated for Governor on the fifteenth ballot. His brother had previously been nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention. A resolution was adopted indorsing the administration of President Cleveland. After a three days' session at Galveston, the Texas Democratic State Convention nominated Gen. L. C. Rice for Governor. The convention adopted a platform which, after reciting the usual commonplaces, concludes by demanding the forfeiture of all land grants, and declares it to be the duty of the Government to protect the laboring American from against the unlawful alien scry or at'ustans.

A Democratic mass convention at Kendallville, Indiana, placed Henry G. Stanley in the field against the regular nominee, Judge Lowry. The Democrats of the Seventeenth Ohio District nominated David C. Keefer, and in the Sixth Ohio District selected William D. Hill. George W. Ray was nominated by the Democrats of the Sixth Sen'n Carolina District. Hon. John Calderon has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth Michigan District. Hon. W. C. Oates was renominated for Congress by the Democrats in the Third Alabama District. Hon. Jos. H. Outhwaite, of Ohio, has been renominated Hon. C. F. Joseph, of Ohio, has been renominated, and Hon. Jas. Kerr, of Indiana, renominated, and nominated in the First North Carolina District.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@5.75
HOGS	3.60	@4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.00	@1.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	84	@ 84
CORN—No. 2	.56	@ .56
OATS—No. 2	.36	@ .36
PORK—Mess	9.50	@10.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	3.90	@ 4.25
Good Shipping	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.50	@ 3.70
FLOUR—Spring Wheat	4.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75	@ .75
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .42½
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .25½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.17	@ .19
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.07	@ .07½
Full Cream, Flat	.07	@ .07½
EGGS—Fresh, per doz	.14	@ .14½
POTATOES—New, per bu	1.75	@ 2.25
PORK—Mess, per bbl	8.75	@ 8.80
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.74	@ .75
CORN—No. 3	.37	@ .37½
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .58
PORK—Mess	9.50	@10.00
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Cash	.78	@ .78
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .44½
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .28½
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.80	@ .80
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.45	@ .45½
OATS—No. 2 White	.28	@ .28½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.76	@ .77
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26½
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78	@ .79½
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.25
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.84	@ .85
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.48	@ .48½
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEVES	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS—Mixed	3.50	@ 3.75
SHEEP	2.25	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.74½	@ .74½
CORN—No. 2	.39	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .27½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@ 5.40
Common	3.75	@ 4.75
HOGS—Best	3.75	@ 4.00
Common	3.50	@ 3.60
SHEEP	3.87	@ 4.35

LABOR AND LABORERS.

News and Notes of Interest to Both the Employers and the Employed.

Workingmen Drifting Into Politics—The Industrial World and the Labor Market.

There is a very strong drift among the workingmen toward political action. This feeling is stronger in the West than in the East. Experience, however, shows that they would prefer to throw their votes to the politicians they denounce than vote to one of their own number. In Texas politics is the absorbing question among workingmen. In several cities of Kansas political tickets have been put up by wage-workers.

District Assembly No. 65, Knights of Labor, at Albany, became so large that a division was necessary. The political sycees of Chicago have organized an annual. There are 53 local assemblies in Cincinnati, and the order is expanding. Local Assembly No. 7103 is doing good missionary work in Colorado. There are 9,000 members in good standing in District Assembly No. 3 of Pittsburgh. The Brickslayers International Union has 16 local assemblies and 16,000 members. The Singer Sewing Machine Company of New York is endeavoring to make terms with the striking employes. The National Bakers' Union has forty branches and a membership of 18,000. The printers of New York will turn out 5,000 more. The Knights of Labor in Kansas Americans simply to "spread the principles of the order." Knights of Labor in Kansas are making a strong fight against the Chicago Knights of Labor. The

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

The Democratic electors of the Ninth Congressional District of Michigan are hereby notified that a convention will be held at ROOT'S HALL IN THE CITY OF BIG RAPIDS, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, AT 10 O'CLOCK, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before said convention. On the basis of one delegate for each 300 votes cast for Governor at the last general election, and one for every fraction of not less than 200 votes, the various counties comprising the said Congressional District will be entitled to representation as follows:

	Votes	No. of Dels.
Antrim	1823	6
Charlevoix	918	4
Kalkaska	1025	4
Oceana	1728	6
Manistee	1728	6
Mason	3385	7
Lake	1217	4
Muskegon	4404	14
Newaygo	450	2
Oceana	6025	21
Osceola	2024	8
Wexford	2058	8
Total	23457	76

WM. P. NISBETT, Mecosta Co., Ch'n.
H. J. HOYT, Muskegon.
GEO. GOODSELL, Mason.
DANIEL F. SLIPER, Newaygo.
JOHN W. BURNS, Manistee.
JOHN E. SAVAGE, Antrim,
Memorialist Comp'l Com.

Greenback County Convention.

The greenback county convention to nominate candidates for county officers will be held at Lewis hall in Boyne City, on Thursday, Sept. 2, 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m., also to reorganize the county committee and fix the basis of representation for future conventions, and elect delegates to the congressional senatorial and representative conventions yet to be held this year. The several townships in the county will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Bear Lake, 2; Boyne Valley 2; Chandler, 2; Charlevoix, 3; Evangeline, 2; Eveline, 3; Hayes, 1; Hudson, 2; Marion, 2; Melrose, 2; Norwood, 2; Resort, 3; South Arm, 2; Springvale, 2; Wilson, 2.

By order of committee.

T. J. HILLS, Chairman.
E. H. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Dated Aug. 4, 1886.

Greenback Caucus.

There will be a caucus at Murray school house Aug 28, at 4 o'clock, p. m., to elect delegates to county convention at Boyne City, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock, a. m. By order of committee.

YAPLE FOR GOVERNOR.

The state convention yesterday at Grand Rapids named Gen. L. Yaple of Mendon, for governor; Solomon L. Curry, of Ishpeming, for lieutenant governor; Col. Farrar, of Macomb, for auditor general; P. B. Wachtel, of Petoskey, for secretary of state; Bayard, of Bay City, for state treasurer; W. D. Fuller, of Newaygo, for commissioner of the state land office; and David Parsons, of Detroit, for superintendent of public instruction. The balance of the ticket we have not received. Fusion was accomplished in a most satisfactory manner. The resolutions were adopted amid great enthusiasm.

Democratic County Convention.

At the county convention held at the village hall last Friday, S. G. Isaman was made chairman, and C. J. Grier secretary. The following were elected as delegates to the respective conventions:

To the state convention at Grand Rapids,—A. D. Cruickshank, J. Milo Eaton, R. F. Ingalls, and D. B. Jerrue.

To the congressional convention at Big Rapids—Chas. J. Strang, S. G. Isman, E. D. Earlbanker, and Howard Pinnigin.

To the senatorial convention—A. E. Moore, E. C. Pinttepiece, and F. J. Smith.

To the representative convention—C. J. Grier, Pat. Walsh, Frank Martinek, Fred Vitlo, A. E. Nowe, A. A. Watson, and D. D. Elliot.

A committee of five, consisting of J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, R. F. Ingalls, D. B. Jerrue, and F. J. Smith, was appointed to confer with the greenback county committee with reference to a basis of fusion on the county ticket this fall.

The convention then adjourned.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Gen. B. M. Cutcheon was re-nominated by acclamation for another term in congress by the convention at Reed City last Friday.

The republicans of the ninth congressional district have renominated Mr. Cutcheon but they will find it a different thing when they attempt to elect him. The democrats and laboring men will have something to say about that.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

Frank Conger, postmaster at Washington and son of Senator Conger, has been playing the role of the offensive partisan and it is said that President Cleveland has decided that his official head must come off in consequence. Frank has been utilizing his spare hours from manipulating the mails to writing letters to various Michigan republicans in favor his father's re-election as United States senator. A good democrat will manage the Washington post office just as judiciously and to better record with the policy of the administration.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

Mr. Tilden's ingrained public spirit and kindness of disposition were both illustrated by his legacies. After providing for those of his own household, he gave the rest to mankind. And he gave it in no obstinate, opinionated temper, tying it up in hard knots of legal red tape, limiting, if not destroying, its usefulness by iron-clad conditions. He left it free to be dispensed in accordance with the best judgment of his friends and trustees, only indicating in a general way the channels through which he would be pleased to have his bounty flow. He thus left behind him proofs of a generous heart and a liberal, reasonable mind.—Free Press.

Nearly all the Republican speakers and campaign managers are rushing to the rescue of Maine. Maine is Blaine's own state, and of course must be saved at all hazards. But the confession that Blaine's own state is in danger and in need of salvation is a curious one for the party leaders to make. To save it by such tremendous exertions as that one remove from losing it. Indeed, there is more risk than in losing it. For if it lost without all this fuss its loss could be charged up to apathy, "off years," etc. But if it is lost in spite of the very flower of the republican party the loss will be a tragedy like the last charge of the Old Guard at Waterloo.—Free Press.

It will scarcely do to jump to the conclusion that the president's veto of private pension bills are going to furnish good grounds for making republican capital in the elections. It must be remembered that he does not veto all these bills, nor even half nor a quarter of them, but only such ones as he thinks he has good grounds for vetoing. If he makes mistakes, and vetoes such as really ought to have passed, an issue can be made against him on these. But it is not at all certain that the great body of the people will condemn a disposition to cut down the too prevalent extravagance of congress in voting away the king's money, especially in private bills.—Lansing Republican.

Mr. H. D. Pugh has been appointed postmaster at Lansing in place of Geo. P. Sanford, rejected by the senate. Mr. Pugh has always been a democrat faithful to the principles of his party and energetic in laboring for its welfare. As secretary of the state central committee his counsels promoted concord and his good work helped to secure results. His capacity has been tried in such important offices as county clerk of Ingham county, clerk of the supreme court of Michigan and deputy commissioner of insurance, all of which he filled with ability. We fear, however, that the rejection of Mr. Sanford will re-open a local political quarrel that has had a bad effect on the democracy of that congressional district, if not the whole state.

STORY OF A SHIP.

The drowning accident on the Potomac recently removes one of the group of idle and ordinary sons of famous public men who congregate in this city. Young Jefferson, the son of the volcanic Jim as a name, was drown twice, so many others are by his father's genius, and found a livelihood by helping his father in odes and mids. It will be remembered that a few years ago he was made the target of a woman's sue, she claiming that he was the father of her illegitimate child. The scandal blew over, however, a place being found for the women in one of the departments. Jefferson acted gallantly in the matter, as he usually does, and it may perhaps be said of him that "naught in life became him like the leaving it." As a writer it is, he was once a rather unfortunate type. It is not in itself that they are the sons of distinguished men, in it is a very often their misfortune. Several times we recently occur to one who dwells a moment on this subject. There is Ben Hill's son, for instance, who lounged about Washington on his father's death. Senator Blaine has a son here who is a very disorderlike specimen. Sheridan's Vanderbilt has done a thing in art and is indicative. Sherman's son, now dead, Gallatin, was a quiet young man, who makes no attempt to trade on his father's reputation. Young Jim Lamar is his father's exact, only more so. In none of the cases named does the father's talents seem to have been transmitted to the offspring.—Detroit Tribune.

A Canadian Excursion Steamer in Trouble at Kinkiuse.

MACKINAC ISLAND, August 16.—The Canadian excursion steamer Frances Smith was seized to-day as she landed at the dock with her weekly excursion from Collingwood by Collector Watson, of Grand Haven. The last two trips of the boat she neglected to go to St. Ignace and take out her papers before clearing, so to-day, as she was expected, the Collector and Deputy Warren, of St. Ignace, were on hand and took charge of her, removed her engine bars and put her in charge of two custodians. The Canadians are badly worked up over the affair and the passengers take another boat for home to-morrow.

The excuse of the captain and clerk was that under the former Collectors they were not compelled to obey the strict letter of the law.

Partyism in the United States.

The ways of politicians are as freaky and undeterminable as are the ways of women. Before the state department had time to move in the matter of the Mexican unpleasantness Republican Congressmen and Republican journalists were hot for a rigorous demanding even if war were to follow. But the moment it became apparent that the administration was in deadly earnest the republican ardor cooled. The shout now goes forth from the opposition that it is best to go slow, and unseemly to browbeat a weak sister.—Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Longfellow's first salary as a professor at Harvard was $700, and the corporation at first declined to dignify the position with any higher title than that of instructor. When he was called to Harvard university, it was at a salary of $1,000. He wrote his first poem at 14, and there was not much in it to indicate prosperity, or to afford promise of the future that was afterward realized. Bryant, it will be remembered, wrote "Thanatopsis" when he was 18 years old, and it is doubtful if he ever excelled it in his after work. Longfellow had an extraordinary preparation for his duties as professor, having passed three years in Europe before he took his place at Bowdoin, and two more in the same travel before he assumed his duties at Harvard. He was 32 years of age when he received the first of his appointments, and 28 when he entered upon the other.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Dr. G. W. Crouter is always be prepared upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing, and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are popular. Having the agency for celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our faith, we ask you to call and get a trial bottle free.

Don't fill the system with quinine, to prevent or cure fever and ague. Ayer's Ague Cure is a specific for this disease, and has been warranted to produce quietness, deafness, headache, or other disorders.

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. L. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—E. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of six physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained relief from those who treated. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my troubles all disappeared, and my stomach performs its duties more perfectly. Today my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the liver, and stimulates the organs and functions of elimination. It is, without doubt, the most reliable and purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 583 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

GOLD [illegible]

The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Summer Announcement.

TO THE LADIES:

We have just received a fresh invoice of summer goods in all such styles as are most desirable at this time of year, comprising India Linens, Percales, plain and figured Nainsooks, Manilla cloth and Batists, all of which are the leading wash fabrics.

We have also lately added to our stock a full line of ladies' muslin underwear, infants' robes, chemise, corset covers, etc.

The Peerless woven wire bustles may be found at our store in all shapes manufactured.

Our glove stock is being continually replenished. We have an elegant line of plain and undressed kids, silk, and jersey gloves.

Our trimmings comprise everything new and desirable, having plain, stripe, and brocade velvets, jet trimmings, and rosary beads.

We will offer until closed out at big reductions, all our parasols, shawls, light goods, prints, and ginghams.

Call and get our August fashion sheet, and ask us to show you our bargains.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

PERRY WEED,
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,
OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER
Undertaker!
CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.
Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.
Come and See my Stock of Furniture.
ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12; baled, $13
Corn, per bu. 65c.
Oats, 15 to 20c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $13 ⅌ bbl, 7c ⅌ lb.
Salt, ⅌ bbl, $1.25
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ⅌ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Mocca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞ A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞ A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞ Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞ New Groceries received almost

EXTRA!

THE JOURNAL

Friday Morning, Aug. 20.

Thos. Smith in Jail.

Yesterday afternoon nearly every able-bodied man in Marion township was armed and out searching for Thos. Smith, the conviction being strong in every mind that he was the murderer.

Last night, just at dark he was seen in the woods south of Charlevoix, and during the evening he was found near the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Horace Hull. It having been reported that he had threatened to kill Mr. Hull, it is supposed that he came for that purpose. The alarm was given, and deputy sheriff Cooper, and a number of citizens started to catch him, and did get with in a few feet of him, but he escaped, and took to the woods.

Within a short time two or three hundred men were in pursuit, and he was driven from one hiding place to another till about three o'clock this morning, when he was found hiding near Eaton's factory on Pine lake. He again started to run, but this time the boys were too quick for him, and surrounded him. John Cooper grabbed him before he could shoot, and held his arms until his revolver was taken away from him, when he was hustled into a wagon and taken to jail.

There was a strong disposition to lynch him, and he was taken from the wagon once for that purpose, but John Ward and some others advised law and order, and he was permitted to be taken to jail. It is believed that the party of searchers who were Anderson's nearest neighbors would not have listened to any counsels of moderation, and would have strung him up to the first tree in spite of the sheriff.

The sheriff had offered a reward of $100 for Smith's capture, and this is to be given to the widow.

The funeral services of Mr. Anderson were held at his house yesterday afternoon, and was attended by all his neighbors and friends for miles around, except those who were searching for the murderer. Rev. J. T. Iddings conducted the service.

Rosenthal & Son have a new advertisement in this issue.

In the last Boyne Sleteeman P. A. Bashor announces the sale of the office, business, and good will of the paper to Miley & Chapin, of Boyne. We understand that its name is to be changed by the new firm, and the new paper divorced as much as possible from the unsavory reputation of the old.

The Manceloua Herald saved a job press and a small amount of type from the fire, and has not missed an issue, although last week's paper was slightly reduced in size. In addition to a full description of the fire a cut showing the burned district was given. Pluck wins, and Shearer has a full share.

The Chippewa County Democrat came to hand this week so changed that we could not recognize it. It is enlarged to a six column quarto, with an entire new dress of type—both body and display, and printed on a new Chicago Taylor steam press. We congratulate Bro. Stuart on the evidences of his prosperity.

Mr. Isaac Stauffer, a prominent farmer of Cir[illegible] received an order[illegible] for one of his threshers." He filled the order yesterday morning, by shipping his old ram, weighing 180 lbs, to a beauty. This is the sheep industry of Cheboygan.—Democrat.

Wilkinson's talk on "Can[illegible] Congregational church worth saving, he illustrated almost every phase of the character as brought out in the discussion, and told the audience he should let them draw the advantage of them[illegible] he would. The house was packed, though not crowded. [illegible] are found a state deposit[illegible] no means proves that people of iron there. On the contrary it is one of the many [illegible] the presence of iron ore [illegible] y of Norwood. Basing [illegible] upon the indications we [illegible] efts in paying quantities [illegible] none in that faith until [illegible] is demonstrated.—Pro[illegible]

[illegible] Silsby steam fire en[illegible] Charlevoix fire depart[illegible] rth on A. G. R. & I [illegible] his morning. The en[illegible] and "Charlevoix" and [illegible] ed with a very pretty [illegible] on which was reeled [illegible] dred feet of new cotton [illegible] ffit was viewed with [illegible] great by members of [illegible] partment and quite a [illegible] ber of citizens.—Cadillac [illegible]

[illegible] me to subscribe for the [illegible] NAL, religiously and [illegible] the best paper in the [illegible] fall campaign is near [illegible] things are going to be [illegible] d interesting. If any [illegible] ters know themselves [illegible] on subscription, now [illegible] say up. We want all [illegible] e can get. Let every [illegible] to the front and do [illegible] The whole country [illegible]

[illegible] union temperance [illegible] I. E. Church, on Sun[illegible] st, at the regular hour [illegible] under the auspices of [illegible] Mrs. I. A. Bunker, of [illegible] dent of the 34 Dist, [illegible] ddress of the evening. [illegible] ister of our towns[illegible] ch. This will be her [illegible] Charlevoix. She is in [illegible] ess among the W. C. [illegible] Michigan, and never [illegible] audiences. Let all [illegible] er.

[illegible] ecome to have satis[illegible] tion that Charlevoix [illegible] the harbor appropri[illegible] boys the Sentinel is [illegible] have not seen the [illegible] port of this bill nor [illegible] ron who has read it [illegible] with whom we have [illegible] it simply assumed [illegible] cause it was in the [illegible] e and ought by right [illegible] Until the proof is [illegible] al believe that char[illegible] ed.

[illegible] the pharmacy depart[illegible] Michigan University [illegible] ose druggist about [illegible] his store in preparing [illegible] is what the druggist [illegible] ean Six years keep [illegible] ive you a brief Dis[illegible] usiness Perhaps you [illegible] ature of a drug store [illegible] s some Liquor busi[illegible] ness. By the Drink [illegible] Drunkenness [illegible] to three Thousand Per year some clerks objected to the back Room trade—Give you the facts in the case so that You will not be disappointed your board By the week will cost you from $5.50 to $8 a week now if you accept this position Answer by telegraph At once as I kneed a clerk very bad & must have one as soon as possible."

Young, old, and middle aged, all experience the wonderful beneficial effects of Ayers Sarsaparilla. Young children suffering from sore eyes, sore ears, scald head, or with any scrofulous taint, become healthy and strong by the use of this medicine. Six bottles, $5.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

N. P. Anderson, of Marion, Shot and Instantly Killed.

Yesterday noon it was reported here that N. P. Anderson had dropped dead, of heart disease, while working in the harvest field. Dr. Lewis was called to make an examination, at which it was found that Anderson had been shot, the ball entering the left shoulder and coming out under and through the lower part of the right shoulder blade.

His little daughter had just taken him a lunch, and was on her way back to the house, when she heard the report of a gun. His wife, also, was outside of the house and heard the shot. One of the neighbors saw smoke in the direction from which the shot was afterward supposed to have been fired. On examination, tracks were found leading to a stump, about 16 rods distant and somewhat elevated from where Anderson fell. These tracks were followed back into a swamp, and are easily identified. Sheriff Bordan was sent for, but being out of town, it was nearly five o'clock when he arrived.

Suspicion rests on Thos. Smith, and the papers are issued for his arrest, but when the sheriff visited the house he was not to be found. It is currently reported that Smith threatened to shoot Anderson, who was highway commissioner, on account of differences growing out of some road matter, and John Ward and Wm. Black have also been threatened for the same cause. As a consequence, the feeling against him is intense, and if he is found to-day it is doubtful if enough would be left of him for the officers to deal with.

Shipments.

Aug. 13—Schr. Radical, 100 cords bark, J. B. Barnes, to Chicago.

12—Schr. Sea Gem, 88 cords bark, 10 cords wood, O. J. Smith, to Milwaukee.

13—Schr. Helen Pratt, 110 cords wood, 110 cords bark, Perkins to Chicago.

13—Schr. George E. Marsh, 97 cords wood, 125 cords bark, Wm. Downer, to Chicago.

13—Schr. E. E. Blake, 200 cords bark, Upright & Emrey to Chicago.

15—Prop. Fabrius Sawyer, 120 cords wood, 200 cords bark, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

15—Schr. Rockingbird, 1,200 cedar ties, Upright & Emrey, Racine.

14—A. J. Mowatt, 124 cords bark, 80 cords wood, W. H. Horn to Chicago.

16—Schr. Fort Burgess, 100 cords wood, O. Oberg, to Milwaukee.

16—Schr. Sheridan, 115,000 feet hard wood Lumber, Bear Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.

16—Scow, Otter, 40 cords wood, 100 cords bark, French & Sutton, to Kenosha.

16—Prop. H. Fauly, 154 cords wood, A. E. Johnston, to Milwaukee.

16—Scow, John L. Green, 76 cords wood, N. P. Peterson to Milwaukee.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of last:

	1886.	1886.
Hardwood lumber, feet	96,000	110,000
Railroad ties		9,500
Cedar ties	140	177
Bark, cords	978	1,400
Fresh fish, pounds		5,800

M. E. Church.

Next Sunday the last quarterly meeting of this year, Rev. W. H. Stinchcomb will preach Saturday evening, and Sunday morning, and Rev. Adam Clark, will preach Sunday evening.

A Card.

Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Wonder, and Mr. Morse Long return their sincere thanks to their kind neighbors and friends for their kindness and sympathy in their recent affliction.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Wonderful Cures.

Dr. G. W. Crouter, retail druggist of Charlevoix, Mich., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for six years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of protracted consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

CHARLEVOIX
Savings Bank

Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

Henry Bennett, President.
John Nicholls, Vice President.
F. A. Smith, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Bennett, O. D. Wood.
John Nicholls, A. Bustard.
A. R. Upright, A. Fox.
F. A. Smith.

CAPITAL, $25,000
Surplus, 2,000

The liabilities of Stockholders in all State Banks and Trust Companies, are doubled for the security of the depositors of Michigan, in consideration of stock taken, making a guaranteed capital and security to depositors. Superior facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business. Interest allowed on time deposits. Drafts on Boston or Europe, and exchange on towns in Germany, for sale at current rates.

Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of the world in large or small amounts, payable at our approved paper. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

CORRESPONDENTS:

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW YORK.
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL, CHICAGO.
NATIONAL CITY BANK, CHICAGO.
DETROIT NATIONAL BANK, DETROIT.

DRY GOODS!

We offer for the next few days Great Bargains in all

----SUMMER DRESS GOODS----

Shawls, White Goods, Parasols, Silk and Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Straw Hats, etc.

NEW LINE OF BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS, Just received and marked at very low prices.

Jersey and Boucle Jackets, Very Cheap.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

In great variety and at correct prices. The finest line of

Teas, Coffees, Spices.

PLANTATION JAVA COFFEE. - BEST IN THE WORLD.

Farmers will consult their own interests in buying our FACTORY-FILLED DAIRY SLT.

J. L. HURD & CO.

WE MUST

DISPOSE OF THEM!!

Our Large Stock of SUMMER GOODS will have to be sold at any price. Large invoices of Fall and Winter Goods are on the way, and we must have the room.

Clothing, Hats, Caps and Flannel Shirts at Great Bargains.

☞ CALL AND SEE US ☜

ROSENTHAL & SON.

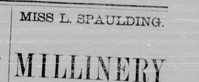
Something New. More Light.

The Rochester double and triple Burner makes the Whitest and Best Light known.

THE Sherwin William's PAINTS.

Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Notions, Fishing Tackle. The "double action easy Force Pump." Job and Tin Work

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.



The Above Eyeglass invented by the Johnston Optical Co., of Detroit, Mich., combines the best features of all others.

1st. The frames can be spaced far enough away that the eyeglasses will not touch them, a thing all others do not do, and hence other eyeglasses.

2d. The guards are so set as to clasp the nose back under eyebrows which prevents slipping and falling off.

3d. Above measure is on the fleshy part of the nose which is much softer which prevents irritation.

4th. The lever features insure its perfect adjustment to the nose whether it be high or low.

5th. The levers are set at right angles to line of vision.

6th. Lens can be worn safely with hot or cold or drafts as there is no danger of falling off.

7th. We warrant them to be the easiest eyeglass in the market.

C. R. BILLINGER,
Optician and Jeweler, Charlevoix, Mich.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, that he is coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Newell Posts, Balusters, Mouldings and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Scroll Work and Window Frames.

FINE AND COMMON LUMBER.

Also Contractors, Builders and Dealers in Sash, Doors and Blinds, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Posts, Sash and Hard Wood.

A GOOD STOCK OF DRY LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

JOB WORK

AT THIS OFFICE.

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,
Photographer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

The Democratic electors of the Ninth Congressional District of Michigan are hereby notified that a convention will be held at Hoop's HALL IN THE CITY OF BIG RAPIDS, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before said convention. On the basis of one delegate for each 300 votes cast for Governor at the last general election, and one for every fraction of not less than 100 votes, the various counties comprising the said Congressional District will be entitled to representation as follows:

	Votes cast.	No. of Delegates
Antrim	1623	5
Charlevoix	1018	4
Kalkaska	1025	3
Lake	1016	3
Manistee	2305	7
Mason	2582	8
Mecosta	1891	6
Muskegon	4759	12
Newaygo	4229	11
Oceola	2324	7
Wexford	1665	5
Wyoming	2255	5
Total		76

WM. P. NISBETT, Chairman Dem. Co. Ctte.
H. J. HOPP, Secy.
GEO. GOODSELL, Mg'r.
DAVID S. SOPER, Newaygo.
LOU. E. MORRIS, Manistee.
JOHN H. SAYWARD, Antrim.
Democratic Congl. Com.

Greenback County Convention.

The greenback county convention to nominate candidates for county officers will be held at Lewis hall in Boyne City, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., also to re-organize the county committee and to the basis of representation for future conventions, and elect delegates to the congressional senatorial and representative conventions yet to be held this year. The several townships in the county will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Bear Lake, 2; Boyne Valley 2; Charlevoix, 2; Chatfield, 2; Evangeline, 2; Eveline, 3; Hayes, 3; Hudson, 2; Marion, 2; Melrose, 2; Norwood, 2; Resort, 2; South Arm, 2; Springvale, 2; Wilson, 2.

By order of committee.

T. J. HILL, Chairman.
E. H. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Dated Aug. 5, 1886.

Greenback Caucus.

There will be a caucus at Murray school house Aug 28, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to elect delegates to county convention at Boyne City, Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of committee.

YAPLE FOR GOVERNOR.

The state convention yesterday at Grand Rapids named Geo. L. Yaple of Mendon, for governor; Solomon L. Curry, of Ishpeming, for lieutenant governor; Col. Farrar, of Macomb, for auditor general; P. B. Wachtel, of Potosky, for secretary of state; Bayard, of Bay City, for state treasurer; W. D. Fuller, of Newaygo, for commissioner of the state land office; and David Parsons of Detroit, for superintendent of public instruction. The balance of the ticket we have not received. Fusion was accomplished in a most satisfactory manner. The resolutions were adopted amid great enthusiasm.

Democratic County Convention.

At the county convention held at the village hall last Friday, S. G. Inman was made chairman, and C. J. Grier secretary. The following were elected as delegates to the respective conventions.

To the state convention at Grand Rapids—A. D. Gruickshank, J. Mile Eaton, R. F. Ingalls, and D. B. Jerrue.

To the congressional convention at Big Rapids—Chas. J. Strang, S. G. Inman, L. D. Bartholomew, and Howard Finnigan.

To the senatorial convention—A. E. Martin, E. C. Pinttenger, and F. J. Smith.

To the representative convention—C. J. Grier, Pat. Walsh, Frank Hartlack, Fred Wilson, A. S. Noyes, A. A. Watkins, and O. D. Hilton.

A committee of five, consisting of J. Mile Eaton, A. D. Gruickshank, R. F. Ingalls, D. B. Jerrue, and F. J. Smith, was appointed to confer with the greenback county committee with reference to a basis of fusion on the county ticket this fall.

The convention then adjourned.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Gen. B. M. Cutcheon was re-nominated by acclamation for another term in congress by the convention at Reed City last Friday.

The republicans of the ninth congressional district have renominated Mr. Cutcheon but they will find it a different thing when they attempt to elect him. The democrats and laboring men will have something to say about that.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

Frank Conger, postmaster at Washington and son of Senator Conger, has been playing the role of the "offensive partisan" and it is said that President Cleveland has decided that his official head must come off in consequence. Frank has been utilizing his spare hours from manipulating the mails to writing letters to various Michigan republicansin favor of his father's re-election as United States senator. A good democrat will manage the Washington post office just as judiciously and in better accord with the policy of the administration.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

Mr. Tilden's ingrained public spirit and kindness of disposition were both illustrated by his legacies. After providing for those of his own household, he gave the rest to mankind. And he gave it in no obstinate, opinionated temper, tying it up in hard knots of legal red tape, limiting, if not destroying, its usefulness by iron-clad conditions. He left it free to be dispensed in accordance with the best judgment of his friends and trustees, only indicating in a general way the channels through which he would be pleased to have his bounty flow. He thus left behind him proofs of a generous heart and a liberal, reasonable mind.—Free Press.

Nearly all the Republican speakers and campaign managers are rushing to the rescue of Maine. Maine is Blaine's own state, and, of course, must be saved at all hazards. But the confession that Blaine's own state is in danger and in need of salvation is a curious one for the party leaders to make. To save it by such tremendous exertions is but one remove from losing it. Indeed, there is more than in losing it. For if lost without all this fuss its loss could be charged up to apathy, "off years," etc. But if it is lost in spite of the very pride of the republican party the loss will be a tragedy like the last charge of the Old Guard at Waterloo.—Free Press.

It will scarcely do to jump to the conclusion that the president's vetoes of private pension bills are going to furnish good grounds for making republican capital in the elections. It must be remembered that he does not veto all these bills, nor even half nor a quarter of them, but only such ones as he thinks he has good grounds for vetoing. If he makes mistakes, and vetoes such as really ought to have passed, an issue can be made against him on these. But it is not at all certain that the great body of the people will condemn a disposition to cut down the too prevalent extravagance of congress in voting away the king's money, especially in private bills.—Lansing Republican.

Mr. H. D. Pugh has been appointed postmaster at Lansing in place of Geo. P. Sanford, resigned by the senate. Mr. Pugh has always been a democrat faithful to the principles of his party and energetic in laboring for its welfare. As secretary of the state central committee his counsels promoted concord and his good work helped to secure victory. His capacity has been tried in such important offices as county clerk of Ingham county, clerk of the supreme court, commissioner of insurance, all of which he filled well, ably. We fear, however, that the rejection of Mr. Sanford will re open a local political quarrel that has had a bad effect on the democracy of that congressional district, if not the whole state.

STORE OF SENATORS.

The morning newspapers of Portsmouth, contain numerous accounts of bills and ordinary sons of Tuscan families who congregate in this city. Young Morgan, the son of the volunteer Aide-de-Camp, was drawn here, so many others are, by the fame's trollop, and found a lucrative employment in helping his father in his sale and sale. It will be remembered that a few years ago he was made the target of a woman's pen, she claiming that he was the father of her illegitimate child. The scandal blew over, however, a Prince being found for the women in one of the tenements. Morgan seems to claim in the coming season of his career, and it may perhaps be said of him that nothing in his life become him like the leaving it. As I have said, he was one of a rather unfortunate family, and is not to be held responsible for the sins of distinguished sires. In it is very much like misfortune. Several times was probably never in any way dwells a moment on his subject. There is Mr. Yeomans' son, for instance, who loitered about Washington in his father's stead. Senator Blaine has a son here who is a very Conservative specimen. Senator Yeomans' son does a little in art and is industrious. Senator now has Gary, Garfield's son is a quiet young man, who is not an attempt to trade on his father's reputation. Kelly, Mr. Lincoln's son, is a fine young man. In some of the cases named does the father's talent seem to have been transmitted to the offspring.—*Washington Telegram.*

A Canadian Excursion Steamer in Trouble at Mackinac.

MACKINAC ISLAND, August 16.—The Canadian excursion steamer Frances Smith was seized to-day as she lay moored at the dock with her weekly excursion from Collingwood by Collector Watson, of Grand Haven. The last two trips of the boat she neglected to go to St. Ignace and take out her papers before clearing, so to-day, as she was expected, the Collector and Deputy Warren, of St. Ignace, were on hand and took charge of her, removed her engine bars and put her in charge of two marshalls. The Canadians are badly worked up over the affair and the passengers take another boat for home to-morrow.

The excuse of the captain and clerk was that under the former Collectors they were not compelled to obey the strict letter of the law.

Partyism in the United states.

The ways of politicians are as freaky and undecipherable as are the ways of women. Before the state department had time to move in the matter of the Mexican implacaninnies Republican Congressmen and Republican journalists were hot for a rigorous accounting even if war were to follow. But the moment it became apparent that the administration was in deadly earnest the republican ardor cooled. The shout now goes forth from the opposition that it is best to go slow, and unseemly to browbeat a weak sister.—Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Longfellow's first salary as a professor at Bowdoin college was $800, and the corporation at first declined to dignity the position with any higher title than that of instructor. When he was called to Harvard university, it was at a salary of $1,500. He wrote his first poem at 14, and there was not much in it to indicate poverty, or to afford premonition of the future that was afterward realized. Bryant, it will be remembered, wrote "Thanatopsis" when he was 18 years old, and it is doubtful if he ever excelled it in his older work. Longfellow had an extraordinary preparation for his duties as professor, having passed three years in Europe before he took his place at Bowdoin, and two more in the same travel before he assumed his duties at Harvard. He was 22 years of age when he accepted the first of these positions, and 28 when he entered upon the other.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Dr. G. W. Crosier can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and by the reputation he is being active, pushing, and reliable, by recommending articles that will establish merit and such as are popular. Having handled Electric Bitters, King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, we will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a trial bottle free.

Don't fill the system with quinine, to prevent or cure fever and ague. Ayer's Ague Cure is a specific for this disease, and leaves no poisons to produce dizziness, deafness, headache, or other disorders.

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Slight Sore and Sorenessss, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, invigorating, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with Catarrhal Coughs, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervous ness. I tried various remedies, and prescribed by different physicians, but grew more weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now well and as strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Lynn, Mass.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be hopeless for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicine, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more satisfactorily. Today my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and secretive organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 88 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

GOLD Bottle are genuine, but those who settle in Kansas City, Portland, Maine, will receive a gold dollar for the cork of any bottle of Ayer's Pills they may purchase of their druggist. Ayer's Pills are the best family cathartic. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray hair to its youthful color. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. These medicines are sold everywhere. Use no other. Some druggists may try to palm off inferior articles on you for the sake of a little extra profit. Let such go. Ask for Ayer's and take no other.

The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Summer

T

We have just received a as are much desirable as plain and figured Nainsoo ending wash fabrics.

We have also lately sel wear, infants' robes, chem The Peerless woven w manufactured.

Our glove stock is being of plain and undressed k Our trimmings comprise and broende velvets, jet tr Our linen department is bright goods, prints, and g Call and get our Aug gains.

F. W.

PER

DRUGGIST

OPERA BL

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Und

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Coffins, Ca

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Come and S

ALL ORDERS BY TE

Come and

BOOTS

FO

Furniture!

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 19, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12; baled, $18
Corn, per bu. 65c.
Oats, 35 to 36c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $13 ₱ bbl, 7c ₱ lb.
Salt, ₱ bbl. $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ₱ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Mocca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞ A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road

☞ A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞ Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞ New Groceries received almost every day.

☞ Cloth Dinner and Tea Sets in Bohemian Ware at cost.

☞ If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞ Fresh Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

New sidewalk in front of postoffice this week.

The recorders are beginning to skip homeward.

Notice the change in the advertisement of G. W. Crouter.

The reading room receives many compliments from resorters.

Miss Belle Scott has bought the entire stock of J. J. Kanagy & Son.

The receipts of J. S. Smithson's entertainment talk on "candies" amounted to $8.25.

We interfered with the Friant's excursion Sunday, and the attendance was light.

The new Silsby fire engine arrived Monday evening. It has not yet been tested.

Steve Bee's house, which he recently moved to Main street, has been repainted.

Frank Fox broke ground for a new residence on the lot adjoining Dr. Carleton's, Wednesday.

The Schubert club gave a fine concert to a good audience at the opera house Tuesday evening.

The steam barge John Pailey, of Milwaukee, arrived yesterday morn ing and went up Pine Lake.

F. W. Mayne is building a commodious residence on the north side of W. A. Brown's new house.

The North Star was hauled out for a new wheel and other repairs at Robinson's shipyard last Saturday.

C. Y. Cook and J. B. Meyker, have built a boat house on the upper front grounds near F. W. Wilcox's house.

John Litzan is preparing to move his harness shop to the north room of the Hall building, corner of Bridge and Antrim streets.

A regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the residence of Mrs. Mason, Friday, at 3 p. m. A full attendance is desired.

C. Peaslee, of Marion, while splitting wood Tuesday morning cut a gash in the hollow of his foot three inches long, cutting to the bone.

The tug D. Robertson, of Grand Haven, has been chartered temporarily to assure party making a tour of the Michigan lakes, was in port last Sunday.

Episcopal church services will be held hereafter in Oddfellows hall, services only in the morning on Sunday next, by Rev. Mr. Jones, of Kalamazoo.

The City of Grand Rapids arrived this morning at 9:30 having a government engineer party on board bound for Traverse City, under the auspices of the Lumbermen's cornet band.

Prof. S. J. Carter, of Chicago theological seminary will preach at Congregational church next Sunday morning. Subjects: "Our Domain," in the afternoon "Is it to be?"

The owner of a patent medicine, of New York, has recently contracted with a printer in an eastern city for supplying him with 40,000,000 copies of thirty-two pages, 100,000,000 circulars of four pages each. The price to be paid is $6,000.

Mrs. Jew S. W. Spencer's "evening with" at the M. E. church last evening was listened to by a large appreciative audience. Mrs Spencer is a good and pleasant voice, and her musical music strikes home to the hearts of the little girls won the admiration of the audience.

Rosenthal & Son have a new advertisement in this issue.

In the last Boyne Statesman P. A. Badour announces the sale of the office, business, and good will of the paper to Miley & Chapin, of Boyne. We understand that the name is to be changed by the new firm, and the new paper divorced as much as possible from the unsavory reputation of the old.

The Mancelona Herald saved a job press and a small amount of type from the fire, and has not missed an issue, although last week's paper was slightly reduced in size. In addition to a full description of the fire a cut showing the burned district was given. Flack wins, and Shasar has a full share.

The Chippewa County Democrat came to hand this week so changed that we could not recognize it. It is enlarged to a six column quarto, with an entire new dress of type—both body and display,—and printed on a new Chicago Taylor steam press. We congratulate Bro. Shisler on the evidence of his prosperity.

Mr. Isaac Stauffer, a prominent farmer at Carpenter, received an order from Kent county, for one of his fine "Shropshiredowns." He filled the order Tuesday morning, by shipping a 3 months old ram, weighing 90 pounds. He was a beauty! This speaks well for the sheep industry of Kent county.—Democrat.

In J. S. Smithson's talk on "Candies" at the Congregational church Monday evening, he illustrated almost every conceivable phase of human character as brought out in church work, and told the audience how each member should let their light shine to the advantage of themselves and the world. The house was well filled, though not crowded.

Yes, they have found a state deposit, but that by no means proves that there is no deposit of iron there. On the other hand it is one of the many indications of the presence of iron ore in the vicinity of Norwood. Basing our opinion upon the indications we believe ore exists in paying quantities and shall continue in that faith until the contrary is demonstrated.—Progress.

A handsome Silsby steam fire engine for the Charlevoix fire department went north on a G. R. & I freight train this morning. The engine was named "Charlevoix" and was accompanied with a very pretty horse cart upon which was reeled about five hundred feet of new cotton hose. The outfit was viewed with considerable interest by members of our city fire department and quite a number of our citizens.—Cadillac Express.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Charlevoix JOURNAL; religiously and politically it is the best paper in the county. The fall campaign is near at hand, and things are going to be warm, lively and interesting. If any of our subscribers know themselves to be in arrears on subscription, now is the time to pay up. We want all the dollars we can get. Let every democrat come to the front and do his whole duty. The whole country expects it of him.

There will be a union temperance service at the M. E. Church, on Sunday evening next, at the regular hour of service, held under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. E. A. Bailey, of Hastings, President of the 3d District, will deliver the address of the evening. Mrs. Bailey is a sister of our townman Capt. Aldrich. This will be her first address in Charlevoix. She is in the foremost ranks among the W. C. T. U. women of Michigan, and never fails to please her audiences. Let all come and hear her.

The Sentinel seems to have satisfactory information that Charlevoix was included in the harbor appropriation bill. We hope the Sentinel is correct; but we have not seen the item in any report of the bill nor have met any person who has read it. Every person with whom we have talked in regard to it simply assumed that it was because it was in the original estimate and ought by right to be included. Until the proof is produced we shall believe that Charlevoix was omitted.

A student in the pharmacy department of the Michigan University wrote to a Kansas druggist about taking a place in his store as prescription clerk. This is what the druggist wrote back: "Dear Sir yours Received in Reply I will Give you a brief Discription of our business Perhaps you understand the nature of a drug store in kansas we Do some liquor business in a Rock Room. By the Drink our prescription trade Runs from two to three Thousand Pr year our soap clerk objects to the back Room trade Give you the facts in the case so that You will not be disapointed your board By the week will cost you from $3.50 to $8 a week now if you accept this position Answer by telegraph At once as i hired a clerk very bad At must have one as soon as possible."

Young, old, and middle aged, all experience the marked beneficial effects of Ayers Sarsaparilla. Young children suffering from sore eyes, sore ears, scald head, or with any scrofulous taint, become healthy and strong ? by the use of this medicine. Six bottles, $5.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

N. P. Anderson, of Marion, Shot and Instantly Killed.

Yesterday noon it was reported here that N. P. Anderson had dropped dead, of heart disease, while working in the harvest field. Dr. Lewis was called to make an examination, at which it was found that Anderson had been shot, the ball entering the left shoulder and coming out under and through the lower part of the right shoulder blade.

His little daughter had just taken him a lunch, and was on her way back to the house, when she heard the report of a gun. His wife, also, was outside of the house and heard the shot. One of the neighbors saw smoke in the direction from which the shot was afterward supposed to have been fired. On examination, tracks were found leading to a stump, about 16 rods distant and somewhat elevated from where Anderson fell. These tracks were followed back into a swamp, and are easily identified. Sheriff Berlan was sent for, but being out of town, it was nearly five o'clock when he arrived.

Suspicion rests on Thos. Smith, and the papers are issued for his arrest, but when the sheriff visited the house he was not to be found. It is currently reported that Smith threatened to shoot Anderson, who was highway commissioner, on account of differences growing out of some road matter, and John Ward and Wm. Black have also been threatened for the same cause. As a consequence, the feeling against him is intense, and if he is found to-day it is doubtful if enough would be left of him for the officers to deal with.

Shipments.

AUG. 13—Schr. Radinal, 1m cords bark, J. E. Barnhart, to Chicago.
15—Schr. Sea Gem, 88 cords bark, 10 cords wood, O. J. Smith, to Milwaukee.
15—Schr. Helen Pratt, 110 cords wood, 110 cords bark, Perkins to Chicago.
15—Schr. George E. Morris, 97 cords wood, 125 cords bark, Wm. Bowers, to Chicago.
15—Schr. E. Blake, 230 cords bark, Upright & Emrey to Chicago.
15—Prop. Philetus Sawyer, 130 cords wood, 200 cords bark, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.
15—Schr. Mecklenberg, 3,500 cedar ties, Upright & Emrey, Racine.
15—A. J. Mowery, 120 cords bark, 80 cords wood, W. H. Horn to Chicago.
16—Schr. Burt Barnes, 100 cords wood, O. Olsen, to Milwaukee.
16—Schr. Sardinia, 110,000 feet hard wood lumber, Bear Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.
16—Schr. Otter, 40 cords wood, 100 cords bark, French & Sutton, to Kenosha.
16—Prop. H. Purdy, 150 cords wood, A. E. Johnstone, to Milwaukee.
16—Schr. John L. Green, 70 cords wood, N. P. Peterson to Milwaukee.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for our corresponding years of 1885:

	1886.	1885.
Hardwood lumber, feet	240,000	112,000
Railroad ties	110,000	110,000
Wood, cords	1,777	1,000
Bark, cords	978	1,100
Fresh fish, pounds		8,400

M. E. Church.

Next Sunday the last quarterly meeting of this year, Rev. W. H. Stuchcomb will preach Saturday evening, and Sunday morning, and Rev. Adam Clark, will preach Sunday evening.

A Card.

Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Webster, and Mr. Morrel Long return their sincere thanks to their kind neighbors and friends for their kindness and sympathy in their recent affliction.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Wonderful Cures.

Dr. G. W. Crouter, retail druggist of Charlevoix, Mich., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for six years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

CHARLEVOIX Savings Bank

Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

Henry Bennett, President.
John Nicholls, Vice President.
F. A. Smith, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Bennett, O. D. Wood,
John Nicholls A. Buttars,
A. R. Upright, F. A. Smith. F. Fox.

CAPITAL, $25,000
Surplus, 5,000

The liabilities of Stockholders in all State banks as provided in Act. 278, Sec. 40 of Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan, is double, the amount of their stock, making a guarantee fund of $50,000 to depositors. Superior facilities for the transaction of a general banking business. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly made on terms as favorable as are consistent with safety.

Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of the world in large amounts. Money to loan on approved security. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

CORRESPONDENTS.

NATIONAL PARK BANK.....NEW YORK.
COMMERCIAL NAT. BANK.....CHICAGO.
NATIONAL CITY BANK.....GRAND RAPIDS.
DETROIT NATIONAL BANK.....DETROIT.

DRY GOODS!

We offer for the next few days Great Bargains in all

----SUMMER DRESS GOODS----

Shawls, White Goods, Parasols, Silk and Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Straw Hats, etc.

NEW LINE OF BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS, Just received and marked at very low prices.

Jersey and Boucle Jackets, Very Cheap.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

In great variety and at correct prices. The finest line of

Teas, Coffees, Spices.

PLANTATION JAVA COFFEE, - BEST IN THE WORLD.

Farmers will consult their own interests in buying our FACTORY-FILLED DAIRY SLT.

J. L. HURD & CO.

WE MUST DISPOSE OF THEM!!

Our Large Stock of SUMMER GOODS will have to be sold at any price. Large invoices of Fall and Winter Goods are on the way, and we must have the room.

Clothing, Hats, Caps and Flannel Shirts at Great Bargains.

☞ CALL AND SEE US ☜

ROSENTHAL & SON.

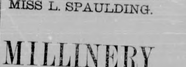
Something New. More Light.

The Rochester double and triple Burner makes the Whitest and Best Light known.

Sherwin William's PAINTS.

Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Notions, Fishing Tackle. The "double action cony Force Pump." Job and Tin Work

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.



The above Eye-glass invented by the Johnston Optical Co., of Detroit, Mich., combines the following advantages:

1st. The frames can be placed far enough away that the eye-lashes will not touch them, a thing not always easy to do with other eye-glasses.

2d. The glasses are set so as to clasp the nose firmly, and prevent which prevents slipping and falling off.

3d. The pressure is on the fleshy part of the nose above the bone, which prevents irritation.

4th. The lever feature secures its perfect adjustment to the nose whether large or small.

5th. The lenses are set at right angles to line of vision.

6th. They can be worn safely without cord or chain as there is no danger of falling out.

7th. The frame is thought to be the easiest eye-glass in the market.

C. R. BELLINGER,
Optician and Jewelier, Charlevoix, Mich.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Moldings of all Descriptions.

Norwell Feeds, Bauxite, and Shingle Nails. Kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order. Rough and Dressed Wood.

FINE AND COMMON LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ALWAYS KEEPT IN STOCK.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

JOB WORK

AT THIS OFFICE.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southeastern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries on his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and respects all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,
Photographer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

AULD MEMORIES.

BY R. E. T.

Has you mile o' auld lang syne,
When U a slumber days were fine,
And the sun shone brighter far
Than he has ever done sin' syne?
I min' well the wee firm
Wha' we gaddled in the burn
Ah' wha' we did in the schule
On the noon.

Do ye min' the sunny breen
Wha' we gathered hips and sloes,
Wha' we fished in the pudd'ny lumber
A'wanting a rod o' cane,
Ay, for fear they wud be seen,
We gaed sneakin' home at even
And were licket for our pains,
Oh the noon.

What gleesome fun was there
Wi' our guaves o' hank and hare!
We played truant frae the schule
Because it was the fair.
We ran off to Paisley mill
And we were frightened for the bull,
And were frightened for the lass
On the noon.

Min' ye o' the miller's dam
Wha' we fished for minnows?
We said on the cruiers rich
And made their guns scream;
Then they chased us thro' the snaw
We took leg bail, sae sir a'?
But we did it ever again
On the noon.

Where are those bright hearts now,
That wun this min' sae leal and true?
Some has left life's troubled scene,
Some are yet struggling there,
Some are wanderers on life's sea,
Like a bairgie adrift
For they rose like the skylark
In the noon.

Now youth's sweet spring is past,
Life's autumn comes and is fast
Our summer day has passed aw',
Our winter comes fast
But, tho' long the night may seem,
We shall sleep wi' Mamma
Till we waken on the bright
Sabbath noon.

Nae temple we'll see there,
Nae in crook we may repair
To worship the Lord o Hosts,
Nae in the Sabbath
But we'll join the heavenly throng,
Ay, wi' voices sweet and strong,
We'll join the ever-enduring song
On yon morn.

Chicago, February, 1896.

A TRAVELING SALESMAN.

"Why, hello, Hammond! Turned up again."

"Yes, with you once more, Edelin. Not here on business this time, however; on the way back to New York."

He was a handsome and engaging fellow, this Harry Hammond, and his voice had a hearty freshness about it as he replied to the clerk in the office of the Mansion House, Baltimore, this crisp May evening on which our story opens.

For several years he had been one of the most valued travelers for the famous New York house of Smart & Main. He had finished Baltimore some weeks previous; had said good-by to the hotel clerk, with whom he had formed quite an acquaintance; and, on former occasions of the traveling season, Edelin (how many commercial travelers may readily recall that gentlemanly clerk's individuality!) had not expected to see him again for months.

Yet here was Hammond, sprung almost with the suddenness of a jack from a box, crisp in hand, and smilingly requesting:

"The same old room, Edelin, if it's vacant, please."

Something out of the usual course was transpiring within the life of the young traveler. He was of fine physique, manly countenance, affable manner, a fine conversationalist, without over-effuseness, 28 years of age, and—a bachelor. A well-kept man, too, was he, being a living example of the denial of the world's general opinion of men of his craft; for the opinion is unjustly popular that the commercial traveler is comprised, on an average, of mere mechanism, brass, foolish vanity, and dissolute attributes, selling by stereotyped persistency and obnoxious stupidousness, regarding the whole of a salary upon the Van Isalt, or dissipating whatever small balance there may be in riotous living along the road. The actual character, however, of this "average" should demand close study on the part of would-be censors. The profession involves a high order of intelligence, a superior quickness of perception, an essential keenness of business methods, a constantly proper care of person and morals, and a dignity in keeping with the commercial prominence of the firm they represent. Their contact with the world makes them a vast experience in men and methods, and the very roughness of the world imparts a polish of manner worthy of imitation by many who profess to be, but fall far short of, the title of gentlemen.

Many are the strange experiences that these working bees of the merchant hive tell!

But the most romantic of his own life was that which befell Hammond on his visit to the Mississippi City outlet in the season.

Among the merchants who had for some years brought regularly of Smart & Main was old Richard Girard, one of the "landmark" clothiers of Baltimore. Hammond was in favor with the old gentleman, and was acquainted with the handsome traveler at her father's immense establishment, who accustomed to greet him cordially whenever he came to the city.

Everyone must remember the extraordinary outlines of trade in the fall of '79, which was just the time that Hammond put in his appearance to take the merchant's order for the next season's stock.

He was requested to step into the private office at the rear, where Mr. Girard then was. But in a small ante-room he paused involuntarily, for a remarkable exclamation came to his ears in the voice of the beautiful Laura. She was evidently at her dressing her father, and her voice was almost sobbing:

"Dear father," she said, brokenly, "strive to bear up. Perhaps you are dissipating too much. This may be but a passing apprehension of yours—"

"No, no," interrupted his tremulous voice; "I fear it is already known on the street that I am on the verge of bankruptcy. I cannot see my way. Matters are indeed dark for me—. But there! I am sick at heart. I shall go home. I must have air." And abruptly he hurried forth to the street, without so much as noticing Hammond, who stood almost on the threshold.

"Miss Girard!"

He took a softly upon her as she stood there, sweeping silently.

"Mr. Hammond!" she exclaimed, startledly.

He quickly caused the door behind him, then for one instant regarded her without saying a word. He had always deemed her beautiful, but never was she so beautiful as now; pale in her sorrow and with the stain of tears upon her dark cheeks. Then he mastered the warm emotion of love that possessed him, and said:

"Pardon my intrusion, please; I had called to see your father. I regret that I have accidentally trespassed upon some private family grievance. I shall call again."

He bowed and left her. He hadn't, she might have been in his heart to say, he left it unsaid.

Straight to the Superintendent he went, and was hastily greeted:

"Ah, Hammond! We've been waiting for you. See!" and he produced a long list from an official-looking envelope.

"Just ready for me, boy? My samples came on ahead all right, then?"

"Yes, but Mr. Girard has ordered me to hold the list back—"

"Oh, that is all right. Let me have it. I have seen Mr. Girard."

(This was not altogether a fib!)

Obtaining the order list, he returned to his hotel. There was a letter awaiting him from Smart & Main. It inquired particularly about Richard Girard, who, the rumor from the agencies said, was not sound.

Hastily he telegraphed to the firm:

"O. K. My word for it."

In a letter to the firm he inclosed Girard's order list.

It was then near 2 o'clock p. m. At 6 he must leave for Western Pennsylvania, then toward Chicago.

Thousands of Laura Girard were haunting him. He resolved to attempt an interview with the beautiful girl before his departure, and his chance he readily divined.

Laura was "at home" to him when he called at the merchant's residence.

"Miss Girard, a second time I must beg of you to pardon my intrusion. But I have been this evening, and before I go, I have something to say that must be spoken. I was an unintentional listener to what passed in your father's office to-day. I know why your father gave up his wholesale business. I know why he is now in debt. I was an unintentional listener to what passed in your father's office to-day. I know why your father gave up his wholesale business. I know why he is now in debt. I know why he is now in debt. I know why he is now in debt

FINE WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, CRAYON TABLES, RULED AND UNRULED

SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL SUPPLIES!

☞ *If you want to save money, buy of*

G. W. Crouter, Druggist.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. G. W. Jefferies.
First Lady Vice President—Mrs. C. F. Cook.
Second Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Madge.
Third Vice President—Mrs. H. Sullivan.
Recording Secretary—Miss Julia Mason.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

Department of Gospel Work for Lumbermen's Employes.

ERMA GREENGRASS,
Department Secretary.

Manistee, Mich., July, 1886.

To the Middle Ages.

In those old days it was possible for a woman to purchase a royal license to marry "whom she would," always granted with the proviso that it was not to be one of the King's enemies. Widows very often had recourse to this generous, maidenly mode rarely. With the former it might denote either an attachment to some particular person or a vow dooms not to be forced into re-marriage, but a spinster who was not a nun was never heard of in the Middle Ages. There were a very few old bachelors—rare phenomena—but an old maid was never seen outside the cloister. The nearest approach to it was in the case of a few ladies difficult to please, who delayed marriage until middle age was reached. It was rarely that this could be the case, since they were seldom allowed to please themselves. The color which was pretty certain not to be worn at a wedding was white, for white was the despised possible mourning, and was worn by widows immediately after bereavement. Medieval education was a very different thing to that of the present day. Among the higher classes both sons and daughters were sent into the service of a gentleman or lady, and educated in the necessary duties of gentle people. Why they were not taught at home is not quite clear; probably it was a better discipline to accustom yet stranger guardians'ship. A girl was expected to be perfect in housewifery, medicine, and some slight surgery. If fortunately placed, needlework, etc., sufficiently to read and write, also. The boys were trained in warlike arts, to ride, to shoot, etc.; most frequently the reading and writing were omitted in their case. Royal personages were obliged to study both reading and writing, and the royal signatures are interesting and often characteristic. Henry VIII.'s hand is very characteristic; doubtless, as Isaac Disraeli has said of him, "the split many a good pen." Mary wrote a pretty Italian hand, but rather sprawling and irregular. Queen could any lady write a more beautiful hand than her early Italian one of Elizabeth; and I hope no lady ever wrote any uglier than the horrible scrawl of her queenly years. The food, cookery, and medicine of the Middle Ages were also in a very bad state; they were most elaborate and astounding concoctions, with a emphasis on the last degree. Only iron constitutions, it would seem, could sustain such fearful admixtures of indigestible and unlikely food, yet our forefathers and mothers throve and grew lusty upon them.

Books Received.

Michigan Agricultural College annual catalogue, 1885-6.

☞ The Gospel News, the great western religious paper, will, in its issue of August 26th, devote a double page to the religious or spiritual, who expressed the prize in the civil war, by recently at Toronto. The man will be above in full regalia, and a picture of Harriet Douglass, the supreme chancellor of the order and grand commander of the uniformed divisions, will accompany the reader. Every subject of prize should get a copy of this edition.

☞ The September number of Demorest's Magazine is replete with interesting and instructive reading. Among the articles worthy of note are "Thirty Years in Journalism," by Jenny Jones; "The War of the Rose Poets on the People," by N. Jerusalem (humorous); "Your Friends in Charleston," Madame La Chaise, Her Hero Husband and Her Home," and "A Night Refuge in Paris." Mrs. Hall's serial increases in interest, and "The World's Progress" is highly suggestive. The other features of this popular magazine entitle it to a welcome in every household. The frontispiece is a beautiful oil picture of a charming child.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated on the 4th day of November in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and executed by Mary Ann Hall, of the Village of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 5th day of November, 1884, in liber 2 of mortgages on page 68, and said mortgage having elected to consider the whole amount due secured by said mortgage, the amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and ninety-three dollars, principal and interest, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars as an attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit at law or in equity having been brought to recover the debt so secured or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of the house where the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix is now held, in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, on **the 6th day of September, 1886,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Evangeline, county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: All the south west quarter (¼), section one (1), township thirty-four (34) north, range nine (9) west, containing twenty-two and four-tenths acres of land, more or less, except 10 rods in the north side of said quarter section above described.

Dated, June 26, A. D. 1886.

ELLEN U. KIRKLAND,
Mortgagee.

PALMBORE & CONLEY,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Petoskey, Michigan.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the interest money secured by a mortgage dated the 26th day of October, 1881, executed by Thomas Duffy and Laura J. Duffy, his wife, to Elon U. Fairchild, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 27th day of October, 1881, in liber 2 of mortgages on page 68. And the said mortgage having elected to consider the whole amount due secured by said mortgage, the amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and ninety-three dollars, principal and interest, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars as an attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit at law or in equity having been brought to recover the debt so secured or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of the house where the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix is now held, in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, on **the 6th day of September, 1886,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Evangeline, county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: All the south west quarter (¼), section one (1), township thirty-four (34) north, range nine (9) west, except twenty (20) rods in the north side of said quarter section above described.

Dated, June 26, A. D. 1886.

ELLEN U. KIRKLAND,
Mortgagee.

PALMBORE & CONLEY,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Petoskey, Michigan.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect June 13, 1886.

GOING WEST Read down.			STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Read up.	
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	A. M.
9 00	6 00		Detroit..	9 00	
P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	A. M.
10 30	6 50		St. Ignace..	8 20	4 15
2 00	9 40		Gaylord..	4 50	11 00
2 56	9 40		Bay View..	3 55	11 38
3 10	10 00		Petoskey..	3 40	11 55
5 28	11 25		Au Train..	2 25	11 06
6 30	12 40		Marquette..	1 20	10 00
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
11 00	7 00		Marquette..	12 45	5 00
1 50	1 45		Ishpeming..	12 45	3 20
	2 45		Lake View..	12 15	
	3 00		Houghton..	9 30	
	6 35		Calumet..	8 00	

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7:00 a. m., arrives at Marquette at 6:00 p. m. Leaves Marquette at 7:00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 6:00 p. m.

CONNECTIONS:

At Gaylord, with Mackinaw Division for Alpena and Grand Rapids. At Bay View, connects with steamers for Mackinaw City and Cheboygan. At Petoskey, with Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Division, for Harbor Springs, Charlevoix, Traverse City, Leland, Frankfort, Elberta, Manistee, Ludington, Grand Haven and Milwaukee. At Au Train, with Chicago and Northwestern Railway. At Marquette, with Lake Superior Division of Chicago and Northwestern Railway. At Ishpeming and Negaunee, with Ishpeming and Northern Railway. At Lake View, with Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway. At Houghton and Hancock, with Mineral Range Railway. At Calumet, with Calumet and Hecla Mining Railway.

A. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
		A. M.	P. M.
Cincinnati, Lv		7 35am	5 20
Fort Wayne, ar	6 40pm	12 05n	9 50
Fort Wayne, lv		4 40	9 55
Kendallville..		5 14	10 29
Kalamazoo, lv		9 00	2 00am
Otsego..		9 30	2 30
Otsego, lv	7 00am	9 35	2 35
Allegan..	7 35	10 05am	3 05
Plainwell..	7 45	10 15	3 15
Big Rapids..	9 10	11 45	4 45
Reed City, ar	9 55	12 30pm	5 30
Reed City, lv		2 45	7 30
Cadillac, ar	11 00	3 45	8 35
Walton, ar	11 45	4 30	9 20
Walton, lv	11 45am	4 40	9 25
Kalkaska..		5 20	10 05
Grayling..		6 05	10 50
Bowne Falls		6 40	11 20
Vanderbilt..		7 05	11 45
Harbor Springs		8 00	1 10
Mackinaw City		9 30pm	2 50

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
		A. M.	P. M.
Mackinaw City		7 00am	3 00pm
Harbor Springs		8 35	
Petoskey, lv		8 55	11 15
Bay View..		9 05	11 25
Walloon Lake		10 21	12 34am
Walloon..		10 30	12 40
Kalkaska..		11 05	1 15
Grayling..		11 45	1 55
Cadillac, ar		12 40pm	2 45am
Cadillac, lv		12 45	2 50
Reed City, ar		1 30	3 35
Reed City, lv		2 00	4 05
Big Rapids..	7 15am	2 45	4 50
Plainwell..	8 05	3 35	5 40
Otsego..	8 15	3 45	5 50
Otsego, lv	8 20am	3 50	5 55pm
Allegan..	8 50	4 20	6 25
Kalamazoo, lv	9 45	5 15	7 20
Kendallville..		8 40	10 45
Fort Wayne, ar		9 20	11 25
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00pm	11 40am	11 40pm
Cincinnati, ar	6 40	7 35	7 35am

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. A.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

SIMPLE · STRONG · SWIFT · QUIET · SURE

SEWING MACHINE

HAS NO EQUAL.

PERFECT SATISFACTION

New Home Sewing Machine Co.

ORANGE, MASS.

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DE LAND & CO'S

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SODA

For Baking Purposes.

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Sold by Upright & Emrey.

STAUFFER'S BROADCAST

Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to the wants of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest seeds.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, rutabaga, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of rutabaga seed can be spread over an area of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 45 feet to the round. Clover at clover and timothy mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is simple and not overtaxed.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

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UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Call and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

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HARDWOOD AND PINE

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be secured for it IN NEW YORK.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
		A. M.	P. M.
Cincinnati, lv		7 35am	5 20
Fort Wayne, ar	6 40pm	12 05n	9 50
Fort Wayne, lv		4 40	9 55
Kendallville..		5 14	10 29
Kalamazoo, lv		9 00	2 00am
Otsego..		9 30	2 30
Otsego, lv	7 00am	9 35	2 35
Allegan..	7 35	10 05am	3 05
Plainwell..	7 45	10 15	3 15
Big Rapids..	9 10	11 45	4 45
Reed City, ar	9 55	12 30pm	5 30
Reed City, lv		2 45	7 30
Cadillac, ar	11 00	3 45	8 35
Walton, ar	11 45	4 30	9 20
Walton, lv	11 45am	4 40	9 25
Kalkaska..		5 20	10 05
Grayling..		6 05	10 50
Bowne Falls		6 40	11 20
Vanderbilt..		7 05	11 45
Harbor Springs		8 00	1 10
Mackinaw City		9 30pm	2 50

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
		A. M.	P. M.
Mackinaw City		7 00am	3 00pm
Harbor Springs		8 35	
Petoskey, lv		8 55	11 15
Bay View..		9 05	11 25
Walloon Lake		10 21	12 34am
Walloon..		10 30	12 40
Kalkaska..		11 05	1 15
Grayling..		11 45	1 55
Cadillac, ar		12 40pm	2 45am
Cadillac, lv		12 45	2 50
Reed City, ar		1 30	3 35
Reed City, lv		2 00	4 05
Big Rapids..	7 15am	2 45	4 50
Plainwell..	8 05	3 35	5 40
Otsego..	8 15	3 45	5 50
Otsego, lv	8 20am	3 50	5 55pm
Allegan..	8 50	4 20	6 25
Kalamazoo, lv	9 45	5 15	7 20
Kendallville..		8 40	10 45
Fort Wayne, ar		9 20	11 25
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00pm	11 40am	11 40pm
Cincinnati, ar	6 40	7 35	7 35am

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. A.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.

CAPT. O. E. WILBUR.

GOING NORTH. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will leave Fourth City 7.00 a. m., Northport 9.30, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 p. m., Harbor Springs 2.30, Cross Village 3.45, Mackinaw Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 a. m., Mackinaw Island 7.45, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45, Petoskey 2.00, Charlevoix 3.15, Northport 5.15, Traverse City 7.45, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 p. m.

T. S. PAXTON

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City at 2.00 p. m., Northport 3.30, Charlevoix 5.30, Petoskey 6.30, Harbor Springs 7.30, arriving at Mackinaw City 10.30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Mackinaw City 7.00 a. m., Harbor Springs 9.30, Petoskey 10.30, Charlevoix 11.30, Northport 1.30 p. m., arriving at Traverse City 3.30 p. m.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Mackinaw with both lines of steamers for the G. R. & I. R. R. at St. Ignace and Mackinaw City, with the D. L. & N. R. R. at Mackinaw City, and at Traverse City with the Chicago and the City of Grand Rapids going north, and the Northern Queen going south, and the City of Grand Rapids going south, and the City of Traverse City going north, and the City of Traverse City going south, and the City of Grand Rapids going north, and the steamer Minnie M. for Leland and St. Marys.

Traverse Bay Route.

STEAMER ALPENA, CAPT. CHARLES HOSTERMAN.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Old Mission at 6.30 a. m., arriving at Traverse City 10.45 a. m., leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive Old Mission 6.30 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Northport at 7.00 a. m., arrive at Traverse City at 11.00 a. m., leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive Northport 6.30 p. m.

Connections made at Northport with Leland, Glen Arbor, Glen Haven, Glen Ellen, Fishermans Island, Pt. Pleasant, Frankfort, Elberta, Beulah, Benzonia, Crystal Lake, Manistee, and Ludington, and with the steamer Minnie M. for Leland, St. Marys.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. T. VANDERMEY.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 7.45, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 10.30.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 2.00, arrive Charlevoix 3.00, Petoskey 4.45, Harbor Springs 5.45.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Moore.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 7.30. Leave East Jordan 7.30, arrive Charlevoix 8.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 2.30, arrive East Jordan 3.30. Leave East Jordan 4.00, arrive Charlevoix 5.00. Stopping at intermediate points.

Steamer NORTH STAR—Capt. Mel. Thompson.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 6.30, arrive Charlevoix 7.30, leave Charlevoix 8.30, arrive East Jordan 9.30.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 3.00, arrive Charlevoix 4.00, leave Charlevoix 4.30, arrive East Jordan 5.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert Orvis.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 8.30, leave Boyne 8.35, arrive Charlevoix 10.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 4.00, leave Boyne 4.05, arrive Chr. Crooks 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

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OLIAF T. WERNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District, East Jordan, Mich.

W. S. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Abstracts a Specialty.

ZINA GARRETT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All meetings held at Town hall, over F. W. Cousins & Co.'s store. O. G. CLARK, pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. J. VAN ALSTYNE, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. W. H. BRADLEY, pastor.

DENTISTRY.

L. N. J. PERRY, Dentist.
Office at Wood's Drug Store.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

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W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homœopathic physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HASKINS, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 268, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Boyne City Tent, No. 102, meets every Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall.

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 12, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Odd Fellows' hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 295, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

W. F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

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CAPITAL, $25,000.

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention and remittances bought and sold. Tickets for sale from all points in Europe by best lines. Correspondents: Chicago, Merchants' Loan and Trust Co.; New York, First National Bank; Detroit, Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Grand Rapids, Kent County Savings Bank.

WELL DIGGING.

I am prepared to dig, drive, and repair wells of all kinds, and guarantee satisfaction. Leave orders with Stockman & Inlings.

E. W. BENNETT,
Charlevoix, Mich.

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Harger,

And Decorator

PINS AND HARDWOOD FINISHING, GOOD WORK.

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A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan. Send for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Heath, Francis & Co.

Builders and Jobbers,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Plans, specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and re-building done to order.

FINE FURNITURE

Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guaranteed.

Will take Lumber or Block wood in part payment for subjects. Shop on Antrim street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

1872. 1886.

DR. G. W. CROUTER,

Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

The Winning Ticket.

Mr. Dickinson enters the campaign with everything in his favor.—Detroit Journal.

The republicans will everlastingly have to humn themselves to beat it.—Mt. Clemens Monitor (rep).

Yaple's nomination may be regarded as a mutual concession on the part of each of the parties to fusion.—Detroit Journal.

This will be another "Bee" Morse campaign. It will make the republicans very tired to think about it.—Louis Standard.

Weston and Field will make a team that will drive Yaple & Co. to the capitol of Michigan election day.—Big Rapids Herald.

The Evening News says the nomination of Yaple is a dark plot to kill him off. Well, Mr. News, rest assured if it is, George will die happy and among a host of friends.—Ionia Standard.

The nomination of Col. Farrar for auditor-general is a compliment to Macomb county and will be received with general enthusiasm. Good for the Colonel! We would support him were it not for the tax sales.—Mt. Clemens Monitor.

Capt. Dupont, Detroit—"I never heard such a speech as that by Y., he. Why, it was a regular gun—such big language; never hesitated for a word; and such ideas too. He appeared as though he was expressing a thought which had taken possession of his whole mind."

Ishpeming: The news of the nomination of Sol S. Curry, of this city, for lieutenant governor, was received here with enthusiasm. Mr. Curry has held a number of offices of trust, and is one of the most prominent democrats of the peninsula. He is about 40 years of age and worth $150,000.

Geo. L. Yaple, of Branch county, a greenbacker, heads the ticket. Mr. Curry is a man of large influence and high standing in Marquette county, and has represented his district in the legislature. He is a democrat of strong convictions and will add great strength to his ticket on this peninsula, in the coming struggle.—Marquette Journal.

Yaple represents the cause of the west and the cause of the laborer. His election would be an emphatic demand for a reduction of taxation, a tariff for revenue only, a free coinage of silver and the payment of the government debt, as though the whole state should take a good stroke of unite upon these issues.—Berrien Springs Journal.

Geo. L. Yaple and Samuel Dickie are representative young men. Each has the courage of his convictions, and there will be a manly, honest contest between them. Either would make a model governor, but circumstances compels us to inform Mr. Dickie that he can't get there. Mr. Yaple will lead him by at least 20,000 plurality.—Ionia Standard.

The claim seem predicted for Monday last failed to connect; but on Wednesday night it set in at Grand Rapids in form of a political burr, causing the anti-republicans to join one grand democratic party, standing together on the same candidates on one platform, to increase in strength from now on till November 2, when it will deluge the Michigan Club as effectually as the Red Sea swallowed up the hosts of Pharoah.—Big Rapids Herald.

The "Young man from Mendon," as the odorous Julius once called him, is worthy of any man's support, and will gather to the front the old and young of the allied parties. To us his name proclaims victory, for his campaign will be made on the principles in which he believes—and which he advocates with an eloquence rarely equaled. We have a standard bearer and a whole ticket of which we are justly proud, and we can fight for success with our whole heart, for success means the triumph of principles we love.—Ionia Democrat.

The election of I. M. Weston to the high office of chairman of the democratic state central committee not only gives western Michigan recognition but insures the carrying out of the campaign work so far so successfully inaugurated by the indefatigable and skilled young leader, J. Zurich, of Detroit, who declined a re-election. As in 1876, when Don M. Dickinson led the democratic host so vigorously and enthusiastically, so will the democrats go into battle to win under Weston's able leadership.—Big Rapids Herald.

As predicted by the Patriot, the outcome of the democratic and greenback conventions a Grand Rapids, is favorable for the overturn of the republican dynasty in this state. Win a man at the head of the ticket possessing all the attributes tending to make him popular with the masses as a governor, and who, though young, has proven his metal in the national house of representatives to an extent that called forth the respect and admiration of the democratic leaders; and a platform of live and wall defined issues, there can be little doubt as to the result of the contest.—Jackson Patriot.

In nominating George L. Yaple as a candidate for governor, they have chosen a standard bearer worthy of the principles enunciated, a man who cannot be bought or sold, nor swerved from the path of duty as he sees it. Although we had, selfishly, perhaps, desired to see him again nominated for congress in this district, as the proper person to officiate at the final political obsequies of Julius Cæsar, we admit the wisdom of the convention in choosing him as the standard bearer for the larger field of the state, and his presence and influence at the head of the ticket will assist some other candidate who represents the same principles, to achieve a victory for the people in this district.—Cassopolis Democrat.

It would not be amis if an artist could have been at hand to transfer to canvass the expression on the countenances of Dr. Foster Pratt and A. T. Metcalf, of Kalamazoo, and a few others, when Don M. Dickinson was nominated as chairman of the democratic state convention at Grand Rapids, especially after the latter, with that chivalrous abnegation of all selfishness which characterizes the man, offered to decline by substituting for himself that "gallant soldier, faithful legislator and honest democrat, Colonel N. B. Eldredge, of Lenawee"——— and the convention cried "No, no," and Dickinson was chosen by an overwhelming vote. Of course the twain incontinently decamped for home—Battle Creek Moon.

The democratic and greenback state conventions at Grand Rapids yesterday undoubtedly acted the part of wisdom, first in fusing, and, second, in their choice of candidates. Mr. Yaple for governor, will be a strong nominee, and he has many things in his favor. He cannot be identified with any ring or faction, he is a young man who will attract the young men to his side; he is from western Michigan which has not had a candidate in many years; he is a man upon whom democrats and greenbackers can heartily unite, and his ability is unquestioned. The renomination of S. S. Curry of the upper peninsula for the second place on the ticket was also a good stroke of policy which will doubtless gain the ticket many votes. The ticket is a strong one throughout.—Kalamazoo Herald.

"No more important event has occurred in the history of Michigan since the memorable gathering under the oaks at Jackson which inaugurated the birth of the once illustrious, but now corrupt and incompetent republican party. Such a result as that accomplished at Grand Rapids, is result fraught with so momentous a bearing upon the future destinies of that party, not only in Michigan, but throughout the entire nation, should cause universal rejoicing among the progressive, thinking, earnest men in both democratic and national parties. Democrats should rejoice because it inaugurated a new and important era in their history, and nationalists should rejoice because it indicates that their principles, for which they have soundly contended for the past ten years, have taken such deep and abiding root in the hearts of the people that the bigoted prejudices and traditions of the past cannot much longer prevail against them.—Ionia National.

The candidate for governor, Hon. Geo. L. Yaple, is one of the best selections that could possibly have been made, and will prove to be a tower of strength to the ticket. A more popular man among greenbackers and democrats could not well be found. In common with all greenbackers, we are glad that so great a measure of wisdom and patriotism governed the action of both bodies. Our democratic friends have evinced a spirit of patriotism and good sense in the course they have pursued by unanimously acted the part of wisdom, first in fusing, and, second, in their choice of candidates. Mr. Yaple for governor, will be a strong nominee, and he has many things in his favor. He cannot be identified with any ring or faction, he is a young man who will attract the young men to his side; he is from western Michigan which has not had a candidate in many years; he is a man upon whom democrats and greenbackers can heartily unite, and his ability is unquestioned. The renomination of S. S. Curry of the upper peninsula for the second place on the ticket was also a good stroke of policy which will doubtless gain the ticket many votes. The ticket is a strong one throughout.—Kalamazoo Herald.

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F. W. WILCOX,

Boat Livery,

At Bridge Street House and at Red Boat House, on south side of Round Lake.

All kinds of Boats, the best as well as the cheapest.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Millinery And Fancy Goods!

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Ladies' Hosiery Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper,

At the Ingleside.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A total of $46,396,50 has been subscribed for Mrs. General Hancock.

New York dry goods merchants are trying to get the railroads to reduce freight rates.

New York speculators claim that they are unable to borrow money at low rates of interest.

William Gray, Jr., one of the best known business men in Boston, is said to be a defaulter to the amount of half a million dollars. Gray was Treasurer of the Indian Orchard and Atlantic Cotton Mills in Boston, and landlord of all the funds.

Maurice H. Flynn has resigned his position as Chairman of the New York County Democracy in the Fourteenth Assembly District. Immediately after the Squire scandal was made public the City Executive Committee of the County Democracy expelled Flynn from its membership and requested the district organization to take similar action. The District Committee, however, defy "united to stand by their leader in his decrees and refused to recommend the action of the City Committee. Flynn's resignation settled the dispute that thus arose and probably definitely ends his career in politics. The Grand Jury has finished a new indictment against Squire and Flynn. It contains twenty-two counts. Mayor Grace has removed Senior from the office of Commissioner of Public Works.

William Gray, of Boston, the Treasurer of the Atlantic Mills Company, confesses that for charities he cannot him are true, and he has embezzled over half a million dollars. The bulk of his plunder has been invested in building operations in Roxbury.

The corpse of William Gray, Jr., the Boston defaulter, was found at Blue Hills, Mass., where he committed suicide. Gray's criminal operations caused the failure of Samuel B. Fayson, heretofore regarded as one of the wealthiest and best citizens of Boston. His liabilities are estimated at $250,000.

WESTERN.

The Chicago, Burlington and Northern Road, which has just been opened for freight traffic, has within ten months laid 250 miles of rail.

The City Council of Mobile has granted the right of way to the West Alabama road, which is to be completed to Jackson within six months.

At Mill Run, West Virginia, Mrs. Snoderly and four children were drowned by the swamping away of their house by a flood.

The Fish Commissioners of Missouri have sold 820,000 of five hundy State bonds at a premium which makes loss than 5 per cent. interest.

The Lake Shore officials report that within forty-four hours three attempts were made to wreck trains on the Ft. Wayne street yards, adjoining Chicago. A pre-pipe bomb was found on the tracks near South Chicago.

All but three buildings in the town of Newark, Sargent County, Dakota, were swept away by a cyclone. Four persons were killed and a number seriously injured.

Farmers of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, have been swindled out of considerable amounts of money by the introduction among them of counterfeit United States notes of different denomination. The spurious money is somewhat shorter than genuine bills.

Ex-Comptroller Thomas Reed, of Cleveland, Ohio, was killed by a frightful manner. He had been at the Congressional Convention of the Twentieth Ohio District, at Ravenna. While en route to Cleveland he leaned from the platform of his car, and his head was smashed by a girder on a bridge near Peninsula.

An additional shortage of $6,400 has been discovered in the accounts of Col. Bolton, the Chicago Postoffice defaulter. As a consequence he was rearrested and his bail fixed at $75,000, which he could not give and was therefore sent to jail.

SOUTHERN.

John W. Stevenson, who had been Senator and Representative in Congress and Governor of Kentucky, has passed away at the age of 74 years.

Gov. Ireland, of Texas, has issued a proclamation asking for relief for the drought sufferers.

Miss Mamie Little, from Savannah, arrived at Macon, Ga., and asked ex-Policeman Jim Moore for directions. He procured a hack for her, and, getting in himself, put his pistol to her head and compelled her submission. He took her to an assignation house, keeping her under cover of his pistol. Moore was arrested and jailed. An angry mob stormed the prison, battered down the doors, took Moore out, and, despite his piteous cries for mercy, hanged him to the limb of a tree.

Absolute destitution is said to prevail in the counties of Texas on account of the drought. The Commissioners of Shackelford County are employing farmers on the public roads, and a fund of $5,000 is being raised to lend without interest for the purchase of seed.

WASHINGTON.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury states that in the future bond calls will be based on the state of the Treasury, and that there has been no difference of opinion between himself and Treasurer Jordan.

John T. Doyle, of New York, has been appointed Secretary of the Civil-Service Commission.

It is understood that the mission of Gen. Sedgwick to Pass del Norte and Chihuahua is not in any sense of a diplomatic nature, but is undertaken at the request of the Secretary of State, for the purpose of examining into the fact and legal features of the Cutting case. His journey may be extended to the City of Mexico, but this point is left for future determination.

The Treasury Department has issued a warrant for nearly $1,000,000 to meet the deficiencies in the postal revenues in the last three years.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, left Washington on the 16th inst., for his summer vacation in the Adirondack Mountains.

An answer has been filed by the solicitors of Attorney General Garland to the bill recently filed by J. Harris Rogers against the ex-Senator Harris, and others for a settlement of the affairs of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company. The answer denies every material statement of the bill and calls attention to "the scandalous and impertinent matter" contained therein, which Mr. Garland declines to answer unless specifically ordered by the court. The Attorney General requests a length his connection with the Pan-Electric Company.

Hugh J. Mohan has been appointed Special Agent to the Lake Bureau.

It is rumored in Washington that Mr. Pendleton Watkins will soon be appointed Minister to Austria.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Democrats, in State Convention at Toledo, nominated John M. Pinkie for Secretary of State, M. D. Follett for Supreme Court Judge, J. W. Cruikshank for Supreme Court Clerk, L. D. Brown for Commissioner of Common Schools, and Louis Ludwig for member of the Board of Public Works. The platform adopted by the convention indorses the administration of President Cleveland; demands a thorough and just revision of the tariff laws; approves the policy of paying the Treasury surplus on the public debt; denounces any attempt to demonetize silver; approves the land grant forfeitures and anti-alien land acts; expresses sympathy for Ireland in the struggle for home rule; demands that all crimes against the ballot shall be vigorously punished; condemns "the partisan reorganizations of penal and benevolent institutions; eulogizes the character of Senator Payne, and favors arbitration in the settlement of labor troubles.

Pennsylvania Democrats assembled in State Convention at Harrisburg, and placed the following ticket in the field: Governor, Chauncey F. Black; Lieutenant Governor, R. E. Pickette; Congressman at large, Maxwell Stevenson; Secretary of Internal Affairs, J. Simpson Africa; Auditor, W. J. Brennan. The platform reaffirms the Chicago national platform, indorses President Cleveland, and laments the recent deaths of Tilden, Hendricks, McClellan, Seymour, and Hancock. The following is the tariff resolution in full:

We have a just and fair revision of the revenue laws in accordance with the letter and spirit of that declaration of Democratic principles, and in such revision care should be taken that such changes shall be made in a spirit of fairness to all interests and without destroying any industry in this land, that it may fairly compete with foreign labor, or without imposing lower rates of duty on the products of cheaper labor than are imposed upon the products of heavy taxed in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country.

The Democratic and Greenback State Convention of Michigan met at Grand Rapids and named in the nomination of the Democrats for Governor, G. L. Yaple, Greenbacker; Lieutenant Governor, S. S. Curry, Democrat; Secretary of State, P. B. Wahlen, Democrat; Treasurer, William G. Baird, Greenbacker; Auditor General, Colons, J. D. Farrar, Democrat; Land Commissioner, William D. Failer, Greenbacker; Superintendent of Public Instruction, David Parsons, Democrat; member of Board of Education, J. W. Turner, Greenbacker; Attorney General, J. C. Burke, Democrat. The Democratic convention adopted a platform endorsing President Cleveland's administration; favoring liberal pensions for veterans of the war; demanding a revision of tariff laws; promoting the enactment of laws against contract labor; denouncing alien ownership of public lands. The financial plank in the platform reads: "We reiterate the policy of applying the surplus in the National Treasury, as fast as it may accumulate, to the payment of the national debt, relying as rapidly as possible the national bank circulation, and the direct issue by the National Government of legal-tender treasury notes, gold and silver coin, and coin certificates." The platform adopted by the Greenback convention approves the Jeffersonian idea of a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States, and, "as the Constitution expressly declares that Congress shall have power to coin (or create) money and regulate the value thereof, we demand that Congress should create money for the uniform measurement of all contracting of gold, silver, and paper, in sufficient quantity to meet the wants of the Government and the demands of commerce and trade, receivable alike for public and private debts, and the exercise of this power should not be delegated to private corporations or private individuals." Favors a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to afford protection to such industries as employ a low without creating monopoly of any kind.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The strike among the canal boatmen at New York is spreading rapidly. The Knights of Labor are backing the Boatmen's Union.

Carmen in the employ of the contractor for the Eau Claire Lumber Company's lumber, on the Chippewa River, struck for more pay. The men were allowed to go.

The Central Labor Union, of New York, elected J. P. Archibald as Marshal for the grand parade on September 7. Employers refused to abide by the choice, and threaten to parade independently with twenty thousand sympathizers.

In an interview at New York, Mr. T. V. Powderly is reported saying that the Richmond convention of Knights of Labor will be a democratic assembly in which no assistance will be tolerated, that the subject of strikes will be considered, that legislation will be enacted to protect knights from the lockouts and boycotts of employers, and keep industrial people in closer relationship and decided assemblies under State legislation, and that the mechanical and other laws of the order will be revised. In speaking of the rebuke of the order to political parties, Mr. Powderly is reported to have said:

The million men who are on the Knights of Labor are to-day studying the address of the convention. They are from well to do farmers, other callings, and of the parties of to-day do not represent the interests of the well and patriotic Americans who are the backbone of the country. The Knights of Labor, but monument of the intelligence of the American people the million men who are to-day one day co-operate with every thinking man who loves his country and for it the founders of the republic bled.

The strike in the Atlanta cotton mills has been amicably adjusted.

The jewelry manufacturers of Providence are working twelve to fifteen hours daily, and are employing more men than in any other city within five years.

An international union of brickmakers was then formed at Philadelphia. The union represents 120 trade unions, and includes the local associations of Chicago, St. Louis, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The introduction to "*Poor's Railroad Manual for 1886*," which has just been published, shows that 3,131 miles of road were constructed during the year. The total mileage for the whole country being now 1[illegible], The capital stocks of all railroads is $4,87,692,832; the amount of all roads equaled $772,968,833, against $720,604,[illegible] for 1884. The information says the last year undoubtedly marks a point of lower depression in the earnings of railroads in ratio to their cost and mileage than is likely to be witnessed for some years to come. Illinois Central Railroad earnings for the last week in August, 1886, $220,900; 1885, $192,[illegible].

The earnings of the Northern Pacific continue to increase over last year. The improvement comes almost wholly from a better local traffic, a branch of the business which has grown greatly in the past year, and from which heavy losses in other directions were made up. It is estimated that if lines in the Northern Pacific lost by the transcontinental fight and land loss more than $850,000, yet the increase in business was sufficient to overcome this and also a heavy increase in fixed charges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An officer of the United States army, sent by General Sheridan, to investigate the army of Mexico, reports a standing force of 25,000 men, divided between four great armies. There are Ten new batteries of field guns have of late been distributed from Paris. There is a factory for small arms near the capital. Mexico is divided into three grand military school at Chapultepec, and the rank and file are the lowest of the poons. The food supply is scanty and of poor quality.

Arthur G. Sedgwick, Secretary Bayard's special envoy to Mexico, told a Washington reporter that he would go direct to El Paso, thence to Pass del Norte, where he would interview Cutting and hold a conference with the Mexican officials. He further said that he was instructed to assure Cutting of the protection of the Government if he is in the right. He will report to the Government at Washington in about fifteen days. There will be nothing further done in the matter until he reports or returns. He left the impression that the Government would adhere to its demand for Cutting's release.—An El Paso despatch says the Mexicans have kept a very stiff upper lip so far, but it looks as though they would like to get out of the Cutting business if they could do it without squarely backing down. The tone of the daily papers in the City of Mexico shows it. They will probably manage this by the Supreme Court of Chihuahua reversing the decision of the lower court at Paso del Norte and ordering the release of the prisoner, thereby avoiding any claim for heavy damages."

An attempt was made to assassinate the President of Uruguay as he was entering a theater at Montevideo. A slight bullet wound in the hand was the result. The assassin was attached by the crowd and so maltreated that he died shortly afterwards.

FOREIGN.

The Catholic newspapers of Belfast accuse the Orangemen of commencing Sunday's attack, while the Protestant papers say that the Orangemen acted in self-defense. Bands of Nationalists paraded the Protestant quarter of Dungannon, Ireland, during the night and commenced a fight. The police prevented a desperate fight by separating the combatants.

From Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, it is reported that the town was buried under 50,000 tons of peat some time ago. The avalanche occurred at night, and two persons, a woman and a child, were killed. The inhabitants thought the island was visited by a volcanic eruption and hastily left the town. Much property was destroyed.

The report of Christine Nilsson's marriage was premature. She says she will probably be married in September, as she is now waiting for a dispensation from Rome.

Williams, the London detective, refuses to pay a fine of £20 for obstructing the police in the Lisle case. He is in prison.

Japan has accepted the amendment of the United States Senate to the extradition treaty between the two countries. The two countries are now ready for the last step in the matter—the formal exchange of copies, after which the promulgation by the two Governments will immediately take place.

In many large establishments in Belfast, since the riots began, the Catholic employes have been forced to quit work.

Prince Alexander has been assured that Turkey would assist Bulgaria if attacked by Servia, and it is now learned in diplomatic circles that the outbreak of another conflict is imminent.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The cooper, C. D. Graham, again navigated the whirlpool rapids of Niagara in the presence of 10,000 persons. He took the trip from his barrel, and went down the river with his head protruding. P. J. Scott, the well-known fisherman, wanted to excel Graham, and attempted to swim the whirlpool rapids in a cork suit. His dead body was recovered at Lewiston, on the Canadian side.

The Missouri Democratic convention assembled at St. Louis and effected the following nominations: Supreme Judge, Theodore Brace; School Superintendent, W. E. Coleman; Railroad Commissioner, John H. Brecht. The platform indorses President Cleveland's administration; deprecates the prostration of the taking power to other objects than revenue; favors raising revenue; declares in favor of the regulation of the conduct of railroads by the State; declares in favor of a currency based on gold and silver moneys; opposes the land grant forfeitures; demands that a sympathy surplus be applied on the interest-bearing debt; pledges the Democracy of Missouri to the cause of Ireland and sympathy to Ireland.

The Nebraska State Prohibition Convention assembled at Lincoln with over four hundred delegates, representing forty-five counties. The adoption of a long platform the following ticket was put in nomination: Governor, H. W. Hardy, of Lancaster; Lieutenant Governor, E. B. Graham, of Douglas; Secretary of State, E. J. O'Neil, of Pawnee; Treasurer, A. J. Lewis, of Antelope; Auditor, J. E. Hooper, of Clay; Attorney General, Martin L. Brewer, of Saunders; Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, W. H. Adams; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. A. Smith, of Burt. After the adjournment of the State convention the delegates from the several Congressional districts met and placed in nomination the following: For Congressman First District, George E. Bigelow, of Lancaster; Second Ward, T. S. Harrison, of Franklin; Third, W. G. Olinger, of Burt.

Chauncey F. Black, whom the Democrats of Pennsylvania have nominated for Governor, is a son of ex-Judge Jere Black, and was a student at Hiram College under General Garfield.

The Republican Congressional Convention in the second District of Iowa broke in two, the result being the nomination of Samuel J. Kirkwood and T. J. O'Brien.

In the Eighth District of Wisconsin W. T. Price was renominated.

G. W. McBride has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth District of Michigan.

The Republicans of the Second District of Michigan have nominated Captain E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, for Congress.

The Democrats of the Fifth Illinois Congressional District have nominated Hon. Joseph Gridden, the turb-wire millionaire of Dekalb.

The Republicans of the Eight Wisconsin Congressional District nominated the Hon. W. T. Price for re-election to the House of Representatives.

The Democrats of the Fifth Illinois Congressional District have placed in the field Joseph Gridden, the barb-wire millionaire of De Kalb.

The Republicans of the Eight Wisconsin Congressional District nominated the Hon. W. T. Price for re-election to the House of Representatives.

The Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District of Ohio nominated Hon. John Little.

The Democratic convention of Washington Territory indorsed the administration of President Cleveland and renominated Charles S. Voorhees for Congress.

The Greenbackers of the Ninth District of Iowa nominated Dr. Hatton for Congress.

Hall, Democrat, was nominated for Congress in Buchanan at the Greenback convention of the First District.

Chicago was been selected by the National Association of Ex-Prisoners of War as the place for their next reunion.

The Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska Railway was sold at foreclosure by the Master in Chancery, T. DeWitt Talmage, of Philadelphia, was the purchaser, and $600,000 the price.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BUTTER—		
Hom	$4.26	@ 5.75
Western	.26	@ .29
WHEAT—No 1 White	.90	@ .92
No 2 Red	.86	@ .87½
CORN—No 2	.47	@ .47½
OATS—Mixed	.26	@ .27
PORK—Mess	10.50	@ 10.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.25
Fair to Good Shipping Steers	4.60	@ 4.90
Common	3.25	@ 3.75
HOGS—Shipping and Packers	3.80	@ 3.90
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.25	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83	@ .83½
No. 2 Spring	.77	@ .78
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.27	@ .28
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.08	@ .08½
Full Cream, new	.07½	@ .07½
EGGS—Fresh	.17	@ .18
POTATOES—Per bu	.45	@ .50
PORK—Mess	8.00	@ 9.75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.77	@ .77½
CORN—No. 3	.47	@ .47½
OATS—No. 2	.26½	@ .26½
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	@ .63
PORK—Mess	9.50	@ 9.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.83	@ .83
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .47½
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26½
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	4.50	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1	.83	@ .83½
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.83	@ .83½
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .47½
OATS—No. 2 White	.26	@ .26½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.72	@ .72½
CORN—Mixed	.40	@ .40½
OATS—Mixed	.25	@ .25½
PORK—Mess	10.25	@10.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .44
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.25
LARD—Steam	6.00	@ 6.05
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.50	@ .50½
CATTLE—Choice	4.50	@ 5.25
INDIANAPOLIS.		
HOGS—Choice	3.80	@ 3.90
Heavy	3.70	@ 3.80
Mixed	3.50	@ 3.60
Light	3.40	@ 3.50
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2.50	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .78½
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .44½
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .27
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	4.60	@ 5.00
Fair	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS—Common	3.75	@ 3.90
Good	4.12	@ 4.25
SHEEP—Fair	3.75	@ 4.00

LEGAL ORATORY.

Lawyers' Arguments and Pleas in the Case of the Chicago Anarchists.

Able Speeches of Messrs. Ingham and Foster for the Prosecution and the Defense.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

After nine days of speech-making, and fifty-two days of consideration, the case against the anarchist prisoners was submitted to the jury on Thursday afternoon. Capt. William F. Vander Voort, of the Eighth Ward Police Station, had his prisoner in his cell, and he plays was an able, eloquent, and ingenious one. Unfortunately for him and his clients, he was followed by Hon. Julius Grinnell, the State's Attorney, who made a speech of two days, which was the greatest effort of his great forensic power. Mr. Ingham's speech was a plea for mercy, and if facts can be considered with innocence defendants should be acquitted. Mr. Grinnell's speech was a plea for justice, and if facts can be considered with innocence defendants should be hanged

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
GEORGE L. YAPLE, of St. Joseph.

For Lieutenant-Governor—
SOLOMON S. CURRY, of Marquette.

For Secretary of State—
PHILLIP B. WACHTEL, of Kinnet.

For State Treasurer—
WILLIAM G. BEARD, of Bay.

For Auditor-General—
JUDSON S. FARRAR, of Macomb.

For Attorney General—
JOHN C. DONNELY, of Wayne.

For Commissioner of State Land Office—
WILLIAM D. FULLER, of Newaygo.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
DAVID PARSONS, of Wayne.

For Member of State Board of Education—
JEROME W. TUNNEY, of Shiawassee.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

The Democratic electors of the Ninth Congressional District of Michigan are hereby notified that a convention will be held at HOOP'S HALL, IN THE CITY OF BIG RAPIDS, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before said convention. On the basis of one delegate for each 200 votes cast for Governor at the last general election, and one for every fraction of not less than 60 votes, the various counties comprising the said congressional district will be entitled to representations as follows:

	Votes cast.	No. of Delegates.
Antrim	1823	9
Charlevoix	2041	4
Calkaska	1935	2
Ionia	1798	9
Kalkaska	1056	5
Mason	2695	13
Mecosta	2468	12
Missaukee	870	5
Newaygo	6612	14
Oceana	4228	8
Osceola	2054	10
Wexford	2255	5
Total		78

WM. F. NISBETT, Mecosta Co., Ch'm.
H. J. HOYT, Muskegon.
GEO. GOODSELL, Mason.
DANIEL E. SOPER, Newaygo.
JOHN F. SCHANZ, Oceana.
JOHN B. SWANN, Antrim.
Democratic Cong'l. Com.

Greenback County Convention.

The greenback county convention to nominate candidates for county officers will be held at Lewis hall in Boyne City, on Thursday, Sept. 2, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., also to re-organize the county committee and fix the basis of representation for future conventions, and elect delegates to the congressional senatorial and representative conventions yet to be held this year. The several townships in the county will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Star Lake, 0; Boyne Valley 2; Chandler, 2; Charlevoix, 3; Kenwaghne, 3; Eveline, 3; Hayes, 1; Hudson, 2; Marion, 2; Melrose, 2; Norwood, 2; Resort, 2; South Arm, 3; Springvale, 2; Wilson, 2.

By order of committee.

T. J. HILL, Chairman.
E. H. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Dated Aug. 2, 1886.

Greenback Caucus.

There will be a caucus at Murray school house Aug 28, at 3 o'clock p. m., to elect delegates to county convention at Hoyne City, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of committee.

THE STATE TICKET.

Never in the history of the democratic party in this state has there been such unanimous expression of satisfaction with the ticket and platform presented to the people as with the one made at Grand Rapids last week. Both conventions were composed of representative young men of the entire state,—men of brain and nerve, representing the true wealth and practical active business of the state.

It is no longer the old democracy. The habiliments of the olden time have been thrown off and there is disclosed the ever youthful embodiment of principles that need not drink at its eternal fountain to retain its vigor in pertinency to a true democratic government.

Although in the division of the ticket as arranged by the conference committee, the office of governor fell to the greenbackers, with Geo. L. Yaple, of Mendon, at the head of the ticket the democrats are as well pleased and enthusiastic as if they had made the selection themselves. He is young in years, full of youth's energy and vitality, and in the language of a delegate "his wealth is above his ears." Eloquent and brilliant, Geo. L. Yaple is what is better, a man of right principle, a representative of the masses for whom he has been faithful to his conviction, no matter whether for personal gain or loss. Like the platform the leading candidate upon it is nothing if not vigorous, clear and true.

That popular democrat, Solomon S. Curry, will martial hosts of the upper peninsula democrats to the support of himself for lieutenant-governor and the gentleman with whom he is associated for the positions to which they have been assigned.

Phillip B. Wachtel, of Petoskey, was pushed by his friends for the office of auditor general, but he with drew in favor of Col. J. D. Farrar, of Macomb, a gallant veteran of the rebellion, and was given instead the office of secretary of state. Wachtel is another fair representative of the vigorous young democracy, which is just now coming nobly to the front in the affairs of state.

Wm. G. Beard, of Bay, is closely associated with with the cause of the laboring man at his home,—being a carpenter and joiner, now working at his trade, and a K. of L. in good standing.

The other members of the ticket are well known for their sterling worth and fidelity to principle, and will make intelligent, capable officers of the state. The whole ticket is exceptionally strong, well located geographically, and is that satisfactory that not a whisper of compaint arises anywhere.

The democratic platform is full and explicit, covering all the issues which can by any possibility be brought up in a campaign for the election of state officials. It is as frank as it is clear. There is no hickering, no straddling of issues, or begging of questions. It commends itself, not only to the masses of the party, but to the intelligent people of the state without distinction of party.

And next November this ticket will be triumphantly elected.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The fusion ticket is built to win.

Mrs. Martha Strickland, of St. Johns, was a delegate in the greenback state convention.

The election of L. M. Weston as chairman of the democratic state central committee gives satisfaction all over the state.

The Grand Rapids Leader says that the democrats built "a better platform than the greenbackers," and gave "a generous divide of the ticket."

The greenback congressional convention for the ninth district will be held in Big Rapids Sept. 1 (same day as the democratic convention,) instead of Sept. 8, as previously announced.

In Connecticut, the prohibition leaders repudiate the republicans, and denounce Hawley because, though a temperance man, he is a republican candidate. The truth is that the g. o. p. has played fast and loose with the prohibitory problem too long.

Cassopolis Democrat: "Nothing more clearly marks the decadence of the republican party than the fact that the young, intelligent men of the country, imbued with ideas of progress and and advancement, generally refuse to identify themselves with that moribund organization."

The outcome of the democratic convention means that the principles advocated by it will be pushed. It means that the people are running this campaign and have put up brains instead of boodle for the masses to support. There is no doubt of success.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Philip B. Wachtel, of Petoskey, is as much entitled to the solidar vote for secretary of state as if he were a battle-scarred veteran. Twice within three months he has stepped one side to give place to veteran soldiers,—first when he withdrew from the postoffice candidacy in favor of Col. J. D. Toll, and again last week at Grand Rapids, when he withdrew from the candidacy for auditor general in favor of Col. Judson S. Farrar, of Macomb.

United States senators are to be elected next winter in the following states: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Of these 16 are republican and 9 democratic.

The Detroit Evening News doesn't like the democratic platform, but says Yaple is a good man. "His own principles are so sound, his fidelity to them so unshaken and unsuspecting, and his personal character so free fom blemish that he may be able to win on his own personal merits without regard to the demerits of the administration for which he stands sponsor."

The Chicago Herald well says: To such leaders as Tilden, Seymour, and Thurman no less than to Jefferson, and, later, Marcy and Douglas, much of the marvelous vitality of the democratic party is due. They have given it a creed which, repudiated and ignored as it too often is by timeservers and ignoramuses, is nevertheless imperishable, and which will have adherents, by whatever name they may call themselves, as long as the republic lasts.

Democratic Platform.

Resolved, That the democracy of Michigan in convention assembled, sincerely deplore the recent death of those patriotic statesmen and eminent leaders of the democratic party, Hon. Allo Seymour, Gen. R. McClellan, W. S. Hancock, T. A. Hendricks and Samuel J. Tilden. Their illustrious services may serve as the example for those who shall succeed them, and the inspiration of leadership.

Resolved, That the administration of Grover Cleveland, by its vigor and firmness, and its independence is an given to considerations affecting the party rather than the public welfare, is a practical denial of the legitimacy of governing by means of federal appointments by the encouragement of those seeking through political intrigue, by its enforcement of the civil service law, and by insisting on and enforcing the practical application the great principle "a public office is a public trust" commends itself to the judgment and approval of all honest people.

Resolved, That though more than twenty years have passed since the war, we should not forget that a large number of the most patriotic and brave of the men who saved our country are still among us. That with increasing infirmity, the result of their privations and hardships, and we believe the general government should see to it that the pensions of the survivors of the war should be placed in abundant and disabled, not as a charity, but as a debt due them for indominable service rendered their country.

Resolved, That taxation of the people for other purposes than raising revenue for the expense of fair government economically administered is robbery under the form of law, and we are therefore in favor of a revision of the present tariff laws and its adjustment to a revenue basis.

Resolved, That the democracy of Michigan, believing the dignity of American labor, recognize the right of wage workers to the fostering care of government equal to the care due to legitimate industry in every walk of life shall be consistent with the duty of maintaining up the material interests of the state.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to legislation which shall forever debar convict labor from competing with the honest producers of the state, and to a tax which shall forbid for all time the introduction in our shores of cheap contract labor.

Resolved, That the rapid accumulation of real estate in this country by foreign corporations and syndicates demands a tribunal to a American tribunal and should be prohibited.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to endorse the policy of applying the surplus in the national treasury as fast as it may accumulate to the payment of the national debt, retiring as rapidly as practicable the national bank circulation, and the issue of a sufficient amount of national gold under treasury notes, gold and silver coin, and coin certificates.

Resolved, That we favor the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those employed in the mines, manufacturing, and building industries, and for accreditation to those engaged therein, of mining inspectors through lack of proper enforcement.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of all class legislation under which monopolies have been fostered and protected.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Salt, druggist, Hippo, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Delphos, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at Dr. A. G. Crouter's drug store.

If you desire to possess a beautiful complexion take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and purifies the blood, and removes blotches and pimples, making the skin smooth and clear, giving it a bright and healthy appearance. Take it this month.

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me nearly bald for six years, during which time I have used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had, was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair. —Reuben Wright, Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, thin and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary S. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the hair, depend upon the condition of the scalp, and may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do any good. At last I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation have restored my hair to its natural color, and it is as soft, fine, and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. H. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered Liver.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills will usually move my bowels, and free my head from pain.—William A. Page, Richmond Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

A New Departure

at

F. W. CRAINE & CO.'S

This week we have placed in our store

A BARGAIN TABLE!

And on which may at all times be found

Genuine Bargains

IN EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO OUR LINE.

By coming in and inspecting this department you will readily be convinced of its merit.

We are confident that our many patrons will appreciate this new departure, as we do just as we advertise.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS AT

F. W. CRAINE & CO.'S.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 20, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12; baled, $13
Corn, per bu. 65c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $13 ℔ bbl, 7c ℔ lb.
Salt, ℔ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Mocca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer patterns at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Fish Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

A new sidewalk in front of Brown's tank this week.

The revenue cutter Andy Johnson is in port to-day.

The shipments show renewed activity in business this week.

Craine & Co. have a mammoth spider web in their window.

F. W. Craine & Co. have something to say to our readers in this issue.

E. Carpenter caught 76 trout Thursday afternoon in Monroe creek.

The Friant gives another excursion to Cross Village to-morrow, (Friday).

Chas. Swallow has the frame up for a large new house on the south terrace.

The schooner Starke received a new topmast at Campbell's yard yesterday.

The steam yacht Unda, of Detroit, called at Charlevoix Wednesday, of this week.

John Litzan is well settled in his new rooms, corner Bridge and Clinton streets.

The Scranton & Watson lumber Co., of East Jordan, have made an assignment.

The fire departments were out for practice with the new engine Tuesday evening.

A. F. Myers will do the stone and brickwork for the new club house at the Charlevoix resort.

Sheriff Berdan offered a reward of $10 for Smith's capture, and this is to be given to the widow.

Look for a programme of the M. E. church benefit next week, something extra good may be expected.

The schooner Willard A. Smith is receiving a new cabin, and other repairs at Campbell's shipyard.

The Rev. C. F. Vanaken will occupy his pulpit at the Congregational church next Sunday morning.

The schooner Hattie Ross, of Detroit, and fishing tug Anspach, of Charlevoix, received calking repairs at Washburne's shipyard, Saturday.

Henry Barth has an agricultural steam power engine, from Emmet county, undergoing repairs at his boiler shop, on Newman street.

A message by telephone announces the nomination of C. G. Lane for governor, on the republican ticket. The convention is now in progress.

The Friant is billed for an excursion to Northport next Sunday, to give a chance to attend the camp-meeting there. Tickets 50 cents.

We are pleased to state that we have satisfactory proof that Charlevoix did get an appropriation of $10,000. We find the item in the Detroit Weekly Free Press.

The wire has been ordered and the poles are being set for the telephone line from Petoskey to Williamsburg. It is hoped to have the instruments in within two weeks.

Capt. J. L. Beaufoy, in charge of the life saving station at Grand Haven, was 47 years old Saturday, and the crew presented him with an elegant rocking chair and gold pen.

G. W. Crouter has put in a patent cash register. When a bell ring rings the cash drawer is opened, tells the amount of each and every purchase, and at night tells the exact amount that should have been put in during the day. Customers can see the total amount of their purchases while the clerks are making change. If any mistakes occur during the day this machine tells the exact amount. The effect will be to make the clerks extremely careful in making change.

The Silsby Steam Fire Engine Tried and "Not Found Wanting."

Last week we mentioned the arrival of the new Silsby steam fire engine. The delivery engineer, Mr. J. P. Teller, arrived Friday, and on Saturday the machine was tested to the satisfaction of the village council and the citizens of Charlevoix. In 3¼ minutes the steam gauge moved; her whistle was blown in 4½ minutes; 20 pounds of steam was indicated in five minutes, and water came from the nozzle in 7½ minutes. In 11 minutes from the starting of the fire, she threw water 100 feet through 50 feet of hose and a ¾ nozzle; through 200 feet of hose and a one inch nozzle, she threw water 192 feet (guarantee 125); with three lines of 200 feet of hose, she threw three streams 125 feet; with two lines of same length of hose combined upon a 1¼ nozzle, she threw 178 feet; the same with a 1¼ nozzle, she threw water 213 feet from the nozzle. About the same tests were gone her, drawing water from the river at the bridge, with no perceptible decrease of power. With 1,150 feet of hose she throw water 150 feet from the nozzle. She has plenty of boiler and easily makes more steam than can be used.

The machine is a No. 5, "crane neck," full nickle plated, strongly built, and is without doubt just what we need.

The council have accepted the machine and issued bonds for its payment.

Burgess.

Mrs. Celeste Hamlin, of Charlevoix, is visiting her parents and friends in Hayes.

Moses Cooper talks strongly of putting a saw mill at Oyster bay.

Mr. Edward Bartlett was hurt seriously last Saturday by the team starting while attempting to climb into a wagon.

Most everyone is through harvesting.

Next Monday is annual school meeting day.

Don't forget the greenback caucus at Murray's school house next Saturday, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The vegetation begins to revive since the late rains.

Charles Hamlin starts for Kansas some time this week for a prolonged stay.

The new fire engine at Charlevoix last Saturday was plantly heard in Evangeline.

State Teachers' Institute.

The state teachers' institute for this county has been appointed by the superintendent of public instruction to be held at the high school rooms in Charlevoix during the week beginning Sept. 6. The conductor and instructors have not yet been named but able and efficient educators will be selected by the department. The accommodations for the institute are the best in county and no pains will be spared to make this a profitable and pleasant meeting. Teachers should avail themselves of this opportuniy to better prepare themselves for the work.

Board can be obtained at reduced rates. For any information needed address H. M. Enos, superintendent schools, Charlevoix, Mich.

Correspondence invited.

A Card of Thanks.

I desire, through the column, of your paper, to express my grateful thanks to the many friends who have so kindly lent to me and my family their aid and sympathy, in the sad affliction that has so suddenly come upon us through the death of my beloved husband.

MRS. N. F. ANDERSON.

Charlevoix, Aug. 21, 1886.

Episcopal Services.

Rev. Mr. Jones, of Kalamazoo, will officiate at the services to be held at Old Fellows hall on Sunday morning, Aug. 29th. All are welcome.

Barnard.

The farmers of Barnard are rejoicing over a fine rain.

Mrs. Robert Matchett rejoices over the arrival of a fine daughter.

Base Ball.

The "kids" of Harbor Springs and Charlevoix played yesterday, on the latter's grounds. Score, 20 to 2, in favor of Charlevoix.

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of Cough Medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Peter's Mountain Herb Cure. Thousands of hopeless cases of coughs, colds, and consumption have yielded to this truly miraculous discovery. For this reason we do not hesitate to recommend it to consumptives and invalids generally. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Buckinn's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Dr. Peter's Magic Pain Oil is

Good for back strains and external pain.
Good for bruises, black and blue bruises, and wounds generally.
Good for women made by knives, scissors, and implements of destruction.
Good for neuralgia, toothache, and rheumatism's terrible torture. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

There are a large number of pine and hemlock logs drifting about Pine and Round lakes which would prove quite remunerative to their owner if picked up before passing out into lake Michigan.

F. W. Craine goes to Cadillac this week, to take charge of the store there while Mr. Gow goes to New York, to buy new fall goods for both stores. It is safe to say that when he returns our ladies will have something rich and fine to select from.

The funeral services of Mr. Anderson were held at his house Thursday afternoon, and was attended by all his neighbors and friends for miles around, except those who were searching for the murderer. Rev. J. T. Iddings conducted the service.

At the Congregational church, last Sunday morning, Prof. S. I. Curtis of Chicago, delivered an address up on "Our Domain," presenting it in a mission light, and illustrating with a large chart the proportionate foreign population, and the missionary work already and yet to be done.

Mr. Justin Olney, of Chazy, Clinton county N. Y., father of Geo. Olney, of Charlevoix, died Aug. 10th, at the age of 83 years. Mr. Olney died within two and one-half miles of his birthplace, and where he had lived all his life. The farthest from home he ever went was 104 miles, and there but one.

Dr. H. A. Reynolds, the red ribbon temperance lecturer, will deliver a series of gospel temperance meetings under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. at the Congregational church, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings Aug. 27, 28 and 29. The ladies hope to make this the beginning of a grand temperance revival in Charlevoix.

W. A. Brown and wife now occupy their new residence on north Bridge street. Situated as it is at the angle of the street, they have a view of the entire street looking southward from their front window. From the rear of the house they have an unobstructed view of Lake Michigan and the entrance to the harbor. On the first floor are a commodious hall, two large parlors and dining room connected by folding doors, a large bedroom, and a convenient kitchen. The bedroom is furnished with bath room and closet, and the kitchen with wall cupboards, flour chest, china closets, etc. On the second floor are four large bedrooms. In the basement there is a wood cellar, and a vegetable cellar. The interior of the house is finished in hardwood, (principally in light and dark birch, and pine) Eastlake patterns, and a handsome. An added charm in the home to Mrs. Brown, is the fact that most of the drapings are her own handiwork. The lambrequins and table scarfs in the front parlor are hand-painted, and are beautiful. Improvement will complete the improvements of the grounds, and they will have one of the most comfortable and complete homes in Charlevoix.

Thomas Smith Captured and Held for Trial.

Last Thursday afternoon nearly every able-bodied man in Marion township was armed and out searching for Thos. Smith, the convicted being strong in every mind that he was the murderer of Niles Anderson. Thursday night, just at dark he was seen in the woods south of Charlevoix, and during the evening he was found near the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Horace Hull. It having been reported that he had threatened to kill Mr. Hull, it is supposed that he came for that purpose. The alarm was given, and deputy sheriff Cooper, and a number of citizens started to catch him, and did get with in a few feet of him, but he escaped, and took to the woods.

Within a short time two or three hundred men were in pursuit, and he was driven from one hiding place to another till about three o'clock Friday morning, when he was found hiding near Eaton's factory on Pine lake. He again started to run, but this time the boys were too quick for him, and surrounded him. Instantly he was covered by a dozen rifles, and scared before he could even make an attempt to shoot. There was a strong disposition to lynch him, but a few present counseled adding the law and giving the man a trial, and this finally prevailed, and he was taken to jail.

On Saturday he was arraigned, and plead not guilty, and the case was continuated fixed for Wednesday afternoon, 25th.

At the hour for examination on Wednesday the court room was filled with interested spectators, but Smith waived examination, and was returned to jail, to appear for trial at the next term of the circuit court.

[We could fill two or three pages of the JOURNAL with stories of adventure in this capture, some of which would no doubt be very interesting but we have neither time nor space, necessary to do it well.]

M. E. Church.

Preaching next Sabbath morning by Rev. W. G. Clark, pastor of the Baptist church.

Young people's meeting at 7 o'clock.

Rev. Adam Clark will preach at Black's school house at 3 o'clock.

DRY GOODS!

We offer for the next few days Great Bargains in all

---SUMMER DRESS GOODS---

Shawls, White Goods, Parasols, Silk and Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Straw Hats, etc.

NEW LINE OF BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS,

Just received and marked at very low prices.

Jersey and Boucle Jackets, Very Cheap.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

In great variety and at correct prices. The finest line of

Teas, Coffees, Spices.

PLANTATION JAVA COFFEE, - BEST IN THE WORLD.

Farmers will consult their own interests in buying our FACTORY-FILLED DAIRY SALT.

J. L. HURD & CO.

WE MUST DISPOSE OF THEM!!

Our Large Stock of SUMMER GOODS will have to be sold at any price. Large invoices of Fall and Winter Goods are on the way, and we *must* have the room.

Clothing, Hats, Caps and Flannel Shirts at Great Bargins.

☞ CALL AND SEE US ☜

ROSENTHAL & SON.

Something New. More Light.

The Rochester double and triple Burner makes the Whitest and Best Light known.

Sherwin William's PAINTS.

Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Notions, Fishing Tackle. The "double action easy Force Pump." Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

The above Eyeglasses invented by the Johnson Optical Co., of Detroit, Mich., combine the best features of all others.

1st. The bows are made of material far enough away that the eye-lashes will not touch them, a thing not always easy to do with other eye-glasses.

2d. The guards are set so as to clasp the nose back under eye-brows which prevents slipping off the nose.

3d. The pressure is on the fleshy part of the nose above the bone, which prevents irritation.

4th. The lever feature secures its perfect adjustment to the nose whether large or small.

5th. The lenses are set at right angles to line of sight.

6th. They can be worn safely without cord or chain by those in danger of falling off.

7th. We warrant them to be the easiest eyeglass in the market.

C. R. BELLINGER,

Optician and Jeweler, Charlevoix, Mich.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDERBILT.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.30.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

STEAMER GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 7.30, leave East Jordan 8.00, arrive Charlevoix 9.00. *A Noon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.00. Stopping at intermediate points.

STEAMER NORTH STAR—Capt. Mat. Thompson.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 6.30, arrive Charlevoix 8.30, leave Charlevoix 9.00, arrive East Jordan 11.00. Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 2.00, arrive Charlevoix 4.00, leave Charlevoix 4.30, arrive East Jordan 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne,

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne City 8.30, leave Boyne City 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 2.30, arrive Boyne City 4.00, leave Boyne City 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE.

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

CAPT. O. M. WEBB.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 5.30 a. m. Northport 9.30, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 p. m., Harbor Springs 3.00, East Jordan 5.30, Mackinaw City 7.00, Mackinac Island 8.00 p. m.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave at Mackinac Island 6.00 a. m., Mackinaw City 7.00, Cross Village 10.30, Harbor Springs 12.45, Petoskey 1.45 p. m., Charlevoix 3.45, Northport 5.15, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 p. m.

T. S. PAXTON

CAPT. A. G. ALLMAN.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 a. m., Torch Lake 8.45, Norwood 10.30, Charlevoix 12, Petoskey 1.15 p. m., Harbor Springs 2.30, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinaw City 7.00, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 a. m., Mackinac Island 7.00, Mackinaw City 7.45, Cross Village 10.00, Harbor Springs 11.30, Petoskey 12.30, Charlevoix 2.30, Norwood 3.45, Torch Lake 5.30, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 p. m.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with the best of all points in Northern Michigan.

Steamer NORTH STAR will ply between Mackinac Island and Petoskey, from Old Mission 8.00 a. m., arriving at Traverse City 10.30 a. m., leaving Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arriving at Old Mission 5.00 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Petoskey 7.00 a. m., arrive at Traverse City at 11.00 a. m., leave Traverse City 2.00 p. m., arrive at Old Mission 5.00 p. m.

Steamer CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS may every day, and Gazelle every day except Sunday, make connections made at Northport with R. & L. R. R., and at Traverse City with T. & A. R. R.

ADVERTISERS

can obtain estimates for advertising in any line of business or estimates on advertising space anywhere in Chicago, New York or Boston, at 41 to 49 Randolph Street, Chicago, where the Advertising Bureau of

LORD & THOMAS,

can be found.

THE EFFECT OF ABOLISHING PROTECTION.

BY HENRY GEORGE.

The futility and absurdity of protection have been sufficiently demonstrated. But when we come to consider the abolition of protection a claim for delay is always set up. It is said that since capital has been invested and industry organized upon the basis of protection it would be injurious and disastrous to abolish it at once, and that reformation must be gradual and slow. This plea, accepted and even urged, as it is, by many of the most conspicuous opponents of protection, is, nevertheless, one that will not not bear examination.

If protection be unjust—if it be, as it really is, an infringement of equal rights which gives certain citizens advantages at the expense of other citizens, then anything short of its absolute and immediate abolition involves a continuance of injustice. No one can acquire a vested right in injustice; no one can claim property in a privilege. To admit that rights and privileges which have no other basis than an act of the Legislature cannot at any time be taken away by the Legislature is to commit ourselves to the absurd doctrine that has been carried to such a length in Great Britain, where it is held that a sinecure cannot be abolished without buying out the incumbent, and that because a man's ancestors have enjoyed the privilege of living on other people, he and his descendants to the remotest time have acquired a moral right to live upon other people. The true doctrine—of which we might never, under any pretense, to yield one iota—is that enunciated in our Declaration of Independence, the self-evident doctrine that men are endowed by their Creator with equal and inalienable rights, and that no law or institution that denies or impairs this natural equality may at any time be allowed to abide. And the same sanitary lesson could be taught to-day by capitalists throughout the world that that practice is as element in the safety of investments, and that the man who trades upon the ignorance or enslavement of a people does so at his own peril. A few lessons, and every throne in Europe would topple, and every great standing army melt away.

Abolition, or free trade, is the only way in which the industries now protected could be treated with any fairness. The gradual abolition of protection would give rise to the same scrambling and pipe-laying and log-rolling which every tariff change brings about, and the stronger would save themselves at the expense of the weaker.

But further than this, the gradual abolition of protection would not only continue for a long time, though in a diminishing degree, the waste, loss, and vitiation inseparable from the system, but during all this period the anticipations of coming changes and the uncertainty in regard to them would continue to inspire insecurity and depress business, whereas, were protection abolished at once, the shock, whatever it might be, would soon be over, and exchange and industry could at once reorganize upon a sure basis. From on the theory that the abolition of protection involves temporary disaster, immediate abolition is as preferable to gradual abolition as amputation at one operation is to amputation by inches.

And to the working classes—the classes for whom those who deplore sudden change profess to have most concern—the difference would be greater still. It is always in the relative advantage of the poorer classes that any change involving disaster should be as sudden as possible, since the effects of delay in enabling people to give the richer classes opportunity to avoid it at their expense.

But, in truth, the talk about the commercial convulsions and industrial distress that would follow the abolition of protection, is as baseless as the yarn with which Southern slaveholders during the war attempted to keep their chattels from running away—that the Northern armies would sell them to Cuba; as baseless as the predictions of Republican politicians that the election of a Democratic President would paun the assumption of the rebel debt, if not the revival of the lost cause.

The notion that our manufactures would be unprofitable and our iron works closed, and our coal mines shut down by the abolition of protection is a notion akin to that of the coal wagging the locomotive that the goods to come from which are thus to deluge our markets, and how are they to be paid for? There is no positive power enough in Europe to supply them, to say nothing of the effect upon European prices of the demands of 60,000,000 people, who, head for head, consume more than those in the world. And since countries are not going to deluge us with the products of their labor, without demanding the products of our labor in payment, any increase in our imports that would be caused by the abolition of protection would involve a corresponding increase in exports.

The truth is that the change would not only be beneficial to our industries as large—four-fifths of which, at least, are not brought into competition with imported commodities—but it would be beneficial even to those industries which the tariff is supposed to protect. In those that are sheltered by home monopolies profits would be reduced; in those in which the tariff permits the use of inferior machinery and antiquated methods, better machinery would have to be provided, and better work be introduced; but in the great body of our manufacturing industries the effect would only be beneficial, the reduction in the cost of a material far more than compensating for the reduction in prices. And with a lower cost of production, foreign markets, from which our manufactures are now shut out, would be opened. If any industry would be "crushed," it could only be some industry now carried on at national loss.

The real truth that underlies all this talk of the disastrous effects of the sudden abolition of protection was well expressed in a conversation a friend of mine had a while ago with a large manufacturer who belongs to a combination which prevents competition at home while the tariff prevents competition from abroad. The manufacturer was howling against any meddling with the tariff, and dinning upon the man that would be brought upon the country by free trade.

"Yes," said my friend, who had been listening with an air of respectful and sympathetic attention, "I suppose if the tariff were abolished, you would immediately have to shut up your works."

"Well, not quite that," said the manufacturer. "We could go ahead, even with *free trade*; but then we couldn't get the same rents."

We may dismiss from our minds all fear of any disastrous result from the abolition of protection, no matter how sudden.

The increased rents which the removal of restrictions upon trade would give to the production of wealth would be felt in all directions. Instead of a collapse there would be a revivification of industry. Rings would be broken up, and there profits are now excessive they would come down; but production would go on under healthier conditions, and with greater energy. American manufactures would begin to find markets over the whole world. American ships would again sail the ocean. The Delaware would soon ring like the Clyde with the clash of riveting hammers, and the United States would rapidly take the first place in the industrial and commercial world to which her population and natural resources entitle her, but which is now occupied by England. While relief would be felt in all other taxes, legislation and administration would be improved, and governmental reforms be made easier.

TARIFF AND HOME RESOURCES.

(From the Indianapolis Sentinel.)

A contemporary says: "The idea of tariff duty at all is the development of home resources," and goes on to reason that the rates of tariff prices imposed by the operation of the protection idea would not add, but would remove competition, when prices would go up. This is a very fine theory and develops results that have always proven exactly opposite. It is the theory and memory of living men when this election triumph was used to persuade the Irish artisan that to remove the duty on foreign grain would allow the farmer with bread instead of rendering cheaper bread, but it was found that the farmers had been starving from the high price and scarcity of the staple, and the disappointed the assertion was true. But, in the argument, I drain was made free, and the world was invited to supply. This invitation was usually interpreted by setting American agriculture in the way to enhance prices, by that has contributed to make this the richest country on earth. But having a monopoly of grain, and cotton, and other products, we have not, however, let the world supply our wants, and we have gone to 15 per cent. beyond our own requirements and can not parrade the world for a foreign market. The gross is unfair, and in fact impossible, terms we have attempted to extort. Cultivate the home industry idea long enough and our labors must be limited to producing our own wants and no more by a home market. Social checks and balances this can not be applied except on the commonest principle.—*Indianapolis Freeman.*

The Protection Fetishism.

What good does protection do us at present time? That is a practical question, and one that should be easy to answer. First, as to the laboring man. The only way it can help him is by giving him high wages or cheap commodities. Does it give him high wages? The figures prove that it does not. The lowest wages in America are those paid by protected manufacturers, and they are just about the same as those paid in pauper England, while in those industries which cannot possibly be affected by protection wages are much higher. Any one inclined to doubt can verify the figures for himself. It should be clear that a tax cannot raise wages—and we see that it does not.

Does it give him cheap commodities? If it does it defeats its own object. That object is to guarantee high prices to home manufacturers, so as to enable them to compete with foreigners, and large profits mean high prices. If prices be not thus raised there is no protection. The idea is to compel men to buy home goods, and to do this we have to make it impossible for them to buy cheap imported goods. A comparison of prices of manufactured goods here and in England will show that, except in periods of great depression, when laboring men cannot afford to buy much of anything, our workmen do not get cheap commodities. And the tariff schedule shows that the heaviest tax is on the cheapest commodities.

If it be insisted that the prices are reduced to foreign level through domestic competition, the question comes why maintain the tariff when it fails to accomplish this end? Clearly it doesn't help the laboring man, and it lowers the price of the only thing he has to sell—his labor. Protection enriches every corporation.

As to the manufacturer. What the manufacturer wants above all things just now is, first, a market; second, free raw materials. Protection oppresses him of both. We have the home market—at least, we have it enough. We have a surplus of almost everything. We can supply the home demand. We must sell it abroad, and we can't sell it unless we can buy enough money to pay for it with their own products. But tariff forbids this. We have a surplus of articles of farm products would disappear if a million or so farmers were taken from manufactures. Perhaps it would, but would it be wise to increase the number of manufactures? Our factories can supply the home market. Our farmers can't. The rest of the time they are to be idle. Does we want more of this? We want the home market—and trade is simply an exchange of commodities—and we want everything that keeps us out of the markets of the world, and that adds the tax on raw materials. No other nation, no other land has such a tax, so what we do in the neutral market we have to compete with men who have been allowed to purchase their raw materials free. Hence it is not surprising that they can underbid us. We do compete, in a small way, but we do it by selling our goods cheaper to foreigners than we sell them at home. Thus it is that the tariff discriminates against home consumers. They are honored because we are the finest believers in protection should favor free raw materials. The man of the farmer and the general consumer is so that that it needs no argument to show the people who pay the largest portion of the taxes. The idea of maintaining heavy taxes being wrong to those who pay the most, it is good to shield a duty from capital.

It is needless to add that protection is not favor free raw material. The case of the manufacturer is so plain and so clear that it needs no argument. They are willing to pay the duty, to pay more for the tax, and it will not be maintained that the tariff taxes but a few people who pay them. A tax is just so much duty on the consumer.

It is probable that protection does benefit the iron industry. The place lands of Michigan and Wisconsin, and the coal measures of Ohio and Pennsylvania and the Hocking Valley, that regard it strike the idea that gets any good from it is very small. The great bulk of the profits go to the iron. To the great body of the American people, it is a burdensome tariff is an unmitigated curse.—*Indianapolis Freeman.*

DOES PROTECTION PROTECT?

Foreign Trade of the United States for the Last Fiscal Year.

The tables of our foreign trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, show a marked reaction against our illiberal policy. As the result of the imposition of prohibitory or other tariffs, they are moved to supply their wants from other sources. Liberality works both ways, and, while we have a duty upon foreign goods, we manufactures abroad, the export of our agricultural products, and the importation of our goods, we will be able to sell our products and buy such of the goods we need to be produced by our own people. But we have by this idea admirably succeeded in developing home industries for home use for now that they are developed. On every side we see rival industries, manufacturers, by every conceivable organization of effort and labor, to prevent home competition, by controlling prices and production, and to prevent free competition. We expect trade with the world we must trade with the world, for it cannot be so as continually and pay cash, when we have not only built a dozen powerful competitors who will trade on a basis of equality, but have exhausted our resources and we are, therefore, driven from foreign commerce, and nothing will be the more complete as our "idea" is carried out.

Suppose that the world is freed from our monopoly of raw materials it freed from our monopoly of raw materials it freed from our monopoly of raw materials it

FINE WRITING PAPERS, BOX PAPERS, CRAYON TABLES, RULED AND UNRULED.

SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL SUPPLIES!

☞If you want to save money, buy of

G. W. Crouter, Druggist.

Temperance Column.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. G. J. Ayres.
First Vice President—Mrs. C. J. Cook.
Second Vice President—Mrs. E. Wright.
Third Vice President—Mrs. R. Sagent.
Recording Secretary—Miss Julia Mason.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

The First Martyr to the Cause of Temperance.

We have before alluded to the assassination of Rev. G. C. Haddock in Sioux City, Iowa. He was a pronounced temperance man. He believed in moral suasion. He pleaded with men and urged on them the duty and privilege of being free from the tyrannous of intemperance. He believed in Sinai, as well as Calvary. He believed the cross could not be seen unless a back-ground was held up also. He was one of the foremost in enforcing stringent temperance laws of Iowa. His life has been threatened repeatedly; but he never faltered. He seems to have had a premonition of his death. Writing to Dr. Edwards, of this city, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate (he was a Methodist), July 19, he said:

We are engaged in a desperate struggle here. It is dangerous for a man to take a radical stand for prohibition. It is currently rumored that a hundred men are under oath to burn the churches as soon as the saloons are closed. I have signed twenty-five complaints, *and I believe I take my life in my hand in so doing.* I believe we shall win eventually, though the fight will be long and desperate.

Mr. Haddock has won, and is doubtless to-day wearing his crown, though his body lies in the grave. At last accounts the assassin had not been apprehended. The minister was shot in the back at night, and though he lived five or ten minutes, he never spoke a word, but died in the gutter, his head on the sidewalk where he fell. He died at his post. He was engaged in the enforcement of law and order. He was not bitter toward any man, but was determined and would never brag nor run. He meant that judgment should be set in the earth, if he gave his life's blood to the work. The offering has been made, and, we doubt not, accepted.

Now it is often said the blood of the martyrs is seed of the church. When the friends of slavery shot down Owen Lovejoy, in Alton, Ill., they doubtless supposed they had helped their cause. That shot was heard around the world. It brought William Lloyd Garrison to his feet, and started Wendell Phillips in his anti-slavery course. It made a thousand abolitionists and heaved the cause forward. Lovejoy did more in his death than he ever accomplished during his life, though his life was devoted to the emancipation of the slaves.

It is easy to say that Mr. Haddock was a fanatic, but Christian civilization owes much to men who have been so stigmatized. The friends of temperance all over the country will rally to the cull that Iowa is now making. We do not believe there will be a saloon left in Sioux City, and very soon the dens of sin will be driven from the fair state which Mr. Haddock had adopted as his own. Iowa is clean and brave. She will stand by her defenders. She will enforce her prohibitory law, and smite all who oppose it. The cause will spread into Illinois and Nebraska, and very soon we shall hear no more about high license, and how easy it is to overcome the liquor interest if dealers will only pay for the privilege of killing men.—Advance.

J. W. Graves & Co. are the same awake dry goods firm of northern Michigan.

remember F. W. Clarke & Co.'s big bargain table. Don't forget it.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

CHARLEVOIX

Savings Bank

Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

Henry Bennett, President.
John Nicholls, Vice President.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Bennett, O. D. Wood,
John Nicholls, A. Burtless,
A. R. Upright, A. Fox.
F. A. Smith, Cashier.

CAPITAL, $25,000
Surplus, 5,000

The liabilities of Stockholders in all State Banks of this state, by Act 215, Sec. 40 of Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan, is double the amount of stock held. This bank is organized under the General Banking Law of Michigan, for the transaction of every legitimate branch of Banking business extended to our customers on terms as favorable as are consistent with safety.

Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of the world in large or small amounts. Money to loan on approved paper. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued payable on demand.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

CORRESPONDENTS:

NATIONAL PARK BANK.....NEW YORK.
NATIONAL CITY BANK.....CHICAGO.
NATIONAL CITY BANK.....GRAND RAPIDS.
DETROIT NATIONAL BANK.....DETROIT.

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen

Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,

Photographer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

GOLD

Bible sent free to any one who writes to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, who can furnish you employment that will fill your pocket with gold coin at a rate that will astonish you. Some have made over $10 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital required. You are your own paymaster. Many are absolutely sure of being made fortunate. All is new.

State Elections for the Year.

The following list will be found of interest and should be cut out for future reference:

Alabama elected state officers and legislature August 3; elects congressmen November 2.

Arkansas elects state officers and legislature September 6; congressmen November 2.

California elects state officers, legislature and congressmen Nov. 2.

Colorado elects state officers, legislature and congressmen Nov. 2.

Connecticut elects state officers, legislature and congressmen Nov. 2.

Delaware elects governor, legislature and congressmen November 2.

Florida elects legislature and congressmen November 2, and votes upon the proposed new constitution of the state which was framed by the convention which met in 1885.

Georgia elects state officers and legislature October 6; congressmen November 2, and votes upon a proposed amendment to the state constitution to abolish the contract system in the prisons of the state.

Indiana elects minor state officers and congressmen November 2.

Iowa elects minor state officers and congressmen November 2.

Kansas elects state officers, legislature and congressmen November 2.

Kentuckey elects congressmen November 2.

Louisiana elects congressmen November 2.

Maine elects governor, legislature and congressmen September 13.

Maryland elects congressmen November 2.

Massachusetts elects state officers, legislature and congressmen November 2.

Michigan elects state officers, legislature and congressmen November 2.

Minnesota elects state officers, legislature and congressmen November 2.

Mississippi elects governor, legislature and congressmen November 2.

Missouri elects minor state officers and congressmen November 2.

Nebraska elects state officers, legislature and congressmen November 2.

Nevada elects state officers, legislature and congressmen November 2.

New Hampshire elects governor, legislature and congressmen November 2.

New Jersey elects governor, legislature and congressmen November 2.

New York elects a judge of the court of appeals, assemblymen and congressmen November 2, and votes upon the question of holding a convention to revise the constitution of the state.

North Carolina elects justices of the supreme court, legislature and congressmen November 2.

Ohio elects minor state officers and congressmen November 2.

Oregon elected state officers, legislature and congressmen June 7.

Pennsylvania elects state officers, legislature and congressmen November 2.

Rhode Island elected state officers and legislature April 7, and ratified the proposed amendments to the constitution of the state, one of which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor, and the other admits foreign born union ex-soldiers and sailors to citizenship. Elects congressmen November 2.

South Carolina elects state officers, legislature and congressmen November 2.

Tennessee elected judges of the supreme court August 4; elects governor, legislature and congressmen November 2.

Texas elects state officers, legislature and congressmen November 2.

Vermont elects state officers, legislature and congressmen September 7.

Virginia elects congressmen Nov. 2 in east Virginia, elects legislature and congressmen November.

Wisconsin elects state officers, legislature and congressmen Nov 2.

The best medical authorities acknowledge the value of Ayer's Pills, and prescribe them with the utmost confidence, as the most effectual remedy for diseases caused by derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred dollars and fifty dollars, which is the sum now remaining unpaid upon a mortgage dated the 20th day of October, 1881, executed by Thomas J. Daily and Laura J. Daily his wife, to Elias D. Kirkland, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 8th day of November, 1881, in liber 3 of mortgages, on page 404. And the said mortgagee having elected to declare the whole amount due because of said default, and the mortgage being subject to foreclosure by this notice is hereby given that the sum of two hundred and ninety-three dollars, principal and interest, and the further sum of fifty-five dollars, an attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and taxes if allowed by law, or in equity having been legally paid to recover the debt so secured or any part thereof, shall be bid at the sale of the premises given by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Lewis Hall, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 8th day of November, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for the principal and interest, costs and fees, viz: The following described parcel of land, to wit: The northwest quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section twelve (12), in township thirty-two (32), north of range seven (7) west, being in the township of Peaine, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, containing forty acres of land, according to the United States survey thereof.

Dated July 28th, A. D. 1886.

FRANK E. POGUE,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
Charlevoix County, Mich.

Crutchshank & Griffin,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

STAUFFER'S

BROADCAST

Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, rape, hops, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of rain hops seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 8 feet to the round. Clover 42; clover and timothy mixed 40. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by Isaac Stauffer, of Carpenter, Kennet Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Call and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

A Full Stock of

Jewelry and Silverware,

Optical Goods, Etc.

C. R. BELLINGER,

Charlevoix, Mich.

GUARANTEED TO WEAR TEN YEARS with ordinary use. Sold by all Clothiers and Gents' Furnishers everywhere. Manufactured only by the

Boston Rubber Shoe Co.

BOSTON.

For sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising can be taken for it in NEW YORK.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv		7 25am	3 30pm	
Fort Wayne, ar	6 30pm	12 05n	8 20pm	
Kalamazoo, lv		2 55	6 45	6 00am
Battle Creek, lv		3 25	7 15	6 30
Kalamazoo, lv		3 45	7 35	6 50
G'd Rapids, ar		5 20pm	9 10	8 20
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am		12 00n	2 30pm
Big Rapids, ar	7 15		12 30pm	3 00
Big Rapids, lv	7 15		1 45	3 20
Reed City, ar	8 10		2 40	4 20
Reed City, lv	8 20		2 50	4 30
Cadillac, ar	11 00		5 30	7 10
Cadillac, lv	11 05		5 40	7 20
Manistee, ar	11 45am		6 40	8 00
Kalkaska, lv			4 50	5 50
Mancelona, lv			5 20	6 20
Boyne Falls			5 39	6 39
Alma, ar			8 00	9 00
Harbor Springs, ar			1 30	1 40
Mackinaw City, ar			3 20pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8
Mackinaw City		7 15am	3 50pm	
Harbor Springs		9 10		
Petoskey, lv		9 35	11 15	
Boyne Falls		10 21	12 01am	
Alma, lv		10 21	12 01am	
Mancelona		10 40	12 20	
Kalkaska, lv		11 10	12 50	
Cadillac, ar		12 05pm	1 45	2 00pm
Cadillac, lv	6 00am	12 15	1 55	2 05
Reed City, ar	6 50	1 00	2 40	2 50
Reed City, lv	7 00	1 30	3 00	3 20
Big Rapids, ar	7 45	2 15	3 45	4 05
Big Rapids, lv	7 55	2 25	3 55	4 15
Howard City	8 30	3 00	4 30	4 50
Ionia, ar	9 35	4 05	5 35	5 55
Ionia, lv	9 40	4 10	5 40	6 00
G'd Rapids, ar	9 50	4 20	5 50	6 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	10 40	3 00pm	
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	12 35pm	4 45	
Battle Creek, lv	9 35	1 05	5 15	3 00pm
Kalamazoo, lv	9 55	1 25	5 35	3 20
Fort Wayne, ar	3 40pm	11 45		9 15pm
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am		
Cincinnati, ar	7 00	6 35am		3 00pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. A.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

SIMPLE STRONG SWIFT SILENT

SEWING MACHINE

HAS NO EQUAL.

PERFECT SATISFACTION

New Home Sewing Machine Co.

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30 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

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H. N. CLINK, East Jordan.

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CAPITAL SALERATUS

SODA

For Baking Purposes.

Best in the World.

Sold by Upright & Emrey.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

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HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINS AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 164. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1886. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

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CRUTCHSHANK & GRIFFIN, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Admiralty. Office in Bulkley Block, Charlevoix, Mich. C. J. GRIFFIN, A. D. CRUTCHSHANK.

DEY & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake St., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

NEIL W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor, Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. E. NEWCOMB, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

EMILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Civil Cases promptly attended to. Western District, East Jordan, Mich.

WM. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. SIMBOTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited to attend. REV. J. H. HOOKER, pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. J. T. HOOTMAN, pastor.

DENTISTRY.

N. J. PERRY, Dentist. Office at Weed's Drug Store. CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books on Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix, Mich.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 381, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 136, meets second and fourth Thursday evenings in each month.

I. O. L.—True Blue No. 122, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets Saturday on or before full moon, in Emmet hall.

W. F. BROWN, President.
J. E. GAITHER, Cashier.

Brown & Co.'s Bank of Charlevoix

CAPITAL, $25,000.

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines. Correspondents—Importers and Traders National Bank, New York; National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

WELL DIGGING.

I am prepared to dig, drive, and repair wells of all kinds, and guarantee satisfaction. Leave orders with Stockman & Gallagher.

E. W. BENNETT,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing and Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

in connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Heath, Francis & Co.

Builders and Jobbers,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE

Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guaranteed.

Will take Timber or Block wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Lewis street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

1872. 1886.

DR. G. W. CROUTER,

Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

ADVERTISEMENTS of three lines or more will be inserted in this column for

THREE CENTS

each insertion. (This is about average seven words to a line.) Each additional line, three cents each insertion.

JOB HOGAN, House Painter and Interior Decorator, Charlevoix, Mich. Residence one door west of factory. 12

JOB PRINTING of every description executed promptly, neatly, artistically, and cheaply, at the JOURNAL Office.

LETTER HEADS, Note Heads, Statements, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Cards, Tags, and Stock, at the JOURNAL Office.

VIEWS OF CHARLEVOIX on heavy card stock, 25 cents per dozen, suitable for frames, for sale at this office, 5 cts. each.

WOOD WANTED on subscription. Parties intending to make a subscription to the JOURNAL during the summer season for winter, will take kindly to this method.

WANTED.—A Good, Wide-Awake correspondent is wanted for this paper in every town and school district in the adjoining counties. For further information call on or address this office

Terrace Farm

J. R. & J. S. DIXON

Charlevoix, Mich.

Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. THOROUGHBRED and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. JERRUE, Proprietor.

East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in connection with the House. 25

FARMERS' HOTEL,

WM. SANGER, MANAGER,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

Excellent accommodations for steady boarders, and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams. The management of this house will not interfere with any usual work at the season's trade.

WM. SANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and boats. Rooms, office, and bar quarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

Millinery And Fancy Goods!

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper,

At the Ingleside.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ THE OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 12

The above Engraving, Invented by the Johnston Optical Co., of Detroit, Mich., combines the Finest Lenses in the world.

1st. The lenses can be placed far enough away that the eye-lashes will not touch them, a thing not always easy to do with other spectacles.

2d. The guards are not so as to chafe the nose and leave a sore, which prevents slipping and falling off.

3d. The pressure is on the fleshy part of the nose above the bone, which prevents irritation.

4th. The lever feature secures its perfect adjustment to the nose whether large or small.

5th. The lenses are set at right angles to line of vision.

6th. They can be worn safely without cord or chain as there is no danger of falling off.

7th. We warrant, them to be the finest glass in the market.

C. R. BELLINGER,

Optician and Jeweler, Charlevoix, Mich.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
GEORGE L. YAPLE, of St. Joseph.

For Lieutenant-Governor—
SOLOMON S. CURRY, of Marquette.

For Secretary of State—
PHILLIP B. WACHTEL, of Emmet.

For State Treasurer—
WILLIAM G. BELL, of Ionia.

For Auditor-General—
JUDSON S. FARRAR, of Macomb.

For Attorney General—
JOHN C. DONNELLY, of Wayne.

For Commissioner of State Land Office—
WILLIAM D. FULLER, of Newaygo.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
DAVID PARSONS, of Wayne.

For Member of State Board of Education—
JEROME W. TURNER, of Shiawassee.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, Ninth District
LYMAN G. MASON, of Muskegon.

Democratic Platform.

Resolved, That the democracy of Michigan recognize the fact that the prosperity of the great mass of those interests dependent on the eminent leaders of the democratic party, Horace Greeley, Jno. R. Clifton, W. S. Hancock, Thos. A. Hendricks and Samuel J. Tilden. These illustrious services may serve as an example to those upon whom shall devolve the responsibilities of the future.

Resolved, That the administration of Grover Cleveland, by its vigor and thoroughness, by its economy, has given to the constituencies affecting public service over those merely political, a practical illustration of the wisdom and legitimacy of carrying into effect the democratic doctrine, by the discouragement of officeseeking, that public office is a trust, and that officeholders to preserve the land for actual settlers, to reduce the tariff, to prevent the waste of the public money, to public office as a public trust, commended itself to the judgment and approval of all honest people.

Resolved, That though more than twenty years have passed since the democratic party forged that a large number of that political and patriotic army that preserved to us an undivided country are still among us. That with increasing disability, the result of their privations and exposures, they still hold the ground gained, and should be cared fully with them and that the real pensioners of the war, the widows and children, and not a few half, but in a direct form for inestimable services rendered their country.

Resolved, That taxation of the people for the benefit of a few manufacturers, under the pretense of the government necessarily administered is robbery under the forms of law, and we are therefore in favor of a revision of the present tariff and its adjustment to a revenue basis.

Resolved, That the democracy of Michigan, believing in the dignity of American labor, recognize the right of large working bodies to the fostering care of government to the end that the industrial interests of the country of life shall be encouraged in its work of building up the material interests of the state.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to legislation which shall forever debar convict labor from competition with free labor throughout this country, and which shall forfeit for all time the franchises to our shores of cheap contract labor.

Resolved, That the ownership of real estate in this country by foreign corporations and non-resident aliens is injurious to American interests and should be prohibited.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver, at the present ratio.

Resolved, That as a party we endorse the policy of applying the surplus in the treasury annually as fast as it may accumulate to the payment of the public debt, and the application of the surplus under the existing law, and in lieu of the direct issue by the national government of legal tender treasury notes, to the payment of government certificates.

Resolved, That we favor the adoption of measures providing for the relief and force of those engaged in mining, manufacturing, and building industries, and for demonstration in those engaged therein receiving injuries through its employment.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of all laws hostile to the rights of the manufacturers hard more Protected and Protected.

YAPLE'S ACCEPTANCE.

Below we publish the text of Mr. Yaple's speech, accepting the nomination for governor on the fusion ticket. After thanking the convention for the high honor conferred upon him Mr. Yaple said:

The democratic and greenback parties of Michigan are in all essential respects identical and purpose. They are both opposed to monopolies of every kind, but both are working for industrial and commercial freedom. They have both written in old another chapter to the history of liberty. Why should they not unite in a common fight against the common enemy—the party of monopolies, and the party of—the republican party. This union is the clasping of the right hand and left hand of labor. It is not the compromise of principles. It is not a surrender of principles. It is simply the massing of the forces of one army, the opposition to the republican party. The republican party is an organized conspiracy against the rights of labor; it is the tool of monopolies, themselves the creatures of class legislation; it is an obstruction in the path of industrial development and commercial liberty.

That great apostle of democracy, Victor Hugo, said, "The greatest problem for the state is, how to increase the purchasing power of labor," When labor prospers all things prosper, and the prosperity of labor is measured by its purchasing power, by the share it is able to secure of the fruits of civilization. The history of the republican party is blotted all over with vicious class laws operating to reduce the purchasing power, depreciating its value, and increasing the value of money, the power of capital—degrading man and elevating the dollar. Which is of the most value, a man or a dollar? Democracy answers the man. The education and development of man is the one object of government. The state exists for man, and not for the state. Manhood is the fine flower of democratic society.

We are living in the richest period of the world's history. Every year we are growing in wealth, but every year the proportion of that wealth, which goes to support producing labor is very decreasing. Art, science, every useful invention, all the best of nature, are democratic and work for the common good and common wealth. Our national progress tends to bring about equality and general diffusion of wealth, but by artificial restrictions and combinations—the unjustness of our system of class legislation—wealth is massed in centers and the lawful load of aristocracy wields the raptor of power. We know how to produce wealth. So does England, Germany and Russia. But the grandeur of America, like that of England, roots back to the sand and suffering of the army that achieved her material greatness, the army of laborers. The army needs no over-supplies, it is not on the amount of wealth, but on the distribution of it that the prosperity of a country depends. The policy of the republican party has been to provide labor with constantly increasing work, and constantly decreasing pay. Our laborers are not a particular class. They constitute the people, and their destiny is the fate of the republic. There can be no democracy until industry is free. There can be no general prosperity until every law which depreciates the purchasing power of labor and degrades the value of man, is blotted from the statutes of the nation.

The policy of the republican party is treason to the republic. It has farmed out prerogatives of government to private individuals and corporations to be prostituted to them to purposes of private gain. Its system of taxation and finance has been a system of transfer of public power to private control for private gain. It has armed one class with the power of issuing and controlling the volume of currency. The work of democracy is to restore the government to the people. It belongs to them and they will have it. In accepting your nomination I engage to enter the battle, already gloriously begun, for the removal of all obstructions from the path of industrial progress, to repeal all laws that shackle our wealth-producing forces, to stamp out the conspiracy of class interests against the common weal, to clear the way for genuine democracy. The victory won in the change of national administration is prophetic of the result. The courage and integrity of the administration, and the many reforms which it has inaugurated, deserve the approval and support of all. On the question of tariff and currency I have my own convictions. You know what they are. Those convictions are not for sale for any man's favor, or for any position on earth. They are growing convictions, and since the declaration of principles made to-day by the democratic party of Michigan they have grown rapidly. I have more faith and confidence than ever. Those old superstitions and superstitious which like polluted rags have disfigured the fair form of our country's greatness are fast passing away. Courage will gather the fruit of victory. But should we fail, even so, in the language of Sir Robert Peel, we have the satisfaction of reflecting that our object has been to mitigate monopoly, to increase the demand for industry, to remove restrictions on commerce, to equalize the burden of taxation, and to ameliorate the condition of those who labor.

Philip B. Wachtel.

In the nomination of P. B. Wachtel for office of secretary of state an honor has been bestowed upon northern Michigan in which every citizen, no matter what his politics, has a share. We congratulate the people of our section of the state that the old idea of its being a howling wilderness undeserving of any considerable political recognition is giving way to an appreciation of importance politically, as well as commercially. Mr. Wachtel's nomination is a high honor—as well as a deserved one—to him personally, but it is a higher one to the "neck of the woods." We all know that the different political parties are inclined to ignore this region, and Mr. Wachtel was put forward as the man put forward as the man most likely to secure recognition of our claims. The wisdom of the selection was shown by the enthusiastic support he received from every portion of the state, and his unanimous nomination by acclamation. Mr. Wachtel's friends had brought out his name for the position of auditor general, and had they insisted upon it he would have been nominated for that office. But when a genuine soldier was mentioned for the place in behalf of our country's brave defenders, Mr. Wachtel refused to be a candidate against him and with characteristic generosity and magnanimity insisted that his friends withdraw his name. When they complied with his request and gave their support to Col. Farrar, Mr. Wachtel became the choice of the whole convention as well as of northern Michigan, and he was nominated for secretary of state by the united votes of the convention.

The result was perfectly satisfactory to his friends. All that they asked was a recognition of northern Michigan and the eminent personal claims of our candidate. This was secured even in a higher degree than they asked for by his nomination for the more important position of secretary of state.

Of course it is not to be expected that the dyed-in-the-wool republican of these northern counties will vote for Mr. Wachtel, but notwithstanding they oppose him politically they can consistently rejoice at his nomination—just as we shall if one of our republican fellow-citizens is nominated at Grand Rapids to-morrow—and if he is elected, as we feel confident he will be, even the most bitter republicans will feel a satisfaction in the fact that *he is one of us.*

We call upon the fusionists of this part of the state to show their appreciation of the honor done us in Mr. Wachtel's nomination. Let us pull off our coats and work every hour from now until election for a sweeping victory. Let us roll up a grand majority for our own particular candidate. It is our duty to extend the hand of fellowship to our honest but mistaken republican brethren and lead them from the error of their way. And if they refuse to be converted, are wedded to their idols and reject salvation, we will have to run them into the swamp until after election.

Yaple, Wachtel, and victory, hip, hip, hurrah!—Harbor Springs Independent.

For Governor—George L. Yaple.

The candidate for governor, Hon. George L. Yaple is in the prime of a well rounded and richly endowed manhood. He is 35 years of age, and bears himself with the modesty that denotes the true gentleman. He is a graduate of the northwestern university at Evanston, Ill., and was admitted to the bar at the age of 21. He went back on his farm until he attained the age of 26, and then returned to the practice of his profession, winning high honors as a forcible advocate. In 1880 he ran for congress on the greenback ticket; in 1882 he was the fusion candidate for representative and defeated Julius Cæsar Burrows in a strong republican district. In 1884 he was again the fusion candidate, and although Blaine received over 2,000 majority in the district, Burrows obtained only 355 plurality over the brilliant young Mendon statesman. Mr. Yaple made a vigorous canvass each time, and won the love and admiration of his constituents. His splendid record in congress is well known. By his eloquent speeches on the Morrison tariff bill and the odious McPherson banking bill he won wide renown and his name became almost a household word in Michigan. We predict that his canvass for the governorship will be one of the most glorious and memorable political events of these stirring times. He has the courage of his convictions, and his expositions of the principles and purposes of the gallant allies who have nominated him will be distinguished for their breadth of thought, brilliancy of rhetoric, compactness of logic and electric potency of statement. He is the most powerful champion of the cause of popular rights in the northwest. The people are already beginning to enthusiastically rally around the standard of their brave young leader, and and our overwhelming victory next November is an assured fact.—Lansing Journal.

Shipments.

Aug. 26—Schr. Charlie Marshall, 50 cords wood, 198 cords bark, Empey, to Chicago.

28—Prop. J. H. Purdy, 140 cords wood, Johnston, to Milwaukee.

27—Schr. Cayahoga, 120 cords wood, H. Edwards, to Chicago.

27—Schr. H. T. Moore, 120,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pere Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.

27—Schr. Ontario, 80 cords wood, O. J. Smith, to Milwaukee.

27—Schr. Burt Barns, 100 cords wood, O. Oberg to Milwaukee.

26—Schr. Lapotite, 150 cords wood, F. Thorp, to Milwaukee.

26—Schr. John L. Green, 75 cords wood, N. F. Peterson, to Milwaukee.

26—Schr. Black Hawk, 100 cords wood, Perkins to Milwaukee.

26—Schr. Jennie Weaver, 35 cords wood, 45 cords bark, J. H. Pierce, to Chicago.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1886.	1885.
Hardwood lumber, feet.....	320,000	120,000
Wood, cords.....	495	300
Bark, cords.....	206	90
Fresh fish, pounds.....	6,500	5,500

Bridge-tender J. S. Martin reports the number of times he has opened the bridge during the month of August as follows:

Steamboats, including tugs.....	191
Sailing vessels.....	171
Fish boats.....	106
Steam Yachts.....	4
Pleasure boats.....	42
Total.....	514

Purely Personal.

Judge Newberry, of Petoskey, was in town yesterday.

E. S. Pratt, of Traverse City was in Charlevoix this week.

Mrs. David Grier, of Charlotte, is the guest of C. J. Grier and wife.

Frankfort Express: "Henry Emrey and wife, of Charlevoix, were in town Sunday night.

H. H. Everard, of the Kalamazoo Publishing Co., made us a brief call Monday morning, before his departure for home.

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the laraide of

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The President and his party are having a delightful time in the Adirondacks.

A fire at Earlville, N. Y., destroyed property to the value of $100,000.

It is claimed that ghouls made an effort to steal the body of W. H. Vanderbilt at Staten Island.

In a race near London, a mile was run by Mr. George in 4:12½, the fastest time on record.

ABIJO A. Lawrence, the Boston philanthropist and merchant, is dead. Mr. Lawrence was active as an abolitionist in the settlement of Kansas during the border troubles, and the city of Lawrence, Kansas, was named in his honor. He was a Whig candidate for the Governorship of Massachusetts before the war. He held many offices of trust in business, charitable, religious and educational institutions; was Treasurer of Harvard College from 1857 to 1862, and was also at one time Treasurer of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge.

Rev. James C. Beecher, of Connecticut, the youngest brother of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, killed himself at the water-cure at Elmira, N. Y., on account of failing health. He was almost 50 years of age. During the war he was a chaplain, a Colonel, and a brevet Brigadier General.

WESTERN.

Albany (N. Y.) special, says: "It is stated here on what ought to be good authority, that Thomas F. Bender, of this city, has been appointed Public Printer by President Cleveland, and that the appointment will be made public shortly. Mr. Bender is Deputy Comptroller of the State of New York, and is personally known to President Cleveland. He has held his present position a number of years."

There was a thrilling scene in Barnum's Circus, at Madison, Wis. Mrs. Henry Reif's hot blow under a cage containing four panthers. When she stopped to pick up one of the animals caught her head in its paws, and lacerated her face in a frightful manner. A keeper was in the cage at the time, and attempted to beat the animal back but only succeeded in stirring the savage natures of the other three. They appeared ready to tear him, but he turned on them and succeeded in lashing them back. Mrs. Reif's wounds are serious.

The Hon. John Fitzgerald, the newly elected President of the Irish National League of America, was welcomed home at Lincoln, Neb., by fully 5,000 citizens and the music of instrumentals, brass whistles and bells. At the depot a procession was formed, headed by Gov. Dawes, Chief Justice Cobb, and Mayor Brock, and Mr. Fitzgerald was escorted to the opera house, where addresses of welcome were made by Gov. Dawes, Judge Cobb, Mayor Brock, and many other prominent citizens.

At a soldiers' reunion at Fort Wayne, Ind., attended by thirty thousand persons, a man with an artificial leg was stabbed in the low of a hand by one participant and of a thumb by another.

In the case of Dr. S. A. Richmond, who killed Colonel James W. Strong at St. Louis, on May 26, the jury returned a verdict declaring the defendant was insane at the time of the murder, and that he is at present of unsound mind.

SOUTHERN.

John W. Stevenson, who had been Senator and Representative in Congress and Governor of Kentucky, has passed away at the age of 74 years.

Gov. Ireland, of Texas, has issued a proclamation calling for relief for the drought sufferers.

Reports from Texas indicate that the recent storm was the most destructive ever known there. The wind attained a velocity of twenty-five miles an hour, and continued for eight hours. Every town along the western Gulf coast suffered severely. In Fort Worth forty houses were completely demolished and hundreds had their roofs blown off. From Indianola comes the sad dead news. Here the signal office was blown down, carrying with it Captain I. A. Reed, signal officer, and Dr. H. Rosencrans, of Elgin, 41, both of whom were lost. Fire broke out among the ruins and extended for blocks, destroying thirteen houses. The total loss in Texas is: Thirty-eight lives, $1,000,000 to crops, $5,400,000 to city and town property, and $900,000 to shipping and harbor improvements.

The City Council of Galveston has appropriated $10,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the storm, and citizens have subscribed $6,000. It is said that only three houses in Indianola escaped destruction, and nearly all the cattle and sheep on the island were drowned.

POLITICAL.

William L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., declined a renomination to Congress on account of the demands of his private business, but the Democratic convention paid no attention to his letter. The Republicans of the Seventh Iowa District nominated Maj. J. H. Conger. The Democrats of the Eleventh Illinois District nominated James H. Branyan. Allen D. Candler was nominated and by the Democrats of the Ninth Georgia District; W. H. Fyle by the Democrats of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania; Judge Thomas Wilson by the Democrats of the First Minnesota; J. C. Scranton by the Republicans of the Twelfth Pennsylvania; A. O. Crosier by the Prohibitionists of the Second Michigan; and D. H. Moulton by the workingmen of the First Maine District.

Ohio Republicans held their State convention at Columbus, and renominated Gov. Foraker, and nominated State officers as follows: Secretary of State, James S. Robinson, renominated; Supreme Judge, Marshall J. Williams, of Fayette; Supreme Court Clerk, U. H. Hoadly, of San Werl; School Commissioner, Eli T. Tappan, of Knox; member of the Board of Public Works, W. M. Mahr, of Richland. The platform condemns the administration for failing to keep its pledges to the people, for its conduct of the Canadian fisheries and Cutting cases, and for its removal of officials "upon the cowardly subterfuge of offensive partisanship;" favors the pensioning of all soldiers and the erection of homes for disabled veterans; demands a restoration of the soul tariff of 1867, and denounces the recent attempt to pass the Morrison bill through Congress; condemns the extravagance of the last State administration, and the failure of the United States Senate to investigate the charges against Senator Payne. Other planks express sympathy with the Irish home-rule movement, indorse Governor Foraker's administration and the action of the last Legislature, and declare the sorrow of all loyal people for the loss of Gen. Grant. The planks on the labor and liquor questions are low.

The Republican party just over stood as the friend of labor against all who would either enslave it or destroy its rights, declares the Cleveland platform, which will impose the laborer from dangerous foreign competition, and which will unfairly discriminate against labor with organized approval. Unswerving in our home rule principles, we demand such legislation as may insure to each State the full benefit of its own industry. We recognize the right of all men to organize to promote their interests and secure protection in every way that does not infringe upon the rights of others, and to this end we favor the enactment of such laws as will protect labor, the fund of which shall be a Cabinet office, a bureau of labor, with the usual functions, and publish statistical information relating to all departments of industry, including commerce, and the relations of capital to the nation. We demand that all officers, agents and employes of the United States, and all laws which provide for the proper security of life and property, be faithfully enforced.

Favoring as we do every legitimate and constitutional effort to lighten the burdens of taxation we invite resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors and recommend such action as will keep abreast with enlightened public sentiment. We favor the protection of our people by such a tariff as will secure to American labor the benefit of the home market, and practical legislation tending to that end.

The Iowa Republican convention at Des Moines renominated the State officers, with the exception of Auditor, for which place Orphen Lyons was selected. Following is the ticket: Secretary of State, F. D. Jackson; Treasurer, V. T. Twombly; Auditor, J. A. Lyons; Attorney General, A. J. Baker; Supreme Court Clerk, G. R. Tracy; Supreme Court Reporter, J. C. Davis. The platform declares that the Democratic national administration has failed to redeem any of its pledges to the people, and enumerates the President's vetoes; demands that the public domain be given only to actual settlers in limited quantities; opposes the acquisition of more land by the government alone; arraigns the Democratic majority in the present House of Representatives for not passing promptly the Cullom interstate commerce and Sioux City and St. Paul land grant forfeiture bills; urges Iowa Representatives in Congress to support the bill for the admission of Dakota; demands the enactment of laws giving all disabled veterans of the late war pensions, dating all pensions from the time when a soldier's disability began, and grant big pensions to all veterans of the Mexican war who are now dependent upon political disability; denounces political outrages committed at the South and in Northern cities; sympathizes with Ireland and Italy in toil. Other planks are as follows:

The Republican party, standing for that principle of equal citizenship to which is due the recognition of him over all other nations, and recognizing the necessity of protection against aggression, and the maintenance of our rights upon the seas, demands of our Government equal and exact justice between labor and capital. We demand legislation for American interests against competition with pauper labor and the importation of the refuse of the old and crowded labor of Europe.

The laws for the suppression of intemperance were created as a part of the police regulation of our State to obedience to the will of the people, and we hold that the duty devolves upon the official officers of this Democratic State to encourage resistance to those laws, and to enforce the penalties of the license clauses in regard to them, thereby nullifying social order and leading to perpetuation of lawlessness and crime. We hold that fully recognizing the right of the people to prohibit the traffic in liquors we are clear here which time by proper methods for the suppression of their sentiments, we insist that these laws and all other laws of this State shall be faithfully and fearlessly enforced.

Republican Congressional convention nominated J. R. Gillins for the Fourth District of Minnesota, Joseph G. Cannon for the Fifteenth District of Illinois, and Charles Churchill in the Sixteenth District. The Democrats of the Second Michigan District placed in the field Lewis H. Salisbury. W. C. Maybury declines a renomination from the Detroit district. Andrew B. White will not accept a nomination by the Republicans of the Twenty-eighth New York District.

WASHINGTON.

A statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department regarding immigration gives the total number of immigrants who arrived at the six principal ports of the United States during the month of July, 1885, at 37,548, an increase of 5,906 over the number arriving during the same month last year. During the seven months ended July 31, 1885, there arrived 229,213, a gain of more than during the corresponding period of 1885. The following table shows the number arriving from each of the countries named during the seven months:

England and Wales	29,967
Ireland	27,331
Scotland	5,242
Germany	42,227
France	6,726
British Provinces	29,797
Switzerland	3,247
Sweden and Norway	15,167
Denmark	3,159
The West Indies	1,024
Italy	11,027
Netherland	1,609
All other countries	4,123

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Pittsburgh now has seven Bessemer furnaces; 38,000 are generally having the time of their lives that the builders are moving West to obtain work.

A new time-table calling for six trips instead of five, and increasing the number of hours, caused a strike of the Jewsbury street car line in New York.

The Pullman Car Company has bought the plant of the Car Manufacturing Company of Wilmington (Del.), and will at once proceed to enlarge the works and fit them for the company's Eastern headquarters for repairs and new work. The company will vacate its Elmira (N. Y.) works.

General Master Workman T. V. Powderly made an address in Knights of Labor at Wilkesbarre, Pa., an address in which he strongly denounced the rioting and violence carried on in the name of the Knights of Labor. He emphatically declared that he was not responsible for any political office, and would not accept the highest office in the United States if it were offered him. Mr. Powderly also said: "The anarchists will now shoot a foothold in the Knights of Labor. Anarchy is destructive to civil liberty, and no honest workman can afford to identify himself with an organization which has for its object the destruction of life and property."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The war feeling growing out of the Cutting case has entirely died out in Mexico, and it is thought the trouble will be amicably adjusted. An El Paso dispatch says: "It is understood that the Supreme Tribunal of Chihuahua will order the release of Jacob Cutting, the Texas editor, on the ground that his alleged offense was committed outside of the jurisdiction of Mexico."

A telegram from El Paso, Texas, gives the following account of the release of the man Cutting:

Cutting was taken before Judge Cantemoc, court in Paso del Norte, and released after the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus in Cutting's form. The decision of the court is based on the ground that the arrest of Cutting was illegal, because it was made on American soil. The court holding that this ended the case, Cutting was set free. The court refused Colling a copy of the decree.

It is said on the Mexican side of the story that the clause of the Mexican constitution which prohibits the publication of libelous matter in foreign channels in the Republic will be enforced against Cutting.

Colonel Cutting was at nearly no cost, Colonel Brigham, and a number of other Texans who went to his assistance, Colonel Cutting was by a corporal's guard across Mexico. Dunlin, the official interpreter, the Yaqui, and other Mexican officials entered the casino, and a lively scene ensued between the parties. The evidence was strong against Cutting. The latter, in reply to the charge of being a disturber, said to Dunlin: "Tell your chief I will meet the five principals in this matter when and where they desire, and the Colonel and Dunlin cried out in Spanish, "A new offense!" Dunlin then demanded the arrest of Cutting's American friends closed in around him and he was escorted over the bridge.

The convicted anarchists spend most of their time now, says a Chicago telegram, "They sleep fairly well, but are losing their appetite to some extent. Their friends, of course, are bringing them fruit, cake, and other delicacies. The jail officials have little fear that any of the convicted anarchists will attempt to commit suicide. Nevertheless, close watch is kept day and night. Unusual care is taken in inspecting whatever is taken to them by their friends lest it may be used for the purpose. Copies of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* arrived, although the Postmaster Hill having approved the order of Mayor Grace removing Rollin M. Squire from the office of Commissioner of Public Works of New York City, the Mayor has appointed Maj. Gen. John S. Newton, of the United States army, to the position. Gen. Newton is known chiefly for the success of his plans for the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions.

A large number of the leading manufacturers of the Western States met in Chicago last week to agree upon the wisest course to pursue so to convict labor. From one report received from various Secretaries of State, it appears that the boot and shoe, wagon, and machine industries are the most deeply concerned. The meeting organized a national anti-convict association, and adopted a constitution and by-laws. A resolution was adopted favoring Congressional action to prohibit the sale of prison made goods outside the State in which they were manufactured.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Michigan Republicans, in convention at Grand Rapids, nominated Cyrus G. Luce for Governor by acclamation; James H. McDonald, for Lieutenant Governor; J. R. Osmun, for Secretary of State; George L. Maltby, for Treasurer; Henry H. Aplin, for Auditor; Moses Taggert, for Attorney General; James M. Ten Eyck, for Commissioner of the Land Office; Joseph Estabrook, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and S. S. Babcock, for member of the State Board of Education. The platform, after eulogizing the Republican party, declares in favor of such a tariff as will best protect the interests of American wage-workers and the restoration of the tariff of 1867 on wool; opposes the importation of Chinese labor, the present system of contract labor, and the doctrines of the anarchists; favors the conversion of paper money into gold and the use of both gold and silver as free as consistent with sound principles of finance; indorses the organization of labor, and urges the enactment of arbitration laws. The platform also favors local option in temperance questions; opposes the granting of public domain to corporations or foreigners; indorses the policy of generous pensions to war veterans, and in this connection denounces President Cleveland's veto; favors the regulation of interstate commerce; demands the passage of laws for the suppression of polygamy, and their enforcement by the military if necessary; expresses sympathy with the Irish home-rule movement, and Democrat in Congress for refusing to admit Mr. Healy; and charges the party with incompetency in considering national affairs.

The Republican State convention of California met and renominated Associate Judges Patterson of San Joaquin, McFarland of Sacramento, and Hamilton of Alameda for the three vacancies on the Supreme Court bench. The platform favors free intelligent labor, says that on the wise legislation depends the prosperity of the State, and favors co-operation among laborers; favors the free coinage of silver; denounces the national administration for seeking to deprive the people of silver as a circulating medium; advocates the passage of laws absolutely restricting further immigration of Chinese, but claims for them now in the country under treaty stipulations the protection of the law.

The Democratic State Convention of North Carolina convened at Raleigh, and nominated W. N. H. Smith for Chief Justice, Thomas S. Ashe and A. S. Merrimon for Associate Justices. There are to be present Supreme Court Justices. The convention adopted no special platform or resolutions.

The Texas Republican State Convention met at Waco and nominated a full State ticket headed by A. M. Cochran, of Dallas, for Governor. The platform favors the submission of a prohibition amendment to the constitution; favors the free coinage of silver; denounces the rotten administration of the Interior Department; opposes the leasing of convicts, denounces the oppression of the corporations and laboring interests by monopolists, and favors the High educational bill.

Governor Hill having approved the order of Mayor Grace removing Rollin M. Squire from the office of Commissioner of Public Works of New York City, the Mayor has appointed Maj. Gen. John S. Newton, of the United States army, to the position. Gen. Newton is known chiefly for the success of his plans for the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions.

A large number of the leading manufacturers of the Western States met in Chicago last week to agree upon the wisest course to pursue so to convict labor. From one report received from various Secretaries of State, it appears that the boot and shoe, wagon, and machine industries are the most deeply concerned. The meeting organized a national anti-convict association, and adopted a constitution and by-laws. A resolution was adopted favoring Congressional action to prohibit the sale of prison made goods outside the State in which they were manufactured.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....$6.00	@6.50	
SHEEP.....4.00	@5.25	
LAMBS.....5.00	@6.50	
FLOUR—Winter Wheat.....3.00	@3.50	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....80	@ .80	
CORN—No. 2.....35	@ .36	
OATS—Mixed.....28	@ .29	
PORK—Mess.....9.50	@9.75	
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....5.00	@5.25	
Common to Good Shipping Grades.....3.50	@4.75	
HOGS—Extra Spring Grades.....4.00	@4.25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....68	@ .69	
CORN—No. 2.....32	@ .32	
OATS—No. 2.....22	@ .22	
RYE—No. 2.....47	@ .47	
BARLEY—Extra Choice.....56	@ .57	
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar.....08	@ .09	
Full Cream, new.....08	@ .09	
EGGS—Fresh.....17	@ .18	
BUTTER—Dairy Rose, per lb.....12	@ .16	
PORK—Mess.....9.25	@9.75	
MILWAUKEE.		
CORN—No. 2.....32	@ .32	
OATS—No. 2.....22	@ .22	
RYE—No. 2.....47	@ .47	
PORK—Mess.....9.25	@9.75	
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....80	@ .80	
CORN—No. 2.....35	@ .36	
OATS—No. 2.....27	@ .28	
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....80	@ .80	
CORN—No. 2.....35	@ .36	
OATS—No. 2 White.....28	@ .29	
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....77	@ .77	
CORN—Mixed.....36	@ .36	
OATS—Mixed.....26	@ .26	
PORK—Mess.....10.00	@10.50	
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....80	@ .81	
CORN—No. 2.....41	@ .44	
OATS—No. 2.....27	@ .28	
PORK—Mess.....10.00	@10.50	
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....86	@ .87	
CORN—No. 2.....38	@ .39	
OATS—No. 2 White.....30	@ .31	
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEVES.....4.00	@5.50	
HOGS.....4.25	@5.00	
SHEEP.....3.00	@5.00	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....77	@ .78	
CORN—No. 2.....36	@ .37	
OATS—No. 2.....27	@ .27	
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best.....5.00	@5.25	
Common.....4.25	@4.75	
HOGS.....4.50	@4.75	
SHEEP.....3.75	@4.25	

IN M'KIMMEY'S CAVE.

A Noted Ohio Outlaw's Career and Capture—His Clever Attempt to Escape.

Near Rocky Fork, about four miles from Barnesville, is a cave which, though a natural one, has an interesting history, says a correspondent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. For newspaper readers have forgotten the terrible accounts of the daring and desperate deeds committed by Bob McKimmey, the notorious Western desperado and murderer, and his capture near Rocky Fork some years ago. McKimmey had all the natural resources of Rocky Fork as places of refuge when the detectives were on his trail. The cave to which I have referred bears the name of McKimmey's Cave. It is reached by climbing down the precipitous sides of the cliff in a beautiful and romantic portion of the surrounding grove. When a point fifty feet below the summit is reached, a huge rock is suddenly slanting in towards the rock abruptly, and waving evergreens, moss, and ferns, form a small hole in the rock opens its dark throat to the sun. Entering, a small chamber in the living rocks is discovered, to reach which it is necessary for one to humble himself on his hands and knees. Adjoining this is a second and pitch-dark chamber, in the direction of a small natural shelf in the rocky side of the cavern, near the roof. Here a man could hold an army at bay with the slightest weapon. The wretched McKimmey is said to have lived in this place while his pursuers were searching every foot of ground in the vicinity. The crude utensils with which McKimmey cooked his coarse food are still shown. He was a member of one of the most daring bands of robbers which ever infested Ohio. With Allen Crawford leader of the band, these desperadoes were a terror to a wide community, and many a ghastly tale of their deeds is related with a shudder by the aids of the quiet firesides in the lonely hamlets in the mountains on winter nights. Of McSimmey's final capture a former resident of Barnesville gives the following account:

"McKimmey was raised in this vicinity," said he, "but committed his crimes until he went West to Wyoming and Colorado. While there he became one of the most reckless and daring outlaws in the whole West; his deeds were on every tongue; his murders made every one shudder at the mention of his name. When he returned to Ohio he came back to the locality of his boyhood, and lost no time in joining a band of outlaws in this vicinity. A hundred dollars has that gang choked out of the farmers in this vicinity. Their deeds finally became so notorious and bold that something had to be done. Detective John T. Morris, of Springfield, undertook the job of breaking up the gang. He worked up the case in masterly style and finally compelled McKimmey to leave the vicinity. I remember he came well. One Thanksgiving day the word went around from farmhouse to farmhouse in the mountains that McKimmey was in Allen Grandstaff's cabin, a lonely and desolate little log house in a clearing in the hills. Nearly two hundred farmers grabbed their guns and made up a party to capture him. Armed with every conceivable weapon the number of the party formed a big circle around the cabin and gradually closed in on it. When they had completely surrounded McKimmey also surrounded himself at the door. One of the party, a young man named Jones, who was intimately acquainted with McKimmey, undertook to go and tell him how desperate small were his chances for escape. All held their breath as the young man entered the cabin. When he had gotten fairly inside McKimmey, with one of those flashes of genius which criminals often have in critical emergencies, suddenly seized him with a grip of iron and held him close to his body. He then calmly walked out of the door, nodding fast to Jones, and secure in the fact that no one would shoot for fear of hitting Jones. He walked in this way slowly toward the woods. The array of marksmen followed. In the centre of the walk through the woods a giant oak was reached. As McKimmey and Jones reached this tree, a number saw their chance for a shot. Just as McKimmey was walking behind the tree and while Jones was protected by its trunk, a number of rifles rang out and McKimmey fell, struck by several bullets. He was soon bound and taken to the Hillsboro jail, and, after his trial and conviction, sentenced to the Ohio penitentiary for life, where he is now one of the most noted convicts."

They Take Appalling Liberties.

"I can not travel on the cars at night," said Congressman Boyle of Pennsylvania.

"Why?" asked a colleague.

"Because I was in that dreadful accident at the Tompkins Hill last November," answered Mr. Boyle, and my for five hours under the wreck up to my neck in the freezing water. Don't you think that ought to account for my horror of railroad travel in the dark?"

"Yes, indeed," retorted his vicious companion, "and it also explains your aversion to cold water."

Congressmen take appalling liberties with each other.—*New York Herald.*

A CONSIDERABLE time after the recent burial of a number of men in a French mine, an attempt was made to investigate the condition of the wooden galleries by means of an electric photographic apparatus lowered through a small hole. A successful picture was finally secured, showed a man who had not been crushed, but had died of hunger.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The Great Variety of Uses to Which This Modern Art Is Applied.

Photography has become a very important element in the study of astronomy. Surveys of the heavens, that would once have required a hundred years, in order to their completion, are now perfected in the course of a few weeks. Telescopic views of the planets are reproduced with requisite fidelity, and in the observations of the transits of Venus and the study of eclipses, the photograph has proved to be of inestimable value.

In almost every branch of natural science the art of photography plays an important part. Even in the microscopic investigations, where no one in the beginning would have supposed it could ever be used, it proves to be of the greatest service. One of the marvels that have been accomplished in this department is the transfer of the plate of animalcule in a state of motion. The instantaneous photographing of horses on the gallop was wonderful enough, but to arrest and make a picture of the convulsive movements of a creature invisible to the naked eye is a far greater wonder. The living germs which form part of the dust of our atmosphere, analyzed by heat as glass. I have not seen an Indian-rubber ball, even flattened, which is to be used for the purpose of keeping the heat rays to a focus. That there is a distinction between the rays of light and heat is evident from the fact that while a sheet of glass protects the face from the scorch of an ordinary wood fire it does not at all intercept the heat of the sun; while in both cases the rays of light pass through unimpeded.

The photographing of objects in rapid motion has been already referred to, and I am told that it has been applied to the setting of what sometimes a delicate question in horse-racing when two horses appear to strike the goal at the same moment—the instantaneous photographing of the animals in full speed settling the matter beyond dispute.

Our readers may have heard of "the rogues' gallery" to be seen in our large police stations, and consisting of an array of photographs depicting the features of the most prominent criminals in the community. In the banks of France it is a common thing to take the likeness of any suspicious-looking person who may happen to appear at the counter, by means of a camera constructed for the purpose, and which is hauled by the operator in such a way as to evite no suspicion. The application of photography to the detection of forgery is dependent upon the fact that, while two or more different inks may look precisely alike, when they are subjected to the photographic process, the peculiar character of each asserts itself in detail at once.

One of the latest and most marvellous things to be noticed is the results obtained by what are known as "composite pictures," by means of which the typical or generic face or figure is obtained, as distinguished from the individual. A dozen or fifteen coins, for instance, with the head of Alexander the Great impressed upon them, are placed in a frame, and reproduced on the same surface, resulting in the obliteration of all the features but such as are common to all, and bringing out in the end the true, ideal Alexander. A distinguished scientific professor has mingled some twenty faces, belonging to as many distinguished naturalists, and gives a remarkable likeness of one of the most prominent men in the same department of study, who lived during the last century.

SQUIRE HORBS' FILOSOFY.

[From the Chicago Ledger.]

EJEMY original ideah nox de wind outen symbolsh ob' ideah.

De tru religun am de wich hez its kreed in de hart insted ob de hed.

JUTIS am an unsercrenomins kallor. He nebber waits for an invitashun.

MEMORY am a seen in de oshun ob ther. It ketches de big fish, but lets de little wuns eskape.

SARCASIM am like ur wasp. It not only stings its victim, but it leaves ur unpleasan' odor behin'.

DEAN' be pokin' yo' ideahs at ebery bodsdy yo' meet. Popel hab got ur bad 'nuff 'pinyun ob yo' wideun' dat.

De gos problem. "De sins ob de ancestor am visited upon de offspring," am werdish in de kase ob de kat an' de fiddle.

It am not alwaz wot we sa dat gits us in trubble, sometimes it am wot we fale to sa. Wen we sin at er party, for instans.

Er dar am enny wariasbun in de temperatur ob Hadez, de mos' tropikal libraty wil sartinly be reserbed fo' de punstah.

A BITABS litterary reputashun depends kot so much upon noin' wot he ritte as upon noin' wot ler leah on de pirt ob de kritik.

De hart am de place wh happiness gits its washin' dun. It am not surcondit' sarkumstances dat fetch happiness, but we ourselves.

BEGERSIER is goin' up de faddah ob lif, dat it am alwaz sarte for go up wun rung' at er time. De man dat trize for skip er rung' or 2 am liable for loos his sootin' an' fal. De bes wa am for go up slow an' hartifly, alwaz keepin' er firm hold onter de laddah. Ef yo' neglek dis sum fellah 'bou yo' am liable for fal down 'gins yo' an' drag yo' down wid him. Dosn' git impasshun' Yo' kin nabber git in de top, but yo' kin' keep a goin' up, sa wun rung' er da, yo' wil fin' at de top yo' 2 3'ard 'bove dat yo' am er powful waze frun de bottum.

What time wuz Dunn, recently from Ohio, shot William Salisbury through the body, near Clare, and tried to shoot Lade Sherman. He then fled, but was captured and lodged in jail. Salisbury died.

MRS P. Henderson, a farmer of Marion, was shot dead by some unknown man. Suspicion points to a neighbor with whom the deceased had some trouble about the line fence. Henderson was highly respected in the community.

A party of hunters discovered a gun and the rotted remains of a man on the beach between Neanapum Point and Tobico Bay on Saginaw Bay. It is feared some hunter has perished in one of the severe storms which have taken place during the past few months.

The County Board of Equalization in Detroit recently sent a committee through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan to ascertain the value of assessing property. The result was a demand by Wyandotte County that its assessments be reduced $14,000,000, and that the other counties be increased $20,000,000.

During the burning of a cooper factory at Hoadsport, on Seneca Lake, a barrel was overturned and the oil ran on to the floor. A former rolled up his pantaloons legs, grabbed a rag, ran into the oil, and industriously greased his boots, leaving the dense smoke enveloping him and rosing above the roof.

A child of Albert Larabee, of Horton, while playing with a pipe, fell, forcing the stem under the tongue, making an ugly wound. The mother's family are afflicted with what physicians term hemorrhage aothaus. The slightest cut on members of the family will bleed for days, defying all efforts to check it. The child has bled profusely twice with short intervals, from the wound since the accident.

—Detroit *Free Press.* A correspondent writes to say that he considers it dishonest of the Detroit base-ball management to charge fifty cents to see a game, and it rain prevents play, to keep the fifty cents, and give no return for it. The correspondent is wrong. It is not dishonest, as proved by the fair warning that unfair weather may keep the game from being played. The spectator virtually lets fifty cents ride on the management that just won't rain. There is no question, however, that the managers are very lucky—lucky in this matter, and they are really very large losers by it. This well shows during the last two games with Toronto—the original fifty cents. If it had been announced that in case of rain a coupon ticket for the fifth inning, the ticket would be given to all spectators who asked for them, there is no question but every seat would have been filled as they were the first day. The managers are out from $2,000 to $4,000, and if they can stand that, why should our correspondent grow about fifty cents, which, after all, he did not lose?

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—There has not been a death in Romeo for five months.

—A fire at Ludington destroyed Ward's shingle-mill and stock, valued at $25,000.

—A tame bear at Ithaca, fatally bit and clawed a little 5-year-old daughter of W. H. Beach.

—A crazy-quilt made by Miss Fannie Miller, aged 16 years, of Alpena, contains 5,112 pieces.

—Joshua Scattergood, aged 72 years, died at Ithaca. He was a resident of the State for fifty years.

—A Bay City man is suffering from a horrible type of hydrophobia in the jail, and will probably die.

—Professor Albert Tuthill failed to agree with Otto Lehre on the labor troubles, at Detroit, the latter shot him fatally.

—The Charlotte Common Council has appointed D. B. Ainger, E. Shepherd, and J. T. Wilson members of the Water Board.

—Some of the banks in Hastings hold note procured from farmers by Bohemian cut sharpers to the total amount of nearly $2,500.

—F. A. Seofield, of Ovid, has put in a $3,000 fire protection, and several people are tapping the main pipe for their own convenience.

—The number of Grand Army of the Republic posts in Michigan in good standing is 342; total number of members in good standing is 18,013.

—A new logging railroad, six miles long, building near Seney. It is to be used for transporting logs from one branch of the Manistique River to the other.

—The statement of the ore shipments from Escanaba, for the season shows: Lake Superior Range, 327,105 tons; Menominee, 507,962 tons. Total, 834,167 tons.

—The shingle mill of Thomas R. Lyons, at Ludington, was burned. The loss will amount to $16,000. There was no insurance. Half a million shingles shared the fate of the mill.

—When the alleged burglary case of H. H. Frost, ex-City Treasurer of Jackson, was called, there was no evidence upon which to hold the gentleman, and he was honorably discharged.

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MOTHER-IN-LAW IN TURKEY.

The Importance of Her Office at the Bridal Bath.

[S. S. COX, in North American Review.]

The day is appointed for the bath. Great preparations are made. It is tacitly understood, though not expressed, what the bath party means. The cooks of both parties are kept busy for several days. They prepare dainty dishes, "dulcet syrups tinct with cinnamon," and sweetmeats of every description and flavor. The Turkish women, not unlike the "children of the grave shore," are very fond of confectionery. The greatest attention is paid, also, in procuring the rarest and most elegant suits for the bath. A competitive but friendly excitement arises between the families; for the Turks are as particular about their bathing clothes as the fashionable belle at Schwingen or Newport. Each person is to be furnished with a suit of the rarest quality. The bride, or the nominee for that function, is arrayed in her most elegant dress. She is gallanted in her best bravery of silk and satin, *feredje* and parasol, to the bath. She is accompanied by her mother and all the women of her house. The servants and slaves are summoned for this service, and the more numerous these are the more the display of luxury is enhanced. As soon as the parties meet there is a series of courtesies compliments. In this the Turkish people excel. Coffee and sherbet are served around to the company, which is seated on the divan. Amid clouds of smoke from narghilleh, pipe and cigarette, and with laughs and jangles which "makes old wrinkles come," the future mother-in-law is already seen herself by the nominee. She persuades her to talk. Unconscious of the object, the girl undergoes a skillful cross-examination. Her intellectual and moral character is thoroughly scrutinized. Her life, with its tastes and qualities, is winnowed. When the smoking ceremonies there is the disrobing in order to go into the interior of the bath. Then follows the bathing for the bath. The bath being intensely hot, the rolling is not embrons or extensive. It consists simply of a jog trowel around the waist covering the person down to the knees, and a second towel which is thrown over the shoulders like a sash. This last towel is taken off as soon as the interior of the bath is entered, as the heat and perspiration cause it to make it intolerable. Gibbon says that Zenobia, when led in triumph by Aurelian, almost fainted under the intolerable burden of jewelry. Not so with our maidens of the bridal bath. Her decorations are reserved for her trimphal entrance and entry into her new household. The hair is unloosened and flows over the shoulders. Each lady is taken care of by one or two servants; but the future mother-in-law alone quits the nominee. She makes thorough investigation until the bath is over. If, like the sisters of the Gorgons, the Graces who had but one eye and one tooth among the sisters of the Graces, among the entire sisterhood with which to go out and make calls, our nominee should be found wanting in these or any other prerequisites to healthy and beautiful motherhood, it is not reasonable to believe that the future mother-in-law would discover the flaw and announce the fact to her lord and husband?

In Mecca.

Ordinary pilgrims remain at Mecca from five to ten days after the completion of all the requisite ceremonial. Some, however, stay three or four months, while others, again, shelter there for years; but residence at the holy city is encouraged by Mohammedan authorities, nominally on the ground that it is unlawful to leave the respect due to the house of God; in reality, however, the difficulty of sojourning for any lengthened period in a town so ill calculated to support a large population, and the true cause of the objections raised against such a proceeding is remaining comfortably in sight of the holy of holies.

Among the pilgrims are many who are generally hired for a few weeks, but the poorer classes live in the numerous bazaars, built by rich and pious votaries for the benefit of such of their fellow-countrymen as cannot afford either to pay rent or to hire rooms. It not uncommonly happens, however, that the purpose of the founder is defeated, owing to the circumstance that the occupier has to pay the manager for the privilege of living rent free, and the highest bidder is pretty sure to win the day. Some tribals are reserved for the gentler sex. The welfare of the various peoples who flock to them is further protected by the presence of "gents" charged with the duty of protecting the interests of the respective nations to which they belong. There is also a hospital, but the accommodation is limited; and, in spite of every precaution, the condition of the poor is most miserable. Often, they get ill, scarce a soul cares to attend to the hapless wretches, who cannot at times procure even that trst necessary of life, water. Weak, sick, ill-fed, and homeless, they drag on a miserable existence in the streets, till death puts an end to the troubles which their fellow-creatures are unable or unwilling to assuage.

BAKING was a recognized profession in Rome 170 B. C., and a few years afterward some Greeks migrated to that city, obtained several privileges, and subsequently a monopoly of the trade. In England it is probable that the earliest professional bakers were the monks.

A CONSIDERABLE gain in the weight of beeks grown under the influence of electric current has been obtained in German experiments, with a smaller gain in the proportion of sugar.

Shad in Fresh Water.

A peculiar freak of nature is presented in the result that attended the experiment of stocking Lake Ontario with shad seven years ago. Millions of them were hatched, but they were dwarfs. None of them grow to over seven inches long and they are not fit to eat. They increase rapidly and have become a choice morsel of food for the pickerel and bass.—*Niagara Falls Courier.*

It's the man on the fence whif feels the first puff of a political breeze.

TO PROMOTE digestion, to keep the body healthy and the mind clear, take Ayer's Pills.

"WAITER, you can bring me a nice young chicken smothered in onions!" "No, sah. We does

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Our republican friends who are usually jubilant in political matters are now downcast. They feel that it is not only possible but almost certain that their ticket will be defeated.

The Cheboygan Tribune whines about Don. M. Dickinson's "arrogant assumption of power," calls him "Boss Dickinson," etc. The principal trouble with the Tribune, however, is that since the days of Zach. Chandler there has been no man in the ranks of the republican party competent to be charged with any "arrogant assumption of power" in the management of the party.

After quoting the two financial planks in the democratic platform, the Harbor Springs Independent says: "A greenbacker who could ask for more wants the earth. The Michigan democracy have taken a long step in advance, and it will not be possible to retrace it. Henceforward the "fiat lunatics" will be ridiculed only from a republican standpoint."

Commenting on the state ticket, the Petoskey Democrat says: "The only mistake liable to occur is the one of feeling too secure in our position. We have nominated a ticket that will command the respect of every thinking man who has the best interest of this state at heart; but at the same time we must remember, that we have a foe to contend with, who is strong in organization, strong in monopolistic control, strong in money, strong in conceit and above all, strong in unprincipled methods of coercing the people. To contend with such a foe successfully, needs the united efforts of every man who would like to see monopolistic government forever crushed, and on its ruins erect a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

The financial planks of the democratic platform strikes the average greenbacker as being in the front rank of progressive thought and expression, and the party will rally unanimously to its support. The last Harbor Springs Independent says, "The democratic party of Michigan has taken a long step in the march of progress, and set a brilliant example for the democracy of the nation. The democratic platform is not a mass of meaningless platitudes. It is a series of unmistakable declarations ringing with the spirit of democracy. Hunkerism and moss grown fossilism has been replaced by the young, vigorous, earnest, honest democracy. Michigan democrats have shown that they are on the right side of all the vital issues of the day, and so long as they live up to the principles so bravely enunciated at Grand Rapids there is no honest man in Michigan who can not conscientiously and earnestly work with them, no matter what his antecedents called himself. In this the democracy of the union is ready to come up to the same high standard of old-fashioned Jeffersonian democracy there will be no need of any other party for men who believe in a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

TWO PLATFORMS.

The democratic platform deplores the death of eminent democratic statesmen, endorses the administration of Grover Cleveland, demands justice and liberty in the granting of pensions to disabled soldiers, favors a revision of the tariff and its adjustment on a revenue basis to the actual needs of the government, believes in the dignity of American labor, pledges legislation which shall prevent convict labor from entering into competition with honest workingmen, insists that the ownership of real estate in this country by foreign corporations is injurious to American interests, favors the free coinage of gold and silver at present standards, endorses the policy of applying the surplus in the national treasury to the payment of the national debt, favors the direct issue of legal tender treasury notes and coin certificates, favors the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of men engaged in mining and manufacturing industries, and demands the repeal of all class legislation under which monopolies have been fostered and protected.

The republican platform points with pride to the achievements of twenty-five years ago, reaffirms loyal adherence to the principles and policies of the party (with all its adherent corruptions), favors a high tariff, insists on a gold basis for money, favors arbitration of difficulties between employers and employees, opposes further importation of foreign labor under the contract system, straddles the convict labor issue, presents the same old constitutional prohibition chestnut for temperance voters, opposes the further granting of public land to foreign ownership, (why didn't they think of this years ago, before so much land had been granted to foreign holders?), denounces the present administration for the veto of private pension bills which they had themselves repeatedly rejected when they had entire control of the government, protests against the removal of republican soldiers from office, presents a fine play of words on the railroad question, rehashes the old polygamy chestnut, offers a caramel to the Irish, whines because Dakota was not admitted as a state, charges as gross incompetency the management of the national government which has saved to the people in reduced expenses over twenty millions a year, and in the more careful collection of revenue nearly as much more, exhibits an uncontrollable fear because the democratic and greenback parties in Michigan have agreed on a platform and ticket and about which there can be no differences of opinion, and whines because the national executive has not permitted them to keep all the offices.

SOP FOR PROHIBITIONISTS.

In the republican state convention, Geo. A. Farr, of Ottawa, offered as a minority report, a resolution, "that the republican party is in favor of the ultimate suppression of the liquor traffic and hereby affirms its doctrines of submission as incorporated in the platform of 1882 and 1884." In support of his position, Mr. Farr said: "Give us something to struggle for. We are proud of our party's past history, but no party can live on its ancestry. Remember that this temperance question is a Banquo's ghost that will not down." That apostle of temperance, Bob. Frazer, opposed the resolution, and for a little time the discussion was hot and threatened to disrupt the convention, but when it came to a vote the minority report was thrown overboard with a loud hurrah. And so the republican party has put itself on record as not a truly earnest temperance party.

For Representative in Congress, Ninth District—Lyman G. Mason.

In a joint convention of the democrats and greenbackers at big Rapids, yesterday afternoon, Lyman G. Mason, of Muskegon, was nominated by a rising vote, amidst unbounded enthusiasm.

The Nomination for State Treasurer.

The nomination of W. G. Beard, fusion candidate for the state treasurership, is considered a judicious one by all who know the man. "George," as he is familiarly known, was helping his father as a carpenter in Bay City as soon as he was old enough to shove a jackplane, and that was twenty years ago, when the third city was in its pioneer days. He was one of the first to take up greenbackism in the Saginaw valley, where it soon got a stronger foothold than in any part of the state during four years following 1878 he was register of deeds for Bay county. In 1885 he was elected treasurer of Bay City, a position he holds at the present time. He is prominent as a leader of the labor element in the Saginaw valley, and in the great strike of 1885 threw himself unreservedly into the breach, endeavoring to secure a speedy settlement of the trouble on one hand, while he counseled and restrained the men on the other. He organized and carried out the relief system which helped the men through the strike. He is short in stature about 35 years of age married, and has a large family. He will make a hustling campaign, and hopes to get the main strength of the knights of labor in his support.—Grand Rapids Leader.

The Republican Ticket.

The republican state convention held at Grand Rapids on Wednesday of last week. The delegates acted as if they were attending their own funeral and the general discouraged air of the convention, was strongly in contrast with those of the week previous.

On Thursday the following ticket was nominated:

Governor—Cyrus G. Luce, Branch.
Lieut. Governor—H. H. McDonald, Delta.
Secretary of state—Geo. H. Ossian, Wayne.
Auditor General—Henry R. Alpin, Bay.
Treasurer—Geo. L. Weitz, Alpena.
Land Commissioner—E. B. Dix, Berrien.
Attorney General—Moses Taggart, Ionia.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. Richards, Ingham.
Member of Board of Education—S. S. Babcock, Wayne.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are slightly nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and bowels, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crosier's drug store. 3

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, chief of police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: My family and I are benefitted by your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, croup, and every affection of throat, chest and lungs. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crosier's drug store. Large size $1.00.

Money Refunded.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known in his practice as Dr. Pete's Lung Food for Consumption. It is now called Dr. Pete's 25-cent Cough Cure. It is the safest, the surest and best of all other coughs, cold, and consumption remedy, is half its equal. We warrant it and will promptly refund the money paid for it if a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle is used. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crosier.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jas. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting diagnostic and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cough which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicine they prescribed, but it only afforded temporary relief. A friend then induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who knew me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. There is no demand then any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ala.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

The Detroit Free Press

FREE

For the Campaign.

FIFTY CENTS

Will pay for the two best Newspapers published in the state of Michigan.

For 4 Mo's.

On receipt of the above amount we will send

The Charlevoix Journal

—And—

THE WEEKLY DETROIT FREE PRESS

to any address for FOUR MONTHS on trial.

Everybody knows The Free Press, it is published in the metropolis of the state, is a family newspaper, contains all news, is independent, fearless, original, spicy and entertaining, and should find a place in every household.

The Journal speaks for itself. It is a necessity to every resident of this section who wants a trustworthy guide on local affairs.

Subscriptions to under this offer will be accepted for only a limited time at this.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

Send orders to

THE JOURNAL,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

A New Departure

at

F. W. CRAINE & CO.'S

This week we have placed in our store

A BARGAIN TABLE!

And on which may at all times be found

Genuine Bargains

IN EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO OUR LINE.

By coming in and inspecting this department you will readily be convinced of its merit.

We are confident that our many patrons will appreciate this new departure, as we do just as we advertise.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS AT
F. W. CRAINE & CO.'S.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12; baled, $18
Corn, per bu. 65c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $22.
Pork $15 ⅌ bbl, 7c ⅌ lb.
Salt, ⅌ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ⅌ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Mocca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞ A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞ A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞ Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞ New Groceries received almost every day.

☞ Tea Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞ If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞ Remember, we give the Detroit Weekly Free Press FREE during the campaign to every new subscriber who will pay for at least four months in advance, in cash. Old subscribers who want the Weekly Free Press during the campaign can have the same terms by paying all arears to date, and at least four months in advance, in cash. You will get more papers by subscribing now, than if you wait.

☞ Fresh Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

Wood wanted on subscription.

The Chicago club house closed yesterday.

Be sure and go to the Opera House Friday evening

Charlevoix county fruit is equal to the best in the market.

The public schools will commence on the 13th of September.

The tug Campbell is being repaired at Washburn's ship yard.

Nine loaded vessels lay in the Charlevoix harbor over Sunday.

E. M. Clark built a new wire fence in front of his residence this week.

The county board of examiners will meet at East Jordan on Sept. 24th.

Rosenthal & Son advertise a new stock of fall and winter cloaks, today.

The Friant's excursion to Northport on Sunday did not pan out well. Rain.

A noble dock for row boats has been built at the foot of Clinton street.

Charlevoix county cannot be excelled in the production of fine vegetables.

The Charlevoix county fair will be held at East Jordan, Sept. 22d, 23d, and 24th.

Capt. H. Willcox will put several of Pass' finest boats into his livery next year.

On account of the calo Monday and Tuesday, the Friant missed her regular runs.

The Detroit Weekly Free Press and Charlevoix JOURNAL for four months, only 50 cents.

Prof. W. H. Payne, of the state university of Michigan, will conduct the Institute next week.

A. Stewart is plastering and otherwise refitting his residence, corner of Mason and Grant streets.

Dr. Reynolds efforts in the temperance cause here last week were interesting and well appreciated.

The Menistique Sunday Sun has been doubled in size, more than doubling the quantity of reading matter.

The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co. will put two more of their line of steamers to Charlevoix next season.

F. W. Willcox expects to spend part of next winter in Charlevoix, getting the cedar off some land he owns in this vicinity.

Prof. Hadlock closes his landary for the season this week. Next year he will make numerous improvements, and open early.

The number of marriages, births and deaths in Antrim county for the year 1885 are as follows: marriages, 86; births, 189; deaths 55.

The Anerioch was unable to make her regular trips to her fishing grounds Monday and Tuesday, on account of rough weather.

The annual meeting of school district No. 1, of the township of Charlevoix, is to be held at the school house, Monday, at 7:30 p. m.

We are sorry to learn of the death of Mrs. James Beauvais who died of consumption, yesterday morning.

P. Chartraud, of South Arm town ship, raised White Russian wheat with heads seven inches long, averaging 70 perfect kernels to a head.

The Mancelona Herald is out again, full size. It uses a ready-print inside, however, until its own new press can arrive from Chicago.

Observe the date on your address label. If you are in arrears, come and see us. We need every dollar that can be raised to meet bills now due.

The Enterprise is agitating a building and loan association for East Jordan. If they are a good thing, why can't Charlevoix have one, too?

The Library Magazine, for September, comes to us rich in valuable information. It contains productions from the pens of the best writers of the present day.

John O'Neil's fish-house on the north pier of Lake Michigan has been moved to the north side of Round lake, and attached as an addition to Mr. O'Neil's fish house there.

The East Jordan Enterprise claims information that the South Arm and Intermediate Lake railroad will be constructed and put in operation as soon as the snow is gone next spring.

The Boyne Citizen is out with a new head, and other noticeable improvements. We hope the Citizen will be kept within the pale of respectable journalism; as long as it is, we shall wish it unbounded success.

Rev. A. T. Waterman, of Detroit, will preach in the Congregational church next Sunday morning and evening. All interested in the supply of the pulpit during the absence of the pastor are earnestly desired to be present.

Rev Z. Grenell, of Detroit, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church, last Sunday morning, and those who went expecting a good sermon were not disappointed. He illustrated many good points from the 23d Psalm and 5th verse.

J. V. Sine returned last week from Seul Choix, where he has been fishing this season. He will fish on this shore the balance of the season. He says he caught over eleven tons of fish, this summer.

At least once every fall John Ward remembers the gouter with a generous basketful of some of the finest fruit grown in the Traverse region. Last Saturday it was apples he brought and we feel safe in saying that no finer fruit has been seen in the Charlevoix market this year.

C. R. Bellinger has just received a choice assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's fine jewelry, consisting of ear-rings, breast-pins, finger rings, cedar buttons, cuff buttons, etc., of the very latest patterns. He also expects a large addition to his already fine stock of watches, clocks, and silver-ware, to arrive soon.

It is whispered that next year a steamboat equal in capacity and speed to the Friant will be put on the route between Charlevoix and Harbor Springs, leaving Charlevoix every morning and afternoon, making two trips a day. This will enable Charlevoix people to go to Petoskey and back the same day, which is now impossible.

The steamer Gazelle and tug Campbell collided in Round lake, Monday afternoon last. The Campbell had just landed a vessel at Stockman's dock and was passing out from behind the four vessels lying at Green's dock, when she was struck at right angles on the forward port quarter by the Gazelle, which was coming from the lake. The force of the Gazelle's bow carried the other craft in, and it was too late to evade the blow, hence the accident. Both boats were damaged to a considerable extent.

At Boyne Falls, last Friday, by the breaking of a scaffold in Wm Nelson's house, Charles Lamoreux, Robert Withers, and Jas. Mitchell fell nearly 20 feet to the ground and among a lot of timbers, etc., serious ly injuring them. Withers had several ribs broken, and was hurt so bad internally that he cannot be brought home and it may prove fatal. Robert Wilks was on the scaffold, but he caught hold of the frame of the building and held on until help arrived to get him down.

That great newspaper, the Traverse City Herald, devotes 12 columns of its space this week to the rise and progress of Traverse City schools. The first school taught there was by Miss Helen Goodale, aged 15, in 1858. Hannah, Lay & Co., always leaders in every work for the good of that section, agreed to give her $1 a week and board. The school was taught in a log building that had been used for a stable. Wonderful have been the changes since then. The "log village" has elegant school buildings to-day, 905 school children and an able corps of 15 teachers.

The State Teachers' Institute for Charlevoix county will be held at Charlevoix, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, Sept. 6, and closing at 4 p. m. Friday, Sept. 10. Mr. H. M. Enos, Charlevoix local committee. The value of the instruction received at these Institutes is being very generally recognized by teacher and school officers. As a rule, it has been the experience of county examiners and other examining officers, that the most successful teachers are those who have availed themselves of the normal instruction offered by these local Institutes. The daily sessions of the institutes for this year will, as heretofore, be devoted exclusively to topics of special interest to teachers, presented by persons of extended practical experience as teachers, and who have made a special study of Institute work. The evening lectures will be of a popular character. The institute law allows teachers, whose schools are in session at the time appointed for the county Institute, held under direction of the state superintendent, to close their schools during the continuance of such Institute without forfeiting their wages for as many half-days as they are in attendance at the institute. This provision of law, and the fact that there will be no tuition or enrollment fee exacted, should insure the attendance of every teacher in the county who possesses the true professional spirit. Full particulars in regard to board, etc., may be obtained upon application to the local committee.

Public Schools Announcement.

The public schools of Charlevoix will open in all departments on Monday, September 13th.

Increased room and better facilities have been provided, and the efforts of the board and the teachers will be directed toward bringing the schools up to the highest standard of efficiency.

It is designed that the pupils of all grades shall be furnished thorough instruction in what will be of most practical value in life, while those designing to engage in teaching, or to enter higher institutions of learning, will find the course of study in the high school well adapted to their needs. The studies pursued here are universally required as preparatory to a collegiate course. With corresponding diligence and application, this preparation can be made as advantageously at home as in the preparatory classes of higher institutions, and at far less expense.

The methods of instruction are such as have received the highest endorsement of the department of public instruction, and eminent educators of the state. Upon these considerations the Charlevoix schools deserve, and we trust, will receive the hearty support of our own citizens, and a fair share of the patronage of the young people in the surrounding country who are desiring better advantages than can be enjoyed in the country schools.

It is to be hoped that the patrons and pupils will unite to secure the best results for the coming year. To this end it is desirable that pupils be prepared to enter at the beginning, and continue their studies without interruption. The loss of even a short time may put the pupil so far back as to make good work impossible. Almost every case of failure in school work can be traced directly or indirectly to this cause.

Let us all unite our efforts to insure a successful school year.

H. M. Enos, Supt.

Baptist Church.

Mr. D. A. Waterman, of Detroit, will speak upon the subject of Christian Education, next Sunday morning, at the Baptist place of worship, over Crainé's store.

Dr. Olney, of Ann Arbor, will conduct the evening services.

All who can attend these meetings are assured of a pleasant and profitable Sunday.

Parties desiring excursion to spend Sunday at Traverse City.

W. C. T. U.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held on Friday next at the home of Mrs. J. T. Kirkpatrick. Matters of importance to be arranged. We desire the presence of each member of the society. Earnestly invite any and all ladies of the place to meet with us.

SECRETARY.

M. E. Church.

The pastor will preach next Sunday morning, and Rev. Adam Clark in the evening.

The three years' pastorate is about to close. Hear the concluding sermons.

Only 25 Cents

buys a perfect remedy for sour stomach, diarrhoea, worms, convulsions, feverishness, and loss of sleep. Try it. Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil. It effectually relieves external and internal pains. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crosier.

When used according to directions, Ayer's Ague Cure is warranted to eradicate, from the system, Fever and Ague, Intermittent, Remittent and Bilious Fevers, and all malarial diseases. Try it.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS EWIART.

CAPT. E. VANDERVORT.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.00, arrive East Jordan 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.45, arrive Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.30.
Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

DRY GOODS!

We offer for the next few days Great Bargains in all

—SUMMER DRESS GOODS—

Shawls, White Goods, Parasols, Silk and Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Straw Hats, etc.

NEW LINE OF BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS,

Just received and marked at very low prices.

Jersey and Boucle Jackets, Very Cheap.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

In great variety and at correct prices. The finest line of

Teas, Coffees, Spices.

PLANTATION JAVA COFFEE, - BEST IN THE WORLD.

Farmers will consult their own interests in buying our FACTORY FILLED DAIRY SALT.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Cloaks ! Cloaks !!

Just Received, at

ROSENTHAL & SON'S,

The largest line of FALL and WINTER CLOAKS that ever was brought to Charlevoix. All styles in Short WRPS, New Markets and Street Jackets. Also a big line of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS. Now is the time to make your choice, as the assortment is large and prices are low. Be sure to come and see them, whether you buy or not,—no trouble to show goods.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

Something New. More Light.

The Rochester double and triple Burner makes the Whitest and Best Light known.

THE Sherwin William's PAINTS.

Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Notions, Fishing Tackle. The "double action easy Force Pump." Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

FINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

CHEAP FOR CASH, OR PAYING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.—The following is a list of letters remaining in the post-office at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending August 31, 1886. If not called for in one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

When calling for any of these please say "advertised."

Bertram, Jerome
Beach, Geo.
Bishop, Jerome H.
Bishop, Mrs. Jerome
Spencer, Miss M.
Bailey, Mrs. L.
Bailey, Mrs. A.
Belfie, Capt. M.
Connines, Yacht's
Craig, M. A. E.
Craig, John T.
Chandorkin, Mr. Jos.
Chandorkin, Jerome
Chatterton, Nelson
Chipman, Mrs. Jennie
Cooper, C. E.
Cooper, L. E.
Cook, Miss Rosa
Fraser, J. S.
Gykendall, G. B.
Hoag, Mrs. A. J.
Jones, Miss Ella
Dunham, Orson D.
Foote, Jas. Geo.
Fewell, Wm.
Green, Jas. H.
Gates, Mrs. H. J.
Gaylord, E. L.
Gray, Mrs. Arthur
Howe, W. S.
Hawley, Charles J
Hawley, Rev. Geo. F.
Hawley, Mrs. M.
Hanley, E. M.
Johnson, Jacob
Jones, J.
Lathrop, E. M.
Lamoreux, Peter
Lytle, Miss Libbie
Lindsay, John
Martin, Miss Flora L. 2
Martin, Miss Jessie Parsons
Miller, Steve
Miller, Roy
Mason, W. H.
Mason, Mrs. C. R.
Norris, Mrs. Geo. S.
Norris, Miss Ada
Oliver, William
Pratt, Ira
Potts, A. J.
Peterson, Mela
Payne, C. E.
Rollins, J.
Stone, Edward C.
Skinner, Henry G.
Shelley, Miss Ella M.
Hessling, Jessie H.
Smith, T. L.
Sager, Mrs. E. C.
Sager, Chas. E.
Thomas, Mrs. S. G.
Gray, Wm.
Walker, John S.
Ward, W. J.
Worsbury, William H.
Wilkes, Mrs. M.
Hubble, Mr. W.
Young, Andrew

INDIAN TYPES.

Philip Nah-o-quam
Elizbah Willist
Moses Shaw-shaw-ee

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 8.00, arrive East Jordan 9.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 10.30. Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive East Jordan 2.00, leave East Jordan 1.30, arrive Charlevoix 3.00. Stopping at intermediate points.

Steamer NORTH STAR—Capt. Mel. Thompson.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 6.30, arrive Charlevoix 7.30, leave Charlevoix 8.00, arrive East Jordan 9.30. Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 2.00, arrive Charlevoix 3.30, leave Charlevoix 4.30, arrive East Jordan 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 7.30, arrive Boyne 8.30, leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 10.00. Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 3.00, arrive Boyne 4.00, leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.00. Stopping at intermediate points.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

STEAMER MARITANA.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.

CAPT. C. H. WILKES.

GOING NORTH. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave at Charlevoix 6.00 a. m., Northport 8.30, Leelanau 9.30, City 10 a. m., Harbor Springs 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 p. m., Harbor Springs 2.30, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinaw City 7.30, arriving at St. Ignace 8.30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 a. m., Mackinaw City 7.30, Cross Village 8.30, Harbor Springs 10.30, Petoskey 11.30, Leelanau 1.30 p. m., Harbor Springs 2.30, Northport 3.30, City 4.30, Leelanau 5.30, arriving at Charlevoix 6.30 p. m.

GOING NORTH. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 a. m., Mackinaw City 7.30, Cross Village 8.30, Harbor Springs 12.45, Petoskey 1.45, Charlevoix at Noon, Leelanau, Traverse City 5.30, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 p. m.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City with the Northern Michigan Express for points on the G. R. & I. R. R. and St. Ignace with Michigan Central R. R. and St. Ignace with Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R. for all points west. Also at Mackinaw City with Mackinaw Division C. & W. M. R. R. for Cheboygan and the City of Mackinaw. Also at Cross Village with stage for Harbor Springs, Petoskey and Bay View. Also at Northport with stage for Leland, Lake Leelanau, and the City of Traverse by Omnibus. Also at Charlevoix with Steamer Gazelle for East Jordan. Also at Harbor Springs with Steamer Thomas Ewiart for Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

Traverse Bay Route.

STEAMER CITY OF TRAVERSE—Capt. Wm. Mitchell.

Monday, Leave Northport 7.00, arrive Traverse City 10.00; leave Traverse City 2.00, arrive Northport 4.30 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Northport 7.00, arrive Traverse City 10.00; leave Traverse City 2.00, arrive Northport 4.30 p. m.

Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, leave Northport 7.00, arrive Traverse City 10.00; leave Traverse City 2.00, arrive Northport 4.30 p. m.

The steamer stops at Elk Rapids every morning, and Omena—on Suttons Bay every day, except Sundays, when she leaves Traverse City at 2 p. m., arriving at Northport at 4.30, Elk Rapids, and at Traverse City with R. & I. Railroad.

ADVERTISERS can find out exactly what it will cost for any proposed line of newspaper advertising, by sending to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), New York, 25 cents for 100-page pamphlet, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising in Chicago and vicinity, and rates of all 25 to 50 Dailies. Address as above.

LORD & THOMAS, Newspaper Advertising Agents of Chicago.

DOOMED ANARCHISTS.

How the Verdict Was Received by the Condemned Prisoners.

The Proceedings in Court, and the Scenes In and Around the Court House.

Spies Waves a Red Handkerchief, but Meets with a Cold Response.

The Prisoners Returned to Jail, and Locked Up in "Murderers' Row."

The Sheriff Orders the Death-watch to Be Placed Over the Condemned.

An Utterance of Attorney Foster Replied To by Inspector Bonfield.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

It was past 9:15 o'clock Friday morning when the jury, in charge of Captain Schaack and three bailiffs, filed into the Criminal Court building and were locked up in one of the upper rooms. Friends of the prisoners did not occupy the seats in the center of the court-room that they had held during the trial, heretofore reserved for jaily spectators. The row of seats farthest removed from the Judge were occupied by a force of police officers. Next below, ranked in the order named, were, Henry Spies, Mrs. Spies, the prisoner's mother; Mina Spies, Chris Spies, and a young lady friend. Next below was Mrs. Parsons, with her children, who, as usual, was quite fashionably accompanied by a woman who has attended her throughout the trial. She was given a seat between the prisoners immediately in the rear. Whether this precaution was to guard against any extraordinary demonstration on the part of the prisoners, or not, it is not known, but the seat occupied by the woman in question was thus designed significant.

The ladies looked anxious, Mrs. and Miss Spies and Mrs. Parsons looked worn and though the latter tried to appear unconcerned, she betrayed her loss in reading the newspaper.

Mr. Foster was the first of the counsel to put in an appearance, arriving at 9:45. He was followed shortly afterward by Mr. Salomon.

The jury arrived at 9:30 o'clock and adjourned at the same moment Capt. Black and Mr. Zeisler, occupying the counsel table for the defendants' counsel.

Captain Black remarked to his wife when he entered, "I don't feel much like with the prisoners. They have seen the papers, and know what the verdict is, and I don't like to look them in the face," said the attorney, with a half tragic air. He declared that they would show no excitement.

Quite a number of attorneys, were allowed to come within the railing, which served to make the room a somewhat more crowded appearance.

The prisoners were brought into the court-room at 9:50 o'clock, and were seated at the extreme left of the room, facing the Judge, beside Inspector Bonfield, who was called to order at 9:44.

The prisoners were observable to the eye of no lazy row in the court room. They presented a picture of anxiety. Spies and Fielden looked paler than they arrived at 9:45 o'clock. There was impressive silence as they filed in.

Mrs. Black, wife of the chief counsel for the prisoners, who has been in court daily, proceeded to take her former seat near the prisoners, but Captain Black, who had left the room on the side of the jury room, Mrs. Black remarked to a newspaper reporter as she laid her package of newspapers down, "Well, they say I am all one against our more. They take it very well, I think."

When the jury passed Judge Gary entered, amidst silence. There was a whispered conversation between the Judge and Mr. Foster when the verdict was read, as follows:

We the jury find the defendants, August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, and Louis Lingg guilty of murder in the manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at death. We find the defendant Oscar W. Neebe guilty of murder in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at imprisonment for fifteen years.

Capt. Black asked that the jury be polled.

The prisoners answered with firm voices. Capt. Black said he desired to make a motion for a new trial.

Mr. Foster stated that he would be impossible to dispose of the motion during the present term, but by agreement the motion could be argued at the September term. This was opposed to by the defendants.

The Judge then asked the prisoners if they had any thing to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon them.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: You have finished a long and tedious task, and I know that it has cost a very considerable sacrifice of time and some hardship. I hope that everything has been done that could possibly be done to make those sacrifices and hardships as mild as might be consistent.

I do not mean to say anything to entitle me to ask that you have tried or the verdict you have rendered, but men conspicuously serving as jurors, as you have done, deserve some recognition of the service you have performed, besides the meager compensation you have received.

The Freeman jury said: "The jury have deputed to me the only agreeable duty that it in our province to perform, and that is to thank the officer and the counsel for the defense and the prisoners for the courtesy and consideration as far as possible during our confinement. We thank you."

The other, with which the finding of the jury was received was preserved for a few moments, when Spies, with a red handkerchief in his thinker to the counsel for the courtesy extended himself and associates. There few people who witnessed the pathetic tones of voice, were listened to attentively by the spectators. The jury for some two days, court and the prisoners, which attracted no attention at that moment was being placed in another part of the room.

Two women were bent over a third, who seemed in a state of utter collapse. Her face was the color of death; her limbs trembled; and she was in a state of hysterical prostration. Then the women passed a covering around and fell back limp. She was Mrs. Schwab, Schwab's wife, and the second in tears, the women in tears and lamentations. Mrs. Ames and Mrs. Parsons left the court room, and went to console her, but in vain. Mrs. Schwab gave utterance to plaintive cries so full of grief and despair as to move to compassion everyone who heard the cries. Friends hastened to her side, but she was inconsolable. The jury passed out of the court room, and as she passed Mrs. Ames, and as she passed, and it seemed as if her heart was broken.

For a few seconds after the verdict was read a deathlike stillness prevailed; then, with a low murmur, the crowd in the court room began to disperse in groups. Mr. Foster finished up and was carried through the rear door to the Judge's waiting room, as was also Mrs. Parsons. Reporters darted through the doors and by the back, not heeding the commands of Judge Gary for everyone to remain seated. Every lawyer in the room rushed for the door, and a blank from the court house, was seized with men who were waiting for the verdict and stood in readiness to appeal the news.

Spies himself, who looked uncommonly jaded and worn, vanished quickly inside, pulled a red handkerchief out of his pocket and waved it in the direction of the prisoners' dock, as he came from the street. No response came back to him, however, but the air was cut with the glances of the crowd below, who seemed unanimously rejected at the verdict.

Fielden, who, in company with Mrs. Parsons walked up to Mr. Foster and warmly grasped his hand. No trace of emotion was visible on his solemnly composure. Mr. Foster expressed his sorrow that he had not been able to fight more than for his husband, but he should go with the hope of ultimate success on appeal.

The crowd retired outside for an hour after the reading of the verdict. At 10:30 o'clock Sheriff Fanchi sent word to the grand jury room that everything was in readiness for the jurors to come down. The jurors came down and stood waiting for them outside the door of the building, and after receiving their pay the jurors walked down the steps between a double row of police, and, entering the carriages, were driven away.

It is understood that the authorities are contemplate the immediate arrest of some prominent indirectly connected with the Haymarket tragedy for conspiracy, and that in this knowledge many of the active leaders, hearing the outcome of the verdict, are preparing to leave town.

How the Prisoners Received the Verdict.

When the prisoners entered the court room were shown to their new seats, near the east door. Parsons, attended by the crowd in the street, stopped and waved a red silk handkerchief out of the window until forced into his seat. Schwab, who was on the verge of collapse, sank upon the bench, falling a little as he also glanced into the street, and, turning to Parsons, said in English, "I wish I had spoken to you and made those fellows a speech." Fielden, who had been talking with Parsons, looked up at the policemen who were facing him, and half shouted, "I don't want to be hung at the tender mercies of thieving men with the remark, seto vous, 'I'd like to know what you think of that.' When the verdict was read, Spies, who had gone to the window, and whistled softly through his half-concealed lips. As the verdict was completed, Parsons bowed to the crowd, and making a sign to the effect that he was tired, sank into the window sill and leaned his head on his left hand, and clutching Parsons' arm, exclaimed in Spanish, "My God, I have to get 15 years." As the condemned Anarchists left the court room, they passed through the elevated iron passage-way connecting the court house with the jail. Spies looked pale, but retained their strength, Schwab tottered behind the court and dejected Parsons, who had some of his Texan nerve, but looked very pale. Fielden, who had lost his hat and lapel overcloak, accepted it from the jail, on the march from the court, he looked like a corpse, his manner nonchalance speaking unmistakable woe.

The court room was quickly evacuated, the remaining crowd on its feet the cheering throughout the street. Mrs. Parsons was met by some of the friends of the condemned men as she left and carrying as upon the defendants themselves.

Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Schwab, Mrs. Spies, Mrs. Fischer

FINE WRITING PAPERS, BOX PAPERS, CRAYON TABLES, RULED AND UNRULED.

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G. W. Crouter, Druggist.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

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A Glorious Resurrection.

The present prohibition movement is the most promising and certainly the greatest epoch in the history of our country.

It does not require much of a prophet's vision to see the bright glimpses of the coming revolution that is so soon to sweep this curse of all curses, the liquor traffic, into the deep gulf of annihilation, and this revolution will do more to clarify and elevate the moral tone of the people and dignify our civilization than all other influences of a human character combined. This new departure that is now so certain to culminate into a grand uprising has taken most of the politicians by surprise. This radical and dignified crusade for a righteous modification of statute law to prohibit the liquor traffic has been the result of the defiant character of the rum-sellers, and their arrogant demands for concession and legal claims to respectability. The people are now determined, and their determination is taking a very active form.

Prohibition has been the rallying cry for young men and old men both of whom are forming into prohibition clubs all over the land. In New York, New Jersey, and all the New England states, and all over the west the people are hurrying forward with real and enthusiasm. The south are combined, and in every section of the country prohibitionists have live representatives in complete political organizations.

The church is taking an active political interest, and the atmosphere is full of prohibition everywhere. We now feel some of the inspiration that was prevalent when the grand old party first developed into life and shaped its life for the destruction of slavery. The lightning flashes of truth and the thunder of an awakened conscience are hurried along on a flood tide of a heroic enthusiasm. This epoch of moral revolution has developed into a mighty tide and strengthened every body, and that the prohibition party will be triumphant in the near future, is as certain as the tides ebb and flow; nothing can now stay its onward progress.

The fat of the people is: "The saloon must go."—From Democrat's Monthly for September.

Prohibition Booming.

The cause of prohibition is booming so efficiently and with such rapid progress that all ordinary calculations are at fault—hardly a single state is now without its full representative character made prominent in its several election districts.

Each state, county, and congressional district are holding conventions, and every town is alive with prohibition literature, and demanding prohibition literature. New recruits and converts with active demonstrations of a wide-spread enthusiasm are falling into the ranks, and it seems that we may expect a boom for prohibition this fall that will bring consternation in both republican and democratic parties. The Fisk boom in New Jersey is one of the marvels of our political times. It has now become so certain that Fisk will receive a majority of votes cast that there is hardly a question about it. This conceeded will prove one of the most astonishing developments ever brought about in the history of our country in so short a time, and gives promise of the possibility of carrying the next presidential election for prohibition with its glorious results to follow. Verily a new resurrection of moral and intellectual activity is taking possession of the minds of the people that means real progress, and that the saloon must go, and much quicker than we could at first have anticipated.—From Democrat's Monthly for September.

The Outlook for Prohibition.

The prospect that is now before the prohibition party for a grand success in the near future is much brighter than it was last year. Every voter is now canvassing the question, and it is very evident that a very large vote will be polled for prohibition by the very best elements taken from both of the old parties. From the best statistics that we are able to secure, we learn that the proportion will be about as follows: one-third from the ranks of democrats, and two-thirds from the republican. A wide-spread enthusiasm has sprung up among the people that demands the annihilation of the saloon, and as the curse of the liquor traffic has made itself more apparent by its arrogant claims to protection and respectability, the people are coming to be just as determined in their efforts to put the brand of infamy on the whole business by prohibition.—From Democrat's Monthly for September.

Cuba is Free.

Glorious news from Spain! Cuba is free!! We are rejoiced to find that the long delayed measure of justice has been accorded to the blacks of Cuba. The news comes in the following despatch:

MADRID, *July*, 28.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Senor Labra moved a resolution that the government free as soon as possible the remaining 20,000 slaves in Cuba. The government agreed to the resolution and it was passed unanimously. The president of the chamber congratulated the members on the "crowning of the glorious work of the abolition of slavery," which will soon set the remaining 20,000 slaves in the island free. Hurrah for Cuba! She now becomes a star of beauty in the grand galaxy of redeemed from the awful curse of human bondage. A final redemption from the curse of the liquor traffic will be the culmination of her great and glorious destiny as one of the gems of the ocean.—From Democrat's Monthly for September.

Around the County.

Wilson.

Rainy harvest weather.

Late oats and potatoes are coming on nicely.

Our farmers took advantage of the nice weather last week, and secured nearly all of the grain.

Miss Kitson's school closed on Friday last with appropriate exercises; also a company assembled at Frank Smith's in the evening where dancing was indulged in until a late hour.

Mrs. Harp was taken suddenly ill a few days ago, but is recovering.

This damp weather has a bad effect on Harry Hudkins, as he is affected with malaria.

Mr. and Mrs. Whiteford, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vance and daughter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Vance, last week.

Robert Shepherd and Rosa Cooke were married at the residence of Mrs. Durance, the bride's sister, at Charlevoix, about two weeks ago. We are glad to see this decided step taken by our bachelors. A word to the thoughtful is enough.

A buggy load of people from Boyne City were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hudkins, recently.

Messrs. Charlie and Dan Hudkins and John Shepherd have gone to the "north shore," Schoolcraft county. It is predicted that an extra mail carrier will have to be hired to carry the additional mail that will pour down from that region to the first mission of this vicinity.

J. R. Vance had the misfortune to lose his sawmill by fire about two weeks ago, in the early morning. As there was no fire near the mill at that time it looks mysterious. We hope Mr. Vance will be able to rebuild again, for the citizens here can ill afford to lose the mill, as it proved a benefit to all.

Communication.

The following communication, which explains itself, was sent to the Sentinel office August 11th, and a place for it was promised. As two issues of that paper have since appeared, and the communication has not been published, we are requested to give it a place in the JOURNAL:

Hayes, August 11th.

Editor of the Sentinel, Sir: It is too bad that one of our Hayesites is so badly worked up over the alleged rottenness of the republican party. Now, Brother Gynx, perhaps you, as a clerk, can explain how an order was issued for eight dollars to pay for one days' work at two dollars per day, and an account audited and an order drawn without the knowledge of the supervisor or justices of the townboard. As to the acts of the supervisor you with all others are invited to call and examine the township with thanks for your timely warning as to the mode of doing the business. And should we want advice in the future, will call on your wisdom, hoping we have a clerk with figures enough in his head to balance the several accounts and present the same to the people next spring, a thing we failed to have last township meeting, which may have seemed proper but was *bad*. J. A. B.

Disorders of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, can be cured by restoring the blood to a healthy condition, through its vitalizing and cleansing action of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the safest, most powerful, and most agreeable concentrated alterative available to the public.

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CAPITAL.....$25,000
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The liabilities of Stockholders in all state banks as provided in Art. XII, Sec. 8 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan, is double the amount of stock taken, making a guaranteed fund of $50,000 to depositors. Superior facilities for the transaction of all legitimate business of a banking business extended to our customers on terms as favorable as are consistent with safety.

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CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests a call to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the sum of twenty-four hundred and eighty-four and 75-100 dollars and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt now secured by a mortgage made and dated on the 5th day of September in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and executed by Walter Mansey and Amelia Mansey, his wife, of the township of Charlevoix, county of Emmet and state of Michigan, parties of the first part, to Jerome Beardsley, late of the city of Detroit, in the state of Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Emmet, in Liber 2 of mortgages, on page 56, on the twelfth day of September, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and the said mortgage is now owned by the undersigned, the Dime Savings Bank, of Detroit, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars and forty-five cents ($2545) which is the first installment of principal owned by said mortgage with the interest thereon, and a further sum of fifteen dollars and seventy-five cents ($15.75) attorney fee as provided in said mortgage, which is the whole amount of the first installment of said mortgage with the interest thereon, and it is of that is sought to be collected by the foreclosure thereof, and no suit or proceeding at law has whatever having been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that in virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Town Hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, state of Michigan, on the sixth day of September, **A. D. 1886,** at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: Lots nine (9), forty (40), and forty-one (41), in section twenty-six (26), in township forty (40) north, range eight (8) west, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres, more or less, according to the township of Evelina, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated June 19th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE LUMBER COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

CHANCERY SALE.—In pursuance and by virtue of a decree and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the fifth day of November in the year A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Jacob Shepler, of said county of Charlevoix, plaintiff, and Peter Hart and others, defendants, it is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of Lewis' Hall, in the village of Boyne in said county of Charlevoix, on the 6th day of September, being the circuit court in said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due for the said complainant for principal, interest, and costs, including attorney's fee, and costs of sale, to wit, the northwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼), of section twelve (12), in township forty-one (41) north, range eight (8) west, containing in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, state of Michigan, forty and one-half (40 and ½) acres of land according to the United States survey thereof.

Dated July 28th, A. D. 1886.

FRANK E. PUGH,
Circuit Court Commissioner
of Charlevoix County, Mich.

Cruickshank & Grier,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

STAUFFER'S BROADCAST Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers and the trade.

TEN REASONS.

1. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, rutabaga, etc.
2. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of rutabaga seed can be spread over as acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
3. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 48 feet in the round. Clover, timothy and timothy mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
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7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily repaired.
9. It is cheap.
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Call and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich.

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We cordially recommend the above Clothing Co. to our patrons, believing the business to be fair and honorable.
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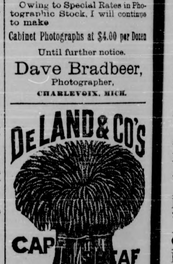

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CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. F. VAN ANDA, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. J. Y. BOINON, pastor.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R. Department of Mich. Meets every Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. T. M.—Rossel Tent No. 158, meets second and third Thursday evenings at Odd Fellows' hall.

O. U. A. M.—Iron Hills No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard's school house.

F. & A. M.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 296, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

W. P. BROWN, President. W. A. BROWN, Cash't Cashier.

Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix
Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn direct on the principal cities of Europe. Interest allowed on time deposits. Good securities bought and sold. Collections and loans all points in Europe by best lines. Correspondents—Chase National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

Around the County.

Burgess.

Change in the atmosphere.

Whitford's mill, at Undine, was burned last Saturday morning, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. He talks of rebuilding.

Another settler arrival in Hayes. This time it is a boy, at Charlie Howe's place.

Mrs. Meyers, who has been suffering with erysipelas, is recovering under the care of Dr. Lewis.

The noise of the festive threshing machine is heard in the country.

At the annual meeting in school district No. 4, Oscar Tillotson was re-elected as director, and school is to commence Sept. 20.

At school district No. 6, Geo. O. Scott was reelected as director, and school is to commence Sept. 13. The hopyard school district has not been heard from.

Ellsworth.

School closed on the Intermediate peninsula last week, with the best of feeling between the teacher, Mrs. Dellie, and her pupils.

Miss Minnie Dryer, of Eastport, closed a four-months term of school in the "Boss district," the 27th inst. The patrons of her school are well satisfied with her work. We will all miss her very much.

George Burns, of Charlevoix, brought a load of pleasure seekers to the lake, last Saturday. They had very good success fishing, and would have enjoyed themselves much more if it had not rained almost all day.

Frank Wrisley's baby is still improving under Dr. Bennet's care. We hope it will recover.

TO A TOUGH BOY.

Young man, I have watched you with unqualified admiration. The first time my eyes beheld you I saw at a glance that the aim and object of your existence was to be a tough boy, and you have since been my daily study, and each day has added to my delight in observing the rapid strides you are making towards your high, unwelding ideal.

I am pleased at the hearty-like devotion with which you struggle with the cigar at which your face pales, your head reels and your stomach trembles, but to which you adhere, nevertheless, with a more than Spartan firmness.

Again I am happy at the fine, manly instinct which leads you to make your choice slang and elegant profanity with your improving vocabulary, and I feel certain that the ladies, whom you are naturally proud to see you shun, must wish that you were their own offspring, or at least that their boys could have the benefit of your exemplary companionship.

I presume that you are up to the state of liquor, also. For I cannot think that one so munificent in all other respects would be so easily neglected in a thing so important as an element of toughness as to take a drink now and then, and drink only occasionally to get tipsy. Of course you do not like the taste of whisky any more than you delight in the flavor of tobacco. I understand that perfectly, and honor you all the more for your self denial. No worthy object can be achieved without more or less of self denial; and I make sure that one day you will be a great tough, and a tough of the highest and a competent drunkard.

Yes, young man, when you have marked out for yourself in life is perhaps not wholly without its rough and rugged places, but it is full of promise for yourself and others also.

The ruddy glow in your cheeks which betrays your youth—of which as a tough you are naturally ashamed—will shortly turn to the livid hue which marks the man, with a capital M, and you will step will after a time materialize into the elegant tough of that apotheosis of the tough boy, the dead beat. Your pearly teeth will long ere then have turned to a beautiful amber, or still more beautiful jet, if, indeed, you have not succeeded in casting them from you as reminders of childhood, and, therefore, unworthy of so transcendent a character as yourself.

In that happy day you will have risen above the few weaknesses which yet adhere to you. You will have overcome the foolish pride which causes you to wash your face every day of your life and which leads you to wear clothing fashionable in cut and devoid of tatters. You will also have risen above the sordid ambition of securing a name and a place in the world, or of reaching that station of affluence of which in your childish moments you still dream. In a word, you will have become the perfect being, the butterfly of worth, the ugly grub

And then the good you are destined to accomplish. In a few years you will have succeeded in demoralizing your stomach, and cracking your nerves, and wearing out your heart, and, in short, knocking out your entire physical system, that you will be a blessing of the fortunes of half a score of doctors, and should you succeed in finding a young woman fool enough to marry you, and should you have children, it will be your proud satisfaction to know that your greatness shall live after you, and that your children, thanks to their parent's toughness, shall in their turn greatly aid in making the medical profession a profitable one, so long—or, rather, so short—as they shall live.

Yes, young man, you are a noble creature. Keep on in your glorious career, and when your epitaph is written, a few years hence, let it consist only of these simple but proud words, "He was a tough."—*Boston Transcript.*

Grand Chief Arthur.

Twelve years ago the grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers resigned. His order was in just such a condition as Mr. Powderly, in his late address, said that the Knights of Labor are now in. There were too many strikes, and it was not possible for the chief engineer to control the membership. The great Pan-Handle trouble was on then, and every state, almost, had an engineer's strike. It was during this crisis that P. M. Arthur, the present grand chief, took the helm. He was radically conservative. He held that men should work until they found their differences could not be settled by arbitration, rather than strike until they were adjusted.

By a little diplomacy he fixed up the Pan-Handle trouble, and then made a tour of the country. Wherever he met the officers of the road he met were justified and work was resumed. In several instances he found the men had violated the principle of the organizations by striking without exhausting all resources. In such cases the men were forced to apologize to the company and go to work, or suffer the revocation of their charter. Mr. Arthur went all the way to Maine to defend an engineer who had been arrested for interfering with the mails by refusing to take out his engine. Although the man was liable, Mr. Arthur paid his fine and the expense of the trial, amounting to $3,000. Then he prosecuted to the bitter end a defaulter who had run away with funds belonging to the insurance department of the brotherhood. All this was a revelation to the order which had before believed that the grand chief was simply the boss striker. He was reelected and but few strikes followed. There never has been a strike on any road the engineers under Mr. Arthur after the company consented to an interview with him. He will always make concessions. The doctrine which he has taught the order is "come, let us reason together."

Grand Chief Arthur was in very good shape when the trouble arose in 1876 on the Grand Trunk road. Mr. Arthur went with his committee of thirty to Toronto, real, but his request for a conference was spurned with offensive words. He called his committee together and counseled them that during the strike which he was about to order no violence should be done to any one nor to property. No engine was to be "killed" nor derailed. Every engineer who was ordered by the company was to be taken down by the men by their contracting to pay him regular wages for doing nothing. The men struck, and for three days not a wheel was turned on the road. Then the company sent for Mr. Arthur and his committee and treated with them like kings, conceding everything. For eight years the brotherhood has not had a strike.

Mr. Arthur ran an engine from Albany to Schenectady on the New York Central for twenty years. His engine was the "William H. Vanderbilt," the crack engine of the road. It was then that he and sixteen other engineers were discharged for daring to ask for passes for their families. The Vanderbilts, in recognition then, but a few years later they were compelled to ask for enough more wages per day to pay fare for their wives. The same man who discharged them was glad to grant the increase. Mr. Arthur is very proud of his order, which is very extensive and wealthy. He does not believe in general orders—the banding together of engineers and fireman—but believes that every branch of skilled labor should look out for itself. He says America is proud of her railroad engineers. The brotherhood discharges for drunkenness and other offenses, and he says the traveler goes to bed in his sleeping-car in the darkest and stormiest night that ever blew with just as much confidence in his safety as he would at the finest hotel. This assurance, he believes, is largely due to the work of the brotherhood. Mr. Arthur's greatest work now is in editing his monthly magazine, whose circulation is world-wide, reaching 20,000 copies.

The Ubiquitous Crank.

And the crank! Oh, what a power he is, and how side and picturesque is the figure he cuts in the world! He is the man who stands between the genius of the two classes—the lunatic and the idiot—combining a part of each, exploding his honesty in furious gusts, and reforming us wherever he goes. He isn't distinct. He flies hither and thither, and while he never sinks into the easy and luxurious indifference of the driller or rises to the sublime height of the genius, he ranks second to the latter. His relation is as the humor of the world. He lies, steals, and levies on the world at the point of a pistol, at the beck of his always original and decided will, and always honestly.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

DR. G. W. CROUTER,

Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

ADVERTISEMENTS of three lines or less will be inserted in this column for

TEN CENTS

each insertion. This type will average seven words to a line. For each additional line, three cents each insertion.

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JOB PRINTING of every description executed neatly, speedily, artistically, and cheaply, at the JOURNAL Office.

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Terrace Farm

J. R. & J. S. DIXON
Charlevoix, Mich.
Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farming. Dairying and Grain Raising a specialty.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. JERAUL, Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michigan.
Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 25

FARMERS' HOTEL,

WM. RANGER, MANAGER.
CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN
Excellent accommodations for transients boarders and for farmers with their families who want a pleasant home. Good stable for feeding teams. The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the mill. WM. RANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

Richard Cooper, Proprietor.
Charlevoix - Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of lake and grounds. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids stages. Large sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

Millinery And Fancy Goods!

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper
At the Ingleside.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,

WELL, Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
☞The CHAMPION MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 12

The above Eye-glass invented by the Johnson Optical Co., of Detroit, Mich., combines all the advantages of a good glass.

1st. The little cam lever is so strong and way that the eye-lashes will not touch them, and yet always easy to do with other glasses.

2d. The guards are set so as to clasp the nose, giving a firmness which prevents slipping and "fidgeting."

3d. The pressure is on the fleshy part of the nose above the bone, which prevents irritation.

4th. The lower feature screws is perfect adjustment to the nose whether large or small.

5th. The lenses are set at right angles to the nose.

6th. They can be worn safely without cord or chain as there is no danger of falling off.

7th. We warrant them to be the easiest eyeglass in the market.

C. R. BELLINGER,
Optician and Jeweler, Charlevoix, Mich.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Heath, Francis & Co.,
Builders and Jobbers,
Charlevoix, Mich.
Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE
Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guaranteed.

Will take Lumber or Block wood in part payment for furniture. Rooms in Alpin's store, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

Purely Personal.

Gov. Buttars returned home from Lansing last Friday.

H. H. Miller, of the Leelanau Enterprise, was in town Friday.

Judge A. J. Mills, of Kalamazoo, returns to business to-day.

F. L. Lansway, of South Arm, is a candidate for county clerk.

C. G. Townsend, of the Kalamazoo Telegraph, is in town this week.

Mrs. Wm. Cross and daughter returned Tuesday from a six weeks visit with friends in Kalamazoo.

S. G. Inaman, of South Arm, was in attendance at the congressional convention at Big Rapids, last week.

A. D. Cruickshank, of Charlevoix, is the member of the ninth district congressional committee for this county.

John Chamberlain, of East Jordan, returned home Saturday from a month's visit with relatives in Lansing.

J. S. Sullivan returned Tuesday from his contemplated southern trip, the weather being extremely hot.—*ibo* for business.

Mrs. C. F. Van Auken is down with typhoid fever, but the doctors seem to have it under control, and hope for an early recovery.

Clement J. Strang, late local editor of the JOURNAL, has been nominated for surveyor of Cass County on the prohibition ticket.

George Grube, of Wisconsin, gave an exhibition of fancy skating at the rink last Saturday night. A good audience was in attendance.

Homer Trask, foreman of the Petoskey Record, and Miss Jessie Hastings, of Conway, were married Aug. 26th. Business will boom in the Record office now.

Mr. Gust Brown and Miss Ida M. Bresler, were married at Ypsilanti last evening at 8 o'clock. They will return to Charlevoix to live in a few days.

Miss Gladys Jefferies, late clerk at the postoffice, has resigned, and is attending the teacher's institute this week, preparatory to accepting a school this fall.

Mr. J. R. Stevenson, a brother of A. E. Stevenson, first-assistant postmaster general at Washington, was in town this week, and paid his compliments to this Charlevoix postoffice.

Frank Craine, of Charlevoix, is taking charge of Wm. M. Gow's fancy store in this city while the latter is absent buying goods at the east. Mr. Gow is interested with Mr. Craine in the Charlevoix store and will purchase a big stock for both establishments.—*Cadillac Express.*

Shipments.

Sept. 1—Schr. Stampede, 250,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.

2—Schr. T. V. Avery, 190 cords wood, 100 cords bark, Perkins, to Chicago.

2—J. R. Newland, 80 cords bark, 20 cords wood, Wm. Dower, to Chicago.

3—Prop. John H. Pauly, 140 cords wood, Perkins, to Milwaukee.

3—Schr. Lottie Mason, 187,000 lumber, 17,000 feet hardwood lumber, Wilson Hoop Co. to Milwaukee.

3—Schr. A. J. Mowery, 5,526 cedar ties, W. H. Horn, to Chicago.

4—Schr. Success, 179 cords bark, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

4—Schr. Avon Bronson, 150 cords wood, W. S. Stripp, to Milwaukee.

4—Schr. Gilbert Knapp, 165 cords bark, French and Sutton, to Kenosha.

5—Schr. Sea Gem, 75 cords wood, O. J. Smith, to Milwaukee.

4—Schr. W. H. Dunham, 130,000 feet hardwood lumber, Green & Porter, to Chicago.

6—Schr. Jessie Phillips, 175,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake lumber Co. to Chicago.

7—Schr. Sardinia, 115,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Sheboygan.

8—Schr. Mecklenburg, 3,500 cedar ties, Upright & Emrey, to Milwaukee.

8—Schr. Narragansett, 500 tons pig iron, Pine Lake Iron Co., to Milwaukee.

8—Schr. F. M. Smith, 90 cords wood, E. Vollick, to Cleveland.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1886.	1885.
Hardwood lumber, feet	1,000	67,500
Shingles	500,000	187,000
Hoops		157,000
Cedar posts	1,000	3,000
Cedar ties	9,526	8,000
Bark, cords	994	965
Pig iron, tons	1,267	965
Fresh fish, pounds	7,000	7,000

The Minister Was Not Disconcerted.

One of the ablest clergymen in Maine has the habit of often making a pause of several minutes in the midst of his remarks. This is seldom embarrassing to himself or to his audience, for when he resumes there is always something good enough to justify the wait. One Sunday a short time since he made an exchange of pulpits, and during his prayer he made one of his accustomed pauses. The organist had not, perhaps, been paying that strict attention which organists in general are accustomed to pay. He had, no doubt, been dreaming of some symphony which has never yet been vouchsafed to mortals to interpret. But the solemn silence roused him from his reverie. He listened. The stillness was going; the prayer was apparently done. His hands sought the keys, and music floated upon the air. The congregation was somewhat agitated, but not the reverend gentleman. He waited, still the last strain died away, and then, running, "We further beseech thee, O Lord," went on and brought the prayer to its proper conclusion. Again the tones of the organ were heard, but this time more softly sweet than before. The organist was now wide awake, but he preferred to pour forth his soul in the minor key.

Ayer's Ague cure acts directly on the liver and biliary apparatus, and drives out the malarial poison which induces liver complaint and bilious disorders. Warranted to cure, or money refunded. Try it.

☞It is a fact, F. W. Craine & Co. have got some big bargains in purchasing clocks and dry goods, cut on account of the earthquake excitement.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

M. Champallion, of Paris, the son-in-law of Amelia Corbin, killed himself with a revolver on the Corbin farm, near Nepot, New Pampanic.

Slight shocks of earthquake visited points in North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Three laborers employed by the Pennsylvania Road at Sumner Hill crossed the tracks to avoid a train, and were killed by an engine moving in the opposite direction.

A terrible explosion occurred in the Fair Lawn Colliery, near Scranton, Pa., which resulted in the death of five men. Two others were seriously injured.

Nichols & Farnsworth, dealers in also manufacturing goods at Boston have suspended. The failure was brought about by the outside operations of Farnsworth. Liabilities are heavy.

The Commissioners of Immigration at Castle Garden, having been sternly criticised for admitting polygamists, have decided to recognize no more Mormon ship-loads, but deal only with individual immigrants.

WESTERN.

The woods in the vicinity of Decatur, Indiana, abound in wild turkeys. An engine on the Grand Rapids Road killed thirteen the other morning.

The dry-goods firm of Keane Brothers, of San Francisco, has made an assignment, with liabilities amounting to $250,000.

Gen. Miles has succeeded in removing the Warm Springs and Chiricahua Apaches from the Apache reservation to Fort Union, N. M., there to await the final disposition of them by the authorities at Washington. To accomplish this has been Gen. Miles' principal labor since he assumed command in Arizona.

The magazine of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, located seven miles from the business heart of Chicago, was exploded by an electric bolt during the progress of a thunder storm. It contained 100,000 pounds of powder and 10,000 pounds of dynamite. One death has resulted, with four others likely to follow, besides which twenty-five persons were painfully injured. The shock was felt all over the city, and windows were shattered in buildings six miles distant from the scene of the explosion.

State Adjutant General Jamieson, of Missouri, has issued an order directing that no more militia companies be formed at present. This is in consequence of Judge Stover's recent ruling at Kansas City that the State militia officers cannot enforce discipline under the existing law. Steps will be taken for a revision of the statute by the next Legislature.

Reports of frost at various points in the Northwest caused an advance in corn and wheat in Chicago.

Seven months since Rosa Johnston, of Jamestown, O., filled herself with a revolver because of her seduction and desertion by Joseph Zeiner. At Jamestown, O., the other evening, Zeiner was sitting on a sofa in a hotel parlor, between two young ladies, when some person unknown blew out his brains with a shotgun loaded with slugs, fired through a window.

SOUTHERN.

John W. Stevenson, who had been Senator and Representative in Congress and Governor of Kentucky, has passed away at the age of 74 years.

Gov. Ireland, of Texas, has issued a proclamation asking for relief for the drought sufferers.

Sister Eulalie, Superioress of the Immaculate Academy, at Newport, Ky., was burned to death. She had been confined to her bed through sickness for some time. When the news of her death reached the convent, hangings of the conch caught fire from a lamp. She was widely known in the Catholic Church.

While a number of workmen were engaged in erecting a saw-mill on French Creek, near Buckhannon, W. Va., the structure collapsed, fatally injuring, David Barr, Thos. Baker, Fred Brown, and John Allman.

Lawrence M. Donovan, a New York pressman, jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge into the river and escaped injury. He was fined $10 and given a lecture by Judge Duffy. The jump was made on a wager of $100.

Indianola, Tex., is fast becoming depopulated, a great number of its people having decided to seek homes elsewhere.

Yellow fever is reported to exist at Buxar, Mex., a summer resort.

Colonel William Postmaster is Savannah, positively refuses to surrender his office to the new appointee, Captain George W. Lamar, who made a formal demand for possession.

WASHINGTON.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild has issued regulations for the enforcement of the oleomargarine law. The ownership of marks and brands is made manifest and a form of bond to protect the users is given. Special stamps have been designed for the article.

The Treasury announces that it will redeem, on and after the 10th of September, any mutilated United States 3 per cent. bonds to any amount not exceeding $10,000,000, paying par and accrued interest.

A bill in equity has been filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by G. C. Bestman, for Henry C. Spurgeon of Chicago, against Robert B. Vance, Acting Patents Commissioner, and Elish Gray for an injunction to restrain the issuing of a telephone patent to the latter.

Judge Thomas C. Manning, of Louisiana, has been appointed Minister to Mexico, succeeding Gen. Jackson. Judge Manning has been on the Supreme bench in his state for six years. He is not a politician, but is an earnest friend of Secretary Bayard.

The following is the statement of the public debt issued on the 1st of the month:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,026,050
Bonds at 3 per cent	334,657,350
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	199,090
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	$1,400,505,912
Interest	10,863,145
Total	$1,411,518,757
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$6,773,225
Interest	176,262
Total	$6,949,148
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,738,391
Certificates of deposit	19,165,000
Gold certificates	74,608,347
Silver certificates	26,401,583
Fractional currency (less $6,953,954 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,953,592
TOTAL DEBT.	$3,987,382
Principal	$1,737,993,527
Interest	10,036,408
Total	$1,746,582,135
Less cash items available for reduction	103,687,966
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000
Total	$939,647,964
Total debt less available cash items	$1,454,594,169
Less cash in the Treasury	175,640,356
Debt less cash in Treasury Sept. 1, 1886	$1,378,953,813
Debt less cash in Treasury Aug. 1, 1886	1,390,087,272
Decrease of debt during the month	$11,133,459
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates	$77,696,587
Silver dollars held for silver certificates	29,015,796
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit	19,165,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	5,793,727
Fractional currency	3,963
Total available for reduction of the debt	$131,674,073
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	$100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt	
Fractional silver coin	$27,345,941
Minor coin	3,021,661
Total	$30,367,602
Certificates held as cash	$26,778,415
Net cash balance on hand	18,796,284
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account	$474,372,623

POLITICAL.

Congressional nominations: Eighth Virginia District, Samuel Griffin, Democrat; First Maryland, Charles H. Gibson, Democrat; Fourth Texas, David B. Culberson, Democrat; Second Arkansas, C. E. Brooksbridge, Democrat; Ninth Ohio, J. C. Leavering, Democrat; Ninth Iowa, John H. Keatley, Democrat. The Illinois Prohibitionists have nominated George C. Christian in the First District, James W. Lee in the Second, J. L. Whitlock in the Third, and Dr. Gray in the Fourth.

In the California Republican State Convention John F. Swift was nominated, on the eighth ballot, for Governor. The convention completed the ticket by the nomination of R. W. Waterman, of San Bernardino, for Lieutenant Governor; W. S. Moore, Secretary of State; and J. H. Neff, State Treasurer.

Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, opened the Prohibition campaign in Maine at Calais, speaking for nearly two hours to a large audience.

The American Free-Trade League has issued an address to the tariff reformers of the country, urging prompt action in the Congressional districts looking to the choice of representatives in Congress who can be depended upon to support the removal of tariff taxation from all articles of necessity.

A New York dispatch says, on what is claimed to be good authority, that President Cleveland intends offering Senator John R. McPherson of New Jersey the position of Secretary of the Treasury after Manning's retirement a month hence.

The Republican State Convention of Illinois nominated John R. Tanner for Treasurer and Richard Edwards for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Opposes the ownership of land by aliens, favors protection for American labor, urges the abolition of contract prison labor, arraigns the Federal administration for failing to keep its pledges, and expresses the hope that the Irish race will secure home rule.

Congressional nominations: Eighth Pennsylvania District, Daniel Kimmerer, Democrat; Third Ohio, E. S. Williams, Republican; Sixth Missouri, Odin Guinn, Republican; Fourteenth Illinois, J. H. Lewis, Republican; Thirteenth Illinois, J. A. Connolly, Republican; Thirteenth Pennsylvania, W. H. Shepard, Democrat; Twelfth Pennsylvania, J. H. Sawyer, Democrat; Fifteenth Illinois, William Lindsay, Democrat; First Iowa, John H. Gear, Republican; Tenth Virginia, Jacob Yost, Republican; Fifth Michigan, M. H. Foster, Democrat and Greenbacker; Ninth Michigan, T. G. Moore, Democrat and Greenbacker.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The American schooner A. R. Crittenden, with 450 barrels of mackerel on board was seized by the Canadian customs collector at Port Mulgrave, and held to await instructions from Ottawa. The schooner Legal Tender slipped away from a Canadian tug-water at Barrington Bay, refusing to obey an order to come to anchor.

President Diaz, of Mexico, has issued a decree enjoining upon subordinate officials greater care and prudence in the arrest of citizens of other countries on criminal or other pretexts.

Judge Veale, of Breckenridge, Texas, has arrived in Chicago, and appealed to the Board of Trade for the relief of citizens of Stephens County, whose crops have failed and whose cattle are dying.

Pittsburg special: "The glass bottle blowers of Pittsburgh are jubilant. With in two weeks three factories will resume, and the outlook for trade is more encouraging than it has been for five years."

The labor troubles which have kept the thirty-nine associated shoe factories of Brockton, Mass., idle for four weeks, have been settled through the efforts of a joint committee of fifteen. The manufacturers have had to yield nearly every point brought up.

Five men employed by the Belt Line Railway in New York were beaten so badly by a crowd of strikers, it was necessary to send them to a hospital.

The Knights of Labor have made a demand upon the New York Central Road to increase the wages of all track laborers and repairers.

Only twenty-five of the 500 persons employed in the Lee shoe shops at Athol, Mass., signed the circular requiring them not to join or engage in any strike or belong to any labor organization.

At a meeting of coal managers in New York it was decided to make an advance of 10 cents per ton on coal.

Pittsburgh reports more puddling furnaces lighted and less idle men to be seen in that city before. Due from Boston to the South for two thousand tons of agricultural implements.

There has been a general resumption of the green-glass bottle factories of the West. The fight against the use of imported bottles by brewers was won by the glass makers, and a lively trade is predicted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The total number of failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's last week was 190, against 199 the previous week, 146 the week last year, 169 in 1884, 176 in 1883, and 152 in 1882. Canada had 36 this week against 17 last week, and 4 last year. The total for the United States and Canada is 226, against 216 last week, and 150 last year.—So data in 4,659, against 2,693 last year—a decline of 1,025. In July the total was 4,907, as low as 1880 was 4,881, and in 1882 it was 4,635. Commercial journals report the movement of general merchandise for August as in many points exceeding the periods in former years.

The visible grain supply of the United States, as computed by the New York Produce Exchange, is: Wheat, 41,265,025 bushels; increase, 1,154,843 bushels. Corn, 11,770,779 bushels; increase, 838,354 bushels. Oats, 4,344,979 bushels; increase, 667,792 bushels. Rye, 571,564 bushels; increase, 36,564 bushels. Barley, 578,903 bushels; increase, 171,184 bushels.

A railroad will be built from Tuxpan to the City of Mexico, at a cost of $25,000,000, by English capitalists.

Sir Charles Dilke, traveling under the name of Dilke, accompanied by Lord Kingston, recently passed through Winnipeg. On their entry into the Northwest territories the mounted police seized their baggage because it contained liquor.

The American schooner Highland Light has been seized for fishing within the limit of Prince Edward Island. Dominion customs officers have been instructed to seize vessels from the United States must not be allowed to go from one Canadian port to another for cargoes.

FOREIGN.

The Afghan Commission has concluded seven thousand of the six thousand miles of the disputed territory to Russia and has reached to the Amoor of Afghanistan.

The drift of events in Europe indicates that one of the greatest wars of modern time is at hand. A special cable dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

First of all, the secret of the Francomalati interview, which appeared to have been made a mere social affair, is now fully revealed. M. de Giers urged Prince Bismarck earnestly, and, as the Russian Chancellor has since learned, he declined to commit himself, took the matter ad referendum, and telegraphed to Paris. The result was a telegram from Paris to Prince Lobanoff between Berlin, Vienna, Lond on and St. Petersburg, which has been received as an oracle before his unexpectedly hasty departure from Kissingen, but has not yet been published. The substance was not restrained from going to Bulgaria.

It is believed to be certain that the alliance of Germany, Austria, and England has carried Bulgaria, Roumelia and Servia with it, and that Sofia and Alexandria are to be the rallying centers for the Christian population of the Balkan peninsula, and will concentrate there with the view of an eventual kingdom of Bulgaria.

Underlying this plan is not the practical certainty that Russia will not, in the present circumstances, allow Bulgaria, and, not one, but two, Slavic states, to be created on her flank, and, if she should, Germany is bound, if she should, keep France in awe, and satisfy the Kaiser, whose scruples about the Bulgarian question are known, and the Russian Czar.

It is a delicate thing to predict such a vast combination, and we do not dream of doing it on our own responsibility, but it is a serious fact that such a combination has been in the political air some weeks before that war is inevitable.

China has sent nine heavily armed men-of-war to Corea to head off the alleged designs of Russia to establish a protectorate there.

At a meeting of Gladstonian members of Parliament in London a new aggressive policy in favor of home rule was decided upon.

During the riots in Belfast 222 policemen were injured, one fatally, twelve officers were seriously wounded, and one civilian was killed.

A London dispatch says that the war still continues in Wales. Meetings of farmers have been held, and there is a general understanding that payment of tithes will be resisted. In a village near Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, thirty farmers enrolled themselves as special constables to aid, their goods to be sold at public auction to pay the tithes.

A cable dispatch from Shanghai, China, says: "Advices from Ching-Too, the chief city of the province of Sze-Chuen, state that the natives of the eastern part of that province, all those of Northern China, China have risen against the Christians and are massacring them and destroying their property. This active persecution is attributed to the impudence of the English and American missionaries. In Cotchi China alone fifty Christians have been killed, their houses burned and their farms destroyed. In Sze-Chuen a general massacre of Christians is reported to be in progress, and they are killed wherever found. It is said that which villages occupied by Christians have been destroyed by fire and all lands occupied by the professors of that faith are being devastated."

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

In the Missouri Republican Convention, at Sedalia, J. A. Cravens was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, M. F. Bagby for State Superintendent, and S. W. Cosgrove for Railway Commissioner. The platform affirms that whenever any large number of voters petition the Legislature for the submission of an amendment providing a change in the organic law of the State it is the duty of that body to grant the petition; denounces the national administration for "its utter failure to originate any measure of relief whereby the expenses of the Government can be reduced, or the reduction of labor to capital more equitably adjusted, or by any other humanitarian measure in the interest of the people;" favors liberal pensions to Union soldiers, and denounces the President's pension veto and "the removal of ex-soldiers from office for partisan reasons."

Indiana Republicans met at Indianapolis, and put the following ticket in the field: For Lieutenant Governor, R. S. Robertson; Secretary of State, Charles A. Griffin; Auditor, Bruce Carr; Treasurer, J. A. Lemcke; Attorney General, L. T. Michener; Supreme Judge, Byron K. Elliott; clerk of Supreme Court, W. L. Noble; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. C. La Follette. The platform favors "the maintenance of the principle of protection," the reduction of the legal tender of working hours wherever practicable," the enforcement of the civil-service law, the creation of a bureau of labor statistics, and opens the liquor question declares in favor of "such laws as will protect the people, and of a "system of prohibitory laws" if this was a new Pompeii without a Vesuvius, and without knowing that the terrible results of the earthquake shock that had swept Charleston, South Carolina, and shaken the country for a thousand miles in every direction, had not left the land blasted, cursing God and praying for death. The earthquake came at 9.51 yesterday morning, and in a few seconds 27,000 souls were in the grip of the darkest death. Mr. Kane was buried through the air and dashed against a tree, and he says he expected half a mile. Jesse Hall was hurled from the base of the unfortunate man's skull was fractured, and he died a few hours later. Mrs. Hall, Fleece of wood and Miss Gaston, of the same place, were also killed. The glasses all over his body, from which he had to be cut before he could be moved, and he says he was thrown from a Canadian tub, water, at Barrington Bay, refusing to obey an order to come to anchor.

President Diaz, of Mexico, has issued a decree enjoining upon subordinate officials greater care and prudence in the arrest of citizens of other countries on criminal or other pretexts.

Judge Veale, of Breckenridge, Texas, has arrived in Chicago, and appealed to the Board of Trade for the relief of citizens of Stephens County, whose crops have failed and whose cattle are dying.

Pittsburg special: "The glass bottle blowers of Pittsburgh are jubilant. With in two weeks three factories will resume, and the outlook for trade is more encouraging than it has been for five years."

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

News and Notes of Interest to Manufacturers and Workingmen.

Colored Men Joining the Knights of Labor—Printers and Life Insurance, Etc.

There are two district assemblies of the Knights of Labor in Norfolk, Va., each with two subordinate local assemblies. Over half the membership is colored men, and they are very enthusiastic, and carry their religious zeal into the order. Race distinctions are disappearing among these workmen. Both political parties in Knights on their Congressional tickets. A co-operative labor-shop has been started there. A co-operative shoe has also been started at Danville, and a co-operative tobacco factory and a soap factory at Richmond. Only a few hundred of the 1,000 men formerly employed in the Norfolk Navy Yard are at work at present.

The co-operative movement is being considered in several other localities, but by no means is it the rage that it was a few years ago. Some day capitalists will probably be induced to try the plan of industrial partnership with labor. The experiment would be fair.

Less complaint is heard of idle labor throughout the country at this time than for years. Of course there are some men out of work, and a number of mechanics are returning from the West, but employment does seem to be increasing.

Not for thirty years not the best of feeling has existed between the puddlers of Eastern Pennsylvania and the manufacturers. The war, because the former could not manage their organization, and the latter could not and could not secure an advance in their wages. They have now made another attempt, and will make a hard fight to win.

The New York Central Labor Union became unwieldy and has been divided into ten separate branches or sections. Each section is composed of five delegates from each trade organization, and each section sends one delegate to form a Central Labor Union. Steps will now be taken to the central representative body to extend labor organization, "to mold public opinion," to adjust differences and to do many other things.

The 6,000 tobacco workers of New York have formed a union.

The printers, says the Philadelphia Record, are trying life insurance on the basis of 25 cents each on the death of any printer insured who is from 18 to 25 years of age, 50 cents on those from 26 to 35, 65 cents on those from 36 to 40, and 80 cents on those above 40 years of age. A certificate of good health and good habits is required from a practicing physician in the employ of the Typographical Benevolent Branch. No printer over 50 years of age is eligible.

The salesmen of New York City are flocking into labor unions. Grocery bookkeepers, machine clerks, and clothing-store clerks are well organized, and are pushing ahead to get everybody else in with them.

A new district assembly has been organized at Albany, N. Y., to which the union will be sent St. Paul, at which 20,000 people were present. The order now numbers 104,000, which will be used to build a hall.

A State assembly was organized in Georgia, and several new districts will be organized. A State assembly has been organized at St. Louis. Two new district assemblies have been organized and several are springing up all over the State.

Downtrodden Gaelic workmen take a black view of matters. One writer: "There is a crushing business depression everywhere." Poor Pelham! he had not pelf enough up with his store and rent bills to continue his business.

Some labor reformers in New York want to have a law passed exempting the homestead land up to $1,000 in value and for a reasonable time after, also exempting horses of the same value.

Arbitration the Best War.

It has been repeatedly mentioned in these columns that difficulties between employers and employed can, in a majority of cases, be averted by a better understanding on each side of the facts as seen by the other side (many such cases), and not friendly discussion of the whole question by representatives of both sides so as to do justice to the arguments presented, and concede all that is practicable where concession seems to be fairly demanded, will in most cases, if not almost always, lead to an amicable adjustment of what otherwise would develop into a conflict entailing heavy loss on both sides. Where such a conference fails to bring about an agreement there still remains the alternative of arbitration.

Whatever objections may be made to arbitration, and there are instances where grave difficulties lie in the way of one side or the other—the parties willing to accept a decision in any event, and the decision being unanimously in favor of the satisfaction in the thought that a great deal of life and misery has been averted, with the possibility of the same being true of property.

What is true of national disputes is equally true of industrial disputes, and especially those between employers and employed. Some one concession on one side may think its opponent unreasonable, and by so doing deprive himself of a benefit which maintains that view, refuses to consider the plea of the other side, and determines to maintain its position at all hazards, nothing can come of it but a conflict, rimonst to one side or the other, if successful, is a Pyrrhic victory; it is a Pyrrhic victory. It was for better for both that the parties had met each other at the beginning in a conciliatory spirit, and agreed to submit questions of difference to impartial arbitration.

—*Cleveland Leader.*

CHICAGO SHAKEN.

One Hundred Thousand Pounds of Powder and Dynamite Struck by Lightning.

All the Houses in the Vicinity Demolished by the Explosion Which Resulted.

One Girl Instantly Killed and Four Persons Injured So They Will Die.

Five Others Badly Hurt—Effects of the Explosion Felt at a Distance of Seven Miles.

[From the Chicago Daily News.]

At James Dalton's clock was beating his way through the rain on Archer road Sunday morning a lightning bolt shot out of the black northern sky, having seemingly selected him for the target of its wrath. The blinding sensation was followed by a peal of thunder so terrific and before he could breathe the prayer which one involuntarily by his lips he fell to the ground stunned. At the Brighton Park drug-store, a quarter of a mile west caused by the fire, and amassed into fragments among the debris of the building. Mr. Dalton's house was the home of Mr. Dalton's parents and sister, who when Dalmatock lay a community of houses was in all probability the largest in the place, extending dead and dying, while ten miles distant in the City of Chicago. Pieces of the building were found on the sidewalks of Archer avenue, in the yards of the neighbors and children were in a state of panic. Nothing if this was a new Pompeii without a Vesuvius, and without knowing that the terrible results of the earthquake shock that had swept Charleston, South Carolina, and shaken the country for a thousand miles in every direction, had not left the land blasted, cursing God and praying for death. The earthquake came at 9.51 yesterday morning, and in a few seconds 27,000 souls were in the grip of the darkest death. Mr. Kane was buried through the air and dashed against a tree, and he says he expected half a mile. Jesse Hall was hurled from the base of the unfortunate man's skull was fractured, and he died a few hours later. Mrs. Hall, Fleece of wood and Miss Gaston, of the same place, were also killed. The glasses all over his body, from which he had to be cut before he could be moved, and he says he was thrown from a Canadian tub, water, at Barrington Bay, refusing to obey an order to come to anchor.

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CHARLESTON'S WOE.

The South Carolina City Wrecked by Violent Earthquake Shocks.

Not a Hundred Houses Left Intact, and Scores of Persons Buried in the Ruins.

Fires Add Terror to the Scene—Fearful Sufferings of the People—A Survivor's Narrative.

The Business Portion of Summerville, S. C., Wrecked, and Many Persons Killed.

A terrible earthquake shock at Charleston, S. C., on the evening of Tuesday, the 31st ult., was felt at least twenty seconds, and in several of towns for miles. The first shock came from the southwest and lasted about ten seconds. At 9.50 p. m. During the twenty-four hours following, there were ten distinct shocks, but they were only the unheeding of the earth-waves. The disaster was brought by fire. No force may be inferred from the fact that the whole area of country between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi River, as far to the north as Milwaukee, felt its power to a greater or lesser degree. Charleston, however, was the special victim of this elemental destruction. The city is substantially in ruins. Two-thirds of its houses are uninhabitable. What shocks have left standing the people do not go to them. Churches and other public buildings are in ruins. Railroads and telegraph lines are all in disorder. Two-thirds of the stores are in ruins. Between fifty and sixty lives are believed to have been lost, and the number of persons injured is much greater. Some are crushed to death in their houses, some were killed by falling walls, and others were killed by being struck by flying timbers. The disturbance was accompanied by a rumbling sound resembling the distant roar of a heavy train of cars, and it was followed by a sound, which, coming from deep in night clothes rushed from houses into the open air. The earth shook and bent and rolled towers, while the people in consternation ran hither and thither, screaming and uttering phrases. The negroes began a religious meeting in one of the churches, which was kept up all night. At Charleston, Summerville and Weaverville, N. C., several houses were shaken as though made of pasteboard. The shock was felt at Columbia, S. C., no less than sixteen distinct shocks were felt. The first shock was regarded as a great political calamity. Political feeling ran high, and the people were talking on the earth was the best and terrifying in the extreme. Chimneys were thrown down, and windows were broken, principally by toppling chimneys. Two rooms of the Governor's mansion were cracked. There were numbers of cases of nervous prostration, and people were in the streets all night. Some people left Columbia. A large political meeting was being held in the Court House. Speakers were on the stand. The walls of the Court House were cracked, and people rushed out. At Augusta, Ga., the shock was felt very severely. At Macon, Ga., at Murphysboro, Ill., the shock was quite severe. At Macon, the chandeliers swayed and hanging lamps were seen swinging like pendulums. At Augusta, Ga., the shock was felt 1 foot certain that a crisis will come to see that I am right."

Washington Opinion.

The appointment of the colored statesman from Albany as Recorder of Deeds still rankles in the bosoms of Washington politicians, notwithstanding the President's elaborate explanation of his motives. The *Critic* says:

The following is an exact copy of the President's letter on file in the office of the Executive Clerk of the Senate:

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To nominate James C. Matthews, of New York, to be the Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia, vice Frederick Douglass, resigned.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1886.

There are no "conditions" accompanying the President's letter as a "Democratic critic" writing for his says Douglass has resigned. The unhappy statement of the President in commissioning Matthews as Recorder of Deeds was, therefore, a mere piece of gratuitous impertinence. The President and Matthews under the penalties of sections 1771 and 1772 of the Revised Statutes, and the conditions are aggravated by the fact of Douglass's name already been repeated by the President.

The provisions of the Revised Statutes thus briefly invoked contain many penalties for secrets any appointment and attempts to exercise, and to induce other persons to exercise, or appointment, or claim a commission in violation of the provisions of the Revised Statutes, are fine of five years' imprisonment, and a fine of not more than $10,000. The prospect thus conjured up of the President and his faithful Matthews jumping together to the penitentiary or their ill-gotten gains is sufficient to make gratifying than otherwise to have so ill-conceived applicants for the recordership.

Illinois State Fair—Chicago Exposition.

The annual Illinois State Fair, which opens in Springfield on Tuesday, promises to be the most attractive and successful ever held. The Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, under whose auspices the fair will be held, says the arrangements are perfect. The premiums in live-stock department have been largely increased, and exceed those of any fair ever held in this country. The exhibits already assured in each department far exceed the expectations of the new management. The hotel-keepers of Chicago have agreed to charge only regular rates during the fair, and the proprietors will be prepared to accommodate the throngs that should attend what promises to be one of the largest and most creditable agricultural and industrial exposures ever held in this country. There will be no cause for disputing the statement that the proprietors of the Chicago hotels can satisfactorily accommodate once people the business interests of any city on the continent. The thousands of extra coaches provided by the managers of the railroads centering in Chicago will insure adequate and rapid transit of visitors attending the fair.

The Chicago Interstate Exposition, which is now open, is said to be the best ever held. It is a more complete relief of the machinery, mechanics, mechanic ingenuity, art and skill, representing every sort of labor, than any of its predecessors. Never before has there been such a sharp demand for space, and in every feature the exhibition is most complete.

In the way of theatrical announcements, visitors to the Garden City will find a treat in the attractions offered by the management of McVicker's Theater, which is unquestionably the dramatic temple of the West. Mr. Louis James, one of the finest actors on the stage, plays there this week in a round of Shakspearean characters. He will be followed by Mr. William Redmond and Mrs. Thomas Barry, in Brougham's sparkling comedy, "Playing with Fire." Then comes the inimitable little Lotta, the most popular actress that ever trod the boards.

THE MATTHEWS CASE.

A Talk with the President About the Matter—The Feeling in Washington.

The New York *Herald* publishes a long interview with President Cleveland in regard to his appointment of Matthews to succeed Frederick Douglass as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. The President is stated to have said:

"I had only one object in appointing Mr. Matthews, namely: to put the best man I could find, that is, the best colored man, in the position. The colored race are developing a great many very able men. They have accomplished much in the face of great difficulties. I could not appoint them all, so I was compelled to use my best judgment to do a service to our colored fellow-citizens, and at the same time to give the appointment to a faithful and able man. I think Douglass's house, in Anacostia, is, I believe, thoroughly completed. He has a good education, and he achieved it in spite of many serious obstacles.

"He occupies a good position as a lawyer, and he has won it by right honest hard work. The place was sought for him, and intimately speaks of him most highly. What more can he require?"

"A colored Democrat," the reporter suggested, "is regarded as a novelty. I have even heard that one gentleman, well known in Washington, remarked that it would be regarded as a political anomaly, or even a monstrosity."

"Yes," he replied, "I believe there is some such opinion in the air. But it is not an opinion of which a man has any right to be proud. I am a Democrat as earnestly and as sincerely as any man in the country.

"Well, because the Southerners, who were their masters in the old days, were nearly all Democrats."

"Yes," replied the President, "but the last thirty years have brought changes in this country. The old relations are broken up, and the old times can never return. The North and the South are closely cemented by this fact. You yourselves are now the people who are preparing to the change of to-day. Why, I remember when I was a boy twenty-five years ago there was a feeling in the country that it would be felt all over Georgia, but no serious damage was done. Every four years these parties have a wrestling match. It is a hot fight throughout the country, and it is over. The feeling is not so bitter as it was. The country is growing naturally to support the administration in every section of the country, and government. Well, the colored people of the South are just beginning to feel the political responsibility imposed by the passages of the railroads centering in Chicago will insure adequate and rapid transit of visitors attending the fair.

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THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
GEORGE L. YAPLE, of St. Joseph.

For Lieutenant-Governor—
SOLOMON S. CURRY, of Marquette.

For Secretary of State—
PHILLIP B. WACHTEL, of Emmet.

For State Treasurer—
WILLIAM G. SEARD, of Bay.

For Auditor-General—
JUDSON S. FARRAR, of Macomb.

For Attorney-General—
JOHN C. DONNELLY, of Wayne.

For Commissioner of State Land Office—
WILLIAM D. FULLER, of Newaygo.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
DAVID PARSONS, of Wayne.

For Member of State Board of Education—
JEROME W. TURNER, of Kalamazoo.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, Ninth District
LYMAN G. MASON, of Muskegon.

Democratic Platform.

Resolved, That the democracy of Michigan in convention assembled, sincerely deplore the recent death of those patriotic statesmen and leaders of the Democratic party, Horatio Seymour, Geo. H. McClellan, W. S. Hancock, Geo. H. Pendleton, Thos. A. Hendricks, whose illustrious services may serve as an example for those who shall succeed them in the responsibility of leadership.

Resolved, That the administration of Grover Cleveland, by its vigor and its truthfulness, is the precursor it has given to considerations of public good, and its success in the cause of reform, by its practical details of the legitimacy of governing by the consent of the governed, by the disappointment of office-seeking through political intrigues; by its economy, by its care for the health and safety of the people, by its judicial administration, by its great principle, "public office is a public trust," commands itself to the judgment and approval of all honest people.

Resolved, That though more than twenty years have elapsed since the war, we should not forget that it was a war for the Union, and that our soldiers and sailors, who saved the Union, are still among us. That we, in recognition of disability, the result of their privations and sufferings, and we believe the general government should see to it that the pensioning of our soldiers should be accorded to wounded and disabled, not as a charity, but as a just debt owed for the valuable services rendered their country.

Resolved, That taxation of the people for their purses for the sole purpose of raising revenue for the expense of the government, economically administered is robbery under the forms of law, and we are therefore in favor of a revision of the present tariff laws and its adjustment to a revenue basis.

Resolved, That the democracy of Michigan, believing in the dignity of American citizenship, claim the right of wage workers to the fostering care of government to the end that the legitimate industry in every walk of life shall be encouraged, and that the laws of building up the material interests of the people.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to legislation which shall effectually defend our homes from competing with the honest producers of this country, and which shall forever bar all from the introduction to our shores of cheap contract labor.

Resolved, That the ownership of real estate by this country by foreign corporations and individuals alien to allegiance to American interests and should be prohibited.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver at the present standard.

Resolved, That as a party we endorse the policy of applying the surplus in the national treasury as fast as they accumulate to the payment of the national debt, thereby reducing the ability to enable the national bank circulation, and the direct issue by the national government of legal tender currency notes, gold and silver coin, and bank notes.

Resolved, That we favor the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing, building industries, and for demandings to those engaged therein receiving injuries through the neglect of their employers.

Resolved, That we call for the repeal of all class legislation under which monopolies have been fostered and protected.

Democratic Representative Convention.

A democratic representative convention will be held at Bartlodmeier's Opera House, Charlevoix, on Wednesday, the 22d day of September, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative to the legislature, from the Charlevoix district, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The various counties of the district are entitled to representation as follows, Antrim, 4; Charlevoix, 7; Manitou, 4. By order of committee,

J. MILO EATON,
Chairman.

Democratic County Convention.

A democratic county convention will be held at Boyne City, on Saturday, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices and for the reorganization of the county committee.

The various townships are entitled to representation as follows:

Bear Lake, 2; Boyne Valley, 3; Chandler, 2; Charlevoix, 6; Evangeline, 3; Eveline, 5; Hayes, 3; Hudson, 2; Marion, 2; Melrose, 2; Norwood, 3; Resort, 2; South Arm, 6; Springvale, 2; Wilson, 2.

OSCAR J. STRANG, Chairman.
Secretary.

Wonder if there is any possible connection between the earthquake and alleged settling of the earth's crust, on the Atlantic coast, and the waterburst in Iowa which is deluging that country? Both occurred at nearly the same hour.

Phillip B. Wachtel for secretary of state will give satisfaction every where. He has grown up with Emmet county, has represented every element of progress since Petoskey was settled, and has done as much if not more than any other man to encourage the growth of democratic principles in that county.

The Pittsburg Times complains because this country has imported 572,000,000 pounds of tin plates, and intimates that if sufficient protective tariff had been levied the whole supply might have been manufactured here. The result of such action the price of tin to a point where a few Americans, now engaged in other industries, might make a greater profit by selling tin plates at a higher price. But how would the consumers of tin like to pay the increased price, just for the sake of encouraging an "infant industry?" One of the industries that enjoys the benefit of an export trade is that of canning fruits and vegetables, and a high tariff on tin plates would simply kill this established industry for the benefit of another now non-existing.

Our Candidate for Congress.

Hon. Lyman G. Mason is one of the most widely-known lumbermen and business men of Michigan. He has been for many years a prominent resident of Muskegon and a leading democrat. He is now about 60 years old, but has all the vigor and clearheadedness of a man twenty years his junior. He has not been an office-seeker and has only held few public places. He was the fifth district member of the constitutional convention of 1873. In 1880 he made a splendid run for senator in the strong republican district of Muskegon and Ottawa. Last spring he was elected mayor of his city by a handsom emajority.

Judson S. Farrar, the fusion nominee for auditor General, possesses all the requisite qualifications of honesty, ex-ability and faithfulness, has a brilliant record as a soldier, having served in the fifth Michigan volunteer infantry the fighting 5th, whereof he was for a long time the commanding officer, is at present register of deeds of Macomb county, which position he has held for nearly four years and to the entire satisfaction of the people of old Macomb, has held many public positions in all of which he has discharged the duties with thorough efficiency, is a member of the Old Crowd, a worker, a reader with a get-there gait, and has hosts of friends in all portions of Michigan who will see to it that he keeps up with the procession.—Saginawian.

Planting of Fruit-Trees.

If the acre has been enriched and ploughed twice deeply as I have already suggested, little more is necessary in planting than to excavate a hole large enough to receive the roots spread out in their natural positions. Should no such thorough and general preparation have been made, or if the ground is hard, poor, and stony, the owner will find it to his advantage to dig a good-sized hole three or four feet across and two deep, filling in and around the tree with fine rich surface soil. If he can obtain some thoroughly decomposed compost or manure, for instance, as the scrapings of a barn-yard, or rich black soil from an old pasture, to mix with the earth beneath and around the roots, the good effects will be seen speedily, but in no instance should raw manure from the stable, or anything that must decay before becoming plant food, be brought in contact with the roots. Again I repeat my caution against planting too deeply—one of the commonest and most fatal errors. Let the tree be set about as deeply as it stood before removal. If the tree be planted early in spring, as it should be, there will be moisture enough in the soil, but when planting is delayed until the ground has become rather dry and warm, a bucket of water poured about its roots when the whole has been nearly filled will be beneficial. Now that the tree is planted, any kind of coarse manure spread to the depth of two or three inches on the surface as a mulch is very useful. Stake at once to protect against the winds. Do not make the common mistake of planting too closely. Observe the area alloted by fully grown trees, and allow for the long outgrowing. Moreover, the shade about the house is not desirable. There should be space for plenty of air and sunshine. The fruit from one well-developed tree will often more than supply a family, for ten or fifteen barrels of apples is not an unusual yield. The standard apples should be thirty feet apart. Pears, the dwarfer growing cherries, plums, etc., can be grown in the intervening spaces. In ordering from the nurseries insist on straight, shapely, and young trees, say three years from the bud. Many trees that are sold out are small enough, but they are old and stunted. Also require that there should be an abendance of fibrous and unmutilated roots.—*E. P. Roe, in Harper's Magazine for April.*

What Postage-stamps Did.

The only good use I ever know postage-stamps put to was before the present crash. About 1860 there was a boy who went about law offices selling matches, etc. He was a bright, intelligent boy and professed himself anxious for an education. An old gentleman who stood high at the bar, wishing to test the boy's honesty on this point, told him if he would paper a good-sized closet adjoining his office with old postage-stamps he would pay for his education. The boy accepted the job to work and interested every lawyer on Court street, who saved all their stamps for him, and in due time the undertaking was accomplished and the agreement fulfilled on our part. What has become of the boy I do not know.—*Boston Transcript.*

Longevity of Butterflies.

A correspondent of the *Times*, referring to Sir John Lubbock's discovery of much greater longevity of ants than has hitherto been believed, thinks that the same may be true with regard to the butterfly, although the common notion is that the butterfly's life is a short and merry one. The correspondent, who writes from Bournemouth, then relates the following incident:

"On August 15 last a fine peacock butterfly flew into our house through the garden door, and was caught and put under a large bell glass. On the following day another came in, and was also put under the glass. They were supplied daily with fresh flowers and a few drops of raw honey, which they evidently much enjoyed. No. 1 died during a suddenly cold night; No. 2 lived until December 14. Whenever the sun shone upon their cage, which was placed on a table near a large window of plate glass, they opened their beautiful wings and flew about vigorously, occasionally resting on a flower to thrust their trunks deeply into its corolla, or standing over and sucking up the drops of honey. The extraordinarily sensitive nervous system of these little beauties was indicated by the most vibratile trembling of the wings directly the sunlight or the scent of fresh flowers reached them. When the sun was not out, they usually remained perfectly still with their wings closed, especially selecting to hang on the side or edge of a leaf. They showed great intelligence in distinguishing the freshly gathered flowers and in deciding that honey was the right thing to eat, and they have soon one of them scramble with considerably difficulty across the cage through a tangle of leaves and sticks, determined to get to a particular leaf on which he knew a drop of honey was. After some unsuccessful attempts to reach it, he hooked it down with one foot, then held it with another, until he could get the rest of his legs upon it, having done which he appeared satisfied, shut up his wings, and hung himself upon it, topsy-turvy, to rest. If he failed to do what he wished with one leg, he immediately tried another, appearing to think that, having six at his disposal, it was foolish to waste much time on any one. But he only used his most *adroit* pull on very special occasions. How long each butterfly had lived before it was caught I do not know, but No. 2 lived in its glass cage 121 days."

He Thought Well of It.

Amber was sometimes surprised at the gradeur of his mamma. He was proud of itself, and it is rather amusing to compare him to another composer, a contemporary of his, Spontini, who, at a dress rehearsal of one of his operas (I believe it was "Olympia,") appeared at the desk in grand costume, covered with all the decorations he was favored with. Approaching the desk slowly and majestically, he elevated his baton, fixed his eagle eyes on the full orchestra and chorus, and spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, this is the work which we are going to have the honor of performing in a masterpiece. Now then!"—*Temple Bar.*

The Appetite

May be increased, the Digestive organs strengthened, and the Bowels regulated, by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are purely vegetable in their composition. They contains neither calomel nor any other injurious drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation, for, at times, my stomach became greatly debilitated, and was constantly affected by the Dyspepsia. Regulating the functions of my family doctor, who prescribed Ayer's various remedies, I soon got relief, and was thus temporary relief. I finally commenced using Ayer's Pills, in a short time my appetite and appetite improved. My bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished the boxes of these pills my tendency to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well.—Darius M. Logan, Wilmington, Del.

I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and Torpid Liver. I used Ayer's Pills, and, after taking a few doses, my appetite and a love of the exercise, strength and energy were restored.—C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for over three years with Headache, Indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time.

BY USING three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and, at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured. My digestive organs are now in good order, and I am in perfect health.—Philip Lemon, Sept. 2, 1885.

Ayer's Pills have benefited me wonderfully. For years I suffered from indigestion and Headache, was restless at night, and had a bad taste in the mouth every morning. After taking one box of Ayer's Pills, all these troubles disappeared, my food digested well, and my sleep was refreshed.—G. Tillinghast, Norway, Rockport, Mass.

I was cured of the Piles, by the use of Ayer's Pills. They not only relieved me of that painful disease, but gave me a renewed vigor, and restored my health.—John Lorenzo Sly, Suffolk, N. Y.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

GOLD Pills are scarce, but those who write to Ayer's Office, mentioning this paper, will receive, free, full directions, from which gold can be easily made, in any quantity, by any person who can read and write. Many are doing it. Address, in confidence, Ayer's Office, Lowell, Mass. Ayer's Pills are sold everywhere.

ADVERTISERS can obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

THE EARTHQUAKE DID IT!

We mean we got a big bargain on all our cloak purchases. Our New York agent has taken advantage of the

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

And has written us that never before had we secured such an elegant line of

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS

At Such LOW PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT PURCHASE A CLOAK or Wrap of any kind until you have seen our goods and learned our prices, as they will soon be here.

A big line of everything in Dry Goods coming, wait for them.

Yours, very truly,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

Something New. More Light.

The Rochester double and triple Burner takes the Whitest and Best Light known.

Sherwin William's PAINTS.

Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle. The double action easy Force Pump.* Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

STAUFFER'S BROADCAST

Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, ruta baga, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of ruta baga seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease, and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. Will sweep 12 feet at a time. Clover 40; clover and timothy mixed 25. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is always.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Emmet Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY, Charlevoix, Mich.

Call and examine it.

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer, Photographer, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

SUPPLEMENT.

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 9, 1886.

THE SOLDIER VOTE.

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept., 1886.

Editor JOURNAL:—Having a few words to say to the soldiers of Charlevoix county, I find no better means than through the columns of the JOURNAL. I was asked some time since how a soldier could consistently adhere to the democratic party? I smiled, saying the editors of republican papers who had never smelled gunpowder, were the only class of people who were possessed of sufficient cheek to ask such a question. However, I said I would enlighten his mind, and proceeded.

Soldiers enlisted and hired out to the government for thirteen dollars per month. This they had a right to expect would be paid them. But how were their expectations realized? This amount was reduced from time to time, until they were compelled to take only four dollars and ninety cents per month, or money depreciated to thirty cents on the dollar. Seventy cents of every dollar was held from them. And by whom? The republican party. And who for? The bondholder, who kept them in power at the expense of their privileges and sacrifices of their comfort, health, and life. Soldiers enlisted in good faith, believing that the government would be generous to wounded and disabled, not as a charity, but as a just debt owed for the valuable services rendered their country.

Resolved, That taxation of the people for their purses for the sole purpose of raising revenue for the expense of the government, economically administered is robbery under the forms of law, and we are therefore in favor of a revision of the present tariff laws and its adjustment to a revenue basis.

Resolved, That the democracy of Michigan, believing in the dignity of American citizenship, claim the right of wage workers to the fostering care of government to the end that the legitimate industry in every walk of life shall be encouraged, and that the laws of building up the material interests of the people.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to legislation which shall effectually defend our homes from competing with the honest producers of this country, and which shall forever bar all from the introduction to our shores of cheap contract labor.

Resolved, That the ownership of real estate in this country by foreign corporations and individuals alien to allegiance to American interests and should be prohibited.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver at the present standard.

Resolved, That as a party we endorse the policy of applying the surplus in the national treasury as fast as they accumulate to the payment of the national debt, thereby reducing the ability to enable the national bank circulation, and the direct issue by the national government of legal tender currency notes, gold and silver coin, and bank notes.

Resolved, That we favor the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing, building industries, and for demandings to those engaged therein receiving injuries through the neglect of their employers.

Resolved, That we call for the repeal of all class legislation under which monopolies have been fostered and protected.

Democrats! Soldiers! Shall we be cheated out of our just rights? Shall we be deceived by the promises of the republican party? Shall we be deceived by the promises of the republican party? Shall we be deceived by the promises of the republican party

DEATH VALLEY.

Its Surroundings Compared with the Dead Sea.

From time to time there are disputes as to whether any part of Death valley is really below the level of the sea. The latest observations show that a considerable portion lies below sea level. At the lowest point it is 110 feet below the level of the ocean. This is at a place about twenty miles southeast of Furnace creek. This depression extends north and south for a distance of sixteen or eighteen miles. The ground worked by the Eagle Borax company is 70 feet below sea level. This is four miles west of the deepest depression. The depression at Death valley is, however, far above that at the Dead sea, the surface of which is 1,312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. The soundings of Lieut. Lynch showed the Dead sea to be 218 fathoms or about 1,300 feet deep in the deepest part; therefore, were its waters evaporated, as were those that once covered Death valley, there would exist a depression 2,612 feet below sea level. But at the Dead sea great attention does not exist side by side with great depression, as at Death valley. The cliffs of Judea, on the west of the Dead sea, are but from 1,000 to 1,500 feet high, while on the east the Mountains of Moab, which are a continuation of the Hauran range, have no peaks that rise to a height exceeding 3,000 feet. At Death valley, however, but fifteen miles away from the lowest part, rises on the west Telescope peak, which has an altitude of 10,937 feet above sea level and 11,041 feet above the lowest depression.

To get some idea of the depth of the bottom of Death valley we have but to observe the altitude of surrounding places that appear to be considerable depressions. Thus Walker lake is 5,000 feet above sea level. Mono lake, 6,370. Yosemite valley presents the appearance of a great depression, yet it is 4,060 feet above the level of the sea; and going to points to the eastward of Death valley, on the Colorado river, about the lowest point in the surrounding country, we find that the mouth of the Virgin Wash is 709 feet above sea level, and the mouth of the Rio Virgen 800. Although we have given 110 feet as the lowest point in Death valley, Col. R. S. Williamson, in his report on the geology of California, makes it 175 feet below sea level.

Although a dreary region enough, and very hot in summer, it is by no means the fearful place that many have described it as being. Death valley proper is about thirty miles long and ten miles wide; therefore were a man placed in the middle of it he would have to travel only about five miles to reach the hills by which it is surrounded.

Furnace creek, mentioned above, was so named for the reason that here were found the ruins of furnaces used by the Mormons during Buchanan's administration in 1857 for smelting lead for bullets. It is said that the lead mines in the place were known to the Indians long before any whites were in the country. The veins, which are of argentiferous galena, are found in the face of an almost perpendicular cliff, and are from one to five feet in width. The creek has its source in Hunter springs, and has a volume of about one hundred inches of water. In the distance of four or five miles, however, this dew sinks in the sands and is lost.

The place where the emigrants lost their lives in 1849 is not in Death valley, but at Lost Wagons springs, on the northern border of the valley. Many remains and wrecks of wagons still lie strewn about these springs, the water of which is strongly alkaline.

Some writers have described Death valley as being almost as fatal to life as was that which surrounded the fabled upas tree in the island of Java, asserting that birds that attempt to fly over the valley drop dead. A Mr. Hawkins, of California, seems to have been sent in this story. He says: "It has been stated that occasionally, to 'fix' a crow the valley drop dead. While the writer can not verify this by ocular proof, he has picked up at different times two little birds whose bodies were still quite warm, having evidently just dropped dead." Hawkins also says: "The dryness of the air is so excessive that moisture is withdrawn from the body faster than it can be supplied through the system. From this cause frequent cases of death have occurred when water was plenty, but which could not be drank fast enough to supply the drain caused by the desiccative power of the dry, hot air." We shall not dispute what Mr. Hawkins says of the death, but can not agree with him as to the cause. We are of the opinion that owing to the rapid evaporation of the large quantities of water drank the persons of whom he speaks were frozen to death.—*Dayton (Nev.) News Reporter.*

An Exploration by Rail.

It is proposed to have an attention to the results of a recent investigation and study of Mexico, with the intent of exhibiting its economic relation to the United States, and of helping to determine the desirability of the ratification on the part of the latter of a Mexican-American commercial treaty. The basis for this investigation and for such opinions as may be expressed has been: First, a somewhat extended exploration of Mexico, undertaken during the early months of the past year (1885), primarily with a view to health and recreation; and, secondly, a subsequent careful study (prompted by interest in what had been personally seen or heard) of the physical situation and history of the country, and its present political, industrial, and social condition. The journey, in any by-gone or present time, was mainly made upon a special train, over the whole length of the Mexican Central Railroad, over most of the Vera Cruz and City of Mexico and over a part of the Mexican National Railroads; the aggregate distance traversed within the territory of the republic being in excess of three thousand miles, the train running upon its own time, with its own equipment for eating and sleeping, and stopping long enough at every point of interest—city, town, *hacienda*, mine, or desert—to admit of its full and satisfactory exploration. It is safe, therefore, to say that such an opportunity for leisurely visiting and studying so much of Mexico had rarely, if ever, before been granted.—*Hon. David A. Wells, in Popular Science Monthly for April.*

Literary Truth in Russian Fiction.

It is the might of this literary truth, which is also spiritual truth, that has made the Russians so great in fiction, so potent to move the heart and the conscience. In another paper of the *Review*, on "Les Ecrivains Russes Contemporains," which we commend to any one interested to know the sources of the present universal literary movement, the writer says of Nicolai Gogol: "A realist in the best sense of the term, he has furnished a fit instrument for the thought and the art of our time; he has clearly foreseen its future; we have discerned the issue in Russia, at least of that exact study of phenomena and of men which he began. If any one doubts it, let him take this sentence, one of the last that fell from his pen, in *The Confession of an Author*: 'I have pursued life in its reality, not in the dreams of its imagination, and I have thus arrived at Him who is the source of life.'" The sentence is valuable to the reader of Tolstoi's last book, and is full of suggestion for all. In another place Gogol, who began to write realistically fifty years ago, said of himself and his public: "Thankless is the fate of the writer who ventures to show what passes at each moment under his eyes. The contemporary judge will treat his creations as low and useless; he will be assigned a despised rank among the writers who defame humanity; he will be denied all soul, heart, talent. The reader is revolted by the meanness of my heroes. He could have forgiven me if I had shown picturesque rascals; he cannot forgive me for showing him base ones."

The Russian criticism of 1856 was in fact as immature as much American criticism of 1886. It did not wish to see men and things in fiction as they really are; it wished to see them as the romancers had always made believe they were; it still cried for its Puss in Boots and its Jack the Giant-Killer, and would have them in some form or other.

The Russians who have followed Gogol and learned from him, see how the whole world must learn from them, that we needed those childish demands, and they form a group from which one can hardly turn to other literatures without feeling that he enters an atmosphere of feigning, of insincere performance and ignoble ideals. The French, with their convention of indecency, the English with their convention of propriety, alike dwindle—all except the colossal George Eliot woman—before these human, simple masters, who have no convention, but wish merely to be true.—*W. D. Howells, in Harper's Magazine for April.*

It Was the Dog.

"Do Judge?"

"Yes sir," said Justice Meech briskly looking over his glasses at a bearded negro who stood directly in front of the judicial bench.

"Kin I get a warrant fo' a dawg?" asked the negro, looking very anxious.

"Depends on what kind of a dog it is," answered the court.

"I live over heah on Fourth avenue, Judge, in a house where there is a family of twelve. We have a dawg which is a little the most dawg I'se ever seen. He barks all day and night. I can't rest no how, and you see I've got runs fo' his dead and can't get away from the critter. He worries us so we can't eat nuthinkin' but bacon."

"What's the dog's color?" the court asked.

"Dat ony Jedge."

"What's his breed?"

"That I can't say nuther, but I know his bark.

"Alto or tenor?" the court asked facetiously.

The complainant shook his head dubiously for a second and then he exclaim ed as if a bright idea had struck him, "I know what you mean Jedge! Yo' want to know if dat dawg will kill a rat or a rat. I wouldn't take my oath 'bout it, Jedge, but I know he'll killed de peace ob de yah niggah now! I want him killed. Gimme a warrant to do it will yo Jedge?"

"I can't do it; but if I were in your place I'd get even with that dog. I'd get half-a-dozen police court lawyers to come up to hovel against him—a country irritant as it were, and if the dog stands that an hour then I will venture to say he belongs to a bad family. You may get rid of the dog, too, by giving a bill of sale for him to some distant friend and let him begin replevin proceedings to get him away or, again, you might entice him to his death with a tempting juicy steak which you have previously inoculated with poison. And there is another remedy. You can move away to a point so distant that the bark of that dog will never reach you."

"Dat I can't move, Jedge. Yo' know how that is yo'self—a poor old man, all broke up with rumatis can't git up and git as he wants. But dat ony yo' must be suppressed. I can't stand it no longer, nohow."

"Well, I guess I can't do anything for you," exclaimed the Court, as he resumed his writing, and the rheumatic complainant left in high dudgeon.—*Chicago Ivy Leaves.*

Temperance Column.

CONDUCTED by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

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Tobacco and Refinement.

BY PRESIDENT JOHN BASCOM, D.D., LL.D.

Many sages in various forms of philosophy, many saints in diverse phases of faith, have insisted on the conflict between lower and higher impulses in man, between the flesh and the spirit. We have some additional wisdom as to the best method of stilling this strife, as to the way in which the two sets of powers are to find their union in higher forms of work; but little strife there remains an early and unavoidable fact in moral and spiritual life. The trio of evil influences in Christianity is still the world, the flesh, and the devil. Certainly the use of tobacco belongs on the wrong side of this enduring struggle into which we all enter singly and collectively. It belongs to the flesh, and snacks, at times, of both the other two. This habit gains ground at the expense of emotional refinement and spiritual force.

We see this from the very nature of the habit. It has offensively and strongly the features of a sensual appetite. In the outset the organ rebels against the sickening and disgusting. When urged repeatedly with it, they pass over to it with an unwholesome election, and replace the first feeling of offense with a onerious demand. It adds to these two features of an unnatural appetite a third feature, which only familiarity hides from us. The use of tobacco is the turning aside of physical sensibilities from the direct function to an excitation wholly alien to them. It is no part of the office of the nose to receive snuff, or suffer its titillations; or of the gums to be the seats of an irritation made agreeable by chewing. It is not the purpose of either mouth or nostrils to convey smoke, or to be smoked. To put them to this office is to make the discovery of an abnormal—not to say abominable—way in which these sensibilities can be played upon. The chewing of tobacco may seem to be a little far in the cultural office of the organs engaged. Yet the perversion, after all, is the same, as there is in this use no purpose of mastication or nourishment; but the contents of the mouth are carefully to be ejected again, to the no small offense of bystanders. If the use of tobacco does not come under the head of an unnatural and unwholesome perversion of appetites, it is difficult to give any example of such an abuse.

To these considerations are to be added the great evils which attend this habit often gives to others. It passes from its least disagreeable forms by insensible gradations down, very far down, to the coarsest, grossest, and most intolerable abuse. It is difficult to understand how a refined man can accept the fellowship of a habit which adds so distinct an element of disgust and offense along the whole line of misery and vice. It is difficult to understand how a good man can be willing to endure the affliction of nauseous and injurious appetites; and how a clean man can be willing to unite himself to that great army of expectorants who defile the world in so many ways. The habit, we maintain, is a perversion of refinement, of propriety, and it leaves some trace of a disagreeable and truly vulgar kinship. Smoking is the least offensive use of tobacco; but one cannot long, in smoke, and frequent the society of those who do not smoke, without bearing in his clothes the stale odor of his disagreeable habit. Much worse than this, he breathes it out in every expiration. The sweet air of heaven is turned by him each instant into a malodorous incense of an offering on the altar of appetite. Whether he bears the kiss of his wife, or takes the nearest bum, or the words of prayer to the Spirit of spirits, both alike are under the intimidate suggestion of the taint of a physical system penetrated and permeated with tobacco. He himself, in coming his purity of a pure breath, loses the sense of wrong he is doing him own life and the lives of others yet he brings that sense afresh to every one who, with quicker sensibilities, approaches him.

This loss of the feeling of offense in an offensive appetite marks the important point in which the habit interferes with refinement and true culture. The smoker takes it patiently when a superior power sorts him out and bems him in, in a place not apart to this disagreeable indulgence as a smoking-car—bearing what traces of its love may. But when he is left to himself, on the street, in a public place, in legislative halls, he takes at once the precedence of his unkindly habit, and lets his neighbor make what shift he can to avoid the air which he sends forth from the recesses of his mouth, laden with disturbance to eyes, nostrils and lungs. There is scarcely a smoker to be found that does not, at some time, in a careless way, put upon others the discomfort of his habit. How can it be otherwise? He is driven by an exacting demand, whose disagreeable effects are very much hidden from him. The smoker loses the power to see himself as others see him. If those who use tobacco were decidedly in the minority, the habit would be thought to be a strange, outlandish, outrageous perversion of the decorum of life; and in its open indulgence, a surprising trespass on good taste and delicate consideration. I think we shall see this to be so if we consider the effect the habit of chewing, or smoking even, would have on our estimate of a refined woman? The union is almost an impossibility. Yet there is nothing but the nature of the habit that renders the use of tobacco unfit in a woman. It is superior purity and refinement only that banish it from such a presence.

We have something of this feeling, though unfortunately in a much less noble degree, in connection with the most noble-minded and venerable men. Veneration is weakened by this indulgence. The very mildest word we can apply to it is that of indulgence, and that highly apparitic carries an earthly odor with it wherever it extends. Old age casts no glamor over habits, but leaves them to stand on their own merits. The infirm old man who must needs have his snuff box, or tobacco-box, or pipe, is a less agreeable inmate of any home than he otherwise would be. His age and nature does not ascend heavenward in and by this smoke of sacrifice, but out of it, and in spite of it, if it ascends at all. Age should purge away the grossness of the flesh, should stand on tiptoe in the physical world, and, like a burnishing chrysalis, hold the wings of faith aerial. The best that can be said for tobacco under such conditions is, that it is the expiring appetite of an expiring body; one not held in subjection by the spirit, but one that has subjected the spirit to itself. The only fortune that remains to such a one is the fortune of escaping from himself. We can conceive of no refining process, that fits one as a pure gold for a New Jerusalem, that would not quickly, at the very outset, refine away this habit. The Divine Life does not flow through a tobacco field.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
SIMPLE STRONG
NEW HOME
SWIFT SILENT SURE
SEWING MACHINE
HAS NO EQUAL.
PERFECT SATISFACTION
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
—ORANGE, MASS.—
30 Union Square, N.Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.
FOR SALE BY
E. N. CLINE, East Jordan.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 20am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 40pm	3 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 45pm	1 25am	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	8 45	5 50	3 35	9 40am
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	5 55	3 50	12 05pm
Battle Creek, ar	.....	6 20	4 20	1 00
Battle Creek, lv	9 00pm	6 30pm	4 30	1 05
Jackson, ar	.....	.....	5 45	2 20
D G H & M ar	7 05am	.....	11 30am	5 05
Grand Rapids, ar	8 15	.....	12 45pm	6 15
Big Rapids *	9 10	.....	1 45pm	6 50
Reed City, ar	.....	.....	2 25	7 30
Cadillac, ar	9 55	.....	3 05	8 05
Walton	11 00	.....	4 15	9 10
Kalkaska, lv	11 45am	.....	5 00	9 55
Mancelona	.....	.....	5 30	10 25
Alpena, ar	.....	.....	9 00	11 30pm
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	6 00	1 00
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	6 00	1 00
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	8 30pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	3 00pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 35	11 15	.....
Alpena Falls	.....	9 34	12 14am	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 21	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	11 00	1 30	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 05	3 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 37pm	3 05	4 15
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 45	3 10pm	4 20
Reed City, ar	.....	1 20	4 15am	5 20
Big Rapids	.....	2 00	5 45	6 05
Grand Rapids, ar	.....	3 50	8 40	7 50
D G H & M arrv	.....	4 55	10 15	10 12
Jackson, ar	.....	6 45	12 10pm	12 00am
Battle Creek, ar	7 15am	7 55	1 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	8 05	8 25	2 15	1 40pm
Kalamazoo, lv	9 52	8 30	2 20	1 45
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 05pm	.....	3 15am
Cincinnati, ar	7 40pm	7 30am	.....	12 00pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. T. Agent.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH. Read down.

A. M.	P. M.
9 00	3 40

P. M.	A. M.
12 30	8 00
1 20	8 52
1 45	9 20
2 20	10 42
3 00	11 40
7 00	4 40

A. M.	P. M.
9 00	12 00
9 30	1 05
9 55	1 35
5 30	8 00
6 30	9 00
7 00	9 30

STATIONS.
Detroit
St. Ignace 1
Newberry
Soper
Rexton
Trout Creek
Marquette 2

GOING SOUTH. Read up.

A. M.	P. M.
7 00	2 00
7 30	2 30
8 05	3 05
9 35	4 35
10 35	5 35
11 05	6 05
4 15	10 15
5 15	11 15
5 45	11 45
8 20	2 20

(1) Via M. T. Co.'s boats, with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railways, with the elegant side-wheel steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co. leaving port for Detroit, Cleveland and all points in Canada, immediately on arrival of train leaving St. Ignace at 9 00 a. m. daily except Sundays, Thursday and Saturday nights, and Sundays for Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth, Milwaukee and all shore points. (2) With M. H. & A. railroad for Republic, Michigamme, Crystal Falls, etc., and points on Chicago and Northwestern railway.

Standard—Central time. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday.

A. WATSON, Gen'l Sup't. GEO. P. PARK, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE.

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

CAPT. O. E. WILBUR.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 a. m. touching at Northport, Leland, Glen Arbor, Glen Haven, arrive at Glen Ellen 10.00 a. m., Charlevoix 11.00, Mackinaw Island 7.45, arriving at Mackinaw City 8.30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Mackinaw City 7.00 a. m., Mackinaw Island 8.00, Charlevoix 9.00, Glen Ellen 10.00, Glen Haven 11.00, Glen Arbor 12.00, Leland 1.00, Northport 2.15, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 p. m.

T. S. PAXTON

CAPT. A. G. ALBISE.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will leave Traverse City at 8 a. m., touching at Northport 10.30 a. m., Leland 12.00, Frankfort 1.30, Glen Arbor 2.30, Glen Haven 3.30, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinaw City 7.00, Mackinaw Island 7.30, arriving at Cheboygan 8.00 p. m.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Cheboygan 6.00 a. m., Mackinaw Island 7.00, Mackinaw City 7.45, Cross Village 9.15, Harbor Springs 10.15, Petoskey 10.45, Glen Arbor 12.00, Leland 1.00, Northport 2.30, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 p. m.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R. for all points North and South, and at Traverse City with the morning train leaving for the City of Traverse from Chicago and the City of Grand Rapids going north; and on Wednesday evenings inbound for T. S. Parties going south, will leave Traverse or Chicago, At St. Ignace with the Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central R. R. for Mackinaw City, and with the steamer Minnie M. for Sault Ste. Marie.

Traverse Bay Route.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS—Capt. George Roberts.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Northport at 7.00 a. m., touching at Leland, Glen Arbor, Glen Haven, arrive at Glen Ellen 10.00 a. m., Charlevoix 11.30 a. m., arrive at Petoskey 12.00 m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Northport at 7.00 a. m., arrive at Traverse City 12.00 m., leave Traverse City at 2 p. m., arrive at Glen Arbor 6.00 p. m.

Connections made at Northport with the City of Traverse City, and at Traverse City with G. R. & I. Railroad.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Sharp.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30; leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 4.00, leave S. Lynne Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Thursday and Saturday nights, on return leave for Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth, Milwaukee and all shore points. (2) With M. H. & A. railroad for Republic, Michigamme, Crystal Falls, etc., and points on Chicago and Northwestern railway.

Standard—Central time. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday.

A. WATSON, Gen'l Sup't. GEO. P. PARK, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 7.30; leave East Jordan 8.00, arrive Charlevoix 9.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 4.00, arrive East Jordan 5.00; leave East Jordan 5.30, Charlevoix 6.00, Petoskey 7.00, arrive Harbor Springs 7.30. Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 9, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12; baled, $18
Corn, per bu. 65c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $22.
Pork, 3½ @ 4½ c. ℔ lb.
Salt, 70 bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Mocca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Roth Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞Remember, we give the Detroit Weekly Free Press FREE during the campaign to every new subscriber who will pay for at least four months in advance, in *cash*. Old subscribers who want the Weekly Free Press should remember that they can have the same terms by paying all arrears to date, and at least four months in advance, in cash. You will get more papers by subscribing now than if you wait.

☞For sale or to let on favorable terms, two hundred good grade sheep with real estate, adjoining of Jas. H. Stone, East Jordan, Mich.

☞Fresh Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

Ten pages this week.

Two more hot days this week.

Capt. Trudell has repainted the outside of his house.

H. Jordan is grading the terrace in front of his house.

F. W. Craine & Co. have a new advertisement this week.

Dave Bradleer expects to go to Mackinac Island Saturday, to make some stereoscopic views, to add to his already large collections of views.

J. F. Robinson has sold his farm known as the Inwood farm, to Geo. Cummings, of Sault Ste. Marie, for $3,850. Mr. Robinson will remove to Iowa.

If you want to patronize home industry and get a good article for your money at the same time, use the Rifenburg Milling Co.'s flour. We know it to be the best, and will use no other.

Divine service will be held at Odd Fellows, hall next Sunday morning and evening, and at Music hall, on the resort, at 4 in the afternoon, by Rev. C. T. Stout, of St. Johns church, Grand Rapids.

Postmaster General Vilas was at the Soo the other day and he his wife and daughter shot the rapids. Now let him fire the rascals as fast as he laved down the stream.—Democrat.

Observe the sell in another column for a county convention to be held in Boyne City, on Saturday, Sept. 18. There should be a full delegation from every township, as business of importance is to be transacted.

Rev. A. T. Waterman, of Ovid, delivered two excellent sermons at the Congregational church, last Sunday morning and evening. He will preach from the same pulpit again, next Sunday morning and evening, at the usual hours of service.

The school board of Charlevoix have increased the corps of teachers to six, raised and improved the grading, and at considerable expense have fitted the schools to accommodate non-resident pupils. We hope to see their efforts to improve the schools appreciated, and a large increase in the attendance follow.

Recollect that our offer of the Weekly Free Press free for four months to subscribers who pay at least fifty cents in cash in advance for the JOURNAL is made to get some money to pay bills now due, and will continue for only a short time. If you want the Free Press, now is your time to get it free.

At the annual school meeting in the Bernard district, R. Burns was re-elected moderator by a two thirds vote. This is his seventh term, and has been completed, will make 21 years of continuous service in that office. Mr. Burns was elected at the same meeting by a vote of thirty votes, to fill the vacancy in the office of assessor.

The D. L. & N. R. R. and the G. R. & I. R. R. give three excursions this week over their line from Detroit, Lansing and East Saginaw, via Howard City, arriving in Petoskey Thursday evening. This is the occasion, the Friant gives four excursions this week to Charlevoix and East Jordan, on her regular time, at 50 cents for the round trip.

Every child attending school next Monday morning will need a book, and some will need several new ones. Dr. Cronter has a full stock of every kind of book used in the county, as well as everything else in the line of school supplies. In his new advertisement on the eighth page, he mentions in detail some of the principal items of the stock. Read it, then go and see him.

Some of the honorable members of the K. K. excursion to the "soo" last week, had a most delightful (?) time. On account of the fog, the boat had to lay over eight six miles below the "soo," and not having sufficient sleeping accomodations, a large number of the excursionists had to sleep in a neighboring barn. However, this is only a little "spice" with the other pleasures of the excursion.

The date opposite the address on this paper indicates the time to which the subscriber has paid. If any one claims payment ahead of such date on their paper, it should be made known at the office at once, either in person or by letter. This is the only way the accounts can be kept straight. The person receiving the paper can see for himself each and every week whether we have received his money and given the proper credit.

L. D. Bartholomew has been making numerous additions and improvements to the house recently purchased of Byron See. Among other things he has built a large wood house and laundry, transformed the old woodroom into a well-furnished kitchen, put a concrete floor in the cellar, built a new cistern and well, and another chimney, added cresting and other ornaments to the roof, gables, etc., repainted the whole with bright colors on the outside. Mr. Bartholomew and Mr. J. B. Allen have no fence between their lots, and both working together have a front yard of which anyone might feel proud. With fence pumps and hose, and plenty of water they have succeeded in keeping the flowers and shrubbery bright and fresh during the dry, hot weather.

An exchange says: "We are acquainted with quite a number of persons who 'get more papers than I can read, now,' and don't want a local paper so long as they can borrow their neighbor's. The person always takes a "family journal, published in New York or somewhere, containing thrilling and blood-curdling romances, such as make the young ones desert home and yearn for the day when they can break away from home restraints and go out in the far west and become 'bad men,' and die with their boots on."

The sessions of the teachers' institute have been growing in interest during the week. About thirty-five have been enrolled up to the present time. This is not so many as were expected, but those in attendance are being excellently well paid. The evening lectures have been fairly well attended and very instructive. Prof. Payne's lecture on Tuesday evening, at the Congregational church, on "The Teacher as a Philanthropist," was listened to with intense interest. Mr. McLouth spoke at the M. E. church, last night, on "Some Natural Phenomena," and gave an instructive talk. The lessons close to-morrow afternoon. Next week we will give a full list of those in attendance.

The Traverse Journal gives the salutom men of that place the following bit of advice: "Don't you dare to keep open your respectable (?) pinces after 10 o'clock p. m., and on Sunday. We'll tell you why. The vigilance of policemen Ben is emphatically illustrated in the conviction of Antony Novotney, "Beer" Schmidt, and Jas. Baker within the last month for keeping their places open after improper hours. Novotney and Baker were each fined $25 and costs, and Schmidt was fined $35 and costs. For money, Traverse City allows you fifteen hours, six days in a week, to rob the innocent and weak-minded of their manhood and hard-earned wages, that should go for the support of your families—and, by the eternal—you must confine your devilish work to legitimate hours, or you will get toasted. Now this is a bit of friendly advice, and we hope you will take it as such."

One by one the young business men of Charlevoix come to the front with a residence finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of housebuilding. This week will show complete the new residence of F. A. Stutts, cashier of the Charlevoix Savings bank, built on the south terrace, from plans by Kirkpatrick. The building faces the north. From the porch one has an unobstructed view of Round lake, lake resorts, and all the whole business portion of the town. The lower floor are four rooms,—a parlor and parlor bed-room connected by double doors, a large dining room, and a comfortable kitchen furnished with wall cupboards, sleeks, sink, woodhouse, etc. In the northwest corner of the parlor is a bay window with clear and colored glass, and through which one has an unobstructed view of the resorts, Round lake, and the whole western part of the town. In the dining room, facing the east, is a large bay window. In the second story are three large bed-rooms, with large closets, and one room over the kitchen, which may be used for a bed-room or bath room. The ceilings are high, the doors and windows are rough, and are to be papered. The ceilings, baseboards, mouldings, etc., are dark brown, and some fine writings are brought out by the oil finish. The door of the sitting room, parlor, and parlor bed-room are finished with the Sherwin-Williams rosewood and new mahogany, which makes a rich appearance. The grounds are to be graded, and the terrace gives a more perfect finish this fall. Comfort and convenience have not been sacrificed for beauty, yet there is apparently nothing lacking for this latter feature. Frost can congratulate himself on adding one more monument to the substantial growth of Charlevoix.

Annual School Meeting.

At the annual school meeting on Monday night, the Upright ticket was elected director, J. Milo Eaton having declined to be a candidate for re-election.

The receipts and expenses for the year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Money on hand Sept. 1, 1885	$166 41
Received from primary school fund	69 30
Received from district fund	69 30
Received from district for tuition	22 50
Received from all other sources	14 50
Total	$342 01

EXPENSES.

Paid male teachers	$122 00
Paid female teachers	90 00
Paid for labor and fuel	31 41
Paid for all other purposes	48 60
Amount in hand Sept. 8, 1886	50 00
Total	$342 01

Estimates for the ensuing year were made, and the amounts voted as follows:

Teachers wages	$2,345 00
Janitor	125 00
Janitor	125 00
Contingent	150 00
Library	10 00

Whole number of children in the district, 360.

☞Ads for F. W. Craine & Co.'s bargain table.

DRY GOODS!

We offer for the next few days Great Bargains in all

----SUMMER DRESS GOODS----

Shawls, White Goods, Parasols, Silk and Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Straw Hats, etc.

NEW LINE OF BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS, Just received and marked at very low prices.

Jersey and Boucle Jackets, Very Cheap.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

In great variety and at correct prices. The finest line of

Teas, Coffees, Spices.

PLANTATION JAVA COFFEE, - BEST IN THE WORLD.

Farmers will consult their own interests in buying our

FACTORY-FILLED DAIRY SALT.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Cloaks ! Cloaks !!

Just Received, at

ROSENTHAL & SON'S,

The largest line of FALL and WINTER CLOAKS that ever was brought to Charlevoix. All styles in Short Wraps, New Markets and Street Jackets. Also a big line of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS. *Now* is the time to make your choice, as the assortment is large and prices are low. Be sure to come and see them, whether you buy or not,—no trouble to show goods.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

Grace Sise Drowned.

Last Sunday afternoon, Grace Sise, aged eight years, started out "for a walk." At dark she had not returned, and a search was commenced. Several persons remembered having seen her at play in various places. At one time she was with some other children on the dock near the Bridge Street house. The search was continued all night by a large number of people. Monday morning, about nine o'clock her body was found in twelve feet of water, beneath an open space in the near the mill came near burning also.

As the engine room was situated on the north side of the mill, and the fire seemed to be in every part of the building at once, it is believed to be incendiary. No insurance.

Farewell Supper to the M. E. Pastor.

A farewell supper will be given at the M. E. church, on Friday night of this week, Sept. 10, in honor of the pastor and his lady, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Iddings, whose faithful and earnest labors in the cause of their Master, pastorate have much endeared them to the people. As this is the last chance many will have to meet them in a social position, a cordial invitation is extended to everybody in or near Charlevoix. Mrs. Meech and Mrs. L. E. Allen will assist Mr. and Mrs. Iddings in entertaining their friends, while the ladies of the church will serve a bountiful supper of chicken pie and other good things. Supper, 25 cts., served from five to nine, Friday evening.

A Cabinet's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, Schr. Wyoming, plying between Atlantic City and New York, had been afflicted with a cough so bad he was unable to sleep, and was badered to try Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. It did not give him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness and irritation, his children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free trial bottles of this standard remedy at Dr. G. W. Crosier's drug store.

Soldiers' Re-Union at Charlevoix.

HEADQUARTERS
BAYER POST, NO. 122, G. A. R.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Sept. 3, 1886.

The following named comrades are hereby detailed as a committee on arrangements for the Charlevoix County Soldiers' Re-Union, at Charlevoix, on September 15 and 16, viz: Byron See, Robert Miller, William Kalogy, John Litman, and S. W. Salter.

By order of
C. B. GLASS, Adjutant. E. H. GREEN, Commander.

Removed Her Tonsils.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 78 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free and well as ever, and can do as she pleases. Dr. King's New Life Pills have made me newer my youth, and removed all pains and aches. My appetite is excellent and I feel young again." Try a

REDUCING TAXATION.

Some Facts and Figures for Farmers to Reflect Upon.

[From the Farmer.]

There is now in the United States Treasury a surplus of $270,000,000 lying idle. There is no use for this money. It can not be used to pay the expenses of the Government, because the Government's receipts are already $70,000,000 a year more than its expenses. It is not necessary to pay the bonds, because the ordinary revenues of the country will be enough to pay them as fast as they mature. It simply lies there and does nobody any good. It is that much taken needlessly from the people.

It got there because taxes are too high.

This state of things has been going on for five or six years. The useless surplus in the Treasury has been steadily increasing in spite of all the extravagant expenditure. Three Congresses have grappled with the problem and failed to solve it. The surplus keeps on piling up in the Treasury. Pretty soon it will become absolutely necessary that the taxes be reduced. They will have to be brought down to the level of the expenditures of the Government.

There are the best reasons why the farmers of the country should unanimously demand that the reduction should be in the direction of tariff taxes and not internal taxes.

It should be constantly borne in mind that the objects and effects of these taxes are two-fold. They raise a revenue for the Government and they are also levied for the avowed purpose of encouraging American industry. They are said to do this because being levied on certain articles brought from abroad, they make the price of those articles so high that their purchase here is discouraged. Consequently, it is said, that the purchase of similar articles made in this country is fostered. There are nearly 4,000 articles on which this tariff lays export taxes. Of these all, not a single duty does the average farmer a particle of good. There is an import duty on foreign grown wheat, but that is of no use whatever to the farmer, because he exports wheat, and nobody in America would import it if there were no tariff. There is not a commodity, which the average farmer produces, except perhaps wool, rice, and sugar—which are specialties—which could be imported into this country to any extent if there were not a particle of tariff. Consequently he has not the slightest interest in having any foreign products kept out of the country. Then he hasn't a solitary benefit to reap from the tariff, has he?

But they say that while the farmer can't be benefited directly by the tariff, he gets a nice, big benefit indirectly. They say that a great number of persons employed in manufacturing and mining are kept in prosperity by this tariff, and that without it they would be unable to sell anything.

Without stopping to enlarge upon the silicy of a proposition that supposes that even if all these people were to be thrown out of employment in an instant, they would all stop eating, there are two facts that completely destroy this next little argument.

In the first place, out of the 17,392,099 people engaged in all kinds of occupations in the United States in 1880, 7,670,493 were engaged in agriculture. Only 2,837,157 all told, were engaged in all kinds of manufacturing, mechanical, and mining pursuits. Not more than half of these can claim the slightest benefit from the tariff, because not more than half are engaged in producing articles that could be brought from other countries if there was not a bit of tariff.

The proposition, then, amounts to saying that the 7,670,493 persons engaged in agriculture depend for a livelihood upon the 1,170,000 engaged in producing articles protected by the tariff. Now, does any sane man believe that?

In the next place, we find that of the $2,000,000,000 worth of farm products raised in this country in 1880, people abroad consumed $183,000,000 worth, persons engaged in professional and personal services consumed $263,000,000, persons engaged in trade and transportation consumed $380,000,000, the farmers themselves consumed $1,170,000; persons engaged in making articles that could not be brought from abroad without a tariff consumed $330,000,000; and persons engaged in making articles that could be brought from abroad and who alone can claim the slightest benefit from the tariff consumed only $315,000,000, or 8½ per cent. of the whole amount raised.

So that if we admit that all the persons engaged in making articles that could be brought from abroad would be instantly and permanently thrown out of employment by reducing the tariff—if we admit that they would cease eating forever from that moment, the farmers of the whole country would lose just 8½ per cent. of their market. Now, is any sane man going to get much alarmed over that possibility?

But it is easy to show that the benefits the farmer would reap from a reduction of the tariff would far exceed the 8½ per cent. loss of market, which, admitting the above manifest absurdity, he might sustain.

For the last two or three years the prices Northwestern farmers have got for their wheat have scarcely cost them for raising it. Why? Because there has not been a sufficient demand for wheat. Wheat has been a drug in the market. Now, it is as plain as the noon on a man's face that if there is to be any further demand for wheat it must come from abroad. And it is just as plain that the only way to induce foreigners to buy more of what we have to sell is by buying more of what they have to sell in exchange. And the only way to bring that about is to break down the tariff barriers that prohibit foreign trade. If there is any reader of the *Farmer* who can pick a flaw in that reasoning I shall be very glad to hear from him.

But besides interfering with the demand from abroad which naturally exists for his products, the tariff cripples the farmer in another way. It is a two-edged sword, and it hits the farmer a clip every way it goes. While he gets lower prices for his products than he otherwise would, he has to pay more for what he buys. It is a mid-ocean proposition that every article he buys on which there is a protective tariff duty—his iron, nails, coolings, harness, implements, salt, glass and crockery, for instance—cost him more than it would if there were no tariff. For if these things can be made as cheaply in this country as abroad, what is the use of having any tariff duties upon them? If any reader of the *Farmer* thinks this isn't a common-sense and practical view of the matter I shall be glad to have him urge any objection to it that can be imagined.

In view of the fact that taxes must be reduced in some way or other, that the present tariff 150,000,000 working people are being taxed for the benefit of 1,000,000, and that 700,000,000 farmers are the victims of a system that injures them on every side and doesn't do them a particle of good, isn't it about time that the farmers got up and determined that the reduction shall be in the direction of the tariff duties and none other?

MINNESOTA.

LABOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry George's Investigations in the Coal Fields of That State.

[Jackson (Mich.) Patriot.]

Mr. Henry George, acting as a special commissioner for the *North American Review*, has been making a close personal investigation into the conditions of labor, especially mining labor, in Pennsylvania. He has prepared a series of papers on this subject, the first of which appears in the August number. It discloses a condition of affairs with respect to the poverty of the workingmen and the exactions of the bosses which is only equaled by the records of life in Connemara and Donegal. Mr. George, who has visited the region, declared, regards the condition of the miners in Pennsylvania as equally bad with that of the Irish peasantry. He finds that Pennsylvania is by nature a greatly favored State. It is "nearly twice as large as England and within one-seventh as large as Ireland." It has a population of 16 to the square mile, against 189 in Ireland and 481 in England. "It may be doubted," says Mr. George, "if there is on the earth's surface another area of 41,000 square miles which, considering all things, is better fitted by nature to yield a home to labor." In addition to such advantages, Pennsylvania has enjoyed a superiority in the gift of the bountiful mother by invoking the protection of a paternal Government.

"To satisfy Pennsylvania's plea for the protection of labor the whole foreign commerce of what would otherwise have been the greatest continuous nation of the world has been sacrificed, until now an American ship is becoming a curiosity on the deep sea. To give Pennsylvania what spirit-dealers would call a small profit of fifty cents per ton the railways on the Pacific States are compelled to pay $16 per ton more for rails, while sections of the country that use no Pennsylvania coal must, to assist producers in Pennsylvania, have pay on the coal they do use a duty larger than the original cost of mining."

Still, the conditions of labor in Pennsylvania "are anything but satisfactory, as is shown by the needless to say, unanimous report of strikes." Some of these strikes occur "from causes so trifling that they are ridiculous"—as, for instance, one provoked "by the action of one of other that the miners should not keep goats, and which, having been ended by the resignation of the anti-goat superintendent, has been celebrated by a local band in the song of 'Hopkins and the Goats.'" On this point Mr. George says: "It seemed to me to be thought of the policy of strikes and there seems to be a growing feeling that every material innovelty on the part of at least large systems of Pennsylvania workmen, the fact that they so often occur shows anything but just and wholesome conditions in the relations of labor. Men dependent upon their daily wages do not strike for the sheer pleasure of striking, and even from the reckless strikes, when they occur in any numbers, indicate a chronic irritation that can only proceed from real grievances."

Next to agriculture, coal mining is the greatest Pennsylvania industry. It employs 140,000 persons—somewhat more than two-thirds of them in the anthracite mines, and about half as many more in the bituminous mines. There are two ways of producing coal. The first is, of course, taking the highest average wages of miners, without loss of time, but also taking what they are actually able to make on a year, whether they have employment. The State "Bureau of Industrial Statistics" makes this comparison "of nominal" and "actual" wages per week for 1884:

ANTHRACITE MINES.	Theoretical.	Actual.
Miners on contract	$16.20	$8.84
Miners inside	15.60	8.52
Laborers inside	12.00	6.55
Laborers outside	8.40	4.34
BITUMINOUS MINES.	Theoretical.	Actual.
Miners	16.80	6.72
Laborers inside	12.00	6.00
Laborers outside	9.60	4.80

In the forthcoming report of 1885 it is estimated that the total actual earnings paid in wages in coal mining would, if divided equally among all returned as employed, giving $6.67 per week in anthracite mining, and $6.21 in bituminous mining. But out of the miner's wages must come the cost of mining supplies—powder, fuse, oil, cotton, etc.—and these must be bought of the company at from 20 to 100 per cent. more than the ordinary prices. Still worse, what the miners call the pluck-me store system is general in the Pennsylvania coal regions.

"These 'pluck-me' stores seem to well deserve be name the miners have given them, the prices charged in them running from 15 to 100 per cent. above ordinary retail rates, and probably average from 25 to 40 per cent. Quality, too, is sometimes a matter of serious grief, as when a miner bitterly complained to me that while from his wages the company charged 25 cents a pound for butter, 'strong enough to pull a car up a slope.' It is a fact that there are some company stores content to charge only ordinary prices, but in the course of conversations with miners representing pretty much all the mining districts of the State I never heard of one. In this case the company keeps a monopoly in the value of a deceased member of a mining firm, and this lady, who lives, I believe, in New York, enjoyed strict orders that prices shall not be higher than in ordinary stores.

"There is no avowed conspiracy," says Mr. George, "in dealing with labor as it is, but it nevertheless as effectually exists." As the miners put it, "If you go elsewhere to buy your powder you must go elsewhere to burn it."

In regard to the habitations of the miners, Mr. George finds that "As a rule, when the operators of the mine control the surface, and where they are not brought into competition with the owners of closely adjacent land upon which stores or dwellings can be built, they will neither sell nor lease building sites, the control of the land giving them the control of their men. The employes are lodged in dreary, monotonous rows of company houses, divided by thin partitions into from two to five compartments, from two to four small rooms. These houses are of wood, built in a cheap and flimsy manner, usually undesoiled inside and dilapidated outside. The only evidence that there is such a thing as paint in the world (as for whitewash, that seems to be unknown) is generally the company number painted in bold figures. * * * The rent of these houses dollars and the rent estates, ranging from $2.50 a month, the average being $3. * * * In these mining villages every one * * * is a tenant upon five days' notice. In some places no one is allowed to live in the village unless employed by the company, a young man born on the spot and still living with his parents being compelled to leave if he goes to work elsewhere than for the 'lord of the manor.'"

The power of the sole landlord enables the operator or superintendent to exercise such control as he cares to and may lead, instead, to, in exact defiance, goat laws, chicken laws, liquor laws, or any other laws the pleasure, short of the point of producing a general revolt."

According to Mr. George, the coal miners of Pennsylvania appear to live under conditions but very little better than those of chattel slaves. They are not, however, "what in this country we call peons," for, in a class "they are not allowed to run in debt to the company." Mr. George's exact meaning here is best comprehended by a page, in the following paragraph: "Strange as it may seem, I found in the mining regions of Pennsylvania to come across men who had never heard of Ireland and to read resolutions of Knights of Labor denouncing land grabbing in the far West. If the Pennsylvanian wishes to see a landlord in his power, he need not go to the Rocky Mountains, he need not go to the Mississippi. From many a mother area of 41,000 square miles which, considering all things, is better fitted by nature to yield a home to labor." In addition to such advantages, Pennsylvania has enjoyed a superiority in the gift of the bountiful mother by invoking the protection of a paternal Government.

"To satisfy Pennsylvania's plea for the protection of labor the whole foreign commerce of what would otherwise have been the greatest continuous nation of the world has been sacrificed, until now an American ship is becoming a curiosity on the deep sea. To give Pennsylvania what spirit-dealers would call a small profit of fifty cents per ton the railways on the Pacific States are compelled to pay $16 per ton more for rails, while sections of the country that use no Pennsylvania coal must, to assist producers in Pennsylvania, have pay on the coal they do use a duty larger than the original cost of mining."

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Specially for Working Men to Consider.

[From the Marsh Chunk (Pa.) Democrat.]

The reason why we can but very little of any stock in the so-called labor organizations is because; if what we read and hear of their movements and doings be true, in nine cases out of ten they do themselves and the cause of labor and business more harm than good. The agitation of the recent strikes alone amounts to millions, and every dollar of it is dead loss to labor.

Why it is that several millions of organized laboring men and long citizens entirely ignore the fact that there is one great bottom cause of the evils under which they labor, and that the remedy is in their hands, we do not pretend to know. Under the existing system of very high tariff—from thirty to fifty, twenty, twenty-five per cent. of the average earnings of working men go for taxes. If they would only think of this one fact—that they must work as an average from 7 to or 9 o'clock every morning to earn their tax money, and the remaining several hours of their day's work for themselves and families—they would at once organize the biggest and most effective strike ever witnessed in this country, not by stopping work, but by voting as one solid body for revenue reform, and against the stupendous high tariff taxation fraud under which they suffer.

AS TO NAILS.

A Problem That Sets the Head Swimming.

[From the Tax-Gatherer.]

Here's something that makes the head swim worse than the 13-14-15 puzzle that sent so many people to the insane asylum a few years ago. It is an account of the great discovery of a car-conductor who met at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago on the 15th of June. The convention called itself the "Western Nail Association," and the account informs us that it is composed of all the nail manufacturers west of the Alleghany Mountains," over one hundred in all. The first business in order was the price of nails, and after discussing the business condition of the country, no one ch nge in the present cost of prices," and a resolution was then adopted to protect the nail manufacturers from foreign competition, and to make the tariff such that they can fix their own "cost of prices." Now, we suppose we are happy, but this particular small ate appears to be very miserable, being not satisfied with the profits we already have and pushing hopelessly to the poor house.

The reason for this wretched state of things is the competition of "pauper labor" of the Atlantic States. The president of the Western Nail Association declared it to be a monstrous fact that "Western manufacturers, fully with the Eastern manufacturers, who pay at least 50 per cent. less wages to their workmen." The Eastern manufacturers are actually able to sell their nails in the Chicago market at a less price than the goods could be manufactured for in the West, and solely because their labor was obtained at cheaper rates. If this is true it leads to a paradox like the following: If the nail manufacturers west of the Alleghany Mountains cannot compete with the nail manufacturers east of the Alleghany Mountains because the Eastern "pauper labor" wouldn't it be a good idea to "protect" the Western nail makers by a tariff on Eastern nails? And if the protective tariff on English nails, which the Eastern nail manufacturers declare absolutely necessary in order to enable them to pay "high wages," has, in fact, reduced Eastern wages so low that Western manufacturers can compete with them on nails, then, again, if the Alleghany Mountains are not high enough to protect the nail makers west of them against the ruinous competition of the Eastern pauper labor, what good are the Alleghany Mountains? Are they any more a protection to the nail makers west of them against the ruinous competition of the Eastern pauper labor than the Atlantic Ocean is to the manufacturers east of them, and which, if the Eastern nail manufacturers can place their goods in the Chicago market at a less price than the goods can be manufactured for in the West, and solely because their labor was obtained at cheaper rates? 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BOB TOOMBS' ORATION.

A Southerner's Description of its Effects on a New Englander.

Several months before the outbreak of the war Robert Toombs was booked for a speech in Atlanta. When the night came for the speech the streets swarmed with people streaming up to the court house. It so happened that I fell in with a New Englander, who was stopping at one of the hotels for a day or two, and as he expressed a desire to hear the great Georgian I took him along with me.

"You never heard Edward Everett, did you?" inquired my companion, as we started out.

"No," I replied, "but we think very highly of him down here."

"Yes, no doubt, but his style would not suit your people. He is always cold and dignified. He never rants. His elocution is simply perfect, and no living man equals him in precision of diction."

"I don't see how he can move the masses," I remarked.

The New Englander smiled superior.

"Therein lies the difference between your people and mine," he said. "You talk about a speaker moving the masses. With us the masses move the speaker. I mean that our masses are intelligent and think for themselves. They would laugh at a speaker who addressed them in the spread-eagle fashion. Now, I have been trained up under such orators as Everett, Sumner, Winthrop, and others of that school, and I must confess that while I am a democrat, I can not read the speeches of your famous southern orators without amusement. Your speakers owe the origin of their power to rant and gesticulation. They do not deal in facts and logic. Now, sir, no speaker living can move me."

"Wait until you hear Toombs," I broke out.

"My dear sir," said my New England companion, "I feel in advance that he will not please me. I am so constituted that I move such a judicial mind, as it were, that I can not help judging a speaker simply upon its merits as a logical argument. If it is only what you southerners call eloquence, it has no weight with me."

"All right," I responded rather shortly. "I trust you will not be bored to-night."

We walked on for some time in silence. The New Englander was a man of about 45, and his appearance combined what he had said of himself. He was as stiff as a figure cut out of cardboard. His eyes had a cold fixed stare. His thin lips were curled in a perpetual sneer. He seemed to have about as much life as a marble statue.

"What is that noise?" he asked.

"The people yelling for Toombs," I answered. "They are impatient."

"There is where you differ from us again," he said. "In my part of the country we are not demonstrative. We never lose our heads. It is a rare thing to hear boisterous applause at our public meetings. As for me, I never applaud."

I was disgusted with this icy egotism, and relapsed into silence. Arriving at the court-house we secured seats in the crowd. Fortunately there was plenty of room, as the meeting was held out doors. I gave myself up to the enjoyment of the occasion, and did not even take the trouble to look at my companion, who sat a seat or two back of me, facing west at his best. His indictment of the republicans and abolitionists was terrific. His words seemed to have wings of flames, and they went straight to the mark. Rising higher and higher with each flight of eloquence, he looked the very genius of revolution. The crowd was wild with thunder and flame.

The wild cheering of the audience did not annoy me. It was music to my ears, but toward the close of the speech I came to the conclusion that there must be a mistake just behind me. Such glorious yells I never heard in my life. Finally I shoved my position and managed to get a look at Atoms's proud admirer. Could I believe my eyes? Standing on a wooden bench, pounding with his cane, and shouting at the top of his voice stood my New England friend.

I stared at him in paralyzed amazement. This was the man who couldn't be moved, didn't care for eloquence, who never applauded! Knowing what did, the spectacle was ludicrous. In my stay. Once or twice natives have pointed out to me in the wide reaches of the river long, dark looking bodies reposing on sand banks in the far distance, which they said were crocodiles; but I am afraid they were crocodiles only in the imagination of my informants, and closer inspection (had we been able to make it) would have proved them very wooden—in fact, mere logs. A young one which has been shot near Luxor was offered to us for sale at that place. But the reptile is now very rarely seen below the second cataract at Wady Halfa. The noise of the steamers and the unceasing pursuit by tourists has made them seek quieter feeding grounds.

I am informed that every crocodile that is killed bears marks of having been shot at many times before. My informant told me of one he had seen which had marks of no less than twelve bullets on various parts of the hide, several of the bullets being actually lodged, flattened and distorted between the plates of his armor. The only vulnerable places are the back of the head and under the axilla. The inside of the mouth is covered with leeches. This accounts for a curious fact, which was observed by Herodotus 2,300 years ago, that wherever the crocodile is there will also be seen the black-headed and spur-winged plover, which feeds on leeches, and which are said even to venture into the open mouth of the crocodile as it basks on the sand in search of these creatures.

This bird was called by Herodotus the trochilus, and from its peculiar note is named zize by the Arabs of to-day, who, of course, have something to say about it. They assert that sometimes the crocodile, in its usual absent-minded way, forgetting that its little friend is picking his teeth for him, suddenly closes his capacious jaws and takes the zize prisoner. The Arabs say that the bird at once begins to pick the inside of the crocodile's mouth with his spurred pinions, to assist his companion's memory and remind him that he has not quite finished his dental operations.—*M. Mydleton Tweey.*

Facts About the Eye.

There is no cure for color blindness. The first case of color blindness was reported in 1777.

Color blindness is due to exhaustion of nerve fibers.

Four out of every 100 males and one in every 500 females are color blind.

It is no sign a man is color blind because he can not name every color.

The eye is the last organ to go from fifty to 90,000 small eyes. It is really composed of eyes.

We do not need light to see certain objects. A sharp block on the eyes often causes a man to "see stars."

The cause of color blindness, aside from natural causes, is the use of tobacco and diseases. It is in many cases hereditary.

The writer saw a man who was color blind into 100 colors and divide them into four groups, black, yellow, white and blue.

It is nonsense to believe there is any particular way to rub the eyes. It makes no difference whether you move from or toward the nose or up or down.

The eat, horse and birds have a third eyelid, which is generally used when from too much light. Man has a third eyelid in the corner of the eye, but it is undeveloped.

The defects of the eye are numerous, but we are pretty well satisfied with it. Every one has a blind spot in the eye. This is proved by closing one eye and looking at an object. We can not see it fully.

The use of the eye cups to change the form of the eye in cases of herpes and sight is ridiculous. They draw the eye out of shape and often cause blindness. Thousands of these cups are sold every year.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

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Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the trustees of every community, if, instead of calling a physician for every ailment, they were wise enough to get their sons an Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood and all diseases of the liver, such as dyspepsia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, or indigestion, female irregularities, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, exposure and imprudence of life. No person can take these bitters according to instructions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters numbers on its list of cures more than any other medicine known, and have already accorded a great celebrity, being used generally as a family medicine. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

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CHANCERY SALE.—In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1886, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Alfred M. Talley is complainant, and Oliver Perry and Frank Perry are defendants, Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Lewis' Hall, in the Village of Boyne in said county of Charlevoix, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1886, at the circuit court in said county, on Wednesday, September 15th, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said decree, with interest and costs, principal, interest, and costs, namely, the following described parcel of land, to wit: The northwest quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section twelve (12), in township twenty (20) north, range five (5) west, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated July 20, A. D. 1886.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
Charlevoix County, Mich.

Crutchshank & Grier,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

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CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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K. O. T. M.—Charlevoix Tent, No. 103, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall.

F. & A. M.—Boyne City Lodge, No. 197, meets Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house.

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1872. 1886.

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WANTED.—A Good, Wide-Awake Agent in each district in Michigan to take charge of our business. Address, with stamp, for particulars, address, Box 1, Charlevoix, Mich.

WANTED.—Men to cut posts and ties. Apply to GEORGE BURNS, livery barn, or JUDSON DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

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Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. TOBACCO BEEF AND GRASS BUTTERINE a specialty

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Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House.

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WM. RAMSER, MANAGER,
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Excellent accommodations for sale boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good table for transient boarders. The management of this house will vie therewith my usual work at the mason's trade.
WM. RAMSER.

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WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

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Poster Printing

Quick and Cheap,

At the Journal Office.

Around the County.

Bayside.

Geo. O. Scott has a nephew, from near Rochester, N. Y., assisting at his place.

The new school house in district No. 1 is rapidly nearing completion, and they intend it will be finished in time for their winter term of school.

Old Mr. Saunby is killing five bucks each week, for Petoskey market.

Wm. B. Sayers has been quite sick with lumbago, but is some better now.

Miss Nellie Burnett commences teaching school in the young Chicago district, last Monday, and Miss Cora Chew at the same time in district No. 6.

School commences in district No. 4 the 20th. Teacher not yet engaged. Slight frost last Monday night.

Barnard.

Everything lovely again after the rain; the meadows look as green as in spring-time.

The hum of the threshing machine is again heard.

Crops are reported good, considering the dry summer.

Farmers are busy preparing for fall sowing.

Mr. Adam Clark started for Albion College Wednesday.

Mr. Thomas Thorp cut his wrist quite badly, while under-brushing, one day last week.

PHILIP B. WACHTEL.

Our Next Secretary of State.

Mr. Wachtel is a young man, in the full vigor of young energetic, enthusiastic manhood. He came here when Petoskey was but a small clearing in the almost impenetrable forest that surrounded Little Traverse Bay, but not discouraged, however, by the desolate appearance of the place he decided to cast his lot with the embryo village, and from that time on, no improvements of any importance have been made; no public enterprise undertaken; no educational or religious institution erected without receiving the aid, the influence or endorsement of Philip B. Wachtel.

Ever ready with a liberal hand to contribute to any enterprise tending towards the advancement of Petoskey or the welfare of its citizens; he has gained a place in the estimation of the people, equaled only by very few.

Mr. Wachtel found the people of Emmet county democratic in their political interest democratically; the county had no recognition outside of its own borders; it had no representation in the state conventions; what little political enthusiasm was manifested by the people, was of the republican persuasion, but through the indomitable energy and perseverance of Mr. Wachtel, and a few more energetic democrats, democracy in Emmet county began to awaken from its dormant condition; representatives were sent to the state conventions, who were received with the encouraging expression of "Where the devil did you come from?" So little was known of Emmet county in state politics that a delegate from there was considered an "abnormal" production.

But the politics of Emmet has been revolutionized; from an obscure position she has been brought forward as an important factor in state politics; and from a republican, she has been transformed into a democratic county, and the man who has done more than any other one man, to bring about this change, and lead Emmet county out of the darkness of republicanism, into the light of democracy, and from obscurity to prominence, is Philip B. Wachtel, for whom we solicit your votes. Unblemished in character, unswerving in his political fealty, indefatigable in labor, steadfast as a friend, honorable as an opponent and uncompromising as a foe, Philip B. Wachtel stands before the hearty support of every democrat and greenbacker in the state of Michigan.

At the state convention his friends desired that he should have the nomination for auditor general, but when they learned that Colonel Jas. S. Ferrar brought forward his name for that position, Mr. Wachtel commanded his friends to withdraw his name in favor of the gallant old soldier. That was the second time inside of three months that he had discarded his own interests, and stepped one side to give place to veteran soldiers, who withdrew from the postoffice candidacy in favor of Col. Isaac D. Toll, a veteran of the Mexican war. This willingness on his part, to give way to the soldiers' claims, and place their interests paramount to his own, should command for him the vote of every soldier. Ever ready and willing to sacrifice self-interests and self-aggrandizement for the benefit of his party in general; it was but right and just that the convention should unanimously give him the nomination for secretary of state, unasked for and unsolicited by him. With such a candidate to work for, the young men and the old, the silver grays and raven blacks; the snow whites and youthful blondes, can rally to his standard, feeling justly proud of the man for whom they labor; with such a candidate, northern Michigan can feel proud of the prestige she has gained, with Philip B. Wachtel as secretary of state, Michigan will be honored by the man.

Mr. Philip B. Wachtel, our nominee for secretary of state, is an American German and can speak his mother tongue fluently. His parents emigrated from Germany when both were still young, and settled in the wilds of western Pennsylvania. Fifty years ago that section of Pennsylvania was an impenetrable wilderness and they, in common with other early settlers, endured all the hardships and privations of frontier life. It was under these circumstances that "Phil" first saw the light of day. The convention at Grand Rapids builded, indeed wisely, selecting, not only its strongest timber from advantageous geographical quarters, and recognizing the trades, professions, soldiers, youth and advanced age in the composition of its ticket, but recognized different nationalities, and a true representative of the German people was named when Mr. Wachtel was nominated, which will add strength to the ticket everywhere.—Petoskey Democrat.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The republican platform commends Gov. Alger's administration as a wise one. It is only necessary to recall the attention of the laboring men of Michigan to the actions of that governor in the Saginaw strike. That was the policy of czar-like power and the arrogance of military force that the republican platform calls "wise." It may be "wise," yet it is not popular, and the votes of the Saginaw valley in November will say so.

Eighteen years ago the name of Cyrus G. Luce was presented to a republican convention as a candidate for governor. He was a farmer then in the true sense of the word. The party had no use for them or any other laboring man. Now that he has become a banker the party takes him in, as well in sheep's clothing, to hoodwink by the "farmer racket" the voters of Michigan. Does Luce like the sheep taken on as last resort?—Kalamazoo Gazette.

The republican party's single issue was anti-slavery, it was powered right and just that it be produced claimed from every pulpit in the anti-slavery states. There were no politics in that; but now when a minister of the gospel—prohibition—a subject of vast more importance than ever the slavery question—there are good old church members (republicans) who hold up their hands in holy horror and say "the pulpit should be kept free from politics. It makes a difference whose ox is gored.—Mason Democrat

If protection protects the laboring man, why is it that with an increase in population of 35 per cent since 1861, the increase of unemployed labor is over one thousand per cent? Why is it that colossal fortunes have been built up in a few years by a few manufacturers or dealers in the protected infant articles, while the rewards have grown poorer? How is it that Blaine, the arch protectionist entered congress with a few thousand dollars and came out with five millions? Protection taxes the great body of consumers for the benefit of the few monopolistic manufacturers.

President Cleveland's policy with reference to office-holders and their non-interference with conventions and elections is not a new one in the administration of the government. Daniel Webster, while secretary of state, issued instructions declaring that "persons employed under the government and paid for their services out of the public treasury, are not expected to take an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or votes of others." Yet to-day Daniel is regarded as a great statesman and has recently had another monument erected to his memory.

Six years of hard work on the farm followed Geo. L. Yaple's college days. Thus equipped with a practical knowledge of the great pursuit, he has spent succeeding years in economic and classical reading the result of which is apparent in the choice quotations which are ever ready to drop from his tongue. Michigan's republican governors with but few exceptions have been men only of money. The next governor will be a young man of energy and activity, the champion of labor and freedom, when to champion such causes was political death, and above all a practical student and scholar in the elements of government. Such a man will honor the executive chair as it has not been before honored of late.—Gazette.

In the forty-eighth congress the democracy compelled the forfeiture of 3,510,000 acres granted to the Oregon Central railroad; 200,000 acres granted to the Iron Mountain railroad, of Missouri, and 18,500,000 acres granted to the Texas Pacific. This grand total of 19,610,880 acres was increased by an addition in the forty-ninth congress of 30,971,300 acres, forfeited from the grants of the following roads: Atlantic & Pacific, 29,871,360; Tuscaloosa & Mobile, Mobile & New Orleans, Memphis & Charleston, Elyton & Board's Bluff, Savannah & Albany, New Orleans & State Line and Iron Mountain, of Arkansas, 7,000,000. This is a pretty good record of completed work for one congress and one session of another. In addition the democratic house has passed bills forfeiting 1,523,200 acres and there are bills on the calendar forfeiting 12,067,214 acres more.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

Purely Personal.

C. E. See is down with inflammation of the lungs.

F. W. Crane arrived home from Cadillac last Saturday morning.

Mr. Gard Brown and wife arrived home last Saturday morning.

Mrs. Chas. Kelly has gone to Ionia county to join her husband.

Mrs. D. A. Grier returned to her home in Charlotte last Thursday.

E. A. Foote, of Charlotte, was the guest of C. J. Grier on Tuesday.

Rev. J. T. Ingham started for the M. E. annual conference on Tuesday.

H. H. Vannorman, of Norwood, is quite sick, with recovery doubtful.

W. S. Johnson, of Sutton's Bay, made the JOURNAL a call yesterday.

Hampton Rich, of Ionia, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. J. L. Hurd.

Miss Grace Lilsey, of Sutton's Bay, is a guest of Mrs. M. Lilsey this week.

Mr. Wm. Piper, of Merrillette, was a guest of C. J. Grier and wife over Sunday.

O. C. Ainsworth and family returned to their home in Sandwich, Ills., yesterday.

Mrs. J. Lilsey, of Sutton's Bay, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. Lilsey, this week.

John S. Dixon arrived home Monday morning from his visit in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Rev. Adam Clark started yesterday for Albion where he will take a year's course in theology.

Robert Withers has recovered from his injuries at Boyne Falls, sufficiently to be brought home.

H. H. Chapman, of Boyne, was among our callers on Monday—the first time he has been down in over a year.

W. Watson, of Boyne, made us a call last Friday on his way home from officiating at the funeral of H. T. Nichols, of Town Lake.

R. A. Stone, of Kalamazoo, was in Charlevoix over Sunday, and Mrs. Stone and family returned to Kalamazoo with him this week.

The marriage of Miss Cora Wenham, of Grand Rapids to Dr. S. C. Graves, formerly of Charlevoix, is announced to occur October 27.

Miss Flora Nelson returned home from Wisconsin on the Lawrence Monday night, and resumed her duties in the Charlevoix school.

Mrs. W. H. VanAsken and two children, of Petoskey, and Mrs. T. A. Chapman, of Wind Windsor, (the latter a sister of Mrs. W. VanAsken) are attending Mrs. C. F. VanAsken during her illness.

Mrs. Adams, of Ironton is at present entertaining a distinguished guest, Madam Ludlow Chapman, of New York City. She is at present at the height of the profession in this country as a teacher of vocal culture. Madam has been on an extended tour through California and Yellowstone National Park. We hope she will gain much strength here for her winter's work.

Shipments.

Sept. 9—Schr. Charlotte Rush, 228 cords bark, W. L. French, to Kenosha.

11—Schr. Isaac Simmons, 4,000 ties, 40 cords wood, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

11—Schr. Lapetite, 180 cords wood, F. Tharp, to Milwaukee.

11—Schr. Pinelwing, 20 cords wood, 32 cords bark, J. H. Wilson, to Milwaukee.

13—Schr. John L. Green, 70 cords wood, N. P. Peterson, to Milwaukee.

13—Schr. Augusta Ford, 175,000 feet hardwood lumber, Dwight & Co. to Detroit.

14—Scho. Black Hawk, 140 cords wood, R. H. Ferarro, to Milwaukee.

14—Schr. Cuba, 80,000 hoops, Wilson Hoop Co. to Manistee.

14—Schr. Sardinia, 120,000 feet elm lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Shebeyan.

15—Schr. Evening Star, 175,000 feet hardwood lumber, Gates & Porter, to Chicago.

15—Schr. Sea Gem, 60 cords wood, O. J. Smith to Milwaukee.

15—Schr. Lottie Mason, 50 cords slabs, I. H. Morehouse, to Milwaukee.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for ten corresponding weeks of 1885:

	1885.	1886.
Hardwood lumber, feet	200,000	400,000
Shingles		300,000
Hardwood ties		1,000
Wood, cords	225	412
Bark, cords	640	354
Pig iron, tons	160	
Fish, barrels		56

Good Results in Every Case.

W. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was serious ly afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all coughs and colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this wonderful discovery. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Seven men were burned to death in a shanty near Scranton, Pa. They were Hungarians, and railroad employes.

The President's party returned to Saranac Inn, N. Y., after an absence of four days spent in the Dupper lake region. Mr. Cleveland killed a buck.

Ex-President Arthur's health continues to improve.

A kerosene explosion in the Erie yard at Jersey City caused the destruction of five Pullman coaches, the Northern freight shops, and a large amount of miscellaneous freight.

The Boston alcoy Mayflower beat the English cutter Galatea by twelve minutes in the first race of the contest for the America's cup, off Sandy Hook. The distance was thirty-eight miles. At the start there were fifty thousand spectators, and the yachts were followed by a dozen large excursion steamers.

WESTERN.

A fire at Zilwaukee, Michigan, destroyed a tract of twenty acres covered with ice sills and lumber belonging to Bliss & Brothers. The loss is estimated at nearly $200,000.

A ranchman who arrived at Tombstone reported that Geronimo had been captured, with forty bucks, squaws, and papooses, and that he was to Fort Bowie.

The eastern end of the Northern Pacific Railroad tunnel, under construction through the Cascade Mountains, in Oregon, caved in, and nine white laborers were buried under the chaos and earth.

The Indian chief Geronimo and other Indian captives arrived at Fort Bowie, A. T., in charge of Gen. Miles' command. There is great rejoicing in Arizona and New Mexico, and in old Mexico as well, at being relieved from the treachery of the Apaches. At Denver a mass meeting of 6,000 people passed resolutions congratulating Gen. Miles upon the successful issue of his campaign. The Territorial Democratic Convention adopted similar resolutions.

Henry J. Christoph, a wealthy Chicago banker, and a son-in-law of Conrad Seipp, the great brewer, drew out his brains in the presence of his young wife. He leaves an estate of over $1,000,000.

In a house on Twenty-sixth street, Chicago, Alonzo Speight and wife, who had been married but two days, were suffocated by gas from a stove. The fact was not known to the neighbors for twenty-four hours.

The Pinte Indians, of Nevada, having lately obtained liquor, are conducting themselves in such manner as to excite great alarm among the whites.

SOUTHERN.

It is known that thirty-seven persons lost their lives by the earthquake at Charleston, and as many more are reported seriously injured. The Acting Secretary of War has ordered tents sent by a revenue cutter to the distressed city. A subscription list in Baltimore was headed with $500 by the *American*. The New York Petroleum Exchange contributed an equal amount in a few minutes. The Western Union Telegraph Company offers to forward messages of money free of charge. The earthquake at Summerville, S. C., caused fissures in the earth, from which a foul of sulphurous smell exudes. Not a half dozen houses in the place are habitable, and the terror-stricken people are leaving for other points. At a joint meeting of the Charleston Exchange and Merchants' Exchange, the following was unanimously adopted:

To all Exchanges and Commercial Bodies:

Our warehouses, anchorages, wharves, railroads, rice-mills, and everything else necessary to our business, have been destroyed or are in worse order. We ask no further distress, grave danger, and suffering, but will not interfere with the dispatch of business.

A joint meeting also adopted resolutions to apply to the President and Congress for a liberal loan to aid the citizens of Charleston in rebuilding the city. The City Council at a meeting adopted the following:

Resolved, That we express to the numerous offers of assistance from all parts from our sister cities and from citizens of this and other States, the Mayor is authorized to state that great distress exists among our citizens in consequence of the earthquake and that we gratefully accept the aid this tendered us.

The several Catholic churches have been seriously injured. The Catholic schools have all sustained such damage as will not permit of studies being resumed. The injury to the county jail is said to be quite irreparable. Thirty-six prisoners escaped, six of whom have returned. "The most urgent need now," says a Charleston dispatch, "is for the early repair of the injured buildings, so as to make them habitable. High winds and heavy rain would bring many shattered buildings to the ground and injure the hundreds of residences which have defective roofs. The situation is still deplorable. Badly improvised tents, constructed principally of bed-clothing, are to be seen everywhere. Few persons have as yet slept indoors, and the houses are deserted as if plague-stricken. Thousands have slept with nothing but the canopy of heaven over them. After the panic and public nuisance were filled last night the inhabitants assembled overcoats, blankets, rugs, from fences over the sidewalks, and then passed the night. Many enjoyed repose under open umbrellas, the handles of which were stuck in the ground. The more aristocratic people camped in their own yards." The Queen of England sent a dispatch to President Cleveland expressing sympathy with the sufferers by the earthquake.

Charleston had another earthquake shock on the evening of the 4th inst., though less severe than that of the preceding night. Its direction was southeast to northwest, and it was accompanied by a roar of wind which seemed to recede after the shock had passed. Of course it intensified the feeling of terror among the people. "The day had passed in comparative quiet," says a Charleston dispatch, "and people were had homes to go to had to a great part returned to them, while others had determined to do likewise, when the fearful subterranean thunder and the dread shaking of the earth which within the last four days has so often startled the inhabitants again raised their fears and drove them back dejected to their open places of refuge. Upon the express the effect of this shock was simply appalling. The shrieks and yells, their lamentations and wailings, the shrill voices of the women, mingling with the peculiar guttural notes of the men, constituted a chorus infernally hideous. It seemed as if all the romance of an insane asylum had been let loose. Gradually the nervousness became less vigorous, and then were heard the wailing monotones in which the Southern negro expends joyous and supplicatory. Thus the night wore on, and blessed indeed was the dawn, which revealed new hopes to fatigued hearts. Showers of rain fell in the lower part of the city. They appeared to fall in a slanting direction from south to north. There were miracles of flint among them, and all were painfully alarmed and worn by the action of the water. Some few had sharp fractures, and had evidently been recently broken. The city experienced still another shock on the night of Sunday, the 5th. It was not very severe, lasting just two seconds, yet it caused the utmost alarm in the citizens. They were hoping the worst was over, and the various shocks had dashed their hopes. At Macon and Savannah the shocks were quite severe, and caused much alarm. At Savannah, as in Charleston, hundreds of people spend the nights in the open air, being afraid to go to sleep in their houses. Material aid for the sufferers continues to pour in. Thirty-six prisoners escaped, six of whom have returned. "The most urgent need now," says a Charleston dispatch, "is for the early repair of the injured buildings, so as to make them habitable. High winds and heavy rain would bring many shattered buildings to the ground and injure the hundreds of residences which have defective roofs. The situation is still deplorable. Badly improvised tents, constructed principally of bed-clothing, are to be seen everywhere. Few persons have as yet slept indoors, and the houses are deserted as if plague-stricken. Thousands have slept with nothing but the canopy of heaven over them. After the panic and public nuisance were filled last night the inhabitants assembled overcoats, blankets, rugs, from fences over the sidewalks, and then passed the night. Many enjoyed repose under open umbrellas, the handles of which were stuck in the ground. The more aristocratic people camped in their own yards." The Queen of England sent a dispatch to President Cleveland expressing sympathy with the sufferers by the earthquake.

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LATER NEWS ITEMS.

United States Senator Platt presided over the Connecticut Republican State Convention, at Hartford. Phineas C. Lowther was nominated for Governor, and Thomas Gold Cummings for Lieutenant-Governor. The two hundred bods and mattresses were gone.

—The hotel and opera house recently burnt down at Hillsboro are being rebuilt.

—Frank Washington, formerly of Romeo, committed suicide at Oberlin, Ohio, last week.

—Alpena this year paves part of Dock, Water, River, Third, and Chisholm streets with wailings, the shrill voices of the women, mingling with the peculiar guttural notes of the men, constituted a chorus infernally hideous. It seemed as if all the romance of an insane asylum had been let loose. Gradually the nervousness became less vigorous, and then were heard the wailing monotones in which the Southern negro expends joyous and supplicatory. Thus the night wore on, and blessed indeed was the dawn, which revealed new hopes to fatigued hearts. Showers of rain fell in the lower part of the city. They appeared to fall in a slanting direction from south to north. There were miracles of flint among them, and all were painfully alarmed and worn by the action of the water. Some few had sharp fractures, and had evidently been recently broken. The city experienced still another shock on the night of Sunday, the 5th. It was not very severe, lasting just two seconds, yet it caused the utmost alarm in the citizens. They were hoping the worst was over, and the various shocks had dashed their hopes. At Macon and Savannah the shocks were quite severe, and caused much alarm. At Savannah as in Charleston, hundreds of people spend the nights in the open air, being afraid to go to sleep in their houses. Material aid for the sufferers continues to pour in. Thirty-six prisoners escaped, six of whom have returned. "The most urgent need now," says a Charleston dispatch, "is for the early repair of the injured buildings, so as to make them habitable. High winds and heavy rain would bring many shattered buildings to the ground and injure the hundreds of residences which have defective roofs. The situation is still deplorable. Badly improvised tents, constructed principally of bed-clothing, are to be seen everywhere. Few persons have as yet slept indoors, and the houses are deserted as if plague-stricken. Thousands have slept with nothing but the canopy of heaven over them. After the panic and public nuisance were filled last night the inhabitants assembled overcoats, blankets, rugs, from fences over the sidewalks, and then passed the night. Many enjoyed repose under open umbrellas, the handles of which were stuck in the ground. The more aristocratic people camped in their own yards." The Queen of England sent a dispatch to President Cleveland expressing sympathy with the sufferers by the earthquake.

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There has been no disturbance in the prosperity of the country. The year has been in fact in all directions the most steadily more favorable each succeeding week of the summer. Disappointments have been more than made compensated by bounties of the season, and very generally distributed because the people have been in a state of mind to see the good side of it, for which they worked and contributed. Values have but rarely shown any decided tendencies to downward movement, and the price stocks have been reduced, the healthy tone of the money market, and the absence of any material or extraordinary reduction of the realized disappointing of future business, and the generally wholesome general situation of affairs, have kept the country in a state of mind to see the good side of it, for which they worked and contributed. Values have but rarely shown any decided tendencies to downward movement, and the price stocks have been reduced, the healthy tone of the money market, and the absence of any material or extraordinary reduction of the realized disappointing of future business, and the generally wholesome general situation of affairs, have kept the country in a state of mind

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The British Government has decided to erect barracks in the Canadian cities of Halifax and permanently increase the police force by five hundred men.

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Damage to the amount of $1,000,000 was caused by a fire in Paris and its environs by a hail-storm. The Bois de Vincennes suffered a forest pillaged by cannon-balls.

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General Bulier reports less lawlessness in the counties of Cork and Kerry than for several years. The feeling of demoralization among the peasantry is widespread.

Prince Alexander signed the deed of abdication and departed for Bulgaria on the 8th of September. A compact mass of people witnessed Alexander's departure from the palace, and thousands lined the route taken by him through the town. The Prince spoke up to his carriage, bowing to the people and saying: "Good-by, my brethren." The populace were much affected. Tears sprang to many eyes, and hearty wishes were expressed for the Prince's speedy return. Turkey formally declared that she will never consent to Russian occupation of Bulgaria, or Eastern Roumelia. Diplomatic circles in Europe think that Prince Alexander will be received by the Bulgarian National Assembly.

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THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$4.60	@ 5.75
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.30
WHEAT—No. 2 White	.98	@ .99
CORN—No. 2	.52	@ .53
OATS—No. 2	.34	@ .35
PORK—New Mess	12.25	@12.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.50
Common to Good Steers	3.60	@ 4.75
Stockers	2.00	@ 3.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.80	@ 5.05
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.25	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .77½
No. 3 Red	.72	@ .73
No. 2 Spring	.76	@ .77
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	@ .30
Choice Dairy	.22	@ .24
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.09½	@ .10
EGGS—Fresh, per doz	.22	@ .23
POTATOES—Early Rose, per bu	.55	@ .14
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.76	@ .77
CORN—No. 3	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .34
RYE—No. 1	.56	@ .57
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.92	@ .92½
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .45½
OATS—No. 2	.34	@ .34½
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	4.00	@ 4.00
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.00
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .45½
OATS—No. 2 White	.35	@ .35½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .77½
CORN—Mixed	.37	@ .37½
OATS—Mixed	.27	@ .28
PORK—New Mess	10.50	@11.00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .43
OATS—No. 2	.34	@ .35
RYE—No. 2	.56	@ .57
PORK—Clear	8.25	@ 8.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.86	@ .87
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .47
OATS—No. 2	.38	@ .39
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.00
SHEEP	4.00	@ 5.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.00
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76	@ .76½
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .36½
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .30½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—First	4.75	@ 5.00
Common	4.25	@ 5.00
HOGS—Choice Yorkers	5.00	@ 5.05
Common	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP—Choice	4.25	@ 4.50

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tops of the highest elevations the mud could be seen. This latter fact indicated that the force of the earthquake had rather more than the depth that was at first thought to be the limit of the force.

The horror of the situation is augmented by the fact that the people during the Wednesday was more intensified by certain indications that were not observed in Charleston to any great extent. All during the day there was a peculiar feeling in the atmosphere, such, now and then, as people have felt during the intervals of about ten minutes, and was like the sounds of a boombardment at a great distance. The sounds were not so much distinguished by tremors of the earth, as it was only occasionally that the earth was felt to have subterranean tremors. A remarkable fact was noted in Summerville in respect to the fulling of the water in the interior of the wells. Nearly all of the wells had been at low water, and the application of the tremory surprise to the reduction of the national debt.

The Arizona Democratic Convention, at Tucson, nominated Marcus A. Smith, of Tombstone, for Delegate to Congress, and ex-Mayor Charles H. Strauss, of Tucson, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. It adopted a platform demanding the unlimited coinage of silver and the issuance of silver certificates, and was very eulogistic of President Cleveland and Secretary Lamar, as well as Gen. Zulic and Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Congressional nominations: John M. Potter, Democrat, Sixth Michigan District; L. H. Ripley, Democrat, Sixth Michigan; Jewett H. Martin, Democrat, Eighth Michigan; David A. Rose, Prohibitionist, Fourth Michigan; Jas. T. Allison, Republican, Fourth Michigan; Thomas G. Morris, Democrat, Fourteenth Ohio; C. M. Bradshaw, Republican, Washington Territory; A. Logan Chipman, Democrat, First Michigan; William Shepherd, Republican, Thirteenth Ohio; John R. Neal, Democrat, Third Tennessee; Benj. G. Rose, Democrat, First Tennessee; P. T. Ochs, Democrat, Ninth Tennessee.

A dispatch from New Haven, Ct., states that as Colonel Hocking and Mr. Silas Ford were crossing the Connecticut in a small row-boat they struck something in the water. The next moment the boat was thrown several feet into the air and the two men were sent sprawling to the bottom of the boat. They heard a great noise in the water, and as soon as possible picked themselves up and looked around. For most of the trip saw an unmistakable marine reptile fully one hundred feet long, with its head at least ten feet out of the water. It was darting the water into a frothy white twenty feet of the boat. The men, although terribly frightened, recovered their oars and pulled desperately for the shore, shouting for help. By this time the monster had disappeared, but recently its head was seen emerging from the water until it was about twenty feet from the boat, and visible to all. It was passing rapidly up the river, and actually disappeared round the bend of a bluff.

Mayor Courtenay of Charleston says the expense of $100,000 is immediately required for that stricken city. The Lord Mayor of London has appealed to the British public for the Charleston people. New York has contributed $25,738. Boston has raised about $20,000. The proceeds in cash by Colonel J. A. Watson, of Milwaukee, for the treasurer of the Grand Army of the Republic be transmitted to forward $5,000 from its overflowing treasury.

Opponents of Benedict, the new Postmaster at New York, have renewed by the Senate.

William Sims & Co., New York lace importers, have failed for $100,000.

A great rush of Americans returning to Europe is reported from New York.

Professor Wiggins, of Ottawa, Ont., claims to have predicted the present earthquake disturbances in March, and declares that greater shocks will be felt before the end of November in the South California and South America.

The price of bar silver in London has advanced to 50 pence per ounce.

Twenty British soldiers, who participated in the recent riotous near Bry, Ire., have declared that they will perform no more duty of that sort. They have been placed in

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DEMORALIZED NEGROES.

Effect of the Earthquake on the Colored People of Charleston.

It would be simply impossible to exaggerate the effect of the earthquake on the colored people of Charleston, says a Charleston dispatch. They fled from their houses, and in the dim twilight and thither through blinding clouds of rain and wind, which was shaken from thousand and stress again from the streets, they hurried to the open spaces, and there they made demonstrations of terrible outpouring of the soul with them in their funeral devotions, the sorrow they were crossing the Connecticut in a small row-boat they struck something in the water. The next moment the boat was thrown several feet into the air and the two men were sent sprawling to the bottom of the boat. They heard a great noise in the water, and as soon as possible picked themselves up and looked around. For most of the trip saw an unmistakable marine reptile fully one hundred feet long, with its head at least ten feet out of the water. It was darting the water into a frothy white twenty feet of the boat. The men, although terribly frightened, recovered their oars and pulled desperately for the shore, shouting for help. By this time the monster had disappeared, but recently its head was seen emerging from the water until it was about twenty feet from the boat, and visible to all. It was passing rapidly up the river, and actually disappeared round the bend of a bluff.

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William Sims & Co., New York lace importers, have failed for $100,000.

A great rush of Americans returning to Europe is reported from New York.

Professor Wiggins, of Ottawa, Ont., claims to have predicted the present earthquake disturbances in March, and declares that greater shocks will be felt before the end of November in the South California and South America.

The price of bar silver in London has advanced to 50 pence per ounce.

Twenty British soldiers, who participated in the recent riotous near Bry, Ire., have declared that they will perform no more duty of that sort. They have been placed in

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REPORTS NOT EXAGGERATED.

Stories Related by Eye-Witnesses of the Terrible Scene at Charleston.

"I was stopping at the Charleston Hotel," said Mr. Thomas H. Tobson, of Baltimore, to an Associated Press man, "when the first shock came. I was on the third floor. Before I, it my gas I found a note and supposed I was dreaming. I was trying to get up when the second shock came, and to place my hat on a bureau, and just then the house fell. I was thrown down, and I felt the mower's arms out and clung to the wooden bed-post. The house was shaking like a leaf, and I was thrown forward and backward by the force of fifteen or twenty inches at each shock. The house was falling to pieces, and shook the lights in the house all went out. I felt the house was going to fall, and I started to run, but I found I should be crushed if I got out of the house, and I got into the outside and groped my way to the Customhouse, which is a fireproof building. Other people in the house were in the same condition as I, and we had to grope our way in the dark. All sorts of sounds were made, which intensified the horror of the situation, which were accepted by the human soul with the greatest of dread. Screams and wail were heard from all sides. The people, who were also rushing blindly hither and thither, were in the greatest fear of the white man and the white woman in the time of danger was a sight to behold. Men and women, who had always worshipped their boy or girl, who was endeavored to stop their white friends as they ran, and to the original idea of the white man was forgotten with them until the "Judgment Day." Men who had never spoken to a white man took down on her knees and prayed with frantic energy the gods of some white lady's dress, and fainting women were strewn in scores on the sidewalks, and the people were in a state of mind to see the good side of it, for which they worked and contributed. Values have but rarely shown any decided tendencies to downward movement, and the price stocks have been reduced, the healthy tone of the money market, and the absence of any material or extraordinary reduction of the realized disappointing of future business, and the generally wholesome general situation of affairs, have kept the country in a state of mind

The Social Science Association, at its session at Saratoga, elected Purvel H. Wright, of Boston, President. Among the directors chosen are Horace White, Dorman B. Eaton, Richard T. Ely, Wayland Hyde, and George W. Cable.

Cyrus W. Field, who has just made a trip over the Canadian Pacific Road, pronounces the route more pleasant than the Northern Pacific, and declares the valley of the Red River of the North the finest agricultural country in the world.

FOREIGN.

The English Admiralty Office has issued orders to the commanders of all its war vessels along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to report one at Halifax, to assist Canadian cruisers in protecting the fisheries.

The British Government has decided to erect barracks in the Canadian cities of Halifax and permanently increase the police force by five hundred men.

Germany has abandoned her right to establish a naval station in the Caroline Islands.

An estate near Lake Geneva has been purchased by James Gordon Bennett, who intends to build a villa on it.

Damage to the amount of $1,000,000 was caused by a fire in Paris and its environs by a hail-storm. The Bois de Vincennes suffered a forest pillaged by cannon-balls.

Acting under the new Socialistic Laws, the police of Berlin have suppressed five associations of workingmen.

General Bulier reports less lawlessness in the counties of Cork and Kerry than for several years. The feeling of demoralization among the peasantry is widespread.

Prince Alexander signed the deed of abdication and departed for Bulgaria on the 8th of September. A compact mass of people witnessed Alexander's departure from the palace, and thousands lined the route taken by him through the town. The Prince spoke up to his carriage, bowing to the people and saying: "Good-by, my brethren." The populace were much affected. Tears sprang to many eyes, and hearty wishes were expressed for the Prince's speedy return. Turkey formally declared that she will never consent to Russian occupation of Bulgaria, or Eastern Roumelia. Diplomatic circles in Europe think that Prince Alexander will be received by the Bulgarian National Assembly.

DEMORALIZED NEGROES.

Effect of the Earthquake on the Colored People of Charleston.

It would be simply impossible to exaggerate the effect of the earthquake on the colored people of Charleston, says a Charleston dispatch. They fled from their houses, and in the dim twilight and thither through blinding clouds of rain and wind, which was shaken from thousand and stress again from the streets, they hurried to the open spaces, and there they made demonstrations of terrible outpouring of the soul with them in their funeral devotions, the sorrow they were crossing the Connecticut in a small row-boat they struck something in the water. The next moment the boat was thrown several feet into the air and the two men were sent sprawling to the bottom of the boat. They heard a great noise in the water, and as soon as possible picked themselves up and looked around. For most of the trip saw an unmistakable marine reptile fully one hundred feet long, with its head at least ten

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
GEORGE L. YAPLE, of St. Joseph.

For Lieutenant-Governor—
SOLOMON S. CURRY, of Manistee.

For Secretary of State—
PHILLIP B. WACHTEL, of Emmet.

For State Treasurer—
WILLIAM G. BEARD, of Bay.

For Auditor-General—
JUDSON S. FARRAR, of Macomb.

For Attorney General—
JOHN C. DONNELLY, of Wayne.

For Commissioner of State Land Office—
WILLIAM D. FULLER, of Newaygo.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
DAVID PARSONS, of Wayne.

For Member of State Board of Education—
JEROME W. TURNER, of Shiawassee.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, Ninth District
LYMAN G. MASON, of Muskegon.

Democratic Platform.

Resolved, That the democracy of Michigan in convention assembled, sincerely deplore the untimely death of the illustrious statesman and eminent leader of the democratic party, Horatio Seymour, Geo. B. McClellan, W. Bayard, Thos. A. Hendricks and Samuel J. Tilden. Their illustrious services may serve as an example to those who shall desire the responsibilities of public office.

Resolved, That the administration of Grover Cleveland, by its vigor and thoroughness, by the precedence it has given to considerations affecting public virtue over those merely partisan; by its practical denial of the proposition that "to the victors belong the spoils of public office," by the discouragement it has given to those who seek through political intrigues, by its efforts to preserve the land for actual settlers, by restoring by practical administration the common school fund, by its public office is a public trust," commends itself to the judgement and approval of all honest people.

Resolved, That though more than twenty years have elapsed since the war, we should not forget that a large number of that gallant and patriotic army that preserved to us our undivided country are still living, and that, by their surviving disability, the result of their private toil and hardships, and we believe the general government should deal justly with them and that liberal pensions should be granted to wounded soldiers (not as a charity), but as a debt due them for inestimable services rendered their country.

Resolved, That taxation of the people for other purposes than raising revenue for the expenses of the government economically administered is tyrannical under the form of law, and we are therefore in favor of the repeal of the present unjust tariff and its adjustment to a revenue basis.

Resolved, That the democracy of Michigan, believing in the dignity of American labor, recognize the duty of protecting it, and the duty of government to the end that the legitimate industry in every walk of life shall be encouraged in its work of building up the material interests of the state.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to legislation which shall forever debar convict labor from competing with the honest producers of this country, and which shall forbid for all time the importation of convict made goods.

Resolved, That we favor the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building industries, and for remuneration to those engaged therein receiving injuries through lack of proper safeguards.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of all class legislation under which monopolies have been fostered and protected.

Democratic Representative Convention.

A democratic representative convention will be held at Bartholomew's Opera House, Charlevoix, on Wednesday, the 22d day of September, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative in the legislature, from the Charlevoix district, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The various counties of the district are entitled to representation as follows: Antrim, 3; Charlevoix, 2; Emmet, 1. By order of committee,

J. MILO EATON, Chairman.

Democratic County Convention.

A democratic county convention will be held at Boyne City, on Saturday, the 18th day of September, A. D., 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices and for the reorganization of the county committee.

The various townships are entitled to representation as follows:

Bear Lake, 2; Boyne Valley, 2; Chandler, 2; Charlevoix, 4; Evangeline, 1; Freedom, 3; Hayes, 3; Hudson, 2; Marion, 2; Melrose, 3; Norwood, 3; Resort, 2; South Arm, 6; Springvale, 2; Wilson, 3.

CHAS. J. STRANG, Chairman.
J. MILO EATON, Secretary.

E. B. Lapham, of Rockford, formerly of the Fountain City house, Charlevoix, has deserted the republican party and joined the prohibitionists. He sets forth his reasons in a long letter, which reads like the declaration of independence.

"It is useless to deny the fact that the county ticket nominated yesterday by the republicans was shaped under the still potent influences of the late unpleasantness." "Now but one have harmony"—Sentinel. Why not add, "And we will have harmony if we have to fight for it."

The statement copied by one contemporary last week that the prohibitory liquor law enacted in 1876 "was enacted in 1855 by the first republican legislature that was ever chosen in Michigan, and was signed by Kingsly S. Bingham, the first republican governor of this state," claims the existence of the republican party at least two years in advance of the organization "under the oaks" at Jackson. However, if they want to father that law, let them do so; it was never good for anything anyway, and never in the least controled or restricted the traffic.

Judge O. W. Powers, of Kalamazoo, late associate justice of the supreme court of Utah, has accepted an engagement temporarily as editorial writer on the Grand Rapids Democrat. Judge Powers is well known to the democracy of Michigan as a brilliant orator and sound democrat. He is also a trenchant and forcible writer and will be heard from during the campaign. The Democrat already shows a marked improvement on its editorial page.

"The Convention was Harmonious."

And so it was. Dr. Nicholson took the chair with a tear in his eye and a "frog" in his throat, and murmured his regrets that some more able man had not been called to the distinguished position. He was too heartsick himself to cheer the convention with enthusiastic remarks and sat down to wait the pleasure of the delegates. Every delegate seemed possessed with a determination to do something desperate, and feared to speak his mind lest some word dropped would give his enemies undue advantage. And so they silently proceeded to vote by ballot for candidates for county officers.

Delegate Norton, of Evangeline, sounded the key-note when he proposed that the chairman of each delegation cast the vote of the township.

Delegate Strip, of Eveline, exhibited some of the pent-up wrath when he demanded that each delegate be allowed to cast his vote himself as he saw fit.

An informal ballot for sheriff gave Mr. Berdan 19 out of the 33, and a motion to make it unanimous met one faint No.

For register of deeds there were four ballots, the last one standing 18 for Upright, and 15 for Mooch. As the voting progressed, Mooch's friends became desperate, and scorched some promises that mean business for the other party.

The scenes enacted in this contest were marred with a little too much voting for prosecuting attorney, when R. L. Corbett had 17 votes on the third ballot, to 7 for Fred Mayne, and 9 for F. E. Fogg.

A motion was made to nominate Sam Thatcher for clerk by acclamation, but the convention wouldn't have it that way. On a ballot, Mr. Clow had 19, and Phil Lanway 9. Put Sam is a candidate just the same, when the time comes.

The balance of the ticket was nominated by acclamation.

When running the last coroner, F. E. Fogg was overcome by his feelings and named Dr. Nicholson, remarking that both coroners should be located at Boyne City, because it was central ly located, and besides, "after the second of November you will need them both there."

A motion to adjourn had hardly time to be put by the chair before the delegates had alloped.

Sure enough, the convention was harmonious, but all the sores won't heal by Nov. 2d.

The entire ticket is as follows:

Sheriff, H. Berdan, Charlevoix.
Register, A. R. Upright, Charlevoix.
Attorney, R. L. Corbett, Boyne City.
Clerk, A. W. Chase, Hayes.
Treasurer, H. C. Cooper, Charlevoix.
Commissioner, Z. N. Garfoot, Boyne City.
Surveyor, E. K. Robinson, Boyne Falls.
Coroners, Dr. Sanderson, Boyne City, Dr. Bennett South Arm.

Democratic Caucus.

At a caucus, held at the village hall last night, to elect six delegates to the county convention at Boyne City next Saturday, J. Milo Eaton was made chairman, and G. R. Sweetland secretary. The following delegates were elected: A. D. Cruickshank, J. B. Allen, G. E. Sweetland, A. J. McLeod, J. Milo Eaton, E. M. Clark. A township committee of three was named, as follows: G. J. Grier, J. Milo Eaton, and E. M. Clark.

Last week we announced that Clement J. Strang had been nominated for county surveyor on the prohibition ticket, in Cass county. The last issue of the Cassopolis Democrat has the following concerning the nomination:

C. J. Strang, was the republican candidate for county surveyor two years ago, and was nominated for the same position at the prohibition county convention last week. A Dowagiac correspondent of the Edwardsburg Argus says that Mr. Strang was not in the prohibition convention, knew nothing of his nomination, and had not fully decided to join them. He was waiting to see what might be the result of the convention of anti-saloon republicans in Chicago, but happening in Dowagiac last Saturday, he was mounted by the republican bosses of that place, rough shod, and informed he must publish a letter at once declining the prohibition nomination, or lose his standing in the republican party. This decided him, and he now openly announces his adhesion to the prohibition party, and says he will make prohibition speeches during the campaign.

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the health of every community, if, instead of calling a physician for every ailment, they were wise enough to put their trust in Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood and liver, such as scrofula in its various forms, rheumatism, dyspepsia, or indigestion, female irregularities, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, exposure and imprudence of life. No person can take these bitters according to instructions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mercury, poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters numbers on its list of cures more than any other medicine known, and have already acquired a world-wide reputation as a family and physic medicine. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Money Refunded.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known in his practice as Dr. Pete's Lung Food for Consumption. It is now called Dr. Pete's 25 cent Cough Cure. It is the safest, the surest and the best. No other cough, cold, or consumption remedy, it half its equal. We warrant it and will promptly refund the money paid for it if a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle is used. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Canker humors of every description, whether in the mouth, throat, or stomach, are expelled from the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. No other remedy can compare with this, as a cure for all diseases originating in impure or impoverished blood.

☞ Butterick's paper patterns at F. W. Craine & Co's.

☞ Ladies remember F. W. Craine & Co. keep Butterick's paper patterns. They are unsurpassed for accuracy.

☞ F. W. Craine & Co. have received a big line of shirting flannels and fine dress and trimmed flannels.

SCROFULA

Humors,

Erysipelas,

Canker, and

Catarrh,

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5.

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is an equal as a remedy for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength and vigor to the body, and produces a more permanent, lasting, result than any medicine I ever used.—E. Halsey, No. 1 Spring St., Portland, Me.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and find, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate the disease.—W. H. Fowler, M. D., Greeneville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.—Mary C. Alesbury, Rockport, Me.

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.—Susan L. Cook, 809 Adams St., Boston Highlands, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I have taken. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Erysipelas, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Mrs. Jane Pelroe, South Bradford, Mass.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will find a business from which they can make from $5 to $25 daily, and upwards. Any one can do it. Great business that will pay more than ten times the work for the money. Some have made over $50 in a day. Either sex; all ages; no capital required. You are started free. Those who start at once are permanently set in easy circumstances. All is new.

ADVERTISERS can ascertain cost to contract on advertising space when in Chicago, all find it to be as to say Rerdick Sts., Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Chas. Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), New York, where advertising may be made for it in THE CITY.

The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

THE EARTHQUAKE DID IT!

We mean we got a big bargain on all our cloak purchases. Our New York agent has taken advantage of the

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

And has written us that never before had we secured such an elegant line of

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS

At Such LOW PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT PURCHASE A CLOAK or Wrap of any kind until you have seen our goods and learned our prices, as they will soon be here.

A big line of everything in Dry Goods coming, wait for them.

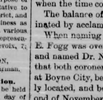
Yours, very truly,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.



More Room! More Goods!!

THE ROUND OAK

AND SQUARE BASE

Heating Stoves.

Complete Stock of Hardware!

VERY BEST PUMPS.

Job and Tin Work. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

STAUFFER'S

BROADCAST

Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of seed, small, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, flax, hops, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth bushel of oats bags seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 12 feet to the round. Clover etc. clover and timothy mixed 26. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,
Photographer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Emmet Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Call and examine it.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept 16 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12; baled, $13
Corn, per bu. 65c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $22.
Pork, dressed 9 lbl, 7c ⅌ lb.
Salt, ⅌ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ⅌ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 ⅌ 20c.
Coffee, Java and Mocha, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

☞ Demorest's Monthly for October comes to us full to overflowing with good things.

No lady should be without this household guide, for while it amuses through its story department, it instructs and keeps its readers posted right up to the times. It teaches how to adorn home and make it beautiful by instructing the hands as well as the mind and heart. Every man who loves his home should see to it that his wife, mother, daughter or sister is provided with this progressive magazine, which combines the essentials of all others, and besides the magazine itself, which is all that could be desired, a coupon is found in every number entitling the holder to a selection of any pattern in that number and of any size. A subscriber may thus get patterns to fit to the amount of $3.60 each year. It is a mystery how the Demorest's can offer this.

☞ The best paper for the money, The Grand Rapids Daily Democrat at 50 cents a month, 14½ cents a week, by mail. The leading daily in Western Michigan, with the largest circulation. Try it.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞ A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞ A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞ Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞ New Groceries received almost every day.

☞ Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Bohemian Ware at cost.

☞ If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞ Remember, we give the Detroit Weekly Free Press FREE during the campaign to every new subscriber who will pay for at least four months in advance, in cash. Old subscribers who want the Weekly Free Press during the campaign can have the same terms by paying all arrears to date, and at least four months in advance, in cash. You will get more for your money by subscribing now, than if you wait.

☞ For sale or to let on favorable terms, two hundred good grade sheep at the ranch of the subscriber, in Clow Lake township, Ch. Co.

☞ Fresh Kalamazoo celery at Jeffories' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jeffories' market.

Local Notes and News.

We want some wood on subscription, cash paid.

The Manceloa Herald prints the tax list for Antrim county.

The revenue cutter Andy Johnson was in the harbor Thursday.

State senator W. H. Francis has bought the Frankfort Express.

Charlevoix county produces some of the finest plums grown in the state.

Gen. Cutcheon is advertised as one of the speakers at the Antrim county fair.

Look at L. D. Bartholomew's new illustrated advertisement on fourth page.

Boyne City raised $1,400 for school purposes at their annual meeting last week.

S. Dixon has just completed painting his house, a fine combination of colors.

Gen. Cutcheon will stand his fences at Row Lewiston, on the 17th (to-morrow evening).

On account of rain last Saturday, the Friant did not run her excursion to Cross Village.

Upright & Emrey have fitted up a very little office in the corner of their new warehouse.

W. Watson, of Boyne, remembered the JOURNAL this week with a box of fine apples and plums.

The Shipman engine for the new steam yacht arrived last Saturday morning, on the Friant.

The Traverse City school census shows 1,056 children of school age,—an increase of 40 over 1885.

Mitchel Le Croix, of Advance, has an apple tree on one side of which is an abundance of ripe apples, and upon the other a rich display of apple blossoms.

Joe Clark is building an addition in the rear of his grocery store, on corner of Antrim and State streets.

Mrs. M. Nowlan brought into our office, last Saturday morning, a branch of a crab apple tree two feet long, which contained seventy apples.

The farewell supper given by the ladies' society of the M. E. Church, for the benefit of the pastor, last Friday evening, was an enjoyable affair, and netted about $35.

The Harbor Springs Independent says that E. P. Roberts & Co., advertising the Gregg family remedies are newspaper dead beats, and our contemporaries will do well to drop them.

A council of Congregational churches has been called to meet on Friday, Sept. 17th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the church at Ironton into the association.

The dedication of the Congregational church at Ironton will occur on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Sept. 26th. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to friends.

Application will be made at the next session of the board of supervisors to have the township of Evangeline divided, and another township erected, to be known as the township of Alger.

The Bellaire Breeze raises a still small boom for A. K. Dougherty of Elk Rapids, for representative in the legislature, on the republican ticket. Dougherty is a high tariff advocate of the most pronounced type.

Amos Fox's new house will be another very prominent building in the growth of Charlevoix, it looks as it is where it will be one of the first to be seen by the stranger who arrives on any boat from the outside.

Hon. C. S. Hampton, editor of the Harbor Springs Independent, was married at Adrian, on Wednesday, to Miss Alida Russell, one of the fairest daughters of that city. We wish them long life and happiness.

The job for completing road on town line between Wilson and South Arm, known as Liscomb road, has been let to David Thompson for $100. This will greatly lessen the distance between Boyne City and East Jordan.

The Charlevoix county soldiers' reunion is in progress as we go to press. Gen. Cutcheon arrived on the Friant this morning, and was escorted to the Bridge street house by Baxter Post G. A. R., and the boys' cornet band.

W. H. Healy has left at this office a stool of second-crop oats, grown on land cleared since the first crop was harvested, sufficiently well headed to be worth cutting if the season should be favorable to maturing. He has two acres of them.

Our republican friends should not count for their own success on the mistakes of the opposition. The democrats and greenbackers propose to adjust their local differences, and will everywhere present a united front to the enemy on Nov. 2.

David Thompson has the job of grading the Lloyd hill, the bid being for $85. He is to take eight feet from the hill and run a true grade to the bottom. This will greatly lessen the difficulty of surmounting the old time obstruction. Mr. Thompson has 60 days in which to complete the job.—Citizen.

An alarm of fire from the school house last Saturday afternoon brought out the fire department in double-quick time. Happily, however, the fire was all in the furnace, but with the damper turned every room was full of smoke, hence the alarm. It served, however, to demonstrate that the boys can get out if they have occasion.

Yesterday's dailies contained dispatches announcing the loss of the steamer Ogdin Barnes, with 100 passengers. It is either a hoax, or else it is the S. B. Barker. At any rate the dispatches were badly mixed. The Gracie Barker is all right here, and Capt. Cryster says he don't feel as though he had been lost very bad.—Independent.

The fourth anniversary of the organization of the Congregational church will occur next Sunday, and in the evening Rev. C. F. VanAuken will deliver an anniversary sermon. In the four years of Mr. VanAuken's work, he has not only organized and established the church on a firm basis, financially and otherwise, but has done such missionary work round about as to give a strong healthy support to the society from the surrounding country. Mr. VanAuken expects to take a six months' vacation, to engage in missionary work, (traveling), during which time the pulpit will be supplied by Rev. A. T. Waterman, of Ord.

The Chicago summer resort at Charlevoix, Mich., closed on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The guests report the most enjoyable season since the opening of this favorite resort. Among the visitors have been Mr. Timothy Burr and family, Mr. I. R. Krum and family, of Bloomington, Ill.; U. S. Senator Anderson, of Kansas; Mr. Edward F. Uhl, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Hon John P. Wilson and family, Mr. A. B. Mead, and Frank R. Rockwood and family, of Chicago. There are several pretty cottages at this resort owned by prominent Chicagoans, among whom are C. F. Gates, Mr. S. M. Moore, Mr. Edward N. Riley, Dr. Roswell G. Bogue and Mr. Kiaz Blatchford.—Elite News, Chicago.

Posters and premium lists are issued for the second annual fair of the Charlevoix county agricultural society, to be held at East Jordan, Sept. 22, 23 and 24. The fair is open to competition from Charlevoix, Emmet, Antrim, Grand Traverse, and Leelanau counties, and a fine exhibit is expected. The secretary has made arrangements with steamboat lines for excursion rates from Petoskey, Elk Rapids, Traverse City and intermediate points, and announces that hotel accommodations will be ample for all who can come. The annual address will be made by Maj. E. H. Green, of Charlevoix. Every effort is being made by the officers to have the fair an improvement over last year in every feature. Premium lists may be obtained at this office, or of John Nicholls.

Teachers' Examination.

At the special examination held at Charlevoix, on Friday last, there were 22 applicants for certificates. The following are the names of those who passed: N. N. Card, O. L. Card, William J. Pearson, Minnie A. Kane, Stella Kane, Allie M. Madlem, Charles Adams, Addie Lewis, George Potts, Lillian Mills, Attie D. Crane, Maggie O'Neill, Mattie O'Neill, Ada Cooper, Delia Porter, May Waterbury, Nettie Partlow, Gladys deFerris, Martha Messenger, and Thomas E. Goodrich.

Future examinations will occur as follows: At East Jordan, Friday the 24th day of September 1886. At Boyne City, Friday Oct. 29th, 1886. At Boyne City, Friday March 25th, 1887. At East Jordan, Friday April 29th 1887. All examinations to commence at 9 o'clock a. m., and candidates to furnish stationery.

Births and Deaths, 1885.

The Boyne Citizen prints the following as an official statement of the number of births and deaths, by townships, in the county, during the year 1885:

	Number of births	Number of deaths
Bear Lake	7	1
Boyne Valley	9	7
Charlevoix	16	17
Chandler	2	2
Evangeline	15	3
Freedom	3	3
Hayes	8	2
Hudson	4	1
Marion	11	1
Melrose	12	3
Resort	4	2
South Arm	2	2
Springvale	1	1
Wilson	13	1
Totals	107	60

A Pioneer Gone.

Reuben T. Nichols died at his home in Torch Lake, township Custer, Wednesday, Sept. 8th, aged 81 years. Mr. Nichols was a life-long adherent to, and a consistent worker for, the church of Latter Day Saints, and was buried with the ceremonies of that church, last Thursday afternoon, W. Watson, of Boyne City, officiating. Thirty years ago Mr. Nichols was a resident of Charlevoix county, but afterwards he moved to Wisconsin. In 1864 he settled at Torch Lake, where he has since lived to the time of his death.

Episcopal Services.

Divine services at Odd Fellows' hall Sunday next, morning and evening, by Rev. C. T. Stout, of Toledo. Come and you will be interested.

The Ladies' Church Guild gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $50 from D. G. Robinson, of Hastings, treasurer of the board of missions by direction of Bishop Gillespie, from a bequest of Mrs. Carter, for the church lot and building fund.

Charlevoix Teachers.

The following are the teachers in Charlevoix schools, with their respective grades and departments:

H. M. Enos, superintendent and high school.
Miss Ione M. Gage, assistant in high school and ninth grade.
Miss Flora Nelson, sixth, seventh and eighth grades.
Miss Maggie O'Neil, fourth and fifth grades.
Miss Lottie M. Hawes, second and third grades.
Miss May Waterbury, first grade.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let all suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters is sold at 50 cts. a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Books Received.

From Jas. L. Shoup, secretary, premium list of the second annual fair of the Chandler county agricultural society, to be held at East Jordan, Sept. 22, 23, and 24.

From E. L. Sprague, secretary, premium list of the ninth annual fair of the Grand Traverse county agricultural and industrial society, to be held at Traverse City, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and 31, and Oct. 1.

Take Ayer's Pills and be cured. Misery is a mild word to describe the sufferings of body and mind, caused by habitual constipation. A moderate use of Ayer's Pills will invariably regulate the bowels.

☞ Butterick's monthly fashion sheet at F. W. Craine & Co's. Call and get the September number.

DRY GOODS!

We offer for the next few days Great Bargains in all

—SUMMER DRESS GOODS—

Shawls, White Goods, Parasols, Silk and Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Straw Hats, etc.

NEW LINE OF BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS,

Just received and marked at very low prices.

Jersey and Boucle Jackets, Very Cheap.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

In great variety and at correct prices. The finest line of

Teas, Coffees, Spices.

PLANTATION JAVA COFFEE, - BEST IN THE WORLD.

Farmers will consult their own interests in buying our

FACTORY-FILLED DAIRY SALT.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

Just Received, at

ROSENTHAL & SON'S,

The largest line of FALL and WINTER CLOAKS that ever was brought to Charlevoix. All styles in Short Wraps, New Markets and Street Jackets. Also a big line of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS. Now is the time to make your choice, as the assortment is large and prices are low. Be sure to come and see them, whether you buy or not,—no trouble to show goods.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

The Villa Nazionale, Naples.

Naples has a most beautiful public park. It was laid out just one hundred years ago, and has been enlarged and embellished and improved, until now it is one of the most attractive pleasure-grounds in the world. The Villa Nazionale, as it is called, or more frequently La Villa, was formerly a narrow strip of land close to the sea, but, like the Hollanders, the Neapolitans wanted more room for their flower beds and promenades, and they forced the waters back, planting long avenues of trees where the waves once danced and rippled. The grounds are all arranged in the profusely ornamented style characteristic of Italy, and imported trees and shrubs mingle their green with the splendid foliage natural to this favored clime. The most noticeable are the magnificent palms, which spread their fan-like branches more than a hundred feet above the heads of the passersby. The statues which adorn the park are nearly numberless, but they are chiefly imitations of ancient and modern works, and are sadly wanting in the merits of the originals. Formerly the celebrated group of the Farnese Bull used to be in Villa, but it was removed to the museum for preservation, and replaced by a large antique basin from Pæstum. Virgil and Tasso have here temples to their honor. During the early part of the day the Villa is comparatively deserted, but in the afternoon or evening, when the daily concerts take place, the scene is one of life and gayety almost beyond description. An Italian crowd is the brightest and gayest to be seen anywhere this side of the gorgeous East; and the Neapolitans bring their worship of light, perfume, and color to its utmost culmination in their daily promenade in the Villa.

In the centre of the Villa stands a large white marble building, the celebrated Aquarium of Naples. It belongs to the Zoological Station, and was established by the German scientist, Dr. Sloarn for the purpose of facilitating a thorough scientific investigation of the animal and vegetable world of the Mediterranean. The greater part of the expense was borne by Dr. Dohrn himself, but the German government has repeatedly contributed large subsidies. Several prominent English naturalists have also prescented the institution with important sums.—*M. E. Vandyke, in Harper's Magazine for April.*

One of the most distinguished citizens of Atlanta—indeed, one of the most distinguished citizens of the State in his calling—has for years been in the habit of eating tobacco instead of simply chewing it. This gentleman is 65 odd years of age, and is in the most robust health, with a complexion as clear as that of an infant and an eye as keen as that of a hawk. He has none of the ailments of his age—no pains, no aches, no indigestion.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building, on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

CAPT. O. E. WILSON.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.45 a. m. Northport 9.30, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 Harbor Springs 2.30, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinaw City 7.00, Mackinaw Island 7.45, arriving at Mackinaw City 8.30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave St. Ignace at 8 a. m., Mackinaw Island 8.15, Mackinaw City, 7.45, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.15, Petoskey 1.30, Charlevoix 3.30, Northport 5.15, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 p. m.

T. S. PAXTON

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will leave Traverse City 7.00 a. m., Torch Lake 9.45, Alden 10.30, Bellaire 11.00, Petoskey 1.30 p. m., Harbor Springs 3.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinaw City 7.00, Mackinaw Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.30.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace at 8 a. m., Mackinaw Island 7.00, Mackinaw City 7.45, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.00, Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Norwood 4.15, Torch Lake 5.00, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 p. m.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R., at Mackinaw with Michigan Central R. R., also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of Traverse City with Chicago and the City of Grand Rapids going north, and on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday the T. S. Paxton going south, for Chicago via Traverse to Chicago, At St. Ignace with the Milwaukee & Chesapeake Steam Navigation Co's steamers, and with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault Ste. Marie.

Traverse Bay Route.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS, Capt. George Ackerman.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, leave Old Mission at 6.00 a. m., arriving at Traverse City 1.00 p. m.; leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive Northport 4.30 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Northport 7.00 a. m., arrive Traverse City 9.30; at 11.00 a. m. leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive at Old Mission 5.00 p. m.

The steamer stops at Elk Rapids once every day, and Omena and Suttons Bay twice a day.

Connections are made at Northport with the City of Grand Rapids, and at Traverse City with C. & G. T. R. trains, north and south.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDERBURG.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.00.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert Wall.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 8.00, arrive Boyne City 9.00. Leave 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 3.00; leave Boyne 3.30, arrive Charlevoix 4.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

The above Eyeglass invented by the Johnston Optical Co., of Detroit, Mich., combines the best features of all others.

1st. The lenses can be placed through nearer that the eye-lashes will not touch them, a thing that no other can will claim for them.

2d. The guards are set so as to clasp the temple back under ear lobes, which prevents slipping and falling off.

3d. The pressure is on the fleshy part of the nose, a place which invariably invalidates.

4th. The lower frames secure to perfect adjustment to the lens, which is important.

5th. The lenses are set at right angles to line of vision.

6th. They can be worn without cord or chain, as there is no danger of falling off.

7th. We warrant the lens to be the easiest eyeglass in the world.

C. R. BELLINGER,
Optician and Jeweler, Clark's Block, Mich.

A WOOD NYMPH.

By WM. SALSBURY.

Two ruginish eyes as black as coal;
Two ruby lips that somewhere stole
Their color from the cherries; two
Soft tresses, dark as elm-bark; and
A cheek within whose dimpled light
The blush of dawn repose;

A face, as like a dream divine—
'Twas such a form that pierced my spine
With mingled fear and wonder—
Then suddenly the vines were stirred,
And such a ripplingly laugh I heard
From out the bushes yonder.

I, old not move—entranced I stood
Within the shadows of the wood,
Lest in a dream elysian,
But while I dreamed the sprite or fay
Swift vanished from my sight away,
Like some enchanted vision.

I called to mind my boyhood dreams
Of wood nymphs by the haunted streams,
With vines and blossoms laden—
Of here in this secluded wood
Was one of real flesh and blood—
A veritable maiden.

Then and there made my mind
That laughter-loving fay I'd find—
I'd seek her lake and early;
I'd woo her with a lover's zeal and ow—
Yea, search to the land from south to shore
Until I caught her fairly.

Not long I sought—O, joy supreme!
Not long I searched—I found my dream
Half hid among the rushes;
Her foot hung over the clamoring tide
That kissed her feet and then fled to hide
Beneath her dark, blushing cheeks.

Ere she I wooed that maiden fair,
With vows of love, I paused to stare
O! how my heart leap sought her
I may not speak, O, friend, save this:
That twilight was an ace of bliss,
By Eliza's starlit water!

THE THREE LOVERS.

We had camped for the night by a clear stream. Our "flies" were stretched and we hurried to the water to bathe our tired limbs and aweary feet. Now we lounged around the camp-fire, wondering how long it would be before we could refresh and fortify our empty stomachs and appease the hunger that had deadened our strength and killed the enthusiasm of past days. We had done battle at Gettysburg, every man had been a hero. We had whipped Lee, and knew he was badly crippled and without sufficient ammunition. We had among ourselves argued and wondered why Meade did not follow up the advantage he had gained. We longed, prayed, hoped in vain for Hancock, Sickles, or Doubleday, or cool yet impetuous Stannard, to lead us on and then and there crush out the fearful strife; but it was not to be; the timid Meade, ever cautious, was doubly so now. He knew Lee was all "broke up," his ammunition gone, his army huddled together, demoralized in that little horseshoe bend of the Potomac; the swollen river on one side, hills on the other, he would have been easy game to bag; all along the roadside of his retreat we had found a stream with sick and wounded, dead horses, and abundant arms. Their flight was rapid, but fatally interrupted. As Byington said: "Lee had exhausted nearly all his ammunition in three days' battle and could not replenish." Scores of his regiments had not a dozen rounds, and could get no more. Nearly all his artillery was without ammunition. These facts were known to Meade and his men, and were discussed by the soldiers every day that Lee lay cooped up at Meade's mercy, his retreat cut off by the Potomac, which was running banks full at the time, and pontoons swept away. The timid Meade refused to attack Lee; staid right there four days, ate his boystole a couple of horses, made rafts and floated over the river at their leisure. Good Uncle said "Meade reminded him of an old woman trying to shoo her geese across the creek." As soon as Lee was across, then came the hot pursuit by Meade. We had had several engagements, and now, after a fierce battle and a forced march to this place, we lounged around, tired and hungry, awaiting "salt horses and hard tack," and the repetition of trumping and foolish, vain sacrifice of life.

"Well, boys," said Sergeant Dick, "if we can't eat, let us feed the ear with stories. I'll tell you a story. After I, you—"

Many laughable stories followed. We filled our pipes and lounged around the bivouac fire, enjoying ourselves.

"Come, Charley, spin us a yarn," said Robinson to our sergeant.

"Yes, let us have one," chorused the pipe-filled mouths.

"I know of none," said the sober Charley, in his low voice.

"Give us something or tempest," said Dick. "I suppose all are alike; nothing good; all fade; glory and fame are like dews, the rich repress the poor, and—and, well, only conquest of lovely woman and stolen love is sweet, and glorious, and sublime, worthy the earth's all else, fanciful."

"Boys, conquest and love of one self," said the clear, low voice of Sergeant Charley.

"Ha!" cried several pipe-filled mouths. "Two opinions."

"Or one's principles," said Charley.

"By Mars," exclaimed Dick, "that was noble said, and I believe it, but give us a story, Charley, see boy."

As Charley told it, I tell it to you. To day I retain the impression made, and will tell I cease to be.

"Well, boys, I am not much of a story teller. I am not one of the windy, talking kind. You know I was my 'diamond and chevrons' by acts, not words. To-night I am filled with an evil presentiment—and he rose his eyes heavenward. We did the same, and noticed that it was black as ebony, low mutterings of thunder, terror on a light breeze, came to our ears. "The indications," he continued, "are strong, and I speak about myself. I feel that there are but a few rounds of breath in my cartridge-box of life. Why I have been so distant, reserved, and reticent toward you all is one from pride or thought that I was too good for other companionship, but therefore you will know when I have finished my story. Back in Vermont among the mountains green, near the town of Montpelier, I often visited a friend of my father's. He had two sons about my age. I think they were the best and truest hearts I ever met. I loved them both. I was the son of a hardy, honest lumberman in Maine. They were of a wealthy aristocratic family, and they were imbued with the same views and 'principles or opinions' as their parents. They loved me because I was a model type of health, and versed in the arts of fishing, hunting and woodcraft. We spent our time away from home, seeking new fields and streams. What glorious times. What happy days among the mountains, on the lakes, in that gem State of Vermont. After all, boys, happy times and days bring clouds of trouble and sorrow. Man's life is like the glow of sunset clouds, all seem serene and beautiful, but back down below the horizon, there waiting, are dark clouds, with wild winds ready to hurl themselves into the sunset gleaming and destroy all its beauty and serenity. In our familiar hopes, the proudest, brightest, dearest wishes are crushed beneath the cruel iron heel of fate, and wrong may reign triumphant, and innocence stagger blinded and bruised through a wilderness of despair. Through that maze I labyrinth, bristling with sharp thorns of poverty, of kindness, and full of agony, the world goes on just the same, and we live to fade and suffer to-morrow. Yes, there is a woman in the story, boys, and such a woman." He paused a moment in deep thought, then shook himself together and continued: "I cannot describe her to you. I can only say Mary of Scots always came to my thoughts as I gazed into her beautiful eyes and face; her features were finely cut, her eye regally, laughingly beautiful. Her hair of a golden brown, worn long, tied with blue ribbon, her form fully developed, willowy, and graceful. Edith Warren was as beautiful as woman could be. She was, I believed, frank, truthful, and unaffected. You know boys, when love first sets in we see as through a glass, darkly. The film is strong, it is a passion that rules supreme and demands sacrifices complete, and they are given. Tom and Fred and I loved her. We became jealous, cold toward each other. Frank, poor boy, fell first and fled home. Well, Tom and I talked it over, met together, confessed our love for Edith, shook hands, swearing friendship, and we use all honorable means and endeavors to win her. At Edith's father was a humbug man, like my own, I thought my chances were better, and I was her equal in every education. Tom had the advantage of me in that he could recite Shakspeare, Burns, and Meredith; besides he had wealth. Edith's father did not hang heavy his lack of such assets. We filled her pink ears full of sweet words. She grew rosy, and her eyes changed like the stars; she was full of joy and fun, surely instilling with her witching laugh and ambiguous replies and sweet looks from her spacious eyes. I can see her plainly now just as she stood at the front door gate. With sad, mournful look and voice she bade me good-night and good-by. Well, boys, Tom, poor Tom, he asked all on his pocket-book and money on a word; he never told me anything, but I guessed it by his looks and silence. His eyes, great heaven! What a despairing look I beheld in them at far off, well, as she bade me good-by at the gate she said she would write me, and I mutely gave the meaning. As the stage started I cast one backward look. My heart sank as I saw my will know when I have finished my story. Back in Vermont among the mountains green, near the town of Montpelier, I often visited a friend of my father's. He had two sons about my age. I think they were the best and truest hearts I ever met. I loved them both. I was the son of a hardy, honest lumberman in Maine. They were of a wealthy aristocratic family, and they were imbued with the same views and 'principles or opinions' as their parents. They loved me because I was a model type of health, and versed in the arts of fishing, hunting and woodcraft. 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School Books and School Supplies

Our Prices are Rock Bottom, Lower than ever!

We have a full supply of every book used in the Charlevoix schools. Also a full supply for every school in the county.

Something New

In Scratch Books, Spelling Slips, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Rulers, Slates Chalks, School Registers, Etc.

The largest stock of Blank Books in the county!

☞ *If you want to save money, call at*

G. W. CROUTER'S Drug & Stationery Store,

For supplies in general

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. G. W. Jefferis.
First Vice President—Mrs. C. T. Cook.
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Third Vice President—Mrs. Jos. Sinclair.
Recording Secretary—Miss Jessie Bell.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

Do They Think It Respectable!

In our metropolitan city not long since an artist was engaged in photographing the interior of houses. Of course he sought out elegant rooms. Among other places he found a saloon rich in its adornment, and beautiful to the eye. As he was adjusting his camera he asked the gentleman in charge if he would just remain in his position and be photographed, "Not for worlds," was the quick response, "I should be recognized, and I would not have that for anything!" So removing to another part of the room he left the man to go on with the picture. But there were mirrors in that gorgeous apartment that flashed and reflected the rays of light, and when the photograph was completed, lo! there stood a life-like semblance of that same young man.

It is needless to add that the picture was at once destroyed; but I wonder if it did not occur to the dealer in liquid poison that there are numberless mirr.rs along our streets and byways that are continually reflecting him and his lifework!

The timid young boy who sneaks through the back alley from his first glass; the more defiant youth who thinks he can take a glass behind his drink and not fall; the blear-eyed tippler who goes reeling from the ninth saloon den; the blighted home, the ragged children, the sad faced, broken-hearted wife and mother, all these are mirrors that hold up to public gaze in the full light of day the liquor dealer. Oh there are a thousand mirrors which neither tongue nor pen can describe, that are reflecting on enduring canvas his true lineaments, his deeds and their direful results!—Union Signal.

As It Should Be.

A very fashionable wedding took place recently in a town not far from Philadelphia. The bride was the daughter of a wealthy mill-owner, who employs about three thousand workmen. No money was spared to make the occasion one of joy and festivity. The mills were stopped, and the workmen formed a lane through which the bride, groom, and attendants walked from the bride's home to the church, and as many of them as possible crowded into the church to witness the ceremony. There was one thing absent that is considered almost essential in these days on such occasions—wine. The father of the bride has never allowed liquor to be sold in the town, and said that he would not allow it to be used on this occasion—his example in his own home should harmonize with his precept outside of it. When the bride drove away, men, women and child ren waved and wished her all joy.—Christian Union.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. *For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.*

Only 25 Cents

buys a perfect remedy for sour stomach, diarrhoea, worms, convulsions, feverishness, and loss of sleep. Try it. Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil. It effectually relieves external and internal pain. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

☞ Ladies appreciate goods of fine quality at low prices and say F. W. Craine & Co. is the place to buy.

☞ F. W. Craine & Co. keep the finest line of yarns, zephyrs, and fancy work goods in town.

A Fairy Cave.

A writer in the *Gartenlaube* contributes an article on the palaces and buildings of King Ludwig II. in the Bavarian highlands. The description given of the mysterious grotto in the Linderhof carries one in imagination to the splendors of the "Arabian Nights" caves. "It is a high, spacious stalactite cave, with many offsets, secret niches, and alcove recesses, before which you stand. From all corners, niches and clefts of the rock—from many recesses covered with colored glass, to right, to left, above, below—streams a sea light, now yellow, now green, now violet, rose, red or blue, suffusing all parts with an indescribable splendor. Above all its flaming beauty a rainbow spreads its lovely light. The principal cave is about fifteen meters in diameter, and ten meters high. From the background rushes like liquid silver, glittering and breaking into spray, a beautiful waterfall, which falls in babbling cascades down the face of the rock. It feels a little pool, occupying three-quarters of the floor of the cave, whose surface reflects the blending lights with enchanting beauty. On the lake is a golden skiff covered with rose ornaments, the binder part of which enlarges into a shell. Standing on the bow of this diminutive boat is Amor, spanning his bow. Right and left the boat is adorned with red coral. A pair of doves, whose bills are united in kisses, are shown in the act of alighting upon the left side of the boat. Two golden oars await the appearance of the mariner. Above the rock rests the bewitching siren, combing her golden waving locks with a golden comb. On the wall of the cave, too, is Rauch's beautiful picture of "Tannhauser Standing in the Lap of Venus." There is also a mirror three and one-half meters high and two meters broad. These plates were broken in transit before this one was safely affixed to the rock. Near the place where the mirror stands a small stair with wooden rails leads to the King's seat. It is a seat some two meters in length, the back part of which is formed out of a giant shell, while roses and rushes entwine it all around. Here Ludwig King II. loves to sit and gaze at once on pictures of life, love and beauty.

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Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 30am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	8 40pm	1 40pm	1 00am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	1 50	1 15	8 40am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	4 45	4 00	12 05pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	5 20	4 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	6 30pm	5 30	3 15
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	7 30am	3 20
G'd T'k Jct, arr	7 45	.....	8 15	4 05
Howard City,	8 20	.....	11 44pm	4 38
Big Rapids,	9 12	.....	1 45	7 30
Reed City, ar	9 55	.....	2 50	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 55	8 00
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	4 45	9 35
Cadillac, lv	11 05	.....	4 55	9 40
Walton,	11 45am	.....	5 37	10 26
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	6 30	11 24
Kalkaska, ar	.....	.....	6 40	11 35am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 00	1 04
Pelosky, ar	.....	.....	7 10	1 15
Harbor Springs,	.....	.....	8 10pm	2 15am
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 10pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	3 00pm	.....
Harbor Springs,	.....	.....	4 00	.....
Pelosky, lv	8 34	.....	4 15	.....
Boyne Falls	8 44	.....	11 56	.....
Kalkaska	8 57	.....	12 14am	.....
Kalkaska	10 52	.....	1 28	.....
Walton	11 41	.....	2 21	.....
Cadillac, ar	12 20pm	.....	3 05	5 15pm
Cadillac, lv	12 40	.....	3 15am	5 30
Reed City, ar	1 30	.....	4 05	6 20
Reed City, lv	1 35	.....	7 18	7 50
Big Rapids	2 20	.....	8 05	8 40
Howard City	3 01	.....	9 01	9 13
G'd T'k Jct, arr	3 34	.....	9 41	9 50
G'd Rapids, ar	4 40	.....	11 00	10 20pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	3 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	8 05	4 35	12 45pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 00	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 30pm	11 30	3 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 05am	.....	3 55am
Cincinnati, ar	7 00pm	7 35am	.....	12 35pm

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Time Table taking effect June 13, 1886.

GOING WEST. Read down.		STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Read up.	
†A. M.	†P. M.		†A. M.	
7 00	2 00	Detroit		9 00
†P. M.	†A. M.		†P. M.	A. M.
10 20	2 00	St. Ignace	8 30	4 00
7 37	8 03	Newberry	6 33	1 41
7 05	7 30	Dafter	6 55	2 05
6 50	7 12	Rexford	7 10	2 20
5 35	11 31	Au Train	8 15	11 06
1 00	10 40	Marquette ‡	‡ 9 15	10 20
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
8 00	12 50	Marquette	7 00	6 10
1 05	4 55	Ishpeming	12 40	5 30
1 40	5 30	L'Anse	10 45	
2 30		Houghton	9 20	
3 00		Hancock	8 55	

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7:00 a. m., arrives Marquette 5:30 p. m. Leaves Marquette 7:00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 5:10 p. m.

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Republican caucus met at Frank Smith's, on Sept. 11th, and delegates were sent to the county convention.

Rev. D. F. Ellsworth and S. P. May went to their respective conferences, last week—M. E. and M. P.

Several weeks ago the township school board annexed part of Todd district to district No. 5, at the request of many residents.

School meeting in district No. 3 resulted in M. Hudkins being elected his own successor as assessor. A site for a school house was procured of Charles Hudkins, and the ground is now being cleared. We expect soon to see a school house worthy of the name.

Burgess.

A. Ross is about to purchase a combined seeder and harrow.

School commences in district No. 4, Sept. 27th. It is to be taught by Mr. Thomas Goodrich, a term of four months.

A. W. Chew, of Hayes, has received the republican nomination for county clerk. There are quite a number of probable candidates for that office.

I. S. Webster started for Grand Rapids Monday, to attend the eighth annual fair of the western Michigan agricultural and industrial society.

Elvin Hale has commenced to build a barn on his place.

Plenty of wet weather these days to make up for our dry season.

People are generally busy with fall seeding.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The treasury department has officially fixed the value of coins with hole punched through them as follows: Double eagles, $15; silver dollars, 75 cents; half dollars, 35 cents; quarter-dollars, 18 cents, and dimes 9 cents.

Every year the standard of journalism in this state is going higher and higher, and the editors who from lack of ability, never attempted to rise, not go ahead have the alternative of loading or giving away to some one with money and brains.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Do the voters of Michigan propose to go to the state of Indiana for a governor? Two-thirds of Mr. Luce's farm lies in Indiana and he does his business in Lagrange in that state. He and his brother own a bank in Lagrange, and have been doing loaning notes and working the Grange in the interest of his grandmother who has been his principal accomplice during the last few years.—Lansing Journal.

The policy of the republican party is treason to the republic. It has farmed out prerogatives of government to private individuals and corporations to be prostituted by them to purposes of private gain. Its system of taxation and finance has been a system of transfer of public power to private control for private gain. It has armed one class with the power of taxation and another class with the power of issuing and controling the volume of currency.—Geo. L. Yaple.

The republican nominee for governor says of his opponent: "Yaple is an estimable young man, clean character and conscientious. I know him well and esteem him. He is a close student and one of the finest orators in Michigan. Of course he is not like Horr or Burrows, for he prepares his speeches, but he makes a fine talk. I felt all along that he would be nominated, because the strongest fusion front could be presented with him." The next thing we hear Mr. Luce will be wagering some of his bank stock that Yaple will be elected.

The Money Market.

"See those two men?" asked a bank teller yesterday, as two gentlemen were leaving the bank, and when the reporter answered in the affirmative the teller continued, "They are the chief stockholders and the president and superintendent respectively of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in this city. They are looking for a loan of $10,000 on gilt edge security at five per cent, and they not only have just been refused here, but they say that there bid was declined at the bank where they are regular customers." "Why, what's the matter with the money market, anyhow?" "Nothing. It's as safe a deal as one could ask, but the trouble is there bid is too low. They don't realize that money is booming. Mark what I tell you. The money market has just begun one of the best seasons known in years and business in general this fall and winter is going to be something beautiful."—Free Press.

SAVED BY A CHINAMAN.

The dark days of the riots came on. Celestials were hiding in every conceivable place, some of them break ng for the prairies and open country or seeking refuge at the ranches of farmers within a dozen miles of the city. Among the fugitives was Ching Lee, with his place of business sacked and destroyed, and a howling mob hunting him down. He sought a hiding place in the wagon of a farmer living near Golden. Fearing almost to breathe, the terrified Celestial lay flat in the bottom of the wagon until the barn of Goldsmith, the ranchman, was reached. The latter, all unsuspecting of the living freight he had brought from town, unhitched, fed, and cared for his horses, and went into the house. Ching lay very quiet, listening to the retreating footsteps of the farmer. These had hardly died away before his quick ears caught other sounds, evidently coming from the corner of the barn.

"Sh!" said a voice, "he is not in the house."

"Do you think he brought much money back with him?" asked another voice.

"Yes; he took a great deal of stuff in town, and besides, I heard him say that, on account of the riots, he would draw his money out of the bank, as it would be safer at home."

Cowering down in the wagon, the Chinaman never moved until he saw in the dim twilight the figures of two men stealthily making their way through a small door cut in the large barn door, which they softly closed behind them. No sooner were they out of sight than Ching leaped quickly from the wagon and noiselessly passed through the little wicket, keeping, however, in the shadow of the barn; then crawling on his hands and knees across the open space, he arrived at a clump of bushes near the house. He saw one of the ruffians slowly raising one of the latches, while the other stood behind him with a large revolver cocked and with his finger on the trigger. Lying on the ground near him Ching saw a piece of heavy wood, evidently used as the handle of a pump, which was near by. Seizing this with both hands he rose from his crouching position and dealt the robber nearest him a terrible blow on the head, felling him to the ground. At the same moment there was a flash and a report, and the second robber fell to the ground with a groan. For a moment all was quiet; then the back door of the house was opened, and the farmer cautiously approached with the still smoking pistol in his hand. Seeing Ching in the moonlight, which now illuminated the scene, he covered him with his pistol. At this moment he caught sight of the two prostrate robbers. "Who are you, and what do you want?" he asked, addressing Ching. "Me Chinaman. Bad Merican man killee you and take money," said Ching, pointing to the men, who were beginning to show life.

"How did you get there?" asked Goldsmith.

"Me hide in your wagon; come from Denver."

Gradually the situation dawned upon the farmer, and, seeing the club, which was still grasped by Ching, and its terrible effect on one of the ruffians, he realized that the Chinaman had largely contributed toward saving his property, and perhaps his life, as it was the blow from his club and the cry of his victim as he fell which attracted his attention and caused him to shoot at the other burglar.

With the aid of Ching the two men were securely bound, it first having been ascertained that neither of them was dangerously wounded. They were taken to the city, and in due course of time, tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years in Canon Penitentiary. Goldsmith offered in his gratitude a home to Ching, who, tired of the persecutions and terrors of the city, accepted the offer, and is today one of the best and most experienced farmers and fruit-growers in the country, being a permanent fixture at the Goldsmith ranch.—*Denver News.*

A TAIL-TOSSER.

"Sir up that mass of leaves," said my friend, as we passed a heap, the droppings from a large live oak. We had left the brook, that in the higher level was full, and were now following the narrow trail. Inserting my gun-barrel under the pile, out ran a black lizard about six inches in length. The hunter quickly stepped in front of it, when the little creature, seeing that it was surrounded, stopped, raised itself high on its short legs, and bowed its head several times, turning its eyes inquisitively upon us.

"I thought I saw one run under the leaves," said my companion, "and I want to show you another instance of a peculiar method of protection. This lizard is black because it lives upon the rocks, dark ones, in gloomy places, but down the valley you will find the same lizard on sunny roads very much lighter in hue—in fact, it also changes its colors, so that it is nearing to what I hope to show you. This fellow is a tail-loser; in other words, he can instantly, by a jerk of his body, shake off as much of his tail as occasion requires. You can easily see what a protection this is. An enemy in chase seizes the lizard by the tail, and the member is thrown off, and while the follower is engaged in devouring it the animal itself is off. This is quite remarkable, but there is more. The lizard can throw off its tail at will to distract the attention of the pursuer. Now, I will make the attack, and you watch the tail while I catch the body."

The lizard-hunter then began a series of movements with the switch that made the little animal, that was now pulling out its throat in anger or fear and showing a vivid metallic blue patch upon the side, dart about in an undecided way, looking vainly for a loophole of escape. Finally, when the lizard was fully aroused, the switch was brought down just behind it with extreme violence. A whisk of the black body, a gleam of metallic blue, and the lizard was gone, the hunter after it, while I stood with eyes riveted on what for a moment I considered a worm that had escaped from the mouth of the reptile. It was the tail, however, leaping up and down upon the leaves, twisting and contorting itself in a variety of positions and looking exactly like a worm that had been disturbed and was trying to show its displeasure. For fully two minutes this rejected member twisted and writhed and then gradually lost its seeming life. In the meantime the lizard had been captured and it was found that the tail had been tossed or cast almost at its base or where it joined the animal.

"You see the idea," said the hunter. "The lizard thought that he was about to be captured and that harsh measures were necessary, so in an instant he decided to part with his tail, hoping in this way to distract our attention from the body part which would run off. The tail is jerked off or tossed by a quick side motion of the body, and the moment it is severed the animal darts away so rapidly and naturally the pursuer stops to examine the leaping tail, that to a bird might seem a worm, and with any animal would arouse curiosity enough to delay it long enough for the lizard to escape.

"This fellow has had hard luck," continued the speaker, holding up the tail. "You see how much smaller a part of the tail is then the rest. The scales are more delicate, and it has a bluish cast quite different from the rest. That means that the lizard has been through this operation before, and this tail that it has just cast had not really attained its full growth."

"Then they reproduce them?" I asked.

"Certainly, or else where would be the benefit? The tail and all the bones grow again, and will an indefinite number of times. The only drawback is that it takes time, perhaps three months or more in summer, to attain its growth. Sometimes two tails are reproduced instead of one, but this is only in rare cases. In Asia some of the geckos are tail-losers, and a gecko has been seen to throw off its tail and then, as if desired itself, seize and swallow it."—*Southern California Correspondence.*

Uninformed.

A bright-eyed little girl of 9 years was on board a Kansas Pacific train bound for Denver. She had never before been beyond the limits of her eastern home and manifested unusual interest in all she saw.

The wide plains and the prairie dogs interested her, but she was most anxious to see a genuine specimen of that purely western product—a cowboy.

The train was waiting at a station in Kansas when the longed-for cowboy appeared. He was in typical specimen—wide sombrero, leather breeches, red flannel shirt, a belt filled with knives and pistols, and a desperate-looking character generally.

"There is a cowboy for you," whispered a gentleman to the little girl.

"What! that?" she asked in undisguised surprise and evident disappointment. "Why! I always thought a cowboy was part boy and part cow."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. But it will be discovered, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung, and chest affections. Trial Bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's.

Saved His Leg.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, afflicted with phthisic, diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes absent from his business occasions. He tried electric bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh 8 pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

When the system is debilit

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The litigation pending for the last six years between Jacob Rosse of Pittsburg, the inventor of the basic steel process, and the Bessemer Steel Company has been decided in favor of Mr. Rosse, and the Bessemer Company is ordered to pay the costs.

The hops in the principal counties of New York have been harvested, the yield being less than one-eighth of an average crop. The quality is reported as exceedingly poor.

At Irvington-on-the-Hudson, George J. Gould, eldest son of Jay Gould, the millionaire, was united in marriage to Miss Edith Kingdon, the actress, who arrived from Europe a few hours previous to the ceremony.

New York dispatch: "James G. Blaine Jr. has returned to this city and rejoined his bride. After their marriage the young couple went to Boston, where they remained two days. Young Blaine then started for his home, while his bride returned to this city. Mr. J. G. Blaine has declared his son, and has given him a liberal allowance to spend during the honeymoon."

Albert Hanson, a New York lad, has been placed in the Tombs for making an attempt to hop from the Brooklyn bridge.

On the Nickel-Plate Road, at Silver Creek, N. Y., an excursion train from Erie collided with a freight train from Buffalo. Twelve persons were killed and fourteen injured.

Fifty-three liquor-dealers have been indicted at Providence, R. I., for maintaining liquor nuisances.

A newspaper train on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad made the run from Syracuse to Buffalo, a distance of 145 7-10 miles, in 190 minutes, actual running time. This is regarded as the fastest time ever made on a railroad.

WESTERN.

C. V. Holtzschuerr, a druggist of Creston, Ia., was found guilty in the Supreme Court on thirty separate counts of selling intoxicating liquors in violation of the pharmacy law, and fined $1,500 and costs.

Judge Honner, of Nebraska, has been fined for $50,000 damages by an ex-convict named Williams. The latter killed a father and son in Kearney County eleven years ago, and Honner was his counsel. A sentence of ten years' imprisonment was imposed in Buffalo County, where Williams did not wish to be tried, desiring a change of venue.

Mrs. Anna Leach of Cleveland, Ohio, attempted to light her fire with coal oil and set fire to her house. The house and three unfinished her dead body was found on the floor.

The authorities of La Porte County, Indiana, having within three months paid out $1,000 as bounty for wolf-dead scalps, and finding no decrease in the number of the pests, has decided to stop the leak in the treasury.

Gordon S. Hubbard, who has just died at Chicago, bound there in 1837, still employed by the American Fur Company as a clerk. Besides Fort Dearborn and the residence of John Kinzie there was only one log cabin. Some years afterward he established trading posts between the Kankakee and Sangamon Rivers, having learned the Indian language. In 1854, at the corner of Franklin and South Water streets, he built the first brick building in Chicago. In organizing a line of vessels to Buffalo he used Commodore Perry's flagship and the captured British flagship. He was born in Tuxnuah in 1802. He leaves a second wife, a son and daughter, and four aged sisters.

Miss Buckmeyer, of Geneva, Ill., 51 years of age, living by herself, was strangled by robbers, who set fire to her house and escaped. In the ruins of the building was found gold coin to the amount of $700.

A fire at Elgin, Ill., early in the morning, destroyed Dubois' Opera House, valued at $100,000. A merchant named Theodore F. Swan received fatal injuries from a falling window cap.

In the Detroit Methodist Episcopal Conference, at Adrian, Mich., the members placed themselves on record as opposed to all liquor laws that did not suppress the saloons.

The Howard County Bank at Glasgow, Mo., has failed, with alleged assets of $60,000. The President of the concern says the depositors will be paid in full.

WASHINGTON.

Thomas E. Benedict has taken charge of the Public Printer; office at Washington, having filed his bond for $100,000.

There have been 239,000,000 silver dollars coined under the Bland act.

The State Department at Washington has received no demand for the release of the Canada sealing vessels recently seized in the waters of Alaska.

The total value of the exports of cattle and hogs during the year 1886, were $1,281,723; 1885, $1,076,133; beef and pork products, August, 1886, $6,135,399; 1885, $6,051,189; dairy products, August, 1886, $1,398,087; 1885, $1,397,618.

The Director of the Mint has issued the following circular in regard to the issue of silver coins:

Five-cent nickel pieces and one-cent copper pieces will be forwarded in the order of application from the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to points reached by the Adams Express Company, free of transportation charges, upon the receipt of 200 or multiples thereof upon the usual requisition for collection by the Superintendent of the Mint, and upon the New York or Philadelphia, payable to his order, to points not reached by the Adams Express Company, and where delivery cannot be effected with the Government is thus imposed upon the recipient of the coin on the same terms as sent by registered mail at the applicant's risk, registry fee on the coin being paid to the Government. Orders for transportation at the risk of the applicant should express the acceptance of the risk.

S. H. Calhoun has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Nebraska.

W. J. Davis, of Illinois, has been appointed Superintendent of the Indian Industrial School to be established at Grand Junction, Colorado.

The Treasury Department holds that the reimportation of domestic liquors must be governed by the particular proofs submitted to the local collector.

SOUTHERN.

A negro named Irwin Murray was hanged at Georgetown, Texas, to the presence of 6,000 people, for the murder of his wife in December last.

New Orleans had a $75,000 fire, which destroyed the clothing establishment of C. Lazard & Co.

Edward White, of Western Port, Md., was shot dead in the street by Daniel Johnson, a lunatic. The murderer was locked up. A number of citizens went to the jail, placed a rope around Johnson's neck, dragged him to the bridge that crosses the Potomac, and, after making fast the rope to the rail, hade him walk off. His neck was broken. The rope was cut, and the body floated away in the current.

It is said that $1,000,000 is needed but the necessary repairs on the houses of persons in Charleston who are unable to make their homes habitable. Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, who has been engaged at Charleston in investigating the necessities of the people, has issued an appeal to the Grand Army for assistance.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury has made another call for $15,000,000 in three per cent. bonds, and also offers to pay par and accrued for all securities of that class presented at the department.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

Grading has commenced on seventy-one miles of track, from Janesville to Evansville, Wis., by which the Chicago and Northwestern will gain fourteen miles between Chicago and St. Paul.

Californians have lately purchased in Utah and Nevada large quantities of wool, which they shipped by the Central Pacific Road to San Francisco at local rates and reshipped over the same tracks for Boston at 75 cents per hundred pounds.

Agents of the Illinois Central Road are reported to be purchasing right of way in Mississippi for a branch from Milwaukee. Rumors prevail that the Illinois Central will build a main trunk northward through Madison, and will also construct a branch between Janesville and Milwaukee.

It is stated that Jay Gould has virtually decided upon the construction of an extension of the Missouri Pacific from Wichita to the Rocky Mountains and Mexico. Surveyors are said to be now in the field locating the line. The terminus has not yet been decided upon, but will either be Pueblo or some point further south on the Canadian River, and at either one or the other point connection is to be made with the Denver and New Orleans Railroad.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of New Hampshire, in convention at Concord, nominated Colonel Charles H. Sawyer for Governor. A platform was adopted which favors "honest money, as opposed to irredeemable paper currency and an unlimited silver coinage" the protection of American industry and capital; universal education, and the honest and economical adjustment of the affairs of both national and State government; the exclusion of paupers from the polls; the abolition of child labor in manufacturing and corporations; and the system to be peopled of constitutional prohibition amendments. President Cleveland is arraigned for vetoing the pension bills, and the Democratic party in Congress is censured for opposing Mormon and American commerce, and for its inactivity on the fisheries question.

J. P. Meagher presided over the Minnesota Democratic State Convention, at St. Paul, at which the following ticket was nominated: Governor, Dr. L. A. Ames; Lieutenant Governor, John Frank; Secretary of State, Loth Jaeger; Auditor, J. G. Lindberg; Treasurer, Henry Poehler; Attorney General, John H. Ives; Clerk Supreme Court, G. T. Grabner. The platform eulogizes President Cleveland's administration and denounces the Republican administration of State affairs. It demands a return of gold and silver coin of equal value, and proper convertible note either. It favors a revision of the tariff and its adjustment to a revenue basis, and the elevation of the Commissioner of Agriculture to a Cabinet office. The labor plank favors an eight-hour system, the establishment of a State labor bureau, legislation to secure the payment of wages, to improve the health and secure the safety of employes, and provide indemnification for injuries received, to prohibit child and female labor, and the seizure of public work by contract, to protect the people from miners and tax-title sharks, and to govern the arbitration of labor disputes. The importation of foreign contract labor and all compulsory legislation are denounced. Sympathy with the Irish patriots is expressed.

Judge L. R. Larsen, of East Claire, presided over the Wisconsin Democratic Convention, at Madison. Gilbert A. Woodward, of La Crosse, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Lieutenant Governor, J. W. Putnam; Secretary of State, John C. Ludwig; Treasurer, John A. Johnson; Attorney General, George W. Bird; Superintendent of Schools, Edward McLaughlin; Railroad Commissioner, James Meehan; Insurance Commissioner, John Barrett. The platform adopted commends the administration of President Cleveland, approves the action of the House of Representatives in declaring forfeited immense land grants, demands the abolition of the convict contract labor system, opposes the importation of foreign contract labor, declares the party opposed to all monopolies, declares that the reduction of tariff to a revenue basis is a cardinal Democratic principle, and that the Democratic Congressmen who voted against considering a bill for reduction of tariff deserve no recognition in Democratic counsels. The plank on the temperance question is as follows:

The intemperate and excessive use of existing liquors is earnestly to be deplored, and we believe the liquor traffic should be regulated by reasonable and liberal license laws; but we repudiate the doctrine of sumptuary or prohibitory laws, sanctioned neither by local, designed exclusively for the benefit of the people of the personal habits of the citizens, as an excess of legislative power unwarranted by the principles of our free government, and violative of all free government, and justified by no practical results yet attained in the experience of mankind.

Congressman Lore has withdrawn from the contest for United States Senator from Delaware.

The Taylor brothers, rival candidates for Governor of Tennessee, occupied the same room in an hotel at Chattanooga, where they entertained their friends with familiar melodies on each side.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The stove-foundry employes of Philadelphia are on a strike. Manufacturers have plenty of orders, and it is thought a compromise will be effected.

The National Association of Stationers, meeting at Boston, elected the following officers: President, Frank A. Foster, New Haven; Vice President, H. O. Smith, New York; Secretary, C. C. Moore, Cincinnati; Treasurer, G. M. Barker, Nashua; Assistant Secretary, M. M. Walbridge, Chicago; Doorkeeper, Harry Knowlton, Detroit, Mich.

The British Trades-union Congress adopted resolutions against the employment of women and children, on the ground that it was causing idleness and poverty among thousands of men, by taking the bread from work.

About five hundred ironworkers and shipbuilders at Bath, Maine, struck on account of a reduction in wages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Apache captives have gone to Florida in charge of General Miles. The Secretary of War has ordered that Geronimo, Nahdoko, and other leaders be imprisoned at San Antonio until a decision can be reached as to their mode of trial.

The Canadian Government has made a peremptory demand upon the United States for the release of the Canadian schooner Onward, recently seized in Alaskan waters by the United States revenue cutter Corwin. The demand declares that the claim of the United States is unfounded, and that the seizure was made in a foreign port, where the Corwin had no right to be. After the release of the Canadian schooner Onward, the Canadian Government has made a demand for the release of the Canadian sealer Grand Manan, and also of the Canadian schooner Onward, recently seized in Alaskan waters by the United States revenue cutter Corwin. The demand declares that the claim of the United States is unfounded, and that the seizure was made in a foreign port, where the Corwin had no right to be. After the release of the Canadian schooner Onward, the Canadian Government has made a demand for the release of the Canadian sealer Grand Manan, and also of the Canadian schooner Onward, recently seized in Alaskan waters by the United States revenue cutter Corwin. The demand declares that the claim of the United States is unfounded, and that the seizure was made in a foreign port, where the Corwin had no right to be.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A great rain-storm, in many sections accompanied by violent wind, swept over the Lower Michigan comes to have suffered more than any other State from the meteorological disturbance. In Livingston, Washtenaw, Wayne, Lenawee, and Monroe Counties the wind blew a hurricane, playing havoc with farm property, barns, wind-mills, fences and standing timber. At Howell four buildings were demolished and one man killed. At Brighton the German Lutheran Church was blown from its foundation, and the military buildings at Orchard Lake were destroyed. Flat Rock escaped damage by the storm dividing and passing in sections on each side of it. The western part of the city of Adrian was considerably damaged, though no fatalities are reported. There is a rumor that great havoc was wrought at Monroe, but as the wires were all prostrated by the elements no particulars are at hand at this writing. Indiana also suffered great damage from the chemical disturbance. Many buildings were unroofed at Terre Haute, and the loss is placed at $50,000. At Newport, Vermilion County, six buildings were wrecked, but, strange to say, no fatalities are reported. The damage along the Wabash valley to farm property is estimated at $100,000. The storm was felt in Illinois Chicago. In this city the roof was torn from Masonic Hall, and many houses were blown by the hailstorm, which were of unusual size. Shutters were torn off, trees were wrecked, stock killed, fences and trees levelled, and grain sacks scattered. The largest saw-mill in the United States, located at Chippewa Falls, Wis., worth $250,000, was destroyed by a stroke of lightning during the progress of the storm.

The Wisconsin Labor Party assembled in State Convention at Neenah, and nominated an out-and-out labor ticket, headed as follows: Governor, Colonel John B. Cochrane; Lieutenant Governor, George A. Ott; Secretary of State, J. F. Jaqueroz; State Treasurer, Frederick Hoeing; Attorney General, John E. Thomas; Railroad Commissioner, Henry Zaun; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. E. Roberts; Insurance Commissioner, Ritter Stephens. The platform declares that the use of force in any form to settle disputes is utterly unjustifiable in a civilized community, whether advised by fanatical anarchists or practiced by corrupt politicians; favors the government control of money, land, means of communication, and public improvements; advocates labor bureaus conducted in the interests of the whole people; the simplification of laws to put one on each subject; arbitration in place of strikes; the prohibition of child and convict labor; opposes the importation of foreign contract labor, declares the party opposed to all monopolies, declares that the reduction of tariff to a revenue basis is a cardinal Democratic principle, and that the Democratic Congressmen who voted against considering a bill for reduction of tariff deserve no recognition in Democratic counsels. The plank on the temperance question is as follows:

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Close to the ice quarters of General Buller, in Ireland, a baby who had made some exclusives was unmercifully beaten by the women of a Catholic church where he appeared. A priest who subsequently baptized the unfortunate man to bear mass was denounced in bitter language.

Turkey, it is said, demands that England evacuate Egypt, and is backed by Russia.

One hundred excitement notices have been posted in Lord Annesley's tenants in County Down, Ireland.

Several Roman spies, disguised as priests, have been discovered in Germany.

Father Faly, a priest at Woodford, Ireland, who was confessed to six months' imprisonment for threatening a man in Kilcolgan, who made evictions, has been transferred to the jail at Galway on account of the excitement among the people.

Cholera is gaining ground in Austria. Turkey has ordered the establishment of a five days' quarantine against all arrivals from Austrian ports because of the existence of cholera in Buda-Pesth.

A French newspaper publishes a London telegram stating that England contains a grand coup d'etat, and will probably abandon Egypt a British possession.

Satisfactory assurances from France have caused the tension between that country and Germany to largely vanish.

BASE-BALL

A Lively Race Between Chicago and Detroit for the League Pennant.

The Chicago and Detroit Base-Ball Clubs are having a neck-and-neck race for the central championship pennant of the National League. The present leaders have a slight lead at present. The following table shows the standing of the eight clubs at this writing:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Games Won	Games Lost
Chicago	73	34
Detroit	72	35
New York	59	42
Philadelphia	56	45
Boston	56	46
Pittsburg	46	56
Kansas City	35	67
Washington	29	73
St. Louis	28	74

The St. Louis club has a long lead in the contest for the championship of the American Association, with Louisville, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York following in the order named.

Chicago has drawn another prize in the young catcher, Lewis Hardie, who, previous to the California League, was a catcher, sure thrower, good batter, and fast runner.

Kelly, Anson, and Brouthers are having a close contest for supremacy at the head of the League. They lead all the other batsmen, and are so close together that the position may almost be regarded as a tie. Anson has played in every game. Almost as much interest is taken in the result as in the contest for the championship.

REV. G. C. HADDOCK.

Sketch of the Temperance Advocate Murdered in Sioux City, Iowa.

Rev. George C. Haddock was born in Watertown, N. Y., in the year 1831. He received a fair education at the Black River Institute, of that place, where he was an industrious and exemplary student. After learning the printing business, he worked as a journeyman in various places for some years. He then settled down at Beaver Dam, Wis., where he published a paper. This was in 1855, four years after his marriage. In 1863 he entered the Methodist ministry in Wisconsin, Wis. He subsequently filled several appointments in Wisconsin. In 1869 he was appointed to Burlington, Iowa. After serving in that place and Fort Dodge, in October, 1885, he removed to Sioux City, where he was in charge when murdered. He was a man of powerful physique, full of energy and possessed of great ability, when opportunity was given, to hold himself against the world. Rev. G. C. Haddock's only child, a son, is practicing law at Oshkosh, Wis.

THE IRON HORSE.

The Enormous Railway Construction of the Present Year.

The railway construction for this year is something enormous. During the first eight months of the year there have been 9,473 miles of main line track, not including sidings, etc., in thirty-six of the forty-four States and Territories, upon 152 different lines of road. During 1885 there were only 3,131 miles of road built in the entire Dominion. This year the average has been, since July 1, nearly 20 miles of new track for every working day, and on 95 of the 165 lines mentioned work is still in progress. In addition to this, tracklaying is about to commence on a number of other lines which have the grading about completed. It is estimated that the total mileage for the year will largely exceed 6,000 miles, or nearly twice that of either 1884 or 1885. Kansas leads the way in activity in railway building this year, with 600 miles of rails, on eighteen different lines, having completed 300 miles, and the work continuing with unabated vigor. Texas has built more than 300 miles, and Wisconsin 325 miles. Nebraska has put down 300 miles and has completed in a nearly completed state to add several hundred miles to the total for the new year. Dakota has 240 miles of new track, and will make or complete the twelve snow lines. Florida leads the Southern States with a new mileage of 225 miles of track, which will be largely increased. The industry is now active in that country. In Michigan the yield will be nearly a full average, and Indiana will probably exceed the yield of a year ago. In Nebraska the yield will be fully 85 per cent. of an average yield.

The reports continue to indicate that early plant potatoes promise a fair yield, while nearly all late-planted potatoes are very poor, bringing generally less than one-fourth the usual yield. The average of

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
GEORGE L. YAPLE, of St. Joseph.

For Lieutenant-Governor—
SOLOMON S. CURRY, of Marquette.

For Secretary of State—
PHILLIP B. WACHTEL, of Emmet.

For State Treasurer—
WILLIAM G. BEARD, of Bay.

For Auditor-General—
JUDSON S. PARKER, of Macomb.

For Attorney General—
JOHN C. DONNELLY, of Wayne.

For Commissioner of State Land Office—
ALONZO T. FRIZBIE, of Livingston.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
DAVID PARSONS, of Wayne.

For Member of State Board of Education—
JEROME W. TURNER, of Shiawassee.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, Ninth District
LYMAN G. MASON, of Muskegon.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
DANIEL B. JERRUE, of South Arm.

For County Clerk—
WILLIAM F. PALMITER, of South Arm.

For County Treasurer—
ORLANDO BLAIR, of South Arm.

For Register of Deeds—
ELISHA H. SHEPARD, of Evangeline.

For Prosecuting Attorney—
MILTON M. BURNHAM, of South Arm.

For Circuit Court Commissioner—
ARTHUR E. MARTIN, of Evangeline.

For County Surveyor—
SIDNEY HAYDEN, of Eveline.

For Coroners—
DAVILLE D. HILTON, of Norwood.
ROBERT FINDLEY, of Boyne Valley.

Legislative Ticket.

For Representative in the State Legislature, Charlevoix District—
EDWIN S. NOBLE, of Elk Rapids.

Democratic Platform.

Resolved, That the democracy of Michigan in convention assembled, sincerely deplore the untimely death of those patriotic statesmen and eminent leaders of the Democratic party, Hon. Thos. A. Ferry, Hon. Chas. P. Ives, Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks and Hon. Wm. A. Eaton. Their illustrious services may serve as an example for those upon whom shall devolve the responsibility of leadership.

Resolved, That the administration of Grover Cleveland, by its vigor and thoroughness in the precedence it has given to the interests of suffering public service over those of partisans; by its practical denial of the proposition of governing by means of federal appointments; by the disbursement of office-seeking through the channels of civil service; by its efforts to preserve the land for actual settlers; by restoring by practical administration the great principle "a public office is a public trust," commends itself to the judgement and approval of the people.

Resolved, That though more than twenty years have elapsed since the war, we should not forget that a large number of our fellow citizens are still among us. That while our united country are still among us. That while our united country are still among us. That while our disability, the result of time privations and hardships, and we believe the general government should provide by with them and that the liberal pensions should be granted to wounded and disabled, not as a charity, but as a just return for inestimable services rendered their country.

Resolved, That taxation of the people for other purposes than raising revenue for the expenses of the government economically administered is robbery under the forms of the law; we are therefore in favor of a revision of the present unjust tariff and its adjustment to a revenue basis.

Resolved, That the democracy of Michigan, believing in the dignity of American labor, decapitalize the right of wage workers to the fostering care of government to the end that the profitable industry in every walk of life shall be encouraged, that the wealth, building up the material interests of the state.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to legislation which shall forever debar convict labor from competing with the honest producers of the country, and which shall forbid for all time the introduction to our shores of cheap contract labor.

Resolved, That the ownership of real estate in this country by foreign corporations and monopolists alone is injurious to American interests and should be prohibited.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver at the present standards.

Resolved, That as a party we endorse the policy of applying the surplus in the national treasury of the United States, remaining after payment of the national debt, sufficient to the payment of the interest upon the national bonds, and the interest upon the national government of legal tender treasury notes, gold and silver coin, and the bonds of the states.

Resolved, That we favor the adoption of measures providing for the protection of the lives of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building industries, and for identification to be enforced through therein, requiring laborers through lack of proper safeguards.

Resolved, That we favor the repeal of all class legislation under which monopolies have been fostered and protected.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

At the convention at Boyne City last Saturday, to nominate county officers, A. D. Crooksbank was made chairman and N. N. Card secretary.

A committee of five on credentials was appointed, as follows: J. Milo Eaton, A. P. Hensley, B. F. Ingalls, F. Martinek, and Ava Smith. This committee reported delegates present as follows:

Bear Lake—D. Harrington, C. Hawkins.
Boyne Valley—S. M. Jones, E. Eddy.
Chandler—A. F. Blocks, Wm. Morton.
Charlevoix—A. D. Crooksbank, J. Milo Eaton, J. McLeod, G. E. Sweetland, J. E. Allen, F. M. Clark.
Evangeline—B. F. Ingalls, J. R. Fellows, H. Flanigan, John Webster, Chas. Hendricks.
Eveline—A. B. Noyes, A. Geers, Ava Smith, E. Newsom, R. Williams.
Hayes—F. J. Smith, I. Stauffer, H. S. Newson, Hudson—Geo. Lee.
Melrose—N. N. Card, Geo. Hawkins.
South Arm—R. J. Murphy, P. Walsh, S. G. Isaman, Frank Martinek, J. Monroe, Sr., W. Mullian.
Springvale—C. M. Reddo.
Wilson—Robert Shepard.

The committee of conference appointed at the July convention to arrange a division of the county ticket with the greenback party, reported that a division could probably be satisfactorily arranged.

Mr. Jerrue withdrew from that committee, and D. Harrington was substituted, and the committee instructed to confer further with the greenback party, then in session in Boyne City.

The convention then took a recess, till one o'clock.

On reassembling after dinner, a proposition was received from the greenback party to divide the ticket as follows: The democrats to nominate sheriff, prosecuting attorney, circuit court commissioner, surveyor, and one coroner. The greenback party to nominate register, treasurer, clerk, and one coroner.

After considerable discussion, this division was finally accepted, and the democratic portion of the ticket nominated as found at the head of this column.

A committee from the greenback convention reported their nominations, which were endorsed.

A county committee was then appointed, as follows:

Chairman—A. D. Crooksbank.
Secretary—G. E. Sweetland.
Bear Lake—D. Harrington.
Boyne Valley—O. H. Marsh.
Charlevoix—A. D. Crooksbank.
Chandler—J. Mackey.
Evangeline—R. M. Codwell.
Eveline—Ava Smith.
Hayes—R. S. Newson.
Hudson—to be supplied.
Marion—Ben Rice.
Melrose—A. A. Watkins.
Norwood—Ed. Cook.
Resort—J. Williams.
South Arm—S. G. Isaman.
Springvale—— Adams.
Wilson—Robert Shepard.

A vote of thanks was tendered J. Milo Eaton for his past services as chairman of the county committee.

THE REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION.

The democratic and greenback parties of the Charlevoix representative district, composed of the counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, and Manitou, in joint convention assembled in Bartholomew's opera house, placed in nomination Mr. Edwin S. Noble, of Elk Rapids.

Mr. Noble is well known all over the district. He represents probably more business and capital than any other man in the district, is every way well qualified for the position, and has a host of friends wherever he is known.

The joint convention pledged to him their earnest and hearty support from now until election night.

A democratic representative committee was named, as follows: For Antrim county, Peter Jackson, of Mancelona; Charlevoix county, J. Milo Eaton, of Charlevoix; Manitou county, Jas. Dunlavy, of St. James.

The greenback party named W. R. Grant, of Mancelona, for Antrim county, and Jas. Washburn, of Charlevoix, for Charlevoix county. A committeeman for Manitou will be named in the future.

Another Bond Call.

The treasury department has issued another call for $15,000,000 of the three per cents. This brings the amount of called bonds up to $40,000,000, with $10,000,000 more that will be paid any time on presentation. The action of the treasury department in doing what it can to reduce the money locked up in the treasury deserves every commendation. Currency is in good demand and short supply. Under such circumstances not a penny more than necessary should be retained in the treasury. Every possible means should be taken to pay every debt that is payable to the end that the people may have their money when they most need it.

The success of the offer to pay bonds not called is such as to show that there are places to put money where it will earn more than three per cent. This in itself is a sure indication of a general revival of business. Six months ago no bonds could have been presented. Now the voluntary redemption is proceeding every day.

Lyman G. Mason.

The editor of the Mancelona Sentinel attended the convention which nominated Lyman G. Mason for congress and he speaks as follows of the gentleman: "Mr. Mason is no orator and makes no claim to that distinction, and yet his remarks were listened to with the closest attention, and he was repeatedly interrupted by cheers from the audience. To a stranger he appears as a sharp-shrewd business man, a man of intellect and brains, and to use a homely expression a man endowed with a good liberal supply of "horse sense," a worker and one who has entered the campaign to win. Of course, at this day and age of the world it is impossible to tell who is elected until after the votes are counted, but unless we are mistaken our old friend Byron M. Cutcheon will find a man after him during the campaign, who will have a sharp stick to punch him with every step that is taken."

Yaple Opens The Campaign.

Before a magnificent audience of nearly 3,000 people in Detroit on Thursday evening, George L. Yaple formally opened the fusion campaign in Michigan. It goes without saying that he delivered one of the most eloquent and masterly addresses ever heard within the historic walls of Young Men's Hall, the scene of nearly all the great political meetings that have been held in the metropolis of the state. The young leader was in good voice, and without any waste of words he proceeded at once to an exhaustive and earnest discussion of the great issues of the day. As he warmed to his subject, the effect of his burning words was electrical. Several times the vast audience half rose to its feet, and cheered him the echo. It was a grand triumph for "the boy from Mendon."—Lansing Journal.

The postmaster-general on Wednesday issued advertisements inviting proposals for the performance of service on all the star and steamboats routes, aggregating about $3,000,000 in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1891. Proposals will be received until 4 o'clock p. m. January 3, 1887. Awards will be made on or before February 23, 1887.

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the invalids of every community, if, instead of calling a physician for every ailment, they were wise enough to put their trust in Hop Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood and liver, such as scrofula in its various forms, rheumatism, dyspepsia, or ineligestion, female irregularities, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, exposure and imprudence of life. No person can take these bitters according to instructions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters numbers on its list of cures more than any other medicine known, and have already acquired a great celebrity, being used generally as a family medicine. Sold by Perry Wood and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Money Refunded.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known in his practice as Dr. Price's Lung Food for Consumption. It is now called Dr. Price's 25-ct Cough Cure. It is the safest, the quickest, and the best. No other cough, cold, and consumption remedy, is half its equal. We have sold it for many years, and have never yet paid for it if a beneficial effect is not expected. Sold by Perry Wood and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and glossy, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me nearly half for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but none gave me satisfaction. I was little hair I had, was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair.—Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR and hair, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. ❊My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored the hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary J. Hammond, Sculvater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the glossy appearance of the hair, may be preserved for a long time by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. ❊A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliable. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. R. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers

PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of cathartic medicines for the sick and sore. Sugar-coated, they are the most agreeable of all medicines. Ladies, children, and all delicate persons, can take them with perfect safety. They are the best family cathartic, because they do the work of a dose of any other cathartic. Ayer's Cathartic Pills are used by all classes, for all purposes, wherever pills are needed. Long-tried, well-known, and universally recommended, they need but a trial to prove their value. Sugar-coated, they are free from bitter taste, and are the easiest to take of all cathartic medicines. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists in Medicine.

Ayer's Pills,

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will find it to their advantage to learn that they can make from $5 to $25 a day. Either sex; any age; no capital required. You are started free. Those who start at work at once make handsome fortunes. All is new and wonderfully productive. Address as above.

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates for advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Sandolph St., Chicago. Advertising contracts can be made for it in New York at our Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.) **LORD & THOMAS.**

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), New York, where advertising contracts may be made for it in that city.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept 23 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12; bailed, $18
Corn, for bu. 65c.
Oats, 30 to 35c.
Feed, per ton, $22.
Pork, $12 ℔ bbl, 7c ℔ lb.
Salt, ℔ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 30c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Beloved Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞Jefferies' is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Come back old friends and try it.

Local Notes and News.

The fair at East Jordan is in progress this week.

C. J. Lloyd and family left for home on Tuesday.

Judge J. L. Newberry, of Petoskey, was in town Saturday.

G. C. Mahon returned home to Ann Arbor on Tuesday.

C. J. Pailthorp, of Petoskey, was one of our callers last Friday.

Postmaster A. A. Watkins, of Clarion, made us a brief call on Wednesday.

The boys' band give an excursion to East Jordan on the Clara Belle tonight.

Judge Mills and family returned yesterday to their home in Kalamazoo.

E. B. Hodge will return to Charlevoix in a few days, to settle permanently.

Rev. J. T. Iddings will preach at Ashland school house next Sunday evening. All come.

H. W. Page returned to his home in Kalamazoo last week, after a prosperous season here.

Our esteemed contemporary swallows a large dish of crow first week, entitled "East Jordan."

Michael Himebaugh bought us a cabbage head last Saturday which weighed thirteen pounds.

The JOURNAL's job press made 13,000 impressions from Monday morning to Wednesday noon of this week.

Leslie Giddings has gone to Harper Springs, Lake Michigan, and Gracie Barker for the remainder of the season.

The boys band contemplate a series of open air concerts on pleasant evenings this fall and will take a subscription for their benefit.

B. Hudson, of Mancelona, made us a pleasant call for a brief while in Monday, while in town to attend the republican convention.

Rev. J. T. Iddings returned home from conference yesterday. He was reappointed to a charge this year, and will remain with us.

C. R. Bellinger has bought C. Dodd's agate works, and will have it removed to his jewelry shop and run it to its full capacity this winter.

G. V. Nash's son, about nine years old, who fell in a barn two or three week ago, injuring his spine, died yesterday. The remains will be taken to Appleton, Wis., for interment.

W. S. Stripp, of Eveline, threshed 900 bushels of wheat from 40 acres, with 25 acres more to hear from. And yet some people say this is not a good wheat country.

The Mancelona Herald is out in its own new type, and printed on a new power press. The way Sinnett has picked up since the fire shows that he is a hustler.

The clothing store of Rosenthal & Son will be closed from 6 p. m. Wednesday, Sept 29th, until 6 p. m. Saturday, Oct 2; also from 6 p. m., Friday, Oct. 8, until 6 p. m., Saturday, Oct. 9th, on account of holidays.

Divine service on Sunday next forenoon and evening, in Odd Fellows Hall, by Rev. Woodruff, of Elk Rapids. All are invited, and all interested are expected, as at this service will be determined what provisions will be made for winter services.

Wouldn't it be a proper thing for the younger element of Charlevoix's business men to organize a driving club association, fit up a race track, have a series of races during the spring and summer, and a horse fair here next fall. Who will start the ball rolling?

Rev. A. T. Waterman will occupy the Congregational pulpit next Sunday morning and evening, having accepted the call to serve the church during Mr. Van Auken's vacation.

On account of a failure to be ready, the Ironton Congregational church was not dedicated last Sunday. Everything is now ready for next Sunday afternoon Sept. 26th, at 3 o'clock, the dedicatory sermon will be delivered by either Rev. C. F. VanAuken or J. S. Stanhope.

Mr. F. E. Gregory, of this place, is now running the Riffenburg mill at Charlevoix as head miller, and will remove his family to that place in a few days. Mr. Gregory has made several changes in the machinery that has materially increased the capacity of the mill, and says it is doing excellent work.—Record.

Boyne Statesman: In making out the compilation of births and deaths for Charlevoix county, an account of which appeared in last week's Citizen, there was an error as to births for Charlevoix township, on account of misaid returns, which should have read 40 instead of 16. This would make the excess fo births over deaths there 23.

Mr. E. S. Noble, of Elk Rapids, who was placed in nomination for representative in the legislature at the joint convention yesterday is secretary and treasurer and a large stockholder in the Elk Rapids Iron Co., the Bangor Chemical Co., and Dexter & Noble, all together representing more capital and business than any other firm in the district. As a consequence, Mr. Noble is as much interested in and as well qualified to judge the work of good laws for the welfare and prosperity of this region, as any other man in the district. We predict his election by a good majority.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken delivered his closing sermon at the Congregational church last Sunday evening. He reviewed the organization and growth of the society, and its neighboring missions which have been a part of its regular work. The Charlevoix church was organized in 1882, one in Hayes in 1884, one in Merrion's Bay in 1885, and one in Ironton in 1886. Two church buildings have been completed,—one here, and one in ironton. The burden of Mr. VanAuken's address was that during all these years in this work he has had but one thought and purpose, and that was to present in the best manner possible the cause of Christ, and bring sinners to repentance. That he has firmly established this church and its auxiliary missions all must concede.

A Card.

Feeling that I have a just right to be proud of my army record and that this record should be seen and felt deep sympathy and indignation for persecuted humanity, in whatever quarter, and knowing that my character as a soldier has been maliciously assaulted through the column of the Charlevoix Sentinel, without cause in the least, I herewith ask the indulgence of the readers of the JOURNAL, and especially the soldiers of the late war. I am aware that the public in general care but little what a newspaper may say, pro or con., of any one. But when a newspaper attempts to traduce the character of one of the "boys in blue," it is certainly a different thing. My army record will show that I was neither a "bounty-jumper or a sutler," as Dr. Sentinel has insinuated. I hold two discharges and a non-commission. I served three years and eleven months, as my papers will show, and reference will show, in one company and regiment. My comrades of the regiment nearly all re-enlisted, making it a veteran volunteer command, viz: the 34th Ohio veteran volunteers. I served in Co D, of that regiment, with Luther Forney, of Keuton, Hardin county, Ohio, as captain. My enrollment took place on the 20th day of July, 1861, and my final discharge was received on the 12th day of June, 1865. I was taken prisoner at Winchester, West Va., July 24th, 1864, and remained in the "pens" seven months. Up to the time of my capture my name was never on the sick list, and excused from duty but twice by my captain, through indisposition. I was present at every engagement where in my company took part. I was among the 400 prisoners first exchanged after the long silence in the exchange department, caused by Secretary Stanton's disgraceful order to Commissioner Olds, forbidding further exchanges. This 400 prisoners comprised that boat load of human bones which comrade Cutcheon mentioned in his speech at the re-union here a few days ago. We arrived at Anapolis, Maryland, on the 23d of February, 1865, where we were "unloaded." I was compelled to remain in hospital three weeks after my exchange before being able to be sent to my home, at Bellevue, Huron county, Ohio, in which state and county I was born. My record as a soldier is without a blemish, and I feel proud of it. I can certainly sympathize with a community who are afflicted with a man so mean who will use the columns of his paper to, in the least, attempt to traduce the character of any one of the old "vets." A man who was not in the war cannot realize how sacred these matters are to the "old boys." They will overlook anything better than this, and I would simply say to the Sentinel that it may blunder upon some one some day, who is not as good natured as myself, and in printer's parlance, among the refuse "matter" thrown upon the "dead galley" will be found the name of one who was. I assure all who desire to call at my residence and inspect my papers will be welcome. I have them nicely framed and in full view.

Yours truly,
GEO. E. SWEETLAND.
Late of Co. D., 34th Reg. O. V. V. I.

References: Capt. Hiram Peck, Bellevue, O., Capt. Luther Forney, Keuton, Harden county, O., Capt. L. E. Merry, Bellevue, O., Capt. I. P. Grover, Toledo, O., Sergeant C. C. Cook, Bellevue, O., Private Seth Cook, Bellevue, Ohio, all of whom were members of my company.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

Much interest has been awakened in the Chautauqua literary and scientific circle by those who have been in attendance at Bay View Assembly. The C. L. S. C. is one of the most useful, most enjoyable and remarkable institutions of this age, and we hope our young and progressive people will organize one in this place. This is matter everyone will approve, which can be made to succeed, and will have the co-operation of this paper. Mr. John M. Hall, of Flint, Mich., is superintendent of this department, and will be glad to give anyone who will write to him, information about the Chautauqua circle and how to organize. Its purpose is to give, by a simple and selected course of reading, the student's outlook into the world of learning. It is for young people wanting personal accomplishment and power, through the possession of knowledge; for parents who want to keep in sympathy with their children by pursuing their studies, for those who would like to convert the home into a library and reading circle; for everyone desiring to be intelligent about what has gone before, what is taking place, and what eminent people are saying about the great questions of to-day and to-morrow. The plan is to pursue the reading at home, supplemented by semi-monthly or weekly meetings of the members of the department these by the annual summer meetings at Bay View Assembly for all who can attend, and where for two weeks superb lectures, brilliant concerts, delightful readings, stereoptican lectures, graduation honors and commencement exercises, are the attractions fill the season. In the 150 circles in this state 2,000 readers are pursuing the course, while in the general circles over 100,000 names are enrolled. The work is undenominational but of a decided Christian character, and in large cities circles may be organized in neighborhoods, among acquaintances, or in the churches. In small towns one circle embracing all is better.

The Soldiers' Reunion.

Last Thursday the soldiers' reunion under the auspices of Baxter post G. A. R., was eminently successful in every feature.

Gen. Cutcheon arrived on the Fri and, and was escorted to the Bridge street house by Baxter post and the boys' band, under command of Senior Vice Commander, W. A. Atchison.

Walter Clifford, of Petoskey, City, arrived on the Clara Belle, and were escorted to the house.

On account of a rush of office work incident to publication day, we were unable to hear Gen. Cutcheon's address, but we understand that the house was crowded, and that the General talked an hour in the most pleasing manner, reviewing the scenes of strife and blood twenty five years ago.

The programme included also songs by the old soldiers, and brief remarks by comrades.

The attendance of soldiers and their friends was large, and altogether the services were a credit to Baxter post, and is one more item to show that the post never does anything by halves.

M. E. Church.

Rev. C. S. Fox, of Manistee, is to be the pastor, for the next year.

Rev. J. T. Iddings will live in Charlevoix and preach at Ashland and other points that may offer.

The new pastor will be here one week from next Sabbath.

It is said that Georgia's great swamp, the Okefenokee, can easily be reclaimed by drainage into the St. Mary's River, only a few miles distant, and a magnificent area of land made ready for the plow. Great sections of swamp land in Florida have been reclaimed by methodical drainage carried out by a company formed for the purpose.

An End to Bone Scrugging.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have the bone scrugged or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters is sold at 50 cts. a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

THE EARTHQUAKE DID IT!

We mean we got a big bargain on all our cloak purchases. Our New York agent has taken advantage of the

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

And has written us that never before had we secured such an elegant line of

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS

At Such LOW PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT PURCHASE A CLOAK or Wrap of any kind until you have seen our goods and learned our prices, as they will soon be here. A big line of everything in Dry Goods coming, wait for them.

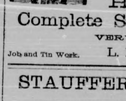
Yours, very truly,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.



More Room! More Goods!!

THE ROUND OAK

AND SQUARE BASE

Heating Stoves.

Complete Stock of Hardware!

VERY BEST PUMPS.

Job and Tin Work. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

STAUFFER'S

BROADCAST

Hand-Seeder.

The new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to the use of this implement.

TEN REASONS:

1. It saves the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It saves economically all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, peas, bugs, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of rutabaga seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 48 feet to the round. Clover &c. clover and timothy mixed &c. Ten acres of clover sowed in 3½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Emmet Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY,

Call and examine ! Charlevoix, Mich.

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,

Photographer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

DRY GOODS!

We offer for the next few days Great Bargains in all

—SUMMER DRESS GOODS—

Shawls, White Goods, Parasols, Silk and Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Straw Hats, etc.

NEW LINE OF BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS,

Just received and marked at very low prices.

Jersey and Boucle Jackets, Very Cheap.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

In great variety and at correct prices. The finest line of

Teas, Coffees, Spices.

PLANTATION JAVA COFFEE, - BEST IN THE WORLD.

Farmers will consult their own interests in buying our

FACTORY-FILLED DAIRY SALT.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

Just Received, at

ROSENTHAL & SON'S,

The largest line of FALL and WINTER CLOAKS that ever was brought to Charlevoix. All styles in Short Wraps, New Markets and Street Jackets. Also a big line of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS. *Now* is the time to make your choice, as the assortment is large and prices are low. Be sure to come and see them, whether you buy or not,—no trouble to show goods.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

Shipments.

Sept. 16—Schr. Jessie Phillips, 175,000 feet hard wood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Chicago.
17—Schr. Bert Harness, 100 cords wood, O. Oberg, to Milwaukee.
18—Schr. Belle Brown, 4,500 cedar posts, 160 cords wood, Upright & Emrey, to Chicago.
18—Schr. Dan Mahoe, 140 cords wood, Gardnerham & Sons to Milwaukee.
18—Schr. Starke, 7,000 hemlock ties, F. J. Morech to Chicago.
18—Schr. J. A. Holmes, 110 cords wood, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.
18—Schr. Morningbird, 3,250 cedar ties, Upright & Emrey, to Milwaukee.
20—Schr. E. M. Saunton, 70 cords wood, 100 cords bark, W. H. Downer to Chicago.
22—Schr. John L. Ruger, 120 cords wood, F. B. Newton, to Milwaukee.
22—Schr. Lapetite, 135 cords wood, P. Thorp, to Milwaukee.
22—Schr. Stampede, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Kalamazoo.
23—Schr. Evaline, 175,000 feet hardwood lumber. Gleen & Porter, to Chicago.
23—Schr. John L. Green, 70 cords wood, N. P. Peterson, to Milwaukee.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1886.	1885.
Hardwood lumber, feet	475,000	600,000
Railroad ties		10,700
Cedar posts		4,500
Wood, cords	555	905
Bark, cords	240	100
Fruit, bbls, pounds		500

Chinese Cheap Labor.

The wife of an acquaintance who reads the paper became imbued with the idea that it was wrong to patronize Chinese labor when white women were suffering for labor to earn their daily bread, and expressed her view to her husband, saying she knew a poor woman next door who would be glad to do their washing at $2 per week—they were paying the Chinaman $1.50. It was an advance, but white labor must be encouraged, so the washing was handed over to Mrs. Murphy. The husband met Ah Sam a few months after, and, feeling a little qualm of conscience and interest in him, inquired how he was getting along. Sam seemed to be in a cheerful state of mind, and answered: "Pass rate; plenty wash business. All same me do your washee, all same me catchee clothes." Mrs. Murphy house. She pay me one dollar hap week." It turned out that Mrs. Murphy had been giving the washing to Sam and paying him $1.50 a week, and making a profit of $1.50. Sam was restored, and that is about the way the world goes.—*San Francisco Leader to New York Times.*

When symptoms of malaria appear, in any form, take Ayer's Ague Cure. It will prevent a development of the germs of disease, and eradicate them from the system. A cure is warranted in every instance.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all comers from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

CAPT. O. E. WILBER.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.30, arrive Northport 9.30, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 p. m., Harbor Springs 2.30, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinaw City 7.00, Mackinac Island 7.45, arrive at Mackinaw City 8.30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Mackinaw City 7.30 a. m., Mackinac Island 8.00, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45, Petoskey 1.45 p. m., Charlevoix 3.45, Northport 5.45, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 p. m.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with the night and day trains on the G. R. & I. R. R., at Mackinaw City with Michigan Central R. R., and at Intermediate meetings between the City of Traverse from and Mackinaw City, the steamer Rapids going the T. S. Paxton going every other day, and Traverse to connect with the steamer City of Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, and with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault St. Marie.

Traverse Bay Route.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS—Capt. George Rogers.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Old Mission at 8.00 a. m., arrive Traverse City 10.00 a. m., leave Traverse City 2.00 p. m., arrive Northport 6.30 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Northport at 7.00 a. m., arrive at Traverse City at 11.00 a. m., leave Traverse City at 3.30 p. m., arrive at Old Mission at 7.30 p. m.

The steamer stops at Elk Rapids once every day, and Suttons and Natons Bay twice a day.

Connections are made at Northport with the City of Grand Rapids, and at Traverse City with the F. & P. M. Railroad.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS PRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDUSEN.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.00.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.30.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 8.30, leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00.

Evening—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 4.00, leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30.

Stopping at intermediate points.

The above Eyeglass invented by the John Hood Optical Co., of Chicago, is the most perfect for the business of all agents.

It is so constructed that it can be pinched far enough away that the eye lashes will not touch them, is easy and always easy to do with other eyeglasses.

It is so light that it will not leave a mark under your eyebrows, which prevents slipping and falling off.

It is so accurate in its fit that it never tires, after the lense, which prevents irritation of the eyes. Its Focal Feature secures its perfect instance to the eye under all circumstances.

The lenses are all of right quality and kind of vision.

Gents, They can be worn safely without cord or chain in the same manner as a pocket knife.

Ladies, I warrant them to be the easiest eyeglass in the world.

C. R. BELLINGER,

Optician and Jeweler, Charlevoix, Mich.

TARIFF REFORM.

Address of the American Free Trade League in Behalf of Reduced Taxation.

How the Opponents of the Protective System May Make Their Power Felt.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM: The inability of a large Democratic majority in the National House of Representatives to pass a bill for tariff reform, looking only to the removal of a heavy burden of taxation from a few great industries, and the refusal of the representatives of the Republican party and their allies to even consider the abatement of tariff taxation in any direction, imperatively calls for aggressive and uncompromising political action by the friends of commercial freedom.

There can be no doubt that a majority of the American people, at present acting in unison with one or the other of the two great political parties, are convinced of the practicability and necessity of tariff reform, and the abolishment of the hitherto dominant policy of high, discriminating, and unnecessary taxation. A clear statement of the issue between the protectionists and the free-traders is of itself a demonstration of the truth of its assertion.

On the one side the advocates of "protection" start with the assumption that, under a free and republican form of government, the power of taxation may be lawfully used to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, on the false plea, now demonstrated by the hard logic of facts, that such legislation betters humanity and raises wages. For a long period they have endeavored to persuade the people that imposing heavy taxes on articles necessary to the processes of great domestic industries, for the benefit of special interests, of very small relative importance to the aggregate industrial interests of the whole country, was for years past our local policy has been practically dictated by the manufacturers of pig-iron and the growers of wool, although the aggregate value of the annual product of pig-iron and wool is not equal to the value of the annual egg and poultry crop of the country, and not to be compared with the value of the annual crop of either hay, wheat, corn, or cotton. Emboldened by long toleration, the demands of these special interests increase in audacity, as is shown in the recent proposition of Samuel J. Randall, their representative, to advance the duties on tin plate from 1 to 2½ cents per pound. This article is used largely for the preservation, by canning, of an excess of our meat, vegetables, fruit, fish, and oil products, which without such treatment could not be marketed, but would be wasted. To preserve dairy, fruit, fish, and oil products, which without such treatment could not be marketed, but would be wasted. To preserve dairy, fruit, fish, and oil products, which without such treatment could not be marketed, but would be wasted. The present duty, freights and commissions added, constitutes a bounty which would cover the entire amount of double the wages paid in the tin-plate industry in Great Britain. But the tin-plate manufacture is conducted at a minimum of profit the price of the plate being the lowest ever known in industry, the present tax is regarded as insufficient, and Mr. Randall proposes, in spite of an overflowing treasury, to increase this tax from six to an aggregate of fifteen million dollars, and collect it by adding to the cost of the preservation of meat, fish, and fruit the demands of an export market accordingly, the milk-pans and cans of every farmer, the cooking utensils and dinner pails of every workman, and the consumption of every dwelling-house and railroad car in the country—all for the benefit of a few iron manufacturers and capitalists in Pennsylvania.

On the other side, the principles of free-traders may be briefly stated as follows:

1. They demand that the whole system of Federal taxation be so reconstructed and readjusted that all the taxes which the people pay shall be received by the government, without the diversion of any part for the fostering of private interests.

2. That the promotion and true protection of domestic industry are to be found in the removal of all taxes from articles which constitute the foundation, or are necessary to the processes of our various industries, and that the incidence of taxation be restricted as far as possible to articles which are ready for final consumption, and of which the use is voluntary rather than necessary.

3. They claim that the abandonment of the present single, discriminating, and unnecessary taxes would not only so increase national revenue on a comparatively few articles, as to which taxes can be collected with the least interference with the freely chosen pursuits of the people, are the necessary steps to gradually insure to the country full industrial employment and high wages, abundant production and low cost, extended markets and a permanent revival of commercial activity.

The trade competitors of the United States are loaded down with debt and with the support of great standing armies, which in turn entail a burden of taxation so heavy as to impair their resources, cripple the energies of their people and increase the cost of their products. To successfully make the race for trade with nations thus handicapped, it is only necessary that the people of this country adopt a tax policy diametrically opposite. Other nations must then disband their armies and their soldiers to work, with better wages, to effort three times as much for the same reward, with a country rich in resources, so intelligent and active in respect to population, and so free in respect to government as the United States.

It is for such a result that the American Free Trade League invites the co-operation of the patriotic men of all political parties. The recent trial of strength in Congress shows that a change of a single district in behalf of the States from the side of the protectionists to the side of the free-traders is all that is required to reform the revenue system of the Government. It more than this number of districts a change of less than five per cent. in the votes will change the district. A comparatively small number of those opposed by conviction to a policy of taxation and restriction, asserting themselves actively, can thus produce the desired result. It is therefore essential that each friend of commercial freedom, in anticipation of the nominations in his Congressional district, shall determine, and as far as possible publicly declare his determination, not to vote for any candidate for Congress who is not opposed to a tariff for "protection," except where it is necessary to defeat, by letting an avowed protectionist opponent, a candidate who already Democracy by catering to monopolists and traders in special legislation on the one hand, while claiming support from the toiling tax-paying masses on the other. In what cases it may be best to put an independent candidate in the field, and at what other to abstain from voting, must be left to free-traders of each district to decide for themselves. Added to this, let every friend of the cause diligently strive to extend his local influence by diffusing sound economic literature and by promoting the organization of clubs of five or more persons in as many places as he can reach. Such a system requires no large expenditure of money and need not be necessarily dependent on the direction of any central organization. But such an organization will come and will be all the stronger from the multiplication and co-operation of independent, and in a large degree individual, action.

It is thus possible that tariff reform may be accomplished by force of public opinion within both parties, compelling the acquiescence of their leaders in power. But if the combined failures of the Democratic party in Congress, helped by liberty-loving Republicans, to carry any practical measures of tariff reform, continue to be met by the opposition of the Republican party organization, and by Democratic adhesion to Republican measures, it will be seen that the Democratic party which can not carry out its own principles, to submit it with a vote of freedom, and to compel the advocates of restriction to join together in a hard fight on the democratic form of republican government, if it requires at least one party, having the courage of its convictions, to carry it, which it can do by risking defeats in defense of its principles. The existing parties find in fear the vital issue of the day, the organization of a party which will furnish the omission for the wider party development that may prove necessary for the present independent action in the Congressional districts in which it may very purpose. The American Free Trade League have resolved to continue to exist, not in absolute majority, the number of free-trade voters in one of the two governmental districts is sufficiently large to hold the balance of power between candidates of the two great political parties, and it only remains with them, to whom this appeal is now made, to decide whether that power shall now be so dispensed as to cause it to make it both feared by politicians and respected by the people, or the first step be taken, and the battle will be unmistakably won.

David A. Wells, J. B. Sargent, A. W. Thomas, James L. Cowles, H. W. St. John, Henry W. Farnham, John J. Hunter, George M. Wallace, W. G. Sumner, of Connecticut.

W. Jones, J. H. Moore, A. L. Perry, Prescott Keyes, Samuel Eliot, of Massachusetts; Charles E. Allen, D. M. Ball, George E. Ward, Ira Steward, Henry A. Rider, J. P. Reynolds, of Rhode Island; Joseph C. Hornblower, of New Jersey; George F. Peabody, H. B. B. Stapler, Samuel Sloan, Jr., Jos. Dixon, Horace E. Deming, Horace Wells, Jr., Thos. Kinnicutt, A. Roney, G. H. Putnam, J. Shriver, S. W. Gretton, D. H. Chamberlain, Geo. Ehrhardt, Jos. Sadi, A. C. Hven, David Hays, Austin Wilson, of New York; David Drake Smith, Joseph A. McCreery, A. Bay—How does this matter of the tariff affect your profession?

Dr. F.—It affects it adversely and hinders the young and impecunious physician from procuring the necessary instrument to successfully practice his profession. In most there were in the United States seventy-one establishments engaged in the manufacture of surgical instruments and appliances, representing a capital of over $600,000 and employing 442 adult laborers.

Bay—Is it a standing argument with the high-tariff politicians, that protection enables the manufacturer to pay his employes much higher wages than we could afford. But does he do it? I think that any one who will carefully examine the census reports and tariff laws will find that the profits made by the proprietors of the "protected industries" with the small wages paid their employes will become convinced that all the profits accruing by virtue of the tariff go into the pockets of the capitalists. But suppose for a moment that wages were governed, to some extent by the tariff, what right has the Government to tax the people of the United States of this country from 25 to 45 per cent. on all surgical instruments, in order that less than 500 workmen may receive a few cents more on each day's labor? For instance, here is a utter, yet speculating, a very stupid—instrument as you see, but an indispensable one to every physician, and also a very costly one, thanks to a 45 per cent. tariff. The manufacturer has at what it is made and the skilled labor in making it did not cost exceeding $1, and probably not as much, yet it costs the physician $3.50. No matter what he says in this line, he must contribute from 25 to 45 per cent. in excess of its actual value to appease the insatiable appetite of that great political Moloch—the tariff. In fact, the tariff is as high on surgical instruments of all kinds that the physician must spend quite a little time to properly equip himself for the successful practice of his profession.

Bay—Please to cite some of the medicines affected by the high tariff.

Dr. F.—Yes, I can give you instances of some of the outrageous tariff levied on some of the most valuable medicines. Opium, the greatest boon to humanity that has ever been discovered, is taxed 75 cents a pound; morphine, $1 an ounce; quinine, 50 cents a pound; bromide of potassium, 50 cents a pound; bromide of potassium, 50 cents a pound; iodide of potassium, 25 cents a pound, and many other of the most important medicines in proportion. All this, mind you, for the avowed purpose of protecting our laborers from the competition of the pauper labor of Europe," but really for the purpose of robbing the people of the proceeds of their labor, putting the proceeds into the pockets of thirty-four bosses, three-fourths of whom, I think, will show. In 1880 there were employed in the manufacture of drugs and chemicals, 582 establishments representing a capital of over $27,000,000. There were employed in these establishments 4,000 adult laborers and 262 children. The total wages paid for the year was $1,157,165. Dividing this amount by the number of adult laborers and children the average wages were about $215 a year. The value of the product of these establishments for the year was over $28,000,000, the material used were valued at $24,000,000, adding to the wages paid, and deducting the whole from the value of the products and it leaves to these "protected industries" a clear profit of over $3,000,000, or an average profit to each establishment of about $11,000.

Bay—Dr. Ferguson, will you say what you think about the free importation of pauper labor and whether such free importation would interfere with the high tariff politicians have for the American laboring man?

Dr. F.—Yes, I will prefer a little better men when there is no tariff on the labor itself?

The preachers of the gospel of taxation should explain these things before setting on their claim to be the only friends of American workingmen.—*Chicago Times.*

Wages in America.

Mr. Henry Lee, at the recent annual meeting of the Cobden Club, referred to the widely spread belief that wages are exceptionally high in the United States. He said he had been in American mills, and knew perfectly well that the workmen there were worse off than the English hands. On the whole, he considered that American wages ought to be regarded as rather lower than here, because their rents were very much higher, and almost every article, even bread, was dearer than in England. He had recently had sent to him some tabulated returns of the wages paid to all classes of persons in New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois, together with the amounts the laboring men annually paid in taxes and for articles of food, etc. The information was supplied by the statistical agents of the different States, and on his comparing the figures with those in England he thought workmen decidedly had the advantage, and very considerably. The rent the American workmen paid for their houses was double what was paid here, and the cost of their necessities, etc., was much higher. In his own particular trade the wages paid was higher than the Americans received, but that protection did not necessarily mean high wages for the working classes, for in this country it was quite plain to his mind that the tendency of protection was to lower the wages there and to increase the price of manufactures by the hours of work in America were much longer—which was an important point to consider when they made comparisons between the two countries. Some mill-owners worked their hands sixty-six hours a week, while in Europe the hours were only fifty-four; and if they compared the usually paid for sixty-six hours with the English wage for the fifty-four hours, then the result of the comparison was greatly to the advantage of the Government of Good. It is possible that such facts as these will be handy for use in the near future.—*Glasgow (Scotland) Mail.*

Mr. Worsted and Uncle Sam.

Mr. Worsted—My yarns and cloths are made from wool manufactured by a slightly different process and a little harder than those of the manufacturers of other countries. Why should "foreign" pay one rate of duty at the Custom House and "domestic" another? The raw material all grows on sheep here.

Uncle Sam—Rather and these are both made from raw material, and we come to tariff on they are classed as different commodities.

Mr. W.—But the tax on wool is so high that foreign yarns are sold here cheaper than I can make them.

U. S.—How is that? Are you not down the protective rate on wool by your "wool on cheaper iron, and salt, and lumber, and other necessaries of life? I have no telling what evil might befall poor laboring men.

Mr. W.—If you attend to your own knitting, Mr. Worsted, I think I have enough to keep you busy. I will try and look after the protection I need myself. He does not appear to flourish under protective paternalism. Free wool or nothing. Good morning, sir.—*The Record.*

School Houses and Protection.

Before ten years have passed protection will have in New England as few friends as slavery has. Nothing is a revision of the tariff, which steadily appears more free trade, is the only salvation of the manufacturing interests of New England, and her representatives will have to join those of the West and South in an effort to reform the tariff in accordance with the spirit of the times.

Protection is a kind of a school house, whenever a school house is built. The army of protection is strengthened by every graduating class from college or university. Every discourse on the "Sermon on the Mount" is an attack on the system. Every mile of railroad breaks down some barrier which its advocates have constructed. Every new invention, every improvement in machinery, every reaper and mower, every discovery of an art or a gas was sent to the forces arrayed against the system of protection. It is doomed. All they can fondly can hope for it is a little longer to prolong its existence, to postpone for a few years the date of its abolition. The longer it is postponed the angrier grow its elements in opposition. What to-day can be peacefully and peacefully will come in time like a revolution. New England may choose between gradual emancipation and revolution, but it cannot make the false system perpetual.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Burdens Labor and Consumption.

By a protective tariff the Government virtually enters into partnership with the manufacturers, and levies a portion of its taxing power to build them up at the expense of all other classes. It does so, also, in doing this in places the burdens falling most heavily on the consumer are wholly on labor and consumption. The tariff on tin plate, that is paid on the product, makes its levies on what we can—tin cans. The Government should not lay a portion of these burdens on capital, instead, of only on consumption, there would be less injustice in the system of protective taxation.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Mr. BLAINE says: "If the farmers of the United States should refuse to share the burdens and break down the house market and home consumption, they would invite competition from those two great sources of supply, Russia and India." Mr. Blaine knows, or ought to know, that the American farmer is already fully exposed to this competition. The market which sets the price of their head is the open market of the world, where they are compelled, in spite of a high tariff, to compete with the wheat growers of India and Russia. Moreover, a protective tariff makes this competion harder to meet because it increases the cost of everything the farmer has to buy, and because it indirectly forces upon him a class of goods are taxed to encourage and favor our Russian and Indian wheat-growing rivals.—*Chicago Times.*

HUMOR.

Turn fall come early in Eden.

NOODLE-PAPERS—a death warrant.

AN apple pie is New England civilization with a crust on.

NO WOMAN can lace herself so tight as a man can drink himself.

IT is quite a mistake to imagine that a "split in the camp" occurs, as a rule, with "crack regiments."

"THIS is something I have just dashed off," said the farmer's wife as she took the butter from the churn.

THE publisher of a weekly paper in a small town who thinks he discovers a "crying need" of a daily is apt to find a need of crying if he starts one.—*Texas Siftings.*

AT a recent meeting of the Montana bar association a paper was read by a member of the bar on "The Revolver as a Means of Making Difficult Collections."—*Estelline Bell.*

UNDERTAKER—And what kind of trimmings will you have on the casket? Widow—None whatever: it is plain cotton. It was trimmed with lace.—*Texas Siftings.*

HARVEST was nearly wielding a root villainously poor game of bass. "Why, by the eight, gentlemen," he asked, "they are picked nine." Tom says he scorer, "Then," said the suffering spectator, "they are picked before they were ripe."—*Burdette.*

A TEXAS teacher was calling the roll, and as he called out "Robert Smith," Robert himself rusted in out of breath, and answered: "Here, sir!" "Robert, next time you must not answer to your name unless you are here." "Yes, sir, I'll try not to." "Yes, sir, I'll try not to."—*Texas Siftings.*

"CHARLEY," said young Mrs. Tucker to her husband, "I don't mind your drinking once in a while, as long as you get plenty of cloves, but I do hope you will always drink nice, pure steel whisky. I saw a sign in the street the other day which says, 'Whisky Sours,' and I know the stuff must be unhealthy after it sours."—*Traveler.*

HIGH-TONED PATIENT—"Well, Doctor, what kind of a glass eye are you going to give me?" Doctor—"Oh, one of the ordinary kind that will match your other optic." "Well, if it is the same to you, Doctor, I think I'd prefer a little better one than the ordinary kind. How would a diamond do?"—*Texas Siftings.*

"I SEE," he said, as he met an old soldier comrade, "that our generals are having a hot debate as to which of them contributed the most to win at the battle of Gettysburg. You were there, I believe?" "Yes, I was there to talk." "For why?" "Because I was a private soldier, and only had three bullets shot into me!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

"WHY can not we," said a long-headed citizen, "have a subterranean hotel at Niagara, underneath the American Falls, with a piazza looking out upon the vast sheet of falling water? All that is necessary is to sink a shaft on Goat Island, tunnel straight out under the channel, put in iron pillars if necessary, to support the ceiling, and construct any sort of an ornamental pavilion you please, facing the fall from the rear. What more delicious place can you imagine in which to pass a sultry afternoon? A dozen swallows are always flying out off from the spray by means of platforms, so that no danger of clothing can be able to stand off the disagreeably damp."—*Buffalo Courier.*

THE CATERPILLARS.

Boiree Elections.

Man at	Jed
Front gate,	"Stand pat."
Chanticleer,	Hay
Crows loud,	Is cheap
Jim cleans	Jim cleans
Takes seat,	Stone bedeed
Takes hat,	Tree
Eats bread,	Way yonder
Eats meat,	Go out
Kisses baby,	My name?
Kisses	Bob Ingersoll
Calls pa: says	Boston Globe
Pa says mama	Twenty thirty!
Pats Towser,	Group all
Pats cat.	Tariff

After Elections.

Flies by	All letters,
Front gate;	Days now
Now man—	All here
Chanticleer	Stone bed
Don't crow,	Shade tree,
Flies by	Pizzes for
Back door.	Next year.
Politics	

—*Pittsburgh Observer.*

A Converted Colonel.

A West Virginian, noted as being dreadful slow pay, was in the city recently, and to prove his credentials, he called on Commissioner Miller to see about it. A day or two after the Congressman from his district also went to see the Commissioner.

"So Colonel Blank was here the other day?" he said, inquiringly.

"Yes," replied Mr. Miller, "he called to pay his respects."

"Why?" said the Congressman, in surprise.

"Yes, he did."

"Came up and paid his respects, did he?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. M., himself surprised at the Congressman.

"Didn't say anything to you about waiting till the first of the month, or calling around next week, or sending a boy to his office for a check, or anything like that?"

"Not a word."

"Well, by thunder, the Colonel must have got religion."—*Washington Critic.*

A RESIDENT of Minnesota, who has seen several severe tornadoes, says the most peculiar feature is the singular sucking movement. Buildings are sucked up into the colonic cairn, and come down scen in fragments.

Cloth from Chinese Nettles.

Grass cloth is likely to have a more extensive market than formerly. It is a Chinese production, specimens of which come to us generally in the shape of handkerchiefs. The material is a fiber, not grass, and a species of nettles. Those nettles are carefully cultivated in China, where they grow in great quantities, as they do in India and Ceylon. In India hitherto no marked attempt of cultivation has been made. They are free from the stinging character of the ordinary nettles. In Ceylon and India, where the plants grow wild, these nettles are cut just about the time of seeding and bleached by the assistance of the heavy night dews and the hot moldy sun, and the fibers gathered together and spun into ropes of thin twine, from which coarse matting is made. This primitive way of treating the nettles is not followed in China, and, indeed, the employment of the fiber silk for commercial purposes seems to be a Chinese secret. Not only is the texture of the cloth manufactured from this fiber very beautiful—it is generally higher priced by an upwards gloss and peculiar transparency—but it is extremely strong and durable. Belting for machinery has already been made with the China grass fiber, and on being tested it was found that it could bear a strain of 5,292 pounds to the inch, much whereas leather could only sustain a pressure of 4,249 pounds to the square inch. So soon as manufacturers and customers have had a sufficient time for experimenting, we may expect to see grass cloth very generally used.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

An English Decision in Favor of an American Trade-Mark.

(From the New York Morning Journal.)

LONDON, ENGLAND, July 24, 1884.—(SPECIAL BY CABLE)—In the chancery division of the High Court of Justice, London, Vice-Chancellor Bacon has given his decision in favor of The Chamois A. Vogeler Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, in the action brought by that house against H. Churchill & Co., of Brisbane, Queensland. The case, which has been in progress here since September, 1884, grew out of an attempt of Churchill & Company to register a trade-mark containing the words "St. Patricks Oil" in connection with a medicinal preparation. This was promptly opposed by the Vogeler Company, who while admitting that the terms and device which were sought to be registered by Churchill & Co. were in no respect identical to the well known St. Jacobs Oil trade-marks, yet contended that a sufficient close similarity existed between the term St. Patricks and the term St. Jacobs to cause the Vogeler Co. to cause confusion in the minds of the public and lead to purchasers being deceived. In support of this position they submitted a very overwhelming amount of evidence from English, American, and Australian sources, with the result stated. Under the decision of the court, Churchill & Co. cannot register their mark and must pay costs of the case. This is the second trade-mark case in which the Vogeler Company in England within three years.

Meaning.

A city girl writes: "It is a fond dream of mine to become a farmer's wife and to meander with him down life's flowery pathway. Yes, that is a sweet thing to dream about, but when you have lived on the farm a little longer, the meandering business for a month or so, you will discover a wide chasm between the dream and the reality. I do not think of this about the time your husband meanders off and leaves you without wood, and you have to meander so and down the lane pulling splinters off the fence with which to cook dinner. And when you meander around in the wet clover in search of the cows, you will have a dim perception that fond dreams do not always pan out a hundred cents on the dollar, and that there are several meanderings in farm life that do not blend in the dreaming category. The meandering business on the farm is not what it is cracked up to be.—*Kansas City Spoth.*

Plant Dynamics.

The great force exerted by growing plants may be demonstrated by direct measurement. By an arrangement of harness and levers, President Clarke, of Amherst Agricultural College, made a growing squash register a pressure equal to thousands of pounds, when finally the harness broke. A tree in a graveyard at Hanover, Germany, has lifted more than five inches a block of stone containing twenty feet in inches.

DO NOT laugh at the gentleman with a bare poll, my son. It is not nearly so bad to have no hair on the top of the head as it would be to have a head that is bald on the inside.

Cheap Labor.

Among the 150 kinds of cloth Bound Dollar Volumes given away by the Rochester (N. Y.) *American Rural Home* for every $1 subscription so that great 8-page, 48-col., 16-year-old weekly sell 52 times, from 5.0 to 200 pages bound in cloth; acc.

Law Without Lawyers,	Dandelion's (Medical)	
Farm Implements,	Cookery,	
Farm Cyclopedia,	Horse Useful Paulding,	
Farmers' Guide,	Stock Raising Morrow	
Brooders Guide,	Hart,	
Common Sense in Poultry,	People's Hist. of United	
Bees,	States,	
World Cyclopedia,	Universal History of	
Manufacture of Spirituous	Rome,	
Know,	Popular Hist. Civil War	
	(both sides).	

Any one book and paper one year, all postpaid, for $1.15! Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: Hon. C. D. Parsons, Mayor of Rochester. Samples, 5c. Rural Home Co., Lib'l, Rochester, N. Y.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $1 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

$3 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator, ladies' entrance, filled with the rich and elegant furniture, and elevated railroad at the door. Rooms are better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

The Acropolis Plan.

The country man, who, according to Dr. W. A. Hammond, will soon be as bald as a Mormon patriarch, ought to take a personal interest in an experiment by which the citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn., are trying to solve the summer problem of the lower latitudes. Not every business man of the sunny South can afford to spend the mosquito season on the Yellowstone River; but cities blessed with the neighborhood of a good-sized hill (and Nature usually reserves to the mountain if the mountain should refuse to move) can build a "stem-winder" road, and find plenty of room for higher and higher "houses" as the mercury begins to crowd the atmosphere of the lower valleys. On the Lookout plateau there is room for a thousand villas, and within a year that plateau will have become the most accessible suburb of Chattanooga. Trains will have fun and regaters at the foot of the mountain, from where the trip to the clouds will be accomplished in less time than a foot passenger would need for the ascent of a steep-sided hillock. The city will then be divided into a night and day town, a health resort and business resort, a gregarious natives of ancient Greece seem to have known the advantages of that plan, for nearly every one of their cities had an acropolis, or acropolis, or hill suburb, a local Olympus, offering gods and men a refuge from the plagues of the lower world.

A large derrick-pole fell and severely injured the foot of mechanical engineer E. R. Hoyt at the New Mexico Exposition, Baltimore, Maryland, in the action brought by that house against H. Churchill & Co., of Brisbane, Queensland. The case, which has been in progress here since September, 1884, grew out of an attempt of Churchill & Company to register a trade-mark containing the words "St. Patricks Oil" in connection with a medicinal preparation. This was promptly opposed by the Vogeler Company, who while admitting that the terms and device which were sought to be registered by Churchill & Co. were in no respect identical to the well known St. Jacobs Oil trade-marks, yet contended that a sufficient close similarity existed between the term St. Patricks and the term St. Jacobs to cause the Vogeler Co. to cause confusion in the minds of the public and lead to purchasers being deceived. In support of this position they submitted a very overwhelming amount of evidence from English, American, and Australian sources, with the result stated. Under the decision of the court, Churchill & Co. cannot register their mark and must pay costs of the case. This is the second trade-mark case in which the Vogeler Company in England within three years.

AMERICA'S CANCER INSTITUTE.

Located at Aurora, Ill.—Its Popularity and Remarkable Cures.

The institution above referred to is presided over by Dr. P. L. Pond, who for many years has made the cure of cancer a special study and who, by reason of the wonderful success he has had in treating such cases, is universally regarded as one of the most eminent physicians in his chosen specialty in America.

One of the latest cures is that of Mrs. D. L. Shaw, of Dallas, Texas. She "suffered from malignant cancer for four years. I consulted the best physicians in Texas, who pronounced it 'only a tumor.' Growing worse and worse, on the advice of a prominent man who had been cured by him, I decided to visit Dr. Pond, though strongly against the wishes of relatives and friends. I realized that, advanced as my case was, it was a desperate one. The cancer measured twenty-seven inches in circumference, and (when finally removed) weighed two pounds. An painful day rapidly, have a good appetite, and have every reason to believe that I shall live to see my grandchildren. I regard my cure as remarkable, and urge all afflicted with cancer to consult Dr. Pond without delay."

The Doctor has hundreds of testimonials of strongest support. These, together with medical and full particulars, will be supplied free on application.

Fun at Home.

DO not be afraid of a little fun at home, good people. Do not shut up your house, lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearts, lest a laugh should shake down a few musty old cobwebs that are hanging there. Young people will have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not find it at home, or at home, they will seek it at other and less profitable places. Therefore let the fire burn brightly at home, let the lamp shine, and let the doors and windows be cheerful places. Amusements and games will make the homestead delightful with all those little sports and games we understand. Half an hour of merriment within doors, and merriment of a home, will drive away the blues, cares and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influences of the bright little home sanctum.

* * * Pills for tumors, rupture and fistulæ, relieved and cured by improved methods. Book 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

CROQUET was said to beget quarreling; and there is a great deal of racket about lawn tennis.—*Boston Transcript.*

USE Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" for all bilious attacks.

A DISHONEST man fails to make money. An honest man fails when he fails to make money.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A Remedy for Lung Diseases.

Dr. Robt Newton, late President of the Eclectic College, of the City of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, says: "Dr. Wm. Hall's BALSAM very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living, and restored to health, can testify, is a most valuable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that it was a specific remedy and to be considered merely as a patent medicine, but that it ought to be prescribed freely by every physician who was honest enough to use Cutting diseases. It cures Consumption, and all pectoral complaints."

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, tetter, salt rheum, scald head, ringworm, itch, blains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch. 50c. 1ax.

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corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst catarrhal cases; also recommended for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Why suffer Ethes? Immediate relief and complete cure for bunions, corns, warts, nails. Ask for cure for bunions, protruding, bleeding, or any form of corns. "Rough on Corns." 15c. 1ax.

MESSMAN'S Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains the entire nutritious portion of the beef, including the albumen, liver invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, wasting diseases, and general debility; also in all enfeebled conditions, whether from excessive mental or bodily exertion, overwork, or acute disease, particularly typhoid fever. Sold by druggists generally. Messmann, Hassard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

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"ROUGH ON RIFE" PILLS

cure the blues, relieve bilious stomach, thick, coating tongue and overloaded bowels. Small pill, small dose, small price. 25c. Druggists.

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Cures Toothache, Faceache, Headache, Backache, Pleurisy, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Stings, Bites, Pains and Aches. 15c. 1ax.

A Sale of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier

Removes Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Moles, Mole-Patches, Blackheads, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre says of a similar article: "As a chemist I should advise the ladies to avoid it." Gouraud's Powder (Poudre Subtile) removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. Gouraud's Medicated Soap for the Toilet, Bath, or Nursery, unsurpassed for purity and delicacy. Gouraud's Pearl Powder, Rouge, Lily White, Ladies' Hand Glass, Ladies' Hand Mirror, Ladies' Hair Brush, Ladies' Comb, Ladies' Nail Polisher, Ladies' Nail Scissors, Ladies' Nail Tablets, Ladies' Nail Powder, Ladies' Nail Enamel, Ladies' Nail Lustre, Ladies' Nail Cleaner, Ladies' Nail Cleaner, Ladies' Nail Cleaner, Ladies' Nail Cleaner. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe. Beware of spurious imitations. Gouraud's Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier, is the only article of the kind. Ask for Gouraud's Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier

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The Waste of Drink.

Investigation made by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, show that during the year ending August 31, 1885, there was consumed in Cincinnati, including Covington, Newport, and other suburbs, 553,985 barrels, or 17,175,535 gallons of malt liquors, or 47,050 gallons per day. For this liquor the Price Current estimates that people paid about $10,000,000, or $27,400 per day, or $25 per annum for each individual of the population, including children. In addition to this tax upon industry is the amount expended for spirituous liquors, cigars, tobacco, etc.

Ten millions of dollars! What would this sum do? It would purchase a thousand farms of a hundred acres each, or an equivalent to a territory twelve and a half miles square, lying in the best farming regions of Ohio or Kentucky, and other in proveneuia.

It would purchase ten thousand building lots in the suburbs of the great city where it was swallowed, and build on each of these a neat cottage of four or five rooms, and thus make a comfortable home for each of ten thousand laboring men's families of fifty thousand persons.

It would buy one hundred million pounds of meat, at ten cents per pound, enough to furnish an army of a hundred thousand men with the standard army ration for a year.

It would buy nearly two million barrels of the best grade of flour—enough to furnish a year's supply of bread for four hundred thousand people—more than the entire population of the cities named.

Is it any wonder that Cincinnati is in constant terror of riot and murder, fire and pillage, when such a flood of devil's broth as this money represents is annually poured down the throats of her citizens!

Let it be remembered that these statistics are for malt liquors alone, and do not include wines, etc., of which an enormous additional amount is consumed. Let it be remembered, also, that the statistics are not those of "temperance fanatics," but of a body of business men, who have collected them for business purposes.

What True Merit Will Do.

The unprecedented sale of Boehee's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds, and the severest lung troubles. It acts so as entirely different principle from all the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when these diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price 75 cents, large bottles. eow1

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Only 25 Cents

buys a perfect remedy for sour stomach, diarrhœa, worms, convulsions, sleeplessness, and loss of sleep. Try it, Dr. Fahrney's Mag. Pain Oil. It effectually relieves external and internal pain. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

☞ Butterick's paper patterns at F. W. Craine & Co.'s.

The Girl of the Period.

At 6 o'clock her flowers came; at 8 she and their sender were going to a card-party. "No, Jane, you need not open the box. Just peep in and see what color they are, then put them in refrigerator. Pink roses? Well, I will wear my new Chinese silk. I will sleep about an hour longer, then come and put up my back hair." And he had foolishly selected them with care and much expense. She did not even give them a glance, but closed her pretty eyes in sweetest slumber, unthoughtful of the roses that had bloomed for her.

That night she modestly thanked him, and murmured something about his delicate little attentions, etc., and he? Why, of course he believed her when she returned home with the prize, a bauble of beauty. She carefully removed them from over her sordid little heart, and told Jane that they would do to put in the window on the morrow. "For you know, Jane, mamma likes all the flowers the gentlemen have sent to be placed in the front window. She says it looks well, and shows that I am having attention, and I do have lots, don't I, Jane?"

Three foolish men each tenderly lifted a pink rose from over his heart that night, and thought of his "dear good girl" who had given it.

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Old subscribers who desire the Free Press during the campaign can have it under the above offer by paying all arrears to date, and at least one months in advance in cash.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

TIME TABLE in EFFECT JANUARY, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 50pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 50	1 30am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 50	2 45	8 00am
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	8 45	7 30	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	9 10	8 00	1 15
Grand Rapids, ar	.....	9 20am	8 10	1 25
Grand Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30am	5 05
Big Rapids	7 15	.....	11 45	5 36
Howard City	8 20	.....	12 50pm	7 00
Elk Rapids	9 10	.....	1 45	8 20
Petoskey, ar	9 35	.....	2 10	8 50
Bond city, lv	.....	.....	9 25	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	4 40	9 55
Cadillac, lv	11 05	.....	4 45	4 40
Walton	11 43am	.....	5 40	10 36
Kalkaska	.....	.....	6 05	11 05
Mancelona	.....	.....	6 19	12 00am
Bayne Falls	.....	.....	6 32	12 24
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	7 00	1 05
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	7 20	1 45
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 20pm	3 10am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	3 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	8 35	.....	11 12	.....
Bayne Falls	8 52	.....	11 29	.....
Mancelona	9 21	.....	12 5am	.....
Kalkaska	9 32	.....	12 28	.....
Walton	9 57	.....	1 16	4 10pm
Cadillac, ar	12 40pm	.....	4 15	6 40
Cadillac, lv	12 45	6 10am	4 20	7 00
Bond city, lv	.....	.....	4 50	7 30
Petoskey, lv	2 20	.....	6 50	9 30
Elk Rapids	2 50	.....	8 05	9 55
Traverse City	3 45	.....	9 45	10 55
Howard City	4 15	.....	10 15	11 25
Big Rapids	4 53	.....	10 53	12 10pm
Grand Rapids, lv	7 15am	1 35	3 45	5 30am
Kalamazoo, ar	8 05	2 25	4 40pm	12 50pm
Kalamazoo, lv	8 10	2 30	4 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 10pm	3 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	12 45pm	11 15pm	.....	5 30am
Cincinnati, ar	7 30pm	7 35am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. A., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect June 28, 1886.

GOING WEST. Read down.	STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Read up.
†A. M. ‡P. M.		†A. M.
9 00 6 40	Detroit	9 00
†P. M.	†A. M.	P. M. A. M.
12 20	St. Ignace L.	4 00
2 56	Nicolet	6 35
4 26	Seney	8 15
5 20	Gwinn	9 15
6 28	Au Train	11 06
7 00	Marquette 2	12 35
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
8 00	Marquette	4 10
10 35	Ishpeming	1 45
11 10	L'Anse	12 45
8 20	Houghton	8 00
6 25	Calumet	6 15

Mixed train at 9 a. m. (ignace at 1 p. m.), lv. at Gwinn 2 p. m., arrive Marquette 7 p. m., arrive St Ignace 5.35 p. m.

(1) Via M. T. Co.'s boats, with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, and the elegant sidewheel steamers of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation company for Detroit, Cleveland and all points in the east southeast and south. The boats of this line leave St. Ignace Mondays and Wednesdays, Thursday and Saturday nights. (2) With railroads for Sault Ste. Marie, Ontonagon, Michacker and all here points. (3) With M. H. & O. R. R.

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Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix, 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan, 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Steamer NORTH STAR—Capt. Mel. Thompson.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 7.00, arrive East Jordan 9.30; leave Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Charlevoix 4.00; leave Charlevoix 4.30, arrive East Jordan 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

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I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge, No. 395, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

F. & A. M.—Lexington No. 128, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. G. T.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnett's column.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 295, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, in their hall.

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Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix.

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Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of Europe. Conveyancing receive prompt attention. Foreign securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines. CORRESPONDENTS—Chicago, Illinois, National Bank. New York, First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank. Detroit, Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

FARM FOR SALE 2½ miles south of Charlevoix, on State road, 10 will trade for house and lot in Charlevoix. Inquire at this office. 1613

JOB PRINTING of every description executed promptly, neatly, artistically, and cheaply, at the JOURNAL Office.

JOHN HOGAN, HOUSE PAINTER AND INTERIOR DECORATOR, Charlevoix, Mich. Residence one door west of Gallery.

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WANTED—A Good, Wide-Awake, enterprising agent in every town and school district in the adjoining country. For further information call on or address this office.

WANTED—Men to cut peels and lies. Apply to SPENCER BURNS, Dover lake, or JUNIUS DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Terrace Farm

J. R. & J. S. DIXON

Charlevoix, Mich.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. JERRUE, Proprietor.

East Jordan, Michigan

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,

WM. RANGER, MANAGER,

CHARLEVOIX - - MICHIGAN.

Excellent accommodations for steady boarders. Farmers with their families who want a good place to board, will find it to their interest. The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the Shop. 1614

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lake and depots. Express office and telegraph quarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

CHARLEVOIX

Savings Bank

Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

Henry Bennett, President.
John Nicholls, Vice President;
F. A. Smith, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Bennett, O. D. Wood,
John Nicholls, A. Bumsted,
A. E. Upright, A. Fox,
F. A. Smith.

CAPITAL, $25,000
Surplus, 2,000

The liabilities of Stockholders in all State Banks are doubled by the 13th Sec. of Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan, in a further amount of stock taken, making a guaranteed fund of $50,000 to deposit with. Superior facilities for the transaction of every legitimate branch of banking business extended to our customers on terms as favorable as are consistent with safety.

Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of the world in large or small amounts. Also, we deal in an approved paper. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

CORRESPONDENTS:

NATIONAL PARK BANK.....New York.
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.....CHICAGO.
NATIONAL CITY BANK.....GRAND RAPIDS.
DETROIT NATIONAL BANK.....DETROIT.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

STEAMER CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 8.00, leave Boyne 8.30, arrive Charlevoix 10.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.30, arrive Boyne 4.00, leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.00. Stopping at intermediate points.

ADVERTISERS can find out the cost of a contemplated advertising space when in Chicago, by calling at the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

1872. 1886.

DR. G. W. CROUTER,

Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

ADVERTISEMENTS of three lines or less will be inserted in this column for

TEN CENTS

each insertion. Five cents per line for all words to a line. Each additional line, three cents each insertion.

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Why the Upper Peninsula is Solid.

The following from the Hancock Copper Herald, the brightest and best weekly in the upper peninsula, a strictly independent paper, shows how the upper peninsula comes to be solid; shows how it is kept in line for the robber tariff; and why it is that the nine owners were so bitter in their opposition to the Knights of Labor, a purely educational order. It also shows the boasted regard of the republican party for a "free ballot and a fair count" to be a fraud.

"Let upper peninsula democrats watch the Gogebic region. This virgin portion of our favored common wealth has been chosen as the scene of great republican achievements in November. The will of the people must not be thwarted in the mining country. If the republicans are held down to open handed tactics in the upper peninsula the people will go to the Straits with a majority for Yapie that will deluge all Trans-Mackinac.—Detroit Free Press."

"How does the above strike the average reader? As a specimen of the "will of people" of the upper peninsula the majority against the candidates of the Democratic party can be increased a thousand or more, if they want to show their opinion of such an uncalled-for insult.—Portage Lake Mining Gazette."

"The editor of the Gazette is evidently not well acquainted with the inner history of upper peninsula politics, or is very blind to such facts as may have come to his knowledge. The Copper Herald happens to know of several instances where the abuse hinted at by the Free Press have occurred, instances where the laws of the state have been openly and flagrantly violated and the spirit of republican institutions put to shame. We saw, on the occasion of the state and congressional election of 1882, in one voting precinct in a certain county on this peninsula, as many as three hundred voters marched to the polls, in a body, and, having the ballots put into their hands by bosses, made to vote according as they were dictated to. These voters were ignorant Italians and Scandinavians, who had been brought to this country under the contract labor system. It may be possible that one article of their contract with the employers was that they should vote as the employer dictated! But that is it may, the fact remains that they were literally voted like so many automata. In the precinct referred to, one of the candidates for congress received over 400 votes, while his opponent managed, by some means not yet accounted for, to get the suffrages of two bold citizens. Nor is the case cited an isolated one. It has had many parallels in the history of upper peninsula politics. The shot gun may not have been a factor in determining the political complexion of Michigan, but there have been sections of this state where as complete a political terrorism has existed, as in Mississippi in the palmiest days of shot-gun rule. These are cold facts. The charges of the Free Press are not entirely without warrant. Let us not be insulted by the truth."

A Star Revealed.

Editor JOURNAL:—In the last week's Sentinel is published the following significant question. "Hadn't the Charlevoix county prohibitionists better indorse the democratic ticket for county officers?" In reply to this question we will just say that we much prefer a bold, frank, open enemy whose colors are always flying at the mast head to be seen and read of all men than one who has been for years carrying fire-water on one shoulder and cold water on the other all for the purpose of hoodwinking the people and gobbling up the spoils. Hadn't the gentlemen of the Sentinel and their candidate for congress, Gen. Cutcheon, better join the anti-saloon party? It would be much easier to hide their hypocrisy in gulling the dear *people* with high tax instead of high license. It's well known all over the ninth congressional district that two years ago Cutcheon was rampant on high license. Every time he got a chance he wrote to a friend in the south part of said district, saying that he had always been a prohibitionist. Will the Sentinel tell us which horn of the dilemma the General is hanging to, high license, high tax, or prohibition? Now gentlemen, this prohibition question is a vital one, and the people are swallowing it faster than Bonnie Boone could run bullets.

PROHIBITIONIST.

Naturalists now count no less than 1,870 different kinds of fishes in North American waters, of which 500 live in the rivers and lakes and 560 kinds belong to the Pacific. Of the remainder, 195 dwell only in the deep waters of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, never approaching the shore or the surface.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Statement, showing population for 1884, No. of acres of land assessed in 1886, aggregate of real and personal estate as assessed in 1886, aggregate of real and personal estate as equalized by boards of supervisors for 1886, amount added or deducted by state board of equalization, aggregate of real and personal estate as equalized by state board of equalization for 1886.

COUNTIES.	Population 1884.	No. Acres of Land Assessed, in 1886.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate, as assessed in 1886.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate, as Equalized by Boards of Supervisors, 1886.	Amount added or deducted by State Board of Equalization.	Aggregate of Real and Personal estate, as Equalized by State Board of Equalization for 1886.
Alcona	4,052	316,839.00	$1,879,175.00	$1,208,180.00	add $1,149,540.00	$2,308,000.00
Alger	.....	411,188.40	1,323,734.00	1,323,734.00	.....	1,323,734.00
Allegan	38,328	416,156.00	15,027,275.00	15,500,000.00	add 1,500,000.00	15,000,000.00
Alpena	12,710	598,582.47	3,410,792.00	.....	add 500,000.00	3,500,000.00
Antrim	9,990	286,916.52	3,683,281.00	3,267,786.00	add 250,000.00	3,500,000.00
Arenac	4,665	256,103.52	1,018,346.00	950,000.00	add 300,000.00	1,250,000.00
Baraga	6,000	156,160.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	add 250,000.00	1,250,000.00
Barry	29,767	363,363.52	16,077,420.00	16,028,500.00	add 1,000,000.00	17,000,000.00
Bay	51,176	276,055.52	34,500,565.00	33,500,000.00	add 2,000,000.00	35,500,000.00
Benzie	4,376	105,055.00	1,306,538.00	1,154,538.00	add 200,000.00	1,350,000.00
Berrien	37,915	352,942.00	15,793,536.00	13,097,953.00	add 3,702,047.00	17,000,000.00
Branch	29,931	352,942.00	15,793,536.00	15,000,000.00	add 2,000,000.00	17,000,000.00
Calhoun	46,576	420,660.00	21,071,205.00	21,071,205.00	add 4,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
Cass	21,26	396,955.00	15,756,887.00	15,000,000.00	add 4,928,045.00	20,000,000.00
Charlevoix	8,304	211,801.00	2,208,200.00	2,200,000.00	add 1,300,000.00	3,500,000.00
Cheboygan	9,972	418,091.00	3,204,250.00	3,300,000.00	add 200,000.00	3,500,000.00
Chippewa	19,606	1,000,000.00	3,447,100.00	3,500,000.00	add 1,000,000.00	4,500,000.00
Clare	8,409	317,760.00	1,070,156.00	1,000,000.00	add 500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Clinton	27,165	305,652.36	16,978,336.00	16,000,000.00	add 2,000,000.00	18,000,000.00
Crawford	2,380	306,720.07	1,068,294.00	1,000,000.00	add 500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Delta	9,907	550,192.23	2,023,512.00	2,017,033.45	add 982,966.55	3,000,000.00
Dickinson	8,000	1,000,000.00	2,538,340.00	2,500,000.00	add 500,000.00	3,000,000.00
Eaton	32,865	344,787.34	1,683,144.00	1,692,817.00	add 307,183.00	2,000,000.00
Emmet	27,154	305,425.00	19,672,085.00	19,672,085.00	add 2,327,915.00	21,000,000.00
Genesee	54,651	427,700.00	3,128,128.00	3,000,000.00	add 1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Gladwin	4,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	add 500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Gratiot	34,860	543,813.00	19,264,020.00	19,000,000.00	add 1,234,772.00	20,500,000.00
Hillsdale	31,605	392,625.00	19,672,085.00	19,000,000.00	add 1,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Huron	34,455	1,126,120.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	add 500,000.00	4,500,000.00
Ingham	34,860	343,813.00	19,264,020.00	19,000,000.00	add 1,234,772.00	20,500,000.00
Ionia	32,652	389,929.00	15,000,000.00	14,962,219.00	add 1,037,781.00	16,000,000.00
Iosco	18,022	271,385.16	1,430,892.00	1,706,726.00	add 293,661.00	2,000,000.00
Isabella	.....	450,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,545,710.00	add 454,290.00	5,000,000.00
Jackson	50,071	456,904.44	4,272,338.00	3,585,000.00	add 1,455,000.00	4,500,000.00
Isle Royal	.....	No	Report.	.....	add 2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Kalamazoo	45,393	416,000.00	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	add 4,000,000.00	24,000,000.00
Kalkaska	2,417	176,470.00	20,283,356.00	20,171,665.00	add 3,828,335.00	24,000,000.00
Kent	84,848	1,000,000.00	24,484,000.00	24,000,000.00	add 1,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
Keweenaw	4,677	399,318.44	2,317,208.00	2,375,000.00	add 13,420,000.00	15,800,000.00
Lake	7,274	256,575.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	add 500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Lapeer	30,118	433,630.27	11,273,313.00	10,200,000.00	add 3,200,000.00	13,500,000.00
Leelanau	.....	92,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	add 500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Lenawee	49,324	465,705.00	27,600,455.00	27,603,553.00	add 356,447.00	28,000,000.00
Livingston	34,261	463,000.00	21,000,000.00	21,000,000.00	add 1,000,000.00	22,000,000.00
Luce	1,152	301,200.00	1,254,400.00	1,000,000.00	add 1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Mackinac	21,320	910,761.00	16,525,600.00	14,904,000.00	add 1,595,000.00	16,500,000.00
Macomb	32,381	374,407.75	5,971,201.00	5,000,000.00	add 1,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
Manistee	9,723	65,008.00	95,711.00	95,401.00	add 15,599.00	100,000.00
Marquette	34,776	1,000,000.00	19,000,000.00	19,000,000.00	add 1,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Mason	15,431	395,136.00	3,325,000.00	3,325,000.00	add 675,000.00	4,000,000.00
Mecosta	20,652	359,817.81	5,975,712.00	5,956,987.00	add 43,013.00

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has raised $50,000 for the Charleston sufferers.

Fires in Market and Front streets, Philadelphia, caused losses estimated at $400,000, with heavy insurance. A number of firemen narrowly escaped being buried under falling walls.

The Governors of seven of the original thirteen States gathered at Philadelphia to arrange for a fitting celebration next year of the centennial anniversary of the promulgation of the Federal Constitution. It is proposed to have every State in the Union send a regiment of militia.

Asher B. Durand, the oldest American painter of note, died at South Orange, N. J. He was born in 1796.

The nephews of the late S. J. Tilden have commenced a contest of the claims in the will of the deceased which gave a trust fund to New York City.

John L. Sullivan and Frank Heard, of Philadelphia, with hard gloves at Fitzsimmons's hot battle was stopped by the police in the second round, with Sullivan the winner.

A boat capsized at Cazenovia, N. Y., and three men perished.

Philadelphia's City Council has decided to impeach Mayor Smith on the charge of malfeasance in office.

Severe frosts, damaging to vegetation, are reported from Northern New Hampshire and Vermont.

Dr. S. Butterworn, a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1885, made misrepresentations which drew $12,500 from the State Treasury, for which offense he has been fined $1,000 and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment.

George M. Hartholomew of Hartford, President of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, is $132,000 short, and has disappeared. An application has been made for a receiver for the company.

WESTERN.

Ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, is President of a company organized to convey natural gas from Findlay to Toledo, a distance of forty-five miles. The plant will cost $1,250,000.

The case of The United States vs. The Bell Telephone Company was begun Sept 20 at Cincinnati, Circuit Judge Jackson and District Judges Sage and Walker occupying the bench. Argument was begun against the jurisdiction of the court. Ex-Senator Thurman and ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald are opposing counsel in the case. Mr. Thurman was screaded at Columbus, and in a speech said: "I shall never again hold office, never be able to reward friends or punish foes."

Bowman Paxton, a druggist, was lynched near Malden, Mo. He was being brought to Malden from Kennett, Mo., to be tried for the murder of a blacksmith, J. McGuilvery, and when within five miles of Malden a mob of seventy-five masked men met the sheriff's posse and demanded the prisoner. He was given up, and they hanged him to a tree.

Martin Irons, the leader of the late strike on the Missouri Pacific lines, will be tried at St. Louis on charge of complicity in tapping the telegraph wires running to the residence of Vice President Hoxie.

Over 3,000 cattle have been quar-antined in the vicinity of Chicago on account of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia. Hundreds or more head have been slaughtered.

Editor C. S. Hayes, of the Traver (Cal.) *Tribune*, was shot dead by some person unknown as he was chatting with his bedridden mother in a roadhouse at Lemoore, Cal. A man who was known to be jealous of Hayes has been arrested.

A mob broke into the County Jail at Modoc, Cal., and took out I. P. Synacon, charged with murder. The Sheriff mustered a posse, and a battle with the lynchers followed, but no lives were lost. The mob fled to the mountains and separated, one party taking the Gunnel Symmes, whom, it is supposed, they hanged and then buried.

Umpire Powers was mobbed in De-troit because of his decisions in the game between Detroit base ball game. After the game, which was lost by Detroit, a stone was thrown into one of the carriages containing the Chicago players, one of whom was injured by the missile. Two of the Chicago men attempted to capture the offender, but were beset by a crowd and menaced with sticks and umbrellas. Tom Ivy, Buffalo catcher, is the best Throughout players soon forced their way through the mob, and the incident was brought to a end.

The investigations by the Live-Stock Commissioners clearly establish that the disease among the distillery cattle in Chicago, which has resulted in the quarantine of several thousand, is the deadly pleuro-pneumonia.

SOUTHERN.

Three brothers named Morgan were drowned while bathing in the river near Chattanooga. The parents were at their university and the others were lost in their attempt to save his life.

Mayor Courtenay, of Charleston, by authority of the City Council, has issued a proclamation, in which he says that while the liberal and spontaneous contributions which have been received are gratefully acknowledged, it is evident they will be wholly insufficient to meet unexpected exigencies, and invokes additional aid for the stricken city. There was a slight shock of earthquake on the morning of the 17th inst.

Natchez, Miss., has voted to sub-scribe $225,000 to the capital stock of the New Orleans and Northwestern Road, which means the construction of the New Orleans, Natchez and Fort Scott Line, and the early construction of the transcontinental bridge.

Charleston and Summerville, S. C., were again shaken by earthquakes on the morning of Sept. 21, the vibrations being accompanied by heavy detonations, similar to the report of great cannon.

Arrearures' family asks $100,000 in-demnity of the Mexican Government for his murder.

WASHINGTON.

Plans and specifications for the new cruisers and gunboats, including the 870-ton gunboat, are completed and ready for the inspection of intending bidders.

John Roach, it is announced, will supply he a bidder for the contracts to build the new cruisers for the United States navy. The contracts will barely be given out before Congress is again in session.

The rumor that Secretary Manning may be appointed Minister to Austria grows in Washington. Two ones are sought, viz, that Mr. Manning may try certain American springs, and that the United States may have an envoy in finance in the field in the expected European controversy over the silver question.

Plans are ordered prepared for two sea-going, double-bottomed, 6,000 ton armored cruisers, authorized by the act of Aug. 3.

A gathering of the employes of the public printing office at Washington for the purpose of presenting Mr. E. Leander sent out short by the sudden death of Captain Ottenbacher.

The Land Office has received news of the seizure by Government agents of timber in Arizona, and Texas, and two were cutting south of the forty-ninth parallel.

President Cleveland, his wife, Mrs. Folsom and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont reached Washington Wednesday, Sept 22. Colonel Lamont announced to the newspaper men that the President had said he was glad to get back.

Commissioner of Pensions Black's report shows that there are 365,181 pensioners on the rolls, then being 1,320 survivors of the war of 1812, and 19,887 widows of the soldiers of that war. There was paid out for pensions during war year $45,506,000.

POLITICAL.

The official returns of the Maine election for Governor, embracing all except a few small towns, show that Robert Dunn, Republican, 68,817; Edwards, Democrat, 55,985; Clark, Prohibition, 2,822; scattering, 20. Bodwell over Edwards, 12,832.

Congressional nominations: Orman Brown, Republican, Twelfth Illinois District; Frank Hiscock, Republican, Twenty second New York; Charles R. Buckalew, Democrat, Eleventh Pennsylvania; John T. Bohan, Democrat, Tenth Tennessee; W. E. Robinson, Democrat, Sixth Tennessee; C. Newton, Democrat Fifth Louisiana; James Townsend, Republican, Twenty-first Ohio; R. W. Dunn, Republican, First Illinois; Andrew Halcen, Republican, Sixth Wisconsin; Lewis C. McComan, Republican, Sixth Maryland; William Elliott, Democrat, Seventh South Carolina; James Buckalin, Democrat, Eighth Wisconsin; John J. Washington, Democrat, Sixth Tennessee; John P. Sanborn, Republican, Seventh Minnesota.

Dr. A. C. Wedge, of Albert Lea, presided over the Minnesota Republican State Convention, at St. Paul. A. R. McGill was nominated for Governor, A. E. Lewis of McLeoud, Republican, nominated for Secretary of State, W. W. Braden for Auditor, Joseph Bolleiter for Treasurer, and R. K. Clapp for Attorney General. The platform adopted favors laws prohibiting railroad companies from furnishing passes to legislators; the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics; the payment of laborers in lawful money; equal rights to women for the same labor; the prohibition of the employment of children under 12 from working in mines, etc. It opposes prison labor. It favors the free coinage of silver, and declares that laws should be enacted making employers liable in damages to employes injured in their employment when the employes are negligent or not. It favors the reduction of the tariff on the necessaries of life, and declares in favor of civil service reform.

The committee appointed at the Na-tional Labor Convention to select a State ticket for Massachusetts met at Boston last week and agreed on the following: Governor, George E. McNeill, of Boston; Lieutenant Governor, Robert Howard, of Fall River; Secretary of State, A. A. Carleton, of Somerville; Treasurer and Receiver General, Frank K. Foster, of Haverhill; Auditor, F. J. Thompson, of Boston; Attorney General, Asa F. Hall, of Boston.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Charleston reports a scarcity of skilled brick layers and plasterers, where wages are at earthquake figures. The refugees are flocking to the city.

Austin Corbin has been elected Pre-sident of the Brooklyn Road. F. R. Gowen having resigned.

A jury in the Superior Court at Boston, Massachusetts, gave a verdict against the New York Central Sleeping-Car Company for the principal and interest of money stolen from a passenger by a crook.

Chester M. Dawes, of Chicago, has been appointed assistant solicitor of the Burlington Road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were 185 failures in the United States last week and thirty three in Canada, *Dun's Review*, in its review of the business situation, says:

The trade disturbers fall of an increased dis-position of merchandise, with a distinct and widespread fall in prices. Speculative prices for staple articles have fallen, and finished manufacturing articles are almost uniformly and decidedly low. Pure New England the extreme business is reported in excellent shape. Philadelphia reports satisfactory activity in most branches of the distributing trade, with no complaint of collections in any quarter. Kansas City reports the best business for several months, with Texas firmer. St. Louis finds still further improvement, with free buying in anticipation of higher prices. At Chicago there is decided uncertainty on active and firm movement, with the distributive trade especially well sustained. The usual movement at New Orleans has been very brisk with the receipts of cotton and other staples in excess of those of last year. From Chicago report comes that in important branches of trade surprise is expressed at the ease of Western and Northwestern collections. Some lines report a fair business, others complain of slow collections, while reports of collections generally have been received. Iowa trade centers report further satisfactory trade movements. Reports from St. Paul and Minneapolis of general trade of a satisfactory character. The dry goods trade of Boston is particularly prosperous. The bank clearings at 106 cities for the week amount to $856,000,000, compared with $728,993,164 last week, and with $826,553,539 in the week of 1885. The increase last week from the total of the preceding week was 3.15. Outside of New York the increase was 1.9. Nine cities show a decrease, and one the gain is 64 per cent. There is a marked revival of speculative activity in the New York stock Market. The general situation in one iron trade continues strong and prices are well maintained.

November 18 has been appointed Thanksgiving Day for Canada.

The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada last week increased 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,145,142 bushels of corn, 31,528 bushels of rye, and 192,088 bushels of barley, but there was a decrease of 3,759 bushels of oats.

England will make Esquimalt, a sea-port on Vancouver Island, an impregnable fortress and an important depot for war supplies.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

At the meeting of the Board of Di-rectors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Henry Villard was re-elected President.

The Central Pacific Road is building two locomotives from each of an improved pattern, for next season's trains.

FOREIGN.

The Bulgarian Sobranje has voted a grant of $50,000 to purchase the property of Prince Alexander, rewarding sufficient to pay the claims of the national bank.

A patent has been taken out for an aerial ship by two British inventors, who hope to investigate the Congo and other countries with it.

The guaranty fund for the projected Paris Exhibition is being rapidly subscribed, and the total capital of $5,000,000 is now assured.

Three hundred Spanish soldiers re-volted in Madrid in consequence of a great parade in an encounter between the insurgents and the troops, in which several officers were killed and wounded. As a consequence of the outbreak martial law has been proclaimed.

In the prize fight near London, for $2,000 and the championship of the world, William Beach, of Australia, defeated Jacob Gaudaur, of St. Louis, by four lengths.

Subscription lists have been opened at all the American consulates in Germany for the benefit of the earthquake sufferers in Charleston, and liberal contributions are being made.

A Belfast (Ireland) dispatch reports that on Monday last a large gang of disguised men from Lurgan, Armagh, entered and marched through the streets as if to provoke a fight, and then fired upon the crowd assembled with volleys of stones and a desperate fight ensued, during which many on both sides were wounded. Subsequently the rioters formed mobs and police were kept up during the night. The rioters were dispersed by the police hard pressed, were obliged to flee, and were pursued by a howling mob armed with stones, but no further fight. A strong body of soldiers. Several houses near Lurgan, Queen's County, were fired into by moonlighters in search of arms. The moonlighters are believed to be well-dressed, polite gentlemen, the majority carrying revolvers of the newest kind of firearms. In broad daylight a company of men entered a house in Clark and carried several farm-horses to a neighboring town. They were successful in recovering them. Two arrests have been made.

Belfast dispatches give the following lively incidents of the recent rioting in that city:

Desultory rioting was kept up all through the night. Thirty Catholics were arrested on a charge of assaulting the police and soldiers. A number of persons were shot and a number of others injured. Not nearly so hot as before, because the Catholics, who had been driven out of their quarters, were all scattered, some of them assisting the police in duty at Falls Road. Four police were forced to retreat before a mob of Catholics, who had taken possession of a house, and, capturing a member on the way. While this was going on a Catholic man in a shirt and trousers was attacked with stones the Brick Welsh regiment of Fusiliers, and, when the soldiers were fired upon, they made a charge, capturing a dozen and driving the Catholics before them, wounding a great number of the rioters, and arresting two. Still another mob got into a row in the Falls Road district, and, singing "Boyne Water," overturned a passing car filled with Protestant workmen, who, armed with sticks, passenger, overwhelmed the mob, drove the seats and under one another, and, with the fleet-mate and sure-footed, Several Catholics were knocked down and trampled on. The military charged the rioters, and, in a few minutes, not a Catholic was to be seen in the district, mostly just out of the neighborhood and the whole turmoil.

The Bulgarian Sobranje has voted a grant of $50,000 to purchase the property of Prince Alexander, rewarding sufficient to pay the claims of the national bank.

A patent has been taken out for an aerial ship by two British inventors, who hope to investigate the Congo and other countries with it.

The guaranty fund for the projected Paris Exhibition is being rapidly subscribed, and the total capital of $5,000,000 is now assured.

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LATER NEWS ITEMS.

In Crawford County, Missouri, Mal-colm Logan, his wife, three children, and adopted child were murdered, it is supposed, by a person who sought to rob Mr. Logan of $1,300 he had recently received.

The date of the execution of Brooks, who murdered Pfeffer in a St. Louis hotel, has been postponed for sixty days, to permit of an appeal to the Supreme Court.

George M. Bartholomew, the Presi-dent of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, who has just disappeared from Hartford, not only owed that corporation several hundred thousand dollars, but managed to get into debt at the banks over $2,000,000.

In the matter of the recent grave dis-aster on the Nickel-Plate Road, a majority of the coroner's jury holds the conductor and engineer of the excursion train responsible, while the minority finds that the accident was caused by a misunderstanding of flag orders.

Hailstones five inches in circumfer-ence fell at Medina, Wis. Several thousand panes of glass were broken, and hundreds of birds were killed.

The strike of Western window glass workers, in progress since June, has been settled, and work resumed in all factories west of the Alleghanies.

Col. Hugh D. Gallagher, of Greene-ville, Ind., has been appointed Indian Agent at the Pine Ridge Agency in Dakota. He succeeds Major Mc Gillicuddy.

The Governor, Attorney General, and Live Stock Commissioner of Illinois, accompanied by Dr. Salmon, of Washington, and veterinarians from several States, spent a couple of days in Chicago investigating cases of pleuro-pneumonia in the distillery yards, and witnessed the slaughter of some infected cattle. It was decided that all the cattle in the infected stables, some 3,000 in number, should be condemned and the whole burned.

In Philadelphia Constable John B. Lloyd and Police Lieutenant D. B. Roche, both intoxicated, accompanied by a band of policemen and ward-workers, indulged in indiscriminate shooting at peaceful opponents in saloons and on the street. A negro was fatally wounded in the back, and Charles Perrott was beaten to insensibility with black jacks.

General Villeompa, the leader of the recent insurrection in Spain, has been arrested.

Two naturalized American citizens, who have been visiting their birthplace in Germany, have been ordered to leave the country.

Edward Solomon, Lillian Russell's husband, has been arrested in London on the charge of bigamy, preferred by his first wife.

SECURITY IN ENVELOPES.

Letters or envelopes which it is de-sired to protect against unauthorized opening (by moistening the pasted portion) may be securely sealed by using a solution of oxide of copper in ammonia as paste. This liquid has the facility of dissolving the cellulose. When applied to the paper it dissolves the cellulose on the surface, and on drying the two partially dissolved surfaces adhere indissolubly together. The same thing may be accomplished by using water glass (silicate of soda or potassa). In this case the chemical action is different, but when it is completed the pasted surfaces cohere as permanently as in the preceding case.

GLACIERS, the ice-rivers of lofty mountains, have been found to move onward from one or two inches to over fifty a day, the average being most common. The rate in winter is about half that of summer.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$4.35	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORK—New Mess	11.25	@11.75

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.90
Good to Choice	4.60	@ 5.00
Common to Fair	3.75	@ 4.50
Hogs—Shipping Grades	4.40	@ 4.55
Hogs—Good to Choice Heavy	4.25	@ 4.35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.74	@ .75
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .37½
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.25	@ .26
Fine Dairy	.16	@ .17
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.09½	@ .10
EGGS—Fresh Laid	.17	@ .18
LARD	.06	@ .06½
POTATOES—Early Rose, per bu	.35	@ .40
PORK—Mess	9.75	@ 9.80

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Cash	.72	@ .72½
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26
RYE—No. 1	.56	@ .56½
PORK—Mess	9.75	@10.25

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77½	@ .78½
CORN—No. 2	.37½	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26½

DETROIT.

BEEF CATTLE	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.35
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26½

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2	.75	@ .76
CORN—No. 2	.33	@ .33½
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .25½
PORK	10.25	@10.75

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .41½
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .27½
RYE—No. 2	.56	@ .57
LIVE HOGS	10.00	@10.25

BUFFALO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.40	@ .40½
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .30½
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.50

INDIANAPOLIS.

BEEF CATTLE	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.35	@ 5.00
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed	.76	@ .76½
CORN—No. 2	.35½	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26½

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	4.65	@ 4.85
Fair	4.35	@ 4.75
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS	4.50	@ 4.65
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50

States.	Cash sales.	Recorded entries.	Timber entries.
Alabama	2,000	1,000	1,000
Arkansas	34,901	29,000	5,000
California	37,275	17,000	1,000
California	32,493	47,140	16,000
Colorado	32,000	17,000	1,000
Dakota	196,000	180,000	1,000
Florida	1,000	1,000	1,000
Idaho	12,000	10,000	1,000
Iowa	400	900	500
Kansas	305,000	3,000,000	1,000
Louisiana	49,194	41,000	5,000
Michigan	40,000	40,000	1,000
Minnesota	135,000	90,000	6,000
Mississippi	31,000	50,000	1,000
Nebraska	200,000	200,000	1,000
Montana	12,000	18,000	4,000
Nevada	1,000	3,000	3,000
Oregon	1,000	1,000	1,000
New Mexico	117,000	67,000	1,000
Utah	1,000	1,000	1,000
Washington	9,000	5,000	2,000
Wisconsin	40,000	40,000	1,000
Wyoming	152,842	103,000	10,000
Total	1,777,699	3,941,140	1,000,000

THE HOG CROP.

Estimates of the National Agricultural Department

(Washington special.)

The September crop report, issued by the Department of Agriculture, says, in the aggregate, the number of hogs on farms at the beginning of the hog crop is 7[illegible] per cent. of the total number of hogs in the United States, and the average condition is 9[illegible] per cent. In both cases the figures are the lowest on record. The following figures give the number of hogs on farms in each of the States and Territories, and the average condition as to weight and condition, by States and Territories:

	Number.	Condition.
Maine	90	100
New Hampshire	95	100
Vermont	95	100
Massachusetts	95	100
Connecticut	95	100
New York	95	100
New Jersey	95	100
Pennsylvania	95	100
Delaware	95	100
Maryland	95	100
Virginia	95	100
West Virginia	95	100
North Carolina	95	100
South Carolina	95	100
Georgia	95	100
Florida	95	100
Alabama	95	100
Mississippi	95	100
Louisiana	95	100
Texas	95	100
Arkansas	95	100
Tennessee	95	100
Kentucky	95	100
Ohio	95	100
Michigan	95	100
Indiana	95	100
Illinois	95	100
Missouri	95	100
Kansas	95	100
Nebraska	95	100

Averaging these figures the number is 94.5 and vice, of last year, and the condition 94 per cent. of an average. The figures for all the States and Territories give the following percentage: Number, 95; condition, 100. Kansas reports more than hogs than last year, and states the condition at 97 per cent. Nebraska and Territories report slightly greater number of hogs than last year. Great Britain imports 362,834 fewer sides in 1886 than in 1885, falling off of 14 per cent. Ireland reports in 1886 the same number of swine as in 1884, and about 180,000 more than in 1885. The province of Ontario reports 86,155 swine in 1886, a decrease of 5,000 in 1885.

Labor and Laborers.

TWO HUNDRED carpenters in Bath, Maine, are on a strike against a reduction.

THE Cleveland *Leader* is now fighting a boycott movement. This is its second.

ONLY one person in every two hundred in New York City owns the house he lives in.

THE Dominion Government proposes to establish at once a Bureau of Labor Statistics at Ottawa.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 12, of Baltimore, has selected that all non-union offices be boycotted.

A CO-OPERATIVE store company has been organized in Bloomington, Ill., with a capital of $10,000.

OFFICERS of the Window-Glass Workers Association are in New York working for the importation of contract workers from England.

TWELVE HUNDRED hands have been discharged in two weeks in the shoe factories of Lynn, Mass., by a Lynn method of boycotting.

THE Jack Tars of San Francisco, to the number of 1,000, members of the Coast Seamen's Union, are idle, and many signs are tied up.

LAND OFFICE STATISTICS.

A Statement of the Public Lands Disposed Of During the Last Fiscal Year.

(Washington special.)

The amount of public lands disposed of the past five years is 100,974,134 acres. This is equal to four States like Kentucky, four like Indiana, nearly three like Illinois, or one like California. It is a good deal larger than Great Britain and Ireland, and is equal to about three-fourths of France or Germany. On an average the United States has disposed of one Ireland per season for the past five years. The area disposed of last year was 26,974,134 acres, which is nearly a million acres more than the previous year, but nearly six million acres less than in 1884, when more than eleven million acres were disposed of in Dakota, Dakota, which in 1879-80 jumped far ahead of Kansas and which has been intensely settled ever since that time, has taken more than one-half of both these years. Nebraska dropped below a million acres in 1882 and 1883, but has risen above three million acres in each of the last three years, and has come rapidly into the front, partly because the extreme dry Dakota has spent much of its force, and partly because there has been some fault in Nebraska with the rush of settlers. Kansas fell from a million and a half acres in 1880 to less than a million in 1883, but has disposed of in Kansas nine hundred thousand in 1884, over three million in 1885, and three million and a half millions last year. Last year there were 1,000,000 acres of Indian lands sold and the total expenses $622,218. There were 37,869 cash sales, including commutations, desert-land entries, etc., covering 3,773,498 acres. In 1885 $5,757,000 was received. There were 61,628 homestead entries, covering 3,941,140 acres, for which $800,219 was received. There were 34,500 timber-culture entries, covering 5,389,593 acres, for which $486,616 was received. The following table shows the disposals for cash and bounty land warrants, and the disposals by laws by States and Territories for the year 1885-6:

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THE G. O. P.

Its Love and Sympathy for the Workingman—More of Blaine's Demagogy.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

Mr. Blaine's appeal for the workingman's vote is a strikingly characteristic and illustrates so accurately the manner in which his party is accustomed to prove its claims to support that it is worth considering for a moment. We do not refer now to the stale claim that protection has given the g. o. p. a claim upon the workingman by raising his wages. That proposition has been contradicted so completely and successfully that even Blaine himself must laugh in his sleeve when he undertakes to present it to an intelligent audience. What we refer to now is the appeal he makes on the ground of fatherly interest of the Republican party in the welfare of the workingman.

In his Lewiston speech Mr. Blaine frankly admitted that the workingman had discontents and grievances which the State or the nation, or both, could remove. One first last occurred to him was the lack, in the Maine law making ten hours a working day, of a penalty to enforce the obligation of the law. That it was all wrong he seemed to have been the workingman whom told that ten hours was a day's work was entitled to the protection of the State and the use of its strong right arm to take the trouble to make a day's work when the time was up. And to show that the Republican party was in hearty sympathy with the workingman on this point he called their attention to the fact that the Republican candidate for Governor in his State had actually made a nomination had declared that the ten-hour law should be made obligatory and man delcoy upon all the people in the State.

Another grievance which caused his discontentedness, desert-land entries, etc., covering 3,773,498 acres. In 1885 $5,757,000 was received. There were 61,628 homestead entries, covering 3,941,140 acres, for which $800,219 was received. There were 34,500 timber-culture entries, covering 5,389,593 acres, for which $486,616 was received. The following table shows the disposals for cash and bounty land warrants, and the disposals by laws by States and Territories for the year 1885-6:

ROUNDS' SUCCESSOR.

Thomas E. Benedict, the New Public Printer.

Thomas E. Benedict was born at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., in 1839. His education was obtained at the common school and at the Warwick Institute. He engaged in teaching during his early years, and dried thence into a railroad office, and finally into bookkeeping. He always had an affinity for printing offices, however, and, wherever he lived was sure to be an industrious correspondent of the local newspaper. He moved to Ulster County in 1861 as a bookkeeper of the Ulster Iron Rolling Mill, and in 1870 started the Kingsville *Press* in partnership with

his brother, G. H. Benedict. The paper gained a reputation for its vigorous Democracy, and in 1875 the firm purchased *The Banner of Liberty*, which they conducted as a stanch Democratic weekly, aiming for it a circulation that extended to every State and Territory of the Union. In 1879 Mr. Benedict was elected to the New York Legislature, and was re-elected for four successive terms, each year being an increased majority. There he gained the confidence and friendship of Grover Cleveland, Daniel Manning, and other leading Democrats, and in 1884 was appointed Deputy Comptroller, which office he has since filled. He is known especially for his executive ability and unblemished integrity.

THE KNIGHTS' GROWTH.

Extending Their Organization Into Europe—A Cosmopolitan Gathering of Delegates for the Richmond Convention.

On the curious little five-sided brass buttons which designate the wearers as knights of labor, and which to-day decorate the lapels of thousands of men, there is a peculiar device which at once attracts attention. More conspicuous than any of the geometric devices which are interwoven to make up the emblem, is a diminutive representation of the globe, which is really understood as emblematical of the widespread scope of the order. The United States, where the order had its birth, is well known, do not by any means represent the boundaries of the Knights of Labor organization, for within the last two years Knights of Labor, or labor unions, or associations of the European countries have been enrolled as Knights of Labor. The organization of the window-sill and sill-ball making in the continental Europe was the first move on the other side of the water, and it is now claimed that there is scarcely one of that craft in the world which does not be a member of the order. Home directions to local assemblies have recently been issued by the laws, and the various other pamphlets which are necessary to carry on an extensive business, have to be translated into more or less of different languages, and more than one of the progressive members of the Executive Board are looking hopefully forward to the day when the emblem of the order will be recognized in all the nations of the far East, and the linguistic catalogue of the General Secretary-Treasurer will include this text-book language of the Chinese. The management of all the foreign branches of the order is vested in the General Executive Board of this country, and that little body of five men—Bailey, Berry, Hayes, and Turner, with Powderly as their Chairman—wields a power which is felt by laboring men upon both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

The annual convention of the order, which meets this year in Richmond Va., will be the largest ever held, and probably the largest that ever will be held, as in future delegates will be chosen upon a different basis of representation. As provided for under the present regulations each district assembly entitles it to one representative for each 1,000 or majority fraction of 1,000 of its membership. The rapid growth of the order, which is fast spreading over the country, has made 1,000,000, increases the number of delegates to an extent not to make the national convention a cumbersome and unwieldy body, and it is future delegates will be reduced by increasing the constituency of each representative to 2,000, or 1,500 majority. The convention will open on Monday, October 4, and will probably continue for at least three days. Delegates will be in attendance from all parts of the United States and Canada. Mexico, Central America, and even South America will send their quota. European assemblies will also send representatives, and the convention will have a gathering of patriarchs and sages, colors, and nationalities such as has never before been seen in the quiet city of Richmond.

During the last year the Knights of Labor have made an invasion of the South, and the organization of white and colored laborers has progressed with remarkable rapidity. Thomas B. Barry, of the General Executive Board, has just returned from an extended tour in that section of the country, and expresses himself in enthusiastic terms of the beneficial results which will follow the organization of the plantation and mill hands of the South.

ODD-FELLOWS AND KNIGHTS.

Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows at Boston—Figures from the Reports.

Great Aggregation of Knights Templar at St. Louis—The Parade and the Drill.

Knights Templar.

There was an enormous attendance upon the triennial conclave of the Knights Templar in St. Louis. The grand parade was to have taken place Tuesday, September 21, but rain caused a postponement to Thursday. The city was gorgeously decorated for the occasion. "Some of the decorations along the line laid out for the parade were magnificent," says a correspondent. "Public buildings and business blocks were bright with part-colored bunting. Flags and pennants fluttered and fluttered from their fronts, and high up at the tapering peaks of their lofty flagstaffs. Masonic emblems and mottoes, fanciful figures, wrought out of bunting by the decorator's skill, and wreaths of beautiful evergreen adorned the streets. The great Court House was surrounded with garlands of evergreen suspended from high poles bearing the coats of arms of various States, and the arch of which graceful trees, colored pennants stretched to the ground. Immense pyramidal pillars of evergreen, crowned with Masonic emblems, stood on either side of the entrances to the great building, and directly over the entrance were fixed some circular embassies of bunting and evergreens.

One of the events of the conclave was the drill and concert at the fair grounds, which was witnessed by 75,000 people. The performances were quite spirited. The Detroit Commandery, of Detroit, Michigan, was the winner of the prize, a handsome silver cup, which was witnessed by 75,000 people. The Detroit Commandery, of Detroit, Michigan, was the winner of the prize, a handsome silver cup, which was presented by the Grand Commander of the State of Missouri, to the Detroit Commandery, of Detroit, Michigan,

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
GEORGE L. YAPLE, of St. Joseph.

For Lieutenant-Governor—
SOLOMON S. CUREY, of Marquette.

For Secretary of State—
PHILLIP B. WACHTEL, of Emmet.

For State Treasurer—
WILLIAM G. BEARD, of Bay.

For Auditor-General—
JUDSON S. FARRAR, of Macomb.

For Attorney General—
JOHN C. DONNELY, of Wayne.

For Commissioner of State Land Office—
ALONZO T. FRIZBIE, of Livingston.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
DAVID PARSONS, of Wayne.

For Member of State Board of Education—
JEROME W. TUNNEY, of Shiawassee.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, Ninth District
LYMAN G. MASON, of Muskegon.

Legislative Ticket.

For Representative in the State Legislature, Charlevoix District,
EDWIN S. NOBLE, of Elk Rapids.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
DANIEL B. JERRUE, of South Arm.

For County Clerk—
WILLIAM F. PALMITER, of South Arm.

For County Treasurer—
ORLANDO BLAIR, of South Arm.

For Register of Deeds—
ELISHA H. SHEPARD, of Evangeline.

For Prosecuting Attorney—
MILTON M. BURNHAM, of South Arm.

For Circuit Court Commissioner—
ARTHUR E. MARTIN, of Evangeline.

For County Surveyor—
SIDNEY HAYDEN, of Eveline.

For Coroners—
DEWITT D. HILTON, of Norwood.
ROBERT FINDLEY, of Boyne Valley.

Democratic Platform.

Resolved, That the democracy of Michigan in convention assembled, sincerely deplore the recent death of those patriotic statesmen and eminent leaders of the democratic party, Horatio Seymour, Thos. H. McOrlaine, W. A. Hancock, Thos. A. Hendricks and Samuel J. Tilden. Their illustrious services will ever be held in memory for those upon whom shall devolve the responsibility of leadership.

Resolved, That the administration of Grover Cleveland, by its vigor and thoroughness; by its courage and its wisdom, in the discussion of affecting public service, crept from partisan partisans; by its practical denial of the legitimacy of governing by means of federal appointments; by the discouragement of office-seeking through political intrigues; by its endeavors to preserve the land for actual settlers; by restoring by practical administration the Government property to public use in public trust; by economy itself in the judgement and approval of all honest people.

Resolved, That though more than twenty years have elapsed since the war, we should not forget this a large number of that gallant and patriotic army that preserved to us an undivided country, and that many of them are now suffering disability, the result of their privations and hardships, and we believe the general government should deal justly with them and that liberal pensions should be granted to wounded soldiers, not as a matter of charity, but as a debt due them, for inestimable services rendered their country.

Resolved, That taxation of the people for other purposes than raising revenue for the expenses of government economically administered is robbery under the forms of law, and we are therefore in favor of a revision of our present tariff and its adjustment to a revenue basis.

Resolved, That the democracy of Michigan, believing in the dignity of American labor, recognize the importance of a bureau of labor, having care of government to the end that the industrious industry in every walk of life shall be encouraged in its work of building up the material interests of the state.

Resolved, That we invite our compatriots in legislation which shall forever debar convicts from competing with the honest producers of the country, and we hold that failed for all time the introduction to our shores of cheap contract labor.

Resolved, That the ownership of real estate in this country by foreign corporations and non-resident aliens is injurious to American interests and should be prohibited.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver at the present standard.

Resolved, That we are a party we endorse the policy of applying the surplus in the national treasury as fast as it may accumulate to the payment of the national debt, because, as rapidly as the national debt is paid, the necessity for the direct taxes by the national government of legal tender currency notes, gold and silver coin, and coin certificates.

Resolved, That we favor the adoption of such measures as will protect the industry of those engaged in mining, manufacturing, rebuilding industries, and for identification to those engaged therein receiving bounties through lack of proper safeguards.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of all class legislation under which monopolies have been created in our country.

Carlisle on Yaple.

A gentleman of Grand Rapids has obtained the following letter written by Hon. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, to a relative of Hon. Geo. L. Yaple on the occasion of his nomination for governor:

Covington, Ky., Sept. 11, 1886.

Hon. Alfred Yaple, Cincinnati, O.

Dear Sir:—Allow me to congratulate you upon the nomination of your talented young relative, Hon. Geo. L. Yaple, for the office of governor in the state of Michigan. As you know, he was a member of the house of representatives during my first term as speaker of that body, I had therefore, ample opportunity to observe his course as a public man and his demeanor as a gentleman. He came into the house a very young man, and without any prestige or conventions surroundings to give him an advantage over his associates who began their service at the same time, and yet it was not long before he began to attract more than usual attention. Perhaps this was partly attributable to the fact that his previous political affiliations had not been exclusively democratic, and there was naturally some curiosity to learn what his course would be. His position, however, was soon disclosed and was consistently maintained throughout. Upon all the great questions which divided the two leading parties in the house, he identified himself by his votes and speeches with the democratic majority, and his co-operation was so confidently relied upon as that of any other gentleman on the floor. Of course there are differences of opinion among democrats upon some public questions, and it may be that Mr. Yaple did not always vote upon these questions with the majority of the democratic members, but his general course was entirely satisfactory. His speech upon the tariff was one of the very best made in that congress, and gave him a wide reputation among the friends of revenue reform. I personally know that there were numerous demands for it from all parts of the country and that it was extensively circulated by democratic members.

If your friends in Michigan shall be so fortunate as to elect Mr. Yaple I am sure they will secure the services of a faithful and efficient officer, and that they will have no cause to be dissatisfied with his political course.

Yours truly,

J. G. CARLISLE.

NOTES AND NEWS.

It is proper to state that Mr. Mason has been a resident of Muskegon for 20 years, having aided in the growth and prosperity of a once small village to its present greatness as a city, of which he is at present its honored mayor. It is not saying too much, that no enterprise, tending to the interest of the 9th district has lacked Mr. Mason's undivided support, by way of money and influence. Having been in active business, aiding in railroad building and manufacturing, no man knows the wants of the people better than he, and no needed appropriation for lake coast improvements will lack his hearty support. The nominee is of a modest, retiring disposition, unlike that of his competitor, almost devoid of egotism, not an orator but a worker. We predict an easy victory.—Fremont Star.

Hon. Lyman G. Mason is one of the most widely known lumbermen and business men of Michigan. He has been for many years a prominent resident of Muskegon and a leading democrat. He is now about 60 years old, but has the vigor and clearheadedness of a man twenty years his junior. He has not been an office seeker and has held but few public places. He was the fifth district member of the constitutional convention of 1873. In 1880 he made a splendid run for senator in the strong republican district of Muskegon and Ottawa. Last spring he was elected mayor of his city by nearly 1,000 majority. Hon. Lyman G. Mason will be the next congressman from the 9th district.—Newaygo Tribune.

Hon. Free Estes, of Mt. Pleasant, adds his name to the swelling list of prominent republicans who find themselves unable to train under the Luce banner. Mr. Estes is a gentleman of high standing and influence in his district, and has represented his county with distinguished credit in the state legislature. He is one of the men a party can ill afford to lose; but the course of the G. O. P. proves such in Michigan that it must inevitably lose many such. Mr. Estes's definition of his position and vote will command attention.—Free Press.

KALAMAZOO, September 22.—The news of the nomination of ex Mayor Edwin W. De Yoe for state senator, by the joint democratic and greenback convention at Mendon this afternoon, is received here with warm greetings. A large number called on him this evening, extended congratulations and predicted his election. It is quite probable that Mayor Peyton Ranney will be pitted against him by the republicans. De Yoe defeated Ranney two years ago for mayor and can do the same thing in a canvass for the senatorship.

The history of the republican party is blotted all over with vicious class laws oppressing labor, decreasing its purchasing power, depreciating its value, and increasing the cost of money, the power of capital—degrading man and elevating the dollar.—Geo. L. Yaple.

Does It Pay?

Three-quarters of our people are troubled with dyspepsia or liver complaint in one form or other, which by misery of the disease has a depressing influence on the mind or body, preventing them from thinking or acting clearly in any matter of importance. Indigestion, coming of of food after eating, dyspepsia, sick headache, acidity of the stomach or any derangement of the stomach or liver (upon these the whole system of our physique depends) are specifically and effectually overcome by the use of Green's August Flower. The most stubborn cases have yielded to its influence, as thousands of letters received will testify. The immense sale of this medicine is another guarantee of its merits, (over a million and a half bottles sold last year) we ask, will it pay you to suffer from any of the above diseases when you can have immediate relief in this August Flower. Three doses will prove its worth. It is sold by all druggists and general dealers in all parts of the world. eow2

Life becomes almost a burden when the body is racked with the suffering which arises from scrofula. If any taint of this disease lurks in your blood, *Ayer's Sarsaparilla* will expel it. The entire system may be thoroughly renovated by taking this medicine.

☞ Everyone should call at F. W. Craine & Co.'s and examine their line of shirting flannels, at 25c.

☞ F. W. Craine & Co. sell the fence-lined sheeting shirting—none better.

The Second Annual Fair at East Jordan a Great Success.

When the hour arrived for opening the gates last Wednesday morning, the officers of the society, and the superintendent and managers were about as discouraged a lot of people as ever met. The week had been unfavorable, it had rained a great deal and was still raining, there was but a small exhibit, and no mercantile display, and the whole outlook was gloomy. Before noon, however, the clouds had broken away, letting down the bright sunlight and soon drying the streets. Stock and produce began to arrive, the spaces engaged for mercantile display filled up, everything was life and activity, and before night all the available space was well filled without crowding. Thursday morning opened bright, and long before noon the rink was literally packed with humanity, trying to see what this county could do in substantial products of the forest and soil.

The number of entries reached, and exceeded by about 100, that of last year, and the receipts for admission tickets exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

THE MERCANTILE EXHIBIT.

The front of the building was occupied by two firms: F. W. Craine Co., of Charlevoix, with a rich assortment of carpets, drapery, dry goods, etc., tastefully arranged; and C. W. Dunham & Co., of East Jordan, a well selected assortment from their large stock of furniture.

On the north side we found Mrs. Smith & Cooper, of Charlevoix, with an elegant stock of ladies' furnishing goods; also D. C. Loveday and H. L. Page, each with a full assortment of dry goods, stoves, etc.

On the south side, H. W. King occupied the first space with samples of groceries, crockery, glassware, etc. Next was F. E. Boesinger & Co., with stationery, books, shoes, etc.; John Chamberlin, with a line line of ladies' cloaks; "a leafless branch" from Glenn's store, showing dry goods, etc.; Mrs. Clark, millinery; a generous exhibit of clothing from C. G. Lewis' mammoth stock; a large case of boots and shoes from A. Heston's custom shop, (by the way, he can make as fine a finished sewed boot, or shoe as one would care to see); Mrs. Litney & Carr, of Charlevoix, with a large stock of millinery and ladies' goods for exhibit and sale, and a large case of jewelry from A. S. Monroe's stock.

MANUFACTURES.

The Wilson Hoop Co., of South Arm, first met the gaze of the visitor with a stock of samples from their factory, but this year did not roll out the hoops, with the interesting display of samples of four, meal, etc., from the Edenburg Milling Co., of Charlevoix, so near at hand. Archie Buttars had charge of this latter exhibit, and did some good work for the firm in showing the excellence of their product. The exhibit included loaves of bread and cake, made from their various grades of flour, which were truly magnificent specimens.

W. R. Kilborn, of Petoskey, was the only exhibitor of agricultural implements, and succeeded in taking a large number of orders.

Charlevoix county people should remember this, and be on hand for a share of the profits next year.

FRUIT.

In this exhibit was seen some of the finest and most tempting of our soil. There were 210 plates of apples, seven of pears, six of plums, two of grapes, and one each of quinces and peaches. Every specimen was large, well formed, and of unsurpassed fruit. Among the principal exhibitors in this department were Richard Knight, of Banks, with 23 plates; F. M. Gates, of Elk Rapids, with 28 varieties, Robert Trimble, of Norwood, with 22 plates, and Mr. Robinson, of Jordan, with a fine assortment. There may have been others with large exhibits; whose names we could not obtain.

There was also a fine display of canned fruits, jellies, etc.

VEGETABLES AND GRAIN.

This exhibit exceeded that of last year in many respects, and shows that Charlevoix county stands at the top in quality of production, and with a limited effort can discount other localities in quantity per acre, for the same outlay in cultivation.

Sol Isaman exhibited a dozen drumhead cabbages in his stock, specimens ever saw, and followed with a generous assortment of beets, carrots, corn, squashes, etc.

In the short time we had to see the exhibit we could not learn the names of owners of many exceptionally fine exhibits.

Of course Reinhart was there with samples of his red Wetherfield and yellow Danvers onions, which everyone pronounced them the finest in size and shape, and best matured of any exhibited.

The whole exhibit was one of which the people of this county may be proud.

LIVE STOCK.

This exhibit did not show the improvement over last year's fair that it should, but it came mostly from different exhibitors, and was enough to indicate that with a united effort we are not much behind some of the older counties in thoroughbred stock.

A. R. Upright of Charlevoix, was represented by fine herds of cattle sheep, and swine.

On account of other business, J. R. & J. S. Dixon's fine herds could not be exhibited.

ARTS, FANCY WORK, ETC.

The ever present Bradbeer was on hand with a rich display of photographic work. Dave never does any thing by halves, and his exhibit was an excellent advertisement for him.

E. N. Moblo, of East Jordan, was also handsomely represented in the same line.

Many of the paintings, and a large amount of the ladies' fancy needle work was the same as last year.

Master Harry Stevens made several interesting additions to his exhibit of maps and mechanical drawings, showing that the boy is devoting a good deal of thought to this work, and not in vain. We venture the prediction that he will some day stand very near to the top in his chosen profession.

Mrs. A Heston has a commendable pride in her samples of hair work, textile creations, and rugs, and also in the silk embroidery and lace edging by Winnie Heston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. Lanway exhibited pieces of petrified wood, reptiles, etc., picked in the Yellowstone park.

Mr. Wickel exhibited a piece of bark 18 inches thick taken from a tree in California 37 feet in diameter.

M. T. Kibby had a specimen of his invalid's spring bed on exhibition. Mr. Kibby claims to have one of the best articles for the sick in use.

NOTES.

The annual address of E. H. Green, on Friday, was an interesting portion of the exercises, and we regret that we have not time and space to print it.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. and the M. E. church were represented by lunch rooms and dinner tables, and satisfied a large number of hungry stomachs.

The display of house plants and flowers was not so elaborate as a year ago, but embraced many handsome and valuable plants.

Money Refunded.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known in his practice as Dr. Pete's Lung Food for Consumption, it is now called Dr. Pete's 25-cent Cough Cure. It is the safest, the surest and the best. No other cough, cold, and consumption remedy, is half its equal. We guarantee it and will promptly refund the money paid for it if a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle is used. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crosier.

☞ The best yarns, at six-bead-of low price, at F. W. Craine & Co.'s.

The Circus

Commences Next Week

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw my trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

THE EARTHQUAKE DID IT!

We mean we got a big bargain on all our cloak purchases. Our New York agent has taken advantage of the

GREAT EXCITEMENT

And has written us that never before had we secured such an elegant line of

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS

At Such LOW PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT PURCHASE A CLOAK or Wrap of any kind until you have seen our goods and prices, as they will soon be here. A big line of everything in Dry Goods coming, wait for them.

Yours, very truly,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an unerring index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produces a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever.—Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a tumor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have tried for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. There always formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Rennie T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw the end of her kind. Physicians of the highest ability exerted their skill, but with no permanent benefit. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light without pain. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

THE GRAND RAPIDS

DAILY DEMOCRAT

Is the popular paper of Western Michigan. Contains the associated press dispatches. Sent to mail at

50 CENTS A MONTH!

Only eleven and one-half cts. a week.

Try it.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept 30, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12; bailed, $13
Corn, per bu. 65c.
Oats, 30 to 35c.
Feed, per ton, $22.
Pork, 5½ @ 6½c. 7c @ lb.
Salt, 75 bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c @ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Mocca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

☞ UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞ A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞ A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞ Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞ New Groceries received almost every day.

☞ Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Bolered Ware at cost.

☞ If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞ Jefferies' is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Come back old friends and try it.

☞ Clover and Timothy Seed, at L. D. Bartholomew & Co.'s.

Local Notes and News.

There can be no democracy until industry is free.—Geo. L. Yaple.

The Friant had a rough voyage over from Petoskey this morning.

This union is the clasping of the right hand and the left of labor.—Geo. L. Yaple.

Mrs. E. W. Auld, of Strathroy, Ont., is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Crouter.

Which is of the most value, a man or a dollar? Democracy answers, the man.—Geo. L. Yaple.

My convictions are not for sale for any man's favor, or for any position on earth.—Geo. L. Yaple.

Rev. C. S. Fox, the new pastor, will preach at the M. E. church next Sunday morning and evening.

The schooner F. M. Smith brought in a cargo of lumber, and clearance papers for our merchants on her last trip.

It is not on the amount of wealth, but on the distribution of it that the prosperity of the country depends.—Geo. L. Yaple.

M. McDermott, of Hayes, lost a good horse last week. His neighbors started a subscription to help him get another.

Rev. J. T. Iddings, will preach at Ironton next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 10 o'clock.

Our labors are not a particular class. They constitute the people and their destiny is the fate of the republic.—Geo. L. Yaple.

A Southern lady never divide his time between the bank and that homeing baby girl which arrived at his home last Sunday afternoon.

E. M. Clark is making numerous improvements about his premises, in the way of whitewashing, painting, and brightening up the whole with a coat of paint.

Nelson Ainslie and wife, and son Ward, started on Wednesday, for a trip to Chicago and northern Illinois. Mr. Ainslie, and wife will be absent five or four weeks.

W. S. Rathbone and wife, who have been stopping with F. J. Meech, during the past season, started, on Wednesday, for Chicago and from there on, intending ultimately to visit California.

A large congregation attended the services on Sunday morning and evening at the Congregational church. Rev. A. T. Waterman preached for the first time since accepting the call of the church.

W. R. Kilborn, of Petoskey, was a lonely exhibitor of agricultural implements at the fair. Charlevoix county dealers should not let the chance to exhibit their wares pass unnoticed another year.

The Charlevoix teachers association have prepared an interesting program for a meeting to be held at the high school room Oct. 8th and 9th beginning Friday evening at 7 o'clock and closing Saturday forenoon.

Mr. Smithson, of Chicago, has expended about $30 here in the way of a library of choice books and papers, for the use of his men at the camps during the coming winter. The selection of books was made at Dr. Crouter's store.

The Chinese students will give a concert and bazaar, and tea under the auspices of the ladies society of the M. E. church on Tuesday even ing Oct. 19th, at the opera house. Supper will be served by the ladies, and tea will be served, made as only the Chinese know how to make.

The policy of the republican party has been to provide labor with constantly increasing work, and constantly decreasing pay.—Geo. L. Yaple.

The education and development of man is the true object of government. The state exists for man, not man for the state.—Geo. L. Yaple.

A bullet-hole through one of the front windows of the Democrat office gives the local editor of that sheet some apprehensions that he has said something distasteful to somebody.—Cadillac Express.

The grandeur of America, like that of England, roots back in the want and suffering of the army that has achieved her material greatness, the army of laborers. That army needs better supplies.—Geo L. Yaple.

The republican party is an organized conspiracy against the rights of labor; it is the tool of monopolies, themselves the creatures of its own class legislation; it is an obstruction in the path of industrial development and commercial liberty.—Geo. L. Yaple.

John Marston, engaged in selling horses for Thos. Quinlan, at Petoskey, skipped by the light of the moon the other night, taking with him about $200 of Mr. Quinlan's money. He was captured in Detroit with $100 of the embezzled money and taken back to Petoskey.—Cadillac Express.

The prohibitionists of Charlevoix county are agitating the question in regard to calling a convention and nominating a county ticket. It is expected that Dr. L. S. Ellis, of Manistee, prohibition candidate for congress of this district, will be asked to come and speak here on the prohibition question soon.

Prof. C. N. Dewey closed his term of writing school last Monday evening. Two prizes were offered and awarded as follows: For best specimen of penmanship, at close of term, Miss May Papineau; for greatest improvement during term, Myrtle O'Neil. The whole term was so successful, that he will commence another next Monday evening.

"The gold watch recently presented to Capt. Beaman by the life saving crew is indeed a gem, and is well worth seeing. The engraving on the case represents the life boat going to the rescue of a wrecked vessel. The captain's name is prominently inscribed among the waves in the foreground. It is altogether a beautiful piece of mechanism."—Grand Haven Tribune.

In testing the current of Lake Michigan the engineers of the sewerage and sewage commission, about a month ago and 150 bottles thrown in to the lake along the steamboat routes. Engineer Hering has already received about forty of the cards inclosed in these bottles, and is satisfied that during a portion of the year there are currents in the lake flowing northward.—Muskegon News.

The republicans of Michigan have lost ground of late because they have lost none of malignity. In proof of this take the action of the eighth congressional district, which has renominated the funny man Hor. Belmont Herr Lyman G. Mason, democratic opponent, Mr. Timothy Ranney. The same battle is to be fought over again. Mr. Tarsney will have the prayers of an afflicted nation on his side.—Muskegon News.

J. S. Smithson is preparing for extensive lumbering operations this winter on sections 11, 12 and 13, Norwood, which he recently purchased of O. D. Wood. The product will include logs, ties, posts, and wood, this winter, and bark next spring. One camp is now nearly ready for business. It is expected that a large number of men will be employed, and their wages paid in cash, which will be a handsome thing for this portion of the county.

Our attention has been called to the fact that it is three weeks since the engine was out for service, and the engineer is so engaged that he cannot give it any amount of time and attention without losing his situation. The council should guard against such a state of affairs. The engine should have service at least once a week, and be properly cleaned and oiled. If this is not done, our investment is wasted. But no good man can give the engine the necessary attention without compensation, and a guarantee against loss of situation elsewhere.

The Congregational church at Ironton was dedicated last Sunday afternoon, according to announcement. A large party went up from Charlevoix on the Clara Belle. The house was completely filled, even to all the available "standing room." Rev. F. F. Vandusen had general charge of the services, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Ranney, the scripture lesson read by Rev. A. T. Waterman, and the dedicatory sermon delivered by Mr. J. S. Smithson. Mr. S. gave one of his practical discourses, which could not fail to strike a responsive chord in the heart of every listener. Madam Caplani and Miss Adams each rendered solos, and together a duet, "The Lord's Prayer." The pulpit was appropriately decorated with flowers, one piece, a cross of pansies, being especially noticeable. A collection was taken to liquidate the small balance due.

Grand Traverse District Appointments.

At the Michigan M. E. conference, held in Kalamazoo last week, the following appointment were made for the Grand Traverse district, with Rev. W. R. Stinchcomb, of Traverse City, as presiding elder:

Bear Lake—A. J. Barclay.
Bellaire—D. A. Arwen.
Boyne—A. L. Thurston.
Cadillac—A. J. Eldred.
Cadillac Circuit—A. J. Paddock.
Central—J. F. Pierce.
Green Village—To be supplied.
Elk Rapids—O. J. Gidley.
Elmira—To be supplied.
Empire—To be supplied.
Fife Lake—J. Hewitt.
Frankfort and Manistee—G. W. Howe.
Harbor Springs—To be supplied—To be supplied.
Kalkaska—B. N. Middleton.
Lake City—J. M. Swift.
Leroy—To be supplied.
Mackinaw City—J. Ambrose.
Manistee—W. Ward.
Monroe Center—Wm. Paddock.
Northport and Northport Indian Mission.—To be supplied.
Norwood—J. Trindel.
Norwood—R. H. Robinson.
Ortisle—To be supplied.
Petoskey—G. W. Brown.
Petoskey Circuit—E. Wood.
Traverse City—Thomas J. Robinson.
Suttons—To be supplied.
South Arm and East Jordan—A. S. Robinson.
South Frankfort—J. Prudden.
Spencer Creek—A. W. Bushbee.
Traverse City—J. Ashley.
Traverse City Circuit—R. Shorts.
Williamsburg—S. W. Reid.

Shipments.

Sept. 25—Schr. Col. Cook, 50 tons pig iron, Pine Lake Iron Co., to Cleveland.
25—Schr. Starke, 90,000 feet hardwood lumber, Gleen & Porter to Chicago.
27—Schr. Jessie Fallitye, 180,000 feet hardwood lumber, John Nickson, to Chicago.
28—Schr. Dan Mahoe, 147 cords wood, Geo. Burnham & Sons, to Milwaukee.
28—Schr. John Baber, 6,000 tiles; Upright & Emrey, to Chicago.
28—Schr. Bert Barnes, 160 cords wood, O. Olsen, to Milwaukee.
29—Schr. Comanche, 130,000 feet hardwood lumber, C. J. Lloyd, to Detroit.
29—Schr. Gladiator, 40 cords wood, 100 cords lath, R. R. Perkins, to Chicago.
29—Schr. Charlotte Rush, 170,000 feet hardwood lumber, Gleen & Porter, to Chicago.
29—Prop. J. M. Ahrenfanger, 165,000 feet hardwood lumber, Gleen & Porter, to Chicago.
29—Evening Star, 180,000 feet hardwood lumber, Gleen & Porter to Chicago.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1886.	1885.
Hardwood lumber, feet	1,000,000	1,024,000
Shingles	41,000	50,000
Hardwood ties	7,000	6,500
Sawed ties	3,000	500
Bark, cords	175	200
Pig iron, tons	50	50
Furniture, bedsets	1,200	1,000
Turnips, bushels	800	
Fresh fish, pounds		1,500

A Dish That is Cracked up as a Dainty.

Here is the little bonne bouche I promised you last week. In making it don't forget that you are to buy calf's-foot jelly, ready for use, in bottles. Wash scrupulously clean two or three stalks of celery. Allow them to remain in salt and water for a short time, then remove all the coarser leaves and sticks and cut up those left for use into rather small pieces, and drain perfectly dry on a cloth. Place them in a stew-pan with a good-sized piece of butter, a pinch of pepper, not too much salt, a pinch of round mace, and a clove left whole. Let it just remain on the hob, where it can just simmer as long as possible, until the pieces brown, but by no means burn; then remove it from the rod now and then. Into a cupful of boiled calf's-foot jelly squeeze the juice of a lemon, and then throw the mixture into the stew-pan, which return to the hob, where it should remain until the celery is sufficiently tender; then put in the pan about a dozen oysters and the liquor belonging to them. Toe whole is ready to serve in a quarter of an hour.—*Gold Gossip.*

Spoke at the Wrong Time.

He was really a clerk in a grocery store, but on Sunday afternoon, mounted on a high horse, he looked as if he might be a member of congress. He was putting on more than usual dignity and grace, for there were several ladies on the sidewalk admiring him. He was in the mind that he was creating a great impression when a small boy on the sidewalk called out:

"Hey!"

He looked around. So did the young ladies.

"I say, mister," continued the boy, "last night you only gave me five cents dies for a quarter—I oughter got six."—*Texas Siftings.*

Married.

At the residence of the bride's parents in Elsie, on Thursday, Sept. 23, 1886, by Rev. Jas. A. Allen, Mr. William F. Lance to Miss Elma M. Ford, all of this village. The happy couple left on a trip to Grand Rapids and Charlevoix.—Elsie Sun. Mr. Lance and wife arrived in Charlevoix last Friday, and are visiting friends here this week. They will return home via Mackinaw.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Dr. G. W. Crosier can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing, and reliable, by recommending articles with well-established merit and such as are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a trial bottle free.

☞ Butterick's patterns at F. W. Craine & Co's.

DRY GOODS!

We offer for the next few days Great Bargains in all

—SUMMER DRESS GOODS—

Shawls, White Goods, Parasols, Silk and Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Straw Hats, etc.

NEW LINE OF BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS, Just received and marked at very low prices.

Jersey and Boucle Jackets, Very Cheap.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

In great variety and at correct prices. The finest line of

Teas, Coffees, Spices,

PLANTATION JAVA COFFEE, — BEST IN THE WORLD.

Farmers will consult their own interests in buying our

FACTORY-FILLED DAIRY SALT.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

Just Received, at

ROSENTHAL & SON'S,

The largest line of FALL and WINTER CLOAKS that ever was brought to Charlevoix. All styles in Short Wraps, New Markets and Street Jackets. Also a big line of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS. *Now* is the time to make your choice, as the assortment is large and prices are *low*. Be sure to come and see them, whether you buy or not,—no trouble to show goods.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

WOMAN'S WAR.

Two Generals, Friends in the Field, Fall out at Home.

General Alfred Pleasanton is one of the most noted figures upon our street. He is slightly below medium height, and carries himself with the peculiar swing of a cavalryman. General Pleasanton never has been able to disguise the fact that he is a born soldier. He has the look of the military man from head to foot. His hair is now frosted nearly a pure white, and his mustaches and imperial are of a purple tinge. He still wears the black slouch hat of the style in vogue when he commanded the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and his favorite is a cape overcoat. The general is one of the most entertaining talkers in Washington. Speaking the other evening to your correspondent, he said: "Two of the greatest generals of the war were model husbands. Grant and Hancock, although able to command and hold in absolute obedience hundreds of thousands of men, took "back seats" when they were home. Perhaps you do not know how the unfriendly feeling rose between Grant and Hancock. It is a most interesting story, and extends back before the war, when Grant and Hancock were both young men. Both were stationed at St. Louis at the time I refer to, and neither had been married to great while. Mrs. Hancock came from a Southern family. Her feelings were all that way, while Mrs. Grant was intensely Northern. There never was any good feeling between Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Hancock. Mrs. Hancock snubbed Mrs. Grant, a fact which Mrs. Grant never forgave.

After the war Grant came to Washington with his family to establish his headquarters here. They went to Willard's hotel, but the bills were too high for the general's purse; so he told his wife that he would go to housekeeping, and asked her at the same time to select a proper residence. Mrs. Grant went out and finally decided that her husband, and he made out the necessary order. You see Grant outranked Hancock, and was entitled to the house according to precedent and established usage. Mrs. Hancock, however, was not to be outdone by Mrs. Grant, so she persuaded her husband to write a sharp note to the general. Then came Mrs. Grant's turn. She made up her mind to have that house or die, although there were a thousand houses just as good in the city, so she influenced her husband to reply in kind to Hancock. There was quite a correspondence, and of course Grant came out ahead and got the house. A few days afterward Grant and Hancock met in the street. Grant extended his hand as though nothing had happened, for he was too a man to bear ill will against another for some petty, foolish slap, but Hancock deliberately turned his back on him. When the assignment of divisions came later Grant sent Hancock way up in Minnesota, where he kept him six years. Meade was given the division of the Atlantic, with headquarters in Philadelphia or New York. As Meade was a Pennsylvanian he chose Philadelphia. After Meade's death Grant assigned Hancock to the command of the division of the Atlantic, with authority to establish his headquarters either at Philadelphia or New York, in precisely the same language as had been given to Meade. As Hancock was also a Pennsylvanian the Philadelphia people supposed that his headquarters would remain where they were. Mrs. Hancock, however, remembered that the Philadelphia people had chosen Meade a house in that city, and that they had neglected to plead remember her husband. She determined that the headquarters should be transferred to New York, and transferred to New York. Hancock to do this said. Women even have more to do in national affairs than you have any idea of.—*Washington Correspondence Philadelphia News.*

Lively Work.

An unusual feat of skill and endurance was performed in Detroit, March 12, by Martin J. Dunn, a blacksmith and horseshoer. Mr. Dunn, for a purse of $100, set out to surpass the record of John F. Silk, of Cincinnati, who in December, 1877, turned out 100 horseshoes in two hours, thirty-three minutes and thirty seconds.

In preparation for the work, Dunn had 100 bars of iron each one inch right length for a horseshoe, piled up near the first forge. The first were heated in three forges, with a helper at each. The bars of iron were heated somewhat at the first forge, passed on and heated more at the second forge and at the third and last forge brought to the right temperature for the hammer. When this stage was reached a boy was placed upon the anvil, seized by the tongs in the manner of Mr. Dunn and subjected to the ringing strokes of his hammer and the sledge wielded by his striker, Jay Sperle. The striker must be credited with a degree of skill hardly less than that of his principal, and with an equal amount of endurance. The mode of operation was to complete the shoe one-half the way around on each heat. The finished shoes were thus half-turned, cooled and nail-holes punched—the half edge completing formed—which finished the first round, so to speak. The last round Mr. Dunn occupied himself in dressing and perfecting the remaining half of each horseshoe, and when the last blow had been struck at the 100th shoe his task was completed.—*Detroit Free Press.*

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the friends of the southern part of town, that he has opened a grocery in from the south, that he has opened a grocery in the premises in Antrim known as the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

THE DROUTH AND THE RAIN.

THE DROUTH.

Oh, good Lawd, de earf is mighty dry,
An' de drouth is so dubious—so sho',
An' de blistery jaybirds hop around an cry—
Ole Sun, he jes' a-lookin' down
Oh, an' he lookin' up an' he lookin' back
Lawd,
An' de drouth patch is parched till it's brown,
An' de sight is ever thing makes us feel so bad
Ole Sun, he jes' a-lookin' down an' he lookin' up
An' he lookin' back an' he lookin' yon,
Ole Sun, he jes' a-lookin' down an' he lookin' up
Tough-looking ear of corn ar hang' twine
Oh, good Lawd, he yer gone to let us die
Uncle dis hot yer blastin' sky?
An' de drouth, Lawd, hain't yer 'heabe
Ar' dry?
By sumfin' as down ar' shower o' rain?
Ah' yes! praise Marse Jesus,
An' we'll praise Marse Paul,
We'll praise Marse Jesus,
An' we'll praise Marse Saul.

THE RAIN.

Oh, de rain hain fell wid ar' hallelujah sound,
An' de good ears it's de bread,
An' my foot sinks inter de 'jovein' ground,
An' I 'member an' I 'member
De wahderfulness 'cause dis sumin o' de
Ar' yer tangle o' liaes' right yer
'Pears like it grows enough ar' lot' sleery horr—
He 'member ar' de yoldrow's sun,
De brilliar' cos' rashd, he is mighty happy now,
Ah' yes! praise Marse Jesus,
He's sittin' ar' de yoldrow's way from Thisy's
house,
Thinks how I do boss ar' dis ole ranch,
Oh, good Lawd, yer ridiculous to dis
Ar' yer ole Marse Jesus,
An' dis, good Lawd, yer hab 'reabed
our pain
Fry sensibs' as down ar' shower o' rain.
An' we praise Marse Jesus,
Ah' we praise Marse Paul,
We praise Marse Jesus,
Ah' we praise Marse Saul.
—*Lyde Brock, in Scribner.*

A NIGHT IN A CAVERN.

BY WALTER CLARENCE.

CHAPTER I

I once found myself in that wretched position so immorosey and unaesthetically described by Washington Irving in his "Sketch Book," viz: confined by stress of weather at a country inn. Preliminary, my "rainy day at an inn" was shared by half a dozen other travelers, and merchants, who shared by others, loses half its sting.

It was in the days of traveling by stage, and the rain had fallen so heavy, and for so long a time, that the roads and streams were actually flooded, and washed away, and the coaches could not pass. We were in a pretty fix. There was no help for it, so we philosophically resolved to make ourselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. My companions in misfortune, were, I believe, without exception, of the class known as commercial travelers, or, to give them their more vulgar appellation, "bagmen," a class of men used to the vicissitudes of the "road," and from the very nature of their occupation, courteous, accommodating, and genial in their intercourse with others.

When the day closed in we sealed ourselves before the ample fireplace, and having called for the best of the home entertainment, soon became so social and cheerful that we forgot all about the weather, and ceased to vex our minds uselessly, in consequence of the unavoidable delay.

The song and jest were passed around, and as these men generally contrive to collect a fund of anecdotes in the course of their various peregrinations, the evening passed rapidly and pleasantly away. We sat up late, and I presume it was the approach of midnight which led some one of the party to turn the conversation into a channel of ghosts, goblins, and ghosts, and to the appearance of ghosts which they had heard from others, but no one ventured to avow that he had seen a ghost himself, and all relinked the idea of the reality of supernatural appearances; all but one elderly man, who had remained silent while the conversation was going forward. At length he spoke:

"Gentlemen," said he, "I once, like yourselves, ridiculed the idea of the appearance of ghosts, and I believe everybody does, though, at the same time, many who are most persistent in ridicule would shrink from passing through a lonely churchyard at midnight, or from passing a haunted house, alone, at any time, or from a ruined or deserted castle, in fact, from venturing pluck themselves in a position where, according to tradition, appariticns are most likely to be met with.

"I said I once ridiculed the idea of the appearance of ghosts. I do not mean to infer by this that I am now perfectly satisfied of their existence; but, if you please, I will relate an adventure which befel me many years ago, and what followed it, pledging my word that I will tell you nothing but the truth, and that leave it to yourselves to decide whether or not I have reason to be a believer in ghosts, or to cultivate things in heaven and earth that are known to our philosophy."

A general cheer was expressed to hear the old gentleman's story, and, after sitting silent for some moments, as if to collect his thoughts, he commenced as follows:

CHAPTER II.

"When I was a young man of nineteen or twenty, I paid a visit to a friend who resided at a place called Ashton. It was a romantic mansion, perched on the brow a city range of rocks, which rose to a height of 300 feet. The sea, at high water, dashed against the base of these cliffs with a thundering sound which could be distinctly heard in the town, and which, until I became accustomed to it, prevented me from sleeping; but, at low water, there was a narrow strip of sandy beach between the base of the cliffs and the sea. These cliffs were precipitous as well as lofty, ragged crags in some places jutting, as it in such a manner as to terrify strangers, and had then been the resort of the natives about or fall and crush them. They, however, had ceased to do so, as another horror had sprung into ever conceivable shape, and in many places there were huge, cavernous openings in the sides of the cliffs, which opened as if they might penetrate to a considerable distance, though all that could be discerned from the shore was the dark, gloomy opening. Toward nightfall the seals resorted to the cliffs in great numbers, and, after whirling for several minutes in extreme fright, utter up the whole, the most discordant screams, they would disappear in the caverns, and, I should think, sleep half their nights. Even as a boy, I was fond of free scenery, whether of a domestic or romantic character, and nothing pleased me better than to stroll along the seashore beneath these lofty precipices, on when the tide was high, to roam along the rugged pathway on their summit, and lie on the surf which dashed them, sometimes seeming to cause them to tremble with its mighty force, and I often sending the salt spray in showers, even to the top of the cliffs. I was, in fact, a boy of romantic temperament, I was fond of free scenery; and I have a fancy of my own that fitting description of scenery requires different conditions of the weather in order to be in perfection. The fields, and woods, and pasture lands, and the country village, situated in the forest valley, with the pointed spire of the church, towering above its humble neighbors; the farm-house, with its barns and out-houses, and granaries—in a word, all the accompaniments of a rural landscape—I prefer to see in sunshine—the sunshine, which, gilded by the bright, warm, mellow shine, but lately overhung range, with the jagged pinnacles towering above the clouds, and capped with perpetual snow, or the rugged, precipitous cliffs wind-girt the sea-shore, with, cross to perfection, the fields, and woods, and pasture lands, and the country village, situated in the forest valley, with the pointed spire of the church, towering above its barns and out-houses, and granaries—in a word, all the accompaniments of a rural landscape—I prefer to see in sunshine—the sunshine, which, gilded by the bright, warm, mellow shine, but lately overhung range, with the jagged pinnacles towering above the clouds, and capped with perpetual snow, or the rugged, precipitous cliffs wind-girt the sea-shore, with cross to perfection. The fields, and woods, and pasture lands, and the country village, situated in the forest valley, with the pointed spire of the church, towering above its barns and out-houses, and granaries—in a word, all the accompaniments of a rural landscape—I prefer to see in sunshine—the sunshine, which, gilded by the bright, warm, mellow shine, but lately overhung range, with the jagged pinnacles towering above the clouds, and capped with perpetual snow, or the rugged, precipitous cliffs wind-girt the sea-shore, with cross to perfection, or, should be seen when the wind is high and the sky is lowering, when the storm rages and the thunder rolls above and around them, and the forked lightning plays in their midst, in order that their sublime and grandeur may be fully appreciated.

"I mention these tastes of mine, that you may ramble on the coast, and, on one occasion, having started earlier than usual, I prolonged my walk to a greater distance than ever I had done before. A keen southeasterly wind was blowing, and a heavy rain was falling when I set out. I shivered as I felt my cloak and more closely around me, but, by walking rapidly, I soon got well warmed, and enjoyed the fresh, invigorating sensation, and stood watching the angry waves, which, driven inland by the storm, curled in overwhelming volumes, and then broke upon the beach with a noise like thunder, and dashed the seething surf around the rocky precipices, while the sea-birds, frightened from their nests, clinging out with discordant screams, and circling round seemed like the spirits that guided the storm, I felt that I was well repaid for my pains in coming.

"It was now late, and I thought the water in consequence of the high wind washed up to the base of the cliffs, so I, for the first time, made up my mind to return by the sands, and walk home, since I had taken the precaution to wear my wooden shoes, and, if I had no cause to fear wetting my feet, as I descended from the summit of the cliff, where I had been standing, and walked along close to the water's edge, thought it was strange, I see heavier than usual broke, it came rushing toward me so rapidly that I had nearly been deep in water, and was obliged to exert all my strength to keep my footing.

"I did, however, I enjoyed, and walking along with the wind at my back, I felt so elated at the idea of a wetting I should be subjected to, that I ran, rising into sounds and cries, and, when I had gained a good distance, I turned and staggered, as well as I could against the wind, and, by dint of hard labor, I succeeded in regaining my distance and I discovered that by return to the beach was out of the question. I therefore looked out for a convenient spot whereon to rest, and, after a minute's search, I found a projection that the cliff overhead, near the summit, jutted over so far out of the perpendicular as to render any attempt to scale it in this place out of the question. I thought it would be wiser plan to make the cavern, if cavern I could find, my place of rest, and, I, accordingly, turned back to reconnoitre.

"It opened a cold, stormy night in a dirty, damp hole in the side of a rock was by no means a pleasant prospect. But, I was wet and stodgy, and having often heard of but yet without seeing, the phosphorescent nature of the spice of romance in my disposition, I felt inclined to make the best of it, and, after more than otherwise, I thought how my friends would wonder what had become of me, and how they would be alarmed at my absence, when I made my appearance, and told my story, and what a great deal I would have to relate in after years.

"As I had anticipated, after scrambling, sometimes on my hands and knees, and nearly losing my footing, and, consequently, my temper, and descending for nearly a quarter of an hour, I found myself in a cavern of some size, in which I crept with the thankfulness as if I had been entering my palace of rest, and, as I sat down, the wind seem had increased with fearful rapidity and the rain pattered against the entrance. The wind howled, the sea roared beneath us, and, the rain fell in torrents, while a thunderclap that had long been brewing now burst over me in a awful suddenly, such heavy and of thunder reverberating among the cliffs, and the lightning flashed so vividly and continuously that the flash of one seemed to run into another, so that, if I had been in a place of safety, such a thing as a thunderstorm, I, I, I

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For supplies in general.

Communication from H. H. Chapman.

The following communication was written for the Boyne Citizen, but as you that paper refuses to give it a place, it is said to the JOURNAL that the facts may be given to the public.

Boyne City, Sept. 8th, 1886.

To the honorable editor of the Boyne Citizen:

Your spicy paper of Sept. 3d, 1886, makes it appear that I owe Dexter Niver one hundred dollars, according to Z. N. Garbutt's decision, August 26th, 1886. If you will do justice to every man, black, copper, white, rich or poor, you will place the facts of the case before the patrons of your paper, and allow them to judge for themselves if I owe Dexter Niver one cent. I am ready to back you or any honorable man to support the truth, if I have to stand alone. I think I have many more in this city that would justify me, if they could know the facts.

As an introduction to the following statement I would say, God has given Dexter Niver and his wife an average of natural beauty and business capacity. In 1883, Dexter Niver was foreman for me, which Ash F. Herron will support, which shows I believed he was capable of keeping accounts. He summoned me to appear before Z. N. Garbutt Aug. 26, 1886. I had no idea what it was for, as I knew that I could show by Niver's signature he owed me from $10 to $20. I begged of Garbutt not to let Niver bring me to trial without good security for costs. I showed Garbutt the lease, contract, and receipt, after showing him the facts as I will show you. He paid no attention to my just request, but made $13.10 cost, besides rendering a judgment against me for $100—which I appealed to a higher court. Dexter Niver's direct testimony, under oath, was: I paid $65 of Chapman, for the use of which I agreed to give him $5. for three months, at 10 per cent interest. I gave him my watch as security. The 2d of Aug., 1884, I paid him $35 at his hotel—no one present, took no receipt. Oct. 28th, 1884, I paid him $35. at my house—my wife was present, took no receipt. I paid $150. for the watch, was worth $100, when I let Chapman have it, & I got take any receipt. Cross examination: He had money about the 4th of August, paid Chapman $13. (which, according to his direct testimony and the written contract with his signature of Aug. 5th, 1883, was three days before he got the money). Niver says it might have been a month or six weeks before he asked for the watch after he had payed for it and asked again in April.

Niver's wife's direct testimony: She saw her husband give Mr. Chapman $35.; saw him count it, and he said it was all right and would credit the balance after paying for the watch on account.

I don't think my attorney cross-examined the beauty.

H. H. Chapman's direct testimony, as allowed by Z. N. Garbutt: 1st written Agreement—This is to certify that I have left my gold watch with Hiram B. Chapman, as security for forty-two dollars, for three months, for which I agree to pay said Chapman six or before that time, or pay ten per cent interest from date. If I don't redeem said watch at the time above-mentioned then said watch shall be said chapman's for the above amount. (This is a true copy, signed, Dexter Niver. Dated, Bay Springs, August 5th, 1884.

Z. N. Garbutt wants me give me back the original, and I got K. L. Corbett to make this copy for me.

H. B. Chapman, under oath, says Niver never paid him any money, as he and his wife testified under oath. Neither did Niver ever ask him for the watch, but he had at various times asked Niver to redeem the watch, after the watch had been forfeited by the written contract, as I did not want it (not knowing the watch was so valuable until after Niver's testimony, August 26th, 1886, and had the watch in my possession all the time—over two years).

Arthur K. Martin's testimony, under oath, (an honest man): Was Chapman's agent in 1883, called on Niver two different times or more, to get money due Chapman. Niver said he owed Chapman and would pay as soon as he could, or words to that effect, but said nothing about Chapman having a gold watch belonging to him, which I had held over eighteen months after Niver and his wife had swore they had paid me for it, without receipt or endorsement on the contract, which was in my pocket all the time until Z. N. Garbutt took it from me, Aug. 26th, 1886,—which shows he had more confidence in me than I had in him, or would trust any man living.)

Without any comment on the above testimony I will say, either H. B. Chapman or Dexter Niver and his wife are perjurers, which I leave to your judgment. But I don't think H. B. Chapman dare perjur himself if he wanted too, for fear that his family would find fault, as he also of them ever went to states prison and don't make any calculations of going, as K. K. is getting old and used up. If any one takes exception to the above, put him there if he is worthy or no good a home, as it would save his kind wife many hard tiffs, besides rubbing its legs in cold water and scratching his back, which he could do for himself any more.

Now, if you can find that Z. N. Garbutt has done justice with all the above facts before him, in forcing me to pay nine & a half dollars more, or appeal to the worthy judgment and making sure of his costs, call him a justice of the peace for I cannot respect him, neither do I fear him, for I think he is twisting his own rope, you tell what for). He now has it in his power to send me to the county court or pay black mail money. (which I have free different times) to be left quiet. But this is a fair warning: I am done, and if I live and regain my health, some, if not all, will be made public, as all I want is justice for all if we all go to Jackson.

I see no man in this county one cent. But, if Garbutt will issue him a summons without security for costs, come to me like a bold thief and you may pick five honorable business men in the county, and I will pay all they say I owe, and give you three dollars extra, (which would be about the amount of costs Garbut would get against me, in my making an appeal, or from R. R. Perkin's forced trial without bail). I know by four years' experience there are some honorable business men in the city, and Perkins is one of them, and I appeal to you for protection. It can be done, I am sure. I have some noted points to help purge your city from some of its impurities.

Now, to the honorable citizens of this city, if you will allow irreputable and unprincipled men to rule your village and town, it will not only keep a better class and capital out, but drive out what little capital you have, and then you will be dead as a rotten egg with a cracked shell.

This is my religion: Render unto Cesar what belongs to him, do to others as you would like them to do unto you in like circumstances; obey God by providing for your family and work less orably to do so. If you can't do it by honest toil then beg. If you can't succeed in the above, steal rather than starve them—enough only to pay can get work,—but never be guilty of perjury, or encourage it before God or man.

Respectfully, for the enlightenment and gratification of your readers.

H. H. CHAPMAN.

who will be on years old the 15th of this month—don't remember the hour.

Wonderful Cures.

Dr. G. W. Crouter, retail druggist of Charlevoix, Mich., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery Electric Bitters, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for six years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of protracted consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

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buys a perfect remedy for sour stomach, diarrhoea, worms, convulsions, feverishness, and loss of sleep. Try it. Dr. Fob's Magic Pain Oil. It effectually relieves external and internal pain. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

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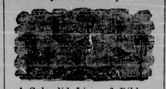

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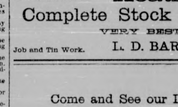

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 7.00, leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00.

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Centrally located in town, giving good view of lake and resorts. Express office and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining house.

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Smith & Cooper,

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BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

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In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Putting up the Price.

As long ago as last March, when the anthracite coal committee met in New York and agreed on the output for the current year, it was announced by one of the members that before cold weather came on the price would be advanced $1 per ton. The amount of coal to which the committee limit ed the people was 35,000,000 tons. To increase the price of this quanity $1 a ton would be to levy a tax of $35,000,000 on the consumer.

It may be supposed that the body which has the power to make a decree of this kind has some official authority, but such is not the fact. It is made up of the presidents of the various coal roads, viz: Roberts, of the Pennsylvania; Wilbur, of the Lehigh Valley; Sloan, of the Lacawanna; Harris, of the Lehigh; King, of the Erie; Olyphant, of the Delaware & Hudson; Potts, of the Susquehanna; Tillinghast, of the Lehigh & Western; Hoyt, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and Keim of the Reading. Between them they represent a corporate capital of nearly $700,000,000. This is the parliament which taxes the American people without representation and almost without protest. When it advances the price of coal 25 cents a ton it levies a tax of $8,375,000 upon the consumers of that article. When it limits the production of coal it decrees that the miners in the anthracite region shall remain idle during six months of the year, and, besides that, it says to the people of the country who must be protected from the biting cold of winter that if the demand for coal exceeds the limit which they have fixed the supply is not to be increased but the price is to go up and up until the demand is brought within reasonable bounds.

What do the men who are now putting in their winter supply of coal in the western states think of it? Doesn't it look as though the protective tariff tax of 75 cents a ton should be repealed?—Chicago Herald.

The Coal Squeeze and Other Squeezes.

The appearance of the state of Pennsylvania on the scene with an evident purpose to take a hand in the coal squeezing business, will give pleasure to coal consumers all over the land. They have all felt since the notification was given of a purpose to tax them on this prime necessity for the benefit of the coal barons that it was a wicked and cruel thing; and they have also felt pretty generally that there was nothing to do but to submit. They will be delighted to find that there is at least a question as to the legality of the extortion; and they will pray earnestly that the great state of Pennsylvania may find strength in its legal arm to lay out the extortioners.

We wonder, however, if it will occur to the consumers generally or only to the more intelligent of them that what the coal barons are attempting to do directly the protected monopolists in other branches of the supply business have for years been doing, and still are doing indirectly. The coal barons are few in number and transact their business of squeezing the consumer with brutal frankness and openness. But it is no more essential that a woman than that which the lumber barons or steel barons of the country put upon the consumer. And if there really is any relief in the laws of Pennsylvania the coal squeeze is far less objectionable than the other squeezes. For the latter are sustained and buttressed by Federal law with a powerful political party and innumerable millions back of that.

Yet if the consumer is led to see clearly in the light of the coal squeeze the burdensomeness and inquity of these other squeezes—and it will be strange if he does not see it—he will also see that the remedy is in his own hand. There may be no great state to champion his cause and interpose its laws and constitution between him and his oppressor; but there is a mightier power. It is the power of the ballot before which oppressive and unjust laws and the parties that sustain them go down like grain before the reaper.—Free Press.

"The first Lucc pole of the campaign was raised at the Ionia reformatory. It is 90 feet high and has a big plow at the top."—Carroll's Weekly World.

During the campaign of 1882 the Ionia prison was under the control of the appointees of the republican party and the convicts were employed in making transparences to be carried in republican torch light processions.

In 1884, while Warden Waters was in control of the prison, no such disgraceful conduct was tolerated, nor was the institution used as a political machine to further the interests of the republican opposition.

In 1886 things have changed and Warden Watkins aided by his chief subordinates has early opened the campaign, as indicated by the above notice of pole raising, and before the canvass is over we expect to see the inmates of the prison not only engaged in painting political banners but marching behind them in republican processions.

We trust that the Insane Asylums will not be forgotten by our republican friends and as the board of control of the Soldiers' Home belongs to that party, it might be worth while to include that institution also.—Newaygo Tribune.

The Michigan Conference.

The Michigan Conference of the M. E. church has declared most emphatically in favor of the prohibition party by the adoption of the following report of a committee on temperance by a vote of 158 to 4. Sixteen not voting:

We cannot ignore the necessary political connection of the temperance question, which we must see look squarely in the face. God has now at last said this question of prohibition upon the conscience of every gospel minister and church member.—Can it be that membership in the gospel ministry absolves a man from his political duties? Are not God's watchmen, who are the sworn expositors of His will, ever to look into the tendencies of governmental policies? And when those tendencies are manifestly anti-christian are not we bound to throw all our influence against them? Must the christian minister remain in ignorance in regard to the politics of his country? Accompanying the report were the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We believe that temperance reform will come through the people's votes, under the auspice of some political party; therefore,

Resolved, That we hail with joy the advent of any political organization which has, or shall, put on the whole armor of reform, and is determined to stamp out the vile liquor curse.

Resolved, That the growing enormity of the strong drink evil calls for the immediate concentration of the christian zeal, effort and firmness of the good men of all parties, who shall unite in the support of an anti-saloon party whose corner-stone shall be constitutional and statutory prohibition of the liquor traffic.

The Detroit conference also passed strong temperance resolutions but did not commit itself so thoroughly to the prohibition party as did the Michigan conference. Just what effect these conferences will have upon the vote cannot be told until after election.

Communication from Z. N. Garbutt.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—*Sir*, In the Journal of September 30th appears a communication from H. B. Chapman, in which he attempts to belittle me as a citizen and an officer by distorting and overdrawing the facts pertaining to a certain case between Mr. Chapman and Mr. Niver, tried before me as a justice of the peace, in regard to which with your liberal consent I desire to make a few explanations and corrections.

First, as to requirements of costs, I have made it a rule as a court, to always insist on the plaintiffs endorsing on the back of the writ, or on a proper showing made by the defendant. And if he fails to obtain it by reason of being unable to secure his bondsmen because he is a poor man I allow him to go to trial without. In the case referred too, I allowed the plaintiff one hour to obtain security, which together with his attorney he attempted to do, but failed, because he had no property with which to secure bondsmen, I have allowed him to proceed without.

Second. As to the evidence in the case, I will not go into it in detail, which I would have to do in order to correct all of the misstatements by the plaintiff in his communication, but sufficient to say this; It was a clear, consistent and consistent statement, by the plaintiff and his wife, on the one side, and a denial by Chapman on the other, which was made by him after first explaining to the court that he was hard of hearing and impaired. There was no inconsistencies relative to dates, Mr. Martin's testimony touched only on the question of indebtedness, while the question in the case was: Had the plaintiff ever redeemed the watch?

Third. As to refusing to let Chapman have the written instrument intrusted in evidence, I had no right to let him have it, as it was part of the records and files in the case, and he was so informed by his attorney at the time. After hearing the evidence, (none of which was written down by any one) and the argument of counsel, I decided in favor of the plaintiff for the reason that he had furnished a preponderance of evidence, inasmuch as he had produced two witnesses against one, none of whom were impeached. At the time of taking the appeal Chapman was informed by his attorney, R. L. Corbett, that he would have to secure additional evidence or again be defeated in the circuit court.

As to the truth of the statements herein made, I refer you to R. L. Corbett, attorney for Chapman. As to the reference to Mr. Perkins, I see no point as he has never been brought before for a bailable offence.

Yours truly,

Z. N. GARBUTT.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—*Sir*, I see in the communication from Mr. Chapman a reference made to R. R. Perkins that would imply that he had been unfairly dealt with by Z. N. Garbutt as justice of the peace. Allow me to say that I have acted as attorney for Mr. Perkins in every case, (which I believe is but one) he has had before Mr. Garbutt, and in that case our theory of the case prevail'ed to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Perkins and myself.

WILL A. NORTON,

Attorney for R. R. Perkins.

Wormley's Beef Tea and Terrapin.

Speaking of Garfield's illness reminds me of James Wormley, the noted negro caterer of Washington, who died a few months ago, leaving a fortune of more than $100,000, which he made in keeping hotel here. Mr. Wormley had a patent method of making beef tea, and he prepared much of it last food, taken by Charles Sumner and President Garfield. During Garfield's last days he used to take this beef tea every morning from his hotel to the White House, and Garfield relished it when he could eat nothing else. It was made by broiling the tenderloin of a porterhouse steak, and while the meat was yet smoking putting it into an iron receiver heated for the purpose. A crank was then turned, which brought hundreds of pounds of pressure on the steaming steak, causing every particle of its juice to stream forth. A little seasoning and the tea was ready. There was no water about it, and it was the pure juice of the beef. Mr. Wormley also made chicken broth for Garfield, and the chickens used came from his own farm near this city. His hotel was a high-priced one, and his dinners on special occasions cost as high as $100 a plate. He was especially noted as a terrapin cook, and he considered cooking such an art that he sent his son, who now manages the hotel, to Paris to take lessons of the noted cooks there.

Wormley was the first to introduce terrapin into England. He took them with him when he went along with Reverdy Johnson, who was the American Ambassador, as cook to the Legation. It is said that the terrapin did more to accomplish the ends of the United States than all of the speeches.—*Washington Letter.*

Wouldn't Argy.

Judge Gaffin discovered old Dennys standing near his kitchen window, talking to his cook.

"What are you doing there?" the judge demanded.

"Versin' wid de lady, sah. She wus me wife 'fore I married her."

"I can't help that, I don't want you to come around here."

"W'y so, boss? W'hut's I don't interfere wid yer?"

"You tramp down the flowers and eat all the cold victuals. That's what you do."

"W'y, boss, how kin I eat yer victuals? I ain't neber been in yer kitchen."

"Oh, I've seen the cook hand out pail after pail. What makes your mouth so greasy?"

"Perspiration, sah."

"Well, what makes that have bone stick out from under your coat?"

"Oh, I sees dat dar ain't no use argyin' wid yer. I doan min' argyin' wid a man dat's got p'ints an' gogaty, but I wouz waste mer bref wif er person what ain't got no reason erbout him."—*Arkansas Traveller.*

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually to the invalids of every community, if, instead of calling a physician for every ailment, they were wise enough to put their trust in Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood and liver, such as scrofula in its various forms, rheumatism, dyspepsia, or indigestion, female irregularities, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, exposure and imprudence of life. No person can take these bitters according to instructions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters restore on the 1st dose more than any other medicine known, and have already acquired a reputation equal to, and deservedly as a family medicine. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Money Refunded.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known in its practice as Dr. Fob's Lung Food for Consumption, it is now called Dr. Fobs's Lung Cough Cure. It is the safest, the surest and the best. No other cough, cold, and consumption remedy is half its equal. We warrant it and will promptly refund the money paid for it if a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle is used. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

In union mine at Jaysville, N. Y., after a chute of dynamite had been fired, two men were killed by a fall of rock.

Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, was attacked by congestion of the lungs, and died in a few hours.

In enlarging a cellar at Mahanoy City, Pa., workmen found an earthen jar containing several thousand dollars in gold. The widow who owns the residence made the excavators surrender what they had pocketed.

The conductor and engineer of the excursion train recently in collision at Silver Creek, N. Y., by which a number of lives were lost, have been indicted for manslaughter.

Colonel Charles C. Greene, ex-editor of the *Boston Post*, died at Boston last week, aged eighty-two. He was connected with several newspapers prior to 1862, when he founded the *Post*, with which paper he was connected for nearly a half century, retiring in 1879, at the age of seventy-five.

A session of the Board of Public Works at Jersey City was interrupted by the outspoken remarks of a reporter named Lenhart by Miss Bryant, one of the belles of the city, who has $250,000 in her own right. She was encored by a statement in the *Evening Journal* that she forged checks on her father. After vindicating herself she was serenaded at her residence by a large party of admirers.

Pleuro-pneumonia is reported to be raging among the cattle in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

WESTERN.

Lightning started a conflagration in the forests of the Yellowstone National Park, which is destroying immense tracts of timber.

The Indians of Leech Lake Reservation, in Minnesota, sold $10,000 worth of lumber this season, most of which is certain to be expended for whisky. Commissioner Wright and Larabee report that at White Oak Point they issued at the rate of an ax-head for fifteen years to a sawbarman for a sack of flour.

Pleuro-pneumonia was discovered last week near Akron, Ohio. Thirteen cattle have already died on a farm near there. The Governor of Iowa issued a proclamation quarantining the State against Illinois cattle on account of the reported prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia. A Chicago dispatch says: "The infected cattle in the distillery yards at Chicago are guarded by twenty-nine deputies employed by the Federal Government. The Commissioner of Agriculture is illing to pay $25,000 towards the slaughter of the animals now in quarantine, the Illinois authorities have but $50,000 available."

Gov. Rusk, of Wisconsin, has issued a quarantine proclamation against the importation of Illinois cattle.

Chicago elevators contain 8,561,628 bushels of wheat, 5,429,945 bushels of corn, 2,92,967 bushels of oats, 2,46,0 bushels of rye, and 68,579 bushels of barley; total, 16,128,254 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 16,583,271 bushels a year ago.

A passenger train on the Burlington Road broke a steel rail near Sugarcity, Ill., and several coaches were thrown down an embankment. Mrs. T. N. Baldwin, of Rock Falls, Ill., was killed, and fifteen others received serious injuries, and eleven others received bruises. A wrecking train was sent out from Aurora.

Counsel for the convicted anarchists of Chicago have filed a document setting forth the grounds upon which a new trial will be asked, accompanied by affidavits that two jurors had, previous to the trial, expressed opinions prejudicial to the defendants.

It is reported that Oklahoma is free from lawlessness, thieves and crooks, and that the leaders of the boomers have given assurances that there will be no further attempts to occupy that country in opposition to the present policy of the Government, forcedly Congressional action being awaited.

SOUTHERN.

A feud at Ash Flat, Arkansas, arising out of a difference at a dance, led to the poisoning of a well, by which twelve persons were prostrated. One of the wealthiest farmers in the county has been arrested for the crime.

A hurricane, with heavy rain, prevailed in southwestern Texas from the 21st to the 23d of September, the rain gauge indicating a fall of twenty-six inches. Two hundred houses were washed at Brownsville, rendering 300 persons homeless, while across the river, in Matamoras, 500 dwellings were destroyed, and thirty blocks of the city flooded. The people in both cities are in great distress. Wire dispatches of Texas were submerged, and the loss to property is very heavy.

Four shocks of earthquake were felt at Charleston on the 28th ult., one of them being accompanied by a detonation, and causing the people to rush into the streets. The shocks were felt over the west portion of the Government building that that entrance to the structure must be kept closed until repairs are made.

Commissioner Colman has received from Paraguay, Uruguay, a better and lasting impression of a disease prevailing there among cattle purchased at the Chicago yards.

Wiggins' earthquakes and tornadoes failed to materialize on the 26th ult., much to the relief and joy of the people along the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. With the exception of light shocks at Petersburgh, Va., and Petersburg, Va., and a "mother" in Texas and North Louisiana, there were no subterranean or meteorological disturbances whatever. A Charleston dispatch says:

Wiggins prediction has had a marked effect on the emotional nature of the negroes, and the past four or five nights their churches have been filled with crowed congregations of frenzied worshipers. The effect of the shocks on the superstitious negroes has been fearful, and they seem to have determined to be taken to heaven at the first call. Prayer meetings are held every night, and the excitement is so great that many go into trances and have to be carried home on stretchers. Among the whites the religious sentiment has also been deeply aroused.

An Atlanta (Ga.) telegram says:

At daylight this morning the streets of Atlanta were filled with early risers. They found on every door and house signs announcing the hour passed and high water reached the people gave up their fears, and assembled in the churches. The aged people kept up their religious meetings until tonight. Many of the merchants did not go to their places of business to-day, their families refusing to let them. Throughout the day the streets and the houses of the people was the alvanion of the school children. The non-attendance was greater than ever before known, and the teachers reported the children who did attend night as well have been absent. The negroes from the country in the city were emptied of their usually all of their children, some on another, stated out that it the dreaded hour for the event had passed.

WASHINGTON.

Washington officials deny the reports of negotiations between Great Britain and the United States for a new Canadian treaty.

Acting Secretary of War has received a dispatch from the Indian Agent at the San Carlos Agency stating that the removal of the Apaches to Fort Thomas, Arizona, is a cause of rejoicing to the Indians left there, who are relieved of their fears of raids, and are afforded better opportunity for acquiring habits of industry.

Later information received at the National Agricultural Department regarding the chinch bug shows that in Illinois and Indiana chokes prevails generally. In the Southern States bugs are reported in several counties. In Ohio and Michigan the condition of the animals is fair. In some parts of Wisconsin farmers are afraid to keep bugs on account of cholera, and reports from Iowa are of a similar character in some cases. Cholera, pink-eye and measles are reported from Missouri, and in Nebraska the condition is considerably below the average. Kansas and Kentucky bugs are generally in good condition.

Assistant Secretary Fairchild has issued a call for the redemption of $15,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds.

Commissioner Colman, of the Bureau of Agriculture, refuses to permit the sale of any of the infected cattle quarantined at Chicago. He has requested four eminent veterinarians in the Eastern States to proceed to Chicago and assist in ascertaining the condition of the quarantined herds.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats of New Jersey nominated R. I. Green, of Union County, for Governor. A platform was adopted which indorses the administration of President Cleveland, demands the amendment and enforcement of the immigration law so as to absolutely exclude contract labor, condemns immigration and coercion by striking workmen, favors the payment of arrears of pensions made in behalf of veteran soldiers, demands a prompt settlement of the disputes between this country and Great Britain, regarding the question, opposes all horizontal reductions of the tariff, denounces the reversal of policies by the administration, the conduct of the Cutting affair by the State Department, the failure of Congress to enact a bankruptcy law, to repeal the silver coinage law, and to provide for coast defenses. The liquor plank favors the strict enforcement of laws enacted to suppress intemperance, and the submission to the people of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution.

The Nebraska Republican Convention, which has presided over by Congressman A. S. Mercer, placed in the field the following ticket: Governor, Gen. John M. Thayer; Lieutenant Governor, H. H. Shedd; Secretary of State, G. L. Lane; Treasurer, G. H. Hillard; Auditor, H. A. Babcock; Attorney General, William A. Lane; Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, Joseph Sedlik; Superintendent of Public Instruction, George E. Lane. The platform favors the intelligent organization of the wage workers for all lawful purposes, but refuses to sanction anarchism or mob violence in the settlement of the differences between employers and employes, favors the regulation of interstate commerce by Congress, and demands a revision of laws by which aliens are allowed to own large bodies of land.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Robert Harris was re-elected President.

An engine using petroleum as fuel is successfully drawing trains between Cairo and Alexandria in Egypt.

Apparently authoritative reports are current at Winnipeg that the Canadian Pacific has obtained control of the Manitoba Railway.

The Chicago and Northwestern announces that the $2,000,000 Winona and St Peter bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1888, will be paid on presentation.

John D. Taylor, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, dies at Philadelphia.

The Omaha Road has reduced its local passenger rates to 3 cents per mile in Iowa, Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The rate of freight carriage in Nebraska is fixed by law at 3½ cents per mile.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Texas fever has appeared among several herds of cattle in Saline County, Missouri.

A. C. Strong, a Knight Templar of Newburg, Ill., was robbed by a train at Chatsham, near St. Louis, Mo.

The Odd Fellows' Sovereign Grand Lodge, in session at Boston, adopted a report declaring it inexpedient to establish a home for orphans of Odd Fellows. The headquarters of the Sovereign Grand Lodge were located at Columbus, Ohio, by a vote of 76 to 75 over Chicago. The Knights Templar of St. Louis selected Washington as the place for the triennial conclave in October, 1888.

Business failures for the week in the United States and Canada numbered 182, against 183 the previous week.

A loss of $150,000 was sustained at Toronto by a fire which originated in the wholesale liquor house of Hardman & Hay, and extended to the adjoining buildings.

Lieutenant Henn, of the Galatea, express himself as satisfied that he has an chance with the Mayflower in any breeze in which she can carry her topsail, but he is anxious to learn what she can do in a gale without it.

In the Bay of St. John, N. T., the British schooner Summerset collided with the schooner Ivy Bun, cutting her in two. There were thirty-seven persons aboard the ill-fated craft, four of whom were drowned. The others were all rescued by clinging to the main rail of the Summerset, or were picked out of the water by her boats.

Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, has arrived at New York, and will inspect his forces in this country.

The twenty-sixth Triennial Convocation of the General Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States has been in session at Washington, D. C.

The union crop throughout the country is reported by farmers and growers are holding for higher prices.

FOREIGN.

The British Government has decided to greatly increase the garrison at Belfast.

A railroad accident at Berlin three soldiers were killed and twenty wounded.

In a compartment of an underground railway carriage in Great Russell Street, the head of an important foreign house, was murdered by unknown persons. His watch and chain were not disturbed, but his purse had evidently been taken.

A series of nine explosions of fire-damp in a coal mine near Schalke, Germany, forty-five persons were killed and sixteen injured. An explosion of fire-damp occurred in Austria, was set on fire by lightning, and again prevented it from being quenched.

Six persons, including three Glasgow magistrates, were suffocated while viewing a coal cellar fire at Kirkcaldy quarries in Scotland.

Rumor has it that King Charles of Roumania may not unlikely be chosen Prince of Bulgaria, differences having arisen between the Bulgarians and Russians.

The Pope is actively pursuing his project to found an imperial university at the Laterau Palace for advanced scientific and literary studies on the part of the clergy.

The forcible collection of school fees in London is accompanied by cases where every scrap of household furniture has been seized and sold. The Radical clubs advise resistance to the law.

In the Federal Court at Buffalo four expressmakers from Binghamton were held in 1,000 each for an attempt to boycott non-union factories.

The agricultural population of Italy is so poverty stricken that it is certain that serious agrarian disturbances are threatened.

The speech of Queen Victoria proroguing Parliament until November 11 states that the relations of Great Britain are to be elected in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Berlin and that a commission has been appointed to inquire into the failure of the recent acts respecting the tenure and the purchase of land in Ireland.

A spinners' strike at Burnly, England, which caused the stoppage of 20,000 spindles, has terminated, the workers accepting a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages.

The steamship Helvetia is to be with serious hermetically-sealed receivers to supply oil to Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Holland, has reached Lisbon with her first cargo.

A band of discharged Chinese soldiers made a descent on the leading pawnshop in Hanoway and murdered the proprietor and forty-six of his employes. The robbers were all arrested.

A Berlin dispatch says that heavy frosts prevail throughout Germany. In Bavaria heavy snowfalls are reported.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Congressional nominations: Third Pennsylvania, Samuel J. Randall, Democrat; Fourteenth Illinois, William Voorhees, Democrat; Eighteenth Illinois, W. H. Moore, Prohibitionist; Eleventh Michigan, John Power, Democrat; Tenth Tennessee, Zach Taylor, Republican; Second Louisiana, Major Andrew Hero, Republican; Third New Jersey, William McMahon, Democrat; Seventh Massachusetts, Gen. William Cogswell, Republican; Tenth Massachusetts, William W. Rice, Republican; First Louisiana, T. G. Wilson, colored, Republican; Third Louisiana, J. E. Davidson colored, Republican; Thirty-fourth New York, G. G. Lansing, Republican; First Pennsylvania, John Chambers, Democrat; Second Pennsylvania, W. E. Thomas, Republican; Twenty-first Ohio, W. G. Smith, Democrat; Twenty-first Ohio, Martin A. Foran, Democrat; Twentieth Ohio, William Dorsey, Democrat; Eighteenth Ohio, W. H. Phelps, Democrat; Sixth Virginia, J. B. Page, Knights of Labor; Eighth Missouri, J. J. O'Neill, Democrat; Third Minnesota, J. I. McDonald, Democrat; Fourteenth New York, W. G. Stahlnecker, Democrat; First New Jersey, J. W. Wescott, Democrat; Fifteenth Illinois, A. J. Warner, Democrat; First Ohio, Benjamin Butterworth, Republican; Ninth Illinois, Charles E. Brown, Republican; Fourth Minnesota, Edmund Rice, Democrat; Twelfth Missouri, O. H. Filley, Republican; First Wisconsin, James R. Doolittle, Democrat; First Illinois, Silas Z. Cobb, Democrat; Twenty-first Pennsylvania, O. I. Jackson, Republican; Seventh South Carolina, Robert Smalls, Republican; Fourteenth New York, E. D. Nutting, Republican; Eighth Tennessee, S. W. Brown, Republican; Third Minnesota, R. B. Herbert, Republican; Twenty-third New York, J. S. Sherman, Republican; Fourth Kentucky, J. W. Lewis, Republican; Third Kentucky, John Skea, Democrat, and John F. Hazel, Democrat; Tenth Ohio, Frank H. Hurd, Democrat; Ninth Illinois, M. H. Peters, Democrat; Tenth Illinois, Judge McCulloch, Prohibitionist; Dakota Territory, H. H. Joy, Democrat.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention at Worcester, which was presided over by Hon. Patrick A. Collins, placed in the field the following ticket: Governor, John D. Andrew; Lieutenant Governor, Frank K. Foster; Secretary of State, J. E. Thayer; Treasurer, Louis Warner; Auditor, William E. Cook; Attorney General, J. W. Dickerson. The platform reiterates the democratic doctrine of the right of American citizenship, wherever born; demands the reform of the tariff; reaffirms the financial policy of the Democratic platform; insists upon the defense of the right of American fishery; welcomes the new era of organized labor; commends the Democratic members of the Legislature for securing the passage of various acts in the interest of labor during the last legislature; opposes the importation of foreign labor to compete with American labor; sends a sympathetic greeting to Parnell, and deplores the death of such men as McClellan, Hendricks, Hancock and Tilden.

The total number of failures in the United States and Canada during the three months ending Sep. 30 was 1,902, against 1,773 in the third quarter of 1887, a decrease of 341. The liabilities amount to $27,500,000, against $23,583,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1887.

Texas fever in an ugly form prevails near Decatur, Ill. The quarantine established at the Chicago distilleries over infected cattle coots the lives of from twenty to forty a day, and a special disbursing agent has been ordered on from Washington. It is probable that the troubled cattle will be put to the practice of feeding cows at distilleries.

A series of nine Italian ball games has been arranged between the Chicago and the Lorin Clubs for the championship of the world.

All of the Northwestern roads will reduce passenger fares to three cents per mile Oct. 15.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	$4.00	@ 5.00
SHEEP.....	3.75	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.89	@ .90
CORN—No. 2.....	.47	@ .48
OATS—White.....	.32	@ .33
PORK—New Mess.....	10.00	@ 10.25
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.50
Good Shipping.....	4.00	@ 4.75
COMMON.....	3.00	@ 3.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	4.35	@ 4.50
FLOUR—Extra Spring.....	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2.....	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2.....	.25	@ .26
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.22	@ .24
Fine Dairy.....	.16	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar.....	.10½	@ .11½
Full Cream, new.....	.11½	@ .12
EGGS—Fresh Packed.....	.17	@ .18
PORK—Mess.....	9.25	@ 9.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	.79	@ .79
CORN—No. 3.....	.37	@ .37½
OATS—No. 2.....	.26	@ .26½
RYE—No. 1.....	.48	@ .50
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.62	@ .63
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.87	@ .87½
CORN—No. 2.....	.39	@ .40
OATS—No. 2.....	.26	@ .27
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.75	@ 3.75
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	3.04	@ 4.04
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.30	@ .30½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.74	@ .75
CORN—No. 2.....	.34	@ .34½
OATS—No. 2.....	.24	@ .24½
PORK—Mess.....	9.00	@ 9.12½
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.86	@ .87
CORN—No. 2.....	.41	@ .41½
OATS—No. 2.....	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 2.....	.50	@ .51
PORK—Mess.....	9.50	@ 9.75
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 2.....	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.30	@ .31
BUFFALO.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.25	@ 5.00
SHEEP.....	3.50	@ 4.00
SWINE.....	4.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed.....	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2.....	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2.....	.32	@ .32½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best.....	4.75	@ 5.00
Common.....	3.25	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	3.87	@ 4.00
SHEEP.....	3.75	@ 4.50

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Struggle for the Base-Ball Championship Drawing to a Close.

The Chicago and St. Louis Clubs the Winners in Their Respective Leagues.

(Chicago correspondence.)

The Chicago still hold the lead in the race for the League pennant, and that they will be the champions of 1886 is an assured fact. The New Yorks and Philadelphias are making just as close a race for the third place as the two leaders did for first place.

The Detroits and St. Louis are also engaged in a lively contest for fifth position, with chances in favor of Boston, who now holds that place.

Following we give the schedule of the League and American Association, and some interesting records of League clubs:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Games won.	Games lost.
Chicago.....	77	27
Detroit.....	72	31
New York.....	59	38
Philadelphia.....	59	38
Boston.....	49	48
St. Louis.....	46	51
Kansas City.....	29	70
Washington.....	21	78

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis.....	80	41
Pittsburg.....	71	40
Baltimore.....	67	45
Louisville.....	65	46
Cincinnati.....	63	47
Brooklyn.....	61	49
Metropolitan.....	47	62
Athletic.....	41	68

WHITEWASHES.

The record of the games shows the opponents made nothing are as follows.

Chicago, 11; Kansas City, 0.
At Detroit.
Detroit, 10; New York, 0.
Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago, 4; Detroit, 0.
At St. Louis.
Kansas City, 2; St. Louis, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Kansas City, 0.
Washington, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Kansas City, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Kansas City, 0.
At Kansas City.
Philadelphia, 1; Kansas City, 0.
Kansas City, 7; Washington, 0.
Philadelphia, 3; Kansas City, 0.
At Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 0.
Detroit, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 0.
Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 0.
Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 0.
At New York.
Chicago, 4; New York, 0.
New York, 3; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; New York, 0.
New York, 8; St. Louis, 0.
Washington, 5; New York, 0.
New York, 6; Washington, 0.
Chicago, 20; Washington, 0.
Detroit, 9; Washington, 0.
Kansas City, 2; Washington, 0.
Detroit, 9; Washington, 0.
Chicago, 11; Washington, 0.

Notes of the Game.

In Philadelphia the game pitching is called the "Hubbelbaw."

The St. Louis Browns and Maroons will play a full series at home, and usually take 60 per cent. and the lower 40 per cent.

The Chicagos won every game at home in August, and lost only one game, for which a remarkable achievement, equaled only by the St. Louis Browns.

GLASSCOCK's success with the St. Louis Club makes Dunlap's reputation as a captain sink into oblivion. Glasscock seems to have one faculty that Dunlap lacks—personal magnetism.

Detroit is the only thing no one can stop. Anyone much a cultivated bump on a Chicago Club enters the field they do so at a club and not as mere individual players.

Twice in the regular season it goes without saying that between the St. Louis Browns, champions of the American Association and the Chicagos, champions of the National League, for the championship of the world. The games are to be played in Chicago and St. Louis.

BOSTON CONNOR, the big foot lineman of the New Yorks recently achieved the feat of having kicked a ball over the twenty-foot high right field fence at Boston. He landed it in the lot across Oak Grove and Seventh streets, 450 feet from the home plate. This is the first time the feat has ever been accomplished, and it can not be repeated for a long time to come. It was undoubtedly the biggest lift of the season in the United States, and was made off Radbourn, of the Bostons.

GENERAL ARTHUR.

The Ex-President Said to Be Fatally Ill.

(Special from Washington.)

A gentleman who had a high position under President Arthur's administration, and who recently visited him at New York, says that, while there is nothing definitely known of his malady, the impression is that he is suffering from a disease of the kidneys which is fatal. He expect to report The progress of the disease has hitherto been somewhat stayed by medical treatment and careful nursing, but there is no one result that is expected, or can be expected, and that result is fatal. This gentleman says that those who are the most intimate with the ex-President are not fearful that the ex-President can long live. It is quite certain that he has not been benefitted by his visit to New Mexico as had been hoped

NO MORE HUMBUG.

The Friends of Commercial Freedom Are Waking Up at Last.

A Vigorous War to Be Waged Against the Atrocious "Protective System."

(From the Chicago Times.)

There are hopeful signs that the sincere adversaries of commercial slavery have about come to the resolution not to stand any more feelings. Among these signs is an address recently issued by the American Free-Trade League—a national organization with a branch in every Congressional district—against "excessive and unconscionable profits" exacted by the friends of protectionism.

Why the friends of commercial freedom should take a new departure at this juncture needs no explanation. During more than a decade they have been listening to the stern voices of Monopoly that issued periodically promised, before the election, to reform our atrocious tariff system, and after the election have taken their promises. The plan that they tried to perform them, but were prevented by an adverse action of their own party name, under the leadership of the foremost living champion of the system. Arthur has been the unswerving mockery of the just expectations of all that put trust in their promises. Year after year, during tariff reform, they entered gallantly into the contest against the most implacable enemies of tariff reform, seemed there as more than half in earnest, and, when the contest was over, they slunk back to their accustomed place, with the same promised and promised purpose. It is probably evident that the combination of commerce and industry from a tariff system that is a burden to the producer and a robbery of the consumer, has demonstrated that it has filled the expectation imagined by its inventors, namely, that it would enrich them and that it has not afforded protection to American labor. Will pay to see a nation or will we as a nation lose in prosperity by it? Is the criterion of expediency. Jeremiah by results our conditions now, and since 1873, shows that it has not profited us as a nation. The high set prosperity for the greatest number is the highest law of right to it. As applied, the theory of protection has given prosperity to less than 100,000 men out of 58,000,000. The tariff laws of America have given a monopoly of the American market to a small knot of men, who have, by reason of their small proportion, afforded ample degree of protection to American labor.

It is in portions of New England and from Pennsylvania, and perhaps half a dozen other restricted areas of industry, that the horrors of a debauched labor are most conspicuous. It is there that labor that has impacted the most degraded labor the sewer of Europe and Hong Kong could supply, and it is from these regions that the most pitiful cries of suffering, overworked poor. This is the sort of protection of the tariff monopoly has afforded to American labor. Contrast the American laborer of 1860 with the American laborer of 1886. Contrast shown a frightful deterioration in privileges, in ambition, in vigor, and in manhood. American labor has been placed to a lesser class from a class of small proprietors, and it has brought to pay by a lofty competition with European chinaboy and the very man who has been invested with power to tax the entire American people, for his individual benefit.

The American laborer in the industries protected by our tariff laws is given just as little wages as he can, by pinching and pinching, live upon, and just a penny more. In this respect he is exactly on a par with the Indian ryot, a Russian serf, or an Italian lazzarone. No matter what the figure may be, and no matter how little higher than the wages paid in Germany, all is taken away from him by the slope of advanced prices, ranging from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent., when the tariff admits the foreign goods, and no change in advance of what the articles are worth. I some time ago called the attention of the Sewing Machine Company to will make here in England for $25, and made an offer of forty per cent., while it charged a person living in Massachusetts, at the time that has created the American laborer so beggary and blind revolution, and the one the people to poverty. We would ask any one who does not believe the American laborer comprehends this phase of the tariff question to go among the sewing machine and mills of Indianapolis and converse with the operatives and employers. He will learn that the tariff laws are exactly what such a cultivated bump on a Chicago Club enters the field they do so at a club and not as mine individual players.

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POLITICS.

The Knights of Labor Actively at Work in the Political Field, Here and There.

And They Will Probably Upset Many a Calculation—Political Notes and News.

Workingmen Taking Political Action.

The working men throughout the country are talking a great deal about political action, and will no doubt do better than they have done heretofore in that direction. The 30,000 signatures in favor of Henry George's candidacy for Mayor of New York have been secured, a convention has nominated him, and his friends and backers are making a vigorous canvass.

A cigarmaker and Greenbacker have been nominated for Congress at Albany, N. Y. The New York State Committee of the Greenback party met at Albany and nominated a cabinmaker for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Gideon J. Tucker is their choice. The New Hampshire Greenback State Convention, and with the Labor Party of the State, in convention, at Manchester. The labor men and the temperance people at Toronto will try to form a third party. The workingmen of Allegheny County, Pa., are arranging to take a hand in politics. A full labor ticket will be put in the field at Evansville, Ind. The industrial labor party of Baltimore has put up a ticket for city councils. A labor convention (?) Richmond has nominated the Danish Socialist, Jacob Jensen, for Congress. In some districts the Greenbackers and Republicans have fused, and in others the Greenbackers and Democrats have joined hands. The Petersburg (Va.) Republicans have nominated a knight of labor for Congress. The Milwaukee Knights expect to elect members of their order to the Legislature. A labor convention was held at Fort Worth, Texas, at which a called the Anti-Monopoly party. The Greenbackers and Democrats have joined hands in the First, Third, and Fifth Districts of Kansas, and Jesse Harper is working the State. The farmers and wage workers around Minneapolis are working on the same platform. A Knight of Labor has been nominated for Congress in Muscatine, Iowa, and will be supported by the Republicans. Ten Richmond delegates at Trenton will be run for the New Jersey Legislature. The Democrats and Knights of Labor will unite on a preacher in the Salem, Mass., district. It is estimated that the labor organizations of New York will cast 75,000 votes, and Henry George may probably be elected Mayor.

Congressional Nominations.

Ninth Illinois District, E. E. Payson, Republican; Tenth Missouri, M. J. Hatchett, Labor Party; Twelfth Pennsylvania, John Lynch, Democrat; Fifth Illinois, Charles Whedon, Prohibitionist; Third Louisiana, E. J. Gay, Democrat; First Pennsylvania, H. H. Bonham, republican; Second Pennsylvania, Charles O'Neill, Republican; Fourth Missouri, John R. Kelley, Republican; Fifth Pennsylvania, A. C. Harper, Republican; Sixth Maryland, Victor Bonham, Democrat; Sixth Maryland, William Wasner, Republican; Second Maryland, James Lancil; Fifth Missouri, William Wasner, Republican; Ninth New Jersey, George Hires, Republican; First Maryland, Thomas S. Hodson, Republican; Second Maryland, W. M. Mayne, Republican; Fourth Maryland, W. M. Mayne, Republican; Fifth Pennsylvania, C. Tuck, Republican; Seventh New York, J. F. Pinckney, Democrat; First Connecticut, J. B. Buck, Republican; First Wisconsin, L. B. Cassell, Republican; Fifth Michigan, H. A. Robinson, Republican and Labor; Ninth Indiana, R. P. Hunt, Democrat; Eleventh Michigan, S. C. Moffat, Republican; Third Georgia, Allen D. Candler, Democrat; Seventh Wisconsin, S. N. Dickinson, Republican; First Nebraska, Charles Green, Republican; Second Minnesota, O. P. Baldwin, Democrat and farmers; Twenty-first Pennsylvania, G. T. Rafferty, Democrat; Seventh Mississippi, John R. Allen, Democrat; Third Iowa, J. C. Cook, Democrat; Fourth Iowa, Jonathan Bell, Democrat; Eleventh Texas, S. W. T. Lanham, Democrat; Fourth Alabama, J. F. Rudolph, Democrat; Eighth Illinois, Republican; Ninth Illinois, Lorenzo Brentano, Democrat; Third Indiana, J. K. Marsh, Democrat; Dakota Territory, O. S. Gifford, Republican; Fifth Culpeper (Va.) district, W. H. F. Lee, Democrat.

Politics Down in Georgia.

(New York special.)

Gen. Gordon, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia, is in New York on a flying visit. In response to an inquiry he said: "Politics in Georgia are complicated. "We have many. We are pending the six chief specials in Georgia of having only one candidate for Governor. So far it seems that the one we have is acceptable to but parties. There is no particular excitement among us now, and our people are paying the strictest attention to their respective interests. Our people are natural political born, but the necessities of our new conditions have made them pay more attention to their planting and less to their interests. The Democrats are all for Cleveland."

Gen. Beauregard on Mr. Cleveland.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard of New Orleans, says in a New York letter to a reporter "Mr. Cleveland appears to be making a very strong bid for the Democratic vote, and in popularity to force his term expires. He has been unprejudiced by the Republican Senate in making removals. Civil service reform is a name that will fit, but it is high on behalf of the people who are in should be let have their turn. The spoils system is as a standing candidate. Meanwhile Stanley, Gibbon, Roger, and Potter have all been signed, and will leave room to have the same consideration that he is safe for the next. Wilson's opponent at was only proposed to provide the place in the other office, who retires him, "early in October. After such postponement it would be a misfortune on Wilson to put a him over an outrage which Irrident Cleveland is not going to commit to please a man, just cutting on Wilson in the color Co. of the United States army, and has the highest military and national record of all the candidates. It would be a lasting wrong should a Just Cleveland Wilson be passed over, for it is his last chance, as he will be retired early on a number.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Emmet County will this fall erect a large jail building.

—A Shelby firm is making 30,000 fishpoles for a Grand Rapids party.

—Nearly a mile of concrete walk has been laid in Nashville since June 1st.

—A reading-room has been established by the temperance ladies of Bronson.

—A Deerfield Center patriarch is accused of beating his 76-year-old wife with a club.

—The gate receipts at the Jackson Prison during the fair week amounted to $4,185.

—Two named Negro is on trial in Detroit for selling ice cut at the mouth of a sewer.

—Bronson Baptists have decided not to engage a minister until their church is out of debt.

—Improvements costing $1,500 are being made on the First Baptist Church at Flint.

—Jacob Hutchins, a pioneer at Jackson, the principal witness in the Crouch murder trials, died at the age of 82.

—Mrs. Sarah Campbell celebrated her 100th birthday last week at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Beckwith, near Jackson.

—Edward Sellers died at Jackson of heart disease. He was conductor on the Michigan Central Railroad for thirty-six years.

—At a hunting match at Springport between two parties of sportsmen, eight bushels of chipmunks and red squirrels were killed.

—A tooth measuring three inches in circumference was taken from a horse was recently removed from the throat of a horse at Jackson.

—Saith Rudd, of Menlon, is the owner of a rifle covered with gold and silver that was once carried by that prince of backwoodsmen, Davy Crockett.

—Mrs. John Kings, of Ludington, owns a Siberian crab-apple tree which has the second crop of fruit of this year on its branches and is also in bloom for the third time this season.

—Hon. P. M. Dunshee, a much-respected citizen of Ludington, died there recently. He moved to Ludington, then Pere Marquette, in 1853, and was a pioneer business man of that place.

—A Sa. Iowa City man has a pear tree on which there are fruit, blossoms, and tender green leaves. While other fruit trees frequently blossom in the fall, it is claimed that this is very rare for a pear tree.

—An old veteran was discharged from the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids the other day, and given a ticket of transportation to Houghton, Upper Peninsula. Instead of using it he sold it to a sculper, and is now under arrest.

—Albert Stookey, a Pulaski farmer, aged 70 years, recently cut and put up 101 shocks of corn on a lot, with 31 hills in each shock, making a total of 3,030 hills in one day, and had to quit work before night on account of the rain, at that.

—Charles Kendall, aged 62, and a member of one of the oldest and most respected families in Grand Rapids, committed by shooting himself in the head. He stood before a mirror in his sister's house and fired the shot. He was a sufferer from dyspepsia.

A hog belonging to William Carpenter, of Hudson, was found fast between two stone, twenty-three days after it had mysteriously disappeared. During its imprisonment without food its weight had gone from 200 pounds to seventy-five pounds.

—Mrs. Bentley, of Lansing, sat on a trunk at the side of her son while the young man toyed with a loaded thirty-two caliber revolver. Young Bentley was endeavoring to sell the revolver to a friend, and to convince him of its many admirable qualities he pointed it downward and began to slow the action of the cylinder. There was a sharp report, and Mrs. Bently went to the floor in a very uncomfortable heap, she in the knee. The ball struck the large bone of the knee and glanced off, leaving a painful but probably not serious wound. The chamber containing the discharged cartridge was only

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. S. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
GEORGE L. YAPLE, of St. Joseph.

For Lieutenant-Governor—
SOLOMON S. CURRY, of Marquette.

For Secretary of State—
PHILLIP R. WACHTEL, of Emmet.

For State Treasurer—
WILLIAM G. BEARD, of Bay.

For Auditor-General—
JUDSON S. FARRAR, of Macomb.

For Attorney General—
JOHN C. DONNELY, of Wayne.

For Commissioner of State Land Office—
ALONZO T. FRIZBIE, of Livingston.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
DAVID PARSONS, of Wayne.

For Member of State Board of Education—
JEROME W. TUNNICLIFF, of Shiawassee.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, Ninth District
LYMAN G. MASON, of Muskegon.

Legislative Ticket.

For Representative in the State Legislature, Charlevoix District.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
DANIEL B. JERRE'S, of South Arm.

For County Clerk—
WILLIAM F. PALMITER, of South Arm.

For County Treasurer—
ORLANDO BLAIR, of South Arm.

For Register of Deeds—
ELISHA H. SHEPARD, of Evangeline.

For Prosecuting Attorney—
MILTON M. BURNHAM, of South Arm.

For Circuit Court Commissioner—
ARTHUR E. MARTIN, of Evangeline.

For County Surveyor—
SIDNEY HAYDEN, of Eveline.

For Coroners—
ORVILLE D. HILTON, of Norwood.
ROBERT FINDLAY, of Boyne Valley.

Democratic Platform.

Resolved, That the democracy of Michigan in convention assembled, sincerely deplore the untimely death of the patriotic statesmen and national leaders of the Republic, Hendricks in Seymour, Geo. H. Pendleton in Hamilton, Thos. A. Hendricks and Samuel J. Tilden. Their illustrious services may serve as an example of those upon whom shall devolve the responsibilities of leadership.

Resolved, That the administration of Grover Cleveland, by its vigor and thoroughness, by the precedence it has given to considerations affecting public service over those merely partisan, by its practical denial of the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils of victory," by the discouragement it has given to seeking through political intrigues, by its exposure to preserve the land for actual settlers, by restoring by practical administration the constitutional rights of the states, has won the confidence of the people and the enlightened judgment and approval of all honest people.

Resolved, That though more than twenty years have elapsed since the war, we should not forget that a free soldier of that gigantic and patriotic army that preserved to us a united and prosperous country, is still, by reason of his long disability, the result of their privations and hardships, and we believe the general government should do justly with them and that liberal pensions should be granted to wounded and disabled soldiers, and to give to a dependent people of such a war, the care of a liberal pension.

Resolved, That we favor the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing, and building industries, and for indemnification to those injured thereby receiving injuries through lack of proper safeguards.

Resolved, That we favor the repeal of all laws in Michigan under which monopolies have been fostered and protected.

Phillip B. Wachtel, democratic nominee for secretary of state, is making an active canvass of the state, and finds scores and hundreds of friends wherever he goes. Mr. Wachtel is a young man, vigorous, energetic and enterprising and is the recognized leader of the democracy of Emmet county. By his consistent, gentlemanly and uncompromising attitude in his own county, he has made a host of friends among his republican neighbors. There is no doubt whatever of his election by a handsome majority, as he is well and favorably known all over the state, and it is equally as certain, that his business capacity will enable him to perform the functions of his office satisfactorily to the public.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The campaign is getting to an interesting point, and some hard work will be done in the next two weeks. Every man on the fusion ticket is known to be capable of filling the office for which he is named.

Mr. Dan. Jerrue, candidate for sheriff, has been among the most active business men in the upbuilding of the county and one of the most active of the young democracy of South Arm township. He is in every respect qualified to fill the office for which he is named.

W. F. Palmiter, for clerk, has been before the people, and is well known. His integrity and competency are unquestioned.

Orlando Blair has made a competent and obliging county treasurer, and the people cannot do better than return him to the office for another term.

E. H. Shepard will undertake to keep the books of the register of deeds in their proper condition. All acquainted with Mr. Shepard as a business man, know that he is fully competent to conduct the business of the office with precision and satisfaction to the public.

M. M. Burnham declines to run as prosecuting attorney, and the committee will name a man for the place at the proper time.

A. E. Martin will make a careful, conscientious circuit court commissioner, and his papers, reports, etc., will be clean, legible, and always ready.

The balance of the ticket will fill their respective places with credit to themselves and the county.

MR. NOBLE DECLINES.

Mr. Edwin S. Noble, of Elk Rapids, whom the democrats and greenbackers nominated for representative in the legislature, has written a letter to the committee, declining the nomination on account of business arrangements and necessities, from which we take the following: "My business arrangements are of such a nature that it *is absolutely impossible for me to accept*. Had they been of such a character as to admit change, I certainly would have made the canvass as lively for our political opponents as possible. As it is, *I must positively decline*." We are not yet advised as to what the committee will do to fill the vacancy thus caused on the ticket.

Rev. C. I. Deyo on Yaple's Creed.

Petoskey, Sept. 18, 1886.

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press.

As the republican press seems determined to circulate the story that Hon. Geo. L. Yaple is an atheist, in the interest of his opponent, Hon. Geo. S. Ferry, I wish to say that perhaps I am as well versed in Mr. Yaple's religious views as anyone outside of his own family, having been pastor of a church in Mendon for five years during which time he was a regular attendant upon my services. Nearly a year he taught a Bible class in my Sunday school, composed of intelligent people, to whom he endeavored to prove the harmony of the book of Genesis with the facts of science. While Mr. Yaple is not a member of any church, he is a firm believer in God, immortality and the truths of Christianity, exclusive of the mean and speculative dogmas of men. He is no more of an atheist or infidel than Thomas, Fred. Swing and other liberal minds of this thinking age. He is equally an admirer of the eloquence and independent thought of Ingersoll, Joseph Cook, Talmage and all other brilliant thinkers.

It is to be hoped that the intelligent people of Michigan, irrespective of party, are not quite ready to demand an unqualified indorsement of all the conflicting creeds of the churches before one is prepared to occupy the executive chair of our favored peninsula.

C. I. DEYO,
Pastor Christian Church, Oxford Mich.

S. S. Curry.

There is not a man on the state ticket who is more deserving of the votes of workingmen than Hon. S. S. Curry, of Ishpeming, who is named for lieutenant governor. When the workingmen of the upper peninsula manifested a purpose to join the knights of labor, the republican nominees, true to the aristocratic and monopolistic bent of the party, obeyed. They regarded the indication of the laborers to organize as dangerous. But not so with democrat Sol Curry. Although now a man of wealth and a large employer of men, he once had been poor and worked for his daily bread. He sympathised with his race, and as parsimonious as that of Uncle Tobey's, he swore his men should organize if they wanted to do so and he would help them. He next proceeded to erect a suitable hall for the meetings of knights of labor. That is the kind of a man Sol Curry is. He is a true American, and of course a true Jeffersonian democrat.—*Leader*

Only 25 Cents
buys a perfect remedy for sour stomach, diarrhœa, worms, convulsions, feverishness, and loss of sleep. Try it. Dr. Price's Maple Pain Ill effectually relieves external and internal pains. Sold by Perry Wood and Dr. G. W. Crouter's.

A GRAND PLAZA.

Joaquin Miller, in his gossipy letters of the Chicago Times, says: The Grand Plaza of Mexico City is probably the most historic spot in America. Quebec, with the blood of Montcalm and Wolfe and Montgomery and Arnold on her storied stones, appeals to us strangely. But here on this spot stood the temple to the sun, on whose summit Cortez saw, from the deck of his brigantine, sixty of his valiant soldiers sacrificed to the great stone idol, now in yonder museum. Here he imprisoned Montezuma; here he found the seaboard chamber, with its heaps and heaps of gold and precious stones. Here he slew the six hundred Aztec nobles, here, and hereabout, he and his Spanish soldiers slew more than two hundred thousand of these helpless and docile little brown Aztecs! And here, after he had destroyed the old city entirely and built a new one and died, was found, a century after, the marvelous "calendar stone," the Aztec almanac. And here was found the "sacrifice stone" that surmounted the temple to the sun.

When you read in the guide-book that this stone weighs twenty-five tons, and when you see that the calendar stone, with its thousands of wonderful figures, is nearly ten feet across, then, and then only, are you ready to read Prescott. And you are ready, too, to believe all that he has to tell you of the terrible scenes that have taken place on this Grand plaza.

It was only a little time ago that the gardener—this plaza was made a beautiful garden by Maximilian—dug up, or rather laid bare, with his little, six-inch spade, the nose of an idol. The government was notified—these same laws exist here as in Italy to govern such cases—and inspection followed.

The result was, three huge idols—each weighing at least a ton, I would say—were unearthed, and are now lying on their backs in the museum, awaiting their turn to be set on their feet. They had been badly battered and badly burned by Cortez in his attempt to destroy them. But, like the "calendar stone," as we call the "sacrifice stone," they were simply too big for his apparent cavaliers to batter to pieces. And so holes were dug and the hideous things tumbled in head first. Let us glance at the Mexican gardener and see what we can make of him. In the first place, I demand that you shall concede that he is the most industrious little being that ever was born. They, these Aztec toilers, remind one of ants. They are just as busy, and apparently as helpless as incapable.

Look at this one mowing the lawn. He is down on his knees, his bare, brown knees, and is clutching little handfuls of grass in his left hand. In his right hand he has a little knife, a piece of the size of a small butcher-knife. He saws off a handful of grass with this piece of tin, and puts it in his apron.

Another has the vast expanse of lawn in Mexico. Shade of the McCormick reaper!

After the bare-legged little brown man with the apron and piece of tin, comes another bare-legged little brown man. This one has a little tin can with a hole in the bottom. See how he holds a finger on the hole at the bottom of the tin can! There is water in the tin can. Now he takes his finger away, and now a little stream of water runs down, and as he hops up the little quick quick and swings it about over the clipt grass the water runs out, and the plot of grass is watered! It takes a hundred bare-legged Aztecs so do nothing. The little fellows trimming trees, flowers, or whatever they are about, seem to be almost idiots in their helpless inability to do the work of doing things. Yet this is what the Spaniards taught them to do. And I reckon they do not dare to think of doing otherwise. Soul and body they are still slaves.

Flowers here for the quiet little gardeners to work at? Yes. I found sunflowers as tall as hollyhocks, and hollyhocks of several kinds and colors, quite as high and in full flower. Yes, insects, birds and bees and butterflies in full bloom all the year through for the busy patient, and silent little people in patter over.

Series Acquaintances.

Everywhere throughout Switzerland the traveler finds people who wish to sell him something, or who continually volunteer to do something for which they wish him to pay. As he drives along the country roads, little girls throw bunches of wild flowers into his carriage and then run by his side expecting some money in return. By the roadside, in the most lonely places, he will find women and girls sitting behind little tables on which they are making lace, which with a collection of tiny Swiss *chalets*, and articles of carved wood, they are eager to sell. When the road passes near a precipitous mountainside, he will find a man with a long Alpine horn, who awakens the echoes and expects some pennies. At another place a fenced pathway leads into a little wood and a notice informs him that he may enter for a fee and get a view of the Black Falls for four cents.

When I was at Grindelwald, a little village among the higher Alps, I went part way up a mountain, to visit a glacier. In the one which I visited, a long tunnel had been cut, and this led me finally to a grotto known as the very heart of the glacier and called the Ice Grotto. There were lamps placed along it, by which this frigid passage was dimly lighted. The walls and roof of the tunnel were transparent for a considerable distance, and I could look into the very substance of the clear blue ice around me. I followed my guide to the end of the tunnel, and into the grotto, which was lighted by a single lamp. The moment I set foot inside of this wonderful chamber, with walls, roof, and floor of purest ice, I heard a queer tinkling and thumping in one corner, and looking there, I saw two old women, each placing an ear to a doleful zither. They looked like two horrible old witches of the ice. Of course I knew that they were playing for my benefit, and I wondered if they always sat there in that enormous refrigerator, waiting for the visitors who might enter and give them a few centimes in return for their mournful strumming. But when I went again, I found that the old women soon followed, and I suppose they go into the glacier and ensconce themselves in their frigid retreat, whenever they see a tourist coming up the mountainside.—*Frank R. Stockton, in St. Nicholas for April.*

The Great Earthquake of Scio.

Among the more recent earthquakes was the one that destroyed most of the Island of Scio. On the 3d of April, 1881, about an hour and forty minutes after noon, the city of Scio and thirty or forty villages in the southern part of the island were disturbed with a violent trepidation. The shaken and cracked houses were still standing, when, a few minutes afterward, a second shock, equally violent, came on, and finished the work of the first. With it the thousand persons were buried under their rubbish. A little while afterward four thousand other persons were killed. Hardly had the people recovered from the terror of one shock, than others came on, causing general panic and stupor. Hardly a quarter of an hour would pass without a new shock, and the wounded who had succeeded in extricating themselves from the rubbish were buried in it again. "Death," said an eye-witness, "seemed to pursue its victims with fury. In less than an hour Scio was an utter ruin." The agitations of the ground continued, with only short interruptions, for a year. During 1882 and 1883 Scio suffered from frequent tremors, sometimes experienced as many as five times in a day. Mitylene and Smyrna were also similarly affected, but none of the shocks were strong enough to cause great anxiety. They were, as it were, the subterranean preparation for the catastrophe that was to burst out a few months afterward.—*From "A Study of Recent Earthquakes," by M. A. Daubree, in Popular Science Monthly for October.*

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris Texas by the remarkable recovery of Mr. R. H. Coles who was so broken he could not turn in bed or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes he was well and had gained in flesh twenty pounds. Trial bottles of this great discovery for consumption free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's.

AYER'S Sugar-Coated Cathartic PILLS.

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightsey, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else.—

Regulate

my bowels. I love Pills as well as eating, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia.—G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Dowansville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and so soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from Constipation, brought on my side. In spite of every effort to overcome this complaint, it became so obstinate that I thought nothing raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and a decreasing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the bowels to act regularly, and I commenced healing. I have since used Ayer's Pills, and am cured.—Daniel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Durfee, Dracut, Mass.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would nip the disease in the bud. Instead of the disease becoming worse, in a short time bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored.—Theodore Eisling, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

THE GRAND RAPIDS

DAILY DEMOCRAT

Is the popular paper of Western Michigan. It contains all the associated press dispatches. Sent by mail at

50 CENTS A MONTH!

Only eleven and one-half cts. a week.

Try it.

The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

THE EARTHQUAKE DID IT!

We mean we got a big bargain on all our cloak purchases. Our New York agent has taken advantage of the

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

And has written us that never before had we secured such an elegant line of

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS

At Such LOW PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT PURCHASE A CLOAK or Wrap of any kind until you have seen our goods and learned our prices, as they will soon be here.

A big line of everything in Dry Goods coming, wait for them.

Yours, very truly,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 7, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12; baled, $18
Corn, per bu. 65c.
Oats, 30 to 35c.
Feed, per ton, $22
Pork, $13 ₱ bbl, 7c ₱ lb.
Salt, ₱ bbl, $1.25
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ₱ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Mocca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Belmont Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice But'er go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞"Jefferies" is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Come back old friends and try it.

☞Clover and Timothy Seed, at L. D. Bartholomew & Co's.

Local Notes and News.

Will Covert is on the sick list.

Mrs. C. F. VanAuken is still improving.

Oil inspector Bontecou was in town twice this week.

Mrs. E. S. Hawkes is slowly improving in health.

Mrs. G. E. Bradbeen returned home to Kalamazoo, this week.

The board of supervisors will meet next week, at Bay Springs.

The Lawrence did not arrive last week till late Friday evening.

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PUBLIC LANDS.

Where Free Homes May Be Made —Areas of Unoccupied Land.

Variety of Soil and Climate—Territory Held in Reserve—State Lands.

There remains open to free settlement in the United States about 515,000,000 acres of Government land. Of this area about thirty-eight per cent, because of its mountainous character or barren surface, and will be permanently unavailable for the purposes of agriculture, or stock-raising, although as a timber preserve parts of it may serve as adjuncts of an equal area to compose farming sections. Of the remaining sixty-two per cent, fully one-half is not immediately available for settlement, owing to the swampy or arid nature of its soil. The swamp or marsh areas are comparatively small, and are rapidly disappearing as the timber is cut away and ditching and tiling appliances are brought into use. The arid lands, by reason of natural causes, will undoubtedly, in the few years hence they will be the most productive, and consequently the most valuable, districts in the Union. The arid area, so far as its availability goes, is an elastic quantity, the expansion of which is continued and increased by every new invention in the art of irrigation. Another factor, begun just west of the Mississippi River. Year by year the demonstration of actual cultivation has pushed it farther and farther to the southwest, and that it will soon be pushed beyond the Rocky Mountains is certain. To the poor homeseeker, however, this arid region is a present and a forbidding reality, and its area, except where bordering upon streams or bodies of water, is practically closed to settlement.

Stretching from the British possessions on the north to the Gulf of California at the south, and extending from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific coast, lies a vast section where cultivation, because of its uncertainty, is a questionable only through circumstances. Through this region, which is the home of the cattle and sheep ranges, irrigation, are, as a rule, taken in hand. Beyond these valleys artificial conditions are being overcome, but their extent is necessarily limited, and their cultivation costly. Outside of the valleys, the question of water is the problem of cultivation. Aqua's upon the availability of artesian wells, a question which has to be solved independently on every township of land, and on a possible, rather than a probable, foundation. There can be no question that artesian wells, where they can be secured, do remain but a moving slowly westward. Irrigation, moreover, barring the question of first cost, cannot be expanded so other than tentatively because of the control over the device by those who have the first possession of the water. Beyond, and to the west of the region where the Rio Grande and Arkansas rivers are located, the arid area can be acquired by the homeseeker, who is willing to take the risk of means of irrigation, and the payment of 1 per acre at the end of three years.

The entries of Government land were, in round numbers, 19,000,000 acres in 1883, 11,000,000 acres in 1884, and 15,000,000 acres in 1885, a total of 45,000,000 acres, including reserves, well over the million. The next two decades, in addition to the Government lands, action of the office to settlers at nominal per cent, ranging from six months to three years, and the entries in a certain area, including reserves, will reach a total within the next two decades. In addition to the Government lands, action

School Books and School Supplies

Our Prices are Rock Bottom, Lower than ever!

We have a full supply of every book used in the Charlevoix schools. Also a full supply for every school in the county.

Something New

In Scratch Books, Spelling Slips, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Rulers, Slates Chalks, School Registers, Etc.

The largest stock of Blank Books in the county!

☞ *If you want to save money, call at*

G. W. CROUTER'S Drug & Stationery Store.

For supplies in general.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. G. W. Jefferys.
First Vice President—Mrs. J. T. Cash.
Second Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Hodge.
Third Vice President—Mrs. R. Sedgwick.
Recording Secretary—Miss Julia Mason.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

Resolution and Announcement From the W. C. T. U.

WHEREAS, the pastoral labors of Rev. J. T. Iddings and Rev. C. F. VanAnken, have just closed in Charlevoix, we, as a woman's christian temperance union, desire to express our appreciation of their work and interest for us, therefore

Resolved, That we remember with gratitude the many addresses they have delivered for us. (J. T. Iddings has delivered thirteen in the three years.) We believe they have greatly helped in advancing public sentiment on the temperance question and hereby tender our thanks for the same. We are glad to know they still remain residents of Charlevoix, and shall hope to receive the same kindly interest and support we have had in the past.

The third annual meeting of 11th district W. C. T. U. will be held at Petoskey, commencing Tuesday evening, Oct. 12th, closing Thursday evening the 15th. Delegates are invited to be present from every township whether organized or not. Half fare on boats has been secured. Entertainment will be given by the ladies. Visitors share in all the privileges of the convention except voting.

MRS. R. A. CAMPBELL, Pres.
MRS. P. J. HOWARD, Cor. Sec.

Some California Products.

The annual review by a leading firm of this city of the trade in dried fruit and honey of California for 1885 contains many very interesting figures. It appears that the total dried-fruit product of the state last year reached 110,000,000 pounds of green fruit, equal to 5,500 carloads, and was of a value of $3,500,000. Of extracted honey the product was 1,500,000 pounds; comb honey, 750,000 pounds, and beeswax, 60,000 pounds, a pretty good showing for the bees. Raisins show an enormous increase, the total output of 1885 being estimated at 470,000 boxes of twenty pounds each, against 175,000 boxes in 1884. This indicates the rapid advance of what is destined to be a very important California industry, and which will keep in the country hundreds of thousands of dollars which now annually go to Spain and other Mediterranean countries. A decided improvement in packing and growing in 1885 was noticed, and is worthy of commendation. We are producing large and constantly increasing quantities of nuts, the product last year having been 1,250,000 pounds of walnuts, 318,000 of pecans and 1,050,000 of almonds. In sun-dried apples, peaches and plums, we also do well, the product having been: Apples, 1,070,000 pounds; peaches, 1,500,000, and plums, 1,027,000. We are gradually making headway on the foreign sale of prunes. Producers are beginning to grade and pack their prunes after the French method, and when this is universally done it is predicted that our prunes will take their proper place in the eastern markets. In 1885 there were imported into the United States 1,600,000 pounds of French, and 150,000 pounds of German prunes, or about the same as 1884. In the line of evaporated fruits less is being done than in sun-dried. The principal items for last year were: Apples, 750,000 pounds; apricots, 350,000 (sun-dried 300,000); peaches, 400,000. The crop of peaches (all kinds, dried) was three times what it was in 1884, and bids fair to be quadrupled in 1886. Evaporated apples doubled the product of 1884. Wine is largely increased, and other products in a lesser degree, a slight falling off in the peanuts being noted on account of low prices. All this is a most gratifying exhibit, and gives further evidence of the assured future of the state as a great fruit-producing country.—*San Francisco Call.*

The Old Roman's Tipple.

Senator Thurman and his amiable wife are receiving marked attentions from members of both parties. Mrs. Thurman goes everywhere that he goes. "Allen" and "Mary" are inseparable friends, and Mary takes pretty good care of Allen, too, in a quiet way. "Some time ago," said a close personal friend of the ex-senator, "Mr. Thurman was visiting here, when some friends came in for an hour's chat. In the course of the scance it was suggested something of a liquid nature might prove appropriate to the occasion. 'Well,' said old Allen G., with a sly look at Mary, 'I might take a little apollinaris. Mary has shut down on me lately and says I can't have anything else.' 'No indeed,' said Mary, 'nothing stronger for you just now, Allen.' So the apollinaris came up and was disposed of with rather wry faces, for it was not a beverage to which the gentlemen were much devoted.

"When the chat was ended old Allen walked down stairs with his guests and, glancing nervously about to see that 'Mary was not in hearing, said: 'Well, gentlemen, let's go down to the bar and get something to hold that apollinaris down.'"—*Washington Correspondence to Columbus Dispatch.*

The Verdict Unanimous

W. D. Salt, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters, as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

C. L. Barlier Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

O. O. C.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 1, meets every Thursday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

R. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 125, meets second and third Saturday evenings in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. O. L.—True Blue No. 127, meet Saturday on or before each full moon, in Barnard's hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 97, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

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1872. 1886.

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Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

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JOB PRINTING of every description executed promptly, neatly, skillfully, and cheaply, at the JOURNAL office.

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PERSONAL.—Minnie had better look out for Mell. He is throwing kisses at the old lady across the corner.

VIEWS OF CHARLEVOIX on heavy card stock, 12x15 inches, suitable for framing, for sale at this office, 50 cts.

WANTED.—A Good, Wide-Awake correspondent in Charlevoix for this paper in every town and school district in the adjoining country. For further information call on or address this office.

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Finest location in town, giving good view of lake and surrounding country. Rates, $1 per day; guests for Petoskey and 25c Round Lake. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjacent depot.

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Try it.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Season of CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 7.30, leave Boyne 8.00, arrive Charlevoix 9.00.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Boyne 5.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.00.

Night—Leave Charlevoix 7.00, arrive Boyne 7.30. Sundays 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 5.00.

Stopping at intermediate points.

Around the County.

Wilson.

Our autumnal foliage is beautiful.

We had a little little snowstorm on Sept. 30th, but the weather has been delightfully warm since.

Miss Etta Peck, of Echo, who has been stopping with Mrs. Vance for a few days, has returned home.

Reports come to us of numerous bears being seen in this vicinity but none has been captured up to date.

Mr. Henry Young, of Echo, was a guest of J. R. Vance on Sunday night last. He contemplates moving near Lansing this week, where lies purchased a farm.

Mr. Isaac Vance, of Echo, passed through here on Sunday last on his way home from Buffalo, N. Y., where he had been to consult Dr. Pierce in regard to his disease. The Doctor promises him a recovery—eventually.

Nearly every one and their wives and sweethearts attended the fair, where they were delighted with the exhibition.

We understand seats have been ordered for the new school house and work on the building will be commenced soon.

Through the never tiring efforts of J. R. Vance and the kindly aid given by citizens of this vicinity, we expect to hear the mill whistle within a week.

Burgess.

John Ward has gone to the south part of the state to visit relatives.

Hattie Harris, who has been sick some time, is failing.

Mr. Tillotson is putting a stone wall under his house and fixing up generally for winter.

Frank Kane has had a carpenter at work on his house the past week, getting ready for the plasterer.

Mr. Austin is digging a well near his new residence.

Mr. Hale raised a new barn on his place last week. Loren Hamlin is improving his residence and fixing up for winter.

Barnard.

June roses are seen in bloom in blossom apples may also be found.

Mr. Tom Cannon moved into his new house last week.

Mr. Ingalls is expected in the neighborhood with his steam threshing machine, this week.

Mr. Clover has his new house up and enclosed.

Wm. Burns and wife returned home Monday, and were tendered a reception at the residence of Bernard Burns, Monday evening, which was attended by a large number of friends and well-wishers. They commence housekeeping at once in their new home, recently finished for them.

Premiums Awarded.

The following is a list of the premiums awarded at the second annual fair of the Charlevoix county agricultural society, at East Jordan, Sept. 22-24, 1886:

Division A—Horses.

Superintendent, Wm. Pinney.

Class 1—Thoroughbreds.

John Hammond, best stallion 3 yrs old.
A. Cooper, second best.
M. W. Bateman, best brood mare with foal at side.
John Monroe Jr. second best.
A. L. Wright, best mare 2 yrs old or over.
M. W. Bateman, best mare 2 yrs old.
A. L. Wright, second best.
M. M. Burnham, second premium, gelding 1 yr old.

Class 2—Horses for all Work.

H. Rainer, best stallion 4 yr old.
Ward Staley, best stallion 3 yrs old or over.
A. E. Upright second best.
A. L. Wright, best mare 2 yrs old.
Jacob Heller second best.
M. W. Bateman, second premium, mare 1 yr old.
N. K. Sherman, best brood mare with foal, Frank Coleman, best colt 6 months or under.
S. L. Jones second best.

Class 3—Carriage and Single Horses.

Geo. W. Isaacs, best matched horses 4 yrs old or over.
Adolph Heller best matched horses 3 yrs old.
J. T. Cowell, best single horse 4 yrs old or over.
A. R. Upright second best.
John Schalen, best single driving horse.

Class 4—Farm Teams for General Purposes.

Wm. Knight, best farm team 5 yrs old or over.
A. R. Upright second best.
M. M. Burnham, best draft mare 3 yrs old.
T. D. Bowman, M. M. Burnham, Jacob Bissell, awarding committee.

Division B—Cattle.

Superintendent, H. R. Hipp.

Class 1—Full Blood Holsteins.

D. M. Colby, best bull 2 yrs old or over.

Class 2—Full Blood Jerseys.

D. P. Bowman, best bull 1 yr old.
Jacob Bissell, best cow 3 yrs old or over.

Class 3—Grades.

C. A. Rinehart, best bull 1 yr old.
Daniel Cuton, best bull calf.
Stanley Bush, best cow 4 yrs old or over.
Geo. Sherman second best.
A. R. Murphy, best cow 3 yrs old.
M. M. Bissell second best.
Isabella Chatterton, best heifer 2 yrs old.
Michael Clark second best.
Isabella R. Chatterton, best heifer 1 yr old.
A. E. Upright second best.
Stanley Bush, best heifer under 1 yr.

Class 5—Working Oxen and Steers.

Chas. Alexander, best yoke of oxen 4 yrs old or over.
E. A. Bixby second best.
S. M. Richardson, Elijah Holden, Mr. Trachot, awarding committee.

Division C—Swine.

Superintendent, J. H. Lanway.

Class 1—Poland China.

A. E. Upright, best boar 1 yr old.
A. L. Wright, best sow over 1 yr.
A. L. Upright, best sow under 1 yr.
C. A. Rinehart, best sow under 1 yr old.
A. E. Upright second best.
A. E. Upright, best litter of not less than 4 pigs under 6 months old.

Class 3—Chester White.

Jacob Keller, best sow over 1 yr old.

Class 4—Berkshires.

E. A. Gibson, best boar under 1 yr old.
E. A. Gibson, best sow under 1 yr old.

Class 6—Cheshire.

M. M. Burnham, best boar under 1 yr old.
M. M. Burnham, best sow under 1 yr old.
S. M. Richardson, D. P. Bowman, Peter K. Wiers, awarding committee.

[On account of a rush of work in the office, we are compelled to continue the balance of fair report next week.]

Old Soldier Defended.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—How a man claiming to be a friend to the soldier and so patriotic as the Sentinel man, would stoop so low as to try to sian for the record of one of the boys in blue without knowing his record, is something that the old boys will not tolerate. But the immediate editorial of the Sentinel refuted the charges against the action of the republican party as to their motive in not making terms for the exchange of prisoners sooner than they did, the old boys would not say a word against the position of the Sentinel. But when it tries to slander the record of a true soldier and make it a personal fight by blackguard and nonsense, the readers are not likely to be interested.

I would not say an unkind word but certainly it is evident to every casual observer that the Sentinel man's appearance indicates within the censure of everyone who sees him; his pants and learning very few are judges of; and even upon those few they cannot first be well intended for policy and good breeding will council him to be reserved among strangers, for the outward habit gives him a taste of the spirit of the inward man.

Now, let us look at the exchange business for a moment. First, the rebel government had knowledge of the inhuman treatment of the prisoners and did not put forth proper efforts to rescue the unfortunate men from their perilous position, and finally said that it was his policy not to exchange for our excess of prisoners and deplete the rebel army so they could not oppose us, but did not state how long it would take, but was willing to let the men rot in rebel dens until the rebel army were all taken prisoners. Gen. Grant said, I deem it bad policy of war to give 75,000 able-bodied men for a few thousand men in good condition and 30,000 wrecks, and claimed that if the government kept on exchanging they could go on fighting until both armies were killed. Notwithstanding our martyred Lincoln was in favor of and expedient to release them. Was this a policy of war or barbarism? We did not expect when we enlisted to be subjects of such a policy and we have a right to hold the republican party to strict accountability for the course it pursued, and the government should recompense the victims of this barbarous policy. It may be claimed that the execution of Wirtz atones for the sufferings of the thousands of human wrecks who are unable to earn their bread or support their families. To ameliorate this condition is one of the solemn duties devolving upon congress, and its long delay in performing that duty is a disgrace to a government which, in point of numbers, intelligence and prosperity, ranks second to none in all the civilized world.

PRISONER OF WAR.

Communication.

Charlevoix, Oct. 14, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—There seems to be much opposition in both the republican and democratic ranks as to prohibitionists putting a ticket in the field, as it will have a tendency to elect men nominated in the old parties whom the people do not want, and claim the prohibitionists will be responsible for such a calamity. One would think such argument justifies them to nominate whiskey men and then howl because the prohibitionist no longer will recognize their action with the whisky crime. We certainly have a right to put a ticket in the field, as a political organization, and the only way we reasonably advise in the matter is this: If the temperance law and order men of the county mean what they say, (that they do not want a whisky man elected,) then come up and vote for the prohibition candidate and avert the calamity of men being elected whom you do not want. After election the people will then see where the responsibility belongs.

VOTER.

Chinese Supper.

One of the most pleasing and interesting entertainments ever given in Charlevoix will be held at the Opera House, Tuesday, Oct. 19th. A company of two Chinese students, a Chinese lady and a baby less than a year old, will be present, and will illustrate different novel features of Chinese life such as a Chinese wedding, eating with chop-sticks, singing Chinese songs, and playing upon their curious musical instruments. They will be dressed in Oriental costumes and will have a large collection of Chinese curiosities on exhibition and sale.

After the concert a supper will be furnished by the ladies of the Methodist church, at which the Chinese will serve pure tea, made by themselves, Chinese nuts, and proper chop-sticks will be furnished if you desire to use them, and a Chinese napkin given you as a souvenir of the occasion. Come! Of course you will, if you like fun, instruction, and a good supper. Admission, 15 cents. Supper 10 cents.

Firemen Re-Organized.

At the meeting of firemen, Monday night, Oct. 11th, the company was reorganized with the following officers: President, Chas. E. Swallow; vice-president, R. W. Kane; secretary, B. F. Bisbee; treasurer, Harry Nicholls. Chief of fire department and foreman of the engine, C. J. Grier; assistant foreman of the engine, Elmer Mayne; foreman of the hose, Andrew McCall; assistant foreman of hose, Lewis Smith; engineer, O. S. Washburn; first assistant engineer, John Ackert; second assistant engineer, B. H. Krebs. The following names were suggested for nominees: On main line of hose, Wm. Horton, Eli Jefferies. On second line of hose, Chas. See, Ed. Bedford. On third line of hose, A. E. Mason, W. Ripley. B. F. BISBEE, Secretary.

Shipments.

6—Schr. Jennie Phillips, 60,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Chicago.
7—Schr. A. E. Upright, 80 cords wood, George Cross, to Manistee.
7—Schr. Blake, 1,000 ties, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.
8—Schr. J. R. Newland, 140 cords wood, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.
8—Schr. Niagara, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Chicago.
8—Schr. Mecklenburg, 1,875 ties, 62 cords wood Upright & Emrey to Chicago.
11—Schr. Artic, 400,000 hoops, Wilson Hoop Co. to Milwaukee.
12—Schr. Hart Barnes, 180 cords wood, Master to Milwaukee.
12—Schr. Lafayette, 130 cords wood, P. Thorp, to Milwaukee.
13—Schr. Eliza Day, 140,000 hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter to Chicago.
13—Schr. Libbie Mann, 1,000 hardwood ties, Glenn & Porter to Chicago.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1886.	1885.
Hardwood lumber, feet	265,000	585,000
Hardwood ties	2,875	20,000
Hoop poles		400,000
Railroad ties	4,400	17,875
Cedar posts	2,500	600
Wood, cords	80	395
Bark, cords	100	.....
Pig iron, tons	300	.....
Potato bulls, pounds	.....	7,700

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the health of every community, if, instead of calling a physician for every ailment, they were wise enough to put their trust in Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood and liver, such as scrofula in its various forms, dyspepsia, or indigestion, female irregularities, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, exposure and imprudence of life. No person can take these bitters according to instructions, and remain long unwell, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters numbers on its list of cures more than any other medicine known, and have already acquired a great celebrity, being used generally as a family medicine. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Money Refunded.

True remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known in his practice as Dr. Pope's Lung Food for Consumption. It is now called Dr. Pope's Second Cough Cure. It is the safest, the surest and the best. No other cough, cold, and consumption remedy is half its equal. We warrant it and will promptly refund the money paid for it a reasonable effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle is used. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

"For years I suffered from loss of appetite and indigestion, but failed to find relief until I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine entirely cured me. My appetite and digestion are now perfect."—Fred G. Bonny, 436 Seventh st. South Boston, Mass.

Many forget that the hair and scalp need cleansing. Extensive use of Ayer's Hair Vigor has proven that it is the best cleansing agent for the hair—that it prevents dandruff and eliminates the hair to renewed growth.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, — MICHIGAN

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
GEORGE L. YAPLE, of St. Joseph.

For Lieutenant Governor—
SOLOMON S. CURRY, of Marquette.

For Secretary of State—
PHILLIP B. WACHTEL, of Emmet.

For State Treasurer—
WILLIAM G. BEARD, of Bay.

For Auditor General—
JUDSON S. FARRAR, of Macomb.

For Attorney General—
JOHN C. DONNELLY, of Wayne.

For Commissioner of State Land Office—
ALONZO T. FRISBIE, of Livingston.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
DAVID PARSONS, of Wayne.

For Member of State Board of Education—
JEROME W. TUPER, of Shiawassee.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, Ninth District—
LYMAN G. MASON, of Muskegon.

Legislative Ticket.

For Representative in the Legislature, Charlevoix District,

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
DANIEL D. JERGE, of South Arm.

For County Clerk—
WILLIAM F. PALMITER, of South Arm.

For County Treasurer—
ORLANDO BLAIR, of South Arm.

For Register of Deeds—
ELISHA H. SHEPARD, of Evangeline.

For Prosecuting Attorney—
MILTON M. BURNHAM, of South Arm.

For Circuit Court Commissioner—
ARTHUR E. MARTIN, of Evangeline.

For County Surveyor—
SIMON HAYDEN, of Eveline.

For Coroners—
ORVILLE D. HILTON, of Norwood.
ROBERT FINDLEY, of Horse Valley.

WHY HE SAID IT.

Republican papers throughout the state are publishing the following single sentence from one of Mr. Yaple's speeches on the tariff:

"I want the farmers of this district to understand what they ask when they ask me to vote for the restoration of the duty on wool. I didn't do it, and by the eternal, I never will."

(George L. Yaple in a speech at Sturgis, Oct. 9, 1884.)

Let us see what his reason was for making such a statement. As a matter of fact the price of wool has gone down under the tariff law. The tariff so suddenly diminished the demand for wool that although it tended to shut off foreign wool it did not open a market for domestic wool. It is an actual fact that since the tariff of 1867 the price of wool has been lower than ever before in the world. From statistics it appears that the average price of wool for the 15 years preceding 1867 was 52.8 cents per pound, while the average price for the the 15 years succeeding 1867 was 48.6 cents per pound. Thus under free trade wool sold for over four cents per pound more than it sells for under a high tariff.

It is natural to ask why the price of wool went down under protection, while the price of nearly everything else went up? This was owing to the sudden falling off in the demand for wool. The high tariff suddenly placed on wool almost ruined the woolen industry of this country, and though the year after the passage of the high tariff on wool the home clip increased 8,000,000 pounds, the demand for wool fell off 54,000,000 pounds. And the price of wool, which averaged in 1866 under the tariff of 1861 to 59¼ cents in 1867 and 46 cents in 1868 after the tariff.

The high tariff on wool not only lowered prices, but by lowering the price of wool it forced sheep-raising away from the middle states out on to the cheap lands of the west. Statistics taken from public documents are instructive as to the effect of the wool tariff on sheep raising. The following table shows the number of sheep in states named at the dates given.

STATES.	Before 1867.	Thirteen years after tariff.
Ohio	7,159,177	4,392,486
Michigan	4,028,767	2,180,289
Pennsylvania	3,526,958	1,776,598
New York	5,375,005	1,715,180
Indiana	2,933,305	1,195,514
Illinois	2,703,072	1,067,073
Wisconsin	1,666,538	1,436,807
Iowa	2,200,429	455,579
Total	24,574,222	14,213,426

What a falling off! From 29,874,222 in 1867 to 14,213,426 in 1880. And in the one state of Iowa a decrease of from 2,200,429 in 1867 to 455,579 in 1880. And yet it is in the above named states that the most complaint is heard about the reduction of the tariff on wool. Farmers know that something is wrong, and shrewd republican politicians tell them it is the reduction of the tariff. One or two more *increases* of the tariff would carry sheep-raising entirely west of the Missouri river.

The truth is, the tariff on wool has so disturbed and affected the wool market and the woolen industry that prices are unsteady and profits unstable.

During the session of 1882-3 the tariff on wool was reduced a little, and the following summer the price of wool did not happen to be quite so high. Immediately there went up a great cry from the politicians that the reduction of the tariff had reduced the price of wool. Let us see how prices were before the reduction. We give the highest and lowest prices quoted on wool in the New York market for the years named.

YEARS.	Lowest.	Highest.
1872	45 cents	67 cents
1873	35 "	57 "
1874	36 "	48 "
1875	38 "	48 "
1876	25 "	43 "
1877	32 "	43 "
1878	29 "	33 "
1879	27 "	50 "
1880	25 "	45 "
1881	21 "	47 "

What an industry to invest money in when prices range from 29 cents to 67 cents in the space of seven years, and from 21 cents to 47 cents inside of one year! Not once during the free trade period between 1850-60 did wool fall as low as 29 cents. The lowest price under free trade was 24 cents per pound.

We fail to see how the tariff on wool has benefited the sheep growers of the country. The price has averaged lower and has been more uncertain since the tariff. The market has been fluctuating and the demand uncertain. And sheep-raising is being driven from the prosperous and fertile middle states to the cheap lands of the south and west. Hence we say Yaple is right when he said "by the eternal I never will" vote to restore a high tariff on wool.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

New foreign markets for our surplus products are one of the most pressing demands of the day. Our products for the year 1880 amounted to $5,000,000,000, in value, and but *two per cent* of it was sold in foreign markets. This is the natural result of the restrictive tariff of the republican party, and the exact reverse of the democratic doctrine which maintains that 2,000,000,000 people for consumers in the markets of the world would be more beneficial to the farmers and laborers of this country than the exclusive market of 55,000,000 people for consumers at home.

Public documents show the foreign commerce of the counties lying south of the United States on the American continent to be $520,000,000 annually. Our share of this amount is about $112,000,000 of which only about $37,000,000 is carried in American bottoms. Such facts demonstration ones arouse our people from this lethargy and abolish the restrictive tariff laws.

Yaple Replies.

The following interview with Hon. Geo. L. Yaple appeared in the Grand Rapids Democrat:

"What have you to say to the charge that you are a devout disciple of Bob Ingersoll?"

"That charge is false. No one acquainted with my views would make such a charge unless he meant to tell a lie. I do not indorse Ingersoll's religion or his politics."

"It is claimed that you had assailed the christian religion at times and places when it has shown exceedingly strong?"

"That is false. Why don't they publish what I said at those times and places? They make a charge, but offer no evidence to sustain it."

"Did you not speak to a crowd at the pioneer meeting in Centreville this year?"

"No sir; I simply paid a tribute to the pioneers in the midst of industrious, quiet, peaceable, and law abiding people. Nothing that I said could be construed as an attack upon the church. Why don't they publish what I said and let the people judge?"

"What about your likening the pulpit to an auction block in a decoration day address in 1885?"

"Do they say I made off the fruits of the war. I said that the soldiers of the north were the missionaries of a new religion, the brotherhood of man. The particular expressions which seem to have struck a critical chord were: "The dress here of the south had converted the pulpit into an auction block. The soldiers of the north turned the auction block into ashes." It might be well for these sensitive critics to read Bryant's history of the United States, and learn the attitude of the church of the south on the slavery question—its attitude before the war. They do not quote me correctly. All I ask is that they tell what I said."

"What is there about your having taught a Bible class from political motives?"

"I never taught a Bible class from political motives. I taught it because I was earnestly requested to by Rev. M. V. Rork, and Rev. C. I. Dayo, the pastor of the church, and also by a number who were members of the class. Mr. Rork and Mr. Dayo were both acquainted with my views and desired me to take the place. At that time Mr. Dayo was a republican. He had never done any political work for me, or for the greenback or democratic parties. He was my personal, but not my political friend. Attack upon Mr. Dayo is wholly unwarranted for. He is a man of brains and character and no man making a claim to decency would make an attack upon him."

Tribune vs. "Free Press".

Charge: Perjury.

Thus the Tribune to the Free Press:

"Come, now, own up like a little man that you have deliberately and willfully prevaricated in saying that Mr. Lace was a banker instead of a farmer, when you knew he was a farmer and not a banker."

The Coldwater Inquirer can well be sworn. You are of lawful age, and have been a neighbor of Cyrus G. Lace for many years. What do you know relative to the facts in this case?

Answer—Any advertising columns testify as follows:

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN NATIONAL BANK.

Capital and Surplus, $180,000.

LARGEST IN THE COUNTY.

C. D. BARNARD, President. C. G. LACE, Vice-President. L. E. ROSE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

C. D. BARNARD, C. G. LACE, E. E. CLARKE, L. F. HALE, J. S. LOOMIS, D. C. POWERS, L. E. ROSE.

A general and conservative banking business transacted.

And deponent further saith not.

The burden of proof that Mr. Lace is a farmer rests with the Tribune, which has asserted it in the Free Press finds in the Michigan State Gazetteer, under Gilead, the following: "Cyrus G. Lace, farmer."

So far as the evidence has been taken for proof that the republican candidate is a banker is much the more conclusive. The charge of perjury is not sustained.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, your nerves are shattered, you are sleepless, nervous, and generally out of sorts, perhaps made down by your work, or by excessive drinking, public anxiety, or stress, which is common to many at this season of the year, and which stimulate you for a time, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you need is a tonic, and we know of no better tonic than Brown's Iron Bitters. This preparation is not a cordial, nor a beverage, but a tonic, which stimulates only after food and delivers its strengthening effects to the system in a gradual way. Such a medicine as this will find in almost every case, and we advise a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

The First Sign

Of falling health, whether in the form of Nervous Prostration, Languor, or Dullness of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should succeed the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous force to its normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Mich.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate the disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I regard it as the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Parker, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

I had been troubled with a dull, pioneer meeting in Centreville this year.

No sir; I simply paid a tribute to the pioneers in the midst of industrious, quiet, peaceable and law abiding people. Nothing that I said could be construed as an attack upon the church. Why don't they publish what I said and let the people judge?

"What about your likening the pulpit to an auction block in a decoration day address in 1885?"

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The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

THE EARTHQUAKE DID IT!

We mean we got a big bargain on all our cloak purchases. Our New York agent has taken advantage of the

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

And has written us that never before had we secured such an elegant line of

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS

At Such LOW PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT PURCHASE A CLOAK or Wrap of any kind until you have seen our goods and learned our prices, as they will soon be here. A big Stock of Everything in Dry Goods coming, wait for them.

Yours, very truly,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

YAPLE RALLY!

Hon. Geo. L. Yaple,

Union Nominee for Governor, will Speak at

Charlevoix

On Saturday Afternoon,

October 23

All through the south part of the State the people are giving the eloquent young defender of their rights a royal ovation wherever he appears, and Northern Michigan must not be outdone in loyal hospitality. Hitch up your horses, and come and see and hear the next Governor of Michigan,

"The Boy from Mendon."

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 14, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12; baled, $18
Corn, per bu, 65c.
Oats, 20 to 25c.
Feed, per ton, $22
Pork, 2½ @ 3½ cts, 7c ⅌ lb.
Salt, Fine, $1.25
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ⅌ gal.

Dr. L. S. Ellis, of Manistee, prohibition candidate for Congress from this district, is billed to speak on the subject of prohibition, at the opera house, this (Thursday) evening, at 7:30.

The Cheboygan News is the title of a crisp little semi-weekly paper just started in Cheboygan. It is devoted to the cause of the labor party. Success, neighbor.

Bulowicz's old photo. gallery, occupied by Chas. Swallow as a paint shop, on the lot in the rear of the post office, is a larger Greenback vote than any convenient in the State proportionately. He never solicited a nomination to any office; in his case the office always seeking the man, and not the man the office. He always ran ahead of his ticket, and his popularity at home is so great that in the election of 1882, while his party was the weakest by large odds, in his own ward he received a majority of votes over his two opponents. In his election for City Treasurer he received the largest vote of any candidate on his ticket. His nomination for State Treasurer was unsought and was a great surprise, and was brought about by the Clinton county delegates against his protest. During the great strike amongst mill operatives in the Saginaw valley, he was foremost in the effort to bring about a peaceful solution of the trouble, and connected obedience to the law. He is a Past Grand in the I. O. O. F., a member of the A. O. U. W., and the Royal Arcanum, and a very prominent member of the K. of L. He has held the office of M. W. in his own local assembly six terms, and M. W. of District Assembly six terms, and M. W. of District Assembly six terms, and M. W. of District

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

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For Lieutenant Governor—
SOLOMON S. CURRY, of Hargrave.

For Secretary of State—
PHILLIP B. WA

For State Treasurer—
WILLIAM G. BE

For Auditor-General—
JUDSON S. FA

For Attorney General—
JOHN C. DONN

For Commissioner of
ALONZO T. FR

For Superintendent of
DAVID PARSO

For Member of State
JEROME W. TU

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LYMAN G. M

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The Circus

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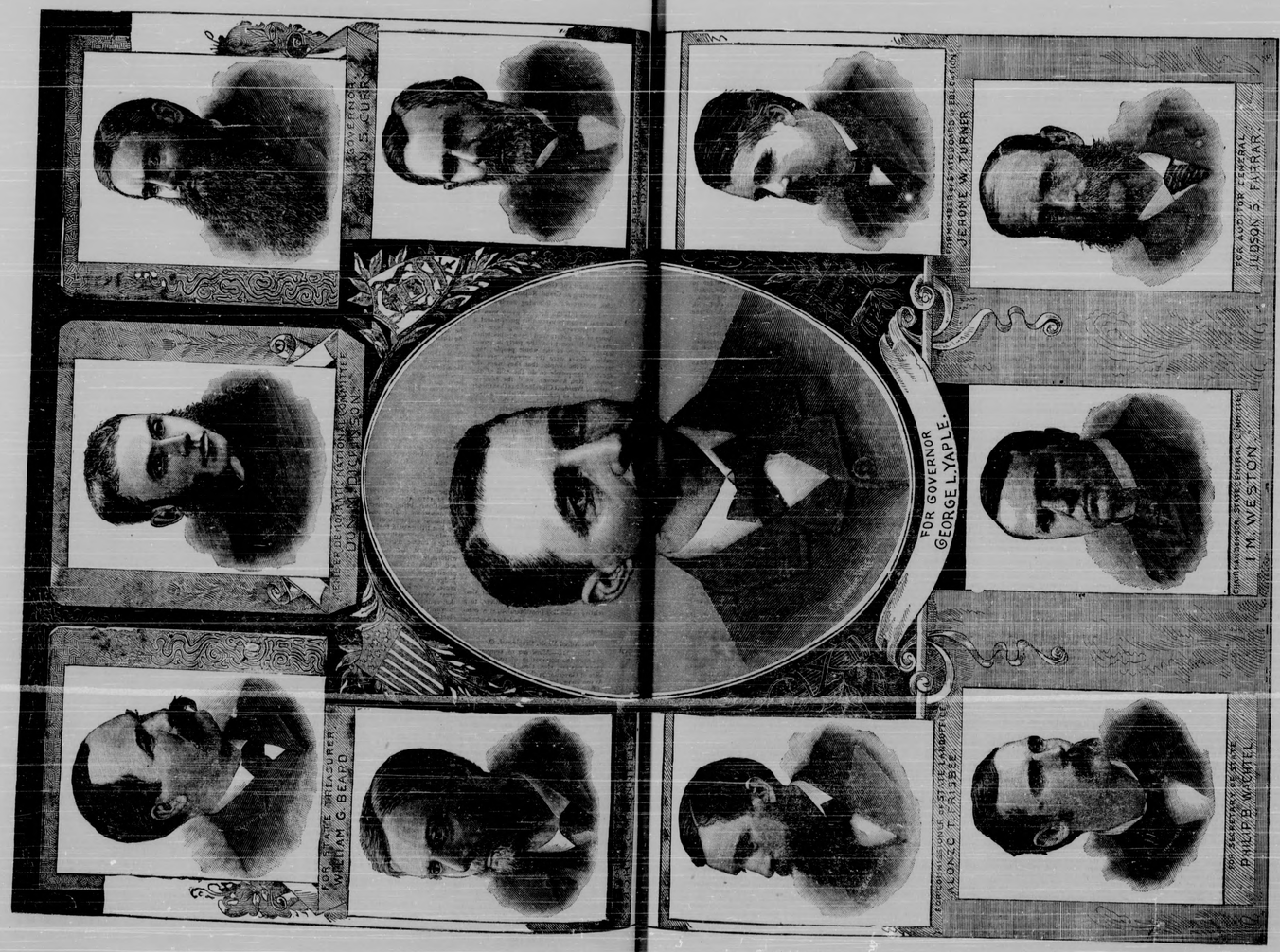

to an auction block. The southern of

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 14, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12; baled, $18
Corn, per bu. 60c.
Oats, 30 to 35c.
Feed, per ton, $22.
Pork, $3.75 bbl, 7c ℔ lb.
Salt, ℔ bbl. $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.

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The Cheboygan News is the title of a crisp little semi-weekly paper just started in Cheboygan. It is devoted to the cause of the labor party. Success, neighbor.

Baldwin's old photo gallery, occupied by Chas. Swallow as a paint shop, on the lot in the rear of the post-office, has been now fitted up for a photograph of the sunflower.

A friend in St. Louis, Mo., sends us some fine colored lithograph representations of the magnificent street pageant of the Veiled Prophet in that city, Oct. 5th. The procession included representations of some of the most important events in American history, as well as the greatest perfection in all of the important manufactures and trades of that city which can be represented in an actual living, moving panorama. This is a great annual attraction for the merchants of the sunflower.

DRY GOODS!

We offer for the next few days Great Bargains in all

---SUMMER DRESS GOODS---

Shawls, White Goods, Parasols, Silk and Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Straw Hats, etc.

show the active the ensuing winter will send a supply.

put his wealth to good use.

ind pain. Sold by Perry Wood and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Close connections at Petoskey with R. R. trains, north and south.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

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The Circus

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I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTH-

SUPPLEMENT.

NATURAL SCIENCE.—THE LAWS OF ATTRACTION AND REPULSION.—ILLUSTRATED BY A STUDENT.

Price $1; six bottles, $5.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 14, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12; bailed, $18
Corn, per bu, 55c.
Oats, 30 to 35c.
Feed, per ton, $22
Pork, 5½ ℔ lbs, 7c ℔ lb.
Salt, 4 bbl, $1.25
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Mocha, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞ A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞ A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞ Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞ New Groceries received almost every day.

☞ Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Board Ware at cost.

☞ If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞ "Jefferies" is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Come back old friends and try it.

Local Notes and News.

C. E. See is out again, after a long struggle with fever.

Chas. Swallow's new house is nearly ready for occupancy.

H. H. Vanwormam is out again after a long siege of sickness.

A. J. Mudge has built an addition to his grocery on Antrim street.

The age Jos. Gordon, of Bay City, was in harbor over Sunday

Al Draper and wife, of South Arm, spent Sunday in Charlevoix.

Will Francis has the frame up for a house on the Mason addition.

Boyne City is preparing to organize a post of Sons of Veterans.

Look out for the handbills for the Chinese supper, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

A new picket fence adorns John Wood's front yard, on Antrim street.

The re-organized fire department were out for practice on Wednesday afternoon.

The East Jordan foundry has a large order of car wheels for E. Shay of Bay Springs.

Come and see the Chinese curiosities and get a cup of Chinese tea Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Young people's meeting at the M. E. church next Sunday evening at six o'clock. Come early.

Willis G. Clark will preach at the Congregational church at Ironton next Sunday at 3 p. m.

Little Frank, the Portingese, had a cargo of fruit here to put into the retail market this week

Harbor Springs is becoming somewhat inflated over a supposed find of iron ore near that place.

Mrs. Ella Smith took first prize on a silk crazy patchwork quilt at the Traverse City fair last week.

Mrs. Bradley's sale last Saturday was well attended, and some of the articles brought good prices.

Work has been commenced on a large eastern for fire protection on the southeast corner of the school lot.

Bradlow's portable photo gallery has been removed from the lot adjoint Burhlsdorner & Co's. warehouse.

The W. C. T. U. will hold their regular weekly temperance meeting at the M. E. church, next Sunday evening.

The Pilgrim has returned to its line, and the Progress pages will be brightened from his exhaustless fund of humor.

A friend in Detroit has donated a lot of small chairs, for the use of the infant class, in the Baptist Sunday-school.

Dr. G. W. Crouter is in Grand Rapids this week, attending the annual meeting of the state pharmaceutical association.

A large invoice of ruled and flat papers, cardboard, etc., just received. Call and examine, before you order your winter supply.

We understand prohibition clubs have been organized at East Jordan and other towns in the south-eastern part of the county.

Rev. J. T. Isbings has moved into D. C. Loveday's house on south bridge street, Mr. Loveday having moved his family to East Jordan.

The Enterprise says that Mrs. Lahoun president of the state W. C. T. U., is engaged for one lecture at East Jordan in the near future.

Married, in Charlevoix, by Rev. J. T. Isbings, Oct. 11th, 1886, Mr. Marcus S. Moulton, of East Jordan, and Mrs. Marion Parsons, of Chicago, Ill.

There will be preaching at the M. E. Church next Sunday morning, probably by the new pastor. If he does not arrive the Presiding Elder will send a supply.

Dr. L. S. Ellis, of Manistee, prohibition candidate for Congress from this district, is billed to speak on the subject of prohibition, at the opera house, this (Thursday) evening, at 7:30.

The Cheboygan News is the title of a crisp little semi-weekly paper just started in Cheboygan. It is devoted to the cause of the labor party. Success, neighbor.

Baldwin's old photo. gallery, occupied by Chas. Swallow as a paint shop, on the lot in the rear of the post-office, has been torn down and moved to the lot adjoining Bartholomew's warehouse.

Chas. S. Hampton was nominated for representative by acclamation in joint convention of democratic and greenback parties at Cheboygan. There was no other name presented. Hampton will be the next representative from that district.

The Charlevoix county prohibition club have issued a large edition of a four-page circular, advocating an organized prohibition movement, and the nomination of a county ticket, for this fall's campaign. It is called "The Temperance Eye."

Two sisters of Dan Jerrne, and the father and one brother of Dan's wife, all of Meadon, visited Charlevoix last Saturday. Dan is converting them to the beauties of this region. They are all, as a matter course, very enthusiastic in their support of Yaple for governor

"The Engineer" program got out by our foreman, Mel Livingston, for the entertainment Wednesday night is the neatest and most artistic specimen of the typographical art ever executed in the village. That is, the public say; and they are the very best of judges."—Manistique Sun.

The Board of Corrections and Charities are desirous to ascertain the number, residences, and circumstances of the class commonly known as imbeciles or idiots in Michigan. They will be indebted to any person who will communicate such information to L. C. Storrs, Secretary, Lansing, Mich.

The prohibitionists of Charlevoix township met at the opera house last Friday evening and organized a prohibition club, with 14 members. Officers were elected as follows: Pres. Mr. Jeffries, 1st vice-pres. R. A. Campbell; 2d vice-pres. B. Suffield; sec'y, Prof. J. B. Allen; treas., D. C. Nettleton.

"The Charlevoix JOURNAL says that Kilbern & Bowman were the only exhibitors of agricultural implements at the East Jordan fair. They must have an enterprising lot of dealers in farm machinery in Charlevoix county to let Emmet county make the only exhibit in that line—Petoskey Record.

Mrs. R. A. Campbell, Mrs. C. J. Strang, Mrs. G. W. Jefferies, Mrs. J. A. Hawkins, Mrs. L. Benson, Miss Anna Cooper, Mrs. L. D. Ranney, of Charlevoix, and Mrs. J. H. Stone, Mrs. Barbour and Mrs. Bryant, of East Jordan, are in attendance at the W. C. T. U. convention in Petoskey this week.

F. J. Mayhory, traveling agent of the G. R. & I. R. R., made us a call yesterday, in the interest of the special excursion to Detroit next Tuesday, the 19th. He finds much enthusiasm in regard to it, and expects to have a full train. To accommodate people from Charlevoix, the Clara Bells will make an early trip to Petoskey, leaving Charlevoix in time to connect with the excursion train.

App M. Smith has issued the first number of the Manistee Broadaxe. App has the faculty of getting at once right to the heart of his subject, and when it is known that he is devoted to Cutcheon's defeat this fall the contents of the Broadaxe may be well understood. It also contains a good deal of local news, and App announces that he has come to stay. We wish him abundant success.

The Detroit Graphic News, of Oct. 24, contains a double supplement, with the portraits of all the candidates for state officers on the fusion ticket, and also Don M. Dickinson of the national committee, and I. M. Weston, chairman of the state central committee. The paper also contains the portraits of other prominent people, views of public buildings, and much other valuable and interesting matter

The Graphic News advertises a grand holiday number to be ready early next month, to contain 50 pages of original masterpieces of art, one of which will be produced in sixteen colors. There will be three illuminated double supplements, and an illuminated cover. Annual subscriptions will include this magnificent work of art. Single copies, 50 cents. Order of your newsdealers, or address C. F. Bragg, proprietor, 135 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Grand Haven Herald: Is there any limit to the wealth of Michigan? Fruit, grain and lumber without measure. Salt without end. Richest copper mines in the world. Then for iron the Gogebic range this year turns out 800,000 tons of the finest quality. A paying gold mine at Ishpeming. And now at Manistee, that most fortunate man, R. G. Peters, has struck a paying oil well, and no man knows better than he how to put his wealth to good use.

A friend in St. Louis, Mo., sends us some fine colored lithograph representations of the magnificent street pageant of the Veiled Prophet in that city, Oct. 5th. The procession included representations of some of the most important events in American history, as well as the greatest perfection in all of the important manufactures and trades of that city which can be represented in an actual living, moving panorama. This is a great annual attraction for the metropolis of the southwest.

It is very inconsistent on the part of the Hon. Byron M. Cutcheon to favor protective tariff under the plea that it affords employment to wage-workers, and at the same time advocate the building of forts, ships, sea-coast defenses, and government buildings to employ the surplus labor in the country! If the tariff really affords means of employment, Why the surplus of labor? Mr. Cutcheon, you must go to the foot of the class. You cannot answer the question.—Manistee Democrat.

F. W. Mayne is about to occupy his new house on the Dixon addition. Fred has a conspicuous place on north Bridge street, opposite W. A. Brown's, and when the final finish of color is on it will be a handsome place. Inside it is conveniently and comfortably arranged. There are three large rooms, connected by double doors, with a convenient kitchen, pantry, etc., on the first floor, and several sleeping rooms above. The whole is finished with white walls and birch woodwork. The double doors show some handsome panel work. Mr. Mayne has reason to feel proud of his new home.

Two years ago Mr. Cutcheon spoke to a large meeting of workingmen at the salvation army barracks in this city. He said: "The protection on lumber is $2 per thousand. Who gets the benefit of this? It is the workingmen." After the meeting was over some of the workingmen met on a corner and were discussing the matter. One of them, who was a foreman in a mill, scratched his head and said: "I can't get this man Cutcheon's arithmetic through my head. Our mill saws 200,000 a day. If the protection is $2 per M., that would make $400. We employ 150 men at average wages $1.50 per day, that makes an entire day's pay roll $225. Now who gets the balance, $175?"—Muskegon News-Reporter.

The editor of the Boyne Citizen fails to comprehend how any newspaper can print a communication at variance with the convictions of the editor, and abuse the editor of the JOURNAL for permitting the publication of the communication from Mr. Chapman. Yet the same editor was granted space on two occasions within the past year to advocate measures at variance with the opinions of the editor of the JOURNAL. Come, now, wake up from your narrow-minded-ness, and concede that a newspaper is not necessarily the ideas of one man, but a means of communication for the people. One of the best elements of success in the conduct of the JOURNAL has been the fact that it granted an opponent a hearing, and allows no one without a chance to be heard in defense. We have no desire to change the system.

School Report.

The following is the average standing of pupils in district No. 5, Hayes, at the monthly examination, Oct. 8th, Nellie M. Barnett, teacher.

	1. Reading.	2. Spelling.	3. Arithmetic.	4. Geography.	5. Civil Gov't.	6. Grammar.	7. Physology.
Frank Newman	75	98	95	85		85	
Ella Newman	73	98	92	85		85	88
Ernest Jackson		90	85	78		75	50
Minnie Jackson	90	95	92	78			
Lottie Jackson	90	95	92	78	72	72	
Ella Ashley	85	95	95	90			
A. McArthur	85	95	95	90			
James Carey	75	95	95	90			

Three Months Free.

The publishers of that excellent monthly, The Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn., offer to send it free for three months to any lady who sends them the postoffice address of twenty ladies who are keeping house. The addresses may be at one or several postoffices, but must be sent before November 15th, 1886. The Housekeeper is one of the best publications in the country.—*Adv.*

For Register of Deeds.

To the electors of Charlevoix County.

At the request of many friends from different parts of the county, I take this method of announcing myself an independent candidate for the office of Register of Deeds, and would most respectfully ask your suffrages.

FRED J. MERCH.

Charlevoix, Sept. 12, 1886.

M. E. Church, Ironton.

There will be preaching in the M. E. church at Ironton, next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m.

At the evening service there will be the sacrament of baptism, and the reception of persons into the church, followed by a sermon.

Only 25 Cents

buys a perfect remedy for your stomach, diarrhoea, worms, convulsions, feverishness, and loss of sleep. TO ℔ Dr. Fahey's Magic Pain Oil. It effectually relieves Colic and internal pains. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

DRY GOODS!

We offer for the next few days Great Bargains in all

----SUMMER DRESS GOODS----

Shawls, White Goods, Parasols, Silk and Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Straw Hats, etc.

NEW LINE OF BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS, Just received and marked at very low prices.

Jersey and Boucle Jackets, Very Cheap.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

In great variety and at correct prices. The finest line of

Teas, Coffees, Spices.

PLANTATION JAVA COFFEE, - BEST IN THE WORLD.

Farmers will consult their own interests in buying our

FACTORY FILLED DAIRY SALT.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Cloaks ! Cloaks !!

Just Received, at

ROSENTHAL & SON'S,

The largest line of FALL and WINTER CLOAKS that ever was brought to Charlevoix. All styles in Short Wraps, New Markets and Street Jackets. Also a big line of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS. *Now* is the time to make your choice, as the assortment is large and prices are *low*. Be sure to come and see them, whether you buy or not,—no trouble to show goods.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, chief of police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, croup, and every affection of throat, chest and lungs. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. Large size $1.00. 2

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

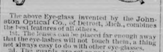
Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my spring wagons from the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 12



The above Eyeglass invented by the Johnson Optical Co., of Detroit, Mich., combines the best features of all others.

1st. The spring is made strong enough away that the eye-lashes will not touch them, a thing not always easy to do with other eyeglasses.

2d. The springs are set so as to take the nose back under eye-brows, which prevents slipping and annoyance.

3d. The bridge is on the fleshy part of the nose above the bone, which is much more comfortable than to have it on the bone, and is particularly to the nose whether large or small.

4th. The lenses are set at right angles to line of vision.

5th. They can be worn safely without chain as there is no danger of falling off.

6th. We warrant them to be the easiest eyeglass in the market.

C. R. BELLINGER,

Optician and Jeweler, Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets,

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southeastern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and will be pleased to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

J. A. HEATH,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop

ANTRIM STREET,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICH.

All kinds of furniture made to order, old furniture repaired, and shop work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ Give Me a Call.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

On Mason St., third door west of State, Charlevoix

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Harger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

F. E. Wood,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS PRIANT.

CAPT. W. VANDERMEULEN.

Monday—Leave Harbor Springs 7:00, Petoskey 8:00, Charlevoix 9, arrive East Jordan 11:45.

Tuesday—Leave East Jordan 1:30, Charlevoix 4:00, Petoskey 5:00, Harbor Springs 6:00. Close connections at Petoskey with the C. & W. M. R. R. trains, both and south.

School Books and School Supplies

Our Prices are Rock Bottom, Lower than ever!

We have a full supply of every book used in the Charlevoix schools. Also a full supply for every school in the county.

Something New

In Scratch Books, Spelling Slips, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Rulers, Slates Chalks, School Registers, Etc.

The largest stock of Blank Books in the county!

☞ *If you want to save money, call at*

G. W. CROUTER'S Drug & Stationery Store,

For supplies in general.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. G. W. Jefferies.
First Vice President—Mrs. T. K. Sludge.
Second Vice President—Mrs. L. Hodge.
Recording Secretary—Miss Julia Moore.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. Strong.

At the annual meeting of the national W. C. T. U. in Philadelphia last Oct. a request came from twenty-one leading pastors of the city, that the convention designate a certain Sunday in each year to be known as temperance Sunday, throughout the world, and that the W. C. T. U. exert its influence in all its local unions, to secure its observance in all churches. In accordance with the request Sunday, Oct. 17th has been designated for 1886. In compliance, union service will be held in the M. E. church of this place which will be made a memorial service in honor of the cruelly murdered Geo. Haddock. The meeting will be addressed by the different pastors and others. All are invited to be present. The pastors will preach temperance sermons at their regular morning services. It is also desired that superintendents of Sunday schools give some time to the subject of temperance in their schools on that day.

Committee of W. C. T. U.

The Destiny of Prohibition.

The following is an extract from the speech of Hon. Chas. S. Wolfe:

The prohibition party has a vital, comprehensive, all-pervading a transcendant issue—the total and universal prohibition of the rum traffic. It has a right-eous cause—the suppression of that dreadful curse, intemperance. It has a grand and glorious mission—the physical, mental, and moral improvement of the citizens and the development of patriotism, philanthropy and statesmanship in the nation.

But prohibition laws will not of themselves prohibit any more than license laws will of themselves prevent illegal or unlicensed traffic, or disanti-discrimination laws or constitutional provisions will of themselves prevent discriminations. We must have able, pure and fearless judges to enforce them, when enunciated, in their spirit and in their letter. We must have capable vigilant, courageous, and faithful officers to ferret out and bring to trial and punishment all violators of them.

This necessarily brings the subject into politics. The saloon is and always has been, in politics as a very ugly and very potent factor. Prohibition must be there also, as an equally powerful, if not a more potential force.

How, then, can prohibitionists exert their political power most effectively, in securing the election of such men as these were? Can they best do it through the agency of the republican and democratic parties, or through a third party, organized upon the distinctive issue of prohibition?

The trouble with the old party leaders, and many of the members also, is that they cannot rid their minds of the delusion that somehow or other the party has a sort of a progressive, and ever-to-grow, sacred character to it, that it is logically repugnant to any such an one to dare to think of working out the political rights and interests of the citizen, or to attempt to persuade others so to do, through any other political channel. I see a great misfortune for the cause of prohibition and every other good cause as well as for the great cause of popular government, that so many good, intelligent, and patriotic members of both the great political parties without pausing even to acknowledge the solidity of the claim. They seem to have a lingering notion that anyone who bolts left the party have left a grave temporarily, impelled by some condition of passion or disappointment, or to secure some trifling or transitory gain. They cannot realize that prohibitionists, disheartened and disgusted it may be by the persistent greed, arrogance, and corruption of party leaders, and the disposition of the party masses to sustain and even vindicate them therein can have none, not only never to return themselves, but also to use all the power of logic and persuasion with which they may be endowed to convince those who still remain that it is their duty to follow them. They would not if they could, detach a single man until the path of duty is clear to him. They would, however, beseechingly implore those who still remain not to allow partisan pride to blind their eyes to the light of truth, nor partisan bitterness to check the free and genial flow of patriotic impulse in their hearts.

With these conditions fixed we move forward in joyful confidence that the day is not distant—never than some will believe—when the forces of king Alcohol and the entire prohibition army, no longer intermingled in confusion, shall meet in deadly conflict and victory be won.

Thus we have argued, and to some extent, at least, endeavored to show that total and universal legal prohibition is necessary to the proper protection and preservation of society and maintenance of every government. third party prohibitionists need offer no apology for their existence. On the contrary, they may justly challenge the old parties to justify their own continuance, and they may earnestly and hopefully appeal to the intelligence, the patriotism, and the sense of duty of their adherents, that laying aside all frivolous excuses they shall without delay, they shall join in swelling their bold, of earnest, self-sacrificing, and struggling patriots into a grand and victorious army.

Is there in all our broad land a single human being, male or female, new-born babe or grey-haired man, black or white, dweller in mansion, hovel or in palatial mansion, clothed in rags or arrayed in royal robes, ignorant as the beast of the field or wise as Solomon, pure as snow or detum incarnadine—who this demon alcohol does not in some way touch?

Is there a single piece of property, real, personal, or mixed—timber, farming, manufacturing, on land, on mountain top or valley deep, or prairie, along flowing river, or by placid lakes; in manufactories, mines, business houses, or in houses; on railroads, lines of telephone and telegraph; in ocean, lake, or river craft; in stocks of goods, in granaries of grain, in herds of cattle, in household goods, in articles of necessity, or those of virtue, in stocks, bonds, notes, judgments, or mortgages whose value it does not affect?

Is there a trade, calling, or profession—employer or employe, master or servant, principle or agent, pastor or flock, in city, town, or country, on farm, in manufactory, in mine or in commerce—that it does not reach?

Is there a single human being, a single relation in life, a single article of property, a single spot, a single human interest in all this broad land that this spirit of evil does not influence, for good in the mass for harm? It leaves its impress on body, mind and immortal soul. It enters homes, influences social, political, yes, and religious life. It not only spans our continent but it girdles the globe. It reaches from time to eternity. Its home is in the deepest and blackest abyss of hell. God-illumined heaven alone is beyond his reach.

Surely the issue which prohibition makes with a power so universal and pervasive must be a broad and all-pervading one. This issue the prohibitionists makes as a citizen in the exercise of his rights and powers of citizenship, in the interest of the citizen, and in harmony with every other instrumentality that has in view the suppression of intemperance.

The church of Christ does not shut its eyes to its duty. It dare not refuse to carry the principle of its holy religion into the responsible duties of citizenship. It does not tarry. No trivil excuse dare delay. The urgency is most pressing. God's warning is spread in immense letters of living light all the way across the broad front of the republic. "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." The harvest is white, but the laborers have been few. But, thank God, they are coming! From the broad prairies of the west, from Iowa, from Kansas, and from far-off Oregon. Little Bloody is lighting anew the pathway of those who in the past have been lost in the wilderness of old party prohibition. Almost like a supernatural revelation, but with holy and patriotic impulsion to us, up from the broad savannas of the battle-furrowed, blood-irrigated south, come the joyful tiding of willing and determined helpers. What a grand field for Christian faith, for patriotic impulse, for heroic effort!

What a glorious opportunity for forever closing the dreadful wounds left by our civil war; for winning the sincere affection, the perfect confidence, and most enthusiastic co-operation of our brothers of the south, by the accomplishment of the grandest, noblest, and most beneficent reform that patriots ever undertook for and only firmly and immovably reconciling our dearly-bought, dearly-preserved republic upon the broad, deep, sure foundations of public virtue and public confidence, but also utterly disintegrating the solid south, thoroughly obliterating every vestige of the color line, and completely mending every fissure, crack, and abrasion caused by the earthquake shock of civil war. Then the white banner of prohibition, with the stars and stripes shall float over every equatorial, state and national, and we shall be a united, virtuous, happy, united people, United States, a perfect full union. In Demorest's Monthly for October.

The sale of intoxicating drink, so prevalent and debasing, is continued for the sake of filthy lucre. Everyone engaged in the business of dealing out the liquid poison to the poor inebriate, feels that it is a degrading and murderous employment, that the misfortune of the inebriate's family rests upon him, that public sentiment brands him with odium, that God in his word is saying, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle to him, and maketh him drunken." Yet such is his predominant love of money that he continues his nefarious traffic.

In an appeal to the young by W. Jennings Demorest, he concludes thus: "A few more fleeting years, and all our sons, and our daughters, girls, too, will be privileged to cast their ballots for those who will have the making and executing of the laws. In this country we are all sovereigns, and it depends on you to say whether the rum-power shall rule the land or whether prohibition of the liquor traffic shall be our grand solution."

Does It Pay?

Three-fourths of our people are troubled with dyspepsia or liver complaint in some form or other, which by nature of the disease has a depressing influence on the mind or body, preventing them from thinking or acting clearly in any matter of importance. Indigestion, coming on of food after eating, dyspepsia, sick headache, acidity of the stomach or any derangement of the stomach or liver upon which the whole action of our system depends are specifically and certainly overcome by the use of Green's August Flower. The most stubborn cases have yielded to its influence, as thousands of letters received will testify. The immense sale of this medicine is another guarantee of its merits, over a million and a half bottles sold last year. So we ask, will it pay you to suffer from any of the above diseases when you can have immediate relief in Green's August Flower. Three doses will prove its worth. It is sold by all druggists and general dealers in all parts of the world. 2cow

Burdock's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

STAUFFER'S BROADCAST Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, flower timothy, rutta bagas, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of rutta bagas seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 40 feet to the round. Clover 42; clover and timothy mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Kansas Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY, Charlevoix, Mich.

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen

Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer, Photographer, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

More Room! More Goods!!

THE ROUND OAK AND SQUARE BASE Heating Stoves.

Complete Stock of Hardware!

VERY BEST PUMPS

Job and Tin Work. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood. kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FORESTED LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers

Summer Cottages a Specialty

CHARLEVOIX. MICHIGAN.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 171. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1886. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

Street, Near Bridge Street.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX MICH. AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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The date following this name on your address label indicates the time to which your subscription is paid. If in arrears, you are requested to pay up.

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ATTORNEYS.

A. STRUCK, E. MARTIN, Attorneys at Law, Boyne City, Michigan. Collections promptly attended to.

CHUBB & GRIEER, Attorneys at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Office in Bulkley Block, CHARLEVOIX, Mich. O. A. CHUBB. F. G. GRIEER.

DAVIS, Office, Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake St., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED. W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor, Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

L. C. VENEMAN, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

OSCAR F. WINNER, Attorney at Law and Counsel in Admiralty. Practice in Northwestern District. East Jordan, Mich.

W. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. S. GARRETT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting Sunday evening at 6. All seatings free. At Geneva's hall, over F. W. Cyrier & Co.'s store. W. O. CLARK, pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. C. P. VAN ANDEL, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. J. T. INGHAM, pastor.

DENTISTRY.

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W. M. PERSTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public. Real Estate, Loans, Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Rexter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 361, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 136, meets second and fourth Tuesday every month at Odd Fellows' hall.

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 187, meet Saturday on or before the full moon, in their hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 293, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, in their hall.

W. V. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

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THE JOURNAL.

1872. 1886.

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Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 23

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WM. RANGER, MANAGER,

CHARLEVOIX ..... MICHIGAN.

Excellent accommodation for the city boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding horses. The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work in the boot & shoe trade. WM. RANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

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Finest location in town, giving good view of Lake and Pleasure Grounds. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good manger room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

WELL DIGGING.

I am prepared to dig, drive, and repair wells of all kinds, and guarantee satisfaction. Leave orders with Stockman & Iddings.

E. W. BENNETT, Charlevoix, Mich.

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Smith & Cooper,

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THE GRAND RAPIDS

DAILY DEMOCRAT

Is the popular paper of Western Michigan. Contains the associated press dispatches. Sent by mail at

50 CENTS A MONTH!

Only eleven and one-half cts. a week.

Try it.

Poster Printing

Quick and Cheap,

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YAPLE RALLY.

Hon. Geo. L. Yaple, fusion candidate for Governor, will speak at Charlevoix, Saturday afternoon, October 23d. Everybody COME! Voters, bring your wives and children, and see the next Governor of Michigan.

Union Mass Meetings.

HON. GEO. L. YAPLE.

Charlevoix, Oct. 23, afternoon.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK.

Ironton, Oct. 22, evening.

L. A. TABOR.

Charlevoix, Oct. 23, afternoon.

Boyne Falls, Oct. 26, evening.

H. B. HUDSON.

Charlevoix, Oct. 23, afternoon.

Atwood, Oct. 23, evening.

Around the County.

Wilson.

A heavy rain and wind-storm on Oct. 19th.

Frosty but delightful weather at present.

A logging bee at Geo. Bowen's and a boy at Mr. Hery's in the evening, on Monday last.

Mr. Ed. Nowlan, brother of Abner Nowlan of this place, has moved in to spend the winter.

We regret that we were not represented at the prohibition convention, but hope to poll some votes for the good cause.

Mr. Geo. Milburn lies very low with consumption. Mrs. Lewis was taken, seriously ill on Sunday last.

We learn that Mr. Horn, of Boyne Falls, proprietor of the grist mill there, died last week.

Burgess.

The Adventists commence a series of meetings at the Murray school house this week Wednesday, and will continue them throughout the week and perhaps longer.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Holmes were visiting at Peter Kauss the first of the week.

Mr. Geo. O. Scott expects the steam threshing machine at his place this week.

While a vessel was loading ties at Oyster Bay, one day last week, they came near having a free fight,—cause, some Italians and too much abbsentee.

Mr. and Mrs. John Newstead buried one of their little children one day last week. They have the sympathy of their friends and neighbors in their bereavement.

The Tariff and Wages.

A correspondent wishes to ask if Senator Logan told the truth in his Pittsburg speech when he said that the advance of wages from 1860 to 1880 is one hundred and fifty per cent?

In one aspect of the matter Senator Logan did tell the truth. The "advance" in the total amount paid out as wages from 1860 to 1880 was not far from the rate named. In other words the amount paid as wages in 1860 was $378,878,000, while in 1880 it was $917,953,000.

In the impression sought to be conveyed the statement was not true. What Senator Logan meant his hearers to understand was that individual wages had increased one hundred and fifty per cent, when the fact is that the increase was but twenty per cent.

Mr. J. I. Moore, the New York economist, sets Senator Logan right on this point in a communication to the New York Times. He also sets him right and at the same time enlightens the workingman on another point—the point so often urged by protectionists that the workingman is better off because his wages are higher than in 1860. Replying to Senator Logan he gives a test case to show that the laborer or mechanic is worse off at present under our barbarous tariff than he was in 1860 under a revenue tariff.

Senator Logan spoke in Pittsburgh and I will therefore take a laborer who works in a "forge" or "rolling mill." This class of labor was paid with $983 per annum in 1860 in Pennsylvania, and in 1880 the same labor was paid $414 per annum. Well, then, if the man engaged in his labor be a single man he had to board and lodge in either period. It so happens that only a few days ago the census bureau issued the twentieth volume, which shows the cost of necessaries of life—house rent, board, etc. If Senator Logan or any other orator on the high tariff will consult volume 20, page 110, line 33, of the census report he will find that in 1861 board per week for men in Philadelphia was $3 and for women $1.75, and in 1880 men's board was $5 per week and women's board $2.50.

In Sharon, in Pennsylvania, the board, per week for men in 1860 was $2.50, and in 1880 it was $4.50. These being statistical facts, which can be verified by consulting the volume, page, and line which I give, I shall just make a little calculation and see how far our friend working in a forge has benefited by dint of the high tariff. In 1860-61 this workingman had to pay $156 per annum, at $3 a week for his board. His earnings in 1860-61 were, as I stated, $983. If we deduct the $156 for board from the above, the workingman had $227 left for all other necessaries. Now, then, let us turn to 1880. Board, as I stated, was $5 a week in Philadelphia; his board, therefore, would have been $260. His year's earnings, as I have shown, was $414. If we deduct $260 from $414, we get a balance of $154, or $73 less than under the revenue tariff of 1860.

Now, I need hardly say that this increase is still more potent in clothing, blankets, or any other manufactured good that are enhanced by our tariff system, and is an actual fact the workingman has, as we all know, to pay more for his luxuries of tobacco, spirits and beer.

If the workingman is married and has a family, then I am sure he is worse off, as the increase in his rent and other necessaries of a household is more severely felt. I cannot dismiss this subject without calling attention to Senator Logan's remarkable assertion that "under our system of protection farm products are to day higher, while manufactured goods are lower, than in 1860."

As an actual fact, wheat is ten cents per bushel less this year than it was in 1860. As for cotton, that is much lower than in 1860. Altogether, the statistics and deductions of Senator Logan are not a success.—Free Press.

Yaple's Tour Through the 9th District.

The ninth congressional district never had such a shaking up for the union cause as that commenced last Monday and still in operation by the "Boy from Mendon." Words would almost fail to describe the ovation given the young and daring champion of the great reforms of the day. Hon. George L. Yaple, Michigan's next governor. On Monday afternoon, he opened at Manton, where delegations from Kalkaska, Manistee, Charlevoix, Lake, and other counties flocked to hear him. Col. S. W. Fowler closed the meeting. In the evening he held forth at Reed City, Osceola county and turned out such a crowd of humanity that the oldest inhabitant could not recall such an assembling. On Tuesday evening, the political situation in Mecosta county was given a send off that in itself spoke in tones not to be completely captured by a mere whose political creed differs so widely from mine. He is a perfect Demosthenes. His voice is clear, sonorous and grand, his mein dignified and graceful and manly, his delivery perfect and the manner in which he sets forth his argument, carried conviction even to the most careless listener. I am inclined to think he is about right."—Muskegon News.

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the invalids of every community, if, instead of calling a physician for every ailment, they were wise enough to put their trust in Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood and liver, such as scrofula in its various forms, rheumatism, dyspepsia, or indigestion, female irregularities, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, exposure and imprudences of life. No person can take these bitters according to instructions, and remain long unwell, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters numbers on its list of cures more than any other medicine known, and have already acquired a great celebrity, being used generally as a family medicine. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Money Refunded.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known in his practice as Dr. Peter's Lung Food for Consumption. It is now called Dr. Peter's Recent Cough Cure. It is the safest, the surest and the best. No other cough, cold, and consumption remedy, is half its equal. We warrant it and will promptly refund the money paid for it if a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle is used. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Every wife and mother in the country should know the great value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as a blood purifier. It gives tone, health, and strength, to the vital organs, corrects all irregularities, and expels impurities from the system. Young and old use it. Price $1.

Why suffer with that aching head when you may be cured with Ayer's Cathartic Pills? Send 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., for a set of their attractive album cards.

Tribute to Mason.

At the county convention at Hart, Oceana county, recently, N. DeLong of this city, made the principle speech before the fusion forces. In referring to the speech the Oceana Co. Tribune said.

"His manly tribute to Lyman G. Mason, our nominee for congress, was a compliment, which while more than deserved by Mr. Mason, carried with it double force, coming as it did from a man between whom and Mr. Mason there never existed the most friendly feeling. 'We are not the best of friends,' said Mr. DeLong to a reporter after the address, 'but I feel bound to say this for Lyman G. Mason: No man ever came to this county laden and went away without material assistance. During the great Muskegon strike a few years ago, when the over-worked men up there wanted to reduce the working hours to ten, Mr. Mason on a man who hired as many men as any other manufacturer in Muskegon, stood by the boys from beginning to end and from first to last opposed in committee the idea advocated by the employers down there of importing cheap Canadian labor. Every year since that memorable time the workingmen of Muskegon have wanted to run Lyman G. Mason for Mayor. Last spring they succeeded in getting his consent, and he carried the city by storm. That is how Mr. Mason stands in the place where he is best known, and no higher compliment can be paid the ninth congressional nominee when I say there is not a prominent man in Muskegon who doesn't consider that he owes to Mr. Mason this fall by 1200 majority.'"

Republican Praise of Yaple.

Said a prominent Muskegon republican in the presence of a reporter: "I have listened to speakers whose reputation is not confined to this country, but never before was I completely captured by a man whose political creed differs so widely from mine. He is a perfect Demosthenes. His voice is clear, sonorous and grand, his mein dignified and graceful and manly, his delivery perfect and the manner in which he sets forth his argument, carried conviction even to the most careless listener. I am inclined to think he is about right."—Muskegon News.

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Sad Mistake.

Sad is the mistake of those who think that because they have taken a cathartic that they have taken a blood purifier. Cathartic pills do not purify the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a blood purifier. It gives tone, health, and strength, to the vital organs, corrects all irregularities, and expels impurities from the system. Young and old use it. Price $1.

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A MASTERLY SPEECH.

United States Senator Voorhees' Opening Gun in the Indiana Campaign.

One of the Most Eloquent and Forcible Addresses Ever Delivered in the West.

Terrible Arraignment of the Republican Party—Why the Government Should Remain Democratic.

(From the Indianapolis Sentinel.)

Senator D. W. Voorhees opened his campaign in Indiana at Tomlinson Hall on the night of Sept. 27. His speech was largely in the nature of a reply to the Republican "keynote" recently sounded by Senator Harrison. The hall was filled with no less than 4,000 people, despite the rain, and the reception which greeted the orator of the occasion was a complete testimonial of his popularity with the masses of Hoosier Democrats. Long before he entered the hall the applause was deafening.

When ex-Senator McDonald, as Chairman, stepped forward and called the meeting to order he was given a grand ovation. He said: Fellow-citizens, we have assembled to hear our distinguished fellow-citizen and able Democratic advocate. When we come together to attend to business we then plan to attend to it at once. He introduced introduced Senator Voorhees, who was received with

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS—Among the various manifestations of the popularity there are some, perhaps, as proving to an upright mind they the position of arraignment of the Democrat party for one or a crime which the accuser himself notorious by and habitual. Such, I think, is the charge in favor of nominating pointed out in the most detestable vice when he claimed in some which will never die away:

"And why beholden then the mote that is in thy brother's eye, and consider not the beam that is in thine own eye, consequent with the beam of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

From the day of the delivery of the Sermon on the Mount down to the present time, I doubt if there was ever a more complete and thorough application of the principle of the text than the circle was then presented by the divine Saviour Jesus was presented by the Republican Senatorial Convention in Indiana at their recent state Convention. Loaded with the obloquy and slander of the Government, and with the enemies of the Government, full of guilt in connection with every known crime, and burdened down with every known crime, and burdened with charges, specifications and proofs of fraud and corruption made to the Government, men who were belonged to that organization, the Republican party, with an effrontery and impudence unknown in the history of political literature, rey rogues forward and in a railing accusation, full of the spirit of Satan and slander, seeks to fasten upon others the indictable stigma of its own well-known and notorious delinquencies.

In the Republican platform of September 24 it is charged that the Democratic party has "succeeded in power in the National Government by virtue of unparalleled crime against free suffrage, and it then further declared that "the security of government rests upon an equal, intelligent and free ballot, and we therefore are declaration against crimes of fraud and violence, wherever practiced and under whatever form, whether the right of every man to cast his vote, and have that vote counted and returned, is taken from the ballot box by corruption, here that Cleveland and Hendricks were elected by unparalleled crimes against free suffrage, and the declaration in favor of honest ballots and a fair count, are made by that party which only ten years ago distributed ballots, set aside legal returns, organized frauds, and by force, fraud, bribery, perjury, and violence, transported from constitutional majorities, and by open defiance of the ballot box, stole the Presidency of the United States. Are we supposed to be ignorant of the history of the most colossal crime of 1876, whereby Louisiana and Florida were robbed of their electoral votes, which, for years, have been taken from us, and illegally asserted majorities? The Republican candidate for Governor of Florida was beaten by his Democratic opponent nearly ten thousand votes, and yet he was seated in office. Oregon was a still another minority, and yet perjury and forgery, and the most flagrant crime of the times, for the better times is now living a fair minded man, well-informed that there is still, if he will attempt to maintain the Republican party. Whether were elected. The majority against the Republican party was so overwhelming, and the lawless crime were beyond question before any unbiased tribunal. All the proceedings of the Republican party, however, then intrenched in all the power of the Government, and backed by the purse and the sword as its servants, set out in motion to subvert the well-known will of the people and to maintain the power of the time being, by a fraudulent revolution. The Democrats were robbed of their rights, and the Republicans their ascendancy, have then, as they do now, that a gigantic fraud was committed, but they succeeded in the execution of the fraudulent plot, and enjoyed its fruits. Their party is now to come to us, and, in the name of purity, to come to us, forgetting that the party is now to come to us, forgetting that the party is now to work with the party, and to establish in the country in its public archives, establish all the crimes of the Republican party, beginning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, at midnight, and continuing down to the Electoral Commission, consummated on the 2d of March, and in the triumph of a dishonest ballot and a false count.

It is a well-known fact, too, and one which will pass into history, that a similar conspiracy was not only contemplated, but was organized in 1876, for the purpose of manufacturing false and forged returns in the State of New York, with the view of the election of Samuel J. Tilden. It was only when the plotters and fraudmongers heard the rising wrath of the people and saw the angry roar of the ocean in a storm, that they quailed and trembled for their own safety, and that the conspiracy was abandoned. Such is the crime which could never be perpetrated a second time in this country.

If some of my hearers should suggest that these matters are past and present issues, my answer is that if a man whom I know to be a highwayman should insist on lectures on morality and should denounce the crime of robbing travelers, I would feel impelled to inquire him of his own infamous career upon the subject under discussion. And so, when a political Pharisees, with beams of fraud as large as the Republican party, should come to me to set in judgment and denounce counting motes in other people's eyes, I would be to face the sound of their own in their eyes and long them into the derision and contempt of the people.

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In close connection, however, with its assumption of the Republican party, to the contrary, this conscienceless platform goes still further and very forcible illustration of the extent to which a combination of hypocrisy and audacity can go. In its colossal libel, its slander and its cant, in the Democratic party, we find the following:

"Under its control the civil service has been degraded by the appointment and retention of persons not of convicted criminals to posts of honor and trust, and the public offices made prizes and chosen by the methods inaugurated by the Pottsville and Tammany Halls to distribute the offices to party workers, which it sought to placate the growing sentiment against the spoils system by fabrication of the Pendleton civil service law, which, in its practical application, has made it a mere form, and in a railing accusation, full of the spirit of Satan and slander, seeks to fasten upon others the indictable stigma of its own well-known and notorious delinquencies.

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"When the greatest national party, which has been in power for twenty years, and during the two great sons which wault our shores, was finally driven from its place of supremacy by a combination formed in bitterness and shame by the unanimous reproach and execration of the millions of the Government, in every department of that mighty enterprise—had been taken from its hands, search of fraud, paid for with hundreds of thousands of dollars, was made in every section of the country. It indicated a system of robbery of the Government, in every department of the Government, in every department of the Government, in every department

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
GEORGE L. YAPLE, of St. Joseph.

For Lieutenant-Governor—
SOLOMON S. CURRY, of Marquette.

For Secretary of State—
PHILLIP R. WACHTEL, of Emmet.

For State Treasurer—
WILLIAM G. BEARD, of Bay.

For Auditor-General—
JUDSON S. FARRAR, of Macomb.

For Attorney-General—
JOHN C. DONNELY, of Wayne.

For Commissioner of State Land Office—
ALONZO T. FREDRE, of Livingston.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
DAVID PARSONS, of Wayne.

For Member of State Board of Education—
JEROME W. TURNER, of Shiawassee.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, Ninth District
LYMAN G. MASON, of Muskegon.

Legislative Ticket.

For Representative in the state Legislature,
Charlevoix District.
HORATIO T. LEWIS, of Elk Rapids.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
DANIEL B. JERRUE, of South Arm.

For County Clerk—
WILLIAM F. PALMITER, of South Arm.

For County Treasurer—
ORLANDO BLAIR, of South Arm.

For Register of Deeds—
ELISHA H. SHEPARD, of Evangeline.

For Prosecuting Attorney—
ARTHUR E. MARTIN, of Evangeline.

For Circuit Court Commissioner—
ARTHUR E. MARTIN, of Evangeline.

For County Surveyor—
SIDNEY HAYDEN, of Eveline.

For Coroners—
ORVILLE D. HILTON, of Norwood.
ROBERT FINDLEY, of Boyne Valley.

Democratic Senatorial Convention.

A democratic senatorial convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for senator for the twenty-first senatorial district will be held at Charlevoix on Friday, Oct. 29, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m.

The several counties will be entitled to delegates as follows: Grand Traverse, 5; Leelanaw, 3; Antrim, 4; Charlevoix, 4; Manitou, 1.

By order of Senatorial Committee.

Oct. 12, 1886.

DON'T BE DECEIVED

by the cry of the Sentinel that the prohibition ticket is made to elect Dan Jerrue and the democratic ticket, by dividing the vote of the republicans, but make up your mind to work and vote for the whole democratic ticket, from top to bottom, from now till the close of the polls. Dan Jerrue is a better man than his opponent every day in the week, on any issue that can be raised; and no good democrat should allow himself to be led away. Don't be too sure about anybody's election, but get out and work as if one more vote was necessary for each candidate on the ticket, and on you depended that vote.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Horatio B. Lewis, of Elk Rapids, has been named by the representative committee for the place on the ticket made vacant by the declination of Mr. E. S. Noble.

We are not personally acquainted with Mr. Lewis, but understand that he is a young man of good promise. He is connected with the mercantile business of Dexter & Noble, is active and ambitious, and has an excellent reputation for honesty and integrity in all his business transactions. As a politician he is with the party of progressive ideas, is popular with the boys, and we have no doubt will cause it trouble for his opponent, Mr. Dougherty.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Arthur E. Martin has been placed on the fusion ticket for prosecuting attorney, to fill the place made vacant by the declination of M. M. Burnham. Mr. Martin is in every way competent to perform the duties of the office, and if elected will make a faithful, conscientious officer.

It is understood that Mr. Burham declined on account of his business arrangements and because of his short acquaintance in the county. He has since, however, been named by the prohibitionists for the same place on their ticket. We do not know that he will accept this latter nomination.

Mr. Martin is a good temperance man, and can be endorsed by conscientious temperance men everywhere.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

The democratic convention to nominate a candidate for state senator from the twenty-ninth district, will be held at Charlevoix to-morrow afternoon. The district is composed of Antrim, Charlevoix, Grand Traverse, Leelanaw, and Manitou counties.

No other name having been presented, we would suggest for the consideration of the convention the name of Mr. Walter S. Johnson, of Leelanaw county. Mr. Johnson has been a resident of the Traverse region more than a dozen years, the last five of which he has lived in Suttons Bay. There are but few if any men in the district better known in business circles and among the workingmen. He is deservedly popular, and if nominated, will make a lively canvass against his opponent on the republican ticket, and will make himself heard on the right side in the senate chamber at Lansing.

YAPLE AS A GRANGER.

The Grand Rapids Democrat prints a long article showing Yaple's connection with the Grange and that he is still in good standing in the order. It publishes a fac-similie of the following letter:

Michigan State Grange,
Patrons of Husbandry,
Secretary's Office,

SCHOOLCRAFT, Mich., Jan. 19, 1877.

To all patrons to whom this may come—greeting: From a long acquaintance with the bearer, George L. Yaple, I take pleasure in commending him to the goodwill of the Brotherhood. I think he will be found an earnest, active, working member of any Grange with which he may affiliate.

[Signed] J. T. Cobb,
Sec'y Michigan State Grange.

Yaple's defense thus is also published showing his withdrawal, and interviews are given with farmers of Mendon as to his life upon the farm, all speaking in commendatory terms.—Lansing Journal.

Honors to Yaple.

Arrangements are being made for a grand reception to the fusion candidate for governor, Hon. Geo. L. Yaple, next Saturday morning. The following are on the committee of reception. The people are invited to turn out en masse to meet their next governor:

Charlevoix.—J. Milo Eaton, L. D. Bartholomew, Amos Fox, Geo. W. Miller, Geo. W. Crouter, L. E. Allen, W. P. Brown, J. B. Allen, C. J. Strang, Allen E. Mason, E. M. Clark, Chas. Swallow, John Bell, James Washburn, J. M. Clark, A. J. McLeod, James Gelick.

Boyne City.—Benj. F. Ingalls, Frank Abrams, A. E. Martin, E. H. Shepard, T. J. Hill.

East Jordan.—S. G. Isaman, Patrick Welch, Frank Martinek, J. Alexander, John Monroe, Sr., James Palmiter, William Hilbert, Wm. Palmiter, D. B. Jerrue, Orlando Blair.

Ironton.—Ava Smith, A. B. Noyes, Richard Lake.

Advance.—Peter Karlskin, Ammon Beers.

Bay Springs.—Howard Flanigan, R. M. Calwell.

Norwood.—O. D. Hilton, Ed. Cook, Parker McIntyre.

Hayes.—John A. Bacot, H. S. Newson, F. J. Smith, Isaac Stauffer.

Marion.—Michael Nowland, John Cooper, J. G. Reed, Arthur Beattie.

Yaple in Nebraska.

From the Grand Rapids Democrat.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I see that the Detroit Tribune assails the honor as a politician and ability as a lawyer of a former citizen of this city. Although a republican, I deem it my duty to contradict the charges there made—charges so base and unfounded, they could have originated only in the mind of a politician driven to frenzy by the merited success of an honorable opponent.

Mr. Yaple's public record of government when I knew him in Nebraska were the same as those advocated by him to-day.

He was ever candid and outspoken in his sympathy for labor and against the overcoming of capital and monopoly. While here he showed his interest in and knowledge of agriculture by delivering several addresses at several of the fairs which were acknowledged by all who heard them to be the finest ever delivered in the state. As a lawyer he took front rank at a bar of acknowledged ability. As proof of the confidence in his ability and integrity as a lawyer by people here, I would say one term of the district court for this county shows a docket of eighty five cases and Geo. L. Yaple appears as attorney in thirty-eight, of them. After the people have become acquainted with him he was employed upon one side or the other of every important case. If their republican party in Michigan have been forced from the real issues but even the parties and have to rely upon such base and malicious falsehoods as I have noticed from the Tribune, it is time the party was rebuked.

Geo. L. Yaple's friends in Nebraska (and by that I mean all who know him, irrespective of party, believe him the peer of any man in Michigan in ability and integrity, and we also believe if elected governor of Michigan that he will make an executive whom the state may well be proud. Truly yours for the right.

A. J. HALE.

Beatrice, Neb., Oct. 10th, 1886.

Premiums Awarded.

The following is a list of the premiums awarded at the second annual fair of the Charlevoix county agricultural society, at East Jordan, Sept. 22-24, 1886:

Division A—Horses.

Superintendent, Wm. Jaquays.

Class 1—Thoroughbreds.

John Hammond, best stallion 3 yrs old.
A. Cooper, second best.
Frank Coleman, best brood mare with foal at her side.
John Meservey, second best.
A. E. Dwright, best colt 1 yrs old or over.
M. M. Burnham, best make 2 yrs old.
A. E. Richardson, best mare 1 yr old.
Wm. Jaquays, second, premium, gelding 1 yr old.

Class 2—Horses for all Work.

F. H. Rooney, best stallion 1 yr old.
David Staley, best mare 3 yrs old or over.
M. M. Burnham, best mare 2 yrs old.
Wm. Jaquays, second do.
F. H. Rooney, second premium, mare 1 yr old.
S. G. Isaman, best brood mare with foal.
Wm. Jaquays, best colt 6 months or under.
S. G. Isaman, second do.

Class 3—Draft and Single Horses.

Geo. W. Pond, best matched horses 4 yrs old or over.
Adrian Heller best matched horses 3 yrs old.
F. H. Rooney, best single horse 4 yrs old or over.
A. E. Dwright second do.
A. E. Dwright, best single driving horse.

Class 4—Farm Team for General Purposes.

Wm. Jaquays, best farm team 5 yrs old or over.
C. M. Jones, second do.
M. M. Burnham, best draft mare 2 yrs old.

Division B—Cattle.

Superintendent, H. D. Hyde.

Class 1—Full Blood Holsteins.

D. M. Cudney, best bull 2 yrs old or over.

Class 2—Full Blood Jerseys.

D. P. Bowman, best bull 1 yr old.
Jacob Bissett, best cow 3 yrs old or over.

Class 4—Grades.

C. A. Rinehart, best bull 1 yr old.
Jacob Bissett, best do 2 yrs old.
Jacob Bissett, best cow 4 yrs old or over.
Geo. Sherman, second do.
Jacob Bissett, best heifer 3 yrs old.
A. M. Murphy, second do.
Jacob Bissett, best heifer 2 yrs old.
Jacob Bissett, second do.
Jacob Bissett, best heifer 1 yr old.
A. E. Dwright second do.
Stanley Bush, best heifer under 1 yr.

Class 7—Working Oxen and Steers.

Chas. Alexander, best yoke of oxen 4 yrs old or over.
E. S. Harley second best.

S. M. Richardson, Philip Holden, Mr. Tenhout, awarding committee.

Division C—Swine.

Superintendent, J. H. Lanway.

Class 1—Poland China.

A. E. Dwright, best boar 1 yr old.
J. W. Shaw, best boar under 1 yr.
A. E. Dwright, best sow 2 yrs old.
A. E. Rinehart, best sow under 1 yr old.
A. E. Rinehart second best.
A. E. Dwright, best litter of not less than 4 pigs under 6 months old.

Class 2—Chester White.

Jacob Keller, best sow over 1 yr old.

Class 3—Jersey Reds.

E. A. Gibson, best boar under 1 yr old.
E. A. Gibson, best sow under 1 yr old.

Class 6—Cheshire.

M. M. Burnham, best boar under 1 yr old.
M. M. Burnham, best sow under 1 yr old.
S. M. Richardson, D. P. Bowman, Peter K. Winters, awarding committee.

Division D—Sheep.

Superintendent, S. G. Isaman.

Class 3—Shropshire Downs.

A. E. Dwright, best ram lamb.
A. E. Dwright, best ewe 2 yrs old.
A. E. Dwright, best ewe lamb.

Class 4—Native.

Henry Knowland, best ram 2 yrs old.
Christopher Marlow, John Hammond, John Ward, awarding committee.

Division E—Poultry.

Superintendent, A. E. Dwright.

M. T. Kinney, best pair partridge cochin.
Wm. Jaquays, best pair cochin.
E. Holbrook, best bantams.
Wm. Jaquays, best pair aylesbury ducks.
Frank Pearsall, best white rats.
David Staley, best white rabbits.
Martin J. Staley, Henry Black, John Padgeon, awarding committee.

Division F—Farm Implements, Etc.

Superintendent, W. F. Gardner.

Kilbourn & Isaman, best churning machine, horse rake, plow for general purposes, fanning mill, cutter, harrow, tempered steel plow, grain drill, spring tooth harrow, corn sheller, cultivator, hay fork, set of harness, one horse harness, best pair horse boots.
D. P. Bowman, J. H. Lanway, awarding committee.

Division G—Fruit, Vegetables, Grain.

Superintendent, Wm. Black.

Class 1—

J. V. Lange, best 10 lb pail wheat.
Robert Price, second, best white wheat.
Jesse M. Patterson, best 10 lb spring wheat.
Jesse M. Patterson, best 10 lb spring barley.
Wm. Jaquays, best ½ bu white oats, (Harper's Prolific).
M. M. Burnham, best three ears sweet corn, large.
F. A. W. Stone, best ½ bu red clover seed, large.
M. M. Burnham, best ½ bu timothy seed.
M. M. Burnham, best ½ bu alsike clover seed.
M. M. Burnham, best ½ bu field peas.

Class 2—Potatoes.

J. Hammond, best 12 ears yellow dent corn.
S. G. Isaman, best 12 ears yellow corn, (Jewell).
Hiram Jones, best 12 ears sweet corn.
Hiram Jones, second do.

Class 3—Vegetables.

Charles Shooter, best ½ bu early rose potatoes.
Louis Gregory, best ½ bu late rose potatoes.
Louis Gregory, best ½ bu Burbank seedling.
John Stevens, best ½ bu white flower.
John Stevens, best ½ bu Vermont Green potatoes.
Wm. Jaquays, best 6 cauliflower.
John Stevens, best 6 cabbage.
Wm. Jaquays, best 6 red beets.
F. A. W. Stone, best 12 turnips.
E. J. Lane, best 6 carrots.
E. J. Lane, best 6 parsnips.
C. Kinney, best 6 sugar beets.
Wm. Jaquays, best 6 mangel wurtzels.
S. G. Isaman, best 6 pure tomatoes.
Mrs. M. J. Gardner, best pickling onions.
H. B. Higo, best peck red onions.
Wm. Jaquays, best 3 hubbard squash.
Wm. Jaquays, best 3 marblehead squash.
Mrs. M. J. Gardner, best 3 squash.
Mrs. M. J. Gardner, best peck yellow onions.
Wm. Jaquays, best 3 hubbard squash.
Wm. Jaquays, best 3 marblehead squash.
M. Murphy, second do.
Wm. Jaquays, best 3 Canada pumpkins.
A. E. Rinehart, best 3 sugar do.
A. E. Rinehart, best 3 field do.
J. H. Lanway, best 3 atikin cotton.
Mrs. M. J. Gardner, best 3 Italian onions.
A. E. Gardner, alpine potatoes.
Mrs. M. J. Gardner, hybrid squash.
Mrs. M. J. Gardner, hybrid squash.
Jesse Spafford, best 3 squash.
John Spafford, 3 squash.
Jacob Bissett, best 3 squash.
Jacob Bissett, 3 squash.
Jacob Bissett, best 3 pumpkins.
Jacob Bissett, 3 pumpkins.
A. E. Dwright, best 3 pumpkins.
A. E. Dwright, 3 pumpkins.
George Kilmon, 3 pie melons.
Mrs. M. J. Gardner, white sugar, oats.
Martin J. Staley, Hugh Whitelord, Hordon Brady, awarding committee.

Class 5—Fruits.

J. Hathon, best plate western spy.
Richard Lake, best plate northern spy.
Richard Lake, best plate Jonathan.
A. H. Kinney, best plate spitzenberg.
Wm. Jaquays, best plate King of Tompkins.
Wm. Jaquays, best plate King of Tompkins.
James Sherman, best plate Talman sweet.
Henry Knowland, best plate Duchess Oldenberg.
Henry Knowland, best plate Fameuse.
Henry Knowland, best plate greening.
M. F. Gates, best plate pipe pippin.
M. F. Gates, best plate strawberry.
M. F. Gates, best plate black Pearmain.
Henry Knowland, best plate snow.
A. H. Reinhart, best plate bell flower.
A. H. Reinhart, best plate talisman sweet.
Thomas Dennison, best plate fox Chase.
Thomas Dennison, best plate Davis.
Robert Trimble, best plate Danish beauty.
Henry Knowland, best plate perry russet.
Wilmot Graham, best plate fairy sweet.
Mrs. Hodges, best plate harp.
Mrs. Hodges, best plate Alexander.
Henry Knowland, best plate walbridge, lady newton pippin.
Jas. Hodges, best plate cathay russet.
M. M. Richardson, best plate St. Lawrence.
M. M. Richardson, best plate water, calvert.
Canada red, seekonderfliar, golden sweet.
Shiawassee beauty, Canada, strawberry.
Scotts nonesuch, Jackson, Gilbert, Williams golden.
Richard Trimble, best plate Gallaway.
A. E. Gessler, best plate Williams fafette.

Class 6—Plums, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Melons.

Robert Trimble, best plate Danish beauty pears.
Michael Knapp, best plate jenner pears.
Henry Knowland, best plate Lodon Honda peaches.
M. F. Gates, best plate peaches.
A. H. Reinhart, best plate yellow egg plums.
Mary Eaton, best plate damson plums.
F. McMillan, best plate Damson (not known).
Thomas Dennison, best plate Damson purple plums.
Richard Knight, best plate damson plums.
James McGonegal best plate quince.
Thomas Dennison best plate crab apples.
M. F. Gates best plate grapes.
Mrs. Hodges, best display of fruit by one exhibitor.
A. Hayward, A. E. Hayes, D. C. Loveday awarding committee.

Division H—Dairy Products, Aparian Department, Canned and Preserved Fruit, Cooking, Etc.

Superintendent, John A. Bacon.

Class 1—Dairy Products.

Robert Trimble, best gold medal butter.
F. H. Rooney best 2 rolls butter.
Mrs. Frank Pearsall, best 1 lb print butter.
Mrs. Frank Pearsall best eggs.

Class 3—Canned Fruit and Dried Fruit.

H. L. Page best can cherries.
Mrs. F. W. Stone, best can damson plums.
H. L. Page best can pie plums.
Mrs. E. J. Bryant best and greatest variety of jellies.
Mrs. Jones, Durham, best sample dried cherries.
Jacob Bissett, best sample dried apples.
Mrs. Hodges, best sample dried pears.

Class 4—Cooking.

Mrs. I. M. Bartlett best sample hop yeast bread.
F. H. Rooney best 3 loaves family raising bread.
Miss Jessie Kent 12 rolls of sugar best plate doughnuts.
Mrs. E. J. Spafford best do.

Class 5—Pickles Shown in Glass.

Mrs. F. J. W. Stone best all cucumbers.
Mrs. J. C. Jordan best of mixed pickles.
Mrs. F. J. W. Stone best gallon of vegetable pickles.
James Ketchum G. P. Stanley Orlando Blair awarding committee.

To be Continued.

Only 25 Cents

buys a perfect remedy for sour stomach, diarrhœa, worms, convulsions, feverishness, and loss of sleep. Try it, Dr. Peter's Magic Pain Oil. It effectually relieves external and internal pain. Sold by Perry Wood and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

☞"Ladies' Mantles, Newmarkets, Short Wraps and Plush Cloaks; newest styles, just received, at Rosenthal & Son's.

☞Carpets, Matting, Rugs, and Window Curtains and fixtures, at Rosenthal & Son's.

☞The finest line of Trunks and Valises in town, at Rosenthal & Son's.

Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a ceaseless tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, dry, hacking cough, effect the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and great prostration follows. This disease is also attended with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involves the lungs and induces fatality. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords speedy relief and cure in cases of bronchitis. It controls the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep.

"I have been a practising physician for twenty-four years, and for the last twelve, have suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the usual remedies

Without Relief,

I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It helped me immediately, and effected a cure.—W. Scott, M. D., Carrollton, Mo.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best remedy, within my knowledge, for chronic Bronchitis, and all affections of the throat and lungs.—J. Wilkins, M. D., South Paris, Me.

I was attacked, last winter, with severe Cold, which, from exposure, grew worse and finally settled on my lungs. For nights sweats I was reduced almost to a skeleton. My Cough was incessant, and frequently spit blood. My physician told me to give up business, or I would live a month. After taking various remedies without relief, I was finally

Cured By Using

two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I am now in perfect health, and also in robust health, although I have been exposed to all weathers, while canvassing.—S. P. Henderson, Sandusky, Ohio.

For years I was in a decline. I had a cough, and could not sleep. Friends said I was in the last stage of consumption. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral restored me to health, and I have gained a long time since with every vicissitude, in case of a sudden cold I immediately take the Pectoral, and always find relief.—Edward L. Curtis, Rutland, Vt.

Five years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchitis. The physicians said I would become fatally consumptive, and I gradually relinquished my business. After trying many medicines, without benefit, he finally prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved me at once. I continued to take this medicine a short time, and was cured.—Ernest Cohen, Logansport, Ind.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles $5.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan. Call for Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

A Special Sale

IN CHILDREN'S SUITS,

AND

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

On all other goods.

I will sell you a real all-wool suit of underwear for $1.50; a good, heavy winter pants for $1.50; a good, all-wool, kersey suit for $9.00, the best goods for the money that can be made.

Don't fail to give me a call for anything in my line, for

I am Giving Great Bargains This Fall.

Just received my stock of Winter Caps. You will be surprised when you see what I can sell you a Fur Cap for.

GEO. W. MILLER.

THE EARTHQUAKE DID IT!

We mean we got a big bargain on all our cloak purchases. Our New York agent has taken advantage of the

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

And has written us that never before had we secured such an elegant line of

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS

At Such LOW PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT PURCHASE A CLOAK or Wrap of any kind until you have seen our goods and learned our prices, as they will soon be here. A big line of everything in Dry Goods coming, wait for them.

Yours, very truly,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 21, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12; bailed, $18
Corn, per bu. 65c.
Oats, 30 to 35c.
Feed, per ton, $22.
Pork, $15 ₱ bbl, 7c ₱ lb.
Salt, ₱ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ₱ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Mocca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞All persons having business with me can find me in the new court house at Boyne City. Office hours From 8 in the morning to ten in the evening. Persons wishing to return on the same boat will be waited upon first with pleasure.
SAMUEL B. TRATCHER, County Clerk.

☞Jefferies' is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Come back old friends and try it.

☞Fresh Oysters, direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

Sam. Thatcher is on a still hunt for county clerk.

The fire department went out for practice last night.

John Burns has gone to St. Louis, Mo., to visit friends.

The Chinese students had a full house Tuesday evening.

Last Thursday night was one of the wildest of the season.

Martin Butler is recovering from his recent run of typhoid fever.

Alex. Cadieron and wife have gone to Pennsylvania to visit friends.

Rosenthal & Son have a new advertisement in their space this week.

W. S. Hayes, formerly of Charlevoix, was married at Bellaire, Oct. 5.

Geo. Miller has taken his mamoth squirrel cage out of his front window.

Geo. W. Miller advertises a special sale of gentlemen's fall and winter wear.

W. H. Carr and wife returned home from Clinton county last Friday.

A. D. Crickshank filled two engagements to speak in Emmet county this week.

It is reported that there is a new paper at Boyne Falls but we haven't seen a copy.

The ladies of the Baptist church are preparing for a "corn social" to be held at Hotel Charlevoix in the near future.

And still they come. Another accession to the prohibition ranks, one pound boy at George Duranee's, on the 14th inst.

James H. Stone, secretary, writes us that people near Charlevoix can get the cash on their premium orders by applying to John Nicholls.

Mrs. M. Litney, milliner, returned yesterday from her business trip to Suttons Bay, where she disposed of a large stock of ladies fancy goods.

R. Mudge left a carrot at the office this week which measured seventeen inches in circumference, and weighed four pounds and fourteen ounces.

Miss Annie Shrier, of Canada, returned home Tuesday morning. She was so well pleased with Charlevoix that she will return next summer.

Last Thursday was cold water day for certain. Cold water convention in the afternoon, cold water speech in the evening, and a cold rain all day and night.

A very pleasant reception was tendered to Rev. J. T. Wakeman and family at the Congregational church last evening. Refreshments were served by the ladies of the church.

In a letter to the Sentinel, Mr. H. Bishop claims, incredibly, that a rail road will be a damage to Charlevoix. It is just the kind of talk and work that has done us without a railroad for several years.

Dr. Crouter has just received a lot of Lessons for libraries, to be sold at three and six cents, a reduction from the old prices of two and twenty. They are by the best authors, and are printed in large, clear type.

Rev. W. H. McCartney has been appointed to the vacancy in the Charlevoix charge of the M. E. Church, caused by the retiral of Rev. C. S. to come here. Mr. McCartney will preach his first sermon next Sunday morning.

Preaching by Rev. J. T. Iddings at Block's school house next Sunday at 3 o'clock, and at Johnson's school house at night.

Henry Barth, of Charlevoix, has been in the village several days looking up business in his line—boiler making.—Manistique Sun.

Dr. Crouter returned home from the state pharmaceutical association annual meeting last Friday. The next annual meeting will be held in Petoskey, in July, in 1887.

Philip R. Wachtel, fusion candidate for secretary of state is making a thorough canvass of the state in his quiet unassuming manner and is making hosts of friends wherever he goes. Vote for Wachtel and reform.

As Charlevoix is it Queen summer resort of northern Michigan, so is the Bridge Street house at that place an enjoyable place to stay. R. A. Campbell is the proprietor, and an excellent hotel man.—Elk Rapids Progress.

It has just come to light that the senior editor of our esteemed contemporary refused to advertise the Chinese students' entertainment for the ladies of the M. E. church, because by a mere accident the DEMOCRAT made the first announcement of it as an item of news. Wonder how much he will make by such an exhibition of jealousy.

Rev. Dr. A. J. Mead, superintendent of the American Bible Society for Michigan and Wisconsin, addressed a union meeting at the Congregational church, on Sunday afternoon. Measures were taken to organize an auxiliary Bible society. R. A. Campbell was chosen president, R. W. Isaac secretary, J. L. Hurd treasurer.

The October Babyhood includes a small chart of standard shades of the six spectrum colors as an accompaniment to the first of a series of articles on kindergarten occupations in the home, in order that readers who wish to make the worsted balls and other articles described in the series may have a guide in the selection of of their materials.

"They are a set of d—d bummers, is the gentlemanly way in which Yaple speaks of the soldiers. We hardly think such an expression will entitle the soldiers' vote for him."—Harbor Springs Republican. Will the Republican please state just when and upon what occasion Mr. Yaple made that remark? Until it does, we denounce the statement as a deliberate falsehood.—Democrat.

Col. Judson S. Farrar, of Mt. Clemens, the fusion candidate for auditor general, is a plain unassuming gentleman, but has a record as a soldier that any man might justly feel proud of. He went out in June, 1861, as captain of B company, "Fighting Fifth," Michigan Infantry, became Colonel of the Twenty-sixth infantry in 1862, and was honorably discharged for disability March 20, 1864.

The prohibition convention which met last Friday, put in nomination the principal officers of the county ticket, selecting men of avowed prohibition proclivities. For sheriff, Henry Sheldon, of Eveline; for clerk, Brice Suffold, of Charlevoix; for prosecuting attorney, Milton M. Burnham, of South Arm; for register of deeds, James H. Stone, of South Arm; for treasurer, Horace Thomson, of Evangeline. It will get votes about equally from both the old party tickets.

It was Byron M. Cutcheon who publicly charged on the floor of congress that Gen. Grant made a corrupt bargain with Gen. Porter's friends by which he was to be placed on the retired list for heading his influence to secure the vindication of Porter. And yet it is this same mountebank Cutcheon who goes around the state telling voters what an infamous fellow Yaple is because he voted against the bill to place Grant on the retired list with pay!—Lansing Journal.

Corruption, bribery, extravagance and fraud have been charged upon the republican members of the last legislature. Those charges still remain upon record. The republicans did not dare call for an investigation. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that the people should have a change of administration in Michigan, and an investigation of previous transactions which has taken place under republican rule. This can be accomplished by electing Philip R. Wachtel secretary and George L. Yaple governor.—Democrat.

While the friends of Mr. Cutcheon, and radical papers, are indulging in their usual warfare of misrepresentation and personalities, charging to Mr. Mason matters and things that are absolutely false and unfounded, Mr. Mason is quietly discharging duties entrusted to him by others, and neglecting his individual and political interests. Mr. Mason evidently deems the new railroad at Muskegon, and the business interests of large estate in Newaygo county, for which he is trustee or executor, of more importance than traveling over the ninth district looking after his canvass for congressman.—Big Rapids Herald.

George L. Yaple, while a practical farmer and living upon a farm, was a lecturer of the state grange to which both himself and wife at present belong. J. T. Cobb of the Grange Visitor directed the movements of Mr. Yaple about the district in which he lectured. Now this same J. T. Cobb prostitutes an organ of the farming community, whose declared purpose in existence is to secure those very rights for the farmers that democracy is fighting for and which republican monopolists and class legislation have prevented, to the partisan support of a banker and pliable tool of the Michigan club, upon a platform that advocates robbery of the farmer of all the necessities of life which he must purchase. The democratic farmers must be proud of an organ that loses sight of every effect of its defined existence and appears, for personal reasons, as the champion of monopoly.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

F. & A. M.

Special meeting Tuesday evening, Oct. 26th, for work.

For County Clerk.

To the electors of Charlevoix County.

At the request of many friends from different parts of the county, I take this method of announcing myself an independent candidate for the office of County Clerk, and would most respectfully ask your suffrages.

SAMUEL B. TRATCHER.

Charlevoix, Oct. 21, 1886.

Logging Bee.

Attention, comrades of Baxter post, No. 119, G. A. R. There will be a logging and grubbing bee at the soldiers' cemetery grounds, Friday, Oct. 22, 1886. Bring your axes, mattocks, shovels, and your dinners. Hot coffee will be furnished by the committee.

W. A. ATCHISON,
D. J. BOSLOW,
Committee.

Died.

At the Ohio industrial school, on Thursday, Sept. 30, 1886, Robert Nicholls, infant son of Robert and Mary Paddock, aged 4 months and 15 days.

Mrs. Paddock, mother of little Robert, will be remembered as Miss Mamie Nicholls, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholls, of Charlevoix, and her many friends here will sympathize with her in this great bereavement.

Historical Society.

The first regular meeting of the historical society will be held at the rooms of Mrs. O. D. Wood, on Friday evening, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock, local time (twenty minutes faster than standard time).

The program will be about as follows:

Music. Five-minute speeches. "The Historical Society—Objects and Influence," Prof. Enos. "Results," President Green. Vocal solo, "The Gay Hussar," W. A. Smith. "Some Reflections upon the Character of Stonewall Jackson," Dr. Carleton.

You are invited to attend if you have been or wish to become a member.

COMMITTEE.

Prohibitionist vs. Sentinel.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—According to the Sentinel of this week, Oct. 20, "the board of corrections and charities at Lansing are desirous of getting the names of any imbeciles or idiots in Michigan." We don't know what thing in the shape of a man that will come so near filling the bill as the arrogant editor of the Sentinel, and we shall forward his name as the only person we know of in this part of the country who is not in his right mind. If the bombastic editor of the Sentinel expects to crush the prohibition party of the county by his nefarious abuse, he must use a sharper knife than the Sentinel to do it with. He is cooking a dish of crow, which will be harder to digest than the East Jordan stew was. Perhaps he can afford it.

PROHIBITIONIST.

☞The Illustrated Graphic News has secured the services of John McGovern, who resigns the editorship of The Current to take the editorial control of the great pictorial weekly, John McGovern is a man identified with the intellectual development of the West. He is the author of "An Empire of Information," "The Gold Era Censor," which has sold 150,000 copies so far, and "The Toilers' Diadem." His successful books are moral essays; also as an obituary writer he is a first-class man. His leading sketches are "Reader's Bridges," "Sybsey," "Riley Rose," "The Pharisee of Pigeon Creek," and "Memories for Decoration Day," these will be published in book form. Previous to his connection, of two years, with The Current, he was for sixteen years on The Chicago Tribune. The Graphic News now guarantees the people of the west a first-class literary lining to the handsome picture paper, which has won so many commendations of late. Its new editor can command the necessary manuscripts to make his share of the work a fine success. In connection with this important step, Mr. Bragg, the proprietor of The Graphic News, is about to open a large establishment at Chicago for the publication of his excellent weekly. An eminent artist is to take full charge of the art department. A file of Graphic News portraits will prove a valuable possession to any subscriber.

DRY GOODS!

We offer for the next few days Great Bargains in all

—SUMMER DRESS GOODS—

Shawls, White Goods, Parasols, Silk and Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Straw Hats, etc.

NEW LINE OF BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS,

Just received and marked at very low prices.

Jersey and Boucle Jackets, Very Cheap.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

In great variety and at correct prices. The finest line of

Teas, Coffees, Spices.

PLANTATION JAVA COFFEE, - BEST IN THE WORLD.

Farmers will consult their own interests in buying our

FACTORY-FILLED DAIRY SALT.

J. L. HURD & CO.

NOW IS THE TIME!

ROSENTHAL & SON

ARE PREPARED FOR COOL WEATHER

With a Tremendous Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Having just returned from the market, we feel confident in stating that we can show the largest stock of Dry Goods, Fancies, Cloaks, Wraps, Carpets, Matting, Rugs, Clothing, Overcoats, Gent.'s Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, ever shown here at such low figures as we have marked them.

Our styles are so varied that it would be folly to attempt to describe them. As for prices, we shall maintain and increase our well earned reputation of giving the best value for the money. ☞Please give us a call.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, Schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and New York, had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him a sound relief, but aligned the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free trial bottles of this standard remedy at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

☞"Ladies' Misses' and Children's scarlet, wool, and merino Underwear, is shown by Rosenthal & Son.

☞"Dress Goods, low priced, medium priced, and fine all new (no old) stock, at Rosenthal & Son's.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,

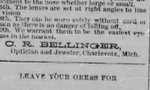
Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Henry Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons of the best material. WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CLIFFSTEEL BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞THE OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale.



The above Eyeglass invented by the Johnston Optical Co., of Detroit, Mich., combines the best features of all others.

1st. The lenses can be placed far enough away that the eyelashes will not touch them, a thing not always can be done with other eyeglasses.

2d. The guards are set so as to guide the nose back under eye-brows which prevents slipping and fog off.

3d. The pressure is on the fleshy part of the nose, not on the bridge, avoiding irritation.

4th. The lenses are set at right angles to line of vision.

5th. They can be worn safely without cord or chain so there is no danger of falling off.

6th. We warrant them to be the easiest eyeglass in the market.

C. R. BELLINGER,
Optician and Jeweler, Charlevoix, Mich.

LEAVE YOUR ORDER FOR

JOB WORK

AT THIS OFFICE.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF

SUPPLEMENT.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
GEORGE L. YAPLE, of St. Joseph.

For Lieutenant-Governor—
SOLOMON S. CURRY, of Marquette.

For Secretary of State—
PHILLIP R. WACHTEL, of Encinal.

For State Treasurer—
WILLIAM G. BEARD, of Bay.

For Auditor-General—
JUDSON S. FARRAR, of Macomb.

For Attorney-General—
JOHN C. DONNELY, of Wayne.

For Commissioner of State Land Office—
ALONZO T. PRIEST, of Livingston.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
DAVID PARSONS, of Wayne.

For Member of State Board of Education—
JEROME W. TURNER, of Kalamazoo.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, Ninth District
LYMAN G. MASON, of Mississippi.

Legislative Ticket.

For Representative in the State Legislature, Charlevoix District,
HORATIO E. LEWIS, of Elk Rapids.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
DANIEL B. JERRUE, of South Arm.

For County Clerk—
WILLIAM F. PALMITER, of South Arm.

For County Treasurer—
ORLANDO BLAIR, of South Arm.

For Registrar of Deeds—
ELISHA H. SHEFARD, of Evangeline.

For Prosecuting Attorney—
ARTHUR E. MARTIN, of Evangeline.

For Circuit Court Commissioner—
ARTHUR E. MARTIN, of Evangeline.

For County Surveyor—
SIDNEY HAYDEN, of Evelyn.

For Coroner—
ORVILLE D. HILTON, of Norwood.
ROBERT FINDLEY, of Boyne Valley.

Democratic Senatorial Convention.

A democratic senatorial convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for senator for the twenty-ninth senatorial district will be held at Charlevoix on Friday, Oct. 24, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The several counties will be entitled to delegates as follows: Emmet, 7; Antrim, 4; Charlevoix, 3; Manistee, 1.

By order of Senatorial Committee.

Oct. 12, 1896.

DON'T BE DECEIVED

by the cry of the Sentinel that the prohibition ticket is made to elect Dan Jerrue and the democratic ticket, by dividing the vote of the republicans, but make up your mind to work and vote for the whole democratic ticket, from top to bottom, from now till the close of the polls. Dan Jerrue is a better man than his opponent every day in the week, on any issue that can be raised; and no good democrat should allow himself to be led away. Don't be too sure about anybody's election, but get out and work as if one more vote was necessary for each candidate on the ticket, and on you depended that vote.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Horatio E. Lewis, of Elk Rapids, has been named by the representative committee for the place on the ticket made vacant by the declination of Mr. E. S. Noble.

We are not personally acquainted with Mr. Lewis, but understand that he is a young man of good promise. He is connected with the mercantile business of Dexter & Noble, is active and ambitious, and has an excellent reputation for honesty and integrity in all his business transactions. As a politician he is with the party of progressive ideas, is popular with the boys, and we have no doubt will make a lively *fur* for his opponent, Mr. Dougherty.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Arthur E. Martin has been placed on the fusion ticket for prosecuting attorney, to fill the place made vacant by the declination of M. M. Burnham. Mr. Martin is in every way competent to perform the duties of the office, and if elected will make a faithful, conscientious officer.

It is understood that Mr. Burham declined on account of his business arrangements and because of his short acquaintance in the county. He has since, however, been named by the prohibitionists for the same place on their ticket. We do not know that he will accept this latter nomination.

Mr. Martin is a good temperance man, and can be endorsed by conscientious temperance men everywhere.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

The democratic convention to nominate a candidate for state senator from the twenty-ninth district, will be held at Charlevoix to-morrow afternoon. The district is composed of Antrim, Charlevoix, Grand Traverse, Leelanaw, and Manitou counties.

No other name having been presented, we would suggest for the consideration of the convention the name of Mr. Walter S. Johnson, of Leelanaw county. Mr. Johnson has been a resident of the Traverse region more than a dozen years, the last five of which he has lived in Suttons Bay. There are but few if any men in the district better known in business circles and among the workingmen. He is deservedly popular, and if nominated, will make a lively canvass against his opponent on the republican ticket, and will make himself heard on the right side in the senate chamber at Lansing.

YAPLE AS A GRANGER.

The Grand Rapids Democrat prints a long article showing Yaple's connection with the Grange and that he is still in good standing in the order. It publishes a fac-simile of the following letter:

Michigan State Grange,
Patrons of Husbandry,
Secretary's Office.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Mich., Jan. 19, 1877.

To all patrons to whom this may come—greeting: From a brief acquaintance with the bearer, George L. Yaple, I take pleasure in commending him to the good will of the Brotherhood. I think he will be found an earnest, active, working member of any Grange with which he may affiliate.

[Signed] J. T. Cobb,
Sec'y Michigan State Grange.

Yaple's denial card is also published showing his withdrawal, and interviews are given with farmers of Mendon as to his life upon the farm, all speaking in commendatory terms.—Lansing Journal.

Honors to Yaple.

Arrangements are being made for a grand reception to the union candidate for governor, Hon. Geo. L. Yaple, next Saturday morning. The following are on the committee of reception. The people are invited to turn out *en masse* to meet their next governor:

Charlevoix,—J. Milo Eaton, L. D. Bartholomew, Amos Fox, Geo. W. Miller, Geo. W. Crouter, L. E. Allen, W. P. Brown, J. B. Atkins, C. J. Strang, Albert E. Mason, E. M. Clark, Chas. Swake, John Bell, James Washburn, J. M. Clark, A. J. McLeod, James Gillick.

Boyne City,—Benj. T. Ingalls, Frank Abrams, A. E. Martin, E. H. Shepard, T. J. Hill.

East Jordan,—S. G. Isaman, Patrick Welch, Frank Martinek, J. Alexander, John Monroe, Sr., James Palmiter, William Hulburt, Wm. Palmiter, D. B. Jerrue, Orlando Blair.

Bruntons,—Ava Smith, A. B. Noyes, Richard Lake.

Advance,—Peter Karlskin, Ammon Boers.

Bay Springs,—Howard Flanigan, R. M. Cadwell.

Norwood,—O. D. Hilton, Ed. Cook, Parker McIntyre.

Hayes,—John A. Bacot, H. S. Newson, F. J. Smith, Isaac Stauffer.

Marion,—Michael Nowlend, John Cooper, J. G. Reid, Arthur Beattie.

Yaple in Nebraska.

From the Grand Rapids Democrat.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I see that the Detroit Tribune assails the honor as a politician and ability as a lawyer of a former citizen of this city. Although a stranger to them I may claim to contradict the charges there made—charges so base and unfounded, they could have originated only in the mind of a politician driven to frenzy by the merited success of an honorable opponent.

George L. Yaple's politics and theory of government when I knew him in Nebraska were the same as those advocated by him to-day.

He was ever candid and outspoken in his sympathy for labor and against the concentration of capital and monopoly. While here he showed his interest in and knowledge of agriculture by delivering several addresses at several of the fairs which were acknowledged by all who heard them to be the finest ever delivered in the state. As a lawyer he took front rank at a bar of acknowledged ability. As proof of the confidence in his ability and integrity as a lawyer by people here, I would say one term of the district court for this county shown a docket of eighty-five cases and Geo. L. Yaple appears as attorney in thirty-eight of them. After the people here became acquainted with him he was employed upon one side or the other of every important case. If the republican party in Michigan have been forced from the real issues between the parties and have to rely upon such base and malicious falsehoods as I have noticed from the Tribune, it is time the party was rebuked.

Geo. L. Yaple's friends in Nebraska (and by that I mean all who know here), irrespective of party, believe him the peer of any man in Michigan in ability and integrity, and we also believe if elected governor of Michigan that he will make an economical and safe one, whom the state may well be proud. Truly yours for the right.

A. J. HALE.

Beatrice, Neb., Oct. 10th, 1896.

Premiums Awarded.

The following is a list of the premiums awarded at the second annual fair of the Charlevoix county agricultural society, at East Jordan, Sept. 22-24, 1896:

Division A—Horses.

Superintendent, Wm. Simpson.

Class 1—Thoroughbreds.

John Hammond, best stallion 3 yrs old or over, Wm. Lewis, second best.

Frank Coleman, best brood mare with foal, John Monroe Jr. second best.

Frank Coleman, best mare 3 yrs old or over.

M. M. Burnham, best mare 2 yrs old.

M. M. Burnham, second premium, gelding 1 yr old.

Class 2—Horses for all work.

F. H. Rooney, best stallion 1 yr old.

Jas. Holben, best mare 3 yrs old or over.

F. H. Dwight second best.

M. M. Burnham, best mare 2 yrs old.

M. M. Burnham, second best.

M. M. Burnham, second premium mare 1 yr old.

M. M. Burnham, best blood mare with foal.

Frank Coleman, best colt 6 months or under.

Frank Coleman, second best.

Class 3—Carriage and Single Horses.

Geo. Lewis, best matched horses 4 yrs old or over.

Andrew Heller best matched horses 3 yrs old.

A. E. Dwight, best single horse 4 yrs old or over.

A. E. Dwight second best.

John Schedlon, best single driving horse.

Class 4—Farm Team for General Purposes.

Wm. Knight, best farm team 4 yrs old or over.

M. M. Burnham second best.

M. M. Burnham, best colt 1 yr old.

F. D. Bowman, M. M. Burnham, Jacob Bisnett, awarding committee.

Division B—Cattle.

Superintendent, S. H. Hipp.

Class 1—Full Blood Holsteins.

D. M. Carey, best bull 2 yrs old or over.

Class 2—Full Blood Jerseys.

D. P. Bowman, best bull 2 yrs old or over.

Jacob Bisnett, best cow 3 yrs old or over.

Class 3—Grades.

C. A. Rinehart, best bull 1 yr old.

Daniel Carey, best bull calf.

Stanley Bush, best cow 4 yrs old or over.

Jas. Alexander, best cow 3 yrs old.

A. M. Murphy, best cow 2 yrs old.

Mrs. F. J. Sherman, best heifer.

Class 4—Working Oxen and Steers.

Chas. Alexander, best yoke of oxen 4 yrs old or over.

E. S. Bigley second best.

S. M. Richardson, Elijah Holden, Mr. Tomlinson, awarding committee.

Division C—Swine.

Superintendent, J. H. Conway.

Class 1—Poland China.

A. E. Dwight, best boar 1 yr old.

A. E. Dwight, best boar under 1 yr.

A. E. Dwight, best sow over 1 yr old.

A. E. Dwight, best sow under 1 yr old.

C. A. Rinehart second.

A. E. Dwight, best litter of not less than 4 pigs under 6 months old.

Class 2—Chester White.

Jacob Keller, best sow over 1 yr old.

Class 4—Jersey Reds.

E. A. Gibson, best boar under 1 yr old.

E. A. Gibson, best sow under 1 yr old.

Class 6—Cheshire.

M. M. Burnham, best boar under 1 yr old.

M. M. Burnham, best sow under 1 yr old.

F. D. Bowman, Peter K. Winters, awarding committee.

Division D—Sheep.

Superintendent, S. G. Isaman.

Class 3—Shropshire Downs.

A. E. Dwight, best ram lamb.

A. E. Dwight, best ewe 1 yr old.

Class 6—Grade or Native.

Henry Knowland, best ram 2 yrs old.

Christopher Maynes, John Hammond, John Ward, awarding committee.

Division E—Poultry.

Superintendent, A. B. Dwight.

M. T. Libby, best pr partridge cochin.

Wm. Lewis, best pr games.

Wm. Lewis, best pr plymouth rocks.

E. Holben, best turkeys.

Robert Trimble, best pr salesbury ducks.

Louis Graner, best white rats.

Wm. Lewis, best white mice.

Martin J. Sullivan, Henry Black, John Radgeran, awarding committee.

Division F—Farm Implements, Etc.

Superintendent, W. F. Carey.

Kilborn & Burnham, best mowing machine, horse rake, sulky rake, hay tedder, wheel cultivator, spring, financial, harrow, mower, rake, spring tooth harrow, corn planter, cultivator, seed, one bottom plow, meadow king mower, road cart, post cutter.

F. D. Bowman, J. H. Conway, awarding committee.

Division G—Fruit, Vegetables, and Grains.

Superintendent, Wm. Black.

Class 1.

J. V. Lager, best bu of white wheat.

Peter Tebo, best bu of white winter wheat.

Jesse M. Paterson, best bu of red winter wheat.

Jesse M. Paterson, best bu spring barley.

Wm. Jacques, best bu of white oats, Burpee's seed.

M. M. Burnham, best bu buckwheat.

F. J. Sherman, best bu of red clover seed, large.

F. J. Sherman, best bu of red clover seed, small.

M. M. Burnham, best bu timothy seed.

M. M. Burnham, best bu beans.

Class 2—Vegetables.

Henry Knowland, best bu early rose potatoes.

Chas. A. Rinehart, best bu late rose potatoes.

Chas. A. Rinehart, best bu Burbank seedling.

Chas. A. Rinehart, best bu sun flower.

F. J. Sherman, best bu white mammoth potatoes.

John Kilborn, best 4 cucumbers.

F. J. Sherman, best 4 cucumbers.

F. J. Sherman, best bu carrots.

F. J. Sherman, best bu beets.

M. T. Libby, best 4 squash.

M. T. Libby, best 4 pumpkins.

George Kilborn, best parsnips.

George Kilborn, best parsnips.

Mrs. F. J. Sherman, best bu onions.

Mrs. F. J. Sherman, best bu onions.

H. B. High, best pumpkin, Jacob Bisnett.

H. B. High, best pumpkin, second.

H. B. Jerrue, best 4 marblehead squash.

H. B. Jerrue, best 4 marblehead squash.

Mrs. F. J. Sherman, best 4 marblehead squash.

Mrs. F. J. Sherman, best 4 squash.

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Mrs. F. J. Sherman, best 4 squash.

Mrs. F. J. Sherman, best 4 squash.

Mrs. M. J. Gardner, hybrid squash.

Mrs. M. J. Gardner, hybrid squash.

John Spidel, chili squash.

Mrs. F. J. Sherman, hybrid squash.

Amelia Burchell, pumpkin.

Mrs. F. J. Sherman, pumpkin.

George Kilborn, 2 black pumpkins.

Mrs. F. J. Sherman, best sweet potatoes.

Mrs. F. J. Sherman, best red onions.

George Kilborn, 2 white onions.

F. J. Sherman, best white onions.

Martin J. Sullivan, white onions, cept.

Martin J. Sullivan, single Whitelord, Hebron Potatoes.

Class 3—Fruits.

J. Fellows, best plate seedling apples.

J. Fellows, best plate northern spy.

J. Fellows, best plate sweet sweet.

A. H. Rockwell, best plate sweet sweet pippin.

A. H. Rockwell, best plate pippin.

Robert Trimble, best plate King of Tompkins.

Robert Trimble, best plate King of Tompkins.

Robert Trimble, best plate greasy pippin.

Henry Knowland, best plate Duchess Oldenberg.

Henry Knowland, best plate sweet bough.

Robert Kincaid, best plate pippin.

M. F. Gates, best plate strawberry.

Harry Knowland, best plate Jewett.

Harry Knowland, best plate Jewett.

A. H. Rockwell, best plate bell flower.

A. H. Rockwell, best plate bell flower, sweet.

J. A. King, best plate Iron Davis.

J. A. King, best plate, spitzenberg.

Robert Trimble, best plate danish beauty.

Henry Knowland, best plate danish beauty.

William Graham, best plate fanny sweet.

Jas. Holben, best plate harp.

Anton Hawes, best plate Jonathan.

Henry Knowland, best plate wallbridge, lady apple, Hebron Potatoes.

E. M. Richardson, best plate sweet.

E. M. Richardson, best plate sweet.

M. F. Gates, best plate fallow water, calvert, Canada red, nonesuchter, golden sweet.

M. F. Gates, best plate fall pippin, calvert, Northern spy, golden sweet, autumn strawberry, golden spitzenberg, golden pippin, Belmont, Grimes golden, spitzenberg.

Robert Trimble, best plate Russia.

A. B. Gessner, best plate Williams' fatte.

FRAME PEARS, PEACHES, QUINCES, GRAPES AND APPLES, ORCHARD.

Robert Trimble, best plate French beauty pears.

Richard Knight, best plate bonner pears.

Henry Knowland, best plate Louis Bonde pears.

Henry Knowland, best plate.

M. F. Gates, best plate peaches.

A. H. Rockwell, best plate yellow egg plums.

Mary Mellis, best plate damson plums.

Mrs. Thomas Dunkinson, best plate damson plums.

Thomas Dunkinson, best plate Damson purple plums.

Henry Knowland, best plate Imperial plums.

James McGonegal best plate quince.

T. W. Richardson best plate rare ripens.

Thomas Dunkinson best plate grapes.

John Schedlon, best and largest display of fruit by one person.

A. Hayward A. E. Hayes D. C. Lovedsy awarding committee.

Division H—Dairy Products, Apiarian Department, Canned Fruit and Preserved Fruit, Cooking, Etc.

Superintendent, John Simpson.

Class 1—Dairy Products.

Robert Trimble, best pr farmers butter.

F. H. Rooney best 2 rolls butter.

F. H. Rooney best pr 1 lb. print butter.

Mrs. Emma J. Spidel best eggs.

Class 2—Honey, Maple Syrup and Dried Fruit.

H. L. Page best can cherries.

H. L. Page best can green plums.

H. L. Page best can peaches and pears.

Mrs. E. J. Spidel best 1 lb. sample varsity of jellies.

Miss Rose Barbour best sample dried cherries.

James Kelly best sample dried Orlando Blair awarding committee.

Class 4—Cooking.

Mrs. J. H. Barnett best sample hop yeast bread.

Mrs. J. H. Barnett, sample hop yeast bread.

Miss Ellen Kent 15 yrs of age best plate doughnuts.

Class 5—Pickles Shown in Glass.

Mrs. F. J. W. Sims best of cucumbers.

Mrs. J. C. Gordon best of gherkins.

Mrs. F. J. W. Sims best of vegetable pickles.

James Ketchum G. B. Stanley Orlando Blair awarding committee.

To be Continued.

Only 25 Cents

buys a perfect remedy for sour stomach, diarrhœa, biliousness, constipation, headache and loss of sleep. Try it. Dr. Pete's Maple Pain Oil, it mentally relieves external and internal pain. Sold by Perry Wood and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

☞ Ladies' Mantles, Newmarkets, Short Wraps and Flesh Newmarkets, latest styles, just received, at Rosenthal & Son's.

☞ Carpets, Matting, Rugs, and Window Curtains and fixtures, at Rosenthal & Son's.

☞ The finest line of Trunks and Valises in town, at Rosenthal & Son's.

Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a constant tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, dry, hacking cough, add the sufferer. Sleep is troubled, and great prostration follows. This disease is also attended with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involve the lungs, and terminate fatally. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops speedy relief and cure in cases of Bronchitis. It controls the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep.

I have been a practising physician for twenty-four years, and, for the past twelve, have suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the usual remedies

Without Relief,

I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It helped me immediately, and effected a speedy cure.—G. Stovall, M. D., Carrollton, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best remedy, within my knowledge, for chronic Bronchitis, and Throat Diseases.—M. A. Hunt, M. D., South Paris, Me.

I was attacked, last winter, with a severe cold, which, from exposure, grew worse and finally settled on my lungs. I was night sweats I was reduced, and in a doctor. My cough was incessant, frequently spit blood. My physician had me to give up business, or I would live but a month. After taking this remedy two months I was cured.

Cured By Using

two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I am now in perfect health, and able to resume business, after has been a long time a helpless invalid.—Mrs. S. P. Henderson, Saddle River, N. J.

For years I was in a decline. I had a hard cough, and suffered from Bronchitis and Catarrh. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me to health, and I have, for a long time thereafter, enjoyed very vigorous health. In case of a sudden cold, I use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as the best remedy I know of.—Edward E. Curtis, Bainbridge, Ind.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchitis. The physicians failed to give me any permanent relief. I commenced to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and in a few months was cured. I believe it saved my life.—Thomas Lonergan, Lapsuggan, Ind.

In the case of a sudden cold, I use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as the best remedy I know of.—Edward E. Curtis, Bainbridge, Ind.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1, six bottles $5.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

A Special Sale

IN CHILDREN'S SUITS,

AND

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

On all other goods.

I will sell you a real all-wool suit of underwear for $1.50; a good, heavy winter pants for $1.50; a good, all-wool, kersey suit for $9.00, the best goods for the money that can be made.

Don't fail to give me a call for anything in my line, for

I am Giving Great Bargains This Fall.

Just received my stock of Winter Caps. You will be surprised when you see what I can sell you a Fur Cap for.

GEO. W. MILLER.

THE EARTHQUAKE DID IT!

We mean we got a big bargain on all our cloak purchases. Our New York agent has taken advantage of the

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

And has written us that never before had we secured such an elegant line of

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS

At Such LOW PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT PURCHASE A CLOAK or Wrap of any kind until you have seen our goods and learned our prices, as they will soon be here.

A big line of everything in Dry Goods coming, wait for them.

Yours, very truly,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

GRANGER YAPLE!

The Union Candidate for Governor a Granger in Good Standing in the Order.

THE DOCUMENT IN THE CASE.

The Hollow Mockery of the Republican Farmer Campaign—Inconsistency of Jerome T. Cobb—Yaple's Experience on the Farm—Good Words From Leading Papers—Fine Steels of Cobb's Letter—Yaple Takes a Demit.

Special to the Grand Rapids Democrat.

MENDON, Mich., Oct. 11.—The republicans are using their best efforts to turn the Michigan Grange into a political machine. In their efforts they have secured the assistance of Jerome T. Cobb, editor of the *Grange Visitor*. He has made that journal of industry, which was intended to be and should be non-partisan in all its utterances, a republican organ. The excuse given is that the republican candidate for governor, Cyrus G. Luce, is a granger and a farmer. The millionaires of Detroit are appealing to the farmers of Michigan to support their man, claiming that he is the granger candidate. Luce was nominated by a partisan republican convention, upon a partisan republican platform, and his success will be a partisan republican victory. He advocates principles antagonistic to the interests of the farmer, and if, through the cry of "the farmer candidate," a sufficient number of farmers can be hoodwinked into voting for the republican candidates for the legislature, then the mask will be thrown off, and a millionaire's monopoly and money power, and all its attendant evils, will be elected as a United States senator from Michigan.

A MOCKERY.

The cry that this campaign is being waged for the farmers benefit is a hollow cry. The election of Luce will in no way be a farmers' victory. His sympathies and habits of thought are from the Coldwater *Republican* of the date of October 3 inst.

SOUTHERN MICH. NAT'L BANK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $200,000.

LARGEST IN THE COUNTY.

C. D. RANDALL, President. C. G. LUCE, Vice-Pres't.
L. E. ROSE, Cashier.
Directors: C. D. Randall, L. F. Hale, C. G. Luce, J. S. Barber, L. E. Rose, E. R. Clarke, D. C. Powers.

A general and conservative banking business transacted.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m."

What the *Democrat* says is men in office who will care for their interests. They will be injured by one who, like Luce, sympathizes with those who are making the times harder and the farmers poorer. The farmers need just such men as the people need. It makes no difference what a man's calling is, whether he be a lawyer, a blacksmith, or a farmer, so long as he is a citizen will mean the success of principle and the good of all concerned in the interest of the masses.

YAPLE IS A GRANGER.

Nevertheless, we propose to show, not the union candidate, while he is a lawyer in good repute, and thoroughly educated in the science of government, is also a granger in good standing, and so much so is just as much entitled to the support of Cyrus G. Luce, the granger candidate. Luce was nominated by a partisan republican convention, upon a partisan republican platform, and his success will be a partisan republican victory. He advocates principles antagonistic to the interests of the farmer, and if, through the cry of "the farmer candidate," a sufficient number of farmers can be hoodwinked into voting for the republican candidates for the legislature, then the mask will be thrown off, and a millionaire's monopoly and money power, and all its attendant evils, will be elected as a United States senator from Michigan.

A MOCKERY.

The cry that this campaign is being waged for the farmers benefit is a hollow cry. The election of Luce will in no way be a farmers' victory. His sympathies and habits of thought are all with the monied classes. It is true that he owns a farm, but he also owns a large amount of bank stock is an officer of the Southern Michigan national bank of Coldwater, and believes in perpetuating the national debt, and is a connivance of the republican system of war taxation for the protection and building up of monopolies. In proof our statements we cite you to the advertisement of his bank, taken from the Coldwater *Republican* of the date of October 3 inst.

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This letter shows the entire dishonesty of the so-called grange campaign. It shows that it is not a granger that is the editor, but that it is a republican, and the efforts that are being used to make the grange a lever to move the republican machine, ought, if nothing more was at hand, to cause every lover of the order to vote for George L. Yaple and the balance of the union ticket, state, congressional and county.

The father of the union candidate is an old pioneer of St Joseph county. He settled in that fertile section towards the close of the last century. Yaple was born in 1823. His wife is finely educated and has been a through help meet to her husband. Soon after their marriage they went to live on a farm belonging to his father. The farm is situated about two miles from Mendon, where Mr. Yaple now resides, and contained 200 acres of land. When he was first nominated for congress, one of his own county papers used the following language concerning his early life:

YAPLE FOLLOWS FARMING.

"They (Mr. Yaple and wife) started out to learn in a practical way, the business of farming. Mr. Yaple knew but very little about the rough and rugged work that he had undertaken, and his wife as little about practical housekeeping but they appreciated their dependence and became willing pupils of neighbors and friends who were so willing to impart, as they were to receive instructions. By diligent efforts, together with hard labor, in the course of three years Mr. Yaple became a practical farmer and his wife a practical housekeeper. During these years Mr. Yaple became a Granger and lec tured frequently, in the winter season, before the local Grange, and sometimes after gaining the practical knowledge of farming he had learned his attention to the practice of law in Nebraska and were necessary in his county, where he has earned the reputation from jealous competitors of his as being now a star among the young lawyers of the state."

Mr. Yaple has all his life taken a great interest in public matters. He has lectured before the grange at Mendon, Marcellus, Langley's grove the mouth, Schoolcraft, Battle Creek, Coldwater and Vicksburg. He has also delivered agricultural addresses among other places at Marshall, Lake Pleasant, Centerville and also at the Gage county fair in Nebraska. At some of these places did he seek to organize himself into a branch of the grange, and at each place he greatly pleased and instructed all who heard him. Jerome T. Cobb, in the *Grange Visitor*, spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Yaple's speech at Battle Creek.

"Hon. George L. Yaple and David Ward Wood, the orator of the day, were the only speakers. Mr. Yaple is a young farmer, only 36 years of age, but one of the most brilliant young men we have met with in a very long time. His address was scholarly and finished production, and would do credit to any man. The necessity of mind and money combined would prove more attention to agricultural literature, and the need of more and better agricultural journals was alleged that money would be forthcoming were such journals in demand. He denounced the protective tariff system as a fraud upon the farmer. The speech was received with great applause."

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Yes, said Mr. Angevine, "I knew Mr. Yaple as a farmer and as a granger and I have frequently met him in the grange, and he is considered a worthy member of the order. A few years ago I heard Mr. Yaple and Cyrus G. Luce, in Leighton township, three miles north of Conterville, in this county, deliver grange addresses from the same stand. Luce recognized him as a worthy member of the order."

What was thought of Mr. Yaple as a farmer?

"He was a good farmer. Of course he had but little previous experience, but he was an apt pupil and learned rapidly. He was not afraid of hard work and worked with his men in the field. His crops averaged well. We old farmers had a little curious interest in the young man and watched to see how he would succeed. We found that he made the farm average up better than it had ever done before. Mr. Yaple was a success as a farmer."

"I was in the grange," said George R. Osgood, now postmaster of Mendon, when Mr. Yaple and his wife were initiated. He became a very active member and did the order much good by his addresses and lectures. Like Mr. Angevine I watched his course as a farmer and I can testify that he was a success. He was a hard worker—went right out into the field, took his coat off and was to my sense of the word 'a hired hand' farmer. Yaple has no need to feel ashamed of his record on the farm."

And he has a lawyer in Geo. P. Doan, who is also successful as a lawyer, I think I have an impartial mind as the law is Judge reserves. There is more in the law than is in a mere logical reasoner and his advice is much sought after. He is a thorough student and when he decides to devote his entire attention to the law he will have no difficulty in secuing a large practice."

"I wish you could talk with Abe Yaple the master of the grange," remarked Angevine. "He could give the work a statement of what Mr. Yaple did for the grange, but he is away from home."

"Well," said a bystander, "the people here know that Luce is running the grange for his own benefit, and I do not believe a member of the order will be fooled. It is pretty generally understood that the publication office of the *Grange Visitor* was removed from Kalamazoo to Coldwater, so that Luce could personally supervise it. The Coldwater *Republican* is without the shadow of a doubt the organ of the lady, Mrs. Johnson, referred to as an old maid, who is spreading the scandal, and who, by the way, does washing and kindred work about the neighborhood, not only utterly denies telling the tale on her, but alleges that the reporter who saw the *Tribune* reporter. In conjunction with prominent Mendon citizens, obtained the indignant refutation of the outrageous falsehood from her own lips.

"Yes, other woman authority referred to in support of the alleged conjectured lies (Mrs. Hoag), never lived next door, as stated but in another block, and full 20 rods away. And the third, (who is now alleged to be the inspector,) the recent issue of the Mendon *Globe*, her card thereon being herewith printed without comment:

"To the Editor of the Globe:

As I am the only surviving member of the Johnson family in Mendon, I feel it my duty to contradict the report circulated about me and published in the Detroit *Tribune* of the 8th.

In the first place I did not see the reporter, it states that my mother talked over to Mr. Yaple's house and announced the killing of Garfield, which I was then carrying in a pail, and that they sh outed "Hurrah for the good news!" and waved their sunbonnets in the air. The witness who related this incident is a liar. I have no recollection of any such occurrence. I remember well the day Garfield was shot, I was sitting alone in the yard, returning home from my school that afternoon, noticed the flag at half-staff on entering the house I asked my mother what that was for. She said, "The president is shot and we are in mourning for a time." But she did not shout nor wave her sunbonnet over the event. I think if she had felt so jubilant, as your reporter represents, I should have known it. If she was living, she would corroborate what I tell it, she has been in my employ for years and I write this to expose my utter ignorance of the conduct of a person who represents around the neighborhood, not content with slandering my absent daughter, but with her dead one.

MRS. NANCY M. BENNETT."

Mr. Reynolds denounces the whole catalogue of charges. He inspected Mr. Yaple's law library and pronounces it one of the best and largest in St Joseph county. He also ascertained by auspicious inquiry throughout the town that the popular nominee for governor was looked upon as one of the most talented and reliable attorneys at the St. Joe bar, was an able, extemporaneous orator, and if elected would be honored by everybody and had remained at home in so small a town, (1,200 inhabitants) and attended to his father's extensive business only since and because his honored father was stricken with an attack of the palsy—from which he is now recovering. Charges leaving a large and lucrative practice in Nebraska for that purpose.

As to the mortgage transaction, in which $150 is alleged to have been taken from Mrs. Clark on a promise to foreclose a mortgage on the Clark farm, Mr. Reynolds says the whole affair is shown to be a most villainous fabrication. The transaction took place before witnesses. It is as follows: The elder Mr. Yaple bought a mortgage against the Clark farm of something like $2,200, in lieu it running at 8 per cent interest and being due in one year. The new grant was originally given to one Ephraim Wilcox, some 15 years before, and forward. The interest there had been paid but $200. Then, after the elder Yaple took the mortgage for the aggregated amount, it ran till the 85s (instead of that $150) was with difficulty obtained, for the same promise of further time, as stated in the unscrupulous charges. And, moreover, the $150 was paid on 86 acres, and has been long in the market at $40 per acre. Mr. George L. Yaple offers, and has bonded, $100 that any man can prove that Mr. Yaple offered, and has been offered, $100 for the 86 acres.

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rifles; that to every three consulship officers to be appointed, during the war, there were about 60 private soldiers, and when they reflect that there are now a hundred officers seen or spoken of in newspapers where one private is mentioned, they will wonder what has become of all the privates. In McKinstry, of Michigan, the sole remaining private soldier? If so, the country cannot be too careful of him for none wants the race of market carriers to become extinct. The Sun has often wondered why a man, who did not engage a private soldier of the late war as an attaché. People would give more to see a good old private soldier than to see a cart load of officers. Officers are all right enough, and they are good fellows, but they are so plenty that you cannot walk a block without being a man who was a general, a colonel, a major or a captain. There are few lieutenants left, and in fact a lieutenant was so rare to a private soldier, being only one to a company, that he does not count. The private soldier was awfully hard during the war. There was no mixing in the army that did more to engender a feeling of hate than the private soldier. These officers that have taken to cities, yes, even the whole bakery in the way of offices since the war, always relied a great deal on the private soldier. Some of them come one week and write "Private Soldiers" after their names, and the next week another will was to break out and all the officers should rush to the war, and the privates did not, what an army it would be. Yes, the private soldier and his credentials would be flying around like hens with their heads cut off, looking for private soldiers. Where would they find them? Private soldiers, who have been so employed to avoid the draft, as though they never existed, would be reluctant to own up, and the fellows you were looking for, if young men promoted to enlist as privates, they would not get much encouragement from old black number eleven, who limped around with rheumatics contracted on the field of battle, who could not get pensions, while officers who had rheumatism of the hair from drinking champagne since the war had received pensions large enough to live on and keep a carriage. A private who has valuably endeavored to make his officer's number something of the long age, on which he could get a small private's pension might be too apt to let a government severely alone, and encourage his boy from enlisting when trouble comes again. He will tell his son to make an officer or a sutler, but after a cheap hand to carry the muskets. The private soldier of the only private known to exist with the patent office department of Washington will be pleasant news to hundreds of thousands of men who were do as he did. We have seen the news in them selves. Let this Detroit private be sent circulated widely, and let the country rally. Let other privates write to Mr. Kinstry, and tell him that they will send them write to Gen. Black, the new commissioner of pensions, and thank him for recognizing a private soldier. If there is another private soldier left in this country, let him write to the Sun and own up to it. We would like to get a group of pictures of private soldiers, if so many exist.

Among the other credits, the *Chicago Times* of recent date, mentions *Sergeant Ingersoll*, who was a private soldier and served through most of the war in that capacity, also *Melbourne H. Ford*, in the Fifth district of Illinois, who served in time as a common rank seaman in the navy during the war. The republicans have also nominated several soldiers for congress, but they all wore shoulder straps during their term of service.

The American House of Lords.

The party of monopoly in the United States, which is protected by the Republican flag, has decreed that Senator Conger is too near the people and must go. More railway kings, more millionaires are needed and already foreign corporations, with headquarters on Wall street, are pouring, money into Michigan to secure the next legislature and elect a millionaire senator in the American House of Lords. Senator Hill, of Colorado, tells how it is done when, at his call, the cities was filled with money sent to the legislature by the Western Union telegraph company. The votes of my friends were worth $5,000 each. Anyone of them could obtain that sum for the proposition clearing my road. I paid for his ballot. Colorado is a monopoly ridden state.

In regard to the condition of his state Mr. Hill said: "Colorado is prosperous. We have very little indebtedness, and our mining, grazing and agricultural resources are adding to our wealth rapidly. We are unfortunately situated in regard to freight transportation. The growth of cities and towns is simply dependent on transportation. We are completely in the power of the great railroad corporations, and with the pooling arrangements that now exist we are in the same position that we would be if we had but one railroad to connect us with the other parts of the country. There is no city in the United States of the size of Denver which pays so dearly for everything which is transported to it and from it. Nearly all articles of merchandise are carried from Chicago to San Francisco for less than we can get to Denver, one half the distance. If you send freight from Denver to San Francisco it costs more than it would to send it to Chicago. It is the business side wisdom of the managers of these great lines of transportation, that points of distance are wiped out—completely eliminated—from the consideration in determining rates. And yet we have on the line of one of the great subsidized roads—a road for which every dollar of this land was raised by a tax on the people, and which has received from the roads in this country, title, above all others, which should be treated with justice to all and partiality to none."

Gold and Silver Products of the United States for the Year 1884.

	GOLD.	SILVER.	TOTAL.
Alaska	$ 300,000	$ 1,000	$ 301,000
Arizona	150,000	5,500,000	5,650,000
California	15,000,000	1,500,000	16,500,000
Colorado	1,250,000	10,000,000	11,250,000
Dakota	500,000	50,000	550,000
Idaho	1,250,000	2,500,000	3,750,000
Montana	5,000,000	2,750,000	7,750,000
Nevada	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
New Mexico	300,000	500,000	800,000
North Carolina	17,000	3,000	20,000
Oregon	150,000	15,000	165,000
Utah	100,000	4,900,000	5,000,000
Virginia	40,000	1,000	41,000
Washington	80,000	20,000	100,000
Wyoming	1,000	1,000,000	1,001,000
Arizona, Texas, Mexico, Chili	50,000	5,000	55,000
Total	$21,500,000	$46,500,000	$67,900,000

PROTECTION WHICH PROTECTS.

Democratic Acts vs. Republican Promises—What Has Been Done by the Democratic Party in the Interest of Labor.

It Is Just as Legal to Protect Labor From the Importation of Competing Pauper Labor of Europe, Canada and China as to Protect Merchandise—What Reputation Ever Proposed a Tax on Foreign Laborers Coming Here?—What Republican Manufacturer, Lumberman or Miner Never Ever Failed to Import Chinese, Canadians or Other Labor to Keep Down the Wages of Our Laborers?

A republican congress in 1864 passed an act providing for the appointment of a commissioner of immigration. Section 2 of that act is as follows:

"And be it further enacted, that all contracts that shall be made by emigrants to the United States in foreign countries in conformity to regulations to be established by the said commissioner, whereby emigrants shall pledge the wages of their labor for a term not exceeding 12 months, to repay the expense of their emigration, shall be held to be valid in law, and may be enforced in the courts of the United States, or of the several states, and territories, and such advances, if so stipulated in the contract, and the contract be recorded in the recorders office in the county where the emigrants shall settle, shall operate as a lien upon any land thereafter acquired until liquidated by the emigrant, whether under the homestead law, when the title is consummated, or on property otherwise acquired by the emigrants."

THE CHINESE BILL.

The bill prohibiting the immigration of Chinese was opposed by the republicans, and vetoed by a republican president.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

The 49th congress (republican) refused to appoint a committee on labor. The 48th congress (democratic) created such a committee, and appointed thereon well known friends of labor, Mr. O'Neil of Missouri, the chairman, Messrs. Morrison of Illinois, Forsythe of Ohio, a cooper by trade; Mr. Lovering of Massachusetts, a mechanic from the shops of Lynn; Mr. Tarsney of Michigan, formerly an engineer; Lawler of Illinois, a labor man himself; Mr. Daniels of Virginia; Mr. Weaver of Iowa, and Mr. Crain of Texas all earnest advocates of the labor cause, were the democratic members of that committee.

The following extracts from a speech by Hon. John O'Neil of Missouri, chairman of that committee, gives the result of the labors of that committee during the last session:

"I submit the list of bills reported from the committee on labor of the present congress (49th), which have been passed, and are now pending in the senate, with the exception of the bill regulating the incorporation of national trades unions, and house resolution 142, relating to the contract labor law, have passed both houses, and become law.

Arbitration bill (H. R. 7479) provides that in all controversies between railroad companies and their employees, if requested to arbitration, the United States would give the arbitrators the power to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, in fact all the powers of the United States commissioners, and would pay all the expense of the arbitration, the award to be filed with the commissioner of labor, and to be made public by him.

TO LEGALIZE THE INCORPORATION OF TRADES UNIONS.

The term National Trades's union, in the meaning of the act, to signify any association of working people having two or more branches in the states or territories of the United States for the purpose of aiding its members to become more skillful and efficient workers; to promotion of their general intelligence; the elevation of their character; the acquisition of higher wages and their home; the protection of their individuality in the prosecution of their trade or trades; the raising of funds for the benefit of sick, disabled or unemployed members, or the families of deceased members, for such other object or objects, for which working people may lawfully combine, having in view their natural protection or benefit.

TO PROTECT MECHANICS, LABORERS AND OTHERS IN THEIR WAGES. (H. R. 5010.)

By providing that all personal services rendered by any person acting in the capacity of a mechanic, laborer or servant, in the District of Columbia and territories of the United States, no property shall be exempt from seizure and sale under execution.

CONVICT LABOR. (H. RES. 142.)

Authorizing and directing the commissioner of labor to make full investigation as to the kind and amount of work performed in the penal institutions of the several states and territories of the United States and the District of Columbia, as to the methods under which convicts are or may be employed, and as to all the facts pertaining to contract labor and the influences of the same upon the industries of the countries.

CONVICT LABOR. (H. R. 7691.)

To prohibit any officer, agent or servant of the government of the United States to hire or contract out the labor of prisoners incarcerated for violating the laws of the United States.

CONVICT AND ALIEN LABOR. (H. R. 5641.)

To prevent the employment of convict labor and alien labor upon public buildings and other public works; and convict labor in the preparation or manufacture of materials for public building, and other public works, and to regulate the manner of letting contracts therefor.

IMPORTED CONTRACT LABOR. (H. R. 9.232.)

To amend an act to prohibit the importation of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, approved February 26, 1885. The secretary of the treasury is charged with the duty of executing the provisions of the act, and may enter into contract with each state commissioner, board, or officers so may be designated for that purpose by the governor of any state, to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the port within such state, and any emigrants any person in any state to execute the provisions of this act, and shall have power to examine into the condition of passenger ports within the ports, to go on board of any ship or vessel; and if on examination there shall be found among the passengers any persons included in the prohibition act, such persons shall not be permitted to land.

All persons included in the prohibition in the act, upon arrival, to be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came; the expense of return of such persons not permitted to land to be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came. Any vessel refusing to pay such expenses not to be thereafter permitted to land at or clear from any port of the United States, and such expenses to be a lien on the vessel.

Thus seven distinct labor bills were passed by the present democratic house all but two of which—the bill legalizing the incorporation of national trades unions, and the bill relating to convict labor—have been hung up by a republican senate.

The following demands, expressed in the platform of the Knights of Labor, adopted at Philadelphia, September 12, 1884, have been complied with as far as lay in the power of a democratic legislature:

Article 3. The establishment of bureaus of labor statistics, that we may arrive at a correct knowledge of the educational, moral and financial condition of the laboring masses.

Art. 7.—For the repeal of the conspiracy, of trades unions, which have in such other associations as may be organized by the working people to improve their condition and protect their rights.

Art. 12—To prohibit the hiring out of convict labor.

Art. 16—That the importation of foreign labor under contract be prohibited.

Art. 22—To persuade all trades to agree to arbitrate all difference, which may arise between them and their employes, in order that the bonds of amity and friendship between them may be strengthened, and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary."

Knights of Labor and Fusion Platforms Compared.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR FUSION PLATFORM.

PLATFORM. We pledge ourselves to the enactment of the following laws, we demand:

The abolition of the black laws, which prevent a man on account of color from obtaining his rights before the law.

The prohibition of the employment of the hiring out of convicts, forever the prohibition of the employment of children under eight years of age.

The prohibition of the employment of children under eight years of age.

The establishment of a bureau of labor statistics.

The adoption of such measures as will secure to the laborer the full fruits of his labor, the

MICHIGAN has 15,100 colored inhabitants, 7,249 Indians and 28 Chinese.

MICHIGAN produces 32,461,452 bushels of corn, 35,532,543 of wheat, and 22,382,158 of oats annually.

REPORTS from the Seventh district, indicate that Wellington is gaining friends every day. His friends have no doubt of his success, and that district may be set down as safe.

If you want to see a Chipman boom, get a toy balloon and sit down on it.—Tribune.

Robinson will do just as well to "sit down on" Ferry or Pres.

Or suppose you try Cutchon.

THE value of leading crops produced in the United States for the year 1879 was as follows: Corn, $280,486,317; wheat, $407,000,142; hay, $359,904,494; cotton, $212,140,987; oats, $120,533,294; potatoes, $79,533,673; tobacco, $36,624,320.

NOTWITHSTANDING the terrible gale of Thursday an immense crowd filled the opera house at Ann Arbor to see and hear Yaple. The storm may best set the state ablaze, but the people propose to put George L. Yaple in the state house.

THE Free Press pertinently inquires: "If Pitt John Porter still being courtmartial on Michigan? Republican newspapers and orators attempt to cry down George L. Yaple because he voted to restore Porter's good name. Every word against that just action is a word against Grant, who favored it."

SENATOR PALMER says that the prohibitionists are falling over each other to get back into the republican party in time to vote. Said he: "Mr. Luce holds the bag and I coupled the tree and shake it and we are getting all that we can carry." So that is the kind of crop that the eminent agriculturist is gathering this fall.

NEARLY all the states elect congressmen November 2 this year, and the following also have state elections on the same day: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The endorsement of Mr. Yaple by such a strong republican and able man as Rev. A. M. Waldron of Hillsdale county is very significant. It indicates that the drift still continues in our direction and that the better thought of the country is inclining toward democracy. There are changes, and many of them, going on among republicans of the rank and file, that are not advertised from the hill tops, but when the ballot boxes are opened, the republican managers will be treated to a revelation that they little dream of.

A LITTLE table in the annual report of the commissioner on pensions, just issued, gives an idea of one of the reforms which have been silently wrought by the methods of the different departments under the present administration. It gives a comparison of the time lost by the absence of clerks during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, with the time lost by the absence of clerks during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, by months. The aggregate time lost during the year 1885 was 54,316 days, the aggregate time lost during the year 1886 was 20,000 days, a saving of 18,316 days or 51 years, 11 months and four days. The efficiency of the office has corresponding improved.

AND now the papers are calling attention to the fact that Burrows at one time promised himself to be appointed one of the commissioners to locate the capital of Dakota, and the Niles Mirror quaintly inquires of Mr. Burrows:

"Now, Mr Burrows, being out of a job by the intrusion of the young man in Steadson, did you not go to work to procure the appointment of commissioner to locate the capital of the Territory of Dakota? Did not the commissioners, you being one, meet at once, and secretly, at Washington, and then and there fix the capital at Bismarck, and then did you not, Mr. Burrows, speedily make tracks for one Mr. Duncan at Decatur on Van Buren county, a man of half a million dollars, more or less, and enter into a copartnership with him to buy lots and lands at Bismarck, you to furnish private information and see to the locating, and Duncan to furnish the "spondulicks" wherewith to do the buying and selling the profits to be equally divided? Now, we ask Mr. Duncan made such terrible efforts for your nominat on, and no one but Burrows men could go to a convention."

HELP THE ANTI MONOPOLY SIDE

The Rock Islander, a very able green back organ edited at Rock Island, Ill., by Col. J. B. Danforth, comments on Governor Pattison's declaration of war against monopolies as follows:

The Rock Islander is rejoiced to see that the democratic party in this county must soon become the anti monopoly party, as it was in the days of Jefferson and Jackson. Let all the people who use coal, and all the people who dig coal rejoice that an effort is to be made to break up the wicked combination which robs both consumers and laborers. Let everybody help on the anti monopoly side. Let the people sustain the men and the party having the moral courage to attack the wicked combination and conspiracy to rob the people.

Large Presidential Majorities in 1884.

FUSION.		REPUBLICAN.	
Wayne Co	3,618	Montgomery Co	2,738
Bay Co	1,582	Montcalm Co	1,627
Washtenaw Co	1,299	Van Buren Co	1,475
Saginaw Co	1,198	Hillsdale Co	1,366

THE LAND QUESTION.

Millions of Acres of the Public Domain Given Away by the Republican Party.

Millions of Acres Being Restored by a Democratic Administration—Land Pirates Balked.

One of the greatest dangers that threaten the dissolution of our great republic of this country is the large accumulation of landed wealth—the absorption of the land by the few to the exclusion of the many.

For 20 years this concentration of landed wealth has been most rapid, and it has been accelerated by the predigate system of disposition of the public lands, adopted and pursued by the republican party.

The total area of the United States is given at 2,265,043,840 acres, of which the government originally owned 1,848,662,952 acres, an average sufficient to give to each head of a family in a population of 415,000,000 a farm of 80 acres of land.

Of these lands there were ceded to the government 250,171,787 acres, and the government obtained by purchase 1,589,490,200 acres.

The original cost of the lands paid	$ 83,757,396
Thereon at an average of 5 per cent	65,661,392
The cost of survey and disposition as has been	65,661,392
There has been sold for Indian outstanding titles	187,268,804
Total cost to 1880	$3,202,326
From sales and fees the government had received prior to 1861	$175,251,479
From sales and fees from 1861 to 1880	32,808,178
	208,059,657
Cost of lands remaining sold	$171,989,939

Although 758,000,000 of acres have been disposed of, the remaining lands have cost the government nearly $30,000,000 more than the original cost of the whole.

Of the 759,000,000 acres disposed of, less than 65,000,000 acres have been disposed of under the homestead and timber culture acts, and the fees collected under these acts make up almost 50 per cent of the moneys received by the government from 1860 to 1881.

Prior to 1860 less than 28,000,000 acres had been granted to railroads, canals, etc. From 1860 to 1880 under republican rule, nearly 128,000,000 acres have been granted to railroads, canals, etc., and hundreds of millions of acres have been patented to private persons who claimed under spanish and other foreign grants. For instance, 1,714,765 acres were granted in 1878 patented to one Ord, and 1,000,000 acres were in 1881 patented to another claimant.

In 1880 the private claims pending in the general land office covered nearly 50,000,000 acres.

When the democratic party came into power in March, 1885, it found pending private claims for hundreds of millions of acres of the public domain.

It found that railroad companies had organized the robbery of hundreds of thousands of settlers;

That there had been hundreds of thousands of fraudulent land entries;

That there had been hundreds of thousands of acres of the public lands had been taken possession of and inclosed by land grabbing corporations without any color of right or title;

That large tracts of valuable timber lands had been fraudulently appropriated; as an instance, an English syndicate had ayer pirated 100,000 acres of the finest redwood land in California, worth at least $10,000,000.

That millions of acres of land had been taken possession of by railroad companies under a fraudulent system of measurement of grants made.

That even the Indian reservations had been invaded by land grabbers.

That the government surveying system was corrupt, indeed the land office seemed to be in league with "land grabbers."

Two seven miles square townships were in possession of 15,000,000 acres of land and 22 others were in possession of 7,220,000 acres.

The democratic administration determined to put a stop to this wholesale plunder of the public domain—the people's heritage—and a halt has been called.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

The surveying system has been purged.

Five hundred and fifty thousand acres of land granted to the Texas and Pacific railroad have been restored to the public domain.

Two million acres granted to the Atlantic and Pacific railroad have been removed to the people.

Commissioner Sparks has given a decision, by the terms of which 2,500,000 acres granted to the Northern Pacific will be restored to the public.

Suits have been commenced to recover 100,000 acres fraudulently appropriated by the Oregon Central Wagon Road company.

Suits have been instituted to set aside patents for 50,000 acres, unlawfully issued to the Atlantic and Pacific railroad.

The Portage Lake and Lake Superior Canal company received a grant of 400,000 acres to aid in building a ship canal which was never properly constructed, and the company selected 70,000 acres of its mineral lands, although the act expressly excepted these lands. Suits have been recommended to set aside these illegal patents.

The reconstitution of the homes of settlers has been secured.

Hundred grants have been resignated—thus revoked—and as a result the area of the Northern Pacific has been reduced, in Nebraska alone, about 322,100 acres, and the reduction in Wyoming and Idaho will be much greater. A reduction of over one million acres in the lands grabbed by one railroad company.

The area of the grant to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road in Kansas has been reduced 384,734 acres.

By a continuation of this process of reduction millions of acres will be restored to the public domain.

The "Peralta" claim embracing an area of 4,000,000 acres has been declared wholly fraudulent.

The "Nolan" claim, embracing 575,000 acres has been declared fraudulent.

A claim presented by the Cemeros of Pennsylvania, embracing thousands of acres, was approved by the last republican secretary of the interior, but Secretary Lamar revoked the order of approval.

Land grabbing under a system of fraudulent entries has assumed such mammoth proportions that General Sparks issued an order suspending all entries in suspected districts.

In the month of February, 1886 alone, Commissioner Sparks recommended criminal proceedings against 57 persons for timber thieving, and civil suits for the recovery of damages from timber trespassers amounting to $2,091,995.

Patents which unlawfully embraced 5,214,999 acres of the public domain have been removed, and suits are pending now involving the removal of fences which enclose 3,500,000 acres more.

Thus a democratic administration has, in 19 months, set on foot proceedings for the protection and recovery of 17,000,000 acres of public lands—enough to give 80 acres each to 425,000 sons of farmers and workingmen, and supply homes for over 2,000,000 of our population.

These very lands so recovered may furnish the only supply out of which, not future generations, but our children, may obtain their homes. For decording to the reports in the land office, nearly all of the land suitable for farming purposes was disposed of before the democratic party came into power.

If the present administration had done but this, nothing more, who shall say that it shall not be continued and sustained by a congress which shall uphold and support it in this good work?

THE CANDIDATES PARALLELED.

The Allegan *Democrat* observes: "The citizens of Allegan have had a chance to see and listen to the two men who are running for governor. We ask them candidly to contrast the two men as they appeared and spoke here:

Mr. Yaple is a young. How different with him! He has lived long enough to have made friends, but he has not been a career—but he has made no bitter enemies. He is a farmer, and has spent his life among his fellows. He has not been a money-grubber, but has kept a good name. Through good accomplish his ends. He has planted and reared children, who are honored and respected. No conspiracies to his discretion of place-purposes. His supporters hope, may never look upon his like again. This weak son of a great father said he was a republican because he was a Douglas democrat. Let us see what kind of a democrat the little giant our old standard bearer, proved himself when in the flesh. At the outbreak of the rebellion Stephen A. Douglas said: "There are only two sides to this controversy. Every man must be on the side of the union or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There cannot be a true democrat unless he is a true patriot."

Stephen A. Douglas son of the illustrious statesman, your father, was at the moment erected to his memory in a magnificent city, look upon the green sod that covers his last resting place on earth, commune with your conscience, and then say if you will or wish you can be a "loyal patriot" and a supporter of the republican party—the party which honored the man who opposed your father in the Charleston convention, by appointing to office the notorious Dorsey, and who is now hounding guerrilla Mosby. Read the history of the rebellion, young Douglas. Read the history of the United States, young Douglas. Read the speeches of your honored father, young Douglas, and then remember, when you see the error of your ways, that

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return."

The republican party talks continually about saving the union and freeing the slaves.

How many young republicans are there in this county, who, in Lincoln's words upon the question of slavery? On August 22 1864, Mr. Lincoln said: "I could save the union without freeing any slave; I would do it if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would do that." Many of the religious denominations in the country demand immediate and universal emancipation upon Lincoln's right and proper measure by Lincoln argued that such a measure would prove futile.

Now as to the republican party saving the union. Let us see about that claim by the Hon. Charles S. Hyde in a speech delivered during the Hancock campaign. Speaking of that question we really will quote his words: "In the election of 1860, which preceded the war Mr. Lincoln, the republican candidate, had in round numbers, 1,300,000 votes, while Mr. Douglas, the candidate of the democratic party had 1,300,000 votes. Now, Mr Lincoln received all the republican votes, as there was no opposition to one has been fully demonstrated. You never see lady with her necklace over her ears. A brief trial of six months has taught women more in the matter of wearing art than mes have learned in 6,000 years. A human being that can make a necktie stay in place should have the right to cast two ballots at every election.—Lynn (Mass.) Union.

A NATURAL CONCLUSION.

Sunday School Teacher—What did Lot do after his wife was turned into a pillar of salt? Sadie—I spose he looked out for a fresh one.

He Will Explain to Pat Next Time.

He returned from his yachting trip, and as the hogging of the gunny-sacks was conveyed ashore, the array of empty bottles that had not been thrown overboard was something of a whisper to look upon. The gentlemen not caring to dump them at the anchorage in the face and eyes of the sailors, said invitedly to his man, "Pat, get those bottles ashore as quick as you can. Do you understand?" "Yis, sor, I do," was the reply, and the yachtsman went ashore. When he returned the bottles were not on deck. The next he knew he heard his man talking to someone. "For goodness sake, my dear, what ails Pat brought all the bottles up here?" It was but one step from the bed to the window, where the original gentleman called out: "You blasted rubbisher! didn't I tell you to throw those bottles?" "Yer did, sor, and it's divilish sorry I am I didn't, sor, I have no an hunny, sor." The yachtsman wearily exclaimed in his wife. Next time he will consider it more valuable and discreet to take Pat a little into his confidence.—Boston Home Journal.

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ELOQUENT ENRIGHT

Pays His Respects to Young Stephen A. Douglas and Uses Him Up.

A Degenerate Son of a Noble Sire—Lincoln and Slavery—Over One Million Democrats in the Army—Why the Irish Vote For Democracy—A Rousing and Eloquent Speech.

At the Yaple meeting at Ann Arbor, Thursday evening, October 14 John J. Enright was one of the speakers. He paid his respects to young Stephen A. Douglas, and wound him up in good style. The *Free Press* gives the following report of his speech. He said:

Before entering into a discussion of the living issues of the day, I may be pardoned for trespassing upon your time by alluding to the political status in the First district of Michigan. The republicans of Detroit attempted last night to awaken great enthusiasm by holding a republican rally and introducing Stephen A. Douglas, (groans) of a noble father recreant scion of illustrious parentage. Ath age 25 years have passed and gone, it seems but yesterday that I stood, a mere lad, hand in hand with a disinterested father on the Chicago Martina, listening to the masterly oratory of the "Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas. Admiration for his life, character and genius, belief in his words adoption of his sentiments by the great mass of what kept the democratic party intact and won for them the right of honestly administering a government dishonestly administered since the death of Lincoln. The Stephen A. Douglas who spoke at Detroit last night would never be taken as the son of his father. He indulged in cant, slang, attempted to be humorous, by repeating stories told by Noah to his family on the poop deck of the ark long before a patent was issued to the inventor of the chestnut gong. He had a nasal twang and talked like an itinerant chiropodist soliciting patronage at the county cross roads. He was a man, take him for all in all, Detroit, it is to be hoped, may never look upon his like again. This weak son of a great father said he was a republican because he was a Douglas democrat." Let us see what kind of a democrat the little giant our old standard bearer, proved himself when in the flesh. At the outbreak of the rebellion Stephen A. Douglas said: "There are only two sides to this controversy. Every man must be on the side of the union or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There cannot be a true democrat unless he is a true patriot."

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HE WANTS TO KNOW.

A Grange's Pertinent Questions Which Cyrus G. Luce Has as Yet Failed to Answer.

Editor Free Press—I have read with interest the article in the Free Press signed "Patron of Husbandry."

I was early a member of the order and took great interest in its progress and felt that it might be made of great use and benefit to us farmers.

When Jonathan J. Woodman was master of the state grange he advocated political action within the party, and had for his motto, "the office should seek the man and not the man seek the office," and to the best of my knowledge and belief, he acted upon the principle.

The Grange Visitor, the organ published by the order, seemed to take this view of the question.

But a change came which was apparent to all who would observe. Cyrus G. Luce was elected master, and from that time on his efforts seem to have been to get an office for himself first and then for his immediate followers in the republican party and the grange.

The Visitor has been managed solely in his interest, so much so that the printing of the paper which had been done at Kalamazoo near to the residence of the secretary, who is the editor, is now done at the office of the Coldwater Republican, the home organ of Luce. He desires to have it near his home that he can more conveniently control it.

It is to raise that the man should not seek the office but the office must have the man.

Pledge! You were so drunk that the officer tied you in a hard knot to toss you into the wagon.

Well, I swan! Have the villains been overhauled?

"No, sir—none except you, Abraham Ryder. What sort of a man are you to come down here from Bay City and get drunk and break in on the slumbers of our policemen? Is this doing the fair thing by Detroit? Do any of us ever go up to your town and make trouble for your people?

"Never, judge—you never do. I deserve death, and I'm expecting every minute to be put with a bullet. Shoot me, please! I'll get that or die. If I don't remember this twice preaching for 250 years then I want to be kicked. Judge—

"You can go."

"Now, you are the nicest, slickest, kindest, goodest, gallantest—

"Pay your fine and I give you thirty days."

"All right—I'm simply off. Good-by, old chappy, and here's one more vote for you next election." Detroit Free Press.

Tale of Patience and a Happy Thought.

How he got the calf to market.—The Judge.

The Young Idea.

A train was rushing along through some scenery in northern Indiana. The track was lined on both sides for miles with little boys, all by thousands of their brown heads looking around in the breeze. A small boy and his presently exclaimed: "Mamma, Injuns don't know much about raisin' wheat."—Chicago Herald.

CONTRABUNCTORY ORDERS.

"Bessie, temper is an awful thing. You ought to get rid of it." "Why, mamma, only yesterday you told me to keep it." "Sue Pinkerton, you know."

TEMPER TRUTH.

A little girl "On the Hill," Rosdell, last night, strongly importuned her mother to allow her to go a short distance with another little girl. After promising not to be gone over five minutes, she was given permission. She did not return home for half an hour. Her mother took her to task by saying: "Here is it! My little girl said she would be back in five minutes and she was gone over half an hour." "I doesn't know, mamma, I does the minutes was wabber and stretched," was the child's answer.—Kingston Freeman.

JOURNAL

...Mich., Oct. 21, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

...per bu. $12, bailed, $18 ...ne ton, 65c.

...ow 35c.

...ot ton, $22.

...3 bbl, 7c ⅌ lb.

...ch $1 25.

...ed Mochal," 50c ⅌ gal.

...Tomatoes, 12c.

...Peaches, 15 to 20c.

...Java and Mocs, 36c.

...Produce at Upright & ...

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

...Splendid line of Boots and ...for ladies and gents, boys, girls ...More on the road.

...magnificent lot of Dress ...arrived recently, and we offer ...the very lowest figures.

...Jewelry in all styles a specialty, ...ladies and gents—best line in ...

...New Groceries received almost ...daily.

...Tech Dinner and Tea Sets in ...Ware at cost.

...Ladies' rubbers and gents' ...

...persons having business ...can find me in the new ...Block, over Frey's ...tobacco store. Five ...from five in the morning to ...evening. Persons wishing ...the same boat will be ...upon first with pleasure. ...H. THATCHER, County Clerk.

...Inflatter is the cheapest man ...town. Everything clear down. ...old friends and try it.

...Oysters, direct from ...market at Jefferies' Market.

...al Notes and News.

...Thatcher is on a still hunt for ...clerk.

...fire department were out for ...night.

...Burns has gone to St Louis, ...visit friends.

...Chinese students had a full ...Sunday evening.

...Thursday night was one of ...of the season.

...Butler is recovering from ...run of typhoid fever.

...Cole and his wife have gone ...sylvania to visit friends.

...thal & Son have a new advertisement this week.

...Hayes, formerly of Charlotte ...married at Bellaire, Oct. 5.

...Miller has taken his mouth ...Hill's "Pearl wizard."

...W. Miller advertises a special ...gentlemen's fall and winter ...

...Carr and wife returned ...Clinton county last Friday.

...Crnickshank filled two engagements to speak in Emmet county ...

...reported that there is a new ...Boyne Falls but we haven't ...

...ladies of the Baptist church ...ring for a "corn social" to ...at Green's hall in the near ...

...they come. Another ...the prohibition ranks.—a ...bad boy at George Durance's, ...

...H. Stone, secretary, writes us ...ble near Charlevoix can get ...on their premium orders by ...Cutcheon was ...around the state telling voters what ...as infamous fellow Yaple is because ...votes against the bill to place ...Grant on the retired list with pay!—Lansing Journal.

Corruption, bribery, extravagance and fraud have been charged upon the republican members of the last legislature. Those charges still remain upon record. The republicans did not dare call for an investigation. Therefore it is admitted by necessity that the people should have a change of administration in Michigan, and an investigation of previous transactions which has taken place under republican rule. This can be accomplished by electing Philip B. Wachtel secretary and George L. Yaple governor.—Democrat.

While the friends of Mr. Cutcheon, and radical papers, are indulging in their usual warfare of misrepresentation and misstatement, charging to Mr. Mason matters and things that are entirely false and unfounded, Mr. Mason is quietly attending to duties entrusted to him by others, and neglecting his individual and political interests. Mr. Mason evidently deems the new railroad at Charlevoix of more importance than that of a large estate in Newaygo county, for which he is trustee or executor, of more importance than traveling over the ninth district looking after the canvass for congressman.—Big Rapids Herald.

George L. Yaple, while a practical farmer and living upon a farm, was a member of the state grange at a time when both himself and wife at present belong, J. T. Cobb of the Grange Visitor directed the movements of Mr. Yaple about the district in which he lectured. Now this same J. T. Cobb prostitutes an organ of the farming community, whose declared purpose in existence is to secure those very rights for the farmers that democracy is fighting for and which republican monopolists and class legislation have prevented, to the partisan support of a banker and pliable tool of the Michigan club, upon a platform that advocates robbery of the farmer of all the necessities of life which he must purchase. The democratic farmers must be proud of an organ that loses sight of every object of its defined existence and appears, for personal reasons, as the champion of monopoly.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

F. & A. M.

Special meeting Tuesday evening, Oct. 26th, for work.

For County Clerk.

To the electors of Charlevoix County.

At the request of many friends from different parts of the county, I take this method of announcing myself an independent candidate for the office of County Clerk, and would most respectfully ask your suffrages.

SAMUEL B. THATCHER.

Charlevoix, Oct. 21, 1886.

Logging Bee.

Attention, comrades of Baxter post, No. 119, G. A. R.: There will be a logging and grubbing bee at the soldiers' cemetery grounds, Friday, Oct. 22, 1886. Bring your axes, mattocks, shovels, and your dinners. Hot coffee will be furnished by the committee.

W. A. AVERSON,
D. J. BOATROW,
Committee.

Died.

At the Ohio industrial school, on Thursday, Sept. 30, 1886, Robert Nicholls, infant son of Robert and Mary Paddock, aged 4 months and 15 days.

Mrs. Paddock, mother of little Robert, will be remembered as Miss Minnie Nicholls, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholls, of Charlevoix, and her many friends here will sympathize with her in this great bereavement.

Historical Society.

The first regular meeting of the historical society will be held at the rooms of Mrs. C. L. Dake, on Friday evening, Oct. 22, at 8 o.clock, local time—twenty minutes faster than standard time.

The program will be about as follows:

Music. Five-minute speeches. "The Historical Society—Objects and Influence," Prof. Enos. "Results," President Green. Vocal solo, "The Gay Hussar," W. A. Smith. "Some Reflections upon the Character of Stonewall Jackson," Dr. Carlstein.

You are invited to attend if you have been or wish to become a member.

COMMITTEE.

Prohibitionist vs. Sentinel.

EDITOR JOURNAL—According to the Sentinel of this week, Oct. 20, "the board of corrections and charities at Lansing are desirous of getting the names of any imbeciles or idiots in Michigan." We don't know of any thing in the shape of a man that will come so near filling the bill as that arrogant editor of the Sentinel, and we shall forward his name as the only person we know of in this part of the country who is not in his right mind. If this humiliation does not cause the editor of the Sentinel to cease the prohibition party of the country by his nefarious tactics, it must use a sharper-edged tool than the Sentinel to do it with. He is cooking a dish of crow, which will be harder to digest than the East Jordan stew was. Dyspepsia is an awful ailment. PROHIBITIONIST.

☞The Illustrated Graphic News has secured the services of John McGovern, who resigns the editorship of The Current to take the editorial control of the great pictorial weekly. John McGovern is a man identified with the intellectual development of the West. He is the author of "An Empire of Information," "The Golden Censor," which has sold 150,000 copies so far, and "The Tribune Primer." His successful books are moral essays; also as an editorial writer he is a first-class man. His leading sketches are "Kessler's Bridges," "Sykes," "Riley Ross," "The Pharisees of Pigeon Creek," and "Memories for Decoration Day." These will be published in book form. Previous to his connection, of five years, with The Current, he was for sixteen years on The Chicago Tribune. The Graphic News now guarantees the people of the west a literature literary lining to the handsomest picture paper, which has won so many commendations of late. Its new editor can command the necessary manuscripts to make his share of the work a success. In connection with this important step, Mr. Bragg, the proprietor of The Graphic News, is about to open a large establishment at Chicago for the publication of his excellent weekly. An energetic manager will take full charge of the art department. A file of Graphic News portraits will prove a valuable possession to any subscriber.

DRY GOODS!

We offer for the next few days Great Bargains in all

—SUMMER DRESS GOODS—

Shawls, White Goods, Parasols, Silk and Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Straw Hats, etc.

NEW LINE OF BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS, Just received and marked at very low prices.

Jersey and Boucle Jackets, Very Cheap.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

In great variety and at correct prices. The finest line of

Teas, Coffees, Spices.

PLANTATION JAVA COFFEE, - BEST IN THE WORLD.

Farmers will consult their own interests in buying our

FACTORY-FILLED DAIRY SALT.

J. L. HURD & CO.

NOW IS THE TIME!

ROSENTHAL & SON

ARE PREPARED FOR COOL WEATHER

With a Tremendous Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Having just returned from the market, we feel confident in stating that we can show the largest stock of Dry Goods, Fancies, Cloaks, Wraps, Carpets, Matting, Rugs, Clothing, Overcoats, Gent.'s Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, ever shown here at such low figures as we have marked them.

Our styles are so varied that it would be folly to attempt to describe them. As for prices, we shall maintain and increase our well earned reputation of giving the best value for the money. ☞Please give us a call.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, Schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and New York, had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast, his children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free trial bottles of this standard remedy at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

☞Ladies' Misses' and Children's scarlet, wool, and merino Underwear, is shown by Rosenthal & Son.

☞Dress Goods, low priced, medium priced, and very fine (new to date) stock, at Rosenthal & Son's.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best materials. WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale.

J. A. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

J. A. HEATH,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop

ANTRIM STREET,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICH.

All kinds of furniture made to order, old furniture repaired, and shop work done. Jobbing promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞Give Me a Call.☜

JAMES HEMMINGS,

On Mason St., third door west of State, Charlevoix

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

FINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

F. E. Wood,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS PRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDERBURGH.

Mondays—Leave Harbor Springs 7:00, Petoskey 8:30, Charlevoix 9:30, arrive East Jordan 12:30.

Wednesdays—Leave East Jordan 1:30, Charlevoix 4:00, Petoskey 5:30, arrive Harbor Springs 7:00.

These connections at Petoskey will be, R. & G. R. R. trains, north and south.

SAVE YOUR EYES.

The above Eyeglass invented by the Johnston Optical Co., of Detroit, Mich., combines the best features of all others.

1st. The lenses can be placed far enough away that the eyelashes will not touch them, as they are always coated with other eye-glasses.

2d. The guards are so shaped that they do not pinch the nose which prevents slipping and falling off.

3d. The pressure is on the fleshy part of the nose where the nose, which prevents irritation.

4th. The new feature, saves its perfect adjustment to the nose whether large or small.

5th. The lenses are set at right angles to line of vision.

6th. They can be worn safely without cord or copies so far, and "The Tribune Primer." We warrant them to be the easiest eyeglass in the market.

C. R. BILLINGER,

Optician and Jeweler, Charlevoix, Mich.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

JOB WORK

AT THIS OFFICE.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

NOW IS THE TIME!

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Up to Oct. 1 there had been shipped, in round numbers 2,20,000 gross tons of iron ore from the harbors of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Nine cases of pleuro-pneumonia were discovered on the farm of William Case, near Vienna, New Jersey. Three of them have already proved fatal.

The socialists of New Haven, during an address by Herr Liebknecht, put out of the hall a Russian anarchist who interrupted the proceedings.

Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania has instructed the Attorney General of the State to institute legal proceedings against the anthracite pool to prevent the contemplated advance in the price of coal after October 1.

At Hartford, Conn., Henry Hotchkiss, a musician, shot and killed his wife on a public street, and then fired a bullet into his own head, inflicting, however, only a slight wound.

The Rhode Island Supreme Court has dismissed the bill brought before it in which it was sought to establish that the prohibitory amendment recently voted upon in that State did not receive the requisite three-fifths majority.

WESTERN.

The petroleum excitement at Manistee, Mich., has led to the purchase of all available lands within one hundred miles, and tax sales at auction bring fifty times their value.

A mob stormed the jail at Steelville, Mo., and took out R. P. Wallace, charged with murdering the Logan family, at Cuba. Wallace protested his innocence, and pleaded for mercy, but he was strung up to a tree and strangled to death.

The steamer La Mascotte, bound from Grand Tower, Ill., to Cape Girardeau, Mo., exploded her boilers opposite Neeley's Landing, on the Mississippi River, and was burned to the water's edge. The wreck floated nearly a mile below Willard's Landing, where it lodged on the shore. The tow-boat Eagle was within sight when the explosion took place, and rendered valuable assistance, rescuing all who were left alive. The Eagle took thirty-five persons to Cape Girardeau. Out of the crew of twenty-four, fourteen are saved, and the total loss of life is placed at between eighteen and twenty-two. The La Mascotte was a new boat, having been built at Evansville, Ind., during the last summer, at a cost of $30,000.

Ice to the amount of two thousand tons has recently been forwarded from Chicago to San Francisco, at the rate of $200 per car-load, and shipments will continue until the holidays.

The safe of the Ashland Avenue Building and Loan Association, at No. 261 West Twelfth street, Chicago, was broken into and robbed of money and papers to the value of $14,000.

SOUTHERN.

S. S. Hamilton, a prominent citizen, fell down stairs at Louisville, breaking his neck and causing instantaneous death.

Charles Edwards, colored, who cut the throat of his mistress, was hanged at New Orleans.

Frost damaged vegetation in certain sections of the South from 10 to 50 per cent.

Matt O'Brien, a New Orleans tough, killed his brother Hugh in a bar-room.

There have been thirty-one earthquake shocks at Charleston since Aug. 27.

Atlanta's City Fathers have weakened on prohibition. The City Council has passed a resolution permitting breweries to deliver beer at private residences.

J. Juvenet, of New Orleans, sent a bale of ramie to the Cotton Exchange, and a bale of jute to the Produce Exchange, with letters stating that they were the first bales of these products ever grown in the United States.

By the explosion of the steamer Mascotte, near Cape Girardeau, Mo., six of the crew were burned to death by escaping steam; six more persons are known to have been drowned, and five deckhands and one passenger were fatally burned. It is feared that other persons whose bodies have not been recovered.

POLITICAL.

The New Jersey Republican State Convention assembled at Trenton and chose ex-Senator Alexander G. Cattell as temporary chairman. In a speech he spoke of Mr. Blaine as the Republican standard-bearer in 1888, whereupon the members of the convention rose to their feet and cheered for several minutes. William Walter Phelps was made permanent chairman. The convention then nominated R. Fred Howey for Governor on the first ballot. A platform was adopted which protests against the importation of contract labor and recognizes the right of workingmen to unite for protection; favors compulsory education and opposes the competition of convict labor with honest labor; favors equal taxation and approves of restrictive legislation on manufacturers of bogus butter; condemns the removal of crippled Union soldiers from public office, and the attitude of President Cleveland on the pension question; declares that outstanding trade dollars should be redeemed at their face value; accuses the Democratic party of violating its promises to sustain the civil-service law, and favors the submission to the people at a special election of the question of controlling the liquor traffic.

Congressional nominations: Sixth Kentucky District, John G. Carlisle; Twelfth Ohio District, John H. Fedeler; Fifteenth Ohio, John H. Fedeler; Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Welty McCullough, Republican; Tenth Massachusetts, J. E. Russell, Democrat; Sixth Virginia, Samuel J. Hopkins, Knights of Labor, vice J. B. Page, declined; Tenth Michigan, H. M. Lord, Republican; Twenty-first Pennsylvania, J. W. Latta, Democrat; Eighteenth New York, H. G. Burleigh, Republican; Thirty-third New York, J. R. Weber, Republican; Nineteenth Pennsylvania, Levi Marsh, Democrat; Fourth Connecticut, M. T. Granger, Democrat; Tenth Massachusetts, W. H. Earle, Prohibition; Seventh Massachusetts, W. H. Whiting, Republican; First Ohio, Samuel A. Miller, Democrat; Second Ohio, Hugh Sisson, Democrat; Eighth Pennsylvania, George D. Stitzel, Republican; Third Nebraska, G. W. Dorsey; First New Hampshire, Daniel C. Knowles, Prohibition; Eighth Missouri, James H. Harris, Prohibition; Ninth Missouri, W. C. Wilson, Prohibition; Tenth Missouri, E. R. Grant, Prohibition; Sixth Texas, Judge A. B. Norton, Republican.

A Washington special says it is now made known that Attorney General Garland had serious thoughts of resigning his office last spring, and offered his resignation to the President more than once. He was led to this partly by his poor health and partly by the criticisms on his course in connection with the Pan Electric Company. But the President absolutely refused to entertain the idea, and kept him by all means to remain where he was. Now that his health is completely cleared he will continue to hold the Attorney Generalship, perhaps as long as Mr. Cleveland holds the Presidency.

General John B. Gordon was elected Governor of Georgia on the 6th inst., there being no candidate in the field against him. There will not be over fifteen anti-prohibitionists in the Legislature, and only one Republican in the Senate.

The Colorado Democracy, in convention at Denver, placed in the field the following ticket: Governor, Alva Adams; Lieutenant Governor, H. B. Gallespie; Secretary of State, Jerry Mahony; Treasurer, James F. Benedict; Auditor, Casimero Barela; Attorney General, Col. Stirman; Congressman, Rev. Myron Reed. The platform favors free and unlimited silver coinage; criticises the Republican party for creating and maintaining monopolies while in power, which resulted in a conflict between capital and labor; commends the Democratic Congress for refusing to suspend the silver coinage and for passing the surplus resolution; commends President Cleveland for his unpartisan exercise of the civil-service law; congratulates the party upon its honest administration, and approves the reclamation of public lands. It sympathizes with the Irish home-rule movement, favors interstate legislation as to railroad corporations, and denounces convict labor.

WASHINGTON.

The public debt statement issued on the 1st inst. shows the reduction of the public debt during the month of September to be $16,057,275, and total cash in the treasury $465,375,715. The following is a recapitulation of the statement:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,000,000
Bonds at 3 per cent	191,104,300
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	199,000
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	$1,256,927,312
Interest	11,996,841
Total	$1,268,924,153
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$6,936,708
Interest	1,299,047
Total	8,235,756
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,738,391
Certificates of deposit	24,000,000
Gold certificates	84,621,907
Silver certificates	29,604,519
Fractional currency (less $6,875,954 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,953,726
TOTAL DEBT.	$1,968,478,452
Principal	$1,731,499,031
Interest	12,157,872
Total	$1,743,656,903
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	26,934,043
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000
Total	$300,934,043
Total debt less available cash items	$1,443,445,860
Net cash in the Treasury	65,906,855
Debt less cash in Treasury Oct. 1, 1886	$1,507,540,807
Debt less cash in Treasury Sept. 1, 1886	1,738,176,580
Decrease of debt during the month	$16,057,275
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold bullion held for gold certificates	$84,621,907
Gold coin held for gold certificates not included in the above	1,000,100
Silver held for silver certificates as per contra	29,136,019
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit per contra	7,700,000
Cash held for national debt and interest unpaid	19,136,607
Fractional currency	5,017
Total available for reduction of the debt	$166,524,043
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	$100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt—	
Fractional silver coin	$26,999,716
Minor coin	245,318
Total	$27,245,034
Certificates held as cash	$6,130,000
Net cash balance in bank	59,776,855
	65,906,855

Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account... $465,375,715

The total of the gold coin and bullion in the Treasury Sept. 30 was $242,990,018, as compared with $235,435,025 the 31st of the previous month. The net gold in the Treasury, after deducting gold certificates in Treasury cash and in circulation Sept. 30, $157,927,211, as compared with $152,725,288 on the 31st of the previous month.

The amount of United States currency outstanding is as follows:

Old demand notes	50,000
United States notes, all issues opposed to gold	346,681,391
Gold notes of 1863	30,257
Two-year notes of 1863	57,000
Compound interest notes	2,200
Fractional currency, all issues	15,956,726
Total	$362,781,439

The amount of national bank notes outstanding is $230,982,487, a decrease during the last month of $1,317,208, and a decrease since October 1, 1885, of $18,979,997. This circulation is secured by $63,612,247 in lawful money and $190,198,400 in bonds, as follows: Currency 4½s, $5,576,000; 4½ per cents, $56,276,100; 4 per cents, $115,746,850; 3 per cents, $8,599,450. The amount of certificates outstanding is: Gold, $84,621,907; silver, $29,136,019; and currency, $7,700,000.

The annual report of the Utah Commission shows that the law regarding the disenfranchisement of polygamists has been fully and successfully enforced, and that a number of persons have been fined and imprisoned in the penitentiary for polygamy. Polygamous marriages are on the decrease.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Dissatisfaction prevails among the Pennsylvania coal miners, and an extensive strike is probable.

Justice Gordon decided in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, at Pittsburgh, that the store-order act of June 29, 1881, is unconstitutional and void, inasmuch as by it "persons are prevented from making their own contracts." In his opinion Judge Gordon says: "The act is an infringement alike of the rights of the employer and employe, and it is an insulting attempt to put the laborer under legislative tutelage, which is not only degrading to the manhood but subversive to the rights as a citizen of the United States." The decision caused a great deal of comment in Pittsburgh labor circles. *The Labor Tribune* advises every labor organization in the State to make a determined fight against the store-order system. John Costello, President of the Pittsburgh Miners' Association, said: "The decision will be startling news to the miners. They must necessarily begin a warfare against the pernicious system."

In pulling down the undertaking shop of Sam Gompers, the Cigar-Makers' Organizing Board fame, in New Orleans, workmen discovered a mishaid coffin containing the corpse of a Cuban laborer who died in Baltimore a few days ago.

Heavy shocks of earthquake have been felt near Ninety six, S. C., and it is believed the center of the disturbances has shifted from Charleston to that point. Earthquake shocks have also been felt in Kentucky.

Failing to receive an advance of wages, the freight brakemen of the Cleveland and Mahoning Road struck at Youngstown, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National League of America, has issued an address urging every patriotic man to start an anti-eviction fund and send the contributions to Treasurer Dillon, of Dublin.

The Collector of Customs at St. John, N. B., compelled the Captain of the Spanish steamer Orinoco to haul down the Irish flag which was floating at the masthead as his vessel sailed into the harbor.

The September fire losses in the United States and Canada was $6,500,000, a slight decrease from the average September loss of previous years. Up to October 1 the aggregate fire waste in 1886 was $85,000,000, against $1,500,000,000 the same period of 1885.

The Governors of Minnesota, Dakota, and the State Board of Health of Kentucky have issued proclamations quarantining against the importation of Illinois cattle. The Missouri State Board of Health has refused to quarantine. The chief inspector of stock in Canada has written to the United States Commissioners of Agriculture declaring that Canada is entirely free from pleuro-pneumonia or other cattle diseases, and expressing that a qualified veterinarian be sent to the Dominion at any time to examine there personally, or at least several months.

The triennial council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States began its sessions in Chicago on the 6th instant. There were in attendance nearly sixty Bishops and four hundred clerical and lay delegates. The two houses organized by electing Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, Chairman of the House of Bishops, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of New York, Chairman of the House of Deputies.

FOREIGN.

Joseph Chamberlain says that the threatened actions of a certain section of the Liberals constitute the greatest obstacle to a reunion of the party.

The sons of Edward Solomon, hangman of Lillian Russell, who was arrested in London on the charge of tigamy, preferred by his first wife, Lily Grey, came up for bearing, and Solomon was remanded pending the arrival of witnesses from the United States.

The Duc d'Aumale has bequeathed the Chantilly estates to the French people.

Violent earthquake shocks are reported from Central Germany.

Bulgaria has accepted the Czar's terms, provided independence is guaranteed.

Mrs. T. D. Sullivan, wife of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and a vice-relation of Irish women presented Mr. Gladstone, at Dublin, with the mammoth home-rule petition. It bears the signatures of 306,000 Irish women. After Mrs. Sullivan had read the address of the Irish women, she knelt to kiss the Premier's hand. At the Committee on Credentials, deeply interested in the consideration of the case of contesting delegations from St. Louis, the rules were suspended and the question of giving the support of the Government to the contestants for the seats, viz., the carriers and tanners of Pimlico and Salem, Mass., and the journeymen plumbers of New York. There are 5,000 men in each of the first-named bodies, and about fourteen hundred in the last-named, all locked out for three months. An extra force of police was on duty in the evening at both the Richmond Theater and Theatre of Music as a precaution against trouble if any further attempt should be made by the Knights of Labor to introduce colored people to seats from which they are excluded. No attempt was made, however.

CATCHING A FLY IN PURSE.

In the first inning there was a very big fly, but it got too high to me. The sky was "high," that is, there were no clouds by which to locate, or, as we say, "judge" the ball. I have since then seen base-balls do strange things, but I don't remember ever to have seen one make so many eccentric moves as that one. At one time it seemed to be falling ten feet to my right, and the next instant it had jumped ten feet to my left. I thought it never would come down. I grew tight-headed and faint. It came zigzagging down in such a way that at one moment there seemed to be a half-dozen of them and the next moment I couldn't see any. To make matters pleasanter, a couple of demons yelled out there, "carry it up to the sky-hard! he'll never get it." I realized that my "nerve" would be judged by that catch. I made one last desperate effort to collect my senses, and, as it came within reach, I clutched at it and it stuck fast in my hands. That gave me confidence, and after that I think I played a fairly good game.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Nebraska Democratic State Convention assembled at Hastings and nominated the following ticket for Governor, John M. North; Lieutenant Governor, C. P. Bailey; Secretary of State, Richard Thompson; State Treasurer, J. F. Hale; Auditor, Thomas E. Binger; Attorney General, W. L. Green; Land Commissioner, Thomas W. Smith; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. A. Cooley.

Judge Gary overruled the motion for a new trial for the Chicago anarchists, and informally announced December 3 as the date for their execution. Each of the condemned men was given an opportunity to state his reasons why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Spies led off with a written address and was followed by the lesser lights.

Devastating prairie fires have been raging in Western Manitoba.

Henry Sherman and Fred Munchrath, Sioux City saloon-keepers, were arrested in that city and placed in $5,000 bonds each for alleged complicity in the murder of the Rev. George C. Haddock. H. A. Lewis was also arrested in Chicago on the same charge, and John Jones was also apprehended at Davenport.

There is a deficit of $10,000,000 in the revenues of New South Wales, which has been undergoing the greatest period of commercial depression known for ten years.

Queen Christina of Spain has commuted the sentences of the condemned insurgents, and has also signed the decree emancipating the Cuban slaves from the remainder of their term in servitude.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives at Topeka, Kas., Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Oct. 26, 27, and 28.

The Richmond Convention of Knights.

Very little was accomplished at the fourth day's session. It was decided to admit the delegation from District Assembly 126 of New York City, which was expelled last April at the request of Mr. Hayes. As the Committee on Credentials desired more time for the consideration of the case of contesting delegations from St. Louis, the rules were suspended and the question of giving the support of the Order to the contestants for the seats, viz., the gasts, viz., the carriers and tanners of Pimlico and Salem, Mass., and the journeymen plumbers of New York. There are 5,000 men in each of the first-named bodies, and about fourteen hundred in the last-named, all locked out for three months. An extra force of police was on duty in the evening at both the Richmond Theater and Theatre of Music as a precaution against trouble if any further attempt should be made by the Knights of Labor to introduce colored people to seats from which they are excluded. No attempt was made, however.

CATCHING A FLY IN PURSE.

In the first inning there was a very big fly, but it got too high to me. The sky was "high," that is, there were no clouds by which to locate, or, as we say, "judge" the ball. I have since then seen base-balls do strange things, but I don't remember ever to have seen one make so many eccentric moves as that one. At one time it seemed to be falling ten feet to my right, and the next instant it had jumped ten feet to my left. I thought it never would come down. I grew tight-headed and faint. It came zigzagging down in such a way that at one moment there seemed to be a half-dozen of them and the next moment I couldn't see any. To make matters pleasanter, a couple of demons yelled there, "carry it up to the sky-hard! he'll never get it." I realized that my "nerve" would be judged by that catch. I made one last desperate effort to collect my senses, and, as it came within reach, I clutched at it and it stuck fast in my hands. That gave me confidence, and after that I think I played a fairly good game.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

MAINE'S GOVERNOR-ELECT.

Joseph R. Bodwell, who has been elected Governor of Maine, was born in 1828 in what is now part of Lawrence, Mass. In those days they called it Bay State, the old-fashioned name of Methuen. His father was so poor that the boy went to live with an uncle. The Governor-elect of Maine has been a farm laborer, schoolmaster, farmer, teamster, quarryman and granite worker, proprietor. The latter he is still on a very large scale. He it was who opened the granite quarries of Maine, thus giving his fellow citizens a new industry. He began to work the quarries at Fox Haven in 1852. So small was the quarrying that he used to hand the granite out himself with one yoke of oxen. He found abundant encouragement, while he was going to school in the daytime. He has, besides his quarry interests, a fine farm, and is known as a large importer of blooded stock. Mr. Bodwell became a resident of Maine in 1852, in the town of Hallowell, where he previously discovered a desirable quality of granite. He has been an active politician, having represented the town of Hallowell in the Maine Legislature, and has served as Mayor for ten terms, and was a delegate at large to the Republican National Conventions of 1880 and 1884.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.00	@5.75
Texas	3.00	@4.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3.00	@5.00
LAMBS	4.00	@6.00
HOGS—Live	4.00	@4.40
CORN—No. 2	.47	@.48
OATS—White	.36	@.40
PORK—New Mess	10.00	@10.25
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@5.50
Good Shipping	4.65	@4.75
Common	3.00	@3.75
HOGS—Packing Grades	3.75	@4.00
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.25	@4.90
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.77	@.78
CORN—No. 2	.37	@.37½
OATS—No. 2	.26	@.26½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.29	@.30
Fine Dairy	16	@.20
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	10½	@.11
Full Cream, new	12½	@.13½
EGGS—Fresh Party Rose, per doz	.18	@.19
PORK—Mess	9.50	@9.75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.70	@.71
CORN—No. 2	.37	@.37½
OATS—No. 2	.26½	@.27
RYE—No. 1	.51	@.52
BARLEY—No. 2	.57	@.58
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.76	@.77
CORN—No. 2	.37	@.37½
OATS—No. 2	.26	@.26½
DETROIT.		
BEEVES—Cattle	4.00	@5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3.00	@4.00
LAMBS	5.50	@6.00
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.78	@.79
CORN—No. 2	.38	@.38½
OATS—No. 2 White	.30	@.31
ST. LOUIS.		
BEEVES	.74	@.75
CORN—Mixed	.34	@.34½
OATS—Mixed	.25	@.26
PORK—New Mess	9.00	@9.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76	@.76½
CORN—No. 2	.38	@.38½
OATS—No. 2	.27	@.27½
PORK—Mess	9.00	@9.50
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.81	@.82½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.42	@.42½
CATTLE	4.00	@5.50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEVES—Cattle	3.25	@5.00
HOGS	3.50	@4.50
SHEEP	3.00	@4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 White	.80	@.81
CORN—No. 2	.37	@.37½
OATS—No. 2	.25½	@.26½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Fair	4.75	@5.25
Fat Cows	2.00	@3.00
SHEEP	3.00	@4.25
HOGS	4.00	@5.00
SHEEP	3.75	@4.50

MARRIED FOR MONEY.

She Tells About Her Conquests, and Makes Startling Revelations.

My gay dame has fingers sparkling with many jeweled rings. The other moonlight night, as she sat out upon the balcony, tilting back in one of those grand, easy chairs—revealing black satin slippers and nicely turned ankles, encased in pink silk stockings, with no other protection wrap than a couple of yards of white tulle that swept about head and shoulders like a floating cloud, some matrons even congratulating her upon the possession of so many superior diamonds, she held up her fair, glittering hands.

"Yes," said she, languidly; "these are all records of my past conquests. I wear seven engagement solitaires, three clusters and a lovelock of ruby, emerald and diamond—the big gold band is my wedding ring, emblem of my bondage. They make a gorgeous sort of chronological reminder of silly, happy, evanescent delights. Sometimes I dissipate ennui by going over them one by one, seeming of the time to gather up pleasant magnetisms of the giddy past, for they were really good fellows and very fond of me."

"Why, did you never return the ring when you broke the engagement?" asked one astonished listener. "I always did."

"Certainly, as a matter of conscience as well as of good luck, I never dreamed of retaining mine," declared a matron, with the coolness that might characterize an Apache in the conning up the scalps he had taken.

"Indeed, you must be very foolish," replied my lady with sang froid. "Of course, some, chosen different things I did send back in my early days, for I certainly hope you do not, but I do not triumphs to this miserable hour. Not a single one of the seven, small number, bore the signatures of 306,000 Irish women. After Mrs. Sullivan had read the address of the Irish women, she knelt to kiss the Premier's hand. At the Committee on Credentials deeply interested in the consideration of the case of contesting delegations from St. Louis, the rules were suspended and the question of giving the support of the Order to the contestants for the seats, viz., the gasts, viz., the carriers and tanners of Pimlico and Salem, Mass., and the journeymen plumbers of New York. There are 5,000 men in each of the first-named bodies, and about fourteen hundred in the last-named, all locked out for three months. An extra force of police was on duty in the evening at both the Richmond Theater and Theatre of Music as a precaution against trouble if any further attempt should be made by the Knights of Labor to introduce colored people to seats from which they are excluded. No attempt was made, however.

CHICAGO FIRE INSURANCE PATROL

Brief Sketch of the Life of the Founder and Perfecter of the Patrol System.

CAPTAIN BEN B. BURLINGNELL, the founder and improver of the fire insurance patrol system of Chicago, and now Agent and General Manager of the Arizona Cattle Company, is one of the most popular and best known firemen in Chicago. He is a native of Ohio, but has become so thoroughly identified with the most extensive cattle interests of the West that Captain Burlingnell is a native of New York City, where he was born, the eldest of three children, March 17, 1847. His father, Charles E. Burlingnell, died in 1857, and his mother, Elizabeth Burlingnell, three years previous to that date. With a younger brother and sister he endured upon his sole energies, at the age of ten years Captain Burlingnell became an errand boy, and subsequently was employed in his family until his sister was married and his brother became a jeweler. When the Civil War broke out the ambitious Ben entered the Chicago Fire Department, then a volunteer service, and served for three years, his duties consisting in attendance at all fires that occurred, and he became practical as a fire-fighter and in every detail of the system. His diligence and ability soon commended attention, and when the insurance companies organized the fire patrol, in 1868, he was made Chief of the Patrol, and their committee of direction completed the service in Chicago, the necessary qualifications of Captain Burlingnell led to his selection as head of the system, and Oct. 2, 1869, the first company in Chicago was established. The great fire of 1871 did not prevent its organization. From this grew the West Division and Stock Yards company, which under the control of Captain Ben, in the meantime, made numerous improvements in the system, and increased the reliability and rapidity of the service. The President of the United States and dignitaries of foreign countries have visited the quarters of the wagons as a marvel. He was consulted by insurance companies, and by underwriters in fire matters, and is recognized as a fire-fighter and an authority on the subject with a badge and gold watch given him by the insurgents, nearly a dozen clubs, as a token of appreciation and respect. As a Freemason he is a member of Washington Lodge, and an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, as a Lodge member, he is a Knight Templar. Burlingnell was prominently and universally esteemed. He was married Nov. 5, 1872, to Miss Angelina J. Moody. They have one child, a boy, born in 1880. Ben has had a change of climate, desirable to his health, and accepted his present position, which he occupies with his accustomed ability, and inactivity of his nature. Captain Ben, also, he relies upon to promote sleep and appetite.

Where Gen. Grant Learned Strategy.

Once, while talking with Gen. Grant, I asked him how he got his strategic knowledge.

"I got it on the farm when I was a boy," said the General. "I learned it on the farm. I used to drive the cows and calves, and breaking horses. One day, when I was on the old farm in Ohio, my father taught me a valuable lesson in strategy.

"How," I asked.

"Well, father took me into the stable one day, there was a colt standing there in their unclean stalls.

"Said he, 'Ulysses, for a stable window is pretty high for a boy, but do you think you could make the colt put his head out of the stable?'

"I don't know, father,' said I; 'I never have done it.'

"'Well, my boy, if you will do it this morning, I'll give you the bright silver dollar,' said my father, patting me on the head, while he held the silver dollar before my eyes.

"'Good,' said I; 'I'll try,' and then I went to work. I tugged and pulled, and lifted and pulled, and finally it was done, and father gave me the bright silver dollar, saying:

"'That's right, Ulysses, you did it splendidly; and now I find you can do it so nicely, I shall have you do it every morning all winter.'—*Eli Perkins.*

THE most astonishingly beneficial results have followed the use of Red Star Cough Cure by those afflicted with throat and lung troubles. Price, twenty-five cents.

On the Street.

Blythers—Sey, Miffkins, who is that amazing girl we just passed? Seems how she looks familiar, and yet I can't name her.

Miffkins—That? Why, that's Miss Grace, the burlesque actress at the Bijou that you've been raving so over for a month past. Didn't you say you'd been to see her three nights a week for the last fortnight? I should think you'd know her face by this time.

Blythers—Face? Oh, yes; but, come to think of it, I don't know as I ever looked at her face before.—*Somerville Journal.*

FOX wash brings, sickness of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night sweats, and all lingering coughs. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

THERE is a grist of irony in the earth. Dixon Crock, agricultural, who is remarkable for his personal piety, "can't tell you, boss. It's mighty free was what de Lord gibs. Dar's a ton from de Lord, but dar's a fall." Him fun at the expense of the aboriginal Catskillian was expensive. And he visited Beecher Lake no more.—*New York Times.*

Dressing on a Bed of Agony.

In the throes of rheumatism, which has reached the inflammatory stage, the invalid has just cause to deplore the inadequacy of medicines which could neither appease the disease at its outset, nor avert its fearful fruitage. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which, without the danger attending the use of some of the ordinary remedies for this malady, is attended by more searching and effective. Used at the start, it checks the progress of the disease, and expels, or neutralizes, the rheumatic virus in the blood. Who so takes it incurs no risk, and is sure to be benefited. Valuable in rheumatism, it is equally efficacious as a remedy for neuralgia, liver complaint, indigestion, chills and fever, debility, and inactivity of the kidneys and bladder. It has, also, be relied upon to promote sleep and appetite.

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Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $1 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

615 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elegant dining rooms (equal to any in the city), gas, steam, and electric bell attached to all depots. Family rooms, with bath for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

A HUGE derrick-pole fell and severely injured the foot of Mechanical Engineer E. R. Hoyt at the New Orleans Exposition, and after only three applications of St. Jacobs Oil, all the swelling and pain disappeared.

To Skeletonize Leaves.

Soak the leaves for a long time in rain-water, until they are quite decayed, but those who have had considerable experience in the work recommend a quicker method, the immersion of the leaves in a boiling alkaline solution, the time of immersion to be regulated by the character of the various leaves and the nature of the epidermis to be removed. When it is seen that the green part of the leaf is dissolving, put the leaf on a flat white earthen plate and cover it with clear water. Then having gently agitated with the fingers, the membranes will begin to open and the green substance will come out at the edges. The membranes must be carefully taken off with the finger, and great caution must be used in separating them near the middle rib. The skeletons must then be thoroughly bleached by exposing them to the fumes of chlorine gas. If to this vapor be added that of peroxyde of hydrogen the fibers of the leaves are strengthened, so that they can readily be arranged—after being dried by pressure between the folds of tissue paper—in bouquets.—*Inter Ocean.*

A LAST farewell—a shoemaker giving up his business.

A Hard Fate

It is, indeed, to always remain in poverty and obscurity. Be persuading reader, and avoid this. No matter in what part of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Maine, and receive, free, full particulars about work that will more than double, at a profit of at least $5 to $25 and upwards daily. Some have made over $50 in a day. All in new. Capital not required. You are started free. Either sex. All ages. Better not delay.

THIRD PERSON.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health, and vigor to impotent, nervous, exhausted, premature Debility, Consumption, Wasting diseases, Dollar. At druggists, or address Wells' Health Renewer, Chicago, Ill.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, Fluttering, Smothering, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Ague, Liver and Kidney Complaints, all cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." Elegant Tonic for Adults or children.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots. Great Appetizer, and aid to Digestion, giving strength to stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels.

PURE Cod Liver Oil made from selected livers on the sea-shore by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

BED-BUGS, FLIES.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, water-bugs, mosquitoes, rats, mice, sparrows, jack-rabbits, gophers, chipmunks, moles, woodchucks. Sent 15c. Ohio Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

BUCHU-PAIBA.

Cures all Kidney & Urinary Troubles, Scalding, Irritations, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder. $1.

ROUGH ON RATS

clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, vermin, water-bugs, skunks. 15c.

"Rough on Corns" hard or soft corns, bunions. 15c

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

"No Opium to Pine's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

Josiah Davis's Trouble.

Josiah Davis, North Middleboro, Ky., writes: "I am now using a bottle of your BENN'S PAREGORIC for my children, which, for the past ten days, has given me great relief. I have also used it myself for a cough, and it has given me more relief than I received from any other remedy I ever used. Please send me one dozen more. Address THE CHICAGO LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

Decayed Teeth, Poor Eyesight.

De ayed teeth have been known to cause an injurious effect on the eyesight, but a recent case in Sweden illustrates this effect better than an unusually striking manner. The patient was a young girl blind in the right eye, through the surgeon, Dr. Widm

School Books and School Supplies

Our Prices are Rock Bottom, Lower than ever!

We have a full supply of every book used in the Charlevoix schools. Also a full supply for every school in the county.

Something New

In Scratch Books, Spelling Slips, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Rulers, Slates Chalks, School Registers, Etc.

The largest stock of Blank Books in the county!

☞ *If you want to save money, call at*

G. W. CROUTER'S Drug & Stationery Store,

For supplies in general.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. G. W. Jeffords.
First Vice President—Mrs. C. T. Cash.
Second Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Madge.
Third Vice President—Mrs. R. Sanford.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. Weaver.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

National Temperance Conventions.

The first was held in Philadelphia, in the hall of independence, the 24th of May, 1833—in a most appropriate place twenty one states were represented, with four hundred delegates. There were delegates from the various temperance societies in the United States, "met to consider the best means of extending temperance by a general diffusion of information, and, by the exercise of a kind and persuasive moral influence, the principles of abstinence from the use of ardent spirits throughout our country."

Hon. Ruben H. Walworth of New York, was appointed president.

Twenty-eight resolutions were prepared and presented by the business committee. They were freely and ably discussed. The greatest harmony prevailed.

A public meeting was addressed by H. G. S. Hillard, of Mass., Rev. T. P. Hunt, of N. C., Rev. T. H. Stockton, of of Md., Joseph Lumpkin, of Ga., and N. Hewitt, of Conn. When had temperance abler advocates!

In their able report they sent out many reasons, strong as holy writ, "for complying with the resolutions adopted by the convention." The convention did much good, giving a fresh impetus to the cause of temperance throughout the nation.

Hon. S. VanRensselaer of Albany, gave the money to defray the expense of the distribution of 100,000 copies of the proceedings of the convention.

The second assembled at Saratoga Springs, August 1836, three hundred and forty-eight delegates present, from nineteen states and territories. Chancelor walworth presided. The principles were firmly established of total abstinence from the use of liquors as a beverage, and from making and furnishing to others.

The convention was attended by a noble class of men, among whom were—Chancellor Walworth, E. C. Delavan, Rev. J. Edwards, Moses Grant, Billy J. Clark, Rev. J. Marsh, and many others, who are now in their graves.

There were able reports, able discussions, and able addresses at these meetings, Dr. Jewett and General Carey, from Ohio, being the able orators.

The third was held at Saratoga Springs, July, 1841, five hundred and sixty delegates present. The convention announced its judgment that "license laws," authorizing the sale of liquors, "are at variance with all true political economy, and one of the chief supports of intemperance."

The fourth convened at Saratoga Springs, August 1851: three hundred delegates, from seventeen states, present. The keynote of the convention was prohibition, and the "right and duty to bring the traffic to an end" emphatically proclaimed.

The fifth convention met at Saratoga Springs, August, 1853, Hon. William A. Buckingham presiding, resulting in the establishment of a publication house and the creation of a sound, able, and pure temperance literature, which is scattering its tens of millions of pages yearly throughout all parts of the land.

The sixth National Convention was held in Cleveland, July, 1868, Hon. William E. Dodge president. The convention declared that temperance, having its political as well as its moral aspects and duties, demands the persistent use of the ballot for its promotion. It took more advanced ground than that of any former convention, and marks a new era in the history and progress of this great nation.

The seventh was held at Saratoga, August 26, 1873. There were representatives from twenty-three states and Canada. Important essays were read, new and old themes discussed; strong resolutions were passed. At this convention there was a new departure; they took higher and stronger ground than ever before. They passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That the time has arrived fully to introduce the temperance issue into State and national politics; that we recommend all the friends of temperance to make it henceforth the paramount issue; to co-operate with existing party organizations where such will endorse the legislative policy of prohibition and nominate candidates pledged to its support; otherwise to organize and maintain separate, independent party action in every state and in each congressional and electoral district of the United States."

The Liquor Traffic in Politics.

This must must not become a political question, says the willing apologist for the crime of rum-selling; it will endanger our christianity, disturb our morals, and awaken feelings of animosity, and why should the community be annoyed by these new-fangled notions of partisan politics? But it is in politics, and no voter can rid himself of the grave responsibility which this involves. We must do something about it. The liquor traffic must be suppressed or it will suppress us. It is the most momentous question ever presented to a civilized people, and it must be met with such weapons as will be most efficient in crushing it out of existence. Must not become a political question, when all the woes of war, famine, and pestilence are not to be compared to its ravages on the best interests of the community! Where is our common sense, that we can tolerate these copper-heads in this moral war to exterminate the greatest curse known in the history of the world?—Demorest's Monthly Magazine.

The Atlanta Constitution is authority for the statement that the United States government takes no notice of local liquor laws; that the internal revenue collector of Geogia issues retail liquor licenses in prohibition counties whenever he is asked to do so and $25 is tendered therefor, and this license once secured is good till its expiration. To make the matter worse, Collector Crenshaw says he will not "give away" one of his customers. "The law" he confesses "says the lists shall be open to the public; but I have been advised by my lawyer that I can legally do it, and to resist to the last any attempt to secure my books as evidence against men who violate local laws. I am simply and solely a tax collector, and have no official notice of local laws. I sell a license to a man, which clears his skirts, so far as the United States is concerned, and I will not help to convict him under a state law; neither will I help to defend." Since May 1st Collector Crenshaw has sold licenses to twenty-three men to retail liquor in Pulaski county, which voted prohibition under local option. And yet, the national government is not responsible for the liquor traffic!

A Convert's Argument.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—The temperance law and order men of Charlevoix county are gratified that the prohibition party had the courage to stand by their colors, and put a straight prohibition ticket in the field. We have had quite enough of republican temperance ideas, viz., the Rauer resolution. Oh, don't run a third party, you will help the democrats. Wait until next campaign, you are too premature. All we have to say is, what is right is never premature. We are here to stay; to fight high license, low license, free whiskey and the damnable saloon system, and while we this fight we will do so from a prohibition standpoint. Nor would we call any one a "bull-headed fanatic" because their views were adverse from ours, but in political parlance we wish we could call the Sentinel man a gentleman. Pardon the digression, but the Chicago anti-saloon republican convention was too much for us to swallow. We have no desire to consider the temperance question from the republican point of view. No, the anti-saloonists have not left prohibition party, they did not assemble there for that purpose. Their temperance principles are too thin. Mr. Sentinel, now let the temperance people vote as they pray, and we can carry the election on the first ballot. Of all people who need to vote for prohibition is the man who is addicted to drink. Now let the working men act in their own interest and vote the prohibition ticket. Free yourselves from the slavery of the rum power held over you by the false pretenses of the republican party. CONVERT.

What True Merit Will Do.

The unprecedented sale of Boehne's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds, and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when these diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price 75 cents, large bottles. 20w1

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

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BROADCAST

Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, rutabaga, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of rutabaga seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wind it covers 40 feet to the round. Clover 42; clover and timothy mixed 26. Ten acres of clover sowed in 3½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Emmet Co., Mich. Sold by

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Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock. I will continue to make Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,
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CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

More Room! More Goods!!

THE ROUND OAK

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Heating Stoves.

Complete Stock of Hardware!

VERY BEST PUMPS.

Job and Tin Work. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

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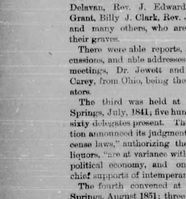

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SODA

For Baking Purposes. Best in the World.

Sold by Upright & Emrey.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

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PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

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THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN

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HART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agents. Lake St., east of Post-office, Petoskey, Mich.

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W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

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CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. A. T. WAYERMAN, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. W. H. MCCARTHY, pastor.

DENTISTRY.

N. J. PERRY, Dentist. Rooms over Weed's Drug Store. CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. BUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

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W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

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HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 113, meets second Monday evening at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 19, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall.

O. U. A. M.—Meets every alternate Saturday evening before full moon, in Barnard school house.

MYSTIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 205, meets on or before full moon, in Barnard school house.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

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CAPITAL, $25,000.

Drafts drawn on all the principal cities in Europe. Collections receive prompt attention. Good accommodations for Tourists, and from all points on Europe by mail lines.

CORRESPONDENTS—Chase National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

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1872. 1886.

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Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

ADVERTISEMENTS of three lines or less will be inserted in this column for

TEN CENTS

Each insertion. (This type will average seven words to a line.) Each additional line, three cents each insertion.

FOUND, A SAFE KEY, near the Rink. Owner can have it by proving property and paying for this notice.

HOUSE TO RENT. Nine rooms and cellar, cistern, etc. Three minutes' walk from postoffice. Inquire at the office.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed promptly, neatly, artistically, and cheaply, at the JOURNAL Office.

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LETTER HEADS, Note Heads, Statements, Bill Heads, etc., neat, cheap, and quick, at the JOURNAL Office.

LOST, A BUNCH OF KEYS. The finder will oblige by leaving at this office.

MEN WANTED—Good men to work at the iron and peach mills, from Charlevoix, Grand Haven, or Muskegon. Wages, $1.75 per day. Apply to W. Wilson, Charlevoix.

WANTED—Men to cut posts and ties on the lands of GEORGE TENNANT, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Terrace Farm

J. R. & J. S. DIXON

Charlevoix, Mich.

Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. Thoroughbred Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty.

THE "WAGES" DODGE.

It is one of the commonest dodges of the protectionists and their organs to make a comparative exhibit of the wages in this country and in England and then ask whether the workingmen in the United States wants to be reduced to the level of the pauper labor of Europe. It is a pretty ingenious dodge, too, or was before the workingmen got their eyes open to the fallacy of it. Naturally searchers for the wages question the workingman has been easily alarmed in times past by any suggestion that his wages were to be affected; and as is usually the case when people are alarmed, he has not inquired very carefully into the real character of the scare. His case has been very much like that of a good many people during the rebellion excitement. They were a little inclined to accept the abolition doctrine on the general grounds of humanity; but when the supporters of slavery thundered out, "Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger?" they were scared out of their leanings toward abolition and turned the cold shoulder on Phillips and Garrison. They never stopped to inquire whether abolition necessitated the marriage of their daughters to colored men; and in like manner the workingmen have not stopped to inquire whether protection really had anything to do with the differences in wages between England and the United States or whether tariff really would have any tendency to reduce their wages.

Of late, however, the workingmen have stopped to make these inquiries. The old "scare" has lost its force. And one of the first results of their inquiries has been the discovery that protection does not increase wages. They might have learned this long since if they had enlarged the wages comparison. All the time the protectionists have been parading the difference between wages in England and in America they have studiously concealed and ignored the fact that wages in protected Germany and Italy were lower than in England without any protection. This fact alone is a sufficient answer to the pretense that a protective tariff enhances wages, but the inquiring, reading, thinking workingmen have found other facts which are, if possible, more convincing.

They have found, for instance, that no matter what the enhancement of profits may be from protection of an industry the employe in such industry gets no increase of wages. They find the steel rail industry enabled by the imposition of a duty to roll up enormous profits; but they do not find the steel rail makers inviting their employes to share in those profits. The "going rate" is good enough for them.

It has been pointed out to the workmen, too, that their wages, measured by the amount of the product, are really no better than those of English workmen. They get more money per week because they work more steadily and do better work; but they do more work for a dollar than the English workingman does.

The time is coming, therefore, if it has not already come, when this wages "dodge" of the protectionist, with its false and illogical deductions and its groundless threats, will cease to have any effect but to disgust the workingmen whom it is sought to gull with it.—Free Press.

THE K. OF L. ON CUTCHEON.

The following circular, bearing the official seal of District Assembly No. 83, has been received at this office. We commend it to the careful consideration of workingmen generally:

SANCTUARY DISTRICT ASSEMBLY NO. 83, *Menominee, Mich., Oct. 25, 1886.*

To the Order wherever found, greeting:

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor of America, adopted at the special session held at Cleveland, Ohio, in May and June, this year, certain resolutions to be found on page 40 of the report of the session, and on page 42 of the same report is recorded the following resolution: "That we hold," &c, which defined the political action properly to be taken by the order and its members. In order to prepare for future political action and not be compelled to rely upon stump speakers and office-hunters during the present campaign and possibly be deceived by the fine oratory and and speeches to be poured into our ears, the general body of our order caused to be appointed a committee of three to go to Washington and urge certain measures from the hands of congress then assembled. That committee has given its report of action, and also the action of the congressmen upon the measures urged for passage. On a close examination of that report we find that Honorable R. M. Cutcheon, representative from the ninth congressional district of the state, voted for a vote on House Bill No. 7887, repealing the timber culture and desert land act; and that he voted in the affirmative for a motion to recommit the resolution to pay the U. S. debt with the treasury surplus, which motion, if carried, meant to smother it in the committee. Both of these measures were urged by the K. of L. committee.

The different assemblies, attached to this district assembly, and being composed of the greater number of men employed in the manufacture of lumber, and salt have unanimously been urging upon Mr. Cutcheon the necessity of the abolition of the lumber and salt tariff, but notwithstanding good and sufficient arguments have been given for our position on that question, arguments not met by Mr. Cutcheon, and arguments which he cannot meet, he actually refused to set in accordance with our sentiments, answering thus: "I can't see young man about 31 years old, of industrious habits, and had for two years been a faithful employee of Upright & Emrey of this city. In society he was esteemed for his many virtues, and his death will cause a sadness in the hearts of hosts of friends. He leaves a son about three years old, an aged father and mother, and three sisters to mourn his death. He was an officer of Resort Tent K. O. T. M., which society passed resolutions of condolence, (found elsewhere in this paper) reciting his many virtues as a member of the order.

Mrs. Wm. See (formerly Miss Ella Barry) died at her home in Charlevoix, on Sunday morning, of consumption. Mrs. See has been a resident of Charlevoix since childhood, was for a long time a teacher in our schools, and had many friends who will extend their sympathy to the bereaved husband. The funeral services were held at the Congregational church on Tuesday morning, conducted by Rev. A. T. Waterman.

Mrs. Wm. Glover, of St. Andrews Bay, Fla., died at her home in Florida Oct. 25, of typhoid fever.

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Bill of Fare.

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Historical Society.

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2d Vice President, A. J. Washburn.
Secretary, Miss May Waterbury.
Treasurer, Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Executive Committee, H. Leo Iddings, Prof. H. M. Enos, Mrs. J. A. Carleton, Mrs. O. S. Washburn, A. D. Bradbeer.

The next meeting will be at the residence of President Green.

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"Bronze vases? Why, I never bought such a thing in my life! We have a pair in the house, but they were a wedding present."

"Presented by whom?"

"*Why my friend Green.*"

"Exactly. He told us to wait three months, and send the bill to you. That has come to be the fashion now, and I'm surprised that you didn't catch on. I'll receipt it. Thanks. Fine weather this."—*N. Y. Sun.*

REGISTER.

Saturday, October 30th is the last day on which voters can be registered and without registration they cannot vote. Every new voter and every voter who has changed his residence since last election, will have to be registered. Let democrats see to it in every locality that no voters are lost on account of a failure to register.

THE TWO WALTERS.

As against Walter W. Burton it is generally understood that Walter S. Johnson will be the choice of the fusionists as candidate for state senator in this district. As between these two men no honest voter can hesitate a moment. W. S. Johnson is well known throughout this and adjoining counties as an active, energetic business man who has been the architect of his own fortunes, and his large and flourishing business at Suttons Bay and Good Harbor attests that his industry, frugality and good management has been crowned with the success it deserves. Compare for a moment the abilities of the two candidates: Johnson earnest, active, alert, an excellent business man who has made his business a success. A man who has contributed much to the growth and prosperity of his town and county; who pays 100 cents on the dollar on every debt he owes; who is fully abreast of the times in his business views and who would carry his habits of industry and energy into any field where his services were demanded.

The other candidate is notoriously lazy, shiftless and impecunious; a chronic office hunter whose services in any capacity are never wanted for a second term; who has ignominiously failed in any and all business transactions which he ever undertook; a man who compromises with creditors; one whom his constituents found it impossible to elect to the office of supervisor of his own township at last spring's election, and who will not carry his own town this fall.

Now while the Enterprise does not propose to support such a man as this merely because he has been ground out of the republican machine as a compromise-candidate, we suppose the great rank and file will vote for Barton because he is the republican nominee. But before the canvass is closed he will wishes to the fact that he has a wide-awake man on trail with W. S. Johnson as the opposing nominee. Our comparisons of the candidates are true to the life, and while our comments may seem severe on one of them they are nevertheless the unvarnished truth as all who know his history will attest, and we say such a man ought to be defeated.—Loela new Enterprise (Rep.).

Death's Harvest.

Wm. Covert died at his home in this place last Thursday night, of typhoid fever, after a short illness, and his remains were taken to Central Lake on Friday for interment by the side of his late wife. Will was a young man about 31 years old, of industrious habits, and had for two years been a faithful employee of Upright & Emrey of this city. In society he was esteemed for his many virtues, and his death will cause a sadness in the hearts of hosts of friends. He leaves a son about three years old, an aged father and mother, and three sisters to mourn his death. He was an officer of Resort Tent K. O. T. M., which society passed resolutions of condolence, (found elsewhere in this paper) reciting his many virtues as a member of the order.

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Fire at Punxutawney, Pa., destroyed over $100,000 worth of property. Thirty-five buildings, including two hotels, were burned.

Town Treasurer Josiah Carter, of Pittsfield, Mass., is reported to be $55,000 short in his accounts.

Latimer E. Jones, a lumber dealer in New York, issued nearly $300,000 in fictitious paper, and fled the city.

Three trustworthy gentlemen, who occupied a sailboat, report that when half way between Westport and Southport, Ct., they saw a huge sea serpent, 75 to 100 feet of the body of which was exposed, while the monster carried its head five feet out of the water.

Daniel Crusty and Louis Jester engaged in a prize fight at Rockaway Beach, Long Island. Crusty won, knocking his antagonist through a window.

At thirteen different points along the Hudson River, between Catskill and Marlborough, ripe strawberries were gathered last week in the open field.

Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court at New York, denied the petition of thirty-five banks for an injunction against the collection of State taxes on the value of their shares.

General C. P. Stone has been selected as grand marshal of the coming parade in New York at the dedication of the Bartholdi statue, Oct. 28. The attendance is requested of military or civic organizations from every State and Territory.

A prisoner named McVicker, who was being taken by the town marshal to Fremont, Ohio, leaped through a window of a coach on an express train, and died soon after he was picked up.

WESTERN.

H. L. Leavitt, who was arrested in Chicago on charge of being concerned in the murder of Rev. G. C. Haddock, at Sioux City, has made a confession, saying that one John Arensdorf, foreman of the Franz brewery, and one of the stockholders in that concern, was the assassin. He says Arensdorf met the clergyman on the street on the night of Aug. 3, and held up his hand in front of Mr. Haddock's face. The latter took something from his pocket and struck Arensdorf, who thereupon drew a revolver and shot Haddock. Leavitt says he had several others, whom he names, witnessed the shooting, and that all ran away after the crime was committed. Several of those implicated are now under arrest, and warrants have been issued for the others.

The father of Wallace, recently lynched at Steelville, Mo., for the murder of the Logan family, refused to care for the body, which was buried on a hill by the roadside, where the remains of a colored murderess, who had been executed according to law, were interred years ago.

The order to remove cattle from the Sioux Reservation in Dakota has been revoked, and the stockmen are elated.

The disappearance of N. M. Neeld, one of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, who was managing partner of the packing firm of J. C. Ferguson & Co., led to the discovery that he had sunk a large amount in speculation, and had issued bogus warehouse receipts estimated as high as $250,000. Neeld has fled to Canada, and the firm is regarded as ruined by his operations. The losses falls largely upon Chicago banks.

The custom house authorities of San Francisco have seized a large quantity of opium consigned to a Chinese firm as tea. The opium seized is valued at $20,000.

John F. McLees, a notorious "killer," was taken from the jail at Montrose, Colo., and lynched. He had gone to the town to be arraigned before the Mayor and others, when locked up, and a mob subsequently broke the jail and carried him away.

"Dobby" Adams, an expert burglar, the prime mover in $21,000 stamp robbery at Minneapolis, has been jailed at Chicago, in default of $5,000 bail.

Edward Robeson, proprietor of a woolen-mill near Lafayette, Indiana, has fled to Canada, leaving debts of $2,000. He forged a note on his father, 88 years of age.

The American Woman Suffrage Association will hold its eighteenth annual meeting at Topeka, Kansas, October 26-28.

De Revers & Co., the New York sugar merchants, who failed last July, have filed their schedule. The liabilities are nearly $1,200,000, with actual assets of but $7,77.

At the annual meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company Austin Corbin, Henry H. Hyde, and John G. Moore, were elected as new directors, taking the place of Harrison Durkee, deceased, Frank Work, and Hugh J. Jewett.

SOUTHERN.

The city of Charleston will ask the State for a loan of $5,000,000 to assist in rebuilding.

D. L. Yulee, a Senator from Florida for three terms, withdrawing at the outbreak of the rebellion, died in a hotel at New York.

What are believed to be volcanic noises, accompanied by a quivering of the earth, are reported to be heard almost daily in a district ten miles square in the southeastern portion of South Carolina, about one hundred miles distant from Charleston. These noises and convulsions have been heard and felt there at intervals for the past eighteen months, and are said to be increasing in frequency and force.

The most serious gale since the war prevailed on the Gulf coast on the 12th inst. At Galveston heavy damage resulted, streets being inundated, trucks torn up by the waves, and steamers and other craft injured by being pounded against the wharves. In Lower Louisiana people were driven from their homes, levees were demolished, and the rice and other crops ruined. The water in the town of Pointe a la Hache was several feet deep. In the vicinity of the Mississippi quarantine station the breaking waters have left the people destitute, and at points on the Alabama coast severe losses have also been inflicted. The lake and shell roads at New Orleans were inundated.

New Orleans telegram: "The Western Union Telegraph Company has received a message from the operator at Orange, Tex., saying that the town of Sabine Pass, two miles below Beaumont, on the Sabine River, was totally destroyed by the water of the river last night. There are known to be sixty-five lives lost. Last night during the overflow a hotel with fifteen or twenty people in it was swept into the bay and every one of the inmates drowned. The captain of a schooner from there to-day says not a house is left in the whole county, and every living thing there was drowned."

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Sparks has just rendered a decision confirming the title of lands in New Orleans worth millions of dollars.

The Controller of the Currency has called for a statement of the condition of national banks at the close of business, Thursday, Oct. 2.

The Land Office report shows that during the year 22,134,568 acres of public lands have been disposed of, which is an increase of 1,126,000 acres over the previous year.

The President has pardoned three Mormon bishops, the first who were convicted under the Edmunds law. He had become satisfied that the sentences were illegally imposed.

The remains of Salmon P. Chase were transferred to a new casket, for shipment from Washington to Cincinnati. The body having been embalmed, the features were easily recognized.

It is claimed that a court of inquiry will yet be necessary to settle the status of Geronimo's surrender, though General Miles' report is looked upon by his friends as a complete vindication of his course.

Col. O. B. Willcox, Twelfth Infantry, was appointed by the President to be Brigadier-General, vice Gen. J. H. Potter, retired. Gen. Willcox will assume command of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

POLITICAL.

President Cleveland has appointed Gen. John M. Corse, formerly of Chicago, Postmaster at Dunkirk, Mass.

Congressional nominations: Fourth Indiana district, T. G. Lucas, Democrat; Twenty-third New York, J. I. Spriggs, Democrat; Twenty-second New York, A. X. Parker, Republican; Twelfth Massachusetts, F. W. Rockwell, Republican; Ninth Massachusetts, F. D. Ely, Republican; Fourth Connecticut, F. W. Niles, Republican; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, W. R. Roberts, Republican; Tenth Pennsylvania, W. H. Snowden, Democrat; Twenty-second New York, A. Corbin, Jr., Democrat; First Connecticut, R. J. Vance, Democrat; Sixth Massachusetts, H. R. Lovering, Democrat; Fifth South Carolina, John J. Hemphill, Democrat; Seventh Massachusetts, Walter Spalding, Prohibitionist; Second Nebraska, Thomas McLeighan, Democrat; Eighth Missouri, D. Wyman, Labor; Ninth Missouri, G. W. Davidson, Labor; Tenth Missouri, J. Michael Batchford, Labor; Third Massachusetts, A. A. Salsey, Republican; Twenty-fourth New York, David Wilber, Republican; Fourth New Jersey, Lewis Vox Blacrom, Republican; Fifth Alabama, P. A. Wood, Independent; Fourth Wisconsin, Thomas H. Brown, Republican; Tenth Ohio, Jacob Romeis, Republican; Fifth Kentucky, A. M. Carruth, Democrat.

Congressional nominations: Fifth Massachusetts District, E. D. Hayden, Republican; Seventh Massachusetts James H. French, Democrat; Seventh Massachusetts, Rev. W. Spaulding, Union; Seventh New Jersey, Edwin Z. Kerr, Democrat—to fill from the nomination of Congressman Meadows.

William L. Maginnis, of Ohio, was appointed by the President to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Wyoming.

Congressional nominations: Third Maryland District, H. N. Ward, Democrat, for third and long terms; Thirty-first New York, J. G. Sawyer, Republican; Fourth Maryland, Isaac Barnes, Democrat; Seventh New Jersey, Siegfried Hammerslough, Republican; Second Connecticut, E. C. Lewis, Republican; Fifteenth New York, Henry Bacon, Democrat; Twenty-ninth New York, Thomas West, Republican; Thirty-third New York, James Jackson, Jr., Democrat; Second Massachusetts, Burthard Morse, Democrat; Eighth Massachusetts, Charles H. Utley, Republican; Second Connecticut, Carter French, Democrat; Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Louis E. Atkinson, Republican; Ninth Massachusetts, John Frank, Republican; Second Louisiana, Edward Sims, Republican; Third Kentucky, W. G. Hunter, Republican; Sixth Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican; Eleventh New York, James S. Ketcham, Republican; Utah, John T. Caine.

John R. Mitchell has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh District of Missouri. Spencer G. Fisher is the nominee of the Democrats and Greenbackers in the Tenth District of Michigan.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific, Robert Harris was re-elected President.

The Illinois Central Road has just filed in Chicago a mortgage on its land grant and New Orleans branch for $9,000,000.

The new directory of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Air Line Road, will build two branch lines—one from Mt. Vernon, Ill., to St. Louis, and the other from Tell City, Ind., to Huntingburg, Ind.

Henry C. Barlow, Traffic Manager of the Mexican Central Road, has resigned his position rather than remove his headquarters from Chicago to the City of Mexico.

The St. Paul Road has let a contract for the construction of an iron bridge over the Missouri River at a point three miles south of Kansas City, to be completed by July next.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The employes of the pork-packing establishments at the Stock Yards, near Chicago, went out on a strike against the resumption of the tag-hour system.

The Detroit brewers have locked out five hundred employes, and have resolved to submit to no dictation from trades unions.

The eighteen window-glass factories in New York State and other factories in the northern district will resume operations at once, the wages question having been settled.

In the United States Circuit Court at Detroit, in the case of a citizen charged with bringing ship-carpenters across the river from Canada, Judge Brown sustained the constitutionality of the law prohibiting the importation of labor.

The Illinois Board of Labor Statistics has recommended the abolition of the contract system for convict labor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. de Lesseps will attend the dedication of Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

Minister Jackson's departure from the Mexican capital was the occasion of a most enthusiastic demonstration, in which both the Americans resident in Mexico and the natives participated.

The ocean steamer Anchoria arrived safely at St. Johns, N. F., having been overdue twelve days. Her machinery had broken down when three days out from Liverpool, and the remainder of the voyage was made under sail. The passengers and crew had been put upon an allowance of two meals a day.

An armed crew from the Canadian cruiser Terror boarded the American schooner Marion Grimes, held at Shelburne, N. S., for violation of the customs laws, and compelled the Captain to haul down the American flag, which was waving from the masthead.

While officiating at the altar in a Polish Catholic church at Pittsburgh, a priest was made to assassinate the Rev. Father Dzikowski, an unknown person firing at him through a window. The bullet passed within six inches of the priest's body, and the affair caused intense excitement among the congregation.

A water famine prevails in the Manoning Valley, Pennsylvania, the hot weather having fallen in nine weeks. If rain does not come speedily the miners will be compelled to stop work. The people are reported to be greatly alarmed.

The Standard Oil Company has purchased the property of the American and Empire Refining Companies in the Pittsburgh district, and the Raccoon Oil Company's one at Shanoklin, Pa. The plant has put by the Standard Company aggregated $2,000,000.

FOREIGN.

The estimates of the Prussian Ministry of Finance show the budget of 1885 closing with a deficit of $[illegible].

Lawrence's cotton-mill and four houses at Chorley, Lancaster County, England, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is $1,000,000.

Emperor William has sent to the Dalai Lama of Thibet a gold watch and a gold snuff-box.

A new Spanish Cabinet has been formed with Senor Canovas, President of the Council, Senor Pagasta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Romero, Minister of Justice, Senor Maximo, Minister of the Interior, Leon Castillo, Minister of Public Works, Senor Rodrigo, Minister of War, Senor Aunon, Minister of Marine, Admiral Arlaza; Minister of Colonies, Senor Balgosa.

In the elections held at Sofia for members of the great Sobranje to elect a successor to Prince Alexander, all the Government candidates were successful. A Russian sympathizer received but one-thirteenth of the votes cast in his district.

One of the leading Paris newspapers, in discussing the need of neutrality in Egypt, says that England's annexation of the country would amount to a casus belli.

Advices from India state that the cotton crop is fully up to the average.

The anniversary of the members of the Irish National League, in Lonsdale, resolutions were adopted emphatically ordering the boycotting of all persons obnoxious to the league.

Lord Lismore has offered his tenants at Fethenagh a reduction of 40 per cent on the judicial rents.

Berlin newspapers advise that the Austrian anarchists be treated with merciless severity.

The police of Paris tore down colored caricatures of Prince Bismarck in a newspaper office, and arrested several sandwich-men for displaying similar pictures of the character.

The eminent Unitarian preacher, Rev. Augustus Stopford Brooke, of Dublin, has resigned a living worth $[illegible].

Since last June at least twenty exiles have escaped from Siberia, among the number being Du Galiff, the N hilist, who planned and assisted in the murder of General Sudeikin, the St. Petersburg Chief of Police, December 28, 1882.

Empress Augusta of Austria has joined a society for the promotion of animal proper fodder of Bayreuth, and will donate 1,000 marks yearly to the fund for that purpose.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Congressional nominations: First New York District, Perry Belmont, Democrat; Third Arkansas District, H. R. Hobson, Republican; Twenty-sixth New York, R. H. Delaney, Republican; Seventeenth New York, William Lounsberry, Democrat; Fifteenth New York, Moses Stearns, Republican; Thirty-second New York, J. M. Farquhar, Republican; Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania, J. F. Allen, Greenbacker; Fifth Pennsylvania, Edwin Satterthwaite, Democrat; Fourth Pennsylvania, Franklin Bound, Republican; Ninth Massachusetts, D. E. Burnett, Democrat.

The steam-barge Selah Chamberlain came into collision, six miles east of Sheboygan, Wis., with the steamer John Pridgeon, Jr. The Chamberlain sank, and the engineer, fireman, three deck-hands, and the second engineer were drowned. The Chamberlain was valued at $50,000.

Harry Wildman, a farmer near Atwood, Ill., who murdered his wife and attempted suicide, was taken from jail at Monticello and hanged to a tree by a mob.

Mrs. Rosalinda Fonda, of Ingell Wellar & Co., Cincinnati, made an assignment, caused by the confidential clerk of the firm, R. M. Doll, forging warehouse receipts to the extent of many thousand dollars. A rough estimate places the liabilities of the firm at $300,000. Edwards & Co. also made an assignment, the firm holding about $30,000 of Weller's paper. Their liabilities will probably reach $60,000.

Bayard Putnam, chief of the Government Topographical survey, hanged himself to a tree near his camp at North Adams, Mass.

Sarah E. Howe had recovery against the Woman's Bank in Boston, after having served two and a-half years for swindling depositors.

The State Department is informed that the pulling down of the American flag by a Mexican mob at Stalhorne, Nova Scotia, was the result of a misunderstanding, for which the Canadian officers have apologized.

The assassination of ex-President Gonzales in an interior town in Mexico is reported. General Gonzales was installed President of Mexico December 1, 1880, on the overthrow of General Porfirio Diaz.

Johnson's Bayou, La., was inundated by the waters of the Gulf during the recent tempest, and many houses swept away. Seven families perished by drowning, and several persons are reported missing.

William W. T. Coleman killed himself with morphine in a cell at Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he was serving out his sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary, and many house sweep away. Seven families perished by drowning, and several persons are reported missing.

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The King of Abyssinia has ordered his subjects to prepare for war.

Canon Blanchini, while leaving St. Peter's, at Gradual at Venice, was stabbed in the heart by a man who cried, "Behold thy victim." The assassin was arrested and proved to be Sig. Vanelli, formerly a deacon, whose conversion to Protestantism caused a furor amongst the priests a few years ago. On examination Vanelli deposed that he came to Venice with the intention of avenging himself on Canon Bianchini, whose chicanery had driven him to apostacy and ruin.

Knights Elect as Executive Board.

The Knights of Labor General Assembly at Richmond elected these members of the General Executive Board for the ensuing year: Harry John W. Hayes, William H. Bailey, A. A. Carter, Frank Ferrell, and Jas. R. Sovereign. Hayes was a prominent leader in the contest of two members of the General Cooperative Board to fill the place of the two retiring members. The General Assembly then voted to have the Board meet at Reading, Pa., instead of Chicago, as at the Salem and Philadelphia Assemblies. Samuel Gompers, of the Labor men in attendance on the convention will be invited to meet with the Executive Board to discuss the question of the best means of preserving accurate statistics of industrial progress, and the best method of their relation to the white laborers whenever they are employed together.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$4.00	@ 5.85
HOGS	4.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.89	@ .89½
No. 2 Red	.87½	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.51	@ .51½
OATS—White	.43	@ .45
PORK—New Mess	10.75	@ 11.00

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.30
Good Shipping	4.35	@ 4.75
Stockers and Feeders	2.50	@ 3.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.00	@ 4.50
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.00	@ 4.15
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.84	@ .85
No. 2 Red	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.34	@ .35
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .25½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.30	@ .32
Fine Dairy	.22	@ .25
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.09½	@ .10
Full Cream, New	.11	@ .12
EGGS—Fresh	.18	@ .19
POTATOES—Early Rose, per bu	.60	@ .65
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 10.25

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	.71	@ .72
No. 2	.69	@ .70
OATS—No. 2	.24	@ .24½
CORN—No. 2	.33	@ .34
PORK—Mess	9.50	@ 9.75

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .27
RYE—No. 2	.52	@ .53

DETROIT.

BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	4.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP	3.75	@ 4.75
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2 White	.26	@ .27

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2	.73	@ .74
CORN—No. 2	.32	@ .32½
OATS—No. 2	.22	@ .22½
PORK—New Mess	10.00	@ 10.25

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76	@ .76½
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28
RYE—No. 2	.52	@ .53
PORK—New	10.00	@ 10.25

BUFFALO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.40	@ .40½
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .29½

INDIANAPOLIS.

BEEF CATTLE	3.25	@ 4.75
HOGS	4.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.34	@ .34½
OATS—No. 2	.25½	@ .26

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	4.75	@ 5.00
Fair	4.25	@ 4.50
Common	3.25	@ 3.75
HOGS	4.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP	3.75	@ 4.25

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Proceedings of the Richmond Convention.

Nearly the whole of the fifth day's session was occupied in discussing the report of the Committee on Credentials. Twenty-five Louisiana contesting delegations. The question at issue was whether the delegates elected at the regular meeting, back in the evening, or at a subsequent meeting an hour later were the regularly elected delegates. The matter originated in the convention, the proposal emanating from the floor. The report was accepted by the convention and accepted by a majority of the delegates elected at the 8 o'clock meeting. Mr. Mahoney's address was finally read, and the report of the committee appointed to investigate the case of the Union officer New York was made and adopted. A committee was appointed to draft a memorial adopted authorizing the appointment of a National representative to prepare and send a telegram to secure proper person in Providence, R. I., with respect to the case of the right of suffrage in that city. The committee drafted and sent the following: Hon. Grover Cleveland, President, Washington, D. C.: The Equal Rights Protective Association, Providence, R. I.: The order of Knights of Labor, in general assembly convened at Richmond, Va., implores your efforts in behalf of the enfranchisement of your disfranchised citizens, and promises you unfailing support in your noble efforts in behalf of the oppressed." A committee was directed to send a telegram to the District of Columbia in relation to the assessment case. The committee on the Knights of Labor Journal reported that the journal was in a prosperous condition. The committee on Organization reported that the Knights of Labor were combined for some purpose. The object of that combination had been debated by the members of the order, and it was found that that was, whether it was meant by some that the workingmen to resist unlawful attacks of wheel it was not clear. There was no better way than to read what they had spoken and written on the subject. The combination which the Knights were occasioning. He had been asked if it was not true that the Knights of Labor intended to take the law into their hands. He replied that the Knights put the question that was a stone of stumbling. The committee on Organization, in the reports of the Executive Board, the General Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Journal were given to each delegate. A standing committee of thirteen on finance was appointed, as also a committee on the relation of Christianity and foreign contract labor, emigration, legislation, the relation of the order to the Union and Railroads and Other Railroad departments.

Between four and five thousand Knights of Labor paraded the streets of Richmond on the day, 11th inst., and all public offices and many all workshops, manufactories, and other business houses in the city were closed in honor of the event. At the close of the parade speeches were made by Mr. Powderly, Mr. Tredel, and Mr. Litchman, remarkable Daniel, Mayor Harrington, and others. There was no noise nor disorder, and did not appear. Later there were games and sports in the fairgrounds, and a large number of people were present to witness the white and colored delegates "at play." The parade was a great success, and the day passed off without a single accident.

Upon the question whether the defendants or the Government of Chicago, Mr. Powderly said he thought, he said that it was a question of the right of the people to govern. The question was, shall the people govern themselves, but upon the ground that they had generally been defeated in the contest, and that they had not murder, and had left the occasion, time, and place of the attack, and that the conspirators of the individuals as advised, and that the Government of Chicago was a government and hoping to avoid the blood of those who were loose than which had lost its blood. Mr. Powderly said that the Knights of Labor desired to impress upon the minds of the people that the Knights of Labor had no connection with the anarchists, and that the action was on the part of Chicago, and that the Knights of Labor had no connection with the anarchists in this city, I said to the people of Richmond, and I repeat it to the people of Chicago, that the Knights of Labor, which cannot be avoided or obtained. Thereby the Knights of Labor have made a mistake in the matter, that they are in the same position as the Knights of Labor, and that the Knights of Labor in general assembly convened at Richmond, Va., implore you authorities in behalf of the disfranchised citizens, and promises you unfailing support in your noble efforts in behalf of the oppressed." Are not all the principles of this order represented under the surveillance of the police. He unhesitatingly said, "No."

"If you think that by hanging up you can stop the agitation, you are mistaken, that will be hanging. But you will tread upon the ashes of your fathers, behind you, in front of you, everywhere, thence will blaze up. The principles of the order are not to be stopped by hanging." He said that he had been directly in witchcraft, but you do believe in conspiracies. He said that the Knights of Labor had been called upon to aid the Haymarket business. He commended the variety of the Knights of Labor, and the Knights of Labor, and the Knights of Labor, and

THE JOURNAL,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
GEORGE A. YAPLE, of St. Joseph.

For Lieutenant-Governor—
SOLOMON S. CURRY, of Marquette.

For Secretary of State—
PHILLIP B. WACHTEL, of Emmet.

For State Treasurer—
WILLIAM G. BEARD, of Bay.

For Auditor-General—
LYDIAN F. FARRAR, of Macomb.

For Attorney General—
JOHN C. DONNELLY, of Wayne.

For Commissioner of State Land Office—
ALONZO T. FRIZBIE, of Livingston.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
DAVID PARSONS, of Wagon.

For Member of State Board of Education—
JEROME W. TURNER, of Shiawassee.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, Ninth District
LYMAN G. MASON, of Muskegon.

Legislative Ticket.

For Representative in the State Legislature, Charlevoix District.
HORATIO B. LEWIS, of Elk Rapids.

For State Senator—Twenty-Ninth District,
WALTER S. JOHNSON, of Boyne City.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
DANIEL B. JERRUE, of South Arm.

For County Clerk—
WILLIAM T. PALMITER, of South Arm.

For County Treasurer—
ORLANDO BLAIR, of South Arm.

For Register of Deeds—
ELISHA H. SHEPARD, of Evangeline.

For Prosecuting Attorney—
ARTHUR E. MARTIN, of Evangeline.

For Circuit Court Commissioner—
ARTHUR E. MARTIN, of Evangeline.

For County Surveyor—
SIDNEY HAYDEN, of Eveline.

For Coroner—
ORVILLE D. HILTON, of Norwood.
ROBERT FINDLEY, of Boyne Valley.

YAPLE AT CHARLEVOIX.

Last Saturday afternoon occurred the grandest fusion rally ever held in Charlevoix county. A. D. Cruickshank, chairman of the county committee, supported by a dozen or more of his most active lieutenants, and the large committee of reception published last week, put in several days of good work in advertising and preparing for the meeting, and the result was a rink full of interested, attentive listeners. Before the hour of meeting the Charlevoix boys' band, and the East Jordan band were the centre of attraction while discoursing some of their sweetest music infront of the rink.

At 1:30 p. m. Mr. Cruickshank called the assemblage to order, introducing the speaker in a few well chosen words.

Mr. Yaple first answered the question why he voted against placing Gen. Grant on the retired list, paying a glowing tribute to that quinsum general's memory, and satisfying everyone of his own honesty of purpose in voting as he did. In voting against placing General Grant on the retired list he expressed the opinions of many men of all parties. But it was at least an honest vote in the interest of the taxpayers. General Grant rendered great services to the country and was greatly rewarded. He voluntarily quit the head of the army to become a partisan candidate for the presidency, and he was elected to that high office two terms, and received for his services one hundred thousand dollars more than any man had ever received before in that office. He was supposed to be a millionaire at the very time Yaple voted against putting him back in the army.

In like manner Mr. Yaple touched the restoration of Fitz John Porter to his rank in the army, a bill supported like by republicans and democrats. At the head of the republican supporters of that bill was Gen. Grant himself, the one man above all others most capable of judging of that measure.

In his discussion of the tariff, Mr. Yaple crushed the strongest bulwark of the corporation monopolists at every point. In beautiful rounded periods and unanswerable arguments, in a cultured and musical voice, he unmasked the protection absurdity, which enables the crafty few to earn their bread by the sweat of their neighbor's brow. He showed how the poor are made poorer, and the rich richer. He showed how the poor workingman pays tribute through tariff tax to the rich manufacturer in almost every article he is compelled to buy for the support of his family. He followed in detail the evils of high tariff in all the leading commodities which become necessities of life in every American home, and was listened to with marked attention and frequent applause for over an hour and a half. The seed there sown has already commenced to bear fruit.

One of the pleasing features of Mr. Yaple's speech was that he did not abuse the republican party, or any other party. He did not find it necessary to stoop to the republican art of slandering his opponent. His heart and soul are in the cause he so eloquently advocates. He swears he will never rest until the laboring man can buy his merchandise in the same kind of a market in which he is compelled to sell his labor. If Geo. L. Yaple is defeated in this election, his defeat will be a lasting disgrace to the laboring men of Michigan.

As a result of this meeting, we believe Charlevoix will make a good report of herself next Tuesday night.

THE STATE SENATORSHIP.

The Leelanaw Enterprise, a paper which hoists the republican ticket on its editorial page, has the following among other things to say of Mr. Barton, the republican nominee for state senator on the republican ticket. The references to his official obscenity can be verified by dozens of men in Charlevoix county, and the conclusions drawn from the Enterprise are that he cannot possibly carry his own township or county because of the knowledge of his dishonesty and general incapacity to conduct public business. Referring to the almost overwhelming republican majority in the district, the Enterprise says: "Now, as it is proclaimed that anybody can carry this district," Barton's shoulders will doubtless soon be graced with the senatorial mantle, but if it ever falls there it will not be because he can carry his own township and county or because this paper will support him, but it will be simply because he is a creature of the republican machine, and the nominee of a party that has an insurmountable majority in this district." Walter S. Johnson's friends everywhere should keep this in mind, and though they may not entirely overcome the republican majority in the district, they must see that every vote possible is recorded against Barton. The Enterprise says further:

Among his neighbors and friends Barton is well known to be a unprofoundness in the strictest sense of the word. To say that he is a consumer would hardly describe him,—he might more aptly be termed an absorbor. His successful efforts to pay off his debts at from 10 to 20 cents on the dollar mark him as a financier worthy of a place in the treasury department. Then again his adroitness as a political wire-puller and trickster is finely exemplified in the fact that he retains the Leland postoffice notwithstanding the change of governmental administration. How did he do it? Why, do you suppose that when the republican party, of which he professed to be a stanch member, was defeated in 1884, he manfully took his place with the rest of the boys on the "outside" and let his postoffice go? Hardly. He had his accommodating *little son-in-law* appointed winnie manipulated the office and enjoyed the emoluments just the same. This ought to commend him to every lover of right and justice as just the man for a state senator.

But the shrewdest thing Barton ever accomplished in the way of close financiering was when he got in debt to a friend who lives not a thousand miles from Charlevoix to the extent of several thousand dollars, and succeeded in inducing his friend to throw off all but so many hundred, and then trying *to borrow the money of his friendly partner in business to pay the debt!!!* Here was a magnificent nosity of check that momentarily paralyzed his friend, but still it displayed such a high sense of pecuniary honor in Barton that his friend will doubtless take the strong and advocate his election this fall.

In Barton's brief political career he has shown the same shrewdness as he has as a financier. Public rumor says that he was once town treasurer of Leland township, that he was short in his funds when he came to settle up with his successor and that the matter was only adjusted after considerable trouble.

In the state legislature he displayed the great talent he has for eating, resting and sleeping to such an extent that he was unceremoniously shelved at the end of his first term. His record there was an absolute blank.

In the fall of 1878 Barton's name was presented in the county convention as a candidate for county treasurer but his name in the office of town treasurer were discussed and he was defeated, and Charles W. Williams was nominated. Barton bolted the nomination and ran as an independent candidate but was defeated.

At the county convention this fall he got the nomination for county treasurer, but as he was sure of defeat in his own county he grasped at the nomination for senator as a drowning man catches at a straw thinking doubtless that the assured republican majority in the district would carry him through. But we opine that if the opposition put forward a trustworthy man Barton will have to walk over. He may catch the popular vote where he is unknown but in his own township and county where he is best known he will be defeated.

Voters, who labor early and late, Ask these things of the candidate: What's his record? How does he stand At home? no matter about his hand, But how does it set in politics? To elect over to Lansing six oxes, Has he in view no little intrigue? Is he honest and capable? *He is our man.*"

Premiums Awarded.

The following is a list of the premiums awarded at the second annual fair of the Charlevoix county agricultural society, at East Jordan, Sept 22 24, 1886:

Continued from last week.

Division 1—Domestic Manufactures and Fancy Work.

Superintendents Mrs. Wm. F. Palmiter and Mrs. H. P. Barbour.

Class 1.

Miss Gracie Bourinque best table spread arabesque and ribbon, silk patchwork quilt, embroidered table scarf.
Mrs. James Bowman, best chopping bag.
Mrs. Mary Burns, best chair tidy, drawn work.
Mrs. Sarah Gibson, best infants embroidered robe.
Mrs. C. H. Watkinson, best wax cross.
Mrs. C. W. Lewis, best slipper case.
Miss Alice Gleason best silk embroidered table cover.
Mrs. Lilley, best display of winter millinery.
Mrs. John Bowman, best slumbering robe.
Mrs. John Nicholls, best housewife.
Mrs. Alice Gleason, best lace and drawn work.
Mrs. T. Cook, best silk crazy quilt.
Mrs. Emma Lewis, best table scarf.
Mrs. A. J. Green, best silk crazy table scarf.
Mrs. Ella Smith, best crochet lace, in cotton; chenille tidy; pin cushion sachet.
Mrs. E. G. Bryant, best quilt patchwork and feather.
Mrs. W. L. Cash, best undershirt emb. on flannel.
Mrs. Bringham, best patchwork quilted quilt.
Mrs. A. Hendon, best specimen etching.
Mrs. L. Brenhart, best collection point lace and largest display of fancy work by one exhibitor.
Mrs. M. K. Clark, best display general fancy goods.
(exhibitor unknown) best crazy silk patchwork sofa pillow cover.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best etched apron.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, specimen antique.
Miss Gracie Bourinque, best tidy etched on felt.
Mrs. J. A. Kent, best etched table mats.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best applique table scarf and bureau.
Mrs. Bourinque, best chenille toilet cushion.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best silk embroidered satin; turkey work; black silk embroidery on silk lace; lambequin arasene and ribbon; lambequin arasene on a sacs 11 yrs old.
Mrs. C. A. Brenhart, best silk patchwork quilt
Mrs. Ella Bowman, best crochet quilt.
Mrs. A. Hendon, best lace engraved pillow shams.
Mrs. G. G. Lewis, best macramé lambequin.
Mrs. Hodge, best lace edging, very fine pattern.
Mrs. Bringham, best crochett table mats.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best lace, open work and set.
Mrs. Mary P. Burns, best pillow shams, darned lace.
Mrs. E. A. Gibson, best embroidered pillow shams.
Mrs. E. Empey, best embroidered chair cover.
Mrs. Ella Chamberlin, best canvas emb. lambequin.
Mrs. E. G. Bryant, best crazy quilt patchwork.
Mrs. Fairchilds, best worsted Jekyll wreath, by child 8 years old.
Mrs. E. Empey, best specimen needlework on cardboard.
Harris Wilensky, best silk embroidery toilet bottle.
Miss Alice Barnhart, best darned lace collar.
Mrs. L. Rowe, best ball lace.
Mrs. Hand, best gauntlet apron.
Mrs. Ella Bowman, best fan.
Mrs. H. Hanna, best *Jersey* crocheted rug, half work; silk embroidery on Mina 14 yrs old.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best antique fan, woven knit lace; lobsigran; leather bread collar.
Mrs. Ella Bowman, best silk fan.
Mary Mosier, best gents comfort or sack tidy.
Harris Wilensky, best crochett shawl, in wool.
Mrs. Fairchild, best patchwork in 2 yrs old.
Miss Alice Palmiter best macramé lambequin.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best vest.
Willie Wilensky best vest, red silk quilt.
Mrs. E. F. Empey, best bead work.
Mrs. Bringham, best silk embroidered lambequin; silk emb. apron.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best rich rack lace and ribbon.
Mrs. C. H. Whittington, best rich rack lace; silk emb. shawl.
Mrs. Geo. Sherman, best emb. toilet set.
Mrs. Hand, best crochet comfort wool.
Miss Alice Palmiter, best paper flowers.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best display of silk, millinery, general fancy goods and white accounts.
Discretionary premiums were awarded on the *Jersey*, pen wiper, pin cushion and dressed dolls, to Mrs. M. N. Clark.
Special premiums entries were made in this class but there were premiums offered too; for which diplomas will be forwarded by mail.
Mrs. Jason Nicholls, Mrs. M. Hilsinger, Mrs. E. E. Madge, Mrs. A. Heaton awarding committee.

Class 2—Home Made Fabrics.

Mrs. Bromsmith, best woolen blanket.
Mrs. Geo. Fish, best woolen mittens.
Lida King, best woolen socks.
Mrs. Geo. Fish, best knit gloves.
Mrs. J. H. Lindsay, best hosiery.
Awarding committee, same as in class 1.

Division 2—Plants, Flowers, Pictures, Paintings, Drawings, Etc.

Superintendents—Mrs. W. Dunham and W. F. Palmiter.

Class 1—Plants.

Mrs. F. J. W. Stone, best and largest display of house plants.
Mrs. Jos. A. Kent, best display of cut flowers.
Mrs. J. M. Atkinson, best specimen of fuchsia; best plant in flower; best specimen rose geranium.
Mrs. Jas. Palmiter, best specimen single rose geranium.
Mrs. W. F. Porter, best ornamental leaf geranium.
Mrs. Jenny VanDuzn, best specimen fuchsia.
Mrs. Jenny VanDuzn, best variegated foliage begonia.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best specimen flowering begonia.
Mrs. D. C. Loveday, best specimen oleander.
Mrs. Wm. Dunham, best fuchsia.
Mrs. Wm. Dunham, best specimen wax begonia.
Mrs. C. L. Lanway, best specimen geranium.
Mrs. Wm. Dunham, best floral design.
Mrs. W. F. Porter, best display of foliage plants.
Mrs. Jenny VanDuzn, 2d best display of foliage plants.
Mrs. W. F. Porter, best English ivy.
Jas. E. Palmiter, Ella Smith, Alexander Bush, awarding committee.

Class 2—Works of Art.

Mrs. H. L. Page, best landscape painting in oil.
Harris Wilensky, best marine scene in oil.
Mrs. H. L. Page, best animals painting in oil.
Mrs. F. J. W. Stone, best fruit painting in oil.
Mrs. Jas. Shepard, best portrait painting in oil.
Mrs. John Mason, best portrait painting in oil.
Mrs. John Mason, best water color painting.
Mrs. H. L. Page, 2d best picture in oil.
Mrs. E. Hunt, second.
Mrs. L. Page, best painted flowers in water colors.
Master Harry Stevens, best pencil drawing.
Mrs. S. E. Cash, second.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best painting on porcelain vase.
Miss Emma Green, second.
Ella Carr, best panel piece in oil.
Mr. Whittington, best crayon sketch.
S. D. Brayhesr, best display of photographs.
Mrs. H. Hanna, second.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best specimen job printing.
Geo. W. Alger, best specimen ornamental penmanship.

Discretionary Premiums Received.

Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best painted sofa cushion in oil, on paper.
Mrs. Jas. Flower, best oil painting on velvet, 17 yrs 10 mos old.
Mrs. E. G. Bryant, best oil painting of flowers on brass.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best oil painted wooden spoon.
F. W. Wilson, Mrs. Ella Smith, Mrs. C. J. Strang, awarding committee.

Division 3—Miscellaneous.

Superintendent—H. L. Page.

F. W. Crosby & Co., best display of dry goods.
C. W. Dunham & Co., best display of furniture.
F. W. King, best display of crockery.
E. Bonsinger & Co., best display of boots and shoes.
D. F. Loveday, best display of hardware.
W. L. Cash, best display of tinware.
Mrs. M. S. Clark, best display of ladies' and children's fine shoes.
G. G. Lewis, best display of gent's furnishing goods.
J. J. Gunn, best display of a leafless branch.
J. Chamberlin, best display of ladies' cloaks.
A. Heaton, best display of ready made boots and ladies' and gent's shoes.
C. W. Dunham & Co., best display of wall paper.
W. F. Page, best display of lumberman's hard ware.
D. F. Loveday, best display of shelf hardware.
D. H. Gotfried, best display of hand wrought tools, tool chest, and cane.
William Howe Co., best display of barrel hoops.
M. T. Kibby best display of invalid spring bed.
Manistee Mining Co., best display of flowing material.
H. P. Barbour, best steam washing machine.
F. D. Kettle best wove matting.
Orlando Blair, A. R. Nicholas, A. D. Bradbeer, awarding committee.

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the invalids of every community, if, instead of calling a physician for every ailment, they were wise enough to put their trust in Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood and liver, such as scrofula in its various forms, rheumatism, dyspepsia, or indigestion, female irregularities, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, exposure and imprudence of life. No person can take these bitters according to instructions, and remain long unwell, provided the brain are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters members on its list of cures more than any other medicine known, and have already acquired a great celebrity, being used generally as a family medicine. Sold by Perry Wood and Dr. O. W Crouter.

An End to Bone Scrouging.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters is sold at 50 cts. a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Dr. O. W. Crouter. 3

Only 25 Cents

buys a perfect remedy for every stomach, diarrhoea, worms, convulsions, feverishness, and loss of sleep. Try it. Dr. Fahr's Mother Cake Oil. It effectually relieves external and internal pain. Sold by Perry Wood and Dr. O. W. Crouter.

The experience of years furnishes the most convincing evidence that thousands of lives are annually saved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It speedily cures all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs.

SCROFULA

Humors,

Erysipelas,

Canker, and

Catarrh,

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has its equal as a remedy for scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength and vigor to the body, and produces a more permanent, healthy result than any medicine I ever used.—Hiram Nichols, Ste. Louise, Ill.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family, for Scrofula and Humors, and know it is a faithful, if not thoroughly eradicator of this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking the medicine of this medicine I am completely cured.—Mary C. Amesbury, Rockport, Me.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

A Special Sale

IN CHILDREN'S SUITS,

AND

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

On all other goods.

I will sell you a real all-wool suit of underwear for $1.50; a good, heavy winter pants for $1.50; a good, all-wool, kersey suit for $9.00, the best goods for the money that can be made.

Don't fail to give me a call for anything in my line, for

I am Giving Great Bargains This Fall.

Just received my stock of Winter Caps. You will be surprised when you see what I can sell you a Fur Cap for.

GEO. W. MILLER.

THE EARTHQUAKE DID IT!

We mean we got a big bargain on all our cloak purchases. Our New York agent has taken advantage of the

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

And has written us that never before had we secured such an elegant line of

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS

At Such LOW PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT PURCHASE A CLOAK or Wrap of any kind until you have seen our goods and learned our prices, as they will soon be here.

A big line of everything in Dry Goods coming, wait for them.

Yours, very truly,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 29, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12; baled, $18
Corn, per bu. 65c.
Oats, 30 to 35c.
Feed, per ton, $22.
Pork, $13 ⅌ bbl, 7c ⅌ lb.
Salt, ⅌ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ⅌ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Mocca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & CO.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries receive 1 almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞All persons having business with me can find me in the new cent house at Boyne City. Office hours: From five in the morning to ten in the evening. Persons wishing to return on the same day will be waited upon first with pleasure. Sarah B. Traverse, County Clerk.

☞"Jefferies" is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Come back old friends and try it.

☞All who are indebted to me are requested to call and settle before the 3rd of November. JOHN MCCANE.

☞"Fresh Oysters, direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

The Boyne Citizen had the lowest bid on county printing.

Be sure and register next Saturday. Then vote the union ticket.

Grand Traverse prohibitionists nominated a full county ticket.

Hampton's prospects for re-election in the Emmet district are good.

Vote the fusion ticket straight from top to bottom. Every man is worthy.

One of the first duties of the citizen is to make sure that he is registered.

N. Ainslie and family returned home last Friday, from their western trip.

Joseph Stevens left a turnip at this office this week that weighed 21 pounds.

F. M. Cowles, of Lansing, called on some of his Charlevoix friends last Saturday.

W. A. Atchinson had his right eye paralyzed by a flying brass ring on "Tee" last Friday.

Rev. J. T. Hodgs will preach at Ironton, M. E. church, next Sabbath morning and evening.

The Sturgeon Falls Gazette is the name of a neat five-column quarto just started at that place.

Democrats and greenbackers should see that each voter who favors the union ticket is registered.

Jas. D. Wood goes on the road in the interest of Chas. Wright & Co., wholesale druggists, Detroit.

Boyne City is now the county seat. Some queer stories of trading are told in connection with the final vote.

Michael Nowlan left us four potatoes this week that would average nearly four pounds each, and he has more like them.

In spite of the croakers, the Yaple rally last Saturday was the most successful political mass meeting ever held in Charlevoix.

"An attempt to organize workingmen, is an attempt to rob them, by fraud, from their real interests."—From M. Catchelon.

Democrats and greenbackers, this week closes the campaign, substantially. Keep at it work. The victory can be made overwhelming.

Make no mistake. See that your votes do not help to defeat political men who shown the same shrewdness as he has as a financier. Public rumor says that he was once town treasurer of Leland township, that he was short in his funds when he came to settle up with his successor and that the matter was only adjusted after considerable trouble.

In the state legislature he displayed the great talent he has for eating, resting and sleeping to such an extent that he was unceremoniously shelved at the end of his first term. His record there was an absolute blank.

In the fall of 1878 Barton's name was presented in the county convention as a candidate for county treasurer but his name in the office of town treasurer were discussed and he was defeated, and Charles W. Williams was nominated. Barton bolted the nomination and ran as an independent candidate but was defeated.

We understand the Sentinel is preparing an extra to be circulated the last hour before election. If it be true, look out for campaign slanders that will not bear the light of investigation.

Last Tuesday morning J. A. Bacon's house and store on Pine lake, valued at about $4,000, was entirely destroyed by fire, the family barely escaping with their lives. Insured for $1,800.

Howard Flannigan will give a ball at the Walloon Lake Bay Springs, next Monday night. The Clara Belle will run an excursion from Charlevoix, to accommodate those who desire to attend.

Wherever Geo. L. Yaple goes the workingmen become convinced that they have been deceived for years in regard to the working of the tariff, and that they have to pay tribute to their employers, the manufacturers.

Lon Brooks has left at the Traverse Herald office the specimens from the recent "find" at Norwood. One large specimen is evidently "drift" and is rich in iron ore. The other was taken 45 feet below the surface.

The editor of the Sentinel seems never so happy as when writing of some one that "he lies," he is a "ball headed fanatic," a "slanderer," a "falsifier," and so on. Keep it up neighbor; you will get your reward some day.

Geo. L. Yaple's speech last Saturday has set the workingmen to thinking and talking about the tariff in a different light than ever before. Avowed protectionists now admit the reason and justice in the arguments presented.

Boyne City heard from Charlevoix before the hour for calling the Democratic meeting to order Wednesday night, and five republicans, six democrats, and seven greenbackers turned out to hear "the eloquent orator from Detroit."

J. G. Reed has shown at this office six selected potatoes, perfect in form, which weighed 15¼ pounds, and two imperfect weighing 9¼ pounds. Three potatoes taken from one hill weighed seven pounds. This is but a sample of the large stock he has for sale.

The ladies of the Baptist church will give a novel entertainment in the form of a corn festival at their hall over Craine's store next Wednesday eve. Nov. 3d. Corn will be served in a great variety of ways and charges made upon the European plan. See small bills of fare.

The Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald has just set up a perfecting press which will print 12,000 perfect papers an hour,—the first of the kind in Michigan outside of Detroit. The Herald proposes to keep in the front rank of live Michigan newspapers.

Long before the close of Donovan's speech at the opera house Tuesday night, the senior editor of the Sentinel retired in disgust, and was heard to curse the state committee for sending up here a speaker who had no more good sense than Donovan had.

"Calico" Johnson, of Suttons Bay, was in town Saturday night. He is one of the jollest, whole souled singers that ever lived, and should he receive the nomination for senator on the half-and-half ticket which is very likely, he will go in a booming.—Elk Rapids Progress.

Horatio B. Lewis, of Elk Rapids, has been placed on the fusion ticket by the democratic and greenback parties, and the state committee for member of the state legislature. He is a young man of good ability, a sound democrat, and is an honor to the ticket on which his name appears. He ought to be elected.—Traverse Eagle.

"Capt. Berdan strongest supporters are leading democrats in Charlevoix and other parts of the county."—Sentinel. Just so. And we happen to know that some of those "leading democrats" were in the democratic county convention as delegates, and helped to nominate Dan. Jerrue for sheriff by voting for him for the nomination.

In another column is a notice of J. S. Smithson's lecture on "Candles," to be given at Ironton, next Monday evening. We have heard this lecture and can recommend it to all who wish a rare treat in the class of entertainment. The listener does not find any part of it tiresome, but is led along by a plain practical talk, so illustrated as to make every point clear, into higher channels of thought and study, seldom brought to the mind of the ordinary observer.

One of the amendments to the constitution proposes to allow the legislature to control the board of auditors of Wayne county. The other permits the legislature once in four years to fix the salaries of state officers. It is generally admitted that the salaries are too low, but we are not prepared to say that a partisan legislature is the proper authority to fix them. While the parties are nearly equally divided, there is no special danger of reckless extravagance, but with an over-whelming majority either way, the temptation would be very great. Just now there can be no harm in trying it, and we shall vote "yes."

A. D. Crnickshank addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Schaffer's hall, Ironton, last Friday night. After the address he was greeted by life-long republicans with the assurance that they had never before been so favorably impressed with the theory of a reduction of the tariff, and that they should vote for Yaple and the fusion ticket.

Prohibitionists, and republicans who have prohibition will gain nothing on that point by voting for Barton. He was in the house of representatives in 1881, and voted No on the proposition to submit to the people an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as beverages, when one more vote cast for the submission would have given the matter to the people.

Frank D. Phillips held the attention of his audience over two hours at the opera house Wednesday evening. He discussed the evils of the national banking system, of high tariff, of monopoly, intemperance, and republican misrule in its various features, and scored Byron M. Cutcheon most beautifully. He fastened to the fusion ticket many voters broken from the republicans by Yaple's masterly address last Saturday, and proved to the satisfaction of all that T. G. Mason is a man to look after the workingmen's interest in congress from this district.

The Sentinel whines because the JOURNAL "has a temperance column while it shows alcohol." The editor of the JOURNAL is not one of those narrow minded souls who would prevent the proper education of the people on the temperance question by the refusal of space to those who devote a large portion of their time and attention to the subject. So long as we conduct the JOURNAL, its columns will be open to the dissemination of temperance principles, but no principle is violated by supporting a candidate in opposition to one who admits himself to be a drinker as the republican candidate for sheriff does.

A careful study of the tariff issue resolves it to this: Shall the consumer (the workingman and the farmer) be compelled to pay tribute to the manufacturer, or shall he be allowed to buy where he can buy the cheapest. Capital will never pay a cent more for labor than it is compelled to, and is only prevented by labor organizations from reducing wages to a point far below that now paid. A vote for Geo. L. Yaple next Tuesday means that the workingman shall be allowed free markets, and the manufacturer shall be satisfied with smaller profits. Shall the benefits be given to the many who are now poor, or to the few who are rich?

Resolutions of Condolence.

The following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of the Knights of the Maccabees:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Commander of the universe, in His all-wise providence, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Sir Knight William M. Covert, therefore

Resolved, That we, his Brother Sir Knights of the Maccabees of the World, do sincerely and thoroughly appreciate his loss to the Tent, of which he was a worthy member and officer, as well as to the community in which he resided.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents and friends of our deceased brother and leg leave to condole with them in their hour of trial and sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be spread on the records of this Tent, and that copies of the same be sent to the parents of our deceased brother, and to the Charlevoix JOURNAL and Charlevoix Sentinel for publication.

J. MILO EAVOS,
WM. M. PARSONS,
D. SHEAWOON,
Committee.

Ironton.

J. S. Smithson Esq will preach at the First Congregational church Ironton on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. We think the above notice will be sufficient to fill the church, as all who have heard Mr. Smithson will be glad of another opportunity.

In the evening the Rev. John G. Hodge will preach at half past seven o'clock, to which a cordial invitation is extended to all. Mr. Hodge comes with a view to filling the pulpit of the Congregational church permanently.

J. S. Smithson Esq. has very kindly accepted the united invitation of the members of the Workingmens Aid Society to lecture for the benefit of that society, on Monday evening Nov. 1st at the Congregational church Ironton, at half past seven o'clock. Subject—"Candles."

☞It is useless to attempt the cure of any disorder, if the blood is allowed to remain impure. Neuralgia and rheumatism are traceable to a disordered condition of the blood, and in numerous cases have been cured by taking a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

DRY GOODS!

We offer for the next few days Great Bargains in all

—SUMMER DRESS GOODS—

Shawls, White Goods, Parasols, Silk and Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Straw Hats, etc.

NEW LINE OF BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS,

Just received and marked at very low prices.

Jersey and Boucle Jackets, Very Cheap.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

In great variety and at correct prices. The finest line of

Teas, Coffees, Spices.

PLANTATION JAVA COFFEE, - BEST IN THE WORLD.

Farmers will consult their own interests in buying our

FACTORY-FILLED DAIRY SALT.

J. L. HURD & CO.

NOW IS THE TIME!

ROSENTHAL & SON

ARE PREPARED FOR COOL WEATHER

With a Tremendous Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Having just returned from the market, we feel confident in stating that we can show the largest stock of Dry Goods, Fancies, Cloaks, Wraps, Carpets, Matting, Rugs, Clothing, Overcoats, Gent.'s Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, ever shown here at such low figures as we have marked them.

Our styles are so varied that it would be folly to attempt to describe them. As for prices, we shall maintain and increase our well earned reputation of giving the best value for the money. ☞Please give us a call.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

Shipments.

Oct. 15—Schr. Dan Maher, 147 cords wood, Geo. Burnham & Sons, to Milwaukee.
16—schr. Cascade, 3,300 ties, 2,500 posts, W. H. Powner, to Chicago.
18—Schr. Stampede, 280,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.
18—Schr. Charlotte Rash, 5,400 ties, F. J. Meech, to Chicago.
18—Schr. Sea Gem, 25 cords stave bolts, 2,000 bushels potatoes, W. S. Stripp, to Milwaukee.
18—Schr. Lottie Mason, 26 cords wood, I. H. Morehouse, 4,500 broom handles, W. J. Ketzingh, to Milwaukee.
20—Schr. Evening Star, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, F. J. Meech, to Chicago.
21—Schr. B. Coats, 220,000 feet hardwood lumber, Green & Porter, to Chicago.
21—Prop. John H. Pauly, 140 cords wood, R. E. Perkins, to Milwaukee.
22—Schr. Alvin Brunson, 140 cords wood Wm. McNally, to Milwaukee.
22—Schr. John Baker, 5,000 hemlock ties, Upright & Emrey, to Chicago.
22—Schr. Jessie Phillips, 180,000 feet hardwood lumber, John Strobel, to Chicago.
22—Schr. Z. M. Smith, 2,000 bushels of potatoes R. Tulloch, to Chicago.
22—Schr. John L. Green, 80,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.
23—Schr. Bert Barnes, 40 cords wood, H. Oberg, to Milwaukee.
24—Schr. John C. Barnes, 120 cords wood, John Wright, to Milwaukee.
25—Schr. J. R. Newland, 140 cords wood, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.
25—Schr. Pine Island City, 45,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., 37 bushels of potatoes, H. C. Kane, to Milwaukee.
25—Schr. A. J. Mowrey, 120,000 feet hemlock and pine lumber, 80,000 shingles, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Chicago.
26—Schr. Dan Mahoe, 158 cords wood, Geo. Burnham & Sons, to Milwaukee.
26—Schr. Charlotte Rash, 5,200 hemlock ties F. J. Meech, to Chicago.
26—Schr. Lottie Mason, 45 cords wood, I. H. Morehouse, to Milwaukee.
26—Schr. Arctic, 700,000 hoops, Wilson Hoop Co., to Milwaukee.
26—Schr. Lapeline, 130 cords wood, P. Thorp, to Milwaukee.

Dose It Pay?

Three-fourths of our people are troubled with dyspepsia or liver complaint in some form or other, which by nature of the disease has a depressing influence on the mind or body, preventing them from thinking or acting clearly in any matter of importance. Indigestion, coming up of food after eating, dyspepsia, sick headache, acidity of the stomach or any derangement of the stomach or liver (upon which the whole vital fluid of our system depends) are speedily and effectually overcome by the use of Green's August Flower. The most stubborn cases have yielded to its influence, as thousands of letters received will testify. The immense sale of this medicine is another guarantee of its merits, for we sell more of a half bottle add last year, than all the balance of the world put together. Regular size 75 cents. These facts will prove its worth. It is sold by all druggists and general dealers in all parts of the world. 2cow

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. O. W. Crouter.

FARMERS' HOTEL,

WM. SANGER, MANAGER,

CHARLEVOIX - - - MICHIGAN

Excellent accommodations for transients and for farmers, with their families who come to attend dinner. Good stable for feeding horses. The management of this house will spare no pains to make it a pleasant home for its guests.

WM. SANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOKS, Proprietor,

Charlevoix - - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office and telegraph quarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix, and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the north, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

J. A. HEATH,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop

ANTRIM STREET,

CHAR

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
GEORGE L. YAPLE, of St. Joseph.
For Lieutenant-Governor—
SOLOMON S. CURRY, of Marquette.
For Secretary of State—
PHILLIP B. WACHTEL, of Emmet.
For State Treasurer—
WILLIAM G. BEARD, of Bay.
For Auditor-General—
JUDSON S. FAIRAIR, of Macomb.
For Attorney General—
JOHN C. DONNELY, of Wayne.
For Commissioner of State Land Office—
ALONZO T. FRIZBIE, of Livingston.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
DAVID PARSONS, of Wayne.
For Member of State Board of Education—
JEROME W. TURNER, of Shiawassee.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, Ninth District
LYMAN G. MASON, of Muskegon.

Legislative Ticket.

For Representative in the State Legislature, Charlevoix District,
HORATIO B. LEWIS, of Six Rapids.

For State Senator—Twenty-Ninth District,
WALTER S. JOHNSON, of Sutton's Bay.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
DANIEL P. JERRUE, of South Arm.
For County Clerk—
WILLIAM F. PALMITER, of South Arm.
For County Treasurer—
ORLANDO BLAIR, of South Arm.
For Register of Deeds—
ELISHA H. SHEPARD, of Evangeline.
For Prosecuting Attorney—
ARTHUR E. MARTIN, of Evangeline.
For Circuit Court Commissioner—
ARTHUR E. MARTIN, of Evangeline.
For County Surveyor—
SIDNEY HAYDEN, of Eveline.
For Coroners—
ORVILLE D. HILTON, of Norwood.
ROBERT FINDLEY, of Boyne Valley.

YAPLE AT CHARLEVOIX.

Last Saturday afternoon occurred the grandest fusion rally ever held in Charlevoix county. A. D. Crunck shank, chairman of the county committee, supported by a dozen or more of his most active lieutenants, and the large committee of reception published last week, put in several days of good work in advertising and preparing for the meeting, and the result was a rink full of interested, attentive listeners. Before the hour of meeting the Charlevoix boys' band, and the East Jordan band were the centre of attraction while discussing some of their sweetest music infront of the rink.

At 1:30 p. m. Mr. Crunckshank called the assemblage to order, introducing the speaker in a few well chosen words.

Mr. Yaple first answered the question why he voted against plugging Gen. Grant on the retired list, paying a glowing tribute to that gallant general's memory, and satisfying everyone of his own honesty of purpose in voting as he did. In voting against placing General Grant on the retired list he expressed the opinions of many men of all parties. But it was at least an honest vote in the interest of the taxpayers. General Grant rendered great services to the country and was greatly rewarded. He voluntarily quit the head of the army to become a partisan candidate for the presidency, and he was elected to that high office two terms, and received for his services one hundred thousand dollars more than any man had ever received before in that office. He was supposed to be a millionaire at the very time Yaple voted against putting him back in the army.

In like manner Mr. Yaple touched the restoration of Fitz John Porter to his rank in the army, a bill supported like by republicans and democrats. At the head of the republican supporters of that bill was Gen. Grant himself, the one man above all others most capable of judging of that measure.

In his discussions of the tariff, Mr. Yaple crushed the strongest bulwark of the corporation monopolists at every point. In beautiful rounded periods and unanswerable arguments, in a cultivated musical voice, he unmasked the protection absurdity, which enables the crafty few to earn their bread by the sweat of their neighbor's brow. He showed how the poor are made poorer, and the rich richer. He showed how the poor workingman pays tribute through tariff tax to the rich manufacturer in almost every article he is compelled to buy for the support of his family. He followed in detail the evils of high tariff in all the leading commodities which become necessities of life in every American home, and was listened to with marked attention and frequent applause for over an hour and a half. The seed there sown has already commenced to bear fruit.

One of the pleasing features of Mr. Yaple's speech was that he did not abuse the republican party, or any other party. He did not find it necessary to stoop to the republican style of slandering his opponent. His heart and soul are in the cause he so eloquently advocates. He swears he will never rest until the laboring man can buy his merchandise in the same kind of a market in which he is compelled to sell his labor. If Geo. L. Yaple is defeated in this election, his defeat will be a lasting disgrace to the laboring men of Michigan.

As a result of this meeting, we believe Charlevoix will make a good report of herself next Tuesday night.

THE STATE SENATORSHIP.

The Leslanaw Enterprise, a paper which hoists the republican ticket on its editorial page, has the following among other things to say of Mr. Barton, the republican nominee for state senator on the republican ticket. The references to his official dishonesty can be verified by dozens of men in Charlevoix county, and the conclusions drawn from the Enterprise are that he cannot possibly fix his own township or county because of the knowledge of his dishonesty and general incapacity to conduct public business. Referring to the almost overwhelming republican majority in the district, the Enterprise says: "Now, as it is proclaimed that anybody can carry this district," Barton's shoulders will doubtless soon be graced with the senatorial mantle, but if it ever falls there it will not be because he can carry his own township and county or because this paper will support him, but it will be simply because he is a creature of the republican machine, and the nominee of a party that has an insurmountable majority in this district." Walter S. John son's friends everywhere should keep this in mind, and though they may not entirely overcome the republican majority in the district, they must see that every vote possible is secured against Barton. The Enterprise says further:

Among his neighbors and friends Barton is well known as a big speculator in the strictest sense of the word. To say that he is a consumer would hardly describe him.—he might more aptly be termed an absorber. His successful efforts to pay off his debts at about 10 cents on the dollar mark him as a financier worthy of a place in the treasury department. Then again his adroitness as a political wire puller and trickster is finely exemplified in the fact that he retains the Leland postoffice notwithstanding the change of governmental administration. How did he do it? Why, he (or his supporters) took his republican party, of which he professed to be a staunch member, was defeated in 1884, he immediately took his place with the rest of the boys on the "outside" and let his party go.

Hardly. He had his accomodating *little son-in-law* appointed while he remained in the office and enjoyed its emoluments just the same. This ought to convince him to every lover of right and justice a fitter man for a state senator.

But the shrewdest thing Barton ever accomplised in the way of clear financiering was when he got in debt to a friend who lives not a thousand miles from Charlevoix to the extent of several thousand dollars and succeeded in inducing his friend to throw off all but as many hundred, and then *trying to borrow the money of his friend's partner in business to pay the debt!!* Here was a magnitudinosity of cheek that momentarily paralyzed his friend, but still it displayed such a high sense of pecuniary honor in Barton that his friends doubtless take the stump and advocate his election this fall.

In Barton's brief political career he has shown the same shrewdness as he has as a financier. Public rumor says that he was once town treasurer of Leland township, but he was short in his funds when he came to settle up with his successor and the matter was only adjusted after considerable trouble.

In the state legislature he displayed the great talent he has for jobbing, voting and sleeping to such an extent that he was unanimously shelved at the end of his first term. His record there was an absolute blank.

In the fall of 1878 Barton's name was presented in the county convention as a candidate for county register but his antics in the office of town treasurer were discussed and he was defeated, and Charles W. Williams was nominated. Barton bolted the nomination and ran as an independent candidate but was **defeated**. At the county convention this fall he got the nomination for county treasurer, but as he was sure of defeat in his own county he grasped at the nomination for senator as a drowning man catches at a straw thinking doubtless that the assured republican majority in the district would carry him through. But we opine that if the opposition put forward a trustworthy man Barton will have no walkover. He may catch the republican vote where he is unknown but in his own township and county where he is best known he will be defeated.

Farmers, who labor early and late, Ask them what is the best investment. What's his remedy? Have down his stand At home; no matter about his hand, But hard or soft so it be not prone To close over money not his own. Is he honest and thriving pray? Is he honest and capable? He is our man."

Premiums Awarded.

The following is a list of the premiums awarded at the second annual fair of the Charlevoix county agricultural society, at the East Jordan, Sept. 20 21, 1882:

Continued from last week.

Division I—Domestic Manufactures and Fancy Work.

Superintendents Wm. Palmiter and Mrs. P. J. Barbour.

Class 1.

Miss Gracie Bennett, best table spread arabine and ribbon work.
Mrs. Jas. Bowman, best chair tidy, drawn work.
Mrs. E. A. Gibson, best infants embroidered robe.
Mrs. P. J. Barbour, best wax cross.
Mrs. C. G. Lewis, best slipper mat.
Mrs. Alice Gleason, best silk embroidered table scarf.
Mrs. Palmiter, best display of winter millinery.
Mrs. Jas. Bowman, best slumbering robe.
Mrs. John Nicholls, best knit shawl.
Mrs. Jas. Bowman, best knit baby shoes.
Mrs. C. W. Cook, best silk crazy quilt.
Mrs. C. W. Cook, best silk and satin patchwork.
Mrs. S. A. Proctor, best silk crazy outer scarf.
Mrs. Jas. Bowman, best silk and velvet patchwork, chenille tidy, pin cushion sunflower.
Mrs. E. G. Bryant, best quilt patchwork and cover.
Mrs. N. L. Cash, best underskirt emb. on flannel.
Mrs. Geningan, best patchwork cotton quilt.
Mrs. A. Heaton, best specimen crochet quilt.
Mrs. A. Kowalski, best silk and satin patchwork and largest display of fancy work by one exhibitor.
Mrs. E. A. Clark, best display general fancy goods.
Oxhibitor unknown best crazy silk patchwork sofa pillow covey.
Mrs. E. A. Gibson, best etched apron.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, specimen etching.
Mrs. Jas. Bowman, best tidy etched on felt.
Mrs. A. Kowalski, best etched table mats.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best applique table scarf and lambrequin.
Mrs. A. Heaton, best chenille toilet cushion.
Mrs. Jas. Bowman, best specimen tatting in salin; crimson luster, black silk embroidery on silk lace; lumberquin arisene and ribbon; muslaine lambrequin; black and white.
Mrs. C. A. Rouhhart, best silk patchwork quilt and specimen of quilting, every variety.
Mrs. E. G. Bryant, best crazy work tidy.
Mary Mobbs, best gonta work.
Mrs. Palmiter, best crochet mats, in wool.
Mrs. Fairchild, best patchwork by girl 9 yrs old.
Mrs. E. G. Bryant, best muslaine lambrequin, 2 yrs work.
Willing Workers, best crib built.
Mrs. F. P. Roper, best bed wove.
Mrs. Gracie Bennett, silk embroidered lambrequin, silk stitch.
Mrs. A. Bush, best rick rack lace and ribbon work.
Mrs. T. H. Holmes, best rick rack lace; silk emb. banner.
Mrs. Geo. Bennett, best ecru lace.
Mrs. Shear, best crocheted curd basket.
Mrs. E. A. Clark, best knit mittens.
Mrs. M. N. Clark, best display of silk velvet, general fancy goods.
Mrs. Palmiter, best specimen in class 1.

Division 2—Plants, Flowers, Pictures, Paintings, Drawings, Etc.

Superintendents—C. W. Dunham and W. F. Palmiter.

Class 1—Plants.

Mrs. P. J. W. Sisson, best and largest display of plants.
Mrs. Jas. A. Keat, best display of cut flowers.
Mrs. J. M. Alexander, best specimen of flowers.
Mrs. Jas. Bowman, best specimen rose geranium.
Mrs. Jas. Palmiter, best specimen single rose geranium.
Mrs. W. F. Porter, best ornamental leaf geranium.
Mrs. Jas. Bowman, best specimen fuschia.
Mrs. A. Heaton, best specimen begonia.
Mrs. E. G. Bryant, best specimen flowering begonia.
Mrs. Geo. Loveday, best specimen oleander.
Mrs. Alvina Nicholls, best specimen wax begonia.
Mrs. Jas. Palmiter, best specimen lantanas.
Miss Nina Bush, best floral design.
Mrs. E. A. Clark, best display of geraniums.
Mrs. Sherman, 2d best display of foliage plants.
Mrs. Jas. Palmiter, Ella Smith, Alexander Bush, awarding committee.

Class 2—Works of Art.

Mrs. H. L. Page, best landscape painting in oil.
Miss Emma Gaines, second.
Mrs. Geo. Bennett, best water color in oil.
Mrs. Evelyn Carr, best national painting in oil.
Mrs. E. A. Clark, best crayon drawing.
Mrs. A. Kowalski, best pastel drawing.
Mrs John Mason, best portrait painting in oil.
Mrs. H. L. Page, best water color drawing.
Mrs. H. L. Page, best painted pinaple in oil.
Mrs. E. J. Madge, best painted flowers in water colors.
Master Harry Sisson, best pencil drawing.
Mrs. E. J. Clark, second.
Mrs. H. L. Barber, best painting on porcelain vase.
Miss Emma Gaines, second.
Ella Carr, best painting on silk.
Mrs. Whittington, best crayon sketch.
Mrs. E. A. Clark, best photo. of photographs.
Mrs. Geo. Bennett, second.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best specimen job printing.
Mrs. Jas. Bush, best specimen ornamental penmanship.

Directionary Premiums Received.

Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best painted flowers in oil, on paper.
Mrs. A. J. Pierce, best oil painting on velvet, by girl 9 yrs old.
Mrs. E. Bennett, best oil painting of flowers on velvet.
Mrs. H. P. Barbour, best oil painted wooden spoon.
O. F. Wisner, Mrs. Ella Smith, Mrs. C. J. Strang, awarding committee.

Division 8—Miscellaneous.

Superintendent—H. L. Page.

F. W. Craine & Co., best display of dry goods.
C. W. Dunham & Co., best display of furniture.
H. B. King, best display of crockery.
Lewis Bininger & Co., best display of boots and shoes.
D. C. Loveday, best display of hardware.
H. B. King, best display of jewelry.
Mrs. M. N. Clark, best display of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods.
G. G. Lewis, best display of gent's furnishing goods.
J. C. Given, best display of a business house.
J. C. Chamberlin, best display of ladies' cloaks.
A. Hepkin, best display of hand-made boots, and ladies' and gent's shoes.
C. W. Dunham & Co., best display of wall paper.
H. L. Page, best display of undertaker's hardware.
D. C. Loveday, best display of shelf hardware.
T. H. Goddard, best display of hand wrought iron work, and best horse shoe.
Mrs. Jas. Palmiter, best display of barrel hoops.
M. T. Kibbe best display of cigars, best lot, fifteen cents, filling Oz., best display of fishing pull products.
H. B. King, best steam washing machine.
H. D. Kettle, best snow shovel.
Oxhibitor unknown, A. D. Brudberr, awarding committee.

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the invalids of every community, if, instead of calling a physician, they would learn that it was enough to put their trust in Golden Medical Discovery, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood and liver, such as scrofula in various forms, rheumatism, dyspepsia, or indigestion, female irregularities, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, exposure and imprudence of life. Sarsaparillas and compounds of iodide of potassium, and other so-called blood purifiers according to instructions, are filled with mercury and potash, and leave the system worse than before, and many times more miserable than the disease they profess to cure. Golden Medical Discovery, known and recommended by the best medical men, and have been long acquired a great celebrity, being used generally for this affection. Sold by Perry Wood and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

An End to Home Savaging.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters is sold at 50 cts. a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Dr. G. W. Crouter. 5

Only 25 Cents

buys a perfect remedy for sour stomach, diarrhoea, worms, convulsions, feverishness, and loss of sleep. Try it. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It effectually relieves external and internal pains. Sold by Perry Wood and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

The experience of years furnishes the most convincing evidence that thousands of lives are annually saved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It speedily cures all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs.

SCROFULA

Humors,

Erysipelas,

Canker, and

Catarrh,

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats on Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

A Special Sale

IN CHILDREN'S SUITS

AND

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

On all other goods.

I will sell you a real all-wool suit of underwear for $1.50; a good, heavy winter pants for $1.50; good, all-wool, heavy suit for $9.00, the best goods for the money that can be made.

Don't fail to give me a call for anything in my line, for

I am Giving Great Bargains This Fall.

Just received my stock of Winter Caps. You will be surprised when you see what I can sell you a Fur Cap for.

GEO. W. MILLER.

THE EARTHQUAKE DID IT

We mean we got a big bargain on all our cloak purchases. Our New York agent has taken advantage of the

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

And has written us that never before had we secured such an elegant line of

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS

At Such LOW PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT PURCHASE A CLOAK or Wrap of any kind until you have seen our goods and learned our prices, as they will soon be here.

A big line of everything in Dry Goods coming, wait for them.

Yours, very truly,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

SUPPLEMENT.

Union State Ticket.

For Governor,
GEORGE L. YAPLE, of St. Joseph.
Lieutenant Governor,
SOLOMON S. CURRY, of Marquette.
Secretary of State,
PHILIP B. WACHTEL, of Emmett.
State Treasurer,
WILLIAM G. BEARD, of Bay.
Auditor General,
JUDSON S. FAIRAIR, of Macomb.
Attorney General,
JOHN C. DONNELLY, of Wayne.
Commissioner of the Land Office,
ALONZO T. FRIZBIE, of Livingston.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
DAVID PARSONS, of Wayne.
Member of State Board of Education,
JEROME W. TURNER, of Shiawassee.

Union Congressional Ticket,

For Representative in Congress—5th District,
LYMAN G. MASON, of Muskegon.

The Platforms on Which the Union Party Stands.

The People Against Monopolies and Class Legislation, Democratic Platform.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Michigan in convention assembled sincerely deplore the recent death of those patriotic statesmen and eminent leaders of Democratic party, and for the payment of wages in cash; the recognition of incorporations of trades unions, orders and such other associations as may be organized by the working masses to improve their condition and protect their rights; and controversies between labor and capital, as between employes and employers, shall be adjusted by arbitration, and in all actions involving the questions of contributory negligence the verdict of proof shall be on the party charging it; a law which shall give the mechanic, artisan, or party furnishing material, a fair, sufficient and equitable first lien, for labor and material, together with a reasonable parcel of land, upon which the building or structure is placed, and we deprecate all laws and treaty stipulations tending to admit or encourage Chinese emigration or the introduction of contract or legalized pauper labor from other nations.

We demand that the bonds be paid in lawful money of the country according to contract and as rapidly as our resources will permit. The practice or policy of hoarding millions in the treasury, and at the same time paying interest on public debt is not sound business, and we heartily approve and endorse the Morrison resolution, so called, as lately passed in the house of representatives.

We favor a liberal system of pensions to soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans, based upon merit as well as misfortune.

Railroad and other land grants forfeited by reason of non-fulfillment of contract, should be immediately reclaimed by the government, and hereafter no public domain reserved exclusively for grants to railroad corporations and American citizens and those intending declared their intention of becoming such.

It being the duty of Congress to regulate commerce between the several states, as well as with foreign nations, we favor the principle that telegraph and transportation should be brought under the control of government, and Congress should provide by law for the uniform and cheap transportation of the products of industry from one section of the country to the other.

We denounce as destructive to prosperity and dangerous to liberty the action of the eight-hour League in initiating and sustaining gigantic land, railroad and other corporations and individuals, invested with and exercising sovereign rights, to the government, yet not responsible to it for the exercise of their authority.

We are in favor of such just and liberal system of legislation in the way of several states having control thereof as shall secure to every child of American parentage a common school education.

We are opposed to all class legislation, and hold that every American, without distinction of sex, nationality, race or condition, should be equally protected in the enjoyment of all their rights of person and property.

Said experience has demonstrated that this government could not exist half free and half slave, and believing it to be our earnest conviction that the people of these states cannot long enjoy the blessings of liberty, peace, happiness and prosperity—one-half sober, one-half drunk—and we favor such wise and judicious legislation or change in the organic law of this nation as shall remove from the land the accursed curse of withering, blighting curse of intemperance. We demand that our halls of legislation shall be purged of high public trust shall honor only such as are honorable, honest, temperate and pure.

Resolved, That we demand an unconditional repeal of the infamous Blaker conspiracy law.

Resolved, That we denounce as cowardly and as invasion of the rights of our people the bringing into our state armed men at the instance of corporations and private parties, and invoking the passage of a law by the next legislature prohibiting such invasions without the consent of the Governor first obtained.

Fault is found by many because Lyman G. Mason, Union nominee for Congress, is not devoting his whole time to politics, and traveling into every nook and corner of the Ninth District in the interest of himself. Mr. Mason finds himself awkwardly situated. Public interests or his individual political interests must be sacrificed—one or the other. He has chosen, and wisely, too, in the opinion of many, to let his own matters go while he attends to the work of securing a railroad to secure the railroad into Muskegon that was built the present year, he has for a long time been at work on another and so nearly is the project completed, the company organized and the money raised, insuring a third road into Muskegon, that Mr. Mason continues his good work for the interests of his city and neglects himself. The verdict of the people of the Ninth, Mr. Mason will be a safe man to represent the Ninth District in Congress.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD.

General Cutcheon a Weak Candidate in His Own County.

The impression has been created that General Cutcheon, Republican nominee for Congress, is a very strong man in Manistee, his own county. The orator and newspaper has dwelt on this at considerable length. Now, what are the facts? Mr Cutcheon was nominated in 1882, when the Ninth was re-districted. The total vote on Governor in Manistee county that year was 2,796 and on Coroner 2,752. The few scattering votes are omitted. Mr. Bronson was the Union candidate for Congress, and despite the fact that he was the target for the most unscrupulous warfare ever waged upon a candidate, carried the county of Manistee by 129 majority—only 46 less than Begole received for Governor. Jerome, the Republican nominee, received a total vote of 1,132 and Cutcheon a total vote of 1,358. The Republican nominee for Coroner received a total vote of 1,126. Hence, in his own home, where he has lived so many years, in 1882 Mr. Cutcheon only ran ahead of the head of his ticket 226. These figures certainly give no proof of such great popularity. The table below is copied from the official returns of 1882 and 1884, and certified to by the County Clerk under the seal of the county.

Manistee County.	1882. Governor.	1882. Congress.	1882. Coroner.	1884. Governor.	1884. Congress.	1884. Coroner.
Arcadia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Filer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gaston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalkaska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manistee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maple Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Plains	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stronach	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springdale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stronach	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar Loaf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutton's Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATE OF MICHIGAN COUNTY OF MANISTEE, ss. I, the undersigned, clerk of the county of Manistee and the county thereof, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of the vote on Representative in Congress for the years 1882 and 1884 as shown in the canvass of the county of Manistee, as the same appears of record in my office. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the County of Manistee, at the City of Manistee, this 21st day of October, A. D. 1884. J. P. HANFER, Clerk.

The vote of 1884 shows an increase on Governor of 598 votes. Three tickets were in the field, Prohibitionist, receiving 150 votes. On Congressman, Cutcheon received 1,141, a falling 180, and Blake, (Prohibitionist), 1,126. A comparison on Governor shows that while Alger received 1,327, Mr. Cutcheon received 1,441, or only 114 more than the head of his ticket, and less than two of only one-half of his strength the first time he ran. In his vote for Congress, Gallup received 1,800, or 342 majority over Cutcheon. Begole received 1,877, or 550 more than Alger. That Alger held his own in a year denoted by the vote on Secretary of State, which was 1,336 for Conant for Secretary, against 1,327 for Alger, for Governor. This we look for Mr. Cutcheon losing his own county by 129 majority in 1882, and again losing it in 1884 by 359, six of the towns and wards actually giving him smaller votes the second time than the first time. The table above tells the story. Mr. Cutcheon is a weak candidate in his own ward, city and county.

A paper at Manistee gives the following figures of his decreasing strength at home. Says the *Brooklyn Times*:

"Four years ago he went out of this county with only 123 against him, while at the last election he had a majority of 359 against him. Add to this the three towns of Filer, Manistee and Stronach, all adjacent to the city, and the foundation of which we are well acquainted with things that occur here in the city, and Mr. Cutcheon had a majority of over 600 against him. This shows the condition of things right here at home, where people knew all about the conduct of Mr. Cutcheon, and the facts connected with his history.

"Now, go a little further from home and take the county. Four years ago this county only gave 129 against Mr. Cutcheon. Two years ago the majority was 483, with about 30 Republican tickets in the county, and the Democratic nominee of Congressman was entirely scratched, thus making a real majority of over 500 against him then. Mr. Cutcheon and his friends may explain these facts as they like. The truth is, that there was at the last election more anti-Cutcheon in his own ward by 112, in his own city by about 400, and more in the county by about 375 than there were three years ago."

A FALSEHOOD EXPLODED.

Mason a Staunch Friend of the Laboring Man.

It has been asserted that Lyman G. Mason imported Canadian labor during the Cook and Lee strike two or three years ago. No men were more conspicuous as leaders during that strike than Messrs. Cook, DeLong and Fellows. Especially was this true of Col. DeLong, who was the workingmen's candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of Muskegon County, and elected by a very large majority. No better authority on the question can be had. Col. DeLong was at Hart, Oceana county, some three weeks since and addressed a large audience, including many Knights of Labor. In his remarks on the Muskegon strike Mr. DeLong covered fully the situation, and the Oceana *Tribune* contained in its report the following, which is a complete refutation of the slander:

"A good speech and running over with sound argument," was the universal verdict at Nelson DeLong's Greenback speech Saturday night. That he is a forcible speaker and thoroughly understands and appreciates his subject, no one will deny. His apt illustrations of the fallacies of protection as endorsed by the Republican party, could not fail to carry conviction to the understanding of any man willing to receive the truth. We are sorry that the limited space allowed us will not admit of a complete digest of the speech. It was one well worthy of a careful perusal in print, where the understanding is unhampered by surrounding circumstances. His manly tribute to Lyman G. Mason, our nominee for Congress, was a compliment, which, while more than deserved by Mr. Mason, carried with it double force, coming as it did from a man between whom and Mr. Mason there has never existed the most friendly feeling. "We are not the best of friends," said Mr. DeLong to a reporter after the address, "but I want to say this for Lyman G. Mason. No man ever came to him empty handed and went away without material assistance. During the great Muskegon strike a few years ago, when lumber was overworked men up there wanted to reduce the working hours to ten, Mr. Mason, as a man who hired as many men as any other manufacturer in Muskegon, by the boys from beginning to end and from first to last opposed it committed the idea advocated by the employers down there of importing cheap Canadian labor. Every year since that memorable time the workingmen of Muskegon have wanted to run Lyman G. Mason for Mayor. Last spring they succeeded in getting his consent, and he carried the city by storm. That is how Mr. Mason stands at home where he is best known, and no higher compliment can be paid the Ninth Congressional nominee when I say that was the man who was chosen by Muskegon who doesn't concede that county to Mr. Mason that fall by 1,300 majority."

Two years ago Mr. Cutcheon spoke to a large meeting of workingmen at the Salvation Army barracks in this city. He said: "The protection on lumber is $2 per thousand. Who gets the benefit of this? It is the workingmen." After the meeting was over some of the workingmen met on a corner and were discussing the matter. One said, "I was a foreman in a mill, scratched his head and said: 'I can't get this man Cutcheon's arithmetic right. I pay out in my mill now over 200,000 a day. If the protection is $2 per m., that would make $400. We employ 150 men at average wages $1.50 per day, that makes an entire day's pay roll $225. Now who gets the balance, $175?'—*Muskegon News-Reporter*

Just as some of the radical papers are asking what Mr. L. G. Mason has done for Muskegon and the workingmen, along comes the news, and in Muskegon's own papers, too, of the ultimate settlement of details that ensures for that city a third railroad—the Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon—a region teeming with people, and filled up that city, and largely increase the value of every foot of land and every cottage owned by her people, whether the laborer, merchant or business man. The News-Reporter of last Sunday contained the full correspondence between Mr. Mason, whose untiring efforts has secured the road, and the company who is to construct it. Muskegon seems destined to become a great city, and no man is aiding more in laying about the grand results than L. G. Mason. Big Rapids *Current* please copy.—*Big Rapids Herald.*

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LYMAN G. MASON.

The Union nominee for Congress is Lyman G. Mason, of Muskegon, a gentleman widely known throughout the Ninth District and the state for his sterling business qualities and general enterprise. Mr. Mason was born in the year 1829 at Belchertown, Mass., where he entered the public schools. At the early age of fifteen years he commenced the duties of clerk in a mercantile store, where he remained until 1850, when he started for the far west, landing in California. Six years of steamboating, lumbering, mining and mercantile pursuits, he returned to New England, and in 1857 removed to Michigan, settling in Muskegon. In company with Chicago parties, a mill was erected, (afterward destroyed by fire,) on the present site of Hodgett's mill, Mr. Mason superintending the work and being interested therein. He operated the mill till '61 or '62, when he sold out to Geo. R. Roberts & Co. The firm of L. G. Mason & Co then built the property now known as Bugelow & Co's mill, and afterward disposing of the same, erected in 1864 the mill now operated by the Hayes Lumber Company, operating the same till 1878. Since that time Mr. Mason has been in the real estate and general business.

For thirty years Mr. Mason has been one of the foremost and public spirited men of Muskegon. Its enterprise or improvement but it received his hearty support and co-operation. When Muskegon was organized as a village, Mr. Mason was elected its first President. In 1872 he was elected Alderman of the Third Ward, and subsequently a member of the Board of Education, holding the position for a number of years. When the first railroad was projected, no man took a more active part than

LYMAN G. MASON.

He was made a director and vice-president (subsequently president) (he was also prominently and actively connected with the second road (now the Chicago and West Michigan) down the south to Muskegon,) and later was made president of the Muskegon and Big Rapids railroad. At the present time Mr. Mason is, and has been for a long time, actively encouraging the building of the road from Muskegon to Muskegon Railroad, so soon to be completed to Muskegon. In fact, Mr. Mason has been identified with almost every public enterprise developed at Muskegon and in the Muskegon Valley, not excepting the opening of the harbor and building the first piers at the mouth of the river, the superintending of the work being done by Mr. Mason. For several years, Mr. Mason so had the contract for driving the logs in the Muskegon River. In all the various enterprises, covering a period of a quarter of a century, Mr. Mason has employed and been intimately acquainted with thousands of men. Many of whom to-day reside and labor in the District, and are his warm friends.

Thus has Mr. Mason, for some thirty years, led and is still leading an active business life, promoting the general growth and prosperity of Muskegon Valley, and benefitting by employment hundreds and hundreds of laboring men. At no time has he sought personal preferment in office, and his nomination for Congress by the unanimous consent of the Democrats, Greenbackers and Knights of Labor. He has ever taken an interest in the political questions of the times and locally in the municipal affairs of Muskegon. Only last spring he was nominated by the Democratic and Working Men's parties, unanimously, by joint convention by acclamation, and received a plurality of 808 votes—a clean majority of 72 over the Republican and Prohibition candidates combined, every one of the eight precincts giving him majorities ranging from 8 to 181 respectively. No better evidence of Mr. Mason's standing at home can be had, especially when it is taken into consideration that Muskegon two years ago gave a Republican majority of between three and four hundred.

Mr. Mason is strictly a self-made man. Commencing life a poor boy, going out into the world without a dollar, laboring with his hands and head, he has indeed had to "paddle his own canoe," and has done it successfully, and his success is the result of his own ability. Mr. Mason is a man whom the common people of the Ninth District have nominated for Congress. His election means opposition to everything tending to class legislation and monopolies, and a hearty support of every measure that will give the country commercial freedom, and lighten the burdens of the wage-working classes.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

The political skies never looked so bright, the Union forces never so united and certain of victory, as today in Michigan. That Yaple will be the next Governor seems absolutely certain. His canvass of the state has won thousands of new friends. The young men are flocking to his support with wonderful rapidity. From every section of the state the same cheering reports are received. A political revolution is evidently at hand, and the wage working classes are the revolutionists. They demand for the farmer, mechanic, artisan and laborer, laws that will do justice to the many, and a repeal of all legislation that fosters monopoly and private corporations. Convict labor and child labor must go. The tariff laws must be reformed, so that no more money than sufficient to run the government will be raised. The necessities of life must be made free and the luxuries taxed. There must be one money for all—the bond holder and laborer served alike. These are some of the reforms pledged by the Union party, and it is in their support that the common people are congealin. Every man who desires such an improved state of affairs will vote the Union ticket from Governor to Coroner. He will aid in making the victory so overwhelming in Michigan that the revolution will be complete.

From the Free Democrat.

The K. of L. Endorse Yaple.

A *Democrat* scribe collided, or nearly so, with Mr. A. Hall, last morning, and happening to remember that that gentleman had been a delegate to the Knights of Labor convention at Grand Rapids, he bethought him that he would tackle him for a little information.

"I heard yesterday that the Knights of Labor had endorsed Yaple's nomination for Governor, is that so?"

"The Knights of Labor are not a political organization, but they recognize their friends. At the convention at Grand Rapids it was practically decided to support three men whom they had picked out as especially the friends of the working men."

"And who are those three candidates?"

"They are Yaple, Democratic nominee for Governor, Curry, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, and Aplin, Republican nominee for Auditor General."

"And these nominations were endorsed at your convention?"

"Yes; not by resolution but by vote and expression of opinion."

"No other candidates were spoken of?"

"Other names were mentioned but were not seriously considered as the especial friend of the working classes."

"Your convention was united and harmonious, was it?"

"Yes, except"

"Good eve."

From the Lapeer Democrat.

It Means Monopoly.

The Republican State Convention has challenged the people of Michigan to a square fight with the "Millionaire Syndicate." The head of its State Committee is President of the Michigan Car Works, President of a National Bank, President of the Malleable Iron and Steel Company, President of a Land Grant Railroad Company, President of numerous transportation companies, and a large shareholder in about every corporation that has struck a gushing rich in Michigan, and is, par excellence, the head of the Michigan Ring.

In other words, the hydra-headed syndicate, which controls all the monopolies in Michigan, whose tentacles are upon every industry in the state, is "Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee."

The

PRESS NOTICES.

How Lyman G. Mason's Nomination was Received.

Lyman G. Mason is a leading manufacturer of Muskegon and is one of the best known citizens in western Michigan. He has the confidence of the laboring men, and will make a strong run.—*Lansing Journal.*

Lyman G. Mason will make Congressman Cutcheon weep over his defeat after the tickets are counted next November. The opposition are harmoniously united, and Mr. Cutcheon will distribute no more speeches through the mails.—*Herbar Springs Independent.*

That Lyman G. Mason was given the nomination against H. M. Cutcheon, at *Big Rapids* by acclamation, speaks volumes for his ability and popularity. He is too well known throughout Michigan as a successful business man to need any further mention. He is a man who is never contented with half the entire labor vote and unless the signs of the times fail, will redeem the ninth district.—*Ludington Gazette.*

Mr. Mason is a native of Massachusetts and about 58 years of age. He has resided in Muskegon since 1856. Was the first president of the village of Muskegon, one seven as alderman and member of the school board and was elected Mayor last spring. He ran for State senator in 1880 and came very near being elected. Mr. Mason is an enterprising and pushing business man and, if elected, would make a good representative.—*North Muskegon Herald.*

Lyman G. Mason is a man of medium height, with fine intellectual features, open and free in his opinions, and one who impresses his hearers with the sincerity of his convictions. He is 58 years of age, and his hair, mustache and goatee, are tinged with gray. Last spring he was elected mayor of Muskegon by a majority vote of over 400, which was largely due to his popularity with the workingmen, as he was jointly nominated by the labor and democrat conventions.—*Manistee Democrat.*

The joint convention was one that did honor to the participants, and the grand work there performed will tell with crushing effect on the Republicans next November, when it shall appear that General Cutcheon has been defeated in this heretofore overwhelming Republican District. The Opposition have put their best foot forward, first after the tickets are counted next November. The opposition are harmoniously united, and Mr. Cutcheon will distribute no more speeches through the mails.—*Herbar Springs Independent.*

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Hon. Lyman G. Mason, of Muskegon, the Union candidate for Congress in this district, is one of the most widely-known lumbermen and business men of Michigan. He has been for thirty years a citizen of Muskegon and a leading Democrat. He is now 56 years old, but has all the vigor and clear-head of a man twenty years his junior. He has not been an office-seeker, and has only consented to hold few offices. He was the fifth member of the Constitutional convention of 1872. In 1880 he made a spirited run for state senator in the strong Republican district of Muskegon and Ottawa. He is the present mayor of Muskegon, and was elected last spring by a majority of nearly 400, against a popular opponent. He will make a strong run for Congress in this district.—*Manistee Votes.*

The nomination of Hon. L. G. Mason, for Congress, in the Ninth district means a red-hot fight and the defeat of Cutcheon, the detainer of Gen. Grant. Mason is a hustler and he always gets there. He is a man of great energy and keen intellect. His business talents are of the highest order. Few men in the State are greater organizers and leaders than Mr. Mason. If elected to Congress, as we believe he amply will be, he will prove the most efficient representative the Ninth district has ever had at Washington. The great coast interests of that large and important section of the State are well understood by Mr. Mason and he would be untiring in pressing them upon Congress. As the representative of the Ninth district Mr. Mason would be in accord with the party in power and possesses influence that would be valuable to the district. We hope all classes of voters in the Ninth district will come and all, recognize in Mr. Mason a gentleman more worthy of their votes than Gen. Cutcheon.—*Grand Rapids Leader.*

Lyman G. Mason, of Muskegon, the fusion candidate for congress, in the Ninth District, has been for many years closely identified with the material interests of the Muskegon valley. While the more immediate theatre of his activities has been the city where he makes his home, he has not confined himself to so narrow a sphere but reached out into broader fields of labor and enterprise. Possessed of fine business ability and unbounded energy, Mr. Mason has ever been foremost in pushing forward all public improvements in Muskegon, and to him as much as any one man is that city indebted for its growth and prosperity. The Republican press has with its usual uncharitableness charged Mr. Mason with being a national banker, and grasping capitalist with the hope of alienating from him the labor vote of the district, but all such attacks will prove unavailing to stem the tide now rapidly setting in and which will bear our candidate to the halls of congress. The inability of Mr. Mason to deliver as fine a speech as his opponent has been urged as a reason for his non support; but the hard working voters of the ninth district do not care so much for spread eagle oratory as for sound business ability and sympathy for them and their interests. What is needed at Washington is less talk and more honest work; and on this line Mr. Mason can be surprised. When the ten hour law took effect he conformed his business to its provisions and in all of his relations with the men in his employ he has ever been fair and honorable. Want of space forbids a more extended notice at this time, but we ask our readers to examine for themselves and act accordingly.—*Newaygo Tribune.*

The new congressman from the Ninth district will be Lyman G. Mason, of Muskegon, said Hon. F. W. Cook, of the sawdust town, to the Grand Rapids *Leader* reporter and he said it in such a positive and sincere manner that there was no doubting his veracity. "Cutcheon will be laid out this year as sure as fate. Two years ago he had 2,750 plurality, and he carried every county in the district, except his own, Manistee county, where he is best known, and which went against him by 300, and Newaygo, Fulton and Muskegon counties, which usually a Democratic county, but Cutcheon carried it against Fallas by 324. Last spring Mr. Mason was elected mayor of Muskegon by some 400 majority, and he will go out of his own county with a round 1,200 majority over Cutcheon, which will more than half erase away Cutcheon's last year's plurality. Mason will also improve the Democratic figures in Manistee, Newaygo, Oceana and Oceana counties, and will not fall behind his party strength in any of the other counties. Cutcheon is a good man to let alone, and he will be left alone.

PENSION VETOES.

A One-Sided Statement Presented by Republican Orators and Newspapers.

The President Signed 400 Good and Vetoed 100 Bad Private Bills.

Samples of the Bills to Rob the Treasury Vetoed by President Cleveland.

The Republican politician and newspaper dwell severely upon President Cleveland for his veto of pension bills, and no one in Michigan has sought more to arouse the passions and prejudices of old soldiers than Byron M. Cutcheon. He reports a one-sided story, and endeavors to make his hearers believe that the Democratic party has no love for those who perilled life and health for their country. He does not say that while President Cleveland vetoed about one hundred private bills, he signed about four hundred private bills, which he believed were just claims, and vetoed 100 private bills which he believed were unjust claims, and the most of which were given either dragging along for years, or had been rejected by the pension bureau because of their injustness. In other words, Mr. Cleveland approved the good and disproved the bad. But Mr. Cutcheon does not say so. Not he. He dare not, neither does any other Republican speaker dare read a solitary message written by Cleveland giving his reason for vetoing the bills—for watching the United States Treasury from the sharks who would rob it in the disguise of pension bills. Not he; but he will tell with all the force possible of the hatred of the President to the soldier.

Mr. Cutcheon spoke his piece at Morley, Mecosta county, on the 19th of this month. And, (THE HERALD has it from responsible parties,) one of his audience yelled out "he ought to be hung" whereupon Republicans applauded heartily! Reader, Republican orators tell us at every election of the great hatred lurking in the South; of the heat and hatred engendered at political meetings. What do you think of the sense? Republican candidate for Congress so appealing to passions and prejudices that a part of his audience openly assert the President of the United States ought to be shot and hung, and others show their approval by applauding! And this in Michigan! Not in a Southern state, mind you; not among the once disloyal and the lost heads; but here in tranquil *Republican* Michigan. Such speeches, such actions, ought to have the effect of binding still tighter the cords of the compact union, and cause every voter sworn in will not split his Union ticket under any circumstances.

Too, in Michigan.

Hon. B. M. Cutcheon has been posing in what radical papers call "hot shot" throughout this district. He has made several speeches in Mecosta. Some gentleman at any time during the past fourteen years know his speech. It is practically the same—slander of the Democratic party, and waving the bloody shirt generally. He has tacked on a few small additions, one of them being President Cleveland's pension bill vetoes. Of course, Mr. Cutcheon does not attempt in the least to state the facts as they should be stated. He does not state, as a fair, candid and honest speaker would, that Mr. Cleveland signed over four hundred private pension bills, which he believed were just claims, and vetoed 100 private pension bills which he believed were unjust claims, and the most of which were given either dragging along for years, or had been rejected by the pension bureau because of their injustness. In other words, Mr. Cleveland approved the good and disproved the bad. But Mr. Cutcheon does not say so. Not he. He dare not, neither does any other Republican speaker dare read a solitary message written by Cleveland giving his reason for vetoing the bills—for watching the United States Treasury from the sharks who would rob it in the disguise of pension bills. Not he; but he will tell with all the force possible of the hatred of the President to the soldier!

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From Grand Rapids Herald.

Pension Vetoes.

Pensions should be granted on just and liberal laws, honestly administered, and that are applicable to all alike.

It is not necessary to go over the pension vetoes of President Cleveland. They have been generally read and approved by the people. In looking back over the Congressional Record to-day this was the first of these vetoes we came across:

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith return without approval House bill number 3338, entitled "An act granting a pension to Jennette Thomas."

The husband of the claimant enlisted August 7, 1862; received a gunshot wound in left knee in September, 1863, and was mustered out with his company June 10, 1865. He was pensioned for his wound in 1878, at the rate of $1 per month, dating from the time of his discharge, which amount was increased to $8 per month from June 4, 1881. The pensioned soldier died December 17, 1882, and in 1883 his widow, the claimant, filed an application for pension alleging that her husband's death resulted from his wound. Her claim was rejected in 1885, upon the ground that death was not caused by the wound.

The physician who was present at the time of the death certifies that the case resulted from apoplexy in twelve hours after the deceased was attacked.

It also appears from the statement of this physician that the deceased was injured for years after his discharge from the Army as a laborer and teamster, and that at the time of his death he was a laborer, earning enough to support the two dependents following the attack, the usual manifestations of apoplexy, and adds that he regards the case as one of "hemiplegia, the outgrowth primarily of nerve injury, aggravated by the life's calling, and eventuating in apoplexy." The evidence is filed in the Pension Bureau showing that after his discharge he was more or less troubled with his knee, although one witness testifies that he railroaded with him for fifteen years after his injury. I find no medical testimony referred to which, with any distinctness, charges death to the wound; and it would be hardly credible if such evidence was found.

I am sure that in no case, except in an application for pension, would an attempt be made in the pension bureau to attribute death from apoplexy to a wound in the knee received nineteen years before the apoplectic attack.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, July 31, 1886.

This is, undoubtedly, a fair sample of the vetoes. In fact it is a much stronger case for the applicant than many others. But who will say the President was wrong in that veto upon facts as he understood them? The last paragraph is one of the most characteristic summings up that has been delivered against pensions as heartless and not becoming the President, but perhaps it is justifiable, strong and sententious presentation of the case that must be accepted as conclusive.

In this matter of pension vetoes we have shown beyond all dispute that Senator Cullom was deceived when he said "no other President ever vetoed a pension bill." We present the record of such vetoes by the war Vice President himself, and we can present many others. Moreover, that same President went much further than to veto private pension bills, he vetoed the great measure for equalizing bounties that would have benefited all worthy soldiers, and thousands of them entitled to the credit of the greatest pension act, that was submitted to a Democratic House by Gen. Rice of Ohio, a one-legged Democratic soldier and Congressman, and which was passed by a party vote in consequence. We believe, also, the Senate at that time was Democratic, but as to that we are not certain; the House, we are sure, was Democratic and originated the bill.

For re-enactment of that great measure we defeated in the Republican Senate a few years since by the vote of pensioners against it of this same Senator Cullom, who now hypocritically and falsely denounces President Cleveland for his vetoes of special pension bills.

From the Grand Rapids Leader.

A Change Needed in the Ninth District.

The Ninth is less important a district to be represented in Congress by a man who is identified with corporations and monopolies while in Congress than any other. Men noted and other representatives of such legislation are upon all questions. The interests of the Ninth District are many and varied, and they are entitled to a voice in Congress from a man who will represent them. Hon. Lyman G. Mason, the Fusion nominee for Congress, unlike Mr. Cutcheon, has been foremost in developing the industries of the district, encouraging the building of railroads and giving employment to labor. He knows that the interests of the district are dear to the hearts of the people because he associates with them. He is generous and liberal hearted, always contributing to the means to his less fortunate fellow man. Every man who toils, farmer, laborer or mechanic, living in the Ninth District, should cast a vote for Lyman G. Mason for Congress. He will be found faithful to the trust confided to his care and his efforts will be directed in the interests of the people, and not in the interests of monopolies and corporations.

From the Grand Rapids Leader.

Cutcheon Must "Go."

The tide has set in against Byron M. Cutcheon, the Republican Congressman from the Ninth District, and his defeat is an absolute certainty. From all parts of the district come reports of dissatisfaction with Mr. Cutcheon's work in Congress and the demand for a change. Some of the best informed men of the district say that Mr. Cutcheon himself feels that he is conducting a hopeless fight this year, as he finds his old support gradually slipping away from him. As a matter of fact, Mr. Cutcheon's popularity has been waning for several years. A man should certainly be stronger at his home, where he is known, than he is away from his home, among strangers, yet Mr. Cutcheon's own county, the county of Manistee, where he has lived for years,

WASHINGTON NEWS.

President Cleveland's Proclamation Re-imposing Discriminating Tariffs.

Secretary Whitney Rest on Effecting a Reorganization of the Navy Department.

William L. Morrison, of Ohio, has been appointed chief justice of Wyoming.

Secretary Manning recovered his entire health, returned to Washington Tuesday afternoon.

The president has reopened the Indiana office, made vacant by the death of Hendricks, at the same time issued a proclamation restoring the tariff on coal.

Professor Dodge has completed his report of the geological survey a description of a lump cliff in Yellowstone park composed wholly of glass.

The name of Brigadier General J. B. Potter, commanding the department of the Dakota, was stricken from the retired list, he having reached the age of 64 years.

Preparing for the enforcement of the oleomargarine law, the revenue commissioner is pursuing regard to taxing cocoa oil. The question will be at once referred to the business officers of the government.

The export of breadstuffs for September, 1886, footed up $14,000,000, against $6,000,000 for the same period in 1885; and for the nine months ended June 30, 1886, $193,000,000, as against $192,100,000 during 1885.

President Cleveland has appointed Colonel O. H. Wilcox a lieutenant colonel in the ordnance department with rank from Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Lee, who has been made chief of ordnance. C. Duane was made chief of engineers, with the rank of brigadier general.

President Cleveland has appointed Benjamin Folsom, of New York, consul at Sheffield, Canada, and Frank D. Lockwood, of Buffalo, a commissioner to examine a portion of the Northern Pacific road recently constructed in Washington territory.

Secretary Manning has come back to work with the determination of staying until the end of Mr. Cleveland's term. He says his work in the department is not yet finished, and intends to finish it before he is ambitious to carry out. He spent two days in the department Tuesday, but is not yet ready to assume actual charge, and Mr. Fairchild continues to act as secretary for several days yet.

Advices received by the state department in regard to the action of the Canadian authorities in hauling down the American flag on the Canadian fishery schooners that had hoisted the flag to celebrate the anniversary of his birthday, Secretary Bayard says that the Canadian customs officers confess that a mistake was made in arresting the men, but have been released no further redress is asked.

Secretary Whitney has come back from his vacation with a vigorous idea of reorganizing the navy department. "He has a plan in his mind," said a prominent department secretary, and some of his predecessors have tried to get it, but have served in the problem. Although Mr. Whitney has been in the office only a few days, he knows what he wants quite decided what to do, and is not easily turned from his purpose." The secretary has such work ahead of him that it has generally been thought that he would need help, but he told the naval committeemen that he would do the work himself if he could and had failed, and he wanted to be brought into a fair trial of strength. He has strong and very radical act abolishing the office of assistant secretary of the navy, and has already changed his mind about it and had a bill on the subject prepared. The new secretary is also trying to reduce the number from eight to five, and succeeding.

The secretary is now thinking of abolishing bureaus, because it looked very much like nepotism, and he hinted broadly that if the senate would abolish all of it the administration could not.

THE CURRAN PENSION VETOES.

The president has issued a proclamation revoking the suspension of the duties on coal, imposed on the products of and articles imported from the United States of Canada, Prince Edward Island, and the Canadian Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and Nova Scotia, and

WAGES IN EUROPE.

How American Trade Is Handicapped and Depressed by the "Protective Policy."

A Manufacturer's Views—His Observations in the Workshops of Europe.

[From the Dirigo (Me.) Rural.]

Under the caption of "Protection vs. Free Trade," in your paper, I notice that the writer of it labors under the delusion that wages are much higher in this country than in England, or on the continent of Europe. Mr. Blaine is evidently under the same impression. In fact, the protectionists have talked and written that way so long, that they believe that the cost of labor in this country to produce a piece of merchandise is much higher than in Europe, where "pauper labor," as they choose to call the labor of the politically, socially and class oppressed workingmen and laborers of Europe, abounds. But the assessment is not true.

It is true that the farmer of the United States has much more of the crop to divide between himself and his help, after paying interest or rent on his farm, than the European farmer has after paying his rent, or the interest on the cost of his farm, because of the extreme cheapness of the land here as compared with that in Europe. Two years next of land there will buy it here in the thinly settled States. And as there is more of the crop to divide, after rent or interest is paid here, either in crop or in money, between the farmer and his help, each gets a larger amount for his year's work than they would get were they working on land at European rent or value. Mines of coal, iron and other minerals have for the same reason, more to divide between the owners operators, and laborers. And, for the same reason, wages in all the new countries with fertile soil are, or should be as much higher than in the old countries as there is left for the workman's share after paying for the use of the land and expenses of tools, living, etc.; and the mechanical or factory workman should always have as much, or more, than the farm laborer in proportion as his occupation is more wearing, more unsteady, hazardous or unhealthy, or he will not leave the farm. So far, on account of the bountifulness of nature to this country, in its fertile lands, its grand forests, its wonderful extent of mines of coal and iron and other minerals, and such a small population, comparatively, to whom to divide the produce, the share of each should be much larger than to any other people.

Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations"—published in London in 1774, when the present United States was a colony of England—says that wages in America are very nearly, if not more than double, in London, and gives the reason for it. But there was no tariff against importation of English goods.

But the protective policy was forced upon the country after the war of the Revolution by the owners of the immense tracts of mining land they had "polished up," and, under the cry of "protection to American labor," a tariff has been manipulated on all foreign coal, iron, and other minerals that tone, so as to enable the monopolists to get extortionate prices for the products of their monopolies to put into their own pocket, to add to their own wealth, or to expend in extravagance, while to their poor laborers, perhaps imported free of tariff duty, they pay only the scant wages of the nobility and envy-ridden peasantry of Europe, from which they emigrated, for the sake of living in a free country, even at the same wages.

It is true that the labor cost, in the manufacture of some of the articles in this country, is cheaper than in Europe, but it is confined almost entirely to those articles for which the demand is small in this one market, and the manufacture is consequently carried on without the competition necessary to produce the greatest results at a given cost, or in some few branches of industry, like wooden toys, wood carving, etc., that are done in Europe by the peasantry in their winter houses.

In all the branches of cotton and woolen and other textile goods, the manufacture and demand for which is large in this country, in the manufacture of iron, steel, all kinds of hardware, machinery of all kinds, woodenware, shoes, harness, hats, hosiery, and nearly every other article of merchandise made in this country is as low as anywhere in the world.

You will ask: "Is not a day's wages in this country higher than in Italy, Spain, Austria, France?" I answer, "No, not twice as high as in those high-tariff and army-oppressed countries, but our two dollars paid out here for labor to our ambitious workmen produces more and better results than the same amount of money paid to the hopeless, unambitious workman of either of the above countries. But bring that workman here, with his family, and in a year he will become an American workingman and ambitious to earn and get American wages for American work; American wage for American work is more profitable to the employer than foreign wages for foreign work.

I was born and raised among the Massachusetts manufactures and protectionists, and from 1842 was a believer in Horace Greeley, and in the New York *Tribune*, which I took from the first year of its publication. After I became a manufacturer of hardware, more than thirty years ago, I was in constant fear of free trade and the "pauper labor of Europe," till near 1873, when I began to realize that what of hard ware we exported was almost entirely that having the greatest amount of labor in it, finish. That is, that the less proportion of raw material (iron, steel, copper, leather, wood) in it and the more labor, the more easily I could compete with European manufacturers in markets where all met on equal terms. That looked to me as if the difficulty with the cost of American hardware was not in the cost of labor in this country, but in the 60 per cent. (present tariff) on pig-iron, 50 to 150 per cent. on steel, 30 to 50 per cent. on bar iron, 30 per cent. on copper, 100 per cent. (average) on lead, 50 per cent. on zinc, etc.

While I know that the farmers are as patient as their oxen, what if they should some day wake up to the fact that they buy all their supplies on family and farm at high tariff prices, and sell everything they sell at free trade prices made in Liverpool and London?

Will they always stand that? I feared they would get their eyes opened, and therefore I spent a summer in Europe investigating that dreadful "pauper labor" business, and came home in favor of a gradual reduction of the tariff on raw materials.

In two years more, I spent another summer in Europe, watching that "pauper labor," and came to the conclusion that I did not want it at any price—not as a gift, working under European circumstances. I came home in favor of "a tariff for revenue only."

I spent nearly six months again last summer in Europe, giving much of my time watching that "pauper labor," and came home in favor of out and out free trade, and as soon as we can get it. I employ a very large number in the manufacture of hardware, in New Haven, and believe no country gets its factory labor so cheap as the United States, if the labor is measured by its product or results.

Protection is preventing the growth of manufactures and commerce, and fills our streets with people not fully employed. There is no way of employing our increasing surplus of workingmen except in manufacturing, more or less, for the fifteen hundred millions of people outside of the United States. To do that we want raw materials at free trade prices, and then all protection on manufactured goods may go to Spain where it had its birth, and spread over Europe in the interest of royal governments.

We manufacturers can take care of ourselves with free trade and employ more people at higher wages. Our competitors are exposed to a considerable extent, and I have seen Maine and Massachusetts cheetings in the retail stores of London, at the same time that I was offered for the entire tariff cost of their machinery and existing supplies, and American goods would find their markets in every country and in unlimited quantities.

The English free trade workmen get from 10 per cent. more to double the wages of the workmen of the high tariff countries of Germany, France, Austria, Italy, and Spain, and three times as much as the Russian; but the six and six days' work for such an enormous sum of the whole wages of a month, is thinks, optimistically, the workmen, is what keeps the deposits in the savings banks so small, to which Mr. Blaine sighed. Governor St. John has the remedy for this, if he could apply it in England.

There are five times more in number of factory working people employed in England now, than at any time before free trade in 1845. The wages per person are fully double the protection rate of wages prior to 1845, and as good a living for a family can be had for not much over half the protection rate. But the English workingman is not so inlied with the old protection code of living. He spends fully twice as much as before free trade, and gets very much more than twice as good a living. He is a temperate man, although no British factory workman works more than fifty-six hours in a week.

Mr. Blaine does not mean to say that the cost of the old "protection" living costs now more than the increase of wages, but that the British workingman's scale of living has increased or advanced faster than wages. So Prof. Fawcett, in speaking of "the increase of the national prosperity has not yet conferred any appreciable benefit on the condition of the laboring classes," refers to the neglect of so many of the working people to improve their condition, as they might.

It is true in all countries where liquor is largely consumed, that it impairs, and also says, and gives statistics in support of it, that "pauperism is greatest in England in the years of greatest business prosperity," but the increase of pauperism is not because the family got not earn and get more money, but because with so many it goes for liquor, perhaps just as much money is saved.

And another reason the Professor gives is, that increased incomes to the rich tend to increase luxuries and depredations on the poor, by too much indiscriminate almsgiving, encourages idleness.

As Mr. Allan says in his article: "The Republican administration inlied the word free trade stops resulting in the appointment of a revise commission that, after sitting at a large expense to the country, the Commission, "Free Trade" was inlied in the silly expectation that the people of this country would buy our goods because manufactures."

The commission got well snubbed, and were informed that the United States better give chance to tariff, before attempting foreign commerce. The commission came home with very large and very "flat a in its ear." If we would sell goods in Europe, we must understand Commerce means buying and selling—not selling, only.

J. B. SARGENT.

The Puzzed Protectionists.

The leading protectionist journals of the country are simultaneously confessing that the manner of collecting and disposing of national revenue has become a highly important question of public policy. The Government is collecting far more revenue than is demanded by the public exigencies, it is piling up a cumbrous accumulation of useless and idle money in the Treasury, at a time, too, when the revival of trade demands all the available funds that can possibly be spared for the use of our varied industries.

Unfortunately also this very excess of revenue is being withdrawn from the circulation of the country at, economically, a most inopportune period, making the actual revival of business, which has been so long so almost hopelessly prayed for, recoil disastrously on itself. Thus the Treasury, instead of being made an incentive to the business revival, is its most virulent and financial system which at present tends to paralyze it.

Mr. Blaine's vote-catching proposal, issued previous to the last Presidential election, to distribute the surplus revenue among the various states, has not been renewed by that statesman in his late campaign in Maine. Indeed, the idea at the present time among his Republican friends is "more on over as to do it revenue." It is, accordingly, relegated by the protectionist supporters to the limbo of rejected political projects. They now frankly admit that it would be a costly method of transferring money from one hand to the other, employing a brigade of officers to collect revenue and another to distribute it.

The result of the constantly growing surplus mean while remains to be solved, while the financial distribution is rendered still more acute by the fact that the duties on imports are increasing and farm at high tariff prices, and sell everything they sell at free trade prices made in Liverpool and London!

Will they always stand that? I feared they would get their eyes opened, and therefore I spent a summer in Europe investi-

JOHN ARENSDORF,

Charged with Killing Rev. George C. Haddock,

Held in Bonds of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

[Sioux City telegram.]

John Arensdorf, who is charged by H. L. Leavitt with having the man who killed Rev. George C. Haddock, was arraigned in Justice Brown's court on two charges—conspiracy and murder—and held in bonds of $25,000, which were furnished with very little delay. The defendant was represented by Judge Kinnan, Sloan, B. Selzer, E. J. Gallagher, and L. H. Sloan.

Confession of the Man Who Turns State's Evidence.

Harry L. Leavitt is my stage name, and the name I commonly go by, but Herman Levy is my real name. My home is in New York City, but I have been a resident of Sioux City since January, 1886, opening the Standard Theater in February, 1886, and managing it ever since. I am 35 years old, and I manage and book for theaters. I arrived in Sioux City from a visit East with my wife the Friday evening before the killing of George C. Haddock. Up to after the arrival of my wife I had been in no way connected or connected with the injunction proceedings, but I had been in the habit of my wife's letters to me about politics, as advertisements in the paper about opening the theater, and I gathered in advertisements. In conversation with Mr. Kelly and Mr. Hill I told them it was my wife's business, and I had no right to know or to have anything to do with it. I had to them that I believed I could make it pay, and I had to them that the only way was to get a man who had a place, and had about the same kind of talk with the Democrats. I had talked with Mr. Arensdorf about it on Monday, Aug. 2. I was approached on the subject of the injunction proceedings by John Sullivan, of the Democrats. He told me that the organization was for the purpose of protecting the saloonkeepers and employing a lawyer, and myself and Doc Dannenberg, of the Democrats, came to see Mr. Arensdorf and I told him I was with the Democrats and joined the association. My name was put on the list as a member. I told Mr. Arensdorf that as soon as it was necessary to use money I would see that he got it. I said to Mr. Arensdorf that I could get the money for him. After I should open my place, Adolph Sachs, of Omaha, did not know my business, and I told him that I would not know anything about it, and I told him I would see that he got it. I said to Mr. Arensdorf that I would get the money for him, and he said he had some money in the bank, and I said

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Treasurer—Mrs. *C. J. Strang.*

Taking a Firm Standing.

The Rock River, Illinois, Methodist conference passed the following among numerous other telling resolutions, recently:

That to license or otherwise legitimatize the liquor traffic is wrong in principle, a grievous error as a policy and as practiced a sad exhibition of moral blindness. It can never be right to sanction a moral wrong nor sound policy to stand upon defective principles. The license or regulative system has been demonstrated to be an utter failure as a temperance measure in a trial of 200 years. The history of high license shows that it does not diminish the volume of the traffic nor improve the character of the saloons, but is a bribe to the cupidity and an opiate to the conscience of tax payers and voters. If its purpose is to make the traffic reputable, collect revenues from the vices and miseries of the people, "to build a town with blood and establish a city by iniquity" is a splendid success, but a success that justifies our "uncompromising opposition to laws that propose by license, taxing, or otherwise to regulate the drink traffic, because they provide for its continuance and afford no protection against its ravages."

That we urge all our preachers to study with care and to preach and teach with all the authority of thorough information and profound conviction the doctrines and declarations of the church upon this subject, explaining, defending, and enforcing the discipline as it is. And as the citizen in this country is the responsible ruler, accountable to God for righteous law and its faithful enforcement, it is one of the solemn duties of the Christian teacher and pastor to set forth the nature of the political duties of the American citizen and the principles which should guide his action. While we will not degrade our pulpits by making them the rostrums from which to teach mere partisanship, we will faithfully and frequently expound to our people the laws of God and the doctrines of the church with regard to this traffic, no matter what the consequences may be to any political party.

A Plea for Prohibition.

Miss Frances E. Willard, the famous temperance orator from the west and president of the Women's National Temperance Union, was glad to see that there were so many men in Brooklyn, and especially in the Eastern District, who voted with the new party. No man *there away his* vote when he placed it in the ballot-box with his conviction behind it, and the speaker thanked the Prohibition voters of Brooklyn for their loyalty to humanity, to God, to home and their native land. To carry this movement out there must be an organized, concentrated power, and that power was a party. There was no taunt that was bad attached now to the name "party," that people forgot what a magnificent thing martianship was when it was a basis of loyalty to that principle which the party embodies. The party which elected Lincoln in 1860, polled only seven thousand votes in 1840. What Americans had done, Americans could do again. (Applause.) Revolutions never go backward, and the fanaticisms of to-day are the victories of to-morrow. The people who stand by this new party have not the flimsy, flabby courage which only dares to assert itself in times of success, and they will grow in strength and numbers and will succeed. The Prohibition movement must be a partizan movement because it must elect men who will enforce the law. In every county it must elect a sheriff and constables who will insist upon the rigid enforcement of the law. Until it does that any prohibition law that may be passed will be like a rusty sword in a still more rusty scabbard *Brooklyn Daily Times, Nov. 24, 1882.*

Effect of Prohibition in Kansas.

Recently a Missouri whiskey organ paper stated that "whiskey, wine and beer were never more plentiful at the Kansas capital than now," whereupon the Atchison Champion replies with these emphatic and conclusive words:

"It is about time that this lying about drinking in Kansas should come to an end. There is less drinking in Kansas and the people are more temperate than in any other state in the American union. A temperance millennium has not been established, 'tis true; but on the other hand, nine tenths of the drinking and drunkenness of former years have been abolished. Further, the temperance sentiment is steadily growing in this state, growing so steadily and finely that the next democratic state convention will not dare to adopt a resolution against prohibition. Tens of thousands of men now go to bed every night sober and self respecting who went to bed every night, four or five years ago, soaked with liquor. Thousands of women and children, hungry and in rags five years ago, are now comfortably clad and sit down every day at tables provided with all the necessaries of life. * * *

Four fifths of the people of this state, knowing that what we assert is true, have resolved that they will not return to the old order of things. * * *

The open saloon in Kansas has gone, and gone to stay."

A Heartbroken Wife.

One of the circumstantial features of the approaching grand-jury investigation of Arendsof, one of the men on whom the suspicion rests for the murder of Dr. Haddock, will be his conduct after having been arrested. He was at Davenport with the Knights of Pythias when taken. No explanation was vouchsafed until Council Bluffs was reached, and from that point he travelled silently home with his head half protruding from the window, as if stifling. Upon arriving here Sheriff McDonald asked if he desired to see his wife and family, and he said "No." He moved about and talked mechanically, acting like a child. The following morning he was taken to his wife. When he entered the room she was seated in a rocking-chair, her face buried in a handkerchief wet with tears. There was no expression of belief in his innocence, no wifely confidence. There she sat and refused to look up at him. "She needed," said a deputy, "like one who knew something and believed the worst had come." Arendsof staggered into an adjoining room and wept, after which he went up-stairs for a shirt. He called for his wife and she procured the shirt for him without exchanging a dozen words and then he returned with the deputy. *Chicago Times.*

Good Results in Every Case.

P. A. Rinsland, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously affected with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit, being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all coughs and colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this wonderful discovery. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

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The true remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known to his practice as Dr. King's Long Cool for Consumption. It is now called Dr. Price's Accord Cough Cure. It is the safest, surest and best. No other equals it. We guarantee this remedy, in bad as well as good cases, to give immediate relief. It is guaranteed to do it. A wonderful effect is not expected from the first bottle, but the two-thirds of the contents of a bottle is used. Sold by Perry Wood and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

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The Journal speaks for itself. It is a necessity to every man who wants the news, and has been assisted and improved until Council Bluffs was reached, and from that point he travelled silently home with his head half protruding from the window, as if stifling. Upon arriving here Sheriff McDonald asked if he desired to see his wife and family, and he said "No." He moved about and talked mechanically, acting like a child. The following morning he was taken to his wife. When he entered the room she was seated in a rocking-chair, her face buried in a handkerchief wet with tears. There was no expression of belief in his innocence, no wifely confidence. There she sat and refused to look up at him. "She needed," said a deputy, "like one who knew something and believed the worst had come." Arendsof staggered into an adjoining room and wept, after which he went up-stairs for a shirt. He called for his wife and she procured the shirt for him without exchanging a dozen words and then he returned with the deputy.

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The Hon. Joseph B. Clark, a prominent citizen, hanged himself in his barn at Manchester, N. H. His failure to receive a nomination for Congress, coupled with grave business cares, is supposed to have led to the tragedy.

In a saloon fight between Italians employed on the new aqueduct at New York, Louis Borall was killed and Albert Gromino dangerously wounded by an unknown Italian.

H. D. Ward, a prospector, has struck a rich gold mine near North Adams, Mass.

Sheriff Rowan, of Philadelphia, has been placed under bonds of $5,000, because of softening of the brain.

An educator at Newburgh, N. Y., will send to Albany a bill making the sale of cigarettes to such boys a punishable offense.

Fire at Farmington, Me., destroyed thirty-three awnings, nineteen stores and three churches. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

The Hon. James G. Blaine was present at the assembling of the students of Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pa., by invitation of the trustees and faculty. President Moffat referred to the Hon. John H. Talbot, who accompanied Mr. Blaine, as the oldest living graduate and to Mr. Blaine as the most distinguished. Mr. Blaine addressed the student.

The youngest son of Judge Daniels, of Buffalo, was accidentally shot dead while climbing a tree with a gun.

Editorial comment in the *Yale Courant*, to the effect that Sunday services in the University are not what they should be, and that the students are fed on the "dry husks of religious conventionalism, which can hardly be expected to develop a practical and robust Christianity," has created a sensation among the students and faculty.

The total number of students in Harvard University this year is 1,672. The freshman class list bears 279 names, the largest on record. There are twenty-three Illinoisans in the college.

WESTERN.

Justin McCarthy, Parnellite, has been awarded the seat in the House of Commons which he contested in the recent election against Charles Edward Lewis, Conservative. Mr. Lewis has sat for Londonderry ever since 1872.

Two Germans have been arrested in France for making plans of the forts and railways. They admitted having received a sovereign for each letter containing a military diagram.

The killing of Baron Rentern by the Czar is confirmed. The latest report is that the act was committed in the heat of passion because the young man resented some of the Czar's hard remarks.

Michael Davitt is about to marry Miss Yore, a handsome orphan and heiress of Oakland, Cal.

The business portion of Versailles, the county seat of Morgan County, Missouri, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss, $50,000.

A tame bear kept by P. W. Curran, a saloon-keeper at Cleveland, crushed Carlife out of Rocks Dorsheck, 20 years old. Curran was arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

An express-car on the San Francisco Road was robbed of $50,000 near Pacific, Mo., by a man who had been admitted on a letter bearing the forged signature of an officer of the express company. The messenger was relieved by threats of murder, and was found bound and gagged two hours after the robbery.

Barhart Stillwell, a farmer near Akron, Ohio, was entered into a lonely wood and tortured until he surrendered $1,500 which was concealed on his person.

Judge Walter Bennett Scates, formerly Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, died at Evanston of paralysis.

In a curve near Pine Bluff, Wisconsin, a wild train and a passenger train dashed together, the engines being wrecked, and the baggage and mail cars, with their contents, burned. One man was killed and two others fatally hurt. Three persons were severely wounded, and the engineer of the passenger train, who was caught in his cab with his head and one of his legs crushed, was only rescued just in time to prevent his being scalded to death.

On the Grand Jury which, it is expected, will investigate the Haddock assassination at Sioux City, Iowa, are nine Democrats and three other persons who are believed to be opposed to the Prohibition law. It is believed that Henry Ivens, a missing witness, was killed by the assassins to prevent his revealing their name. A decomposed body found on the 4th inst. at Conway, Iowa, and interred in the Potters' field at Council Bluffs, was exhumed, and an examination of the clothing led to the almost complete identification of Ivens.

The jury in the Begley inquest at Chicago recommended that the four prisoners who admit that they fired from the Dakotian train, be held to the Grand Jury without bail.

Mr. Fotheringham, the express messenger who was robbed on the San Francisco road, says the perpetrator gave his name as Jim Cummings, the last of the Jesse James gang, a participant in the Blue Cut train-robbery, which yielded him only $1,500.

A. A. Mellier & Co., wholesale druggists at St. Louis, made an assignment. The firm place their assets at $30,000, with liabilities estimated at $100,000.

A poisoned well at Battle Creek, Mich., caused the death of Mrs. G. Winters, and the serious illness of her three children and of a neighboring family.

The dry-goods house of Shiply, Dorsey & Co., of Cincinnati, have asked an extension of time of their creditors. The firm's liabilities are $810,000, with assets of $970,300.

The building occupied by the Case School of Applied Science, in Cleveland, named after the late Leonard Case, by whom it was founded, was destroyed by fire. The laboratory, containing many chemicals, exploded. Total loss, $200,000.

SOUTHERN.

Sharp shocks of earthquake were experienced at Charleston, Summerville, Columbia, Savannah, Wilmington, N. C., Raleigh, Augusta, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Louisville, and other Southern points, on the 22d. Washington also felt the quake. Rumbling sounds accompanied the vibrations, which were very severe, causing, in some instances, a good deal of apprehension. Four shocks were felt at Charleston, while two or more distributed the other cities mentioned, but no damage is reported.

The earthquakes of last month made three large cracks in Fast Top Mountain, Lazewell County, Virginia. One of the chasms, which crossed a wagon road, had to be filled with large trees and bowlders to permit the passage of teams.

Earthquake shocks were felt at Fort Morgan and Mobile, Ala. No damage resulted.

Robert W. Alston, a son of the late Col. "Bob" Alston, of Atlanta, threw out his brains in the office of the Sixth Auditor at Washington, where he held a clerk ship.

James Haynes, the colored murderer of Mary Jackson, was taken from the Brownsville (Miss.) jail, and lynched.

No news can be received from Biloxi, Miss., as to the progress or decrease of the yellow fever epidemic supposed to exist there. It is believed that the correspondents of newspapers have been bulldozed into silence by the inhabitants of the place.

Atlanta has no saloon within her limits, but the police picked up twenty-two drunken men on Saturday and Sunday.

Editor Cutting, now at El Paso, Texas, is said to be endeavoring to enlist 10,000 men, for the purpose of conquering three Mexican States.

The recent dynamite explosion in the house of Commissioner Colins, at Clarkesville, Ga., has been followed by the indictment for attempt to murder of Dr. Thomas H. Baker, one of the foremost citizens, and his brother Gus.

WASHINGTON.

The following United States Consuls have been appointed: Seth Pratt, of Massachusetts, at Zanzibar; C. R. Merrill, of Alabama, at Santos; William R. Greathouse, of Louisiana, at Tampico; Enoch J. Southes, of Delaware, at Tientsin; John T. Campbell, of California, at Tamatave; Leopold Moser, of New York, at Hiogo.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the marriage of a single woman who had a homestead entry will not defeat her right to make final proof and receive a title to the land under the homestead law.

The Treasury Department holds that the honey is a vegetable and cannot be exempt from duty as fruit.

No more liquor will go to Alaska by permits of the War Department except wine for sacramental purposes.

A couple of blooded dogs brought by a Virginian as a gift to the President got into a fight in his presence, and created a great flutter among the dignified officials who put out of the room, and the presentation ceremony did not come off.

The proclamation of the President, reinstating the 10 per cent. discriminating duties on Spanish imported products, is to be withdrawn, as spain is to make concessions regarding duties on United States products imported into Spanish West Indian possessions. The announcement is temporary, in the expectation that permanent treaty arrangements will follow.

POLITICAL.

Commissioner Black has informed the pensions agent at San Francisco that he has yielded to the demand of a political committee and paid an accountant, his official position would have been at stake.

Carter H. Harrison has been nominated for congress by the Democrats of the Third Illinois District, in opposition to William E. Mason, Republican.

President Cleveland has ordered the removal of M. R. Boman and M. A. Shaw, District Attorneys in Missouri and Pennsylvania, for addressing political meetings in their respective States throughout the campaign. Daniel J. Campau has been appointed Customs Collector at Detroit, to fill a vacancy caused by resignation.

The National Convention of the W. C. T. U. at Minneapolis, passed resolutions promising the Prohibition party support, protesting against the Government's toleration of the liquor traffic, denouncing the use of fermented wine in the Lord's Supper, and demanding more prominent representation of colored women in the paipit. A minority report, that it was unwise to pledge the support of the organization to any political party, even to the Prohibitionists, was rejected by a vote of 151 to 33.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

At the meeting of the Board of Director of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Robert Harris was re-elected President.

The Mammoth Cave Railroad, running from Glasgow Junction, on the Louisville and Nashville Line, to the Mammoth Cave, will commence operating next month.

The yellow pontoon bridge launched at Prairie du Chien for the use of trains of the St. Paul Road is four hundred feet long and forty feet wide.

The Southwestern Railway Association has completed its fourth year of existence, under the control of J. W. Midgley. Of the officials who participated in the first meeting only J. C. McMillin remains in the list.

The United States Supreme Court has reversed a decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in the case of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, declaring that the Illinois State law of 1871 and 1873, regulating transportation charges, can not apply to commerce between the States; that such regulation can only appropriate by be governed by general principles, which demand that it should be done by Congress, under the commerce clause of the Constitution. Justice Bradley, Chief Justice Waite, and Justice Gray dissented.

Under a decree of foreclosure, the Havana, Rantoul and Eastern Railway, seventy-six miles in length, was sold at auction by the Marshal at Springfield, Ill., for $100,000.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The gamblers of Cincinnati have placed a boycott on the playing-cards manufactured by Russell, Morgan & Co., because of the determination of Potter Commissioner Morgan to have all the gambling-houses closed.

The National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers re-elected their old officers, with Frank Arthur, as Grand Chief Engineer, whose term is three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The St. Louis Browns won the last game of the series with the Chicago League Club for the championship of the world. The score was 4 to 2. The Chicagos left home with St. Louis had a grand serenade, and went wild with enthusiasm. The game was played in a rain-storm and before a multitude of people.

The Episcopal Council at Chicago has elected Rev. R. M. Kerfy, of Rutledan, N. Y., Bishop of Nevada, and Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, of Macon, Mo., Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho.

The steamer America, which has just arrived in New York from Queenstown, had an eventful voyage. A violent storm was encountered. A panic ensued. Two men became insane through fear, and one of them jumped overboard and was drowned. Capt. Grace was on duty for forty-two hours, until the great storm ceasing a congestive chill, from which he died.

M. Ledrain, a Hebrew scholar, has just published the first volume of a new translation of the Bible in French.

An assignment has been made by Roth child & Co., wholesale jewelers of Toledo, whose liabilities are $180,000.

The visible grain supply statement for last week shows an increase of 1,545,000 bushels of wheat, 225,000 bushels of corn, 3,256,258 bushels of barley, but a decrease of 2,000 bushels of oats, and 78,772 bushels of rye.

Mrs. Cornelia Stewart, widow of the late Alexander T. Stewart, the New York merchant prince, died suddenly the other morning, in the marble palace erected by her husband. The question as to whether the stolen remains of the late Mr. Stewart were ever recovered is yet undecided. Other recent deaths: Hon. Mason W. Tappan, Attorney General of New Hampshire; Judge William H. Horner, of the Circuit Court of St. Louis.

The commission which has been investigating the affairs of Scroggs Vail, of the National Trotting Association, has filed its report, which shows a complete system of looting the books, and exposes his loose method of handling the funds. It also intimates that the Secretary has been accessories to members of the organization, but states that Mr. Vail is innocent of any dishonest agency in his accounts discovered by the expert accountant.

Flames wiped out the Jordan Block at Nashville, Tenn., valued at $100,000, six business buildings at Evansville, Ind., and a building-mill of the Old Colony Works at East Boston, Mass.

The nineteenth annual convention of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America adjourned sine die at Chicago after a session of six days.

A large amount of business was transacted, including the adoption of a financial plan for carrying on home and foreign mission work.

FOREIGN.

Emperor William expects to witness the first cutting on the Kiel and North Sea canal next month.

The British Government will reorganize the police forces of Belfast on the Dublin model and substitute qualified janitors for the present boisterous incumbents.

General von Moltke, who resides on his estate in Silesia, has completed his 86th year.

The owners of coal-mines in the Rhine Valley have decided upon making a reduction of 25 per cent. in the wages of their employes.

The French now occupying the New Hebrides are erecting substantial buildings, in extreme rare and language, at Port Vila.

The Marquis of Clanricarde denies that he refused to abide his cousin's verdict in a Conference of Irish Tories relative to his policy.

Burmah officials say it will be impossible to subjugate that country under four years, and that a large army will be needed to restore order.

Floods are causing much damage in the province of Vaucluse, France. The city of Avignon is partially submerged.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Sofia.

The rebellion in Mying-Lan is increasing.

The Federal Government of Switzerland proposes to purchase all the railways in that country.

THE APACHES.

Extracts from Gen. Miles' Report to the War Department.

Experience of the Troops on the Trail —Three Days Without Rations.

(Washington special.)

The controversy as to what assurance Gen. Miles gave Geronimo and his band is settled by the following, which is Gen. Miles' own language, and is an extract from his last annual report

The efforts of a small party of Indians to get through the lines south of Nogales, near the boundary, and their action in not committing any depredations, indicated a desire to surrender or get past the troops to the agency. When near Fronteras there was some communication between the Indians and the local authorities regarding terms of surrender, a message being sent to Captain Lawton, and I presume they would not place themselves in the hands of the Mexicans. At the request of Captain Lawton I joined his command on the evening of September 3, at Skeleton Canyon, a favorite resort of the Indians in former wars, and a well-ended place for ambush and defiance to witness the closing scenes of such an Indian war. While en route to join Lawton's command, Geronimo had sent his son-in-law and his chief interpreter to Fort Bowie to see me, and if not as a hostage, as an assurance of their submission and desire to surrender, and as an earnest of good faith, and in reaching Lawton's command, Geronimo had sent his son and other prominent men, and then, coming forward unarmed, accompanied by his principal men, to announce his leaving the reservation. Immediately before and after this meeting several official communications were received from either side, a debarkation of the Fort Fetterman massacre; Chief Joseph, Dull-in-the-Face, Spotted Eagle, Sitting Bull, and thousands of others, many of whom have murdered and tomahawked their fellow victims.

The report gives in some detail and very graphically accounts of the experience of the troops in pursuing the Indians and of the fighting that occurred. In speaking of one of the pursuits through Arizona he says:

In this pursuit Lieut. Bent displayed great energy and determination. The Indians, seeing that they could escape, breaking down one set of horses, would immediately take another, and, by the shortest ranges and steal other ones. The troops were obliged to follow the trail and follow impassable mountain heights in the same manner, and, in the end, sliding in the descent. He succeeded in so doing that time Capt. Lawton's band and Cabinet, Gen. Sheridan, and the Governors of eight States.

A disastrous accident occurred on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad at East Rio, Wis., a passenger train having been derailed by an open switch. There are conflicting stories as to the loss of life, one dispatch stating that twenty-six persons were killed.

A Wabash train which left St. Louis collided with a freight train when ten miles out. Both engines were wrecked and an engineer and fireman were killed.

The banking-house of William M. Dunn, at Lincoln, Ill., has suspended business, and an assignment will be made. Its liabilities are $240,000. Mr. Dunn was engaged in a banking business in New York City, in company with Roscile M. Hough, who built the Chicago Stock Yards. Their buildings were burned last fall, the loss of which was $100,000.

Colonel S. L. James has sold to New York parties his plantation in Louisiana and the lease of the labor of the penitentiary in that State. A company will be organized to build levees and work the plantation with 1,000 convicts.

A log cabin near Flat Rock, Knox County, Ky., was burned, the wife and two children of William Fox, and Misses Alice Carnes and Sallie Adams perishing in the flames.

Maurice, a son of Sarah Bernhardt, fought a duel with M. Langiron for exhibiting a painting ridiculing the actress, and gave him a slight wound.

United Ireland tells tenants that the time for patient endurance has passed and that it is time for them to stand up and fight, nothing from the shoulder.

Heavy reductions in rents have been made by a large number of landlords in West Clare, Ireland.

Two druggists in Guatemala were condemned to death for giving poison and a bribe of $2,000 to a servant of the President to dispose of that official. The servant handed the vial and the money to his master.

It is estimated that the expenses of the postal service for the next fiscal year will exceed $56,242,140, an increase of $606,286 over the current year.

A STOUT WILLOW basket of convenient size, with straight sides and a well-fitting cover, can be made as commodious as one of the expensive baskets made expressly for carrying lunches, by the exercise of a little feminine ingenuity. Let the side-wide strips of thick linen, doubled and stitched at the edges, be tacked in loops on the inside, with white flax thread that will be scarcely visible on the exterior. In these keep knives, forks, spoons, pepper and salt cruets, and napkins. Lay a folded napkin in the bottom, another over all when the provision is packed in the interior; tie the top in place with a bright ribbon or braid, and you have what, when it is ready to pass from the Latin "panis," bread, might be a pretty hanger of fruits or flowers, and an opulent householder might be willing to carry to a neighbor.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$4.00	@ 5.75
HOGS	4.62	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.97	@ .98
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .46
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.29	@ .30
PORK—New Mess	10.25	@ 10.37
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	4.00	@ 5.50
Good Shipping	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.90	@ 4.35
FLOUR—Fair to Spring	3.00	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .44½
OATS—No. 2	.24	@ .24½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.24	@ .26
Fair to Good Dairy	.12	@ .16
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.11½	@ .11¾
EGGS—Fresh, Western	.17½	@ .18
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.60	@ .65
PORK—Mess	9.75	@ 9.80
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.91	@ .92
CORN—No. 3	.43	@ .43½
OATS—No. 2	.23	@ .23½
RYE—No. 1	.47	@ .48
PORK—Mess	9.75	@ 9.80
TOLEDO.		
CORN—Cash	.47	@ .47½
OATS—Cash	.24	@ .24½
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	2.75	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.00
LAMBS	4.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.46	@ .46
OATS—No. 2 White	.26	@ .26½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.74	@ .75
CORN—Mixed	.35	@ .35½
OATS—Mixed	.23	@ .26
PORK—Jobbing	9.75	@ 9.80
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.96	@ .98½
CORN—Mixed	.47	@ .48
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.27	@ .28
RYE—No. 2	.48	@ .50
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 10.25
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Fair to Best	3.50	@ 4.50
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.46	@ .46½
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.99	@ 1.00
INDIANAPOLIS		
BEEF CATTLE	3.25	@ 4.00
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.97	@ .98
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .45½
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .25½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS	4.80	@ 5.00
SHEEP	3.75	@ 4.25

THE BRONZE GODDESS.

With a Torch in Hand, Liberty Now Enlightens the World.

The Gift of the Land of Lafayette to the Land of Washington.

A Million People Witness the Exercises in New York City.

The Demonstration on Land and Water of a Most Magnificent Character.

"The great statue, 'Liberty Enlightening the World,' was formally presented to the American people, and dedicated to the work of sending forth enlightenment which shall symbolize to the world the light of liberty, at Bedloe's Island yesterday to be known as Liberty Island, in New York harbor, on Thursday, Oct. 28. The statue is a gift to the greatest republic of the

world from the greatest republic in Europe—a tribute of honor and esteem to the oldest popular government from a sister nearly a century younger. The act and the formal acceptance with all the sentiments involved therein, may be regarded as the most significant of the great events in the history of the world for years. President Cleveland, the President of the French republic and the Governors of eight States, with all the governors of the States, and the mayors of the principal cities of the Union, were present to participate in the naval pageant, and this made the line fully eight miles long, the first division being directly opposite the City Hall, where they were reviewed at Madison Square by President Cleveland and Mayor Grace. The statue is estimated to weigh 200 tons, and is 151 feet from the branch of the display, which consisted of 40 all side wheels, from Central Park down to the reviewing stand. The Second Division was a military one, which consisted of 20 regiments of infantry, cavalry and artillery, and the Second Regiment National Guard, State of New York.

A Detachment of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Brigade, Second Division National Guards, Eighth Regiment.

THIRD DIVISION.

United States Marine Band, Band of Officials of the United States, in Carriages.

Governor of Massachusetts, Governor, and High Sheriff.

FIRST DIVISION.

Mayors of Cities, and Municipal Officers, in Carriages.

Battalion of Veterans of Philadelphia.

Veterans of the War of 1812 in Carriages, Veterans of the War of 1812 in Carriages.

Veterans of the Mexican War in Carriages.

Veterans of the Legal Legion.

FOURTH DIVISION.

War Veterans, Veterans, Commissions.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Second Brigade, National Guard State of New York, Reserve Corps, Grand Army of the Republic.

Grand Army of the Republic.

Veteran Military Organizations.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Veteran Military Organizations.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Seventh Regiment, Veteran Volunteers.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Independent Military Organizations.

Washington's Carriage, Drawn by Eight Horses

escorted by Commandery of the State of Washington, D. C., and by the old Washington Guard.

Sons of the Revolution in Carriages.

NINTH DIVISION.

Sons of Veterans.

A Detachment of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

Association of old Brooklynites in Carriages.

Representative Firemen of Brooklyn in Carriages.

TENTH DIVISION.

Volunteer Firemen's Associations.

Board of Trade and Transportation in Carriages.

Benevolent Orders of Undivided Knights of Pythias, of Odd Fellows.

Regiments of Uniformed Knights of Pythias, of New York.

Charitable Organizations.

Civic Societies.

Citizens.

The naval parade of war-ships and other vessels followed, and then the ceremonies at the statue began, at which moment 10,000 rounds from 4 rifling guns were fired by the second Battery.

The crowd on the Battery was so dense that it stood in place on the island was almost entirely made up of men. But few tickets were issued to women, and the tickets were not transferable. Tickets admitting one to almost any vantage point were issued in advance of the day were at a premium. Even the agents of the more prominent buildings on Broadway were commanding any degreeless, indeed, to the desire to surrender or get past the troops to the agency. When near Fronteras there was some communication between the Indians and the local authorities regarding terms of surrender, a message being sent to Captain Lawton, and I presume they would not place themselves in the hands of the Mexicans. At the request of Captain Lawton I joined his command on the evening of September 3, at Skeleton Canyon, a favorite resort of the Indians in former wars, and a well-ended place for ambush and defiance to witness the closing scenes of such an Indian war. While en route to join Lawton's command, Geronimo had sent his son-in-law and his chief interpreter to Fort Bowie to see me, and if not as a hostage, at an assurance of their submission and desire to surrender, and as an earnest of good faith, and in reaching Lawton's command, Geronimo had sent his son and other prominent men, and then, coming forward unarmed, accompanied by his principal men, to announce his leaving the reservation. Immediately before and after this meeting several official communications were received from either side, a debarkation of the Fort Fetterman massacre; Chief Joseph, Dull-in-the-Face, Spotted Eagle, Sitting Bull, and thousands of others, many of whom have murdered and tomahawked their fellow victims.

The report gives in some detail and very graphically accounts of the experience of the troops in pursuing the Indians and of the fighting that occurred. In speaking of one of the pursuits through Arizona he says:

In this pursuit Lieut. Bent displayed great energy and determination. The Indians, seeing that they could escape, breaking down one set of horses, would immediately take another, and, by the shortest ranges and steal other ones. The troops were obliged to follow the trail and follow impassable mountain heights in the same manner, and, in the end, sliding in the descent. He succeeded in so doing that time Capt. Lawton's band and Cabinet, Gen. Sheridan, and the Governors of eight States.

Of Capt. Lawton's pursuit he says:

Among those that time Capt. Lawton, with a fresh command, assumed the arduous and difficult task of pursuing them continuously through the broken mountainous country of Sonora for four or five months. A portion of the command leaving on the day hire without rations, and the other three days being the longest continuous period. They subsisted on two of three days killed by the scouts and sank meat without salt.

Gen. Miles, meanwhile, from the first, to get all the dangerous Indians out of the two territories, as a result, gives the following extract:

Soon after assuming command of the department, I became convinced that there could be no permanent peace in Indian country so long as there were bands among them who were willing and capable of doing the work of murder and devastation, and those who were desirous of keeping peace in the Indian country in the two Arizonas, and Sonora, Mexico, I determined to make a thorough and decisive effort to remove the Indians from the open sides of Arizona, and greater part of the Indians in Sonora, Mexico, and secured them, instead of grasping the opportunity to surrender, and those of the Indians who had left the agency to make a retreat, and, as they thought, to make a stand, in the Sierra Madre Mountains, in Sonora, Mexico, I, in view of the fact that I had made a promise to Geronimo and his band, that they should not be removed from that mountainous region, and that the Indians they had made in past years showed that their raids had been from the agency through the settlements and back again to that source of evil, and every few years their boys became half-grown warriors, who, in order to achieve distinction according to the traditions and practices of their fathers, were compelled to commit savage acts of devastation.

Maugus' Band Captured.

Washington dispatch:

The following telegram from General Miles, dated Fort Apache, Arizona, has been transmitted by General Howard to the War Department:

A detachment under Captain Cooper, fourth cavalry, has just arrived at camp having captured Mangus and his whole party, consisting of 12 bucks, 30 women, three squaws, and five children; also, 1,000 ponies, saddles and five ponies, all of which were brought in.

MILES, Captain Commanding.

These Indians have been under charge of Lieutenant Johnson, and others through Chihuahua, Mexico, and the Sierra Madre since September 7.

MILES, General Commanding.

A later dispatch, dated San Francisco, via Guaymas, Mexico, October 20, says, the following telegram had been received from General Miles:

"Mangus, who was captured by Captain Cooper, states that part of his band escaped by Mexicans and never heard from afterward. This would seem to confirm other reports, and gave rise to the report that Mangus himself had been killed. Capt. Viele, commanding Fort Apache, states that he believes we have all that are left of the Mangus party."

It is learned at the War Department that the Indians above referred to formed a part of Geronimo's band, but escaped from that warrior's hand last April when he offered to surrender to Gen. Crook. Nothing definite was known of Mangus' movements since his separation, but it was reported that he had escaped into Mexico and had been killed by the Mexicans.

DEATH AT THE SWITCH.

Frightful Wreck of an Express Train on the St. Paul Road.

The Occupants of a Car Hemmed In and Burned to Death.

Twenty-six People Cremated—Eleven Bodies Recovered—Heartrending Scenes.

(Milwaukee telegram.)

The most appalling railroad disaster that has ever occurred in Wisconsin resulted from the collision shortly after midnight of a passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and a freight train at Rio, a small station fifteen miles this side of Portage and seventy-five miles from Milwaukee. I. e the collision is believed that twenty-six were either crushed or burned to death, while a number of others were injured. Eleven charred corpses have been taken from the wreck already.

The passenger train was a lightning express from Chicago for St. Paul, with baggage and mail cars, one day coach, and three sleepers. At Rio two freight trains were side-tracked to allow the express to pass. One of them had just crawl into the station when the express came thundering down upon it. Either the engineer or fireman, or both, mistook the signals, or else the switch was wrong, and the express crashed into the freight, ploughing

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

MISSING LINKS.

During the year ending last June nine Orangutans died aged one hundred.

Two of the thrones of the last Napoleon are for sale in France at $100 each.

The biggest of the battle fields is honored in the naming of Gettysburg, D. T.

Baby alligators are sold by the hundreds as ladies' pets yearly in New York city.

Geronimo and his band are said to have been the authors of 2,500 brutal murders.

It is a fashionable thing at San Diego, Cal., for bathers to smoke cigarettes while bathing in the bay.

In the town of Charlottetown, Canada, it is a common sight on the streets to see women smoking cigars.

A Norwood, Ga., negro slept so soundly that he was not awakened by rats that were eating off his fingers.

Several large stove manufacturing works are being established at Birmingham, Ala., by northern capitalists.

Virginia newspapers are calling on northern and western farmers to go down there and build up the state.

Gen. Sherman has made his home at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and will spend the fall and winter there.

The local option law passed by the Washington territory legislature last fall has been declared unconstitutional.

Miss Harriet Hosmer, the American sculptress, now living in Italy, is reported to have had much of her fortune in Keely motor stock.

Wong Tie, a Chinese desperado who for years has been a terror to his countrymen, has at last been arrested and is now in jail in Tucson.

Out of 2,660 cans of milk, examined one day recently by the New York health department, 70 were found to contain adulterated milk.

Nathan Robbins, the veteran Boston banker, is 83 years old, has occupied an office for sixty years, and has been absent because of illness only eight days.

A Mapleton, Mass., lad recently sent up some lanterns on the tail of his kite, and the citizens turned out en masse to view what they thought was a fine meteoric display.

fairy palace under the rays of the moon, back in among those old forest trees."

Miss Harriet Goodwin, a niece of Stonewall Jackson, is a member of the Shaker Society at Alfred, Me. She is a native of West Point, N. Y., her mother being a sister of Gen. Jackson, and came to Alfred from the Shaker Society at New Lebanon, N. Y. She is a woman of much culture and refinement and is recognized as one of the leading and most efficient members of the Alfred society.

The grandeur of the Muir glacier fades into insignificance compared with that which guards the coast of Icy Bay, as seen by the voyagers on the last cruise of the Pinta, says the *Alaskan*. It appears to be about forty miles long. Its height could not be estimated, as the day was cloudy and its upper ridge obscured, but enough could be seen to indicate that it was at least three times as high as the Muir—that is to say, eight or nine hundred feet.

Lord Randolph Churchill, according to an observant visitor at the House of Commons, in a speech of eight minutes made 120 movements with his hands. He crossed his hands in front of him, behind him, above him, below him, he raised his hands upon every part of him within reach; he caught hold of every inanimate object within a circle of two yards or so. He differs, however, from many of our American politicians. He didn't put his hands in anybody else's pockets.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker of the City Temple Church, London, who has been entertaining Mr. Beecher, has come to the conclusion that as he writes to the *Inlooker*, "You must live with Mr. Beecher to understand Mr. Beecher. Before he came to be my guest I had viewed him with the wonder which might be bestowed upon a planet; now that we have lived together I record him the affection which is due to the tenderest intelligence and the most winsome modesty."

A young man of Baltimore went west several years ago and corresponded regularly with an elderly lady friend in Washington. About six months ago he wrote that he'd get married now if he knew a nice girl that would have him. "There's a chance for you," said the lady, laughingly, to her niece when she received the letter. "Tell him to write to him," said the young woman, also laughing. The aunt did so, the young man wrote to the young woman answered the letter, and the result of the correspondence that followed was a wedding last week between the young folks, who, until a few days before, had never seen one another. Their friends say that both have done well.

The Preacher in Politics.

Some years ago, says the Danville Ky., *Advocate*, Col. Boyd was running for congress in the famous Ninth district. It came to his ears that a preacher in a certain locality in one of the counties had been tampered with and seemed looking askance at the clergyman had some political influence worthy a candidate's consideration. Boyd went to the minister and had a long talk with him, but elicited no assurance that he would get the divine's support. Returning to London, he told Judge Brown of his experience, and it was decided that Brown should give him a solo. A few days later the judge met the man of God, and after inquiring the news in his locality, drifted upon the congressional race but warily, for he felt the preacher fully satisfied that he was not favorably disposed toward Boyd. Boyd and Brown held a consultation, and decided that the clerical gentleman could be won over with "motive power," which usually carries the day in elections. So they agreed that R. L. Ewell, a well-known politician and former Campbellite preacher, should approach the mysteriously-affected gentleman, and in the course of his conversation placed a roll of money in his hand and remarked: "Brother So-and-so, you take this; think you can do some good with it in your neighborhood." True as the coin to the sound came forth in words easily understood: "Brother Ewell, in the three talents' conversation which we have had you have shed more light on this subject than the two hours' conversation I had with Col. Boyd and Judge Brown." The preacher did valiant work for the colonel.

A Remarkable Incident.

At the execution of the murderer Guyot at Troyes a few days ago an incident took place the like of which has never before been witnessed in France. The condemned man during his trial and final imprisonment did not evince the least fear. When, on the morning of the fatal day, he was roused from sleep and informed that his hour was come, he received the intelligence calmly. He arose, attended to his last religious duties, ate a hearty breakfast, had his "chief" made, asked for a good glass of brandy, and said he was ready to go. He walked between his attendants with a firm step and a look of resolute courage, almost of defiance. But when he came in front of the ghastly instrument of death and glanced up at it he was noticed to blanch or turn almost white. At the same time his body became inert. He was lifted on the bascule, where he lay for twenty-five awful seconds before the knife fell. Meanwhile he did not stir. When the head was severed from the body it was noticed the blood did not spurt right or nine feet, as it does in such cases. When the attending physicians were given charge of the body, they found the heart had filled with congealed blood. This they explained by the fact that when Guyot *was dead* at the machine and turned suddenly white, his heart ceased action and did not resume it. He was dead before the knife touched him.—*Mind and Nature.*

Vote of Charlevoix County in Detail.

	Charlevoix	Emmet	Antrim	Kalkaska	Otsego	Oscoda	Alcona
Vasle.							
Lace.							
Dickie.							
Curry.							
McDonald.							
Mosher.							
Wachtel.							
Ommen.							
Evans.							
Beard.							
Maltz.							
Fisher.							
Farrar.							
Aplin.							
Williams.							
Donnelly.							
Taggart.							
Laing.							
Prisbee.							
Dix.							
Fraser.							
Parsons.							
Estabrook.							
Bennis.							
Turner.							
Holwerk.							
Downing.							
Mason.							
Cutcheon.							
Ellis.							
Johnson.							
Barton.							
Lewis.							
Dougherty.							
Jarrus.							
Berdan.							
Sheldon.							
Pelmster.							
Green.							
Thatcher.							
Hale.							
Cooper.							
Thompson.							
Sheppard.							
Upright.							
Meech.							
Stone.							
Martin.							
Corbett.							
Durham.							
Martin.							
Gartett.							
Foss.							
Hayden.							
Robinson.							
Hilton.							
Findley.							
Bennett.							
Sanderson.							

A Bee in a Telephone.

The experience of telegraph operators, inspectors, and linemen brings them into close acquaintance with a variety of conditions of faults in connection with their work, the variety of these faults is wonderful, many stranger than fiction. One of the most curious in connection with telephony which we have yet known has just happened within the last few days at a place near Sandy Bay. The lineman's attention was called to the circuit in question as hearing was difficult, on listening at the telephone he heard a "roar of booming which came on intermittently, now and much resembling the distant roll of the tide, and now a rendered gurgle and transmission of work almost impracticable." Having satisfied himself by the usual methods that the instrument was right and the line free from induction, and that it was not passing through a storm, the conclusion was arrived at that the fault must be in the ground office, at Moss Bay. An examination of the telephone apparatus disclosed a novelty. A large bee was found in the telephone, and, in trying to make good its escape, it had become fixed between the sounding board and the microphone, and it had hummed to the extent of interfering with the human organs of the circuit. How the bee came there the linesman cannot say, whether by accident or design he knows not, but the bee was the cause of the fault. In consulting his report the Freeman candidly states: "I have met some very odious and technical faults in various telephone apparatus, but I never was done so a bee before."—*Mechanical World.*

The Appetite

May be increased, the Digestive organs invigorated, and the Bowels regulated, by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are purely vegetable in their composition. They contain no alcohol nor any other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had no appetite, became greatly debilitated, and was constantly afflicted with Headache and Dizziness. I consulted our family doctor, who prescribed for me, at various times, while I could afford one more than frequency relief. I finally commenced taking Ayer's Pills, in a short time my digestion and appetite

IMPROVED

my bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished the second vial of these Pills my tendency to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well.—Delina M. Logan, Washington, Del.

I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and, before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite and strength were restored.—G. Cerry, Dunbridge, Ohio.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all disorders caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for over three years with Headache, Dyspepsia, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time.

BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and, at the same time dieting, I was cured, to my perfect content.—Mrs. Cornelia Gates, Newark, N. J.

Ayer's Pills have benefited me wonderfully. For months I suffered from dyspepsia and Biliousness. I was sick nearly every night, and had a bad taste in my mouth every morning. I now feel like a new man. Ayer's Pills, all other troubles disappear, my food digests well, my bowels are regular, my sleep is refreshing.—Henry C. Hennessey, Rockport, Texas.

I was cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's Pills. They are the best cathartic of that painful disorder, but gave me no relief from Costiveness.—Joseph Boudreau, Jr., St. John's, N. B.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

A Special Sale

IN CHILDREN'S SUITS,

AND

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

On all other goods

I will sell you a real all-wool suit of underwear for $1.50; a good, heavy winter pants for $1.50; a good, all-wool, kersey suit for $9.00, the best goods for the money that can be made.

Don't fail to give me a call for anything in my line, for

I am Giving Great Bargains This Fall.

Just received my stock of Winter Caps. You will be surprised when you see what I can sell you a Fur Cap for.

GEO. W. MILLER.

THE EARTHQUAKE DID IT!

We mean we got a big bargain on all our cloak purchases. Our New York agent has taken advantage of the

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

And has written us that never before had we secured such an elegant line of

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS

At Such LOW PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT PURCHASE A CLOAK or Wrap of any kind until you have seen our goods and learned our prices, as they will come in here.

A big line of everything in Dry Goods coming, wait for them.

Yours, very truly,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

Shipments.

Oct. 26—Schr. Sea Gem, 75 cords wood, O. J. Smith, to Milwaukee.

28—Schr. Carrie, 400 ties ,Upright & Emery, to Chicago.

29—Schr. Libbie Nan, 120,000 feet hemlock lumber, W. S. Johnson & Co., to Chicago.

29—Schr. Cascade, 4,000 ties, 2,000 posts, W. H. Downing, to Chicago.

Nov. 1—Schr. Success, 5,000 ties, W. H. Downing, to Chicago.

1—Prop. J. H. Pauly, 140 cords wood, R. H. Perkins, to Milwaukee.

1—Schr. Flying Cloud, 7,000 hemlock ties, F. J. Meech, to Chicago.

2—Schr. John Fisher, 140 cords wood, Upright & Emery, to Chicago.

2—Schr. A. J. Money, 100 cords wood, Upright & Emery, to Chicago.

2—Schr. Scotish, 125,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.

2—Schr. John Larsen, 30,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., 30,000 feet, hardwood lumber, A. W. Oslo, to Sheboygan.

2—Schr. Evening Star, 2,000 ties, 1,000 feet, birch lumber, 120,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Chicago.

3—Ariole, 60,000 hoops, Wilson Hoop Co., to Milwaukee.

3—Seaman, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Detroit.

Bridge-tender Martin reports the number of times he has opened the bridge during the month of October as follows:

Steamers	271
Tugs	146
Small boats	150
Total	567

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the health of every community, if, instead of the worthless nostrums which, if they were absolutely good for what they claim, would be a certain cure for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood and liver, such as scrofula in its various forms, consumption, dyspepsia, constipation, female irregularities, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, and all pulmonary diseases. No medicine can rival these bitters accordingly, for instances, and remain long unwell, provided these bitters are not destroyed by alcohol poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the power of repair. Golden Seal Bitters improve on the old cures more than any other medicine known. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crosier.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilkenson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, afflicted with jaundice, also diabetes; the pins were almost unendurable, and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh to pounds. He now positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by Dr. G. W. Crosier.

Only 25 Cents

buys a perfect remedy for sour stomach, diarrhœa, worms, convulsions, feverishness, and loss of sleep. Try it, Dr. Fahr's Magic Pain Oil. It effectually relieves external and internal aches. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crosier.

☞ Muslin underwear almost given away at F. W. Craine & Co.'s.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 4, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $12; baled, $18
Corn, per bu. 25c.
Oats, 30 to 35c.
Feed, per ton, $22.
Pork, $12 ℔ bbl, 7c ℔ lb.
Salt, ℔ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Mocca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emery's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞ A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞ A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞ Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞ New Groceries received almost every day.

☞ Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞ If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞ The furniture and fixtures of the Museum is for sale. Those wishing anything from a broom to a piano are invited to call and witness the low prices every article will go at.

G. E. SWEETLAND.

☞ Jefferies' is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Come back old friends and try it.

☞ All who are indebted to me are requested to call and settle before the first of November. Jons McCabe.

☞ Fresh Oysters, direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

The steal is republished.

F. W. Wilcox has added a porch to his cottage.

Mrs. S. J. Spalsbary is home from Elk Rapids.

Mike Linsay goes to Wisconsin on a visit this week.

Jas. Washburn has a crow which talks like a parrot.

Al. Draper, of East Jordan, made us a brief call to-day.

Political bargains don't always pan out as expected.

Last Sunday was one of the finest days of the year.

So far the Gazelle has missed but one trip this season.

Walter S. Johnson made a magnificent ink exposition.

Painters and plasterers are at work on the new club house.

Our amateur musicians are busy at rehearsal.

Prof. Sandish, 125,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.

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☞ Muslin underwear almost given away at F. W. Craine & Co.'s.

The county seat steal is rebuked by the people in spite of the cry of "whiskey ticket."

Ed. Preston's smile Monday morning was caused by that nine pound girl which arrived at his house Saturday night.

Kenny Bros. have established a feather renovating business in the Morgan building, corner of State and Mason streets.

Jos. Beauvais has the frame up for a new boat house on the lot adjoining F. W. Wilcox's. It is 22x40 feet, and two stories in height.

The Historical Society will meet with Miss Maud Loveday at East Jordan, on Nov. 12. The Gazelle will be chartered for the occasion.

Owing to some broken machinery and not enough business to pay expenses the Clare Belle has been laid up for the remainder of the season.

The propeller John H. Pauly, which left this port on Tuesday afternoon, was obliged to return on account of a cylinder head blowing off.

Poor Garbutt,—the catspaw to secure the county seat,—disastrous,—deserted by his managers, repudiated by the people, politically dead and buried.

Earnest Peaslie left at this office last week, two Pomeranian white globe turnips, of perfect form, and solid, which weighed 13½ pounds,—the largest weighing 7¼ pounds.

Our job register shows a business for October nearly double the average for the summer, and $50 better than the best month of the resort season. And it was not all political work either.

The merchants are fast preparing for cold weather by laying in their supplies of winter goods. The careful buyer will consult the columns of the JOURNAL when in search of bargains.

Samuel Pendee, of Milton, handed us an apple of the twenty ounce pippin variety from his orchard, which measured 14½ inches in circumference and weighed two pounds.—Elk Rapids Progress.

The perpetrators of some of the devilries of hallowe'en should serve a term in the house of correction. It is bad enough to transfer signs and gates, but when valuable property is destroyed it is time to call a halt.

An examination of the vote in this county with that of two years ago will convince the most careless observer that the democratic prohibitionists voted the prohibition ticket while the republican prohibitionists voted the straight republican ticket.

A. W. Chew for clerk, A. R. Upright for register, and Z. N. Garbutt for commissioner, on the regular republican ticket, were all defeated by "stump" candidates; yet they were all supported by their recognized official republican organ, the Sentinel.

Dr. Sweetland and wife return to Chicago for the winter, for the purpose of going before a board of physicians in Rush Medical College to demonstrate their new methods of examining diseases of the human system knowing their intrinsic worth.

Postmaster Colbourne, of Healdsburg, takes the cake as a turnip raiser. He pulled some last week weighing 17 pounds apiece and being three feet in circumference. He sold 60 bushels from a piece of ground 164 rods in area. Next!—Independent.

When the news came Thursday morning that Lane was elected, the stars and stripes were raised on the signal service pole. At noon, when the report was received that Tapln was elected, the stars and stripes were hauled down and the storm signal raised in its place.

The receiver of the Scranton & Watson Lumber Co., at Detroit, has filed his inventory and appraisal, as follows: Assets $81,346.09, not including $33,618.25 of bad and doubtful accounts; liabilities, $133,315.06, including $21,10.46 due labor at the East Jordan mill.—Tradesman.

"The special meetings in the Congregational church are being largely attended. Rev. C. F. Van Auken, of Charlevoix, has arrived and will assume control of the meetings. As Mr. Van Auken is the state evangelist of the Congregational body, he brings the experience and knowledge to the work. Meetings are held daily at 2:30 and 7 p. m.—Clare Democrat.

Harrison Berdan and his friends did all they could before the convention to secure Jerrue's nomination, asserting that with Jerrue on the ticket Berdan would have "a walkaway." They misreckoned their money. They raised the cry of "whisky ticket" to divert the people from the other issue,—the enforcement of the county-seat steal,—and got left.

Capt. Clyster will give the Gazie Barker somewhat of a rebuild this fall, and will have the upper deck extended to the bow, the pilot house raised to the upper deck, and a convenient stairway built so that passengers can ride on the hurricane deck. This will add greatly both to the appearance of the boat and to her carrying capacity, Mr. Campbell, of Charlevoix, will have charge of the work.—Independent.

M. S. P. A. at Petoskey.

The following extract from the proceedings of the last meeting of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association, shows how the meeting next summer was located at Petoskey:

"Secretary Parkill stated that an invitation had been received from the druggists of Petoskey, inviting the association to hold its next meeting at that place.

"Frank Wells moved that the next meeting of the association be held at Detroit.

"Dr. G. W. Crouter presented the claims of Petoskey, promising the members all the entertainment they could wish and a sight of the grandest body of water they ever looked upon.

"A. Bassett asserted that the association was not looking for entertainment, but should hereafter confine its meetings to 'strictly business.'

"Dr. Crouter asserted with a good deal of feeling that whenever the entertainment feature was eliminated, the association would go down.

"S. S. Parkill, A. W. Allen, A. B. Stevens, M. V. Gunstrum, O. Eberbach, A. B. Lyons and Fred M. Ali (dot) declared themselves in favor of having the next meeting at Petoskey and the convention so voted. The date of the meeting was changed to July 12, 13 and 14."

She Was an Expert.

One of the conductors on the overland road tells of a queer customer that he had for a passenger the other day. The man was a New Englander of middle age, who had been in the West long enough to get a pretty good idea of the country, and he was outward bound not for the purpose of settling down, but to secure a wife, he having jacked one out by letter, as he said when speaking on the subject.

"You see," he told the conductor in one of their confidential conversations, "the West is no place for an eloping woman. I had one of that kind. In fact that was the reason I happened to go West. I'd been farming in Connecticut for a good many years, ever since I was a boy, and the wife of a friend of mine and I got to smiling on each other, and first thing I knew she was suggesting that we skip for the West. She had some money of her own and was a smart woman, and as I had always hankered after a little Western adventure I concluded to join in. Now, stranger, to tell you the truth, I've had more adventure than I counted on. In the first place, the woman's husband got on our trail and clung to it for all of one week, and in the next place I lost the woman.

"We got out here I wanted to get a farm somewhere and settle down, but she wouldn't do it. We went to Idaho prospecting, and before we had been there a month the madam's head begins to get turned. Women are very scarce up there, and it didn't take my woman long to find it out. While I was only a plain sort of farmer man, she pretty soon discovered that there were judges, governors, Mormon kings, silver-mine owners, and big ranchers who were liable to want wives, and, by cracksy, mister, she had it out with a colonel before I knew it. They got married, too. Well, I didn't have much reason to complain, and I thought I'd just leave them. So I followed. When I caught them, in Helena, what do you suppose she said to me? She said, said she:

"'You are good enough to elope with from Connecticut, but you are small potatoes and few in a hill out here. I'm only taking advantage of the opportunities which a new and growing country offers.'

"After that I left her alone. You see, she was just cute enough to scheme, being on the ground, she could marry in great shape if she wanted to, and so she threw me overboard. She's rich now, and will make a big splurge in the East some day. But what I wanted to say to you is this: Don't bring any eloping women out here. If they elope once, they'll do it again, and there's altogether too big a premium on them in this section. The young women I am going back after now is 41 years old, has never been married, and has taught a Sunday-school class thirty years."—*Cheyenne Leader.*

Homing Instinct of Dogs.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes as follows from Eastville, Va.: "In leaving my bachelor home in Northampton county, Virginia, soon after the late war, to practice medicine in Washington, D. C., I was at a loss to know what to do with a fine setter dog that had been presented to me and one day I asked a friend if I was anxious to leave him in the hands of some friend who would appreciate his many qualities, so taking him to Smith's Wharf, on the Rappahannock river, ten miles from my home, I put him on board the steamer with card and address to a gentleman in Fredericksburg. The dog was duly delivered, as they told me when the steamer passed on her return trip. Three days after this occurrence, while seated in the shade of the large trees that then clustered about the old ancestral mansion, I was suddenly startled by the rapid approach of a joyful whine of a dog, and lo, Sejpio was at my feet—poor, sore-footed and utterly worn out! He had traveled by land from Fredericksburg to Chatham (my home on the Potomac), a distance of about seventy-five miles. Sejpio was brought to me a puppy, and was then two years old, never having been off the farm except when taken to the steamer by myself. I afterward took him up the Potomac with me, and presented him to General Fitzhugh Lee, our present Governor of Virginia."

DRY GOODS!

We offer for the next few days Great Bargains in all

----SUMMER DRESS GOODS----

Shawls, White Goods, Parasols, Silk and Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Straw Hats, etc.

NEW LINE OF BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS, Just received and marked at very low prices.

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In great variety and at correct prices. The finest line of

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PLANTATION JAVA COFFEE, - BEST IN THE WORLD.

Farmers will consult their own interests in buying our

FACTORY-FILLED DAIRY SALT.

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NOW IS THE TIME!

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ARE PREPARED FOR COOL WEATHER

With a Tremendous Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Having just returned from the market, we feel confident in stating that we can show the largest stock of Dry Goods, Fancies, Cloaks, Wraps, Carpets, Matting, Rugs, Clothing, Overcoats, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, ever shown here at such low figures as we have marked them.

Our styles are so varied that it would be folly to attempt to describe them. As for prices, we shall maintain and increase our well earned reputation of giving the best value for the money. ☞ Please give us a call.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

New Harness Shop.

E. B. Hodge has fitted up part of Bellinger's front for hanging up harness goods, and will undertake to supply the wants of the trade. He will confine himself chiefly to homemade work, which will enable him to guarantee the quality of every article sold. His old friends are invited to give him a call.

What True Merit Will Do.

The unprecedented sale of Boschee's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is simply and solely the merits of this remedy that have caused such a demand for it, and the universal satisfaction it gives, coupled with the several long troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when these diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price 75 cents, large size $1.00.

Hockins's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, Skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

☞ All kinds of yarns at F. W. Craine & Co.'s.

☞ See what bargains F. W. Craine & Co. offer during the month of November and be doing hold.

☞ F. W. Craine & Co. sell goods for no more than they are worth.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.—The following is a list of letters remaining in the post office at Charlevoix, Mich., at the close of business Saturday, Oct. 30, 1886. If not called for in two weeks they will be sent to the Dead letter office. In calling for any of them please say "advertised."

Bancroft, Alfred
Burnett, Mr. Mamie
Bickmann, Mrs. L. D.
Carter, C. E.
Crossley, Irvine
Cook, Miss Jennie
Conant, Perry E.
Cody Rosier
Dalton, Mrs. Ella
Dale, W. H.
Dale, Mrs. Ella
Dell, Mrs. F.
Englesby, Chas. H. 5
Eaton, Mrs. Frank
Ely, Geo. M
Fitzpatrick, Henry
Gaskey, Mrs. Wm.
Hayes, Jas.
Hawkins, Jonathan
Hughes, Mrs. M. M.
Lavalley, Alex
Lemaitz, Antony
Morse, Albert
Martin, Seymour
McDonald, Geo.
Minton, Thos.
McCarty, Mrs. Levi
McVean, Frank
Peterson, I. M.
Pomeroy, Chas. H.
Quigley, Mrs. R. C. 2
Sheppard, Mrs. Rosa
Smith, P. L.
Stone, Jas.
Stacy, Mrs. Mary
Smith, Mrs.
Smith, Mrs. Emma
Sutton, Lucy
Scung, F. N.
Tuttle, Mrs. Cynthia
Dover, Oliver J.
White, W. H.
Wicker, W. H.
Weadman, Margaret
Zimmerman, Willett

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

FARMERS' HOTEL,

W. W. BAKER, HARBOR SPRINGS, MICHIGAN.

Excellent accommodations for transients and boarders with their families. Good livery in connection. Rates reasonable. The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the present trade.

W. W. BAKER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

Richard Coors, Proprietor.

Charlevoix - - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids stages. A good stager room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

JOB WORK

AT THIS OFFICE.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TOUCHES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

J. A. HEATH,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop

ANTRIM STREET,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICH.

All kinds of furniture made to order, old furniture repaired, and shop work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ Give Me a Call.☜

JAMES HEMMINGS,

On Mason St., third door west of State, Charlevoix.

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINK AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

F. E. Wood,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. S. PERRYCE, Prop'r.

East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely refitted and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stabling in connection with the House.

SOMEHOW OR OTHER WE GET ALONG.

The pool was bustled about the house,
Her face still bright with a pleasant smile,
A broken matches of happy song
Strengthened her heart and hand the while.
Her husband was idling at his trade,
He liked the fire pipe within his jaw,
And all he'd made and all he'd lost
Nearly and clear on his finger tips.

"Good wife, I've just been thinking a bit,
Nothing has done very well this year;
Money is bound to be hard to get—
Everything's bound to be very dear;
How the devil are going to be fed
Or how are you to keep the boys at school,
It's hard on a decent and credit man
I can't make bankers by my rule."

She turned her round from the baking bread,
And she faced him with a cheerful laugh;
"Why, husband, dear, one would think
We'd lived on the fat of the land—poor stuff.
And what if the wheat was only half
As long as we looks are well and strong?
I'm not a woman to worry a bit,
Somehow or other we get along.

"Info some lives some rain must fall,
Over all lands the storm must beat,
But when the rain and storm are o'er,
The after sunshine is twice as sweet.
Some years every stock we have fond a rot,
Some years every crop we found a scour;
We've had to eat our words and our words
But somehow or other we get along.

"For thirty years we have loved each other,
Hand to each other whatever befell.
Six boys have gone from our home and mother,
And all of them living and doing well.
We owe no man a penny, my dear,
We're both of us young, well and strong.
Good lord, I wish you would smoke again,
And wish how well we've got along."

He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh;
He kissed her with a kiss of a lover pride;
He said: "I'll do as you tell me,
I'll just count up on the other side."
She left him talking with his better thought,
He sat and smoked his pipe with a happy song,
A song that followed me many a year,
Somehow or other we get along.
Philadelphia Times.

Mother and Son.

BY EMMA MAUD PHELPS.

PART I.

It was a long, low house of rough gray stone, with only one story and a high peaked roof.

It was more than a hundred years old, and had been a famous tavern away back in revolutionary ages. One of Washington's generals had passed a night under its roof, it was said.

The old house was now occupied by a widow, a self-styled invalid, and her two nieces.

Mrs. Atkinson had come to the mountains of this Southern State for her health, but finding the noise and gaiety of the fashionable hotel too much for her nerves, and seeing in one of her drives about the country this old house standing empty, she had instituted a search for its owner, found him, taken the house for six months, and removed from the hotel as soon as possible, with her two nieces and three servants.

The departure of these young ladies from the hotel was received by sincerely deplored by every unmarried man in the house, for they were, if not absolutely beautiful, yet undeniably pretty, and though rather reserved, perfectly amiable and well-bred.

The family had now been some six weeks or more in its home among the mountains, and though they were five miles away from the town, and three from the postoffice, the girls had not yet shown any signs of loneliness.

It was September now. It had been clear in the morning, but a shower had come by rather suddenly about an hour ago; it had not cleared off, but settled down into a driving storm of wind and rain.

It was very dreary out of doors, but within it was pleasant enough.

On the hearth, open hearth a fire of nine sticks was snapping cheerily; before the fire was a rug of white bear-skin. The round table, covered with a crimson Turkey-brilliant cloth, was fairly loaded down with books, papers and magazines. There was a big easy lounge, a screen artistically painted, and any number of comfortable easy chairs. Before the fire, bending over an embroidery frame, sat an old working lady. Another girl was seated on the lounge, curled up in a half-reclining attitude, absently at the dropping, swaying, mounting grass-tree.

The worker at the fire looks up now, suddenly puts down her work, and going up to the watcher at the window, says affectionately:

"Does the rain make you melancholy, Nell? I wish for your sake Aunt Kate would have allowed us to stay on at the hotel. It is such a pity you should miss all the hops, the bowling, the tennis, and"—with a lamb—"the nice young men."

The other turns a lovely little microcosm face up at her companion.

"As if I cared for the dancing and the men. I have you, Cousy, and that's all I want. I never expected to be with you again—you know your aunt never could endure me." Constance turns red up to the roots of her hair.

"Aunt Kate is very peculiar in her likes and dislikes, Nell, but she is your aunt, Nell, as much as mine. And she will do you invite one of these days, Nell. I am sure. I don't understand how anybody could dislike you."

"Aunt Kate dislikes me, Cousy; always has and always will. I think the reason must be that my mother married a poor man. A beggarly artist, Aunt Kate once called my father to my face, while she and your mother made very grand matches. Well, Cousy, it is rather too bad; but the sins of the fathers, and mother, too, in this case, are visited upon the children, you know." Then, turning her face to the window again, she continued: "I wonder if while we have been talking, that tramp has gone away again? But I don't think he has; I kept one eye on the window all the time we have been talking together."

"What tramp, Nell? tramps never come here."

"This was a tramp. He came up to the kitchen door about a half an hour ago. He was all wet and completely covered—his clothes were—with mud, and he staggered as he walked as if he were drunk.

"I hope," suddenly, "he hasn't murdered Dinah; still I think Dinah is a match for two tramps at least; don't you?"

"Suppose we go to the kitchen and look after her; and, Nell, did you see the man's face? did he look very wicked and villainous? We are only women in the house. Aunt sent Sejito to the post-office over an hour ago."

"I couldn't see his face; it was hidden by his hat. He was awfully tall, and came staggering up the garden walk like, as they say her, like he was drunk."

"Well, let's go and investigate the mystery."

"Aren't you afraid, Cousy? he may have murdered Dinah, and we are to be his next victims. It is probably sharpening the axe, which has been blunted by coming in contact with Dinah's skull. I am sure Dinah's head is even harder than the average head of the race. And how much harder do they say a negro's skull is than ours, Cousy?"

"I thought you said Dinah was a match for two tramps at least. Don't be a miserable coward, Nell, but follow, follow me."

The girls go through the broad, long hall, and Constance has her hand on the door-latch. As they stand there they hear very plainly through the closed door the sound of groaning. "There!" exclaimed Nell. "Dinah has fallen a victim to the blood-thirsty wayfarer, just as I told you, Constance."

"Nonsense!" and Constance opens the door and enters the kitchen, followed at a safe distance by Nell.

Dinah turns and greets them with a smile that shows her large white teeth from ear to ear. Not from her, however, do these sounds of anguish proceed, but from the stranger, the "tramp," as Nelly dubbed him.

He is lying stretched out at full length on the wooden settee, his face deadly pale, with pain. But the face of the man lying prostrate there is that of a gentleman, unmistakably.

"What is the matter, Dinah? What has happened?" inquired Constance.

On hearing her voice the young man opened his eyes. Seeing a lady he make an effort to rise; an effort promptly suppressed by the noble divinity of her sex.

"Now, you just keep quiet, chile. Don't you going for to hurt yourself, young gentmen," continues Dinah, addressing Constance, "he done hurt powerful bad wound in him's chest, Miss Conny, sure as you're born. Blud himself sectionsidental, I reckon. Did ever you go off and hit yer boxes?" addressing the wounded man.

He shakes his head. "I was shot."

"Shot!" exclaimed the two girls.

"Well, well, don't try for to talk, honey. Jes' keep quiet—that's a lamb."

This to a man six feet taller, he is fancy.

Then, coming close up to Constance, she whispered:

"Sejito, he done gone to the pos'office, and hosi's he back nobow until dark. We had daughter have de doctor, but I must do the best I kin until that jaer nigger Sejito done come back. But de gentmen hurt powerful bad, Jes' sure. I done mix a heap of sojers in de wah.

"Dinah," exclaimed Constance, suddenly, "I'll go for the Doctor. I know where the Doctor lives. I passed his house only yesterday."

After an hour's ride the Doctor's house is reached at last.

He comes riding after her in a very few minutes, and they gallop on in silence.

The Doctor drops his mackintosh in a heap on the steps of the porch, and together they enter the kitchen. Then, to her astonishment, Constance finds her self ushered into the presence of some, the stranger is lying. Nelly, who is seated in a corner of the room directly behind her aunt, grimaces and gesticulates energetically at Constance, who stares at her in amazement. The Doctor approaches, and to where the wounded man is lying.

The patient smiles faintly, and nods out a languid hand of recognition.

"Well! I see you, yes, old man" is his greeting to the physician.

"Hurt badly, hey?" says the Doctor, turning toward the ladies, "on every one's leaving the room but Sejito and Dinah, I shall want you."

"Sush I's gwine to stay, Doctor," returns Dinah. "I done nurse a heap of sojers in de wah. Yes, I reckon you couldn't get on without me, sure as you're born."

"The girls will go, of course," says Mr. Atkinson, "but, Doctor, surely I may stay. I am his mother."

"I don't know," returns the Doctor, doubtfully.

"Doctor, I must stay. I'll keep perfectly still. I won't be in the way at all. Surely, you'll not drive me away from my son."

"Well, well, if you insist, of course; but, young ladies, you be kind enough to get out home—directly."

The girls gently sentle away, very much startled at the Doctor's sudden exhibition of temper.

When they have left the kitchen a safe distance behind them Constance informs her companion, "How did Aunt Kate happen to go into the kitchen and find Fred there?"

"Well, she woke up, and nobody thought of taking her tea to her. I was in the kitchen with Dinah, it was so lonely in the sitting-room, and I was so worried about you—not, all alone, in that dreadful storm. Anyhow, listening, refusing to Fred's groans—he had fallen asleep, you know, was moaning pitifully—and wringing the hands of the kitchen clock, which really did and seem to move one bit, he door opened and Aunt Kate came stalking into the room, looking for all the world like Lady Macbeth in the sleep-walking scene. 'What is all this?' she said. 'How did this man come here? Who brought him here?'—glaring at me, you know she doesn't like me.

"'Well, that man' woke up at the sound of her voice, 'Mother,' he said, and fainted away. I thought he was dead, then he was so white and cold, and it was such a long time before he came to."

"They are in Constance's room now, and Nelly is helping her cousin to exchange her garments for dry ones.

"Constance, what a judgment it will be on Aunt Kate if Fred dies! It was her son, and she has not seen him, not spoken a word to him, for five long years, ever since Fred married a girl she didn't like, who in death bedded and under the sod these three years."

Late in the afternoon of the next day, Constance, seated at the window, seeing the doctor ride up, goes to the door and opens it for him.

"My cousin," are her first words; "will he live, Doctor? He is not mortally wounded, I hope?" in an apologetic tone, "have been fast asleep almost ever since—"

"Not a doubt about his recovery. I think all right with him, and left him to see about hunting his trunk out here.

"I have also found out how Mr. Atkinson came to be shot.

"It was no accident—it was a piece of villainy. He left the hotel early yesterday morning—you know it did not come on the rain until the afternoon, the shower lasting finally into a pouring rain—to a shooting expedition. He took with him as guide a hanger-on about the inn known to everybody by the sobriquet of Slippery Jos. Mr. Atkinson was warned by several not to go off alone in company with such a character as Slippery Jos. But he said, laughingly, he hoped he was not afraid of any one man, no matter what his reputation might be. It appears they were joined later in the day by two friends of Slippery Jos—mulattoes these, though Jos is a white man—and the three, when they entered the woods just below here, demanded his watch and money of Mr. Atkinson. He refused to give up his property, there was a struggle, and in it your cousin was shot and left for dead. Jos and his companions were at the hotel this morning. They told the hotel-keeper Mr. Atkinson had sent them back, waiting he preferred such a short distance from the woods for fear of your cousin would have prevented them from cold and exposure, if not from his wound—which I am happy to say is not as bad as I first feared—he is pain through now, thanks, I'm continued, mainly, to the young lady who rode five miles in a driving storm to fetch a surgeon for him.

"And thanks," replied Constance, returning his smile, "to the surgeon who came directly he was called."

PART II.

A month has rolled away since Fred, bleeding and wounded, staggered to the threshold of his mother's door.

It is late October. The moth wins is whistling among the tops of the pines.

It is evening. The fire is lighted, the heavy curtains drawn.

Mrs. Atkinson, lame and helpless, is sitting peacefully among the cushions of her easy-chair.

The Doctor and Constance are playing chess.

Fred, lying on a couch, is listening indolently to Nelly's lore, vivacious as ever. She has drawn a low chair close up to the couch, and, glancing from her work now and again from under her long, curly lashes, "Fred, Fred," she says, "you are in the thick, soft curls of her fair hair. "How is it?" addressing the invalid, very ceremoniously—how is it that your hair is shaded, did you get it so by the fashion?

"Fashion indeed! Did you think I would cut off my hair to be in the fashion? Nelly, Nelly, I am not so stupid. I lost my hair in a fever I had three months ago. I was a raving lunatic—a madman—raving, but I broke down ignominiously, right in the midst of a term, with nervous fever. The people in the boarding house where I was lost it into their heads that it was some kind of contagious fever, and I had, and so I was left to the tender mercies of a chambermaid, who was drunk more than half the time."

"I see, and, Nell, I must give those curls just one pull, not a very hard one, of course, but a pull. My health, all my prospects of complete happiness depend at, waiting the action to the word."

Nelly gives a mischievous laughing shriek, and Constance raises her eyes from the chess-board.

Her face grows pink from brow to chin, and the drops her eyes again as quickly as she had raised them.

The chances of the game have until that moment been in her favor, but the news of Fred made now causes her adversary to exclaim: "I don't see how you manage to win, I think. You may take it back if you please.

"Oh, no—no! I made the very move I intended to," not a blush, and her serenity raises his eyebrows in astonishment. A very few moments more, and the game is finished, and Constance totally routed, of course.

"I am afraid I played very badly," she says as she puts the men away into the box, "but Nelly has been teasing me. He keeps pulling at my dress every few minutes, like a spoiled little Yokohama terrier."

Constance's earnest pet and property, Fred, was, what is the dog's name, anyhow, on my lap?" stopping and picking him up.

But Nap evidently does not want to come on his mistress' lap; he refuses to stay there, runs to the door, whines, scratches on the panels, then scoots back to his mistress, jumps up on her lap, and then to the door again.

Constance rises and opens the door, but the little doggy, though he runs down the corridor a short distance, returns almost directly, and, put as the mistress is about to close the door, he stands up again, leaks his hand, his bright dark eyes—"Fred, Fred, I'm sure he wants you."

"Fred, come here, Nap, at once," Constance gives a backward glance into the room before following her favorite.

Mrs. Atkinson's eyes are closed. She is sitting very erect now in her arm-chair, glancing from Nelly in Nelly's direction, whose head, as she sits, has taken up her lamb, and is singing softly, the two gentlemen admiring and attentive auditors. "It was a lovely lullaby, and so dressed."

Constance hears her sing, as she softly closes the door behind her.

Nap, delighted that he has induced his mistress to follow him, trots off in the direction of the kitchen.

"Well, Nap, now what is it you want—some milk?"

The kitchen is dark, save for the light of the smoldering fire of logs upon the hearth. Dinah is sleeping in the room overhead; her snoring fairly shakes the ceiling.

But Nap spurns the milk. He whines, he runs scuttling along the wall, stopping under an old-fashioned casement window, which has been left slightly ajar.

"Oh, she is not the dog to be insulted, you frosty little Nap."

The little animal has grown all of a sudden very quiet; it crouches close up against the casement, and stays there until Fred upon her face.

Constance's hand, which is raised to close the window, drops heavily against her side.

Surely there are voices speaking under the window. She bends forward and listens.

Her face grows white, her breath checks as she does so. She gets out her hand and presses it on her bosom, close up to her, as silent, immovable now as she.

Nap has gone nearer, then Constance fastens the window, carefully replaces the fire, presses a heavy mounted chair against the side-door, which is provided with a stout, old-fashioned wooden bolton. This done she returns to the sitting-room.

"Where is Dr. Preston?" are her first words.

"Gone," returns Nelly, "gone a half an hour ago. Didn't you hear him ride off? Have you been unknown, then, to me?

"I was in the kitchen."

"In the kitchen! What were you doing there at this time of night, pray?"

"Well, Nap, you see, Fred sent me there. Aunt—Fred—is to too, too horrible to think Dr. Preston has gone, for there are four men outside, waiting until the house is dark to rob it. I heard them. It was Nap who discovered them: it was that that made him restless and fidgety the whole evening. Nelly, why did you let the Doctor go?"

"He had to see a patient."

"Constance, you are dreaming!" exclaims her aunt.

"I am not, indeed, Aunt Kate. I heard them as plainly as I hear you now. They came to know that there is a great deal of plate in the house, and that you have your diamonds with you.

Fred has left his couch at her first words, and is standing opposite to her.

The doors are strong and well furnished with locks and bolts, all except the small side door in the kitchen.

"But that is the very door by which they will enter the house—they seem to know it well. Nap is away at a prayer-meeting, and Fred is wounded. One man wounded at that, against four strong ruffians. God help us all!" says Mrs. Atkinson.

"Mother, you and the girls had better go to your rooms and lock the doors. I will wait for the scoundrels in the kitchen, and if they attempt to enter give them a warm reception. Don't give way to mother. One man inside a house is a match for four outside it. I will take my pistols, and you and the girls can send your screamers up in one of the towers.

"Leave you to face death alone?" exclaims Constance and Nelly in one breath. We—at least Constance and I"—the ruling passion causing her even in this moment of suspense and danger to leave Nelly out—"we will go with you, and if we die we'll all die together."

"Nonsense—no motion, I entreat. Don't talk about dying yet. I should feel so humiliated, I should, indeed, if I thought you women were safely locked up in your rooms, and I had to be insulted, recently, the cost of tubing and of excavation is avoided; and, thirdly, the sewage can be carried off underground instead of being compelled to follow all the serpentine windings of the sinuous. But the electrical overhead wires in Europe are doomed.

The Prince Who Founded Heidelberg.

Count Palatine Rupprecht I., who founded the University of Heidelberg just five hundred years ago, was a very wise prince, and Italian princes of today may appreciate the advantages of learning all the more. He ordered, among other things, that students in travelling should be treated as princes and not offered no violence. Rupprecht well understood the danger of traveling in his dominions, for he ran two strong fortified robbers' nests of his own, for the purpose of wresting unwilling tribute from the traveling public. Students were exempt until they had finished their curriculum and were taking it home so have it framed preparatory to drawing it, when the Prince would swoop them in just like common folks.
—*Texas Siftings.*

Two Georgia Women.

Within fifteen miles of Atlanta, in a pretty little village, is perhaps the only lady depot agent in Georgia. It is possible that she is the only one in this country. She is a lady widow, and her own exertions several months ago by the death of her husband, who was the village depot agent at the time of his demise. Although the railroad was in no way responsible for the agent's sudden death, the vacancy at the depot was promptly tendered the widow. The pay was $1 a day, which is the country is a good salary for a woman. The position was accepted, and the lady depot agent was duly installed. She receives and forwards freight, sells tickets, and attends to whatever business comes to her lot, and is giving entire satisfaction to the road and to the public. The idea of a lady depot agent swinging a lantern around the platform of the depot, meeting trains and answering tiresome questions for a dull public seemed novel and heroic to me. I mentioned the circumstance and expressed my admiration in the presence of some lady friends. I thought I had found a real heroine, and was quite surprised by the lack of enthusiasm which followed my recital.

After a pause one of the ladies remarked: "The widow who took her husband's place at the depot deserves great praise, but there are many homeless vacancies to be filled and many depots to be kept. Three years ago, I was a girl—a graceful, slight ancemone, with fair, smooth skin, serious, calm, white hands, and big, deep-blue eyes sensitively mirroring every emotion that stirred her gentle heart. I never rested my eyes on her graceful little form without thinking of the children, the Puritan maiden, Priscilla," and the charm of her pure, sweet nature. To-day I met my little friend, and she was robed in black and had worked the folds of crape her shining gold hair and tender blue eyes. This meek girl, this fair maiden Priscilla, all steeped in angel instincts," had taken upon her own heart and hands the cares and duties of mother to her young orphan brothers and sisters.

"The widow and the young girl both deserve praise, I remarked, "and both instances are sad."

"Yes," was the reply. "It is the pity of it. Tiger, Tiger, burning bright in the lonely deep, Will there be one to look upon thy wings his soul. On entering the kitchen door she finds the door of the kitchen which wings his soul. On entering the kitchen door she finds the door of the kitchen which wings his soul. On entering the kitchen door she finds the door of the kitchen which

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Plank on High License.

The foundation of republican government is intelligent manhood and womanhood. To perpetuate itself the government must foster and sustain all institutions which tend to elevate and ennoble man and suppress all institutions which degrade, debauch, and ruin him. The public saloon, grog-shop or whatever you call it is simply a school of misery, vice, and crime. It has not one redeeming feature. It ruins its customers, degrades his wife, beggars his children. Through his terrible appetite it controls the vote of its victim, and through such votes mike and unmake officers. It is despotic and aggressive in the use of its power.

"License in all its forms has been tried for years, and so far as reducing the evils of drink or evils growing out of drink is a total failure. License laws never were enforced, never can be enforced, and never will be enforced. Take Chicago for an example. In there are by less drinking or drunkenness, or is the saloon power in politics any less under high license than under license? Local option is a demonstrated failure because it turns the cities over into the hands of the vile elements by isolating them from the moral country districts. Local option might as well be applied to polygamy, gambling, and prostitution as to liquor selling. The state must protect its life by bringing the moral strength of the country to bear on the cities. Local option makes good centers better and bad ones worse. "Birds of a feather flock together," and the drunkards have a right to abandon certain centers to the control of the vicious simply because they are in the majority. The prohibitionists want a law which will make it a crime and unprofitable to sell liquor; then the executive officer in sympathy with the law; then behind that officer an organized party that will break his political neck if he does not do his duty and enforce the law.

"After the election of 1884 the national non-partisan league was organized for the avowed purpose of usurping the prohibition party. In 1885 a temperance committee of fifteen fought the prohibitionists in New York. Investigation showed the committee of fifteen to be Gen. Thomas Conway and an office boy, both in the pay of the republican state committee. The assembly is gone dead, the national league has closed its offices, the committee of fifteen was at Chicago, in the person of Gen. Conway, and I imagine that will all be resurrected in 1888 in the political committee managed by Mr. Griffin. All this work helps our party, and our forces are increasing in numbers every day."

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CANINE WISDOM.

A Southern Story of a Savage and Sagacious Dog.

The fact that a dog at the president's bait Saturday, as telegraphed from the Lake Saranac fishing-ground, recalls a similar experience on the part of a journalist and a criminal judge of this city some years ago at Bay St. Louis, Miss. The two set out one morning after breakfast to the end of one of the bathing piers to try the fascinating diversion of rod and reel. In one basket they carried a little bait for the fish, and in another a little more for themselves. They set their two baskets behind them on the line of the long and narrow wharf, dropped their lines into the water, and dangled their legs over the end of the pier waiting for a bite. They had waited about an hour when the judge, getting a bite, landed a large croaker on the wharf behind him. He turned just in time to see the tail of his fish disappear down the throat of a big-jawed, savage looking brindle bulldog. The judge and the journalist entertained no but of exceptions in the case, as the dog looked like he had come there on important business, and wouldn't stand any fooling. So they sat still and waited to drop overboard at the first symptom of a further canine invasion.

The dog regarded the anglers a moment with silent contempt, then he calmly devoured all the bait in the fish-basket. Next he turned his attention to the lunch-basket, and literally cleaned up its solid refreshments. He then started to walk leisurely away, and two passive hearts began to beat more freely; but, turning as if he had forgotten something, he again went to the lunch-baskets, and scratching among the empty paper parcels, resurrected a whisky bottle from its depths, and rolling it out on the wharf, let its neck break in the fall. The bulldog stopped, lifted his head, and gave the amateur Waltonians a long and settled look of scorn; then he pounded one of his paws at the broken bottle as if professing against the use of any more whisky by the party that day, and turning, with a parting salve, took another knot in his tightly-curled tail and trotted off in a dignified manner, as if he had fish to fry somewhere else.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

They were engaged, he and she, as they sat in the gloaming. The rays of the vanishing sun peered in golden sheen the surface of the lake before them, and intensified with its varied hues the beauties of the cottages and woodlands that skirted the shore. He and she were silent, as become lovers who have been long separated and are together again. His arm right arm was invisible. She found great difficulty in breathing. "Have I changed any?" queried he. "You are strouger," she replied, catching her breath. "Have you joined the boxing club?" "No," he replied. "The only club I belong to is the St Paul Press Club."—*St. Paul Globe.*

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CLAY TOBACCO-PIPES.

A Description of the Way in Which They Are Manufactured and Various Designs.

It will surprise nearly every Brooklynite, says the *Eagle*, to know that nine-tenths of all the tobacco clay pipes manufactured in the United States are made in Brooklyn, and yet such is the fact. Over fifteen thousand gross of clay pipes are annually produced by the three factories located in this city, which together employ thirty hands, or an average of ten each. A visit was made to the largest of these factories, which is situated on Kosciusko street, near Broadway, and which is run on the cooperative system, being the result of a combination of several small manufacturers, who found that the profit on the goods was too small to allow of much competition. Probably less than one person in a thousand knows how the clay pipe is made.

The clay used in the manufacture of the common pipe is obtained from Woodbridge, N. J., and costs at the pit $1 per ton, to which the freight and carting added, the raw material does not cost at the factory $5 per ton. The clay obtained at Woodbridge is said to be superior for pipe-making to that obtained in Dorchester and Devonshire in England, as it is more absorbent and therefore more readily to the smoker. A fine bed of clay is also said to exist near Grant Cove, L. I. The clay after being delivered at the factory is allowed to stand in the sun for a few days to become seasoned. After being exposed sufficiently long it is mixed with water and "milled," the process consisting of running it through a mill which crushes it and removes all gritty and foreign substances. After coming from the mill it is worked and kneaded by hand, much in the same manner as bread, and whatever grit remains is carefully removed. Great care is taken to have the clay of the same consistency throughout or otherwise the pipe would crack and become spoiled under the test of the kiln. When the clay has been worked sufficiently it is given to the "roller," as the man who fashions it is called. His tools are of the simplest, a wooden bench, a stool, a rolling-board, and his hands constituting his "kit." The clay is placed on the right hand of the bench, an easy reaching distance to the workman, and then the second process of pipe-making is gone through. Grasping a handful of clay the workman separates it in halves, and, placing them on the board, rolls them, one with each hand, until they have reached the length desired, one end, of which the bowl is made, resembling a small-sized pear. When it is remembered that only about one ounce of extra clay is allowed for each desired pipe rolled, it will be seen how difficult it is to grasp just the exact amount necessary for each pipe from the pile of clay without calling into requisition the aid of scales. After being rolled the partly-formed pipe is laid on a board just the length of the pipe desired, when if the stem is too long it is broken off at the required length.

After one dozen pipes have been rolled in this fashion they are benched and passed over to the helper, who sits on the opposite side of the bench, on one end of which is the machine with which the pipe is made. It consists of a lever, the lower end of which is a plunger, the size of the bowl of the pipe to be made. Below the plunger is a slat in which the iron mold is placed, the slat allowing the mold to enter until the bowl of the pipe is directly underneath the plunger. When the half-made pipes are handed to the man at the machine he picks up the bunch in one hand, dipping the other in a tub, with which he oils the clay, separating the bunch as he does so. After oiling the clay he picks up the iron mold, which is double, separating at the center, and opening it he dips his finger in the oil and with a quick movement oils the inside of the mold, which from constant use shines like burnished steel. The mold is the exact size and shape of the pipe. After the mold is oiled the workman picks up a long steel wire and, oiling it, proceeds to insert it in the stem of the pipe, pulling the clay on in about the same manner as a glove is put on the hand. After the wire has been inserted nearly to the bowl portion of the pipe, the clay is placed in a mold, which is then closed and placed in the slot of the machine, care being taken that the wire in the stem does not reach to the bowl, as if it did the plunger which forms the bowl would break it. The mold is mashed as far as possible into the slot, and while being held there with one hand the workman turns a screw at the side of the machine, with the other hand, forcing an iron plate against the mold, the pressure forcing out all superfluous clay and forming the pipe. The lever to which the plunger is attached is then lowered, the plunger entering the bowl portion of the mold forcing out the clay and making the bowl. The mold is then withdrawn from the machine, the wire in the stem being forced into the bowl of the pipe, making the hole through which the smoke is drawn. The clay which has been forced out of the mold is then cut away with a knife and the pipe removed from the mold and placed upon a tray. In some of the machines used a knife is attached to the lever, the superfluous clay being cut from the mold as it is removed from the machine. It is an American invention, but owing to the fact that it does not always work smoothly it is only used upon the more common pipes. The wooden trays when full are placed in the sun to allow the clay to dry moderately. They are then taken by a girl, and each pipe is carefully polished with a piece of hard wood. A "trimmer," a block of hard wood, is placed in the bowl and turned around to smooth the bowl, while a piece of iron attached to the "trimmer" cuts the wreath on the outside of the bowl. The stamp that is seen on the front of the bowl is then put on by means of a hand stamp, and the pipe is ready for the "putter," another girl, who places the pipes, bowl down, into an earthen pot called a "saggar," which, after being filled with pipes, is covered with a flat earthen cover and placed in the kiln. The clay before being burned is of a sixty hue. The various decorations, such as wreaths, fern leaves, figures, etc., seen on the pipes are formed by the mold. After the kiln has been filled with the "saggars" containing the pipes the door is closed and the fire built. The fuel used is coke, and the fire and the fire is kept at a white heat for twenty hours, the heat entering the kiln by means of flues. Great care is taken not to allow the flames to reach the white clay pipes, as the slightest touch of fire would blacken them. After remaining in the kiln the required time the pipes, which by that time have become perfectly white and hard, are removed and allowed to cool, and are then carefully examined and placed in the boxes and barrels ready for shipment. The clay pipes, the bowls of which are colored in imitation of meerschaum, are made in the same manner, excepting that the fire is allowed to reach them in the kiln. The meerschaum coloring is obtained from the white clay pipes which look like new meerschaums are made so by being varnished.

The factory visited makes about fifty different styles of pipes at present, and can make as many as the ingenuity of man can suggest by means of molds. One style of pipe was of red clay obtained from Maryland, in the form of a hand, and that hand represented a well-known Brooklyn divine. The "Portuguese" pipe is used for the bowl of the pipe, the neck being utilized for the stem. The demand for this style of pipe was very large for a time, but some new fashion has taken its place. Various other curious styles were seen, one a bust of Garfield, which proved a total failure on the market.

"Bonanza."

The critic should be something more than a fault-finder. In an English magazine an attempt is made to give a series of "Americanisms," that is to say, words coined or invented in America. Under the word "bonanza" the definition is given—"Spanish, a big volume by which, honesty or otherwise, much money is made." Upon this a critic pounces, and says that bonanza means "good fortune or good luck." Bonanza is indeed a Spanish word, and very naturally came into use in California or Nevada. But it does not mean "a big scheme" or "good luck." It is a nautical—a sea-going—word, and means fair weather at sea. If the reader will refer to St. Matthew, xvi. 26, he will read that after the Lord rebuked the wind and the sea "there was a great calm." And if reference is next had to the Spanish version of the New Testament he will find the phrase there given "una grande bonanza." It is easy to understand how the word came into its figurative use—as meaning a happy, calm and good hope after a weary search. But neither the glossary nor the critic is quite correct in the definitions cited above.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

WIT AND HUMOR.

THE AMBITIOUS KANGAROO.

They had a great meeting a kangaroo to select,
And the kangaroo rose in a dignified way,
And said, "I'm the one you should surely select
For I can do everything better than any other."
Said the owl, "How high can you climb in the air?"
Said the nightingale, "Favor us, please,
With a song?"
Said the hawk, "Let us measure our powers
Together?"
Said the lion, "Come wrestle, and prove you are strong?"
But the kangaroo said, "It would sure be bad form
To blow
In our choice of a king, to make leaping the main
Issue."
—A. E. Wells, in St. Nicholas.

A little child once asked his mother the question: "Mother, what part of Heaven do people go to who are good, but not agreeable?"—*Christian Advocate.*

The economic question agitating the public mind just now is whether it costs more to be a member of Congress or a student at Harvard College.—*Providence Journal.*

It was a grim joke on the part of a condemned man, who, the night before his execution, requested the jailer to close his grated window because he considered night air unhealthy.—*Texas Siftings.*

The great Alaskan glacier is credited with moving only at the rate of one-fourth of a mile a year. What the great Alaskan glacier seems to need more than anything else is an sfidavit.—*Chicago Tribune.*

No, it is not hard to write funny paragraphs; all you have to do is to procure a pen, some paper and ink, and then sit down and write them as they occur to you. It is not the writing but the occurring that is hard.—*New Haven News.*

"Please pass the Scandinavian butter," said the grocer's clerk to the hardware man at our boarding-house. "Pass the which?" "The Scandinavian butter—the Omargarine, you know." The landlady fainted.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

A teacher was endeavoring to explain a question in arithmetic to a dull pupil. "Suppose you had 100 sovereigns and were to give away 80, how would you ascertain how many you had remaining?" "Why, I'd count it," drawled the hopeful.

At the Dudery: "Is it true Smith is going to call Brown out?" "I believe it is." "Why, what is the trouble?" "He insulted him in the deadliest way; invited him to dinner, and offered him calf's brains a la Knickerbocker for the entree."—*Texas Topics.*

It is told in Washington that after a certain Senator, noted for his absentmindedness, came to this city for a short visit, this memorandum was found in his room: "Things to take along: One pair socks, one shirt, two collars, one pair cuffs, one wife."

Frank Krause has been added to the *Bull* staff as a reporter. Any force that the public can extend to him in the way of running schools, square meal, or other luxuries will be fully appreciated by this great original humorist and necessity.—*Keokuk (Iowa) Bell.*

An Indian chief who is visiting in Washington at Government expense was introduced to a Senator recently who has a very bald head. The chief looked at him for some moments with great interest. Finally he said: "Ugh! Where you fight Injun some time?"—*N. Y. Sun.*

Do suppose you've heard that they are selling birds at all the soda-water fountains?" says the man with the gag. "No, I haven't." "It is a fact." "What kind of birds are they selling them?" "Canaries." Then the man with the gag runs.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

A San Francisco Chinaman who had been found smuggling cigars in his cook-stove was asked how he came by the cigars. "A friend gave them to me—leave 'em with me 'till he comes back; he one bad man, he come back; he bahee olil eye," replied the innocent Ah Sin.

"Wonder what I'd better name him," said Johnny, thoughtfully, as he wabbled his new dapple colt drinking eagerly in the brook. "I'll tell you," cried his comrade Willie, eagerly; "call him Preserved Fruit." "Why Preserved Fruit?" "Because," replied Willie, "he's such a dry dapple."—*Texas Siftings.*

The following poem appears in the obituary column of a Baltimore morning paper under the death notice of a husband and Italian born in Ireland, aged 54:

He heard the angels calling him
From that Celestial shores
He hopped his wings and away he went
To make one angel more. BY HIS SON.
—*Harper's Monthly.*

A Texas preacher caught four or five boys in his peach melon patch. He did not punish them, but merely said: "You ought to be ashamed of yourselves, particularly the big boys. Which of you boys here is the oldest?" "He isn't here at all, sir. He didn't know that we were coming," said a youngster.—*Texas Siftings.*

Young Man—"Is it true, doctor, that smoking cigarettes tends to soften the brain?" Physician—"There is a belief to that effect, but with all our boasted modern scientific appliances it can never be verified." Young Man—"Why, doctor?" Physician—"Because nobody with brains ever smokes them."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Mr. W.—"I guess they will prove that Bacon wrote the plays known as Shakspeare's." Mr. S.—"Gracious! I hope Bacon wouldn't Mr. W.—"Why, what difference does it make to you?" Mr. S.—"I have put in two years reading Shakspeare's plays, and if they prove he did not write them all that time will be wasted!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

It requires a good deal of nerve to perform duty visits under such conditions as happened the other day when a man in Paris called at a house where he had been dining two days before. With his card-case in his hand he asked the concierge: "Are M. and Mme. X. at home?" "Yes, sir." "O, all right, then I will call again."—*London Globe.*

Hilarious Passenger—"I've got a pass over this road. I can get one any day I want it." President of the Road (unrecognized) "Will you allow me to see it?" "Certainly. Here it is." "This is a regular ticket. You paid for it." "Why, of course I did. You didn't suppose I stole it, eh? I buy one every day. I didn't say it was a free pass."—*Philadelphia Call.*

A correspondent tells a story of Congressman, gathering around a pool in front of the Capitol and throwing dimes and nickels into the water to see the fish dive after them. The thing is preposterous. If the correspondent had told us that the fish stood around the pool and threw dimes and nickels into the water to see the Congressmen dive after them we might have believed it.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"George is working too hard," exclaimed a fond but foolish wife, referring to her husband. "Indeed!" said a friend of her husband. "He does look very pale." "He's not only so pale, but absent-minded. He does not appear to have a thought about what he is doing. Only the other night we were out to a dinner-party, when the host said, speaking to George: "What will you have?" George replied: 'I'll take two cards.' Poor man, he's working too hard."—*St. Paul Globe.*

A stranger who attempted to drown himself at St. Louis and was pulled out of the river was asked by one of the crowd around him: "Say, do you really want to make a sure thing of it?" "Yes, I want to do, do." "Want to die real bad?" "Yes." "All right; come over here in the saloon where there is a gang of men and hurrah for Jay Gould for the next President. If you live three minutes after yelling I'll pay your board for a whole month. The man concluded to live on.—*Wall Street News.*

"Ma," said little 9-year-old Sam, "does it cost anything to come and call on pa?" "Why, certainly not," replied the mother; "what put that idea into your head?" "I was down to pa's office to-day, and Mr. Smith came in." "Well, what of that?" asked his mother. "I was just going to tell you. Papa asked Mr. Smith to call again, and Mr. Smith said: 'No, I think you the last time I called you had a full house, and it cost me twenty cases. What did he mean by that?"—*St. Paul Globe.*

An Original Old Seminole.

Tiger Tail seems to be quite an original old Seminole. A newly matching agent drifted into his dominions one day and set up a machine in Tiger Tail's tent. The old chief, with great deliberation, watched him put it through its paces. He then arose, brushed the agent to one side, and, seating himself, adjusted his feet to the treadle. Finally he stuck the wheel and found that he could make it go. He sewed up one piece of cloth and down another, and then gravely and critically examined the work. At last he appeared to be satisfied that it was all right. He then turned quietly to his wives, who had watched the proceedings with interest, and kicked them, one after the other, out of his tent.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Does It Pay?

Three-fourths of our people are troubled with dyspepsia or liver complaint in some form or other. We do not claim that this disease has a depressing influence on the mind or body, preventing them from thinking or acting clearly in any matter of importance. Indigestion, coming up of food after eating, dyspepsia, sick headache, acidity of the stomach or any derangement of the stomach or liver (upon which the whole action of our system depends) are specedily and effectually overcome by the use of Brown's Celery Flower. The most stubborn cases have yielded to its influence, as thousands of letters received will testify. The immense sale of this medicine, which is a specific for all its ills, proves a million and a half bottles sold last year, so we ask, will it pay you to suffer from any of the above diseases when you may have instant relief in the August Flower. Three doses will relieve you of Dyspepsia. It is sold by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the world. 60w2

Wonderful Cures.

Dr. G. W. Crouter, retail druggist of Charlevoix, Mich., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for six years. Have never handled remedies that sold as well, or give such universal satisfaction. They have cured many wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Dr. G. W. Crouter can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing, and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and work at 25c. popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, we sell it on a positive guarantee, it will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a trial bottle free.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, in a sermon delivered in Boston, condemned the tendency to exclusiveness manifested at the recent Episcopal Conference in Chicago.

Catherine Taswell (colored) aged 30, a married woman, was outraged and murdered near Haverford College Station, Pa.

James Russell Lowell is engaged to the dowager Lady Ignatius, who, like Mr. Lowell, has been twice married, has three children, and is 40 years old.

The will of Mrs. Cornelia Stewart was filed for probate at New York. She bequeathed the bulk of her estate to Charles J. Clinch, her nephew, of Paris, and Judge Henry Hilton, the latter in trust for several objects named.

Hans S. Beattie, Surveyor of the Port of New York, was fired at three times by a discharged inspector named Louis Baird. One bullet penetrated Beattie's thigh, and another passed through the palm of his right hand. Baird had been dismissed for exacting money from immigrants at Castle Garden. He was born in Brazil, and is seventy-two years old.

WESTERN.

An inquest held at Evansville, Wis., on the body of a stockman named Hamilton showed that his spinal cord was broken by a fall from a car of Herbageo, and that he survived his injuries for a week.

The stock of apples in Chicago at the present time is estimated not to exceed 20,000 barrels, against the 40,000 barrels on hand a year ago, and there is little prospect of the quantity becoming any larger. The last windfalls are reported to have been very destructive to the winter apple crop of Michigan, and the supply from other sources can hardly make amends for the failing of in that region. It now looks as if there will be a decided scarcity of apples of good keeping quality, and that stocks of the evaporated fruit will be very light.

Rockford, Ill., was visited by a destructive fire, causing a loss of probably $100,000.

The dwelling of the late Louis Lichtenbecker, at Sandusky, Ohio, was destroyed by fire. Lichtenbecker committed the flames. His wife and children escaped by jumping from a window.

The Ackerman Hotel, at Longcotee, Indiana, was destroyed by fire. Three guests perished in the flames—two of them being John C. Gates and Michael Tracy, who had just been elected Treasurer and Auditor of Martin County.

SOUTHERN.

A killing frost occurred in Mississippi on the night of Oct. 28, and a light frost was reported along the river in the vicinity of New Orleans.

W. P. Payne, Prosecuting Attorney of McDowell County, West Virginia, had a drunken quarrel with his brother Albert, and killed him with a revolver.

It is rumored in Vicksburg that C. P. Huntington and Leland Stanford intend to open and civilize 100,000 acres of cotton land in the Yazoo delta, on one of their railway lines.

Six United States prisoners have been sentenced to be hanged in Fort Sill, Ark., Jan. 14, for murders committed in Indian Territory.

An incendiary fire destroyed John Thurber and wife near Hardeman, near Owensboro, Ky., 2,100 barrels of whisky being destroyed. The loss is $75,000.

A freight train on the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroad was ditched near Vicksburg, Miss. Forty tramps were stealing a ride on the train, one of whom was killed and eleven injured.

The extensive works of the Walker Horse-shoe Company at Baltimore were destroyed by fire, loss, $85,000 insured.

By the explosion of a boiler in a cotton factory at Charleston a colored fireman was literally boiled in steam.

WASHINGTON.

President Cleveland has selected Thursday, November 26, as a day of national prayer and thanksgiving. The official proclamation reads as follows:

It has long been the custom of the people of the United States, on a day in each year recently set apart for that purpose by the ruler of the land, to express their gratefulness and memory of God and to ask for continued care and protection.

In observance of such custom, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby set apart and appoint Thursday, the 26th day of November, instead, to be observed and kept as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

On that day let all our people forego their accustomed employments and assemble in their usual places of worship. It will thus be fitting for the survivors of the common employment of the blessings of a year characterized by a renewal of business prosperity throughout our land, for the return which has rewarded the husbandman's toil, the mine, the shop and the improved home, blessings in all that makes a nation great. And while we rejoice and give thanks for our power of field in earthquake, flood, and storm, let the grateful hearts of those who have been stricken from harm through His mercy be turned in sympathy and helpfulness toward those who have suffered through His visitation. It is also the duty of our thanksgiving, in this the year and in a year when disease has visited that our service may, by deeds of charity, be made acceptable to the Ruler of the seasons.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 1st day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninth.

By the President: GROVER CLEVELAND.

T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

The decrease in the public debt during the month of October was $[illegible]

Following is the statement issued on the 1st inst.:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4½ per cent	250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,795,400
Bonds at 3 per cent	670,260,950
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	199,320
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	1,737,878,182
Interest	9,203,41
Total	1,746,881,673

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MAT. QUT.

Principal	12,316,450
Interest	230,487
Total	12,546,937

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	346,738,231
Certificates of deposit	24,710,000
Gold certificates	9,240,900
Silver certificates	100,206,869
Fractional currency (less $6,973,284 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,953,702
Principal	542,849,802
Principal	2,312,193,410
Interest	9,203,43
Total	2,324,396,847
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	217,388,315
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000
Total	217,388,315
Total debt less available cash items	2,107,008,532
Net cash in the Treasury	52,776,192
Debt less cash in Treasury Nov. 1, 1886	2,154,317,047
Debt less cash in Treasury Oct. 1, 1886	2,167,549,567
Decrease of debt during the month	13,232,519

CASH IN THE TREASURY, SUBJECT TO DEMAND.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	99,294,959
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	100,206,900
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	7,140,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	21,542,409
Fractional currency	6,953
Total available for reduction of the debt	217,388,315

RESERVE FUND.

Held for redemption of U. S. notes, act Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt	
Fractional silver coin	26,700,305
Minor coin	2,15,21
Total	26,700,305
Certificates held as cash	54,460,700
Net cash balance on hand	52,776,192

Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account. $453,068,033

The Government receipts during the first four months of the present fiscal year (July, August, September and October) were $127,844,977, being $14,208,802 in excess of the receipts during the corresponding period of last year. The net receipts during the same period of 1886 were $92,636,175, being $11,928,476 less than the expenditures during the same period of last year.

The coinage of the mints for October was $4,172,150, of which $3,000,000 was in silver dollars.

In a building at Washington occupied by the fish commission a terrible fight took place between an Arizona lizard and a Florida alligator, which had been thoughtlessly placed together on the same floor. The latter received a dislocated shoulder and was probably fatally poisoned.

It is proposed to renew the negotiations for an enlarged extradition treaty with Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business failures in the United States and Canada for the past week number 215, against 198 the previous week.

A disastrous fire, hard to subdue, broke out at Chicago in the building occupied by Knight & Leonard, printers, the Goodyear Rubber Company, and Salisbury & Co., which created a pecuniary loss of $225,000 to the firm, and $100,000 to the Goodyear Company. The fire insurance patrol, lost his life, and four other members of that organization received serious injuries. A fire at Des Arc, Arkansas, destroyed six stores and two churches; the losses aggregate $50,000. Marshall's foundry, Pittsburg, was damaged by fire to the amount of $25,000.

Robert Evan Sproule, an American citizen, was hanged at Victoria, B. C. He died without a tremor, and stoutly protested his innocence on the scaffold.

During last week the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada showed an increase of 881,194 bushels of wheat, 50,000 bushels of oats, 28,866 bushels of rye, and 71,560 bushels of barley, but corn diminished 322,000 bushels.

The Spanish bark Tres Amoras, bound from Barcelona to Havana, foundered in a hurricane when within three days sail of her destination. Seven of the crew perished. Five others drifted for five days on a piece of the wreck, and were finally rescued in a half famished condition.

FOREIGN.

The districts of Maremma and Ferrara, Italy, are suffering disastrous floods. Great distress prevails among the peasants.

It is now said that the reason the Czar killed his aid, Count Benckendorff, was because he suspected the Count of complicity with a member of the imperial family.

The guaranty fund for the Glasgow (Scotland) Exhibition will have reached £87,000. The space to be devoted to it compares an area of thirty-one acres.

The situation in Bulgaria leads to a new crop of warlike rumors. Turkey is powerless to prevent the occupation of the unfortunate principality by the Russians.

China will next month send a high official to notify the Czar that the Emperor has attained his majority.

It is reported that the proposition to increase the duty on imports of breadstuffs by France is not by any means certain to become law. The Chamber of Deputies may not be in shape to reach the consideration before the close of the year, and the opposition to the measure is so strong that they may not deem it expedient to pass a measure which would much more dearer bread to every resident of that country.

The Manchester (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce rejected by a majority of only one a resolution opposing free trade.

A cablegram from Cairo makes the official statement that the English Government has determined to maintain public safety in Egypt, an I not to leave that country in a fresh revolution.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The French visitors made a formal call on the President last week. M. de Lesseps delivered an address, to which Mr. Cleveland responed d ho fly.

At a cost of $250,000 a fast cruiser is to be built at Philadelphia for the Government, capable of firing every two minutes a projectile which weighs two hundred pounds.

The assessable value of taxable real estate in Washington has increased from $85,151,430 to $96,388,486. The total assessed value of all the real property in the District of Columbia is $222,105,316.

Thirty-seven Apache Indian children, part of the band captured by General Miles, arrived at the training-school at Carlisle, Pa., last week. They will remain at school until they have completed the full course.

A railway telegraph operator at Ingraham Station, Pennsylvania, had a call at midnight from a madman dressed in white, armed with a large knife. Trains were necessarily brought to a standstill, while the operator stood on the defensive in the corner of the room for an hour. Some trainmen who came to investigate captured the lunatic.

In a row between the Salvation Army and the Queen's guard several citizens were severely injured.

A new transatlantic line between Newport News (Va.) and Liverpool has been established and steamers will begin running about Dec. 1.

Twenty-two buildings were destroyed by fire at Dalzonne, N. H. Hartford, N. Y., was also visited by a conflagration.

Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., has been discontinued.

France has failed to secure allies in its Egyptian policy.

Marcus Jordan, of Bielefeld, Germany, has celebrated the one hundred and seventh anniversary of his birth, in good health and mentally clear.

It is stated that at the coming session of the British Parliament the Government will be ready to assume three bills. The first will deal with the allotments and the second with the extension of local government; the third, bearing on the payment of tolls, will probably be introduced in the House of Lords by Premier Salisbury.

LATER ELECTION RETURNS.

Michigan.—A Detroit dispatch says: The latest returns do not materially change the Republican majority for Governor, and the full returns will make the figure not far from 20,000. Full returns of 83 counties give Luce (Rep.) 105,[illegible] Ferris (Dem.) 85,[illegible]. Congressmen-at-large elected: First District, J. Logan Chipman; Second District, Julius C. Burrows; Third, James O'Donnell (Rep.); Fifth, Fourth, James Birney (Rep.); Sixth, Seventh, Edwin Willits (Rep.); Eighth, Mark S. Brewer (Rep.); Ninth, Newell Avery (Rep.). Congressmen: Fifth District, T. E. Tarsney (Dem.); Sixth, Henry M. Cutcheon (Rep.), 5,500; Tenth, Spencer O. Fisher (Rep.), 1,700; Eleventh, Seth C. Moffatt (Rep.), 1,500. The latest returns give the State Legislature as follows: Senate, 26 Republicans, 6 Democrats, 30 Republicans in House, 28; Democrats, 32; Labor, 4; doubtful, 3.

Colorado.—A Denver dispatch says the Republicans now concede the election of Adams (Dem.) to Congress by 127 plurality. Returns from the election of Byron W. Reed (Dem.) to Congress from the Second District in 1884 could not be obtained. Reed claims control of the lower house of the General Assembly, and possibility of the senate.

Kansas.—An Indianapolis telegram says there is no doubt that Morton (Rep.) has been elected Secretary of State, by a majority in the neighborhood of 1,500. The Legislature will stand, in joint ballot, 75 Republicans to 50 Democrats, 3 Labor, 1 Independent Democrat, 3 Independents, 1 Independent Republican, 1 Greenbacker, 1 Prohibitionist, 1 Independent Prohibitionist, 1 Independent Prohibitionist, 1 Independent

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

If history is to be trusted, Cleveland is as strong with the people as any administration has been within the last fifty years.—Detroit Journal.

It has been asserted by our local contemporary that the prohibition movement was fostered by the democrats to injure the republicans, and served to defeat Jordan. This we must emphatically deny; and an examination of the figures will disprove the Sentinel's assertion. In Charlevoix county in 1884, Alger received 1,022 votes; in 1886, Luce received 1,044; republican gain 22. In 1884, Bergle received 570 votes; in 1886, Yaple received 773; democratic loss, 186. In 1884, Preston received 67 votes; in 1886, Dickie received 152 votes; prohibition gain, 85. All the prohibition gain came from the democratic party. No, neighbor; it was something besides prohibition that elected Mr. Jerrue. South Arm township gave Luce 225 votes, Jordan 73. The prohibitionists can appreciate and sheriff was the same. Consequently the 152 good republican votes cast for Mr. Jerrue in South Arm township—to the neglecting of those cast in other townships—is what elected him. We commend to our readers a careful analysis of the official vote as found in another column of this paper.

Notwithstanding his defeat no one can deny, in the face of all the facts and circumstances, that George L. Yaple has made an extraordinary run. There is no state in the union which has been counted upon more surely by the protectionists than Michigan. They have taken it for granted that the raising here of the tariff reform issue would be as fatal as it would in Ohio or in Pennsylvania. Yet it was raised by Mr. Yaple with a distinctness, an openness, a boldness that left no room for doubt or cavil as to the ground to be occupied. He was represented, too, by the advocates of protection as even more pronounced than he really was in his denunciation of the tariff swindle. The changes were rung persistently upon the word "free trade," and the supposed believers in the protective policy were urged to rally, not against a reform, but against a revolution. Had Michigan been wedded, as the protectionists believed, to their policy, Luce should have been and would have been elected over a man holding the views which Yaple proclaimed and was believed to hold by 20,000. That he has been elected by a beggarly plurality shows that Michigan sentiment has been utterly misapprehended by the protectionists. Instead of being led by its industries, its monopolies, or the bad teaching of interested parties to commercial slavery, it is really alive to the business of commercial freedom. Mr. Yaple is entitled to distinguished credit for the demonstration of this fact, so pregnant with meaning for the industrial as well as political future of Michigan.—Free Press.

WHEREFORE?

"The county seat steal is rebuked by the people in spite of the cry of whisky racket."—Journal.

"If that is true, why were Samuel R. Thatcher and Roscoe L. Corbett, the "arch-conspirators," elected by round majorities? Wherefore??????"—Sentinel.

Let's see. In 1884, Berdan had a majority of 239; in 1886, Jerrue, a plurality of 29; the steal repudiated by 268. In 1884 Thatcher had a majority of 326; in 1886, a plurality of 111; the steal repudiated by 215. In 1884 Meech had a plurality of 108 on the regular ticket; in 1886, a plurality 305 as an independent candidate; the steal repudiated by 213. In 1884, Fogg had a plurality of 189 on the regular ticket; in 1886, a plurality of 393 as an independent candidate; the steal repudiated by 213. Wherefore?

The Tariff Reform Issue.

It is a common remark with the republicans and also with a few democrats that it was the efficiency of free trade or rather revenue reform which caused the defeat of Yaple. Let us look over the election returns and see whether this is so.

It is apparent that if Mr. Yaple's revenue reform views had injured his chances anywhere the injury would have been wrought in the upper peninsula and in the Saginaw Valley. But the election returns show that he has run way ahead in these protected sections of the state. In Saginaw county alone he received nearly 500 larger majority than Begole got in 1884, and in the upper peninsula he has cut the republican majority down to less than 3,000—a loss of about 4,000. In the fifth district a bold and uncompromising fight for revenue reform was made by Melbourne H. Ford, and the result is an increased fusion majority in that usually close district. Tarsney and Fisher also met the issue squarely, and are re elected by handsome pluralities.

The democracy has been strengthened, not weakened, by its manly stand for revenue reform. Mr. Yaple has gained the respect of all intelligent and patriotic citizens for the glorious part he has taken in planting the party on the granite rock of principle. The party cannot retreat now if it would. It must press on in the grand work of reform. There must be no cowards, no compromise of conviction. Truth will conquer in 1888.—Lansing Journal.

The Score Order Act Invalid.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania sitting at Pittsburg, on Oct., 4, decided the anti-score order system act of June 29 1881, to be unconstitutional. The provisions of this act we condense as follows:

"Persons mining or manufacturing or either, coal, ore, or other mineral shall pay their employees in lawful money, or by order redeemable at its face value in lawful money by the issuer within thirty days. Violation a misdemeanor, punishable by fine up to $100, to go to school fund. Employers interested in merchandising are not to make a greater profit on goods than outside dealers in like articles. Violation makes the debt uncollectible from employers. Employers refusing for twenty days to pay employees regularly or to redeem orders shall pay one per cent a month, if suit be brought for the amount due."

The court said: "The act is an infringement alike of the rights of the employer and the employee. More than this, it is an insulting attempt to put the laborer under a legislative tutelage which is not only degrading to his manhood, but subversive of his rights as a citizen of the United States. He may sell his labor for what he think best, and whether money or goods, just as his employer may sell his iron or coal, and any order every law that proposes to prevent him from so doing is an infringement on his constitutional privileges, and consequently vicious and void."—Ex.

A Republican Trick.

ADRIAN, Nov. 2—Several postal clerks were notified by W. G. Lovell to appear at Cleveland Tuesday for case examination. Of course they were men and democrats. It is needless to say that this is a sample of Mr. Lovell's dirty work, and as the clerks were advised not to heed the order they may be followed up with a recommend for dismissal. The matter demands the immediate and prompt attention of Mr. Vilas and a superintendent who does not play into the hand of the republican party. There was no excuse whatever for assigning Tuesday as the day for examination, except to take the men away from the polls to prevent their voting the democratic ticket.

The union forces are defeated, but not disheartened. Their gallant battle against overwhelming odds. He bravely carried the banner of revenue and currency reform to the fore, and fought the campaign on the high, uncompromising principle. With harmony restored in the ranks, and with a direction to the grand principles of industrial liberty which the memory of the splendid contest just closed will kindle anew, the united opposition to republicanism will march on to certain victory in Michigan in 1888.—Lansing Journal.

The Great German Doctor.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Peter) is his success and one to deserve the their disease, his intuitive perceptions being so strong he can tell any one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds who have given up hope, because he cures when every physician and remedy has failed. The giving of his great medicine, Golden Seal bitters, which has made his great success, to the world mark a new era in medicine. Blood, liver, kidney and stomach disorders yield to this master of healing and his wonderful cures are regarded as phenomenal, but the germ of truth ever sees "Truth has been may be again." We say to the sick and discouraged give Golden Seal Bitters a trial. It is all we ask. You will be your own witnesses. Sold by Perry Wood, and Dr. O. W. Crouter.

Excitement in Michigan

Continues over the great story over pain, neuralgia, burns, and rheumatism, achieved by Dr. John's Magic Pain Oil. Only 25 cents for the largest bottle. Warranted to Cure. Sold by Perry Wood and Dr. O. W. Crouter.

Avoid the harsh, irritating, griping compounds so often sold as purgative medicine and correct the irregularities of the bowels by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They are invaluable as a family medicine.

Official Vote of Charlevoix County.

	Governor	Lieut. Gov.	Secy. State	Auditor Gen.	Treasurer	Atty. Gen.	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Member	Judge Prob.	Sheriff	Clerk	Treasurer	Register	Prosecutor	Surveyor	Coroner	Com. Sch.
Bay																	
Charlevoix																	
Antrim																	
Kalkaska																	
Otsego																	
Total Maj.																	

| | Yaple. | Luce. | Dickie. | Curry. | McDonald. | Mosher. | Wachtel. | Osmun. | Evans. | Beard. | Maltz. | Fisher. | Farrat. | Aplin. | Williams. | Donnelly. | Taggart. | Laing | Frisbee. | Dix. | Fraser. | Parsons. | Rotabroet. | Bemis. | Turner. | Babcock. | Dauchee | Mason. | Cutcheon. | Ellis. | Johnson. | Barton. | Lewis. | Dougherty. | Jerrue. | Beman. | Shelton. | Palmiter. | Chew. | Thatcher. | Suffield. | Hale. | Cooper. | Sherpard. | Upson. | Meech. | Stone. | Martin. | Corbett. | Burnham. | Martin. | Gartell. | Fogg. | Hayden. | Robinson. | Hilton. | Pinthy. | James H. | Sanderson. |
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COURTING OF TAM AND CLARI.

"Miss Clari, Nel," said Tam-Bourine,
A sixteen by her side,
"I've courted eighteen nigh sixteen
Long years to guitar music.

For barrelsfoot ed you too slow
And in a hundrum way,
Thus Jenkins cut ahead of me
Thus Bunkard to obtain.

I'ed ask my love must chest,
If codens must die,
You gave the cabbage be meet
Up yander in the sky.

"Eh, Philadelphia?" the maiden cried,
"You spin it out forever;
If you're a bargain for a bride,
You'll pop false night—born never."

Ge finke to kiss the maiden coy,
Who, blushing, cried out,
"Don't, Meg! 'Tis wrong to kiss hastboy
Till he's my true bans-man."

"Twas, bed sixteen long years," he cried,
"And I cousent wait longer."
"Oh, dear," the cousins maid replied,
"I'll shot my eyes—you're stronger."

I wheels little one be look,
Enfeone dol not restore
The maiden's sight. To make her look
Organ be look life more.

Cullinan Courant.

THE PATRIOTIC BOY.

A TRUE STORY OF 1861.

One morning in May, 1861, a knot of young men were standing at the corner of the principal street in a little town not far from Boston, earnestly discussing the latest news, for the torch of war had been lighted at Fort Sumter, and the red glow filled the land, putting a stop for a time to all business whatever; till the first volunteer armies had been enlisted and sent out to crush the rebellion. Among the rest, not talking, but with eager eyes and arms drinking in all that was said, stood Albert O., a boy of sixteen years, son of the wealthiest man in the place.

"I would enlist this minute," said Charley B., "if there was any one to look after my dear old mother. She is so feeble now, and her little property is not quite enough to keep her, so how can I go?"

"I don't see how you can, Charley," spoke another young man; "but I wish you could, for you and I have been chums so long that I would be glad if we could be comrades still."

"I want to go," said an older man in the group—grave, sad-looking man; "I know if my Mary was living she'd tell me to go at once and serve my country, but how can I leave my motherless children?"

"I thought their aunt Emily took care of them," remarked another.

"So she does, but she could not afford to do so for nothing. I pay her $200 a year for their board and what teaching she can give them till they can go to the public school. If they were old enough Jenny could teach and Willie could work in a machine shop, and so take care of themselves; but now they are too young for me to leave."

"And I," said another.

And they talked about the new company, and who of their town's people were to be officers and so, on till one of them turned to the boy, asking:

"Is it true, Albert, that your father's book-keeper is going as ensign?"

"I don't know," replied Albert, "he has said nothing to me about it.

"Yes, he is going," said one of the men. "I went to the store not an hour since and he told me so."

So the talk went on, and Albert listened awhile, but presently left them, and going to his father's house went to his own room, where he locked himself in; and sitting down by the window, gazed out upon the sky, apparently lost in serious thought. At last his face brightened; an earnest, ardent look came into his dark blue eyes; he started up and walked around the room excitedly.

Then leaving his room he went to his father's office. Mr. O. was very much occupied, and Albert waited as patiently as he could till the visitor was gone, then went in.

"Father," said he, "can you spare five minutes to talk with me?"

"Yes, my son, to an if you like.

"Is it true, father, that Mr. J., your book-keeper, has enlisted?"

"Yes, Albert, he is going as ensign; he told me so this morning, and I have sent money up to your mother not an hour ago, that she may buy the material for the regimental colours. Your sisters will help her make the flag, and all must be ready in four days to present to the regiment before they leave."

This news was very interesting to Albert, but he did not comment on it; his mind was full of another subject.

"Father," he asked, "have you engaged another book-keeper?"

"No, I have not. I think I must send to Boston and advertise for one."

"Oh, don't, father! Oh, how I wish—oh, if I dare to say it!"

His father looked at him in surprise, and said kindly:

"You surely know, my son, that you may dare say anything to me."

"O, father," the boy exclaimed impetuously, "you know how much I wish to serve my country! And you said I was not old enough to go to war, but might prove myself a better patriot by staying at home—and now here is a chance to do something; and, father, do not refuse to let me, for if you do I shall break my heart."

"My dear Albert, I yes know I never refuse you anything reasonable."

"I know it, father, but this—O, I know just what you will say! But I can't help it! Father, this morning I heard some of the men talking, and there were two who wanted to enlist and would, but one had an infirm old mother to look after, and the other had two little children—motherless children—and so they could not either of them go, though they wanted to so much."

"And so you want me to provide for the old mother and the little children? Well, I'll try to do it—hey—"

"No, no, father, not that; I know you have quite enough on your hands as it is—so many to help—but, father, I want to take care of them myself."

"You take care of them!" said the father, in astonishment.

"Yes, father, if you'll only let me be bookkeeper in Mr. J.'s place. You know he has been teaching me to fly, and before he goes he can show me just how the books stand—and if I should require any looking over, why, father, I'll work for half price. You pay him one hundred dollars a month, and if you'll pay me fifty, it will be quite enough for all I want, then—"

"But, Albert," interrupted his father, "wait a moment—don't get excited over it, but give me a little time to consider! You wish to be my bookkeeper?"

"Yes, father."

"But in that case you need to be here in the office all day, every day—from eight in the morning till six in the evening."

"Yes, father, I know it."

"Have you thought how arduous and confinedvere a life that will be for you?"

"Yes, father, I have thought it all over and am not afraid. Just try me and you'll see how I'll stick to business."

"But then your studies, my son. Have you given up your plan of going to college? And must I relinquish my hope of seeing my son one of our ablest lawyers and politicians before I die? Must this be given up?"

"No, father, not yet. I have thought it all over in my own room this morning, and though a week since it would have almost broken my heart to have met with any delay in my studies, yet now I think I can wait a year longer before going to college; and by studying evenings I will not lose anything I now know."

"But if the war should not be ended in a year—if it should last till you are too old to go to college—or if these men should never come back—should be killed—then you would have their families to provide for all their lives. Would you not then regret what you had done?"

"The boy's face grew very pale. He sat silent awhile; the large tears came in his eyes and splashed down, but he soon brushed them away and looked up with an untroubled face, saying:

"You know, father, that many of our most eminent men never went through college; so if I live I promise you that my heart shall yet grow warm with love and pride for me."

He did not know, as his father rose and turned to his desk, that his heart was already throbbing with love and pride for his only boy; he heard the quiver in his voice as Mr. O. replied:

"I honor your sentiment, my son, but can not give you my answer till to-morrow morning. In the meantime do not mention the subject to my one. And now I must leave you, Albert, for I have something else to do."

So Albert hastened home to his own room, where he was soon immersed in bookkeeping, that he might be sure of his proficiency in case his father might accept his offer.

That night Mr. O. consulted his wife, and in the morning told Albert he might do as he wished.

Charley B. and William H. were very much surprised to hear Albert's proposition; but when they found he was in earnest, and his father approved his plan, they enlisted and went, leaving their dear ones in his care.

And well did he redeem his promises. Good and skilled, it grew to love him as her son; and many a prayer went up from her heart for Albert.

He watched over the little children, too; in a long, bootlessly way, going to see them often, and frequently sending them little gifts "from brother Albert" when he could not go. Then they and their aunt sent Emily were invited to his father's house every Sunday to dinner and tea.

The four dollars a week which he gave aunt Emily, and the three dollars which he gave Mrs. B., still left him money enough to help many other soldiers' families, and Albert fully realized the truth, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

The year was not quite gone when Charley B. came home with one leg, and soon the news came of William H. "killed on the field of battle." Then Mr. O. provided for the two children, leaving them still in the care of their dear aunt Emily; and when Albert had instructed Charley in the mysteries of book-keeping Mr. O. took him into his employ and sent Albert to college.

Sweet Sayings.

"Oh,"
"Huh"
"Nice"
"Meanness!"
"Too good!"
"Sho fifth"
"Your grapes?"
"Old tomboy!"
"Most old thing!"
"A regular liar!"
"He makes me sick"
"He drinks on the sly!"
"He's a rabbed old thing!"
"She thinks she's educated!"
"He never could take a joke!"
"He never draws a subscription!"
"He's as poor as a church mouse!"
"He's mortgaged for all he's worth!"
"She doesn't look decent in anything!"
"He ought to be tarred and feathered!"
"She married him just for his money!"
"He's tighter than the bark on a birch tree!"
"She runs with everybody that comes along!"
"He don't know beans when the bag's untied!"
"They won't live together for six months, I know!"
"I wouldn't trust him as soon as I would a dog!"
"I wouldn't have him doctor an old sick dog for me!"
"I don't want everybody to know it, just tell it to her!"
"He ought to be ridden on a rail and taught a good lesson!"

The above and hundreds of similar expressions can be heard every day on the streets, in the parlors, in the stores, and in the homes. A liberal reward is offered to any one who will prepare a similar list of good expressions about people in no common use.

PROF. RICHARD A. PROCTOR maintains that most of the meteor streams with which the earth comes in contact—derived from the earth itself—that—thrown off by volcanic action at a time when the internal forces of our planet were sufficiently active to give them the initial velocity re-quisite to carry them beyond the earth's attraction—some twelve miles a second. Comets, which he regards as the parents of meteor streams, he thinks may have originated outside our solar system. Most of the comets whose orbits belong to our system he thinks originated in the larger planets. The sun is now perhaps giving birth frequently to comets, which probably pass beyond the limits of its attraction.

THE GARDEN OF THE GODS.

The Wonderful Sights to Be Seen Near Colorado Springs.

It is just a natural transition from the "Valley of the Alpuris" to "the Garden of the Gods"—a few weeks ago in the fo mer, and now among the stone gods of the latter. The garden lies about five miles from Colorado Springs and two from Manitou, and is at the very foothills of the Rockies, and the result of the action of frost upon the highly colored sandstone. Formerly a massive ledge cropped out here and bending south toward Cheyenne Mountain. At first it was perhaps covered with earth and grass—the former the washings of the range—but the wind and rain of centuries exposed it, and finally the ledge stood bare, and being extremely soft and friable it gu ikly wore away, not regularly, but here and there, soft portions giving way quickly, the harder parts showing greater resistance, so that now the stone remaining presents the most grotesque and remarkable appearance imaginable.

From the east the disconnected masses present a massive front; but viewing them from the north or northwest, what were apparently detached are now seen to be thin slabs, of a curious and wedge-like appearance, as if rocks several hundred feet high had been sawed down to such an attenuation that they could be piled hold together, and in pairs and groups placed in the soil.

I approached the garden in a unusual way—by horseback over the rolling prairie—and as we reached the last elevation before descending into this favored spot we stopped and gazed upon with them enjoyed the view. To the east a vast sea of rolling prairie, on here and there a single spot, like a ship, telling of the great cattle ranches of the State. Away to the west, almost above us, rose the Rockies, cut and scared by innumerable canyons, the ridges and ranges rising higher and higher, culminating in the whitewashed ring, Pike's Peak.

On the north slope of Cheyenne Mountain is the grave of "H. H.," facing the gateway of the grand canyon and the Garden of the Gods. Immediately at our feet the latter lay, a strange assemblage of vivid gr ess—the carpet of grass—reds, whites and grays—the latter the sandstone rocks. Some of the lofty mounds had shdown in their tops, where one might well imagine some Turkish morning set up in prayers was made. A group of huge rocks to the left were distinctly human, natural pillars several hundred feet high; and after winding down into the valley we passed between two grim sentinels and were in the garden. At every turn the rocks take new shapes. Yes they are slate cut from some ancient volcanic rock and placed here by Mother Titania worker to cook. So they are the tints, so utterly crude, vivid, and unharmonious, that we can almost feel the glow.

A few steps on and all has changed. The slabs which I have been describing slaped monuments now seem to take human form, or resemble a group of mammoth tee-pins, and these huge bowlders on the mountain side are the balls with which the giants are wont to bowl. But there are no gods here, as they could never be in a strong mind the temptation to bowl some of these gigantic pins into the valley below.

The road winds about among the ledges, so that the strange forms can be examined on every side, and perhaps at what is called the Man tou entrance are seen some of the most remarkable formations. Here an acre or so is covered with stone toadstools, so exact that they might well be taken for the gigantic growths of some former age hardened into stone and petrified as are the fossi l forests of Arizona. In some this top portion was six or seven feet in diameter, while the stem would be hardly as large as a man's body. Everywhere above here ruin and disintegration was apparent. Great ledges were bent and broken, hanging in space ready to fall.

Weird faces, contorted bodies, arms lifted up in supplication, strange, reptile-like forms—in fact, there was nothing that the imagination could picture but found a place in this motley assemblage. By the road, as I destined some day to roll into it, stands a bowlder weighing perhaps a hundred tons, that can easily be rocked, so deftly has it been balanced by wind and rain.

North of the Garden of the Gods is a smaller continuation even more remarkable. This is Glen Eria, the property of Gen. William J. Palmer, who has converted the place into a resort into a beautiful park, throwing it open to the general public. The monoliths here are extremely peculiar. One rises to a height of three hundred feet and is scarcely six feet in diameter; enlarging at the top and leaning a trifle, it has the appearance of a huge mushroom in being or status. It is called the Major Domo, or, as an old Scotch lady informed me at a little house at the entrance, where curiosities were sold "Hi were named a ter the Major Dormer."

—Letter from Co orado.

A MELODRAMATIC, as well as scientific, picture of the Deluge is found in the living arising from the presence of the dead is drawn by Dr. Liklind, of Stockholm. To remedy the evils resulting from delay in burials and subsequent decomposition, the doctor proposes to render some ample process of embalmment compulsory, and suggests the creation of a corps of embalmers for that purpose. This plan rather runs counter to modern views on the subject of burial, which tend to fewer methods allowing of rapid disintegration, and is, besides, far inferior to cremation, which probably pass beyond the limits of its attraction.

RUMOR.

A SMALL country seat—the milk-stool.

ALWAYS ready to take a hand in—a lucky employer.

EXAMPLE of the "Ups and Downs of Life"—two living hard up, and consequently cast down.

"FOR a young woman to begin to brush the dust off a young man's coat" is said to be the first symptom that the young man is in peril.

DO LOBSTERS think in boiling, is a question that has recently been raised. It is quite natural that they should shrink from boiling.—*Texas Siftings.*

THE SELFISH MAN.
He has within him little heart,
With sentiment he's crammed,
Which, if it ever does start,
Whom or else is dammed.
—*Bates Courier.*

A DOCTOR is sometimes a curious individual. The "sometimes" is the only thing that keeps the statement out of the realm of fiction.—*Merchant Traveler.*

A WRITER says that the counting of children is one of the evils of the age. Some of the property-holders of Burlington think that the counting of parents is about as bad.—*Burlington Free Press.*

HE.—Ha! ha! ha! Here is a good bit in this paper at the female sex." She (with a sigh)—"Read it, then." HE.—It says that more than half the women in this country are crazy." She (with a sigh)—"I expect that's so. There are a great many married women in this country."—*Texas Siftings.*

"MY DEAR," he hiccoughed, while she was giving him a washing lecture for being out so late and coming home in such a state; "don't be—hic—too hard upon me. It wasn't my fault so bad after all—hic. Give the devil his due." "I'm giving you your d.e," she said, and he expostulated no more.—*Boston Courier.*

A MEDICAL journal tells of a young woman who contracted the habit of chewing coffee, at last consuming half a pound a day; but it doesn't explain whether she acquired a taste for the fragrant berry by going out to between the acts or sinking when she called for her tea in a glass of water when on her way home from the "lodge."

THREE LITTLE MAIDS AT SCHOOL.
Three little maidens at school were,
Said as school-room prattle will can to,
Pun all over, no longer free.
Three little maids at school were:
Algebra is not much fun,
Conjunctions must be done,
All our lessons are just begun
Three little maids at school were:
Three little maidens most contrary,
Their little tongues wagged so fast,
Bound to the rudiment tomorrow;
Three little maids at school were:
Three little maidens at school were,
Anxious to be ladies complete,
All our lessons are just begun
Three little maids at school were:
Three little maidens most contrary,
Bound to the rudiment tomorrow;
Three little maids at school.

"YES, sir," said the Great Traveler, "I have seen, with my own eyes, a wild Indian take the scalp of a white man and tear it off with his teeth, and it made my blood run cold." "That's nothing," said the Skeptical Boarder, "that's nothing; I saw him in Lynn, on Market street, I have seen a man actually take three men in succession by the scalp and actually lift their hair from their heads." "Why, the man must have been crazy drunk or a lunatic," said the G. T. "Perfectly crazy drunk or a lunatic, I mean," said the S. B. "Well, who in the name of goodness was he?" "He was a barber," solemnly said the S. B.—*Lynn Union.*

A GROCER in an Indiana town, who ordered his goods from Chicago, was charged by an Indiana-polis drummer with a want of patriotism in not patronizing home institutions. "will you give me ninety days' credit?" asked the grocer. "Of course I can." "Can you extend me thirty days further?" "Perhaps." "And if I fail, will you compromise for eighteen cents on the dollar, and help me hold off the creditors? That is what my Chicago house is doing or me, and about every third order they throw in a dozen hatchcards or a dollar clock, as a free gift."—*Wall Street News.*

Getting a Drink.

"I was in Dakota myself," remarked a passenger, "and I saw how easily some of those tramp make a living. for I suppose they call it a living when they get a drink of whisky and something to eat thrown in. The tramps were thick and had been for some time. They would hang around a small town and bother the people almost to death. It is really dangerous to have so many of these vagabonds about. But they won't work, they tell me, and the result is that it is pretty difficult to get rid of them.

"Up in a little town—the name I don't recall—I happened to be waiting from the train until another. There was nothi g to do, so I went into a saloon to get some beer. While there drinking three of these tramps came in and ordered three drinks of whisky.

"'Have you got any stuff?' said the saloon-keeper.

"'Course,' replied one of the thirty trio, 'we's playing the "crow" act, we is.'

"'Where?' asked the man behind the bar.

"The spokesman named the farm at which he was employed, showed an order, and the three men got their drinks and departed. When they went out I asked what was meant by the 'crow act,' when he told me that some of the farmers got the tramps to take the part of crows to scare off the wild fields and keep the birds away. The tramps took turns, he said, in stretching up on a platform high above the field and occasionally throwing a rock at a flock of birds. As there was no work about it the tramps took it. In return they get little, usually one or three drinks and a bite to eat, but even this they considered, living as long as they had not have to work for it."—*St. Paul Globe.*

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

How to Control Effectually All Such Horrible Habits.

Rochester (N. Y.) Post-Express.

A gentleman who has spent 1.. summer abroad said to our reporter that the habit of improper him self of all sa ies among the ho ldays one encounters abroad, and the ease with which the people display in the conduct of business affairs. "Men boast here," he said, "that they have for years taken a day off and have not yet lost a single business day. Mr. H. W. Beecher, who was present at the time, said: 'Why do you not take a day off on the water. Best to-day.'"

"Then I suppose you have been abstaining extraordinarily?"

"Not at all. We have always heretofore sailed on liberality during July, August, and September, but this summer we have kept it running, and right to supply the demand, which has been three times greater than ever before in our history at the seaside."

"How do you account for that?"

"The increase has come from the universal recognition of the excellence of our preparations. We have been nearly ten years before the public, and the sales are constantly increasing. Our newspaper advertising is constantly diminishing. 'Sky, high, scenic and sublime' seem now to be entirely unnecessary, and our advertisements are only eclectic specific notices, and yet all the business of our establishment is done by those."

"Have you evidence of this?"

"Abundance! Only a few weeks ago Dr. J. P. Stephens, of Lithonia, Ga., specialist in the cure of narcotic, etc., habits told me that he had prescribed our preparations for years, and had found them unfailing for years, testifying and analyzing all the time, and yet he had never seen one. He said he may be aware, the excessive use of all narcotics, tends to cause decay of the teeth, and such a case can be centered to health the habits cannot be broken up; he had the opium habit, which such men as J. M. Hall, M. D., President of Medical College, Louisville, Ky., and Prof. Archer Sod, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Prof. Dalton, Secretary of Medicine at Columbia, who, after years of experience, pronounced this form of disease a remedy known to science or to acquaintance, it spoke to Mr. Beecher's sermon.

"Are many persons addicted to the use of opiate drugs?"

"Millions are forty millions of people in the world, and of these, one-fourth, or ten millions, are victims of morphine, opium, and chloral habits, and of these fifty-fifty are in such habits about them—so many people are victims of these habits. They have the pains and symptoms of what they call malaria and other diseases, when in reality it is the demand in the system for those terrible drugs, and the medicine is taken and temporary relief is obtained, which contains so many dangerous drugs, and yet it is only a temporary relief, and must be repeated, and the kidneys and liver by what Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when the kidneys and liver are inactive, the activity of their important function, renews it, and thus averts fatal maladies, the most difficult to cope with, and which nevertheless, a dangerous use of bodily force, stamina and fresh and pleasant of disease, liver complaint and debility are also remedied by it.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $1 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

653 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Kaleidoscopes.

Kaleidoscopes are made to sell at from five cents to five dollars each, the latter being used a great deal by carpet designers and for like purposes. In a factory in New York a reporter found this being the system of operations: The first young woman wraps black paper about the glass reflectors which produce the optical delusions. These strips of glass, when thus arranged and fastened together, form the body of the kaleidoscope. The next girl simply inserts the united reflectors into the pasteboard cover and then passes the octagonal pasteboard tube to her neighbor. Number three adjusts the brass ring which secures the glass disks in the end. Between the disks or plates are placed the scraps of colored glass, the beads and various trinkets which tumble about in the kaleidoscope as revolved, and when reflected by the mirrors form diamonds, fleur-de-lis, stars, and other ornamental designs, fantastic forms. The other young women are armed with hammers to break the colored glass into fragments. The colored glass is obtained from the waste scraps purchased very cheap, at stained-glass manufactories.

MR. A. PUDDEN, 681 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo., suffered for two years with lumbago, and was confined to his bed for several months. He was entirely cured by the use of *St. Jacobs Oil*, which he says is also the best cure for sprains and all other pains.

Fl tation in the Woods.

Flirtation in the woods is always a more serious and impressive thing than in town. You'll see a couple come gradually together in a camp or at a hotel by the sea-de. As much as two or three days will elapse before any special affinity develops itself. Then you'll see the little attentions of a delicate nature; they segregate from parties, and, not too obviously; then they take to kind of devoting themselves to each other; then they get taking strolls alone, and the seriousness becomes imposing. The other campers or outcs are very respectful; a compact seems to exist that flirtation shall be respected. But the demure air they both put on is awfully funny.—*San Franc eco Chronicle.*

It has been claimed by some writers that pinafores, for years past, the time of Columbus, navigators from countries in the east, and people of the Mediterranean Sea sailed to the Atlantic Ocean, and they were driven by tempest across the ocean to the continent of America. The Northmen made settlements in Greenland, as they had previously done in Ice'and; but these, after a period of more than a hundred years, perished, and when columbus set sail on his eventful voyage they were forgotten.

MRS. P. W. ISHAM, 472 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill., recommends Ro i Star Cough Cure, a few doses of which gave her entire relief from a violent cold. Price, 25 cents.

A PHYSICIAN wrote to the *Medical Record* that he had found in a swallow's nest a young bird with the legs and leggs thoroughly bound with horse hairs. Removing the hairs he found that the leg was broken. The bird was then let go, but the bird had bandaged the leg again in the same way, and "I suppose," he adds, "it will be one of my creditors? That is what my Chicago house is doing or me, and about every third order they throw in a dozen hatchcards or a dollar clock, as a free gift." *Wall Street News.*

Hain't Eaten Anything.

A negro, in great pain, sent for a phys cian. The doctor, upon arriving, asked:

"Have you been eating anything calculated to hurt you?"

"Oh, no, sah, not a bit."

"Any fruit?"

"No, sah, not at tall."

"Well, tell me what you did yesterday."

"Wall, sah, yistidy mornin' I went down ter mer daugister Tildy's house. She was a visitin' ter mer, an' I sat down ter wait for her. Wh le lookin' er roun' I seed er big watermilon in er tub o' water, an' I tuck a bite out o' it. Bein' ex Tildy d oh I come I went ober ter Unk Ab Moore's house. Da was a watermilon an' I jined in. After dis, I went down ter de cotton wo'ur house. Fonn' er hal'er watermilon on er box, an' as it peered ter be sufferin' I eat it. Bein' hot weather, I feel sick, but I didn't hab no appetite for dinner. I went out an' got me er watermilon. Erbout er hour arter d a I went ober ter Unk Bill Gray's an' hep em eat some watermilon. Dat's erbout all. No, sah, didn't eat nuthin' ter hurt me, leastwise I war er couple er mash millons dat I eat las' night. Hole on er mush. Lemme see. Oh, yas, I did eat erbout er do en years o' biled co'n an' erbout er hafer peck o' peaches."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A Hopeless Case.

The younger brother who will yell "Hats" just as his sister has got comfortably settled in a hammock vis-a-vis with her best young man on a garden chair, pins his faith in the resulting wreck to feminine inability to reason out her security from her situation, and he is rarely disappointed—until his sister gets hold of him, at least.—*Somerville Journal.*

A Terrible Fire.

What a thrill of terror passes over us when we read the news of some fearful devastation by fire, and yet is it a fact that thousands are daily being consumed by the inward fire of fever, caused by consumption, when a remedy might could be enjoyed by Dr. Acker's Gold Medal Discovery."

On life's journey, without a destination, the traveler, or is sure to get lost in the woods.—*Waitsfield Times.*

TOWERING OF CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so many deserves the entire confidence of the community as Brown's Bronchial Troches. For Bronchial Troubles, Asthmatic and Bronchial Sufferers, Coughs, and Colds, should try them. Price 25 cents.

A CLERICAL error—a sermon more than twenty minutes in length.

For a slight cold, a hacking cough, or lung trouble, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

BOOK-WORMS are of use to fish in the forgotten streams of knowledge.—*St. Paul Herald.*

A UNIFORM and natural result is produced by Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla for the Blood.

It is noticed that men of small caliber are sometimes great bores.—*New York Tribune.*

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Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, beetles, insects, skunks, jackrabbits, gophers, etc. At druggists.

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"Rough on Itch" cures skin diseases, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frost-ed feet, chilblains, corns, v ry pimples, blotches, 50c.

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Wells' "Rough on Piles." Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Druggists or by mail, 50c. "Rough on Piles," for any form of piles. 50c. At druggists or mailed.

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Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. A. Hawkins.
Treasurer—Mrs. Ella Benson.

At the annual election of officers of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. R. A. Campbell, was elected president; Mrs. L. E. Modge, recording secretary; Mrs. J. A. Hawkins, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. Benson, treasurer; Mrs. C. J. Strang, first vice president; Mrs. J. T. Kirkpatrick, second vice president; and Mrs. G. W. Jefferies, third vice president.

The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at Mrs. R. Suffield's on Friday at 2:30 p. m. SECRETARY.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. tendered Dr. Henry A. Reynolds an informal reception on Tuesday evening of this week, at the "Bridge Street" parlors, which proved a very pleasant social gathering, despite the forbidding storm. We are only sorry that the time was so short in which to notify the friends; presuming many may not have received the notice, who would like to have been present. We wish to say to any such, we did the best we could under the circumstances; asking all to notify their friends, and the ladies going out in the storm to be true. We learned during the evening that we were celebrating the Doctor's birthday,—so late that few present knew it. May this honored and fearless worker enjoy many returns of this anniversary day, and may the blessing of God continue to crown his efforts in the future as in the past.

Knowing Who to Kick.

The late Col. McClung of Mississippi once got into a dispute in the office of the Prentiss House at Vicksburg with a rowdy, when, to end the matter without further delay, he took the rowdy by the "nape of the neck," led him to the door, and kicked him into the street. The kicked picked himself up, walked away, and here the matter ended. Some weeks afterward McClung was in New Orleans, and, when, walking up St. Charles street, saw the fellow he had kicked out of the Prentiss House kicking a third party out of a drinking saloon. McClung walked up to his old acquaintance, once kicked, but now the kicker, and examining him closely, said: "Look here, my fine fellow, are you not the man I kicked out of the Prentiss House the other day?"

"Sotily, sotily, colonel," replied the rowdy, taking McClung by the arm, "don't mention it—I'm the man—but—you and I know who to kick."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned take this method of returning thanks to the many friends who so earnestly and materially aided myself and family during my late severe and painful sickness, and to especially acknowledge the skillful manner in which Dr. G. E. Sweetland relieved my fever, (typhoid) in four days, after it had run five weeks with unabated fury. My little daughter was stricken down by the same disease, and was as skillfully handled by Dr. S. as that of my own child. Some two years since, while laboring in a mill my clothing was caught by a shaft making 200 revolutions per minute, around which I was whirled until my stock-clothing was completely stripped from my person. This seriously cleared my brain, causing water to congregate between the skull and brain. This difficulty was removed and my mind restored by a process of blistering the head which is as unknown in its results as the method of curing fevers. This latter method is the origination of Mrs. Dr. Sweetland who administered the same. MARTIN BUTLER.

Charlevoix, Nov. 4, 1886.

Paralysis of the Eye Cured.

Charlevoix, Nov. 4th, 1886.

ED. JOURNAL:—Two weeks ago the sight of my right eye was completely obscured from paralysis. On the 4th inst. it was fully restored through the wonderful power of Mrs. Dr. Sweetland of this place. In justice to Mrs. Sweetland I state the fact through the columns of your paper. W. A. ATCHINSON.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect October 3, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, ar	.....	7 35am	7 40pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	.....	1 50pm	1 15am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	2 15	2 50	9 00am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	5 44	6 55	12 20pm
Battle Creek, ar	.....	6 20	7 35	1 00
Jackson, ar	.....	7 40pm	8 50	2 45
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	12 30am	3 40
Ionia, ar	7 45	.....	1 10	4 35
Howard City	8 26	.....	12 52pm	5 16
Big Rapids	9 20	.....	1 45	7 00
Reed City, ar	9 55	.....	2 15	7 40
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 45	8 00
Cadillac, ar	.....	.....	3 40	9 20
Cadillac, lv	11 05	.....	3 55	9 00
Walton	11 50am	.....	4 52	10 25
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 46	11 12
Grayling, ar	.....	.....	6 16	11 50am
Bay City, ar	.....	.....	7 15	12 57
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	7 35	1 20
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	1 50
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 30pm	2 50am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	9 30pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 24	11 21	.....
Bayer Falls	.....	9 10	12 10	.....
Manistee	.....	10 18	12 50am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 42	1 00	.....
Walton	.....	11 16	1 50	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 05pm	2 40	6 10
Cadillac, lv	11 45	1 05	2 50am	6 30
Reed City, ar	12 45	2 05	4 40	8 00
Reed City, lv	1 05	2 35	5 00	.....
Big Rapids	2 44	3 15	6 31	.....
Howard City	3 26	3 59	7 26	9 35
Ionia	4 40	5 16	10 15	.....
G'd Rapids, ar	5 15	5 45	10 50	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 10am	3 55	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	8 05	7 30	1 40pm	.....
Battle Creek	8 40	7 50	2 20	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 25	6 pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	12 05am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 30pm	7 15am	.....	12 50pm

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Time Table taking effect June 21, 1886.

GOING WEST. Read down.			STATIONS	GOING EAST. Read up.		
†A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
9 00	6 45	.....	....Detroit....	10 45	5 00	
†P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
4 50	12 05	8 30	....St. Ignace....	1 00	7 30	
5 26	12 47	9 21	....Newberry....	8 23	6 38	
6 56	2 40	.....	....Seney....	5 15	4 20	
7 32	3 17	.....	....Wetmore....	4 39	3 45	
8 28	4 12	.....	....Au Train....	3 25	11 56	
9 00	4 45	.....	....Marquette....	3 15	11 50	
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
8 00	11 30	.....	....Marquette....	6 00	2 00	
4 35	7 35	.....	....Ishpeming....	10 58	5 20	
	8 50	.....	....L'Anse....	9 30		
	8 50	.....	....Hough....	9 30		
	9 55	.....	....Calumet....	8 35		

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7 a. m., arrives Marquette 5 pm p. m. Leaves Marquette 7:00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 5:45 p. m.

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The points are so set as to clasp the nose back under eyebrows which prevents slipping off when stooping.

The frame is on the finky part of the nose above the bone, which gives perfect adjustment to the nose whether large or small.

The temples are flat and can be used as ear pieces in the usual way.

They can be worn safely without cord or chain as there is no danger of losing off.

They are so light as to be far enough away that the eyelashes will not touch them, a thing not always easy to do with other eyeglasses.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Butler Post No. 189, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

G. O. P. Association, Charlevoix, No. 36, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 116, meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month.

L. O. T.—Tent Star No. 167, meets Saturday on or before full moon, at their hall.

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MEN WANTED—20 good men to work at the ties and poles, to cut wood from Charlevoix, Ironton, Boyne City, and Boyne Falls. Apply to P. W. Wilson, Charlevoix.

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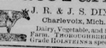

J. R. & J. S. DIXON

Charlevoix, Mich.

Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. Thoroughbred Jersey and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty.

Around the County.

Wilson.

Frosty nights and cool pleasant days seem to the order of things since our snowstorm.

Work on the school house is progressing rapidly under the leadership of Albert Todd and G. W. Jones.

Mr. Kuntzel, Mr. Sedgman, and Geo. Bowen, of this township, and Mr. Buckley, of Jordan, are building new residences.

Richard Lewis killed a fine deer on Monday last.

A son of Mr. Lewis from southern Michigan, is visiting him.

Mrs. Kuntzie, who has been visiting her daughter in East Saginaw for two weeks, has returned home.

Mrs. Vance's daughter died of old last week, aged eight years and three months. He was an excellent singer.

F. L. Smith's father from Advance, visited him last week.

Oscar Johnson, of East Jordan, formerly sawyer at the Stoepel mill, is now sawing for J. R. Vance.

Thomas Barrett, formerly of this place, but now of East Jordan, was recently a guest of F. L. Smith.

A family has moved to their property recently purchased near Mr. Knuttel's.

Burgess.

Elder Horton, the Advent preacher who has been holding a series of meetings at the Murray and Gibson school houses, gathered quite a number of converts besides gobbly-ologists, of nearly all who had the pleasure of listening to his eloquent discourses.

Business promises to be lively at Horton's Bay this winter. The Pine Lake Co. are going to have a stave and hoop factory, and the furnace Co. are going to buy wood at that point, and pay cash for the same. Other parties will put in a tramway from the state road at town line to the bay.

Col. O. T. Booth is talking of getting out the cedar on the Spidel place this winter.

J. A. Bacot has the foundation laid for a new house, and is nearly ready for the carpenters.

Messrs. Case and Bennett left for Grand Traverse Bay on Friday to fish.

Splendid weather at present.

A man was cutting down a hollow tree the other day, and in referring to it he said he was cutting the tree down, and justifies himself in saying so by referring to some of our writers who call building a chimney building a flue.

For Tariff Reform.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 11.—Hon. Frank Hurd arrived in this city to-day, and published in the Blade this evening a manifesto to the voters of this district. In speaking of the causes which led to his defeat he says: "I can say nothing more than I have heretofore said, except that in the future it will be difficult for certain persons claiming to be democrats to satisfy their party associates of their democracy when either secretly or openly they oppose the election of a regularly nominated democratic candidate for congress at a time when the fate of the party in the homes of representatives was hanging in the balance."

Prisoners Aboard the "Alabama."

From the account in the April *Century*, of the second officer commanding of the Alabama, of the cruise and combats of that vessel, we quote the following: "Among the many prizes we captured and destroyed, we necessarily saw many varieties of the *genus homo* in the crews of the Yankee skipper. While taking the burning of their ships very philosophically as among the fortunes of war, some came to remonstrate in forty regrettings of heavier losses. Upon one occasion, going aboard a fine ship, I told the captain he must go with us as his personal effects." He made a most lugubrious scene by earnestly appealing to me to grant him one request, that he might be permitted to take with him "Spurgeon's Sermons" and a keg of very fine whisky." The sermons I granted, but told him the whisky must go overboard. The prisoners on board we treated as a general practice were not put in irons, but were simply confined to an allotted space with a guard over them. The prisoners of the first half-dozen prizes taken were put in irons, including the captains and mates, at which the captains were very indignant, and remonstrated with Captain Semmes that their position should entitle them to different treatment. Captain Semmes replied that he confined them in irons in retaliation for the manner in which the agents of the U. S. Government had treated the purser of the C. S. steamer Sumter. The purser, under orders, was *en route* from Gibraltar to Cadiz in a French merchant steamer. Stopping at Tangier to put off and take on passengers and cargo, the purser walked on shore, and was there, in a neutral country, seized by the U. S. consul at the head of an armed force of Moorish soldiers, and brutally manhandled, with heavy manacles. From there he was taken in irons by the U. S. armed vessel Ino, and finally sent to New York in irons. The purser was a gentleman of unimpeachable character and high position. Again, there were occasions during the cruise when the measures of prisoners warranted placing them in irons, but never were exercised put in irons after that first measure of retaliation."

Mussel Shoes Down East.

The Rockland *Courier-Gazette* reports a new rival to the oyster which it thinks will bring fame and fortune to North Haven, where the discovery was made. It seems some enterprising citizen of that place, with an eye to developing home talent, conceived the idea of making an oyster stew without the oyster, substituting in the place of that bivalve some of the mussels with which the coast abounds. The result was a brilliant success. Such a stew had never been eaten before. Local epicures now turn up their noses at the oyster and vote it decidedly old-fashioned, and are preparing to impart their discovery to less enlightened regions. Their missionaries have already got as far as Rockland, and it is predicted that ere long the markets of all the big cities will abound with the legend "North Haven mussels—20 cents a quart." It is enough to make the elam turn green with envy.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

A RICH AFRICAN.

Tippu Tib the Greatest Slave and Ivory Trader in the World.

The wealthiest man in central Africa is now on his way to the Indian ocean in response to a letter from the sultan of Zanzibar requesting a visit from him. His name is Tippu Tib, and he lives not far from Nyangwe, the great trading point of many black tribes on the upper Congo. Readers of African books of travel have heard a good deal of Tippu Tib, and as recent years have greatly increased his power and wealth, we are likely to hear much of him.

Tippu Tib is only 45 years old, as black as coal, and of negroid blood, which means that he comes of an admixture of the coast tribes of east Africa and has also a very little Arab blood in his veins. He has been in central Africa for twenty-five years, and is to-day the greatest slave and ivory trader in the world. He has outstripped all his competitors through sheer force of intellect and strength of character. As long ago as the time when Cameron introduced him to our notice he visited Nyangwe and told the bullying Arab traders there that if they did not leave certain native allies of his alone it would be the worse for them. They took no time in pledging eternal peace with Tippu Tib and all his friends.

Cameron says Tippu Tib was the greatest dandy he saw among the traders of Africa, and that, although of negroid blood, he was a thorough Arab in manners and ideas. All his white visitors speak of the elegance of his Arab attire and of his courtly and affable bearing. Stanley says that at his first meeting with Tippu Tib he regarded him as the most remarkable man he had met among the Arabs, Wa Swahili, and half castes of Africa. Lieut. Van Gale, of the Congo state, who met Tippu Tib in January last, says he was surprised by the extent of his information on European topics. He was familiar with events occurring in Europe, and was particularly interested in the English, Germans, and Belgians. "The question he asked me," says Van Gale, "showed that he is neither an ignorant man nor one of ordinary mind." He said he intended some day to go to Europe, visit the king of the Belgians, and also spend some time in Constantinople.

In Tippu Tib's home, south of Nyangwe, Cameron says that large gangs of slaves walking about in chains met his eye at every turn. They were leading easy lives, were well fed, and he saw no acts of cruelty there. All had been victims, however, of the crying wrongs that are still decimating the simple savage of Africa. Few of Tippu Tib's slaves ever reach the Indian ocean. They are sold among the numerous tribes on the way to the sea. Long caravans, however, richly laden with his ivory, are often dispatched to the coast.

It was Tippu Tib who helped Stanley start down the Congo from Nyangwe, the point where both Livingstone and Cameron were defeated in their efforts to follow the river further. For some weeks Stanley's little party was augmented by over two hundred of Tippu Tib's men. Twenty very fine beauties from the great trader's harem accompanied him on this his first trip down the Congo, where he is now in absolute control of the river and adjoining territories for about 350 miles below Nyangwe. It was his slave pen near Stanley falls, in which twenty-five hundred wretched captives were found two years ago by the agents of the International association reached that point.

For many miles before these falls Stanley was chased by large fleets of canoes, and his party suffered severely from the lances and arrows of the most ferocious savages whom he met on the Congo. These natives are among the most peaceable on the Congo now, and one good reason is that they have no weapons to fight with. They have all been disarmed by Tippu Tib for a distance of about eighty miles along the river for daring to attack some of his men. Dr. Lenz, the explorer, wrote from Stanley falls in March just that the town falls and the Arawimi river the natives were incapable of making any resistance. "One can rarely find among them," he writes, "a lance or any other weapon except small knives." Dr. Lenz adds that "the influence of the opulent Tippu Tib is far greater in this region than that of the Free Congo state."

Tippu Tib has thus far maintained very amicable relations with the whites. He has invited missionaries to settle near him, and has promised them protection.—*New York Sun.*

Lawyer (to timid young woman) Have you ever appeared as witness in a suit before? Young woman (blushing) —Yes, sir, of course. Lawyer—Please state to the jury just what suit it was. Young woman (with more confidence) —It was a nun's veiling, shirred down the front and trimmed with a lovely drapery. *Judge Court.*—*Kansas City Journal.*

Proprietory Medicines.

A visit to Dr. Green's Laboratory, at Woodbury, N. J., has considerably changed our views, and especially our prejudices in regard to what are generally known as "Standard Patent Medicines." Of course we are getting to that age in life when we are forced to conclude *Life Itself* is a humbug, and naturally distrust anything that has not withstood long and tried experiences. Being a physician I had the curiosity to know how such a sale of two medical preparations could be sustained for so many years. The perfect system upon which the business is conducted, and the pharmaceutical arrangements for the manufacture of the two remedies with which we were made acquainted, are sufficiently convincing to us that the AYCOCT PILLS, for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, and BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, for throat and lung troubles, were of the compilation they are recommended, most excellent remedies, and only regret that in much of our practice, medical cities prevent us from prescribing them without making the formulas public. When we were shown the great quantity of voluntary letters having been forwarded Dr. Green, from all parts of the country, and from all classes of people, lawyers, ministers and doctors, giving a description of their ailments, testimonials of their cures, etc., I feel like recommend Dr. Green's magnanimous (but government accept such valuable formulas, and license them for general use by giving protection to the inventor same as patents generally.—*Copied from N. Y. Druggists' Circular of Oct., 1886.*

The Great German Doctor.

The remarkable success in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete), is never asked our to describe their disease, his intuitive perceptions being so strong he can tell any one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every physician and remedy has failed. The giving of his great medicine, Golden Seal Bitters, which has made his great success, to the world mark a new era in medicine. Blood, liver, kidney and stomach disorders yield to this master of diseases and its wonderful cures are regarded as phenomenal, but the germ of faith ever says "That has been my last ache or pain." We say to the sick and discouraged give Golden Seal Bitters a trial: It is all we ask. They will speak for themselves. Sold by Every Wood, and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

To Our Readers.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family weekly newspaper of the first class—such, for instance as The Tribune of New York. Men have been obliged to abandon their business, their political and overall training in the exclusion of all others, we should choose unhesitatingly The Tribune. It is a "family newspaper" in the best sense, all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an agricultural, a political, an art, a scientific, an amusement, a financial, and a political paper combined. It has 12 full pages every issue, unfortunately. No matter what a person's religious, politics or profession may be, he matter what age of life he may be, a specimen copy of The Tribune will be sent to any one who asks for it, free and delighted. Our personal knowledge of this paper is more than we could do for years, or for thirty years the paper will be worth ten times its price to us. It is worth more than twice its price, its yearly subscription is $10.00, or less than 20 cents a week.

Address, The Independent, 251 Broadway, New York City.

What True Merit Will Do.

The unprecedented sale of Boschee's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds, and the consumptive tendency of our people. It acts on a entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease seat in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purer healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when there comes a sudden change of appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A cent will continue one of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price 75 cents, large bottles. 4cnt

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sell, druggist, Hippen, Ind., testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters, as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris Texas by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corby who was so helpless he could not turn in bed or raise his head, everybody said he was dying of consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Feeling relief he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial bottles of this great discovery for consumption free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla acts directly and promptly, purifying and invigorating the blood, improving the appetite, strengthening the nerves, and invigorating the system. It is, in the truest sense, an alterative medicine. Every invalid should give it a trial.

If people, troubled with colds, will take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before retiring to church, they will avoid coughing. The Pectoral soothes and heals the irritated tissues, and controls all disposition to cough.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX — MICHIGAN.

Ex-President Arthur died this morning at 2 o'clock.

The Detroit Evening News has another libel suit on its hands, the Free Press Co. being the plaintiffs.

Wherever John Power spoke during the campaign the vote for him shows a marked increase. The testimony to the pursuasive power of his eloquence could not be rendered in a more gratifying manner.—Mining Journal.

Luce's majority in the upper peninsula will not exceed 3,000, according to a careful estimate based on returns already in, and covering the more heavily populated counties. This is 3,900 less than Algoe's majority in 1884.—Mining Journal.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular, offering to pay interest due Jan. 1,1887,(on funded loan of 1881) without relate(on presentation of the coupons. The effect of the circular will be to put about ten million dollars into the fall business, instead of holding it in the treasury until January.

President Cleveland has made a rule not to see visitors except upon purely official business and at the tri-weekly afternoon receptions. He proposes to devote his principle attention from now until congress meets, to the preparation of his annual message, and will not be bothered about appointments.

Postmaster Vilas's "campaign speech" proves to have been merely a few words addressed to his fellow townsmen, who called on him for a speech. He was not advertised, and did not take a deliberate and conspicuous part in any meeting, which is strikingly unlike the president's order means to forbid.—Detroit Journal.

In New York, Philadelphia, and other large eastern cities, the Knights of Labor are organizing for political campaign work. In Philadelphia they propose to make a fight on mayor in the spring. Their intention is to make certain demands, and if not granted by either of the other parties, they will effect a permanent organization for the campaign of 1888.

The Petoskey Record sticks its nose into Charlevoix politics, and says the election of Mr. Jerrue for sheriff is a public calamity. Please give us your reasons. In his own home (South Arm township) he is sufficiently well known and respected, as a business man and citizen, to have received 344 votes to 72 for Mr. Bechtel, while on the state ticket Mr. Yaple received 102 votes to 222 for Mr. Luce. Go to the Commercial house for dinner some day, and see if Mr. Jerrue is a public calamity.

It is worthy of note that of the delegation from Michigan in the fifteth congress, seven—Chipman, Allen, Ford, Brewer, Tarsney, Fischer, and Moffat—are natives of the state. This is the largest proportion of native congressmen that has been upon any of the delegations from the state. Michigan has turned her fifteth nine-post. She is getting along in years. Her sons are maturing and doing her great credit. Michigan's seven native congressmen and native United States senator, most of them born in the days when she was just emerging from the territorial condition, honor the state of their nativity.—Free Press.

THE VOTE FOR SENATE SENATOR.

We give below the vote for state senatorin this district at the recent election:

	Johnson Barton.	
Antrim	596	856
Charlevoix	993	954
Grand Traverse	717	1,229
Leelanau	565	595
Manitou	79	25
Totals	2,862	3,659
Barton's majority		797

Francis's majority in the same counties in 1884 was 1,562.

REPUBLICAN CONFORT.

In an interview with a reporter of the Washington Star, last week, Don M. Dickinson expressed himself in regard to the late elections as follows:

"Don't you think it is significant, when the republicans claim it a great victory to barely pull through in Michigan, republican Michigan, when in the old time the state gave from 25,000 to 60,000 majority? Is it not significant that they make it a battle ground with their national forces, with Senators Sherman and Blair, Gov. Foraker and Representatives Boutelle, Reed, Hiscock and others on the stump, and with Blaine himself summoned? We make a purely domestic fight without a man or a cent from outside. The republican desperation and demoralization are shown, too, by their fusion with Knights of Labor, greenbackers and free traders in my district and elsewhere. Think of an alliance of the national bankers with Knights of Labor, of high protectionists with the rankest of free-traders, all this to retain 'republican' Michigan. On this fighting and with these measures their majority will not reach five per cent of the vote. We have made great breaches in the walls of their stronghold, the upper peninsula, and elsewhere. If we can do this against such a fight as they make, draw your own conclusions as to the republican judgment of their hold on Michigan, and of what we can do when we meet them with the means and strength in a canvass which they have pitted against us."

The "Off Year."

The country "has gone back" on every republican administration, except Lincoln's by electing in the middle of its term an opposition majority to the house. Johnson, Grant (second term), Hayes and Arthur, all had to face a hostile house, and even during Lincoln's term, the republican majority was reduced.

Before the war Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan likewise saw a hostile party majority in the middle of their terms. So that in securing even a majority, President Cleveland has proved an exception to all but Lincoln, and to Grant during his first term, and in both instances the southern democratic states were not fully represented. History warns the republicans not to bank much on the "off year" reaction and they are not doing so.

Barton's Election.

Barton is elected, as everybody supposed he would be. But he didn't get there on his individual merits. Scarcely. Had that been the issue, his defeat would have been overwhelming. But a United States senator was at stake, and this purely enabled Barton to siphon through. He, however, ran far behind his ticket, just as we predicted he would. His majority is something like a thousand less than that of his predecessor, and in contemplating these figures who can blame him for feeling as limp as a cotton shoe string? Nobody.—Enterprise.

Only 35 Cents

So confident are we that Dr. Pete's 35 cent Cough Cure will not disappoint the most sanguine expectation of a single bottle sold, that we invite invalids, that we warrant it. Had we not the most perfect confidence in its virtues we would not think of selling it as we do. Sold by Perry Weed and F. G. W. Crouter.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last Fourth of July, I attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposure, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough then followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Wheeler, Fairbury, Ill. L.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting alarming and obstinate symptoms. My friends all agreed that the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a speedy and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Mendville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. These symptoms continued for some time, growing in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Marysville, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1, six bottles, $5.

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After Forty years' experience, the Proprietors of this Journal still continue to secure Patents for Inventions. Thousand applications for Hundred Patents have been secured through our agency. Patents are secured by us in the United States and Foreign countries. Our facilities are unsurpassed and our fees are moderate. Inventors who need to consult us about their inventions, can do so by mail, and we will inform them whether their inventions are patentable or not, free of charge. Our fees are not due until patent is secured. We refer to officials in the Patent Office to whom we have by permission, given the name of our clients. Patents obtained through us are noticed in the Scientific American, the largest and most widely circulated paper of its class. It is not a question of how much money can be made by an invention, but how much can be made without it. This is true and especially illustrated in the business of manufacturing Ayer's Pills, and is equally applicable to every other manufacture. Inventors who need to employ agents should see that the agents are not paid more than the services rendered are worth. This is the rule we follow. Our business is conducted so as to secure the greatest possible number of patents at the least possible cost. Our mode of procuring patents is fully explained in our pamphlet, which we will send free to any address. It contains the names of several prominent men in various parts of the country who have received patents through our agency, with the cost of each, and such other information as may be useful to inventors. Information as to patent with to obtain a patent, address, MUNN & CO., Publishers of the Scientific American, Office, 37 Park Row, New York.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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Around the County.

Wilson.

Frosty nights and cool pleasant days seem to the order of things since our snowstorm.

Work on the school house is progressing rapidly under the leadership of Albert Todd and O. W. Crouter.

Mr. Knuttel, Mr. Sedgman, and Geo. Bowers, of Bear township, and Mr. Buckley, of Jordan, are building new houses.

Richard Lewis killed a fine deer on Monday last.

A son of Mr. Lewis from southern Michigan, is visiting him.

Mrs. Knuttle, who has been visiting her daughter in East Saginaw for two weeks, has returned home.

Mrs. Vanee's enemy, "Tuss" died of old last week, aged eight years and three months. He was an excellent singer.

F. L. Smith's father from Advance, visited him last week.

Oscar Johnson, of East Jordan, formerly sawyer at the Stoepel mill, is now sawing for J. B. Vance.

Thomas Barrett, formerly of this place, but now of East Jordan, was recently a guest of F. L. Smith.

A family has moved to their property recently purchased near Mr. Knuttel's.

Burgess.

Elder Horton, the Advent preacher who has been holding a series of meetings at the Murray and Gibson school houses, gained quite a number of converts to besides golden opinions of nearly all who had the pleasure of listening to his eloquent discourses.

Business promises to be lively at Horton's Bay this winter. The Pine Lake Co. are going to have a store there, and the furnace Co. are going to buy wood at that point, and pay cash for the same. Other parties will put in a tramway from the state road at town line to the bay.

Col. O. T. Booth is talking of getting out the cedar on the Spidel place this winter.

J. A. Becot has the foundation laid for a new house, and is nearly ready for the carpenters.

Messrs. Case and Bennett left for Grand Traverse Bay on Friday to fish.

Splendid weather at present.

A man was cutting down a hollow tree the other day, and in refering to it he said he was cutting the hollow down, and justifies himself in saying so by refering to some of our writers who call building a chimney building a flue.

For Tariff Reform.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 11.—Hon. Frank Hurd arrived in this city to-day, and published in the Bee this evening a manifesto to the voters of this district. In speaking of the causes which led to his defeat he says: "I can say nothing more than I have heretofore said, except that in the future it will be difficult for certain persons claiming to be democrats to satisfy their party associates of their democracy when either secretly or openly they oppose the election of a regularly nominated democratic candidate for congress at a time when the fate of the party in the house of representatives was hanging in the balance."

In regard to making Toledo his permanent home, he remarks:

"I came to this city nearly twenty years ago with the intention of making it my home, and never have had any other than this since the close of my first congressional term. I have not engaged in the active practice of my profession here during three congressional terms and part of a fourth. I have been absent in Washington the most of the time on public business. That I have not been without service to Toledo while so absent is shown by the carrying through of the measure to deepen the old channel to sixteen feet, by the inauguration of the straight channel enterprise, by the establishment of the United States court here and by the construction of the new federal building. I expect to return to Toledo and resume the practice of my profession here. The absence which my business occasions do not in the least affect my residence in Toledo.

On his favorite subject, tariff reform, he branches out by saying: "The condition of tariff reform was never better in this district. There are more earnest, determined tariff reformers in this district than ever before. The association in the state is engaged in the work, thoroughly organized. New quarters, slightly located, will be established. Books and documents will be distributed. The advantages of a reading room will be furnished. Addresses will be delivered during the coming winter by Speaker Carlisle, Colonel Morrison, Professor Sumner, Henry George, Henry Ward Beecher, Richard O'Gorman and others. Arrangements are nearly completed to begin the publication here of a weekly journal, which it is designed to make a national organ of tariff reform. The organization has already commenced, and will be by wards, precincts, and townships, and will be the most thorough and complete organization ever made in the United States."

Prisoners Aboard the "Alabama."

From the account in the April *Century*, of the shoreof officer in command of the Alabama, of the cruise and combat of that vessel, we quote the following: "Among the many prizes we captured and destroyed, we necessarily saw many varieties of the great house in the game of the Yankee skipper. While taking the burning of their ships very philosophically as among the fortunes of war, some clung to cruising comfortably regardless of heavier losses. Upon one occasion, going aboard a fine ship, I told the captain he might be packing away his personal effects. He made a most indecorous scene by earnestly appealing to me to grant him one request, that he might be permitted to take with him "Spurgeon's Sermons" and a "little very little whisky." The sermons I granted, but not the whisky, for fear of a go overboard. The prisoners on board of the Alabama as a general practice were not put in irons, but were simply confined to an allotted space with a guard over them. The prisoners of the first halfdozen prizes taken were put in irons, including the captain and mate, at which the captains were very indignant, and remonstrated with Captain Semmes that their position should entitle them to different treatment. Captain Semmes replied that he continued them in irons in retaliation for the manner in which the agents of the U. S. Government had treated the purser of the C. S. steamer Sumter. The purser, under orders, was *en route* from Gibraltar to Cadiz in a French merchant steamer. Stopping at Tangier to put off and take on passengers and cargo, the purser walked on shore, and was there, in a neutral country, seized by the U. S. consul at the hand of an armed force of Moorish soldiers, and brutally imprisoned, with heavy manacles. From there he was taken in irons by the U. S. armed vessel Iowa and finally sent to New York in irons. The purser was a gentleman of unimpeachable character and high position. Again, there were occasions during the cruise when the number of prisoners warranted placing some in irons, but never were captains put in irons after that first measure of retaliation."

Mussel Stews Down East.

The Rockland *Courier-Gazette* reports a new rival to the oyster which it thinks will bring fame if not fortune to North Haven, where the discovery was made. It seems some enterprising citizens of that place, with an eye to developing home talent, conceived the idea of making an oyster stew without the oyster, substituting in the place of that bivalve some of the mussels with which the coast abounds. The result was a brilliant success. Such a stew had never been eaten before. Local epicures now turn up their noses at the oyster and vote it decidedly old-fashioned, and are preparing to impart their discovery to the conglomerate regions. Their missionaries have already got as far as Rockland, and it is predicted that ere long the markets of all the big cities will abound with the legend "North Haven mussels—20 cents a quart." It is enough to make the elms turn green with envy.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

A RICH AFRICAN.

Tippu Tib the Greatest Slave and Ivory Trader in the World.

The wealthiest man in central Africa is now on his way to the Indian ocean in response to a letter from the sultan of Zanzibar requesting a visit from him. His name is Tippu Tib, and he lives not far from Nyangwe, the great trading point of many black tribes on the upper Congo. Readers of African books of travel have heard a good deal of Tippu Tib, and as recent years have greatly increased his power and wealth, we are likely to hear much of him.

Tippu Tib is only 45 years old, as black as coal, and of negroid blood, which means that he comes of an admixture of the coast tribes of east Africa and has also a very little Arab blood in his veins. He has been in central Africa for twenty-five years, and is to-day the greatest slave and ivory trader in the world. He has outstripped all his competitors through sheer force of intellect and strength of character. As long ago as the time when Cameron interviewed him to our notice he visited Nyangwe and told the bullying Arab traders there that if they did not leave certain native villes of his alone it would be the worse for them. They had not time to plead any eternal peace with Tippu Tib and all his friends.

Cameron says Tippu Tib was the greatest dandy he saw among the tribes of Africa, and that, although of negroid blood, he was a thorough Arab in manners and ideas. All his white visitors speak of the elegance of his Arab attire and of his courtly and affable bearing. Stanley says that at his first meeting with Tippu Tib he regarded him as the most remarkable man he had met among the Arabs, Wa Swahili, and half castes of Africa.

Van Gale, of the Congo state, writes that Tippu Tib in January last, says he was surprised by the extent of his information on European topics. He was familiar with events occurring in Europe, and was particularly interested in the English, Germans, and Belgians. "The questions he asked me," says Van Gale, "showed that he is neither an ignorant man nor one of ordinary mind." He said he intended some day to go to Europe, visit the king of the Belgians, and also spend some time in Constantinople.

In Tippu Tib's home, south of Nyangwe, Cameron says that large gangs of slaves walking about in chains met his eyes at every turn. They were leading easy lives, were well fed, and he saw no acts of cruelty there. All had been victims, however, of the crying wrongs that are still decimating the simple savages of Africa. They had been snapped in their peaceful homes by the sudden onslaught of Tippu Tib's ruthless soldier slaves, who had burned their huts, killed their friends, and dragged them off into captivity. Tippu Tib is the most noted representative of those men who are to-day inflicting more suffering upon their fellow-creatures than any other organization. The professional slave traders of Africa. Few of tippu Tib's slaves ever reach the Indian ocean. They are sold among the numerous tribes on the way to the sea. Long caravans, however, richly laden with his ivory, are often dispatched to the coast.

It was Tippu Tib who helped Stanley start down the Congo from Nyangwe, the point where both Livingstone and Cameron were defeated in their efforts to follow the river further. For some weeks Stanley's little party was supported by over two hundred of Tippu Tib's men. Twenty very dark beauties from the great trader's harem accompanied him on this his first trip down the Congo, where he is now in absolute control of the river and adjoining territories for about 350 miles below Nyangwe. It was his slave pen near Stanley falls, in which twenty-five hundred wretched captives were found two years ago when the agents of the International association reached that point.

For many miles below those falls Stanley was chased by large fleets of canoes, and his party suffered severely from the lances and arrows of the most ferocious savages whom he met on the Congo. These natives are among the most peaceable on the Congo now, and one good reason is that they have no weapons to fight with. They have all been disarmed by Tippu Tib for a distance of about eighty miles along the river for daring to attack some of his men. Dr. Lenz, the explorer, wrote from Stanley falls in March last that between the falls and the Arawimi river the natives were incapable of making any resistance. "One can rarely find among them," he writes, "a knife or any other weapon except small knives." Dr. Lenz adds that "the influence of the opulent Tippu Tib is far greater all through this region than that of the Free Congo state."

Tippu Tib has thus far maintained very amicable relations with the whites. He has invited missionaries to settle among them, and has promised them protection.—*New York Sun.*

Lawyer (to timid young woman)—Have you ever appeared as witness in a suit before? Young woman (blushing)—Yes, sir, of course. Lawyer—Please state to the jury just what suit it was. Young woman (with more confidence) —It was a nun's veiling, shirred down the front and trimmed with a lovely blue, with bias ruchings and a capping nicely arranged. Order in the court.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Proprietary Medicines.

A visit to Dr. Green's laboratory, at Woodbury, N. J., has considerably changed our views, and especially our prejudices in regard to what are generally known as "Patented Patent Medicines." Of course we are getting to that age in life when we are forced to conclude *Life* itself is a humbug, and naturally distrust anything that has not withstood long and tried experience. Being a physician I had the curiosity to know how such a sale of two medical preparations could be sustained for so many years. The perfect system upon which the business is conducted, and the pharmaceutical arrangements for the manufacture of the two recipes with which we were made acquainted, are sufficiently convincing to us that the AYGOFF FLOWER, for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, and BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, for Throat and lung troubles, were for the complaints they are recommended, most excellent remedies, and only regret that in much of our practice, medical ethics prevent us from prescribing them without making the formulas public. When we were shown the great quantity of voluntary letters having been forwarded Dr. Green, from all parts of the country, and from all classes of people, lawyers, ministers and doctors, giving a description of their ailments, testimonials of their cures, etc., I feel like endorsing Dr. Green's suggestion that the government accept such valuable formulas, and transfer them for general use by giving protection to the inventor same as patents generally.—*Copied from N. Y. Druggists' Circular of Oct., 1886.*

The Great German Doctor.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Peter) is, he never asked one to describe their disease, his intuitive perceptions being so strong he can tell any one their trouble without making a question. His success is phenomenal. His precision marvelous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every physician and remedy has failed. The giving of his great medicine, Golden Seal Bitters, which has made his great success, to the world mark a new era in medicine. Blood, liver, kidney and stomach disorders yield to this master of disease and its wonderful cures are regarded as phenomenal, but the germ of faith ever says "What has been may be again." We say to the sick and discouraged give Golden Seal Bitters a trial! It is all we ask. They will speak for themselves. Sold by Perry Weed, and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

To Our Readers.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family weekly and especially our friends who, for instance are generally known as "Patented Patent Medicines." Of course we are getting to that age in life when we are forced to conclude *Life* itself is a humbug, and naturally distrust anything that has not withstood long and tried experience. Being a physician I had the curiosity to know how such a sale of two medical preparations could be sustained for so many years. The perfect system upon which the business is conducted, and the pharmaceutical arrangements for the manufacture of the two recipes with which we were made acquainted, are sufficiently convincing to us that the AYGOFF FLOWER, for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, and BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, for Throat and lung troubles, were for the complaints they are recommended, most excellent remedies, and only regret that in much of our practice, medical ethics prevent us from prescribing them without making the formulas public. When we were shown the great quantity of voluntary letters having been forwarded Dr. Green, from all parts of the country, and from all classes of people, lawyers, ministers and doctors, giving a description of their ailments, testimonials of their cures, etc., I feel like endorsing Dr. Green's suggestion that the government accept such valuable formulas, and transfer them for general use by giving protection to the inventor same as patents generally.—*Copied from N. Y. Druggists' Circular of Oct., 1886.*

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What True Merit Will Do.

The unprecedented sale of Boschee's German Syrup when a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds, and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual preparations given by physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when these diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price 75 cents, large bottles.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. F. Sell, druggist, Hippam, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters, as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris Texas by the remarkable recovery of M. J. E. Corley who was so helpless he could not turn in bed or raise his head, everybody said he was dying of consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial bottles of this great discovery for consumption free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no p

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Ex President Arthur died this morning at 2 o'clock.

The Detroit Evening News has another libel suit on its hands, the Free Press Co. being the plaintiffs.

Wherever John Power spoke during the campaign the vote for him shows a marked increase. The testimony to the persuasive power of his eloquence could not be rendered in a more gratifying manner.—Mining Journal.

Luce's majority in the upper peninsula will not exceed 3,000, according to a careful estimate based on returns already in, and covering the more heavily populated counties. This is 2,500 less than Alger's majority in 1884.—Mining Journal.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular, offering to pay interest due Jan. 1, 1887, on funded loan of 1891 without relative presentation of the coupons. The effect of the circular will be to put about ten million dollars into the full business, instead of holding it in the treasury until January.

President Cleveland has made a rule not to see visitors except upon purely official business and at the tri-weekly afternoon receptions. He proposes to devote his principle attention from now until congress meets, to the preparation of his annual message, and will not be bothered about appointments.

Postmaster Vilas's "campaign speech" proves to have been merely a few words addressed to his fellow townsmen, who called on him for a speech. He was not advertised, and did not take a deliberate and conspicuous part in any meeting, which is undoubtedly what the president's order means to forbid.—Detroit Journal.

In New York, Philadelphia, and other large eastern cities, the Knights of Labor are organizing for political campaign work. In Philadelphia they propose to make a fight on mayor in the spring. Their intention is to make certain demands, and if not granted by either of the other parties, they will effect a permanent organization for the campaign of 1888.

The Petoskey Record sticks its nose into Charlevoix politics, and says the election of Mr. Jerrne for sheriff is a public calamity. Please give us your reasons. In his own house (South Arm township) he is sufficiently well known and respected, as a business man and citizen, to have received 344 votes to 79 for Mr. Bentley, while on the state ticket Mr. Yaple received 103 votes to 225 for Mr. Luce. Go to the commercial house for dinner some day, and see if Mr. Jerrne is a public calamity.

It is worthy of note that of the delegation from Michigan in the 49th congress, seven—Chipman, Allen, Ford, Brewer, Tarsney, Fisher, and Moffat—are natives of the state. This is the largest proportion of native congressmen that has been upon any of the delegations from the state. Michigan has turned her fifteen milepost. She is getting along in years. Her sons are maturing and doing her credit credit. Michigan's seven native congressmen and native United States senator, most of them born in the days when she was just emerging from the territorial condition, loud the state of their nativity.—Free Press.

THE VOTE FOR STATE SENATOR.

We give below the vote for state senatorin this district at the recent election:

	Johnson.	Barton.
Antrim	596	856
Charlevoix	565	951
Grand Traverse	717	1,229
Leelanau	595	536
Manitou	79	25
Totals	2,552	3,639
Barton's majority		1,087

Francis's majority in the same counties in 1884 was 1,942.

REPUBLICAN CONFIDENCE.

In an interview with a reporter of the Washington Star, last week, Don M. Dickinson expressed himself in regard to the late elections as follows:

"Don't you think it is significant, when the republicans claim it is a great victory to barely pull through in Michigan, republican Michigan, when in the old time the state gave from 25,000 to 60,000 majority? Is it not significant that they make it a battle ground with their national forces, with Senators Sherman and Blair, Gov. Foraker and Representatives Bontelle, Reed, Hiscock and others on the stump, and with Blaine himself summoned? We make a puney domestic fight without a man or a cent from outside. The republican desperation and demoralization are shown, too, by their fusion with Knights of Labor, greenbackers and free traders in my district and elsewhere. Think of an alliance of the national bankers with Knights of Labor, of high protectionists with the rankest of free-traders, all this to retain 'republican' Michigan. On this fighting and with these measures their majority will not reach five percent of the vote. We have made great breaches in the walls of their stronghold, the upper peninsula, and elsewhere. If we can do this against such a fight as they made, draw over our own concessions as to the republican judgment of their hold on Michigan, and of what we can do when we meet them with half the means and strength in a canvass which they have pitted against us."

The "Off Year."

The country "has gone back" on every republican administration, except Lincoln's by electing in the middle of its term an opposition majority to the house. Johnson, Grant (second term), Hayes and Arthur, all had to face a hostile house, and even during Lincoln's term, the republican majority was reduced.

Before the war Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Pillmore, Pierce and Buchanan likewise saw a hostile party majority in the middle of their terms. So that in securing even a majority, President Cleveland has proved an exception to all but Lincoln, and to Grant during his first term, and in both instances the southern democratic states were not fully represented. History warns the republicans not to look much on the "off year" reaction and they are not doing so.

Barton's Election.

Barton is elected, as everybody supposed he would be. But he didn't get there on his individual merits. Scarcely. Had that been the issue, his defeat would have been overwhelming. But a United States senator was at stake, and this barely enabled Barton to squeeze through. He, however, ran far behind his ticket.

Excitement in Michigan

Continues over the grand victory over pain, neuralgia, burns, and rheumatism, achieved by Dr. Peter's Magic Pain Oil. Only 25 cents for the largest bottle. Warranted to Cure. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crosier.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

TEN YEARS AGO, on December 26th, 1875, The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS was founded. It was the pioneer of low-priced journalism in the west. From the first the controlling conviction of its managers has been that a "cheap paper" should be cheap only in price; that its news should be as fresh and complete, its editorial discussion as able, and its general tone and character as pure and healthful as its best and highest-priced contemporary. This has been its ideal. How well it has succeeded in the actual attainment of so high a standard is best evidenced in the fact that it now regularly prints and sells over 150,000 papers a day,—a larger circulation than that of all other Chicago dailies combined.

The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is an INDEPENDENT newspaper. It is not partisan. Neither is it a neutral. It is a paper of positive opinion, expressed without fear or favor. It seeks the patronage of people who love country more than party.

The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is the only 2 cent paper in the west that is a member of the Associated Press. It prints ALL THE NEWS.

Sold by all news dealers at two cents per copy. Mailed to any address, postage prepaid, for six dollars per year, or for a quarter (two cents a copy) for one month. Address Victor F. Lawson, Publisher The DAILY NEWS, 123 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

The CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS—8 pages, 64 columns—is the largest dollar weekly in America.

Only 25 Cents

So confident are we that Dr. Peter's 25 cent cough cure will not disappoint the most critical, we guarantee it, if a single bottle taken according to directions, fails to give satisfaction, the money will be refunded, that we warrant it. Had we not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, we would not think of offering it as we do. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crosier.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the immediate and early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposure, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Wooster, Fawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which subsequently developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a speedy and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe cold which settled on my lungs. I resorted to various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have recommended it to my children, and to others.—

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Mendville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. My friends knew no hope considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the ONE great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

PAINTS

After Forty years' experience of more than One Hundred Thousand applications, the Proprietors of the Scientific American, and the public generally, know that the Gold Medal Paint, for the United States, Wins the Palm against the World. Its Durability, Beauty, and Economy, are unsurpassed, and their facilities are unsurpassed by any.

Practical and disinterested reports, read to the Patent Office on about another, proved that the Gold Medal Paint maintained its gloss and showed no chalking after exposure to the weather, while other paints had chalked and lost gloss.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the acknowledged authority, after a long trial, gave the preference of its recommendation to the Gold Medal Paint, and ordered it painted on its own building.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the most widely circulated and most influential of all publications of its class, in its issue of Dec. 18, 1886, publishes a long article, with illustrations, on the Gold Medal Paint, and concludes with the following: "Our readers will remember that we have on several occasions given our opinion that the Gold Medal Paint is the best paint we know of, and we see no reason to change our opinion."

The Gold Medal Paint is a ready mixed paint, of the highest quality, and is sold by the gallon, at $1.50 per gallon, in any quantity, in any color, and is warranted to last five years in any climate. It covers one gallon to three yards of ordinary fence boards, and proportionately more than inferior paints. It is the most economical paint, because it covers more surface than any other paint, and because it lasts much longer than any other paint.

The Gold Medal Paint is put up in 1 gallon, 1/2 gallon, and 1/4 gallon tin cans, and in 5 gallon and 10 gallon kegs, and is sold by the gallon only.

Sample card, showing 12 colors, and further information, will be sent on application to the Sole Manufacturers,

THE GRAND RAPIDS DAILY DEMOCRAT

Is the popular paper of Western Michigan. Contains the associated press dispatches. Sent by mail at

50 CENTS A MONTH!

Only eleven and one-half cts. a week.

GET THE BEST

If you subscribe for a city newspaper, asking for the best and most complete news from every part of the country, then send in your order for this paper two months on trial, for only 25 cents. Regular price, $1.50 per year, or $1.00 for six months.

The Charlevoix Journal,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Try it.

A Special Sale

IN CHILDREN'S SUITS,

AND

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

On all other goods.

I will sell you a real all-wool suit of underwear for $1.50; a good, heavy winter pants for $1.50; a good, all-wool, kersey suit for $9.00, the best goods for the money that can be made.

Don't fail to give me a call for anything in my line, for

I am Giving Great Bargains This Fall.

Just received my stock of Winter Caps. You will be surprised when you see what I can sell you a Fur Cap for.

GEO. W. MILLER.

At Fifty Cents On the Dollar.

Another Gigantic Sale of Muslin Underwear. Sure to Cause Another Rush. A Sale with Greater Bargains than before.

LOT 1. — 15 CENTS.

Ladies' Aprons, with tucks and bias string; Misses' Fruit of the Loom Drawers; Infants' Night Gowns; Ladies Perfect Fitting Corset Covers; Black Silk Mitts; Ladies' Fancy Lisle Gauze Vests; Misses' Corsets, and Young Ladies' Skirts; Boys and Girls' Tucked Waists. Usual retail price, 25 and 50 cents.

LOT 2. — 25 CENTS.

Ladies' Fruit of the Loom Drawers; Misses' and Children's Fruit of the Loom Drawers, in Linen and Cambric; Ladies' Linen Skirts and Embroidered Night Gowns; Infants' Fine Embroidery Caps; Children's and Misses' Night Gowns; Linen Chemisettes and Jack Sets; Ladies' Chemises, with yoke of tucks and hemstitching, and with our hundred tucks; Hamburg Corset Covers, in latest shapes; Extra Large Tucked Aprons. Usual retail price, 40 to 50 cents.

LOT 3 — 50 CENTS.

Ladies' Mother Hubbard Night Gowns; Chemises, with Hamburg yokes and lace lace; Corset Covers elaborately trimmed; Ladies' Skirts, with deep Hamburg and Cambric Ruffles; Combinations, Drawers and Skirts, some with one hundred tucks, and Hamburg edging; Fruit of the Loom Night Gowns. Usual price, 75 and 87c. Our price and inserting Trimmed Drawers, Handsomely Trimmed Night Gowns. Usual price, 75c and 87c.

Other Goods Marked in Proportion.

Yours, very truly,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

We have the

ATKINS SAWS,

Perfection Axes,

AND THE

ROUND OAK STOVES.

Job and Tin Work. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 16, 1886.

☞A few bunches of those mammoth Catawba grapes would garnish your thanksgiving table in great shape; to be found at O. W. Smith's.

☞Jefferies' is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Came back old friends and try it.

☞Fresh Oysters, direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

Thanksgiving next week.

Go to Crosier's for your holiday goods.

The Lelanau Enterprise is nine years old.

Painters are at work on J. B. Allen's house.

E. S. Hawkes has returned to South Arm to live.

Who will bring us that load of wood first?

The fire department filled both cisterns last Friday.

Robert O'Neil is building an addition to his house.

R. C. Dart, of Petoskey, made us a brief call on Tuesday.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert O'Neil, Nov. 11th, a daughter.

Observe the change in J. L. Hurd & Co.'s ads. this week.

It is said that fishing in Grand Traverse bay is good now.

Wm. Bassett moves his family to Petoskey to live, this week.

Pasterers are crowding the work on the club house this week.

Dan Way has added a new porch to his house on Antrim street.

The schooner Lafriniere was wrecked on Hog Island last week.

A. A. Watkins of Clarion, made us a brief call last Thursday afternoon.

The painters have commenced the inside finishing on Fox's new house.

Green A Porter's sawmill at East Jordan, has shut down for the winter.

H. Frizell and family of Ironton, are gone to St. Andrews' Bay, Fla., to live.

Hon. D. C. Leach, of Traverse City, was one of our callers yesterday afternoon.

All the Charlevoix attorneys are in attendance as court, at Boyne City, this week.

The Clara Belle is being hauled in for the winter at Washburn's dock.

Don't forget to bring us that promised produce before everything gets up.

Wreckage from an ore schooner came ashore near Frankfort in large quantities.

Jas. Washburn will give the tug Sorenson a thorough rebuild this winter.

Jas. Washburn re-caulked, repaired and repainted L. E. Allisu's pile driver last week.

Gayles & Nash, of Norwood, are preparing to run their sawmill in Charlevoix next winter.

It is surmised that the Point Pleasant wreckage is from the sunken schooner Pilot.

Jas. Hemmings has laid the foundations for a new house on Antrim street, for Mr. Atwood.

Most of the boys around Atwood are going to work in Smithson's tie yard at Petoskey.

J. Mills Eaton returned home Thursday morning from a business trip to Chicago and Fort Huron.

John O'Neil is fishing in Traverse bay with the tug Minnie Warren. Wm. Gaya goes as engineer.

The Enterprise says the Lawrence tour was good nature at Leland during the storm of last week.

Charlevoix has two good harness makers now, and horsemen can get repairs or new work at bottom prices.

Mr. Al. S. Abbott, editor of the Boyne Times, was re elected treasurer of Charlevoix county, on Tuesday.

T. F. Nelson, of the East Jordan lumber company, was in town last week to get a real estate agency. Hope he'll come.

Frank Sears' steam yacht is hauled in for the winter in Jos. Beauvais' boat house near the Kalamazoo river.

The northern insane asylum at Traverse City, is now supplied with water from the city water works, and formally turned over to the state.

A heavy market day has been established at Leland, for the purchasing, selling, and trading of produce, etc.

Our tax receipts at the Joes Lake office. Don't send outside, when you can get them at home just as well and save postage.

The ladies of the M. E. church served a reception to Rev. W. H. Ball and family, at the M. E. parsonage on Tuesday evening. Quite a well attended. Cake and tea were served by the ladies.

Hon. D. C. Leach's lecture, advertised for last night, was indefinitely postponed on account of the storm.

We should like to have all ministers and others who perform the marriage ceremony, to furnish us the items for publication.

There has been twenty-six schooners and steamers lost during the present season on the lakes. The loss will reach nearly $800,000.

Newberry is to have a dose of "Pinafore," produced by home talent. Misfortunes never come singly as the village is just incubating a new brass band.

Keeney Brothers are having a good run of work with their feather renovator. Their excellent work is their best recommend. We have tried them and know.

Mrs. Higgins, one of the murderers of Peter Higgins, plead guilty at the last term of the Antrim circuit court, and was sentenced to seven years at hard work.

The town board of Banks appointed D. H. Stebbins school inspector to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Rev. W. H. McCartney, to Charlevoix.

Chas. Lang shot a deer north of Harbor Springs last week, and numerous Charlevoix tables have been supplied with venison since he arrived home.

Mrs. R. A. Campbell, and son Bertie who has been under the doctor's care the past week, took the boat for Traverse City, Tuesday, to be gone a week or two.

Preaching at Black's school house next Sabbath, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m. The subject of the discourse at Johnson's house, at 7 o'clock, will be the "Resurrection."

If you want the weekly Free Press four months free, read the announcement in another column. The time is short and if you or your neighbors want it, come and see us at once.

Don't fail to get your old feathers renovated and made as lively and the painters have commenced the inside finishing on Fox's new house. Keeney Brothers leave town. You may not have another chance in a long time.

The Graphic News of Nov. 6th contains an illustration of the concluding game of base ball between St. Louis and Chicago, in which St. Louis won the championship of the world.

Mrs. H. E. Campbell, mother of R. A. Campbell of the Bridge Street House, who has been spending the summer with her son here, returned to Traverse City, where she will spend the winter with her son H. D. Campbell.

Wherefore! Those 250 votes for Jerrne from the eastern townships, mentioned by the last Sentinel, were probably cast by honest men who cannot endorse a steal, though they may unavoidably share the profits of it.

Robert Thomas, of Northport, raised 2,720 bushels of potatoes this year on 18 acres of ground. He says that at 25 cents per bushel for potatoes he can make more money than raising any other crop.—Leelanau Enterprise.

Miss Emily West, from Aldershot, near London, England, is visiting her cousin, Hon. Richard Knight, of Antrim Co. She is the only relative outside of his own family that Mr. Knight has seen in thirty-six years.—Cor. Bellaire Breeze.

The Chippewa county supervisors have decided that their jail is neither secure nor healthy, and the six stone cells in the new jail will be taken down and rebuilt. The county poor house has been condemned as too far for human habitation.

The tug L. Q. Rawson, while near Sleeping Bear Point last Thursday night, broke her piston rod, cross-head and cylinder. Her crew drifted about helplessly several hours until discovered by the tug John Smith and towed to Frankfort, where she will be repaired.

Capt. William Stalker, wheelsman on the propeller Nebraska, while oiling the tiller shiers, last Friday, was caught by the head and jammed against a stanchion. Both cheek bones were crushed from the effect of which he died at 12 m. He shipped at Buffalo and resides in Calumet.

Bailey's livery barn and contents at Elk Rapids burned Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock. The contents belonged to Dr. Bailey, and the loss is $3,000; insured for $2,000. C. A. Newcomb's loss on the barn is $3,000; insured for $2,000. The fire is supposed to be of an incendiary origin.

The propeller Sir Thomas, of Sault St. Marie, while unloading lumber men supplies for Cook's camp, thirty-six miles above Whitefish Point, was caught in Wednesday's gale. She dragged her anchors and at present she is high and dry on the beach. A wrecking outfit has gone to her relief.

Emmet county on its county ticket made an equal division between the parties, electing three republicans, three democrats, and three greenbackers. The republicans elect sheriff, prosecuting attorney, and register. The democrats, treasurer, commissioner and one coroner. The greenbacks, clerk, surveyor and one coroner.

Among the recent publications of music we find two songs published by Lyn. Fischer, Toledo, O., that are worthy of mention: Tompson's "*Break, Break, Break, on Thy Cold Gray Stones, O Sea,*" music by Frederick H. Pease, and *Longfellow's "Stay at Home My Heart and Rest,"* music by W. A. Ogden. Price of each, 40c.

Rev. C. F. VanAnken and wife arrived home last Saturday, and on Sunday evening Mr. V. occupied the pulpit in the Congregational church. During his work as evangelist, Mr. VanAnken has strengthened his old time vigor, and his discourse Sunday evening cannot fail of good results. He started on Monday for an engagement at Eastlake, Manistee county.

A good blacksmith is an indispensible factor in the makeup of a prosperous town. Parties having horses to shoe want to feel satisfied that their work will be properly and skillfully done. At the shop of W. J. Stevenson they can rest assured of getting good work done, as he is second to no blacksmith in the county. See advertisement in another column.

One of the most successful meetings ever held in this vicinity was held during the last two weeks at the Chester Station Congregational church, by Rev. Chauncey VanAnken, Michigan state evangelist for the Congregational churches. Mr. VanAnken has preached thirteen sermons here and the result is that over sixty have been converted.—Charlotte Republican.

☞The tug Leviathan returned to Cheboygan, last Friday, with the outfit of the schooner Lafriniere, including chains, anchors, sails, running gear and standing rigging left intact on the fore and mainmast. Parties from Beaver Island had partly stripped the vessel and were about to make another raid when the tug arrived at the Beavers and demanded the property, which was immediately handed over. The vessel's stern to mainmast is gone. She is a total wreck.

A father can give his young son no better present than a year's reading of the Scientific American. Its contents will lead the young mind in the path of thought, and if he treads there a while, he'll forget frivolous and be of same account, and if he has an inventive or mechanical turn of mind, this paper will afford him more entertainments, as well as useful information, than he can obtain elsewhere. Copies of this paper may be seen at this office and subscriptions received. Price, $3 a year, weekly.

Historical Society.

On the evening of the 12th inst., about thirty-five of the Charlevoix county pioneers met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lovell Jordan, of Jordan, forming together with some of the East Jordan friends, a very pleasant and congenial company of over fifty.

Refreshments were served in abundance, and the program presented several attractive numbers. The entertainment was introduced by an instrumental solo by Mrs. Ella Smith, worthy in itself and gracefully rendered.

Selections from Mecanlay upon "The Earl of Chathum" were read by the Hon. John Nicholls, giving a full account of Pitt's career as a statesman.

The paper by Miss Ina M. Gage upon "The Character of Evangeline," was very complete, showing a clear knowledge of the subject combined with literary skill.

The musical numbers were all noteworthy, including a quartette, "True Her Not," by Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Clark, Dr. Carleton, and Mr. Frank Cramer; a piano and violin duet by Mr. and Miss Lowsley, and a vocal duet by Mrs. Clark and Dr. Carleton; Miss Cochran acting as accompanist.

Many short speeches were indulged in, all very complimentary to the host and family, and to the town in which they resided.

After closing "Auld Lang Syne," the company departed, feeling that the fates had indeed been propitious in granting them such a pleasant occasion.

The society will meet at the residence of W. A. Brown on Friday evening, Nov. 19. The program will include, besides vocal and instrumental music, a paper by Prof. Enos, a reading by Mrs. Washburn, and a vote by the society on the question, "Who is the greatest living poet?"

Circuit Court.

Circuit court opened at Boyne City Tuesday morning, with twenty cases on the docket, most of which were announced as ready for trial on the call of the calendar.

The case of the people against Ed. Graham and Wm. Moore, charging the defendants with the murder of Geo. Optegeele, in August, 1885, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the people.

The case of the people against Thomas Smith, charging Smith with the murder of Niles Anderson, August 18th, last, was the first case called for trial. After calling fifty eight jurors, the following panel was selected to try the case, and sworn in Tuesday morning: William H. Chappell, Levi McCarty, Warren W. Whitman, Oscar Ellis, Melvill Walton, Martin Wheeler, Jesse Sanford, Edward Krouse, King J. Severance, James S. Walton, John Jones, William Baker. The prosecution opened the case at nine o'clock yesterday morning.

At the request of Mr. Corbet, Messrs. Norton & Kent were appointed by the court to assist in the prosecution. Cruickshank & Grier and E. S. Pratt conducting the defense. The case will probably last the most of the week.

A Well-Trained Actress.

When she appeared last April at Her Majesty's theater the difference between the Sarah Bernhardt of to-day and the Sarah Bernhardt of ten years ago were scarcely greater than the mere lapse of time must have caused even had she sympathetically husbanded her resources. If she is no longer the silver-tongued sylph whose nameless charm of speech and movement still haunts us at the mention of "Le Sphinx" or "La Fille de Roland," that is merely because of the most perfect of conservatrices can not perpetuate the secret of eternal youth. All the essentials of her talent she retains without impairment. If she puts them to less exquisite use than heretofore, exercising nobility of pose to restless vividness of gesture, purity of diction to ingenious elocutionary effect-seeking, that is the fault of the plays in which she appears. She has the old means at command, and she uses them with her old mastery, though sometimes to less worthy ends. What, then, has given her this power of yesteryear undegraded through all the influences that make for degradation? What talisman has saved her voice from becoming coarse, her gait from hardening into mechanism, and her passion from habitually rushing into rant? Simply, I believe, the lessons of a thorough training, an early and systematic mastery of the methods of her craft. It is one of the characteristics of physical accomplishment—and the qualities which can be acquired by training are mainly physical—that it is even more difficult to unlearn than to learn. A great swimmer, a good skater, a good cricketer may by sheer disuse decline in actual power, but he will never lose his form and swim, skate, or toss like one untrained or ill-trained in these exercises. Similarly an actress who has once learned to move gracefully and speak beautifully will retain these distinctions in spite of her parts and long runs and boisterous audiences and England and America—in spite of all the circumstances, in short, that tend to produce crudity and commonness.—*The National Review.*

Married.

On Nov. 7, 1885, by Rev. Willis G. Clark, at his home in Charlevoix, Mr. Wm. H. Lanway, of South Arm, and Mrs. Ida Chamberlain, of Atwood.

On Nov. 11, 1885, by Rev. Willis G. Clark, at the home of the bride's father, in Eveline, Mr. Jas. A. Shelton and Miss Christina M. McDonald.

Shipments.

Nov. 11—Schr. Lizzie Mason, 2,000 bu. potatoes 25 cords wood, L. H. Morehouse, to Milwaukee.

11—Schr. A. E. Upright, 30,000 feet lumber, Norton & Kent, to Michigan City.

12—Schr. Sea Gem, 15 cords wood, O. J. Smith, to Milwaukee.

13—Schr. Hilarious, 65 bbl. pipe iron, Pine Lake Iron Co., to Chicago.

15—Schr. Sardinia, 190,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.

16—Schr. Charlie Marshall, 5,500 ties, 35,000 feet hardwood lumber, W. H. Bowker, to Chicago.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS

in

Dry Goods,

DURING NOVEMBER.

We offer a Full Assortment of Seasonable Goods, and prices are wonderfully low. In Dress Goods we are selling All-Wool Homespuns at 45 cts.; Wide Wale Serges, elegant finish, at 20 cts.; full line of 6/4 All-Wool Tricots, and Crape Cloths; Silk and Wool Astrakan Cloakings, in decidedly good values; Ladies' Wool Boucle Jackets, $3.25.

Watch for Special Sale of Cotton Flannels.

Blankets! Blankets!!

EXTRA VALUES IN ALL GRADES

On SATURDAY, Nov. 20th, We will sell

No. 1 Manistee or Saginaw Fine Salt, at $1.05 per barrel; New Hampshire Horse Blankets, 2 strap, 75 cts. each; Kersey Pants, Mackinaws, and Wool Socks for Lumbermen; Patent Extension Lamps, from $1 up; Duplex Lamp Burners, only 50 cents.

Immense line of Groceries. Always the best goods for the least money.

☞County orders bought.

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Having just returned from the market, we feel confident in stating that we can show the largest stock of Dry Goods, Fancies, Cloaks, Wraps, Carpets, Cups, ever shown here at such low figures as we have marked them.

Our styles are so varied that it would be folly to attempt to describe them, giving the best value for the money. ☞Please give us a call.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

J. A. HEATH,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop

ANTRIM STREET,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICH.

All kinds of furniture made to order, old furniture repaired, and shop work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. ☞Give Me a Call.☜

JAMES HEMMINGS,

On Mason St., third door west of State, Charlevoix.

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

F. E. Wood,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. JERRUE, Proprietor,

East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Rooms for agents. Good stable in connection with the House.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of Lake and resorts. Express office in house. Good stable and 125 Bicycle wagon. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

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Our Prices are Rock Bottom, Lower than ever!

We have a full supply of every book used in the Charlevoix schools. Also a full supply for every school in the county.

Something New

In Scratch Books, Spelling Slips, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Rulers, Slates Chalks, School Registers, Etc.

The largest stock of Blank Books in the county!

☞ *If you want to save money, call at*

G. W. CROUTER'S Drug & Stationery Store,

For supplies in general.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. E. A. Campbell.
First Vice President—Mrs. C. J. Strang.
Second Vice President—Mrs. A. Kirkpatrick
Third Vice President—Mrs. G. W. Jefferies.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Mosier.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. A. Hawkins.
Treasurer—Mrs. L. Benson.

Republican Cowardice.

The story is being industriously circulated by republican campaign orators and through private letters that leading members of the W. C. T. U. and its president Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, "lobbied" to prevent the passage of the bill for submission. At first the story seemed too absurd for serious treatment, but so important does it appear to "our friends, the enemy," that we feel called upon to make a reply. For the W. C. T. U. officially I wish to deny it. The organization is and has been unqualifiedly for constitutional prohibition. The women, in seeking this end, have literally walked hundreds of miles to gath er the great petitions which went before the legislature in the two sessions previous to 1884-5. When the last legislature assembled the workers of the local unions objected to further petition work. They said, "Our memorial will only go again into the waste-basket as in former years." So there was none of that general work done. To say that "lobby" influence came from the organization is utterly false. The following was the action of that year and is a matter of record not only in the minutes of the state union but on pages of the legislative journal.

To the Honorable, the Senate, and House of Representatives in the State of Michigan.

We gratefully note the fact that the bill providing that the question of constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic shall be submitted to the people of Michigan at the next general election has been taken from the table and brought before your honorable body. We, the officers of the woman's christian temperance union, representing more than 5,000 of the women of Michigan, hereby petition for the passage of the bill.

1. Because we believe that prohibition put by the will of the state in the organic law of the state is the only adequate remedy for an evil so great.

2. The people have the right to defend themselves an the baleful hot from a system which wounds mortally destroys physically, hardens financially, and blasts the righteous power of the government under which they live.

Your petitioners also pray that a joint resolution be framed requesting the Michigan representation in congress of the United States to vote and use their influence for the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors whenever this question comes into the realm of the national legislature.

For the State Women's Christian Temperance Union.

MARY T. LATHRAP, Pres.
JULIA A. WYKES, Cor. Sec'y.
JULIA A. UPTON,
Supt. Legislation and Petitions.

This memorial was handsomely received; spread upon the journal, on motion of Senator Bellaire.

For myself personally I desire to make a denial as unqualified as for the organization. No member of the legislature can truthfully say that I sought him for the purpose of using influence in any way or uttered a word against the passage of the bill. I was absent from the state until after the bill had passed the house and knew very little of the measure to that point. When it was pending in the senate it was well known that if that body came to the same action as the house it would be at a date only one month before the spring election of 1885, and that no prejudice was to be given for a campaign before the great question came to the polls.

Some of the officers of the W. C. T. U. proposed that protest be made against the date for the vote, but such protest was never made, because it was feared that it might be used as an excuse for failing to beat at the capitol the pledge made at the republican convention. The memorial above quoted was the only action and spoke the honest sentiment of officers and members of the union.

Upon the matter of imperiling the cause of prohibition by forcing it upon the unprepared people, I did express my opinion on two or three occasions. I believe the date of submission was in favor of the liquor traffic, instead of the people and that it was the duty of our legislators to guard the people, instead of the saloon. But to say that such expression of opinion under the circumstances made, was intended to influence any vote on submission or that it produced that effect has all the intent and color of falsehood. Some of the gentlemen using it know this to be a fact and are, therefore, culable; others pass it along as part of the campaign stock and are less guilty.

If the uttermost statements are true it does not help the republican party. The prohibitionists are seeking to bring the question to the people for settlement. If the legislature forced to the verge of doing the people's work, instead of the saloon's, and had determined to use such methods as to endanger the main question, the prohibition party and the W. C. T. U. could consistently have made protest; but they did not make it.

The prohibition party convention at Lansing that spring fabled a resolution which related to the date fixed for the vote, and unqualifiedly asked for submission when they knew the burden and expense of the brief campaign would be upon them.

If it were true that a woman's "lobbying" so influenced the action of a great party that they now feel called upon to apologize to the people for such action they might have redeemed themselves at Grand Rapids, come out square, for submission and thus gone to the people without any such weak apology for a great cowardice.

MARY T. LATHRAP,
President of Michigan W. C. T. U.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Cold Glittering Facts."

The Sentinel, in responding to a toast, "The press," given at the reception of Dr. Reynolds, at the Bridge Street house, on Tuesday evening of last week, says, "It is a cold glittering fact that the leader of the W. C. T. U. in Michigan, lobbied against the submission of the prohibitory amendment in the last legislature," which she says is an absolute falsehood

Now for some cold glittering facts that will refute the cold glittering falsehoods made by the Sentinel, in response to the above toast. It is a cold glittering fact that Dan Jerrne received some 280 republican votes, while Mr. Sheldon received but 180 prohibition votes. It is a cold glittering fact that Mr. Jerdan and Mr. Jerrne each received four hundred prohibition tickets, in Charlevoix. It is a cold glittering fact that four years ago this winter, the republican majority in the legislature was nearly one two thirds, and that they refused after being petitioned from all parts of the state to submit the amendment of the constitution to a vote of the people. It is a cold glittering fact, that within two to one more states enjoying enforced prohibitory laws under democratic rule than under republican rule. It is a cold glittering fact, that the republican party has repealed all the prohibition laws we ever had in this state. It is a cold glittering fact, that the excess prohibition gain this year, over the vote of two years ago, came from the democrat and greenback parties, instead of the republican party. So much for the aid given to the democrats.

It is a cold glittering fact, that the prohibition party has come to stay, and don't you forget it.

PROHIBITION VOTER.

Kind Words.

"Excuse me, will reply to-morrow when I go to press," were the words of Mr. Parmelee at the reception of Dr. Reynolds, in Charlevoix. Mr. Parmelee was not only unkind and unjournalistic in his reply but insulted every lady and gentlemen present when he infers that the W. C. T. U. will aid in running a third party as loon and as a democratic aid society for be it remembered, the W. C. T. U. are Prohibitionists. Mr. Parmelee, better sentiments were expected of you, as it is universally conceded that you are the *brains* of the Sentinel. Should I be laboring under misapprehension; would say in your behalf; it would be preposterous for man to undertake what your Creator has failed in; but if you will maintain your dignity as a journalist, and train with the prohibition element of Charlevoix, there's a faint hope of your gaining the respect and esteem of those whom you so grossly insulted. Let me ask who has the power to grant a license for a third saloon?

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THE JOURNAL,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 5, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, Lv		7 00am	7 40pm	
Richmond "		10 20am	11 05pm	
Fort Wayne "		1 50	3 30	8 00am
Kalamazoo "		5 40	7 05	12 25pm
G'd Rapids, Ar		6 40pm	8 00	1 50
G'd Rapids, Lv			8 20	1 50
G G H & M Jct	3 35		11 45	5 00
Traverse City "	8 00			9 15
Mc Bain "	9 45		1 45	2 45
Reed City "	9 55		1 55	2 60
Cadillac "			3 40	4 15
Cadillac "	11 05		3 40	5 50
Walton "	11 40am		4 15	6 25
Kalkaska "			4 55	7 05
Grayling "			5 25	7 35
Bay View "			7 15	9 35
Mackinaw City "			7 45	10 05
St. Ignace "			9 20pm	11 45pm
Gaylord, Lv		9 45	11 10	
Vanderbilt "		10 55	12 20am	
Otsego "		11 20	12 45	
Plainwell "		12 00pm	1 25	
Allegan "		12 20	1 50	6 50pm
Saugatuck "		1 05	2 35	7 35
Holland "		1 25	2 55	7 55
Grand Haven "		2 15	3 45	8 45
Muskegon "		2 45	4 15	9 15
G R & I Jct "		3 00	4 25	9 30
Grand Rapids, Ar		3 15	4 40	9 45

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8
Mackinaw City, Lv			7 15am	9 20pm
Harbor Springs "			8 05	10 05
Petoskey "			8 25	10 31
Boyne Falls "			9 04	11 10
Mancelona "			9 30	11 40
Kalkaska "			10 10	12 20am
Grayling "			10 40	1 00
Cadillac, Ar			12 40pm	3 00
Cadillac, Lv			1 05	3 30
Reed City "			2 40	5 05
Mc Bain "			2 54	5 20
Bay View "			3 40	6 21
G H & M Jct "			3 50	6 30
G'd Rapids, Lv	7 15am		3 15	10 30pm
Kalamazoo "	9 45		11 45	
Saugatuck "	10 35		12 35pm	
Allegan "	10 55		1 00	
Plainwell "	11 20am		1 25	6 20pm
Otsego "	11 45		1 50	6 45
Vanderbilt "	12 05pm		2 10	7 05
Gaylord "	1 05		3 05	8 00
St. Ignace "		7 00am	8 40	11 45am
Mackinaw City "		8 15	9 45	12 50pm
G'd Rapids, Lv		7 05am	12 05pm	5 00pm
Muskegon "		8 15	1 15	6 15
G R & I Jct "		8 45	1 45	6 45
Grand Haven "		9 00	2 00	7 00
Holland "		9 45	2 45	7 45
Allegan "		10 15	3 15	8 15
Kalamazoo "		11 45am	4 45	9 45
Fort Wayne "		3 40pm	8 15	3 40am
Cincinnati, Ar	7 20pm		7 00am	
Richmond "	10 20		10 00	

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"Mackinaw Short Line."

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Time Table taking effect June 21, 1886.

GOING WEST. Read down.		STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Read up.	
†A. M.	†P. M.	Detroit	†P. M.	A. M.
9 00	5 00		10 45	9 00
†P. M	*A. M.		†P. M.	A. M.
12 40	8 30	St Ignace†	8 20	6 00
1 47	9 37	Gaylord	7 13	4 55
3 00	10 50	Vanderbilt	5 58	3 40
4 29	12 42	Readsboro	4 15	1 43
4 50	1 12	Ashmun	3 45	1 10
5 00	1 45	Marquette†	*2 45	12 40
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
*9 00	10 20	Marquette	*7 30	7 00
9 50	11 10	Negaunee	6 40	6 10
	4 10	Lake	3 45	3 20
	4 35	Ishpeming	3 20	2 55
	4 45	Princeton	3 10	2 45
	5 15	Gwinn	2 45	2 15

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. ‡only on notice to agent.

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2d. The guards are so set as to clasp the nose firmly on the bone, which prevents slipping and falling off.

3d. The pressure is on the fleshy part of the nose above the bone, which prevents irritation.

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6th. They can be worn safely without cord or chain as there is no danger of falling off.

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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 19, 1886.

☞ A few bunches of those magnificent Catawba Grapes would garnish your thanksgiving table in great shape; to be found at O. W. Smith's

☞ Jefferies' is the cheapest market in town. Everything clean down. Come back old friends and try it.

☞ Fresh Oysters, direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

Thanksgiving next week.

Go to Crouter's for your holiday goods.

The Ironton Enterprise is nine years old.

Painters are at work on J. B. Alexander's house.

E. S. Hawkes has returned to South Ann to live.

Who will bring us that load of wood first?

The fire department filled both cisterns last Friday.

Robert O'Neil is building an addition to his house.

H. C. Dart, of Petoskey, made us a brief call on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert O.Neil Nov. 11th, a daughter.

Observe the changes in J. L. Hurd & Co's adv. this week.

It is said that fishing in Grand Traverse bay is good now.

Will Bishop moves his family to Petoskey to live, this week.

Plasterers are crowding the work on the club house this week.

Dan Way has added a new porch to his house on Antrim street.

The schooner Lafrinier was wrecked on Hog Island last week.

J. A. Watkins of Clarion, made us a brief call last Thursday afternoon.

The painters have commenced the paste finishing on Fox's new house.

Glenn & Porter's sawmill, at East Jordan, has shut down for the winter.

H. Frizzell and family of Trenton, have gone to St. Andrews Bay, Fla., to live.

Hon. D. C. Leach, of Traverse City, was one of our callers yesterday afternoon.

All the Charlevoix attorneys are in attendance at court, at Boyne City, this week.

The Clara Belle is being hauled out for the winter at Washburn's yard.

Don't forget to bring us that promised produce before everything gets up.

Wreckage from an ore schooner comes ashore near Frankfort in large quantities.

Jas. Washburn will give the big job. Newenson a thorough rebuild next year.

Jas Washburn re-caulked, repaired and repainted L. E. Allen's pile driver.

Gaylee & Nash, of Norwood, are preparing to run their sawmill in Charlevoix next year.

It is surmised that the Point Sheney wreckage is from the sunken schooner Ellen Spry.

Jas. Hemmings has laid the foundation for a new house on Antrim Creek near the mill.

Most of the boys around Atwood have gone to work in Smithson's tie camp north of Norwood.

J. Mills Eaton returned home Thursday evening from a business trip to Chicago and Fort Huron.

John O'Neil is fishing in Traverse with the tug Minnie Warren. Bailey Bank goes as engineer.

The Enterprise says the Lawrence boat going ashore at Leland during the storm of last week.

Charlevoix has two good harness shops now, and horsemen can get repairs or new work at bottom prices.

Mr. Al. S. Abbott, editor of the Boyne Brosen, was re elected treasurer of Antrim Co. by a majority of 700.

T. F. Nelson, of the East Jordan Enterprise, is trying to get a little out in real estate agency. Hope he'll succeed.

Frank Sears' steam yacht is hauled up for the winter in Jos. Beauvias' boat house near the Kalamazoo resort.

The northern inmate asylum at Traverse City was on Thursday destroyed finished and formally turned over to the state.

A monthly market day has been established at Leland, for the purpose of buying, selling, and trading stock, produce, etc.

Get your tax receipts at the Journal office. Don't send outside, when you can get them at home just as well and as cheap.

The ladies of the M. E. church, tended a reception to Rev. W. H. Gurney and family, at the M. E. parsonage on Tuesday evening. Quite a few were well attended. Cake and wine were served by the ladies.

Hon. D. C. Leach's lecture, advertised for last night, was indefinitely postponed on account of the storm.

We should like to have all ministers and others who perform the marriage ceremony, to furnish us the items for publication.

There has been twenty-six schooners and steamers laid during the present season on the lakes. The loss will reach nearly $800,000.

Newberry is to have a dose of "Pinafore," produced by home talent. Misfortunes never come singly as the village is just incubating a new brass band.

Kenney Brothers are having a good run of work with their feather renovator. Their excellent work is their best recommend. We have tried them and know.

Mrs. Higgins, one of the murderers of Peter Higgins, plead guilty at the last term of the Antrim circuit court and was sentenced to seven years at hard work.

The town board of Banks appointed D. H. Stebbins school inspector to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Rev. W. H. McCartney, to Charlevoix.

Chas. Lang shot a deer north of Harbor Springs last week, and numerous Charlevoix ladies have been supplied with venison since he arrived home.

Mrs. R. A. Campbell, and son Bertie who has been under the doctor's care the past week, took the boat for Traverse City, Tuesday, to be gone a week or two.

Preaching at Black's school house next Sabbath, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m. The subject of the discourse at Johnson's house, at 7 o'clock, will be the "Resurrection."

If you want the weekly Free Press four months *free*, read the announcement in another column. The time is short and if you or your neighbors want it, come and see us at once.

Don't fail to get your old feathers renovated and made as lively and fresh as new feathers, before Kenny Brothers leave town. You may not have another chance in a long time.

The Graphic News of Nov. 6th, contains an illustration of the concluding game of lace ball between St. Louis and Chicago, in which St. Louis won the championship of the world.

Mrs. H. E. Campbell, mother of R. A. Campbell of the Bridge Street house, who has been visiting the summer with her son here, returned to Traverse City, where she will spend the winter with her son H. D. Campbell.

Wherefore! These 226 votes for Jerrne from the eastern township, mentioned by the last Sentinel, were probably cast by honest men who cannot endorse a steal, though they may unavoidably share the profits of it.

Robert Thomas, of Northport, raised 2,720 bushels of potatoes this year on 18 acres of ground. He says 25 cents per bushel for potatoes he can make more money than raising any other crop.—Leelanau Enterprise.

Miss Emily West, from Aldershot, near London, England, is visiting her cousin, Hon. Richard Knight, of Antrim Co. She is the only relative on the side of his own family that Mr Knight has seen in thirty-six years.—Cor. Bellaire Breeze.

The Chippewa county supervisors have decided that that jail is neither secure nor healthy, and the six stone cells in the new jail will be taken down and rebuilt. The county poor house has been condemned as too filthy for human habitation.

The tug L. G. Rawson, while near Sleeping Bear Point last Thursday night, broke her piston rod, cross head and cylinder. She drifted about helplessly several hours until discovered by the tug John Smith and towed to Frankfort, where she will be repaired.

Capt. William Stalker, wheelsman on the propeller Nebraska, while oiling the tiller shaft, last Friday, was caught by the head and jammed against a stanchion. Both cheek bones were crushed from the effect of which he died at 12 m. He shipped at Buffalo and resides in Canada.

Bailey's livery barn and contents at Elk Rapids burned Thursday morning at 2 o'clock. The contents belonged to Dr. Bailey, and the loss is $3,000, insured for $2,000. C. A. Newton's loss on the barn, is $3,000; insured for $2,000. The fire is supposed to be of an incendiary origin.

The propeller Ste. Marie of Sault St. Marie, while unloading lumber mess supplies for Cook's camp, thirty-six miles above Whitefish Point, was swamped in Wednesday's gale. She dragged her anchors and at present she is high and dry on the beach. A wrecking outfit has gone to her relief.

Emmet county on this county ticket made an equal division between the parties, electing three republicans, three democrats, and three greenbackers. The republicans elect sheriff, prosecuting attorney, and register. The democrats, treasurer, commissioner and one coroner. The greenbacks, clerk, surveyor and one coroner.

Among the recent publications of music we find two songs published by Ign. Fischer, Toledo, O., that are worthy of mention: Tennyson's "*Break, Break, Break, on Thy Cold Gray Stones, O Sea,*" music by Frederick H. Pease, and Longfellow's "*Stay at Home My Heart and Rest,*" music by W. A. Ogden. Price of each, 40c.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken and wife arrived home last Saturday, and on Sunday evening Mr. V. occupied the pulpit in the Congregational church. During his work as evangelist, Mr. VanAuken has strengthened his old time vigor, and his discourse Sunday evening cannot fail of good results. He started on Monday for an engagement at Eastlake, Manistee county.

A good blacksmith is an indispensable factor in the makeup of a prosperous town. Parties having horses to shoe want to feel satisfied that their work will be properly and skillfully done. At the shop of W. J. Stevenson they can rest assured of getting good work done, as he is second to no blacksmith in the county. See advertisement in another column.

One of the most successful meetings ever held in this vicinity was held during the last two weeks at the Chester Station Congregational church, by Rev. Chauncey VanAuken, Michigan state evangelist for the Congregational churches. Mr. VanAuken has preached thirteen sermons here and the result is that over sixty have been converted.—Charlotte Republican.

The tug Leviathan returned to Cheboygan, last Friday, with the outfit of the schooner Lafriniter, including chains, anchors, sails, running gear and standing rigging left intact on the fore and mainmast. Parties from Beaver Island had partly stripped the vessel and were about to make another raid when the tug arrived at the Beavers and demanded the property, which was immediately handed over. The vessel's stern is unshipped gone. She is a total wreck.

A father can give his young son no better present than a year's reading of the Scientific American. Its contents will keep the young mind in the path of thought, and if he treads there a while, he'll forget frivolities and be of some account, and if he has an inventive or mechanical turn of mind, this paper will add a hundred-fold to his enjoyment, as well as useful information, than he can obtain elsewhere. Copies of this paper may be received. Price, $3 a year, weekly.

Historical Society.

On the evening of last week inst., about thirty-five of the Charlevoix people met at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Loveday, of East Jordan, forming together with some of the East Jordan friends, a very pleasant and congenial company of over fifty.

Refreshments were served in alternate courses, and the program presented several attractive numbers. The musical entertainment was introduced by an instrumental solo by Mrs. Ella Smith, worthy in itself and gracefully rendered.

Selections from Macaulay upon "The Earl of Chatham" were read by the Hon. John Nicholls, giving a full account of Pitt's career as a statesman.

Also paper by Miss Ina M. Gage upon "The Character of Evangeline," was very complete, showing a clear knowledge of the subject combined with literary skill.

The musical numbers were all noteworthy, including a quartette, "Trust Her Not," by Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Clark, Dr. Carleton, and Mr. Frank Crain; a piano and violin duet by Mr. and Mrs. Loveday, and a vocal duet by Mrs. Clark and Dr. Carleton; Miss Cochran acting as accompanist.

Many short speeches were indulged in, all very complimentary to the host and family, and to the town in which they reside.

After singing "Auld Lang Syne," the company departed, feeling that the fates had indeed been propitious in granting them such a pleasant occasion.

The society will meet at the residence of W. A. Brown on Friday evening, Nov. 19. The program will include, besides vocal and instrumental music, a paper by Prof. Jones, a reading by Miss Washburn, and a lecture by the society on the question, "Who is the greatest living poet?"

Circuit Court.

Circuit court opened at Boyne City Tuesday morning, with twenty cases on the docket, most of which are announced as ready for trial on the roll of the calendar.

In the case of the people against Ed Graham and Wm. Moore, charge of the defendants with the murder of Geo. Optegozie, in August, 1885, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the people.

The case of the people against Thomas Smith, charging Smith with the murder of Niles Anderson, August 18th, last, was the first case called for trial. After calling fifty-eight jurors, the following panel was selected to try the case, and sworn in Tuesday morning: William H. Clapsil, Levi McCarty, Warren W. Whitman, Oscar Ellis, Melvill Walloo, Martin Wheeler, Jesse Sanford, Edward Krause, King J. Sawrence, James S. Walton, John Jones, William Baker. The prosecution opened the case at nine o'clock yesterday morning.

At the request of Mr. Corbet, Messrs. Norton & Kost were appointed by the court to assist in the prosecution. Crutchshank & Grier and E. S. Pratt conducted the defense. The case will probably last the most of the week.

A Well-Trained Actress.

When she appeared last April at Her Majesty's theater the difference between the Sarah Bernhardt of to-day and the Sarah Bernhardt of ten years ago were scarcely greater than the mere lapse of that time must have caused over bad sin scrupulously husbanded her resources. If she is no longer the silver-tongued sylph whose harmonious chorus of speech and movement still haunts us at the mention of "*La Sibilante*" or "*La Fille de Roland,*" that is merely because of the most perfect of conservatoires can not impart the secret of eternal youth. All the essentials of her talent she retains well-nigh unimpaired. If she puts them to less exquisite use than heretofore, sacrificing nobility of pose to restless vividness of gesture, purity of diction to ingenious elocutionary effect-seeking, that is the fault of the place in which she appears. She has the old means at her command, and she uses them with her old mastery, though sometimes to less worthy ends. What, then, has given her this power of passing unimpaired through all the influences that make for degradation? What talisman has saved her voice from becoming coarse, her grace from hardening into mechanism, and her passion from habitually rushing into rant? Simply, I believe, the talesman of a thorough training, an early and systematic mastery of the methods of her craft. It is one of the characteristics of physical accomplishments—and the qualities which can be acquired by training are mainly physical—that it is even more difficult to unlearn than to learn. A good swimmer, a good skater, a good cricketer may by sheer disuse decline in actual power, but he will never lose his form and swim, skate, or bowl like one untrained or ill-trained in these exercises. Similarly an actress who has once learned to move gracefully and speak beautifully will retain these distinctions in spite of star parts and long runs and boisterous audiences and England and America—in spite of all the circumstances, in short, that tend to produce crudity and commonness.—*The National Review.*

Married.

On Nov. 7, 1886, by Rev. Willis G. Clark, at his home in Charlevoix, Mr. Wm. H. Lanway, of South Arm, and Miss Ella Chamberlin, of Atwood.

On Nov. 11, 1886, by Rev. Willis G. Clark, at the home of the bride's father, in Evelina, Mr. Jos. A. Sheldon and Miss Christina M. McDonald.

Shipments.

Nov. 11—Schr. Lotus Mason, 3,000 bu. potatoes, 25 cords wood, I. H. Morehouse, to Milwaukee.

11—Schr. A. E. Upright, 30,000 feet hardwood, Geo. Cross, to Michigan City.

11—Schr. Sun Gem, 75 cords wood, O. J. Smith, to Milwaukee.

13—Schr. Meteline, 400 bags pig iron, Pine Lake Iron Co., to Chicago.

13—Schr. Sardinia, 120,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Harlowtan.

16—Schr. Charlie Marshall, 3,000 ties, 30,000 feet hardwood lumber, W. H. Dorcas, to Chicago.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS in Dry Goods, DURING NOVEMBER.

We offer a Full Assortment of Seasonable Goods, and prices are wonderfully low. In Dress Goods we are selling All-Wool Homespuns at 45 cts.; Wide Wale Serges, elegant finish, at 20 cts.; full line of 64 All Wool Tricots, and Crape Cloths; Silk and Wool Astrakan Cloakings, in decidedly good values; Ladies' Wool Beaute Jackets, $2.25

Watch for Special Sale of Cotton Flannels.

Blankets! Blankets!!

EXTRA VALUES IN ALL GRADES.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 20th, We will sell No. 1 Manistee or Saginaw Fine Salt, at $1.05 per barrel; New Hampshire Horse Blankets, 2 strap, 75 cts. each; Kersey Pants, Mackinaws, and Wool Socks for Lumbermen, Patent Extension Lamps, from $1 up; Duplex Lamp Burners, only 50 cents.

Immense line of Groceries. Always the best goods for the least money.

☞ County orders bought.

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As for prices, we shall maintain and increase our well earned reputation of giving the best value for the money. ☞ Please give us a call.

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Manufacturer of and dealer in

MARTWOOD AND PINE

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Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TUMOUES, SKEINS, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

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All kinds of furniture made to order, old furniture repaired, and shop work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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HOUSE PAINTER,

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FINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

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Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

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Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in connection with the House. 75

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Our Prices are Rock Bottom, Lower than ever!

We have a full supply of every book used in the Charlevoix schools. Also a full supply for every school in the county.

Something New

In Scratch Books, Spelling Slips, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Rulers, Slates, Chalks, School Registers, Etc.

The largest stock of Blank Books in the county!

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G. W. CROUTER'S Drug & Stationery Store,

For supplies in general.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. R. A. Campbell.
First Vice President—Mrs. C. J. Strang.
Second Vice President—Mrs. J. T. Kirkpatrick
Third Vice President—Mrs. Geo. Jones.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. L. P. Gaffney.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. A. Hawkins.
Treasurer—Mrs. L. Benson.

Republican Cowardice.

The story is being industriously circulated by republican campaign orators and through private letters that leading members of the W. C. T. U. and its president Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, "lobbied" to prevent the passage of the bill for submission. At first the story seemed too absurd for serious treatment, but as important does it appear to "our friends, the enemy," that we feel called upon to make a reply. For the W. C. T. U. officially I wish to deny it. The organization is and has been unquestionably for constitutional prohibition. The woman, in seeking this end, have literally walked hundreds of miles to gather the great petitions which went before the legislature in the two sessions previous to 1884-5. When the last legislature assembled the workers of the local unions objected to further petition work. They said, "Our memorial will only go again into the waste-basket as in former years." So there was none of that general work done. To say that "lobby" influence came from the organization is utterly false. The following was the action of this year and in a matter of record not only in the minutes of the state union but on pages of the legislative journal:

To the Honorable, the Senate, and House of Representatives in the State of Michigan:

We gratefully note the fact that the bill providing that the question of constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic shall be submitted to the people of Michigan at the next general election has been taken from latitude and brought before your honorable body. We, the officers of the woman's christian temperance union, representing more than 5,000 of the women of Michigan, hereby petition for the passage of the bill.

1. Because we believe that prohibition rests in the will of the state in the organic law of the state is the only adequate remedy for an evil so great.

2. The people have the right to defend themselves an the baleful box from a system which wounds mortally, destroys physically, burdens financially, and harms the righteous powers of the government under which they live.

Your petitioners also pray that a joint resolution be framed requesting the Michigan representation in congress of the United States to vote and use their influence for the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, whenever this question comes into the realm of the national legislature.

For the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

MARY T. LATHRAP, Pres.
EMMA A. WHEELER, Cor. Sec'y.
JULIA A. HOWARD,
Supt. Legislation and Petitions.

This memorial was handsomely received spread upon the journal, on motion of Senator Belknap.

For myself personally I desire to make a denial as unqualified as that of the organization. No member of the legislature can truthfully say that I sought him for the purpose of using influence in any way or uttered a word against the passage of the bill. I was absent from the state until after the bill had passed the house and know very little of the measure to that point. When it was pending in the senate it was well known that if that body came to the same action as the house it would be at a date only one month before the spring election of 1885, and that no proper time was to be given for a campaign before the great question came to the polls.

Some of the officers of the W. C. T. U. proposed that protest be made against the date for the vote, but such protest was never made, because it was feared that it might be used as an excuse for failing to keep at the capitol the pledge made at the republican convention. The memorial above quoted was the only action and spoke the honest sentiment of officers and members of the union.

Upon the matter of imperiling the cause of prohibition by forcing it upon the unprepared people, I did express my opinion on two or three occasions. I believe the date of submission was in favor of the liquor traffic, instead of the people and that it was the duty of our legislators to guard the people, instead of the saloon. But to say that such expression of opinion under the circumstances made, was intended to influence any vote on submission or that it produced that effect has all the intent and color of falsehood. Some of the gentlemen using it know this to be a fact and are, therefore, culable; others pass it along as part of the campaign stock and are less guilty.

If the aforesaid statements are true it does not help the republican party. The prohibitionists are seeking to bring the question to the people for settlement. If the legislature forced the vote of doing the people's will, had determined to use such methods as to endanger the main question, the prohibition party and the W. C. T. U. could consistently have made protest; but they did not make it.

The prohibition party convention at Lansing that spring tabled a resolution which related to the date fixed for the vote, and unqualifiedly asked for submission when they knew the burden and expense of the battle campaign would be upon them.

If it were true that a woman's "lobbying" so influenced the action of a great party that they now feel called upon to apologize to the people for such action they might have redeemed themselves at Grand Rapids, come out squarely for submission and thus prove to the people without any such weak apology for a great cowardice.

MARY T. LATHRAP,
President of Michigan W. C. T. U.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Cold Glittering Facts."

The Sentinel, in responding to a toast, "The press," given at the reception of Dr. Reynolds, at the Bridge Street house, on Tuesday evening of last week, says, "It is a cold glittering fact that the leader of the W. C. T. U. in Michigan, lobbied against the submission of the prohibitory amendment in the last legislature," which she says is an absolute falsehood.

Now for some cold glittering facts that will refute the cold glittering falsehood made by the Sentinel in response to the above toast. It is a cold glittering fact that Dan Jerome received some 291 republican votes, while Mr. Sheldon received but 189 prohibition votes. It is a cold glittering fact that Mr. Berdan and Mr. Jerome each received four votes on prohibition tickets, in Charlevoix. It is a cold glittering fact that four years ago this winter, the republican majority in the legislature was largely over two thirds, and that they refused after being polled from all parts of the state to submit the amendment of the constitution to a vote of the people. It is a cold glittering fact, that there are two to one more states enjoying enforced prohibitory laws under democratic rule than under republican rule. It is a cold glittering fact, that the republican party has repealed all the prohibitory laws ever had in this state. It is a cold glittering fact, that the republican party gain this year, over the vote of two years ago, came from the democrat and greenback parties, instead of the republican party. So much for the and given to the democrats.

It is a cold glittering fact, that the prohibition party has come to stay, and don't you forget it.

PROHIBITION VOTER.

Kind Words.

"Excuse me, will reply to-morrow when I go to press," were the words of Mr. Farmelee at the reception of Dr. Reynolds, in Charlevoix. Mr. Farmelee was not only unkind and unjournalistic in his reply but insulted every lady and gentleman present when he infers that the W. C. T. U. will aid in running a third party on Icon and as a democratic aid society for be it remembered, the W. C. T. U. are Prohibitionists. Mr. Farmelee better sentiments were expected of you, as it is universally conceded that you are the *brains* of the Sentinel. Should I be laboring under misapprehension; would say in your behalf; it would be preposterous for man to undertake what your Creator has failed in; but if you will maintain your dignity as a journalist, and train with the prohibition element of Charlevoix, there's a faint hope of your gaining the respect and esteem of those whom you so grossly insulted. Let me ask who has the power to grant a license for a third saloon?

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CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect October 5, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, Ex		7 00pm	7 40pm	
Fort Wayne, Ex		10 10 "	12 05am	
Chicago, Ex		4 10 "	5 00 "	8 00pm
Kalamazoo, Ex		6 50 "	7 35 "	12 10pm
Old Rapids, Ex		7 40pm	8 20 "	1 50 "
Grand Rapids, Ex	10 00am		10 45 "	4 00 "
DG H & M Junc	7 15		11 45 "	7 10 "
Ionia Junction	8 05		12 35am	8 11 "
Ionia, Ex	8 19		1 45 "	7 60 "
Saginaw, Ex	11 00		4 45 "	10 25 "
Cadillac, Ex	11 05		4 45 "	9 30 "
Walton, Ex	11 40		5 45 "	10 27 "
Traverse City, Ex	12 00am		6 30 "	10 35 "
Petoskey, Ex			8 30 "	12 25am
Bay View, Ex			8 40 "	12 35 "
Boyne Falls			9 16 "	11 00 "
Alma, Ex			1 00pm	2 50pm
Harbor Springs			9 30am	1 20 "
Mackinaw City			1 20pm	2 55am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	7 55am		3 30pm	
Harbor Springs			11 50 "	
Petoskey, Ex			11 50 "	
Boyne Falls	9 16		11 50 "	
Bay View, Ex	9 25		11 50 "	
Kalkaska	10 40		1 00 "	
Walton, Ex	11 05		2 00 "	5 10pm
Cadillac, Ex	12 40pm		3 00 "	6 10 "
Traverse City, Ex	1 05 "		4 00 "	6 50 "
Alma, Ex			8 00 "	10 00 "
Saginaw, Ex	4 15 "		10 05 "	10 50pm
Ionia, Ex	4 44 "		10 45 "	
Ionia Junction	4 53 "		10 55 "	9 20 "
DG H & M Junc	5 38 "		11 40 "	9 40 "
Grand Rapids, Ex	7 15 "		1 40am	10 50 "
Old Rapids, Ex	7 15am		2 15 "	10 50 "
Kalamazoo, Ex	8 05 "		3 05 "	
Chicago, Ex	9 10 "		4 10 "	
Fort Wayne, Ex	11 20 "		6 20 "	
Cincinnati, Ex	11 25am		6 25 "	7 25am
	3 30pm		7 00 "	7 00 "

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Time Table taking effect June 21, 1886.

GOING WEST. Read down.	STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Read up.
A. M. | P. M.		A. M. | P. M.
9 00 | 4 30	Detroit	10 45 | 9 00
P. M. | P. M.		P. M. | A. M.
12 40 | 8 50	St. Ignace L.	5 20 | 6 00
1 30 | 9 40	Cheboygan L.	4 35 | 5 15
1 50 | 10 00	Mackinaw L.	4 15 | 4 55
2 20 | 10 42	Rose Crossing	3 45 | 4 25
2 40 | 11 00	Ada Junct.	3 25 | 4 05
3 00 | 12 40	Marquette L.	2 05 | 2 40
A. M. | P. M.		P. M. | P. M.
6 00 | 1 00	Marquette	1 00 | 8 00
6 20 | 1 20	Negaunee	12 40 | 7 40
6 10 |	L'Anse	10 40 |
8 30 |	Baraga	8 20 |
9 25 |	Ontonagon	8 15 |

Mixed trains leave St. Ignace at 7:00 a. m., arrives Marquette 6:00 p. m.; leaves Marquette 7:00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 6:00 p. m.

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(1) Via M. T. co's boats with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, and Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation company's line of steamers for Cleveland and all points southeast and south. The boats of this line leave St. Ignace Monday and Wednesday morning, Thursday and Saturday night. (2) With local lines for Sault Ste. Marie, Chicago, Milwaukee and All Rail routes. (3) With M. H. & O. railroad All Rail route to Duluth, Ashland and points west. (4) With M. H. & O. railroad for Ontonagon.

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HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Her Criticisms Upon the Theatrical Reproductions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Not long ago I visited Hartford and was received at a pretty brick house, all gables and angles, painted a Quaker gray, white green clinging vines, over porch and bay windows, added to this picturesque home. A garden surrounds the house, embracing velvety lawns and bright flower-beds. Just around the corner lives Mr. Samuel Clemens, or Mark Twain, while the adjoining estate is that of Charles Dudley Warner.

This was before Mrs. Stowe's recent bereavement in the loss of her husband. We sat in her cozy, old-fashioned parlor, where the books and pictures are all souvenirs of sweet memories. The Professor was up-stairs asleep, so she knew he did not read her. Near her in the pretty parlor sat her two daughters, Miss Eliza and Miss Harriet, clever, interesting ladies. Conversation fell upon "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and, as I was desirous of hearing her speak of it, I at last said: "Everybody has read the book. I do not think I ever met a person who could read at all who was not familiar with it."

"Perhaps you think so," said Mrs. Stowe, "but I know of some who have never read it."

"Who?" I asked, surprised at her quaint, positive way of speaking.

"Who? Why, the actors who play in the dramatized version. I am sure they never can, or they would have gained some knowledge of the book and characters. Look," she continued, "at the way they depict Simon Legree, for instance."

"Let me see," I said, "they make him coarse and brutal, with a red flannel shirt, a wide leather belt, into which is stuck a knife or pistol, a black beard, and black hair."

"Yes," said Mrs. Stowe, "that is exactly how they do make him look."

I took up a volume of "Uncle Tom's" and, turning to the description of Simon Legree, read the following: "He was short, broad, and muscular, a round bullet head, covered with stiff, wiry, sunburned hair; he had light gray eyes, with sharp, sand-colored eyebrows, like his hair; his face and hands were freckled. He wore brown pantaloons of thin, light-colored material, the worse for wear and dust, and a checked shirt, wide open at the neck." Further on in the book it speaks of his sandy hair and a long linen coat and wide Panama hat.

"Yes," said Mrs. Stowe, "I dressed him like a Southerner and made him blonde. I had a certain similar man in my mind as I wrote of him, but the actors all dress him like a Western border man, with sombrero, red shirt, and high boots, and make him of dark complexion."

So we went through several of the characters. "St. Clair," she said, "I drew as the happy, light-hearted, cultured Southern gentleman, with all the elegant ease and indolence of his class, clothed in the extreme of fashion, but in Southern fashion, so different from our Northern style of dress, particularly so at the period the book represents."

"Did you have some one in your mind when you wrote of St. Clair?" said I.

"Yes," she answered. "I know just such an elegant, easy-going man. I wish I could see him upon the stage, just as I remember him, but St. Clair now is dressed like every man you meet."

Then she went on at length to discuss the inaccuracies of the productions—"Why, they have Topsy and Tom Lover hobnobbing with Legree, they are mine apart in the book. They seldom moves introduce, I am told, the incident I like best in the book."

"What is that?" I asked.

"Eva's fall overboard from the Mississippi steamboat and her rescue by Uncle Tom."

"And did you never see it well played, Mrs. Stowe?" I asked.

"Yes; in fact I never saw the play through but once. That was years ago. I was induced, not long ago, to attend a performance of the book, but after remaining a short time and seeing the many inaccuracies, I did not care to remain through the evening."

Then she told me of a visit she and her husband made to Boston, where they saw the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as it was originally produced at the Boston Museum. As I write I have before me the old playbill, which certainly is full of interest. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first produced on any stage Monday evening, Nov. 15, 1852. It was dramatized by Mr. H. J. Conway, a gentleman of Boston. It ran for 100 performances—in those days a remarkably long time. It was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and from time to time in the history of the Boston Museum it has reappeared, always with success. The version given at the museum is entirely different from others, and is the only one indorsed by Mrs. Stowe.

There was a panorama of the Mississippi River. Which the steamboat had a rocking motion, steam came out of the huge smokestack, and everything was as realistic as possible.

It is not likely that Mrs. Stowe will ever attend the theatre again. The recent death of her husband, to whom she was greatly attached, is a great sorrow. She is now 75 years of age, but when in the mood talks as brightly as in her youth. She is short and slender, and quite as good a walker and as active as many a young girl.

She said in further referring to her witnessing the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," that they were both rare visitors to the theatre and enjoyed the acting and scenery to the fullest extent, the Professor fairly clapping his hands with joy as he saw anything particularly striking to his wife, "just as if made them." Then they enjoyed the comment of the audience between the acts.

"One could not help but feel pleased," said Mrs. Stowe. "I hope I was not too proud. Those were very happy days, full of life, and hope, and pleasure, as well as work."—*Boston Globe.*

To Marry a King.

Down in Hanover county, Virginia, not many miles from this city, an African girl who is destined to marry a king. At the present time she is a member of the family of the Rev. Curtis Grubb, an Episcopal clergyman, who many years ago went out from Louisa county, Virginia, as a missionary to Western Africa. While there he and his wife became much attached to a little girl, a princess of the native among whom they were prosecuting their missionary work, and when it came time for them to return to their home in America they asked permission that the child should accompany them. She was then not more than 8 or 9 years of age. The father, who was first requested to allow his daughter to come to America, gave his consent, it may be not thinking that the missionary and his wife were serious in their intention of taking the child home with them, but when it came time for the departure he did not want her to go. He was told that he had promised that she might be taken by the missionary. It is a cardinal principle among the tribe that a promise once made cannot be broken, if it is insisted upon, so the father reluctantly gave his consent that the child might go. The missionary named it Nettie. After his own wife, and treated it more as a plaything and curiosity than as a servant. Though having children of their own, the little African girl was treated as though of the same kith and kin, and looked up to the missionary and his wife as though they were her own parents. She made progress in education, and learned the ways of Americans with amazing rapidity. Greater politeness could not be expected of a Parisian born she always displays. Never can she be induced to pass in front of any one, and whenever she hands anything to a person it is her invariable custom to fall upon her knees in an exaggerated courtesy. She is now 14 years old, she has arrived at the age when she would be eligible to marriage if still among her own people. Ever since she came to America a correspondence has been kept up between Mr. Grubb and his successors in Africa, and thus her friends have heard from her and she from them. In a letter recently received Mr. Grubb was request-ed to give his consent that little Nettie might return to her native land that the king of her country might marry her. This request will probably be complied with if the child herself can be induced to give up her American friends, to whom she is very much attached. She is well educated for one of her years, and fully understands the manners and customs of civilized life, and should she become the wife of the king there is no telling but she would have a powerful influence in uplifting her people from their present degradation.—*Washington Letter.*

King Humbert of Italy is practicing economy in his household. No champagne coming above seven francs a bottle is beneforth to be drank by the court.

1872. 1886.

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WHY WE DIDN'T.

A Story of Blockade-Running Told by a Second Mate.

In the spring of 1863, just after my return from a voyage to China and back in a British bark, I was loafing around Liverpool to wait for a berth, when one William Savage, an old sailor mate of mine, ran across me one evening and offered to ship me in a steamer which had run the blockade into Confederate three times and was about to attempt a fourth trip. She was a fast-sized side-wheeler called the Isle of Wight, and had nearly finished her loading. She carried a crew of about twenty men, and Savage was kind enough to say that I should be second mate, and that the pay would be the highest I ever received.

In a day or two I found the steamer was loading with two or three field batteries, two large guns for armiers, and an immense amount of other war material. When everything was aboard I heard it said that steamer and cargo was worth a full million dollars, and we were to touch at Nassau and take on 3,000 muskets, a lot of hospital stores, and some odds and ends badly wanted by the Confederacy. Our crew was a queer set, with nothing of the sailor about them, while the captain was a typical John Bull named Graham.

I heard it said that our venture was known to the American Minister, and that he promptly notified his government, but no cruiser would have any business with us until we left Nassau. We made that port in due season, everything working smoothly, and although we took in our additional cargo inside of twenty-four hours the steamer delayed her sailing to the fifth day, on account of a Yankee man-of-war hovering on the coast in hopes to nab us. Meanwhile the crew had a jolly time among the taverns, and Savage managed here our full part. It was one evening when we were both the worse for liquor that he took me aside and began:

"William, I believe you to be a reliable man. You are poor, and I can put you in the way of handling a snug $25,000."

His language sobered me up and sobered me. He went around the brush for awhile, and then came to the point, which he stated as follows:

"Here's a steamer and cargo worth at least $1,000,000. What's to prevent us from seizing her, making a Yankee port, and coasting in for the prize-money?"

"Why, the captain and crew will prevent," I replied.

"The captain may try to, but the crew are all right. I've sounded them to a man, and they'll stick by me."

"Wouldn't it be mutiny and piracy?"

"Exactly. If any of us are fools enough to return to England we must stand our chances. The Yankees will be only too glad to welcome us."

To my discredit, perhaps, I needed but little urging to join the conspiracy, and when we finally put to sea everything was ripe for the seizure. The pilot, who was a Southerner, was the only man beside the captain not in the plot. Savage had sounded him a bit, but found him loyal to the core, and gave him up. It was arranged that the seizure should take place at midnight. At that hour the pilot was asleep in his berth, the captain dozing with his anxious on, and the steamer was running through a calm sea, with the stars shining overhead. As the moment arrived Savage and I went down to secure the captain while two others went to take care of the pilot. The latter was the one who got the start of us. The men went down to find him just turning out, and thought they threw themselves upon him he knocked them right and left and got upstairs to the pilot-house. There he was attacked by the two men at the wheel, but the row ended in his shooting one stone dead and bowling the other out with a broken head. The racket raised by the pilot when first assulted alarmed the captain, and he greeted us with a shower of bullets and forced us out of the cabin. Savage being slow in both the arm and leg.

Then began a high old time. Every man of us had a revolver, and we divided off so as to keep the captain below and the pilot in his house. The engineers and firemen quit their posts so as to make a hand in, and in about an hour the steamer lay idle on the sea, having no longer any steam. We were now in for it and bound to have the craft. We could keep the captain below, but we must down the pilot. I should say that 100 bullets were fired into the pilot-house between midnight and daylight, but none of them wounded him. In retaliation he killed one man and wounded two. When daylight came we were scattered about wherever we could find cover, and we opened on him again. It became evident, however, after we had wasted a good deal of lead that the only way to get him out was to make a rush. Officer wasted to head one, as two or three men were certain to be killed. We had him penned up, but he had us rolling on the sea as helpless as a log.

It was about 9 o'clock, and we had gone aft one by one for a bite to eat, when a Yankee blockader hove in sight. Indeed, when we first saw her she was only ten miles off. Less than an hour later she was alongside and we were all prisoners. We told our story, claiming, I believe, to have been thrilled to capture the craft by patriotic motives, but all the prize-money which we got out of it was three months in jail apiece. Either the story didn't wash or the Yankee commander didn't want to whack up on his rich haul.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Nellson and a St. Louis Maiden.

Willie Winter, the dramatic critic, is about to issue a life of Adelaide Nellson. He would have done well had he sought in St. Louis for some interesting incidents of her social life, for not only was the beautiful and talented actress much admired and courted as a queen of the stage, but as a social star when she visited this city. She had many warm friends and intimate associates among the best-known and highest-bred women in St. Louis. In one old French family there are three sisters who always make a visit on the anniversary of her death to the mulberry tree planted in her memory near the monument to Shakspeare at Tower Grove park, and on one of its boughs they hang a garland of flowers, whose groundwork of immortelles remains until another anniversary brings fresh flowers as an offering. Her pictures are always for sale in the book and art stores, and in many private homes they are framed and hung in conspicuous places. The writer once accompanied Nellie Hazeltine in a visit to Adelaide Nellson, who was found surrounded by a bevy of callers. She received the St. Louis beauty, who was already personally known to her, most warmly, and, holding out her hand, said, in a low tone: "Stay until these people are gone, please," and the belle staid. Hardly had Nellson bowed the last caller out of the reception-room before she bounded to the sofa, where our home beauty was seated, and, seizing both hands, she said: "I want to look deep into your eyes, for men tell me here that mine are like yours, and you know men read as through our eyes." And those two sat half laughing and gazed for a minute into each other's eyes, such glorious eyes as both proved, with looks that had all the earnest innocence of two children, who seek for 'wells' in each other's eyes. 'I only see that yours are the most beautiful orbs I ever looked into,' said Nellie at the close of a minute. 'And I understand why men think mine beautiful if they look like yours,' answered Nellson, and they relaxed their 'regards,' as the French would say, but seemed to have found each in the other a source of great interest.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Private Dolzell, who is said to be poor and broken in health, is trying to get his pension increased from $6 to $30 per month. His father, 83 years, is in Washington looking after the matter.

The Great German Doctor.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Peter), is, he never asked one to describe their disease, his intuitive perception being so strong he can tell any one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal, his practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other remedy has failed. The giving of his great medicine, Golden Seal Bitters, which has made his great success, to the world was a new era in medicine. Blood, liver, kidney and stomach disorders yield to this master of disease and its won

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A New York paper prints a sensational story to the effect that the disappearance of Mrs. Victoria Morsini-Schilling has been the result of foul play.

A fire on Staten Island, caused by a kerosene lamp, destroyed a dyeing establishment at West New Brighton, valued at $100,000.

Snow fell at Lockport, New York, Boston, and as far west as Cleveland last week, to the depth of a foot, impeding railway travel.

In a loft at Kingston, N. Y., there was found the original laws written by Benedict Arnold to the American people to vindicate himself for his attempted betrayal of the country.

For the first time in years, no strikes are reported from the Pittsburg district, and all industries are being operated to the fullest extent.

In a boarding-house at Newark, N. J., the sight of a single roast chicken for seven hungry men caused a fight with knives, in which two men were stabbed, the table was wrecked, and the supper strewn over the floor.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has decided that the license tax could not be collected from corporations. The loss to the State by this ruling in Allegheny County alone will reach $225,000.

WESTERN.

A Chicago dispatch says: Conferences were held on Saturday between the packers and the agents of the strikers, brought about by Congressman Lawler, but nothing was accomplished during the day looking to ending the Stock Yards trouble. In the evening, however, at a strikers' meeting on Halsted street, T. P. Barry appeared and read a dispatch from Grand Master Workman Powderly declaring the strike at an end, and the demand of the strikers as unreasonable. The dispatch was a surprise, and created considerable ill-feeling. Powderly's telegram ordering the men back to work was received Wednesday, but its announcement was for some unknown reason held back. As these are now nearly 10,000 at work in the packing-houses it is impossible that all the old hands can find employment. Local Assembly No. 8037, Knights of Labor, has placed a boycott on Armour's products.

An entertainment at San Francisco netted $5,000 for the benefit of the Charleston sufferers.

Under a foreclosure the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago division of the old Wabash system was sold to the bondholders for $1,800,000.

The new Union Depot at Toledo, located over a mile from the business quarter of the city, was on Sunday thrown open to the public. Ten thousand people gathered to witness the arrival of the first train.

The County Court House at Lacqui-Parle, Minn., a frame structure two stories high, was placed on four large trucks by a team from Madison, fourteen miles distant, and moved to that place, which had been selected as the new county seat. The affair has caused much excitement.

D. S. Fotheringham, the Adams Express messenger robbed of $20,000 in two robberies, was found on Saturday morning last, arraigned in the Criminal Court at St. Louis charged with grand larceny and accepting stolen property. He pleaded not guilty, and was committed to jail.

Heavy snowstorms occurred in Iowa, Southern Dakota, and Wisconsin last week, the snow being eight inches on the level throughout Western Iowa. A Chicago, Burlington and Quincy passenger train dashed into a freight train in the snow at Hinton Station, Iowa. Several persons were injured, and the entire freight train was destroyed by fire. A Denver (Col.) dispatch reports that a stage-coach containing nine passengers was caught in a snowslide on the top of the mountains, fifteen miles east of Aspen. The entire outfit was carried over a precipice two hundred feet high. A relief party succeeded in digging the passengers and driver out of the avalanche. Four were unhurt; but Robert Dwyer, Chris Cook, Duncan G. Ralphson, I. A. Bardwell, and Lillie McPherson are expected to die.

At Muncie, Ind., Mrs. Lizzie Barbford play-ully dared George Kennedy, aged 17, who was "fooling" with a revolver, to shoot her. The youth aimed and fired at the woman, the bullet entering her temple, killing her instantly.

The Minneola and Northwestern Road will open its line between Chicago and St. Paul next week. It will have a limited train, making 1 or run in thirteen hours.

The firm of Cohen, Sampliz & Co., of Cleveland, manufacturers of gents' furnishing goods for the past quarter century, has failed, with liabilities of $230,000.

Near Cardonia, Ind., James Blackwood, his wife, and two grown sons, got drunk together. The following morning Blackwood was found near his home, and his blood-stained garments exciting suspicion search was made for his wife. Her remains were found on the road, half a mile away, and the indications were that she had been kicked to death. The sons are missing, but Blackwood is in the Brazil jail.

A furious snow-storm, accompanied by a high wind, swept over the Northwest on the far-west plains on the 16th, 17th and 18th of November, seriously interfering with railway traffic. The storm seems to have been severest in Southern Dakota, where more than a foot of snow fell. In Iowa and Minnesota all trains were from three to ten hours behind time, and some were even abandoned altogether. The blizzard extended southward into Texas, where the coldest November weather for twenty-five years was reported.

Eight lives were lost by the foundering of the barges Dixon and Emerald in Lake Michigan, off Kewaunee, Wis. A Green Bay dispatch furnishes the following particulars of the disaster: "The steam-barge Jenkins Ford, with four sail-barges, the Dixon and Emerald, coal laden, for Manitowoc, and Reese and Lillie Mey, coal laden, for Milwaukee, were driven into Kewaunee, where the Dixon struck about three o'clock and found several feet from water. Three of the seven men in her crew went down with her. Shortly afterward the next barge, the Emerald, was in the breakers and went on the beach about noon. Her crew of five men took to the yawl-boat, but only the mate reached shore alive, and it is thought he can not recover from his injuries. The life-saving crew at Two Rivers were sent for, but had all they could attend to at home. Of the eight men lost three are said to hail from Green Bay, among them a sergeant, Capt. Wakefield, of the Dixon, and Capt. Robinson, of the Dixon, got ashore alive."

A Chicago telegram says the Pinkerton police agency in that city is investigating a statement that a lad was employed by two men on a street corner to deliver at the residence of P. D. Armour, the millionaire meat packer, a big pound package of wheat flour containing a liberal mixture of strychnine and hydrate.

At the meeting of the Consolidated Cattle-Growers' Association in Chicago, resolutions were adopted urging that the General Government take the most vigorous steps to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia.

SOUTHERN.

In a fight at twelve rounds at Muldraugh Station, Ky., in the presence of a train-load of sporting characters, Tommy Warren defeated Patsy O'Leary. On a frosty track at Baltimore Jack Kirain knocked Frank Roarid into a cotner, and a Deputy Sheriff stopped the fight.

Jay Gould's recent purchase of depot grounds at Memphis, together with the resolution to extend the Memphis and Charleston Road to Chattanooga, points to an alliance between the Gould and East Tennessee systems.

Andrew J. Mulligan, alias James Page, who murdered James N. Hamilton, his employer, in Macon County, Ark., was taken from the jail at Harrison by thirty-three armed and masked men, dragged with a rope around his neck, hoisted upon a spare horse for four miles, then strung up to a tree and riddled with bullets.

Atlanta is flooded with prohibition bibles, which could be carried up a church aisle without attracting notice. A spring at one end reveals a well-filled bottle.

The Houston and Texas Central bondholders are at work upon a plan of reorganization of the road.

A white citizen of Chatham, N. C., named Moore, has been sent to the chain-gang for a term of two years for selling a pistol to one Dr. Emanuel Dreifus, convicted at New Orleans of subornation of perjury, a witness in the celebrated Freedman case, was sentenced to seven and a half years in the penitentiary.

The First National Bank of Pine Bluff, Ark., has been wrecked by the cotton, land, and railway speculations of its chief stockholder, C. M. Nock.

The business portion of Durham, N. C., was partly destroyed by fire. The loss is $500,000, with insurance of $120,000.

Congressman George D. Wise was arrested at Richmond, Va., on a charge of being about to commit a breach of the peace. Mr. Wise had published a card denouncing ex-Mayor William Lamb, of Norfolk, and stating that Lamb was a man whom, for special reasons, he could not meet on the field of honor.

WASHINGTON.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is out. The total receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year ended June 30, 1886, were $116,960,909, as compared with $111,431,151 in 1885. The principal increase was in cigars, cigarettes, and spirits distilled from grain. The cost of collection during the year was $4,799,685.

The War Department has approved of the allotment by the Mississippi River Commission of $100,000 for the Yazoo Delta district, which will probably complete a continuous line of levee from Memphis to Vicksburg, 350 miles.

General Sheridan, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, remarks that unless the states of the Oklahoma lands be fixed by legislation their adjacent will prove a continued temptation to adventurers.

The Supreme Court has entered judgment against the Union Pacific Railroad of the Choctaw Nation for nearly $6,000,000, including accrued interest.

It is understood that the naval estimates are $10,000,000 less in amount than last year.

The report of the inspector of building-stones shows rapidity with which Washington is growing. In the last fiscal year 2,198 dwellings were erected, against 1,398 in 1885, and 1,066 in 1884. The boy strike last spring in the building trades appears to have made very little impression on the building.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Chalmers, of the Second Mississippi Congressional District, is preparing to contest the seat of L. Q. Lamar.

Ex-Governor Foster, of Louisiana, has written a letter in which he says that he had only $1,500 in excess in Canadian money, and a note attached them and resened the little which had been seized. A number of men were severely wounded.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Three masked men broke into the house of Matthew C. McKeever, living near Pittsburg, Pa., and, after an hour's fight, in which Mr. McKeever's sisters, Margaret and Jane, were terribly injured, succeeded in stealing a bonded coupon for nearly $10,000, with which they escaped.

The east-bound limited express on the Pennsylvania, Cincinnati and Baltimore road was wrecked by a landslide at Jones' Ferry, at the outskirts of Pittsburg. Three sleeping-cars were demolished, and a number of persons injured, two fatally.

New York, Pennsylvania, and other Eastern States were swept by a wind-storm of unusual violence and destructiveness on the 18th inst. In the vicinity of Chambersburg and Lock Haven, Pa., the gale leveled houses and barns, tore up trees by the roots, and imperiled the lives of many persons. The iron smoke-stacks of a paper-mill at Lock Haven were blown down, demolishing another building and burying four men in the ruins. At Williamsport, Pa., roofs were blown off and trees snapped in halves. The Catholic Church at Ringtown, Pa., was wrecked, and the steeple of the Methodist Church at Parsons, Pa., was demolished. A carpenter at the latter place was killed by a flying board. The chemical works of John T. Thompson, at Troy, N. Y., were wrecked, and the loss will reach $50,000. Two men were burned by vitriol, and a canalboat loaded with iron was sunk by the wind and drowned. The storm in Connecticut destroyed a number of large tobacco sheds which contained this year's crop, and the losses will be heavy. Many buildings were unroofed at New Haven, and chimneys, trees, and fences were blown down, creating a loss of several thousand dollars. It is reported that twelve barges sank off Milford, Conn., and that each barge carried at least two persons.

The authorities at Atlanta have licensed thirty-six saloon-rooms, as the liquor law permits the sale of domestic wine.

The Union Pacific has purchased the lines of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Joseph Hoffman, a tailor in St. Louis, in imitating a sword-swallower, let a cameo-ring slip down his throat. His stomach was opened and the knife removed.

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Increase of Crime Among Children.

French statistics just published contain alarming information concerning the increase of crime among children of both sexes. The number of offenders under sixteen years of age has augmented in five years from 2,235 to 3,767 for boys, and from 418 to 918 for girls. From sixteen to twenty-one years of age the number of criminals has increased from 12,401 to 16,468 for boys, and from 1,046 to 2,809 for girls. The ratio of crime among offenders under age has therefore considerably more than doubled during the last five years. The statistics register for the first time numerous cases of suicide committed by children.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES—		
Western—No. 1 White	$4.50	@ 4.55
No. 2 Red	4.35	@ 4.42
Corn—No. 2	.48½	@ .49
Oats—White	.45	@ .47
Pork—Mess	10.00	@10.50
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Steers to Fine Steers	$3.60	@ 4.35
Good Shipping	3.75	@ 4.30
Hogs—Shipping Grades	3.50	@ 4.30
Sheep—Good to Choice	3.75	@ 4.25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	4.00	@ 4.15
Corn—No. 2	.34	@ .35
Oats—No. 2	.26	@ .26½
Butter—Choice Creamery	.26	@ .27
Eggs—Fresh	.24	@ .27
Potatoes—Per Bu.	.15	@ .17
Pork—Mess	8.75	@ 8.80
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—Cash	.71	@ .71½
Corn—No. 3	.34	@ .34½
Oats—No. 2	.26½	@ .26½
Barley—No. 2	.57	@ .58
Pork—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 2	.73½	@ .74½
Corn—Cash	.35½	@ .35½
Oats—Cash	.27	@ .27½
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.00
Sheep	3.00	@ 4.25
Wheat—No. 1 White	.74	@ .74½
Corn—No. 2	.37	@ .38
Oats—No. 2 White	.27	@ .27½
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2	.73½	@ .74½
Corn—Mixed	.36	@ .36½
Oats—Mixed	.26	@ .26½
Pork—New Mess	9.00	@10.00
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.76	@ .76½
Corn—No. 2	.36	@ .37
Oats—No. 2	.26½	@ .27
Rye—No. 2	.54½	@ .55
Live Hogs	3.75	@ 4.25
BUFFALO.		
Wheat—No. 1 Hard	.84½	@ .85½
Corn—No. 2 Yellow	.40	@ .40½
Oats—No. 2 Mixed	.32	@ .32½
BEEF CATTLE	3.25	@ 5.00
Hogs	3.50	@ 4.25
Sheep	3.50	@ 4.25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .77½
Corn—No. 2	.41	@ .41½
Oats—No. 2	.29	@ .29½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	4.25	@ 4.75
Fair	3.50	@ 4.15
Common	2.50	@ 3.40
Hogs—Best Yorkers	4.00	@ 4.05
Common	3.75	@ 4.00
Sheep—Extra	4.25	@ 4.50
Common	2.50	@ 3.50

LABOR AND LABORERS.

An Encouraging Outlook in the Industrial World—The Utility of Water Power.

A Healthy Stimulus in Manufacturing and Building Enterprise—Industrial Notes.

The great activity in business circles during the past sixty days has stimulated manufacturing and building enterprise in nearly every State in the Union. The greatest activity is in the New England and Middle States. Large mills are to be built at Fall River, one with 20,000 spindles. One will cost $500,000, and run 40,000 spindles. Textile mills are to be erected at Lunenburg, Mass., at Danby, Vt., at Otsquville, R. I., at West Paterson, N. J., and at several places in the South. New machinery is going into every hall of the manufacturing establishments of these States. In fact, such active prosperity has not been experienced in years before known. In consequence there is an increased demand for improved engines, light appliances, and machinery, besides electric lighting and the full shift in the future, be considered a lady. The choice of innings will depend on the toss of the two captains. A batter is out on the fourth strike under the new rule whether the ball is dropped or passed by the catcher. The question of having water-power, even a quantity—500 to 600 horse-power—cannot be overestimated in a manufacturer's business, and it was dropped. A misdirection of the umpire's ruling, making the batter out, was adopted. The pitcher's box was shortened to 45 feet, and the pitcher will hereafter be required to keep his forward foot firmly entwined at little cost and rather important economic advantages on these points are which Mr. McKeever's sisters, Margaret and Jane, were terribly injured, succeeded in stealing a bonded coupon for nearly $10,000, with which they escaped.

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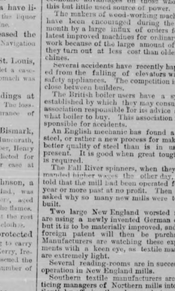
APPEARANCES are deceiving in this world. The man at your elbow may be a phonograph.—*Life.*

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The Ex-President Passes Away at His Residence in New York City.

A Stroke of Cerebral Apoplexy the Immediate Cause of Death.



Chester Alan Arthur, ex-President of the United States, died suddenly at his residence, 123 Lexington avenue, at 1 a.m., Thursday, Nov. 18. The immediate cause of his death was a stroke of cerebral apoplexy which came to his sleep between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, the result of the bursting of a blood vessel. His death was painless. It was like the slow going out of a burned-down candle, and for hours before the end came the dying man was unconscious. His son and his sister, Mrs. Mason, and Sherman W. Rockwell, the former law partner and intimate friend, were at his bedside when the end came.

Mr. Arthur had been in ill health for a long time, and his friends had noted a very much pale, and attributed the immediately prior to the fatal attack he was apparently brighter and more cheerful than usual. His death was not unexpected by the more intimate friends. For two years he had been a victim to Bright's disease of the kidneys, which had become extended and enlarged heart. It was this latter disease that finally ended his life. The complications had prepared the way for the rupture of the blood vessel in the brain which caused his death.

The beginning of Gen. Arthur's illness dates back to the latter part of his administration at Washington. On leaving the national capital he was thought to be in good health, and his physicians, Drs. Fordyce Barker and Frank Hamilton, made a very effort within the range of their skill to make the remained did him no apparent good, and he was obliged to give up his work for a few days, to be with his family in the warm summer weather, however, the patient rallied, and he was able to be out of doors. He was able to be out of doors, and he was able to be out of doors, and he was able to be out of doors, and he

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The death of Mr. Arthur leaves Rutherford B. Hayes the sole living ex president.

The Michigan Christian Advocate is out in a new dress, with a new head, and is printed on a perfecting press. It now has over 10,000 subscribers.

The Grand Rapids Democrat is out in an entirely new dress of type, —body and display.—of more modern cut than the previous one. With its new perfecting press, new type, and other improvements, the Democrat is one of the liveliest papers in Michigan.

The importance of one vote has again been demonstrated. It elected a democrat member of the legislature in Passaic county, New Jersey. This one democrat makes the legislature of that state democratic. That democratic legislature will elect a democratic United States senator. That democratic senator will so balance the senate that Riddleberger may hold the balance of power.

The laborer should have the same market to buy in that he is compelled to sell his labor in. He is forced to buy protected clothing, but sells his unprotected labor in competition with the pauper labor of the whole world. Until this order of things is radically changed and the workingman is placed on an absolute equality with his tariff protected employer, the cause of revenue reform will not perish in this country.—Lansing Journal.

It is no longer a state secret that ex Mayor Wm. Van Buren will be the deputy auditor general under the administration of "Tip" Aplin, who will succeed Major Stevens on Jan. 1. "Van" is well qualified to fill a position of that responsible character, and his many friends here and elsewhere will rejoice to see his claims receive such substantial recognition at the hands of his party.—Lansing Journal.

The designs for the new postal card approach Jeffersons simplicity without any dombt. The vignet of Jefferson, the father of democracy, is a side view in a circle, with elaboration, in the middle and top of the card. The legend "United States postal card" is on it, "one cent" under it, and beneath all, "Nothing but the address on this side." The objection to the present design is that it is too large for the size of the card, and does not give writers sufficient space to put the address on properly. It will probably be the middle of December before the new design will be ready.—Ex.

"Tip" Aplin ran four thousand ahead of his ticket because he was a knight of labor on the republican ticket. William G. Beard one of the most prominent knights in the state ran about even with the fusion state ticket. Democratic knights slipped their tickets for a republican carpet knight, while republican knights did not remember their democratic fellow. Democratic knights sacrificed that gallant soldier, Colonel Farrar for a man who has been glued to office for twenty years, and received no return therefor. How long will democratic knights be decoyed in this way? It is a republican game that they should decline play.—Free Press.

Railroad Rumors.

Surveyors are on the route between Traverse City and Baldwin for the Chicago & West Michigan and they go through to Charlevoix. Hurray! —Progress.

Four different parties of surveyors are at work on the projected Duluth, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic railroad. Chief Engineer Latchs has advertised for 600,000 cross ties, to be delivered on the line during the winter in lots of not less than 75,000 each.

The G. R. & I. may possibly take hold of the John Barrett logging road which is to be built from Kalkaska to Williamsburg, a distance of fifteen miles, and extend it this place. We believe that the G. R. & I. of forced to put down the rails if Torrent would furnish the road bed.—Elk Rapids Progress.

J. B. Mulliken, the general manager of the D., L. & N. and C. & W. M. railroads, was in the city yesterday, and was confined to his room at the Morton by an attack of neuralgia in the head. He was not accessible to reporters but was able during the day to transact considerable business. Some of the officers of the G. R. & I. called upon him and talked over matters at Muskegon. Mr. Mulliken has just returned from Boston where the directors and heavy stock holders of his road reside, and a reporter was informed by a person who is cognizant of the facts that he made arrangements while down there for large extensions of the C. & W. M. next season. Surveyors and inspectors have been fitted out and are now on the road running a line from Baldwin north to Traverse City. They will also make surveys to Charlevoix and a spur to Frankfort. This gentleman said: "The road will certainly be extended next season as far as Traverse City and may go on to Charlevoix, although that is not so certain. Mr. Mulliken made the arrangements when in Boston recently, and the men are now fitted out to run the lines."—Grand Rapids Democrat.

"It is authoritatively stated in railroad circles here that the Chicago & West Michigan and Detroit, Lansing & Northern roads will soon enter into an agreement to give Michigan a large and powerful railroad system largely benefiting Grand Rapids. The scheme is to bring about a more perfect connection between the Michigan roads under the control of the Boston syndicate by the construction of a road from here to Grand Ledge and an extension of the Newaygo branch from Baldwin to Traverse City and Elk Rapids, thus uniting the system in such a manner that all western Michigan traffic will find direct eastern outlet through here via Lansing and Detroit. This will give the syndicate control of nearly 900 miles of railroad in the lower peninsula, one line extending across from north to south, and two lines east and west. This gives an air line between Grand Rapids and Detroit. Surveyors are now at work upon this portion of the project. J. B. Mulliken, of Detroit, and Nathan Thayer, Alpheus Hardy, Charles Merriam, of Boston, have just returned from a tour over the road. Jerry Boynton, of this city, who has been working up local aid here and along the line to Lansing, says to-night that all the aid needed is pledged, and he will at once commence to secure the right of way."—Free Press.

The Reporters Offended.

There are some ostentatious givings out that President Cleveland does not treat reporters and newspaper men with the consideration they deserve. His latest offense is not providing them with a free lunch on his journey to Richmond. Judging from the tone of some republican and disaffected democratic papers, this overlooking of the reporters has pretty much finished the Cleveland boom for 1888.

Now, although it is perhaps as bad as any one can do to give offense to reporters and to offend these "abstracts and brief chronicles of the present time" as it was to slight the players in Hamlet's day, and much better to have their good will, yet there are from ten to twelve million orders in the United States, and it is just possible that a majority of these may think a man fitted for the presidency even though he did neglect to provide the Washington newspaper reporters with a free lunch. Of course this is not probable, for to injure the feelings of a Washington correspondent comes nigh to blasphemy, if not to committing the unpardonable sin itself. Yet people are eccentric in these affairs. They may get the notion that the Washington correspondents have determined to revenge themselves for that free lunch which failed to materialize, by a systematic detraction of Cleveland and by disgraceful and impertinent gossip about him and his family. Should the fickle and unreasoning majority conceive this idea they might decide to re-elect Cleveland in spite of any hostile remarks. So that it is not best to calculate too strongly on the amount of unpopularity his failure to provide the newspaper men with lunch shall provoke in the hardshelled yeomanry and horny handed workingmen of the land.—Detroit Journal.

A man six feet nigh and forty years old is living in an open field on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad three miles east of Columbia. He refuses shelter, which has been repeatedly offered him, but accepts food. He has long black hair, extending below the shoulders, high cheek bones, and resembles an Indian. He takes to the woods at the approach of strangers. During the recent severe weather he refused to leave his present quarters, and insisted on sleeping in the field. He has been living thus for about two months.

No woman can be contented and happy if her skin is covered with pimples and blotches. These disfiguring eruptions are easily removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is perfectly safe to take, and is a thoroughly reliable blood purifier.

Vitality and color are restored to weak and pale blood, by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. The unrivaled cleansing and healing qualities, it prevents the accumulation of dandruff and cures all scalp diseases.

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for dyspepsia and biliousness, and I can testify to its efficacy. I have also taken it, as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my dyspepsia disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. Today my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It clears and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 303 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

DAKOTA ADMITTED

as well as all States and Territories, into our great family paper,

A great hall of new weekly writers are specially engaged for 1887 for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to Western Agricultural, making it, with recent additions and improvements, the most comprehensive and thoroughly American rural paper in all matters pertaining to farm, home and children.

The JUVENILE HEARTH and HOUSEHOLD department is to receive additional attention, 1000 ENGRAVINGS.—Ever issue of the American Agriculturist contains nearly the original illustrations of animals, plants, new inventions and appliances, val.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS FREE!!

SEND 6 OF THE LARGEST PRIZES. It is no secret that a majority of our Premiums were received in prizes, and we have decided to offer the same to our patrons. The American Agriculturist is now entirely free from all patent medicine advertisements, has an enormous circulation (it is by 50 inches in size of these Homes, however, and the subscription price is only $1.50 a year, yet, Donald G. Mitchell, and other eminent writers are engaged to furnish a series of articles which a competent portfolio collection of engravements for the walls of a prince or peasant's home. Subscriptions for 1887 received, and engraved are entitled to all the series, beginning in January.

THE AMERICAN IS A GENERAL COUNTRY, with special attention to the farm, home and children. Ever issue of the American Agriculturist contains nearly the original illustrations of animals, plants, new inventions and appliances, val.

Subscriptions received for 1887

THE OLD KITCHEN CLOCK.

BY AUNT HEFFE.

Listen to the kitchen clock!
To itself it ever talks.
From the place it never walks;
"Tick-tock-tick-tock"
Tell me what it says.

'Tis a very patient clock,
Never cared by love or fear,
Though I've had it for many a year;
Tick-tock-tick-tock!
That is what it says.

'Tis a very truthful clock
Never flattering to my face,
Truth is written on my face;
Tick-tock-tick-tock,"
That is what it says.

'Tis a very active clock;
For I go while you're asleep,
Though you never take a peep;
Tick-tock-tick-tock"
That is what it says.

'Tis a most obliging clock,
Ever ready to hear me strike,
Yet may do it when you like;
Tick-tock-tick-tock."
That is what it says.

What a talkative old clock!
Let us see what it will do
When the pointer reaches two;
"Tick-tock-tick-tock,"
That is what it says.

NORA'S STORY.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

The melancholy days of which poets sing had come to earth, and in truth they were the saddest of the year.

All that summer the world had seemed a green place, made for love and happiness. One day after another had been ushered in like a sweet guest, one of approval, and the nights closing over them had made them beautiful memories.

"Who could be anything but happy?" I had asked myself the question again and again; now I laughed bitterly at the thought of my lasting happiness coming to me.

I had spent three months at this old farmhouse among the mountains, gaining strength with every day, until, when I looked at my own face in the glass, it seemed like a new face.

Years ago I had been called "lovely Nora," but since I had been poor, and worked for my living, the roses had faded in my cheeks, the light had died in my once laughing eyes, and loveliness had ceased away the smiles.

But this summer I had found new friends, and all the world had blossomed again.

I remember so well that day on the hillside, when, tired with a long ramble, I had thrown myself down on a grassy ledge, and sat looking off over the quiet valley, thinking that I was glad to have health and strength again, even to spend it in downright hard work.

Suddenly there came from out the shadow of the great oaks the figure of a man. Brown and travel-stained, yet with a frank, honest expression that won him a friend at once.

"It is five years, and I am here!" he said, gravely, coming up to me and holding out both his hands.

"Five years?" I said, looking up with curiosity. "I don't think I could forget a friend in that time. I am quite sure we are strangers."

His face crimsoned and a sterner look came over it.

"Did I not promise you I would come with or without a fortune? We shall have to wait for the fortune, but we surely are the best friends, Clara?"

"You have made a mistake," I stammered, "I am not Clara, but Nora."

He looked amazed. I knew I was looking like a little goose!

"If it was Clara Rood you expected to see, others have made the same mistake; they look as she did five years ago; she is really my cousin, you know, only—"

"Only what?"

It was humiliating, but it must be said.

"Only one made left all the money to Clara, when he died, and—we have not been best friends." And once more I turned away.

But gently he laid a detaining hand on my arm.

"This then is 'lovely Nora?' Pardon me, but I have often heard your uncle call you that. But I thought you were the heiress."

"I thought so, too, I faltered, "but Clara came—and saw and conquered." And I tried to smile.

"And you were left out in the cold?"

"It did seem pretty cold when those I had thought my friends dropped off one by one, but I have found better ones since, and I am quite happy."

Once more I turned away.

But he hastened along the little path that was hardly wide enough for two, and, taking my basket, said:

"If you are Clara's cousin we must be friends at least. Your uncle once asked me to his house to meet you, so you will not refuse my friendship now?"

"Your friendship? Oh, no! I have not so many friends that I can refuse one."

So he carried my basket, and began to tell me the story of his travels as we went back to the old farm-house.

I left him at the door and ran up to my room to dress for tea.

That evening I heard marvelous stories of adventure, and felt almost as if I myself had been half-way round the world.

The next morning Clara came, and Robert Hervey was quite the devoted lover she expected.

Still there were times when we were all together in the little world of cool green shadows on the mountain-side, and I could listen to the pleasant stories he told of far off lands and people, forgetting time and place, until Clara would say:

"I never could go into raptures over things, so don't expect it, Robert! I really don't see how Nora manages to get up so much enthusiasm."

And then I would blush guiltily and go away, because I knew in my own heart that it was his voice and kind glance that made the stories so charming.

One day when Clara had been teasing me, and had driven me almost to tears, she followed me to my room, and threw herself down in the easiest chair.

"So you really think he is nice, Nora? What would you give to be in my place?"

"Clara," I said indignantly, "how dare you insult me?"

"My dear child, if you call that an insult to offer you something you are dying to have, you must have a strange imagination."

"It is an insult!" I cried. "How dare you say it?"

"Relaxed, my dear! I may as well tell you that I don't intend to marry him! He is altogether too conceited for a poor man and I think my money will bring me some one more to my taste. The truth is I have outgrown him since he went away, and I told him so this afternoon!"

"Clara, you are certainly beside yourself! You could not outgrow Robert Hervey in a lifetime!"

"You may think so," she said quickly; "but even so, I don't want a superior being for a husband, who will expect me to look up to him all my life, take my opinions at his hands, and have none of my own. It may suit you—but it doesn't suit me!"

"And you have told him this?" I said.

"Not in so many words; but I said I was quite sure we were not suited to each other, and, in it, I thought you would suit him better."

We had not felt much love for each other since uncle died; but the little kind feeling I had tried to retain was utterly destroyed by that speech.

I shall leave here to-morrow," I said, quietly, "and I hope I may never see your face again."

Clara laughed—a hurtful, mocking laugh—which rang in my ears for many a day. "You don't half appreciate my generosity, I fear, Nora.

"Leave my room, please."

"Then you will really go? Well, I have done what I could for you."

I left the next morning, without bidding any of my friends good-by. I was too angry and heart-sore to want to see any one, least of all Robert Hervey.

After that day days were gloomy enough. I plunged eagerly into work, thinking thus to tire my restless heart, but work never seemed so hard before. Sometimes I was persuaded to go out, trying in society to find relaxation, but to-day the great woods held a sting for me, and pleasant faces only called back to me memories of brown-bearded face and laughing eyes that had looked down into mine.

And so a winter passed away, and I felt that life was over for me.

And constantly Robert Hervey's face was before me, and his voice, like music, beside me, until I became ill, and after lying for days between life and death, I was weak as a new-born babe.

One night I woke and knew that I was in a strange place, with surroundings that were not my own, yet seemed to be half known to me.

I murmured something about school, and a soft hand touched mine, and warm fingers closed about my own. I turned my head slowly, to meet a gentle, loving face, with such a winning look in the eyes that it brought tears to my eyes to see it.

"Where am I?" I whispered, faintly, for I found when I tried to speak I had not much strength.

"With friends who love you," a voice whispered back; "but you must sleep now and not think." And back to my surprise I found myself obedient as a little child.

I only said, softly, "Dear, good-by." And then I slept such a sweet, refreshing sleep that when morning came I had all I could stand securely on my feet again, if I were so put down.

The beautiful girl who had been by me when I had woke was with me again, but would only say she was a sister of one of my people, and I must be good and not ask questions until I could get up.

Her gay, laughing stories charmed me, and I grew stronger every day, until one morning she said I was to be dressed, and try a great sleepy-hollow chair which had been brought into my room.

"And then," she said, "you shall see your pupil, and you will find out who I am."

And she sat down to kiss me on my cheek.

"I don't care now," I said, quickly. "My curiosity is all gone."

But when I was dressed and put into the great chair, and she left me to send my little scholar in, I found my heart was in a flutter with curiosity. There were many among them I had been fond of, who could it be we four of me?

A step behind me, and a voice said, softly:

Oh, whose voice was it! It thrilled me with a pleasure that was almost pain.

"Nora! lovely Nora!" And some one came round to the side of my chair and took my hand.

I opened my eyes, for I had closed them at the first sound of that voice, and saw Robert Hervey standing before me.

"Mr. Hervey! how came you here?" exclaiming overtaking with a very blank "and—where is my little scholar?"

"Not so little, Nora! I reach at feet in my stockings; but truly your scholar. Ah, many the sweet lessons I learned of you on the mountain-side, lessons of hope and trust and patience, lost of all, lessons of love, Nora. And now will you take me for your scholar for life?"

"Oh! and Clara," it was all I could say.

A rush of happy tears drowned every other word.

"Do not speak of her, Nora. Only tell me, are you glad to see me?"

"Glad? Oh, yes, *so glad!*" But then I began to wonder again where I was.

I think I must have been faint for an instant, for I found his sister beside me holding a glass of water to my lips.

"Yes," he said, when we tried to explain; "it is my dear sister Rose, who came here when I found you ill, turned my bachelor apartment into a sort of sanctuary, and nursed me out. But when I knew you were well, I could not stay away."

Rose had taken one hand in her gentle clasp, and I put the other out to him.

"Is it mine?" he said, softly.

But I only held his hand close and smiled. Would all the world tempt me to let it go!

It is only one short week since he came, but it seems like a long dream of joy.

Thank God, it is a reality! Clara is welcome now to the fortune that should have been mine.

I have my fortune here.

Accommodating.

Black—Come and take a drink, White.

White—No, I guess not. I'm not drinking anything now.

B.—Oh, come along.

W.—All right.

"Why go and take a drink, after which White observes:

"Well, seeing as you've invited me, I guess I'll take another." — *Boston Courier.*

Bruising to Some Purpose.

In a skirmish during the war of the rebellion, Augustus Penny, a Maine soldier, lost a finger, and afterward wrote a rhyming description of the affair to his wife. In lieu of other evidence, Mrs. Penny has been accepted at the Pension Office as a proof of Augustus' right to a pension.

The Death of Stonewall Jackson.

Dr. Tucker, from Richmond, arrived on Saturday, and all that human skill could devise was done to stay the hand of death. He suffered no pain to-day, and his breathing was less difficult, but he was evidently hourly growing weaker.

When his child was brought to him, to-day, he played with it for some time, frequently caressing it, calling it his "little comforter." At one time he raised his wounded hand above its head, and closing his eyes for some moments, silently engaged in prayer. He said to me, "I see from the number of physicians, that you think my condition dangerous, but I thank God, it is His will, that I am ready to go." About daylight on Sunday morning, Mrs. Jackson informed him that his recovery was very doubtful, and that it was better that he should be prepared for the worst. He was silent for a moment, and then said: "It will be infinite gain to be translated to heaven." He advised his wife, in the event of his death, to return to her father's home, and added: "You have a kind and good father, but there is no one so kind and good as your Heavenly Father." He still expressed a love of his recovery, but requested her, if he should die, to have him buried in Lexington, in the valley of Virginia. His animation decreased so rapidly that, at eleven o'clock, Mrs. Jackson left by his bed, and told him that before she can went he was will be with his Saviour. He replied: "Oh, no, you are frightened, my child, death is not so near. I may get well." She did not leave him, but weeping bitterly, and told him again that the physicians said there was no hope. After a moment's pause, he asked her to call me. "Doctor," he informs me that you have told her that I was to die to-day. Is it so?" When he was answered he turned his eyes toward the ceiling, and gazed for a moment or two, as if in intense thought, then replied: "Very good, very good. It is all right." He then tried to comfort his almost heart-broken wife, and told her he had a good deal to say to her, but he was too weak. Colonel Pendleton came into the room about one o'clock, and he asked him, "Who is preaching at head quarters to-day?" When told that the whole army was praying for him, he replied: "Tell God—they are very kind." He said: "It is the Lord's day; my work is fulfilled. I have always desired to die on Sunday."

His mind now began to fail and wander, and he frequently talked as if in command upon the field, giving orders in his old way; then the scene shifted, and he was at the communion table, conversation with members of his staff; now with his wife and child; now in prayers with his military family. Occasional intervals of return of his mind would appear, and during one of them, I offered him some brandy and water, but he declined it, saying, "It will only delay my departure, and do no good; I want to preserve my mind, if possible, to the last." About half-past one he was told that he had but two hours to live, and he answered again, loudly, but firmly, "Very good, it is all right." A few moments before he died, he cried out in his delirium, "Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action; pass the infantry to the front rapidly; tell Maj. Hawks—then stopped, leaving this sentence unfinished. Presently, a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face, and he said, quietly, as if with an expression as if of relief, "Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees." And then, without pain or the least struggle, his spirit passed from earth. Dr. Hunter McGuire, who gave it.—*Dr. Hunter McGuire, his attending physician.*

Broadrimes Who Are Up to Snuff.

The gentle Quaker is to be found at almost every summer resort along the New Jersey coast, and he is a fixture and a feature of the lake and mountain resorts of Pennsylvania. In your mind's eye you picture him with a venerable beard, bald-head, broad-brimmed hat, and buckle shoes, but your mind's eye is way off. In a great many instances "William" keeps an hotel, and he is generally found behind the bar to make things snap. Any one who takes for a mose-lack will presently hear something drop.

"Yes, I'm a Quaker, and they call me William as a guest walks up to the register.

That's all right and proper, and visions of first-floor rooms at $7 per week float through a man's mind.

"Will thou tarry with me?" inquires William in a voice as soft as butter.

You will. That's what you've come for. You register your name and ask for a room.

"I know I can satisfy thee," observes William as he leads the way. "I suppose thee prefers the first floor?"

Thee does. He is shown a bedroom a trifle larger than a coffin, without a bell, gas, or other conveniences, and kindly informed that he can tarry a week for $22. If he should so far forget himself as to remain two weeks a reduction of $1 per week would be made.

"I have still others to show thee," says William, and you finally accept of a room and stay your week, because you can't do better. William knows the ropes on you, and he knows it. Candles are cheaper than gas, and he knows you'll come to the office to repeat your wants or let them go unrelieved. His beds are hard as boards, but people sleep on them in preference to the floor. His table won't compare with an ordinary country hotel, but you must eat or go hungry. The water softly flows and thoms you, but the office is dishwater and the butter stale. At the office thee is told to make thyself at home, but the price of cigars, billiards, and bowls create the impression of highway robbery.

Thee can't get a bathing suit any cheaper of William than of the Hebrew on the corner. His wagon charges thee just as much for a ride, and his porter wants fees, and his bootblack grabs for his dime the same as at the tavern of the ungodly. If you get beer, it is brought to you covertly, as if Willam was ashamed; but the beer is execrable, the bottle is a chent, and the price exorbitant. William professes to serve thee with milk at the table, but he waters it. He talks of dairy butter, but serves thee with a mockery. He tells thee there are no mosquitoes, and thus saves the expense of screens, while you fight the pests all night.

In fact, Old Broadbrim is up to snuff at all the resorts, and you've got to get drowned with all your cash on your person to get ahead of him for even a nickel. Ivory "dice" costs you fifteen cents, and it is never more than two "throws" for a quarter.—*Detroit Free Press.*

In Connemara.

The rain was still falling when Ballynahinch was left behind; but on the moor to the left two witchlike figures were seen, their heads half wrapped in plaid shawls, their limbs showing through wet, short skirts, and their small red feet and legs flying from tuft to tuft of the moss. They were native girls, carrying the small coal-black cattle of these wild uplands, and the sight of the drivers, an ancient friend, put them in the wildest spirits. They swooped down on the car and were soon seated, laughing and singing, brushing the wet from their tangled hair and their hair from their red cheeks, but not forgetting to smooth the skirts of the rough homespun, modestly about their bare extremities. They were redolent of peat smoke, like the potcen their brewers in spite of all the constables; of good health, good humor, and of that unmerchantable fragrance which comes from living almost entirely out of doors.

Presently we drew up before their own house. They seized various parcels coming to them from Galway, and with a twinkling they plunged into a comfortable-looking cabin of large size like a brace of colts, with a flourish of their red heels. The men and boys of the family wore shoes; doubtless Sunday there some same kind lass a little out as well shod as any in Connemara. The cabin was thoroughly in keeping with the United States puzzling an American mistress by their ignorance on some points and unnatural acquirements in others. If she could see the interior of some cabins she would only wonder how they ever learn to use the appliances of "modern improvements." Much is being done in Ireland to give all children a good schooling in the elements of book wisdom, but there is no provision for the training of servants, wherefore there is much wailing in American households, great misunderstandings, and many chances of profitable places lost to this class of emigrants. For this reason it is to be hoped that our young friends, when better clothed, housed, and fed than they are now, will be no longer so jolly and devil-may-care.—*Cor. New York Times.*

Fearless General Rosecrans.

"General Rosecrans was the most fearless, as well as the most popular, man in the Union army during the war," said a veteran officer, "and I know of one incident. Some years ago he was experimenting with nitro-glycerine and elaborate of potash. He was also trying to make a new kind of percussion cap. Every afternoon he would go out to the old stone-quarry and make experiments with dynamite there. He never had granted him permission to do so. He had taken quite a fancy to me, and he'd come around and take me out there with him. I never saw a man experiment with explosives as carelessly as he did, and, as I did not care to be blown to pieces myself, I kept warning him of the risks he kept incurring. His only reply was: 'When a man's time comes it comes.' He appeared to be a fatalist, and would not believe that a person could be killed before it was allotted for him to die. One day he had some nitro-glycerine in a pan and was doing something with it. I knew it would explode in the hot sun and said: 'General, look out. That's going to explode.' He did not seem to care, and I warned him again, but he kept on with his experiments, repeating that 'phrase of his about a man's time coming only when it was appointed for him to die. He needed some that was lying a short distance off and went out to get it. He was about twenty or thirty yards off when the nitro-glycerine exploded. It did not disconcert him in the least. He remained without any emotion: 'Well, that was a pretty close call,' and resumed his experiments. I was astonished at the way he ever escaped death out there."

A Rara Avis.

"Are you in need of any curiosities?" asked a lady, addressing the proprietor of a dime museum.

"We are always on the lookout for curiosities," he replied, "and willing at all times to enter into negotiations for the exhibition of anything extraordinary. What have you got? A giant, dwarf, a monstrosity—"

"A rare curiosity," answered the lady, "in short, I have a servant girl who is not only neat and tidy, and understands her duties, but is also polite and ladylike in speech and manner, and does not ask for more than a night in a week.

"Good gracious, madam! you don't say so! Why, she will be a prize for us—prize! why, there is nothing like her in this country. Bring her along at once, and she can name her own salary."—*Boston Courier.*

HUMOR.

ALWAYS well posted—a good force. It is rain or shine with a bootblack.

A ROUSING appeal—"Time to get up."

HOW to get rid of surplus milk—cheese it.

"BITTER" is not always an indication of opposition. "You seem to have a great deal of married life. Are you married?" Merritt (with a blase air)—"No, but my father is."—*The Judge.*

HE (entreatingly)—"Won't you give me this neat waltz, Miss Violet?" She (coquettishly)—"Perhaps, if you ask me." "The bold horrid thing—I'll do that as we dance."—*Life.*

SAYS Victor Hugo: "During battle let us be the enemies of our enemies, and after victory their brothers." but that we depend largely on how the enemy feels if the enemy happens to be the victor.—*Boston Courier.*

A LADY in a railway carriage took out her purse, took therefrom a stamp, and handed it to a well-dressed man who was smoking. "What is this for?" asked the smoker. "It's to buy a good cigar when you smoke in the presence of ladies," was the reply.

A GIRL she is fashionable when she is a high dressed lady of her age, and is a lady when she is a high dressed lady of her age, and is a lady when she is a high dressed lady of her age, and is a lady

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AMONG THE NEGROES.

Remnants of Picturesque Barbarity Still Visible in the South.

I visited a colored church last winter expecting to be entertained with some quaint plantation specimens of devotion; but, bless you, everything was modern and proper. The preacher, a handsome young mulatto, was correct in his speech, and his logic was just as good and uninteresting as I might have heard from any of his white contemporaries.

As a reward of perseverance I found my type of old-fashioned worship in a colored low-feast, where each one got happy after the manner of his own heart without regard to previous condition of servitude or the restraints of emancipation. One old aunty shook herself from side to side, making a strange noise with her mouth like the inflating of a bellows. "Aunty," said some one to her on coming out, "you've been very happy, but why did you make that queer noise with your mouth?" "O, honey, I'se a suckin' in de breff ob de Lord."

I found another pious old uncle who, though his devotion seemed sufficiently ardent, assured me "dat was nothin' like hit was fo de war." I said, by way of drawing him out: "The innocent seem to suffer with the guilty; how do you account for it?" "Yes, miss," said he, "dat is little say de wheat and de tares am lowed to grow up together 'til de harvest time come, den de wheat am gathered into de barn and de tares am frowed into de unquenchable fire."

Capt. Price Williams, of the celebrated Mobile Rifles, who led them in their victorious charge at Shiloh, in his office as Judge of the Probate Court often meets with amusing incidents from both the going and the coming races. A colored man taking out a marriage license was asked the usual questions: "How old is the woman you want to marry?"

"Well, boss! I spose she's 'bout 15."

"Then she is under age, and you will have to get the consent of her parents."

"O, boss, you knows de gals always try to make dar selves young, but I am sevar she's 20."

"Do you swear to that?" Up went the hand.

"How old are you?"

"Well, I'se 35, but I kin be older if necessary."

I walked into my room one day and found a respectable-looking young colored man had been employed to wash the windows. I thought if it were in his line he might do some other work for me, so I said in a patronizing way: "Uncle, what is your business?" He raised himself to his full height on the ladder, and, flourishing the mop over his head, he answered with a proud smile, "Politician."

Yo gods! I fell down—metaphorically—in a dead faint.

At the exposition in New Orleans I saw an old black man, a friend of former days, trying to sell a patent swing. I said: "Uncle Steve, you haven't studied science?"

"No, miss," said he, "I has others to do dat for me."

Notwithstanding the advantage of education, the negro dialect dies hard. A colored modiste, who was fitting a dress for me, stood off admiringly, and in a burst of enthusiasm exclaimed: "I do fit beautiful!" I looked at her and said: "You are a graduate of Kosmen Institute, I believe." She took the rebuke at once, but answered: "That's the way they talk at house." "But what was the use of your going to school?" I asked. She said: "Yes, they were proud to send me, but sometimes, when I use different language from them, they say I am full of stuck-up-ativeness, so I just drop down to them."

I was calling upon a lady. The servant who answered the door had evidently come from her sweeping. She had a red tablecover tucked around her waist over a blue dress; a newspaper twisted into a sugar-loaf peak inside a cap for her well-shaped head; she wore a pair of large hoop earrings; her face was bronze; she stood erect and looked an Ethiopian queen. Plainly she said, "Mrs. ——— is out, but during her absence I can invite you in."

No Southern landscape is without the gay coloring, the picturesque barbarity of the African race. So much splendid rubbish is in their lives it would seem as if some day in the course of human progress that race that fat-off isle of spices, from the eternal summers of Africa's burning sands would come a development of art, more gay in splendor, more warm in color than our colder race has ever dreamed of.

The Queen of Africa is the Goddess Isis, and her throne is decked with the attributes of fecundity. The lotus is her scepter, the calyx of the flower of love. She wears a vulture on her brow, the bird that never cries enough, and above this she wears the insignia of the fruitful cow to denote maternity.

From the Goddess Isis to the old negro mammy just going off the stage of life the symbols are the same. With round, shining face, fat and full of years, crowned with maternity, she is queen regent of the little cabin home, taking care of the black babies, the heroes and statesmen in disguise of the coming race.

She still depends on the basket of food and bundle of clothes sent by the pretty white lady who was once a baby at her breast and who realizes that the good Lord often gives his blessing twice over, but he never gives but one old mammy.

The picture of home life in the South will be incomplete when they have entirely disappeared. The going race, who have watched over your infancy, flocked you for marriage, and wept over your graves.—*Lizzie York Case, in Detroit Free Press.*

A Grey Squirrel Colony.

William Penn Tuttle, a farmer living on the Dover point road, has for some time past been engaged in leisure hours cultivating and promoting the grey squirrel industry, until he has to-day in a belt of woods near his residence several hundred of the nimble, beady-tailed, running creatures, running to about whitherever they will, some of them tame as kittens, others wild as hawks, and really the most interesting and funny lot of free critters ever seen in these parts. In fact, his "woods are full of em," and he takes infinite pleasure in seeing them frisk about over the fences, up and down the trees, and in and out of their holes.

It has not been an unfrequent occurrence in the past to see dozens of them all at once running around the house or chattering away from the window-sills in the family inside. Once or twice every day in this cold wintry season the farmer visits the woods with a supply of corn and other things which they will eat, and so he oppressions some of the nimble things can be seen skipping toward him from all directions, and as soon as he throws out the corn they are on hand to pick it up, and look whole, over way he may be can see them sitting erect, taking their rations in the heartiest fashion.

On being asked how he keeps the cats and dogs from devouring them and the candal logs from climbing and destroying them utterly, he said no cat dared to touch one of them, for a dozen would be on the feline's back at once and kill him outright; and as for dogs, they are not spry enough to catch one if they tried ever so hard. As for the gunner, who might go for them for game he had rigidly forbidden anybody and everybody to venture with a gun upon the premises at all, under the extreme penalties of the law, which he would certainly enforce if a shot should be fired. The law gives him just the same right to keep and propagate his squirrels as it does his horses, cattle and swine, and everybody knows that he intends to exercise the right and "come down" on anybody who invades it. And that is correct. Nobody trespasses or interferes, and when he wants a squirrel pie he has it.—*Dover (N. H.) Democrat.*

McCullough and Ralston.

After the death of Ralston, the backer in the California theater, McCullough found that $60,000 paid in by him to the bank had not been placed to his credit. Before producing the receipts for the payments he said:

"If this transaction will reflect on Ralston's memory I will tear up the papers."

The matter was never satisfactorily explained, and McCullough found it necessary to continue his tour as a star to make money enough to meet his debts.—*Overland Monthly.*

A woman in Wing's Station, N. Y., has given birth to twenty-five children and she is not fifty years old.

The old-time Virginians were a proud set. There once lived in Henrico County a Sir Patrick Coutts, who was a regular "blood." Some distance from him lived another "blood," one Col. William Byrd. It chanced that the two fell sick and daily expected death. Col. Byrd dispatched an outrider to Sir Patrick with the message: "Do not go before I get ready." In reply Sir Patrick said: "Tell Col. Byrd that when Patrick Coutts gets ready he waits for no man." Coutts died the next day and Byrd soon followed.

Does It Pay?

Three-fourths of our people are troubled with dyspepsia or liver complaint in some form or other, which by nature of the disease has a depressing influence on the mind or body, preventing them from thinking or acting clearly in any matter of importance. Indigestion, coming up of food after eating, dyspepsia, sick headache, acidity of the stomach or any derangement of the stomach or liver (upon which the whole action of our system depends) are speedily and effectually overcome by the use of Green's August Flower. The most stubborn cases have yielded to its influence, as thousands of letters received will testify. The immense sale of this medicine is another guarantee of its merits, over a million and a half bottles sold last year; do as we do, will it pay you to suffer from dyspepsia or liver complaint when a dollar invested in the August Flower, (three doses will prove its worth. It is sold by all druggists and general dealers in all parts of the world. 2

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicine, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. 3

Excitement in Michigan

Continues over the grand victory over pain, neuralgia, burns, and bruises, achieved by Dr. Peter's Magic Pain Oil. Only 25 cents for the largest bottle. Warranted to Cure. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

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and Fancy Goods.

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HORSE-SHOEING,

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Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BASTARDTOWN & CO'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE *on hand and for sale.* 13

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect October 3, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, Lv	.....	7 30am	7 00pm	.....
Fort Wayne, Ar	.....	9 50pm	3 15am	.....
Chicago, Ar	.....	4 40	9 30	10 00am
Kalamazoo, Lv	.....	8 46	3 20	12 02pm
Kalamazoo, Lv	.....	8 56	3 30	1 50
Otsego, Ar	.....	9 16	3 50	2 40
Otsego, Lv	7 00am	.....	11 30am	4 55
Plainwell, Ar	7 20	.....	11 50	5 15
Allegan, Ar	8 25	.....	12 50pm	6 18
Big Rapids, Ar	9 15	.....	1 45	7 60
Reed City, Ar	9 53	.....	2 15	7 40
Reed City, Lv	.....	.....	2 25	8 00
Cadillac, Ar	11 00	.....	3 45	9 35
Cadillac, Lv	11 05am	.....	3 55	9 38
Kalkaska, Ar	.....	.....	4 55	10 35
Mancelona	.....	.....	5 16	11 05pm
Alpena, Ar	.....	.....	8 00	2 00am
Petoskey, Ar	.....	.....	7 50	1 50
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 30pm	2 30am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	8 30pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, Lv	.....	8 34	11 51	.....
Alpena, Lv	.....	9 16	12 30	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	10 18	12 30am	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 33	1 00	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 30	.....
Walton	.....	11 00	1 50	5 10pm
Cadillac, Ar	.....	12 40pm	3 35	6 10
Cadillac, Lv	.....	12 50	3 40	6 20
Leonard	.....	1 05	4 00	7 00
Reed City, Ar	.....	2 15	4 45	8 10
Big Rapids	.....	2 44	5 10	8 31
Allegan, Ar	.....	3 42	6 05	9 35
Plainwell, Ar	.....	4 40	10 15	10 35
Otsego, Ar	.....	4 57	10 35	10 55
Otsego, Lv	7 15am	5 15	10 45	.....
Kalamazoo, Ar	8 05	5 55	11 15pm	.....
Kalamazoo, Lv	8 10	6 00	11 20	.....
Chicago, Ar	12 40pm	11 20	6 10am	.....
Fort Wayne, Ar	12 40pm	11 20	6 10	2 00am
Cincinnati, Ar	.....	7 30am	.....	12 50pm
Cincinnati, Ar	7 30pm	7 25am	.....	12 50am

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. A., Grand Rapids Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect June 5, 1886.

GOING WEST. Read down.		STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Read up.	
†A. M.	†P. M.		†A. M.	†P. M.
2 30	8 50	....Detroit....	10 35	7 00
†P. M.	†A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
12 20	6 50	St. Ignace	8 00	6 00
1 47	8 32	....Newberry....	6 23	3 46
2 56	9 40	....Seney....	4 15	2 35
4 20	10 42	....Reedsboro....	2 15	12 15
5 00	11 12	....Au Train....	1 30	11 30
6 30	12 40	....Marquette....	P. M.	P. M.
A. M.	P. M.			
8 00	12 50	Marquette	12 00	6 30
8 20	1 10	Negaunee	11 40	6 10
	1 30	Lake	10 40	
	2 15	Ishpeming	10 00	
	2 30	Calumet	9 45	

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7.00 a. m. arrives Marquette 5.00 p. m., leaves Marquette 7.00 a. m. arrives St. Ignace 5.50 p. m.

CONNECTIONS:

(1) Via M. T. O.'s boats with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, and the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation company for Detroit, Cleveland and all points in the east, southeast and south. The boats of this line leave St. Ignace Monday and Wednesday morning, Thursday and Saturday night. (2) With boat lines for Sault Ste. Marie, Chicago, Milwaukee and all ports north. (3) With M. H. & O. railroad for Houghton, Hancock, Calumet, Ontonagon and points on Chicago and Northwestern railway.

Standard—Central time. †Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Daily, except Saturday.

A. WATSON, Gen'l Sup't. E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

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BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

The above Eyeglass invented by the Johnston Optical Co. of Detroit, Mich., combines the best features of all others.

1st. The frame springs from the ear enough away that the eyeglasses will not touch them, a thing not always easy to do with other eye-glasses.

2d. The guards are set so as to clasp the nose back under eye-brows which prevents slipping off on the nose.

3d. The pressure is on the bridge part of the nose where the bone, which prevents irritation.

4th. The lens frame secures in perfect adjustment to the nose whether large or small.

5th. The lenses are set at right angles to line of vision.

6th. They can be worn safely without cord or chain as there is no danger of falling off.

7th. We warrant them to be the easiest eyeglasses in the market.

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FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. J. T. WILKINSON, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening at 7.00 o'clock. All seats free. Parsonage on Bridget street. W. H. MCCARTHY, pastor.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. R.—Butler Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge, No. 262, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 136, meets second Tuesday in each month at Odd Fellows hall.

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 152, meet Saturday on or before each full moon, at their hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 295, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Asst. Cashier.

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Transacts a general Banking business. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of Europe. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly attended to. Highest price paid for Gold, Silver, Coupons and Government Bonds. Tickets for sale from all points in Europe by best lines. Correspondents.—Chase National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants' National Bank, Detroit; Lake National Bank, Cleveland; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

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1872. 1886.

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WANTED STOLEN, a dark red Durham bull, about 2½ years old, white face, white belly, white feet. Thos. E. NOWLAND, Charlevoix. 17

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Charlevoix, Mich.

Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. THOROUGHBRED and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty

Around the County.

Clarion.

Mr. Archa Mason, who has been spending the past ten days with his Clarion friends, hunting, started Wednesday morning for his home in Indiana.

Mr. Jas. Hass killed a fine deer last Monday morning. He had just purchased it.

Our day school is in a very prosperous condition; Mr. J. S. Weber, teacher.

A postal social at the M. E. parsonage for the benefit of Rev. W. Wood, Wednesday evening.

Our Sunday school intends giving an entertainment Christmas evening.

Mr. J. Mapes took a trip to Point St. Ignace last week, and brought back a "better half." May they live long and prosper, is the wishes of your humble scribe.

Our general merchandise store changes hands the first of the month, also our postoffice. Mr. Watkins is moving on to his farm four miles east of Petoskey. Mr. L. E. Ellis, of South Lyon, Mich., is the purchaser of our store. He expects to put in a large stock of general merchandise. We wish him good luck.

The ladies' sewing society have a very fine quilt for sale.

The house occupied by F. McRae has been sold to Geo. Suggitt, of Petoskey. He has established a lumber camp there with Murry Goodwin as cook.

Uncle John Vanzow brought in a fine deer the other day. Uncle John is an expert in "still hunting."

Nov. 14, 1886.

Ellsworth.

Frank Wrisley is finishing off his house.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Shay have gone to Boyne City to attend court.

Benj. Madill and wife have just returned from Big Rapids, having been called there by the illness of Mrs. Madill's brother, Wm. Frink.

The weather looks now as if winter had come in earnest, and the men are already beginning to cut and skid logs.

We have a steamboat now on the lake and last week she towed the largest raft of logs from the head of Bundlatte lake to the mill, that has ever been on the lake. The load will be fitted up this winter and be ready in the spring to carry passengers and freight between this place and Bellaire.

Nov. 23, 1886.

Wilson.

Three below zero.

Plenty of snow.

Deer are scarce.

Hunters are plenty.

Sleigh-bells are ringing.

Business is lively.

Richard Lewis killed another last week. Dick is getting to the front in that business.

Mr. Bowen moved into his new house and celebrated the event by giving a hop.

Mr. Cunningham, little "Colonel" Harp, and Sidney Slaughter's baby are on the sick list.

A TRAGEDY.

The Sad Sequel of Anticipated Joy in a New Land.

It was 4 a. m. The first gray Carts of approaching dawn shot up in the east and tinged the murky sky and the throbbing ocean as the City of Rome plowed relentlessly on her course for this port. In the dim morning twilight a tragedy was being enacted to at least one person on the steamer's deck.

Resting on two black stands near the steamer's bulwark lay a sad burden. It was the body of a passenger laid out on a rough board, loaded with lead at the heels, and covered by the red flag of the British nation. Four blue-clad sailors stood with sap in hand about the bier while a priest recited prayers for the repose of the dead man's soul read by the light of a lantern held by a sailor.

Two beautiful women gazed at the mournful spectacle. The younger was in a passion of grief, her bosom heaving with convulsive sobs which the other strove in vain to soothe.

She was a beautiful girl winsome even in her great grief. Her black hair hung in disheveled masses about a flushed, well-rounded face, and her large blue eyes kept turning beseechingly toward the clergyman as she kept exclaiming:

"He is not dead! O, tell me he is not dead!"

The father had finished his sacred office. The four strong sailors stepped and lifted the rude bier to the bulwark of the ship, one end of the plank was raised high, and the dead man's body slid overboard, feet foremost, and was heard to plunge into the sea.

The poor distracted girl gave one gasp and was clasped fainting in the arms of the other lady.

This lady was Mrs. Frank Leslie and the girl was a poor Irish immigrant left almost alone in the world by the death of her old uncle.

Several years ago Patrick McNaugher came to this country, and by frugal living and hard work acquired a little property. Last summer he was informed that his brother Tom had died in Ireland, leaving one son and one daughter in destitute circumstances. Mr. McNaugher's heart was moved and he hastened to the other side of the water to see these unfortunate kinsfolk.

John, a sturdy youth, and Rose, a bright, courageous lassie of 17, were sorrowing orphans who bashfully greeted their kinsman on his arrival. The old man had no children of his own, and soon loved both of them with a tenderness he had never felt before.

The pretty Rose was soon her uncle's favorite, but Mr. McNaugher never tired of telling John of the great region he would see in America and of the high place he would make for John if he applied himself to work.

The young people were evidently much frightened at the dangers of the ocean, and upon their bereavement seemed to prey upon their minds, despite the attempts of Mr. McNaugher to keep them cheerful. Rose clung to her uncle as though he were all she had in the world, as indeed he was, but John was wont to wander listlessly and moodily about the vessel. It was the charming sight of the gentle Rose lingering lovingly about her aged uncle that first attracted the attention of the wealthy and kind-hearted Mrs. Leslie.

When two days out at sea heavy winds frightened the immigrant passengers. John McNaugher was nowhere to be seen. Rose discovered later kneeling bareheaded on the deck, while she stood dazed and unnerved and praying distractedly. When the steward tried to persuade him to come in he replied he must not be interrupted, as his godfather was dying, was angry with him and had hidden her face.

It took three strong men to bring him in, when he was so violent that he had to be placed in the infirmary, where he tore everything to pieces.

There was no doubt of his insanity, and the incident made a deep impression on all aboard. As for the old uncle, he was nearly beside himself and the shock must have caused his death, for he was found stark and stiff in his berth the next morning, having ruptured a blood-vessel.

Thus it happened that while her brother was raving Rose was dead, was chanting a requiem over the body of her uncle poor Rose McNaughar stood sobbing on the deck in the gray morning twilight, friendless in the world. Of all the hundreds of passengers on the City of Rome, Mrs. Frank Leslie was the only one to rise and comfort the bereaved girl at that ocean burial.

The passengers, stimulated by Mrs. Frank Leslie, made up a purse for the orphan maid of $150.—*New York Journal.*

Dr. S. G. Howe was found once by Francis Bird with his feet swathed in flannels and extended upon a chair. Calling the next day and finding him in like position, he said: "Howe, what is the matter?" "I have the gout," said Howe. "You have the gout—such a temperance man as you?" "Yes," said the great philanthropist—"yes, Bird, my ancestors drank wine, and I must foot the bills."—*Chicago Living Church.*

A "drag" is the fashionable young girl's term of a dog-train.

Greeley's Wakeful Sleep.

On another occasion, says Oliver Johnson, I went with him (Horace Greeley) to hear a discourse from Rev. William Henry Channing. It was Sunday morning, and the topic announced was one in which he felt a special interest. Mr. Channing was then, in fact, ministering to a congregation of which Mr. Greeley was a prominent member. It was in a hall on the west side of Broadway, above Canal street, where Dr. Dewey had preached sometime. On the way thither Mr. Greeley begged me to keep him awake. We occupied a settee within six feet of the platform, and right under the eye of the preacher. I tried to keep him awake by frequent tuggings at his elbow and elevating a few means soft tattoo upon his ribs. But it was of no use. He was "sound nodding" through the whole discourse, not a little to Mr. Channing's annoyance, who observed my unsuccessful efforts to keep his great auditor awake. But now comes the wonderful part of my story. Mr. Greeley and I, when the service was over, went back to the Tribune office together. He sat down to his desk at once, and made an abstract of Mr. Channing's discourse, filling somewhat less than a column, which appeared in the Tribune next morning. Mr. Channing was utterly amazed when he saw it, and afterward asked me if it was possible Mr. Greeley had made the report. When I told him that I saw him while he was preparing it, and could certify that it went to the compositor in his own handwriting, and that, moreover, I had myself read the proof, he expressed the greatest astonishment. "Why," said he, "I could not myself have made so accurate an abstract of my own discourse, which, though premeditated, was extemporaneous. He has not only given the substance of what I said; he has followed my line of thought, and remembered not a little of my language." I do not pretend to offer any explanation of this strange mental fact. But I am absolutely certain of the facts as I have related them, and that which had the appearance of unpardonable sleep was in reality a condition in which the mental faculties were somehow awake and active.

Lightning Holes.

Prof. Brun has published in the *Archives de Geneve* an interesting study on the so-called lightning holes, to be found in the High Alps. He and other investigators have found them at heights of from 3,548 to 4,000 metres, or between 11,000 and 13,000 feet above the sea level. Usually they are found on summits. Sometimes the rocky mass, which has been vitrified in the passage of the electric fluid, presents the appearance of small scattered pearls, sometimes of a series of semispherical cavities only a few millimetres in diameter. Sometimes there are vitrified veins proceeding from a central point to a distance of four or five inches. Sometimes a block detached from the mass appears as if bored through by a cannon-ball, the hollowed passage being quite vitrified. The inclosures of this vitrified coating or stratum never exceed a few millimetres and is sometimes not more than the quarter of an inch in depth. The varying colors which it presents depend on the qualities and composition of the rock. The same may be said as to its transparency. On the Bonglisberm the glass thus formed by the lightning is bleb-coloured to the quantity of actinolith which the rock contains. It is brown on La Ruinette, the rock consisting of feldspar mixed with gneiss containing chloride of iron. Under the microscope interior cavities, which must be attributed to the presence of water in the rock at the moment of melting by the electric discharges. This vitrified material has no influence on polarized light.

He Hoped For The Best.

Mrs. Jones had joined a French class and was telling her husband how well she was getting along. "I am afraid," he said, "that it is nothing but a spasm. I've known people before who would tackle a foreign language, expecting to know all about it in a month, and by that time they could translate 'The son of the baker who has the loaf of bread of the daughter of the gardener,' in some such rude manner as that, and had bought a few pounds worth of foreign books, their enthusiasm would die away like the morning mist." "Why," said he, "I could not myself make so accurate an abstract of my own discourse, which, though premeditated, was extemporaneous. He has not only given the substance of what I said; he has followed my line of thought, and remembered not a little of my language." I do not pretend to offer any explanation of this strange mental fact. But I am absolutely certain of the facts as I have related them, and that which had the appearance of unpardonable sleep was in reality a condition in which the mental faculties were somehow awake and active.

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Mrs. Jones had joined a French class and was telling her husband how well she was getting along. "I am afraid," he said, "that it is nothing but a spasm. I've known people before who would tackle a foreign language, expecting to know all about it in a month, and by that time they could translate 'The son of the baker who has the loaf of bread of the daughter of the gardener,' in some such rude manner as that, and had bought a few pounds worth of foreign books, their enthusiasm would die away like the morning mist." "Why," said he, "I could not myself make so accurate an abstract of my own discourse, which, though premeditated, was extemporaneous. He has not only given the substance of what I said; he has followed my line of thought, and remembered not a little of my language." I do not pretend to offer any explanation of this strange mental fact. But I am absolutely certain of the facts as I have related them, and that which had the appearance of unpardonable sleep was in reality a condition in which the mental faculties were somehow awake and active.

Lightning Holes.

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The will of Don Thomas Terry of Adair, a Cuban planter, was filed in New York. The estate is valued at $60,000,000, and was left to his twelve children.

Henry George was denounced at a socialist meeting in New York on the ground that he now repudiates their doctrines.

Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, has written a pastoral letter, in which he takes strong ground against Henry George's theories in reference to the ownership of property. On the question of marriages he declares that the contracting parties will hereafter be required to appear in church and before the altar, except where both of them are not Catholics. On the question of burials he holds that no Catholic can be buried with the church rites except in consecrated ground.

A man claiming to be Nathan Schuyler, who was arrested at Albany during its bi-centennial celebration, on suspicion of having sinister designs on the President, again attempted to assault Mr. Cleveland at New York, last week, and even tried to climb upon the seat of his carriage. He made his escape, however, when he saw the officers moving in his direction.

William Reed, Treasurer of the South Boston Horse-Railroad Company, has been arrested for embezzling $30,000.

At a conference of Jewish rabbis, held in New York, it was resolved to petition Congress for the enactment of a national marriage law.

H. M. Hoxie, General Manager of the Gould southwestern system, died last week in New York City.

WESTERN.

John S. Phelps, ex-Governor of Missouri, died at St. Louis, aged 70.

John S. Fillsbury, Chairman of the Republican committee in Minnesota, has brought out for $100,000 damages against a Minneapolis paper on account of publications touching the late election.

A fire in Cincinnati burned nearly $600,000 worth of clothing in the stores of Mack, Stadler & Co. and Marcus Tuchheimer & Co.

A disastrous wreck occurred on the Illinois Central Railroad, near Savoy, Ill., killing Albert Hudson, a merchant of Savoy. John McDonald, a stockbuilder of Urbana, St. Todd, a blacksmith of Champaign, and James Near, engineer, of Champaign. The freight train was standing on the track at the station when a fast freight was being unloaded, and a stock freight train came up behind at full speed and dashed into the standing train. The night was very dark, and the rain was pouring down. It is supposed that the dense darkness obscured the light. Engineer Near was not found for a long time, and was badly scalded. His head was despite ed, and was found several yards from the train.

At Alameda, Cal., customs officers seized $25,000 worth of opium at the residence of Charles R. Bronson.

Chicago elevators contain 10,655,000 bushels of wheat, 4,980,000 bushels of corn, 929,397 bushels of oats, 133,272 bushels of rye, and 417,000 bushels of barley; total, 15,446,628 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 14,591,962 bushels a year ago.

The Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road are carefully considering the advisability of extending northward to Chicago. The surveyed routes range from 400 to 600 miles. The bonds to be issued will run fifty years at five per cent.

Baldwin Gardiner, President of the Pacific Stock Board at San Francisco, has disappeared. His owes $200,000, mainly to customers.

At Cleveland, Ohio, Wheeler, whose age is 81, was held without bail for murdering his wife, aged 82. The couple removed about $400,000, and it is believed that in a quarrel touching his wife's will the old man strangled her.

Bloomington (Ill.) dispatch: "Justice Scott, of the Illinois Supreme Court, has been asked by Leonard Swett and Captain Black to grant a supersedeas in the case of the Chicago anarchists. Counsel seem confident of securing the writ, which would defer the execution until April. The Justice spent the entire afternoon and evening yesterday in examining the record and brief, and it is expected that he will render an opinion within a few days."

SOUTHERN.

Recently organizers of the Knights of Labor have been busy among the sugarcane laborers in Louisiana, and numbers of the flood-lands have been initiated. One hundred hands on Captain Pierce's plantation, near Berwick, are on a strike for an increase of wages of fifty per cent.

A Baptist church was dedicated at Fairview, Ky., on the site of the building in which Jeff Davis was born. The Rev. Dr. Strickland, of Nashville, delivered the dedication sermon, and Davis was present. An immense crowd was there. After the sermon Davis entered the pulpit and made a few remarks. He then presented the church a wreath of solid silver. The church is a handsome brick structure, costing about $12,000. A finely polished slab of violet Tennessee marble set on the wall of the vestibule opposite the memorial window has this inscription in Roman capitals: "Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was born June 3, 1808, on the plat of this church. He made a gift of this site March 1, 1886, to the Bethel Baptist Church as a thank offering to the Lord."

David Fender of Clinch County, Georgia, who recently died at the age of 105, made his coffin of pitch-pine before the outbreak of the rebellion, and preserved it until his death.

A new corporation—the South Pittsburg Railway and Iron Company—proposes to purchase 27,000 acres of land in Alabama, and will erect iron furnaces and other plant.

WASHINGTON.

Bishop Whipple has resigned as a member of the commission to negotiate with certain Indian tribes in the Northwest for the sale to the Government of portions of their reservations. Jared W. Daniels, of Minnesota, is his successor.

It is understood that the naval estimates are $10,000,000 less in amount than last year.

John T. Carey has been appointed by the President to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of California.

Mrs. Sarah H. Sampson, now receiving a salary of $1,400 as a clerk in the Pension Bureau, has received from President Cleveland a commission as Notary Public for the District of Columbia. During the war she distributed nursed sick and wounded soldiers.

The surrender of Geronimo, according to Gen. Miles, was an absolute one, and amounted in military law to the same thing as a capture.

The Postmaster General reports 5,041 postoffices, of which 2,294 are President. The highest postal paid, $2,500, is in Brooklyn. There are 181 free-delivery offices.

The annual report of the Signal Service Bureau claims that the forecasting of the arrival of cold waves has saved millions of property, as also has the flood warnings. Appropriations are asked for extending the service.

Commodore Schley, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his annual report urges the necessity for two modern made steam cruiser training ships on the ground that it is only on such vessels that the training necessary for modern warfare can be given, and because the improvements in naval warfare have made it impossible to recruit our navy, in case of war, from merchant seamen or watermen of our seaports.

POLITICAL.

A New York dispatch says that unless the Republicans make unexpected gains by future recounts and contests, the New Jersey Legislature will consist of 41 Democrats, 20 Republicans, and 1 Labor member, and a Democrat will be chosen to succeed United States Senator Sewell. So far six recounts have been place, and the net result is a gain of one seat for the Democrats.

A. A. Ames, Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota in the late election, has commenced a contest for the office.

The official footings of the vote for State officers in Indiana at the late election show the election of the entire Republican ticket by the following pluralities: For Lieutenant Governor, R. S. Robertson, 5,272; Secretary of State, Charles F. Griffin, 3,085; Auditor, Bruce Carr, 1,077; Treasurer, J. A. Lemcke, 3,055; Attorney General, I. T. Michener, 3,520; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. M. Jacobus, 9,047; Judge of the Supreme Court, Byron K. Elliott, 4,832; Clerk of the Supreme Court, W. T. Neth, 5,354. The total votes cast for Lieutenant Governor were Republican, 231,922; Democrat, 228,6; Prohibition, 9,185; National, 4,319.

The Republican candidates for Senator from Michigan are Messrs. Stockbridge, Ferry, Conger, and James McMillan.

The question of who is to be Lieutenant Governor of Indiana will go to the courts. The Secretary of State will refuse to issue a certificate of election to Robertson, which will bring the matter to a head.

Election returns from every county in Wisconsin are reported officially. Rusk's plurality is 18,718, against 19,930 in 1884. Lenoxe vote on the four candidates for Governor is as follows: Rusk, 105,242; Woodward, 114,539; Cochrane, Labor, 21,461; Olin, Prohibitionist, 17,010.

Jeffersonville (Ind.) dispatch: "The Commissioners appointed to recount the votes cast for Governor in the State Senate in only two majority have completed their labors. McClure passed six votes in the recount. McClure is a Democrat, and the Republicans designed sanguine hopes that a recount would place his opponent, Taggart, and thus make the Legislature a tie on joint ballot."

The official vote of Virginia, including Buchanan County, shows a total of 225, 4 1, divided as follows: Democratic, 102,221; Opposition consisting of independent Democrats, Republicans, etc.), 13,089; opposition majority, 89,8 5. In 1885 the total vote was 175,51, divided as follows: Lee (Dem.), 132, 541; Wise (Rep.), 195,169; Democratic majority, 16,628. The decrease of 62,73 in the popular vote is divided as follows: Democratic decrease, 30,320; Republican or Opposition decrease, 16,408. Buchanan County may increase the Opposition majority 1 0.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The gale that swept over the great lakes on the night of the 22d was one of the most violent and destructive experienced in years. Numerous wrecks, accompanied by serious loss of human life, are reported, and the money loss to vessel owners will reach many thousands of dollars. Two tow-barges, the Menekaunee and Manitowoc, passing Port Huron, towards Chicago, were wrecked four miles south of Fort-St. Mich., and fourteen lives lost. Every soul was shipped aboard the Menekaunee found a watery grave. One solitary sailor survived the wreck of the Manitowoc. A Mr. Ashley, of Port Huron, a sailor on his first trip—who tells a distressing story of the disaster.

At midnight, while aboard of Indianola, she came in contact with a heavy schooner, a barge. The few hands on board the steamer left as to our fate. "The Manitowoc was in tow ahead of us, so that we could not hold her a foot hold. She unslipped her towline, throwing the schooner. Then sprung a leak and water gained on us. We bailed her steadily, but finally taking fifteen feet in the hold, we gave up the ship. We left her at 1 o'clock, unalmast cut, which, in falling, took the foremast and mizzenhead. We were huddled in the cabin, where we built a temporary door to keep the water out. At 4 o'clock p. m. of Thursday the captain was washed overboard and drowned. Some hours after the mate was washed off a spring a leak, rendering her useless, and we let go anchor. At 12:30 o'clock Thursday night the ship struck the beach broadside and swung head to the sea. Some hundred yards from us was a big sail boat. Some huddled under the lee of the cabin, clinging to timber-heads. I took the mizzen rigging, the shrouds on Mar, clinging to it, crying piteously: 'Save me, oh, save me!' Some of the crew had taken off their clothes with her little children in their arms, a sight to fasten her. She could not get off the wreck, and suddenly gave up her hold and fell down across me, nearly knocking me off the rail into the boiling sea beneath me. Her little daughter, Minnie, only thirteen years old. Clinging to the rigging with one were 'French John' and Mr. Cumfrey. Some time must fell across the cabin. We then hung to the davits on her stern, the sea dashing over us. Cumfrey was lost. John Mr. Mr. Mr. washed off one after the other. Cumfrey and John tried to reach the shore, each taking a plank to bear him. I never was overwhelmed by the heavy sea and went to the bottom. When I came up I was within a few feet of the shore. I grappled a small piece of deck plank, and after a terrible struggle landed safely on the shore. The crew consisted of eight, all of whom with the exception of myself is at the bottom of the lake."

The Lucerne, a three-masted schooner, ore-laden, from Ashland to Cleveland, foundered and sank near Washburn, Wis., in sixteen feet of water. Three sailors were found frozen in the rigging, and it is supposed that the men comprising the rest of the crew were drowned. The crew of the steambarge Robert Wallace and of her consort, the Jay Cooke, numbering twenty-five each, near Marquette, were rescued by the Northern life-saving crew. The cargoes of both boats were valued at $100,000 and had no loss, but it is believed the craft can be saved.

The steamer Franklin, which left Detroit on 6, Great Britain 57, Germany 19.

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The appointments of Postmasters during the last fiscal year numbered 40,000 of which 9,112 were made to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations or expired commissions, 587 to vacancies caused by death, 3,492 on the establishment of new offices, and 7,766 upon removals. Of the total number of appointments, 1,019 were made by yourself, the vacancies having occurred from the following causes, respectively—viz: By expiration of commission, 468; by resignations, 252; by deaths, 24; by removals or suspensions, 247; and to offices which had been assigned to the fourth to the third class, 47."

During the year the free-delivery service was extended to Aurora, Ill.; Duluth, Minn.; and Newport, Ky. The total number of carriers was 6,249, an increase of 483. The total cost of this branch of the service was $4,312,206, an increase of $426,554 over the previous year. The work done by the carriers is summed up as follows:

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The death letter office during the year handled 5,923,745 pieces of mail matter, of which number 186,444 were delivered unopened to the proper parties, and 305,373 foreign letters were returned to the country of origin. Of those opened about one-half were destroyed as undeliverable or valueless. Letters to the number of 12,138, containing money amounting to $17,578, besides 18,166 letters containing drafts, checks, or other instruments for the payment of money of the total face value of $1,121,184, were delivered to the owners. The revenue derived from dead letters was $13,000, and the cost of the office, aside from auction sale of unclaimed parcels, amounted to $8,872.27.

Postoffices were reported robbed to the number of 127, and 239 were burglarized; 95 postal cars were burned or wrecked, 27 mail stages and 7 mail messengers were robbed, 75 pouches were lost, and 197 reported stolen or missing, and 1,019 were robbed under the following facts:

For violation of postal laws during period were arrested, of whom 243 were in service and 417 were not; 110 were postmasters, assistants, or clerks, 127 mail-postal clerks, 24 letter-carriers, 17 mail-carriers, and 11 of various employments. Seventy-nine burglars and 31 former postmasters are included among the arrests outside of the service. The State courts took jurisdiction of 6 cases and the Federal courts of 626. Of the latter convictions followed in 214, acquittals in 36, trial waits in 226, and the residue were dismissed or failed of indictment.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A Washington special to the Chicago *Daily News* says:

Secretary Bayard is greatly distressed at the conduct of Minister Jeannette at Mexico and cannot trust himself to talk about it. A mild idea of the character of the dispatches received from that minister by the Secretary of State may be had from the following: Mr. Bayard is a friend of Senator Gibson and other Southern men, who have expressed great confidence in Manning's ability and character, and says that such indications as have come to him from Mexico and other quarters have strengthened him. But Jeannette begins here say that Manning's habit of going on a spree occasionally is well known in that State, and must have been known to the Southern Senators who recommended him. Jeannette is said to be one of that class of men in Southern States, stands high in his section, and is a member of the most aristocratic social circle, but has had this unfortunate habit all his life. If Manning is not sober and of good character, the Senate will undoubtedly reject his nomination. Jeannette's dispatches have put President Cleveland to be the only man who can be trusted to succeed Manning, and he may not be able to stand the intoxicating influences of the American climate.

Erastus Brooks, a once prominent journalist and politician of New York, has died at the age of 61.

While attempting to drive across the Tonawanda track in Syracuse, a farmer named Jeremiah Callihan was fatally injured, his wife and son were killed, and a child had a leg broken.

The foot ball game between the Princeton and Yale teams, played Thanksgiving day, was apparently won by the latter, but on account of the championship in foot ball referee, however, declared the contest a tie, and the matter will be adjudicated by the College association.

The cloth curtain which covers the proscenium arch in the theatre of Ischl caught fire and fell on the wooden stairway in front of the stage, causing a fire which was only subdued after the theatre was burned and threatened Bartholdi's great work with total ruin.

Fierce storms swept over sections of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania last week. In Gloucester County, N. J., the snow, dense, and hail were terrific, and trees in Philadelphia, the branches of which were in contact with electric-light wires, were set on fire by the strong current.

Elijah Smith, President of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Road, is said to be at work on a scheme for a through route between Chicago and Cincinnati.

It is stated that the Baltimore and Ohio Directors have under consideration a plan for the purchase of the bonds of the Erlanger system in the Southwest and the control of the Baltimore and Cincinnati Southern Road.

The withdrawal of the limited trains between Chicago and St. Paul will still leave twelve such passenger trains each way daily. The Minnesota and Northwestern Road has put on a stock train which makes the run between Chicago and St. Paul in twenty-four hours.

Francis Palms, said to be the richest man in Michigan, died in his Detroit residence at the age of 75. His wealth was rated at $20,000,000.

The Buffalo mine at Negaunee, Michigan, which was discovered last June, has been sold for $20,000.

The first gas well in Iowa was obtained at Brandon, Buchtel County, and the yield is sufficient to meet all demands of a factory for light and fuel.

Omaha parties, while boring for natural gas near the Union Pacific bridge, struck a vein of bituminous coal seven feet thick at a depth of 51 feet.

Judge Scott, of the Illinois Supreme Court, has granted a supersedeas in the case of the Chicago anarchists, thus staying the execution of Spies and others until the Supreme Court will not meet until the first Monday in March, consideration of the case is necessarily postponed for six months.

The heirs of the late Baron Rothschild are to erect a public museum in Frankfort and exhibit the richest art collection in the world.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	$4.80 @ 5.20
Hogs	3.90 @ 4.20
WHEAT—No 1 White	.86 @ .86
WHEAT—No 2 Red	.80 @ .80
CORN—No 2	.45 @ .45
OATS—White	.35 @ .40
PORK—New Mess	10.50 @11.00
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00 @ 5.25
Good Shipping Grades	4.60 @ 4.90
Common	3.60 @ 3.85
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.90 @ 4.00
SHEEP—Good to Choice	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No 2 Spring	.78 @ .78
WHEAT—No 2 Red	.80 @ .80
OATS—No 2	.30 @ .30½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.26 @ .28
Fine Dairy	.18 @ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, Choddar	.10 @ .10½
Full Cream, new	.12½ @ .12½
EGGS—Fresh	.17½ @ .18
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.75 @ .80
PORK—Mess	9.25 @ 9.75
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.79 @ .79
CORN—No 2	.42 @ .42
OATS—No 2	.30 @ .30
RYE—No 1	.56 @ .56
BARLEY—No 2	.55 @ .57
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No 2	.77 @ .77½
CORN—No 2	.45 @ .45½
OATS—No 2	.30 @ .30½
DETROIT.	
BEEVES—Choice Steers	4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS—Choice Light	4.00 @ 4.05
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.77 @ .77
CORN—No 2 Mixed	.45 @ .45
OATS—No 2 White	.32 @ .32½
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No 2 Red	.77½ @ .78
CORN—No 2 Mixed	.37 @ .37½
OATS—No 2	.27 @ .27½
PORK—New Mess	9.75 @10.25
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No 2 Red	.77½ @ .78
CORN—No 2 Mixed	.42 @ .42½
OATS—No 2 Mixed	.30 @ .30½
PORK—Mess	9.75 @10.25
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No 1 Hard Spring	.87 @ .87
CORN—No 2 Corn, and Mixed	.47 @ .48
CATTLE	3.50 @ 4.50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEVES—Choice	5.00 @ 5.50
HOGS—Choice Light	4.00 @ 4.05
BEEVES—Common	2.50 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No 2 Red	.80 @ .80
CORN—No 2 White	.45 @ .45
OATS—No 2	.30 @ .30
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best Fancy	4.75 @ 5.25
Fair	4.00 @ 4.50
Common	3.50 @ 3.75
HOGS	3.75 @ 4.05
SHEEP	3.25 @ 4.00

UNCLE SAM'S MAIL.

Report of Mr. Vilas, Showing the Year's Operations of the Postoffice Department.

The Year's Postal Changes—More than 22,000 Changes of Postmasters During the Year.

The report of Postmaster General Vilas for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, says in immensity and extent of means, of expenditures, of performances and results, the postal machinery of the United States exceeds—in some points far exceeds—that of any other nation on the globe. The entire length of all railways employed by the United States largely equals the combined extent of those of all other countries of the world, while the other post routes more than quadruple the total of any single people besides; and the mileage last year of our mail transportation exceeded by more than 125,000,000 miles the service rendered to any other government. Of postoffices no other nation has one-third our number. It is estimated that 100,000,000 more letters were mailed in the United States last year than in Great Britain, and nearly that number more than were mailed in Germany, France, and Britain combined. The proposition to each inhabitant is estimated in the United States at 66, Great Britain 57, Germany 19.

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The total revenues of the department for the year were $45,918,412, and the excess of cost over revenue $8,324,117. Of the total appropriations for the year, amounting to $54,242,534, the entire outlay actually made and estimated to be made is but $46,629,100.61, leaving a balance to be eventually covered into the Treasury of $4,303,901.38.

Letter-sheet envelopes, the report says, have been long authorized, but no real attempt was made to introduce them until last October, when a contract was made with the owner of a patent, by which the Government was to furnish them without cost, and pays for only what it sells. So far the experiment appears to find popular favor, but the Postmaster General thinks longer experiment desirable before recommending the purchase of the patent and the manufacture by the Government.

The death letter office during the year handled 5,923,745 pieces of mail matter, of which number 186,444 were delivered unopened to the proper parties, and 305,373 foreign letters were returned to the country of origin. Of those opened about one-half were destroyed as undeliverable or valueless. Letters to the number of 12,138, containing money amounting to $17,578, besides 18,166 letters containing drafts, checks, or other instruments for the payment of money of the total face value of $1,121,184, were delivered to the owners. The revenue derived from dead letters was $13,000, and the cost of the office, aside from auction sale of unclaimed parcels, amounted to $8,872.27.

Postoffices were reported robbed to the number of 127, and 239 were burglarized; 95 postal cars were burned or wrecked, 27 mail stages and 7 mail messengers were robbed, 75 pouches were lost, and 197 reported stolen or missing, and 1,019 were robbed under the following facts:

For violation of postal laws during period were arrested, of whom 243 were in service and 417 were not; 110 were postmasters, assistants, or clerks, 127 mail-postal clerks, 24 letter-carriers, 17 mail-carriers, and 11 of various employments. Seventy-nine burglars and 31 former postmasters are included among the arrests outside of the service. The State courts took jurisdiction of 6 cases and the Federal courts of 626. Of the latter convictions followed in 214, acquittals in 36, trial waits in 226, and the residue were dismissed or failed of indictment.

IROQUOIS BRAVES.

The Famous Democratic Club Indulges in a Superb Banquet.

Speaker Carlisle Eloquently Reviews the Condition of America's Great Industries.

Hon. Joseph E. McDonald on the "Benefits of the Democratic Administration."

At the annual banquet of the Iroquois Club of Chicago, given at the Palmer House, the guest-one of half-a-dozen, the national finance, and the proper method of dealing with the public lands were elucidated by Speaker Carlisle, Senator Beck, and Commissioner Sparks. Letters of regret were read from many prominent Democrats, the 8th being headed by President Cleveland, Governor Fitz Hugh Lee, Assistant Secretary Fitz John Porter.

JOHN G. CARLISLE.

The Renowned Kentuckian on the Tariff and the Evils Thereof.

Responding to the toast "American Industries" Speaker Carlisle said:

Although the toast just read assorts a self-evident truth, we cannot afford to ignore the importance in the true age of philosophical research and practical knowledge there are men in the Republic who deny the truth of the proposition. Nor are we at all surprised that the Government can make its estimate of the importance of the industrial class of the United States, and also of the extent of the evil, and also of the extent of the evil, and also of the extent of the evil

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Speaker Carlisle's name has already been suggested as a possible presidential candidate in 1888.

Judge Thompson, of St. Louis, has decided that a contract or agreement made by telephone is good in law, and can be enforced.

The letter sheet envelope recently adopted by the government has been declared a failure. The cause of this is that the perforated ends wear off in transmission through mail.

A Lansing special says: Gov. Luce has decided upon three appointments: Milo D. Campbell, of Coldwater, to be his private secretary; Lieut. Col. F. D. Newberry, of Coldwater, inspector general; Mrs. Harriet A. Tenney, of Lansing, for state librarian.

The richest man in the newspaper business is A. S. Abell, the proprietor of the Baltimore Sun. He began as a poor boy—devil in the office—and worked for nothing until he learned the trade. It says that the proudest moment of his life was when he became a regular typo and was told that his salary would be $12 a week.

Having used the labor vote as a club to knock out the fusion state ticket the organs have no further use for the toilers, as is shown by the following in Saturday's Detroit Tribune: "Mr. Henry George made a very good run for mayor of New York, and he may have considerable credit for that circumstance if he will now padlock his mouth. As the matter stands now however, Mr. George is talking his good reputation to death." Michigan knights of labor, this "padlock you mouth." insult is a good thing to paste in your hats.—Pontiac Bill Poster.

Cleveland has no terrible war upon his hands, as Lincoln had. But he is at the head of a nation which has almost doubled in population since Lincoln was elected. He has succeeded to the administration as the representative of a party that had been out of power for twenty-four years. He was elected not because he was a democrat but because he was the only democrat who could be elected. In very truth he was nominated and elected because of the democratic enemies he had made. He took office with but slight acquaintance with national men and affairs. He surrounded himself with a cabinet including men recognized as leaders of his party. But it took less than a year to demonstrate that Cleveland was both the leader and wheel-horse of his own administration. Lincoln was no more the trusted and brain of his administration than Cleveland is the dominant will and intellect of his. Among the leading politicians of his own party he is almost without a sincere friend. They beset and belie him at every turn. He is more respected by republican leaders than by the so-called democratic leaders. But he has won his way with the people so surely that from one end of the country to the other recalcitrant politicians have not dared to formally oppose his administration. They pester him, but they have not the courage to break from him. Although they can fret weary lines in his face they have not been able to move him aside from his purpose to execute his office as a public trust. The sympathy of all earnest lovers of their country should go forth to the president in his struggle with the politicians of his own party!—Chicago News.

Official State Rottenness.

This magnificent state government, which has succeeded by a scratch in continuing its lease upon power for only two years more, is disclosed to us a pretty mess with a very unpleasant stench attached. The bribery developments at the state prison at Jackson are only the worst of continued abuses which are constantly being unearthed, but the existence of which are constantly evinced by the **sixes much** since the wind's direction. That, with its pauline ions management, almost daily escapes of prisoners, laxity in administration, and with its labor, briberies and defalcations, such an institution must continue under republican rule.

trol is a sad prestige for its maintenance in the future as it should be conducted.

The present warden and officials should be indicted for conspiracy in attempting to smother the dastardly developments until after election. It was the people's right that they should know how an institution belonging to them was being conducted by their servants. What would a business man do with an employe, who was cognizant of another employe's defalcations, and withheld the knowledge until the employer had obligated himself for a length of time to the criminal and placed himself in danger of further defalcations. The cases are analagous. These men, it is asserted, knew of the proceedings with which Dr. Palmer's name is connected, and kept quiet until the people in a deluded moment, extended the party's lease of of power, and the latter's ability to run riot in the other departments of of the government. The rottenness disclosed by the Dodge committee in the last legislature, as existing in the public instruction department, the double pay allowed in the state department in the administration of the past. All point to the fact that a change is necessary in these departments.

The good results following the removal of the national government officials are proven by turnalites and bad management that have been noted in the campaign just past, as having existed. The state can be benefited in the same way. The opportunity of last week has gone, but a watchful public should remember these developments and pass upon them a right=eous verdict when next the party responsible passes to judgment.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

For Cleveland.

The New York Herald comes out squarely for the renomination of President Cleveland in 1888, as follows:

If the democratic party cannot reelect Mr. Cleveland it cannot elect any man to the presidency in 1888. President Cleveland has, by his wise and conservative course, won the respect and confidence of the country, not merely for himself, but for the democratic party. His administration of the nation's affairs has allayed the suspicions and fears of democratic success which the republicans spread broadcast in 1884, and so successfully that thousands of republicans unwillingly voted for Mr. Blaine or Mr. St. John rather than "risk a democrat," as the saying went in those days. Democrats who desire the continued success of their party must see that they can get it only with Mr. Cleveland at the head. The reason is plain. Mr. Cleveland's democracy, honest, straight-forward, faithful to democratic principles, is the kind the people trust and want. Not merely the democratic rank and file, but masses of republicans are on his side. The bitterness with which the Blaine organs persecute him is the best proof of his strength with the people. If the democratic party should cast him aside, should revolt against his policy and administration of affairs, that would be precisely what the republicans want.

Fruits in Northern Michigan.

Prof. H. S. VanDeman, pomologist of the U. S. department of agriculture, writes the Prairie Farmer as follows:

It having been my privilege recently to visit that part of Michigan lying southwest of Mackinaw and known as the Grand Traverse region, I was greatly pleased with that fruit seen there. Apples do remarkably well, and all varieties are hardy there. In size, perhaps, a little below those of Illinois or Ohio, but in color, flavor, and keeping qualities they excel those of almost any part of America. At the New Orleans Exposition I saw them tried in this respect, and in a most satisfactory way. Pears were hanging on the trees in abundance, but that dread enemy, the blight, has made some inroads. Sheldon and Flemish Beauty seemed particularly nice. Clapp's Favorite was stripped with red almost like many apples. It seemeds strange to talk about peaches so far north, but I gathered a nice specimen of Hill's Chili, and other fine varieties, near Lake Michigan, two hundred miles north of Benton Harbor, and I have ever seen. The reason of such success is the tempering influence of the lake, which never freezes except for a few miles from shore in the severest weather, and the prevailing westwardly winds carry the heat arising from the lake across the adjacent land. This causes a heavy fall of snow, and it is a fact that the ground very rarely freezes deep quite a large area.

STRAWBERRIES AND GRAPES.

Potatoes will keep over winter in the hill are sometimes dug in the spring. Volunteer potatoes are found in stubble fields, or wherever they have been started. This condition makes strawberry culture a grand success, as there is no winter killing of the plants, and the growth during the summer and fall is really good. Small fruits of all kinds do well. It is rather too cool for corn, and only the earlier kinds will usually ripen. The tender varieties, such as Rogers' seedlings and Brighton are always hardy, where the vines are merely thrown on the ground in fall. I saw lovely Delaware, Agawam and Salem hanging on the vines Oct. 24, and the season of ripening had just begun. Such clear complexion! I have never seen elsewhere on fruits. In this particular they seem almost to rival that of the faces of the charming girls that are seen on every hand. Indeed, their apples and pears have no blotches of fungus, so common in the south and West.

PLUMS

But what delighted me more than all else, was the abundance of plums of the very largest size and finest quality. The trees were breaking under loads of Golden Drop, Green Gage and Lombard. I am confident that I saw baskets of Pond's Seedling that would average in size with small hen's eggs.

Western Wheat.

PEORIA, Tuesday, Nov. 22.—The wheat crop of the Red River valley proves to be larger than the estimates. The elevators and warehouses along the line of the Manitoba road are all full to overflowing, and in some of the towns the farmers pile the sacks out of doors as the railroad is unable to furnish cars fast enough to haul it to market. The Manitoba road has 4,000 cars, but many of them are tied up at Duluth owing to the lack of facilities there to handle the grain. The railroads say the movement of grain from the Red River valley is unprecedented.

It is wise to provide against emergencies which are liable to arise in every family. In sudden attacks of cold, croup, asthma, etc., a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will prove a never failing remedy.

AYER'S Sugar-Coated Cathartic PILLS.

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Hampton, Wm. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else to regulate my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with great benefit for cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia. —G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills ever compounded, and use no other.—Morris Gates, Dowsville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and discussing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the humor in my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured. —Jesse D. Wade, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them some doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call on a physician if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, and all pain went away, and health was restored. —Theodore Eisling, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

MUNN & CO. PATENTS

ARE ADVERTISED FREE IN THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than 100,000 applications for Patents for the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all business connected with the Patent Office, including the preparation of Patents, Reissues, Extensions, Infringements, Interferences, Rejections, Appeals, Reports on Rejected Cases, Opinions as to Validity, Infringement, Scope, etc., on the business relating to Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Interferences, Patents to Manufacturers, Patents Reissued, Patents Extended, Patents Introduced, Patents Sold, Patents Purchased, Patents Assigned, Patents Examined, Patents Infringed, Patents Reported on, Patents Litigated, Patents Sustained

THE WORLD.

BY PESTIDAH.

Who contemplates this world of ours,
And thinks of all its wondrous changes,
Its pulses and its latent power,
Find through all nature's vast ranges,

The broadening plain, the rushing river,
The valley and the mountain top,
All things but soon or never,
The natural forces never stop.

The ocean wide, the mountain lake,
The awe-inspiring summer storm
The varying changes that they make
As they hold wondrous parts perform.

As in a pure virgin bore,
The spirit of every wind that blows;
The changes in each coming year
Are man's hereditary foes.

The mind that set this world in motion
And gave to every force its move,
That set the boundaries to the ocean,
In Infinite Spirit's great first cause.'

I view the sky so bright and clear,
I see the beauties of the sea;
The great first cause that I revere,
The king of heaven and earth, our God."

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Among the many gallant officers whom the state of New York gave to the Union army was Captain John F. Foster of the Fourteenth Regiment New York volunteers Guards. It was not my good fortune to meet him until April, 1864, although we were both serving in the Department of the Gulf, and on the same day, June 14, 1863, each of us had an experience before the Confederate citadel of Port Hudson, the memory of which will be life-long. Mine related to the sanguinary and unsuccessful assault, and the columns of Grover and Weitzel were hurled against those impregnable fortifications, his to a captivity there, begun, which, with his subsequent experience in Richmond, and his during and wonderful escape, will make a story in which the whole unpublished records of individual heroism in the great struggle for life will be challenged to excel. He bears the remarkable distinction of having been the first Union officer who escaped from Libby Prison, and the only one who ever went to liberate us during, and, well knowing that the narrative would always remain unpublished if he were depended upon to write it, his old friend and comrade prays him to take no offense if he essays the task, putting the narrative in the first person, as its intense interest seems to demand:

Early on the morning of June 14 I was sent out with my company up the Jackson road, to watch for the appearance of the enemy's cavalry, it being expected that they would take advantage of our assault on the works to make a dash at our lines. About two miles up the road we were suddenly surrounded and taken prisoners by a battalion of gray-coats who dashed out of the woods on both sides of the road. I regret that the limits which are prescribed for this account will not permit me to relate the hundred interesting incidents of that day, when I was held a captive, with my company, almost in sight of the Union attacking columns, and listened to the clamor of the assault, nor the incidents of the fifteen weeks, in we were slowly transported to Richmond in close and filthy cattle-cars. I find it necessary to save space by beginning at once, with my confinement in the Libby; first mentioning that before we were searched there in the woods, near Port Hudson, I was fortunate enough to be able to secrete beneath the buttons of my coat three double eagles that were in my pocket. To these three gold pieces, and the forethought that suggested their concealment, I was frequently indebted, in a great measure, for my escape.

At the time when the doors of the old tobacco warehouse closed upon me, about two hundred Union officers were inside it, of every grade, from Brigadier down. They had been captured in every part of the military situation, represented every loyal State, and all arms of the service, and had collectively fought in the greatest battles of the war, up to that time. Those of the number who are best known to fame were General Neal Dow, Colonel Strong, and Lieutenant Colonel Irvine. We were confined in large rooms up-stairs, with guards in the halls, guards outside, and a regular visit and roll-call twice a day by the commandant. What I saw and heard in that place would fill a book. That I suffered, I need not say; bad food, and little of it; foul air, filth, vermin, and the dreary, irksome conscript, need hardly be named in proof of that. Yet our captivity was somewhat lightened by the friendships that grew up within those dreary walls. Those of us who were confined in the same room could talk together, although subject to constant watch. Some of us worked very cautiously for a long time to remove several bricks from the partition-wall between us and the next room, when we could stealthily converse with its occupants. In this way I discovered some old friends, and cheered myself and them by giving and receiving information from home.

During the first few months of my imprisonment, there was very little whisper among us on the subject of escape. The season progressed, and when General Meade withdrew from Mine Run, we understood that there was to be an investment of Richmond that winter. Then our hopes and our talk turned to that willow-the-vine, "exchange." Ah, how many poor hearts grew sick and weary, how many brave men have died, waiting for that hope deferred! Time passed; there was no exchange; we realized that we must not put great faith in the ability of our Government to liberate us. After this, over our miserable rations, or in the darkness of winter nights, as we lay shivering on the cold floor, we commenced discussing spirits with what fort trade we could command, we began to consult together about the chances of escape, and to watch narrowly by day for some way to accomplish it. Our wits were sharpened by hunger and suffering, and still more by that yearning for liberty that is all in all to the poor prisoner, and every plan that offered the faintest gleam of hope was examined and discussed, before one was finally adopted.

One of the incidents of our imprisonment, which occurred before our plan of escape was matured, I can never recall without a quickened pulse. All the Captains among the prisoners were one day ordered into a room together—some fifty of us. There we were met by Major Turner, the commandant, who produced a clearbox containing paper slips, each bearing the name of one of us. He informed us that one of us was to be selected by lot for immediate execution, in retaliation for the hanging of two Confederate Captains as alleged spies, by General Burnside. What our emotions were upon this announcement, I shall not attempt to describe; what could

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SCIENTIFIC TRUTH

Regarding the Functions of an Important Organ,

Of Which the Public Knows but Little, Worthy Careful Consideration.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

Will you permit me to make known to the public the facts we have learned during the past year, relative to the functions of the liver, as we have discovered it to be organic which diseased it always in sympathy with it, and, as a consequence, we have discovered and are suppressing, if not, a medical Journal of Truth" standing would admit these facts, for very obvious reasons.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Proprietors of "Warner's Safe Cure."

That we may emphasize and clearly explain the relation the kidneys sustain to the general health, and how much it depends upon them, we propose, metaphorically speaking, to take you from the human body, place in it a water-bowl before us, and examine it for the purpose of illustration.

You will imagine that we have before us a body shaped like a human being, with all its organs, should four inches in length, two in width, and one in thickness. It represents a man, or woman, as the case may be, for it matters not, save that the organs are slightly larger in the female. A small opening in the side, represents the mouth, and the organs size man contains about *ten quarts of blood, which circulates, into, through and out of filters or sewers, as they may be called, among just a drop at a time.* Now, if this drop, or any other drop, should become poisonous in these minutes, it would be carried back to the heart, and from there to the kidneys, to be purified, night and day, sleeping or waking, forever, without ceasing, and if it could not do so, it would soon cease to be a source of life to man. Now, we will take a glass of water, and pour into the water bowl, which represents the human body, which is constantly going on, a water filter kind of site and surrounding a hundred fold. Just as soon as he said it I and Dean Penny rose right in the well and said, "Jonathan Jones and the members of the choir through the reversed parliament and set him on. I tell you no man can stand it for more than a few months." Pasteur's ideas was anticipated by 165 years.

MR. J. HOWARD JAMES, manager Stockert's Livery, 619 N. 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have tried all other remedies without relief, for a heavy cold on the chest, accompanied by a severe cough, I used Red Star Cough Cure, and in a very short time was entirely well.

A YOUNG man who suffered pretty regularly three times a week with severe attacks of neuralgic headache, was relieved by discontinuing meats, or adopting a purely vegetable diet. Meats when not thoroughly digested as they are apt not to be in case of torpid stomach and liver, develop poisonous compounds which favor rheumatic and neuralgic affections. —*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

ST. JACOBS OIL is pronounced a most extraordinary cure for rheumatism by Hon. Wm. Harlan, ex-Vice Chancellor, Louisville, Ky.

Imperious!

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $1 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

How Patti and Nilsson Once "Rassalled."

The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* tells of a dinner party in that city in 1868, where Patti and Nilsson met, relating the following extraordinary occurrence:

Coffee was served in the salon, and Ambroise Thomas tried to induce both Nilsson and Patti to sing something, but neither would consent to do so, although the eminent composer volunteered to play his accompaniments.

"I have eaten too much to be able to sing," said Patti; and then she added: "Just! I am ready to wrestle with Nilsson at this moment."

"Rassal! qu'est ce que c'est que ca?" asked Santi Armand, who knows no language but French, and who had not well as he ought to.

Explanation followed, and then took place a laughable, not to say somewhat naughty, trial of strength between the two rival divas. Mlle. Patti made quite a plucky struggle, but in the end Nilsson was forced to carry on her back, amid loud applause led by the illustrious composer of "Faust." Then some one suggested that Gounod and Thomas should wrestle, but they declined, and the athletic entertainment was wound up by the Prince going to the piano, and singing "Ronsard et son roi" from "Philemon et Baucis" to his own accompaniment.—*Texas Siftings.*

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WHERE one "man wants built little here below" three others are within rolling distance who want all.

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IS IT not strange that the masculine simpers do not start a base ball club?

BUCKINGHAM Hair Dye the Whiskers is lastly applied, and colors brown or black.

MUDDY streets are dangerous because they are full of cab stands.

Sixtieth Year.

The *Youth's Companion* celebrates its sixty-sixth anniversary next January. It might well named the "*Universal Companion*," since its pages are found in so many families. It is so wisely edited that its pages are as interesting to adults as to the young people. Among the best short and serial stories it contains a great variety of popular articles on the subjects of natural history, science, home arts, games, and sports, and on the events of the day. The $1.75 a year, with a subscription sent now is credited to January, 1886.

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ON BOARD A YACHT.

The Sailors Have an Easy Time, But Do Not Like the Life.

Housekeeping on board a yacht we find to be quite an interesting study. Champagne is one of the cardinal principles. Many of us do not drink it, fearing headache, but it is always "there," and we believe no yacht is considered properly ballasted without champagne. Various yacht owners have various superstitions, however, and it is said that the owner of the Mayflower never sails unless the white sloop is fully stocked with melons. Small wonder, however, that the owners of racing yachts need some creature comfort on board, for on race days every bit of coal is put on shore to "lighten the ship" and collations are the order of the day. In some yachts even the cabin furniture is taken out during a race and every bit of superfluous weight is removed—boats, davits, the heaviest anchor, etc. No idlers are allowed on board either. If a guest is invited on a racing yacht in one of these close and exciting contests it is with the understanding that he is to help the crew, in order to make up for his weight. In other words, the crew is a Corinthian one, everybody is at least expected to "haul in on the main sheet."

Yacht sailors have a pretty easy, comfortable time of it, as may be imagined, and yet many of them do not like the life. They long for the perils and excitements of the deep sea sailing, when they have once become used to it, and beg to be allowed to return to the ocean. Indeed the destination of a yacht is largely "turbonist," and what with contrary winds and equally perverse calms, with the constantly recurring necessity of shipping 'more water,' and a new supply of ice, the ocean wave gets a good deal neglected. The stowing of the ice is accomplished in a highly co-operative manner—six people and one good rope and tackle all assisting at the ceremony. The last man has the hardest time of it, for he really has to carry the ice, and on his shoulder at that. Clad in an oilskin garment, the patient Ludwig stands in the hold, receives the big lumps of ice, and directions from below and above, and staggering a little under the heavy load, drops it into the big refrigerator. It all looks so simple, and is done so systematically, that it is quite impressive. We mentally resolve to erect forthwith ropes and tackles in our own house, and to organize the cook and the waiters, and our "chig boy" into an amateur crew, to be drilled into the use of this tackle which accomplishes such wonders on board ship, and then if strikes us that the iceman on land, in a laudatory way, and with the help of a pair of stairs, accomplished the ice job unassisted, save by tongs! But the rope and tackle are mighty on board ship, and one of their most envious feats is when a sailor stands on a gaff and hoists himself and the sail simultaneously, assisted by his mates, who haul him below till he has reached a sufficient height, when he slides down the mast—with his boots on!

How much pleasanter it would be if a ship could sail always on one tack! No sooner are we comfortably established with deck-chair and cushions, a protecting "washout" against the sun, and the sad story of the cruise of the Jeanette, as a protection against ennui, than the eternal order comes, "Ready-o!" the sailors echo it and fly to change all the sails, jibs, and gibbets, and we must shift, too, or sit in the hot sunlight! But the boat leans over on her lap, with its tale of heroic endurance and brave endeavor, as gently as wickedness of grumbling at little matters. Also it suggests well the fully and nobly-minded, if overcarefully watching and guarding a boy. Four De Long, the child whose fond mother would not permit him to join in any rough or boyish sports lest he should come to harm, what a terrible fate was his! The boy for whom swimming and shooting were too dangerous goes to the north pole and perishes of Arctic cold and hunger! What a mockery of fate, what celestial fatalism is here!—*Boston Transcript.*

A peril in one of our public schools remarked one day last week, while noticing history, that "the first convention Congress met in Philadelphia." It has been suggested that it was also the last one.—*Saps Ann Breeze.*

New Dances.

The Professors, after having considered a score of round dances that had been submitted to them, decided upon adopting only four of them. Two of the favored ones are round and two square dances.

The round dances are said to be perfectly intoxicating in their loveliness, and the man who cannot dance them should make up his mind that he was intended for a hitching-post, not a waltzer.

The first was evolved from the lively brain of Prof. James Brooks of Pittsburg, Pa. It is called the American gyrot, and is set to polka music. It combines the best features of the polka with those of the polka redowa. Its effect is so powerful that the orchestra musicians sometimes throw down their fiddles and rush upon the floor to join the maddening whirl.

The other round dance is patriotically christened the Columbia, and the girls prefer it to lecerean with sodawater trimmings. It was carved out of the brain of Prof. S. D. Spink of Providence, R. I., and it is expected to become the favorite dance this season. The Columbia is entirely new and is a combination of trois temps and the waltz to schottische music. Men with wooden legs are especially advised not to attempt this innovation.

One of the square dances is called the Octagon, and it is as complicated as the account book of a young lady who has been on a shopping expedition. It is a double quadrille, with figures and music entirely new. Prof. H. C. Rivers of Brooklyn was the ingenious architect of the Octagon, and if he were to run for Mayor of Brooklyn the girls would cast a solid vote for him.

The court quadrille also passed muster and met the approbation of the Professors. Prof. Spink of Providence lay awake nights thinking over it, and its effect is as entrancing as a gallon of opium.

It is danced by eight couples and has lots of crazy-quilt movements, while the music is particularly fine. Everything in it is new and the dancers are expected to wear new swallow-tail suits and ballroom dresses. It promises to be as exciting as the cholera, and a thousand times more popular.—*New York Journal.*

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Time Table in effect October 3, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, Lv	.....	7 00am	7 40pm	.....
Fort Wayne, Ar	.....	10 40pm	1 10am	.....
Fort Wayne, Lv	.....	7 35	2 05	4 00am
Kalamazoo, Ar	.....	9 54	4 24	12 05pm
Kalamazoo, Lv	.....	9 56	7 20	1 50
G'd Rapids, Ar	.....	10 40pm	8 30	2 30
G'd Rapids, Lv	7 00am	.....	11 30am	4 55
Howard City, Ar	8 05	.....	12 34pm	6 05
Howard City, Lv	8 15	.....	12 40pm	6 10
Big Rapids, Ar	9 19	.....	1 45	7 10
Reed City, Ar	9 52	.....	2 15	7 40
Reed City, Lv	.....	.....	2 35	8 00
Cadillac, Ar	11 05	.....	3 45	9 10
Cadillac, Lv	11 15	.....	3 55	9 20
Walton, Ar	11 56am	.....	4 45	10 00
Walton, Lv	.....	.....	4 50	10 05
Manistee, Ar	.....	.....	6 50	11 30am
Traverse City, Ar	.....	.....	10 25	2 50pm
Petoskey, Ar	.....	.....	7 50	1 30
Harbor Springs, Ar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City, Ar	.....	.....	9 00pm	2 50am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8
Mackinaw City, Lv	.....	7 15am	9 30pm	.....
Harbor Springs, Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, Lv	.....	8 34	11 51	.....
Traverse City, Lv	.....	9 32	12 48	.....
Manistee, Lv	.....	10 18	12 9am	.....
Walton, Ar	.....	11 52	1 50	.....
Walton, Lv	.....	11 56	1 56	5 15pm
Cadillac, Ar	.....	12 40pm	2 45	6 00
Cadillac, Lv	.....	12 50	2 55am	6 10
Reed City, Ar	.....	1 45	4 05	7 30
Reed City, Lv	.....	1 55	4 15	7 40
Big Rapids, Ar	.....	2 24	5 10	8 31
Howard City, Ar	.....	3 20	6 10	9 30
Howard City, Lv	.....	3 30	6 20	9 35
G'd Rapids, Ar	7 15am	4 15	7 10	10 25
G'd Rapids, Lv	7 35	5 15	11 45pm	.....
Kalamazoo, Ar	8 25	6 20	1 0am	.....
Kalamazoo, Lv	8 35	7 10	.....	.....
Fort Wayne, Ar	12 40pm	11 40	6 pm	.....
Fort Wayne, Lv	12 50pm	11 50pm	.....	5 20am
Cincinnati, Ar	7 30pm	7 35am	.....	12 50pm

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Time Table taking effect Nov. 1, 1886.

Read Down.	STATIONS.	Read Up.
†P. M.		†A. M.
3 40	Detroit	11 15
†A. M.		†P. M.
7 00	St. Ignace	8 30
10 25	Newberry	4 46
12 30	Seney	2 40
	Rexdale	1 15
3 25	Au Train	9 05
5 30	Marquette	7 05
†P. M.		†A. M.
12 50	Marquette	2 00
1 30	Shelborne	1 20
4 40	L'Anse	9 50
5 50	Baraga	8 40
7 00	Calumet	8 15

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O. L. of H.—Tree Blossom No. 127, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard's school house.

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Around the County.

Barnard.

Beautiful winter weather.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cannon left, Monday, for the winter. Mr. Cannon has gone to the lumber woods. Mrs. Cannon will remain with Dr. Cannon, at Petoskey.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith visited friends at Bay View, Sunday.

The boys are all preparing for the lumber woods.

A number of young people spent Tuesday evening with Mr. and Miss Cummings. All report an enjoyable time.

Mrs. Isaac Mills expects to start for Canada, on Thursday, to spend the winter with friends.

Burgess.

School commences in district No. 1, Dec. 7, with Mr. Wilcox, of Petoskey, as teacher.

School in district No. 6 closed last Friday for three weeks, when it will commence again for a four months term.

School commenced again in the Hop Yard school house Dec. 6th; Miss Annie Bell, teacher.

Mr. Moses Cooper, who has been quite sick, is recovering under the care of Dr. Lewis.

The weather has moderated some from its high standard of last week.

There is about 2 feet of snow in the woods and its a good time to work at logs.

J. A. Hacot has concluded not to try to get into his new house this winter.

Dec. 6, 1886.

"And in '61, Tom."

"And in '61, Tom, then it was all us women folks gathered together in an old vacant store down on Main street, to fix up clothes and lint and bandages. Kiss and I were making a suit for you, and we went down with the others to finish it and do what we could to make up things for the rest.

"Lordsakes, I'll never forget the turn it gave me, when old Mrs. Thompson, sitting on a coat for awhile, laid it down on her knee and, looking around at the rest of us, said: 'I do declare, I feel just like we was making the grave clothes for them boys.' Well, you should have seen those women folks! They flocked up around her and scolded her, and asked how she dared talk that way, and she cried, and said she had two boys in the army, and she wanted the Yankees to be whipped just as much as anybody, but she couldn't help her feelings. I tell you, Tom, it made me feel awful queer and Ellen she turned right white in the face. I hope I'll never get such another fright. And Mrs. Cole looked at her son with a far away expression in her eyes.

"Strange how things do turn out," she continued. "There was Jim Toner, who was so awful fierce in them first days, saying what he could do and what he would do when he met the Yankees, and laughing at little Eddie Tatum because he wouldn't be anxious to have the Yankees shooting at him; if he could help it, Jim Toner, he allowed that he could take his shotgun any morning and whip a dozen of the best Yankees that ever crossed Mason and Dixon's line. Now, they do say when Jim went to war, and when his company got to where the fighting was, he dropped his gun and ran like a mountain cat, and that was the last ever seen of him till he showed up here last fall. And there was little Eddie Tatum and Bud Tatum, too, in that same company, and they never run an inch; and Bud told us when he came home afterwards with only one arm, that little Eddie fell by his side, with three bullets in him, and even then he wanted to get up and fight some more, and when Bud kneeled by him, and lifted his head up, he looked up in his face and smiled, and said: 'Bo good to me, Bud, and tell mother I cry; and tell her how I got the new clothes she sent yesterday, and how nice they were; and tell her, Bud, that every one of the Yankees big boys that Yankees made in my new coat was in the front; Bud; and now, Bud, leave me—they want you over there. Good-bye, Bud, good-bye.' And Bud kissed him and put his arms down by his side and his gun by his side, and went into the fight again—and here old Mrs. Cole paused to wipe her eyes, while Tom swallowed heavily once or twice, and two bright drops rolled down little Ellie's cheeks the prettiest, where they sparkled like diamonds.

"And Bud went into the fight, and when he came out, he had lost his other arm to his brother, there he sat where he dropped him against an over-turned cannon. His gun was on his knees, and to the edge of his coat he had pinned a piece of paper—a leaf from the little Bible which lay open by his side, its leaves fluttering in the breeze—and he'd written his name on that leaf and a little message to his mother, and told who he was, and asked that he might be brought home sometime to be buried. And poor Bud, he fell down across his feet, as he sat there, dead, with a smile on his fair young face."—*The Life, Little Rock, Ark.*

1872. 1886.

DR. G. W. CROUTER,

Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

Millinery And Fancy Goods!

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper,

At the Ingleside.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, DARTHUMEN & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Millinery And Fancy Goods!

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

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MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

THE TALE OF A TAB.

Which Shows That Young Men Should Read the Labels on Their Coats.

Several weeks ago, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, a gentleman, known in this transaction as Eugene Reading, bought a dark gray Norfolk summer coat while making a flying trip to Boston. On the inside of the collar of the coat was fastened the manufacturer's tab bearing the insignificant characters: "Lot 27,753, R. 38." When Reading tore the tag off his eye caught some writing on the side which had been next to the coat. He read: "Melissa Polley, West Bowdoin, Maine." He put the tab into his pocket, transacted his business, and a couple of weeks after his return to Pittsburg decided to make a test of this gentle hint to mankind in general. He wrote a letter to Miss Polley, in which he told her that he had discovered her name upon the tab and congratulated her upon her excellent workmanship, saying that one who could sew so neatly must, indeed, be a young lady of other commendable and lovable qualities. He emphasized his sincerity by calling her a "pretty tailoress," and professed the strange awakening within his heart of something akin to gratitude for the kind and skillful hand which had made the garment.

The letter carried safely, and in due time came the following frank, yet modest reply:

West Bowdoin, Me., Aug. 15, 1886. Dear friend: I received your letter of congratulation. I thought I would thank you for it; I hope you will not think me too free. I should like to know what kind of a coat it was. If it is a Norfolk, as to the "pretty tailoress," there is no such word in the book; but I do not know what the man sent would do if it should come in contact with a dictionary. I will close with many thanks and lots of good wishes. Yours truly,

MELISSA S. POLLEY.

P. S.—You say you purchased your coat over 3 years ago. Have you been thinking of me all this time? Excuse me for being so saucy, but I hope you have got it yet. MELISSA.

Mr. Reading had evidently "got it settled," and, if any doubt had remained in his mind, the gentle hint in the postscript had wiped it away, for the return mail carried a letter full of burning words and such other nonsense as a lover, or one ambitious for that position, is apt to use. A correspondence followed, and letters passed each other, going and coming, between them, at an average of twice and then three times a week.

The conclusion finally reached by the young Pittsburger, who had received ample encouragement in his suit, was that life would be burdensome without this "pretty tailoress," for she has proven to be such from the picture which he got one day recently; and after all, the term "old maid," which she had applied to herself, was a ruse to test the interest of her Pittsburg admirer. She has his picture, and from the association she wrote upon it has certainly concluded that her handsome captured lover is a man of handsome face and kindly features, for she writes "if you are just half as good as you look, I am proud of your professed admiration and interest in me."

That sentence is what clinched the matter as far as Reading was concerned. He immediately wrote a proposal for marriage, and asked that her acceptance or refusal be sent by telegram. He received the following:

Engage Rooms; Yes, with pleasure.

MELISSA.

The overjoyed lover almost hugged the district boy who delivered the message to him, and, after reading it over and over, wrote the following with trembling hand:

Good, I am coming as soon as I can get a leave of absence.

And just now there is a clerk about the City Hall who is feeling under no restraint, and every day he prays his chief of department for a vacation of two weeks to go to Maine.

Housekeeping.

An overworked woman may keep her house in order, but she adds little to the comfort of her home. Good housekeeping is by no means so rare as good homekeeping. It is of far less importance. A certain amount of drudgery must be gone through with daily in any calling; about three-fourths of life is drudgery. One-fourth can be rescued from the toil and moil of the world for management and thought. The most difficult and the most necessary lesson for a housekeeper to learn is how to do less and yet be industrious. It is useless to try to please everybody. Many things in our homes are done with "an eye single" to our neighbors. Work must be pruned down and lopped off until it matches our strength, for the latter refuses to be enlarged by any amount of thought. It is also pointless to adjust the balance properly. It requires much giving up

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

It is asserted by the New York *Herald* that two great combinations have been formed to control the soft-coal output of the country and advance prices sixty cents per ton before the year ends.

Fifty-seven head of fancy stock were burned to death in the barns of J. W. Alden at East Syracuse, N. Y. Farming implements and a large amount of grain and hay were also destroyed. The total loss is $40,000.

"Doc" Wilson now declares himself a son of the bath-style millionaire Mason, which fact the latter concealed until 1879, when he experienced religion and made the confession. Since then "Doc" has received some money from Mason, but the Wilson family got more for keeping silence. Wilson's story was told in the presence of four reputable citizens of Providence, R. I.

His story, says a Providence dispatch, is that he is the son of Mason's first wife, and that he was born a few months after the marriage. Mason, being a deacon and a prominently religious Christian, did not wish to face the scandal of a divorce, so he left his first wife, married a virgin named Sarah Jane Wilson, of Dansville, Ill., and lived with her for a time. The babe was transferred to the father's care and brought up as a Wilson. The boy lived and toiled in the humble station to which his lady mother consigned him, and it was not until he was married himself and had a child that he learned his mother's shame at his birth. For that secret he was indebted to religious scruples of his original father, Jonas Wilson, who, being on his death-bed, and not expecting to live to meet with a burden on his soul, drew the boy's mother to his bed-side and told her he was. After Wilson had lived with his wife for November to meet his father face to face. There first meeting, Wilson says, was cordial, and he was treated like a son by the old Mason that morning, and after observing the signs of a will made in his favor, he thought he deserved it. Mason, however, in penance for the wrong done one who should be the heir to his estate, at first refused to acknowledge the lad, and would bequeath his property to charity. Wilson fashioned a sufficiently potent argument, by threatening him for the wrong done his mother, and he said: "I will force you to acknowledge me, and the world shall know you for what you are." Mason, to shut the boy's story, the Wilsons, who have the secret for his percentage, seeing "Doc" had money and was willing to spend it, began to bring their claims upon him. Their demands increased, and to satisfy them he had to apply to Mason for money, and in that way much of the sum received from the banker was paid to the family. The blow demands upon him at last so exorbitant that he became almost impoverished by the drain.

WESTERN.

A fire in the three-story brick building Nos. 200 and 202 Madison street, Chicago, occupied by R. Rothschild's Sons & Co., manufacturers of saloon, bank, and office fixtures, did damage to the amount of about $80,000.

A collision of trains near Greenwood, Mo., caused the death of Col. Elijah A. Magoffin, postal clerk, nephew of the ex-Governor of Kentucky.

The President of the Marquette, Ontonagon and Portage Road is credited with saving the lives of twenty-four men shipwrecked off Marquette in a recent storm. He ordered the railway track cleared of trains, and appealed to the life-saving crew at Portage City to travel 110 miles, with a special engine and car, at the greatest speed i possible.

An unknown nobleman, while passing Ludington, Mich., had his flag at half-mast, and the Grand Rapids Belle life-saving crew put out to render assistance. The boat, however, capsized and Captain Flynn, Orin Batch, and John Smith lost their lives.

The Hendricks Monument Committee at Indianapolis has $10,000 on deposit, and has reason to expect $20,000 more from promises made.

Amos Stout, an influential citizen of Martinsville, Ind., came to his death in a singular manner. He was seized with cramps, and morphine was administered to relieve his pain. Shortly after taking the drug he was paralyzed in the throat, and in attempting to swallow, swallowed his tongue. He died a few hours afterward.

Mackenbroff's large store at Mason, Mich., was destroyed by fire, J. J. Hoagland, Malcolm Miller, and a son of the proprietor perishing in the flames. Mackenbroff, in escaping by jumping from a window, broke a leg.

Shipley, Doney & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers at Cincinnati, have made an assignment. The liabilities are placed at $[illegible]0,000.

The Chicago *Ledger*, in its announcement for 1887, promises a series of articles from the pen of Dr. H. W. Thomas, pastor of the People's Church, of Chicago. Dr. Thomas is one of the most vigorous and original writers of the day, and the *Ledger* is to be congratulated upon securing his services.

District Assembly No. 47 of Cleveland, Ohio, has resolved to deplore in great loss of lives on the lakes, claiming that the disasters are mainly caused by overloading the vessels and the inadequate number of the crews, and urging Congressman Foran to do his utmost to get the bill passed that he introduced last winter to regulate lake and marine shipping, and stop this wholesale murder.

SOUTHERN.

Robt. Vance, of San Antonio, Texas, was thirty years ago one of the executors on the week. So great was the interest in the case that the officials had to barricade the corridors in order to prevent a dangerous jam.

In West Carroll Parish, Louisiana, the home of John Wilkerson was invaded by masqueraders murdering Major John McKay and a female cook. They next fired the premises, still both bodies were consumed. An attempt to assassinate Wilkerson failed.

A terrible tragedy is reported by telegraph from Jonesboro, Ark.: [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

It is understood that the naval estimates are $10,003,003 less in amount than last year.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st inst.:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT	
Bonds at 4 per cent	$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,124,950
Bonds at 4½ per cent	250,000,000
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	1,121,750
Refunding certificates at 4½ per cent	14,001,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	$1,316,871,212
Interest	11,490,099
Total	$1,328,361,311
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$ 9,299,365
Interest	178,807
Total	$ 9,478,172
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$ 346,738,331
Certificates of deposit	24,710,000
Gold certificates	99,546,639
Silver certificates	34,804,889
Fractional currency (less $9,315,221 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,924,702
Principal	$ 516,724,561
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,853,736,073
Interest	11,668,906
Total	$1,865,404,979
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	$ 24,012,533
Less securities held for redemption of United States notes	10,000,000
Total debt, less available cash	$1,831,392,446
Net cash in the Treasury, Nov. 1, 1886	40,095,256
Debt, less cash in Treasury, Nov. 1, 1886	$1,871,162,610
Debt, less cash in Treasury, Nov. 1, 1885	1,874,387,907
Decrease of debt during the month	3,225,297
AVAILABLE ASSETS IN THE TREASURY.	
Available for reduction of debt	
Gold held for gold certificates	$ 99,546,639
Silver held for silver certificates	34,804,889
United States notes held for certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872	10,000,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	7,139,060
Fractional currency	6,924,702
Total available for reduction of the debt	$ 158,415,290
Reserve fund held for redemption of United States notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	$ 100,000,000
Available for retirement of the debt	$ 58,415,290
Fractional silver coin	$ 28,981,057
Minor coin	1,165,584
Total	$ 29,146,641
Certificates held as assets	28,370,616
Net cash balance on hand	$ 775,025
Total cash in the Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general accounts	$ 40,095,256

POLITICAL.

[illegible] Pennsylvania Legislature from eight counties have passed resolutions indorsing Matthew S. Quay for the United States Senate, to succeed Mitchell.

An Indianapolis dispatch states that Green Smith, President pro tem. of the Indiana State Senate, and bolder-over Senator from Jennings County, has filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marion Circuit Court a petition for an injunction to restrain the Secretary of State from transmitting papers to Speaker of the House of Representatives the result of the vote cast for Lieutenant Governor at the recent election in a State. Senator Smith is a Democrat and the temporary presiding officer of the Senate, of which body he will become the actual presiding officer in the event of his contest succeeding, as Lieutenant Governor was unnecessary to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. Manson accepting a Federal position. Robertson, Republican, was elected Lieutenant Governor at the recent election. The suit is brought at the instance of important bearing in the coming Senatorial contest.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The Lehigh Valley Railway Company has awarded a contract for a monster trestle at South Chicago, covering 1,900 feet of ground, to cost $100,000, and employing 300 men.

Work is about to commence on a railway from New York to Boston, contracts having been awarded for the track from the former city to Danbury. A syndicate has subscribed for $[illegible],000 in first-mortgage bonds.

About one-half the claims for damages arising out of the Ile Sauvee have been settled by the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Road. A New York "drummer" has put in a claim for the loss of a new trunk and four quarts of whisky.

The Commissioner of a minor railway pool at Chicago, after sending out men to purchase certain tickets of all descriptions, summoned the General Passenger Agents and let them wrangle for an hour over the evidence of bad faith. Then they voted to cling to the tariff and let the Commissioner inflict penalties for past misdeeds.

S. B. H. Clarke has been appointed to the Vice-Presidency of the Marquette, Pacific Road, in place of R. M. Houk, deceased.

The Canadian Pacific Company have signed a contract with the Brownsville Road, by which the former secures a winter terminus in Boston.

The Erie Railroad's net earnings last year were $7,657,968.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Official proclamation has been made in the City of Mexico of the abrogation of transit duties on national or foreign merchandise by States, and forbidding the placing of import duties by States on the products of the States, or on the exportation of manufactured articles or products of the soil. States are also forbidden to assign special routes for the conveyance of goods of native origin. It is said to be the most important economic reform ever put in operation in Mexico.

The total number of failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* last week was 234, against 227 the previous week, 225 last year, 207 in 1884, and 222 in 1883. The total failures in the country this year to date are 9,162, against 10,006 last year, a decline of 844, against 9,780 in 1884, 8,896 in 1883, and 6,472 in 1882.

In an address at Montreal Michael Davitt highly complimented Mr. Powderly, saying that the labor court in all the saloon cases from Ottawa, including the notorious "shamrock" locker.

Theodore S. Mize, the confidential man of Miner T. Ames, a millionaire colonizer of Chicago, has made way with a sum said to be in the neighborhood of $[illegible].

Large parties of Chinese continue to arrive at Victoria, British Columbia, from Mexico Territory, carrying packages believed to contain opium and other dutiable articles.

L. B. Frankel & Co., mining-stock brokers at Virginia, Nev., failed for $[illegible],000. Prominent stockholders in the Comstock mines are the principal creditors. The active business of the firm have fled, and the greatest excitement prevails.

A masked mob invaded the town of Rosebud, Texas, at midnight, overpowered the jailor, and took Silas Felder, Alfred Jones, and Ephra m Jones, three negroes implicated in the killing of Dorsey Rudon on the night of election, and lynched them. It was so quickly done that the town was not aroused until morning, when the lynchers and their victims were found hanging to a tree.

The Mormons are preparing to move in a body from Utah Territory to Mexico. The action is taken because of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Utah, which holds that the Territorial Legislature is not a legal body, because of the wholesale polygamous character of its members, and that the laws passed by it are consequently of no force. The Mormons claim that they have lived up to the laws of the Territory, and that they should not be disfranchised because a few of their number have violated the laws of the United States. They say that they will be driven from their homes in Utah, and they propose to anticipate the action of the Supreme Court by leaving the Territory in a body. They have already purchased a tract of land in Mexico, and will begin the work of colonization at once.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the action of the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission in the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway against the Commission, in which the Commission ordered the company to put in a switch at Ottawa, and the decision will hardly be rendered before April or May. The granting of the superseded was aimed at a decision of the Illinois Supreme Court, by which the company hoped to secure a reversal of the order, on the ground that a delay of execution is necessary to allow the court time for hearing a case over 20,000 [illegible]

How the Condemned Men Received the News.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The anarchists were all pleased with the news, and if they eventually escape all punishment it is safe to say they won't again play with edged tools. When seen by a reporter Parsons was seated in his cell. He had his feet against the grated door and his chair tilted back at an angle of forty-five degrees. Asked what he thought of the decision of the Supreme Court, he said it struck him very favorably, and he was glad to hear it. He didn't know to what extent the influence brought to bear in the trial of the Chicago anarchists influenced the decisions of Supreme Court Justices on a motion for a supersedeas, but he was pleased to see that they had cut no figure. He thought the decisions of Judge Scott in granting the writ was in itself an evidence that the contest was in his favor, and the others was a violation of the law.

"If you expect and pray for escape do you think you will talk and walk free in the future as you did in the past?" he was asked.

"I can't tell whether I will do the same things and preach the same doctrines. For my part, I am willing to agree to the societies, orders, and conferences to which the working classes have been invited, and sometimes get the better of a man who feels for his wife and leads him to say that he wouldn't say when in his calmer moments. It's a great deal better for the working classes, the leader of one party abuses the leader of the other, but after the meeting they are over everything settles down to quiet again."

Fielden was not much excited by the news, as he was just about what he expected. He was unexpiring what business he would engage in if he finally got clear of his present troubles, and was unable to say whether he would be able to get back to his upon him to change the opinions he had so freely uttered in the past.

Schwab couldn't say he was much surprised at the news, and he was not much surprised him that everything was favorable to the granting of the writ. He had some similar disturbances to those of last May would occur again, but intimated that he wouldn't be mixed up in them. "We Germans," he said, "are more radical and outspoken in our views than Americans, because we have seen the same state of affairs produce the same results in the old country, and, in consequence we have more of a certain expression of the working people, only tried to avert the disasters that have arisen from them elsewhere."

Spies was expecting the supersedeas, but would not have been surprised had it been refused, for what he had been through in the past, he said he was not ashamed of swinging his hat twice to the wind enough and fancy the bright have said some unreasonable things. Concluding, he said: "My course in the past may not have been wise, but I never willingly harmed anybody in my life. If the verdict is sustained, here-fools are man can be arrested and dragged to prison, tried, convicted, and punished for any unlawful act committed by persons known or unknown."

Neebe believed all the time that the supersedeas would be granted, and never felt alarmed over its being [illegible]

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

B. T. Frederick, representing the Fifth Iowa District in Congress, has resigned his seat because Postmaster General Vilas appointed a postmaster in his bailiwick at the request of Congressman Murphy.

Official notice has been filed that Congressman Sam Mr. Scott bought 15,000 tons of steel rails from a Pennsylvania rolling mill, paying $35.50 per ton. The price is pronounced satisfactory to the seller. There was then no combination of the steel rails of the country. Six months later a combination was effected, and now the price of steel rails is $43 per ton. The advance in the cost of production does not exceed $2.50 per ton, leaving an advance in steel rails of $5 per ton without produce 1,500,000 tons of steel rails a year, so that the additional profit of $5 p r ton amounts to $7,500,000, to be annually divided between the seven or eight mills. The railroads, said Mr. Scott, do not pay the excessive profit. They simply advance the money, and it is you who travel over the railroads, and who transport your merchandise and produce over them, who in the end pay this excessive profit to the manufacturers. It comes at just upon the people."

The duty on steel rails is $17 a ton. The price paid in England, when Mr. Scott bought his rails, was about $17.50. With the duty, freight, and the cost of handling, the cost of foreign rails in the United States would be about $35 a ton, while the cost of the United States, by combining, can make the price up to $43. The duty alone made this result—alone made it possible for the manufacturers to plunder the people.

In 1880, Mr. Moore points out, the total capital invested in iron production in this country was $20,975,995. The total product was $4,976,262. The total value of product, $55,809,410. The steel rail product of 1880 was 87,468,[illegible] tons, the wages in round numbers, $3,700,000, or about 50 per ton. Wages are now more than in 1880, and the wages paid for the production of 1,500,000 tons of steel rails will not exceed $7,500,000. This is the amount of the extra profit which the combination enabled the steel manufacturers to make—that is, the combination reimbursed themselves for the sums paid for the wages of producing the 1,500,000 tons of rails.

Mr. Moore is perfectly convinced that a duty of $10 per ton would be more than ample, and would give our manufacturers of rails, but even keep foreign rails out. But it would give consumers steel rails $6 or $7 a ton cheaper. A $10 duty could not possibly reduce wages, but it would materially reduce the enormous profits of the manufacturers.

Mr. Moore places in parallel columns a statement of the cost of rails, on the one theory of the greatest purchasing power of the people, and on the other the price put upon them by the combination. The result is a loss of condemnation in the shape of a tax

THE REDS RESPITED.

The Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court Orders a Supersedeas.

The Executions Cannot Take Place Before March—How the Anarchists Received the News.

[Bloomington (Ill.) Special.]

Chief Justice Scott, of the Supreme Court, granted a supersedeas in the anarchists' case on Thursday. He reached his room in the court house from his residence between 8 and 9 o'clock. An hour later he sent for Captain Black, Mr. Solomon, and Mr. Swett and announced to them his decision. He then wrote out the following order and appended to it his signature:

After inspecting the foregoing transcript of the record, the undersigned, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, is of opinion that there is a reasonable ground for granting the writ of error prayed for. It is therefore ordered that such a writ of error be granted in this cause, and that upon the filing of a bond in the sum of $[illegible] to be approved by a supersedeas as to such of the plaintiffs in error as are in custody, namely, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, and George Engel, that the sheriff of Cook County shall have the effect as provided in section [illegible] page 414, to stay the execution of the judgment against the said plaintiffs in error in said County, upon the said writ of error being issued and the further order that the Clerk of the Supreme Court in the City of Ottawa, Illinois, shall issue a writ of error in the usual form, upon the filing of a bond in the penal sum of $[illegible] conditioned as the statute directs.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The writ of supersedeas which was issued was in form as follows:

I do hereby certify that a writ of error has issued from this office for the reversal of a judgment obtained by the people of the State of Illinois against Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, and George Engel, plaintiffs in error, in the Criminal Court of Cook County, at the November term, A. D. 1886, and that the said plaintiffs in error have filed in this office a bond in the sum of $[illegible] with sureties, conditioned as the statute directs, and that the said plaintiffs in error are in the custody of the sheriff of said County.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Supreme Court of Ottawa, Illinois, this [illegible] day of Nov., A. D. 1886.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

(Chicago special.)

The convicted anarchists will not be hanged on the 13 proximo, if the decision of the Supreme bench, has granted a writ of supersedeas, which operates as a stay of execution pending the hearing of the appeal by the full bench. This hearing will take place at the spring term of the court, to be held at Ottawa, and the final decision will hardly be rendered before April or May. The granting of the supersedeas was aimed at a decision of the Illinois Supreme Court, by which the company hoped to secure a reversal of the order, on the ground that a delay of execution is necessary to allow the court time for hearing a case over 20,000 [illegible]

How the Condemned Men Received the News.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The anarchists were all pleased with the news, and if they eventually escape all punishment it is safe to say they won't again play with edged tools. When seen by a reporter Parsons was seated in his cell. He had his feet against the grated door and his chair tilted back at an angle of forty-five degrees. Asked what he thought of the granting of the supersedeas, he said it struck him very favorably, and he was glad to hear it. He didn't know to what extent the influences brought to bear in the trial of the Chicago anarchists influenced the decisions of Supreme Court Justices on a motion for a supersedeas, but he was pleased to see that they had cut no figure. He thought the decisions of Judge Scott in granting the writ was in itself an evidence that the contest was in his favor, and the others was a violation of the law.

"If you expect and pray for escape do you think you will talk and walk free in the future as you did in the past?" he was asked.

"I can't tell whether I will do the same things and preach the same doctrines. For my part, I am willing to agree to the societies, orders, and conferences to which the working classes have been invited, and sometimes get the better of a man who feels for his wife and leads him to say that he wouldn't say when in his calmer moments. It's a great deal better for the working classes, the leader of one party abuses the leader of the other, but after the meeting they are over everything settles down to quiet again."

Fielden was not much excited by the news, as it was just about what he expected. He was unexpiring what business he would engage in if he finally got clear of his present troubles, and was unable to say whether he would be able to get back to his place. He was not much of a prophet, he said, when he was at liberty.

Schwab couldn't say he was much surprised at the news, and he was not much surprised him that everything was favorable to the granting of the writ. He had some similar disturbances to those of last May would occur again, but intimated that he wouldn't be mixed up in them. "We Germans," he said, "are more radical and outspoken in our views than Americans, because we have seen the same state of affairs produce the same results in the old country, and, in consequence we have more of a certain expression of the working people, only tried to avert the disasters that have arisen from them elsewhere."

Spies was expecting the supersedeas, but would not have been surprised had it been refused, for what he had been through in the past, he said he was not ashamed of swinging his hat twice to the wind enough and fancy the bright have said some unreasonable things. Concluding, he said: "My course in the past may not have been wise, but I never willingly harmed anybody in my life. If the verdict is sustained, here-fools are man can be arrested and dragged to prison, tried, convicted, and punished for any unlawful act committed by persons known or unknown."

Neebe believed all the time that the supersedeas would be granted, and never felt alarmed over its being [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	3.00	@5.25
HOGS—Western	3.50	@5.40
SHEEP—Western	3.00	@5.00
FLOUR—Winter	3.00	@4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.78	@ .80
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—White	.35	@ .37
PORK—Family Mess	12.00	@12.50
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Prime Steers	4.50	@5.25
Good Shipping	3.70	@4.25
Common Steers	2.50	@3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.50	@5.00
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.00	@4.25
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28
RYE—No. 2	.56	@ .57
BUTTER—Fine Creamery	.27	@ .29
Fine Dairy	.22	@ .24
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cod.	.10½	@ .11
Full Cream, new	.10½	@ .11
EGGS—Fresh	.22	@ .23
PORK—Mess	11.62½	@11.75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.75	@ .77
CORN—No. 3	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .58
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	@ .63
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@ .81
CORN—Cash	.40	@ .41
OATS—Cash	.29	@ .30
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@5.50
HOGS	3.50	@5.40
SHEEP	3.00	@5.00
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.80	@ .81
CORN—Mixed	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2 White	.30	@ .31
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.77½	@ .78
CORN—No. 2	.37½	@ .38
OATS—Mixed	.26½	@ .27
PORK	11.75	@12.00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79	@ .80
CORN—Mixed	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .30
RYE—No. 2	.56	@ .57
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.84	@ .85
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2	.34	@ .35
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@5.00
HOGS—Shipping	3.50	@5.40
SHEEP	3.25	@5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79	@ .80
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .28
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	4.50	@5.00
Common	3.00	@4.00
HOGS	3.50	@5.40
SHEEP	3.50	@4.85

THE CURRENCY.

Report of Comptroller Trenholm—Important Changes suggested—Interesting Statistics.

The annual report of the Hon. William L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency, contains suggestions for the amendment of the national bank laws in about a dozen instances, including the contingent liability of shareholders, requirements as to reserve, the limit of loans to individuals, more thorough examination of banks, and their protection against unequal State taxation. The specific character of these suggestions is withheld for the present. Three thousand five hundred and eighty national banks have been organized in all, of which 3,858 are now in operation. Of these 174 have been organized during the last year, with a capital of $21,[illegible]000,000; circulation, $2,900,000. Twenty-four banks went into voluntary liquidation during the year, one ceased to exist by expiration of charter, and eight failed. Since the beginning of the system in 1863, only 112 national banks have failed. Of these, sixty-three have paid their creditors in full, and twenty have paid interest and principal in full and five in part. Over 90 per cent. of all national bank stocks is held in the residents of the State in which the bank is located, more than 91 per cent. is held by natural persons, and 96 per cent. of the number of shareholders are citizens. The total number of shareholders is 223,000, the total number of shares over 7,000,000. The effect of the reduction of the public debt and the withdrawal from bonds upon the volume of national bank circulation is very fully illustrated in the report. The contraction in national bank circulation during the year exceeds $56,000,000.

Besides the usual tables showing the condition of national banks at various dates, the report has two new tables, the first showing the aggregate of resources and liabilities. The banks in the several States, reserve cities, and Territories, have their condition stated separately. A large diagram exhibiting the many features of the national banking system and its variations during the last twenty-one years accompanies the report. From this it appears that the aggregate deposits in the banks has increased from $522,000,000 in January, 1885, to $1,173,000,000 in January, 1886, while loans and discounts have risen from $500,000,000 to $1,441,000,000.

The specie held by the national banks in 1886 was $15,000,000; in October, 1875, it was $17,000,000; while in July, 1885, it was $117,000,000, and in June $156,000,000.

Mr. Trenholm declines to say whether his report contains any specific recommendations in regard to a modification of the law making United States bonds the basis of the national bank circulation, but it is understood at the department that he has presented a strong array of facts and figures to show how valuable the system has become to the entire country, and how important it is that it should be made adaptable to the needs of communities in the West and South, where vast natural resources await development by the aid of outside capital.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

How to Promote the Efficiency of the Navy—Admiral Porter's Suggestions.

Admiral Porter has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy a report embodying suggestions for improving the efficiency of the navy. He says that in mechanical skill our navy there is no subject worthy of more consideration than the question of coal, and regrets that the ironclads have had up at City Point, which are so well adapted for supply purposes, should be left in the condition they are to-day. He says the new ironclads have given no evidence of great speed, and it is feared by those most interested that they never will, which will render them useless as commerce-destroyers. He recommends a number of changes for the navy the following classes of vessels:

The first-class should be represented by about 3,000 tons, and should be able to make a few hours a speed of fourteen and one-half knots. The second-class, to serve as flagships on foreign stations, should be vessels of not less than 4,500 nor more than 5,000 tons, able to make for a few hours a speed of nineteen knots. The third-class should be a cruiser of 2,700 tons, able to make for a few hours a speed of eighteen knots.

The Admiral remarks that the proposed thirteen inch gunboat with four guns could pass a coastal battery, and a powerful Chinese gunboat would be more than a match for it.

The United States is making the same mistake as Europe, and is spending money in building so many different classes of vessels at the outset, without knowing how many of them will meet the requirements of the service of the present day. No nation, he says, can dispense with forts, but they have to be supported from a navy to protect our coasts. Instead of matching one armored frigate against another, as we have at present, every year we should be building a fleet of four double-turreted monitors, no matter if we do not land any cruisers in the mountains.

Admiral Porter says that he has seen enough of torpedoes to know that two or three hundred pounds of gun-cotton exploded under a ship—no matter what her size—is bound to sink her or place her in a sinking condition. Yankee ingenuity, if stimulated by the prospect of a sufficient reward, would no doubt soon give us a superior torpedo. He commends the Paterson torpedo, and says what we require to do now is to have a few of the vessel fitted to the world something that torpedo destroyers can not overtake.

The report treats of the reorganization of the different branches of the navy, and especially of the Navy Department. The Admiral takes strong ground in favor of the Government encouraging the private shipyards of the country by giving them all the work possible to enable them to compete with those so that in time of war they will be in condition to meet the Government in building and repairing vessels. He also advocates a Government iron ship-building yard.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—A Milan hunter in two weeks killed thirteen deer.

—There is only one inmate in the Emmet County Poor-house.

—A bar library will soon be established by the legal profession at Grand Rapids.

—M. D. Campbell, who will be Governor Luce's private secretary, is a resident of Coldwater.

—A scheme is on foot to reorganize the judicial circuit composed of Jackson and Ingham Counties.

—Petoskey is anticipating a building boom next season. A new block of stores, with a large opera house, is being planned.

—It is rumored that Grand Rapids will have a new hotel which will be larger than any in the State, and will contain 250 rooms.

—Nathan Slawson, of Hickory Corners, being too old to work, his neighbors invaded his cornfield and husked and cribbed the entire crop, the yield being over five hundred bushels.

—A Kalamazoo cart company have received twenty orders for their carts from Mexico and Italy. They have within a short time shipped carts to seven or eight foreign countries.

—George Semon, who lately moved to Hastings and started a confectionery shop and restaurant, has gone to New York to bring back $20,000 left him by an aunt who lately died in France.

—Albert Spratt, of Concord, left by will $1,000,000 worth of property—consisting of 1,000 acres of pine land, and $20,000 in money, notes, and mortgages. The legatees are all residents of Jackson County.

—An effort will be made to have the next State Legislature pass a bill providing for the boxing of Thornapple Lake, in Barry County. This improvement would redeem thousands of acres of land which are now a swamp, being overflowed every spring.

—George Schill, a Michigan Central switchman, was killed at Jackson. Schill had just left a switch stand, and as the engine was backing toward him he attempted to jump on the foot-board, but slipped under the engine and received injuries which he survived but an hour. He was thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife and five children in destitute circumstances.

—"What do you want?" shouted a citizen of Fort street east to a person kicking at the door at midnight. "Wantcr (hic) cause I'm, was the drunken reply. "Now you skip, you loafer. Police! Police!" "Zarthy, my friend," said the drunkard, as he sat down on the steps. "I've been drunk offa nuff to know I can't outrun 'em, and I'm going to sit here and wait. Shoorty to disturb you, old fel, but wish you'd wake me up when'er wagon comes."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The Detroit Trades Council and District Assembly of the Knights of Labor, representing about seven thousand members, have put a boycott on the beer brewed by the Voight, Cling, Stroh, Gobel, and Hunter Brewing Companies, the object being to break up the Brewers' Association, which has been engaged in a long war with the Brewers' Union. The employing brewers talk of arresting some of the most prominent instigators of the boycott for conspiracy.

—William Dennam some two years since moved from Au Sable to the State of Assiness. A few weeks since the idea flashed upon his mind that Michigan was the better place, after all, and, once convinced of this, he was not long in making preparations for a speedy return. He ignored railroad trains, and packed his goods on two wagons, and with his family—four persons in all—started for Au Sable, a distance of about 300 miles. He passed through Bay City Friday on his way to the Sable.—*Bay City Tribune.*

—Maj. Normon, of Boston, a well-known capitalist, has offered to buy the Grand Rapids water-works system from the city, run the plant at his own expense, furnish the city its hydrant supply free, and supply water to private parties at the same rates as prevail at present. Though the works are at present losing money to the city, and are in need of repairs that will cost about $250,000, the Colonel, who has had extensive experience in such matters, claims that by better business management than a municipality can give such an enterprise he can make a handsome profit off the plant and keep it in better condition than the city would.

Bohemian Oats.

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.]

A curious case of speculation has been developed in legal fare by the arrest in the city of W. H. Clark, a wealthy farmer of Gravesend, Mich. Clark, it appears, was indicted to enter with others into a large cash speculation two years ago, buying a large quantity of oats of an agent of a western railway (of the Bohemian Oat and Cereal Company, located at Ypsilanti. The agent sold the grain to Clark for $10 per bushel, and gave him a bond that the company would this year sell for him double the quantity he purchased at the same price per bushel, about a month ago the agent appeared and sold the double quantity to other farmers. The company cleared 33 per cent. profit in oats and Clark was given notes which he discovered to be nearly worthless. Clark and others of the company to this city and intends bringing the matter into the Criminal Court. The same scheme has been worked extensively in Western New York, and inter-state developments are expected. The company cleared over $100,000 by its scheme in Michigan.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Notwithstanding the large payments of the national debt in the past two months there has been an increase during that time of nearly one million dollars in the national treasury. It is a notable fact that during the same period, although $5,000,000 in silver was coined, there there was a decrease of $9,000,000 in silver dollars and bullion. As business revived to meet the demands for goods for fall and winter consumption the call for fractional silver in the country increased and a consequent falling off of about $1,500,000 in the amount held by the treasury. The heaviest demand for silver dollars is reported from the west and south.

In the great cities the press is arrogant, dictatorial and assumes to rule over and domineer over the opinions of the people. In this the press only shows in what contempt it is held by an independent people. The country press only assumes to be a reflex of the opinion of the community. It is also representive, and can be and often is influential and leading. It often seeks to influence and lead, but never to drive the people. And this is the reason that the country press possess twenty times as much power as the metropolitan press. It is not the great dailies but the country press that shape the politics of the nation.—Madison (Wis.) Democrat.

The all absorbing question that will confront the incoming congress will be the surplus in the treasury. Notwithstanding the tremendous expenditures of the present fiscal year, it is now evident, owing to a greater efficiency and economy of the collecting machinery of the government under democratic rule, the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1887, will show a net surplus of over $100,000,000. By that time every dollar of the national debt that can be paid in many years will have been paid. Congress must decide, and it must do so at once, what shall be done.

Shall the surplus be hoarded?

Shall the surplus be spent?

Shall the surplus be prevented?

The first means ruin, speedy and terrible to all business. The second also means ruin, but in a different way. It is plain that the surplus should be prevented, and this can be done by revising the tariff, cutting off the burdensome war taxes, and still leave all the protection necessary. It must be done.—Cheboygan Democrat.

"This talk about the national banks making a big profit on their circulation is founded on false assumptions," said a leading banker the other day. "Why, so lightly does our bank esteem the prerogative of issuing bank notes that we have recently decided to cut down our circulation from $100,000 to $50,000." In his attempt to show that the issue power of the banks is not as profitable as it is popularly supposed to be, this leading banker has unwittingly exposed one of the most dangerous features of the systems. It is not the profit on the circulation which is complained of by the opponents of the national banking system. It is the checks control which is given thereby over the volume of the people's money, that is objected to. Here is a bank which finds its interest rate getting low, and it accordingly reduces its circulation by one half. Two effects of this—especially if a similar course is pursued by other banks, which is generally the case, because conditions which affect one bank are likely to affect all—is to seriously curtail the volume of money and thereby correspondingly increase the value of the portion that remains in circulation. This results again in putting more value into stocks, bonds mortgages and all forms of indebtedness and in increasing the interest rate. The exercise of such a transfusion power is a constant menace to the republic, and we say that it should not be lodged with any individual, or set of individuals, who may be pleased to organize themselves into a national banking institution. The Journal is in favor of a government currency. The present corporation currency furnished by the banks is the tool of Shylock to forge chains for the people.—Lansing Journal.

Pretty Girls of Dublin.

Ireland is noted for its beautiful women, and the girls of Dublin are as pretty as those of any city in the world. They have, as a rule, fair, rosy complexions and good forms, and they know how to dress the latter. I attended a regatta at Dalkey, the great yachting place near Dublin, and saw some several thousands of the better class of girls of Ireland. The poorer classes were shut out by the higher prices of the inclosure allotted to us, and the crowd was a kid-gloved one. The girls seemed to be remarkably healthy and in high spirits, and they showed, as I could judge from the witty remarks I heard in passant, all the love of humor for which old Ireland is famous. The Irish brogue coming out of the pearly teeth of a rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed Irish girl sounds very sweet indeed, and, were I a millionaire American with one or two American girl babies, I would bring them to Ireland to raise them for the sake of their complexions. The beauties are not, however, confined to the upper classes. I saw pretty girls everywhere, and many a sweet face there is among the white-capped servant girls of the hotels, and even among the workers in the fields, or in the cotters huts.—*Cleveland Leader.*

"I think there ought to be a law," said Mrs. Swell, "compelling mosquitoes to wear muzzles at this season of the year. It's just too bad." "What's too bad?" asked Mr. Gush. "The horrid mosquitoes, of course." "What have they done now?" "Why, they have prevented Matilda from going to the seaside." "Mosquitoes prevented you?" "Yes, mosquitoes prevented her from going. The horrid little things bit her in the small of the back and raised a red welt. We've tried camphor and everything, but cannot make it disappear. With that insightly blotch there she cannot wear a low-necked dress, and so she has decided to stay at home. Isn't it too bad?"—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

"Mistah Johnsing, I t'ink you's sufferin' wid a affexion ob de heart. Yo' heart-beats is ter'ble irregu'lar." "Dat's right, Sambo, dat, sho, yo' kin jis' tell yer right gin my watch, an' it hain't varied a minit in de las' free months, sah. Wid all respec' to yo', I guess I go ter some oder practitioner, sah."

Books Received.

Proceedings of 18th annual meeting of the Michigan Press Association, 1886. J. W. Fitzgerald, secretary, Ovid, Mich.

Wood's Official Railway Guide, November. John R. Wood, Detroit, Mich.

The Electrotyper, Fall, 1886. Shreidewend & Lee Co., Chicago.

Specimens of New Designs in Type. Cleveland Type Foundry.

Paper and Press, Philadelphia, August, 1886.

For forty years, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been demonstrated to be the most reliable remedy in use, for colds, coughs, and lung diseases. Slight colds should not be neglected. The Pectoral will prevent their becoming chronic.

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More Railroad Rumors.

ELK RAPIDS, Nov. 29.—There is a strong belief current here that the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad branch now building from the main line to Williamsburg will be extended to this place, a distance of only nine miles, thereby getting the start of the Chicago & West Michigan proposed extension via. Traverse City to this point and Charlevoix.

Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a ceaseless tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, dry, hacking cough, afflict the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and great prostration follows. This disease is also attended with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involve the lungs, and terminate fatally. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords speedy relief and cure in cases of Bronchitis. It controls the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep.

I have been a practicing physician for twenty-four years, and, for the past twelve, have suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the usual remedies

Without Relief,

I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It helped me immediately, and effected a speedy cure.—S. Stovall, M.D., Carrollton, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best remedy, within my knowledge, for chronic Bronchitis, and all lung diseases. —M. A. Gest, M. D., South Paris, Me.

I was attacked, last winter, with a severe Cold, which, from exposure, grew worse and finally settled on my Lungs. By night sweats I was reduced almost to a skeleton. My Cough was incessant, and I frequently spit blood. My physicians told me to give up business, or I would not live through the winter. Nothing relieved me without relief, I was finally

Cured By Using

two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I am now in perfect health, and able to resume business, after having been prostrated incurable with Consumption.—S. S. Henderson, Sanbburgh, Penn.

For years I was in a decline. I had weak lungs, and suffered from Bronchitis and Catarrh. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral restored me to health, and I have been for a long time comparatively vigorous. In case of a sudden cold I always resort to the Pectoral, and find speedy relief.—Edward E. Curtis, Rutland, Vt.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchitis. The physician attending me became fearful that the disease would terminate in Pneumonia. After trying various medicines, without benefit, he finally prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved me at once. I continued to take this medicine a short time, and was cured. —Ernest Colton, Logansport, Ind.

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Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Furniture Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

250

Wood-Choppers Wanted.

STEADY WORK,

CASH PAY,

First-class Timber.

PINE LAKE IRON CO., IRONTON, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 9, 1886.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS.....7.00 A. M. TO 7.00 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

GOING NORTH AND SOUTH.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Petoskey.....7.00 a. m.	East Jordan.7.00 a. m.
Petoskey.....1.00 p. m.	Elk Rapids..1.00 p. m.
East Jordan..5.00 p. m.	Petoskey.....5.00 p. m.

Money Order and Registry window open from 7.00 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., except during distribution of mail from Petoskey.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

☞ The "Garland Stoves and Ranges" have the most artistic finish of any that we have ever seen. They are everywhere acknowledged to be the best in the world, while they cost no more than is often asked for inferior goods. They are as noted for durability, convenience and economy of fuel as for style and beauty. Sold by L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

Notice.—Having sold our stock of Homœopathic Medicines to F. G. Hine & Co., who will also keep our proprietory medicines for sale, we would recommend all who wish that kind of goods to patronize that firm. B. SUFFIELD.

Dec. 4, 1886.

Mince Meat.

Prepared and seasoned, ready for use. A fine article. Try it. At Jefferies' market.

☞ Jefferies' is the cheapest market in town. Everything clean down. Come back old friends and try it.

☞ Fresh Oysters, direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

The season for paying taxes is again at hand.

Traverse City wants to be incorporated as a city.

Nothold's sawmill has shut down for the winter.

Change of time-card for G. R. & I. R. R. this week.

Sheriff elect Jerrue was one of our callers on Monday.

L. G. Evans, of Eastport, made us a brief call yesterday.

J. V. Sine spent a few days last week in Cheboygan.

S. Alcox has moved into the Glover house on Clinton street.

The Gazelle is hauled out at Washburn's shipyard to day.

Logs are beginning to move into Nichols's mill yard, lively.

Sam. Thatcher was one of our callers on Monday evening.

G. E. Sweetland went to Chicago on the Lawrence this week.

Boyne City Methodists are buying a new bell for their church.

Two names were added to the M. E. membership, last Sunday.

Firemen's dance at opera house Friday evening, Dec. 24th.

James Alcox will take care of the Sweetland Sanitarium for the winter.

R. W. Tullock added a piano to his household furniture, last Saturday.

The Lawrence was in, with freight on her last trip on Monday afternoon.

Whitford & Cram are remodeling their mill recently burned at Undine.

Daniel Flanigan assumed the duties of postmaster at Atwood on Dec. 7th.

Perry Weed is arranging a fine stock of Christmas cards, dolls, toys, etc.

Rev. J. T. Iddings is holding revival services at Black's school house this week.

The Bitondum Mining Co. are running day and night to fill their orders.

A. J. Modge is making numerous improvements about his store on Antrim street.

A railroad from Manistee to Cheboygan, via Traverse City, is now being agitated.

"Couldn't keep house without it," is what some of our friends say about the JOURNAL.

Miss Spaulding has filled the show case in her millinery rooms with fine fresh candies.

Mrs. L. W. Skinner has been very low with typhoid fever during the past few weeks.

Robert Roberts, of Ironton, died Tuesday night, after an illness of about seven weeks.

Dr. Crouter moved his household goods back to the rooms over the store, last Saturday.

A chimney burning out caused some excitement around E. M. Clark's store Tuesday evening.

Capt. James Roberts, of the tug Higgie, has returned to his home in Dakota, to spend the winter.

Preaching at Ironton M. E. church, by the pastor, next Sunday morning and evening, at usual hours.

F. F. Smith, shoe maker, has bench and shelf room in the Lewis block, adjoining Cooper's furniture store.

Mrs. C. G. Townsend, of Kalamazoo, who has been dangerously ill for two weeks past, is convalescing.

The firemen are preparing for a dance at the opera house Christmas eve.

"Doc" Wood returned home from Detroit last Sunday night to remain until after the holidays.

The toboggan business is sweeping over the state like an epidemic. It is as bad as the roller rink craze.

The little girl of Mrs. John Horton at Horton's Bay, that was so badly burned is still in a critical condition.

Dr. W. M. Preston and his sister have gone to Yenda Springs, Kansas, to visit the bedside of a sick mother.

The new bell for the Congregational church is in place, and will probably ring for service next Sunday morning.

F. W. Craine & Co. announce "stupendous bargains," this week in their new adv., on goods for the holidays.

Don't buy a cent's worth of holiday goods without first looking over Dr. Crouter's stock, which his clerks are now arranging.

Dr. Crouter is on deck this week with a large advertisement on the last page, enumerating his fine stock of holiday goods.

Capt. Guard, of the steamer Joe. Gordon, will occupy Crouter's cottage, corner Clinton and Grant streets, this winter.

A. E. Hosmer has traded his store property now occupied by S. W. Kramer to H. C. Miley, for his farm east of Boyne City.

Rosenthal & Son desire to "unload" before Jan. 1, and offer great inducements to purchasers of goods in their line. See advertisement.

St. Ignace is wild with joy over her railroad prospects and it is said real estate dealers have already advanced prices 25 per cent.

The firm of Newville & White, of Boyne City have dissolved partnership and the Boyne City mill will, at present, be run by Mr. White.

Capt. H. S. Stevens arrived home from Chicago on the Lawrence last Monday. He has been on the schooner Coral during the past summer.

The Gazelle took about fifteen tons of flour and feed from the Rifenburg mill to Boyne City on Monday, and nearly as much more on Tuesday.

Catching on hobs and sleighs is quite an amusing pastime for the small boys, but how long will it be before we have an accident to chronicle?

The Boyne City mill is going to get in more logs this winter than ever before. As they cut from two to a month this will be a great help to the community.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boucher died last Saturday morning, aged 63 years. The funeral was held at the M. E. church on Monday, Rev. W. H. McCartney officiating.

Frank Cater and Cay Taylor arrived home last Saturday from Esca nabia, where the schooner Narragansett, on which they had been sailing, was laid up for the winter.

A young fellow in Cheboygan, too modest to give the reporter his name, recently married Miss Lizzie Bunnelle. Wonder if he will find it a veritable bumblebee's nest?

The Van Raalte came into this port Monday morning and discharged a cargo of freight at Upright & Co.'s dock. She will receive extensive repairs at Campbell's yard, this winter.

Lost—A railroad that was to come to Elk Rapids about fourteen years ago and has been coming ever since. Any one finding it will please correspond with the Pilgrim of the Progress.

Don't fail to visit G. W. Miller's window and then make a purchase of a pair of his $1.50 pants at the occasion may require, for he has a large stock in either to make a selection from.

Mrs. Joseph Chevalier of Cheboygan has an English ivy which she has trained around the parlor and hall of her home. It is 68 feet long from the root and she has had it 15 years.

Surveyors are out surveying between Baldwin and Traverse City, and will go to Traverse City anyway and if the weather is fine they will go through to Charlevoix.—Elk Rapids Progress.

If you have a stove-pipe running through the side or roof of your house, watch it carefully, or better still, take it down and build a chimney. Stovepipes are the most prolific sources of fires.

The Michigan state teacher's association will be held at representative hall, Lansing, Dec. 28-30, 1886. An interesting program has been prepared. Railroads will carry teachers at half fare.

Anybody desiring to buy their friends a pocket handkerchief for a Christmas present should go and look at F. W. Craine & Co's window and then go inside and make a selection from their enormous stock.

At the annual meeting of the Congregational society, Charlevoix, J. L. Hurd was chosen treasurer, H. S. Harsha, clerk; E. M. Clark, and A. D. Cruickshank, trustees, of whom two are elected annually to serve three years.

Capt. Harrison Miller, of the life saving station at Beaver Island, arrived home last Saturday, for the winter. Next season he will have charge of the station at Point Betsey near Frankfort.

The schooner G. W. Davis which left this port on the 27th, of Nov. with pig iron from the Pine Lake Iron Co., was wrecked in lake Huron. The vessel is a total loss, but the crew were saved.

A. E. Shiria, of Chief, Manistee county, wants to know where William Vanalstine now is. He is supposed to have shipped as a sailor on one of the vessels out of Charlevoix some time last month, but has not been heard from since the gale of three weeks ago.

As John Jonichack was driving down the hill at Horton's Bay between the main road and Stroud & Dilworth's dock, his horses slipped and fell off the bridge into the ditch below, about ten feet. His whiffletrees broke and his load of logs staid on the bridge above. No serious damage was done.

Newman, Sears & Co., dealers in farm machinery, saw-mills, and engines, East Saginaw, Mich., became patrons of the JOURNAL this week, to the extent of a subscription for one year. The firm is just now represented in Charlevoix by Mr. F. M. Sears, who is superintending the erection of a new saw-mill for Cooper Brothers, of Marion township.

At Eastport, Antrim county, C. Chamberlain has donated a lot for a Baptist parsonage, and the ladies of the mission society have purchased another and adjoining lot for the same purpose, while Mr. and Mrs. John McEwan have donated a lot on which to build a church. At the last quarterly meeting of the church, six members were received.—Herald.

The public school entertainment will be held next Wednesday evening, at the opera house. A very attractive program is being prepared, including a section of Mrs. Jarley's "Wax Works," in which teachers and pupils will personate some of her most amusing figures. Great care has been exercised in drilling, and a fine entertainment is assured.

Frederick N. Peck, of the Kalamazoo Gazette, while sleigh riding Saturday, discovered that a horse driven by Mrs. A. J. Shakespeare was running away. The occupants of the Shakespearian sleigh were Mrs Shakespeare and her daughter. Mr. Peck drove alongside the frightened steed, reached out and grasped the bridle, leaped from his cutter and stopped the horse.

We would gently remind team owners and teamsters of the village ordinance, prohibiting teams and sleighs from traveling in or about the village without a bell or bells attached to the same. The fine for neglecting to conform to this ordinance is $2.00. Children and even adult people, are liable to receive injuries from the approach of horses or sleighs, without proper warning.

The schooner Metropolis, loaded with lumber and iron for Chicago and which cleared this dock on the night of the 24th, ran ashore that night at 9 p. m., on Old Mission point during a blinding snow storm. The captain and crew are safe. The vessel and cargo were insured. The Metropolis was about as ancient a craft as could be found on the lakes. She was built at Cleveland in 1857, and received extensive repairs in 1874-75 and 1880 81. She was valued at $6,000.—Progress.

There is a new racket going the rounds that beats the chestnut bell all to pieces. Whenever a fellow tells a story that is a little musty, or tries to perpetrate any bad puns, nobody answers at him—as used to be the rings a bell. First some one will step up and shake hands with him silently and solemnly. Then another fellow, then another, and so on all around. About the time the second man's hand is extended the victim begins to feel warm in his hand and cool and hot by turns under his vest and by the time the third hand is ready he is in a state of collapse.

A press dispatch says that the new river and harbor bill recommends the following appropriations for Michigan: Detroit river, $130,000; Sault Ste. Marie, 400,000; Saginaw river, $100,000; St. Clair ship canal, $67,500; St. Mary's river, $400,000; Black Lake harbor, $30,000; Pine Lake, $60,000; Cheboygan, $20,000; Frankfort, $25,000; Big Sable, $5,000; Grand Haven, $60,000; Grand Marais, $100,000; Ludington, $120,000; Manistee, $30,000; Monroe, $42,000; Muskegon, $80,000; Ontonagon, $25,000; Portage Lake harbor of refuge, $135,000; Pentwater, $150,000; Menominee, $90,000.

In its department of home missionary work, referring to the collection and expenditure of funds, the Presbytery of Detroit, last week had the following of interest to Charlevoix readers: "A part of the money raised by the society is to be devoted to paying the salary of Rev. C. F. Van Anken, formerly of Charlevoix, now state evangelist. Though he has not been engaged in his new work very long good results are already apparent. The following is an extract from a letter from one of the conference presidents in regard to his work at Chester: Mr. Van Anken has just been helping in a good revival meeting at Chester, Eaton county, Olivet conference. There were about sixty conversions, fifteen of them men, among the most influential of the neighborhood, and most of them upwards of 40 or 45 years of age. Mr. Van Anken is now at work with the church at Eastlake, northern central conference."

Fire at East Jordan.

Sunday morning about 4 o'clock fire broke out in Louis Votruba's frame store on State street and burned three buildings and part of the contents. The loss is as follows: L. C. Madison, drugs and household goods and building, $1,200, no insurance; Louis Votruba, grocery and provisions, building and household goods, $2,000, insured $1,300; E. Russel, household goods about $50, no insurance; F. Burdick, groceries, provisions, meat market, household goods, $2,000, no insurance. Burdick had made application Saturday evening for insurance to commence Monday noon; Chas. Fairchilds, harness stock, loss $500.

Four families occupied the three buildings as residences upstairs. Votruba kept several boarders all of whom lost more or less, as the fire caught in this building. Louis Votruba came near being burned up. He was sleeping in the store room, and when awakened his bed clothes were on fire. It is not definitely known just how the fire originated. There was snow on the roofs of the adjacent buildings and there being no wind blowing prevented a disastrous fire, as the place is without fire apparatus. The citizens, however, did noble work in saving the property of J. C. Glenn. Mr. Glenn was considerably burned but not seriously. E. Burdick will rebuild at once.

Historical Society.

"Shakespeare night," Friday even ing, Dec. 3, at the home of Prof. H. M. Enos was a complete success, both in its literary and social features.

The following program was rendered:

An article upon Shakespeare as playwright and actor, read by Miss Maggie O'Neil. Vocal solo, "The Good Time Coming," by W. S. Smith, by special request. Selection from Henry VIII. "The Fall of Wooksey," Miss Maggie Enos. Instrumental selection, Mrs. Ella Smith. Instrumental duet, Mrs. Fred Smith and Mrs. O. D. Wood.

Roll call answered by quotations from Shakespeare.

Sketch of "Skylock," Prof. Enos; "Macbeth," H. Lee Iddings; instrumental selection, Miss Maggie Enos.

The program was worthy of the special occasion. Of Shakespeare we would re echo the words of Milton:

"Then in our wonder and astonishment,
Had built Him a Brazen monument."

The society will meet Friday evening, Dec. 10, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Clark, at which time Rev. W. H. McCartney will speak upon the eclectic question, and other interesting exercises will be provided.

M. E. Church.

Thursday evening prayer meeting at 6.30. Come, and let us worship together.

Sabbath services at the usual hours. All are cordially invited. Strangers made specially welcome.

Teachers meeting at the parsonage, every Tuesday evening, at 7; continues one hour only. Be promptly in your place.

SPECIAL SALE We take account of Stock Jan. 1st, 1887, and before that date we desire to unload all surplus stock in

Dress Goods, Cloaks, Carpets, Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps.

To do this we must give special inducements to customers, and now advertise a

SPECIAL SALE

From now until Jan. 1st, to cover every article in the store, from Silk and Velvet Dress Patterns, down to German Socks.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS can be had that will suit your wife, husband, children, or best girl. Remember that everything will be sold at a low figure.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

For Holiday Goods

CALL ON

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

A FINE LINE OF

CHRISTMAS CARDS, CHRISTMAS TOYS, CHRISTMAS DOLLS.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

On Mason St., third door west of State, Charlevoix

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Harger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

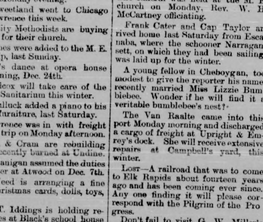
LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER



HOLIDAY PRESENTS

HARDWARE,

Cutlery and Notions.

WE SELL THE ATKINS SAW, AND PERFECTION AXES.

Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

F. E. Wood,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. JERRUE, Proprietor.

East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. Finest Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in connection with the House.

Daily Mail

AND

Stage Line

TO EAST JORDAN.

During the coming winter Burns & Scott will run a mail between Charlevoix and East Jordan. Leave Charlevoix at 7.30 a. m., arriving at East Jordan at 10 o'clock; returning, leave East Jordan at 1.00 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix by 4.00 p. m. Passengers and baggage carried at low rates.

BURNS & SCOTT,

Charlevoix, - - Mich.

Tone up the system and improve the appetite by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like a new person. Thousands have found health, and relief from suffering, by the use of this great blood purifier, when all other means failed.

FACE TO FACE.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

Sad mortal! couldst thou but know
What truly it means to die,
Thou too, of thy soul would glow,
And the hopes of thy heart best high!
Thou would'st turn from the Pythian schools
And laugh their jargon to scorn,
As the babble of midnight fools
To the morning of truth be born!
But, as thou art, poor, blind slave,
In a kingdom of shoreless breath—
I gaze on the glory of love,
In the unveiled face of death.

I feel thine his face is fair
As the moon-lore's amber rings,
And the gleam in his unbound hair
Like the first of a thousand Springs;
His smile is the faithfulness beam
Of the shining sacred light,
Where the mansions of Southland dream
In the lap of the Infinite Night;
For I, earth's dimness above,
I gaze on the marvel of love
In the unveiled face of Death.

In his eyes a heaven there dwells—
But they hold few mysteries now—
And his pity for earth's farewells
Half throws that shining brow;
Yet, even as Time's cold tide
Has broken in mortal breast,
Ere the crimson the crown of rest;
And with earth's machines above,
In a kingdom of shoreless breath,
I gaze on a light that is love
In the unveiled face of Death.

Through the splendor of stars imparted
In too glare of their far-off grace,
Do I catch a word by world,
Low, sweet, and yet strong enough;
Lone there, unalterably a word
At the passage of Death's darkest,
With the fragrance that flows behind
The flash of his winged retreat:
Lo! I hear it in numbers above,
Where kingdom of tranquil breath,
Have passed into Love!
In the unveiled face of Death.

But beyond the stars and the sun
I can follow him still on his way,
Till the Father's face shines on me
In the realm of the central day.
Far voices of fond welcome
Thrill down from the place of souls,
As Death, with a touch like flame,
Leads home his ransomed souls.
And from out of heavens above
God speaketh the ineffable breath—
My angel of perfect love,
Is the angel now call Death!

NELLIE'S NOBLE DEEDS.

BY ABBIE C. MEEKER.

"Thimble Alley! Oh, what a dreadful place! but there's no one can mend my lace equal to Mrs. Smith. Little boy, does Mrs. Rachel Smith live here?

"Yes'm, fifth story, first door to your right," and the ragged urchin eyed the fine lady with wide, open eyes.

"Lor', ain't she some?" he said, to a near companion, "all shiny-like and soft. Whooper! if mammy had some o' her finery we'd have a holiday dinner well as Biddy O'Brien."

"Ho! ho! Tim," roared the other, "the idea of a dinner out o' finery."

"I meant to set it, you know well enough, I wonder who she is?"

But in the meantime Nellie Strong had reached the fifth floor and stood, almost out of breath, peering down the wretched hallway where poverty held sway.

"How can they live so?" she thought. "What horrid colors, and there's a half dozen babies crying below. Poor little things!" then she knocked on the door before her.

"Come in," called out a woman's voice.

Nellie pushed the creaking door open and entered the small, bare chamber.

At its one window a woman sat mending some costly lace. In a corner on a cot reclined a pale, young girl. There was no fire in the room, although the air was keen and frosty.

"Good morning, Mrs. Smith. I called with some work; I wanted this lace mended particularly before the ball, and so I sought you out myself.

"Yes, Miss Strong; be seated, pray. Let me look at the lace, please."

Nellie took the one vacant chair and turned her bright eyes upon the pale young girl on the cot.

"Are you an invalid?" she gently inquired.

"Oh, yes; I have been one always. I never could walk, but I do not suffer much now."

"You don't mean to tell me that you lain here all your life?" cried Nellie, "and never saw anything but these bare walls?"

"Alas, at all my life. It isn't so bad for me as you would think. The neighbors are kind, and mother brings me a flower now and then, and we talk of what might be if God's good stranger. Talk is cheap," smiled the invalid.

"I don't think I could do this before Wednesday. Will that answer, Miss Strong?"

"Oh, yes," said Nellie, carelessly, "as slow as I make it all. Just lay aside, Mrs. Smith, have you ever consulted a good physician about your disease?"

"I have often wished to do so, but could not afford it.

Just then a little tow-headed, dirty-faced girl of five or six years thrust her head in the doorway.

"Please, Miss Sallth, the baby's worse. Mother thinks it's dyin'."

"Oh!" exclaimed Nellie, "whose baby?"

"An Irish woman's down stairs. An attack of croup; the weather has been cool, and the little fellow caught cold. Yes, Mary, I'll come. You'll excuse me a moment, Miss Strong."

"Yes; but may not I go, too—poor little baby?"

And timidly drawing her silken skirts about her, she followed Mrs. Smith into the room of the Irish washerwoman, where upon a straw bed lay a little six-months-old baby dying, as was evident at a glance.

"He's the first one," sobbed the poor mother. "I've only four left, and his father couldn't stop work long enough to see his die, his loss is that hard on him. My baby! oh, my baby!"

Nellie drew out a bill from her purse and placed it in the poor mother's hand.

"You'll need things for—forthe funeral," she said, softly; "take it. I'll come and see you again."

"Lord love your sweet face," cried the woman, with a wild fit of weeping. "You're that kind, mum, I don't know how to thank you. Tell me the best deal child that I could ever pay for its coffin. Oh, how sweet he'll look all in white!"

As they passed out of the room of death a party of men came up the stairs bearing a bier form between them.

"What is it?" asked Nellie, of Mrs. Smith, drawing closer to her.

"Some accident, evidently. What has happened, Pete?" she inquired of one of the men.

"Mr. Swasher fell from the building, a matter of twenty feet, and we think both his legs are broken. There comes the doctor."

"Poor man," sighed Mrs. Smith. "I don's know what we'l become of his family; he was their only support. You look inexpressibly pained. These things are common enough to all large tenements. We see sorrow and suffering around us continually."

And she wondered why the lady followed her up to her room again.

"I wish," said Nellie to the invalid girl, "you would allow me to send you an infantile physician; he is one of the best in the city. I think he can help you."

"Oh, if you only would!" exclaimed the mother. "Lulu might be helped, I have always believed."

"Yes, and, Mrs. Smith, you need not hurry about the lace. I don't think I'll need it, but I'll pay you for the work now.

Before Mrs. Smith could get her glasses on to examine the bill in her lap, her visitor had gone.

"Oh, Lulu!" she exclaimed, "it's a twenty-dollar bill; she's made a mistake."

But Lulu wiped away a tear from her wan cheek, and smiled up in her mother's face.

"No mistake, mother; the beautiful lady meant it for us. I'm sure I saw two full of tears. Heaven bless her tender heart!"

"I presume the holiday party and so on is being rushed along," said Mr. Strong, as his daughter entered the dressing-room. "How big a check is to be called for, pet? Don't be too hard on your old father."

Nellie did not reply at once; she took her place at the table, glanced over the dainty appointments, the snowy damask, silken fine, the costly silver, the beautiful flowers, the rare fruits, and all the luxuries that wealth can give. And her eyes wandered to her two fair young sisters, and her mother's face behind the urn, and last back to her father's face, who just now was regarding her with smiling, questioning eyes.

"Papa," she said, flushing slightly, "I—I want a generous check, true enough, but I think I'll rearrange my programme."

"I thought so," smiled her father. "What a tell-tale face you possess. What's the latest freak? out with it.

"Oh Nellie, everything was perfect; invitations all ready to send out. You're not going to spoil our party," cried her sisters.

"I hope not," said Nellie; "but first I want to tell you all about my visit to Thimble Alley."

She told it as it was, and at its close the youngest of the girls exclaimed:

"I know now, Nellie; you thought what a big sensation your party would make in Thimble Alley."

"Yes," said Nellie, "if papa is willing."

"My eldest born," said her father fondly, "your papa's purse has a long string, still it might be stretched too far. I always did dislike the fuss of a party, and I guess I can trust your prudent head to control your tender heart. Give the Thimble-Alleyites a generous dinner on your birthday and what you will. I'll see that Dr. Moore calls upon the lace-mender's daughter."

Not fairly hands, oh, no! but human, loving hands that did the work, some of them rough and black that shoveled in the coal into the empty bins; some of them small and chapped that helped along their dinner. But were the stars alone out, not one in that large tenement building went to sleep cold or hungry on that holiday night.

Nellie, said John softly, "the doctor says I will soon be well enough to sit in my chair all around, and that possibly, some day, I may walk about with the help of crutches."

"Yes, my darling, I know."

"And when I told him all about Miss Strong's noble deeds, and praised her tender heart, he smiled and looked so pleased I felt pleased, his secret. May Heaven bless them both."

"Amen," breathed her mother tearfully.

Short Sermons.

I long ago dun made up my mind dat skrrange humanity expects too much on dis earth, an dat we am all too selfish to really enjoy ourselves.

If we plan for a buckleberry excursion we look for the sun to shine, an if we have a fine-good-day, we expect to get a buckleberry excursion. Dat's human nature, no matter how much our naybur's co'n an taters want rain.

If dar am any danger of spring frosts we expects dey will fly over our garden as light down on somebody else's truck-patch.

We expect cyclones now an' den in de natural order of things, but we doan' expect 'em to hit our farm and de county. We am sorry fur sich people as was in de way, but dey orter bin som'ers else.

If we take in a tramp over night we expect him to be honest an' grateful. If anybody else takes in one an' gives him a clean, cut verdict am dat it sarved 'em right.

We expect to git de big end of de trade when we swap hosses wid a man, but if we dishiver dat we bev been cheated we want de law to punish him for a swindler.

Most of us am willin' to take our chances on matrimony, if de gal am good-lookin' or de young man has cash, but when de rollin' pins begin to fly we blame our friends dat dey didn't warn us.

If we lose our pocket-book we argy dat de pusson who find it am as bad as a thief if he doan' return it. But if we some one else's pocket-book we—well, it comes like pullin' teeth to let go.

We respect our naybur, but we want our beets an' cabbage co'ns to keep a week ahead of his.

We doan' know of any partickler reason why lightnin' should strike our naybs, but we kin furnish half a dozen reasons why it should burn ha'ss all around us.

We begin in October to predict mild winter, an' if we happen to git one we kick like a steer de nex' summer because we have to pay mo' fur ice.

I tell ye, my frens, when I come to realize jest what a queer piece of clay we am, an' how much workin' oder we need to come out perfect, I can't wonder ober de shoutin' and hurrahin' in Heaven when one of us grown folks finds his way in.—*Detroit Free Press.*

As exchange tells of a woman so cross-eyed that tears from her left eye fall on her right cheek.

UNION PACIFIC REPORT.

Large Increase in the Earnings of the Road—Funded-Debt Statement.

The report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway shows that the surplus earnings of the entire system, comprising 4,501 miles, for the nine months ended September 30, after deducting operating expenses and taxes, was $6,118,242. To this must be added interest and profit from investments, land sales, etc., which brings the total income up to $8,119,820. From this must be deducted: Discount and interest paid.....$1,407,487; sinking fund requirements, company's bonds.....249,995; interest on bonds of operated roads.....2,347,000; Land department expenses, Union Pacific.....11,728; One-half of loss in operating Leavenworth, Topeka and Southwestern Railway.....11,721. Total.....$3,726,930. This leaves a net surplus of $2,392,890, from which deduct $300,000 for United States requirements, leaving a surplus balance of $2,188,927. Compared with the first nine months of 1885, the gross earnings increased $881,656, or 4.8 per cent. The passenger earnings increased $42,000, and the freight earnings $767,777. The mail earnings show a decrease of $8,740, the express earnings, $9,663, and the miscellaneous earnings $46,625.

The increase in operating expenses was $1,189,000, or 10 per cent, of which $166,916 was for maintenance of way expenses and $153,800 for car expenses. On the average road mileage the gross earnings per mile were from $4,000 in 1885 to $4,230 in 1886, an increase of $155, or 3 per cent. The Pacific road earnings, which in 1885 represented 5.5 per cent of the total, fell off in 1886 to a point where they represent but 7.4 per cent. The earnings of the system from traffic interchanged with the branch-line system twelve months were in gross $5,220,978, or about 30 per cent, of the total earnings of the parent company. As this traffic is done at less average cost than is other business, the net earnings from it are estimated at over $1,000,000, or 50 per cent, of the total net earnings. This is in addition to the net earnings of the branch lines themselves, after paying all fixed charges, which were $1,193,450 for the nine months of 1886, and indicate the vital importance of the branch line system to the main system. The following is a comparative statement of the funded and other debts of the entire system Dec. 31, 1885:

Funded debt in the hands of the public	$127,498,000
Add Union Pacific bonds in the hands of the public	16,400,000
Total funded debt	143,898,000
Less company's sinking fund	3,775,172
Total funded debt	140,122,828
Less company's land grant bonds	2,777,000
Balance of debt	137,345,828
Deduct land grant assets	29,463,981
Debt in excess of land assets	107,881,847
Miles of road	4,501
Debt per mile	23,967

The mileage and debts of the Central branch and the St. Joseph and Grand Island Company are not included in this statement.

THE PACIFIC ROADS.

Commissioner Johnston's Annual Statement of Their Financial Condition.

General Joseph E. Johnston, Commissioner of Railroads, in his annual report says that the Union Pacific is a first-class road, and in excellent condition. The financial state of the road is summarized as follows:

Total debt	$135,412,092
Capital stock	60,868,267
Total stock and debt	220,202,359
Total assets	219,865,396
Surplus	33,837,037

Among the assets is $21,604,111, claimed by the company, repaid to the United States. Treasury Department reports show settled accounts and money paid into the Treasury June 30, 1886, aggregating $20,674,414, or $929,727 less than the amount claimed by the company. The company's credits are increased, however, by accumulated interest on sinking-fund investments, $418,560, making the total credits June 30, 1886, $24,422,974.

The gross earnings of the Union Division for the year 1885 were $12,215,484; expenditures allowed under the Thurman act, $7,761,566, leaving $4,453,879 as net earnings, of which the Government is entitled to 75 per cent, or $3,113,469. The amount found due from the Union Division is $141,019, making a total of $1,254,489 due from both divisions. The funded debt of the Union Pacific Company June 30, 1886, was $135,412,092, as against $141,757,000 the year before, a net decrease of $1,393,907. The revenue of the Union Pacific Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1885, was $26,806,836; expenditures, $21,944,704; surplus, $4,121,932; surplus, excluding expenditures for new construction and equipment, $3,345,000. The net earnings were $8,404,676, against $8,941,969 in 1884. The net earnings were $1,"2,774, against $87,250 in 1884. The report of the Commissioner of the Central Pacific Company the Commissioner found in excellent condition. The gross earnings of the "Pacific system" for the year ended June 30, 1886, compared with those of the preceding year, show a decrease of $419,200, and the net earnings increased $2,130,512, or 51.8 per cent. The financial condition of the road June 30, 1886, is summarized as follows:

Total debt	$122,148,500
Capital stock	26,615,000
Total stock and debt	148,763,500
Total assets	130,044,000
Surplus	18,433,176

The sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific Companies, June 30, 1886, held by the Treasurer of the United States, amounted to $6,038,712, the Union Pacific being to its credit $6,419,351, and the Central Pacific $5,619,361.

Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company the Commissioner says that the gross earnings for the year were $2,901; that of the seventy-five miles unfinished on the Cascade Division probably only five miles will be left at the end of the year. The total number of acres of land received by the company from the United States up to 1886, was 11,629,820, of which 5,830,871 have been sold. From these sales the company has received $20,835,000, and there is still outstanding on time sales $7,070,000. The total debt of the company June 30, 1886, was $52,526,000; capital stock, $47,000,000. Total stock and debt, $100,386,000; total assets, $100,000,000; surplus, $2,855,000. The earnings of the road for the year ended June 30, 1886, were $11,736,527; expenses, $6,156,263; net earnings, $5,580,264; interest, expenses of $836,414, or 10.64 per cent, over last year.

COMMISSIONER COLMAN.

The Second Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report, describes in general terms the progress made in agriculture during the past year and the conditions which contributed to make this "the best-fed nation on the globe." He urges the passage of the bill now before Congress for the establish ment of agricultural experiment stations in connection with the agricultural colleges. In commenting upon the work of the bureau of animal industry, he describes the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, and says:

"Every effort possible under existing laws has been made to locate the diseased animals and isolate all that have been exposed. It would have been most fortunate if every animal exposed to the disease and liable to contract it could have been summarily slaughtered and the contagion thus eradicated. With a disease of this character at Chicago, it has been truly said that the cattle industry of this country has reached a crisis. There can be no doubt that it will be soon and widely disseminated unless prompt and effectual action can be instituted for its speedy suppression. Even now it may have been scattered to some extent in the West, and the investigations of the next year will probably bring other outbreaks to light. The subject is a most important one, overshadowing in urgency all others after our agricultural prosperity, and of vital interest also to every consumer of beef, of milk, of butter, and of cheese. To prevent the spread of the disease, which has already greatly affected our foreign and interstate commerce, additional legislation by Congress is now essential.

"Much valuable work has already been done in Maryland, and the danger of the dissemination of the contagion from that State has been greatly lessened. No work has been done in the State of New York, because it was evident that the appropriation was not sufficient to secure any results adequate to results commensurate with the expenditure. The State has refused to pay for diseased animals," said he, "and as a consequence poor people who happen to possess one or two cows will conceal the fact of the existence of the disease from the authorities until whole herds become affected. If the State would vote to pay for the diseased cattle, as it should do, and take hold of the matter in earnest, we might yet stamp out the disease. But as matters now look our State is doomed to see its cattle interests ruined."

DEADLY FIRE-DAMP.

Terrific and Fatal Explosion in a Coal Mine at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

Twelve to Fifteen Men Mortally Injured, and Thirty Others More or Less Hurt.

(Wilkesbarre (Pa.) special.)

Forty-two men were seriously burned by an explosion of fire-damp Friday morning in the Conyngham shaft, owned and operated by the Delaware and Hudson Company. Several other persons were slightly injured. Of the forty-two men seven were burned two hour since dead, and ten more will probably die. Two miners, whose names are unknown, are missing, and it is believed that they were blown into a vacant containing thirty feet of water and were drowned. The names of the dead are: Thomas O'Brien, aged thirty, a miner, leaves a wife and large family; Cornelius Boyle, aged thirty-eight, miner, leaves a wife and family. The names of those believed to be fatally burned are: Hugh Sweeney, aged 21, laborer; Edward Kane, aged 25, laborer; Richard Coulter, aged 30, miner, has a wife and family; Condy Gallagher, aged 31, miner, has a wife and large family; John Cannon, aged 40, miner, has a wife and family; Christopher Branagan, aged 35, laborer; Michael O'Brien, aged 35, laborer; Daniel Ferry, aged 25, miner, has a wife and large family; John Dougherty, aged 31, laborer; Dennis McGlade, aged 46, miner.

The shaft was known to contain gas. No work was done Thursday, and consequently there was more gas than usual in it. The accident occurred at 7:10 a. m., while fifty miners and laborers were sitting at the foot of the shaft, waiting for the inside boss. The accident was due to the carelessness of Cornelius Boyle, who has, all the penalty with his life. Boyle entered a place with a lighted lamp, and a naked light on his hat, and the explosion followed. The miners were killed and wounded, and great damage was done to the inside workings of the shaft.

The scene at the colliery while the injured men were being taken from the shaft was terrible. A crowd of several hundred people had gathered at the mouth of the shaft, among them the wives, mothers, and daughters of the injured men. As the victims were taken out of the pit they were brought to the engine-house, and the women made desperate efforts to gain entrance. The frantic demonstrations of grief were heart-rending, but they were sternly kept outside the building, while the black, smeared, scorched, and bleeding victims of the disaster were wrapped in blankets soaked in oil. The engine-house floor was covered with writhing human forms so disguised by fire as to be unrecognizable, as fast as possible they were taken to the hospital or to their homes.

A DISASTROUS SEASON.

Many Vessels Destroyed and Lives Lost on the Lakes.

(Chicago telegram.)

The recent storm has practically put a stop to navigation for the season of 1886. Vessels coming in from other lake ports are being stripped and sent into winter quarters in the various slips.

The season has been good one so far as freights were concerned, but the underwriters have suffered heavily and the loss of human life has been great. For the seventeen thirty-three vessels have been driven on shore or foundered, with more or less loss. The schooners L. J. Conway, Belle Walbridge, Smith Haven, Hattie Andrews, Florida, Helen, Menekaunee, Marinette, Dickerson, and Emerald and the tug propeller Robert Wallace are total losses, and represent a money value of nearly $300,000 in vessel property. What the value of the cargoes was cannot be accurately computed, but will probably double that amount.

The schooner Lucerne, which foundered in Lake Superior with a load of iron ore, took with her the entire crew of ten men. Not a single body was recovered. Eight more were lost on the Manistee and seven on the Menekaunee, only one man of the two crews escaping. The scow Hiem went to pieces off Muskegon, and her entire crew of seven men were drowned. The schooner Florida, with a crew of ten, went to pieces off Marquette. The crew was lost. A little boy accompanied the male sailors, who was caught between the rigging and the vessel and squeezed to death. The Dickenson and Emerald broke adrift from the tug Justice Field and went into the lake. Eight men and a little girl perished. Seven were lost, making a total of forty-one sailors who have lost their lives by the wrecking of vessels this season.

CATTLE PLAGUE IS RAGING.

Thousands of Cases Discovered by the Export Veterinarians.

(Chicago dispatch.)

The work of appraising cattle at the Phoenix Distillery was completed yesterday. Two hundred and twenty-nine animals were appraised at an average valuation of $26. The commission will visit Schofield's establishment to-day, and begin upon the 300 head contained there. It appears probable that all of next week will be required to finish the work at the distilleries, and that no slaughtering will be done for some time yet.

It is becoming daily more apparent that the disease is much more widespread than was at first supposed. The expert veterinarians who are at work among the stockyards claim that thousands of cattle are constantly discovering cases in the most unlooked-for places, and between 200 and 300 suspected cases are known to exist in this county. A prominent member of the commission said last night that, in his opinion, the disease was not so far rooted here that it could not be eradicated. "The State has refused to pay for diseased animals," said he, "and as a consequence poor people who happen to possess one or two cows will conceal the fact of the existence of the disease from the authorities until whole herds become affected. If the State would vote to pay for the diseased cattle, as it should do, and take hold of the matter in earnest, we might yet stamp out the disease. But as matters now look our State is doomed to see its cattle interests ruined."

Two 1886 Gold Medals.

Messrs. Mason & Hamlin again have the distinguished honor of having been awarded the highest gold medals over all exhibitors, American and European, both at Edinburgh and at Liverpool, the two most important exhibitions of the year 1886. Since the first great Paris Exhibition of 1867, the Mason & Hamlin Organs have invariably received the highest honors at all great world's exhibitions.

Too Many Railways.

There are, it is said, about 125,000 miles of rail road in this country, much more than there ought to be. It has often been asserted that 1,000 people are required to support a mile of road, and we have more than a mile to every 500. In no other land are there anything like so many railways, and they have all been built within 40 years. In 1830 there were 23 miles of road; in 1840, nearly 3,000; in 1850, 9,000; and in 1861, 16,000 miles were in operation. In the past 15 years more roads have been built than were built during the previous forty years. Railroad building is irregular. We overbuild for a while, and then a reaction ensues. In 1882 we built 11,000 miles; in 1883, 7,000 miles; and we are at present building about 4,000 or 5,000 miles a year. The average cost of construction and equipment of a railroad is $60,000 a mile. The value of railway property in the United States is enormous—about one-seventh, it is said, of the entire property of the republic. The excessive building will no doubt continue. Many persons predict that at the close of the century we shall probably have 200,000 miles. This is scarcely seems credible, but it may be, nevertheless, the trends of the road are adding continually goes on. The men immediately interested in the construction make money, and do not care a fig for the stockholders and the general public. Enterprise is often another name for downright swindling.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Educated Spiders.

The locust, who comes with his soft sighs in summer time and his "W" predicting wet, does now take back seat.

From a North Carolina contemporary we learn of a breed of educated spiders who are in the prophecy business, and who scorn the initial letters. When they have anything to communicate they write it out, and they don't misspell words, either.

One spider ran out a web, and then wrote across in bright, silvery letters, "War."

Another spun a web and began to write in embroidered across his silken home the word "Cotton." The boy who proceeded and finished the sentence, Indian—A War."

These educated spiders are bad-looking critters, in our sharge as a honeybee, have eight legs, and are winter bored show anger, shoot out their tongues, and swing their colows tacks as if they meant to jump and sting.

The educated spider should be suppressed. His literary labors can do no good. Besides that, the country has too many prophets already.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Foolish and Stubborn Boy.

In the efficacy of certain remedies of valued action, is the unsparing fetile of the ignorant and prejudiced. Prejudice sometimes does great injuries in a very common place of the falsity of such people, and, polypiles, diagnosed in sugar coating, castor oil, mercury, and other old-fashioned drugs, still hold their own among this class; and although the success of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sufficiently disposed to the necessity for violence in medicine, the adherents of an exploded fallacy still persist in taking and taking inordinate quantities of the two crews escaping. The scow Hiem went to pieces off Muskegon, and her entire crew of seven men were drowned. The schooner Florida, with a crew of ten, went to pieces off Marquette. The crew was lost. A little boy accompanied the male sailors, who was caught between the rigging and the vessel and squeezed to death. The Dickenson and Emerald broke adrift from the tug Justice Field and went into the lake. Eight men and a little girl perished. Seven were lost, making a total of forty-one sailors who have lost their lives by the wrecking of vessels this season.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

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PATENT FOR SALE. THE ADAMSON CO. Patent Cure, Treatment sent on trial.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No Pay Till Cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

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PILES Dr. Bosanko's Pile Ointment is a sure cure for the Piles. Sent by mail for 50 cts. Address Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia, Pa. Druggists sell it.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Produce ASTHMA. Sample Box, 25 cts. Kidder, Boston, Mass.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW Anything, Write to Murray Hill Pub. Co., Box 2926, New York.

"DON'T PAY A BIG PRICE" For a Carriage when you can get the "Cleveland" or "Superior" for $40 to $60. Not sold by agents. Sold direct to the consumer. Buggies, $50 to $80. Cleveland Carriage Co., Cleveland, O.

65 Cents Pays for a Warm Substantial Overcoat, Sent C.O.D. subject to examination. Write for Samples and Rules for Measuring to Chicago Cloak Co., Chicago.

Catarrh is Caused by scrofulous taint in the blood. Therefore, to cure catarrh, purify the blood. Thousands who have been troubled with the disagreeable symptoms of catarrh have found relief by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier now before the public. It expels every taint of impurity from the blood, and vitalizes and enriches what remains, giving to the blood the vitalizing power of health.

"I have suffered with catarrh in my head for years, and paid out hundreds of dollars for medicine, but have found no permanent or even temporary relief. I hope to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I believe it will do me good. I believe it will do my catarrh is much improved, the weakness of my body is all gone, my appetite is good, and I feel like a young person." MRS. A. DUNNINGTON, Providence, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

A Printer's Error.

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*, the printer's copy said, but he set it up, sweet are the uses of advertising. Sweet, indeed, to those who in sickness and suffering have seen the advertisement of some sovereign remedy, which they have thought them from death's door. "The best thing I ever saw is my proper Medical Discovery," said a grateful Victim of Dyspepsia, and again the testimony of 10,000 who have been cured by it of lung disease, scrofula, all chronic blood ulcers, liver complaints and the list to which Dean in her.

A MEDICAL WRITER says that children need more wraps than adults. They generally get more.

"Nip't in the Bud!"

Sad to say, many a good thing attains to nothing more than a fair beginning. On the other hand it is a matter for congratulation that the growth of some evil things may be greatly promptly frustrated. A large proportion of dispepsia cases are most well-marked and fatal of dispepsia—cases which have their inception in a slight, nothing and of Kidney Wort. It is a remedy which has cured thousands. All druggists.

SALESMEN-CAR porters object to railroads advertising to carry passengers without change.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "I think they are the best and most convenient relief extant."—*Rev. C. M. Hemphrey, Troy, N. Y.*

THERE has been no strike yet for an advance in the wages of sin.

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Catarrh

For cold in the head Ely's Cream Balm works like magic. I tested my nostrils and stored the sense of smell.—E. H. Sherwood, Rush, Ontario.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH HAY-FEVER

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UPRIGHT PIANOS.

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To the next 30, each a Solid Gold Watch, worth $100 each. To the next 40, each a Solid Silver Watch, worth $50 each. To the next 50, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth $25 each. To the next 60, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth $20 each. To the next 70, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth $15 each. To the next 80, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth $10 each. To the next 90, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth $5 each. To the next 100, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth $3 each. To the next 200, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth $2 each. To the next 300, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth $1 each. To the next 400, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth 50 cts. each. To the next 500, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth 25 cts. each. To the next 600, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth 10 cts. each. To the next 700, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth 5 cts. each. To the next 800, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth 3 cts. each. To the next 900, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth 2 cts. each. To the next 1000, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth 1 cts. each. To the next 1000, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth 1 cts. each. To the next 1000, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth 1

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CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS,

An Endless Variety, Illustrated Poems, Art Books. We call special attention to our supplies for Sabbath School and Church Christmas Trees. No Lottery Schemes, but

We will Give a Nice Box, Containing Half Pound of Fine Mixed Candy, to Every Person Purchasing

Fifty Cents Worth of Holiday Goods.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF GOOD, HONEST GOODS. ❊ PRICES THAT WILL MAKE YOU HAPPY. ❊ FOR YOUR SAKE, FOR OUR SAKE, FOR GOODNESS SAKE COME AND LET US SAVE MONEY FOR YOU.

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THE OLDEST AND LARGEST DRUG HOUSE IN THE COUNTY.

Education of Chinese Princes.

The sons of the Manchu emperors (*tu-ssu-pin*) undergo from their tender youth a system of the strictest education. Rising about 3 o'clock in the morning, they first take their lesson in Chinese literature, under the superintendence of the *ombi* tutor who has the title of *shifu*, or "master." The tutor rises from his couch as soon as the imperial pupils enter, and receives from the latter a courtesy (*ta-ch'ien*), which is then returned in the same form. The tutor takes the seat of honor, and when the lesson is learned the pupil kneels up his book, deposits it before his teacher, and then returns to his seat to repeat the task by heart. If the lesson is not learned the tutor requests a smart lecture in attendance to bring the fords (*k'o-tsu*) pain), and makes a show of administering correction. But each imperial pupil is accompanied by eight fellow-students (*pan-tu-ch'i*) known in the Manchu language as *kuk-a-ssu* who study the same books as their young master. When it becomes necessary to admonish the latter more seriously the *kuk-a-ssu* are beaten with the fords vicariously; but when the imperial pupil acquits herself well they are, on the other hand, commended or rewarded. A recalcitrant and obstinate prince is at the last resort actually himself flogged, though probably only nominally, by the teacher, or taken before the emperor, who directs a eunuch to punch his cheeks (*ch'ih pa-fen*). The late Emperor T'ung-chih was frequently tweaked in this way by order of the empress. The Chinese lesson occupies two hours; after this comes the Manchu and Mongol lessons in composition, given by the teachers who enjoy the less honorable title of *sifu*, and who are obliged to meet their pupil at the door and make the first obeisance. Then come lessons in various spoken languages—Manchu, Mongol, Tangut—and in local Chinese dialects. After these come courses of instruction in foot and horse archery (*tu-pu-ch'ien*), athletics, hunting, putting the stone, etc., (*kung-tu-ch'ih*), under the guidance of a class of instructors called *ssu-fu*. The whole of the young princes' day is taken up with mental and physical exercises, and they retire to rest at a very early hour. At suitable intervals their meals are weighed out to them, and on no account are they allowed to indulge in the pleasures of the table. At the age of 16 they must marry. One year before a wife is selected for the heir apparent he is provided with a handmaid taken from the families of the inner bruners (*tsu-ch'i*) of the imperial household (*tsu-ssu'ku*), who must be one year elder than himself, and prepare him for a husband's duties. On his accession this handmaid (*tsuo ispatsuko*) receives the title of *fei*, which is given to her alone among those inmates of the harem who are selected from the inner bannners. No one but the empress is allowed to pass the night with the emperor. The emperor sleeps with eight handmaids (*ch'ung-tsai*) sitting upon his bed, and sixteen others (*to-ying*) underneath the bed, all of them girls from the *ssu-ssu-fu*. Their function is to watch over his majesty, and they are not allowed to sneeze, cough, spit, or utter any sound. The movements of the emperor after awaking in the morning are signalized by a clapping of hands on the part of the eunuch on guard. Once a year—on New Year's day—the emperor and empress preside at a grand banquet, the empress sitting on the emperor's left hand. This is the only occasion during the year on which the emperor can see his wives together and compare their respective merits. The empress presents wine to the *fei* (*k'e-ch'in*) to the eunuchs, who receive it from her majesty on their knees, and the emperor performs the same politeness to his women.—*Hong Kong Daily Press.*

Designs for Hanging Baskets.

The designs for hanging baskets offered by florists and wiremakers, and pottery and tile-makers, are very numerous and attractive. If selections are made from these, be certain to choose those large enough,—not less than twelve inches in diameter and six in depth. Fill the earth in even with the rim, and then let it rise in the center. If only one or two large plants are placed in the basket, it is well to moss over the surface with lycopodium or swamp moss, for this helps keep in the moisture and saves trouble in watering. The pretty wire baskets which look like bowls of green velvet when hung in the window, must be first lined with moss, then filled with soil, and lastly, planted. Good sized cuts should will hold sufficient earth to grow vines, and are among the most graceful window baskets. The edges must be bound for wires, cords or ribbons by which the shell is suspended. Light, rich soil should be packed into shells which look delightfully if nestled in the bloom-hanging bulbs. The rim of gourds and scallop-squashes make exceedingly pretty baskets for trailing plants. Cocoanut shells are useful and pleasing for holding mosses and ferneries. The ordinary kitchen wooden bowl can be converted into an attractive basket by boring a few gimlet holes in the bottom and sides. Take a bowl that is sixteen inches in diameter and make three holes at equal distances in the edge by which to suspend it with cords. The outside of the bowl may be embellished with lichens and wood mosses which can be applied with glue, brass wire or little brads. Plant such a basket with bright green *money wort*, with the different varieties of tradescantia and soft bending grasses, and it is truly a thing of beauty."—*Mrs. Fannie A. Benson, in Good Housekeeping.*

Mrs. Julia Smith, of Glastonbury, Conn., recently deceased, bequeathed the famous Jersey cows to her husband, but of her other personal property she gave to Mrs. Jane H. Shepherd of the Boston Home, Washington, "my silk bedquilt containing 7,500 pieces, to Mrs. James Noble of Westfield, Mass., the whole quilt to be a resting-on without a seam, spun by myself and sister, and the 12th yearsend bed-quilt of dimity made by my grandmother before her marriage, was spun and woven the lining and quilted in seam."

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. I had been a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have bone scraped or her amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters is sold at 50 cts. a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25 cents box by Dr. G. W. Crouter. 5

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. A. O. U. W.—Lake Shore Lodge, No. 220, meets Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening. W. H. MILBURN, N. G.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

O. L. of L.—True Blue No. 187, meet Saturday on or before each full moon, in Harnard school house.

LOYAL ORANGEMEN—Meet at Orange hall, Boyne City, on the 1st Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

1872. 1886.

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STRAYED OR STOLEN, a York red heifer, about 20 months old, left Boyne City last week. Finder will please notify E. NOWLAND, Charlevoix.

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Around the County.

Eveline.

Rain all day Sunday.

More snow Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle have been on the sick list for a few days.

The rains and springlike weather has so rotted the ice in South Arm as to make it unsafe to cross, and much of it near the ferry has disappeared, so that passage is made by boat again.

Another old settler gone. Mr. Robert Bedwin, who has resided in Eveline for twenty years, died at his home on Tuesday night, Dec. 7th, after a long illness of paralysis, at the age of 69 years, 9 months and 15 days. He was born at Milton, Berkshire, England, on February 22, 1817, and at the age of twenty-one he with his parents came to this country and settled in Middlegen, N. Y., where he lived for five years, after which he moved to Oberlin, Ohio, where he followed the tailoring trade. In 1833 he was married to Miss Elisabeth Cater of that place. And he with his wife and two sons, Charlie and Eugene Bedwin, moved to Eveline where he settled on their present homestead opposite Ironton. He suffered the usual hardships of a pioneer's life, but by dint of hard toil and hard labor he succeeded in clearing up a farm. In those days the nearest point from which provisions could be obtained was Charlevoix, and there being but few teams in the country and no steamboats, much of the supplies had to be lugged on foot, or by a team. In 1882 he set up a dry goods and grocery store on his place in which he did a lively business for nearly four years. He secured the establishment of the Bedwin postoffice, but after he closed his store the postoffice has been practically discontinued. Mr. Bedwin was our township clerk for nine years. He was very mild and did not complain through all his illness. The funeral occurred from the house on Thursday morning at 10:30; Rev. B. H. Whitman, of Norwood, officiating, and the remains were laid to rest in the Advance cemetery. The deceased leaves a wife and three sons and a large number of friends to mourn his loss, and the bereaved family have the sympathy of all. Mr. and Mrs. Bedwin have buried four sons. Mr. Bedwin's spiritual faith was strong to the end.

Dec. 13.

Clarion.

The infant son of Perry and Edith Nichols died on Saturday, Dec. 5th, age 9 weeks.

A lecture on Wednesday evening by the Rev. Mr. Burnston, of Boyne Falls, at the Odd Fellows' hall.

A temperance lecture Friday evening at the school house by the Rev. John R. Robinson.

Mr. John Williams had a horse killed last Monday morning.

School closes next week Friday with an entertainment.

Ed. Darrah is filling the railroad limits with timbers that are "longer than a moral law."

There is considerable excitement over a wild animal that is at large; what it is no one knows, but Fort Lord says it's got the "terriblest holler" that he ever heard.

There is a prospect of Clarion having two churches next spring.—an Evangelical and a Methodist.

Dec. 8, 1886.

Burgess.

J. A. Bacott, our supervisor, has completed the tax roll and placed it in the hands of the town treasurer.

Mr. Minier has been getting him a team of horses.

Joseph Lewis, Jr., is the happy man; it is a little girl.

Moses Cooper has commenced his winter's work getting out logs, and is soon going to commence at a big contract that he has for ties and posts.

Most every body is busy at the log business, and it is a good time for cutting and skidding.

Mr. Crop, who has been living near Cagachewing is talking of moving his family to Charlevoix for the winter.

E. H. Burgess has a portable sawmill and engine that he is going to run this winter, at his camp, sawing ties and posts.

A. R. Struthers is getting out furnace wood for the Iron Company.

Dec. 14.

Ellsworth.

On Dec. 11th, after months of suffering, Andrew Benur, one of our oldest citizens, also one of the first settlers of Banks township, died aged seventy-nine years, leaving his aged wife to mourn his loss. He was buried at Central Lake on the 13th; many of his neighbors following his remains to their last resting place.

H. Clugg met with a slight accident at the mill, which causes him to wear a patch of court plaster under his right eye.

L. Doline and wife went to Boyne City last Wednesday on business.

Frank Wrisley of Charlevoix is up here at work.

Dec. 13.

Ideal Women.

The women of fiction form, perhaps, the most delightful ideal possession of the civilized races of the world. Invention, based upon imitation, has produced so and lovely images of the fairest and sweetest creatures that make the earth divine. To few men it is given to know and meet in actual life women who rise to the altitude of worth and charm of the women of the poets, and it is pre-eminently the happy task of the poet to embody for us, in suggestions of deathless loveliness, beings who answer to the highest conceptions that man can form of beauty, of tenderness, of purity and of nobleness. In the magic mirror of the poet's imagination are fixed to permanence the images of the fairest and dearest of God's feminine creatures. He who, professing a high ideal of womanhood can yet never find an ideal love in his imagination, is to be wedded to Imogen or Di Vernon. The poet's creed, that "woman the crown of the world," Shakspeare, is the greatest creator of ideal women. The true ideal is always t'ent upon the world. Shakspeare's women are so ideal because he has placed them upon the loftiest of abstract truth. His women are ideal, not because womanhood is, as it is best, what it is. Imogen, Desdemona, Ophelia, Portia are loftiest creatures, and yet are the most natural men. Another mighty poet has given us Gretchen and Charlotte, women who in such limited space as we can have command, can enumerate or even allude to all the fair women painted by noble poets. The large and lovely constellation of sweet, good women, shining filed away. Its fadeless and enormous, and a begging letter from an unknown person was as promptly answered and as carefully as one from a cabinet minister. He was most punctilious about returning subscriptions, so no matter who he was, ever saluted the General without getting a salute in return. On pleasant days he was fond of walking about Governor's Island and personally inspecting the work going on there. If in his walk he met a party of strangers he saluted him he would respond by courteously lifting his hat, and would frequently add: "Glad to see you on the island." —*N. Y. Tribune.*

Advice to Country Girls.

City life is not all that it is painted. It has its pleasures and conveniences, but it also has its serious drawbacks. Before taking the plunge into life in the city country girls should ask themselves what is really to be gained by it. If they think that their great ambition some stray advertisement has reached them, promising to young women high salaries for light work. Hundreds of such advertisements are framed for the very purpose of deceiving the unwary. They accomplish their purpose, however, and a great number of young girls rush up to the city, dazzled by the generous profusion of promises.

A girl from the farm answers one of these advertisements. Life may have been slow at home, but there was always good food and in plenty, and there is some one to care for in the old farm house. When she goes to the big city she finds that the "light work" consists in working all day in a badly lighted and ill-smelling workshop, where scores of other girls and women are employed at wages barely sufficient to keep body and soul together.

We know what often comes next. The girl has left home; she is ashamed or unwilling to return, and she must take the consequences, oftimes one of two things—shame or suffering. Many a girl sinks first in the frivolities and next in the iniquity of the streets that excitement by which regrets and remorse may be deadened. If she is too strong in principle, too pure and elevated in tone thus to sink down to one of the pitiable women of the street, she may find herself in some cold garret, lonely, overworked, despondent and miserable.

Better remain at home than risk the failure which attends so many girls who go to the city in pursuit of high pay for light work. It is the saddest of all ventures, forsaking a country home for the illusions and deceptions of a large town.—*Reading (Pa.) Times.*

Some Feminine Writers.

A great many people have followed the career of Miss Maud Howe with close interest. Probably she does not realize herself how much she is talked about. Her efforts in prose have been welcomed. It is not claimed, I think, that she is a great genius even by her friends, but much is expected of her. Her mother, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and her late uncle, genial old Sam Ward, both talked of her constantly when they were in York. Her engagement to every painter of note is regularly announced through the season. Still she does not marry. She is a woman of classic beauty. The daughter of the late Mrs Ann S. Stephens is similar in some respects to Miss Howe. Of the other women among American writers there does not seem at present to be any stalwart figure. I fancy that a dim and insidious suspicion is beginning to enter the mind of the average novel reader that Miss Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock) is a bit overrated. Great talk was created by the theatrical revelation of the identity of Charles Egbert Craddock, when three eminent Boston writers—Dr. Holmes among them—were asked to meet the author of the "Great Smoky Mountain," and found, instead of a man, a straight-browed, erect, and rather handsome girl. As for Mrs. Burnett—who has married money—she seems to have faded out of sight, but we have the Duchess and Bertha M. Clay always with us, so why should America complain? I haven't said anything about Miss Cleveland on account of her brother. If she writes another novel he is lost. I have never yet recovered from that thrilling love scene in her book where the lover looks half at the heroine for a moment, and then says passionately: "Do you love me?" The heroine says firmly: "I do." "Then," replies the hero, "good evening." —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Have Had Their Share.

"When Ben Hill, Jr., came here last year as a candidate for the United States District Attorneyship of Northern Georgia, says a Washington writer in the Philadelphia *Record*, "he called on Senator Joe Brown of Georgia and asked him for his support. Thereupon it is recorded that Ole Joe assumed his judicial attitude, softly caressed one hand with the other, stroked his long white beard, drew its two longest white hairs through his knotty fingers, and said: "Well, now, Mr. Hill, to be frank with you, and I always like to be frank with gentlemen, I think that the Hill family has had its share of the Georgia offices. Your father was a United States Senator, you have been Solicitor General of the Atlanta Circuit for seven years, you have got your brother into that, and now you want the District Attorneyship at $6,000 a year. I would not feel justified in aiding you, for I think your family has had all it deserves from the State of Georgia." Nevertheless, Hill was appointed District Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia. Now there is a vacancy in the District Judgeship of this same Northern District, and Joe Brown's brother Jim is a candidate for it. Ben Hill, Jr., has been here this week to see that another man gets it. He said the other day that he had some idea of going to see Ole Joe and saying to him: "To be perfectly frank with you, Senator, and I always like to be frank with gentlemen, I think the Brown family has had its share of the Georgia offices. You have been Governor and are United States Senator; your brother has been a State Judge; your son is a manager of the State railroad; and the rest of your family are equally well provided for. I would not feel justified in supporting your brother Jim for the District Judgeship, for I think the Brown family has had all it deserves from the State of Georgia."

A cherry tree stood in the way of a German railway extension that is being pushed at Nieder-Salmstein, and the owner asked about 600 francs for the tree. Experts were appointed and he then showed that it had for years yielded him crops each of which sold for sums equivalent to the interest on the amount named. They finally agreed to award him $600, and the tree had to go.

Two brothers, of a mechanical turn of mind, in Sparta, Ga., have each constructed a steam engine capable of propelling a sewing machine at good speed. The lads are young in their teens.

Elijah Babbott of Erie, N. Y., is the oldest practitioner at the New York bar. He is 92 years of age.

"The Old Oaken Bucket."

According to the Hartford *Courant*, the familiar poem, "The Old Oaken Bucket," was written by Samuel Woodworth in 1819, just after he had drunk water from a bucket at a well in Cromwell, Conn., which was on the premises of the late Captain James Riley. The poet was then teaching a district school on Prospect Hill, in that town.—*Exchange.*

Such is not our understanding of the origin of the poem spoken of. When a lad, living in New York, we knew Woodworth well, and he was the first person we ever saw "at the case," setting type. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments, a comely writer, poetry being his forte. But, like many another brilliant intellect, he was cursed with an irrepressible thirst for liquor. We have always understood the history of his writing "The Old Oaken Bucket" to be this, and our impression is formed from early recollections and information:

Woodworth at the time worked in a printing office (where we know him) in the Bowery, near Pump, now Canal street. A friend and neighbor from his old home in the east had called on him, and together they repaired to a neighboring tavern, where they imbibed pretty freely. Taking an uncapped glass in his hand, Woodworth extolled the excellence of the liquor, saying it was the best drink of which he had ever partaken.

"No, Sam," said his companion, "I think I can call your attention to a drink that far surpassed this. It was the pure, refreshing crystal water that you and I used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hung in your father's well."

The reference to his old Massachusetts home and its surroundings, recalling the days of his freedom from drink, completely broke him down. He at once left the place, and returning to the printing office, seated himself at a table from which he did not rise till the poem that has become so celebrated was completed.—*Norwood Irvine, in Delsware Express.*

Gen. Hancock's Poor Memory.

An intimate friend of Gen. Hancock, in speaking of the dead General's personal peculiarities, said: "In most things the General was the soul of exactness, but in money matters he was hopelessly thoughtless. He would frequently come over to see city without a cent in his pocket. On discovering his impecunious condition a look of helpless surprise would come over his face, and winking his eyes in that peculiar manner usual with him when he was puzzled, he would say: 'Well, I declare! I haven't got a cent. Will you lend me some money?' Of course, the pocket-book of every one was open to the General, but he would borrow just a quarter or at most half a dollar, and go off up-town as happy as a cricket-boy. He never gave the loose change in his pocket to beggars or organ-grinders, and was lucky if he saved enough to get him down town again. One day he climbed up the stairs of the Sun office, and, with a pleasant smile, and began to fumble in his pockets for money. Five-cents was all he could find, and after winking at the naked sum he commanded the editor to come down and took the Broadway horse-car for Bowling Green.

"On coming to letters and papers, however, the General was wonderfully exact. He always kept every letter he received and had them answered and carefully filed away. Its fadeless and enormous, and a begging letter from an unknown person was as promptly answered and as carefully as one from a cabinet minister. He was most punctilious about returning subscriptions, so no matter who he was, ever saluted the General without getting a salute in return. On pleasant days he was fond of walking about Governor's Island and personally inspecting the work going on there. If in his walk he met a party of strangers he saluted him he would respond by courteously lifting his hat, and would frequently add: 'Glad to see you on the island.' "—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Gloss for Cigars.

"An interesting feature of the trade," said a dealer, "is a process for giving to cigars a very rich glossy and shiny appearance. No matter how dead looking a cigar may be, the process makes them look as though they were made from the richest, oiliest, finest, gummy tobacco, and no matter how old and tired out the cigars may be the process renews their youthful appearance. The process is a secret. The material used is as dear as cream, but it gives to a cigar a much darker and richer appearance. It can not come off on the hands, cigar, has no taste, and does not become soiled by age. The material costs $5 a gallon. The fact is that people are continually demanding cigars of better quality, and the only way to keep up with the times is for manufacturers to improve their tobacco to the fullest extent. The way to do it is to throw aside all prejudice and old fashioned notions. The looks of cigars sell them, and if the wrappers are dark and shiny they will every time take. I know by experience."—*New York Mail and Express.*

Mr. Jones—"No dinner to-day? That's a nice state of affairs. Where's Mrs. Jones?" Servant—"Writing, sir." Mr. Jones—"Writing what, pray?" Servant—"I don't know exactly, sir, but I think she said it's a new article for the *Housekeeper*." Mr. Jones—"Better to Keep House than to Board,' sir, or something of that sort."—*Kansas City Times.*

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It will not tire the wearer, as for enough away that the eyes have to set upon them, it will not always easy to do with other eye-glasses.

The pearls are so set in the frame that back under eye-brows which prevents slipping off on the nose.

Mr. Thos. Nowland, of Charlevoix, Mich., says he has worn the Boston Eyeglass for a year, and is well pleased with it, as it best, what it is. Imogen, Desdemona, Ophelia, Portia are loftiest creatures, and yet are the most natural men. Another mighty poet has given us Gretchen and Charlotte, women who in such limited space as we can have command, can enumerate or even allude to all the fair women painted by noble poets. The large and lovely constellation of sweet, good women shining filed away. Its fadeless and enormous, stirs our ecsastic gratitude, and awakens our wondering admiration. They excite the fancy and touch the heart. They animate us to noble life and it is more in our power than any other class of fair images of honorable love.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen

Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,

Photographer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Poster Printing

Quick and Cheap.

At the Journal Office.

The Charlevoix Journal,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect November 28, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati Lv	.....	7 30am	7 30pm	.....
Richmond "	.....	10 40pm	1 35am	.....
Fort Wayne "	.....	2 10	4 00	9 05am
Kalamazoo "	.....	5 35	7 50	12 40pm
Battle Creek "	.....	6 07	8 22	1 12
Gd Rapids Ar	.....	9 00pm	11 20	3 40
Gd Rapids Lv	7 00am	.....	11 45	3 50
Grand Crossing "	7 15	.....	11 45	4 20
Howard City "	8 35	.....	1 05am	6 00
Reed City "	9 25	.....	2 00	7 00
Reed City Ar	9 55	.....	2 20	8 10
Cadillac Ar	11 05	.....	4 00	9 45
Cadillac Lv	11 15	.....	4 15	10 00
Manistee "	12 52pm	.....	6 10	11 37
Kalkaska "	.....	.....	4 06	11 37
Grayling "	.....	.....	5 20	1 05am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	6 31	2 08
Alanson "	.....	.....	6 40	2 18
Petoskey "	.....	.....	7 15	3 00
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	8 50pm	5 30am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City Lv	.....	7 00am	8 00pm	.....
Petoskey "	.....	8 45	10 15	.....
Harbor Springs "	.....	9 25	11 00	.....
Boyne Falls "	.....	9 55	11 35	.....
Alanson "	.....	10 04	11 44	.....
Kalkaska "	.....	10 30	12 10am	.....
Grayling "	.....	11 20	1 00	.....
Manistee "	.....	3 00pm	4 35	.....
Cadillac Ar	.....	4 50	6 20	.....
Cadillac Lv	.....	5 00	6 25	.....
Reed City "	.....	6 00	7 45	4 55
Howard City "	.....	7 32	8 55	6 00
Grand Crossing "	.....	8 15	9 40	6 45
Gd Rapids Ar	.....	9 15	10 45	8 05
Gd Rapids Lv	7 15am	3 00	11 45	.....
Battle Creek "	8 40	4 35	1 00pm	.....
Kalamazoo "	9 10	5 05	1 30	.....
Fort Wayne Ar	12 40pm	8 40	5 00	.....
Fort Wayne Lv	1 00	9 00	5 20	.....
Richmond "	3 05pm	2 20am	.....	12 20pm
Cincinnati "	7 00	6 30	.....	4 00

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Nov. 14 1886.

GOING WEST. Read down.			STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Read up.	
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	Detroit	P. M.	A. M.
5 45	8 00	7 00		3 00	8 00
10 25	4 50	.....	St. Ignace	8 20	5 55
10 40	5 05	.....	Newberry	8 05	5 40
11 00	5 25	.....	Seney	7 45	5 20
3 28	11 44	.....	Resaboro	4 13	9 43
5 30	12 00	.....	Marquette	2 00	7 30
			Marquette	7 15	7 00
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
12 20			Marquette	2 00	
3 45			Negaunee	12 35	
4 10			L. Anse	10 40	
4 30			Baraga	10 20	
5 15			Pelkie	9 35	

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7.00 a. m., arrives Marquette 5.00 p. m.; leaves Marquette 7.00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 5.00 p. m.

CONNECTIONS:

(1) Via M. T. Co.'s boats, with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads. (2) With M. C. R. R. at Detroit, Jackson, Battle Creek, Calumet, Ann, and points on Chicago and Northwestern railway.

Connections at Central Junc. "Daily, †Daily, except Sunday.

E. WEBSTER, E. W. ALLEN,
Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The galleries of the Senate Chamber were filled with spectators when, at 12 noon on Monday, Dec. 6, the second session of the Forty-eighth Congress was opened. The presiding officer, Senator Ferry, of Michigan, swept the usual oral form of the senatorial oath to a bench of departmental, which were ordered during the last hour of sitting at noon; informed the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business, and for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President, for the usual purpose. Messrs. Morrill and Beck were appointed such committee. The credentials of Senator Williams, of Illinois, were presented and the oath of office was administered to him. Several bills were introduced, and the usual resolution, which the President's message was received and read, directing copies thereof to be printed, was adopted. The House was called to order precisely at noon, Speaker Randall presiding in their venue. On motion of Mr. Cox, of New York, a committee was appointed to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might desire to make. Messrs. Wright, Speakership of Kentucky, and Hiscock were appointed as such committee. At 12:40 the Speaker pro tem. announced the committee appointed to wait upon the President, and Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, stated that the President had performed his duty, and that the President would communicate with the House in writing. Mr. Pendleton's announcement was then announced, and, pending the action of the House on the President's annual message, it was immediately read by the Clerk, heavily affected by the House and Senate.

Among the new bills presented in the Senate on the 7th inst. was one by Mr. Van Wyck to exempt from duty imported sugar and molasses, and also imported bonds, lumber, and timber. Senator Beck introduced a bill to provide for the issue of silver certificates against silver bullion and national bank notes of small denomination, and for the issue of such bullion and certificates. Bills introduced to prevent the monopoly of the pension laws (4). To increase the pension for loss of an eye to $30 per month; for loss of one half of sight to a proportionate amount; for the issue of pensions for loss of one hand or foot, or for total disability of the same, to $45 per month; for loss of an arm within two inches of or above the elbow joint, or loss of a leg within six inches of the knee joint, to $40 per month; for loss of the sense of either organ, and for loss of an arm within six inches of the shoulder joint to $45 per month. Senators Morrill and Jones each introduced resolutions looking toward a reduction of the revenue. The House of Representatives passed a bill appropriating $600,000 for a civil and military monument at Fort Ridley, and $47,000 for the relief of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant. Mr. Cox, of New York, introduced a resolution to repeal the statute which authorizes the issue, and at a compromise rate of interest,

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX - - MICHIGAN.

The presidents message may be found on our inside pages.

"The way to re-elect Cleveland: Reduce the taxes."—N. Y. Star.

The Ingham County Democrat was last week enlarged from five to six columns to a page, eight pages. We are pleased to note Bro. Whitmore's apparent prosperity.

By rapid payments of the three per cent bonds the treasury surplus has been reduced to a monthly balance of little more than $35,000,000. The Morrison tariff bill, now on the files of congress, would extinguish this needless treasury surplus and at the same time relieve the people of a far greater amount of taxation which brings no revenue to the Treasury. —New York World.

The postal receipts in Michigan for the last fiscal year were $1,448,807.93 The total expenses, $1,458,383.60 During the year 63 new post-offices were established, and 19 discontinued; the names or sites of 24 were changed. The state has 102 presidential offices, the salaries attached thereto aggregating $167,400. Free delivery is self-sustaining in Detroit, where there are 52 carriers. Bay City has six carriers, East Saginaw nine, Grand Rapids seventeen, Kalamazoo six.

The Petoskey Democrat has been nearly doubled in size, and is now an eight page paper of seven columns to a page. We think, however, a mistake was made by leaving the subscription price at one dollar. In this northern country where circulation is necessary limited, we do not believe it possible to successfully compete with city papers in both size and price, without a great sacrifice of quality. We wish the publisher all the success he anticipates from his enlargement.

Has the public debt been reduced? In 1865 18,000,000 bales of cotton would have paid it. Now it will take 35,000,000 bales. In 1865 25,000,000 tons of iron would have paid it. Now it would take 35,000,000 tons. In 1865 880,000,000 bushels of wheat would have paid the whole war debt. Now it would take 1,200,000,000 bushels to pay what remains due. The government does not owe as many dollars as it did in 1865, but those it does owe are twice and a half more valuable. All this is the result of currency contraction to the gold standard.—Cheboygan News.

A member of the house committee on postoffices and post roads is authority for the statement that there will be no further reduction in letter postage for several years to come. Said he: "We are just now recovering from the effects of the reduction from three to two cents, and congress will wait until that effect entirely disappears. The government suffers very little now from the late reduction, and within three or four years postal receipts will be as large as when it cost three cents to send a letter through the mails, and the moment that point is reached congress will probably begin taking steps to bring about a penny postage."

Abolish the Sugar Tax.

If the president shall recommend the abolition of the tariff on sugar, and the republican senators shall follow Mr. Sherman in favoring the same idea, it is not unlikely that $50,000,000 of the surplus will be cut off at a single stroke. This would not be an ideal adjustment of the revenue difficulty, but statesmanship is often compelled to accept the best practical settlement of difficulties. There is no other tax so universally felt as is that upon sugar. It enhances the cost of an article consumed in some form by every man, woman, and child in the country.—New York World.

Michigan State Weather Service.

N. B. Conger, Sergeant signal corps has been detailed by the chief signal officer of the army to organize a Michigan state weather service, to co-operate with the government weather bureau.

Gen. Hazen says: "The object of a state weather service should be to observe and utilize every feature of the weather that affects the prosperity of the inhabitants of the state, as to crops, health, life, etc., omitting, perhaps, only those few items already provided for by the general government at Washington, such as general storm predictions. The state service is, therefore essentially a plan for gathering and utilizing local climatic data, and eventually it will define precisely the localities most favorable or unfavorable to special crops, diseases, etc."

The plan of the state service is to have a central office, and a state director, and at least one voluntary observer in each county, who will keep a record of temperature and precipitation and report the same to the central office monthly. Observers wishing to make continuous records of wind force, humidity and of the barometer, will be aided in all possible ways, both by the state and government service, for such observations are locally of equal value to those of temperature and precipitation.

The state director will supply, from the chief signal office at Washington, the instruments necessary for all the observations spoken of above at greatly reduced cost from catalogue prices. The instruments will be compared with the government standard at the chief signal office and a memorandum of error of each will be furnished with each instrument. The central office will also furnish free of charge to all local stations, the necessary blanks, instructions, monthly weather review, containing reports of various state weather services, and all other useful information communicated by the chief signal officer.

To take the observations requires but little time daily, and the exercise is especially agreeable to those interested in natural science. Several states are already entered on the work with the most gratifying results. The complete success which is anticipated will only come when each state does its part, and it should not be said of Michigan that we will neglect a matter of so much importance to the entire community, especially the agricultural interests.

Two hundred and fifty volunteers are needed throughout the state for this work. For further information address N. B. Conger, sergeant signal corps, U. S. A. signal office, Lansing, Michigan.

The late Dean Stanley was a playmate of Mr. Gladstone's at the age of 10 or 12. One day the future premier, then 10 years old, asked him if he had ever read Gray's poems. "No," replied Stanley. "Then go so at once," said Gladstone, vaseemently, and produced the volumes. It was taken home, read, and relished.

A clear head is indicative of good health and regular habits. When the body is languid, and the mind works sluggishly, Ayer's Cathartic Pills will assist in the recovery of physical buoyancy and mental vigor.

Books Received.

Thirteenth biennial report of the the secretary of the state board of health of the state of Michigan. H. R. Baker, secretary, Lansing.

SCROFULA

Humors,

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a remedy for Scrofula Humors. It seems to take gives strength and vigor to the body, and produces a cure permanent, lasting, as can any medicine I ever used.—E. Holmes, No. Linside, O.

Erysipelas,

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Canker, and

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking the bottle of this medicine I am completely cured. —Mary Jones, Amesbury, Rockport, Me.

Catarrh,

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which, was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured. —Susan L. Cook, 909 Albany st., Boston Highlands, Mass.

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I have ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Millie Mann, Pelham, South Bradford, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

DELAND & CO'S

CAPITOL BRAND

SALERATUS

SODA

For Baking Purposes. Best in the World.

TAKE A DETROIT DAILY PAPER

If you are an intelligent wide-awake citizen you probably already subscribe for and read a weekly paper. But

Why Wait a Whole Week?

For the news of the world, which you should get every day in the year, and which you can read in a few minutes every night while you are resting from your days work.

You can have a Daily Paper for a very little more than your weekly paper costs you.

TAKE THE DETROIT DAILY

Evening News

And keep posted in

1. **The Affairs of the World.**
2. **The Politics of your State and County.**
3. **The Market Prices of your Products.**

And on all other subjects which it concerns you to know from day to day.

If you have never read THE EVENING NEWS you have at least heard of it. It is the

Cheapest, Brightest, Newsiest, Freshest, and Most Independent and Intelligent Daily Paper published in the State of Michigan.

IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER,

Absolutely devoted to their interests, and free from control by political cliques, or bosses. IT TELLS THE TRUTH, good every body and every thing, and that the people read it, like it, and believe it, is shown by the more than 20,000 readers which compose that of all other Detroit dailies combined. Address,

THE EVENING NEWS, Detroit, Mich.

CASH CLUB RATES.

Those of our readers who want a city paper for the coming year can be accommodated by the JOURNAL and Detroit Daily Press. To get the benefit of these reduced rates, all arrears must be paid in cash.

Publishers price. With the JOURNAL price.

$1 00 Detroit Weekly Free Press	$2 00
1 00 New Weekly Wanderer	2 00
1 00 Chicago Weekly Herald	2 00
1 00 Scientific American	4 00
1 00 Chicago Weekly News	2 00
2 00 New York Independent	3 50
2 50 Chicago Daily Mail	4 50
3 00 Detroit Evening News	5 50
1 00 American Agriculturist	2 50
1 00 Montreal Weekly Herald	2 00

In addition to the above reduction, new subscribers to the JOURNAL who pay one year in advance, in cash, will receive the balance of 1886 FREE.

THE GRAND RAPIDS DAILY DEMOCRAT

Is the popular paper of Western Michigan. Contains the associated press dispatches. Sent by mail at

50 CENTS A MONTH!

Only eleven and one-half cts. a week.

Try it.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of harbor and resort. Rates reasonable, and bond quarters for Petoskey and the Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

J. A. HEATH,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop

ANTRIM STREET,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICH.

All kinds of furniture made to order, old furniture repaired, and shop work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Give Me a Call.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

A Special Sale

IN CHILDREN'S SUITS!

AND

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

On all other goods.

I will sell you a real all-wool suit of underwear for $1.50; a good, heavy winter pants for $1.50; a good, all-wool, kersey suit for $9.00, the best goods for the money that can be made.

Don't fail to give me a call for anything in my line, for

I am Giving Great Bargains This Fall.

Just received my stock of Winter Caps. You will be surprised when you see what I can sell you a Fur Cap for.

GEO. W. MILLER.

NOW FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We have been preparing for them not for "20 days," or any other fossilized racket, but genuine

Stupendous Bargains!!

—which we have su ceeded in getting for this event.—

BUY SOMETHING USEFUL. SAVE MONEY AND BE HAPPY.

Be it a Cloak Hood, Dress, Belt of Cotton, or any of the many useful and beautiful articles to be found at our store.

We have an immense stock of **Silk Handkerchiefs, Gent's Mufflers, and Scarfs.** Also Ladies' Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs. Come and see the beautiful **Japanese Wares** that we are showing.

LADIES' WRAPS.

We have **25 Styles** (no two alike) to select from. Also **Newmarkets.** MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, from $2 up.

Come and see, for we still live.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING, FLOORING, CEILING, AND PROMINENT LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

250

Wood-Choppers Wanted.

STEADY WORK.

CASH PAY.

First-class Timber.

PINE LAKE IRON CO., IRONTON, MICH.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

On Mason St., third door west of State, Charlevoix

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINS AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 16, 1886.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS.—7.00 A. M. to 7.00 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE, STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Eli Rapids, 11.30 a. m.	East Jordan, 7.00 a. m.
Petoskey, 1.00 p. m.	Eli Rapids, 1.00 p. m.
East Jordan, 4.00 p. m.	Petoskey, 2.00 p. m.

Money order and Registry window open from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., except during distribution of mail from Petoskey.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

Mince Meat.

Prepared and seasoned, ready for use. A fine article. Try it. At Jefferies' market.

Jefferies' is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Come back old friends and try it.

Fresh Oysters, direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

The photo. gallery will be closed for the winter on Jan. 2st. All wanting work must call before that date. Cabinets $3.00 a dozen.

D. S. WAY.

Will sell, at a sacrifice, one yoke of oxen, 7 years old, weight 3500 pounds. Call soon, at Harsha's Loan Agency. 179tf

Local Notes and News.

The factory is closed for the season.

Will Taylor returned home from Detroit Tuesday.

J. I. Hurd and Dr. J. A. Carlstein are on the sick list.

John Burns returned Monday night from Colorado.

The Smithson Lumber Co. now employ over sixty men.

Capt. Tullock has added a kitchen to his residence on Clinton street.

The schooner Fleetwing was the last arrival of the Charlevoix fleet.

R. W. Kane returned home Monday night from his trip to Baltimore.

Rain last Saturday and Sunday. Snow and sleighing again on Tuesday.

The Traverse Herald issued an eight-page Christmas edition last week.

A teacher's meeting for the M. E. Sunday school was held at the parsonage, Tuesday.

Water at Petoskey is the name of the new firm now conducting the Boyne City mill.

Hugh Miller, of Bay Springs, has been appointed deputy sheriff by sheriff-elect Jerrue.

Burns & Scroggie are running a tri-weekly freight line between Charlevoix and Petoskey.

C. Y. Cook returns to friends in Charlevoix that he is perfectly delighted with Florida.

Mancelona is about to organize a business men's association similar to that at East Jordan.

The steady increase in the number of our subscribers is proof of the growing popularity of the JOURNAL.

It is stated that P. A. Badour, formerly of the Boyne Statesman, has gone to Crystal Falls, Iron county, to start a paper.

It is unofficially reported that Will Scroggie, of the firm of Burns & Scroggie, is to be deputy sheriff for Charlevoix.

J. Neil Brothers returned last Friday with the tug Minnie Warren, from fishing in Grand Traverse bay. They report fair success.

Rev. Mr. Waterman attends the Cheboygan Congregational conference this week at Kalamazoo. Rev. J. J. Kanagy is the delegate from Charlevoix.

Miss May Waterbury, teacher of the first primary department Charlevoix public school, starts for her home in Ionia, this week, to be absent during the holidays.

Preaching by Rev. J. T. Iddings next Sunday afternoon at Blake's school house, at 2.30 o'clock, and at the schools for the benefit of the organ fund. To mention each subscription in detail would require more time than we can use this morning. It is easy to see, however, that most of the pupils have made a gratifying improvement during the past year, in readings, recitations, and deportment. There seemed to be a greater ease of action and speech, and less embarrassment than on the last occasion, indicating correct methods of training on the part of principal and teachers. We are sorry that we cannot mention the program in detail this week.

The carpenters and painters are applying the finishing touches to Amos Fox's new residence on Main street, mentioned from time to time in these columns. The full effects of outward beauty cannot be determined until the coat of color is applied in the spring, but with the many gables, verandas, ornaments, etc., it cannot fail to be very handsome. Inside, the rooms are large, light, and convenient. To the left of the entrance is the double parlor, each room 15x15, with a mammoth bay window in front and large double windows on the west side. East of the back parlor is the dining room, 15x15, with a bay window on the east, and a door opening on the veranda. North of the dining room is the kitchen, 10x20, with a large, well-finished china cupboard, between. To the west of the kitchen is also a large and well furnished pantry. The parlor bed-room may be reached from the kitchen as well as the back parlor. A large window opens on the broad veranda along part of the west side. These rooms, as well as the hall and circular stairway, are finished in hardwood. In the chamber are three large rooms to correspond in size and style of finish to the double parlor and dining room below, the balance being divided into fair sized bed rooms, and a bath room, all complete with closets, etc. This floor is finished in pine, natural color. The basement is large enough to hold a year's supply of wood, besides a commodious fruit and vegetable cellar. The house is to be heated by a furnace. The plans were drawn by J. T. Kirkpatrick, the contract for joiner work let to O. I. Wheat, the Charlevoix Mfg. Co. furnished the wood-work, C. B. Glass did the stone work and plastering, and Swallow and Hemmings the painting. L. D. Bartholomew & Co. furnished the hardware and furnace. The house is an ornament to Main street, and a monument to the enterprise and mechanical skill of Charlevoix. Mr. and Mrs. Fox will have reason to be proud of their new home.

Historical Society.

The meeting of the Historical Society at Mr. E. M. Clark's was one of much interest, and the usual number were present, notwithstanding the rainy weather. The main feature of the entertainment was an address by Rev. W. H. McCartney, on Russia and the Eastern Question. It was not an encyclopedic address but was replete with bright prophecies for the future of Russia, and the Slavonic race in general.

Other numbers of the program were organ solos by Miss Lura Washburn and Mrs. Ella Smith, select readings by Fred Green and Alice Cochran, and a vocal trio and a quartette by Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Clark, W. A. Smith and Dr. Carlstein.

The Society will meet with W. A. Smith on next Friday evening, when Mr. W. P. Brown will address the society, on Ireland. There will also be a select reading by Miss Gage, and vocal and instrumental music.

How to be Happy.

The live advertiser is always the live dealer, and always gives the best bargains. Keep this in mind when you buy your holiday goods. In consulting the columns of the JOURNAL you will find that Dr. Geo. W. Crouter takes the lead this year, as in previous years. In his stock will be found almost everything one could ask for from the cheapest toys to the finest plush mirrors, art books, albums, Christmas and New Year cards, etc. His show cases and shelves are full of goods of beauty and of value, and a good size stock is held in reserve for lack of show room. Consult his advertisement on eighth page for details, and go and look over the stock before you buy.

Society Election.

At the annual meeting of Baxter Post, G. A. R., on Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

P. C.—E. H. Green.
J. V. C.—Wm. Kanagy.
J. V. C.—L. Wightmyer.
Adj.—O. B. Glass.
Q. M.—S. M. Geo.
Surg.—D. C. Chamberlain.
Chap.—C. T. Boucher.
O. D.—H. Berdan.
O. G.—T. Rink.
S. M.—R. Miller.
Q. M. S.—B. Brown.
O.—J. Litzan

M. E. Church.

Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7 o'clock, standard time, lasting one hour, to be followed by a rehearsal for one hour.

Prayer meeting on Saturday evening at the parsonage at 7 o'clock standard time. The bell will ring 15 minutes before time.

Sunday services as usual. "Oh, come; let us worship together."

Married.

On Dec. 15, at the home of the bride's father, by Rev. W. G. Clark, Mr. Henry Hair, and Miss Dollie Baker, both of Hayes.

U CI CAN SELL U

More Christmas Fruit and Confectionery for the money than any other man in Charlevoix. I have the largest stock and best assortment ever shown in this market. In Foreign Fruit I have Prunelis, Tamerands, Figs, Glazed Fruit (put up in Paris), Dates, all the different kinds of Nuts, Sugar Toys, etc. A few of those fine Catawba Grapes left; as fine as when picked

Oysters in bulk and can,—the best quality, and cheap

O. W. SMITH.

Opposite Bridge St. House.

The tug Minnie Warren brought over from Harbor Springs the engine and boiler for Cooper Brothers' mill, now being erected by F. M. Sears.

The Chicago & West Michigan road have a corps of surveyors in the woods between Sherman and Baldwin, and, it is predicted, will push their road to Traverse City and perhaps to Charlevoix next summer. —Detroit Tribune.

Sage, of Bay City, has let a contract to Jared Freeman for lumbering 12 sections of pine containing 175,000,000 feet and situated on the head waters of the south branch of the Au Sable river. The job will take 10 years to complete.

Sermon on Sunday morning at the Congregational church, appropriate to a commemoration of the Pilgrims, Dec. 21 will be the two hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary of the landing at Plymouth Rock. In the evening, "Some weak things made strong."

The Yale leaving returned from Manistique Saturday. Mr. Caskey having given up going to Manitowoc to dry-dock her this fall. She was taken to Charlevoix yesterday, and will be hauled out and caulked, and any necessary repairs will be made there by Campbell Bros.—Independent.

The legislature couldn't make any better investment of its time this winter than by devoting some of it to an effort to reduce railroad fares in Michigan to two cents per mile. With a population of 2,000,000, railroad fares are as high as when the state had only 400,000.—Cheboygan News.

A dispatch to the Telegram-Herald under date of December 6th says: The tug Williams, of Manistee, has been working since yesterday morning on the schooner Metropolis ashore near Old Mission Point. A diver reports her in bad condition and it is thought she must be abandoned."

The steamer Lou A. Cummings, after a very prosperous season on the bay, has gone to Grand Haven to winter. It is quite probable she will be in different hands next season, as Captain Robertson expects to sail the steam barge now building for Gill & Son.—Traverse Herald.

An exchange says that "Chestnuts" and "Hats" have had their day, and are now considered obsolete in literary circles. A new exclamation has come prominently into public notice, and hereafter when your friend tells you a fishy story or repeats a story off cold, the proper thing to say is "Wiggins," with the accent on the "Wig."

Upper peninsular sportsmen are indignant at the amount of pot-hunting being carried on. Two hunters in 90 days killed 284 deer, most of which were shipped out of the state. The legislature will be asked to make further protection for enforcing the present laws or make others more stringent. Complaint is made that brook trout is also shipped out of the state by the ton.—Cheboygan News.

C. R. Bellinger has more than doubled his stock of silver ware and jewelry for the holiday season as compared with one year ago. Among other things he has put in a case of cheap plated ware, that he can sell for half the prices of the grade of goods offered last year. He has also added to the better grades a lot of new patterns and styles. He has also a new stock of American watches, which he can sell cheap.

The Scientific American, published by Munn & Co., New York, during forty years, is, beyond all question, the leading paper relating to science, mechanics and invention published on this continent. Each weekly issue presents the latest scientific topics in an interesting and reliable manner, accompanied with engravings prepared expressly to demonstrate the subjects. The Scientific American is invaluable to every person desiring to keep pace with the inventions and discoveries of the day.

Notwithstanding the severe storm last evening, the opera house was packed with an eager audience to witness the second annual entertainment by the teachers and children of the schools for the benefit of the organ fund. To mention each subscription in detail would require more time than we can use this morning. It is easy to see, however, that most of the pupils have made a gratifying improvement during the past year, in readings, recitations, and deportment. There seemed to be a greater ease of action and speech, and less embarrassment than on the last occasion, indicating correct methods of training on the part of principal and teachers. We are sorry that we cannot mention the program in detail this week.

The carpenters and painters are applying the finishing touches to Amos Fox's new residence on Main street, mentioned from time to time in these columns. The full effects of outward beauty cannot be determined until the coat of color is applied in the spring, but with the many gables, verandas, ornaments, etc., it cannot fail to be very handsome. Inside, the rooms are large, light, and convenient. To the left of the entrance is the double parlor, each room 15x15, with a mammoth bay window in front

SPECIAL SALE We take account of Stock Jan. 1st, 1887, and before that date we desire to unload all surplus stock in

Dress Goods, Cloaks, Carpets, Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps.

To do this we must give special inducements to customers, and now advertise a

SPECIAL SALE

From now until Jan. 1st, to cover every article in the store, from Silk and Velvet Dress Patterns, down to German Socks.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS can be had that will suit your wife, husband, children, or best girl. Remember that everything will be sold at a low figure.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

For Holiday Goods

CALL ON

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

A FINE LINE OF

CHRISTMAS CARDS, CHRISTMAS TOYS, CHRISTMAS DOLLS.

Queen Victoria is not partial to journalists as a class. But her determination to exclude anything in the shape of a newspaper representative from the recent circus performance at Windsor Castle was frustrated by one enterprising journalist, who dressed himself up as a groom and held up paper hoops for the equestrienne to jump through. This dumbless individual had a narrow escape, for his very literary-looking spectacles did not favor the impression that he was a circus-groom and were the subject of royal suspicion and remark.

The Great German Doctor.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease, his intuitive perceptions being so strong he can tell any one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every physician and remedy has failed. The giving of his great medicine, Golden Seal Bitters, which has made his great success, to the world mark a new era in medicine. Blood, liver, kidney and stomach disorders yield to this master of disease and its wonderful cures are regarded as phenomenal, but the germ of faith ever says "That has been may be again." We say to the sick and discouraged give Golden Seal Bitters a trial! It is all we ask. They will speak for themselves. Sold by Perry Weed, and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

A Magnificent Holiday Number.

The grand annual number of the Graphic News, of Cincinnati, will be out the 15th inst. and will be the finest holiday edition ever published in this country. It will contain sixty pages of original pictures by America's greatest artists, with two beautifully colored supplements and stories by Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, Ogle P. Read, of the Arkansaw Traveler, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, and other noted writers. Be sure and get it. The new serial of the Graphic News, "The Tompkins Mystery," began with the issue of the 11th inst. It promises to be highly interesting, and this attraction with the fact that every new subscriber gets one of the grand Christmas numbers, should encourage all to subscribe.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption coughs and colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. Don't be deceived but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung, and chest affections. Trial Bottles free at Dr. G. W Crouter's. 2

Only 25 Cents

So confident are we that Dr. Pete's 25 cent Cough Cure will disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single broken-down consumptive invalid, that we warrant it. Not so not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, we would not think of offering it as such. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Scrofulous humors, erysipelas, canker, and catarrh, can be cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "I have used this medicine in my family, for scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will eradicate this terrible disease."—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Millinery And Fancy Goods!

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper.

At the Ingleside.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

HARDWARE,

Cutlery and Notions.

WE SELL THE ATKINS SAW, AND PERFECTION AXES.

Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TOUGHS, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

Daily Mail AND Stage Line TO EAST JORDAN.

During the coming winter, Burns & Scroggie, as sub-contractors for F. J. Smith, will carry the mail between Charlevoix and East Jordan, leaving Charlevoix at 7.30 a. m., arriving in East Jordan by noon. Returning will leave East Jordan at 1.00 p. m., arriving at Charlevoix by 4.00 p. m. Passengers and baggage carried at low rates.

BURNS & SCROGGIE,

Charlevoix, Mich.

New Jewelry

AND SILVERWARE

For the Holidays

Just Received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

F. E. Wood,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. JERRUE, Proprietor.

East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class sample rooms for agents. Good stable in connection with the House. 13

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's Annual Communication to Congress.

Our Foreign Relations in a Highly Satisfactory Condition.

A Reduction of the Surplus Revenue Earnestly Urged.

He Renews His Recommendation for a Suspension of Silver Coinage.

The Fishery Troubles—The Cutting Case—Civil-Service Reform.

Citizenship and Naturalization—Interstate Traffic—Capital and Labor.

The United States and China Negotiating Regarding Chinese Immigration.

The Necessity for Coast Defenses Explained and Urged Upon Congress.

A Proposition to Establish National Prisons for Federal Convicts.

To the Congress of the United States:

In the discharge of a constitutional duty, and following a well-established precedent in the Executive office, I herewith transmit to Congress, with the exceptions noted, information concerning the state of the Union, together with such recommendations for legislation and information as appear necessary and expedient.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Government has consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all other nations, and has generally interred toward those whose government exchanges to our own. Few questions have arisen to disturb our intercourse with other Governments, and none of these are beyond the reach of settlement in a friendly manner.

CLAIMS AGAINST CHILE.

We are a signatory of a treaty for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Chili for injuries during the late war with Peru and Chili. The Peru and Chilean mission, organized under claims conventions, concluded their labors within the time fixed, and European states, have developed no amount of friction which we trust can be avoided by the convention which our representative at Santiago is authorized to negotiate.

CHINESE QUESTION.

The cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese has, I regret to say, continued to disgrace some of our Western States and Territories, and acts of violence against these people beyond the power of the local constituted authorities to prevent and difficult to punish, are reported from several quarters. While these outrages can be traced to race prejudice and competition of labor, which cannot, however, justify the suspension of a treaty whose outcry is guaranteed by our treaty with China equally with the most favored nation, and which our laws have made, even subsistence, the occasion for such violence, we have to invite assumptions and not to repeat an appeal for earnest authoritative and paramount duty of maintaining public peace and of defending the interests of those intrusted with a temporary sojourn, after the termination of a treaty which has invited the expansion of the business of a friendly power, I can not without assurance that the Government of China will view friendly this position toward us I am most happy to recognize the disposition of the Chinese Government to protect, as far as lies within its power, the cessation of Chinese emigration, joined to the further of those Chinese subjects who remain in this country, may be secured. Legislation to this effect has been recommended by the Executive of our Government, and the conclusion of our Chinese treaty.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

While the good will of the Celestial Government toward our country is manifest, the action of American citizens in the Hawaiian Islands, Samoa, and Tonga has at times disturbed the harmony of our intercourse, leading to the performance of the sad duties of two nations concerning the territory subjected in the Hawaiian Islands. With the subsidence of the Hawaiian disturbances and the withdrawal of the Commissioner, who had visited under the direct government of the constitutional administration, at Honolulu, a report of things has been unsatisfactory which although as yet somewhat experimental and affecting the rights of many citizens of power by the delegates of the national authority, promises much improvement.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The sympathy between the people of the United States and France, both during the national struggle for independence, and considering the assistance which France gave in the successful competition and defeated of the colonial status of Liberty Enlightening the World, in New York harbor, the gift of Frenchmen to Americans.

FISHERIES AND COASTING CARGOES.

A convention between the United States and certain other powers for the protection of all marine cables was signed at Paris on March 14, 1884, and has been duly ratified and proclaimed by the Government. By agreement between the contracting parties, this convention is to take effect on the first of January next, but the signature of the requisite number of ratifications in the United States has not yet been adopted. I earnestly recommend its enactment.

NATURALIZED GERMANS ABROAD.

Cases have continued to occur in Germany giving rise to complaints of the treatment of naturalized Germans of origin revisiting the country their birth, yet I am happy to state that our relations with that country have lost none of their accustomed cordiality.

DIAMOND FIELDS.

The claims for interest upon the amount of Bering Sea sealing vessels from certain German steamship lines were favorably received by the Congress of the last session, and, I trust, will receive final and favorable attention at an early date.

THE FISHERY TROUBLES.

The recommendation contained in my last annual message in relation to a mode of settlement of the fishery rights in the waters of British North America, so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain, has, in the absence of any adverse vote of the Senate thereon, been carried. Thereupon negotiations were instituted looking to the adjustment of the Dominion Marquis of Lorne, commissioner for the negotiation of such joint interpretation and consideration of the provisions of the convention of 1818, relating to the territorial waters and inshore fisheries of the British Dominions, and to the grant by the Dominion of certain privileges by the United States fishermen, and, at the same time, means for the enjoyment by the latter of the privileges guaranteed to them by such convention.

The question involved are of long standing, of grave consequence, and of a character which has caused the expenditure of a century have given rise to earnest international discussion, and have caused the United States and Great Britain, governments treaties have served to allay friction, which, however, has revived as each new difficulty has arisen.

The treaty agreement, under the treaty of 1818, of the United States, on June 30, 1885, for I was enabled to obtain the concurrence of the Senate, in the exercise of the privileges accorded by the Dominion, The Joint Commission by which the treaty had been negotiated, although invested with plenary powers, failed to reach a satisfactory settlement, and with the temporary arrangement, after the termination of the treaty, which was provided for in the stipulations of the treaty of 1818, as to the first article of controversy, has been agreed upon. The negotiations for a permanent settlement of the question are continuing, and the conclusion of a satisfactory arrangement is hoped for.

The treaty provides, generally, a concession of areas of exclusive fishery, and the enjoyment of the privileges of the inshore fisheries in waters not within such exclusive jurisdiction. Modes of determining the exclusive waters have been agreed upon, and multiplied; the methods of conducting the fishery are specified, and the rights and privileges to be enjoyed in port and for trade, and the duties and liabilities of the fishermen, are defined. The treaty also provides for the free exchange of products of the sea between the United States and their Canadian neighbors, and, in the interest of commerce between the United States and their neighbors, provides for the free transit in bond across the Canadian territory of goods, wares, and merchandise, subject to such regulations as may be established by the Government of the Dominion, to secure the proper collection of the revenues of the United States, and to prevent the introduction of goods into the United States by means of the transit thus allowed, which, although unobjectionable in themselves, may be of such character as to render their introduction into the United States, under ordinary circumstances, a fraud upon our revenue.

The provisions of the treaty, in regard to the fishery rights, are, in my opinion, all that could be reasonably expected, and I trust that the history of the negotiations will satisfy the Congress and the people of the United States that the Government has spared no effort to secure the rights and privileges which our citizens have long enjoyed in the waters of the British Dominions, so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain, and which, in the absence of any adverse vote of the Senate, I had hoped, and still hope, negotiations were instituted to secure, by the concession of the Dominion Government, the enjoyment of such joint interpretation and consideration of the provisions of the convention of 1818, relating to the territorial waters and inshore fisheries of the British Dominions, as would secure the enjoyment of the privileges guaranteed by the United States fishermen, and, at the same time, insure the enjoyment by the latter of the privileges guaranteed to them by such convention.

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HOW TO BE HAPPY!

We laugh! You laugh! They laugh! Everybody laughs who sees

Our Splendid Bargains!

IN New and Exclusive Styles **BEAUTIFUL** Latest Novelties **HOLIDAY** Finest Qualities **GOODS.**

Fancy Goods and Novelties, Toilet Articles, Notions, Etc.

We enumerate a few of our presents:—Our Dolls, direct from New York, are the best and cheapest ever shown in Charlevoix; Photographic and Autographic Albums, can't be equaled; Dressing Cases, Vases, China Cups and Saucers, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Shaving Sets, Perfume Sets, Manicure Sets, Music Boxes, Mirrors, Gold Pens and Pencils, Something New in Small Toys, Backgammon and Checker Boards,

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS,

An Endless Variety, Illustrated Poems, Art Books. We call special attention to our supplies for Sabbath School and Church Christmas Trees. No Lottery Schemes, but We will Give a Nice Box, Containing Half Pound of Fine Mixed Candy, to Every Person Purchasing

Fifty Cents Worth of Holiday Goods.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF GOOD, HONEST GOODS. ❊ PRICES THAT WILL MAKE YOU HAPPY. ❊ FOR YOUR SAKE, FOR OUR SAKE, FOR GOODNESS SAKE COME AND LET US SAVE MONEY FOR YOU.

G. W. CROUTER.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST DRUG HOUSE IN THE COUNTY.

Bathing in Great Salt Lake.

As there is much apprehension in regard to the effects of a bath in Great Salt lake, I determined to try the experiment, writes a correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*. There are three bathing places about ten miles from the city, reached after a ride over a strip of desert country on a narrow gauge road. The location is certainly a charming one, and well worthy a visit. As a background a high promontory of the Oquirrh range juts upward but a few hundred feet from the shore, while a long chain of the Wasatch range bounds the southern shore in a semicircular shape, fading away in the west until the distant peaks are blended with the shadows of the crags of Antelope island, which rears aloft its jagged face directly in front. Scores of ripple dimple the smooth surface of a deep green water, which stretches away as far as the eye can see. The place selected for bathing has a bottom of soft, white sand, the boundaries of the shallow water being marked by lines of rope, and extending out two hundred to three hundred feet. It is a strange sight to see women and hundred people taking a sea bath and coming out with their as dry as when they entered. To swallow a quantity of the water is to invite strangulation, but the head can safely be ducked under water, provided the mouth and eyes are kept tightly closed. However, very few seem inclined to take these chances, and so the summer that dive under are easily counted, but they prove that the dangers are overestimated and that the terrible effects of a thorough immersion are the result of a baseless superstition and have no existence in fact. A severe burning results from getting the water into the eyes, but frequent ejection accustoms the bather to the strength of the saline solution, and the few who indulge in a genuine plunge do so with the utmost impunity. A novel spectacle is furnished by a long line of men and women, with hands interlocked, strung out over the water, floating without effort, the density of the water keeping them above the surface.

Gold-Plated Watches.

"I gold, silver, or nickel-plate anything from a lady's pin to a brass watch," said a plating mechanic to a Brooklyn *Eagle* reporter. "Gold-plating is cheap nowadays, as compared with former years. What are the principal articles plated? Watches, rings and other articles of jewelry. I will put a gold-plate on a watch guaranteed for a year for $3.50 and not so good a plate for $2. Rings cost 25, 35 and 50 cents each to plate with gold. If you will stop this way I will show how plating is done."

The reporter's informant led the way to a rear room containing a dozen electric batteries to which were attached thin steel wires. On a bench were small cups containing liquid gold, silver, and nickel. The gold used is 24 carats fine. To illustrate the process the operator took a silver ring and after washing it in a preparation twirled one of the wires attached to the batteries around it. The electricity was then turned on and the ring dipped in the liquid gold. Instantly the ring assumed a bright red color and this was succeeded by a golden hue. In less than two minutes the ring was taken out with a sufficient good plate to last a year, or at least so said the operator. Spoons, knives and forks and in fact everything imaginable are plated in the manner described. There is big money in the business, as but little gold is used in the plating process.

"I can so heavily plate a watch that keep within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds, and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes its cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when these diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price 75 cents, large bottles. eow1

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxon, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, afflicted with phthisis, also diabetes; the pins were almost unendurable, and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles was entirely cured, and had gained in his pounds. Says he positively believes his life was saved by Electric Bitters. 8 d & 50 cents a bottle by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Excitement in Michigan

Continues over the great victory over pain, neuralgia, lames, and rheumatism, achieved by Dr. Miles' Anti Pain Oil. Only 25 cents for the largest bottle. Warranted to Cure. Sold by Percy Wood and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

The Filial Lao.

Three thousand years ago a man whose name was Lao-Lai-tsz had both parents living, though he himself was 70 years old. He not only provided the ancient couple with dainty dishes, and waited on them day and night, but he would "dress up" to amuse them, and would dance and play with his toys, and pretend to tumble down and "cry, and then nestle up to his father and mother to be kissed and coaxed and comforted. All this was done with a loving desire to make the old folks happy. Laws that they were once more a young married couple, and had a baby child. *Mrs. Bryan.*

What True Merit Will Do.

The unexampled success of Shiloh's Cure, German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds, and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes its cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when these diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price 75 cents, large bottles. eow1

How to Preserve Beauty.

It is stated that a well-known society woman of Baltimore, who preserves her beauty and freshness remarkably well, despite her many season's pursuit of excitement in the social whirl, attributes her good fortune to constantly using a small cup of lukewarm water every day on leaving her couch. So strong is her faith in the efficacy of this remedy that its omission is sure to cause depression and languor. In speaking of this a few days ago a well-known matron of Baltimore said, "I have known many ladies to be equally devoted to some article which could not possibly have benefited them except through their imagination. One lady I know has a glass of toast water placed beside her bed by her maid every morning. Another uses a half teaspoonful of tincture of cinchona in a goblet of water; still another takes a pinch of table salt into her mouth before leaving bed. Lots of India rubber to attach common articles as oranges and lemons and apollinaris water, or to cool plunge baths, but the most singular freak I ever heard of was that of a Philadelphia belle, who every morning regularly gargled her throat with soapsuds made of white castile soap which she believed was absolutely necessary to the preservation of her health."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect November 28, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati,ex	.....	10 00a	12 00n	.....
Fort Wayne,ar	.....	1 50pm	2 55pm	.....
Fort Wayne,lv	.....	1 55pm	3 00pm	9 05am
Kalamazoo,ar	5 10	5 55	6 55	12 20pm
Kalamazoo,lv	5 20	6 00	7 00	12 30
Allegan,ar	5 50pm	6 30	7 30	1 00
Otsego,ar	7 00am	7 40	8 40	2 05
Plainwell,ar	7 15	7 51	8 51	2 16
Howard City	8 26	.....	12 52pm	3 36
Cedar Springs	9 05	.....	1 30	4 15
Rockford	9 20	.....	1 45	4 30
Reed City,ar	9 53	.....	2 20	5 10
Falmouth	10 12	.....	2 40	5 30
Cadillac,ar	11 25	.....	4 15	6 50
Leroy	12 22pm	.....	5 10	8 00
Pierson	.....	.....	5 20	8 10
Greenville	.....	.....	5 40	8 30
Ionia	.....	.....	6 00	8 50
Muskegon	.....	.....	8 30	11 20
Grand Rapids,ar	.....	.....	9 00	11 50
Petoskey	.....	.....	8 30	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 00am	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	9 00am	.....

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	7 00am	.....	9 00pm	.....
Harbor Springs	7 00	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey	7 30	.....	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	8 45	.....	12 30	.....
Mapledoran	9 05	.....	12 50	.....
Kalkaska	9 20	.....	1 05	.....
Walton	11 35	.....	3 17	.....
Cadillac,ar	12 20pm	.....	4 00	5 30pm
Leroy	1 30	.....	5 15	6 40
Reed City,ar	2 30	.....	6 05	8 00
Hersey	2 50	.....	6 25	8 20
Big Rapids	3 00	.....	6 35	8 30
Paris	3 20	.....	6 51	8 45
Howard City	3 32	.....	7 03	8 57
Edmore	3 45	.....	7 15	9 10
Lakeview	3 55	.....	7 25	9 20
Greenville	4 10	.....	7 40	9 35
Ionia	4 30	.....	8 00	9 55
Fort Wayne,ar	12 40am	.....	11 00	.....
Fort Wayne,lv	1 00	.....	11 15	.....
Cincinnati,ar	7 20pm	.....	7 25am	12 50pm

G. L. ROCKWOOD, G. P. Agent.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Nov. 14 1886.

GOING WEST. Read down.		STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Read up.	
	P. M.		P. M.	
	4 50	Tuttrell	11 30	
A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
7 45	8 50	St. Ignace 1	6 30	5 00
8 05	9 12	Newberry	6 03	4 37
10 20	9 46	Seney	4 35	3 05
	10 42	Brevoort	4 15	2 40
3 28	11 40	Au Train	3 15	9 05
3 30	12 55	Marquette 2	12 15	7 00
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
	12 50	Marquette	2 00	
	4 55	Negaunee	9 30	
	5 30	Ishpeming	10 00	
	5 45	L'Anse	10 40	
	8 00	Baraga	12 50	
	8 15	Chimico	1 05	

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7 a. m., arrives Marquette at 4 p. m. Leaves Marquette 7 00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 4 00 p. m.

CONNECTIONS

(1) Via M. T. Co's boats with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads. (2) With M. H. & O. railroad for Marquette, Houghton, Calumet, and points on Chicago and Northwestern railway.

General Comfort Line. Daily, except Saturday.

A. WATSON, Gen'l Sup't. J. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.

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CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Meetings held at Lewis Hall, over F. W. Cook's store. W. H. CLARK, pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. A. T. WATERMAN, pastor.

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W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HAZELTINE, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Hall, Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R. Bailey Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 20, meets every Saturday evening. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

K. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 126, meets second Friday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

O. L.—True Blue No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, at their hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 299, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

CHARLEVOIX

Savings Bank

Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

Henry Bennett, President.
John Nicholls, Vice President.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Bennett.	F. A. Smith, Cashier.	O. D. Wood.
John Nicholls.		A. Buttars.
A. E. Dwright.		A. Fox.

CAPITAL, $25,000
Surplus, 2,000

The Business of Stockholders in all State Banks as provided in Act, 313, Sec. 46of Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan, is double the amount of stock taken, making a guaranteed fund of double liability to the depositors. Interest for the transaction of every legitimate branch of banking business extended to our customers on terms as favorable as are consistent with safe and careful management.

Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of the world in large or small amounts. Money to loan on approved paper. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

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NATIONAL PARK BANK.....NEW YORK.
COMMERCIAL NAT. BANK.....CHICAGO.
NATIONAL CITY BANK.....GRAND RAPIDS.
DETROIT NATIONAL BANK.....DETROIT.

W. F. BROWN, President. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Money received on deposit subject to sight draft. Collections promptly attended to, and from all points in Europe by best lines. CORRESPONDENTS.—Chase National Bank, (Lead'y) First National Bank, Chicago. Merchants National Bank, Detroit. National Bank, Ludington. North National Bank, Grand Rapids.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop.

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF LAPOINTE, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale.

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BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

GET THE BEST

If your neighbors want a clean, handsome, weekly newspaper, giving all the latest and best complete news from all parts of the country, and containing 28 parts for this paper and 28 numbers, 56 parts for four months, 75 cents for six months, $1.50 per year, Cash in advance, Established for a Quarter of a Century, Published for the government of the Association on

The Charlevoix Journal,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

and labels, and misrepresentation in public and private.

8. Maintaining a collection department, for the collection of doubtful accounts; for receiving and imparting prompt information as to the standing of persons asking credit; and the black-listing of dead-beats who prey upon the trade.

9. Protection against unjust laws affecting business men and a careful scrutiny of all legislation relating to the same.

10. Concerted action in fostering manufacturing and other enterprises; and in securing reductions in freight, express, and insurance rates, when exhorbitant.

11. To stimulate a determination to render the title "Business Man" synonym for honor, firmness, probity, justice and high morals.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP.

Any firm or individual, doing an honorable business, may become a member of this Association on the two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting, by paying to the secretary the sum of $1 membership fee and agreeing to pay 25 cents quarterly dues in advance, and any assessments which may be voted by the Association to meet expenses.

ARTICLE IV—OBLIGATION.

Every person or firm becoming a member of this Association shall be honorably bound to conform to the rules, regulations and by-laws.

ARTICLE V—NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Any member of this Association who shall neglect or refuse to pay his dues, or any assessment ordered by the Association, for three months after such sum becomes due, shall thereby forfeit his membership.

ARTICLE VI—OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, an Executive Committee of five members, of which the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be three, and a Business Committee of three members. These officers shall be elected annually by ballot and shall hold office until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE VII—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1—The President shall preside at all meetings, if present; in his absence, the Vice-President.

Section 2—The Secretary shall receive all money due the Association from any source and pay the same to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; keep a record of all meetings; conduct all correspondence; keep a list of all members in a book provided for the purpose and notify all committees of their appointment.

Section 3—The treasurer shall receive all monies from the secretary, giving his receipt therefor; pay all bills when signed by the executive committee and report the condition of the treasury at each regular meeting.

Section 4—The executive committee shall have charge of the collection department and the publication of the delinquent list; shall provide rooms for the Association, pay all bills, and examine the books and accounts of the secretary and treasurer previous to each annual meeting.

Section 5—It shall be the duty of the business committee to look after all matters pertaining to the growth and well being of Charlevoix, to use all possible inducements to secure the location of mills, factories and other improvements, and to endeavor to secure any needed concessions in freight, express and insurance rates.

ARTICLE VIII—COMPENSATION.

No compensation for service shall be paid any officer, except the secretary.

ARTICLE IX—MEETINGS.

Section 1—The annual meeting of the Association shall be held the

Section 2—The regular meetings of the Association shall be held the of each month. Special meetings shall be called by the president on the written request of five members.

ARTICLE X—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading minutes of the last meeting.
2. Admission of members.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Reading of correspondence.
5. Communications from State Association.
6. Communications from local Associations.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Election of officers and appointment of committees.
10. Report of treasurer.
11. Adjournment.

ARTICLE XI—AMENDMENTS.

This constitution and by-laws may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of those present at any regular meeting, provided a written notice of such alteration or amendment has been presented at the preceding regular meeting.

ARTICLE XII—BY-LAWS.

By-laws not in conflict with this constitution may be established for the government of the Association on the two-thirds vote of the members present at any session.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I—QUORUM.

Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE II—EXPULSION.

Any member of this Association who shall be placed on the delinquent list shall stand expelled from the Association; and any member doing any act which tends to bring the Association into disrepute shall be expelled on the two thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rule 1. The special aim of this Association is to facilitate the collection of doubtful accounts and other debts by fair and honorable methods, and to guard against the extending of credit to debtors found on investigation to be unworthy of it.

Rule 2. The Association emphatically asserts that it hopes to collect all debts due the members without publicity, and that it neither desires nor intends, in any instance, to permit its members to intentionally annoy or to persecute any person indebted to members of the association.

Rule 3. That no injustice may be done to, or advantage taken of, any debtor, by any individual member of the association, it shall be the duty of every member to send by mail a sealed circular letter, issued by the association, to the debtor, setting forth these facts, to-wit: That the person named in said letter is indebted to the member of the firm thereon named in the sum of $——, that the debtor is granted twenty days from date entered on said letter in which to pay the debt, or to satisfactorily arrange for its payment; that, if after the expiration of the twenty days thus granted, the debtor shall have failed to pay or failed to have arranged for payment, the member shall report him for the secretary, who shall also mail to the person so reported another circular letter, setting forth the fact that he is indebted to the member named and that unless he pays or arranges to pay, the amount within fifteen days he will be reported to the executive committee as a delinquent. The committee will then take his case under consideration, and, if they deem best, place his name on the dead-beat list.

Rule 4. The second circular letter sent to the debtor shall be enclosed in the authorized envelope of the Association, on which shall be printed, "If not called for in fifteen days return to Charlevoix Business Men's Association," and the non-return of any circular letter thus mailed, shall be deemed sufficient evidence that every dad letter was received by the debtor addressed.

Rule 5. Disputed accounts shall be investigated by the executive committee, whose report on the same shall be acted upon by the Association.

Rule 6. Any member who shall be found the well-being of any community, and

WHEREAS, We believe that a Business Mens Association, will accomplish these objects; therefore

RESOLVED, That we, business men of Charlevoix and vicinity, duly assembled on December 16, 1886, do hereby organize ourselves into such an Association and adopt the constitution and by-laws following:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I—NAME.

The name of this organization shall be the Charlevoix Business Men's Association.

ARTICLE II—OBJECTS.

The objects of this Association shall be to unite merchants and other reputable business men for reform, development of industries and work for the general good, and to promote, by all legitimate means, the social, moral and business interests of its members. Among the special objects sought to be obtained are the following:

1. Promoting kinder feelings toward honorable competitors and removing the inclination to invade and criminate neighbors in trade.
2. Greater care to secure good helpers and make and keep them worthy by a livelier interest in their efforts, habits and comforts.
3. Inspiring confidence between buyer and seller by doing business on legitimate principles.
4. Shorter hours for doing business in, and an honest endeavor to educate the buyer to make his purchases between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m., six days a week.
5. The proper observance of all national holidays and more frequent intervals for rest and recreation.
6. Abolishing the tendency to indiscriminate credit and stimulating the selling of merchandise for ready pay.
7. Protection against inferior and adulterated goods, short weights, counts and measures, fictitious brands

Terrace Farm

J. R. & J. S. DIXON
Charlevoix Mich.

Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. THOROUGHBRED and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty

Business Men's Association.

Last Thursday evening about twenty-five or thirty of the business men of Charlevoix assembled at Odd Fellows' hall for the purpose of organizing a business men's association. Dr. Crouter called the meeting to order and named John Nichols for chairman; R. W. Kane was made secretary. Dr. Crouter then read the call for the meeting, and the names of those who had signed it, after which Frank Hamilton, of the firm of Hamilton & Milliken, Traverse City, addressed the meeting on the general objects and results of association.

E. A. Stowe, of the Grand Rapids Tradesman, followed with a detailed description of the collection system as adopted by associations generally throughout the state, with the methods of organizing and conducting the associations.

On motion of Dr. Crouter it was resolved to immediately proceed to organization, and the constitution of the Tustin association was adopted (We also print below the by laws of the Tustin association, with the changes suggested for Charlevoix, but these have not been formally adopted.)

The constitution as adopted, and by laws as suggested are as follows:

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

Cabinet Photographs at $3.00 per Dozen

Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,
Photographer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Around the County.

Eastport.

Eastport Cor. Elk Rapids Progress.

Whoot-te-toot-toot. All aboard for Elk Rapids, Eastport and Charlevoix via the C. & W. M. R. R. Make her smoke Ben we're with you. The idea prevails throughout some of the more uninhabitant parts of Antrim county that a railroad will go meandering around for "picturesque scenery," cedar swamps and big hills for a direct route to Charlevoix, and leave the most thickly populated parts of Antrim county and most feasible routes in the background. We don't agree with them. When a railroad company goes threshing an uninhabited, mountainous, swampy wild forest with a view to increasing their railroad traffic and the size of their pocket book, large apples will grow on hemlock trees, and people will pay their printer bills. Eastport is destined to be one of our largest fruit and grain markets. All we want is an outlet to the outside world, which we will get. We have the oldest settled farms, the most productive orchards and the most live citizens in Antrim county, (Elk Rapids and vicinity excepted of course.) Now Ben stick to the question and we will stand to your back until your abdominal prominence collapses. And if Elk Rapids can't raise the sufficient amount to induce the railroad to come along, Eastport will chip in handsomely. Give them the nest you've got. Go it the whole length of your suspenders if you bust a tug; Eastport may be in a fossilized state, but she "aint" so lean and poor yet that the wind will blow through her and find nothing, and when such embryo towns as Bellaire and Central Lake come crying out of the wilderness, that they look for a railroad to pierce that wild domain, where the moccasined footprint of the aborigine is yet warm; where the wily and suspecting deer yet coax their paths at will; where even the blazed footpath is yet a stranger, it is time we have our say. Along the peaceful waters of Grand Traverse Bay, nature in the antediluvian ages laid out a railroad bed as level as the prairie, as hard as granite, with cedar ties every mile on each side of the road. Now why should a railroad company go back on natural advantages, eh!

Bellaire may whoop, Bellaire may howl,
The freeze may blow all day;
But it won't blow a railroad into that town,
For it won't be built that way.

Eveline.

A merry Christmas to all.

Tolerably good sleighing.

Wanted—A mild winter.

Times in Eveline are good.

Xmas Saturday, when that good old fellow, Santa Claus makes his tour.

Mr. Harden Sheldon lost a horse last Friday, by falling on a stump while hauling wood.

The school at Advance commenced for the winter on Monday, Dec. 6th, with Miss Anna Cooper, of Charlevoix, as principal.

Families of both Indians and whites, are arriving in Eveline most every day. Let more come and the consequence is that all of the empty houses are fast becoming filled up. But there is always room for another.

The times are lively, and logs and wood are being hauled to the beaches of Pine lake and South Arm at a lively rate.

Tax time has arrived, for which you have the opportunity to step in to the treasures office and pay the same before Jan. 1st, and save the extra per centage.

Pine lake froze over Saturday night last. This is nearly three weeks earlier than last year, when it froze on the night of Jan. 6th. It is also two weeks earlier than the average.

It is reported that the Congregationalists will hold a Christmas tree at their church at Ironton on Christmas night, Dec. 25, 1886.

We were pained to hear of the death of Mrs. Sarah J. Morehouse at East Jordan, on last Thursday morning after many weeks of suffering. She was formerly of Ironton, and leaves many friends in that community to mourn her loss. The bereaved family have the sympathy of all.

There will be preaching in the Freeman school house next Sunday at 2:30 by J. T. Iddings.

Ironton.

Ample preparations are being made for a merry Christmas. Two fine trees will be loaded with good things for the Sunday school. The light of six dozen wax candles will be provided to see the numerous gifts for the wee ones, and those of larger growth. Three o'clock Saturday afternoon is the hour appointed to meet. The general supervision is under the management of E. A. Lewis, our kind superintendent, Mr. Holmes, pastor, and one or two others. The ladies are doing their full share, all joining to make a happy time.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of a physician, Dr. W. H. Hile, who will be a resident physician in Ironton.

The company's teams are now at their winter's work hauling. Work on the stack progresses rapidly under master workmen.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

CALENDAR FOR 1887.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

President Eliot expelled three Harvard students and suspended two others for smashing furniture in a boarding-house.

William Reed, ex-Treasurer of the South Boston (Mass.) Railroad Company, has pleaded guilty of embezzling $50,000.

Henry D. Garrett, a New York attorney, tried to commit suicide rather than answer a charge of fraudulently appropriating $12,000. He was under $10,000 bond.

J. C. Hill, a prominent citizen of Englewood, one of Pittsburgh's suburbs, shot his daughter through the neck by mistake for a burglar. He is almost crazed.

On the waters of Niagara River, Alphonso King walked one hundred yards in a huge pair of tin shoes of his own invention, on a wager of $5.0 0 made in New York.

Ebenezer Holmes, the undertaker at Gen. Grant's funeral, has brought a damage suit for $25,000 against the New York *Times*, based upon an article published in the issue of Nov. 22, in which his bill is referred to as unjust and baseless, and charges are made that he was drunk and in an unfit condition to perform professional services for the time during which he claims he was rendering service.

WESTERN.

The Duff Company continue their delightful representations of legit opera at McVicker's Theater, Chicago. The present week will be devoted to a production of "Gasparone," which is said to be Millocker's sweetest opera. The English book is by Sydney Rosenfeld, and is said to offer great scope for comedy. The cast will be as follows: Nanetti, Sig. Campobello; Sadullo, C. W. Dungan; Count Erminio H. S. Hilliard; Lauj, John E. Nash; Benazzo, J. H. Ryley; Massaccio, E. Pendleton; Carlotta, Miss Lillian Russell; Sora, Miss Vernona Jarbeau; Zoubia, Zelda Sears; Marietta, Miss Rosa Cleveland. Doeman Thompson (Josiah Whitcomb) will be seen at McVicker's Christmas week.

W. W. Durand, one of the best-known circus agents in the United States, dropped dead in the Union Depot at Indianapolis.

Mgr. Capel proposes to bring suits for damages against the San Francisco *Argonaut* and certain Eastern papers for the slander circulated with regard to him.

Mrs. McClure and her son and daughter—Robert, aged 19 and Margaret, aged 22—who lived in the suburbs of Chicago, were suffocated by coal-gas escaping from a parlor stove.

Mrs. M. B. Smith, who is being prosecuted by the State authorities for doing an illegal insurance business, placed in the hands of her attorneys the names of two hundred persons on the Chicago Board of Trade who, she charged, had been engaged in a similar business.

The woolen mills at Clinton, Mich., valued at $180,000, and employing ninety persons, were destroyed by flames originating in an explosion of gas.

Congressman-elect Jehu Baker, who caned a Belleville (Ill.) reporter, has pleaded guilty of assault and has been fined $5 and costs.

Hon. Charles M. Croswell, twice Governor of Michigan, died at his home in Adrian, after ten days' illness. He leaves a $81 assets $50,000, and two daughters. He was born at Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1825. He was present at Jackson, Mich., in 1854, when the Republican party was organized. For several years he was a law partner of Judge T. M. Cooley. After filling various municipal offices, he was elected to the State Senate, where he served seven terms. In 1876 he was elected Governor, and in 1878 reelected.

Fergus Falls has been selected as the third Minnesota insane asylum.

It has been decided at Des Moines, Iowa, in the suit brought by the New Era Rock Company to compel the Rock Island Road to carry its beer on the ground that it is not an intoxicant, that the beer is a malt liquor, and as such cannot be carried by railroads, whether intoxicating or not.

SOUTHERN.

Robert Grayer, colored, was hanged in St. Louis for the murder of a man who had whipped him in a fight. Louis Pash, a negro murderer, was executed at Bardstown, Ky.

The Gate City Guard, the crack company of Atlanta, Ga., will make a tour of Europe in uniform and armed next summer. Governor and Mrs. Gordon, Colonel Emmons Clarke of the New York Seventh Regiment and wife, and Mr. H. W. Grady have been invited to accompany them.

Texas has been quarantined against certain South American ports because of the outbreak of cholera.

Judge Duffy, of Baltimore, Md., impressed a reporter named Hearst for expressing grand jury proceedings.

George Parks and Monroe Smith, colored, were lynched at Ringgold, Georgia, charged with moonshiners.

Hon. Rufus K. Garland, the only brother of the Attorney General, died recently at his home near Prescott, Ark. He had served repeatedly in the State Legislature, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Arkansas that passed the ordinance of secession, was a member of the Confederate States Congress, and was regarded as one of the ablest men in his State.

The steamer J. M. White, the finest boat on the Mississippi River, was burned at the bank near Ponte Coupee, La. It is feared that nearly fifty lives were lost. The steamer cost $200,000, and had a cargo valued at $150,0 0.

At Greenville, Ala., Mayor Perry caused from the introduction of a bill in Congress to grant a right of way through the Fort Meade military reservation.

The Lake Erie and Western Road was sold at Muncie, Ind., Samuel Thomas, of New York, bidding in the entire line from Sandusky to Cincinnati. Thomas represents the Cummings syndicate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The White Star and Monarch steamship companies have cut European steerage rates to $15.

The sales of iron ore the last year for the lake superior district reached the largest figures in thirty years.

The National Department of Agriculture, in its December crop report, says:

The returns of average farm prices by counties of the crops of 1886, in wheat, rye, and barley. Corn is reported in quantity equivalent to the percentage of reduction in quantity, and oats, in sympathy with corn, rise with the small grains used for human food, average a slightly higher value than last year. The average for wheat is 50.8 cents against 58.8 cents last year; it is now 47 cents. I event higher than the year; it is now 47 cents. I event higher than years was 44.7, and for the ten years prior to last year, 45.9 cents. The average for corn is 35 cents against 38.6 cents last year; in Indiana, 32; Illinois, 31; Iowa, 30; Missouri, 32; Kansas, 31; Nebraska, 30; Dakota, 28; Minnesota, 30; California, 40. This is an average price for the crop of 1886 for the United States, 3 in Kansas, Illinois, Nebraska, and Dakota, 2 in Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri, 1 in California, 36 in New York, 41 in Pennsylvania, 40 in Ohio, 39 in Michigan, 38 in Wisconsin, and 37 in Vermont. Prices in the cotton States South and West of North Carolina, are: Virginia, 37; North Carolina, 40; Georgia, 42; Alabama, 40; Mississippi, 38; Louisiana, 40; Texas, 38; Arkansas, 35; Ohio, 37; Indiana, 32; Illinois, 31; Iowa, 30; Missouri, 32; Kansas, 31; Nebraska, 30; Dakota, 28; Minnesota, 30; California, 40. This is an increase over last year of 1 cent in Virginia, 3 in Iowa and Minnesota. The average is 3 cents lower than last year, 2 cents lower than the average of the ten years prior to last year, and 5 cents lower than last year's crop. Corn has fallen in value, in proportion to the reduction in quantity, and oats, in sympathy with corn rallies, rise with the small grains used for human food, average a slightly higher value than last year. The average for oats is 28 cents against 32 cents last year; it is now 27 cents. I event higher than last year's crop. The average for oats for ten years was 24.7, and for the ten years prior to last year, 25.4 cents. The average price for oats in Maine, 32; New Hampshire, 35; Indiana, 31; Illinois, 31; Iowa, 30; Missouri, 32; Kansas, 31; Nebraska, 30; Dakota, 28; Minnesota, 30; California, 40. This is an increase over last year of 1 cent in Nebraska, 3 in Kansas, Illinois and Missouri, 4 in Iowa and Minnesota. Prices in Vermont, 36; in New York, 41; in Pennsylvania, 40; in Ohio, 39; in Michigan, 38; in Wisconsin, 37. Prices in the cotton States South and West of North Carolina, are: Virginia, 37; North Carolina, 40; Georgia, 42; Alabama, 40; Mississippi, 38; Louisiana, 40; Texas, 38; Arkansas, 35; Ohio, 37; Indiana, 32; Illinois, 31; Iowa, 30; Missouri, 32; Kansas, 31; Nebraska, 30; Dakota, 28; Minnesota, 30; California, 40. This is an increase over last year of 1 cent in Virginia, 3 in Iowa and Minnesota. The average is 3 cents lower than last year, 2 cents lower than the average of the ten years prior to last year, and 5 cents lower than last year's crop. Corn has fallen in value, in proportion to the reduction in quantity, and oats, in sympathy with corn rallies, rise with the small grains used for human food, average a slightly higher value than last year. The average for oats is 28 cents against 32 cents last year; it is now 27 cents. I event higher than last year's crop. The average for oats for ten years was 24.7, and for the ten years prior to last year, 25.4 cents. The average price for oats in Maine, 32; New Hampshire, 35; Indiana, 31; Illinois, 31; Iowa, 30; Missouri, 32; Kansas, 31; Nebraska, 30; Dakota, 28; Minnesota, 30; California, 40. This is an increase over last year of 1 cent in Nebraska, 3 in Kansas, Illinois and Missouri, 4 in Iowa and Minnesota. Prices in Vermont, 36; in New York, 41; in Pennsylvania, 40; in Ohio, 39; in Michigan, 38; in Wisconsin, 37. Prices in the cotton States South and West of North Carolina, are: Virginia, 37; North Carolina, 40; Georgia, 42; Alabama, 40; Mississippi, 38; Louisiana, 40; Texas, 38; Arkansas, 35;

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A Washington special to the Chicago *Tribune* says the friends of the Hennepin Canal, have short decided on their course of action. They will send a delegation to the Illinois Legislature at Springfield early in January, and try to have passed through a bill meeting the objections of the Comstock Board to the acceptance by the General Government of the Illinois and Michigan Canal under existing conditions. They have decided that all the trouble received so far by the Legislature without again submitting the question to the people. With these objections overcome, they believe an indorsement of the project can be got from Secretary Endicott on the ground of commercial importance. Referred by this, they won'd make a final attempt in Congress to again graft Hennepin on the river and harbor bill. It is a forlorn hope, but the Hennepinites insist they will not give up the fight."

Preston H. Leslie, of Kentucky, has been appointed Governor of Montana.

The following appointments of Postmasters have been made by the President:

Illinois—Thomas Wilcoxon, Warsaw; William A. McCabe, Sterling; J. M. Startzman, Dixon; Edward Rector, Carrollton; Thomas J. Sneed, Carbondale; S. S. Burns, Hillsboro; J. W. Scott, Sparta; Thomas Cox, Tuscola; Tufts, Coodsville; Edward Smith, Carrollton; J. Palmer, Dunfermline; Ellis Pringle, Hoodhouse; W. Hamilton, Ashley; Thomas Ryan, Ashley; Mrs. J. Stevens, Bartelso; Mrs. Mary A. Acle, Auburn. Michigan—Louis P. Sessions, Ionia; Jacob Hoffmeister, Grand Rapids; Jacob Ruhl, Hillsdale; F. F. Gibb, Albion; H. S. Pugh, Lansing; Jacob Ruhl, Hillsdale; Jacob Ruhl, Hillsdale; Lucius Lamoreaux, Mount Pleasant; Wisconsin—J. J. Freeman, Milwaukee; Jacob Kemper, Morgan; Thomas Metlinger, River Falls; Jones, Portage; J. A. Jardon, Superior; F. H. Gardner, Waukesha; Jacob Kemper, Morgan; Jacob Mihanovich, Jacob S. Stewart, Pipestone; Jacob Ruhl, Hillsdale; Jacob Ruhl, Hillsdale; Jacob Ruhl, Hillsdale; Jacob Ruhl, Hillsdale; Jacob Ruhl, Hillsdale; Michael Sullivan, Marshall; Jacob Ruhl, Hillsdale; Jacob Ruhl, Hillsdale; Jacob Ruhl, Hillsdale; Chase; Thomas A. Minnis, Logan; J. N. Davis, Ashland; Jacob Ruhl, Hillsdale; Jacob Ruhl, Hillsdale; Jacob Ruhl, Hillsdale; Jacob Ruhl, Hillsdale; Jacob Ruhl, Hillsdale

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Hon. G. L. Yaple late democratic candidate for governor, will enter the lecture field this winter. One of his lectures is entitled "Thinking and working."

The Detroit Evening Journal issued a sixteen-page illustrated Christmas number last Saturday.—the largest issue of an evening paper in Michigan we ever saw, and all for two cents.

Discussing the question of cutting prices, the Grand Rapids Tradesman says: "By meeting the cutter's prices, you virtually admit that the cutter is right, and your trade have good reason for thinking that you have swindled them most outrageously in the past." Instead of meeting cut prices at a loss, the editor advises the use of some argument like the following:—Yes, you can get your goods cheaper at the place you mention, but that man cannot sell goods at the prices he advertises without either losing money or giving second grade goods. We don't propose to do either. We won't sell anything but standard goods, and when we can't do business at a profit we shall give it up."

Cheboygan Conference Congregational Church.

The Cheboygan conference of Congregational churches and ministers met in its tenth (the printed programs by mistake were headed ninth) annual meeting at Kalkaska, Dec. 14-16. Rev. M. W. Tuck of Wolverine was chosen moderator, Rev. B. J. Baxter, of Mancelona, scribe. Rev. E. W. Miller, of Big Rapids, state S. S. superintendent, preached the opening sermon, which was followed by the Lord's Supper. Subjects discussed were, "Practical Preaching," opened by Rev. B. J. Baxter; "Is non-professional study by a pastor advisable?" Rev. A. T. Waterman; "Christian giving on business principles," Rev. C. D. Banister, of Northport; "Christian comity," Rev. W. H. Millar, of Gaylord. Mr. Millar was at the last election union candidate for state senator in his district. Rev. E. W. Miller presented "The relation of the Sunday school to the church." The subject of "Infant Baptism" was ably presented by Rev. R. M. Burgess, of Alba. L. M. Kamargy, M. D., of Atwood, read a valuable paper on the duty of church members with regard to ministerial support, financial and moral. Wednesday evening was devoted to the subjects of church building and home missions. This meeting of the conference was well attended and the exercises were of marked value.

The next meeting will be held in Northport, June 14, 1887.

Council Proceedings.

COUNCIL ROOMS,
Charlevoix, Dec. 16, 1886.

Council met at 8 o'clock p. m., president pro tem McLeod presiding. The following trustees were present at roll call: Eaton, McLeod, Mason, Newman, Rose, and Washburn.

Minutes of meeting Dec. 2 read and approved.

The village marshal's report for the month of November was presented, accepted, and placed on file.

The village treasurer being present with the treasury books, it was moved that the finance committee proceed to examine the same which motion prevailed.

The finance committee reported verbally, as follows:

To the Hon. President and Trustees: Your committee to whom was referred the matter of examining the treasurer's books, would report as follows, viz.:

Amount of money rec'd by village treas. $1,396.46
Paid out per order of trustees..... 1,348.46

Leaving a balance in the treasury of $48.01
All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. M. REX,
W. C. NEWMAN,
O. S. WASHBURN,
Committee on finance.

It was moved that the report of the finance committee be accepted: which motion prevailed.

The following bills were presented and referred to the committee on finance:

John Nicholls, furnishing lumber for village from June 4th to Oct. 11th, 186..... $61.21
O. S. Washburn, care of fire engine and labor with engine filling cisterns, etc..... 13.80
H. C. Cooper, cut for jail..... 5.35

The finance committee reported favorably on bills referred: on motion, report accepted.

Trustee Eaton moved that the president pro tem extend the payment of village taxes one month: motion prevailed.

Trustee Eaton moved that the clerk have a new order book, for warrants on village treasurer, printed: motion prevailed.

Trustee Eaton moved that the clerk be instructed to procure a detailed report from the village treasurer the first of each month: motion prevailed.

A. J. McLEOD, Pres. pro tem.
HORACE S. HARRIS, Clerk.

In an Indian mound near Oakland, Ind., was unearthed recently a stone wall ten feet square. Within were five or six skeletons, three copper vessels filled with fifty pounds of rich silver ore, a copper ax weighing eighteen pounds attached to a stone handle, and a number of stone hatchets.

The Great German Doctor.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease, his intuitive perceptions being so strong he can tell any one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practise enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every physician and remedy has failed. The giving of his great medicine, Golden Seal Bitters, which has made his great success, to the world mark a new era in medicine. Blood, liver, kidney and stomach disorders yield to this master of disease and its wonderful cures are regarded as phenomenal, but the germ of faith ever says "What has been may be again." We say to the sick and discouraged give Golden Seal Bitters a trial. It is all we ask. They will speak for themselves. Sold by Perry Weed, and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Excitement in Michigan

Continues over the grand victory over pain, neuralgia, burns, and rheumatism, achieved by Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil. Only 25 cents for the largest bottle. Warranted to Cure. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposure, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A hard cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who know me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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5 00 Chicago Daily Mail	9 50
5 00 Detroit Evening News	5 50
1 50 American Agriculturist	3 00
1 00 Montreal Family Herald	2 00

To the Auditor General:

The following is a full and complete report of taxes collected or received by me at my office, upon the business of manufacturing, and selling, or keeping for sale distilled or malt liquors during the year ending November 30, 1886.

Name of Person or Firm.	Post Office Address.	Business.	Kind of Business.	Place of Doing Business.	Amount Collected or Rec'd.	Where Collected.
Wm. A. Wilder & Co.	Detroit	Brewers	Lager Beer	Detroit	$250 00	Detroit
Wm. A. Wilder & Co.	Detroit	Brewers	Ale & Porter	Detroit	250 00	Detroit
Wm. A. Wilder & Co.	Detroit	Brewers	Lager Beer	Detroit	250 00	Detroit
Wm. A. Wilder & Co.	Detroit	Brewers	Ale & Porter	Detroit	250 00	Detroit
Wm. A. Wilder & Co.	Detroit	Brewers	Lager Beer	Detroit	250 00	Detroit
Wm. A. Wilder & Co.	Detroit	Brewers	Ale & Porter	Detroit	250 00	Detroit
Selling or offering for sale			Malt Liquors

THE PANSY'S MESSAGE.

BY MANDA T. CROCKER.

Heart of my heart, this blossom brings
A silent message, sweet, to thee,
As in its purple beauty clings
Love's note appeal, "Please think of me."

All bloom hath language, oft so sweet,
That smiles and tears commingle there,
As the leaflets cluster round your feet
In sun-lemt of love's fond prayer.

They are God's love to us, these blossoms,
So sweet that they our paths attend,
Sent from afar, wooing the touch
And carry friendship to a friend.

So, into your back leafs on its way
O'er life's dark, troubled, heat-vexed sea,
Cling close these leafs, and mind the day
They breathed this message, "Think of me."

And sometimes, when the weather's fair,
And we have fair, sunny days of true
To keep our trust, well back at care,
And sail our ships on waters blue.

Deep in my soul this song's attuned,
Sweet, tender, thrilling, pure and true;
This song of blossom-laden wood
To make my heart's best wishes known.

So, friend of mine, may blessings fall
Like dews for you a summer sun,
Here, take my hand. Ah! is that all?
No, take my heart! "Pansies think of me."

The Partisans of Virginia.

BY JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS.

We will take a long jump at the start, and come down to the middle of April, 1865. The weary, sanguinary war was practically over. Lee had surrendered; so had Johnston, or was just about to surrender; there were no more battles to be fought, and it was plain enough that the immense Union armies would in a very brief time be required to doff their blue, and the soldiers to take their chances in that great battle of life, which always a very serious affair, although it has no

guns, and drums, and wounds—

God save the mark!

The sanguinary reader might naturally say that nothing interesting could be expected to happen at such a time as that. So it would appear; yet it was at just that time that an incident occurred in the part of the military division to which I served that, while not very important in itself, opened to me a whole field of the most interesting reminiscences.

The bloodied was the coming in of two of Mosby's band to General Dwight's headquarters near Winchester, Va., to surrender themselves and give their parules not to take up arms against the United States.

They were the first of this noted band who had claimed this privilege, and the incident naturally excited some interest and curiosity about headquarters. My narrative must not be unreasonably drained with the details of what is properly history, or by the ways and wherefores of the case as it related to these men, and it will be sufficient under this head to say that, upon hearing of the surrender of Lee, Colonel Mosby assembled his command at one of their rendezvous between the Upper Blue Ridge and the Potomac, told them that the war was ended, that they had nothing now to do but to go home and peacefully submit to the authority of the United States, and that he should claim the national protection for them. Immediately upon disbanding his troop, he sent a message to general Hancock, who at this time commanded at the Shenandoah Valley, asking if his men were to be accorded the same terms that Grant had given to Lee. The character of Mosby's warfare in this section had been such that Hancock was in some doubt about the matter, and telegraphed direct to City Point for instructions.

The reply came promptly back, that these men were to have the same treatment as other Confederate soldiers. The dispatch was sent to Mosby, and his guerrillas hastened to give their parules and receive their protection papers. The two who came to our headquarters were the "advance-guard" of this movement.

General Dwight at this time commanded a division of what had been the Army of the Shenandoah, and I was an officer on his staff. A soldier could not possibly have served through that tremendous and sanguinary valley campaign under Sheridan of the summer and fall of 1864, without hearing much—and perhaps seeing something—of Mosby's guerrillas. I had often heard of them, and, as will appear later, had seen something of their work; and now that all the bloodshed was past, I felt a great desire to see and talk with some of them about their hard experiences, and their peculiar way of carrying on war. No better opportunity was likely to occur than this; so when our provost marshal had got through with these two disbanded warriors of the late Confederacy, and they were strolling about our headquarters, taking note of much that was new and strange to them, I took them under my protection long enough to have the long and interesting conversation with them. My task was mainly with the younger of the two, a bright, brisk young Virginian, who had lived on a plantation in this valley before the war, and who had taken his horse and mount Mosby upon the commencement of hostilities, just as thousands of young Virginians went to Stuart, Ashby, and Mosby, from love of excitement and adventure, and without very much thought or care as to which side was right or wrong. The conversation, as I remember it—what I said to him, and what he said to me—will better illustrate the character and style of this partisan warfare in the Shenandoah Valley, which lasted and hampered Sheridan from first to last, than any mere statement of fact could do.

"You Mosby men," I remarked, "are treated as Confederate soldiers now, since Lee's surrender, but our army in the valley here hasn't been used to regard you so. We have always considered you a lot of partisans or guerrilla-irregulars, I believe, is the correct name."

"Well, sir, you've been mistaken. We are just as much Confederate so diers as any in General Lee's army. Every man is regularly mustered in, and our officers all have their commissions from Richmond."

"But you have not usually acted in a body, and not always even in a squad. Sometimes, to my knowledge, your men have prowled about our camps by twos and threes."

"O, yes," he said, "that's our way of fighting. It's not very often that as many as a hundred of us have ridden together. Ever man owns his horse; most of us have our homes within fifteen miles east or west of the Blue Ridge. Mosby has always had certain established places of meeting, which are perfectly secure, and when the band is dispersed and almost every man at his own home, it would unnecessary to say how quickly they can be all called in. Most of the people, of course, were friendly to us; they would carry messages to and for us, and help and hide us when we were pressed. And then how could you folks ever know who we were? We did not usually wear any uniform—except your uniform, which we would sometimes put on. You couldn't tell that the innocent-looking cotton-wool stuff in front of his house by the side of the road as your team marched by was one of the Mosby troops, and that before night Mosby would know all that he had discovered about you. But that happened often."

"Yes; and I remember about General Custer hanging some of your men as spies."

"And didn't you hear of Mosby retaliating, and leaving half a dozen of your soldiers he had taken swinging to the trees, with a placard on the breast of each? I have heard him say more than once that he'd hang one of Sheridan's soldiers for every one of his that was executed; and I think he did.

"What made you fellows throw trains off the track on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry?"

"Oh—that was for the greenbacks. Sometimes up in the mountains I've known Mosby to call a lot of us together and tell about like this: 'Now, men, about five o'clock this afternoon there's a train due at Harper's Ferry from Baltimore. After it starts, stop it goes on to Martinsburg. There'll be a Yankee paymaster aboard, with a chest full of greenbacks, to pay the troops at Martinsburg. I want those greenbacks. We need them to pay them.' And we did not often fail to do it.

"I type you don't think it civilized warfare to throw railroad trains off the track with women and children aboard?"

I did not call it anything; he replied with a laugh. "Mosby wanted the money, and ordered us to get it; and we took the easiest way we could. One of those green dollars was worth two in Confederate money anywhere in the valley."

Some of the Mosby statement may appear, I know it to be true from personal observation.

"But," I said, "what I particularly want to know, is whether you men did all this fighting in your own way, or did you really, as I have heard, put on blue overcoats and ride along in our camps some night on the march?"

"Indeed we did! Do you happen to remember a time in August when your army fell back from near Strasburg to Halltown? I had good reason to remember that march. It was a disagreeable night—rainy in the rain, on which I marched with my company.

"And perhaps you were along on a certain retreat from Snicker's Ferry through the gap to Washington, the month before? Ah, was I not! That was the worry march, when soldiers should overcome and in the torrid July weather stumbled along, without sleep, for two days.

"Well, sir, on both those times I rode along with your colonel commanding, and with some General's escort, and picking up the information I gave you. I felt perfectly safe—I was perfectly safe. Those were dark nights, as you know, and nobody could detect me; my blue overcoat was a perfect protection. Just out of Stanton's Gap, as daylight was coming on, and I was about ready to move, one of your infantry soldiers straggled off a few rods for something or other. I rode up to him, showed him my pistol, told him who I was, and that he should shoot him if he did not go quietly along before my horse. He was too much astonished to disobey; and I took him right away as a prisoner. It was no unusual thing for us to do this."

"Were your horses all good?"

"As a rule, they were. I care that one of us did not own his animal, so we had many good Virginia thoroughbreds among us. With such horses we could do almost anything. Shall I tell you my closest shave on an escape? It was over near Upperville, one night when I was stopping at a friend's house. My horse was in the barn, unsaddled and unbridled, with nothing but a rope halter round his neck. I was up-stairs, shed and asleep. We never slept with both eyes; they were the tramp of cavalry roused me, and I heard my friend's whole household in a flurry. I ran out on nothing, and I knew it was prudent to surrender; but I couldn't even do that very easily, for the barn was between my fellows thought of, I jumped up, put on trousers and shoes, and waiting for nothing else, raised the window and dropped out to the ground where the soldiers were coming up stairs. They had surrounded the house, of course, and I expected to be seen and halted as I darted for the barn; but I paid no attention to that, and a carbine-ball whistled over my h ad as I ran. I cut the cups, jumped on, and rode out right through half a dozen of the cavalrymen. I knew the rebel horse was gone from the start—and go she did, taking the fence at a leap, and flying up the road with a shower of balls after us. Neither of us was hit. But it was a great sick-ness to ride a race for any one to take. I mighta have cut off twice out of a hundred times such a chat."

"You people made yourselves very useful to the Confederacy during our wagon trains, last fall," I remarked.

"Yes, that was always one of the Colonel's strong points. He had a eye on about it, too. He usually chose the time when the train was drawing out of park, in the morning, and there was more or less confusion among the mules and teamsters. Twenty horsemen dashing at that time, with a yell, would put the teamsters to flight, and leave the train to us. We had fastry guard was generally small, and they could scarcely attempt it once."

"I can tell you of one train that you folks didn't dare attack," I observed. "Year the last of September the One Hundred and Fo'rtieth New York was sent by wagon train from Harrisonburg back to Martinsburg, an hundred miles or more, to guard a long, empty train and one hundred prisoners, and ten to return with the wagons loaded with commissary stores and forage. We made the whole distance, and went back to the army in time to lose half our men in the battle of Cedar Creek; we dropped every prisoner to the provost marshal at Martinsburg, and lost not a man nor a wagon. Do we wave colors? The soldiers rode in the wagons, keeping their muskets in their hands; the officers were on horseback, riding along with the train; we always had flankers out, and many times they reported horsemen prowling about. We was camped at which day a detment was formed in a square around the wagons and prisoners.

"One incident of this march I shall never forget. A mile north of Mount Crawford, as the train passed along, we saw a dead man upon the side of the road. It was that of a soldier, dressed in a bright, new gray uniform, and he was shot through the heart. Some of the men knew him, and said he belonged to a Pennsylvania regiment. Right in the middle of his forehead was the round hole made by the bullet that had killed him.

"This poor fellow was evidently some straggler, who had been 'bushwhacked.' Of course, I cannot say whether Mosby's men or some others shot him down from behind the wall; but it was murder, whoever did it."

I then told an incident which occurred the glorious August, at which the whole Nineteenth Corps had laughed, and which illustrated not only the audacity of the guerrillas, but the non-chalance of General Emory, who commanded the corps. "Just at nightfall, and the close of one of the long and weary marches, when the headquarters tents had been pitched, a squad of horsemen came riding along at full gallop, and disappeared. The whole thing was over, and the bewildered had come and gone before it crept through the hair of the astonished officer commanding the infantry company which acted as head-quarters guard that they were none of Mosby's guerrillas, and that he might have given them a volley and shed every one of them off he had been ready. It was to the officer that the line officer sent word said.

"Such carelessness, sir—such shameful negligence! Why, *those fellows might have stolen my horse!*"

My interview with the paroled guerrilla closed by my relating a most interesting incident, which occurred early in the winter, which had been the talk of our little army of occupation, and of which the news had also heard, as will appear.

The outpost at Sunset Point, some miles north of Winchester, was held by the Thirteenth Massachusetts Cavalry, under Major Lee.

One of its Lieutenants (his name I have for, often, and it would hardly be fair to give it if I knew it but, during the campaign, made the acquaintance of a Virginia girl. Was lived about three miles from the camp. It was not a very prudent thing for the Lieutenant to ride over alone, but, considering how the guerrillas swarmed about this section, but, then, he was the first man who got into trouble by running after a pretty face—and he probably will not be the last.

One afternoon he set off with the lady at her home, probably conversing about things that were remote from war and slaughter, when he happened to look out of the window. Two men had just ridden into the yard. They were both young, both were dressed in Virginia homespun, both rode powerful black horses.

The Lieutenant's horse was in the barn, feeding on Virginia corn.

The Lieutenant looked down the road. A dozen more horsemen were coming.

A very bad scrape it seemed to be; but the Lieutenant was a cool-headed and a determ ination, and these high qualities came to him.

He did not wait to find his hat—nor to say good-by to the lady. He ran out of the door—it was locked! He raised the sash and jumped out.

The foremost of the two, however, was in the act of throwing himself from his horse, when a bullet from the Lieutenant's pistol caused him to pitch forward his dead on the ground.

The other rider had not time to draw a pistol when another ball went through his shoulder.

The Lieutenant did not wait for any more enemies. He leaped on a man's horse, gave him the spur, cleared the fence with a flight of leap, and thundered down the road toward the camp, with the guerrillas firing at him from a parenst. But he had the leader's horse, he is at of the lead, and the bullets and reached camp in safety. A man who was thus humiliated by the scene of this is remarkable escape. Save his life, the Lieutenant's lay, and soon fell on the ground before the door, no discoveries were made. The girl was crying bitterly. She insisted that she knew nothing about the guerrillas, but our Lieutenant never doubted that this modern Delilah was the bait of one of the guerrilla number, and that he had himself narrowly escaped a clean cut of the shears.

"Did you," I asked of the paroled man, "hear anything about this?"

He smiled at first, and then looked grave.

"I should think I ought to, sir; I was one of the squad that chased the other to the Shenandoah River. I was with the Captain when dead on the ground and our Lieutenant with a wound that he hasn't got over yet. The Captain was one of Mosby's best officers. The Colonel felt decidedly when he learned what had happened. But I was with the Captain when he died—a fellow—just the kind of man Mosby likes for his officers."

Kindness to Children.

A writer in speaking of the need of making home attractive to children says: The time comes fast enough when there will be no little careless hand to make a frame on the clean table cloth, no tiny fingers to set the things round, no clatter of childish feet in the hall, no ringing laugh may cover all the marks on the hard-finish; patiently removed the additions heavily on the woodwork, and those traces of boy pranks that still remain, the mother's eye and heart may cherish as sacred to the memory of the absent.

In a country where the moral atmosphe e, the boy and the girl will go through the same ordeal, and be taken from childhood to adult life, dropping whatever is in its nature juvenile, little by little, as naturally as the blossom drops its seminal leaves; but the forbearance and loving patience of the wise father and judicious mother who trained them from "sagging," will not be forgotten.

Anarchism Is Insanity.

A learned physician in Paris takes the position that anarchism and communism are a species of insa nity. The leaders of extreme social revolutions, he says, have been affected largely by insanity often taking a homicidal form.

This was well shown in the case of the Paris commune of 1-71. Among the communists no less than 1,700 persons were found to be insane and had to be sent to the hospital for over a year. And among the leaders in that outburst, four were discovered upon examination to be insane and had to be placed in the hospital for over a year. And among the leaders in that outburst, four were discovered upon examination to be insane and had to be placed under treatment for insanity.—*Lancet Sifting.*

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

Many Lives Lost in a Burning Steamer on the Mississippi River.

The J. M. White Destroyed Near Bayou Sara, La.—Thrilling Scenes and Incidents.

[New Orleans special]

The steamer J. M. White, on her down trip from Vicksburg, caught fire at 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday night while at St. Maurice Landing, 9 miles from Bayou Sara, four miles above Bayou Sara, and was entirely destroyed in a few minutes. The fire originated near the boiler, and spread with such rapidity that the flames enveloped it a boat before warning of their danger could be given the passengers and crew. One of the mates was the one to see the fire from the river bank, and by the time he reached the cabin the smoke was so dense that he could only awaken the occupants of a few of the rooms to front and escape with all the officers to a place of safety. All the books and papers in the clerk's office were destroyed. Capt. Jones was asleep in his room at the time, and was notified just in time to save his life.

All the passengers in the forward cabin were saved, with one exception. Some of the ladies' cabin were shut off from retreat by the flames, and were burned in their rooms or were forced to jump into the river, where only three were saved.

Washington Lloyd, Captain of the Will Hays of Louisville, saw the danger in time to save himself, but rushed back into the burning cabin to save the occupants, and was himself destroyed.

The following is a partial list of the lost:

Mr. Spofford, Superintendent of the Vicksburg and Vidalia Railroad, wife, and child.

Captain Wash Floyd of the Will S. Hays.

Miss Agnes McCall of West Feliciana.

Two women, names not known.

Two white men, names not known.

There were twenty-one colored, including several of the boat hands, and two negro preachers, who were also killed. Chief Engineer McGreevy says:

There were four kegs of powder in the magazine, and the moment the fire reached them the flames shot up about one hundred feet high. The sight was the most terrifying one ever witnessed by a human being. The shrieking of women and children for help was awful. I saw the superintendent of the Vidalia road railroad standing outside the ladies' cabin, throwing several of the boat hands, and two negro preachers, who were also killed. Chief Engineer McGreevy says:

There were four kegs of powder in the magazine, and the moment the fire reached them the flames shot up about one hundred feet high. The sight was the most terrifying one ever witnessed by a human being. The shrieking of women and children for help was awful. I saw the superintendent of the Vidalia road railroad standing outside the ladies' cabin, throwing a life-preserver to the people in the water. He stood there and turned to death with a smile. There was in the cabin two lady passengers and about eight men. At low water twenty-one feet water is found on board. All is supposed to be lost.

The J. M. White was built in 1878, at a cost of $225,000, and was regarded by many as the finest and fastest boat ever run on the Mississippi River. The boat was owned by Capt. John W. Jones. She carried a cargo consisting of 2,100 bales of cotton and 6,000 sacks of seed. She was valued at $100,000, the cargo at $60,000. The insurance on the boat is $20,000, on the cargo consisting of 2,100 bales of cotton and 6,000 sacks of seed. She was valued at $100,000, the cargo at $60,000. The insurance on the boat is $20,000, on the cargo is doubtless full y covered by insurance.

JOHN E. OWENS.

Sketch of the Famous Comedian, Whose Death We Recently Announced.

John E. Owens was born in Liverpool, England, of Welsh parentage, in 1825, but may regard the United States as his only three years of age, by his parents, who first settled in Baltimore, Md., but after a residence of ten years in that city, removed to Philadelphia, where, by Mr. Owens, established himself in business. He made his first appearance under the management of the late Wm. E. Burton, at the National Theatre, Philadelphia, where Charlotte Cushman was then star-

ling the public with her nan-festations of a powerful genius. On the 20th of August, 1845, Mr. Owens reappeared in Philadelphia at the Museum, Walnut Street Hall, as Jack Humphries, in "Turning the Tables," for the benefit of D. P. Bowers. In 1849 he became joint manager of the Baltimore Museum with Hunn, and in the succeeding year assumed the control of the establishment. In 1853 at the earnest solicitation of John Brougham, Mr. Owens consented to inaugurate with his performances Brougham's opening, New York, then new built, and met with a cordial reception. On the 20th of June, 1853, he for the third or fourth time sailed for Europe, and, during his absence engaged at the Adelphi Theater, made an extended tour of the continent. In 1854 he again entered into the management of the Charles Street Theatre, Baltimore. In 1859 he conducted the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans. In 1861 he visited England, where he met Wallack's Theatre, New York. In 1863 he visited England, playing "Solon Shingle." Returning to America he made this part peculiarly his own, playing it in all the large cities. As a comedian he ranks with the highest, and is at great in his parts as Jefferson and Clarke are in theirs.

CHARLIE (gloomily)—You forgot that your father injured my tendcrest feelings last evening when I was leaving. Mabel—Yes, darling; but he wore his carpet slippers at the time, and we forgot to dress up in a bandage and he goes on a crutch. Come in, darling.

THE TREASURY.

Business of the United States Treasurer's Office During the Last Fiscal Year.

From the annual report of the United States Treasurer it appears that the net receipts of the Government during the year ended June 30 were $336,653,737, and the net expenditures $346,933,126. The excess of revenue over expenditure was $10,279,389. The total receipts for the last fiscal year were over those of the preceding fiscal year $16,000,000. The Treasurer in his statement, announced to Congress on the second day of the present session, that the receipts from internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1887, were $116,101,000 in round numbers, and the receipts from customs $244,000,000. The total receipts for the year were $336,000,000, and applied to the payment of the public debt $115,000,000, to the payment of interest on the public debt $47,000,000, and to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the government $184,000,000. The total expenditures for the year were $346,000,000, of which $106,000,000 were applied to the payment of principal of the public debt, $47,000,000 were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt, and $184,000,000 were applied to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the government

HOW TO BE HAPPY!

We laugh! You laugh! They laugh! Everybody laughs who sees

Our Splendid Bargains!

IN New and Exclusive Styles **BEAUTIFUL** Latest Novelties **HOLIDAY** Finest Qualities **GOODS.**

Fancy Goods and Novelties, Toilet Articles, Notions, Etc.

We enumerate a few of our presents:—Our Dolls, direct from New York, are the best and cheapest ever shown in Charlevoix; Photographic and Autographic Albums, can't be equaled; Dressing Cases, Vases, China Cups and Saucers, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Shaving Sets, Perfume Sets, Manicure Sets, Music Boxes, Mirrors, Gold Pens and Pencils, Something New in Small Toys, Backgammon and Checker Boards,

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS,

An Endless Variety, Illustrated Poems, Art Books. We call special attention to our supplies for Sabbath School and Church Christmas Trees. No Lottery Schemes, but

We will Give a Nice Box, Containing Half Pound of Fine Mixed Candy, to Every Person Purchasing

Fifty Cents Worth of Holiday Goods.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF GOOD, HONEST GOODS. • PRICES THAT WILL MAKE YOU HAPPY. • FOR YOUR SAKE, FOR OUR SAKE, FOR GOODNESS SAKE COME AND LET US SAVE MONEY FOR YOU.

G. W. CROUTER.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST DRUG HOUSE IN THE COUNTY.

Around the County.

Wilson.

John Shepherd has returned from the north shore. He says the other boys will soon return also, as they don't enjoy the weather up there.

The school-house is now ready for school. The weather being so unfavorable, it cannot be finished until spring. School has begun with Miss Sarah Jones as teacher.

Mr. Vance has been sawing several bills of hemlock; among them one for E. Burdick, of East Jordan, for his large store soon to be built.

Geo. Milburn, of this place, recently died of consumption in southern Michigan, where he had gone to recover his health. He was a cousin of A. Doncher, Esq., of this place.

T. Wilks, of Ionia, nephew of J. Wilks of Jordan township, and formerly of this place, has returned to visit his friends and relatives here, with a view to remaining, or going farther north.

Frank Wilks recently went to the upper peninsula to work in the camps.

Miss Annie Cook, from Canada, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert Shepherd, and other relatives here.

A small steam portable saw mill is now located near D. Crawford's. They expect to saw cedar ties, etc.

Mrs. Sydney Slaughter, of this place, is quite ill at East Jordan, under Dr. Bennett's care.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

The Wilson Hoop Co., have erected a bridge across their logging boom for the purpose of unloading logs on either side, thus avoiding the work of decking them.

Last Thursday the Knights of Labor turned out and vished up I. C. Madison's new building. In the morning nothing but the foundation was visible but at 5 o'clock p. m. the building was up and enclosed. A few days more will finish the carpenter work and the mason will have his part to perform. The building is 22x60, flat roof.

We have no faith in a railroad coming to East Jordan just at present, but will wager a cord of rotten wood —we got on subscription a year ago —that we will have one as soon as Ban Davis does.

We will bet a cent that when D. B. Jerrom's term of office expires, four years hence, that he will have given the best satisfaction of any sheriff ever elected in Charlevoix county, and that he will be re-elected.

A. E. Peck has been engaged by the Petoskey bandsto put a play on the boards for them. Ten Night's in a Bar Room, has been selected.

Burgess.

W. T. Dake and A. R. Strathers have bought an engine and saw mill at Horton's Bay, and are going to run it there.

Business is booming at Horton's Bay with four stores, and all buying logs, wood and ties, and paying money for them.

Hamlin boys have bought timber of Mr. Austin, and are getting out logs for Whitford's sawmill.

Mr. Minier is hauling logs from his place to Whitfords'.

Everybody is so busy at work that we don't hear any mention of Christmas and New Years except among the young people.

Dec. 21, 1886.

Barnard.

Christmas is coming.

Everybody is busy and happy.

Mrs. Mills did not go to Canada as stated two weeks ago.

There will be no Christmas tree at Barnard this year.

The social hop at Mr. Bogart's Wednesday evening was attended,

Does It Pay?

Three-fourths of our people are troubled with dyspepsia or liver complaint in some form other, which by nature of the disease has a depressing influence on the mind or body, preventing them from thinking or acting clearly in any matter of importance. Indigestion, coming on of food after eating, dyspepsia, sick headache, pain in the stomach or any derangement of the stomach or liver (upon which the whole action of our system depends) are speedily and effectually overcome by the use of Green's August Flower. The most stubborn cases have yielded to its influence, as thousands of letters received will testify. The immensity of this medicine is another guarantee of its merits, over a million and a half bottles sold last year. No sick, with it pay you to suffer from any of the above diseases when you can have immediate relief in the August Flower. Three doses will prove its worth. It is sold by all druggists and general dealers in all parts of the world. 3ow1

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Dr. G. W. Crouter can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a trial bottle free.

Sirens of the Stage.

What may be named a peculiar branch of feminine industry has been recently developed here, writes a New York correspondent. It consists of the entrapping into matrimony of silly and conceited young men, with rich fathers, by shrewd, though unscrupulous, burlesque actresses. The young men, commonly classed as idiots by sentimental sieges to the actresses, under the impression that they are irresistible. But the young women are so much more astute and artful than their hodgepots that these have not a chance with them. They end by becoming so desperately enamored of them—at least they fancy they are,—giving them costly presents, elaborate suppers, everything, in short, that money will buy. Still they are so far from winning their affections as at the outset, and we at last plainly told that they must agree to marriage before they can have any hope of conquering their histionic hearts. Strangely enough, although marriage never entered into their calculations at first, they not infrequently yield. Then she rich papa, hearing of his son's amorous imbecility, buys the young woman off, and she releases her latest victim to secure another. Half a dozen wealthy New Yorkers have, within a year, purchased their boys' freedom from these adventuresses by paying liberally for it.

Mr. J. E. M. Sanford of the Boston *Courier* has completed an American opera, which he has named "William Penn." The scene is laid in the year 1682, and the story deals with the early life of William Penn, whom Mr. Sanford depicts as a very different personage from the one familiar to school children. He claims that there is good authority for the statement, that Penn as a young man fought a duel, won a prize for his athletic performing, and did a number of other things not generally ascribed to him.

A toilet luxury in every respect, Ayer's Hair Vigor never fails to restore the youthful color, uness and color to faded and gray hair. It also eradicates dandruff and prevents the hair from falling.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect November 28, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 30am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	10 20am	10 20pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	2 10	3 05	8 00am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	5 38	6 35	12 20pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	5 43	7 20	1 50
Battle Creek,	.....	6 20	8 00	2 30
Grand Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 45	5 30
Old R & M crossing	7 15	.....	11 46	5 36
Reed City, ar	9 20	.....	12 50am	7 40
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 35
Reed City, lv	.....	3 15pm	2 00	8 00
Reed City, ar	.....	4 20	3 05	9 05
Cadillac, ar	11 05	.....	4 00	9 45
Cadillac, lv	11 25	.....	4 05	10 00
Walton	12 12pm	.....	5 00	10 50
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 45	11 35
Muscosta	.....	.....	6 56	12 34am
Gaylord, ar	.....	.....	7 15	1 00
Petoskey	.....	.....	8 45	2 35
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	3 50pm	5 15am
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	5 40

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 00am	3 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	7 20	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 10	11 12	.....
Bay View, lv	.....	8 20	11 22	.....
Alanson	.....	10 05	12 50am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 56	1 45	.....
Walton	.....	11 35	2 27	5 30pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 20	3 15	6 20
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 25	3 20	6 30
Reed City, ar	.....	1 40	4 20	8 10
Reed City, lv	.....	1 50	4 30	8 20
Big Rapids	.....	2 22	5 11	9 03
Howard City	.....	2 38	5 03	9 45
Old R & M cross	.....	3 40	10 35	11 00
Old Rapids, ar	.....	4 40	10 45	11 00
Grand Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 00	4 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 05	6 50	7 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 15	8 00	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	10 40	12 00	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	11 44	.....	3 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 20am	7 25am	.....	12 30pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

Only direct line between the two peninsulas and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table in effect Nov. 14, 1886.

GOING WEST. Read down.	STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Read up.
P. M.		P. M.
5 40	....Detroit....	11 40
A. M. / P. M.		A. M. / P. M.
10 30 / 5 22	St. Ignace	7 35 / 2 55
12 20 / 7 10	Newberry	5 35 / 1 05
12 20 / 9 40	Seney	3 15 / 12 35
10 45 /	Reed's River	1 45 / .....
3 28 / 11 31	Au Train	9 05 / 9 05
3 00 / 11 45	Munising	8 50 / 8 50
P. M. / P. M.		P. M. / A. M.
12 25 / 1 00	Marquette	2 50 / 7 00
1 55 /	Ishpeming	12 50 / .....
4 15 /	L'Anse	9 40 / .....
5 30 /	Houghton	8 30 / .....
6 00 /	Calumet	8 00 / .....

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7:00 a. m., reaches Marquette 5:30 p. m.; leaves Marquette 7:00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 6:30 p. m.

CONNECTIONS.

(1) Via M. T. Co.'s boats, with Michigan Central R. R. at Mackinaw City, and Chicago & West Mich. R. R. at Petoskey for Houghton, Hancock, Calumet, etc., and points in Canada and Northwestern railway.

Standard—Central time. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Sundays. ‖Daily, except Saturday.

A. WATSON, Gen'l Sup't. E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.

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CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All seats free. Church in Crouter's hall, over F. W. Cook's & Co's store.
W. G. CLARK, pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
A. T. WORDEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Barker Post No. 384, meets second and fourth Saturdays at 1:30 P. M. Visiting comrades are cordially invited to attend.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 280, meets at every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Desert Tent No. 128, meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 187, meet every Monday at before full moon, in Barnard school house

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 295, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make the

Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen

Until further notice.

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Photographer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

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HORSE-SHOEING,
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BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. Manufacturer of and dealer in Wagon Material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, DAYTHAMMER & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

1872. 1886.

DR. G. W. CROUTER,

Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

Dec. 26.

A Chapter on Girls.

It is a little difficult to describe the "charming girl." She has not as yet penetrated the remote country places, except in the faint reflections to be found in the columns of the illustrated story-papers. She has succeeded the "type" girl, however, in the current literature of a somewhat better order, and is a decided relief from the overingenuous, too-quickly loving, extraspontaneous maiden who preceded her. The charming girl usually knows a good deal. A man feels in talking to her that she has ideas, that she is quite out of the transitional stage between an affectionate creature of impulses and a rational human being. She is a companionable girl. She is less impressionable than the type girl was. As Mrs. Howe says, girls don't fall in love any more. It would be impossible for the truly charming girl to fall in love in the old-fashioned way, the way which led the amiable predecessor of the Angelina type to set her affections on a villain or an idiot and cling to him through thick and thin with a fidelity and a rapture that looks very silly to the charming girl. She knows herself better than ever a girl knew herself before. She is taught wisely and well by her careful mother, and no man can surprise her heart into surrender unless he has at least a few of the elements of genuine manliness and nobility, attractions of mind and spirit as well as of face and manner. Of course there is a sham charming girl who doesn't fall in love because she has no heart to lose, having lost it all in saturation of herself and her pretty graces. This incessant and effective little sham knows enough, however, to imitate the ways of the girl who is genuinely charming, and she gets up a very clever and interesting counterfeit oftentimes, and one which is extremely good to look at on a pleasant summer's day.

By and by, when the ideal girl comes to bless the world, there will, without doubt, be a sweet and pretty sham of her also to be found at the shore and mountain resorts, but the sham goes then upon the earth will flirt with to their hearts' content while the ideal girl will bow at the shrine of the ideal girl.
—*Boston Record.*

Lady Lenox and the Two Kings.

The beautiful Lady Sarah Lenox was the daughter of the duchess of Richmond, and was a child, a maiden, a mistress that the king, George II., frequently sent for to come over from Kensington palace and romp with him. The intimacy between the king and his little playmate continued until the child's mother died, when she was sent to live with a sister, the Lady Kildare, in Ireland, where she remained till her 14th year, when she returned to Holland House to reside with another sister, the wife of the first Lord Holland. When the king heard of her return he sent word for her to come over to the palace, but instead of the child of fourteen years, there stood before him in her beauty a full grown woman, embarrassed and blushing. The king made no effort to conceal his disappointment on finding her no longer a child, called her stupid and dismissed her from his presence. But the young prince of Wales, who lurked in the room, was much more interested in the young beauty than his stolid father, and his admiring eyes followed her beyond the king's presence and beyond the palace. George III. was close to second the throne of Great Britain when he expressed his preference for Lady Sarah to her friend, Lady Susan Strangways; her as she was already the fiancee of another, this suit met with no difference, though not long afterward the engagement was broken off, with a view, no doubt, to one with the king. He had broken his horse and breaking a lion while in the country, the king's subjects were were against his marrying anyone so low-born, second his engagement with Charlotte of Mecklenburg, whom he was afterward married. Notwithstanding this marriage, the king appears to have continued a strong liking for Lady Sarah for a when rolling out he would often pass Holland house to obtain sight of his early love; nor does the attachment seem to have cooled on one side, for Lady Sarah would disguise herself, and, Maid-Marian-like, rake the hay in the grounds of Holland house, that she might see the king as he passed.—*R. G. Wilson, in Brooklyn Magazine.*

"What kind of water is this?" asked Bubs as he drained off a glass of Irish whisky in the presence of his wife. "Cols, sir," answered his accommodating friend. And Mrs. Bunks was satisfied that her husband never drank intoxicants.—*Chicago Rumbler.*

GOLD-HUNTING.

Supernatural Guards About the Treasures the Pirates Buried.

The Rhode Island farmer gives much of his spare time to hunting for gold. Sometimes he hunts for mines, and now and then for the buried treasures of pirates. Stealthily a party have been digging for buried booty at night in a wild and chaotic region in the deep woods on the shore of Walton's Pond at Gloucester. While E. M. Taft and W. H. Woodhead were stalking wild bees recently they chanced on the diggings made by the treasure-hunters, who had worked spasmodically and with heavy machines for removing rocks and debris. Huge bowlders had been lifted and tipped over with powerful levers, a work that it would be difficult to do with derricks, and large holes excavated into the stony earth. Evidently the diggers had just completed the excavations and quitted the place, which is seldom visited even by hunters.

They had been trying to find the iron pots of gold which pirates who settled at Walton's Pond 150 years ago had buried among the ledges near the shore. An old woman who lived with the pirates said to her neighbors after the pirates fled to escape from officers that they had buried pots of gold in several places, but she did not know the places exactly.

Sixty years ago charcoal-burners found a big iron pot partly buried under the ledges and built over with stones. They drilled into the bottom of it, but out the water and got what was in the pot. What that was no one ever knew certainly, but the finders went West right after the discovery and were very wealthy. They never said what it was they found and they would not talk about iron pots if any one questioned them. Since then many Rhode Islanders have been digging among the ledges of Walton's Pond moonlight evenings, in places which the money-tongs indicated. Few of them knew the proper spells with which to keep the Devil off, and it is not known that he bothered his head about their clumsy attempts, or that they found anything more substantial than moonbeams. It is believed that the late seekers for treasure know their business and got something.

While they were busy hunting for pirates' gold another band of Rhode Island men dug into a gold mine in a dreary, wooded country near the Providence & Stonington Railroad, not far from this place. There is gold there, and rich gold, but it is forty-two feet beneath the surface of the ground. A shaft has been sunk twenty-two feet into the earth, and there is yet more to go before the gold ledge is many feet lower yet. There are both gold and silver in planting shining particles in the gravel of which the hill is composed, but it is not in paying quantity. The gold wand which the hunters use informs them that they will find the precious metal without doubt if only they will dig deep enough for it.

The Connecticut farmer is not much behind his Rhode Island neighbor in the search for gold and in his innate confidence that many spots in his fairly State are richly inlaid with pirates' treasures in strong boxes and heavy iron pots. Recently several farmers between Mystic and Stonington dug up a box of pieces of Spanish dollars, which proved plants by the lot of July. There is no need of being discouraged about those that at this time show no signs of putting forth a shoot. Pull one up and you will find the bottom calloused and free, while thread-like roots from as such cases the shoots will usually start from the eye below the surface. Where the first eye starts and grows the one below it grows also. In the fall or next spring one of these sprouts must be cut off, and the other trimmed down to a single eye. By this method farmers and others can easily and cheaply supply themselves with as many grape vines as they wish, and of the best varieties. Four-fifths of all the grapevine growth of the previous season must be cut off this fall or next spring, and it can usually be had for nothing. A few very hard-wooded and close-jointed grape vines do not root easily. Eumelan and Delaware are samples of these; but it is only necessary to take a little longer cutting and plant at an angle of 45 degrees in the ground. This will keep the bottom of the cutting within reach of the air and warmth. No manure is necessary; in fact, it is bottom-ly hurtful. Pulverizing forces the buds too rapidly, and may cause the bottom of the cutting to rot, instead of putting forth roots.—*American Cultivator.*

It is related by the Philadelphia Press that when Aunt M. Chalmers was visiting at the asylum by his wife recently he attempted twice to recognize her some friends who were with him but in vain. The first time he was standing with his wife, when a man came around, his mind had temporarily upset here, he asked, with a smile and a manner that showed that he was perfectly sane, if he knew and with unspeakable pathos the genial and graceful manner that in other days won him hearts everywhere. My dear friends, said he—I hope your husband is well—husband, husband, he was school, her eyes filling with tears. "Husband! I have had a husband but you, sir, ought to know—you ought to know—I know you, sir, I know you not know me now? I am your wife. "Say—say wife? he went on, with a low laugh. "My dear, dear, mistake, sorry. I—I never husband—this strength way way and he lay back in his chair, faint and trembling.

Seeding to Grass.

Farmers, as ordinarily situated, will hardly find the saving of grass seed, merely for their own use, to pay, says the *Lime-Kiln Journal*, except perhaps incidentally, as it may accumulate upon the close floor of a stable loft, the crop having been clear of weeds. This may be done for use in a small way, for relieving the growth of grass upon small patches of ground, but not for seeding down any considerable surface. For the same purpose, if it be desirable to scatter red top or other grass seed over a given surface, for the purpose of improving the yield of the land named, or of introducing the mixture with a kind already partially occupying the ground, this may be done by buying from a neighbor a stack, or a ton or two, that was cut a little late, the seed being well advanced toward maturity, feeding this hay out during the winter, well distributed over frozen ground, and if covered with snow all the better. Sheep handle hay fed out in this way, and for this purpose, better than other stock, as they beat out the seed and eat the hay close. As is well known, hay cut when the seed is fairly-well matured has a nominal value as feed, but yet if sound it supplies a want, and the direction in which it is deficient grain will supply. Perhaps this applies to none of the grasses more pointedly than to orchard grass. But for seeding a new piece of ground—that is, ground heretofore in tillage crops,—the seed had better be purchased by the bushel from a reliable dealer, the seed having been grown for market in a region of country where this is made a part of its agriculture, and where, consequently, special care is observed in growing the crop clear of weeds. If corn ground is used for seeding down, the stalks should be removed and all undue inequalities made smooth, so far as is practicable. A thorough harrowing with a loaded harrow will do this, not in going over once, but several times. The farmer should bear in mind that it is expected that he who grows hops as a regular business, having his name associated with that crop, and not especially with any other, will grow the article and save it in the best manner. Competition springs up, and he must not only grow the crop so that it will be commercially right, but the same competition that ensues its quality also insures its cheapness. This rule applies to the grass seeds, and applying this to any man who sos a lot for his tillage lands, to be kept advantageously in use for other crops, he had better not dabble in the business of growing grass seed, thinking to save by so doing.

Grape-Vines From Cuttings.

No kind of wood will more easily grow from the eye than the grape-vine. For this reason the rapid propagation of new varieties is a very easy matter. The nurserymen use single-eye cuttings in greenhouses, and this is a very good way wherever bottom heat can be furnished. But all this trouble and expense are not needed, provided the right course is taken and enough buds are left on the cutting. Even nurserymen do not rely entirely on the single-eye method. It is only used, in fact, for new varieties when wood is scarce and it is desirable to increase the vines as fast as possible. Cuttings set in the open ground should be prepared early in the spring, leaving two or at most three eyes on a piece. The lower part must be cut off square at the ledge where a bud has formed. Then remove this lowest bud with a sharp knife so as to make a clean cut. Leave the top eye just at the surface of the soil, which must be packed around the lower part very closely. Plant in rows three feet apart, and run the cultivator between them a week to keep weeds down. Plant cuttings six to eight inches apart in the row, and keep down weeds with the hoe. If the season is fairly favorable four-fifths of these cuttings will make strong-rooted plants by the 1st of July. There is no need of being discouraged about those that at this time show no signs of putting forth a shoot. Pull one up and you will find the bottom calloused and free, while thread-like roots from as such cases the shoots will usually start from the eye below the surface. Where the first eye starts and grows the one below it grows also. In the fall or next spring one of these sprouts must be cut off, and the other trimmed down to a single eye. By this method farmers and others can easily and cheaply supply themselves with as many grape vines as they wish, and of the best varieties. Four-fifths of all the grapevine growth of the previous season must be cut off this fall or next spring, and it can usually be had for nothing. A few very hard-wooded and close-jointed grape vines do not root easily. Eumelan and Delaware are samples of these; but it is only necessary to take a little longer cutting and plant at an angle of 45 degrees in the ground. This will keep the bottom of the cutting within reach of the air and warmth. No manure is necessary; in fact, it is bottom-ly hurtful. Pulverizing forces the buds too rapidly, and may cause the bottom of the cutting to rot, instead of putting forth roots.—*American Cultivator.*

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Near Harmony Grove, Pa., T. B. Sanders decapitated John Swilling, his wife, and three children, and then fired the premises. His purpose was to secure $40 which he knew was in the house, and then decamp.

Walter B. Duffy, of Rochester, N. Y., made an assignment to cover liabilities on indorsements aggregating $75,000. It is stated that his insolvency is in no way affect the distilling company of which he is President.

A. J. McQuade, the convicted New York "boodle" Alderman, has been sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $5,000. The last act in the drama, says a New York dispatch, seemed to have even more interest for the public than the scene of the trial.

Chambers stood the approaches to the Brooklyn Bridge Court-house of the General Sessions, and when the prisoner came in sight. The large court-room was crowded, and the motion for a new trial was denied by recorder Smyth. McQuad was ordered to stand up, and on his with his thumbs in his pantaloons pockets, he received the sentence of the law. For a few moments he seemed to have been fairly and properly convicted of robbery, conspiracy, and perjury, a public duty and public trust. Instead of doing so you vindicated that trust, you betrayed it, you acted as a traitor, false to follow, and husband is good. I have sympathy for you in your misfortune. I have always been considered them before you old friend. But this act adds to the crime of which you have been convicted, an injury, by taking the money and committing perjury. I have reason to believe that you have spent a month since in July and August, that money is not yours; it is not the property of your wife; if it is her let them it will seem the inevitable result of illgotten gain. I would advise you to give up and pay back to the city the money which you received, and I have no doubt the Court will be lenient with you. I believe the Court is that you be confined in Sing-Sing prison at hard labor for a term of seven years, and that you pay a fine of $5000." During the sentence McQuade stood up, his arms in deed and his face pale, but his lips were firmly set. His chin was a little elevated, his head inclined a little to one side, and his bow bantor, the whole pose and the expression of the face being that of a man who is a very disinterested to hear. At the sentence was down, turned immediately, and, with a bow to the Judge, walked out of the court-room with the Clerk. Tracy, as he were discussing a bargain just consummated. After the sentence was pronounced, McQuade stood for a moment facing the Judge, and the faithful friends who had stood by him to the throughout his trial.

WESTERN.

The Cherokee Council has passed an order extending the time for driving cattle in Indian Territory from April 1 to May 1, and also allowing the shipping of timber out of the Territory upon payment of a royalty.

A letter from Sassakawa, Indian Territory, gives an account of the death there of Mrs. Susanna Wampum, probably the oldest woman in the world. She was born in Florida in 1750, and was in her one hundred and thirty-seventh year at the time of her death. She leaves a daughter ninety-seven years of age and many grandchildren.

Factor Jones and Dick Bullock, two of the four negroes who a few days ago murdered George Tate, in the Cherokee Nation, because he discovered them killing his cattle, were found on $10 bail, but were caught by a mob, taken to the scene of the murder, and riddled with bullets, each receiving not less than forty shots. Sandy Smith and George Moss, the other murderers, are in jail awaiting trial.

Superintendent Whitehead, of the Milwaukee Humane Society, has officially condemned the special manner in which beeves are slaughtered when the meat is to be used by orthodox Jews, and hints that unless a more merciful mode is put into practice prosecutions will follow. The Hebrews are indignant over the matter.

Barbara Elizabeth Grund, aged 16, daughter of a well-known citizen of St. Louis, died from hydrophobia. She had been slightly bitten some time ago by a puppy two months old, but nothing was thought of the occurrence.

SOUTHERN.

Judge Duffy, of Baltimore, Md., impressed a reporter named Morris for exposing grand jury proceedings.

James Howard, aged 25, imprisoned at Texarkana for brutal treatment of his 14-year-old wife, was taken from jail and hanged to a railway trestle. With a red-hot live-stock brand Howard had branded the letter "H" in two places on his wife's person.

A stake of $50,000, to be run for on the Lonsdale Jockey Club's track, has been arranged for the spring of 1889.

Mr. Gaston Washburne, son of the Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Chicago, dropped dead in a Louisville hotel.

Bob Lee Cobb's wife was hanged for murder at Sparta, Ga., S. C. He broke down completely on the scaffold, and the scene was painful.

Leading steamboatmen of New Orleans agree in the opinion that no more large boats will easily can be will be built for the lower Mississippi trade.

A quarry of fine malachite, 150 feet in thickness has been discovered on the line of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad.

The Louisiana Board of Liquidation has arranged with two banks in New Orleans to take the accounts of the State and provide for the payment of interest on her consolidated debt.

A Tocoa (Ga.) special says: "The reported burning of Frank Sanders, the murderer of the five members of the swilling family, proved to be incorrect, as he was returned to jail that day by the mob. This morning, however, a party of one hundred and twenty-five men surrounded the Carnesville jail, battered down the door, and took Sanders to a convenient tree in sight and hanged him up. It has developed since that Mrs. Rachel Baty was an accomplice in the crime, and that it was the design of herself and Sanders to get married with the money thus gained. The woman is in jail, and there are fears that one will be taken out to-night and lynched by the same parties."

WASHINGTON.

The United States Supreme Court has granted a motion to advance the important bank-tax case of the Mercantile National Bank against the City of New York, involving the legality of taxes assessed upon the shares of national banks in that city to the amount of $2,000,000. The case is set for argument on the first day after the next February recess.

President Cleveland has made the following appointments:

W. A. Walker, of Wisconsin, to be United States Marshal of the Southern District of Wisconsin; D. Bixby, of California, to be United States Marshal of the Southern District of California; Postmasters—Caius Fu, Alexander H. Irvin; Decatur, Ill., Samuel S. Jack; Edwardsville, Ill., James B. Duke; Fulton, Ill., William Lamb; Atlanta, Ill., Richard T. Gill; Surry, Ill., William Payne; Hillsboro, Ill., Thomas Fairlie; Hillsboro, Ill., Thomas E. Gaston; West Plains, Mo., Leonard G. Eilers; Wellington, Kan., Edd. Lowe; Bracin, Ind., John D. Samuelson; Hartford City, Ind., Charles C. Tingley; Goshen, Ind., Jay C. Dunlap; Michigan City, Ind., Thomas J. Kinsey; Williamson, Mich., William F. Alexander; Lowell, Mich., Samuel R. Robinson; Lowell, Mich., John M. Matthewson; Black River Falls, Wis., Gilbert Hatch; Janesville, Wis., Jas. Conroy; Portage, Wis., Richard Welsh; Tallscotta, Ga., Willis Jones; Cartersville, Ga., Mr. Mayfield; Calvert, Tex., R. F. Church; Red Land, Ohio, Gilbert O. Abraham; Lorain, Ohio, T. B. Vorwerk; Pullman, Ill., Isaac Hager; Seattle, Washington Territory, M. T., Angus Mitchell.

The nominations of Abner B. Williams, of Arkansas, member of the Utah Commission, and Dan J. Campau, Collector of Customs at Detroit, Mich., have been confirmed by the Senate.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Road has ended the strike of freight handlers by a compromise.

Thus far the vote of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers shows that 72 per cent. of the men are opposed to affiliation with the Knights of Labor.

Knights of Labor at Amsterdam, N. Y., have been greatly excited by the publication in a local paper of the mode of initiation and the oaths of their order.

A meeting of the coal operators and miners from all of the mines in the Mahoning Valley, was held at Youngstown, Ohio, at which it was agreed to submit all questions in dispute to arbitrators committee.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

Surveyors of the Manitoba Road have located the western extension at Fort Assiniboine.

It is stated that the West Shore Road is arranging to build a branch line into the Pawnee Territory.

The Fort Worth and New Orleans Railroad, forty-two miles long, was sold to C. P. Huntington, the consideration being $540,000.

As the New York Central Sleeping-car Company runs coaches in twenty-six States and Territories, it is proposed to change its name to the Wagner Palace Car Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir John Lister Kaye, of London, having founded a cattle company with a capital of $5,000,000, is negotiating with the Canadian Pacific Road for large blocks of land near Calgary.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the week reminiscent for the United States 263 and for Canada 28, a total of 288, against 274 the week previous. The casualties in the Middle, Western, Southern, and Pacific States were above the average in number.

Foreign bankers silver notes are reported as in circulation.

The Government of Nicaragua is endeavoring to negotiate in London a gold loan of £2,850,000 at 92½, secured by State railways.

The Grant monument fund in New has reached $187,720.

FOREIGN.

Fred Archer's bloodied stock has been sold, realizing £3,500.

All Germans and Poles employed on railways in Russian Poland are to be dismissed at the beginning of the year.

The annual report of the Irish Land Commission shows that there has been an average reduction of 22 per cent. in the price of land, and that in Connaught the reduction amounts to 28 per cent.

The Irish Executive has formally proclaimed the anti-rent campaign. The ends of the leaks have been transferred to France, and rent moneys deposited with trustees will be secreted.

France, Germany, Russia, and Turkey are declared by the *Journal des Debats*, Paris, to be in accord on the Bulgarian question. Presumably Austria has the benefit of England's "moral support" as against the four powers named.

A large company of Kerry moonlighters have been sentenced at Cork to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Opinions are now considerably divided as to the pro pacta of a great European war. Bismarck, however, is determined that Germany shall be prepared for the worst. Emperor William is quoted as being desirous of peace, and, it is said, he has written the Czar asking his forbearance from any policy that will precipitate a European war.

A family of eight persons were asphyxiated in County Tipperary, Ireland. Five children were dead when found. The parents and other child escaped survive.

C. S. Parnell is confined to his room in a London hotel, and is prohibited by his physicians from taking part in political discussions.

Father Fahy, the priest who early in September was centenced to six months' imprisonment for refusing to give bail for good behavior, has been unconditionally released from the Galway Jail.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Leading citizens of Eaton, O., hung William Mason, the murderer of David Chapman.

All the details of the lynching were arranged in advance, and at 9 in the City Hall the wounded criminal was brought and which was made up of the leading citizens of the place. Four of the escort's friends who had been detained for that purpose, capured Mason, dragged and held him prisoner in a hack. The party then proceeded to the jail, built red fire in front of the jail, and then broke in Mason's cell. Mason denied having killed Christmas, and said, "If you are going to hang me be quick about it." Men were sent for some one to identify him, and this being done the rope was put on his neck and he was hoisted up by a circular light tower, in the prisoner's cell. The torn, wizened face was again given an opportunity to smile. He again declared his innocence and asked that his body be buried, and that his mother and sisters be given to his wife. The hanging was done by a mob of 1000 men, and the prisoner's death was quick, and but a brief struggle ensued. The crowd, in expectation of a confession, had Manuel again called on to make one. "Tell the rope" was the order, and in an instant the rope was cut and the body fell. At this sight the crowd gave vent to its delirious by hand-clapping and shouting, which lasted for half a minute, during which time hundreds of women and children gathered about to see the dead man cut down and given to the undertaker.

At Indianapolis United States Commissioner Van Buren sentenced Samuel E. Perkins to ninety days' imprisonment for contempt in refusing to testify in the Dorsey fraud cases.

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At the regular fortnightly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish National League, forty-two bills will be wound continue to carry out the plan of campaign in defiance of the Government.

All Europe seems to be preparing for war. A cablegram from Paris says:

"Preparations are being made for the manner in which the force mount a working camp, in the movement of troops in the fortified zone, continue possible. The start, nonconformers of some kind, are all in the air. The report that Italy is arming, and that Germany is preparing to follow, is not accepted in Paris. Italy is arming. Advices from France say that Russian agents are at work in other parts of Germany, are engaged guessing there for Russian factories, and the Russian Government is to place the Russian Senate has granted the credit for $5,000,000 for naval armament.

MR. CULLOM called up the conference report on the interstate commerce bill in the Senate Dec. 21, and stated that he would defer calling for action on the matter until after the holidays. There was no objection to the unanimous consent from the opposite side, and Senator Cockrell stating the necessity of adjournment for a day on account of the funeral of a member from city ministers of the Nebraska Senate, Senator Palmer, of Illinois, Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, member of the Board of Regents of the Michigan Agricultural College, and the House of Representatives refused to consider a Presidential veto of a private pension bill.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES—		
Hogs	$4.00	$5.60
WHEAT—No. 1 White	4.00	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.96	.97
CORN—No. 2	.36	.37
OATS—Mixed	.25	.26
PORK—New Mess	12.00	12.25
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	4.75	@5.50
Cows, Bulls and Mixed	1.50	@3.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.90	@4.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3.00	@4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.72	.73
CORN—No. 2	.36	.36½
OATS—No. 2	.25	.25½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.21	.26
EGGS—Fresh	.19	.20
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.11½	.12½
LARD—Steam Rendered	6.40	
PORK—New Mess	12.25	
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.97	.98
CORN—No. 2	.36	.36½
OATS—No. 2	.25	.25½
RYE—No. 2	.48	.49
BARLEY—No. 2	.56	.58
PORK—Mess	11.50	
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.97	.98
CORN—No. 3	.36	.36½
OATS—No. 2	.26	.26½
RYE—No. 1	.48	.49
PORK—Mess	11.50	
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.79	.80
CORN—No. 2	.38	.38½
OATS—No. 2	.27	.27½
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE	4.25	@5.00
HOGS	3.00	@4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.97	.98
CORN—No. 2	.38	.38½
OATS—No. 2	.27	.28
BARLEY—No. 2	.57	.58
RYE	.48	.49
PORK—Mess	11.50	
BUTTER—Creamery	.21	.26
EGGS—Fresh	.19	.20
CHEESE—Cheddar	.11½	.12
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.79	.80
CORN—Mixed	.35	.35½
OATS—No. 2	.25	.25½
RYE—No. 2	.48	.49
PORK—New Mess	11.50	@12.00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.98	.99
CORN—No. 2	.36	.36½
OATS—Mixed	.26	.26½
CORN—Mess	11.75	@12.25
LARD—Steam	6.25	@6.30
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.98	.99½
CORN—No. 2	.38	.38½
OATS—No. 2	.28	.28½
CAYUGA.		
BEEVES—Extra	4.25	@5.25
INDIANAPOLIS.		
HOGS	3.00	@5.00
SHEEP—Common	2.50	@3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.97	.98
CORN—No. 2	.37	.37½
OATS—Mixed	.25	.26
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Choice	4.75	@5.00
Fair	4.00	@4.50
Common	3.00	@3.50
HOGS	4.50	@4.75
SHEEP	4.00	@4.50

SCIENTIFIC BILLIARDS.

Schaefer Defeats Sosoon in the Second Championship Game at Cushion Carrom.

Some Fine Playing—Scenes and Incidents in the Crowded Hall.

Central Music Hall was packed from pit to gallery, Friday evening, with people who had assembled to witness the great cushion-carrom match between George Sloson, of Chicago, and Jacob Schaefer, of St. Louis, the two billiard champions of the world, says the Chicago *Daily News*. Among the assemblage were many ladies, and the private boxes presented a fine appearance. Promptly at 8 o'clock, "Colonel" John Mc. Mackenzie, of St. Louis, stepped forward and introduced the champions with a few timely remarks. The speaker briefly announced the conditions of the game, which were 1,000 points, 18 points for fifteen balls and all the table receipts. The men lost no time in getting down to business. Both stripped of their coats and appeared in dark knit jackets. A moment later they were down on their cues in the character was by an English or an Irish. In the eighth inning Schaefer, in a fine stroke, made the balls form a cross, and, nine with the balls in the upper left hand corner of the table, he rattled up the counts at a surprising rate of speed for cushion carrom

JACOB SCHAEFER.

Some of his shots barely moved the balls, and yet they all went to the cushion in order to reach the mark. The delivery of play surprised even the most knowing ones, and a murmur of admiration ran through the crowded auditorium as he kept on counting. For a while Sloson seemed a little rattled, but after a few singles and a nine or two he began to creep up.

GEORGE SLOSSON.

Sloson would keep plodding along until he had a good chance, and then he would make up for the better would wake up and go speeding along with a nine or two. In the 19th inning Schaefer had a fine run of 19, making a great variety of shots were thrown in, and the audience was delighted. In the 21st inning he made frequent bursts of applause when any surprising shot was made, and in the 23d he had a fine run of 18, which was followed by a fine run by Schaefer in the 25th inning. This put the game well in the hands of the latter. In the 27th inning he made a fine run of 17, and in the 28th inning he made a run of 18. At this sight the crowd gave vent to its delirium by hand-clapping and also went to its feet in a left hanging an hour, during which time hundreds of women and children gathered about to see the man who had cut down and given to the undertaker.

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"Preparations are being made for the manner in which the force mount a working camp, in the movement of troops in the fortified zone, continue possible. The start, nonconformers of some kind, are all in the air. The report that Italy is arming, and that Germany is preparing to follow, is not accepted in Paris. Italy is arming. Advices from France say that Russian agents are at work in other parts of Germany, are engaged guessing there for Russian factories, and the Russian Government is to place the Russian Senate has granted the credit for $5,000,000 for naval armament.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

SENATOR VAN WYCK'S resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to how many appropriated by the last River and harbor bill for the improvement of the Missouri River, was adopted by the Senate on the 20th inst. A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was introduced and passed. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Senate bill to provide for the transfer of the capital stock of certain railroads to the United States, a call for silence was made, which hush fell over the crowd in expectation of a confession, but Manuel again said he was innocent. "Pull the rope!" was the order, and in an instant the rope was cut and the body fell. At this sight the crowd gave vent to its delirium by hand-clapping and also went to its feet in a left hanging an hour, during which time hundreds of women and children gathered about to see the man who had cut down and given to the undertaker.

At Indianapolis United States Commissioner Van Buren sentenced Samuel E. Perkins to ninety days' imprisonment for contempt in refusing to testify in the Dorsey fraud cases.

Judge Sloan, of Milwaukee, sentenced Paul Grotkien to thirty days in jail for the publication of a poem reflecting upon the court.

Sneak-thieves purloined from the First National Bank at Milwaukee $2,000 in five-dollar bills. There is no clue to the thieves.

The private banking house of V. G. Hush & Co., of Minneapolis, has suspended. Mr. Hush having indorsed $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 for Jackson & Cahoon, owners of the Pacific Iron Mine.

By a boiler explosion at Cleveland one man was blown twenty-five feet, but slightly on a snow-bank, escaped unhurt; a second was carried fifty feet and instantly killed, and three others were slightly injured.

In the Supreme Court of New York Judge Van Brunt commanded until and vacate the assignment made last year by the jewelry house of Kessinger, Mayer & Co., in Maiden lane, as a deliberate scheme to defraud creditors.

At the rate of one mile per day the Mexican International Road is pushing southward to a connection with the Mexican Central at Laredo. It is claimed that the distance from Chicago to the Mexican capital will soon shorten the travelling time one-half.

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WALKING TO HIS GRAVE.

An Indiana Man Kept in Perpetual Motion by a Spinal Disease.

A Strange Case That Excites Widespread Interest Among the Medical Fraternity.

[Wabash (Ind.) letter.]

John Snider, Indiana's walking man, is a dead curiosity and no mistake.

Snider lives one mile south of Mill Grove, a small station on the Pan-Handle Railway, in the eastern part of Blackford County. Your correspondent found him industriously performing his heel-and-toe act. His home is a one-story log-cabin located in the center of an acre lot. Around the house a beaten path, worn fully one inches below the surface, indicates the route pursued by Snider in his weary and almost ceaseless tramp. To vary the monotony of his tramp, Snider has two other promenades, both in the rear of the dwelling, circular in form and ninety feet in diameter. During the past three months Snider has walked incessantly out of doors, through rain, sleet, and snow; but, as the expression had begun to tell on him, his relatives fixed up a room in the cabin for his pedestrian exercises.

Two years ago last April Snider, then a robust man of fifty-four, while at work in a field, was seized with a spasmodic twitching of his arms and hands and severe cramping of the muscles of the body. He was incapacitated for labor of any kind, and his physician diagnosed a case of spinal concussion, and pronounced the case a most serious one. After a few days of pain, the cramping of nervous derangement disappeared, and for a week Snider was apparently as well as ever. Then the muscular convulsions again manifested themselves, and at the time in the legs. He lost control of both legs, and the property to walk, which will eventually carry rander to the grave, took complete possession of him, and with the exception of about four hours each day, from 1 to 5 o'clock a. m., he is constantly on his feet and traveling at the rate of four miles an hour.

At 5 o'clock in the morning, after a sleep of three to four hours, Snider begins his day's tramp and continues it, rain, sleet, or hail, or snow, or sunshine, or fog, all the weather, until one o'clock the following morning, when he sits down in a chair and sleeps soundly, being unable to rest in a recumbent position.

At the outset his friends endeavored by force to induce him to remain quiet, but he immediately became frantic, and will tears in his eyes the patient begged to be released and allowed to pass. A bill was placed in the State asylum at Indianapolis for a lunatic, but the commitment by the authorities of the Hoosier institution was refused. He is perfectly rational, but talks but little about his condition. Money has no particular value to his taxpayer interest.

The walker has had no trouble and partly endeavors him-elf, and that his physicians have failed to find a cure for his malady and death claimed him. When Snider began his tramp he weighed 200 pounds, he now weighs 150 pounds, and has not an ounce of superfluous flesh. His muscles are hard and firm. He has fully recovered from a recent attack of pneumonia, which was thought to be dying. He walks with a quick step of uniform length, striking his heels into the soil each time, the shock being separately a painful one to his nervous system.

At times Snider sleeps as he walks, and for an hour, guided by relatives, he swings around the circle, seeing lovely, and upon awakening he runs at a rapid gait for several miles, to "fall into line." As he says, Snider suffers no pain, and is apparently contented with his condition.

Dr. Davidson, of Hartford City, who is Snider's family physician, has complete charge of the case. He says the recovery is impossible, Snider would probably live for many months. "The disease is diagnosed as the spinal cord." said the Doctor, "and from the hips down it is paralyzed. Nutrition is not subject to government by the brain, but by the spinal cord."

In October Snider was placed behind a plow in a field and quite far progress for a time, but when the plow struck a hidden root and stopped, Snider, instead of attempting it, let go of the handles, walked around the horse, and set off alone on his regular tramp. It is estimated that during the two years he has been walking, Snider has traveled 25,000 miles.

The case excites widespread interest among the medical fraternity, many members of which have visited Snider at his home, diagnosing the disease about half way with him, as he is unable to stop even for a moment. His case is said by physicians to be unparalleled, and his powers of endurance unequaled.

M. RENE GOBLET.

The Ex-Premier Succumbs to a Wretched Cold, Followed by Pneumonia.

Monsieur Rene Goblet was born at Ainesur-la-Lys in 1828 and began life as a lawyer at Amiens. He was elected to the

National Assembly in 1871, and in that body rapidly made himself a reputation as an orator. In 1876 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, to which body he was returned in 1881 and 1885 and in the following year He gained the enmity of M. Jules Ferry, by his bill for the prohibition of "clerical" last year. Rene Goblet, formerly a protege of Gambetta, is said to be a secret ally of Clemenceau. He was Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet which preceded the one which was defeated in the first week of December, 1886. In the year 1892 he was Minister of the Interior. M. Goblet is a jovial man of liberal views, having founded a Walks at Amiens in 1866 the liberal journal styled *Le Progres de la Somme*. He is an entertaining anti-clerical views.

A FAMOUS HUMORIST.

Alexander E. Sweet, of the Texas Siftings.

A New York dispatch states that A. E. Sweet's new play has been fully rehearsed and that it will prove a big success. Alex. E. Sweet is the funny man of *Texas Siftings*, and is 46 years of age, and moved from Austin, Tex., to New York three years ago. His blossoming out as a playwright brings him prominently before the public once more. The play is said to be very funny, and deals with the doings of Col. Sinett, a typical Texas editor.

MANNING DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Our Minister at Mexico Denies the Charges Made Against Him.

[New Orleans telegram.]

A morning paper prints the following letter from Minister Manning, dated at the City of Mexico on the 14th inst., and addressed to Mr. Percy Roberts:

MY DEAR SIR—Rewriting as the subject is to be discussed and settled by the slanderous and malicious correspondents of the Mexican and American newspapers. The crusade against me is one which I have long expected, and which I have prepared for. I have not been in any bend, at which were a large number of Mexicans, and I have drank. The actual facts, which will, I trust, be published in full, are as follows:

Mr. Gorman, a young man, formerly of New Orleans, who was engaged extensively in the business of the Mexican Central, and who had occasion to transact business with me, was at his request, introduced to me by a friend. Gorman was in his office, and I invited him to come to my house, where I was living with my family, and to take a seat at my table. He accepted the invitation, and I introduced him to the members of the family and to the guests of the house. He was a young man of considerable ability, and I was very well pleased with the acquaintance. He was very fond of the ladies, and I thought he was a good deal of a gentleman. He was a good deal of a gentleman. He was a good deal of a gentleman. He

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The Eaton Rapids Journal celebrated Christmas by an enlargement to seven columns to each page,—eight pages.

The Chicago underwriters estimate losses by recent storms at $1,500,000. A total of 57 vessels have passed out of existence. During the season of 1886 there were 138 persons drowned on the lakes, including accidental cases.

The suit against the Pennsylvania anthracite coal pool threatens to end in a farce. The railroad magnates refuse to testify. Nothing short of a French revolution is likely to bring these men to any terms with the public. They have got their feet upon the necks of the people, and there they will stay.

The bright, sunny Christmas morning will not bring gladness to the 50,000 people who invested in the Redmond opera house lottery at Grand Rapids. The drawing took place last evening and Mr. Redmond himself held the lucky number. When Redmond decided to raffle the opera house he was heavily in debt. He sold 50,000 tickets, most of them at $2 apiece; cleared the house of mortgages, paid all the expenses of advertising, has about $80,000 cash, and now resumes active control of the theater. Such is luck—Detroit Journal.

A curious case of color blindness has occurred in Washington. While Frederick Douglass was recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, the republicans never discovered that the fees of the office amounted to $12,000 or $15,000 a year. Since President Cleveland appointed Matthews, a democrat colored man, the extravagance and extortion of the system is now seen in all its horrors. So there is talk of making it a salaried office and turning the fees into the treasury. However, the reform is a good one. There is no reason for making the public pay the officer, be he democrat or republican, two or three times the value of his services.

On Jan. 1st the Lansing Journal is to appear in a new dress, printed on a new press. The Journal has always been well printed although a portion of the type has had nearly twenty years of constant service, and the press on which it has been printed was brought from Washington as a second hand machine to print the territorial laws before Michigan became a state, and has probably had sixty years of service. With the new outfit the proprietors will establish a live democratic daily,—something long needed at the capital. There is some vigorous young blood in the business and editorial departments of the Journal, and we understand that the enterprise is to be backed by sufficient capital to make it worthy the support of democracy of all parts of the state. Of its success and permanency we have not a particle of doubt.

Ovid N. Case of Detroit died at his home on the 20th instant. Mr. Case was a young man but was well known throughout the state, and was highly respected among all classes. He was indeed a self made man. Being a farmer boy he earned with his own hands and obtained a good education and was admitted to the bar in 1877. At once he commenced the practice of his profession in the county of Eaton, where by hard work, integrity, and close attention to business, in two years he acquired a very enviable record at the Eaton county bar. In 1879 he moved to Detroit, and has become a very successful lawyer. He represented Detroit in the legislature in '83, '85, and was re-elected in November last. In the death of Mr. Case Michigan loses an honorable and much respected citizen; the bar loses a trustworthy and able member; democracy loses a constant and conscientious supporter, and all lovers of justice and equal rights to all, lose an earnest and energetic advocate and legislator.

THE PRESIDENT'S DANGER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The death of Senator Logan from rheumatism has caused people to direct attention to the illness of President Cleveland, who suffers from the same trouble. Mr. Cleveland, while probably not dangerously ill is not so well as it is generally reported. It is known that he has been confined to his room for several days, after being about the house for a short time, subsequent to an attack which kept him on his back for more than a week. The president's condition on Saturday was not such as to permit his visiting Oak View, where the family were to take a Christmas dinner with Mrs. Folsom. The president remained in his room all day suffering intensely, the pains being located principally in one knee. Col. and Mrs. Lamont were substituted for him at the home of Mrs. Cleveland's mother. It is not generally believed that there is any danger of a fatal termination of the president's indisposition.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN.

The last issue of the Lansing Weekly Republican contains the official canvass for state officers and congressman. For convenience of future reference, we copy the vote on congressman for the ninth district, as follows:

Counties.	Bryant M. Cutchen, R.	Lyman G. Hinman, D.	Anthony S. Mills, Ind.	Scattering.	Majority.
Antrim	954	492			462
Charlevoix	1,368	1,205	158		163
Emmet	1,704	1,607	97	2	1,613
Manistee	1,966	1,905	56		61
Mecosta	2,168	1,902	266		3,189
Missaukee	1,147	1,471	324		1,147
Muskegon	5,959	3,246	313		6,518
Newaygo	2,337	1,724	301		613
Oceana	1,709	1,131	577	2	2,417
Ottawa	5,268	3,367	1,901		1,901
Roscommon	326	147	179		179
Ubly	941	875	66		941
Wexford	1,171	955	216		1,042
Total	17,726	14,448	3,263	4	20,254

SENATOR LOGAN DEAD.

Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. senator from Illinois, died at his home in Washington, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, of acute rheumatism, with brain complications. He was attended during the closing moments by his family, private secretary, and numerous political and military associates. (We shall expect the full details and a sketch of his life on our inside pages next week.)

Facts for Advertisers.

For the information and benefit of advertisers who desire to know the actual circulation of the JOURNAL from week to week, we have compiled the table below, showing each week the actual number cremated. This of course includes all extra issues, but all the extras except about 200 have been circulated in the county making them equivalent to actual regular circulation.

January	1	828
"	8	821
"	15	822
"	22	822
"	29	822
February	5	822
"	12	822
"	19	822
"	26	822
March	5	1,000
"	12	1,000
"	19	1,000
"	26	1,000
April	2	1,000
"	9	1,000
"	16	1,000
"	23	1,000
"	30	1,000
May	7	1,000
"	14	1,000
"	21	1,000
"	28	1,000
June	4	1,000
"	11	1,000
"	18	1,000
"	25	1,000
July	2	1,000
"	9	1,000
"	16	1,000
"	23	1,000
"	30	1,000
August	6	1,000
"	13	1,000
"	20	1,000
"	27	1,000
September	3	1,000
"	10	1,000
"	17	1,000
"	24	1,000
October	1	1,000
"	8	1,000
"	15	1,000
"	22	1,000
"	29	1,000
November	5	1,000
"	12	1,000
"	19	1,000
"	26	1,000
December	3	1,000
"	10	1,000
"	17	1,000
"	24	1,000
"	31	1,000
Total for year		50,000

Dividing this total of 35,620 by 52, the number of issues in the year, gives us an average of 685 papers per week.

Who is Governor?

Millionaire McMillin evidently made himself solid with Lince before he spent his thousands to elect him. We have already mentioned that McMillin obliged Lince to go back on his promise to Wm. A. French to appoint him commissioner of railroads.

The granger (?) governor was not embarrassed by appointing McMillin's man mail after the state grange had met at Lansing and re-elected Luce, but the next day the great railroad magnate went down to Lansing in his private car to see the governor-elect.

Instead of going to see Luce he had Luce come to see him, and a secret conference took place in the car. As the result of that conference the papers announced the appointment of John T. Rich a couple of days afterward. Farmers, how do you like Gov. McMillan?—Harbor Springs Independent.

The Great German Doctor.

The remarkable power in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt frequently called Dr. Peter, he never asked one to describe their disease, his intuitive perceptions being so strong he can tell any one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practise enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every physician and remedy has failed. The giving of his great medicine, Golden Seal Bitters, which has made his great success, to the world mark a new era in medicine. Blood, liver, kidney and stomach disorders yield to this master of disease and its wonderful cures are regarded as phenomenal, but the germ of fa[illegible] cure says "What has been may be again." We say to the sick and discouraged give Golden Seal Bitters a trial. It is all we ask. They will speak for themselves. Sold by Ferry Weed, and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Excitement in Michigan

Continues over the grand victory over pain, neuralgia, burns and rheumatism, achieved by Dr. Peter's Magic Pain Oil. Only 25 cents for the largest bottle. Warranted to Cure. Sold by Ferry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

For Toilet Use.

AYER'S Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but with no success. Indeed, what little hair I had was all growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair. —Judson B. Clapp, Foxboro, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, thin, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the hair, depend upon the appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. In the case of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. The use of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. H. Fox, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

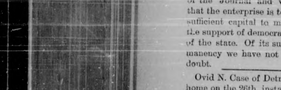
PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered Liver.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only remedy that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills cleanses the liver, acts on the bowels, and frees my head from pain.—William L. Page, Richmond Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Millinery And Fancy Goods!



A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Latest Shades, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper,

At the Ingleside

J. A. HEATH,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop

ANTRIM STREET,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICH.

All kinds of furniture made to order, old furniture repaired, and shop work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞Give Me a Call.☜

A GENTLEMAN, having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple mode of self-cure. To those who wish, and will give him their address, he will send (free by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case.

Address in confidence, JAMES W. PINNEY, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

A Special Sale

IN CHILDREN'S SUITS!

AND

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

On all other goods.

I will sell you a real all-wool suit of underwear for $1.50; a good, heavy winter pants for $1.50; a good, all-wool, kersey suit for $9.00, the best goods for the money that can be made.

Don't fail to give me a call for anything in my line, for

I am Giving Great Bargains This Fall.

Just received my stock of Winter Caps. You will be surprised when you see what I can sell you a Fur Cap for.

GEO. W. MILLER.

NOW FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We have been preparing for them not for "20 days," or any other frostbitten racket, but genuine

Stupendous Bargains!!

—which we have succeeded in getting for this event.—

BUY SOMETHING USEFUL. | SAVE MONEY AND BE HAPPY.

Be it a Cloak Hood, Dress, Belt of Cotton, or any of the many useful and beautiful articles to be found at our store.

We have an immense stock of **Silk Handkerchiefs, Gent's Suffers, and Scarfs.** Also Ladies' Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs. Come and see the beautiful **Japanese Wares** that we are showing.

LADIES' WRAPS.

We have 25 Styles (no two alike) to select from. Also **Newmarkets**, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, from $2 up.

☞Come and see, for we still live.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

Christmas Presents.

ANOTHER Christmas is upon us, and as usual, there will be more or less money expended for a present for this one, and that one, which as a token of remembrance is all very well and right. But it is *Not Right*, when money is so scarce, and so hard to get, to waste it in buying gifts that can never do that can be worn, which through the comfort it affords will be far now appreciated than some trifling gift that can only dazzle the eye. Nothing would be more appropriate than a nice, good pair of shoes or slippers, selected from the large assortment displayed at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

FINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING.

FLOORING, CEILING, AND TEAMING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

250 Wood-Choppers Wanted.

STEADY WORK.

CASH PAY,

First-class Timber.

PINE LAKE IRON CO., IRONTON, MICH.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

On Mason St., third door west of State. Charlevoix.

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Harger,

And Decorator.

FINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 30, 1886.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS.....7.00 A. M. to 7.00 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE. STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
G. R. & Petoskey....7.30 a. m.	East Jordan....7.00 a. m.
Petoskey.....1.00 p. m.	Petoskey.....1.00 p. m.
East Jordan....5.00 p. m.	G. R. & Petoskey....5.00 p. m.

Money Order and Registry window open from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., except during distribution of mail from Petoskey.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

31dec6 on the yellow address label on your paper, indicates that your subscription expires on the 31st day of December, 1886, and the same with any other date. Look this matter up at once, and if you are in arrears, call and settle. We need the money.

Settle up.—All indebted to us on account are requested to call and settle immediately. We want to balance our books for the new year.

FOX & MILLER,
Dealers in Boots and Shoes.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. We need the cash now.

☞"Jefferies" is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Come back old friends and try it.

☞Fresh Oysters direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

A happy New Year to everybody.

The fire department were out for practice to-day.

All of our advertisers report a good trade for the holidays.

The public schools begin next Monday for the winter term.

There is to be a New Years dance at the opera house on Dec. 31.

A Cameron and wife returned home to-day from their visit to Pennsylvania.

Geo. Wrisley returned home from Lake Linden, Houghton county, last Saturday.

Prof. Enos started, on Tuesday, to attend the state teachers' institute at Lansing.

Painting at Blaick's school house next Sunday 2:30 o'clock. At Johnson's at night.

Work on the Frankfort & Southeastern railroad is progressing nearly but steadily.

Miss Lavington, sister of Mrs. Sarah McLean, is seriously ill at the house of her parents in Boyne.

E. W. Meddaugh has opened a tailor shop in the Hill building corner of Bridge and Clinton streets.

The town was filled with Indians Saturday, the Indians were filled with fire water, and the fire water was full of fights—Indian fights.

R. Donnelly of the fish tug Clara Elliott has moved into one of Eaton's cottages on Mason street. The tug is hauled out at Campbell's shipyard.

It is stated that the Cadillac Express has been absorbed by the News and P. A. Badour, formerly of Boyne City, has bought the Express printing material.

Two crushers weighing three and a half tons each were cast at the Elk Rapids furnace last week. Mr. Rounds formerly of East Jordan is down there at work.

Rev. J. J. Kanagy, of this place, has received a call from the Congregational church at Vanderbilt, Mich., and will leave for the charge tomorrow, (Friday).

Don't dump ashes in the street. It looks bad, spoils the sleighing, and violates a village ordinance. Make a place in your back yard, and help keep things clean and businesslike.

The C. and W. M. would get all the business from the "six lakes" if they'd come here, and the geographical center folks will find that Elk Rapids is where it is coming.—Progress

It is thought that the fire which destroyed the Cheboygan city hall Wednesday night was set in some way by the shot Dumas who was confined in the city jail and who was intoxicated.

We want some wood or some money right now. Our last stick is in the stove, and that was borrowed. If we could warm the press sufficient to print this paper. Who will feed to respond.

Mrs. Ed. Bagg, daughter of Joseph Pappin, went to Pullman, Ill., in December, where her husband is at work, and buried her baby there on Dec. 18th. It was taken sick on the day there, and never recovered.

At one time Dr. W. W. Fountaine was the leading physician in Midland county. Success led him to drinking moderately with friends; it was but a step to habitual drunkenness. Dr. Fountaine died in the Traverse City asylum last week.

Henry Barth has just finished the burner for Hall & Buell, which reflects much credit on him as a workman. He has two more jobs yet to finish in turn, then he'll be ready for any others. Manufacture Sun.

The Baldwin Star says the C. & W. M. surveyors are working north from Caseville. They will probably strike Sherman and on north to Traverse City, with prospects of a branch from Sherman to Frankfort.

A lighted pipe is supposed to be responsible for the destruction of the barn at the Thayer lumber company's camp No. 1 near Lake City. Six horses, an ox, several harnesses and six or seven tons of hay went up in smoke.

We learn that the Christmas tree at Blaick's school house bore fruit for the preacher. On account of sickness he was not present to harvest it, but received it later in good shape, and takes this method of returning thanks for the same.

A correspondent asks how to obtain a copyright. Write to the librarian of congress, inclosing $1 and informing him of the nature and title of the production on which copyright is asked. A copyright must be secured before an article is published and the article must be so designated on publication.

Among our Christmas presents last Saturday, was one raced from A. J. McLeod's meat market, containing a fine, large sample of fresh mackerel, and a generous piece of each of fresh salmon, and fresh cod. Mac had just returned from Grand Rapids, where he secured a quantity to distribute among his customers and friends.

Charlevoix is again without a night watch, the voluntary contributions having dropped down to about seventy cents a day; and Elmer Mayne thinks that is not enough for perambulating the streets all night, with the thermometer hovering near zero. What shall be done about it?

J. Milo Eaton, commander of Rescue Post, K. O. T. M., received to day a draft for $2,000 in favor of the widow of Frank H. Covert, son of Will Covert, who died last fall, being the amount of his benefit certificate in the Knights of the Maccabees, of which society Will was a member and an officer at the time of his death.

Our attention has been called to the fact that there has been some wrangling with the property of the fire department, sentiment being that it is done to cripple the department. One rubber coat is missing, and there has been some tampering with the apparatus, which, had it not been discovered, would have seriously delayed the work of getting water on the fire, had there been one.

At Thanksgiving time everybody bought turkeys. Dealers bought heavily in advance, and citizens bought of farmers who peddled their stock from house to house. As a consequence dealers find part of their stock left, at considerable loss to themselves. Last Friday the situation was changed. Dealers concluded not to invest very much, and the accommodating farmer didn't show up, so the citizen, after hustling around to all the markets, concluded to be satisfied with roast beef, instead of turkey.

While both Charlevoix papers have made careful reports of the shipments from this port from year to year, no attention has been given to goods received and reported at the custom house. Deputy collector Eaton has just made a summary of the business, in and out, for the past season, from which we take the following receipts: Wheat, 400 bu.; corn, 6,680 bu.; oats, 9,414 bu.; feed, 255 tons; hay, 253 tons; merchandise, 270 tons; kero sene oil, 305 bbls.; coal, 1,089 tons; shingles, 200,000; lath, 75,000; brick, 18,000; iron ore, 7,976 tons; beer, 429 bbls. Total tonnage entered, 62,952; total tonnage cleared, 63,124.

Christmas at the Churches.

At the Congregational church a "stack's Ladder" was constructed, reaching nearly to the ceiling, on the rounds of which were hung the presents, consisting of pop-corn, candy, and small toys for the children of the Sunday-school. The exercises consisted of songs, recitations, and responsive readings, and the evening passed very pleasantly.

The exercises at the M. E. church were well gotten up in every particular, the recitations and songs by the scholars of the Sunday school indicating considerable practice. The boy's band played one selection. Superintendent Buttars being absent E. H. Green acted in his place. The usual suspension bridge was well constructed and was tastefully decorated with the presents. Every child of the Sunday school was remembered with a card or a book and a bag of candy. In the middle of the church was suspended a large Christmas bell. A big stocking for the pastor was well filled with presents from the members of the church, and the elder asserts that he had to get a man to help carry it to the parsonage. The occasion will long be remembered by the children of the school as a very pleasant one.

M. E. Church.

Come to the prayer meeting on Thursday evening, at 7. Take a front seat and remember that the success of the meeting depends on each one taking part in the exercises.

Sunday morning Logan memorial services at the usual hour; in the evening a New Years sermon.

Merchants are taking an inventory of stock; let us look over the past, repent of our sins, and convenant with God and each other to live better the coming year. PASTOR

Congregational Church.

Sunday morning subject, "Some reasons for believing that prayer is a power in the world." Evening, "A bank check on heaven good for every day of 1887." Tuesday, Jan. 4, 7:30 p. m., address to young people "A Celestial Telephone." The Lord's Supper in connection with the service of Sunday morning.

Card of Thanks.

Our big stocking was so well filled that we had to get a man to carry it to the parsonage. Many thanks to Santa Claus and his friends for the kind attention.

DUELLES IS M. E. PARSONAGE.

Charging for Conversation.

Dr. Older, a dentist of this city, has a well-earned reputation, not alone for skillful dentistry, but for a charger of marvelous capacity. One day this week a patient of the doctor got his bill. Of course, he fell back, stupefied. Older's patients do, until they get used to it.

"He has charged $15 an hour," cried the wretched man, "and when I call on him he talks for twenty minutes about the weather, and politics, and his last new girl, and I am paying for that all the time."

He called on the dentist and expressed his opinion that it was not right, and that his time should not be charged when so much of it was consumed in conversation.

Dr. Older heard him gravely to the end. "You remember," he said, when the indignant patient was concluded, "that I told you upon my preliminary examination that the nerve of the tooth was affected. You do? Good. Now, I know my business. So I soothe your nerves and cast you into a pleasant frame of mind before touching an instrument. Do you understand now?"

"But, great heavens! am I to pay you $7.50 to hear you talk about Miss B's bangs, and this actress, and that dude?"

"It had the proper effect," said the dentist, calmly. "It quieted your nerves, and I must say," he added, with some pique, "that you are the first of my patients who ever considered my conversation dear at that price." The patient signed deeply, and signed the check.—*San Francisco Post.*

New Discovery in Glass.

Berlin papers copy from the *Germania* the account of an important discovery in glass manufacture made by Friedrich Siemens of Dresden. He has succeeded in casting glass in the same way as molten metal is cast, and obtaining an article corresponding to cast iron. This cast glass is hard, not denser in production than cast iron, and has the advantage of transparency, so that defaults can be detected before it is applied to practical use. It will be much less exposed to injury from atmospheric influence than iron. The process of production is not difficult, the chief feature being rapid cooling. The hardness and resisting power of this cast glass are so great that experiments are just now being carried out at the Siemens glass foundry at Dresden with the purpose of ascertaining whether the material could be employed for rails on railways.—*London Times.*

☞Demorest's Monthly is a fine family magazine. In the January number is added a new department, "Our Girls," which will show this portion of the family "some ways of getting the best out of life." The "Household" department is not merely a series of receipts, but is full of practical suggestions. A prize is here offered for the best series of menus for the separate days of the week; and under the head of "Home Art and Home Comfort" another prize is here offered "for the most practical suggestion of remunerative work for women, to be done at home." Many women will watch anxiously to see what this offer will bring forth, as information on this point is just what they are looking for. The stories and sketches are of a high order, handsomely illustrated and very interesting. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 17 East 14th street, New York.

☞Our readers should not overlook the advertisement of Mrs. Frank Leslie which appears in this paper. The proprietor of this well-known and enterprising publishing house offers a splendid statuette of Bartholdi's "Liberty," free of charge, to every subscriber to the *Illustrated Newspaper* or the *Popular Monthly*, or for two subscriptions to the *Sunday Magazine*. Each of these publications have hosts of old readers and friends in all parts of the country, who do not need to be told that they are among the very best issued. The statuette is an exact fac-simile of the colossal figure in New York Harbor, of the same material, and is an exceedingly pretty and effective parlor or mantle ornament—"not for a day, but for all time." Mrs. Leslie, with her usual enterprise, has secured absolute control, for premium purposes, of the statuette, and it will be offered by no other publisher. The Frank Leslie Publications are all of a high order of excellence, and enjoy well-deserved popularity.

Only 50 Cents

So confident are we that Dr. Pete's 25 cent Cough Cure will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single broken-down consumptive invalid, that we warrant it. But we are the most perfect confidence in its virtues, we would not think of offering it as we do. Sold by Ferry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

"I was troubled with an eruption on my face, which was a source of constant annoyance when I wished to appear in company. After using ten bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the humor entirely disappeared."—Mary M. Wood, 40 Adams st., Lowell, Mass.

How often do we hear of the sudden and fatal termination of a case of croup, when a young life might have been saved by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ayer's Almanac for the new year is out. Get one.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, Hiram V. Kilcunday, plaintiff, vs. Andibert Richmond, Andibert Emery, defendants, in attachment. Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1886, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in the suit of Hiram V. Kilcunday, plaintiff, against the goods, chattels, moneys, and credits, effects of Andibert R. Upright and Emery and effects of the defendants above named, who are compromising their business at the village of Charlevoix, under the firm name and style of Andibert R. Upright & Emery, for the sum of Ten Hundred and Forty-Nine Dollars and Sixty-Six cents ($1049.66), which said writ was returnable on the seventh day of December, A. D. 1886.

Dated this 20th day of December, A. D. 1886.

CRUCKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Charlevoix, Mich.

SWEETLAND'S SPECIFIC

Lightning Typhoid

CANCER and ULCER FLUID,

Cures Typhoid Fever in from one to four days.

Removes Ulcers from the Throat, Stomach, Bowels, and Private Parts.

All persons relying in Sweetland's medicines will be supplied by addressing

SWEETLAND'S SPECIFIC AND DRUGGIST SUNDRIES,
No. 73 Randolph St., Room 4, CHICAGO, ILLS.

Medicines 25 and 50 cents per oz., with full directions. No medicine sent C. O. D.

L. E. SWEETLAND, M. D.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of harbor and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample rooms for commercial travelers. 50 paying hotel.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. D. JERRUE, Proprietor.

East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the monthly visits of Babyhood, the delightful, comfort-ministering Babyhood, the delightful, comfort-ministering visitor to the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (5 Beekman St., N. Y.) $1.50 A YEAR; 15 CENTS A CPY.

SPECIAL SALE

We take account of Stock Jan. 1st, 1887, and before that date we desire to unload all surplus stock in

Dress Goods, Cloaks, Carpets, Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps.

To do this we must give special inducements to customers, and now advertise a

SPECIAL SALE

From now until Jan. 1st, to cover every article in the store, from Silk and Velvet Dress Patterns, down to German Socks.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS can be had that will suit your wife, husband, children, or best girl. Remember that everything will be sold at a low figure.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

For Holiday Goods

CALL ON

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

A FINE LINE OF

CARDS, TOYS, DOLLS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

IN

HARDWARE,

Cutlery and Notions.

WE SELL THE ATHENS SAW, AND PERFECTION AXES.

Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry,

Silverware,

Novelties, etc.

—An Endless Variety of—

Good, Honest Goods,

At prices that will make you happy at

BELLINGER'S

JEWELRY STORE.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TOUGHES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

Daily Mail

AND

Stage Line

TO EAST JORDAN.

During the coming winter, Burns & Scroggie, as sub-contractors for P. J. Gaffney, will run a mail hack between Charlevoix and East Jordan (the Charlevoix at 7.00 a. m. arrives at East Jordan by noon. Returning, leave East Jordan at 1 p. m., arriving at Charlevoix to connect with Pinney and baggage carried at low rates.

BURNS & SCROGGIE,
Charlevoix, - Mich.

F. E. Wood,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Remarks of Chicago's Mayor Before the Nineteenth Century Club of New York.

Results of Eight Years' Experience as Chief Officer of a Great City.

The following is the address by Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, on "Municipal Government," before the Nineteenth Century Club of New York, on the 23d of November, which has provoked such wide unanimity and comment:

In many years there have been constantly reports in the newspapers of the waste and extravagance of municipal governments throughout the country, and every now and then the people have been startled by the announcement in some city of malfeasance, peculation, if not downright robbery, by municipal officials. The people, too, have noted that there has been a constant tendency of population toward great centers. Farmers tilt their land by their own labor and that of their children, with each mile as they go out from local laborers of foreign birth. American-born youth seem to disdain being here as farm-hands.

The farm-s'ad, who formerly looked forward with longing to the attainment of his majority that he might spark a girl and vote for the President of the United States free from parental restraint, now does so in the hope of seeking the city, there to imitate Gould or a Vanderbilt, and make h a fortune and capture it in the young enterprise of his life. The dissolute and idle, the ambitious and designing, with the vicious and criminal young, naturally seek to desire residence where they may be most easily concealed.

Crime can be more easily perpetrated in the country than in the city. The farmer's house can be burglarized more easily than can city residences on the crowded thoroughfares. Vice can hide in the country districts, and in the sparsely settled country than in the cities. The criminal has learned that while it may be nearly impossible to find a needle in a hay-stack, yet that perseverance and patience with a lamp and sieve, can at length recover the needle. The country is not free from the bad, but has a bolder type of bad among a hundred thousand other bad. Crime is committed in a like metal and cut by the same machine, would be absolutely impossible of detection and identification. He recognizes that his safest stealing place is in the city, where successes of his compeers, among whom his identification will be difficult, unless from his own experience or the treachery of his pals.

Thus, not only does population tend generally toward cities, but the leaders of the adventurous, the reckless, the idle, and vicious, are constantly drawn from the country toward the cities of population. This tendency toward centralization has been vastly increased since the close of the great war which came so near shaking our Government into fragments.

The heterogeneous masses thrown into cities are supposed to be in any persons unable to choose their rulers and magistrates. To escape the effect of this, many of the best inhabitants of cities have been willing that they should be governed by the Legislature of their State and by its Governor, instead of by their own citizens. Home in New York Government was tried, and proved an ignominious failure.

You are half governed by yourselves and half at Albany, and have been so disinterested that you have been robbed almost into bankruptcy by your Legislature. Your Legislature, they say, to have its sessions, must have its time drawn from the farms and the fields, however capable in the science of deep-ploughing and scientific farming, however capable of fatting up to prize bisnes of beeves, and devoted to, however skilled in rearing the ram as the rainbow colors, yet were untried to judge of the delicate questions of the denizens of large cities, and how they should be governed. It is a fair number that the average term of a city is a dozen Legislators of the State, and yet, though honest men, though honest men. It would be very difficult to purchase the majority of large body of the lowest, while the latter could be easily made the tools of a few self-seeking rascals.

Thus it happens that the Legislature the fall tire of the experiment. It ought to have failed; for it was in violation of the very essential principles of our system of government, in disregard of the genius of our institutions, which claim that men should be governed by those of their choice.

This experiment proving a failure, some good men have jumped to the conclusion that the demonstration of this sought be trusted with their own government, provided the right of suffrage should be indefinitely abridged, but by taking from any man the right to vote, but by giving to some men a commutative vote in proportion to their property. This, they think, will make the ballot more conservative, and therefore more wise. This, too, would be in violation of every spirit of free government, which rests the suffrage upon manhood, and not upon property. Property has its rights, and not found that a fopd are in any law as are because of quadruped sees filing his stalls, or that a hobbed is any less a blockhead because, by patience and hoarding, by prudence or luck, he has become the owner of blocks of brick and mortar. My own observations are that the man who rears a fortune by toying cheap by the bale and selling dear by the yard—but the man who lays off by the car-load and sell it by the pound—how, by patience and prudence, he rears a fortune in commodities and the prospect of earning, is no too valuable a better judgment human nature of the intelligence and capabilities of men than the porter who rolls his bale or the truckman who hauls his sack—than the salesman who sells and ties up the yard or the pound. Your princely merchants are no more skilled in reading human nature—aye, not half so much so as are their domestics, and the laundress, men whose bread comes from a knowledge of human nature. Besides, property and wealth oftentimes corrupt a man's views instead of enlarging them. Poverty is a school-master sharper his skill and quicker his perceptions.

I can not agree with the distinguished gentleman (Mr. Irish) who has just concluded his able lecture, when he says: "It is—can to quote 2 Sermon and the "Adores they spoke for their time and a state of facts which were familiar to them, not for our day and a con fition of things they never dreamed of." Jefferson and the fathers spoke not that which grows old, and not for a part—that which is true for all age, and not for a time—which is ever fresh and vigorous—the truth, which is eternal. Jefferson and the fathers knew that government *was for the greatest good to the greatest number*—injuring none. That the governed were the best judges of their own needs, and should and could be trusted with the management of their own affairs.

The tendencies of all governments are to one or the other of two things—toward centralization, consolidation, greater strength and ultimate despotism, or toward decentralization, greater weakness and ultimate anarchy. Both extremes are to be avoided. The despotism of the one man tumbles into the despotism of the mob. The despotism of the mob ends in the despotism of the one strong man. It is the part of statesmanship to so guide Government as to retard the march toward these, their logical tendencies, to stave off the evil day, so as to make the rule of happiness as long as possible.

It is a mistake, however, that we are not as other men have been, and that our governmental fabric is not controlled by the universal law of growth and decay. Decay sets in immediately when growth ceases. Men are today what men were a thousand years ago, and what they will be a thousand years hence, modified only by circumstances, and strong and irresistibly controlled by the same irrevocable laws. Governments are but agencies, tools of men, and subject to the same logical forces.

Our Government will follow other Governments it will grow and then decay. Our experiment was a grand appeal, but it was Webster's great appeal to humanity, and the echoes of it will be heard and felt for years to come, and many generations will follow us happy in our country's growth, and then its decay will be in the dim and far-off future. To make our hope realize, let us to to the meetings pointed out to us by Jefferson and the fathers. We are authorized upon the people. When our anchorage ceases to be trusted, then will the ties have set in and our grand heritage will no longer give us a land of freedom. The people are a long, long, long way from that point, but their sober second thought is that we have gone far enough. They are sick and drunk and prostrated, but we can appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober. We can appeal to the wisdom of the ages, to the experience of mankind, if not consumed, by the learned of his day, but the people know it, and now the world concedes that the people were true to the principles of Jefferson and true to man. In the dark days from 1861 to 1865 carping critics jangled at and doubted Lincoln. The people put their trust in old Abe, and now the world concedes, with each mile as they go out from local laborers of foreign birth. American-born youth seem to disdain being here as farm-hands.

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Our Government will follow other Governments it will grow and then decay. Our experiment was a grand appeal, but it was Webster's great appeal to humanity, and the echoes of it will be heard and felt for years to come, and many generations will follow us happy in our country's growth, and then its decay will be in the dim and far-off future. To make our hope realize, let us to to the meetings pointed out to us by Jefferson and the fathers. We are authorized upon the people. When our anchorage ceases to be trusted, then will the ties have set in and our grand heritage will no longer give us a land of freedom. The people are a long, long, long way from that point, but their sober second thought is that we have gone far enough. They are sick and drunk and prostrated, but we can appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober. We can appeal to the wisdom of the ages, to the experience of mankind, if not consumed, by the learned of his day, but the people know it, and now the world concedes that the people were true to the principles of Jefferson and true to man. In the dark days from 1861 to 1865 carping critics jangled at and doubted Lincoln. The people put their trust in old Abe, and now the world concedes, with each mile as they go out from local laborers of foreign birth. American-born youth seem to disdain being here as farm-hands.

The farm-s'ad, who formerly looked forward with longing to the attainment of his majority that he might spark a girl and vote for the President of the United States free from parental restraint, now does so in the hope of seeking the city, there to imitate Gould or a Vanderbilt, and make h a fortune and capture it in the young enterprise of his life. The dissolute and idle, the ambitious and designing, with the vicious and criminal young, naturally seek to desire residence where they may be most easily concealed.

Crime can be more easily perpetrated in the country than in the city. The farmer's house can be burglarized more easily than can city residences on the crowded thoroughfares. Vice can hide in the country districts, and in the sparsely settled country than in the cities. The criminal has learned that while it may be nearly impossible to find a needle in a hay-stack, yet that perseverance and patience with a lamp and sieve, can at length recover the needle. The country is not free from the bad, but has a bolder type of bad among a hundred thousand other bad. Crime is committed in a like metal and cut by the same machine, would be absolutely impossible of detection and identification. He recognizes that his safest stealing place is in the city, where successes of his compeers, among whom his identification will be difficult, unless from his own experience or the treachery of his pals.

Thus, not only does population tend generally toward cities, but the leaders of the adventurous, the reckless, the idle, and vicious, are constantly drawn from the country toward the cities of population. This tendency toward centralization has been vastly increased since the close of the great war which came so near shaking our Government into fragments.

The heterogeneous masses thrown into cities are supposed to be in any persons unable to choose their rulers and magistrates. To escape the effect of this, many of the best inhabitants of cities have been willing that they should be governed by the Legislature of their State and by its Governor, instead of by their own citizens. Home in New York Government was tried, and proved an ignominious failure.

You are half governed by yourselves and half at Albany, and have been so disinterested that you have been robbed almost into bankruptcy by your Legislature. Your Legislature, they say, to have its sessions, must have its time drawn from the farms and the fields, however capable in the science of deep-ploughing and scientific farming, however capable of fatting up to prize bisnes of beeves, and devoted to, however skilled in rearing the ram as the rainbow colors, yet were untried to judge of the delicate questions of the denizens of large cities, and how they should be governed. It is a fair number that the average term of a city is a dozen Legislators of the State, and yet, though honest men, though honest men. It would be very difficult to purchase the majority of large body of the lowest, while the latter could be easily made the tools of a few self-seeking rascals.

Thus it happens that the Legislature the fall tire of the experiment. It ought to have failed; for it was in violation of the very essential principles of our system of government, in disregard of the genius of our institutions, which claim that men should be governed by those of their choice.

This experiment proving a failure, some good men have jumped to the conclusion that the denizens of cities ought be trusted with their own government, provided the right of suffrage should be indefinitely abridged, but by taking from any man the right to vote, but by giving to some men a commutative vote in proportion to their property. This, they think, will make the ballot more conservative, and therefore more wise. This, too, would be in violation of every spirit of free government, which rests the suffrage upon manhood, and not upon property. Property has its rights, and not found that a fopd are in any law as are because of quadruped sees filing his stalls, or that a hobbed is any less a blockhead because, by patience and hoarding, by prudence or luck, he has become the owner of blocks of brick and mortar. My own observations are that the man who rears a fortune by toying cheap by the bale and selling dear by the yard—but the man who lays off by the car-load and sell it by the pound—how, by patience and prudence, he rears a fortune in commodities and the prospect of earning, is no too valuable a better judgment human nature of the intelligence and capabilities of men than the porter who rolls his bale or the truckman who hauls his sack—than the salesman who sells and ties up the yard or the pound. Your princely merchants are no more skilled in reading human nature—aye, not half so much so as are their domestics, and the laundress, men whose bread comes from a knowledge of human nature. Besides, property and wealth oftentimes corrupt a man's views instead of enlarging them. Poverty is a school-master sharper his skill and quicker his perceptions.

I can not agree with the distinguished gentleman (Mr. Irish) who has just concluded his able lecture, when he says: "It is—can to quote 2 Sermon and the "Adores they spoke for their time and a state of facts which were familiar to them, not for our day and a con fition of things they never dreamed of." Jefferson and the fathers spoke not that which grows old, and not for a part—that which is true for all age, and not for a time—which is ever fresh and vigorous—the truth, which is eternal. Jefferson and the fathers knew that government *was for the greatest good to the greatest number*—injuring none. That the governed were the best judges of their own needs, and should and could be trusted with the management of their own affairs.

The tendencies of all governments are to one or the other of two things—toward centralization, consolidation, greater strength and ultimate despotism, or toward decentralization, greater weakness and ultimate anarchy. Both extremes are to be avoided. The despotism of the one man tumbles into the despotism of the mob. The despotism of the mob ends in the despotism of the one strong man. It is the part of statesmanship to so guide Government as to retard the march toward these, their logical tendencies, to stave off the evil day, so as to make the rule of happiness as long as possible.

It is a mistake, however, that we are not as other men have been, and that our governmental fabric is not controlled by the universal

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HUMOR.

THE last pronunciation of matrimony is "matter o' money."

THE more a man drinks the science he thinks himself. He never "knows" when he is loaded."

THERE is one place where busybodies seldom "stick their nose in," and that is a horse's nest.—*Danville Breeze.*

A NEW JERSEY editor was recently presented with a pocket-book and a dog by his friends. He knew what to do with the dog.—*Drake's Magazine.*

Who loves his neck
And hopes to die in time
May scarcely pay
In many a dime.
—*Whitehall Times.*

"SAY, Quilp, have you seen that bust of Napoleon yet?" "No, I'm not interested in other people's busts. I'm getting over one of my own."—*St. Louis Clip.*

MARKETMAN—"Why did you rubbery that pair of fowls yesterday?" Customer—"Because I thought you had better send them to a home for aged fowls."

"JOHNNY," said the country editor to the "devil," "my mother-in-law is dead, and we want a page for the obituary. Take the printing-office towel up to the house and hang it on a knob."—*Boston Courier.*

"LIFE, the corn-curing hero comes," exclaimed Hans as he saw a man dropping her needle-work, rushed to the window only to see a traveling chiropodist coming up the graveled path.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"WHOM do you consider the greatest author, Dumas the elder or his son?" "Um—I rather think, the son." "And I don't believe he ever would have lea a bound of it if it hadn't been for his father." "Well, that's so, too."—*Rambler.*

A TRAIN was delayed for an hour in Troy, N. Y., and a drummer remarked to the conductor "This is a sort of a town where you can't do much in a hurry, eh?" "How's that?" "Troy wait, you know."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

"I BELIEVE you are right," said an old gentleman, "for as the sheta t is concerned; but"—just then he slipped and struck his head on a sta the asphalt pavement. "But," he continued, as he got up, "I don't care to discuss the matter in the concrete."

Do you read the papers, Mr. Thompson?" inquired Miss Jenkyns. "Invariably," responded Thompson. "What portion do you read the most off?" "I invariably read the telegraphic news and market reports." "Don't you read the local news?" "Oh, no; you seem to forget that I am a married man."—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

"It's very hard on the poor man forced to work in heat or cold, storm or sunshine!" "I don't think so." "You don't? Look at the Sphinx—the rich man enjoys; there's the full grain in winter, too when it's warm." "Why, my dear, what has his lie, as well as anybody else." "Of course I do." Certainly; only the rich man has his in summer, and the poor man gets his in winter."—*Chicago Judge.*

No Comedy for Her.

The church which Mr. and Mrs. Topsnob attend is growing up as a theatre, and the Committee of Arrangements, the committee not last night, and when he came home his wife was anxious to know what had been done.

"Well," she said, "did you do anything?"

"Yes, my dear, we outlined a program," he said with an air of business.

"What is it like?"

"Well, the chief feature is to be a play."

"What play?"

"Just the thing for amateurs, my dear; the pretty little three-act comedy, 'Married life.'"

"A comedy, Tojnosob?"

"Of course, and you are to be Mrs. Samuel Coddle, my dear."

"No, I'll not, Tojnosob," she said, firing up till her cheeks looked like a pair of autumn leaves. "Amateur theatricals are bad enough any time, but when it comes to a married life comedy, you may count me out."—*Boston Courier.*

A Sad Case.

"Yes," said Jowles to Bowles, "Yellowby has been drinking very hard for many years, and has at last reached a delirious condition."

"Indeed!" said Jowles, "has he got delirium tremens?"

"Oh, no. He is never sober enough for that. He keeps just full enough all the time to avoid delirium tremens, and yet does not get drunk. He hasn't tasted water for twenty years, and that is where the trouble is."

"What trouble?"

"Why, you see, he is afraid to look at anything he likes."

"Why not?"

"For fear his mouth might water for it.

"What it did?"

"Why, don't you see, if his mouth watered it would kill him!"—*Boston Courier.*

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy cures when every other remedy has failed.

THE "Sun" respectfully refuses to respond to an excuse.—*Darlington Free Press.*

A Deep Mystery.

We do not understand why people will write to Hallock & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive in return, free, valuable goods, when they know that no one and lives at home, making thousands by the work sent them by them, who have made over $50 in a day. All is new. Hallock & Co. will start you. Anyone can do the work. Reader, if you want to know where your fortune is, address Hallock & Co., Portland, Maine.

AN unmixed evil—whisky straight.—*Burlington Free Press.*

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY.—Brown's Bronchial Troches have been for before the public a sufficient time to receive the full test of Public opinion they enjoy superior to all other articles. Sold only in boxes.

THE physician likes his cough-fee.—*Falmouth Times.*

Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism, but thousands who have suffered its pains have been relieved and cured by Brown's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this medicine, and you will be amazed at the transformation in your health. Your appetite will return, the blood will be purified, the kidneys will be made healthy, and you will be free from pain. Remember that Brown's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and that it is sold by all druggists.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Cures and Prevents
Colds,
Coughs,
Sore Throat,
Hoarseness,
Stiff Neck,
Bronchitis,
Catarrh,
Asthma,
Toothache,
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Asthma,
Frostbites,
Sprains.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures at once and prevents future chills, fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow fever, and other fevers, Chills and Fever, Diphtheria, Croup, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulence, Heart Burn, Sick Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Costiveness, Piles, Worms, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Chilblains, Frostbites, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, Joints, Muscles, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Flatulence, Colic, Wind in the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Costiveness, Piles, Worms, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney Complaints, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh

Dr. G. W. CROUTER.

DRUGS

And Stationery.

Every person on our books will receive a statement of their account the first week in January, and the 1st of every month hereafter.

GRANDFATHER'S BREECHES

"The past season was the most significant one in fifty years as far as men's fashions are concerned," said an up-town tailor, "because it showed that the old time and all sufficient dress suit was living in hold. Men have grown restive under the severe and rigid dress suit rules of former years. They are moving toward more elaborate costumes, and they'll get there before long, too.

"I've watched the restlessness of the dress suit," he continued slowly, "with great care, for I knew that as soon as the deadlock was broken it would only be a question of time when knickerbockers, buckled shoes and ruffles would come in. The first indication was a broad satin or silk collar and lapel for the evening coat. This made a stir at first, but now three-fourths of my clients have silk or satin lapels on their coats. Then came wide waist coats—at first very simple, but this season made of figured silks of really gaudy patterns, and further decorated with gold buttons. Many of the buttons had the monogram of the wearer wrought on them, and some had crests. Then came a very significant change—the triumph of pleated, stamped, ribbed and decorated shirt fronts. They became almost universal before the season ended. The straight collars of a few seasons ago were replaced by rolling collars, and the little shoestring ties by broad black or white bands. Then the coat-tails were rounded off and made smaller, and the coat drawn in at the waist like the coats of the eighteenth century. I saw the way things were tending, and built my home of my shoulders well great success.

"The trousers were then decorated with broad satin bands, and your fashionable man of '86 was properly clad. Add very low pumps, colored hose, and the latest twinkle from the Prince of Wales—a bright red, blue, or yellow silk handkerchief thrust into the open waistcoat front—and everything was complete. These are small things in detail, but very important as indicating the bent of fashion. A plainly dressed man of two seasons ago is eclipsed by the dandy of today, with his showy shirt front, dash of color in handkerchief and hose, delicately tinted waistcoat, loosely tied cravat, and high-shouldered tight-waisted coat."

"And you think all this precedes knee breeches?"

"Society tennis and bicycling have shown a great many men how becoming knee breeches are. They are infinitely more graceful than trousers, if a man has any sort of a leg at all. No man wears knee breeches when he plays tennis because they are comfortable, because they are cool. The stockings irritate, are exceedingly warm, and the garters above the knee are no end of a nuisance. A pair of loose flannel trousers are infinitely more comfortable and convenient. But the mind of man is bent on knee breeches, and the influence of woman goes with it. Men now wear knickerbockers in the country, though they never touch a tennis racket or throw a leg over a wheel. It is the result of the desire to look picturesque. The Duc de Morny's set in Paris has gone a step further than New York in the matter of evening attire. They now wear—or at least did during the season—pearl-gray trousers and bluish dress coats with gold buttons. When our young society men get to that point, and it would not surprise me to see it done next season, I can dress a shapely man so that he will be fit to stand comparison with the dandies of the last century."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Missed Wealth by Eight Feet.

Fifteen years ago C. J. Brand, the well-known jeweler of this city, says the Nevada (Cal.) *Gem*, saunted his father-in-law, Mr. Thoss, now deceased, to open up a quartz mine in Calaveras county. The vein was a strong one, remarkably well defined, and on the surface was rich, yielding as high as $210 per ton. They erected a mill and expended considerable money in fitting up a plant for permanent working. After sinking down to a considerable depth and taking out a number of thousands of dollars the ledge began to change from heavily auriferous ore to coarse barren quartz. The lessee pitched to the east, and, according to the mining rule, the pay chute should have pitched to the north. Supposing that they had gone through the south corner of the chute, instead of drifting north, they sank a shaft farther up the hill, northward. Here they found no ore, and, after spending considerable money, they started another shaft still farther north, and with the same result as before. Finally, after prospecting for nearly two years, they were obliged to abandon their enterprise. Mr. Thoss died, and Brand spent all the money he had, and, besides, had worked like a slave for two years. They became involved in debt. Mr. Thoss property was sold at sheriff's sale and the family was broken up, so far as their financial affairs were concerned.

For twelve years the mine lay unclaimed, and was considered worthless. Two or three years ago parties who probably had not learned in history relocated it and commenced the work of development. They started a tunnel farther down the hill on the south, and, after running a distance of three hundred feet, cut the ledge. It has developed into one of the best pieces of mining property in the country. The vein is about three feet thick, and the ore shipped from it has been selling in San Francisco for $80 per ton. Joseph Olive, of this city, has just returned from the mine, where he has been putting up reduction-works, and he says it promises to be a bonanza. But the thing that interests Mr. Brand most is that the point where the bonanza was rediscovered is just eight feet south of where he put in his last blast, and at a greater depth. Had he run eight feet farther he would have come into the pay ore and would have learned that the pay chute, instead of following the rule and pitching to the left, forms an exception to the rule and pitches to the right. It is vexatious and mortifying to think that but eight feet of tunneling between financial ruin and independent riches, and a fortune was lost through too close adherence to mining rules. Gold is where you find it.

Fatal Effects of Alcohol.

According to Dr. Richardson, alcohol cuts down by disease, in England and Wales alone, 1,000 persons a week. What, adds the Doctor, if not other cause of mortality did the same? What if 1,000 persons per week died, in the same area, from the bite of the rabid dog or the snake, by the swallowing of prussic, opium, or poison acid? What if some thousand persons a week were known to be killed by the secret devices of the slow poisoner, who, under the guise of friendship, went about and insinuated into his victims some subtile drop which led to the shortening of their life and to the production of lingering organic fatal disease? What, indeed, then would be the cry and the action? Why, all through the ranks of the great profession of medicine there would be a tumult of labor and toil, such as never before was seen, to remove the calamity. Men would be ambitious to be first to discover by experiment, by experience, the cause of so fearful an evil, and to remove it instantly; while he who was the victim over the calamity would be extolled as a illustrious, and, crowned with honor, become a household word from among the children of Esculapius. Yet here one single cause making this deadly havoc, a cause well known and easily removable, in spite of its evils and in face of its easy removal, is permitted to remain in sight with a majority of the army of medicine looking on in apathy, pitying as "poor fools" fanatics who are exclaiming against the fearful powers to uproot it, and sympathizing with the rest of the world, so sharing the calamity as to become spectators in the drama which kills the lives from the participation.—*Scientific American.*

Durbin Ward's Bluntness.

The late Durbin Ward, says the *New York Tribune*, was the soul of honesty. He would not even be a party to polite dissimulation. On one occasion, when he was a candidate for United States Senator from Ohio, one of his supporters asked him to be interviewed to an obnoxious legislator whose vote was desirable.

"I don't want to know him," said the old man.

"But all you've got to do is to say you're glad to see him."

"But, d—n it, sir, I'm not glad to see him," and the old man lost his election.

A Wisconsin farmer, going down a hill with a load of hay, locked one of the wheels of the wagon. The friction of the wheel upon the ground struck a spark which ignited the hay and started a fire that required eleven men to extinguish.

What True Merit Will Do.

The unprecedented sale of Boschee's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds, and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when these diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price 75 cents, large bottles. 4eow1

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sulf, druggist, Hippus, Ind., testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters, as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris Texas by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. F. Corley who was so reduced he could not turn in bed or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was had and exhausted over $35.000, and Mr. Brand had spent all the money he had, and, besides, had worked like a slave for two years. They became involved in debt. Mr. Thoss property was sold at sheriff's sale and the family was broken up, so far as their financial affairs were concerned.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Francis A. Doyston to Andrew D. Bradshaw, bearing date the 29th day of April, recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Mich., on the 30th day of October, 1886, in Liber 2 of mortgages, on page 264, now owned by him, and he, the said Andrew D. Bradshaw, now exercising the option to him therein given, doth hereby declare the whole principal sum secured by said mortgage to be immediately payable, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, the sum of Eleven Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars and Forty Cents ($1175 40) principal and interest, and the sum of Three dollars and an attorney fee provided by law on foreclosure, and no proceeding, either at law or in equity, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the premises therein described, to wit: the south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), in township Charlevoix county, Michigan, known as the fractional lot five (5), in township three-fourths (3) north of range six (6) west, containing forty acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due as aforesaid, and all legal costs and expenses of sale, will be sold at public vendue, at the south door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, on the **First day of April, A. D.** 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated December 29, A. D. 1886.

ANDREW D. BRADSHAW,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Mich.

TEN YEARS AGO, on December 26th, 1875, The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS was founded. It was the pioneer of low-priced journalism in the west. From the first the controlling object of its managers has been that a "cheap paper" should be cheap only in price; that its news should be as fresh and complete, its editorial discussion as able, and its general tone and character as pure and healthful as its best and highest-priced contemporary. This has been its ideal. How well it has succeeded in this actual attainment of so high a standard is best evidenced in the fact that it now regularly prints and sells over 150,000 papers a day—a larger circulation than that of all other Chicago dailies combined.

The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is an INDEPENDENT newspaper. It is not partisan. Neither is it a neutral. It is a paper of positive opinion, expressed without fear or favor. It seeks the patronage of people who love country more than party.

The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is the only 2 cent paper in the west that is a member of the Associated Press. It prints ALL THE NEWS.

Sold by all news dealers at two cents per copy. Mailed to any address, postage prepaid, for six dollars per year, or for a shorter term at rate of fifty cents per month. Address Victor F. Lawson, Publisher THE DAILY NEWS, 123 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

"I don't want to know him," said the old man.

"But all you've got to do is to say you're glad to see him."

"But, d—n it, sir, I'm not glad to see him," and the old man lost his election.

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THE EVENING NEWS,
Detroit, Mich.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption; is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Diseases. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

CASH CLUB RATES.

Those of our readers who want a city paper for the coming year can be supplied with the JOURNAL'S club list. To get the benefit of these reduced rates, all arrears must be paid to date of subscription and one year in advance in cash.

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PIMPLES. I will mail (sealed) free, a receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will clear the face of PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BLACK HEADS, Red, Rough, Oily skin and Scalp of beautiful, clear and healthy complexion. Address Vick's Pavilion, Rochester, N. Y.

Mention this paper. 4eow1

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect November 16, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 7	No. 5	No. 3
Cincinnati, Lv		7 40am		7 25pm
Richmond, "		10 40 "		10 20 "
Fort Wayne, Ar		2 15		3 50
Kalamazoo, "		6 16		7 40pm
Kalamazoo, Lv		6 20		7 50
G'd Rapids, Ar		7 30		8 50
G'd Rapids, Lv	7 00am	7 40	3 30pm	8 55
Howard City	8 25	11 42	5 16	10 38
Big Rapids	9 35	12 45am	6 20	11 42
Reed City, Ar	10 15	1 30	7 05	12 26am
Reed City, Lv	9 23	1 35	7 15	12 35
Cadillac, Ar	11 05	3 05	8 40	2 30
Cadillac, Lv	11 10	3 10	8 50	2 40
Walton	12 11pm	4 06	9 46	3 36
Kalkaska, Lv		4 50	10 25	4 15
Kalkaska, Ar		5 05	10 40	4 30
Boyne Falls		5 16	10 51	4 41
Petoskey, Ar		5 45	11 20	5 10
Mackinaw City, Ar		9 50pm		9 15pm
Harbor Springs		6 20pm		5 50pm

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City, Lv	7 00am	9 50pm		
Harbor Springs	8 20 "	6 20pm		
Petoskey, Lv	7 15	11 15		
Boyne Falls	7 43	11 51		
Kalkaska	8 00	12 08am		
Walton	8 34	12 46		
Cadillac, Ar	9 25	1 45		1 50pm
Cadillac, Lv	9 35	1 55		2 00
Reed City, Ar	10 20am	3 15		3 20
Reed City, Lv	10 25	3 25		3 40
Big Rapids	11 05	4 15		4 35
Howard City	12 08pm	5 21		5 38
G'd Rapids, Ar	3 15	8 05		8 45
G'd Rapids, Lv	3 20	8 10	7 00am	8 50
Kalamazoo, Ar	4 40	9 40	8 25	10 20
Kalamazoo, Lv	4 50	9 50	8 35	10 30
Fort Wayne, Ar	7 40	11 44		2 45am
Richmond, "	10 20pm	2 25am		6 40 "
Cincinnati, "		5 40 "		10 15 "

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

Only direct route between Bay City and South and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Nov. 14, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

Read down.	STATIONS.	Read up.
P. M. A. M.		P. M. A. M.
12 40	Detroit	3 40
P. M. A. M.		P. M. P. M.
12 25	St. Ignace	3 55
12 20	Newberry	4 00
	Dollar Bay	12 40
	Hancock	12 25
8 25	Au Train	8 25
12 30	Marquette	3 45
P. M.		P. M. A. M.
12 40	Marquette	3 40
1 55	Ishpeming	12 55
2 15	L'Anse	9 00
3 30	Houghton	7 35
5 30	Calumet	5 30

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7.00 a. m., arrives Marquette 3.30 p. m. Leaves Marquette 7.00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 5.05 p. m.

CONNECTIONS.

(1) Via M. T. Co.'s boats, with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads. (2) Via M. H. & O. railroad for Hancock, Houghton, Calumet and Lake Superior points. (3) Connects with the Chicago and Northwestern railway at Marquette. (4) Connects with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway at Ishpeming and Negaunee. (5) Connects with the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway at Ishpeming and Negaunee.

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Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

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John Nicholls, Vice President;
F. A. Smith, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Bennett, O. D. Wood,
John Nicholls, A. Butters,
A. P. Upright, F. A. Fox.

CAPITAL.....$25,000
Surplus.....2,000

The Stockholders in all State Banks as provided in Act 314, Sec. and Revised Statutes of 1882, are liable for double the amount of their stock, in addition to the guarantee fund of $50,000 deposited with the State Treasurer, for the security of depositors. Every facility consistent with sound Banking business extended to our customers. Interest allowed on time deposits at rates favorable to depositors.

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SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BAYLIS BROS. & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

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Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R. Butler Post No. 115, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F. Richard Lake Lodge No. 205, meets every Saturday evening in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 125, meets second and fourth Tuesdays each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

L. O. T. M.—Tree Top No. 98, meets every Saturday at Odd Fellows' hall, in Bunting's block.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 345, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

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Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Money received on deposit. Gold, Silver, Coupons and Government securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from Europe. Insurance Fire and Life. Transact a general Banking business. Refer to Hon. Jas. Dougherty, Chicago; Hon. Wm. Ball, Detroit; Hon. Jas. Birney, Detroit; Hon. Wm. Rose, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

1872. 1886.

DR. G. W. CROUTER,

Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

LOST, a black-bordered lime handkerchief. The finder will please leave it at the post office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, a dark red heifer, about 20 months old, white Y in forehead, line back, white belly, white feet. Thos. NOWLAND, Charlevoix. 1t

Terrace Farm

J. R. & J. S. DIXON

Charlevoix, Mich.

Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. Thoroughbreds and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty

Around the County.

Wilson.

Cold and stormy.

Thermometer registered 10° below, Dec. 30th.

Miss Cook who has been visiting friends here for a few weeks, goes to Charlevoix this week to visit her sister, Mrs. Geo. Durance.

Miss Emma Jones, formerly of this place, but more recently of Boyne City, is a guest of Mrs. Hudkins for a few days.

Mrs. Syd Slaughter and Miss Lottie Moore are recovering from their recent illness. Mrs. S. was able to be removed home Christmas.

J. T. Wilks' three children, and two nephews who are stopping there, are sick with measles. Miss Wilda Burley is suffering terribly with a felon and Dan Hudkins has lung fever.

Charlie and Dan Hudkins returned from the North Shore before Christmas. They report winter bogun Oct. 18th, and snow eight feet deep before Christmas, so they concluded to stay at home until spring, when they contemplate returning.

Robert Norton was seriously hurt by getting his head between two irons 4 inches apart while in motion. He was taken home and is now recover ing.

The death of Mrs. Healey casts a gloom over the entire community, the more on account of the manner of death. She was supposed to be partially insane on account of many trials which she had encountered during the past few years. She lost two of three children by accident and her husband was killed, in a sawmill. She leaves several children and grand-children. She was buried from the M. E. church, Elder Robinson conducting the services.

Bethel Sunday school district No. 3 was organized Jan. 2, with 28 members. We wish it success.

Postmaster Seaman, of Intermediate, was a guest of his friend J. R. Vance New Year's.

Eveline.

Did you snow off, last Saturday?

There was a dance at Advance, last Friday night.

The sleighing continues good, and the lumbermen are happy.

Odds are very prevalent in this section of the country, during this cold weather.

Mr. James Hillegas has presented his daughters, Miss Dot and Miss Cenna, with a fine new organ.

Dick Lake has gone to Boyne City, where he will be engaged in skidding logs near that place.

The dance at Advance New Years eve was very largely attended. There was also an oyster supper, and a good time is reported.

Singing school is the order of every Saturday night at Advance, which is attracting a good deal of attention.

There is some sickness reported in town which is thought to be diphtheria; but we hope the report is not true.

Rev. J. T. Iddings will preach at the Freeman school house next Sunday, Jan. 9th, at 2:30 p. m.

While Jim Smith, of Advance, was skidding logs the other day, one of his horses caught one of his hind feet in a crack of a log and fell, breaking its leg.

Burgess.

Maud Scott, daughter of Geo. O. Scott, is quite sick.

Mr. Wm. Smith, an Indian that lived near New Chicago, died suddenly last Wednesday.

Mr. Morell Long, of Evangeline, spent part of New Year's day with his friends in Hayes.

School commenced again in district No. 6, after a vacation of four weeks.

District No. 4 commenced again last Monday, Mrs. Goodrich, the teacher's mother, having improved.

Jan. 4, 1887.

A Speculation.

When I am naught to you, dear love—When I say—
Heavy must me from you, as you will some day—
(I know, and you, too, dear, the words are true)
Yet there must die, and there's no bond to you.
That you are mine—no vow before a priest,
No promise wrought by a golden ring;
And when love leaves your heart, then pride, distressed,
Will bid you shun the hearth, lonesome thing
That I, in my folly, sought to bring to you.
And you will send me from you, love. Ah, you!
We know—we know the words I say are true,
And shall not you and I the truth confess?
Blame not the wind I have gone, and we were wrong—
Are strangers yet more strange than we were wrong?
We neither knew the other lived—shall be
Some hours of solitude for you, and then
Some hours—with that soft cheek my lips
So many times have pressed—on that white hand
That lingers now in mine, ere time, sweet, slips
Away, and reverence will come.

Then fanned
By gentle sighs your dear lips softly breathe,
The musts and coulds will flut away, and
Fond
Her crime sword, red with Love's blood, shall
be sheathed
And in your fancy, dear, Love by your side
Will stand.

There will be tender speech—
Careless flingings with gentle words
Upon your temples, and warm hands that
reach
From them to mine, while as the space will be,
And you will think how I love you, love, love,
love.

You will remember all my tenderness,
And you will say that I was fond and true,
And that I sought to make life's path
easy for you
And you will wish that I in caresses was yours,
And you will wish the ten caresses was yours,
Then you will, and will, and all the sweetness
These are good things, and the good endures
And in your revery you will half bless
The days—though not the least—that held so
much
As fair and sweet as white sweet roses are;
And you will miss the murmured word, the
touch
Of lingering finger tips; your mouth will
stir
The dreamy smile of tenderness I know
So well; you will wish that Love—not I—might
You back to the sweet hours of long ago,
Then you may even ask yourself why we
Did part, and for a moment half forgive
My love that was too fond.

Then you will see
The best in life, that we should parted be,
Love dies! For this some one cannot live,
And with last thought dismiss your revery.
—Lucien Arnold.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Some Useful Points About the Kitchen Garden—Particularly Asparagus, Celery and Onions.

The garden should be open to the sky, and as far as possible unshaded by adjacent trees from the south, east, and common sun. It is even more essential that the trees be long enough and their voracious roots can make their way to the distance of the garden.

Now for the soil. We would naturally suppose that that of Eden was a deep sandy loam, with not much humus in it. Nature has a preference for that soil, and when she propagates it, "sends a sandy loam" accompanied by a more almost drifting sand or stubborn clay. She does everything in the season, wresting from the ocean one of the grandest of her works.

We must again dwell on the principles already emphasized, that soils must be prepared and made to conform to Nature. If too damp, they must be drained; if of too loose a character, they must be made resting on a clay subsoil, they can be improved deepened and enriched from above. If too light, they must be made to be cold and wet in spring, and to bake and crack in summer, they must be made to lighten it and remove its inertia; humus, as we have seen, a light porous soil should be treated like a shortbread. All soils, except the last-named, are much the better for being enriched and deeply ploughed or forked in October or November. This exposes the mould to the sweetening and nutritive influence of the frost, and the fertilizers incorporated with it are gradually transformed into just that condition of plant food which the rootlets take up with the greatest ease and rapidity. A light soil, on the contrary, should not be worked in autumn, but be left intact after the crops are taken from it.

In one respect a light soil and a stiff heavy one should be treated in the same way, but for different reasons. In the first instance fertilizers should be applied in manure on the surface, and rains and the cultivation of the growing crops should be used to carry the richness downward to the roots. The heavy nature of the earth must ever be borne in mind; fertilizers pass through it and disappear, and therefore are applied to the surface to delay this process and enable the roots to obtain as much nutriment as possible during the passage. Equal and even greater advantages are secured by a top-dressing of barn-yard manure and composts to the heaviest of clay. The surface of such soils, left to nature, becomes in hot dry weather like pottery, baking and cracking, shutting off the flow and absorption and preventing all circulation of air about the roots. A top-dressing prevents all this, keeps the surface open and mellow, and supplies not only fertility, but the mechanical conditions that are essential.

If we are now ready to begin, let us begin right. I have not much sympathy with finical, fussy gardening. One of the chief fascinations of gardening is the endless field it affords for skillful sleight of hand, short-cuts, unconventional methods, and experiments. The true gardener soon ceases to be a man of rules, and becomes one of strategy, of expedients. He is prompt to see at the right moment. Like the artist, he is ever seeking and acting upon hints from nature. The man of rules says the 1st of July is the time to set out winter cabbages, and out the plants go, though the sky be brazen and the mercury in the nineties. The gardener has his plants ready, and for a few days watches the sky. At last he perceives that rain is coming; then he sets out his plants, and nature's watering starts them, unwilted, on their new growth.

At the same time I protest against careless, slovenly gardening—ground imperfectly prepared, crooked rows, seed half covered, or covered so deeply that the germs are discouraged long before they reach light. One of the best aids to success is a small compost heap composed equally of manure from the horse-stable, the cow-stable, and of leaves. This should be allowed to stand so long, and be cut down and turned so often, that it becomes like a fine black powder, and is much the better for being kept under shelter from sun and rain.

All who hope to have a permanent garden will naturally think first of asparagus, one of the vegetables that have been longest in cultivation, and one which is justly among the most valued. It was a favorite hundreds of years before the Christian era, and is today growing in popular esteem among civilized peoples.

I will give in brief just what is essential to secure a good and lasting asparagus bed. We can if we choose grow our own plants, and thus be sure of good ones. The seed can be sown in late October or early spring on light rich soil in rows eighteen inches apart. An ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill. If the soil is light, cover the seed one inch deep; if heavy, half an inch, pack the ground lightly, and cover the drill with good damp dirt of that fine compost we spoke of, or any fine manure. This gives the young plants a good send-off. By the use of the hoe and hand-weeding keep them scrupulously clean during the growing season, and when the tops are killed by frost mow them off. I should advise cutting two or three seeds to the inch, and then when the plants are three inches high, thinning them out so that they stand four inches apart. You thus insure almost the certainty of good strong plants by autumn, for plants raised as directed are sure to be set and attain vigorous growth, and by most gardeners are preferred to those raised in seed beds.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Every watering-place has a character of its own, and those who have given little thought to this are surprised at the endless variety in the American resorts. But what is even more surprising is the influence that these places have upon the people that frequent them, who appear to change their characters with their surroundings. One woman in her season plays many parts, dashing in one place, reserved in another, now gay and active, now listless and sentimental, not at all the same woman at Newport that she is in the Adirondack camps, one thing at Bar Harbor and quite another at Saratoga or at Richfield. Different tastes, to be sure, are suited at different resorts, but fashion sends a steady procession of the same people on the round of all.

The charm of Richfield Springs is in the character of the landscape. It is a limestone region of gentle slopes and fine lines; and although it is elevated, the general character is refined rather than bold, the fertile valleys in pleasing irregularity falling away from rounded wooded hills in a manner to produce the impression of peace and repose. The lay of the land is such that an elevation of a few hundred feet gives a most extensive prospect, a view of meadows and upland pastures, of lakes and ponds, of forests hanging in dark masses on the limestone summits, of fields of wheat and tops, and of distant mountain ranges. It is scenery that one grows to love, and that responds to one's every mood in variety and beauty. In a whole summer the pedestrian will not exhaust the inspiring views, and the drives through the gracious land, over hills, round the lakes, by woods and farms, increase in interest as one knows them better. The hostelries of the place, year after year, are at a loss for words to convey their peaceful satisfaction.

In this smiling country lies the pretty village of Richfield, the rural character of which is not entirely lost by reason of the hotels, cottages, and boarding-houses which line the broad principal street. In the center of the town is the old Spring House and grounds. When our travelers alighted in the evening at this mansion, they was reminded of an English inn, though it is not at all like an inn in England except in its atmosphere of comfort. The building has rather a colonial character, with its long corridors and pleasant piazzas, built at different times, and without any particular plans except to remain old-fashioned, it is now a big rambling white mass of buildings in the midst of maple-trees, with so many stairs and passages on different levels, and so many nooks and corners, that the stranger is always getting lost in returning to its the luxurious smoking-room when he wants to dine, and opening a door that lets him out into the park when he is trying to go to bed. But there are few hotels in the country where the guests are as well taken care of.

Of course the *raison d'etre* of being here is the sulphur spring. There is no doubt of its efficacy. I suppose it is as unpleasant as any in the country. Everybody smells it, and a great many drink it. The artist said that after using it a week the blind walk, the lame see, and the dumb speak. It revives youth, and although the analyzer does not says that it is a "fountain of life," the statistics keep by the colored attendant who hands out the fluid show that there are made as many engagements at Richfield as at any other summer fair in the country.—*Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine.*

A King's Romance.

According to a time-honored custom the capital city of Munich invariably presents to the king, in the event of his entering the state of matrimony, a huge cask of the choicest wine grown in Bavaria and selected by a special commission. The cask is conveyed to the palace on a richly carved wagon drawn by six of the finest white stallions which can be obtained in this country. While quite a young man King Louis, as is well known, was affianced to a certain princely lady, at the time residing in Munich. Already the day of the nuptials had been fixed, and among other preparations the traditional offering of the city of Munich had been purchased, royal bridal day, "the happiest day declared old," for "state reasons."

The stables and banners were taken down, and in due time the wine and white stallions, whose companion, alas, was gone, were sold at auction. Six crown pieces—a mere trifle—was the sum realized for the last that King Louis had surprised his royal bride in a suspicious tete-a-tete with one of his subjects, the handsome son of the famous court photographer, Hanfstangel in Munich. Or, according to other, had come across some gushing love-letters, which had passed between the Princess and her humble lover previous to the king's coming. However that may be, the cruel and humiliating blow was sufficient to blight the remainder of his life, and from that moment he s

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The car-works of Schall & King, at Middletown, Pa., were almost wholly destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $150,000.

The Temple Theater, at Philadelphia, has been condemned by fire. Three firemen were buried under falling walls, one only being rescued in a dangerously wounded condition. The total loss is about $150,000, with insurance aggregating $240,000.

WESTERN.

Sarah M. Victor, for several years an inmate of the Ohio penitentiary on a life sentence for poisoning her brother to obtain insurance, was pardoned by Governor Foraker, because of her ill-health.

Charles Burger, a farmer, living near Eustis, Neb., returned home from town Christmas even ing and found his wife and three children dead in the house. His wife had been subject to temporary fits of insanity, and it is supposed that while out of her head she killed the three children and then cut her own throat with a razor.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota, in rendering its decision that tax titles are valid, put forth a recommendation that the obnoxious law be repealed.

SOUTHERN.

Near Newtown, Conn., William Warner shot and killed a young married woman named Mary Lynch, with whom he was intimate. He then left the premises, but returned in the morning and shot himself, his body being found lying across that of his victim. Jealousy led to the double tragedy.

Henry W. Grady, the Atlanta editor, who distinguished himself in New York by his speech at the New England banquet, is being put forward by Georgians as a Democratic candidate for Vice President with Cleveland.

POLITICAL.

Touching the question of the tariff revision and the Treasury surplus, a Washington dispatch says:

One of the high officers of the Treasury says he has no doubt that an extra session unless this Congress shall deal with the surplus question. He added that the President would say to the people's money to go on accumulating in the Treasury without any force of action putting it into general circulation. He thinks that if there is no action at the next Congress all its regulations will be repealed next year. This official expressed the opinion that the President would convene the Fifty-second Congress within thirty days after March 4, should nothing be done in the way of relief to the Treasury by that time. He pointed out the evils that would attend a regularly increasing surplus, and the necessity of the Democratic party's grasping the responsibility for continued neglect to provide against these evils, and showed that he would not call an extra session and in a plain, straightforward message admonish that Congress do its duty.

The leading candidates in the race for the United States Senatorship from Minnesota are Senator McMillan, the present incumbent, and ex-Governor Cushman K. Davis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The President said to a Washington interviewer that he was shocked by the news of Senator Logan's death, from his own limited personal acquaintance with him he had formed a high opinion of him as a sincere, frank, and generous man, and he was would be very sensibly felt by hosts of personal friends throughout the country who had become attached to him because of his qualities of heart and by the people at large whom he had served well as a Union soldier and in the highest branch of the National Legislature.

Senator Tourman, of Ohio, being interviewed at his home in Columbus, said he had served with Logan during his first term and second term in the Senate, and had learned to appreciate him as a soldier and friend, and admire his splendid qualities in debate. The old Roman combined.

John Logan was singularly above the petty strife and jealousies of politics. He was a fair adversary and fully abreast of his party associates. He was generous, frank, and in his death this country will be hard to fill by the Republicans of Illinois. It will be a long time before to call John A. Logan. There was no hypocrisy in his composition. He carried his heart on his sleeve. He was not an office seeker, but in debate his sledgehammer blows were more effective than those of others who stood upon and hid sounding phrases were their stock in trade. He was one of the Tryte consciences was one of the great things in his life. He was a patriot, a soldier, a statesman, and voted according to his conscience, and was John Logan's style. He did nothing but in fashion if his opinion dictated otherwise.

FOREIGN.

The resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill from the British Cabinet has caused a sensation in the light into site. The desire to increase the expense of the Admiralty and War Offices, to which Lord Randolph was opposed, includes, it is believed, that the Government is of the opinion that a European war is imminent and that the Ministry of military preparations on the part of England are required to make her influence felt on the Continent.

Messrs. Dillon, Sheehy, Harris, and O'Brien appeared in court at Loughrea, Ireland, and formally justified their charges of assaul i and battery against Police Inspector Davis, who was composed of their assaults. The court decided that the charges against the four gentlemen for their conduct at Loughrea were insufficient to justify their prosecution, and they were therefore discharged. The presiding magistrate was John F. Hooper, a nationalist member of Parliament.

The British ironclad Sultan dragged her anchor in the river Tagus at Lisbon, and drifted against the French steamer Vile de Victoria, making the latter, with Forty of her passengers and crew.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Funeral services over the remains of General Logan were held in the Senate Chamber at Washington, on Friday, Jan. 31. The body was then interred in a Washington cemetery, to await a decision as to the place of final burial. One proposition made at Chicago is to cede the southern end of the lake front for the grave; another is to erect a monument at the head of Grand boulevard and change the name of that thoroughfare to Logan. The casket was made at Oneida, N. Y., of Spanish red cedar, and covered with broadcloth. While it is clear that a liberal pension will be granted to Mrs. Logan, leading men throughout the country are subscribing liberally for her relief.

A mechanic who has just returned to Oswego, N. Y., from Panama, where he was at work for the canal company, says that employes are being buried daily by hundreds. Three trains are run out of Aspinwall each day bearing bodies of dead employes, which are taken to a place called "Monkey Hill." These three trains bear three classes of corpses. The first is known as "Dumps"—those who have neither friends nor money. The second train contains those who die at work. The third contains those whose friends can pay for a decent burial. At the burying ground a long trench is dug, and the bodies are dumped in and covered with two or three feet of earth. The great objection to the food is the manner of cooking. Everything is cooked with onions. They are found in the soup and hash, and the beefsteak is smothered in them. Even the tea and coffee taste and smell of onions. The employes of the American Dredging Company all receive their pay in silver sent by the Chilian Government, and each dollar is worth about sixty-five cents.

Fred Wittrock, alias "Jim Cummings," was taken by the Pinkerton detectives from Chicago to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he made a full confession of his connection with the Adams Express robbery. A large amount of the money was recovered, it having been concealed in a box under a barn at Leavenworth. The detectives were taken to the spot and the box dug up. It was taken to that city by Cook and concealed by him and three other young men. Mrs. Haight, wife of the man who planned the robbery, was arrested at Nashville and taken to St. Louis.

The Federal Court, at Indianapolis, refused to quash the indictments for bribery found against the Republican Sheriff and Auditor-elect of Orange County, Indiana. It also declined to release Perkins, the recalcitrant Democratic witness, whose case will now be brought before John Gresham on appeal.

The steamers R. S. Hayes and City of Natchez, with four barges, were burned to the waterline at Cairo, Ill. The losses aggregate $1,000,000.

Since 1880 the iron and steel plants in Southern states have gained an annual capacity of 565,200 tons, with indications that at the next census the gain will reach 2,000,000 tons annually. The outlook for the iron industry in 1887 is more promising than in the past. Ten new blast furnaces are in progress of construction.

The river and harbor bill, as prepared by the House Committee, appropriates $22,000,000.

The General Land Office has received reports during the last week showing the removal, under peremptory orders from special agents, of fences from twenty inclosures, embracing over 225,000 acres of land, principally in the Denver Land District.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued his 15th call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds. The call is for $10,006,050 of the 3 per cent loan of 1882. The principal and accrued interest will be paid on Feb. 1, and interest will cease on that day.

Isabella Bagg, the niece of Robert Burns, has just died in Scotland.

A workman's congress in Brussels decided to form a fund to defid anarchist propaganda. A proposal to affiliate with the American Knights of Labor was discussed.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	$4.00 @ $5.75
HOGS—No. 1 White	4.85 @ 5.00
FLOUR—No. 2 Ind.	3.00 @ 3.50
CORN—No. 2	.50 @ .50½
OATS—White	.36 @ .37
PORK—Mess	10.00 @ 12.50
BUFFALO.	
BEEVES—Extra to Prime Steers	5.00 @ 5.50
Good to Choice	4.75 @ 5.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.85 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.00 @ 1.01
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77 @ .78½
CORN—No. 2	.54 @ .54½
OATS—No. 2	.38 @ .38½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28 @ .29
Fine Dairy	.22 @ .23
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.11½ @ .12½
Flat Skims	.10½ @ .12½
EGGS—Fresh	.25 @ .26
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.55 @ .60
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.77 @ .77½
CORN—No. 3	.36 @ .36
OATS—No. 2	.26 @ .26½
PORK—Mess	11.50 @ 11.50
TOLEDO.	
CORN—No. 2	.50 @ .50½
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78 @ .79
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE	2.25 @ 3.25
HOGS	5.50 @ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79 @ .79½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.52 @ .53½
OATS—No. 2 White	.36 @ .36½
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75 @ .75½
OATS—Mixed	.33 @ .33½
PORK—New Mess	11.75 @ 12.00
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79 @ .80
CORN—No. 2	.56 @ .56½
OATS—No. 2	.39 @ .39½
PORK—Mess	11.75 @ 12.25
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.90 @ .91
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.57 @ .57½
OATS—No. 2	.40 @ .40½
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE	3.00 @ 4.00
HOGS	5.75 @ 5.90
SHEEP—Common	3.75 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77 @ .77½
CORN—No. 2	.54 @ .54½
OATS	.36 @ .36
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	4.75 @ 5.30
Fair	4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS—Common	4.85 @ 5.00
Best	4.95 @ 5.15
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.00

DEATH OF GEN. LOGAN.

End of the Busy and Brilliant Life of the Illinois Senator.

The Gallant Soldier Passes Away Painlessly After a Fortnight's Illness.

The Last Sad Scenes—A Biographical Sketch of the Deceased Statesman.

[Washington special.]

Gen. John A. Logan, United States Senator from Illinois, died at his residence in this city on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 26, after an illness of only a fortnight.

Gen. Logan appeared in the Senate for the last time on Friday, Dec. 16. On Sunday he kept the privacy of his room, rheumatism making its first approaches. He grew rapidly worse. Dr. Parker prescribed the remedies that had begun to be effective, and before the week closed he was very perceptible that the disease had been arrested. Tuesday night he was confined to his bed, and the rheumatic tortures returned with greater severity. The following Senator was taken to his home in his bed, the last bed ever sacred of his limits. Friday night the symptoms of a complication were developed, the kidneys failing to act, and a semi-comatose condition ensued. He was treated with all which both our physicians,

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The Detroit Evening Journal sends out a handsome New Year greeting to all their patrons this year, gotten up with all the latest typographical improvements. The Journal manager is a hustler.

Speaker Carlisle says that he does not think there will be any legislation this winter to reduce the surplus. The time is too short, and there is too great disagreement on both sides of the house. The American people cannot be made to realize any situation until it is actually upon them. There is hardly ever any legislation passed in regard to a distant future.

MISSING LINKS.

Natural gas is said to be "death to rats."

Forty thousand colored people live in Louisville, Ky.

The latest word for the Parisian swell is coppenchic.

Pennsylvania nut coal is worth $25 per ton in Deadwood.

A silver mine sold recently near San Diego, Cal., brought $80,000.

A woman at San Jose, Cal., the other day gave her husband $500 to leave the state.

An Andover hen recently laid an egg in which were four perfect soft-shell eggs.

Montana cattlemen expect to ship 500,000 head of cattle to market this season.

At Fargo, in Dakota, good wives bewail because housemaids are not to be had at $1 per day.

The star spangled banner is seen oftener in the towns of Ireland now than any other flag, save, perhaps, the green itself.

The Princess of Wales is the Empress Eugenie of England, but her daughters would not pass muster at Saratoga. Their taste in dress is limited.

Mr. Frank Leslie complains that she lives the life of a man without a man's enjoyment. She might at least learn to smoke, and paint her huge building red.

The Connecticut *Courant*, still published weekly, as it has been since 1764, is the oldest journal in the country of continuous publication under one name and in the same city.

Mrs. Alice Holt is the name of the charming widow of Macon, Ga., near whom Secretary Lamar is lingering in the White Mountains, and whom he is said to consider his "best bolt."

Gen. Toombs' estate is coming out better than was expected. Mr. Bob Rose, who represents the estate, says the lands in Texas have just paid in $10,000 and are good for $50,000 more.

A portrait of Secretary Daniel Manning, painted by Daniel Huntington, is to be added to the portraits of former presidents of the Albany Commercial Bank that hang in the president's room.

The midnight sun is not a wearing attraction. Mrs. Soldmore, of Washington, who has been at Bevon, Norway, writes that she has seen it, and would give $1 for a dark night and an honest sleep.

Miss Stanley, a Dakota girl, spent the summer entirely alone, without even a cat for company, on her claim four miles from Waterburv. She had ten acres of grain, a fine garden, and a watermelon patch.

Col. Mapleson writes all the way from Vichy to a London paper that "Madame Marie Rose is suffering from a raging toothache." The gallant Colonel unfortunately omits to mention the condition of her lady(ship's) corns.

One of the results of the earthquake were to cure the rheumatism of a citizen of Columbia, S. C. He had used crutches for years, but when the quake quaked he fish out of the house like a four-year-old steer, and he hasn't used his crutches since.

They say that Texas cannot wage war on her own account, but the El Paso *Tribune* claims the Constitution expressly gives her authority to do so when she is in imminent danger of invasion. She was for weeks in imminent danger of invasion.

Frank H. Cushing, who has written many interesting articles about the Zuni Indians, has taken a band of them at present with him at his home in Massachusetts, and the trio are engaged in acting as a missionary and grammar of the Zuni language.

A Paterson, N. J., newspaper says on "semi-official authority" that new postage stamps are to be abandoned as too much labor. It is said that the postmaster will compel ends of the sealed sheet break off in the mail, and leave the letter practically open.

Anna Dickinson has been passing the summer at West Pittston, Pa., with her mother and sister. Her health is nearly restored and she expects soon to engage in some literary or artistic work. Miss Dickinson is a brave and persevering woman and has fought her life battle well.

San Francisco reporters and detectives attended a materialization seance the other evening, and one of them grabbed the spirit of his departed mother, and another threw a dark lantern on her. She proved to be an interesting young woman clad in a neat silk gown covered with phosphorus.

Thomas Rogers, a New York printer, three months ago was left a fortune of $20,000. He at once quit work at his trade and went to work for the saloon-keepers, and so earnestly devoting himself to their interests that he soon dissipated the first installment of his fortune and reduced himself almost to insanity.

Ex-Judge Ford writes from the Louisiana penitentiary declaring that his alleged confession of the murder of Murphy was a lie, invented to help his brother escape the gallows, and that he is the innocent victim of a huge conspiracy. He appeals for charity and justice, and "points with pride" to his record on the bench.

Convict Robert, who is in prison at Fredericton, N. B., for criminal assault, will, nine months from now, receive twelve stripes upon his bare back with a whip, "the handle of which must be twenty-four inches long and half an inch thick." It would seem that the length and size of the lash were of grosser importance.

A Key West, Fla., newspaper as a joke nominated Gen. Abe Sawyer for mayor. The general, who stands 20 inches high and weighs 22½ pounds, writes to the paper a foliated letter, in which he says: "If the people of Key West would elect me mayor I would be nobody's tool, and I would show the people what a good mayor would do."

Mrs. Sarah J. Lippincott (Grace Greenwood) is still residing in Tuscany, but wants to come home. Her daughter Annie, whose career as an opera singer began last winter under favorable auspices, but was interrupted by an illness that deprived her of the free use of her voice, will make another attempt next winter, and the mother expects to stay with her.

They raise energetic hens in Kansas. A Kingman County man had one that tried to hatch out a sitting of eggs and failed. Then tried a second lot and brought forth ten fine chicks; took care of them for six weeks, during the last three of which she laid an egg every other day; then wanted to sit again, and not being permitted, stole another hen's chicks and brought them up with more than stepmotherly devotion.

Sir John Lubbock, who has spent many years in studying the habits of ants and insects, has at present in his possession one of the strangest domestic pets ever exhibited. It is a tame wasp, which recognizes his voice, comes at his call, eats sugar from his hand, and allows him to stroke it with his finger, even on that portion of its anatomy where its sting is situated. The wasp seems to be quite happy in its captivity, and although it greatly enjoys an "outing," at Sir John's command it promptly returns to its bottle, which it seems to regard as a home.

Dr. Henry Wise, of Atlanta, has been trying for a long time to cure a scalp wound of a nine-year-old girl who, when a baby, fell in the fire and received burns that never healed. He decided to give the girl a new scalp, and said he would have to take the skin from some one's arm. The girl's cousin, a brave boy of twelve, at once bared his arm, and the doctor removed twenty-five small pieces of cuticle and placed them on the head of the girl. Both children went home well pleased, but the boy's father was very angry, and has sued the doctor for assault and battery on his son.

Does it Pay?

Three-fourths of our people are troubled with dyspepsia or liver complaint in some form or other, which by nature of the disease has a depressing influence on the mind or body, preventing them from thinking or acting clearly in any line of importance. My experience, coming out of food after eating, dyspepsia, sick headache, nothing of the stomach or any overpower of the stomach or liver upon which the whole action of our system depends are speedily and effectually overcome by the use of Green's August Flower. The most stubborn cases have yielded to its influence, as thousands of letters received will testify. The immense sale of this medicine is a other guarantee of its merits, over a million and a half bottles sold last year; we ask, will it run up to a million—two or, as the above diseases when you can have immediate relief in Big August Flower. Three doses will prove its worth. It is sold by all druggists and general dealers in all parts of the world. 20w2

Chicago Cottage Organ.

We call attention of our readers to an advertisement of the Chicago Cottage Organ Company in another column, and we take pleasure in recommending to the general public a company whose organs have obtained a popular reputation for their superior musical qualities, artistic beauty and general excellence. This company rank among the largest and best in the United States, having a capacity for manufacturing six organs per month, and its organs are shipped into nearly every inhabitable portion of the globe. The members composing the firm of the Chicago Cottage Organ Company are men of experience, integrity, skilled in their line, conducted their business on an equitable basis, and their future is destined to be a bright one.

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of cough medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon the Pectoral Cough Cure. Thousands of hopeless cases of coughs, colds, and consumption have yielded to this truly miraculous discovery. For this reason we feel warranted in asking our readers to test and money on its merits. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil is Good for bats internal and external bats. Good for cramps, bites and the bruises, and aches joints. Good for wounds made by knives, scissors, and instances of destruction. Good for neuralgia's pangs, and rheumatism's terrible torture. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Health is impossible when the blood is impure, thick and sluggish, or when it is thin and impoverished. Such conditions give rise to boils, pimples, headaches, neuralgia, constipation, and other disorders. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies, invigorates, and vitalizes the blood.

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervous prostration. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I was just able to go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will permanently eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and can say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Bowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe my sufferings from indigestion and dyspepsia up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many so-called patent medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my troubles disappeared, and my stomach performed its functions perfectly. Today my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the liver, and assimilates organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most popular blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 283 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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AND

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

On all other goods.

I will sell you a real all-wool suit of underwear for $1.50; a good, heavy winter pants for $1.50; a good, all-wool, kersey suit for $9.00, the best goods for the money that can be made.

Don't fail to give me a call for anything in my line, for

I am Giving Great Bargains This Fall.

Just received my stock of Winter Caps. You will be surprised when you see what I can sell you a Fur Cap for.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Slash, Cut, and Sweep Out!

That is what we have begun to do This Month.

Come in and Buy Something You Need.

OUR REMNANT TABLE

IS FAIRLY GROANING UNDER ITS

LOAD OF BARGAINS.

Short Wraps, Cloaks, and many other things, which are a real necessity, can be purchased now at

BIG REDUCTIONS.

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RECORD OF THE YEAR

Important Occurrences of a Twelve-month Arranged in Chronological Order.

A Brief Synopsis of the Most Notable Political, Social, and Financial Happenings.

Necrology of 1886—Death's Busy Work in the Ranks of the World's Distinguished People.

The Casualty Record—A Catalogue of Accidents Involving Loss of Human Life.

CHRONOLOGY.

The World's noteworthy Social and Political Happenings in 1886.

JANUARY.

IN A GYMNASIUM at Bloghamton, N. Y., Wm. Pale swing 1-9 Indian clubs 4 hours 50 minutes. Jacob Sharp, ex-Railroad Commissioner, Wendell covered his notes in 3 hours. 365 hundred Asiatic slants in battle with Russians. Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller celebrated the 25th anniversary of their wedding. The twenty-fifth anniversary of Jim Crowism in Congress. Thirty-seven years ago Austria spent $30,000,000 in Hungary. Jamaica with a population of 1,000,000 has 1,000 lawyers. Mr. Gladstone's birthday was the highest known for 200 years, and it was estimated that 7,000 coal-miners were thrown out of work by the death of Mr. Pease. Mr. Tilden's estate, left in wages twenty $2,000,000 operators suffered to a large amount by the prohibitionists. Miss Sarah Altiva Hill, of Sharon divorce notoriety, was married at Stockton, Cal., to Mr. Frank Pixley. Mr. Pixley killed Senator Broderick in a duel in 1859. Austria spent $30,000,000 in Hungary. Jamaica with a population of 1,000,000 has 1,000 lawyers. Mr. Gladstone's birthday was the highest known for 200 years, and it was estimated that 7,000 coal-miners were thrown out of work by the death of Mr. Pease. Mr. Tilden's estate, left in wages twenty

Dr. G. W. CROUTER.

DRUGS

And Stationery.

Every person on our books will receive a statement of their account the first week in January, and the 1st of every month hereafter.

OUT OF WORK.

Doing nothing and doing evil are sometimes almost synonymous. A man whose habit is work finds idling at home a very distasteful method of passing the time, and he gravitates to the social knot of acquaintances, whether they are on the street corner, in the grocery, or in the saloon. He may be a member of some trades union, and his obligations to the society prohibit him from working at his trade; but if he is a family man, he can find work that will be unprohibited and useful, without going from his own door. No allusion is made to the more laborious portions of the housewife's work, although there is opportunity here for grateful and proper assistance.

But an observant eye can find a number of little jobs to do that will make home pleasanter and increase the conveniences of housework. To illustrate from fact. A worker found himself suddenly shut off from his daily earnings, but he did not seek other involuntary idlers like himself to bewail the ill fortune. He looked at home for something to do, and found it. Several of the mortise locks on the doors refused to catch their bolts. He took them out, and found broken wire spiral springs. For those he substituted bits of rubber, and made the locks better than before. He washered the knobs of the doors that had rattling play whenever handled. He put new thresholds and door guards to outer doors which had admitted a flood to the front hall and to the kitchen whenever the rain was from east or south. He tightened rattling windows, and where the upper and lower sashes met he placed flat strips of wood covered with woolen cloth on one side and edge; this kept out a deal of cold wind. The stove top was not large enough to hold utensils in cooking in addition to others just lifted off. He went to a building in process of erection, and was given four pressed bricks. He made a frame to hold them side by side, and placed it alongside the stove. His wife considered it a great convenience. Several shelves were placed where they would do the most good. He fixed a piece, holding a number of pivoted arms, to the wall back of the stove, and the good woman had a handy drying horse for dish wipers, towels, and other small articles, and the bars, when empty, could be swung against the wall out of the way. The little girl had dolls and other playthings to be mended, there were chairs with broken backs and loose rungs which required dowel and glue, and a table with rickety legs, and one with a leaf hinge rusted through by rust. Tools and pails were in danger of coming to pieces for want of hoops. He made better hoops of wire than the original ones of paper-thin iron. As cold weather was coming, he hung a door to the pig's sleeping-place, a door double hinged with leather at the top, so as to swing both ways, and when released to hang vertical.

There was scant closet room in the house, but in the kitchen was a space unoccupied in a corner and a window where a good sized cupboard could be placed. The idle mechanic, but busy man of family, constructed a "dresser." As he called it, which, after a year's use, his wife said was the handiest piece of furniture in the house. It was 5 feet long by 3 feet wide, having a table of these dimensions, directly under which were two two drawers, running on strips furnished with rolls, for the drawers were nearly 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches and 8 inches deep. Under these drawers were two cupboards, side by side, one furnished with shelves. The sides of the dresser extended above the table, at the back, of a width of about 8 inches, and high enough to receive 3 shelves. The contents of these shelves could be covered by curtains sliding by rings on a brass wire. Apart from labor, this piece of furniture cost less than two dollars.

This instance of useful home employment in a case of enforced idleness is cited merely as a suggestion; but many of these little jobs need not await a strike or other compulsory withdrawal from ordinary work; they are appropriate for evenings and otherwise unused holidays. There is usually some one thing or another "out of kilter" in the house, and this fact has been so far recognized that in a Western city there has been organized a jack-at-all-trades industry that makes contracts to keep houses in repair, and does all sorts of household call jobs, from mending a leaky roof to setting a pane of glass, from hanging a new door to repairing a broken lock, and it is said that the hands are never out of employment.—*Scientific American.*

Hungarian Hay for Horses.

In answer to an inquiry in the *Country Gentleman* about the injurious effects of Hungarian hay Prof. E. W. Stewart writes: The belief of the injurious effect of feeding Hungarian grass to horses has the basis of a few cases where this grass has been fed to horses after maturing its seed. The seed is too fine to be masticated or digested, and if in such cases it were fed in considerable quantity it would be likely to produce indigestion and other serious diseases in the horse. And if this grass is cut in full blossom the hay may be so dusty as to be injurious to horses with weak lungs. For hay it should be cut just before blossom, when it will be found a very nutritious, profitable hay for horses. The larger sorts of millet are of the same general character, and if the seed of golden millet is allowed to mature the seed should be thrashed and ground into meal, when horses will do well upon this millet meal fed upon cut millet straw. Hungarian grass cut early makes good sheep hay, but although the sheep can digest more of the small seed, when allowed to ripen, yet the seed not profitable to feed sheep in the straw, because they can not digest it all, and this is wasted, if nothing worse, when fed to sheep. It is much more profitable to feed any stock when cut before blossom and cured into very sweet nutritious hay. It does contain its full amount of nutriment, which it would have in seed if it grew, were it allowed to ripen. We have fed matured Hungarian to cows in milk. They eat it with avidity at first, but on examining the droppings the seed is found principally to have passed undigested, and, like ripe, second crop clover, the seed in the droppings will grow vigorously. At such fine seeds are wasted as fed when fed unground. Ground Hungarian seed is said to have an injurious effect upon pigs when fed alone, but if mixed with other feed is quite harmless. If millet seed be ground to feed to horses, it should always be mixed with moistened cut hay or Hungarian hay. But this crop has its great feeding value when cut green and cured into hay.

The Missus Board—four sisters—of Georgetown township, are among the most enterprising and successful farmers in Floyd county, Ind. They have a beautiful farm, which they personally manage. That of Israel of Jersey is one of the best in the state.

His Majesty Missala, King of the Congo, is said to have received a proposal of marriage from an English lady with a fortune of $50,000, which he declined, having a large number of native wives already.

A Warning.

Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing the presence of danger and disease. Any little excitement of an unusual nature takes the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted, and headache and a host of other disturbances are The result. Many of the miseries of modern man and woman might be cured and prevent a train of serious effect if feeding Hungarian grass to horses has the basis of a few cases where this grass has been fed to horses after maturing its seed. The seed is too fine to be masticated or digested, and if in such cases it were fed in considerable quantity it would be likely to produce indigestion and other serious diseases in the horse. And if this grass is cut in full blossom the hay may be so dusty as to be injurious to horses with weak lungs. For hay it should be cut just before blossom, when it will be found a very nutritious, profitable hay for horses. The larger sorts of millet are of the same general character, and if the seed of golden millet is allowed to mature the seed should be thrashed and ground into meal, when horses will do well upon this millet meal fed upon cut millet straw. Hungarian grass cut early makes good sheep hay, but although the sheep can digest more of the small seed, when allowed to ripen, yet the seed not profitable to feed sheep in the straw, because they can not digest it all, and this is wasted, if nothing worse, when fed to sheep. It is much more profitable to feed any stock when cut before blossom and cured into very sweet nutritious hay. It does contain its full amount of nutriment, which it would have in seed if it grew, were it allowed to ripen. We have fed matured Hungarian to cows in milk. They eat it with avidity at first, but on examining the droppings the seed is found principally to have passed undigested, and, like ripe, second crop clover, the seed in the droppings will grow vigorously. At such fine seeds are wasted as fed when fed unground. Ground Hungarian seed is said to have an injurious effect upon pigs when fed alone, but if mixed with other feed is quite harmless. If millet seed be ground to feed to horses, it should always be mixed with moistened cut hay or Hungarian hay. But this crop has its great feeding value when cut green and cured into hay.

The First Champagne.

Who first made champagne? In the seventeenth century a monk named Perignon had charge of the vineyard belonging to the abbey of St. Peter, Hautvillers, Champagne, and he also superintended the making of the abbey wines. In the course of his experiments he discovered "sparkling champagne. The inmates of the abbey kept the secret and the enjoyment of the delicious liquor entirely to themselves for a long time. A present was at length sent to Louis XIV., soon after which champagne became known to the outer world. A hundred years ago Moet and Chandon thought 6,000 bottles in one year an enormous production. Their successors—one only of many firms—now bottle about 200,000 dozen.

The president's new country place, outside of Washington, will not be occupied until next spring

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, chief of police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, joined in every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, croup, and every affection of throat, chest and lungs. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. Large size $1.00. 3

A STARTLING FACT.

It is not commonly known that a large proportion of the diseases incident to our malarious climate is traceable directly to the diseased condition or imperfect action of the kidneys and liver; therefore a remedy which cures the resulting disease must have found and smitten the first cause. Many persons using Athlophoros for rheumatism and neuralgia have been surprised to find that chronic disorders of the liver and kidneys have also been greatly relieved and they have written for an explanation. The fact is, that the remedy acts directly on these organs, cleansing them from all irritating substances and regulating their action. Taken in connection with Athlophoros Pills this is, without exception, the most valuable kidney and liver remedy in the world, and will cure a large proportion of those who have these diseases.

Madison, Wisconsin.

My wife was seriously afflicted with rheumatism, principally in her arm, she has now used two bottles of Athlophoros and is well and free from pain.

T. R. Terrow,
121 N. Butler Street.

About March 21st my wife was taken with a severe attack of rheumatism, upper and lower limbs and shoulders badly; suffered intense pain, and part of time was obliged to remain in bed. Tried various remedies with no relief; was induced to try Athlophoros. May 1st, after taking one dose, the pain was entirely gone and swelling all reduced. The second dose we needed like a charm, and I feel assured that another bottle would give positive cure.

Yours truly,
R. B. Watson, 151 18th Street.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggists, the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send same (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 25 cts. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unrivaled.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Ira Ingersoll and Ann Ingersoll, his wife, of the township of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Jacob Ruckman, of the same place, recorded in the office of the register of deeds, Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 1st day of October, 1882, in Liber 7 of mortgages, on page 1, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Jacob Ruckman, now deceased the undersigned, his executor, by deed of assignment, which said mortgage is present due and payable, and the interest thereon, to be now due and unpaid, amounts to the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at the date hereof, to the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, or any principal and interest, or any sum or sums of fifteen dollars ($15) or upwards, or any part thereof, by law or otherwise, and no action, either at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the principal sum of said mortgage, therefore, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a sale of the premises therein described, to wit: that certain parcel of land situate in the township of Evangeline, Charlevoix county, Michigan, described as follows, to wit: Lot 3, in the southwest quarter (3) of section twenty (20), in township number (33) north of range (8) west, containing forty acres of land, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in Boyne City, on the **First day of April, A. D. 1887,** at one o'clock in the afternoon, I will foreclose said mortgage.

Dated January 4, 1887.

ANDREW D. CRUICKSHANK,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The Circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, Hiram Ketchum, Plaintiff, vs. Hiram Upright and John C. Bussey, defendants. Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1887, a writ of attachment in the above entitled cause, against the property of said defendants, was duly issued out of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, at the seat of Hiram V. Ribenburg, Judge of said court, for the sum of Two Hundred and ninety and 50 cts. (290.50) dollars, besides costs, upon affidavits of said plaintiff, on file in said court, that said defendants are indebted to said plaintiff in the above named sum, for goods, wares, and merchandise, sold and delivered to said defendants, and that said defendants are not resident of this state, but are residents of the state of Illinois, as said plaintiff believes, and that said defendants have left the state with intent to defraud their creditors, and that said plaintiff has a claim against said defendants, and that the same is now due and owing, and that said plaintiff has commenced suit against said defendants, and that said writ of attachment was duly served on said defendants, by the delivery to and leaving with said defendants, at their last place of residence, in said county, a copy of said writ of attachment, with a copy of said affidavit, and that said defendants have not appeared in said suit, nor have they given bond to dissolve said attachment, and that said suit is now pending in said court.

Dated January 4, 1887.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Charlevoix, Mich.

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SODA

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Best in the World.

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Why Wait a Whole Week?

For the news of the world, which you should get every day in the year, and which you can read in a few minutes every night while you are resting from your days work.

You can have a Daily Paper for a very little more than your weekly paper costs you.

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And on all other subjects which it concerns you to know from day to day.

If you have never read THE EVENING NEWS you have at least heard of it. It is the Cheapest, Brightest, Newiest, Freshest, and Most Independent and Intelligent Daily Paper published in the State of Michigan.

IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER,

Absolutely devoted to their interests, and free from anything will pollute the most fastidious. IT TELLS THE TRUTH about everything and everybody, in a way that people like it, and believe it, it shows by its enormous circulation, which exceeds that of all other Detroit morning and evening papers.

THE EVENING NEWS,
Detroit, Mich.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and the dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. Consumptive sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

THE GRAND RAPIDS

DAILY DEMOCRAT

is the popular paper of Western Michigan. Contains the associated press dispatches, and has a circulation of 50 CENTS A MONTH!

Only eleven and one-half cts. a week.

Try it.

PIMPLES. I will send (prepaid) a receipt for a simple vegetable BALM that will remove TOMATO PIMPLES, BLACK HEADS, RED, ROUGH AND OILY SKIN in a few days. Address, with stamp, Mrs. L. DARBY, Box 1972, Detroit, Mich.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled Sailboat Rowing, and Best of Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Land Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect November 28, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati Lv		7 30am	7 30pm	
Fort Wayne Ar		12 30pm	12 40am	
Fort Wayne Lv		1 30	4 50	
Kalamazoo Ar		5 30	8 40	9 00am
Grand Rapids Ar		7 25	10 25	12 20pm
Grand Rapids Lv		7 40pm	5 20	3 45
Big Rapids Ar	7 00am		11 25	8 25
Howard City Ar	8 26		12 50pm	9 55
Big Rapids Lv	8 40		1 00	10 05
Reed City Ar	9 25		2 20	11 45
Reed City Lv	9 35		2 30	11 55
Cadillac Ar	11 05		4 00	1 45
Cadillac Lv	11 20		4 05	2 05
Walton Junct'n Ar	12 10pm		5 00	3 00
Kalkaska Ar			5 50	3 55
Grayling Ar			6 10	4 20
Bayne Falls Ar			7 05	5 20
Gelmour Ar			7 35	5 55
Mackinaw City Ar			8 00	6 20
Harbor Springs Ar			7 05	5 20

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8
Mackinaw City Lv		7 00am	3 50pm	
Harbor Springs Lv		7 50		
Petoskey Lv		8 10	4 10	
Bayne Falls Lv		9 05	11 50	
Gelmour Lv		9 30	12 20pm	
Walton Junct'n Lv		10 00	12 50	
Walton Lv		10 05	1 20	
Cadillac Ar		11 20am	2 35	7 30pm
Cadillac Lv		11 30	4 05	8 05
Reed City Ar		1 40pm	6 15	10 15
Reed City Lv		1 50	6 45	10 30
Big Rapids Ar		2 40	7 45	11 35
Big Rapids Lv		2 55	8 05	11 45
Howard City Ar		3 45	10 15	8 40
Howard City Lv		4 00	10 25	8 50
Big Rapids Ar	7 00am	5 00	11 45	
Grand Rapids Ar	10 15	7 20	2 45	
Grand Rapids Lv	7 00pm	7 35	3 00	
Kalamazoo Ar	9 40	9 45	5 15	
Fort Wayne Ar	12 40pm	1 40	8 00	
Fort Wayne Lv	1 30	2 00		3 30am
Cincinnati Ar	7 10pm	7 30am		12 00pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. A.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line"

Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Nov. 4, 1886.

GOING WEST. Read down.	STATIONS.	GOING EAST Read up.
P. M. / A. M.		P. M. / A. M.
7 45 / 8 30	Detroit	12 15 / 11 00
8 A. M. / 4 58	St. Ignace	8 36 / 3 05
10 05 / 6 20	Trout Lake	6 45 / 1 15
12 25 / 8 42	Soo	4 25 / 12 55
	10 42	Kenefsons	4 12
2 25	11 40	Au Train	2 32
5 30	12 40	Marquette Ar	12 35
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.
	12 50	Marquette Lv	12 30
	1 10	Ishpeming	12 00
	4 10	L'Anse	9 40
	5 20	Houghton	8 30
	6 35	Calumet	8 15

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7:00 a. m., arrives Marquette 5:00 p. m.; leaves Marquette 7:00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 5:30 p. m.

CONNECTIONS:

(1) Via M. T. Co.'s boats from Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, to and from Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, and points in Chicago and Northwestern railway.

Standard—Central Time. Trains marked daily, except Sunday. J. H. ALLEN, Gen'l Sup't. F. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.

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It contains every improvement that invention, skill and money can produce.

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EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FIVE YEARS.

These excellent Organs are confessed by musicians and others to be the most perfect and beautiful musical instruments, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfection of workmanship, and the promptness with which mechanical and durable organs for homes, schools and churches are furnished.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.
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Instruction Books and Piano Stools.

Catalogues and Price Lists, on application, FREE.

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HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop

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Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. Repairing promptly done. Special attention to horse shoeing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop on Mill street, near the Bridge. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CAMPBELL BARBERSHOP & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is has I and for sale.

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Lightning Typhoid

CANCER and ULCER FLUID

Cures Typhoid Fever in from one to five days.

Removes Ulcers from the Throat, Nostrils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Contusions, or whatever the disease may be, will be supplied by addressing

SWEETLAND'S SPECIFIC MAGIC CHEMICAL PHARMACY, No. 72 Randolph St., Room 8, CHICAGO, ILL.

Medicines 25 and 50 cents per box, or, with full directions. No medicines sent C. O. D.

G. E. SWEETLAND, P. D.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN
ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX MICH. AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Attention to bankruptcy.

N. GARSUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All seats free. Services at Green's hall, over F. N. Crane & Co.'s store. W. G. CLARK, pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. J. T. WYMAN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. W. H. MCCARTNEY, pastor.

DENTISTRY.

N. J. PERRY, Dentist.
Office at Weed's Drug Store.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

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L. LEWIS, M. D., Homœopathic Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRENTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homœopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HASSIA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.
T. O. P. MACK, Adjt. JAS. SHEPARD, Comdr.

K. O. T. M.—Sunset Tent No. 115, meets second Thursday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.
O. L. TIBBS, Keeper of the Records.

O. L. Tibbs Hive No. 152, meet Saturday on or before full moon at Odd Fellows' hall.
MAJORIE, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 262, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.
W. F. BROWN, Secy. A. A. BROWN, W. M.

Berries & Co.'s Bank of Charlevoix.

Drafts drawn direct upon 1.5 principal cities of Europe. Interest allowed on deposits. Collections made on favorable terms. Sight drafts and tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines. Correspondents: Chemical National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants' National Bank, Detroit; Kent National Bank, Grand Rapids; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

CHARLEVOIX

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Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

Henry Bennett, President.
John Nicholls, Vice President.
A. M. Uptegraff, Cashier. F. A. Smith, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Bennett, O. D. Wood,
John Nicholls, A. Buttars,
A. M. Uptegraff, A. Fox,
F. A. Smith, John Fox.

CAPITAL, $25,000
Surplus, 2,000

The liability of stockholders is as state banks as provided in Art. 3124, Sec. 4857 Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan, in double the amount of stock taken, making a guaranteed capital of $50,000 with additional security for the protection of every depositor, branch of banking in connection with the Grand Rapids National Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich. Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of Europe. Interest allowed on time deposits. Money to loan on approved security. Highest cash price paid for County Bonds. Abstracts of Land Titles to Antrim County. Insurance in the best companies. Notary Public always in attendance. Collections promptly attended to.

Why You Should Always Attend Church.

1. It is Christ's morning school for life eternal. You cannot afford to miss one lesson. See Isa., 2:3.

2. Fidelity in worship is the proximate temporal prosperity. Matt. 6:33.

3. Punctuality is as essential to success in Christ's service as in the business of the world. 2 Peter, 1:10.

4. The worship of God rests the body and strengthens the heart after the toils of the week. Read 84th Psalm.

5. Your pastor may have a message from God which you especially need. His duty to preach implies your duty to hear. Heb. 13:17.

6. The church is a standing protest against the worldliness that grieds human life into the dust. John, 17:15-16.

7. Because of your example. Matt. 5:16.

1872. 1886.

DR. G. W. CROUTER.

Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

ADVERTISEMENTS of three lines or less will be inserted in this column for

TEN CENTS

each insertion. (This type will average seven words to a line.) Each additional line, three cents each insertion.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed neatly, promptly, artistically, and cheaply, at the JOURNAL Office.

LETTER HEADS, Note Heads; Statements, Bills, Envelopes, etc., neat, clear, and quick, at the JOURNAL Office.

LOST, a black bordered lace handkerchief. The finder will please leave it at the postoffice.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, a dark red heifer, about 18 months old, white V in forehead, line-back, white belly, white feet. Taken E. NOWLAND, Charlevoix.

100 GOOD WHITE BRICK for sale. Inquire at this office.

Terrace Farm

J. R. & J. S. DIXON
Charlevoix, Mich.
Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. THOROUGHBRED Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty.

Around the County.

Eveline.

Eveline is still getting to the front.

There is about two feet of snow now, and still coming.

Mr. Dennis was badly hurt while hauling wood, last week, some of the wood falling on him.

Jack Talley is very low with consumption. He was dangerously sick last week.

While hauling logs one day last week, David Gaunt was badly crushed by a log rolling on him. He is in no danger now.

We understand that F. M. Vail, the photographer of Boyne City, was in Eveline last week visiting his father. He also sold a building in Boyne, to look up a place to erect a gallery. Everybody seems very busy yet with wood and logs. There is more furnace wood being got out than any other kind. The Fire Lake Iron Co. have their teams very busy hauling wood into their yard.

Our treasurer, Sim Brown, started Monday morning to collect taxes. Be prepared to meet his wants.

Some of our sick people are getting better fast, which we are glad to hear.

We understand that Mr. Harden Sheldon, of the northwestern part of this township, has been very sick, and is still in a critical condition.

There was a special school meeting held at District No. 3, on the 7th inst., for the purpose of changing the time of the winter term of school. There will be only two months of vacation, instead of three months, beginning the first of April. The question of a well for that school was also discussed.

We can hear the lumbermen crying "Too much snow."

Mrs. G. McDonald, who went to Canada on the 21st of December, returned last Thursday with her son Malcom, who has been staying with his aunt for the past two years, and has been receiving medical treatment, but we understand he is no better.

Jan. 10th, 1887.

Burgess.

Wm. Ackert, who has been quite sick, is recovering under the care of Dr Lowe.

The wife of Rev. B. H. Whitman, has been visiting friends in Ryan the past week.

Whitford's mill is getting rapidly stocked up with logs. About 20,000 s day were hauled in the last week.

Fred and George Ryan have over 100 cords of furnace wood out already.

About time to get ready to dodge the tax collector.

J. A. Beed has quit work on his residence until spring.

Thermometer 18 below zero Sunday morning.

Miss Maud Scott is better.

Where is our school inspector that he does not visit the schools?

Miss Abbie Wilks was visiting friends and relatives in Horton's Bay, Friday and Saturday of last week.

Ellsworth.

Wm. Madill is dangerously ill.

Fred Parks cut his foot badly, last Friday.

It is rumored that Irwin Dean will build here in the spring.

Wm. Wilde has returned from Elk Rapids, where he has been at work since last summer.

James Sinclair has been drawing elm logs from his father's place to the hoop factory at South Arm,—a distance of about nine miles.

Jan 10, 1886.

Railroad Prospects.

The meeting at the opera house last Thursday afternoon to consider the railroad question was well attended, and the discussions evinced much interest. W. A. Smith, first vice-president of the improvement association, called the meeting to order, and in the absence of secretary Strang C. J. Grier was made secretary pro tem. A. D. Cruickshank read the provisions of the statute for the organization of railroad corporations, and in an earnest speech advocated the immediate organization of a company to build a line connecting with the Michigan Central at Grayling, crossing the G. R. & I. at or near Mancelona. After considerable discussions by various interested persons, R. M. Cherrie, of the Pine Lake Iron Co., of Ironton, among the number, a committee of seven was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock for such a company. The chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Cruickshank, Eaton, and Aldrich, for Charlevoix, Mr. Cherrie for Ironton, and Messrs. Empey, Keat, and Bush, for East Jordan. Another committee, consisting of Messrs. R. W. Rane, C. J. Grier, and D. C. Nettleton, was appointed to solicit subscriptions for a preliminary survey. On Saturday this committee had raised over $100, and a party of surveyors are now out on the line.

The meeting adjourned to Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 12th.

At the railroad meeting yesterday, there were no representatives from East Jordan, and it was again adjourned to next Monday afternoon, Jan. 17th. A very favorable report was received from the party of surveyors now out.

Judging from the apparent feeling on all sides we feel confident the movement will result in a railroad for Charlevoix, that we shall be a chronicle permanent results before the close of the present year, and that the work of building will be actively begun before we write "1888." At least, those now pushing the matter declare themselves in earnest, and determined to not stop until the whistle of the locomotive is heard within our limits.

Touching the present and future prospects of Charlevoix, in regard to a railroad and accompanying increase of business of all kinds, we find a paragraph in yesterday's Sentinel worth taken as a specimen of the boom of every citizen who owns or even pretends to own property in this vicinity. It reads as follows: "The harbor were not as bright as they now are for a railroad. Nature has given the first rail vessel floated in Round lake our joy was only exceeded by that which possessed us when those desiring the proposed Fountain City came through the bridge for the first time and awakened the whole region from its slumbers, from sixty to ninety miles from south a condition of things have we passed to the limit of our then fondest hopes, and now we are upon the threshold of another era of progress, the opening of which seems nearer to us than did, in 1869, the one which has, within two decades, brought fruition to our hopes. It is good to look back over the past and number the milestones of our material advancement; but it is better to look forward in hopeful anticipation of what is to come, working together for the common good, relegating cruakers and grumblers to the rear, and by our energy and enterprise show that we deserve the blessings of the past, and deserving of the best that we can hope for in the future."

Why You Should Always Attend Church.

1. It is Christ's morning school for life eternal. You cannot afford to miss one lesson. See Isa., 2:3.

2. Fidelity in worship is the proximate temporal prosperity. Matt. 6:33.

3. Punctuality is as essential to success in Christ's service as in the business of the world. 2 Peter, 1:10.

4. The worship of God rests the body and strengthens the heart after the toils of the week. Read 84th Psalm.

5. Your pastor may have a message from God which you especially need. His duty to preach implies your duty to hear. Heb. 13:17.

6. The church is a standing protest against the worldliness that grieds human life into the dust. John, 17:15-16.

7. Because of your example. Matt. 5:16.

8. Your time is very brief. Each Sabbath may be your last. How and where would you like to spend it. Heb., 10:25. Eccl., 9:10.

Fair play demands that you read, ponder and act on the above principles.

Yours in Christ,
W. H. McCartney.

Temperance Meeting.

The first monthly temperance meeting will be held at the Congregational church, on Monday evening next, at 7.30. A program, which cannot fail to interest, has been arranged. Let the house be filled. The temperance question should interest all since it affects so many homes. Dr. Carleton, Miss Cody, and Mr. Al. Washburn will favor the audience with short addresses, recitations, or readings, Rev. Clark giving the principal address. A temperance quartette, under the leadership of W. A. Smith, will furnish the music.

Committee.

Baptist Church.

Usual services next Sunday morning, at 10.30 o'clock. Missionary praise service in the evening.

Preaching at Hilton's school house at 3 p. m. Sunday school immediately following. The school was organized last Sunday with the following officers: Superintendant, Jas. O'Brian; assistant superintendant, E. Cook; secretary, Rebecca Bolton; treasurer, Wm. Bolton.

Episcopal Visitation.

Bishop Gillispie will visit Christ church mission, Charlevoix, on Sunday next, 16th inst. Divine service, holy communion, and sermon, at 10:30 a. m. Evening service and sermon at 4 p. m., at Odd Fellows' Hall. The bishop would be glad to meet everybody, and expects to meet all interested in the mission.

Delighful Beauty's Costume.

One seen every day in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, an old lady striving to look young; 60 vainly aping the bloom and brightness of 16. This is the Countess Vigier, the widow of a Belgian nobleman who died some years ago, and one of the noted hostesses of Nice. She used to be great dramatic prima donna, Sophie Cruvelli. She is still handsome, and with a painted face and her still fine features, set off by gray hair, she would be a charming old lady, whereas now she is only a very absurd make-believe young one. She used to delight in hats as broad as cart-wheels, and she used to wear quantities of fair yellow hair, but her son, the present Count Vigier, has interposed his veto against all such headgear. The Vicountess is famous for having invented the total suppression of underclothes, which she has grown so stout her only undergarment consists of a pair of silk tights. She has the corsage of her dress so closely and strongly boned as an ordinary corset, and underneath them there is nothing but their wearer.

On one occasion, at a grand ball at Vichy, including her dress being too tightly drawn, yielded slightly,

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Judge Peckham, of the New York Supreme Court, has decided that the repeal of the Broadway charter was constitutional, and that the mortgages are a lien on the property.

The Laird House and nine other buildings at Greensburg, Pa., were burned. The losses aggregate $100,000.

James A. McMaster, the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, New York is dead.

The socialistic leaders in New York cannot conceal their disgust over drafts for $1,900 drawn by Dr. Ewling and wife for thirteen weeks' services to the cause.

Gen. W. W. Loring Pasha, who commanded a corps in the Egyptian army, died of pneumonia in New York, aged 69.

An Italian girl, named Lutorre, fell across the track of the Third Avenue Elevated Road in New York, in front of an approaching train, and was instantly killed. The engine had to be raised with jackscrews to release her corpse. Meanwhile the road was blocked with trains for two miles.

Reports from the New England fisheries show that the past year was a very disastrous one. Twenty-six vessels were lost, valued at $132,000, and 127 persons were drowned.

It is stated that the oleomargarine law has already saved over $1,000,000 to the dairy interests of New York State alone.

At the opening of the opera season in Boston last week, head-dresses among the ladies proved to be the exception. The reform is due to the press.

WESTERN.

Robert A. Pinkerton placed Fred Wittrock in jail at St. Louis, and Detective Robertson lodged Weaver, the Chicago accomplice, in an adjoining cell. Wittrock confessed to the reporters that himself and Haight planned the robbery, and he insisted that Fitzherrington had no knowledge of the scheme until he was disarmed in his car. Nearly $50,000 has been recovered, most of it under Oscar Cook's house in Leavenworth.

On an order by Judge Gresham, Mr. Perkins, the commissioner witness in the Indianapolis election fraud cases, has been released on bail.

Omaha erected 1,600 new buildings last year, at a cost of $5,024,000.

During the year just closed, the Chicago Postoffice received $2,000,847 for stamps and postal cards.

The growth of Milwaukee during the year shows gratifying progress, while that of Kansas City has been phenomenal. The business of St. Louis, on the other hand, shows a considerable decrease, and the city can no longer lay claim to being a pushing center.

The buildings erected last year in Chicago would make a straight line for ten miles, and their cost was $22,000,000. One-fourth as much more was expended just outside the city limits on three sides, and a portion of the lake would have given place to stately structures but for an injunction by the courts. The rail stock transfers for the year aggregated $75,000,000.

A Sioux City (Iowa) special says: In the District Court here John Arnes, Jr., Fred Muncharch, Jr., Paul H. Leader, Harry Sherman, and Albert Kuschinski pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder in the Hadduck case, and were given further time to plead on the charge of conspiracy. Sylvester Grands pleaded not guilty to the charge of conspiracy and murder. Grands filed an affidavit of inability to procure counsel, and Judge Isaac Pendleton was appointed to defend him. Judge Pendleton is law partner of M. M. Gray, one of the attorneys for the defense, so that probably Grands will be used for the defense so far as possible. Arrangements have been made on the civil if due up to Jan. 22, so that the trial of the Hadduck cases can not come on before that time, and no assignment has yet been made for them, but it is expected to get at them during the term."

The failure is announced of Upton & Co., dealers in agricultural implements at Cedar Rapids, with liabilities of $75,000.

A girl at Piper City, Ill., sent 3 cents to a Chicago mail-order house just before Christmas, for an elaborate wax doll. Her letter was so amusing that it was handed to a postoffice inspector. The clerks in the office made up a purse of $5, and forwarded a doll which must have exceeded her anticipations.

SOUTHERN.

Hirsch Brothers' store, twelve miles below Vicksburg, Miss., was burglarized, and Milton Brown, colored, was shot and killed. Brown's brother, Bradley and Raymond Murphy, known to be enemies of the murdered man, were arrested for the crime. A mob forcibly took them from the officers of justice and hanged them on a telegraph pole.

A steamboat used as a boarding-house at Jackson, Ala., was burned at midnight. Twenty-five persons lost their lives, ten perishing in the flames, and the others being drowned.

The new Sunday law at New Orleans is said to have been observed last Sabbath at all but about four hundred places of business, although the District Court had enjoined the Mayor and police from interfering with certain specified bar-rooms and groceries. The gambling houses gave away no liquors. The open shops were generally in the French quarter.

The Dolores Land and Cattle Company of Texas, chartered during the last year with a capital stock of $2,000,000, has made an assignment. The liabilities are $500,000, assets $450,000.

A San Antonio dispatch furnishes meagre particulars of a horrible collision on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 200 miles west of that point. Nine Mexicans were burned to death among the wreckage. The men were riding on an open flat-car when the collision occurred. This car was driven under a heavily laden box-car, on the top of which several others had piled, when the entire wreck took fire, literally roasting alive the Mexicans, who were pinned down on the top of the flat-car. None of the bodies were recoverable when recovered.

WASHINGTON.

It is now thought probable that Mrs. Logan will consent to the burial of the deceased General on the site in the Lake Park which has been tendered, free of all restriction, by the Chicago Council. The Washington subscription for the benefit of Mrs. Logan amounted Saturday to about $40,000, and the same day Mrs. Logan received $6,500 as the result of the first day's subscription in Chicago.

The decrease in the public debt during December was $6,565,252. The interest-bearing debts now amount to $1,133,646,462. The portion of this amount of gold has been steadily growing since July last, and is now $120,912,413. The government holdings of silver have rapidly fallen off for some months, the aggregate being $75,998,934. Following is the official debt statement for December:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,705,300
Bonds at 3 per cent	65,000,000
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	2,000
Navy pension fund at 4 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	$1,131,331,812
Interest	15,808,650
Total	$1,147,140,462
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$ 8,597,831
Interest	211,700
Total	$ 8,809,531
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$ 346,681,731
Certificates of deposit	6,235,000
Gold certificates	120,912,413
Silver certificates	117,246,059
Fractional currency (less $9,315,591 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,963,702
Principal	$ 574,038,905
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,714,021,243
Interest	15,950,027
Total	$1,729,971,270
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	$ 41,961,564
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
Total	$ 141,961,564
Net debt, less available cash	$1,584,181,126
Net cash in the Treasury	42,186,652
Debt, less cash in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1887	$1,341,994,496
Debt, less cash in Treasury, Dec. 1, 1886	1,335,942,698
Increase of debt during the month	$ 6,051,798
CAUSE IN THE TREASURY.	
Available for reduction of debt:	
Cash in the Treasury	$ 97,433,605
Outstanding checks and drafts	2,000,000
Total	$ 99,433,605
Available for payment of debt:	
Fractional silver coin	$ 23,660,995
Minor coin	131,422
Total	$ 23,792,417
Certificates held as cash	33,024,239
Net cash balance on hand	$42,616,949
Total cash in the Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	$ 444,918,788

POLITICAL.

The New York *Sun* reports that a Republican conference was held last week at Philadelphia to make arrangements to keep Senator Don Cameron for Presidential nomination.

The contest for Gen. Logan's seat in the Senate is exciting no small degree of interest on Illinois, particularly in the Republican caucus. There is quite a list of Richmonds in the field. Ex-Congressman Charles B. Farwell, of Chicago, has a strong following. Clark E. Carr, Gen. Henderson, Congressman Cannon, and Congressman Payson have each their quota of supporters, while the name of Robert T. Lincoln has been strongly urged by not a few. Ex-Gov. John M. Hamilton would not refuse the plum if it fell to him, and there are any number of dark horses browsing around preyne for the lightning to strike them. Gov. Oglesby positively announces an unmandatory. Senator Cullom's preferences are not yet known, but it is the opinion of the Illinoisans who visited Washington that so far as possible, he desires to keep out of the fight and that his fortunes with no one candidate.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Two thousand brewery employes in Philadelphia struck against a reduction of 20 per cent in their wages.

It is computed that there were 3,000 strikes in 1886, and that the loss to the country was about $75,000,000.

The Brewers' Union of New York has suspended District Assembly No. 89, of the Knights of Labor.

The carpenters of Chicago are organizing so as to be in shape to demand eight hours' work and $3 a day in the spring.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The Atlantic and Danville Road, fifty-five miles in length, has been purchased by Senator Flower, and will be extended to Danville, Va.

The Vanderbilts have declared dividends of 5 per cent each on the Michigan Central and Lake Shore Roads, and 1½ per cent. on Canada Southern. Shareholders Burton, elected President of the Bee Line Road, and a surplus of $105,000 over all charges was reported, but no dividend was declared.

The Pennsylvania Company has arranged to lease all its branches of its freight cars with oil stores.

Receiver Cooley has appointed William Duncan General Traffic Manager of the Wabash lines under his control; R. H. Wade, General Superintendent, and G. W. Stevens Assistant; S. W. Snow, General Passenger Agent; F. I. Whitney, Auditor; and W. R. Cornman, Treasurer. The general offices will be located in Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The residence of the Chilian minister at Washington was robbed of $2,000 worth of jewelry and considerable money by a discharged servant named Silva, who was arrested while boarding a train for New York.

The Executive Departments in Washington were closed on the occasion of General Logan's funeral. General Sheridan was Marshal of the funeral procession, which was an imposing one. A special train from Chicago, 2,500 ladies and gentlemen met to do honor to the memory of the soldier, statesman, Preachers, soldiers, and politicians paid tribute to the dead hero. The Chicago Council has set apart a space, about 325 feet square, at the south end of the lake front, in that city, as a resting place for General and Mrs. Logan.

Thomas Stevens, the bicyclist who has for the last three years been on a tour around the globe, has reached the end of his journey, and will be in San Francisco within a few days, where he will be banqueted by the local bicycle clubs.

Extremely cold weather prevailed throughout the country from the 1st to the 4th of the new year. The Dakota wave even swept south as far as the City of Mexico, where the thermometer stood at 18 degrees below zero. In the Indian Territory and in Southern Michigan it was strong enough to bear horses. It is reported as the earliest freezing of the lakes in years. So firm is the ice in the St. Lawrence that teams are crossing between Kingston and Cape Vincent, a distance of twelve miles.

A Washington dispatch says Mrs. Logan expressed to an intimate friend of her late husband her opposition to the burial of the remains in the square set apart on the lake front, Chicago, and her willingness to accept a location along the South Parks or boulevards. It is understood decided that there is dissatisfaction on the part of Gen. Logan's family with the medical board in charge of his last illness. The fund for the relief of Mrs. Logan had reached upward of $50,000 on the 5th inst.

FOREIGN.

The Chancellorship of the British Exchequer has been accepted by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill.

Just outside the harbor of St. John, N. B., the steamer Sir Leonard was turned to the water's edge. One man was drowned while attempting to swim ashore, and five others were fearly burned. The financial loss is about $70,000.

Theodore von Oppelsoir, the Austrian astronomer, is dead.

There is a growing belief in Vienna that Russia is determined on war. Reports of increased Russian armaments are continually coming to hand from various sources. The most intelligent of these kind is to the effect that 300,000 Russian troops have been ordered to mass on Austrian frontier. Reports of 10,000 houses have received official notice that soldiers will soon be billeted in them.

Mr. Gladstone celebrated his 77th birthday by the best of his friends and by the announcement of the death of the Hon. John A. Logan, the State Inspector of Mines from the State of Illinois. "As a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased," said Mr. Thomas, I move that the House do adjourn, and I do not make the motion in the spirit of a mark that the House be suspended in order that his colleagues may go home to pay last testimony to his worth. The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK.
BEEVES—Steers	$4.25 @ 5.60
HOGS—No. 1 White	4.65 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Prime	3.00 @ 4.75
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	2.75 @ 3.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87 @ .87½
CORN—No. 2	.46 @ .46½
PORK—Mess	12.00 @ 12.50
	CHICAGO.
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00 @ 5.37
HOGS—Packing and Shipping	4.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3.00 @ 3.75
FLOUR—Extra Spring	2.50 @ 3.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80 @ .81
CORN—No. 2	.37 @ .37½
OATS—No. 2	.26 @ .27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.26 @ .28
EGGS—Fresh	.19 @ .20
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.10 @ .11
POTATOES—Per Bushel	.75 @ .80
POUL—Per Dozen, Live	3.00 @ 4.00
	MILWAUKEE.
WHEAT—Cash	.81 @ .81½
CORN—No. 3	.37 @ .38
OATS—No. 2	.26 @ .26½
RYE—No. 1	.57 @ .58
PORK—Mess	12.00 @ 12.25
	TOLEDO.
WHEAT—No. 1	.84 @ .85
CORN—No. 2	.38 @ .38½
OATS—No. 2	.26 @ .26½
	DETROIT.
CATTLE—Common	4.50 @ 4.62
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.25
SHEEP—Common	3.00 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80 @ .80½
CORN—No. 2	.38 @ .38½
OATS—No. 2 White	.26 @ .26½
	ST. LOUIS.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78 @ .78½
CORN—Mixed	.35 @ .35½
OATS—Mixed	.25 @ .25½
PORK—New Mess	12.50 @ 12.00
	CINCINNATI.
CORN—No. 2	.38 @ .39
OATS—No. 2	.28 @ .29
PORK—Mess	12.50 @ 13.00
	BUFFALO.
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.82 @ .83
CORN—No. 2	.40 @ .40½
CATTLE	4.50 @ 5.35
	INDIANAPOLIS.
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.20
CATTLE—Shipping	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.00 @ 1.05
CORN—No. 2	.37 @ .37½
OATS—No. 2	.26 @ .26½
	EAST LIBERTY.
CATTLE—Best	5.00 @ 5.50
Fair	4.60 @ 4.80
HOGS—Best Yorkers	5.00 @ 5.10
Common	4.50 @ 4.60
SHEEP	4.30 @ 6.00

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, went before Judge Cory and took the oath of office as Governor of Minnesota. He announces that he will fight to the finish. He charges that McGill was elected by fraud.

The Supreme Court of Indiana affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court in the matter of the Lieutenant Governorship, on the ground that there is no jurisdiction to entertain the suit for an impeachment.

The Nebraska Legislature organized with N. V. Harlan as Speaker of the House, and George D. McKeighan President of the Senate. As Harlan is a friend of Senator Van Wyck, the latter thinks his prospects for reelection look bright.

The New York Assembly elected James W. Husted to succeed Thomas Lemuel Jr. as House chosen Henry N. Boyer, and the Hill man Hiram W. F. Calhoun.

A fast train on the Baltimore & Ohio road, fifty minutes behind schedule time, collided with a freight train on a curve near Republic, Ohio. The telescoped coaches at once took fire. No one escaped from the smoking-car. Fifteen bodies were recovered from the wreck, and several wounded persons were taken to Republic. Mrs. Fish, of Joliet, a sister of the late Senator Logan, escaped injury. Five of the killed were train employes. While a fast express from Chicago, on the Boston & Albany Road, was crossing a freight train near West Springfield, Mass., one of the wheels of the express broke, throwing the train against the freight, and causing a terrible wreck. Two men was burned to death, another was fatally wounded, and several were injured. A couple of ice-harvesters was struck by a train near Pewaukee, Wis. Three of them were killed and one injured.

In the Criminal Court of St. Louis, on plea of guilty, the express robbers, Wittrock and Haight, were sentenced to seven years each in the Missouri penitentiary, and Weaver to five years.

A Paris telegram states that two English women have been exposed in a matrimonial swindle by which several young Frenchmen were made to hand over large sums to the younger as bridal presents and settlements.

Fire at Hanover, N. H., destroyed the Dartmouth House and other buildings, causing a loss of $125,000.

BOTH houses of Congress assembled after the holiday recess, on the 4th inst., but immediately adjourned in memory of Sardar Sardar Logan. In the Senate, as soon as the reading of the journal was ended, Mr. Cullom took the floor and said: "Mr. President, the angel of death stalks through the land, and no organization has been much unexpected during the brief recess of the Senate, imposing on us a duty, which I have seldom felt so keenly as the duty of announcing the death of my distinguished colleague, Mr. Logan. I shall not at this time, Mr. President, attempt to pronounce the words which are due to the memory of one who for so many years was so important and conspicuous a part in the affairs of this nation. I shall, at a later day, if I shall deem it appropriate upon occasions and shall speak, as I may be best able, the sentiments of the Senate, and of my associates when an opportunity will be given to the Senate to express its sentiments in his memory. As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased Senator Logan, I move that the Senate do now adjourn." The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "The death of Hon. John A. Logan has filled the House with the announcement of the death of the Hon. John A. Logan, late Senator from the State from the State of Illinois. "As a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased statesman," said Mr. Thomas, I move that the House do adjourn, and I do not make the motion in the spirit of a mark that the House be suspended in order that his colleagues may go home to pay last testimony to his worth. The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

VETERANS' HOME.

Dedication of the New Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids.

Imposing Dedicatory Ceremonies and Eloquent Addresses.

Description of the Magnificent Structure—Inception of the Project.

The exercises at the dedication of the new Michigan Soldiers' Home, at Grand Rapids, were held on the 30th ultimo, and were of a very interesting character.

From the Grand Rapids *Telegraph-Herald* we condense a report of the proceedings.

At 11:30 the Governor's party and other illustrious visitors took carriages and went out to the Home, while hundreds of people made use of private conveyances, placed by Messrs. W. H. Hoyt, H. H. Hinsdill, trains as a means of transportation. 2,000 alone going on the trains. The Governor's party were escorted to the new soldiers' Home by a large cavalcade, which on reaching the Home was formally received by the prominent ladies

and gentlemen present. In a few minutes the party made a complete tour of inspection of the Home and then wedged its way through a mass of compressed humanity to the little stand which had been built for the occasion in the main vestibule. Back of this rostrum was arranged Wurzburg's orchestra, and, without, a band discoursed martial airs.

The main vestibule, the corridors running from it, the reading room and library, and other adjacent apartments, the corridors which divide upon the second and story vestibule, were literally jammed full of human beings. It is estimated that there were in the building during the dedicatory exercises 7,000 individuals. The platform afforded seats for the Governor's party and the following prominent men: Governor-elect Luce, ex-Governor Bliss, Rev. Washington Gardner, Hon. John Northwood, Supt. Commander G. A. R. for Michigan; Representative Catchoon, ex-Senator Fogg, Hunger Wells, General Smith and General Pierce.

The programme was opened at five minutes past 1 o'clock, and terminated quarter as prepared. "America" was sung by the assembled throng, and by the venerable leading, Rev. Washington Gardner was announced by the presiding officer, Gen. Alger, and offered prayer, after which Charles Hoyt, Esq., in his capacity as chairman of the building to F. W. Hollister, the architect, who, in turn, handed it over to Gov. Alger; and Gov. Alger, acting for the State, tendered the keys of the building to Gen. Pierce for dedication, as Department Commander, and by State Inspector General as officer of the day. Chief Musician Gilbert played an air, Chief Engineer Cutler, Quartermaster Sergeant Chas. Hanson, Sergeant Major Geo. Honor, and by Comrade Lawrence acting as chaplain, the building was dedicated for the day, dedicated the Home for the life of the veteran soldiers of the State. Musical selections were scattered through this and the subsequent portion of the programme.

Governor Luce, the old "War Governor," Austin Blair, spoke as follows:

I am very glad indeed to meet you to-day. I had believed I would be able to make a little speech, to meet one for more eloquent than I, but to-day I find myself unable to do so. I was asked to be the recipient of gold in Mechanics' Hall, for I feel as if I had something to say with the sugar until a stiff cream is formed firm enough to mold in the hand and then put into the form desired. This is the foundation for all French candy.

Variety can be given to the collection by one guest dissolving a small teaspoonful of gum sugar first in the egg and flavoring with strong coffee, or with Amory grant flavoring, or with lemon or orange juice, or gratitude to you for your hospitalities, and yet the confectioner's sugar (made sugar will not have well stood, favoring it with coffee. The plain creams may be "covered with as numerous and as beautiful designs as fancy is always sifted. Mold the cream into any shape you may fancy or may have seen, eggs shapes, balls, squares, or lozenge shapes.

Have nuts benched and dried, almonds, filberts, walnuts, pecans, and combine them with the creams as you fancy.

Cherries and a few other candied fruits give a variety of color to the whole.

Chocolate drops are a favorite kind of candy. They are best made of these creams, flavored with vanilla and molded into cone shapes. Melt baker's chocolate in a bowl and stir over boiling water. Drop the creams into it and roll until covered thoroughly, then set on buttered paper to dry. Keep the chocolate hot until all the creams are used.

Nougat, the most toothsome dainty of the confectioner's art, may be made by adding a teaspoonful of honey to the egg, with several nuts of any or all kinds, sliced and mixed with the confectionery sugar. The nougat should be molded into the cake, pressed down to the thickness of an inch, and then to be nicely sliced with a thin, hot knife.

The variety and pleasure in making these French candies are only limited by your own fancies.

What a Woman Also Should Do.

A girl or woman who meets with this accident of setting her clothes on fire should immediately lie down on the floor, and so roll upon the floor or ground, or smother instantly, if she still be erect, make her lie down and roll herself in a rug, or in a horizontal position, and keep her in it. Ignorance of the fatal consequences of the fallacy from below bounds with fearful rapidity, and the result will be, as experts, the fatality of disfigurement in hands, face and neck, or even to the burns inflicted about the body, neck, face, and hands, and not to injuries of the lower limbs. Now, the reason that the person, or some clothes are on fire is in a horizontal position, the flame from the floor will ascend, but only the air and not the flame will reach the face. Time is thus gained for further action, and it such a thing is in fact applied a few seconds are precious, may prevent. Once in the open air, if the person should attempt to crawl to a hole, pull or to a door, so as to be out of the open air, the flame will leap. The drought from an open door and hallway would serve to blow the flame if any, away from the body; or again, still better, the person should be laid on a horizontal position, and then the flame would be blown from the burning flames.—*Dr. John Marshall, F. R. S.*

Women in the World.

MRS. CUNITER, widow of the famous Indian chief, Sitting Bull, lives in a log house in the city of her husband's life on the plains of Dakota.

MRS. CHRISTINE NILSSON has received almost unprecedented medical attention during her artistic tour through Canada and Delaware.

A NEW ORLEANS woman, who has built up a flourishing business as a boot-maker, is twenty-two years old, and has family of two children to support, but seven orphans who she has adopted.

It is announced that a grant of £100 has been made by order of Queen Victoria from the royal bounty to Miss Emily Faithfull, in consideration of her services, literary and otherwise, in the cause of woman.

MRS. M. E. BRADDON, reported to be the sister of Mrs. Brown Potter in her preparation for the stage. Mrs. Mackay was, as will be remembered, married to her partner of Emma Nevada in her years of widowhood.

THE most noted entertainer in Boston is Mrs. Chan Erskine Clement Waters. Her salon is modeled after that of the famous Mme. Recamier, and it is generally said that one is sure to meet all the social celebrities there.

THE lady who writes under the name of Lydia Hoyt Farmer, author of "Rootie's Husband," is a Mississippi belle, and has in a direct descendant of the celebrated Hannah Dustin. A tablet commemorative in Westminster Abbey, close to that of Shakspeare.

MUNKACSY, the artist, is painting a portrait of Mrs. J. W. Drexel, wife of one of the proprietors of the New York *World*, who is an exceptionally beautiful woman. She is as beautiful as her husband is homely. They are spoken of together as "beauty and the beast."

WHEN Fr. Lilli Lehmann decided last spring to remain in Berlin, she was warm in the vexation allowed her by the authorities of the Berlin opera house, she forfeited her right to a pension upon retiring from the stage. An appointment to any one of the great German opera houses is for life, or until incapacitated by age. After serving for a certain number of years, a singer receives a pension, the amount of which is proportionate to the amount of the salary paid. As compared to the salaries at our Metropolitan Opera House, Berlin pays about half as much as we do. At present the prima donna at Berlin, Frau Sachse-Hofmeister, receives $8,000 a year, for which she is expected to sing sixty-five times.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE woman, aged 80 years, when asked recently how she had kept herself so vigorous and healthy, replied, "By never allowing myself to fret over things I cannot help, by taking a trip and sometimes two every day of my life, by never taking my washing, ironing and baking to bed with me, and by oiling all the pleiot faith that there is a brain and a heart to this great universe, and that I could trust them both."

The Charges Against Him.

It is not necessary to mention names, but there is a certain member of Congress who is not the promptest pay in the world, and, to make it worse, he is as pompous as he is procrastinating. Once, when he was having a sharp fight for the nomination, the party paper, which was unfavorable to him, published charges against him of such a nature that he felt compelled to call on the editor. He went to the office, and the first man he met was the man he was looking for. "Here, sir," he said, without preliminaries, "I want an explanation, sir." "What about, Colonel?" asked the editor, smiling at the very pleasantest manner. "You have made charges against me, sir," stormed the Colonel, waving up the spinners on the floor. "Certainly we have," responded the editor, more blandly than ever. "Well, sir, why did you do it, sir?" Why did you do it? I demand an explanation, sir! I repeat, why was it done, sir?" "Because you didn't pay cash, Colonel," said the editor, laying a bill on the counter. "We have you charged with three election announcements at $5 each, and six years' subscription at $2 per annum, in advance—$27 in all, Colonel." The shock was so great that the Colonel forgot all about the other charges and hurried out of the office.—*Washington Critic.*

A Fall Circus.

"Say, pa," said little Johnny Redtop, at the tea-table, "I think you're a mean."

"Johnny, my boy," said Mr. Redtop, mildly, "you shouldn't talk to your father in that manner."

"Well, what's what I think, anyhow," persisted Johnny.

"Well, why so?" inquired the stern parent.

"Because you didn't take me to the circus with you last week when you was away."

"Johnny Scott, boy! there wasn't any circus," returned Mr. Redtop, looking apprehensively at Johnny.

"What made you think there was circus, Johnny?" inquired Mrs. Redtop, her sweet tones falling to hide the dismay of her smile.

"Because" responded Johnny, "I heard Mr. Jones say to Mr. Smithers that he and pa had been out seeing the elephant, and it was a holy circus. There, now, ain't it so?"—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

A Steam Plow.

An English journal mentions a novelty in plows used in Spain. It consists of a plow to a depth of thirty inches, and turns a furrow fifty feet wide. It is drawn by two sixteen-horse power engines. It is a one-share plow, but fitted with two wings, the first turning a furrow sixteen inches wide and fourteen inches deep, the second following to a depth of thirty inches and turning over a furrow twenty four inches wide, leaving land thus completely loosened to a depth of thirty inches. Drawn by the steam engines, the account says, it is possible with this plow to plow fifty acres per day. In cases where it is not necessary to turn up the land to this great depth, but simply to stir up the under-soil, all that is required is to take of the last plow share and in place fit a subsoil share which may reach to a depth of twenty-four or thirty inches.

Style and Utility.

Mr. O'Malue—Ye ra not, me darlint, but I bought ye the new lamp yez has been bothering me for. Now, where shall I fix it, aye?

Mrs. O'Malue—You're a good soul, Patrick. The lamp must be long high, as high as ye can.

"Sure it will be no use this."

"It's the style, Patrick, dye make no mistake about that."

"The style is it? Ye are sure?"

"Indade I am. Didn't I see only yesterday in a fashion paper that a haugin' lamp should be so high that ye can walk under it wid an umbrella."

"Je jabers, but that's a good idea. Wil save the expense of mendin' the roof."—*Omaha World.*

Which Is Married to the Other?

A Chicago writer discusses the question whether married weddings the man is married to the woman or the woman married to the man. Should the marriage notice read: "Mary Ann, daughter of Jehial Meadback, to Abashamera Starkcin," or "Abashamera Starkcin, to Mary Ann, daughter of Jehial?" That is the question which agitates Chicago.

The weight of testimony is all in favor of wedding the woman to the man. The Bible is on that side of the question, and so is the marriage service of the Episcopal Church. Usually the husband objects to being married to the woman, unless she has money. He prefers the other form and most of the ladies agree to it.—*Utica Herald.*

A SENTIMENTAL young man thus feelingly expresses himself: "Even as nature benevolently guards the roses with thorns, does she endow women with pins.

HUMOR.

MEN of mor-bid tastes—Auctioneers.

THINGS to be pushed—Wheelbarrows.

AN odd coat—The first balloon accension.

WHEN a joke is carried too far it becomes a serious matter.

THE eagle is a tough bird, but when it is put on the back of a dollar it is a legal tender.

"SOME men have so much genius that they can't do anything but sit down in the shade and think about it," says a philosopher.

ON a first glimpse of the sea: "Astonishing! Who would have thought there could be as much water as that!" "True, and remember you only see what's on top."—*Tid-Bits.*

IF the young lady who leads the Sunday-school in inquiring "What shall the harvest be?" had been raised on a farm, she would have known without being told, that it all depended on whether the farmer planted buckwheat or oats.

"HOW SHALL I lead this article about the Brown divorce case?" inquired the smart reporter of the city editor. "Put a double head on it, and make it something sensational." "I see you believe in the old saying," "What's that?" "Why that two heads are better than one."

A LADY man who offered a Waterbury watch as a premium with a suit of clothes which he had purchased declined it with the remark that he had enough of hard work to do already without winding a Waterbury watch every twenty-four hours.—*Boston Courier.*

"FATHER, why does the paper speak of Mac Cleveland's books as 'works?'" asked little Johnny McSwilligan. "You have never read one, I suppose, Johnny," replied his pa. "No, sir." "Well, if you ever should you will find out how hard work it is, and then you will never ask that question again."—*Tid-Bits.*

"I SEE you've failed in business, Stabbs?" "Yes." "You don't seem to worry much over it?" "I don't. I'm like an egg. I've been in hot water so much I've got hardened. Besides, I was bound to get stuck in the business I started." "How was that?" "I was running a glue fa tory."—*Chicago Ledger.*

"MAMA, I wish you would be a better little girl," said a father we wot of to his little girl. "You have no idea how sorry I am that mamma has to scold you so much." "Oh, don't worry about us, papa," was the reply; "I'm not one of these sensitive children. Half the time I don't hear what she says."—*Wilmington Home Weekly.*

"YES, Bobby," said the minister, who was dining with the family, "everything in this world has its use, although we may not know what it is. Now, tell me what is the fly for, for instance. You wouldn't think that flies were good for anything, yet—" "Oh, yes, I would," interrupted Bobby, "I know what flies are good for." "What, Bobby?" "Pa says they're the only thing that keeps him awake when you are preaching."—*Life.*

IN THE PARK.

Cycling in the park, they say,
Is the thing to do when the day
Dawns in June, and the grass
Whirring, whizzing,
Lightly straining
Of wheels not as brown as day,
Cycling in the park, we told,
Eyes of glory grow red and bold.
Coming, heading,
Passing, receding,
Pleading wishes manifold.
Cycling in the park, we trust,
Eyes of gray are eyes of blue
Upward gazing,
Upward raising,
With the love light shining through.
—*Omaha World.*

"MAMA," said the domestic, "I have come to give you notice that I leave a week from to-day." "Mistress—"But why do you leave, Mary? You have never made any complaint." Domestic—"No, ma'am; but I must have a new subject for conversation, or I shall lose caste with my set. I have discussed your eccentricities so long that all my friends know them by heart. I hate to leave you, for you have always been a kind and indulgent mistress, but you see how it is, my standing in society is at stake. One week from to-day, ma'am."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Lion and the Boy.

A Boy who had Prepared a Trap for Hymns Inspected it one Morning to find that he had made Captive a fine, large Lion. The King of Beasts at once began to Weep and Lament, and the Poy inquired:

"How Comes it that a Beast of Your Renown has lost his Courage so quickly?"

"It is not the loss of Courage but of Pride," was the reply. "The idea that I, at least like me should be Fool Enough to fall into a Snare set for a Common Hyena has ground me to dust."

Moral: A simple Bait sometimes catches the Wisest Game.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Productive Tree.

"My son," said the father to his little boy, "what tree yields the most fruit?"

"The apple-tree," said the boy.

"No."

"The pear-tree?"

"No."

"The peach-tree?"

"No."

"I guess it is the axle-tree, then, papa."—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

A PRIZE-FIGHTER, who was captured in the ring and brought before a Justice of the Peace, gave as his excuse that he "couldn't help it; he was repeated in."

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

The Lansing Journal in its new dress is a fine-looking paper.

Mr. Henry George has started a new labor paper in New York, called the Standard.

The Ann Arbor Argus celebrated the new year, and its 53d volume, with a 12-page edition printed in red ink.

The carrier's address issued by the Detroit Free Press is a little ahead of anything we ever saw in that line of work. Some features of it are equaled by that of the Evening Journal, mentioned last week, but taking the whole combination, it is the brightest and prettiest of the lot.

The Champion Tariff Swindle of the World.

To My Fellow Citizens:

There are many Christmas books, pamphlets and leaflets published that are in general more amusing than useful. Allow me, my fellow citizens to present you with a brief collection of statistics that will, I am sorry to say, be more useful than amusing. I forbeareth give an extract of only a small number of articles that may be called luxuries and others that certainly are necessities of life which I place in parallel columns to show how they are respectively taxed by the present tariff, and without further preface here they are:

PAYS ON ARTICLES OF LUXURY:	PAYS ON ARTICLES OF NECESSITY:
Guitar strings, free.	Castor oil, 100 per cent.
Bedal or orange flower water, free.	Linseed oil, 67 per cent.
Diamonds, 10 per cent.	Common window glass, 80 per cent.
Raw silk, free.	Raw wool, 67 per cent.
Jewelry, 25 per cent.	Steel rails, 55 per cent.
Fish Steels, 25 per cent.	Horseshoe nails, 100 per cent.
Choice still wines, in bottles, 50 per cent.	Woolen, mixed woolen goods, costing above 24 cents per yard, 71 per cent.
Finest thread lace, 50 per cent.	Sewing thread, 51 per cent.
Carpets, Axminster and Axminster carpets, costing above 62½ a yard, 40 per cent.	Common druggets, costing above 40 cents a yard, 50 per cent.
Common woolen shawl, costing above 40 cts. a pound, 50 per cent.	Common woolen cloth, costing above 24 cts. a pound, 50 per cent.
Musical instruments of all kinds 25 per cent.	Galvanized wire smaller than No. 20 wire gauge, 152 per cent. Smaller than No. 20, 135 per cent.
Dogs on a quart bottle of champagne, costing above 40 a bottle, free.	Dogs on a pint bottle worth of blacking or cotton fabric, costing above 24, 135 per cent.
Berry and curry powder, free.	Pepper, costing 8 cents per pound, 100 per cent.
Olives, green or preserved, free.	Corn starch, 80¼ per cent duty.
Gloves of all kinds free.	Sal soda, 25 per cent duty.
Of course this is only a drop in the bucket of thousands of other items that might be treated in a similar manner. And now I challenge the journals who uphold our tariff system—1. To print the above list, which represents the greatest legal swindle of the age. And 2. To explain and vindicate the justice of retaining these enormous taxes. I wish further to remind your fellow citizens, that when the question came up in the house, last Saturday, to consider, remember, I say, "consider," the advisability of reducing these taxes, 154 members of Congress (composed of 131 republicans and 23 democrats) maintained by their vote that the question should not even be considered. Remember, further, that for the $200,000,000 customs revenue that goes into the treasury, you, my fellow citizens, pay at least $1,000,000,000 into the pockets of monopolists every year. I regret that I shall spoil your Christmas dinner. But if reason, common sense, fair play and independence, which right to be the distinguishing marks of the American citizen, is not entirely subdued, this very little Christmas present may prove more useful to the future welfare of this free land than any thing that you could possibly have received during the year. There is a time in this country when such uncontradicted wrongs and legal robbery was properly and lawfully resisted. How much of this spirit of freedom and independence is left in the present generation to lift up not their hands but their voices, in defense of their rights, it is for you to decide. Respectfully, your fellow citizen, J. S. MOORE

New York, Wednesday, Dec. 22, '86.

The Michigan Tradesman.

A Delinquent Who Wants "Damages to Reputation."

MUIR, Dec. 21, 1886.

A. Stowe, Grand Rapids:

DEAR SIR—Oliver Ely, Sr., a member of the Business Men's Association, sent to a number of poor paying customers on his books a regular notice for collection of accounts, of them has sworn out summons for damages, on account of the notices. He is a chronic kicker.

What can he do, or what steps are necessary for us to take? He has a warrant out for both members of the firm to whom the debt is a first case, and the second was the private property of only one member, he having bought out the interests of the firm. What legal standing has the Association anyway? Your reply will oblige Yours truly, L. A. DAY.

See's protection R. M. A.

Replying to the above, the Tradesman would state that the Business Men's Associations so far organized in this state possess no legal status, as they are not incorporated. At the present time the advantages of being incorporated bodies are not sufficient to compensate for the expense involved, but definite action in the premises will probably be taken by the state association in the next meeting in March.

The insurance of legal summons at the instance of a delinquent need give Mr. Ely no uneasiness, if the account against the "chronic" is an honest one, as the validity of the system of notification sheets has been sustained by courts of last resort in several different states. Probably the most recent decision of the kind was by Judge Peckham, of North Carolina, in the case of Green vs. U. S. Dealers' Protective Association. The plaintiff made a motion for an injunction to restrain the threatened publication of his name in a delinquent list. Judge Peckham refused to grant the the injunction, holding that: "An association of dealers to protect themselves from giving credit to delinquent debtors cannot be restrained by injunction from publishing to its members the plaintiff's name as such delinquent, if he be in fact so indebted and such publication will be the truth." The plaintiff appealed from this decision and carried it to the highest tribunal in the state, which affirmed the decision. Another authority, in quoting the decision, said: "It follows that if the ultimate publication of the debtor's name would be a legal and justifiable act, the sending of letters threatening to do that legal act would not render the association or the sender liable."

What further proof does Mr. Ely or any other friend of organization want of the strict legality of the blank system in use by the local associations of Michigan? If any delinquent takes it into his head that it is damaging to his reputation to be compelled to pay his debts or be put on the delinquent list, it is the plain duty of the person taking the initiative to defend his action to the utmost and make it so uncomfortable for the dead beat that he would wish he had never been born.

N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper Annual for 1886 contains a carefully prepared list of all newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Canada, arranged by states in geographical sections, and by towns in alphabetical order, giving the name of the papers, the issue, general characteristic, year of establishment, size, circulation, and advertising rates for ten lines one month. A list of all Newspapers inserting advertisements, arranged in states by counties, with the distinctive features and circulation of each paper. A complete lists of all the religious or agricultural periodicals, of medical, commercial, scientific, educational, or any other of the class publications, as well as all publications printed in a foreign languages. One of its chief features is a carefully prepared description of every county in the United States, setting forth its location, area, adjacent navigable streams, the character of its surface, the nature of its soil, its leading crops and manufactures, its county seat and population. A similar, but more elaborate descriptive heading, is appended to each state, territory and canadian province.

What True Merit Will Do

The unprecedented sale of Boschee's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds, and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual proprietary medicines, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when these diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price 75 cents, large bottles.

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of cough medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For all obstinate cases of coughs, colds, and consumption have yielded to this truly miraculous discovery. For this reason we feel warranted in risking our reputation and money on its merits. Sold by Ferry Wood and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil is

Good for both internal and external use. Good for sprains, black and blue bruises, and swollen joints.

Good for wounds made by knives, scissors, and implements of destruction.

Good for mosquito bites, and rheumatism's terrible torture. Sold by Ferry Wood and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

No sufferer from any scrofulous disease, who will fairly try Lyon's Sarsaparilla, need despair of a cure. This remedy purges the blood of all impurities, destroys the germs of scrofula, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the physical organization.

Stop that Cough.

Stop that cough, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—the best remedy for all throat and lung diseases. It will allay inflammation, and restoration, and strengthen the vocal organs. Ayer's Almanacs are free to all. Ask for one.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became severe. Daily settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Parrtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and always with

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases.—Mrs. Ann McLeod, Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse and settled on my lungs. I had a hard cough, and was very weak. Those who knew my best considered my life to be in good danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe this preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Albany, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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Address, in confidence, JAMES W. PINNEY, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

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AND

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

On all other goods.

I will sell you a real all-wool suit of underwear for $1.50; a good, heavy winter pants for $1.50; a good, all-wool, kersey suit for $9.00, the best goods for the money that can be made.

Don't fail to give me a call for anything in my line, for

I am Giving Great Bargains This Fall.

Just received my stock of Winter Caps. You will be surprised when you see what I can sell you a Fur Cap for.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Slash, Cut, and Sweep Out!

That is what we have begun to do This Month.

Come in and Buy Something You Need.

OUR REMNANT TABLE

IS FAIRLY GROANING UNDER ITS

LOAD OF BARGAINS.

Short Wraps, Cloaks, and many other things, which are a real necessity, can be purchased now at

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100 CHOPPERS WANTED,

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Anecdotes of the Rebellion. A collection of humorous incidents, characteristic traits, patriotic sentiments, and amusing adventures, illustrative of scenes and actions of the great rebellion. By Mark Mallet. 1 Dead Heat. A Novel. By Mrs. Alex. McVeigh Miller. 2 Lady Gwendoline's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne." 3 The Mystery of Mr. Wentworth. A Novel. By Mrs. Alex. McVeigh Miller. 4 The Mystery of Allan Grant. A Novel. By Mrs. Alex. McVeigh Miller. 5 The Mystery of Ashton Rhyl. A Novel. By Mrs. Alex. McVeigh Miller. 6 Lady Grace's Revenge. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne." 7 Lady Damer's Secret. A Novel. By Rhoda Broughton. 8 Red as a Rose is She. A Novel. By Rhoda Broughton. 9 Cometh Up as a Flower. A Novel. By Rhoda Broughton. 10 Not Wisely but Too Well. A Novel. By Rhoda Broughton. 11 Cometh Up as a Flower. A Novel. By Rhoda Broughton. 12 Nellie's Memories. A Novel. By Rhoda Broughton. 13 Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 14 Ready Money Mortiboy. A Novel. By Walter Besant and James Rice. 15 Golden Butterfly. A Novel. By Walter Besant and James Rice. 16 Monica. A Novel. By Walter Besant. 17 The Wreck of the Golden Mary. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins. 18 The Frozen Deep. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins. 19 A Good Heart. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne." 20 Jet: Her Face or Her Fortune? A Novel. By Blanche Roosevelt. 21 The Romantic Adventures of a Milkmaid. A Novel. By Thomas Hardy. 22 Ladybird. A Novel. By Walter Besant. 23 The Holy Rabbi. A Novel. By Rev. Haskett Smith. 24 Lady Bountiful. A Novel. By Mrs. Oliphant. 25 Lady Jean. Novel. By Mrs. Oliphant. 26 The Curate in Charge. A Novel. By Mrs. Oliphant. 27 Young Musgrave. A Novel. By Mrs. Oliphant. 28 Sons of Belial. A Novel. By Rhoda Broughton. 29 Joseph Jenkins. A Novel. By Henry Seton Merriman. 30 Pharaoh. A Novel. By Georg Ebers. 31 Quicksand and Quicksand. A Novel. By Mrs. Alex. McVeigh Miller. 32 Jealousy. A Novel. 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Any one of the above 100 books will be sent free to any address on receipt of 50 Cents; the entire list (50 books) for $1.00. Any one of the above 100 books will be sent free for one year to any person who will send us a club of 10 subscribers to our paper at $1.00 each. Postage stamps taken for the cents of a dollar. Subscribers who are now paid ahead on our paper can have any of the above books sent them by paying for the same at the rate of 3 cents each. Address all orders plainly and in full, as follows:

F. B. LUPTON, Publisher, No. 8 Park Place, New York.

THE JOURNAL.

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 13, 1887.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS.....7.00 A. M. TO 7.30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE, STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE		DEPART	
Via Ralph	11.30 a. m.	East Jordan	7.00 a. m.
Petoskey	1.00 p. m.	Elk Rapids	1.00 p. m.
East Jordan	6.00 p. m.	Petoskey	7.00 p. m.

Money Order and Registry window open from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., except during distribution of mail from Petoskey.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

☞Jefferies' is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Come back old friends and try it.

☞Fresh Oysters, direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

Good sleighing.

Fine winter weather.

Six inches more snow, since last issue.

Charlevoix is to have a toboggan slide.

We experienced our coldest weather last week.

Nicholls' mill-yard is rapidly being filled with logs.

J. A. Hawkins arrived from Chicago last Saturday.

Miss Anna McLeod returned home from Pontiac, last week.

Historical Society at Mrs. O. D. Cross's, Friday evening.

Charlie See drew the $20 music box at Hines' drug store.

Petoskey is moving for the early closing of business places.

The Rifenburg flouring mill is doing good business these days.

The drug stores are doing a good trade in the almanac line just now.

"Ten Nights in a Bar Room," tonight, at Bartholomew's opera house.

There was a good turn-out at the wood bee for Arza Campbell, on Tuesday.

R. Connable, of Petoskey, offers book, stationery, and paper business for sale.

Pleasant Sunday afternoons are enjoyed by our young people sleigh riding.

The F. & P. M. R. R. Co. is now talking of extending their line to Traverse City.

Frank Horton had a part of a load of fat cattle on him last Friday, and is laid up in consequence.

The southward wind last Monday night drove all the ice out of Lake Michigan at this point.

There are 2,000 people on Beaver Island and they are without mail service during the winter.

A. B. Soule, of Advance, has so put a store building up for Mr. Chase S. Osborn, with the distinctive features and circulation of each paper. A complete lists of all the religious or agricultural periodicals, of medical, commercial, scientific, educational, or any other of the class publications, as well as all publications printed in a foreign languages. One of its chief features is a carefully prepared description of every county in the United States, setting forth its location, area, adjacent navigable streams, the character of its surface, the nature of its soil, its leading crops and manufactures, its county seat and population. A similar, but more elaborate descriptive heading, is appended to each state, territory and canadian province.

What True Merit Will Do

The unprecedented sale of Boschee's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds, and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual proprietary medicines, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when these diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price 75 cents, large bottles.

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of cough medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For all obstinate cases of coughs, colds, and consumption have yielded to this truly miraculous discovery. For this reason we feel warranted in risking our reputation and money on its merits. Sold by Ferry Wood and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil is

Good for both internal and external use.

Good for sprains, black and blue bruises, and swollen joints.

Good for wounds made by knives, scissors, and implements of destruction.

Good for mosquito bites, and rheumatism's terrible torture. Sold by Ferry Wood and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

No sufferer from any scrofulous disease, who will fairly try Lyon's Sarsaparilla, need despair of a cure. This remedy purges the blood of all impurities, destroys the germs of scrofula, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the physical organization.

Stop that Cough.

Stop that cough, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—the best remedy for all throat and lung diseases. It will allay inflammation, and restoration, and strengthen the vocal organs. Ayer's Almanacs are free to all. Ask for one.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became severe. Daily settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Parrtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and always with

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases.—Mrs. Ann McLeod, Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse and settled on my lungs. I had a hard cough, and was very weak. Those who knew my best considered my life to be in good danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe this preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Albany, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

The G. R. & I. have added to their equipment 1,000 new freight cars, six new locomotives, and three new passenger coaches during the year just closed.

Geo. Wrisley has gone to Ellsworth to work the balance of the winter, and Mrs. Wrisley will visit relatives and friends in Vermontville, Eaton county, several weeks.

The Diamond base ball club, of Cheboygan, promise to have a club in the field next season that can easily scoop anything in the north part of the state.

"E. Carpenter and family, also others from Charlevoix, Mich., have returned for the winter to Port Orange, where they have grove interests."—Halifax Journal.

Dave Bradbeer is preparing for a trip to the Rocky Mountains, to make photographic views of winter scenes. He will probably have a rich supply for next summer's business.

A telephone line is to be established between Horton's Bay and Boyne City. Horton's Bay has subscribed $400 and it remains now for Boyne City to subscribe a smaller amount to complete the line.

We commend the Sentinel for its reminiscences. These items written up and corrected while the actors are living, and properly filed away, become more valuable to the future historian each year.

The Elk Rapids Progress states that it is reported that a syndicate has purchased the Dr. Pierce patents on the chemical works for $50,000. Newell's Friday evening company have the right to manufacture in Antrim county.

A company of Petoskey people, with A. E. Peck of East Jordan, will appear at Bartholomew's opera house to-night, in the great temperance drama of "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room." Admission 25 cents. Tickets at Weed's drug store.

R. M. Cherrie expresses the belief that during the next eighteen months this country will see another great boom in railroad building, after which there will be another relapse. If Charlevoix is to have a road at all, she must get it this year.

When Mr. Myers was hurt at Stover's mill Tuesday morning, he was at once put into Mr. Stover's light two-horse sleigh which had just returned from taking the children to school, and the ponies were run all the way to town, to get him home as quickly as possible.

At the annual meeting of the Charlevoix Mfg. Co., the old board of directors were re elected, as follows: F. J. Mesick, A. Buttars, M. J. Stockman, H. Lee Eldridge and S. M. See. The election of officers will occur later, as Mr. Buttars and Mr. Stockman are out of town.

The following firms joined the Business Men's Association at the last meeting: F. G. Hines & Co., Perry Weed, Charlevoix Savings Bank, A. E. Mason, J. L. Hurd, and Washburn & Ackert. The next meeting will be held on the first Tuesday evening in February.

We have it from reliable authority that the Michigan Central railroad company will extend their road from Grayling, in Crawford county, to Charlevoix via. Mancelona and Bellaire. By consulting the map it will be noticed that this is a very feasible route indeed.—Bellaire Bronco.

Miss Ada Cooper, of Charlevoix, a sister of Will Cooper of this place, has accepted the position as teacher of the primary department of our schools. Miss Cooper is an estimable lady, has had experience and success at teaching, and we predict for her a successful township.—Enterprise.

The question of dividing the township of Evangeline came up before the board of supervisors this meeting and was defeated. No special sectional strife was exhibited although Supervisor Heligel dwelt strongly upon the advantages to be derived by such a division.—Citizen.

The Jordan River House is now undergoing renovation and will shortly be opened to the public by Messrs Marshall & Beardsley, of Elk Rapids, who intend to rush the business, and run a first class hotel a $1.50 per day. We have no doubt but they will consider a share of the patronage.—Enterprise.

A. F. Myers was struck on the head by a flying edging at Stover's mill Tuesday morning, and considerably bruised. He was taken home and the wound dressed, but has suffered intensely ever since, not being able to get sleep or rest on account of the pain. The right eye is a total loss.

It seems that arrangements have at last been made to build the big summer hotel on Mackinaw Island, which has been talked of for several years. It is to cost $100,000, and the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad company will move the Strond & Dilworth business recently in operation at Horton's Bay, to his former near Susan Island.

Rev. Mr. Thurston will preach at Hines's school house, next Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, p. m. At night preaching and revival service at Dickson's school house, at 7 o'clock.

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Charles Rosenthal, who as salesman for Mr. S. Rosenthal has made not a few friends here by his pleasant manners and accommodating spirit, has arrangements to go into business for himself at Newberry, about the 15th of January. Just now however, he is running the Charlevoix store of Rosenthal & Son, while Alec is absent.—Record.

Speaking of the possible extension of the C. & W. M. R. R. to Charlevoix, the Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald says: "The benefits of such an extension are obvious. A new country will be opened up and developed, another avenue for shipment of pine and hardwood timber and a new outlet for the pig iron manufactured at Ironton, five miles from Charlevoix, will be made."

"Elk Repids, Charlevoix, etc., keep talking about getting railroads, and it seems to all end in talk."—Enterprise. You probably have not heard of what Charlevoix has done the past week. When you see that handsome subscription list to provide for a survey to Mancelona, by way of Ironton and East Jordan, you will correct your remarks about all ending in talk. What is the status of East Jordan's railroad projects?

A Business Men's Association was organized in Boyne City last Thursday evening. Regular meetings will be held the first Wednesday of each month. R. R. Perkins was elected president; J. L. Handy vice president; A. J. Beardsley treasurer; F. M. Chase secretary; C. C. Batchelor and Wm. Gardner executive committee. W. J. Lewis, P. F. McIntire and R. R. Perkins business committee. The number in the organization is 52.—Citizen.

This is the time of year to pay up. Everyone who has the means should settle his small debts. If you pay your butcher what you owe him, your butcher can pay the baker and the baker the tailor, and the tailor his wife's millinery bill. Thus one good deed would roll along and gather goodness as it proceeded, inducing general liquidation. It is a bad beginning of the new year to enter upon with the draw

PARTED.

BY M. A. R.

You ask if I remember you
That parting hour, so many years ago,
As if, my friend, I ever could forget
A farewell spoken that had pushed me so.

You cherish in your memory
My memory, warm and true, you say;
Your vision love was given even then to me,
And yet, you cast your happiness away.

You chose a future one to be your wife,
One who has proved false, and your soul has true
Then she you walked beside that happy eve,
Who gave, unsought, a heart's first love to you.

You come to me for comfortour at last;
The happiness you sought you, so she have found;
I bid you not despair, for it will be
A little brighter, happier, just beyond.

For just beyond us waits our Father's home,
A mansion glorified by One most like
Who calls his suffering children home to Him,
And we'll await his summons, you and I.

The folly of those youthful days forgot;
We'll hasten on our pilgrim way, we can not err
Who have a sacred duty to perform you know;
We find no happiness unmixed with care.

We met and parted, and we now must walk
In different paths through life;
I were folly to regret the olden days,
Or to repine at the fate that has set aside
Our fair divinity, and if friendship true
Will any comfort be, I give to you.
The truest, purest friendship one ever knows,
Which from the ashes of a dear, dead love has grown.

OUR FIRST BATTLE.

BY JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS.

To my veteran of two or three years faithful service in the field this will be a most attractive title. After being some what hardened to war by the smoke, the toil, and the blood of several active campaigns, it is interesting to go back to the first occasion when he found himself under fire, and twice its scenes and incidents.

Let the reader turn to the map of Louisiana, and examine the southeast part, west of the Mississippi. From Morgan City (known during the war as Brashear), up to New Iberia, he will see a narrow neck of land between the Gulf of Mexico and Grand Lake, which is traversed by Bayou Teche on its way to Berwick Bay. This neck, as I call it, is even narrower than it looks to be on the map, for impenetrable swamp-forests bound it on the Gulf side, so that, from bayou to swamp, there is often a width of less than two miles of territory. At the narrowest point, which may be marked on the map as about half-way between Brashear and Franklin, the Confederate General Richard Taylor had, in the early spring of 1863, constructed large earthworks right across the neck, mounted them with artillery, some of which was quite heavy, and remained there as the season advanced, waiting for General Banks to come up and fight.

The battle that occurred here on the 12th and 13th of April was the first experience of the kind to probably three-fourths of the Union side who were engaged in it. Seventeen of our regiments were under fire here; how many Taylor had is unknown; but he certainly had enough to serve about twenty-five pieces of artillery, which make things quite lively for us in those two days. The fight, known as the battle of Bisland, from the plantation on which it occurred, occupies no conspicuous place in the history of the war; indeed, it is probable that thousands of the readers of that history never heard of it; but it was the real thing to us, in the way of war, and was attended by incidents of a highly interesting character. I propose to describe the field as I saw it in an off-hand way, and will make it much more interesting than the historian could.

We moved out from our camps on the westerly side of Berwick Bay on the morning of the 12th. It was Sunday; but that circumstance has never made any cause in war, and it did not in ours. I feel like confessing, in all humility, that the volunteers often had great difficulty in keeping the calendar straight when out on campaign, and that Sundays were too apt to be treated like other days. But in Louisiana there was one test of the day that never failed. When the negro women exhibited themselves in the gaudiest attire, decked in all the colors of the rainbow, then the Sabbath had come—and!

Scouts and spies and friendly negroes had given information as to where the bayou works were, and one day's steady march would have brought us up to them. But my country was by no means open, though flat; it was dotted with groves, sugar-brick sugar-houses, growing cane and other obstacles which might conceal hostile skirmishers; so our advance was cautious. It was made generally in two columns, one in the road along the bayou, and one through the fields. Two gunboats kept along with us, steaming up the Teche, and a small force of cavalry was a quarter of a mile up to the front.

Let me pause only long enough to speak of this wonderful country we were passing through. The soil was a rich black alluvium, deposited in past ages by the Mississippi and its outbreaking bayous. Nature fairly revels in that soil and that climate. Vast plantations of giant sugarcane are here; oranges hang on the trees almost the year round; the magnolia shows its beautiful white flowers; roses were almost everywhere along the way. Blackberries were ripe—in April! Further up the country are prairie lands, where herds of beef-cattle and hardy ponies abound. During this campaign, sixty-nations, save coffee, were missed dreadfully; vast potatoes and fruits were our staples. In the bayous, great alligators sunbathed and paddled. All along the Teche were the homes of wealth and luxury—stately white mansions, the broad plantation lands stretching in front, their rear verandas overhanging the stream, which was often arched over by the branches of trees meeting overhead. Hundreds of our had probably reached this Arcadian region in such a hostile army should ever invade it had not been accounted to be within the bounds of possibility. It was upon those scenes that our army came in those April days, and hastily was the cup and hand of war laid upon this people. With the best of discipline—as an army, some lawlessness and pillage will ever prevail, and the people she fled at oppressed in many cases found their houses stripped and in disorder on their return. A large proportion of these people were of French extraction, and the sight of the tri-color flag from a window was a common one as we passed. But to no class of the population did our invasion bring such astonishment and joy as to the negroes. When it is remembered that in 1860 this class numbered the whites in number in Louisiana, a fitting idea may be formed of the scenes that were continually occurring along our march. The negro in Louisiana is—or was—an African, with all that the name implies; uncouth, outlandish, with all the physical characteristics of his race in a state of great development. Frequently as we passed a plantation house there would be an irruption of fifty or a hundred darkies out into the road, and the soldiers' sense of the ludicrous would be gratified by gaitures, grimaces, kicking up of heels, and loud cries of "Bless de Lawd! See dem Linkum soldiers! O, Lawd God! bless yo' souls! Ole Mas'r Abum!" "Why, honey, dey have no horns and tails, as ole mass'r said!" And then would come a great chorus, "Wa'n gwine along wid yo' all? And the rear of the column would be closed by a dusky array of ex-slaves, rejoicing in their new-found freedom, scarcely knowing what to do with it, yet bound to follow the liberating host as long as permitted. I doubt if just such scenes, so perfectly unctuous of the negro character, were seen anywhere in the war out of Louisiana.

We passed through the village of Patterson, while toward evening, and bivouacked that night in the fields beyond. Many of the soldiers went down to the bayou for a wash, and, considering the clouds of dust and rural heats through which we labored for the next week, it was not at all amiss.

The camps were astir in good time the next morning, and, after coffee and hard-tack, the march was resumed. Upon exciting incidents occurred before our lines fairly got in range of the enemy's works. A mounted officer, with a glass, thought he observed some indications of a reconnoissance in the neighborhood of a large sugar-house, far up the road. A section of one of our batteries was brought to the head of our column and a shell sent screaching for a mile. A dozen men were seen, by the glass, to run out of the building, mount their horses, which were hitched near by, and ride off at a gallop.

Further on, a round-shot was sent at some suspicious appearances, and I plainly saw it strike a large house. When our column reached this place there was a hall, and I was one of several who entered the house to observe the effects of this shot. They were admirable to behold. The missile had crashed completely through the building, not under the mark, but tearing off basinets of lath and plastering, and scattering them over the long table which had been set for dinner. One of the negroes told us that the family were just seated at the board when this unwelcome messenger came, and that they all fled in panic across the bayou.

By the middle of this afternoon it was evident that we were drawing upon dangerous ground. We advanced slowly, often in line; we often halted, for cautious reconnoissances; our gunboats in the bayou threw an occasional shell. Before sunset we were advancing only in line, searing up every light of a rabbit, and moving forward before us. Never having been in action, though I had been eighteen months in the service, and not then understood all the signals of battle, I afterward, those movements somewhat puzzled me, while it was a very picturesque sight to see the brigade, with its alternate columns and lines, and regimental lines over the fields, banners flying, and musket-barrels shining, and, I looked decidedly pretty, and I thought it only needed the burst and swell of military music to make it very like what is called the pomp and circumstance of glorious war." Too sun was down, and twilight had come on while our march in line was proceeding. All of a sudden there came the roar of two cannon in quick succession, the balls flying high overhead; and at the signal the enemy opened on us from several batteries. From the noise, the smoke and the dust that followed, I should say that there were fully twenty-five guns engaged on during night. We were well in range, in fact, I believe that had they opened on us half an hour sooner they would have done better execution. As it was, it is generally with detached battlefield fire, most of their missiles flew high overhead.

One-half of all the error and confusion that has arisen out of the dispositions relating to battles of this war proceeds from the fact that soldiers will persist in attempting to describe what they never saw and had personally. The area of ground any battle which lie man with the musket, his Captain, or even his Colonel, can see is a very limited one, and so it was at Bisland. The things that I saw and heard there I will describe; those that I heard I saw not heard other people tell of. When that amazing uproar broke out for a front of, and in an instant filled with the hum that hissed, whistled, screached, and howled, so that, for a time, the soldiers stood from intuition, without order, and looking about them, as if to say, "What is this, anyhow?" I glanced back to see what was behind me, and I saw the Twenty-first Battery had galloped up, and was unlimbering just in our rear. At that instant one of the battery horses flew off to the march, in a way that seemed perfectly inexplicable. The animal had been struck by a shell, and scattered in every direction. Right before our line was one of the great plantation ditches, full seven feet deep, that cross the country. Somebody, I suppose it was General Weitzel, our brigade commander, was heard to shout, "Forward, and take the infantry lie down." We did not need to be told twice. The musketeers, and some men got into that ditch with great promptness, and lying there for the next hour, legs, arms, muscles, and bodies in consolable of a tangle, had a fine opportunity for reflection.

My own thoughts had a ridiculous aspect of the situation. I had wished to participate in a battle, just as all green soldiers do. I had pictured it in my mind, and, how it would feel to be in a battle. I had pictured what we should discharge, perhaps the bayonet, and what we should risk. It never occurred to me, generally, Well—lord we were in a battle—that is, we were under fire while the utility of both sid a was fight-ing over us.

My impressions of that hour need not be lengthy. Fifty pieces of cannon make a great noise, and the continual hurtling of the shot, and the continual bursting of shell, give the impression of a very great tempest in air. The Captain of the battery just behind us made about all the impression upon me. I thought it quite unnecessary, and, and I mentally yelled and swore at him, and though they were not doing all that men could, fly and by I became convinced of a movement among the ditch on our right; soldiers seemed to be climbing out, and correctly supposing that there were orders to do so, our officers repeated the order. We got out on the same side that we got in, twenty battery in front, and were soon going to the rear; we were ordered to form line, and we did so with some confusion, the enemy's balls still cutting the air overhead, and our officers being in an uncomfortable near our left. We retired about half a mile over the fields and prepared to bivouac for the night.

The morning report showed we had been in a battle and got whipped, was soon plainted. We had merely been "feeling of the enemy; had drawn their fire, developed their position, and in the morning should go back and open the fight in earnest.

Here we lay in our blankets all night, in darkness; fires could not be allowed in such a situation. I recall two incidents of the time: One was the receipt of a letter mail, out of which we were compelled to read our letters home from home by the lightful of a stray pikle, who came upon the scene about midnight, probably searching for forage and the rum, and probably he provoked as he rambled around among the ranks of sleepers are vivid in my memory. Just here I may mention a case of comfortable occurring at this battle. After we had retreat Lieutenant H—— was missing, though he had been seen to leave the ditch. He was not with us at all the next day; but he was heard of some days later, far to the rear, with some Quartermaster's train. He complained that he had been so entirely deaf by that dread-ful artillery. He was kindly allowed to rest.

The next morning the infantry was ordered up to about the position of the night before, and remained there all day, merely supporting the guns. The Seventy-fifth New York was at one time sent up to the enemy at the left, and got a position where its muskets could be used, but all infantry soldier who fired a bullet at Bisland was an exception. All day long the tremendous uproar of artillery went on, and continued at night. The gunboats on the bayou, two on one side and one on the other, changed their positions, places on the field the growing sugar-cane was trampled down, and the night was brilliantly lighted up by the flames of burning residents, set on fire by the shells; but there was everywhere noise, smoke, and confusion. During all day of this day my company was detached in charge of a section of Rodman's rifled guns, thirty-two pounders. All day long we have artillerymen kept in the rear, planting their round-shot most effectively, and often jumping up and cheering when an extra-good shot was made. Not a man of my company was hurt, though two were hit by spent fragments. In one regiment only two were killed and eight wounded, the loss in the whole division was small. Save in unusual cases this is the common result of an artillery battle. Shot and shell terrify and disconcert; but as a rule they do not hit a target in war.

Another night was passed in darkness, and with nothing to eat but a few hard-tack. A rumor went round that the infantry were to assault at daylight, and this pleasing prospect we slept as only wearied soldiers can sleep.

The morning brought a surprise. Fearful of being cut off by Grover's division, which had been sent around on both sides through the Grand Lake, the enemy threw from their battered fortifications, and from their camps, a terrific overwhelming cannon that our artillerists had dismounted, and, when the sun came up, they were marched down the abandoned works, and began the second day's tedious march and pursuit that lasted nearly a week.

My regiment passed the march directly through the beautiful grounds of the Bisland mansion, the shock of battle and arms chipped off by cannon-balls were everywhere.

Further on, the little building by the roadside that had been General Taylor's head-quarters was pointed out to me. I saw the dust that followed, I should say that there were fully twenty-five guns engaged on during the engage-ment that in fact, I believe that had they opened on us half an hour sooner they would have done better execution. As it was, it is generally with detached battlefield fire, most of their missiles flew high overhead.

One-half of all the error and confusion that has arisen out of the dispositions relating to battles of this war proceeds from the fact that soldiers will persist in attempting to describe what they never saw and had personally. The area of ground any battle which lie man with the musket, his Captain, or even his Colonel, can see is a very limited one, and so it was at Bisland. The things that I saw and heard there I will describe; those that I heard I saw not heard other people tell of. When that amazing uproar broke out for a front of, and in an instant filled with the hum that hissed, whistled, screached, and howled, so that, for a time, the soldiers stood from intuition, without order, and looking about them, as if to say, "What is this, anyhow?" I glanced back to see what was behind me, and I saw the Twenty-first Battery had galloped up, and was unlimbering just in our rear. At that instant one of the battery horses flew off to the march, in a way that seemed perfectly inexplicable. The animal had been struck by a shell, and scattered in every direction. Right before our line was one of the great plantation ditches, full seven feet deep, that cross the country. Somebody, I suppose it was General Weitzel, our brigade commander—was heard to shout, "Forward, and take the infantry lie down." We did not need to be told twice. The musketeers, and some men got into that ditch with great promptness, and lying there for the next hour, legs, arms, muscles, and bodies in consolable of a tangle, had a fine opportunity for reflection.

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FAREWELL TO LOGAN.

Impressive Services Over the Dead Statesman in the Senate Chamber.

His Civil and Military Career Eloquently Eulogized by Rev. Dr. Newman.

The Remains Escorted to Rock Creek Cemetery by a Long Procession.

Solemn and impressive funeral services over the remains of Senator Logan were held in the Senate Chamber at Washington on the last day of the year. There was a great throng of people present. The Rev. Dr. Newman preached the funeral sermon. The President was not able to be present, but Mrs. Cleveland was present, as well as members of the Cabinet and their wives. All the Senators were present except Senator Hale. Among the prominent men were several Chinese House Cooking Posttraction Gen. and Vice, Fred D. Grant, and Senator Stanford.

To the Sculptor's soft good-night strain, poet as he was, Logan's life was a stirring one, full of incidents, and his career was as much the beauty of character, and power of passion, as of the poet. He was a soldier, statesman, orator, and the pageantry of war. The cemetery where Logan was laid to rest is located near the tomb of Senator Stanford, and near the tomb of Senator Hoar. Thither the casket was borne in the hearse, followed by a long procession of carriages, in which one summer's day more than twenty years ago, Logan, with his wife and two little children, rode to the cemetery between packed ranks of his fellow-citizens, who had come to pay their last respects to the man who was the idol of the people. Thousands of people were there to see the funeral cortège pass by, and, as the hearse passed, many uncovered their heads, and some shed tears. The casket was then unveiled, and the coffin was lowered into the vault, and the cemetery was closed, and the vault was sealed, and the casket was placed in the vault

Dr. G. W. CROUTER.

DRUGS
And Stationery.

Every person on our books will receive a statement of their account the first week in January, and the 1st of every month hereafter.

HONEY ANTS.

They Are Very Intelligent Insects, and Are Also Addicted to Eat.

"Dine with me to-day," said a friend, "and I will promise you something new, a house bouche never dreamed of in your philosophy." I did not believe it, but accepted the invitation, with the understanding that the line was to be drawn at mountain lion or magpie, and that Chinatown was not to be drawn on.

The dinner was served, and, by way of dessert, the mikado in attendance brought in a silver salver, upon which rested some objects that I assumed to be extraordinarily large currants, of rich amber hue. My friend took one, and I observed that it attempted to escape as he passed it to his mouth and bit off the amber-hued globe as he would a cherry. As he did so a look of extreme bliss passed over his face, fading away, only to be followed by another as he repeated the operation.

Not to be outdone, I also took up one of the objects, which was a squirming ant, swallowed it, and became conscious of having eaten a drop of honey, sweet and agreeable, though the fact that each morsel was obtained only by the sacrifice of a defenseless insect was somewhat of an objection. This slaught'er of the innocents continued for a few moments, when my friend scraped together a small monument of heads and, gazing at them reflectively, asked me how I felt.

"I brought these," he continued, "from way down in southern California, on the edge of Mexico, where they live. They cost me about a cent apiece, and I propose to introduce them among my friends. In Mexico they are considered a great dainty. I first saw them in Old Mexico, where I was stopping, and one day, in lunching with a friend, he ordered a plate of them, and, to tell the truth, I would have given a $5 bill rather than to have eaten one, nor it would have seriously offended my Mexican friend to have refused, so I shut my eyes and went it blind, literally, and after the first one I was well contented to eat a dozen, as if you can overcome the idea of eating a living creature you are all right.

"My host observed my modesty and laughed at me. 'You Americans are curious people,' he said. 'I have seen you watch a man stab a delicate oyster, and while in its death-struggles sauden it with condiments, a process as cruel as throwing a human being upon burning coals, yet you object to a single ant that is so surcharged with honey, so replete with the delights of honey, that it is insensible to pain.' In short, I became a convert, and after that I could never get enough. You see, we have a precedent in locusts and wild honey, and the locust was and is an extremely disagreeable-looking object, and the wild honey was not as sweet as this."

The ants thus served up by my epicurean friend were the famous honey ants found—from Mexico to Colorado—in this country and in the east, and, while all ants are remarkable for their seeming intelligence these present certain features almost beyond belief, and when their story was first told in scientific quarters by Dr. Norman, Wesmael, and others it was considered by many as a huge hoax, avended by some fun-loving naturalists as a joke—of too far-reaching interest in economics.

The honey ant is a small red insect, extremely demonstrative and active, and found particularly in Texas and Mexico, and in considerable numbers in Colorado. Their nests are prominent mounds in some cases and again are low heaps, spread over an area twenty or thirty feet, forming a community. As a rule they are nocturnal, working at night, though I have seen them at work in the bright sunlight at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and marching in a line, perhaps seven feet wide and forty feet in length, to a cotton-wood tree, up which they passed,—long and slender—coming down larger and full of pure white liquid.

It would strike even a casual observer as curious that these ants were carrying home a liquid that could hardly be stowed away, ants not having, as a rule, storehouses for liquid provisions; but the honey set overcomes this difficulty in a novel manner. Certain of the ants, either by agreement or selection, are utilized as receptacles for the honey-food supply, and become literally honey bottles. They are kept by the others in a separate apartment, about six inches long by four in height, that is a store-room. Here, if the nest is carefully opened, the ants or honey bottles will be seen hanging on the wall, looking like ripe currents.—*San Francisco Call.*

A Curious Bird.

What is the Bison, Andy Humbolldt in his travels in South America records a visit to Caripe, where is the cavern of the guacharo bird. The name which the cavern bears signifies the "mine of fat," because from the young of the birds which inhabit it an immense quantity of fat is annually obtained. These birds are about the size of our common fowl, with wings which expand to three feet and a half. All day long they dwell in the cavern, and, like our owls, only come forth at night. They subsist entirely on fruits, and have very powerful beaks, which are necessary to crack the rough nuts and reels which form part of their food. Midsummer is the harvest time for the fat. The Indians enter the cavern armed with long poles; the nests are attached to holes in the roof about sixty feet above their heads; they break those with the poles, and the young birds fall down and are instantly killed. Underneath their bodies is a layer of fat, which is cut off, and is the object sought. At the mouth of the cavern huts are erected of palm leaves, and there, in pots of clay, the natives melt the fat which has been collected. This is known as the *butter of the cavern*; it is so pure that it may be kept for upwards of a year without becoming rancid. At the convent of Caripe no other oil is ever used in the kitchen of the monks.

A Young Man Tries Farming.

Almost every one has heard the story Mark Twain tells about Henry Ward Beecher when the latter first indulged in the luxury of amateur farming. The great preacher bought a pig for $5, for it $10 worth of corn, and then sold it for $6. He said he made no pig, but lost on the corn. A similar experience befell two of my friends in Jersey who came to the conclusion they would improve the back part of their lots. They are young men with plenty of business on hand, and so could not work the garden growing luxuriously. The other day one of them made a statement of expenses and gains to find out how he stood with his farming experiment. He discovered that he had paid $35 for fertilizer, $15 for labor, had sworn 500 times at his neighbors' chickens, had quarreled twice on this account, was sued once for killing two cats, was mobbed for kicking a dog out of his tomatoes, and had for his gains one mess of garden peas, five tomatoes, one dozen ears of corn, and a prospective pock of potatoes. After this my younger friend will plant his farm in lawn grass and attend the market for his best vegetables.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

Tennyson is to write a poem on American beauty.

A Warning.

Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing us of the presence of danger and disease, any little excitement of an unusual nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted, and headaches and a hundred other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of modern life are unnecessarily caused by a disordered liver and sluggish bowels, which inhabit it an immense quantity of fat is annually obtained. These birds are about the size of our common fowl, with wings which expand to three feet and a half. All day long they dwell in the cavern, and, like our owls, only come forth at night. They subsist entirely on fruits, and have very powerful beaks, which are necessary to crack the rough nuts and reels which form part of their food. Midsummer is the harvest time for the fat. The Indians enter the cavern armed with long poles; the nests are attached to holes in the roof about sixty feet above their heads; they break those with the poles, and the young birds fall down and are instantly killed. Underneath their bodies is a layer of fat, which is cut off, and is the object sought. At the mouth of the cavern huts are erected of palm leaves, and there, in pots of clay, the natives melt the fat which has been collected. This is known as the *butter of the cavern*; it is so pure that it may be kept for upwards of a year without becoming rancid. At the convent of Caripe no other oil is ever used in the kitchen of the monks.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

When one has been suffering the agonies of a severe attack of rheumatism, neuralgia or sciatica, and relief comes, it seems as if a new lease of life had been granted. Such have been the feelings of thousands who, after trying physicians and numberless remedies, have said Athlophoros and found to their great joy that this medicine really did cure their disease.

August 10th, 1886.

Louis Schmidt, harness maker at Watertown, Wis., said to our correspondent, "While I cannot say Athlophoros has cured me of my rheumatism, it has been a great benefit and has relieved me very much. I have been subject to the rheumatism for the past six years; many times afflicted so that I could not work. I first used Athlophoros about three months ago and experienced very quick relief. I used in all about six bottles." Where did you first learn of this medicine was asked? "It was recommended to me through Mr. Edwards' one, a farmer living about ten miles from here. He was much worse than me. Used only three bottles and was completely cured. I consider it the best medicine I ever used and expect to use more of it."

Sturgis, Mich.

I have had an excellent sale for Athlophoros from the time of its first introduction and in every case with most satisfactory results. I call to mind one case in particular of a young lady afflicted with rheumatism who had been treated by best physicians in Kalamazoo, but was obtained relief by using Athlophoros upon recommendation. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a specific in most cases of rheumatism and neuralgia.

H. J. Kelsey, Druggist.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, and there they cannot be bought of the druggies the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either, carriage paid, on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, rheumatism, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unrivaled.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Francis A. Boynton to Ira M. Boynton, dated the 1st day of April, 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix County, Mich., on the 5th day of April, 1884, in liber 1, page 182, of mortgages, on page 264, now owned by him, and upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due the sum of one hundred dollars and forty cents, no suit or proceeding having been instituted to recover the debt secured thereby, to be now due and unpaid. The premises described in said mortgage are the undivided one-half of the following described lot, viz: Lot one hundred and seventy-one (171) in Boyne City, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall foreclose said mortgage by sale of the above described premises, or some part thereof, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the court house in Boyne City, on the **First day of April**, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated December 7, A. D. 1886.

ANDREW D. CRUICKSHANK,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Mich.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.

State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a court held at the office of the Township Clerk, in the township of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1886. Present, Charles E. Hosmer, Justice of the peace. In the matter of the complaint of Charles E. Hosmer, vs. Lewis Schmidt, defendant, in attachment. Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment against the goods and effects of said defendant, was duly issued out of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1886, in favor of Charles E. Hosmer, of Charlevoix, Mich., and against said defendant, Lewis Schmidt, of Charlevoix, Mich., for the sum of Three Hundred and Forty-Nine Dollars and Seventy-Six Cents (349.76), and that the same will become due the seventh day of December, A. D. 1886. Dated this 11th day of December, A. D. 1886.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Charlevoix, Mich.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Heath, Burgess & Co., was on the 1st day of September, last dissolved by mutual consent. The business formerly conducted by said firm will be settled up by the undersigned, Wm. Burgess, Heath, who assumes all liabilities and settles all outstanding accounts.

Dated January 4th, 1887.

WILLIAM BURGESS HEATH,
WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
ALEXANDER CAMERON.

F. E. Wood,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.
Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

REDUCED
from $4.00 to
$2.50.
The Chicago Mail.
The Only First Class Evening Paper Published in the West,
BRIGHT, ⊕ ENTERTAINING, ⊕ NEWSY,
Will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada, postage prepaid at the following rates:
1 Year, ... $2.50
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As Clean as a First-Class Weekly.
THE MAIL
Has the Best Telegraphic Service, The Ablest Writers, The Most Reliable Market Reporters.
Send Postage Stamps, Money Orders, Postal Notes, or Registered Letters.
THE HATTON-SNOWDEN CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
MAIL BUILDING, FIFTH-AV.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

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DETROIT
DAILY PAPER.
If you are an intelligent wide-awake citizen you probably already subscribe for and read a weekly paper. But
Why Wait a Whole Week?
For the news of the world, which you should get every day in the year, and which you can read in a few minutes every night while you are resting from your days work.
You can have a Daily Paper for a very little more than your weekly paper costs you.
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Evening News
And keep posted in
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2. The Politics of your State and Country.
3. The Market Prices of your Products.
And on all other subjects which it concerns you to know from day to day.
If you have never read The Evening News you have at least heard of it. It is the
Cheapest, Brightest, Newiest, Freshest, and Most Independent and Intelligent Daily Paper published in the State of Michigan.
IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER,
Absolutely devoted to their interests, and free from control by political parties, cliques, or bosses. IT TELLS THE TRUTH about everything it tells of, and tells it so that people read what it tells them. It is chosen by its enormous circulation, which is nearly double that of other Detroit daily evening papers.
THE EVENING NEWS,
Detroit, Mich.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is priceless to them. Address, with the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Rev. Edward A. Wilson, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.
The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

PIMPLES. I will mail (postpaid) a receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will clear the face of PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BLACKHEADS, & TEETER, Rice, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful.
Teach with this compound the soft lily shade.
And the brilliant glow will last the virgin spread.
Many imperfections for production a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, A. DUTHER, 6 Cedar St., New York City.

CASH CLUB RATES.
These of our readers who want a city paper for the coming year can be accommodated by the JOURNAL club list. To get the benefit of these reduced rates, all arrears must be paid up date of subscription and one year in advance in cash.

Publisher's Price.	With the JOURNAL.
$1 00 Detroit Weekly Free Press	$2 00
1 80 New York Weekly World	2 00
1 00 Chicago Weekly Herald	2 00
1 00 Scientific American	4 00
1 00 Chicago Weekly News	1 60
1 00 Chicago Daily Mail	3 00
5 00 Detroit Evening News	2 50
1 50 American Agriculturist	2 25
1 00 Montreal Family Herald	1 60

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.
Time Table in effect November 28, 1886.
GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati Lv			7 00am	7 00pm
Fort Wayne Ar			12 40am	12 40am
Fort Wayne Lv			1 20	2 05
Kendallville Ar			2 26	3 10
Kendallville Lv			2 35	4 00
G'd Rapids Ar		3 45	6 30	7 20
G'd Rapids Lv		3 50pm	6 40	7 35
D G H & M Junc			7 00	8 00
Howard City	8 20		11 05	1 20
Reed City Ar	9 35		12 20pm	2 45
Reed City Lv			12 40	3 00
Cadillac Ar	9 52		1 05	3 25
Cadillac Lv	11 40		1 40	3 45
Walton	12 24am		2 26	4 34
Kalkaska Ar	1 00		3 00	5 10
Kalkaska Lv			3 05	5 20
Boyne Falls			3 16	5 34
Petoskey			3 31	5 50
Mackinaw City			4 15	6 35
Harbor Springs			3 50pm	3 10pm
GOING SOUTH.				
Mackinaw City		5 00pm		10 00am
Harbor Springs		5 50		10 50
Petoskey Lv		6 19		11 20
Boyne Falls		6 31		11 35
Kalkaska		6 46		11 50
Walton		7 16		12 20
Cadillac Ar		8 00		1 20pm
Cadillac Lv		12 30		4 05
Reed City Ar		4 25		6 15
Reed City Lv		4 40		6 30
Big Rapids		5 05		7 00
Howard City		6 05		8 00
D G H & M Junc		6 25		8 20
G'd Rapids Ar	7 15am	8 00		11 05
G'd Rapids Lv	7 25am	8 05		11 05pm
Kendallville Ar	10 40	11 20		2 40
Kendallville Lv	10 50am	11 25		2 50
Fort Wayne Ar	12 40pm	1 45		4 50
Fort Wayne Lv	1 10	2 05		5 05
Cincinnati Ar	7 20pm	7 35am		3 20pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.
"Mackinaw Short Line."
Only direct route between the East and South and Upper Peninsula of Michigan.
Time Table taking effect Nov. 14, 1886.

GOING WEST. Read down.	STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Read up.
A. M. P. M.		P. M. A. M.
6 45	Detroit	11 10
P. M. A. M.		P. M. P. M.
12 05	St. Ignace	5 30
10 25	Newberry	7 15
9 40	Seney	8 00
10 42	Germfask	9 15
2 30	Au Train	3 40
5 30	Marquette	7 15
P. M. A. M.		A. M. P. M.
12 50	Marquette	7 00
1 35	Ishpeming	11 35
4 10	Ironwood	8 40
4 50	Hancock	8 00
5 35	Calumet	8 15

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7 00 a. m., arrives Marquette 5 30 p. m. leaves Marquette at 8 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 6 30 p. m.

CONNECTIONS

(1) Via M. T. Co.'s boats, with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, daily at 6 45 p. m. Connecting at Mackinaw City with Chicago and points via Chicago and Northwestern railway.

Steamer City of Mackinaw leaves Detroit daily, except Sunday. Steamer Alpena leaves Detroit daily, except Saturday.

A. WATSON, Gen'l Sup't.
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HORSE-SHOING,
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G. E. SWEETLAND, M.D.

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FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services at 10 30 a. m. and 7 30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 30 o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome. Rev. J. Gaskin, pastor. Church, corner Bridge and Mitchell streets. Sunday school room, Dr. Green's hall, over F. W. Crouter & Co.'s store.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 118, meets second and fourth Saturday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Inland Lake Lodge, No. 36, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Boyne City Tent No. 136, meets every Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall.

O. L.—True Blue No. 52, next Saturday on the full moon, in Odd Fellows' hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 292, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at Odd Fellows' hall.

T. F. BROWN, W. A. BROWN.
Brown Bros. & Co.'s Bank of Trevor & Co.'s Bank of Charlevoix.
CAPITAL, $50,000.
Transact a general banking business. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly made and all business pertaining to banking attended to. Drafts drawn on Europe by best lines. Money to loan on first class real estate security. Refer to Security First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants' National Bank, Detroit; Boyne City State Bank; First National Bank, Grand Rapids.

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Transacts a general banking business. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly made and all business pertaining to banking attended to. Drafts drawn on Europe by best lines. Money to loan on first class real estate security. Refer to Security First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants' National Bank, Detroit; Boyne City State Bank; First National Bank, Grand Rapids.

1872. 1887.
DR. G. W. CROUTER,
Drugs, Stationery and
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Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

ADVERTISEMENTS of three lines or less will be inserted in this column for
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each insertion. (This type will average seven words to a line.) Each additional line, three cents each insertion.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed neatly, promptly, artistically, and cheaply, at the JOURNAL Office.

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STRAYED OR STOLEN, a dark red heifer, about 20 months old, white V in forehead, white spot on belly, white feet. Type E. Newland, Charlevoix.

100,000 GOOD WHITE BRICK for sale.—Inquire at this office.

Terrace Farm
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Charlevoix, Mich.
Dairy, Vegetable and Stock Farm. THOROUGHBRED and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty

Around the County.

Eveline.

Wesley Lane is home again.

Miss Estella Allen left Saturday for Kalamazoo to visit her sister.

Misses Annie and Ida Lake have gone to join their mother in Canada.

18° below zero is the coldest point it has reached in Eveline, so far that we have noticed.

If you rub your windows once or twice a week with a rag dipped in glycerine they will not freeze enough to hurt the glass.

How is this for an open winter? In addition to our already abundance of snow, about eight inches more fell on Sunday night last, making in all a total of about thirty-two inches.

The Citizen contains an item which speaks of the apples in northern Michigan as being the best grown, and may produce holding apples in that locality should hold on to them for higher prices next spring. This is quite a puff for northern Michigan, eh?

Our dear brother scribe at Burgess says, "Its about time to get ready to dodge the tax collector." Now we didn't think we had a lower order of that would try and put such a thought into so high and mighty a mind, to try and cheat the poor tax-collector out of what little he can earn. We don't do any such thing ever repeated the Lord's prayer. Please read the following and repent: "Lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil;" now we hope you will repent of his sins and try and be a better boy.

Jan. 17th, 1887.

Horton's Bay.

School commences on Monday, of this week. Miss Cooper, as usual, continues the chair.

Stroud & Dilworth have commenced running their new saw-mill,—they having a contract of sawing all logs got out at this point for the Pine Lake Lumber Co.

A. L. Hicks, blacksmith, and Louis Etz, wheelright, are overstocked with work, and are turning out work worthy of patronage.

A pop corn social was held last evening at M. Houghtelin's, for the benefit of E. D. Wood. Oh, we the bulls of corn did suffer! The young forks enjoyed themselves hugely. Receipts, $5.12.

Shipping wood at the Bay seems to be a thing of the past, all farmers who had wood to work in Boyne City, report that work is booming. No doubt in the near future there will be talk of the c——— seat.

East Jordan.

G. B. Martin has purchased of Orlando Blair, the corner lot on Main and Easterly streets. We understand Mr. Martin intends erecting a handsome brick bank building thereon in the early spring.—Enterprise.

Capt. Geo. Robertson of the steamer Lou A. Cummings, writes us that next season that staunch steamer will run between East Jordan and Harbor Springs, leaving this place for Harbor Springs every morning and returning here in the evening. By this arrangement the facilities for reaching the outside world, will be more convenient than ever before.—Enterprise.

Trustee M. E. Church.

Preaching at Ironton M. E. church next Sunday morning and evening by the pastor.

Rev. Mr. Thurston will preach at Johnson's school house next Sunday at 2.30 o'clock p. m., and at 7 o'clock at Black's school house.

Home After Business Hours.

The road along which the man of business travels is not a macadamized one, nor does it ordinarily lead through pleasant scenes and by well-springs of delight. On the contrary, it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "wait-a-bit" thorns, and full of pitfalls, which can only be avoided by the watchful care of circumspection. After every day's journey over this worse than rough turnpike road the wayfarer needs something more than rest; he requires solace and he deserves it. He is weary of the dull prose of life and athirst for the poetry. Happy it is the husband who can find that solace and that poetry at home. Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, the welcome shouts of children, the many thousand little arrangements for our comfort and enjoyment that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministrations of that disencumber us into an old and easy seat before we are aware of it, these and like tokens of affection and sympathy constitute the poetry which reconciles us to the prose of life.

Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men! Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortifications and wear that father's undergo to secure for you comfortable homes, and then compensate them for their trials by making them happy by their own firesides.—Exchange.

Shopping-Girls' Trials.

Miss Apple, at Wannamaker's, who has been thirty years behind the counter, and is probably the best known saleslady in Philadelphia, strikes one of the most interesting phases of the subject when she says: "The greatest burden we have to bear is the bundles. Heavy? Why, the women in front of the counter make life hard for the women behind it. 'Girl, give me a bundle,' is the quick about it,' says an overbearing woman, handing to the counter. 'What kind of a pin do you desire, madam? We have many varieties,' says the girl, with displeased politeness. Such people need just such a 'taking down.' Saleswomen do not object to being kept busy; it is the idiocies they dislike. If we knew what they would not want us. Giddy girls never amount to anything and never stay long in stores. The greatest trouble they have is lack of adaptability. They can't turn themselves around to suit the convenience of customers. A girl may be good at one thing and be good at another. There is little or no dishonesty among girls. The best of sellers are often poor cashiers. Some girls are cross as a bear—and vice versa. The pay generally—all stores is inadequate."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Punishment by Electricity.

A savant named Henri Roget, hailing from Lyons, has invented a novel battery. He has a patent to apply it as a substitute for the cat-o-nine-tails in corporal punishment. The outfit is simple enough. The culprit is connected with the whip, which consists of a number of steel wires covered with a sponge. This whip is dipped in water before the stroke is administered, and wherever the wet wires touch an electric discharge takes place. The inventor claims that the chastisement can be made so mild as not to injure a schoolgirl, while, on the other hand, by increasing the power of the battery, a punishment can be administered beside which the sensation of being sawed in half is a play, and at the same time no injury is inflicted. The Augustine spectacle of a lacerated back is avoided, and the culprit, instead of being sent to the hospital to have his wounds healed, can be put to work in five minutes after the flogging is over. Quite a triumph of civilization!

The Occupations of Great Men.

The Medical Age has been investigating this subject and says that the father of Demosthenes was a blade smith; of Euripides, a dealer in vegetables; of Socrates, a mediocre sculptor; of Epicurus, a shepherd; of Virgil, an innkeeper; of Horace, the son of a wool carder; Shakespeare, of a butcher; Luther, of a miner; Cromwell, of a brewer; Sixtus V., of a swineherd; Linnaeus, of a poor country minister; Franklin, of a soap boiler; Rousseau, of a watchmaker, and Murat, of an inkeeper. The writer concludes that the occasions of these men may have been the source from which their genius was derived, and, indeed, it is known that some of them were women of more than ordinary excellence.

Railroad Notes.

At the adjourned meeting of our citizens last Monday afternoon, for the purpose of completing the organization of the railroad, reports of the surveying party were heard, setting forth that they had gone over the country from East Jordan to Alba, and had found a perfectly feasible and comparatively direct line. They had not gone over the other route to Mancelona.

In the discussion to name the road we be found via Bellaire and Mancelona, but the surveyors had not made an examination of the country.

The resolution to incorporate presented at the first meeting was taken from the table and passed, and a committee appointed to draft articles of incorporation.

It was decided to name the association Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba R. R. company. The terminal points of the railroad were named as Charlevoix and Grayling, a distance of about 70 miles. It will pass through Ironton and East Jordan and will cross the G. R. & I. at Mancelona or Alba, as may seem most practical.

As soon as the papers are filed with the secretary of state the company will be ready to begin operations.

Roswell Leavitt, of Bellaire, presented the interests of his town, and desired that, if possible, the road be built via Bellaire and Mancelona. An expression from those present favored that route, other things being equal.

It now remains for the property owners along the proposed route to come forward with their subscriptions to stock, and grants of right of way, for it is clearly apparent to us that on this will depend the definite location and final completion of the road.

A largely attended railroad meeting was held at Bellaire, Tuesday evening. Committees were appointed to make examinations of a possible route from the G. R. & I. to Bellaire and on to Charlevoix. Other things being equal, the opinion prevailed that it would be well to collect sufficient information concerning the proposed route, to enable the committee to fairly set forth the advantages of a route to Bellaire. The cases with which one could be constructed, and the benefits that would accrue to the road. Those familiar with the country state that a comparatively level line can be found from Bellaire to Charlevoix, via East Jordan.—Breeze.

Bellaire has held a meeting, appointed committees, and proposes to co-operate with Charlevoix in build ing the railroad to Grayling. Bellaire thinks that by means of Antrim county, is a very desirable point to touch, and we are assured that no intervening county seat will not present serious obstruction in the matter of heavy grades.

The Alma, Maple Rapids & Lansing railroad is a new project, and will be an extention of the Alma stub of the Detroit and Northern branch. Maple Rapids is boosting the proposed road, which if built, will run the Tuscola, Saginaw & Muskegon road about 12 miles north of Ithaca at Perrin.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

Grayling people can afford to do something handsome to help Charlevoix build her railroad. It will prove a great an increased business of a permanent character.

Roswell Leavitt, of Bellaire, was in town three or four days this week, talking railroad, and was present at the meeting on Monday afternoon.

The "Detroit, Charlevoix, and Escanaba R. R. Co." is what the new road to Charlevoix is to be called.

The Tragic Side of Mrs. Malaprop.

It was not long before she (an educated American admiral of her family) approached her master and in a panic of some—one of not unusual occurrence in that household—said to her:

"It was because you went into the parlor and he heard you talk that he stays away. He is not used to it. He will never come here any more."

"I know I ought not to have done it. I will not disgrace you again," remarked the mother, accepting the charge with a full measure of abject humility.

"—I did not mean that," said the daughter, a little staggered herself at this way of putting it. "But, O, why would you not learn when I tried so hard with you"—and she broke into hysterical sobs—"not to use long words, and not to say, 'I done it,' and 'I seen it,' and 'them are,' and—and—just a few others?" cumming up with a definite notion her poor attempt to shelve this source of her chagrin.

"Don't cry so, dear, I will try—I will try," protested the listener.—*Golden Justice.*

A HAPPY SCOUT.

He Treated Two Indians to a Little Surprise.

"I was a scout and hunter for Fort Stanton, in New Mexico, for a couple of seasons," said Tom White. "The fort is on one of the upper branches of the Bonita river, with a spur of the Soledad mountains to the north and east. Injuns were pretty thick and mighty mean, though they made a pret

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Two butterine factories at Pittsburgh were permanently closed on account of a decision sustaining the State law against the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine.

The New York chamber of commerce has adopted resolutions favoring S. S. Cox's bill appropriating $20,000,000 for coast defenses.

An assignment has been made by E. Duncan Suffern, an advertising agent at New York, whose liabilities are about $100,000.

John Wilson's sons, clock dealers at New York, have failed for $150,000.

A diamond valued at $45,000 was offered as security in a New York Police Court. It is the largest in the country, and the property of a saloon-keeper.

Henry A. Morris, who failed in New York in connection with the Textile Filter Company, is reported as a defaulter to the amount of $250,000, and has gone to Canada.

Various rumors are abroad with regard to Dr. McGlynn's case, but according to the most reliable information he will not recant or go to Rome, but allow his suspension to stand as it does.

Newark, N. J., has been startled by an attempt to deliver all the convicts in the penitentiary at Caldwell and kill the keepers. The jail officials discovered the plot in time to defeat it.

In the Supreme Court at New York Judge Barrett refused Jacob Sharp, the Broadway Railroad promoter, a change of venue.

WESTERN.

George Keck, for many years assistant superintendent of the infirmary at Akron, Ohio, has been arrested for criminal intimacy with an insane inmate. He retaliates by a statement that the bodies of deceased paupers are regularly sold to a medical college in Cleveland.

A gas explosion in the Andrews Block, at Youngstown, Ohio, caused a fire which destroyed a half dozen buildings, including the First Baptist Church. One man was badly burned, and another perished in the flames. The loss is about $125,000.

Isaac W. Sprague, long known as the living skeleton, died in Chicago last week. Several years ago he sold his body to the Harvard Medical College, and when he died that institution took possession of the corpse. Sprague was 46 years old when he died and weighed 45 pounds.

A Kankakee County (Ill.) farmer lost four children within five days from diphtheria.

David Rothschild & Sons, of Cincinnati, Chicago, and Kansas City, have made an assignment.

The ball of Fotheringham, the alleged accomplice of Wittrock, was reduced from $20,000 to $1,500 at St. Louis.

A man claiming to be the perpetrator of the recent dynamite outrage on a cable road in San Francisco has written to a newspaper in that city that the responsible parties are members of an organization formed in Chicago directly after the Haymarket explosion.

Some genuine Manitoba weather was experienced in sections of the West and Northwest last week. At St. Cloud and Alexandria, Minn., the thermometer registered 40 degrees below zero, at Albert Lea 40, at Benson 36, and at Miles City, Mont., 30. Throughout Michigan the temperature was 20 to 25 degrees below zero.

The Attorney General of Ohio has brought suits in ejectment against squatters on canal property in Akron, valued at $500,000.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Dakota makes a good showing. The value of the permanent school property in Dakota is about $3,000,000. It has increased from less than $40,000 in 1873. There were in June last 103,382 school children.

A large mill belonging to N. C. Foster, of Eau Claire, Wis., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $20,000 to $21,000.

Hon. John R. Thomas, member of Congress from the Twentieth Illinois District, will take a leave of absence for the winter, in order to spend the remainder of the winter in the Bermudas for his health. He is suffering from ulceration of the throat, caused by labors.

A committee has been appointed by the Missouri Legislature to examine into the official character and accounts of State Auditor Walter.

The San Francisco produce exchange finds the stock of wheat in the State and on vessels in the harbor to be 500,000 tons, of which 200,000 tons are available for shipment to Europe.

Alexander Crawford, a Duluth iron manufacturer, has been notified that he is one of five heirs to a $5,000,000 Australian estate.

SOUTHERN.

Secretary Lamar and Mrs. Holt were married at Macon, Ga., on the 5th inst.

Off Bay St. Louis, Miss., the revenue cutter William H. Seward chased a smuggler and fired two shots after her, but was outsailed by the swiftly vessel, which escaped.

Snow fell in Georgia to a depth of five inches last week.

Joseph Tosso, a well known violinist, and composer of the melody called "The Arkansaw Traveler," died at Covington, Ky., aged 80.

Scott Pickler, aged 12, emptied the contents of a shotgun into the body of Chester Dodd, aged 10, at Jackson, Tenn., killing him instantly. A trifling quarrel led up to the killing.

The ocean shore along the South Carolina coast is covered with dead fish to the depth of one foot, which in the result is thought, of some serious disturbance.

Thomas P. May, once a wealthy planter of Louisiana, and at the outbreak of the war a Union man, is said to be dying in London. He was Sub-Treasurer at New Orleans, and established *The Times* in that city in the interest of Salmon P. Chase for the Presidency.

The German ship Elizabeth was wrecked during a gale off Cape Henry, Va., and over twenty men of the crew and the members of the Little Island life-saving station were lost through the capsizing of the life-boats which bravely went to her aid.

Shocks of earthquake were felt Monday night at Charleston and Summerville, S. C.

WASHINGTON.

The Comptroller of the Currency feels compelled to take action against officers of called bonds owned by the national banks, to the amount of $5,000 of matured 3 per cents deposited to secure circulation.

The House Committee on Civil Service Reform instructed Chairman Cox to report favorably the Senate bill to repeal the tenure-of-office act.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Herbert F. Boecker to be a special agent of the Treasury. He is a son of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and was formerly Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

Frank B. McDonald, son of ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana, died in Washington last week.

The second day's session of the Indiana Legislature was attended by a series of partisan wrangles. The Democratic Senate declined to meet the Republican House in joint session to hear the Governor's message, it having come to their ears that the Republican managers had planned a coup d'etat to be sprung upon the Senate. In consequence, the Governor did not deliver his message orally, as usual, but sent printed copies of it to each branch of the General Assembly. The Senate adopted a resolution declaring that that body recognized no vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor prior to the last election, and refusing to join in the canvass of the vote for the candidacy for the office. The Republican majority of the House, in retaliation for the rules adopted by the Senate, adopted a set of regulations fully as arbitrary as those of the upper body. The effect in either house will be that the majority can summarily and quickly unseat any member of the minority, wrightfully or wrongfully.

The conference of the Congressional committees on the electoral count bill has resulted in an agreement.

The consulship at Leith has been tendered to Dr. Willoughby Walling, son-in-law of William H. Hunt, of Indiana, also.

The bill to give Mrs. Logan a pension of $5,000 per annum meets opposition from General Matson, of Indiana, Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions.

POLITICAL.

William M. Stewart (Republican) has been elected to the United States Senate from Nevada. He will succeed Mr. Fair (Democrat).

In each house of the Missouri Legislature a bill has been introduced for the submission to the people of the question of prohibiting the liquor traffic.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has chosen Matthew S. Quay to succeed John I. Mitchell in the United States Senate from that State.

The Republican Congressional Convention at Eau Claire, Wis., nominated Hugh J. Price for the short term, and Nels F. Hanson for the long term, made vacant by the death of the late Congressman Price. Renominee for the short term is a son of the latter. Hanson is a Norwegian, and ex-State Railroad Commissioner.

The Governor of Indiana reports the total debt of that State at $4,000,000. The Insane Hospital consumes about one-fourth the entire revenue of the State.

The new Governor of Massachusetts, in his inaugural message, takes a somewhat novel position in the matter of temperance. Instead of advocating a prohibition amendment to the State Constitution, as it was expected he would do, he recognizes license as the law of the State, and recommends that the number of license issued in cities shall be restricted to narrow limits by law, and that by law also the fees for licenses shall be greatly increased. This scheme can hardly be said to be a practical one, as it would at once create a monopoly in the liquor business by law which could not help but become unpopular.

In the Indiana House of Representatives, on the 10th inst., Speaker Sayre announced "the Senate" immediately after prayer, and the nineteen Republican members of that body entered and took seats on the Speaker's right. The attempt of Democrats to secure the attention of the Speaker were futile, and the vote of the recent election was canvassed, the Speaker next making the announcement that Mr. Robertson had been elected Lieutenant Governor. The latter was sworn in by Judge Walker, of the Supreme Court, and proceeded to deliver his inaugural address amid the greatest noise and confusion. After announcement had been made that the joint convention would meet Jan. 19 to ballot for United States Senator, the House adjourned. The entire proceedings were characterized by the wildest disorder. Representative Jewett, the Democratic leader, excitedly protested against Robertson presiding over the chair, declaring that he had no authority, even as Lieutenant Governor, to do that. Nearly the whole of the Democratic representation on the floor started their protests against what they denounced as a high-handed outrage. "The rag-tag and bob-tail of the Senate," said one, "have come in here and claim to be the Senate. Against such brutal, cowardly, and unconstitutional action I enter my solemn protest."

The $1,500 mortgage on the home at Leavenworth, Kan., of Mrs. Watkins, mother of the express robber, has been paid off, the Adams Express Company, as alleged, furnishing the money.

The election of Roscoe Conkling as successor to Senator Senator New Jersey by the joint vote of Democrats and Republicans is urged by the World.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Carnegie Bros. & Co.'s steel works at Braddocks, Pa., have resumed operations, an advance in wages of about 22 per cent having been granted the employes.

A strike of all the employes of the Consolidated Horse Railway lines in Boston occurred last week.

A Lutheran clergyman of Oshkosh, Wis., devoted his last sermon to the Knights of Labor, and warned the members of his church that they will be expelled if they cling to the order.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

It is stated that the Grand Trunk road will shortly be connected with Duluth.

Receiver Cooley, of the Wabash Railway, has appointed Richard J. Rosse Purchasing Agent. It is understood that Mr. Rosse will also be tendered the position of general Traffic Manager in the place of William Duncan.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis road for the past year expended $500,000 in improvements on the Hannibal and St. Joseph branch.

Railroad interests at St. Louis have for some time been negotiating for the abolition of tolls on the Bridge, in the hope of making that city the terminus of several east-bound lines.

Joliet business men want the Santa Fe Railroad shops established there. There is a fight between the Zanesville and Ohio, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Cincinnati and Muskingum Railroads over the right-of-way along the Zanesville Canal bank.

Tracklaying on the Mexican International Railway is proceeding at the rate of a mile a day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Americans visiting the continent of Europe will do well to provide themselves with passports. A Washington special says:

The Secretary of State has received dispatches from Minister Pendleton, United States chargé-general at Berlin, setting forth the annoyance to which United States citizens visiting Europe, and especially Germany, subject themselves by not having with them some official identification papers. For instance, Frankfort, Hamburg, Leipsic and other cities in the German Empire are authorized to "expel from the state of siege," and every stranger or transitory visitor who is found to be without identity himself by producing a passport, liable to be so expelled. Instances are cited where, not of a stranger, but of a native, the demand the production of a passport, and if he is not provided with one he was either prosecuted or at the nearest United States legation or consular agency procured, or, if not a newspaper

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

In the Indiana Senate, on the 11th inst., Lieutenant Governor Robertson was admitted, but made no formal demand for possession of the chair. Senator Harrison, as acting president, ruled that it would only be proper for the Senator to take a seat in progress. A resolution was adopted by the Senate inviting the House to meet in the Senate Chamber on the 18th inst. for the election of a United States Senator. An Indianapolis dispatch says:

The day's work simplifies the situation to the extent that it makes it practically certain that there will be two separate joint conventions held. That in the House, presided over by Robertson, will elect Ben Harrison a United States Senator. The other, in the Senate, presided over by Green Smith, will elect a Democrat, in all probability James E. McDonald. The Democrat will make a contest in the lobby, but the Democrats are not very hopeful of success, and Harrison will be left in his seat. The Democrats will, however, endeavor to fortify their position by securing a decision from the Supreme Court of the State, declaring that the recent election for Lieutenant Governor was void and illegal.

The Wisconsin Legislature organized by the election of T. B. Adams, Speaker of the House, and E. K. Erwin, President pro tem. of the Senate. Both are Republicans. The West Virginia Legislature chose Democratic officers. Geo. E. Price was made President of the Senate, and Alex. R. Boreman Speaker of the House. The organization is said to be favorable to Senator Camden's re-election. The Arkansas House of Representatives chose John M. Hewitt Speaker, after an exciting contest lasting two days. He was opposed by the "Wheelers" and Republicans. Hewitt was Captain of a Federal company of Confederate deserters during the war, and made a brilliant record as a fighter. He must select supporters were ex-Confederate officers. The Kansas House of Representatives elected A. W. Smith Speaker. The South Dakotans achieved a victory in the organization of the Dakota Legislature. C. Gross, of Hyde County, was chosen Speaker.

The dynamite factory at Plattsburg, New York, was destroyed by an explosion which shook buildings at Burlington, Vermont.

Prince Komatsu of Japan has arrived at Berlin. He has the largest train of attachants on record.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 10th inst., to readjust the boundaries of the Freedmen's Bank of Washington. The Senate passed a substitute for the House bill for the relief of settlers on the public domain with homestead entries, and the House agreed to the conference report on the Senate amendments to the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, which prohibits the Secretary of the Interior from exercising the power of suspension of patents for lands granted to the Pacific Railroads, and provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall be authorized to cancel patents issued to the Pacific Railroad companies for lands which shall be found to be not mineral in character. In the case of Kidd vs. Steele of Indiana, the Senate passed a resolution of the Judiciary Committee to the effect that neither is entitled to a seat in Congress. The House passed a resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint the Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Morrison moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the Senate bill appropriating $2,000 to aid in the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at the first settlement of the Northwest Territory. Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, introduced a resolution to place homer and oil on the free list, and to reduce the duty on sugar. A message from the President of Cape of Good Hope was introduced by Mr. Hale, transmitting the report of the Commissioners, appointed by that colony, to report on the Zulu war. Mr. Beck introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Prince Rhodes Island cash, a majority report from the Committee on Ways and Means favored that neither is entitled to a seat in Congress. Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad Funding Act. In the case of Kidd vs. Steele of Indiana the Senate passed a resolution of the Judiciary Committee to the effect that neither is entitled to a seat in Congress. Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad Funding Act. Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, introduced a resolution to place homer and oil on the free list, and to reduce the duty on sugar. A message from the Cape of Good Hope was introduced by Mr. Hale, transmitting the report of the Commissioners, appointed by that colony, to report on the Zulu war. Mr. Beck introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Prince Rhodes Island cash, a majority report from the Committee on Ways and Means favored

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Detroit is soliciting subscriptions for a new $500,000 hotel.

Muskegon and Marquette expect soon to become free delivery post-offices.

Will C. Graves, of Grand Rapids, well known here in Charlevoix, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Grand Rapids press club.

The house has voted, by the requisite constitutional majority, to submit a prohibitory amendment to the people at the spring election. The republicans present, with one exception, voted solidly for it, the unanimity on their part showing that with them it was not a question of personal approval of having the constitution amended, but of assumed party expediency.

When Col. Stockbridge takes his seat beside Senator Tom Palmer in the United States senate, Michigan will be represented in that body by two of her wealthiest citizens. Being one of the richest states in the union, there is a certain propriety in sending men who are several times millionaires to represent it in the branch of congress which is made up chiefly of men of high financial standing. It is money that gives a man weight in the senate now-a-days. Brains are regarded as a vulgar commodity, the stock in trade of impecunious newspaper writers and such trash, and are naturally at a discount in the American House of Lords.—Mining Journal.

The Burden of an Indirect Tax.

The amount of taxation that the people pay without really knowing that they are paying it is well shown by a recent letter from the proprietors of the Revere Sugar Refinery, of Boston,—one of the largest in the country—to the Springfield Republican. What called out the letter was the suggestion by a Boston protectionist of a doubt whether the American sugar refiner sells sugar to foreigners for $2.60 less per hundred pounds than to American consumers. The refiners give assurance that such is a fact or nearly so, the foreign buyer getting his granulated sugar at the date of the letter for $3.25 per hundred pounds, while the American buyer paid $5.85. Having thus indicated some of the sweets—to the consumers—of the protective tariff, the sugar refiners continue:

Sugar is in no sense an article of luxury; it is to day a prime necessity as an article of food for the cheapest fed people in this country. A few years ago in collecting statistics on this point we found that in such manufacturing centers as Lowell and Fall River in this state and Lewiston in Maine, all of the factory boarding houses without a single exception paid more per annum for sugar than for flour, and in some of the boarding houses the price for board was as low as $1.75 per week. The facts and figures given above show what an outrageous tax is now imposed on this necessity of life, and yet the mass of the people do not realize its magnitude, but let this tax be collected by a stamp for the duty, purchased from the government by the consumer and by him affixed to his barrel of sugar, and a howl would go up all over this country that no congress however lethargic could withstand; granulated sugar is packed in barrels of various sizes but 250 pounds each is a low average, and taking $2.57 as the equivalent duty on 100 pounds, the consumer under the existing tax, would be compelled to buy and put on his barrel a stamp for which he must pay $6.43.—Detroit Free Press.

Of Interest to Northern Michigan.

Judge J. G. Ramsdell has handed the Grand Traverse Herald the following letter just received from Washington by him, which explains itself, and the importance of which to our fruit growers is very apparent. Northern Michigan exchanges will please copy.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, / Division of Pomology, / Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1886.

JUDGE RAMSDELL, Traverse City, Mich.

MY DEAR SIR—Knowing you to be interested in the fruit business, I address this to you with the desire that you have it published in the papers that will give it the widest circulation in your county. I am well and reliably informed, after careful investigations, that the apple crop of the pacific coast in the eastern states is exhausted, and the western apples are badly rotted. The apples in northern Michigan are in the best condition of any now to be had, and I advise persons, who are now holding apples for higher prices in the spring, I desire to officially announced this for the benefit of the growers. Shall be glad to have information and specimens of fruits or inquiries from any one interested in pomological matters.

Yours for the good of the fruit-grower,

H. E. VAN DEMAN,
Chief Division of Pomology,
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The Tariff Again.

The secretary of the treasury reports the surplus revenue for the last fiscal year at $49,405,545, and estimates that it will amount to $54,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1887. There is nothing truer than the fact that the removal of a part of the duty from iron, from clothing and other articles would so stimulate importations that the revenue from these sources would be greatly increased, instead of being reduced.—Chicago Journal.

If the statement is true that a reduction of the wet taxes would not only reduce the price of the protected articles to consumers, but would also increase the income of the government by causing an increase in importations, and thus creating a great increase in the volume of business, why is the reduction opposed? Is it simply because some of our congressmen wish to allow monopolists to continue to rob the people? Do they object to an increase in the volume of business.—Telegram Herald.

The Reward of Energy.

H. A. Wetmore is a Cheboygan banker, but he also has a farm in Cheboygan county, and it is a question which he is most proud of—the remarkable success of his bank since it was established, Jan. 8, 1885, or the remarkable vegetables he grows on the farm. In his banking office is a Swedish turnip "of his own rearing" that measures 37 inches in circumference and weighs 22 pounds, and he had others that filled a bushel basket on being cut up for stock. From three-fourths of an acre planted to corn June 12 he harvested 62 bushels of good corn Sept. 2; and from five acres sown to Hungarian grass June 20 he cut 15 tons of good hay, while from 25 acres of meadow he cut 45 tons of hay. All the crops were raised on new hardwood land from which the stumps have not yet been removed.

Two Rich Men's Bequests.

The will of John S. Newberry, of Detroit, is in marked contrast to that of Francis Palms. The latter left practically nothing to perpetuate his name in the city in which his vast wealth was accumulated. Mr. Newberry not only left a small amount in small sums to faithful employes, but bequeathed the bulk of his property to the trustees of the board of education of the Presbyterian church, and $5,000 to the Presbyterian board of publication for Sabbath school work, besides smaller amounts. The total amount specified is $80,000, while the total amount intended for benevolent purposes is much larger. His memory will be kept green in the hearts of the people of the beautiful City of the Straits.

Time to Cease.

When the democratic house of representatives passes a pension bill appropriating $76,000,000 for the year—more than the entire expenses of the government before the war—for all federal soldiers and their representatives, it is high time to cease talking of democrats as "rebels" or enemies of the government. But that political "property" will never do service in another campaign.—Boston Herald.

Quite a Circus.

It would be quite a circus to see the party of great moral ideas' voting for free whisky and unlimited tobacco, but it begins to look as if another month would vouchsafe the vision.—Washington Post.

Does It Pay?

Three-fourths of our people are troubled with dyspepsia or liver complaint in some form or other, which by nature of the disease has a depressing influence on the mind or body, preventing them from thinking or acting clearly in any matter of importance. Indigestion, coming up of food after eating, dyspepsia, sick headache, acidity of the stomach or any derangement of the stomach or liver (upon which the whole action of our system depends) are speedily and effectually overcome by the use of Dr. Pierce's Anti-Dyspepsia. The most stubborn cases have yielded to its influence, as thousands of letters received will testify. The immense sale of this medicine is another guarantee of its merits, over a million and a half bottles sold last year. So we ask, will it pay you to suffer from any of the above diseases when you can have immediate relief in the August Flower. Three doses will prove its worth. It is sold by all druggists and general dealers in all parts of the world. 50cts.

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of crude medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Thousands of testimonials of cures, even of consumption, have poured in this truly miraculous discovery. For this reason we feel warranted in asking our readers to try and venture on its merits. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crosier.

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It prevents the accumulation of dandruff, cleanses the scalp, and restores a natural color to gray hair. Have you received Ayer's Almanac for the new year.

SCROFULA

Humors,

Erysipelas,

Canker, and

Catarrh,

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has any equal as a remedy for Scrofula and humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength and vigor to the body, and produces a more permanent, lasting, result than any medicine I ever used.—E. Haines, Sec. Lincoln, O.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know it to be valuable. I do not hesitate to recommend it to all suffering from this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.—Mary C. Auesbury, Rockport, Me.

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying many remedies, and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.—Susan L. Cook, 369 Albany st., Boston Highlands, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I have ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Millie Price, South Bradford, Mass.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5.

The Cosmopolitan

The handsomest, most entertaining, low price, illustrated family magazine. Only $2 a year, ($2.50 per year, with a premium engraving free.) Sixty-four beautifully printed pages in each number. Each with short stories, sketches, travels, adventures, bright and brief scientific articles, and the best of the short stories, poems and foreign writers, such as Julian Hawthorne, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rose Terry Cooke, Lucy Larcom, Louise Chandler Moulton, Donald G. Mitchell, Edward Bellamy, Mary Mapes Dodge, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, H. H. Boyesen, Catherine Owen, Rev. E. Heter Nelson, Lucy Randall Comfort, Rev. Edward Teleos, T. Dostoyevskiy, Wilkie Collins, and many others. Also contains a JUVENILE and invaluable HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT. One or more illustrated articles and several full-page engravings in every issue.

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All kinds of furniture made to order, old furniture repaired, and shop work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Give Me a Call.

A GENTLEMAN, having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple means of self-cure. To those who wish and will give him their address, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used by his cure.

Address in confidence, JAMES W. PARKER, 23 Cedar St., N. Y.

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IN CHILDREN'S SUITS!

AND

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

On all other goods.

I will sell you a real all-wool suit of underwear for $1.50; a good, heavy winter pants for $1.50; a good, all-wool, kersey suit for $9.00, the best goods for the money that can be made.

Don't fail to give me a call for anything in my line, for

I am Giving Great Bargains This Fall.

Just received my stock of Winter Caps. You will be surprised when you see what I can sell you a Fur Cap for.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

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Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

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DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

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100 CHOPPERS WANTED,

and

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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 20, 1887.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.
Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS.....7.00 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE, STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Ely Rapids, 11.30 a. m.	East Jordan, 7.00 a. m.
Petoskey, 1.00 p. m.	Ely Rapids, 1.00 p. m.
East Jordan, 3.00 p. m.	Petoskey, 3.00 p. m.

Money Order and Registry window open from 7.30 a. m. to 7 p. m., except during distribution of mail from Petoskey.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

Rosenthal & Son have a large stock of cloaks, which must be disposed of, and will be sold at a great sacrifice.

Cloaks! cloaks!! cloaks!!! of every description are nowbeing closed out at most any price at Rosenthal & Son's.

Bargains in cloaks at Rosenthal & Son's.

'Jefferies' is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down Come back old friends and try it.

Fresh Oysters, direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

H. H. Vannornum lost a valuable horse last week.

Read Rosenthal & Son's new adv. in this issue.

A. Buttars returned home from Lansing, last Saturday.

Craine & Co. have something new to say this week. Read it.

Dr. W. M. Preston arrived home from Kansas last Saturday.

John McCabe and Miss Mary Green were married last Thursday.

The Manistique Pioneer is now issued as a tri-weekly, without increase of price.

A charity ball for the benefit of Mrs Campbell will be given on January 21.

D. S. Way has gone to Spencer Creek to operate his photo. outfit for a couple of months.

Fred Mayne's smile is increased by that bouncing baby girl which arrived at his home last week.

L. Price received a number of toboggans yesterday. The slide is to be in operation this week.

The Charlevoix Savings Bank received this week a quantity of new one and two-dollar silver certificates.

The Petoskey Record copied our notice of the death of W. H. Healey's father at East Jordan, and give credit to the Sentinel.

Prof. E. Olney, of the University at Ann Arbor, is a well known visitor at Charlevoix summer resort, died at his home Sunday morning.

An excess of drifted snow interfered with the mail service between Charlevoix and East Jordan, and also to Elk Rapids, on Tuesday.

Miss L. Spaulding expresses an intention to close her millinery store until spring of this month, which needed rest and visit among friends.

Don't fail to read the advertisement of James W. Lick, of Rochester, N. Y., in this paper. Send for a copy of the Floral Guide for 1887.

We want a load of cedar kindling wood on subscription right away. Don't wait for some one else, but bring it along. We will take two loads if it comes.

A. P. Myers, who lost his right eye last week, is recovering strength and quiet reasonably fast, the inflammation and pain having subsided so that he can rest and sleep.

Several of our exchanges have given a fifty to seventy five cent puff for a patent medicine calendar, no doubt that can be had for the request at almost any insurance office.

The ladies society of the Baptist church are arranging for a course of home lectures upon popular subjects, to be given by several of our prominent citizens. Particulars next week.

The steamer Queen of the Lakes will run next season on the same route as last season. Doctor & Noble having contracted with the Chicago & West Michigan.—Elk Rapids Progress.

Those slippers, mentioned two weeks ago as having been found in the mail without address, have been returned to the sender, in consequence of the notice in the JOURNAL. It pays to advertise.

They are shipping poplar from Frederic, Crawford county, to Kings Falls at the rate of twelve cords a week, to be used in the manufacture of spoons. It is shipped in blocks four feet long and not less than eight inches in diameter.

Senator Barton of this district is chairman of the committee on public schools and state capitol and public buildings, and is also a member of the committees on public lands and reform schools for girls. Representative Dougherty is chairman of the committee on harbors and is also member of the committees on northern asylum for the insane and mines and minerals.

A. B. Brink has secured pledges from the business men for support of night-watch aggregating not quite a dollar a day. He has bought a watchman's clock, and hopes to deserve and receive pay at least equal to average day wages. A few who have not pledged are expected to soon.

The company which played "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" at the opera house last Thursday night, were greeted with a fair house. The parts were all well sustained, Al. E. Peck, of East Jordan, playing both Sample Switchel and Joe Morgan, with considerable effect. Of the two characters, we think he best represents Sample Switchell. The other parts were up to the usual standard of amateur troupes.

If you have any black birch knots on your land, do not burn them up. The Northwestern Lumberman says a good trade has sprung up lately along the upper railroads for black birch knots and burls. These, of course are used for veneers, and are worth 7½ cents a pound. The farmer will bring in a knot on a hand sled that will bring from $7 to $8. It is the best paying business they have struck yet.—Independent.

The following from the Charlotte Leader will apply with equal force to the JOURNAL: "Metropolitan weeklies are furnished at one dollar per year. They can better afford to furnish their paper at that price than can we for $1.50, first, because their paper costs but little for composition, being made up largely from their dailies; secondly, because they obtain immense prices for the advertising they insert. The subscriber scarcely sees an item of news of their own locality in the metropolitan papers. We are frequently asked why we charge $1.50 for the Leader. The above is our answer."

A few days ago a prominent manufacturer while in conversation with a Democrat represent-tive while in Chicago remarked that the indications were good for a booming business the coming season. He said that iron has advanced 33½ per cent, and that a great many manufacturers had withdrawn all quotations made last fall and were not contracting at present prices for goods to be delivered during the year. A representative of a large wagon factory said that the iron alone on his wagons now cost $3 per wagon more than last year at this time.—Cheboygan Democrat.

The Goshen Democrat is responsible for the following: A Cheboygan Mich., woman thought she saw bear tracks on the ground under her hired girl's bedroom window, and not wishing to frighten the girl she set a large steel trap there without saying anything about it to anybody. She had retired for the night when she was startled by a series of yells which would have done credit to a band of Indian on the war path. Upon investigation she found her husband hopping around on one leg with the bear trap hanging to the other one. Her petition for divorce was on file before breakfast next morning.

Episcopal Services.

Bishop Gillespie visited Christ church mission on Sunday last. Services morning and evening in Odd Fellows' Hall. Full and hearty response and unitency in the prayers and praises of the occasion, prepared, appreciative, and interested congregations to hear and profit by two very excellent sermons, deep spiritual, and practical, in the bishop's earnest and impressive manner.

After the evening service, an after meeting was held, where the organization of Christ church mission was perfected. W. P. Brown was by ballot elected warden; Mrs. Geo. Hayles secretary; Geo. Bates, treasurer. It was thought best and desirable that divine service should be held at least once on each Lord's day, and that all should come with their children and such others as they could bring, and for the children instruction in the catechism, and for all others a sermon read or Bible in structions and studies. To that end the bishop licensed W. A. Brown a lay reader, and the warden superintendent and instructor, and appointed the first service at the residence of W. P. Brown on Sunday, the 23d inst, at 3:30 o'clock. Subject for study on that occasion, "The Christian Name." Text, St. John 10:3 "He calleth his own sheep by names."

Until further notice these services will be held at the same place and hour, and to them everybody is most cordially invited. There is a number of Sunday school library books, and books of instruction belonging to this mission in some of the families in town. Please look them up and bring them all in on Sunday next.

Historical Society.

The Historical Society met for the first time since the holiday recess at the home of Mrs. O. D. Wood, on Friday evening, the 14 inst. In spite of the weather, the spacious rooms were well filled, and the occasion was one of enjoyment to all.

Much credit is due Miss Flora Nelson for the able manner in which she presented the subject of the evening, "Alexander and his times."

The reading of Tennyson's "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After," by Miss Edith Hawkins and Mr. Al. T. Washburn were thoroughly enjoyable.

The music also as rendered by Misses Maggie Green and Alice Cochran was worthy of much commendation.

The next meeting will be held at the residence of Major Green, Friday evening, Jan. 21, when the action will be taken in reference to incorporation.

A paper upon "The Persian Invasion" will be presented by Miss Maggie O'Neill.

To the Public.

The comrades of Butter Post, No. 119, will give an entertainment or camp-fire at the opera house on Monday evening, Feb. 14th, 1887. The program will consist of camp scenes and songs; the manual of arms; the sabre and bayonet exercises. These exercises will be no new-fangled manuevers but such as were used in the days that tried men's souls. There will be an address by the Rev. W. H. McCartney. Also select music, both vocal and instrumental. The entire will be there with his wares. Hardtack and coffee will be furnished to all. Fifteen cents will be charged at the door.

Come and have a good time, and help the boys raise a little of the needful to plat and grade their cemetery.

COMMITTEE.

Jan. 18, 1887.

M. E. Church.

Our Tuesday evening teachers' meeting is open to all interested in preparing for official work for God in Sunday school.

Thursday evening prayer meetings are growing in interest; you do not know what you miss by being absent.

Sabbath services at the usual hours. Attend these and you will be better and happier.

At the teacher's meeting Tuesday night the following officers were elected for the ensuing S. S. year: Superintendent, F. J. Meech; assistant superintendent, Mrs. Strang; secretary, Frank Green; treasurer, Ella Smith; librarian, Alice Cochran; organists, Luna Washburn, Sadie Miller.

W. H. HARTSHORN.

An I. O. G. T. Lodge Wanted.

All temperance people and all interested in the temperance cause are requested to meet at the Bridge Street house on Saturday evening, Jan. 22d, at seven o'clock for the purpose of consulting together in regard to organizing a Good Templars lodge. Come boys and girls, old and young, let us have a good attendance at this meeting. We want all the young people in town, and of course we want the older people.

Any one having any lodge rituals for sale cheap will please bring or send them and oblige

R. A. CAMPBELL,
D. D. G. W. C. T.

Baptist Church.

Baptist services as usual, next Sunday morning. Sermon subject "Does the world hate you, but oh man, who art thou that replieest against God?" Rom. 9:20.

Sunday school immediately after morning service.

Evening service at 7:00 at which time "One of Christ's habits" will be considered.

Preaching at Hilton's school house at 3 p. m. To be followed by Sunday school.

Did He Really Say It?

One of the best things that Sam Jones ever said is the following: "The most beautiful sight in the world is to see a family around a cheerful fire, with the head of the family reading from his local newspaper which he has paid for in advance."

Congregational Church.

Sunday morning, "Investment and Dividend;" evening, "A Friend;" Tuesday, Jan. 25, 7:30 p. m., address to young people, "A Railroad."

Thursday evening, Jan. 27, Luke 18: 9-14.

Books Received.

Fourth annual report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, C. V. R. Pond, commissioner, Lansing, Mich.

It is reported that an aged citizen of West Salem township, Mercer county, Mass., is engaged in making his own coffin and hearse, and that he is building the post-humous articles regardless of expense. It is said that the old man conceived the idea out of pique at a remark of a neighbor "that when he died he wouldn't have money enough to bury him."

Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil is Good for both internal and external pain. Good for sprains, black and blue bruises, and swelling joints.

Good for wounds made by knives, scissors, and implements of destruction.

Good for neuralgia's twinges, and rheumatism's terrible torture. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crosier.

When the eye becomes weak or the lids inflamed and sore, a disordered system or a scrofulous condition of the blood is indicated, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best remedy. It invigorates and vitalizes the blood and expels all humors.

Slaughter Sale!

After taking our Invoice we find we have a Large Surplus Stock of

Clothing,

which must be sold in the next thirty days.

PRICES WILL TALK!

And if you wish Bargains in this line now is the time to procure them.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

Editorial

BARGAINS

In SAWS, AXES, STOVES,

Hardware, Tinware, Lamps, and Notions.

Job and Tin Work. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

The Copyright Cryptogram.

The heavy profits made by Gilbert and Sullivan through "The Mikado" in this country, and the liberal gain thus which piracy of the opera has deprived them of, have led them into tremendous anxiety as to their next work and its protection. Sullivan consulted with lawyers while recently here on the question whether, if he were to become a naturalized citizen of the United States, he would lose his copyrights in England, in which case his music would be lost to him in that country, though Gilbert might still protect the words there, and they would not be available here without the notes. That scheme was abandoned. The present idea is to associate an American author in the next opera to a sufficient extent to let him copyright the work. As the portions written by him, distributed through the words and music, need not be disclosed until an action in court against infringers made it essential, it is thought that the device may prove effective. The new piece, which by contract is to be ready for production next October, is to present the story of an Egyptian girl, who learns that she is a descendant of an Egyptian princess, and undertakes to live up to her illustrious ancestry. The fun is to arise from the mixture of by-gone Egyptian and present English dress, customs, and usages. The satire is to be upon the commercial instincts of Englishmen in extending England's influence, and the plot is so far developed that the New York collaborer has received his assignment of several brief passages of dialogue and music to write. It does not follow that his small part of the work will remain as he provides it, but it will be enough his own to make it delectable.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Georgia farmer, who was carefully raising a nice litter of Berkshire pigs, couldn't account for the disappearance of all but three. One day he heard one squeal shrilly in the air, and saw a big buzzard sailing off with it. The farmer shot the buzzard, and buzzard and pig both fell to the ground dead.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
On Mason St., third door west of State,
Charlevoix

HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Harger,
And Decorator.
PINS AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix - - Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of lake and resorts. Express office, and head quarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids stages. Commodious rooms for commercial travelers adjoining dining room.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE
D. B. JERRUE, Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michigan.
Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. Firstclass Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the teething chair of Bayrinson, that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. Were glad to recommend it. 5 Bookman St., N. Y. $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.

NEW DEPARTURE
IN CHARLEVOIX.

In accordance with the custom of Cash Business Houses of other large cities,

F. W. Craine
& Co.
—Will give a big—
QUARTER OFF
CLEARING
OUT SALE
For Two Weeks Only.

Giving a chance to all the residents of Charlevoix County to procure

STAPLE and FANCY

Dry Goods,
CLOAKS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
ETC., ETC.,

At the same price as obtained at the special sales in Chicago, Grand Rapids, or Detroit. The

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE

are: You purchase your goods at the usual price, which is marked in plain figures, and *at the bottom of your bill a ⅓ of the whole amount is deducted*, thus bringing Four Dollars' worth of Goods for Three.

Come, and make one more of the many who have tried it.

TERMS: Strictly Cash.

Yours Respectfully,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
A complete line of Silverware, Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Gold Pens.
All the leading AMERICAN WATCHES in Stock. All the latest, best and most improved Watches manufactured.
Repairing Promptly Done and Warranted.
C. H. BELLINGER,
Bridge St., - - Charlevoix.

ALGER'S FAREWELL.

Message of Michigan's Retiring Governor to the State Legislature.

Condition of the State's Educational, Charitable, Reformatory, and Penal Institutions.

A Variety of Recommendations Fired at the Assembled Law-Makers.

Gentlemen of the Legislature:

The Treasurer's report shows that the State of Michigan owes $1,000, which will come due in 1891, and the Treasurer has in his possession $1,000 in coupon bonds to pay the principal and $60 to the amount of interest, which balances the account. In a word, however, it can be said that our State is practically out of debt; consequently nothing need be said of its credit, because it is as good as any. It is probable that it will ever have occasion to borrow again.

Our State institutions are, for the main, in excellent condition. The State University, Agricultural College, and Normal School all require appropriations for repairs, improvements and maintenance.

The Reform School for Boys, at Lansing, under the able management of Superintendent Gower, is doing a great work. I, however, recommend that the name be changed so as to strike out the word "Reform," for the reason that the institution cannot be an offense, it does no good, and the name of the institution can as well be omitted without the name in vogue.

The Industrial School for Girls at Adrian is doing a good work and is well managed.

The State Prison, in a measure, apply to that school, about what I have said in regard to the Reform School for the Reform School.

A very great wrong connected with this institution should be righted at once. While there are very many bad girls in the school, there are many who are there for no offense, and who are not even without parents, who are there simply because they have no friends. They are charged with "vagrancy," and with being "incorrigible," anything to cover under the letter of the law, that they are there by the order of a court, and that school without parents, who are there at loss of a least which affects her character, and will do no enlargeth life, as it is quite a mistake, and the innocent class referred to should be taken from that institution immediately. Several such girls have been sent home and recommitted to the Children's Home, which place they have been sent to on account of their homeless homes. I recommend the enactment of a law absolutely prohibiting the sending of any girl to that institution that has not a bad character. The Children's Home, which is a good, and much in place, in twelve years it has received nearly 1,500 children, and placed in homes over 1,200 of them. Its management, in my judgment, is as near perfection as possible.

The Soldiers' Home at Jackson is an "old trap," and ought to be thoroughly overhauled.

The Insane Asylum of Correction is in excellent condition.

The State Prison of the Upper Peninsula is in a satisfactory report, which is submitted. I second the request of the Board that further aid be extended.

The Schools for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb are doing a great work, and I recommend them to your cordial support.

THE INSANE.

The four Insane Asylums have made exhaustive reports of their conditions and doings. It will be noticed that requests are made for improvements, for the purchase of land, and for the building of cottages, all of which I approve of, and I recommend that the moneys are expended by the Board. Pontiac and Kalamazoo Asylums shall be taken care of, and the plus fund and no appropriation from the State asked for. At the rate charged for caring for patients during the present two prices of provisions quite a substantial saving is made, and it is out of this that it is recommended that the improvements asked for shall be made. The Upper Peninsula Asylum is doing a good and much greater than keeping patients in the main buildings, as cottages can be built for two hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars per patient, while the main buildings cost from one to two thousand dollars per patient; and besides, these cottages placed on farms give the patients work, which they can perform, and not only benefit themselves but contribute much toward their own support. The Asylum at Traverse City is, in construction and management, all that could be desired.

The Home for Feeble Minded Children is admirably managed, but its location, overlooking the prison yard as it does, is most unfortunate. I hope it will not be changed, but that it may be turned into a much needed prison for women, which institution is needed, and can be easily obtained, and be needed for the criminal insane.

I submit the report of the Mining School, and recommend it to your careful attention. The institution is young, but is growing in favor and great, although still in its infancy, that all that pertains to the scientific knowledge of mining it may be conversed. I trust you will deal liberally with it. This school has opened under the most favorable auspices, and already at the close of the first term is in admirable and extensive working order.

The report of the Board of Corrections and Charities is submitted herewith, and recommendations are made, among other things, those pertaining to our county jails and poorhouses, but I differ materially with them in some matters, and especially that contained in their report in reference to the jails of the counties. This board has found a great laxity in the method of doing business, and one which would should never obtain in any State institution respecting the expenditure of public moneys. I cannot, from the facts in my hands, think that there has been, so far as we know any wrong, except what may be considered such from the facts that the boards spend the moneys for purposes not authorized by any law. The law should be changed so as to compel them to which appropriations are made.

It is a delicate charge the Boards with misappropriation of moneys, although probably such is not its intention. The Boards of these differ-ent institutions are made up from the very best citizens of the State, who give their time and thought to the care of the unfortunate and the blacks, and simply from a desire to serve the State and do what good they can for the unfortunate inmates of them. They are in a large part through business men, and their judgment in the matter of the expenditure of moneys which cannot be provided for by special appropriation because unforeseen, should be either accepted by the State or else the system should be abolished or other men appointed to fill their places who will do business on a business basis. Institutions are disaster should some of these institutions any disaster should come of them be a breakage of machinery, loss of crops, such as fire, or even the death of a boiler, would be the work of the same? Under their plan of work, they have to empty the jails and the Legislature should meet and make an appropriation for the same, which appropriation, I am glad that it will be passed at the closing of Boards, in which case the State could not be the gainer, as they would have as much disorder as now. Contingencies for the expenditure of moneys for unforeseen purposes should be allowed to be used, and there is no way to meet such emergency but by giving to the Boards in charge discretionary power to a good extent.

I think it would be wise to enact a law requiring the Boards of Corrections and Charities to make an annual report of the moneys disbursed or accumulated balances into every dollar. I, for one, would like to see more in finances way. I believe the Board of Corrections and Charities are doing a good work in the State, and they deserve all they are accomplishing their greatest good in the care of our unfortunate jails and poorhouses, and I hope their powers and duties may be confined to the labor work, and that they may be prevented from looking after the State institutions.

The report of the Board of Pardons is submitted for the Soldiers' Home, and asks an appropriation. This Home was erected on a beautiful site near the city of Grand Rapids, which was purchased by its citizens at a cost of $10,000, and which, when the Board of Pardons appropriations were apportioned for the construction, building that would accommodate at least 300 people. This was invited by advertisement, and ranged from $10,381 to $60,000. The lowest bidder was accepted. The building was satisfactorily completed and dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 22d of May. The amount of the same was not taken into account, and it will require the sum of about $20,000 to meet that account. While the building

tage of the State institutions outside of the State prisons have averaged to cost not over $1,000 for each person accommodated when they can fall, yet this one has cost, as you will see by the foregoing figures, not to exceed $50 for each person accommodate, and its construction and management have secure favorably with any erected by the State.

The House, since it was established, has accommodated a large number of old soldiers, and could not take all who applied although determined to accommodate as many as possible, and for their benefit, and the benefit of others, have been scattered around among loading houses since the law establishing it went into effect, and a visit to them will convince any one that it is a great need of the State to provide a home for them. Their condition is miserable beyond, and the State in its grateful should provide humanity for their care while they live. I have no doubt but fully as worthy of any veterans will need to be cared for when they have all passed away, and the State should provide for the future necessary, it will be a great and lasting one for the State to use either as an asylum or for other purposes. Other States have followed the example of Michigan in this matter, and I hope that this State will carefully look over the estimates required to carry it along, and give it your liberal support. A full report is submitted herewith. Many bills were introduced to the last Legislature in reference to the management of the railroads of the State. I am no advocate of railroads, but I think that they should be treated with fairness, and that the rates and the estimates can be boxed down by the use of the power of the State, in case they are wrong, they are very feeble, as a rule, and a great many of them are unable to perform any service of value.

The General Government has sent to the capital of the State an experienced meteorologist and Weather Signal Corps, and undertakes to give to the State and its citizens the benefit of their service. The expense has been changed so as to strike out the word "Reform," for the reason that the institution cannot be an offense, it does no good, and the name of the institution can as well be omitted without the name in vogue.

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GOVERNOR C. G. LUCE.

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

Governor C. G. Luce on Assuming Office.

Construction and Management of State Reformatory Institutions.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

By virtue of the constitution and laws of our commonwealth, I have been selected and authorized to speak in the name of a great people, who, through manhood suffrage, exercised by thrift, enterprise and liberal institutions claim a place in the front rank in the sisterhood of States. The instrument of government of which the diversity of property interests, the distribution of population, the social and industrial pursuits, the demand for new laws, the revision and amendment of those now existing, all combine to impose upon you, the Legislature, as well as upon other departments of our State government.

We meet at this time under favorable auspices. Peace and good order prevail throughout our borders, we are exempt from famine and pestilence, and beneath such providential care we have grown in population and in material wealth, and we are enjoying people, and in so doing it is meet and proper that we be properly acknowledged by the "Giver of all good" for the blessings and bounty bestowed upon us.

The Constitution requires both the retiring and incoming Governors to give to the Legislature information by message of the condition of the State, and to recommend such measures to them as shall to us seem necessary. My predecessor, who was so satisfactorily discharging the duties of the office of Governor for the last two years, has, doubtless, given you all the data and recommendations necessary for your guidance. But it would be expected of me, as executive of our commonwealth and entrusted with the duties of the office of Governor, to give to the coming Legislature, which are commended to your careful consideration.

We have been informed with the affairs of state for a brief period, yet during that time my duties have been such as to satisfactorily demonstrate the necessity of a change in the laws of our State. The State has been singularly guaranteed, and, upon request, receives, a full report of the condition of the State, and so thoroughly was it done, it is to be hoped that no material change will be made in the system.

There have been several commissions appointed by the Governor, during the past two years, to which I wish to call your special attention. They by call your special attention. They by call your special attention to the fact that the State has been saved a large amount of money, and, upon request, receive, a full report of the condition of the State, and so thoroughly was it done, it is to be hoped that no material change will be made in the system.

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The Military Academy at Orchard Lake is, in a measure, a state institution receiving, however, no pecuniary aid from the State, save in chief, the Governor, who is a most excellent school. One can always detect a cadet from other boys in the vicinity of the school.

It is meet to encourage the young men who have taken advantage of the opportunity of a law to pursue authorizing the Executive to commission a number of young men to become officers in this State, without commission or pay, until they shall be of the age of twenty-one years.

I also recommend that the law include graduates of the Agricultural College, which has also an excellent military department, and which is a most worthy graduate of either institution and residents of the State.

The Soldiers' Home, which was erected in the field, building with the bayonets of different regiments, and which has been a great success, is now in need of repairs. Heretofore, this great institution has been kept in good order and repair, and, if any money was what it for the last twelve years.

The Soldiers' Home at Jackson is a place of opportunity for the greedy money lender to make gain at the cost of the poor borrower. As a rule the value of the property greatly exceeds the amount of the loan. The borrower, through adverse circumstances, being unable to meet the payments, the property is sold, and the borrower is left in the cold. In my judgment, there should be a law requiring a notice of foreclosures to be inserted in some obscure paper of the county, and, in the case of a mortgage for $100, the lender should take place himself in the office of the Secretary of State, and, in the case of twelve months thereafter he has obtained the money or money and property, the lender to pay the debt, he leaves for the first time his home, and, in the case of a mortgage for $100, he leaves for the first time his home

Dr. G. W. CROUTER.

DRUGS
And Stationery.

Every person on our books will revolve a stagnant of their account the 1st of every month hereafter.

Temperance Column.

Conduated by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. R. A. Campbell.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Mudge.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. A. Hawkins.
Treasurer—Mrs. Geo. Sherman.
First Vice President—Mrs. C. J. Strang.
Second Vice President—Mrs. G. W. Jefferies.
Third Vice President—Mrs. Chas. Sec.

An Address to all Knights of Labor, Trades-Unions, and other Labor Organizations From the National W. C. T. U.

(This address was ordered by the National Convention, Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 22-5, 1886, and is sent out in the hopes that its propositions may be discussed by local labor organizations.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NAT'L W. C. T. U.,
187 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.,
November 11th, 1886.

To all Working Men and Women—Brothers and Sisters of a Common Hope.—We come to you naturally as our friends and allies. With such of your methods as involve co-operation, arbitration and the ballot box, we are in hearty sympathy. Measures which involve the compulsion of labor, the destruction of property or harm to life or limb, we profoundly deplore, and we believe the thoughtful and responsible among our ranks must equally deplore them, as not only base in themselves, but a great hinderance to your own welfare and success. We rejoice in your broad platform of mutual help, which recognizes neither sex, race, or creed. Especially do we appreciate the sanacity of your great movement to elevate woman industrially to their rightful place, by claiming that they have equal pay for equal work; recognizing them as officers and members of your societies, and advocating the ballot in their hands as their rightful weapon or self-help in our representative government.

As temperance women, we have been especially glad to note your hostile attitude toward the saloon, the word for of women, and of the working men, and of the home. We read with joy of your vow made by the newly elected officers of the Knights of Labor at the convention in Richmond, Va., when, with hands raised to heaven, they pledged themselves to total abstinence.

In addressing you at this time we wish to offer our sincere congratulations upon your achievements as practical helpers in that great temperance reform which engages our steadfast work and prayers, and which, as we believe, involves, beyond all other movements of this age, your happiness and elevation. Permit us to ask your careful consideration of this statement of our belief.

The central question of labor reform is not so much *how to get higher wages as how to turn present wages to better account.* For waste harms most those who can least afford it. It is not over-production so much as *under-consumption*, that grinds the faces of the working men. Fourteen hundred millions annually drawn, chiefly from the pockets of the workmen, by saloon-keepers and cigar dealers, means less flour in the barrel, less coal in the cellar, and less clothing for the laborers' families. We grieve to see them give their money for that which is not bread, and their labor for that which satisfieth not. We suggest that if, by your request, pay day was universally changed from Saturday to Monday, this would do much to increase the capital at home.

The life insurance statistics prove that while the average life of the moderate drinker is but thirty-five years and a half, that of the total abstainer is *sixty-four years.* The successful explorers and soldiers, the famous athletes, pedestrians, rowers and shots are men who do not coil with their brains, or palsy their nerves with alcoholic drink.

We believe that the work of our societies, resulting in laws by which nearly one-half the children of the United States are being taught in the public schools the evil effects of intoxicating liquors upon the faculties of the body and the temper of the mind, merits your earnest co-operation, and will prove one of your strongest re-inforcements in the effort to elevate your families to nobler levels of opportunity. We believe that the society of hygienic, including a knowledge of the most healthful foods and the discovery that these are of like cheaper and non-stimulating class, with a careful consideration of the scientific methods by which in the preparation of food, a little can be made to go a long way in home economies, are well worthy of your attention. We ask you to aid us in our endeavors to have taught in all departments of our public schools, those beneficient laws of health which relate to wholesome living in respect to diet, sleep, exercise and ventilation, so that this teaching shall be given to every child as one of the surest means to its truest happiness.

We ask your attention to our white cross pledge of equal chastity for man and women; of pure language and a pure life. We ask your help in our efforts to secure adequate protection by law for the daughters of the poor and rich alike, from the cruelty of base and brutal men. We ask your help in our endeavors to preserve the American Sabbath with its rest and quiet, redeeming it from being as now the harvest time of the saloon keeper, when he gathers in the hard earnings of the working man, and we promise you our co-operation in your efforts to secure the Saturday half-holiday, which, we believe, will do so much to change the Sabbath from a day of recreation to one of rest at home and of the worship of God. We rejoice to note that the Central Labor Union of New York City petitioned its municipal officers to close the saloons upon the Sabbath day, and we earnestly hope that all such societies may soon petition for their closing every day, and order a perpetual boycott upon the dealers in alcoholic poison.

We call your attention to our departments of evangelistic temperance meetings; work for railroad employes, lumbermen, herdsmen, miners, soldiers and sailors; also to our efforts to organize free kitchen and kinder-gartens, and bands of hope; to supply free libraries and reading rooms, temperance lodging houses and restaurants, and to reach out a helping hand to fallen women as well as fallen men. We have a publishing house at 161 La Salle street, Chicago, which sent out thirty million pages of temperance literature in the last year, and which is conducted by women, and its types set by women compositors. Our national organ, The Union Signal, has good words for all lawful efforts made by working men and women for their own best interests.

We ask you to do all in your power for the cause of prohibition, which is pre-eminently your cause. With the drum-shop and its fiendish temptations overthrown, what might you not attain of that self mastery which is the first condition of success; and what might you not achieve of protection and happiness in those *homes* which are the heart's true rest on the places! Your ballots hold the balance of power in this land of our world's hope. We ask those of you who are voters to cast them only for such measures and such men as are solemnly committed to the prohibition of every brewery, distillery and dram shop in the nation. And both women may come to the rescue in this great emergency, also as an act of justice toward those who have the most sacred claim on your protection we hope that you may see your to vary clear to cast your ballots only for such measures and such men as are pledged to the enfranchisement of women.

In all this, we speak to you as those who fervently believe that the coming of Christ's kingdom in the earth means *brotherhood.* We urge you with sisterly earnestness and affection to make the New Testament your text book of political economy, and to join us in the daily study of its blessed words, who spake as never man spake. His pierced hand is lifting up this sorrowful, benighted world into the light of God. In earnest sympathy let us go forward to work out His golden precepts into the world's life and law by making first of all His law and life our own.

Yours for God and home and every land.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, Pres.
CAROLINE B. BUELL, Cor. Sec.

A Warning.

Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing us of the presence of danger and disease. Any little startlement of an unusual nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted, and headache and a hundred other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of modern man and womanhood might be cured and prevented were their approach heeded and restored, having their origin in derangements of the liver and blood, dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, nervousness and other unwholesome conditions. Evils of a diseased nature that a certain cure by the use of Golden Seal Bitters. In this medicine, nature, aided by art, has produced a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases common to mankind. The vitalizing principals embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down dyspeptic. Sold by Parry Wood and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, in ted, three bottles of Electric Bitters and entirely healed the sore. Without question my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters is sold at 50 cts. a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Good Results in Every Case.

Mr. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes: he was very seriously affected with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all coughs and colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this wonderful discovery. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

A SWINDLER

does not refer possible purchasers to his victims. The Athlophoros Co. gladly refers sufferers from rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, nervous or sick headache, kidney and liver complaints to those who have been cured of these diseases by Athlophoros, and will furnish names and addresses of many persons in your locality. Athlophoros is the only remedy for these diseases that can stand such a test.

Lancaster, Wis.

I have suffered more or less with rheumatism, also dyspepsia, for years. For the past year the trouble has constantly increased so that for a month I could not dress myself, could not get up from my bed without help. For four days head to my feet every cord and muscle was stiff and sore. During this time I used various remedies all to no purpose, and continued to grow worse. My attention being called to Athlophoros I procured a bottle. Within five doses then slept easily till eight o'clock A. M. I got up and dressed myself and walked out without a cane. I was astonished at the result, could hardly believe that it had produced such an effect. I am getting to be an old man (72). I don't suppose I will make me a young man, but will use the lamp of life to burn down safely.

SAMUEL DAMON.

Monitor, Wis.

I have derived more benefit from Athlophoros than any other remedy I have ever taken. I have been troubled with inflammatory rheumatism for the past ten years, at times I was helpless, have tried all the medicine I could hear of to find no cure, until I got a bottle of Athlophoros. After taking one-half of it I was—not been bothered since. GEO. GALLOWAY.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 William St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of the urinary organs, including gravel, Dropsy, Wood, Etc., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all suffers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

PIMPLES I will mail (sealed) to all a recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will clear the face of PIMPLES, FLESHWORMS, BLOTCHES, BLACK HEADS, Rednessing the skin and leaving it soft and beautiful. Address, Mrs. ADELAIDE DAVIS, Box 1, Bedford, Mass.

Touch with this compound the soft lip cheek. And the moist glow will last in vermeo spots. Also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address—A. D. SIMMONS, 50 Ann St., New York.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Richard D. Graves and Harriet E. Stevens his wife, dated November 16th, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1881, in liber 4 of mortgages, on page 56, which mortgage was duly assigned by Harry H. Haven, by said assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said Charlevoix county, and is now owned by the undersigned, the undersigned hereby gives notice that the amount due at the date of this notice is One Hundred and Ninety-six Dollars and twenty-six cents ($196.26), principal and interest and a further sum of Fifteen Dollars ($15.00) as attorney's fee provided by law on the foreclosure of a mortgage, which sum is the sum of money having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, therefore said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises thereby mortgaged, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and particularly described as commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, of section thirty-three, in township thirty-four north of range eight west, thence north along the quarter line, eleven chains and seventy-eight links, thence west parallel with the south line and one-half links, thence southwest along the center of the highway eleven chains and forty-two links; thence south three chains and twenty-three links to the eighth line, thence west ten chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less, on the Court House in the city of Traverse City, on the **first day of April, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock** in the afternoon.

Dated January 10th, A. D. 1887.

HARRY J. HAVEN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUCKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage.
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Wm. Lilker and Mary Lilker, his wife, dated October 26, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 26th day of October, 1882, in Liber 7 of mortgages, on page 57, which said mortgage was duly assigned by Jacob Ulrich to the undersigned, and the undersigned hereby gives notice that the amount due at the date hereof, is the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars and Twenty-five Cents ($225.25), principal and interest, and a further sum of Fifteen Dollars ($15) an attorney fee provided by law on foreclosure of a mortgage, and no action or proceeding has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and the undersigned will foreclose said mortgage by sale of the premises thereby mortgaged, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Evangeline, Charlevoix county, Michigan, known as the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼) of section twenty (20), in town thirty-four north of range ten (34 N. R. 10 W.) containing forty acres of land, at public auction to the highest bidder, on the First day of the Court House in Boyne City, on the **First day of April, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock** in the afternoon.

Dated January 4, A. D. 1887.

ANDREW D. CRUCKSHANK,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUCKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee.
Charlevoix, Mich.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, Hiram V. Bilsborrow, plaintiff, vs. Adelbert E. Upright and Ida C. Emrey, defendants, in attachment. Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1886, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of said court against the property of said defendants, in favor of the plaintiff, of the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, which said writ was returnable on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1887. Dated this 10th day of November, A. D. 1886.

CRUCKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Charlevoix, Mich.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Heath, Francis and Co. was on the 1st day of September, 1886, dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby notified to make payment to Jerome Heath, who assumes all liabilities and receives all outstanding accounts.

Dated January 4th, 1887.

JEROME HEATH,
WILLIAM FRANCIS,
ALEXANDER CAMERON.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am Second to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

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For 1887

Now ready, contains 2 colored Plates, hundreds of illustrations, and nearly 200 pages—32 pertaining to Garden, Farm and Dairy, and the rest pertaining to Elegant Gifts or Luxuries for the Table. FLOWER SEEDS, VEGETABLE SEEDS, and VEGETABLES grown with Dick's Celebrated Seeds, are the best. SEEDS, PLANTS, and BULBS, are to be preferred with pleased do. That book called "Dick's Guide" is issued from the office of publication, dated from the first order sent in. Every one interested in a garden, or who desires good, fresh seeds, should send for it. Price only 10 cents, which is less than cost of paper, printing, etc. New York Tribune Extra Garden Seeds, 25 cents per pkt., 7 pkts. for $1. Catalogue free with every order. Every one judge for themselves. Address

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Those of our readers who want a city paper for the coming year can be accommodated at the JOURNAL'S club list. To get the benefit of these reduced rates, all arrears must be paid to date of subscription and one year in advance in advance.

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F. E. Wood,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect November 14, 1886.

GOING NORTH

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, Lv	.....	12 00am	.....	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	.....	5 40am	1 25pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	5 50am	1 35pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	7 45	2 35	8 55	4 00am
Kalamazoo, lv	7 55	2 45	9 05	4 10pm
Allegan, ar	8 35	3 25	9 45	4 50
Otsego, ar	8 45	3 35pm	9 55	5 00
Old Kalamazoo, ar	.....	.....	10 20	5 25
Grand Rapids, ar	9 00am	.....	11 00	5 45
Grand Rapids, lv	9 05	.....	11 05	5 50
Howard City, ar	9 50	.....	12 00am	6 45
Big Rapids, ar	10 30	.....	12 45pm	7 30
Reed City, ar	9 50	.....	12 00	6 45
Reed City, lv	9 55	.....	12 05	6 50
Cadillac, ar	10 35	.....	12 45	7 30
Cadillac, lv	11 35	.....	1 45	10 00
Manistee, ar	12 15pm	.....	2 25	11 40
Kalkaska, ar	.....	.....	2 05	11 20
Mancelona, ar	.....	.....	2 36	12 01
Boyne Falls, ar	.....	.....	2 50	12 15
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	3 05	12 35
Bay View, ar	.....	.....	3 10	12 40
Harbor Springs, ar	.....	.....	3 20pm	1 00am
Cheboygan, ar	.....	.....	.....	3 00am

GOING SOUTH

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8
Mackinaw City, lv	7 00am	3 00pm	.....	.....
Harbor Springs, lv	7 30	.....	.....	.....
Bay View, lv	7 40	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	7 50	.....	11 05	.....
Mancelona, lv	10 00	.....	12 00	.....
Kalkaska, lv	10 20	.....	12 20	.....
Walton, lv	10 35	.....	12 35	.....
Cadillac, ar	12 30	3 17	1 30pm	.....
Cadillac, lv	12 40	3 25	1 40	.....
Reed City, ar	1 40	4 25	2 40	.....
Reed City, lv	1 45	4 30	2 45	.....
Big Rapids, ar	2 25	5 15	3 25	.....
Howard City, ar	1 05	4 00	2 05	.....
Grand Rapids, ar	2 00	5 00	3 00	6 00am
Old Kalamazoo, ar	4 25	.....	5 25	8 25
Grand Rapids, lv	4 30	10 15	5 30	8 30
Allegan, ar	5 05	10 50	6 05	9 05
Kalamazoo, ar	5 55	11 40	6 55	9 55
Kalamazoo, lv	6 05	11 50	7 05	10 00pm
Fort Wayne, ar	10 40pm	11 50	2 00	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	10 50	12 00am	2 10	5 10am
Cincinnati, ar	12 20pm	1 35am	.....	12 30pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. A.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

Only direct route between the East and South and the Light Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Nov. 14, 1886.

READ DOWN.	STATIONS.	READ UP.
P. M. A. M.		P. M. A. M.
12 00 6 00	Detroit	5 30 11 15
12 06 6 03	St. Ignace	5 24 11 09
12 38 6 32	Newberry	4 51 10 36
1 00 6 52	Seney	4 31 10 16
1 16 7 07	Germfask	4 15 9 58
2 35 8 32	Au Train	2 55 8 36
3 20 9 20	Marquette	2 00 7 45
P. M. A. M.		P. M. A. M.
12 50	Marquette	3 00
4 00	Negaunee	12 40
4 15	Ishpeming	12 25
5 30	Princeton	11 00
6 00	Gwinn	10 30

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7.00 a. m. arrives at Marquette at 5.45 p. m. Leaves Marquette at 8.00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 6.35 p. m.

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(1) Via M. T. Co.'s boats, with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads to Mackinaw City, and Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and points in Northwestern railway.

(2) Standard Central time. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday.

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CANCER and ULCER FLUID,
Cures Typhoid Fever in from one to four weeks.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
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CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN
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W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Collections a Specialty.

CHAS. GARRETT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. W. G. CLARK, pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening, at 7.00 o'clock. A. T. WAYERMAN, pastor.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 136, meets second and fourth Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

O. L. O. T.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, at their hall in Charlevoix.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 96, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

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—AND—
Stage Line
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During the coming winter, Burns & Scroggie, contractors for F. J. Smith, will carry the Mail between Charlevoix and East Jordan, leaving Charlevoix at 1.00 a. m., arriving at East Jordan at 6.00 a. m. Returning, leave East Jordan at 7.00 a. m., arriving at Charlevoix by 6.00 p. m. Passengers and baggage carried at low rates.

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100 GOOD WHITE BRICK for sale.—Inquire at this office.

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J. R. & J. S. DIXON
Charlevoix, Mich.
Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. Thoroughbred and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty

Around the County.

Eveline.

Colds are prevalent.

January thaw last week

It rained last Thursday afternoon and night.

There was a show at Schoffen's hall at Ironton last Thursday evening.

There was an oyster supper at the Hillegas school house last Thursday evening. Good time.

If any one wishes a good local paper, we would advise them to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bishop, of Ironton, also lost a little child on Tuesday, 18th inst, aged ten months. It was buried on Wednesday.

The recent snow storm drifted the roads so badly in many places that they were almost impassable; the rain settled it some, but we have since had enough to make up the amount melted

J. H. Purvis, of Ironton, lost a little child last Saturday afternoon, aged about two years. It was buried Monday afternoon at the M. E. church, at one o'clock, Rev. J. T. Iddings officiating. Mr. McTavish interred at Bird's. The bereaved family have the united sympathy of all. The cause of its death was a hurt by a fall some time ago.

John Smith informs us that he has purchased a farm of twenty acres of land of D. N. Gregory, (the north half of the East half,) consideration $300, and intends to make a farm of it. He intends to build on it early in the next spring. Good luck for John.

Among our prosperous farmers, is Amond J. Lewis, who resides on his farm about two miles from Advance. Amond is an enterprising man; he has 160 acres of land, (something over 80 acres cleared, and under a good state of cultivation, fine well fenced, and nearly clear from stumps. He has about five acres of good bearing orchard, which is what every farmer ought to have. He raises from forty to fifty tons of hay yearly, as well as large quantities of grain. Amond began life as a lumberman with his father, Milo Bears (now deceased) when quite a small boy, at Northport, but after a few years he went into the business on his own hook, fishing at Northport, Charlevoix, the Beavers and many other points, and was also a captain on the lakes for some years, but he coming tired of this kind of life he came to the Pine Lake region and settled on the farm upon which he still resides. Some years after he took up his farm he accepted a position as clerk for Mr Lester at Charlevoix, but after the death of Mr. Lester he returned to his farm. Amond has been a resident of this township about eighteen years. He is a hard worker in the summer time but in the winter he sits by the blazing fire roasting his shins, smokes his pipe, reads four or five newspapers (the JOURNAL included) and listens to the howling of the wind and the performance of the snow storm and thus lives a happy life. Others could profit by his example.

Jan. 25.

Burgess.

Monday morning there was published a regular northern Michigan January thaw.

Ed Bartlett, of Charlevoix, visited some of his old friends and neighbors in Hayes last week.

Rev. J. K. Crane, of Horton's Bay, is visiting his friends and parishioners in Hayes, this week.

Moses Cooper has purchased a nice two-horse sleigh and robes, with which he will do his visiting after this.

Lots of snow and a heap of blow, and the effects of the combination are that the roads are pretty well blockaded.

A protracted meeting was held in District No. 6, last week. We did not learn with what success. It was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wood.

Three more weeks school in Maple Grove District will finish up Mr. Goodrich's successful term, unless they conclude to hire him longer.

Prospects are fine for a January thaw. At present it would be a good thing for all engaged in the log business, as the snow is pretty deep in the woods.

Jan. 18, 1887.

Wilson.

It was quite stormy in the early part of last Sunday, but Moses Cooper was out with his "sporting rig."

Adelaid Lewis, who is teaching school in the Ava Smith District, was home on a visit a week ago last Sunday.

Sam Clark, who has been living in the Lewis boys' house, moved with his family, down to Mr. Struthers', last week.

Mrs. Chas. Howe, of Charlevoix, who was visiting at Mr. Chauncey Howe's last week, returned to Charlevoix on Saturday.

Would like to say to our brother or sister scribler of Eveline, that they had better not think at all than to think evil, and would refer them to a certain passage of scripture, "Judge not that ye be not judged."

Last week was a sick week for horse teams in some localities. One of Dr. Lewis' that he is keeping on his place here, was sick, and one of Mr. Chauncey Howe, Sr's, and one of Mr. Whitford's got hurt while in a stable.

Jan. 24, 1887.

Wilson.

(On account of the snow blockade, these items arrived too late for last week.)

Dan Hudkins is convalescing.

J. R. Vance has a new kitchen.

Thermometer 10 below zero Jan. 18th.

The blizzard on Monday last was decidedly the worst storm of the season.

They are cutting out cedar ties which are being hauled to East Jordan.

The saw mill is now in operation and lumber is steadily moving westward. Logs are coming in lively.

Another accident. Mr. McTavish had his arm broken in two just below the shoulder while adjusting a feed belt at Crutchett's mill last week.

We inadvertently forgot to mention Albert Yeda's new carpenter shop which he has been building. He supports business lively. Albert is an energetic young man, and deserves success.

East Jordan.

(From the Enterprise.

Mr. Winkel received notice, Tuesday, that he had drawn $300 in the Louisiana State Lottery. A Clarion man drew $5,000.

The Business Men's Association reorganized, Tuesday evening, and made arrangements whereby they will be enabled to do more effective work.

The indications are now that should the towns along the proposed route for the Michigan Central railroad to reach Charlevoix offer inducements having business bearings, that road will be built to Charlevoix the coming summer.

Kilsworth.

Intermediate river is not frozen over yet.

We understand that Date Parks has bought George Cooper's homestead of 80 acres, in South Arm township.

No mail between Atwood and South Arm, since the 15th inst. We understand from the mail carrier that the Atwood postmaster forgot to give him the mail, because he did not make the trip in the required time, which he says he could not do on account of the roads. However, we hope our our mail service will soon be received.

Jan. 25, 1887.

Barnard.

Six below zero.

How is this for an open winter.

Chief occupation in Barnard at present is making roads.

Miss Annie Williams, of Ironton, visited friends here last week.

A young daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Shapton last week.

Mr. William Clark has sold 32 acres of his farm to Mr. Philip Roach, of Torch Lake, for $600.

Jan. 26.

STUDY AND WORKSHOP.

Insect-proof linings for trunks, closets, etc., as a protection from moths or other insects, is made by steeping any suitable fabric in a solution of tobacco and cascarilla bark macerated in benzine, then drying and sleeping in tobacco, cascarilla bark, and hot water.

It is estimated that the overall machinery of Great Britain now operated by steam power is capable of performing, more work, and hence producing more products, than could be effected by the labor of 600,000,000 able-bodied men, a greater number than all the workingmen on earth.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Microscopical society, London, Prof. Bell, at the request of the president, gave an account of what he regarded as the most extraordinary biological fact brought to light during the last twenty-five years—the existence of a third eye at the top of the head of certain lizards.

Prof. J. H. Long of the Illinois State Microscopical society, after repeated experiments, says: "Taking all things into consideration, I am forced to believe that we have to absolutely certain method of distinguishing between human and some of its substitutes, and that, of all methods proposed, the microscopic are, perhaps, the least reliable."

It may seem strange to the non-professional, that, in spite of persistent and skillful attempts to

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions objecting to the "long and short haul" clause of the Cullom bill, and the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange indorsed it.

John M. Wilson was hanged at Norristown, Pa., for the murder of Anthony W. Dealy. Wilson gave himself up in Chicago while delirious with drink.

The District Attorney of Boston has filed a bill of complaint by the Government against the American Bell Telephone Company. It is essentially the same as that dismissed at Columbus for lack of jurisdiction.

An expedition under Professor Chas. A. Young is to search from Princeton College to Dakota to observe the eclipse next August.

Cocaine has nearly brought to the grave Dr. C. N. Moore, of Springfield, Pa., who for weeks has been suffering from hallucinations.

Archbishop Corrigan has appointed the Rev. Joseph Donnelly as the successor of Father McGlynn in New York. The appointee has been pastor of St. Michael's Church for thirty years.

The action of H. E. Jacobs, who recently bought the lease of the Third Avenue Theatre in New York of J. M. Hill, in relenting his prices to 50 cents for the best chair in the house, and from that down to a dime for a seat in the gallery, with a maximum charge of 20 cents for matinees, has raised a storm in theatrical circles. The managers of seven of the other combination theatres have combined to boycott the company who play at the Third Avenue under the new schedule.

Cholera is prevailing on the upper River Nile, in South Africa, and reports indicate that hundreds are dying every day.

John L. Sullivan has set about writing a book, the object of which is to get even with the newspapers which have exposed his drunken brutality from time to time.

Arthur J. McQuade, one of the hoodle aldermen of New York, has been taken to Sing Sing prison, to serve seven years.

WESTERN.

Chicago was selected by the Farmers' National Convention as the next place of meeting, on Tuesday before the meeting of the Fat Stock Show, November, 1887.

The Live-stock Commissioners of Illinois have made a scorching reply to the recent attack of N. J. Colman, the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Germans of Chicago are having "The Mikado" in the tongue of the fatherland. McVicker's fine theater is to be occupied next week by Incmann & Schwig's Company, when a German version of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera will be sung by a cast of considerable strength. The translation is by a young German of Chicago, who is said to have accomplished his work with much felicity.

The Terre Haute Distillery, Terre Haute, Ind., was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $100,000.

Major G. W. Cole, the revivalist, has within a week made three hundred converts at Salina, Kas.

Prof. Foster, of Iowa, predicts very warm weather the coming summer, and advises low-landers to lay in large supplies.

Meyer Kaufman, a commission merchant in St. Louis, is about to request the United States to demand $30,000 from the Spanish Government for his illegal arrest and detention in Cuba.

A hill near Chippewa Falls, Wis., has been found to contain gold, under, and a rich hematite—the value of the whole being placed at a fabulous sum.

In the United States Court at Detroit, last week, the common-stock holders of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad brought against them over $3,000,000 of alleged fraud and mismanagement, asking an investigation of the books, an injunction against the extension of the road pending the investigation, and the issuance of stock to the common-stock holders. It is claimed that the reorganization of 1880 was illegal, and that since that time the road has been run in the interest of holders of preferred stock. The suit involves $5,500,000, the amount of common stock.

SOUTHERN.

The mountaineers of Wayne County, Ky., gathered in small numbers at Monticello to witness the execution of William Pruitt, the murderer of Jarvis Buck and wife.

By the legal strangulation at Richmond, Va., of Thomas J. Cauvoins for the murder of his cousin, Fanny Lillian Madison, the last chapter was ended of a most sensational crime. The crime was committed to cover up Cauvoins' criminal relations with Miss Madison, who was a relative of President Madison, and the conviction was largely on circumstantial evidence.

Albert O'Dell, James Lamb, John F. Tetoe and John Stephens were hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., for murders committed in the Indian territory. The execution passed off quietly. O'Dell and Lamb killed Edward Foland in December, 1885, and at their trial each tried to convict the other. Tetoe was a desperado who had killed and robbed several persons. Stephens was an ignorant negro. Since sentence was pronounced he had claimed to have talked with visitants from the other world, who asserted him that his name was written in the "Book of Life."

A Dutch syndicate of bankers at Amsterdam have purchased 9,00 square miles of timber lands in Florida.

Abner Letcher, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., a lad of 15 years, has carried out his threat to avenge the murder of his father by Jason Borden. The corpse of the latter was found in the woods where the boy was hunting.

A freight train reaching Paducah, Ky., carried a burning car of cotton, in which were found the charred corpses of four tramps.

WASHINGTON.

The Department of Agriculture estimates of area, product, and value of corn, wheat, and oats for permanent record are completed, says a Washington dispatch:

The corn crop, in round numbers, aggregates 1,902,000,000 bushels, grown on 75,000,000 acres, yielding at an average of 25.3 bushels, the yield in 31 months per acre exceeding bushels less than last year. The average yield per acre is 2.3 per cent. and a decrease in product of 14 per cent., while the average price has increased 12 per cent., or from 42.8 cents per bushel to 48 cents per bushel. The aggregate product of wheat is 501,000,000 bushels from an area of nearly 37,000,000 acres, having a farm value of $184,000,000. The average value is 36.7 cents per bushel, against 75.1 for the previous crop, and 84.5 cents for the great crop of 1880, a fall of 51 per cent. reducing from the average of the years 1880, 1881, and 1882. The yield of the spring-wheat crop, in this estimate, was expected early in the season, and on the Pacific coast much worse. The gross oat product is 638,000,000 bushels, against 1,000,000,000 bushels last year. The product of oats is 624,000,000 bushels, from an area of over 27,000,000 acres, producing a value of $268,000,000. The average yield is 26.1 bushels, against 27.6 last year. The average value is 27.5 cents per bushel; last year, 28.3 cents per bushel.

It is conceded in Washington that the Pump-Pneumonia bill will pass the house when it again comes up.

Commissioner Sparks of the General Land Office has approved the report of Surveyor General Julian, of New Mexico, recommending the rejection of the Gasque Grix private land claim, covering an area of about seventeen thousand acres.

An adverse report has again been made to the United States Senate on the nomination of J. C. Matthews, of Albany, N. Y., the colored Register of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. General Logan will make Washington her permanent home. The publishers of General Logan's book report that up to the date of his death, they had paid him an average of $1,000 per month, and the sales have since increased to a marvelous degree.

Haisall's painting of the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac has been hung in the east lobby of the Senate wing of the Capitol at Washington. The Library Committee paid $3,000 for it, although the artist had been offered $15,000 by parties desiring to exhibit it through the country.

General W. H. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer of the United States army, died in Washington last week. He had been ill but three days, and his death was unexpected.

Some Treasury officials consulted President Cleveland as to the advisability of calling an extra session, but after a lengthened conference he left them entirely in the dark as to his intentions.

Representatives of the third and fourth class post-offices are again seeking legislation to increase their compensation.

It is probable that the death of Gen. Hazen means the breaking up of the military department of the Missouri, and that the bureau will probably be turned over to the Interior Department.

The indebtedness on the Logan property in Washington has been paid off, and the children and heirs of Gen. Logan have conveyed all their rights to Mrs. Logan, so that the home is her sole property.

Charles Francis Adams, in a letter to the House Committee on Pacific Roads, states that the Union Pacific Company will do nothing to prevent an investigation of its affairs, but objects to the delay which keeps its securities bonded to and fro between Wall street and Washington.

POLITICAL.

The Republican majority in the Indiana House of Representatives was lady not inst, unseated Cornelius Meagher, a Democratic Representative from Vigo County. Meagher is a woman, and an active member of the Knights of Labor, by whom he was presented as a candidate for the Assembly and subsequently indorsed by the Democrats. The unseating of Meagher broke the Democratic majority of two on joint ballot, and the Republicans now have a majority in both houses. Senators and Representatives were proceeded to hold a caucus for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator. The caucus lasted but a few minutes, the only name proposed being that of Harrison, who was nominated by acclamation.

Cleveland and his civil-service policy were condemned by the Democratic Legislature of Indiana at their annual State meeting at Indianapolis last week. W. Scott Bay, in an address on "How Best to Succeed in 1888," declared that Cleveland's nomination for re-election would be dangerous to the party interests. "The greatest enemy this Government ever had," said Mr. Bay, "and the Democracy's most formidable foe is the spurious dogma of civil-service reform. By its false and deceptional practice the Democratic party is degraded and forced into the very jaws of disintegration by a few the very antithesis of a republican form of government and the suppression of class in necessary only with the existence of despotic monarchies." David B. Hill, of New York, was declared to be the party's most available candidate for President in 1888.

From a number of inter Jews published by a Washington paper with Western and Southern memoers on the various tariff propositions it is apparent that Randall can undoubtedly win many Southern Democrats from Morrison, but it is claimed that the Western Republicans are soulliying against the scheme, and will go in for no tariff reduction that proposes to leave lumber, the iron and steel, and the textile schedules untouched while the tax is lifted from whisky and tobacco.

The Dominion Parliament has been dissolved and new elections ordered.

In the Circuit Court at Indianapolis, on the 17th inst., Judge Ayres rendered a decision against the claim of Solomon to the Lieutenant Governorship, and granted an injunction restraining him from presiding at the joint convention of the Legislature. Judge Ayres suggested that an appeal be taken at once to the Supreme Court.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Two factions of longshoremen engaged in a riot in New Orleans, four persons being wounded by shots and one by a knife thrust. One of the victims is not expected to live.

The International Union of Brickla yers, at their convention in Washington, decided that they would continue to work nine hours a day, as in the past, and that they would not confuse with the Knights of Labor, as requested.

A proposed reduction of wages caused a strike of 2,500 hands in P. Lorillard's tobacco factory at Jersey City.

The International Union of Bricklayers and Masons, who have been holding a convention in Washington, D. C., adopted resolutions stating distinctly that the organization did not affiliate with socialists, anarchists, communists, or other societies opposed to sustaining the laws of our Government.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The continuous wrangle with southern railway lines over the freight on pig iron to Chicago has made the pool roads decide to establish arbitrary rates from the Ohio river.

Citizens of Illinois, Kentucky, and Texas have secured at Springfield a license to incorporate the Chicago, Paducah and New Orleans Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $10,000,000. They propose to lay track from Lake Michigan to the Gulf.

A Boston syndicate has taken $11,000,000 in 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road at 90¼. They are a first mortgage on 900 miles of new track.

A monument to soldiers who fell in the war for the Union is about to be placed in the public square at Burlington, Wisconsin.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Texas requiring railroads to give thirty days notice of the discharge of employes or reduction of their wages, and also requiring laborers to give a month's notice of a strike.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The international curling match played at Toronto, resulted in a victory for the Canadians by 781 to 5 9.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Gladstone were accepted by the executive committee of the Irish National Leagues of America, in session at Cincinnati. The nationalist "plan of campaign" was approved, and English tyranny in Ireland denounced.

The National Farmers' Congress, in session at Washington, adopted resolutions urging the passage by Congress of the following bills: To make the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer; to extend the benefits of the Signal Service to farmers; to regulate interstate commerce, and the Hatch experiment station bill. The resolutions also urge the enactment of legislation providing that a complete development of the system of waterways of the whole country; that the American mission in France and Germany be instructed to use all proper means to prevent the placing of restrictions upon American farm products properly inspected and shipped. A resolution recommending an appropriation of $5,000,000 to be used for the purpose of stamping out contagious diseases was reconsidered and unanimously rejected.

New York socialists are raising money to be used in the approaching elections in Germany for members of the Reichstag.

John Hayes, a St. Louis murderer, sentenced to hang March in 1885, took his case to the Federal Supreme Court on a writ of error, but the original judgment was affirmed.

FOREIGN.

Russia will raise $30,000,000 for expenditures by means of a loan.

The tenants on the Clanricarde estates at Loughrea, Ireland, have resolved to offer no resistance to bailiffs, on which plan they have the sympathy of all outside credit men.

In the German Parliament the army bill was amended by limiting its duration to three years, instead of the seven demanded by the Government, by a vote of 186 to 144. Prince Bismarck immediately read an imperial message dissolving the Reichstag, and a decree was each issued for general elections on Feb. 21.

The police of Berlin have forbidden the sale of a pamphlet issued by a socialist society in Chicago, containing extracts from the anarchists' trial.

During a dense fog the Dublin steamboat Banshee, with three hundred passengers on board, ran on the rocks at Holyhead yesterday. Eleven persons in the crew, it was stranded, but the Banshee floated off within three hours.

Pending Lord Randolph Churchill's explanation to his constituents, which is anxiously looked forward to, of his action in withdrawing from the Cabinet at so critical a moment as the present, a general public opinion seems to be that he resigned because the Chancellor of the Exchequer is a fit of pettiness brought on by a series of errors which revealed to him the fact that the Cabinet were not prepared to allow him to have entirely his own way in all matters, great and small.

Heavy snow-storms have prevailed all over Scotland.

In County Kerry, Ireland, a tenant farmer named Chase was shot and severely wounded for having paid his rent.

Emperor William, on his birthday, received from the Prince of the Prussian Landtag, expressing his chagrin at the defeat of the army bill, and voiced the hope that the measure would be passed in the near future.

Henry M. Stanley says the expedition for the relief of Emin Bey will sail early in the following month. It takes the Cossacks some days to reach the Black Sea on the west and the Caucasus on the north.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

BILLS authorizing a settlement of the claim of Hiram Berdan for the use of improvements made by the government, and extending for a year the time for filing claims under the French Spoliation act, passed the Senate on the 12th inst. Mr. Mahone, from the committee on public buildings, reported bills for public buildings at Jefferson, Tex., and Hastings, Neb., and a joint resolution for the relief of Mr. Lowell, from the Committee on Coast Defenses, reported as an amendment to the House bill to encourage the manufacture of steel for the purpose of the construction of steel vessels for the protection of fortifications and other works of defense. Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the sundry appropriation bill with amendments. The Senate then took up the Interstate Commerce Committee's bill for the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill.

SENATOR CAMERON introduced a bill in the Senate on the 13th inst. for the appointment of Commissioners to represent the Federal Government at the centennial celebration of the formation and promulgation of the Constitution to be held in Philadelphia. The Senate passed the bill for the relief of Mr. Lowell. Mr. Allison called up the Chinese and Hawaiian treaties for the outcome of the war. Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably a bill providing that the Supreme Court may review the decisions of the Court of Claims, and a joint resolution to the effect that the results of the Congo Conference should be accepted by the United States. The Senate then took up the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill, and after some discussion, action was postponed. A message was received from the House announcing the concurrence in the conference report of the internal revenue bill.

THE House bill for the relief of Elon H. Marsh, of Battle Creek, Mich., to validate a patent for improvements in steam-engine-starter, was passed by the Senate on the 17th inst. The House also passed Senate bills granting a public school lands $12,000,000, and the sale of the Sac and Fox Indian reservation in Kansas, whose size Missouri exceeds by 100,000 acres, aggregating 88,000 acres. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Senate Committee on Commerce be empowered to investigate the Interstate Commerce Commission, and to require information as to the nature of the business before the commission, and the number of cases disposed of and pending. The Senate also adopted a resolution to the effect that the Senate Committee on Commerce be empowered to investigate and report the identity of the Lord Mayor of London who, it is said, was recently under the City of London jurisdiction, and who is the supposed author of the Chicago and Western Rivers Canal, which was reported to have received a number of citizens from Sunday. Mr. McPherson presented the report of the joint committee of conference on the internal revenue bill, which was agreed to by a vote of 38 to 7. The House then took up the Senate bill providing for the sale of the Sac and Fox Indian reservation in Kansas, and after a long discussion, the bill was passed by a vote of 42 to 12.

An effort to secure the consideration of the measure was defeated—yeas, 91; nays, 95. Following are the votes on the negative side of the question: Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Blair, Blanchard, Brown, Butler, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Conger, Davis, Dawes, Dolph, Dorsey, Edmunds, Evarts, Farwell, Fitzpatrick, Frye, George, Gibson, German, Gray, Hale, Harris, Harrison, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones, Kenna, Kernan, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrill, Pendleton, Pettigrew, Platt, Pugh, Ransom, Sabin, Sawyer, Spooner, Stockbridge, Sullivan, Swinburne, Thurman, Vest, Wadleigh, Whitthorne, Wilson, Wolcott—46. Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Anthony, Baker, Barbour, Plumb, Platt, Sabin, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sewell, Shelby, Spooner, Stockbridge, Taylor, Vest, Wadleigh, Whitthorne, Wilson, Wolcott—46. Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Anthony, Baker, Barbour, Blair, Boutelle, Brown, Cameron, Chace, Chandler, Cockrell, Conger, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Edmunds, Evarts, Farwell, Frye, Gibson, Hale, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones, Kenna, Kernan, Logan, Mitchell, Pa., Morrill, Payne, Platt, Williams, Wilson, Md., Windom—37.

THE Senate passed the bill to provide for the relief of Mrs. Lucy Arthur, widow of the late Chester A. Arthur, by a vote of 42 to 16. Mr. Edmunds presented the report of the joint committee of conference on the Pacific railroads which have received aid from the United States, recommending that the Government accept the terms of the Thurman act, and, after some discussion, action was postponed. A message was received from the House announcing the concurrence in the conference report of the internal revenue bill.

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THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$4.35	@5.50
SHEEP	4.00	@5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.92½	@ .93
No. 2 Red	.90½	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—Mixed	.27	@ .28
PORK—Mess	10.25	@10.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	3.65	@ 5.20
Good to Prime	4.00	@ 4.75
Common	3.00	@ 3.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.75	@ 4.10
COMMON—Known Sheep	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.77	@ .77½
No. 2 Red	.83½	@ .86
OATS—No. 2	.25½	@ .26
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	@ .29
Fine Dairy	.21	@ .24
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.10½	@ .11
Full Cream, new	.12½	@ .13½
EGGS—Fresh	.18	@ .19
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.75	@ .80
PORK—Mess	11.25	@ 11.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.78	@ .79
CORN—No. 3	.38½	@ .38½
OATS—No. 2	.26½	@ .26½
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .58
PORK—Mess	11.75	@ 11.87½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.83	@ .84
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.25
SHEEP	4.75	@ 5.00
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.84	@ .85
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—White	.26	@ .26½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.82	@ .83
CORN—No. 2	.36½	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .29
PORK—New Mess	11.00	@11.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.84	@ .85
CORN—No. 2	.37½	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.30½	@ .31½
PORK—Mess	12.00	@12.25
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	4.80	@ 4.77
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.44	@ .44½
OATS—No. 2	.32½	@ .33
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .36½
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .27
BEEVES	2.50	@ 4.50
HOGS—No. 2 Red	3.50	@ 4.50
CORN—No. 2	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	4.75	@ 5.05
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Best	4.00	@ 4.25
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Best	4.00	@ 4.75
Common	2.50	@ 3.50
BUTTER—Creamery	.28	@ .29
Dairy	.20	@ .22
EGGS—Fresh	.18	@ .19
POTATOES—Per bu	.70	@ .75
PEACH BLOWS—Per bbl	2.00	@ 2.50

JOHN M. WILSON HANGED.

A Crime Which Nearly Led to the Hanging of Another Man for Murder.

The Singular Circumstances Connected with Wilson's Arrest and Conviction.

[Norristown (Pa.) special.]

John M. Wilson was hanged in the jail-yard here, on Thursday, for the murder of Anthony W. Dealy, in Dealy, in February, 1885, in Montgomery County, near the Philadelphia city line. Wilson read a speech from the scaffold. He confessed his guilt, and said his death in expiation of the crime should be a warning to all persons who had become victims to strong drink. His body was cut and dried and handed over to a physician to whom he had willed it.

The history of the crime for which John M. Wilson paid the extreme penalty, and the manner of his conviction, are probably without parallel in the annals of criminal history. But for a confession, which the murderer afterward denied, the death of Anthony Dealy would never have been accounted for, and probably another and an innocent man, who was actually hanged for another crime which is most curiously interwoven with Dealy's fate, would have suffered not.

In October, 1885, Frederick Stahl, a butcher who worked for Albert Dieterle at No. 505 Market, Philadelphia, left his home one morning with a satchel and suddenly dropped out of sight. He had lived with Adolph Schoninger, a fellow-lodger, at No. 207 Vine street, with whom he had deposited $700 for safe-keeping. Weeks passed, and Stahl was not heard from. Schoninger said that Stahl had been murdered, and accused Albert Dieterle (who used Stahl money) of the crime. In the following March the bones and dismembered trunk of a human being was found floating in the Wissahickon Creek, in Fairmount Park. A further search was made, and one leg and one arm were found. Schoninger's charge that Dieterle had murdered his employe was renewed, and when at the inquest the body was identified as that of Stahl, Dieterle was arrested.

On Sunday, Oct. 4, 1885, a peculiar-looking man walked into the West Twelfth Street Station in Chicago, and said that he was a murderer. He said he had killed a man named Anthony Dealy near Philadelphia in January, and after sawing the body in sacks had thrown it in the Wissahickon Creek. The next day he repeated the same story, but in more detail. He said he had been employed by one Anthony Dealy for several months on a farm near Philadelphia. He quarreled with Dealy about $30 which was due him, and then, picking up a heavy stone, struck the man on the head, killing him instantly. He then cut off the victim's head and hid it between two feather-beds. The next day, while the men were away on the farm, he cut off the legs and arms, and then put the body into a feed-box. The trunk he went to the creek and selected a place in which to bury the remains. He then drew the cut out the head in a bag along with a lot of stone, the body and limbs were placed in other sacks, and, with the aid of a sleigh and horses, he drove to the creek and left the place selected and threw it overboard. He then went to Philadelphia, and, after spending his money for drink, returned to the farm and found that the body had not yet been discovered, and he said Dealy's family supposed he was burned up in it.

The trial, which was begun March 8 last, lasted several days and was very sensational in its character. Stahl's brother, his friend, Schoninger, and others who knew Stahl well still swore that the body found in the river was that of the missing butcher. A score of others swore that it was that of Anthony Dealy. They related the burning of the house and the disappearance of Dealy's family. Dickens, McKinnon, and Mrs. Mate Lattery—Simpson, VanOrthwick, Dickens—Brown, Smith, Stokes—Stokes, Mallon—Dillon, Beatty, McKile. State Public School—Hunter, Wolfe, Ellis, Ellis, Ellis

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

At the regular weekly meeting, last Monday afternoon, of citizens interested in the D. C. & E. R. R. Co., the soliciting committee reported that the full amount of stock necessary for organization was taken. The officers will be elected and papers filed in a few days, and then the work of locating the line and securing right of way will be pushed as fast as possible. The company mean business, but they need the assistance of every man along the line, over whose land the road must pass.

Petoskey's Idea of a Railroad to Charlevoix.

The items going the rounds of the state press about the proposed railroad from Charlevoix to Grayling has called out an expression from Petoskey that Charlevoix people will do well to heed. For a number of years it has been understood that Petoskey people were doing all they could to prevent strangers from coming to Charlevoix; but of course it is always denied when anyone is asked about it. Last week, however, both papers gave expression to the idea so thoroughly settled in every Petoskey soul, that Charlevoix is "a pokey old place, with no energy," a "thitherto sleepy old town," etc. Now will the citizens continue to deny that they are doing all in their power to injure Charlevoix, and prevent our getting any advantages in the way of better transportation, more business and more resident population? We give below the item, with the comments by the Democrat. We trust Charlevoix business men will keep this in mind, and by their energies push the proposed road to completion, in spite of Petoskey's objection:

"The business men of Charlevoix held a railroad meeting recently to discuss the feasibility of a road from Charlevoix, via. Ironton and East Jordan, to some point southeast on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, or the Michigan Central. Committees were appointed to solicit funds for the survey. They have been successful in receiving ready cash, and a surveying party is out making preliminary examination of the country between Charlevoix and Mancelona.—State news item.

Some three weeks ago the Democrat called the attention of our business men to the fact that a strong effort was being made by the business men of Charlevoix and Mancelona to procure a branch of the Central from Crawford, running direct from the latter place through Mancelona to Charlevoix. People were inclined to scoff at our timely warning—and we had a dream—ate too heavy a supper and had the nightmare, etc. Petoskey in the meantime has remained quiet as the grave in regard to the matter. How has it been at Charlevoix? A business men's meeting has been called, a railroad committee has been appointed, also a committee to solicit funds for a survey of the route, the money has been raised and a party is now surveying the proposed line and estimating the cost of the road between Charlevoix and Mancelona. What has Petoskey done in the meantime? Nothing, absolutely nothing. And still we continued to look upon Charlevoix as a pokey old place with no energy; but a greater mistake never was made. Now will any sensible man in Petoskey answer this question: If Charlevoix and Mancelona succeed in securing this contemplated branch from the Central, what effect will it have upon our prospects of securing a branch from the same road? Our personal opinion is that it would completely shut off all prospects of Petoskey ever getting a branch from the Central, and we have valid reasons for so believing. Now, why not call a meeting, discuss the subject in a calm and friendly manner, and see if it is not possible to accomplish something in the line of securing the door before the horse is stolen. A free and friendly interchange of ideas upon matters pertaining to Petoskey's welfare, certainly can injure no one, but may result in incalculable good to all."

The following items from the Petoskey Record, shows Hon. Rostevon's extraordinary love for his Charlevoix neighbors:

"The Charlevoix folks are all alive on the subject of a branch road from the Michigan Central, and Brother Smith whenever he now refers to Petoskey closes his left eye, and bulges out his right cheek with his tongue. All right! gentlemen. You ought to have a railroad outlet and we hope you will get one; but we don't believe you will get the Michigan Central. Probably you will get the G. R. & I. and is due time the Chicago & West Michigan.

"Charlevoix, Ironton, and East Jordan people have dropped into county seat squabble and are now organizing a joint movement to secure a railroad. Ostensibly it is to secure a branch of the Michigan Central. Probably, however, they expect that the G. R. & I. will hump itself to "get there" under the pressure of this movement.

"The Michigan Central is going to build a branch from Wolverine to Petoskey next summer, and unless the Charlevoix Sentinel is more polite we will have it stop here instead of going on to Charlevoix. The Chicago and West Michigan are coming to make their terminus at Petoskey, though incidentally they will put in a side track at Charlevoix.

"We are not at all alarmed by the tremendous railroad excitement over at Charlevoix, but the fact that that hitherto sleepy old town is getting ahead of Petoskey in the matter of a toboggan slide cuts us to the quick."

Stockbridge's Reception.

This is the way the Lansing Republican tells it:

"Come in! Glad to see you. Walk right in."

The hour was long after midnight and the red-breasted cock out in the chicken-coop was clearing his throat preparatory to ushering in the binshing day god—or words to that effect. But we were not in the chicken-coop. We were just sliding through the doorway into the luxurious apartments of Col. Stockbridge, on the second floor of the Lansing House, at the aforesaid hour on Thursday night. The clear colonel was "receiving" his friends in honor of having just been chosen to represent the great state of Michigan in the United States senate. The reception was largely cocked up in mysterious black bottles and to all appearances the colonel's happiness was just as great as the rest of himself. He dispensed hospitality by the gallon and allowed every man to do his own measuring. Never in all his life had he had so many friends. They came trooping in from the highways and hedges and stepped up and took a long pull and a strong pull at one or more of the decanters. After they got through pulling, they almost without exception turned round and pulled again. By and by everybody in the room was a United States Senator. After a little more by and by, most of those who were being "received" could look in the big pier glass and see at least half a dozen United States Senators in the single reflection. When the cock got his throat clear and washed in the gladsome light of dawn, the Lansing House and vicinity was full of statesmen with a head as big as a Dutch barn. Such is fame.

Railroad Enthusiasm at Grayling.

GRAYLING, January 23.—A large and enthusiastic railroad meeting was held in the Opera House last evening. The newly proposed railroad is to extend from Charlevoix, on the western shore of Michigan, to Grayling, crossing the Grand Rapids & Indiana road at Mancelona. The survey have begun work at Charlevoix and our executive committee, composed of R. H. Anson, M. S. Hartwick, Hon. O. Pulmer, J. O. Hadley and Dr. Maurice Rich, will meet the officers and a like committee from Charlevoix at Mancelona on February 2, to complete the arrangements. There is now no doubt in regard to the road being built. By this arrangement passengers from the north-western portion of Michigan, after reaching Grayling, can leave for the south and east by four regular passenger trains which run between Grayling, Bay City, and East Saginaw. Arrangements are being made to secure the ear ends terminus of the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad here, which within the next year will be built to within a few miles of here by the contractors, who are already at work.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us vanities of mountains, seas and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health, but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as it has been. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such sufferings, with Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. 2 cow1

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Whiteman, of Bear Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, afflicted with phthisis, also diabetes; the pain were almost unendurable, and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh 18 pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Broker Town Invalids.

Probably never in the history of cough medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Price's Special Cough Cure. Thousands of here-to-fore cases of coughs, colds, and consumption have yielded to this truly miraculous remedy. It is for this reason we feel warranted in risking our reputation and money on its merits. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prescribed and recommended by eminent physicians, and is taken with perfect safety by old and young. Its cleansing and vitalizing effects are sure and speedy, and it is universally conceded to be the most effective of all blood purifiers.

Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a scraping tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, dry, hacking cough, afflict the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and great prostration follows. This disease is also attended with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involve the lungs, and terminate fatally. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords speedy relief and cure in cases of Bronchitis. It controls the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep.

I have been a practicing physician for twenty-four years, and, for the past twelve, have suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the usual remedies

Without Relief,

I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It helped me immediately, and effected a speedy cure.—G. Stoverall, M.D., Carrollton, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best remedy, within my knowledge, for chronic Bronchitis, and all lung diseases. —M. A. Bird, M. D., South Paris, Me.

I was attacked, last winter, with a severe Cold, which, from exposure, grew worse and finally settled on my Lungs. By night sweats I was reduced almost to a skeleton. My Cough was incessant, and I frequently spit blood. My physician told me to give up business, or I would not live a month. After taking various remedies without relief, I was finally

Cured By Using

two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I am now in perfect health, and able to resume business, after having been pronounced incurable with Consumption.—A. P. Henderson, Louisburgh, Iowa.

For years I was in a decline. I had weak lungs, and suffered from Bronchitis and Catarrh. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral restored me to health, and I have been for a number of years comparatively vigorous. In case of exposure, I always resort to the Pectoral, and find speedy relief.—Edward E. Curtis, Rutland, Vt.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchial Cough. The physicians attending me became fearful that the disease would terminate in Consumption. After trying various medicines, without relief, I finally prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved me at once. I continued to take this medicine a short time, and was cured. —Ernest Colton, Logansport, Ind.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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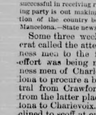

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All kinds of furniture made to order, old furniture repaired, and shop work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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A GENTLEMAN, having been years of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple mode of self cure. To those who wish and will give him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case.

Address in confidence, JAMES W. PINKNEY, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

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IN CHILDREN'S SUITS!

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A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

On all other goods.

I will sell you a real all-wool suit of underwear for $1.50; a good, heavy winter pants for $1.50; a good, all-wool, kersey suit for $9.00, the best goods for the money that can be made.

Don't fail to give me a call for anything in my line, for

I am Giving Great Bargains This Fall.

Just received my stock of Winter Caps. You will be surprised when you see what I can sell you a Fur Cap for.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

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Of Every Description, at

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☞Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

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Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

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FLOORING CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 27, 1887.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE

Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS.....7.00 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

GEORGE ROSEBOOM, STEAMBOAT MAIL.

ARRIVE	DEPART
Grand Rapids, 11.30 a. m.	East Jordan, 7.00 a. m.
Petoskey, 1.00 p. m.	Elk Rapids, 1.00 p. m.
East Jordan, 5.00 p. m.	Petoskey, 2.00 p. m.

Money Order and Registry window open from 7.00 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. except during distribution of mail from Petoskey.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

☞"Jefferies" is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Come back old friends and try it.

☞Fresh Oysters, direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

W. A. Smith is in Detroit this week.

R. W. Kane returned Monday from his trip to Kalamazoo.

Chas. Gagnon and wife visited friends in Leland last week.

Lake trout and perch are caught through the ice on Round lake.

The program for the G. A. R. camp-fire will appear next week.

Pat O'Neil is laid up with a carbuncle or something of that sort on his neck.

Henry Barth started on Tuesday to work for the Elk Rapids Iron Co. for a few weeks.

Preaching at Black's school house next Sunday at 2:30 o'clock. At night at Johnson's.

Andy McCall let an axe through his foot on Tuesday, and will be laid up the balance of the winter.

Don't forget to make your calculations to attend the masquerade on the 22d for the benefit of the library.

Mr. James Hemmings, painter, started for Chicago yesterday, to work at his trade the rest of the winter months.

Mrs. H. S. Harsha returned from Ohio this morning, where she has been visiting relatives the past two months.

H. S. Harsha, Charlevoix agent for the Chicago Cottage Organ Co., sold two handsome organs of their make, last week.

Boyne City is determined to have a railroad, too. They propose to reach across the state to Alpena. Success gentlemen.

Thos. Kelley has the job of clearing the show bank from the sidewalk in front of the vacant lot south of the JOURNAL office.

John Wagner takes the place of Lew Smith in Frank Weed's machine shop. Lew will still remain in Charlevoix, in other business.

The work on the Charlevoix harbor this year will consist of 360 lineal feet of plank beam revetment, dredging 3,000 cubic yards, and placing one ton of boulders. The work will be advertised in the Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. G. R. Brown returned Saturday last, from her former home in Indiana, where she has been for three months past, watching with and caring for a very sick and much loved sister, who died of consumption on the morning of the 8th inst.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give a social at the church on Wednesday evening, Feb. 2d. Sandwiches, doughnuts and coffee will be served, for which the terms of the charged. A pleasant time is expected. Come and get better acquainted with each other.

At Hart, Oceana county, the "delinquent have decided (?) to boycott the Business Men's Association, and have found a man willing to put in a stock of goods and run opposition to the whole association. What a delightful time he will have by-and-by, when he tries to do some collecting.

After Col. Stockbridge's "reception" given by the Lansing Republican, we do not wonder that the house promptly passed the prohibitory amendment. The necessity for it was made plain, but, unfortunately for our senator, its provisions cannot be made to apply in Washington.—Eagle.

On Jan. 29th the Detroit Evening Journal will commence a new serial tale, by Sidney Luska, entitled "The Yoke of the Thorah." A good deal of literary vigor has been given to the Journal lately, and we have no doubt the coming serial will be fully up to the best efforts in the past.

The chances to become a charter member of the D. C. & E. R. R. Co. are not numerous, but the chances to contribute to the welfare of the enterprise by the giving of right of way will be good as long as there is a foot of way unsecured. Remember this, and prepare your mind to do some thing handsome when the committee calls.

There was a well attended temperance meeting held at the Congregational church Monday evening, in which a number of our citizens took active part. A pleasant time was had the principal features of which were addresses by Rev. W. G. Clark and Dr. Carlstein, a recitation by Miss Cody, and musical selections by Miss Kanagy, Mrs. E. M. Clark, Dr. Carlstein and Mr. F. A. Watson.

A new regulation has been made in regard to postal notes. Instead of being drawn on some stated office, they will now be drawn on "any money order office," and when so drawn are payable upon presentation at any money order postoffice in the United States. By this arrangement they may pass from one part of the country to another as many times as desired within three months after date of issue.

The lecture by W. H. McCartney at the M. E church Wednesday night was fairly well attended. Mr. McCartney spoke for an hour on the subject, "Pictures I have seen," discussing briefly a few historical and other pictures which he saw at the Centennial, bringing out in an interesting manner the advantages of a Christian education and civilization over the ignorance and superstition of people who do not believe in ovr modern Christian religion.

The proposed railroad from Manistee to Traverse City was chartered the past week under the name of the "Manistee & Northeastern Railroad," with a capital of $600,000. At next meeting of the common council permission will be asked to run the line through certain streets of the city and to build an iron bridge across the river at the foot of Jones street. The intention of the projectists is to give a contract for building the bridge, so that work can be commenced as soon as possible this spring.—Manistee Advocate.

The old furniture stock of H. C. Cooper has passed into the hands of S. M. See & Sons, (Charlie and Louie) and is now being removed preparatory to a good "sorting up" with new, for the spring trade. These gentlemen are too well known in Charlevoix county to need any send-off from the Journal, they are hustlers, and will run the furniture business for all there is in it. We understand that a hearse will be added to the outfit in the near future, as well as a large assortment of undertakers' goods. We have no doubt of the new firm's success.

Mrs. L. W. Skinner died at the residence of H. D. Wood in Charlevoix, last Friday morning, aged 45 years. Mrs. Skinner has been a resident of Charlevoix and vicinity about 20 years, and could count as friends her entire circle of acquaintances. Her husband, L. W. Skinner, it will be remembered, died in Virginia in September, 1883, where he was preparing a home for his family, and to which Mrs. Skinner was about to move, having her personal effects nearly ready for transportation when the news of his death was received. She leaves three children, viz: Mrs. Skinner, of Menominee, Mrs. E. S. Rawlers, of East Jordan, and Mrs. H. D. Wood, of Charlevoix. The funeral services were held at the Congregational church Saturday afternoon, and were largely attended.

A Railroad.

The talk to young people on "A Railroad," at the Congregational church, Tuesday evening, was not as well attended as deserved. The address, "Strange we never hear the music till the sweet voiced bird has flown," may very appropriately be applied by those who remained at home.

After an introductory reading on the effects of the "steam horse" in India, by Rev. A. T. Waterman, Mr. A D Cruickshank spoke for an hour on the above subject, giving many interesting features of the railroad system a thorough review in its historic and scientific progress. From the slow and tiresome foot, or and horse mode of conveyance and travel, to the lightning speed and wonderful burden, bearing power of the railroad are themes of interest and instruction. The first railroad on this continent was one 23 miles long, on a level plane, and without curves. The coaches were mere open wagons, and the locomotive an upright boiler on a car of four wheels. The speed was ten miles an hour. In the early stages of railroading, travelers were obliged to undergo the discomfitures of hunger, sleeplessness and various other inconveniences. To-day we have a railroad system which can traverse curvatures, ascend mountains, descend into mines, cross a Niagara, or a Lawrence, run sixty five miles an hour and "better," and on which the traveler may rest, eat and sleep with the same luxuriousness as that to be had in the best of American hotels; a railroad, upon which one may step at our extreme eastern shore at the Atlantic coast, and, without delay or inconvenience, be conveyed across the country to the extreme western boundary at the Pacific coast; a railroad system that is penetrating the most remote sections of the east, west, north and south, carrying civilization, opening up the resources, affording employment to the working class, absorbing resources of our country and bringing to market that which, without it, would lie dormant and unfruitful. These, and many more interesting facts concerning the railroad, were ably presented by Mr. Cruickshank. He also presented some fine stereoscopic views of railroad engineering, among which were views of the railroad used in ascending to Tip-top house, on Mt. Washington.

Those who can should attend these Tuesday evening talks. Don't imagine that because home talent is being utilized you may not interested or instructed. The subject for next Tuesday evening will be, "Two birds in the bush."

Historical Society.

Friday evening, Jan. 21, was a most enjoyable time to all who assembled at the home of President E. H. Green. The literary, musical, and social features of the evening were exceptionally good.

The literary part of the program consisted of "The Persian Invasion," treated by Miss Luna Washburn, also readings by Misses Phila Wood and May Waterbury.

Miss Sadie Miller and Mrs. Guyles furnished instrumental music, and Miss Cody, Misses Cassie Allen and Mabel Green, and Dr. Carlstein, vocal music.

Articles of association were adopted and the society will soon become incorporated.

The next meeting will occur on Friday evening, the 28th inst., at the home of W. P. Brown, when H. M. Enos will present a paper upon "Hannibal in Italy."

M. E. Church.

Our teachers ought not to forget that every Tuesday evening we study the lesson for the next Sabbath.

Prayer meeting on Thursday evening. If you want to be revived, or to help others, you ought to be present.

Next Sunday Rev. G. S. Robinson, of East Jordan will preach morning and evening at the usual hours. Don't fail to hear him

W. H. McCARTNEY.

Congregational Church.

All are welcome to the Thursday meeting at 7 p. m. Please bring bibles. Subject, Luke 18:9-14.

Sunday morning, "Ten cents on a dollar" evening, "My best girl."

Tuesday, Feb. 1, 7:30 p. m. address to young people, "The two birds in the bush."

Episcopal Services.

Divine service at residence of W. P. Brown at 3:30 oclock, p. m., on Sunday next. Sunday school will be re organized. Come and bring all the children. Bible study, 1st John iii. Subject, "The devil and his works." Text, 8th verse, "He that sinneth is of the devil." All invited.

I. O. G. T.

At the meeting held in the parlors of the Bridge Street house, Saturday evening last, to consider the organizing of an I. O. G. T. lodge, about thirty were present. After discussion it was decided to meet at the same place every Saturday evening, this week, and organize under the old charter.

The Taste for Medical Humbug.

Though it speaks little for modern civilization, the masses of the people are wont to esteem the sage as a charlatan, naturally wise in the secrets of Nature, and especially in the prevention and extermination of disease, accrediting him with knowledge which, in pharmacal, and therapeutical, illat if possessed of such a shadow of reality would be little less than divine. In this be a very interesting evidence of man's tendency to credulity, and of lingering attributes of the final state of his awe in the presence of the occult, and inherent worship of the unknown; for how frequently one encounters, in all ranks and classes of society, individuals who, in spite of reiterated teachings and surroundings, exhibit an unmistakable tone for charlatanism in some of its many forms, secular and spiritual!

"Medicine" as exemplified among the savage races and tribes of America is practically one and the same with the "shamanism" of the European and Asiatic nomad, the "fetich" of the native African, and the "obi-rites" and "voodoo-worship" of the West India blacks and negroes of the Gulf States. A careful examination of all reveals not only a common origin, but a unity of purpose.

The "medicine" of the Indian is his religion and philosophy; and it comprises everything in life and Nature, real or imaginary, superstitious or occult; and withal it is a mystery so subtile in its many factors as to defy definite definition, or perfect elucidation.

The "medicine-man" is no more a physician, in the modern and enlightened acceptance of the term, than is he a man because it chances to assume the erect posture and mimic the attributes of the human race; there is a slight analogy, but nothing more. The savage knows absolutely nothing of the relationships existing between cause and effect, of the action of remedies as a remedy, of physiological conditions and phenomena, or indeed of any agency that is not directly born of the occult. He suppose the word and its circumambient other to be permeated by good, bad, and indifferent, who determine the fortunes of men and regulate the phenomena of Nature in accordance with individual will and fancies; and who bear some mysterious and indefinable relationship to each other, and to one "Great Spirit" or *Supreme Power* who figures under a variety of guises and titles, according to circumstances and surroundings.—*Dr. G. A. Stockwell, in Popular Science*

Slaughter Sale!

After taking our Invoice we find we have a Large Surplus Stock of

Clothing,

which must be sold in the next thirty days.

PRICES WILL TALK!

And if you wish Bargains in this line now is the time to procure them.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

Editorial

BARGAINS

In SAWS, AXES, STOVES,

Hardware, Tinware, Lamps, and Notions.

Job and Tin Work. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

When the Bombs Were Flying.

Col. John R. Towers, principal keeper of the penitentiary, aided and abetted in one of the most cruel jokes of the war. The federals were leisurely firing shells into some confederate works, and the bombs were falling and bursting in such uncomfortable nearness that the soldiers had dug holes in the ground and were hiding as best they could. The colonel and some friends got hold of an unexploded shell and stuffed it full of fuse. When the next report was heard the fuse was touched off and after a moment the bomb was dropped into the mouth of one of the "gopher" holes where several soldiers were sheltered. "*Zip-zip-zip-s-s-s-zip-zip-zip!*" went the fuse for several minutes. Howl after howl went up as the soldiers expected to be blown to atoms. After a time the sputtering fuse burnt out and things quieted down.

When Col. Towers concluded his recital of the above story a private who was minus an arm remarked:

"One day a boat opened on us with canister, and the boys were sorter rattled, until a big fellow shouted: 'Stick to 'em boys; their ammunition's gin out and they're shootin' dinner-buckets at us!'"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Bostonian, seeking to be free and easy and to keep cool, thrust his collapsed cuffs into his coat pocket and spread the coat upon a bench that it might serve as a cushion. But in thus sitting he rubbed a match that happened to be in the same pocket against the cuffs, which took fire. When he got up he got up in a hurry. It was his best coat, and now he is without so much as a scrap of a best coat.

First rounder—I'd like to know what McGinness has done for de party since he got de post-office. Second rounder—Say! McGinness is all right. He bought ten tickets for the Staggers' Club picnic, and is strengthening the party all round.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Dr. Peter's Magic Pain Oil is Good for both internal and external pain. Good for bruises, black and blue bruises, and swollen joints.

Good for wounds made by knives, scissors, and implements of destruction.

Good for neuralgia's twinges, and rheumatism's terrible torture. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix - Michigan.

Pleasant location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and boat landing near Petoskey and Elk Rapids stages. Sample rooms for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. TERRUE, Prop'r stor.

East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 78

F. E. Wood,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

NEW DEPARTURE

IN CHARLEVOIX.

In accordance with the custom of Cash Business Houses of *other* large cities,

F. W. Craine

& Co.

—Will give a big—

QUARTER OFF

CLEARING

OUT SALE

For Two Weeks Only,

Giving a chance to all the residents of Charlevoix County to procure

STAPLE and FANCY

Dry Goods,

CLOAKS,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

ETC., ETC.,

At the same price as obtained at the special sales in Chicago, Grand Rapids, or Detroit. The

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE

are: You purchase your goods at the usual price, which is marked in plain figures, and *at the bottom of your bill* a ½ *of the whole amount is deducted*, thus bringing Four Dollars' worth of Goods for Three.

Come, and make one more of the many who have done so.

TERMS: Strictly Cash.

Yours Respectfully,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed Lumber, Our Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

A complete line of Silverware, Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Gold Pens.

All the leading AMERICAN WATCHES in Stock. All the latest, best and most improved Watches manufactured.

Repairing Promptly Done And Warranted.

C. R. BELLINGER,

Bridge St., - - Charlevoix.

WE SHALL MEET IN THAT BEAUTIFUL LAND.

BY M. VICTOR STALEY.

Ere long we shall meet in that beautiful land
All those who have passed over the tide.
Shall meet and shall know them, to part never more,
Safe, secured at last by their side.
O, the thought of that meeting in bright realms above,
So grand it seems almost a dream!
There we shall be free from life's sorrows and woes,
And love shall reign ever supreme.

Chorus.

They are waiting for us on that ever green shore,
Are waiting to welcome us home;
Soon we shall join our loved ones we shall reach their rest
No more through life's darkness to roam.

Our bark is now plowing the rough sea of life,
Which forcely the waves and breakers roar;
The rocks of temptation, the whirlpool of sin,
Are all that we fear on life's shore.
Yet we will not despair, for now breaks on our sight
A light from that beautiful land,
A beacon to guide us safe over the tides—
Heaven's port is now almost at hand.

Soon the dark waves of life will dash o'er us no more,
Soon we shall behold that fair land
Soon we shall meet those we love on that land of bright
And quaff from its clear, sparkling rills.
Soon join the "Harbor of Refuge" we'll glide,
And our dangerous journey be over.
Our dear loved ones grew so with kindness
and love,
As we look on that beautiful shore.

THE TRAMP'S SACRIFICE.

BY J. F. F.

Near sunset of an evening of the last July, Wellington Seymour stood by his front gate, wiping himself after a hard day's labor in the harvest-field, by watching the people who passed on the road. They all bowed or spoke to him; no man in the town was more highly respected or better known. He was its Superior, and a deacon of the church over the hill; he owned an hundred acres of valuable land, which he worked himself, and the pretty frame house just behind him. His wife was at this time sitting on the piazza, and their only child, Winnie, was racing up and down it, somewhat boisterous with the high spirits of childhood. The family and the help had eaten supper, and all were enjoying in their own way the beautiful summer hour between sunset and darkness.

Wellington Seymour was forty-six years old. His hands were hard with toil; for, though rich and prosperous, he was one of those who deem manual labor a divinely imposed duty. He was tanned and sun-burned with exposure; and the trials and duties of life, as well as its sorrows, had given a grave and thoughtful aspect to his face. At other times would have added ten years to his real age. The few people in such a rural neighborhood as this who were accustomed to study character by the features had seen that there was something more than gravity in Mr. Seymour's face. There was a restlessness about his eye. Sometimes he started upon hearing an unfamiliar voice. While the fact had not become a subject of remark, it had certainly been noticed by those few that Mr. Seymour did not often appear to be at ease.

As he continued to stand at his gate, a man passed by on foot who neither bowed nor spoke to him. He was a stranger, ragged, tattered and dusty garments. He walked slowly past, using a long staff, and apparently very much fatigued. His hair and beard were long and unkempt; his face bore the unmistakable marks of dissipation and excess. He was, in short, a tramp one of a class which Mr. Seymour hated—or would have hated had his Christian principle allowed such a feeling. He looked idolatry at the man, as he went by, merely observing that he was a tramp, without taking particular note of his face. It did not see that the man stared hard at him, or he had turned his eyes from the unpleasant object. The man walked a rod past the gate, and then suddenly wheeled and came back. He stood right in front of the farmer and leaned heavily on his staff.

"Sir," he said, "I am very tired and very hungry. Will you feed me, and lodge me to-night?"

"You look like a tramp," the farmer replied. "You know the penalties you are liable to suffer."

"Yes, I know," the wayfarer cried. His dark eyes snapped viciously, and there was a zing to his voice that startled Mr. Seymour. "I am an outcast, an Ishmaelite—not because I am vicious, but because I am vicious and poor. The law makes it an offense to be poor, if you are bad. Perhaps it is right; but I'm too much exhausted now even to talk about such refinements; opens to you as a man to help a fellow man in distress. Twenty-five miles have I walked to-day; nothing have I eaten since noon. I have been refused relief at half a dozen farm-houses, and whipped off from wagons where I tried to get a seat for my poor bruised feet. Well—are you heartless, too? Feed me!

"Those piercing black eyes were fixed on the farmer's face, with an expression that haunts him to this day. A very brief struggle in his breast ended by his throwing open the gate.

"Come in, poor fellow," he said. "I'll take care of you till to-morrow."

The tramp entered. A few words from the farmer to his wife explained the matter to her, and she went to the kitchen to provide something for the poor waif to eat. The man went to the pump, washed himself, brushed off the dust, and then went into the kitchen and sat down to the table. The meal that he ate may have its parallel among those of his kind; the Seymour household had certainly never witnessed such a consumption of provisions by one person. While he was eating, little Winnie came into the kitchen, and, with the confidence that is natural to some children, went up to him and laid her hand on his arm. He looked at her kindly.

"What is your name, little one?" he asked.

"Winifred. They call me Winnie, for short."

He wiped his mouth—and most unmannerly in this connection, but certainly true, there was a roar in his eye, which he dashed away with the back of his hand. Of what could he be thinking? Perhaps, of his own youthful days of innocence; perhaps, of words read long ago: "not lately forgotten—'for of such is the kingdom of heaven.'"

"Would you kiss me, Winnie?"

She looked up into his fierce, bearded face, and found a very tender expression in his eyes, and she kissed him without hesitation.

The mother's heart was also softened by this little episode; so, when the man had finished his meal, she said to him:

"I will make you up a bed on the floor, in the room above this.

"You are very kind, ma'am," he replied, "but, really, I don't think I could sleep in a made-up bed. So many years as I've slept in a hammock at sea, and on the ground under the trees in foreign lands, and in the fence-corners and in hay-lofts in my own country, have just about unfitted me for sleeping like a Christian, in a soft bed. Your husband can show me the way to the barn, and I'll warrant that I get a night's rest there."

Mrs. Seymour left him sitting there when she had removed the dishes and gone into the sitting-room. The servant girl and the two hired men looked into the kitchen, and, seeing who was in occupant, withdrew. The brief evening passed. Mr. Seymour, according to his usual custom, had offered up his evening family prayer, and he then sang a hymn, while his wife accompanied him on the organ.

"What is that?" he asked, when he had finished. Both listened, and heard the tramp in the kitchen singing a verse of the same hymn.

"He is a queer fellow," said the wife. "He refused my offer of a bed over the kitchen, and made you to show him the hay-mow. He said he had been a soldier, and could sleep in a bed. And to hear him singing that hymn after you!"

Mr. Seymour started at her words, and walked the floor. Turn-restlessness that he would go and show him his bed in the barn, he left the room. His wife was wearied with the household labors of a long summer day, and retired to bed. Before her husband returned she was sleeping soundly.

There was no sleep for Wellington Seymour on that long-remembered night. The face and the voice of the tramp effectually drove slumber from his pillow, wearied as he was. When he showed him to his nest in the barn he had asked his name, but the man shook his head.

"Name!" he said, "what should I want of a name? Names are for people who can boast them. I suppose I had one, once; but I have pretty near forgotten it."

The farmer walked the floor of the sitting-room for an hour, trying to compose himself, and to drive that face and that voice from his mind. The effort was useless, yet it had so added to his exhaustion that he joined he might sleep, and so he lay down on the lounge. In vain; he could not sleep. The clock struck twelve, and, after that, one; but Mr. Seymour still lay awake.

Exhausted in body and mind, he rose and went out into the open air. There was a brilliant harvest-moon in the heavens, and he saw from his gate a dark figure moving slowly down the hillside back of the house, and across the lots. He watched the movements of this figure, and was surprised to see it advancing straight toward his outbuildings. When the man was hidden from sight behind the barn, Mr. Seymour cautiously started out to intercept him. He plied his hand on the man's arm just as he was entering the barn-door. It was the tramp.

"What does this mean, sir?" he sternly demanded.

"Don't be alarmed," said the man. "I'm neither house-breaker nor barn-burner, I assure you. But—but, many years ago I used to know this neighborhood, and I haven't seen it for thirty years. I couldn't sleep a wink to-night, and started to rove round—for that's my disposition. I've been down over your farm, and the place is in. And I see you've a cemetery up there on the hill. It's year from end to end, I take it, and your two children that are buried in it?"

"Yes."

"Then you've seen sorrow as well as prosperity!"

"God knows I have!" Seymour answered, with a great sob. "My very heart-strings were torn by the loss of the three who fill those graves."

"Well, will; life is pretty much the same everywhere. Some have to suffer more for that matter, good-by. I shall be out of your way early in the morning, I suppose you are up."

Mr. Seymour's face showed great surprise, and not only surprise, but relief. He eyed the man sharply for a moment, and then thrust his hand into his pocket.

"Here is something for you," he said; "you are welcome to it."

He turned from the tramp. He walked until the farmer was out of sight, and then he went down to his orchard, to do what something like an oath broke from his lips. Presently he returned, carrying up the money, and put it in his pocket, and climbed into his bed in the barn-loft.

Mr. Seymour was still unable to sleep. A fiend delight he heard the clock of the gate-latch, and, peering through the blind of the open window, he saw the tramp standing outside. He stood there motionless for a long time, and appeared to be taking a survey of the place and the house. Then he turned and moved off down the road.

A look of intense relief came to the farmer's face.

"I was foolish to be so disturbed," he thought; "merely an exception that means blance." Then he lay down to sleep; and when the breakfast bell rang, an hour later, he was in a sound slumber.

Wellington Seymour awakened, at his usual, and very early, hour in harvesting, like one who has escaped from a threatening peril, and he was freely reliant on the fact of his escape. All that had happened to him since the tramp departed seemed like an unpleasant dream. The man in the field reminded that he was a whole hour late—something before unheard of—and that he did not feel as usual. At his order Dr. Heard's horse and buggy chained up the road and halted opposite the field where they were all at work. Mr. Seymour was surprised at the call to the road, with a premonition that he was sickness upon him. It was even so. The messenger told him that at Oakland, an hour before, a tramp had tried to catch a ride on a freight train; that he had fallen under the wheels, and was now dying, with both legs crushed; and when he had begged the doctor to send at once for Wellington Seymour, for he could not die without seeing him.

Mr. Seymour waited not an instant; not even to put on his coat, which he had left in the field. He took his seat in the buggy, and in thirty minutes the tired animal had brought him to the station. An excited crowd blocked the entrance to the freight house. Doctor Heard said several others came forward as Mr. Seymour alighted in the crowd.

"He can't live half an hour," said the doctor. "I sent for you, because he calls for you all the time, and he says he has a big right mind, too. Who do you think he is?"

"He is my brother," said Mr. Seymour.

"The crowd fell back as he advanced, and in a moment he and the doctor were alone with the dying man. The man was thrown over his mangled limbs. His fading eyes lighted as he saw Mr. Seymour by his side, and he held out his hand to him.

"You didn't know me last night, Wellington?" he said.

"No, Winfield—not surely; but I suspected. Why didn't you tell me who I speak out?"

"And make you miserable?—you, and your wife, and that dear child, whose face is so like our mother's! Is she not like her, Wellington?"

"She is indeed, lad."

"Wait; hear me. These are my last moments, brother; let me talk. Do you remember those old days, when father and mother and you and I were so happy there at the old homestead? Of course you do. You were ten years younger than I, and a little wild, because you were a boy, and father made his will, leaving everything to me, but charging me to be kind to you. And how things have changed! I became the wanderer, the sea-farer, and at last the tramp; you stayed at home, and when father died—which I did not hear for a year—there were two brothers left to share the old homestead. Of course you did. You were ten years younger than I, and a little wild, because you were a boy; and father made his will, leaving everything to me, but charging me to be kind to you. And how things have changed! I became the wanderer, the sea-farer, and at last the tramp; you stayed at home, and when father died—which I did not hear for a year—there were two brothers left to share the old homestead?

Dr. G. W. CROUTER.

DRUGS

And Stationery.

Every person on our books will receive a statement of their account the 1st of every month hereafter.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

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Lessons From the Census.

"In 1880 there were in the United States, in round numbers, 10,000,000 voters. Of this number, 2,000,000, or one-fifth of the whole number were illiterate. One in every six could not read his ballot. This vast army of illiterates, armed with the most powerful franchise ever bestowed on man, have power enough to change the results in almost all of our state and national elections.

"The uneducated freeman is a slave. The dupe of the designing and unprincipled demagogue, his powers may be employed, not only against society, but also for his own destruction.

"Many have thought, and not without reason, that illiteracy will prove to be the sand-bank upon which our ship of state will be stranded and destroyed.

"Of one thing we may be very sure; that a dangerous extension of suffrage, without commensurate education, is among the greatest perils of our free institutions. And, what is more and more alarming is that, in spite of all the efforts of church and state and all other educational agencies, *illiteracy is on the increase*."—American Journal of Education.

"We are now charged with the education of eighteen millions children and youth, who in less than ten years will be the nation. Of these, ten and one-half millions are enrolled in public or private schools, six millions is the average attendance, while *seven and one-half millions*, one or five twelfths of the whole, are growing up in absolute ignorance of the English alphabet."—H. W. Blair.

The Remedy.

The following are the principal features of the bill for federal aid for public schools that has passed the senate of the 49th congress, and is now pending in the house:

After an elaborate and exhaustive discussion of more than three weeks, the United States senate passed a national aid bill by a vote of 33 yeas and 11 nays.

Eleven other senators were in favor of this bill, but were "paired," and did not vote, making a total of 44 senators indorsing the measure.

We print two sections, that the reader may get a better idea of the amounts to be appropriated, and a part of the conditions on which the aid is to be distributed.

"An act to aid the establishment and temporary support of common schools.

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That for eight years next after the passage of this act there shall be annually appropriated from the money in the treasury the following sums, to wit:

"The first year, the sum of $7,000,000, the second year the sum of $10,000,000, the third year the sum of 15,000,000, the fourth year the sum of $12,000,000, the fifth year the sum of $11,000,000, the sixth year the sum of $9,000,000, the seventh year the sum of $7,000,000, the eighth year the sum of $5,000,000; which several sums shall be expended to secure the benefits of common-school education to all the children of the school age mentioned hereafter living in the United States.

"Sec. 2. That such money shall annually be divided among and paid out in the several states and territories in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each who, being of the age of 10 years and over, cannot write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States; such computation shall be made according to the census of 1880."

Millions for the improvement of our rivers and harbors are expended from the national treasury. Why not apply a portion of its surplus to the improvement of our future men and women? The defences of a nation are not its armies and navies, but the character of its citizenship.

A Warning.

Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing us of the presence of danger and disease. Any little excitement of an unusual nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted, and headache and a hundred other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of modern man and woman kind might be cured and prevented were their approach heeded and resisted, having their origin in derangements of the liver and blood, dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness and other unwholesome conditions. Evils of a diseased nature find a certain cure by the use of Golden Seal Bitters. In this medicine, nature, aided by art, has produced a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases common to mankind. The vitalizing principles embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down dyspeptic. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption coughs and colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. Don't be deceived but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery which is guaranteed to get relief in all throat, lung, and chest affections. Trial Bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Ayer's Pills cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. This medicine is pleasant to take and gentle in its operation. See article in Ayer's Almanac.

WHY IS IT

That rheumatism and neuralgia are so prevalent? This question has not been satisfactorily answered, but it is certain that these diseases are not only the most painful but among the most common, and some member of nearly every family in the land is the victim of one of these dread visitations. Ladies seem to be peculiarly liable to neuralgic attacks, which, in the form of neuralgic headache, pain in the back, or nervous pains are of constant occurrence. Not until the discovery of Athlophoros had any remedy been found for either rheumatism, neuralgia or nervous headache, and they were generally conceded to be incurable, but Athlophoros has been proved to be not only a certain cure for these diseases, in all their varied forms, but a safe remedy. If, in the use of Athlophoros, the bowels are kept *freely* open, its success is certain, and to aid this, Athlophoros Pills are recommended, which, while providing the necessary cathartic, will be found to be a valuable aid to the action of the medicine. Athlophoros is no experiment, it has been tested and has proved its wonderful efficacy.

The Athlophoros Pills are specifically prepared as a remedy for use in connection with Athlophoros for rheumatism and neuralgia and kindred complaints. Used in connection with that remedy, they are a certain cure for either of these very common and distressing diseases. They have also been found to be an invaluable remedy for any and all diseases arising from vitiated blood or general debility. They are especially valuable for nervous debility, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, distress after eating, headache, constipation, loss of appetite, and all stomach or liver troubles. For disease of women they are invaluable. These pills are perfectly harmless and may be safely used by adults or children.

Testimonials of those who have been cured will be sent free on application.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they may not be bought of the druggist, the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

The Great Pioneer Newspaper.

The proud distinction of being the oldest newspaper in the State of Michigan is enjoyed by The Detroit Free Press. Established more than fifty years ago, its career has been one of uninterrupted success.

The history of The Free Press is the history of Michigan. Published while this commonwealth was yet a Territory, The Free Press was recognized as a power in the land at the time of her admission into the sisterhood of states. From that day to this, the energies of the paper have always been directed to, and identified with, the advancement of the state's best interest; it has grown with its growth and shared in its prosperity.

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In the Daily is published in compact readable form, in addition to its own special di spatches, all the Associated Press News, Questions of the Produce, Stock and Money Markets, Congressional, Legislative and Home News, and all the News of the World, besides a splendid selection of current literary matter. The Free Press is issued every day in the year, 8 pages Daily, 12 to 16 pages Sunday, and is delivered by Local Agents in all the cities and towns of the state that can be reached on the day of publication. The price is in cents a week. It is also sent by mail to any address for 60 cents a month or $7 a year.

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS.

To those who for any reason cannot arrange to take the Daily, is offered the weekly edition, a fifty-six column paper—form full of magazine newspaper reading matter, crisp, attractive, interesting and instructive. ORIGINAL STORIES both short and continued; TOPICS OF THE TIMES; THE HOUSEHOLD, contributed by women readers, LETTER FROM OUR READERS; EVERYBODY'S PORTRAIT; COMMENT; SPECIAL ARTICLES on thousands of subjects, and a complete summary of the NEWS OF THE WEEK are among its attractions. It numbers among its regular contributors a larger number of the best known authors and writers than any other journal. Its circulation is enormous—exceeding *one hundred thousand copies per month*. If money, industry and enterprise can keep it so, it will continue to be regarded as one of the leading weekly newspapers of America. Price, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

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It contains the latest news, down to the hour of going to press.

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The Daily Star contains all the news of the day in an attractive form, the special correspondence by telegraph from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Dublin, is a commendable feature.

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NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the monthly visits of Babyhood, that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (5 Beekman St., N. Y.) $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Hommel D. Stevens and Harriet J. Stevens, his wife, to Ira Davenport, dated December 26th, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1881, in liber 4 of mortgages, on page 435, which mortgage was duly assigned by Harry J. Haven, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said county of Charlevoix, duly, and is now owned by the said Haven. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of One Hundred and Ninety-Six Dollars and Twenty-five cents, including interest and attorney's and a further sum of Fifteen Dollars for an attorney's fee, provided by law on foreclosure of the thereof, and no action either at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, on the **2nd day of April, A. D. 1887,** at **one** o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with the costs of sale, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south-west quarter of the south-east quarter, of section twenty-two (22), in township thirty-three (33) north, of range six (6) west, containing forty acres of land, more or less, according to the United States survey. Dated this 2nd day of February, A. D. 1887.

HARRY J. HAVEN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Frederick A. Andrews to Andrew J. Cruikshank, dated October 26, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the register's office in and for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 30th day of October, 1882, in liber 4 of mortgages, on page 1, now owned by him, and he, the said Andrew J. D. Cruikshank, now exercising the option to declare the whole principal sum secured thereby, as well as the principal sum which is now payable, and the interest thereon to be due and payable immediately at the date hereof, is the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars and Forty cents ($275.40), principal and interest, and a further sum of Twenty-five Dollars attorney fee provided by law on foreclosure thereof, and no action, either at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the said debt secured by said mortgage, therefore said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to wit: The south quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty, (20) in township thirty-three (33) north, of range six (6) west, containing forty acres of land, more or less, according to the United States survey, which said sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in Boyne City, on the **First day of April A. D. 1887,** at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Dated December 28, A. D. 1886.

ANDREW D. CRUICKSHANK,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. The Circuit Court for said county. Ashbert Upright and John C. Emery, defendants, to the attachment. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1886, a writ of attachment in the suit of Ira Davenport, plaintiff, against the defendants, Ashbert Upright and John C. Emery, defendants, in the action of the plaintiff against the defendants for the sum of Two Hundred and Ninety-Five Dollars and Forty-five cents ($295.45), which said writ was duly levied on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1887, Dated this 26th day of January, A. D. 1887.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Charlevoix, Mich.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Heath, Francis and Co., was on the 1st day of September, 1886, dissolved mutually by mutual consent, and hereafter conducted by that firm will be from said date conducted by Alexander Francis, who assumes all liabilities and settles all outstanding accounts.

Dated January 4th, 1887.

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WILLIAM FRANCIS,
ALEXANDER CAMERON.

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Time Table in effect November 14, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Chicago(Lv.	.....	7 30am	3 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne,Ar.	.....	10 40am	6 45pm	.....
Fort Wayne,Lv.	.....	2 10	3 00	.....
Kalamazoo,Ar.	.....	3 40	4 40	6 45am
Kalamazoo,Lv.	.....	3 50	4 50	7 00am
G. R. Rapids,Ar.	.....	5 30	6 30	9 15
G. R. Rapids,Lv.	7 00am	.....	7 20	11 50
Ft. H. & M. Crs.	8 00	.....	8 20	12 50pm
Howard City	8 38	.....	9 00	1 35
Big Rapids	9 00	.....	9 40	2 20
Reed City,Ar.	9 35	.....	10 20	3 00
Reed City,Lv.	.....	.....	2 30	3 30
Cadillac,Ar.	9 53	.....	2 50	3 50
Cadillac,Lv.	11 25	.....	4 00	5 45
Walton	11 52	.....	4 35	6 20
Kalkaska,Ar.	12pm	.....	5 05	6 55
Kalkaska,Lv.	.....	.....	5 40	10 15
Grayling,Ar.	.....	.....	6 50	11 25
Bay City	.....	.....	9 00	2 15am
Saginaw,Ar.	.....	.....	9 45	3 00
Saginaw,Lv.	.....	.....	10 00	7 00am
Bay City,Ar.	.....	.....	10 45	7 45
Alma	.....	.....	2 48pm	2 26am
Ithaca	.....	.....	3 20	3 00
St. Louis	.....	.....	3 35	3 15
Ashley	.....	.....	3 50	3 30
Smith's Creek	.....	.....	4 05	3 45
Kinsman	.....	.....	4 20	4 00
Ionia	.....	.....	4 45	4 30
Lowell	.....	.....	5 00	4 45
Alpine	.....	.....	5 15	5 00
Grand Rapids,Ar.	.....	.....	5 30	5 15

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 00am	3 00pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	8 15	4 15	.....
Petoskey,Lv.	.....	8 25	4 25	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 01	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	9 22	12 10am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 34	2 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 07	3 15	.....
Cadillac,Ar.	.....	11 50	4 15	1 00pm
Cadillac,Lv.	.....	12 20pm	4 15	6 55
Reed City,Ar.	.....	1 40	5 35	8 25
Reed City,Lv.	.....	1 50	5 45	8 45
Big Rapids	.....	2 00	6 15	9 15
Howard City	.....	2 35	6 50	9 50
Ft. H. & M. Crs.	.....	3 10	7 25	10 25
G. R. Rapids,Ar.	.....	7 15am	11 45	11 00
G. R. Rapids,Lv.	7 00am	7 45	12 00m	.....
Kalamazoo,Ar.	8 10	8 55	1 00pm	.....
Kalamazoo,Lv.	8 20	11 05	2 00	.....
Fort Wayne,Ar.	11 40	2 40pm	5 40	.....
Fort Wayne,Lv.	.....	2 50pm	7 05	.....
Chicago,Ar.	.....	7 20pm	7 20am	.....

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent.
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Time Table taking effect Nov. 7, 1886.

GOING WEST. Read down.	STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Read up.
P. M.		A. M.
3 45	Detroit	11 10
A. M. A. M.		P. M. P. M.
7 00 6 50	St. Ignace	6 50 2 30
10 05 9 55	Newberry	3 45 10 45
12 30 12 20	Seney	1 15 8 15
3 28 3 42	Germfask	9 15 12 38
5 30 12 40	Marquette	7 00 7 00
P. M. A. M.		P. M. A. M.
12 00	Marquette	7 00
1 10	Chippewing	12 40
4 10	L. Anne	10 40
4 35	Houghton	10 15
6 30	Calumet	8 15

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7 00 a. m. arrives Marquette 5 30 p. m. Leaves Marquette 7 00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 5 30 p. m.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 186. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1887. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

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HORACE S. MARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate Agent, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. O. U. W. Boyne City lodge No. 126, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 265, meets every Saturday evening. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 138, meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows' hall.

L. O. L.—True Blue No. 197, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 365, meets on Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

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1972. 1887.

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Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. Thoroughbreds and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty

Around the County.

Evelina.

A brother—brother Burgess.

J. V. Lane was in Boyne City last week.

It rained again Friday, and also snowed.

A motto: Say what you mean, and mean what you say, and don't use big words.

Rikhard Lake has gone to Canada to join his family.

Treasurer S. B. Brown was in Grand Rapids a few days ago, gathering the G. R. & I. Co's taxes.

We are informed that Dave Gaunt is still confined to his home unable to get out,—caused by his recent accident.

Our lumbermen are getting disgusted with the January thaws,—they say that snows is increasing all the time.

Charley Call has traded his farm near Mud Creek in Boyne City county. Mr. J. L. Cole, the purchaser is moving here with his family, and will live on the farm.

Mr. Copelands and son while engaged cutting shingle bolts last week for A. J. Beers had a narrow escape from death. A limb fell from a tree which he was cutting and struck Mr. Copherlands on the back of the head knocking him down.

Editors and reporters are a queer set of creatures. They are built for the work, and sometimes penetrated through small apertures in search of news. They drink down numerous doses of ink, and use up a countless number of pencils yearly, and yet, they rarely ever die with dyspepsia or disease.

Boyne Falls.

From the Gazette.

Willis Hurd, township clerk, has called a school meeting to be held at Springwater on Feb. 12th, for the purpose of setting out a new district.

Willis Hurd has taken up his abode at Boyne City in order to facilitate his duties as under sheriff. His family will follow him as soon as convenient.

A petition is going circulated to change the direction of the piece of road just beyond the house of Mr. Randall, running on the west side of the railroad track, to run on the east side, thus avoiding two railroad crossings and giving a better road. The advantages are obvious.

The mill property of the Northern Manufacturing Company, that has been so long in the hands of Messrs Rorpel and Rindge, trustees of the estate, was sold last week to Mr. Jas. L. Wilkinson, of Hasting, Mich. Mr. Wilkinson has been last week contracting for and purchasing all the logs he could, and making every preparation to stock the mill thoroughly and in the spring the property will be renovated and put in shape for a large manufacturing business. Boyne Falls is to be congratulated.

Horton's Bay.

D. J. Parrish paid a visit to his little daughter.

Dr. Hill, of Ironton, made us a short call. "Not professionally."

Isaac West has returned from Canada and has again taken up the reins. Mrs. Wm. Olds and her brother Thos. Strand are visiting their parents in Ohio.

Miss Ella Aldrich, of Charlevoix, has been on a visit the past week with Mrs. Pierce her aunt.

At 7 o'clock a. m., of the 26th, the thermometer stood 22° below zero, notwithstanding the southern expose ure of the village.

Prof. J. P. Burrows gave us two lectures on Anthropology, Physiology and the laws of adaptations, to an empty house both nights.

George Bramble, of Dwighta, is engaged by Strand & Dilworth, to touch up their saws. Everything passes off smoothly, with the exception of their whistle, which is too small to call up the inhabitants.

Burgess.

Tuesday morning the thermometer was 20° below zero.

Mrs. Zillah Gibson, of Undina, visited her many friends in this part of the town last week.

Charles Hale started for the south part of the state last Wednesday.

Thos. Goodrich closes a successful term of school next Saturday in district No. 8.

Hiram Murray is deputy postmaster at Carpenter.

C. H. Whitford has filled his contract for maple and is not buying any more of that kind at present.

Feb. 2, candlemas day,—who could see the shadow of the woodchuck?

National Banks.

From the Farm, Field, and Stockman, Chicago.

The following appeared in the Farm, Field and Stockman of December 4th:

"It has been fashionable in some quarters to inveigh against national banks. It is a sensatious century. They have been a blessing to the nation. According to a recent report there has been a contraction of the national bank circulation during the past year of $56,000,000. There are 2,858 national banks now in operation. Only 112 have failed since the beginning of the system in 1863. How different from the record of the wildcat state banks with which the people were pestered before the war."

It may not be altogether safe to conclude that the present national bank system is the best that we could asiply because the old "wild cat" system "pestered" the people. The issue of greenbacks at the time the nation was involved in war, and when the national treasury was depleted, was a strength in favor of the national existence never to be forgotten by the people, and this money was twice decided constitutional by the highest tribunal known to our institutions, namely, by the United States supreme court. The foregoing facts speak volumes in favor of a continuance of the national system instead of the national bank system, and the fact that all the interest paid on the bonds that constitute the bulk of the national bank circulation since the existence of the system, would have been saved to the people had greenbacks been issued to the extent of the national bank issue, is an over whelming argument against the work, and usefulness of the national bank system, and consequently also a triumphant argument in favor of the greenback system which is, and has always been, held in the highest esteem by all the people except national bankers.

In the paragraph quoted from the Farm, Field and Stockman, it is stated that the national banks have contracted their circulation $56,000,000 in the past year. This fact clearly shows not only their want of usefulness to the people, but also their dangerous character for evil. In a single year they "squeeze" the people and paralyze every interest. What would be the result should they contract the currency $56,000,000 more during the next year? This feature of the system shows its measureless power and tendency. The national bankers can, at their own will, in the future, as they have done in the past, contract the currency, and so increase the purchasing power of the balance of the currency, upon which they have made a corner, and then, after reducing prices, they can expand the currency to its old level and then sell out at greatly advanced rates the property they have so unjustly acquired at the time values were greatly depressed by their own malice.

No people should place themselves in the power of a few by placing the entire currency of the country in the hands of a few men, as the present national bank system allows. The national banks being a monopoly of the money of the nation, and the $2,858 national banks being, as they are, perfectly combined together, acting in concert and co-operating with each other, they constitute the most powerful monopoly in existence in the nation, and the most dangerous to the welfare of the people.

The interest paid by the people on the bonds that constitute the basis of the national bank circulation, and the interest charged by the banks on their issues, make a two-fold interest paid by the people.

If the government would issue greenbacks and loan to the people on real estate security, at one per cent—the same rate that it loans to the national banks—it would save to the people double interest. This vast sum, which includes all interest paid by the people on the bonds that constitute the basis of the national bank issues, which amounts to several hundred million dollars, counting from 1863, the time when the national bank law was enacted by congress—I say this immense sum would have kept the country prosperous, happy, and contented, and the droves of "tramps" and the groans of oppression, want and suffering would not have been heard or known in our land, and if now the $600,000,000 locked up in

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The trouble arising out of the refusal of the cigar firm of V. Martinez, Ybor & Co., of New York, Ybor City, and Havana, to employ Cuban cigarmakers, culminated in a bloody riot at Ybor City, in the course of which the Cubans killed M. F. Martinez and fatally wounded four other Knights of Labor.

It is reported that Henry Ward Beecher and Mark Twain contemplate the production of a joint novel, the preacher to supply the pathos and the joker the humor.

New York fears an epidemic of smallpox in the tenement district.

Dr. McGlynn, who is confined to his room by sickness, has issued a statement in which he accuses the Archbishop of suppressing certain letters and parts of letters essential to the understanding of the case.

Barnum's big lion, Kennedy, aged 20 years and worth $5,000, which had been suffering from spinal-meningitis for a year, was euthanized with chloroform to relieve it of its pain. It took only six minutes' application of the anaesthetic to cause death.

The residence of H. L. Ross, at Fern City, Pa., was destroyed by fire, and his four children were cremated. The mother left the children in the house while she went on an errand, and when she returned the house was on fire. All efforts to rescue the little ones were unavailing, as the entrance to the upper floors was cut off by the flames. When the flames were extinguished the charred and blackened trunks of the four children were found in the ruins. The oldest child was 8 years old, and the youngest was unable to walk. It is supposed that they set fire to the house while playing. The parents are crazed with grief.

Four steel boilers exploded in the works of a steel and iron establishment near Allegheny City, Pa., destroying the works and killing 12 men.

Gen. Charles P. Stone, better known as Stone Pasha, died in New York last week. Gen. Stone was born in Massachusetts, entered the West Point Military Academy in 1845, served with distinction in the Mexican war, and subsequently settled in California. At the breaking out of the late civil war he was in Washington, and was the first volunteer officer sworn into the service. He was arrested in 1862 and confined in Fort Lafayette seven months for alleged misconduct in the field. No charges were preferred against him and no explanations were ever made to him for the outrage. He entered the Egyptian army in 1870, where he held the rank of Brigadier General and Ferik Pasha and general aid-de-camp to the Khedive. He was an engineer, and his last work was the construction of the Liberty pedestal in New York harbor.

WESTERN.

A man named Hawes shot and killed J. M. Berry, a saloon-keeper at Flagstaff, Arizona, for interfering in a quarrel between Hawes, his brother, and another man. Half an hour after the murder, twenty citizens organized the two brothers and shot them dead. Berry was known as a peaceable man. The Hawes brothers were disreputable.

Representatives of several packing-houses in Kansas City have made arrangements to ship their goods to Europe by way of Memphis and New Orleans. Warehouses for this trade are to be constructed in the latter city by a steamship company.

It is stated that Miss Nina Van Zandt will go with her mother to Paris, and rumors are current that the fate of Annabel Ryan is finally settled. The Chicago *Times* of Monday contained the following:

"What's time? and Yankee Frank Blair whom he is trying upon the mean dose of the Chicago Times morning in response to a knock for admittance, and behold a very small colored woman holding a tray with a letter and a bottle of champagne. "Well, sah, I'm left you, de explicit confidentially. 'Is a breakfast dat Miss Nina Van Zandt said cook for Marsh Tyson, and dat de dude cook will her own hands, and she said I must be sure and tell you dat she and Annabel people to fool wid de rear chickens or omlett sunday, but to see it right, up to Mistah Tyson quick 'cos it wouldn't get cold. She was orful particular dat everything should be cooked just right, and dat you must be sure to see it, 'cos I reckon dat dey gone to de county clerk's office. Law, honey, how do you love dat man." The basket and its contents were duly handed inside, and Miss Van Zandt's Ethiopian hand-maiden took her departure with a smile on the contents of the basket carefully, and if there is no dynamite or one of the young women's friends in the neighborhood where said the child go to Spring call, said the jader. A minute search revealed a card bearing the inscription words, 'Time flies by for her Tommy.' A golden ring, hidden away between two slices of bread, was found in the cake, and the nature was found, however, and the basket and contents was cast to spoon by one of the guards. Thus the sunshine of Annabel's life is over, and Miss Van Zandt's love for the nourishes is lost to her forever. Annabel's life is now Mamie Watson's and all the society watch she has recently received.

A Kansas City special says: Mr. Cutting, the Texas editor, is in the city, and intends to deliver a lecture on his peculiar experience. He believes that Manning and Hedgwick were knocked out by an insidious Mex can drink known as tequya, which has such effect upon a pigeon that he would rob a church. Cutting has a divorced wife living in Los Angeles. He says that the lithographing republicans is growing in importance."

On the ground that the contract was based on a gambling operation, the County Court of Milwaukee dismissed the suit of Daniel Wells against Peter McGeoch for $230,000 alleged to be due on the famous lard deal of 1888.

One of the best gas wells in Indiana has just been developed at Marion by shooting the bore with nitro-glycerine.

Nina Van Zandt's father has secured an injunction restraining a dime museum proprietor from exhibiting a wax model of the young woman.

Fifty masked men at O'Neill, Nebraska, drove out of town a wealthy ranchman named Tobat, who was the chief actor in a social scandal. He proceeded to Lincoln and filed a complaint against the Sheriff of Brown County for failing to protect him.

David Meredith, of Wabash County, Indiana, who recently made the discovery that he had Cherokee blood in his veins, has received a patent from the Government to a rich section of land in the Indian Territory. In the seventeenth century one of his ancestors married the daughter of a Cherokee chief.

Chicago elevators and vessels contain 13,530,568 bushels of wheat, 6,925,019 bushels of corn, 1,358,733 bushels of oats, 191,023 bushels of rye, and 281,708 bushels of barley; total, 21,841,041 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 17,825,000 bushels a year ago.

SOUTHERN.

Henry Smith, United States Deputy Marshal John Phillips, and two guards, names unknown, were murdered in their camp at Eufaula, Indian Territory. They were in the Territory serving writs and arresting violators of the United States laws.

The Legislative Council of Memphis has agreed upon a legislative bill to authorize the issue of bonds for $1,500,000 for the construction of water works.

Evans Fabos, a negro who was pardoned from the Mississippi Penitentiary because of inhuman treatment by the lessee, sued Captain John P. Withers for damages, and was awarded $1,000 by a jury comprising eleven white men.

From a tree standing on the spot where Jeff Davis was captured, some Georgians recently cut a cane, and sent it to the Confederate cheltain. His letter of acknowledgment refers to many scamless falsehoods connected with his sad adventure.

Preston Valentine, colored, who brutally killed an aged man, was hanged at Augusta, Ga. A negro named Abe Chambers was executed at Newport, Ark., for the murder of Jesse Williams, colored.

A passenger train on the Texas and Pacific Road was boarded by a band of robbers near Gordon, Tex., and the express and mail cars were rifled of their valuable contents. The robbers are said to have realized about $15,000. The passengers were not molested.

A special from Louisville, Ky., gives an account of a desperate combat between a stallion and an Alderney bull, in which both were killed.

A singular and fatal combat took place in a cattle car on the Air Line Railroad between an Alderney bull and a mighty stallion. The two were locked in a car at Depauw, Ind., by mistake. Instead of being placed in separate cars, they were placed together. A partition was built between the two animals, and they were shipped near New Albany when the stallion, first growing over the car heard a furious bellowing beneath. Investigation showed that the bull had broken down the partition between the two animals and had gone to the stallion's side, where he was now engaged in deadly conflict. The train was stopped, and the crew gathered around the car, but no means could be devised for stopping the encounter. The iron fence of the cattle horse was broken in pieces by telling after upon the bull's head, and the horse was seen in a corner with the bull's horns through his body. The last seen of the animals they were still locked together, the horse being dead and the bull fatally injured.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin has been placed on the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to succeed Gen. Logan.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called $18,887,000 on 3 per cent. bonds, leaving exactly $40,000,000 outstanding.

Abandoned military reservations, comprising 700,000 acres, are about to be surveyed and platted, preparatory to their appraisement and sale.

POLITICAL.

The Senatorial dead-lock in Indiana is unchanged, says an Indianapolis dispatch.

Two ballots were taken Friday on the election of a Senator without any change in the Allen Turpie receiving 75, Harrison 71, and Voorhees 1. It was the intention of the Democrats to continue the balloting until Monday when a Republican Senator made a motion for adjournment. Speaker Sayre declared it carried on a viva voce vote, regardless of the demands of the Democrats for a call of the roll. The Republicans claim that the Democratic majority is powerless to compel their attendance at their sessions, there being no quorum present. There will certainly be a contest. Will Cumsey other Democrat as valid? was asked of Senator Huston, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, Friday. He meant, he Senator chosen by the Democrats, would Speaker Sayre be recognized? Certainly, he replied. Will Speaker Sayre be recognized as a proper or some other Democrat receives seventy-six votes? Certainly, the Speaker is the man. He is a Democrat.

The Republican Club, of New York, will give their first annual dinner on the approaching anniversary of Lincoln's birth, Abraham Lincoln. Among the invited guests are to be Robert T. Lincoln, General Sherman, Robert T. Lincoln, and the Republican Governors of the several States.

The Texas House passed a bill forbidding the acceptance of railway passes or benefits from corporations by judicial, executive, administrative, or legislative officers, except sheriffs or constables, under penalty of a maximum fine of $1,000.

The protection Democratic Congressmen have completed consideration of the bill to reduce the surplus revenue upon which they had been at work for some time, says a Washington dispatch. The principles and general features of the bill are the same that have been published from time to time.

It wipes out the 4 cents on tobacco and wines, and also the 10 cents when on dealers in whisky. The question of what shall be done with taxes in the arts should be removed or the tax on whisky should be reduced is not as yet decided by the Ways and Means Committee. The Randall bill which increased the duties in the tariff schedule, which, it is stated, has not been satisfactory, for disappointed, Lanzer, expects, for used in making, the articles placed on the free list. The Republicans will, it is stated, offer a substitute for the

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The full text of the inter-state commerce bill may be found on our inside pages.

Isn't the Canadian fisheries trouble a fine scheme on the part of our Canadian neighbors to provoke a war between England and the United States, so that during the skirmish Canada may become annexed to and be a part of the United States?

The joint resolution submitting to the people next April the question of a constitutional prohibition, has passed both houses of the legislature, and is now before the people. The fight will be waged fiercely until the close of the polls, and much bitterness between neighbors will be the result.

Jay Hubbell's explanation of his vote on the prohibition amendment, that he approved it but voted no to satisfy his constituents, is a good deal like the excuse the inebriate gave for drinking. He said his judgment led him to approve total abstinence, but his appetite induced him to drink whiskey.—Bay City Press.

After the amendment, what? Will the next legislature pass the statute required to give the amendment effect before it adjourns, providing the amendment is approved by the people? That, we think, is very doubtful. Members voted for submission who will not vote for a prohibitory law.—Bay City Press.

ANOTHER GREAT STRIKE.

New York city is again the scene of conflict between capital and labor, and at this writing not less than 60,000 laboring men are out on a strike. The conflict was precipitated by the Reading Coal Company, in an attempt to reduce to wages of their coal handlers 24 cents per hour below the previous rate, which was then almost at the starvation limit. They very properly refused to work. Their places were filled with green hands, and an attempt made to continue. But the sympaty for the strikers was so strong that every tradesunion laborer coming in contact with the Reading Company's coal engaged in a boycott, and refused to handle it. Thus by sympathy the disturbance spread from one industry to another, and especially among the transportation companies, until the ocean steamship companies found it almost impossible to take on their cargo of freight and fuel and sail within several hours of schedule time. The strike has been on for a week, but no violence or rioting on the part of the strikers has yet been reported. In fact the only persons injured in any manner, as a result of the strike, was one young fellow killed by a Pinkerton detective (?), employed by the coal company to help keep the green hands at work.

Coal dealers closed their yards as fast as their stocks became exhausted, and consumers everywhere are becoming much agitated, as a coal panic is feared. Several gas companies have been compelled to close their works, and their customers have supplied themselves with lamps until the difficulty can be settled.

In one case, the failure to load in time caused a day's delay in the sailing of a Cunard line steamship, carrying the U. S. mails, and the postmaster-general was notified.

What the result may be, no one can know, but there is no doubt that the consequent paralysis of trade will extend hundreds and perhaps thousands of miles beyond the limits of New York. And all because of the ill-advised reduction of wages ordered by one greedy corporation.

Charlevoix Village Schools.

Through the kindness of Prof. Snow, principal, we give below a report of the condition of our schools for the month ending Jan. 29, 1887, showing the number enrolled, number belonging, days attendance, days lost, average attendance, etc. The report is a good thing to keep for comparison with future reports.

SUMMER SESSION.

1st department	24
2d department	31
3d department	27
4th department, Grammar Section	35
5th department, High School	23
Total	140

NUMBER BELONGING.

1st department	39
2d department	43
3d department	40
4th department	42
5th department, Grammar Section	40
5th department, High School	36
Total	216

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

1st department	850½
2d department	859
3d department	820
4th department	872½
5th department, Grammar Section	818
5th department, High School	706½
Total	4,926

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

1st department	27½
2d department	26½
3d department	39½
4th department	59
5th department, Grammar section	18
5th department, high school	16
Total	235½

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

1st department	21½
2d department	22
3d department	20
4th department	22
5th department, Grammar Section	20.4
5th department, High School	18½
Total	204.3

CASES TARDY.

1st department	12
2d department	3
3d department	4
4th department	3
5th department, Grammar School	5
5th department, High School	2
Total	29

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

1st department	91.2
2d department	94
3d department	89.2
4th department	92.5
5th department, Grammar Section	98.2
5th department, High School	92.8
Average	96.4

NUMBER PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY DURING THE MONTH.

1st department	8
2d department	14
3d department	8
4th department	12
5th department, Grammar Section	16
5th department High School	20
Total	78

Teachers' Meeting.

At the next meeting of the Charlevoix teachers', to be held Monday evening, Feb. 7th, the question of the teachers' influence outside the school room as affecting the character of the pupils, will be discussed.

Rev. W. H. McCartney will speak on "The teacher as a power in the community;" suggestions on "The character of the teacher as affecting the pupils," will be made by Miss Mason; on the "Manners and habits of the teacher," by Miss Waterbury; on the "Teachers' attitude toward the pupils out of school," by Miss Nelson. Roll call at 7.30 sharp, school time.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Dr. G. W. Crouter can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing, and reliable, by recommending articles well established merit and such as are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a trial bottle free.

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"It is worth its weight in gold," is a common expression. But, when we mention the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as a blood purifier, never depreciates, it will be readily conceded by those who have tried it, that the only persons injured in any manner, as a result of the strike, was one young fellow killed by a Pinkerton detective (?), employed by the coal company to help keep the green hands at work.

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INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Text of the Bill as It Finally Passed Both Houses of Congress.

The bill passed by Congress regulating interstate commerce is as follows:

AN ACT to regulate commerce: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of this act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used, under a common control, management, or arrangement, for a continuous carriage or shipment from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and also to the transportation in like manner of property shipped from any place in the United States to a foreign country and carried from such place to a port of transshipment, or shipped from a foreign country to any place in the United States and carried to such place from a port of entry either in the United States or an adjacent foreign country: Provided, however, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the use of railroads in the receiving, handling, storing, or delivering of property, wholly within one State, and not shipped or consigned to a station outside of or to any State or Territory as aforesaid. The term "railroad" as used in this act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any person or corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease; and the term "transportation" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage. All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, or for the receiving, delivering, storage or handling of such property, shall be reasonable and just; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such services is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

SEC. 2. That if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, by any device or by means of any other device, charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property, subject to the provisions of this act, than it charges, demands, collects, or receives from any other person or persons for doing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever, or to subject any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever. Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, upon reasonable request, afford all reasonable, proper, and equal facilities for interchange of traffic between, and for the exchange of cars between, the respective lines, and for the receiving, forwarding, and delivering of passengers and property to and from their several lines and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate in rates and charges between such connecting lines; and shall not make any rule or regulation which shall prevent the prompt forwarding of any such traffic to the destination thereof by the shortest route in the regular direction of business over the lines of such carriers, and shall not route any such traffic over the line of any such carrier by a longer route than any other regular route for such traffic which shall be offered by any other such carrier, when the rates, fares, and charges for the transportation of such traffic by such longer route are not greater than by such other route: Provided, however, that upon proper application to the Commission any common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the Commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the Commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of the act.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any contract, agreement or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof; and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of earnings each day of the week shall be a separate offense.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall print and keep for public inspection schedules showing the rates and fares and charges for the transportation of passengers and property which any such common carrier has established and which are in force at the time upon its railroad, as shall be from time to time required by the Commission and published in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commission, and shall exhibit those rates and fares and charges for the information of persons who may apply therefor; and the Commission may, at its discretion, order such schedules to be printed in such form and manner as it may direct, and may from time to time make changes in the form of such schedules of rates, fares, and charges as may be found advisable; and no common carrier shall be allowed to charge or demand or collect or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property, subject to the provisions of this act, than it charges, demands, collects, or receives from any other person or persons for doing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever, or to subject any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever. Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, on reasonable notice, furnish to the shipper a reasonable quantity of cars for the transportation of his property, and the charges made for the furnishing of cars shall be reasonable and just; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

SEC. 7. That if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, by any device or by means of any other device, charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property, subject to the provisions of this act, for which the common carrier is authorized to transport and carry free or at reduced rates, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

SEC. 8. That in any case in which any injury is done to any person by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, such common carrier shall be liable to the person injured in the amount of the damages sustained in consequence of such injury, to be ascertained by the court or by a jury in a civil action, with costs and a reasonable attorney's fee, to be fixed and taxed by the court, and collected as a part of the costs of the suit; and if any such common carrier shall be found guilty of wilfully doing or causing to be done any act or thing forbidden or declared to be unlawful in this act, such common carrier shall be liable to the person injured in the amount of the damages sustained in consequence of such wilful act or thing, to be ascertained as aforesaid, with costs and a reasonable attorney's fee, to be fixed and taxed by the court, and collected as a part of the costs of the suit.

SEC. 9. That any person or persons claiming to be damaged by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act may either make complaint to the Commission hereinafter provided for, or may bring suit in his own behalf for the recovery of the damages for the injury complained of; but such person shall not have the right to pursue both of such modes of redress at the same time, nor shall he have the two methods of procedure herein mentioned in any case, but he shall be held to election of remedies; the recovery of damages in the courts before which there shall be joined as co-defendants the president, director, or trustee, or agent of the corporation or company, who shall have wilfully, knowingly, and, of fault, and not in such case, and may compel the attendance of witnesses upon the trial of such action, in any district in any one such case, the claim that any such person or evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying in such case, but such evidence shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding.

SEC. 10. That any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or, whenever such common carrier is a corporation, any director or officer thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or person acting for or employed by such corporation, who, alone or with any other corporation, company, person or party, shall wilfully do or cause to be done, or shall willingly suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall wilfully omit or fail to do any act, matter or thing in this act required to be done, or shall cause or wilfully suffer or permit any act, matter or thing so required to be done, or shall aid or abet in any such omission, shall be deemed guilty of any misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States for the district in which such offense was committed, be subject to a fine of not to exceed $5,000 for each offense.

SEC. 11. That a commission is hereby created and established to be known as the Interstate Commerce Commission, which shall be composed of five Commissioners, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commissioners first appointed under this act shall continue in office for the term of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, from the 1st day of January, A. D. 1887, the term of each to be designated by the President; but their successors shall be appointed for terms of six years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the Commissioner whom he succeeds. Any Commissioner may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. Not more than three of the Commissioners shall be appointed from any political party. No person in the employ of or under any contract with any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or pursuing any business or vocation in any manner pecuniarily interested therein, shall be appointed or shall serve in any office, said Commissioners shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. No person in the employ of or holding any official relation to any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or owning any stock or bonds of any such common carrier, or who shall be pecuniarily interested in such stock or bonds, shall be appointed or shall serve as such Commissioner; Provided, however, that upon the first appointment of Commissioners under this act, such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the Commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the Commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of the act.

SEC. 12. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, after the expiration of ninety days from the passage of this act, to pool its freights with those of any other common carrier or carriers engaged in the business of transporting freight, or to divide between them the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof; and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of earnings each day of the week shall be a separate offense.

SEC. 13. That the Commission hereinafter provided for shall execute the provisions of this act, as far as the same shall be found to be in force, to all such common carriers as are parties to any such pooling or division of earnings aforesaid, and to enforce the full penalties against any such common carrier for violations of this act, so far as the same shall be in force and applicable to such cases.

SEC. 14. That whenever any common carrier shall file with the Commission created by this act any schedule showing a new rate or fare or any modification of a rate or fare or charge or any part or portion thereof, or any classification of freight or any part or portion thereof, the Commission is hereby empowered, and it shall be its duty, to investigate the rates, fares, and charges, as provided in this section, and to determine whether they are in violation of any of the provisions of this act, or of any other section of this act, or of any other law, and to make such order in respect to the same as may be authorized by this act, and to require such common carrier to conform its rates, fares, and charges to such order; and in determining its order the Commission may hold such rate, fare, or charge, or any part or portion thereof, or any classification of freight or any part or portion thereof, in abeyance for a period of six months, and cause a hearing to be had concerning the propriety thereof; and if at the expiration of such period of six months it shall not have concluded such investigation, it may, upon notice, and for cause shown, extend the period of suspension for six months more

Dr. G. W. CROUTER.

DRUGS

And Stationery.

Every person on our books will receive a statement of their account the 1st of every month hereafter.

Everybody Should Drink Milk.

It was a long, low, unfinished apartment, the rough joists and beams being simply coated with white-wash. The clear ash floor was scrubbed to a snowy whiteness and the few chairs that the room contained were placed against the wall in a prim sort of way that seemed to indicate that they had not been displaced in some time. Along one side of this apartment were racks upon which were rows of milk, tier on tier, nearly to the ceiling. Milk cans of various sizes stood about, and a long iron sink contained milk-bottles that a young maid was busily scalding. It was, in fact, the milk-room of a Jersey dairyman. The young girl informed a *New York Mail and Express* reporter that her father would be in in a few minutes. He came presently, followed by two stout farm hands, each bearing two brimming pails of milk, which were speedily transferred to newly scalded bottles. The farmer remarked that those Aldderneys would have to get more corn-meal, because they were invalid cows and must be well fed. Then he noticed the visitor and nodded a good morning.

"Why are they invalid cows?" asked the newsman.

"Why, you see, there are a certain class of customers who drink lots of milk simply for medicine. There's a lady on Madison avenue, in New York, that takes three quarts a day, and I'm told she drinks it all herself. Some of those people are regular cranks, and the moment you give them milk from a new cow they spot it. There was a little Jersey heifer, three years old, that used to give beautiful milk, almost as golden as the butter that could be made from it, and this I furnished to a consumptive individual on Twenty-third street. He seemed to thrive on it, and actually began to gain in flesh, though his physician had assured him that there was little hope. Well, I got a chance to sell the cow, and as she gave so little milk I did so. My customer was nearly well when I told him that this accounted for the change in the milk. He inquired anxiously as to who purchased her, and sent post haste to the man. He was just in time to prevent the animal's becoming beef. The butcher thus saved from the butcher's knife was placed in a few stalls, fed like a queen, and the owner had the two or more quarts of milk furnished every day for his own use.

"I often drink milk myself when I don't feel well, and it always does me good. Nearly every millionaire has individual customers who take milk purely because they think it strengthens the system."

A prominent city physician subsequently seen by the reporter, said: "I regard milk as a better tonic than most preparations. It helps the impoverished blood, and furnishes a nutriment easily taken by the system. The principal parts of milk are the olein or oily parts, the casein or cheesy portion, and the phosphates of lime and potash. In butter we get the olein, in cheese the olein and casein together. In cases of typhoid fever I give milk altogether, and I have known many a patient to be brought from death's door through its agency.

"It is now a common practice to inject milk into the blood when it is impoverished. That fluid takes it up and appropriates it in some unaccountable way, and people's lives have been saved in this way. I drink a glass of milk every night before going to bed, and have for years."

A Fable.

Two oysters, one of which was slick and the other well, were taking a walk when the healthy oyster said:

"You are a miserable creature. You are so infirm that you can't carry your shell, and if an enemy were to get after you, you would be too weak to make your escape. Now look at me; why don't you brace up and look like this? I feel like an athlete and I have a digestion like an ostrich."

Just then two men came along, and each one swallowed an oyster. But the sick one made a supreme effort, climbed out of the stomach into which it had been forced, and made its escape; while the healthy oyster died an ignominious death in a tank of gastric juice.

Moral: This false bracing the supremacy of a heroic spirit over the infirmities of the flesh.—*Life.*

A Warning.

Pain is given the race for a warning as of the presence of danger and disease. Any little excitement of an unusual or irregular nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted, and headache and a hundred other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of modern man and womankind might be cured and prevented were their approach heeded and resisted, having their origin in derangements of the liver and blood, dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness and other unwholesome conditions. Evils of a diseased nature find a certain cure by the use of Golden Seal Bitters. In this medicine, nature, aided by art, has produced a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases common to mankind. The vitalizing principals embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down dyspeptic. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Wonderful Cures.

Dr. G. W. Crouter, retail druggist of Charlevoix, Mich., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for six years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of prolonged consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We advertise them always. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.

Hardly a week passes without the mention by the newspapers of sudden deaths, and of late the alarming frequency of the statement that death was caused by rheumatism or neuralgia of the heart cannot fail to have been noticed. In all probability many deaths attributed to heart disease are caused by these terrible diseases, which are far more dangerous than is generally considered. Is there any remedy for cure? The best answer to such a question is given by those who have been cured by the use of Athlophoros.

Mrs. Carrie Lee, Kenosha, Wis., says: "I don't believe any one ever suffered with rheumatism as I did and lived to tell the tale; neither I nor my people expected to see me walk about again, and at times despaired of my life. I was stricken during the month of January. I had taken a severe cold in the cars on my way to Chicago; I had remained home a few days when I was taken so suddenly that in a few minutes from its first appearance I was so prostrated that I had to be carried to my bed-room, where I remained until the following May. During the interval of January and May the suffering I bore could not be described. I was treated by the best physicians, who had different ones in consultation without any material change. My arms and limbs were drawn so much since that I stood less than one foot, and was helpless to assist myself in any way. I was in the constant care of a nurse both night and day. One of the nurses I had applied magnetism, but that was a failure. I commenced taking Athlophoros, and could feel its effects upon me as soon as I commenced taking it. It was certainly marvelous. I was soon able to straighten my limbs, and when I had taken five bottles I was free from rheumatism."

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

Sufferers from kidney disease, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of the liver, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung diseases. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

GOLD Solids are sought, but those who write to AMES & CO., Portland, Maine, will find a gold mine in their business. Some are making from $5 to $25 daily in their spare time. Any one can do the work and live at home. Many are now realizing fortunes. It is easy for all to make a little money who take hold first. Nothing else can do so much for the money. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Address as above, and you will receive free, full information, which you can work out and see for yourself. Capital not needed. We start you. Some have made over $50 in a day. Any boy or girl can do as well as men. Women are as successful as men. Many girls make from 50c. to $1 in an hour. Boys can easily earn $5 to $10 daily. All succeed who follow our plain, simple, easy, and honorable business. Reader, if you want to know where your time will pay you best, write for the particulars, which we send free. Address, AMES & CO., Portland, Maine.

The Great Pioneer Newspaper.

The proud distinction of being the oldest newspaper in the State of Michigan is enjoyed by The Detroit Free Press. Established more than fifty years ago, its career has been one of uninterrupted success.

The history of The Free Press is the history of Michigan. Published while this commonwealth was yet a Territory, The Free Press was recognized as a power in the land at the time of her admission into the sisterhood of states. From that day to this, the energies of the paper have always been directed to, and identified with, the advancement of the state's best interest; it has grown with its growth and shared in its prosperity.

It is no wonder that The Free Press's aim the right to add to the glory of being the oldest, the even more honorable title of being the newspaper—the best for the Merchant, Mechanic, Farmer, the best for the Family, and, when quantity and quality of matter is considered, beyond question THE CHEAPEST.

In the Daily is published in compact readable form, in addition to its own special dispatches, all the Associated Press News, Market reports of the Produce, Stock and Money Markets, Congressional, Legislative and State News, and all the News of the World, besides a splendid selection of current Literary matter. The Free Press is issued every day in the year, 8 pages Daily, 12 to 16 pages Sunday, and is delivered by Local Agents in all the cities and towns of the state that can be reached on the day of publication. The price is 15 cents a week. It is also sent by mail to any address for 60 cents a month or $7 a year.

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS.

To those who for any reason cannot arrange to take the Daily, is offered the weekly edition, a fifty-six column paper—twice full of magazine newspaper reading matter, crisp, attractive, interesting and instructive. ORIGINAL STORIES, both short and continued, FOR THE FARM, FOR THE HOUSEHOLD, contributed by women readers, LATEST NEWS AND PUZZLES, POINTED EDITORIAL COMMENT; SPECIAL ARTICLES on those topics of interest which are of a character to make the NEWS OF THE WEEK are among its attractions. It numbers among its regular contributors a larger number of the best known of novelists and writers than any other journal. Its circulation is enormous—*exceeding one hundred thousand* copies per week. If money, industry and enterprise can keep it so, it will continue to be regarded as one of the leading weekly newspapers of America. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Every family in Michigan ought to take The Free Press.

☞ Subscribers to the JOURNAL can have the Weekly Free Press for one year by paying Two Dollars per year, cash in advance. By this arrangement you are saved the trouble and cost of remittance and get the JOURNAL for One Dollar a year.

THE STAR

A Newspaper supporting the Principles of a Democratic Administration.

Published in the City of New York.

WILLIAM DOSHEIMER, EDITOR.

Daily, Weekly, and Sunday Editions.

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The DAILY STAR contains all the news of the day in as accurate form, in special correspondence by cable from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Dublin, and by telegraph from all parts of the world, and in Washington, Albany and other news centers, the ablest correspondents that can be secured. The STAR is the best news by telegraph.

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During the coming winter, Burns & Scroggie, as self-contained as Z. South will carry the mail between Charlevoix and East Jordan, leaving Charlevoix at 7.00 a. m., arriving at East Jordan about 11 a. m., and returning, leaves East Jordan at 1.00 p. m., arriving at Charlevoix at 5 p. m. Good teams, careful drivers. Low rates.

BURNS & SCROGGIE,
Charlevoix, Mich.

PIMPLES. I will mail (sealed) on receipt of stamp, a recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM, which will remove TAN, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BLACK HEADS, and leave the skin soft, clear and beautiful. Touch with this compound the soft lily cheek, And the bright glow will beam like rubies speak. Also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address—A. D. SIMMONS, 50 Ann St., New York.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the soothing voice of BAYSWOOD, that delight, comfort and aid of the nursery. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (Cyclopedia.) N. Y.) $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Flora J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. Sweetland, dated April twenty-first, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, in liber "M" of mortgages, on page 501, at six o'clock in the afternoon of said date, is now owned by the said Mary J. Sweetland; and whereas default has been made in the payment of an installment of principal, due and payable twenty-sixth, A. D. 1886, and in the non-fulfillment of said mortgage; it is hereby stipulated and agreed that in the payment of any installment of principal, or of any part thereof on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of ninety days, the whole principal sum, with the arrearages of interest thereon shall, at the option of the said obligee or her assigns, become due and payable immediately thereafter; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the installment of principal and interest due on the day when the whole amount due; and whereas said installments and interest have not been paid and in arrears for the space of over ninety days, the said Mary J. Sweetland, mortgagee, does hereby declare it her option and does hereby elect to have the principal sum named in said mortgage and the interest thereon, now due and payable, which, by the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; and whereas there is now claimed to be due and payable as aforesaid upon said mortgage, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the north front door of the court house, in the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, (that being the place and building in which the circuit court for the Charlevoix county is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at ten per cent and all legal costs, including such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage as is allowed by the statute in such case made and provided, which said premises are situated in the said mortgage, as follows, to wit: All of those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Wilson, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and the s½ of J. Milo Eaton's Addition to the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining or thereunto appertained.

Dated February 26, A. D. 1887.

MARY J. SWEETLAND,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee.

Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage bearing date the fifteenth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, made and executed by Hiram Bellenger and Harriet J. Bellenger, his wife, dated November 16th, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1882, in liber "L" of mortgages, on page 505, which mortgage was duly assigned to Harry J. Hayen, which said assignment was recorded in the office of said register of deeds, for said county of Charlevoix county, and is now owned by the said Harry J. Hayen; and whereas there is due on said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-five dollars and cents, principal and interest and a certain attorney fee provided for in said mortgage, provided by law on the foreclosure thereof, and no action either at law or in equity has been brought to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, the entire said mortgage covering the following described lands, situate in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and particularly described as commencing at the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three, in township thirty-four north of range eighteen west, thence north along the quarter line, eleven chains and seventy-six links, thence east parallel with the south line and eleven chains, thence southwest among the center of the highway, twenty-one chains and one links, thence west twenty-three links to the eighth line thence west ten chains to the place of beginning, the premises to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1887.

HARRY J. HAYEN,
CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage.

Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Francis A. Goodman, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Jos. Beauvais, dated October 1st, 1884, recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 30th day of October, 1885, in Liber "I" of mortgages, on page 305, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee, to the undersigned, by assignment in writing given, doth hereby declare the whole principal sum secured thereby, as well as the interest thereon, to be now due and unpaid, and that there is due on said mortgage at the date hereof, the sum of Four Hundred and Seventy-One Dollars and Ten Hundred ($471.00), principal and interest, and further sum of fifteen dollars ($15) as attorney fee provided for in said mortgage, provided by law on the foreclosure thereof, and no action either at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, the said mortgage covering the following described lands, situate in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and particularly described as commencing at the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three, in township thirty-four north of range eighteen west, thence north along the quarter line, eleven chains and seventy-six links, thence east parallel with the south line and eleven chains, thence southwest among the center of the highway, twenty-one chains and one links, thence west twenty-three links to the eighth line thence west ten chains to the place of beginning, the premises to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 19th day of January, A. D. 1887.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Charlevoix, Mich.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The Charlevoix Savings Bank plaintiff, vs. Adelbert R. Upright and Isaac Stanley, defendants in attachment. Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1887, a writ of attachment was duly issued by the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, in the suit of The Charlevoix Savings Bank, a corporation under the laws of Michigan, plaintiff, against Adelbert R. Upright, defendant, for the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-Seven Dollars and Sixty-Six cents ($287.66), which said writ was returnable on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1887. Dated this 26th day of January, A. D. 1887.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect November 28, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Chicago, Lv		7 30a.m.	3 00p.m.	
Fort Wayne, Ar		1 00p.m.	7 25a.m.	
Kalamazoo, Ar		5 18	2 00	
Battle Creek, Ar		5 45	2 35	1 55a.m.
Lansing, Ar		6 45	3 35	3 05
Grand Rapids, Ar		7 30p.m.	4 20	4 10
Petoskey, Ar	7 00a.m.		10 35a.m.	1 25
Mackinaw City, Ar	10 45		1 45p.m.	5 45
Howard City, Ar	8 36		11 45	1 12
Big Rapids, Ar	9 18		12 29p.m.	1 54
Reed City, Ar	9 50		1 00	2 26
Cadillac, Ar	10 35		1 45	3 15
Manistee, Ar	11 55		3 00	4 45
Walton, Ar	12 35p.m.		3 40	5 25
Kalkaska, Ar	12 55		3 56	5 45
Mancelona, Ar	1 15		4 16	6 05
Boyne Falls, Ar	1 25		4 26	6 15
Petoskey, Ar	1 45		4 45	6 35
Mackinaw City	9 30p.m.		1 15a.m.	1 30a.m.
Harbor Springs			5 00p.m.	3 15a.m.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8
Mackinaw City, Lv	7 00a.m.	3 00p.m.		
Harbor Springs	7 45			
Petoskey, Lv	8 00	3 15		
Boyne Falls	8 21	11 12		
Mancelona	8 31	11 22		
Kalkaska	8 54	11 46		
Walton	9 14	12 06		
Cadillac, Lv	10 30a.m.	2 15p.m.	3 20p.m.	
Manistee, Lv	11 15	3 00	4 55	
Reed City, Lv	1 40p.m.	6 00	7 45	
Big Rapids, Lv	2 00	6 35	8 15	
Howard City, Lv	2 12	6 47	8 27	
Grand Rapids, Lv	3 15	7 45	9 35	11 00
Lansing, Lv	4 00	8 25	10 15	
Battle Creek, Lv	4 45	9 05	10 55	
Kalamazoo, Lv	5 15	9 40		
Fort Wayne, Lv	8 00	1 00a.m.		
Chicago, Ar	11 45	4 00		3 30pm

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN
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C. L. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

HIGH DAVIS, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

OSCAR F. WINNER, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District, East Jordan, Mich.

W. S. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. S. ARNETT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

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O. U. A. M.—Charlevoix Council No. 251, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 156, meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month.

O. E.—Tyrone Tent No. 102, meets Saturday on or before full moon, at their hall.

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Around the County.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

F. J. Meech and C. J. Grier, of Charlevoix, were here Saturday on railroad business. We imagine they heard something drop.

Why cannot East Jordan have a regular telephone exchange? We believe the time has arrived that we could have a good exchange, and we hope to see it in the near future.

Word received from A. W. Ballou states that he will commence operations on the Intermediate and Arms Lakes R. R. as soon as the weather will permit. Toot! Toot! Ding! Dong! All aboard for Intermediate. How does that sound.

The Pine Lake Lumber company expect to start their mills in a few days.

Lumbermen are enjoying the present snow, which measures about two feet in the woods and now is settling away about as fast as new snow falls, bringing the logging roads in excellent condition. Messrs. Glenn & Porter expect to start their mill near Ironton. They have sawed the Welch mill across the lake and will stock that with cedar and hemlock, and start it as soon as navigation opens in the spring.

The village is to sail under incorporation colors in the near future. A bill has been introduced in the legislature to incorporate under the name of East Jordan, that portion of the territory now platted as South Lake, excepting Boyne's addition thereto, also some unplatted lands on sections 24 and 13 to fill the tract of land out more squarely in shape. South Arm refuses to incorporate with East Jordan, not wishing to change its present name and a fear of losing the postoffice which is now located only about eighty rods from the East Jordan postoffice. All so they claim to have better railroad facilities and are going to be a little "burg" of their own.

A co-operative mercantile association has been organized here mostly among the farmers and laboring men of this vicinity with a capital stock of $25,000, about one-half of which has already been taken. Its officers elected recently are: S. M. Richardson, president; R. D. Bowman, vice president; Frank E. Fogg, secretary; Jas. B. Palmeter, treasurer and cashier; H. P. Bashore, manager of store. This organization grows out of the haggling manner in which our Business Men's Protective association was organized. By the recent re-organization of the Merchant's Protective Association it is hoped to put all parties on a more amicable footing. The co-operative association are negotiating with John Chamberlin for his stock of general merchandise. While this will not increase the present number of stores, it will change the management. Should this change be made Mr. Chamberlin has signified his intention of investing in a manufacturing enterprise here.

Eveline.

A trifle breezy last week.

Hay is a scarce article in this section, at $16.

Wanted—a little milder weather. Feb. 8—You have it.—ED. JOURNAL.]

Mr. Homer McKee was very sick last week, but is better this writing.

Several of our farmers are selling potatoes readily at fifty cents per bushel.

A dance at Wm. Staley's last Wednesday evening. A good time is the report.

Eugene Bedwin and wife, of Hayes, were in Eveline Sunday, visiting Mrs. Robert Bedwin, near Ironton.

We are informed that Mrs. John Peterson, of Ironton, leaves this week for her old home in Pennsylvania, to visit her brethren.

The Enterprise wishes to know how its readers like the serial story. As we are a reader of that sheet, we will say that it is "just immense!"

The winter term of school in district No. 3 closed last Wednesday evening with success. Miss Seymour, the teacher, left Friday for her home in Ionia.

It is said that at this season of the year the size of a horse blanket measures the size of the soul of the owner of the horse it covers. No blanket, no soul,—only a gizzard.

Feb. 8, 1887.

Wilson.

Snow two and one half feet deep.

The saw-mill is running night and day at present.

We saw Wm LeClair, of South Arm on our streets on Saturday last.

School closed two days week before last on account of the illness and death of the teacher's sister.

Cold weather strikes us here as elsewhere, but "Old Thermom" has only registered 20° below yet.

Sorry East Jordan don't feel interested in the railroad. Guess it must be because it is likely to strike South Arm only; which is a seperate town, although East Jordan does claim the hoop factory and advertising the town to strangers.

Miss Emma Jones, formerly of this place but more recently of Boyne City, died at her home on Jan. 27th. She had been sick several months but her death was not looked for. Her parents and sisters have the heart felt sympathy of all in this bereavement.

We are pained to record the death of John Knuttle of this place, who died of blood poisoning (caused by a sore finger), last week. Though only living here a little over a year, he was always a good neighbor. The services were conducted by Elder Robinson, of East Jordan. The family who are so suddenly stricken with this affliction have the tender sympathy of neighbors.

Harbard.

Fine weather since the rain.

A young son of Robert Trimble's is very sick. He is attended by Dr. Lewis.

Mr. Henry Wagner had the misfortune to cut his leg quite badly while working in Sims Baker's swamp.

Mr. and Mrs. George Burns are happy over a young daughter that arrived last week. George should order a plug hat.

Feb. 9, 1887.

School Report.

At the Hilton school house, for the term of five months school, Cora and Nora VanDusen received prizes for being neither tardy nor absent.

The following scholars received prizes for average standing, being above ninety eight: May Shores, Jennie Cook, Minnie Wells, Mary O'Brien, Katie Runyon, Lilly Whenton, Orton VanDusen, Nelson Harrington. CARRIE T. HILTON, Teacher.

One Cause of Typhoid Fever.

Chicago, Jan. 17, 1887.

EDITOR JOURNAL, Charlevoix, Mich: *Dear Sir*—I notice, through your paper, that there have been a number of cases of typhoid fever in your town during the past few months. The question has been asked, as a result of this disease, "Is Charlevoix a health place to live in?" Your paper is largely circulated among Chicago people, and many are wondering if they are taking any risks by spending any time there during the summer season.

While I have been surprised at the large number of typhoid cases, I have tried to imagine the cause. Surely some of your able physicians have hit upon the cause

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A new bank, to be known as the Western National Bank of New York, has been organized, with a capital of $3,000,000, all of which has been subscribed. C. N. Jordan, Treasurer of the United States, is to be its President.

Edward Younger, 52 years, has been arrested at New York for the murder of the butchered man found in a trunk at Baltimore. The motive of the crime was robbery.

John L. Sullivan, champion pugilist of the world, was knocked out by an unnamed but scientific New York doctor. The way it was done is thus told in a dispatch from that city:

Sullivan came here to get the best surgical opinion as to his broken arm. They went to the office of Dr. Sayre, who, after an examination of the injured member, said that it had been set with the palm downward instead of the reverse, and that the fighter so cursed with his friends for doctoring by a fistic glance, observed Sullivan's face turn pale. The patient then put his left arm on Sullivan's forearm, and with the right strap the wrist, and gave the arm a sudden wrench which broke the bones under a second time. Sullivan sat up and looked at the operation with a sickly cry of joy, and said, "Let me have the cushions in a dead fainting spell." Sullivan rather vividly appreciates soon brought him back to consciousness, and he found his left arm in splints. Dr. Sayre, as Dr. Sayre says it should do, but is a fighter himself out, and because fort or wanted to see the champion fight. He was "roughroaded out after awhile, however, and "his arm was bound in plaster of Paris. The arm was he will be all right four weeks hence, and will be as strong as ever.

The Germania Savings Bank of Jersey City has closed its doors on account of the disappearance of Cashier Schroeder with $50,000.

Edward Unger, of New York, has confessed the murder of August Buhle, whose mutilated body he shipped to Baltimore in a trunk.

Near St. Idale, Pennsylvania, a young wife killed her brutal husband, who had threatened her life. She was immediately placed on trial for murder, without counsel or witnesses, and when the Judge directed the jury to acquit her the court room resounded with cheers.

At the Belmont residence on Fifth avenue, New York, Raymond Belmont, a son of the millionaire banker, undertook to practice shoeing in a pulley in the basement. His sole companion was a night watchman, who was closing a door when Belmont suddenly sent a bullet through his own skull. The coroner pronounces the case one of pure accident.

WESTERN.

When Mrs. Calabek of Cleveland murdered her three children and suicided, a Bohemian sheet in that city printed a very graphic description of the crime. Frank Roth, a Bohemian and a well-to-do merchant who lived happily, read the story to his wife, who had him reread to her twice. She next took the paper to a neighbor, and had it read twice more. Then she sent her mother to a grocery for poison, and in her absence forced a dose of rat poison down the throat of her babe, taking another dose herself. The woman died in great agony, and the babe expired soon after.

Frank Girard, for the past eleven years night policeman at the Kankakee, Ill., was found dead in an alley with a bullet hole in his temple.

The cowboy son of Senator Fair shot at ex-Congressman Page because the latter gentleman refused to "have a drink."

In the Missouri penitentiary Fred Wittrock testified that Messenger Fottering-ham is innocent of the charges brought against him in connection with the San Francisco train robbery.

John Dahlman, an old citizen of Milwaukee, hanged himself in his barn after suffering from a paralytic stroke. He left an estate valued at $200,000 or more.

Miss Van Zandt is, says a Chicago paper, engaged in getting ready for publication a history of Spies and the other condemned anarchists. An interesting feature of the book is an autobiographical sketch by Spies, in which he blasphemously compares himself to Christ, and finds an analogy in the crucifixion to his own condemnation for inciting the Haymarket massacre.

A Portland, Ore., dispatch says that "a high wind sprung up on the west slope of the Cascade Mountains, east of Tacoma, Washington Territory. About eleven miles from the west end of the Northern Pacific tunnel a blow a large tree down into a camp where a number of Chinese laborers were sleeping. Nine bodies had been removed, at last accounts, and a dozen or more were injured. There is three to four feet of snow on the ground, and several bodies are still supposed to be buried in snow under the fallen timber. At Hunt's camp, a few miles west of the Chinese camp, a similar accident occurred among white laborers, and six were severely injured; none, it is believed, fatally."

A stay of execution until April 1 has been granted Brooks, alias Maxwell, who murdered Prellier at St. Louis.

SOUTHERN.

Three masked men entered the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad depot, at Richmond, Tex., and, at the point of a pistol, compelled the watchman to open the doors leading into the inner offices. They then attempted to drill through the safe in the station agent's office. Failing, two of them went to the station agent's house and forced him to get to the station and open the safe. They secured $1,400 in money, and escaped.

The planters of Hinds, Amite, and Rankin counties, Mississippi, have felt compelled to give notice to emigration agents to stop coaxing the negroes to the swamps of the Yazoo delta. From four hundred to six hundred colored men daily pour into Vicksburg. The emigration from Greene Co., by Alabama, is the largest of all.

Five of the men engaged in the train robbery at Gordon, Texas, have been arrested, and the prospect is that the other three will be captured.

Miss Annie T. Howard, daughter of the lottery king of New Orleans, has purchased a lot on the corner of Camp and Delord streets, on which to erect and establish a memorial library of 100,000 volumes, to be turned over to Tulane University.

The citizens of Springfield, Ky., lynched Ludlow Cornish, who took the life of Lulu Green because she refused to marry him, and also undertook to kill her mother and sister.

WASHINGTON.

A committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association called on the President last week, and presented a memorial asking him to veto the Edmunds bill or the Pendleton substitute therefor, whichever shall pass Congress, proposing to disfranchise non-polygamous women of Utah. The President said he would give the memorial his careful consideration. He recognized that it was a serious matter to disfranchise any class.

At Leavenworth, thirty-five masked men broke into the jail, took out a negro rapist named Richard Wood, and dragged him to death in the street by a rope attached to the saddle of a masked horseman. No effort is likely to be made to arrest the lynchers.

A final dividend of 5 per cent. in favor of creditors of the World's Exposition at New Orleans has been made by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury from the Congressional appropriation of $500,000.

The first serious attempt this session to enact a law to prevent Senators and Representatives from acting as counsel, attorneys, or agents of railroad companies was made last week by Representative McLae, of Arkansas. McLae asked unanimous consent to put the bill upon its passage, and it looked as though the House was about to do itself the credit of promptly placing its condemnation upon the pernicious practice of influencing legislation in favor of corporations by employing legislators as counsel. Presently Mr. Parker, the New York lawyer who was conspicuous in opposition to the bill to quiet titles of settlers upon Des Moines River lands, arose and objected with the absent excuse that the subject was one that should have mature consideration.

Under the recent act of Congress refunding the free-delivery system, applications for carriers have been made by ninety-five towns having the specified qualifications.

The Treasury has approved the following sales: Grazing premises to two soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war; ceding public land to the city of San Antonio, Texas, providing for a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery, and for the construction of quarters, barracks, and stables at certain army posts; for completion of a public building at Fort Scott, Kansas.

POLITICAL.

The Committee on Railroads of the Nebraska House have recommended the passage of the bill repealing the Railway Commission act.

The resolution for the submission to popular vote of a proposition to amend the State Constitution, which was adopted by both houses of the Michigan Legislature, has been signed by the Governor, and will be voted on in April next.

A bill is now before the Indiana Legislature the provisions of which are of so extraordinary a character as to make the proposed law of general interest. The bill simply provides that in case of wilful homicide in which the slayer is the father, husband, or guardian of a seduced girl or woman, and the slain is proven to have been the seducer, such homicide or manslaughter shall not be. Under such circumstances the offense of slaying is reduced to a misdemeanor, punishable only by fine, without imprisonment. This is the first instance of an attempt to enact a law which would, under any circumstances, make the willful taking of human life a simple misdemeanor. It is understood that a similar bill is to be introduced in the Illinois Legislature.

The Tennessee Senate has passed on its final reading the prohibition amendment to the constitution, the vote being—yeas, 21; nays, 7.

A bill prohibiting marriages between white and colored persons has been introduced in the Illinois Senate.

A bill empowering women to vote at municipal elections passed the Kansas Senate —25 to 14.

A nephew states that it is not the President-Elect's wants, but that he wants someone elected friendly to him, who would make him Secretary of State, where he left a great deal of work he desires to complete.

It appears to be pretty well settled that Mr. Manning is to leave the Treasury Department to take the presidency of the organized national bank in New York. It is also understood that Mr. Joseph, Treasurer of the United States, will resign to become cashier of the same institution.

An investigation is demanded in the Minnesota Legislature of the charges that the saloon men have raised a big bonfire fund to defeat high-license legislation.

The joint resolution for submitting to popular vote a prohibition amendment to the Constitution was adopted in the Texas House —56 to 21.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The National Legislative Committee of the Knights of Labor petitioned President Cleveland to vote the interstate commerce bill.

The Illinois Labor Convention, in session at Springfield, declined to ask a new trial for the Chicago anarchists.

New York telegram: "Twenty thousand men are now on strike among the coal shovelers, longshoremen, freight-handlers, and men employed on the river front in New York City, and the number is augmented to close on to 40,000 by the strikers on the Brooklyn and Jersey shores. In consequence it is impossible to secure bottoms for any of steamers for Europe or coastwise to leave port."

Worcester (Mass.) dispatch: "Notice has been posted in most of the boot and shoe factories here and in Spencer that these factories will be open only to such operatives as will agree to deal individually with the firm employing them. This movement affects a large number of operatives throughout Worcester County, and it is understood that the manufacturers are determined to free themselves from dictation by the Knights of Labor."

Unpaid miners in Montana captured four of their employers and shut down the works. A Helena dispatch gives the following particulars of the affair:

Hon. A. J. Seligman, H. W. Child, Chinch, and Thomas Wilson, officers of the Butte Mining Company, went to the mine near Wicks, to close down the works and operations, as the company has been running behind for several months. On their arrival they were surrounded by about 200 miners who had not received their pay for the last two months wages due. The men closed down the works and took possession of the town. They also were finally allowed to come to Helena to raise funds to pay the men, threatening if the money is not secured by their return, Seligman is a son of Jesse Seligman, of Seligman & Co., bankers, New York, who have contracted last month, and had just arrived with the money.

Eighteen hundred of the strikers in the Passaic Cotton Factories, in Jersey City returned to work at the firm's terms.

The Connellsville coke syndicate have advanced the price of coke from $1.50 to $2 per ton.

All the miners at the Vale, Acadia and Albion collieries in Nova Scotia, strunk on account of a reduction in wages. In one of the mines, 1,200 men and boys, altogether, joined in the strike.

Indianapolis special: "A sensation was created here among the Knights of Labor by the receipt of an order, purporting to have come from the General Executive Board, to the effect that all signatures belonging to the International Union must be dropped from membership in the local and district assemblies. This is the first step toward carrying out the programme adopted at Richmond by the General Assembly, which struck a blow at all trades-unionists. Typographers and molders here are very indignant, and I do not blow quite as severely as the cigarmakers."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The general opinion among the representative Canadians is that war is out of the question. The commercial relations of the two countries are too intimate to permit any fighting.

Last week's statement of the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada shows a decrease of 106,193 bushels of wheat, 166,551 bushels of corn, 49,322 bushels of oats, 965 bushels of rye, and 102,546 bushels of barley.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Springfield for the Chicago, Texas and Kansas City road, with a capital stock of $2,000,000.

Ottawa (Ont.) special: The announcement is made that the imperial government will not assent to the protection of the American fisheries. To the people of the United States, doubtless, this will be a startling but palatable information, but as a matter of fact it is simply Republican fiction, established before the Washington treaty commission was appointed.

English shareholders in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company demand larger dividends.

FOREIGN.

The British Ministry is said to miss Lord Randolph Churchill severely in the House of Commons. The Tories were able to make a fair show with him out of the Ministry, but the Ministry is in a bad way. The Liberals are powerless as the Tories, and a prospective return to power. It is openly claimed that the Ministry will not last through February. The defeat of Mr. Gladstone at Leicester is making the Liberals feel good.

The Belfast catalogram states that some soldiers of the West Surrey regiment massacred a number of Catholic civilians. The latter retaliated by throwing stones. Over 100 persons were arrested by the police, and the troops were called out to restore quiet. The rioting was renewed the following day, when the police and the public exchanged shots. Many persons are said to have been injured. William O'Brien, speaking at Bodyke, County Limerick, said that if Dunsmore could meet a police man to man and rifle to rifle in the open field he for one would promptly abandon speaking, and the next speech the destroyers of the people's homes would hear would be from the bullets of the people's guns. Lord Dunsandle offered to refund the tenants of Glenay tenants 25 per cent, and to reinstate the evicted, which is a great victory for the tenants.

In other exportation of planks from Germany to France by way of Switzerland has been forbidden.

By the collision of the British emigrant ship Kapunda with an unknown vessel off the coast of Ireland 250 lives were lost.

Mr. Cocchi has decided to accept the seat in the House of Commons of Lord Randolph Churchill, who has offered to resign for his benefit.

A cable dispatch from Berlin says: The nomination of the National Liberal party has issued a manifesto to the electors. They say: "Never since the Franco-German war has the danger of a great conflict been so imminent. No statesman can form any certain conclusion as to the future, even for a few weeks. The peace of Europe rests at this moment solely upon the strength, readiness for action, and moral preterrorities of the German army. The National Liberals are confident that the voice of universal suffrage will pronounce the right decision. An unpropitious issue of the elections will bring down upon the country the with all its horrors, and, even with the best results, heavy losses."

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Hon. John H. Reagan, at present a Representative in Congress from Texas, has been chosen to succeed Hon. Sam Bell Maxey as United States Senator from that State. The Senatorial deadlocks in Indiana, West Virginia, and New Jersey continue at this writing (Thursday). The New Jersey Senate organized by the election of a Republican President pro tem., and then adjourned for one week. In the Arkansas House of Representatives Speaker Hewitt referred to the obstructive tactics of a defeated candidate for the Speakership, for which he was promptly denounced by Representatives Hudgins as a liar. Every member rose from his seat, but mutual friends of the belligerents brought about a suspension of hostilities. In the Illinois House a bill has been introduced "to provide for the preservation of health in the sale and use of whisky." It provides that all whisky must be two years and nine months old. In the Wisconsin House a resolution has been offered to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit members of the Legislature and courts of record from receiving free railroad transportation. The Alabama House has passed a bill making the keeping of a gambling house a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. The Pennsylvania House has adopted a concurrent resolution requesting the Congressional delegation from the San Juan Convention and building of sea-coast defenses and the strengthening of the navy.

George De B. Keim is the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Philadelphia.

A bill was introduced in the Senate on the 1st inst. to relieve the sufferers by the failure of the Freedman's Savings & Trust Company. Senator Cullom introduced an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers from Lake Michigan to Joliet, with a view to improvement of the rivers so as to establish a waterway 160 feet wide and seven feet deep between the places named. A bill to create a canal from Joliet to Lake Michigan, in accordance with the above specified plan, the channel to be 160 feet wide and seven feet deep, to connect the Illinois River with the Illinois to the Mississippi River, at or above the mouth of Rock River, was also introduced. It is understood that President Cleveland intend to fill a pending appointment on the Supreme Bench on Monday next. There is no serious objection being that the death of the soldier was caused in the line of duty, but in a quarrel with a Canadian citizen, the question of Invalid Pensions occupied the entire time in the House relief of Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. Sherman. Logan introduced the bill to allow Mrs. Logan more than $50 per month for life for his services as a soldier and statesman, and Mr. Sherman said he would support the measure, the committee says that should Congress pass the bill, it will be a great mistake and by it should be carried out it would increase the pension roll $100,000 annually, and would be a precedent for the widows of the soldiers, and that the passage of such a bill would be a premature relief from actual embarrassment or poverty. Senator Logan said that if the brave and worthy soldiers were denied the privilege of a pension, it would be a great injustice to connect the death of their husbands with the war. Senator Pendleton said that the case of Mrs. Logan was advanced that the death of Gen. Logan was caused by his service in the war, and it is a well-known fact that Mrs. Logan was in ill health for a long time before her husband died, and that her husband's death was caused by a long and lingering illness. It was well known that Gen. Logan was a very poor man, and that his widow was in very poor circumstances. Estimate of $12 was made for the death of the husbands with their military service. Senator Logan said that the death of Gen. Logan was caused by the death of Gen. Logan was attributable to his service in the war. Senator Pendleton said that Gen. Logan was in possession of an ample estate, and that the committee embraces the highest regard for her, both on account of her high character and services to her husband, and that she is a great and just recipient of General Logan as a soldier, and his social and political rank, and that the committee believed that the passage of this act would be a premature relief from actual poverty. Senator Logan said that the committee are unanimous in the opinion that the case is very peculiar, and that the House proposes to recommend the passage of both bills. After describing Gen. Logan's services in the military and civil service of the country, he said that Congress, Frank P. Blair, Senator Logan, and others, had offered to pay for such services, if such services is not possible, and the committee believe that the bill should be passed. Senator Logan made a widow by his sacrifice of himself, and the committee feel that it is not too much to do for her." The minority report, signed by Senators Pendleton and Beck, contains the following: "We cannot agree that it is reasonably certain that Congress would give the memorial his careful consideration. He recognized that it was a serious matter to disfranchise any class.

At Leavenworth, thirty-five masked men broke into the jail, took out a negro rapist named Richard Wood, and dragged him to death in the street by a rope attached to the saddle of a masked horseman. No effort is likely to be made to arrest the lynchers.

A final dividend of 5 per cent. in favor of creditors of the World's Exposition at New Orleans has been made by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury from the Congressional appropriation of $500,000.

The first serious attempt this session to enact a law to prevent Senators and Representatives from acting as counsel, attorneys, or agents of railroad companies was made last week by Representative McLae, of Arkansas. McLae asked unanimous consent to put the bill upon its passage, and it looked as though the House was about to do itself the credit of promptly placing its condemnation upon the pernicious practice of influencing legislation in favor of corporations by employing legislators as counsel. Presently Mr. Parker, the New York lawyer who was conspicuous in opposition to the bill to quiet titles of settlers upon Des Moines River lands, arose and objected with the absent excuse that the subject was one that should have mature consideration.

Under the recent act of Congress refunding the free-delivery system, applications for carriers have been made by ninety-five towns having the specified qualifications.

The Treasury has approved the following sales: Grazing premises to two soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war; ceding public land to the city of San Antonio, Texas, providing for a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery, and for the construction of quarters, barracks, and stables at certain army posts; for completion of a public building at Fort Scott, Kansas.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The agricultural experiment station bill passed the Senate, Jan. 27. It directs the establishment in connection with the agricultural colleges of a department to be known and designated as an "Agricultural Experiment Station." Where there are two such colleges in one State the annual appropriation is to be divided between them. The bill appropriates $15,000 a year for each State, divided between them unless the State Legislature shall otherwise direct. The stations are to conduct experiment stations, to conduct original researches or to verify experiments on the physiology of plants, to ascertain the diseases to which the plants are severally subject and the remedies therefor, to determine the relative adaptation of useful plants, the economical advantages of relative cropping; the quality of soils, the composition of manures, the analysis of soils and water, the chemical composition of manures; the adaptation of various kinds of grasses and forage plants, the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals, the composition and economic properties involved in the production of butter and cheese, and such other investigations or experiments bearing directly on agricultural industry of the United States as may be deemed advisable by the Board of Control. The House bill for the relief of dependent parents and widows of deceased soldiers and sailors was taken up, and a substitute was adopted directing an investigation to be made by the Secretary of the Interior as to the number of such parents and widows who are dependent upon their sons for support. The House bill to provide for the preservation of health in the Columbia River by salmon traps was passed. A bill to amend Revised Statutes so as to provide that no person shall be engaged in the business of a distiller, wholesale or retail liquor dealer, or manufacturer of tobacco, cigars, or snuff, or shall be entitled to the benefits of Internal Revenue laws until the dealer has first made a complete and true statement of the place of business, and of the name of any person to office, it is contemplated by the business to be carried on, and the name of the manufacturer to the same office immediately thereafter, was reported from the Judiciary and referred to the Committee on Finance and Elections. The House passed the river and harbor bill. The bill to fix the time for the meeting of Congress was reported from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely the House concession provisions for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territories, and it was placed upon the calendar.

Mr. Rowland, in presenting to the Senate, on the 28th ult., a memorial from manufacturers of agricultural implements in favor of a reduction of internal revenue taces, said he wished to urge on the Finance Committee the importance of the subject of reducing internal revenue taxes. He introduced the memorial of the manufacturers of agricultural implements, representing that the business of manufacturing agricultural implements had increased from a few hundred dollars annually to over $50,000,000 annually, and that the business employed over 100,000 men, and that the Fifty-first Congress, declaring that after the 1st day of July, 1888, no more internal revenue should be collected from the manufacture of agricultural implements, and that the Fifty-second Congress, at its first session, declaring that after the 1st day of July, 1887, no more internal revenue should be collected from the manufacture of agricultural implements, and that the Fifty-second Congress, at its first session, declaring that after the 1st day of July, 1886, the person named in the act should be exempt from the payment of a tax referred upon by the pension bureau of the United States, and that the Fifty-second Congress, at its last session, and it is entirely certain that the Fifty-third Congress will not allow the Fifty-second Congress to enjoy such additional benefits." The President also vetoed a bill for the relief of Mrs. Sumner, whose husband was a small contractor in Minnesota in 1861. The claimant's husband was a contractor for supplies to the Indians, and it was a well-established presumption that the claim is entirely fictitious. It was said in the Senate that the President had to be Consul at Munich. The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill authorizing the President to detail an officer of the Signal Corps on the bill making an annual appropriation for the Signal Corps, and for other purposes.

Two bill exciting the Bluffs of the Yellowstone National Park on some one of the adjoining streams for by two miles on the north, and by two miles on the 15th inst. The Senate by a vote of 23 to 20, passed the bill to provide for special orders the Judiciary Committee adopted a report in favor of the bill to provide for the relief of Mrs. Logan. The House passed a notice that the measure must be voted on the 15th inst. The House of Representatives passed the House of Representatives passed a bill to provide for the appointment of a Secretary of the Interior, and the Senate Committee on Finance, the portofolio of Secretary of the Interior, the House bill to provide for the relief of Mrs. Logan, the House bill to provide for the relief of the widow of Gen. Sherman, the House bill to provide for the relief of the widow of Gen. Sherman, the House bill to provide for the relief of the widow of Gen. Sherman

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. T. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The legislature has passed an act increasing the number of justices of the supreme court to five, each of whom will hold for ten years; and also made provision for electing two justices this coming spring,—one for eight years, and one for ten years.

Railroad Notes.

The D. C. & E. R. R., while still to great extent on paper, bids fair to become a reality in the near future, and citizens of Kalkaska are pulling together and straining every nerve to have the road come this way, and with a fair prospect of success. The committee which visited Charlevoix and Bellaire last week were well received, and their statements as to the advantages of the route via. Kalkaska, evidently had a good effect. Upon the return of our committee the B. M. Association of this place decided to send our county surveyor Mr. Mosher, and a Mr. Teed, a Cadillac surveyor, over the proposed route from here to Bellaire and these gentlemen will be met en route by a party working this way from Bellaire, and their report will soon be made. In the mean time a part of the business committee of the Business Men's Association have gone to Grayling, the eastern terminus of the route, to see how matters stand there. A. Bloomy and Alf. G. Drake are the members of said committee who have gone to Grayling, and they were accompanied by O. C. Goodrich and W. B. Perkins. This road will be built, and if it comes our way, of which we are now hopeful, will give us the advantages of a competing and direct line to the east, and be of immense benefit to both village and county.—Kalkaska Leader.

Still the railroad boom keeps up, and the air of Grand Traverse regions is full of shifting, changing railroad lines. Kalkaska seems to have got the lead a little for the crossing, and Mancelona jumps up again and spits on her hands and goes in once more. East Jordan has dropped one line and picked up another one that has promised her the terminus to run from Alba. Now, gentlemen, let us draw a line and you will all tumble to its superior advantage. Starting at Vanderbilt, running by Branch Lake and How's Creek to Boyne Falls, thence west by Deer Lake and Deer Creek to East Jordan, thence northwest to Ironton and Charlevoix. You can reach Charlevoix this way with just forty miles of railroad with little or no grade. We have been over the route and know what we say. The road can be built and operated with one-third less money than via Kalkaska, Mancelona or Alba. Boyne Falls has got her weather eye open and will waylay the first railroad she catches trying to sneak by.—Boyne Falls Gazette.

At the last monthly meeting of the business men's association held Tuesday evening last, the railroad matter was discussed. Charlevoix wants a railroad, and is bound to have it, and it was thought that if business men here would interview Charlevoix people, that a profitable route could probably be opened up from here to the latter mentioned place. The meeting concluded to appoint a committee for the purpose of visiting Charlevoix, which is as follows: T. T. Bates, Geo. E. Steele, F. Hamilton.—Traverse Journal.

At the regular meeting of the stockholders of the D. C. & E. R. R. on Monday afternoon, the following named gentlemen were elected a board of directors: R. M. Cherrie, S. G. Isaman, F. J. Meech, A. D. Cruickshank, L. D. Bartholomew, G. W. Crouter, John Nicholls, J. Milo Eaton, D. C. Nettleton, E. H. Green, E. A. Lewis. At an adjourned meeting on Wednesday R. M. Cherrie was elected president.

In a recent visit to New York, Mr. R. M. Cherrie received assurances that the necessary capital would be furnished to build, equip and operate the railroad from Charlevoix to Grayling, if the company decided to build and operate themselves. We understand unofficially, that they will first offer to lease it to the Michigan Central, and if not accepted, then they will handle it themselves.

While the scheme proposed by our Traverse City neighbors is a good one, we believe the connection with the Michigan Central at Grayling is better, because it gives us direct connections with Detroit and the east, and by reason of crossing the G. R. & I., we have just as direct connection with Chicago and the west as we would have via. Traverse City.

Charlevoix has got to the point where she proposes to have an outlet by rail as well as by water. Sensible conclusion. And Kalkaska hopes to convince the towns along the proposed line that right here is the spot to cross the G. R. & I., with as pretty a route through from here to Grayling, as the sun ever shone on.—Kalkaska Leader.

Mancelona wants the proposed Grayling & Charlevoix railroad to come that way while Alba is in a similar mood. As it cannot well reach both there is promise of considerable strife. Both towns offer an easy route for the road and it only remains to be seen which will come down with the most cash.—Cheboygan Tribune.

The Mancelona committee did not arrive yesterday as was expected.

Comments on the Prohibitory Amendment.

Bay City is frightened over the prohibitory amendment. She has just put in an electric light system and depends upon whisky to pay for it. The taxpayers would have to pay $80,000 a year more taxes if the amendment passed.—Cheboygan Democrat.

The prohibition amendment will on election day resolve itself into the following proposition: Whisky and Tax—Free Whisky, and No Tax.—Big Rapids Herald.

The assertion of the Lansing Republican that the democratic party "stands pledged by its organs and its representatives" to vote against prohibition has no foundation whatever in fact; neither by its organs nor its representatives is the democratic party pledged to anything of the kind. Thus far in its history the party in this state has not made a party question of prohibition, and individual members are perfectly free to vote as they please upon it. The pretense that union in the legislature against submission was union against prohibition is one that republicans and their organs, including the Lansing republican, are estopped from making. They have bawled all the time that support of submission did not mean support of prohibition and it does not lie in their mouths to charge that opposition to prohibition. As a matter of fact it meant in the legislature opposition to republican fraud and hypocrisy, which were too transparent for two, at least, of the republican members.—Free Press.

The Fish Fight.

The recent talk and action in congress over the fishery difficulty with Canada has started the war spirit among our poets. The following are the latest:

Mother, may I go out to fish?
Yes, my English daughter;
Angle for suckers my child if you wish,
But not in American water.

We do not want to fight,
But, by Jingo, if we do,
We'll mow in all the fishing grounds,
And the whole Dominion, too.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris Texas by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley who was so helpless he could not turn in bed or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial bottles of this great discovery for consumption free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Salt, druggist, Rippon, Ind., testifies: I use Bucklen's Electric Bitters, as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief. In one case, one man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, writes: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of cough medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Pope's 25 cent Cough Cure. Thousands of hopeless cases of coughs, colds, and consumption have yielded to this truly miraculous discovery. For this reason we feel warranted in risking our reputation and money on its merits. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

"My little son, three years of age, was terribly afflicted with scrofula. His head was entirely covered with scrofulous sores, and he was thus of many marks of the disease. A few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured him."—J. W. Beckett, Hymers, Ind.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

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BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

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Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever.—Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak Eyes. My eyes, at times, have been so troublesome, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I consider is a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and,

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Kendal E. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent benefit. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light without pain. Her cure is complete.—W. H. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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Just received my stock of Winter Caps. You will be surprised when you see what I can sell you a Fur Cap for.

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F. M. LUPTON, Publisher, No. 9 Park Place, New York.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 10, 1887.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS.....7.00 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE, STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Elk Rapids 11.00 a. m.	East Jordan, 7.00 a. m.
Petoskey..... 1.00 p. m.	Elk Rapids. 1.00 p. m.
East Jordan. 5.00 p. m.	Petoskey ..... 5.00 p. m.

Money order and Registry window open from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., except during distribution of mail from Petoskey.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

☞ "Jefferies" is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Come back old friends and try it.

☞ Fresh Oysters, direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

Valentine day next Monday.

Rain last Monday afternoon and night.

Geo. J. Lloyd, of Detroit, was in town last Friday.

P. L. Lanway, of South Arm made us a short call on Tuesday.

Sheriff Jerrue, of East Jordan, was among our callers on Wednesday.

Thomas Palmer, of Bellaire made the JOURNAL a short call on Tuesday.

John Nicholls and wife returned home last Sunday from their visit to Ohio.

Remember the dance for the benefit of the library on the 22d of February.

The rain settled the snow so that it will make easier getting around in the woods.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Fox have moved into their new residence on Main street.

Mrs. H. L. Clifford and family returned home from her Washington trip yesterday.

F. E. Boosinger, postmaster at East Jordan, made us a short call last Thursday evening.

Al. Washburn visited Cadillac and Detroit in the interest of F. W. Craine & Co.'s store this week.

Preaching next Sunday at Black's school house, at 2.30 p. m., and at Johnson's school house in the evening.

S. G. Isaman, treasurer of South Arm township, called on us while in Charlevoix on Monday and Tuesday.

Billie Sine run a needle into her knee Monday, and it required a surgical operation to find the broken parts.

Carpenter & Bartholomew have about 15,000 posts and ties at their docks, corner Bridge and Newman streets.

F. W. Mayne will attend the grand lodge, I. O. O. F., at Jackson next week, as representative from Charlevoix lodge.

There were no services at the M. E. church Sunday morning, on account of having no wood to warm the building.

Rosenthal & Son advertise a sale of all goods regardless of cost, to prepare for an important change in their store in the spring.

There was a large attendance at the Band of Hope meeting Saturday last. The society is increasing in numbers and interest.

It is reported that the Friant and Ann Chalmings the bath house keeper, East Jordan and Harbor Springs next season under one management.

The republican county convention to nominate delegates to the state convention, will be held at Charlevoix next Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A. D. Cruickshank started Monday night to attend the grand encampment, I. O. O. F., at Muskegon, commencing Feb. 9th. Mr. C. is grand marshal of that body.

F. E. Wood and family spent a few days with Mr. Wood's parents, in Advance last week. H. D. Wood and family will visit at the same place the coming week.

State Senator Barton has introduced a bill to detach from Manistee and attach to Leelanau, towns 31 and 32 north, range 15 west, known as Nth and South Manitou islands.

Special meeting of the Business Men's Association at the front room over F. W. Craine & Co.'s store, next Tuesday evening, Feb. 15. Matters of interest are expected to be present.

Jollie Allen and Miss Lizzie Merriman, of Kalamazoo, were married Sunday. This is another instance where the groom has taken his wife's family names, for no one will deny that he became a merry man.

John Nicholls has in his mill yard about 200,000 feet more logs than he ever had in the yard before at one time, and he still takes all that comes. The boys are packing them close, and there is no waste space.

Dr. Carlstein will deliver the second lecture in the "Home Course," at Green's hall, Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, "A talk on Travels in Europe." Let all remember the date and come out to hear the address.

A. R. Upright is home again, and the complications in the affairs of the firm will probably be adjusted as speedily as possible.

The Rifenburg mill is stored almost to its capacity with their various grades of four, awaiting shipment or home demand. This company could use a railroad to good advantage in supplying up-lake country during closed navigation.

It is said that there have been frequent violations recently of the ordinance prohibiting driving faster than a walk across the bridge, and it is hoped that such violations will cease before it becomes necessary to make a complaint and impose the fine.

Among the various means of education the public lecture holds high rank. By the low price of season tickets,—fifty cents,—our "Home Course" of four lectures has been put within the reach of nearly every one who desires to enjoy its benefits.

Cruickshank & Grier received a telegram last Saturday from the clerk of the supreme court that the case of the People vs. Peter Dufore, which was appealed from the Antrim circuit court, was reversed. Messrs. C. & G. were attorneys for defendant Dufore.

Thomas Palmer, better known as "Uncle Tom," was frozen to death in a field about a mile from Greenwell postoffice, Antrim county, last Thursday. He had St. Vitus' dance, was unable to work and was an object of charity, or at least should have been.—Eagle.

Years ago the Traverse Herald claimed that the only successful solution of the question of the straits crossing, between Mackinaw City and St. Ignace, was a tunnel. This matter is receiving some attention now, and Mr. McMillan favors a tunnel. It would be about three miles long, and would cost $5,000,000.

Word has been received from Washington that Geo. W. Cook, of Charlevoix, was the lowest bidder on the mail route between Charlevoix and Petoskey; and Jas. Archer, of Eastport, on the route between Charlevoix and Eastport. F. J. Smith, of Petoskey, secured the route between Traverse City and Frankfort.

G. W. Crouter started Monday night to the grand encampment, I. O. O. F., to be held at Muskegon this week. He goes as representative from Charlevoix encampment, and is accompanied by his wife. Before his return he will attend the grand lodge, I. O. O. F., at Jackson next week, in the capacity of grand conductor.

By dint of much worrying the wages of the Charlevoix night watch have been brought up to pretty near a dollar a night. A dollar is a big lot of money to pay out every twenty four hours, and the business men of that town can scarcely bring their minds to do it. When fifty or a hundred thousand dollars worth of property go up in smoke some of these nights, it will seem quite so big.—Traverse Herald.

J. V. Sine, of Charlevoix, arrived in Clare on Wednesday to join his wife and spend a few days visiting with his former old friends and acquaintances here. Mr. Sine is much pleased with Charlevoix, and says that it is a delightful place in the summer time, but rather cold and disagreeable in winter. Mr. and Mrs. Sine will return home the first of the coming week.—Clare Democrat.

Thirty-six persons united with the Congregational church at Nashville last Sunday, the result of the efforts of the evangelist, Rev. C. P. Van Auken. The papers of that enterprising village speak in high terms of this revivalist, and indeed they are well warranted in so doing if he bears anything like a strong family characteristic, for he is the brother of our former popular pastor of the Congregational church here, H. H. Van Auken now of Alpena.—Eaton Rapids Journal.

The register of deeds, of Ingham county is getting up a scheme that will make some fellows whine who ought to pay taxes, but do not. The "scheme" is in the shape of an index book which will contain the name of every mortgage or assignees of mortgages in the county with a short description of the premises covered and the amount the document represents. The supervisors will look over this book before making their assessments and make note of all persons in their bailiwick holding mortgages.—Ex.

On Friday we received a call from Mr. J. H. Parker, general state agent for Chandler & Taylor, of Indianapolis, Ind., manufacturers of raw mill machinery. He has been superintending the final adjustments of the new saw mill, boiler and engine, built by Newman, Sears & Co., of East Saginaw, to Cooper Bros., and has it all ready for operation. Mr. Parker gives Joseph Beauvais a portion of the credit for the accuracy of adjustments in erecting the mill. A shingle mill is to be added to the outfit in about three weeks.

At Green's hall last night the seats were nearly all full, and an interested audience sat one hour and a quarter listening attentively to W. H. McCartney's lecture on "Grant in the Wilderness," being the first lecture of the "home course." Mr. McCartney began with the first movements of that campaign, and followed Gen. Grant's movements through the battle of the Wilderness, and up to Spotsylvania court house, interspersing the whole with personal reminiscence, and describing the evolutions of the soldiers as he saw them himself. It was during this engagement that the speaker received a bullet through one leg, and was made a prisoner. If the coming lectures are as interesting to the audience as this one, it is safe to pronounce the course a success in advance.

For some fourteen years a spring of water has been known to exist in a swail one and a half miles from the new village of Kilmaster, in Alcona county. There was nothing particularly noticable about the spring except that there were bubbles breaking its surface. The agitation on the water was supposed to be caused by the supply coming from the bowels of the earth. A few days ago J. A. Kilmaster visited the spring and by an experiment with a tin can collected what proved to be gas, it being the force that caused the bubbles in the water. By touching a match to the gas it burned readily. Mr. Kilmaster and those owning property in that vicinity are now determined to make a further investigation by boring a well near the spring.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Mr. J. H. Parker, of Grand Rapids, general agent for saw-mill machinery, expresses his intention of spending next summer in Charlevoix with his family. He is owner of a mill a few miles out of Grand Rapids, which works up a great deal of hard-wood lumber in the course of a year into various small articles. In speaking of the waste material usually found about a saw mill, he says his mill works up everything large enough to make a clothes pin, and that where he is now, he has to pay nearly double the price for his logs delivered at his mill that is paid for similar logs delivered to any mill on Pine Lake. Reasoning from this standpoint, he thinks he would be justified in moving his mill to Charlevoix, and shipping his manufactured goods instead of paying so much for the raw material. From his sojourn in Charlevoix he expects to have enough about this region to place his mill in the best possible location

Historical Society.

The meeting of the historical society at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Carlstein on last Friday night was largely attended and the program unusually interesting and varied.

The executive committee had provided for a debate on the question: Resolved, That the right of suffrage be extended to woman. The participants, E. M. Clark and Prof. Enos on the affirmative and Dr. Carlstein and R. W. Kane on the negative, all presented strong arguments, making it a hard matter for the judges to decide, so closely were the sides matched. They, however, decided that the woman should vote, and hereafter it is proper that their decision be respected.

An appropriate drama acted by several of the members of the family in the house by storm, while all of the exercises were of a superior quality.

The society will meet at the house of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Allen on the 11th inst., when Rev. A. T. Wood will present a paper on Charlemagne.

M. E. Church.

Remember the teachers meeting and be present if possible. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening. Take a front seat and be ready to speak or pray or sing for the Master.

Sunday services will be held at usual hours. The wood famine is broken and we shall have a fire from this time on. Young people's meeting will be led by Nelson White. Subject "Full Confession."

Yours in hope,
W. H. MCCARTNEY.

Congregational Church.

Thursday evening, Luke 19:12-27. Please bring bibles.

Sunday morning, "The gospel of forgiveness." Sunday evening, "Where is my boy?"

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us the grandest of mountains, and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of sick headache so troublesome, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove an wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. ecwl

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

WE ARE SELLING OUT.

As our store will be changed this spring, WE MUST DISPOSE of our large stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

—At some price for CASH ONLY.—

Bargains! Bargains!!

In everything which can be found in our store. Give us a call and be convinced yourself that we mean business. Truly Yours,

ROSENTHAL & SON.

Editorial

BARGAINS

In SAWS, AXES, STOVES,

Hardware, Tinware, Lamps, and Notions.

Job and Tin Work. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

The "Roar of the Surf."

A good deal has been written about the "ceaseless roar of the surf." It's a big thing for a couple of days and nights, but after that you'll begin to wonder why people who come here expressly for that didn't stay home and hire some one to turn a coffee-mill. The old thing keeps hammering away for seven days and nights of the week, with no other purpose in view than to make a noise, and by and by everybody votes it a bore. An ocean with the best interests of the public at heart would keep still at least half the time. The average person pays in about ten minutes watching the "white maned wave" roll in. After that he wants some other performance. One wave is very much like another, all being cut from the same piece of cloth. Each one has a white mane; each one rolls in just so far, and breaks just as the one before it did.—*M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.*

Books Received.

Wood's Official Railway Guide of Michigan, Feb. 1887. John R. Wood, Detroit.

The Source of the Mississippi, comprising reports and maps of recent explorations. Tyson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York and Chicago.

Report of the Board of Trustees of the Northern Michigan Asylum at Traverse City.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Michigan State Board of Health, regular meeting, Jan. 11, 1887. H. B. Baker, secretary, Lansing.

No other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for the cure of coughs, colds, and all derangements of the respiratory organs. It relieves the asmatic and consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix - Michigan.

Front location in town, giving good view of lake and surrounding country. Best sample rooms for Petoskey and Elk Rapids trade. Good sample rooms for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

Daily Mail

—AND—

Stage Line

TO EAST JORDAN.

During the coming winter, Burns & Scroggie, as subcontractors for F. J. Smith, will carry the mail between Charlevoix and East Jordan, leaving Charlevoix at 7.00 a. m., arriving at East Jordan by noon. Returning leave East Jordan at 1.00 p. m., arriving at Charlevoix at 6 p. m. Passengers and freight carried at low rates.

BURNS & SCROGGIE,

Charlevoix, - - Mich.

J. A. HEATH,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop

ANTRIM STREET,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICH.

All kinds of furniture made to order, old furniture repaired, and shop work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ "Give Me a Call." ☜

F. E. Wood,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

JOB WORK

AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW DEPARTURE

IN CHARLEVOIX.

In accordance with the custom of Cash Business Houses of *other* large cities,

F. W. Craine & Co.

—Will give a big—

QUARTER OFF

CLEARING OUT SALE

For Two Weeks Only,

Giving a chance to all the residents of Charlevoix County to procure

STAPLE and FANCY

Dry Goods,

CLOAKS,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

ETC., ETC.,

At the same price as obtained at the special sales in Chicago, Grand Rapids, or Detroit. The

CONDITIONS of THE SALE

are: You purchase your goods at the usual price, which is marked in plain figures, and *at the bottom of your bill* add *1 of the whole amount is deducted*, thus bringing Four Dollars' worth of Goods for Three.

Come, and make one more of the many who have tried it.

TERMS: Strictly Cash.

Yours Respectfully,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Dar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

A complete line of Silverware, Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Gold Pens.

All the leading AMERICAN WATCHES in Stock. All the latest, best and most improved Watches manufactured.

Repairing Promptly Done And Warranted.

C. R. BELLINGER,

Bridge St., - - Charlevoix.

OUR PILGRIMAGE.

BY JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS.

We journey past the mile-stones on the way,
Resting a little while with each lichenous mile;
We stoop, we snatch, we laugh, we weep, we
pray
A little while.

Some falter early. They are other stones,
And there are pilgrims journeying by each side,
Passing them by, we hear their sighs, their
moans
A little while.

We heavily march; and we, too, reach the rest
Beyond the river, in the Happy Isle.
Forgiv'n, too, shines the twilight in the west
A little while!

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER I.

During the spring of 1867, I had occasion to stop for several weeks in a small town on the Mississippi. It was at a date when the fever for land speculation was at its height. There were some dozen or fifteen boarders at the same hotel in which I was stopping, most of them engaged in the traffic of real estate in and around that immediate vicinity. It was confidently predicted that the place was soon to become a thriving city, and it was a curious study to the shrewd observer to watch the maneuvers of this class of genteel swindlers, as they spread their webs and messes to catch the unwary victim. It was amusing to witness the attention paid to every new-comer who was suspected of having money and a predisposition for speculation. He was instantly beset by a swarm of anxious friends, ready to show him advantageous lots, and prove to him that nothing but their own pecuniary embarrassments could induce them to part with them. A fat old fellow, of aristocratic appearance, with a gold-headed cane and double row of chins, who occasionally charges ten-dollar bills for his accomplices when may now customer is around, being very careful at the same time to display a large number of cleverly executed one-thousand dollar counterfeits, is pointed out as a mammoth speculator, who is ready to buy up everything, but never willing, in fact, to sell anything, unless he can double or treble his money. Their asking price to the new-comer is always the standing offer they have received from him, but they have entered into a combination and are determined not to sell to him, unless he will pay them double what they would think of asking any one else. Certain lots belonging to Old Hunks and always adjoining their own are then pointed out to them, and they are advised before closing the bargain to apply to Old Hunks himself, and satisfy themselves of the truth of the assertion.

Of course the aristocratic old gentleman never thinks of asking more for less than double the price affered to some adjoining lot equally available, assures them that he is not at all anxious to sell; that the place is destined to become a city, and that before the expiration of twelve months those very lots will advance five hundred per cent, and then only keep pace with the prospective growth of the place. He always wears a white neck-tie, talks wisely about the future growth of the city, as though it were already an established fact—already incorporated, a board of officers appointed, and himself mayor—seem the star very distinctly, where only the most sanguine have discovered the nebula; and finally succeeds in effectually earbing the game for the accomplished rascal who has first started it.

Such was the exact state of speculative affairs in the little town of Greenboro at the date of my arrival. As to the town itself, it occupied a very pleasant sight, overlooking the river, and contained, independently of the hotel at which we were stopping, some eight or ten frame houses, and a few temporary shanties which were to serve till better dwellings could be erected for those who had been swindled into the purchase of lots for actual settlement.

I had been in Greenboro about a week, when a gentleman named Nixon booked himself for a few days at the Irving House. Judging from his appearance, he was a man well-to-do in the world, and not far from sixty years of age. It was soon noised about that he was in possession of a mine of money, so that he naturally became an object of great interest to those disinterested gentlemen who had previously combined against the old gentleman who talked so sanguinely about the city of Greenboro, and was now trying to buy up and monopolize every thing. But Mr. Nixon did not seem to care much about entering into land speculations.

He declared himself a private gentleman, more ambitious to see than to possess the world from which he was naturally inferred that he had more money than he well knew what to do with—saying that for the last few years, he had been much addicted to travel, and sometimes sketched for his own individual amusement.

Stopping at the hotel, at the same time, was a young man named Warner, who had previously been duped into the purchase of one of the city lots, in the vain hope of selling it in a few days at an advanced price. The venture had taken nearly every dollar he was worth, and being subsequently prostrated with the spring fever, he had found himself on recovery in such straitened circumstances that the sale of his lot had become absolutely necessary in order to pay his hotel expenses and get back to his friends in New York; but the genteel sharpers, who were in league with the landlord, could not think of paying back more than twenty dollars on a dollar, which was barely sufficient to cancel the charge which Mr. Griffith had secured against him; and the sanguine old gentleman who was always looking at the future city, had suddenly become crippled by the failure of some imaginary banking house, of colossal magnitude, by which he had lost half a million; and poor Warner could not but admire the manly fortitude with which he bore up under this overwhelming misfortune.

It only required a little reflection and nerve to get over these things," said the sanguine old gentleman, blandly; "life is but a span, and the man, when he steps out of this mundane sphere, can take his carpet bag along with him."

"Alas!" cried the young man, "I don't know what I shall do!" And though he struggled hard to keep them down, I could see the tears crowding into his eyes.

His emotions seemed, very strangely, to have awakened some latent pity in the placid bosom of the sanguine old gentleman, for, after gazing at the victim for a moment, he said hastily, and not without feeling:

"Try Nixon; they have all tried him. He don't want the land more than a cat wants water, but he might be induced to take yours out of city. I am deeply sorry for this untoward event, which prevents me, just now, from doing it myself. Nothing would suit me better than to do it, I assure you."

"I will try him," said the young man, suddenly brightening up. "Where is he?"

"I saw him going toward the bluffs with his sketch-book," said Griffith, rising up from his seat behind the bar and bending his cold, glassy eyes in that direction. "Since dinner I saw him."

A few minutes after we saw Warner walking hastily off in the direction indicated. He was absent an hour as I could judge, about an hour.

When he returned he chanced to be one in the barroom but Griffith and myself. The gloomy, disconraged look which he had worn on starting was gone, and now give place to a healthy, hopeful expression that must have been noticed even by a stranger, much more by those who were in the habit of seeing him every hour in the day.

"I have sold him my lot," were his first words on entering; "and I tell you what, he carries 'rags' enough in his pocket to buy out every land swindler in Greenboro, and pay for him in clear cash. You should have seen the roll of bills he drew from a fold pocket in his coat when he came to pay me."

"Did he pay you before you gave him a deed?" queried Griffith, with that practical sagacity which is always associated with minds of this caliber.

"Yes. He didn't want the land; he told me so. He said I had swindled—let down easy, I suppose, he didn't say that—but he bought the lot because he pitied me, and felt for it because he didn't regard it of much account, any, now."

"A very accommodating gentleman, truly," sneered Griffith, addressing the assembled swindlers. Why didn't he give you the money, and let you keep on the lot, if, as you say, he didn't regard it of any account?"

"That's none of your business, nor mine," said Warner, briefly terminating the argument. "It is enough for you that I have money to pay my expenses out and give to-morrow morning, if you ever catch me in the city of Greenboro again, you are at liberty to skin me."

"I fancy they had come for me!" he said, smilingly.

"Not yet," I answered, hopefully. "We may have some days yet, unnerved by the sentence."

"And is the time?" he demanded.

I crew out my watch and pointed to the hand. It wanted just one hour yet of the appointed time.

"What is the use in hoping?" he said. "They meant to hang me from the first, and they will do it. But I'll not go like an ox to the shambles. They shall drag me there, and I shall force them to mount the scaffold, and there I'll resist them to the death."

I desired to know if he had no hope for his friends.

"No," he answered. "I pray to God the news may never reach them. It is better that they should not know my fate, than that the knowledge should carry them to the suspicion of my guilt."

The scaffold had been erected the day before in the little square in front of the county jail, and about noon in the morning the crowd had been steadily pouring in from every quarter, for miles around, all eager to witness the violent death of a human creature, some more kindly, perhaps, finally organized than themselves, and, probably, much less fearful than they, to commit the hideous crime of which he had been convicted.

Already the crowd had become impatient, and clamorous for the sight of the prisoner; were beginning to swell the air and penetrate the walls of the prison. The burial element was now fairly aroused.

There was no mistaking the purport of that warning cry.

The prisoner understood it, shivered, turned paler yet, and shaded his eyes, as if possible—and sunk helplessly on the rude wooden chair in which served the purpose of a bed.

"The bloodhounds have scented me," he whispered through his pale lips. "They are out a few moments left to me. I feel it, and I feel it already. I wish I might die quietly here where I am. You have been a good friend to me; promise that you will stand by me to the last."

He grasped my arm hard as he spoke, and I gave him the desired promise. This seemed to give him a little momentary strength.

"I dread the heartless ruffians outside, lest they have come to see me murdered. I know they would relt me with stones and rotten missiles unless some true friend stood by me. For the love of God, don't let them in a moment sooner than it is all over! You are my friend—take what money I have left, claim my poor body the moment the Sheriff will allow you, and see that it is properly interred."

He was choking with emotion, and could only reply with an earnest hand-pressure. In a few moments the roar of the crowd grew more and more impatient. The ominous few. Louder and louder grew the clamorous shouts of the multitude. The hour appointed for the execution, and the fatal minute. There was the hurried tramp of feet in the passage, and the next moment we heard the key turn in the lock. The poor young man drew back with a ghastly groan, and lifted his hands with a glare of his eyes that his mind was fast unsettling. His poor, attenuated body seemed to shrink up within itself.

"They have come for me! Ha! ha! they have come for me!" were his words.

In another moment the door had entered followed by the Sheriff, and one or two of his deputies.

"Come, Warner," said the turnkey, in a half gruff, half soothing tone, "it's time. Now, show your courage, man, and don't mind down. You do not suppose there's no chance there is no use struggling, do you? Come, be a man and play it out with a high hand. Ten thousand chances to one there will be some you if you don't break down."

"Shut off," shouted Warner, suddenly rousing himself up, and glaring at the turnkey as he approached. "I'm no coward, as that fool would be arrayed against him in evidence of my guilt."

He was still feeble from the effects of his recent illness, and fear wrought up his imagination to the highest pitch.

"I know they mistrust me, from sneering bloodhounds, if they can but find the shadow of a pretext for doing it; yet God knows I have not the strength to kill a man if I had the disposition."

I told him I believed him innocent, and would stand by him to the last; and the sanguine old gentleman, who was standing near, promised to do the same.

With the Coroner came the Sheriff, and after the verdict, which was that Nixon came to his death from blows dealt upon the head by some person or persons to them unknown, Warner was taken into custody and carried to a town about twenty miles farther down, where he was locked in jail to await his trial at the next term of the county court, which would sit in about a week.

At the proper time the case came up, but in spite of all we could do, the jury found a verdict of guilty—chiefly on the ground that the prisoner was the last person known to be in company with the murdered man. He was accordingly sentenced to be executed outside the jail-yard in just three weeks from the day of the trial. I will not attempt to depict the agony and excitement of the prisoner on becoming fully conscious of the awful doom that so suddenly fell upon him.

The several inmates of the hotel who had not gone with the party on the search, were astounded at the intelligence that some discovery had been made, had now gathered on the veranda in eager expectation.

They were not, however, kept long in suspense, for the sun was yet in the meridian when Warner, with some six or seven men, who had evidently organized than themselves, and, probably, much less fearful than they, to commit the hideous crime of which he had been convicted.

Already the crowd had become impatient, and clamorous for the sight of the prisoner; were beginning to swell the air and penetrate the walls of the prison. The burial element was now fairly aroused.

There was no mistaking the purport of that warning cry.

The prisoner understood it, shivered, turned paler yet, and shaded his eyes, as if possible—and sunk helplessly on the rude wooden chair which served the purpose of a bed.

"The bloodhounds have scented me," he whispered through his pale lips. "They are out a few moments left to me. I feel it, and I feel it already. I wish I might die quietly here where I am. You have been a good friend to me; promise that you will stand by me to the last."

He grasped my arm hard as he spoke, and I gave him the desired promise. This seemed to give him a little momentary strength.

"I dread the heartless ruffians outside, lest they have come to see me murdered. I know they would pelt me with stones and rotten missiles unless some true friend stood by me. For the love of God, don't let them in a moment sooner than it is all over! You are my friend—take what money I have left, claim my poor body the moment the Sheriff will allow you, and see that it is properly interred."

"Yes—and relatives," interposed one, only reply with an earnest hand-pressure.

In a few moments the rest of the party appeared bearing the remains of the unfortunate Nixon. Lead had evidently satisfied us that the skull had been fractured in three places, but upon being no coroner as yet in the city of Greenboro one of the men had to be dispatched to the next town to procure one.

I saw Griffith take the man aside and instruct him to procure a warrant for the arrest of Warner, and place it in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff, who resided in the same town. He was the last man known to be with him," said he, "and, from his own admission, he brought back money. Let him disentangle himself from the chain of circumstances if he can. I am sure I hope he can!"

As for myself, I did not think Warner was any more guilty of the murder than I was, and the moment I could do so I acquainted him with my opinion.

"My God!" he exclaimed, "what shall I do?"

He was as pale as a ghost. I never saw a man so completely unnerved. It was plain in my life.

I advised him to stay and run the risk of a trial. There was no other alternative; for flight would be ruin. Even if he succeeded in escaping, he would be arrayed against his in evidence of guilt.

He was still feeble from the effects of his recent illness, and fear wrought up his imagination to the highest pitch.

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At the proper time the case came up, but

HUMOR.

NEVER write secrets with a quill pen; it might spit.

THERE are martyrs—the youths who buy tight boots.

NOTHING tries the sole of a man more than a shoe-peg.

TICKET AGENT—You don't expect those two boys to go on one ticket? She—Of course I do. He's a twin.

WIFE—If I should ever die, would you really marry again? Husband—Never, never! What do you take me for?

"PUBLIC office is public trust," and that is just the reason that some men with poor credit cannot get it.—*Boston Post.*

THE man who lectures on the benefits of physical exercise takes the elevator when he might climb a flight of stairs.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

JUDGE (to the plaintiff)—Who was present when the defendant knocked you down? Plaintiff—I was.—*Chicago Saturday Evening Herald.*

"I WILL now quit fooling," said the physician as he wrote out a prescription, "and proceed to business." Then he made out his bill.—*Philadelphia Call.*

IT is said that Wall street brokers are fond of molasses candy. Perhaps that is the reason everything they touch holds of sticks to their hands.—*Boston Post.*

THE man who had his ear bitten off in a French New York theatre night, no doubt thinks it useless for any to wish him a happy new'ear.—*Boston Courier.*

EMERSON was immensely practical. He instructed us to remember that he never thought so much of the Overseer as to forget the overshoe.—*Boston Record.*

ITALY wants to borrow 3,500,000 lires. As this is a very busy season with newspaper correspondents we are afraid this country can't oblige her.—*Philadelphia Free Press.*

"A PRINCESS of the realm is employed as a waiter in a Milan hotel." That's nothing. We know of a milk dairy where the waiters all are princesses—at least they think they are.—*Puck.*

JOHNNY—I will tell you a secret if you won't tell. Promise? Really is engaged to Mr. White. I heard mamma say to her husband that. This secret is that he doesn't know it himself yet.—*Life.*

"DO the clothes make the man?" an exchange anxiously asks. It is a somewhat hard question to answer, but we should say in the case of a tailor, for instance, that it is the man who makes the clothes.—*Boston Courier.*

DOCTOR—What ails you, sir? Patient—I don't know, doctor. I have sun's a buzzing sound in my ears all the time. Would you like to look at my tongue? Doctor—No, never mind. Bring your wife another bonnet, dog. I'd like to look at hers.

SMITH—What's the matter with you, Jones? You have had a troubled look recently. Nothing the matter with your mental balance, I hope? Jones—No, there's nothing the matter with my mental balance. I've got another balance that is troubling me now.

SIZES AND SEVENS.

I never had but one pair of shoes—
I'd purchased her gloves before.
The shoes were tight, the gloves were
A pair of 7½ and 6½ gloves.
She knows my size is "seven"—
No bets will be offered her.
In a blossoming glowing heaven
I'm waiting and wishing for her.
Hands may be won by glovings—
Hearts by the fit of shoes—
Gloves without "fit" mean lovings—
Pairs are husbands and wives.
Gloves mend the voice of silence—
Shoes are heedless of tongues—
Sweep over coast and wife.
—*C. H. Woods.*

"A COUNTRY parson," in encouraging a storm the past season is the year across the Atlantic, was reminded of the following: A clergyman was so unfortunate as to be caught in a severe gale in his voyage out. The water was exceedingly rough, and the ship persistently buried her nose in the sea. The rolling was constant, and at last the good man got thoroughly frightened. He believed they were destined for a watery grave. He asked the captain if he could not have prayers. The captain took him by the arm and led him down to the forecastle, where the men were singing and swearing. "There," said he, "when you hear them swearing you may know there is no danger." He went back feeling better; but the storm increased his alarm. He slept, however, and best Wednesday staggered to the forecastle again. "The ancient mariners were swearing as ever. "Mary," he said to his sympathetic wife, as he crawled into his berth after tacking across a wet deck, "Mary, thank God, they're swearing yet."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Talk About Kicking.

"Well, I inquired a base-ball manager of an umpire, "have you reconsidered your determination to leave the game to its fate next season?"

"I have," was the reply.

"What induced the reconsideration—the crowded condition of other competitions?"

"Oh, no. You remember I told you I'd stick to the 'game' if I found any other game in which there was as much kicking as in base-ball?"

"Yes."

"Well, I've found it. I saw a game of foot ball the other day, and it's all kicking."—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

NEVER a truer saying than this: "Man may be the head of the family; but, better than that, woman is the heart of it."

INJUSTICE CORRECTED.

Important.

Convincing Verification of Wildcast Public Statements.

In common with many publishers and editors, we have been accustomed to look upon the claims statements made we have run in our columns as merely aimed advertising.

Consequently we feel justified in taking the liberty of printing a few points from a private letter received from one of our largest publishers, and a sort of confession of fault to our readers. We quote:

"We have convinced ourselves that by telling what we know to be true, we have produced at least a *permanent* conviction in the public mind. Seven years ago we stand what the national disease of this country was, and that it was rapidly increasing. Three years ago we stated that a *marked check* had been given to it.

The statistics of one of the largest life-insurance companies in the country now show that the tide has turned, and that the disease, which was proceeding from the river, as it was called, which led through an immediate village called Fleshmar, to Greenboro.

This road, for more than a mile, was as straight as an arrow, and at its furthermost extremity a single horseman was seen flying toward them with the speed of the wind. The day was remarkably still, and every eye, even to the horses, saw and heard in that direction.

On came the horseman, shouting and waving his hand at every leap of the flying steed. His words were yet too inarticulate, but that he was the bearer of some important message affecting the prisoner, could not be doubted, and the inference of itself was sufficient to retard the fatal proceedings.

At length the words were distinguished:

"Stop the execution! Stop the execution!"

It was taken up by the multitude, and in a twinkling the cry was in the real case of life, and takes of paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, convulsions, epilepsy, consumption, and a second glance, as he dashed through the open space, the form of the scaffold, showed me, in the flushed and most-beaptivated figure, the young old gentleman, the mammoth speculator, the one-horse-fair-and-square-of-the city of Greenboro, Nehemiah Hinks.

"Cut the prisoner at liberty!" he shouted. "Another man has confessed it not two hours since, on his death-bed—William Griffith, of the Irving House."

Warner moved not. He was deaf to the old gentleman's inspiring words. He was dead to the welcome shout that for one single instant seemed to send the heavens in transport. He was still hanging like a dead weight on the arms of the two deputies who supported him. The noose was fitted from his neck, the cap raised from his brow, and—it was too late! they saw only the face of a corpse. The terror and excitement of the moment had destroyed him, innocent though he was.

He Was Married.

Customer—"Have you any canned corned beef?"

Country grocer—"Best kind, Mr. Blank. Anything else?"

"Any canned tongue, already boiled?"

"Yes."

"Good chicken, already cooked?"

"Yes."

"Let's see. They don't put up broiled beefsteaks, do they."

"No, no."

"Or roast beef?"

"No."

"By the way, what are these? look like potatoes."

"That's what they are—Saratoga chips.

"Well, I'll take a bushel of them. Hello! What's that?"

"Canned scalloped corned beef hash."

"Just the thing. Gimme a lot of it. Got any baked beans?"

"Plenty. Baked beans; three different brands."

"Let's see what else there is here. How are these used?"

"These are soup essences, and need nothing but thinning with water."

"Well, I'll try those, and throw in a lot of other things you think good, no matter what, only so they're cooked. I'm tired of eating."

"Is your mother sick, Mr. Blank?"

"No, she's well, but I don't live with her now. I'm married."—*Omaha World.*

Disposing of the Dead!

This is not a question for the church to settle. It is not one that the state can settle. The final words of spiritual and temporal authority may be spoken as well above a body in the chapel of a crematory as over one lying at the lonely graveyard of a ship at sea, or upon a bier beside a grave. It is not a question of what is right or wrong, and it will be a mistake if the church attempts to make it so, even in appearance. It is simply a matter of the human will. If mankind will have burial, they will have it; if cremation, then cremation it must be. Human will, about a thing of this kind, means public opinion. So long as the many demand burial the minority of one will have to be consulted; but when the world at large decides cremation, burial may become a thing of the past, and Christianity never will either method be the universal rule. In some places mankind will bury, and in others will burn the dead. But this will pay what has been not affect the growth of Christianity one way or the other. The future of the soul can never depend upon the future of the body, and it is the soul that Christianity would save.—*North American Review.*

A Difference.

A marked illustration of the value of old records and the failure of memory is shown in General Colley's preparation for trial of the schooner Dolphin case before the United States Court of Admiralty under the French spoliation act. The tradition and united testimony of the heirs of the owners was that the vessel was loaded with "coffee," while the attested copy of the original protest procured by General Colley, made Feb. 5, 1798, shows the cargo to have been "rum."—*Rockland (Me.) Free Press.*

The light of day, when fully clear, casts no shadow of hesitation.

THE "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affections. By druggists.

A MAN who frees a good deal to talk about—a police judge.

You Can't Read This

Without wishing to investigate, if you are wise. Send your address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and you will receive, free, full information, which will place you in a position to make money, wherever you are located, at which you can earn from $5 to $25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Capital not required; you are started free. All is new. Both sexes; all ages. Long little fortunes await all workers.

"Brown on Pain" Plaster, perused, 15c. Best.

"Brown on Pain," liquid, quick cure, 25c.

"Rough on Catarrh." Cures self, worst cases. 50c.

"Rough on Piles." Sure cure. 50c. Druggists.

"Rough on Rats" for the toilet, bath or shampoo. Perfectly harmless. Nice for washing infants, children, or adults. For miners, farm-grounding, and life-stocking purposes, gives the clothing and hands. Invaluable in the nursery, stables, and prices as a disinfectant and purifier.

"Rough on Pills" Little, but good. 15c, 25c.

"Rough on Dirt" cures rash, itch, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, scalds, burns. 25c.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster, perused, 15c. Best.

MENSMAN'S Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only tonic containing meat. Sold by druggists.

"Brown on Rats" clears out rats, mice. 15c.

"Rough on Corns." Quick relief. Hard or soft. 15c.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

"Rough on Itch" for man or beast. 15c.

"Rough on Dirt" is unequaled for disinfecting, house and paint cleansing, cleaning silver, plate, glass, knives, forks, spoons, washing, wash, bath, sink, sills, walks, stoves, etc. Cuts the dirt without injury or discoloration. Keep in the wash and toilet-stand.

A months' treatment for 50c. Pico's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

Dyspepsia

Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist Nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties healthfully. Among the numerous experiments for dyspepsia, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, etc., and the most approved remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures these and kindred diseases. If you are discouraged be of good cheer. Hundreds have been made well who have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cure and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Pneumonia, Chilblains, Chill.

Quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the

PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, whether of the Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, or other glands or organs by one application.

A few drops in water for a cup of tea, or half a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, will cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

Fifty Cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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PENSIONS Old and Disabled Soldiers to Date. Heirs of Deceased Soldiers. Address, with stamp, Pension Agency, Washington, D. C.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

$5 $5 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Address Shaw's Business College, Detroit, Mich.

PATENTS U. S. & F. C. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Advice as to patentability FREE. Reference and references.

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RUPTURE Positively cured by the Shepard Truss. Circulars mailed. Shepard Truss Co., 1 Vesey Street, New York.

Young Ladies Dr. Fenner's Hygienic Compound is the safest and best. Ladies, ask your druggist for it. Take no other. Price $1 per box, or sent by mail (sealed and plain wrapper) on receipt of price. Four boxes, $4. Address Dr. Fenner Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

MEN N. AM. COM. NORWICH DEBILITY. Vigor restored. Impotency, Nervous Debility, Wasting Weakness, Lost Manhood, Blood Poison, Skin Diseases, Kidneys, Bladder, Stricture, Varicocele, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Gleet, Stricture

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Every person on our books will receive a statement of their account the 1st of every month hereafter.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

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Mrs. A. N. Moffat assistant, national and state superintendent department soldiers and sailors, of the W. C. T. U., spoke to the soldiers at the Home at Grand Rapids, Sunday afternoon. She said: "Welcome in the name of the women of Michigan to the Home. We as a union have organized this department through which it is my pleasure to represent the veterans of the country 200,000 women who were loyal women and who love your "Rally Round the Flag" as well as you. My early womanhood was developed during the years which tried this nation as with fire and when my brother, a member of the twentieth Michigan Infantry, came home to die, a sense of the price of peace came over me which has never been forgotten. My interest in veterans is not all official but personal, for I would honor the memory of my dead soldier brother by kind and loving ministering to those of you who remain. Again greeting in the name of the noble organization I represent, a tribute of honor for the battle you fought for us and our homes. We are now at the last to forget you and we wish to be among the first to bear you the homage of loyal hearts. Now we bring to you a plea for signatures to the total abstinence pledge. I have two autograph albums filled with veterans' names which are not only pledges not to taste, not to handle intoxicants, but of appreciation of the services of our department among your comrades. In that day when shall draw the sword of the enemy in an eternal victory, the blue and grey, and grey and blue, will stand shoulder to shoulder with one God, one country, one flag—one for every best interest of this Union.—Telegram Herald.

The annual convention of Virginia W. C. T. U., in session in Alexandria, Jan. 25 and 26, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That our heartfelt thanks are hereby tendered to Mrs. Frances E. Cleveland for the position she has taken in the chief social circle of the nation, as a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks, and we pray God's blessing on her young life and on her home, believing that history will applaud her action, as all sincere minds must even now applaud her motives.

Band of Hope at Grand Rapids last Saturday at 3 o'clock as usual. The question has been asked, Does any one go except the children? Yes, most assuredly, all are invited, and expected to come, and make one hour in the week pleasant and profitable to the children. Rev. A. T. Waterman has something interesting to say at its next meeting. Come and be benefitted. Cor.

The Portland *Oregonian* relates a story of a portly and jolly government official who went out of his office one day last week without his cane. "Oh!" said he, "I must go back. That is bad luck." So to avert the threatened evil he marched back into the office, sat down, took a half dollar from his pocket, laid it upon his desk, turned it over, and then replaced it in his pocket. He then took his cane and marched out with a cheerful heart. Of course, he did not believe in this hocus-pocus business, but then he had heard the omen all his life, and it could do no harm to go through the rigmarole, so he went through it.

Mrs. Lillie's home as a child at Mansfield, Saxony, has just been restored to its original condition.

A great summer hotel near New York is tenanted by a solitary watchman. Once in a while the watchman goes up to the desk, asks if there are any letters, snubs himself, follows an imaginary bellboy up eight flights of stairs, brings himself a very small pitcher of ice-water and gives himself a dollar bill, sits down to a large plate with an oyster cracker on it, and feels he is really away for the summer.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Warning.

Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing us of the presence of disease and diseases. Any little excitement of an unusual nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted, and headache and a hundred other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of modern man and woman kind might be cured and prevented were their approach heeded and resisted, having their origin in derangements of the liver and blood, dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness and other nauseous conditions. Evils of a diseased nature find a certain cure by the use of Golden Seal Bitters. In this medicine, nature, aided by art, has produced a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases common to mankind. The vitalizing principals embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down dyspeptic. Sold by Perry Weed and D. G. W. Crouter.

IT IS WONDERFUL

how easily rheumatism begins, and how insidiously it grows in the system, until one is startled to find himself a victim in either the acute or chronic form. He then learns the fearful tenacity of its grip and the utter powerlessness of the ordinary remedies have relied on.

Probably no to disease have physicians given more study, and none has more completely baffled their efforts to provide a specific; and until Athlophoros was discovered there was no medicine which would surely cure rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous or sick headache. The testimonials like the following prove beyond question that Athlophoros is the only reliable remedy, and that it will do all that is claimed for it.

East Saginaw, Mich.

About four weeks ago I was taken with a severe attack of rheumatism. My feet were so swollen that I could not wear my boots to walk, I could just hobble about and got very little sleep at night, as I suffered intense pain whether I sat up or laid down. I went out and bought a pair of crutches to use in my to get around. After buying them, when on my way home, I stopped in at W. R. Moore's drug store, and noticing Athlophoros for sale I decided to try a bottle. After taking half a bottle I laid my crutches aside, only using them the one time—on my way home. The swelling is all reduced, and I now wear my boots with perfect ease. I have not had any pain since. I would not take $20 for the balance of the bottle if I could not get more. Any one suffering with rheumatism need not suffer any longer if they will take Athlophoros. JEN GRINWARE.

Mass of Gospel W. R. Burt, running between East Saginaw and Bay City, Mich."

Ever druggist should have Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, impure blood, etc. Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

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We publish a weekly illustrated newspaper of 16 pages, called the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has a circulation greater than any other publication devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and all kindred subjects. Specimen copies free. Patents are noticed in the Scientific American, all patentees and all of every invention patented are benefited by the publication of the work. Terms, $3.20 a year.

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The history of the Free Press is the history of Michigan. Published while this commonwealth was yet a Territory, The Free Press was recognized as a power in the land at the time of her admission into the sisterhood of states. From that day to this, the energies of the paper have always been directed to, and identified with, the advancement of the state's best interest; it has grown with its growth and shared in its prosperity.

It is no wonder that The Free Press claims the right to add to the glory of being the oldest, the even more honorable title of being THE NEWS paper—the best for the Merchant, Mechanic, Farmer, the best for the Family, and, when quantity and quality of matter is considered, beyond question THE CHEAPEST.

In its Daily is published in compact readable form, in addition to its own special dispatches, all the Associated Press News, Quotations of the Produce, Stock and Money Markets, Congressional, Legislative and State News, and all the News of the World, besides a splendid selection of current Literary matter. The Free Press is issued every day in the year, a paper Daily, at 16 to 18 pages Sunday, and is delivered by Local Agents in all the cities and towns of the state that can be reached on the day of publication. The price is 15 cents a week. It is also sent by mail to any address for 60 cents a month or $7 a year.

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To those who for any reason cannot arrange to take the Daily, is offered the weekly edition, a fifty-six column paper—being full of magazine and newspaper reading matter, crisp, clean, interesting and instructive. ORIGINAL STORIES, both short and continued; TOPICS OF THE TIMES; THE HOUSEHOLD, conducted by some readers; LETTER BOX AND PUZZLERS; POINTED EDITORIAL COMMENT; SPECIAL ARTICLES on thousands of subjects, and a complete summary of the news of the week are among its attractions. It numbers among its regular contributors a larger number of the best known authors and writers than any other journal. Its circulation is enormous—exceeding one hundred thousand copies per week. If money, industry and enterprise can keep it so, it will continue to be regarded as one of the leading weekly newspapers of America. Price, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Every family in Michigan ought to take The Free Press.

☞ Subscribers to the JOURNAL can have the Weekly Free Press and JOURNAL together for two dollars per year, *cash in advance*. By this arrangement you are saved the trouble and cost of the remittance and get the JOURNAL for one dollar a year.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Z. Mills Eaton and Mary J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. Sweetland, of the same place, bearing date the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1886, in liber "H" of mortgages, on page 466, at six o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said Mary J. Sweetland; and whereas default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage, by reason of default being made, A. D. 1886, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage, it was provided that should any default be made in the payment of any installment of principal, or of any part thereof on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain unpaid for the space of ninety days, then and the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest thereon shall, at the option of the said obligee or her assigns, become due and payable immediately thereafter; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the installment of principal and interest due on the day when the same became payable, and said installment and interest has remained unpaid and in arrears, for the space of over ninety days, the said Mary J. Sweetland, mortgagee, does hereby declare it her option and does hereby elect that the principal sum secured by said mortgage and all interest thereon, become now due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; and whereas there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage and the notes secured by said mortgage, and the notes mentioned and described in said notice, the sum of Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-One Dollars, ($2,721) principal and interest, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the aforesaid sum or any part thereof, and the said mortgagee, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, will foreclose said mortgage and sell the premises therein mortgaged, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on **Friday, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1887**, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the house of the court house, in the village of Boyne City, in said county, (the place where the circuit court for the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden) of so much of said mortgaged premises as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with the costs and charges of sale and all legal costs, and any such allotment be provided for in said mortgage, which said premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: All of those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate and being in the township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, viz: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, of J. Mills Eaton's Addition to the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof; and the right, title and interest of the said mortgagee, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining or thereunto appertaining.

Dated February 21, A. D. 1887.

MARY J. SWEETLAND,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Hiram D. Stevens and Mary Stevens his wife, dated November 16th, A. D. 1885, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1885, in liber "G" of mortgages, on page 441, which mortgage was duly assigned to Harry J. Haven, which assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the said county of Charlevoix, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1885, in liber "G" of mortgages, on page 442, and the said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125) principal and seventy-six cents (876c.), principal and interest, and a suit or proceeding at law or in equity has not been instituted to recover the aforesaid sum or any part thereof, and the said mortgagee, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, will foreclose said mortgage and sell the premises therein mortgaged, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on **Friday, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1887**, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the house of the court house, in the village of Boyne City, in said county, (the place where the circuit court for the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden) of so much of said mortgaged premises as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with the costs and charges of sale and all legal costs, and any such allotment be provided for in said mortgage, which said premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: All of those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate and being in the township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, viz: The west half of section 31, township thirty-three north, range five west, containing three hundred and twenty acres, according to the recorded plat of said township, and the right, title and interest of the said mortgagee, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining or thereunto appertaining.

Dated February 21, A. D. 1887.

MARY J. SWEETLAND,
Mortgagee.

CHURCHMAN & GREEN,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The undersigned, having been appointed by Hiram V. Ritesburg, plaintiff, vs. Adelbert E. Upright and Isaac Hind, defendants, a commissioner to receive and hear and decide upon the claims of the creditors of said defendants, in the matter of the application of said plaintiff, for the appointment of a receiver of said defendants, and the disposition of the property and effects of said defendants, pursuant to the order of said court, and the statute in such case made and provided, hereby gives notice that he will meet the creditors of said defendants, at his office in the village of Boyne City, in said county, on the first day of April, A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and that six months from said first day of April are allowed for said creditors to present their claims to the undersigned, for examination and adjustment.

Dated this 26th day of December, A. D. 1886.

CHURCHMAN & GREEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The undersigned, having been appointed by the Charlevoix Savings Bank, plaintiff, vs. Adelbert E. Upright and Isaac Hind, defendants, a commissioner to receive and hear and decide upon the claims of the creditors of said defendants, in the matter of the application of said plaintiff, for the appointment of a receiver of said defendants, and the disposition of the property and effects of Adelbert E. Upright and Isaac Hind, pursuant to the order of said court, and the statute in such case made and provided, hereby gives notice that he will meet the creditors of said defendants, at his office in the village of Boyne City, in said county, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and that six months from said first day of January are allowed for said creditors to present their claims to the undersigned, for examination and adjustment.

Dated this 20th day of December, A. D. 1886.

CHURCHMAN & GREEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Charlevoix, Mich.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect November 28, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati Lv	.....	7 30am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, Jv	.....	12 05	4 00	.....
Kalamazoo, Jv	.....	2 10	6 15	10 00pm
Kalamazoo, Lv	.....	2 45	7 20	10 05
Allegan Ar	.....	3 15	7 50	10 35
Otsego Ar	6 00am	4 00	8 15	11 00
Otsego Lv	6 15	4 10	8 25	11 05
Howard City	6 36	4 31	8 46	11 26
Big Rapids	8 15	6 05pm	10 20	1 30
Reed City	8 50	6 40	10 55	2 05
Cadillac Ar	9 05	7 00	11 20	2 30
Cadillac Lv	11 05	7 40	4 15	5 35
Walton	12 12pm	8 45	5 20	6 40
Kalkaska	.....	9 15	5 50	7 10
Rapid City	.....	9 40	6 15	7 35
Boyne Falls	.....	9 50	6 25	7 45
Pelosker	.....	9 55	6 30	7 50
Mackinaw City	.....	9 30	7 45	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	10 40pm	8 55	9 00am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	2 00pm	9 50am	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	3 15	11 05	.....
Petoskey Jv	.....	4 55	11 55	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	10 05	12 05pm	.....
Rapid City	.....	10 15	12 15	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 40	12 40	.....
Walton	.....	11 12	2 17	2 00am
Cadillac Ar	.....	12 05pm	3 10	3 05
Cadillac Lv	.....	12 15	3 20	3 15
Reed City Ar	.....	1 40	5 05	4 50
Reed City Lv	.....	1 50	5 15	5 05
Big Rapids	.....	2 25	5 50	5 40
Howard City	.....	3 35	6 41	6 56
Otsego Ar	.....	3 56	7 02	7 16
Otsego Lv	.....	4 00	7 05	7 20
Allegan Ar	7 15am	4 40	7 45	8 00
Kalamazoo Ar	8 05	5 30	8 30	.....
Kalamazoo Lv	8 10	6 00	10 00pm	.....
Fort Wayne, Jv	12 40pm	9 00	2 00am	.....
Fort wayne Lv	1 00	11 45	6 00	.....
Cincinnati Ar	7 20pm	7 15am	.....	7 30am

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent.
CHAS. LELAND, Agent, Boyne City.

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G. E. SWEETLAND, M.D.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL
Published every Thursday,
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX MICH. AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

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J. S. CHURCHMAN. C. J. GREEN.

HART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake St., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Real Estate Business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Antrim Co., Primary, Mich.

MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

OSCAR F. WINNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District, East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a specialty.

E. N. GARRETT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 347, meets Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 395, meets every Wednesday evening, in Dalton's Block.

O. G. T.—Charlevoix Lodge, No. 427, meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 198, meets second and fourth Tuesday every month at Odd Fellows' hall.

O. U. A. M.—Charlevoix Council, No. 131, meets every Saturday evening, in Dalton's Block.

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Around the County.

Evelin.

Washington's birthday next Tuesday.

Look upwards; but at the same time look where you are going.

School in the Freeman district commences April 4th. Teacher not yet engaged.

Mr. Driggers, of Wayne, who is staying with his brother-in-law, Mr. Gilbert Parish, for a short time, reports lots of sand in Wayne.

The good sleighing grows better.

Everybody seems busy at furnace wood this winter.

We make out to hear the whistle of the small mill at Dwight's Landing, which sounds natural since they started up on the 6th. Mr. Foreman reports not many logs being got out around the lakes.

St. Valentine's day last Monday, but no one remembered your reporter.

Monday night, Feb. 6th, a shanty belonging to Mr. Lane's place in the ground on Mr. Lane's place. On Monday some of the Indians went to East Jordan, and when they arrived at the shanty at night full of skit-tedness, they made so much racket that the rest of their fellow travelers were compelled to leave the shanty and shelter in another shanty, where they returned in the morning no shanty was visible. None of the Indians are now injured by the fire.

One of our enterprising farmers said to us the other day that he was going to farming next summer, so he could sit in the house next winter, and knock his wife and smoke his pipe. That's right, Charlie; there's nothing like being industrious.

Feb. 15.

Boyne City.

From the Citizen.

Geo. Bailey is getting out 300,000 feet of logs this season.

Circuit court convenes at Boyne City on the 22d of this month.

Vance's mill, on the state road, is sawing about 10,000 feet per day.

Dell Halladay, while chopping in the woods near the village, was struck by a falling limb the other day, and nearly lost an eye in consequence, besides being severly bruised.

During the late railroad survey to Vanderbilt it was ascertained that the approximate elevation of Boyne Falls above Boyne City was 99 ft., of Chambers' hill, 558 ft.; Hugh's hill, 712 ft.; Tannah Lake, 504 ft.; and Vanderbilt 450 ft.

From our own Correspondent.

The lowest the thermometer has registered here this winter was 27 degrees below zero.

This end of Pine Lake is being surrounded with logs very rapidly. This is fine winter weather and the laboring men are as busy as bees in buckwheat time.

Mr. Hammond, who had both feet frozen so badly sometime since, had them both amputated at the instep about a week ago. He is doing as well as could be expected.

Henry A. Jersey, who removed from Boyne to Chicago last spring was shaking hands with old friends on our streets again a to-day. The pork-packing metropolis seems to have agreed with him as far as can be discerned.

Feb. 11.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Strong prospects of a toboggan slide here soon.

C. G. Lewis, clothier, Tuesday assigned to H. L. Page.

The Pine Lake Lumber Co., started their small mill Monday.

We understand the co-operative store will soon commence operations.

Last Saturday morning Al Draper came into our office wearing a smile big enough for a dozen men of his size. On inquiring we learned that it was all on account of an eight pound boy who put in an appearance at his house and Al says he is a dandy.

D. C. Loveday received a letter from Capt. Vandeboyer of the Priant, Tuesday, stating that he had made arrangements with the owners of the Lon. A. Cummings to run in connection with the Priant the coming season. They will run opposite, one leaving here, and the other Harbor Spring every morning. Capt. Vandeboyer will be here soon to complete his arrangements for the season.

Burgess.

The time has been extended for the collection of taxes.

Mrs. Wm. Grey, who has been quite sick, is getting better.

Mrs. I. S. Webster is visiting friends in Evangeline this week.

The gentlemen who call on married ladies should keep good track of their mittens.

Elvin Hale has been getting subscribers for the Dore art souvenir, and the Chicago Farm Journal.

Mr. George Sumby is putting in a stock of groceries at this place. He proposes to sell cheaper than the merchants from Grand Rapids prices.

The meetings being held in district No. 4 still continues, and many are being converted. The services are conducted by the Rev. J. R. Crane.

Everybody is going for prohibition in this town next spring; and well they may, as our town is drained by the surrounding saloons to the amount of $800 or $1,000 every year.

Feb. 15, 1887.

Ellsworth.

Splendid sleighing now.

Are we to have a town hall this year?

Wm. Flanigan, of Atwood called on us Monday evening.

Ezra Van Orman, who has been on the sick list a few days is at work again.

Mrs. Debine closed her winter term of school last Thursday, and in closing at this time it gives us pleasure to longer vacation than she has had for two years.

The Prohibitory Amendment.

It seems to us that the form in which the amendment to the state was so arranged by the republicans who introduced and pushed the measure the last legislature, was so ingenious as to do by the temperance people, a carefully devised scheme to put it into such a shape as to make it impossible for the members of the christ

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Nickerson & Co., the bankrupt shipping merchants of Boston, owe $2,000,000, of which but $80,000 is secured.

Three men walking on the railroad track at Hyde Park, Mass., were killed by the Providence express train.

John De Leon, of New York, who styles himself an astrologer, recently convicted of kidnapping young girls to ship to Panama, has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at Sing Sing of hard labor.

An express train on the Vermont Central Road was thrown into White River at Woodstock, Vt., by a broken rail near the bridge. Four coaches filled with people went down fifty feet and at once took fire. Nearly fifty persons lost their lives. Among them were Frank Wesson, of Springfield, Mass., and Edward F. Dillon, of Springfield, Vt.

The Harmony Rolling Mills, at Lawrence, N. J., valued at $250,000, were badly damaged by fire.

In the revival meetings now in progress in the New Dr. Talmage's church at Brooklyn 2,000 persons have already been converted.

Goldsmith Brothers, manufacturers of clothing at Philadelphia, have failed for $150,000.

The Dennison Paper Company, of Mechanic Falls, Me., have failed, with liabilities of about $65,000, due principally in Boston.

In regard to the horrible accident on the Vermont Central Railroad, a dispatch from White River Junction, Vt., says:

Prof. Fletcher, Chief of the Engineering Department of Dartmouth College, who made a close examination of the track leading to the bridge, says there were three rails torn up, and that where the car Pilgrim probably left the track, these rails show signs of defects in the material. The ends of the rails, he says, show that an axle on the car Pilgrim broke, causing its derailment, and that the car and only car which left the track until the bridge was reached. One of the bodies recovered is that of a young woman, alleging that it is the body of a female and the other that it is that of a male. Even the sex of some is not divulged on the question of the account of the charred condition of the corpse. Clothing, fragments of which are found, belonging to each of the victims were burned, the remains in such a manner as to indicate that they were burned together and that one body was entirely consumed. There is nothing left of the other but a portion of the trunk, minus the head, arms and legs.

WESTERN.

Judge Barber, of Cincinnati, says the Spies-Van Zandt affair was a legal marriage.

Subscriptions to the Hendricks monument fund in Indiana are coming in at the rate of $80 a month.

Several distinct shocks of earthquake were experienced throughout Central Illinois and Indiana early on the morning of the 6th inst. A heavy rumbling noise was heard at first, followed by several violent vibrations of the earth, shaking houses, rattling windows and doors, and causing a panic among the terrified hordes. At Springfield, Ill., the citizens were aroused by the rattle of crockery, windows, pictures, and at one house, where the people were up attending the wants of a sick person, the swaying was so distinct as to cause alarm, and the invalid removed from her bed during the night air and placed as near mother earth as possible. At another place the glass doors of the wardrobe were thrown violently open, and the case tottered as if to fall. At about the hour those shocks were felt in Indiana and Illinois the people of Owatonna, Minn., were startled by thunder and lightning lasting an hour, with the mercury below zero.

Henry Clay Dean, a noted Democratic campaigner, formerly of Iowa, died in Putnam County, Missouri, last week.

In a wrestling-match at Chicago between Joe Acton, the social champion, and Evan Lewis, of Wisconsin, known as "the stranger," the former won three falls to the latter's one. Four thousand spectators witnessed the contest, which was a determined and desperate one, yet not the brilliant from the following description of the fourth and last round:

The fourth, and, as it proved, the last bout began like an early-round in a hard-fought prize-fight. Lewis was ugly. He rushed at Acton like a bull-dog, and the latter, raised his high sleeve his head, the time champion clinched in vain for a safety hold on the neck of the big fellow. For an instant Lewis seemed like an Atlas who had lifted the world upon his bloody prize-fights and laughed over the edge of chaos. The crowd saw the danger, the element while other men lean backward shuddered. The next instant Lewis hurled his opponent from his feet as if Acton were a sack of potatoes. As he went toward the floor Lewis caught his adversary by the hands and bounced him with a crash which jarred the platform. The shock of spectators followed was so intense as to interrupt of Acton's facility as of Lewis's strength. Lewis was on top of the fallen champion, and he strived. The little man struggled about his by a clever dodge, got behind Lewis, and, before he knew it, was in the grip of the strong man, who had lost, but no nonsense were the men facing each other now. Lewis was born Acton to the floor. For the next time during the struggle he got his fairly on his back, and he was down to stay. Every muscle in this massive giant and every man yelled at once: "Hes got him now. Lewis can!" Lewis was sure gritter in his eyes and he got to fighting his hold. When the referee announced the fall and every one by pantin engaged with no cause and Lewis caused a shower of applause. Twice more Lewis tried Acton to the floor, but, belonging to each of the times, was but bootlike. Acton made a move which at first seemed to give the strong man hold and before anyone could realize it Lewis was on his back, and Acton dropped to the winner of the contest.

WASHINGTON.

A deputy sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate has been sent to Texas with a list of twenty-five witnesses who are to be subpoenaed in connection with the alleged political outrage which the Committee on Privileges and Elections is directed to investigate.

Of the 140 clerks in the office of the Chief Signal officer, 123 have signed a petition to Congress expressing the opinion that the best interests of the Government would be subserved by transferring the signal corps of the army to the new Executive Department contemplated in House bill No. 5790, and also urging that they be made civilians instead of enlisted men as at present.

The Secretary of the Interior reports to the Senate that forty-four of the older Apache children at Fort Marion have been transferred to the Indian school at Carlisle, that some of the younger ones are to be educated at St. Augustine by the Sisters of Charity at $7.50 each per quarter.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has sent to Professor Webster, of Purdue University, to the swamps of Mississippi and Louisiana to study the habits of the bull-frog.

The Secretary of War, in a communication to Congress, reports the organized militia of the United States at 7,059,982 men. It appears that Arkansas, Oregon, Tennessee and Mississippi have no organized forces.

Secretary Manning has sent to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs a long reply to the request of that committee for his views with regard to the House and Senate resolution bills, and for any suggestions that he may desire to make with reference thereto. The Secretary regards that the tariff laws of the United States or the non-intercourse policy of Canada should be the "divided disgrace of our common civilization." He cautions legislators to exact laws looking forward to the eventual merging of the two countries into one, and submits a new bill to the committee which provides that whenever the President shall be satisfied that British vessels are denied any of their rights or privileges in the waters or ports, it shall, in his discretion, be his duty to issue a proclamation closing the ports of the United States against vessels owned wholly or in part by a subject of her Brittanic Majesty, and coming or arriving from any point or place in the Dominion of Canada or in the Island of Newfoundland, whether directly or having touched at any other port, excepting such vessels as shall be in distress; and every vessel this excluded that shall enter or attempt to enter any port of the United States shall be seized and forfeited, or the value thereof shall be recovered from the person attempting to make the entry.

POLITICAL.

The Legislature of New Mexico has passed an act providing for the strict quarantine of stock from other States and Territories.

Both houses of the Colorado Legislature have passed a resolution requesting Congress to pass laws placing in the hands of competent Federal agents full power to extirpate contagious disease among the cattle, with an appropriation of $1,000,000 to defray the cost.

An Indianapolis dispatch says "the Republicans have abandoned the Senatorial struggle in the Legislature, and will content themselves with a contest in the United States Senate. Senator Sayers will refuse to sign Turpie's certificate of election, and Secretary of State Griffin will refuse to attest it. The House journal will show that the presiding officer of the convention, Mr. Sayre, declared that there was no election, and a joint committee will present a memorial alleging that the election was illegal. On this the Republicans will make their case."

Cassius M. Clay has called the attention of President Cleveland to a published report that a company of Americans are on the way to our shores, and he gives warning of the escapes to be expected. The matter was referred to the Treasury Department, and will be submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means.

President Cleveland has signed the bill to provide for the support of the Soldiers' Home. The signing of the bill by the President was in direct opposition to the opinion of Attorney General Garland, and it is very well understood he has acted against the views of the Cabinet. A Washington telegram says:

The Attorney General was asked by an interviewer to give his views in regard to the full and explicit wherein it differed from the Senate bill, and he said that which he proposed on the ground that it was unconstitutional. He declined to do so, however, when he was told he was asked for strictly confidential. It is learned, however, from trustworthy sources that the Attorney General, as well as the President, considers the Senate bill as it passed, free from all such material features which were objectionable in the Senate bill, which differed from the original bill drawn by the Attorney General's objection to the Senate bill was based on the ground that it was not a national institution, but a sectional one, according to the opinion of the Attorney General's objection to the House bill, based on the ground that it was a national institution, but a sectional one, according to the opinion of the Attorney General's objection to the House bill, based on the ground that it was a national institution, but a sectional character. There were given to the Attorney General, in the discussion, but puts them in the mouths of others, and that this is warranted by many previous precedents in the legislative history of the Government.

The President has also approved the electoral count bill, the act authorizing the construction of a new bridge at Louisville, and fourteen private pension bills.

A bill has been introduced in the Dakota Legislature appropriating $15,000 to purchase seed grain for needy settlers whose crops were destroyed by drought last year.

Speaker Carlisle has written a letter to Representative Randall, in which he expresses the entire inability of the Democratic party to accept the internal revenue features of the bill prepared by the protection Democrats, and their desire for a much larger reduction in consumers' duties than the bill contains. The Speaker then, in behalf of the party, advances propositions upon which he says he can hope for party in favor of a bill to reduce the surplus revenue.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held last week to consider the policy to be pursued with regard to a reduction of the revenue. No conclusion was reached.

A bill has been introduced in the Nebraska Legislature providing that all railroads doing business in the State shall on the 1st of January of each year, issue annual passes to the State officials and members of the Legislature.

A bill to punish stickers who interfere with the lawful employment of others has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 150 to 8, and passed the Senate by a fine of $500 and imprisonment for six months passed the Texas Senate with only three dissenting votes.

The Sunday law passed by the last Louisiana Legislature has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of that State.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

At a meeting of window-shade manufacturers, at Pittsburgh, the Eastern and Western organizations consolidated, perfected a pooling arrangement, and decided to at once advance prices 5 to 7½ per cent.

A New York dispatch of Friday says: "The river front was practically in a state of siege. One thousand police have been massed in reserve at four different points. Patrol wagons have been stationed at each place so that the whole force can be concentrated at a given point in a short time. The Union can handle many times that number of riotous. One thousand more are in reserve at police headquarters." Seven hundred men employed at the blast furnaces at Sharpsville, Pa., struck for an advance of wages from a day. An offer of a 10 per cent. advance was refused. The molders in all the crucible steel works in Pittsburgh have made a demand for an advance in wages of 15 per cent. Five thousand men are involved.

Five hundred miners at Clinton, Pa., have struck for an increase of wages, dating from the first of the month, to revert a strike.

A New York dispatch says: "That the recent rail war appears to have ended unanimously for the course of labor is shown in the statement prepared by Bradstreet's of strikes begun during January. Within that limited period there occurred sixty-six strikes in various parts of the country, a very large majority of them being in Eastern cities. Of the strikes 78,000 workmen were involved, but without a development. One third of the strikes were successful or were settled by compromise, and nearly one-sixth of them failed. The others were still unsettled at the end of the month. During the present month the number of strikes has been largely augmented, so that now about 50,000 persons have struck since the beginning of the year. Over 14,000 more have been left unemployed through the closing of factories because of strikes elsewhere."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The American Cotton-Oil Trust has secured control of four-fifths of the mills of the country.

The German Socialists of Chicago have forwarded $2,000 to aid in re-electing Social Democrats to the German Reichstag.

Senator Riddleberger has written a letter to the editor of the *Irish World* about the retaliation bill. He says that if such a law would have the respect of England, we must consider it, "for then it would at least guarantee against insults and injuries than they practice."

Four girls, three of them sisters, were burned to death in a school-house at St. Sauveur, Quebec.

Applications have been made for over $4,000,000 of stock in the new Bank of the United States of New York, but the capital is limited to $2,000,000. The charter of the United States, states that Secretary Manning is to be president of the institution, and that his resignation is in the hands of President Cleveland. Mr. Jordan is to be Vice President of the bank.

The organized militia of Canada consists of 750 men. The Canadian Government has a large cartridge factory at Quebec.

FOREIGN.

The Egyptian Government has raised the blockade of the Soudan and reopened commerce with that region.

There is a vigorous opposition in Italy to the request that its Parliament approve the expenditure of $1,000,000 for the expenses of a new army of occupation in Africa.

Despite the warlike rumors, the German outlook is more pacific and the Foreign Minister are exchanging friendly compliments.

The English Government, it is reported, is about to make large purchases of Gatling guns, saying as the production in Hungary, Austria and Germany.

Bismarck is said to have succeeded in his negotiations with the Vatican, and that Germany and Italy are about to resume diplomatic relations.

In spite of all the rumors as to the effect of the Russian ukase upon commerce in England it is now allowed that the Tones will remain in power for some time to come.

Home rule is about to be approached from a new standpoint. Sir George Campbell, the distinguished Liberal member, will move an amendment to the Queen's speech, in which he will raise the question of the Scotland without Scotland's representatives to the other parts of the United Kingdom.

A bad harvest prospect comes from Europe that Germany is now a net importer, and that the Russian crop is the only one from which any large exportation can be expected.

Five thousand Abyssinians were killed in the battle in which the Italians were defeated near Massowah.

Ten thousand socialists assembled at Clerkenwell, London, to celebrate the 18th of Feb. 8, 1886. Some incendiary speeches were made, after which the mob dispersed in three different directions. One contingent, armed with paving stones, went toward the city, smashing house and shop windows, and finally and looting a butcher's shop. A detachment of police met the rioters at Newgate and dispersed them. Several rioters were arrested.

A socialistic meeting in a brewery at Sunderland, England, was dispersed by troops. The hall was wrecked, and several persons were wounded with bayonets.

A MEMORIAL of citizens of New Lebanon, N. Y., asking the legislature to repeal the act for the acquisition of Canada, was presented in the Senate on the 1st inst. Bills were passed for the settlement of accounts with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to prevent any agent of the Insurance Company from hiring out the labor of convicts, and to ascertain the extent and value of the leased fisheries of the United States. The Presidential bill was then taken up, and a continuance in the Senate (Al Aurora, Ind., Sanford G. Gibson, Chenoa, Ill., Sarah Morton, Mabel, Henry R. Noble, Plainwell, Mich., Mary Ann Hoover, Ashland, Ohio, Jos. Wilson, Jr., Fort Wayne, Ind., Peter P. Cottrell, Benicia, Cal., William H. Buffum, Wyoming, Iowa, Jas. Buffum, Jr., Ingersoll, Canada, Talem, The House of Representatives passed bills to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Louisville, and to define the time of holding the United States Court in Kansas. The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, and after a long debate, the bill was passed by a vote of 155 to 117. The House refused to pass the Senate bill for the relief of Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher Webster, by a vote of 146 to 94. The House then passed

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic state convention for the nomination of one Justice of the supreme court to serve eight years, one Regent of the University for the unexpired term of two years, and two Regents of the university, and to transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the Detroit opera house, Detroit, Mich, on Tuesday, March 1, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m.

According to the rule adopted by the convention held in Detroit in 1884, the state is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes; and each county is entitled to at least two delegates. Credentials of delegates must be resents of the counties they represent.

J. M. WESTON, Chairman.
JOHN MINER, Secretary.

Under the above call, Charlevoix county is entitled to four delegates, and Antrim three.

Democratic County Convention.

A democratic county convention will be held at the court house, in the village of Boyne City, on Friday, Feb. 25, 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing delegates to the democratic state convention, to be held at Detroit on Tuesday, March 1st, for the election of a democratic county committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said convention. The several townships will be entitled to delegates by said convention as follows: Bear Lake, 2; Charlevoix Valley, 2; Chandler, 1; Charlevoix, 4; Eveline, 3; Hayes, 2; Hudson, 1; Marion, 1; Springvale, 1; Wilson, 1; Resort 1; South Arm, 2; Springvale, 3; Wilson, 1.

A. D. CRUIKSHANK, Chairman.

Township Caucus.

A caucus will be held at J. Milo Eaton's office next Monday evening, February 21st, at 7 o'clock, for the election of six (6) delegates to represent the township of Charlevoix at the democratic county convention to be held at Boyne City, February 25th instead.

CHAS. J. GRIER,
Chairman Township Com.

Secretary Manning has resigned.

The great strike in New York was a miserable failure, so far as the strikers are concerned, most of the men having returned to work at the terms of the corporation.

The democratic state central committee held a meeting in the parlors of the Lansing House last Friday afternoon and decided to call the state convention at Detroit, March 1, on a basis of 761 delegates.

The Kalamazoo Herald issued an illustrated valentine edition last Monday, embodying many of the latest and best features of modern journalism. The Herald is still in its first year, but bears evidence on its face of being well established in the good opinion of the Kalamazoo reading public.

The Dependent Pension bill, which President Cleveland has vetoed, may be found in full on our inside pages. We hope to have the veto message next week, after which our readers may better judge of the true merits and demerits of the bill. The opinion is current that the republicans and their friends so constructed the bill as to make it defective in the hope and expectation that the president would veto it, and thus give them a chance to make political capital. We believe that when the people fully understand the bill and the avenues for fraud it would open up, they will sustain the president's action

The Detroit Journal says: It is by no means certain that the prohibitionists will be as much comforted as is supposed by Mrs. Cleveland's drink ing water instead of wine at a ladies' lunch party in Washington, when the rest of the party took wine. Few women in the United States whose social position affects public opinion drink wine, even when it is offered them at dinner. What the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the prohibitionists want is a social custom and a statute law preventing their husbands, brothers and sons from drinking. If the men of the United States will stop drinking, it will be pretty safe to let the women do all that would in that case be done

The Dependent Pension Bill.

President Cleveland has shown himself worthy of the great confidence imposed in him by his action in returning to the house of representatives without his approval the dependent pension bill.

The reasons, which the president clearly and fully gives in his message to the house, must appeal with great force to congress and the country. As he points out, there is a radical difference of opinion over the meaning of the bill. Its provisions, if the measure became a law, would have to liberally construed, and such a construction would give every person now on the pension rolls not less than $12 per month, and would open the door to admission thereto of many thousands whose claims to be the recipients of pensions it would be difficult, if not impossible, under the broad language of the bill, to reject, and yet their acceptance would carry the pensions lists beyond all reason.

The question involved in this bill is not that of justice to the soldier, nor even that of generous recognition of their great service to the country. As framed, it goes beyond the support in past by the government of dependent ex-soldiers, and is therefore unjustifiable even on the theory of its chief promoters.—Free Press.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in my chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without benefit, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jas. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting so dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—D. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold which settled on my Lungs. I consulted several physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of it, I considered I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Edwin Vansciver, Quincy, Ill.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a troublesome cough, and was very weak. I thought I knew my best, considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

For One Dollar.

We are frequently asked by people when subscribing for some city paper why we don't put the price of the JOURNAL down to One Dollar per year. In reply, we cannot undertake to compete with a city paper which is printed with perfect machinery by the ten thousand or hundred thousand. It costs just as much to prepare a newspaper form for the press for one hundred copies as it does for ten thousand copies. A local newspaper seldom expects to extend its circulation beyond a few hundred copies per week, while the city paper with which it competes in this way counts its readers by the ten thousand or hundred thousand is generally of very little or no value for local news.

To accommodate those who want a city paper and a local paper, and don't want to pay but one dollar each, if they will bring us the cash and pay for both in advance at one time we will furnish the JOURNAL at the rate of one dollar a year. That is, for Two Dollars cash in advance, we will send the JOURNAL and either the Detroit Weekly Free Press, Chicago Weekly News, Herald, Inter Ocean, Toledo Blade, National Tribune, New York Weekly World, Montreal Family Herald and Star, or in fact almost any city weekly usually sold for one dollar a year.

We are able to do this because with the above papers we have special clubbing arrangements by which we receive those papers at a reduction from the regular rate. Their reduction allows us a profit.

Subscribers must remember however, that this is a strictly *cash-in-advance* rate, and all subscriptions now in arrears must be paid up in full at regular rates, and one year in advance at the reduced rate, to secure the benefits of the arrangement.

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AND

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I will sell you a real all-wool suit of underwear for $1.50; a good, heavy winter pants for $1.50; a good, all-wool, kersey suit for $9.00, the best goods for the money that can be made.

Don't fail to give me a call for anything in my line, for

I am Giving Great Bargains This Fall.

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THE JOURNAL

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., Feb. 17, 1887.

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OFFICIAL SCHEDULE, STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Ft Eaglle 11.30 a. m.	East Jordan. 7.00 a. m.
Ironton. 7.00 p. m.	Ironton. 1.30 p. m.
East Jordan. 4.00 p. m.	Petoskey. 7.30 p. m.

Money Order and Registry window open from 7.30 a. m. to 7.00 p. m., except during distribution of mail from Petoskey.

CHAS. J STRANG, P. M.

☞ "Jefferies" is the cheapest market in town. Everything clean down. Come back old friends and try it.

☞ Fresh Oysters, direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

Rain on Monday.

Will Hunton is around again.

A. F. Myers is able to be out again.

There are 620 volumes in the township library.

Max Leibnitzky is in town this week on a vacation.

Remember the caucus at Eaton's office Monday evening.

J. J. Ramsay returned home Tuesday for a short vacation.

The I. O. G. T. will hold their meetings at Jefferies' hall.

Sam Thatcher, county clerk, was one of our callers on Monday.

Mrs. D. A. Grier returned to her home in Chicago last Monday.

F. M. Sears, of East Saginaw, made us a brief call last Thursday evening.

Andy McCall is out again but on crutches. His foot is making a good recovery.

Mrs. Ruth Bedford returned home Tuesday from her visit to southern Michigan.

L. E. Allen has been awarded the harbor contracts at Charlevoix and Frankfort.

Miss Libbie Atchinson is now librarian in place of Miss Effie Berdan, resigned.

Jerry Weaver came down from Boyne on Monday to call on his friends in Charlevoix.

Miss Annie M. Metcalf closed a very successful term of of school in district No. 3, last week.

The Savings Bank relieved the change famine to the extent of $2,000 in silver coin this week.

Notice elsewhere the call for democratic county convention at Boyne City on Friday the 25th.

It is reported that a Catholic college is to cost half a million dollars, is soon to be built at the Sault.

The Rev. J. T. Iddings will address a second sermon to the young people of Ironton next Sunday morning.

Not less than 250 valentines were mailed at the Charlevoix postoffice on Monday, and as many more sent.

Dr. N. J. Perry, agent for the Story & Clark organ, expects to receive three new instruments this week.

The revival work at Ironton M. E. church is progressing favorably; Rev. J. R. Robinson rendering efficient service.

R. A. Campbell, of the Bridge Street house, has leased the Occident hotel, Petoskey, and will take possession next month.

Mr. Riddle lost a horse in Bear river last week, and the boys in Clarion made up a purse of $75 to help him buy another.

The masquerade on the 22d, for the benefit of the library, is uppermost in the minds of most of our young people these days.

E. M. Clark, H. V. Rifenburg, and A. J. McLeod became members of the Business Men's Association at the meeting on Tuesday evening.

The early closing of stores is not a sufficient excuse for young men to hang around saloons, as long as the reading room is open every night.

We are fond of fresh hard tack, but one of those furnished the editor by some waggish comrade smells too strong of basswood to be digestible.

M. R. H. Sherman, brother of Joseph L. Sherman, who left this place and died in Denver, Colorado, in fall, arrived in town last Monday.

F. W. Craine & Co. are receiving a fine lot of new goods this week, and our readers may look for a statement of details in their advertising space next issue.

Dr. Carlstein will deliver the second lecture in the home course Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, at Green's hall. "A Talk on Travels in Europe." Come out and hear him.

Season tickets for the three remaining lectures, 60 cents. School children half price. Tickets can be had at R. W. Kantz's, F. W. Craine & Co.'s, and at Mrs. Jefferies' bakery

Ewart & Pauly are getting out 800,000 feet of pine logs, to be shipped from Petoskey to Cheboygan by raft next summer. They are also working on a contract of 40,000 ties and posts.

Not all of us can hope to enjoy the pleasures of a European trip, but a very good substitute is in store for those who will hear Dr. Carlstein next Wednesday evening on "Travels in Europe."

Ed Durrah, of Clarion, as sub contractor for John Charlton, is getting out six million feet of pine shin timber, to be shipped by rail to Harbor Springs, and from there to some port in Canada by raft next summer.

The news was received here this week that Mrs. S. J. Spalding had changed her name to Mrs. S. J. Phenegar, the change occurring last Sunday, Feb. 13, at Jacksonville, Fla. Her friends here will no doubt join in wishing her much happiness in the new relations.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. are preparing for a convention to be held in Charlevoix next Thursday afternoon and evening, to organize for the campaign, in support of the prohibitory amendment. It is expected that representatives from sister unions in the county will be present and take part in the work.

D. S. Way returned Tuesday from Spencer Creek, where he did quite a satisfactory business with his photo. outfit. With the negatives on hand, and other work to finish, he will have several weeks business in the Chain's valley, and those wanting work in his line will find the gallery open every day until further notice.

A report is in circulation that Rich. and Lake, of Advance, recently went to Canada to see his wife, who had refused to live with him, and that he lost control of himself and attempted bodily injury, and the authorities were compelled to arrest and confine him for the safety of his family. We have no reliable particulars of the affair.

W. S. Johnson's general store at Good Harbor, and all its contents, was destroyed by fire last Saturday night, the fire breaking out about 12 o'clock. The manager of the store Benj. Minsker and family lived in the second story of the building and barely escaped with their lives. Loss $8,000; insured in the Home of New York for $5,000.

A. D. Cruikshank went to Muskegon last week as grand marshal of the grand encampment, I. O. O. F., of Michigan, and returned home as grand junior warden. So Charlevoix continues to be represented in the affairs of the state in that society. Mr. Cruickshank was called on for a response as a visiting Odd Fellow to the address of welcome at a public meeting in the opera house Thursday afternoon, and won for himself many admirers.

Dexter & Noble once made the G. R. & I. Co. an offer to come here which ought to have brought that road. The company owned 17,000 acres of pine on the Manistee which they agreed to ship over the line to this place, manufacture it into lumber and ship it out over that road. This was equivalent to quite an amount of cash. The G. R. & I. did not accept and D. & N. sold the land for $450,000 or thereabouts.—Elk Rapids Progress.

It is reported that several young men (?) from Norwood are in the habit of coming to Charlevoix every Saturday and filling up with intoxicants to such an extent that they disgust the residents along the road with their riotous proceedings when they go home at night. It has been intimated by one of the aforesaid resident that if there is any more of such proceedings in front of his premises he will make a complaint of drunk and disorderly against the party.

Capt. R. Vanderhoef, of the Friant, was in town this week making arrangements for next season's business. It is definitely arranged that the Lon Cummings is to run in connection with the Friant, leaving East Jordan for Petoskey and Harbor Springs every morning, and returning in the afternoon, while the Friant will run on about the same schedule as last season. This arrangement will enable Charlevoix people to go to Petoskey on business and return the same day, and in numerous ways work to the advantage of Charlevoix. Capt. Vanderhoef promises that both boats will be in good shape for the season's business, and that they will be here just as soon as the ice will permit.

The boys of the G. A. R. never fail to receive large audiences whenever they provide any kind of entertainment for our citizens, and the camp-fire last Monday evening was no exception to the rule. Every seat in Bartholomew's opera house was filled at the hour for commencing the exercises, and there was no lack of interest in the various scenes till the close. The manual of arms, saber exercise, zouave drill, and camp fire scenes, were watched with interest and admiration. Mr. McCartney gave a short address, and Miss Rose M. Cody recited "Bay Billy" in a most pleasing manner. Hard tack and coffee were furnished free to all at the close of the exercises. The post cleared about $30 from the entertainment.

Our trip outside last week convinced us more than ever that northern Michigan has the most desirable winter climate of any part of the state. One day there was nearly two feet of snow and very cold weather in the southern and central part of the state the next there was a rain and sleet which made walks and streets almost impassable, the next there was a pouring rain and the ice and slush changed to mud, while the next day a cold snap froze the mud into hubs and ruts. The whole southern part of the state has been cursed with destructive floods, attended with loss of life and hundreds of thousands of dollars damage, while our people have been enjoying the blessings of good sleighing and lively business, and are secure in the knowledge that the snow will go off gradually without annoyance or danger.—Harbor Springs Independent.

Early Closing of Stores.

At the meeting of the Business Men's Association Tuesday evening, the matter of early closing of stores came under discussion. Some little opposition on the part of consumers had been manifested, probably on account of the matter not having been sufficiently advertised in advance to avoid some disappointments which occurred last week. On the part of the dealers it was believed that the movement would occasion no material loss of trade, would result in a saving of fuel and lights, and would relieve business men and their clerks of some of their extra hours of night work, and give them more time for social enjoyments. There was some complaint in regard to the ringing of the bell at the hour for closing,—it appearing that all did not hear it. If a good-sized farm bell were placed on either F. W. Craine & Co.'s or Stackman & Iddings' stores, and the rope properly secured from mischievous boys, it would overcome this difficulty as such a bell could easily be heard the entire length of Bridge street. The spirit of the movement, properly adjusted and carried out cannot fail of good results.

Historical Society.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather about twenty five or thirty of the members met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Allen, President E. H. Green called the meeting to order. The paper of the evening, "Charlemagne" by Rev. A. T. Wateman was full of interest and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The instrumental selections, by Mrs. Ella Smith, and the Misses Cochran and Hilton were among the best of the season.

Select reading by Miss Anna Blodget, "My Wife's Relations," provoked much amusement. "The Organ Builder" by Miss Flora Nelson was listened to with an attention that needed no further eulogy.

The announcement, "Congregational singing" brought a visible smile to every countenance. Miss Cochran took a seat at the piano, and as we listened to the music, a loyal chord was struck in each heart, and that good old song, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," was sung with a zest that made the parlors ring.

The next meeting will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Carr, "French Revolution" by Robert Emmet.

List of Jurors for the February Term of the Circuit Court.

Stephen L. Hicks, Evangeline.
Peter McNally, Hayes.
Asil Myrick, Hudson.
Leonard Williams, Marion.
Frank Hydolif, Melrose.
Edgar L. Stafford, Norwood
John A. Tubbs, Resort.
John Rouse, South Arm.
Cornelius J. Anable, Springvale.
Edmund S. Johnson, Wilson.
John Pierce, Bear Lake.
George Branch, Boyne Valley.
Rufus C. Rice, Chandler.
James Huntington, Charlevoix.
Lot Allen, Eveline.
Lewis McWain, Evangeline.
Reuben H. Bennett, Hayes.
J. H. Ackerson, Hudson.
Joseph Clark, Marion.
Andrew G. Wiggins, Melrose.
Wm. J. McGeagh, Norwood.
John A. Vandemark, Resort.
John Chamberlin, South Arm.
Alanson L. Spencer, Springvale.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, preaching morning and evening, at the usual hours. Preaching service 6 p. m., led by Miss Cody.

Tuesday evening, teacher's meeting at the parsonage.

Thursday evening, prayer meeting at the usual hour.

"Come unto me, all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—*Jesus.*

W. H. MCCARTNEY, pastor.

A Card.

The members of Baxter Post, G. A. R., take this method of expressing their thanks to the public for the liberal manner in which they patronized their entertainment.

They return especial thanks to Miss Rose M. Cody, to the band, to Mr. W. H. Carr and to all others who assisted them in making their effort such a grand success. COMMITTEE.

Charlevoix, Feb. 15, 1887.

Band of Hope meets as usual at Green's hall on Saturday at 3 o'clock. All interested in temperance work are invited to be present. Over sixty names have been recorded and more are being registered every week. There is room for a great work in this branch of temperance reform. Please come, prepared to take a part.

SEC'Y.

Congregational Church.

Sunday morning, "The gospel on our estimates of men." Evening, "The American home.

Thursday evening, "The pearl of great price," Matthew 13:45-46.

Baptist Church.

Baptist services Sunday morning and evening at Green's hall. Preaching at Hilton's school house at 3 p. m.

A Popular Literary Work.

The third volume of ALDEN'S "Cyclopedia of Universal Literature," now ready (cloth binding 90 cents, half morocco 75 cents), contains 400 pages, and represents eighty-six of the most famous authors of the world, of all nations and languages, including among others: Bossuet, Boswell, Brantôme, Brougham, Browning, Bryant, Buffon, Buckle, Burke, Burns, Burroughs, closing with Byron. These are nearly three hundred choice literary selections representing these authors—a truly wonderful amount of entertaining literature for a little money. The following are representative opinions of this work by competent literary critics:

"The third volume strengthens the good opinion formed by its predecessors. The articles, though brief, are remarkably comprehensive, presenting in a few pithy paragraphs the very facts the reader most wishes to know, while the extracts from the writings of the authors described are selected with discriminating taste. The work is well worth the price."—*The Inter-Ocean.*

"It places within the reach of the reader a good knowledge of the world's literature, and those who have made it, and brings them to form a good literary taste, and to desire literary culture. It seems to us a work for him to read, in the first place, and then to consult. This cyclopedia tells him, with sufficient fullness for his purpose, if it is a complete and reliable guide to the best reading."—*Commercial Advertiser*, Detroit, Mich.

"The articles are remarkably comprehensive, presenting in a few pithy paragraphs the very facts the reader most wishes to know, while the extracts from the writings of the authors described with discriminating taste. The work is well worth the price."—*Inter-Ocean.*

"The work is designed to be completed in 10 volumes. The publisher offers a sample volume, post paid, for the nominal price of 25 cents, on condition that within three days after receipt you will either remit the remainder of the price or return the book, in which case your money will be refunded—half morocco binding 50 cents, on the same conditions. Descriptive catalogue of the publisher's very large list of standard books, sent *free.* JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, Pearl St., New York.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and to fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptives, at least to try one bottle, as *nearly dozen* bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents, sold by all druggists and dealers, in the United States and Canada. eow1

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, chief of police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, croup, and every affection of throat, chest and lungs. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. Large size $1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

WE ARE SELLING OUT.

As our store will be changed this spring, WE MUST DISPOSE of our large stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, CLOTHING,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

At some price for CASH ONLY.

Bargains! Bargains!!

In everything which can be found in our store. Give us a call and be convinced yourself that we mean business. Truly Yours,

ROSENTHAL & SON.

Editorial

BARGAINS

In SAWS, AXES, STOVES,

Hardware, Tinware, Lamps, and Notions.

Job and Tin Work. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

NEW DEPARTURE

IN CHARLEVOIX.

In accordance with the custom of Cash Business Houses of *other* large cities,

F. W. Craine

& Co.

—Will give a big—

QUARTER OFF

CLEARING

OUT SALE

For Two Weeks Only,

Giving a chance to all the residents of Charlevoix County to procure

STAPLE and FANCY

Dry Goods,

CLOAKS,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

ETC., ETC.,

At the same price as obtained at the special sales in Chicago, Grand Rapids, or Detroit. The

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE

are: You purchase your goods at the usual price, which is marked in plain figures, and *at the bottom of your bill a 5 of the whole amount is deducted,* thus bringing Four Dollars' worth of Goods for Three.

Come, and make one more of the many who have tried it.

TERMS: Strictly Cash.

Yours Respectfully,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

A complete line of Silverware, Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Gold Pens.

All the leading AMERICAN WATCHES in Stock. All the latest, best and most improved Watches manufactured.

Repairing Promptly Done And Warranted

C. R. BELLINGER,

Bridge St., - - Charlevoix.

HILDA'S DISCOVERY.

BY NATHAN D. UNNEE.

In the guileless love and hope of her youthful heart, Hilda Delorme had imagined that her marriage had been attended by exceptional auspices of a happy and unclouded future; but her honeymoon had hardly begun to wane in the beautiful autumnal scarlet home to which her lover-husband, Archibald Delorme, had borne her directly after the ceremony that had made them one, before her breast grew troubled with strange doubts and fears.

She gradually became conscious of his being frequently preoccupied with other thoughts than those pertaining to herself; an expression of melancholy and reserve grew blended with the gentle looks that so often fastened upon her face; he was subject to sudden mutterings and fitful starts when he deemed himself unobserved; and there were other indications of a secret trouble preying on his mind, to which all his assevarations to the contrary, when she taxed him with the change, were insufferably blind her. And at last, one day, when her waiting-maid, in answer to a query as to the whereabouts of her master, replied carelessly that she had seen him walking on the cliffs with a strange woman, to all appearances a sort of mendicant, Hilda's heart gave a great, painful leap, and she felt a sickening, suspicious uneasiness such as is only known to those whose jealousy is in proportion with their love.

I could not see who or what the strange woman was, ma'am," was all the menial could say, in answer to the eager but carefully veiled inquiries with which her young mistress at once began to follow up this bit of information. "I was coming up from the fishing village, and their backs were turned toward me as I saw them strolling along the edge of the cliffs. I only noticed that the woman with Mr. Delorme appeared to be tall and shapely. She also seemed to be well dressed, and I marked something beaceking-like in her gestures, which I should think she must be begging alms. But my master seemed to be sternly refusing all her appeals. He was shaking his head and his walking-stick at the same time, as the beech tree shut 'em out from view."

Hilda finally forbore any further questioning, but the poison of distrust had by this time unequivocally entered her soul. What could it mean? Was it an affair with some other woman that had caused the slight but still perceptible change in her husband's manner toward herself? The very supposition was torture.

He entered the house not long afterward, but she cloaked the feelings that were oppressing her, and set herself to watching him narrowly. It seemed to her that he betrayed even more preoccupation and nervousness than she had yet remarked in him, though he abated nothing of the courtly kindliness with which he had ever greeted her; and finally, when he pleaded a pressing business affair at the neighboring city of Halifax as an excuse for not partaking of the accustomed luncheon with her, her jealous apprehensions grew acute.

"You've been out walking ever since breakfast, Archy," said she, petulantly. "Can you remain with me now?"

"You must know that nothing would please me better, Hilda, darling," he replied, kissing her; "but the affair that summons me to the city is as pressing as it is unpleasant. I may sometime tell you about it," he added, with much gravity, "but at present it would only distress you needlessly. I will not keep you waiting dinner, be sure."

She made no further efforts to detain him, as he kissed her again, and, resuming his hat and cane which he had for momentarily cast aside, passed out of the chamberlike entrance-hall, opening from which they had been speaking together. A moment later he moved along the graveled walk outside, with his brows knit still more, and listlessly swinging his hat and cane in one hand, while the other was positively thrust in the bosom of his overcoat.

Hilda felt miserably. She looked eagerly after him through the great bow-window, with her forehead leaning and falling painfully, and one jeweled hand clenched tightly at her fair white throat, as though to still its bitter and rebellious throbbings.

"Can it possibly be true—can it be—can a secret from me, Archibald Delorme," she muttered between her teeth; "and I must find it out, or sleep no more."

She threw herself into a footstool, rested her chin upon her hand, and, while beating a tattoo upon the rich carpet with her pretty foot, began to recall the circumstances of her marriage, in whose rosy retrospect she certainly failed to find any premonitions of the doubts and suspicions that had grown so distressing. She had first made her husband's acquaintance in her own refined circle in England. He was known to be well-born, as well as rich; her parents had welcomed his suit for her hand; and, though he had always maintained a certain reticence concerning his past life, he had borne an exalted reputation among his select and rather narrow circle of friends, and lastly, he had wooed her with such manly earnestness and delicacy as to speedily win the overflowing and undivided affection of her youthful heart, in spite of the difference in their ages, for he was fully twenty years her senior.

Turn, directly after their marriage, he had brought her over seas to this fair old Acadian home, with its superb grounds, its romantic sea views, its numerous servants, and its noble appointments, which he had inherited from a grand uncle on his mother's side but a short time previous to his union with her. Then, mistress of all she surveyed, she had lived like a happy little queen, with her husband ever at her side, petted and admired by the best people of the neighborhood, one of the acknowledged belles of the many fêtes that had been given in her honor by the military and social circles of the adjoining city, and secure in her husband's unchiding love, until the recent shadow of suspicion and distrust that had arisen between them.

No, puzzle her brain and search her memory as she might, she could alight upon no possible motive for that unwonted preoccupation and secret sadness that had taken possession of him, other than that his thoughts must be engaged with some other woman—through the passion of some new love, or the fear of some slighted old one, which had arisen, like an accusing ghost, to mar the felicity that he had found in her, in his own loving young wife, Hilda Delorme.

"Yes; it must be one or the other," she at last muttered, as she aroused herself from her painful revery to pace the floor with nervous steps. "This torment is too great to be longer endured. That strange woman whom Norah saw him walking with on the cliffs—this sudden and unexplained visit to Halifax at this unwonted hour! Since he will not tell me his secret, I must find it out."

Her distress and curiosity at length became so overmastering that she suddenly resolved upon a step the mere thought of which, under cooler and less tumultuous conditions, would have caused her a self-accusing blush. She determined to institute a surreptitious search into a certain secret drawer of her husband's secretary, which he had always kept jealously guarded, under the plea of its containing precious documents pertaining to his estate that it would be better never to disturb.

She did blush a little upon coming to this determination, but, overpowered as she was by her growing suspicions, she nevertheless hastened to carry it out. She swept into the cabinet-room with the desk which adjoined the drawing-room, and, by means of a bunch of keys that hung from one of the inclosures, opened it without much difficulty. The secret private drawer had been pointed out to her before, and, after a brief investigation, neither did she find much trouble in opening this also by pressing a small spring hidden underneath the wood.

She had hardly expected to find therein anything but the business documents of which he had hinted. But, to her surprise, the drawer contained nothing but some torn fragments of a letter and a copy of an English newspaper. The letter fragments were so minute that hardly an entire word could be made out on any one of them, but the writing was obviously in a woman's hand, and, finally, upon one of the larger morsels, she deciphered the word "Estelle," twice, flourish under the heath, which caused her to deem it the letter's signature.

She greedily devoured the contents of the newspaper. It gave an account of a London divorce trial of five years previous, in which a Colonel Archibald Menteith sued for divorce against Estelle Menteith, his wife, upon charges of gross criminality and misconduct, whose details she first read in the edge of the sea-beating cliff, and now and then turning her face toward the sea to watch the isolated and stately mansion in which she, Hilda Delorme, the young bride, was then sitting.

Instead be she the very same that Norah saw him walking with this morning?" she muttered, lifted in a fright at the mean, and why am I tortured thus?"

She watched the figure with powerful looks until it disappeared behind a jutting ledge, then she strove with a great and stormy tumult in her soul, and paced the floor with unsteady steps. Another emotion from Norah, to the effect that dinner would be ready, came to her to rally all her powers of self-control to her aid, after which she went down stairs, without making her evening toilet, which was something she had not done before since her marriage. Her husband greeted her with his customary kindness, but he so at moody abstraction seemed to have increased so much that he did not appear to notice or any of the disturbance that she felt sure she was betraying in her looks and manner, and she hardly knew whether to be pleased or chagrined at his lack of penetration.

Their conversation quickly flagged, as it had repeatedly done of late, once, indeed, Hilda was on the point of confessing over a thing that she had done and suffered, and to make a passionate appeal to him for relief from the suspicions that were making her so miserable, but a certain absence of sympathy in his look and bearing deterred her; and shortly after dinner she made an excuse of feeling indisposed, and quitted him for the night, without his making any opposition to her departure other than a mild expression of surprise that she should retire so soon.

One more in the solitude of her own apartment she busied herself anew with the vexatious task of piecing together the fragments of the anonymous letter, but with little better success than before; and she at last sought her couch, outwearied, disconsolate, and very wretched.

After a night of broken slumber and distressing dreams, however, she awoke in the gray gray of dawn, and possessed with a sudden conviction that she would now have no difficulty in reconstructing the letters to her satisfaction. Her interest promptings did not deceive her. She had hardly set herself afresh to the task, after a speedy and feverish toilet, than the formerly refractory fragments seemed to grow into shapeliness and intelligibility under her manipulation, as if by magic.

At length their arrangement was complete; the entire letter, neatly pieced together upon the card-board, lay before her without lapse or break; and then, in the light of the new day, her greedy gaze devoured its purport as follows:

"NEW JOHN'S, WOOD, LONDON.

"ARCHIBALD MONTEITH—At last, as you have written me, you have got your wish! Indifference, powerful friend, has proved to have aided you, and the law that makes you a free man, with the option of taking a woman, makes me, your wife, a despised, degraded creature, so other may be free.

"But do not flatter yourself that you will be rid of me, Archy Monteith!

"Whatever you may do or say, I will follow you, and haunt you, and disturb your peace.

"Should you ever marry again, I will sow your path with dire ill-luck and misfortune.

"You may seek new scenes and a new identity; you may even change your name, in accordance with the custom of a city which you can inherit the rich Canadian estates of your uncle, and yet I will still be known hereafter as Archibald Delorme, in lieu of Archibald Monteith; you may be a cripple for the ends of the earth, but I, hearkening up the trail, will be at your heel, for all that, or a suicide, we couldn't tell which.

"How!" cried Delorme. "Estelle, you say, fell over the cliff, then?"

"Yes, sir; or at least the lady did as you was a walkin with on the top of Indian Head a little while ago," replied the fisherman. "After we and my mates saw you leave her to return to the house, we kept sheers of her pretty spry because of her actin' so strange at first, and then we was jerkin' at seein' Mrs. Delorme hurryin down to the water through the gap in a very excited way, which sort of drew off our attention from the other a bit. Then, soon after Mrs. Delorme reached the bottom of the stone steps leading up, one of my mates gave a yell and pointed to the top of Indian Head. None of us could tell exactly how it happened—whether she jumped off, or slipped and slid over—but we saw the strange lady making grabs at the air and screeching terribly. She fell on the rocks right at the bottom of the flight, and was dead a minute after we took her up."

Archibald Delorme gave a groan, and turned his face in his hands.

Hilda was too long enough to hear the close of the fisherman's story—to be aware that her husband was saying or doing anything but a murderer—and then swooned away for the second time that morning, and was carried to her room by her husband and Mrs. Saunders.

An attack of brain-fever followed her prostration, consequent upon the terrible shock of that morning's catastrophe, and she was confined to her bed for several weeks.

Her husband was the very soul of tenderness and devotion during the entire period. He scarcely quitted her bedside, was even jealous of the hired nurses, and at last, one day when her convalescence was thought safe, he took her hands in his and made a clean breast of the secrets of his former miserable married life.

He had never loved his unprincipled woman, he confessed, but he had justly deemed he had followed him across the sea soon after his second marriage, and so bullied him with blackmailing demands, both by letter and personal interviews, coupled with threats of exposing his past misery to Hilda and his young friends, as to render his life a burden. He told her how, upon his last interview with her, she had boldly expressed her determination to introduce herself into his home, and whose aim in Hilda's eyes, but that she had in all probability altered her intention, and sought herself in self-destruction soon after his quitting her to return to the house.

Hilda heard all and forgave all. She had an unconvincing to make on her own account, and she did it with the utmost freedom, confessing her unworthiness for the suspicions and distrust to which she had afforded a too ready lodgment in her breast, and seriously averring never again to withdraw her confidence in his truth and manhood.

So, at last the evil cloud that had arisen between these married lovers was dissipated. Since then their union has been sunny, and free from any cloud, save the blight, while the erring and unfortunate Estelle, sleeping in the remote grave, which both Hilda and her husband oft visit, for the purpose of adding a wreath of flowers and dropping the reluctant tear to her helpless memory.

Needless to Say.

Sidney Smith was always ready to amuse an evening company by cutting paper into curious figures, and by a display of clever tricks, few of which ever failed to demand a kiss from each young lady present. His biographer tells us that his company was much sought after.—*Somerville Journal.*

Absolutely Pure.

When the appetite fails, and sleep grows restless and unrefreshing, there is trouble ahead. The digestive organs, when healthy, have lord the nervous system, when vigorous and vacillating gives to possessor no measured peace. A tonic, to be effective, should not be a mere appetizer, nor are the nerves to be strengthened and nourished by the unaided action of a sedative or a narcotic. What is required is a medicine which invigorates the stomach and promotes assimilation of food by the system, by which means the nervous system, as well as the blood, and the whole human organism, is nourished. These are the results of using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine whose reputation is founded firmly in public confidence, and which, unlike other tonics, is free from alcohol and all other properties. It is used by the best physicians in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney, and uterine weakness, and liver disorders.

The Robber and the Cashier.

An Enterprising Robber, who had long had his Eye upon a certain Bank, took advantage of a Holiday to break into the Institution and Secure a Fortune. He had Detected Entrance, by his aforesaid Hard Work, and was Observed.

Had I known that you Desired Admittance I would cheerfully have Opened the Front Door."

"Who are you?"

"The Cashier."

"But I am a Robber."

"Oh, well, there need be no Quarrel about a trifle, as the President has not Ahead of Both in Cleaning out the Bank."

Moral: It is better to rob a Bank President than a Bank.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A BROKEN RAIL.

Part of a Train Plunges Down a Vermont Gorge to a Frozen River.

Nearly Fifty People Meet a Frightful Death in Its Most Agonizing Shape.

(White River Junction (Vt.) special.)

An express train, bound from Boston for Montreal, met with a terrible accident near Woodstock, on the Central Vermont Railroad, early Saturday morning. The train started from this city on time, but was delayed at White River Junction, so it was about an hour and a half late when it left there. It consisted of a locomotive, baggage-car, postal-car, two passenger coaches and two sleeping-cars, and was running at the usual rate of speed. When about two hundred yards from the bridge that spans the river, near the old Windsor Station, a broken rail was struck. The locomotive, baggage-car and postal-car broke away from the rest of the train, passing over the bridge in safety. The rest of the train was thrown from the rails and continued on the road-bed until it came near the end of the bridge, but then it ran over the embankment, and all of the cars fell into the White River, some fifty feet below. The scene at this point is frightful, and will be long remembered by those who saw the crash.

As soon as possible the detached part of the train was uncoupled and run back to the scene of the disaster. The groans of the injured were heartrending. Assistance also came from people living in the vicinity, and everything was done to rescue and relieve the injured. Soon after help arrived it was discovered that fire had started in the first passenger coach, and soon the entire train was ablaze, thus adding a new horror to the already frightful situation. Those present were powerless to stop the fire, and desisted from attempting to rescue those imprisoned in the cars.

The rescuers met another and an unexpected obstacle in the best, which had become so intense that they were obliged to relinquish their efforts to save the sufferers, and were compelled to retreat to a place of safety for themselves, and to bemoan unwilling and horror-stricken witnesses of the awful holocaust. In addition to this, and to add to the terrors and sufferings of the passengers, the weather was intensely cold, and the rescuers were hindered thereby in their work. No water could be obtained with which to check or to extinguish the flames.

There were between eighty and ninety persons on the train. Of these thirty-five are accounted for as being burned to death, forty-three are dead, four are uninjured, leaving only four unaccounted for. It is utterly impossible to identify more than two or twelve of these recovered, so the list cannot be published. Relatives in this city are anxious to learn the fate of their friends, who had been in the train. Among

Dr. G. W. CROUTER.

DRUGS
And Stationery.

Every person on our books will receive a statement of their account the 1st of every month hereafter.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. R. A. Campbell.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Mudge.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. A. Hawkins.
Treasurer—Mrs. Ella Wheeler.
First Vice President—Mrs. C. J. Bryant.
Second Vice President—Mrs. G. W. Jefferies.
Third Vice President—Mrs. Chas. See.

In response to an invitation from the ladies of the W. C. T. U. of East Jordan, the different unions of the county met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Empey, for a social time. About eleven o'clock load after load of ladies representing Boyne Falls, Boyne City, Ironton and Charlevoix unions, numbering in all about forty, were warmly welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Empey, and a delegation of the the East Jordan ladies. Notwithstanding the large house into which we were ushered, it began to look with the fast arriving loads that they might have their hands more than full. They proved equal to the emergency. In a very short time we were comfortably seated, partaking of a sumptuous dinner; having the company of several clergymen and a few other gentlemen. As soon as all had been fed, preparations were made for a business session.

By this time re-inforcements of the East Jordan friends had arrived until we numbered about seventy-five.

The president of the East Jordan union called to order, asking the clergymen present to conduct the devotional exercises. After which she stated that although it was their regular day, they would waive their meeting, and consider the county a t-rests and that of the present campaign for the Amendment, inviting a district president, Mrs. Campbell, to present the interests to be considered. Mrs. Campbell secured the reading of the circulars to the unions and pastors from our state officers. She also gave the ladies present something of the plan as laid out by the district officers for our own district work after which there was a very general, interesting, and profitable discussion, participated in by both ladies and gentlemen, occupying the time until we were obliged to adjourn for our departure home. The general expression being that the hour demanded all the work possible from every christian minister, every temperance organization and individual interested in the temperance cause. That we must, in some way, bring this question before the people in every village and school district, looking to every one in the coming contest to help in some way.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered our host and hostess and the ladies of East Jordan for the delightful entertainment enjoyed. All left feeling inspired with new vigor for the work before us, and that it had been an occasion of rare pleasure. The day could bring mild and pleasant made even the long ride enjoyable.

The Charlevoix ladies recognizing the benefit of such gathering invited the unions of the county to meet with them on Thursday, Feb. 24th.

Good Advice.

Be patient. Patronize home industry. Don't tickle yourself in the imagination that the sun's not rich enough for your blood. Are you a wealthy young man? Then don't be a champ. You haven't any soft snap. Remember that people live in other people's opinion. You've got a prejudice to fight against. Don't stump your toe on it. You can get as good clothes here as in any other city. Spend your money at home. Help to build up your city. You may want patronage some time. Try to deserve it. Make yourself a blessing to the community. It's time all champs were dead. Be a jealous young citizen. Stir about. Let your blood circulate. Don't be a lost. Don't be a drone. Don't be a consumptionist. Don't be a champ.—*Toledo Blade.*

The Great Pioneer Newspaper.

The proud distinction of being the oldest newspaper in the State of Michigan is enjoyed by The Detroit Free Press. Established more than fifty years ago, its career has been one of uninterrupted success.

The history of The Free Press is the history of Michigan. Published while this commonwealth was yet a Territory, The Free Press was compiled as a power in the land at the time of her admission into the sisterhood of states. From that day to this, the energies of the paper have always been directed to, and identified with, the advancement of the state's best interest; it has grown with its growth and shared in its prosperity.

It is no wonder that The Free Press el. on the right to add to the glory of being the oldest, the even more honorable title of being THE BEST paper—the best for the Merchant, Mechanic, Farmer, the best for the Family, and, when quantity and quality of matter is considered, beyond question THE CHEAPEST.

In the Daily is published in compact readable form, in addition to its own special di-patches, all the Associated Press News, Quotations of the Produce, Stock and Money Markets, Congressional, Legislative and State News, and all the News of the World, besides a splendid selection of current Literary matter. The Free Press is issued every day in the year, 8 pages Daily, 12 to 16 pages Sunday, and is delivered by Local Agents in all the cities and towns of the state that can be reached on the day of publication. The price is 15 cents a week. It is also sent by mail to any address for 60 cents a month or $7 a year.

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS

To those who for any reason cannot arrange to take the Daily, is offered the weekly edition. A 56-x-84 column paper—into full of measure reading matter, crisp, attractive, interesting and instructive. ORIGINAL STORIES, both short and continued; TOPICS OF THE TIMES; THE HOUSEHOLD, conducted by women readers; LETTER BOX and PUZZLES; POINTED EDITORIAL COMMENT; SPECIAL ARTICLES on thousands of subjects, and a complete summary of the NEWS OF THE WEEK are among its attractions. Its members among its regular contributors a larger number of the best known authors and writers than any other journal. Its circulation is enormous—exceeding one hundred thousand copies per week. If money, industry and enterprise can keep it so, it will continue to be regarded as one of the leading weekly newspapers of America. Price, one DOLLAR a year.

Every family in Michigan ought to take The Free Press.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect November 28, 1886.

GOING NORTH

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Chicago(Lv.)	8 00am		10 00pm	
Fort Wayne,Ar.	1 50pm		1 22am	
Fort Wayne,Lv.	1 55pm		1 30am	8 00am
Kalamazoo,Ar.	5 38		6 55	12 20pm
Kalamazoo,Lv.	5 48		7 00	1 00
Grand Rapids,Ar.	7 30pm		8 40	3 05
Grand Rapids,Lv.	7 35am		8 45	3 10
Howard City	8 36		12 5pm	4 36
Big Rapids	9 25		1 40	5 25
Reed City	9 55		2 10	5 55
Hood City,Ar.	9 55		2 20	5 55
Hood City,Lv.	10 00		2 25	6 00
Cadillac,Ar.	11 25		4 15	7 30
Cadillac,Lv.	11 30pm		4 00	7 35
Walkers			5 06	8 41
Kalkaska			5 51	9 26
Boyne Falls			6 01	9 36
Alanson			6 06	9 41
Mackinaw City			6 30pm	1 15am
Parker				3 00

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8
Mackinaw City		7 00am	3 00pm	
Mackinaw Junction		7 15		
Alanson		8 19	11 12	
Boyne Falls		8 29	11 22	
Kalkaska		10 00	11 30am	
Walkers		10 34	1 25	
Cadillac,Ar.		12 25pm	2 15	3 30pm
Cadillac,Lv.		12 35pm	2 15	6 25
Hood City,Ar.		1 40	3 45	8 00
Hood City,Lv.		1 50	3 45	8 20
Reed City,Ar.		2 40	4 35	9 00
Reed City,Lv.		2 50	4 40	9 05
Howard City		3 21	5 03	9 43
Big Rapids		3 50	5 30	10 10
Grand Rapids,Ar.		5 40	7 20	11 00
Grand Rapids,Lv.	7 5am	5 50	10 35	
Kalamazoo,Ar.	8 10	7 15	11 55	
Kalamazoo,Lv.	8 16	7 25	2 00	
Fort Wayne,Ar.	1 50	11 45		5 30am
Fort Wayne,Lv.	1 55	11 50		5 35
Chicago(Ar.)	7 00pm	6 00am		10 00pm

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Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Nancy M. Fitzgerald of Charlevoix, Charlevoix Co., Mich., made and executed a mortgage to William H. Hipp to secure Six Hundred Dollars and interest, payable at the rate of Ten Dollars per month and mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of ten dollars per month, which mortgage was recorded in the office of register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1886, in liber "C" of mortgages, on page 500, and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by said William H. Hipp to Mary J. Sweetland, by assignment, dated the 23d day of January, A. D. 1887, and recorded in the office of register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1887, in liber "C" of mortgages, on page 524, and there is now owing to the said Wallace A. Hipp and Mary J. Sweetland, on said mortgage and by virtue of notes of even date herewith, the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars as an attorney fee, provided by law on the foreclosure of said mortgage, and the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars as an attorney fee, provided by law on the foreclosure of said mortgage, and the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, principal and interest, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been made for the recovery of the said or remaining due and unpaid on said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore, pursuant to the power of sale in said mortgage contained, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the assignee of said mortgage, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the north door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the costs and charges of foreclosure and sale, which said premises are described as follows, to wit: lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, of J. Miles Estate's Addition to the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining or thereto appertaining.

Dated February 26, A. D. 1887.

MARY J. SWEETLAND,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee.

Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. Sweetland, dated April twenty-ninth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, in liber "C" of mortgages, on page 499, on which mortgage there is claimed to be now owing to the said Mary J. Sweetland; and whereas default has been made in the payment of an instalment of principal, due October twenty-sixth, A. D. 1886, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage it is agreed that time should any default be made in the payment of any instalment of principal or interest on any part thereof on any day wherein the same is made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrear for the space of ninety days, the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest, should at the option of the said obligee or her assignee, become due and payable immediately thereafter, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the instalment of principal and interest due on the day when the same became due, and whereas said instalment and interest has remained unpaid and in arrear for the space of ninety days, the said Mary J. Sweetland, assignee as aforesaid, does hereby declare it her option and does so by place to have principal sum secured in said mortgage and all interest thereon, become immediately due and payable, and whereas default contained in said mortgage has become operative; and whereas there is now owing and to be due and payable as aforesaid upon said mortgage and the notes accompanying the mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-One Dollars (2721.00), principal and interest, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the aforesaid sum or any part thereof now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: Commencing at the south quarter post of section five (5), township thirty-three (33) north, of range six (6) west, containing forty acres of land, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in Boyne City, in said county of Charlevoix, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated December 29, A. D. 1886.

ANDREW D. CRUICKSHANK,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GREEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery. Sitting at Charlevoix, Michigan. Upright and Edwards, complainants, vs. Upright and Edwards, defendants. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1886, a writ of attachment issued out of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix in the state of Michigan, against the goods, chattels, moneys and effects of said defendants, Upright and Edwards, for the sum of Ten Dollars and the costs of suit, and that said goods, chattels, moneys and effects were attached by me on said writ. Dated this 8th day of November, A. D. 1886.

ANDREW D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Charlevoix, Mich.

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For 1887

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PIMPLES. I will send receipt for a simple home remedy which I found VEGETABLE BALM to clear the skin of PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BLACK HEADS, Enlarged Pores, Redness, Roughness, and Scaly Eruptions. Address, with stamp, F. J. WHITE, Lock Box 3, Fredonia, N. Y.

NUMBER 189.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1887. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL
Published every Thursday,
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
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ZN. GARRETT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

CHRIST CHURCH MISSION.—Episcopal services and Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. every Sunday, at residence of W. F. Brown, corner of Bridge and Division streets. W. F. BROWN, Warden.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All seats free. All strangers held at home's hall, over F. W. Cramer & Co's. store. W. C. CLARK, pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock. A. T. WATERMAN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. REV. M. L. MARTIN, pastor.

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W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

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HORACE N. HARSHA, Notary Public. Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. O. U. W.—Harbor Point No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Old Fellows' hall.

T. O. T. M.—Charlevoix Tent No. 327, meets every Saturday evening at Jefferies' hall.

I. O. G. T.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 795, meets every Wednesday evening. W. C. T. U. room.

R. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 138, meets second and fourth Saturday evenings in Odd Fellows' hall.

O. E. S.—True Blue No. 187, meet Saturday on or before full moon, at their hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 361, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

The neighbors are talking of making him his town bee.

George Scott's nephew tried to run his hand through the straw cutter, but quit when he had two fingers cut off.

M. Long, of Evangeline, started yesterday for his old home in Flint, and intends to take in the republican banquet at Detroit.

Peter McNally and Reuben Benrett are attending court this week, at Boyne City, having been drawn as jurors for this term.

Rev. J. R. Crane still continues his meetings at the Gibson school house, and the interest is unabated. Several conversions the past week.

The heavy winds of last week blockaded the road leading to Whitford's mill, at Undine, so that log hauling had to cease on Friday and Saturday.

Wm. Grey moves this week to Charlevoix, where he intends to stay the coming year. His many friends will be sorry that he is going, but will wish him success where he is.

Feb. 12, 1887.

Ellsworth.

Beautiful weather.

Some of our young people go to Charlevoix to-day to celebrate Washington's birthday.

Date Parks has commenced making ties on Mr. Gaskill's, he recently bought of G. Cooper.

Mr. Dole, and a friend of Bellaire, made us a short call on their way home from East Jordan last Saturday.

One night last week one of our promising young men, on his way home from East Jordan, at a late hour, saw in front of him in the road a big bear that showed no inclination to get out of his way. After going ahead of him some distance it leisurely turned aside into a cross road. He drove home, put out his horse, aroused a neighbor, who, with his son, took their gun, and went in search of bruin, and finally tracked him to a farm yard where they saw before them a large black *hog.*

Feb. 22.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

A barber shop will be opened at the Commercial house soon, and will be run by Colin McMillan.

L. C. Madison now has his drug store comfortably located in his new building.

Gov. Luce has approved the act incorporating East Jordan.

The proposition made by the co-operative association has nearly all been paid in, and the store will be started as soon as a suitable building is procured.

The account of C. G. Lewis, whose assignment we noticed last week, are in excess of his liabilities, and it is the general opinion that he will pay that arrangements may be made with his creditors, Mr. Lewis to resume his business.

Barnard.

Mr. Cannon returned to his farm last Tuesday.

Bernard Burns has gone to Boyne City to attend circuit court.

Mr. Thorp's youngest child is very sick. He is attended by Dr. Lewis.

There was no preaching here Sunday on account of quarterly meeting at Bay View.

Mr. Clower's son-in-law cut his knee with the saw while cutting some logs last week, caused by a limb falling and driving the saw-teeth into his knee.

Feb. 23.

Ironton M. E. Church.

The revival in the M. E church, Ironton, held for two weeks, has been of great good to the church and community.

Revival services will be held during the evenings of next week, beginning next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. J. R. Robinson will preach. All are invited.

There will be preaching at night at Johnson's school house. Every body come.

A Wild Station of the Plains.

The sunlight came playing through the trees, and burned on his serene face like molten gold. The graceful body, round and smooth, expanded where the vast haunches and sloping shoulders set into it in swift curves of binding muscle that stretched to the deer-like neck, with its proud arch and mane, the inch leg strung like a harp, with cords of steel to the ivory hoof. His flowing mane and tail seemed impatient to be waving backward in the strong wind of his flying gallop. Though he stood like a bronze, with only the trumpet nostrils working to catch the air, the small head, while even to the eyes, turned over his shoulder to survey the intruders who had disturbed his watering place. * * * There stood the horse, keenly alive to his danger, nay, even challenging it, for the ears laid themselves slowly back—the eyes began to shine.—*Capt. Remsey in Outing.*

THE DIAMOND RATTLER.

Venom Incarnate on the Burning Sand of Florida—Moccasins and Adders.

"One day last fall," said a bilious-looking man to a reporter, "I was walking along the track of a narrow-gauge railroad that runs from the St. John's river back into the pine woods of Florida. In accordance with an unwritten law which draws the line at 95 degrees, the unofficial custodians of thermometers in that region recognize and record no temperature which rises above that mark. The temperature on the afternoon in question was recorded as 95 degrees in the shade. In the sun the temperature may go as high as it pleases, and on that day it went so high that nothing but a pyrometer would answer for measuring it. I had just received a paper containing the account of the Grant funeral, and was reading it as I slowly wended beneath an umbrella. A person who has spent several months in Florida becomes so accustomed to keeping a lookout for snakes that he scans his path unconsciously. So strong does this habit become that I caught myself walking for snakes in Broadway a month after my return to New York.

"It was well along in the story of the old warrior's burial, when suddenly I found myself half way down the railroad embankment, and I had got there by one jump. Just abreast of me between iron rails was a rattlesnake in the act of coiling. What it was that had alarmed me I do not know—whether I caught a glimpse of him before he coiled at all, or whether I heard his rattle as he coiled, struck, and raised his menace. Probably he had been lying in the hollow of one of the rails, where the heat that is so pleasant to the snake tribe was much greater than on the burning sand even, and had been awakened from his siesta by the disturbing tread of the engine. I climbed up the embankment and looked him over from a safe distance. As he coiled and angrily raised his head, he was venom incarnate. He was a medium-sized specimen of the 'diamond' rattler, so called because of the diamond-shaped black spots along his back. He lay coiled ready for a spring, till he was induced to strike at a stick. Then he writhed on the sand as though it had been a heated iron plate beneath him. He kept his rattle sounding at short intervals. The impulse seemed to start close to his head, run the length of him like a shiver of light on his glossy skin, and give to his tail a snap something like that of a whiplash. He seemed completely gripped with venom, till he was angry with himself and at war with all the rest of the world. His small eyes, of the color of a pebble of mercury, were almost closed. He made little effort to move away when he was again menaced by the stick, but coiled and flung himself at it as often as he was approached. A rattlesnake can strike only about one-third of its length. Bearing this in mind, I kept them a safe distance. I studied him a while longer, and then broke his back by a whack with the stick. After thumping him till he seemed to be dead I picked him up on the stick and carried him down to the road I met a Gerky. He gave the snake a wide berth as he passed. Then he turned around and called: 'Hey! look out fo' dat ar snake, boss. Dey'm powerful mean critters, dem heads an' tails.'

"Moccasins and blow adders," continued the bilious man, "are the other venomous snakes that are found nearly all over Florida. In the rivers, branches, lakes, and bayous moccasins are far from scarce. They like to crawl out and sun themselves on dry logs and tufts of grass. They are considered as poisonous as rattlesnakes, and the chances of being struck by them are much greater, for they are too sluggish to get out of the way, and they give no warning rattle before they strike. In the headwaters of the St. John's they are as thick as wiggles in a rain-water barrel, and are not at all shy. A big one is between six and seven feet long and four inches in diameter. They swim with their heads only on the surface of the water, and propel themselves by a motion of the body similar to that with which a snake moves on dry land. Recovery from the effects of moccasin bites are not rare; but in many instances the wound inflames and gives the person considerable trouble about the time of the anniversary of the bite for several years.

"Prof. Yerkes, once of Waterbury, Conn., for one of the ablest writers of snake stories in the south. One afternoon he was crossing a branch of the St. John's on a fallen log. Right ahead of him he saw the biggest moccasin he had ever seen. He went back a set out a thick pole, and with it he dealt the snake a tremendous whack. He noticed before hitting him that the snake made no attempt to strike, and he thought it queer. He dragged the moccasin home, knotted a cord around his tail, hooked the steel gaff into the loop, mounted a barrel, and hoisted the snake up till his head cleared the ground. While trying to find the right notch on the steelyards he was astounded to see a moccasin slip tail foremost out of the original snake's mouth. He got down from the barrel and reached for the stick. Moccasin No. 2 made no attempt to twist and strike, and he was dispatched with one whack. The professor thought he would weigh the snakes separately, so he knotted a cord to No. 2's tail, mounted the barrel, hooked on the steelyards, and lifted him up. If he was surprised when he undertook to weigh No. 1, he was more than surprised now, for a third moccasin's tail appeared from the suspended snake's mouth, and in a jiffy the snake, which had been doubly swallowed, lay wriggling on the sand. This one was rather feeble, and the professor dispatched him with hardly an effort. Then the professor laid the three snakes in a string, heads to tails, and measured them, and afterward he weighed them. The only thing I remember about the figures is that the second snake was five inches shorter than the first, and the third snake just three. I have given only a bare outline of the story. You ought to hear the professor put in the details.

"The blow adder," continued the bilious man, "is found in all sizes up to the limit of its growth. When I first went to Florida I fell in with one when I was walking across a cleared patch one day. I happened to see him just in time to avoid stepping on him. He lay coiled on the grass, and I took him for a sleek black snake, and bent over him to admire his glossy coat. Greatly to my surprise he struck at me, and gave me a close call. I finished him with a club, still thinking that he was a black snake, though I was puzzled by the bad temper he had displayed. He was once and a half as long as my umbrella stick. A cracker came along and I began telling him how the black snake had struck at me. 'Dat's a mighty lucky thing he didn't hit you,' said the cracker, 'for he's a blow adder, and them's about the most venomous critters in those yer parts.'"—*N. Y. Sun.*

President Lincoln's War Substitute.

"President Lincoln had a substitute in the army," said Mr. Noble D. Larner, while talking over old times in Washington, "and he was credited to the Third ward of this city. It was in the winter of 1864-5, that Gen. Fry, then provost marshal here, sent for me and told me that the president wanted a substitute to go to the war for him. At that time I was connected with the Third Ward Draft club, the principal object of which was to secure substitutes for members who might be drafted. There lived in our ward a son of a clergyman who bore the usual reputation given to ministers' sons, and he was naturally 'a no'er do well.' This fellow was desired to represent the president and a check from the white house for $800 payable at Riggs' bank was the consideration. Nothing was ever heard of the young man afterward, but it was generally believed that he was killed during the Wilderness campaign. Our draft club gave a concert for the benefit of their fund at Ford's opera-house, on the Tenth street, the evening that the president received his exemption paper, which I remember was inclosed in a gilt frame and exhibited from the stage during the performance. Although I had served three months in the army and I was honorably discharged I was drafted, and had to look out for a substitute, too. He was a raw-boned, gigantic specimen of an Irishman, and I kept trace of him for some time after he joined the army. One day after the war closed I thought I would look up the man's record, and upon inquiring at the war department concerning him I found the word 'deserted' marked opposite his name."—*Washington Critic.*

Curiosities of Waste.

A peculiar class of book hunters haunt the large junk shops in search of rare or odd books and the popular monthly magazines. These genteel chiffoniers, if they may be called such, occasionally strike valuable finds in old literature, which costs them at the rate of 6 cents per pound. Another class of buyers look up the monthly parts of magazines, and upon completing the set dispose of them, usually to the Cornhill second-hand book-stores. These buyers often tackle a pile of old paper stuff that keeps them busy for a week or longer, and it is often the case that their labor is unrewarded. The law of compensation seems to be a factor in the odd junk business, for many people get a good living from other people's waste. Even old tin cans, which were formerly condemned as useless, and millions of which have been planted in the creation of the Black bay district of Boston, are now utilized, and the metal sheet made from them can be japanned, or tinned, or galvanized, or treated in any way that the material made from the original ore is treated. Out of the iron are made buttons, shoe-lace ends, snow cards, telephones, electric lights and letter boxes, small wares, etc. There are parties in Boston, who make the collection of old tin, tin cuttings, and old tin cans a regular business, and make money out of it. The material is sent to New York, where it is utilized. So the utilization of tin-plate cuttings and the recovery of the tin has grown out of the same channel of scientific thought and experiment that loop had charmed the gypsy from the dung-hill and converted them into sheets of paper.

The famous cedars of Lebanon are taken care of by the authorities. There are 397 of them—twenty-two more than in 1810 and 373 more than in 1578. When they were counted by the German botanist, Ramvolff.

Hogs sell for 50 cents a head in the Sun-Tree Valley, Cal.

Dr. G. W. CROUTER,

Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

ADVERTISEMENTS of three lines or less will be inserted in this column for

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JOB PRINTING of every description executed promptly, neatly, artistically, and cheaply, at the JOURNAL Office.

LETTER HEADS, Note Heads, Statements, Bills, Envelopes, Card, cheap, and neat, at the JOURNAL Office.

BOAT, BUGGY, AND CUTTER for sale cheap. G. W. CROUTER.
1867

TO RENT.—Two very pleasant offices over the Bank of Charlevoix. 1867

100,000 WHITE BRICK for sale. Inquire at this office.

Terface Farm

J. R. & J. S. DIXON
Charlevoix, Mich.
Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. Fresh Dairy products and Grade Jerseys a specialty

Around the County.

Eveline.

Mrs. Jarman is very sick at present. H. S. Freeman is still very low, being unable to get out at all.

At about noon last Sunday, the sun shone as warm as upon a summer's day.

Dugal Galbraith has about 350 cords of furnace wood out. He has hauled this all out with an ox team. That's business Duke.

The Pine Lake Iron Company's teams have been hauling furnace wood from George Glendemon's place, and from others. They will continue hauling this week.

Mr. Eugene Bedwin, wife, and son Louie, of Hayes, visited his mother, Mrs. Bedwin, in this place over the Sabbath. Mrs. Bedwin and her son Freddie went home with them, but returned on Monday.

Prize folders shouldn't fool with Indian boys. One evening last week, one of our noted fiddlers was invited to spend the evening with one of his neighbors and to bring along his fiddle. An Indian boy was also invited to bring his accordeon to spend the evening at the same place, and have a musical entertainment. We are told that the fiddler tried to beat the Indian boy, and during his fiddle up as high as possible, dodged from one tune to another, sweating like a butcher, but for all his fiddling and fast playing, the accordeon-player sat perfectly cool, and kept up with him. We are also told that this Indian cannot be beat in these parts as a player of an accordeon or a harmonica.

Feb. 22.

Horton's Bay.

Roads more impassable.

R. M. Cherrie was in our midst looking after his interests.

Etz has stuck his foot, and is looking for the "old veteran" spoken of by the Citizen.

Conrad Schmeide hauled at one load 2,050 feet of green maple lumber three miles. Who can beat?

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Parks died very suddenly on Monday morning. Funeral services were held at the school house by Rev. Mr. Crane.

A. R. Struthers is preparing to move the mill he purchased of Strond & Dilworth, on the ice, to Oyster Bay. Be careful, A. R., and give the load a wide berth.

Mr. and Mrs. Crane celebrated their silver wedding on Friday evening. There was a large gathering of friends, who wished them many more years of blissfulness. Many presents were left to remind them of the pleasant evening spent.

Rev. Mr. Hodges of Ironton, Rev. Mr. Miller of Gaylord, and Rev. Mr. Pierce of Atlanta, meet here Tuesday for the purpose of opening a series of meetings. Mr. Hodges opening the services by laying a good foundation in the Christian faith. Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Mr. Miller preached and told us many reasons why we should embrace the Christian religion.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. JESHUE, Proprietor.

Boyne City, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 12

CHARLEVOIX

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Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

At West Suffield, Conn., Rose Daly decapitated her illegitimate child, threw the head in a stove, and placed the body in a cellar. The head, which had been cut off with a table-knife, was taken from the fire in a cooked condition.

"Boodle" Alderman O'Neil of New York, convicted of bribery last week in that city, has been sentenced to four years and six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,000.

Dr. Howard Crosby, in a lecture before the students of Rutgers College, contended that intemperance must be dealt with as a sin, as the pledge has proven a failure, and that the use of wine should not be condemned.

Emile Paul, of New York, won several thousand dollars for himself and jockeys by eating eighty-two quails in forty-one days. He now offers to bet $500 that he can dispose of thirteen in one day.

WESTERN.

The fire by which Jesse Arnot's livery stable in St. Louis was destroyed also caused the destruction of the bearer on which the remains of President Lincoln were conveyed to the tomb. Four lives were lost, and 200 vehicles and 100 horses consumed.

At Hannibal, Mo., Mrs. Thomas R. Bennett took her 4-year-old daughter to Mount Olivet Cemetery, swallowed a dose of poison, and lay down on the grave of a child to die. She lacked the nerve to poison her daughter. They lay all night in the rain, and were rescued at breakfast-time. The mother's feet were badly frozen, but the child stood the ordeal well.

The engagement of Mrs. Langtry, at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, has thus far proved the most successful one, financially, played at that popular house in many a day. This week Tom Taylor's famous play, "Lady Clancarty," will be produced. The leading incidents and personages of the drama are historical. The history of the assassination plot of 1696 has been told by Macaulay from materials furnished by state trials of that time. The story of the marriage of Lord and Lady Clancarty while in their youth, of their long separation and their encounter as strangers, the rapid growth of their love, Clancarty's arrest by his brother-in-law, and his pardon obtained from the king by the brave wife are all matters of history, and make up the incidents of a highly interesting play.

Thirty buildings were burned by an incendiary at Anaconda, M. T. Loss $75,000.

Sidney Walsh, a fashionable young Englishman, was found to have committed twenty-one burglaries in Cleveland, O.

John Jacobson strangled his 4-months-old child at Omaha and then hanged himself. He was in ill-health.

S. S. Hollingsworth, ex-County Treasurer at Vincennes, Ind., was found guilty of embezzling $80,000, and given three years in the penitentiary.

Great damage was done by the flood at Lyons, Michigan. Twenty buildings were carried away. There were many narrow escapes from drowning.

Managers of large ranches in Indian Territory report that the winter has been the mildest for five years, and that the loss of stock will only be from 2 to 4 per cent. Advices from the Yellowstone ranges are to the effect that two hundred thousand head of cattle are suffering terribly for grass and water, and carcasses can be counted by hundreds along the river.

A Mrs. Stickney, a convert to the faith cures at Mooseparle, Minn., resuscitated the body of her daughter after it had been dead two months, in the belief that it could be restored to life by prayer. She had it brought to her house and claims that at one time since she has seen signs of life, and that it would have been entirely restored if her faith had been just a little stronger.

On a warrant sworn out by the State's Attorney at Morris, Ill., Newton Watts was arrested for complicity in the Rock Island train robbery and the murder of Messenger Nicholls in March of last year. He had charge of the baggage-car in which the safe was carried. It appears that the wife of Frank Jean Schwartz induced him to confess that he found a package of $7,000 under a seat in the smoking-car on the night following the robbery, and that he gave $5,000 of it to Newton Watts. The latter admits receiving the money, but claims that it has gone beyond his reach.

SOUTHERN.

In Green County, Kentucky, the body of John Smith was found wrapped in a blanket and concealed inside the carcass of a horse. It is supposed that he was murdered and his body concealed there by the murderer. Keith was a brother-in-law of William Deupass. He had been missing for several days, but no search had been made for him, his friends supposing that he was away on a visit, until a note belonging to William Deupass came into the house carrying something in his mouth, which, when examined, proved to be the hand of a man. Mr. Deupass tracked the dog to the carcass of an old horse, and was horrified to find the body of his brother-in-law therein, half eaten up by dogs. The mystery connected with the affair will probably never be solved.

Thirty-one persons were indicted for gambling at New Orleans last week, including Parker Harrison, Charles Bush, and Alex Brewster, who are well known to the sporting fraternity throughout the country.

The cotton crop is estimated at 6,640,000 bales.

For the first time in the history of New Orleans, the gambling houses are closed, to await the result of prosecutions.

Thomas M. Joseph, a prominent lawyer of Galveston, has disappeared. He has for ten years been Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, and his accounts are believed to be short from $12,000 to $20,000.

A duel was fought at New Orleans between Robert Roman and Sidney L. Theard, in which the Roman gladiator came out victorious, inflicting two nasty cuts in his opponent's hand. A reconciliation was then effected through the seconds.

The theaters and restaurants were the only public places in New Orleans open last Sunday, for the first time in the history of that city. The saloon men have decided to apply for an injunction against the gas and electric light companies.

WASHINGTON.

The Commissioner of Pensions has made requisition for $8,785,000 with which to make his March payments. This is the largest sum yet asked for any quarter.

A report has been made to the State Department by United States Consul J. C. Bacon of Montevideo, Uruguay, that an excellent market might be opened there for American cured pork and lard, as most inferior home-made ham and bacon sells there at from forty to fifty cents a pound. It is said that it would pay American shippers to open a market there and sell at about twenty-five to thirty cents a pound.

The Secretary of the Interior reports to the Senate that forty-four of the older Apache children at Fort Marion have been transferred to the Indian school at Carlisle, and that sixty of the younger ones are to be educated at St. Augustine by the Sisters of Charity at $17.50 each per quarter.

John Jameson has resigned the general superintendency of the Railway Mail Service. His successor is Thomas E. Nash, Chief Clerk of the Postoffice Department.

The President has allowed the act appropriating $600,000 a year to provide arms and equipments for the militia to become a law without his signature.

Secretary Manning called at the White House last week and placed his resignation in the hands of the President. The letter of resignation for the name of Mr. Manning's successor will probably not be made public for some time.

POLITICAL.

A bill to prohibit boycotts and attaching a penalty for the violation of the act, if adopted, of five years in the penitentiary or a fine of $2,000, or both, has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature.

A committee of architects appointed by the Minnesota House to investigate the condition of the Capitol reported that the roof is liable to fall in at any moment. An adjournment to Market Hall was immediately ordered.

Cassius M. Clay is still actively canvassing Kentucky for the Republican nomination for Governor.

The Oregon Legislature passed a bill over the Governor's veto authorizing the Oregon Navigation Company to construct a bridge at Portland.

A bill has been introduced in the Nebraska House to provide for the stamping of merchandise made in the Penitentiary.

A poll of the preferences of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature gives the preference for President of the Democrats as Gov. Hill, and the Republicans J. G. Blaine, Smith M. Weed, of New York, who has been spoken of as Secretary Manning's successor, denies the report, and, speaking of the future, says Mr. Cleveland will not be a candidate for re-election.

The Nebraska House passed a bill providing for a bureau of industrial statistics.

An Indianapolis dispatch says: "David Turpie's certificate of election as United States Senator from Indiana was delivered to him to-day by the Governor, the Secretary of State having consented, on the advice of the Attorney General, to attest the signature of the Governor to the document, as the law makes this his duty. In a few days it is expected that his name is not to be regarded as an appendage of the Senate."

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

About fifteen hundred silk-dyers at Paterson, N. J., struck for $1 per week additional pay and a half-holiday.

Four hundred ore miners struck at Champion, Mich., demanding the removal of Captain John Sampson and his brother. There is much dissatisfaction in the district, and other strikes are impending.

A New York special says: "Except for the number of long-shoremen standing idle on the corners, the stoppage on the river fronts have assumed almost their normal appearance. Though it requires a larger number of men to do the work now than formerly, the steamboat and railroad pier managers all claim that business is as good as before the strike, and that freight is being moved with the utmost facility."

The Knights of Labor have purchased for their general headquarters a building on North Broad street, Philadelphia, for $65,000.

The strike of the longshoremen in New York having been declared off, there was a general rush of strikers to get back to work. The men in the docks claim it to have amounted to over $2,500,000, and they will use to withdraw from the organization that brought on the trouble. The Morgan line of boats, among others, refused to take the strikers back, and an attempt was made to fire its property.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

Officials of the St. Paul road report that the earnings for last year were 9½ per cent on the common stock, and that there will be a surplus of $1,000,000 after paying dividends.

The Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company has been incorporated by Chicago and New York capitalists, with a capital stock of $50,000,000.

The Federal Court at Indianapolis has entered a decree for the sale of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Road within thirty days, the limit being $3,000,000. The mortgages aggregate $8,000,000.

It is reported that the Denver & Rio Grande Road is negotiating in London for funds to extend its track from Green River to Santa Cruz, eight hundred miles.

Mr. McBill, of the Iowa Railway Commission, expresses surprise that the question of the long and short haul has never been precipitated upon the board. He also states that the road to railway companies of fixing their own coal is kept a profound secret.

A circular has been issued by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company for $3,000,000 with which to construct one thousand miles of track in Kansas, Colorado, and California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Great damage was done in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia by the gale last week. A number of buildings at Wheeling were unroofed. Several buildings were wrecked at Wooster, Ohio. The spire of the Lutheran Church was blown through the roof of the new Methodist. The tow boat, the Lutheran Church and many dwellings at Greensburg, Pa., were wrecked. The Third Presbyterian Church at Wheeling, W. Va., was unroofed, and the Mound City Hotel at Moundsville, W. Va., was partially destroyed. At Louisville, O., the cyclone unroofed the Catholic Church and convent and many houses, and leveled every fence and tree. No lives were lost, but the citizens were panic-stricken. Four Hungarians were killed at Tyrone, Pa., by the falling of a tree under which they had taken shelter.

The officials of British Columbia report a marked decrease in the arrival of Chinese immigrants, and that a large amount of money was recently sent by Americans in New York to China to secure less stringent fishery regulations.

FOREIGN.

Dr. Holub, the African explorer, his wife, and the entire party accompanying him, have been massacred by natives in the interior of the dark continent.

Egyptian securities rose 2 per cent in London on the rumor that a British protectorate was to be established over that country.

Mrs. Henry Wood, the English novelist, whose decease is announced, was born in Worcestershire in 1815, and inherited a literary taste from her father, a glove manufacturer named Thomas.

The Russian Mediterranean fleet has been ordered to Jaffa.

John Bright has written another letter criticising Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy.

The striking coal-miners in Scotland are resorting to many and desperate outrages.

In the House of Commons, Sir Michael Hicks Beach announced that moonlighters recently invaded three farm-houses in County Galway and blackened the hair of the women because they had been working to pulse.

The French Government is purchasing timber in Bohemia for the purpose of constructing barracks.

A possible disruption of the Liberal factions in England is now talked of.

The cholera has made its appearance in Moscow.

The Hotel Continental at Berlin was burned, and several persons perished. It was insured in 1884 at a cost of $1,250,000, and was largely patronized by Americans.

At the close of a meeting at Glasgow, which was addressed by socialist speakers on behalf of the Lanarc miners, the crowd pelted the mounted police with mud and stones. The police charged and scattered the mob.

It is announced that all forts in Belgium along the front or French frontier have received a complete war armament. The preparations for defense have been carried to the extent of mobilizing the troops.

The *Fremdenblatt* of Berlin tells Belgium that it is her duty to maintain her army and be ready to defend her frontiers, and that it would be unwise to expect upon the powers to guarantee her neutrality.

The Czar refuses to disclose his intention in case of a French war against Germany.

Greece has given to France permission to excavate Delphi for remains of the temple.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the Russian troops in Kasnigar and Kudja, and that 3,000 men are already assembled in those districts.

The Germans erected at Cummersdorf an exact model of the forts along the French frontier, and destroyed it in forty-eight hours by using a new explosive. A large number of men are engaged in strengthening the fortifications of Cadiz. The Austrian Government has quadrupled the staff of the Steyr rifle factory and given considerable work to other shops.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The conferees representing the Senate and the House have finally reached an agreement concerning the pending bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, says a Washington dispatch. The bill passed by the Senate provides that the Mormon Church should be governed by trustees appointed by the President. That was an unwise provision, and in conference it has been rejected. The requirement that all marriages in Utah shall be matters of public and official record will assist prosecutors in the performance of their duty. The most important paragraphs of the bill as it now stands are those which repeal the charters of the Mormon Church and the Mormon Immigration Society, and instruct the Attorney General to proceed in the courts for the recovery of all the church property which was not acquired in accordance with the laws of the United States. Section 1890 of the Revised Statutes is as follows: "No corporation or association for religious or charitable purposes shall acquire or hold real estate in any Territory during the existence of the Territorial government of a greater value than $50,000; and all real estate acquired or held by such corporation or association contrary hereto shall be forfeited and ended to the United States."

The Senate Committee on Printing, by a vote of two to one, has decided to report favorably the nomination of Public Printer Benedict, and he will probably be confirmed.

The fight against him, says a Washington dispatch, has been made by the Democrats in the House, by local representatives, and the objections urged against him are of a character of a very personal nature. In the senate the fate of the law, which requires that the Public Printer shall be a practical printer, and that he has been the publisher of a country newspaper for two years, is not yet decided, never mind, as it is, although in his business he has spent his life in the employ of printers of any kind. He is a member of thirty persons from the town where he lived when he was a boy, and has been postmaster twice, and has dismissed odd and influential men, and has made a good postmaster. He has had the big hand to an unbounded extent, and, coming from a little country town to fill an office to be his for four years, the printing institution in the world, he has an idea that he owes it to his party, and the President of the United States, and William R. Carter, a cloak manufacturer of Boston, with liabilities of $25,000.

The Chicago Base Ball Club has released Kelly to the Boston Club for a consideration of $10,000. Kelly gets the regulation $2,000 salary in Boston, and $1,000 additional for his photograph.

Gen. Fitzhugh urges the members of the Grand Army to forward to Congressmen, by letters or resolutions, an expression of sentiment on the vote of the dependent parents pension bill.

It is alleged by the Toronto *Standard* that an association of iron-workers has been formed in Pittsburgh to assist the Liberal party in the Dominion in defeating Sir John A. Macdonald's Government, and that a large amount of money was recently sent by American Protectionists to Canada.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

MEMORIAL services in honor of the late General John A. Logan were held in the Senate on the 6th inst. The Senate chamber was packed with attentive listeners. Mrs. Logan and family being among the number. Fifteen members of the House of Representatives, with the sad news of the dead Senator, in the House of Representatives subjoined adjourned. Tributes to the memory of the departed Senator from Wisconsin were delivered by Representatives Rose Henderson of Illinois, Hazel, Pettibone, Hendersons of Iowa, and Brentwood of Kentucky. The House adjourned, and the Post Worth and Dawes of Illinois, and Hanna of Indiana Territory. The Senate then spent the day in the consideration of the Deficiency appropriation bill. The text of the amendment to the Senate Committee on Pensions, which was passed, is as follows: "Soldiers and sailors who served ninety days or more in the war of the rebellion, and who are now or may hereafter be found to be suffering from a disability not the result of their own vicious habits or gross carelessness, shall be entitled to pensions, which pensions shall be given for the performance of labor such a support as shall render them unable to do so. They must be dependent upon their daily labor for support.

"In the case of these conditions they shall be placed on the pension roll, and shall receive such total inability to proceed, and the subsistence of the family of any such soldier or sailor.

"It is hereby declared that the words last quoted, which follow the word 'support,' are used in the sense of the word 'sustain' in the law of June 27, 1882, and that the conditions presented in the present law are to be construed in the same way as the total inability provided for in the act of June 27, 1882, that is, the inability arising from disease or injury of the character specified in the previous parts of the section. It does not mean that the applicant must be a pauper or in the poorhouse, but it does mean that the prescribed conditions.

"Soldiers and sailors and physical disability spoken of in the act of June 27, 1882, entitled 'An act for the relief of dependent and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent for support,' are hereby defined to be:

"This is the first general bill that has been sanctioned by Congress since the close of the last civil war permitting pensions to the soldiers and sailors who served in that war upon the ground of their present disability, and also, and the entire absence of any injuries received by the comrades or the ties of the service.

"While it allows constant legislation since the close of the war has been concentrated, and the number of every possible injury received as a result of the service, and the number of every and with a great number of laws passed for the purposes have been administered, and the pensions have been paid, and the pensions have been given to the soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent for support, the pensioners of all classes were upon the rolls, and the number of pensioners of all classes, of the rebellion and their widows and dependents for the year ending June 30, 1885, was 345,125, and the amount paid for the payment of pensions, and the amount expended in the year ending June 30, 1885, was $56,000,000.

"While annually paying out such a vast sum of money, and the number of the pensioners by the bill under consideration is exactly 2 per cent of the number of the pensioners of the United States has been engaged, including, of course, the cost of the pensions, and the amount of the pensions of the act for per month, for as it is related to the number of the pensioners of the United States

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic state convention for the nomination of one Justice of the supreme court to serve eight years, one Justice of the supreme court to serve the unexpired term of January 1st, 1888, and two Regents of the University, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the Detroit opera house, Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday, March 27, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

A council of the rules adopted by the convention held in Detroit in 1884 shall be and is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes, but any county is entitled to at least one delegate. All delegates must be residents of the counties they represent.

I. M. WEBBER, Chairman.
JOHN MINER, Secretary.

Under the above call, Charlevoix county is entitled to four delegates, and Antrim three.

Democratic County Convention.

A Democratic county convention will be held at Mosher's hall in the village of Boyne City, on Friday, Feb. 25, 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic state convention, to be held at Detroit on Tuesday, March 1st, for the election of a secretary of the county committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. The several townships will be entitled to the delegates to said convention as follows: Bear Lake, 1; Charlevoix, 2; Chandler, 1; Charlevoix, 4; Evangeline, 2; Eveline, 5; Hayes, 2; Hudson, 1; Marion, 2; Melrose, 1; Norwood, 2; Resort 1; South Arm, 2; Springvale, 1; Wilson, 2.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Chairman.

Michigan is likely to have two or more new counties during the present session of the legislature.

The Vetoed Pension Bill.

In the few places where the president's action in vetoing the dependent pension bill is seriously criticised it is assumed that he has done something which will prevent the deserving soldier who was wounded in battle or shattered by disease from receiving any assistance from the government which he served in the most arduous and perilous capacity. Nothing could be farther from the truth or more ridiculous. There are laws already in force under which soldiers of the late war who sustained any injury, even the slightest, either in field or camp, may secure pensions simply by applying at the bureau. Pensions are given for more than one hundred and twenty five causes, including every possible ill that a soldier or his dependent relatives could suffer. But the vetoed bill was not intended to cover these deserving cases. It was passed for the express purpose of bringing within the pale of pension legislation thousands of men who never sustained an injury of any kind in the service, men who never got south of the Ohio river, men who never fired a gun, as thousands of enlisted troops did not, and men who, having enlisted for three months, perhaps when the war was already over, receiving big bounties and, incurring no hardship, may now be suffering from any of the ills which all flesh is heir to, but not one of which is properly traceable to their brief military service.

Pumping up tears in behalf of the deserving soldier is therefore entirely out of place in this instance. The soldier who lost a little finger or contracted a chronic stomachache in the field can secure a pension by applying for it. No new law is necessary for him. All he need do is ask and he will receive. The vetoed bill was intended to cover the cases of those who make no pretense that they were injured in the service. It was designed to give pensions to men who are poor or who want them. It threw down the bars and leveled all distinction between the honored veteran bearing wounds received in his country's defense and the mere pretender and vagabond who, growing weary of supporting himself, asks the government to do it for him. The country, and especially the soldiers who saw service, are not prepared to wipe out the distinctions which existing laws make on this subject.—*Chicago Herald.*

Railroad Notes.

And now Traverse City wants the the D. C. & E. R. R., and in order to make capital frist tries to throw cold water on the proposed route via. Kalkaska, and especially that portion of it between this place and Grayling. True a small portion of the route east of its crossing "plains," but by far the major portion of the line through this country is through as fine a section of country as Traverse or any other northern county can boast of. Again, Charlevoix understands its own best interests too well to be led astray by specious arguments of Traverse City, or to allow itself to be located at the tail end of a spur of the G. R. & I. R. R. The people at that end of the route are not in the position of the old maid who wanted a husband and was willing to take "Most anybody, good Lord." On the contrary, they are in a position to demand what they want, and moreover, get it; and being sure of a road anyway, they are not foolish enough to want to put themselves at the end of a one horse extension when they can be at the terminus of a line that will intersect both the G. R. & I. and the Michigan Central, giving the competing lines to the east and south with almost a certainty of securing the Chicago & West Michigan, later, as well.—*Kalkaska Leader.*

On Tuesday a delegation of citizens from Bellaire and Kalkaska were here to take part in the railroad negotiations, and additional stock was taken, and the organization finally completed with a new board of directors and officers, as follows: A. D. Cruickshank, John Nicholls, J. Milo Eaton, F. J. Meech, and E. H. Dixon, of Charlevoix; R. M. Cherrie and E. A. Lewis, of Ironton; Roswell Leavitt, of Bellaire; A. G. Drake, W. H. Pipp, and A. A. Bleahy, of Kalkaska. The board of directors elected the following officers: President, R. M. Cherrie; vice president, A. A. Bleahy; secretary, J. Milo Eaton; treasurer, F. J. Meech; attorney, A. D. Cruickshank. The company is now ready for business, and expect to proceed at once to secure the right of way, and the necessary means for the construction of the road.

A Warning.

Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing us of the presence of danger and disturbing little excitement of an unusual nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nerve energies are exhausted, and headache and another other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of modern man and woman would be cured and prevented were their origin in derangements of the liver, blood, dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness and other unwholesome conditions. For a disease nature find a certain cure by use of Golden Seal Bitters. In this medicine nature, aided by art, has produced a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases common to mankind. The vitalizing principals embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down dyspeptic. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co, Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of this town: "I am 72 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and was able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c, at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of cough medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Pete's Magic Cough Cure. Thousands of hopeless cases of coughs, colds, and consumption have yielded to this truly *miraculous* discovery. For this reason we feel warranted in risking our reputation and money on its merits. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

It is a good rule to accept only such medicines as are known to be worthy of confidence. It has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine ever used for throat and lung diseases.

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This Daily Star contains all the news of the day in an attractive form, the special correspondence by cable from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Rome is commendable feature.

At Washington, Albany and other news centers, the most competent, specially trained by Tee Star, furnish the latest news by telegraph.

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AYER'S Sugar-Coated Cathartic PILLS.

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and Colonel Cook's family have found them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia.—G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gunther, Newburgh, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my face, for which of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured.—Samuel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the first got worse or the second sick. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored.—Theodore Euling, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

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BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.

Hot and cold baths at any hour of the day and evening.

A Special Sale
IN CHILDREN'S SUITS!
AND
A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
On all other goods.

I will sell you a real all-wool suit of underwear for $1.50; a good, heavy winter pants for $1.50; a good, all-wool, kersey suit for $9.00, the best goods for the money that can be made.

Don't fail to give me a call for anything in my line, for

I am Giving Great Bargains This Fall.

Just received my stock of Winter Caps. You will be surprised when you see what I can sell you a Fur Cap for.

GEO. W. MILLER.

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Footwear
Of Every Description, at
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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 24, 1887.

100 Stoves at Cost. D. C. Loveday, of East Jordan, offers his entire stock of stoves, for cash, for cash, to close them out and make room for other lines of goods. *Now* is the time to secure bargains.

Lumber Sleigh to trade for a fresh cow, or for young stock,—a cow soon to calve preferred.
18tf W. J. STEVENSON.

☞ Jefferies' is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Come back old friends and try it.

☞ Fresh Oysters, direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

Geo. Wrisley is home from Ellsworth.

Circuit court in session at Boyne City this week.

We shall see returned home from Canada last Saturday.

E. E. Mudge and wife returned home last Friday.

Capt. A. G. Aldrich is in Grand Rapids this week.

Mrs. J. L. Hurd returned home from Ionia yesterday.

Roswell Leavitt, of Bellaire, made us a brief call on Wednesday.

J. L. Newberry, of Petoskey, was one of our callers on Tuesday.

Dr. G. W. Crouter promises copy for a new advertisement next week.

John Burns and wife returned home Friday from their visit to Canada.

Note change of advertisement in the Pine Lake Iron Company's space this week.

Will Aldrich is home from Chicago, visiting relatives and friends in Charlevoix.

Al. Washburn returned on Saturday from his trip to Cadillac and Detroit.

Most of the Charlevoix attorneys are in Boyne City this week, attending court.

The Charlevoix ministrels are practicing for an entertainment in the near future.

Rev. C. F. Van Anken writes that he will be in Charlevoix again in a couple of weeks.

Mike Litney and wife returned from their visit with friends at Sutton's Bay last Friday.

G. W. Bell reports engagements for rebuilding and removing cottage on the resort in the spring.

H. W. Page, of Kalamazoo, arrived last Friday, to look after matters pertaining to the welfare of the resort.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give a ten cent tea at the church next Monday evening. Supper for all that come.

Amos Fox's gray pony took a run in Bridge street last Saturday, scattering the cutter along the street by pieces.

John Linn and L. Price left yesterday for Bayfield, Wis., where they will work in a factory the balance of the winter.

Frank M. Harris and Miss Jennie Bailey, both of Eastport, were married by Rev. E. H. Whitman, at Norwood, on the 22d.

The Old Settlers' Association of the Grand Traverse region, will hold its annual meeting at the town hall, Elk Rapids, March 1, 1887.

Last Friday morning the roads were the worst of the season. Four horses being necessary to get the snow plow through the streets.

W. P. Brown and wife, and his father, P. K. Brown, went to Grayling, N. Y., last week, and will visit other Eastern cities before their return.

The sugar season is again at hand, and I. D. Bartholomew & Co., have something to say, of interest to all sugar-makers. Don't forget them when ordering supplies.

Wesley Emery, of Lansing, was in town Wednesday, in the interest of the state reading circle, of which society he is state agent, and visited the county and local reading circles.

Band of Hope next Saturday, at three o'clock p. m. Children are invited to attend. Please come and fill the hall. The meetings can not be made interesting unless the people turn out.

Al Washburn's excellence as a wood engraver is again shown in the new advertisement of F. W. Craine & Co. And the whole advertisement is worthy your attention. The large stock of new goods received this week is worth reading many miles to see.

The regular monthly temperance meeting at Greer's hall on Monday evening was well attended and was addressed by the several pastors of the town, and by a number of our citizens, on the question of temperance. Mr. Bartholomew, Friday evening, Feb. 25, 1887. The paper will be by Mrs. A. T. Waterman, on "The Religions of Persia."

Wesley Emery, of Lansing, Mich., state agent of the reading circle, contracted with the school board yesterday for a set of anatomical charts for the schools, showing the effect of alcohol and tobacco on the human system.

At the democratic caucus Monday evening, A. D. Cruickshank, J. Milo Eaton, L. D. Bartholomew, C. J. Grier, Geo. W. Miller and Mike Litney were elected as delegates to the county convention, to be held at Boyne City tomorrow.

Dr. G. W. Crouter arrived home Sunday from the grand lodge I. O. O. F. He was raised up a step in the affairs of the society, coming home with the honors of grand marshal. Thus Charlevoix continues to be represented in the affairs of the state, so far as that society is concerned.

Rev. C. F. VanAnken, who for the past three weeks has conducted a very successful series of revival meetings at the Congregational church, closed his meetings Sunday night, there having been eleven persons added to the church that day, making 47 in all since the meetings were inaugurated. Rev. VanAnken seems to be specially fitted for the work he is engaged in, and wherever he goes he will have the God speed of the many warm friends he made during his stay in Nashville. He is now at Freeport.—*Nashville News.*

The masquerade at the opera house on the 22d was a great success socially and financially, and footed the reading room a nice little sum. The object and prices drew a large and orderly crowd, and the prizes offered created more of an interest in handsome and appropriate costumes than ever before had in Charlevoix. The prizes were awarded to Miss Annie McLeod, representing a costume "one hundred years ago," and to Wm. Cross as "the fat boy." The supper at the Bridge Street House was satisfactory in every respect, and reflects great credit on Mr. and Mrs. Campbell.

The Michigan State Reading Circle, of which Mr. Wesley Emery, of Lansing is state agent, proposes to give teachers all over the state a course of reading and study almost equivalent to a normal course, and at only a nominal cost. Mr. Emery tells us that in many localities in the southern part of the state a certificate of proficiency from the state circle is all that is necessary to secure a school,—their examinations requiring a more through training than some county examinations. Local circles have been organized in Boyne Falls, Boyne City, East Jordan and Charlevoix. The teachers all over the country are taking hold of it with profit to themselves, and of course to the advantage of the general public.

With the coming of spring and the opening of travel, our friends should make an effort in their respective localities to increase the circulation and popularity of the JOURNAL. A little effort on the part of each subscriber to procure at least one more subscriber, would soon double our list, and enable us to make improvements not now possible. It is the aim of the publisher to make the JOURNAL the most complete and thorough local newspaper in the county, and with the aid of our correspondents make it a record of the transactions of the whole county. We desire correspondents in localities not now represented, who will carefully and correctly report business transactions and personals of a nature to interest all in their vicinity.

"If this sort of weather keeps up much longer," said a tar at the Lumber Exchange yesterday, "navigation will open within five weeks. We got a dispatch here the other day saying that the ice in the straits was getting rotten and breaking up. Nearly all the ice has disappeared from this end of the lake, and from what we can learn from the other shore the same is true over there. There is more or less ice farther up the lake, but these heavy rains must be chopping it up at a lively rate. Should navigation open in the latter part of March vesselmen will have a chance to make some money during the year, and reimburse themselves for the many losses they have sustained in the past few years. Looking over the situation at this early day, I have no hesitancy in saying that vessel interests were never brighter."—*Chicago Herald.*

Historical Society.

Notwithstanding the storm a goodly number of the Historical Society met at the home of Mrs. Ainslie on Friday evening last, and passed a season of literary and social enjoyment.

Mr. Robert Miller read a very creditable paper upon the French Revolution.

Mrs. O. S. Washburn read an interesting selection and Mae Waterbury gave a recitation.

The music as furnished by Miss Kissner, Miss Carrie Hilton, the Misses Ainslie, Messrs. Wheat and Kanagy and Dr. Perry was novel and pleasing.

The society will meet at the residence of I. D. Bartholomew, Friday evening, Feb. 25, 1887. The paper will be by Mrs. A. T. Waterman, on "The Religions of Persia."

M. E. Church.

Teachers' meeting grows in numbers and interest. Every Tuesday evening these workers meet to sharpen their weapons and get ready for a more vigorous successful prosecution of the work to which God and the church has called them.

On Thursday of this week, a county convention of W. C. T. U. will be held in our church, to which all are invited. Services begin at 2 and 7 p. m.

On Saturday, at 2 p. m., there will be preaching service, after which the quarterly conference will meet for the usual business session.

On Sabbath morning the love feast will begin at 9.30, preaching at 10.30, after which the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. Please come up to this feast and renew your covenant with God, your Father. Jesus expects every one to do their duty. W. H. MCCARTHY, Pastor.

The Sphinx and New Discoveries.

The sphinx occupies a position where the encroachment of the desert is most conspicuous. At the present day nothing is to be seen of the animal except its head and its neck; but the old Egyptian monuments on which it is figured show not only the entire body down to the paws, but also a large square plinth beneath, covered with ornaments. Since the time of the Greeks, perhaps even since the reign of Thothmes IV., this plinth has disappeared beneath the sand, and its very existence has been forgotten. It is generally supposed that the sphinx is hewn out of a large isolated rock, which overlooked the plain. But M. Maspero's researches suggest that the sphinx is hewn out of a large block cut of which the sphinx was finally carried on will doubtless verify the existence of the plinth shown on the old paintings, and also show evidence, by the ornamentation of the plinth, of the true age of the monument. M. Maspero is inclined to assign to it a very great antiquity—possibly higher than the early dynasties—i. e., than the first period of Egyptian history. As the result of last winter's work the sand round the sphinx has already been lowered by about thirty meters.—*The Academy.*

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's *August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. 20w1

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, Schr. Weyssouth, plying between Atlantic City and New York, had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free trial bottles of this standard remedy at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. 4

Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil is Good for both internal and external pain. Good for sprains, black and blue bruises, and swollen joints.

Good for wounds made by knives, scissors, and implements of destruction.

Good for neuralgia, toothaches, and rheumatism's terrible torture. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

SWEETLAND'S SPECIFIC
Lighting Typhoid
CANCER and ULCER FLUID,
Cures Typhoid Fever in from one to four days.
Removes Ulcers from the Throat, Stomach, Intestines, and Rectum.
Cures Cancer in its worst form. Sweetland's medicines will be supplied by advertising.
SWEETLAND'S SPECIFIC HAIR GROWING PHARMACY,
No. 75 Randolph St., ROOM 8, CHICAGO, ILLS.
Medicines 25 and 50 cents per box, with rest of recipes. No medicines sent C. O. D.
G. E. SWEETLAND, M. D.

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

WE ARE SELLING OUT.

As our store will be changed this spring, WE MUST DISPOSE of our large stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, CLOTHING,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

At some price for CASH ONLY.

Bargains! Bargains!!

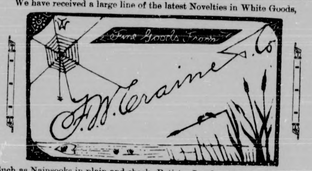
In everything which can be found in our store. Give us a call and be convinced yourself that we mean business. Truly Yours,

ROSENTHAL & SON.

SAP PAILS!
SAP PANS!
SAP SPILES
Atkins Saws,
Perfection Axes.
Job and Tin Work. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

First Arrival of
NEW SPRING GOODS.

We have received a large line of the latest Novelties in White Goods,



Such as Nainsooks in plain and check, Batiste, London Shirtings, Pongees, Seider Cloths, Tufted Batiste and India Linens, which are without doubt the most desirable patterns and qualities this side New York City.

OUR NEW FLANNELS AND DRESS GOODS

are all of the most approved styles and colorings, with beautiful trimmings to match. Come and see them. A few more CLOAKS to close out at an extremely low figure. Come in and see as whether you wish to buy or not.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

A complete line of Silverware, Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Gold Pens.

All the leading AMERICAN WATCHES in Stock. All the latest, best and most improved Watches manufactured.

Repairing Promptly Done
And Warranted.
C. D. HELLINGER,
Bridge St., - - Charlevoix.

Daily Mail
AND
Stage Line
TO EAST JORDAN.

During the coming winter, Burns & Scroggie, as sub-contractors for J. F. Smith, will carry the mail between Charlevoix and East Jordan, leaving Charlevoix at 7.00 a. m., arriving at East Jordan by noon. Returning, leave East Jordan at 1.00 p. m., arriving at Charlevoix by 6.00 p. m. Passengers and baggage carried at low rates.

BURNS & SCROGGIE,
Charlevoix, - - Mich.

J. A. HEATH,
Furniture and Jobbing Shop
ANTRIM STREET,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICH.

All kinds of furniture made to order, old furniture repaired, and shop work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ Give Me a Call. ☜

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR
JOB WORK
AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We are frequently asked by people when subscribing for some city paper why we don't put the price of the JOURNAL down to One Dollar per year. In reply, we cannot undertake to compete with a city paper which is printed with perfect machinery by the ten thousand or hundred thousand. It costs just as much to prepare a newspaper form for the press for one hundred copies as it does for ten thousand copies. A local newspaper seldom expects to extend its circulation beyond a few hundred copies per week, while the city paper which counts its readers by the ten thousand or hundred thousand is generally of very little or no value for local news.

To accommodate those who want a city paper and a local paper, and don't want to pay but one dollar each, if they will bring us the cash and pay for both in advance at one time we will furnish the JOURNAL at the rate of one dollar a year. That is, for Two Dollars cash in advance, we will send the JOURNAL and either the Detroit Weekly Free Press, Chicago Weekly News, Herald, Inter Ocean, Toledo Blade, National Tribune, New York Weekly World, Montreal Weekly Herald and Star, or in fact almost any city weekly usually sold for one dollar a year.

We are able to do this because with the above papers we have special clubbing arrangements by which we receive those papers at a reduction from the regular rate. Their reduction allows us a profit.

Subscribers must remember however, that this is a strictly cash-in-advance rate, and all subscriptions now in arrears must be paid up in full at regular rates, and one year in advance at the reduced rate, to secure the benefits of the arrangement.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.
Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS.....7.00 A. M. to 7.30 P. M

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
OFFICIAL SCHEDULE, STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.
Elk Rapids, 11.30 a. m.; East Jordan, 7.00 a. m.
Petoskey, 7.00 p. m.; Elk Rapids, 1.30 p. m.
East Jordan, 4.00 p. m.; Petoskey, 3.00 p. m.
Mail from Boyne City and intermediate points, 1.30 a. m. for 7.30 p. m. closes during distribution of mail from Petoskey.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

LOVE'S CALL.

BY JENNIE E. OWEN.

The day had softly crept away,
And I sat a-dying in the west,
And gazing upward to the east,
A brilliant crescent on her breast.

The cowpt-house clock had struck the hour,
The clear tones sounded far and near
Above city streets,
And fell like music on the ear.

Like sweet music, for that sound
Had set a thousand workmen free,
And those who loved were hasting home,
The objects of their love to see.

The wife was waiting for her lord,
The children ran to meet their sire;
All hearts were filled with music soft,
Waked from the depths of love's sweet lyre.

But one whose heart was light and gay
Was coming swiftly down the street,
His face reflecting all his heart,
And whistling soft a love song sweet.

"Will you be out to-night, my love?
Up from your window I will hear its lilt:
Give me a song from a bird's throat,
The gentle cadence sinks and swells—

Rises and floats upon the air
Like a bird's wonderful calling song
When he is wooing his pretty mate
The lady branches from among."

And, writing as a little bird
Chirping to woo his pretty mate,
Dear Maudie, gave a tender song,
Comes tripping lightly to the gate.

For love is quick to catch love's call,
And quick to answer, and to hear
Whatever the heart may wish and call,
Or birds the twiny boughs among.

The Story of a Spy.

Our army in the Shenandoah Valley was hampered by the trouble, that always attends campaigning in a hostile country. Probably three-fourths of the population were friendly to the Confederacy; many of those who were friendly to the Union did not dare to make their friendship known. Thousands of soldiers in Early's army had their homes and their families in the valley. At all seasons, when there was an active campaign in progress, and when there was a lull in military operations, some of these men would visit their homes, often taking the most daring risks in doing so. It was so easy to conceal them when suspicion was aroused and search made by our forces, that detection and capture were rare. Three or four instances I recall when spies were discovered and summarily executed, but each of these instances was in the heat of the campaign, when the army was on the march, and it was felt by those in authority that if the offender was not then and there hung he never would be. In fact the justice of the drum-head court-martial in the army was generally sounded, and well administered. None but the most flagrant cases were punished in this way, the innocent were not likely even to be brought before this stern tribunal.

When it is added that in General Early's army there were some other thousands of soldiers, young men who had left their sweethearts in the valley, and who were literally dying to visit them, and about ready to go through fire and water for that purpose, it will be seen that, if Early did not have the most correct information from all these sources of the numbers and movements of our army, then he did not avail himself of the means that were ready to his hand.

That he always did have pretty accurate information of these subjects, the plain history of the campaign will show.

The story was waiting for her lord.

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After leaving it to rebate the story that I begun to tell, which naturally grows out of it, of the adventures and fate of a Confederate spy, it should be said that the Union people in the valley, if in a great minority, were both eager and willing to render any service to the cause that was consistent with their safety; and that upon many occasions General Sheridan received the most valuable information from them, which he publicly acknowledged after the war. The case of Rebecca Wright, at Winchester, is the most conspicuous example of this, and deserves to be kept prominently before the people. Tobey is to be directly credited the great service of sending at great risk to General Sheridan the information upon which he fought the victorious battle of Winchester. Having been myself in that fight, and being sincerely anxious to know if her share in the business was as great and as creditable as was reported, I not long since addressed a letter to her on the subject. The reply came from Washington, informing me that the story was substantially true. The lady has for some time been Mrs. Rebecca Bossall, and fills a place in the Treasury Department, which General Sheridan procured for her, besides presenting her with a handsome gold watch. In September, 1864, she was living at Winchester, which was then within the enemy's lines. Her character as an Union woman had been reported to Sheridan by his spies and he succeeded in getting a message to her, asking her to ascertain and send him word what the strength of Early's army was, in each arm. For an attractive young lady who was indeed by acquaintance among the Confederate officers, this was not a hard thing to do—at least so far as securing the information was concerned; and the gallant officer in gray and gold lace who one afternoon called upon Miss Wright and innocently answered her questions by telling her the whole number of Early's infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and added, in the fullness of his confidence, that two divisions would march to Bunker Hill, several miles north, the next day—that gentleman had not the faintest suspicion that Miss Wright would be in possession of this previous information the same night! But it was one thing to get the information, and another to send it through the well-picketed lines of the Confederate army to Sheridan, at Berryville, twelve miles away. How could it be done? There was just one way that seemed practicable, and Miss Wright adopted it. The information was written by her on bond on thin paper, with all necessary detail, wadded up in a little ball, inclosed in silver leaf, and placed in the cheek of a faithful negro. Some plausible story was invented, to account for the visit of the latter to go beyond the line; a strict examination failed to disclose anything suspicious, and he appeared as perfectly stupid that he was allowed to pass. He was at Sheridan's headquarters in four hours, and that General explicitly tells us that the information he received in this express way was that which justified him in taking the aggressive and bringing on the battle which resulted so gloriously for the Union cause.

But all this is merely incidental to the subject. I begin to relate the interesting story of a Confederate spy, and we will return to it.

In that cold and dreary Virginia winter of 1864-5, our troops in the Shenandoah Valley were quartered in and about Winchester. There who were outside of that place constituted log huts with fire-places, and, Baltimore being less than one hundred miles off, they were able to procure such articles as made them quite comfortable. There was little duty to be done in this station, and, therefore, writing letters, playing cards, reading the papers, and predicting how much longer the war would last, became the stock methods of employing the time. Furloughs and leaves for thirty days were liberally granted, and many went home for a brief visit, to their military experience to wondering ears, and return with a new stock of hope and patience with which to "see it out."

An incident that somewhat concerns the story I have now to tell was the review by Sheridan of ten thousand cavalry in the last of that February. It took place on a level plain near Winchester, and was attended by about every officer and man who was not on duty, as well as half the population of the little city. It was a magnificent spectacle, exceeded only in splendor by the great review of the armies which closed the war in the following May at Washington. The line of horsemen was so long that it was doubled back into columns on each flank, and the continued and prolonged burst of music from the splendid cavalry bands, as the General and his staff rode around it, was inspiriting in the extreme. The writer was in a reverie when him occupied more than an hour, and the little chief seemed to know his ability to giant proportions with pride as he sat his black pacer and impressed the soldiers. What he did with these men has become history. In the sun and frost he pushed far up the valley to Rockish Gap, where they literally rode over the disorganized fragments of an army that Early had gathered there, capturing most of them, and sending them back to Winchester, and then striking over the mountain to the southeast, destroying canals and railroads, and burning Great or City Point for the final work.

I saw the middle portion of this raid, as they were corralled together by the Provost Marshal, and was highly edified by the talk of some of them. One came! fellow gave a graphic summary of the affair in the shed this language.

"Why, we uns was there in the gap, and we was goin' to fight you uns; but you uns came round in hell-fired haste and whipped uns up *yest'ldy so many kervis'n's*."

It was late one night in that January, when several of Emory's staff were sitting up in one of our log huts at Stevenson's Station, three miles north of Winchester, when a negro was brought in by a corporal of the guard. He was anxious to see "Mass General Sheridan," but was generally convinced that if he had anything of importance to tell he had better let us have it.

His mission was indeed important, if his story was true. He was living at Bunker Hill, about twelve miles north, and was "a Linkum nigger." There was an old man named Link living there, who sympathized with the Confederacy, and whose only son was in Early's army. Before daylight that morning had sent a man by the name of Jones, who was a spy for Early, to Winchester, while his horse was put in the barn. The negro had slily watched the proceedings all day, and he believed both man and horse were there yet.

"Well, uncle, what of it?" our Provost Marshal asked.

"I think he's young Mas' Link, sah."

"Nonsense! We have had spies here, through our pickets, from away off near Gordonsville!"

The negro expressed the opinion that he had been the first to come around the mountains at the west, and come in that way.

"I suppose that might be, but what's his object?"

"He's a spy, sah."

"Of course he is—if he's the man; but suppose you write down his name for us, for good of the service. Has he a mother alive?"

"No, sah."

"Sisters?" I doubt if he's from Early's army. A man wouldn't come all that distance and risk his life merely to see his folks."

The darky's face wore a broad grin as he answered that there was a young woman living at old Link's house who, he guessed, was engaged.

"Now you do talk!" said the officer. "A young fellow will go through fire and water to see his sweetheart. The promises to be important. Stay here, and I'll see about it."

He went out, and in fifteen minutes was back with authority from the General to try to make the capture, and to take whatever he wanted for that purpose.

It only one were all clamorous to go; but the Provost Marshal thought it necessary to take only one officer beside himself and a dozen mounted orderlies, all well armed. The negro, of course, went along as a guide.

I was out of this little expedition, and I awaited the result with much interest. It was entirely successful. Shortly after dark the party returned, bringing the prisoner on the house which the negro had ridden away. He was an athletic, manly looking fellow of about twenty-two. He was very pale and much agitated now, though he did his best to keep up a bold demeanor.

Over our mess-table at breakfast that morning, the Provost Marshal related his adventure.

"It was about two o'clock in the morning when we got to Bunker Hill. The negro pointed out the house, and unobtrusively made himself scarce, in which he was quite right, as probably within an hour he had him to have any of those people discover his agency in this business—or, rather, as it was, there was a light in the rear part of the house. I surrounded the building with nine men, posted another at the stable-door, and, with the Lieutenant and the other two, rapped at the back door. The light was out in a twinkling. We hammered at the door till one came to the door a window and demanded our business.

"We want to speak to you.

"You shan't.

"We shall! We're soldiers from Stevenson's, and have orders to search this house."

"He became quite wild on hearing this, but begged us to go away and not make a disturbance, for there was nobody in the house but 'me and Sue.'

"I was fast getting out of patience, and was not polite at all. I intimated to the proprietor, whose red night-cap was stuck out of the window where, that he was confounded old secesh liar. I think I put it strongly, but this will do, and that he didn't open that door forthwith I'd burst it off its hinges. So down he came with a light, and admitted us—and what do you think? There sat, as you had a set for fifteen minutes in the dark, Mr. a Sue, looking very much frightened and trembly as all over."

Somebody interrupted the narrative to ask if she was handsome.

"I suppose so! I didn't stop to study her up and find out. No doubt that unfortunate young fellow in the guard-house thinks she is. We went right to business. 'Miss,' I said, 'I'm sorry to trouble you, but we want young Link. Just produce him.'

"'O, he's not here, sir; indeed he's not!'

"'He was seen to come into this house early yesterday morning.'

"She hesitated an instant to shape her next little lie in the most plausible way.

"'So he did, sir. I won't deny it. But he was away about noon.'

"'What's his horse doing in the barn, then, at this moment?' I asked, at a venture.

"That shot told. She sank down all in a heap on the floor, crying and wringing her hands, and imploring us not to hurt Tom.

"It was now, of course, merely a question of making a thorough search of the house, and would it pay to attempt it? I struck the right place the very first thing. Up against the wall of this room stood one of the great lumbering clothes-presses that we see sometimes in this country. I tried the knob, but could not open it. I drew my pistol and said in a loud voice that I was going to send three or four bullets into that press. The girl screamed, the door opened, and out walked Mr. Tom Link, dressed in a rough homespun suit.

"'I surrender, he said. 'Here's my pistol.'

"'But I want you to understand that I'm not a spy.'

"'You'll have to talk to General Sheridan about that,' I said; and in ten minutes after such a scene between him and the girl as made me feel very uncomfortable, we had him mounted and riding to camp."

"You can see me, I am his Secretary," said Latouchere.

"Tell I want to see the Minister," said the Congressman.

"The Minister is not in."

"All right, I'll wait for him."

"Certainly, sir; have a seat."

The Congressman took a chair and a newspaper, lighted a cigar and settled down for a comfortable time of it. An hour passed. He turned to Latouchere, who sat reading a novel, and said:

"Do you know when he will be back?"

"I do not," was the curt reply. The Congressman lighted another cigar and strolled about the office until another hour was gone.

"Do you think he will be back this evening?"

"Hardly."

"To-morrow?"

"I guess not."

"Well, when will he probably be here?"

"Really, sir, I cannot tell you. The Minister sailed for England yesterday and did not indicate when he intended to return," replied Latouchere, without lifting his eyes from his book.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE "earthshine" which we see on the unilluminated part of the moon moon is a reflection of sunlight from the earth, which is then at the "full" as seen from the moon. The apparent diminution in size of the dimly illuminated part is due to an optical illusion known as irradiation.

The Young Milton.

Most people seem to experience an odd difficulty in realizing that the very greatest personages of the past ever were young. Yet this conception is necessary, if we wish to see them as they really were, and not according to the text-books and other sources of illusory tradition. Milton, for instance, who does not think of him habitually as the "blind old bard?" To test this, let any one arrange to have the name brought suddenly before the attention at an odd moment and see what kind of image presents itself to the image nature in response to the word. Ten to one it will prove to be a venerable but sightless and piteous figure, a confused mixture of several superimposed images, of which the most prominent may be some dolorous frontispiece engraving of a stoop-shouldered man, of the blind, pathetic form in Munkacsy's vivid group. It needs but an instant's reflection to see that this is a very inadequate and unfortunate conception of the actual Milton in his best days. "Why, he was a little man, and blind when the two Paradises were committed to paper, but not when they were first conceived in his creative brain. And what of that long period of his middle manhood, when he was not only poet but statesman, diplomatist, and latterly a writer for free thought and free government—an erect, active figure, as full of fire and fire as any trooper of them all? What of the still earlier days, when the beautiful young fellow charmed the hearts of man and maid, "conning at fence," in the literal sense as well as in all the elegant intricacies of Italian sonnetteering and polished statecraft? For my part, I like best to remember the outward aspect of Milton as he appears in Vertue's engraving from the Onslow portrait at the age of 21. A young gentleman, with laugh big, dark, gray, eyes, and fresh, manly face; full of the sap so soon to mature into the tough oak that helped—be more than almost any man, if we consider his having been both brain and pen to Cromwell, besides his own incessant prose polemics on the side of freedom—to wrestle out our modern liberties in that fugue tune of the great revolution. It was at just the time of this lovely boy-portrait that he was writing to his college-mate: "Nothing sweet poetry are not incompatible. Why should it be different with you? But, indeed, one sees the triple influence of Jove, Apollo, and Ceres in the verses you have sent me." And then, lower down, in the harp lightly touched by nimble hands, and the lute giving time to the dance, and the flying feet of the delicated room? Believe me, where the lyre keys leap and the accompanying dance goes round the perfumed hall, there will the sweet-pipe be."

The teachers of literature might well make some effort to rehabilitate these long imagined verities of the past, to remove from them the disguises of age and sorrow that a too reverent tradition has thrown about them, and to present them in that bloom of manhood belonging to the period of their greatest activity. If I were a professor of literature I should desire to hang my lecture-room with pictures—not of the old traditional and forbidding decepitudes, but of Milton, for example, as the charming young swordsman, with velvet cloak tossed back from the rapier in hand; of Homer, no longer blind and prematurely aged, as it were, with our modern perplexities in the matter of the Iliad, but the splendid young Greek, in the best sense of the word, and weaponed like his own youthful vision of Achilles.—*Boston Post.*

New England English.

The same Englishwoman told the Athenian of an amusing experience she had on her first arrival. Coming on her own part shortly after she came to this country, a few months ago. She kindly volunteered to serve for a night as amateur nurse for a sick friend. The patient was so weak that she could barely whisper a word or two to tell her her pain. And what of that long period of his middle manhood, when he was not only poet but statesman, diplomatist, and latterly a writer for free thought and free government—an erect, active figure, as full of fire and fire as any trooper of them all? What of the still earlier days, when the beautiful young fellow charmed the hearts of man and maid, "conning at fence," in the literal sense as well as in all the elegant intricacies of Italian sonnetteering and polished statecraft? For my part, I like best to remember the outward aspect of Milton as he appears in Vertue's engraving from the Onslow portrait at the age of 21. A young gentleman, with laugh big, dark, gray, eyes, and fresh, manly face; full of the sap so soon to mature into the tough oak that helped—be more than almost any man, if we consider his having been both brain and pen to Cromwell, besides his own incessant prose polemics on the side of freedom—to wrestle out our modern liberties in that fugue tune of the great revolution. It was at just the time of this lovely boy-portrait that he was writing to his college-mate: "Nothing sweet poetry are not incompatible. Why should it be different with you? But, indeed, one sees the triple influence of Jove, Apollo, and Ceres in the verses you have sent me." And then, lower down, in the harp lightly touched by nimble hands, and the lute giving time to the dance, and the flying feet of the perfumed room? Believe me, where the lyre keys leap and the accompanying dance goes round the perfumed hall, there will the sweet-pipe be."

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HUMOR.

Important.

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The ivory used for fine table-knives as well as for other purposes, comes wholly from the great ivory mart of London, and is the tusks of the elephant or of his fossil congener, the mammoth. The ivory for knives is saved by reciprocating saws, fed with water, and is then exposed for several days to the sunlight, under glass, to bleach it. The handles are weighted of them, and the hole in which the wire and the tang of the blade are placed is lined with a white cement, to prevent the dark metal from showing through the semi-transparent ivory. Before the handles receive their final finish they are smoked and a scraper is run over them to detect any slight depressions. They are finished with writing on soft felt wheels.

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is now a necessity in every household. You may pay for one of the Eastern periodicals, or get something equally as good by subscribing for the Chicago *Ledger* for $1.50. Send for a sample copy, free, of the Chicago *Ledger*, and compare it with others that cost more. Don't take our word for it. Send name and address to THE CHICAGO LEDGER, 271 Franklin street, and a copy will be sent free.

An English inventor claims that the grip of a pulley on belting may be increased by covering the pulley with a thin, metallic cover, fastened by screws, rivets, or solder. Among other advantages, it is said that the strength of the pulley is materially increased, the hold of the belt improved, and it is possible to run with slacker belts.

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IT'S very curious, but doctors never seem to know anybody well.—*Burlington Free Press.*

DR. PIERCE'S "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills"—treat constipation, sick and bilious headaches, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

"THIS beats me," as the egg remarked when it saw the spoon.—*Boston Courier, coal Bulletin.*

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STRANGE as it may seem, when money is close it is very difficult to get near it.—*Boston Post.*

"Rough on Pain" Plaster, pressed, 25c. Best.
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THE Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company had published a Pronouncing Dictionary containing 20 pages and 10,000 words, and 600 engravings. It teaches everybody how to pronounce correctly the words "Alpaca" "Chicago," "Burlington," "Quincy," "C. B. and Q. R. R." "Omaha," "Nebraska," "Colorado," and 600 others

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The Children's Peril.

BY PROF. G. E. FOSTER.

An army is marching through a strange country—company after company, regiment in the wake of regiment. A defile is approached with entrance narrow, and walled with towering, precipitous rocks; then, slightly opening out, only to close again, to an equally narrow egress. The first company enters, advances, and suddenly finds itself in the midst of a numerous ambush, from which no man escapes. The second company approaches, and yet the scouts who watched from the cliffs above, and saw the destruction of the first company, raise no warning cry, order no halt. What should we think of that criminal carelessness which thus suffered regiment after regiment to encounter the dread fate of their predecessors?

Behold another and truer picture: —Away yonder, along the low banks which skirt the river of death, weteo—e crowding victims of drink—Anglo-Saxons all. More than 1,000,000 drunkards, stamped with the marks of debauchery! There is the wan and haggard face, there the blood-shot eyes, there the bloated features, there the unsteady tramp, the staggering form, the prostrate body of men, women—age, and little children—changed from strength and beauty and innocence by the accursed wizery of intemperance. There gibber and stare more than 20,000 lunatics and idiots, made so by strong drink. Gaze upon their vacant faces, their scowling features, their maniac contortions, and listen to their wild ravings, and their strange babblings. The temple of the mind has been robbed of its altar fires, and filled with unutterable darkness. There shiver and plead the more than million pampers, who have sold plenty to appease the greed of strong drink, and now go hand in hand with cold and cheerless poverty. There drag their lazy nasadeen more than fifty thousand hardened criminals, lured from innocence and purity by the fiend of rum. Justice stands over them with her knotted lash, remorse gnaws with sharp beak at their hearts. Afar off follow a vast multitude of wives and mothers, husbands and brothers, friends and little children—a mournful procession, beholding the ruin of their loved ones, but powerless to do aught except to plead or pray. And as we look, every few moments one of the long line of unfortunates plunges into the dark river, and disappears from view.

Twenty years this side of that dark river bank, with its crowded ruined ones, behold the rising ground of life. It is studded with temples devoted to three great idols—Home Drinking, Social Treating, King Dramshop. There is the home board, with its hanged spread, the shining glasses, the sparkling wines and foaming ingoer, and children's lips be sip the specious solvent, as children's eyes follow the movements of fathers and friends. There is the merry company of friends and acquaintances—they shake hands, they bow down before the idol of Social Treating; they mingle wine and touch glasses, and the sounds of uproarious mirth float out from the spacious temple. There is King Dram shop, crowded by the slate, sitting entranced upon the jaw books, guarded by government, petted by potentates, and into his 400,000 temples enter the daily throngs of worshipers—youths, maidens, men and women in life's prime, silver haired age, and bending decrepitude. Low they bow before him, fill his coffers with grateful offerings, and sacrifice the purest and best to his honor.

And as we gaze, lo! out of these temples of Home Drinking, Social Treating, and King Dramshop, pass the steady throng which divides along two paths of drunkenness, insanity, pauperism, crime and misery, and goes continually to swell the ruined millions yonder, beside the dark river of death. No one plunges into the terrible flood whose place is not speedily taken by some worshiper from those three temples. Now turn to this fair vale of childhood, where flowers bloom and brooks babble, and birds sing, and innocence weaves her fresh chaplets about each young brow. See the millions of little children sleeping in quiet cots, rocking in tiny cradles, crowing in mothers' arms, dandled in fathers' laps, trooping in and out the homes—the joyous, happy, promise full millions of Anglo-Saxon childhood!

From each cot and cradle-side, from each mothers' arms and fathers' knee, go out the pathways that these children must tread, and these pathways lead directly on toward the countless temples of Home Drinking, Social Treating, and King Dramshop. Do you see the false angels grasping these children's hands and leading them straight into the temples? Do you see the little ones of ten or fifteen years ago bowing down as worshipers? Do you see them a little later driven by the hounds of appetite, despair, and lust, to fill up the mournful ranks of ruined ones on the dark river's bank?

Do you see all this, parent, teacher, preacher, philanthropist, statesman, Christian, and yet utter no warning to the millions of children, make no effort for their rescue, stretch forth no hand to close up these idol temples? Can you be silent, careless, idle? Look into the child faces of your home and give your answer.

Everybody needs a spring medicine. By using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the blood is thoroughly cleansed and invigorated, the appetite stimulated, and the system prepared to resist the diseases peculiar to the summer months. Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take no other.

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It is no wonder that The Free Press claims the right to add to the glory of being the oldest, the even more honorable title of being THE BEST paper—the best for the Merchant, Mechanic, Farmer, the best for the Family, and, when quantity and quality of matter is considered, beyond question THE CHEAPEST.

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Time Table in effect November 15, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Chicago(Lv.		7 30am	7 30pm	
Fort Wayne,Ar.		11 30am	1 30am	
Fort Wayne,Lv.		2 18	3 00	8 00am
Kalamazoo,Ar.		5 38	6 35	11 20am
Kalamazoo,Lv.		5 43	7 20	1 50
Grand Rapids,Ar.		7 30pm	8 45	3 45
Grand Rapids,Lv.	7 00am		11 40	5 05
Howard City	8 42		12 46	6 06
Howard City	8 52		12 55pm	6 16
Big Rapids	9 19		1 40	7 36
Reed City			2 20	8 05
Reed City,Lv.	9 35		2 40	8 35
Cadillac,Ar.	10 25		3 35	9 25
Cadillac,Lv.	11 25		4 15	10 50
Walkerville			5 06	11 37
Walkerville			5 06	11 37
Ludington	1 00pm		7 30	2 00am
Manistee	11 35		6 45	1 00am
Manistee,Ar.	12 10pm		7 20	1 35
Cadillac	12 20		5 06	6 55
Reed City,Ar.	1 40		6 40	8 25
Reed City,Lv.	1 50	3 15am	5 00	11 45
Big Rapids	2 27	4 00	4 00	12 45am
Howard City	2 41	4 14	3 45	1 00
Howard City	4 25	10 18	10 05	
Grand Rapids,Ar.	5 20	11 05	11 00	
Grand Rapids,Lv.	5 30	7 00am	5 00	11 45
Kalamazoo,Ar.	6 45	8 20	6 20	1 20am
Kalamazoo,Lv.	6 50	8 25	6 25	1 25
Fort Wayne,Ar.	10 40pm	11 40	6 00	
Fort Wayne,Lv.	10 45pm	1 00		
Chicago,Ar.	7 20am	7 15am		5 30am
Chicago(Lv.		7 20pm	7 15pm	12 30pm

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8
Mackinaw City			7 00	
Harbor Springs			7 30	
Petoskey			8 10	
Boyne Falls			8 61	11 50
Alma			9 44	12 38am
Kalkaska			10 34	1 28
Walton			11 35	2 17
Cadillac,Ar.			12 40pm	3 25
Cadillac,Lv.			12 50	5 05
Reed City,Ar.			1 40	6 05
Reed City,Lv.			2 20	6 15
Big Rapids			2 46	6 35
Howard City			3 21	7 10
Howard City			12 04pm	7 25
Grand Rapids,Ar.			4 05	8 15
Grand Rapids,Lv.	9 35		12 40	5 00
Kalamazoo,Ar.	10 45		1 50	6 20
Kalamazoo,Lv.	10 50		1 55	6 25
Fort Wayne,Ar.	3 15am		6 50	
Fort Wayne,Lv.	3 20		7 00	
Chicago,Ar.	7 15		10 00	
Chicago(Lv.	7 20am		10 00pm	

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Nancy M. Preston on the 14th day of August in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six executed a mortgage to William Ivers, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to secure the payment of Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars and interest, which said mortgage was recorded in the county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of August, 1886, in Liber "S" of mortgages, on page 456, at six o'clock in the afternoon, and the sum of Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars and interest is now claimed to be due on said mortgage and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; and whereas, the sum of Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars and interest, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars and interest on said mortgage, making together the sum of Seven Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents ($704.25) principal, interest and attorney's fee, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; and whereas, no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; and whereas, the sum of Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars of principal, and Twenty-Nine Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents of interest, and the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars for attorney's fee, as provided by law in the mortgage, making together the sum of Seven Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents ($704.25) principal, interest and attorney's fee, is now claimed to be due on said mortgage; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned, the assignee of said mortgage, hereby gives notice that I shall sell at public vendue, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the said amount so claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs, attorney's fee, and all legal costs of foreclosure, as provided by law, and also the expense of this notice, and the expense of the sale, which said premises are described as follows, to wit: The West half of the South East quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), township thirty-three (33) north, of range six (6) west, containing forty acres (40) more or less, according to the United States Government Survey, in the County of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, and particularly described in said mortgage, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, in said County, on the 25th day of April, 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated January 25, A. D. 1887.

ANDREW D. CRUICKSHANK, Assignee of Mortgage.
CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys for Mortgagee, Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ruth J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. Sweetland, dated April twenty-sixth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at six o'clock in the afternoon, and the sum of Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and interest thereon being now claimed to be due on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned, the assignee of said mortgage, hereby gives notice that I shall sell at public vendue, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the said amount so claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs, attorney's fee, and all legal costs of foreclosure, as provided by law, and also the expense of this notice, and the expense of the sale, which said premises are described as follows, to wit: The East half of the North East quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), township thirty-three (33) north, of range six (6) west, containing forty acres (40) more or less, according to the United States Government Survey, in the County of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, and particularly described in said mortgage, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, in said County, on the 25th day of April, 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

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Dated January 25, A. D. 1887.

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CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage, Charlevoix, Mich.

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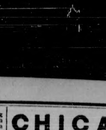

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN
ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX MICH. AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

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I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 327, meets every Saturday evening at Jefferies' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Ironwood Lodge No. 207, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Charlevoix Tent No. 103, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, at their hall.

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Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.
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Dairy, Vegetable and Stock Farm. THOROUGHBRED and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty

Around the County.

Eveline.

Quite a variety of weather.

Mr. J. V. Lane has been quite sick.

Joseph Bonsaw, Indian; is very sick.

John Tuley is still very sick with consumption.

Look out for lots of wind and snow through this month.

We would like to ask our brother scribe, at Burgess, how he likes old Boreas of late, Eh?

A dance at Advance on the evening of Washington's birthday. A well filled house, and a good time reported.

Randall's mill, at Advance, is turning out a fine lot of shingles and ties now a days. Mr. Randall has it in perfect running order.

The storm of Saturday night ado Sunday was one of the worst of the season, and has blockaded the roads so that they are almost impassable.

Mr. G. W. Van Platten contemplates putting an edger and slab saw in his long affection, and this fall a shingle mill, at Advance, soon. Also other new machinery.

Religious meetings are now being held at the Advance school house every Sunday at 2.00 p. m., and prayer meetings every Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock.

We understand that that quiet little village of Advance has been visited by a bear again.—*Letter.*—It turned out to be a dog. Funny people, couldn't tell a dog's track from a bear's, eh!

The enemy of labor is the man who deposits his money in the bank, not being in any enterprise therein unless he can see a dollar and fifty cents for each dollar invested; never employs a day's labor, unless he can cut down fifty cents off of every dollar he pays out for labor and it is the great number of such men that is grinding down the workingmen.

March, 1.

Wi son.

Mr. Cunningham is convalescent.

Miss Etta Peak, of Echo, has been a guest of Miss Smith, for two weeks.

Several of Joseph Moore's family are quite sick. Mr. Bennett is attending them.

Mr. Leroy, of Deer Lake, died of blood poisoning last week. Funeral occurred on Saturday last.

Miss Libbie Wills, of Jordan township, has been a guest of Miss Cross, at Mr. Hadkins', for a week past.

J. W. Millikee, of Mansfield, Ohio, has purchased the Mansfield Machine Works, was a guest of J. R. Vance, on Thursday last.

On Saturday and Sunday last occurred the worst storm of the season. Roads were blocked up, but are now being rapidly opened.

The exhibition on Friday evening was well attended. The small ad mittance fee (five cents) netted them $6.00, which fund is to buy curtains for school house.

Elder Tracy, M. P. minister on the South Arm circuit, preached at district No. 3 twice on Feb. 20th. He will continue to preach every fortnight for this conference year.

We are glad to know that "party" voters will have a chance to vote prohibition now, irrespective of "party" age, color, or previous condition of servitude." Let everyone show his colors.

Burgess.

Mr. George Saunby is still selling groceries.

Last Saturday and Sunday was rather "blizzardy" in this section.

The tax collector is on his final rounds and finds plenty of snow and a scarcity of greenbacks.

George Willis has a very sick child —it has been sick for several weeks; and does not improve very rapidly.

There are quite a number of cases of chicken pox in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin, who intended to have returned to their home in Charlevoix, last Saturday, are going to remain another week.

The roads are almost impassable in this township.

March. 1, 1887.

Daring Feat of a Bicycler.

A daring and foolhardy feat was performed by a bicycler at Cabin John Bridge near the city. The place is a general pleasure resort, about twelve miles from town, over the military road built by Jeff Davis while the latter was Secretary of War. The bridge is said to be the largest single span of masonry in the world. It is a 125 foot high and about 200 feet long, a single magnificent arch spanning a deep and rocky gorge.

There is a brown-stone coping on the three-foot wall on either side of the road-way. This coping is about a foot broad and is bevelled on the two upper edges for an inch or two. On the inside of these walls is the solid roadway slate the dust. On the outside is a perpendicular descent of 125 feet in the center of the bridge and so less than seventy-five feet at either abutment. The young man stopped and dismounted at the end of the bridge and lifted his machine upon the coping. The act was noticed by a couple of gentlemen smoking under the trees, but it was looked upon as a freak of a young man who had been drinking a little too much, and no particular attention was paid to it. The next moment there was an exclamation of horror from the direction of the bridge, and the young man was seen mounted upon his thirty-inch wheel deliberately riding along the narrow coping.

The sight froze the blood of the ladies and children picnicking in the grove below, and was enough to appal the stoutest heart. The gentlemen in front of the hotel started to their feet and called to the other wheelmen within. "Stop him! For God's sake stop him!" shouted a lady with two children clinging to her hands with fright. It was too late. The young man was already in the center of the bridge. He never reversed a half's breath from his seat. From the end of the bridge he seemed a toy machine running by mechanism, so erect and motionless he sat and so rapid the rate. "Let him alone," cried one of his companions, "he could ride it if it was a rope." Nevertheless the fear that interference might hasten the hour that all wished to prevent left the party rooted to the spot. In two places the coping makes a slight rise in the bedding of the roadway and at these places the rider rose from his wheel through a very narrow space—nearly the right angle with its course. The daring fellow had passed the first of these obstacles when the second he carefully wore around the second he carefully wore around the second he carefully wore around

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

James W. Foshay, late President of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railway Company of New York City, is dead. An indictment is on file against Foshay for being a party to the giving of bribes to members of the Board of Aldermen of 1884, in connection with the passage of the Broadway franchise.

At a religious meeting in Erie County, Pa., John Lewis, aged 17, was suddenly attacked with hydrophobia, and began snarling and biting at persons in his vicinity. Lewis, who was bitten five years ago, was secured with difficulty.

Captain Unger, who murdered Edward Bohlt, cut up his body, and shipped it in a trunk to Baltimore, was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, at New York, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Miss Sarah Reed, of Erie, has sold to a syndicate the track and franchises of the Ohio River and Lake Erie Road, which will be expanded into a through line from Erie to Pittsburgh.

An agent in New York purchased 300,000 bushels of oats for the German Government.

The Pinkertons have commenced a suit for libel against the Mayor of Jersey City, claiming $250,000 damages on account of a letter he recently published reflecting on them.

The personal effects of the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart are to be sold at private auction in the Thirty-fourth street mansion in New York.

Fire destroyed the Rugg Block at Haverhill, Mass., valued at $100,000.

Harvey E. Light, proprietor of the Eureka Steamboat Company, made an assignment at Rochester, N. Y. The assets are $45,000, with liabilities of $60,000.

Mr. Beecher, in his Sunday sermon at Brooklyn, expressed his opinion that a man who believes in hell is a candidate for a lunatic asylum.

WESTERN.

One hundred and thirty-one persons were killed on railroads in Iowa last year. Eight were passengers, sixty-one were employes, and there were sixty-two others—a decrease of twenty-five over the previous year.

A band of Apaches recently left their reservation in Southeastern New Mexico, and at last accounts were heading for their old reservation in Southwestern Colorado. Trouble between the Indians and settlers is anticipated.

Warden Andrew J. Howard of the Indiana Southern prison has been found from $50,000 to $80,000 short in his accounts with the State. He has sent in his resignation.

A very heavy shock of earthquake passed through the Fredericktown (Mo.) section of the country last week. The force was severe enough to overthrow furniture and displace pictures on the walls.

A band of Mormons, under command of the notorious Lot Smith, have taken possession of the ranch and ranch of Edward Stone, near Tuba City, Arizona, and driven out the owner and his family. The aid of the Governor has been invoked to dispossess the invaders.

The court at Sioux City, Iowa, imposed fines ranging from $350 to $650 against the saloon-keepers of that place, ordered them committed until the amounts were paid, and also that their places be sealed by the Sheriff. Only one saloon remains.

The storm which has just subsided along the Rocky Mountain range, from the British line to New Mexico, says a Denver dispatch, is believed to have caused the death of 25 per cent of the cattle. Passengers traveling from Denver to Lincoln saw herds buried to their heads in the snow.

At Bethany, Ill., Moses Hatfield shot his wife in the back and killed himself. For some time they had been estranged.

Sister Genevieve, who recently left the convent at Newark, Ohio, is living with a former nun at Chillicothe, and has applied to the Pope for permission to retake her vow.

Dairymen of Elgin, Ill., find that the oleomargarine law has largely diminished the demand by Chicago manufacturers for cream-ery butter. It is thought that the genuine article will not bring or at 21 cents per pound for years to come.

The business men of Minneapolis have tendered to the State of Minnesota a Capitol site and building, the latter to cost $200,000.

The belief that the Union Pacific Road is about to build to Huron City, Iowa, has caused a boom there in real estate.

The resignation of Judge Samuel Treat of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri has been forwarded to the President. The cause of the resignation is understood to be that the Judge desires his time to private business. He is 71 years of age, and was appointed by President Pierce.

SOUTHERN.

A Lynchburg dispatch announces the suspension of the Virginia, established in 1878.

Professor E. E. Barnard, of Vanderbilt University Observatory at Nashville, has discovered another comet.

The Brentfield sale of trotters at Lexington, Ky., shows that 198 head have changed hands for $35,630.

Mormon missionaries named Young and Smith are busy at work in Garrett County, Maryland, in a barn fixed up by a farmer.

J. C. Pendergrass' residence, near Roseville, Ark., was destroyed by fire, burning to death his five sons, who slept up-stairs and could not be rescued.

James A. Renshaw, a prominent cotton dealer of New Orleans, has ceded his property to creditors. He owes $112,000, and his assets are placed at $162,000.

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Interior reports to the Senate that forty-four of the older Apache children at Fort Marion have been transferred to the Indian school at Carlisle, and that sixty of the younger ones are to be educated at St. Augustine by the Sisters of Charity at $7.50 each per quarter.

The first pension to a survivor of the Mexican war, under the recent law, was granted to Senator Williams, of Kentucky.

The Secretary of the Interior, in recommending the establishment of an additional pension agency, in view of the passage of the Mexican bill, points to New Orleans as the most suitable location.

Vice Consul George H. Murphy will succeed Mr. George C. Tanner as United States Consul at Chemnitz, the latter's resignation having been accepted by the President.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for $10,000,000 3 per cent. bonds. The call will mature April 1.

Miss Catherine Augusta Fatten was married at Washington to Congressman John M. Glover, of St. Louis, by the Rev. Father Chappelle, of St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church. Those present included some of the most distinguished people, socially and politically.

Washington special:—Carlisle's friends say that they think he will not accept the leadership of the Treasury Department. It is generally believed the President is very much inclined to offer him the place, but will probably not formally do so without knowing Carlisle's sentiments on the subject. On the whole, it does not look as though Mr. Carlisle would become Secretary.

POLITICAL.

Public sentiment in Missouri caused the House to reconsider its vote refusing to provide for the maintenance of the State militia. A country member of the New York Assembly has introduced a bill to prohibit the custom of treating to drinks in saloons. The Ohio House put through a measure for the abandonment of the Wabash and Erie Canal, but the Senate promptly tabled it. Walter and Farley, the Democratic members of the New Jersey Assembly whose seats were contested by Republicans, were seated, after a furious and prolonged struggle, by the close vote of 33 to 29 in each case.

Major W. W. Armstrong, who has just been appointed Postmaster of Cleveland, to succeed Thomas Jones, Jr., was for years editor of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

President Cleveland states that many members of the present Congress have been recommended to him for places on the interstate commerce commission, and there is none of them whom he would so gladly nominate, as Colonel Morrison.

At the Philadelphia municipal election the Republican candidate received 40,495 votes, the Democratic candidate 62,304, and Henry George's candidate 1,664.

Both houses of the Michigan Legislature Friday passed a resolution asking Congress to pass the dependent pension bill over the Presidential veto.

The Missouri Senate indefinitely postponed consideration of the resolution for the submission of a prohibitory amendment.

Both houses of the Indiana Legislature have passed a bill appropriating $200,000 for the erection of a soldiers' monument in Circle Park, at Indianapolis.

Public Printer Benedict's nomination has been acted on adversely by the Senate Printing Committee. A Washington special to the Chicago *Times* says:

The immediate ground for deciding against him will be his failure to comply with the Senate bill that a lawyer be appointed Public Printer. Mr. Benedict is not a practical printer, but he was in the office of a country paper. He has, at most, but a few months' work to his credit in the printing business. He went into the office with the idea, which he acted on for years, that he was a lawyer, and he had been in the office but a few before he was a racal, and that he had enough of the business to meet with a capital K. He discharged several foremen employes at once, on the ground that they were Democrats, and he did not think what the appointments warranted but he has since been greatly disappointed in the result, until it is said on good authority that there are more people employed in the office now than there were a year or two before. Most people have gone to his for employment and presented letters from Senators and Representatives, with an influence degree of freshness that if they would get their several friends to confirm, would be equal to what he could do in making peace for them. It isn't political etiquette to vote down a Senatorial recommendation, but it is quite the reverse, and Senators do not like to be told that they must hesitate and reconsider before they will treat their letters of recommendation with respect. Many Senators, some time ago, were ready to vote for any person who came to them from a Senator, but when they found that it was a waste of time to try to help to find places where there can earn a dollar or two a day, are now ready to vote for no Senators and invite them vote for the Public Printer's confirmation.

The legislative committee appointed to investigate the management of the West Virginia penitentiary, taking into consideration the growing sentiment against contract convict labor, recommends that the State purchase sufficient land near the prison to raise all vegetables.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The government of Mexico has contracted with a firm in Hartford, Conn., for a steamship line between San Diego, California, and San Jose de Guatemala for twenty years. The boats will be subsidized by the trip and carry the Mexican flag.

By a fall of earth in a mine at Lexington, Ontario, three men were killed and two others were seriously injured.

The steamer Indiana, which has arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool, reports that she passed through floe-ice for three miles and within sight of a large iceberg in latitude 45.40, longitude 48.12. Two of the icebergs were of immense size, being not less than 1,500 feet long. Leaving the northward from the Indiana as far as the eye could reach nothing could be seen but a vast field of ice.

The committee of Catholics on the McGlynn case has called workingmen of over the country to hold mass meetings of their unions to rally around Dr. McGlynn and denounce political interference from Rome.

The Canadian Pacific Company has purchased three Chinamen to put on the British Columbia and Australia route.

The steamer La Bourgogne made the run from Havre to New York in three days eighteen hours, or six days and eighteen hours from Quarantine.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Negotiations are progressing for restarting the Minor Iron Works in Illinois, opposite South St. Louis, which have been idle for several years.

The striking employes of the Champion Reaper Works, at Battle Creek, Mich., have resolved to go to work at the old wages, which are about 25 per cent. less than been accorded to the men in the machine department of Hussey, Howe & Co.'s steel-mill at Pittsburgh.

The St. Louis Council has passed an ordinance making eight hours a legal day's work for city laborers.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The Lake Shore and Pennsylvania Roads are singing at new year songs of peace and good fellowship.

Washington special:—Carlisle's friends say that they think he will not accept the leadership of the Treasury Department. It is generally believed the President is very much inclined to offer him the place, but will probably not formally do so without knowing Carlisle's sentiments on the subject. On the whole, it does not look as though Mr. Carlisle would become Secretary.

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Both houses of the Indiana Legislature have passed a bill appropriating $200,000 for the erection of a soldiers' monument in Circle Park, at Indianapolis.

Public Printer Benedict's nomination has been acted on adversely by the Senate Printing Committee. A Washington special to the Chicago *Times* says:

The immediate ground for deciding against him will be his failure to comply with the Senate bill that a lawyer be appointed Public Printer. Mr. Benedict is not a practical printer, and Mr. Benedict is not a practical printer. His last place was in the office of a country paper. He went into the office with the idea, which he acted on for years, that he was a lawyer, and he had enough of the business to meet with a capital K. He discharged several foreman employes at once, on the ground that they were Democrats, and he did not think what the appointments warranted but he has since been greatly disappointed in the result, until it is said on good authority that there are more people employed in the office now than there were a year or two before. Most people have gone to his for employment and presented letters from Senators and Representatives, with an influence degree of freshness that if they would get their several friends to confirm, would be equal to what he could do in making peace for them. It isn't political etiquette to vote down a Senatorial recommendation, but it is quite the reverse, and Senators do not like to be told that they must hesitate and reconsider before they will treat their letters of recommendation with respect. Many Senators, some time ago, were ready to vote for any person who came to them from a Senator, but when they found that it was a waste of time to try to help to find places where there can earn a dollar or two a day, are now ready to vote for no Senators and invite them vote for the Public Printer's confirmation.

The legislative committee appointed to investigate the management of the West Virginia penitentiary, taking into consideration the growing sentiment against contract convict labor, recommends that the State purchase sufficient land near the prison to raise all vegetables.

Charles H. Page (Dem.) was elected to Congress by a majority of 2,000 over William A. Herce (Rep.) and Alfred Chadsey (Pro.) to fill the vacancy in the present Congress in the Rhode Island delegation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The government of Mexico has contracted with a firm in Hartford, Conn., for a steamship line between San Diego, California, and San Jose de Guatemala for twenty years. The boats will be subsidized by the trip and carry the Mexican flag.

By a fall of earth in a mine at Lexington, Ontario, three men were killed and two others were seriously injured.

The steamer Indiana, which has arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool, reports that she passed through floe-ice for three miles and within sight of a large iceberg in latitude 45.40, longitude 48.12. Two

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

While a gang of brick-layers employed by the firm of Westering & Dixon, of Pittsburg, were engaged in lining the stacks at Valentine's furnaces at Bellefonte, Pa., the scaffolding on which they stood gave way, precipitating twelve men to the bottom of the stack, a distance of sixty-five feet. Five men were killed and two others fatally injured. The scaffolding had been weighted down with some 8,000 bricks.

Returns from the Dominion Parliamentary elections indicate the choice of a majority of Conservatives, thus sustaining the administration of Sir John Macdonald. Sir Charles Tupper has declared prohibition to be the most vital question before the people, and has expressed his desire to stop the manufacture of spirituous liquors.

The Prohibitionists of Rhode Island have nominated Thomas H. Peabody, of Westerly, for Governor.

A bill defining anarchy and conspiracy, and providing for the punishment of the same, has been introduced in the Illinois House.

The Wisconsin House has passed a bill making any architect punishable by a fine of from $25 to $100 for constructing any school or public building on a faulty plan, or without fire-escape and doors.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury that has been investigating recent railroad horror at Bellevue, Ohio, is a startling document. The jury attributes the accident to culpable negligence on the part on both the railway officials and the trainmen. According to its report the engineer of the freight train was in an unsafe and unnervious condition; the conductor was exhausted by nearly seventeen hours' continuous labor and exposure; the conductor of the passenger train was in a condition of mental stupefaction from fear; the Marshal and Deputy Marshals, Sections 2 and 3, were incompetent for their duties; the signaling and lighting the cars, which caused loss of life, was dangerous and in violation of law. The jury expresses its hope that under the laws of Ohio the persons responsible for the slaughter can not be criminally prosecuted.

Mrs. General David Hunter, who has just died at the National Capital, was Martha Lord, daughter of a Chicago pioneer, and was born in that city in 1826, her sister, who married Dr. Alexander Wolcott, having been married a few years before her death in Chicago. Miss Lizzie was married when a boy lieutenant and a West Point graduate to the gallant General David Hunter, then a Major in the Fourth Artillery, stationed at Washington many years in recruiting service, and they made their home there, and they were seldom seen out of their own house. They were married in 1852.

A cablegram from Berlin, giving returns from 59 districts, shows the election of 45 Conservatives, 9 Imperialists, 2 Guelphs, 63 National Liberals, 4 new German Liberals, 24 Anti-semites, 6 Independents, 2 Poles, 1 Danish, 2 seats to be certain of, and 1 doubtful. A cablegram from Paris says:

The result of the elections in Alsace have caused a feeling of the deepest sensitiveness in Germany. The Prussian Government, however, has not, as yet, signed Pfeffer's report, which is to be presented to the Reichstag, and which will probably be followed by a decree of the Government, annulling the election of Dr. Lichtenberg, Socialist, who is the only representative of the German Social Democrats, who, in the Chamber, was returned by large majorities.

Bismarck will dismiss the new Reichstag to be elected, as soon as it meets, if it contains a majority against him.

Archbishop Croke opposes the payment of taxes in Ireland. He is more radical than Father McGlynn.

The *Gaulois* of Paris prints an interview with a diplomatic who confirms the statement that Prince Bismarck will demand the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Duke of Argyll has just published a book on "Scotland, Past and Present," in which he covers a sudden change from Scottish landlords against the attacks of the Socialists.

The municipal authorities of Stratford-on-Avon have decided on the site and design of a drinking-fountain, as a which is the jubilee gift of Mr. George W. Childs to Shakspeare's town.

The budget committee of the Austrian Reichsrath has agreed to vote 10,000,000 florins for the equipment of the Landwehr and the Austrian Ministry of War and the Hungarian diet voted an extra credit of $1,000,000 for the equipment of the Hungarian Landwehr.

Twenty thousand applications have been received by the Hungarian commission in the Hungarian Landstrum, and rich women are offering their services in the ambulance service.

The editor of a Berlin newspaper was sent to prison for a month for printing the false statement that Count Moltke and the military attache of the German Legation at St. Petersburg

It is reported from Vienna that many applications for American citizenship are being made by residents of Alsace-Lorraine, who desire to remain neutral in the event of war between Germany and France.

Leaders of the Conservative party of Great Britain held a conference in London, Thursday. The Marquis of Salisbury expressed the hope that through a reform in the rules of parliament the Government will be able to deal with the question of local government in England. A Catholic member of Parliament stated his view that Catholics should be tried in London by a jury of English Catholics instead of against the Irish National League.

The last grain from the elections in Germany show that the Government will have a majority in six districts of Berlin. The Government will probably have a majority in the Reichstag. Surprise is expressed at the strength shown by the Socialists throughout the empire. A Berlin dispatch says:

The elections in this city have resulted unfavorably for all the Government candidates. The Government will make no ministerial change, if it be necessary, but in each of three divisions the Government candidates have to face a run-off party. The net result of the Berlin voting is as follows: Socialist, 19; new German Liberal, 2; old German Liberal, 1; Conservative, 2; total, 24. The Government parties have gained 15,000 votes, the Socialists 7,000. Liberals have lost 5,000. An analysis of the poll by shows that the central districts, which are thickly populated by the poorer classes, have generally voted for the Socialist candidates. It is stated that Singer and Hasselmann will be elected in the Fifth and Sixth districts. The result is regarded as a triumph for the Social Democrats, two of whose candidates are returned by large majorities.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

A BILL providing for an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico, passed the Senate Feb. 17. Mr. Blair's bill appropriating $15,000,000 for the construction of public schools, and $5,000,000 for city sanitary vessels for yellow fever, and an act for the delivery to their rightful owners of certain trusts deposited in the Treasury Department by the Secretary of War, were also passed. Mr. Voorhees's bill to provide for the Texas Texarkana-Sabine Railway bill, which provides for the incorporation by Congress of a company of nine eighty other persons named of Texas and the Pacific Ship-Railway Company, in Alabama, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with subsidies was passed, yeas 31, nays 16, with an amendment thereto offered by Senator Cullom, of Illinois, providing that no certificate of stock shall be issued until it shall have been paid in full, and that the company shall be prohibited from issuing its bonds in excess of the paid-up capital stock, and that the same at less than their par value. Mr. Wilson presented a petition from the Knights of Labor in favor of a National Board of Arbitration. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Ashley M. Ashley, of Massachusetts, to be assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston; Jesse P. Gilman, to be surveyor of Customs, Burlington, Iowa; Owen McGuinness, Indian agent at Fort Sill, Oregon; Chickasaw Indian book; Arthur E. Delaney, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner of Pensions; James A. Gray, of Ohio, to be Governor of Utah; William W. Armstrong; Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi, to be Governor of Hot Springs, Ark., and the Land Office at Huron, Dak. In the House of Representatives the bill for a new public building for Chicago passed the Senate, yeas 130, nays 7. Texas bond bill failed to pass over the President's veto, the vote being 151 to 76, two-thirds being required to pass over the veto, and only 151 voting to 115. The conference report on the anti-polygamy bill, which had previously gone through the House, passed the Senate Thursday by 127 yeas to 5 nays. The 3rd and 4th sections of the bill apply to prosecutions for polygamy, and provide that the fact that a person is a competent witness, but do not compel either to testify against the other, except in proceedings for bigamy, or cohabitation with more than one woman. The Marshal and Deputy Marshals, Sections 2 and 3, are authorized to summon as jurors persons competent in the county where the offense is committed, notwithstanding the challenge of the defendant. Section 5 provides that no person shall be disqualified from being a juror on account of his opinion or conscientious belief touching the lawfulness of polygamy or any other offense. The conference report on the Dockery bill, which provides for the disposition of certain expenditures, and for the collection of certain revenues, is not alone demanded, though the House insists on the retention of the provision which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to refund or be empowered to refund, the money illegally collected under duty adjudication, and the House conferees have receded from their position in regard to the appropriation of certain expenditures upon Probate courts with the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to institute proceedings to enjoin the payment of such expenditures, if illegal, and to bring suit in behalf of the United States to recover back the money so illegally paid out. The

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Democratic Judicial Convention.

The democratic party of the twenty-fourth judicial district, comprising the counties of Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Antrim, Kalkaska, Charlevoix and Cheboygan, are hereby requested to unite in sending delegates from their respective counties to meet in Mitchell Hall, Petoskey, March 11, 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill the vacancy of Circuit Judge in the district above named, to elect a new judicial committee, to transact such other business as may be within this province. Counties will be entitled to the following representation, being on the basis of one delegate for every 300 votes cast at the last election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 200 votes:

Antrim 6, Charlevoix 4, Cheboygan 7, Emmet 7, Leelanau 4, Grand Traverse 8.

A. D. Cruickshank, Charlevoix.
Thos. A. Grier, "
J. Buckbee, Antrim.
A. W. Burgy, Cheboygan.
L. L. Sweet, "
H. C. Davis, Traverse City.
W. S. Pratt, "
W. R. Adams, "
J. S. Dennison, Leelanaw.
A. S. Dunlap, "
L. Plamondon, Emmet.
T. B. Wishart, "
County Chairmen and Committee.

Grand Rapids Convention same day.

The Saginaw Weekly Courier has been enlarged to 12 pages, and ranks with the best in the state.

The kick by the republicans against the prohibition state ticket is simply an excuse for hedging on the amendment.

If the amendment is carried by a minority vote, it will make matters worse than they are now, for a majority of the public will not support and make laws to enforce the interest of the amendment.

The prohibitionists held their state convention at Lansing last Thursday and placed a state ticket in the field, as follows: For justices of the supreme court, Judge Cheever, of Ann Arbor, and Lemuel Chute, of Ionia. For regents of the university, David Preston and A. B. Cheeney.

The attitude of the republican press toward the prohibitionists since the latter nominated their state ticket is quite convincing that the republican party was not sincerely in favor of prohibition when they voted to submit the amendment, but did it rather with the intent of trying to prevent a third party ticket this spring. Now that the "third party" ticket is in the canvass, the republicans propose to defeat the amendment.

At the republican state convention last week, Judge James V. Campbell was nominated for justice of the supreme court for the term of eight years, Col. Chas. D. Long, of Flint, for the term of two years, and for regents of the university, Chas. Hibbard, of Baraga, and R. W. Butterfield, of Grand Rapids. In mentioning the proceedings the Detroit Free Press calls it "one of the most boisterous, and wild-eyed conventions ever held in Michigan."

Hon. M. V. Montgomery, commissioner of patents, will resign about April first to resume the practice of law. Of his administration the Detroit Free Press says: "Mr. Montgomery's administration of the patent office has been fully in keeping with the expectations of friends, who knew him as a thorough-going, strong and sound lawyer of great push and energy. He has done great work during his term in the office, and its record of what has been accomplished clearly tells the story of his efficiency. It is to be regretted that the country will soon lose the service of so competent an official."

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, Schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and New York, had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but stopped the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose produced the same effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the stand-by family remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free 1 oz bottles of this standard remedy at Dr. G. W. Crosier's drug store.

Only 25 Cents.

buys a perfect remedy for Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness, and Loss of Sleep. Try it. Sold by O. B. Weed & Co., and G. W. Crosier.

A purgative medicine should possess tonic and curative, as well as cathartic properties. This combination of ingredients may be found in Ayer's Pills. They strengthen and stimulate the bowels, causing natural action.

GOLD dollar sent postpaid. Sent free who write to Hudson & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full instructions, by which you can make from $5 to $20 per day. None have failed to make money at the business. Many have made their fortunes by it. Now is your time. Address as above, and mention this paper.

THE STATE TICKET.

The democratic and greenback parties failed to unite on a ticket, and there is now four sets of candidates in the field. The democratic nominations are: for justice, short term, Levi T. Griffin, of Detroit; for long term, Charles W. Camp, of East Saginaw. For regent of the university, Bartley Green, of the upper peninsula, and R. S. Sprague, of Greenville.

The greenbackers nominated O. J. Atkinson, of Port Huron, for justice short term, and W. H. Miller, of Gaylord, Otsego county, for one regent, and instructed their state committee to fill the balance of the ticket in case the democrats failed to agree to the division of the ticket.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

The Elk Rapids Progress says: "A. D. Cruickshank, of Charlevoix, is prominently mentioned as candidate for judge on the democratic ticket." We are pleased to support that motion. Mr. Cruickshank has a good standing in the circuit as a thoroughly progressive lawyer, fully informed on all the latest decisions of state and federal courts, and conscientious in construction of the law. Wherever he is known, the people have confidence in his judgment, and if the convention at Petoskey, March 11th, should name him as a candidate, we believe no mistake will be made.

Democratic County Convention.

At the county convention held at Boyne City last Friday, Henry A. Jersey was elected secretary of the county committee to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Geo. E. Sweetland.

The delegates elected to the state convention were C. J. Grier, of Charlevoix; E. Shay, of Bay Springs; F. E. Bossinger, of East Jordan; and M. Dickinson, of Boyne Falls.

Railroad Notes.

The C. & W. M. R. R. Co. has made a contract with Dexter & Noble for the Queen of the Lakes—the popular Capt. Jobson master—to run on the route on Black lake this coming summer, making connection between all trains and the resorts at the mouth of the lake. The Queen has been rebuilt and raised some eighteen inches during the winter, and will be entirely safe and comfortable for a load of 600 passengers.—Grand Rapids Eagle.

Traverse City put some sugar on a stick and tried to coax the D. C. & E. R. R. over that way. Mancelona held up her apron to entice it; but it became that way or it wouldn't amount to anything, you know; while Kalkaska took the old black stocking down from the chimney corner, and reached way into the toe of it after the hard earned dollars laid by for a rainy day. Result: Kalkaska takes *that* plum.—Kalkaska Leader.

The C. & W. M. Co. intend to complete their extension from Baldwin to Traverse City and Elk Rapids before the snow flies next winter. The precise route selected has not been announced yet, but probably will be in a few days.—Grand Rapids Eagle.

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the invalids of every community, if, instead of calling a physician for every ailment, they were wise enough to put their trust in Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and Liver, such as Scrofula in its various forms, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Female irregularities, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Exposure and Imprudence of Life. No person can take these Bitters according to instructions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters numbers on its list of cures more than any other medicine known, and have already conferred a great celebrity, being used generally as a family medicine. Sold by O. B. Weed & Co., and G. W. Crosier.

Buckleen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crosier.

The First Sign

Of falling health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Miss.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, and as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Dyspepsia and Headache, before the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians, and tried a great many kinds of medicine, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. . . . I believe without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Millinery And Fancy Goods!

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper,
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Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan. Prices Low for Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The CORNING MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 12

THE GRAND RAPIDS
DAILY DEMOCRAT

Is the popular paper of Western Michigan. Contains the associated press dispatches. Sent by mail a 50 CENTS A MONTH!
Only eleven and one-half cts. a week.
Try it.

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RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lake and surrounding country. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample rooms for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

F. E. Wood,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

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I am not selling out, but I am selling all the goods I can; and if you will give me a call I will convince you that I am selling **better goods for less money** than can be bought in this or any other town. The "sell off" and "selling out" sales are getting old. All I ask is, give me a call for **anything in the clothing line** and convince yourself.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's
Footwear
Of Every Description, at
FOX & MILLER'S,
Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

PERRY WEED
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,
OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Charcoal and Pig Iron,
AND
General Merchandising,
IRONTON, MICH.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, and Blinds,
Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.
Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.
A GOOD STOCK OF
PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,
FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.
Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.
Summer Cottages a Specialty.
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A complete stock of Silverware, Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Gold Pens.
All the leading AMERICAN WATCHES in Stock. All the latest, best and most improved Watches manufactured.
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Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
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ALSO
Dressed lumber, Dur Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

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Furniture and Jobbing Shop
ANTRIM STREET
CHARLEVOIX, - MICH.
All kinds of furniture made to order, old furniture repaired, and shop work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
☞Give Me a Call.☜

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR
JOB WORK
AT THIS OFFICE.

Daily Mail
AND
Stage Line
TO EAST JORDAN.
During the coming winter, Burns & Scroggie, as sub-contractors for J. J. Smith, will carry the mail between Charlevoix and East Jordan, leaving Charlevoix at 7:00 a. m., arriving at East Jordan by noon. Returning, leaves East Jordan at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Charlevoix at 6:00 p. m. Passengers and baggage carried at low rates.
BURNS & SCROGGIE,
Charlevoix, - Mich.

THE JOURNAL.

Charlevoix, Mich., Mar. 3, 1887.

100 Stoves at Cost. D. C. Loveday, of East Jordan, offers his entire stock of stoves at cost, for cash, to close them out and make room for other lines of goods. Now is the time to secure bargains.

Lumber Sleigh to trade for a fresh row, or for young stock.—a cow soon to calve preferred.
18tf W. J. STEVENSON.

☞'Jefferies' is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Come back old friends and try it.

☞Fresh Oysters, direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

Settle up.—All persons owing me are urgently requested to call and settle. JOHN MCCANN.

Local Notes and News.

Candidates for spring election will soon hob up serenely.

Railroad building all over the state has strewed a big boom.

The oval wood dish factory at Mancelona burned last week.

Jas. Hemmingway's new house on Antrim street is nearly completed.

H. S. Harsha received another new Chicago Cottage organ last week.

Dr. Carlstedt's lecture on Life in Europe elicits much well deserved praise.

N. N. Card, of Norwood, made us a call to day, while on his way to Petoskey.

Some of our dealers report a gratifying increase of trade during the past few weeks.

Charles Swallow is painting and otherwise decorating the inside of Weed's drug store.

Admission to the Minstrels only 20 cents. Reserved seats 30 cts. Tickets at Weed's drug store.

Dr. N. J. Perry sold two Storey & Clark organs last week, and will have more here in a few days.

Mrs. R. A. Campbell went to Petoskey to-day, to take charge of affairs at the Occidental hotel.

Do not fail to hear Prof. Enos on "Conditions of Success" at Green's hall next Wednesday evening.

Subscribers desiring to pay for the JOURNAL with wood, will please bring in the wood to exchange for paper.

Upright Bros. have moved their safe and abstract books into the office one door north of the postoffice.

The Manistique Sun rejoices in an increase of circulation to the extent of one new patron to eaten it; but it come that way or it wouldn't amount to anything, you know; while Kalkaska took the old black stocking down from the chimney corner, and reached way into the toe of it after the hard earned dollars laid by for a rainy day. Result: Kalkaska takes *that* plum.—Kalkaska Leader.

Campbell Bros. are preparing plans for a new yacht for Hon. J. A. Anderson, to be 56 feet keel and carry 2 tons of ballast.

The reading room has been closed, except on Friday afternoons. The library will be open as usual Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

By the looks of our docks, the business next spring will be better than last. And everything points to an early opening of navigation.

Byron See returned home from the south last Friday. Mrs. See remained at Atlanta, Ga., for a short return to Charlevoix in about a month.

Henry Barth completed the work on the boilers of the Elk Rapids Iron Co. and returned home last week ready to take the first job that comes.

R. C. Enos, principal of the Leland schools, is publishing a series of "Talks with teachers," in the Traverse Herald. Ralph is a son of Prof. H. M. Enos, of Charlevoix.

A bird's-eye view of Charlevoix last Monday morning, would make a fine picture. Snow was piled high in every direction, and branches of shovels were busy making roads.

Mrs. Ayers, mother of Mrs. E. B. Hodge, had a partial stroke of paralysis last week, and for a time her friends had little hope, but now she is better, and is making slow improvement.

The pastor of the M. E. church will give a third discourse to the young people of Ironton and vicinity, next Sabbath morning, and in night he will address a mass temperance meeting. All are invited.

Dr. Sawyer returned from Chicago last Friday, and for the present will make his headquarters at the Newman House. An office has been established in Chicago, and Mrs. Sweetland will remain in charge.

Two weeks ago we mentioned that Lillie Sine had run a needle into her knee, broken it, and the physicians were unable to remove the broken parts. Up to this writing the pieces are still irritating the flesh, the whole leg is inflamed, and blood poisoning is feared. Her condition is serious.

During her term of school at Black's Miss Gladys Jefferies has cultivated a spirit of rivalry in penmanship among her pupils, and shows some very good specimens of improvement as a result; Among those who have made the most improvement are Anna Meggison, Eliza Black, Edith Beers, Hattie Thompson, Eva Beers, Willie Meggison, Josie Lunn and John Ward, Jr. Two handsome prizes were given as a reward of merit.

The Mastodon Minstrel Company (home talent) will give an entertainment at the opera house next Monday evening, March 7th. The bills announce them as larger, better, funnier than ever, comprising four end men, "every one a star," three champion clog dancers, two Dutch comedians, and one Irish comedian. A laughable program has been prepared and the management promise a full evening's entertainment.

The business men of Benton Harbor have had their heads together and organized a $50,000 church, opera house and office furnishing company, because a Chicago firm sent out word that it would take $10,000 stock run the thing for a year and guarantee a profit of 10 per cent, under penalty of forfeiting the entire interest. The promptitude with which their offer was snapped up made the Chicago men dizzy, but they are coming to time.

The Elk Rapids Iron Co consumed in their furnace during the year ending Feb. 1st 1887, 1,649,089 bushels of coal, 36,839 tons of ore, 2,518 tons of limestone. They purchased during the same period 47,815 cords of wood and 5,746,983 feet of logs, and made 19,527 tons of pig iron and 4,759,000 feet of lumber. They shipped 23,973 tons of pig iron and 2,926,092 feet of lumber. The Bangor Chemical Co. shipped 59,004 gallons of wood alcohol, and 1,244 tons of acetate of lime. The value of above products shipped was $528,851.—Elk Rapids Progress.

On Sunday afternoon Messrs. Eaton and Washburn, of the village council, accompanied the snow plow on its rounds to look after the proper clearing of the streets. Will Horton's mules, and John Nicholls' big lumber team together and all they could do to draw the plow through some of the drifts. A small gang of men was also out, digging through some of the worst places in the principal streets. We doubt if there has been a storm this winter when the snow was piled up higher or was more stubborn to handle than that of last Saturday and Sunday.

The Charlevoix county W. C. T. U. completed their organization last Thursday afternoon for the spring campaign by the election of Mrs. J. H. Stone, president; Mrs. W. F. Emery, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. T. Waterman, recording secretary; Mrs. W. C. Lenox, treasurer; and the president of each local union as vice presidents. Thursday evening, Mrs. Thurman, of Jackson, and others, addressed the people on the subject of the amendment. On Friday evening the ladies of the Charlevoix union gave an oyster supper at the Bridgeport Street home, receiving between eleven and twelve dollars, the profits to be applied toward the expenses of the amendment campaign. The ladies feel that a good deal of money as well as hard work is necessary to carry the prohibitory amendment. Some favor the employment of a good speaker in Charlevoix till after election, while others think that central missionary work in the county around would be productive of better results and can be accomplished with a good deal less cash. The ladies realize that money is hard to get, and they know also that Charlevoix has plenty of speakers entirely competent to give a good wholesome argumentative address, and willing to give a portion of their time freely for the cause. A little good literature can be judiciously added to each of these "missionary meetings," and make the whole expense very trifling. We have reason to believe that the liquor element is already thoroughly organized and earnestly at work, yet there has not been, and probably will not be, a word of argument uttered by them in public. Everything is done quietly. Every member of the W. C. T. U. can do good to the cause by the circulation of prohibition literature, and by constantly taking of the benefits of prohibition, among her friends and neighbors whom she knows to be doubtful on the question, and do it with less hard work than some of them gave to the convention and oyster supper last week.

Historical Society.

The program at the meeting of the Historical Society on Friday evening last, at the residence of L. D. Bartholomew was exceptionally good, consisting of the following numbers: Piano solo, by Miss Winnie Bartholomew; cornet duet, "Lind to the Convent Bells," Misses Aggie Miller and Blanche Bartholomew; paper, "The Religions of Persia," Mrs. A. T. Waterman; vocal solo, Miss Cody; piano solo, Miss Alice Cochran; reading, "The Automatic Cradle," Miss Rose M. Cody; vocal duet, "Only Thee," Mrs. Hines and Mrs. E. M. Clark; recitation, "Katie's Treasures," Miss May Waterbury; instrumental duet, Miss Cody and Mrs. Guyles; piano solo, Miss Carrie Hilton.

The large number present testified to the prevailing interest in the Historical Society, and all unite in pronouncing this occasion one of the foremost of the season.

The society will meet Friday evening, March 4th, with Mr. and Mrs. Levi Blanchard; paper by Major E. H. Green.

M. E. Church.

Teachers and others desiring to study the lessons, will be welcome at the parsonage at 7 sharp every Tuesday evening.

Thursday evening, prayer meeting, to be followed by a meeting of the church and its friends to consider the necessity of some repairs on our house of worship. All are invited.

In consequence of the storm the sacramental services were postponed, and will be held on the coming Sabbath at the usual hour of service. Come to the table of the Lord and renew your covenant with God.

W. H. MCCARTNEY.

Band of Hope.

Band of Hope at Green's hall on Saturday next, at three o'clock, as usual. Please be present on time, as there is important work to be done.

A prohibitory amendment may be passed this spring, but if the children are not taught its importance, it will fall into desuetude when the present generation passes away. So come and help inculcate temperance principles in the minds of the children that they may be able to hold in after years what the fathers are trying to win for them. SECRETARY.

Baptist Church.

The presentation of the subject of Foreign Missions having been deferred one week, will occur next Sunday morning. Usual evening service.

Preaching at Hilton's school house at 3 p. m.

Prof. Enos will deliver the third lecture of the home course, Wednesday evening, March 9, at Green's hall; subject, "Conditions of Success."

Married.

On Feb 26, at the residences of the bride's parents in Hayes township, by Rev. W. G. Clark, Mr. Geo. A. Fransfelder, and Katharina Kopf.

Finger-Rings in the Piano.

At a sale which took place on the death of the rector of a parish near Chester a piano was knocked down to a tradesman of the city. On being opened and repaired two costly rings were found beneath the keyboard. The finder communicated with the rector's widow, when the following and story came to light: Eleven years before a lady staying at the rectory had lost these very rings. She had evidently taken them off while playing and had thrown on the piano, and they had then somehow slipped in under the keys. Suspicion, however, had fallen upon a maid then in the service of the family, who was soon afterwards. Her father, a small farmer, was terribly upset at the disgrace which had fallen upon his name and family, and refused to receive her. The poor girl went away from the neighborhood; in fact, she disappeared. On the finding of the rings every endeavor was made to find her, but in vain. Advertisements were even inserted in the public newspapers, promising her a considerable annuity, but all in vain. Unjustly suspected, she had hidden herself from all her former belongings, and was never heard of again.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

A Nice Ohio Miser.

An old miser named James Walker died at his home in Uniontown, this county, possessed of a fortune of more than $250,000 that is known of, and there is perhaps more to be discovered. He was a bachelor and one of the very peculiar specimens of humanity. He lived in a little log hut, and in the summer season lived principally on clover and bran. He spent most of his time in winter in bed, and ate raw cornmeal to avoid the expense of fuel. Once, some years ago, he walked to the bank in Canton with coupons on $15,000 government bonds which he had cashed, and then walked to Wheeling to deposit the amount. He was dressed only in blue cotton pantaloons, brown muslin shirt, and straw hat—no other garment—and he walked the whole forty miles barefooted. During the last two years he had been very feeble and a sister cared for him. He had apparently a sound mind, and was credited with being shrewd in business transactions. A mistake of 1 cent in his cash and tax receipts only two years ago caused him to walk twenty-two miles back to the county treasurer's office, which was given him by the treasurer out of his own pocket.—*Bellaire (O.) Special Dispatch.*

☞Drs. Starkey and Palens' advertisement of Compound Oxygen in this issue of this paper should be read by all our readers. The cures which this treatment is effecting are almost miraculous. In the few years since its discovery they have treated in all parts of the world upwards of seventy thousands patients. Over forty thousand of these have given testimonials that they are cured and a large proportion of the others report great benefit from its use. Their offer to send a 200 page book free, giving a history of the treatment, with a large number of testimonials, is a liberal one. Read the advertisement and send for the book now.—*Adv.*

WE ARE SELLING OUT.

As our store will be changed this spring, WE MUST DISPOSE of our large stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

—At some price for CASH ONLY.—

Bargains! Bargains!!

In everything which can be found in our store. Give us a call and be convinced yourself that we mean business. Truly Yours,

ROSENTHAL & SON.

SAP PAILS!
SAP PANS!
SAP SPILES
Atkins Saws,
Perfection Axes.
Job and Tin Work. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

First Arrival of
NEW SPRING GOODS.
We have received a large line of the latest Novelties in White Goods,

Such as Nainsooks in plain and check, Batiste, London Shirtings, Pongees, Spider Cloths, Tufted Batiste and India Linets, which are without doubt the most desirable patterns and qualities this side New York City.

OUR NEW FLANNELS AND DRESS GOODS

are all of the most approved styles and colorings, with beautiful trimmings to match. Come and see them. A few more CLOAKS to close out at an extremely low figure. Come in and see as whether you wish to buy or not.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no reason for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them live from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent, of sick headaches, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. cow1

Remarkable Cure.

Mrs. Phoebe Cinesley, Peterson, Clay Co, Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, that truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 15 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my health to Electric Bitters for having relieved my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c, at Dr. G. W. Crosier's drug store.

Money Refunded.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known in his practice as Dr. Pete's Lung Food for Consumption. It is now called Dr. Pete's 30-cent Cough Cure. If the safest, the surest and the best. No other Cough, Cold, and Consumption remedy is half its equal. We warrant it and will promptly refund the money paid for it if a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle is used. Sold by O. B. Weed & Co., and Dr. G. W. Crosier.

Almost miraculous are some of the cures accomplished by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In the case of R. L. King, Richmond, Va., who suffered for years with an agonizing form of scrofula, Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected astonishing results.

Notice of Registration.

To the electors of the village of Charlevoix.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the board of registration of the village of Charlevoix will be held at the office of the village clerk, in said village, on the 12th day of March, and the 12th day of March, A. D. 1887, for the purpose of completing the registration of the electors of said village. Said board of registration will be in session on the day and date aforesaid, from ten o'clock in the forenoon, to five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated, Charlevoix, Mich., March 1, 1887.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Village Clerk.

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We are frequently asked by people when subscribing for some city paper why we don't put the price of the JOURNAL down to One Dollar per year. In reply, we cannot undertake to compete with a city paper which is printed with perfect machinery by the ten thousand or hundred thousand. It costs just as much to prepare a newspaper form for the press for one hundred copies as it does for ten thousand copies. A local newspaper seldom expects to extend its circulation beyond a few hundred copies per week, while the city paper which counts its readers by the ten thousand or hundred thousand is generally of very little or no value for local news.

To accommodate those who want a city paper and a local paper, and don't want to pay two dollars each, if they will bring us the cash and pay for both in advance at one time we will furnish the JOURNAL at the rate of one dollar a year. That is, for Two Dollars cash in advance, we will send the JOURNAL and either the Detroit Weekly Free Press, Chicago Weekly News, Herald, Inter Ocean, Toledo Blade, National Tribune, New York Weekly World, Montreal Family Herald and Star, or in fact almost any city weekly usually sold for one dollar a year.

We are able to do this because with the above papers we have special clubbing arrangements by which we receive those papers at a reduction from the regular rate. Their reduction allows us a profit.

Subscribers must remember however, that this is a strictly *cash-in-advance* rate, and all subscriptions now in arrears must be paid up in full at regular rates, and one year in advance at the reduced rate, to secure the benefits of the arrangement.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the monthly visits of BARYSMOS, that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (3 Beekman St., N. Y.) $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.

TEIS PAPER 50 on Slate Pts Lead pencil, Sketching Artists' Supplies. Sent free. **B. W. AYER & SON,** 524 Sansom St. Phila.

HOME.

BY S. S. LEWIS.

There is no place upon the earth,
Where love should reign complete,
More than it should around the hearth
Of our own retreat.
There blessed peace should ever smile,
And gone dissension's sway,
And jack-ass envy, pride, or guile,
Around the hearth at home.

When ever life's joyous and troubled waste
We pass with dusky shade,
And envy seeks around us cast
To transfix with sighs and tears,
Happy then will we long to leave
The scene of grief and gloom,
And fondly turn to the home
The memories of home.

When childhood's joys are pa'st away,
And days of youth are gone,
When death has strewed our hair with gray,
And death is stealing on,
Ah! then what pleasure 'tis to think
Of youthful sports, joyous hours,
Ere death does close the glazing eye
To look on earth no more.
O, then on Him place every care
Who has promised to be our guide
And bids us confide in realms more fair
An everlasting home.

SEEING A BATTLE.

BY JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS.

It did not happen to very many of the soldiers of the war of the rebellion that they were enabled to stand off and look on while a battle was in progress. It happened to me once under peculiar circumstances, and a magnificent sight it was.

This occurred at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864.

Two days before we woke from our lethargic beyond Winchester with ranks depleated by the battle, somewhat tired yet with its labors and excitements, and expecting to march at once in pursuit of the enemy. Everything was seen in motion: the cavalry thrown out for in the advance, the infantry marching through the fields in three columns, and the artillery taking the pike. From Winchester to Strasburg is twenty miles. Fisher's Hill is just beyond the latter place. Kearnstown, Newtown and Middletown are on the pike along this route, and the whole region was an old battle-ground. About every square foot of it had been fought over since the spring of 1862. For the first time our arms were thoroughly successful here; for the very first time, after the war had progressed three years and a half, a Union army was following up a thoroughly beaten and retreating enemy.

General Sheridan felt decidedly well that morning. His famous dispatch about "sending Early whirling up the Valley" had gone by telegraph the night before to Washington, and was at this moment electrifying the country. Winchester was the first positive, clear-cut, decided victory that our arms had gained since Sherman overjoyed Atlanta, and both people and army felt well over it. As our army footed along with the route-step, about ten o'clock that morning, Sheridan and his staff overtook us. I noticed that he wore a new pair of long buckskin gauntlets. The men cheered him, of course, and he bowed. But it was plain to be seen that he was "all business," and had no time for fuss or parade. There was not much of that "lacing and band of music" style about this army as a campaign. It would have been when he thought it necessary for the spirit and encouragement of his army, or any part of it; but he seemed in his natural element when he was putting the "go" into everybody and everything, as he was this morning.

As the great peaks of the Massanutton Mountains, and the frowning wall of Fisher's Hill began to appear in the dim distance, signs of something on hand were seen. The march and boom of artillery came faintly back to us. We saw staff officers and orderlies firing up the pike and across the fields. The Signal Corps were well out to the front, and from an eminence, from the roof of a house, a barn, or a tree, their waving flags were sending back intelligence of the enemy.

I was a wonderful and most useful arm of the service. Total value on this campaign was very great. Not only by daylight did it signal or flag or wave its flags, but it did so soon, but at night, with waving torches, from the high summits of this region, they were known to send news at a distance of ten and even fifteen and twenty miles.

Before night we halted outside of Strasburg. Our pickets were at the north end of the town, and the enemy's at the south of it. No fuss could be allowed, for they would have invited a hostile shell. My regiment was bivouacked in a ravine, and before lying down that night we partook of a sumptuous repast of hard-tack, raw salt pork, and water. Many a the time since that I paid a dollar for a meal that I relished far less than that humble "snack."

The next morning some of Sheridan's infantry charged through the town and drove out the Confederate pickets. Sheridan and the other Generals rode out well in front of Strasburg, reconnoitering the enemy's position. Some high ground, well advanced from the hill, Early had seized and fortified, and this Sherman determined to take, to demonstrate from. It took it after a stiff fight. During the real battle of the day the woodchoppers' axes were heard from this position, as they fortified it.

Pretty much the whole of this day was occupied in getting the army into position. The Sixth Corps held the right, facing the hill; the Eighth was held back in reserve, for a movement that Sheridan was meditating; the Nineteenth was on the left, its left flank "refused," or thrown back to conform to the course of the Shenandoah River, on which it rested.

It was quite dark when an order came to our regiment to go out and relieve the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York, on picket, taking the extreme left of our line. We fell in, formed fours, and started. We had a guide who knew something of the situation and the route to it, but he was not entirely certain, and he caused us some unnecessary marching, which did not improve our temper. I don't know of anything that is more irritating to officers in command of troops than to go blundering along on a dark night, searching for a position that they are ordered to take immediately, but the location of which they must find as they go. The best of tempers will sometimes give way under that kind of a strain, as some of our men did that night.

We were directed out through the town, beyond its eastern extremity. Had there been any light, we should have discovered that we were about to cross the Manassas Gap Railroad. We did discover the fact, but it was only by stumbling over the track when numerous "officers and gentlemen," as well as men with the musket, sprawled at full length on the sacred soil.

But everything has an end, and we finally got into position and relieved the other regiment. Our Major was the only field officer present; the Colonel had been wounded at Winchester, and the Lieutenant-Colonel at Pleasant Hill, away up the Red River. Major Curtiss took the left wing in reserve, and established himself with it just within the town. I, being the senior Captain present, was ordered to take the other five companies, keep a small reserve in double cartridges of powder, and go out and relieve the pickets with the others.

This was done in profound darkness, and, as my custom was on such occasions, I traveled the whole length of the line with the relief, that I might learn something of the location of the pickets. But it was useless to hope for such information in that obscurity. I knew that this was the extreme left of our line, and the Captain of the One Hundred and Sixteenth, whom I relieved, told me that the Shenandoah River was near by the picket line. For the rest, I knew that I had about two dozen picket posts, stretched over half a mile. I cautioned them to be vigilant and returned to my reserve, numbering thirty or forty men.

The night wore away. The excitement of these movements, of the situation, and the frequent relieving of the pickets, with the challenges all along the line which I could hear distinctly near, prevented me from having even those "cat-naps" which the soldier would have allowed. Sometimes I walked about and asked with the men about the stirring events of the day and thus far seen, and made come wise guesses about what would happen on the morrow. A few distant lights seemed only to intensify the darkness. There were a few in Strasburg, behind us, others off to the right, and some far off in front of us that I knew they must be across the river in the enemy's territory. New occurred an incident that has always seemed to me one of the operations of my whole service. So far in front of us that the sound could only have proceeded from the Confederate right, a band began to play. The distance must have been quite a mile; but the night was still, and the conditions of the atmosphere were favorable to the transmission of sound. I rest we heard "Bonnie Eloise," which some of our bands were accustomed to play, but in which they did not claim an exclusive property. Then my ears were surprised by "Yankee Doodle." This seemed strange enough, considering where it come from; but when, after rattling off "Dixie," the entertainment wound up with "John Brown," I experienced a mild astonishment. Whether it was harmless bravado, or what was really meant by such eccentricity, I never knew.

Morning came, the great curtain of mist slowly rolled away up the sides of the mountains, and disclosed the scene before us with all its savage grandeur as well as its prodigious beauty. It was remarkable, so wonderful were the military events which intended the close of this day, that the morning of the 22d at the base of these mountains, which towered up three hundred feet over our heads, while the silver thread of the north fork of the Shenandoah wound round their base. Our eyes were turned to the long line of Fisher's Hill. Along its summit were stretched the lines of Early's army, rallying here after their defeat. It seemed madness to think of attacking such a position as that; it seemed so to me, and, I have no doubt, to thousands of others on our side.

Yet it was done, and, with triumphant success! How, will be told further on.

The hours wore on into a while afternoon. Our position in reserve was rather isolated; the town and the road to our rear, as well as the inequalities of the ground, hid whatever battle-array, if any, was going on behind us. Our line of blue which curved up from the reserve of the regiment, inspected our position, and led to the front, of course idle, and naturally inquisitive, and some of the soldiers discovering a large vineyard near by, a numerous contingent was made of some bushels of grapes for the benefit of this part of the volunteer army. This was all well and proper, what followed was not so much so. One of those pushing and privileged lads had taken a bee-hive, and brought it into the reserve in his arms. One of the colony within, stung him, when he dropped his burden. Instantly the bees spurted out in an angry cloud, and in less time than it takes to write it, the whole reserve was dispersed with a fate distributed of stings. Four of them fell to me.

The whole scene was the very height of the ridiculous. Dozens of men were rolling, kicking, and slapping on the ground, others running as if for life, pursued by the infuriated insects, and cries of pain mingled with shrieks of laughter. The remnant of the reserve, observing the tumult, naturally supposed the rebels had commenced to shoot. When the lesson had sufficiently taught, we upon us luckless New-Yorkers, the section in a buzzing cloud hovering above the stacks of muskets; and it was full half an hour before we could regain possession of our arms. The fellow who was at the bottom of all this mischief was most glad to say, a liberal share of the stings, but he was really much the most amused as well as pain, he escaped any other punishment.

About the middle of the afternoon, the thing wore the most peaceful aspect, an officer of General Emory's staff rode up.

"The General directs," he said, "that you open fire from your picket-line. He wants to make the enemy in his front across the river show themselves.

I had two sergeants out to the line, to go each way and give the order.

"Commence firing; aim anywhere to the front."

I had been studying the ground opposite, which sloped from the river back to the mountains; and not observing the least sign of an enemy there, I had concluded that there was none.

But now, as the lively rattle of our picket fires ran up and down along the whole front of half a mile or more, the opposite side of the river was suddenly awakened to life. From behind walls and fences, from clumps of trees, from the ditch and window of a brick house, white puffs of smoke started up, and we heard the humming of bullets about us. The range was short long, but not too long for a good musket to kill. Nobody was hit on our side; how it was on the other side I do not know. Some of our men in their zeal put in double cartridges of powder, and got lame shoulders in consequence. But we had developed the enemy's position opposite; and when they ceased firing, in half an hour, I ordered our pickets to stop.

The afternoon passed. I could see no signs yet of anything being done. As it was afterward learned, what was being done was with the utmost silence and secrecy. Sheridan could not fail to observe that from the gigantic Massanutton's top, the position of every one of his regiments and batteries and every move made by them could be seen. Yet he did just the same as that which finished the battle of Winchester: to send the Eighth Corps far to the right, so far that it could climb the Little Mountain, entirely beyond the sight of the enemy. This movement must have been commenced in the morning, as the way was long, and much skill and patience were necessary to keep the movement concealed from the enemy, and other covers from discovery by the enemy.

I was ignorant of the other side that this movement was not even suspected by the enemy, that they descending from the clouds would not have created more panic than did Cook's men coming in upon their left and rear.

All this, however, was beyond my sight and knowledge at the time. What I did see was the magnificent attack of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, which ended in full in front.

The thing came with the more impetuous suddenness; it was all over in an hour or less, the enemy routed out of their position, losing sixteen cannon, eleven hundred prisoners, and retreating in disorder up the Valley.

There was hardly daylight enough to finish it in when it began.

The battle was fought, certainly, when the first gun was fired.

Sheridan had waited till the first shots of the Eighth Corps, far around on the right, were heard, and then launched both the other corps directly at his foe.

There was a large earthwork back of the town, which was built by General Banks in 1862. The heaviest of our artillery had been placed in it, and in the course of the battle of Fisher's Hill, as I saw it, was thrown over by the discharge of one of these great guns. A shell flew over Strasburg, bounding on the hill, and instantly a dozen or more large cannon joined in the strife. Artillery from the enemy replied, and as the shells with burning fuses darted through the twilight, they offered quite the highest degree picturesque and exciting. The infantry fire had not ceased when we heard repeated cheers beyond the town, and we knew that the battle was in the hill, west line after line of blue, with the yell, looks less than ten thousand infantry, with loud cheers, and the battle replied to with a yell, and as the shells with burning fuses darted through the twilight sky, the effect was in the highest degree picturesque and exciting. The evening chorus had not ceased when we heard repeated cheers behind us. Up from the hollow, dashing right at the hill, came the Sixth Corps, in line of battle. Not less than ten thousand infantry, with muskets fixed, were marching in a steep side, now in plain view, now hidden by the undulations of the hill. Here dotted the heights, as the enemy opened with their musketry, the Sixth Corps, and answered peals from the large guns, which, at this point, caused the prolonged cheering told us that another victory had been won.

In less than half an hour we received order to follow the army instantly, and rejoin our corps as soon as we could.

We came especially on the move. After the cavalry, the Nineteenth Corps had been advanced, and there was nothing either glorious or delightful about the time we had in overtaking it. The road up Fisher's Hill was choked with ambulances and artillery, all pressing along in the pursuit. Night was confusion, in addition, and nobody seemed to know what the orders were, the time of Early's army rallying here. It was fortunate for them that the darkness was so thick and blinding, for, though the pursuit by the infantry, ceased in an hour, cavalry and artillery were impossible to overtake the scattered fragments, the vast number of which, as fugitives, ambushed behind stone walls, fired on their pursuers. Our corps came away at this time over in one of the parallel valleys, trying to cut across a range through, so as to cut off the retreating Confederates higher up, but in this they failed.

At Woodstock we were permitted to rest from about four o'clock in the morning to ten. Then up and on again, for a long day's work. Slowly following up the retreating enemy, we skirmished with them several times.

O, the fatigues and discomforts of those flying marches—who that was there can ever forget them. Who can forget the glory, the sorrow over lost comrades, the sensations of heart that came to us with our great experience. What comrade can ever forget "the days when we went soldiering."

The Language of Gloves.

For "Yes," the glove one glove from the right hand into the left hand. "No" is said by throwing both gloves in the right hand. To express a doubt, that you are indifferent to a partner, place the glove on the left glove pretty off. If you wish a male friend to follow you, drop one glove, strike your left arm with both gloves, "I love you" is expressed by slowly and carefully smoothing the gloves on the right. Ladies fan fan desires to know whether her admirer is reciprocated, she is to put on half the left-hand glove, one finger at a time. "Go on your guard against the governor," or "your mother-in-law," as the case may be, is a message often sent, and it is given by deliberately twirling the glove fingers round the thumb. If the damsel is in a quarrelsome mood she simply makes a cross with both her gloves and proceeds to lay them on her lap in this position. These are the principal and most simple rules.—*Tait's Mid Gazette.*

SELF-DELUSION is ever averse from injury, though by injury alone can the charm be dissolved.

Co-operation Among English Workingmen.

The co-operative movement began about twenty years ago, in 1844 in twenty-eight Rochdale pioneers started a little store on the principle of dividing profits according to the amount of purchases. Their business capital was so more than £25, which had been most carefully collected and hoarded. From these humble beginnings the movement has spread among a vast number of the working classes throughout England and Scotland. In its present condition it is no doubt open to some criticism, but not even Robert Owen and the Christian socialists, including F. D. Maurice, C. Kingsley, T. Hughes Ludlow, and E. Vansittart Neil, who urged the importance of the movement, could possibly have hoped at the time that co-operation would ever reach its present development. A few figures will perhaps be useful as showing the extent to which the work has grown. In 1862 the amount of sales by co-operative societies in the United Kingdom was less than £2,500,000. In 1868 (the last returns made out) the sales amounted to more than £28,000,000; the number of societies which made returns of their business to the Central Board was 1,157, and the total profits amounted to £2,500,000, and the money applied to education amounted to nearly £16,000. In the twenty years (1862-82) the total sales amounted to £275,250,000, and the profits to nearly £25,000,000. All this shows that be remembered, is workingmen's money, and the whole of this business is managed by workingmen. Representatives, brought representatives whom they have elected from their own numbers. To show more clearly what an immense hold co-operation has over certain districts, the fact may be mentioned that in the county of Durham the members of co-operative societies amount to more than 30 per cent. of the total population; in Yorkshire, to 27 per cent.; in Lancashire, to 27 per cent.; in Cumberland, to 24 per cent.; and in Northumberland, to 22 per cent. Thus, in some of the great centers of English industry, a large proportion of the working classes are attached to the movement. At present the societies are larger and more numerous in the north than in the south.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Essentials of a Good Fighter.

In answer to the question, "What are the essentials of a thoroughly good fighter?" Sullivan said:

"Pluck, skill, endurance, and a good head on his shoulders. I tell you, sir, a man fights with his head almost as much as he does with his fists. He must know where to send his blows so they may do the most good. He must economize his strength and not score a hit just for the sake of hitting it."

"What portion of your antagonist's body do you aim at when you are in the ring?"

"Whatever" said Sullivan, "to hit my man above the heart, or under it, or on, or behind the ear. A man wears out pretty fast if he does not keep hammering away in the region of the heart; blows under the chin or behind the ear will knock out a man quicker than a hundred blows on the cheek or any other portion of his face. Now, John Marine has a scar on his left cheek that I received in his fight with Jim Dempsey, and which he will carry to his grave. I did not hit that Dempsey kept hammering away at my face, and John Marine was a long-headed fighter he would not hit me in that place, for strength in getting in there. That fact shows that he was not that he is deficient in generalship."

"Do you feel pretty well when your man is giving in?"

"Certainly I am," said the pugilist. "I want to hit him, of course, but when the punishment is beginning to tell on him. And, when I talk to a man before I stand up before him at all, I can make up my mind whether he is a fighter or not. There is more intelligence required in this business than outsiders give us credit for."—*Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.*

Persian Musical Criticism.

In Persia, story telling or poetical recitations take the place of our spelling bees and acting charades, says a writer in London *Society*, and often as soon as the repast is finished music comes on, or perhaps, a vocalist will vary the programme by favoring the company with a song. His repertory is very limited, for, to sing out of tune, matter, he will sing it over and over again, with as much pride as though he could boast of an unknown second to Orpheus himself; over and over again, without the slightest sign of weariness, and, what seems more strange, to the great interest of the listeners, although it sounds weird and unmusical to the unaccustomed European ear.

"Tah, tah, bah, good in the extreme," he critical from one to another, while the singer pipes from the very top of his high voice, and shakes his head to bring out the quavering notes to their fullest extent.

"Exactly like the bulbul" (nightingale), says the host.

"When it stings to the roses in the spring," puts in a third.

"Ah, Allah's works are wonderful," exclaims the first, sententiously, as he puffs away at the kalian, his turn having by this time come around.

In Persia, a loud, high voice being equivalent to a good voice, the singer who can sustain a note the longest is pronounced the best, for the skill of the vocalist depends upon the length of time upon which he can trill a note.

MENTATION is the fountain of discovery.

HUMOR.

WHILE "man never is, but always to be blessed," he is continually cursed.

BE it in time of war or of peace, the cannon-maker's business can be made to boom.

WHY is "X" the most unfortunate of letters? Because it is always in a fix, and never out of perplexity.

A COAL store is a cast-iron paradox. It won't burn unless you put it up; then it won't burn unless you shake it down.

AS YOU can now get 200 quinine pills for a dollar, we should say that quinine is getting to be a drug in the market. —*Puck.*

A FASHIONABLE young lady says she always enjoys the transatlantic voyage because she makes the acquaintance of so many swells.

A LYNN five foot high has been found by Dr. Schliemann. We have bigger lyns in this country, but they are not spelled that way.

"YES," observed Mrs. Grap, "we make get tired of gas, and now we're going to have the luxury of gas and electric lights."

"I see young Quinine has gone out of the apothecary business and become a publican," "Yes, he was fairly driven by poverty from pillar to post."

"IS THIS a trunk line?" asked the summer girl at the railroad station. "No," replied the ticket agent, "it is a branch." "Oh, I am so sorry; for I wanted to take four trunks along with me."

"O, CLARA," said Maud, "Charley took me sleigh-riding last night. I had a splendid time." "What was the matter with Charley?" "Stupid! He couldn't drive with his teeth, could he?"

A VERMONT paper says: "The popularity of hunting bees is very great this season." That's all right, not our experience has shown that there is not much enjoyment in attempting to hunk a good healthy bee.

An authority on the cuisine says that duck ought not to stand long after being roasted. Probably it would do no harm to let the duck sit up if it isn't too tired, but it shouldn't be allowed to swim in the gravy.

AT the minstrels: Bones—"Do you know what a Cancasian is, Mr. Jones?" Interlocutor—"Certainly, I am a Cancasian." Bones—"Wid dat brack face of yours? Sho!" Interlocutor—"Yes, sir. Burnt-corka-sian!"—*Judge.*

Singer—"Why, Charles, how can you call Miss James plain? I wish I was half as good-looking as she is." He—"You are, Hattie, and you know it." At last advices Hattie was endeavoring to decide whether she ought to be pleased or offended at the compliment.

PARSON SQUIRM—"I understand, Deacon, that the church carpet is being worn out by the continual tramping of Deacon Goode—"It is so; Parson, and I wish he has got to be done." "Why not have a rug in the vestibule and leave the umbrellas there instead of lugging them to the seats?" "I am afraid it would spoil the solemnity of the benediction." "You think so?" "Yes; everybody would want to be first out to get the best ones."

FIRST Omaha dude—"And so Miss Pretty is going to marry the Indian chief of the Omahas dame—"Yes, the Count thinks her face is well off, but he'll be dreadfully taken in on that. Why, I know, she almost stepped on the St. Blank Hotel, and as Miss Pretty's father is the sight clerk there the Count naturally supposed from such actions that he owned the whole establishment." "Yes, I think he's been in this country long." "No." "Well, Miss Pretty is a strong, healthy girl, but I don't believe she'll like taking in washing."—*Omaha World.*

Rules for Family Peace.

1. We may be quiet now that our will is likely to be crossed to-day, so we must prepare for it.

2. Everybody in the house has an will as well as ourselves, and, therefore, we are not to expect too much.

3. To learn the different temper of each individual.

4. When any good happens to any one to rejoice at it.

5. When inclined to give an angry answer to count ten.

6. If from sickness, pain, or infirmity we feel irritable, to keep a very strict watch over ourselves.

7. To watch for little opportunities of pleasing, and to put little annoyances out of the way.

8. To take a charitable view of everything.

9. In all little pleasures which may occur to put self last.

11. To try for the soft answer that "turneth away wrath."

12. When we have been pained in unkind word we should ask ourselves, "Have I not often done the same and been forgiven?"

13. In conversation not to exalt ourselves, but to bring others forward.

14. To be very gentle with the younger ones and to treat them with respect, remembering that we once were young.

15. Never to judge one another, but to attribute a good motive when we can.

16. To compare our manifold blessings with the trifling annoyances of the day.

"WHO do you love?" said Jones to his sweetheart's baby sister. "I love you," was the reply. "And who does Sissy love?" "Sissy loves Mister Snif, too he times her."

DEFNESS is the dead sea that swallows all virtues, and the self-made sepulcher of a living man.

A LESSON WITH A MORAL.

When Will Our Eyes Be Opened to This Great National Calamity?

The year 1885 played sad havoc with many prominent men of our country.

Many of them died without warning, passing away apparently in the full flush of life.

Others were sick but a comparatively short time; in turn to our files and are astonished at the sudden demise of Arthur, President of Packard, of northern prominence, of malignant blood-humor, of Brighton's disease, of heart disease, of kidney disease, of rheumatism, or of pneumonia.

It is singular that most of our prominent men die of these disorders. Any journalist who watches the telegraph reports, will be astonished at the number of prominent victims of these disorders.

Many statements have appeared in our paper relative to the fatal nature of the diseases that carried off so many prominent men in 1885, are really one disease, taking on different forms according to the location of the fatal effects.

When a valuable horse perishes, it does the nice day tail of its sporting world, yet ten thousands of ordinary horses are dying every day, their aggregate loss is enormous, and yet their death creates no comment.

Now, as we wish individuals, the cause of death of prominent men creates comment, and we are pleased to know that most of our departed dead have carries off most of them, and yet "vast numbers of others are now in the world who have time every year from the same cause."

It is said if the blood is kept free from poison and, that heart disease, paralysis, nervous prostration, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and many cases of consumption, would never be known. The uric acid, is the most active waste of the system, and it is the duty of the kidneys to remove it from the blood.

We are told that if the kidneys are maintained in perfect health, they will do their duty, and the blood will be free from uric acid and universal disease—caused by uric acid—will be a large exception.

But how shall this be done? It is folly to treat effects, while the cause is allowed to go on unchecked, and the cause, we should be known to the public as the cause of most of our sickness and premature deaths, is directed by "a great remedy by means of which, thousands upon thousands have been cured of kidney disease."

We can not see how Mr. Warner could have spoken so plain, if he intended to deceive the public, and for valuable specific should not so positively claim that it would cure kidney disease before the public in the same way, any more than a man who claims to be constituted like others, so many of them are incompetent.

It is admitted that Warner's Safe Cure is a great remedy, and public opinion has made it a great remedy, and proves that all the weight and importance of absolute truth.

At the time of the worst pain and in the blood involves pneumonia and rheumatism, and many of our best men have died with these masters of disease; but he need have no fear of Warner's Safe Cure if he put the limit of two and cures.

These diseases are strong, and may sound like an advertisement, but we are rejected as such by unthinking people, but we know that they are cured. Such testimonials are spoken by every truth-loving newspaper.

THE JOURNALIST.

George Parsons Lathrop, in the *Chautauqua* says: The chief requisite for beginners in journalism may be summed up thus:

1. A good English education. Learn to write English; I mean plain, straight, quick English, and use it. 2. Industry. Let your Latin and Greek adornments come in afterward. Study the history of the United States and Great Britain and Ireland; and study everything else that you can conveniently can. Drill yourself in writing swift, sharp, vigorous, yet graceful accounts of everything that comes under your notice, putting it picturesquely, but never at the cost of clearness and brevity.

2. Common sense.

4. Self-effacement of the relative importance of subjects.

5. Obedience, patience, punctuality.

6. In spite of attaining to these virtues, you will find it a hard, hard, much knowledge your brain may hold, never do or say anything which will lead the world to forget that you are.

Importance.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $1 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to and depots. Families can live better for money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

THEY WERE NOT RESPONSIBLE.

A story is told of a grocery man of Sherwood old Yankee stock who, on several occasions, was surprised to find sums of money in his sugar. Where it came from was a mystery. It may have been hidden by slaves for a purpose, but for what it would be hard to say. The storekeeper, being too conscientious to keep the money without trying to find an owner, and likewise being very loath to give it up, hit on this plan to satisfy conscience and keep the money: Going to the merchants of whom he purchased the goods he inquired whether they were responsible for the sticks and stones and things in it. "No, sir," was the reply, "you must take the sugar just as we receive it; we are not responsible for anything in the barrel." It is needless to say that the storekeeper did not press the matter.—*Boston Record.*

THE magical effects of St. Jacobs Oil in removing the severe and stiffness make it invaluable at all times. Rheumatism and Neuralgia succumb yield to it.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S HALLUCINATION.

Stonewall Jackson had a number of strange idiosyncrasies. Among these was an idea he persisted in entertaining, notwithstanding his physician's declaration to the contrary, that one side of his body was heavier than the other. This was his right side, and he used to carry weights in his pockets on the opposite side to preserve his equilibrium. He consulted many doctors in regard to this fanciful malady, but was never rid of the delusion to his dying day.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

* * * *

Catarrhal diseases of either sex, however inclosed, speedily and permanently cured. Book, with testimonials, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A GLANCE at the plumber's bill is sufficient to satisfy one that they who do not drink are sometimes compelled to pay the piper.

The Demand for Samples

have been very large in consequence of the advertisement of the Chicago *Gazette* offering free sample copies, but the supply has been equal to it. Results have been so gratifying to the managers that the offer is continued, and a free sample copy of this popular family story paper of the West will be sent to any one sending name and address to the *Ledger*, 273 Franklin street, Chicago. The circulation of this popular periodical has been having a veritable boom the past winter. Send for a sample copy, and, if you like it subscribe. It is only $1.50 per year, half the price of the Eastern papers of its class.

Are You Making Money?

There is no reason why you should not make large sums of money. Some are doing it. All you need is the right kind of employment. Parties who can do the work in Maine, and they will send you, free, full information how you can do it, and make from five at home, wherever you are located, earnings of from $5 to $25 a day. Some of the business (capital not required), you are started free. Address, Edward Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

He Thanks His Paper.

Mr. Editor: I was induced by reading your good paper to try Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic for my wife's health, and, to my surprise, one of the bottles have cured me. Accept my thanks.—A. Clement.

"Rough on Dirt" whitens clothing yellowed by serious washing or use of cheap washing compounds. Wasters everywhere. Ask your grocer for it. Beware of imitations, and fear in using this article. Does just rub and leave no chance for doubt.

IF YOU ARE LOSING YOUR GRIP on life try Wells' Health Renewer. Gives direct to weak spots. For weak men, delicate women.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying kidney diseases, catarrh of bladder, etc. $1.

If nostrils, throat, etc., appear to not wear or wash as well as formerly the reason is in the use of inferior ammonia-washing compounds that destroy the texture and tenacity of linen. Use "Sunlight Cake" instead.

PURE Cod Liver Oil made from selected livers, and sweetened by Lane, Druggist, 1 Park Row, New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the oils on sale in market.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

A gray, restorer to original color. An elegant dressing. Cleanse and beautifies the hair. Produces a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore gray hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling. 50c. and $1 at druggists.

The best thing on earth to add to starch to give it a fine soft smooth gloss is "Enamel starch." It is a liquid starch washing compound that can be so used that it will not stick to the iron, and makes the dirtiest looking linen look double that of any other.

HEMORRHOIDS is cured by frequent small doses of Pine's Cure for Consumption.

A NURSE'S FOOLISH NOTION.

A foolish notion prevalent among the lower classes is several centuries old that a babe at the breast can be insured against colic by being made to taste everything which the mother eats. The writer was once surprised to find her nurse about to give her baby cold slaw on this principle; the girl defending herself on the plea that her mother always did it, and that it was good for the child.—*Cor. Boston Globe.*

Yes lips that spend their wisdom unawares help us by a wit to climb the golden stairs.

DYSPEPSIA

Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If you have any of its symptoms, such as costiveness, pressure in some of the system, or prepare the way for Hard Doctor.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS THE BEST TONIC

Quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, and Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Weakness, Malaria, and the accompanying ills, by giving the blood the materials and aids the assimilation of food. Physicians and Druggists recommend it. Have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia. Brown's Iron Bitters has completely cured me.

Dr. H. Kennedy, Baltimore, Md., says: "I suffered with Dyspepsia for four years, now a few bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters cured me."

Rev. Jas. Cummins, Methodist Minister, Ga., says: "Was Laid Aside, Mr. Jackson, Ga., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters with great benefit for Dyspepsia and Nervous Complaints, which I have suffered from years, and can recommend it as a valuable tonic."

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E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

Dear Sir: I was taken with a very severe cold last Spring, and tried every cure we had in the store, and could get no help.

I had one village doctor prescribe for me, but kept getting worse. I saw another physician from Port Jervis, N. Y., and he told me he used Piso's Cure for Consumption in his practice.

I bought a bottle, and before I had taken all of it there was relief for the better. Then I got my employer to order a gross of the medicine and keep it in stock. I took one more bottle, and my Cough was cured.

Respectfully, JAMES MCELVEY.

DON'T BE A CLAM by overlooking this when you want a Watch. Address, JAS. BOdirect, Philadelphia.

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These Spectacles will assist you to Strengthen and Restore the Failing Sight.
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The Sin of Intemperance.

The following paper was read by Mrs. W. C. Lemox at the W. C. T. U. convention last Thursday afternoon.

To the W. C. T. U.:

To belong to the temperance cause, or, in plainer words, the W. C. T. U., is a grand and noble thing. It is one in which any one who bears that title may justly feel proud of. If by striving we can only save one, our labor might not be in vain. But let us each with all our might and power, use all our influence in the right direction, and teach the young the awful downfall caused by intemperance. For we cannot expect to always turn those who all their lives have used alcoholic stimulants. We may, perhaps, benefit them, or their families, by teaching their sons or daughters that alcohol is deadly poison. Deadly poison, we say, because it kills the minds of the partakers, whether young or old. It makes desolate homes, grief stricken wives, sickly children, cold hearths, bare floors, and still barer tables. Just to think of children crying for bread, and clothing unfit to protect them through the long and severe winters, who do not know the warmth of shoe or stocking, and who are never sent to school and are thus growing up in ignorance. Mothers sitting up until the hands of the clock are long past midnight sewing, until their eyes grow dim with tears and want of rest. Even then, perhaps, the wretched husband dares to ask,—yes, even *demands*,—their hard earned pennies with which they are striving to keep the wolf from the door, that he might appease his appetite for that most dreaded demon, strong drink, in preference to giving their children even a crust of bread.

Pictures to yourselves such homes and you will make a true picture of thousand of drunkards' homes. Homes? We say they are not such as should be called homes. And can we sit idly by when we see it, and know it is our very duty to try and prevent and banish all such? We must have faith in God to fight the good fight which is before us. Then let us be up and doing, in a mild and forbearing way, for there is work for us all to do, some in one way, some in another; for we are not all fitted for the same channel of work. Where one might do good, others would utterly fail; so I say, let each strive to do good to the best of her ability, and to the honor and glory of God; for in ourselves alone we are weak, and we should look to a higher source for Divine help.

If sinfulness of intemperance had been taught in years gone by as it is at the present day, we would not have stein an evil to fight against now. The young men would have grown up to dislike and detest the very name, and if those that might have been good have had the cup offered, even thrust upon them, from the very hands of those we have and are to day rearing the suffering caused by not being taught the evil influence of intemperance. Just think of fathers offering their own sons the tempting cup, which sooner or later brings sorrow and disgrace, and sends many to the very brink of ruin. Some see their folly, or have more resolute minds than others, and turn in horror from the depth of sin and shame, and of such to-day we have faithful workers in our glorious temperance cause.

O, that the young of to-day may never have any cause of regret in after years, and may they be able to say their hands never offered the cup to any astray. We hope, trust, and pray, that we may live to see the day when such temptations and allurements are done away with. But we feel this cannot be accomplished until those who are chosen by a voice of the people, to represent each township, county, and state, and better still, the whole government, are temperance people. Then we will have a nation to be proud of. So, dear sisters, let us not be discouraged, but let our motto be "Ever Onward and Upward."

HEARTLESS CRUELTY

It is to delay a poor sufferer into the belief that some worthless liniment will cure rheumatism and neuralgia. Honesty is the best policy in the manufacture of proprietary articles as in all other matters, and the fact that the proprietors of Allsopheros have never claimed for it even all its merit would warrant has not a little to do with its wonderful popularity, and the thousands of grateful testimonials received by them show that their policy has been wise as well as right.

Experience has amply demonstrated that more outward applications are worthless. The disease has its seat in the blood, and any remedy to be successful must deal with the obstructive acid which poisons and inflames it.

Allsopheros acts on the blood, muscles and joints directly. It takes the poison out of the blood and carries it out of the system; it invigorates the action of the muscles and limbers the stiffness of the joints. It reaches the liver and kidneys, cleansing them from irritating substances, and, if followed up after the rheumatic conditions cease, it will restore these organs to regularity and health.

TED ANDERS, Watertown, Wis., says: "I have been more or less subject to severe rheumatism for fourteen years. During that time I was never free from the disease until I used Allsopheros. I have been laid up for months at a time; the last attack was five months. I could not assist myself, my wife was obliged to feed me and I had to be lifted in and out of bed. I have spent at least a thousand dollars with nothing but temporary relief. When I used the first bottle of Allsopheros I began to feel relief, and when I had finished taking the fourth bottle I was well and have been troubled with rheumatism since."

Every druggist should keep Allsopheros and Allsopheros Pills, but where they may not be bought of the druggist the Allsopheros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle or Allsopheros and 50c. for Pills.

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Francis A. Swanton to Andrew Rankin, dated the 26th day of May, A. D. 1885, recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 30th day of October, 1885, in Liber 2 of mortgages, on page 268, now owned by him, and Andrew Rankin to D. Chadwick, now owned by him, by which default the option to sue therein given, doth hereby declare the principal sum secured therein, as well as the interest thereon to be now due and unpaid. The amount claimed to be now due and unpaid at the date hereof, is the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-one Dollars and Forty Cents ($271.40), principal and interest, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15) as attorney fee provided by law, and no proceedings have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, therefore said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, viz: The south half of the south half of lot 2 in the Assessor's Plat of Charlevoix, Charlevoix county, Michigan, and the southwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section five (5), in township thirty-three north of range five (5) west, containing forty (40) acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and the attorney fee and all legal costs, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Charlevoix county, at the house of Chauncey Rich, in said township of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated December 11, 1886.

ANDREW D. CRUICKSHANK,
CHAS. WALLACE & GITZE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

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For 1887
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Time Table in effect November 18, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, Jv		7 00am	7 00pm	
Fort Wayne, Jv		1 40am	12 30am	
Kalamazoo, Ar		5 50	6 55	1 00pm
Kalamazoo, Lv		5 55	7 05	1 25pm
G d Rapids, Jv	7 00am	8 15	9 20	4 00
G d Rapids, Lv	7 05	8 20	9 25	4 05
Howard City	8 18		12 52pm	5 56
Reed City	8 40		1 20	6 26
Big Rapids	9 00		1 45	6 55
Rose City Jr	9 52		2 36	8 15
Gladwin	10 25		3 15	9 00
Cadillac Jv	11 25		4 15	10 00
Traverse City Ar	12 12pm		5 05	10 45
Petoskey			6 05	11 27
Mackinaw			8 00	1 45
Sault Ste Marie			8 45	2 30
Petoskey			8 30	2 42
Mackinaw City			9 50pm	3 52
Harbor Springs				9 00am

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City		7 00am	5 50pm	
Petoskey Through		8 00		
Boyne Falls		8 47	11 12	
Alanson		8 55	11 20	
Kalkaska		9 30	11 55	
Vanderbilt		10 34		3 30pm
Gaylord		10 45		3 45
Cadillac Ar		12 20pm	2 15	4 58
Cadillac Lv		12 35	2 35	5 05
Manistee Jr		1 45	3 45	6 15
Walton		2 06	4 06	6 42
Reed City Ar		2 45	4 55	7 35
Reed City Lv		2 50	5 00	7 40
Howard City		3 18	5 33	8 08
Greenville		3 35	6 03	9 42
G d Rapids Jr		4 50	7 30	11 00
Grand Rapids Lv		5 00	11 45	
Kalamazoo Ar		6 15	1 00am	
Kalamazoo Lv		6 25	1 05	
Fort Wayne Ar		10 15	5 00	
Cincinnati Ar		7 00	7 00	

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Wm. Nancy M. Hipp to Seymour Stedman, dated the 8th day of August, 1884, in Liber 2 of mortgages, on page 179, which said mortgage was duly assigned by Harry Hipp to Wm. Cook, by assignment dated the 2nd day of August, 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1884, in Liber 2 of mortgages, on page 180, and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by Harry Hipp to Wm. Cook, by assignment, dated the 2d day of August, 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1884, in liber 2 of mortgages, on page 180, and whereas default has been made in the payment of principal and interest and a suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, therefore said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, viz: The south half of the southwest quarter of section twelve (12), in township thirty-three north, of range five (5) west, containing forty (40) acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and the attorney fee and all legal costs, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Charlevoix county, at the house of Chauncey Rich, in said township of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated February 10, A. D. 1887.

MARY J. SWETLAND,
Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Jerome Stevens his wife, dated November 24th, A. D. 1885, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1885, in Liber 2 of mortgages, on page 245, which mortgage was duly assigned by Harry Hipp to Wm. Cook, by assignment dated the 2nd day of August, 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1884, in Liber 2 of mortgages, on page 180, and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by Harry Hipp to Wm. Cook, by assignment, dated the 2d day of August, 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1884, in liber 2 of mortgages, on page 180, and whereas default has been made in the payment of principal and interest, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and more than six months have elapsed since the same became due, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Wm. Cook, and whereas the said mortgage contains a power of sale, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Wm. Cook, and whereas the said mortgage contains a power of sale, and whereas the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, viz: The south half of the southwest quarter of section twelve (12), in township thirty-three north, of range five (5) west, containing forty (40) acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and the attorney fee and all legal costs, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Charlevoix county, at the house of Chauncey Rich, in said township of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated February 10, A. D. 1887.

MARY J. HAVEN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GITZE,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage,
Charlevoix, Mich.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Saturday in each month. W. H. Wright, Commander.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 427, meets every Wednesday evening. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 395, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Tent No. 1, meets every second and fourth Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall.

L. O. L.—True Roses No. 157, meets Saturday on alternate weeks, in Barnes' block. Ladies cordially invited.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets on or before full moon, at Odd Fellows' hall.

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Around the County.

Eveline.

Old Mr. Dennis is quite feeble now. Another severe blizzard Saturday.

Mrs. Botas has been sick with neuralgia.

Rheumatism seems to be all the rage now-a-days.

Mr. Botas is laid up with rheumatism for some time.

The Pine Lake Iron Co., kilns at Ironton started up on Tuesday, March 1st.

Mr. A. J. Beers has been confined to his home with rheumatism, but is able to be out again.

George Harman has also been home for a week with rheumatism. But is now at work again.

We noticed in last week's Citizen that Ironton has a light-weight pugilist. We wonder if any of the adjoining towns has one that will match him. We'll hold the stakes.

The winter term of school at the Advance district closed on Friday, Feb. 25. And the district board were well pleased with the teacher, Miss Annie Cooper, that she was retained for the spring term.

What is the matter with our voters? We don't hear any thing about them this year. We used to hear from them in the spring. Who is to be our next supervisor and treasurer oh! Time we were looking them out.

Joseph Boursaw (an Indian) died last Thursday of pneumonia fever. He had suffered for his days, having unconscious most of the time. He came here from Beaver Island last fall and since that time has lived with his cousin Wm. Boursaw, where he died. The funeral services were held at the Ironton Congregational church, conducted by Rev. Mr. Hodge, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock. He leaves six brothers and a large circle of friends to mourn his death.

March 8, 1887.

Horton's Bay.

Mrs. Wm. Olsie is home from Ohio. We get the mail now only semi-occasionally.

J. A. Bacot is hauling lumber and timber for a new barn.

The editor of the Citizen was in town distributing calendars.

We understand that Geo. Bramble is about getting ready to go to Minnesota. May success go with him.

One of our citizens is determined to keep cool the coming summer. He has built and is filling an ice house.

Rev. D. Wood is rewarded with good success at the meetings held at the school house. Come out, friends and extend a helping hand.

Etz has at last landed the "old veteran." The writer did not see it, but from what has been told should judge it weighed a pound. Carry the news to White.

School closes next Friday. That Miss Cooper is a good teacher can be seen in the marked improvement of her pupils. She is engaged to teach the next term commencing in April.

March 8, 1887.

Burgess.

Pedro parties are all the style since progressive euchre gave out.

Mrs. Ella Cook of Charlevoix, was visiting friends in this place last week.

Mrs. Willet C. Arnold starts to-day for Cadillac, to visit her brother, Mr. Lester Hause, of that place.

Miss Lena Cooper is attending school at Charlevoix since the close of school in the hop-yard district.

Mr. Clark is the happy father of a big, bouncing boy. Last Friday was the day that made his happiness complete.

Would like to inform Brother Scribe of Eveline, that since taking his advice Boross has no effect on me, it takes a full grown "airthquake" to shake me.

Rev. Mr. Crane has discontinued his evening meetings at the Gibson school house, but intends to try and hold services every Sunday there. He has accomplished a good work.

March 8, 1887.

Ellsworth.

Beautiful weather since our recent storm.

Mr. Ketchum has gone to Bellaire on business.

Messrs. Wrisley, Himebaugh, and Meelill, are drawing hay to East Jordan.

Drs. Bennett and Warne, of East Jordan, were up here fishing through the ice last Wednesday.

Mrs. Deline has been out to visit her parents near Norwood, and was there during the severe storm of Sunday last. She found the roads on her way home badly drifted and blocked with snow.

March 8, 1887.

Barnard.

There will be a social and entertainment at the Barnard school house on Friday evening, March 18th, for the benefit of the pastor. Admission 25 cents; children half price. A general invitation is extended.

An Arizona Parson.

And how is Parson McWhacker?" asked an ex-Arizonian, talking about old friends with a lawyer just up from Tombstone.

"Oh, the parson's all right. He's left the Methodists and turned liberal. you know."

"Don't say! I hadn't heard of it."

"Yes, he preaches on his own hook every Sunday night in the reservoir house, and he's doing a big business, too."

"Glad to hear it. The parson's a nice man."

"Yes, but he and I ain't friends any more. Took offense at a mighty little joke. Awful touchy these gay pilots. You see I went in to the stage door to see the show, and he thought I was a free-and-easy sort of fellow, and he hand struck against an overcoat hanging on a nail. I had something hard in the pocket, and it knocked a flask. I took it along to the box, and I offered him a drink, but the show was over. The parson saw me sitting down, and came out from the stage door. When he'd closed the door he turned around to me, and I saw that he was mad. He said, very deliberately, he had picked his pocket while he was asleep.

"That's all right, says I fishing the flask up from under my chair; 'here she is.'

"The parson's face lighted up, and he reached for it.

"'Empty!' says he.

"'Bottom!' says I.

"It's a mighty mean trick,' says the parson, serious. 'You might have left me one drink.'

"'Pshaw!' says I, 'come over with me to the Elite, and you can have all the drinks you want.'

"That's all very well, Mr. Lushkin,' says the parson, mad enough to cry; 'but you know well enough that a clergyman can't go up to a bar in San Cipo. You are a mass of profligate principles, Lushkin, and long may it it wave not for my cloth I'd give you a deal right here that'd make your fancy swim.'

"Of course that ended everything between the parson and me. Being a gentleman, I couldn't lick a preacher, you know; so I quietly told him to go to the lower levels, and went out into the house and joined the departing congregation."—*San Francisco Post.*

Graveyard Geography.

There have been numerous reasons given to account for the fact that the north sides of cemeteries are so often devoid of graves. In the west of England there is an idea that the north side was not consecrated, but was left for a playground for the children. Then, some again say it is from the tradition that Jesus, when dying, turned His head to the south. Another reason given is that the south is the sunny side, and the side where the church-door commonly is placed, and where, consequently, most people pass. The commonest reason appears to be that formerly murderers, excommunicated persons, stillborn children, etc., were wont to be buried on the north side, and some tries say that ghosts always choose the north side for their perambulation. There is, however, an ecclesiastical reason. The east is God's side, where His throne is set; the west man's side, the Garden of the Gentiles; the south, where the sun shines in its strength, is the side of angels and spirits; the north, the devoted region of Satan and his hosts, the lair of demons and their haunts.

Railroad Notes.

The report made at the recent annual meeting of the G. R. & I. R. R. showing the condition of the road for the year ending December 31, was very flattering, showing gross earnings $2,098,120.78, increase $151,983.26; operating expenses, $1,336,862.41, or sixty-four per cent; decrease, $3,596 or five per cent; net earnings and other credits to income, $760,593.15; increase, $156,878.08; charges to income for interest on bonds and other amounts, $746,405.74, leaving a surplus for the year of $14,487.39. The net earnings for 1886 exceeded by $107,138.44 the largest ever realized by the company. During 1886 the company put in twenty-three miles of steel rails on the main line, and the line from Fort Wayne to the straits of Mackinac is now entirely laid of steel. The total freight tonnage for the year amounted to 907,454 tons, an increase of 139,488, and over one half of this was lumber and other forest productions. The leased lines all show a rapid gain of business. The company carried 867,744 passengers, an increase 61,976. They start out for the year 1887 with encouraging prospects, the gross earnings for Jan. exceeding those of 1886 by $25,000 and the net week ending February 5 $7,000 ahead of the corresponding week of 1886.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for a company to construct a railroad between Petoskey and Alpena, a distance of 76 miles. The route selected is intended to open a large area of new country, and will connect at Alpena, take a southward dip into Montmorency county, turning north it will cross the northeastern corner of Otsego county, the northwestern corner of Cheboygan county, the northeastern corner of Charlevoix county and thence into Emmet county to Petoskey. By means of spurs it is calculated to open all of Presque Isle and Montmorency counties, and the western part of Alpena county. The capital stock of the company is fixed at $600,000. Messrs. Buckley, Wacister and Kull, of Petoskey; Messrs. Pack, Comstock, Fletcher, Maitz and Shields, of Alpena; and Messrs. F. F. Palms, M. W. O'Brien and John V. Moran, of Detroit, nearly all of whom have timber lands in the same region are interested in the company.

The Kalkaskian, in speaking of the new direction of offices for the Charlevoix railroad, says: "A plan of operation was decided upon, and preparations made for going to work at once. As soon as blanks can be procured for making contracts for right of way, men will go to work at the same, and preliminary surveys be commenced forthwith. The plan is to begin at Charlevoix and work through to Kalkaska, and work north, until the work will meet, and afterwards east. The directors have not fully decided whether to connect with the Michigan Central at Grayling or Pere Cheney. It is expected that the preliminary surveys can be made and the right of way secured by the time the snow is off, and everything ready to make the final survey and let contracts for the grading by October in the time fixed for the completion of the road."

The annual meeting of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad was held March 2d. The old directors and officers were re-elected, with Mr. C. D. Hughart, president; W. O. Shelby, vice and treasurer; J. H. Hughart, secretary.

Fooling the Hungry Chickens.

About a dozen long-legged white Spanish chickens were exhibited in the window of the fancier's store in Eighth street, below Locust, yesterday afternoon. About a dozen two inch urchins came along and admired the chickens and speculated as to whether they were intended for fighting or eating purposes. During the discussion one of the urchins pressed his nose against the window and a particularly long-legged rooster pecked at it. The boy jumped, then laughed, and turning to his companion said:

"Jimmy, I've got a scheme."

He scrambled in front of the store until he found a grain of corn and then put his scheme in execution. It was a very simple one and consisted of placing the grain of corn against the window-glass, when the whole flock of chickens made a scramble for it. They scrambled and fought for a short at that grain of corn until their beaks were nearly worn out in pecking against the glass and the boys were almost suffocated with laughter. The guileless chicks never tumbled to the ruse of the wicked boys but plunged after the corn as the boy moved it across the window with as much hope and eagerness after they had been defeated twenty times as on the first trial. When the boy stood on his tip-toes and held the grain about two feet above the tallest chicken, one rooster stood on the shoulders of another and doubled his beak against the glass until he fell back exhausted.

THE NOUVEAU CULTIVE.

THE NOUVEAUX riches, as a class, have been a good deal before the public, and their appearance and habits, both in the wild state and under domestication, are pretty familiar to all keen observers of the wonders of natural history. But there is another class in modern society, equally noteworthy, and in some respects even more preposterous and disagreeable, that seems to have escaped classification. It is that species of person whom we may denominate the *nouveau cultive*. Springs from illiterate stock in some uncultivated region, he has suddenly been plunged into an accidental penumbra of culture when well along in years. He has been "caught late." He has, accordingly, a most vivid appreciation of those things which seem to him to mark the difference between his present advanced position and his previous backward state. The little that he now knows is very conspicuous to him and to his relatives. His faith in certain second-rate makers of public opinion, especially since he has traveled and has seen the Building where these powerful things are produced, is very touching. He has religious convictions concerning the greatness of Washington Irving and Fitz-Greene Halleck, and perhaps of Young, Pollock, and Mrs. Hemans. He has read that Jeffrey said to Macaulay, "Where did you get that style?" and he, too, wonders where such a magnificent thing could have been found. Sometimes he copies passages, in hopes to acquire it for his own contributions to the county paper. He loves to qu

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Six boys were killed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Easton, Pa., by a fast passenger train while trying to avoid a coal train on the opposite track.

Four girls escaped from the House of the Good Shepherd in Brooklyn, by taking the keys from a keeper and climbing a high fence surrounding the institution. One was captured in Court street, from her peculiar costume.

Carl Schurz fell on a sidewalk in South avenue, New York, and injured his left hip so severely that he had to be assisted to his home. A similar accident happened to Gen. R. P. Butler in Philadelphia, the result being that his shoulder was badly wrenched.

A fire on board a lighter lying at pier 37, in New York, extended to the steamer North Star and vast piles of cotton along the dock, causing a loss of $250,000.

Mrs. Roxlana Druse was hanged at Herkimer, N. Y., for the murder of her husband in December, 1884. The details of the murder, as related in her dying confession, are horrible in the extreme. The murder of her husband was deliberately planned and carried out with a cold-blooded fiendishness that seems almost incredible. The victim was attacked while at the dinner table by his daughter, according to the preconcerted plan, and was thereupon shot in the head by his wife. The latter then called her son and a nephew, both mere lads, from an adjoining room, and compelled them to fire four or five shots into the body of the prostrate and dying man. Thereupon the wife hacked off her victim's head with an ax, the daughter standing by. The head was buried in an adjoining field. The body was cut up into small fragments, part of which were burned in the stoves at the Druse cottage, and the rest fed to the hogs. The daughter was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and the boys were acquitted on account of their tender age. Until the night before her death Mrs. Druse boldly maintained her innocence, and it was only when the last hope of executive clemency had vanished that she admitted her participation in the crime.

WESTERN.

Voice and O'Neil, the East St. Louis policemen, have been indicted at Belleville, Ill., for the murder of ex-Mayor Bowman, of East St. Louis.

Mrs. Logan has made known to the Chicago Monument Committee her desire that the remains of the Senator be placed in the center of the circular plat in Jackson Park, comprising forty acres, and that her body be ultimately laid to rest there.

The fair features and inanimate bust of Baron Jaimel Nina Van Zandt, says a Chicago telegram, again repaid the crowd of curiosity seekers who throng Epstein's dime museum, for Judge Garnett has dissolved the injunction which had laid it away in the shade for several days.

Ira D. Sankey said at Pittsburg, the other day, that the Rev. Mr. Moody is to erect a building at cost of $250,000 in Chicago, to be used as a training school for Christian workers, and that the greater portion of the money has been already subscribed by wealthy Chicagoans.

Many farmers in the vicinity of Muncie, Ind., have found themselves compelled to purchase freedom from leases made to swindlers purporting to bore for gas and oil.

A severe storm prevailed throughout the West and Northwest, last week, blockaded many of the roads, and did considerable damage to railroad and other property

An engine of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road exploded at the Polk Street Depot, in Chicago. Engineer Meinger and Fireman Lows were instantly killed. The locomotive was scattered a hundred yards in every direction, and everybody in the vicinity was terrify stricken. Several persons were badly hurt.

An east-bound Atlantic and Pacific Railway passenger train crashed through a burned bridge four miles west of Needles, Cal., and was wrecked. The wreck caught fire and three men were burned to death, E. L. Gilbert, a brakeman, and two Indians. These persons were hurt: Dr. M. J. Chase, of Gainesburg, Ill., bruised about the head; W. Marsh, of Quincy, Ill., leg hurt; Engineer E. J. Hodgdon, not expected to live; K. L. Pepper, mail agent; J. K. Dickinson, seriously hurt. The engine, baggage, mail, and express cars were consumed by the fire. Very little express matter, baggage, or mail was saved. A coroner's jury exonerated the railroad officials.

A Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago train killed two farmers at North Robinson, Ohio.

In the case of Perkins, imprisoned for contempt at Indianapolis for refusing to testify in election fraud cases before the United States Commissioners, Judge Gresham decided in favor of the prisoner, claiming that the vote for Congressman was not in question at all, and that the Commissioners had no jurisdiction.

Peoria merchants are organizing a large line to convey grain to the Gulf from Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis.

By the falling of a roof of one of the buildings of the Brunswick Steel Works of Cleveland, O., one man was killed and eight others injured.

A Steele named Johnson, a soldier in the Salvation Army at Chicago, was convicted of stealing shirts and money from a residence.

Annie Marie Barker, aged 21, daughter of a well-known physician of Jefferonville Ind., committed suicide with poison because her marriage with Adam Bauer, aged 19, had been prevented by the latter's father.

SOUTHERN.

A negro named Stephens was hanged at Princess Anne, Maryland, for a criminal assault on a white woman 80 years of age.

A deposit of hematite iron ore, sixteen feet thick, has been discovered near Talladega, Ala. It analyzes 67½ per cent. of metallic iron.

Another earthquake shock was felt at Charleston and vicinity, which created considerable alarm, but did no damage.

Some thieves who took $2,500 worth of silverware from the house of Judge W. P. Bynum, at Charlotte, North Carolina, packed it into a box at New York and shipped it back to the owner by express.

In the United States Court at New Orleans, Judge Pardee decided that the tax assessment upon Pullman cars run upon railroads of the State is illegal.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Montgomery, Commissioner of the Patent Office, has resigned.

Floyd Comptroller Durham has decided that there is no law under which a distrainer bond can be issued to the Chicago man who recently seized on a $1,000 coupon bond in order, as he said, to prevent its falling into the hands of bagmen.

A constituent of Congressman Payson, of Illinois, consigned to him a car-load of hay, with a request that he sell it in Washington and remit the proceeds. The unused freight bill has reached the Representative, and he has contracted to sell five tons to Odd Musicians at the ruling rate.

Mr. Peck, a Wayne County, Indiana, veteran, was granted a pension of $72 from date of his death, which entitles him to draw $10,393. He is blind, and was led around Washington for some time.

A working model of a torpedo boat of a novel design was last week exhibited to the members of the House Naval Committee, by the inventor, Gen. Beeban. The boat is intended to do effective service in cases where other forms of torpedo have failed—that is, where the craft attempted to be protected by a network of chain suspended beyond the hull by spars. The model is that of a vessel 150 feet in length, 23 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in depth, and intended to attain a speed of 24 or 25 miles an hour. A feature of the craft consists of a pair of brass tubes, arranged vertically on the sides and sloping downward, capable of firing torpedoes containing 200 pounds of dynamite or other high explosive.

POLITICAL.

The Wisconsin Senate adopted a resolution to submit a constitutional amendment prohibiting contracts for convict labor.

The Judiciary Committee of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives has favorably reported a bill proposing an important change in the jury laws of that State by legalizing a two-thirds verdict. In other words, a verdict can be found whenever eight of the twelve men in the box agree upon conviction or acquittal. Under such a law as this being jury law would soon become unknown, and the schemes of shysters to run in a crooked man on a jury would be thwarted.

Col. Robertson was refused admittance to the Indiana Senate Chamber, when he presented himself at the door on the 25th ult. Counsel for Green Smith filed a petition for the dissolving of the injunction case. A resolution was adopted to investigate the conduct of Senator Johnson, charged with striking Senator McDonald during the notice of the previous day. Senator McDonald made a speech in which, referring to the trouble between him and Senator Johnson, he said that nobody would have made such an assault except "a coward and a fool." He declared that he was personally responsible for what he said, either inside or outside the Senate. The Republican members of the Senate were present during the session, but refused to vote on any question presented by Smith as presiding officer. A resolution was introduced by a Democratic member proposing to submit the fourteenth constitutional amendment to the Supreme Court Judges with a view to a bond of arbitrators, and to abide by their opinion as citizens, instead of as judges, as to who should preside over the Senate. The resolution was adopted by the Democrats, the Republicans refusing to vote on the proposition.

Ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, telegraphed President Cleveland declining to allow the use of his name in connection with the formation of the commission under the interstate commerce act.

A favorable report on a bill establishing a railway commission has been made to the Nebraska House.

Gov. Lee has called an extra session of the Virginia Legislature.

The Texas Senate has passed the House joint resolution ordering a general election to vote on a prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution on the first Thursday in August next.

The United Labor party of Chicago held its convention, and placed the following ticket in the field: Mayor, Henry Vobeny; City Clerk, John M. Dollard; City Treasurer, Frank O. Stanbury; City Attorney, Jesse Cole; Full Town and Aldermanic tickets, who were also selected.

The Ohio Legislature was polled on the Presidential and Congressional preference of the members of both parties. The Republicans stood: Sherman, 69; Blaine, 10; non-committal, 2. Democrats: Cleveland, 29; Thurman, 11; non-committal, 2; anybody to beat Cleveland, 5. Gov. Foraker is the almost unanimous choice of the Republicans for a renomination, while the Democrats are divided between Congressmen Campbell and Price and Gen. T. C. Powell. A few favor Thurman, Geddes, McMahon, and Wilkins.

The President is very angry with the Democrats who voted to override the veto of the pauper pension bill, says a Wash'ton dispatch. He has expressed the views on the most decided language to those who have called upon him, and there are several who have already felt the force of the Executive displeasure.

D. R. Lucas has been appointed by the Governor of West Virginia to be United States Senator from that State.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The strike of silk operatives at Paterson, N. J., involves more than five thousand men.

In the case of Quinn, McKenna, and other leaders of the Knights of Labor, convicted at New York, held at the suit of the Old Dominion Company for $20,000 each, arising out of the recent strike and boycott, Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court, decided that the company had cause for action and refused to discharge the defendants.

The Messengers' Brotherhood of North America, the well-known boys' labor organization, has collapsed.

About six hundred coopers in and around New York went out on strike because their bosses were furnishing barrels to a nonunion flour mill

The Cumberland mine-owners met at Baltimore and agreed to advance miners' wa s from 40 to 50 cents per ton. The wages of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's trainmen are also to be advanced.

The price of coke in the Pittsburgh district is to be reduced to $1.75 per ton. If the demand of the men for an increase of wages is pushed the furnaces will be shut down.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable March 22.

The Alton Road reports gross earnings of $1,400,000 for the past year, and operating expenses of $4,000,000.

A meeting held in Chicago by the general managers of the Western railways resulted in the passage of a resolution that the tariffs in Western territory and the methods of doing business be revised to conform to the requirements of the interstate commerce law.

Transcontinental freights have received a marked stimulus from the interstate commerce legislation. San Francisco merchants are stocking up for the summer trade, and large quantities of sugar have been shipped to points east of the Mississippi River.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bets to the amount of $500,000 have already been made on the race across the Atlantic between the yachts Coronet and Dauntless.

The demine is reported of Commodore Jas. Gordon Bennett, who, Jesse W. Fell, at Bloomington, Ill., and Reporter Jno. W. Hazleton, at Springfield.

William M. English, the son of the Hon. William H. English of Indiana, when charged with the murder of the President, Gen. Coxey, who is suing him for $25,000 damages for estimation and breach of promise. Young English denounces the affair as a blackmailing scheme.

FOREIGN.

The whole of the Italian Riviera was devastated by two violent shocks of earthquake. The fatalities are reported from Oneglia, where eleven persons were killed; Porto Maurizio, where there were fifteen victims; Oneglia, where the death roll numbered four; and Diano Marino, where six were killed and thirty injured; Diano Marina, where there were two victims; Oneglia, where the death roll numbered four; and Diano Marino, where six were killed and thirty injured; Diano Marina, where there were two victims; Oneglia, where the fatalities were numbered by the score; and at many other points. The shock was felt throughout the entire Riviera, but there was a great panic.

The loss of life in the Genoese District alone by the recent earthquake is estimated at fifteen hundred.

The Emperor of Germany and other Governments are visiting the fairs of Northern England and purchasing horses instead of for war purposes.

Duval, the French anarchist sentenced to death, will receive eight years' imprisonment instead.

The jury in the case of Dillon, O'Brien, and others, charged in connection with the plan of campaign, came into court at Dublin and reported that they were unable to agree.

The Prime Minister of France sent to the sufferers by earthquake at Nice the April rent dues of 10,000 francs.

Henry M. Stanley is authority for the statement that Journal is acting as a high-handed manner toward Zanzibar, and he intimates that England should interfere.

Mrs. Gladstone presided at a meeting for the purpose of forming a Women's Liberal Federation. She said she thought the women of Great Britain who were on a visit work for the Liberal cause and the progress of their condition of mind and of health.

Cardinal Jacobini, the Pope's Secretary of State, is dead.

Great delight was manifested in Dublin over the disagreement of the jury in the "plan of campaign" trial.

It has been definitely decided not to prosecute Archbishop Croke and the others concerned in the denunciation of his anti-tax manifesto.

A belief is widespread throughout England that false or premature conjectures are again under way.

It is now clear that Bismarck will be able to command a majority of the Reichstag, says a Berlin dispatch, independent of the Ultramontanes, and it is doubtful if he will use the time to govern by a combination of National Liberals, Conservatives and Reichsparteiens, who will probably aggregate 235, leaving Windthorst, Bamberger and Bebel in incessant opposition of about 174

A Chinese junk, from Hainan to Tonkin was wrecked off the Senetra coast. Out of the 600 passengers and crew aboard, only six are known to have escaped.

The Russian Foreign Minister has given to the Turkish ambassador at Constantinople his opinion that there will be no war.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A Mobile dispatch states that the steamer W. H. Gardner, one of the largest boats plying on the Tombigbee River from Mobile, was burned below Gainesville, Sumter County, Alabama, and twenty persons are known to have perished.

Fifteen buildings at South Boston, Va., with a large quantity of tobacco, were destroyed by fire. The loss is $150,000, with insurance of $80,000.

An ordinary election in New York City requires an expenditure of $200,000, and a Presidential campaign takes $200,000 more.

Senator Sherman will take an extended Southern tour in the interests of his Presidential candidacy.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st inst:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,700,150
Bonds at 3 per cent	42,104,500
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	1,435,350
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Pacific railroad bonds at 5 per cent	16,987,641
Principal	$1,119,251,152
Interest	10,056,382
Total	$1,129,307,534

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal	$ 6,235,041
Interest	306,355
Total	$ 6,541,396

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	$ 346,739,341
Certificates of deposit	8,840,000
Gold certificates	96,016,269
Silver certificates	29,604,040
Fractional currency less $9,315,489 estimated as lost or destroyed	6,958,511
Principal	$ 488,158,161
Total debt	$1,629,013,577

Less cash items available for reduction of the debt

Cash in Treasury for redemption of United States notes	$ 95,452,976
	10,000,000
Total	105,452,976
Total debt, less available cash items	$1,523,560,601
Net cash in the Treasury	15,168,905
Debt, less cash in Treasury, March 1, 1887	$1,511,691,696
Debt, less cash in Treasury, Feb. 1, 1887	1,532,405,808
Decrease of debt during the month	1,421,782
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1886	18,294,357
Cash in the Treasury as shown by the books of the TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	99,956,507
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	112,139,715
United States notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	10,000,000
Gold held for national bank redemption	17,424,762
Silver coin held for national bank redemption	2,725,549
Fractional currency	1,000,000
Total available	$243,246,533
Reserve fund held for redemption of United States notes, act July 14, 1882, and July 31, 1886	100,000,000
Unavailable for redemption of the debt	
Fractional silver coin	26,402,472
Total	$ 26,505,711
Certificates held as cash	2,505,711
Net cash balance on hand	15,149,905
Total cash in the Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	$46,179,616

A Mexico dispatch reports land quakes in the State of Michoacan, and a tidal wave in Oaxaca to the Wisconsin State time requires the Senate on the 1st inst. The Senate passed fifty-seven private pension bills in twenty-five minutes. Among the bills passed were the following: Bill to authorize the building of a bridge across the Missouri River at the point of Idaho to Washington Territory; bill to aid the Northern Pacific Railroad in the construction of a bridge across Nebraska River. The Senate ordered the seat of Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, to be vacated from 1889 to 1895. The injunction of secrecy will probably be removed soon. The bill to provide for a bridge on the river and harbor bill was adopted by the House of Representatives on the 1st inst. The House also passed the bill to increase the pension appropriation of $1,000,000 for the current year to $12,000,000 for the next year. The legislative and deficiency appropriation bills were also passed. The Senate on the 2nd inst. the Indian appropriation bill was passed for bridging the Missouri River at Kansas City, and the Mississippi at Keokuk.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	$4.50 @ 5.50
HOGS	5.50 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.87 @ .88
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90 @ .92
CORN—No. 2	.46 @ .47
OATS—White	.35 @ .38
PORK—New Mess	15.00 @ 15.25
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	3.60 @ 4.25
Good Shipping Grades	3.00 @ 3.50
Stockers	2.00 @ 2.60
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.78 @ .79½
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	75½ @ .76
CORN—No. 2	.37 @ .37½
OATS—No. 2	.26 @ .26½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.30 @ .34
Fine Dairy	.25 @ .28
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.13 @ .13½
EGGS—Fresh	.12 @ .12½
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.45 @ .50
PORK—Mess	14.50 @ 14.75
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1	.74 @ .75
OATS—No. 2	.35½ @ .36½
CORN—No. 3	.36 @ .37
PORK—Mess	17.50 @ 18.00
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.90 @ .92
CORN—Cash	.39 @ .39½
OATS—No. 2	.27 @ .30½
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS	4.00 @ 5.50
SHEEP	3.50 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91½ @ .92½
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92 @ .93
CORN—No. 2	.38½ @ .39½
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.82 @ .83½
CORN—Mixed	.34 @ .34½
OATS—Mixed	.24 @ .24½
PORK	14.75 @ 15.00
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92 @ .93½
CORN—No. 2	.40 @ .40
OATS—No. 2	.31 @ .31½
PORK	15.00 @ 15.25
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.94 @ .95
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.41 @ .41½
CATTLE	4.25 @ 5.00
INDIANAPOLIS.	
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.20
CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Good to Best	4.00 @ 5.00
CORN—No. 2	.39 @ .39½
WHEAT	.88 @ .88½
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best Cattle	4.60 @ 4.85
Fair	4.65 @ 4.80
Common	3.75 @ 4.00
HOGS—Common	5.50 @ 5.75
Heavy	5.60 @ 5.75

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

THE bill to create a Department of Agriculture passed the Senate Feb. 23. The bill creates a executive department to be known as the Department of Agriculture and Labor, with a Secretary, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Secretary to receive the same salary as the heads of the other executive departments, and the assistant to receive the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department. The Bureau of Labor and Agriculture, and the Agricultural Bureau are to be transferred to the Department of Agriculture. The Senate passed the resolution of Senator Thomas S. Hopkins over the President's veto. The President transmitted to the Senate the correspondence with the Government of Chili in the Baltimore case. The Senate passed a substitute for the Senate bill authorizing the Senate to retaliate upon the Canadians upon fishing and American fishing vessels. This section provides that if the President shall be satisfied that any foreign ship or vessel taking fish within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, harbors, or other places of the United States, or in the Mississippi at Grand Tower, Ill., Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Cairo, Ill., or in any other place on the 24th inst. A House bill was reported favorably for a right of way through Indian lands to the Southern Kansas and Nebraska Railroad Company, in Kansas, was unanimously passed. The President transmitted to the Senate the correspondence with Great Britain, relative to the seizure of the sealing vessel Carolina by the Russian cruiser Rasboinik. The Senate on the 2nd inst. Senator Sherman resumed. The House of Representatives refused by a vote of 157 to 76 to concur in the Senate amendment to the pork barrel River and Harbor bill. The House on Monday and Tuesday of last week passed a bill to amend the dependent pension bill. The vote was yesterday, 157 to 76. Speaker Carlisle Mr. Cooper thought that the report of the conference committee on the River and Harbor bill had come from the Senate in a mutilated condition and in the House's opinion. Mr. Cooper moved to recommit the report with instructions to the House conferees to insist upon the House provisions in relation to the Mississippi River improvement, yet signing the bill and some from the Southern States and the money section of the bill. Mr. Cooper said that the Senate had stricken out the House item for the relief of officers and soldiers of the Mexican war who had served during said to endowed women who had lost their husbands in the war. The House passed a bill to create a Court of Claims for the Southern District of Mississippi. Beginning with the year 1888 the Supreme Court will hold a term at Jackson, Miss., instead of at Vicksburg. The House also passed a bill to provide for the payment of certain claims against the United States for Indian depredations. The Senate passed the bill to provide for the payment of certain claims against the United States for Indian depredations. The Senate also

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Justice of the Supreme Court (eight years)
LEVI T. GRIFFIN

For Justice of the Supreme Court (ten years)
CHARLES H. CAMP.

For Regents of the University,
HARTLEY BREEN,
RUFUS P. SPRAGUE.

Democratic Judicial Convention.

The Democratic parts of the thirteenth Judicial district, comprising the counties of Grand Traverse, Leelanaw, Antrim, Emmet, Charlevoix and Cheboygan, are hereby requested to assemble in Democratic Congressional conventions to meet in Mitchell Hall, Friday, March 1, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to fill the position of Circuit Judge of the district above named, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. Counties will be entitled to the following representation, being on the basis of one delegate to every 150 votes cast at the last election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than one hundred votes:

Antrim 4, Charlevoix 4, Cheboygan 7, Emmet 7, Leelanaw 4, Grand Traverse 7.

A. G. Cruickshank, Charlevoix.
Chas. J. Strang, " "
J. W. Gould, Antrim.
A. L. Smith, Cheboygan.
H. C. Davis, Traverse City.
F. S. Pratt, " "
J. H. Adsit, " "
Geo. Lawrenson, Leelanaw.
A. B. Dunlap, " "
L. Samuelson, Emmet.
J. R. Wachtel, " "
County Chairmen and Committee.

Greenbush Convention same day.

THE republicans of this judicial circuit have renominated Judge Hamsdell.

HENRY WARD BEECHER died at his home in New York, at 9:30 Tuesday morning of paralysis. He was stricken last Saturday, and never recovered his consciousness. All the members of his family, and many relatives and friends, were present at the bedside.

It is no longer necessary for the republicans to howl about a "third party." By the failure of the democratic and greenback conventions to unite there are four state tickets in the canvass, and if the republicans can't hold their own against the the prohibitionists, they ought to get left.

Besides the prohibitory amendment another relative to the salaries of state officers is to be voted upon in April. This amendment fixes the pay of governor at $5,000, attorney general at $3,000, and the rest of the state officers at $2,500 each, circuit judges at $2,500, which last is no change from the amount now paid. This amendment ought to carry.

NOBODY can regret more than the Free Press does the failure of the river and harbor bill, but to charge that failure on the president, to the exoneration of congress, or to say that it indicates a feeling on the part of the former that he is above congress, is a mistake. It is the president's constitutional duty to pass upon all laws submitted to him by congress. To perform that duty he must pass intelligently upon the laws. If he is merely to sign bills because congress has passed them, the work could be done just as well by a clerk with a type writer. It was the fault of congress that the bill was sent to the president too late for the examination necessary before he could act upon it intelligently. Its failure rests, therefore, wholly upon congress.—Free Press.

"Protection."

The results of what is called the protective policy are now plain enough.

It has built up the cotton fields and the wheat fields of India.

It has driven our pork and butter out of Europe.

It is persuading France to exclude our corn and wheat and other agricultural products.

It is persuading us to spend millions upon armaments, and to follow the other nations of the earth in the policy of jealousy, hatred and war.

In return for all these evils what has it given us? A few sickly manufactures which cannot stand alone, and a million working people on the strike.

Verily this is the protection which the wolf gave to the lamb.—New York Star.

A Warning for Republicans.

It was the misfortune of the old whig party that while sympathizing with the general views of the anti-slavery men, it called them hard names, sneered at their earnestness and ridiculed their numerical weakness. The whig party sank never to rise again and the anti-slavery men stood upon its ruins under the name and guise of the republican party. That party, like Esau, disesteems its birthright when it reviles the supporters of a reformation as dear to their hearts and conscences as free soil ever was to the founders of the republican party.—Detroit Journal.

Ways of Wine-Jobbers.

The wine-jobbers sometimes resort to a scheme that puts money in their pockets but keeps that of their customers long tied up in cellars. For example, a new brand of wine comes into the market. The first consideration of the jobber is how to get a run on it. The customary advertising methods are brushed aside as inadequate and slow, for you should know that wine must go with a fizz! bang! boom! else it will be a losing speculation.

Three good-looking, well-dressed gentlemen walk into a leading hotel, register as from distant and different cities, and order a sumptuous dinner. The head-waiter is asked to produce the wine list of the house. They scan it carefully and begin to growl. "Never saw a first-class hotel with so meager and back-numbered a wine list. Haven't you the Marco Bozaris wine here?"

The waiter politely replies that it is not in the house if they do not find it on the list.

"Then send out for it," is the command.

"Very sorry, gentlemen, but I am not authorized to do that."

The three Marco Bozaris drinkers orateorically enlarge upon the second class character of a hotel that does not keep "the best wine that ever was brought into New York," being careful to make their oratory and the text thereof understood by all the guests in the room. After dinner they saunter up to the office and ask the proprietor why they can't get Marco Bozaris's wine at his tables, enumerate generally on its superior qualities, and cleverly, though boisterously, manage to leave an impression all over the house that life is of little worth without Marco Bozaris.

The next day the new brand is added to the beleaguered hotel's wine-list. The next day I counted the list at dinner and found that my hotel was carrying twenty-two brands of champagne, for not above a half-dozen of which is there a call once in three months. Then I made inquiries of the steward, who told me the true story of the three oratorical advocates of Marco Bozaris.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the families of every community, if, instead of calling a physician for every ailment, they would use enough to put their trust in Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and Liver, such as Scrofula in its various forms, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Female irregularities, Diseases of the Kidneys and bladder, Exposure and imprudence of Life. No person can take these Bitters according to instruction and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the power of repair. Golden Seal Bitters numbers on its list of cures more than any other medicine known, and have already acquired a great celebrity, selling used generally as a family medicine. Sold by O. B. Weed & Co., and G. W. Crouter.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Only 25 Cents.

buys a perfect remedy for Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung Troubles. Sold by O. B. Weed & Co., and G. W. Crouter.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in the spring of the year, to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore healthy tone and vigor to the whole physical mechanism. Remember that quality, not quantity, constitutes the value of medicine.

RULED BY PREJUDICE.

Few persons realize how thoroughly they are controlled by prejudice even to their own disadvantage. For many years the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and headache has been by some outward application, and, therefore, without stopping to think that the origin of those troubles must, from necessity, be internal, the weary sufferer continues to rub, run and find no relief. Athlophoros is taken internally, and as a proof that this is the correct principle, it cures surely and quickly. The testimonial of those who have been cured ought to convince the incredulous.

Lowell, Mich.

We are satisfied that Athlophoros is giving the best satisfaction of any rheumatic remedy we are selling.

HUNT & HUNTER.

George S. Baldwin dealer in coal and wood, Kenosha, Wis, says: I was afflicted with rheumatism for several years, and at times suffered quite severely. I used two bottles of Athlophoros and found my health relied.

Lambert Smith, Jr., Sheboygan, Wis, says: "I have had rheumatism for at least fifteen years. I did not suffer with it steadily, but was subject to attacks most any time, and always was to be laid up with it during the fall and spring of each year. The disease was not confined to any one part of my body it would appear first in one place then in another, but more frequently in my feet and ankles, which would swell out of all proportion. It is just about a year since I used a bottle of Athlophoros. Although I have passed through the fall and spring I have not had any rheumatism whatever since I used that one bottle of medicine."

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggists the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, etc., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled. 1

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, afflicted with a cutaneous disease, also diabetes; the pins were almost unendurable, and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh in pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

The extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by all classes of people for over forty years. It has proved itself the very best specific for colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints.

Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a causeless tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, dry, hacking cough, afflict the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and great prostration follows. This disease is also attended with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involve the lungs, and terminate fatally. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords speedy relief and cure in cases of Bronchitis. It checks the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep.

I have been a practicing physician for twenty-four years, and for the past twenty-three suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the usual remedies.

Without Relief,

I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It helped me immediately, and effected a speedy cure.—G. Sonvall, M. D., Carrollton, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best remedy, within my knowledge, for Chronic Bronchitis, and all kindred diseases.—M. A. Hasl, M. D., South Paris, Me.

I was attacked, last winter, with a severe Cold, which, fell on my lungs, and threatened a dangerous illness. I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It soon eased my cough, increased my strength, and greatly quieted my lungs. By eight weeks I was reduced from 200 to 140 lbs. My cough was incessant, and I frequently spit blood. My physician told me to give up business, or I would not live a month. After taking various remedies without relief, I was finally

Cured By Using

two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I am now in perfect health, and able to resume business, after having been pronounced incurable with Consumption.—S. P. Henderson, Saulsburgh, Penn.

For years I was in a decline. I had weak lungs, and suffered from Bronchitis and Catarrh. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral restored me to health, and I have been for a long time completely cured. Whenever a case of a sudden cold I always resort to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and find speedy relief.—Edward L. Curtis, Rutland, Vt.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchitis. The physician attending me became fearful that the disease would terminate in Pneumonia. After trying various remedies, without benefit, he finally prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved me at once, and I continued to take this medicine a short time, and was cured.—Ernest Colton, Logansport, Ind.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Millinery And Fancy Goods!

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper,
At the Ingleside.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my Spring Axle, and I warrant it to be the STRONGEST AXLE MADE. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand for sale.

THE GRAND RAPIDS
DAILY DEMOCRAT
Is the popular paper of Western Michigan. Contains the associated press dispatches. Sent by mail a 50 CENTS A MONTH!
Only sixteen and one-half cts. a week.
Try it.
F. E. Wood,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

G O W M I L L E R
GEO. W. MILLER

I am not selling out, but I am selling all the goods I can; and if you will give me a call, I will convince you that I am selling **better goods for less money** than can be bought in this or any other town. The "i off" and "selling out" sales are getting old. All I ask is, give me a call **for anything in the clothing line** and convince yourself.

G O W M I L L E R
GEO. W. MILLER

Ladies', Gent's and Children's
Footwear
Of Every Description, at
FOX & MILLER'S,
Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞ Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

PERRY WEED
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,
OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Charcoal and Pig Iron,
—AND—
General Merchandising.
IRONTON, - MICH.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, and Blinds,
Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.
Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.
A GOOD STOCK OF
PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,
FLOORING, CEILING, AND FRAMING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.
Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.
Summer Cottages a Specialty.
CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
A complete line of Silverware, Spectacles, Fine Glasses and Gold Pens.
All the leading AMERICAN WATCHES in Stock. All the latest, best and most improved Watches manufactured.
Repairing Promptly Done
C. E. BELLINGER,
Bridge St., - - Charlevoix.

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
HIRAM COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of lake and islands. Express office, and stage quarters for Petoskey and Pt. Maples boats. Good sample room for commercial travelers. Adjoining depot.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO,
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

Daily Mail
—AND—
Stage Line
TO EAST JORDAN.

During the coming winter, Burns & Scrogie, an old contractors for P. O. routes, will carry the mail on the route between Charlevoix and East Jordan, Charlevoix, Monday morning, East Jordan next Tuesday by noon. Returning, Next Friday at Charlevoix, next Saturday at East Jordan. Passengers and baggage carried at low rates.
BURNS & SCROGIE,
Charlevoix, Mich.

THE JOURNAL.

Charlevoix, Mich., March 10, 1867.

100 Stoves at Cost. D. O. Loveday, of East Jordan, offers his entire stock of stoves at cost, for cash, to close them out and make room for other lines of goods. Now is the time to secure bargains.

Sewing Machines. If you want a good machine cheap, call on H. Sherwood, at his shoe store on Bridge street, and examine the American No. 7, and learn prices.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. We need the cash now.

☞ Jefferies' is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Come back old friends and try it.

☞ Oysters, direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

Settle up.—All persons owing me are urgently requested to call and settle. JOHN MCCANN.

Local Notes and News.

Village election next Monday.

A prairie schooner passed through town Monday, going southward.

Byron City reports another brick block to be erected this summer.

Over 300 reserved seats were sold at the opera house on Monday night.

The Methodists of Clarion are preparing to build a house of worship.

L. E. Allen returned yesterday from his trip to Manistee and Frankfort.

Al. Washburn has gone to Cadillac to assist in the store there with Mr. Gow.

O. D. Hilton, of Inwood, was on the sick list last week, but is now improving.

Geo. W. Jefferies visited friends in Three lakes week, returning home Tuesday.

F. Chartrand, of Ironton, is preparing to go to Oregon to settle permanently.

A. D. Cruickshank and Max Genett went to Bellaire Monday, to attend circuit court.

The smoke from the Ironton coal kilns arising in Charlevoix on Tuesday morning.

A caucus to nominate village officers will be held at the village hall Saturday evening.

Alex. Cameron has added a large addition to his residence, corner Grand and Mason streets.

Fred W. Mayne was admitted to practice after United States court at Grand Rapids last week.

Fred H. Aldrich, formerly of East Jordan, has been nominated for circuit judge in the 28th circuit.

A temperance meeting was held at Black's school house, Tuesday evening, addressed by Rev. W. G. Clark.

John Fuller, of Evangeline, and Simon Campeau, of Hayes, were married adjudged insane, and taken to Traverse City.

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin will discuss the prohibition amendment at the Ironton M. E. church, Friday evening March 15th.

The next lecture for the "home course" will be given March 23d by A. D. Cruickshank. Subject "Asia the Continent."

Services will be held at Black's school house next Sunday afternoon, Rev J. R. Robinson is expected. Also at night at Johnson's. All are invited.

John Saveland, of Milwaukee, made us a brief call on Tuesday. In speaking of the season's business, he predicts a good trade all along the lakes this year.

W. H. Francis has bought the shop machinery, and fixtures of J. A. Heath formerly owned by Heath, Francis & Co., and will renew the whole business to his lot on the south terrace, continuing in the jobbing trade.

The receipts of the ten-cent tea given by the ladies of the M. E. church last week, was net $14 00. The entertainment was generally acknowledged to be one of the most successful such time the ladies give them.

At the regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. last Friday afternoon, Mrs. C. J. Strang was elected president in place of Mrs. H. A. Campbell, resigned, and Mrs. A. T. Waterman was named for first vice president.

The Petoskey dramatic club will give two entertainments in Bartholomew's opera house next week. On Monday night, 14th, "Our Boarding House," and on Tuesday night 16th, "A Soldier of Fortune." Reserved seats 35 cents, at Wood's drug store.

On the wall in the postoffice is hung an excellent 10x12 picture of Dr. W. M. Preston, the work of D. S. Way, enlarged from a small photograph. When such work as this can be obtained at home, there is no need of sending out of town for anything.

The last Halifax Journal, published at Daytona, Fla., published a column and a half description of a "fire-fishing" excursion with the Charlevoix colony of winter resorters now settled there. Cook, Carpenter, Mason and Stockman, were the experts to take the fish.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co. have secured 15,000 brook trout, which will be planted in the head waters of Stover's creek to morrow. This will make great sport for our fishermen in two or three years, and these gentlemen are entitled to the thanks of the entire community.

If all the conditions of success mentioned by Prof. Enos last night, in his lecture for the "home course" could be thoroughly engraited into the minds of the youth of this country, there would be fewer failures when these boys become men, and engage in business on their own account.

Mrs. Mary Wheaton, of Norwood township, died Feb. 27th, of dropsy, after a long illness. Funeral services were held at the family residence on March 2d. Mrs. Wheaton was born in Scotland, Aug 17, 1803, lived a number of years in Canada, and has been a resident of Charlevoix county about twelve years.

Jos. Beauvais has a contract to build a steam launch for W. A. Brown after the model of the one built for Frank Sears last year, but a little smaller, and with a Shipman engine. Other parties are corresponding with him, and he will probably build several before the season closes. He never fails to show up the best boats on the lakes.

The relative importance of the amendment campaign in Charlevoix was made manifest Monday night. About fifteen or twenty persons assembled at Green's hall to discuss prohibition, while Bartholomew's opera house was packed to its capacity to witness the performance of our home minstrel company.

Long before the hour for raising the curtain on Monday evening, every seat in Bartholomew's opera house was filled to witness the performance by the home minstrel company. The boys presented as good an appearance as professionals, and their jokes and gags were mostly local, and had a very exhilarating effect on the audience. The boys acted a handsome profit and have the satisfaction of playing to the largest house ever assembled in Charlevoix. On Tuesday night they played in East Jordan, and to-night in Byron City.

Miss Gladys Jefferies closed her term of school at Black's, with an exhibition last Friday night. The exercises were quite long, but so interesting that no one thought of being tired. The several parts were well produced and showed much practice on the part of scholars and teacher. Miss Jefferies may well feel proud of her scholars and their entertainment. At the commencement of the term two prizes were offered, one for the most improvement in writing and one for the best specimen of the close of the term. The successful contestants were Gertie Smith, for the most improvement, who received a box of stationery, and Anna Meggison and Eliza Black for the best specimens, each of whom received a nice album.

Historical society.

The historical society met at the home of Mr. Levi Blanchard, Friday evening. March 4.

Major E. H. Green read a paper upon "Napoleon III and his reign," which abounded in historical fact, and was extremely interesting.

Mrs. Dr. Carlstein and Miss Phila Wood favored the society with readings, and Mrs. Littney, Mrs. Ellis Smith, Misses Blanche Bartholomew and Aggie Miller, Mr. O. I. Wheat and Dr. Perry furnished excellent music.

Arrangements have been made to meet at the home of D. C. Loveday in East Jordan, on Friday evening next, weather permitting, and a good time is expected. Should the weather prove unfavorable to the East Jordan trip, the society will meet at the residence of Mr. John Nicholls.

M. E. Church.

F. J. Meech is proving himself a good superintendent, and one of the best things we can do to help him is to come to the leader's meeting regularly.

Attend prayer meeting; it will do you good and make you happier.

Sunday services at the usual hours.

Young peoples meeting, led by Bro. Clark. Subject, "Habit of thanksgiving." 1 Thes., 5:18.

W. H. MCCARTNEY.

It is said that a Nova Scotia magistrate delayed proceedings in a suit and justified his delay as follows: "Look here, if you know anything about the first principles of law, or the Revised Statutes, you must know that five clear days must elapse after the summons is served, and it's been raining now for three days and it may not clear up for a week."

When Mr. Powderly sees saloonkeepers refusing to sell drinks to workingmen he can put on his white robes and watch for the coming down of the New Jerusalem.—*Springfield Union.*

MISSING LINKS.

The Australian colonies are all legislating against the Chinese.

The room in which Grant died remains untouched in every detail.

A florida firm is planting 320 acres with castor beans and will erect an oil mill.

Blue grass is being received in Oregon from Kentucky for seeding purposes.

The debt of the city of Berlin amounts to 157,500,000 marks—112 marks per capita.

There is a church to every 1,350 inhabitants of Cincinnati, and a saloon to every 100.

"Aerial railway in Georgia," is an English editor's translation of the "Georgia Air Line!"

The Russian authorities admit that there are 884 nunneries in the country, with 94,915 occupants.

The first New York city directory contained 3,846 names. The annual volume for this year has 313,922 names.

Among curious words classed as Southernisms are battle, a washing-stick; novated, rumored; kick, to jilt, and powerful, very.

Lady Hesketh, of California origin, was the first to introduce the fashion among the English ladies of wearing pink hunting coats.

In Great Britain last year 800,000 packs of playing cards were manufactured, and 400,000 packs imported from America and Austria.

An engine of peculiar construction has been built in Philadelphia to make the run between that city and New York in ninety minutes.

A Pennsylvania man has a collection of 200 live rattlesnakes. He caught them in the spring as they were leaving their dens. Some of them are of enormous size.

A Bombay physician asserts that a gradual increase in the size of the skull among the natives of India is taking place, which change he ascribes to the effects of civilization.

Tennyson has ready several new poems, the most notable of which is a continuance of "Locksley Hall," the hero reappearing, a broken-down man of 80, with modified views of life and liberty.

A deed covering thirty-three pages of legal cap paper, averaging eleven words to the line and thirty-two lines to the page, thus containing 11,616 words, was recently recorded in McIntosh County, Georgia.

For bait fishing bamboo is the most durable, though lancewood is good enough for all ordinary purposes. Bamboo is much the more costly, but lasts the longest and tear a good deal better than the other sort of thing.

Minneapolis has a spirit medium through whom Pirepo Ross makes herself manifest. Ordinarily this medium cannot carry a tune, but under the influence of Pirepo Ross her air singing is artistic, and her voice strikes the high notes with ease.

A California stage coach, running through the Moraga valley, tipped over and the seven outside passengers were shot down a precipice. One young lady, after falling 50 feet, fetched up in the top of a tree quite unhurt, and also quite destitute of clothing. None of the passengers was seriously damaged.

A New York dealer in dogs holds to the opinion that often when dogs are considered mad it is simply because of some inoliguable substance in the stomach, which might be removed by an emetic. Dr. Mott, who is experimenting in a Parisian hospital, admits that all the mad dogs he has dissected have been so afflicted.

The ceilings of each of the late King Ludwig's bed-rooms were painted dark blue, and through blue pieces of glass cut in the shape of stars a soft light shone on the royal sleeper. An artificial moon was likewise arranged in the ceiling, artificial palm trees surrounded the bed, and though brunaised liberal might be seen at one end of the room an artificial waterfall.

A huge alligator was killed by the negroes at Lime Creek, Ga., recently, and its head cut off. It was then left until night, and when it was then approached, it is related, the severed head opened its wide jaws and snapped viciously a dozen times, coming down with a force which would have cut off a hand. After the body was skinned the legs drew up and stretched out convulsively as if in the agony of death, notwithstanding it had been dead seven hours.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral works wonders on Monday night.

WE ARE SELLING OUT.

As our store will be changed this spring, WE MUST DISPOSE of our large stock of
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,
At some price for CASH ONLY.

Bargains! Bargains!!

In everything which can be found in our store. Give us a call and be convinced yourself that we mean business. Truly Yours,
ROSENTHAL & SON.

SAP PAILS!
SAP PANS!
SAP SPILES
Atkins Saws,
Perfection Axes.
Job and Tin Work. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

First Arrival of
NEW SPRING GOODS.

We have received a large line of the latest Novelties in White Goods,

Such as Naincooks in plain and check, Batiste, London Shirtings, Pongees, Spider Cloths, Tufted Batiste and India Linens, which are without doubt the most desirable patterns and qualities this side New York City.

OUR NEW FLANNELS AND DRESS GOODS

are all of the most approved styles and colorings, with beautiful trimmings to match. Come and see them.

A few more CLOAKS to close out at an extremely low figure. Come in and see us whether you wish to buy or not.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Spavins,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Heel Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Rheumatism,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Sunburn,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for overbody nearly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the *Mustang Liniment* is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaller needs it for his trouble and his men.

The Mechanic needs it when he gets into work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, his hen roost, pen.

The Steamboat man or the Bateman needs it in liberal supply—it is and adapts.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars each year of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as he lives in a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, inseparable from the life which surrounds the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it when he sees among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the *Mustang Liniment* is invaluable.

Keep a Bottle always in the Stable for use when wanted.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY

is complete without the invaluable ointment of Barnacle, that delight, comfort and joy of the mother. Only publication in book form devoted to the care of young children. Were glad to recommend it. (4 lines—25c., N. Y.) $1.50 per yr. 15 cents a yr.

THE NEW PARTY.

Proceedings of the Convention Called at Cincinnati to Form a New Party.

A Number of Women Delegates in Attendance—The Platform Adopted.

FIRST DAY.

The Industrial Labor Conference was called to order at Cincinnati on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by R. S. Heath, of Chicago, Chairman of the Executive Committee, with all the States represented except six. Ten women were delegates, among them Miss Marion Todd of Battle Creek, Mich., Mrs. Heath of Chicago, and Mrs. Dr. Severance of Milwaukee.

The conference was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lockwood, Baptist. Mr. Richard Trevellick was chosen temporary Chairman. The Rev. Mr. Lockwood made an address of welcome, in which he said he favored labor organization. The riot at Pittsburgh was the result of labor unorganized—the peaceful strike in New York was the result of labor organized. (Applause.) The convention by a rising vote gave thanks to the "minister who had the courage to speak as this minister had done."

At the evening session a Letter was read from Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, regretting his inability to be present. He suggested that the platform should clearly relate to land, money, and transportation. He favored the election of Senators of the United States by direct vote of the people of the States. He begged the convention to not put any new and startling principles in the platform. In conclusion he said: "Go ahead; strike hard. 'The people shall be my people, and the God shall be my God.'" Mr. E. E. Hoal urged the conference to declare for prohibition. If this was done the party would have the prayers of every woman in the whole country, and of every man and child who has felt the sting of the curse of the open saloon. His address was frequently and heartily applauded. F. F. Scath, in reply, said if this party should kill the Prohibition party it would drive 300,000 votes back into the Republican party.

These permanent officers were chosen: President, A. J. Streeter, of Illinois; Vice Presidents, Richard F. Trevellick of Michigan, M. J. Kane of Iowa, B. S. Heath of Illinois, J. H. Allen of Indiana, and others; Secretary, M. D. Shaw of Missouri; Assistant Secretary, W. D. P. Bliss of Massachusetts; Reading Clerk, George H. Leonne of New York. Mr. C. A. Power of Indiana asked the conference to favor the repeal of the present pension laws and the equitable adjustment of the soldiers' claims, by which soldiers should be paid the difference between the paper they received and the value of gold, every soldiers' discharge to be his pension certificate.

A resolution favoring eight hours as a day's work in all Government, State, and municipal employment was referred.

Miss Marion Todd of Michigan made a speech in which she said that the laboring man had been disfranchised by the machinations of grinding monopolists and by the gross evils of the wages system of this country. Finance was not obtained through special legislation, through officials, through the nation, through the Pinkerton—"what shall I call them?" she asked. (Cries of "Assassins," "Murderers," "Murdering thieves.") "I leave the saying of the bad words to the gentlemen," said the speaker. She thought Henry George did not go far enough; has he did not see the evil of the money system. She was heard with intense gratification and given a rousing vote of thanks.

SECOND DAY.

The business not being pressing, a delegate moved that a gavel be procured for the use of the chairman, and the vote was formally taken and carried.

The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, Mr. G. L. Jones, of Wisconsin, got the floor by consent, and said the main question before the country was to get rid of the public and corporate indebtedness of this country. He supported his proposition by citing facts to show the great burden on the people caused by the interest-bearing debt. The remedy he proposed was by law to reduce and to remove that debt. This included a graduated income tax, the lending of money by the Government to the States, the States to lend to the counties, and the counties to the smaller municipalities; the Government to lend at 1 per cent, the States at 2 per cent, and the counties at 3 per cent.

On motion of Mrs. Severance, of Wisconsin, the rules were suspended and Mr. Crocker, of Kansas, was permitted to explain the Oklahoma movement, and to present a preamble and resolution in regard to that matter. Mr. Crocker proceeded to read a preamble reciting the action of Congress with reference to the acquiring of that ground, its grant to the railroad company and its subsequent forfeiture, and declaring that this land is now in the possession of a vast cattle syndicate by undue influence of the United States courts, the army and civil officers, and closed by a resolution severely censuring the action of the present administration, and demanding the passage of the now pending Oklahoma bill, and if this Congress does not pass this bill, then requesting the President to convene the next Congress in extra session to pass the bill.

Mr. Crocker then, in an impassioned manner, went on to speak of the wrongs of the Oklahoma colonists. He point was that the railroad corporation and the cattle syndicate were holding possession of this country by the power of a military nobody. He would not call it an army; it was a military noble. He pictured the peaceful purpose of the settlers, anxious to get homes and the gross outrages inflicted on them—arrested, subjected to indignities, in one case resulting in death to the wife of one of those men seeking a home. He closed with the hope that his resolutions, when presented for action, would be adopted without a dissenting vote.

Under the rules the resolution went to the committee, but Mr. Ridgely, of Kansas, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions, but upon vigorous protests he withdrew the motion.

Mrs. Severance, of Milwaukee, by request, addressed the convention. In her view, the condition in this country had produced two classes—the monopoly class and the wage slaves. She prophesied shortly the further slavery of the denial of free speech, unless the power of the great king monopoly is curtailed. Our Government now, she declared, was one of money—by money, for money. In conclusion, she outlined the platform which should be adopted.

Calls were made for Jesse Harper, of Illinois, and he appeared and made a ringing and characteristic speech, the chief burden being the wrong caused by the watered stock of the railroad and telegraph monopolies. He declared that the coming child of promise would swear by all the gods that there shall be no freight or passenger rates on watered stock.

Mr. Waters of Illinois offered a motion that the chair appoint a committee of five on permanent organization, to take charge of the organization of the new party throughout the country. The chair declared the motion out of order.

Mr. Eaton of Illinois, by unanimous consent, offered a scheme for the organization of the new party, outlining a plan for local club organization, and accompanied it with explanations.

Miss Elizabeth Culbertson of Michigan, and Mrs. E. V. Emery, also of Michigan, made addresses.

Chairman Robert Schilling, of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the report of that committee. He explained the long delay in preparing it by saying that the many interests involved and the suggestions made, amounting to more than two hundred in all, necessitated much time in coming upon a platform. The reading was vociferously applauded. Following is the platform.

The Delegates Highly Elated at the Outlook—Text of the Platform.

(Continued from Second to Chicago Times.)

A mass ratification meeting was held at night in Music Hall, and was addressed by a number of the delegates. Less than two hundred delegates remained to-day, but they were, with very few exceptions, quite jubilant over their labors, and expressed themselves as most hopeful of the future. Mrs. Culbertson, of Michigan, declared that the platform was the best ever adopted by a political party, and predicted that it would surely carry her State. Colonel Morton, A Kansas delegate was certain it would insure a majority for her State in two years. An Illinois delegate and an Indiana lady were the platform writers, and have free in their sections. In fact, all the Western delegates were wholly enthusiastic. The Greenbackers are happy. Chairman E. H. Gillette, of the Greenback National Committee, said: "We will favor the union with the Union Labor party, but our National Committee will not disband. We will hold our organization, but I favor uniting heart and soul with the new party." A Western delegate said: "The bringing of the farm mortgage into the Knights of Labor is looked upon with a great deal of favor by the farmers of that organization. Now, every district in the Knights of Labor is entitled to one representative in the general conference. It takes but ten members to make an assembly, and but five assemblies to form a district. Powderly and the conservatives have controlled the demand of farmers into small assemblies and thus prevented their being represented in the conference by a large majority. Powderly's scheme to keep the farmers from outgeneral the socialists who are in the majority in the large assemblies, but represented in the general conference, has been delightful enough to the farmers

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Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. C. J. Strang.
First Vice President—Mrs. N. T. Waterman.
Second Vice President—Mrs. G. W. Jefferies.
Third Vice President—Mrs. Ira Mott.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Mott.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. A. Hawkins.
Treasurer—Mrs. L. Benson.

A mother's meeting will be held at the rooms of the W. C. T. U. on Friday, at 3 p. m. Let every mother in Charlevoix be present.

The struggle of the American home, the school, and the church against the combined power of the saloon, brothel and saloon death-trap is but another putting of the declaration of war between heaven and hell.

For a quarter of a century the business of rum selling has been sinking lower and lower. And the character of the dealer has steadily sunk with his business. The saloonist of to day is a man bankrupt in conscience With such antagonists we can wield no effectual argument but that of *love*.

Once in a long while you will find a respectable sort of a man who has been unfortunate enough to get into the whisky business. But it is so seldom that he is a genuine curiosity. And he will soon get out now. The physical and moral filth that gathers around the saloon is too strong for a decent man.

A Detroit traveling man was in Atlanta a few days ago, and from personal observation thinks that prohibition prohibits. He was stopping at the hotel with half a dozen commercial men who went out together after supper to try to get something to drink. After two solid hours of search the drummers returned, and upon being asked as to how they had succeeded, replied: "This is the closest town we've ever struck; we've looked the place all over, and have come back without wetting our lips with liquor." Anyone familiar with the penetration and ingenuity of the average drummer will conclude that things *are* close in Atlanta.

The Chicago fire was the one great conflagration of the world's life-time. All nations contributed to make up its losses. Its pecuniary damage was less than $300,000,000. Intemperance in the United States sinks $8,000,000,000 every year. The Chicago fire turned nearly one hundred thousand people out of their homes; intemperance renders Logodessy homeless six hundred thousand every year—two hundred thousand to the jail, two hundred thousand to the poor house, two hundred thousand orphans to be begathered to charity. A standing army nearly a hundred thousand strong, is marching straight to drunkard's graves every year. Can you reckon in dollars and cents the national loss occasioned by this merciless waste of men?

The hungry and conscienceless servants of the liquor traffic have long held the barrow bridge over a deep and muddy stream and have cast over its sides into the torrent below the unfortunate wayfarers who have attempted to cross. Below, manning the life-boats of the Washingtonians, the sons of temperance, the good templars, the red and blue ribbon movements, the W. C. T. U. and every other temperance organization, together with the church of God, the friends of the right have thus far worked tirelessly to rescue the drowning unfortunates. Now, still leaving their life-boats with crews sufficient to do the work of rescue, they propose to storm the bridge, strike the danger at its source, and make the path of the traveler forever safe.

Loyal Legion.

The name of the Band of Hope has been changed by request of the state president of the W. C. T. U. to Loyal Legion. It is desired that every friend of temperance should be present. The ideas formed in the minds of these children now will have a great influence in after years in governing their conduct toward the liquor traffic; and even should the prohibitory amendment not pass this spring, it will be ever so much easier to pass it some other time if the young are taught now where they should stand with reference to this great question. So don't fail to be present. Come one and all, old and young, and spend an hour pleasantly and profitably in looking into this matter which is revolutionizing the whole United States. Sec'y.

Miss Willard's Appeal for Michigan.

There is just one watchword for this hour: We must carry Michigan. The constitutional amendment now submitted to the people must not fail. Let us drop all other engagements and rally to the rescue. Let each one who can speak start at once for the scene of action and give their time freely in this most sacred cause. If every speaker in our ranks would contribute ten days' work, letting all other engagements wait, I believe that God's spirit going with our work would bring the victory. We have heroic men and women in Michigan—excellent organization and admirable leadership. Let us go where this blessed battle shouting, "The sword of the Lord—and of Gideon!"

Agitation Prohibited.

The following story comes from Kalamazoo: A drummer called at one of our leading drug-stores lately and wanted to sell liquors. Was told they had plenty. He said he was disgusted, and would leave Michigan and go to Illinois; that main 50 houses he had called on in Kalamazoo, and only taken one order, and that they didn't dare ship. "It was all on account of the fool amendment being submitted.

A Noble Example.

Miss Willard and Miss Gordon, during their amendment work in Michigan, ask only their railroad expenses, giving their time to the cause. Miss Gordon makes all Miss Willard's engagements for her, one-half of the lectures being under the auspices of the national union, and the remaining under the auspices of the national lecture bureau.

A Day of Prayer for Michigan.

Frances E. Willard, president of the national W. C. T. U., has issued an address calling on all local unions in the country to observe Tuesday, March 29, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., as a day of special prayer for the temperance cause in Michigan.

COMMUNICATIONS.

All articles under this head must bear the name of the writer, who alone is responsible for the statements made.

Ironton, February, 1887.

Respected Citizens, and Members of the W. C. U.:—I feel that in the great fight with intemperance, in order to be victorious, it is more fully before the people must be circulated through the medium of our local press. While we feel highly elated over seeing so many faces of our honored and humble members at our periodical meetings and gatherings, we do not see the faces of those we most desire to see, namely, a majority of voters, and especially those that indulge in an "occasional glass," we particularly wish to see and do not. Now is the quiet little town of Ironton, where we have no saloon, and every voter I talk with says: "why, of course I will vote the prohibition ticket." I would not suppose we had much to fight against; but it is through the press, and in places where drunkenness runs riot, that I learn of the necessity of our earnest endeavor to crush the demon of intemperance ere it crush us. One paper says: "It is the solemn duty of every liquor dealer to see that this provision scheme does not carry." Oh, sisters, let us be up in arms, and let the fire wax hot in Michigan, and let our temperance battle-field for the next month be a non-partisan one. Every man, woman, and child can unite in this conflict for the home against the saloon. There never was a time when activity was more in demand than now on the part of our beloved temperance people. Let us sow Michigan chin deep with literature, and while our state temperance papers are doing all they can, do not let the Unions be sleeping; do not be afraid to ask the aid, as I do, of our local press. They can but refuse, and God bless the hearts of people that permits us to send our temperance articles through the postoffice free. Constitutional prohibition has come as the main issue, and now we have work on our hands. This work is way down deep in my heart. We have no need to tell the sad, sad story of the drunkard's home. It has been told and retold. Every child knows its history. But let us work against it, and may God help us in the earnest wish of a weak but willing worker. MRS. R. L. ALLEN.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage secured by a mortgage dated the ninth day of March, 1885, made and executed by Solomon Power and Mary Ann Power, his wife to Walter P. Brown, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, in Liber one of mortgages, on page 569, on the second day of June, 1885, at 3.15 o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the undersigned, by virtue of an assignment thereof, duly executed and recorded, which default has given the mortgagee therein given, and duly authorized the undersigned to declare the whole principal sum secured by said mortgage as well as the interest thereon to be immediately due, and to foreclose said mortgage, claimed to be due on the said mortgage (and for the recovery of which the land hereinafter described will be sold) the sum of Ninety two dollars and twenty cents ($92.20) principal and interest, and a further sum of Twenty four dollars ($24.00) to become due on the sale of said land, which said sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars ($116.00) provided by law as attorney fee on the foreclosure of said mortgage, and no action at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining unpaid, or any part thereof, or to foreclose the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to wit: The south half of the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty one (21), in township twenty (20) north of range seven (7) west, being in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is held) on the **Fifth day of April, A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock** in the forenoon of said day, which sale will be made to satisfy said mortgage as follows, to wit: The north half of the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty one (21), in township twenty (20) north of range seven (7) west, being in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, containing eighty (80) acres of land according to the United States survey.

Dated March 9th, A. D. 1887.

WALTER P. BROWN, Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIFE, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Boyne City, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage made and executed by Frederick Fuller and Ellen Fuller, his wife, of the village of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, to Mary Ann Fuller, of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, dated the twelfth day of August, A. D. 1885, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, aforesaid, on the twenty-nin

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The register of St. John's Church, Buffalo, shows that on Feb. 15 Margaret Mather and Emil Habersom, an orchestra leader, were married by Rev. Mr. Bullard.

The jury in the Minnie Clark-Kittson case at New York decided that, notwithstanding the performance of a marriage ceremony, Kittson was incapable of entering into any such contract, owing to drunkenness at the time.

Frank W. Foster, Town Clerk and Treasurer of Greenfield, Mass., is a defaulter for about $10,000, and has been lodged in jail.

The bodies of Mrs. Belle Ellsworth and John Neibert were found at West Newton, Pa. Both had pistol wounds, and are supposed to have died by their own hands.

WESTERN.

Representatives of sixty-eight trotting associations from fourteen States assembled at Detroit and unanimously decided to form a new trotting association, to be known as the American Trotting Association. Rules were drawn up and approved, and officers and directors chosen, William R. Morrison, of St. Paul, being elected President. The next meeting will take place at Chicago two years hence.

The brief in the Chicago anarchist case filed in the Illinois Supreme Court at Ottawa, by counsel for the condemned, is a printed volume of 436 pages. Leonard Swett had previously filed a document of ninety-six pages.

On the farm of Scott Gallaway, near Lacossine, Ind., customs officers seized $15,000 worth of horses smuggled from Canada.

J. A. Seddon, a well-known St. Louis lawyer, has been appointed Circuit Judge, taking the place of Judge Thayer, who succeeds Judge Treat on the Federal bench.

Mother Angela, the founder of St. Mary's Academy at Notre Dame, Ind., has just died in her sixty-third year. She was a cousin of James G. Blaine, and was educated at Georgetown with Mrs. Gen. Sherman. During the war she rendered great service by opening hospitals.

An injunction was granted at St. Louis preventing the Union Mutual Insurance Company from doing further business, and an expert was appointed to wind up its affairs. Its liabilities and assets are, respectively, about $125,000.

The blue-ribbon temperance movement has carried Vincennes, Ind., by storm, says a dispatch from that city. Over two thousand people have signed the pledge, and signers are pushed forward by the hundred. Everybody is amazed at the astonishing progress of the meeting.

A dark-complexioned, smooth-faced man of about 35 years, entered the waterworks at Chicago, on Sunday last, and stood watching the ponderous machinery. He moved to the south end of the room and glanced around to see whether any one was watching him. Seeing no one, he approached the walking-beam, threw off his hat, and crawled underneath the guard rail. As the beam descended he threw himself beneath it. The beam at the lowest point it reaches has a play of about four inches, and the body of the unknown was crushed into a shapeless mass. Death must have been instantaneous for he uttered not a groan. The body was hurled by the beam up on top of the cylinderhead, whence it was removed to the morgue.

Mrs. Becker, of Cincinnati, has been sentenced to two years in the Dayton (Ohio) Penitentiary for fraudulently obtaining a pension.

Lucky Baldwin has offered to match Volante against Montana Royal for from $5,000 to $20,000 on any course offering the most money.

Joseph W. Bingham, a well-known journalist, committed suicide at Indianapolis by cutting his throat with a razor. His health had been poor for some time.

Joseph Donaldson, a farmer, living near Canton, Ill., carved his wife and child some days ago, and was twice prevented from hanging himself. At last he procured a gallon of whisky, retired to a secluded spot, and drank himself into the next world.

SOUTHERN.

Mobile dispatches give some details of the burning of the steamer Gardner, on the Tombigbee River, by which twenty human lives were sacrificed.

The fire was discovered in a bale of cotton by Capt. Stone. A negro deck hand, in throwing water on the bale, set on his clothes afire. Panic stricken he ran from place to place setting fire to cotton. The flames ran up the rigging the boat was lost. She was in mistreasm and in motion. The pilots were driven from the wheel, and the crew and passengers jumped overboard. It is not thought that more than twenty lives were lost. Some persons saved himself by swimming ashore. The steamer Tally was behind the Gardner, waiting to pass. As soon as she came in sight out the Tally lowered her boats and threw over her cotton to prevent her from burning. Men who were jumping from the burning boat lost what was in reserve that the Tally did not go to her. Not boats picked up a number of people. When the fire broke out the Gardner was opposite a bluff, and the Tally backed, and boats were sent to run ashore. Some lost was in silence

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Justice of the Supreme Court eight years.
LEVI T. GRIFFIN.
For Justice of the Supreme Court ten years.
CHARLES H. CAMP.
For Regents of the University.
CHRISTIAN VANDERVEEN.
RUFUS P. STRAGUE.
For Circuit Judge—Thirteenth Circuit.
EDWIN S. PRATT.

The name of Christian Vanderveen has been put on the democratic state ticket for regent of the university, in place of Bartley Breen, who refused to be a candidate.

From the Harbor Springs Independent we learn that the judicial convention at Petoskey last Friday was called to order by P. B. Wachtel, and organized by the election of H. H. Lewis chairman, and W. M. Shurtliff secretary. P. B. Wachtel, E. L. Sprague and B. T. Halstead were chosen as committee on credentials. They reported the counties of Cheboygan, Emmet, Antrim, Grand Traverse and Leelanaw represented. J. R. Adsit presented the name of E. S. Pratt, of Traverse City, as being the most available candidate under present circumstances. After remarks by other delegates, Mr. Pratt was nominated by acclamation. C. S. Hampton was called upon and stated that the greenbackers had decided not to hold a convention, and owing to the action of the state conventions it was expected that the greenbackers would vote according to their individual preferences. A judicial committee was appointed as follows: H. C. Davis, Traverse City; W. S. Johnson, Northport; E. S. Noble, Elk Rapids; A. D. Cruickshank, Charlevoix; B. T. Halstead, Harbor Springs; Alex. McPhee, Wolverine.

The Democratic State Ticket.

The republican fear that fusion would be effected ought logically to have given place to exultation when fusion failed. But it has not done so. There is no exultation. On the contrary there is every indication of republican anxiety.

And well there may be. The disturbing conditions created by the prohibition nominations and the prospect that there will be five state tickets in the field are well calculated to shake republican confidence if it ever existed. They have a wholesome fear, moreover, of a united democracy free once more from all entangling alliances and supporting a ticket selected by its own representatives without dictation from any quarter. They know, too, that the democratic ticket is an exceptionally good one. It appeals to the soldiers, who are freshly represented upon it by gallant comrades who were with them in war days. It appeals to the lawyers who recognize in the candidates for the supreme court men of distinguished learning, ability and fitness. And last but not least it appeals to the people as an admirably constructed, well-balanced ticket, made up of men who while old enough to insure maturity and soundness of judgment are still young enough to be in sympathy with all progressive movements and reforms.

It is a ticket that ought to succeed, and the republicans are evidently very much afraid it will. Let the democracy see to it that nothing is done or omitted to lessen their fears in that regard.—Free Press.

A Democratic Reply to the Free Press.

Mr. Free Press, don't you know in opposing the prohibitory amendment, you are betraying the democratic party you profess to serve? Prohibition is the true democratic doctrine and don't you know the record of the party is unknown in favor of it?

What is the whiskey tax? It is a most vicious form of class legislation. Why should a saloon keeper pay $300 tax, and a dry goods merchant nothing? Why should a brewer pay $200 and a shoemaker nothing? Why should the cities get all the tax on the farming community nothing? The democrat party is opposed to all class legislation and they had no hand in passing this law. Wipe it out.

What is a license law? It is a law that will give a few individuals who are rich enough to pay a license, the monopoly of rum selling. Do you think, Mr. Free Press, that is democratic doctrine? Don't you know the democratic party is opposed to all monopolies? If rum-selling is a good thing, every man, rich or poor, should be allowed to engage in it. To so discriminate against the poor, in favor of the rich, is violating every principle of government.

But what is the record, Mr. Free Press? Don't you know the democratic party passed the original Maine law? Don't you know the democratic party passed a prohibitory law in this state, before the republican party was born? Don't you know every democratic state in the union has some form of prohibitory law? Don't you know that in Georgia, where there is no other party, only 15 members of the legislature voted against the prohibitory law? Don't you know that in Alabama, where there are not republicans enough to grease a frying pan, only one senator voted against the prohibitory amendment? Can you recall a single instance where a democratic state has repealed a prohibitory law?

Dont you know Mr. Free Press, that a consistent democrat must favor prohibition or free whiskey? There is no such thing as regulating the liquor traffic; you cannot regulate hell.—Ionia Standard.

How Phil Thompson Acquitted His Client.

A few years after the War Ed Collins, a shiftless fellow of Mercer County, was indicted for stealing cattle. The case came up before Judge J. C. Wickliffe, now United States Attorney here, then Circuit Judge. The trial was in the courthouse at Harrodsburg. Paul Thompson, Jr., was prosecuting attorney, and Paul Thompson, Sr., and Col. Thomas C. Bell, now assistant United States Attorney here, appeared for the defense. Collins had been a soldier in the Federal army, while every man on the jury, the prosecuting attorney, circuit clerk, and the judge himself had fought for the Confederacy. The witnesses were brought forward and a plain case of theft was made out against Collins. The only dependence of the defense was the testimony of Collins' daughter Rose, who was to prove an alibi. She was a beautiful woman, and was made to tell her story for all it was worth. Col. Bell made a most touching plea, appealing to the sympathies of the jury for a beautiful woman in distress with all the power of language he could summon. But the veterans of Dousison and Shiloh were unmoved.

Then old Phil Thompson laid himself out to mystify them and raise a doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and he, too, finally began to appeal to their gallantry. In the midst of a glowing sentence, however, he found the jury yawning, looking out of the window, and wholly inattentive. Breaking off his peroration the old lawyer leaned back on a table a moment, eyed the jury quizzically with a humorous twinkle in his eye, and said:

"Look here, gentlemen, this stealing was done during the War, and you can't do anything with a man for that. You, Tom Mundy," he continued, turning and pointing to the foreman of the jury, a strapping big Kentuckian, "don't you remember that sheep you stole in Powell's Valley? You can't convict Ed Collins. There was a general waking up of the jury, and a smile went round. "And you, Dan Bond, you know that horse you stole from Lord Alexander in the spring of '62? You can't send a man to prison for stealing cattle."

The smile broke into an open guffaw in one or two places, and half a dozen men on the back seats stood up.

As the old man took up the jury one by one and recalled his shortcomings the laughter became general and continuous. Finally he said: "And there's my son Phil. Wasn't he one of Morgan's worst horse-thieves? What can he say against Ed Collins? And you, Ed Butts, you remember that raid on that old Yankee sympathizer in East Tennessee? And can you raise your voice against him? And his Honor on the bench, if the truth were known—but the rest of the sentence was drowned in a storm of laughter and uproar of applause that shook the building. The jury was out three minutes, and brought in a verdict for acquittal.—*Louisville Times.*

The President's Vetoes.

Out of 122 bills vetoed by President Cleveland during the present session of Congress only two were passed, notwithstanding the objections of the Executive. And with respect to one of these two, final action was taken with the concurrence of the President in consequence of later information received by him. The tribute to the care and justice with which President Cleveland considers acts of Congress is a striking one.—New York Star.

Signs of a Break Up at the Straits.

CHEBOYGAN, March 12.—The weather has been warm and pleasant for several days. The snow is disappearing rapidly. If the weather continues pleasant the ice in the straits will certainly break up early in April.

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the invalids of every community, if, instead of calling a physician for every ailment, they were wise enough to put their trust in Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and Liver, such as Scrofula in its various forms, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Female irregularities, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Exposure and Imprudence of Life. No person can take these Bitters according to instructions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters numbers on its list of cures more than any other medicine known, and have already acquired a great celebrity, being used generally as a family medicine. Sold by O. B. Weed & Co., and G. W. Crouter.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Dr. G. W. Crouter can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing, and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, cough and colds, he will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a trial bottle free.

Only 25 Cents.

buys a perfect remedy for Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness, and Loss of Sleep. Try it. Sold by O. B. Weed & Co., and G. W. Crouter.

SCROFULA

Humors, Erysipelas, Canker, and Catarrh, Can be cured by purifying the blood with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a remedy for Scrofulous Humor. It is pleasant to take, acts promptly and signally on the body, and produces a lasting and permanent benefit, being more salt than any medicine I ever used. E. Haines, No. Lindale, O.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured. Mary C. Lansdale, Rockport, Me.

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured. Simon L. Cook, 909 Albany st., Boston Highlands, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Sullen Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Mills Jane Peirce, South Bradford, Mass.

Millinery And Fancy Goods!

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper,

At the Ingleside.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Send for a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own Wagons out of the best material, and WARRANT EACH WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale.

F. E. Wood,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

G E O. W. M I L L E R

I am not selling out, but I am selling all the goods I can; and if you will give me a call, I will convince you that I am selling **better goods for less money** than can be bought in this or any other town. The "I off" and "selling out" sales are getting old. All I ask is, give me a call for **anything in the clothing line** and convince yourself.

G E O. W. M I L L E R

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Charcoal and Pig Iron,

AND

General Merchandising,

IRONTON, - MICH.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING, CEILING, AND PINEWOOD LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

A complete line of Silverware, Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Gold Pens.

All the leading AMERICAN WATCHES in Stock. All the latest best and most improved Watches Repairing Promptly Done And Warranted.

C. H. BELLAIRE,

Bridge St., Charlevoix.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of the lake. Rates reasonable. Good sample rooms for commercial travelers adjoining lobby.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Car Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

Daily Mail

AND

Stage Line

TO EAST JORDAN.

During the coming winter, Burns & Scroggie as sub-contractors for F. J. Smith, will carry the mail between Charlevoix and East Jordan, leaving Charlevoix at 7:00 a. m., arriving at East Jordan by noon. Returning, leave East Jordan at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Charlevoix by 6:00 p. m. Passengers and baggage carried at reduced rates.

BURNS & SCROGGIE,

Charlevoix, - Mich.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 17, 1887.

100 Stoves at Cost. D. C. Loveday, of East Jordan, offers his entire stock of stoves at cost, for cash, to close them out and make room for other lines of goods. Now is the time to secure bargains.

Sewing Machines.—If you want a good machine cheap, call on D. Sherwood, at his shoe store on Bridge street, and examine the American No. 7, and learn prices.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. We need the cash now.

☞"Jefferies" is the cheapest market in town. Everything clear down. Come back old friends and try it.

☞"Fresh Oysters, direct from Baltimore, at Jefferies' Market.

Itch, Prairie Mange and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggist, Charlevoix. 10ly4

Local Notes and News.

A. Buttars is in Lansing this week

Mrs Byron See is home from the south.

A prize fight agitated all East Jordan last week.

E. H. Green is in Grand Rapids on business this week.

It is now possible to work ten hours per day by daylight.

C. J. Grier is visiting relatives in southern Michigan this week.

A. Brown, of Frankfort, made us a call on Wednesday evening.

Perry Weed is putting sliding glass doors in front of his shelves.

Contrary people generally figure conspicuously in local matters.

The Charlevoix minstrels entertain the people of Norwood to-night.

H. L. Mills, of Aurora, Ohio, visited L. E. Allen and family last week.

Lake Michigan shows open water wherever the wind is from the east or south.

An amendment meeting was held at Barnard school house on Tuesday evening.

On next Monday night the Charlevoix ministrel company will play in Petoskey.

Many predict an early spring. We earnestly hope their predictions may prove true.

Bryant Weed returned from Traverse City last Saturday, for a three weeks' vacation.

L. E. Allen has gone to Chicago on business connected with his government contracts.

Messrs. Guinon and Dillon, of the Petoskey Democrat, made us pleasant calls on Tuesday.

A daughter arrived at C. F. Van Zile's on Tuesday, March 15th, to help make home happy.

Two communications on the temperance question are unavoidably held over until next issue.

An entertainment will be given at Barnard school house next Thursday evening. Subject—Temperance.

Levi Lamphear rejoices in the possession of a bran new boy which arrived at his home last Saturday.

Jas. W. Tripp has broken camp on the Wilcox job in Norwood with a out of about two thousand cords.

Sib Ackert returned home from Florida last Saturday, and regaled his friends with fresh oranges and stories.

The Charlevoix ministrels had a $60.00 house at Boyne City last week —which is exceedingly good for that town.

Another blizzard set in Saturday night, and continued all day Sunday, filling the streets and alleys with snow drifts.

Miss Gertie Sears, of East Saginaw, well known among Charlevoix's summer visitors, died last week, of paralysis of the heart.

A. D. Cruickshank will take you "Across the Continent" free, if you not Wednesday evening, if you will go to Green's hall.

Sell when offered a fair price, reinvest, sell again and keep doing so. That is the way to make things lively and build up the town.

The merchant who wants your custom bad enough to advertise for it, wants it, as the one who will make it worth it for you to trade with him.

G. W. Crouter and J. L. Hurd are in attendance as delegates at the meeting of the Michigan Business Men's Association at Grand Rapids, this week.

Harry B. White, grand chief templar of Ohio I. O. G. T., will discuss the prohibitory amendment at Barnard's opera house next Monday evening, March 21st. He comes well recommended, and should have a house full of listeners.

W. H. Porter and family, of East Jordan, went to Coultersville, Pa., last week to visit friends, and will remain several weeks. Mr. Porter reports no sleighing south of Grand Rapids, wheat looking green in Ohio, and lots of mud in Pennsylvania.

Mike Litney will associate himself with Joseph Steinel, of Sutton's Bay, in the livery business, occupying the barn on the north side of Union street, near the corner of Bridge street. They expect to put in a good outfit, and serve the people in a first-class manner.

At the independent caucus last Saturday night, a committee of three were appointed to arrange for and call future independent village caucuses before Friday evening of the week previous to the week of election. The committee were Robert Miller, R. W. Kane, and Geo. W. Jefferis.

The 15,000 brook trout mentioned in these columns last week were received and planted according to program. Two or three years hence the sportsmen who visit Charlevoix will have occasion to thank L. D. Bartholomew & Co. for their untiring efforts to stock Stover's and McGeoch's creeks with an abundance of brook trout.

The Michigan Farmer's way of getting rid of the English sparrow is as follows: "Put some corn meal in a dish for a few days, till they form the habit of coming there to eat; then mix in a little Rough on Rats, and there will be a grand cleaning out sale of sparrows for the spring trade. Do this now while the native birds are away."

The Petoskey dramatic club played to good houses on Monday and Tuesday nights, and made many friends by their excellence in portraying some of the facts and frailties of life. The manner in which the "Soldier of Fortune" was rendered on Tuesday would have done credit to any professional traveling company. We hope to greet them again in the near future.

The Cheboygan base ball club have made contracts with Morrisey, who played short stop here last summer and Garber of the Harbor Springs club. They want to make a little compact circuit of the following clubs: Cheboygan, Petoskey, Mackinaw City, Fort Mackinac, St. Ignace, and some club on Pine Lake. If we are going to do anything next season we had better be making preparations.—Petoskey Record.

William Adams, a boy of seventeen, was sent to the Detroit House of Correction from Idaho in 1885, having been sentenced to prison for life for mail robbery, has just had his sentence commuted to imprisonment to seven years from the date of his first commitment. The boy, who has been a model convict, broke down completely when told the good news. "I won't notice the time I've got to serve," he said, "I suppose I deserve a good big punishment for being caught in such bad company."

Some of the philantropic citizens of Brooklyn have conceived a plan whereby the fear of being buried alive, which haunts the minds of many persons, may be removed, and they are about to bind themselves together as an incorporated company. In the suburbs of that city be erected fashioned to hold a large number of coffins. In these receptacles the coffins will be ranged about with open lids, and will remain in the receptacles until the time they contain show signs of life or are proved by decay to be dead. Means will be provided so that if a person in any of the coffins should be alive he could communicate by speaking tube or telephone to an attendant, and receive the proper aid.

Commissioner Sparks has ordered the restoration to entry of 12,320 acres of land in the Reed City, Michigan, land district, which was selected in 1871 by the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw railroad company. The commissioners in 1885 held that these lands were excepted from the railroad grant by reason of having been embraced in an Indian reservation at the date of the grant, and that by the subsequent extinguishment of the Indian reservation, the lands reverted to the public domain, and did not inure to the railroad company. Secretary Lamar affirmed this decision, and the present action opens the lands to settlement and entry under the public land laws.

Prof. J. B. Allen had a narrow escape from death last Sunday while driving down from East Jordan on the ice. Soon after leaving Jordan the wind blew off his hat, and he was unable to recover it and was compelled to continue his journey bareheaded. Before reaching Charlevoix he had become so stupefied with cold and the snow was so dense, that he had to trust almost entirely to the horse to keep the direction, and when he neared the shore was astonished to find the horse within twenty feet of the open water in the upper channel. After considerable difficulty he reached the land, and by the time he arrived at the barn he was so nearly paralized that he had to be helped out of the sleigh.

The Village Election.

At the union caucus last Saturday evening, A. J. McLeod was nominated for president; Alex. Cameron, A. E. Mason, and W. A. Smith for trustees; H. S. Harsha for clerk; A. J. Mudge for treasurer; Byron See for assessor; Gurley Boak for street commissioner, and Mike Litney for constable. At the close of the union caucus an independent caucus was held, and J. A. Heath nominated for president, C. J. Grier for third trustee, Wm. H. Phelps for street commissioner, and Andy McCall for constable. The total vote cast was 227, Grier, 44; Boak over Phelps, 78; Litney over McCall, 44. [Mr Grier was out of town at the time of the caucus and on the day of election, and we have reason to believe did not know of or intend that his name should be used in a second caucus.]

Historical Society.

On Friday evening last the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Loveday of East Jordan was thrown open to the Charlevoix historical society, who arrived in sleigh loads, early in the evening. After partaking of the bounties of a well spread table and enjoying a social time in general the program was introduced.

Mr. W. A. Brown read an able paper upon "Julius Cæsar and the first triumvirate," which could not fail to instruct and please those interested in Roman history.

Readings were given by Misses Phila Wood and May Waterbury, and Mr. H. Lee Iddings.

Mrs. Hines, Dr. Carlstein, Messrs. Wheat and Kanaay rendered good vocal and instrumental selections in abundance.

The East Jordan orchestra also kindly furnished excellent music.

Mr. Ann Loveday was presented a gold ring from his Charlevoix friends in token of their respect and esteem, it being his sixteenth birthday.

The trip was a complete success and was a greatly enjoyed by all who ventured forth.

The society will meet at the home of Hon. John Nichols, Friday evening, March 18, 1887. Paper by Rev. W. G. Clark.

M. E. Church.

On Tuesday evening we meet at the parsonage, and sitting together seek from the "Great Teacher" such help as shall enable us to teach our classes in the study and practice of the word.

On Thursday we meet to pray for and with each other, to help each other in the great battle, and to provoke each other to good works.

On Sunday morning at the usual hour we will welcome you. Seats are free.

Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m., led by Rev. W. G. Clark. Theme: "Habit of thanksgiving." 1 Thess. 5:18.

Preaching at 7:30 by the pastor.

W. H. McCARTNEY.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's Germans Syrup* to let its wonderful properties be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can see it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists who have used it, to the poor, dying consumptives, at least to try one bottle, as 92,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *Germans Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles 10 cents at all druggists, regular size, 75 cents, sold by all druggists and dealers, in the United States and Canada. 1ow1

Wonderful Cures

Dr. G. W. Crouter, retail druggist of Charlevoix, Mich., says: "We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery Electric Bitters, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for six years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of protracted consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter. 1

Money Refunded.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known in its practice as Dr. Pete's Cough Syrup for Consumption. It is now called Dr. Pete's Recent Cough Cure. It the safest, the quickest, the best. No other Cough, Cold, and Consumption remedy is half equal. We warrant it and will promptly refund the money paid for it if a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle is used. Sold by O. B. Weed & Co., and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Union Caucus.

There will be a union caucus, at Black's school house, in the township of Marion, on Friday evening, March 25th at 7:30 o'clock, to put in nomination men for the several township offices. Every voter in the township cordially invited.

Marion Township Caucus.

A caucus to nominate candidates for township officers will be held at Black's school house, on Saturday afternoon, March 26th, at one o'clock.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

GET THE BEST

If your neighbors want a clean, handsome, weekly newspaper, giving all the latest and most reliable news from all parts of the country, have them send 25 cents for this paper two months on trial, or for four months, 75 cents for six months, $1.50 per year. Address

The Charlevoix Journal,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

ADVERTISERS ☞ Others who wish to examine an advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS.**

WE ARE SELLING OUT.

As our store will be changed this spring, WE MUST DISPOSE of our large stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

—At some price for CASH ONLY.—

Bargains! Bargains!!

In everything which can be found in our store. Give us a call and be convinced yourself that we mean business. Truly Yours,

ROSENTHAL & SON.

SAP PAILS!

SAP PANS!

SAP SPILES

Atkins Saws,

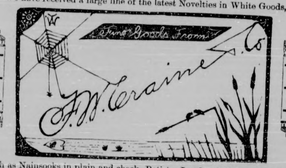
Perfection Axes.

Job and Tin Work. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

First Arrival of

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We have received a large line of the latest Novelties in White Goods,



Such as Nainsooks in plain and check, Batiste, London Shirtings, Pongees, Spider Cloths, Tufted Batiste and India Linens, which are without doubt the most desirable patterns and qualities this side New York City.

OUR NEW FLANNELS AND DRESS GOODS

are all of the most approved styles and colorings, with beautiful trimmings to match. Come and see them. A few more CLOAKS to close out at an extremely low figure. Come in and see us whether you wish to buy or not.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

Rules and Regulations adopted by the District Board of District No. 1, Village of Charlevoix, Nov. 14, 1880, and revised by the Present Board March 1, 1887.

SECTION 1. No pupil shall be admitted to any department of the school under five years of age. Pupils are required to commence attendance promptly at the beginning of each term, to be regular and punctual, to conform to the regulations, to yield prompt obedience to all directions of teachers.

SEC. 2. Each pupil shall be required to pursue at least three of the regular studies, and no pupil shall take extra studies or discontinue any in which he is engaged, without special permission from the Principal.

SEC. 3. Each pupil must be supplied with books, slate, and other utensils required by the class of which he is a member, and no pupil without such notice by the teacher. Indigent pupils, in cases of necessity, may be provided for by application to the Board.

SEC. 4. Each class shall have its regular course of study for each term, as prescribed by the Board, which each member shall be required to pursue; excuse a pupil for a time from a study or studies; all the studies of a course, however, must be completed before graduation.

SEC. 5. Tuition for non-resident pupils shall be $1.25 per month in the High School, and Grammar room, and $1.00 per month in all the other Departments, payable in advance, and no non-resident pupil shall be received by the teachers except on presentation of receipt for tuition for ensuing month.

SEC. 6. Any pupil who shall injure or deface any school property, shall pay all damages or be suspended, and re-admitted only by permission of the Board.

SEC. 7. Every pupil who shall be absent in the Grammar and Intermediate departments four half days, and in the Primary Department six half days in four consecutive weeks, without satisfactory excuse from the parent or guardian, either in person or by letter, that the absences were caused by sickness of the pupil or in the pupil's family, shall forfeit his or her seat in the school, and the teacher shall immediately notify the parent and the Principal that the pupil is suspended. Pupils thus suspended shall not be restored unless the parent or guardian shall give to the Principal satisfactory assurance that the pupil's attendance in the future shall be regular and punctual.

In application of this rule, two tardinesses, two dismissals, or leaving school without permission during school hours, shall be regarded equivalent to one absence.

Absence or dismissal for religious instruction, or during days held sacred by parents, shall be excepted from the above discipline at the written request of the spiritual adviser of the family, sent to the Principal.

SEC. 8. Concerted absence or truancy from school, or from any regular exercise, may be punished by suspension at the discretion of the Principal.

SEC. 9. Any pupil who is habitually tardy, or truant, or guilty of open disobedience or insubordination, or who indulges in the use of profane or improper language, or makes use of tobacco in any form during school hours, or whose general conduct is injurious, may be suspended by the Principal, and re-admitted only by permission of the Board.

SEC. 10 Teachers shall notify parents by mail or in person before the number of absences is such as to require suspension.

E. CARPENTER, Moderator.
O. S. WASHBURN, Assessor.
OSCAR UPRIGHT, Director.

THE GRAND RAPIDS

DAILY DEMOCRAT

Is the popular paper of Western Michigan. Contains the associated press dispatches. Sent by mail a

50 CENTS A MONTH!

Only eleven and one-half cts. a week. 7ow 13.

Mackinaw & Marquette R. R.

THE MACKINAW SHORT LINE.

Only Direct Route to Marquette and the Iron and Copper Regions of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Two Through Trains each way daily, making close connections in United Depots at all Points.

The territory traversed is famous for its

UNEXCELLED HUNTING AND FISHING.

Tickets for sale at all points via this route.

For Maps, Folders, rates and information, address, E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich.

THE SUNNY SIDE.

BY S. MOORE.

Always choose the sunny side
Where you can such bliss attain;
Never swim against the tide;
Wait the flowing back again.

Should the clouds of sorrow lower,
Veiling pleasure's fairest ray,
Wait, you'll find the darkest hour
Is the one preceding day.

Happiness is not in wealth,
Joy is not a work of art,
Greater is the gift of health,
Sweeter is a peaceful heart.

Though the gift you get be small,
If it spares with you or others,
You are rich, for you have all
That your present need requires.

If you can rejoice to-day,
Do not fret about to-morrow;
Happiness will longer stay
By avoiding needless sorrow.

Always try to act the man
Honestly perform your part,
Do whatever good you can,
Cultivate a thankful heart.

Neither do nor suffer wrong
Never serve nor bow to pride,
Thus you'll smoothly glide along
Life's delightful sunny side.

GERTY'S TRAMP.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

I hardly think that Gerty's Tramp, as we called him, would have been tolerated around our place for a week, save for the all-powerful protection which she persisted in according him.

But, as it was, we gradually grew accustomed to him, and when he suddenly developed professional skill as a linguist—as he did one day by the merest accident—in setting up tomato cans, preserve jars, and the like, besides tinkering the kitchen ware, he became of real use to us, and at last recognized as a fixture at The Maples, as my sung villa on the Hudson was called.

His name was Ichabod Flotsam, as we told Gerty soon after being taken under her wing. After that we usually called him Ike, except the little girl herself, who always addressed him or spoke of him as Ichabod with much seriousness of manner.

Gerty, I would say, in passing, is our only child; a precocious, old-womanish, wise little maid of twelve summers, but with the ways and manners of many an experienced housewife of thrice her years, and whose slightest wish is mostly law with both her mother and myself.

On the summer evening when Ichabod Flotsam first shambled up to our gate, begging for food and employment in a thin, far-away voice, he was the most unattractive specimen of the genus tramp, of the listless, knock-kneed, box-backed, furtive-eyed variety, it had ever been our misfortune to meet. We gave him plenty to eat and a place in the barn to sleep. Thereafter, as he grew fond upon us, I had a cot rigged up for him in a disused tool-room over the coach-house, and in a short time his lugubrious personality became almost as familiar and twice as homely as the pump or the clothes-wires.

Ichabod has been very saving of his Assets, and not without a purpose, said she, gravely. "He is about to send to Pittsburgh for a carpet-bag containing valuable papers. The Demon of Debt committed his having of them last spring. He has also written and mailed an Epistle, whose address he concealed from even Me."

The carpet-bag arrived by express in due course of time. Thereafter, for a week or more, scowling to Gerty, Ichabod's leisure hours were employed in reading and rereading the letters which it contained.

"The documents must be of Vast and Mysterious import," said Gerty one day. "Ichabod has twice admitted me to his apartment while he reads them. They are all in one handwriting, which I judge must be a Female's. I think a Crisis must be at Hand."

On the following afternoon a letter came for Ichabod, to my care. It was in a fashionable envelope, and the address was in a woman's hand.

That evening he asked leave to go on the following morning to G——, to remain perhaps till Thursday. I readily granted it, at the same time paying him a few dollars owing to him, and expressed the hope that his sister had brought him good luck.

"I ain't sure yet if it's good or bad, sir," said he, "but it's made an appointment with—a certain party I'm very desirous of meeting."

He left for G——on foot at an early hour in the morning, and I myself quitted home shortly after, intending to pass the day with a friend at H——, the river landing, which was about as far to the north of us as was G——, the railroad town to the west—a trifle over six miles.

In the middle of the day, during my absence, my wife and daughter were visited by a comely, bright-eyed, business-like lady, who had driven from H—— in a hired coach, and who rather astonished them by saying:

"I am Selina Graves, a near relative of the young man, Ichabod Flotsam, whom you have been kindly employing for some time past. I had an appointment to meet him at the steamboat landing this morning, but he was not there. I drove right here, thinking he might be sick."

"There must be some mistake about the place of meeting," said my wife. "Ichabod set out this morning for the railroad station at G——, to meet someone from whom he received a letter yesterday."

"Dear me, how unfortunate!" said Miss Graves; "though maybe it was my fault—writing one thing and meaning another. I could almost vow that I appointed to meet him at the river, instead of the railroad. But I must drive after him, poor fellow! How far is it to G——, pray? and have you some one who will direct the hackman which road to take?"

"Certainly. It is only about the same distance you have already driven," said my wife. "But will you not take off your things and rest a little?"

The offer was politely declined, though the visitor seemed suddenly overcome, and applied her handkerchief to her eyes.

"Ichabod has had a terrible hard time of it," said she, recovering; "and I made so certain of seeing him at once that this disappointment is very trying. Pray, hear with me a little, madam.

And then, suddenly starting up, she exclaimed: "By the way, my coat-in was to bring with him a number of letters which he has lately received, and, from what I remember of his forgetfulness, he has as like as not forgotten them. I wish I could be certain. They are very important and affecting as both. Indeed, without them I hardly think I can effect the delicate task of reconciliation—between him and others that has brought me here."

"Ichabod took nothing with him but his Walking Stick, ma'am," interposed Gerty. "The letters make such a large Package that he could not have put them in his pocket without Betraying their presence. Besides, he would have told Me, for I am his Guardian."

Miss Graves, not being familiar with our daughter's unique style, at first stared, and then laughed.

"Do take me to his room at once," she cried, imploringly; "that I may carry the letters to him, if he has forgotten them."

My wife hesitated, but she had been rather preposessed by her visitor, and finally directed Gerty to conduct Miss Graves to Ichabod's room. This was accordingly done, the lady stopping on her way to the coach-house to tell her hackman to find out the proper road to G——, for which she would be ready to set out in a few moments. Upon reaching Ichabod's room she, according to Gerty, had rummaged for young man's carpet-bag in a very summary manner, possessed herself of the letters, and then prying hastily into the back and driven off, without so much as a "Thank you" or "Good-by" for my wife.

This was the story they had for me when I reached home that evening.

Ichabod returned on Thursday morning, having passed the days and nights in anxious waiting at the G——tavern, and looking distressed and haggard.

My wife found him in the family sitting-room. He was leaning his head in his hands wearily on the table, as if exhausted from a long journey or dwelling over some mystery he would not reveal to us. She told me of his return at once.

"You do not look as if your visit had been altogether satisfactory, Ichabod," said I, after we had all given him good-morning.

"No, sir," he faltered, twisting his fingers in a hat-band in a nervous way he had. "—I didn't meet the party I expected to see."

"But someone has been here looking for you in your absence," I said; and forthwith began to tell him how she had taken under her wing.

He listened wide-mouthed, with stunned, dazed expression, until I came to tell of the visitor's demand for his letters, and of Gerty conducting her to his room, when he interrupted me with an insistent, late cry, as though stilling, if not managed to explain:

"The letters, sir! you—you didn't give em to her?"

Nothing was left me but to reply in the affirmative.

"Dead again!" almost howled the young man, tearing his hair with savage fury. "Tricked again, and by that beautiful fiend! Oh, fool that I've been!"

He staggered a little out of the house, but fainted away before he could cross the grounds.

With a feeling of deep commiseration, I had him conveyed to his room and sent for the physician.

The doctor looked grave, and predicted a fever, which soon set in. We made the patient as comfortable as possible, furnishing his room with whatever could be spared, and indulging the poor fellow in everything he fancied, while Gerty, with her mother, passed a terrible winter, running from place to place in the West and Southwest, sometimes in jail as a vagrant, sometimes begging, least-times working, but always tramping, tramping on, sleeping anywhere and nowhere, with half-a-meal-to-day and no meal to-morrow, in a dreary round of daily misery such as no one who has never tried it can ever imagine. In the spring I received to make my way East again. I managed to steal enough rides on freight trains to carry me from Memphis to Philadelphia. But they were so hard on tramps there that I started for Buffalo on foot. It was on my way there that I stopped at your gate, and you took me in—God bless you all! As I began to pick up strength my head got steadier, and I even began to hope that Selina had remained true to me, after all. I wrote to her, and at the same time sent to Pittsburgh for my letters, as you know. My intention was to return them to her, if she should convince me of her good faith. The rest you know. Her letter, asking an appointment to meet me at G——, was only a trick to get me out of the way while she came to The Maples by river, instead of rail, to obtain the sealed letters, for without them she would not have dared to execute her designs.

Ichabod had for some time been speaking in a very weak voice, and now, as he concluded, the tears were flowing unbidden ground his teeth in impotent rage.

"Are all these letters of value?" I asked.

For answer, he handed me the newspaper he had been holding, and pointed to a marked item for Gerty and me to read. It was a description of his father's home in Selina Graves, at a date only two days after our surreptitious visit to The Maples.

"I wish you had just one of these forged papers only," I exclaimed, "together with a remnant of Selina's writing."

"Why, I have both," said Ichabod. "But what can you want with them?"

"Give them to me, and I will tell you."

Under his directions Gerty produced the carpet-bag, and took from between the lining and the outside covering a small, flat package, which he handed to me.

"Have I your leave to retain this draft, or forgeries?" I asked.

"It was the only one of the forgeries never innocently used," said Ichabod. "As a good loser in my pocket, the detectives missed it when they searched me. Why do you ask?"

"Simply because I am something of an artist in these matters," I replied, "and I am convinced that the same hand wrote the name affixed to it and these other names of the same person which appear in this letter. Truly Ichabod, when letters to you could have compromised so much more than they did, Her criminality equals her perfidy."

That evening, after turning the matter over in my mind, I wrote a long letter to Ichabod Gerty, briefly summing up the contents of the forged notes and holding forth my deductions as to the author of the poor young man's wrongs and misfortunes.

Indeed, my zeal carried me so far that I mailed the letter to Selina, without consulting Ichabod.

I did not speak of it, indeed, till the second day following, when I was able to show him his father's letter in reply.

"Why, I don't know, I did it impulsive, sir," said Ichabod, "but

O I C
X L C R SPECTACLES.
B Y s B 4 U C U R 2 Late.
These Spectacles will assist you to Strengthen and Restore the Failing Sight.
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Prohibition Prohibits in Iowa.

The following letter from Rev. James Gorton, recently of Charlotte, will be read with special interest by many temperance friends and other prohibition workers in Michigan:

Editor of The Center:—I have left Michigan and settled here just in time to miss the work and the glory of your present great contest for constitutional prohibition. How glad I should be to be in that battle for which I have done all I could to hasten its coming.

The prohibition sentiment is strengthening all the time in this state. It is stronger to-day by far than ever before. The law is being more generally and thoroughly enforced. All the saloons of Fayette county (in which county I have a preaching station) were recently raided by the authorities, and large amounts of beer and other liquors seized. The liquors were condemned, and I saw them destroyed. Thirty or forty permanent injunction cases were brought and sustained by the court. Also criminal proceeding involving fines and imprisonment were instituted and will be sustained. Cedar Falls, where I live, is a beautiful town of four thousand inhabitants, no open saloons and two dead breweries. There are more open saloons in Des Moines or in Sioux City, two of the largest and most rapidly growing cities in the state. The court has just closed the last saloon in Sioux City, seized and confiscated the liquors, fined the proprietor and sent him to jail. It is said that the last saloon kept open from early morn till late at night, its bar constantly thronged, and did a business of a thousand dollars per day—probably eight or nine hundred dollars being clear profit. You see that reducing the number of saloons does not appear to materially reduce the amount of drinking. The drinking men will be sure to find the open saloon even if it is a few rods or a mile away from their beaten track.

At Des Moines the largest distillery in the country has just been closed by a permanent injunction issued by Judge Conrad. This distillery has been established only about two years, and is said to have been making thirty thousand dollars per month ever since it started. Now its owner proposes to put it on wheels and tote it to Nebraska or Illinois, or somewhere where the prohibition "craze" has not reached and ripened into law. But the craze will surely spread and catch him, and he will finally have to trundle his big distillery into the sea. The Des Moines Register, the leading republican paper of the state, heartily approves this action of the judge, and strongly affirms that distilleries, breweries and saloons can do no good to the business interests of any city, but can only do vast harm, not only to business but to all other interests of a city; and points with pride to the fact that two of the largest and fastest growing cities of the state (Des Moines and Sioux City) are without the single open saloon, and that every interest of these cities—business, social, moral, educational, religious—is improved by that fact.

Prohibition has come to stay in Iowa, and it has come to prohibit. Its fruits are already of immense value to the state. I prophesy that what has happened to Des Moines will surely happen to Detroit and to all the large cities of Michigan. We shall see the day in which there will not be a brewery or a saloon in any of those cities; and all their legitimate business, and other good interests will be greatly advanced thereby, and crime and poverty and misery will be greatly diminished. The sheriff and prosecuting attorney of Des Moines say this is the result there, and that they are glad of it.

Let Michigan push the fight for constitutional prohibition with all possible vigor; and let it be a non sectarian, non partisan, prohibitionists, democrats, republicans stand shoulder to shoulder and fight with unbroken ranks and with unconquerable courage for victory. Make Detroit so hot with prohibition agitation that it shall give a handsome majority for prohibition, and thus have no record of shame and evil memory for the future. Give us a hundred thousand majority for prohibition in the state, and thus make Michigan the banner prohibition state. May it be the grandest battle that Michigan ever fought, and the grandest victory for civilization the state has ever achieved.

JAMES GORTON.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, Mar. 3.

Loyal Legion.

The Loyal Legion meets as usual at Green's hall at 3 p. m., Saturday. Rev. W. G. Clark will have something of interest to say on the question of the day.

If you are opposed to prohibition it is just possible you are mistaken, and it is but fair that you should cordially examine our side of the question, and if you are with us you need to keep posted, so as to win others.

Please be present on time next Saturday.

"Time and tide wait for no man," and if you are not careful, election will come and go and the moment for action will be lost while we are getting ready to work.

SEC'Y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the hair to a vigorous growth. Old persons all that can be coupled to make the hair beautiful are hereby invited to use it. It restores, dandruff, and renders the hair flexible and glossy.

A GREAT MISTAKE

has heretofore been made in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, and nervous or muscular troubles. This is evidenced by the failure on the part of thousands of sufferers to find relief even though they have exhausted the skill of various physicians and tried numerous so-called remedies. To such Athlophoros is offered as a *safe, sure, and quick cure*. Its success has been phenomenal, and yet it is not surprising because it will do all that is claimed for it. The Athlophoros Co. will gladly refer any who desire to make an investigation to reliable parties who have been cured by it.

Mrs. D. C. Pickett, Columbus, Wis., says: "It is a little over a year ago since I was so badly afflicted. The disease was in every nerve and muscle of my body. I was completely prostrated and helpless for four weeks. I could not bear to be touched, as even the weight of a finger would cause the greatest pain, and I was in constant dread of its getting into the heart, in fact it bordered very close to it, and the doctor had very grave doubts as to my getting well. I tried many different kinds of medicines, but was recommended to try Athlophoros, was positive it would help me. Oh, how sick is such one, and had it not been for the persistent efforts of my husband I don't think I should have continued taking it; but he insisted so strongly that I kept on with it. In about two days I began to improve, and when I had finished fifty, it seemed to me I was well. I only took a small dose as the medicine was so strong."

Malinda, Wisconsin.

I have used Athlophoros for rheumatism and I can cheerfully say with the most satisfactory results. GEO. W. PRYENTY, 66 Pinckney Street.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, Diseases of the urinary organs, both male and female, use Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

An excess of animal food and a partial closing of the pores of the skin, during the winter months, cause the system to become filled with impurities. These can be removed and the blood purified and invigorated by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Price $1.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the ninth day of December, A. D. 1885, executed by Samuel Orr (an numbered name) to Walter Brown, which mortgage was recorded in Liber 3 of mortgages, on page 300, on the second day of March, A. D. 1886, at 3.15 o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said mortgagee; and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt now remaining therein given, and doth hereby declare the whole principal sum remaining unpaid upon said mortgage as well as the interest thereon to be immediately due and payable, and whereas the amount due upon said mortgage and for the recovery of which the said mortgage and the moneys will be made at the date of this notice is the sum of Ninety two dollars and twenty cents principal and the further sum of twenty nine dollars and ninety four cents ($29.94) to become due on the ninth day of March, A. D. 1887, the sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as attorney fee on the foreclosure of said mortgage, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become so operative that notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House at the village of Boyne City, in said county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the **10th day of June, A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock** in the forenoon of said day, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The north half of the south east quarter of section ten (10) and the south west quarter of section ten (10) north of range seven (7) west, belonging to the town of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing eighty (80) acres of land according to the Government Survey.

Dated March 8th, A. D. 1887.

WALTER P. BROWN,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIEG,
Attorneys for Mortgagee
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Nancy M. Hipp, of Charlevoix county, Mich., on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1885, made and executed a mortgage to William H. Hipp to secure the payment of Two Hundred Dollars, payable in three years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1885, in liber 3 of mortgages, on page 100, and whereas the said mortgage was duly assigned to Wallace J. Hipp, by assignment, dated the 2d day of June, 1885, which said assignment was recorded in the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1886, in liber 3 of mortgages, on page 100, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said mortgage and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section seven (7), west, being in the town ship of Eveline, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, on the **20th day of May, A. D. 1887,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

WALLACE J. HIPP,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIEG,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage.
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Ira Ingersoll and Mary, his wife, to Charlevoix County, dated October 26, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 30th day of October, 1882, in Liber 2 of mortgages, on page 90, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Mary J. Cruickshank, now exercising the option to declare the whole of said mortgage due, and the interest thereon, to accrue thereby, as well as the interest thereon, to be due and payable at the time of the execution of this notice, and the amount due at the date hereof, is the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars and Twenty Cents ($225.20), principal and interest, and a further sum of Twenty-Five Dollars (the same being provided by law) as attorney fee in case of suit or action, either at law or in equity, for the foreclosure of said mortgage, therefore said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said premises, viz: The south half of the south half of that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Charlevoix, and being a part of the southwest quarter (1/4) of the southwest quarter (1/4) of section ten (10), town north, range seven (7) west, commencing forty (40) rods north of the south west corner of said section, and thence north thirty three (33) rods, thence east one (1) rod, thence south to corner City, on the **First Tuesday of April, A. D. 1887,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House in said Charlevoix, Mich.

Dated December 2, A. D. 1886.

ANDREW C. SHANK,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIEG,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

1-9.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease **Consumption**, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for **Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis,** and throat and lung **Maladies.** He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

A GENTLEMAN, having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is desirous to make known to others the simple mode of self-cure. To those who wish and are willing to test their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case.

Address in confidence, JAMES W. PINKNEY, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

PIMPLES. I will mail (free) a receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM, FOR PIMPLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BLACK HEADS, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful. Address, JOHN H. REMINGTON, Chemist, Cedar St., New York.

Truth with this compound, it is claimed that a Gray Hair can be restored to its original color. And the bright glow will last the virtues spent. Also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address—A. D. SYKATOR, 53 Ann St., New York.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ella Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Mary J. Sweetland, dated April twelfth, 1883, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix aforesaid, on the twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, in liber 3 of mortgages, on page 406, at six o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said Mary J. Sweetland; and whereas default has been made in the payment of an instalment of principal, due and payable on the first day of March, 1887, in and by the conditions of said mortgage, provided that should any default be made in the payment of any instalment of principal, or of any part thereof on any day whereon the same ought to be paid, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of ninety days, the principal sum then remaining unpaid, or any part thereof, should at the option of the said obligee or her assigns, become due and payable immediately therefrom; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the instalment of principal due and payable on the day above the same became due, and whereas said instalment and interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over ninety days, the said Mary J. Sweetland, mortgagee, by reason of default in payment of said instalment, has the option of the principal sum named in said mortgage, and the principal sum is now due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; and whereas there is now claimed to be due and payable as aforesaid upon said mortgage, at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, the sum of Two Hundred Seven Hundred and Twenty-One Dollars, ($2.721) principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining unpaid upon said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, notice is hereby given that in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises hereinafter described. Notice is further given that on **Friday the Twenty-Ninth Day of April, A. D. 1887,** at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, (that being the place and building in which the circuit court of Charlevoix county is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the said mortgage with the interest at ten per cent and all legal costs, including an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, as is allowed by the statute in such case made and provided, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All of those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, viz: Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), and thirty (30) in block one (1) in Lewis' Addition to the village of Charlevoix, according to the plat of said Addition on file and of record in the office of the register of deeds for said county of Charlevoix, Michigan, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1886, in liber 1 of plats, on page 60, which mortgage was duly assigned by said Milo Eaton, to said Mary J. Sweetland, by assignment dated the 2d day of June, 1885, which said assignment was recorded in the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1886, in liber 3 of mortgages, on page 100.

Dated February 8d, A. D. 1887.

MARY J. SWEETLAND,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GRIEG,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Hubbard D. Scovern and Harriet J. Scovern, his wife, dated November 1st, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1881, in liber 2 of mortgages, on page 64, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Mary J. Cruickshank, now exercising the option to declare the whole of said mortgage due, and the interest thereon, to accrue thereby, as well as the interest thereon, to be due and payable at the time of the execution of this notice, and the amount due at the date hereof, is the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars and Twenty Cents ($225.20), principal and interest, and a further sum of Twenty-Five Dollars (the same being provided by law) as attorney fee in case of suit or action, either at law or in equity, for the foreclosure of said mortgage, therefore said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said premises, viz: The south half of the south half of that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Charlevoix, and being a part of the southwest quarter (1/4) of the southwest quarter (1/4) of section ten (10), town north, range seven (7) west, commencing forty (40) rods north of the south west corner of said section, and thence north thirty-three (33) rods, thence east one (1) rod, thence south to corner City, on the **First Tuesday of April, A. D. 1887,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House in said Charlevoix, Mich.

Dated December 2, A. D. 1886.

ANDREW C. SHANK,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIEG,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

1-9.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!
Mexican Mustang Liminent
CURES
Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Spavin, Weak Back, Sprains, Bruises, Stiches, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Sores, Bunions, Corns, Scratches, Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Mad Itch, Screw Worm, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles, Crack.
THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine. The Lumberman needs it in case of accidents. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Canaler needs it for his teams and himself. The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench. The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Farmer needs it for everything without it. The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his farm yard. The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply aboard ashore. The Horse-thief needs it—it is his best friend and ally—silence. The Stock-raiser needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble. The Railroad man needs it and will need it as long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers. The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers in the woods and comfort when overcome by them. The Merchant needs it about his store among his employes. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted alone. Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy. Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages. Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN
This standard is standard of excellence which others must reach to equal.
It combines every improvement that invention suggests, skill and money can produce.
OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.
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Eveline.

Be good.
Be progressive.
Remember the poor.
Beautify your homes.
Spring poetry is more sing-song than poetry.
Elect good men for officers.
Lent terminates on April 10th.
We visited old friends at Undine last Sunday.
No school at the Hillegas district. It's vacation.
The family of M. J. Staley is very sick with scarlatina.
Last Thursday was "St. Patrick's day in the morning."
Last Sunday was first day of spring (according to the almanac).
"Poverty socials" are the latest. Suppose no one but correspondents are invited.
Mr. Whitford, of Undine, informed us that they have nearly 500,000 feet of logs at their mill; also that they intended starting up the mill on Monday.
There will be a caucus held in the town house in district No. 3, on next Saturday, March 26th, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of nominating officers for the election which occurs on April 4th. Turn out, boys.
We are informed that a certain young dude of this place, walked two miles to take his sweetheart to a dance a few evenings since, but on reaching her house was informed to find that she was engaged for the evening; that another young man had got in ahead of him. Never mind, Joe, there's lots more.

March 22.

Burgess.

Sugar making has commenced but the snow is rather deep for getting around in the bush.
Mr. Stevens, of Charlevoix, who bought the Bennett place on Susan lake, moved on to it one day last week.
The officers of district No. 4, have secured the services of Thomas Good rich, who taught the winter term of school, for the summer term.
One of the respected citizens of Hayes, who is ready to tackle any thing from dock walloping to presidency of national banks is said to be the successful hand to "tackle" stove wood, especially if some one else cuts it.
There is to be a caucus at the Gibson school house on Thursday, March 31st, for the purpose of nominating township officers. We understand there will be an independent township ticket in the field this spring.

March 22.

Barnard.

Are we going to have spring?
We hope that young man will not get left next time.
Miss Hagar Bennett, of Bay View, is visiting in the neighborhood.
The social Friday evening was quite well attended. Over seventeen dollars raised.
The dance at Mr. Anderson's last Thursday evening was well attended. A good time reported.
Mr. William Clark, who was confined to his bed last week with rheumatism, is able to be about the house again.
Richard Shapton has rented Mrs. Geo. Anderson's farm and is moving on, this week. Mrs. Anderson is moving to Charlevoix.

Ellsworth.

Frank Wrisley is drawing shingle bolts to the mill.
T. F. Nelson, of the East Jordan Enterprise passed here Monday.
The farmers are cutting wood and getting ready to make maple sugar.
Henry Hall intends to take his family to Boyne City this week to visit his parents.
Ralph Wiltse and Miss Johnson, of Mitchell, made us a very pleasant call Monday evening.
Some of our young people went to Central Lake to a dance one night last week. When they got there they found that one had not even been thought of at that place. But then, a sleigh-ride is worth something.

March 22.

The Salaries Amendment.

Whatever may be thought of the proposed prohibition amendment or the circuit court amendment, there should be but one opinion as to the amendment to be voted on this spring proposing to give the state officers salaries more nearly in accord with the requirements and responsibilities of those offices. With all her wealth and pride and public spirit, Michigan now bears the reproach of paying her officers the poorest salaries paid by any state in the union. Three other states, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, pay their governors the same salary that Michigan pays, but the population of all those states combined is less than half that of Michigan. But the total salaries of the administrative officers in any one of those small states aggregate much more than those of Michigan. In New Hampshire, for instance, the state treasurer has $1,800, the attorney general $2,200, and the superintendent of public instruction $2,000, double and more than double the salaries of the same officers in Michigan. In Rhode Island the secretary of state is paid $2,500, the treasurer $2,500, the attorney general $2,500, the commissioner of schools $2,500. In Vermont the salaries are: secretary of state, $1,700; treasurer, $1,700; superintendent of public instruction, $1,100. There is no attorney general in that state. In New Jersey, with a population but two-thirds that of Michigan, with but seven congressmen to Michigan's eleven, the governor is paid $6,000; the secretary of state, $6,000; the treasurer, $4,000, the attorney general, $7,000 and the superintendent of public instruction, $3,000. In Michigan the governor gets $1,000; the secretary of state, $800; the treasurer, $1,000; the attorney general, $1,000, and the superintendent of public instruction, $1,000. Such compensations are not only serious, but they call attention to a serious fault. Michigan is able to pay her officers more reliable wages. The expense of carrying the proposed amendments into effect will amount to only about three dollars for each one thousand dollars of taxable property. Every voter in the state should cast a ballot on the 4th day of April for the salaries amendment if it is the only vote he casts.—Telegram-Herald.

New for Democratic Victory!

The republican failure to coax the republican ticket out of the field has distinctly taken out of the hands of the party, and that discouragement threatens how urgently they stood in need of assistance. This confession of their need ought to encourage the democracy in the putting forth of their best efforts with a determination to carry their ticket by a handsome majority. It is a ticket worth all of their best efforts and of the success which such efforts can secure. Let the supreme bench be adorned with Griffin and Camp; let the board of regents replaced in the care of such Vanderveen and Sprague; and let the country be assured that in the clash of contending factions, the offering of old ties and the evolution of new parties, the democracy of Michigan still holds its way undaunted and has a better hold upon the confidence of the people than ever before. The moral effect of a democratic victory in Michigan this spring is inestimable. If it is lost through any neglect or shortcoming or laxity of efforts the party will be unparkonable.—Free Press.

As Argument in Favor of Prohibition.

George Melcotte Grunwaud, one of the brightest young newspapermen in the state, a nephew of S. E. Grunwaud, of Detroit, committed suicide by taking morphine in Grand Rapids last week. He left a wife and two children in a destitute condition. Whiskey did it. He was totally dead, but notwithstanding his misfortune he could have earned a large salary by his pen had his habits been but set.—The Oxygen Democrat.

ANDREW Overall John Robertson died at his home in this town, in Detroit, last Saturday, aged 72 years.

SUMNER.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Great Senator.

A Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis *News* writes: A well-known member of the cabinet tells some interesting reminiscences of Senator Sumner. A few days before Lincoln's second inauguration, Sumner called at the white house and told him that he was determined to defeat in the senate his favorite bill regarding Louisiana, because it involved a vicious principle, which would be quoted as a precedent when any large scheme of reconstruction, applying to the whole confederate states, might be brought forward. Lincoln blandly listened to the senator's remonstrances and replied: "Mr. Sumner, I am not convinced by your argument, and as to your threat of defeating the bill, I can tell you that is impossible, for I know that a clear majority of the senate is in its favor."

"But I tell you, Mr. President," answered Sumner, "it shall and will be defeated."

"Try it," was the quiet retort.

Sumner did try it. He appeared on the last night of that session of congress with a small law library, partly on his desk and partly piled up on each side of it. The bill was introduced, and, it was supposed, would be immediately passed. Sumner, however, had had spoken an hour or two it occurred to Senator Wade, of Ohio, to see Sumner—as the session of congress would soon expire, and as there was much necessary business still remaining to be done—how long the senator from Massachusetts intended to speak. Sumner replied in his most courteous tones that he feared he could not get through his argument in less than six hours. The senator from Ohio must see, from the books he had about him, every one of which contained matter bearing on the question of debate, and from which he intended to make copious extracts, that his speech must be of great length, and that he could not promise that it would come to a close before the legal session of congress came to an end. Wade, who had in his charge wrat was in effect Lincoln's bill, was, on this announcement, compelled to abandon it. Sumner managed to have the senate great subject of reconstruction postponed to that period when it could be discussed in all its larger relations, to the welfare at half-sessions of the country. It is very likely that this is a slender, or perhaps I should rather say inaccurate in detail; if so, the fault is in the memory of the listener, not in his long narrative. But the substantial reality of Lincoln's character, "of thought," he said, "must the president-elect, and consider my opposition a personal affront. Instead of that, you may imagine my surprise when he sent me a note next day asking me to accompany Mrs. Lincoln in his carriage to the ceremonies of the inauguration, and also to accompany her to the inaugural ball in the evening. As to the ball you may imagine the kind of work for that was excited when, with Mrs. Lincoln on my arm, I made my way through the throng of ladies and gentlemen present and placed her in the reserved seat. The thing was nothing in itself, but still I thought it read a lesson to shrewd politicians, which prompted to undertake the task to please such a man as President Lincoln."

It is evident that Sumner's way of rushing to upon Lincoln and bored with his vehement advice was not adapted to the moral constitution of Grant and Fish. Perhaps the latter did not concede the value of the information he was able to give while the former seemed the strenuousness amounting almost to impatience with which he urged his opinions on their attention. His quarrel with Grant came in the natural order of things.

Much has been said about Sumner's lack of humorous perception; but this defect has been somewhat overstated. There was, it must be admitted, a certain tendency in his eloquence to grandiloquence—a tendency which was in evidence as well as in his speech, in his judgment, in his admirable criticism of his friend Wordsworth, and in the great great poet sometimes brings in scenes of great interest for the illustration of their illustrate, and he called this "mental bombast" as distinguished from verbal. It is a vice of style into which serious minds are apt to slide, when they are deficient in that sense of humor which would instinctively correct and prevent it. Sumner undoubtedly was not without his full share of this defect.

At the time when he was among the most strenuous of those republicans who opposed the renomination of Grant for president, a friend called on him one evening at his rooms in Boston. He immediately began to declaim against the nomination of Grant as "a notorious man not fit to be made for a second term." In a pause of perhaps half a minute, when his vehemence was somewhat exhausted, and when he stopped to gather breath for a new assault, the friend took the opportunity to remark that what he had just said reminded him of something he had read in a newspaper a few days ago.

"Was it that," he eagerly inquired.

"Oh! nothing but this—a coincidence of opinion between your friend B——and your friend Agassiz."

"How could they have anything in common?"

"Well," replied the friend, "I know nothing about the matter except what the newspapers state. There is an absurd report abroad that Agassiz, on geological grounds, predicts that the world will be smashed to pieces on the 23d of October. The news was communicated to your friend B——, while he was absorbed in arranging columns of figures demonstrating that Grant could not be re-elected, and that he only paused a moment in his calculation to exclaim, 'Good! anything to beat Grant!'"

At this Sumner positively roared with laugh

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Wesley Greer, of Cannonsburg, Pa., has been awarded damages of $6,900 for the destruction of his house by the cause of natural gas from the company's pipes 122 feet distant.

Candy purchased in Montreal caused the death of Rev. William T. Howland and wife, at Auburndale, Mass., and the serious illness of their two children.

The funeral of Henry Ward Beecher, at Greenwood Cemetery, New York, was attended by an immense concourse of the deceased's friends and parishioners. Mrs. Beecher and the other relatives took an affecting farewell of the remains at Plymouth Church. The prayer of Pastor Halliday at the grave was of an unusually touching description. The will of Mr. Beecher bequeaths his life-insurance policy to his widow, the same to be invested and paid to her in quarterly payments. The remainder of his estate is left to his children. Fears are entertained that Mrs. Beecher will not long survive her husband. Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, made a very satisfactory cast of the great preacher's face.

The State of New Hampshire last year paid $193 for grasshopper bounties and $820 on bears.

Burnett Tiffany, whose secret marriage to Bertha Parson created so much gossip in New York, has sailed for Havre, and the understanding is that he has left his two weeks' bride never to return to her. He was prompted by his parents, it is said, in taking the step, and the young bride languishes in the back room of a third-story tenement without any visible means of support.

The funeral of Mrs. Neebe, wife of one of the condemned anarchists, was made the occasion at Chicago of a formidable demonstration by the followers of the red flag. Addresses were made by George Schaining and Paul Grottkau, the latter denouncing the authorities for indirectly causing Mrs. Neebe's death. The Paris commune was eulogized at length and its leaders treated as the pioneers of a great and good cause.

Elsen F. Fillsbury, a well known New England Democratic politician, died last week in Boston.

Martin V. B. Smith, a New York leather merchant, has failed, with preferences amounting to $127,000.

Commissioners appointed by the Masonic Grand Lodge of New York have expelled two objectionable characters from Prudence Lodge, among them being Jere Dunn and Tom Gould.

WESTERN.

D. A. West was arrested at Detroit on a charge of smuggling opium from Canada, the drug coming from China to British Columbia, and thence to St. Thomas, Ontario. The crime is believed to be an important one, and is the first blow struck at a gigantic scheme to defraud the government.

If that savage which Lord Macaulay prophesied would one day wander among the ruins of London ever comes to America we are willing to wager that he will be regaled by a "Black Crook" when he reaches the Chicago *Daily News*. The performance of that perennial spectacle will always be associated by the present generation with the name of Kiralfy, for those enterprising managers are the only entrepreneurs who devote their whole attention to this style of entertainment, and they have found how to pay no end well as the old stand-by "The Black Crook." For the next two weeks at McVicker's Theater, a new company under the management of Kiralfy will give the play another bearing, doubtless with the same result.

Over two hundred persons engaged in a fox-hunt near Jacksonville, Ill., and killed three foxes as their reward.

Nearly nine hundred fruit-cars, swaying loads of oranges, are lying at the chief shipping points in Southern California.

C. E. Brosier, of Detroit, forwarded a Michigan raccoon coat of unique design for presentation to the Emperor of Germany on his nineteth birthday.

Colonel Worden, an agent of the General Land Office, has served several lumber companies in Michigan to pay for cutting Government timber.

The grand jury at Morris, Ill., returned a joint indictment against Sabiwartz and Watt for the murder of Kellogg Nichols, the Rock Island express messenger.

Henry F. Gillig, manager of the American exchange in Europe, followed Lorenzo Barnett's friend Rapsis, Mich., and attached his properties and $1,000 in the box office on a claim for $12,502 advanced to England. Mr. Barnett gave bonds to produce the property when wanted.

In the suit brought against the Customs Collector at Chicago by the importers of two hundred tags of potato starch, Judge Blodgett decided the article could not be classed as farina, but must pay duty.

Nathan Falk, a traveling salesman, charged with stealing 3,000 cigars, threw himself over a balcony in the Chamber of Commerce, at Dupuyer, Colo., and falling seventy feet, was fatally injured.

The failure of George S. Crawford, a Cincinnati lumberman, for $110,000, caused the collapse of the Boyd Manufacturing Company, which owes $275,000, and of S. W. & G. Boyd, with large liabilities. Creditors not preferred are likely to fare badly.

SOUTHERN.

In Lawrence County, Ky., Samuel Smith, aged 16, who had some difficulty with a neighbor named Stephen Hammond, armed himself with a revolver, and, entering Hammond's house, shot him dead. Hammond's wife and children, a boy and girl, attacked the murderer, but he soon fatally wounded Mrs. Hammond, and as the children tried to escape felled them both with balls. Thinking he had killed the entire family he fled to the mountains and has not yet been caught. Mrs. Hammond will die and the children may recover.

Money sent by Allan Brown, Jr., for the earthquake sufferers at Charleston was returned over to the Confederate home, with the approval of the donor.

William Jackson was tried for murder at Falmouth, Ky., and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. A mob raided the jail, took Jackson out, and hanged him to a tree. Henry Artis, who brutally murdered his stepdaughter at Goldsboro, N. C., by braining her with an ax, has paid the penalty of his crime on the gallows. He made a full confession of his guilt, and said he was sorry he had committed the crime. The execution was intended to have been a private one, but it was witnessed by a very large crowd who gathered on the outside of the jail enclosure, which are very low, and had a fine view of the hanging could he but.

Fire destroyed the *Commercial Press* at New Orleans, with a large amount of cotton, the total loss being $150,000.

A rich vein of gold-bearing quartz is said to have been discovered near Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON.

D. L. Pringle, of South Carolina, now Consul General at Guatemala, will be transferred to a similar position at Constantinople.

C. H. J. Taylor, a colored Democratic orator, has received a place in Liberia. He has been an interview with President Cleveland.

In the opinion of Senator Allison of Iowa an extra session of Congress will be necessary not later than October to grapple with the surplus problem.

Work on the naval vessels Chicago, Atlanta and Boston was suspended pending a decision as to whether or not they can be completed since Congress failed to make a specific appropriation.

Minister Manning will be permitted to resign at an early date. It is probable that the vacancy will be filled by the promotion of the Secretary of the Legation, Thomas R. Counsel.

The law extending the free-delivery system will not go into effect practically until July 1, as no appropriation is available until that time.

POLITICAL.

A Washington correspondent telegraphs to the West the following Presidential items:

The gossip in political quarters turns upon the possibility of the Vice-Presidency being filled by the South in consideration of the Democratic party having won a victory in Virginia under the influence of the warm Southern sympathies of the North. It is the opinion of the shrewd that John Sherman can carry the Northern and Western Republican strongholds against any Democrat he may select to run. The Ohio chieftain himself publicly expresses the opinion that he can be nominated on the first ballot in the next Presidential contest. His friends in Ohio are working for him on the idea that Allen G. Thurman is too old and too feeble, and that the strong impression that he has not been in sympathy with the South and gain votes in popularity. They claim that Thurman will get the support of the delegates of several of the Southern States in the National Convention, and that they are not afraid of Mr. Sherman. Representative Brady, who was Mahone's first lieutenant and who is now a leader in the Democratic leader in Virginia (more than has Mahone, by the way) is of the opinion that if the Democratic party, by the "this man or no man" cry, can carry Virginia against a Republican ticket headed by Mahone, it can do it with a Northern statesman at the head of the ticket. Mr. Brady is a Hancock man, and is for Hancock if he can be nominated, but he says that if he can't the Southern people, Mr. Brady thinks, will be satisfied with a Northern statesman who has proved that he is there and is going to stay. Whatever will be found at the convention that the Pinned Knight will be heard from, and that he will be a rough one to ride.

The Indiana Supreme Court has denied Senator Gwen Smith's petition for a rehearing in the Lieutenant Governorship case, holding that the Legislature only can settle that question.

The Nebraska House defeated the bill for submitting a prohibitory amendment to the people—yeas, 46; nays, 42—asking the necessary two-thirds majority.

The Wisconsin House passed an act providing that persons convicted for honoring solemn shall be imprisoned for not more than one year or fined not exceeding $500.

Speaker Carlisle was the chief guest and the orator of the occasion at a dinner given in Boston by the Day Club, one of the most important Democratic organizations in New England.

The effort to procure the withdrawal of the Prohibition ticket in Michigan is a failure.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The strike of the freight men on the Pittsburg Division of the Baltimore and Ohio road is over.

Milwaukee dispatch: "The strike of the printers in this city is at an end, the Typographical Union allowing its members to procure work wherever they can find it. The blow is a heavy one to the union, and it is doubtful if it has held together the local strain."

One hundred and sixty men were discharged from the Wagon Lines Car Works at East Buffalo, on an order from New York City.

Rumors prevail that the large nail mill in Bay View, Wis., will be changed into a steel mill for the manufacture of steel boiler sheets.

Six hundred men who struck for a 10 per cent. advance in pay at the American Wire Works in Cleveland were paid off and discharged.

The French steamer Dorfdeut landed at Castle Garden, New York, 1,196 Italian laborers. They were sent by agents in Naples, who have been negotiating with several railroad and steamship companies to furnish them with laborers to replace the strikers on the docks.

One hundred colored persons were taken to Peoria, Ill., to take the place of striking miners, and considerable excitement was the result. The new men claim that they are able to defend themselves and will go to work despite the threats of violence.

The workingmen in Rochester, N. Y., have determined to demand nine hours as a day's work, and if it is not granted to strike.

The Reading Road has granted an increase of 5 to 15 per cent. in the wages of its employes at Philadelphia.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

A New York dispatch states that the negotiations between President Garrett and the Richmond Terminal Company have fallen through and the deal is off; that a new proposition is now being considered by Mr. Garrett, and negotiations are now on foot for the transfer of the control of the Baltimore and Ohio to a syndicate of private bankers.

The Reading Road has decided to abandon the Schuylkill Canal route to Philadelphia, on which it has been used.

It is rumored in San Francisco that Senator Fair has sold to the Southern Pacific Company, for $6,000,000, the Santa Cruz steam road and the Oakland cable system.

About $500,000 was paid by a New York house, possibly on behalf of the St. Paul Road, for twenty-five miles of track and the franchises of the Joliet, Aurora and Northern Railway.

The Missouri Pacific Road reports for 1883 earnings of $19,695,711, and a net income of $8,374,174. George J. Gould was chosen acting President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James B. Eads, the constructor of the St. Louis bridge, and the Mississippi jetties, died at Nassau, in the Bahama Islands, in the most remarkable manner, if an biographical sketch before us we learn that—

Mr. Eads was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 23, 1820, and his early years were passed in the humble occupation of Lightship and Steamboat. Before he had succeeded in mastering the rudiments of an education, his father apprenticed him to a relative, who treated the boy's orphaned lot with unusual severity. Young Eads ran away from his cruel kinsman, and, after a year's work as a mechanics and a fruitless few experiments, he with associates, whom afterwards became the ruling passion of his life. In September, 1842, he arrived in St. Louis, with a capital of $1 in his pocket. The enterprise on which he labored with his family and embarked in a small business, and, observed at the opportune moment, a favorable opening for a profitable venture. Young Eads sold apples on the levee, and, with the money realized, bought a diving bell, and, with his brother, entered into partnership with Capt. Nathan Ayres, who had charge of a gang of recovering divers, employed to raise boats which had been wrecked, and the firm prospered accordingly. In 1845 he invented a boat for recovering cargoes from the bottom of the river, which, when only 17 years old, he entered in competition with the Government, and, at the age of twenty-two, he had made a fortune and embarked in some business on his own account. Soon after he married Miss Pattison, daughter of one of the richest men in the city, and, when only 25 years old, he entered into partnership with his family and embarked in some business on his own account. Soon after he was called upon to devise a means of clearing the streets to construct something to the support of the levee, and, in 1852, he entered into partnership with Capt. Baldwin, boat-builders, for the purpose of building a boat on his plans, which was to be the first successful attempt at a steam propeller ever made. In 1856 he submitted to Congress a plan for clearing the Mississippi rivers open for a term of years by removing the obstructions to navigation. The plan was adopted by the Congress and speedily passed the House, and, in 1857, he began the work, and completed two jetties in four months in consequence of the freshet. During the following year he built a bridge over the Mississippi at Keokuk, and, in 1861, he began the construction of the great iron bridge at St. Louis was engaged in no great difficulty, but, with his brother, he was made an engineer was finally established. The bridge was completed in 1874, and, in 1875, he began the work of the jetties, which, he has not yet met with varying fortunes until Mr. Eads was called to take an active share in the work. In that year he was elected Engineer-in-Chief, and, in 1879, he was appointed by Congress at the head of the Mississippi River Commission, and proceeded to develop a system of improvement which, in the opinion of the Commission, it was completed and opened in 1879, and, in 1880, he was appointed President of the Board of Jetties for increasing the depth of the water at the mouth of the Mississippi River, which work was in progress. His plans were proposed were accepted at first by prominent engineers, and he proved eminently successful, his last great project was the Tehuantepec Ship Canal.

The Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, while reporting a balance of $6,178,887, decided to declare no dividend, but to issue scrip to the amount of $1,200,000 in lieu thereof.

General McClellan's papers show that he was offered the command of the West he and General Grant had arranged to take control of the Nicaragua canal project.

FOREIGN.

M. De Lesseps has arrived in Berlin, it is stated, to confer with Prince Bismarck. Germany's assistance is neutralizing the Suez Canal.

In the arsenal at Belfast, France, two persons were killed and ten injured by an explosion of ammunition.

The Egyptian Minister of the Interior has resigned on account of scandalous real-estate transactions.

Mr. Wilkinson, correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, was arrested at Tricoen as a Russian spy, and imprisoned by order of the Czar.

The French Chamber of Deputies has approved of the bill to amp as a city of France per kilo on wheat imported.

It is reported that the Russian Government has invited the Powers to join in a protest to the Bulgarian Regent against exercise this practical on the inaugural prisoner.

It is asserted by the London *Telegraph* that the Russian Government has abandoned its warlike designs that were sold by Forcy, the dragoman recently discharged from the Chatham yard.

The septennate bill passed the German Reichstag without debate by a vote of 227 to 41. Eighty-four members absent. The bill was received with applause. The passage of the bill was received with applause.

Ten Nationalists were expelled from the Spanish Cortes for a term of years by removing from the Chamber of Deputies, the Nationalists, who afterwards made the ruling passion of his life. In September, 1842, he arrived in St. Louis, with a capital of $1 in his pocket. The enterprise on which he labored with his family and embarked in a small business, and, observed at the opportune moment, a favorable opening for a profitable venture. Young Eads sold apples on the levee, and, with the money realized, bought a diving bell, and, with his brother,

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Justice of the Supreme Court (eight years)—
LEVI T. GRIFFIN.

For Justice of the Supreme Court (ten years)—
CHARLES H. CAMP.

For Regents of the University—
ALBERT M. MACKENZIE, HENDERVEEN, RUFUS F. SEAGUE

For Circuit Judge, Thirteenth Circuit.—
EDWIN S. PRATT.

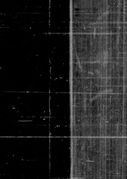
FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE

The nomination of Edwin S. Pratt, of Traverse City, for circuit judge on the democratic ticket, is one that will unite the opposition to Judge Ramsdell, and bring out a full vote for this important office. That he would fill the place with dignity, and with justice to all parties, we have entire confidence. At his home in Traverse City, where he is best known all parties unite in asserting their intention to support him in preference to Ramsdell, and if the democratic party in this and other counties give him their full support, there is little doubt of his election.

Hon. E. S. Pratt, of Traverse City, is the nominee of the democratic and greenback conventions for circuit judge of this, the 13th judicial circuit Mr. Pratt is a pioneer in the practice of the profession of his choice in this region, is a hard-working, hard-headed and hard-to beat lawyer, and if elected would not disgrace the judicial ermine.—Leelanaw Enterprise.

Mr. Pratt as an attorney, is recognized to be the leader in northern Michigan, with a standing among the people that will, the Journal believes, insure his election. Mr. Pratt is conceded a temperance man, and this alone, should insure his success next month.—Traverse Journal.

HON. CHARLES H. CAMP.



The above is said to be a good portrait of the democratic candidate for justice of the supreme court for the long term. Mr. Camp is a graduate of Dartmouth college, class of 1860. During the war he was a member of the eighth regiment New Hampshire volunteer infantry, serving in the gulf department under Gen. Butler. After leaving the army he entered the graduating class of the Albany law school and completed the course of that institution, and from there he came to East Saginaw, where he has since resided.

Those who know Mr. Camp pronounce him to be well fitted for the position for which he is named, and he deserves the full vote of his party in this state.

HON. LEVI T. GRIFFIN.

We have no portrait of Mr. Griffin to give to our readers, but we have a record of honor, of business capacity, and of fitness for the position of justice of the supreme court, not exceeded by any other man on any ticket presented. Mr. Griffin should receive the vote of every progressive man in the state.

If the amendment is adopted there will be greater need of the prohibition party than there ever was before.—Cassopolis Democrat.

Dr. Deems, the venerable pastor of the Church of the Strangers, in New York, has strong convictions upon the subject of closed churches, and expresses them very frankly. He keeps his church open all the year round, and always has a congregation.

When a dog owned by a White Pine, Nev., stock-raiser finds a calf or any other thing in the cattle line unbranded he drives it in the corral, then takes the branding iron to it in earnest.

There is a veteran Georgian in America who has fifteen children, fifty-one grandchildren, and twenty-four great-grandchildren.

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the invalids of every community, if, instead of calling a physician for every ailment, they were wise enough to put their trust in Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and Liver, such as Scrofula in its various forms, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Female irregularities, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Exposure and Imprudence of Life. No person can take these Bitters according to instruction and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters numbers on its list of cures more than any other medicine known, and have already acquired a great celebrity, being used generally as a family medicine Sold by O. D. Wood & Co., and G. W. Crouser.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, plains and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonder ful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. eow1

Money Refunded.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known in his practice as Dr. Pete's Lung Food for Consumption. It is now sold as Dr. Pete's 25-cent Cough Cure. It the safest, the surest and the best. No other Cough, Cold, and Consumption remedy is half its equal. We sell it fast it and will promptly refund the money paid for it if a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle is used. Sold by O. D. Wood & Co., and Dr. G. W. Crouser.

Marion Township Caucus.

A caucus to nominate candidates for township officers will be held at Black's school house, on Saturday afternoon, March 5th, at one o'clock.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Only 25 Cents.

buys a perfect remedy for Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness, and Loss of Sleep. Try it. Sold by O. D. Wood & Co., and G. W. Crouser.

If you require a strong medicine, if you are suffering with languor, debility, pimples, boils catarrh, chronic sores, March 5th, at one o'clock

Buckle's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world, for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouser.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in my chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without avail, early in April, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent recovery.—H. E. Sleppy, Rogers Fields, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold which settled on my Lungs. I consulted three Physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vandegrost, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a severe cough, and was very weak. Those who knew me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

NOTICE OF ELECTION. Notice is hereby given to the electors of the township of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, that a township election will be held at Lewis building, in the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, on Monday, the six day of April, A. D. 1887, at which time the following officers are to be elected viz: Supervisor, Township Clerk, Township treasurer, one Justice of the Peace, one Highway Commissioner, and four Constables.

Also the following amendment to the Constitution also there will be submitted for adoption or rejection.

Yes or no shall the following amendment to the Constitution be adopted and be submitted for approval for their adoption or rejection.

Resolved, that the following be an amendment to section 1 article 15 of the Constitution of the state, relative to the salaries of state officers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Michigan, That an amendment be made to section 1 article 15 of the constitution of this state, and the same is hereby proposed to read as follows:

SECTION 1. That the Judges of the Supreme Court shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars; the Circuit Judges an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars; the State Treasurer an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars; the Commissioner of the Land Office an annual salary of twenty-hundred dollars; the Attorney General an annual salary of twenty-hundred dollars; the Superintendent of Public Instruction an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, payable at the same manner as that in which such salaries have heretofore been paid.

SEC. 2. That the ballot adopted that at said election the following proposal be submitted to the constitution of this State will be adopted by the people of this State for their adoption or adoption, viz:

Shall the amendment to Section 40, Article 4, relative to the liquor traffic.

SECTION 40. The manufacture, gift, or sale of spirituous, malt, or vinous liquor is this state except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, or scientific purposes is prohibited, and no person shall be entitled to manufacture or sell for medicinal purposes any spirituous, malt or vinous liquor, until he shall have first obtained the right to manufacture or sell for medicinal, mechanical, or scientific purposes, and shall have given such bond regulations as may be provided by law. The Legislature shall enact laws with penalties, to prevent the manufacture, sale, gift, maintaining, and keeping for sale or gift of intoxicating liquors, except as aforesaid.

You are also hereby notified that at the said election the following additional officer is to be elected viz:

One Justice of the Supreme Court for the term of Seven years, in place of Honorable Isaac P. Christiancy, term rounded and expired, as provided for by Act No. 5 of the Public Acts of 1887, approved February 8, 1887.

The polls of this election will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon and be open until four o'clock in the afternoon, unless the electors of a township shall vote that the polls at least eight hours, for one hour.

Dated at Charlevoix, this March 28, A. D. 1887.

HORACE N. HARSHA,
Township Clerk, Charlevoix, Mich.

SALE.—Notice is hereby given that a certain judgment and the land therein contained having been left with the undersigned as a pledge or security for a note, by Albert Weed, and the same not having been redeemed, the undersigned will sell the land, viz: Lot 3, in section sixteen or vacation, in the Village of Charlevoix, at the front door of the hotel, known as Stone's Hotel, on Saturday, the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1887

Dated, Charlevoix, March 1st, 1887.

ELLEN JOHNSON.

A DOUBLE-HEADER

NEW DO BLE ACTION "TRAPPER"

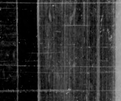
Force Pump.

Simplest, Cheapest Most Durable, and Works Easy. Sold only by

L. D. BARTHELOMEW & CO.

☞Job and Fix Work.

Millinery And Fancy Goods!



A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Hosiery, Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper,

At the Ingleside.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection will ship.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

F. E. Wood,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

G
GEO. W. MILLER
O
W
MILLER
GEO. W. MILLER
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O
W
MILLER

I am not selling out, but I am selling all the goods I can; and if you will give me a call, I will convince you that I am selling **better goods for less money** than can be bought in this or any other town. The "off" and "selling out" sales are getting old. All I ask is, give me a call for **anything in the clothing line** and convince yourself.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

Charcoal and Pig Iron,

— AND —

General Merchandising,

IRONTON, MICH.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Sumner Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

A complete line of Silverware, Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Gold Pens.

All the leading AMERICAN WATCHES in Stock All the latest and most improved Watches manufactured.

Repairing Promptly Done And Warranted.

C. R. BEALINGER,
Bridge St., - - Charlevoix.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

OF ALL KINDS

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & PAY STOCK WANTED

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts, and the finest bay. Large quarters for Pleasure and Fix Table Unsurpassed sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE.

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FELLED TO ORDER

Daily Mail

—AND—

Stage Line

TO EAST JORDAN.

During the coming winter, Burns & Scroggie, the wide-awake jobbers for F. J. Smith, will carry the mail between Charlevoix and East Jordan, leaving Charlevoix at 7 a. m. arriving at East Jordan by noon. Returning, leave East Jordan at 1.30 p. m., arriving at Charlevoix at 6.00 p.m. Passengers and baggage carried at low rates.

BURNS & SCROGGIE,
Charlevoix, - - Mich.

THE JOURNAL,

Charlevoix, Mich., March 24, 1887.

100 Stoves at Cost. D. C. Loveday, of East Jordan, offers his entire stock of stoves at cost, for cash, to close them out and make room for other lines of goods. Now is the time to secure bargains.

Sewing Machines.—If you want a good machine cheap, call on D. Sherwood, at his shoe store on Bridge street, and examine the American No. 7, and learn prices.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. We need the cash now.

Itch, Prairie Mange and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggist, Charlevoix. 192m4

Frank Kirby wants everybody to know that he is running Stover's Grist Mill, and be pleased to have parties interested call and make his acquaintance.

☞A splendid article of **New Maple Sugar** at O. W. Smith's, also a fresh lot of those splendid Francais, fine for the sick.

☞Those fine **Cabinet Photos** only three dollars a dozen for another month, at the gallery. D. S. Way.

Local Notes and News.

Mr. Inwood is on the sick list.

Election notice in another column.

G. C. Geiken is in Lansing this week.

Capt. A. G. Aldrich returned home on Tuesday.

Sheriff Jerrue made us a brief call Tuesday afternoon.

No school in Charlevoix next week, one week vacation.

A. E. Mason returned home from Florida last Thursday.

C. J. Pailthorp, of Petoskey, made us a brief call to-day.

Miss Emma Todd visited her home in Chebaygan last week.

E. M. Clark has opened a real estate office in Brown's bank block.

Some of our business firms have put up their annual awnings.

Edwin S. Pratt, of Traverse City, made us a brief call on Monday.

C. J. Grier returned home from southern Michigan on Tuesday.

The East Jordan Enterprise opposes the prohibition amendment.

All the Charlevoix pastors are doing good work for the amendment.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co. have a doubleheader this week. Read it.

A good sign of spring is heard from the tree-tops. The crows have arrived.

Mrs. Hilton has advertises a special concert for sale, in another column.

R. A. Campbell was over from Petoskey Friday, after more of his furniture.

Ed. Bedford expects to join the Point Betsey life-saving station this spring.

D. S. Burns goes to Colston, Ont., next week to visit relatives and friends.

The cross receipts of the Mastodon Minstrel Company aggregate $222.80.

The fish tug Clara Elliott will remain in Charlevoix for the fishing season.

H. S. Harsha sold a Chicago Cottage organ to J. H. Adams on Wednesday.

The public schools will give another exhibition sometime during the spring term.

Much obliged, neighbor Sentinel, for your suggestions in regard to certain legal printing.

I. O. O. F. special meeting Friday evening, 25th, at 7.30 o'clock. A full attendance desired.

Mike Finney has bought Dan Jerrue's fishing stock, and moved it to his barn in Charlevoix.

Jos. Beauvais has built five new row boats during the past winter, for his summer's business.

Capt. Gilley, of Manistee, is in town this week, the guest of his brother J. Reed Emery.

Perry Weed has bought the Wm. Glover house and lot on Clinton street, opposite the school house.

Wm. C. Graves, will known to Charlevoix young people, has accepted a position on the Lansing Republican.

President McLeod and Trustee Smith qualified and took their seats at the last meeting of the village council.

G. W. Crouser calls attention this week to his large stock of new designs of wall paper. This is one of Crouser's specialties in which he leads the Charlevoix trade, and buyers should not fail to call on him.

Geo. Wrisley is at work on J. A. Bacot's new house in Hayes. The work is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

Mrs. Weed's invalid daughter Jessie, died Monday, and was buried Tuesday, Rev. W. H. McCartney officiating.

J. J. Goss is at East Jordan putting the machinery for the manufacture of shingles into the Severance stave factory.

At a special meeting of the Orangemen of the Grand and Little Traverse districts, B. Boyce of Charlevoix was elected W. D. M.

F. Lubow has built a fish boat for C. Vanderhoef, 25 feet keel, and 7 feet beam, for peddling fresh fish on Round and Pine lake.

Mrs. Sarah Ayres, who was stricken with paralysis several week ago, is failing slowly, and but little hope is entertained of recovery.

Will Francis successfully moved the Heath & Francis shop to his lot on the south terrace, and is now ready for a general jobbing business.

On Saturday night, 26th, there will be an entertainment at James O'Brian's, near the Hilton school house, for the benefit of Rev. W. G. Clark.

The Upright & Emrey stock of merchandise was sold last Friday on chattel mortgage sold by the Savings bank. O. D. Wood was the highest bidder.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad are sending out some very fine calendars, advertising their road, and the towns famous for good fishing in northern Michigan.

The farmer who signs an alleged agreement to become an agent for the sale of scythe stones is liable to have to pay for a whole stone quarry. That's the latest rural gag.

A special meeting of the Congregational church and society and will be held at the church on Tuesday evening, March 29th, at 7.30. All are earnestly invited to be present.

Caskey, the contracter, is picking up all the carpenters for work on the big Mackinac hotel, and it is probable that carpenters will be scarce when building begins here in the spring.—Record.

F. W. Craine & Co. this week return their thanks to the people of Charlevoix who have so generously patronized them during the past year. The firm certainly deserve their success.

A service, will be held next Sunday afternoon at Black's school house at 2.30 o'clock in the interest of the prohibition amendment. Also at night at Johnson's school house. All are invited.

One of the sleighs returning with the minstrel company Monday night tipped over, throwing out the occupants, and frightening the horses so that they scattered things lively for a few minutes. No one was seriously hurt.

At Green's hall last night, A. D. Cruickshank held the attention of his audience nearly two hours while describing the discussion and incidents of a recent trip "Across the Continent," from Portland, Me., to San Francisco Cal., via Quebec and Montreal.

D. S. Way is making some photographic work that ought to satisfy any reasonable person. Some cabinets shown us the week are as true to life as a picture can be, and the mechanical work shows excellent judgment in toning and finishing.

Bernard Burns has rented his farm to John Oldham, recently from Canada, and will move to Charlevoix and open a livery and feed barn. He has leased the Chalupka barn on the north side of the river, which he will have fitted up and opened in a few days.

It is reported that some of our saloon-keepers are partially supplied with provisions by men who cannot get trusted for liquor, but do get trusted for groceries and exchange them for liquor. This is a pleasant for some of our business men who give credit.

"The ruling political spirits of the prohibition party are aimless cranks."—*Sentinel.* Harry B. White, in his lecture Monday night, defined a crank as a very necessary and important of any great motor, whether it be a steam engine or a reform movement in a community.

Rev. Smith has entirely "heard something drop," and instead of beating around the bush, trying to defeat the amendment, as he has for several weeks past, the Sentinel comes out this week in advocacy of the amendment, to satisfy the editor's "conscience." Glad to note his conversion.

The Cross Village correspondent of the Petoskey Democrat says: "Two brothers by the name of Gibson, crossed from the Beaver, Saturday, bringing over the mail and started back Sunday morning, before the storm had become severe enough to make traveling on the ice dangerous to return. A team crossing from the Beavers, Monday, report nothing seen of them and fears are entertained as to their safety." LATER—After a ten-hours' struggle with the storm, the boys arrived home nearly exhausted.

In the circuit court at Cadillac, Wednesday, Horace B. Hicks, son of Rev. Geo. S. Hicks, of Sherman, was sentenced to two years on a charge of burglary, to which he pleaded guilty. His father told the story of his son's crime. It was treaty literature, bad company, evil counsel, drink, crime, and at the age of 22 imprisonment.

Emmey brothers, A. J., J. Reed, and R. A., have bought the old Upright & Emrey stock of merchandise of the Savings Bank, for whom it was bid at the sale last Saturday, and expect to have it arranged, and ready to open for Saturday's trade this week. The new firm will operate the store and dock business together, as heretofore.

We hope that in the absence of black drapery at the Beecher home and in the church, there is the beginning of a change in our American funeral customs. It is time that something other than the oppressive black was taken as a token of bereavement. If there be any outward sign, let it be something simple, and suggestive of hope and not of despair.

The ladies of the M. E. church give a ten-cent tea at the church on Monday evening, March 28. Tea will be served from six to nine. A pleasing feature will be an entertainment given by the children of the kindergarten, beginning at 7.30. The ladies are preparing to enter tain a large company and feel confident that the public will not disappoint them.

Several of our citizens have received letters of inquiry from wealthy capitalists concerning the prospects of the Intermediate valley for a railroad. The latest is from a gentleman who is now operating several large saw mills, saying that he would invest $1,000,000 in manufacturing at Bellaire as soon as the D., C. & E. R. R. is a reality.—Bellaire Cor. Mancelona Herald.

At a vote on prohibition by the pupils of the high school, on Wednesday, 42 votes were in favor of the amendment, and 20 against. If this can be considered a fair expression of public sentiment, the friends of temperance have nothing to fear. But it is not a fair expression. The ignorant and illiterate who do not attend school are sure to vote against the amendment.

Will See has purchased the E. M. Clark stock of groceries, and will fill up with new in a few days. He expects to handle ties, posts, wood, and bark in connection with a grocery and crockery trade this summer. He controls the dock and yard in rear of the store and has excellent shipping facilities. Will's past experience in the business will give him a big boost toward success.

Rev. C. F. Van Anken has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Congregational church of Charlevoix. His six months work as evangelist has been very successful in results and satisfactory to himself, and he will continue indefinitely. His resignation will probably be accepted by the church here, but many of the members will regret the loss of his valuable services during the coming summer.

The tax money does not come *from* the saloons, but *through* the saloons. The tax law makes the saloon an ingenious device to collect money from country tax payers, for the support of city and village governments. Every farmer who votes against the amendment will vote to continue an infamous system from which he gets not the slightest good. Farmers, how will you vote? You now have a chance to erase this one-sided law from the statutes; will you do it? Then vote for the amendment.

The new locomotive being built by E. Shay is nearly completed. This is probably the furthest north that a locomotive has been built in the United States. It is similar to the ordinary Shay engine, but has many important variations from the old ones. It is a narrow gauge engine, for logging, and is of fifteen horse power. It is built principally as an experiment, and, like the most of Mr. Shay's experiments, it works. It is built without any locomotive frame, the body supplying all of the necessities of that respect, and every attachment to the boiler is put on without tapping the steam anywhere, thus preserving the boiler intact. There is no eccentric on the engine, the valve motion being taken from the cross heads. This is entirely a new principle. Mr. Shay has also added an expansion coupling that is new in principle.—Citizen.

Representative Ogg's bill to prevent the importation of Pinkerton detectives during strikes finally passed the senate last Thursday. It had previously passed the house, so that it is now practically a law, as the governor will sign it. Among labor men this measure has been regarded as one of the most important before the legislature. Its passage is a substantial gain to the labor element. The act provided that no sheriff in this state shall appoint any under sheriff or deputy sheriff, except the person appointed shall be a citizen of this state and duly qualified elector of the county; and any sheriff who shall violate the provisions of the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punishable by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, or by a fine not less than $100 nor more than $500, in the discretion of the court.

WE ARE SELLING OUT.

As our store will be changed this spring, we must dispose of our large stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

—At some price for CASH ONLY.—

Bargains! Bargains!!

In everything which can be found in our store. Give us a call and be convinced yourself that we mean business. Truly Yours,

ROSENTHAL & SON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

At this, the close of our first year's business in Charlevoix it seems to us eminently proper that we extend our sincere thanks to the trading public of this region for the patronage they have so generously extended us during the past twelve months.

Our constantly increasing business proves that the people appreciate a Metropolitan stock at lowest prices.

Our past experience has shown us the needs of the people of this section. During the coming season our line of goods will be the largest ever offered in this region. Our Prices we always guarantee to be the lowest. If we have pleased you in the past, please grant us a continuation of your patronage. Very truly yours,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

and the development of power to do and dare for God.

Bro. Sherman, from Petoskey, will exchange with the pastor and preach for us morning and evening. Miss Cochran will lead the young people's meeting. Theme—"Coming to Christ," Rev. 22:17.

W. H. McCARTNEY.

Historical Society.

The meeting of the Historical Society at the residence of Prof. H. M. Enos on Friday evening last was one of interest and well attended.

The paper upon the subject "The Fall of the Eastern Empire" by Rev. W. G. Clark, treated in a very graphic manner of the fall of Constantinople.

Mrs. Ella Smith, Misses Ella Cochran, Maggie Green, and Maggie Enos furnished excellent music, and Mrs. A. T. Watermen and O. S. Washburn read capital selections.

The next meeting will occur on Friday night the 25th, at the residence of Mrs. O. D. Wood.

Cast of Characters.

The Marion center union Sunday school would extend to Miss Gladys Jefferies their sincere thanks for her valuable assistance at the Sunday school exhibition held at the Black school house.

Donation Party.

For the benefit of the Ironton M. E. Church, at the residence of Thos. C. Bird, next Friday evening. All are invited.

Congregational Church.

Sunday morning: "Light weight and heavy." Evening, "The smooth man and the hairy man."

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, EAST SIDE OF THE STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

A GENTLEMAN, having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple mode of self-cure. To those who wish and willfully him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case.

Address in confidence, JAMES W. PARKER, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

PIMPLES I will mail (sealed) to any person who will send me their address, a receipt that will remove PIMPLES, BLACK HEADS, and leave the skin soft, clear and beautiful. This receipt is not a cosmetic, but a medicine, and only a trial is needed to prove its wonderful curative powers. Address, with this paragraph, JAS. H. NIXON, Box 2760, Boston, Mass.

GOLD Solid gold watches, full hunting, stem winding, warranted to keep time as well as any watch ever made, for a reliable agent to sell 1 watch among friends at home. Address, with 10 cents, for sample watch and full particulars, STANDARD WATCH CO., 1 Barclay St., New York. Name this paper every time you write. 42

A LAMENT.

BY ARTHUR C. GIBSON.

All alone, to-night, I'm sitting,
Alone in the shadows dim;
Close are the shadows flitting—
Dark is every chink and rim.
I am weary, I am lonely,
And my thoughts are dark and sad,
For of thee, and of thee only,
Are those thoughts that one e were glad.

Ah, Lorene, they are so bitter!
Would that I could crush them down—
Think, instead, of something fitter,
Something that would break the frown.
Would I know that thou hast spoken
Well! I know thou'd never be false—
That thou'rt happier without me
And the heart that all is thine.

Banished from thy side forever,
Grim Despair is near to all life's cheer;
From my heart thou hast torn my treasure,
Can no cast-away beauty in here.
I'm forgot I've long been trying,
But, alas! 'tis not my lot,
For I find myself still sighing
For the one who loves me not.

But a thought by thee is given
To the one who grieves alone;
But to me it would be heaven
If I could but call one my own.
And to-night, I am sighing,
Far away beneath the moon,
With the shadows close flitting,
All my heart then had with thee.

A KNAVE UNMASKED.

BY FRANK SHERIDAN.

"Mr. Arden is my business associate, my relative and my friend."

"Nevertheless he is a scoundrel."

"Your conduct is ungenerous and unwarranted, Robert Ellis. You must apologize, or never darken my doors again."

"Very well, Mr. Bordell, I choose the latter alternative."

It was an incident in which angry, excited tones left indicated that strong elements of interest, emotion, and pride were at stake.

Its denouement meant banishment and unhappiness for Robert Ellis, yet as he walked down the marble steps of the stately mansion of Mr. Bordell, the wealthy banker of Elmville, a sentiment of pad consolation and resolute determination showed on his young, handsome face.

The circumstances of the affair may be very briefly recited.

John Bordell was an old-time resident of Elmville, and was the principal owner in the bank at that place.

For many years he had been a widower, but his daughter Bertha and his son Arnold had cheered his loneliness, and when the latter entered the bank, a year previous, the banker believed his ability would soon entitle him to a prominent place in its operations.

One day, however, a terrible blow fell upon the devoted father.

Arnold Bordell had disappeared, and with him ten thousand dollars of the bank's money.

An examination of his accounts showed frequent alterations and errors; a note was left on his desk in which he stated that he had lost heavily at gambling, and had embezzled a large amount.

He had, therefore, determined to fly, and announced that he would never return to disgrace the family name.

For weeks the proud banker was crushed by the unexpected blow. His daughter shared his grief, assuaged only by the confident assertions of Arnold's dearest friend, young Robert Ellis, to the effect that he did not believe in Arnold's guilt, and that the latter was the victim of some terrible plot.

"Men and money do not disappear except by design," said Mr. Bordell, bitterly. "No, he is guilty. I trusted him, and he has deceived me. Let his name never be spoken in this house."

Then the father became a darkened memory, and Elmer Arden, a distant relative of the banker, who had filled a subordinate position for years in the bank, was advanced to the lucrative and honorable position which Arnold had held.

It was this man, with eyes like a snake and the face of an arrant hype-rate, whom young Ellis watched, as a cat does a mouse, for many a day after the mysterious disappearance of Arnold Bordell.

Why he suspected him he could not tell; he had done so since the day Arnold went away, and a conversation between Arden and a stranger which he had overheard had decided him on action.

Robert Ellis was connected with a lawyer in the town with a large practice. He was an impulsive sort of fellow, and the very day upon which our story opens had met Arden coming from the banker's mansion.

He knew that Arden had always betrayed a longing for the company of beautiful Bertha Bordell, and the fact that he was fast winning the banker's confidence, and a firm belief that he was the cause of Arnold Bordell's disappearance, led him to act rashly.

In fact, from a casual greeting their meeting led to an open quarrel, in which Ellis openly denounced him as a hypocrite and a scoundrel, and charged him and some accomplice in plotting to ruin Arnold Bordell.

"You shall suffer for this!" choked out Arden, pale with rage, as they parted. "Beware how you cross my path, or there will be another mysterious disappearance."

These words revealed the real villainous depths of Arden's nature. Ellis said not another word, but a moment later entered the Bordell mansion, and proceeded to the library to seek the banker.

It was there that the conversation described above occurred. It formed the climax to a long recital on the part of Robert Ellis.

He began by stating that he had never believed Arnold Bordell to be an embezzler, that he considered his disappearance and the abstraction of the bank's funds to be the result of a deep plot of designing enemies.

"I forbid you to speak of my son," the banker had interrupted Ellis by saying sternly; "he is dead to me, and the evidences of his guilt are incontrovertible."

And then, in impassioned tones, Ellis had told him how he believed the new bank cashier, Arden, to be a villain, and he recounted the quarrel that had occurred a few moments previous.

Mr. Bordell became very indignant at the narration, and then, after demanding an apology, which the high-spirited Ellis had refused, had ordered him never to darken the doors of the mansion again.

With a rapid step, angered at the persistent and blind preference of the banker for his favorite, the young man hastened down the graveled walk to the road.

"Robert!"

He paused as a soft, silvery voice spoke his name.

Turning, he saw pretty, winsome Bertha Bordell standing at a table in the rustic veranda room in the garden, where, in her haste to address him, she had mixed a pile of photographs.

Her deep, soulful eyes scanned his face searchingly as he approached her.

"Robert," she said, serious, "you are excited. You were hastening away without seeing me. What has happened?"

"The worst—the very worst," replied young Ellis, bitterly.

"You have seen my father?"

"Yes."

"And have broached the subject of Arnold again?"

"I have."

"And you have quarreled?"

"Seriously, Yes, Bertha, you father has ordered me from the house.

The fair girl's eyes fell and became tearful.

Her heart was divided between love for her devoted father and admiration for the brave champion of her unsung brother Arnold.

She listened suspensefully as Ellis told of his interview with her father and of his quarrel with Arden.

"The scoundrel!" he ejaculated angrily, referring to the latter. "I have his a villain; I know he hopes to win your love away from me, to secure your father's fortune. I know he has plotted against Arnold; I know where Arnold is."

"Oh, Robert!"

"Yes, I overheard Arden conversing with a stranger and he said that if Arnold Bordell was at Minors' Valley he must be prevented from returning to Elmville. I leave home to-morrow. I will find your brother; I will learn the mystery of his sudden disappearance. Let me see you once more at the old trysting-place by the brook, this evening, and then I leave to right what I believe to be a great wrong."

They conversed for a long time, and met according to appointment. Bertha had to linger at the brook. In earnest tones Ellis pleaded with her to agree to some plan to outwit any plot Arden might form to induce her father to settle on his suit during his absence.

A carriage was ready, there was a rapid drive several miles into the country, a visit to a retired clergyman's house, and as speedy a return.

When they parted, two hours later, there was a happy, though anxious, look on Bertha's face, and Ellis left the town by the main highway, on horseback, murmuring:

"At least, Arden shall never steal my love away. And now to hunt down Arnold Bordell at Minors' Valley."

That was the plan he had heard Arden and his unknown companion allude to.

It was a place far beyond the hills, isolated, and infested with dangerous frontier characters.

He had often heard of it, and knew that it would be a weary and perilous journey to reach it.

Why had Arnold gone there? What was he doing among the rough prospectors of that region?

This was a mystery Ellis was soon to learn. For the present he contented himself by progressing on his way, and it was three weeks later when, travel-worn and weary, he descended into a valley, surrounded by the wild-it scenes, and dotted here and there with numerous mining camps.

At one of these he halted finally. He had been attracted to it by the sight of a man whose face was slightly familiar to him.

Beyond doubt he was the same personage whom he had seen speaking to Arden at Elmville.

If the stranger had ever seen him before, he did not betray the fact, but he seemed a little surprised to hear Ellis address him as a friend.

"I believe I saw you at Elmville about a month ago?"

The stranger hesitated, surveyed Ellis searchingly, and then replied:

"Really, I was there to sell some gold that a short time since. What are you doing here? Do you know any one in Elmville?"

So satisfied was Ellis that there now existed some plot between Arden and this man that he determined to act prudently. He made an evasive reply, gave a fictitious name, and intimated that he had been obliged by circumstances to leave Elmville.

The stranger, who, Ellis later learned, was named Crombie, seemed inclined to like the young man was a fugitive from justice, and a compact was made between them.

He told marvelous stories of wonderful gold discoveries in the district, and by joining some money at cards and treating the crowd liberally, Ellis was accepted as a denizen of the camp.

To the man Crombie he made no further allusion to Elmville, or to Arden, or to the object of his quest, Arnold Bordell.

But he watched his man closely, and one night saw him visit a lonely but built near a cave in the mountain, and said by the miners to be the retreat of some noted outlaws of the vicinity.

The most cautious but persistent inquiry failed to reveal any trace of Arnold, and yet Ellis was satisfied that he was somewhere in the valley, possibly a prisoner in the hands of his enemies.

This he was destined soon to learn.

One afternoon Crombie came to him with a curious smile on his face.

He tendered him a folded but unsealed letter.

This Ellis, with a flush of annoyance and chagrin, recognized as a letter he had written to Bertha Bordell the day previous. He had dropped it somehow, and Crombie had found it. Ellis had intended to send it by a trustie by the first party leaving Minors' Valley.

He was a little concerned, as he feared that Crombie might have read and obtained hint of his stagnation to his friend Arden.

But he remembered that he had not alluded to him, his letter being mainly a description of his wanderings in search of the missing Arnold Bordell.

"I imagine it's a letter to your sweetheart," remarked Crombie, with a cunning laugh.

"You did you read it?"

"Not in plaudit at it to find out whom it was, I saw that it was written to a girl. By the way, I saw another thing that interested me."

"Indeed, what was that?"

"You wrote about a man named Arnold Bordell."

Ellis started. He had never spoken the name to Crombie, and had always been guarded in his inquiries concerning the banker's missing and, even to others, alluding to him only by description.

Crombie face seemed to conceal no hidden motives.

Ellis answered boldly:

"Yes, I did."

"Are you looking for him?"

"Well, yes! I know his sister, and she is very anxious to hear from him. Why, do you know him?"

"No."

Ellis looked disappointed.

"But you have heard of him?"

"Exactly, by name many times. See here, can I trust you?"

"About what?"

"With a secret. You know the old cabin near the hills?"

Ellis nodded affirmatively.

"Well, there are some friends of mine there who are in retirement."

"How so?"

"They are wanted by the sheriff."

"I understand."

"Therefore, they do not care for outside acquaintance, so, if I take you there—

"Why should you take me there?" asked Ellis, suspiciously.

"Because the man who knows your friend Bordell is there."

"Oh, I see."

"We'll go there."

"When?"

"To-night. You can learn about Bordell, but you mustn't tell about the people you meet."

"I promise."

"Very well; meet me at dusk, then, and we'll go."

Ellis was so anxious about finding a trace of Arnold Bordell that he did not suspect the fact that Crombie was laying a cunning plot to entrap him.

That evening he met him. Together they proceeded to the lonely cabin referred to.

There was no one in the dimly lighted apartment into which Crombie ushered him.

The latter pointed to a chair near a table in the center of the room.

"Sit down," he said, "I will go and find my man."

Ellis did so, and Crombie left the room.

Several minutes passed by. Ellis was becoming impatient, when a startling episode occurred.

The floor under him suddenly gave way, a trap-door opened at his feet.

Chair and man descended with the rapidity of lightning. He dashed through space. Then, with a dull thud, he struck the rocky floor twenty feet below.

Insensibility ensued. He had there for minutes or hours, he knew not which. Then consciousness slowly returned.

He shuddered as he recalled his recent experience, for he now knew that he was a prisoner in the hands of Crombie.

He lay perfectly still, as a sudden glare of light illumined the place.

It proceeded from the trap door, at which a lantern and two men were visible.

One of them was Crombie.

"Well," his companion spoke, "you have got another prisoner, eh?"

"A dead one, I guess, for the fall has probably killed him."

"Who is he?"

"A friend of our first prisoner."

"And an enemy of Arden?"

"Exactly."

"What are you going to do with them?"

"Flood the place to-night, and let them die."

"But your first prisoner may yet reveal the secret of his wealth."

"No, he won't, and Arden or rest the affair settled."

"Very well, I'll flood the place at midnight and leave them."

The trap-door was closed, the two men disappeared, a hollow groan of despair echoed through the dark, underground prison.

Ellis started. Could this be the mysterious prisoner Crombie had referred to? He crept toward the spot whence the sound emanated, and then pausing, drew a match from his pocket and struck it.

Its flare showed a pale, wretched face and cast.

"Great heavens!" ejaculated Ellis, "Arnold Bordell!"

"Yes, yes, who speaks? That voice! It is a friend!"

"It is an old friend, Arnold. Don't you know me—Robert Ellis?"

It was a strange meeting. Ellis had unearthed the man whose sister he was missing Bordell.

In agitated tones he told Arnold all of the story of the events succeeding his departure from Elmville, and of his search for him.

In turn the latter told his story, revealed the true mystery of his leaving his home.

It was a strange, tragic recital, and showed that Arnold was indeed, as Ellis had surmised, the victim of a deep, villainous plot."

The night of his disappearance he had been missed by Arden to take a walk a few miles from the country.

Suddenly he was seized from behind and bindfolded and gagged. Then he commanded to be placed in a wagon, and a long journey was begun.

For several nights and days the wagon was driven forward, and Arnold was given a few crusts of bread to eat.

He was placed in a covered one, and he was kept in it, bound hand and foot.

One of his captors was Joe man Crombie, and he had several companions.

From what he overheard Crombie say, he realized that Arden had formed a terrible plot against him.

The latter had changed his books at the bank, embezzled a large amount of money, and had forged a letter purporting to be written by Arnold, and confessing the crime.

Arden expected to win Mr. Bordell's confidence, marry his daughter, and secure his fortune.

Crombie had orders to carry Arnold beyond the hills and hide him in a secluded mountain ravine, where his body would never be discovered.

On the night of the tenth day of the journey Arnold had escaped.

He had managed to sever his bonds, and spring from the wagon and roll down a narrow mountain path.

He could not recall him. He stumbled and fell. They saw him disappear over the edge of a cliff, and believed he had been killed.

And now comes the strangest part of Arnold's story.

For days he wandered around, for he had not been seriously injured by his fall, having landed on a projecting ledge of rocks, and remained there until his captors passed by.

He was ignorant of his situation, and wandered here and there in hope of reaching some habitation, and subsisting on berries, wild fruits and roots.

He followed the course of a little stream. One day, where it passed through a secluded ravine, he made a most remarkable discovery.

The sands of the stream were filled with golden grains and nuggets.

He had made one of the richest finds of pure gold dust in the West.

He secured a large bag full, and, after marking the place, and being unable to carry more away, started to find his way back to Elmville, to unmask Arden, and secure aid to return for the gold.

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One week let out nightfall, he saw a camp-fire, and made his way toward it.

The next moment, when too late to escape, he recognized the men around it as Crombie and his band.

That night he was removed to the rocky cellar of the cabin they were now in. Here he had languished, a prisoner, ever since.

Each day, a little food was thrown to him. Each day, his captors endeavored to wrest from him the secret of the gold mine, whence he had obtained the treasure they had found upon him.

This was his story. When he had concluded Ellis remained thoughtful for some time.

"We must escape," he said, finally, "it is impossible," replied Arnold, hopelessly.

"No; hark! do you hear that?"

"The sounds of the heavy blows of a pickaxe echoed from the outer wall of their prison.

In a flash Ellis comprehended what was transpiring. Crombie's villainous associate was endeavoring to let in the water, as ordered, from some outside channel.

"Can you swim?" he asked of his companion.

"Yes, but I am very weak from my long imprisonment."

"Then clung to me. It is to be a desperate struggle for life."

It proved to be so. The rushing half hour was the most suspenseful and eventful of their lives.

The water poured into the place, and they were lifted on its surface.

Supporting Arnold, the dauntless Ellis dive with the force of a wrestling at the door of the cabin directly over his head. Its bolts were shot, and they found, the room above was dark and tenantless.

"We are saved!" panted Ellis, gratefully, as he climbed through the trap-door and dragged Arnold after him.

He reclosed the trap, then they silently stole from the cabin. Their escape had not been discovered.

Arnold was soon fully restored, for Crombie and his men would leave for home next morning.

By daylight Minors' Valley was miles away, and they were speeding away to liberty and to patient, anxious Bertha Bordell.

Poor Bertha! Little did the faithful Ellis dream of all the startling events that had occurred at Elmville since his departure.

For, at the very hour when the fugitives from Minors' Valley were hastening from their recent prison, affairs at the banker's mansion had reached a crisis.

Arden had made a proposal for the hand of Bertha Bordell. She had courteously but firmly refused him.

Arden had seen her father. The latter favored his preference, but bade him wait patiently until Bertha had forgotten her former lover, Robert Ellis.

So time wore on and Arden pretended to have discovered new defalcations on the part of Arnold Bordell.

The banker had given almost the entire charge of the bank to Arden, and, when the time Ellis arrived at Minors' Valley, had gone to a neighboring city on a business visit.

That evening Arden had called upon Bertha. He had again pressed his suit, and had been refused.

Angered at her aversion, he revealed his true character, and showed the scorn of deceit for her father to hold her father's fortune in his power, that he would wreck the bank unless she consented to wed him.

"Mercenary!" Bertha had cried, indignantly, as she ordered him from the house.

"Not quite!" yelled Diggles, waking up with a start and a yawn, as the intruder came rushing over his big toe.

"I treat have business, Marjie; it's an alligator!"

he shouted, as he could see its outlines in the dim gas light, Arden had sprung on the bed which broke through the slats and landed both him and Mrs. Diggles on the solid floor. It will never be known to history what the language Diggles let fly on the hall, ornamental mahogany of the bedstead, but Foldy thinks he recognized a few words, which, if spoken in a church, would set it on fire. Arden had taken all the available funds of the bank. The institution was seriously embarrassed, Mr. Bordell announced.

Detectives were sent after Arden, and Mr. Bordell was compelled to borrow all the money he could to replace the stolen funds.

For some days the bank's loss was kept a secret, but it soon became known that the truth was known.

Two weeks after the departure of Arden, there was a run of the depositors on the institution.

The first day it was confined to the larger creditors, who were quickly placated.

The second day the smaller depositors took the alarm. Mr. Bordell imagined that the run would be of but brief duration, but began to become anxious at the end of the day the cash reserve in the bank was depleted to only a few thousand dollars.

The third day he sent a trusted employee to Chicago to negotiate some bonds for ready cash.

That morning the street in front of the bank was thronged.

At noon a dispatch came from the city. The banker pale as he read it:

"Cannot negotiate the security. The stock is a drug on the market.

"We must close the bank!" tremulously muttered the banker. "After a quarter of a century of an honorable business career, the firm of John Bordell and Company fails discreditably."

Meanwhile, Arden sat in his private office, endeavored to encourage him, but Mr. Bordell was broken up, and felt the very dust of humiliation and defeat.

The Elmville papers were full of the news, and the excitement was intense.

"Let it out, close the doors, and announce a suspension of the bank," groaned the banker, as he emptied his safe, and put into his hands is bitter grief.

A sullen roar of rage went up from the crowd outside as the watchman closed the doors.

Threats of violence were rife; the excited throng became furious at the supposed loss of their money.

They beat at the doors and flung rocks at the windows.

"Hello! what is all this?" cried a cheery voice, and two young men elbowed their way through the crowd.

"The banker's son, Arnold Bordell, and Robert Ellis!" ejaculated several amazed voices, simultaneously.

"Exactly, my friends, but what is the matter here?" demanded Arnold.

"A run on the bank," replied the crowd.

"Impossible!"

"They've just closed the doors of the bank."

"They shall open them again, then. Fathers, my friends, no creditor of old John Bordell shall ever lose a dollar!"

"Hurrah!"

"As to money—we have thousands here," his hand. He pushed open the doors the bank watchman was just locking, marched straightway behind the counter, and flung open the safe.

In wild amazement the cashier gazed at him.

"Open the doors—come in line! Cashier, verify the accounts, and I will pay these people."

Arnold had opened the sachel. It was filled with gold coin and bank notes.

Then ensued a wild scene of excitement. At the sight of so much money public confidence was restored.

In half an hour the run had ceased, and the crowd outside were cheering for the banker.

From his private office John Bordell had seen all this as in a dream.

He was only aroused when he saw Robert Ellis enfolding the astonished Bertha in his arms, and his son's hand grasped his own warmly.

And then all the truth came out. Arnold and Ellis had come from Minors' Valley by way of the ravine gold mine, had secured all they could carry, had converted it into cash, and had arrived at Elmville just in time to save the bank.

Two hours later a telegram from the far West announced that Arden had been found and his stolen gains secured. He had been shot while escaping, confessed the plot against Arnold Bordell, and died. The public knew all the strange story the evening day, and John Bordell was proud man at the establishment of his wronged son's innocence.

Arnold Bordell married Bertha Bordell, and Ellis and Bertha Bordell, his charming bride.

DIGGLES AND THE ALLIGATOR.

BY JOEL SLOPER.

Diggles and Folsby are brothers-in-law and live in the same brown-stone front up on Madison avenue, in New York, and are rather fond of playing practical jokes on each other. Folsby rather got the best of the fun last week. He got a toy alligator which automatical y ran around on top of a table, Folsby can extend the idea of having a stuffed specimen of the saurian family rigged with a strong coil spring and wheels, so that, being wound up, it would run around a room in a circle with force enough sufficient to upset chairs in its path.

When it was all ready Folsby had it quietly conveyed into the house one night through the back gate, and when he heard Diggles snore in the next room he proceeded to wind up the alligator and have a little fun.

Diggles and Mrs. Diggles usually slept with the door of their room unlocked. They also left the gas burning low nights, both of which customs facilitated the fun of the blood which into which Folsby proceeded. As soon as the alligator was wound up, he carried it into some room in Diggles' room, and, quietly pushing open the door, let the alligator on the floor and it seemed to know just what was expected of it, judging from the way it went round that room and upset chairs and other light furniture.

Of course Diggles and Mrs. Diggles awoke. That is what Folsby expected of them.

"Mercy us!" screamed Mrs. Diggles.

"Get out!" yelled Diggles, waking up with a start and a yawn, as the intruder came rushing over his big toe.

"I treat have business, Marjie; it's an alligator!"

he shouted, as he could see its outlines in the dim gas light, Arden had sprung on the bed which broke through the slats and landed both him and Mrs. Diggles on the solid floor. It will never be known to history what the language Diggles let fly on the hall, ornamental mahogany of the bedstead, but Folsby thinks he recognized a few words, which, if spoken in a church, would set it on fire. Arden had taken all the available funds of the bank. The institution was seriously embarrassed, Mr. Bordell announced.

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"Hurrah!"

DEATH IN THE WATER.

Is the Element We Drink Destroying the People?

How a Universal Menace to Health May be Disarmed.

A few years ago the people in a certain section lay in one of the healthiest parts of the South were prostrated with a malignant disease, and upon investigation it was found that all of those who used water from a famous old well were the victims.

Professor S. A. Lattimore, analyst of the Nashville Medical College, gave the analysis of the water from that well, found it more dreadfully than the city sewage.

The filling up of the old well stopped the ravages of the disease.

Not long since the writer noticed that some men were making an excavation for a large building, a stratum of dark colored earth running from near the surface to hard pan. There it took another turn toward a well near at hand. The water from this well had for years been tainted with the drainage from a neighboring privy, the percolation of which ran toward the earth.

A similar condition of things exists in every village, as a city water well water is used, and though the filtering which the fluids receive in passing through the earth may give them a clear appearance, yet the poison and disease germs, though far water may look never so clear.

It is still worse with the farmer, for the drainage from the barn yard and the slops from the house are probably first land water in the family well.

The same condition of things exists in our large cities, where water supplies are provided by lifts streams that carry off the filth and drainage from houses. This "water" is eventually drunk by rich and poor alike with great evil.

Some cautious people resort to the filter for purifying this water, but even the filter does not remove the poison, for water of the kind possesses a character may pass through the filter and become clear, yet the poison disease germs remain.

They also have known that they must be removed at regular periods, for even though they do not take out all the impurity, they soon become foul.

Now in the matter the human kidneys act as a filter for the blood, and if they are filled up with impurities also become foul, like the filter, all the blood in the system coursing through them becomes foul, and, as it is a recognized fact that the kidneys are the chief purifiers of the blood, when they get out of order and filled with thousands of deleterious refuse which drain the impurities from the blood, as the sewer pipes drain impurities from our houses.

If a sewer pipe breaks under the house, the sewage escapes into the earth and fills the house with poisonous gas; so if any of the thousand and one little hair-like sewer tubes of the kidneys break down, the entire body is affected by the awful poison.

Now, when the kidneys have become foul, for nerves of sensation, and, consequently, disease may exist in these organs for a long time and not be suspected by the sufferer. It is impossible to filter or take the death out of the blood when the kidneys become foul, as acute disease; particularly if resulting from Bright's disease, Diabetes, Gravel, Dropsy, Swelling, Stone in the Bladder, Kidney Complaint, Urinary Difficulties, Pain in the Back, Loins, Groins, Bladder, Prostrations, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Female Weakness, Dizziness, Constipation, Piles, Blood Impurities, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dropsy, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Nervous Debility, Gravel

WALL PAPER

The largest, finest, and best selected stock of spring designs in the city. Ceiling and side wall decorations, centre pieces, dadoes, friezes, etc., etc.

G. W. CROUTER.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Jas. Conway
First Vice President—Mrs. I. T. Waterman.
Second Vice President—Mrs. G. W. Jolliffe.
Third Vice President—Mrs. Chas. Sea.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Hodge.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. A. Hawkins.
Treasurer—Mrs. L. Benson.

Truth is a Nut Shell.

Let us consider some things that we all know to be true.

1. The liquor business does no good; nobody claims that it does.

2. It does infinite harm; no honest man who is informed denies that it does.

3. It costs much money to those who make nothing out of it; you people who pay its "expense accounts" ought to understand this.

4. It endangers peace; this is matter of daily observation.

5. It corrupts morals; look around you.

6. It fosters crime; consult the records of your courts, visit your prisons, inspect your chain-gangs.

7. It poisons politics; recall your elections.

8. It destroys religion; ask your pastors.

We are told—*Prohibition don't prohibit.* This argument is advanced with an air of triumph. If prohibition don't prohibit, why are these men moving hell and earth to defeat prohibition? Why does the liquor power spend its thousands of dollars and its floods of liquor when an election comes on?

It is an argument against all criminal laws. None of them prohibit absolutely. You have laws against murder and you hang murderers, but murders are committed. You have laws against burglary, against arson, against seduction, against rape, and against all manner of crimes, but these crimes are committed. Shall we then repeal these laws? Nay; law does prohibit, and law is one of God's potent agencies for educating the human race in the principles and the habits of virtue.—A. G. Haygood, D. D.

Loyal Legion.

Remember the Loyal Legion next Saturday at Green's hall; 3 o'clock is the hour; don't fail to be present, for the meetings are growing in interest every week, and if you want any of the honors of making the society a success, come as soon as possible, for if you wait long it will succeed without you. Come and take a hand in this department of the prohibition army.

On April 9 the Loyal Legion will give an entertainment in the opera hall, consisting of a parody on mother goose melodies. Come out and see the old women who lived in the shoe, and her little family.

COMMUNICATIONS.

All articles under this head must bear the name of the writer, who alone is responsible for the statements made.

Does Prohibition Prohibit?

Some of the reasons why every member should use all her energies to help the temperance cause. Let us examine the subject from every side, so as to be sure that the end we wish so much to accomplish is right, pure and good for the people. The prohibitory law was enacted in the state of Maine in 1851, and, with slight modifications, remains on the statute books to-day. Those opposing the law succeeded in omitting the most stringent license laws ever known. This continued in force only two years, when, in 1855, the present law was adopted by a majority of 25,000. That is certainly very emphatic; to us, dear sisters of the Union, it is as do all we can and not worry in this noble work. Those who opposed prohibition only succeeded in arousing these temperance workers to stronger action, which resulted in better enforcing those laws. Some say that this law will not be productive of as much good as represented by the W. C. T. U. Let us again refer to the facts as given by the governor of that state. The number of crimes committed in 1846 is given as 1,216, while in 1870 the number had fallen to 431; the number of paupers in 1860, 8,946; 1870, 4,619, showing that, although the population had increased, pauperism and crime had diminished. The favorable policy of prohibition are manifest to the most casual observer. The opposition to it presents in appearance a strength it does not possess, and then the most effective argument in favor of prohibition is the bitter and unrelenting opposition of those in the liquor business. So, dear sisters, let us stick right to the fight, and be ever on the alert to find the work laid out for us to do and then do it. I often think what right a law has to condemn a drunkard when that very law permits the legitimate sale of spirituous liquor. Any voter that agrees to the sale of spirituous liquor is to a certain extent a party to any drunkard's crime. Just think of it in this disgusting and criminal light, and then reflect how much of it is to be nourish pauperism, crime, and to make homes desolate. I would prepare to further carry on this good work asking our young ladies to sign a paper stating that they will not accept the company of any young man that drinks intoxicating liquor, plays cards, or uses profane language. A young man may give a defiant toss of his head and say, I will not be governed by any such puritanical idea, but dear young ladies you have all the power, only keep purity on your side. You have a right to demand total abstinence for total abstinence, purity for purity, and say you cannot have your best glass and have me, you cannot kiss your sister or wife and then visit me. You have this right, dear young ladies. Now let us be a Union in spirit, in heart, in action, with charity for all and malice toward none, asking God first and then others to help in this great struggle. MRS. R. L. ALLEN.

Ironton W. C. T. U.

Ironton, March 9, 1887.

"NEARLY CRAZED with pain" is the sad cry of many a victim of rheumatism or neuralgia, and frequently other diseases, such as kidney and liver complaints, are directly traceable to rheumatism or neuralgia. These diseases, for some unexplainable reason, are rapidly increasing, and in many instances are the direct cause of much sickness which so hides its real origin as to be mistaken for other diseases. In curing rheumatism, neuralgia, sick headache, and in many cases of kidney and liver troubles, Athlophoros has strength wonders. Those who have used it are best qualified to speak of its merits.

Mrs. C. W. Brown, No. 143 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., says: "My daughter was first taken with what seemed to be nothing but ordinary stiff neck. I treated her with the usual remedies in such cases, but the disease seemed to spread very quickly over the whole body, giving her the most excruciating pains, which seemed almost beyond endurance even for a short time, causing her to scream violently. I at once sent for a physician, and he pronounced it a very bad form of inflammatory rheumatism; he endeavored to give her relief from this terrible agony but could not. The disease was steadily growing worse, she began to feel it around the heart, this being the vital part, and fearing the child would die before we could get her some relief, I said, doctor, I am not satisfied, this child must have relief at once or she will die, she cannot stand this torture long. I at once sent for a bottle of Athlophoros and to my utter surprise after giving her eight teaspoonfuls she had relief, and in two days' time she was up and around and did not suffer a pain. All I used was one bottle. It saved my child's life."

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney complaints, indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, etc., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the ninth day of February A. D. 1886, executed by Samuel Owen (as unmarried man) to Walter F. Brown, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, in Liber 61, of mortgages, on page 500, on the twelfth day of March, A. D. 1886, at 3.15 o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said mortgagee. And whereas the said mortgagee as owner thereof doth exercise the option to him therein given, and declare the whole of the said principal sum secured by said mortgage to be immediately due and payable, and whereas the said mortgagee claims the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars to be an attorney fee, provided for in said mortgage, and the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars to be an attorney fee, provided by law as the foreclosure thereof will be a suit at law or in equity, and the sum of Ninety two dollars and twenty nine cents ($92.29) and the further sum of twenty nine dollars and ninety four cents ($29.94) to become due on the ninth day of May next, and the further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney fee, in case foreclosure by advertisement and no action at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt now secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative; therefore notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House at the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the **15th day of April, A. D. 1887,** at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, which said premises are covered by said mortgage as follows, to wit: The northeast (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section twenty one (21), in township thirty four (34) north, of range ten (10) west, lying in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing one (40) acres of land according to the United States survey.

Dated March 8th, A. D. 1887.

WALTER F. BROWN,
Mortgagee.

CRUTCHSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Nancy M. Wilkins and Ira Wilkins, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1886, executed a mortgage to Jane H. Hipp to secure Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars, payable in three years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, in Liber 61 of mortgages, on page 414, on the 8th day of March, 1886, and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by said William H. Hipp to said Jane Hipp, by assignment, dated the 2d day of January, A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1886, in Liber 10 of mortgages, on page 9, and the same is now owned by the said Walter J. Hipp; and whereas there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage and the notes secured thereby, the sum of Twenty Five Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents (25 25) for an attorney fee, provided by law on the foreclosure of said mortgage by advertisement, and the sum of Twenty Five Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt now remaining unpaid and secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale has become operative; therefore notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to wit: The northwest quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), in township thirty-three (33) north, of range ten (10) west, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, at 12 o'clock noon, on the **23rd day of May, A. D. 1887,** at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated February 10, A. D. 1887.

WALLACE J. HIPP,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUTCHSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage.
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage dated the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1886, executed by Orlando Gaskill to Jane Gaskill, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 22d day of October, 1886, in Liber 7 of mortgages, on page 75, which said mortgage by him, and by mesne assignments, is now exercising the option to him therein given, and declare the whole of the principal sum secured by said mortgage to be immediately due and payable, and whereas the said mortgagee claims the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars to be an attorney fee, provided by law on the foreclosure of said mortgage by advertisement, and the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt now remaining unpaid and secured on said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale has become operative; therefore notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to wit: The northwest quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), in township thirty-three (33) north, of range ten (10) west, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, at 12 o'clock noon, on the **23rd day of May, A. D. 1887,** at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated February 10, A. D. 1887.

MARY J. SWETLAND,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Hubbard D. Stevens and Harriet Stevens his wife, dated November 16th, A. D. 1885, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1885, in liber 6 of mortgages, on page 275, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to Harry J. Haven, which said assignment is duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said county of Charlevoix county, and is now owned by the said Harry J. Haven; which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, and the interest thereon, to be paid on the first day of December, twenty-eighth, A. D. 1887, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said installment of principal, or of any part thereof, and the sum of Twenty Five Dollars is now payable, and which said sum remains unpaid and in arrears for the space of over ninety days, the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest thereon shall, at the option of the said obligee or her assigns, become due and payable immediately thereafter; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the installment of principal and interest due on the day when the same became due; and whereas said installment and interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over ninety days, and the said Harry J. Haven, mortgagee, does hereby declare the principal sum and then hereto elect to have the principal sum secured by said mortgage and all interest thereon, become now due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; and whereas there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage and the notes secured by said mortgage and bills accompanying the same, at the date of this notice, the sum of Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-One Dollars, ($2,721) principal and interest, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the said mortgage debt or any part thereof; now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises hereinbe described. Notice is therefore hereby given that on the **Ninth Day of April, A. D 1887,** at one o'clock in the afternoon I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with the costs and expenses of sale and of a reasonable attorney fee provided for in said mortgage, which said premises are covered by said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south half of the northeast quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), in township thirty-four (34) north, of range four west, in said county, (the same being the premises in which the mortgagee is the owner of the court house) where the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix is held in the village of Boyne City, in said county, at 12 o'clock noon, June 16th, 1887.

Dated March 16, 1887.

CHARLES E. PRATT,
Assignee of Mortgage.

E. C. BARNUM,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage,
Petoskey, Mich.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription, used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the monthly visits of Bairnsfeed, that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (5 tickets—N. Y.) $1.50 a year; 15 cents a

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruption,
Burns,	Stiffness,	Roof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Worms,
Stings,	Backache,	Swinney,
Bites,	Galls,	Saddle Galls,
Bruises,	Sores,	Piles.
Bruises,	Spavin	
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a condition.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Farmer needs it for man and beast.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply for self and sailors.

The Horse-trader needs it—it is his best friend and silent partner.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save his thousands of dollars and a world of care.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing else in an emergency for the dangers he delights and comfort which surround the pioneer.

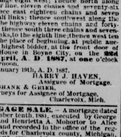
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employes. Accidents will happen, and when they happen the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House.'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Intermittent use of accidents saves much suffering and loss.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN



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EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS

These celebrated Organs are unrivalled for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combinations, artistic design and the most attractive cases. Intending purchasers, making them the most attractive, economical and durable organs for lodges, schools churches, lodges, societies, etc.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION. UNEQUALED FACILITIES. SKILLED WORKMEN. BEST MATERIAL. CONSTANTLY MAKE THIS

THE POPULAR ORGAN

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Around the County.

Wilson.

"Old Thermom" goes 9 or 10 below zero now a-nights.

Mr. Geo. Bowen has a new organ which is reported to be a first class article.

Stormy on Sunday last, but overslept came out to Sunday-school in disguise No. 3.

They are sawing cedar ties part of the time at the saw-mill while the tie mill is sawing lumber.

At the caucus held last Saturday, Geo. Bailey for supervisor, Mr. Mills for clerk, and Mr. S. Richardson for treasurer received nominations.

School closes with an exhibition on Friday evening, April 8. 5 cents admission. Everybody is welcome. Come all and give the teacher and pupils a full house and encourage their laudable efforts.

Elder Tracy held religious services week before last three evenings, and closed. He organized a M. P. class. Elder May, of South Arm preached and administered sacrament on Sunday evening. The home was crowded.

At the residence of Cris Cook, father of the bridegroom, Mr. Bert Cook and Miss Augusta, daughter of the late John Knuttle of this township, Sympathetic congratulations—no, no,—we mean congratulatory sympathy is now in order. But joking aside, may they enjoy together a long and prosperous life.

Now is the time for spring poetry,—bleating of lambs, singing of birds, etc., but the song freezes in their throats.

Mrs. Wm. Wilks, familiarly known as "Grandma Wilks," aged eighty-nine, died at the residence of her son J. T., in Jordan township, on March 16th. She was a native of New Brunswick. After losing her husband in '49, she brought her large family to Lapeer county in '58, thence to Clinton county. Later to Antrim county, and the last thirteen years of her life were spent in Jordan. She was a member of the Baptist denomination. She leaves several children, grand children and great grand children. Services were held by Elder Thurston, after which a large concourse of sorrowing friends and relatives followed her to her last resting place. "Like a shock of wheat fully ripened, she was gathered into the heavenly garner, at the time she knew her loved ones to that blest clime."

Burgess.

Another stormy Sunday, for the last Sunday in March.

Mr. Peter Kane's folks were visiting at Jud Sunsby's, last Sunday.

Mrs. Willett C. Arnold, who has been visiting relatives in Cadillac, returned home last Friday.

Mr. Clark who has been living on Dr. Lewis' place this winter returned to Charlevoix last Tuesday.

Loren Hamlin's flock of sheep a little more than doubled last week, the last month. Who says that sheep don't pay?

Oscar Tillotson is finishing the unexpired term of town clerk, occasioned by the removal of Wm. Grey to Charlevoix.

Moses Cooper has posts and ties in large quantities, besides logs and tamarac piles, that are evidence of a busy winter for him.

"The marvelous growth" of the population of Hayes was increased by one last week, by the arrival of a little at girl Dean Scroggie's.

Real estate has commenced to change hands in this town. Alex. Ross sold the west ½ of the north-east ¼ of section 22 to Albert Norman. Consideration $500.

Mr. Chas. Sheldon, of Ohio, who has been visiting at I. S. Webster's has concluded to remain in Michigan, and has moved on to Morell Long's place in Evangeline.

The exhibition at the close of the school in District No. 6 speaks well for the management of the teacher, Miss Cora Chew, who we understand is engaged to teach the summer term.

J. A. Bacot, is pushing his residence to completion as fast as possible. When it is completed and the out-building finished he will have a comodious and beautiful place to live. *March 29.*

Eveline.

Next Saturday is registration day. Register.

Next Monday is election. Turn out boys.

Dan McDonald returned home last week from Alpena.

The township board met at district No. 3, last Tuesday.

The canvass passed off quietly. Nearly all are in favor of the old officers.

There was an exhibition at the close of the Ironton school last Friday afternoon, and a good time was had, we are unable to give the particulars this week.

The winter term of school at Ironton closed last Friday. One of the teachers, Mr. J. M. Harris we understand, has gone to Ionia. He started on Friday evening. We suppose he's gone to Seymour. Watch for the cigars when he returns, boys.

Mr. I. S. Webster, of Hayes, was in town last week. He is agent for Edwin Louderback & Co.'s combination tool,—nine useful articles combined in one,—which beats anything of the kind we have ever had the opportunity to see. Mr. Webster spent the night at the home of ye scribe. He is well known to many of our old settlers. Call again.

March 29.

Harnard.

A young daughter arrived at Mr. Bogart's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Mills left for Canada on Tuesday, to visit relatives.

School closes Friday, for a month vacation.

The men are still busy at the wood and tie business.

Report of Charlevoix Schools for the Month ending March 25, 1887.

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department,	41
Second department,	41
Third department,	41
Fourth department,	43
Fifth department, grammar section,	34
Fifth department, high school,	36
Total,	236

NUMBER BELONGING.

First department,	38
Second department,	43
Third department,	36
Fourth department,	39
Fifth department, grammar section,	29
Fifth department, high school,	32
Total,	217

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department,	6274½
Second department,	730
Third department,	680½
Fourth department,	737
Fifth department, grammar section,	596½
Fifth department, high school,	612
Total,	4,930½

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department,	695½
Second department,	77
Third department,	79
Fourth department,	78
Fifth department, grammar section,	26
Fifth department, high school,	104
Total,	1060½

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department,	31.3
Second department,	34.4
Third department,	34.1
Fourth department,	37.1
Fifth department, grammar section,	29.8
Fifth department, high school,	30.6
Total,	201.3

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department,	94.4
Second department,	93.7
Third department,	97.4
Fourth department,	97
Fifth department, grammar section,	97.9
Fifth department, high school,	94.4
Total,	95.3

CASES TARDY.

First department,	18
Second department,	15
Third department,	12
Fourth department,	8
Fifth department, grammar section,	19
Fifth department, high school,	12
Total,	84

NUMBER OF PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY DURING THIS MONTH.

First department,	14
Second department,	18
Third department,	19
Fourth department,	17
Fifth department, grammar section,	10
Fifth department, high school,	12
Total,	90

SUMMARY FOR WINTER TERM.

Total number enrolled	236
Average number belonging	216
Days attendance	11,206
Days lost by absence	696
Average attendance	201
Cases Tardy	84
Attendance and punctuality, per cent	96½

The following named pupils have been neither absent nor tardy for the entire term:

First department,—Mattie Brink, Edith Lamoreaux.

Second department,—Katie Kirkpatrick, Hiram Ross, Alta Brink.

Third department,—Frank Geihen, Gertrude Myers, Lillie Newman, Walter Krebs, Harvey Lawrence, Mabel Green, Wallace Newman.

Fourth department,—Winifred Barholomew, Lillian Eaton, Clifford Atchison, Edward Widdifield, Aggie Lawrence, Chloe McCartney, Eva Swain, Mary Tulloch, Emma Lamphear, Alfred Thompson.

Fifth department, grammar section,—Geo. Newman, Lewis Thomson, Geo. Metcalf, Wm. F. Lewis, Geo. McCartney, Aggie Kirkpatrick, Clara Cyright.

High school,—Luna Washburn, Blanch Bartholomew, Edith Mason, Clinton Whitmoyer, Fred M. Green, Pearl Dart, Ralph Washburn, Herbert Sea, Charles Nettleton, Edward Stewart.

CHARLES H. CAMP.

It is said that a prophet is not without honor save in his country and among his own kindred. The adage, when applied to the soldier, is not altogether true. He is certain of honor among the old comrades who have shared with him the dangers of the campaign and at his old home that he has honored by his bravery and self-sacrifice. The extracts which we publish below from the *Veterans' Advocate* of Concord, New Hampshire, are an illustration of this common feeling. The writers had the best possible opportunity of judging of Mr. Camp's qualifications as a soldier, and they speak of him in the highest terms. They are mistaken, however, when they intimate that he was put in nomination for judge of the supreme court because of his record as a soldier. He was not nominated for that high and important office because twenty five years ago he did a soldier's duty at the front, but because he has made a record since the war that shows he can serve his state and the people in the

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Charles F. Freeman, of Sandwich, Mass., who in May, 1879, murdered his child, claiming that the act was performed in accordance with commands from heaven, will be discharged from an insane asylum, whither he was sent on a verdict of a jury.

Lawton Bros., New York, dealers in phosphates, are in trouble. The Sheriff seized their establishment under attachments issued on creditors' claims amounting to $265,000. It is alleged that W. E. Lawton, the surviving member of the firm, has disappeared, and that his liabilities are $1,000,000.

The father of General Daniel E. Sickles died in his home at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Six dead bodies were taken from the hotel ruins at Buffalo. Five persons are dead or missing and twenty-one injured. Henry H. Rumsey, whose family lives at Fort Wayne, Ind., was among the killed, and he came to his death by boldly attempting to rescue a little girl from the flames. The overhead wires in the streets prevented the fire department from working effectively and led to the loss of life, as at a meeting of citizens it was determined that all wires would have to be put underground.

Rufus Y. Kirkland, the confidential associate of Nelson E. Lawton, the fugitive embezzler of New York, has also disappeared. It is supposed that Lawton took with him one of two wealthy widows, to whom he was recently paying his addresses.

The New York *Graphic* says that the National Opera Company is on the verge of dissolution, and wonders who is going to settle the debts of the American or National Opera Company, whose stupendous extravagance, recklessness, and inefficiency exceed anything ever known in the history of theatrical management.

During a game of base-ball last June at the Polo Grounds at New York James S. Dolan was struck in the right eye by a foul ball, and the sight destroyed. Dolan has sued the Metropolitan Exposition Company for $25,000 damages.

A year ago, at New Bedford, Mass., the tendons in one of Edward K. Russell's legs were severed by accident. The tendons from a dog were placed in Russell's limb and so led with the several tendons. For ten or fifteen days the patient remained so that the injured member, but has now resumed work, the operation having proved a complete success.

WESTERN.

A third gas well has been developed at Marion, Ind., at a depth of 910 feet. The contractor reports the volume of illuminating material the strongest of the one hundred wells he has drilled. Its roar is like that of an express train.

Oscar Cook, who was involved in the "Jim Cummings" suppose robbery of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road, has been sentenced at Independence, Mo., to three years' imprisonment.

St. Louis has been designated by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury as a central reserve city for national banks, under the act passed at the last session of Congress.

The arguments in the anarchists' case at Ottawa, Ill., were concluded on the 11th inst., Attorney-General Hunt closing for the State, and Captain Black making the final address for the defense. The matter was taken under advisement.

"One-Ear" Dodge, a desperado and Indian-fighter, has hanged by vigilantes near Lordsburg, New Mexico. For a long time past the southern part of the Territory has been infested with a gang of desperadoes, who made life and property unsafe, and the chief of the gang was "One-Ear." Dodge was fond of calling himself "a bad man," and excited respect and drinks from teaderfeet at the point of the pistol. About a year ago Dodge tried the same game on a cowboy, who pulled a bowie-knife and lopped off the right ear of Dodge, giving him the name of "One-Ear" Dodge.

A fire at Mankato, Minn., damaged the barrel and tub factory of Charles March to the amount of $80,000.

The Mormons sent from Idaho to the Detroit House of Correction on cumulative sentences were released by Judge Brown, in accordance with a recent decision by the Federal Supreme Court.

Winter wheat prospects in twenty-five Illinois counties are reported favorable, and the general outlook in Missouri and Wisconsin is promising. The situation in Kansas is improved. Wheat in some portions of Michigan is in bad condition.

Under the provisions of the recent act of Congress in regard to national banks, Kansas City has been made a reserve city.

SOUTHERN.

In the prohibition county of Rock Castle, Ky., a band of masked men took from her house Eliza Fish, aged 70, and began whipping her. Suddenly shots were fired and three of the knights fell dead. The woman pressed in selling liquor, notwithstanding that she had been warned several times to stop the traffic, resulting in the fatal visit of the vigilantes.

A San Antonio (Texas) dispatch says that William [illegible] employed by Henry Mallon, a well-known Dickman and contractor of that city, demanded money of Mallon at a saloon camp near Boerne. Mallon told him to wait until Saturday, whereupon Stone shot him dead. Two Mexicans in the camp attempted to arrest the murderer, and Stone shot and killed both of them. Stone is at large. If caught he will be lynched.

Summerville, S. C., was shaken Friday evening by the heaviest earthquake shock felt there in the last two months. It caused some excitement.

A mob of masked men surrounded the County Jail at Troy, Tenn., and demanded admission of the Sheriff. Being refused, they broke down the outside door, went to the room of the jailer, and, breaking down his room door, demanded the keys of the cells at the muzzles of pistols and guns. Compelling him to unlock the doors, they took out a negro murderer named William Hardy, and hanged him to a tree one and one-half miles north of town.

An explosion in the United Oil Company's works at Baltimore caused the death of four persons.

Eastern capitalists have organized a company to work the recently discovered goldfields in Arkansas.

WASHINGTON.

C. H. J. Taylor, of Kansas, has been appointed Minister to Liberia.

The Navy Department is about to begin the preparation plans for the two 1,700-ton gunboats for which provision was made by the last Congress.

During the week ended March 12 there were received at Washington 6,595 applications for pensions, and 4,525 cases were disposed of during the week, leaving a total of 206,306 cases pending.

President Cleveland was 50 years of age on the 18th of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent out a circular setting forth the action of Congress on the fishery question.

The Treasury Department refuses to accept the offer of Sam Francisco to the figure of a dragon 150 feet long, imported from China for use in a park.

President Cleveland appointed as District Attorney George K. Prichett for Nebraska, Emery R. Sellers for Indiana, and Thomas Hayden for Nevada. It is said that W. W. Stewart, of Des Moines, will be given the vacant Revenue Collectorship.

Dr. Z. T. Sowers, one of the most prominent physicians of Washington, says there is danger that President Cleveland will not live through his term unless there is a change in his mode of living. Dr. Sowers, six months before Mr. Manning's illness, made the same prediction with regard to the Secretary.

POLITICAL.

The Republican State Convention of Rhode Island nominated by acclamation all the present incumbents of the State offices from the Governor down for the party candidates. The Hon. George P. Wetmore is the present Governor.

The anti-discrimination railroad bill passed in the Pennsylvania Legislature by a vote of 30 to 4.

D. Lynch Pringle, of South Carolina, has been commissioned by the President to be Consul General of the United States at Constantinople.

The Missouri Senate defeated the bill for the regulation of railroads which had been passed by the House.

The special committee of the Nebraska Assembly appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha *Bee*, against several members of that body has reported that the charges were unfounded. The report was sustained, and resolutions were adopted conferring immunity and vindicating him from the privileges of the floor during the remainder of the session.

The Governor of Missouri will soon call an extra session of the Legislature to pass laws to enforce the constitutional provisions in reference to railroads.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The demand of the Chicago Typographical Union for 40 cents per 1,000 ems for work and work by measure, instead of 35 as heretofore, is to be resisted by the employers. An expected strike or lockout was thus averted.

The twenty-four coal-miners imprisoned in the Pittsburgh workhouse for conspiracy in preventing non-union men from working during the great strike of 1884, have just been released by the Pennsylvania Pardon Board. The men were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and had served three months.

The striking section hands of the Fort Wayne Railroad were paid off at Pittsburgh and discharged from the service of the company. Their places will be filled by Italians, who will be put to work at once.

The journeymen shoemakers at Toronto, Canada, belonging to the Knights of Labor have demanded an increase of from 10 per cent in wages.

The negro miners who were taken to Peoria to fill the places of the strikers made a demand for an increase of wages, and upon its being refused they struck. They have participated the strike by getting a mouth's provisions from the train stores on credit.

The rubber-workers of New Brunswick and Milltown, N. J., threaten to abandon the Knights of Labor if they are not granted a charter for a national trade council.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued instructions that after April 1 the sons of interstate passes will be prohibited, except to officers and employes of the company.

The railroad managers of New England met at Boston and adopted reports of committees regarding questions affecting the roads under the interstate law. Passes and passenger commissions are prohibited.

A company has been incorporated at Springfield, with a capital of $1,500,000, to build a railway from Danville to East St. Louis.

The following action taken by the Western States Passenger Association in session at Chicago, regarding the issue of mileage tickets will be read with interest by commercial travelers and others using such tickets:

WHEREAS, The issue and use of mileage tickets have been demonstrated to be productive of much detriment to the railway companies and liable to much abuse, and many of the tickets issued are not used by persons for whom they were issued, but are disposed of to some of the patrons of railways; therefore, resolved, that we will for the present continue their issue as an experiment upon the following conditions: That each ticket shall be registered, and that the person whose name it shall be referred to, shall be the only one, and shall be nontransferable, and that they shall be sold at a uniform rate of not less than 2½ cents per mile and without rebate. That each book shall be good for 1,000 miles, no more and no less, and that they shall be good for one year from date of sale. Baggage allowance to be the same as for regular travelers.

This is scarcely a concession on the part of the railroads. Between most through points the regular fare is but little if any over 2½ cents per mile, and, consequently, the passenger will save but little by buying thousand-mile tickets.

On what is claimed to be the very best authority, the Salt-more *American* states that the railroad deal is an accomplished fact; that Garrett will retain the management; and that Gould will have no hand in the arrangement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jose Sevilla, who died recently in Lima, Peru, left $535,000 for the education of poor school children in his native city.

Kidnaping on a wholesale scale is being carried on at Guira, in Vanilla Anjan, Mo., the kidnaped persons being taken out only on the payment of ransom.

The committee of arrangements of the National G. A. R. encampment, to be held at St. Louis next September, have sent a cordial invitation to President Cleveland and his wife to be present and share in the festivities.

The Cotton-Seed Oil Company recently organized in New Orleans has made contracts for machinery for eight mills, to cost $200,000.

Disappointed spectators at a bullfight at San Rafael, Mexico, attacked the performers. The mob was dispersed by armed authorities, but not before several were shot. Many persons were hurt.

In Buffalo, early Friday morning, flames broke out in the Richmond Hotel, containing 175 persons. Not less than twenty lives were lost, and about thirty persons were injured by fissures or by leaping from windows. St. James Hall, adjoining the hotel, was also burned. The total loss is estimated at $250,000. The business section of Rock Hill, S. C., was almost wiped out by fire. The loss is $120,000, with about $180,000 insurance. The Durham distillery at Covington, Ky., with 2,000 barrels of bonded whisky, was also destroyed, and one employe fatally injured. Two stores at Flint, Mich., were burned by fire. Mrs. Burrell (colored) was suffocated, and his daughter dangerously injured by leaping from a window.

The first grand Scandinavian sangerfest in America will take place in Philadelphia, commencing on the 22d of March, in honor of the Emperor's ninetieth birthday, and at noon a royal salute of 101 guns was fired. The students' procession past the imperial palace required several hundred carriages. Banquets and balls are arranged for the evening, said by the German Ambassador.

Prince Bismarck has assured the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria-Hungary that Germany's foreign policy is pacific, that the relations between the two Empires are the cause for disquietude in either the East or West.

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Mr. Lawrence Barrett, the actor, has married his intended, Colonel Duprez, by paying suit for $50,000 damages for malicious prosecution against the President of the American Exchange, its Directors, and General Manager.

LET our prayers, like the ancient sacrifices, be burnt offerings of an entire king. Let our days begin and end with God.—*Bishop Hall.*

A DROP of ink may make a million think.—*Byron.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	$4.90 @ 5.00
HOGS	5.30 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	90½ @ .91
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	90 @ .90½
CORN—No. 2	.47 @ .47½
OATS—White	.36 @ .42
PORK—New Mess	10.25 @ 10.75
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Steers	5.25 @ 5.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.00 @ 5.25
CORN—No. 2	3.50 @ 4.00
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.25 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.87 @ .88
CORN—No. 2	.36 @ .36½
OATS—No. 2	.26 @ .26½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.25 @ .26
" —Fine Dairy	.19 @ .20
CHEESE—Full Cream	10 @ .10½
" —Full Cream, new	.12 @ .12½
EGGS—Fresh	.12 @ .12½
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.60 @ .65
PORK—Mess	10.00 @10.25
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.76 @ .77
WHEAT—May	.79 @ .79½
CORN—No. 3	.37 @ .37½
RYE—No. 1	.56 @ .57
BARLEY—No. 2	.62 @ .63
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Cash	.81½@ .82
CORN—Cash	.39 @ .40
OATS	.27 @ .27½
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.25
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.25
SHEEP	4.25 @ 5.50
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.90 @ .91
CORN—Mixed	.39 @ .40
OATS—White	.36 @ .37
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.79½@ .80
CORN—No. 2	.36½@ .37
OATS—Mixed	.25 @ .26
PORK	10.00 @10.25
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92 @ .93
CORN—No. 2	.39½@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.29½@ .30½
PORK—Mess	10.25 @10.50
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92 @ .93
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.46 @ .47
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE	3.75 @ 5.25
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.25
SHEEP	3.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88 @ .89
CORN—No. 2	.36 @ .36½
OATS	.26 @ .26½
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	5.00 @ 5.50
" —Common	4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.40
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.25

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Willie Sells, the 16-year-old boy now in the Kansas Penitentiary under sentence of death, has confessed to the killing of his father, mother, brother, and sister as charged.

John A. Logan, Jr., and Miss Edith Andrews were married at Youngstown, Ohio, and soon afterward left for Florida. The bride's father gave the young couple a check for $50,000, and her uncle presented government bonds of the same value.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has reversed the judgment of the Appellate Court in the matter of the last will of Wilbur F. Storey, and remanded the case to the Circuit Court with directions to set aside an order probating the alleged will and sustain the motion of Mary E. Parrasd to dismiss her appeal at her costs.

George S. Bailey, the Labor Representative from East St. Louis in the Illinois Legislature, was shot at by an unknown person at Springfield, Ill. The ball penetrated two coats, a pamphlet, a lead-pencil and a lock of miles, and was finally stopped by the cover of a book memorandum book. It is intimated that Bailey's condemnation of certain legislators for attending Mrs. Nesbe's funeral at Chicago led to the attempt to assassinate.

After six weeks' casting about, says a Washington dispatch, the President has announced the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission as follows: Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan, Republican, aged 61 years. William R. Morrison of Illinois, Democrat, six years. Augustus Schoonmaker of New York, Democrat, four years. Aldace F. Walker of Vermont, Republican, three years. Albert H. Briggs of Alabama, Democrat, two years. The Commission is to choose its own chairman. The surprise was Schoonmaker and Walker. The latter is known to few persons about Washington, but he was once urged for Senator Edmunds's place, and as none of the Massachusetts men whom the President wanted would accept, Walker was taken as a representative, with whom New England would have to be content. Senator Edmunds says that Walker has every qualification for the place—a clear head, experience, excellent training, and common sense. In picking out Schoonmaker the New York people say the President has made a good choice—probably as good as Kernan would have been, though he has not the latter's radical experience.

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LIVES LOST BY FIRE.

Flames Speedily Destroy the Richmond Hotel and Other Buildings at Buffalo.

Thirty Persons Believed to Have Been Burned to Death, and Many Badly Injured.

[Buffalo special.]

Another calamity has visited Buffalo. The splendid new Richmond Hotel, at the corner of Main and Eagle streets, was totally destroyed by fire early Friday morning, together with St. James Hall and other adjacent property. The more distressful part of the disaster is the loss of several human lives. At this writing it is impossible to say just how many persons are killed and injured, but the number is large. The rapidity of the fire, cutting off all means of escape, led some persons to leap for life from the windows. Others got down the fire-escapes or on Hayes ladders raised by the fire department. The shrieks and cries of the poor people in the upper stories of the burning structure were heartrending. One man, mad with terror, leaped from a third-story window, and was picked up from the stone sidewalk on Main street in a mangled and bleeding corpse. Several who succeeded in making their escape were badly injured and burned, and some of these will probably die. Others, more fortunate, escaped with slight injuries. Many of the wounded were taken to Carney's saloon, and afforded hospitals. Robert Stafford, Sr., proprietor of the hotel, with his wife, occupied rooms on the second floor, and had a narrow escape. Terror overcame everybody, and even those who escaped in safety were in many cases prostrated by their awful experiences. There were 175 persons in the hotel, seventy of whom were paroxysms, guests, eight boarders, and the remainder porters, bell-boys, the families of the proprietors, and clerks. Twenty-two of these were rescued from the window by the firemen, twenty-two are at the hospitals, and a large number made their escape by other means. There is no doubt that at least thirty lives were sacrificed.

The spread of the flames is said to have been frightful in their rapidity. The elevator shaft served as a flue for the flames, and they rushed up to the top floor in a very few moments. As the guests were roused and saw the interior exits cut off they turned to the windows. They could be seen in their night-clothes, standing out clear and vivid before the lurid background of the flames. Their scream were horrible to hear, and they could be heard from blocks. The flames spread to the southeast side of the hotel first. The fresh, old hotel was dry and confined the fire to the narrow limits of the three buildings named. Their work of rescue had many exciting incidents.

Perhaps the most thrilling escape of any ship-building line which is meeting with more success. He speaks very encouraging of the prospects for the future, and says the men will now be kept busy for an indefinite period. The fire was in connection with other orders, has received one from the Government, through the agency of Secretary Whitney. Work on the vessel, which is to make not less than twelve knots an hour, is now in progress.

Charley Cramp, in speaking of dull times, says: "English shipbuilders, when there is a lack of orders, build ahead to be sold to chance purchasers in the future, but we find it better to shut down as soon as the work on hand is completed, but there seems to be no prospect of shutting down, as work usually comes in in time to avoid this." The Cramps came before Roach and if they had located on the banks of the Clyde instead of the Delaware they would have built on a village which would have spread their own name and almost secured three fourths of the trade from the three concerns that have worked in their yards.

SPEAKER CARLISLE.

His Speech at the Banquet of the Bay State Democratic Club.

The Bay State Club, the most important Democratic organization in New England, recently entertained a number of distinguished gentlemen at their annual dinner at the Revere House in Boston. Chief among them was Hon. John G. Carlisle, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who was the orator of the occasion. Dinner over, President Taylor rapped to order, and in a brief speech introduced the principal speaker, Hon. John G. Carlisle, whose chief virtue, he said, was that he had been denounced by Senator Hoar. Mr. Carlisle was greeted with great applause. After expressing his thanks for his cordial reception, he said:

You must permit me to tender the sincere thanks of the Kentucky Democracy, not only for what you have done in the past, but also for what they know you intend to do in the future. You without permit Massachusetts to remain always a Republican State. Old prejudices are passing away. Massachusetts is already moving towards the Democratic position. Will the Bay State Club in front, and your brethr n everywhere begin to see her on the right of the line in 1888.

Gentlemen, it is the very nature of things this country must always be governed by political parties. We need not be ashamed, gentlemen, to be known as a party men. I am honestly believe that the principles and policies represented by the Democratic party are those which are attached will best promote the interests of the nation and the welfare of the people. This is the only true basis for political parties, and any party organized upon a foundation less broad, less patriotic than this will soon degenerate into a mere faction and cease to command or deserve the respect of intelligent citizens. Every attempt to make a single interest or a single class, to the exclusion of all others, the basis of a political organization will fail and ought to fail. From the formation of your Constitution down to the present time the spirit of irreconcilable difference between the Democratic party and all its adversaries has been as to the nature and extent of the Federal powers. The principle of local self-government is the vital part of Democracy. The amendment to the Constitution declares that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. No power can be justly claimed unless it is granted in express terms or by necessary implication. If no such grant of power can be found, and if its exercise by the State is not prohibited, it belongs to the State and her people; and this doctrine is not prohibited. The doctrine of State rights is defined in this article. It does not mean the secession or nullification, but it instructs the several States and their people as to the true nature of all legislative, executive, and judicial power not delegated to the United States by a fair and reasonable construction of the Constitution. By this constitutional doctrine of State rights the Democratic party of the country stands to-day, as it always has stood, and as I trust it will stand forever hereafter. Long applause.] Twenty-five years ago the tendency was to carry this doctrine to dangerous extreme. But since that time the dangerous extreme has threatened from quite an opposite direction. Great and powerful interests, too powerful almost to be successfully resisted, are constantly pressing against the barriers of the Constitution and demanding the extension of the Federal power to a degree never contemplated by the most extreme Federalist in the early days. It is quite common now to hear gentlemen, able gentlemen, in Congress and elsewhere, contending for the exercise of power by the Federal Government in particular subjects simply because the States refuse to do so, or because it is thought that the State legislation might not be entirely effective. The argument is that whatever the States will not do, or cannot do, must be done by Congress and the departments of the General Government, and that the exercise of these specific grants of power, it is the right and duty of a government to exercise a general supervision and control over all concerns of the people. Mr. President, this is not the doctrine which I understand it, or if it never was. [Tremendous cheers.] It means centralization first and inevitable dissolution afterward. No part of the Union is so vitally interested in the preservation and the maintenance intact of this local authority as the New England States, and in no part of the Union have the beneficial results attending the maintenance of this doctrine been so thoroughly demonstrated. Your town meeting is the most democratic institution in this country. [Cheers.] It has been engagered the liberties of a single human being. The town, the State, and the General Government all have their appropriate functions, and so long as these are respected and maintained, neither encroaching on the domain of the other, there will be harmony and unity in our complex system of government. Fortunately we have at last been permitted to inaugurate a Democratic administration, and, I am fortunately still, in the administration, by its conservative and patriotic course, by its honest and faithful execution of the law, and by its regard for the rights of all classes of men, has given a resistless assurance that the executive power can be safely trusted to our hands. This country was never better governed than it is now—[cheers]—and it was never more tranquil and contented than it is now. It is true that always until such time as they are not inaugurated by this administration. Many of them have been quietly corrected, and most of those that remain are not under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture, but of Secretary Whitney. Work on the vessel, which is to make not less than twelve knots an hour, is now in progress.

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MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

AT THE CAPITAL.

LANSING, March 21, 1887.

The business of the two houses for the week has perhaps not been as large in amount of volume as in some other weeks, yet some of it has been in the line of reform, and will, no doubt, result in much benefit to the people of the State. The number of perhaps the greatest importance is that of investigating the life and fire insurance companies, which is ordered.

"GRAVEYARD INSURANCE."

It has been well known for some years that quite a large number of the co-operative assessment life-insurance companies of the State were doing business on the plan of getting all they could from their customers and giving back as little as possible to those who held policies on the lives of their friends and relatives, and early in the session Representative Cross, of Van Buren, who was two years ago and is again this session Chairman of the House Committee on Insurance, began calling upon the several State departments for information on the subject from reports and figures on file there. When he had secured the information he sought he introduced a preamble and resolution calling for a joint committee to investigate the companies. After a long and stormy debate on the 19th the resolution was first defeated, then reconsidered and adopted by a vote of yeas 61 nays 3. This change in sentiment by the House was brought about by Speaker Markey, who took the floor and declared that the resolution was the least he was so well how to make. He told the House that the case of large notes given for life policies the people of the State asked for, that the House should investigate and see if they were doing an illegal and unsafe business. The people had a right to know it—and then the resolutions were adopted.

The preamble and resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, The report of the Secretary of State and Commissioner of Insurance, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated Feb. 18, ult., shows that one hundred and eighty corporations have been organized within this State since March 25, A. D. 1885, for the purpose of insuring the lives of individuals upon the assessment plan against the contingencies of death, accident, and disease; and,

WHEREAS, It further appears by said report that fifty-five only of such corporations have at any time received license from the Insurance Bureau to transact the business of life and accident insurance within this State; and,

WHEREAS, It has been ascertained that quite a large number of such corporations have during the present year filed with the Insurance Bureau their annual statements as required by law; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that much evil and great loss has been brought upon the people of this State by reason of the failure of such corporations, and it is believed that grave frauds and crimes have been committed by some of them, in violation of the provisions of chapter No. 94 of the General Laws of 1885, and by officers and connected therewith; and

WHEREAS, It is claimed that existing statutes are wholly inadequate for the detection and suppression of such frauds and crime; therefore

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That a special committee, consisting of five members from the House and two from the Senate, be appointed, to be known as a committee to investigate life and fire insurance companies, to subpœna and compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, and to report to the next Legislature, with their offices of any or all corporations whose business is conducted in violation of chapter 94 of the compiled laws of 1871, and acts amendatory thereof, or whose officers are doing business within this State, and shall have access to the books, records, and papers relating in any way to the business of such corporations, and shall report their doings to the Senate and House of Representatives, with such recommendations, on or before May 15, 1887.

Resolved, *further*, That the pri-visions of the foregoing resolutions shall apply to all corporations now doing business in this State.

The Senate promptly concurred in the adoption of the resolutions without a roll call. Senators Westgate and German have been appointed on the part of the Senate, and Cross, Markey, and Hoey on the part of the House. They propose to get to the bottom of the whole business. During the discussion Mr. Cross gave the House some information regarding the business of twelve of the companies aimed at, for the past year, that made interesting reading.

Old People's Life Insurance Company of Detroit, organized in 1886, received in assessments, etc., $8,535.86; paid to beneficiaries, $1,000; expenses, $6,535.86.

Mutual Life Association Company of Marshall, organized in 1885; receipts, $46,461; losses, $19,000; expenses, $27,461.

Fraternal State of Illinois, organized in 1883, received in 1886, $12,000; paid losses, $2,000; expenses, $12,000.

People's Co-operative Mutual Benefit of Battle Creek, organized in 1886; received in 1886, losses, $19,071.50; expenses, $26,456.48.

Fraternal Life Association Company of Marshall, organized in 1885; receipts, $46,461; losses, $19,000; expenses, $27,461.

Grand Lodge of Illinois, organized in 1883; receipts, $12,000; losses, $2,000; expenses, $12,000.

Fraternal State of Illinois, organized in 1883, received in 1886, $12,000; paid losses, $2,000; expenses, $12,000.

Mutual Benefit of Bellevue, organized in 1886; receipts, $1,000; paid beneficiaries, nothing; expenses, $1,000.

Fraternal Life Association of Lansing, organized in 1886; receipts, $1,000; paid beneficiaries, nothing; expenses, $900.

Equitable Life Association of Homer; receipts, $800; paid beneficiaries, nothing; expenses, $800.

Royal Fraternal Mutual Benefit Society of Detroit, organized in 1885; receipts, $5,000; paid beneficiaries, $2,000; expenses, $3,000.

Total of the twelve companies; receipts, $125,; losses, $25,000; expenses, $100,000; receipts, $125,000.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Later in the day three members, who opposed the appointment of a committee to investigate the life companies, introduced a resolution worded substantially like the other, only that it applied to fire and marine companies, requiring them to transact their business in the State or doing business under the laws of the State, the joint committee to report at the same time—May 15. This the House adopted, yeas, 43; nays, 16, and the speaker named Representatives Perkins, Bates and Lincoln on the part of the House. The Senate will, no doubt, adopt the resolution when it reaches that body, and then the Legislature will have all the insurance companies doing business in the State on the turnpike—particularly all the "crooked" ones.

Aside from the report of petitions and remonstrances, and the reference of bills, no business was transacted by the Senate on the 14th. The action of the House was of the same character. A remonstrance was presented in the Senate against the passage of a bill legalizing the bonds issued by the village of Ontonagon, in Ontonagon County. Charges in regular proceedings in the said office of Register of Deeds in the county in question were signed by the entire township valuation.

The Senate bill limiting the privileges of the State University to citizens of Michigan was reported upon adversely in the Senate on the 15th inst. The committee on the State House of Correction reported in favor of an appropriation of $14,000 for repairs and improvements, and passed to order to the United States authorizing jurisdiction over the new penitentiary site at Ionia, and to revise and amend the charter of the city of Marshall. In the House bills passed were those to provide for the sale of the Ionia County poor farm, to authorize the Governor to issue a patent to Francis Howell for a certain parcel of primary school land, a concurrent resolution providing for the purchase of a portrait of Ex-Governor Jerome, Mr. Grant's bill to provide for the transportation of prisoners, cases of murder and assault and prosecutions made the special order, and was continued in committee of the whole, with the Speaker in the chair, Mr. Mitchell's bill to amend the Penal Code, making the death penalty discretionary with the jury. Mr. Bates offered an amendment providing that persons convicted of murder in the first degree should suffer the death penalty, both substitutes and amendment were rejected, and the bill was ordered to third reading. The bill, after the enacting clause, was then discussed, became very earnest and continued during the afternoon, and through the evening session. Statistics and Scripture quotations formed the principal ammunition used. The bill was finally voted upon and the amendment was defeated, and the bill was laid upon the table. Governor Alger appointed Judge Jonathan Grant Rapids, State Game and Fish Warden, under the law he just passed.

BILLS to revise the charter of the village of Ontonagon, and to authorize the supervisors of township of Gustin, Alcona County, passed the senate on the 8th inst. The Judiciary committee made an adverse report upon the bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the secretary of the State Senate, and to the fees allowed to witnesses before committees, and the bill was indefinitely postponed. The committee on Railroads reported adversely upon the bill to amend section 2 of act No. 105, of the laws of 1885, to prevent unjust discrimination between parties using telegraph lines, and the bill was indefinitely postponed. The committee made an adverse report upon the bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the secretary of the State Senate, and to the fees allowed to witnesses before committees, and the bill was indefinitely postponed. The committee on Railroads reported adversely upon the bill to amend section 2 of act No. 105, of the laws of 1885, to prevent unjust discrimination between parties using telegraph lines, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Two following bills were passed by the Senate on March 17: To authorize the township of St. Joseph to borrow money to build a bridge; to amend the act providing for the enforcement of rights and liabilities in the division of the territory of cities and townships formed out of St. Anthony Orphan Asylum at Hamtramck; to provide for the appointment of a clerk of the justice courts; to authorize the transfer of judgment from the docket of one justice to the docket of another; to amend the act relative to executions and judgments; to organize the township of Cedar, in Mackinac County; to authorize the Ionia County Agricultural Society to mortgage its property for the purpose of paying its debts; to provide for the publication of the proceedings of the Michigan Dairyman's Association; to amend the act to provide for the superior Court of Grand Rapids with regard to the jurisdiction of the court in criminal prosecutions; to amend the act relative to criminal prosecutions in the Supreme Court in certain cases; to amend the act relative to the dissolution of real and personal estate by will; to amend the act relative to the duties of judges in criminal courts; to provide for the recovery of property or maintenance from their wives or husbands when abandoned or neglected by them; to amend the act relative to exemption from military duty—the tendency of which is to include persons, between the ages of 18 and 45, in the exemption, instead of, as now, 21 and 45; to amend the act relative to the militia, to remove the exemptions from clergymen, students of law, students of medicine, commissioned officers of the State militia; to provide for the appointment of a board of inspectors of boilers in the State, and to prohibit the employment of "Finlaw-Boilers, *Scientific and Safety Inspectors*" of the qualifications it shall appoint to be required in the inspection of boilers; to provide for the appointment of a board of examiners to examine the qualifications of persons for the place of building inspector in the cities of the State, and to provide for the place of building inspector in the cities of the State, and to provide for the place of building inspector in the cities of the State, and to provide

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, — MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Justice of the Supreme Court (eight years)—
LEVI T. GRIFFIN

For Justice of the Supreme Court (ten years)—
CHARLES H. CAMP.

For Regents of the University,—
CHRISTIAN VANDERVEEN.
RUFUS P. SPRAGUE.

For Circuit Judge, Thirteenth Circuit,—
EDWIN S. PRATT.

Democratic Caucus

A caucus for the purpose of nominating candidates for township officers will be held at Bartholomew's Opera House, on Friday evening, April 1, at 7:30 o'clock. Let democrats turn out in force and name a ticket that will give honor to themselves and to the township.

By order of the Committee.

Independent Caucus

The independent voters of Charlevoix township will meet at the Lewis block on Friday evening, April 1st, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of putting in nomination township officers.

By order of a Committee.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Beginning with next week, Mr. C. J. Grier, of the firm of Cruickshank & Grier will have editorial charge of the JOURNAL, and assist in looking after the interests of the paper outside of the office, with authority to receive money, business, or favors, all of which will have prompt attention. Our readers will please keep this in mind when they have any items of interest, or business of any kind for the printer.

CHAS. J. STRANG,
Publisher.

THE Traverse Journal predicts that Edwin S. Pratt will carry Grand Traverse county by 400 majority. The people say "death to the ring."

A bill is in reducing the rate of railroad passenger fares to two cents a mile. Other states are proposing to get even with the railroads in the same manner. No passes and two cents fares, would accommodate the general public much better than the present arrangement.

THE Traverse Journal states as a fact that "not a lawyer who practices before him (Judge Ramsdell) was in the last judicial convention that nominated him." It is also a fact that some lawyers who expect to be obliged to practice before him six years longer, do not dare oppose him, because of his vindictiveness, and indirectly express the fear that he would defeat them and their clients in a spirit of revenge, regardless of the merits of any case. We do not know that Judge Ramsdell would so far forget himself, but there are several citizens of this county who seem to have good reasons for believing it, and we know of some attorneys who have expressed such fears. When such things exist, it is time for a change.

Circuit Judgeship.

Experience shows that some persons cannot be trusted to exercise the power of an important office for any considerable length of time; and this is particularly true in case of a judge. This judge of a court does not make the law that he applies in a case on trial before him. His office is to apply the law enacted by the legislature and common law. A judge may be compared to the bed of a river through which the water courses. A judge is a medium through which the law passes. Some judges, by long continuance in office, usurp the function of the law-making department of the government. They make as well as apply the law. Such a judge may be termed a usurper of power and a despot. From an arbitrary, despotic judge the people may well ask to be delivered. Judge Ramsdell has been on the bench sixteen years—too long. He is arbitrary and despotic. Conclusive proof of this is the fact that the supreme court in the last five years and three months has reversed eight of the sixteen cases decided by him which have been appealed and also in the fact that he has not the support of the bar of this circuit. Not a lawyer who practices before him was on the last judicial convention that nominated him. A fair and impartial judge always has the support of the bar. When a judge does not have it there is something wrong with him. Some may say how is it that Judge Ramsdell succeeded in getting the nomination at the hands of his party if he is not fit for the office? A complete answer may be found in answer to the question, How did Judge Ramsdell get the nomination? The Traverse City ring gave it to him. The republican party as whole was not consulted in the matter at all. Judge Ramsdell helped make this ring and this ring made him nominee of the republican party of this circuit for the office of circuit judge. What voice did the township of Fife Lake, Paradise and Union have in the matter? The Leelanaw county republicans appointed a delegation to go to the judicial convention, but the Traverse City ring said "No, this is not as we want it." So the ring, under the able management of Judge Ramsdell, went to Leelanaw county and appointed delegates of the ring's selection. How long, oh how long will the people submit? Is there a better time for the people in this judicial circuit to rise and assert their rights than now? Up and to arms!—Traverse Journal.

The Shrewd Maine Man.

"Uncle Stead" is what they called a shrewd old gentleman who used to live in Winthrop, a little way out of the village, on the side of the pond near Readfield. One of his fellow-citizens was a man named Lovejoy. Uncle Stead met Lovejoy in the village one day, and said to him: "Lovejoy, there's a poor woman living out on the edge of the town that needs some provisions. I'm willing to supply her, but I'm sold my horse and have no means of getting the stuff to her. Now, I'll buy her a barrel of flour and a ham, and some other things, if you'll carry them out to her with your team."

Lovejoy said, certainly, he'd be very glad to do it. Accordingly, Uncle Stead bought a barrel of flour, a ham, a bucket of sugar, etc., and, telling Lovejoy where the woman lived, sent him off on the errand of charity with the good things in his wagon.

Lovejoy easily found the house where the woman lived. He unloaded the goods, putting like a grampus as he rolled the barrel of flour in, and said to the woman: "Mr. Steadman sent you the provisions. He's a mighty kind-hearted man to send you all these things."

"Well, I don't know why he shouldn't send them to me!" exclaimed the woman in surprised accents. "He's my husband!"—*Rockland Courier-Gazette.*

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the health of every community, if, instead of calling a physician for every ailment, they were wise enough to put their trust in Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and Liver, such as Scrofula in its various forms, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Female irregularities, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Exposure and Intemperance of Life. No person can take these Bitters according to instructions and remain long unwell, provides their bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters numbers on its list of cures more than any other medicine known, and have already conferred a great celebrity, being used generally as a family medicine. Sold by O. R. Weed & Co., and G. W. Crouter.

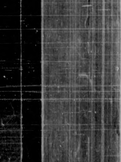
Money Refunded.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known in his practice as Dr. Pete's Lung Food for Consumption. It is now called Dr. Pete's 25-cent Cough Cure. Its the safest, the surest and the best. No other Cough, Cold, and Consumption remedy is half its equal. We warrant it and will promptly refund the money paid for it if a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle is used. Sold by O. R. Weed & Co., and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Only 25 Cents.

buys a perfect remedy for Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness, and loss of Sleep. Try it. Sold by O. R. Weed & Co., and G. W. Crouter.

A DOUBLE-HEADER



NEW DOUBLE ACTION "FRAHERN"

Force Pump.

Simplest, Cheapest Most Durable, and Works Easy Sold only by

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

☞Job and Pump Work.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever.—Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a tumor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have tried for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and,

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Kendal T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light in any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light without pain. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

NOTICE OF ELECTION Notice is hereby given to the electors of the township of Charlevoix, Mich., that a township election for said township of Charlevoix will be held in the village of Charlevoix, on Monday, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1887, at the place of holding the last township election in said township, for the consideration of the state which will be submitted for adoption or rejection.

You are also hereby notified that at the said township election the following officers are to be elected, viz: One Supreme Court Commissioner, in place of James V. Campbell, whose office will expire December 31, 1887. One regent of the University in place of James Shearer, whose office will expire December 31, 1887. One Circuit Judge for the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, in place of Jonathan G. Ramsdell, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1887. Also a Circuit Judge for the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Jonathan G. Ramsdell, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1888. Also the following township officers, viz: One Supervisor, one Clerk, one Treasurer, two Justices of the Peace, one School Inspector, one Highway Commissioner, one Drain Commissioner, and four Constables.

You are also hereby notified that at the said township election the following amendment to the constitution of this state will be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, viz:

Joint resolution, proposing an amendment to section 1, article 8, of the constitution of this state, relative to the salary of the governor.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Michigan, That an amendment to section 1, of Article 8, of the constitution of this State, be and the same is hereby proposed to read as follows, viz:

SECTION 1. That the Judges of the Circuit Court shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars; the Governor an annual salary of five thousand dollars; the Secretary of State an annual salary of three thousand dollars; the Superintendent of Public Instruction an annual salary of three thousand dollars, payable at the same manner as that in which such salaries are now paid by the State.

You are also hereby notified that at said election the following proposed amendment to the constitution of this State will be submitted to the people of the State for their rejection or adoption, viz:

Amendment to section 40, Article 4, relative to liquor traffic.

SECTION 40. The manufacture, gift, or sale of spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors in this State, except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, or scientific purposes is prohibited, and no property rights shall be created by the sale of such liquors; shall be deemed a crime, and shall the right to manufacture or sell for medicinal, mechanical, or scientific purposes such spirituous and vinous liquors as may be provided by law, be granted to persons who will solemnly swear to the prevention of the manufacture, sale, and keeping of such liquors, and of intoxicating liquors generally, as herein provided.

You are also hereby notified that at the said election the following additional officer is to be elected, viz:

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the term of two years from the first day of January next, thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, as provided by act No. 206, of the laws of 1885, approved February 4, 1885.

The polls of said election will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and will close at five o'clock in the afternoon, of said day, when and at which place the inspectors of said election shall attend in their districts to receive the votes of all persons qualified to vote for the same.

Dated at Charlevoix, Mich., March 19, A. D. 1887.

JOHN G. WOODWORTH, Township Clerk.

FOR SALE. Notice is hereby given that a portable feed shed and the tools in said shed have been left with the undersigned as security for a debt, by Albert Miller, and said shed and tools will be sold at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the feed shed of the undersigned, in Charlevoix, on **Saturday, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1887,** at 1 o'clock p. m.

Dated Charlevoix, March 7th, 1887.

WILLIAM LEE JOHNSON.

F. E. Wood,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

G GEO. W. MILLER G
O O
W W
MILLER MILLER
GEO. W. MILLER

I am not selling out, but I am selling all the goods I can; and if you will give me a call, I will convince you that I am selling **better goods for less money** than can be bought in this or any other town. The "off" and "selling out" sales are getting old. All I ask is, give me a call for **anything in the clothing line** and convince yourself.

STORY & CLARK FINE ORGANS

SEND FOR ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—FREE!

N. J. PERRY Agent, Charlevoix.

CHICAGO + Canal AND 16TH STS

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Charcoal and Pig Iron,

AND

General Merchandising,

IRONTON, - MICH.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND HARDWOOD SIDING

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

A GENTLEMAN, having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple method of self-cure. To those who wish and will give him their sympathy, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case.

Address in confidence, JAMES W. PARKER, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

PIMPLES. I will mail (sealed) to any person a recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will clear the face of PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BLACK HEADS, Etc., leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful. Address, A. D. Fearing, 30 Ann St., New York.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 31, 1887.

100 Stoves at Cost. D. C. Loveday, of East Jordan, offers his entire stock of stoves at cost, for cash, to close them out and make room for other lines of goods. Now is the time to secure bargains.

Sewing Machines.—If you want a good machine cheap, call on D. Sherwood, at his shoe store on Bridge street, and examine the American No. 7, and learn prices.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. We need the cash now.

Itch, Prairie Mange and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggist, Charlevoix. 192m4.

☞Those fine **Cabinet Photos** only three dollars a dozen for another month at the gallery. D. S. Walz.

Local Notes and News.

Navigation is open at Frankfort.

Fairfield's Chalk Talk this evening.

Mr. Gow, of Cadillac, is in town today.

Read the school report in another column.

For the amendment this evening at opera house.

Mrs. James Hemmings is on the sick list this week.

W. H. Jarman, of Eveline, made us a call on Monday.

Jerome Heath has gone to Mackinac Island to work.

Business Men's meeting next Tuesday evening, April 5th.

Mrs. J. E. Wood has gone to Ludington to visit her husband.

Isaac Mills has gone to Stafford Out., for a three week's visit.

Frank Hines has papered and painted the interior of his store.

Mr. Chapman, of the Boyne Citizen, made us a brief call this morning.

M. J. Stockman and wife arrived home from a visit to Ludington Tuesday.

Preaching at Ironton M. E. church next Sunday morning and evening.

Miss Rose Gaffney started for her home in Naperville, Ills., on Tuesday.

Tickets and slips printed on short notice and correct, at the JOURNAL office.

The Petoskey Record is out in a new dress of very pretty cut. It fits admirably.

Consumption which white fish fry were planted in Pine lake near Horton's bay recently.

Lillie Sine is going to school again, although pieces of the broken needle remain in her knee.

The ten cent tea given by the ladies of the M. E. church on Monday evening netted about $11.

Rev. J. T. Iddings will speak on the amendment at the Hillegas school house Friday evening, April 1st.

At Washburn is in his old place at F. W. Craine's store. He arrived home from Cadillac on Tuesday.

Patronize home talent at the opera hall Saturday night. The Loyal Legion will give an entertainment.

Last Sunday morning, Mrs. Dr. Carlstein fell and broke her right arm, between the wrist and elbow.

Mason and Stockman will carry the mail from Charlevoix to East Jordan on the Gaylord, the same as last year.

On Tuesday, Dr. Sweetland was tried for illegally practicing medicine. The jury reported no cause of action.

Spring opening at **Mrs. Litney & Carr's** millinery rooms next Saturday. Novelties in great variety are announced.

A number of Jessie Strang's little friends gave her a pleasant surprise on the afternoon of her eighth birthday, last Tuesday.

The donation at T. C. Bird's, for the benefit of the M. E. church, at Ironton, on last Friday evening, was a success in every feature.

The Michigan Poultry Keeper, by Miley & Chapin, Boyne City, is a new candidate for public favor. Monthly; 50 cts. a year.

Capt. Geo. Madison accompanied E. B. Hodges and family to Traverse City last Sunday, returning Tuesday night. He reports a cold ride.

John Gallup, formerly of Beaver Island, was in town Thursday afternoon. He was on his way to Point Betsey life saving station.

Ralph Washburn of D grade, high school, has not missed a word in the regular spelling lessons during the winter term of twelve weeks.

Under the new law the rates of railroad transportation are not likely to be any lower, on the average, but will be a great deal more uniform and stable. That will be a great improvement.

Please don't forget the Loyal Legion next Saturday, at Green's hall. Be on hand at 2 o'clock, prepared to help in training the children.

Louis See will open the rink on Tuesday and Saturday nights. Admission free, skates 15 cents. The boys' band will furnish music.

Opera Upright will take Mr. Buttars' place at the Rifleburg mill, and Mr. Buttars will superintend the Charlevoix Mfg. Co. this season.

Before Justice McLeod, on Monday, the trespass case of Mrs. Wm. Holland vs. John Scheffer resulted in a verdict of $50 for the plaintiff.

Nelson White, of the Sentinel office, is sick with the mumps at Petoskey, but as he is domiciled at the Occidental, he is sure to receive the best care.

Rev. E. B. Furbish, of Lockport, N. Y., discussed the amendment at the opera house last night before a large audience, and made numerous converts.

With five state tickets in the field and several constitutional amendments to be voted on, Michigan can boast of a good deal of politics for a spring campaign.

Miss Nellie Micham, of Norwood, and Master Arthur and Miss Abbie, son and daughter of Rev. B. H. Whitman, of Norwood, were visiting W. E. Baldwin, of Hayes, last week.

The keepers of Waugoshance and Skillagalee lighthouses will be sentenced to their stations next week. The sentence will be nine months solitary confinement.—Independent.

Don't spend money in buying cross nor labor in planting them, unless you intend to care for them afterward. Good trees can no more be grown with out good care, than can good colts or calves.

All the contracts for building the Minneapolis, & Sault Ste. Marie road have been let and the projectors claim they will have a through western line to the latter place by the 1st of next November.

The Cheboygan News says: "It is thought the ice will go out of the straits in a hurry when warm weather does come. Already the snow is nearly all off it and a few warm days will make it pretty rotten.

Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his pockets and his pipe in his mouth, looking to see how it is going to come out. Good luck is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up and working to make it come out right.

The Michigan salt association is now selling salt at 50 cents, the lowest price in the history of the country. When it comes to shipping the staple a couple of hundred miles, the freight will probably amount to as much as the salt.

Read the new advertisement of Will Francis' furniture and jobbing shop in another column. He has a full set of hand and foot power machinery, which enables him to do all kinds of work, and guarantee satisfaction.

The Story & Clark Organ Co., of Chicago, have an advertisement in this issue. Dr. N. J. Perry is agent in Charlevoix, and will show up the beauties of the instrument to all who may call. Dental rooms at Weed's drug store.

The republicans first ladies of the township caucus for Saturday night at the village hall, and afterwards changed it to Friday night, at the same hour and place as the independent caucus. Wonder which will capture the victims.

Miss Nellie Burnett closed her school in Hayes last week, and gave an exhibition on Saturday evening which combined a large number of very interesting exercises. The scholars rendered their parts in a manner very satisfactory to the patrons of the school.

Mrs. Sarah Ayers, mother of Mrs. E. B. Hodge, who was stricken with paralysis several weeks ago, died Saturday night. On Sunday the remains were taken to her old home, fifteen miles beyond Traverse City, for interment. Mrs. Ayers was about 62 years old.

Mrs. Judge Rice, of Cadillac, well known to numerous Charlevoix people, has been afflicted several years with cataract, and for some time has been blind. A short time ago she went to Ann Arbor, where an operation was performed by Dr. Frothingham, and now her sight is restored.

At the council meeting last week the committee on fires and preventions were instructed to employ Gurley Book as engineer of the fire department at $200 per year. Gurley will accept it on condition that he also have the position of janitor and librarian, which we understand is assured.

Arza Campbell died at his residence in Charlevoix last Thursday evening, after an illness of nearly three years, during the last few months of which he has been a great sufferer. The funeral services were held Saturday afternoon, Rev. W. G. Clark officiating. Mr. Campbell was about 42 years old, and leaves a wife and children, besides numerous relatives, to mourn his death.

A democratic caucus to nominate township officers is called for to-morrow evening, at Bartholomew's opera house. As all parties seem to want to determine this year their relative strength by nominating separate tickets, democrats should show their patriotism by coming out in full force, making a good ticket and electing it.

The entertainment to be given by the Loyal Legion, at the opera house, Saturday night, April 2, has been very carefully prepared and is well worthy your patronage. Over fifty children will take part in the exercises. Mother goose and Lee temperance family which forms the second part of the program is one of the most attractive presentations of that time-honored family published.

Immediately upon the opening of navigation Capt. J. U. Emory will place upon the bay run the handsome little steamer Onekama of which he is half owner. The Onekama is a new boat, only three years old. The run will be from Northport, which port will be made headquarters, and leaving there each morning, Omena, Suttons Bay and Bowers Harbor will be touched on her way to Traverse City, and returning, Northport will be made in the evening.

Here are the words of one of our residents in regard to the prohibitory amendment: "Do you know that I wish this prohibitory amendment would be carried? I do for a fact. Here I've worked hard all winter and have earned $100. I come out here and have fired it all in a week. Just the smell of whiskey makes me crazy, and I wish they would fix it so I could not get a d—n bit. I could save something then. Yes sir, I will vote for the amendment."—Gaylord Herald.

A local newspaper is a traveling agent, making its weekly round to the families of all its patrons. No matter whether times are good or dull; no matter whether trade is brisk or otherwise, no business man can afford to take down his sign, nor withdraw the pleasing influence of a weekly chat with his patrons through the newspaper. For a business man to stop advertising would be equivalent to his saying, "I have stopped business and ask no more favors of the people."

Historical Society.

Mrs. O. D. Wood entertained the Historical Society at her home on Friday evening, March 25th. The large number present, the excellence and variety of the exercises and the general sociability furnished ample opportunity for an evening's enjoyed enjoyment. President E. H. Green presided and announced the successive numbers of the following program, all of which were worthy of the highest credit and received the unqualified approbation of the audience. Instrumental selection, Miss Mother Hubbard; reading from English history, Mr. Kane; musical selection, W. A. Smith, and Miss Cody; instrumental solo, Mrs. Guyles; recitation, Miss Nelson; vocal solo, W. A. Smith; reading, Miss Cody; piano solo, Mrs. Guyles.

The next meeting of the society will occur at the residence of Major Little Boy Blue, King Cole, Jack Horner, Pa per by Miss Gage.

Standing Committees.

At the last meeting of the Council, President McLeod announced the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

Sidewalks—Eaton, See, and Smith.

Fires and their Prevention,—Mason, Newman, and Cameron.

License and Printing,—Cameron, Newman, and Mason.

Public Buildings,—See, Cameron, and Eaton.

Sanitary Matters and Police,—Newman, Mason, and See.

Claims and Finance,—Smith, See, and Newman.

Ordinance,—Smith, Eaton, and Mason.

Public Parks,—Eaton, Smith, and Cameron.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Arza Campbell desires to return her heartfelt thanks to those friends who have been so kind to her during her recent bereavement, and the painful, lingering illness that preceded it.

E. B. Hodge and family desire to express their thanks to many friends who so kindly assisted them during the sickness and death of Mrs. Ayres.

M. E. Church.

Teachers' meeting on Tuesday evening led by the pastor.

Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Love of God is the theme to be present.

Usual services Sunday morning and evening. Young people's meeting to be led by Rev. Mr. Waterman; theme, "First things."

W. H. McCARTHY.

For the Amendment.

W. J. Fairfield, M. D., of Battle Creek, will speak for the Amendment at opera hall, Thursday, March 31, 8 p. m. The Doctor is the "Lightning Chalk Talker." Admission free; collection at the door on entering the hall.

W. G. CLARK,
W. H. McCARTHY,
A. T. WATERMAN.

WE ARE SELLING OUT.

As our store will be changed this spring, WE MUST DISPOSE of our large stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

—At some price for CASH ONLY.—

Bargains! Bargains!!

In everything which can be found in our store. Give us a call and be convinced yourself that we mean business. Truly Yours,

ROSENTHAL & SON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

At this, the close of our first year's business in Charlevoix it seems to us eminently proper that we extend our sincere thanks to the trading public of this region for the patronage they have so generously extended us during the past twelve months.

Our constantly increasing business proves that the people appreciate a Metropolitan stock at lowest prices.

Our past experience has shown us the needs of the people of this section. During the coming season our line of goods will be the largest ever offered in this region. Our Prices we always guarantee to be the lowest. If we have pleased you in the past, please grant us a continuation of your patronage.

Very truly yours,

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

Program for the Entertainment to be given by the Loyal Legion Juvenile Temperance Society, at the Opera House, Saturday Evening, April 2.

PART FIRST.

1. Chorus. Open the Door for the Children.
2. Opening Address. — Freddie Myers.
3. Recitation. A little child shall lead them. — Anna Blodgett.
4. Recitation. The Drunkard's Child. — Chloe McCartney.
5. Vocal Duet. Water for Me and You. — Edith Mason and Bertie Wood.
6. Two Little Temperance Boys. — Boys of the Loyal Legion.
7. Recitation. The Little Cup-bearer. — Ella Carr.
8. Vocal Solo. I Love the Sunny Meadow. — Mamie Sec.
9. Recitation. Asleep at the Switch. — Lulu Carter.
10. Recitation. For the Children's Sake. — Jessie Allen.
11. Vocal Duet. Father, won't you try? — Minnie Montie and Myra Gloss.
12. Recitation. The Miller of Dee. — Phila Wood.

PART SECOND.

MOTHER GOOSE AND HER TEMPERANCE FAMILY.

Mother Goose, — Maggie Green.
Old Woman Who Lives in a Shoe, — Edith Hawkins.
Old Woman's Children: Edith Atchinson, Mamie Price, Mabel Ward, Mamie Carr, Edith Lamoreaux, Mabel Strang, Ella Wright, Anna Strang, Bertie Upright, Gracie Emery, Zaia See, Ethel Campbell.
Mother Hubbard, — Hattie Blodgett.
Red Ridinghood, — Mamie Sec.
Bopeep, — Mabel Green.
Goody Two-Shoes, — Katie Kirkpatrick.
Jack and Jill, — Archie McNeil and Cora Strang.
Little Jack Horner, — Clifford Atchinson.
Blue Beard, — George Campbell.
Humpty Dumpty, — Willie Lewis.
Little Boy Blue, — Clarence Sherwood.
King Cole, — Henry Wood.
Jack Horner, — Forest Bartholomew.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Greeting—Mother Goose. **Chorus**—Jack and Jill. **Colloquy**—Jack and Jill. **Song**—Red Ridinghood. **Chorus**—The Cruel Wolf. **Recitation**—Old Woman who Lives in a Shoe. **Semi-Chorus**—Old Woman and her Children—Happy Little Darlings—Oh! Hush Thee, my Baby. **Recitation**—Old King Cole. **Duet**—A Glass of Beer and a Cigarette. Goody Two-Shoes. **Chorus**—Little Goody Two-Shoes. **Recitation**—Little Bopeep. **Colloquy**—Mother Hubbard and Jack Horner. **Recitation**—Jack the Giant-Killer. **Chorus**—Giant Killer.

Doors open at 7:00 o'clock, standard time. Entertainment begins at 7:30. Admission, 15 cents. Come and hear the children.

Congregational Church.

Sunday morning, "For us or for our adversaries?" Evening, "How are you going to vote?"

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Ball, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters, as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years standing." Abraham Barr, druggist, Belleville, Ohio, affirms: The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

When, by reason of a cold or from any other cause, the secretory organs become disordered, they may be stimulated to healthy action by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture the Celebrated Wagon, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do

CONTRACTING AND BUILDING,

in Charlevoix and summer resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of Hand and Foot power machinery which enables me to do

Jobbing Repairing Etc.

ON SHORT NOTICE.

☞Shop on South Terrace, Opposite Harris Brothers's residence.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of "F. W. Craine & Co.," for the purpose of carrying on the business of a general store in the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, is mutually dissolved on this 31st day of March, A. D. 1887. The firm is authorized to collect all debts now due said firm; and W. M. Cox assumes all liabilities contracted to this date.

Dated at Charlevoix, Mich., March 31, 1887.

F. W. CRAINE,
FRANK W. CRAINE.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

JOB WORK

AT THIS OFFICE.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY should be complete without the monthly visits of BABYHOOD, that delight, comfort and aid of the young mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (4 Beekman St., N. Y.) $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

Provisions of Some of the Important Laws Enacted by the Last Congress.

Alien Land-Owners—Fisheries Retaliation —The Anti-Polygamy Bill, Etc., Etc.

ALIEN LAND-OWNERS.

The Act Forbidding Their Ownership of Real Estate in the Territories.

The following is the full text of the act to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons not citizens of the United States, or who have not lawfully declared their intention to become such citizens, or for any corporation not created by or under the laws of the United States, or of some State or Territory of the United States, to hereafter acquire, hold, or own real estate so hereafter acquired, or any interest therein, in any of the Territories of the United States or in the District of Columbia, except such as may be acquired by inheritance or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts heretofore created; provided, that the prohibition of this section shall not apply to cases in which the right to hold or dispose of lands in the United States is secured by existing treaties to the citizens or subjects of foreign countries, which rights so far as they may exist by force of any such treaty, shall continue to exist so long as such treaties are in force and no longer.

Sec. 2. That no corporation or association, more than 10 per cent. of the stock of which is or may be owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, association or associations, not citizens of the United States, shall hereafter acquire or hold or own any real estate hereafter acquired in any of the Territories of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. That no corporation, other than those organized for the construction or operation of railways, canals, or turnpikes shall acquire, hold, or own more than 5,000 acres of land in any of the Territories of the United States, and no railroad, canal, or turnpike corporation shall hereafter acquire, hold, or own lands in any Territory other than may be necessary for the proper operation of its railroad, canal, or turnpike, except such lands as may have been granted to it by act of Congress; but the prohibition of this section shall not affect the title to any lands now lawfully held by such corporation.

Sec. 4. That all property acquired, held, or owned in violation of the provisions of this act shall be forfeited to the United States, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to enforce every such forfeiture by bill in equity or other proper process. And in any suit or proceeding that may be commenced to enforce the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the court to determine the very right of the matter, without regard to matters of form, joinder of parties, multifariousness, or other matters not affecting the substantial rights either of the United States or of the parties concerned in any such proceeding arising out of the matters in this act mentioned.

ANTI-POLYGAMY.

Mormonism Believed to Have Received Its Death-Blow.

The gist of the anti-polygamy law is in its disestablishment of the Mormon Church, the increased stringency of the means to break up polygamy, and the abolition of female suffrage in the Territory of Utah. The first five sections apply to prosecutions for bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation, and make the wife or husband a competent witness, but not to be compelled to testify. The sixth section amends and disapproves all laws of the Utah Legislature which provide that prosecutions for adultery can only be commenced on the complaint of the husband or wife. In place of this it is provided that all prosecutions for adultery may hereafter be instituted in the same way that prosecutions for other crimes are. The seventh and eighth sections apply to the powers of Court Commissioners and of the Marshal and Deputy Marshals. The ninth and tenth sections apply to the marriage ceremony. They require a certificate, properly authenticated, to be recorded in the office of the Probate Court. The eleventh section disapproves and annuls all Territorial laws recognizing the capacity of illegitimate children to inherit or be entitled to any distributive share in the estate of the father. The twelfth section disapproves and annuls Territorial laws conferring jurisdiction upon Probate Courts (with certain exceptions). The thirteenth section makes it the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to escheat to the United States the property of corporations authorized or held in violation of section 3 of the act of July, 1862—the proceeds of such escheat to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools of the Territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls all laws of the Legislative Assembly creating or continuing the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the Emigrating Fund Company. All such property, in excess of debts and lawful claims, is to escheat to the United States to be used for the benefit of common schools in the Territory. The seventeenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the Legislative Assembly incorporating or providing for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and dissolves that corporation. It makes it the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute legal proceedings to wind up the affairs of the corporation. The eighteenth section makes provisions as to the endowment of widows, who are to have one-third of the income of the estate as their dower. Sec. 19 gives to the President the appointment of a Probate Judge in each county. Sec. 20 makes it unlawful for any female to vote in any election, and annuls acts in the Legislative Assembly which permit female suffrage. The next four sections make provisions as to elections, and require of voters an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, especially the anti-polygamy act of March 22, 1882, and this act. Sec. 25 abolishes the office of Territorial Superintendent of District Schools; makes it the duty of the Supreme Court of the Territory to appoint a Commissioner of Schools. Sec. 26 gives to all religious societies, sects, and congregations the right to hold, through trustees appointed by the Probate Court, real property for houses of worship and parsonages. The twenty-second and last section annuls all Territorial laws for the organization of the militia or for the creation of the Nauvoo Legion; and gives the Legislative Assembly of Utah power to pass laws for organizing the militia, subject to the approval of Congress. General officers of the militia are to be appointed by the Governor of the Territory, with the advice and consent of the Council.

FISHERIES RETALIATION.

Power Vested in the President to Cut Off Intercourse with Canada.

The fisheries retaliation legislation is covered in a single bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that American fishing vessels or American fishermen, visiting or being in the waters or at any ports or places of the British Dominions of North America, are then or lately have been denied or abridged in the enjoyment of any rights secured to them by treaty or law, or are then or lately have been unjustly vexed or hindered in the enjoyment of such rights or subjected to unreasonable restrictions, regulations, or requirements in respect of such rights, etc, when the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any such fishing vessels or fishermen having a permit under the laws of the United States to touch and trade at any port or ports, place or places, in the British Dominions of North America, are then, or lately have been, denied the privilege of entering and for ports, places or places, in the same manner and under the same regulations as may exist therein applicable to trading vessels of the most favored nation or shall be unjustly vexed or harassed in respect thereof, or shall be prevented from purchasing such supplies as may there be lawfully sold to trading vessels of the most favored nation or, whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any other vessels of the United States, their masters or crews, so arriving at or being in such British waters, or ports, or places of the British Dominion of North America, are then or lately have been denied any of the privileges therein accorded to the vessels, their masters, or crews of the most favored nation, or unjustly vexed or harassed in respect of the same, then, and in either or all of such cases, it shall be lawful, and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States in his discretion, by proclamation to that effect, to deny to vessels, their masters and crews, of the British Dominions of North America any entrance into the waters, ports, or places of or within the United States with such exceptions as respect to vessels in distress, stress of weather, or needing supplies; to the President shall seem proper; whether such vessels shall have come directly from said dominions or not, or shall be bound on a way of some port or place on such destined voyage; and also to deny entry into any port or place of the United States of fresh fish or salt fish, or any other product of said dominions or other goods coming from said dominions; and so long as the President may in his discretion apply such proclamation to any part or all of the foregoing named subjects, and may qualify, limit, and vary such proclamation to any part or to all of the foregoing named subjects, and in such manner, he may renew such proclamation from time to time as he may deem necessary to the full and just execution of the purposes of this act.

Every violation of any such proclamation or any part thereof is hereby declared illegal, and all vessels and goods so coming or being within the waters, ports, or places of the United States contrary to such proclamation shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Provisions of the Act Relating to State Electors.

The electoral count law requires that the electors of each State shall meet in their respective capitals the second Monday in January following their appointment, and that if any State has provided by previously enacted laws for the final determination of any controversy concerning the electors, such determination having been made six days prior to the said meeting shall be conclusive, and shall govern the counting of the electors of such State. The Executive of the State is to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of final determination of such controversy, in the same certificate to be delivered to duplicate to the electors and transmitted to the seat of government at the same time with the list of persons voted for for President and Vice President. If there has been a final determination in a State of a controversy or contest, it is made the duty of the Executive to communicate it to the Secretary of State of the United States, who is to transmit to be in houses of Congress all certificates received in the Department in the prescribed manner. The second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors Congress is to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives to receive the certificates, the President of the Senate presiding. When the reading of the certificates from each State shall have, if there is objection to any certificate it must be stated in writing and the ground thereof, and must be signed by at least one Senator and one Representative. When all the objections to the vote of a State have been received the same is to be withdrawn and the objections be submitted to each house for its decision. No electoral vote or votes from any State which have been regularly certified, and from which but one return has been received, shall be rejected, but the two houses concurrently may reject the vote or votes when they agree that votes have not been regularly given by those electors whose appointment has been so certified. In case more than one paper or return has been received by the President of the Senate, and there arises a question which of two or more State authorities determining what electors have been appointed is the lawful tribunal of the State, the votes regularly given those electors, and those only, shall be counted whose titles as electors the two houses acting separately or concurrently decide is supported by the decision of such State so authorized by its laws. Where there has not been at the date fixed determination in a State, or more than one return is presented, the concurrent action of the two houses, acting separately, is to decide which votes were cast by the lawful electors appointed in accordance with the laws of the State, unless the two houses concurrently decide such votes not to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors. If the two houses disagree in respect to the counting of such votes, then the votes of the electors whose appointment shall have been certified by the Executive of the State shall be counted.

Other provisions relate to the details of the joint meeting in which the vote is counted.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

Three Commissioners to Examine the Books and Accounts.

The joint resolution authorizing an investigation of the accounts of the Pacific railroads provides for the appointment of three Commissioners by the President, whose term of office shall not extend beyond the beginning of the next session of the Senate. If the Senate shall be convened after March 4, 1887, and before Dec. 1, and the duties of the Commissioners shall not then be completed, the President shall, if he shall deem it for the public consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners who shall perform and complete the duties prescribed in this act. It is made the duty of the commission to examine into the working and financial management of the railroads that are indicted. If it shall appear that there has been a violation of the conditions of the Secretary of the Interior shall make demand upon the company to reimburse and recovery its title, and in the event of the company refusing to do that then the attorney general is to enter proceedings to have the title reconveyed to the United States. Then, as to this excess land, where it is found after such adjustment that the government or proprietor and title show the title of the company attached, the bill secures him priority of right in perfecting that title. As to another class of lands—lands when the company has sold—the third section gives to the purchaser of that land his title. The bill is not a forfeiture measure, but deals only with excess lands, and the sections that follow protect the rights of the Government and the rights of the settlers and purchasers as to these excess lands. Government and the rights of the settlers and purchasers as to these excess lands. Government and the rights of the settlers and purchasers as to these excess lands.

WALL PAPER

The largest, finest, and best selected stock of spring designs in the city. Ceiling and side wall decorations, centre pieces, dadoes, friezes, etc., etc.

G. W. CROUTER.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

BURN AND BOYCOTT! The Michigan saloon war has begun in destructive earnest: only the short step which intervenes between the torch and the bullet separates Michigan from Iowa. A few months ago the saloonists of Iowa shot down Geo. C. Haddock, of Sioux City; last Saturday night the saloonists of Michigan burned out F. N. Monroe, of Howell. In neither case is there room for honest doubt as to the authors and the spirit of the deed.

Three weeks ago Mr. Monroe—one of the most retiring of men, leading member of the Howell Presbyterian church, and withal chairman of the Livingston county prohibition committee—received a warning, signed by Many Saloon-keepers, which said: "If you don't stop your prohibition work, we'll burn you out root and branch." But with all the constancy of John Knox or Thomas Chalmers, he kept steadily and quietly on his way of loyalty to God, humanity, and the state, and, true to their threat, the saloonist lighted the torch. It was late last Saturday night. First, an explosion which aroused many from their sleep, and then sheets of flame, which speedily made the store and stock of hardware a total wreck. Mr. Monroe's loss is over $20,000, a little more than one half of which is covered by insurance. Other stores and offices burned also; the heaviest fire ever known in Howell; total losses, $80,000. Further, as the engine reached the fire, a pistol ball was fired from across the street, first grazing the night watchman, then striking the engine and then glancing into the shoulder of a citizen. Extended comment is unnecessary. The Michigan saloonist's torch has been lighted.

The torch and the boycott are twin brothers in crime. When one is aroused, the other is not apt to be idle. A week ago last Sunday scarcely more than one member of the Detroit Anti Amendment league, composed of German socialists, was willing to raise the cry of Boycott! To vote it was too overt an act at that time. But during the succeeding seven days the spirit of bravery to be vengeful grew rapidly, and last Sunday these lovers of beer and whiskey voted boycott with a will. Every merchant and business man (including The Center, we presume, but evidently neither the Detroit Tribune nor the Free Press) is to be boycotted—of them no member of the more than one hundred societies composing the Anti-Amendment union is to buy a cent's worth. Moreover, they will influence as many as possible to join them in such crusade.

Is it not time for every voter in Michigan who claims a true nobility of heart and life, and who is in the least inclined to vote against the Amendment, to stop and think? The store burners of Howell and the boycotters of Detroit are to be your companions at the polls. They are drawing the line for you, and they compel you to choose: Saloonists on one side, anti-saloonists on the other; incendiaries, willing to be murderers and would be sluggers of financial interests on one side, noble men, christians and helpful merchants on the other; jeilers of law and destroyers of law on one side, supporters of law and defenders of the state on the other. It is useless for an opponent of the Amendment to attempt self-defense by asserting that these Howell and Detroit men are not true representatives of many who with him will vote "No" on election day. This may be true, and it may not be true. But this is undeniable. The spirit of whiskey and of beer is the spirit of revenge, of destruction, of murder. Dog Tray was killed for being in bad company; it is well to avoid the appearance of evil; it is safe, morally, to vote for the amendment.

Vote for the amendment, if for no other reason than to rebuke store burners and boycotters.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderfu qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptives, at least to try one bottle, as 50,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all druggists and dealers, in the United States and Canada. cow2

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris Texas by the remarkable recovery of Mr J. F. Corley who was a helpless he could not turn in bed or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief he got a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial bottles of this great discovery for consumption free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's.

RUSHING TO DEATH

in the attempt to swim the Niagara Whirlpool Rapids is no more reckless or dangerous than to trifle with disease which each day secures a stronger hold and hastens the end of life. This is specially true of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and nervous headache, which though perhaps slight at first are extremely dangerous, and steadily secure a firmer grip until at last the agony is unendurable and sudden death brings relief.

These diseases can be cured by the use of Athlophoros which, in connection with Athlophoros Pills, never fails when properly used. Read the following from those who have tested it.

Charles Robbe, Appleton, Wis., says: "Athlophoros is certainly an excellent medicine for rheumatism. While I have never had occasion to use it myself I have seen some wonderful cures from its use. My son took one bottle of the remedy for rheumatism, and it cured him; never has been troubled with the disease since. The case of my father-in-law, E. Marrill, was much more severe; the disease was over his entire system; he was a terrible sufferer. He used three or four bottles of Athlophoros, which entirely cured him, and since that time, about two years ago, he has had no rheumatism."

Madison, Wisconsin.

I have been a victim of a severe rheumatism for the past three years, and having tried almost every known remedy without avail, was discouraged. Last winter I was induced to try Athlophoros, and am now glad to state I am free from pain, and procounce it a god send for the afflicted.

MARY I. WHITING,
No. 810 University Avenue.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist, the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney disease, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the ninth day of February A. D. 1886, executed by Samuel Owsley (unmarried man) to Walter P. Brown, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, in Liber 14, of mortgages, on page 608, on the second day of March, A. D. 1886, at 9 o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the undersigned mortgagee. And whereas the said mortgagee hereby doth exercise the option to him therein given, and doth hereby declare the whole principal sum secured by not mentioned in said mortgage as well as the interest thereon to be immediately payable. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on the said mortgage (and for the recovery of which the undersigned hereby offers to foreclose) will be made up as follows: Principal sum of Ninety two dollars and ninety cents ($92,90) and the further sum of twenty nine dollars and ninety four cents ($29,94) to become due on the ninth day of May next, and the further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as attorney fee on the foreclosure of said mortgage, and no action at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative; therefore notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House at the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix, state of Michigan, on the **13th day of June, A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock** in the forenoon of said day. The premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The north half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section twenty one (21), in township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, being in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing eighty (80) acres of land according to the United States survey.

Dated March 9th, A. D. 1887.

WALTER P. BROWN,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Nancy M. Phillips on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1885, made and executed a mortgage to William H. Hipps of the City of Rockford and Fifty Dollars, payable in three years from the date of said mortgage, with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, which mortgage was recorded in the office of register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1885, in liber 5 of mortgages, on page 294, and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by said William H. Hipps to Wallace J. Hipp, by an instrument dated the 23d day of January, A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1886, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 1, and whereas the now owned by the said Wallace J. Hipp, and whereas, the sum of Six Hundred and Fifty dollars of principal, and Twenty Nine Dollars and Twenty Five Cents of interest, and the sum of Twenty Five Dollars as an Attorney fee, provided by law on the foreclosure of said mortgage, making in the sum of Seven Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, ($704.25) principal and interest, is now claimed due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining due and unpaid on said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby said mortgage has become operative; therefore notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to wit: Lot one (1) of section eighteen (18), in township thirty-three (33) north of range ten (10) west, being in the county of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, on the **20th day of May, A. D. 1887,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated February 5th, A. D. 1887.

WALLACE J. HIPP,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Jeremiah Nelson, of Boyne Valley, Mich., to Jacob D. Bartholomew of Charlevoix, Mich., dated July 26, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, State of Michigan, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1883, in Liber 4 of Mortgages, on page 104 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of ninety-one dollars and twenty cents, ($91.20) attorney's fee of fifteen dollars provided for by law, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; now therefore, notice is hereby given that the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The south half of the southeast quarter of section twenty (20), town thirty-four (34) north of range ten (10) west, containing eighty acres of land, more or less, according to the United States survey, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, Michigan, on the **13th day of June, A. D. 1887,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. The premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The north half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section twenty one (21), in township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, being in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing eighty (80) acres of land according to the United States survey.

Dated March 9th, A. D. 1887.

WALTER P. BROWN,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Nancy M. Phillips, of Rockford, Mich., to William H. Hipps of Rockford, Mich., dated the 25d day of January, A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1886, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 1, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Six Hundred and Fifty dollars of principal and Twenty Nine dollars and Twenty Five Cents of interest, and the sum of Twenty Five Dollars as an Attorney fee, provided by law on the foreclosure of said mortgage, making in the sum of Seven Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, ($704.25) principal and interest, and the same is now owned by the said mortgagee, at the date of this notice, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining due and unpaid on said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby said mortgage has become operative; therefore notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to wit: Lot one (1) of section eighteen (18), in town ship thirty-three (33) north of range ten (10) west, being in the county of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, on the **20th day of May, A. D. 1887,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated February 5th, A. D. 1887.

WALLACE J. HIPP,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Jeremiah Nelson, of Boyne Valley, Mich., to Jacob D. Bartholomew of Charlevoix, Mich., dated July 26, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix, State of Michigan, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1883, in Liber 4 of Mortgages, on page 104 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of ninety-one dollars and twenty cents, ($91.20) attorney's fee of fifteen dollars provided for by law, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; now therefore, notice is hereby given that the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The south half of the southeast quarter of section twenty (20), town thirty-four (34) north of range ten (10) west, containing eighty acres of land, more or less, according to the United States survey, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, Michigan, on the **13th day of June, A. D. 1887,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated March 9th, A. D. 1887.

JAMES P. BARTHOLOMEW,
Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Francis A. Squires to Andrew Buckskamp, dated October 26, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 30th day of October, 1882, in Liber 7 of mortgages, on page 29, and owned by him, and he, the said Andrew D. Crucksham, hereby exercising the option to him therein given, doth hereby declare the whole principal sum secured by said mortgage, as well as the interest thereon, to be now due and unpaid. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, is the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-One Dollars and Forty Cents ($271.40), principal and interest, and a further sum of Fifteen dollars ($15) as attorney fee provided for by law on the foreclosure thereof, and no action, either at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, therefore said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to wit: that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Evangelina, Charlevoix county, Michigan, known as the southwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section three (3), in township thirty-three (33) north, of range six (6) west, containing forty acres of land, more or less, according to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Boyne City, on the **First day of April,** A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated December 29, A. D. 1886.

ANDREW D. CRUICKSHANK,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated 1st December tenth, 1881, executed by George Mobertor and Henrietta A. Mobertor to Alice W. Willey and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on December 10th, 1881, in Liber 4 of mortgages, on page 420, upon which the entire principal and interest is now claimed to be due, amounting to a total due and unpaid for the recovery of which no suit has been commenced to foreclose, and the mortgage contained therein, by a statutory sale of the premises therein described as the north half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-six, town thirty three north, range ten west, in said county, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House (where the circuit court for the said county is held) in Boyne City, in said county, at twelve o'clock, noon, **June 4th, 1887.**

Dated March 10th, 1887.

ALICE W. WILLEY,
Mortgagee.

E. C. BARNUM,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Petoskey, Mich.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising can be contracted for in NEW YORK.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, of Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan, to Mary J. Sweetland, of Detroit, Michigan, April twenty-sixth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, in liber "N" of mortgages, on page 68, at six o'clock in the afternoon; and the same is now owned by the said Mary J. Sweetland; and whereas default has been made in the payment of an instalment of principal, due October twenty-ninth, A. D. 1886, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage, it is provided that should any default be made in the payment of any instalment of principal, or of any part thereof on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain unpaid for arrears for the space of ninety days, then in arrears for the space of ninety days, then in arrears sum together with all arrearages of interest, shall, at the option of the said obligee or her assigns, become due and payable immediately thereafter, in case default has been made in the payment of the instalment of principal and interest due on the day when the same became due; and whereas said instalment and interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over ninety days, the said Mary J. Sweetland, mortgagee, by reason of default in her option and does hereby elect to have the principal sum named in said mortgage, with the arrears thereon, become now due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; and whereas there is now claimed to be due and payable as aforesaid upon said mortgage and the notes accompanying the same, at the date of this notice, the sum of Two Hundred and Seven Hundred and Twenty One Dollars, ($2,721) principal and interest, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the aforesaid sum or any part thereof now remaining unpaid, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises herein described. Notice is therefore hereby given that on **Friday, the Twenty-Ninth Day of April, A. D. 1887,** at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with the interest at ten per cent and all legal costs, including such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage, as is allowed by the statute in such case provided, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate and being in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 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Dated March 9th, 1887.

CHARLES R. PRATT,
Assignee of Mortgage.

E. C. BARNUM,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.
Petoskey, Mich.

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W. D. CLARK, pastor.

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O. U. Temple, Lodge No. 56, meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellows' hall.

O. D. Council Lodge, No. 98, meets every Wednesday evening.

O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 156, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall.

O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Odd Fellows' hall.

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John Nicholls, A. Butters,
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SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & SON'S TIME, CHARLEVOIX.
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AND
Stage Line
TO EAST JORDAN.
During the coming winter, Burns & Scroggie, mail contractors for E. Jordan, will carry the mail between Charlevoix and East Jordan, leaving Charlevoix at 7.00 a. m., arriving at East Jordan by noon. Returning, leave East Jordan at 1.00 p. m., arriving at Charlevoix by 6.00 p. m. Passengers and freight carried at low rates.
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BOAT-BUILDER.
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In connection with shop.
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The New Era.

It is coming! it is coming! the day is just a dawning;
When man shall be to fellow-man a helper and a brother;
When the monarch, with its gilded hall, and pomp and vanity, waning,
Shall give place to a kind and fostering mother.

When the men who work for wages shall not toil from morn till even,
With no vision of the sunlight, nor flowers nor birds solacing;
When the men who make the workers, blest with all the gifts of Heaven,
Shall the golden rule remember; its glad millennium bringing.

The time is coming when the man who cares not for another
Shall be counted as a stain upon a fair creation;
Who gives to fill his coffers full, his better self to smother,
As blight and mildew on the fame and glory of a nation.

Who heeds not if the children toil, no time for play or learning;
May keep the factory busy, nor care not if her mothers stitch, while making shrouds, burning
Such men bring shame upon a State, and foul and disaster.

The hours are growing shorter for the million—those who are toiling,
And our homes are growing better for the 1,000,000 per to-day;
And the poor shall learn the lesson, how that God is not dead yet, nor has forsaken
The fair land and the forest of a grand humanity.

It is coming! it is coming! and men's thoughts are growing deeper;
They are giving of their minions as they pass on the onward sweep;
They are reasoning from the Gospel; man must be his brother's keeper,
And right, not might, will triumph, and the serfdom time be broken.

—Sarah K. Bolton.

THE ORB OF DAY.

Facts About the Solar System's Central Engine.

To visible globe of the sun is 1,250,000 times as large as the earth; within the surface so seen their lies a mass exceeding the earth's 320,000 times; the materials present in the sun's globe are the same as those which form the globe of our earth—at least, we know that iron, copper, zinc, sodium, magnesium, calcium, titanium, and a number of other metallic elements are present; hydrogen is certainly there in enormous quantities, and Dr. Henry Draper proved also that oxygen is present, and no astronomer doubts that those other elements which have not as yet been detected in the sun are really present in his mass.

Now, have we any evidence as to the way in which the mighty mass of the sun is disposed within that surface which incloses what we term his volume?—though in reality one can hardly say what his volume is, seeing that there are portions of his mass outside the surface which bounds his visible globe. Is the sun's mass uniformly distributed throughout that visible globe, 1,250,000 times as large as our earth? or, on the other hand, is the denser part near the surface so that the sun is what Prof. Young once suggested, a gigantic bobber? There are three lines on which we can seek for an answer to these questions.

Firstly, we find that the visible surface of the sun behaves in a manner inconsistent alike with the idea that that surface is near the real surface of an interior globe, and with the idea that the visible surface is part of a mighty vesicle or bubble. The spot zones are carried around at different rates, according to their distance from the equatorial solar regions. Not to follow Faye and others in niceties of calculation (far from justified by the evidence we have), I may say that the equatorial zone gains about one rotation in seven on the spot zones, or, roughly, some 2,700,000 miles in 200 days—say 13,500 miles per day. Such a velocity as this, close on 600 miles in a minute, could not possibly exist in a cloud-laden region (such as the visible surface of the sun undoubtedly is), and as affecting regions exceeding the whole surface of the earth thousands of times, unless that cloud-laden region were very far away from the real surface of the sun, and therefore from the fractional effects of the true solar rotation. The real mass of the sun, however distributed, can only rotate as one; the visible cloud surface has many rates of rotation; therefore there must be an enormous distance between the two.

Secondly, calculation has been made by competent mathematicians respecting the amount of polar compression which would arise from the rotation of a globe such as the sun appears to be at the average rate of rotation indicated by the solar spots. It is found that the polar flattening would be well within the measuring capacity of our best instruments. But if there is one thing certain about the sun, it is that (within such capacity) his apparent globe is not flattened at all. It is absolutely certain, then, that the real globe of the sun lies far within the surface of flowing clouds which we see and measure.

Thirdly, our earth has for every to tell about the sun's interior. We know from the earth's crust that, for periods of time which geologists now estimate by tens of millions of years, the sun's power has been at work on the earth's crust, by rain, wind, and storm, fashioning and refashioning the structures of that crust, now forming layers, anon cutting them up, but throughout leaving clear traces of his handiwork. Croll estimates the duration of this part of the earth's history—that is, of the time during which the earth's crust has been forming under solar action—at fully 100,000,000 years. In other words, our earth tells us of at least 100,000,000 years of sun work, at the sun's present rate of working. It is a matter of no importance whether we suppose that the sun has worked all the time at the present rate, or has sometimes worked with more energy, sometimes with less. In the quantity of sun work, not the way in which the work has been done, which alone has to be considered. Now, all physicists and astronomers are agreed regarding the sun's emission of heat as due wholly or almost wholly to solar gravitation, resulting in the steady contraction of the sun's mass. To get from the sum of past ages the amount of work which our earth tells us he has actually done, we must suppose him once to have been very much larger than he is now—how much larger we cannot say.

I take it also that the change which takes place in the aspect of the sun's corona as the number of sun spots varies, and the alteration of the physical condition of the corona—in such sort that when there are many spots its spectrum indicates the presence of glowing hydrogen, whereas, when there are few, the lines of hydrogen are few or wanting—correspond also with the theory that the time of sun-spots is a time of great eruptional activity. For the rush of ejected masses through the coronal region would cause the hydrogen present there (not an atmosphere, but irregularly distributed and moving around the sun) to glow with greater luster, so as to show the lines of hydrogen in the spectrum of the corona.

It is at any rate remarkable that all the facts known to us in regard to the sun-spots themselves, to the colored flames, and to the corona, should agree in confirming that which is already all but demonstrated by three strong lines of evidence, that the real working mass of the sun is very much smaller than the globe we measure as his, and that all the phenomena which give so great an interest to the study of the sun are due to tremendous forces at work tens of thousands of miles below the surface which limits our view of his globe and hides from us the processes by which the life of the solar system is maintained.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Buffalo Hunting.

In riding over the green turf of the open country, one sees everywhere white objects which so reflect the strong sunshine that they almost dazzle the eye. These are the bleaching skulls of the buffaloes that used to roam in these lands through this region. Every one has read how, only fifty years ago, millions of buffaloes wandered over nearly half of the United States; now there are no great herds except in the Territory of Montana, and from that territory more than a hundred thousand skins have been sent to the East in a year. For nearly every skin that is sent away, about half a ton of fine meat is left to decay on the prairie. It is a reckless waste of animal life, and I am sorry to say that our government does very little to stop it. Within ten years there will be no more great herds of buffaloes in the United States. Small bands of them will linger hidden away in valleys, but by the time some boys who read this have lived to be old men the American bison will probably be seen only where it is kept as a curiosity; just as the one little band of aurochs—the last descendants of the wild cattle which used to roam over all Europe—is kept by the Emperor of Russia. Still, even now, at times, single buffaloes of small bands of them will wander back here to their old grazing grounds. Last summer a party of hay-makers saw a band of a dozen or more in a remote valley behind the peak. And a few days later, one of our neighbors at the nearest ranch, beyond the mountains, was sitting in the doorway of his snug home one morning, after an early breakfast, when, to his astonishment, a great buffalo bull came trotting easily along within a hundred yards of the door. He would hardly have been more surprised had an elephant or a rhinoceros happened by. He ran for his rifle, but before he could get to see one at his own ranch. But his surprise left him breath enough to shout, "A buffalo! a buffalo!" The house was full of men just in from the work of gathering beef-cattle for shipment; and at the startling word, every man seized the nearest rifle or pistol or shot-gun, and dashed away to join the chase; only one or two stopping to saddle or bridle a horse. As soon as the chase began, the big beast ran swiftly into the thicket along the creek, and was able to keep out of sight for some time. The chase was long and exciting, but the buffalo's pursuers were too many for him. Some followed up his trail, while others watched the outskirts of the thicket; and at last one of the best marksmen among them, catching sight of the big black body, took a quick line aim and brought the buffalo down with a single bullet; so all the inhabitants of the ranch were feasted with buffalo-meat as long as it could be kept from spoiling. But where the great herds range, there is no such excitement about killing them.

One day a young fellow from the West, listening to the yarns of an old buffalo-hunter, said, as the hunter finished his story:

"It must be very exciting sport, John!"

"Well, I'll tell you how it is," said John. "It's about as exciting as if you were to go out into the corral and shoot a dozen of those old dairy-cows with a pistol."—*Alfred Terry Bacon, in St. Nicholas.*

They Were Not Sashes.

Before leaving this branch of the subject, it may be as well to mention the odd mistake that Gatsby made when he was walking on the Common, under the mingled and somewhat confusing light of the gas-lamps, the electric light, and the waning moon, the other evening. The young man was very much puzzled, he remarked to Brown, who was with him:

"What in the world do so many of these girls walking around with their beaux wear black sashes around their waists for?"

"Black sashes around their waists? Why, I haven't seen any," said Brown.

"There go a couple of them now!"

Brown looked. They were black sashes, no doubt, but the cloth looked to good eyes, remarkably like the sort of stuff that men's coats are commonly made of.

It is a safe fashion prediction that black sashes will continue to be worn on the Common for some time to come.—*Boston Record.*

TREE PLANTING.

Causes that Make it Necessary for Farmers to Plant Trees in the Fall.

Beyond question the early portion of the spring is the best time for transplanting nearly all kinds of fruit, ornamental and timber trees. Their vitality is then strong, and they are in the best condition to recover from the injuries caused by being dug up, transported a considerable distance, and placed in a new position. As the sap begins to circulate in the early spring the wounds inflicted while digging up the roots and pruning the branches soon heal. Leaves appear in a short time, and they shade the trunk and branches, keeping the bark moist and soft. The old roots extend in length, early in the spring, and now once start out in all directions, which seem to make the trees stand firm in the places where they are planted. The soil in early spring, unless the season is unusually wet and backward, is in the best condition for working. It can be readily packed about the roots, so as to make the newly-set trees stand firm. Rains are frequent in early spring, and they wash the soil about the roots, where it is needed. They also supply abundant moisture, which insures a speedy growth. A gradual increase of temperature, such as occurs in spring, is very favorable to recently-set trees of all kinds.

While early spring is in all respects the most favorable time for transplanting trees, many causes prevent doing the work at this season in the northwestern states and territories. The time for doing spring work in the fields is very short at best. All grains must be sown as early as the state of the soil will admit of working, in order to insure a good crop. The delay of a few days in sowing wheat, oats, rye, or barley will ordinarily cause a large reduction in the yield. Wet weather ordinarily greatly reduces the time in which the seeder, drill, and harrow can be used in the grain fields. As soon as the grain crops are put in it is necessary to prepare land for corn and potatoes. If the time these crops are planted trees have leaved out to such an extent that they are liable to suffer if they are removed. Besides the preparation of land for annual crops, the planting and sowing, there are many other kinds of work that must be done during the spring months. The manure about the stable and in the cattle-yards must be hauled out and the fences repaired about the pastures. On most farms in the northwest there are no hands that can be spared for obtaining and setting out trees.

It is often difficult to obtain trees from a distant nursery or forest in early spring. The roads are ordinarily in very bad condition, and often they are nearly impassible. Nurserymen, as a rule, are very busy. In many cases they can not fill orders at the times when they are given. In their hurry they are likely to injure the roots of many trees in taking them up. In the fall they have plenty of time for doing this work and will devote more pains to it. The patron of a nursery can make a better selection of trees in the fall than in the spring, when the finest specimens have been picked out and disposed of. The roads in the country are generally in very good condition late in the fall, and farmers have plenty of time to obtain trees from a nursery. They also have time for digging holes for the trees they obtain, and for setting them out. Farmers who had too much to do last spring to allow them to obtain and set out trees will do well to consider the propriety of obtaining them the present fall, for the reasons are that they will have as much to do in preparing for annual crops next planting season as they had at the commencement of farming operations the present year.

On places protected by shelter belts or rising ground trees may be planted in the fall to good advantage, as the high winds that occur during the winter will be prevented from doing them any injury. If trees are set in the fall in exposed situations most of their branches should be shortened and some of them removed before they are placed in position. By adopting this course they will be less likely to be injured by the wind. In any case the soil thrown about the roots should be firmly pressed down. Earth should also be drawn up about the trunk so as to form a cone several inches high. When this freezes it will prevent mice and rabbits from eating the bark. In the spring after the frost is out of the soil this cone of earth can be leveled down. Trees should not be set before all the leaves have fallen from them, as they promote the evaporation of sap if they remain on the branches. In a large proportion of cases root transplanted quite late in the fall do very well. Quite large trees can be moved in winter better than at any other time of the year, as has been shown by the managers of public parks. Their plan is to take them up with a large mass of frozen earth adhering to their roots.

There are many advantages in obtaining nursery trees in the fall, heeling them in, and setting them out the following spring. Any nurseryman will give full directions for the process of heeling-in. It consists essentially in laying the trees in small bundles, burying the roots to protect them from the frost and wind, and covering the earth over the roots with straw or coarse manure. A hole or trench should be dug deep enough to hold all the roots without crowding, while the trunks should lie in a slanting position, the tips being toward the south. Placed in this position they are liable to no injury except that caused by mice and rabbits. A location for protecting trees in this manner during the winter should be where there is a good drainage. Water should not stagnate in high mounds of trees are obtained in the fall and are to be planted they will be handy to set in the spring. If the work of preparing grounds or those in the last most of the labor incident to transplanting will be performed before the hurry of spring operations commence.—*Chicago Times.*

The Chestnut.

The application of the word "chestnuts" to an oft-told tale has become so general and is accepted so unquestioningly by a bored public that but few stop to inquire the origin of the term as used in that connection. It came about in this wise:

Two or three years ago a party of young folks of this city were enjoying themselves at a Hallowe'en party in the orthodox way, with apples, nuts, cider, and—jokes. One young man, who had probably been reading up an almanac or a volume of Joe Miller for the occasion, fairly deluged his companions with atrocities. Some were very good, some were bad, some were neither good nor bad, but all were unmistakably aged. The young man worked industriously at his anecdote mill and ground out his stories as the rate of about six an hour for several hours. His listeners good-naturedly laughed at his venerable witticisms until the hour of midnight approached. Then a fun-loving young damsel devised a plan to stop its flow of talk.

"Have a chestnut, Mr. Smith?" she said, when the young man commenced another story.

"Thank you," he replied. "As I was saying, when I saw the——"

"Chestnut, did you say?" put in one of his hearers.

"No, but——"

"Try a few chestnuts," said another.

"I have some," replied the unhappy young man; "just as I was saying, when I saw the——"

"Chestnuts?" said the original conspirator.

It was no use the young man gave up his story-telling, and the name "Chestnuts" has clung to him ever since.

The joke on the young man was retaliated in every direction, until an actor at the opera-house heard it. He thought the word "chestnut" very expressive, and used it in the course of conversation with his fellow thespians in its slangy sense. It was instantly caught up by his companions, for if there is anything your thorough-going actor dearly loves it is a new slang word, and within three months the word "chestnut," to designate a stale joke, rang through the dressing-rooms of every theatre from New York to 'Frisco. Now it has become part of the vernacular of the United States, and the primest maiden and the staidest deacon do not disdain to use the expressive slang term occasionally. Pittsburg is acknowledged to be a live, progressive city, with its natural gas, typhoid-fever, and city-hall rings, but not everybody knows that it was the birth-place of one of the most successful slang words of the century. The history of its origin has never appeared in print before, and no one can, therefore, say that this narrative is a "chestnut."—*Pittsburg Penny Press.*

What He Saw in Charleston.

"I was down in South Carolina during all of the earthquake trouble," said a commercial traveler, "and I never again want to be a witness of such scenes as I saw there. I'll not attempt to describe the incidents to you—they already been sufficiently touched upon in the daily papers. But there is one little phase of the thing which the newspapers have not seen mentioned. You know business was suspended in Charleston. All of the stores excepting grocery and provisions stores were closed. The banks were not open. The theatres had their doors. Even the newspapers suspended publication for an issue. But the day after the first shock, the earthquake I happened out by the race grounds, and I'll be durned if there wasn't two clubs in there playing, and quite a crowd sitting on the benches cheering the players. I went through a crack in the fence, and just then another earthquake came. The umpire motioned pitcher who was then in the box to pitch, because the home for a foul ball was to be called dead plate was straight. The umpire accorded to the request, and after a dab, play ball—batter up!" Then I saw institution which even the one Ad can't knock out."—an earlier *Texas Talk.*

Chicago Times.

Anderson Should Kiss.

How Mary Wood learn to kiss, says the *Sun.* Kiss so that after the dear of the kisses. If Mary Wood *Nugget,* and kiss according would leave a royal flush on the little mouth she would they have or in the would foul cultivate the tariff down to a revenue kissing is the good. Almost protectionist rapacity that the pound his ear, so greedily desire. Protection, is the economical policy which a Democratic Congress has pursued which has with stunningly been unable to gain the lean over hi. Had it not been for the economy and red; her tight the question of tax reduction up could approach pork where it stood soon be squarely through his ... Democratic House been as lavish lips to his, dry the people's money as their Republican lips for s... ... been—there would part time—h... no prospect of an impartial adjustment of the tariff question. The country would shout thanks and hopping up of clothes in the body to nurse it rest in peace and quiet. But, thanks to economy, necessary for tax reduction, you will be surprised to know that there will be no rest for the weary. Steele Mackaye, supposed to be the inventor of the Ffleeh, about how to escape from the demand, and the certainly, is a crazy reformer will "have moderately man, he said much of that for which they have so I do not think are correctly labeled." Protection is using Republican ... The great benefits they I make them ... Democratic ... Republicans ... Democrats ... Republicans ... Democrats ... Republicans ... Democrats

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The pork-packing establishment of John Taylor & Co., at Trenton, N. J., was destroyed by fire. The loss will reach nearly $200,000.

Fire broke out in the shaving house of W. S. Wood & Co.'s planing mill at Bingham, N. Y., and soon had its own share of flames. From the mill the flames spread to the immense lumber yard. The loss amounted to $100,000. A large number of workmen are thrown out of employment.

James Kearney, a New York citizen, in describing his assailants to police, said he had cash belonging to the firm with which he was connected.

The Government tried a dynamite gun in New York, and it threw a conical shell weighing 180 pounds, over 2½ miles.

Gambling losses to the value of $250.0 were, on Saturday, burned by the New York police authorities.

Ira Shafer, the counsel for Alderman Cleary of New York, who made such an irate and inconsiderate trade against the press, has made a qualified apology for the same to John A. Greene, President of the Press Club of New York, who had been a very pointed remonstrance on the subject.

WESTERN.

A frame boarding-house at the Colby mine, near Bessemer, Mich., was destroyed by fire, and twelve men perished in the flames. Of nine others, who escaped by jumping from windows, a half dozen were seriously injured. A dispatch from Bessemer, Mich., gives the following particulars of the shocking affair:

The building was a two-story frame structure, the first floor containing sitting room, dining, and kitchen, and two bedrooms, occupied by Frank Miller and his wife, in management, and the second floor was in one room, divided by twenty-one beds. At about 4 o'clock a. m., Miller was aroused by his wife and the two, together with the two girls in the next room, began escaping in their night clothes. Several men leaped from the windows of the second story, and others came down the stairway. The complete destruction of the building was the work of but a few minutes after the alarm was given. The village has no fire department and the building burned without possibility of help. As soon as the alarm could be spread the work of extinguishing the victims began. Fifteen men had left the building in safety, and twenty-three lost their lives. The list of boarders who names were ascertained as follows: James Ryan, John Harvey, John Ryan, Thomas Williams, J. Brasso, H. Rosava, Henry Rosava, Antonio Rosava, Antonio Rosava, Frank Johns, John Sutton, Frank Sutton. The failure to escape can only be attributed to confusion, and most of the victims were comparatively in their beds. The coroner's jury exonerated all parties concerned from blame in relation to the origin of the fire could be obtained. The survivors, who were quartered in the same room with him, he was awakened by a roaring sound and looking out of the window saw a flame rushed through the window. They could not escape through the window.

A Bowdle (D. T.) dispatch says: "Last reports from Legrere and LeBean say that great damage has been done to the high waters of the Missouri River. At LeBean people from the bottoms were compelled to flee to the high bluffs. Barfield Owen was on the roof of his building all night, and was rescued next day. Joseph McCarthy, Mc. Kirkland, and three others were drowned on the bottoms south of Legrere. Wilkins & Co.'s elevator is under water several feet of water."

Jackson Marion, (for the murder of John Cameron, fifteen years ago, was hanged last week at Bastrop, Mich.

Near Leetonia, Ohio, a freight train dashed into the rear of the Chicago express, which had been stopped for the purpose of taking the express messenger aboard. When were wrecked, the engineer of the freight, and three persons wounded, and escaped.

Fire and jail at Yorkville, O., was destroyed by fire. Prisoners were saved and the jail burned.

Mills, Minn., Mrs. Mansfield, aged her little girl, 1 in her jugular vein with a knife. The child died. The murderer is in jail.

Ling was hanged at the Ohio Penitentiary last week for the murder of William Williams, committed during the village of Chagrin Falls, May 20, 1886.

At Chicago on Saturday, the 23d, the sentences in office and convicts in the county Daniel Cronin; Adam Ochs, Commissioner, Chairman of the Board; John E. Van Pelt, assessor; Harry Varnell, Warden of the Asylum; William J. McGarigle, County Hospital; Charles Frey, Warden of the Infirmary; Elisha A. Robinson, grocer, furnisher of county supplies. The parties were arrested and gave bail.

Mr. John McGovern has been called to Omaha to conduct the editorial columns of the *Evening Bee* in that city. He has been identified for many years with the newspapers of Chicago, having held and filled with free ability responsible positions on the daily press, but it was perhaps as editor of the *Current* and as the author of several popular books that he became best known to the literary world. The Chicago *Daily News* says: "No doubt not that Mr. McGovern will be cordially welcomed by his professional brethren in Omaha—he certainly carries with him to his new field of labor the best wishes of the many Chicagoans who recognize his personal worth no less than his intellectual attainments and abilities."

The steamer Chesapeake, valued at $70,000, was burned at New Madrid, Mo.

The horse Oliver K., which was to have trotted Harry Wilkes for $10,000, April 7, strained a tendon at Los Angeles, and the race is off. Oliver K. pays a forfeit of $2,500.

The Hon. Samuel H. Treat, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, died last week at Springfield, Ill., aged 75. He had for some years suffered with Bright's disease, and his death was the result of complications growing out of that disease. He had been confined to his room but a few days.

Judge Treat was born in Otsego County, New York, in 1812, and were admitted to the bar in Illinois, in 1835, and commenced his practice at Springfield. He formed a law partnership with Stephen T. Logan, which continued for many years, and he became a partner of Hon. Abraham Lincoln. Logan had been Attorney General of Illinois during the term of Governor Edwards, and was subsequently president of the Land Office at Springfield. The death of Mr. Forquer left Judge Treat the leading lawyer of the city, and he was made United States District Attorney. Later a new District was formed and Stephen T. Logan was put on the bench. After serving about three months he resigned, and Judge Treat was appointed by Governor Bond to fill the vacancy. He was afterward elected to the same bench, serving till 1861, when he resigned to accept the Attorney Generalship of the State, serving continuously until March, 1866, when, the old United States District of Illinois was twice divided into the Northern and Southern Districts, he was appointed Judge of the Southern District by President Grant.

SOUTHERN.

A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says that a train went through a bridge nine miles from Lynchburg, on the Norfolk and Western Road. The bridge was in process of repair. Eight or nine workmen were killed and several others wounded.

The Governor of Virginia has been telegraphed by cable that the London bankers of State bonds are to appoint commissioners to proceed to Virginia and arrange with representatives of the State for a settlement of the debt. In consequence, a joint resolution for the creation of a commission has been introduced in the Senate at Richmond.

Owing to scarcity of grass in the Rio Grande district in Texas, thousands of sheep have perished of hunger. One firm lost 30,000 head.

Trouble with the cotton-handlers in New Orleans is seriously interfering with the trade.

A colored man named Johnson was executed at Marion, Arkansas, in presence of fifteen hundred persons, for an outrage on a young white girl left in his charge.

Veterans of the Union and Confederate armies in Virginia are contributing generally toward the erection of a monument to Gen. John Sedgwick, killed near Spottsylvania.

WASHINGTON.

It is stated that Commissioner of Patents Montgomery will be appointed Justice of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

Col. Lamont says that the fears recently expressed by Dr. Sowers as to the health of the President are entirely groundless.

The contract to erect the new agricultural bridge across the Potomac at Washington has been awarded to the Mount Vernon (Ohio) Bridge Company at $89,900.

Oscar S. Straus, a prominent importer of New York, has been appointed Minister to Turkey.

J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, is likely to be appointed a member of the Fisheries Commission.

The Treasury Department reports 654 distilleries in operation throughout the country, Kentucky leading with 156.

J. B. Doolittle, Jr., of Chicago, has applied to President Cleveland for the vacant judgeship of the District Court at Washington.

Instructions have been issued to department commanders to exercise strict economy in the matter of orders involving travel of army officers.

The President has appointed James F. Benedict to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Colorado.

The new extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been submitted by President Cleveland to the Senate. It calls for extradition for such crimes as manslaughter, burglary, embezzlement or larceny of the value of $50 or upward, and malicious injury to property, but makes a decided exemption in favor of merely political offenders.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The New York *Herald* publishes a number of interviews regarding the effect of the interstate commerce act. The general opinion seems to be that express companies are exempt from its operation, also that the great railway systems will consolidate and effect such tariffs as will crush out the lesser lines. It is said that the Pennsylvania, St. Paul, and Northern Pacific systems will consolidate; that the Vanderbilt roads will be put under one management, and that the Baltimore and Ohio deal is the first outcome of the bill. Commissioner Fink said that while some sections of the bill were admirable, the greater portion of it was impracticable. He thought it effect of the bill would be to drive prominent in the far West to the wall or to the slow export via the lakes. He believed the law would run a great many railways, and that many branches of industry that have thrived on competing rates. Vice President Thompson of the Pennsylvania road expresses great confidence in the Interstate Commission, and thinks the members will consider the best interests of the country in applying the law. The Pennsylvania Company will advance the rate for quarterly commutation tickets 20 per cent.

A contract has been made at Mexico, Mo., for boring a well three thousand feet, in search of oil.

Agents of California roads have announced that in future rates on wool to Boston will be 15.40 per 100 pounds, an advance of $4.75½. This, it is said, will make it impossible for Boston dealers to handle California wool.

The Railroad Commissioners of New York have presented to the Legislature a report against the heating of cars by stoves.

A mass meeting of commercial travelers held at the Palmer House in Chicago, decided to adopt no agreement or boycotting tactics toward the railroads on the mileage ticket and baggage question, but appointed a committee to co-operate with the similar committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association in bringing their mutual grievances before the railroad managers.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of Cincinnati have nominated Amos Smith, Jr., for Mayor, and Gen. F. W. Moore for Judge of the Superior Court.

The Democrats of Chicago have nominated Carter H. Harrison for Mayor, John H. McAvoy for Treasurer, C. P. M. Allen for Attorney, and Henry Stuckert for Clerk.

The New Jersey House unanimously passed the bill giving women the right to vote for school trustees in school districts.

A bill has passed the Wisconsin Legislature awarding ill-imprisonment to persons who shall have carnal knowledge of girls under 13 years of age.

Senator John Sherman of Ohio delivered a political speech at Nashville, Tenn., before a very large audience, speaking on the subject of the Republican members of the Tennessee Legislature.

A bill to punish murder by hanging failed of passage in the Michigan House by one vote.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison positively declined the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Chicago.

New York telegram: "James G. Blaine's Western trip is entirely for business and recreation. He will visit his daughter, Mrs. Lent, Col. Coppinger, at Fort Wayne, I. T., and will put in a day at least in Chicago."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett, the actor, has instructed his counsel, Colonel Ingersoll, to bring suit for $50,000 damages for malicious prosecution against the President of the American Exchange, its Directors, and General Manager.

Col. Isaac Warnoth, a veteran of two wars, died at Salem, Ill. Among his eleven surviving children is Henry C. Warnoth, ex-Governor of Louisiana. Philip O'Brien died at Chicago on Saturday, aged about 105 years. He was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1782. He had been a resident of Illinois thirty-three years. Mrs. John Farnham died at Utica, N. Y., at the age of 108.

The Scotia, from Marseilles to New York, went ashore on Long Island. The 1,300 passengers, however, were rescued without the loss of a single life. A temperance society is reported.

President Fitzgerald of the Irish National League in America has issued a long address calling upon the Irish people to rally once more to the support of the cause of Irish nationality and asking the American people and the American press to lend the Irish Parliament John Bright and other chief cities in readiness for immediate action.

Mgr. Rampolla del Tinduro, Papal Nuncio at Madrid, has been invested with the Cardinal's hat.

A convention has been signed between the Portuguese and Chinese Governments, in which China recognizes Portugal's right to the possession of Macao.

Orders have been given at St. Petersburg to place in a state of readiness for service eighty-seven torpedo vessels belonging to the Baltic fleet and the Fifteenth Division of the army.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Governor of Missouri has signed a bill which places St. Louis under the operation of the licensing law. This statute demands the closing of bar gardens and saloons, and prohibits the running of street-cars, the publication of newspapers, and all kinds of traffic on Sunday.

The differences between the old and new Cotton Men's Councils at New Orleans, resulting in a strike, have paralyzed the trade, and no cotton can be shipped or sold. The old council of workers refuses to disband and join the new organization.

Paul Tulane, the philanthropist, died at Princeton, N. J., aged 87.

Mrs. Mary Manning, who was born in Ireland in 1782, died last week at Wakefield, Mass.

Hon. John H. Reagan met with a severe accident at his residence, near Palestine, Texas. The Senator is in the habit of taking horseback exercise every morning before breakfast. One morning, in mounting his horse for his customary ride, the saddle girth unexpectedly fastened, turned with the weight, throwing him violently to the ground, inflicting a severe injury to his spine. While his injuries are serious, no fatal results are anticipated.

The first application on the files of the interstate commerce commission is from the associated roads of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, asking exemption from the short-haul clause of the law, because of river competition.

It is stated that the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad will go before the interstate commission with a distinct and definite proposal for the readjustment of the road's financial relations.

Emperor William received 1,648 congratulatory telegrams on his recent birthday. Many of the number were sent from the United States.

Mr. Parnell considers the Irish criminal law amendment bill one of the strongest coercive measures ever proposed in Parliament.

Father Ryan, of the Herberstown branch of the Irish National League, has been arrested and taken to Dublin for refusing to testify in relation to the Phœnix Park conspiracy.

The yacht Dauntless passed the finishing line at Queenstown at 6:45 o'clock Monday morning, March 28, the actual time on passage being 16 days, 1 hour, 45 minutes, 13 seconds. All on board were well, and the yacht was in as good shape as when she left New York. A London dispatch says: "The officers of the Cronstadt and other yachtmen are greatly pleased with the result of the race, and say it has served to show admirable qualities in the American yachts. Considering the time in the passage, the length of the two yachts, and the extraordinary heavy weather they encountered during the voyage, the Dauntless is thought to have done as well as her competitor."

Sentences of imprisonment for from one to twenty years have been imposed upon fourteen anarchists in Vienna who plotted to fire the city and blow up the imperial palace with dynamite.

In pursuance of an act of the Navy Department a year ago show that the ram-cutter-boats 110 feet in length, and by way of the Erie Canal torpedo boats 48 feet long can be taken from the Atlantic Ocean to the upper lakes.

For the week there were 432,387 standard silver dollars issued.

EXPERIMENTS tried with a new electrical device for use in locking sheets of paper by means of heat have proven quite successful. It is automatic, and notice of any trouble is signaled at once by electric bells.

COINBELLE, the great French dramatist, was born at Rouen in 1606, and died in 1684. The tragedy of "The Cid" is his most famous work.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

Names of the Interstate Commerce Commission Given to the Public.

Judge Cooley, of Michigan, Heads the List, with Morrison for Second Place.

Schoonmaker, New York; Walker, Vermont; and Bragg, Alabama, Complete the Board.

(Washington special)

The President has appointed the following Interstate Commissioners:

Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan, for the term of six years.

William R. Morrison of Illinois, for the term of five years.

Augustus Schoonmaker of New York, for the term of four years.

Aldace F. Walker of Vermont, for the term of three years.

Walter L. Bragg of Alabama, for the term of two years.

Sketches of the Men.

Thomas M. Cooley was born in Adrian, N. Y., in 1824, and removed to Michigan in 1843, where he has since resided. In 1857 he was elected compiler of the State laws, and in 1858 he was chosen reporter of the Supreme Court. In 1859 he was appointed commissioner to organize the Law department of the University of Michigan, and he has ever since been connected with the department, for years as Dean of the Law department. He was defeated in 1885. He is the author of numerous standard legal works and holds high rank as a jurist. He was appointed Inspector of Taxation in 1882, and was executor of the Wabash Railroad.

William R. Morrison, of Waterloo, Ill., was born in Monroe County, Illinois, Sept. 12, 1825. He received all his education in schools and at McKendree College, Illinois. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was made Clerk of the Circuit Court of Illinois when twenty-one years old, and later was first Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses as a Democrat. In the contest for the United States Senatorship in the Illinois Legislature in 1885 he was one of the favorites of the Democratic members, and all through that memorable contest, which resulted in Logan being returned, Morrison held the sympathies of his followers. In the last Congressional campaign he was defeated by the Hon. John Lahr.

Aldace F. Walker is about 44 years old, and is a Republican in politics. He studied law with Senator Edmunds; the latter was a Colonel in the Union army, and since the war has practiced law at Rutland. In the Vermont Senate he has taken a leading part in framing the railroad and tax law, and has given much study to the question.

Walter L. Bragg was born in Alabama in 1845. He is a graduate of Harvard University and Cambridge Law School, and practiced law in Alabama for some years. At the close of the war he settled in Alabama, and was for some years the law partner of General Morgan. He has been a leading Democrat in that State for some years, and has served in the State Senate. Presidential elector, and member of the Democratic National Committee. In 1884 he was made President of the Alabama State Railroad Commission, and held to that position four years, during which time many important questions relating to the railroads and their customers were satisfactorily adjusted.

Answer Schoonmaker, of Kingston, N. Y., was born in Rochester, in that State, in March, 1825. He was bred to the law, and practiced it ever since. From 1851 to 1870 he was a member of the school board of a County Judge. In 1875 he was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected. In 1882 he was nominated by the Democratic convention for Governor of Illinois, and was elected by a plurality of over 11,000. In 1879 he was president of the Rondout Savings, but was defeated. In 1871 he was the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, but was defeated. In 1880 he was presented by the anti-Tammany delegation from New York to the Democratic State Convention as their candidate for Governor, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions in 1876 and 1880, and also to the Chicago convention in 1884.

THE KANSAS BUTCHERY.

Willie Sell Confesses to the Murder of His Father, Mother, Sister and Brother.

How a Trivial Dispute Precipitated a most Horrible Murder.

(Kansas City special.)

Willie Sell, the 16-year-old boy who was convicted last week of murdering his father, mother, brother and sister, near the town of Erie, Kan., has made a full confession, in which he says that his father, J. W. Sell, a well-to-do farmer, was killed by his brother, and that he (Willie) killed his brother to revenge his father, and prevent Willie's his mother and sister. The murders were committed at night, and the first information of the tragedy was given by a neighbor, who awaked a neighbor and told him some man was burning his house. The neighbor found the bodies of the murdered people were found in the farm-house, with their throats cut from ear to ear and their heads crushed. The murderers awaked a village. The inhabitants found in a chair. Suspicion rested strongly on the boy and he was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. He is now in the county jail awaiting the signing by the Governor of the death warrant. The boy's confession is as follows:

My mother and sister lived alone in bed. Father, Way and I were still up, when the names got hot and came up around the house. Way set at the table reading. My father had just taken his coat and pants off to go to bed, and he told Way to go to bed, the calves up. He said: "Let Willie do it. I can't get up." Way said: "Let him do it, he should go, and Way did not want to, and, while they were talking, I went out and got the hatchet, which was sticking in a log of wood outside of the door, and I thought I should go, and Way did not want to, and, I hit him a lick on the left side of my head and struck father several times, at last knocking him down. When I saw what Way had done I ran to the door and called out and kicked it out of his hands, and, striking at the hatchet, I hit me on the head and knocked me down on the floor, and I supposed that he thought I was dead, because Way said that being done, jumped out of bed, screaming, and, before I thought what I was doing, I struck her. Ina, my sister, at that raised up in bed and screamed, and I don't know why I did it, but I struck her with the hatchet and she fell back. They were all lying quiet. I took off all my clothes except my shirt and drawers, then pulled off Way's pants, raised him up and carried him into the other room and put him into our bed. After that I went back and got the hatchet and pounded his head all to pieces. I felt mad at Way because he had killed father. I went to the cupboard and got the butcher-knife and cut Way's head nearly off. Then I went back into the other room and sat down, and I did not know what to do. Then I thought that if my sister was alive she would be very mad at what I had done. So I took the butcher-knife and cut their throats to make sure work of it. I then went out to the lane and down for several hours, but at last could not stand it any longer and again in the lane, and, putting on my clothes, ran over to Mr. Mendall's and told him some one was at our house with a hatchet and had hurt pa and ma."

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The German Sovereign's Ninetieth Birthday Celebrated with Great Enthusiasm.

Presents to the Aged Ruler—Decorations Conferred on Many Prominent Persons.

(Cable dispatch from Berlin.)

The celebration of Emperor William's birthday was ushered in Tuesday, at Berlin, by the playing of bands and the sounding of a choral. Early in the day the streets were crowded with people in all the churches, which were attended by the Emperor, who drove to the city, and, after the service in the churches, in proceeding to the palace, he was cheered by the people who had assembled

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. [illegible] EDITOR.
CHARLEVOIX, [illegible] - MICHIGAN

[illegible] last day of March the pen[illegible] office issued 1,000 pension certif[illegible], which is the largest number [illegible] issued in one day by the bureau.

The [illegible] public debt statement, issued [illegible] shows the total debt to be [illegible] $1,875,313,[illegible]. The decrease dur[illegible] $29,000,000 [illegible] month of March was $12,808,[illegible].

Fire [illegible] Total cash in the treasury, [illegible] of which $[illegible] is held against outstanding certificates, leaving a balance of $[illegible] to the credit of disbursing officers.

[illegible] naval vessels of the United [illegible] amounts to $11,040 serviceable wooden [illegible] and 40 serviceable wooden [illegible] requiring extensive re[illegible] cash belonging [illegible] wooden sailing vessels, car[illegible] connected [illegible] and a dozen tugs, 13 serv[illegible].

The Govern[illegible] clads, carrying two guns in New [illegible] and a half dozen iron clads weighing 15,[illegible] to carry 38 guns all together [illegible] of $270,0[illegible] the total navy list 90 vessels, [illegible] New York [illegible] guns. There are also 40 [illegible].

Ira Sh[illegible] marine vessels, carrying 60 [illegible]. Then there are 21 coast-sur[illegible] Cleary of Then[illegible] and inco[illegible] made a g[illegible] vessels, 28 in the light-house [illegible] A. Green and four belonging to the fish [illegible] York, whosion.

[illegible] first the president appointed [illegible] V. Montgomery late commis[illegible] of Charles S. Fair [illegible] that great secretary of the treasury and [illegible] Taynard as assistant secre[illegible] people for [illegible] treasury. Mr. Fairchild [illegible] roof closed upon the discharge [illegible] duties. He was sworn in [illegible] Kirkland, a [illegible] by a notary public one [illegible] Skinner as the secretary's office and [illegible] washion of the office and desk [illegible] Jackson, copied by ex-Secretary [illegible] John Carlisle. The appointment of Sec[illegible] last week. Near [illegible]robald, and Assistant Secre[illegible] heard caused great rejoicing [illegible] which employed in the treasury [illegible] and many of them ex[illegible] congratulations in per[illegible] Maynard has been since [illegible] 88, second comptroller of [illegible], where he has made an [illegible] record.

[illegible] now as if Chicago might [illegible] trouble with strikers. [illegible] arming about 7,000 carpen[illegible] in the city and suburb[illegible] refused to go to work, a [illegible] have been ordered. The [illegible] carpenters, who, after [illegible] last summer, failed to [illegible] their demands for eight [illegible] an increase of wages, de[illegible] the contest, and think [illegible] building enterprise's [illegible] carpenters are badly [illegible] time has arrived to ask [illegible] tors yield. The [illegible] inaugurated. Within five [illegible] months the various branches have increased in number from 2,000 to 7,000, so that now there are scarcely three hundred men outside of their unions. With such an enormous increase of their membership and funds, the leaders are determined to once more make an attempt to gain their ends. The wages of the carpenters heretofore averaged 25 cents an hour, and their hours of labor varied between eight and ten hours a day. Two or three months ago the council decided to demand eight hours, 35 cents an hour, double time for Sunday and night work, and time and a half for overtime. And this seems to be the demand they are seeking to enforce. We trust that Chicago's experience of last summer will not be repeated.

Some time last year F. E. Leiter, late postmaster at Charlotte, was arrested and taken before the U. S. court at Grand Rapids, on a charge of having made false returns to the government with intent to increase his compensation. The case has since been pending, until the last term of that court, when the case was dismissed. The following certificate explains why it was dismissed:

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FOR SERVICES OF POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Treasurer's office, form Treasury of the United States, No. 2. Act of March 3, 1883.
No. 87,[illegible]. Washington, D. C.
Duplicate. March 17, 1887.
I certify that F. E. Leiter, late postmaster at Charlotte, Mich., has this day deposited to the credit of the United States, for services of the post-office department, one thousand and four hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty dollars, on account of six quarters, for which I have issued receipts in duplicate.
C. N. JORDAN,
Treasurer of the United States.
Countersigned, J. W. BAIRD,
Chief Clerk.

The amount named in the above receipt was the full amount claimed by the government and the settlement of the suit was made upon that basis.

Thus showing that the administration does not countenance fraud even in those holding high social position, but when the wrong has been made right, pecuniarily, it has no inclination to carry criminal proceedings further. Undoubtedly however, the result would have been different had Mr. Leiter been one of the administration appointees.

New Postage Stamps.

The postoffice department officials are having prepared a series of new designs of embossed stamps for stamped envelopes of the 1, 2, 4, and 5 cent denominations. The head of Franklin has been selected for the 1 cent stamp, and the heads of Washington, Jackson and Grant for the 2, 4, and 5 cent denominations respectively. The general design of the new series is uniform. On the upper side and following the oval shape of the stamp is the legend: "United States postage," instead of "U. S. postage," as on the stamp now in use. This new series will be ready for issue about May 1. The border of the 1 cent adhesive stamp has been slightly modified, to conform to the design of the 2-cent stamp.

Mr. Manning's Health.

Reliable reports as to the condition of ex-Secretary Manning's health have been received from England, confirming the most discouraging reports yet published. It is asserted that the ex-secretary was not improved by his voyage, and that his condition is now worse than when he sailed.

Telling Tall Stories.

One of the many rainy days this week, and at an hour when it was pouring the heaviest, one of Boardoff's absent-minded clergymen met a parishioner on Waite street, Beardoff, and the following amusing conversation ensued. Said the clergyman: "Good morning, Mr. ——, rainy day, isn't it?" "Yes," said the other; "it's charming." The two then went their different ways, but Mr.—— had only proceeded a few steps when he turned hastily, and looking after the minister said: "Bigosh, the minister is taking leave of his senses if he calls this a lovely day, and by the Lord Harry! I'm as big a whooper myself, for I said it was a charming day, and here's the rain coming down in bucketfuls."—*Kingston Freeman.*

Worried to Death.

The ups and downs of a business life kill off many men while yet they have years of work left in them. There have, within the knowledge of the writer, occurred the premature deaths of several very noted business men of Boston, who have died, not of physical causes, but of over-mental anxiety from disappointed calculations. The recent demise of a prominent commission merchant was due to the continued pressure of liabilities honestly assumed which he found impossible to meet. Another eminent merchant who once stood at the head of the dry goods trade in Boston died from overanxiety on account of the depreciation in manufacturing investments in which he was supposed to be interested. There are many such cases—more than the public knows of.—*Boston Budget.*

A turtle of the species popularly known as "rubber turtle" in southern latitudes, where its home is, was captured off the Massachusetts coast recently. It was twelve feet long, and when it was landed, a tent was erected over it and a big business done.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Michigan is Republican by a Small Plurality.

Both Amendments Probably Defeated.

Edwin S. Pratt Elected Circuit Judge.

Vote of Charlevoix County in Detail.

The republican state ticket is probably elected by a small plurality. The vote was light throughout the state. The prohibitory amendment is yet in doubt. The liquor men were at first almost paralyzed by the vote in the large cities, as they expected a much larger vote in their favor. At first, those in favor of the amendment thought it had been carried by a small majority, but later reports place the matter in doubt.

Reports at noon to day indicate that Edwin S. Pratt, democrat, is elected circuit judge by about three hundred majority, though official returns may reduce this figure a little.

Below we give the vote of Charlevoix county in detail:

Circuit Judge.

	Pratt.	Ransdell.
Bear Lake	11	24
Boyne Valley	*4	*1
Charlevoix	101	180
Evangeline	....	*141
Eveline	20	135
Hayes	31	53
Marion	4	63
Melrose	33	58
Norwood	30	35
Resort	21	28
South Arm	146	226
Springvale	....	*1
Wilson	16	71
Totals	417	1005

*Majority.

Constitutional Amendments.

	Relative to Prohibition. Yes.	No.	Relative to Salaries. Yes.	No.
Charlevoix	178	109	96	51
Eveline	110	40	19	118
Hayes	70	18	15	48
Marion	52	14	15	14
Melrose	70	28	24	11
Norwood	33	21	26	15
Resort	26	25	11	15
South Arm	347	55	135	46
Wilson	77	32	11	26
Total	963	342	362	357

Justices of Supreme Court.

	Eight Years.				Two Years.			
	Campbell, R.	Champlin, R.	Cooley, R.	Atkinson, G.	Cleaver, R.	Champlin, R.	Cooley, R.	Hutchins, G.
Bear Lake	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....
Charlevoix	99	171	18	1	93	173	19	1
Evangeline	....	....	....	....	14	127	1	....
Eveline	19	130	1	....	19	130	1	....
Hayes	14	43	1	14	17	43	1	14
Marion	14	50	....	14	14	49	1	14
Melrose	31	53	....	14	30	53	....	14
Norwood	15	34	6	....	14	45	6	....
Resort	20	27	1	....	20	27	1	....
South Arm	89	260	48	13	78	263	52	13
Wilson	47	62	8	....	48	62	8	....
Totals	339	782	86	13	345	795	90	13

Regents of University.

	Sessions, D.	Visscher, D.	Gardner, D.	Gilbert, D.	Hilsdale, R.	Millar, G.	Sampson, D.	Frieman, P.
Bear Lake	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....
Charlevoix	99	171	18	1	93	173	19	1
Evangeline	....	....	....	....	14	127	1	....
Eveline	19	130	1	....	19	130	1	....
Hayes	29	39	45	45	17	14	....	....
Marion	14	50	....	14	14	49	1	14
Melrose	30	56	52	52	3	3	....	....
Norwood	15	34	6	....	14	45	6	....
Resort	20	27	1	....	20	27	1	....
South Arm	89	260	48	13	78	263	52	13
Wilson	47	62	8	....	48	62	8	....
Totals	327	335	185	125	207	148	67	13

Township Tickets.

BEAR LAKE.

Supervisor, John Kilborn; clerk, S. A. Sutliff; treasurer, D. Herring; justice, John Small; school inspector, John Pierce; highway commissioner, Chas. Hawkins; constables, Orin Clapper, Ed. Krause.

CHARLEVOIX.

Supervisor, John Burns 121, F. J. Meech 172; clerk, W. W. Cross 193, H. S. Hazen 192; treasurer, C. E. Swallow 104, Harrison Bedford 190; justice, L. E. Allen 183, Robt. Miller 162; school inspector, J. B. Allen 193, R. W. Kane, 163; highway commissioner, R. Mudge 292; drain commissioner, A. Cameron 191; constables, Wm. Scroggie 104, Geo. Pappin 102, E. W. Bennett 102, John Bell 292, John Mason 144, Thomas Kelly 194, Sib. Ackert 146, Harvey Wilson 45, Geo. Bates 45, John McCabe 49.

EVELINE.

Supervisor, Ave Smith 152, E. Ferris 2; clerk, R. A. Miller 160; treasurer, S. B. Brown 157, A. B. Steele 4; justice, Fowler Steele 161; school inspector, C. Lane 160; highway commissioner, R. Williams 99, Chas Bechtel 62; constables, E. Jackson, 161, H. Halladay 160, John Backenstoes 159, John Montie 140.

HAYES.

Supervisor, Fred Smith 59, J. A. Bacot 34; clerk, Charles Whitford 46, Oscar Tillotson 46; treasurer, Moses Cooper 50, W. C. Arnold 43; justice, A. W. Chew 50, H. S. Newson 43; justice (vacancy), Alex Ross 52, W. B. Sayers 40; school inspector, J. E. Chew 47, I. S. Webster 36; highway commissioner, Frank Kane 52, Chauncey Howe 40; constables, A. Norman 92, Frank Kane 50, Fred Willis 44, Herbert Hopkins 42, F. Snethen 42, John Murry 39, W. Whitford 51.

MARION.

Supervisor, J. G. Reed 25, Geo. Cooper 47; clerk, W. D. Thomson 72; treasurer, Albert Black 22, J. A. Johnson 48; justice (full term), L. D. Porter 23, John Newman 49; justice (vacancy), J. A. Johnson, 15, John Shapton, Sr. 57; school inspector, J. H. O'Neil 72; highway commissioner, D. J. Bigelow 21, Henry Dixon 49; constables, Geo. Rice 73, Bud Hull 72, Anthony Clark 23, Myron Geer 23, C. W. Preston 71, Ben Nowland 72.

MELROSE.

Supervisor, A. K. Smith 104, clerk, A. Wiggins 57, W. Kerns 47; treasurer, Orvill Card 102; justice (full term), B. Howard, 104; justice (three years), W. C. Niles, 103; justice (one year), John Jones 103; school inspector, Orvill Card, 103; highway commissioner, J. Jordan 93; constables, E. Brian 104, S. K. Stone 102, E. A. Easton 104, H. A. Howard 104.

NORWOOD.

Supervisor, Wm. Harris; clerk, Wm. F. Pearl; treasurer, James O'Brian; justice, full term, Wm. Harris; justice, vacancy, John Muirhead; school inspector, John Muirhead; highway commissioner, Wm. Pearl; constables, James O'Brian, Wm. F. Pearl, Charles Smith, Joseph Bileau.

RESORT.

Supervisor, John B. Williams 31, C. J. Wooden 22; clerk, S. S. Shepard 22, M. A. Thompson 22; treasurer, Luther Odell 52; justice, full term, L. Odell 30, J. Z. Davis 21; justice, vacancy, J. A. Tubbs 31, J. A. Vandemark 21; school inspector: E. Morford 53; highway commissioner, Henry Bacon 35, Julius Martz 17; drain commissioner, Chas. Nadolsky 32, constables, Julius Martz 32, Fred Ernst 31, Josiah Couch 31, J. A. Vandemark 32, Douglas Thompson 21, Isaac Bacon 21, Clyde Morford 22.

SOUTH ARM.

Supervisor, Frank H. Ranney 275, H. B. Hipp 137; clerk, Loren C. Madson 268, Phil Lanway 143; treasurer, H. L. Page 255, S. G. Isaman 157; justice, H. P. Barber 412; school inspector, Geo. W. Fast 412; highway commissioner, Geo. Hayner 331, J. W. Isaman 80; constables, Jacob Rogers 112, Chas. Reinhart 393, D. Caton 265, Hugh Whitefoord 262, D. J. Murphy 152, John McTravish 151.

WILSON.

Supervisor, Geo. W. Bailey 53, Marion Hoskins 59; clerk, Geo. R. Mills 39, John A. Newville 80; treasurer, S. M. Richardson, 117; justice, full term, John H. Bills 58, R. Todd 52; justice, vacancy, Van R. Newville 63, Van Newville 57; school inspector John A. Newville 51, E. S. Brentnal 65; highway commissioner, John W. McShea 63, Ash F. Herron 53; constables, John Bennett 52, Robert Shepard 56, Wm. Staley 55, Charles Knop 119, John W. McShea 63, Fred Deitz 61, Richard Lewis 63.

Our correspondents in Boyne Valley, Chandler, Evangeline, Hudson, and Springvale did not communicate to us the result of the election in time for this weeks' issue.

A STARTLING FACT.

It is not startling to know that a large proportion of the rheumatism and neuralgia extant is traceable directly to the diseased condition or imperfect action of the kidneys and liver; therefore a remedy which cures the resulting disease must have found and smitten the first cause. Many persons using Athlophoros for rheumatism and neuralgia have been surprised to find that chronic disorders of the liver and kidneys have also been greatly relieved and they have written for an explanation. The fact is, that the remedy acts directly on these organs, cleansing them from all irritating substances and regulating their action. Taken in connection with Athlophoros Pills this is, without exception, the most valuable kidney and liver remedy in the world, and will cure a large proportion of those who have these disease.

Madison, Wisconsin.

My wife was seriously afflicted with rheumatism, principally in her arm, she has now used two bottles of Athlophoros and is well and free from pain.
A. LETZOW,
121 N. Butler Street.

Patesli, Mich.

About March 21st my wife was taken with a severe attack of rheumatism, upper and lower limbs swollen badly; great intense pain, and part of time was obliged to remain in bed. I commenced treatment with no relief; was induced to try Athlophoros. Why, after taking six doses the pain was entirely gone and swelling all reduced. The medicine has worked like a charm, and I feel assured that another bottle or two will give positive cure.
Yours truly,
R. B. WATSON, 181 18th Street.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

Suffering from rheumatism, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, liver, urinary organs, or blood, the Athlophoros Pills are unequalled.

G E O. W. M I L L E R
O W M I L L E R
I am not selling out, but I am selling all the goods I can; and if you will give me a call, I will convince you that I am selling **better goods for less money** than can be bought in this or any other town. The "I off" and "selling out" sales are getting old. All I ask is, give me a call for **anything in the clothing line** and convince yourself.
G E O. W. M I L L E R

Ladies', Gent's and Children's
Footwear
Of Every Description, at
FOX & MILLER'S,
Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.
☞ Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

PERRY WEED
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,
OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, and Blinds,
Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.
Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.
A GOOD STOCK OF
PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING
FLOORING, CEILING, AND LUMBER GENERALLY ON HAND.
Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.
Summer Cottages a Specialty.
CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Day and Night
During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a remarkable feeling of dry throat, and an exhausting, dry, hacking cough, afflicts the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and great prostration follows. This disease is characterized with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involve the lungs, and terminate fatally. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords speedy relief and effectual cure of Bronchitis. It controls the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep.

I have been a practitioner for twenty-four years, and, for the past 20 yr's, have suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the field recommends, at last,
Without Relief,
I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It helped me immediately, and effected a speedy cure.—G. Stowell, M. D., Cowesbiss, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best medicine, within my knowledge, for chronic Bronchitis, and all lung diseases.—M. A. Rust, M. D., South Paris, Me.

I was attacked, last winter, with a severe Cold, which, from exposure, grew worse and finally settled on my lungs. By night sweats I was reduced almost to a skeleton. My cough was incessant, and I frequently spit blood. My physician told me to give up business, or I would not live a month. After taking various remedies without relief, I was finally
Cured By Using
two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I am now in perfect health, and able to resume business, after having been pronounced incurable with Consumption.—F. P. Henderson, Gallipolis, O.

For years I was in a decline. I had weak lungs, and suffered from Bronchitis and Catarrh. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral restored me to health, and I have been for a long time comparatively vigorous. In case of a sudden cold I always resort to the Pectoral, and find speedy relief.—Edward D. Lane, Fort Ann, N. Y.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchitis. The physicians attending me became fearful that the disease would terminate in Consumption. I tried various patent medicines, without benefit, but finally resorted to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved me at once. I continued to take the medicine a short time, and was cured.—Ernest Colton, Logansport, Ind.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

THE GRAND RAPIDS
DAILY DEMOCRAT
Is the popular paper of Western Michigan. Contains the associated press dispatches. Sent by mail a
50 CENTS A MONTH!
Only eleven and one-half cts. a week.
Try it.

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NEW DOUBLE ACTION "TEASER"
Force Pump.
Simplest, Cheapest, Best Durable. For Cows, Calves, Pigs, Sheep.
L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.
☞ Jackson, Mich.
Mention this Paper.

FLORAL GUIDE
FOR 1887
Now ready, contains 3 Colored Plates and hundreds of Illustrations, and tells how to make Gardens and Lawns, how to Propagate and Cultivate Plants, Flowers and Vegetables, with Descriptions of most of the Choicest Varieties, and Prices of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, etc. Sent for 10 cents. Deduct 10 cents from first order. Published in English and German. Edition, 1,000,000. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Poster Printing
Quick and Cheap,
At the Journal Office.

THE JOURNAL
Charlevoix, Mich., April 7, 1887.

Sewing Machines.—If you want a good machine cheap, call on D. Sherwood, at his shoe store on Bridge street, and examine the American No. 7, and learn prices.

Itch, Prairie Mange and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggist, Charlevoix. 192mf.

☞ Those fine **Cabinet Photos** only three dollars a dozen for another month, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Local Notes and News.

Charlevoix young people patronize the rink well.

Vesselmen are getting ready for a busy season.

Will Aldrich returned to Chicago last Saturday.

The boy's band play some nice music now-a-days.

Will Horton drew the prize clock at A. J. Mudge's last Saturday.

On account of the storm on Monday the Petoskey mail did not return.

Reports from the Michigan peach belt indicate a large crop for this season.

Albert Miller and wife have removed to Mackinac Island for the present.

John Bell is painting the interior of his store to get ready for the spring trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Weed are trying to entertain a little girl who arrived last week.

The Soldiers' Home contains 300 veterans, 24 of whom are at present in the invalid corps.

Charlevoix is to have another saloon in the Lewis block; Renard, of East Jordan, proprietor.

Mrs. J. E. Wood returned Tuesday from her visit to Ludington, where her husband is in a drug store.

Harry Sayles, the boy preacher, will commence a series of revival services in the M. E. church, Sunday, April 17th.

Will Francis reports a gratifying increase of business since he moved the shop to his lot on the south terrace.

The estate of the late Edward Breitung of Negaunee, amount to $7,000,000. The widow and one son are the heirs.

Alt. G. Drake, of Kalkaska, was in town yesterday in attendance at a director's meeting of the D, C. & E. R. R. Co.

Bryant Wood returned last Thursday to his school near Manistique, where he has a four months term to finish.

L. E. Allen is receiving piles and getting ready to commence his work on the harbor as soon as the ice will permit.

Henry Barth went to Torch Lake Tuesday to repair tug and mill boilers for Cameron Bros. We hear nothing about tug.

Mrs. C. M. Buzzell, of Fort Clinton, Ohio, is visiting at E. H. Green's. She arrived on Tuesday and will remain some time.

J. S & J. R. Dixon have a fine herd of Holstein cattle at their "Terrace Farm," which they call attention to in another column.

Prosperity seems to be abroad at Gaylord. The Herald comes out April first in a new dress and enlarged to a six column quarto.

There will be preaching at the Black school house in Marion next Sunday at 2:30 o'clock, and at Johnson's school house in the evening.

Ladies should not forget the regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. at Jefferies' hall, every Friday afternoon at 2:30. Be sure to come this week.

J. A. Heath came home from Mackinac Island last Friday and remained until Tuesday. Mr. Heath has charge of a gang of men on the mammoth hotel.

E. W. Craine went to Cadillac to spend Sunday last, returning yesterday. He says that he will make Charlevoix his house for some months yet at least.

Isaac Mills and wife returned to their old home at Stratford, Ont., last week for a visit, and now sends word that he intends to remain there during the summer.

Misses Sarah, Lizzie and Ella Aldrich have purchased the millinery and dressmaking business of Smith & Cooper, and will continue at the Ingleside. Their good work and thorough acquaintance in this vicinity should bring them a large trade.

Jared Bradshaw, of Spencer township, Kent county, 58 years old, has been married 28 years, and he is now staying up nights helping his wife to care for their first baby.

The tug D. P. Hall, of Frankfort, will run here same as last summer. All of the old crew will be with her except engineer, whose place will be filled by Frank Barney.

Loyal Legion meets next Saturday at Green's hall. Please remember that everyone is invited, and it is desired that all should take advantage of the invitation and be present.

Rosenthal & Son have a large stock of clothing, and dry goods, that they must sell before the expiration of their present lease. They offer special bargains, call and look them over.

When you get ready to paper your homes this spring and want something nice and tasteful in the wall paper line, just go to Crouter's drug store and look over his stock. It will pay you.

Al. T. Washburn having bought the interest of F. W. Craine in the co-partnership of F. W. Craine & Co. that firm was dissolved March 31st. The firm will now be known as A. T. Washburn & Co.

E. E. Mudge has entered into co-partnership with his father A. J. Mudge, and the firm will continue doing business at the old stand on Antrim street, under the firm name of A. J. Mudge & Son.

We learn indirectly that Scott Phelps, son of Hon. E. C. O. and Mrs. Phetteplace, living some miles southeast of Petoskey, died last Saturday of lung disease, after an illness of nearly three months.—Record.

W. A. Smith returned home from Grand Rapids and Stanwood Wednesday. Mrs. Smith will remain at Stanwood some time yet. Mr. Reed whose supposed fatal illness called them there, is improving.—Sentinel.

"Kid" Navin, of Adrian, who has had a snap in state prison ever since his confinement, has been put to work in the wagon department and now stands no higher in prison social circles than the ordinary, everyday thief.

Gurley Book has been employed by the village council as chief engineer of the fire department. He will move his family into the private rooms of the village hall, and take charge of the building and the township library.

Litsey & Steimel are now well settled in their livery and feed barn on south Bridge street, and are ready to accommodate their patrons with first class rigs. Look over their new advertisement in this week's JOURNAL and then patronize them.

There is an opportunity for those who will, to have a hand in an important improvement of our village just now. The heavy snows of winter have deposited a quantity of sand in the sidewalks and thus add greatly to the convenience of the numbers that throng the streets at this season.

If the firm of A. T. Washburn & Co. continue business, which we hoped at the head of their new ad. this week they will probably scoop in all the trade of this vicinity. Mr. Washburn, who is now at the head of the firm, has a large portion of acquaintances and we predict for him success.

At the annual meeting of the ladies aid society of the M. E. church, held at Mrs. L. E. Allen's this week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. L. E. Allen, president; Mrs. W. H. McCartney, first vice president; Mrs. F. J. Meech, second vice president; Miss Alice Cochran, secretary; and Mrs. J. A. Hawkins, treasurer.

Let the undaped Michigander beware lest he fall a victim to the "St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., Land company," swindle. It offers cheap homes for mechanics, city lots, homes for farmers, 40 acres for almost nothing, and other schemes too numerous to mention. There is no work there for laboring men, a number of which Florians have been inveigled into the meshes of the villains, and they warn everybody to shun their fate.—Kalkaska Leader.

Now that the weather is more like balmy spring, and the laboring man and mechanic, as well as the man about town, feel like shedding the heavy clothing of winter, and donning light and fashionable attire, they will consult their pocket books, and repair to G. W. Miller's clothing house, in the Buttars block, and there select from the finest stock ever kept in Charlevoix, the most stylish of goods, and carry them away for a very little money. All sizes, all styles, all prices, from to bad there. No other worn goods—everything new, and stock complete in everything.

The Loyal Legion entertainment at the opera house Saturday evening was a success in every respect, and shows that its directors, Miss Alice Cochran and Mae Waterbury possess skill in managing and teaching children. The opening address of wel come was given by Master Freddie Myers in a dignified and manly style which made all glad to be present. The program consisted of vocal music recitations etc., "Mother Goose and her temperance family" performing a very interesting part. The sentiment was temperance and very appropriate for the occasion. They cleared $17.

A Chicago paper says: "Two years ago every man who had a dollar invested in floating property would have been glad to sell out at a big sacrifice. This year vessels command a premium. A vessel that could have been bought for $80,000 18 months ago will readily bring $100,000 now. Shipyards that have been practically idle for years have bustled with industry, in order to supply anything like the demand and new yards have come into existence. A reporter his visited them all with in the last two weeks and found 46 new vessels in various stages of construction, representing an aggregate carrying capacity of 95,000 tons and a cost of $6,500,000. Of these vessels all but three are steamers"

S. E. Watson, superintendent and manager of the Michigan Bell telephone system, of which the Charlevoix exchange is a part, was last week selected as Eminent Commander of De Molai Commandery No. 5, of Grand Rapids, Mich. This places Mr. Watson at the head of a society composed of about 225 of the best citizens of Grand Rapids, and is considered a very great honor, especially as he is now but 31 years old, and has lived in that city but fifteen years, seven years as an operator in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the past eight years as the manager of the telephone exchange. Sir Knight and Eminent Commander Watson has many fraternal and other friends who are glad that he has been thus honored, yet feel that he has won all that he has secured, and that still higher honors are in store for him.

Eveline.

We had a shower of rain on Sunday.

The storm on election day prevented a very large number of our voters from attending the polls, and the consequence was only 162 votes were cast against 261 last fall.

Roads are good on Pine lake and South Arm; also good skating.

Rev. J. T. Iddings, who spoke on the amendment at the Hillegas district last Friday evening, had a full house of interested listeners.

Now is the time to get your summer stove wood, before the snow is entirely gone.

A brother of James Graham of this place arrived here from Canada, last Friday, on a visit.

Mr. Staley's family are still very sick. We understand it is scarlet fever.

Mr. O. Galbraith, of this place finished his winter's work a week ago. He has drawn since the first of Jan. now last fall 460 cords of furnace wood and nearly 30,000 feet of hard wood logs. Duke is an enterprising man and knows how to work things cute you bet. Although he has been here only about four years, he has about 30 acres of land cleared, and contemplates doing a very large amount of fencing with wire, and expects to build a barn, besides getting out a large amount of bark next summer.

Gentle spring is here again, and soon the lumbermen will bid the camps farewell, and hustle over the roads to their homes.

The first spring song,—a robin redbreast last Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Butler, of Ironton, lost a little daughter Monday of consumption.

April 5th, 1887.

Burgess.

Blizzardy for township meeting, consequently there was a light vote in our town. However, we feel proud of the township of Hayes: 70 in favor of prohibition to 17 against. Two township tickets in the field: Citizens and Union. The Citizens' was elected by a small majority, with exception of township clerk, on that there was a tie.

Geo. McRoberts has gone to the south part of the state.

Geo. Willis' little child is improving under the medical care of Dr. Hill, of Boyne City.

Mr. Ramsay, of Carpenter, who home last Saturday, and brought three horses with him.

Quite a sugar party at the Ross school house, April 4th. All was sweetness. About 100 present.

Josiah Gibson is confined to the house.

Time to commence making garden, but the opportunity is lacking.

April 5.

Card of Thanks.

The W. C. T. U. ladies desire to express their heartfelt thanks to those who showed them such liberal patronage on election day, and to those who have contributed so liberally to the campaign fund. They wish also to thank Dr. Lewis for his generous loan of the room in which lunch and supper were served. We appreciate the kind assistance given by those ladies not members of our union, and thank them for their hearty co operation with us. We feel that the result of our efforts rests in God's hands and that it is He who decides the fate of nations.

MRS. L. E. MUDGE, Sec'y.

Historical Society.

The society met at the residence of E. H. Green on last Friday night, and passed a very pleasant evening. The several parts were all good. An instrumental selection by Miss Sadie Miller opened the exercises, and was followed by an entertainment by the kindergarten in which the little folks did nicely. The paper of the evening, by Miss Gage, subject, "Influence of the Church in Education" was a creditable piece of work, and did honor to the author. A vocal solo by Dr. Carlstein, and the song "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" closed the program.

Ellsworth.

March weather yet.

Our druggist is gone.

Monday was a great day for shaking hands.

How is Michigan after election, a wet or dry state.?

The ice on Intermediate lake was covered with water Monday morning, which will render travel on it impossible.

Wesley Cole and family passed here Monday, on their way to Atwood to visit friends.

April 4.

M. E. Church.

Our Sunday school is growing in numbers and interest. Don't forget teachers' meeting on Tuesday evening.

Prayer meeting on Thursday at usual hour; all invited.

Easter services morning and evening. Preaching by the pastor.

Young people's meeting led by Rev. W. G. Clark. Topic: "Encouragement to prayer," Matthew 7:7.

W. H. MCCARTNEY.

Thanks for the Compliment, Bro. Bentecon.

We are glad to note that the Charlevoix journal, the lively democratic paper of Charlevoix county, supports the prohibitory amendment. The only soft spot in Bro. Strang's head is his bump of democracy.—Petoskey Record.

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the invalids of every community, if, instead of calling a suspicious or every ailment they were wise enough to put their trust in Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and Liver, such as Scrofula in its various forms, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Female Irregularities, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Exposure and Imprudence of Life. No person can take these Bitters according to instructions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters contain more in list of cures more than any other medicine known, and have already acquired a great celebrity, being used generally as a family medicine. Sold by O. B. Weed & Co., and G. W. Crouter.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Billiousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. 20w1

Money Refunded.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known to his practice as Dr. Pitts's Lung Food for Consumption. It is now called Dr. Pete's 25-cent Cough Cure. It the safest, the surest and the best. No other Cough, Cold, and Consumption remedy is half its equal. We warrant it and will promptly refund the money paid for it if a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle is used. Sold by O. B. Weed & Co., and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Energy will do almost anything, but it cannot exist if the blood is impure, and moves sluggishly in the veins. There is neither so good for invigorating the blood and invigorating energy in the system as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Price $1. Six bottles, $5. Sold by druggists.

SELLING O[illegible]
at
ROSENTHAL & SON
COME AND GET
Bargains

J. S. & J. R. DIXON
Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.
TERRACE FARM. - - - CHARLEVOIX.

New Fir[illegible]
WITH [illegible]y
NE[illegible]
SPR[illegible]
GOO[illegible]

We greet you, friends and patrons, with a full line of [illegible] just received, from the east, at prices lower than the lowest. We invite you to call, and look over our lines of wash [illegible] as Batistes, Century Cloths, Nainsooks Satteens, Chambreys, [illegible] Crinkled Seersuckers, Pongees.

Also our beautiful trimmings and spring suiting, such [illegible] Suitings, Moravian Tricots, Henri

TWO THIEVES.

By LARRY LINNET.

THE ONE.

"In the cashier of a bank,
Where he lived in princely style,
Which was small at first,
Because all the while,
"He was robbing the one
Who is goodly pile.

"The Directors know it not,
Nor any "leakage" found,
Which shows what a master wrought
Was Dan—or Lorenzo—
Then "Can-it-do's" and "I-thought-so's"
And "One-can's" went their round.

They found it out, alas, too late!
And scratched their heads of gray,
While Lorenzo fled toward New Orleans
Or Rio Grande.
"Absconding Cashier—Sad Affair!"
Of him the papers say.

THE OTHER.

He was a hungry, weary tramp
Who had seen better years;
With elbows out and knees to match,
And shoes that let in tears,
With tattered coats—once called a hat—
Legs light upon his hair.

He knocked short from door to door,
Where lodgings he his wake,
Workmen kindly spared him six shears,
Or gave him a dime!
Or perhaps some lady fair
"A tramp, and no mistake!"

Poor nature cried for sustenance;
Poor tramp, he begged, but they
Gave him—he begged, but they gave him—
He stole a loaf—shame!
"Journeying Tramp" the papers say
Of him, and "A Hard Case!"

A FRONTIER SKETCH.

BY THOMAS COLQUITT.

CHAPTER I

[This story was told to the writer beside a miner's campfire in Southern Arizona, one hot and sleepless night last summer, by an ancient mariner of those western wilds who, judging from his present appearance, was probably out there some-where when Noah was fitting out the ark—[Ed.]

Cottonwood was a small town of half a dozen log and adobe houses on the bank of the San Juan River, and had two saloons in the place, and their principal stock in trade consisted of whisky, beer, Ladies, and provisions, in the order named. Their customers were miners, hunters and trappers, and Indians.

There is a great difference, which you cannot understand, between the Cottonwood twothat day and the prosperous, rustling city which my "stack" stands on the same spot. Let Molly's few years have passed it seems for ever, I guess to look back; only a few years, but they have been long, long wasted years for me, as I have plodded my way through life alone. I once planned it out differ-ent; for a few months I was happy in the love of the fairest girl that ever trod this earth.

I will commence at the first and tell my story properly.

I was an orphan. My father, one of the white men who ever penetrated this country, had died when I was but a few months old. My mother soon followed him, and I was left to the tender mercies of a Mr. Charmer. I never knew anything concerning my parents' people.

When I was fourteen years of age a rail-road was built to Cottonwood. After the road came the inevitable newspaper, and as its advertiser was established. Through sheer curiosity I visited the printing office, and the editor took a kindly interest in me and gave me work on the paper. He was a big-hearted man, but entirely unsuited for this country. He was always very kind to me, however, all swing me to do all the work in the office, and I grew able, including the heavy press work of the entire edition of from quires. One day, however, in a thoughtless moment he chanced to confide to Diego Dan as to the whereabouts of a pint of whisky. Dan started a grave-yard with the editor, and his paper passed into other and more competent hands.

Diego Dan was the whisper man that ever lived. He seemed to consider himself in honor bound to provide for my future, after I had so summarily removed my late employer, so he administered on the editor's effects and gave me the office. He often said me to join him in excursions up the river or out on the plains. I remained in the office of the *Johnsonite* for four years, closely at work, when one summer I decided to take a month's recreation with Diego. He was a good fellow, as I have said, well educated, handsome, and always dressed well. I believed him then to be a Mikesky sort of hunter and trapper, but I found afterward that, when out on his plains, he often compelled overland travelers to pay heavy toll for crossing their trails. But he was always good to me, and I was some of my business. He was the best shot in all that country, where game shot well, and he could see as well behind as away than any person I ever saw. One laughable incident occurred in his shooting line that, at long range, he had his shot Indians in the legs. Many times he did it on purpose, but he never mentioned the matter to me in confidence. He then very sorry that he had not thrown a long range shot at my friend, the Mountain Lion.

We started on our voyage up the river early one morning in July. Against the current our progress could not, of course, be very rapid, so we had fair good time, however, and were soon in the midst of some magnificent scenery. Diego Dan was at home with the pencils as well as the pistol, and I readily recognized several pretty bits of scenery along the river in his sketches he had made on previous trips.

We camped the first night about fifty miles above Cottonwood, very tired after a hard rowing. Directly after supper we rolled himself up in a blanket and soon fast asleep. I dozed my seven hours, and was soon in the midst of some magnificent scenery. Diego Dan was astir

WALL PAPER

The largest, finest, and best selected stock of spring designs in the city. Ceiling and side wall decorations, centre pieces, dadoes, friezes, etc., etc.

G. W. CROUTER.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William A. Nelson, of Boyne Valley, Mich., to Lemuel D. Burthamer of Charlevoix, Mich., dated July 14th, A. D. 1876 and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1876, in Liber 4 of Mortgages, on page 104 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of ninety-one dollars and sixty-six cents, and an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars stipulated in said mortgage in the proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured to said mortgage, or any part thereof; now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock p. m., I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Mich., (that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the said interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars provided for by law, the premises being described to wold mortgage as all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate in the township of Boyne City, County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section No. eight (8) in town thirty-two (32) north of range five (5) west and containing forty acres per United States survey.

Dated March 4th, 1887.

LEMUEL D. BARTHOLOMEW, Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage, dated December 4th, 1886, executed by Warren Williams and Hebe M. Williams to Belle Williams, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, in Liber 14 of mortgages, pages 44 and 45, on the 16th day of November, 1887, said mortgage was assigned to Ezra Bartholomew, by assignment dated May 26th, 1886, and the assignment recorded in said register's office July 8th, 1886, in Liber 11 of mortgages, on page 56, and on February 3d, 1887, said mortgage was assigned to Charles H. Pratt, by assignment recorded in said register's office, February 16th, 1887, in liber 12 of mortgages, on page 104, upon which the entire principal and interest is past due and unpaid for the recovery of which past due and unpaid for the recovery of which debt the power of sale contained therein has become operative; Notice is therefore given that the statutory sale of the premises, therein described as the west half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four, in township thirty-four north of range four west, in said county, at the north door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, is fixed for

June 18th, 1887.

CHARLES H. PRATT,
Assignee of Mortgage.

E. C. BARNUM,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.
Petoskey, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated December 10th, 1881, executed by George Monroe and Henrietta A. Meloster to Alice Ward, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, December 11th, 1881, in Liber 4 of mortgages, on page 60, upon which the entire principal and interest is wit: Two hundred and four dollars is past due and payable, and no suit or proceeding which has been commenced will be seen for the recovery of said sum, or any part thereof, nor is a stationary sale of the premises hereinafter described as the north half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-six, town thirty-three north of range four west in said county, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, is held in Boyne City, in said county, at 12 o'clock, noon, June 18, 1887.

Dated March 10th, 1887.

ALICE W. WILLEY,
Mortgagee

E. C. BARNUM,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Petoskey, Mich.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of W. Crahe & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the business of boots and shoes, at Charlevoix, Michigan, is mutually dissolved on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1887. W. Crahe is authorized to collect all debts owing said firm; and W. M. Gow assumes all liabilities contracted to the same.

Dated at Charlevoix, Mich., March 21, 1887.

W. M. GOW,
FRANK W. CRAHE.

TEN YEARS AGO, on December 26th, 1875, The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS was founded. It was the pioneer of low-priced journalism in the west. From the first the controlling conviction of its managers has been that a "cheap paper" should be cheap only in price; that its news should be fresh and complete, its editorial discussion able, and its general tone and character as pure and healthful as its best and highest-priced contemporary. This has been the aim, and how well it has succeeded in the actual attainment of so high a standard is best evidenced in the fact that it now regularly prints and sells over 150,000 papers a day—a larger circulation than that of all other Chicago dailies combined.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is an INDEPENDENT newspaper. It is not partisan. Neither is it a neutral. It is a paper of positive opinion, expressed without fear or favor. It seeks the patronage of people who love country more than party.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is the only 1 cent paper in the west that is a member of the Associated Press. It prints ALL THE NEWS.

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Lucius Lyon, dated April twenty-sixth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, in Liber 3 of mortgages, and the page 55, of said record, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Mary J. Sweetland, and whereas default has been made in the payment of an installment of principal, due October twenty-sixth, A. D. 1886, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage, it is provided that if default should be made in the payment of any installment of principal, or of any part thereof, or any interest on any of the sums made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of ninety days, the principal sum, together with all arrears of interest thereon shall at the option of the said mortgagee, or his assigns, become immediately chargeable, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the installment of principal and interest due on the day when the same became due, and whereas said installment and interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over ninety days, and whereas, the said mortgagee, Lucius Lyon, has duly declared it her option and does hereby elect to have the principal sum named in said mortgage and all interest thereon become now due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; and whereas there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage and the notes accompanying the mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of Two Hundred Seventy-Five and Twenty-One Dollars, ($275.21) principal and interest, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the aforesaid sum or any part thereof, and no notice of the exercise of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, or the statute in such case made and provided, has been given or taken; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on

Ninth Day of April, A. D. 1887,

at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden,) there will be sold at public vendue, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said mortgage with the said interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee provided for in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said mortgage with the said interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee provided for in said mortgage, and such attorney fee has been made and provided; which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, on the plat of Ashton's Addition to the village of Boyne City, according to the recorded plat thereof, together with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining or thereupon situated.

Dated Petoskey, March 31 A. D. 1887.

MARY J. SWEETLAND,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Richard D. Stevens and Harriet J. Stevens his wife, dated November 1st, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1881, in liber 6 of mortgages, on page 57, upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of Two Hundred Eighty-Six Dollars and Eighty-Six Cents ($286.86), principal and interest, and a reasonable attorney fee of Fifteen Dollars ($15.00) as stipulated in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt or any part thereof; now therefore and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on the

Ninth day of April, A. D. 1887,

at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden,) there will be sold at public vendue, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said mortgage with the said interest and all legal costs, together with the said attorney fee provided for in said mortgage, and such attorney fee has been made and provided; which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four, in township thirty-four north of range four west, in said county.

Dated February 9th, 1887.

WALLACE J. HIPP,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUCKSHANK & GRIEG,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the ninth day of February A. D. 1885, executed by Samuel Draper and Mary Draper, his wife, of the city of Chicago, Cook county and state of Illinois, to Jerome Lee, late of Deeds of Charlevoix county, in Liber 14, of mortgages, on page 60, the mortgage bearing date March, A. D. 1885, at 2.35 o'clock in the afternoon, and whereas the said mortgagee, in said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgagee in said mortgage, by assignment dated March 26th, 1886, in Liber 11 of mortgages, on page 54, upon which the entire principal and interest is past due and unpaid for the recovery of which debt the power of sale contained therein has become operative; Notice is hereby given that the statutory sale of the premises, therein described as the west half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four, in township thirty-four north of range four west, in said county, at the north door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, is fixed for

June 18th, 1887.

MARY J. SWEETLAND,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Lucius Lyon, dated April twenty-sixth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, in Liber 3 of mortgages, and the page 55, of said record, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Mary J. Sweetland, and whereas default has been made in the payment of an installment of principal, due October twenty-sixth, A. D. 1886, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage, it is provided that if default should be made in the payment of any installment of principal, or of any part thereof, or any interest on any of the sums made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of ninety days, the principal sum, together with all arrears of interest thereon shall at the option of the said mortgagee, or his assigns, become immediately chargeable, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the installment of principal and interest due on the day when the same became due, and whereas said installment and interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over ninety days, and whereas, the said mortgagee, Lucius Lyon, has duly declared it her option and does hereby elect to have the principal sum named in said mortgage and all interest thereon become now due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; and whereas there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage and the notes accompanying the mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of Two Hundred Seventy-Five and Twenty-One Dollars, ($275.21) principal and interest, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the aforesaid sum or any part thereof, and no notice of the exercise of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, or the statute in such case made and provided, has been given or taken; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on

Ninth Day of April, A. D. 1887,

at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden,) there will be sold at public vendue, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said mortgage with the said interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney fee provided for in said mortgage, and such attorney fee has been made and provided; which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, on the plat of Ashton's Addition to the village of Boyne City, according to the recorded plat thereof, together with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining or thereupon situated.

Dated Petoskey, March 31 A. D. 1887.

MARY J. SWEETLAND,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Richard D. Stevens and Harriet J. Stevens his wife, dated November 1st, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1881, in liber 6 of mortgages, on page 57, upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of Two Hundred Eighty-Six Dollars and Eighty-Six Cents ($286.86), principal and interest, and a reasonable attorney fee of Fifteen Dollars ($15.00) as stipulated in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt or any part thereof; now therefore and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on the

Ninth day of April, A. D. 1887,

at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden,) there will be sold at public vendue, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said mortgage with the said interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney fee provided for in said mortgage, and such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage, and such attorney fee has been made and provided; which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four, in township thirty-four north of range four west, in said county.

Dated February 9th, 1887.

WALLACE J. HIPP,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUCKSHANK & GRIEG,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Alonzo Sweet and Mary Sweet, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Mary J. Sweetland, of the same place, dated the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, in Liber 3 of mortgages, and the page 56, of said record, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Mary J. Sweetland, and whereas default has been made in the payment of an installment of principal, due October twenty-sixth, A. D. 1886, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage, it is provided that if default should be made in the payment of any installment of principal, or of any part thereof, or any interest on any of the sums made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of ninety days, the principal sum, together with all arrears of interest thereon shall at the option of the said mortgagee, or his assigns, become immediately chargeable, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the installment of principal and interest due on the day when the same became due, and whereas said installment and interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over ninety days, and whereas, the said mortgagee, Mary J. Sweetland, has duly declared it her option and does hereby elect to have the principal sum named in said mortgage and all interest thereon become now due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; and whereas there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage and the notes accompanying the mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of Two Hundred Seventy-Five and Twenty-One Dollars, ($275.21) principal and interest, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the aforesaid sum or any part thereof, and no notice of the exercise of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, or the statute in such case made and provided, has been given or taken; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on the

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Dated February 9th, 1887.

WALLACE J. HIPP,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUCKSHANK & GRIEG,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Alonzo Sweet and Mary Sweet, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Mary J. Sweetland, of the same place, dated the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, in Liber 3 of mortgages, and the page 56, of said record, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Mary J. Sweetland, and whereas default has been made in the payment of an installment of principal, due October twenty-sixth, A. D. 1886, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage, it is provided that if default should be made in the payment of any installment of principal, or of any part thereof, or any interest on any of the sums made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of ninety days, the principal sum, together with all arrears of interest thereon shall at the option of the said mortgagee, or his assigns, become immediately chargeable, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the installment of principal and interest due on the day when the same became due, and whereas said installment and interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over ninety days, and whereas, the said mortgagee, Mary J. Sweetland, has duly declared it her option and does hereby elect to have the principal sum named in said mortgage and all interest thereon become now due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; and whereas there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage and the notes accompanying the mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of Two Hundred Seventy-Five and Twenty-One Dollars, ($275.21) principal and interest, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the aforesaid sum or any part thereof, and no notice of the exercise of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, or the statute in such case made and provided, has been given or taken; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on the

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Dated February 9th, 1887.

WALLACE J. HIPP,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUCKSHANK & GRIEG,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage,
Charlevoix, Mich.

COMPOUND OXYGEN
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HORACE S. HARRIS, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

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G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Tuesday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 207, meet every Monday evening at Jefferies' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 225, meets every Saturday evening, in Masonic hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 128, meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings, in Odd Fellows' hall.

O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house.

G. A. R.—Post No. 384, meets every Saturday on or before full moon, at their hall.

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A complete line of Silverware, Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Gold Pens.
All the leading AMERICAN WATCHES in Stock. All the latest, best and most improved Watches manufactured.
Repairing Promptly Done And Warranted.
C. REA, JEWELER,
Bridge St., Charlevoix.

WILL H. FRANCIS,
Furniture and Jobbing Shop.
All kinds done on
CONTRACTING AND BUILDING.
In Charlevoix and summer resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of Hand and Foot power machinery which enables me to do,
Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.
ON SHORT NOTICE.
Shop on South Terrace, Opposite Harrison Borden's residence.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best seasoned stock. All Work Warranted. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF GARVETTE, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale.

Daily Mail
—AND—
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TO EAST JORDAN
During the coming winter, Burns & Scroggie, will carry the mail between East Jordan and Charlevoix, will carry the mail between Charlevoix and Mount Jordan, leaving Charlevoix, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1.00 p. m., arriving at Charlevoix by 6.00 p. m. Leaving East Jordan, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at four o'clock.
BURNS & SCROGGIE.
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FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix, Michigan.
Pleasant location in town, giving good view of lakes and rivers. Rates, $1 per day. Special rates for families. Stages for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE
D. B. JERNIGAN, Proprietor.
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Entirely refurbished and refurnished. First-class Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers. Good sample room for commercial travelers in connection with the House.

ADVERTISERS can obtain estimates which be economical by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), New York, the oldest and most well known Newspaper Advertising Agency in America.

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Political Notes and News.

PRESIDENT Cleveland says his health is good and his mind free of anxiety about his successor. Other people may now drop the subject.

THE next board of regents of the state university will consist of Messrs. Austin Blair, C. S. Draper, G. J. Willett, A. M. Clark, Moses W. Field, C. R. Whitman, R. W. Butterfield, and C. Hebbard. Messrs. Shearer and Grosvenor retire.

A special train of five emigrant cars containing Italian laborers for the new railroad to Sault Ste. Marie, passed up the G. R. & I. railroad last week. Now we would like to inquire right here, where the protection to the laboring man, that we hear so much of, comes in? By virtue of our system of protective tariff, the laboring man is permitted to buy his goods where he can buy them cheapest, but must buy at prices fixed to suit the manufacturing class, and the manufacturing class buy their labor where they choose.

IN answer to expressed anxiety lest his health should prevent his accepting a second term President Cleveland said. "That is all in the air, and I have nothing to do with it. My time is taken up fully with my present duties, and I propose to do my work in such a way that my successor, whoever he may be, will have nothing to undo. It will be the business of the party to name their best man, that is, the man who can best carry out democratic principles and politics and the man who can best protect and defend the rights of the people."

THE next supreme bench will be made up of Judges Thomas R. Sherwood, John W. Champlin, Allen B. Morse, James V. Campbell, and Charles D. Long—three fusion and two republicans. It is the first time that the bench has had five judges. The fifth judge, authorized under the recently passed law, is called in to relieve the diffic

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Near Utica, N. Y., a man boarded a Lake Shore train, called Express Messenger Lake, then gagged him, rifled the safe, and escaped. It is not known how badly the messenger is injured, or the amount of money carried off.

Edward M. Newman, in the employ of Michael Cardonna, a New York grocer, has been arrested, charged with embezzling $10,000.

Jacob Sharp will be the next one of those indicted for complicity in the Broadway surface railway scandal to be brought to trial. This, says a New York telegram, has been definitely decided upon by District Attorney Martine, and the preparation of the case for prosecution to a jury is now in active progress.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll, who was admitted to practice in the courts of New York, Tuesday, is a silver pint pot filled with gold dollars as to the stake in the contest between the silver Titania and Bedesin, of Sandy Hook, in June.

Herr Most, since his release from a New York prison, promises to be more outspoken in his anarchism than ever. He threatens to seek out scandals among the wealthy.

Miss Catharine Wolfe, of New York, known throughout the United States for her wealth and benevolence, is dead.

WESTERN.

A National association of Builders of the United States was organized in Chicago last week.

Dr. James Hodges, who exploded a bomb during a Patti concert, was found guilty at San Francisco of assault to murder. Hodges stated that he proposed to end his life while Patti was singing, so he could be her page in the spirit land.

A Springfield (Ill.) dispatch gives the following particulars of a tragedy which created something of a sensation in that city:

Wirt Butler, a well-known horseman, living on a farm, got a half scuttle of lime, slaked it and killed a man named Thomas Cole, who had been living with the family of a farm hand, about 14 miles from Springfield, and who had been a high-spirited fellow and only when under the influence of liquor. Butler came into town in Springfield, and upon returning home Butler found Cole in his house. Butler left the house, and had he been there then about five minutes in circle. Butler protested, against this proceeding, and Reed drew a revolver and attempted to shoot him, when he (Butler) raised his gun and shot Reed. Butler then telephoned the Sheriff and police headquarters of what he had done, and then went to the office of the officers arrived, Reed had been in Butler's employ for a little over a year, and the latter regarded him as a trusty and honesty man. He lived in the house with Butler's family. Butler's family consists of his wife and two children. Butler is a native of Illinois by gen. Hill, in 1836, and elected to that office in 1876, with Wirts was the oldest daughter of Gen. A. McClernand. Just under years of Butler shot a policeman named Tomlinson, in Springfield, disposed of the case by dismissing the indictment over the same cost but a fine.

William K. Rogers, a wealthy citizen of Sonoma, Cal., is said to be the notorious William Rogers who was indicted in New York for forgery in 1854.

One hundred men battered down the doors of the jail at Covington, Ky., early on Sunday morning, the 24 inst., and took therefrom Jerry H. McKenzie, the murderer of J. H. Riggs, and hanged him to a tree. The leader of the mob gave warning that the same fate would overtake any one who revealed the details of the lynching.

The Hotel del Monte at Monterey, Cal., has been destroyed by fire. Several hundred scantily clad guests were rescued and taken to San Francisco for shelter. No lives were lost. The hotel and financial loss will probably be about $1,500,000.

Several thousand carpenters in Chicago went on a strike on the 4th inst. for an increase of pay, and building operations were more totally suspended in consequence.

Father C. F. O'Leary, of St. Louis, a warm defender of the Knights of Labor, has declared war on Archbishop Kenrick for being virtually excluded from the diocese.

The special Grand Jury at Chicago, which has indicted the hoodlers, has sent a communication to the Governor of Illinois suggesting that he make recommendations to the Legislature for the passage of a law enabling payment of county commissioners, as the law politicians could be taken from transacting business men, and containing provisions for the punishment of appointees, employes, or agents who shall accept bribes or connive at giving light weights or short counts of articles purchased for the county.

SOUTHERN.

Eleven inches of snow fell at Lexington, Ky., March 29.

On the strength of the report that the cholera in South America is extending northward, and has already reached the Isthmus of Panama, the city authorities of El Paso, Texas, have established a stringent quarantine.

A heavy snowstorm prevailed in Virginia on the 31st of March.

An artesian well sunk by the Gulf Railway in its yard at Galveston has struck fresh water at a depth of 305 feet. There has never been an ordinary well on the island.

At Morton Sterling, Ky., J. J. Cornelison was arrested and placed in jail twenty three years for a murder committed Judge Reid, who soon afterward committed suicide because of his sense of disgrace.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Blaine will sail for Europe in June, to remain six months.

Mr. Blaine visited the Mechanats' Exchange in St. Louis and made a five-minute speech.

In the Pennsylvania House resolutions protesting against the coercion of Ireland were adopted.

The New York Senate passed the high license liquor bill, which had previously been passed by the Assembly.

A bill prohibiting the marriage of first cousins has passed the Illinois Senate.

The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a bill to punish employer for blacklisting any employe.

Michigan electors cast their ballots on Monday, April 4, on two Justices of the State Supreme Court, two Regents of the State University, and two amendments to the Constitution, besides county officers. The amendments were for the increase of the salaries of State officers and the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of the liquor and anti-liquor men worked hard, a lively campaign being the result. Owing to the energetic working for and against the prohibition amendment, a very full vote was polled, this being particularly true in the southern part of the State. In the Upper Peninsula snow fell to the depth of from two to four feet, and very materially interfered with the vote. Returns from one-third of the State received at Detroit up to the morning of the 5th indicated the election of the Republican State ticket by a safe plurality, and showed a vote of 90,000 against prohibition and 16,000 for it. The constant reports as voting against the amendment were those which contain the large cities, the Lake Huron shore and Lake Superior counties, viz: Sanilac, St. Clair, Houghton, Kent, Wayne, and Saginaw. The interior counties, it was calculated by the friends of prohibition, would overcome the adverse majority and carry the prohibition amendment by 5,000.

Municipal elections: The most important, unexpected and surprising election held in Cincinnati for years was that of Monday, the 4th inst., says a dispatch from that city. The Democratic ticket was elected, and was polled. Many manufacturers were closed to allow the men to vote. Democrats were generally satisfied. The uncertainty all arose from the unexpectedly large vote polled by the Labor party and from its distribution. The first footing of the returns made by the Board of Elections showed the election of Stevenson, the Labor candidate for Mayor, by a slight plurality. The official figures are: Stevenson, 17,414; Smith (Rep.), 17,404; Matson (Dem.), 11,547. An error was then discovered, which showed the election of Smith, the Republican candidate for Mayor, by from 200 to 400 plurality. The amendment to the Union Labor party had failed upon polling about 17,000 votes and electing a portion of their ticket. The Democrats were polled by the Labor party is exciting the utmost wonder. It is generally conceded that the Labor party would draw its strength more from the Democrats than from the Republicans, but the result tends to show that in Republican districts, especially in the German quarter. The election in Cleveland, Ohio, for municipal offices was a surprise to the Republicans. The entire Democratic ticket, headed by R. D. Rhodes, candidate for Mayor, was elected by about 3,000 majority. The Board of Aldermen is Democratic now. The election in Toledo, Ohio, was a political revolution. The Republicans elected the city ticket, strongly Democratic last year, by majorities ranging from 500 to 1,000. The Democrats made astonishing gains in the City Council, which last year had a Republican majority of 15 in a board of 20. The Republican. The Board of Education, now Democratic, and the Police Board, now Republican, will undergo a change in political complexion. Oliver S. Kelly, Republican, was elected Mayor of Springfield, Ohio, by 237 majority. The Democrats elected their entire ticket in Columbus, Ohio. The Republicans elected their ticket in Zanesville, Ohio, by 400. Keokuk, Iowa, elected the Republican municipal ticket. A. W. Edwards, Republican, was elected Mayor of Davenport, Iowa. The Republicans swept at Burlington, Iowa. Every man on the city ticket and every labor candidate for Alderman was elected. The result is a complete revolution and a surprise. The vote stands: Weaver (Labor), 1,981; Preston (Dem.), 1,628; and Gillman (Rep.), 1,068. Vosiker's plurality is 745.

WASHINGTON.

The following is a recapitulation of the statement, issued on the 1st inst.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,700,150
Bonds at 3 per cent	250,000,000
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	1,000,000
Refunding certificates at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Navy pension fund bonds at 4 per cent	14,000,240
Principal	$1,016,701,150
Interest	15,715,446
Total	$1,034,386,596
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	9,932,270
Interest	186,117
Total	9,718,387
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,738,265
Certificates of deposit	15,335,000
Gold certificates	94,606,000
Silver certificates	26,804,489
Fractional currency (less $9,131,241 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,948,497
Principal	$496,396,247
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,050,376,634
Interest	15,901,563
Total	$1,066,277,197
Cash available for reduction of the debt	268,123,072
Cash held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
TOTAL DEBT LESS CASH.	
Total	$698,154,097
Debt less available cash	1,340,999,564
Net cash in the Treasury	41,845,467
Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1886	$1,298,229,538
Debt less cash in Treasury March 1, 1886	1,301,052,836
Decrease of debt during the month	2,823,298
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.	
Held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$99,041,015
Held for silver certificates actually outstanding	121,033,010
Held for gold certificates of deposit actually outstanding	7,155,000
Held for silver certificates of deposit	15,935,154
Cash held for bonds called not matured, and interest thereon	16,172,193
Fractional currency	7,059
Total available	$259,143,971
UNAVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts January 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt	
Fractional silver coin	$26,037,816
Minor coin	1,095,688
Total	$27,133,504
Certificates held as cash	26,734,213
Cash balance on hand	32,409,258
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account	$419,175,696

The President, on the 1st inst., signed the commission of Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury, and Isaac H. Maynard as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Fairchild at once entered upon the discharge of his new duties.

M. V. Montgomery, Commissioner of Pilots at Mobile, has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He is a resident of Louisiana, Mich.

The feature of the President's public reception on Monday, says a Washington dispatch, was the presence of John L. Sullivan, who had come to shake hands with the Chief Magistrate. When the crowd had thinned out considerably, Pat Sheedy introduced him to the President, remarking that they had heard that he (the President) was getting out of condition, and they thought they would recommend that he try the ballroom administration. The President replied as he looked the champion over, that he thought one or two blows would be enough for him.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered that applications for relief action shall be made by petition under oath. The Mobile and Ohio Road has asked relief as to rates because of water competition.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The differences between the Knights of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Miners and Mine Laborers in the coke region have been settled.

The Lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers throughout the country will elect delegates during the coming month to the annual convention, which meets in Pittsburg June 7.

Pennsylvania coal miners have agreed under protest to accept 60 cents per ton for mining one ton.

A big building strike is imminent at Cincinnati, where the carpenters will probably join the iron and stone workers in a demand for shorter hours and better pay.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The Illinois Central Road has given notice that it will next fall surrender the lease of the Dubuque and Sioux City track.

Judge Gresham gave his approval to a recommendation by Receiver Cooley that 4,000 tons of steel rail be laid on the Wabash lines east of the Mississippi, at an outlay of $88,000.

Nine-tenths of the travelers on the Pennsylvania Road on the last day of March were deadheads, taking advantage of the last chance for a free ride. The same, to a greater or less extent, was the story of the day on all the railroads.

All the daily newspapers in Cincinnati appeared on the 1st inst. without the usual announcements of the hours of the arrival and departure of trains. This is in accordance with a proposition made by the newspapers jointly, in view of the stoppage of passes, to stop the free publication of matter for the benefit of the roads, but to accept tickets in payment for all advertising. The railroads replied accepting the proposition for abolishment of the passes, but directly, and intimating that the daily publication of timetables should not be regarded as an advertisement.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road, 139 miles in length, has been purchased by a syndicate headed by H. H. Porter, in the interest of the Chicago and Indiana Coal Road by the new board of directors elected Robert N. Hoe President.

The earnings of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad last year, in excess of expenditures, were $1,031,281.

Gen. J. J. McNulta, of Bloomington, Ill., has been appointed Receiver of the Wabash Railway, in bond of $10,000.

The Louisville and Nashville and the Norfolk and Western Railroads have arranged to build about 200 miles of new road, and to make connections that will permit the two lines to work together.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports have been received tending to confirm the dispatch that the sealing steamer Eagle was wrecked in the Behring Sea coast, the vessel going to pieces on a reef. There were 30 men on board, and it is believed that all perished.

Buffalo Bill sailed from New York for London with a steamship-load of Indians and wild animals.

The business failures in the United States of the quarter ended March 31, 1886, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 3,067, against 3,226 for the same quarter of 1885. The comparative liabilities for the corresponding periods were: 1886, $52,561,000; 1885, $59,681,000. The proportion of failures to business, as indicated by manufactures in the Middle States amounting to $12,000,000, showing an increase over the same quarter last year, and in the New York City they were $5,000,000, against $12,000,000 last year. The commercial part of the country except the Middle States the failures are fewer and much less than in previous years. In Canada the failures for the same quarter of 1887 were 393, against 320 in 1886; liabilities $76,2,3000, against $5,442,000 in 1886.

W. S. McLeon, an insane veteran of the Mexican war, was committed after years of pensions amounting to $12,488, which he had paid to his father at the Des Moines agency.

A freight train on the Michigan Central was wrecked at Kensington, on the 1st inst., in which two of the employes were killed and twenty-six cars demolished.

At Ingersoll, Ontario, a freight train ran into a tenement house. Four people were drowned and two others are missing.

It is estimated that March from east the United States and Canada $19,500,000, or $2,000,000 above the average in that month for a dozen years past.

FOREIGN.

A number of Afghan tribes have promised to support the Ameer's threatened war against Russia.

The British House of Commons on the 1st inst. passed clauses by a vote of 351 to 206, and adjourned the discussion of the coercion bill. Mr. Parnell made a brilliant speech in opposition to the latter measure.

The Irish National League of America said he, on the 1st inst., issued a circular which purports to be the proposal for a change of venue, which is to bring Dynamite before second Parnell. The proposal means a relapse of judicial murder, it would cost all hopes of a fair trial, would be resented alike upon Ireland world disrepute, and would be a fatal blunder. Mr. Parnell will not be responsible for the sufferings of his countrymen, and thus he appeals to the president in commending the people to observe the law and to abstain from violence, and that he would still counsel them to submit to wrong and outrage, and that he would do his utmost to prevent the necessity for such advice, because he is aware of the difficulties, or place him in a false position with the Liberals. Mr. Parnell has now was in ireland. (Cheers). There might be a single voice dissenting from the proposal, but he would be as striking consequence. Mr. Parnell, he said, was in Ireland and receive full power from people of Ireland. (Cheers). The party which alone could be trusted to protect Ireland from the worst of all wrongs, the present Government. Thus was the reason why he had been brought from his sick bed to vote for the coercion bill. Let not the people of Ireland fail into the trap laid for them.

MOB LAW IN IOWA.

Naked Men Force Their Way Into the Jail at Corning and Hang John H. McKenzie.

The Entire Proceedings Conducted in a Quiet Manner—McKenzie's Crime.

[Corning (Iowa) telegram.]

John McKenzie, the murderer of John H. Riggs, was taken from the jail Sunday morning by a party of masked men and hanged to a tree in front of the jail. About 2:30 a. m. about twenty-five armed and masked horsemen and a wagon loaded with men and a buckboard came quietly in front of the jail, moving with strict military discipline under orders from a bold and skillful leader. Were awakened by the Jailor Pumroy found he had been locked in his room by the hasp and staple on the iron door. He fired three guns of alarm from the window and McKenzie's voice was heard in an unusual, terrifying cry. Shots rapped his window quietly. Men, masked, in pockets were placed between the block, designated by numbers and with behaviour of a soldier, approached the door, and quietly and quick, but peculiarly. The door of the battering ram and the splintering of the doors gave way to the rattling of the cam on the iron doors. Then the jailer was overpowered. The large Sheriff, and the work of unlocking proceeded as if by men familiar with the details. McKenzie was heard to exclaim: "If there are any old soldiers present I request a fair and fair trial." He was tied, and a rope thrown about his neck. His intense nerve and are of the Tuesday before. He talked with the mob as they took him down stairs and answer he said he was guilty, and he then gave his watch to his wife, protested he had killed Riggs in self-defense, but did not intend to kill him. To one wished prayer, and he said: "Let's go up and stern man dragging forth a fellow-man, was a sight to see." Then he was led into the air, held while struggling, and quickly said the strangulation was complete, was indeed horrifying. Before disembarking the leader addressed the mob in a low voice, saying:

"GENTLEMEN: The work of this night was a serious one. Every man, I am certain, participant and every observer is working from the same basis as to this law. The fate of any man who divulges the name of any participant is death."

All departed except half a dozen horsemen, who kept guard for half an hour, fired two shots, and rode rapidly away to the northwest. The sheriff on a post-mortem was discovered, as they were completely masked and disguised their voices. The Coroner's verdict was:

"John H. McKenzie came to his death by strangulation at the hands of a disguised persons to us unknown, caused as we verily believe by the indifference of our courts of justice."

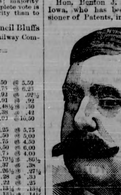
The Murder for Which McKenzie Was Hanged.

Riggs and McKenzie were neighboring farmers, and lived near Dunkerton, about eight miles from Corning. McKenzie had leased about twelve acres of your land for a year from Riggs from a field of, perhaps, twelve acres. Some time last March, Mr. McKenzie did not utilize the stalks for fodder until after March 1 of the year, when they became worthless. Riggs then sued on his then attempting to turn cattle in the field. Words ensued, and Riggs said he would not allow McKenzie to turn cattle in the field. There were no witnesses, but from McKenzie's own version Riggs started toward the gate when McKenzie fired, not to hit, but to scare him, as he says. Riggs stopped and faced McKenzie, who immediately shot at him, the ball penetrating below the eye and killing him. McKenzie came to Corning and gave himself up as early as though he had killed a neighbor's dog.

H. J. HALL.

A Portrait and Sketch of the New Commissioner of Patents.

Hon. Hugh J. Hall, of Burlington, Iowa, who has been appointed Commissioner of Patents, in place of Col. M. V.



Montgomery, resigned, will assume the duties of the office May 1. Mr. Hall was born at Salem, Vernon, Jefferson County, Jan. 13, 1835. He was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois, in June, 1855, he was graduated from the last-named institution. Receiving his degree of A. M. he entered a law office, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. Since 1857 he has been a resident of Burlington, which place he has distinguished citizen.

MANY Queen of Scots was forty-five years old when she lost her head at Fotheringay Castle. Queen Elizabeth, who signed her death warrant, was at that time (1587) fifty-four years old.

THE London Stone tavern is a house near the famous London Stone in London. It was here that the celebrated Robin Hood Society originated.

CHATSWORTH, Ill., is proud of one of its citizens, who at the age of 90 is cutting her third set of teeth.

SCHWARTZ-WATT.

Progress of the Trial of the Rock Island Train Robbers at Morris, Ill.

Strong Testimony Against the Accused—A Sermon Causes a Sensation.

[MORRIS (Ill.) CORRESPONDENCE.]

The trial of Schwartz and Watt on the charge of having murdered Rodney Nichols, the express messenger in the noted Rock Island robbery in March, 1885, has been in progress for two weeks, and will, as all probability, for a considerable time longer. The testimony hitherto adduced has been of a very strong character against the two accused men. Carl Woodin, engineer of the train upon which Nichols was murdered, described the blood stains on the car in which Nichols lay when he was killed, and gave evidence which was corroborated by other witnesses, to the effect that the robbers had left the scene of their crime in a wagon which was not still moving at the time after it was decided to take the two men on with the train that Watt said: "Set them out, Ed. (Cole) I want to see how they feel." Cole said if he would run the baggage, and replied that he was not a baggage man. Watt then made some remarks to show that there could be no doubt of the fact that the bodies of the two men were found on the top of Watt's car coupled behind Woodin's engine. Jacob Ruff, a trainman, Conductor Wagner testified that the men answered the ideal type of the men who had committed the robbery. Mr. Ruff, the member of the battering ram and the splintering of the doors gave way to the rattling of the cam on the iron doors. Then the jailer was overpowered. The large Sheriff, and the work of unlocking proceeded as if by men familiar with the details. McKenzie was heard to exclaim: "If there are any old soldiers present I request a fair and fair trial." He was tied, and a rope thrown about his neck. His intense nerve and are of the Tuesday before. He talked with the mob as they took him down stairs and answer he said he was guilty, and he then gave his watch to his wife, protested he had killed Riggs in self-defense, but did not intend to kill him. To one wished prayer, and he said: "Let's go up and stern man dragging forth a fellow-man, was a sight to see." Then he was led into the air, held while struggling, and quickly said the strangulation was complete, was indeed horrifying. Before disembarking the leader addressed the mob in a low voice, saying:

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SAW THE DEED DONE.

Leavitt Testifies that He Witnessed the Killing of Haddock by Arensdorf.

He Describes How He Learned of the Plot and How It Was Carried Out.

"Bismarck's" Testimony Strongly Corroborative—Incidents of the Celebrated Trial.

[SIOUX CITY CORRESPONDENCE.]

Interest in the trial of the slayers of the Rev. Dr. Haddock has been so great here in Sioux City that for the past week it has dwarfed all other themes. Scarcely anything else is discussed or talked of in the store, the workshop, the drawing-room, or at the dinner-table.

The introduction of evidence began on Friday of last week. Physicians and others testified as to hearing the shot, finding the body, the nature of the wound, and the

MR. MASSE, THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

flight of the conspirators, among whom Leavitt, the informer, was one of them. On Monday Leavitt was placed upon the stand and gave a story of the plot, which identical with his original confession, or statement, and very damaging to Arensdorf's chances of acquittal. Condensed into a narrative, Leavitt's testimony is as follows:

In the latter part of December, 1885, he came to Sioux City, but went away and returned in the first week of January, 1886. He opened his variety theater on Pearl street in February. In June he went East and came back to the place a few days before the killing of Dr. Haddock. There was a secret conversation with the Crawfords. There was a lar up-stairs and another down-stairs. "Doc" Darling and a number of witnesses were bartenders. Dan Moriarty was bouncer and Billy Duncan treasurer. Witness knew John Arensdorf; he became acquainted with him in January, 1886, and was frequently at his boarding Company to the extent of $50 or $75 a week. Arensdorf had been in Sioux City and about town frequently by the witness. Arensdorf was a German and had come to the New M. A. Phillips, pastor of the Methodist church, and was a member of the church. He was a very quiet man, and was not prominent in the central portion of the church, but was active in the Sunday-school and other services of the church by reason of the peculiarly fitted for the work. He was the presiding elder of the District of the Sioux City District of the Methodist church. He was active in other lines of church work, showing a strength of power and the important part which he was fitted to take.

Then, speaking of the practical results of the Haddock trial, Mr. Massie said: "Mr. Arensdorf, the defendant, agreed to effect the purpose of Haddock's life, and to rid the town of temperance workers. Arensdorf said to Leavitt, he, Leavitt, was the man who thought sufficient to effect the purpose. Leavitt said he was something must be done, and suggested that Haddock or Crawford should be kept up or burned down.

The next day witness went down to the St. Paul Railroad yards to see Dan Moriarty and try to get him to whip Dr. Haddock. They were willing to give him $100 for the job, and witness promised to do the proper person for the work. Moriarty refused to whip anybody.

Witness testified to seeing Dr. Haddock on the stand as a witness in the injunction cases then in progress. The day before the saloon-keepers' meeting, on the evening of Aug. 5, Leavitt met Arensdorf, Peters, Leader, Fred Muschitzki, Jr., and two Germans, whom he did not know, on the south side of the Sioux City Journal. They were standing in a group. Arensdorf, Grady, Scollard and Peters were talking. Then all broke to start for their homes; at least witness did so. Arensdorf and Peters went to the mark' came up and said the buggy had turned. Leavitt testified to hearing Arensdorf say: "Let's go up and talk." Arensdorf, Peters, Treiber, Plath and Leavitt went to the saloon. The two men went west, Arensdorf and Peters leading. Sherman walked with Leavitt. This was the first time witness saw Sherman. Leavitt saw John Ryan on the street and spoke to him. The party stopped by the board fence, corner Fourth and Water streets. Sherman was there. Had been by witness and heard to say: "If you lick Haddock, jug him and put out his eye or something that won't hurt him or get any of us in any trouble." Arensdorf and Arensdorf said: "Let's go up and talk." Arensdorf said the strangulation was complete, was indeed horrifying. Before disembarking the leader addressed the mob in a low voice, saying:

"GENTLEMEN: The work of this night was a serious one. Every man, I am certain, participant and every observer is working from the same basis as to this law. The fate of any man who divulges the name of any participant is death."

All departed except half a dozen horsemen, who kept guard for half an hour, fired two shots, and rode rapidly away to the northwest. The sheriff on a post-mortem was discovered, as they were completely masked and disguised their voices. The Coroner's verdict was:

"John H. McKenzie came to his death by strangulation at the hands of a disguised persons to us unknown, caused as we verily believe by the indifference of our courts of justice."

The Murder for Which McKenzie Was Hanged.

Riggs and McKenzie were neighboring farmers, and lived near Dunkerton, about eight miles from Corning. McKenzie had leased about twelve acres of your land for a year from Riggs from a field of, perhaps, twelve acres. Some time last March, Mr. McKenzie did not utilize the stalks for fodder until after March 1 of the year, when they became worthless. Riggs then sued on his then attempting to turn cattle in the field. Words ensued, and Riggs said he would not allow McKenzie to turn cattle in the field. There were no witnesses, but from McKenzie's own version Riggs started toward the gate when McKenzie fired, not to hit, but to scare him, as he says. Riggs stopped and faced McKenzie, who immediately shot at him, the ball penetrating below the eye and killing him. McKenzie came to Corning and gave himself up as early as though he had killed a neighbor's dog.

The remainder of Leavitt's direct examination pertained to his own conduct. He went to Ryan's house in company with Peters, Arensdorf and Mr. and Mrs. Deroin, where he took off his hat and his two coats—a rubber overcoat and a dark Prince Albert. The hat was of straw. He talked with the Deroins about what had occurred. The hat he wore was Plath's, for which he had exchanged his own while going toward Water street. Witness wore Dorsam's hat away from Ryan's house.

Witness saw John Arensdorf the next day before the inquest proceeded at the coroner's inquest.

"I said," he continued, "'Hello, John, and asked how he felt. He said he did not feel any too well. He said to me if I had seen it. I said: 'Yes, John. It is a bad thing for you. You ought never to have done that.'

"I know it," he said; 'but everybody has got to keep still. Did anybody see it besides you?'

"I says, 'Yes; everybody on the spot there must have seen it, John, because they all stopped dumb when it was done.'

"He said: 'Can I depend on you as a friend?'

"I said: 'You can. I am a Knight of Pythias.'

"After the coroner's inquest I asked him 'What did you mean by that?' He said nothing and kind of laughed. He said he couldn't fix Henry Peters for any evidence, and Henry Peters was going away to Nebraska for a few days, and from there to Germany. Approaching extreme cross-examination the witness showed no change in the least shaking his testimony.

Mrs. Leavitt was called to the stand, and corroborated her husband's testimony in regard to the conversation with Ryan, and with Arensdorf upon the sidewalk in front of the Sioux City Journal, and soon after the murder of Haddock, in which Arensdorf said: "Let's go up and talk." Peters in response to Bismarck's request Eberhardt sent a man to the door to make the inquiry about the buggy. Fitzsimmons was the man. Mrs. Leavitt testified that the latter witness saw the horse and buggy come back. He was standing on the south side of the corner of Fourth and Water streets. Mrs. Leavitt said that Ryan was there east on Fourth street and told the crowd that Plath's saloon that the buggy had returned.

The crowd now by witness consisted of Arensdorf, Peters, Leader, Manchrath, Leavitt, Granda and others. They proceeded to Plath's saloon. Witness heard Arensdorf say: "Bismarck." Dr. Haddock came along Water street to the crossing of Fourth. Arensdorf went out to meet him, passed a step or two by the minister, then turned and met at the head.

"Bismarck" underwent a long cross-examination at the hands of Arensdorf's counsel. Mr. Massie, the prosecuting attorney, was very favorable to the State. He confessed his own faults and weaknesses with such a Mr. Massie, the prosecuting attorney, was very favorable to the State. He confessed his own faults and weaknesses with such a frankness and such a manly manner that he seemed chilliness without being cynical. He said he was a bad man enough, but his moral nature is on the highest type of a boy. He was surprised against Haddock more for the drinks than the cause of temperance. He was a good fun. The defense will try to bring disgrace upon the character of his client, deficient moral sensibilities, but that is what a jury will have to weigh and decide upon them do. This man's original revelation was in his pocket and in the hands of counsel only with Leavitt's confession. There could have been no collusion between the two. Leavitt and Bismarck had not been there as he had promised. Bismarck testified to Leavitt and again talked about the money and the whipping. Leavitt said he had not been there and that Treiber was not there.

Witness went back to Treiber with that message. Treiber told him to be sure and bring Grandy up that evening. "Tiness on the stand testified to seeing Grandy at the court-house and saw Haddock there. He was sitting in the corridor. He said he would obtain from the Empress Catherine the Great a privately sum for the Empress Catherine the Great a privately sum for the Empress Catherine the Great a privately sum for

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

FIVE fine steamships are under construction in Detroit and vicinity

THE prohibitory amendment failed to be adopted by the people by about 3,000 votes.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois will not announce its decision in the case of the seven condemned Anarchists until next September.

THE democratic state ticket was defeated at the recent election by from 8,000 to 10,000. We fail to see in this, much of a victory for the republican party, which but a few years since held the state by majorities ranging from 30,000 to 60,000.

IT is stated by The Grand Rapids Democrat that there is already a substantial increase in the number of immigrants from Europe to this country over the first three months of last year. The increase for January and February was over 50,000.

THE prime object for which the interstate commerce law was first proposed, was to prevent the difference in rates between long and short hauls, and the first official acts of the commissioners was to annul that part of the law, and to allow several railroad companies to make such discrimination.

THE latest reports from Sault Ste. Marie indicate that the inflated real estate boom of that place, is completely over. During its continuance something like three million dollars in transfers were made, but many pieces of land were sold half a dozen times. Many of the boomers have left there and are now booming some other place.

THE salaries amendment has been defeated by a large majority. The vote cast on the proposition was large in comparison with that which propositions to amend the Constitution ordinarily call out, but it will not much exceed one-half of that polled on the prohibitory amendment, showing how little comparative interest was taken in it. The strong adverse majority, however, ought to be taken by the Legislature as a reminder that the people are averse to constant tinkering with the Constitution. Last fall, when a similar proposition was submitted, it only drew out about 100,000 votes. This spring the vote was perhaps 175,000 and the adverse majority 25,000 or more

We fail to see how the inter-state commerce law is beneficial to the people. It seems to be a law for the railroad companies. Pending the passage of the act the representatives of the railroads criticised the bill just enough to mislead the unsophisticated, and at the same time were working for the act, desiring it to be come a law, and now that the law has gone into effect, in many localities freights are much higher than before the law was enacted. The legitimate effect of competition seems to be destroyed both in freights and passenger rates. Some roads have made an increase in passengers rates of ten per cent, and in freight rates much more.

GOVERNOR Luce has vetoed Representative Oviatt's bill providing that the county board of supervisors should publish their proceedings in at least one paper in the county. His sole objection to the bill is that the present law "permits the county board to do this now" and he does not wish to make it compulsory. For some reason the governor, generally fair in all other matters, has shown an unusual and uncalled for hostility to the newspapers of the state. He would prefer, therefore, that some six or eight months after the meeting of the county legislature the proceedings should be printed in pamphlet form and circulated very carefully in the inside of the county clerk's office, instead of being printed in the newspapers at a less cost and yet placing the information before the people immediately after the meeting of the board, or perhaps during its sessions.

We are pleased to note that our representative Hon. A. K. Dougherty voted nay, on the Oviatt capital punishment bill, which passed the house last week, and we trust that when the bill reaches the senate it will there receive the opposition that it deserves. Such a law is one that Michigan does not yet need. We have not yet drifted back so far into the depts of mediæval barbarism that it becomes necessary for the executive power of the state to institute modes of punishment so repugnant and revolting as "hanging the convict by the neck until he or she is dead." Such a law is not necessary. The modes of punishment we now have are sufficiently severe. More convictions and infliction of our present law is desirable, and when we have done this, justice is satisfied. To deprive man of his liberty will prevent a criminal from doing further acts of crimes, and is a sufficient warning to others to desist from committing crime. And when we have accomplished this, we have done all that we can expect to accomplish by penal law, and all that we have a right to do. The taking of human life cannot be made right under any circumstances, even by legislation and judicial sanction. If Mr. Oviatt and his cohorts would employ their time and talents in formulating laws facilitating the trial of criminal cases, they would become of greater service to the people.

Miscellaneous State News.

Matilda Morley, of Lansing, sued L. S. Hudson for selling liquor to her minor son. The circuit court has given her $150 damages.

The Traverse City fire department have organized a running team which will compete at the state firemen's convention to be held at Grand Rapids next month.

John Balch, of Traverse City, was killed at Cadillac a year ago by a Grand Rapids & Indiana train. Suit was begun by the heirs against the railroad company and a verdict of $4,000 rendered.

W. S. Johnson's new store at Good Harbor burned Sunday night, at a loss of $2,000, and no insurance. He lost another building about six weeks ago, and the circumstances at both fires indicate incendiarism.

The catch of the fishermen of Michigan amounted in the past year to nearly 25,400,000 pounds, yielding to the parties engaged not less than $800,000, employing over 1,700 persons, 66 steam, 318 sailboat, 232 pound net boats and 165 skiffs.

The Howard City Record says: In consequence of the G. R. & I. railroad company calling in the editorial passes this month the editors up this way are having extra half soles put upon their shoes preparatory to taking long walks.

A gentleman passed through this city March 22 last to the Soo. He again passed through the city April 3, bound for his home in lower Michigan. He bought $12,000 worth of Soo goods, sold out for $2,000, and was taking home $10,000 worth of experience. "I am going to dig a hole in my cellar and put my $2,000 in it," he said "and then I am going to work for my living. I aint in no hurry to get rich, now."—St. Ignace Republican.

Sam Houston.

A prominent figure at Washington during the Taylor administration was General Sam Houston, a large, impposing-looking man, who generally wore a waistcoat made from the skin of a panther, dressed with the hairs on, and who generally occupied himself during the sessions of the senate in whittling small sticks of soft pine wood, which the sergeant-at-arms provided for him. His life has been one of romantic adventure. After having served with distinction under Gen. Jackson in the Creek war, he had become a lawyer and then governor of the state of Tennessee. Soon after his inauguration he had married an accomplished young lady, to whom he one day intimated in just that she apparently cared more for a former lover than for him. "You are correct," she said earnestly. "I love Mr. Nickerson a little finger better than your whole body." Words ensued, and the next day Houston resigned his governorship, went into the Cherokee country west of the Arkansas river, adopted Indian costume, and became an Indian trader. He was the best customer supplied from his own whisky barrel, until one day, after a prolonged debauch, he heard from a Texas Indian that the Mexicans had taken up arms against their revolted province. A friend agreeing to accompany him, he cast of his Indian attire, again dressed like a white man, and never drank a drop of intoxicating beverage afterward.—*Ferley's Reminiscences.*

Catching a Fly in Public.

In the first inning there was a very high fly hit up to me. The sky was "high," that is, there were no clouds by which to locate, or, as we say, "judge" the ball. I have since then seen base balls do strange things, but I don't remember ever to have seen one make so many eccentric moves as that one. At one time it seemed to be falling ten feet to my right, and the next instant it had jumped ten feet to my left. I thought it never would come down. I grew light-headed and faint. It came sagging down in such a way that at one moment there seemed to be a half-dozen of them and the next moment I couldn't see any. To make matters pleasanter, a couple of demons stood there, yelling in my ears: "Run hard! he'll never get it." I realized that my "nerve" would be judged by that catch. I made one last desperate effort to collect myself, the ball came within reach, I clutched at it and it stuck fast in my hands. That gave me confidence, and after that I think I played a fairly good game.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

MISSING LINKS.

Roller skates are being turned into buttons.

A New York professor tattoos 3,000 persons every year.

There are said to be 800 opium smokers in the city of Boston.

Dime museums are springing into popularity in Massachusetts towns.

A seventeen-year-old boy in Bibb county, Alabama, is 6 feet and 9 inches high.

An Irish setter at Moncton, Canada, is said to have traveled forty miles in three hours.

Tombstone, Arizona, merchants refuse to accept Mexican money in payment for their goods.

A Virginia City, Nev., man offers to plant the American flag on the north pole in eighteen months.

It is claimed that within a radius of 100 miles around Asheville, N. C., every known mineral can be found.

Colored men propose to raise $1,000,000 to erect monuments at Washington to the benefactors of their race.

"Chestnuts" are now called "Hawthornes," in Boston, a graceful allusion to the title of that author's short stories.

A new mineral just found in Missouri cuts steel, yet keeps its edge. It has been given an outlandish name—adamscobite.

A deacon of a Greenville, Pa., church has a string of buttons half a yard long. They have been taken out of the collections during the past few years.

The English war department has succeeded in making a cannon which costs $1,000,000 and uses $1,000 worth of ammunition every time it is fired.

The most modest girl in the world resides at Syracuse. It is said of her that when a pupil at Vassar she refused to work upon improper fractions.

Persons who wish to avoid drowning are advised by an Eastern physician to lock the hands behind the back, fully inflate the lungs, and close the mouth.

M. J. Smith, a reporter on the Pueblo *Press* is a deaf mute. He says that he has no trouble in getting news, because the people all know him and help him out.

The night-school at Sing Sing prison for the benefit of the prisoners, which was started by Warden Brush in January, 1884, is said to have accomplished excellent results.

A tale mine has been discovered on the Merced River, California. The material is far superior to the foreign article for the manufacture of chinaware, fire-proof brick, etc.

A Detroit woman had a green water snake two feet and a half long taken from her stomach last week. She is said to have swallowed it ten years ago, when it and she were small.

Physical examinations are deadly to the aspirations of the small boy to become a seaman. Hundreds of lads are rejected yearly because of their inability to pass the tests successfully.

A mining company with a capital of $3,000,000 has been formed at Hot Springs, Arkansas. The syndicate owns several fine mines in that vicinity, and will commence work upon them at once.

In answer to the question: "Who was Sir Walter Scott?" on one of the entrance examination papers, a Parkhill, Canada, boy wrote: "A nobleman, a Scottish novelist, who was killed by Rob."

According to a Hebrew journal, the first Jew to visit this country was one of Columbus' sailors. His name was Louis de Parres, and he and Rodeirgo de Ereca were the first men America's discoverer sent ashore.

The unhappiness that the possession of a secret frequently entails on its possessor is thus illustrated by the New Orleans *Picayune*: "A man knows he is a great man; no one else knows it, and he is miserable in consequence."

The Arcadia club, Rofkin, N. Y., is the largest social organization formed through the avenues of Masonry in the world. Its members must be M. M's in good standing, and even with this qualification the ballot-box is the ultimate test.

A Pittsburg builder of cheap houses uses matched flooring instead of lath and plaster. On this cotton cloth is glued, and on the cloth wall paper is pasted. This he claims is better and cheaper than plaster and thus houses can be built safely in cold weather.

The Concord School of Philosophy struck a snag in a paper forwarded by a Texas professor. It was called "The Platonian Idea," and after an earnest and hopeless search for the idea, the school returned the paper to the professor with the simple interrogation: "Why don't you sign the pledge?"

The steamers on the Pacific are all manned by Chinese, who make very good, willing, sturdy, good-natured sailors so long as they are well officered. These vessels are built for freight, not passenger service, and, consequently, the speed and equipment are different from those of the "Atlantic graybounds."

John Talbot, a respectable citizen of Cleveland, O., entered the station-house one day recently and astonished the man in charge by asking that his own house be raided as a disorderly resort. He had unconsciously rented the building to an unsavory tribe of females, and, unlike many men of local prominence, wished to drive them out by "pulling" them.

Carlyle once gave up smoking because his doctor told him that it was not agreeing with him. A few weeks afterward he was walking in a wood when he saw a pipe, a tobacco pouch, and a box of lights lying together at the foot of a tree. He at once concluded that this was providential, filled the pipe and lighted it, and became a smoker from that hour.

A husband reading, while his wife near him sat embroidering a pair of slippers, remarked: "What surprises there are in statistics. A German physician affirms and proves by figures that half of the female sex are touched with insanity." "He is right," replied the wife, drily, for more than half the women prove it by getting married."

The practice of the law, observes the Philadelphia *Record*, broadens the minds of some men and narrows the minds of others. Those who study and appreciate the principles upon which laws are based belong to the first category. Those who rely upon precedent belong to the second. One tries to make the case fit the law, the other tries to make the law fit the case.

A Birmingham, Conn., man has hit upon a novel plan for the destruction of skunks that visit his hen-house. He procured some strychnine and with it poisoned a number of eggs which he placed on the ground near the opening of the dormitory. The odoriferous animals have become scarcer since, as from three to five dead ones have been found every morning during the past fortnight.

George Phillips, of Binghampton, Solano county, Cal., has just completed an organ containing four hundred pipes, the longest being sixteen feet. All the pipes are made of old newspapers rolled and fastened with a paste made of glue and alum. The woodwork was made entirely of old fence boards, posts, dry-goods boxes, and the like. He was two years in building this instrument, which is said to have an excellent tone.

Squatters are said to make clearings in the heavily-timbered lands of British Columbia by boring one large hole in the tree slantwise toward and another from a point well up the trunk and slanting downward, both meeting in the heart of the tree. Then the upper hole will be filled with any convenient combustible and ignited. The long hole acts as a chimney, and the tree burns furiously until the tree is destroyed.

"As between a dog and a dude for a summer resort pet," said a young lady to a young man left her side, "give me the dog." "Why?" asked her companion. "The dog never says anything." "Neither does the dude, does he?" "No; but he makes me tired talking so much."—*Washington Critic.*

"Ah, Twombley, out again, eh?" "You've had quite a siege, I hear." "Yes—almost at death's door." "What Problem pulled me through. Bless the old man! I owe everything to him." "Yes; I heard him remark yesterday that he expected you'd keep on owing him until the crack of doom."—*Philadelphia Call.*

A little eye maiden, on a visit to her uncle's farm, saw a thrashing-machine in operation for the first time. "O, papa!" cried she, running into the house all out of breath, "there's something out in Uncle Joe's barn with two horses in it, and they keep going and going, and never get anywhere."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Miss Ethel—I have such a lovely compliment for you, Clara. Miss Fiers —Yes? Miss Ethel—Yes; I told Mr. Featherly last evening that you were a young lady of great self-control, and he said that you didn't look it. I suppose, of course, that he meant that you didn't look to be 22. He's delightful.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Fashionable lady—Don't you think, doctor, that my husband ought to send me to some fashionable watering-place for my health? Doctor—Why, madam, you have a phenomenally robust physique." Fashionable lady—"I knew there was something the matter with me. Where have I to go to get rid of it?"—*Long Branch or Saratoga?"—Texas Siftings.*

Church deacon—"Have you decided yet, Mr. Standish, where you would like to go for your summer vacation?" Parson Standish—"It has been a very trying season, year, Mr. Wrenn, and I have thought I'd like to get as far away from my field of labor as possible." Church deacon—"That's just the feeling the whole congregation has, Mr. Standish."—*Tidbits.*

The address of a certain young man having been declined by a young lady he paid court to her sister. "How much she resembles her sister," he said the evening of his first call.

"You have the same nose and the same forehead, and the same eyes—" "And the same nose!" she added quickly. He was stopped calling at the house.—*Christian at Work.*

Editor of Mr. Lewis that he could make money by photographing the Hawtown County jail, where Mr. Gould was born and selling copies in Wall street. He journeyed down the river with the idea in his mind, but when he reached Gould's birthplace" said a broker to Lewis, confidentially. "What this world wants is a peep at Gould's tombstone!"—*N. Y. Times.*

In a lawyer's office. The advocate and his client are arguing about the fee. "It seems to me," said the latter, "that $2,000 for a single speech is just a trifle 'steep,' don't you think so?" "My dear sir, allow me to explain. As yours is one of those cases I am sure to win, my reputation at the bar will naturally suffer; and from this point of view I do not consider the sum named an adequate compensation."—*Sermon Joke.*

An Ohio widow owned a large gravel bank which a certain railroad company was very anxious to secure. Several propositions were made and rejected, and the President finally sent his private secretary down with instructions to offer up to $14,000. The young man returned inside of a couple of days, and, when asked how the business had turned out, replied: "I will accept your offer." "You?" "Exactly. I married the widow and own the bank."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Hard Lines.

"Times are purty hard on this route, and don't you forget it," said a prize-package peddler on a Western railroad train. "Aren't sales good?" was asked.

"Tolerably fair, but the trouble is with them Boston millionaires returning from California. Every one who buys a 10-cent package wants to sell the prize back to me for $1.50, and if I refuse they threaten to buy up all the stock, reorganize the road, and leave me out to starve. I wish I had a place with a circus to sell pink lemonade. Nobobs can't bluff you there."—*Wall Street News.*

ELFIN LOTTA.

Her Cottage at Hopatcong—The Richest Woman on the Stage.

The cottage is a very handsome one and is beautifully furnished. Of course Lotta had no chance this year to entertain there, but in future summers she will keep it, as is her wont, full of bright company. She has a great fondness for the society of bright and gamut people, particularly young folks. She has been talking for a long time of securing a place to settle down in, a home with an anchor to it. The Lake Hopatcong cottage is to be that home, and it was with this purpose in view that so much money was spent on it. She took up with rustic out-of-the-road Hopatcong at the suggestion of Dunlap, the New York hat man, who is a great friend of hers and has landed interests at the New Jersey resort. She will doubtless be very happy there, for she loves the wide water and the hills and fields, and is besides a jolly and hospitable entertainer. She had a house one summer at Lake George, and another summer at Newport. She kept each of them crowded with company all the time. Indeed, in many were the guests at her Newport cottage that she was obliged to lay out a plan of amusement every day and send out the people in squads. She kept five carriages and half a score of horses going all the time, carrying her guests hither and thither, as if she were supplementing her writer's work by conducting a summer hotel. All the same she enjoyed it all immensely, and the memories that she hears of it must afford fun any summer since.

It is altogether likely that Lotta will soon give up the stage. She tells me that next year she will not play more than three months, and after that it is not improbable that she will withdraw altogether from the glare of the footlights. She says that, at last, she has grown tired of the hard work incidental to stage life, and that she wishes a rest. "Besides," she adds naively, "I would rather retire gracefully now than be forced to go after the public has grown tired of me"—as if the world had shown any signs of growing weary of her shining eyes and nimble feet. She is far and away the richest woman on the stage. Her fortune easily reaches a round million. Besides, she has not and been swindled out of a third as much. She has prudently put $400,000 in United States bonds. The rest is chiefly invested in real estate. Her mother looks after the money generally, and Lotta is as dutiful as if she were still a child of 12 dancing for coins in Colorado mining camps. If she wants a new pair of gloves she feels that she must ask, "Can I have them, mamma?" and of course she can, for mamma is altogether too clever to run any risk of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

When one has been suffering the agonies of a severe attack of rheumatism, neuralgia or sciatica, and relief comes, it seems as if a new lease of life had been granted. Such have been the feelings of thousands who, after trying physicians and numberless remedies, have used Athlophoros and found to their great joy that this medicine really did cure their disease.

August 10th, 1886.

Louis Schmidt, harness maker at Watertown, writes to us, and our correspondent, "While I cannot say Athlophoros has cured me of my rheumatism, it has been a great benefit and has relieved me very much. I have been subject to the rheumatism for the past six years; many times afflicted so that I could not work. I first used Athlophoros about three months ago and experienced very quick relief. I used in all about six bottles." Where did you first learn of this medicine was asked? "It was recommended to me through Mr. Edwards' use, a farmer living about ten miles from here; he was much worse than me. Used only three bottles and was completely cured. I consider it the best medicine I ever used and expect to use more of it."

Sturgis, Mich.

I have had an excellent sale for Athlophoros from the time of its first introduction and in every case with most satisfactory results. I call to mind one case in particular of a young lady afflicted with rheumatism who had been treated by our best physicians unsuccessfully, but who obtained relief in a few days when upon my recommendation. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a specific for all cases of rheumatism and neuralgia.

H. L. ANTHONY, Druggist.

Every druggist should have Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought we will forward the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For Dyspepsia and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, constipation, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of the blood, scrofula, rheumatism, malaria, and blood taint, Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

G GEO. W. MILLER O
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GEO. W. MILLER G

I am not selling out, but I am selling all the goods I can; and if you will give me a call, I will convince you that I am selling **better goods for less money** than can be bought in this or any other town. The "4 off" and "selling out" sales are getting old. All I ask is, give me a call for **anything in the clothing line** and convince yourself.

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. L. L. Williams, Aleksadria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and time, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I know it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. J. Rowland, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Heartburn up to the time I started taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. Today my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 303 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Only 25c Cents.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Boys a perfect remedy for Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness, and Loss of Sleep. Try it. Sold by O. B. Weed & Co., and G. W. Crouter.

If you have a cold, cough, bronchitis, or any form of throat or lung disease, do not neglect it. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, promptly taken will speedily relieve and cure all ailments of this sort.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 14, 1887.

Itch, Prairie Mange and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggist, Charlevoix. 192ad.

Pickles.—Something extra good. Come and try them.

WILL SAY & CO.

Four Tin-types for fifty cents, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Minute Photos, $1 per dozen, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Local Notes and News.

E. A. Norris has gone to Elkhart, Indiana.

Storm doors come down and awnings go up.

J. R. Cooper is now at Bayfield, Wis., prospecting.

The ice in Round lake broke up last Saturday night.

All of the mails have been late during the week. Bad roads.

Wagons started on our streets last Thursday, the first since last fall.

John Papineau has given his house on Antrim street a new coat of paint.

Mrs. John Macy lost a new milch cow, which died last Sunday night.

Leroy Lang lost a valuable cow on Wednesday, by choking on a turnip.

Look for L. D. Bartholomew & Co.'s illustrated announcement next week.

Andrew Silverhorn, of the Lansing Paper Co., made us a brief call last Friday.

O. I. Wheat reports a pleasant time at his select dance last Friday evening.

Mrs. Lyman Price started on Monday, to join her husband in Bayfield Wisconsin.

The schooner Mockingbird is having a new topmast at Washburn's shipyard.

C. J. Grier has resigned the office of chief of the fire department, to take effect April 21.

Miss L. Spaulding has returned from her visit, and will now be found at her place of business.

Marion Bence has moved into the building on Clinton street formerly occupied by B. Suffield.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co. have added a new shed for the storing of agricultural implements.

The scow Lottie Mason is receiving numerous repairs and getting ready for opening of navigation.

Moz Leibnitzky arrived in town on Monday. He will fish with John O'Neil during the season.

Geo. W. Miller is painting his counters and shelves and getting ready for the spring trade.

Will Washburn has purchased the house and lot of H. S. Harsha on Main street, near the park.

E. Carpenter and wife and C. Y. Cook returned Monday from their winter's sojourn in Florida.

Engineers are surveying a route for the Gilbert & Indiana railroad from Lovering to Cheboygan.

Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co.'s docks are as full of cedar ties and posts as they can well be piled.

At the warm sugar social held at the Congregational church on Tuesday evening, the ladies cleared $10.

The regular meetings of the Loyal Legion are held at Green's hall Saturday afternoon. A full attendance desired.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co. report that they are having a large trade in the Sherwin-Williams paint already, this spring.

A full attendance at the meeting of the fire company Monday evening is desired, as the election of chief is to be had.

Show melted last Saturday and Sunday at the rate of an inch an hour, with only the sun and the wind to do the work.

The fish tug Clara Elliott will be launched from Campbell's shipyard on Saturday, and will commence business as soon as the ice will permit.

Emrey Brothers dealers in dry goods and groceries, were too busy this week to write an advertisement. Look for their announcement next week.

In another column the Aldrich Sisters announce an opening of new millinery and ladies' fancy goods at the Ingleside next Saturday. Go and see them.

Messrs. Carpenter, Stockman, and Cook of Charlevoix, Mich., passed through town Monday from Port Orange homeward bound. Their old neighbors will find their scales full grown although they have failed to give us a record of the fish they have caught this winter.—Halifax Journal.

There will be preaching at the M. E. church at Ironton next Sunday morning, and at Johnson's school house in Marion in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Navigation is open from Frankfort south, and the Priant is running from that place to Manistee temporarily. She will be there as soon as the ice will permit.

The Labor Journal of Alpena started out last week on its fifth years work. Judging from appearances it is in a prosperous condition and able to perform its labor well.

The steamer Gordon will run on the Boyne City route this summer. She has had her cabin raised which improves her looks, and will add to the comfort of the traveling public.

James W. Tripp and Joseph Stevens under the name of Tripp & Stevens, selling a large number of the Peerless Plow, and judging from their list of references the Peerless is an excellent plow.

Petoskey Democrat. "The Charlevoix Journal appeared last week very much improved in appearance, and also in subject matter, under the editorial management of Charles J. Grier. Brim full of local and spicy editorials. Shake, Bro. Grier."

The Petoskey Record says that Orson Cook left his home, about two miles from Boyne Falls, last Thursday morning, to do some trading, intending to return in an hour. Nothing whatever has been heard from him since, and his wife is nearly crazed with anxiety.

All of the boats at Washburn's shipyard have received more or less repairs during the winter. The tug Bob Stevenson has been almost entirely rebuilt, and will be used by the Pine Lake Iron Co., in towing wood scows. The Gazelle has had numerous repairs, in the way of new plank ing, rail, and paint. The Clare Belle has had none to speak off.

A new lodge was organized in Charlevoix last week called Marine Engineers' Association and the following officers were elected: Past president, O. S. Washburn; president, John M. Ackert; vice president, R. O'Neil; secretary, H. D. Wood; financial secretary, Gurley Bonk; corresponding secretary, George Pappin; treasurer, Leslie Giddings; chaplain, John Anderson; conductor Thomas E. Nowland; doorkeeper, Leroy Hamlin.

Mr. Harry F. Sayles, under whose leadership meeting will begin April 17, is not a minister. He is a layman, as is Mr. Moody and many others whose gospel work has been with great good. He has been during the winter in different parts of Michigan, Detroit, St. Joseph, Muskegon, and in Tennessee and Alabama. His home is in Ypsilanti, to which he returned about April 1, from Mobile, and from which place he will come to Charlevoix. A delightful feature of the meetings is that Mr. Sayles sings the gospel as well as preaches it. Some of our townspeople are secured for the week to assist in the work. They express high esteem for him as a christian gentleman and gospel worker.

Additional Township Returns.

BOYNE VALLEY.

Supervisor, Wm. A. Nielson; clerk, Wm. R. Vliet; treasurer, H. H. Eaton; highway commissioner, John Baker; justices, George Leddick, Chas. F. Dixon; school inspector, E. K. Robinson.

CHARLEVOIX.

Supervisor, W. J. Pearson; clerk, J. W. Hall; treasurer, Jas. W. Walton; justice, W. J. Pearson; school inspector, M. J. Pearson; highway commissioner, A. Warner; constables, Jay H. Perry, G. Fetterly. Wm. Mackie, P. Atkins.

EVANGELINE.

Supervisor, H. C. Heirigle 130, Morell Long 63, Elisha Shepard 44; clerk, W. J. Lowe 145, Chas. A. Shepard 90; treasurer, E. F. Allen 136, Stephen L. Hicks 100; justice, D. C. Hammond 128, Z. N. Garbutt 106; school inspector, John Karcher 234; highway commissioner, Ira Jubin; villa 130, Geo. H. Griffin 106; drain commissioner, O. C. Ball 162, W. H. Brooks 71; constables, Chas. Hendee 168, G. W. White 165, Geo. Cholwell 222, H. T. Dyer 233, Hartley White 76.

RUBICON.

Supervisor, Jas. McKibbin; clerk, David M. Hoffman; treasurer, Jas. A. Waggoner; justice (full term), John K. Anderson; justice (vacancy), Wm. Gillett; school inspector, A. L. Simons; highway commissioner, Geo. Smith; constables, J. C. Smith, R. Brodie, D. H. Gillett, Asai Myrick.

Congregational Church.

Service Sunday, and Sunday school after, as usual.

Eveline.

Spring is here.

Roads are hardly passable.

The robin and the thrush are a warbling in the brush.

The farmer will soon be busy plowing and seeding again.

C. G. Van Platten's mill at Advance is cutting from seven to eight thousand feet per day.

The ice on Pine lake and South Arm is covered with water, which makes it impassable for teams.

A good shower of rain, would be greatly appreciated to wash things off and purify the air.

A. D. Joles and John Smith left one day last week for Point St. Ignace.

The school at Ironton commenced Monday, with the same teachers.

A neat housekeeper will occasionally tidy up around the back door.

Mr. Hale engaged cutting shingle bolts last Wednesday, Joseph Gaunt slashed his axe into his left foot, on the side, and inflicted an ugly gash.

Miss Lizzie Seymour, of Lonia, formerly a teacher in district No. 3, is visiting at Mrs. McDonald's.

There is no use denying it,—the JOURNAL is the best paper in the county. And we would not be without it for anything. So we think everyone ought to subscribe.

School in district No. 3 commenced Monday, with Mr. Robinson, (son of our county surveyor E. K. Robinson) of near Boyne Falls, as principal.

Miss Annie Metcalf, of Charlevoix, is engaged to teach in the Beer's district, during the summer.

We passed the residence of J. D. Parish last Friday afternoon, and peering over the fence, spied J. D. leaning his hoe. On asking him what he was killing himself at, he said he was hoeing peas, but in further conversation he said he was going to be engaged in trading twaxes for old rags for a while, and that he wanted to get all the old rags he could.

It will soon be time to plant your garden. The warm sunshine of last Sunday accompanied by a strong south wind, has about demolished the snow, and our farmers will be busy this week plowing and seeding.

At this writing W. H. Jarman is on the sick list, with asthma.

Many congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. H.——We want the cigars J. M.

The hens in this vicinity are now paying strict attention to business, and eggs are more plenty.

April, 12th.

Wilson.

Delightful spring weather.

Sugar making has begun.

Wilson did nobly for prohibition.

Elder Tracy preached in district No. 3, on Sunday, April 3.

The beautiful has nearly all vanished and we welcome the sight of mother earth again.

Miss Etta Peak, of Echo, was in attendance at the exhibition.

Mr. Owen Stevenson, of East Jordan, formerly head sawyer at the Vanes' mill, has been seen quite frequently around this vicinity.

Louis and Frank Willis started for the "Sweet Home" of Mich, where they expect to go on the drive.

Sydney Burley's two youngest children have been very ill, but are convalescent at present.

Jack Shepherd has made several calls in Echo recently. Well, Echo is an interesting place to visit,—some pretty girls there.

School closed on Friday last. Exhibition in the evening was well attended. The recitations spoke well for the training Miss Jones gave her pupils. We believe she is to teach the summer term, beginning in a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Jones, of Boyne City, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hudkins five days last week.

Mr. P. Whalen, Mr. J. P. Vance, and family recently spent two days in Echo, visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Thos. Shepherd lies very ill with bilious fever and a complication of other diseases. Dr. Foster is in attendance.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cook aged nearly nine months, died on Sunday last. They have the sympathy of all.

Arbor Day Ceremonies.

HEADQUARTERS
BAXTER POST, NO. 240, G. A. R.
Charlevoix, Mich., April 14, 1887.
(Circular No. 4.)

His excellency, the governor of Michigan, having designated Monday, April 25th, 1887, as "arbor day," the undersigned respectfully requests each member of Baxter Post to plant at least one tree in our post cemetery on said arbor day; each tree thus planted to be named in honor of some comrade, and the name and location to be recorded in the cemetery records. The places in which trees are to be planted will be designated by the cemetery committee at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

By order of E. H. GREEN, Post Commander.

Gospel Meeting Program.

Gospel meetings at the opera house, Charlevoix, Mich., conducted by the evangelist, Mr. Harold F. Sayles, beginning Sunday, April 17, at 3 p. m. You are invited to attend all of the following meetings:

Praise and preaching service every evening except Saturday, at 7.30.

Bible readings every day, except Monday, at 3 o'clock p. m.

All-day service, Tuesdays, 10.30 to 12 a. m.; subject, prayer and praise. 3 to 4.30 p. m.; subject, confession, humiliation, and consecration.

Children's meetings, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4.15 p. m. (after school).

Testimony and inquiry meetings will follow each preaching service.

Invite your friends, send your children, come yourself.

These services will not in any way interfere with the usual Sunday morning service and Sunday school at the various churches.

Burgess.

Mr. Clark, who has been at work for A. B. Struthers the past winter, lost his wife last Friday.

Time to commence spring work.

Sugar making is apparently ended for this season.

Now is the time to look for trailing arbutus.

Miss Alta Cram, of Undine, is visiting with her aunt, Mrs. Hamlin.

There will be preaching at Maple Grove school house every Sunday by Rev. J. R. Crane.

We were surprised by the appearance of Squire McNally back in the interior of Hayes, but learned that he came for the purpose of attending the oath of office to Mr. Frank Kane as road commissioner.

This is a good time for fitting falow, and several are improving it.

M. E. Church.

In olden time wise man consulted often and imparted results to the people. Let us come together on Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock and try our hand at learning so that we may be as the scriptures saith "Apt to teach.

Do not forget to pray at home and you will not forget to pray Thursday evening prayer meeting.

Sabbath morning we shall hold our usual services and Sunday school. In the afternoon Harry Sayles will be our leader in a gospel meeting in opera hall.

W. H. MCCARTNEY.

Notice.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to close our places of business on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. All patrons will please take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

This agreement takes effect further notice.

A. J. MCLEOD,
G. W. JEFFERIES,
JOHN MCCABE.

Money Refunded.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known in his practice as Dr. Bull's Lung Food for Consumption. It is now called Dr. Bull's Cough Cure. It is the safest, the surest and the best. No other Cough, Cold, and Consumption remedy is half its equal. We warrant it and will promptly refund the money paid for it if a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time the third bottle of the contents of the bottle is used. Sold by O. B. Weed & Co., and D. G. W. Crouter.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Catarrh, when chronic, becomes very offensive. It is impossible to be otherwise healthy, and, at the same time, afflicted with catarrh. This disagreeable disease, in its most obstinate and dangerous forms, can be cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

MILLINERY,
Dressmaking,
Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A stock of New Goods will be opened on SATURDAY, April 16th. The Ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity are cordially invited to examine our Goods, and give our Work a trial.

ALDRICH SISTERS,
At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich.

BRIDGE LETTING.

Notice is hereby given that the contract for swinging the Ford Bridge and taking charge of same for the season of navigation of 1887, will be let to the lowest responsible bidder on Wednesday, April 20th, 1887. The bids to be left at the Township clerk's office, on or before April 20, as a written offer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

SOMWELL MUDGE,
Highway Commissioner.

SELLING OUT!
at
ROSENTHAL & SON'S
COME AND GET
Bargains.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,
Wills, Butter, and Vegetables.
TERRACE FARM. - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

New Firm
WITH
NEW
SPRING
GOODS.

CONSTANCY.

BY WM. MACNOTON.

I saw, to-day, a curious sight—
A sight I pondered long—
A monkey in the summer's light
And woodbird's song
A withered tree around whose bare
Ash twined with matchless grace
Fill to by the tendrils stung
Where silently and a place sung.

"Why stayest thou, O bird?" I said,
"The home is blank and bare;
No branch is bending o'er thy head;
No shelter there."
And then, O Man, why dost thou cling
To life, when life is all
Its beauty were long, its delights vanish,
No leaflets touch their lips to thine."

You might not hear the voice I heard,
Low as was and low—
Low as was the language from the bird,
And both that know
It beside its heart beside the flower
And hours it dream of twilight's hour;
From vine, and leaf, and shadowy tree
It calmed grief so tenderly.

Thus sang the bird: "Its spring's sweet time,
Through many an opening year,
I sought and found in this far clime
A shelter here.
Ah! this was green, and all day long
We filled these happy aisles with song;
Ah! this was green, and I have sought
I love and cannot leave it now,"

And said the vine: "One balmy spring
I nestled 'neath this tree—
When I had left a lily thing
Fire storm-stroke and its sad decay,
Years my support from day to day;
I loved it in its sad decline,
And cling to its shadowy leaves of mine."

O, constant bird—O, clinging vine!
"Thou art a lesson to my heart
Thus bears in this sweet love of thine
Its counterpart!
Through wash and sorrow, pain and grief,
So shelter gave and been my
Yet clinging, downward to the grave
Would hide the soul it cannot save!

THE TRAIN-GUARD.

A Story of Old Army Days.

BY JAMES FRANKLIN PITTS.

I AM Sergeant David Perry, at your service. For fifty years I was a soldier in the army of the United States, and, as you may imagine, I saw some pretty stirring times in the wars that our country has engaged in during that long period. Now I am rather battered and worse for wear, and I have two or three old wounds that need a great deal of dressing. If I were a General or a Colonel I should be on the retired list; as it is, I have an honorable discharge, after more than half a dozen enlistments, and a pension from the Government which is sufficient for my humble wants. My days of duty and activity being over, the desire to tell about what I have experienced comes on naturally to me, and as it has become quite the fashionable pastime among the high rank to put their memoirs in print, it may be that a contribution from an old cavalry sergeant would not come amiss. I propose to tell the story of a rather remarkable adventure that I once had in Northern Texas.

It was shortly after the close of the Mexican war. I was ordered from Vera Cruz to New Orleans, and thence to Galveston, where I was directed to report to Lieutenant Wilson, at the barracks. I found thirteen sixty-five soldiers, whom I was ordered to drill in the cavalry tactics, mounted and dismounted. They were a strange lot, indeed. Half of them were recruits who had never mounted a horse or handled a carbine, and the rest had to undergo the thin point on their way to the front by the news of Lieutenant Wilson. They had been mainly picked up by the recruiting officers in the cities, and after looking them over, I concluded that they were not likely to be of great value to the army. The other half of the detachment was still worse. To speak plainly, they were sharks, deserters, and malingerers, whose records of unfaithful service and punishment had been sent here with them. And I was this set of fellows that the Lieutenant informed me I was expected to put into shape with all speed for some kind of important service. I was to be of a similar opinion, but I went at the distasteful duty with as much zeal as was possible. In a month I was able to report to the Lieutenant that the detachment was tolerably school-drilled, and that I was able and witnessing one of my drills, he said that he thought we might report at least for duty.

Our orders came two days later. The men were merely told to be ready to move at a moment's notice; but to me the Lieutenant imparted the instructions he had received—or part of them. We were to embark on a steamboat large enough to transport the whole detachment, horses and all, three large wagons, forage, and a small bulkhead. Entering the Brazos River at the high stage of the year, and high water, we were to ascend it some three hundred miles, to the head of navigation, then disembark, and take the route for a fort which was situated up towards the Indian Territory.

To take these supplies, sir, I suppose, I ventured to the Lieutenant. He said "Yes;" but he said it in such a way as to make me surmise that this was not the whole object of the long journey. Of course, I wanted to know all about it; but a proper military subordination told me to hold my tongue, and wait till the time came for me to know.

It came soon enough!

The day before we embarked on the steamer the Lieutenant had a final muster and inspection of his command. The men had received new uniforms, and looked very smart as they were drawn up in line. After inspection, the Lieutenant made them a little speech. He was a very handsome officer, Lieutenant George Wilson, about thirty years old, and as straight as an arrow. He had not served in Mexico, but he was a great deal of Indian fighting, which I supposed to be the reason that he was assigned to command this expedition. He told the men that they were going to guard a convoy of supplies and stores to a post near the north line of the State. He did not expect that the duty would be either perilous or fatiguing; but if it proved to be both, it must be done with the utmost fidelity. He knew the country and understood his orders, and everything possible would be done for the comfort and safety of the command; but one thing he should insist on—absolute, unquestioning obedience to his orders. He also said that he knew that some of the men came to him with bad records. He would remove them that they should be treated as well as the others; and he hoped and expected that they would embrace this opportunity to make a new beginning, and try to make a name for themselves.

When the ranks were broken, as I walked across the parade-yard, I overheard a few words exchanged between two of the men. One was a Swede, almost a giant in size and strength, whose record was one of the worst of the lot; the other was a morose, a native Texan, who, I was told, had been lately in the penitentiary.

"What d'ye think of him?" asked the latter.

"Bah!" replied the other, stamping his foot upon the ground as he spoke. "I've made bigger men than he look white."

"It will be safe to keep an eye on you, at all events," was my thought.

Our embarkation and long passage up the Brazos were duly accomplished. The evening before we left the steamer an incident happened that was to have a important bearing on the fortunes of the expedition. I noticed one of the men sitting apart from the others, near the bow, looking rather pensively over the side of the turbid stream. He was a slender, fresh-complexioned young fellow, with a bright, shy eye, and an almost boyish face. I had noticed him before, and now remembered that his name was Alfred West. Some impulse led me to speak to him.

"Well, Alfred, how are you feeling?"

He looked up with a quizzical expression, trying to smile, but hardly able to, and replied:

"Why, Sergeant, to tell the truth—just a little homesick."

"Pshaw, a man that won't do for a soldier."

"Of course not; but it's not a bad attack, I said *just a little*, you know."

He was laughing now, and his own words, I became suddenly interested in him, and, after a little more conversation, I had no difficulty in getting him to tell me his story. He was the son of a wealthy farmer of Livingston County, New York. His youthful fancy had been turned by the news, paper accounts of the earlier battles of the Mexican war, and he had run away from home to enlist. He was too young at the time, being only sixteen, but his determination to be a soldier had prompted him to tell a falsehood, and declare himself two years older; and he was accepted. The hard reality had proved a very different thing from the bright picture of a soldier's life which he had drawn. Instead of active

The Lieutenant fell from his saddle.

use, the advance guard was about the same time received, and he was the hindmost but coming at a walk. I yelled to them at the top of my voice:

"Gallop—charge!—fire as you come!"

They obeyed on the instant, and after them came that part of the column that was ahead of the wagons. I stood with my revolvers ready, but seeing the force that was at hand, the Indians pulled short up, turned, and rode off.

My poor Lieutenant! He lay on his back with one of those devilish arrows driven through his breast. I knelt down beside him and over his face we spread a blanket to prevent me to put my ear to his lips, and this is what he said:

"The Major will tell you. O, my poor mother!"

Brave and tender soul—true to duty and filial love to the last!

We buried on the spot where he died, and remained there the day and the next.

I consulted with the Major, and we agreed that for the present he should be buried there. We made a rude coffin, dug his grave under a stately live-oak and laid him in it. The Major read the burial service, and I had three volleys fired over him. Peace to the ashes of a brave soldier dies or were the time!

After the funeral the Major took me aside, with a face full of anxiety.

"I suppose, Sergeant," he said, "that poor George told you about me?"

"No, sir; he did not. He was just about to tell me, when he was killed."

"Well, you must know. I need not tell you to keep it to yourself. I am Major Richmond, an army paymaster. My escort was shot down by the troops there some long arrears. In that ambush there are two boxes, each of which contains at this moment ten thousand dollars. This escort had business to protect that money. The death of the Lieutenant puts the whole burden on you. I am a paymaster, and nothing else. Though I have relative rank, I never had a command, and hardly know one end of a carbine from the other. But I have the utmost confidence in you, Sergeant; I know George had, and I've watched you myself. I know you'll do your best."

I was completely overwhelmed by this confidence, but I managed to thank the Major, and tell him that I would do my best. He listened to my story—and then what do you suppose he did? He was never more surprised in my life. The man who had late been telling me that he was no commander, that he was a soldier only so far as the un form went, and hardly knew the breech of a carbine from the muzzle, now got out two great navy revolvers from his trunk, capped them afresh, and said to me as coolly as if he were asking for a glass of water:

"Sergeant, George and I both rather expected something of this kind, and he told me before we left Galveston that I must be prepared for it. You see I am—in—fact, you're commander-in-chief; but when the trouble comes, you'll find me on hand."

We sat up till daylight, talking over the situation. Reveille came; the detachment fell in for roll-call as usual, and each man answered to his name. The breakfast were cooked and eaten, and the horses fed and groomed; and then the bugler sounded the "boots and saddles."

Not a man stirred.

I stood about five paces in front of the ambulance, the Major sat on the step with his hands in his pockets, looking on with apparent unconcern.

"What does this mean?" I exclaimed "To horse, every man of you!"

None of the recruits seemed about to obey, when the Swede spoke out loudly and insolently:

"I would like to see the man that stirs!"

They cow

WALL PAPER

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MISSING LINKS.

The Montreal winter carnival will begin Feb. 7.

There are fifteen hundred miles of streets in Philadelphia.

The widow of Paul Hayne, the southern poet, is in want.

George W. Childs is said to enjoy an income of $1,000 a day.

Over $18,000,000 has been expended on monuments in Massachusetts since 1861.

Ten thousand public schools receive financial support from the government of Mexico.

Cornelius Vanderbilt scorns crests and mottoes. "C. V." simply is painted on his carriage.

There is a man in Meadville, Pa., who claims to have discovered the secret of tempering copper.

There are fifteen men under the age of 30 years in Portland, Oregon, who are worth over a million dollars each.

Philip Pierce, a negro of Jacksonville, Fla., wants to bet $50 that he can pack forty-eight raw eggs and drink a gill of whisky within an hour.

Miss Lotta Barrell of Cambridge, Mass., has been elected President of a Greek college society—the first introduction of the barrel into college politics.

San Francisco has a woman's labor union. It was incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing wearing apparel, establishing laundries, eating houses, restaurants, and reading-rooms.

Gold discoveries were reported a month ago at Yellow Pine basin, Idaho, and as a consequence there are one thousand miners on the ground. They have staked off the surface in all directions for twenty miles.

D. O. Mills and Whitelaw Reid have gone into Owens River Valley with the intention of founding a wine and grape growing colony. They expect to take up at least 20,000 acres of land available for the purpose.

"Either your needle is dull or my scalp is sore," is given as the shortest reported sentence of Senator Evarts. The utterance was when a surgeon was sewing the learned gentleman's scalp just after the memorable mishap.

A representative of a powerful English and American syndicate is at San Antonio, Tex., negotiating for a suitable site for large smelting-works. This action is due to the trouble experienced in operating such works in Mexico.

It has been asked by what right Gen. Boulanger could stop the sale of his recently-published biography. The explanation is that the book contained his portrait, and in France a man's portrait can not be sold without his permission.

The statue of Karl Pistz died recently in Griefswald at the age of 72. He was perhaps the greatest European authority on butterflies. His works comprise thirty volumes, with more than 10,000 illustrations from his own hand.

The wealthiest colored man in the United States is said to be Tonie Lofton, a French quadroon, of New Orleans, whose fortune is estimated at $1,100,000. An organ of the colored people in the south says that they pay taxes on $90,000,000.

"M. Grevy, like a pretty woman, makes himself out much younger than he really is, says *Figaro*. "He was born on the 15th of April, 1807, not on the 10th of August, 1813. He is, therefore, 72 years of age. It is always well to tell the truth."

The Prince of Wales has been quite sharply lectured by the *Zagreb Ahrenlese* because he recently gave a dinner to forty guests Sunday. The dinner was followed by a variety show, in which Japanese jugglers exhibited their skill and a string band played.

William K. Vanderbilt has removed the limit of $500,000 originally placed upon the cost of his yacht, and is acting in with a determination to have the largest and most gorgeous craft of the kind afloat. Then he will have little difficulty in working off his surplus income.

When Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, who had been visiting Mr. Charles Morley at Chislehurst, were leaving that place for London a woman cried out, "There goes a Parnellite." Mr. Gladstone turned round, and was about to say something when the woman began to hiss. Mr. Gladstone smiled and passed on.

Don't sprinkle your milk punch with nutmeg. The common nutmegs are poisonous in large doses. In a case which came under medical treatment a lady had eaten a whole nutmeg and a half, which caused extreme drowsiness, then great nervous excitement, followed by subsequent depression and pain in the region of the heart.

Senator Mahone is a good billiard-player, but he missed a difficult shot while playing in Washington one evening. He dropped the end of his cue hard on the floor in evident disappointment. "Why, general, that was magnificent," broke out his friends, "even if it didn't count." "No," replied Mahone, "nothing is magnificent that misses."

A California editor thus addressed his subscribers: "We would like a number of old gunny sacks to put our earthquake in for holding grain to be given as an subscription by those in arrears. We want to use the gunny sacks to make us some underwear. Those who have nothing gunny sacks can money instead, which will do just as well. If we can't have underwear we can fire up, provided you bring the wood. Please send us some flour sacks for Sunday."

Quite a howl is being raised in Washington by the government employes and the Working-people because the Army and Navy museums, Smithsonian institute, Medical museum, and Corcoran Art gallery are closed on Sunday the only day the masses of the people have a chance to visit them. The kicking is very vigorous, and as the newspapers are backing the people very effectively the chances are there will room be brought about a change.

John G. Whittier writes to the *Century* concerning certain criticisms of his famous poem. The poem of Barbara Frietchie was written in good faith. The story was no invention of mine, it came to me from sources which I regarded as entirely reliable; it had been published in newspapers, and had gained public credence in Washington and Maryland before my poem was written. I had no reason to doubt its accuracy then, and I am still constrained to believe that it had foundation in fact. If I thought otherwise I should not hesitate to express it. I have no pride or authorship to interfere with my allegiance to truth."

King Humbert has had published for his only son, Crown Prince Victor Emmanuel, a special edition of Dante's "Divina Comedy," with the commentary of Stefano Talice, dating from the fifteenth century, and has prefaced the work with this dedication: "His Majesty, Humbert I., King of Italy, in ordering the publication of this ancient Dante commentary, wishes that it may be dedicated to his beloved son Victor Emmanuel as a reward for his devotion to his studies, and hopes that the divine poem may strengthen his mind and educate his heart for the cultivation of the literature of his country."

Lord Randolph Churchill, the London *Globe* says, is an altered man. The consciousness of less freedom and greater responsibility has worked the change which those who believe in him expected. His gift of "adaptability" is proved beyond denial. Save that the fiery spirit working on its way still prompts him at intervals to twist his mustache with the manual motion of one turning a handle, there is no trace in him of the Rupert of debate. His bearing is almost perpetually grave, his utterance is calm and deep, he has that in his apparel and his air which suggests the philosophic statesman long weaned from all the passions. The volcanic matter might have grown cold in his soul, even Pompeii, so governed, so deliberate, so impressively sage is his deportment.

Schwenke's Luck.

The wonderful suvance in values of Denver property oftimes staggers belief. It was but a few short years since the corner of Curtis and Sixteenth streets, the four lots lately sold by Mr. Tabor for $100,000, went begging for $500. Then again those two lots at the south end of the Union Depot, that had long been in controversy for title and were finally bought in by the Union Depot syndicate for $50,000, were won at a game of poker a few years ago when that part of the city was a howling wilderness. We would all have been rich if we had only known how things were coming out. This matter of fortune in the new West has all turned upon the pivot of front and land values. Too many of us have an abundance of the latter, while we have been exercising in the former. We remember one evening in 1860 of seeing the title to those $50,000 lots at the end of the depot put up at a gaming table against a $10 note. One Mark Amsden, a gambler by profession and a gambler by inclination, was the genius of the game. Babcock—a gay gambler—and they sweat and stole cards and played on the table in the usual way for the ownership of the pasture. He thought so little of them that he never put them on record, but went off to war and died. Then came a Dutchman, Schwenke, and settled upon them and lived in peaceable possession upon them for twenty-one years, and until the Union Depot syndicate needed them, when they were compelled to pay him $50,000 for the title he had acquired by the limitation of the law. During these one and twenty years he grew with a better luck than Schwenke had said to him: "Dutcher, you get up and get out of here." Everyone under the common law of the land this was peaceable possession, and the property was his. He is one of asbobs to-say.—*Field and Farm.*

Ingenious Device.

In a play now running in Boston an actor leaps headlong from the walls of a prison into apparent death. He catches himself within three feet clear in the sight of the audience. The device by which he escapes injury is very simple. A canvas cone is fixed under the stage, with its base just even with the stage, while it is arranged to represent water. This end is covered with rubber cloth, also painted to represent water. The rubber cloth is cut across in its center, and the actor, coming half way through, jumps for the edge. The ring or edge of this circle is hung on thick rubber springs. As the cone narrows to its apex three other rings are disposed at proper intervals, covered with a netting that easily breaks, affording only slight resistance. Now, when the actor leaps, it must leap is made, the leaper covers first twenty-three feet of clear space unobstructed. He then strikes the center of the diaphragm, and the rubber cloth, partially giving way, still offers some resistance, and clinging around his shoulders, retards his progress, without hurting him at all. The next, and the next, and still the next, or last, ring in the cone offers some resistance to check the fall until the apex of the cone, by its narrowing, holds the diver in a close embrace about his shoulders, with his head protruding from the opening. Thus far the diver has not hurt himself.

She Had Been There.

An amusing little incident recently occurred in a down-town Washington man, who has been more abundantly blessed by nature in the matter of brains than with more facial beauty. The young fellow, who is a regular dude in the fair sex, has been spending the season at the White Sulphur Springs. About a week since, while conversing with the long portico about the hotel in company with a friend, he passed for a moment before a group of children. Noticing that his companion giggled out loud, the young man turned to see to whom he threw a curse, he leaned forward with the gallant request that he too would be favored with the privilege of bestowing a kiss. The little maid of three summers looked at him very earnestly for a moment, as though to take in to the full extent his unhandsome physiognomy. Then, with a long sigh of resignation for the coming ordeal, put up her little mouth reluctantly, remarking: "Yes; I'll kiss you. I kissed a dog once!"—*Washington Capitol.*

"A spotted adder" is a name grimly given by the Boston *Globe* to defaulting cashiers.

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. Sweetland, dated April twelfth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix aforesaid, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in liber "g" of mortgages, on page one hundred and eighty-six, at six o'clock in the afternoon, and the sum of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars being now owned by the undersigned, by virtue of said mortgage, it is hereby stated that default has made in the payment of said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt now remaining due and unpaid on said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby and whereunto the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said mortgage, I hereby give notice that I shall foreclose said mortgage by sale at public vendue, of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent thereon, and all legal costs and charges, at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the **12th day of June, A. D. 1887, at two o'clock** in the forenoon of said day, which premises are described as follows, viz: The south half of the south half of the southwest quarter (½ of ¼ of section twenty-three (23), township thirty-four (34) north, range ten west, in said county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing forty acres, more or less.

Dated February 14th, A. D. 1887.

WALLACE J. HIPP,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUCKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage.
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Wm. Winney and Ellen Winney, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary A. Winney, of Charlevoix, Michigan, dated July 12th, A. D. 1879, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1879, in Liber 1 of Mortgages, on page 304, and assigned to the undersigned by deed dated the 6th day of February, A. D. 1884, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 324 and the same is now owned by the said Wallace J. Hipp; and whereas, the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars is now claimed to be due on the said mortgage and for attorney's fee provided by law on the foreclosure of said mortgage, making together the sum of Seven Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars and Twenty-five Cents ($725.25) principal, interest and attorney's fee, no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt now remaining due and unpaid on said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby and whereunto the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I hereby give notice that I shall foreclose said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent thereon, and all legal costs and charges, at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the **12th day of May, A. D. 1887,** at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, which premises are described as follows, viz: The south half of the southwest quarter (½ of ¼ of section twenty-three (23), township thirty-four (34) north, range ten west, in said county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing forty acres, more or less.

Dated February 14th, A. D. 1887.

WALLACE J. HIPP,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUCKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage.
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the ninth day of October, A. D. 1883, made and executed by Ann Schmerbeck (nee Ann Walter) to William Ferguson, of Detroit, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, in liber 14 of mortgages, on page 1, on the second day of March, A. D. 1885, and the same is now owned by the undersigned, by virtue of a mortgage from the said owner thereof dated the second day of March, A. D. 1885, and recorded in said office of the register of deeds, in liber 14 of mortgages, on page 2, and the same is now owned by the said mortgagee, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt now remaining due and unpaid on said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby and whereunto the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I hereby give notice that I shall foreclose said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent thereon, and all legal costs and charges, at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the **25th day of May, A. D. 1887,** at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, which premises are described as follows, viz: The south half of the southwest quarter (½ of ¼ of section twenty-three (23), township thirty-four (34) north, range ten west, in said county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing forty acres, more or less.

Dated February 14th, A. D. 1887.

ALICE W. WILLEY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

E. G. BARNUM,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Petoskey, Mich.

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The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

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I. O. G. T.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 237, meet every Monday evening at Jefferson hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 280, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Boyne Court Tent No. 8, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. L.—True Blues No. 187, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Bohnsack's hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 295, meets on Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

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NEW LIVERY AND Feed Barn.
LITNEY & STEIMEL
PROPRIETORS
Opposite Bridge Street House Charlevoix,
FIRST-CLASS RIGS REASONABLE RATES.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

HEADQUARTERS —FOR— WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
A complete line of Silverware, Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Gold Pens.
All the leading AMERICAN WATCHES in stock. Prices the lowest and most improved Watches manufactured.
Repairing Promptly Done And Warranted.
C. H. BELLINER,
Bridge St., - - Charlevoix.

WILL H. FRANCIS,
Furniture and Jobbing Shop.
—Will also do—
CONTRACTING AND BUILDING.
In Charlevoix and summer resorts. I keep in stock a full line of furniture, and Foot power machinery which enables me to do,
Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,
at reasonable notice.
Shop on South Terrace, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I make a specialty of fitting up Lumbermen's Sleighs and Logging Tools. WORK GUARANTEED. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
For The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale.

Daily Mail —AND— Stage Line TO EAST JORDAN.
During the coming winter, Burns & Scroggie, as sub-contractors for J. J. Sharp, will carry the mail between Charlevoix and East Jordan, leaving Charlevoix at 1.00 a. m., arrive at East Jordan by noon. Returning, leave East Jordan at 1.00 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix by 6.00 p. m. Passengers and baggage carried at low rates.
BURNS & SCROGGIE,
Charlevoix Mich.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.
The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

Political Notes and News.

ANARCHY in Chicago has received something of a back set.

THE special grand jury of Cook county, Illinois, have found over three hundred indictments against thieves and jobbers on the city treasury called boodlers.

THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has paid $46,500 for the sixteen lives destroyed in the accident at Rio last autumn. This shows the wisdom of compromising with survivors where the same is practicable.

PRESIDENT Cleveland has appointed as the commission to investigate the affairs of the Pacific Railways, under the act of the late congress, ex-Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania; E. Ellery, Anderson, of New York, and David L. Littler, of Illinois,—two democrats and one republican.

IT is stated that the honor of originating Arbor Day belongs to ex-Governor J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska. The first proclamation for the observance of such a day was made at his suggestion, and it is said that 12,000,000 trees were planted on the day thus designated.

IMMIGRANTS are coming to this country on almost every boat. Nearten thousand arrived at Castle Garden in two days of this month. Many are going to the far west and south. It is stated that a majority of them come on labor contracts and enter into competition with American labor.

THE dominion government is seeking an appropriation to build a canal at Sault Ste. Marie on the Canadian side, to connect with the Sault river, lake Huron and Superior, desiring that the government have an uninterrupted Canadian water way from Lake Superior to the St. Lawrence.

A BILL was passed in the house last week giving a rebate of one-fourth of their road tax, not exceeding three dollars, to all persons who shall exclusively use wagons with a tire not less than three inches wide when drawing loads of 3,800 pounds or over. This is a step in the right direction.

THE Grand Rapids Democrat suggests that perhaps the Gloucester fishermen would be satisfied if the president should compel Canadian fish to divide out naturalization papers before allowing them to be caught by hungry American patriots. Or is the codfish diplomacy of the Gloucester folk inspired by other motives than patriotism.

THE people of Washington Territory are greatly pleased at the appointment of a resident as governor. This return by the president to the principle of "home-rule," to which the national platform pledges the democratic party, is a step in the right direction. There is no way in which an administration or a party can be so surely "strengthened" as by showing a respect for pledges.

REPLYING to a communication from the American Fisheries Union of Massachusetts, President Cleveland says: "The retaliatory complications by the act [of retaliation which was enacted in February last] of congress is to be enforced, not to protect solely any peculiar interest, however meritorious and valuable, but to maintain the national honor, and thus protect all of our people."

WAYLAND is a village down in Allegan county, and they are determined to have prohibition. After it became certain that the measure had failed to be adopted by the people they began looking about themselves for another plan of prohibition. And finding that the village charter gave them the power of local option under an ordinance to that effect, by a tie vote broken by the president in its favor, a stringent temperance ordinance was enacted, much to the chagrin of the saloon element.

THE arrest of the gang of freight conductors, brakemen and engineers who have been for several years systematically engaged in stealing the freights of the Pennsylvania Railway west of Pittsburg is important, not only in its effect on commerce but the improvement which will follow in the handling of freight trains. These reckless thieves were aided and abetted by rascals not in the employ of the company. The conviction and punishment of such a gang of thieves will be a blessing both to the company and to the public.

It is stated that in calling in the free passes, in alleged compliance with the terms of the inter state commerce law, the railroads do not molest the members of the legislature in the use of the passes issued to them. Why is this? Do the members of the legislature come under the head of employees of the railroads in actual service?

THE quarterly report of the chief of the bureau of statistics (just out) in relation to the "consumption of distilled and malt liquors and wines" and estimates made by recognized authorities given upon various features of this subject is of interest to the public. In round numbers the consumption of distilled spirits, domestic and imported, in this country, is shown to have increased from 4,000,000 in 1840 to 72,000,000 in 1886; of wines from 4,800,000 gallons to 22,000,000; and of malt liquors from 23,000,000 to 642,000,000. The consumption per capita during the same period decreased as regards distilled spirits from about two and a half gallons to about one and a quarter gallons; increased as regards wines from .29 to .38 gallons, and malt liquors from less than one and a half to more than eleven gallons.

An elaborate statement made by F. N. Barrett, editor of the New York Grocer, by request of the chief of the bureau, is given, which sets forth among other things that the present average expenditure in this country per capita of malt and spirituous liquors and beer at retail is $700,000,000. The drinking population is estimated to be (in 1886) 14,925,417, making the average expenditure per capita $46.90. Mr. Barrett shows by tables covering the five years from 1882 to 1886 inclusive that the consumption of spirits is decreasing, while that of beer increases, and that there is a reduced use of wine as a beverage "During this period," he says, "the consumption of coffee has risen from eight and two tenths pounds, per capita to nine and eleven hundred pounds. Do not these facts show that the milder stimulants are driving out their fiery competitor? And is it not due to the growing agitation of the temperance question?"

Mr. Barrett says the wholesale cost of liquors for which the retailers receive $700,000,000 is not more than $300,000,000. He makes a brief calculation of the cost of liquors as compared with that of food, clothing and shelter, reaching the conclusion that the American people expend from $12 to $17 for the "necessaries" named to every dollar paid out for liquor.

James A. Webb, of New York, furnishes a statement to the effect that only ten per cent of the distilled spirits consumed in this country are used for medicine and manufacturing purposes, ninety per cent being used as a beverage.

Not Very Disastrous "Rule."

To the cause of sectional issue in 1884, the republican orators and organs pinned their faith in success to the argument that democratic victory would bring hard times. They had nothing to say about the kind of times that republican administration had brought; but they bawled vociferously in the public ear their predictions of the ruin that would follow Cleveland's election. Some of the dimensions of this "ruin" have just been ascertained through inquiries made by Bradstreet's as to the condition of work and wages, as a result of these inquiries Bradstreet's states that "there are at least 400,000 more industrial employes at work than in 1885, and that wages have, on the whole, together with full time now, as against reduced hours of labor then, brought the receipts of labor generally to the level of 1882-84, in some instances they have been advanced still higher."

The following table from the same source gives some very interesting comparisons as to the changes in sundry industries since 1882:

	Increase. 1882 to 1886.	Increase. 1884 to 1886.
Cotton manufactures	25,000	40,000
Woolen goods, operatives	20,000	20,000
Woolen goods operatives	24,000	23,000
Boots and shoes	20,000	14,000
Pottery and glass operatives	12,000	14,000
I

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Fire in the building at Boston, Mass., occupied by Wright A Potter, State printers, and a dozen other firms, caused a loss of nearly $200,000.

A valuable brood mare at Avondale, Pa., is said to be rapidly recovering from the amputation of a broken leg. The operation is said to be the first on record.

An earthquake sufficiently severe to create a panic occurred at Parkman, Me.

The officers of the Pan Handle Road claim that within three years merchandise to the amount of $50,000 has been stolen from their cars. Investigations have been in progress for six months, and last week the members of seventy-five crooked crews were arrested as they arrived in Pittsburgh. J. R. Dunlap, the leader of the company, was captured at Dennison, Ohio, at which place was found several thousand dollars' worth of stolen goods.

WESTERN.

Dr. Nathan M. Thomas, one of the pioneers of Michigan, and a famous Abolitionist, died at Schoolcraft, Mich., aged eighty-four years.

Several destructive prairie fires have occurred in Dakota. Many hay stacks have been lost and much property destroyed.

Replying to a communication from the American Fisheries Union of Gloucester, Mass., President Cleveland says: "The retaliation contemplated by the act [of retaliation] of Congress is to be enforced, not to protect solely any particular interest, however meritorious or valuable, but to maintain the national honor, and thus protect all our people."

John T. Raymond, the celebrated actor, died at Evansville, Ind., after one day's illness.

St. Louis telegram: "Advices from Fort Gibson, I. T., say that James G. Blaine is sick with a severe cold and is threatened with pneumonia. The latest reports say that 'Mr. Blaine is doing well; only slight fever; pulse good, 80 per minute; respiration, 15.'"

At Richmond, Ind., Mrs. Jonas Bennett walked out on the bridge over the Whitewater River, and leaped seventy-five feet into the water, expressa almost sinking, she was a bride of three days.

A Huron (Dakota) special says: "Two immense prairie fires have turned over a large portion of this county. Six houses and many more barns were destroyed by the flames. Eight miles south of Huron, Edward Maloney and a young lady named Annie Maren lost their lives by the fire, and Edward Maloney's sister Katie is so badly burned by the same fire that her recovery is doubtful. All of them occupied the same house, and the young ladies started to run to a field that had been plowed last fall. They failed to reach it, with the results stated."

"Mr. Blaine is still very sick, but his condition is not considered dangerous by the attending physicians—Dr. Mudd, of St. Louis, and Dr. Bemis, the Post Surgeon," says a Fort Gibson dispatch of the 11th inst. "The official bulletin of the examination this morning says the pulse is 76, soft and easy, temperature normal, bronchitis better, but the hoarseness has not yet subsided. Mr. Blaine developed symptoms of pneumonia last night, but rested well during the night, and for a space of several hours clear of all fever. Dr. Mudd was asked whether both or only one lung had been attacked, and said in but one case also going into details. Col. Coppinger said the physicians have ordered that Mr. Blaine be not moved."

Charles P. Parker, who stole $7,400 from Paymaster D. N. Rush, in Arizona, has been captured.

A riot in which rival Swede, Polic, and Hungarian colonies in Denver participated, resulted in the fatal shooting of one man and the serious wounding of several others.

The "Sweney law"—an Iowa statute passed by the last General Assembly, which commands all foreign corporations doing business in that State to reincorporate there, and thus be subject to State laws and State courts—has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Deady, in the United States Circuit Court, rendered an important decision at Portland, Ore., as to the scope of the interstate commerce law, which virtually nullifies the long and short-haul clause so far as it affects roads competing with water routes. The judge rules that the interstate commerce act does not apply to all carriers engaged in interstate commerce, but only ends as one railway or railway and water craft under common control for continuous carriage or shipment of property from one State to another. The case in point was that of the Oregon and California Road, and the Judge rules that as its carriage of certain goods is performed wholly within the State of Oregon, it is, therefore, specially exempted by the terms of the act from the operation of the law.

SOUTHERN.

An extensive deposit of natural gas has been struck near Covington, Ky. It escapes with such force that it is difficult to stop the flow.

Col. D. W. Aiken, who represented a South Carolina district in Congress for five terms, died at his home in Cokesbury. He took high rank as a cotton planter.

Near Harrisville, W. Va., the boiler in a saw-mill exploded, killing four men and injuring three others.

Patrick McCarthy was hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., for the murder of Thomas and John Mahoney. He died protesting his innocence.

Shade Scurbrough, who murdered Madison Cassan, both negroes, last July, was hanged last week at Clayton, Barbour County, Ala. The execution was a very horrible affair, the crowd from a jail window. He said he was ready to die. Prayer was offered by a negro minister. The prisoner shook hands with the Sheriff and others present, and met his death without flinching.

Nora Brown, a fat negress of San Antonio, was within seven years become white, with the exception of a few patches of wagon-tire.

The drought in Texas extends from the western grazing lands across the State 800 miles to the Louisiana pine region.

POLITICAL.

Resolutions of sympathy with the efforts of Gladstone and Parnell to secure the rights of Ireland were adopted by the Legislatures of Delaware and New Jersey.

Murat Halstead is said to have received from Mulvaney Bland a letter asserting that James G. Blaine must stand aside and John Sherman must be nominated for the Presidency.

A Lansing (Mich.) official dispatch to the Chicago *Daily News* says:

Members of the Legislature ascribe the wonderful vote for prohibition to the efforts of the women at the polls. Surprising stories are told of how they stood in line smiling ballots with "no" on them from the hands of passing voters, admonishing "my father, and following the ticket up to the ballot box to see that it was not changed." It is said that they sent several with pocketfuls of indisputable ballots, representatives who acted as inspectors of election all know witnessed numerous cases where stalkeepers and their friends voted for prohibition.

An election for Governor and other State officers, as well as Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, was held in Rhode Island on Wednesday, April 6. A Providence telegram thus reports the result:

Davis (Dem.) has a plurality for Governor of upwards 1,500, together with the rest of the State ticket except the Attorney General, which goes to the Republicans. The Senate returns from the State the House stands 37 Republicans and 20 Democrats, and the Senate 19 Republicans and 19 Democrats, with four cities and towns to be heard from.

The vote on the prohibition amendment in Michigan was very close. A Lansing dispatch says: "The exact figures on the prohibition amendment are still unknown. Published reports give the majority against it at 1,500 to 4,000 votes. Of 1,700 from several counties the reports are conflicting, in some cases varying 500 to 600 votes, and the official returns will be needed to settle which is correct. The prohibitionists do not yet concede their defeat." Another dispatch from Lansing say: "The returns announcing the defeat of the prohibitory amendment are generally accepted as correct here, and measures to regulate the liquor traffic will be brought forward in the Legislature. One of these measures is copied from the local option law of Georgia. Another is a copy of the Ontario Scott act. It is believed that no legislation will be accomplished except such as will reflect the existing tax law." The high license bill was defeated in the New Jersey Assembly. The election in Rankin County, Mississippi, was carried by the Prohibitionists.

Congressman Springer, in a long interview in a Washington newspaper, favors the renomination of Cleveland.

E. L. Pugh of Alabama, a son of the Senator, has been appointed to a clerkship on the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Michigan Prohibitionists claim that their recent defeat at the polls was accomplished by fraud. A Detroit telegram says:

The prohibitionists are working vigorously to establish their claim of fraud at the polls. A meeting was held this morning, in the matter of accumulating evidence of fraud. The following is a specimen of the kind of fraud which it is claimed dwarfed "Wasted—The Saloon—and all lessons of all year voters on the amendment." It is proposed to take the names of all persons in Detroit who voted "yes" and compare the number with the official returns. It is believed that this method will reveal a large discrepancy.

The Legislature of Rhode Island consists of fifty-six Democrats and forty-six Republicans. A Providence telegram says:

The Democrats carried the new elections for Senators and Representatives in Newport and East Greenwich Saturday, and the Republicans secured one member in Warwick. The Legislature stands: Senate—Republicans 19, Democrats 19; to election, 2. House—Republicans 46, Democrats 56; to election, 3. Joint ballot—Republicans 65, Democrats 75. The Democrats have already one more than a majority on joint ballot, and will have a majority in the Senate—governor, secretary of state, Sheriffs, State Auditor, District Judges, etc.

WASHINGTON.

The controversy between Second Comptroller Maynard and Secretary Endicott of the Interior Department growing over correspondence has passed between them.

The Secretary of the Navy has invited sealed proposals from the ship builders of the United States for the building of five new vessels.

The Canadian fisheries formed the chief topic at a Cabinet meeting at Washington, D. C. It is understood that England sustains the Canadian position, and is not disposed to make concessions.

As a matter of interest to pensioners, we print the following paragraph, which is sent out by telegraph from Washington:

A difference of opinion and practice has for some time existed between the Pension Office and the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury as to when the payment of an accrued pension actually becomes consummated. The Comptroller has decided that the pensioner does after transmitting the same to the Treasury, if the check covering the amount agreed has executed and mailed to him a check for his pension, it is clear that there has been, in law, a payment of the accrued pension. But should the pensioner die after receipt of the check, but before a part of his estate, even though he has not endorsed it. Where the voucher has been sent to the pensioner and delivered to the agent, and the check has been mailed by the agent to the pensioner, it is his distributee, or legal representative, if he, the Comptroller does not hold that the payment has been so far consummated as to defeat the rights of the widow or minor children to claims for reimbursement under section 4716, and the check caused in such cases be properly deemed to be the property of the estate of the deceased pensioner. To make a complete payment, two things must occur—the delivery of the check of the Government by the pensioner and the execution by him of an acquittance in the return form.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has sent to the Governors of several States a bill providing for co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry in stamping out pleuro-pneumonia. The act has already been passed in Virginia and Michigan.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for April regarding the condition of winter grain and the comparative healthfulness of farm animals compares favorably with the corresponding reports of late years.

The President has made the following appointments: Eugene Semple, of Washington Territory, to be Governor of Washington Territory; Samuel D. Shannon, of Cheyenne, to be Secretary of Wyoming Territory; Edward Palmer Latimer, of New York, to be consul at Mozambique, Mozambique Tasks, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Third District in place of James Curran, of Maryland, who was twice nominated to that office, and who failed of confirmation each time; Capt. Robert E. Paisons of Pennsylvania, F. Elery Anderson of New York, and D. T. Littler of Illinois Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Pacific Railroads.

The Postmaster General and the Superintendent of the railway mail service left Washington on the 11th inst. on a tour of inspection. They will inquire into the feasibility of establishing at Chicago, St Louis and Atlanta depots for the distribution of postal cards and stamped envelopes.

Thousands of Washington children rolled Easter eggs in White House grounds on the 19th inst, in accordance with an ancient custom, and shook hands with the President.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Over 6,000 carpenters in Chicago went out on a strike for 35 cents an hour and eight hours a day. The master carpenters, at a meeting, decided to ignore the strikers, and to pay only thirty cents an hour for an eight-hour day.

Mr. T. V. Powderly presided over a delegate conference of Pennsylvania Knights of Labor, at Harrisburg, and made a speech in which he said: "We are glad that the anarchists are favoring measures that tend to anarchy. As chief of our organization, I can say that anarchy finds no abiding place in our ranks, but monopolists want to make people believe the contrary. No matter what errors we have committed in the past, we have always aimed at doing right. We have pursued a line of policy and found out things that are right and wrong, but we have always kept clear of any thing that brings odium on our country—anarchy."

The Junction iron-works at Mingo, Ohio, shut down because favorable freight rates could not be made with the railroads.

The coal miners at Salem, Ill., strunk lessons refused an advance of wages.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

Members of the Michigan Legislature are said to be highly indignant over the request of the Toledo and Ann Arbor Road for the return of money paid, because it is assumed by the company that passes are illegal under the interstate law.

The Illinois Central Road has purchased control of the Dubuque and Sioux City and Pacific Railway and Minnesota and Northwestern Railway and Northern Pacific Railway and Western Railway and Baltimore and Ohio Railway and Western Railway and Baltimore and Ohio Railway and Western Railway and Baltimore and Ohio

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The folly of "trial by jury" is again demonstrated in the recent trial of John Arensdorf for the murder of Dr. Haddock. After a trial of several weeks the jury disagreed.

A motion to place the liquor bonds of the village at $6,000 is pending in the council, and we hope that it will prevail. This is an important question and should receive due consideration.

The legislative manual for 1887 contains, in addition to the usual statistical tables, a large amount of new matter of great value to any library, no doubt suggested by Secretary Osmun's long experience as a newspaper editor.

Col. Ingersoll calls Mr. Beecher "the greatest man in any pulpit of the world.—"a minister with an intellectual horizon broad enough, and a mental sky studded with stars of genius enough, to hold all creeds in scorn that shock the heart of a child."

The amendment was a republican measure. It was submitted as a matter of party policy. Every prohibitionist voted for it. Thousands of democrats voted for it. The republicans had votes enough to carry it, and they are responsible for its defeat.—John B. Finch.

No, Michigan does not want local option. If the liquor traffic is an evil and has an immoral effect on society then the state legislature has a duty to perform for the entire state, not for Charlevoix alone, or for any other particular locality. If the traffic is an evil at all, it is a monstrous one, and is just as much of a crime when carried on in one city or village as in another.

There was not the remotest idea on the part of the republican managers that the amendment could carry. They did not intend it should. According to their will and wish it was to be snowed under completely, and buried with it was to be the prohibition party. They believed submission could and would yield them a leverage on which to demand the withdrawal of party prohibition nominees, if any were named, and the breaking down of party effort for prohibition.

On April 18th, the Grand Rapids Democrat celebrated the semi centennial of the first newspaper published in that city, and issued as an extra a fac-simile of the first number of the "Grand River Times," a six-column folio, by Geo. W. Pattison. The Democrat is a direct successor of the Times, the office having passed through several hands, and the name changed, in 1841 to the Enquirer, and in 1865 to the Democrat, which name has since been continued.

Tax bill providing that in all municipal elections women shall be allowed to vote for all municipal officers, and on all questions pertaining to school, town, city, and municipal regulations precisely as do male citizens, came up in the house for action one day last week. The advocates of the measure, in their zeal, so far forgot themselves that they permitted professional lobbyists to sit on the floor of the house during the discussion, and at least one lobbyist was allowed to speak on the question. The bill was lost with quite a number of votes to spare.

A caucus of members of the legislature, who favor high license, was held last week at Lansing, to discuss the liquor question. Some favored taxing druggists who wish to sell liquor as high as saloons. A committee was finally appointed to draft a bill embodying the following schedule of taxes for license: For cities with 10,000 inhabitants or over, $700; for cities under 10,000, $500; for incorporated villages, $400; for townships, $300. No discrimination is proposed between wine and beer licenses and no brewer or liquor dealer to be allowed to sign saloon bonds.

The inter state commerce law, considered in all its bearings on commerce, if enforced may work a blessing to the country at large. It may tend to build up small business places, rather than concentrate capital in large cities. Raw material will be manufactured where produced instead of being shipped to large manufacturing towns for that purpose. The manufacturing centers of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota and the eastern states are already crying out against the law, for the reason that the increased cost in transportation, since the operation of the law, makes it impossible to ship in raw material and manufacture it at prices established before the enactment of the law. If the law is enforced as it should be, it will necessitate the building of factories where the raw material is produced and the shipping of nothing but manufactured articles. The tendency will be to diversify industry. The woolen factories of our eastern states are supplied principally from the herds of sheep of California, Oregon, and the western states, and the operation of this law will necessitate the building of woolen factories in the west, or the building of large steamships with which to carry the raw wool from the Pacific coast to factories in the east. The iron ore of northern Michigan will be made into nails, steel rails, locomotives, etc., in northern Michigan instead of being shipped in its crude state to Pennsylvania and Ohio with which to enrich their already rich and powerful cities. The tan-bark of Charlevoix county would be utilized where it is grown, and our superior maple lumber would be manufactured into furniture right here at home, where our people would receive the benefit of the increased valuation by manufacture.

"Let Her Go, Gallagher!"

I find myself in the position to contribute something to the current literature in regard to slang phrases. In the *Sunday Sayings* of last week there is a paragraph to this effect: "I have wondered where the new slang phrases, 'Let her go, Gallagher,' and 'Chippie, get your hair cut,' originated." They are not particularly bright or meaning on a casual hearing, and I am at a loss to account for the universality of their usage. The first phrase, "Let her go, Gallagher," I first heard in Kentucky several years ago, and have marked its gradual spreading. The circumstances under which it originated were these: In Harrodsburg, Ky., there was a terrible bully and desperado named Bob Gallagher, who had at different times killed some six or eight men, but under such circumstances that he always escaped punishment upon the plea of self-defense. In his broils he was usually abetted by his two sons, and the trio were a terror in the community. During the period of lawlessness which succeeded the war, he applied for the position of town marshal or policeman. The authorities thought it might prove a good thing, as he and his sons would be held in check, to some extent, and they needed just such a person to deal with the unruly element which was causing so much trouble. He was sworn in and with good effect for a time. He inaugurated a perfect reign of terror, and for several years it worked like a charm. Finally one day some turbulent spirits came in from a neighboring county, and under the influence of liquor there was a row which Gallagher and his two sons failed to subdue with the accustomed liberal use of their clubs. Pulling out a pistol he threatened to shoot quick as thought, the other fellow—Hanks, I believe was his name—pulled his pistol and snapped it so close to Gallagher that it burned the button on his vest, shouting as he did so, "Let her go, Gallagher." Gallagher did "let her go," and killed Hanks instantly; he and his sons then fired a number of shots into the dead body of his victim. The murder and trial by which he was acquitted created a great sensation at the time, and the account of it was spread far and wide, coupled with the phrase, "Let her go, Gallagher," which has since become a by-word.—*St. Louis Spectator.*

Only a Habit.

Judge McCue of California, now in Washington, told a friend a few days ago that he had solved the food problem, and that he could live in Washington on 10 cents a day. Asked for an explanation, he said: "I usually turn out at about 11 o'clock and take breakfast. I go to the dairy around the corner and buy a cup of coffee for five cents, and with the other five cents I get five Maryland biscuit."

"Well, that exhausts your 10 cents, judge; how do you get your other meals?"

"I am coming to that presently, my friend. Don't be impatient and you shall have the whole story. My breakfast is eaten slowly and well digested. It generally lasts me until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At that time the gnawing of hunger begins to assert itself. This is where my discovery comes in. I always go provided with several pieces of alum. When I begin to get hungry I place one of these bits of alum in my mouth and allow it to slowly dissolve. The effect is that it constricts the throat and the stomach, and the sensation of hunger disappears. I repeat this dose until bedtime, and I fall asleep like a child. Gentlemen, let me tell you that eating is nothing but a habit after all."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Hawthorne to his Friend Pierce.

Franklin Pierce and his friend Nathaniel Hawthorne were the closest friends. During the presidential canvass in 1852 the author of the "Scarlet Letter" took part in politics, and wrote a pamphlet in favor of his friend. After the election of Mr. Pierce, Hawthorne was among the first to come and offer congratulations. He sat down mooty and silent, as was his wont when anything troubled him, and then, without a word, seized Mr. Pierce's hand, exclaiming: "O Frank, what a dreadful pity!" A stranger hearing the exclamation might have supposed that Hawthorne's friend had been arrested for embezzlement rather than elected to the presidency of the United States.—*Youth's Companion.*

Dr. D. W. Bliss, who attended President Garfield, is again reported to be in seriously failing health, so that he has been obliged to give up work.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Navigation was open at Manistique April 10th.

At Escanaba the log output of that river is estimated at 26,000,000.

The Bay View Camp Ground Association will hold a meeting in Grand Rapids on Tuesday to arrange for the coming season.

The body of Miguel Christianson, who was supposed to have been drowned last fall, has been found in ice of Betsey Lake.

Myron W. Scranton, who has been postmaster at Sault St. Marie, is in the United States Court to answer to a claim of $600 shortage.

It is said that the officials of the Chicago & West Michigan railroad are in Boston at present arranging for funds to push their northern extensions.

The governor has reappointed Mrs Mary E. Cooley, wife of the late Justice Cooley of Ann Arbor, as a member of the board of control of the Industrial Home for girls at Adrian.

Robert Shields of Menominee is under arrest, charged with ballot-box stuffing. It is alleged that Shields, on the election board, cast an anti-prohibition vote for every citizen who failed to exercise that freeman's privilege.

F. J. Smith informs the Petoskey Democrat that on July 1st he has forty-two new mail routes to start, covering territory in northern Michigan. Mean while he has seven other new routes to start later in the season.

As soon as the weather will permit another track will be laid between Petoskey and Bay View. This will be a great improvement and will prevent any possible chance of an accident by collision, as the trains going north will take one track and those south the other.

Gov. Luce and Secretary Campbell are carefully keeping a file of the State papers who kick over the action of the Executive in vetoing the board of supervisors bill. An immense pile of clippings has already been scissored, and the kicks have just begun coming in.

The Detroit dry dock company is preparing the ground in its yard to lay the keel of the Mackinac car ferry. It will have the power of a 2,000 ton steamship. The ferry will have two wheels, and is expected to be powerful enough to keep the Mackinac passage open all winter.

The Petoskey Democrat says that Mr. Crysler has had the little steamer Gracie Barton thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and that she is now a perfect image of the Thomas Friant, only on a smaller scale. The addition of the upper deck gives almost double the passenger capacity she had before, besides adding greatly to the beauty of appearance.

Alf. G. Drake visited Charlevoix last week to attend a meeting of directors of the D. G. & E. R. R., where and when arrangements were made to send surveyors out to look up a practicable route for the line and do such other preliminary work as may be necessary. I cannot say who will think for a moment that the above mentioned railroad is to be only a paper one they may as well undeceive themselves. It is bound to be commenced at an early day, and completed in the not far distant future.—Kalkaska Leader.

MISSING LINKS.

A five legged soft shell turtle is one of the natural curiosities inviting attention at Seymour, Ind.

In Ireland there are immense beds of oysters at sea, off the coast of Dare county, North Carolina.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* believes that whole cities "might be warmed by piping the base of an active volcano."

A Mexican in the city of Aguas Calientes, Mexico, is said to have pawned one of his children for $1 in order to obtain money to buy pulque.

A sturgeon weighing 160 pounds was caught a few days ago in Lake Erie. It is thought to be the largest one ever captured in that body of water.

The legislature of the state of Sonora, Mexico, has exempted from all municipal taxation any ice factories that are or may be established within the state.

After expending $8,000,000 in surveys, it is to be expected that a country of the magnitude of the United States should have a correct map, yet it is without a single one.

There is at least one know-nothing in Boston, and he owns a house, on which this sign hangs: "To Let—Four rooms to an American family; $12 per month. No foreigners need apply."

The Maryland militia, by an act of the last legislature, is to be organized on the Pennsylvania plan, except that the troops are to be formed into battalions instead of regiments.

Thomas Brown, of Thorbrook, N. S., is 70 years old, and this year sheared 650 sheep. He has worked in that capacity for nearly sixty years. Yes one farmer alone he has sheared for fifty years.

Sinclair Phelps, who has been writing some bright verses recently, is a son of Congressman William Walter Phelps and was graduated from Yale this summer. He is a tall young man, and his hung rivals his fathers.

If young Mrs. Gould's hired girl should ever go on a strike Mr. George Gould wouldn't have to go to Delmonico's for his breakfast or dinner. The bride is a typhoon cook, and knows all about household matters.

The Earl of Carnarvon, who was expelled from the Salisbury-Churchill Cabinet because he was too much of a home-ruler, has been translating into English verse the first twelve books of the Odyssey, which Macmillan will publish.

Queen Victoria bought at the Edinburg exhibition an "artistic baby robe," which she gave to the Princess Beatrice, and which the Court gossips say was a little present in behalf of royal incumbrance of the English people being expected early in December.

Roast dog is to the Sioux Indian what roast turkey is to Americans. Dogs intended for the table, or its Sioux equivalent, are always carefully fattened beforehand. It is used on all state occasions and at the making of treaties, and army officers say it isn't bad.

Most of the Washingtons now living in this country are descended from George Washington's brother, Samuel. George contented himself fully occupied in being the father of his country, and left to Samuel, who was married five times, to father the family.

Jenny Chamberlain is the American girl whom rumor assigns as the prospective bride of Prince Albert Victor, it being said that the pair became engaged while she was in Europe last winter. Her friends, however, deny all knowledge of such engagements, and it is doubtless mere idle gossip.

A Texas editor alluded the other day to a "pretty young widow" and when his brethren jumped on him for the mistake he corrected as follows: "The truth is, we have never read the darned thing but we'll bet a good maverick that there is a pretty young widow in the state who can truthfully say the same thing."

The most astonishing of all the recent announcements is that of five volumes on "Christ and Christianity," by the Rev. H. R. Haweis. He is a clergyman of popularity of the hunting order, unknown as a theologian or student of church history, and too well known as a dippant writer on miscellaneous subjects.

There are several new houses in New York city that are only fifteen feet wide. A large and pleasant entrance hall, with a fire-place and ornamental staircase, occupies the whole width of the house and extends twenty-two feet back. The kitchen is in the rear, and the parlor and dining-room on the second story.

Mr. George Casey has in his greenhouse at Auburn, N. Y., a century-plant that is thirty feet high and the stem is six inches thick at its base. It has thirty-two flowering branches, with over five thousand buds and bright yellow flowers. The plant was purchased by Mr. Casey in 1837, and is about sixty years old.

There is much apprehension in Pittsburg, Pa., over the prospect of a sudden stoppage of the natural gas supply which would cause great inconvenience to many manufacturers. Two large establishments have already ceased operations, owing to the lack of gas. The most serious fear is that coal will have diminished the flow.

Mr. Bunyiye's "American Diplomacy," is described by the *Spectator* as a very comprehensive and interesting treatise. Commencing follow at the sigardily allowance by the United States for diplomatic and consular service, with an expression of wonder that America is able to obtain such good men in such unremunerative places.

Niagara is not as free as it is generally credited to be. Visitors who expect to find the falls almost open are apt to be considerably surprised when they learn the true state of affairs, as the system of extortionate prices still remains. The ferry charge is that the ferry man charge of 50 cents to get upon Goat Island and 25 cents for entrance to Prospect park have been done away with.

When Brodie, the newsboy, jumped from the East River bridge some of the newspapers said that he was thirty seconds in reaching the water. The *Manufacturer and Builder* has figured it out exactly, and demonstrates that he dropped from the bridge to the water in just 2.8 seconds. In thirty seconds he would have fallen 14,752 feet if there had been room to fall so far.

There was a surprised Italian in Baltimore one day last week when he stopped with his monkey and organ in front of a saloon where a cat was sunning itself and began to churn out "Il Trovatore." As the monkey went along the pennies there was a brief conversation between it and the cat and then the latter went teeth and claws for the former's tail, hanging on while the Italian pulled the monkey to the top of the organ by the tail. It took him about two minutes to pry the edge the cat and get over his surprise. As he went up the street, nursing his poor pet, he kept saying: "Dat catta licka da monk; licka da monk."

The son of a rich American was in Paris with an open credit from his father on a certain banking house there, the head of which was over to New York, where he happened to run on the father. The banker reported that the young man was in good health and having a good time, but that he was spending a good deal of money. "Yes let him have 20,000 last month, and 20,000 last July," said the father with a sigh of relief, "those little things—let him have as many of them as he wants."

Mrs. Josephine Omobundro, who as "the Peerless Moriacchi" danced in many countries, and with "Texas Jack's" company appeared in pretty much every town and hamlet in the United States, died at her home in East Billerica, Mass., recently. She was born in Milan in 1843, and, after achieving some fame as a dancer and pantomimist on the Continent and in London, visited this country in 1867, and remained here until her death. She married J. B. Omobundro, "Texas Jack," and became a widow some five years ago. Since her husband's death she has resided in Lowell and Billerica.

When a word is taken from some other language and enbalmed in the English tongue the original spelling is preserved, though the pronunciation may be altered. It is different with the French, from whom beefsteak becomes "bifeck," and roast beef "rosbif." The latter is put in pocket is dropped or rather transferred to poker (the game), the words looking odd when they appear respectively as "poke," and "pocker." A favorite dish of sea food in New England is called "clamback," while the c, which seems a favorite letter, appears as follows in the word "breack" in English quotations.

Essex Payne, of Grand Prairie Township, near Centralia, Ill, has two dogs. In a fight with a rattlesnake they were so badly bitten and poisoned that they swelled up fearfully before he reached home, and he was afraid he would lose them. But he administered to them a strong decoction of green cockleburs, boiled in seven milk, pouring it down the dogs' throats. One of them was so far gone that he had to be held up to be given the medicine. The remedy was effective, and in a short time he had the pleasure of seeing his dogs rapidly recover.

It is related that Senator Beck not long ago received a letter from a bachelor friend, who had recently been married, and who had promised the constituent a pair of pointer pups. The Kentuckian was anxious to get the pups provided they had certain marks, but unless this distinguished lawyer did not care for dogs. He wrote to Beck that as "Cumberland was not very far from Washington he wished he (Beck) would go up there, examine the pups," and if marked as he described have them shipped to Kentucky.

Chauncey Depew, who was sent abroad by his railroad company to avoid the pass-beggars during the vacation season, has returned. He was much struck with the greatness of some of American ideas in England. The hotels, or at least the larger ones, now have American elevators, where formerly it was necessary to walk up and down stairs. There are other improvements in their railroad system. They have adopted the American brakes, heaters, and other useful appliances, and it is only a question of time when the English railroad cars will be built on the same style as ours. As to speed their railroads are superior to ours, because the country is better adapted to speed.

Here is the way a Zulu bride is dressed, according to a recent traveler: Her hair, or rather wool, is done up on little ridges, running from one ear to the other across the head until it reaches the top of the skull, then it changes its course and goes up and down to the back behind the ears. The hair is then oiled with a red clay, mixed with palm oil, or grease, which has a curious appearance, being blood-red. For a bridal robe the lady has a coat of oil or grease rubbed all over her body, which makes it shine like a piece of polished marble. Her fingers are adorned with brass or iron rings, on her wrists several rows of brass bangles, on her ankles iron rings, and she wears a little apron made of colored beads, about six inches square, fastened by a few strings of large green and yellow beads around her hips. For the back apron the skin of a monkey or goat hangs from her girdle and serves the purpose of a bridal train.

Father Dacey, who married James G. Blaine Jr., is known, says the New York *Mail and Express*, as the fashionable priest of New York. His church is attended by almost as many Protestants as Catholics, and his congregation is largely made up of women. He conciliates about the same position that Pere Hyacinthe Loyson did in Paris before a fair American widow enticed him from the fold. Father Dacey may be frequently seen speeding up Fifth avenue behind a fast horse in company with a friend. His connection with the disappearance of Broker John C. Eno is still remembered. He is somewhat called Monsignor, but he is not one. There is a legend that some years ago some of his New York friends secured the order naming him Monsignor from Rome. But when it reached Cardinal McCloskey, who he could withhold it if he chose, that prelate signified tartly said: "We will wait awhile," and locked it in his desk. It is there yet.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are suited to every age. They are mild and pleasant in effect, sure and searching in effect, and, being sugar-coated are easy to take. These pills never fail to give satisfaction.

G E O. W. M I L L E R

I am not selling out, but I am selling all the goods I can; and if you will give me a call, I will convince you that I am selling **better goods for less money** than can be bought in this or any other town. The "4 off" and "selling out" sales are getting old. All I ask is, give me a call for **anything in the clothing line** and convince yourself.

G E O. W. M I L L E R

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 21, 1887.

Itch, Prairie Mange and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggist, Charlevoix. 12y4w.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. We need the cash now.

$5 A fine new stock of Laces, Collars and all kinds of Ladies' Fancy and Millinery goods are found at

MRS. LEINET & CASE.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

$5 Two or three good new milch Cows for sale cheap.

O. D. HERON, Inwood.

Four Tin-types for fifty cents at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Boss Cod Fish; come and get some and try it. WM. SEE & CO.

Minute Photos, $1 per dozen, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Local Notes and News.

Dr. G. W. Crouter went to Lansing Monday.

J. A. Bacon's new house is ready for the plaster.

J. S. Smithson expects to be in Charlevoix next week.

Light-keeper Ripley resumed his season's duties on the 15th.

Moran work was commenced on the Belvedere house this week.

Geo. Wright, of Harbor Springs, is in town fitting out the Tan Raalte.

The fish tug Anspach left the Harbor last Friday.—the first boat out.

J. A. Bacon lost a valuable horse and a thoroughbred Holstein cow last week.

The familiar sound of the factory whistle was heard again last Friday noon.

Why cannot Charlevoix have a base ball club. We have good material for one.

Lee Thomas, of St. Johns, is a new addition to Frank Wood's force of barbers.

L. E. Allen commenced the new protection to the bridge Monday morning.

H. D. Wood will ship this season as chief engineer of the propeller Van Raalte.

Amos Fox is grading and mulching the yard in front of his new house on Main street.

Schooners Fleetwing, F. M. Smith, and Lottie Mason are receiving paint this spring.

The hoop factory at South Arm will commence operations next Monday morning.

It is said that four boats will make regular trips to East Jordan the coming season.

Geo. C. Sweet is putting in new machinery at South Arm for the manufacture of shingles.

James E. Wood came home Saturday from Ludington, to spend a few days with his family.

Capt. J. H. Wilson is adding a kitchen to the east wing of his residence on Antrim street.

John Kelly and wife rejoice in the possession of a twelve-pound baby boy, born last Wednesday.

A. T. Washburne & Co., announce the arrival of new spring goods in a change of advertisement this week.

We are told that at the New York postoffice thirteen two cent stamps are selling for a cent and a quarter.

At East Jordan the liquor bonds have been placed at $6,000. Good healthy temperance sentiment there.

The table of official figures on our first page will be a good thing to keep and file away for future reference.

James Gellick has purchased the interest of B. F. Ingalls in their Charlevoix property, and the firm has dissolved.

Miss Gladys Jefferies will commence a four months term of school in the Black district the first Monday in May.

W. J. Stevenson's cow broke through the ice, at the foot of Mason street, last Thursday afternoon, and drowned.

J. V. Sine has purchased the steamer Nellie Booth. He has not yet fully decided where she will run this season.

Upright Brothers improved the looks of the interior of their office this week by new paper, both on the walls and ceiling.

Geo. W. Crouter has a very fine assortment of wall paper. Those desiring the article will do well to call and look it over.

Lewis Smith has procured a good honey draft horse and a substantial dray, and is now prepared for any thing in the line of draying.

The merits of the Sherwin-Williams paints are proclaimed by "Bro. Gardner" in L. D. Bartholomew & Co.'s new advertisement this week.

The Elk Rapids Progress says that Henry Barth and P. S. Brown of Charlevoix are doing some work on the Iron Company's boilers.

A. Buttars has resigned the superintendency of the Charlevoix Mfg. Co., and F. J. Meech has been elected by the directors to the place.

John Conner is back to Charlevoix, and is putting up a shoe shop next to Mason's store and will soon be ready to do all kinds of shoe making.

The most interesting feature of the gospel meetings in the singing of Mr. Sayles. His voice is highly cultivated and every word distinctly pronounced.

The Grazelle was launched Monday and is now ready for the season's work. Her hull has been painted black, which very much improves her looks.

Lightning struck the house of J. E. Dwyer, at Clayton, recently, doing some damage to the chimney and roof. Some of the family narrowly escaped injury.

Rev. T. F. Van Auken and wife returned home on Tuesday. Mrs. Van Auken expects to spend the summer in Charlevoix, and Mr. V. will be here the most of the time.

Lorenzo Cook has taken possession of the Antrim House and is putting it in order to be ready for the public. The house will be opened for business next Monday.

O. S. Washburn was selected by the fire company Monday evening as chief of the department. The selection is a good one and we hope will be satisfactory to the council.

Oscar Upright started to Manistique last week in the interest of the Ribenburg mill, but stopped at Petoskey long enough to learn that the road is in the upper peninsula.

The owners of the steamer Clara Belle are negotiating for her sale to Capt. Lepson, of Manistee. Its not yet decided whether she will be taken off from the Boyne City route this season if the sale is consummated.

It is said that the propeller T. S. Faxton has been "leeked over" to the tune of $1,500 this spring, under the auspices of a Chicago ship carpenter. Hall's dock will continue to be headquarters for the Lake and Grand Rapids at Charlevoix.

The gospel meetings in the opera house under the lead of Harold F. Sayles are constantly increasing in attendance and interest. Many lookers of good have already been seen. Let all our people work for the success of this affort and by our presence and labors do what in us lies to make our friends partakers in the blessings of the gospel of peace.

Board of Supervisors, 1887-8.

Bear Lake—John Kilborn, Petoskey.

Boyne Valley—William Nelson Jr., Boyne Falls.

Chandler—W. J. Pearson, Springvale.

Charlevoix—Fred J. Meech, Charlevoix.

Evangeline—H. C. Helrigle, Horton's Bay.

Eveline—Eva Smith, Ironton.

Hayes—Fred Smith, Undine.

Hudson—James McKibbin, Berryville.

Marion—George Cooper, Charlevoix.

Melrose—A. K. Smith, Clarion.

Norwood—William Harris, Norwood.

Resort—John B. Williams, Petoskey.

South Arm—Frank H. Ranney, South Arm.

Springvale—Jacob Levack, Dot.

Wilson—Tie between Marion Hudkins and Geo. W. Bailey, not yet solved.

Growth of Temperance Sentiment.

Written for the JOURNAL.

The marked growth of a temperance sentiment in all parts of the country, during the past year is not to be denied by the most bitter opponent of all good movements. This tendency is not to be misinterpreted as a distinct gain in the ranks of the advocates of prohibition. Gains and losses are each to be placed to their account, and the general movement is one of temperance as a general principle, and in the proper significance of the word, rather than one of any particular method of dealing with the vexed problem.

The advocates of high license laws have made gains no less marked than those of prohibition, and more significant because some of the most earnest workers in the latter cause, for many years, have now joined the ranks of the former.

The victims of the saloon constitute our discontented, turbulent, criminal classes, who, while wasting their substance in riotous living, blame society for their poverty, and are always ready to make reprisals for their fancied grievances; they clog all legitimate labor movements, lower the rates of wages, foment disturbance, and disunion in labor organizations, and are to blame for about all the violence that occurs in connection with strikes. The drink traffic is the greatest enemy of the poor, the cause of their poverty, the hindrance to their progress. With sobriety and industry they may still be above want, and have enough to support their families in comparative comfort, enough in this land of free schools to give their children an education and a better start in life than they have had. F. S. S.

Burgess.

Fred Willis lost a valuable horse last week.

E. H. Green and Dr. Chamberlain were up at Mr. Josiah Gilmore's on Sunday to enquire after his health. He is very poorly.

Mrs. Margaret Willis is seriously ill with pneumonia.

For two or three days past, we have been having good sugar weather.

Moses Cooper has been quite busy since election, getting his season's wood.

A. R. Struthers expects to have his mill at Oyster Bay running the last of this week. He is rushing it along nicely.

Messrs. Ward, Tillotson, Mineer, Scroggie, Ross, Austin, Hale, and Tabassah are the sugar makers in this town.

Morell Long, of Evangeline, called on some of his friends in Hayes last Sunday.

Mrs. Zillah Gibson expects to leave for Chicago as soon as the boats commence running.

Mr. Wm. Baker has lately purchased a fine span of horses.

F. L. Wolf bought a nice yoke of oxen last week of A. R. Upright, of Charlevoix.

Mr. Loren Hamlin is improving the looks of his place, by putting up a board fence along the road.

How to Fasten a Collar.

"I suppose you will be indignant when I tell you that in all your life you have not yet learned to fasten your collar properly," said a clerk in a Suitliffe-Street shop to a customer, who was a reporter.

"Why, what's the matter with it?"

The clerk's features lighted up with a quiet smile of superiority as he replied.

"There is nothing the matter with it as far as appearances goes. But, tell me, do you not find it rather a trouble from matter to button your collar in the morning?"

"Well, yes; these stand-up-all-round collars are awkward things to handle, anyhow."

"Exactly. And you button the left side first so that the right side lays over?"

"Yes."

"And you button the left side with the right hand, and the right side with the left hand afterward?"

"Yes."

"And when, after wrestling for a while with the left side, you get it fastened, you button the right side with the left hand—much the weaker hand of the two unless you are left-handed—and you have a terrible time that makes you perspire all over and use profane language, unless you are a very good man, eh?"

"You hit the truth very nearly, I am afraid."

"Of course, I know how it goes. Now, if you will only button your collar the other way you will have your right hand in reserve to do the hardest work, and your collar will go on ever so much easier, especially if you put your tongue to the trouble first and soften the starch a little. You need not feel ashamed because you did not know all this, because I notice that nine well-dressed men out of every ten have their collars on the wrong way. The remedy for the trouble is very simple, but very few people think of it till they are shown."—*Pittsburgh Penny Press.*

Did Not Understand Tactics.

Mr. Webster used to tell a story at the expense of Peter Little, who had in early life repaired clocks and watches, but who had for some years represented a Maryland district in the house. One day he had the temerity to move to amend a resolution by John Randolph on the subject of military claims. Mr. Randolph rose up after the amendment had been offered, and, drawing his watch from his fob, asked the Hon. Peter what o'clock it was. He told him, "Sir," replied the orator, "you can mend my watch, but not my motions. You understand tactics, sir, but not tactics!"—*Boston Budget.*

Congregational Church.

Rev. C. F. Van Auken will preach Sunday morning. Sunday school after preaching service.

T T T The best 50-cent Tea in town, at Emrey Brothers.

The Appetite

May be increased, the Digestive Organs strengthened, and the Bowels regulated by taking Ayer's Pills. They are purely vegetable in their composition, mild in their action, yet most decisive in their effects. They cleanse the system effectually, but do not gripe or sicken the patient, as do many other cathartics. They are the most perfect safety by persons of all ages and conditions.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had a terrible appetite, coupled with a costive habit, which I constantly afflicted with Headache and Dizziness. I consulted our family physician, who prescribed for me, at various times, all the cathartic medicines he could think of. I finally commenced taking Ayer's Pills, which gave me immediate relief. In a short time my digestion and appetite were greatly improved, and my bowels were regulated, and I feel sure that I finished two boxes of these Pills, which have cured me of the distressing tendency to headaches and dizziness, and I become strong and well.—Mrs. H. Logan, Wilmington, Del.

I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and Dull Headache. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and before finishing half a box of this invigorating medicine my appetite and strength were restored.—C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for three years with Headache, Indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time. I now feel well and hearty, and I attribute my health—Philip Lockwood, Trenton, Tenn.

Ayer's Pills have benefited me considerably. For months I suffered from loss of appetite and Headache, which would come on every morning, about 10 o'clock, and last for hours. Since I have taken Ayer's Pills, I have not been troubled with either Headache or Dizziness.—Mrs. Mary Newbury, Rockport, Mass.

I was cured of the Piles by Ayer's Pills. I am now free from any symptom of that painful disease.—Edward Everett Wood, Sandy Hill, N. Y.

John Lazarus, Sr., Ashland, Ohio, writes: "Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I know of for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint."

Ayer's Pills

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

A SWINDLER

does not refer possible purchasers to his victims. The Athlophoros Co. gladly refers sufferers from rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, nervous or sick headache, kidney and liver complaints to those who *have been cured* of these diseases by Athlophoros, and will furnish names and addresses of many such persons to those desiring them. Athlophoros is the only remedy for these diseases that can stand such a test.

Lancaster, Wis.

I have suffered more or less with rheumatism, also general debility. For the past year the trouble has constantly increased so that for a month I could not dress myself, could not get up from my chair without help. From my head to my feet every cord and muscle was stiff and sore. During this time I used various remedies all to no purpose, and continued to grow worse. My attention being called to Athlophoros I procured a bottle. I took five doses then slept easily till eight o'clock A. M. I got up and dressed myself and walked out without a cane. I was astonished at the result, could hardly realize that it had produced such an effect. I am getting to be an old man (72). I don't suppose it will make me a young man, but will help the lamp of life to burn down calmly.

SAMUEL BARSTOW

Montfort, Wis.

I have derived more benefit from Athlophoros than any other medicine I have ever taken. I have been troubled with inflammatory rheumatism for the past two years, at times I was helpless, have tried all the medicine I could hear of but found no cure, until I got a bottle of Athlophoros. After taking one-half of it I have not been bothered since. GEO. GALLOWAY.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but if there they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and bowel diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous prostration, general debility, sick headache, and kidney troubles, Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

A Million Dollars

Millions of dollars would be saved to the invalids of America if they would adopt a physician for every ailing. Instead of this they buy Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a certain cure for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Nervousness, Exposure and Infirmity, Malaria in its various forms, such as Scrofula in its various forms, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys and Bowels, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Constipation, Biliousness, Diseases of the Liver and Bowels, Malaria, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Constipation, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness

WATCHING AND HATCHING.

BY EDWARD WARREN.

Nancy Brown, a rural maiden,
One pleasant morn, with produce laden,
Went gaily tripping across the fields to town.
Farmer Green's son Ben was missing,
And without his parent's blessing,
But in a mossy-arbring with Miss Nancy Brown.

In the woodland, by the heather,
Sure enough they met together,
'Neath the shades of spreading branches talk of love.
Eggs and butter are neglected,
Naturally to be expected;
But we did sun and shade and cease to move.

Beat the sun's rays hotter, hotter
Fall away the golden butter,
Still the lovers talked and the moon future day.
Two white Cupid hearts was catching;
Nancy's eggs began a hatching
Shocking to relate, they ran away.

Now beneath those spreading branches
Stands a nest where bird strutches,
All the neighbors know the story to-day.
Life is meeting like the hatches,
Blessings hatching without number;
Unlike produce they do not run away.

The Twin Brothers.

BY FRANK J. MARTIN.

On a bright autumnal afternoon in the year 1849, three well-to-do farmers were sitting on the veranda of the ancient and unique Grand Hotel, in the village of Lowndale, Vt.

The discovery of gold in California was the all-absorbing topic of the time. The excitement became so general that it even reached sleepy Lowndale. Our three friends were talking the matter over, and had just fallen into a dreamy state through the influence of the hot sun and their recent energetic argument as to the best overland route to the gold-fields.

They had given themselves up to the most fanciful midsummer day dreams for upward of an hour before they were disturbed by the approach of a horseman. He came from the north, rode his steed sure with grace, and was well known in the village. The three farmers raised their heads mechanically, and looked up the road toward the advancing horseman.

"John Signer!" they exclaimed, with as little energy as possible, and then fell back into their old positions, after routing sundry dogs and cats that congregated about their feet for the sole purpose of being as lazy and indifferent to the things of the world as their masters.

John Signer was the horseman, and was too well known in Lowndale to excite even the passing interest of any of the villagers. He, I added with his twin brother Albert, about two miles north of the village. He was noted as a daring rider and a dead shot. He was just the friend to have when in need, and the worst enemy you would wish to meet in a tight place.

Albert, his brother, was as much like him in disposition, features, and manners as cream is possible for a man brother to be. They looked alike, walked alike, and were in love with the same girl—Edna Biddwell.

While dressing and looking alike was conducive to harmony, living the same life was a different thing altogether. Neither one had ever spoken to the other about the affair, yet each one was perfectly aware of the movements and desires of the other.

Edna Middway, the object of their love, was a charming little country maiden of eighteen summers. She liked John well, and thought a great deal of Albert. By her they were alike, both looked charmingly; both were handsome men, and both were wealthy. What more could a young lady want? The truth of the matter, as it stood then, was she was in love with both, but not deeply enough to be able to distinguish one from the other.

Edna had received a college education, and, besides owning considerable land, she was the only heir of a rich old aunt with whom she resided. Both John and Albert were well aware of the feelings that existed between the brothers, and both were in a quandary as to what to do in the pending crisis. Edna, not being able to make up her mind, let matters drift along in the same old way, and at the same time kept the flame of love burning in the breasts of the brothers.

On this particular bright day in October, 1849, Edna was seated in the orchard under the branches of a huge pear tree. In her lap was a work-basket, the contents of which she was busily engaged in mending, while at her feet sat Albert, reading glowing accounts of California life from a Boston paper.

Edna did not pay very strict attention to Albert or his reading, and he got the stretched himself, and said:

"Edna, I would like to go out there and try my luck, but—"

"What would," asked Edna innocently enough.

"But"—here Albert heard the clatter of horses' feet, but after assuring himself that no one was looking he bent over her until his face almost touched hers and continued:

"But I would prefer to remain here, love, you and be loved in return."

"Oh, Albert! How foolish you are! What would John say to this?"

"John! John! What do I care for John? whispered, in a tone that was intensely deadly pale. "Yes! Edna, I love you. Will you be mine? Answer, Edna!"

Albert looked pleadingly into her large hazel eyes. Edna remained silent and thoughtful for a few moments, but when she was about to reply they were both startled by a long, loud whistle—a whistle they both knew to be John's. They both jumped to their feet, and there, sure enough, was John reining up against a fence not ten yards distant.

John looked at both in silence for a few seconds, then turned, mounted his horse, and rode away. No sooner had he turned out of the lane than Albert made a hasty departure, telling Edna that he would return the next day to hear her answer. What occurred or what words passed between the brothers that night was a mystery for a long time. On the following morning, however, John Signer turned up among the missing.

The village was thoroughly agitated over the affair. Albert could in no way account for the strange disappearance of his brother. No one had seen him on the previous evening, and it was thought there was some for his strange conduct. But, after all, in three months' time this was all forgotten. There was one person who did not forget John so easily, and that was Edna.

Three years rolled away, and found Albert still in Lowndale, and still courting Edna; but in spite of all his persuasive speeches she still refused to become his wife. She had at last received a letter from one of the brothers she loved, and it was John. True, John was away, where she could not tell, yet she consoled herself with the idea that he would return some day.

Albert prospered so well that it became necessary for him to seek new and more substantial barns and storehouses on his farm. Accordingly he hired a double team and set about demolishing the old ones. When the workmen came to tear up the flooring of a certain barn, they were horrified to find the countless skeleton of a man lying under it.

Once upon the village was wrought into fever heat over the strange case. Suppositions formed themselves into conclusions, and the outcome of the whole affair was that Albert was arrested, thrown in jail, and charged with the murder of his brother John.

At the preliminary examination he was bound over to the higher court under the charge of murder in the first degree.

Albert stoutly protested his innocence, but the fact that he could give no satisfactory account of what had happened on the fatal night weighed heavily against him.

During his confinement in the county jail Edna, who ministered to his wants and cheered him up to pass through the ordeal like a man.

The day of the trial came, and the villagers turned out en masse to witness the proceedings. The case had become a celebrated one throughout the country. Witnesses were introduced to show that the brothers quarrelled frequently. The three sleepy farmers who were sitting on the veranda that afternoon in October, 1849, testified that John had used some little "cross words" when he returned that afternoon from the south and stopped to water his horse.

With tears in her eyes Edna told of all that happened on that particular afternoon, and even went so far as to tell all Albert had told her about "love.

Albert's defense was entire innocence. He retailed how John had entered the house that night about eight o'clock, and had asked him if he had asked Edna to be his wife. He testified that he told John that he had, whereupon John took his hand, pressed it tightly, and left the house without saying another word. That was all that Albert could say.

To all present this was a very improbable story.

The prosecuting attorney in his argument introduced the skeleton and demonstrated the fact that it was none other than that of John Signer. Albert's attorney made a short but forcible plea; the Judge made his usual charge to the jury; and the twelve men, "tried and true," retired to an ante-room.

Wise heads said that the jury would not be out very long, so the crowd remained in the court-room. Albert was transferred back to the jail. Ten days passed, and still the jury did not come in. Some rich families have a private tower of their own—a sort of family mausoleum. The public burial towers, of which there are two, stand on Malabar Hill, in a garden of flowering shrubs overlooking the sea. Here, amid fragrant bowers of roses and jessamines, stand these towers of silence, as they are called—ghastly receptacles for the dead. They are about thirty feet high and sixty feet wide. On the top of each is an open grating on which the bodies are laid in three circles—child in the center, then the women, and men at the outer edge. Immense vultures, of prey are forever hovering with their sharp hungry eyes, round these towers, or sitting perched on them, solemnly waiting for the grateful feast that is never long delayed—a feast which daily averages three Parsees, besides women and children, for it is estimated that each day three of these prosperous, intelligent, well-to-do, looking merchants find their last resting-place in the voracious maws of these ravenous birds. And when the birds have done their part, and wind and sun and rain have all combined to whiten the skeleton to a thing like polished ivory, gradually the bones separate and fall through the open grating into a well below the tower, whence, it is said, they are taken by a subterranean passage and cast into the sea, and so the space is left clear for the next comers. *Mrs. Sullivan's Magazine.*

TO THE COLLEGE STUDENT.

BY LARRY LUNDY.

Study hard and study long,
Study right and study strong,
With your vocabulary of song,
Life is but begun.

Study Latin, study Greek,
French and German, too;
Learn to write and how to speak,
Is good advice I hand on.

Give mathematics earnest thought,
Study science, too;
Study everything that's taught—
Yes, and dabble a little more!

Then prepare to choose a sphere
Where all your powers
And perhaps you'll find it here—
Out upon the plains.

Be a cowboy, gaudy, grand,
Punching uncle steers,
Sweeping o'er the prairie wild,
Mocking mortal fears;

Or, if you your talents ply
Here's another plan:
Rent a hoosgow and—wait—
Be a base-ball man!

The Little Tramp.

BY TOM TEASALL.

Several years ago, while employed as local editor of a Western rural newspaper, I was taking my customary afternoon ramble about town one day when I heard a voice behind me. I turn to see who was approaching and:

"Where do you sleep last night, Bud?"

I stopped and turned to see who this "bud" was that had been asked such a singular question. I saw a spare and apparently not over nine years old, and his pinched features gave evidence of pain. His feet were bare, and a hat several sizes too large covered his head to the ears. His clothes were common, not neat. He passed the crawl of dogs, and with a step that indicated energy and activity came toward me.

"Mister, do you know anybody that wants to hire a boy?" he asked, in a pure childish voice, and the lonest blue eyes looked at me hopefully for an answer.

I knew of no one who was wanting to hire a boy, especially one so small. My interrogator was disappointed at my negative answer, and was doubtless greatly in need of assistance.

"What kind of work, I inquired, "can you do?"

"Oh, sir, most any kind," he replied. "I can build fires and sweep and run errands and saw wood, but the last work I had was on a farm, and there I dropped corn and pulled weeds and watered and fed the stock, but I took the chills, and Mr. Thompson told me that he wouldn't need me any longer, and he gived me two dollars and told me I have to go somewhere else."

"And how long now have you been without work?"

"Almost six weeks."

"And do you mean to say that you have lived on two dollars all this time?"

"No, sir. I got so cold o' nights that I almost froze, and I took one dollar and seventy-five cents and bought this coat"—and he looked down at the coat fondly—"and the balance I put in my pocket to save it so when I got hungry," he added.

The boy stood before me as if he expressed me that he was telling the truth, and, interested in being a part of business, I began questioning him.

"Where is your home?" I asked.

"I haven't got any," he replied.

"Is your father or mother alive?"

"No, sir; they're both been dead a long time. When they died a man come and got my little brother and took him away, and I don't know where they went. Mr. Campbell said I had take care of me, but I wanted to be with my brother and sister, and I ran away and went the way I saw the man go, but I got lost and couldn't find them, so I just kept on going," and here the little strange tramp broke out into deep sobs.

"Mister, if you know anybody that wants to use a boy, please tell him," he said imploringly after a moment's silence, "cause I'm so hungry."

I took the boy to a restaurant near at hand and directed the waiter to give him whatever he wanted. In the conversation in the meantime I learned that he had been tramping from place to place since the death of his parents, working at whatever he could get to do for a living, often going for days with scarcely anything to eat, and frequently sleeping out-doors at night. However, in all his tramps he had never been in a city, and seemed wholly ignorant of the homeless boy in the world. He knew nothing about foundlings and newsboys. When asked why he did not go to the "orphans" Home, he answered that if there was such a place, and his eyes beamed with delight at the thought of such a place, he knew it.

"Oh, I'd do anything for a home!" he exclaimed. "I don't know what I'd do if I have good home and good parents to take care of—and aren't you so tender!

"Did you ever go to school?" I asked.

"No."

"Can you read?"

"Yes, sir. My mother and Sunday-school teacher learned me to read, and I never forgot how. I read old papers whenever I can get them."

"Can you write, also?"

"Yes, sir; and just let me write something for you to show you."

I handed him my note-book and pencil.

"What do you want me to write?" he asked.

"Well," I replied, "write your name."

He slowly and carefully scrawled his name on a page of the note-book, and with a sort of triumphant smile handed I to me, remarking:

"Can you beat that?"

The awkward, irregular letters, running across the page so though each was afraid of getting too near the other, formed the boldest, most "Spencerian" hand I ever looked at.

As I had considerable rock to do, I told Tom that I would now have to go, but requested him to come to the *Journal* office in a few days, and there I dropped corn and pulled weeds and watered and fed the stock, but I took the chills, and Mr. Thompson told me that he wouldn't need me any longer, and he gived me two dollars and told me I have to go somewhere else."

"And how long now have you been without work?"

"Almost six weeks."

"And do you mean to say that you have lived on two dollars all this time?

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"Our First Gray Hair."

As the first big pattering drops that fall
Make us shiver and start in fear
Make us shiver and start in fear lest they warn us of
Of a storm, or of coming rain,
So it is with life, when we are growing old,
And age steals unawares,
We shiver and start if the truth were told,
At the sight of our first gray hair.

We mark not the light of our noonday hours;
Like the first strokes of down doth bring;
We hail not the birth of our summer flowers
As we do the first snowdrops of spring:
On the bleak winter wind we look not with grief
Though it howl through the branches bare,
But we sigh when we witness the brown autumn leaf,
And behold nature's first gray hair.

Gray hairs may come when the beaming eye
Has none of its brightness left,
When the cheek has become a wrinkled fain decay
Youth's flower has been nipped in the bud,
Yet the wrinkled brow looks young and green,
Though a sapless trunk may be there,
And thought of decay on our cheeks may be seen
When we witness our first gray hair.

Come early, come late, like a knock at the door
Is our first gray hair to us,
And it joins with its silence the years that await
With the years forever fled;
It silently tells us we are journeying on—
It silently questions—Where?—
Oh! where unknown, were the truth but known,
Is soon in our first gray hair.

SHORT-LIVED.

Mortality Statistics of Various Countries Show that Americans Are Short-Lived.

The Medical and Surgical Reporter has recently printed a comparative analysis of the mortality statistics of the United States, France, England, and Ireland, which is anything but flattering in the presentation it makes of the probabilities of life in this country. The tables for this country are those found in the volume of the last census report, which has recently been issued, and the tables of the other countries are made up from official data of the same period. As in the year 1880 there was no general epidemic in this country, and as it is not known that that year was in any way out of the common in the countries of Western Europe, it is presumable that the record presented is a fair average of other years.

Not to confuse the reader by statistical tabulations, it may suffice to say that the tables in the census report show that the average duration of life of people in the United States is less than twenty years; that is to say, of all of those born fully one-half die before they have completed their twentieth year. Of course, the death rate is largest among very young children, about 40 per cent dying before the age of five. But after that period the death rate with us seems to maintain itself on what might be termed the high pressure scale, and thus only twenty-two American men and women out of 100 live to be more than fifty years of age, and only about four out of 100 live to be eighty years of age. It is asserted in the census reports that the rates of mortality are higher in the large cities than in the country districts, though it is quite probable that this increase is shown in the mortality of children under five years of age, rather than in the rates of death appertaining to those of more advanced years.

The comparison of our tables with those of England is somewhat to our disadvantage, though not as much as similar comparisons instituted between the death rates of metropolis and those of France and Ireland. The average duration of life of age in England is, on the whole, higher than that of this country. On the other hand, 17 per cent of our population as between the ages of five and twenty years, while in England the death rate of this period is only 8 per cent of the whole. In the United States 24 per cent of the population die between the ages of twenty and fifty, while in England the average mortality is only 21 per cent between the ages of twenty and fifty-five. It thus transpires that there are, proportionately, as many people in England who live to be seventy-five years of age as there are people in the United States who live to be seventy years of age.

But when we come to France the showing is very much more to our disadvantage. As we said above, only twenty-two people out of 100 in the United States live to the age of fifty, while in France forty-eight people out of 100 attain that age; and while with us only about 10 per cent of the inhabitants reach the age of threescore years and ten, in France 25 per cent of all those born survive that traditional limit of human life. The death rate among children in France is relatively unarakable, standing at 26 per cent for those under five years, to 40 per cent as given in our statistics.

In Ireland the death rate among children under five years of age is about the same as in France. Where we lose half of our population by the age of twenty the Irish only part with 35 per cent of theirs, and almost one-half of the deaths are of persons over forty-five years of age. The Irish do not seem to die as long a period as the Frenchman, and yet nearly five in 100 of the deaths are of persons over eighty-five years of age—a showing in all respects better than ours.

The conclusions to be drawn from this exhibit, says the Boston *Herald*, are entirely to the detriment of our sanitary system of social and business life. The high rate of mortality among children under five years of age may be due to a number of different causes, such as insufficient care, want of physical strength on the part of parents, and, perhaps, unsanitary conditions of life. The exceptional high rate of mortality at the period between ten and twenty years of age can doubtless be attributed to the social excitement, vertigo almost, on dissipation, in which young people in this country are allowed to indulge, and, perhaps, also to the tension upon the physical system of our methods of education. It is certainly a significant fact that, proportionately, nearly twice as many Americans die in the decade between their tenth and twentieth years as English young people of similar ages. That so few of our people live to be over fifty is equally significant; for, while we have better food and better lodgings, and while the sanitary conditions of existence are studied here with, perhaps, as great care as elsewhere, there are evidently altogether insufficient to offset the results of the wear and tear of existence, which are the concomitants of our highly nervous and intense social and business activity.

There are, no doubt, advantages attendant upon the American system of life; but if statistics prove anything, they demonstrate that we obtain these advantages at an enormous cost. Certainly, for the purpose of sustaining our social and business system, and for the enjoyment of life as we endeavor to enjoy it, we practically sacrifice not less than 25 per cent of our possible years of existence. It is said that the exhibit now is less appalling than it once was; that the statistics of life insurance companies indicate the slow but sure tendency toward greater longevity; but this is, perhaps, the case all over the world, and our people are at the present time so far down on the list that enormous gains would have to be made before we can put ourselves on a plane of equality with the people of other countries. Clearly, the exhibit that we have given above is one deduction from our census reports of which we have no reason to be proud.

Mrs. Ferdinand Ward.

In a recent interview with reporters who visited him in his Sing Sing Prison, Ferdinand Ward, ex-wizard of Wall street, told them it was not true that he had stored away several millions of dollars out of his illgotten gains. "My wife is living on less than $1,500 a year," he said. I was in Stamford, Conn., the other day on business, and chanced to make some inquiries about the life of Mrs. Ward, who is living there. From what I heard and saw I was convinced that if Mrs. Ward really drew on less than $1,500 per annum she is as peculiarly talented in financial management as her enterprising husband. Her house is a large, three-story dwelling. A sweeping carriage drive leads near the portico on the side, and in the rear is a well-appointed stable sheltering three horses.

The big shade-trees on the grounds, from one of which depended a hammock filled with satin-covered cushions, a group of cozy easy-chairs on the portico, and hanging baskets filled with flowers and trailing plants—all this gave an appearance of wealth which seemed altogether incompatible with the small income which Mrs. Ward says she enjoys. While I stood eying the house with the curiosity and freedom of a stranger Mrs. Ward came out the front door and commenced to water and arrange the plants in the swinging baskets on the portico. She wore a dainty morning wrapper of foulard silk, which, despite its flowing proportions, could not conceal the beautiful contour of her graceful figure.

There was a cold, indifferent look on her face and a certain mechanism about her movements which showed that her mind was not on her work. Could she have been thinking of her dashing young husband, prowling about somewhere within the gray stone walls up among the Hudson hills? It seemed more than possible, as once she paused, and, setting herself slowly in one of the chairs, she gazed wearily down the road. She sat like a statue for nearly three minutes, when she caught a glimpse of the motionless spectator near the street, then she got up and disappeared. Mrs. Ward's house is small, but it is handsomely furnished, and she keeps three servants. It can cost no less than $5,000 or $4,000 per annum she certainly has acquired the faculty of making a dollar go a great deal further than most people.—*New York Letter in Baltimore American.*

Song of the Shirt.

"Say," said a conductor on the Big Four road this morning, as he jumped out at North Bend is fairly profile with the moonlight, "I do flourish in its darkened atmosphere."

"Anything new lately?"

"Not just lately, but good, nevertheless. A passenger from the west and eastward-bound were lines dissolved with the dust and grime of travel. It seems he expected to meet friends in Chicago, and, wanting to make an early appearance, he concluded to change in his sleeping car. He got the change and was ready to drop the worn garment. I saw him when he came for his clean shirt just as we shot into the station. There was a few seconds of deafening din and clatter, and then we shot into daylight with an echo that seemed to cling to the cars, and, to gold what a sight met our eyes. The poor fellow had put his head through the neckband, but the sleeves were stuck together by the starch, and there he stood, like Don Quixote's windmill, with his arms thrashing about, his hands trying to push through to the wristbands, and a generous spread of snow-white linen, that reached his knees on all sides. You bet I hustled him into a private department, and you should have seen him do a fancy job of frescoing in the seamstress line. He ripped up the shirts, the road, the tunnel, and my how he did give it to the starch, and the conductor laughed until he was red in the face as he called "Riverside."—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

The Fourteen Great Mistakes.

Somebody has condensed the mistakes of life, and arrived at the conclusion that there are fourteen of them. Most people would say, if they told the truth, that there was no limit to the mistakes of life; that they were like the drops in the ocean or the sands of the shore in number, but it is well to be accurate. Here, then, are fourteen great mistakes: It is a great mistake to set one's heart too much on anything; and judge people accordingly; to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mold all dispositions alike; to yield to temptation; to strive to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what can not be remedied; not to allow for the human; not to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything.—*New York Sun.*

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHARLES J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

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F. & A. M.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 347, meet Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall

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1872. 1887

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CONTRACTING AND BUILDING,

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Daily Mail —AND— **Stage Line TO EAST JORDAN.**

During the coming winter, Burns & Scroggie, agents for the Daily Mail, will carry the mails between Charlevoix and East Jordan, leaving Charlevoix at 7.00 A. M. and leaving East Jordan by noon. Returning, leave East Jordan at 1.00 P. M., arriving at Charlevoix by 6.00 P. M. Passengers and light express will be taken.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be made for it in New York.

Political Notes and News.

THERE are now any number of country republican papers willing to subscribe to the assertion made a year ago by certain partisan democratic journals that Gov. Luce is narrow-minded. They are vexed at his veto of the supervisors' proceedings bill, and are disposed to make the governor realize that there is no balm in Gilead.—Saginaw Courier.

HENRY W. GRADY, of the Atlanta Constitution, writes of Cleveland's prospects: "The south is more than satisfied with his record, and there will not be a division of sentiment in any state from Virginia to Texas on the question of his renomination. He will carry every state in the south into the convention and will not lose half a dozen delegates. In the electoral college he will not lose a single vote from the south."

It is unfortunate that the first official acts of the interior examination should be a suspension of some of the most important features of the law. The commission is given authority to suspend certain features of the law, after investigation, but it has suspended them pending investigation. The public would have been much better satisfied if the law had been tried first and suspended upon a demonstration of its impracticability or pernicious effect.

JUSTICE COOLEY is taking the same course on the inter-state commission that he did while on the Michigan supreme bench. There never was a finding of fact by your but that Cooley could find a pretext for setting it aside, there never was a cause in equity appealed to his court wherein he failed to find reason to disagree with the court below if he felt so disposed, and there never was an enactment of the legislature that Cooley could not find reasons for holding un-constitutional.

The surest way of procuring the repeal of a pernicious law is to enforce it, that the evils may be made to appear. This rule should be applied to the inter-state commerce law. Enforce the law to the bitter end then if it may see its effects on commerce and if the effect is injurious it will be repealed. But if the law be suspended in some localities and enforced in others it will be difficult to see just what effect on the commerce of the country at large the law will have. Let the law be enforced while it is the law, and let its merits and demerits be known.

The special committee which was appointed to investigate the national banking system of the land made its report in the house Friday morning. They examined 17 companies doing business in the state, and the disclosures are of a most damaging character. The report of the assessment companies were found to be rotten to the core, insuring anybody, no matter of what age, state of health, or occupation the party insured knew of the transaction. The report shows that nine out of every ten of the persons insured in these companies made no application nor were they aware that such insurance had been placed upon their lives. The insurance was generally taken out by some beneficiary who forged the signatures to the application, paid the assessments, and pocketed the money obtained on the death of the insured.

Even since the world began there has been a class of men who are a species of parasite, desiring to live upon the pecuniary strength of others, and are continually working up schemes with which to dupe those of their fellow men who are honest themselves and think all men are. This is the class of beings that of late have been working the towns in the northern part of Michigan and Wisconsin, and are now working western and southern towns. The following from the Detroit Evening Journal gives a fair illustration of the game: The scheme of "booming" towns in the west is the principal work of a syndicate of Minneapolis capitalists. It is said that they are working Duluth and Wichita at the same time by the same methods. They pick out an obscure town with few natural resources, and after one or two "wash" deals in real estate they succeed in working up a "boom." The suckers are taken in and the excitement is kept up until the originators have pulled out with their "boodle." Then the town falls back deader than ever and the plotters go to another place. In California the same thing is being done, but the papers of San Francisco have had the courage to expose some of the humbugs. It is said that a man cannot alight from a train to stretch his legs without danger of being kidnapped by real-estate sharks and hurried off in a buggy to view the site of some future city. At Wichita the speculators have boomed some property till it is bringing $3,000 a front foot, with plenty of gulls to buy it, and they have cut roads through corn-fields and on them have laid rails down over which mules pull empty street cars so that they may say "the street cars pass the door." It is simply a revival of the old trick by which Martin Chuzlewit and Mark Tapley were decoyed into the ague-smitten swamps of Eden.

The National Banks.

A new interest seems to be awakening on the currency question. Many who never gave it any thought, want us to tell them "all about the national banks."

The national banks were created early in the war and their currency became plentiful in 1863-64. They are corporations created by the government, with not less than five incorporators and no less than $50,000 capital. These incorporators secure U. S. interest bearing bonds to the amount of capital they desire, and and deposit them in the federal treasury and draw interest on them, which has ranged upon various classes of bonds all the way from 3 to 5 per cent. The secretary of the treasury then issues to them a charter and 90 per cent of their bonds in national bank notes, upon which they pay the government one per cent tax. They are then ready to open a national bank and loan these notes to the people at such rates of interest as they can get, or speculate with them as best they can. They also have to deposit $100,000 bonds with the government, and draw interest on it too from Uncle Sam, and issue $90,000 of national bank notes and draw interest on them from the people. The deposit of bonds with the government is to secure the redemption of these notes, and in no way secures depositors. So that a national bank is no safer than any other bank so far as depositors are concerned. The bulk of these bonds which secure the national bank issue, were procured at a discount of 50 per cent during the war, so that a deposit of $100,000 bonds represented $50,000 real capital, which makes 5 per cent interest on the bonds, 10 per cent on the real capital invested in the bonds. This enabled five men with a capital of $50,000, to draw interest on $100,000 and loan $90,000 to the people at from 6 to 25 per cent interest, as out in the territories.

The money power, which sits behind the national bank throne secured the depreciation of the green back at the very inception of the system. The bill under which all our greenbacks were issued originally provided that they should be a full legal tender for all debts, both public and private. The bill was so framed and so passed the house, in the face of the opposition of every gold gamber in the land. The money power in the senate and conspired to have the greenback would be a legal tender for payment of soldiers, but not for this bond-holders and gold gamblers. This enabled them to so depreciate it that at times during the war one dollar of gold would purchase $2.85 of greenbacks. This conspiracy between the money power and congress enabled the national banks to purchase bonds at from forty to fifty cents on the dollar. They thus purchased the $400,000,000 bonds which are deposited in the federal treasury to secure the payment of their notes for about $200,000,000 or less. On this $200,000,000 they have drawn an average rate of five per cent interest for about twenty four years, which compounded semi-annually would make about $7,000,000 paid by the American people to the national banks for furnishing them $350,000,000 in currency twenty four years and to this must be added their notes for about $200,000,000 which they made on the bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, which are now worth a premium. A profit of $9 on an investment of $2 for twenty-four years is pretty good.

But this is only part of the steal, it may be regarded as only the tools with which the national bank patriots opened the great American vault. Upon depositing the $400,000,000 of bonds with the federal treasury, they received $350,000,000 national bank notes, for which they paid the government a tax of one per cent per annum. They took these notes home and loaned them out to the people at an average rate of 9 per cent and this has been the work of the national banks ever since and their profits can be best measured by the depression of our industries, the impoverishment of labor and widespread bankruptcy, which has devastated our land.

The interest compounded on the loan of these notes for twenty-four years and the profit of speculations, at a modest estimate, would reach at least $1,000,000,000!

But this is not all. The profits of usurious greed can only be measured by its opportunity. These national banks had an average deposit available for loans on call of no less than $1,000,000,000. Assuming that they loaned this on call at only three per cent, this would mean a profit of $1,000,000,000; but it is far more likely they got six per cent for it, in which case it netted them $2,000,000,000, but in order to do them no injustice we estimate this item at $1,000,000,000.

Now, to recapitulate:

Profit on bond speculation	$ 200,000,000
Interest on $400,000,000 bonds, secure issue of notes 5 per cent twenty-four years	700,000,000
Interest on $350,000,000 at 9 per cent	1,000,000,000
Interest on deposits loaned at 3 per cent twenty-four years on call	1,000,000,000
	$2,900,000,000
Original gold investment deducted	200,000,000
Taxes paid government	8,000,000
Net profit	$2,692,000,000

This shows a net annual profit of $112 per cent on their original investment of $200,000,000, or twelve times the annual profit of the average producer in the most prosperous times. These are indisputable facts. The record is there, and the astounding development of millionaires in our land during this period, and the impoverishment of the real producers, corroborate the record.

Of course, the national bank monopoly, with such a corruption fund at its disposal, backed by every other monopoly, with access to the ear of the administration, in possession of the United States treasury and senate, sustained by a hireling press and every corrupt party boss in the land is strongly, will not admit these facts. But the light is spreading, and while every industry in the land is under their thumb, they have not yet got a mortgage on the intelligence and patriotism of the rolling of mass.

They say that the national banks are a great improvement upon the old wild cat state bank system. This is true, but the national bank system is conducted by the old state bank robbers, and it is not likely that in this age of invention they have failed to make some progress.

When Sherman alleges that the national bank currency is the best that human wisdom can devise, he utters a falsehood, because he knows better. He knows that during the past twenty-four years we have had an equal amount ($350,000,000) of greenbacks which never cost the people anything except the cost of printing them. He knows also that they never would have been depreciated had not the senate entered into a conspiracy with the money power to commit the crime. He knows that specie payment was resumed simply by the government accepting its own notes at their face fourteen years after the war was over. He knows that the depreciation of the greenbacks was kept up purposely for the benefit of the gold gamblers, and to induce the people to abandon the greenback. He knows that in 1874, he, as the secretary of the treasury and the agent of Wall street, commenced his pet scheme of destroying the greenback, and that he was stopped by a bill forced through congress by public sentiment. He knows that then the shylocks still insisted that the greenback was not money, and that they appealed to the supreme court of the United States for a decision, and that, to their astonishment, the court decided in favor of the people's money, pronouncing the greenback money for all purposes. He knows that it is the duty of congress, under the constitution, to furnish the people a stable and uniform currency. He also knows that congress has no more right to furnish the people banks than it has to furnish them dry goods stores and saloons. All these things are well-known to Mr. Sherman, and when he asserts the contrary he poses as a knave or fool, and no one for a moment imagines that John is a fool, except in the scriptural sense, that all monopolists are fools in the end.

We hear no malice to Mr. Sherman. On every question except currency he was on the side of the American people, and why he permits this fatal mistake on finance to mar a brilliant career is incomprehensible.—Industrial News.

The Inter-State Commerce Law.

It was to be expected that the new inter state commerce law should create much dissatisfaction in certain localities and in certain lines of business. Any city which was favored by the railways at the expense of other cities, or of the towns of a section, might naturally be expected to raise an outcry against the taking away of special favors. The same would be expected of a class of travelers who as a rule obtained special rates.

Hence the denunciations of a bill on the part of the theatrical combinations, and of the "drummers" and their employers, because they can get no cheaper tickets than the general public; and the noble army of deadheads, the "free pass fiends," who squeal like hungry pigs because they have to pay to travel, like the rest of humanity.

That the law will act unfavorably in some instances is undoubtedly true. It was to be expected. The old order of things favored the large cities which are the terminal points of all through traffic, at the expense of all intermediate points. The discrimination was in favor of the great cities against the smaller interior towns. The law undoes this injustice and the cities denounce it. The towns which are thus benefited, because they do not realize the advantages which have been restored to them. The work of rectifying the results of years of discrimination will be unfavorable to many interests in the cities enjoying the advantages through that injustice. It is going to take time to remedy these things and equalize matters.

The operation of the statute will largely increase the earnings of the roads. The increased revenue to the Pennsylvania alone, from the cutting off of free passes, is estimated at $200,000 annually. The commission should take hold of this matter at once, and exercise the power vested in them to the utmost to protect the people.—Toledo Blade.

What the Tariff has done for the Farmer.

Some idea of the loss resulting to the farmers of this country from the restrictions of international commerce which have been imposed by our monopoly-dominated congresses under the plea of "protecting home industries." Any city which was favored by the railways at the expense of other cities, or of the towns of a section, might naturally be expected to raise an outcry against the taking away of special favors. The same would be expected of a class of travelers who as a rule obtained special rates.

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What the Tariff has done for the Farmer.

Some idea of the loss resulting to the farmers of this country from the restrictions of international commerce which have been imposed by our monopoly-dominated congresses under the plea of "protecting home industries." As it is blighting the fairest and the richest agricultural sections on the globe with the mildew of restricted markets and low prices. How the farmers feel the cause of their misfortunes which have been imposed upon them by this infernal system of high tariff.—Lansing Journal.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Columbia College has just celebrated its 100th anniversary.

At a crossing near Waverly, N. Y., J. P. Taylor, aged 60, his wife and his 17-year old son were instantly killed by a train.

Secretary Edge, of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, killed five cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia on the farm of John Frye, in Manor Township.

Because of the low stage of water and the scarcity of boats, work in the mines between McKeesport and Brownsville, Pa., is suspended. Six millions bushels of coal are ready for shipment. High railway rates have crippled the trade.

The continued heavy importations of iron and steel prompt a trade journal of Philadelphia to allege that there are under-valuations in the Custom House at New York.

Mrs. Sarah E. Howe, of Boston, who was once imprisoned for swindling women by a woman's bank scheme, and who re-established her bank on being released from prison, has fled with $50,000 intrusted to her. A warrant has been issued for her arrest.

Thousands of dollars' worth of spurious Virginia bonds have been unloaded in Boston and New York.

The Mayors of Pittsburg and Allegheny appear in license an exhibition by the John L. Sullivan combination.

A big fire in the New York docks was caused by a large leakage of oil from the Standard Company's main pipe, the oil floating on the water being set on fire by sparks from a passing tug. The aggregate loss was about $150,000.

The pews in Grace and Trinity Episcopal church, on Broadway, N. Y., are to be made free as rapidly as private ownership ceases or sittings can be official. The late Miss Wolfe left $250,000 to Grace Church and in the abolition of rentals.

WESTERN.

The wholesale jewelry firm of Clapp & Davies, of Chicago, confessed judgment for $137,500. Their assets are estimated at $85,000.

George Werner, teacher of a village school near Minneapolis, punished a refractory pupil named Henry Sengbusch by striking his wrists with a ruler, and the boy fell back in his seat unconscious. Supposing that he had fainted the teacher threw two pails of water over him, but the pupil was dead. Werner fled, but subsequently gave himself up. The parents of the deceased had been pursuing him with threats of lynching, as the boy's father claimed that his son was choked to death.

The body of President Lincoln, which has been secreted for eight years, was on the 14th inst., removed to the main chamber in the monument, together with the body of Mrs. Lincoln, and deposited in a grave excavated for that purpose near the stone sarcophagus, which is supposed to have held the body of the martyred President. A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says:

Since the attempt to steal the body made several years ago it has been concealed in a corridor reached only by traversing a winding stair and a ladder. Then was apparently secure as the vault in which it was sealed. When the funeral of Mrs. Lincoln was finally placed in a secretary vault, and public attention was not attracted to the subsequent disposition of the remains of her husband, the Board of Home Lands where the bodies were kept, thought it a fitting and appropriate disposition that the body of the President was in view of the vault in which it has been placed was built for that purpose exclusively. It was made with solid, arched cover, and leveled to conform to the floor of the corridor, and was concealed. The grave in which the body was secreted was excavated by members of the guard of honor in the sublevel of the monument, and at that point was sitting. The members of the guard of honor were sworn to secrecy and faithful. Before Mr. Lincoln's body was finally established in the place of rest it was twice disturbed. The last and whatever has fallen off and the face is very black. The contour is lovely, perfect and the face is said to strongly resemble that of the bronze statue on the monument.

The premature explosion of a blast in the Iron Vein, Calumet, resulted in the killing of six men and the wounding of seven others.

Sixty meat-dealers at Akron, Ohio, recently received in handsome engraved blotters from Chicago by Armour & Co. The firm opened three retail markets and speedily brought the hornets to a halt.

The explosion of a barrel of varnish resulted in a fire which destroyed the building at Milwaukee occupied by the Charles Bannbach Company, wholesale druggists. The loss is about $17,000, with insurance of $60,000.

The business portion of Ainsworth, Iowa, was swept by fire, causing a loss of between $50,000 and $75,000. Twenty-seven buildings were destroyed, and many families rendered homeless.

A genuine Western cyclone visited the allnearby vicinity of Wessing, Minn., last week. The storm commenced at St. Clairville, Ohio, extended ten miles west, and is as rare as a Wheeling. Everything in its path was swept away, but strange to say the loss of life reported as being small. The damage is estimated at $1,000,000.

The jury in the case of John Arensdorf, charged with the murder of the Mr. Haddock, of Sioux City, Iowa, failed to agree, and was discharged after having been out twenty hours. On the first ballot the jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction, but after the third ballot one of the jurors joined the majority, leaving only one—Dennis O'Connor, in favor of conviction. Judge Lewis was at first disposed to send the jury back, but changed his mind when Juror O'Connell announced his resolute determination, and his mind in the matter could not be changed if he was given twelve days for work.

For the murder of Miss Ella Bower in July last, E. F. Cunn was last week executed at Centralia, Ill., in the presence of 10,000 people.

Burglars at Coshocton, Ohio, administered a fatal dose of chloroform to Mrs. Amanda Murphy and her young daughter.

The condemner of an omipotent train reported night hirf to German mothers between Bellaire and Mount Vernon on his train.

In one of the schools at Wabash, Ind., thirteen children are down with cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The Governor of Colorado has issued a quarantine proclamation against the introduction of cattle from many of the Eastern States, including Illinois.

SOUTHERN.

Heavy rains have fallen in Western Texas, and the condolence of farmers and stockmen is fully restored.

The gross postal receipts at thirty of the larger postoffices in the country for the first three months of the current year, were $4,746,046, an increase of $381,481 over the corresponding period last year, or 8.7 per cent. The receipts increase and percentage increase at the principal Western and Southern cities were:

	Total receipts.	Per Increase.	Per cent.
Chicago	$530,603	$46,983	9.8
Boston	372,000	34,000	10
Cincinnati	111,000	5,000	4.7
San Francisco	91,000	5,000	5.8
Philadelphia	96,110	9,598	14.2
Cleveland	49,407	9,557	16.1
Detroit	40,000	6,317	8.7
New Orleans	74,859	8,419	6.4
St. Louis	79,000	8,000	6.3
Milwaukee	48,700	6,900	8.2
Kansas City	40,957	17,937	28.1
Indianapolis	42,278	10,000	19.1
St. Paul	44,472	10,964	20.1
Minneapolis	62,000	10,000	21.1
Toledo	39,000	5,000	9.1

The Rev. Dr. Alfred Lee, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Delaware, died at Wilmington, aged 81.

William A. Jay, of Champaign, Ill., will probably succeed Mr. Maynard as Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

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WASHINGTON.

A contract for furnishing steel-gun forgings and armor plates to the amount of $4,512,000, was awarded by Secretary Windom to the Bethlehem Iron Company, of Pennsylvania.

The quarterly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics shows that the consumption of distilled spirits, domestic and imported, in this country has increased from 43,000,000 gallons in 1880 to 72,000,000 in 1886; of wines from 4,800,000 gallons to 22,000,000; malt liquors from 60,000,000 gallons to 642,000,000. An elaborate table accompanies the report, in answer to a request of the chief of the bureau shows that the present average expenditure in this country per annum for malt and spirituous liquors and beer at retail is $700,000,000. The drinking population is estimated to be in 1886 14,925,417, making the average expenditure per capita $46.90. The wholesale cost of this liquor for which the retailer receives $700,000,000 is not more than $400,000,000. During the period from 1881 to 1886, inclusive, the consumption of coffee rose from 8.2 pounds per capita to 9.11 pounds, while the consumption of spirits and wine was decreased, and that of beer increased.

A Western firm of lawyers, of whom the Interstate Commerce Commissioners have never before heard, have asked permission to make use of the Commissioners' names as "references." A Pennsylvania man asks to be informed if that state can tax him for representing a New England manufacturing company "by sample only." He complains that the State's "trying to work a so-called mercantile tax on any one who has no office for headquarters to receive letters and samples and write letters." A California complains that he can't send refrigerators to Los Angeles under the present condition of things and asks relief. These are samples of hundreds of letters upon irrelevant matters received by the commission every day.

A. R. Lawton, of Georgia, has been appointed Minister to Austria, and N. W. McConnell, of Tennessee, Chief Justice of Montana. General O. B. Wilcox has been placed on the retired list.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has issued a new set of rules governing the operations of the department in the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other infectious diseases.

POLITICAL.

The Illinois House of Representatives has passed a bill prohibiting pool-selling in the State.

An Anti-Prohibition State Convention will be held at Dallas, Texas, May 4.

The Governor of New York has selected the Crosby lighthouse site.

The entire Election Board of a precinct in Jersey City was arrested for tampering with the ballot-box.

The Michigan House defeated, by a vote of 52 to 31, the bill conferring suffrage at school meetings on women.

A joint resolution proposing a woman suffrage constitutional amendment passed the Pennsylvania Senate.

A Lansing (Mich.) special says that "a dangerous organization, attended by fifty Legislators, appointed a committee to draw up a bill establishing three liquor license zones. For cities with 10,000 inhabitants and over, $500; under 10,000, $500; incorporated villages, $400; townships, $300. No discrimination is proposed between wine and beer licenses, and no brewer or liquor dealer will be allowed to sign a bond. After some discussion it was decided that drug stores wishing to sell liquor should pay the same tax as saloons. A proposition for the new laws enforced by a State constabulary met with favor by a majority of the members present."

The Dakota Senate has passed a bill prohibiting absolutely the manufacture and sale of bogus butter.

The Wisconsin Legislature, which has just adjourned, cut appropriations aggregating about $95,000.

The Florida Senate has passed a bill prohibiting the granting of free passes to delegates attending a nominating convention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The missing steamer Eagle has arrived at St. John with the thousand seals.

The report is confirmed of the purchase of the Von Raabe library for the purpose of bringing it to America. It was not bought for the Garrett Biblical Institute of Evanston, Ill., however, but is going to the Syracuse University. The library contains 25,000 volumes and 75,000 pamphlets, and is considered the finest historical collection in the world.

Largely attended meetings, called by Irish-American citizens to express sympathy for Ireland and protest against the coercion bill now before the British Parliament, were held in various cities of the United States on the 16th inst. In Washington City Congressman Springer presided over a gathering that filled Masonic Temple. Speeches were made by Congressmen Springer, Crain of Texas, and Staveley of Indiana, Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Broderick of Virginia, Gen. George A. Sheridan, ex-Senator Van Wyck, and others. Letters expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting were read from Senators Cameron, Sherman and Sabin and Congressman S. S. Cox. Strong resolutions were adopted. Gov. McGill presided at a mass-meeting in St. Paul. Speeches were made by Congressmen Wilson and McDonald, Mayor Ames, Senator Platt and others. Sympathetic letters were read from Senator Sherman and Congressman Kasson. Nelson, and resolutions were passed which strongly condemn coercion. There were similar demonstrations in New Orleans, Baltimore and other cities, at which the usual resolutions were passed and ordered sent to Mr. Gladstone.

Many prominent manufacturers of Canada appear anxious to be taken for US States as immical to their interests, and will favor any such scheme with all the means in their power.

Daniel Jewell, a wife-murderer, was executed in the jail yard at St. Louis. Ben Brown, a negro, was hanged at Nashville.

The failures throughout the United States for the week were only 186, as it from Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

Considering the embarrassment from uncertainty which has prevailed, it is made more satisfactory outlooke for a healthy general recovery of trade is unusually well. The unfavorable aspects are confined to a few points where real estate or mining speculation has been unusually active, and to those industries of which the supply of such stuff has been the most abundant

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Columbia College has just celebrated its 104th anniversary.

At a meeting near Waverly, N. Y., J. P. Taylor, aged 65, his wife, and his 17-year old son, were instantly killed by a train.

Secretary Edge, of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, killed five cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia on the farm of John Frye, in Mason Township.

Because of the low stage of water and the scarcity of beds, work in the mines between McKeesport and Brownsville, Pa., is suspended. Six millions bushels of coal are ready for shipment. High railway rates have crippled the trade.

The continued heavy importations of iron and steel prompt a trade journal of Philadelphia to allege that there are undervaluations in the Custom House at New York.

Mrs. Sarah E. Howe, of Boston, who was once imprisoned for swindling women by a woman's bank scheme, and who re-established her bank on being released from prison, has fled with $50,000 intrusted to her. A warrant has been issued for her arrest.

Thousands of dollars' worth of Western Virginia bonds have been unloaded in Boston and New York.

The Mayors of Pittsburg and Allegheny refused to license an exhibition by the John L. Sullivan combination.

A big fire in the New York docks was caused by a large leakage of oil from the Standard Company's main pipe, the oil floating on the water being set on fire by sparks from a passing tug. The aggregate loss was about $150,000.

The pews in Grace and Trinity Episcopal churches, on Broadway, N. Y., are to be made free as rapidly as private ownership centers or purchasers can be effected. The late Miss Wolfe left $200,000 to Grace Church to aid in the abolition of rentals.

WESTERN.

The wholesale jewelry firm of Clapp & Davies, of Chicago, confessed judgment for $137,000. Their assets are estimated at $85,000.

George Werner, teacher of a village school near Milwaukee, punished a refractory pupil named Henry Soughnoch by striking his wrists with a ruler, and the boy fell back in his seat unconscious. Supposing that he had fainted the teacher threw two pails of water over him, but the pupil was dead. Werner fled, but subsequently gave himself up. The tyranny of the community had been pursuing him with threats of lynching, as the boy's father claimed that his son was choked to death.

The body of President Lincoln, which has been covered for eight years, was on the 14th inst., removed to the vault beneath the monument, together with the body of Mrs. Lincoln, and deposited in a grave excavated for that purpose near the stone sarcophagus, which is supposed to have held the body of the martyred President. A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says:

Since the attempt to steal the body made some years ago it has been concealed in a surface vaulted cell by traversing a winding passage to which there was no apparent access, the entrance being in the floor of a room in the Funeral of Mrs. Lincoln. When the body was placed in a receiving vault, and preparations were not obtained to the satisfaction of ex-Gov. Oglesby and others, the members of the Lincoln Guard of Honor knew where the bodies were deposited, although the popular impression was that the place of the deposit of the dead man in the tomb of the monument. The vault in which it has been placed was built for that purpose underneath the floor. It is walled with the finest of brick, and the work is uniform in the floor in the vaulted wing of the monument. The grave in which the bodies of Lincoln and his wife were deposited by members of the guard of honor in the stillness of night. The atmosphere of the place was chilly, and the members of the guard bound themselves to secrecy within an hour. The place of the deposit was away so far beneath the coffin was placed that the sound reverberated. The hair and whiskers of the dead man and his features are plainly discernible, however, perfect, and the face is said to strongly resemble that of the bronze statue in the capitol.

The premature explosion of a blast at Buena Vista, Col., resulted in the killing of six men and the wounding of seven others.

Sixty meat-dealers at Akron, Ohio, recently refused to handle carcasses shipped thither from Chicago by Armour & Co. The firm opened three retail markets and speedily brought the boycott to a close.

The explosion of a barrel of varnish resulted in a fire which destroyed the building at Milwaukee occupied by the Charles Bassmann Varnish Company, wholesale druggists. The total loss is about $17,000, with insurance of $6,000.

The business portion of Ainsworth, Iowa, was swept away by fire, causing a loss of between $60,000 and $75,000. Twenty-seven buildings were destroyed, and many families rendered homeless.

A genuine Western cyclone visited the immediate vicinity of Wheeling, W. Va., last week. The storm commenced at St. Clairsville, Ohio, extended ten miles west, and as far east as Wheeling. Everything in its path was swept away, but strange to say the loss of life is reported as being small. The damage is estimated at $1,000,000.

The jury in the case of John Arendorf, charged with the murder of the Rev. M. Haddock, of Iowa City, Iowa, failed to agree, and were discharged, after having been out twenty hours. On the first ballot the jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction, but after the third ballot one of the jurors joined the majority, leaving only one—Dennis O'Connell—in favor of conviction. Judge Lewis was at first disposed to send the jury back, but changed his mind when Juror O'Connell addressed the court and announced that his position in the matter for evil can be changed if the jury were locked up for weeks.

For the murder of Miss Ella Bowen in July last, E. F. Chun was last week executed at Unionville, Mo., in the presence of 10,000 people.

Burglars at Coshocton, Ohio, admittedly intend a fatal dose of chloroform to Mrs. Joseph Bellaire and Mount Vernon on his trade.

The conductor of an emigrant train reported eight births to German mothers between Bellaire and Mount Vernon on his trip.

In one of the schools at Salem, Ind., thirteen children are down with cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The Governor of Colorado has issued a quarantine proclamation against the introduction of cattle from many of the Eastern States, including Illinois.

SOUTHERN.

Heavy rains have fallen in Western Texas, and the confidence of farmers and stockmen is fully restored.

The gross postal receipts at thirty of the larger postoffices in the country for the first three months of the present year, were $4,746,046, an increase of $281,481 over the corresponding period last year, or 8.7 per cent. The receipts increase and percentage increase at the principal Western and Southern cities were:

	Total receipts.	Increase.	Per cent.
Chicago	$759,831	$66,993	9.5
Cincinnati	122,000	7,900	6.9
St. Louis	171,082	5,415	3.3
San Francisco	96,110	11,509	14.2
Pittsburg	89,407	9,964	12.7
Cleveland	65,000	4,317	7.1
Detroit	74,830	4,419	6.2
New Orleans	49,000	3,000	6.5
Milwaukee	46,000	3,000	7.0
Kansas City	90,857	17,337	26.5
Indianapolis	45,274	3,305	12.1
St. Paul	64,477	10,964	20.4
Minneapolis	67,232	10,809	21.1
Toledo	20,232	363	1.8

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Considering the misrepresentment from unwarranted fears, the progress of trade seems wonderfully satisfactory, and the almost universal testimony that retail trade is improving, and the embarrassment appears in collections except where real estate or mining speculation has been specially prominent. The iron and textile fabrics where bad roads still block business, but the general tone of trade is better than at any time in the last six months, and very emphatically better than it was in the exceedingly plentiful supply of money, which is now abundant beyond any one who has not specially reported, while at many points, as in Philadelphia, Boston and Western cities, the complaint is that borrowers are scarcely to be seen, only at some for Western points, where the demand for money is reported as increasing with the locality.

The third and last week of Miss Kate Claxon's Chinese engagement will be devoted to the production at McVicker's Theater of an adaptation of one of Sardou's plays called "The Brain-Stealer." The play is said to deal with subjects in a very realistic manner. The cast is a strong one, including Miss Claxon, Miss Catherine Lewis, and Mr. Charles A. Stevenson.

Mr. Dowerby has written and published a long article on the objects and interests of the Knights of Labor, the gist of which he says:

Knights of Labor need not go away from home to get "issues" to advocate. They have a decision of principles, any one of which, carried out, would materially advance the welfare of the Knights of Labor. The four-tail platform, for instance, for instance, that the public lands, the heritage of the people, should not be used as speculation or another save for full trade or speculators—and that all lands now held by speculators reverse the land to their original owners. The latter clause especially would materially benefit the Knights of Labor, and indirectly benefit all people in the country. Granted income tax, which is the third fourth principle, would not more equitably divide the burdens of taxation. The doing away with the tariff would be a third important plank, a question which will soon have to be met, for the reason that it is a tax on necessities of life, and it is a tax which is not needed in a service national bank currency to ask Congressmen whether they know another means of raising hold of this source of income; and last, first and foremost, the nationalization of railroads, telegraph, and the like means of railroads, telegraph, and the like means of railroads, telegraph, and the like means of railroads, telegraph, and the like means of railroads, telegraph, and the like means of railroads, telegraph, and the like means of railroads, telegraph, and the like means of railroads, telegraph, and the

A wealthy citizen of San Francisco named Wilkes has secured a divorce from his wife on the ground that she had been plotting against him for encouraging the Blood family contrary to his father's wishes. He accordingly lobbied several of them. The other fled.

The trial of twenty-four socialists and others charged with conspiring to violate legal secret societies has just been concluded at Posen, Germany. Nine of them were convicted, sentenced to various short terms of imprisonment.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	$4.00	@$5.20
Hogs—No 1 White	5.50	@ 5.60
No. 2 Red	.93	@ .94½
CORN—No. 2	.39	@ .39½
OATS—No. 2 White	.36	@ .36½
PORK—New Mess	10.00	@10.25
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.20
Good Shipping	4.60	@ 4.85
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Packing and Shipping	5.30	@ 5.45
Butchers' Weight	4.35	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.83	@ .83½
No. 2 Red	.85	@ .85½
OATS—No. 2	.30½	@ .30¾
No. 2 White	.32	@ .32½
No. 3 White	.30	@ .30½
RYE—No. 2	.59	@ .60
BARLEY—No. 2	.65	@ .66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.29	@ .31
Fine Dairy	.20	@ .21
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.09½	@ .10
Full Cream, new	.11½	@ .12½
EGGS—Fresh	.11½	@ .12
POTATOES—Per bu	.35	@ .40
PORK—Mess	10.12	@10.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.79	@ .79½
CORN—No. 3	.38½	@ .39
OATS—No. 2 White	.32	@ .32½
RYE—No. 1	.58	@ .59
PORK—Mess	10.25	@10.37½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Cash	.83½	@ .83¾
CORN—Cash	.40	@ .40¼
CLOVER SEED—Cash	4.40	@ 4.45
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.12½
HOGS	5.40	@ 5.50
SHEEP	4.25	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.85	@ .85½
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .41½
OATS—White	.31	@ .32
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.82	@ .83
CORN—No. 2	.40	@ .40½
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .31½
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.12½
LIVE HOGS	5.00	@ 5.25
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Best Shipping	5.00	@ 5.25
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.42	@ .42½
HOGS	5.60	@ 5.65
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.00
SHEEP	3.25	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.82	@ .82½
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .38½
OATS	.29	@ .29½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@ 5.25
Fair	4.50	@ 4.60
Common	4.00	@ 4.25
HOGS	5.35	@ 5.65
SHEEP	4.75	@ 5.50

BILLY KISSANE.

Interesting Incidents in the Life of a Somewhat Remarkable Man.

His Adventures in Cincinnati, New York, Nicaragua, and California.

It is now about sixty-two years since "Billy" Kissane was forced to remember the distress of a poor Irish family. Exactly how or when he crossed the Atlantic has not yet been made public, but somewhere in the '30s he turned up in Canada. He did not stay there long, for within the next decade he made his appearance in Cincinnati. It was at the latter place that "Billy" Kissane acquired in the pick-and-shovel school of Martha Washington and collect an enormous insurance upon a fabulous cargo of lard and other freight shipped on barrels and hogsheads, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, was burned near Helena, Ark., on the night of January 14, 1862. There were eighteen lives lost, but enough of the cargo was thrown overboard and saved to expose the fraud. That had not cost such a horrible loss of life, and Kissane and his associates, who had planned the scheme, had arrested and tried in Ohio for their share in the transaction. As no jurisdiction over a crime committed in Arkansas and Kissane was carried to Helena. There the prosecution fell through for want of funds after several cartridges had been made to kill Sidney C. Burton, the principal witness against the prisoners. Kissane was next heard of in New Orleans, where in August, 1862, he was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Chemical Bank of that city. He was pardoned at the close of the law in Helena and falling into them there, he came to New York and then Cleveland, Ohio, where thirty-four years ago he married Miss Ann Jane Hogan. The couple lived together five months, when he left for Chicago, and taking up plates of $1 and $5 bank notes were almost exactly in the same place he remember him by. The deserted wife produced a marriage certificate and secured $1,000 alimony, which she put in a bank in her own name, which she kept. Her husband, a daughter of Mr. Hogan, died in Chicago. She has never seen her father, but if the Michigan Legislature should be so generous as to bestow on her long-lost husband, a daughter of Mr. Hogan, it is said that she

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

"The United States Maimed Soldier League," located at Philadelphia, a concern asking for contributions to assist in procuring legislation, is said to be a swindle. Ex-soldiers should be on guard.

THERE are seventy-four more furnaces in action in the United States on the first of this month than on the corresponding date of 1886. At the present rate of production the output of pig iron for the current year will exceed that of 1886 by nearly one million tons.—Mining Journal.

THERE was a bill pending in the legislature for revising the charter of Saginaw City, and was being urged by Milo H. Dakin the representative from Saginaw district. April 19 was made the date for the hearing of the matter before the committee. Dakin informed some of his constituents who were in Lansing on that day and who were anxious to have the bill pass, that in order to get it through he would have to have some money to use among his brother legislators. One of the gentlemen to whom he made requisition was Frederick L. Eaton of Saginaw City, a brother of our townsman J. Milo Eaton, and at once Mr. Eaton inquired particularly regarding the members who would need to be "seen" in order to insure their support for the bill, and the amount of money that would be required for the purpose. Dakin gave him the names of several with the amount that would be required to influence each member set opposite his name, on a slip of paper. He supposed that Eaton would raise the money among the Saginaw City parties interested and turn it over to him to be applied in the manner indicated. Instead of doing this, Eaton sent the criminating piece of paper to the speaker of the house, with a sworn statement setting forth what Dakin had said to him regarding the advisability of using money among the members to get the measure through the legislature. This uncorked a big sensation in that body, and Dakin will probably be impeached and expelled on his own statement in relation to the matter.

His explanation is that he had no intention of bribing any of the members whose names he gave Eaton, but meant to give them a "feast" and furnish them with a little money to spend for drinks and cigars, in the expectation that they would reciprocate the friendly attention when the bill entrusted to his care was put upon its passage.

From Dakin's statement and that of Eaton, it is plain that he has no just conception of the dignity and responsibility of his position as a member of the legislature.

A committee of investigation was at once appointed who, on the 21st made their report, which consisted of informal charges against Dakin. This report was accepted and the trial set for Tuesday of this week.

Additional Local.

Wilson.

The roads are quite muddy.

A fine shower of rain fell on Friday evening.

The mill did not run last week.

We notice that Henry St. John and Perry May of South Arm, and Dugald McMillan of Echo, are helping in the mill this week.

The special election of supervisor is to be held on Monday, May 2.

Quarterly meeting will be held next Saturday and Sunday. Elder May of South Arm will conduct the services.

We understand Jake Roberts is going into gardening on a large scale this season. That is where you should get your nice fresh vegetables.

Harry Hudkins and Olive Smith took a trip to Boyne City last Sunday to bid good-bye to friends about to go to foreign lands.

Elder May held a prayer and praise service at Milburn Healey's on last Wednesday evening.

"Ye scribe" was recently presented with a candy heart, with "do keep still" inscribed thereon, by one of the boys who frequent these parts. After that pathetic appeal, we will "keep still" about him, unless he dies, or—or gets married.

Thinks it is Too Large.

The Charlevoix JOURNAL has been enlarged to a six column quarto paper. We wish it success, but fear that the step is taken a little premature. As a general thing, a small folio paper, well gotten up and neatly printed, gives better satisfaction to the public than a blanket sheet, besides giving the publisher a better recompense for work and time expended.—Muscelona Herald.

Presents a Neat Appearance.

The Charlevoix JOURNAL has been enlarged from a five to a six column quarto, and presents a neat appearance.—Frankfort Times.

"At Home" Days.

The fashion of "At Home" days is gaining favor rapidly with those who once condemned it as formal and oppressive of genuine friendliness. The woman who engraves the name of a certain day, afternoon or evening, on her visiting cards as the time when she is ready and glad to receive calls, says, in effect, that she appreciates the desire of her acquaintances to see her; sets too high a value on their time and here to risk the loss of a visit. She furthermore, marks her recognition of the duty of hospitality by resigning a stated portion of the week to the performance of the grateful task. Her visitors are never doubtful as to the chances of inconveniencing her or of finding her within doors. She belongs, by choice, on that day to all who will come, and, being prepared to receive them, will be disappointed if they stay away. Any one, except a very intimate friend, is guilty, however unwittingly, of impertinence in presuming himself at any other season unless by especial permission. People who have never taken the pains to think twice of this view of the subject have a way of saying, "Let me call sometime when I can see more of you—have you all to myself; *I hate* reception days." Our mistake was Frederick L. Eaton of Saginaw City, a brother of our townsman J. Milo Eaton, and at once Mr. Eaton inquired particularly regarding the members who would need to be "seen" in order to insure their support for the bill, and the amount of money that would be required for the purpose. Dakin gave him the names of several with the amount that would be required to influence each member set opposite his name, on a slip of paper. He supposed that Eaton would raise the money among the Saginaw City parties interested and turn it over to him to be applied in the manner indicated. Instead of doing this, Eaton sent the criminating piece of paper to the speaker of the house, with a sworn statement setting forth what Dakin had said to him regarding the advisability of using money among the members to get the measure through the legislature. This uncorked a big sensation in that body, and Dakin will probably be impeached and expelled on his own statement in relation to the matter.

His explanation is that he had no intention of bribing any of the members whose names he gave Eaton, but meant to give them a "feast" and furnish them with a little money to spend for drinks and cigars, in the expectation that they would reciprocate the friendly attention when the bill entrusted to his care was put upon its passage.

From Dakin's statement and that of Eaton, it is plain that he has no just conception of the dignity and responsibility of his position as a member of the legislature.

A committee of investigation was at once appointed who, on the 21st made their report, which consisted of informal charges against Dakin. This report was accepted and the trial set for Tuesday of this week.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

The Detroit base ball club opens the league season at Indianapolis, on April 28.

Col. D. B. Ainger, of Charlotte, was appointed adjutant general by the governor on the 23d.

The Evening News says that a Lansingburg man has three daughters and a dog that chew gum!

Reports show a decrease of 250,943,000 feet of pine lumber on hand April 1, as compared with last year.

Rev. W. G. Puddefoot has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church at Traverse City to take effect July 1st.

Mr. Dudley G. Stone, of Negaunee, has invented and patented an auto-car coupler, which has many meritorious features.

The straits of Mackinac are free from ice and the fleet of grain steamers are leaving Milwaukee and Chicago for Buffalo.

It is stated that the Antrim Iron Company at Mancelona expect to work 30,000 to 40,000 tons of iron ore the coming season.

The good people of Finching have raised $1,000, with which they propose to prosecute every violation of the liquor law in that village.

The Evening News says the corner stone of the big Bardeen paper mill at Otsego was laid last Tuesday with appropriate ceremonies. A special train took over 100 people from Kalamazoo to the scene.

The business men of Cheboygan propose to have a branch of the G. R. & I. from Levering, if work will accomplish it. They have authorized a committee to wait on the officers of that road to that end.

The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan road last year earned $880,251.01, of which $47,113.38 was profit. It built 45 miles of road and opened 71 miles, giving it a line from Toledo to Mt. Pleasant, 171 miles.—Evening News.

The Petoskey Democrat donned a bright new dress of type last week, of more modern cut than its old one, and considerable smaller body, increasing the capacity of the paper for more news by a large per cent. Bro. Guinon evidently proposes to hustle his neighbors some if they keep up with his procession.

Adolph Stimmer, an employe at the Mancelona furnace, went to the residence of A. Henry last Wednesday evening and struck him with a club. Henry struck his assailant with an ax, crushing his skull and probably fatally injuring him. It is probably a case of self-defence, as Stimmer was intoxicated.

Cadillac is one of Michigan's enterprising towns. The Express says: "The establishment of an electric light plant in this city is now an assured fact. Upwards of sixty business firms have agreed to become regular patrons." It is proposed to have the machinery located and in readiness to operate within the next sixty days.

David Preston of Detroit, died suddenly Sunday morning at his home. For a long time Mr. Preston has suffered from poor health, but during the winter he has been much better, and worked hard for the amendment from its submission until the polls were closed. He was one of Michigan's most honorable citizens, and died at the ripe age of sixty years.

Mrs. Bouchard, of Oscoda, bought a piece of land from the Smith & Fryer lumber company, and believing that she could do what she pleased with her own, began the erection of a building to be used for a saloon. There is a stipulation in every deed made by the Smith & Fryer company that in case any liquor business is attempted on the premises they will revert to the original grantors. The company notified Mrs. Bouchard that they would claim the property if she violated the conditions of the purchase; and the saloon will not be built.—Evening Journal.

A year ago the business men of Traverse City, thinking to advance their interests by a united effort, asked the G. R. & I. railroad to give them its best figure from Chicago, and promising, for a reasonable reduction, to receive all their goods by rail. The railroad company made a reduction, the bargain was consummated for a year, and it made a most disastrous season's business for the "City of Traverse," the steamer which ran weekly trips between Chicago and Traverse City. This season the boat will be run on another route, which forces the wily merchants to patronize the railroad and the interstate commerce bill, whether they want to or not.—Evening News.

Judge C. C. Fuller has brought suit against the Big Rapids Herald for alleged libel, and lays the damages at $10,000. The alleged libel grew out of the fact that Fuller ran on a stump ticket for judge at the late election, and the Herald charged that he was circulating bogus tickets, his name being on five or six different tickets, including that headed democratic, on which D. F. Glidden was the regular nominee, and who was being heartily supported by the Herald. We trust that the Herald is not guilty in manner and form as the said plaintiff hath in his said declaration alleged, and that it will be able to so prove to the satisfaction of the court.

An Enterprising Journal.

We notice the Charlevoix Journal has recently been enlarged from a five to a six column quarto, and is much improved in general make-up and appearance. As an enterprising journal, sound and reliable, brim full of energy and spice, typographically bright, and always newsy, the JOURNAL is rapidly coming to the front.—Leelanaw Enterprise.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has tried *Boschee's German Syrup* to let the wonderful qualities be known to their friends in earlier consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can say it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and generally cure in one week. We feel it to be our duty and pleasure to recommend it to the public. Sold by all druggists in recommend it to the public. Sold by all druggists in recommend it to the public. Sold by all druggists in

THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

BY W. B. A.

I.

Full many a time, in the days gone by,
I have passed my hand over my cheek—
My cheek once so soft and so ready to blush—
To try "Do my whiskers look?"

And if I felt roughness I straightway lied
To the mirror, which, with a face and soap,
Would cunningly stop the lie.

But, alas, those old days are for me passed
Far by;
The thought makes me nervous and weak—
I haven't a dime in the world at last,
Yet my whiskers continue to be—

Yes, yes—it is driving me slowly mad—
Strange gaming (with sinners) eclipse
Great poverty, and with the closest of luck—
They, crazy, you whiskers lack?

II.

And oft, in the times when I knew "what was
Was right,"
When all the world seemed at my beck,
On leaving the barber's I'd shout, "Stop, fellow!
Stop, mister, please give us yer check!"

And little I thought, in those moments of wealth,
When I'd silver and bills by the peck,
That the time might arrive when the barber
Me
Would himself wait around for a check.

But, alas and alack, I am down on my luck—
A most sad lot, I ween—
And, to-night, at the doorway, I heard my own
Mother
Saying, "Sir, may I ask for your check?"

UNITED IN DEATH.

BY W. A. PHIL.

"Well," said Tom, in reply to my repeated and imperative request to be told how it happened, "if you must know, I will have to ask you to go back in mind to the little but glorious old Green Mountain State, and to go some dozen miles out from Montpelier, into the township of W. You know the lay of the land well, so it is an old fishing ground of yours. As you pass through, or skirt, the huge boulders of the 'Devil Land' you suddenly come to an opening, and a view of a beautiful lake, from which the land recedes in a gentle, smooth, rising slope or elevation, till a mile away it reaches big, bulky basically covered with timber. Seven miles away or so, you are near the lake and cross roads, at which place a very pretty white church and school house is built. Coming out of 'Devil's Land' and coming down upon this lovely valley, it certainly reminds one of paradise, or a vale of happiness, peace and plenty.

"On the right end of the lake lived good old Deacon Lyman, who was a pillar of the church, and, indeed, needed a *pillow* during sermons. He farmed his broad acres, dotted on his 'doorbed' stock of cattle and sheep and Morgan Hitchhawk horses; his granary was full, as was his pocket-book and bank account. He lived in the old green stone house built years ago by his ancestors; he was comforted and blessed with wife, two sons, and a daughter of seventeen, and this daughter was lovely as a pink rose, and good as she was beautiful. She was a complete puzzle to the old Deacon—a puzzle he could not solve with his hens and hawes, or "according to one hoss rules of hit." She was just as great an enigma as ever was produced in the woman line. It was a sore puzzle, as well as a sore spot in the old Deacon's heart; he fretted more and more about her. And not unconscious of this Ethel parried the arrows of her life, learning all the musical accomplishments and biblical lessons with astonishing rapidity. Her biscuit and bread were of the whitest and lightest, and if they tickled the old Deacon's 'taster' and purified his stomach to such an extent as to allow him to doze and snore in his easy chair in the corner in the chimney, her music would startle him from his semi-conscious state with the belief that he was entering heaven's gate and being welcomed by angelic music. He was often found in the library gazing at the old painting of one of his lady ancestors, to whom Ethel bore a strong resemblance. After looking long at this portrait he would turn away muttering, "I feel, oh, I fear! not one who ever bore that face has escaped a hell-fire!"

"About half a mile east of the old Deacon's lived William Harrington. You know that large brick house with immense red barns? He also was proud on 'thorbred stock and large sweet pea sugar; he also owned a saw mill and sent thousands of dollars worth of lumber to market. He farm joined Lyman's, even to the mountain top. He had two daughters and two sons; his two daughters had married the Deacon's lawyer—so as families were by these ties closely united. Harrington's eldest boy, Willie, was a tall, good-looking boy, an excellent specimen of a son of Vermont. He was the best student in the township, a fine scholar, a good worker, and level-headed. The Deacon often consulted Major Harrington in regard to his sons Ethel, but to this arrangement the lady and the Major strongly demurred. Let there was an excellent understanding between the two. Joe I have told you just how things were up to 1860 and now—

"Now double begins," said Sandy.

"Shut up, sir; or I quit. No interruption. Wait, understand? The war broke out, I came, and with it the Grand Social and Scriptural Plan at the church for the benefit of the township poor, and pay for preaching. Rehearsals were going on, and afterward brave men and beaming women walked homeward, enjoying the New England winters mom, and crisp, invigorating atmosphere. It was amusing to see the coquetry between men and girls in their desire to be Ethel's champion on the homeward walk. They gathered around her by the dozen; her admirers were many, and she graciously gave to each a recognition. Well, things had come to a pass that an intruder was wanted to polish up the vocal in the chorus, etc. A letter was dispatched to Elder Peabody, to see if he could be been received. Deacon Lyman was in the Montpelier turnpike looking at his maple orchard, but now set mouthly meditating about the scandal and its outcome, and why Elder Peabody did not answer his letter in a good, upright Christian manner, should, when there came to his ears the words of a song that sends a thrill through the veins to the heart of every New England man, especially a Vermonter. In this instance the Deacon's pipe was dropped, and his ruddy face paled and eyes flashed. His blood seemed to boil beneath his heart in the clear, peculiarly sweet voice came floating on the breeze to his ears. The words were sung with an emphasis, an unctuous intonation, never dreamed of by the simple-minded yet shrewd Deacon. The singer drew near and called to his young three:

"Others may seek the western climes;
They may be happier far;
That sunny are its laughing skies,
And soft its balmy air;
We'll linger round our childhood's home
And sing our native lay;
And sleep content beneath the sod
Where
Hurrah for old New England, say.

"This is our own, our native—

"Hello, old boy! What the deuce's the trouble? Weeds? Fetch us yes fair Wife pull hair?

"Yes, the song had struck a chord in the Deacon's composition that brought tears like rain from his eyes. He walked away, and dried his eyes with his 'checkered cloth' and hurried off to the back corner, who was a tall, broad-shouldered young man, with a very dark complexion, piercing black eyes, curling black hair, and white, even teeth. He (anything) introduced himself as Lawrence Leydham, sent down by Elder Peabody to instruct the amateurs, etc., taking part in the socialne. In a half hour he had good-humoredly integrated himself into the graces of the Deacon, and in a half hour more was installed in the Lyman mansion as a guest. In twenty-four hours he had fallen deeply in love with Ethel; in forty-eight hours he was down on her slyly at the close of the successful socialne he proposed—and was rejected, and he laid the cause of his defeat to Will Harrington, who, all the day before successfully hunted and killed a bear, and was the hero of the Corners, and praised greatly by sweet Ethel. The next day an encounter took place between a Will and Mr. Leydham; it was said Leydham drew a knife upon Will; however, Leydham was badly whipped and left town, threatening to get even and that revenge was sweet.

"Again the Corners settled down to its old time sleepiness, and was not disturbed till the awful news of war and call for men to defend the Union. We all responded. Our company was full to a man, and waited for acceptance. I will pass over the parting, which is said to be so sad, yet so sweet. Everyone left with God's blessing and loving prayers, except Ethel's lover, who, I was informed, had parted with vows of love and lasting fidelity, and I honestly believe Will then got his first kiss.

"Well, to continue this recital, let me suppose a couple of years have passed. You find us a tough lot of humanity. We are rough, sunburned, full of jokes and droll ideas; we are cooks, chambermaids, etc.; we have battle marks upon us, and lead in our bodies; danger and battles have become a pastime; life is a fleeting vision; we do not take the trouble to solve or bring into thought as a reality it is simply possessed to-day, lost to-morrow. Will Harrington has been our First Lieutenant for eight months. Over there in Company B, we found Lieutenant Leydham. In many ways he did meanness to Will, and he often warned Will that Leydham only sought a good opportunity to do him a fatal injury. Will would not listen. His frank, honest disposition and fearless nature scorned all meanness, and he avenged others by his own manly generosity. You know our Colonel, and what a fanatic he was in way of getting up theatricals, by doing the composing and hero biz himself in his

Immortality.

"From Death arises still more precious Life?"
So says the poet, and his lofty word
Is true and strong as is the Word of God.
It finds an easy door in every heart,
Where hope and love are cherished as one.
With this conception man cannot believe
That death life annihilates, and, as leaves fall,
His spirit, too, will vanish into nought,
In dark annihilation lost and gone.

So man, nature, and science join to teach
That nothing vanishes when once had
The form may change, the inner being
Lives:
The germ, the living force, must still survive.
And, as man's mortal frame doth change
And passes,
Just never vanishes, so does the soul of man
But pass and not vanish.

For, since no thing can perish in its germ,
Man's spirit cannot die. It still must live.
Eternal life is his. The sun may fade,
And heavy Time may falter with his years;
Still fresh and fair, man's life of life remains
The same.
The stars will pass away, but to man's soul
The war of inner auty still shines on
From life to life, a luminous intelligence,
Forever and forever.

—Frederick Gerhard.

ETCHING,

A Visit to the Studio of an Artist—The Tools He Works With and the Effects He Produces.

On the top floor of a high brick building, which fronts one of the largest squares in the city, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, is the studio of an etcher whose name on an artist's proof is a sure guarantee that the subject is worthy a place in any salon. There is something characteristic in the home of every artist—something which enables even a casual observer to classify the occupant at once. So the first glance at the room in question leaves no doubt in the mind of a visitor that it is inhabited by a man devoted to art. The hardwood floor is covered with rugs; the walls are lined with unframed pictures and plaster of Paris models; the panels of the door and the larger pieces of furniture are decorated, to correspond, and in the center of all stands the easel.

It is to be observed, however, that the easel does not occupy the principal place in the room. Indeed, it may be said that this alone constitutes the chief difference, in the general appearance, between a painter's and an etcher's studio. The painter executes his work on a piece of canvas, stretched over a frame, and placed on an easel. The etcher does his work on a heavy copper plate, placed flat on the top of a table. Near at hand are a set of sharp-pointed steel tools, etching ground, spirit lamp, a twisted lump of "wall-wax," burnisher, and roller.

On a certain rainy night the writer was seated in a comfortable chair in this studio. Crackers, cheese, and beer, unfailing accompaniments of an artist's quarters, occupied a conspicuous place on a heavy oak table. The air had begun to turn blue with smoke from the pipes, when the etcher, to answer the innumerable questions which had been asked, said:

"Let me give you in a connected story the history of an etching from the time the copper plate is placed in position for work until it leaves the hands of the printer. In the first place the copper plate is thoroughly washed with turpentine, or better, with benzine, for the former is a little too thin. This is to remove any grease. The plate is then heated, commonly by burning under it heavy paper, or if the plate is a large one, by a spirit lamp. It is heated to such a temperature that water will roll off in globules. When the plate is sufficiently heated a preparation known as etching-ground is applied. This is a composition which comes prepared in the shape of a round ball, about the size of a black walnut, and is made of asphaltum, beeswax, and oil of lavender. This composition is carefully tied up in silk, and through this silk the etching ground oozes or as the phrase, where it is laid with a roller. After the ground is applied and has sufficiently cooled it is smoked, in order to give the etcher a black surface on which to work. The smoking is done with a twisted wax taper, candles, or in fact with any substance which will produce the desired effect. When the plate is laid the ground is perfectly hard. So much for the first part of the process; that of preparing the plate.

"The etcher is now ready for work in earnest. He takes a drawing, which, of course, may be original or a copy, and etches the design on the plate before him. If he wishes to take special pains with his subject, which is usually the case, he does not copy the drawing directly on the plate, but takes an intermediate step. Over his drawing he fastens a perfectly hard transparent gelatine compound, and with his stabbing point etches the drawing on this, exactly on the principle of the transparent slate in our nursery days. The gelatine plate is removed, and presents a rough and scratched surface. It is lightly scrubbed, but so lightly that the indented lines are not disturbed or effaced. These lines are filled with a soft chalk. The gelatine plate is then reversed and placed on the etching ground of the copper plate. A burnisher is applied, which transfers the chalk to the etcher's form or upon the plate. This the etcher has a perfect outline of the drawing on the plate on which he is to work. In this way he is guided in his task, and his work is expedited.

"The etcher now begins to use the tools of his trade, each of which is known as an 'etching point.' With these instruments the subject is again etched, this time on the etcher's ground. Where the etcher wishes to obtain the dark effects fewer lines are etched and are made further apart to enable them to stand a longer 'bite' by the acid. Of course the acid bites into the copper plate only where the ground has been scratched through the etcher's ground by the original point. If the plate on which the artist is at work is a small one, it is placed in a pan and the acid is then poured on. If, however, it is a large one, there is put around the edge of the plate what is known as a 'frame of wax-wax,' in the corner of which is placed a spout for conveying in pouring off the acid. The first application of the acid is weak. It is then clean and delicately. It leaves the sky lines, the distance lines, and, in general, the better part of the picture. After these lines are bitten in, the acid is poured off, the ground washed with water, and then the parts which the artist does not want to have longer acted upon by the acid are covered with a 'stopping-out varnish. The next application of the acid is stronger, in order to obtain the heavier effects. So the artist continues stopping-out one place after another until the plate is sufficiently bitten, and until he has rescued the foreground. When the entire plate has been sufficiently bitten, or, in other words, when the picture has been etched into the copper plate by means of the acid, the wax wall is removed and the plate thoroughly cleaned with benzine. Now he can go to the printer and see what he has. If some of the lines prove too heavy, a little instrument known as the burnisher will reduce them. The lines can even be run out entirely. If the lines are not strong enough, a new resisting ground can be put on wherever desired and the changes made.

"When the last touches have been completed the plate is sent to the publishers. The publishers send it to an electrotyper to have a steel face put on. This is done to protect the plate, which would otherwise soon be worn out on the press. The operation of electrotyping the plate is so delicately done that when needed the picture which it prints could not be distinguished from the picture printed before the operation by the original copper plate. The finest lines are coated; lines which are hardly visible to the naked eye, and which originally have the appearance of a hair.

"The beauties of etching are explained in many ways. I think, however, that the special adaptation in the hands of an artist is to enable him to give to the public, not to one person, something of his individual work, something which has the charm of a sketch, yet which can be produced to any extent. For instance, an artist sketches a landscape. It is impossible for more than one person to own that piece of work that is, there is but one copy. There can possibly be but one. Now the etching enables the artist to give his sketch to the public in just the mood in which it was made. For, instead of marking it on paper or canvas, he has made it on a copper plate, from which it can be indefinitely multiplied.

Washington and the Sculptors.

Washington had constant applications from persons who wished to write his life or paint his portrait. There was a sculptor, named Wright, who undertook to get a model of Washington's face. "Wright came to Mount Vernon," so Washington tells the story, "with the singular request that I should permit him to take a model of my face, in plaster of Paris, to which I consented with some reluctance. He oiled my features, and placing me flat upon my back, upon a cot, proceeded to dash my face with the plaster. Whilst I was in this indurious attitude, Mrs. Washington entered the room, and, seeing my face thus overspread with the plaster, involuntarily exclaimed. Her cry excited in me a disposition to smile, which gave my mouth a slight twist, or compression of the lips, this is now observable in the busts which Wright afterward made."

A more successful sculptor was Houdon, who was commissioned by Virginia to make a statue of Washington. He also took a plaster model, and the fine statue which he made stands in Richmond. A portrait painter, named Pine, also paid a visit to Mount Vernon about this time with a letter from one of Washington's friends to whom Washington wrote during Pine's visit:

"In for a penny, in for a pound,' is an old adage. I am so harassed to the patience of the painter's pencil, that I am now altogether at their beck, and sit like patience on a monument I wield day and delineating the lines of my face. It is a very tedious business, and, I think, may be done much easier. At first I was as impatient as the painter, but I submit under the operation as a cob is at the sadiron. The next time I submitted very reluctantly, but with less fumming. Now my dispositions are reality to the full than I do to the painter's exact. It may easily be conceived, therefore, that I yielded a ready assent to your request, and to the views of Mr. Pine."

—*Horace E. Scudder, in St. Nicholas.*

Peculiarities of Holstein Milk.

1. It takes the cream longer to rise than it does from the milk of other breeds.

2. Holstein milk is more dense and does not sour as soon as other milk; hence this quality is particularly valuable to the animals and cheese manufacturer.

3. Holstein milk is remarkably rich in caseine, the cheese basis; hence for the production of cheese it has no equal.

4. Holstein milk is rich and has a good body even after it has been skimmed.

Some of my friends who are breeding Jersey cattle may question these statements, as they claim Holstein milk is thin even before the cream is taken off. How do they know? Not one Jersey breeder in a hundred ever owned or milked a Holstein cow. I make no war on Jersey cows, as they are good for butter, but I do know that many of the assertions made by Jersey breeders regarding Holstein milk are not true. I know whereof I speak, as I have made tons of Holstein butter and cheese. I know the appearance and nature of Holstein milk when it is first taken from the cow; also after it has been skimmed; and for family and general dairy purposes it has no equal. Not one drop of the cream has been taken out of Holstein milk it is not blue and thin, like the skimmed milk from Jersey cows, but is still rich in caseine, and is of superior quality for raising calves and pigs.

Origin of an Odd Name.

A citizen of Tidioute gives this explanation of the odd name of the town: The first man who had a cabin here in the year 1745 had a daughter. She had a pet owl. One evening the old man shot the owl by accident, and when the girl heard of it she fainted and the old man thought she was dead. At last she opened her eyes and whispered: "Oh, pa, did he hoot?" He was so delighted with the girl's recovery that he named the place after the first words she spoke and that gradually was corrupted into its present form.—*New York Tribune.*

Scorpions, spiders and various insects were formerly observed to be medicines. It is a pleasant question, whether they in a vertical sense.

THE SACRED TENT OF WAR.

The Gift of an Indian Tribe to the Peabody Museum.

The eighteenth and nineteenth annual reports of the trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology to the president and fellows of Harvard College, have just appeared together in one handsome pamphlet. Among the articles added to the collections in 1884 was a contribution of great interest and value, secured by Miss Alice W. Fletcher, as a result of her remarkable self-sacrificing ethnological researches among the Omaha Indians in Dakota. This is nothing less than the contents of "The Sacred Tent of War" of the Omaha tribe, given by the tribe as a proof of their earnestness in adopting a new life, abandoning their tribal system, and taking up lands in severalty as citizens, according to arrangements by the government. As Prof. Putnam says, one must enter fully into the inner reverence of Indian thought and customs in order to appreciate the great importance of the trust the museum has in its perpetual keeping, for it is composed of objects which, for generations, have been held sacred among the Omahas.

Miss Fletcher thus characterizes the collection in a letter, in which she gives the patriotic speech of the chief in presenting it:

"The sacred tent of war was vital to the autonomy of the tribe. Without it, war and chieftainship were impossible. It gave rank to the tribe among other tribes, and caused the Omahas to be feared as enemies and consulted as friends. The power of all the keepers of the sacred articles is without a parallel. The binding of a people by sentiment signs and symbols of authority, without any iconoclasm, but with the sober appreciation that it was for them upon the people, wherein they have no part or place, marks the depth of the hold possessed of men having extraordinary degree of mind and character. To our own race these ceremonies may seem strange, trivial, or forbidding; they are certainly objectionable to our thoughts, but they have a significance which tells of courage and self-sacrifice. These noble traits lie at the base of the act that has gently laid these articles among the historical remains of the Indian race; a race of the past, whose only future lies in the hopes of our American citizenship. To-day as Mahin-thin-gaw came to put his sacred things out of his keeping and into the care of the museum, I could not but wish that his brave and unique act might find its worthy place in history. In a low voice he said: 'These sacred articles have been in my family for many generations, no one knows how long.' My sons have chosen a different path from that trodden by their fathers. I had thought to have these things buried with me, but if you will care for them and place them where they will to think of the past and the way that fathers walked, you may do so. Should there come a time when I care to look once more on that which has been to my fathers, I would like to be permitted to do so. I know that the members of my family are willing I should commit these articles to your keeping. Our ponsons have a right to question my action, though there are men who will say hard things of me because of this act.

"It was late in the afternoon when we reached Mahin-thin-gaw's house. The sun had set. The old man was sitting alone outside his dwelling in the twilight, with his pipe in his hand, ancient belongings of his gens. On one side of him was the tent in which we gathered them for delivery, and, lifting them into the wagon, said with quiet haste: 'They are all there, and nothing away. We, too, turned and left as the moon rose and silently rose over the valley.'—*Boston Herald.*

The Kaiser Years Ago.

This is how the veteran German emperor appeared many years ago, when he was prince of Prussia. It was Capt. Chamier, of the British navy that gave him the description. "He was a 'Willemeier,' he wrote, "I found a miserable-looking, dirty vehicle driving to the door, from which descended a young man, with another of more mature age. There was a servant who looked nearly as poor as his masters, and who handed out a carpet-bag which seemed the working material to the lot. The first two went into the modest public room, and at one end of the long table were soon enjoying what in England is called a substantial tea; the servant swaggered, and of course was better fed. He was not disposed to dispose himself of the master in accord, he was evidently somebody, this servant—and very soon, unable to contain within himself the honor of his position, informed my courier that his master, the young man, was the prince of Prussia. I never saw a more modest and agreeable-looking young man in my life. At 4 in the morning, without in the slightest manner disturbing the inhabitants of the inn, and paying a bill of about 15 francs, this active prince continued his journey. Here was an example well worthy of being followed. There was no foolish ostentation, no encouragement for plunder, no overbearing importience, but the manner and conduct of a thoroughly nobleman and a careful gentleman."

Some Startling Figures.

What startling results one finds in our railway statistics! We have 340,000 miles of track—enough to girdle the earth a dozen times, with several thousand miles left for side-tracks. More than half of these lines have been laid down at a cost of $6,000,000,000—enough to pay the public debt four times over. There are 50,000 engines, 50,000 passenger-carriers, and a million freight-cars, and over 4,000 patents have been taken out for inventions in railway machinery and appliances. Every year 300,000,000 tons of freight are carried. For moving this freight the companies receive an average of 1.29 cents per ton per mile, and for each passenger carried they get 2.35 cents per mile. It requires a half-million employes to run all these roads, and yet it is only fifty-six years ago the 28th of August that Peter Cooper ran the first steam-car from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills at the unparalleled speed of a mile in every four and a third minutes!—*Baltimore American.*

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Nancy M. Pease on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1885, made and executed a mortgage to William H. Hine to secure Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, which said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent per annum, was on mortgage made recorded in the office of register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1885, in liber 2 of mortgages, on page 384, and said mortgage was duly assigned by said William H. Hine to William J. Hipp, by assignment, dated the 2d day of January, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1884, in liber 2 of assignments of mortgages, on page 384, and was assigned by said William J. Hipp to William Hipp, by assignment, dated the 2d day of January, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1884, in liber 2 of assignments of mortgages, on page 384, and was assigned by said William J. Hipp to William Hipp, by assignment, dated the 2d day of January, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1884, in liber 2 of assignments of mortgages, on page 384, and whereas, the sum of Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars and Twenty-Nine Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents of interest, and the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars as an attorney fee, provided for in the foreclosure of said mortgage, in the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-Five and Four Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents ($706.25) principal, interest and attorney's fee, is due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt, or any remaining due and unpaid on said mortgage, or any part thereof, or to foreclose said mortgage, or any part thereof, now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee of said mortgage, will foreclose said mortgage, by sale of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the interest and attorney fee as aforesaid, and costs and expenses, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt, or any part thereof;

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The failure is announced of George Clark, a millionaire land-owner and hop-dealer of Springfield, New York. There are $200,000 in judgments standing against him.

Old "Spot," the horse which Gen. Kilpatrick rode in his famous expeditions during the war, died at Dorkerson, N. J., a few days ago. He was 33 years old.

A paper-mill boiler at Paterson, N. J., blew up, injuring twenty persons.

Orders have been issued to the Police Captains of New York and Brooklyn to rigidly enforce the Sunday-closing law.

"Dr." Levi Wilson, who is widely known through his famous suit against Philip L. Moon, the barbed-wire manufacturer of Worcester, Mass., attempted suicide in his rooms at a Providence hotel, by taking laudanum. Medical assistance was quickly summoned and his life was saved. Wilson's wife recently began divorce proceedings against him, and refused to allow him to see his children. This greatly depressed Wilson, and is the probable cause of his act.

The Vosburg Manufacturing Company's building at Brooklyn, N. Y., was burned, creating a loss of $200,000.

WESTERN.

Sam Jones and Sam Small began revival meetings in the Exposition building at Minneapolis Min., last Sunday. Over three thousand people attended the first meeting and hundreds were unable to enter the building.

Details of the disaster wrought by the recent cyclones in the West and Southwest indicate that the loss of life was much greater than first reported. The storm ragged a strip of territory about 500 miles long and from half a mile to a mile wide. A tornado in the vicinity of Mount Carmel, Ill., caused $50,000 damage to property. John H. Wirth and Lewis Scretchin, were killed, and Harvey Eigee, two sons of a Mr. Hutchins, Miss Maggie Wirth, and Mrs. John Keller were seriously hurt. James H. Knott and Scott Sellers were killed by a cyclone which passed near Marshfield, Mo. Great damage was done to property. The small village of West Plains Texas, Ind., was seriously wrecked, only two houses remaining uninjured. In Evansville dispatch says that a small black cloud suddenly appeared in the west, moved east, and when directly over the farmhouse of Leonard Stansbury it expanded with a terrific force, and what appeared to be a ball of wind attacked the house with terrific fury, tearing off the roof, turning out one section of the house, and playing havoc generally. Leaving the house, it tore down the cattle fence and then died away. There were no rainfall or lightning with the cloud-burst.

The Indians in the Winnebago and Crow Creek Reservations are said to have put on war-paint, and preparations for a war time they have been holding war dances and singing war songs.

Chicago elevators and vessels contain 13,693,081 bushels of wheat, 12,538,415 bushels of corn, 1,745,065 bushels of oats, 141,687 bushels of rye, 24,442 bushels of barley; total, 27,626,161 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 16,125,637 bushels a year ago.

A five-story brick building on Dearborn street, Chicago, occupied by Schwendt & Lee, manufacturers of gold leaves to printers' supplies, was completely gutted by fire. The loss on building and stock is estimated at $125,000, insurance, $60,000.

The Chicago *Daily News*, commenting editorially upon the verdict in the Schwartz-Watt case, recently tried at Morris, Ill., says:

Within forty-eight hours after the Sioux City murderers were found guilty in Grundy County, Illinois, a verdict was rendered commands the respect and confidence of every intelligent person who has read the evidence in the trial. The case was much more complex and obscure than that submitted to the Sioux City jury. The evidence was purely circumstantial, and involved a mass of testimony which, if true, proves conspiracy two weeks and a half in duration, and the defense was conducted by the ablest lawyers. The state was unwise in selecting the jury out of upward of two hundred individuals, because it put the character of the community from which they were selected on trial. Nevertheless, the ability of the State and her fearless and able prosecuting attorney challenges, while the defense failed to expose a single flaw in the evidence. There was no prejudice or bias for or against the accused. The jury, from the first, seemed to be wary. When the verdict came it was sure and true were sworn both prosecution and defense to abide by that verdict rather than the evidence would be rendered. With unswerving patience Hanna and Wilson, and Mr. Scott and Inderwood for fifteen days to the testimony of 100 witnesses, and then, with a patience and intelligently the evidence of each, and at the close they had arrived at a positive conviction of the conspiracy of Schwartz and Watt in the murder of Kelloggs Nichols. The many causes of doubt and confusion which arose in the course of the conspicuous judge of the trial made upon these men a lasting impression of their ability to faithfully discharge a sworn duty, resting upon minds advice to the sacredness of the law and free from angry testimonials upon the one hand and sympathy with the criminal upon the other, and the conscientiousness, concentration and fidelity to their verdict is more than the avenging of Nichols' murder. It is a victory of the moral sentiment which dominates the community in which they live.

SOUTHERN.

At Rolling Fork, Miss., hailstones larger than hens' eggs fell for fifteen minutes, riddling the roofs of houses and stripping trees of their foliage.

John S. Blaine, an army paymaster, brother of the Maine statesman, died at Hot Springs.

The rains in Western Texas, by filling the dry channel of the Brazos River, brought the greatest rise in twenty-a man of cattle carcasses that threatens to cause disease.

The Apache captives taken from Arizona to Florida, numbering 450, are about to be transferred to Mount Vernon barracks, Alabama, not far from Mobile. Geronimo and several others will continue to work at Fort Pickens, under guard.

WASHINGTON.

President Cleveland appointed Edward F. Bingham, of Ohio, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ch.of Justice Carter. Judge Bingham was born in New Hampshire in 1829 and moved to Ohio in early life. He has for the last three years been Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the Columbus district, and in 1881 was the Democratic candidate for Congress in a district which has been for a permanent Republican majority of 2,000.

CIRCULAR.

Circuit Judgeship, to which Judge Jackson was appointed last year.

President Cleveland has mitigated the sentence of dismissal against Major F. W. Benteen, of the Ninth Cavalry, to suspension for one year at half pay, on account of long and faithful service.

A Washington special says: "There are some indications that a proclamation of non-intercourse with Canada, on the basis of the Edmunds bill, is regarded as possible. While Lord Salisbury's latest proposition to extend the provisions of the Washington treaty without the indemnity clause is considered almost as a modest proposition the cause of its carrying with it the fishery clause which was not included in Secretary Bayard's temporary arrangement, it is demanded in Toronto as an unworthy surrender of Canadian interests. The conclusion is therefore believed to be inevitable that non-intercourse will first have to be proclaimed, to be followed, as is anticipated, by a joint commission to adjust the matters in dispute, which was the course originally recommended."

POLITICAL.

The New York Assembly has passed a bill to permit bettor on race-tracks, 5 per cent. of the gross receipts for admission to be paid to the State Comptroller, to be disbursed for prizes on the stock.

The Illinois House has passed a bill to prohibit idiots, insane persons, and inmates of prisons from marrying.

The Democratic primaries in Kentucky point to the choice of General Buckner as a candidate for Governor.

President Cleveland's Private Secretary has sent out a denial of the story that the President would not under any circumstances be a candidate for re-election, and some of the President's friends even go so far as to say that he not only wanted an indorsement of his administration, but was willing to that end. Ex-Lieut. Gov. William Dorsheimer said that the President recently wrote a letter declaring that he would not be a candidate for re-election, but its destruction was secured by the personal appeal by Mr. Dorsheimer.

William J. Vickery, of Indiana, has been appointed as fourth assistant examiner in the Patent Office; Henry C. Morgan, of Arkansas, has been appointed chief of the reception division in the General Land Office; Robert Kemp has been appointed storekeeper at Chicago in the First Illinois District; Thos. G. Raames, Postoffice Inspector on mail depredations at Portland, Oregon, vice Pinkerton, the President has appointed these Postmasters: Michigan—Grassville, Charles L. Moore; Manistee, James Dempsey, Sr.; Iowa—West Liberty, Thomas F. Mickel; Nebraska—Norfolk, Charles B. Durland; Sterling, Chas. C. Ellis; West Point, Mary O. Sullivan; Wahoo, Charles J. Harrison.

Col. Dorsheimer denies that he has seen a letter from the President positively declaring to be a candidate for a second term.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The New York manufacturers of gold and silver have locked out all their employes who are connected with the Knights of Labor.

A manufacturing firm in Cincinnati has arranged with the employes a plan for Mutual Benefit Association, which will hereafter work nine hours per day. The engineers of Detroit threaten to strike unless a reduction of wages. The closing of the stove foundries at Cincinnati means idleness all summer for several thousand men.

The Knights of Labor organization in New York is threatened with disruption, the immediate cause of the trouble being the refusal of the Executive Board to give the Knights of the Montauk District charter. Other districts have taken up the fight, and the result of it all will be, it is said, that 100,000 men will leave the order. The printers have taken sides with the Montauks in the quarrel. Silver manufacturers in the East have notified their men that it will be their turn the order. The lock-out of the journeymen silversmiths in New York still continues.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The St. Paul Road has made special arrangements with the Signal Service Department for frost warnings from May 1 to Oct. 1 each year for the special benefit of tobacco and cranberry raisers along its lines.

The Illinois Central Road has let a contract for a new depot at Kansas, to cost $8,500,00.

The Kentucky Central Road has been sold for $1,505,500 to parties interested to represent C. P. Huntington.

Robert Garrett, after stating that negotiations with the Pres ayndicate are almost completed, remarked that the combine of the Jersey Central, Reading, Lehigh, and Pennsylvania Roads rendered it necessary for the Baltimore and Ohio to build from Philadelphia to New York, with Staten Island as the terminus, for which purpose he had been authorized ample capital.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad has, it is reported passed into the hands of Sidney Dillon.

Barnum has settled his suit brought against the Grand Trunk Railway Company to recover $100,000 for the loss of the elephant Jumbo. He will receive $5,000 in cash and his circus will be transported over the road this year for nothing.

REGULATING THE RAILROADS

Congressman Payson is alleged to have said that the railroads appear to have captured the Interstate Commission, the same as they capture everything.

E. M. Herrick, President of the Pacific Fast Lumber Company, and J. C. Williams, President of the Redwood Manufactured Lumber Co. of San Francisco, have telegraphed the Interstate Commerce Commissioners as follows: Our two corporations, employing 5,000 to 10,000 men, and about $20,000,000 capital, have addressed you by wire stating that our Eastern business has been entirely destroyed by the operation of the law, and asking your interposition at our behalf. Meanwhile will you allow us roads over which we have been operating to give old rates, and so revive our business with the East, provided the rate is once to all?

The manager of a Chicago manufacturing house, in a letter to the Interstate Commission, complains that he is now compelled to pay his fare, whereas formerly he rode upon a pass. He also that section 22 as amended by the Chicago & Northwestern Road.

Mr. Tarbell presented a communication to the Interstate Commission, from Solon O. Cadwalader, setting forth that the action of the transcontinental roads toward the shipping interest via Cape Horn has been of the most violent nature. They had started every effort to annihilate the shipping interest of the country. They had taken the long-haul traffic at a loss, which they must make up from charges on the short-haul traffic. Complaints against unjust discrimination and excessive rates were received from several dairymen of Orange County, New York, and milling firms of Atchison, Kan. J. Scarles, Jr., representing the Eastern sugar refiners, entered a protest against granting the petition of the Western refiners. He recited the history of the Hawaiian sugar trade, and showed how, by a combination with the railroads, San Francisco refiners could by this foreign commodity down in New York at prices their Eastern competitors could not meet. Ralph W. Thatcher, a miller of Albany, N. Y., told the Commission he had a contract for certain favorable terms of transportation, under which he had built an elevator. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company refused to carry out the contract since the interstate law went into effect, and his business was in a stand-still. He wanted an order directing the company to fulfill its contract. A "sufferer" from Mankato, Minn., writes that for the last five years the people of that vicinity have been paying their fares to the conductors, instead of to the railroad company, because the conductors have experienced a change of heart, and are charging schedule rates, evidently fearing the effect of the new law. He asks the aid of the commission for a return to the old system. James, Batman & Co., wool merchants of Philadelphia, in a letter protest against suspending Section four as regards transcontinental lines. They say the protests against the section come from parties who have been enjoying great benefits from cut rates, and believe the case of wool. Last year San Francisco merchants had a rate of 20 cents per 100 pounds, while parties several hundred miles nearer had to pay for it a $1.75. There is wool, they say, now in Philadelphia, grown in Montana, which the railroads forced to be sent there via San Francisco, at a transit of a 4,000 miles, while if shipped direct it would have traveled only 1,000 miles. The object of the discrimination was to give the San Francisco merchants an opportunity to buy wool at prices they cannot afford to.

Hotel proprietors in Chicago are complaining that the interstate commerce law is working serious injury to the hotel business.

The operation of the fourth section of the interstate commerce law has been suspended for seven days due on the Northern and Southern Pacific, Atchison, and St. Louis and Texas roads.

A Washington special says the Canadian Pacific is carrying sugar from the Pacific coast to St. Paul at rates less than prevailed on American lines before the order of suspension.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen of the Hawaiian Kingdom, accompanied by a train and a number of high officials, reached San Francisco April 20. The royal object of the Queen's journey is to attend the jubilee celebration of Queen Victoria at London.

Lieut. John W. Danenhower, the Arctic explorer, committed suicide at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

The secession of the province of Nova Scotia from the Dominion Confederation is again strongly agitated.

The total amount of trade dollars redeemed to date is 5,040,000.

The Legislature of Ontario, by a vote of 52 to 28, adopted a resolution of sympathy with Irish home rule, and regret that coercion is about to be resorted to.

The constitutional amendment allowing two months' vacation annually, passed the Mexican House of Deputies, and now goes to the Senate, where it will probably be passed without debate. This is said to be the creation of Diaz.

The National Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic has adopted resolutions approving of the order of General Pershing requesting posts not to make an official expression of opinion on the subject of pension legislation by Congress.

Canon Wilberforce and wife have arrived at New York from England.

Henry Cowles, the late member of his paper, the *Standard*, says he was the first person to tell David, Dillon, and Parnell about the Phœnix Park murders. He got a telegram from Dublin concerning the crime, and showed it to them.

Immediately made what haste I could to the Westminster hotel, where I found Parnell showed him the telegram. Stunned by the tidings, the report, we all of us, went to Parnell's room out of doors and getting far more exercise than he had ever had before. Yet, although he seemed to be in the best of spirits, he was the last man in the world always been one of the most methodical of men, and he always got on his hat.

Three weeks ago Mr. Mitchell and Dr. Kenny left Dublin, proceeded to Cork and, and going immediately to the Hoffman House, two days later Mr. Mitchell completed of feeling unwell and developed fever. Dr. Kenny, who had been received and was able to go down town, although the foreign condition returned at intervals. His son, John L. Mitchell, who had been in the meantime, and with his son and a friend, Mr. Arnold Mr. Michael Davitt sing at the Metropolitan Opera House Valley on Sunday night, sitting in the front of the box with Parnell and Mrs. Parnell. Mr. Mitchell fore the last act he complained of illness and left his seat. He said the weak was he when his carriage reached the hotel that he had to be assisted to his room, that he had never felt his bed. Dr. Edward Brady, an eminent physician, found that he was suffering from a malarial trouble, with a slight pneumonia, from which he failed to rally. He died at 5 o'clock on Friday Monday evening and Lever recovered consciousness. Death resulted from asphyxia, caused by bronchial pneumonia.

Alexander Mitchell was born Oct. 18, 1817, in the Parish of Irlton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His father was a farmer, and the early days of the boy were spent on his father's farm. He was educated at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, and then went into a bank at Peterhead, and remained there until he came to Milwaukee in May, 1839, when, in company with his father and his brothers, John and Hugh, he opened a Banking and Fire Insurance Company, an institution which, in the fifty years of its existence, has never failed to pay its creditors in force. The bills of this company were in great demand throughout the Northwest, and had for many years, yet despite the times of financial stringency, not a bill issued by the company has been presented for payment. It is said that the deceased was worth $10,000,000, and that he had been

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CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

After three days of trial, and argument by six counsels the house of representatives by a vote of 83 to 11 declared Milo H. Dakin, the member from Saginaw county, whom we mention last week as having had charges found against him, guilty of corruptly soliciting money with which to procure the passage of the Saginaw charter bill, intending to convert the money to his own use. By a unanimous vote of the house, they found him guilty of making a list of the names of members with figures showing the amount to be paid to each for securing the passage of the bill. And by a unanimous vote Dakin was expelled from the floor and debarred of all the rights, privileges and duties of a member of the house.

One legislature has been in session over four months, or something over one hundred and twenty days, at an expense of from $1,000 to $1,200 per day. And judging from the number of bills introduced, and the amount of business already disposed of, the session will last several months yet. What have the people received at the hands of this legislature to show for this enormous outlay of money? Would it not be wise to pay our representatives a fixed salary for services whether the session be long or short? This would tend to shorten the sessions, and make legislation less expensive. Representatives in the Wisconsin legislature are paid a salary and although they have only bi-ennial sessions as in Michigan, it adjourned some twenty days ago with the two years business completed.

Lieut. John Danenhower, of Arctic fame, was discovered in the morning of the 20th, dead in his quarters at the Naval Academy, with a bullet hole in his right temple. He was found on his rug with a tag tied to his button hole saying: "Send to my brother at Washington." Lieut. Danenhower's career was eventful, and his sufferings on the ill-fated Jeannette Arctic exploration are even now fresh in the public mind. He was born about thirty-seven years ago in Illanois, and entered the naval service in 1866. He was attached to the United States steamer Vandalia during her cruise in the Mediteranean in 1876-7 when Gen. Grant with his family was on board, and visited the Holy Land. His wife, formerly Miss Sloan, was away with her parents in New York at the time of his death. Not the slightest doubt is felt at the department of his insanity when he committed the act which caused his death, as he was very happy in all his domestic relations, and future prospects were of the brightest.

Courting in New Jersey.

A writer in the Brooklyn *Eagle* tells of a rich experience he enjoyed on the Pennsylvania road a day or two since:

A woman of prodigious size sat in front of me, and beside her was a small, rapt, and nervous man. He had a pair of big, staring eyes, that looked as if they might pop out of his head at any moment, and his beauty was further enhanced by a straw-colored chin whisker, very narrow and very long. He pulled this constantly with one hand, while he glared up at the mountainous woman beside him with rapture and devotion. The harder he pulled the whiskers the more the eyes bulged out. His companion looked over the vast and billowy expanse of herself that rolled between them and down into the bulging orbs with an expression of loving affection. This went on until the train reached Newark. Then he lifted his thin left arm and attempted to place it on the back of the seat. As she lapped over the seat several inches in all directions, this was impossible. He held his arm up by sheer muscular strength for a time, and then boldly lifted it and allowed it to rest upon her neck and shoulder. Whereat she smiled with elephantine coyness and confusion. By the time the train arrived at New Brunswick, where I alighted, their noses were not an inch apart; he was glazing at her harder than ever and tugging fiercely at his whiskers, and she was gazing faintfully downward, while the passengers grinned delightedly at one another.

What an Actress' Maid Should Be.

"The duties of an actress' maid" was the remark of a trim little lady yesterday who had advertised for a maid. "Why that's something curious to make a newspaper article about. Well, an actress' maid must be a maid of all work. She must know a little of everything, and one thing in particular, she must have some knowledge of dressmaking. A good maid in this respect is worth her weight in gold to an actress. She is a regular money-saver. You see it requires a vast outlay for an actress to carry a full wardrobe of part dresses, and a good maid knows just how, by making an alteration here and there, to adapt a costume to two or three parts, and be able to change them back again. Then a maid must have some idea of hair dressing, and rightly what will make her employer appear more effective.

"She must be able to tell her mistress whether 'make-up' is correct. By this she means that con tusion of grease, paint and powder that adds to the appearance of an actress when she appears before the footlights. Aside from this she must keep a careful eye on the effects of her mistress, and see that they do not go astray. A good maid is a jewel generally very hard to find, and valuable accordingly. They are paid all the way from $20 to $50 a month and expenses."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A Popular Drink.

"Koumiss is fast becoming the popular drink with Brooklynites who have large families of children," said a local druggist recently to a reporter. "Koumiss is made of cow's milk with the addition of a little sugar. It is highly essential that the milk should be fresh and pure. It is said that koumiss is a great cure for dyspepsia. Within a year a number of companies have been formed in Brooklyn for the sale of the beverage. An excellent formula for the preparation of koumiss was furnished some years ago. Here it is:

"Fill a quart champagne bottle up to the neck with pure milk; add two tablespoons of white sugar after dissolving the same in a little water over a hot fire; add also a quarter of a 2-cent cake of compressed yeast. Then tie the cork on the bottle securely and shake the mixture well; place it in a room of the temperature of 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheat for six hours, and finally in the ice box over night. Drink in such quantities as the stomach will require. It may be well to observe several precautions in junctions in preparing koumiss, and they are: First, to be sure that the milk is pure; second, that the bottle is sound; third, that the yeast is fresh; fourth, to open the mixture in the morning with great care on account of its effervescent properties; fifth, not to drink it till it there is any curdle or thickened place resembling cheese, as this indicates that the fermentation has been prolonged beyond the proper time.

"The above formula, I think, is the best for preparing koumiss. Dyspeptics find much relief in its use. I sell almost as much on drought as soda water. If prepared in a certain way koumiss will keep for a long time. It has a delicious taste, and is, I think, the best of all the summer beverages."

"From what is the word koumiss derived?"

"The word and the drink originated in Asia, and is largely in use by the tribes of that country. The Tartars make it of mares' milk, which ferments into liquor which is very palatable. Koumiss, as made in this country, certainly gives great relief in all stomach troubles, as it is so easily assimilated."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

How To Remove Hides.

A paper devoted to the leather trade gives the following directions: In taking off a hide or calfskin, never cut the throat crosswise in the least. Slit the skin from the brisket to the tail, and from the brisket to the jaw; then cut around each leg to the hoof. Slit the hind leg from the hoof up directly over the gambrel, and the forward legs in the front, directly over the knee, to the top of the brisket bone. This leaves the hide or skin then in the proper shape for finishing. Skin the head and legs carefully to avoid cutting them; then, commencing at the head, draw or fist off the skin without any further use of the knife, thereby avoiding the holes and cuts that almost spoil so many calfskins. Some farmers use a windlass to draw off the dairy skins, and others use a horse; but one or two men can do it a great deal more quickly and easily. When taken off, lay the hide or skin flat on the floor in a cool place, where the sun can not shine upon it, and cover it with salt—rather fine salt being better than too coarse salt. Do not roll it up, but let it remain in the salt until you take off another; then place that one upon the other, salting freely as before, and so on until you get enough to make quite a pile; then commence another pile in the same manner. Do not be afraid to use salt freely; what the skins do not require will shake off and can be used again. If you prefer to dry out your skins before selling them be sure that they are thoroughly cured with salt before drying them, and then that they are thoroughly dried before being baled up for shipment. Never dry out a skin without having it salted as described to preserve it from moths and other injuries on the hair side, which are liable to occur if the skins are not properly salted before being dried out. If your skins remain on hand very long after being dried out before delivery to the tanner, even if salted, watch them carefully to detect any indications of moths or worms on the hair side, and if any are discovered have the skins vigorously whipped with a stick so often they shall be wholly eradicated from the entire lot of skins, as they often work serious injury in a very short time.

Too Many Railways.

There are, it is said, about 125,000 miles of railroad in this country, much more than there ought to be. It has often been asserted that 1,000 people are required to support a mile of road, and we have more than a mile to every 500. In no other land are there anything like so many railways, and they have all been built within 56 years. In 1830 there were 23 miles of road; in 1840, nearly 3,000; in 1850, 9,000; and in 1861, 30,000 miles were in operation. In the past 15 years more roads have been built than were built during the previous 49. Railroad building is irregular. We overbuild for a while, and then a reaction ensues. In 1882 we built 11,500 miles; in 1883, 7,000 miles, and we are at present building 4,000 or 5,000 miles a year. The average cost of construction and equipment of a railroad is $50,000 a mile. The value of railway property in the United States is enormous—about one seventh, it is said, of the entire property of the republic. The excessive building will no doubt continue. Many persons predict that at the close of the century we shall probably have 250,000 miles. It scarcely seems credible, but it may be, nevertheless. The trouble is that paralleling continually goes on. The men immediately interested in the construction make money, and do not care a fig for the stockholders and the general public. Enterprise is often another name for downright swindling.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

MICHIGAN MENTION.

By the present out look of the Lake Superior trade for the coming season, the Sault canal will be taxed to its utmost capacity.

Several hundred men are hard at work cutting out the right of way to Minneapolis & Sault Ste. Marie road between the Soo and the Mackinaw road, and operations will be under way all along the line within a few days.

The Bellaire Breeze says: The Breeze received forty-eight cords of wood on subscription during the past winter. Did any of our brothers do as well? The Manceloua Herald replies: A mighty small thing to brag over. We had 148 cords *promised.*

Down in Cass county last week four men went fishing contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, and on their return the game and fish warden was after them, and it cost $82.10 in fines to settle the matter. Fish are rather expensive in Cass county.

Work on the extension of the T., A. A. & N. M. railroad between Mt. Pleasant and Clare was commenced Monday at both places. Iron will be laid and an engine and train put on this end before long.—Clare Democrat. It is expected that this road will be extended to Grayling where it will connect with the Detroit, Charlevoix and Escanaba R. R.

Last summer Daniel Hadley killed the husband of Etta Taylor, at East Claire, Berrien county, in a fight. The widow instituted a suit against Henry Messenger, a saloon keeper in East Claire, and his bondsmen. The case was tried at the circuit court in Berrien county last week resulting in verdict for the widow of $2,875.

The liquor dealers of Houghton and Hancock show their respect for law and decency by promising to keep their shebangs closed until noon on Sundays, and stop business at 11 p. m. daily. Inasmuch as the law says no liquor on Sunday and closed bars at 10 o'clock p. m., the concessions made by the traffickers will be appreciated.—Evening Journal.

The steamer City of Traverse will leave Chicago next week Saturday for Traverse City, arriving here on Sunday night. This boat has been thoroughly rebuilt from stem to stern $40,000 having been expended upon her during the past winter. The wooden arches have been taken out and steel ones put in thier place. The boat is in fact in the best condition she ever was. Her time card appears soon.—Traverse Bay Eagle.

Gen. Innes has remarked that if he Grand Rapids papers had boomed their town like the Minneapolis and St. Paul papers do their towns, Grand Rapids might now have 100,000 inhabitants, and the Grand Rapids papers have promptly, aptly and pithily replied that the people of Grand Rapids should boom their local newspapers as the people of the Minneapolis cities do theirs. Gen. Innes hit the nail, surely enough, and the papers hit the nailer.—Evening News.

Two carloads of whitefish, each containing 3,000,000, left Detroit last week for Oscoda and Sand Beach. Two cars are now kept constantly busy by the state commission in planting from the Detroit hatchery. It is feared by Supt. A. J. Kellogg that the ice at Cheboygan and Saginaw Bay will prevent the commission favoring those points this spring. Some 35,000,000 fry yet remain in the hatchery, and 12,000,000 a week is the most that can be placed—Free Press.

The Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad Co. issued a circular the first of May wherein it agrees that all employes, officials, except president, who shall have served the company five years shall receive a dividend based upon the amount of their salaries for the previous year. If an employe or officer be disabled in service and remains unfit for duty six months, he will receive a certificate of stock to the amount of his previous year's salary or wages. In case of death his heirs will be given a certificate of stock equal to five times the yearly salary. Every official or employe voluntarily resigning will receive stock equal to the last year's salary paid him.

A Canadian Dog Story.

A lad was crossing the fields in the country, some distance from any dwelling, when he was pursued by a large and fierce dog belonging to the gentleman whose land he was crossing. The lad was alarmed and ran for his life. He struck into a piece of woods and the dog gained on him, when he looked around to see how near the creature was, and, tumbling over a stone, he pitched over a precipice and broke his leg. Unable to move, and at the mercy of the beast, the poor fellow saw the dog coming down upon him and expected to be seized and torn when, to his surprise, the dog came near, and, perceiving the boy was hurt, instantly wheeled about and went for that aid which he could not render himself. There was no one within reach of the child's voice, and he must have perished there or have dragged his broken limb along and destroyed it so as to render amputation necessary if the dog had not been right help. The dog went off to the nearest house and barked for help. Not receiving attention, he made another visit of sympathy to the boy and then to the house, there making such demonstrations of anxiety that the family followed him to the place where the child lay.—*Canadian News.*

Shipments.

April 23—Steamer Lawrence, 4,000 ties, Emrey Bro.'s, to Chicago.

25—Schr. Mecaskigbird, 2,100 cedar ties, 2,000 branlock ties, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

26—Schr. Jennie L. Green, 125 cords wood, Geo. Burnham & Sons, to Milwaukee.

29—Schr. Cascade, 100,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter, to Chicago.

29—Schr. A. H. C. F. M., 120,000 feet hardwood lumber, John Wheeler, to Milwaukee.

29—Schr. Sea Gull, 2,300 cedar ties, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Milwaukee.

May 2—Schr. Fleetwing, 2,000 bushels potatoes, J. Lovejoy, to Chicago.

4—Schr. Eaglewing, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter, to Chicago.

Bridge-tender J. S. Martin reports the number of times he has opened the bridge during the month of April as follows:

Steamers	12
Schooners	42
Small boats	8
Fish boats	20
Total	82

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and caves, and thousands of sums of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people live, living it up dreamily, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no reason for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Palpitation of the Heart, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. 1 eow1

Try Emrey Bros, the cash dealers, for anything in the line of General Merchandise. They will save you money.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Dr. G. W. Crouter can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing, and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and that are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, we sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a trial bottle free.

Take your Butter and Eggs to Emrey Brothers. They pay the highest market price in cash or trade.

Wonderful Cures

Dr. G. W. Crouter, retail druggist of Charlevoix, Mich., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery Electric Bitters, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for six years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Emrey Brothers are selling a first-class Syrup for 40 cents per gallon. Try it.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Itch, Prairie Mange and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggist, Charlevoix. 192m4.

Whole Codfish 5 cents per pound. Boneless Codfish 8 cents per pound, at Emrey Brothers.

The feeling of weariness, so often experienced in the spring, results from a sluggish condition of the blood which Ayer's Sarsaparilla will quicken with the changing season. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by vitalizing and cleansing the blood strengthens and invigorates the system.

Emrey Brothers are retailing Boots and Shoes at wholesale prices.

Ayer's Pills are the best cathartic for correct, but gentle action of the stomach and bowels. Gentle, yet thorough in their action, they cure constipation, stimulate the appetite, and digest the organs, and strengthen the system.

Emrey Bros. will pay the Highest Cash Price for three hundred bushels of first-class sorted Potatoes.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

JOB WORK

AT THIS OFFICE.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.

Death a week passes but the mention by the newspapers of sudden death, and of late the alarming frequency of the statement that death was caused by rheumatism or neuralgia of the heart cannot fail to have been noticed. In all probability many deaths attributed to heart disease are caused by these terrible diseases, which are far more dangerous than is generally considered. Is there any positive cure? The best answer we can give is that given by those who have *been cured* by the use of Athlophoros.

Mrs. Carrie Lee, Kenosha, Wis., says: "I don't believe any one ever suffered as rheumatism as I did and lived; in fact neither I nor my people expected to see me walk about again, and at times despaired of my life. I was stricken during the month of January. I had taken a severe cold in the cars on my way to Chicago; I had returned home, when one evening I was taken so suddenly that in a few minutes from its first appearance I was so prostrated that I had to be carried to my bed-room, where I remained until the following May. During the interval of January and May the suffering I bore could not be described. I was treated by the best physicians, also had different ones in consultation without any material change. My arms and limbs were drawn in such shape that I could not lie down, and was helpless to assist myself in any way. I was in the constantare of a nurse both night and day. One of the nurses I had applied magnetism, but that was a failure. I commenced taking Athlophoros, and could feel its effects upon me as soon as I commenced taking it. It was certainly marvelous. I was soon able to straighten my limbs, and when I had taken five bottles I was free from rheumatism."

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, which they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and Bilious diseases, dyspepsia, digestion, weakness, nervous debility, complaints of women, sick headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Highway Commissioner of the township of Charlevoix, for the repair of the protection to the iron bridge across Pine River, consisting of about 27 M. ft. of pine and hardwood timber, until 2 o'clock P. M. of

Monday, May 16, 1887.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the town Clerk's office in the village of Charlevoix. The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Charlevoix, Mich., May 9th, 1887.

ROSWELL MUDGE
Highway Commissioner.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the monthly visits and aid of the mother. Multitudes in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (5 Beekman St., N. Y.) $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.

G E O. W. M I L L E R

G E O. W. M I L L E R

G E O. W. M I L L E R

I am not selling out, but I am selling all the goods I can; and if you will give me a call, I will convince you that I am selling **better goods for less money** than can be bought in this or any other town. The "I off" and "selling out" sales are getting old. All I ask is, give me a call for **anything in the clothing line** and convince yourself.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

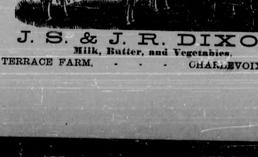
Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞ Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.



J. S. & J. R. DIXON,

Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.

TERRACE FARM, - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had, was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair. —Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, or faded, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the appearance of the hair, Ayer's Hair Vigor is prescribed for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is healthy, and is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. E. Fox, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered stomach.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills will quickly remove my headache, and free my head from pain.—William L. Page, Richmond Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

F. E. Wood,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising can be placed for it in NEW YORK.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 5, 1887.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, **come** and see us. We need the **cash** now.

Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before six o'clock Wednesday evening each week, to avoid the hurry of publication day.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

☞ Two or three good new milch **Cows** for sale cheap.
O. D. HILTON, Inwood.

Four Tin-types for fifty cents at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Elegante Photos, $1 per dozen, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Local Notes and News.

"The hit bird flutters."

Rub Vigor on Winkle to-night.

Chas. E. See is clerking for Will See & Co.

Mrs. Partington to morrow (Friday) night.

Capt. Harrison Miller moved his family to Frankfort this week.

The melodious tones of Nicholls' mill whistle is heard this week

Will See our new village marshal an in four drunks last week Sunday.

William Ferguson completed his barn on Mason street this week.

Prof. J. B. Allen joined the railroad survey party yesterday morning.

Bert Jarvis, of Traverse City, arrived to-day on the Grand Rapids.

Lou Smith and Lewis Campbell of Petoskey Sundayed in Charlevoix

If you lose or find anything advertise it in the Journal. It will pay you.

Our street commisioner, Gurly Book is doing good work on the street this week.

Three act English comedy "Everybody's friend" at opera house Saturday night.

John Shrier has sold his house and lot on the south terrace to James Lindsay.

Gov. Buttars returned Saturday from his extended sojourn in southern Michigan.

Aldrich Sisters will receive an invoice of millinery goods of the latest styles, this week.

A corps of surveyors left Charlevoix Monday to survey the route of the T. & A. R. R.

The steamer City of Grand Rapids came into the harbor Monday on its first trip of the season.

Frank Craine left yesterday, for Cadillac, where he intends to make his home for the present.

The song of the whip-poor-will was heard last Sunday evening for the first time of the season.

The engine for W. A. & G. R. Brown's new steam yacht, the Beulah B., is expected here to-day.

Frank Wood advertises his bath rooms in large letters on the south wall of the Odd Fellows' hall.

A. T. Washburn & Co. display excellent taste in the arrangement of their new store. Call and see.

The heart of James Lawrence was gladdened Monday on the arrival of a little daughter at his house.

Fred W. Mayne was at Bellaire the fore part of this week attending the Circuit Court in session there.

The Lawrence loaded with cedar ties and posts at Carpenter, Bartholomow & Co.'s dock on Monday.

John Shrier and John Marshal have each purchased a lot on Mason's addition, and are building thereon.

J. A. Heath arrived Tuesday from Mackinaw Island, and today he returned, taking his family with him.

Prof. W. Brown and wife returned Friday from their visit east. They had been absent nearly three months

Geo. W. Cook is now acting agent for the express company, and at present has his office at Emery Bro.'s store

Mr. R. Brainard recently of the Petoskey Democrat, is in town, and gave the JOURNAL a pleasant call this morning.

Nelson N. White has been appointed Lodge Deputy of Charlevoix Lodge, No. 927 I. O. G. T. A good selection.

Captain Aldrich, of Charlevoix, is in town fitting out the steamer Faxton, for its season's business.—Traverse Journal.

The steamer Joseph Gordon made its first trip to Boyne on Monday. This boat has been rebuilt this spring so that now it is a very comfortable passenger boat, and seems to be just the boat for the Pine lake trade.

Miss May Todd, of Cheboygan, is visiting her sister, Miss Emma Todd, of Rosenthal's store, and will remain another week.

G. W. Miller's windows show some goods in the gents furnishing line, and they are arranged to show off to the best effect.

A. T. Washburn & Co. yesterday received an order to furnish carpets, curtains, sheeting, towels, etc., for the Belvedere house.

The Russell Family, comedy and specialty company, of Detroit, are expected to give an entertainment in Charlevoix early in July.

The cresting has been placed upon Amos Fox's new residence this week which is a great addition to the appearance of the structure.

Wm. Miller, formerly of Eveline, but now of Bald Knob, Ark., arrived Saturday, and is shaking hands with his many friends this week.

The North Star made its first trip to Charlevoix on Saturday. The boat has received repairs and paint this spring, and looks well.

W. H. Downer has purchased the winter products of the Smithson Lumber Company and will continue the business during the summer.

Will Dennis has returned to Charlevoix, and will be found in Jay Price's barber shop; he will also be found at his old place in the band.

W. P. Brown has improved his lot this week by setting several maple trees. This should be encouraged as it is one way of making a beautiful town.

The village marshall has given notice that the rude and boistrous lads must keep off the street in the evening or make less racket. And he means it too.

Ben Weaver has been appointed deputy register of deeds, which should be very satisfactory to the patrons of that office. Ben is an excellent officer.

There will be preaching by Rev. J. T. Iddings at Johnson's school house Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 12. And preaching at Black's school house at 3 P. M.

The two weeks series of gospel meetings under the lead of the evangelists, Harold F. Sayles, was closed on Monday evening with much good having been accomplished.

The propeller Van Raalte has received thorough repairs at Campbell's ship-yard, and looks all fine and fresh as she is expected to be ready to sail the last of this week.

Kenny Brothers, feather renovators, who were at Charlevoix last fall, have opened up in Jordan, and will soon be ready to take orders. Their work at Charlevoix was satisfactory, and we can recommend them to our friends up the lake.

Ed F. Carmelee of the Sentinel, has been appointed observer for Charlevoix county for the state weather service. Thermometric reports of the temperature at 7 a. m., 2 and 9 p. m. daily, are sent monthly to the headquarters at Lansing.

Thos. F Nelson has sold the East Jordan Enterprise to H. C. Miley, and has severed his connection therewith. He has been very outspoken in a paper in Kenosha, Wis., and left East Jordan last Saturday for that place. Our good wishes go with him.

Mrs. Francis Herson died at her home in Kalamazoo last week of consumption, after an illness of four years. Mrs. Herson is the mother of Mrs. William Cross of this place, who has the sympathy of her friends. Mrs. Cross by reason of sickness was not able to attend the funeral of her mother.

Advices from Capt. Jepson, of the Clara Bella, is that the repairs on the boat will be completed this week, and the boat will be here to commence the season's work on the Boyne route next Monday. The boat will leave here every morning and afternoon, making two round trips each day.

Thomas Nelson, late of the East Jordan Enterprise, has gone to Kenosha, Wis., H. C. Miley, late of the Boyne Citizen, has taken hold of the Enterprise, Theodore R. Chapin is now running the Citizen alone; Phil Badour has got the measles and a baby, and we wish them all good luck.—Boyne Falls Gazette.

The Lou A. Cummings will give an excursion from East Jordan, Ironton and Charlevoix to Petoskey and Harbor Springs next Sunday leaving East Jordan at 8 o'clock, Charlevoix at 10. Giving two hours at Petoskey and one hour at Harbor Springs. Tickets to Ironton 75 cents, Charlevoix 50 cents.

The Joseph H. Kean dramatic company, which appears at the opera house Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings of this week, come highly recommended by those who have seen the company play. Thursday evening, Rip Van Winkle; Friday evening, Mrs. Partington; Saturday evening, a three-act English comedy, Everybody's Friend, and Solon Shingle.

The McGibbeney Family, now in the west, will divide at the close of this season. Mr. and Mrs. Frank McGibeney will organize a concert company at the opening of the fall season. Miss Florence Smith, eldest daughter of the senior editor of this paper, has accepted a proposition to travel with them through the west, under the tutorship of her cousin, Mrs. McG. and her husband, in piano, cornet and vocal work. The first tour will be through California, Oregon and British Columbia, and will begin about Sept. 1st.—Sentinel.

Eveline.

Lots of wild flowers in the woods now.

Mr. E. G. Jarman is still getting worse.

M. J. Staley lost a cow on Sunday, April 24th.

Potatoes seem to be in great demand, at 40 cents.

Box's mill was busy last week sawing pine logs.

The Ironton boys played ball last Saturday afternoon.

Sunday and Monday were warm days, and very windy.

Mart. Staley's family are all able to be out again, after a long illness with scarlet fever.

We were pleased to see the little steamer North Star commence her regular trips last Saturday.

School in the Beers district opened last Monday morning, with Miss Anna Metealf, of Charlevoix, as teacher.

Mrs. Elias Hammond and children, of East Jordan, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Freeman, of this place.

It sounds good once more to hear the whistles of the boats on Pine Lake, which help to make business more lively.

Miss Mary Harris, who has been visiting in Ludington the past winter, returned to Ironton last week, where she has many friends.

A well 10 feet deep has been dug in the Lewis district. There is now four feet of water. Joe Trudgeon and Luther Hayden did the work.

A large number of our people went to the dock last Wednesday to see the Friant and Cummings as they passed on their first trip to East Jordan.

Last Saturday the Ironton free ferry was let to Robert A. Miller, at $1.05 a day, he being the lowest bidder. The bonds are fixed at $500. Two-thirds of the expense is to be paid by the county, and one-third by the township of Eveline. The committee from the board of supervisors to regulate it are Ava Smith and John Ward. The ferry commenced running on Monday.

May 3d, 1887.

Burgess.

The supervisor has finished making the assessment in this town.

Messrs. Saunby & Sayers will soon resume their butchering business.

Mr. Josiah Gibson has been ill for some time, and is failing fast.

The various grocery merchants in our town are doing a thriving business.

Rev. W. G. Clark is expected to preach at the Burgess school house May 13th.

The box social at Geo. O. Scott's was a financial success, and all present report a very enjoyable time.

Jack Saunby has his scows all painted and caulked, and is now ready for business. He has about 25,000 pieces ready for shipment.

Elder Horton, who preached in this vicinity last fall, and had such large and appreciative audiences, is expected here about the 12th of May, to hold a few meetings.

Barnard.

Beautiful warm weather the past few days.

Our Sunday school is progressing nicely.

Susan Thorp has been very sick with inflammation of the throat, but is recovering under the treatment of Dr. Lewis.

Now is the time to make gardens.

Mr. Thomas Thorp had a plowing bee on Monday, and got a good job done.

One of our Best Exchanges.

The Charlevoix JOURNAL has been enlarged to a six-column quarto. The JOURNAL is one of our best exchanges, and we are glad to note this evidence of prosperity. Traverse Eagle.

Report of Charlevoix Schools for the Month ending April 29, 1887.

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department	59
Second department	46
Third department	41
Fourth department	46
Fifth department, grammar section	39
Fifth department, high school	29
Total	261

NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	49
Second department	44
Third department	39
Fourth department	36
Fifth department, grammar section	29
Fifth department, high school	20
Total	228

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	907
Second department	858
Third department	735
Fourth department	720½
Fifth department, grammar section	542
Fifth department, high school	358
Total	4,571½

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	46
Second department	26½
Third department	29
Fourth department	32
Fifth department, grammar section	16½
Fifth department, high school	14
Total	163

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	45¾
Second department	41.9
Third department	36¼
Fourth department	36
Fifth department, grammar section	27.1
Fifth department, high school	26¼
Total	218½

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	96¾
Second department	93½
Third department	98
Fourth department	98
Fifth department, grammar section	98¼
Fifth department, high school	98¼
Total	97½

CASES TARDY.

First department	23
Second department	17
Third department	2
Fourth department	3
Fifth department, grammar school	3
Fifth department, high school	1
Total	50

NUMBER OF PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY DURING THE MONTH.

First department	14
Second department	15
Third department	15
Fourth department	19
Fifth department, grammar section	19
Fifth department, high school	15
Total	97

M. E. Church.

Prayer meeting for converts and seekers on Tuesday evening at 7.30. Do not fail to be present and take part in the meetings.

General prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7.30, lasting one hour. Come promptly. Everybody come. Teachers' meeting at 8.30 sharp. Let all the teachers be present.

On Sabbath morning a five minute sermon to the children immediately after the singing of the second hymn. Preaching by the pastor.

Sabbath evening Bro. J. S. Smithson will preach at the usual hour. All are invited.

W. H. MCCARTNEY.

Ellsworth.

Last Monday was a very warm day.

The muddy roads are drying fast.

L. Deline is drawing shingles from the mill to South Arm.

H. S. Beardsley, civil engineer, and J. S. Dixon reached here last Friday, from Charlevoix, on their preliminary survey of the D., C. & E. R. R., but we dare not express our feelings yet.

We are glad that the JOURNAL expressed its opinion so plainly last week in regard to the hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses being closed in East Jordan, and we understand that they are not yet open.

May 3, 1887.

East Jordan Hotel Keepers Explain.

East Jordan, Mich., May 2, 1887.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—In your issue of April 28, wherein you make the statement that all the hotels and restaurants were closed on account of the village council refusing to accept bonds for saloons, we wish to inform you that your information is not correct, from the fact that the hotels and restaurants were closed to the traveling public before the council had taken any action on saloon bonds; neither had there been any such bonds presented for their consideration.

WM. J. WEIKEL,
D. B. JERRUS.

Congregational Church.

Tuesday evenings, young converts' meeting.

Wednesday afternoon, Children's meeting. Sermon to the children every Sunday morning. Rev. C. F. Van Anken will preach, subject "Will I hold out?" In the evening Rev. A. T. Waterman, subject "The city of refuge."

Episcopal Church.

Divine service with bible study at Green's hall on Sunday next, at 3 p. m. Subject: Coming to Christ.

Question: How can an anxious soul come to Christ. Come and bring your bibles, and your children.

W. P. BROWN, Warden.

Evaporated Apples, splendid and cheap, at Emrey Brotherss.

SELLING OUT!

at

ROSENTHAL & SON'S

COME AND GET

Bargains.

WALL PAPER

The largest, finest, and best selected stock of spring designs in the city. Ceiling and side wall decorations, centre pieces, borders, friezes, etc., etc.

G. W. CROUTER.

Where Shall I Buy my Carpet, and What Shall I Wear?

THESE ARE THE QUESTION

"OWED" TO SPRING.

BY BETTO.

Springtime is here with its gladness,
Bird music, balmy air and bright sky;
Hark! the merry-toned Italian organ-grinder,
Plays "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By."

Springtime is here with its grass,
Making all nature rejoice;
What pleasure, forsooth, the garden-truck vender,
Is vending the air with his voice.

Springtime is here with its pleasures—
"The song-birds" notes scarcely cease;
The gay book-beer sign, in unique designs,
Quite schoolmen at five cents apiece.

Springtime is here with its splendor—
Its glorious beauty enchants;
The street sprinkling cart has begun a new start,
Remaining ten-dollar spring pants.

Springtime is here with its verdure,
Its flowers and its foliage, too;
The circus appears, at least three years,
To gather spare dollars and dimes.

Springtime, loved season, you're welcome,
Welcome your pleasures and joys,
With sweet-scented flowers and "refreshing
showers"
Base-ball clubs and bare-footed boys.

ALIVE AT HER BURIAL.

I.

From a boy, it was my steadfast ambition to be a physician; and the desire grew with my growth, and increased from the opposition with which it met at the hands of my friends and relatives. Early in life, as I have said, the profession seemed to me desirable above any other; not so much from the realization of its great usefulness as from a sense of its dignity, which is to me farto obtain over their fellow-creatures.

And sometimes, even while a mere child, precocious as I was, in reading the tales of enchantment which are often set before the young, instead of a feeling of awe and amazement, I actually entertained one of contempt.

"Magicians and genii, forsooth," was my thought, "whose business was only to invoke idle spirits! I can and will be a mightier magician than these!"

But, lest I should grow too digressive in these multiplying reminiscences, let me hasten to my narrative. Barely three years had elapsed from the first day of my association in my study, when I again emerged into the world, prepared to fulfill those dreams which haunted my pillow, dreams, not of wealth or love, but of power, of mastery.

I was well known in the community in which I took my stand, as the young man adjudged to scoff and sneer at my profession. At such, however, I could well afford to smile. My appearance, it is true, was boyish and unprepossessing in the extreme. I was barely twenty-two, and the pale cheek and restlessness of the eye, contracted by incessant application to books, which, at this time, characterized me, were not well calculated to win either confidence or faith. But as for myself, I knew that there was that within me which, sooner or later, would cause my name to be upon every tongue, and elevate me to the position to which I had long my genius merited.

And I was right. Commencing among the lower classes of the great city—for among those I was at first compelled to operate and practice—a rumor of the wonderful skill and knowledge which the "boy physician," as they were pleased to name me, was continually displaying, spread to the upper circles of its fastidious society.

And more, I assure the reader, this was the falsity of the rumors, and to crush out a new aspirant and a formidable foe, the cause of any better motive, I was one day summoned to the city hospital, on a difficult case that had arisen there. I immediately obeyed the summons, as an opportunity not to be neglected; and they conducted me to one of the wards, where all the professors of medicine were assembled from all parts of the city, and among them many whose renown had been acquired by a lifetime of laborious toil and study. One of these latter took my astonishment by the hand and led me to the couch where a poor sufferer lay writhing in the last convulsions of a dissolution caused by the effects of a most virulent vegetable poison. An involuntary and contemptuous smile went round the room as he did so.

"Here, my young friend," he observed, "is your patient. He is beyond our influence, but your extraordinary medical knowledge may perhaps benefit him. Proceed; you certainly cannot hurt him."

My blood tingled beneath this insult, which could not even respect the presence of death, but my time for triumph had now arrived. Assuming a coolness which confounded my professional brethren, I looked at my watch and observed:

"Gentlemen, in three minutes this man will have breathed his last, supposing, too, you will understand, that he remains under your treatment! But I am here; you have done well to call me, and if you will repress your prejudices and give me your assistance, I will show you a mode of procedure which you cannot learn from books."

Half an hour quickly elapsed, and at its expiration I stepped back from the bedside, triumphant in my victory, in secret—externally as cool and passive as before. Life, quivering in the balance, and tickering to extinction, had been restored beneath my hands; the feeble, fluttering pulse was quickened, the sluggish current of vitality leaped into renewed action, and falling upon his knees at my feet, the patient delivered himself my handkerchief, and hailed me as his benefactor.

I stared and bewildered beyond description, as they beheld my unheard-of treatment and its marvelous results, the faculty and all present remained dumb for a moment, and then, as their consciousness of my merits and superiority shamed them into generosity, the whole world rang with their enthusiastic plaudits, and, gathering around me, they confessed themselves vanquished, and strove with each other for the honor of taking me by the hand. Friendly, I gloried in this first public recognition of my genius; but, representing all outward manifestations of the feeling, I treated them with a cool severity which nonplussed and confounded them. Nor was the feeling unmixed with one of triumph. *They* the sage and venerable ones of the profession, forsooth! I had with all difficulty proved them to be *tyros*.

My name and fame were now established; the calls of the hospital were not strong enough to shut from the world the wonderful story of the scene they had witnessed. My name was mentioned with curiosity, with approbation, and with tearful blessing; men pointed me out to each other, and walked the streets, as the wonderful youth, whose experience had taught him unfoldedly deep expansive for his body. And, anxious that it might not be thought that my wonderful success hitherto had been the result, I labored day and night in the manifold duties of my profession, bringing every faculty of mind to bear upon each particular case, so that even a month had passed, since my advancement at the hospital, the whole city was ringing with my praise. The delicacy of luxury, which would have been barred against me as a humble individual, now eagerly opened to the physician, and soon all acknowledged my skill.

I gave myself time to rest or sleep; I hardly slept, I hardly rested, which I have devoted. I strove to give her a vivid picture of my life up to this time, speaking first of the one absorbing idea which had engrossed every faculty of mind, and how the passion of love had been first excited in my breast. When I had finished, she answered, and as I listened, emotion, to the utterance of that pure and spotless heart, I knew that I was beloved, not because I had preserved her from the grave, but because I was worthy to be loved!

The purpose of my narrative do not require that I should speak particularly of the year that followed the recovery of Edna. We were betrothed from that moment, and from that moment a new existence opened to me. I told now, not merely of fame, or to gratify myself by the exhibition of my power, but for the more substantial rewards of that toil which had already been mine were, I chose to take them. My success continued undiminished; more came to me at my command, and even Edna's father now looked approvingly upon our intimacy. The day had at length been set for our union; and as it drew rapidly near I experienced myself more and more in society of my betrothed, waiting expectantly for the time when it should be mine exclusively.

Long practice—perhaps, I should say extensive—had accustomed me to detect signs and symptoms, without my attention being called to the person in whom they appeared. And while sitting beside Edna one day, I fancied that I could perceive in her appearance some indications of delinquescion. In answer to my anxious questions, she confessed that she felt at all unwell, and then confessed to a sensation of lassitude, of physical weariness, which had already lasted several days. They seemed to be nothing alarming in this, but as several days more elapsed and I secretly noted that this weariness seemed to increase, I became more attentive. The symptoms seemed to portend nothing; my medical information, extensive as it was, suggested to me no certainty which could begin thus, and I was thoroughly puzzled to account all appearances from my mind.

The day came my intervened before that which had been appointed for our wedding. It had become a necessity for me to call upon Edna daily; and early in the morning of the day which is now referred to, I presented myself at the mansion. A Negro servant informed her mistress that I was in the parlor. I leaned forward in my chair, and the sixty, half a minute more may have elapsed, and then I heard the rustling of Edna's chamber which sent my impetuous blood back, rushing to my heart. The pale and ideas flashed instantly through the gulf chaos of my brain, and prominent among them, the recollection of Edna's illness of a few days before. Hastily rushing wildly up the stairway, I encountered the girl at the landing. She was pale and speechless, and could only point toward the room of her mistress. Hastening past her, I gave a passionate tearing at my heart, I entered it.

Edna lay upon the bed, and, as I advanced, I uttered her name. There was no reply. I took her hand, and its icy coldness struck a chill to my heart; exploring the wrist I discovered no any pulse, and it was entirely pulseless! I investigated no further—why should I? The horrible, stupefying truth that DEATH and I were face to face, we already stood together in parent; and, every particle of physical and mental vigor deserting me, I fell forward upon the couch at her feet, and wept not and bitterness of spirit. There I was discovered when the alarm had spread, and friends filled the apartment. And there I persisted in lying through the remainment and heart-broken.

The following day I rose drearily away, as did also the next. Upon the third she was to be buried, yet, for a moment, did I leave her. Even in the most insane wonderment of the mind, I had not yet wavered under this awful blow, I could not be persuaded to leave the presence of the dead—my dead. And upon my urgent prayer, the clergyman consented to delay the burial her forever from my sight, I was left alone with the corpse. Edna lay before me, smiling in placid beauty—not pale, not cold, but, I could well tell, conscious of with the vital current; and yet two days had passed "gorgeous heaven! was this, could it be, death? Death—who is hideous—who? Death was the secret, mysterious cause which had worked her bereavement. I asked the question, and strove in vain to answer it, and then, with a bitter smile, confessed all my study and labor to have been useless. It seemed little that I have called great among men—that I had met and conquered disease in every shape and form, that, in matters, I said, in the bitterness of my poetry, "when this death, dead one, has fallen, I, I, in whom all my life and love was centered, and I unable to save her—not even to tell why she is not now, upon this bridal day, smiling her was my bride!"

She had lain thus for almost three days, and that which should have been my bride was my dead. In vain! not a drop of blood followed the stroke of the lancet; not a sigh, one last, long sigh, I bade farewell to all that remained of my beloved. Edna before the coffin-lid closed over her.

IV.

The funeral was last over, and the crowd that had attended it had dispersed. It was a dream to me. I knew nothing, I heard nothing of the service, or of aught that was passing around me. I sat in mournful "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes," as the coffin was shut from my view. Friends gathered around me, as they had during the two days past, with expressions of sympathy and condolence; but I made no answer—I was mute, and lost to everything save a sense of my great bereavement. And some, I should not, married and by seeing indifference, or perhaps, had expected to see an outpouring of disguised grief. They had not looked down into the depths of my heart—they had not seen it, broken, crushed and shattered as it was.

A number of friends accompanied me home, where they wished to remain awhile to share the hours of my loneliness, but when they came to understand that I wished to be left alone they expressed my feelings, and left, one by one, until the last one had departed. The hours of the afternoon had passed away unconsciously, and when I found myself alone darkness had intervened. Darkness without, not within; for one of my friends had thoughtfully left the argand lamp, and its clear, strong light was flooding my chamber. For it was to it that I had retired—disclosing every object with singular minuteness.

I was lying on my back upon the sofa, trying to obtain a moment's cessation from the acute agony of my thoughts, by allowing my eyes to rest successively upon every object in the room for my vision. You I looked at the table, littered over with books and papers, upon one of which I could distinguish the name of "Edna" in my handwriting. I closed my eyes with a shudder, all things visible—all sights and sounds—seemed to remind me of her. Reopening them, they fell upon my bookcabinet, where the greatest old medical treatises that I loved to study now quietly reposed. Rising, from an idle impulse, I took one of the volumes from its place, and, sitting by the table, carelessly turned over its musty leaves. And it was by the merest chance, without the shadow of an intention, that my eyes rested upon the following passage, expressed in the primitive style of some of the earlier writers of the language:

"But it was at Berlin, in the year of grace 1295, that the most singular instance of this notable kind of thing did occur. It was there that a woman of health and strength (to most sound, did of a sudden fall in a fit, the which was so bolike unto death, that all did suspect naught otherwise, and did bury the same, with goodly and careless heart. I know that I was behoved, not because I had preserved her from the grave, but because I was worthy to be loved!

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"But it was at Berlin, in the year of grace

Story of a Sardine.

I was in a first-class restaurant dining with a friend, and feeling in a generous mood, called for a box of sardines.

"Mind, now," I said to the waiter, "I can't go anywhere without address.

"Address! what address?"

He disappeared and soon returned, bringing what seemed to be the real noble young lord, picked up from the gutter and placed in a fine gilt frame.

"Ah!" I said, tipping back the lid, which had been skillfully opened by the waiter, "this is the fellow for a king. Look," I added, turning the box about to let my companion see the crest, "he was the condition of her I had that day buried! Horror of horrors—impossible—impreducible!

The thought, the fancy, the bare supposition of such a fact was fearful in the extreme; and yet, when I fearfully probed it to its source, I was startled, electrified, to discover that it proceeded no more from the chance reading of the passage I have quoted, than from a consciousness of the same fearful "Horror of horrors—impossible" with the supposed decease of Edna, with its mystery, which had so shaken the tomes of language to which I have averted, and which stamped Edna's death, coupled with them almost the force of conviction! Such were the ramifications of delinquescion. In answer to my anxious questions, she confessed that she felt at all unwell, and then confessed to a sensation of lassitude, of physical weariness, which had already lasted several days. There seemed to be nothing alarming in this, but as several days more elapsed and I secretly noted that this weariness seemed to increase, I became more attentive. The symptoms seemed to portend nothing; my medical information, extensive as it was, suggested to me no certainty which could begin thus, and I was thoroughly puzzled to account all appearances from my mind.

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"But it was at Berlin, in the year of grace

HUMOR.

KEY to poor house—Whisky.

THE most popular trade mark—$.

HIGH and dry—A tall Kentuckian.

AN envelope is like a woman. It can't go anywhere without address.

AN Irish gentleman made smallest the middle. It shows the waist of time.

"BUSINESS before pleasure," as the man said when he kissed his wife before going to the ball.

A POET says: "I listen for the coming of his feet." We suppose the girl's father doesn't tackle to him kindly.

SENATOR EDMUNDS breathed on the side hill on his Vermont farm and the people in the neighborhood are using it for a toboggan slide.—*New Haven News.*

IT appears to us that the woman's heart kept in alcohol in Philadelphia isn't much of a curiosity. We have no doubt several women have hearts.—*The Judge.*

A PENNSYLVANIA man has been granted a patent for an improved umbrella. It rings a chestnut bell when any one attempts to take it by mistake.—*Burlington Free Press.*

AT the opera: "I can't explain the success of that singer." "Neither can I." "Why, you thought her magnificent atrociously." "Perhaps that is the reason why I thought her so." Who notes of the escaping gas is like the roar of Niagara. The whole town is brightly illuminated by it at a similar cost.

When I made my visit to the well, I was astonished to discover that it was covered the ground to the depth of three or four inches; but for a distance of two inches from the top of the curbstone, the best of the flame had melted the snow. Even a few inches from the grass and weeds had grown two or three inches in height. The crickets chirped, the birds twittered, and the sun of the year, for they were enlivened by the genial influence of spring. The neighborhood of the well was also very pleasant. I noticed one who lay sonantly sleeping in the bottom of a barrel, and the rest of his body was concealed from view by the genial warmth from the flame high up in the air above. Cold as it was all around, he slept in perfect comfort, upon the turf and in the open air. There was a sweet smile on the sleeper's face, and charmed circle.—*G. Frederick Wright, in St. Nicholas.*

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The following is a list of the principal earthquakes that have taken place since the twelfth century, with the casualties caused:

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1531	Portugal	30,000	1812	Caracas, S. America	12,000
1556	Shensi, China	30,000	1822	Syria	20,000
1626	Naples	70,000	1828	Mytelene	6,000
1692	Jamaica	1,000	1835	Chile	10,000
1703	Syria	20,000	1842	Cape Haytien, Hayti	5,000
1707	Japan	200,000	1851	Naples	1,000
1718	Palermo, Italy	5,000	1857	Naples	10,000
1728	Yeddo, Japan	100,000	1861	Quito, S. America	5,000
1731	Japan	100,000	1862	Arica, S. America	1,000
1746	Abruzzi	15,000	1868	South America	70,000
1755	Lisbon	60,000	1870	Peru	50,000
1759	Spain	10,000	1872	Peru and Ecuador	1,000
1772	Persia	40,000	1873	Persia	10,000
1772	Guatemala, Central America	6,000	1873	Canada	1,000
1773	Calcutta	20,000	1873	Cuenca, Colombia	1,000
1773	Cumana, S. America	10,000	1874	Persia	14,000
1773	Kashan, Persia	20,000	1881	Scio	4,000
1773	Tabriz, Persia	40,000	1882	Andalusia, Spain	1,000
1773	Cairo	20,000	1882	Provence, France	1,000
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—*New York Herald.*

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"My dear," said a K street father to his daughter, "who is the gentleman you seem to be so attentive to you of late?"

"O, papa, he is such a nice gentleman, and he gets $8,000 a year."

"Great Scott, child, he must be a Cabinet Minister!"

"O, no, he isn't, papa; he is the principal in a base-ball nine."—*Washington Post.*

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SOUND is much increased by the echoes in a closed vault. In a cave of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, on the flap of his great coat makes a noise like the report of a cannon. The same phenomenon is found in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. In the cave of Sinolo, near Vyborg, in Finland, by throwing in a live animal terrible noises are heard. Darting into it of a similar cave in Dalmatia where the falling of a stone raised a perfect storm. Pingala Cave, in the Island of Staffa, presents a no other remarkable phenomenon. The end of this cave is dark and gloomy, and may be compared to the channel of a church, while the basaltic columns on each side resemble the organ pipes in the extremity of the grotto, and near the level of the water, is a small opening whence come harmonious sounds which are produced by the sea rising and falling.

IT is found that when paraffine is thoroughly mixed with linseed oil, and the mixture is then boiled, it may be used to make any fabric, as linen, cotton, or wool, waterproof, by rubbing with such a boiled mixture, afterward to equalize the distribution of the material in the pores. If too much is not put on the material may be made to only impervious to water, but not to air, the small, greasy particles simply repelling water.

THE ill-fated Franklin expedition consisted of two ships, Erebus and Terror, commanded by Sir John Franklin, with Captain Crozier and Fitz James, amounting in all to 138 persons. The last heard from them was a letter dated July 12, 1845.

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DID you ever see the pig wash—No, but I have seen the pig-iron.

A New Use for Frozen Champagne.

It was nearly midnight in the city of American watering-places and nothing was going on. The millionaire kicked his heels peevishly against the table and motioned to one of the waiters. They all scrambled forward in such haste that the oldest one slipped and almost fell. The great man smiled, whereat a wave of joy passed over the dusky group, and all but one retired with teeth in full review. Who is unhappy when a millionaire smiles?

"Is the champagne well iced?" asked the man of means good-naturedly.

"It is, indeed, sah. De las' bottle wuz froze dead sah."

"Bring me some."

When the wine was poured it out it was so cold that it dribbled slowly into the glass and sent up a milk-white mist almost as thick as the foam that rose to the top of the glass, while the dew gathered in beads on the bottle. The millionaire smiled gently as he gazed at the champagne, and then no glanced at the panting waiter.

"Would you like to shiver, Thomas?" he asked solemnly.

"Me, sah?" said the waiter with a chuckle. "Dere ain't nott'n in dis hull wuld yd make de sinfuls t'night, sah—no'ndeedy."

"O, yes, there is."

"Scuse me, sah, but I'm rosstin, I'm ice, I'm dat shiver I'll evah be cot again."

"I'll make you shiver in two minutes if the waiter—I'll give you $50."

"Go ahead, sah!"

Without more ado the millionaire took the cake of ice from the bottle, turned it upside down, and thrust it among the wines. In a few more or less inches; but for a distance of two inches from the top of the cake, the best of the flame had melted the snow. Even a few inches from the grass and weeds had grown two or three inches in height. The crickets chirped, the birds twittered, and the sun of the year, for they were enlivened by the genial influence of spring. The neighborhood of the well was also very pleasant. I noticed one who lay sonantly sleeping in the bottom of a barrel, and the rest of his body was concealed from view by the genial warmth from the flame high up in the air above. Cold as it was all around, he slept in perfect comfort, upon the turf and in the open air. There was a sweet smile on the sleeper's face, and charmed circle.—*G. Frederick Wright, in St. Nicholas.*

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DID you ever see the pig wash—No, but I have seen the pig-iron.

Don't Neglect Her Mamma.

The saving grace of the young American, says a writer in *Harper's Bazar*, is respect for women. That is a sincere national religion. A young American rarely passes a lady on the star seat of a hotel without raising his hat, he rises when she enters a room, and he assists her across a muddy street. Herein he is miles ahead of the young Frenchman of the period.

But in conventional breeding the foreigner has the advantage. The young Frenchman understands that he must be polite to the mother before the daughter. In this respect and the blame is in the mothers who have not commanded it! the young American is often at fault in society, if not in the street.

A card should never be left by a young gentleman for a young lady without also including one for her mother. He should inquire for the elder lady first, and if poss ble the mother should receive him. He should, if the mother invite him to a ball, show her some attention; if she be a dressing-gown day, he should call on that day. He should show her that he regards her as the person of the house, and should allow her to feel herself neglected at a public ball just as much as he allows for those who suffer, no matter how society or fashion may. Mrs. Sage's "Twenty Prescriptions" Safe in its action, it is a blessing to mothers, and to sons, too, for when women suffer the household is askew.

"Tom-cat-scratch-fever" hats worn by some very little girls make it difficult to decide which there is the more of—hat or child.

An Offensive Breath

Is most disagreeable, not only to the person affected, if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not one friendship, but many. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is the worst case, and thousands can testify.

PERSONS who take measures to enlarge their business—tailors.

He Loved Her.

"George, I am going to ask a favor of you, and if you grant me it you have so often told me, you will grant it."

"Mabel, you know I adore you, and will do anything you ask. I would peril my life for you, my dear."

"My request is not a perilous undertaking, George, but is something I very much desire. I want you to subscribe for the Chicago *Ledger* for me. Indeed, I cannot get along without it. The *Ledger* is one of the best and cheapest story papers in the country. Will you do it, George?"

"Certainly, my dear; you shall have the *Ledger*. I will send for it for you next week. I will add my great pleasure to please you. I want you to read the story that will commence in the number for May 11. I hear it is to be a very interesting one."

Remember, sample copies of the Chicago *Ledger* sent you on application. Address, Chicago *Ledger*, 271 Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.

Posterity vs. Ancestry.

It is no longer questioned, it is admitted, that the blood of man is improving, the children of to-day are better formed, have better muscle and richer minds than our ancestors. One cause of this fact is more than the general use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic by pregnant women.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, malarial or intermittent fevers, the "Peruvian Syrup" is a sure remedy. It is a complete blood-maker, and gives life and vigor to all drugging, is the best tonic, and the only one which can safely be given to children. Its action is so prompt.

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure. Price's Remedy for Catarrh, 50 cents.

Especially to Women.

"Sweet is revenge, especially to women," said the gifted lady novelist Lord Byron. Surely he was in bad humor when he wrote such words. But there are complaints that only women suffer, that

PHEBE'S ROMANCE.

Phœbe Tasson was sent to Grand-Aunt Garraway's, at the foot of High peak, to get her out of the way of Mr. Middleton De Motte.

She was little disappointed that the snug Queen Anne cottage was not more dungeon-like, and that the solitary mountain path turned out to be a well-traveled turnpike; and Mrs. Garraway, instead of being a book-nosed old crone with a gold-headed cane and a temper, was a cheerful old lady, whose cheeks were tinted with fresh bloom like a winter apple, and who wore a black silk dress with lace ruffles.

"Darling aunty," faltered Phœbe, after she had been in banishment several days, "may I tell you a secret?"

"Confide entirely in me, my child," patting her on the cheek.

"Well, then, he met me under the apple-tree last night," confessed Phœbe.

"You've written to him, then?" said Grand-Aunt Garraway, with a shrewd twinkle in her hazel eyes.

"Yes," owned Phœbe. "I told him it was unlike anything that I had anticipated. I described your pretty furniture and choice china and the solid silver tea service, with the Garraway monogram on it, and your set of amethysts, and he came on by the earliest train."

"Oh, he did!"

"He said he was hungering and thirsting for one of my sweet glances," added Phœbe, very prettily. "And he slept on the hay in the barn last night."

"My dear child, this will never do. He must come here."

"Here, aunty?"

"It isn't in the fitness of things that my grand-niece's suitor should be sneaking around the back orchard and sleeping in the hay-loft like a tramp."

Phœbe colored.

"But what else could he do, Aunt Garraway?" she also.

"For that very reason," said the old lady, with dignity. "I ask him here as a guest. My husband's nephew, Harry Sanford, is to be here from Ruston, but there is plenty of room. Harry shall sleep in the other chamber. Mr. De Motte shall have the red room. Where is he now?"

"I—I think he is having a cigar and reading the newspaper in the smokehouse," quilling confessed Phœbe.

"Call him in. Tell him he shall be welcome," said Mrs. Garraway.

Mr. De Motte was tall and trouble-dour-like. He had dark, pensive eyes, and wore a very handsome satin necktie; and if his finger-nails were not as clean as Mrs. Garraway liked to see, still some people thought differently upon such subjects.

"Harry Sanford looks the most of a gentleman," thought Mrs. Garraway. And even Phœbe, in a mental comparison, could not help owning to herself that Mr. Sanford was the most at his ease.

"But then," thought Phœbe, "the man's in some diplomatic troubles on his mind. I wish, though, that dear Middleton wouldn't eat green peas with his fork, and that he wouldn't take a little more notice of the chair-covers and not drag them off everytime he sits down. I hope it won't make my grand-aunt nervous."

But Grand-Aunt Garraway smiled her sweetest and seemed to notice nothing amiss.

And Harry Sanford diligently talked politics and did his best to amuse the stranger.

Nevertheless, when Phœbe went to bed that night she was not as happy as she expected to be. For a diplomat Mr. De Motte was not remarkably intelligent after all, and she was very certain that his grammar was not also perfect; she hoped that Harry Sanford had not observed it.

In the dead of the night Grand-Aunt Garraway's hand fell softly on Phœbe's shoulder. She started.

"Hush!" said the old lady. "Don't utter a sound. Get up and come downstairs with me."

"What is the matter?" gasped the girl.

"Your fine lover is breaking into my big cherry-wood bureau," said Mrs. Garraway, quite as calmly as if it were burglar's tools. But don't look so frightened, my dear. The jewel-case is there, but it is empty. Harry Sanford has the pins and rubies in his coat-pocket by hook. He's a welcome to all he can find. Harry and the farm laborers have got his accomplice safely tied outside, and they're ready to seize him the moment he rings across the threshold. But come quickly! I want you to see for yourself.

And, standing on the staircase, where she could peep through the transom right into the back parlor, Phœbe beheld her troubadour lover picking the locks and prying open drawers in a most business-like manner.

In spite of her resolution she uttered a little cry. Mr. De Mott looked up and saw her. The next instant the room was in darkness.

"But we caught the fellow as neatly as possible," Harry Sanford said, afterward, "with the empty jewel-case in his possession and a lot of silver spoons in his breast-pocket. We'd an old hand, the Albany authorities say. 'Light-Fingered Lemuel,' they call him, and he's a sale for a long term in the penitentiary."

Alas, poor Phœbe!

Harry Sanford set himself so diligently to work at the diplomatic troubles that maiden that he soon succeeded in restoring her temporarily eclipsed suitor.

So the end of Grand-Aunt Garraway's proved a success after all. The Middleton De Motte engagement was broken up, and there is every probability that a new one will rise, Phœnix-like, out of its ashes.

Tecumseh's Prediction.

Connected with the great earthquake period of 1811-12, already mentioned, occurred one of the romances of American history. It was the lurky prediction of great earthquake that made the celebrated "Prophet," and led to the Indian nation of the Tecumseh followed. The warrior, and his opinoles in the and Tecumseh's prediction for courage.—*Indiana Gazette.*

HEMMING APRONS.

The Latest Fashionable Amusement—Not for Women but for Men.

In addition to the "quotation" party, which may take the place of progressive euchre this winter to a large extent, there is another novelty which bids fair to be popular. It is styled the "rainbow" party and takes its name from the bright hues of the ribbons which play an important part. It is not, undoubtedly be popular with the ladies, as it gives them an excellent opportunity to air their superior knowledge and skill before the lords of creation and to laugh heartily at the awkwardness which they are sure to exhibit to an amusing extent. The first stage is the passing of bows of ribbon to the men, who fasten them to their buttonholes and proceed to find the young woman whose color matches. This will be found in the strings of a pretty and coquettish apron, and the strings themselves are tied about a trim waist. The men having thus been provided with partners are further provided with needle, thread, and a thimble, which they are obliged to select from a heap on the table. It is then explained to the men that they are expected to hem the bottom of the apron and that prizes will be the reward of good work. The young woman is to keep on her apron and give no assistance whatever, either by advice or by lending a helping hand. Notwithstanding the restrictions the young woman usually cannot resist helping her partner, especially if she happens to be least bit interested in him; but if she gets caught at it by the judges she forfeits her apron. The temptation, however, is very strong, for he is obliged to sit reasonably close, since the apron occupies the position for which it was intended, and it comes very natural for skillful white hands to touch awkward brown hands when they are busy together with one piece. It may be remarked that some of the knowing men, after being once seated in this manner, are inexcusably stupid and make the same mistake over and over again.

Even when the tyros are doing their best there is room for a vast amount of amusement. Nearly every man in the room is as awkward in his general attitude as can be easily imagined, and most of them look as though life and death depended upon their efforts. Here is a chap in a high collar; he can barely see over it when his head is erect, and his efforts to focus his eyes on his work without cutting his throat are decidedly funny. Next to him sits a man who has been trying for ten minutes to thread his needle, and, judging by the way he goes at it, the merriment of the company will be prolonged for some time. On the other side of the room is a bald-headed man who is making heroic attempts to make progress, and working backward as well as left-handed, to the infinite amusement of every girl within seeing distance. The degrees and varieties of awkwardness are limited only by the number of sewers. Probably one of the whole number there will be not more than one or two who go at the work with anything like method or skill, and even their efforts are so nearly on a par with the little girl taking her first lesson that the exhibition is usually more amusing than the out-and-out awkwardness of the others. When all are done the aprons are handed to the judges for inspection, and after long deliberation the prizes are awarded. Matchsafes, scarfpins, etc., are the proper thing for the first and second prizes, while the booby prize is usually a treasure in embroidery or something equally interesting to the masculine mind. As souvenirs of the occasion the lads keep their aprons and the gentlemen their thimbles.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Essence of Business Law.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

Signatures made with a pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money is not always conclusive.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

No consideration is sufficient in law if it is illegal in its nature.

The presents should be distinctly named in the note unless it is payable to bearer.

A bill may be written upon any paper or substitute for it, with either ink or pencil.

A note obtained by fraud or from a person in a state of intoxication can not be collected.

An indorser has the right of action against all whose names were on the bill when he received it.

Notice of protest may be sent either to the place of business or of residence of the party notified.

The time of payment of a note must not depend upon a contingency. The promise must be absolute.

A note made by a minor is void; a contract made with a minor is void; a contract made with a lunatic is void.

If the drawer of a check or draft has changed his name he should make use all reasonable diligence to find him.

An agreement without consideration is void; a note made on Sunday is void; contracts made on Sunday can not be enforced.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of debts of the firm, except in case of special partnership.

If the letter containing the protest of non-payment be put in the post-office, any miscarriage does not affect the party giving notice.

A note indorsed in blank—the name of the indorser only written—is transferable by delivery, the same as if made payable to bearer.

Eleven-year-old David Breitenbucher, of Hood'ot, was terribly kicked in the face by a horse. While a physician was sewing up the wounds the boy's mother could not restrain her tears, but David never flinched. "Don't cry, mamma," he said. "I ain't hurt much." All of his front teeth but one in both jaws were knocked out.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Nancy M. Beebe on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1865, made and executed a mortgage to William H. Hipe to secure his promissory note of even date, payable in three years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent per annum, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1865, in liber 4 of mortgages, on page 104; and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by said William H. Hipe to Wallace Hipe, by assignment dated on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1866, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1866, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 524, and the same is now owned by the said Wallace J. Hipe; and whereas, the sum of Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars of principal, and the sum of Ninety-Five and Twenty-Five Cents of interest, and the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars as an attorney fee, remained due on the foreclosure of said mortgage, making together the sum of Seven Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents ($704.25) principal, interest and attorney fee, due on said mortgage, at the time of the foreclosure whereon, notice of which has been made in the paper hereinafter mentioned, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining due and unpaid on said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section eighteen (18), in township number four (4) north of range seven (7) west, being in the township of Eveline, in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Bridge Street House, in the village of Boyne City, on the 28th day of **May, A. D. 1887,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated February 16th, A. D. 1887.

WALLACE J. HIPE,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUCKSHANK & GREEN,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage, Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents ($25.25) principal and interest, which is now claimed to be the sum due on a certain mortgage made by Sylvester Bedford and wife, of Charlevoix, Charlevoix county, Mich., to Mary A. Wilson, of the same place, dated the 9th day of November, 1885, and mortgage was assigned by said Belle Williams to Jacob H. Pennoyer, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and said mortgage is duly recorded in said register's office July 14th, 1886, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 154, and said mortgage was duly assigned by said Jacob H. Pennoyer to Charles E. Pratt, and the assignment thereof is duly recorded in said register's office, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 154, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining due and unpaid on said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section eighteen (18), in township number four (4) north of range seven (7) west, being in the township of Eveline, in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Bridge Street House, in the village of Boyne City, on the 28th day of **May, A. D. 1887,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

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CRUCKSHANK & GREEN,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage, Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents ($25.25) principal and interest, which is now claimed to be the sum due on a certain mortgage made by Sylvester Bedford and wife, of Charlevoix county, Mich., to Mary A. Wilson, of the same place, dated the 9th day of November, 1885, and mortgage was assigned by said Belle Williams to Jacob H. Pennoyer, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and said mortgage is duly recorded in said register's office July 14th, 1886, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 154, and said mortgage was duly assigned by said Jacob H. Pennoyer to Charles E. Pratt, and the assignment thereof is duly recorded in said register's office, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 154, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining due and unpaid on said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section eighteen (18), in township number four (4) north of range seven (7) west, being in the township of Eveline, in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, Mich., that being the place where the circuit court for the said county is holden, on the 28th day of **June, A. D. 1887,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated March 8, A. D. 1887.

WALTER P. BROWN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUCKSHANK & GREEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage made by William A. Nobes, of Boyne Valley, Mich., to Emma Jane Bedford, of Charlevoix, Mich., dated July 17th, A. D. 1879, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1879, in Liber 4 of Mortgages, on page 76 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and sixty-six cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, Mich., that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house aforesaid, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due and unpaid for the recovery of interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney fee of twenty dollars, provided for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows: The southeast quarter (1/4) of lot one (1) of section eighteen (18), in Boyne Valley, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section eighteen (18), in township four (4) north of range five (5) west and containing forty acres of land more or less.

Dated March 12, 1887.

LEMUEL D. BARTHOLOMEW,
Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage, dated March 1st, 1886, made by Jacob Beeler and Mary Ann Beeler, to Hiram Williams, of Wolverine, Michigan, and Sylvester Williams, of Boyne City, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 19th day of March, 1886, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 395, on the premises hereinafter described, and assigned by said Belle Williams to Jacob H. Pennoyer, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and said assignment was duly recorded in said register's office July 14th, 1886, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 154, and said mortgage was duly assigned by said Jacob H. Pennoyer to Charles E. Pratt, and the assignment thereof is duly recorded in said register's office, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 154, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining due and unpaid on said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section eighteen (18), in township number four (4) north of range seven (7) west, being in the township of Eveline, in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, Mich., that being the place where the circuit court for the said county is holden, on the 28th day of **June, A. D. 1887,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

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COMPOUND OXYGEN
Drs. STARKEY AND PALEN
A WELL-TRIED TREATMENT
A 200 PAGE BOOK FREE TO YOU.
FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, HAY FEVER, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, *and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.*
Drs. STARKEY AND PALEN have the liberty to refer to some of their standing patients in the following named well-known persons who have tried their Compound Oxygen: Hon. William D. Kelley, "Father of the House," Phila.; Rev. Wm. Paxton, Editor Lutheran Ledger, N. Y.; Hon. William Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.; Judge H. P. Vrooman, Quincy, Kas.; & thousands of others in every part of the world.
"COMPOUND OXYGEN—ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS" is the title of a book of two hundred pages, just published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, containing a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.
"COMPOUND OXYGEN" being taken into the system, is carried by the blood to the minutest and most remote parts of the body, permeating every tissue, giving vitality and strength to all the functions of life, and the organic action of the system is so invigorated and stimulated as to cause a complete and permanent cure of the disease and its concomitants, when all else has proved powerless to do good. Our patients are not left to experiment on themselves, but the case is carefully diagnosed, and a record of symptoms is kept, on which we base our treatment, which is modified from time to time as the case demands, the patient reporting from time to time, when we are enabled to judge of the effect of our treatment, and to make such changes in the treatment as may be indicated by the symptoms. Our patients are not confined to any climate or locality, but may be treated at their own homes with equal success. Our Compound Oxygen is not to be confounded with the nostrums called Oxygen, which are for the most part only Compound Carbonic Acid Gas, but is a combination of the two vital gases in their proper proportions, and is prepared only by Drs. STARKEY AND PALEN, Nos. 1527-1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., to whom all orders should be addressed.
Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1527-1529 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

STORY & CLARK FINE ORGANS
SEND FOR ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—FREE.
N. J. PERRY Agent, Charlevoix.
CHICAGO + Canal AND 16TH STS

FOR MAN AND BEAST!
Mexican Mustang Liniment
CURES
Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Sting, Bites, Bruises, Sunburn, Corns, Scratches, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness, Stiff Joints, Rattlesnake Bite, Galls, Sores, Spavin Cracks.
Contracted Muscles, Ringbone, Hoof Ail, Screw Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Pile.
THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY
accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. Cures other pains and injuries. Relief is the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Every family needs such a medicine. The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Canaller needs it for his horses and his men. The Sportsman needs it in his kennel, or work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it for his family, his farm and his stock yard.
The intelligent man or the Rustman needs it in literal every-day use and labor.
The Mechanic needs it—it is his best friend and relief reliance.
The Stockgrower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it—he can't do without it as long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Steamboat man needs it. There is hardly a big lake it is an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and property which surround navigation.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employes. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. It is the best economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. It immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.
$25,000.00 IN GOLD!
WILL BE PAID FOR
ARBUCKLES' COFFEE WRAPPERS.
1 Premium, - $1,000.00
2 Premiums, - $500.00 each
5 Premiums, - $200.00 "
10 Premiums, - $100.00 "
100 Premiums, - $50.00 "
200 Premiums, - $20.00 "
1,000 Premiums, $10.00 "
For full particulars and directions see Circular in every pound of Arbuckles' Coffee.
A GENTLEMAN having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of youthful indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple method of self-cure. To those who wish it he will give him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case.
Address in perfect confidence, JAMES W. DINNEY, 43 Cedar St., N. Y.
DIMPLES. Twilmed in France. Sent on receipt of 25 cents, stamps or silver, a recipe for a secret VEGETABLE BALM FOR FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BLACK HEADS, Etc., leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful.
Touch with this compound the soft fly cloth. And the bright gem will look the virtuous one.
Also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a smooth face or scalp. Address—A. D. SUMMER, 59 Ann St., New York.
THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia, at the office of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.
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A Newspaper supporting the Principles of a Party of Principles.
Published in the City of New York.
WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, EDITOR.
Daily, Weekly, and Sunday Editions.
THE WEEKLY STAR,
An Eight-page Newspaper, issued every Wednesday.
A clean, sane, bright and interesting FAMILY PAPER.
It contains the latest news, down to the hour of going to press, and discusses
Agricultural, Market, Fashion, Household, Financial and Commercial, Political, Poetical, Humorous and Editorial
Departments, all under the direction of trained journalists of the highest ability, and presents to its friend contest with good things from beginning to end.
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Sample copies sent free to any address on receipt of stamp for postage.
Send for Circulars.
THE DAILY STAR.
THE DAILY STAR contains all the news of the day in the most concise form, the special correspondence by cable, and the full reports of the Markets, Financial, Commercial, Political, Theatrical, Fashion, Fourth of July, Wednesday, May 18, 1887.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the town clerk's office in the village of Charlevoix. The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Charlevoix, Mich., May 9, 1887.
LETTER HEADS. Note Heads. Statements, Envelopes, Visiting cards, neat, quick, at the JOURNAL Office.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The undersigned having been relieved of a long standing and painful suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreadful disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN
Has attained a standard of excellence which no other organ can claim.
It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can procure.
OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.
These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combinations, and for being in tune much longer than other organs. Combining the qualities of the finest reeds, and durable scales for tones, schools and churches, they are unrivaled.
ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.
UNEQUALLED FACILITIES.
SKILLED WORKMEN.
BEST MATERIAL.
THE POPULAR ORGAN
Instructive Books and Piano Steels.
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831 WEST LAKE AVE.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 200. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1887. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL
Published every Thursday,
BY ORAS J. STONE, M.D.,
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN
ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Collections promptly attended to.

CRUCKSHANK & GREEN, Attorneys at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Office in Bulger Block, Charlevoix, Mich. C. J. GREEN.

DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake St., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor, Real Estate Broker and Conveyancer, Petoskey, Mich. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. L. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and Solicitor of United States Patents, Lumber, Commercial, Western District, East Jordan, Mich.

W. F. WOODS, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

N. SARGENT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

CHRIST CHURCH, REV. H. L. DUHAMEL, Rector. Sundays, at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., every other Sunday morning service. Sunday school at 12 m. Seats free. Corner Bridgman and Green's hall, over F. W. Crane & Co.'s store.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. A. T. WATERMAN, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock. W. H. MCKAY, Pastor.

DENTISTRY

N. J. PERRY, Dentist. Office in Perry's drug Store. CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

PHYSICIANS.

J. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office: See in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. CROUTER, M. D., Dedicated Homœopathic physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HAMLIN, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday evening in each month. W. H. CROUTER, Adjt.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 207, meet every Monday evening at Odfellow hall.

I. O. O. F.—Boyne City Lodge No. 30, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 98, meets every Tuesday night in Odfellow's hall. J. STONE, Commander. L. C. WILSON, Record'r.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 362, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

W. F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Asst. Cashier.
Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix
Charlevoix, Mich.
Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Money received on deposit. Collections promptly attended to. Interest allowed on time deposits. Special attention given to the business of Corporations, Banks, Bankers, Manufacturers and others, on favorable terms. Correspondents—First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

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F. A. Smith, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
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John Nicholls, A. Butters,
A. B. Upham, F. A. Fox,
F. A. Smith.
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Surplus, 2,000
The liabilities of stockholders in this state bank as provided in Act 374, Sec. 40 of Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan, is double the amount of stock taken, making a guaranty fund of $50,000 for the security of depositors, besides for the transaction of every legitimate branch of banking business pertaining to our customers on terms as favorable as are consistent with safe banking.
ONE PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS FOR A YEAR.
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RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix - Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of the lake and surrounding country. Sample rooms for Pedestrians. Rates, $1.00 per day. Special rates by the week. Good accommodations for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Village Commissioner of the township of Charlevoix, for the repair of the pontoons to the Front Bridge across Pine River, consisting of driving of piles and furnishing materials, as specified. P. McGEE.

Dated Tuesday, May 10, 1887.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the town clerk's office in the village of Charlevoix. The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Charlevoix, Mich., May 9, 1887.

LETTER HEADS. Note Heads. Statements, Envelopes, Visiting cards, neat, quick, at the JOURNAL Office.

1872. 1887

DR. G. W. CROUTER,
Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.
Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

Political Notes and News.

MANITOU county gave 156 democratic and 2 republican votes at the late election.

A MEASURE prohibiting insane persons, paupers and inmates of prisons from marrying was recently passed in the Illinois house. Spies the anarchist and Miss Van Zandt probably know what that means and how it came about.

A STATEMENT of the business done at the pension office shows that during the month of last April there were 11,399 pension certificates issued, classified as follows: Original pensions 5,543; increase of pensions 5,347; Mexican war pensions 509. This is said to be the largest number of pension certificates issued in any one month in the history of the bureau.

THE murder by saloon keepers of a minister in Iowa for his activity against the saloon has been duplicated in Ohio, by the murder of a physician for doing the same thing. It seems to be the most wanton murder conceivable, and two saloon-keepers are the assassins. We trust the vengeance of the law will be swifter and surer than has been the case in Iowa.

THE enemies of the inter-state commerce law never let a train interprise will be ruined if the long and short haul clause is not rescinded. Two big mills near Philadelphia have closed, and the California sugar refiners, who import their material free of duty from the Sandwich Islands—a privilege no other importers have—say that they will lose a large part of their trade if the clause continues in force. All this may be true. In some cases it undoubtedly is true, but the object of the bill was to run just such enterprises as can only live through robbery. A great cry of pain will go up, but the knife of equality must cut some time, and it may as well do it now.

NEW ENGLAND manufacturers are reported as having been paying but 12 cents for the labor of making a leg of nails. In some other sections

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, — MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

In a brutal prize-fight between two professional pugilists, near New York, the arm of one of them was broken in two different places.

By the burning of the grocery of Willis Brothers, in Allegany city, two persons were suffocated and two others were fatally injured by leaping from the upper floors.

The Dolton dyeing and bleaching mills near Fordham, N. Y., were damaged to the amount of $150,000 by fire and the explosion of drying-cases.

A dispatch from Ashland, Pa., says: "Harry Gill, Michael Bohannon, Harry Marron, Daniel Finn, and Eben Frances were asphyxiated in the Tunnel colliery. Owing to an anticipated 'run' of pillars, the west gangway has not been working for a couple of weeks. Notwithstanding all possible precaution, the unprepended 'run' occurred, bringing down with the coal a volume of deadly gas by which the men above named and six mules were suffocated."

Fire destroyed the large factory building at Nos. 225 to 227 Canal street, New York. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Continuous rains in portions of Maine and New Hampshire have resulted in injurious floods.

Miss Alice Cobb committed suicide at Portland, Me., and left a note stating that her father was the cause of it, and that her spirit would haunt him as long as he lived.

WESTERN.

Indictments for murder have been returned at Des Moines, Iowa, against Joseph Row and J. Reed Hurlbut, the case arising out of the killing of Constable Logan on March 7, while attempting to arrest the driver of a wagon containing liquors, consigned to Hurlbut, Hess & Co. The men were admitted to bail in $10,000 each.

The Calumet and Hecla Mining Company of Michigan has made contracts for the delivery this summer of eight million pounds of copper at the low price of 10 cents per pound.

The Dakota Board of Agriculture has decided to hold the first fair at Grand Forks, the date being fixed for September 15-17. It has also been arranged to hold trotting races at Grand Forks, Hillsboro, and Fargo.

A west-bound train on the Northern Pacific jumped the track near Steele, Dakota. One man was killed and several people injured.

Judge James Bradley, a pioneer and prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, Ind., is dead at the age of 77.

The gambling-houses at Toledo, Ohio, were ordered closed, last Sunday, which is the first move of the reform police board, and the result was the gambling material was all packed and shipped to Detroit.

Twenty-one buildings, including two churches and a number of business houses were destroyed by fire at Kankakee, with a total loss of $45,000. The fires are attributed to incendiaries.

The condition of the winter wheat in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas has improved during the past week, although in some sections the need of rain is still felt. Spring wheat looks promising in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

George W. Zenkanka, who is serving a five-year term in the Milwaukee Workhouse for larceny, has made affidavit that three crooks named Murray, Blake and Carter tried to hire him to help in the Rock Island express robbery, for which crime Schwartz and Watt were recently convicted. The attorneys for Schwartz and Watt will use the affidavit in support of a motion for a new trial.

The will of Alexander Mitchell gives the widow the homestead in Milwaukee, $300,000 in such bonds or stocks as she may select, and an annuity of $50,000, to be paid in monthly installments. To David P. Mitchell, grandson, is left $100,000; to Isabella Mackie, a niece, $25,000, and in various educational and charitable institutions $40,000 in great. The remainder of the estate, except some bank stock, was given to his only son, and, as soon as the will was promulgated he was elected to succeed his father as president of the bank, and the capital stock was increased $500,000.

The coal-laden schooner Louis C. W. Smith, foundered on Lake Erie in a collision with the wood Thomas W. Parker. The entire crew of eight souls perished.

SOUTHERN.

A negro named Foster, living in Harrison County, Texas, suddenly went crazy, attacked his 5-year-old child by the hair, dashed its brains out against a tree, and ran with the body to the creek bottom, where he was inoffensively followed by his family. Assistance was procured and he was finally captured. When found Foster was reading the child's body with his teeth, spitting flesh onto the ground.

Vast numbers of people from States North and South and from the surrounding towns assembled at Chattanooga, Ga., on the 26th of April, to witness the unveiling of a monument to the memory of John Caldwell Calhoun. The order of exercises included the unveiling of the monument by thirty-two young ladies, artillery salute of nineteen guns, and an oration by Secretary L. Q. C. Lamar.

James H. Marcum, who killed his cousin, Esther Marcum, in the night of Feb. 10, 1886, was executed last week at Louisa, Ky. He was convicted in a circumstantial evidence, but confessed his crime when he was told the Governor had positively refused to pardon.

The Galveston *News* declares that unless rain comes within six or eight days the corn crop of Texas will be "very much of a failure," while the cotton prospects are very bad, by reason of the prolonged drought. Jobbers in Texas are withdrawing their salesmen from the dry district, "pending a solution of the rainfall problem."

Edward E. Samuels, a St. Louis merchant, jumped into the river at Nashville, Tenn., and was drowned. He gave as his reason that he had broken his promise to his wife that he would drink no more intoxicating liquor.

Two men were killed near Brighton, Mobile County, Ala., by a falling tree. Their names, name of Sylvester, were found hanging to a tree near Proctor, W. Va. Each body bore a placard on which was written: "Nigger throwing round the world to broke up." The crimes in the neighborhood had inflicted depredations at the hands of unknown parties, and it seems they finally settled on the Sylvester brothers as the guilty ones.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Terry, in addition to other duties, has been assigned to the temporary command of the Department of the Missouri.

It is rumored that Consul General Waller is to be recalled from London. A coolness is said to exist between Mr. Waller and Minister Phelps.

Secretary Lamar said to a Washington reporter that he was fully in accord with the President in the Guilford Miller matter, and that there was no difference of opinion between them. He further said in reply to a question that he would try to carry out President Cleveland's suggestions if possible.

Treasurer Jordan has returned to Washington and resumed his labors. He reports the health of ex-Secretary Manning greatly improved, and that he will return from England June 1.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Blaine, after remaining in Chicago for a week, left last week for his Maine home, where he will remain until he sails for Europe in June. His health is much improved since his arrival in Chicago.

A bill prohibiting the playing of base-ball on Sunday was defeated in the Illinois House of Representatives.

The Pennsylvania Senate defeated a bill designed to reduce by $4,000,000 per annum the profits of the National Transit Company in piping and storing petroleum. Oil producers were unanimous in support of the measure.

The majority against the Prohibition amendment at the recent election in Michigan was 5,855.

The Illinois Senate has passed a bill to repeal the right of aliens to acquire real and personal property.

Milo H. Jakin, a member of the Michigan House, having been convicted of soliciting bribes, was expelled by a unanimous vote.

A new liquor bill has been introduced in the Michigan Legislature. A feature of the proposed act is that a fine of $100 is provided for any assessor, county treasurer, or prosecuting attorney, or other officer refusing to make complaints against persons violating the law.

The Grant relics are being placed in exhibition in the National Museum at Washington.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The Troy (N. Y.) stove molders, who had been out on strike, resolved to go to work last week, but the manufacturers held a meeting and decided to keep their factories closed till the difficulty at St. Louis is settled.

The locomotive engineers on the New York Central Railroad are dissatisfied, and threaten to strike if their grievances are not redressed.

The coal miners in the Hazelton district of Pennsylvania have decided to ask an advance of 10 per cent in wages.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The Pacific Railway Commission, sitting at Washington, has been investigating the workings of the Union and Central Pacific roads during the past week. T. P. Huntington gave some interesting testimony. Among other things he said that the company's lawyer in Washington was paid $27,000 a year salary, and was allowed from $30,000 to $40,000 for "helping" the attorneys to the public to be derived from the approval of the Central Pacific bill, whereas in Washington, Charles Francis Adams testified in regard to the management of the Union Pacific Company for the past three years. He expressed the belief, from careful scrutiny, that Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon had always been more than fair to the company. He reported the two annually paid by the road at $1,100,000.

A Peoria dispatch says: "The main line of the Santa Fe road has been located to run from Chillicothe, on the other side of the river, and will enter Peoria over the Peoria and Pekin Union.

A competition by the Grand Trunk line led the Indianapolis and St. Louis road to return to the pass system for shippers of live stock, on the ground that only those in charge are virtually employes of the railway.

J. Y. Goddard has been promoted to superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and all its branches, vice C. W. Smith, resigned.

Jay Gould is said to have purchased 150 acres of land at St. Louis, on which the machine shops of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain and Southern Railroads are to be erected.

REGULATING THE RAILROADS

The Interstate Commission concluded its sittings at Atlanta on the 30th ult., and left for Mobile. A memorial was received from the Washington (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange strongly urging the enforcement of the long and short haul section. A memorial was presented from business men of Opelika, Alabama, showing how railroads discriminated against that town in favor of Columbus and Montgomery. Judge Cooley, counsel of the Commission, made an argument favoring the suspension of the long and short haul clause. He was followed by Mr. F. P. Alexander, President of the Georgia Central Road, on the same side. The Tacoma (W. T.) Chamber of Commerce has written the Commission, asking that transcontinental lines be compelled from the operation of Section 4. It represents that freight rates between New York, Chicago, and the Pacific coast have ranged between 100 and 300 per cent, and adds: "If a strict construction of the law is adhered to, the effect will be practically prohibitory of either emigration from or to the East, and our Territory will suffer incalculable injury." The following letter from Judge Cooley, addressed to the Sisters of St. Joseph, St. Louis, Mo., explains itself:

Yours of the 14th inst., requesting that the railroad commissioners be asked to give you free transportation, as they have been accustomed to do, has been received and considered, and the Commission regrets that it can make no such order upon them for your benefit. The railroad commissioners have to determine for themselves what shall be their duties under the statutes, and, were to persons engaged in religious works the statute, in plain terms, allows the giving of reduced rates to ministers of religion, and if they are given on some general and impartial rule it would be difficult to find any ground on which the railroad company could have occasion to incur penalties.

A numerously signed petition from citizens of California was received in Washington requesting the commission not to suspend the operation of section 4 so far as the Pacific coast is concerned, until an opportunity be afforded all persons interested to be heard.

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Mobile, on the 29th ult., Col. W. Butler Duncan, President; U. S. Depew, Traffic Manager, and Col. Talcott, Vice President of the Mobile & Ohio Road, testified as to the necessity of a suspension of the fourth section of the long and short haul clause. Mr. Depew explained that the rates to some intermediate points between East St. Louis and Mobile were greater than the full distance charged the competitors of the Mississippi River boats to New Orleans compelled it. The Commissioners were informed that Memphis controlled the rates at competitive points by her low all-rail rate to New York. Petitions for a suspension of the fourth section were presented from the coal and lumber interests from Mobile, Pensacola, and other Florida and Louisiana planters, in convention at New Orleans, declared in favor of the strict enforcement of the law. The Union Pacific Railroad has asked for the suspension of Section 4.

James Dunavan, Secretary and Treasurer of the Tennessee-Alabama Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Mobile that his company had $16,000,000 invested in lands and property. The business of the company had grown and expanded under the effect of low rates so that before the interstate law went into effect the pig-iron products of Alabama were 400 tons per day. All this output had to seek distant markets. Since the law went into effect the daily sales had fallen to 100 tons, mostly for shipment by water. Petitions for a suspension of section 4 were received from Birmingham iron and coal interests, representatives of the Southern Yellow-Pine Lumber Manufacturers' Association. A protest against the suspension of the law was presented from the Mobile Cotton Exchange. The Commission then proceeded to New Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is alleged that two of the recent bad bonanza finds in Colorado have been discovered by American prospectors.

About three hundred persons attended the banquet of the American Republican Club of Pittsburgh, given to commemorate the sixty-sixth birthday of General Grant. Colonel Fred D. Grant was among the number. The chief orator was Governor Foraker, of Ohio.

The marine hospital service has established inspecting stations at Yuma and Nogales, on the Mexican border, to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases.

The government's repeal resolutions were adopted in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, and the resolutions opposing confederation with the Dominion were rescinded.

A hurricane swept over the northeast coast of Australia the 221 of April. The pearl-fishing fleet, numbering 400 boats, was overwhelmed, and 140 perished.

During a gale on the North Atlantic coast, boats in charge of lobster fishers of Tucket Island, N. H., were capsized, and six men perished. Many others had marvelous escapes.

The steamer Bentoo, of Singapore, was sunk in collision with a bark off the island of Formosa, and 1,000 lives were lost.

The schooner Flying Scud was recently lost off the coast of Alaska, with the crew, Captain, and passengers, all drowned.

The Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs says there is not a single case of cholera in Mexico or Central America.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade claims that evidences have multiplied during the last week of the beneficial effects of the interstate commerce law, but nevertheless general reports of the condition of business are favorable, and it is cheering to note how hopeful a spirit is everywhere expressed, an spirited improvement being manifested in all the leading branches of trade.

FOREIGN.

Messrs. Short, East India merchants, of London and Birmingham, have failed.

The Prince of Wales's year-old colt Iolyre threatening over Europe.

At the dinner given in London by the latest arrival in the peerage, Lord Ulick, stone declared his entire disbelief in the accusations against the Irish leaders. He said that in May, 1882, immediately after the assassination in Phœnix Park, Parnell wrote him a letter and offered to place himself, without reserve, in Gladstone's hands, apparently foreseeing that he would be associated with that crime. He wrote that he regarded the murders with the utmost abhorrence, and offered to resign the leadership of the Irish party and retire altogether from political life if Gladstone considered such a step advisable in the interests of Ireland.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed in Scotland and Wales on the night of April.

Seven Turkish soldiers have been massacred by religious fanatics in Albania.

A dispatch from Madrid states that the street of Schnebeels was irregular.

The Swiss State Council has ratified the copyright convention with the United States.

The new Russian loan has been subscribed to the extent of two millards of rubles.

The English poet, Swinburne, published a brochure in commemoration of Gladstone's Irish policy. The following reference to the ex-Premier is sent by cable across the water:

The lonely gentleman of the gang
That plays the game of life not to win or lose
But to play it as well as he can, is a man
Grand beneath all the clamorous clouds of his
Whom time cannot no longer escape
Or the years that have taken the years
May also when money sleeps.

The German Government has ordered the release of M. Schnaebelen. It is understood that the French Government will place him on the retired list.

As a agent of the Irish Wooler Manufacturing and Exporting Company recently organized by Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, and others, a commissioner has sailed for America to develop trade for the new company.

The *Petit Journal*, of Paris, has just declared a dividend of 19 per cent on its last year's business. The profits for 1886 amounted to over $1,000,000.

The Pope will shortly send out an encyclical letter on the land question, in which it is said, he will unreservedly denounce the theories of Henry George.

M. Schnaebele, released from a German prison, has been enthusiastically received by his countrymen, and is likely to be retired on a pension.

William O'Brien, the pugnacious editor of *United Ireland*, has started from Queenstown for Canada, where he proposes to raise things interesting for Lord Lansdowne.

France is still hot over the prospect of a war with Germany, and Germany is making preparations for the conflict by large financial appropriations for strategic railways, barracks, and hospitals, and for increasing the efficiency of the army.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission decided one day to investigate in New Orleans, and a pretty busy day it was. Judge Cooley, in opening the proceedings, remarked:

It may be well to say at the outset that the scope of our authority in the premises is very limited, and we have no power to make any order in regard to the matters now under consideration, but they are not for any purpose of questioning the propriety, justice, or expediency of that legislation. On the other hand, all that we have to do with the law, and we are here simply for the purpose of determining the facts and the reasons for the existence of the law, we shall in certain specified cases which have been brought to our attention make exceptions from it, when shall arise no less than in those cases from the ordinary operation of the law. That is all we have to say, and all we have any authority to say.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued on the 30th inst. by the United States Treasurer:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 per cent.	$250,000,000
Bonds at 4½ per cent.	737,707,450
Bonds at 5 per cent.	655,699,500
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	177,750
Navy pension fund at 4 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,512
Total	$1,722,208,212
Interest thereon	21,005,772
Interest	6,780,555
Total	$1,749,493,968
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$6,310,715
Interest	125,003
Total	$6,435,718
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,738,395
Specie certificates	54,000,000
Gold certificates	34,454,481
Silver certificates	29,000,000
Fractional currency, less $8,173,913 lost or destroyed	6,945,872
Total	$469,131,573
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,696,314,200
Interest	21,005,772
Total	$1,704,174,077
Cash in the treasury available for reduction of the debt	$ 261,178,459
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
Total	$ 161,178,459
Total debt less available cash items	1,542,995,618
Net cash in the Treasury	18,946,459
Debt less cash in Treasury May 1, 1887	1,524,049,159
Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1887	1,518,023,524
Decrease of debt during the month	$ 6,025,635
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$96,494,485
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	37,748,409
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit outstanding	30,000,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unclaimed	15,984,072
Cash held for banks called not redeemed	8,305,903
Fractional currency	2,952
Total available	$188,535,822
RESERVE, FIZE.	
Held for redemption of United States notes, January 14, 1875, and July 31, 1882	$ 100,000,000
Thereof held for redemption of gold Fractional silver coin	$35,921,296
Total	$ 27,928,638
Balance held as cash	8,072,740
Net cash balance on hand	18,946,459
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account	$ 187,197,995

Three thousand Chicago hod-carriers are on a strike for an advance of wages.

The proprietors of the *Echo* factory at Cincinnati locked out the members of the knives and fifters' assemblies—women and girls—who had refused to send delegates to the Board of Arbitration for settlement of the annual wage difficulty.

David S. Fotheringham, the alleged accomplice of "Jim Cummings" in the famous case of that name, in the Canadian courts, was placed on trial at St. Louis on the 23d inst.

The points and affidavits in support of a new trial for Fielden, Schwartz, and Parsons, in the Chicago Anarchists' case, were filed last week. They claim that new evidence has been discovered, that the Court erred in several instances, that certain jurors were incompetent, and that the minds of the jurors were prejudiced by Dr. Ashtli's sermon, and that the sentence, as pronounced, was not according to the evidence presented.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Steers	$ 3.00 @ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.80½@ .80½
No. 2 Red	.87½@ .87½
CORN—No. 2	.47 @ .47½
OATS—No. 2	.29½@ .29½
PORK—New Mess	10.00 @ 10.25
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00 @ 5.25
Stockers and Feeders	2.50 @ 4.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.50 @ 4.85
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3.25 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.77 @ .77½
No. 2 Red	.78 @ .78½
CORN—No. 2	.37½@ .37½
OATS—No. 2	.21 @ .21½
RYE—No. 2	.62 @ .63
BUTTER—Creamery	.18 @ .22
Fine Dairy	.11 @ .16
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.10½@ .11
Full Cream, new	.10½@ .11½
EGGS	.11½@ .12
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.72 @ .75
PORK—Mess	10.25 @ 10.37½
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.78 @ .79
CORN—No. 3	.37 @ .37½
OATS—No. 2 White	.29½@ .30½
RYE—No. 1	.62 @ .63
BARLEY—No. 2	.65 @ .66
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Cash Red	.81 @ .81½
CORN—No. 2	.40 @ .40½
OATS	.29 @ .29½
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.81 @ .81½
CORN—No. 2	.41½@ .42½
OATS—No. 2	.30 @ .30½
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.82 @ .83
CORN—No. 2	.41½@ .41½
OATS—No. 2	.27 @ .28
PORK	10.50 @ 10.75
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87½@ .87½
CORN—No. 2	.42 @ .42½
OATS—No. 2	.30 @ .30½
RYE—No. 2	.63 @ .64
LIVE HOGS	5.00 @ 5.75
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	.84 @ .85
CORN—No. 2	.43 @ .43½
OATS—No. 2	.31 @ .31½
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE	3.00 @ 5.00
HOGS	4.80 @ 5.15
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80½@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.40 @ .40½
OATS—No. 2	.29 @ .29½
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	5.00 @ 5.25
Fair	4.70 @ 5.00
Common	3.50 @ 4.50
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.25
SHEEP	3.75 @ 4.25

THE MITCHELL FUNERAL.

One of the Largest That Ever Took Place in the City of Milwaukee.

Impressive Services by the Clergy at the Church and the Pilgrimage to the Grave.

[Milwaukee special.]

The funeral of Alexander Mitchell was the largest ever witnessed in Milwaukee. It took place on Saturday, from Christ Episcopal Church. Before removing the casket from the house, Rev. Dr. Keene read a prayer in the presence of the family.

The interior of the church was in accordance with the beautiful ritual of the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Mitchell was a devoted member.

About all of the seats in the church were reserved for the relatives and friends, for the Governor and staff, the State and city officials and delegations of societies, commerce and railroad bodies and delegations. The casket was opened, and the remains lay in state until the hour of the funeral. A constant stream of people had been passing through the church, and during the forenoon thousands viewed the remains. The casket was of the finest and most costly like and natural, and there were many and scores and incidents during the day of old friends looked at the dead man for the last time. The casket was then hermetically sealed, and on its lid rested a cross of calla lilies.

A special train from Chicago brought hundreds of people, many of whom could not get near the church. During the service the broad avenue was blocked with a dense mass of humanity that had gathered to pay their last respects to the dead millionaire and citizen. Hundreds of strangers from over the Northwest and from other parts of the country were assembled.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. Cudahy, Pabst, Ilbacher, Wauzeka, Bloodgood, and Coe. Other prominent men were selected as honorary pall-bearers, among the number being Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry Villard, Marshall Field, Philip D. Armour, Cyrus H. McCormick, Henry Ward Beecher, Henry Hilton, Henry Clews, Thomas Nast, Thomas Hitchcock, Thomas Dickinson, Anthony Dyer, Ex-Governor Jerome, Ex-Mayor Grace, Ex-Mayor Cooper, Ex-Mayor Low, Ex-Mayor Hewitt, Ex-Mayor Edson, Ex-Mayor Ely, Ex-Mayor Wickham, Ex-Mayor Gilsey, Ex-Mayor Pearsall, Ex-Mayor Cornell

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE Detroit Evening Journal issued last Saturday a 12 page edition giving also, in supplement form a birds-eye view of Detroit, 33x44 inches in size, showing the water front and the business part of the city very clearly. The Journal managers are hustlers, and never do things by halves.

THE Chicago Herald celebrated the completion of its sixth year by issuing a 12 page historical edition, giving among other things a complete list of voters registered and voting at the city election fifty years ago, many of whom are still doing business in that city. The Herald issues a valuable memorial each anniversary in addition to its interesting and valuable issue every day.

Additional Local.

Resolutions Adopted by Baxter Post G. A. R. May 9th, 1887.

WHEREAS, our comrade Josiah Gibson has answered his last roll call, and been mustered out, and discharged from all further duty by that dread general order that awaits us all.

AND WHEREAS, the comrades of Baxter Post, in his muster out, recognize the sad fact that they have lost an honored and genial comrade, whose place in their ranks can never be filled; one who in the days that tried men's souls is said to have done his whole duty faithfully and well; one who in the neighborhood where he resided was respected for his many good qualities of heart and hand; one who was ever kind and affectionate as a husband, and loving and indulgent as a father.

Therefore resolved, that out of respect to the memory of our deceased comrade, the charter and flag of our post be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days. That we turn out in a body and in a fitting manner pay our respect to the remains and memory and of our deceased comrade. That we tender to the bereaved widow our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this dark hour of deepest sorrow, and sad bereavement, knowing full well how weak words are to heal a sorrowing heart. That a copy of the foregoing be made and presented to Mrs. Gibson, and that the editors of the Charlevoix JOURNAL and Sentinel be requested to give these resolutions publication.

Dated May 9, 1887.

EMERY CARPENTER,
HENRY P. MILLER,
SAMUEL M. SEE,
Committee.

Attest:
C. B. GLASS, Adjutant.
E. H. GREEN,
Commander.

Resolution from the W. C. T. U.

WHEREAS, Death has entered our Union and taken our beloved sister Wilson from our midst, we feel when we look at her vacant chair that our loss is her eternal gain. Her funeral was a beautiful service; rare and beautiful flowers bedecked her richly upholstered coffin, and her hands which had so often ministered to others, lay snow white and beautiful across her breast. Many loving friends assembled and the mourners took the last look of their beloved dead. May her memory be hallowed to the good of those who so deeply mourn her loss.

Resolved, That we as a Union tender to the bereaved husband and son the heartfelt sympathy of the society; but while we mourn her loss, heaven and the angels are blessed with her presence, and we bow submissively to the divine will, and hope for a final re-union in the great beyond.

Resolved, That we as a Union will have a watchful care over little Frank and will try to keep fresh in his memory the many valuable lessons his sainted mother taught him. Our prayer is that God will guide him through life so that at last he may reach that beautiful land, the Christian's home.

I. O. G. T. Election.

At the regular election of officers of Charlevoix Lodge No. 927, I. O. G. T. the following were elected for the ensuing term:

Worthy Chief Templar—W. W. Washburn.
Worthy Vice Templar—Mrs. Josie Dartt.
Secretary—Nelson White.
Financial Secretary—Milton W. Sturgis.
Treasurer—Cornelius Budd.
Marshall—Fred M. Green.
Inside Guard—Fred L. Hemmings.
Outside Guard—Geo. McCartney.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Josiah Gibson, of Hayes township, requests us to return her grateful thanks to the many kind neighbors and friends, and to the members of Baxter Post G. A. R., who have so thoughtfully and tenderly aided her in the sickness and burial of her husband; and she earnestly hopes that the same kindness may be extended to all in the hour of need.

Ironton M. E. Church.

There will be preaching at the Ironton M. E. church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

J. T. IDDINGS.

RINGING THE LADIES.

The Way Male Flirts and Sealsways Buy Engagement Rings.

"Oh, you talk like a sentimental girl when you ask what's new in engagement rings! Don't you know that there is no such thing in stock as an engagement ring? Well, there isn't. We try to keep as fine a line of rings as the market affords, and the only classification recognized by the trade includes stone, seal, and plain rings. Other than those there are no classes. Any further more we ring all our customers from the same tray—babies, belles, matrons, maids, and men of all ages. This talk about engagement-ring novelties has ceased to amuse us.

"As I suppose you know, we sell most of our goods to men, but that does not imply any great weakness for stones or bands on their part. I guess that the average man buys about six rings in his life-time, and of that number not less than five go to make some fair hand fairer. When he buys Bridget a ring we show him a thick, stout affair, that does not cost a great deal, and will stand the siege of laundry, scrub-bucket, broom and coal-cellar. If he asks for a baby ring, he has his choice of a dollar square band, or a solitaire worth $25 or $30. There is no class in wedding rings, save in weight, but for any other purpose the amount he cares to pay will determine the class of goods we show him. Men know this, too, and if a sister or pretty cousin is to be the recipient of a jewel the customer very plainly states that he wants a little ring for $15 or $18. Of course, there are all sorts of buyers and all sorts of rings, and if there is no necessity for economy he picks out what he likes, pays for it, and the chances are the sale is a pretty one.

"Perhaps he has a pleasing palpitation of the heart. In that case he flashes up a little, asks to see some 'engagement' rings, and out comes the identical tray from which his sister's ring was selected. There are cluster and solitaire stones of every size, shape, and variety in perhaps fifty styles of setting. The price he pays for the ring depends entirely on the price of the girl. That may strike you a little as an absurdity but the fact is anything else. The fellow who is only having some fun with the blind boy gets a very gingerly weapon, and $18 is quite as high as his investment goes. He would like to take a cameo at $7 if he dared but the hankest and most carroty-headed girl in the country knows that cameos are as dead as tin belts, fashionably. A plain gold is as bad as a cornelian, but the heart-killer picks out something with plenty of alloy in it and a fair chip of some genuine pebble. The rich scalawag takes to a bor-pattern and willingly pays $60 to $80 for a symbol of his passion. If the best gets turned off, the ring is recalled; and when he loses his miserable heart again, the ring is sent to us and the stone are so cheap that the identity of the jewel is past recognition.

"The serious, earnest, honest swain is readily identified, for he buys with the future in view and as much liberality as his income will allow.

"The fact that plates have been entirely ignored by gentlemen in society, and will be similarly treated this winter by the ladies, has had a tendency to brush up the ring trade, and some very unique settings are shown. From a mineral standpoint there is nothing new. Diamonds are just as precious and plentiful as they ever were, and rubies and emeralds are quite as rare. Opals and sapphires will never lose their favor till, like mortals, their beauties fade, and in spite of witches and old women opals are as lovely as Luna herself. For those who can afford them, solitaires are matchless, and genuine pebbles in real-gold and Roman setting can be had for $60 or $4,000. Clusters are plentiful for those omniverous people who call for an apple-dumpling and want the whole orchard under dough. Opaque mountones and semi-transparent opals make pretty rings when combined with sapphires or rubies. The red, white and blue rings come under the cluster rings, and are meeting with unusual favor. One style is a triplexian ring ridged with three five-stone-bars set with small rubies, diamonds and sapphires. The prettiest rings of the season are of Roman gold with three stones in mosaic setting. Old mine stones of this style, made of a blue diamond, a sapphire, and ruby are very choice, and cheap at $375.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

A Jury's Joke.

During the present session of the present term of the superior court of Forsyth county, some strange and laughable incidents occurred in a courtroom.

On Wednesday a certain case came on to be tried on exceptions filed to the report of an auditor—said case having been previously referred to an auditor.

When the distinguished attorney for the party filing the exceptions told the jury that if they found for the report of the auditor, $1.17, the amount found by the auditor, that he wanted their photographs—everyone knew that the auditor was a fool, and if the jury found the same way, thereby showing that there were twelve more fools in the country, he wanted their photographs. After the charge by the judge the jury retired and quickly brought in a verdict in accordance with the report of the auditor, and as soon as the court took recess the jury got together, had their pictures taken and presented them to the distinguised attorney who made the remark.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

MICHIGAN MENTION.

At the last letting of the Harbor Springs and Beaver Island mail route C. W. Caskey, one of the owners of the propellor Van Raalte, was awarded the contract.

The patent fence men have a new scheme for roping in the grangers. They drugged a farmer in Calhoun county and when he was in a half-dazed condition they sold him some territory. These fellows should always be referred to the bull dog.

Marshal Ryan, of Marquette, found a saloon a little off its base, so far as the liquor law is concerned, last Sunday, and promptly run the proprietor into court, where he might have experienced a sad depletion of purse had not Mayor Tim Nestor heard of the transaction. The doughty chief executive hurried to the scene, and after reading the officer a red hot lecture on the impropriety of making an arrest without a warrant, ordered the proceedings quashed, which was done.—Evening News.

"Roasted Hostess."

There are sensible people in civilized communities who comprehend that a woman who is worth visiting may have stated work to do that cannot be entirely laid aside for weeks, or days, for the delight of a favorite guest's companionship. The visitor who cannot see this is an absorbent of the *spongiest* type. Make your invitations to her as few as is compatible with policy.

While giving your friends graciously of your best, avoid the appearance of "putting yourself out" to accomplish this end. Let the flow of hospitality be that of the mountain spring, not the forcing pump.

"The first course was roasted hostess," said a wicked satirist of a dinner party. Your guests will not easily forgive themselves if they remark so entire a change in your every-day manner of living as argues an extraordinary press and strain upon yourself and helpers. However skillful may be your endeavor to bring up "the style" of your establishment to the level of one which has an undergirding of five times your income, you cannot achieve a counterfeit that will deceive others. Strike the true key in the beginning, and do not change it. Be *yourself*, and keep what belongs to, and is of you, in just harmony.

Bear in mind that Recreation, Repose, Refreshment, are the Blessed Three that should attend upon the stranger or acquaintance within your gates. The hospitality that comes short of this is a misnomer.—*Marion Harland, in Good Housekeeping.*

The Design of the Puritan.

It having been suggested from some unknown source that Mr. Burgess, the designer of the Puritan, being a naturalist, had taken the lowly conformation of some surface-water insect which had developed speed of movement as his model for the sloop's bottom, a scientific friend of that gentleman was asked about this mishap. "He would more likely have taken a wasp for his pattern," said he; "and if he had taken either he is such an enthusiast as a naturalist that he would certainly have mentioned the circumstance to his associates." "But the fact is," interposed another friend, "Mr. Burgess has been for years observant of all in boats that was indative of speed, and he combined everything in the Puritan that seemed likely to contribute to her success. If he saw anything in a cutter worthy of adoption, you may be sure he has taken it."

"The fact is," said the first gentleman, "the Puritan as she floats is a deep centre-board, and Mr. Burgess has taken ideas from illiterate boat-builders who have stumbled on to good models, men who measure with their thumbs, to speak metaphorically—as well as from the more scientific naval architects who have won fame by their productions. Whatever the result, you may rest assured that, using his own ideas as a basis, he is not egotist enough to omit the good points originated by other minds that have been brought to his notice to the enhancement of the Puritan's success."—*Boston Transcript.*

Reading in Total Darkness.

Though M. Chevreul, the veteran French chemist, will complete his hundredth year on the last day of this month, he had an experience a day or two ago of which it is safe to say he would search his scrivenin in vain for a parallel. He received a visit in his laboratory from the members of the Chinese mission in Paris; and the conversation naturally turning on the subject of light and color, which M. Chevreul has spent his life in investigating, one of the party astonished him by declaring that he could see perfectly without light, and he already read some pages of a book in the dark. M. Chevreul doubtless knows that a predecessor of his own, Jerome Cardan, a learned savant of the sixteenth century, was credited with the same power, and the young Scaliger assures us that when he awoke from his brief slumbers he was able to read in the dark without lighting his lamp. The younger Scaliger was rather given to boasting; and this statement of his has usually been classed with that of his eminent contemporary and philologist rival, the learned Buchanan, who claimed to have discovered a key to the language of the angelic choir; but the feat of the living Chinese goes some way to establish the genuineness of this particular pretension of the dead Grecian.—*St. James's Gazette.*

Emily Soldene is the mother of seven or eight children. She speculates. When the pilot boarded the incoming Celtic a week ago, Miss Soldene hurriedly asked him for a newspaper. She turned to the market reports and saw the price of wheat. "Good heavens!" she exclaimed, "wheat has gone up like the mischief, and I am short of it."

Coming to Charlevoix.

The sick treated free of charge.—Fourteen doctors.

Doctors of the great English Staff of Physicians and Surgeons will visit Charlevoix, Fountain City House, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, May 21, 22, 23, and 24. Four days only.

OFFICE HOURS 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M. SUNDAYS 10 TO 4.

The doctors return every three months.

The treat all variety of disease and deformity. As this is their advertising trip, they will give advice and perform all surgical operations free of charge, viz: removal of cancers, tumors, cataracts, curvatures of the spine, club feet, and all other surgical operations. If constitutional treatment is required, all it will cost will be their medicine.

They will not take any case to treat without there is a moral certainty of giving entire satisfaction.

If your disease is incurable, they will frankly and honestly tell you, and will give such advice as may be required to prolong life; also caution you against spending more money for medicine and appliances which traveling impostors usually suggest.

The number of patients were treated and rejected in the following places, viz: Ottawa, 1,325; 640 rejected; London, Ont., 1,270, 560 rejected; Hamilton, 1,460, 655 rejected; Toronto, 2,768, 1,165 rejected.

This staff is composed of men who have reached the highest round in the ladder of medical and surgical sciences.

Remember the date and go early, as they can only wait upon about 150 patients a day.

All diseases of the eye, ear, throat, lungs, heart, liver, stomach, kidneys, and all the various forms of female complaints are successfully treated and satisfaction guaranteed. Catarrh a specialty.

Notice: Electric batteries and appliances, trusses for rupture furnished to patients until cured free of charge.

Emrey Bros. have some nice Potatoes for sale.

☞ Pain and disease removed without the agency of medicine, at the Metaphysical Bethesda.

Buy your Butter and Eggs at Emrey Brothers.

Many ladies admire gray hair—on some other person—but few care to try the effects on their own charms. They need not, since Ayer's Hair vigor restores gray hair to its original color, free from the objectionable features of other preparations.

Try Emrey Bros, the cash dealers, for anything in the line of General Merchandise. They will save you money.

In the spring, hundreds of persons suffer from boils, pimples, and other eruptive diseases. These are evidences that the system is trying to purge itself of impurities, and thus it needs the powerful aid which is afforded by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Evaporated Apples, splendid and cheap, at Emrey Brothers.

Good Timothy Hay at Emrey Brothers.

Portable Boiler
FOR SALE.

Twelve feet long, 2½ feet shell, 4 feet wood; in perfect order, good and cheap. Address,

L. E. ALLEN,
200tf Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a mortgage made by a mortgage dated the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1885, executed by Cyrus Kane and Ann Kane, of Michigan, to Robert W. Kane, of Charlevoix, Michigan, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber eleven of mortgages on page 172, on the 25th day of November, 1885, and which said mortgage was given to secure the sum of forty-two and fifty-five hundredths dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part of it, and no part of said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case provided, the said premises will be foreclosed by sale at the premises hereinafter described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, in said county, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held), on the **8th day of August, 1887,** at 12 o'clock noon of said day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: A part of lot 4 of block "A" in the village of South Boyne, as per the records of said village, bounded as follows, viz.: Commencing at the southeast corner of said lot, thence south along Water Main street to the intersection of Pine street, thence north on the line of said lot, thence west on the north line of said lot to the northwest corner of said lot, thence south along the west line of said lot to the place of beginning.

Dated May 9th, 1887.

ROBERT W. KANE,
Mortgagee.

F. W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Michigan.

F. E. Wood,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

JOB WORK

AT THIS OFFICE.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be made for it in NEW YORK.

New Spring Goods.

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT.
TRY THEM. For sale by G. W. MILLER.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞ Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,
Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.
TERRACE FARM. - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever.—Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a tumor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. There seemed to be a film on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing much pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and,

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight is now perfect, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Randall T. Evans, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she had the use of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look upon a brilliant light with without pain. Her cure is complete.—W. F. Sutherland, Evansville, Indiana, City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the monthly visits of BARYOMOL that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (Dekoman Co., N. Y.) $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine an advertising space where in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 W. Randolph Street, Room 1, Tribune building, the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 12, 1887.

☞ Mrs. Ed. Bedford purchased last week one of the finest organs that ever came to Charlevoix, made by Story & Clark, Chicago. Dr. N. J. Perry, agent, Charlevoix.

☞ Wanted, a TEACHER, for two months, in school district No. 2, fractional, of Bear Lake township. Address, stating terms, etc., N. N. CARD, Norwood, Charlevoix county, Mich.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you the printer. If you do, come and see us. We need the cash now.

Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before six o'clock Wednesday evening each week, to avoid the hurry of publication day.

☞ We have just received a large invoice of Ironstone China Dishes, Glass-ware, and Crockery.

WILL SEE & CO.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

☞ Come in and see our new stock of Francis Folson Cleveland glass ware. WILL SEE & CO.

☞ Two or three good new milch **Cows** for sale cheap.

☞ Pain and disease removed without the agency of medicine, at the Metaphysical Bethesda.

The Charlevoix Journal has been enlarged to a six column quarto, which to our eye is an improvement, and an indication of prosperity.—Kalkaska Leader.

Boys who are in the habit of killing birds, should remember that they are liable to a fine of $5.00 for every robin, thrush or other song birds which they might kill.

Last week Friday S. M. See returned from Milwaukee, where he had been purchasing a stock of furniture for S. M. See & Sons. They now have a large stock.

The steamer Lou A. Cummings gave an excursion from East Jordan, Ironton, and Charlevoix to Petoskey and Harbor Springs last Sunday, which was quite well patronized.

Forest fires are doing considerable damage on the north side of Pine lake. F. J. Smith's barn burned yesterday afternoon, and it is reported to-day that his house burned last night.

The new residence of H. Lee Iddings on Grant street, next to the high school building, and a cottage for John Burns and A. Cameron, its builders, and will be ready for occupancy soon.

R. A. Campbell, late of the Bridge Street House and now of the Occidental at Petoskey, was in Charlevoix Tuesday morning, shaking hands with friends, and made the JOURNAL a call.

At the meeting of the society of the Congregational church Monday evening the resignation of C. F. Van Auken as pastor was accepted, and the trustees authorized to extend a call to a successor of the fit.

The steamer Joseph Gordon is running between Charlevoix and Boyne, leaving Charlevoix at 8.00 a. m.; returning leave Boyne at 3.00 p. m., passed into the hands of Capt. Nicholas, who at once opened the house to the public, and who will undoubtedly keep up the excellent reputation of the house.

The Clara Belle is running on the Boyne route, leaving Boyne at 6.30 a. m. and 1.00 p. m., and leaving Charlevoix at 9.45 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., touching at all intermediate points, and connecting at Charlevoix with steamers Friant and Cummings.

At the regular meeting of the village council last week the following saloon bonds were approved: Jos. Robert and Michael Tolleck, principal, with Robert Tolleck and John Bell as sureties; James A. Gellick as principal, with O. D. Wood and Nelson Ainslie as sureties.

Geo. W. Miller never gets left, and when there is a distribution of clothing and gents' furnishing goods going on, he manages to keep very near to the front of proceedings. If you don't believe this, go and look at his mammoth stock of new goods just received.

The trial of William Holland for beating his wife was had yesterday before Esquire McLeod by a jury who pronounced him guilty. Thereupon he was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, which were $34.75, and in default of payment of his fine and costs that he be taken to the Detroit house of correction for a term of 85 days. As yet the fine is not paid.

The Rev. Father Luke, O. S. F., who was expected to be at Charlevoix to-day and to-morrow, has sent word that it is impossible for him to fill this appointment, as he has been called out of the state unexpectedly. Announcement of his coming will be given in due time.

Since the East Jordan Enterprise passed into the hands of H. C. Miley, late of the Boyne Citizen it has been enlarged from a seven column folio to a six-column quarto. Now if the subscription price is raised to $1.50 and the paper is made worth it, the change is a good one.

The Clara Belle returned from Manistee last Friday, where Capt. Geo. Jepson took her for repairs, and she now comes back repainted, and refurnished, and is in first class condition for the trade and will continue to run on the Boyne route. See time card in another column.

An eastern editor has started a crusade against the bustle, and insists that it isn't desirable for women to look like an arm chair walking backwards. The editor is correct. More hustle than woman is out of proportion. Still we continue to sell old newspapers at forty cents per hundred.

Alick Rosenthal has purchased his father's interest in the business of Rosenthal & Son, and that firm is dissolved. Alick will remain in Charlevoix, removing to the Lewis block about May 18th, where he will continue to carry a full stock of dry goods, carpets, clothing and gents' furnishing goods.

Josiah Gibson, one of the well known and respected citizens of Hayes township, died Sunday evening, May 8th, at his home, at the age of 56 years, 5 months, and 6 days. Mr. Gibson was born in the state of New York, where he lived the greater part of his life. In the late war he served his country in Company I, 16th Regiment, New York Artillery. He became a member of the Baxter Post, May 12, 1883, and died a worthy member of that order. The funeral occurred at the Methodist church on Tuesday afternoon, conducted by Baxter Post G. A. R. and Rev. W. H. McCartney.

Rev. A. T. Waterman has severed his connection with the Congregational church, and will 'remove his family from Charlevoix next week to his home at Ovid, in this state. Mr. Waterman has resided in Charlevoix about six months as assistant pastor of this church during the temporary absence of its pastor in other states. While he has been with the church, although he has labored under many disadvantages, the church has enjoyed a renewed and substantial spiritual growth through his efforts, and he leaves this work in an excellent spiritual condition. In his efforts to substantially build up and advance the cause of Christ to other fields, he much devoted, nothing but a character at once genteel, cultured and energetic has been exhibited. We do not know where his next field of labor will be, but many good wishes go with him, knowing that during his residence in Charlevoix good seed was sown that will eventually bring forth an abundant harvest.

Charlevoix will surely have a railroad. The surveyors have been out now almost two weeks surveying the D. C. & E. route, and when the survey is completed, which will be within ninety days, grading will begin at once, and it is the intention of the officers of this company to have at least a part of the iron laid during this year. They are consummating arrangements by which money to complete the road will be furnished, and this will be done without delay. H. S. Beardsley the engineer in charge of the survey reports a very direct and practicable route with grade from Charlevoix to Intermediate points, and the construction of the road will cause him any particular trouble to surmount. There is no question about Charlevoix being the most important town in the state not on a railroad, and considering the country through which this line is to pass it cannot help being a paying investment. Charlevoix is not alone in pushing this matter. Ironton, Bellaire, Kalkaska, and Grayling are each as earnestly at work as we. We believe that Charlevoix will have a railroad within 1887. And if we get the road we are sure of the C. & W. M. road which is being pushed this way, as Chicago cannot afford to lose the trade in northern Michigan which the D. C. & E. route will, without competition naturally draw from the east. Let us take courage.

☞ Pain and disease removed without the agency of medicine at the Metaphysical Bethesda.

Eveline.

Sunday was a scorcher.

Mr. Dennis has moved back on his farm again.

Whitney Bettas and family, who have been absent from here the past winter, has moved back in with his father James Bettas.

It should have read last week that Mrs. E. G. Jarman was still getting worse, instead of Mr. E. G. Jarman. She is still no better.

W. S. Stripp lost a horse one day last week by being burned, so that it became necessary to shoot it.

Robert Newson left last Thursday for Sault Ste. Marie, where he will be absent for a while, working at the carpenter trade.

Most of our farmers will finish seeding this week.

That awful whistle of the Gazelle's is once more heard through the land. She looks neat after a fresh coat of paint.

There was a night cap social at the Hillegas school house last Friday evening. Something over $6.00 was the receipts of the evening, which is to help pay for an organ for the Sunday school.

The trees are beginning to look quite green, which seems more business like.

The Ironton boys played base ball last Saturday on Bedwin's place. They have organized a club, but we have not learned who the officers are.

May 10.

Wilson.

Lovely spring weather.

The crops are doing nicely but we need rain.

Mrs. Baker, of South Arm, has recently visited friends in this vicinity.

Miss Ruth Hurley, who has been spending a few months in East Jordan has returned home to stay.

Delbert Smith, of southeastern Michigan, nephew of Mrs. Harp, is visiting here for a few weeks.

Mr. Sydney Burley has a new barn in process of erection.—Albert Todd, builder.

School began May 2d; Miss Sarah Jones, teacher. Eleven pupils are enrolled.

The special election resulted in the election of Marion Hudkins supervisor by five majority.

The boys who went to the Upper Peninsula came back and reported business dull. They decided to stay at home and clear land.

Rev. H. C. Scofield and daughter Prudie, of Wayne Co., father and sister of J. R. Vance, recently visited at J. R.'s. Miss Prudie remained behind to assist in other work as expects to remove here soon with his family.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ed ward Rogers tender them a farewell hop on Friday evening. They contemplate moving away soon.

Burgess.

Moses Cooper loaded a large vessel at Oyster Bay last week with over 5,000 ties for W. H. Downer.

Hayes is losing some of its valuable floating population this week: Chas. Arnold takes a position on the steamer Van Raalte; Richard Cooper takes his old position on the Florence Smith, and I. S. Webster left Monday morning for Detroit to fill a position on the steamer Japan, of the Lake Superior route.

Mr. Peter Long, of Evangeline, was visiting with his daughter, Mrs. Edna Kane, the first of the week.

Loren Hamlin is quite sick at the residence of his brother in law, Mr. Cline.

The trees are putting on their beautiful green robes.

May 10.

Milnes.

May 1—Schr. Charles Crawford, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, C. J. Lloyd, to Detroit.

9—Schr. Felicd, 27,000 feet, hardwood lumber, John McKay, to Milwaukee.

9—Schr. Ostrich, 6,000 cedar ties, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

9—Schr. Kate Hinchman, 9,000 cedar posts W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

9—Schr. John Schuette, 525 tons pig iron, P. L. I. Co., I. Cleveland.

7—Schr. Fort Shaler, 100 cords wood, Burnham & Son, to Milwaukee.

11—Steamer Van Raalte, 47 packages mdse., C. L. Co., to Manistique; 26 package mdse., Nell Gallager, to Milwaukee; 1 package mdse., Gallager, to St James.

11—Scow, Arctic, 150 cords wood, W. S. Stripp to Milwaukee.

Every boat from Chicago brings New Goods for Emery Brothers.

☞ Pain and disease removed without the agency of medicine at the Metaphysical Bethesda.

Buy your Flour and Feed of Emrey Brothers.

☞ **NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.**—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the hamelet Rosenthal & Son is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be hereafter conducted by Alick Rosenthal to whom all indebtedness of said firm will be paid.

SAMUEL ROSENTHAL
ALICK ROSENTHAL.

Dated Charlevoix, May 9th, 1887.

Will Stay.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. S. Rosenthal, and by request of many patrons and friends, I have decided to remain.

May 18th I will remove my stock to the Lewis block, second door south of the bridge, and before moving I will sell goods at almost any price. Call in and secure great bargains for the next TEN DAYS.

Respectfully,
ALICK ROSENTHAL,
Successor to Rosenthal & Son.

WALL PAPER

The largest, finest, and best selected stock of spring effects in ceiling and side wall decorations, cornice pieces, dados, friezes, etc., etc.

G. W. CROUTER.

Come and see our New Carpets and Curtains.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Successors to F. W. Craine & Co.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

1887. «TIME-CARD» 1887.

OF THE POPULAR PLEASURE STEAMERS.

THOMAS FRIANT, CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF. Going South Every Morning. EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave HARBOR SPRINGS at	7.00
PETOSKEY	8.00
CHARLEVOIX	9.30
Arrive at EAST JORDAN	11.30

Going North Every Afternoon. EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave EAST JORDAN at	1.30
CHARLEVOIX	3.00
PETOSKEY	4.30
Arrive at HARBOR SPRINGS	6.00

LOU A. CUMMINGS, CAPT. W. A. SNYDER. Going South Every Morning. EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave EAST JORDAN	7.00
CHARLEVOIX	8.00
PETOSKEY	11.00
Arrive at HARBOR SPRINGS	11.30

Going North Every Afternoon. EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave HARBOR SPRINGS at	1.00
PETOSKEY	2.00
CHARLEVOIX	3.30
Arrive at EAST JORDAN	6.00

Baggage and Freight Carried at Low Rates.

This is One of the Most Delightful Excursion Trips on the Northern Lakes.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors and Blinds,
Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.
Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.
A GOOD STOCK OF
PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING
FLOORING, CEILING, AND FRAMING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.
Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.
Summer Cottages a Specialty.
CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Best Paint!

It is an established fact that the

Sherwin-Williams Paint

IS THE

CHEAPEST

And lasts the longest.

ST. LOUIS WHITE LEAD, BRUSHES, OILS, TURPS, VARNISHES.

JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

A BENEDICTION.

BY C. R. CRESPI.

In asking for you, heaven's most gracious blessing,
One word alone I need—
One word in which our want of strength confessing
For God's clear aid we plead.

You go forth boldly as to joust or tourney,
Grand in your dauntless pride;
If God be with you through life's untried journey
Naught else you need beside.

You gaze with fearless eyes beyond the portal
Through which your way path leads;
May God be with you! for His love immortal
Suffineth all our needs.

What will your war-cry be when foes grow bolder
And strike on either hand?
When swing grow darker, love and friendship colder
"God, and the promised land?"

Tread by the touch of bright angelic fingers,
Tread upon your way,
Where yet the guilelessness of childhood lingers—
"Go forth and conquer now."

Go boldly forth, by God's clear love defended,
To guide you heaven's clear light;
Your pathway let all angels pure attended—
Go forth and win the fight!

IN THE REALM OF SCIENCE.

BY S. M. JELLEY.

Like many other young women, not yet out of their teens, I was, through financial misfortune, thrown upon my own resources for a livelihood. By dint of steady practice I mastered stenography, became a proficient typewriter, and subsequently secured a in a lucrative position as private secretary to Mr. Banks, senior partner of Banks, Price & Co., publishers.

Last summer, during the fine weather, I found a pleasanter way to earn bread, instead of riding in the crowded street cars, and usually at five o'clock I dressed my hat and gloves and started on my little journey. My attention was always attracted by a gentleman of clerical appearance whom I frequently met at a certain corner. Tall, of fine form and pleasing address, he was noticeable among the stream of commonplace humanity one meets upon a city thoroughfare.

As the days wore on, the constant meeting with this stranger became a matter of course, and I wondered at it, not, indeed in truth, so familiar was his face that I experienced a sense of disappointment when, occasionally, I failed to meet him. He was some professional man, I thought, whose business hours were over about the time mine were, and our ways were opposite.

One day our eyes met, and I was startled at the peculiar brilliancy of his. They were blue, shaded by heavy, white lashes, and a serious, kindly, try flame seemed to scintillate in them. He seemed to regard me with pleasure, for a light came lighted up his intellectual features, yet his manner was so respectful that I did not resent the liberty, and went on my way with a vague wish for some introduction.

Two weeks later, while busy with my type-writer, my silent acquaintance was ushered into Mr. Banks' office. His name was Robert Sutherland, and he business with my employer concerned the publication of a ponderous manuscript upon nervous diseases and their connection with insanity. In a low, well-bred voice he carried on a rapid conversation, displaying profound knowledge of medicine and deep research in the mysteries of human ailments. Apparently engrossed in my work, I paid close attention to the conversation, and inspecting to look up I found him gazing at me, the speaking brilliancy of his eyes arrested my attention. He smiled kindly, and slightly inclined his head in a deferential salute. In a few minutes the interview was ended, and he departed.

In a few days he had further business with Mr. Banks, and an introduction followed, as portions of his manuscript were sent to me to be transcribed. Dr. Sutherland revised it. I found him courteous and pleasant, and as I progressed with the work we became quite friendly. Upon examining a roll of closely written sheets, I found an envelope addressed to me. It read as follows:

MISS ORA OLNEY—Pardon my seeming forwardness in thus coming to you, but I can think of no other agreeable method of approach. I sympathize with you in your acquaintance, and with the desire to obtain such, also with a stubborn sense directed by a will we are bonnet to take a park drive, to-morrow afternoon, with your acquaintance.

ROBERT SUTHERLAND.

My surprise was unbounded. After thinking the matter over I decided to accept the invitation. He was waiting at the door of the office, and for two hours I was well entertained. The park was in the full foliage, the air was balmy and pleasant, and when he lifted me to the elegant fortuna home, I thanked him cordially for the pleasantness I had enjoyed.

After his departure I remembered that his eyes seemed to possess a peculiar charm, and that I had accidentally touched. Deeming it a little note, I dismissed the thought from my mind.

The drive was followed by a request to go with him to see Mary Anderson, in "Pygmalion and Galatea." Evening fell with a storm of wind and rain. He came in his coupe, and if ever I felt a protector

GAMBLER'S SUPERSTITIONS.

"No, I'm not betting to-day," was the reply of a sporting man in answer to an inquiry from another of his kik whether he had bought any pools on the races.

"Busted?" was another laconic inquiry.

"No, but I laced one of my shoes up wrong this morning. It's a bad sign. I'll let 'em alone to-day."

"Are you superstitious?"

"I frankly confess that I am," he replied, as he lit a cigar, "and I don't know of a sporting man or gambler that is not superstitious, and, furthermore, I do not believe there is a human being living who is not. Of course, some are more so than others, but take gamblers and horsemen as a class and you will find that each one has his own peculiar quirk. Now, this morning I laced my shoe up wrong. If I had left it that way it would have been a lucky day for me, but I didn't; I unlaced it, and I'll bet two to one I bought a pool on a horse he would break his neck before he came under the string."

"That's quite interesting. Would you mind giving me some of your experience? What do you consider a lucky omen?"

"You want to know what I call a lucky omen, eh? That's just as the dice strikes me. When I was in New York last summer I used to count white horses. Say I would be standing at the corner of Fulton street and Broadway. I'd take out my watch—when I had one—and time myself and count the number of white horses that turned from Broadway into Fulton street during five minutes' time. I sometimes would go on the odd numbers and sometimes on the even. Like this: If I made up my mind on even horses and an even number went by during the five minutes then I would be lucky, and vice versa."

"I have heard of gamblers visiting fortune tellers for tips. Do you ever visit them?"

"Many a time, sir. Here's one instance. I was a hard-shell republican, and was backing Jim Blaine to shovel and grain, when I went one day to see a fortune teller. Says she: 'You have been making foolish bets; go and bet the other way all that you have—all the money you can beg or borrow.' I told her I was betting on Blaine, and she said: 'Wait.' Then she went into another room and came out in about a minute. 'Cleveland will be elected as sure as you sit there in that chair, but he will never serve his term out.' That was a fortune teller, but I took stock in it, for she never fooled me in her life. I hedged and bet on Grover, all on her account, and made $2,000 clear above my hedge off of Kelly, the bookmaker. Here's another instance from the same women. I had been playing in hard luck, till I only had $12 left. I went to her and told her how I was fixed and that I wanted a tip on the races. She told me to read the names of the horses to her. I did so, and when I got through the list she said: 'Tilford is the only one I am sure of; bet your money on Tilford.' time the little compartment was quite filled with a cloud of smoke—to the horror and consternation of the old gentleman, whose features grew dark and lowering under the unwonted exercise to which his lungs were being subjected. "Pardon, madame!" he gasped, "pardon! but I am too ill to support the smoke of your cigarette."

"If you are," cried Sarah, "you can just open these windows. The fresh air will revive you." "I cannot do that," was the reply, "as it would only aggravate my cold, and, besides, permit me to remind madame that this is no smoking compartment." "Permit me to remind monsieur," exclaimed Sarah, indignantly, "that I am not to be trifled with in this fashion. Hold your tongue, or I will compel you to do so!" The old man protested against this insolence, but his pronunciation were cut short by a pair of fists applied to both his cheeks in the tragic scissors. At the first station at which the train stopped the old man got down and told the station master that there was a raving lunatic in the compartment he had just left. An inquiry was instituted on the spot, with the result that Sarah, after receiving a sharp reprimand, was allowed to proceed with her smoke and her journey in peace.—*Brussels Letter in Philadelphia Press.*

"Done In Pay?"

A correspondent, who evidently wishes she was a big, bad man, writes to the *Woman's Journal* to ask if it pays to be a woman? I should ask to know why, not! If it pays to be petted and absidized if you behave yourself, if it pays to be worked for and treated and poor-pussy'd, if it pays to be pretty, and graceful, and charming, if it pays to be loved and honored and respected, if it pays to make somebody glad they were born and happy to live for your sake, if it pays to be the greatest power for good or evil that this world knows, if it pays to be the mother of that sweetest of all God-given things, a baby, if it pays to be a mother whose children grown to manhood rise up and call her blessed, if it pays to be a wife dearer to a good man than his honor or his life, if it pays to have the blessings of the poor, the sick, the friendless, or the helpless—if any of these things pay, then it pays to be a woman.

Fie! on the woman who asks such a question. Shame on her for admitting even to herself that she has done nothing so good or so womanly that it "paid." The woman who takes the best of birthrights and so traduces it is no woman at all. She is a creature! A being so selfish, so whining, so hard, so bitter, and so complaining that she not only does not enjoy the pleasures that are here, but she puts an iron bar before the man or the woman who tries to do anything for her, simply makes her own misfortune, for it would take not only the disposition of an angel, but the heart of a lion as well, to make up and be pretty day after day to a woman who takes a proffered caress as if it were a dose of medicine, and never gives one in return; who finds a sinister motive in every bit of gallantry and has a sneer for every pleasantry of every sort. We should be devoutly thankful there are few such women in this world. Some there are, and they, they alone, are the kind who find "it does not pay!"—*Graphic.*

The Isle of Man.

In the midst of the Irish Sea, at about an equal distance from England, Scotland and Ireland, is situated a small island, thirty-three miles long, twelve miles broad and about 100 miles in circumference, which bears the name of the Isle of Man. Whence it derived this name is unknown. Some say that it comes from a Saxon word, *manig*, which means surrounded, others from a Scandinavian word, *mon*, signifying isolated, to which, it is said, Cæsar gave a Latin termination, calling it *Mona*. According to some philologists it is the Samaria mentioned in scripture, and was so called because it was the abode of "holy, wise men," viz.: the Druids of Britain. The *Mona* to which Tacitus refers is undoubtedly Anglesea, for he speaks of the infantry of Suetonius crossing from the mainland in flat-bottomed boats, and of horses swimming across and fording the stream; but it is not improbable that the same word was used by Cæsar to designate this remote island also, especially if the last derivation be accepted, as the Druids occupied both islands. The natives call it in their tongue *Mannin* (or being the Celtic for an island), which some render into 'the middle island,'" and others into "island of the wise men." They also speak of it as Mannin-veg, veen (the dear little Isle of Man) and Ellan Vannin. Some regard the name as a corruption of Manno, the son-in-law of St. Patrick, but both words may have been derived from the same root. The Danes and Northmen appear to have pronounced it Maun.

Merely a Figure of Speech.

"This habit of yelling and howling seems a very common practice among American ladies and children. Can it be a mere whoop of your aboriginal predecessors upon your native soil handed down as an American car-mark? I was once a guest at an elegant soirée in an illinois town of 10,000 inhabitants. The house was sumptuous, so was the hostess, so the guests. At supper the charming daughter of the house remarked to me: 'Mr. Taurus, if you don't see what you want just yell for it!' That there was that pretty Philadelphia bride who told us how horribly embarrassed she felt in going into church to be married two weeks before. 'I told Ned I knew I could not do it,' she prattled; 'I knew that when the clergyman came to the word 'obey' I should roar right out, and if I didn't roar I should squall! 'Did you roar or did you squall?' asked Johannes, 'father,' answered the lovely girl. 'I waited until we returned to the carriage, and then I just howled!"—*Art Age.*

It is related that an Oil City dog, who wouldn't or couldn't get out of the way of an oncoming freight train, calmly lay down between two ties hugging the earth as closely as possible, until the train had passed on over him, when he got up and scampered away, wagging his tail in a knowing manner.

Base-Ball Profits in New York.

The directors of the New York Base-Ball Club are going rich out of the craze in that city with regard to the so-called national game. A New York correspondent writes:

Barnet Forbes told me the other day how a friend of his in Wall street offered to let him in on the ground floor at the time the base-ball club was started. The capital to be raised was $25,000. Four men had already volunteered to take a piece of it at $5,000. The remaining share was placed at the disposal of Mr. Forbes as a special mark of friendliness. He took a night to consider the advisability of making the investment, and in the meantime consulted Sheridan Shook, the theatrical manager, bon vivant, politician, and a man about town. Mr. Saook said the enterprise could be nothing but a failure in New York, where the people were wedded to horse-racing and yachting. There was not a cent in it, he said, on his reputation as a man who had dealt with the public as an entertainer for years. Mr. Forbes let the golden opportunity slip. The first year of the club a profit of $40,000 was divided. Last year $80,000 was cut up into three slices among the backers who bought out the others. This year heaven only knows what the earnings of the club will be with it in her company for the pennant and the deciding games to be played at home. It is nothing for $10,000 to go into the turn-sticks at a single game on the polo grounds.

IT IS WONDERFUL

how easily rheumatism begins, and how insidiously it grows in the system, until one is startled to find himself in victim in either the acute or chronic form, and then learns the fearful tenacity of its grip and the utter powerlessness of the ordinary remedies to give relief.

Probably no to disease have physicians given more study, and none have so completely baffled their efforts to provide a specific; and until Athlophoros was discovered, there was no medicine which would surely cure rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous or sick headache. Thousands of testimonials like the following prove beyond question that Athlophoros is the only reliable remedy, and that it will do all that is claimed for it.

East Saginaw, Mich.

About four weeks ago I was taken with a severe attack of rheumatism. My feet were so swollen that I could not wear my boots; in fact, I could just hobble around and get very little sleep at night, as I suffered intense pain whether I sat up or laid down. I went out and bought a pair of crutches to enable me to get around. After buying them, when on my way home, I stopped in at W. B. Moor's drug store, and noticing Athlophoros for sale I decided to try a bottle. After taking half a bottle I laid my crutches aside, only using them the one time—on my way home. The swelling is all reduced, and I now may boots with perfect ease. I have not had any pain since. I would not take $20 for the balance of the bottle if I could not get more. Any one suffering with rheumatism need not suffer any longer if they will take Athlophoros.—Jed Grouward.

Mate of Steamer W. R. Burt, running between East Saginaw and Bay City, Mich.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

Sick headache, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, costiveness, biliousness, nervous disorders, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unexcelled. 1

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful properties be known to their friends. For Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptives, at least to try one bottle, as 50,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as this *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in the United States and Canada. cow2

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Hull, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters to all as the best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Beloville, Ohio, affirms: The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a ball a dollar a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris Texas by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Carley who was so helpless he could not turn in bed or raise his head; consumption was the disease dying of consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial bottles of this great discovery for consumption free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Itch, Prairie Mange and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggist, Charlevoix. 102md.

THE GRAND RAPIDS

DAILY DEMOCRAT

Is the popular paper of Western Michigan. Contains the associated press dispatches. Sent by mail at

50 CENTS A MONTH!

Only eleven and one-half cts. a week

Try it.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Nancy M. Peaslee on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1885, made and executed her mortgage of Fifty Dollars, to secure $6.25 and Fifty Dollars, to secure $6.25 and Fifty Dollars, to secure $6.25 in two years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent per annum, which mortgage was recorded in the office of register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1885, in Liber 3 of mortgages, on page 1, and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by William H. Hipp to Wallace J. Hipp, by assignment dated the 22 day of January, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1884, in Liber 3 of assignments of mortgages, on page 1, and no part owing to the undersigned, the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars as an attorney fee, and the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars as an attorney fee, and the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, for one year's interest, and the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars as an attorney fee, and no suit or proceeding at law has been had to recover the said mortgage at the date of this notice, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law has been had to recover the said mortgage at the date of this notice, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law has been had to recover the said mortgage at the date of this notice, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by said mortgage, and no part thereof, therefore said mortgage will be foreclosed, sale of the premises therein described, to wit: The northwest quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), in township thirty (30) north of range five (5) west and containing forty acres, in the United States survey, in the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, on the **20th day of May, A. D. 1887,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which premises are described in said mortgage.

Dated February 20, 1887.

WALLACE J. HIPP,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUCKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the ninth day of February, A. D. 1885, executed by Samuel Orner (an unmarried man) to Wm. Mason, of Detroit, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, in liber 3 of mortgages, on page 1, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1885, at 3.15 o'clock in the afternoon, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage. And whereas the said mortgage contains a power of sale, which has become operative by reason of default in payment of the money secured thereby, and doth hereby describe the premises described in said mortgage, as follows, to wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section one and unpaid. And whereas the amount now due and unpaid. And whereas the amount due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of ninety-one dollars and forty-six cents, and an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars provided for by law, and no suit or proceeding at law has been had to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, in said county, at twelve o'clock at noon of said day, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section one (1), in township thirty (30) north of range five (5) west, containing ninety (90) acres of land according to the United States survey.

Dated March 20th, 1887.

WALTER P. BROWN,
Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Mich.

CRUCKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Lemuel D. Bartholomew of Valley, Mich., to Lemuel D. Bartholomew of Charlevoix, Mich., dated Aug. 1st, A. D. 1879, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1879, in Liber 4 of Mortgages, on page 104 on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due the date of this notice the sum of ninety-one dollars and forty-six cents, and an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars provided for by law, and no suit or proceeding at law has been had to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, in said county, at twelve o'clock at noon of said day, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section one (1), in township thirty (30) north of range five (5) west, containing ninety (90) acres of land according to the United States survey.

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"No, but I laced one of my shoes up wrong this morning. It's a bad sign. I'll let 'em alone to-day."

"Are you superstitious?

"I frankly confess that I am," he replied, as he lit a cigar, "and I don't know of a sporting man or gambler that is not superstitious, and, furthermore, I do not believe there is a human being living who is not. Of course, some are more so than others, but take gamblers and horsemen as a class and you will find that each one has his own peculiar quilp. Now, this morning I laced my shoe up wrong. If I had left it that way it would have been a lucky day for me, but I didn't; I unlaced it, and I'll bet two to one if I bought a pool on a horse he would break his neck before he came under the string."

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"You gamble with cards, do you?"

"Oh, yes; I make my living as a sporting man."

"Does your superstition affect you in playing cards?"

"Yes, indeed. If I am going to play cards for money I always hunt up a beggar and give him some money for luck. I have walked some times two miles to find a beggar, but I don't have to do it here. There is one on every corner. I know a gambler in New York who goes daily to St. Jean an Iniau Green and who has these little canaries who tell fortunes by pulling an envelope out of a pack. He always follows the advice of the bird, and I have actually seen him shed tears ever some luck. I have walked some times two miles to find a beggar, but I don't have to do it here. There is one on every corner. I know a gambler in New York who goes daily to St. Jean an Iniau Green who has these little canaries who tell fortunes by pulling an envelope out of a pack. He always follows the advice of the bird, and I have actually seen him shed tears ever some luck. If the bird tells him to go to church and pray for luck, he does it. If it tells him to go to a faro bank and bet on number one, he does it. If it tells him to go home and bet on the odd numbers and sometimes on the even. Like this: It made up my mind on even horses and an even number went by during the five minutes then I would be lucky, and vice versa."

"I have heard of gamblers visiting fortune tell-ers for tips. Do you ever visit them?"

"Many a time, sir. Here's one instance. I am a red-hot republican, and was backing Jim Blaine to shovel and gouge, when I went one day to see a fortune teller. Says she: 'You have been making foolish bets; go and bet the other way all that you have—all the money you can beg or borrow.' I told her I was betting on Blaine, and she said: 'Wait.' Then she went into another room and came out in about a minute. 'Cleveland will be elected as sure as you sit there in that chair, but he will never serve his term out.' That was a parlyzer, but I stock stock in it, for she never fooled me in her life. I hedged and bet on Grover, all on her account, and made $2,000 clear above my hedge and of Kelly, the bookmaker. Here's another instance from the same woman. I had been playing in hard luck till I only had $12 left. I went to her and told her how I was fixed and that I wanted a tip on the races. She told me to read the names of the horses to her. I did so, and when I got through the list she said: 'Tilford is the only one I am sure of; bet your money on Tilford.' I went down to the track and when the horses went to the post there were only four tickets out on him. That was a bonanza, you know, if he won. I bought nine $5 tickets. The track was a regular duck pond, slush up to the horses' knees. Tilford came in last. Oh, I forgot; he was entered for two races that day. The next race he was in I heard that Mike Daly, who owned him, wanted to scratch him, but the judges wouldn't have it. That wasn't very encouraging, but I stuck to him and put my last fiver on him. His jockey fanned him every jump, and brought him in a winner by two lengths. I got five hundred odd dollars for my $5 tickets. So much for fortune-tellers' tips. Some fortune-tellers are saide, but take one educated, or that has it naturally born in them, and they get there as a general rule."

"You gamble with cards, do you?"

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

BLER'S SUPER

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

While drunk at Nicholville, N. Y., Charles Morrow shot his wife and then sent a bullet through his head, surviving his victim a few hours.

Nine railway employes were injured and $21,000 worth of property destroyed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler in a roundhouse at New Haven, Conn.

Peter Smith was hanged in the yard of the Tombs Prison, New York, for murdering Watchman John Hannon on the night of April 7, 1883.

The Dwyer Brothers have purchased the old Remsen farm for $75,000 cash. He sold as yearling in 1884 for $275.

Dr. C. C. Carroll, of Meadville, Pa., has discovered a method by which aluminum can be cast, soldered, and welded.

WESTERN.

The Villard House at Brainerd, Minn., was destroyed by fire the guests narrowly escaping with their lives. Loss, $64,000.

W. C. De Pauw, the wealthy glass manufacturer of New Albany, Ind., died last week at the Palmer House in Chicago. He was stricken with apoplexy while waiting for a train in the Union Depot, New Albany & Chicago Depot. Mr. De Pauw was born in Salem, Washington County, Indiana, in 1821. When quite young he entered into the banking business under the free-banking law of Indiana in 1855. In 1861 he removed to New Albany, and during the war he was one of the largest army contractors in the country. He was the owner of the immense plate-glass manufactory at New Albany in which 1,000,000 is invested. He was a man of unbounded charity, and his donations to the Methodist Church during the last thirty years will aggregate $1,000,000. His will provides for a donation to the De Pauw University, at Greencastle, of $1,500,000, he having endowed that institution with $500,000 several years ago.

Three mills, a chair factory, an elevator, and a hotel at Elk River, Minnesota, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $85,000.

Three sheep-herders of the Alamogueroe (N. M.) district died from fright during the recent earthquake shocks.

A Marquette (Mich.) telegram says: "Reports of the recent windstorm are coming in freely. The thirteen counties of the upper peninsula were all swept. In some rich pine fields the trees were mowed down like grass. Millions of feet of pine are destroyed, houses unroofed or demolished, unfinished buildings scattered, and chimneys and outhouses destroyed. Scarcely a town or settlement escaped. Only three fishermen are reported, but many persons were seriously injured."

Judge Blodgett has sentenced Colonel W. H. Bolton, the defaulting treasurer and second-class master in the Chicago Postoffice, to two years in the penitentiary.

An assignment has been made by the St. Louis Supplies Company, which has been business at St. Louis for twenty years. The total liabilities are placed at $147,000.

SOUTHERN.

Birmingham (Ala.) dispatch: "Men working on the Good Water extension of the Georgia Central Railroad brings news of a frightful accident on that road in the Coosa Tunnel. One white man and seventeen negroes were at work in the tunnel when the blast prematurely exploded with terrific force. Twelve out of the eighteen men were instantly killed. The white man escaped death."

In a shooting affray at Jackson, Miss., Colonel James S. Hamilton, lessee of the penitentiary, killed R. D. Gambrel, and was himself mortally wounded.

The yearly drive of Texas cattle into the Indian Territory aggregates 45,350 head.

The bodies of three negroes, brothers, named Sylvester, were found hanging in a tree near Proctor, W. Va. Each body bore a placard on which was written: "Niggers that try must be broken up." The farmers in the neighborhood had suffered depredations at the hands of unknown persons, and it seems they finally settled on the Sylvester brothers as the guilty ones.

By the accidental discharge of a gun at Wilmington, N. C., four negro boys were killed, and a fifth badly wounded.

Joseph Compton, a member of the Alabama Legislature, proves to be an escaped convict from the North Carolina penitentiary, where he was sentenced in 1874 for twenty-four years for murder. He has fled from his home in Alabama to avoid arrest.

Louisville comes to the front with a prodigy of judicial acumen in the person of a magistrate named Stofer. John J. Cornelison, who was serving a three years' jail sentence for the assault upon John Reid which caused the latter's suicide, was brought before Stofer the other day on a writ of habeas corpus, and ordered released on the ground that his conviction was illegal. As the judgment against Cornelison had been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, the magistrate's presumption amazes the public, and will lead to an inquiry.

The remains of a mastodon of the largest size have been discovered about twenty miles from Atlanta, Ga.

A negro man and woman named respectively Richard Goodwin and Grace Hudson, who confessed to having robbed and burned the store of a country merchant, were taken from the West Carroll parish (La.) jail by a masked mob and hanged to a tree.

Fifty colored persons who had gathered at New Orleans to witness an innovation were precipitated into the river by the collapse of the railing on the wharf, and eight were drowned.

Three murderers were legally executed on Friday, the 6th inst, namely: John Rogers, at Eureka, Cal.; Theodore Baker, at Las Vegas, N. M.; and Henry Anderson (colored), at Socorro, N. M.

Crop prospects in South Carolina are reported more favorable than at this season in any previous year since 1882.

Gen. Greeley, Chief Signal Officer, has arranged to issue a special weekly bulletin with a view of promptly placing before the public each Monday morning reliable information relative to the climatic condition in the agricultural districts of the country. It is believed that these bulletins will serve as a reliable basis for determining the conditions favorable or unfavorable for the growing crops.

POLITICAL.

The Ohio Republican State Central Committee has decided to hold the State convention at Toledo, July 27 and 28.

Charles J. Faulkner was elected United States Senator from West Virginia to succeed Camden. The new Senator is a jurist of high reputation, and said to be a man of excellent ability.

The President has approved the amendments to the rules for the regulation and improvement of the executive civil service proposed by the Civil-Service Commission. The principal change is in rule 6, clause 3, which, as amended, gives the Commission power to make regulations under which examinations for promotion in any classified department, possibility, or customs office must be made. And in any classified department, customs office, or postoffice in which promotions are made under such examinations, the Commission may, in special cases, if the exigencies of the service require such action, provide non-competitive examinations for promotion. In their letter transmitting the new rules the commissioners say that all the evils resulting from the promotion system in vogue when the civil-service law was enacted continue to exist, except in the New York customs house.

Governor Hill has signed the bill making Saturday a half-holiday in New York State.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

A general strike among the miners of the Connellsville coke regions is believed to be imminent, the operators having refused to accede to the demand for a raise. The outlook in the Schuylkill region is also threatening, the anthracite miners having demanded an advance of 10 per cent, in which they are to be joined by the miners of the Scranton region.

Not one of the 12,000 coke-ovens in the Connellsville, Pa., district is now operated by the members of the Scranton region.

The total number of labor strikes and lockouts this year to April 30 is 476, against 40 reported in a like portion of last year. The total number of men involved is 148,000, against 120,000—a gain of 14 per cent.

The stove foundries of Detroit have stuck down, throwing 2,800 men out of employment.

REGULATING THE RAILROADS

The Interstate Commerce Commission concluded its two days' labors at Memphis, after hearing evidence from merchants of Memphis, Louisville, Lexington, Little Rock, and Newport, Ark., to the effect that the enforcement of Clause 4 would be disastrous to the commerce and industries of the points named. The Louisville and Nashville, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroads were granted two weeks' time to file documents and statistical information to support of their petition for the permanent suspension of Section 4. Representatives of the river interests were also given leave to present their case in writing.

United States Consuls in Canada report that the interstate commerce law is creating considerably to the export and import trade in that country, and that our trade interests in that quarter are threatened with serious consequences.

Secretary Moody, of the Interstate Commission, has received a petition from the New York Central, Lake Shore, and Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Companies asking for an order permitting them, in connection with the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the New York, Lake Erie and Western, to make passenger and freight rates to Eastern Pennsylvania, New York, and New England points to connect with rates made by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Up to this time forwarding freight companies have filed with the commission formal petitions asking to be restored from section of the law. Probably as many more have been returned for further information. A much larger number has been received from trade organizations, private corporations, and individuals protesting against the suspension of section 4 in particular.

The Interstate Commission received a complaint from Chicago that the Secretary ordered workers were cut off from "passes" and "free" privileges, and asking redress. The reply was that all such questions were in the hands of the railroad companies, and they alone were responsible for the rules themselves and the points under it had been adjudicated.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

A number of new railroad enterprises projected by American capital, are projected in Mexico.

The annual report of the Michigan Central Railroad gives the following statement of the year's business:

Gross earnings from traffic	$12,291,627.22
Operating expenses and taxes	8,911,627.22
Interest and rentals	2,380,000.00
Total	11,291,627.22
Canadian Southern's share of net earnings	492,939.78
Net receipts from traffic	1,492,939.78
Income from investments	46,000.00
Total net revenue	1,538,939.78
Dividend, 2 per cent., paid Feb. 19, 1885	1,000,000.00
Surplus to income account	538,939.78
Total liabilities	27,293,893.00
Total assets	27,293,893.00

The Railroad Commissioners of Iowa in a decision in the case of Gov. Larrabee against the Burlington Railroad Lawsuit decided that a greater charge for a short haul than a long haul is illegal, and have fixed a maximum rate for one mile within the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamer John Knox, from Glasgow for Montreal, foundered off Channel Island, Newfoundland, all on board, thirty in number, perishing. Loss, $80,000.

Lightning struck and a dense fog prevailed at the time of the accident.

There is said to be a good deal of anxiety at Montreal lest the President issue a proclamation of non-intercourse with Canada. A prominent lumber merchant is quoted as saying that such action would bankrupt Canada in six months.

Dispatches from Nanaimo, in British Columbia, state that the white men and Chinese were in the Vancouver mine at the time of the explosion. An exploring party entered the burning colliery and found dead miners lying in all directions. Thirty-five bodies have been taken out. All hope of finding any of the men alive had been given up. The fire was still burning, but was under control. There are forty-seven widows, and over one hundred and thirty children left fatherless. Nearly all of the imprisoned miners were from Cornwall, Wales, Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia. The mine is owned by the Vancouver Coal Company, of London, England.

McDowell's Comedy Company, now fulfilling a two weeks' engagement at McVickers' Theatre, Chicago, proves to be a very bright organization of players. A local paper says: "While it is impossible to avoid mental comparisons between the work of the Daly company and that of the McDowell company, it can be properly claimed for the performance now being given at McVicker's that it is in every way commendable, and will afford an evening of pleasure to the patrons of the house."

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture has announced the appointment of Wright & Hilliard, of Montreal, against the Bell Telephone Company, the effect of the decision being to confirm the Bell Telephone monopoly in Canada.

The business failures in the United States and Canada, during the week, numbered 182, against 206 during the corresponding week of 1884. R. G. Dun & Co's weekly trade review says of the business outlook:

The feature of business reports for the last week is the encouraging character of the reports. Workers generally, in that section interested, act, though checking trade at some points, seem, according to the reports, to have a strong extraordinary confidence in a much larger trade for the future. Many more inquiries are being made for real estate and activity in building, contracts for which are being made, accordingly. Jobbers seem to be not just now expanding improvement in trade. Already orders have been placed for goods which will be made in the last year, and new securities are offered, which show that the investment of large unemployed money is safe and respectable. The decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission have greatly relieved trade, and improved a little. The enormous supply of money seeking investment continues to depress rates, and the money lenders added about $4,000,000 to the circulation last week, by taking out gold from the Clearing House, which now nearly sixty per cent. Unfortunately large amounts of money are locked up in the South, and the outlook in cotton or in real estate seems because of the impoverishment of the South, not good. The prospects are not good, but the crop prospects grow more favorable the season for planting is past. The failures are not numerous, and are likely to be fewer in number.

The schooner Nellie Crosby, of Boston, and business men, having compared the alleged Parnell letter with certain documents in the possession of the Parnell family, pronounce the handwriting of Mr. Richard Pigott, forged. Mr. Parnell's counsel in Dublin Evidence, at noon last week, the letter was read. The letter bears the signature of Mr. Parnell.

A dispatch from Guaymas, Mexico, says the consumptive stomachs cannot at times be comprehended, and rendered understandable.

Many buildings are cracked and rendered unsafe. Nobody has been hurt, but the inhabitants are alarmed. The earthquake felt at a place of a mountain near the town fell down in a mass, and the inhabitants fled to the hills, leaving the woods, causing a belief that Indians had broken out. At Dolores Santa Ana several of the houses crumbled, and a great panic. A whole hill fell down, scattering stones weighing 120 persons. Fortunately nobody was hurt."

According to the statistics of the Emigrant Aid Society of New York city, showing the destination of the immigrants arrived at that port last year, illinois is the third in the list, following New York being first and Pennsylvania second. The total number was 395,346, of which New York obtained 160,554, Pennsylvania received 42,193, Illinois 36,232.

The Attorney General has given an opinion to the effect that the Director of the Mint has no authority to invite and pay for new designs for the coinage, but may with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

W. W. Vroonan, socialist editor of the *Labor Organizer* of Kansas City, was assaulted at Allegheny City, Pa., to save his life, by a mob.

The London cablegram to a New York paper says that Mr. Parnell is really in a critical state of health, and that his absolute withdrawal from public life can not be long delayed. His malady is believed to be cancer of the stomach.

The Hungarian Government is about to make a contract with Henry Nordenfelt to manufacture a small-arms factory at Pesth with a capital of 4,000,000 florins. Hungary will double the land, exempt the property from taxation for ten years, and guarantee a minimum order for 400,000 rifles, to be delivered in two years.

The movements of the Russians in Asia wear a sinister aspect. It is rumored at Paris that they are concentrating troops at Charjoui, about two hundred miles from the Afghan frontier, preparatory to an advance on Khamah. There is also a report from Berlin that part of the world in the near future.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Steers	$ 4.50 @ 5.50
Cows	2.50 @ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	80 @ 80
No. 2 Red	78 @ 78
CORN—No. 2	48 @ 48
OATS—Mixed	35 @ 35
PORK—New Mess	10.00 @ 10.25
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.60 @ 5.25
Fair to Good	5.00 @ 4.75
Hogs—Shipping Grades	3.75 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	82 @ 82
No. 3 Red	72 @ 72
CORN—No. 2	37 @ 37
OATS—No. 2	27 @ 27
PORK—Mess	10.00 @ 10.00
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats	11 @ 12
Full Cream, Cheddars	11 @ 12
BUTTER—Fresh	16 @ 18
EGGS—Fresh	12 @ 12
POTATOES—Per bush	35 @ 40
PORK—Mess	10.00 @ 10.50
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2	82 @ 82
CORN—No. 2	37 @ 37
OATS—No. 2	27 @ 27
RYE—No. 1	56 @ 56
PORK—Mess	10.00 @ 10.00
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2	77 @ 77
CORN	37 @ 37
OATS	31 @ 31
DETROIT.	
WHEAT—No. 1 White	80 @ 80
No. 2 Red	78 @ 78
CORN—No. 2	37 @ 37
OATS—No. 2	27 @ 27
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74 @ 74
CORN—Mixed	34 @ 34
OATS—No. 2	24 @ 24
PORK—New Mess	10.25 @ 10.50
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80 @ 80
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	38 @ 38
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	28 @ 28
PORK—New Mess	10.00 @ 10.25
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	85 @ 85
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	42 @ 42
OATS—No. 1	32 @ 32
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE	3.25 @ 4.75
HOGS	3.75 @ 4.00
WHEAT	80 @ 80
CORN—No. 2 Red	37 @ 37
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	26 @ 26
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Fair	4.75 @ 5.25
Common	3.50 @ 4.50
Hogs	4.25 @ 4.50
Sheep	3.50 @ 4.50

DWIGHT L. MOODY.

His Four Months' Incessant War Upon Sin in Wicked Chicago.

A Brief but Interesting Sketch of the World-Famous Evangelist.

[Chicago special.]

After four months of incessant labor, Chicago's honored evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, has brought his mission to a close in this city. None but those who have watched the evangelistic services closely can form any conception of the immense amount of labor he has accomplished. Day after day, and week after week, he has sacrificed comfort, and even health itself, in the effort to accomplish one great and noble object—to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation to the people, and seek to win souls to Christ. On Jan. 7 he preached at the First Congregational Church for the first time in the campaign against sin and Satan, and from that hour his audiences grew so large that the church would not contain them. Equal to the emergency, he at once held services in the afternoon for the church-workers and those who could attend in the day, and in the evening for those whose business occupied them during the day. Still the crowds increased at night, and he noticed how a pair of neat, well-fitting gloves enhanced the effect of his pleading by the summits for a long distance.

The principal work was here by local scientists that Mexico is about to undergo a series of earthquakes, and recent records of earthquakes show that the volcanoes of Mexico are in a state of activity from one end of Mexico to the other.

Dispatch from Arizona dispatch:

A party just arrived from the Santa Catalina Mountains and report that the volcano is still in a state of activity, the surface by the earthquake. This is a great disturbance in the Catalina region, as there are thousands of acres of good farming land at the foot of the mountains which can be used water to make them valuable. Another cause for alarm is the fear that the pledge of temperance may lose the signatures of two hundred thousand men, which caused the Mexican Government to allow the whole side of a mountain and above the whole side of a large lake to be thrown up. Several prospecting parties left today to look for signs of the fire. The two slight shocks of earthquake have been felt here for several days. They are too slight to cause alarm. There is no doubt that nearly every high mountain in Southern Arizona has a greater or less crater and its topography changed, but so far as can be learned there is no active volcanoes among them.

Nogales (Arizona) dispatch:

Later accounts received here tend to show that the report of a volcano having broken out near Nogales, Sonora, is true. Men who arrived from Sonora yesterday say that the crater of a volcano erupted at a point about 20 miles from Nogales, in that state, and it is confidently said that one peak is blown out and large volumes of smoke, accompanied by streams of lava, issue from the crater. Ashes have fallen for a distance of several miles from the scene of the eruption. The report is generally credited in this city, and it is believed that the earthquake shocks felt here yesterday are the result of the volcanoes will break forth in a few days.

Passengers arriving on the Monterey train from Guaymas report the raging on the summit of the mountains are so high that they can see the coal. Whether these fires have any connection with the recent earthquakes in Arizona and New Mexico is not yet ascertained, but many of these mountains are almost inaccessible.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Three Mexican Towns Almost Obliterated by Earthquakes and Volcanoes.

One Hundred and Seventy People Instantly Killed and a Large Number Wounded.

[Guaymas, Mexico dispatch]

The town of Bahispe, in the district of Montezuma, in Sonora, was destroyed by the recent earthquake, and 150 people lost lost. Twenty persons were killed at Opoto by the falling of buildings. Many people were injured at Granadas and others, which towns were almost completely destroyed.

Hermosillo (Mexico dispatch.)

The earthquake caused terrible damage in Montezuma. It destroyed several villages, but little is known. Nacozari has suffered most terribly. Opoto had all the houses destroyed, and nine persons were killed. Bahispe was utterly destroyed, and 150 people were killed. The houses were leveled to the ground. A new volcano appeared, and its crater is destroyed all the timber and pastures of adjoining valley and mountains.

City of Mexico dispatch:

The Government has just received its first information regarding the disastrous earthquake on the 3d inst. at the town of Bahispe, in the district of Montezuma, Sonora, by which 150 persons lost their lives. The earthquake occurred at 3 p.m. At the same time volcanic eruptions began in the neighborhood, the crater lighting up the summits for a long distance.

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ALIVE IN HIS COFFIN.

A Supposed Corpse, Shipped on a Railroad, Revives to Have Ghastly Consciousness.

[Vincennes (Ind.) special.]

During the session of the Lutheran Evangelical Synod of the Lutheran Church, a wealthy citizen of Mount Auburn, O., was shipped here in a coffin, to be made a few remarks. He had scarcely been from his seat when he was seized by a stagger, and the next second fell on the floor. Dr. A. Dyskins was called and pronounced his case apoplexy. The remains were placed in a vault to be buried, and ordered shipped at once to the place of his residence. Ten hours after the supposed death the remains were placed on a freight train from Evansville, John Kuster, a Pullman porter, and Jack Clark, transferred the corpse from a Pullman car to the Illinois and Mississippi train. Harry Meyer, who had been the last man kick against the lid of the box three or four times, and he said: "I have handled more coffins than any man about this depot, and I know myself that I am not superstitious. The sensation I experienced in kicking the coffin was as if I had another the same as lifting a crate having a live chicken in it. The corpse seemed to be alive. There was no weight. We had a few minutes in which to transfer the corpse, and it was crowded in some of the boys that the boy in charge of the baggage-room, lighting up the summits for a long distance.

The principal work here by local scientists that Mexico is about to undergo a series of earthquakes, and recent records of earthquakes show that the volcanoes of Mexico are in a state of activity from one end of Mexico to the other.

Dispatch from Arizona dispatch:

A party just arrived from the Santa Catalina Mountains and report that the volcano is still in a state of activity, the surface by the earthquake. This is a great disturbance in the Catalina region, as there are thousands of acres of good farming land at the foot of the mountains which can be used water to make them valuable. Another cause for alarm is the fear that the pledge of temperance may lose the signatures of two large gold veins which was discovered in the side of a mountain. Prospectors at a point where the whole side of a mountain and above the whole side of a large lake to be thrown up. Several prospecting parties left today to look for signs of the fire. The two slight shocks of earthquake have been felt here for several days. They are too slight to cause alarm. There is no doubt that nearly every high mountain in Southern Arizona has a greater or less crater and its topography changed, but so far as can be learned there is no active volcanoes among them.

Nogales (Arizona) dispatch:

Later accounts received here tend to show that the report of a volcano having broken out near Nogales, Sonora, is true. Men who arrived from Sonora yesterday say that the crater of a volcano erupted at a point about 20 miles from Nogales, in that state, and it is confidently said that one peak is blown out and large volumes of smoke, accompanied by streams of lava, issue from the crater. Ashes have fallen for a distance of several miles from the scene of the eruption. The report is generally credited in this city, and it is believed that the earthquake shocks felt here yesterday are the result of the volcanoes will break forth in a few days.

Prospectors arriving on the Monterey train from Guaymas report the raging on the summit of the mountains are so high that they can see the coal. Whether these fires have any connection with the recent earthquakes in Arizona and New Mexico is not yet ascertained, but many of these mountains are almost inaccessible.

THE LADIES.

A Budget of Breezy Gossip Relating Exclusively to the Fair Sex,

Accompanied by Some Notes on the Ever Changing Styles in Feminine Attire.

"Right as My Glove."

"Oh, poverty! where is thy sting?" do you exclaim?

Well, we'll tell you; it wounds most sadly when in the shape of a pair of worn gloves. There is nothing more a proud, refined girl like a seedy glove. Pardon us, but it is a sense that cannot be repealed.

A lady, trim girl can rearrange a well-worn frock; she will deal her old pieces of necklace; a tarnished hat and its rusty trimming she can freshen into respectability, and she can even go so far as to manipulate an old pair of boots into good use, but a pair of disabled gloves breaks her heart as effectually as that mythical straw breaks the camel's back.

A pretty girl's buoyancy of young spirits is difficult to repress. Say "Scene my pretty" and froth at the slightest stirring; but a pair of non-le-soaled, mended, and rusty gloves takes all the sparkle and head from her indeed, and she is down and out.

Again, looking at the question from another standpoint, you must have noticed how a pair of neat, well-fitting gloves enhances the effect of pleading by the summits for a long distance.

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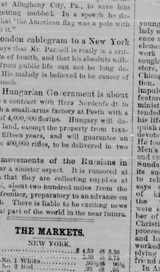

Dwight Lyman Moody.

D. L. Moody was born near Northfield, Mass., Feb. 5, 1837. When the boy was four years of age his father died, leaving the care and support of a large family to young Moody's mother, a most estimable lady of the Unitarian faith, to whose influence and example he attributes many of the strong elements of Mr. Moody's character. At the age of seventeen he left home to seek for work in Boston. In 1854 he sought employment in Chicago, and, after a stay in the following year came to this city, to join his uncle, who was engaged in the boot and shoe business. Among the pupils in one of these classes in earnest Christian work, and in the following year came to Chicago, to join his uncle, who was engaged in the boot and shoe business. Among the pupils in one of these classes he earned the sobriquet of "the Nonsuch." Upon his return to his native town he was received into the church by the Rev. Mr. Kimball, the pastor, and soon after was appointed to a mission in the Second Ward, which was then a very wicked part of the city. Here he labored for two years, when he was called to Boston, where he was employed by the Young Men's Christian Association, and was successful in building up the association, and in carrying on its work in two years thereafter, called to the city of Chicago, to take charge of the Illinois Street Church, which he helped to build, and which was then in a very prosperous condition. He was called to his assistance Evangelist Bliss, of Boston, and the churches were then in a state for deeper work. Ministers of the various denominations united, the Chicago Evangelization Society was inaugurated, and a powerful revival of religious work was organized. After being here a month, Mr. Moody left for England, with his associate Francis Murphy, the well-known temperance orator, and of which Mr. Murphy delivered his first address at Exeter Hall, temperance hall, and formed the pledge of temperance among the people. Thousands nightly flocked to hear Murphy, and thousands signed the pledge and donned the blue ribbon, until the good temperance army now numbers over 17,000.

Miss Spangler's Strange Singularities.

One of the "characters" of Euclid avenue is Miss Spangler, the wealthy maiden who lives in one of the corner of the avenue bearing her name, and who, in the words of the *World*, She lives all alone with a servant, a girl who has been in her employ a great many years, in a rather ancient wooden house in the midst of a funereal, ill-kept pine grove. Everything about the place has a "running to waste" look. To the east lies the street and oval park which she laid out over a year ago through her extensive property, but which has never been built upon.

Miss Spangler herself is a short and exceedingly square woman, quite indifferent as to her personal appearance, and full of ways of her own of doing things.

In tax-paying time she may be seen camping out in the court house for whole days at a time, running over long columns of figures and verifying her extensive tax lists. At noon she does not adjourn to any highbred restaurant, but simply opens her lunch basket, which has been standing on the register, and eats her frugal repast right at school.

Miss Spangler has a great many other peculiarities. I used to see her often riding on the platform of a street car last winter.

"What makes you stay outside in such cold weather?" I finally asked one day.

"Well, I will tell you why it is," she replied. "I'm so much pestered by people who want to get some of my money that I prefer to escape from their importunities. Now, if I wind inside, some girl would come and sit down beside me, and ask for a chance to work for me or get into my good graces somehow.

"That's because they think you've got enough and to spare," I suggested, trying to be funny. "Some say you are the richest woman in Cleveland."

"Oh, my! no; that's a mistake. Mrs. Bradford is the richest woman in the city, and I suppose Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Scranton follow her."

Miss Spangler is eminently plebeian. No enemy of hers would be so reckless as to charge her with being aristocratic. I often see her picking up kindling in her front yard, and carrying it into the house in her manual service. Even now a vivid picture of her looms up before my mind's eye as I see her in a sunbonnet and a pair of pressents her in the act of crossing the public square in the midst of the snow, with a bundle of tops of which nearly brushed the telephone wires which crossed the square.

Yet she is not an illiterate woman. She is well informed and fitting to be called well informed on a wide range of subjects, pleasing to converse with, and, for all her plebeian ways, a very fine piano in her parlor, and is considered a good musician.

A Few California Women.

MRS. MARK HOPKINS resides in a palatial dwelling on "Nob Hill," and occasionally gives entertainments, of which she carefully counts the cost, while she prefers to keep the details of the feast to be returned to the caterer.

THE marriage of Miss Hattie Crocker to Mr. Charles Fair, of Virginia, City, Nev., occurred at Grace Church at high noon on the 22d inst. Two months, or so, after the death of Mrs. Charles Crocker there was a flutter among the dry leaves of the respectable and wealthy families of San Francisco.

BETTER than titles or heraldry is the drinking fountain in the center of the city presented by Mrs. Leland Stanford, built by Lotta, and erected in the summer of 1884. Lotta's idea of the fountain is to offer all the good fortune that comes to this city and State, and it cost her over $1,000,000.

NO CHARLES CREMS is emblazoned upon the door of Laura D. Fair's residence, but, instead, the name of Mrs. Fair is put down as young as the memorable day when she shot down Crittenden. The Fair family is well known in the city of San Francisco, and are among the unostentatious, but wield a powerful influence.

MRS. CROCKER is one of the most generous and charitable women in the Golden State. Her late donation was a valuable one to the city of San Francisco. There seems to be no end of wealth to the Crocker family, and yet Mrs. Crocker is one of the most economical women in the Golden State. She is a very hard worker, and is the mother of the majority of all important questions, and is a behind the scenes worker. She is a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of California, and a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the Lady Manager of the Lady Managers, and a member of the Board of Control of the Home for Incurables. She is a member of the Board of Lady Managers

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THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

ENERAL WILLIAM B. WOODS, of the
preme court of the United States,
ed at his residence at Washington
Saturday.

e are pleased to note that the
death penalty bill was com-
choked to death with the rope
ation when it reached the

e unveiling of the bronze
f the late Gen. Garfield at
ton last week, President
and paid a tribute to the mem-
the former in the finest and
ching manner the pages of
tial oratory has ever been

thousand and sixty three ar
in one day at Castle Garden
new free trade in labor is work
The arrival of 9,063 boxes of
andise would call for a tax of
per cent. in the interest of the
who are to employ this free la-
Chicago Herald.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald
that the indorsement of the
ent by the democratic conven-
tion of Kentucky will be repeated
with sincerity in all the Southern
States. "The drift of Southern sen-
timent," it says, "is clearly and un
mistakably for a second term for the
present able, industrious and honest
president." A synopsis of addresses
made at the Kentucky convention are
found on the inside of this paper.

EX CONGRESSMAN Charles L. Mitch-
ell, of Connecticut, says Cleveland is
very strong in Connecticut, especially
among the conservative and business
people. "The men who work around
the polls all day at election," Mr.
Mitchell says, "and who expect to get
an office for their services, are dissat-
isfied with what they call the ming
wump and civil service policy of the
administration," but, the ex-congress-
man adds, if President Cleveland is
renominated, there can be no question
but that he will carry Connecticut,
and, he thinks, by at least 5,000 ma-
jority.

AGAIN the month that ushers in
memorial services in commemoration
of the fallen soldiers who nobly gave
up their lives,—their all,—for the
preservation of our country, has come.
In conformity with custom, May 30th
has been designated as memorial day,
to be devoted to decorating soldiers'
graves with flowers, and will be ob-
served appropriately in Charlevoix,
remembering that the mounds that
we now make fragrant with flowers
cover all that was mortal of comrades
who once stood by our side, ready to
share any peril for our country, and
that they finally gave up their lives
for its sake. The program for me-
morial services will be found in this
paper.

Additional Local.

Program for Memorial Day.

1. Baxter Post, No. 117, G. A. R., to meet promptly at 10 o'clock a. m., to receive visiting posts.

2. Procession will form promptly at 1 p. m. under the direction of Comrade M. J. Stockman, in the following order: 1.—Band. 2.—Schools. 3.—Civic societies. 4.—President and common council. 5.—Fire department. 6.—Visiting posts. 7.—Baxter post. 8.—Car of flowers. 9.—Ambulance, with aged and infirm comrades.

A cordial invitation is extended to all soldiers, whether members of posts or not, to fall in and take a part in the ceremonies. The same invitation is extended to citizens generally.

3. At the cemetery, in addition to the services as laid down in the ritual, there will be music, both vocal and instrumental. Rev. W. G. Clark will invoke the Divine blessing; Rev. W. H. McCartney will deliver the oration, after which there will be short addresses by visiting comrades and others, when the procession will reform and return to headquarters, where it will be dismissed. The boys' band will be assisted by the Boyne City band and the post drum corps. Comrades Byron Sese and Wm Kanagy will receive and care for any flowers that may be contributed.

HARMON BERDAN,
ROBERT MILLER,
BYRON SESE,
WM. KANAGY,
S. W. SOLTER,
Committee on Arrangements.

M. E. Church.

Every Tuesday evening bible reading and prayer meeting. Bring bibles and take part in the meeting.

General prayer meeting on Thurs day evening. All come and renew your strength.

Sunday morning it is expected that Rev. Dr. Gray, of the Freedman's Aid Society, will preach at the usual hour. Pastor will preach in the evening. All are invited. Seats are free.

W. H. MCCARTNEY.

Meech-Lewis.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mr. John Nicholls, Dar F. Meech and Miss Minnie Lewis were married last evening at eight o'clock, by Rev. C. F. Van Auken. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present. During the evening the cornet band played several choice selections in honor of the occasion.

A very pleasant evening is reported.

Ironton M. E. Church.

Preaching at Johnson school house in Marion, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 12 o'clock.

Sunday school at Black's school house at 2 o'clock p. m. Preaching at 3 o'clock. J. T. INGOLS.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Crocker & Hudmutt, of Big Rapids, have the contract for building the new depot at Petoskey.

The little village of Clare pays $20,000 bonus for the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad.

Ex-Gov. Alger has bought Munkaysas' painting "Last days of Mozart," for $20,000, and will present it to the Detroit museum.

The state library will get $3,000 for the purchase of new books and for the pay of temporary assistance during legislative sessions.

The new railroad from Kalkaska to Elk Rapids will soon be built and cars will be running over the line by October, 1887.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

At the firemen's convention at Grand Rapids last week, it was decided to hold the convention next year at Charlotte on the first Monday in May.

The Kalamazoo canning factory house at 2 o'clock p. m. Preaching at 3 o'clock. J. T. INGOLS.

Turpentine Farming.

Finding myself in the pine region of Southeast Georgia, and thinking that some information on the subject above named may not prove uninteresting to your readers, I will endeavor to tell them that which has been imparted to me by those thoroughly conversant with the whole business.

A turpentine-farm consists of from five to forty crops of ten thousand five hundred boxes each. The work is sometimes carried on by the owners of the pine-forests themselves; again, the trees are leased out for a certain number of years, two or three being about the limit. Negro labor is principally employed in this section. The work commences in November, when the boxing of the trees begins. The boxes, which are cut sloping back into the trees, about a foot from the ground, measure three inches back at bottom, four deep, and about seventeen in length. In March they are cornerized, that is, a chip is taken off on both sides just above the ends of the boxes. Next the faces for dripping are cut V-shape between and above the places chipped. The number of faces on each tree depends upon its size, varying from one to three. Besides the original cutting of the faces, the trees are hacked once a week during the dripping-season with a peculiarly shaped knife suited to the purpose.

The dipping of the crude product into barrels begins about the middle of March, and the boxes are emptied seven or eight times during the season. They hold from one to two quarts each, and from 10,000 boxes 210 barrels is considered a fair, 250 a fine yield. The first year's dripping is called "virgin," the second "yearling," and all after, "old stuff." From eight barrels of crude they get two of spirits of turpentine, and five to five and a half of rosin. Of the latter there are several grades: W. W., "water-white"; W. G., "window-glass"; M. "next highest and so on up the alphabet, but down in quality, to A, the letter J being omitted. The first dripping, if not scorched in boiling, make beautifully white, transparent rosin; hence the name "white-water." The crude producing the can never be obtained from the trees after the first month's running; that for W. G., "window-glass," possibly into July or August.—*L. W. Roberts in Popular Science Monthly.*

James Doller, of Santa Fe, fell in love with a dark-eyed Mexican girl and became engaged to her, but could not induce the young senorita to set a day for the wedding. One evening last week she told him that if he would call on the following afternoon she would fix a time for the happy event. In the morning, however, he received cards for her approaching wedding to his father. A few hours later the young man was found dead in his room. He is supposed to have killed himself by taking poison.

Buy your Butter and Eggs at Emrey Brothers.

New Spring Goods.

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

PANTS, OVERALLS AND SHIRTS

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT.

TRY THEM. for Sale by G. W. MILLER.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞ Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,
Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.
TERRACE FARM. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Best Paint!

It is an established fact that the Sherwin-Williams Paint IS THE CHEAPEST And lasts the longest.

ST. LOUIS WHITE LEAD, BRUSHES, OILS, TURPS, VARNISHES.

JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

AYER'S PILLS. Sugar-Coated Cathartic

If the liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia.—F. Mithoff, Amsterdam, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Dowsville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure the disease, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and in less than one month, I was cured.—Samuel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain was gone, and a speedy cure was removed.—Theodore Ewing, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING
FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders and General Jobbers.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Buy your Butter and Eggs at Emrey Brothers.

Good Timothy Hay at Emrey Brothers.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

1887. TIME CARD 1887.

OF THE POPULAR PLEASURE STEAMERS.

THOMAS FRIANT, CAPT. W. VANDERHOEF.

Going north Every Morning, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave HARBOR SPRINGS at 7.00
PETOSKEY 8.00
CHARLEVOIX 9.30
Arrive at EAST JORDAN 11.30

Going north Every Afternoon, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave EAST JORDAN at 1.30
CHARLEVOIX 3.00
PETOSKEY 5.30
Arrive at HARBOR SPRINGS 6.00

LOU A. CUMMINGS, CAPT. W. A. SNYDER.

Going north Every Morning, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave EAST JORDAN 7.00
CHARLEVOIX 9.00
PETOSKEY 11.00
Arrive at HARBOR SPRINGS 11.30

Going south Every Afternoon, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave HARBOR SPRINGS at 1.00
PETOSKEY 3.00
CHARLEVOIX 4.00
Arrive at EAST JORDAN 6.00

Baggage and Freight Carried at Low Rates.

This is One of the Most Delightful Excursion Trips on the Northern Lakes.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 19, 1887.

☞ Wanted, a TEACHER, for two months, in school district No. 2, Bricelanti, of Bear Lake township. Address, stating terms etc., N. N. CARD, Norwood, Charlevoix county, Mich.

☞ All afflicted with rheumatism, piles, hemorrhoides, eczema, falling of the hair, cancers, heart disease, dyspepsia, swelled joints, etc., will do well to call at the Sanitarium.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. We need the cash now.

Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before six o'clock Wednesday evening each week, to avoid the hurry of publication day.

☞ We have just received a large invoice of Ironstone China Dinner, Glass-ware, and Crockery.

WILL SEE & CO.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

☞ Come in and see our new stock of **Travels Folsom Cleveland** glassware. WILL SEE & CO.

Four Tin-types for fifty cents, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Minute Photos, $1 per dozen, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Local Notes and News.

Miss Maggie Green is on the sick list this week.

Alick Rosenthal is now located in the Lewis block.

H. A. Effener, of the Detroit Safe Co., is in town this week.

Dr. Crouter has covered the floor of his drug store with linoleum.

Meeting of the Loyal Legion have been discontinued until after school closes.

John Haley's team ran away at Advance last Friday and broke his little boy's leg.

The bank of Charlevoix had their offices neatly painted and papered last week.

The scow Contest brought in six horses last Sunday morning for W. L. French.

Propeller T. S. Faxton is at Campbell's ship yard, putting on a new speed wheel.

Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co. painted their block this week, which adds much to its appearance.

James Beauvais has been engaged as guide among the trout streams of Lake Superior for the most of the summer.

The schooner Willard A. Smith was re-caulked and received a new center board at Washburn's shipyard last week.

The soda water season is at hand. You should go to Weed's for the genuine article, as Perry keeps nothing but the best.

Rev. C. F. Van Auken occupied the Congregational pulpit last Sunday morning, and Rev. W. G. Clark in the evening.

We inadvertently omitted last week to mention that R. W. Kane was making several very artistic flower beds. But such is a fact.

The steamer Gazelle was sold last week to St. Ignace parties and will be taken away soon to run between that place and Mackinac Island.

The steamer North Star commenced Monday morning, to run on the Gazelle's time, and carries the mail between here and East Jordan.

J. S. Smithson will give a gospel address at the Congregational church next Sunday morning. It will be interesting, and the house should be filled.

Mrs. Dr. Sweetland will go to Chicago this week where she has been called to attend the sickness. It is expected that Dr. Sweetland will be cared for by the doctor.

W. H. Moore, of Sarnia, Ont., supplied the M. E. church pulpit last Sunday morning. He will be assisted by his wife, who is a lady of much ability.

Rev. J. J. Kansgy returned to Charlevoix from his pastorate at Vanderbilt last week. He left yesterday for Lansing to attend the Congregational state association.

An asbestos roof is being placed upon the opera block this week by L. D. Bartholomew & Co., the agents for this material, which is popular where its merits are known.

James Lawrence, warden of the Charlevoix resort, received a letter Monday, stating that H. W. Page is very sick at his home at Kalamazoo. LATER—Mr. Page died Tuesday.

E. B. Hodge and family went to Traverse City Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Lucinda Johnson who died Monday. Mrs. Johnson was a sister of Mrs. Hodge, who has the sympathy of her friends.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken and wife left this morning for southern Michigan and will be absent about two weeks. He will represent the Congregational church of Charlevoix at the state association held at Lansing this week.

Henry Barth, Tuesday, purchased of E. H. Green the water front on the south side of Round Lake between Washburn's ship yard and Wilcox's boat house, which extends south to Newman street. Mr. Barth expects to move his boiler factory to this lot soon.

In this paper may be found the announcement for the new consolidated railroad line comprising the Detroit, Mackinac, & Marquette, the Marquette, Houghton, & Ontonagon, and the new Duluth, South Shore, & Atlantic, now in process of construction, connecting St. Ignace, Sault Ste. Mary, Marquette and the mining regions of Lake Superior and the entire upper peninsula.

"Beulah B," the steam yacht built by Joseph Beauvais for the Brown boys is completed and is a beauty. It is twenty feet long over all, with five feet beam, and has a two horse power Shipman oil engine which enables it to make ten to twelve miles per hour. It was launched Monday, and sailed to Boyne City Tuesday in one hour and forty minutes. Mr. Beauvais never makes a mistake on his pleasure boats. They are always a success.

The survey party which started from Charlevoix to lay out a route for the D. C. & E. R. R., has been out about a week, and May 5th had made 7 miles. Mr. Beardsley, the man who laid out the line for the Muskegon branch of the G. R. & I. R. R., is in charge, and the party all told numbers nine men. Mr. Beardsley expects to reach Bellaire Saturday night of this week, and is much pleased with the prospect for a cheap and easy route. He is very enthusiastic over the prospect, and everything looks highly favorable. The outlook now is that the survey will be immediately followed by choppers and graders, and that the road will be through Kalkaska before snow flies. The above is no idle guess-work on our part, but cold, hard facts obtained direct from headquarters. And if there are still any doubting Thomases among us, in regard to the D. C. & E. R. R., they might as well begin to look for a hole to crawl into, or move to Mancelona.—Kalkaska Leader.

Since the Mancelona Herald discarded its rotary print, and printed four pages at home with the help of patent plates, it takes every possible opportunity to condemn the use of ready-prints. We have figured it out, and find the greater per cent of profit in the double sheet with ready print inside, at $1.50, as against the single sheet all-at-home print, at $1.00; and the subscriber gets more than double the amount of good reading matter for the extra half dollar. Touching the quality, we will put our inside pages in comparison with the best all at home print north of Grand Rapids. It requires one-half more subscribers at $1.00 to make the same gross business, and in this country, at least, they are not to be had for the reduced price. The higher rate does not allow any thing beyond the necessities of living. We are of the opinion that local competition by a live man, with the aid of ready-print, would wake up Bro. Slusser's ideas, and compel him to either adopt the same, or spend all his profits in extra labor on his own pages.

Episcopal Church.

Bible study in Green's ball on Sunday next at 3 p. m., sharp. Service one hour hereafter. Come all and bring your Bibles. Subject of study. Confirmation: its place and use in the development of life in Christ. Come prepared by study of Acts, 8th chapter.

Eveline.

Awful smoky.

Wanted—some rain.

H. S. Freeman is able to walk out again.

Memorial, or decoration day, May 30.

Charles Bedwin was at Norwood last week.

We are patiently waiting for straw berries and cream. They're in full bloom.

The plum, cherry, and crab apple trees are in full bloom, which looks like living.

Mrs. Lon Sheldon, who has been spending a week with her parents Mr. & Mrs. G. McDonald of this place, returned home last Wednesday.

The following are officers of the Ironton baseball club: Captain, Chris Huggard; secretary and treasurer, Will Bird; general manager, J. M. Harris. The boys play every Saturday afternoon.

We understand that John Morehouse, of Ironton, has purchased an interest in F. J. Cutler's restaurant at East Jordan. The firm hereafter will be Cutler & Morehouse. We wish the new firm success.

The tug Bob Stevenson was launched at Charlevoix last Wednesday afternoon, and was towed to Ironton. She has been thoroughly rebuilt, and freshly painted. It has the appearance of a new tug.

W. H. Jarman, of this place, starts out soon to canvass Eveline for the JOURNAL and wishes all who do not already take it, to be prepared to meet him with the intention of subscribing. He will also make a journey around Pine lake.

By request, next Friday evening, May 19, at 7:30, the Charlevoix teacher's association will meet at Ironton, at the school house and will continue Saturday. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present at each session. A good program is being prepared.

According to a paper received by us, "The Exponent," published at Oberlin, Ohio, under date of May 4, they are not any farther advanced than in northern Michigan, as the leaves are only just putting forth, and that they have been having some cold weather. Come north, where we have Florida weather all the time.

On Tuesday, the 10th, Mrs. Jarman, of this town, walks in Charlevoix, in A. E. Mason's store, fainted away; doctors were called and she was carried into the Bridge Street House, where she was tenderly cared for until Saturday, and being a great deal better, came home on the Friant, and at this writing is fast improving.

The following is the monthly report of the Ironton schools for the month ending May 6th, handed to us by the principal, J. M. Harris:

NUMBER ENROLLED.

Grammar department	33
Primary department	48
Total	81

AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

Grammar department	30
Primary department	40
Total	70

NUMBER OF DAILY ATTENDANCE.

Grammar department	545
Primary department	777
Total	1322

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

Grammar department	28
Primary department	38
Total	66

Regular monthly examinations omitted on account of review work.

Burgess.

Henry Cook lost a valuable cow a short time ago.

Mr. F. J. Smith has the sympathy of his neighbors in his loss by fire last week.

House cleaning is nearly done, and the men folks wear a more smiling countenance.

The many friends of Loren Hamlin are pleased to learn of his recovery from his recent sickness.

Mrs. Charles Sheldon, of Evangeline, has been visiting at her mother's, Mrs. I. S. Webster's, this week.

The Sunday School at Maple Grove is in a flourishing condition with Philip Howe and Thomas Dake at the helm.

Mrs. Gibson expects to go to Louisville, Ky., to her daughter's, as soon as she can arrange her business affairs.

May 17th.

A Proclamation.

To the members, and all who may wish to become members of the very ancient and most honorable I. O. M. B., wherever they may be scattered throughout the earth. I make this my WOOOOOOh proclamation, and by the power vested in me by virtue of my high and exalted office of master supreme of the order throughout the universe, I do hereby command you to assemble yourselves together in conclave in that commodious building, the Charlevoix skating rink, on the evening of Friday, May 20th, 1887, at 7:30, for the purpose of making arrangements for the proper observance of that memorable occasion the proclaiming the independence of this nation, which was done July the 4th 1776. At the same time you will have to choose captains over tens, and captains over fifties. Also some one of the most eminent to take the supreme control, as my term will expire on that night. In this conclave arrangements must be made to so display our great emblem Helias, and those of our lesser lights when the memorable day comes as to reflect great credit on ourselves and our glorious order throughout the universe.

Witness my hand,

HANNIBAL ALEXANDER VAN DUNDER BEROE.

May 16th.

Wilson.

Spring cleaning is now in order.

The spring crops are nearly all in. The mill started again this morning.

Mr. Lewis has been on the sick list, but is better now.

Miss Sarah Jones went home to spend last Saturday and Sunday.

Will Bowen is about to start to Wisconsin, to visit relatives there.

H. Wilks has just returned from a three-weeks' trip to Ionia and vicinity.

The weather has been very dry and sultry. Thermometer 90° in the shade.

The woodland is now beautiful with wild flowers, especially the trail ing arbutus, which is the queen of spring flowers.

Misses Alice and Ellen Sanders went to Charlevoix last week to visit their sister, Mrs. Coulter. Miss Alice will remain during the summer.

Mr. William Sanders and Miss Arwilda Burley, of this place, were married on May 11th, at Charlevoix, and are now domiciled in their pleasant home. They have the best wishes of their friends.

Rev. Mr. Tracy did not preach here last Sunday, on account of being called elsewhere. He is now visiting in this neighborhood, accompanied by his wife and son.

May 18th.

Jury List.

The following is a list of the petit jurors drawn for the next term of court, commencing May 24th:

Bear Lake—Almond Barnard, John D. Duvall.

Boyne Valley—Sidney M. Jones, Lewis Meeker.

Chandler—Benj. F. Rice, Chas. Gallup.

Charlevoix—James M. Thompson, John M. Eckert.

Eveline—Henry Sheldon, Robert Newton.

Evangeline—Jacob Kahler, Robert Crawford.

Hudson—Wm. Gillett, Wm. Counsilor.

Hayes—Samuel W. Solter, Wm. Lawson.

Marion—Wm. S. Gregory, Lorenzo D. Porter.

Melrose—John Hass.

Norwood—Jacob Vandusen.

Resort—Christ. Engle.

South Arm—Wm. H. Lanway.

Springvale—Geo. W. Mitchell.

Wilson—John A. Newville.

Baptist Church.

Service next Sunday morning at the usual hour. Subject: "The gift of eternal life." Five minutes talk to children immediately preceeding the sermon.

Sunday school after morning service.

Evening services at 7:30. Subject: "Man's obligation to receive the religion God has sent."

Regular prayer meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Preaching at Bay Springs, Friday evening, May 20. Preaching at Hilton's school next Sunday at 3 p. m.

The ladies of the Baptist church will serve a tea cent lunch in the Maddaugh rooms on decoration day. Ice cream and lemonade will also be served. SEC.

Barnard.

The woods have put on their green dress again.

Farmers are about through seeding.

Henry Harkness has potatoes up and hoed once. How is that for northern Michigan?

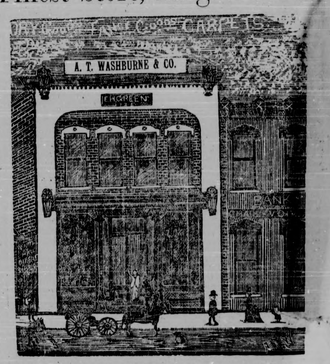
Preparations are being made for children's day services here this year.

Mrs. Mekeel, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harkness, has been quite sick, but is recovering under the treatment of Dr. Lewis.

WALL PAPER

The largest, finest, and best selected stock of spring decorations in the city. Ceiling and side wall pieces, dados, friezes, etc., etc., etc. W. CROUTER.

Finest Store, Largest Stock.



The Finest Store North of Grand Rapids, with the best stock of CARPETS, DRY GOODS, AND FANCY GOODS. We are exclusive.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Emrey Bros. have some nice Potatoes for sale.

☞ All afflicted with rheumatism, piles, hemorrhoides, eczema, falling of the hair, cancers, heart disease, dyspepsia, swelled joints etc., will do well to call at the Sanitarium.

Try Emrey Bros, the cash dealers, for anything in the line of General Merchandise. They will save you money.

There is no danger to human life more to be dreaded than that which arises from vitiated blood. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, headache, and general debility, all result from it, and are cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take it this month. Six bottles, $5.

Evaporated Apples, splendid and cheap, at Emrey Brothers.

☞ All afflicted with rheumatism, piles, hemorrhoides, eczema, falling of the hair, cancers, heart disease, dyspepsia, swelled joints, etc., will do well to call at the Sanitarium.

Buy your Flour and Feed of Emrey Brothers.

Portable Boiler FOR SALE.

Twelve foot long; 22 foot shell, 4 feet wood; in perfect order; good and cheap. Address

L. E. ALLEN,
200tf Charlevoix, Mich.

F. E. Wood,

BARBER SHOP And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers,
(STANDARD TIME.)
SEASON OF 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at Boyne City at 7.30, leave Boyne City 8.30, arrive at Charlevoix 10.00.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Boyne City 2.30, leave Boyne City 3.30, arrive at Charlevoix 4.30.

Excursions at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,
CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Carbonville at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan at 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan at 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Excursions at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer CLARA BELLE,
CAPT. GEO. JENSON.

Morning—Leave Boyne City at 6.30, arrive at Charlevoix 9.15, to connect with the Steamer Lou A. Cummings, for Petoskey; Harbor Springs leave Charlevoix upon the arrival of the Steamer Thomas Friant, at 1.45.

Afternoon—Leave Boyne City at 1.00; returning leave Charlevoix at 3.30, finishing at 5.45; intermediate points.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway.
THE MACKINAW SHORT LINE.

Only Direct Route to Marquette, Michigan Iron and Copper Regions of the Upper Peninsula, and the Gogebic.

Two Through Trains each way daily, making close connections in Union Depots at all Points.

The territory traversed is famous for its

UNEXCELLED HUNTING AND FISHING.

Tickets for sale at all points via this route.

Rates, Maps, Folders, and Time Tables furnished on application to any agent of the Company, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich.

☞ **NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.** The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the name of Rosenthal & Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be wound up by Alex. Rosenthal, to whom all indebtedness of said firm will be paid.

SAMUEL ROSENTHAL,
ALEX. ROSENTHAL.

Dated Charlevoix, May 9th, 1887.

☞ NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the most lovely visits of Babyhood, that delight, comfort, and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are so sure you will be pleased, we recommend it. Sample copy free. Address, N. Y. $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.

SOMETIME?

BY DELLA D. BARNY.

It may be when the forest trees
Are called upon to say farewell
To autumn, and winter sees
His dazzling white—I cannot tell;
But hope tells me stay,
While my thoughts fly away
To dreams that may
Be sometime!

It may be when spring's wondrous dreams
Wrap soul in sweet rumanca's spell,
And earth's bright rhythm seems—
I cannot tell;
But Hope tells me stay,
While my thoughts fly away
To that glorious day
In sometime!

It may be in proud summer's hours,
When days are and dreamy heart hopes swell,
And bloom the fragrant dancing flowers—
I cannot tell; I cannot tell
But Hope bids me stay,
While my thoughts fly away,
And a soft voice doth say,
Yes—sometime!

It may not be till earth is done,
And life a shut door, we know well,
In the high realms our souls have won—
I cannot tell;
But there we will
His face shall then see
In sweet bliss that shall be
In that sometime!

CAPTAIN MURRAY'S TRUST.

BY R. A. RILEY.

Stories of shipwreck are common. We can swallow up many who venture upon its treacherous waters, and have them with their lives, after their vessel has gone down into the bitter flood, can call back both with a shudder of horror at the perils and privations they have passed through.

In the days before steamships were in vogue, the well-built and seaworthy brig Roman, commanded by Captain John Bragg, used to make an occasional trip across the city of New Orleans and the city of New York, carrying such passengers as desired to make the venture. On one of these occasions an unusually large number of passengers embarked on board the vessel at New Orleans. Among this number was a young young girl, about seventeen years of age, and remarkable beauty, who had been placed in charge of the Captain by her relatives, with the request that she should be landed at Charleston, South Carolina, where the vessel expected to touch. This young girl was named Adelaide Bronson, who had been on a visit to her brother in New Orleans, and was returning to her parents in Charleston. The passengers soon discovered that, in addition to being a marvellously beautiful, Adelaide was very intelligent, and possessed all other qualities necessary to insure admiration. Captain John Murray felt his heart warm toward her from the first. The Captain was not, as one might suppose, a rough old sea dog, who by years of command over his men had acquired a bluff air and a stern demeanor, but was young—only twenty-four—with a handsome, pleasant face and gentlemanly air, yet the set of his mouth and the steady poise of his head showed that he possessed a will-power that would carry him through dangers and difficulties where a vast majority would fail. His men loved, respected, feared, and obeyed him.

Captain Murray was unmarried, and it was natural that his heart should warm toward the most lovable, the most beautiful of all the opposite sex he had met, and found himself toward her with his natural gallantry, and showed her those delicate attentions which a lady of her intelligence and refinement appreciated. The voyage was made under favorable auspices. After the storms cleared the Mississippi, a fair breeze carried the brig swiftly and smoothly upon her course.

"Fine ship, that," said the Captain to his mate, "we shall be opposite to Havanas in three days at the rate we are going. Fine ship, and a good sailer under the influence of fine weather. Why, we have made more than fifty-eight miles had arrived at Key West City, on Key West Island, off the coast of Florida, which is about one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Havana. Stopping here for a few hours, the brig resumed her course, steering south of the Florida Reefs, upon which so many vessels are annually wrecked. For five or six hours the vessel kept steadily on its way. All at once there burst upon the brig one of those sudden and furious storms so common in that latitude. It came upon quickly that they had not time to prepare the vessel before it was upon them.

Bronson—should sailors curned pale who had never felt fear before, for in spite of all the efforts of the gallant crew, the furious tempest was hurrying the unwieldy craft toward the fatal Florida Reefs. Crowds the vessel pitched, sending under bare poles, for every sail was split to ribbons. The chain of low island extending the Florida Reefs were not yet in view when the storm began to lull, and hope sprang up once more. A storm stay-sail was tried and found to bear. Other sails were bent, when suddenly a crashing, grating noise was heard along the vessel's keel.

"Ah! we're done for now," exclaimed the Captain to his first mate, "we have reached the edge of the sunken reefs. Go below and see what is the damage, while I order men to the pumps and have the boats made ready in case we can do any good with them."

"Ay! ay! sir," responded the mate, as he bounded down into the hold. He soon returned, with an ashen hue upon his face, and said: "I fear, sir, the pumps will be of little use; the water is rushing in at a leak great and faster than forty times the number of pumps we have could pump it out."

"How long do you suppose we can keep afloat?" asked the Captain calmly, though his face expressed the anxiety he felt.

"Twenty minutes, and not more than half of that further."

The gurgling sound of the water rushing into the hold was now plainly to be heard. The passengers were collected around, whispering as best they could to keep the shrinking of the vessel from throwing them overboard, and manifesting great courage, with the exception of a small group who had collected near the Captain, and among this group was Adelaide Bronson. Captain Murray gave one glance upon Adelaide, a hopeless, longing glance, and then looked out upon the stormy sea. The waves were higher than the masts, and the prospect indeed seemed hopeless.

All at once the Captain placed his trumpet to his mouth and shouted: "Man the boats!"

"Why man the boats?" said the mate; "no boat could live in such a sea as this."

"That may be true," replied the Captain, "but we can try it; the boats, and all! there remain fastened to the brig, until the very moment we abandon it, and then we cut loose, and thus we won't be sucked downward in such a great depth by the sinking vessel, nor be killed by the fragments bursting upward, and if the boats swamp some may be able to get hold of fragments, that will support them, until the sea becomes calm.

"I understand," replied the mate, "but I can't see much hope in either case.

"Heave away, my hearties, never say die!" shouted the Captain to the men, who were lowering the yawl; and they did heave away and the boat was soon rocking upon the billowy tide. The other boats, three in number, had been lowered at the same time at other points, and a general scramble commenced to see who should be first to get in them. Captain Murray now turned to Adelaide Bronson and said: "Miss Adelaide, this is probably our last hour on earth, and I will tell you how what I would not have had the courage to tell you under other circumstances, I love you as I never loved any other before. You were placed under my charge to watch over and protect, but now I usurp place you under the care of some one else in one of the boats, for I must be the last to leave my vessel, and it may go down before I can leave it. Come, and as we go I'll say farewell."

"Nay, Captain Murray, I would stay with you. I have no husband, or child, as you do me, and when you die I wish to die also."

The Captain clasped her in his arms, and amid the howling of the storm, and the lurches of the vessel, imprinted upon her lips a kiss of pure and holy love. The storm had not abated perceptibly, yet the sea was globally rough. The last of the passengers and seamen were scrambling into the boats. Pete, the Captain's cook, was lay-ing down into the yawl a little girl, the daughter of the mate who stood just behind and anxiously looking on, when suddenly the vessel gave a great forward lurch.

"Cut loose," cried those in the boat, "she's going immediately." It was immediately done. Pete and the mate sprang over into the yawl, at the risk of missing some one, and the boats all shot away from the doomed vessel, on whose deck alone was left Captain Murray and Adelaide, clasped in each other's arms, and thus they went down, down, down, with their ill-fated vessel to its watery grave. To Captain Murray, who had Adelaide clasped tightly in his arms, it seemed as if they would never begin to rise again. All at once he felt something surge up beneath his feet, bearing them upward. He never lost his consciousness, but a great roaring was in his ears, and it seemed as if he would suffocate for want of air. Let any one hold their breath until they are ready to burst, and he will have some idea of his feelings as he went up, up, to the surface. It was reached at last. The Captain caught a gasp of air, and before he could catch another, felt himself and Adelaide going down, down, again; but in a few seconds they rose again, and the yawl was close alongside. Some of the men had lost their grasp upon the sunken vessel and had arisen immediately beneath the yawl, and his buoyancy had saved them from going to a much greater depth and from being perilled. The portion of deck which had broken loose was some eight or ten feet in width and double that in length. The planking had been evidently loosed together, so that there was but little danger of its going to pieces immediately. Near the outer edge of this planking, securely fastened to it, were some iron rings, which had been thus placed that ropes might be drawn through and secured.

Providentially as they came to the surface the second time, Captain Murray was directly over one of these rings. The Captain instantly grasped the ring with his left hand, while he supported the now unconscious Adelaide with his right. He caught his breath rapidly as the planking beneath them arose to the top of a huge wave. The lightning gave reason for his most exhausted strength, and he instantly cross over, and lifting Adelaide as high as he could reach above his head, he ran his foot through the ring, so that he could not be swept backward and off into the water as they went down into the trough of the billow. As they went downward, the planking shaded, and was for a short time so deeply submerged in the next wave that the water swept up over the face of the Captain's face, and had it not been for his foot in the ring, and the other hand he had leaved behind him, he would have been instantly swept away; as it was, he was with difficulty held Adelaide clear of the water above him, and maintained his balance. The ring was near the forward end of the planking, and when the vessel went down it had been and submerged their frail support much more than it would otherwise have been. The Captain felt that he could not maintain his position long. As they arose to the top of the next wave he looked back and saw, as he expected, another ring at the back end of the planking.

He immediately reached toward it, bearing Adelaide with him. His experience in walking upon the deck of his vessel when it was rolling and lurching so that a landsman would have fallen headlong, now enabled him to reach the other ring in safety, just as they went swooping down into the trough of the next billow. The weight now suddenly transferred to the back end, so raised the front of the planking, that the water was thrown off of it, and water barely swept around the gallant captain's waist. He now felt more secure and turned his attention to Adelaide, who was coming to consciousness and gasping for breath. In a short time she had fully recovered, and the Captain placed her on her feet beside him, while he supported her with his right arm, his right foot being firmly braced in the ring. Occasionally they had to move from side to side to balance their frail craft and to keep it from turning end for end. In this way an hour passed, and the sea grew comparatively smooth, so that they could move about together on their frail craft in safety. A few more hours, and the sea had resumed its natural placidity. The day wore away, and night came on. They passed the night in a manner side by side upon the planking, which still held together remarkably well. And morning at last dawned. Ten o'clock came, and to the joy of both, a sail was descried bearing directly toward them. They were both beginning to suffer from hunger and thirst, Adelaide very severely. The afternoon and evening proved to be a very small schooner sailing from San Augustine to Havana. At dear sean, a boat was sent out, and the Captain and Adelaide were taken on board, where they received every courtesy from captain and crew. At Havana, a vessel was found about to sail for Charleston, and, taking passage, they soon arrived at the latter place, where the gallant Captain had the satisfaction of delivering his charge safely into the hands of her parents; but as the price of his delivery he demanded his reward, and his demand was complied with, and he and Adelaide in a few weeks were united in marriage.

Only one of the boats from the ill-starred brig escaped; the other three were swamped, and the occupants perished.

The gallant Captain tried the sea no more, but with his lovely bride settled down on a rice plantation back of Charleston, where his wealthy father-in-law had given them.

He Hit It.

"What's generally kept in a bottle in the bar?" he asked of a butcher on the market.

"Oil, liniment, kerosene, poison, and other stuff, including whisky. Did you find a bottle in a barn?"

"Yes, sah."

"And drank the contents?"

"Yes, sah."

"And how do you feel?"

"Sorter exalted, sah—sorter jist like I was smart 'nuff to skip all de insignias an' piran an' hit de whisky pinnab-center."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Women is the chief wife" asks a prominent lecturer. In the cellar spiling anything, most likely.

A Terrible Fix.

BY JOHN DE MORGAN.

"By Jove, I'm in for it this time. What a scape-grace I must have been. How can I get out of the difficulty?"

Handsome Bertie Raymond raced up and down the floor of his law office in Broadway, like a caged lion anxious to get loose. He was in a fix, for Handsome Bertie, as he was called, was the pet of society, the idol of the ladies, and he loved of at least two of the fair sex.

And the fix, unpleasant enough to cause the perspiration to pour from every pore of his body, was in relation to these two ladies. He had compromised himself with each. There was Clarissa Polly Cipion, whose winsome ways had so won on Bertie's affections that he had all but popped the question. We say "all but," for Polly's young brother rushed into the room just as Bertie was about to ask the momentous question, and he was saved, which of course she could not answer, in order to teach him a lesson not to be so careless in future.

"Well, I'm a bigger idiot than I thought," he said, as he read the letter, and knew that he was in a terrible fix.

He managed by some means to gently intimate to Clarissa, and had her he loved—with a brother's affection.

Polly Cipion became Polly Raymond in two weeks, and, under her gentle guidance, the brother became a happy and prosperous as anyone could wish to be.

Of Gilbert Maud we have not yet spoken, but he had not failed to find fault in some way or other, with the manner in which he had left the letter, which was the cause of a terrible fix.

He was never regretted his carelessness, but whenever Maud visits Polly, as she sometimes does, he always hears his story that he was once in a terrible fix.

The Distributions of Earthquakes.

The present condition of the earth is erratic, so far as the brief historic record goes to show, earthquakes of an intensity sufficiently high to be felt over a certain regions which probably do not exceed in area a few hundred or one-fourth of the area of the lands, though shocks of a less degree of violence appear to be common to every part of the surface of the continents. The recorded shocks of considerable violence are so irregularly distributed that they cannot be adequately noted in the brief record. Over include, in Europe, Iceland, Portugal, Spain, and Southern Italy; the region of the Lower Danube, and some of the islands of the Grecian Archipelago. In Asia, the larger part of Asia Minor, several limited areas in Hindostan, the region of the Caspian and Black Sea, region of Asia, and the islands of the Indian and Malayan Archipelagoes are subjected to destructive shocks.

In Africa, there is, save in Egypt, comparatively little to notice from earthquake disturbance, and even little is known of it. The thirty years in which it have been, on the whole, singularly exempt from great earthquakes, while the western portion of the Mediterranean has been subjected to severe disturbances from which the Spanish coasts have not repeatedly suffered. The vast Australian and Polynesian district of the Pacific affords a number of regions of considerable earthquake activity, of which New Zealand is the only one that we have specially noted, and we observations for even a few score years.

It may be said, however, that the greater part of the world are seem to be more exempt from these indications of activity in the earth's crust than are equally extensive part of the earth's surface.

We now come to the twin continents, North and South America. The obvious resemblance in the physical configuration of the continents lead us to expect a likeness in their conditions of stability. This resemblance is in some measure exists. The western shore of both of both of these continents, the seaward face of the great Cordilleran range of mountains, is the seat of the most frequent and, on the whole, the most energetic disturbances which occur within the limits of the land, even shore of each is comparatively little subject to shocks. The Andes, in the Washington district, of South America, which is apparently the seat of an active mountain growth, of which it is no parallel in the northern continent, is a district of frequent and, at times, violence, such as have never been observed in the Rocky Mountains, our own continent. On the other hand, the region from the mouth of the Amazon to the Plata River, which is remote from our seaboard Atlantic States, and has provinces of Canada, enjoys an immunity from disturbances probably not exceeded by any other equally extensive area on the surface of the earth, while the corresponding region in North America is much less fortunate.—*Prof. N. S. Shaler, in Scribner's Magazine.*

"It's an Art to Mix Drinks.

"Oh, yes, it is a good deal of an art to mix drinks properly," and the barkeeper, as he set the cocktail on the mahogany and put fifteen cents in the drawer. "Some bartenders make big wages, too, because they can mix a drink in a fancy shape, but that's nothing compared with what some can make that can mix the liquors themselves. Almost any man can put a little Angostura and syrup and whisky in a glass and stir it up, but when a man can put some Angostura and syrup and a few drugs in a barrel and make a cocktail that will stand up and walk alongside of a man, he is a man indeed. These follows come high, but they are worth it. I have to have one, I know one big liquor house in Chicago that pays a man $10,000 a year to make them for them. Some of them are worth more than that. Now, you take a man that can have the head of the house say to him at supper: 'Casey & Corazos Bitters, I think, is the best thing for a right off,' and can go and make up the whole order out of raw material and get it barreled by six in the morning, and he's the life of the business. Six-year salary is much for him."—*Detroit Journal.*

A Proverb.

A PROVER safe working load for wire ropes is as follows: One-half inch in diameter, 12,000 pounds; five-sixths rope, 7,500 pounds; three-fourths rope, 3,00 pounds; one-inch rope, 6,000 pounds. This is for nineteen wires to the strand, hemp socket.

REV. ROBERT CUSHMAN preached at Plymouth, Nov. 9, 1621, what was the first sermon ever delivered in New England by a regularly ordained minister.

An Abe Lincoln Story.

I heard a story repeated the other day as an "Abe Lincoln story," but which is older, and must have slumbered somewhere for a good while. Certainly it is not one that the politicians would be likely to repeat on the stump, because it reflects on their *ex*. In a little group at the Parker House a rather noisy young politician from Ward Two was talking about the sentiments of Henry Watterson and defending the principle that the spoils belong to the victor.

"I see no reason," said he, "why any Republican should not be kept in a Federal office here in Boston while I, a Democrat, who have worked hard for the party, am left out in the cold."

"That reminds me," said a gentleman who couldn't escape him—"Mr. Jones, old boy, how dy' do? Beastly weather this. It's so unsettled, don't you know."

Tailor—Ugh—yes—just like my bill.—*Washington Critic.*

An advertisement in a French newspaper: "Lost, on the Place Vendôme, a young man, with a good education and good manners. He will accept any salary, and will be grateful to the person who will restore him to his disconsolate parents."

Training for Motherhood.

Just what is meant by the term "being trained for motherhood," or why this training should be designated as "one of the two great channels of preparation of physiological forces," I find myself unable to understand. But it may safely be asserted that any training which does not include a knowledge of the laws of health, or which, in part, by matter where applied, or for what purpose, would straightway be condemned. The "competition" and the "fertile strain" theories seem to me to have but little foundation. In my university life I saw nothing to confirm them. The work was pleasant and inspiriting, and I am sure I can safely say that for the most part we enjoyed it. We did not trouble ourselves about the relative weight of our brains, and, as in the athletic school or the high school, so here, it mattered little whether it was Jane or Jane who stood best, and it was quite as likely to be Jane as Jane.

As I recall the animated faces, the healthy bloom and high spirits of the young women, I fail to find any ground for the assumption that their work was in any sense done at the expense of their vitality. On the contrary, I know that in many cases there was decided improvement in health from the beginning to the end of the course.

All this much-talked-of "physiological expenditure" is a myth. The intellect is quickened and strengthened by proper exercise, and, cannot the marriage fee. On opening it, for I found it "with regard to the marriage was written, "We desire your prayers."

An ambitious young painter has gone to Washington to get a commission to paint the House of Representatives for a small historical picture. Well, we see no objection to his painting the honorable House. It has been whitewashed and painted so often that the operation has to be repeated too frequently.—*Juliette.*

"A SENSIBLE" woman, as Dr. Abernethy would have called her, was discovered by a friend to be about to be married. She stopped a lady friend in the street and said: "Do you know I am to be married? I have had a rather original proposal. He bought a wedding ring, and sent it to the lady, inclosing a note, in which he put the brief question, "Does it fit?" By return of post he received the answer: "Beautifully."

"Do you think 40 cents too much for the hack?"

He marked it "collect."—*Pittsburgh Penny Press.*

Work as Well as Honor.

A Concord gentleman relates the following interesting anecdote: "During the late war, I was in charge of a corps of telegraphy in Boston. I went to Gov. Andrew's house about midnight one night with an important message. To my statement of my errand he replied: "Aye, Miss Clalwa, I was, aw, knocked senseless, don't you know."

She—"Oh, I'm so glad you escaped. They told me you had been injured."

He—"Be I, wonders what she meant.—*Texas Siftings.*

She's Here Already.

Dr. Brown—"I can't say the coming woman will wear pants. If Dr. Mary Walker had been a married man she would have gone to Washington and set up a business that the woman is here. Jones—"Well, I don't know. Mary is large and most enthusiastic majority.—*Burlington Courier.*

MOST of the superstitions about the moon come to us from old England, the Scottish, and Irish sources. In Devonshire, England, it is lucky to see the new moon over the right shoulder, but to see it straight before is good fortune in the shape of a month. In Berkshire, if a man's house be burned during the wane of the moon it is unlucky, but if the moon is waxing it is lucky. To have money, particularly gold or silver, in your pocket at that time is a token of good fortune, but to be without it is a very bad omen. In Orkney it is considered very unlucky to dit or move from one place to another during the waning of the moon. Old people in some parts of Argyllshire are most careful to avoid any mention of the moon after the monthly change. The Gaelic word for fortune is derived from the moon, and it is a common belief in the provincials who, being subscribers, received into their homes the "Doctor," to be paid for those who wanted to know how the story was spread that it had become of *Pierre de Monte* and principal *Rigolette* was safe. The *Debats* sight ladled out a little more than the powers that were, for it was conceded that if the hideous mess had not brought down from the loft. The *Pierre-passon, co-can you r-r-raise da-d-devil?*

"Yes, if you give me a light," came the answer. A light was brought, the cotton was set on fire, and lo! the Pierrot jumped the little black negro, and the cold-blooded husband, frightened, yet fully convinced of the person's supernatural powers, exclaimed aloud: "Sacrebleu! Sacrebleu! the servant-liar of the day!

"Pry-parson, I'm yore m-m-meat; I'll quit," and, sure enough, he never "smiled" again.—*Baltimore American.*

THE Scandinavians, one of the chief branches of the Teutonic people, do not figure in history until the ninth and tenth centuries, when they appear as the Norsemen.

Agony Is Courted

By persons who, affected by a mild form of rheumatism, neglect to procure relief. Subsequent torture is prevented by an immediate resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Slight exposure, an occasional draught, will beget this painful malady, where there is a predisposition to it in the blood. It is not difficult to arrest the trouble at the outset, but well nigh impossible to eradicate it when once fastened. No evidence in relation to this superb blood depurent is more positive than that which establishes its efficacy as a preventive and remedy for rheumatism. Not only is it thorough, but safe, which the vegetable and mineral poisons, often taken as curatives of the disease, are not. Besides expelling the rheumatic virus from the system, it overcomes fever and ague, biliousness, constipation, and dyspepsia.

Sheep in the Early Days.

"He called his own sheep by name and leadeth them out. And when he putteth forth (from the fold) his own sheep, he goth before them and the sheep follow him: for they know his voice. And a stranger they will not follow, but will flee from him: for they know not the voice of strangers."—John x. 3-5.

In reference to this passage of Scripture, John Hartley, in his "Researches in Greece and the Levant," says: "I asked my man if this usual in Greece to give names to sheep. He informed me that it was the custom for every one the shepherd when he called them by their name.

I had an opportunity of verifying the truth of this remark. Passing by a flock of sheep, I called to the shepherd the same question which I put to my servant, and received the same answer. I then bade him call one of his sheep. He did so, and immediately left its pasturage and companions and ran up to the shepherd. It was evident that it was not a blind obedience, for if he had not called he would have before fled. The shepherd when the sheep had been named, and called, ran up to the shepherd, and he called them by their name, and they followed him. The shepherd then called another, and the same question which I put to my servant, and received the same answer. I then bade him call one of his sheep. He did so, and instantly left its pasturage and companions and ran up to the shepherd. It was evident that it was not a blind obedience, for if he had not called he would have

Tennyson's Jubilee Ode.

Tennyson's "Carmen Saeculare: An Ode to Honor of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria."

I.

Times the rose has flowered and faded,
Times the golden harvest fallen,
Your sons assembled late globe, the
people.

II.

Be beloved for a brightness
Rare in fable or history,
Queen, and Empress of India,
Queen of no long with a diadem
Queen, where by a worthier,
Queen, where the Queen augurties
Queen at set Victoria
Crowning year of her jubilee.

III.

Ruling of the lawless, of the despot,
Ruling of the vulgar, of vainglorious,
All a gracious, gentle, great, and queenly.

IV.

Queen, loyally, all of you,
Sound your trumpets, blow your
Proclaim your feast of festival,
Let it in unanimous
Let, each, to the heart of it,
Full voice of allegiance,
The great ceremonial
Year of her jubilee.

V.

Queen true to womanhood as to queen-
ship,
In the glories of her people,
With the sorrows of the lowest
VI.

Queen, what wanton influence,
Ever now to be humble,
Ever to be helpful to all
Ever neighborhood insufficiline,
Your goal to the hospital,
Weary be comforted,
Needy be banqueted,
Poor be in her rejoice
Year of her jubilee.

VII.

Years are all in shadow,
Sunshine. Edward's fifty summers,
Sunshine's fifty half forgotten.

VIII.

You, the patriot architect,
Raising a statelier memorial,
Queen, it could suggest,
Queen, in the Queen's jubilee,
Irish Sphinx, the irresolute,
Which may speak to the centuries,
All the centuries after us,
Of this year of her jubilee.

IX.

Fifty years of ever-broadening commerce!
Fifty years of ever-brightening science!
Fifty years of ever-widening empire!

X.

You, the mighty, the fortunate,
You, the land-territorial,
You, the lord-manufacturer,
You, the merchant-princes,
Patient children of Albion,
You, Canadian, Indian,
Australian, African,
All your hearts be in harmony,
All your voices in unison,
Singing, "Hail to the glorious
Golden year of her jubilee!"

XI.

Are there thunders meaning in the distance?
Are there phantoms moving in the darkness?
Trust the Lord of Light, guide her people,
Trust the thunders, the spectre vanish,
And the light is victor, and the darkness
Dawns into the jubilee of the age.

EARTHQUAKES.

Queer Theories That Have Been Held Concerning Them by Superstitious People.

In the course of a lecture delivered recently before the Rigaku Kyokai, or Science society, of Tokio, on the causes of earthquakes, Prof. Milne classified the theories as to the cause of these phenomena into three kinds—unscientific, quasi-scientific, and scientific. The former class he included the explanations of the negro preachers of the Southern states, who attribute the earthquakes to the wickedness of the people. The Musulmans in Syria ascribe to the volcanoes there the shakings, at the same time proclaiming the reformation of life. The idea that shakes are the direct result of sin, wickedness is an idea to be met with in Japan. About 1700 earthquakes were felt in many parts of Europe, which were widely attributed to sin. Sermons and innumerable sermons were preached, inculcating the lesson that if mankind would live better lives there would be no earthquakes. In 1786, after a long series of shocks, the people are reported to have been about scourging themselves thinking extremely wicked. An English earthquakes' pub- lished in somewhat the disturbances of an unknown force, gings of the imprison- to the shaking of the tridents:

"Ye people free
Earth impatient fears
Ye earth's weight
Ye slaves for her bad race
Ye
Ye
Ye
Ye

Prof. Milne says, which can scarcely be met with in Japan, but which is not in the myths which ascribe earthquakes to a creature living in Japan it is an enormous catfish covered with scales, having eight legs, or a fish having a certain rock on his head which helped to keep it quiet. Mythologists the animal was said to be a frog, in India the world-bearing elephant, in the Hebrews a world-supporting bog, in North America a tortoise. In Africa there was a myth, connected with the great bones found there, that these were the remains of animals that lived underground, the stamping of which made the ground quake. In Kamschatka the legend was connected with a god. Tull who went about quarreling with the dogs. When the latter attempted to scratch themselves their movements produced earthquakes. In Scandinavian mythology Loki, having killed his brother Baldwin, was bound to a rock, face upward, so that the poison of a serpent should drop on his face. Loki's wife, however, intercepted the poison in a vessel, and it was only when she went to go away to empty the dish that a few drops reached him and caused him to writhe and shake the earth.

The lecturer had no means of collecting the fables of the southern hemisphere, but they would obviously be worth knowing for purposes of comparison. As to quasi-scientific theories, these endeavored to account for earthquakes as parts of the ordinary operations of nature. It was supposed, for instance, that they were produced by the action of wind confined inside the earth. The Chinese philosophers said that Yang, the male element, pressed the earth and caused it to expand and shake the ground in its efforts to escape. Its effects would be more violent beneath the mountains than in the plains, and therefore earthquakes in the north of China, which was mountainous, were said to be more violent beneath the mountains than those in the south. It was supposed that when the wind was blowing strongly on the surface of the earth there was calm beneath, and vice versa.

Aristotle and many other classical writers attributed earthquakes to wind in the earth. Shakespeare, in "Henry IV.," speaks of the teeming earth being pinched and vexed with a kind of colic by the imprisoned and unruly wind within her womb. Then came the theory of electrical discharges, which was advocated in 1760 by Dr. Stukely, as well as by Percival and Priestley. They are strongly held in California at the present day, where it was believed that the network of rails protected the state against any dangerous accumulation of electricity. But Prof. Milne showed that the laying down of rails in Japan had no such effect. He thought the electric phenomena which sometimes attended earthquakes were their consequences, not their causes. He had himself experimented with dynamite placed in a hole: an earth-plate was fixed about thirty yards away from the dynamite, and from it a wire was carried some distance to another earth-plate. When the dynamite charge was exploded there was certainly a current produced as was indicated by a strong deflection of a galvanometer-needle at the end of the wire. He attributed this to chemical action. When the ground was shaken there was always a greater or less action by increase or decrease of pressure in connection with the earth-plate.

VII.

Earth currents unquestionably accompany earthquakes, but, as has been said, they appear to be the consequences, not the causes, of the latter. Next came the chemical theories, which were very strongly in Europe up to the beginning of the present century. It was imagined that under ground there were various substances, such as sulphur, nitre, vitriol, which, by their action on each other, resulted in violent changes, giving rise to vapor, the sudden production of which, in certain cases, would shake the ground.

VIII.

It was only in 1760 that Dr. Mitchell, who wrote a good deal on the subject, first threw out the theory that earthquakes were connected in some way with volcanoes, because they were most frequent in volcanic countries. He observed that large quantities of steam were given off from volcanoes, and came to the conclusion that an earthquake was produced at the time that an attempt was made to form a volcano; the steam got in between certain strata, and, as it ran between them, caused pulsations. Prof. Rogers, about the same time, in North America, endeavored to show that it was steam—not really lava—that ran along underneath the ground, causing it to rise and fall, thus producing an earthquake. Prof. Milne having thus dealt with unscientific and quasi-scientific theories, passed on to those of modern times. It is unnecessary here to follow him into this portion of his subject, although it occupied the main part of the lecture.—*Nature.*

An Absent-minded Composer.

In *Cassell's Family Magazine* the following story is told about the eccentric composer of the "Three Hunters":

Mr. Hullah was a composer who, being largely made up of Wagner's music, did not much trouble him. His daughter became absorbed in his own thoughts, and sat motionless for a long while, evidently unaware of what was going on around him. His absentmindedness became proverbial. Madame Antoinette Sterling, for whose singing he had an ardent admiration, had commenced to sing his own "Three Fishers," nor did he make the slightest movement until the last phrase was peeling forth in Miss Sterling's fullest notes, when, slowly rising to his feet he murmured:

"What a fine song that is!"

It was clear that it was not until some seconds after he had spoken that Mr. Hullah was quite a conscious one, that what had fallen so pleasingly on his ear was of his own composing.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can enjoy ourselves better than we imagine, but how often do the majority of people feel like giving in to despondency, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make these free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonder ful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. 3

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are troubled with headache, you are filgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. 2

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, chief of police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are benefited by your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that can claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, unite in a very emphatic endorsement." Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, croup, and every affection of throat, chest and lungs. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. Large size $1.00.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Itch, Prairie Mange and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. Sold by Dr. G. W. Hime & Co., Druggist, Chatham, Ontario. 192w4

UTTERLY DISCOURAGED

expresses the feeling of many victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and nervous or sick headache. Having tried numberless so-called remedies, and physicians of all schools, without relief, there seems to be no hope. Many such have as a last resort tried Athlophoros, and to their surprise and joy have found that it was a *safe, sure and quick cure.* Athlophoros is not an experiment; thousands have been cured by its use and they testify as to its value.

William Blair, train dispatcher of the D. G. H. & M. railroad, Detroit, Mich., says: "For about three years I have been almost a constant sufferer from neuralgia, many times unfitting me for my business duties as well as making life a burden. The strain on my nerves was so great that I nearly lost the use of one of my eyes. I was suffering very much, and had never succeeded in getting anything that would give me but temporary relief, and that was of very short duration. The first bottle of Athlophoros made a very decided change, in fact I had some relief from a few doses. I probably have used a dozen bottles, and it is six months since I had a severe attack. I keep the medicine on hand all the time; I have some at my office and some at home, so that in case I should need it I am well prepared. I have had times during my use of this medicine that my neuralgia would come on during my business hours, and by having the medicine close at hand a dose or two would drive the neuralgia away. For neuralgia Athlophoros is undoubtedly the best medicine, and I think I ought to know, as I have during the many years that I have suffered had occasion to try about every thing in the line of medicine for this complaint."

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggists the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, etc., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled. 7

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of a mortgage executed by Carl G. Van Platen to Lewis S. Brown, Jr., dated the 7th day of December, 1885, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix County, Michigan, on May 10th, 1886, in liber four of mortgages, page 336, and said mortgage was duly assigned by Conrad D. Farthmann to Lewis S. Brown and Walter F. Brown, on the 22d day of December, 1885, and said assignment is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 10th day of December, 1885, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 1, upon which there is now due and unpaid the sum of two hundred and ninety-five dollars ($295) principal and interest, for the recovery of which no proceedings have been instituted; and whereas the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale therein contained said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the **16th day of August, A. D. 1887,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The north half of the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty-six, town twenty north, range four west in said county, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, on the **16th day of August, A. D. 1887,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The north half of the south-west quarter of section thirty-six, town twenty north, range four west in said county, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, on the **16th day of August, A. 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D. 1887,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The north half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-one, town twenty north, range four west, all in the township of Boyne City, in said county, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, on the **16th day of August, A. D. 1887,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The north half of the north-east

THE JOURNAL
CHAS. J. GEIER, EDITOR.
CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

Expensive Legislation.

The JOURNAL May 5th called attention to the sluggish manner in which our legislature was serving the people, and the small amount of work accomplished at so great an expense. Since then the Detroit papers, following the suggestion of the JOURNAL, have been agitating the subject somewhat. Finally the Evening News reporter last week went throught the records in the auditor general's office and published the following result:

Legislature come high, partienlarly when the session drags out toward the dog days. An inspection of the records of the auditor general's office shows the present session has already cost the state $100,000. As 200 laws have been framed, this makes an average cost of $500 per law. It is likely that the total cost to the state will reach $150,000 before members stop drawing their per diem and mileage. The exact figures up to the close of business in the auditor general's office last Friday night are as follows:

Pay to members and employes, mileage, etc.	$72,014 90
Expenses of investigating committees and mismanagement	9,138 67
Printing and binding the legislative journal	7,865 15
Total to date	$89,018 72

But even those figures are considerably short of the actual cost for many members have an accumulation of pay and mileage, and this, of course does not show on the auditor general's books. There are, too, innumerable incidental expenses which follow legislative sessions. The state offices are all given a large amount of extra work requiring extra clerks. Altogether the amount will exceed $100,000. The expenses of the next month will be much larger than those of any previous month, for all accumulated pay accounts will be presented for payment, and the usual allowance of extra pay will be voted to those officials who are lucky enough to be courtions and popular.

There is now fear that this session may eclipse all former ones for length. That of 1885 lasted until June 20, which was the longest up to that time. The record of adjournments for the last 20 years as follows:

1866	April 3	1877	May 22
1867	March 28	1879	May 31
1871	April 18	1881	June 11
1873	May 1	1883	June 9
1875	May 4	1885	June 20

A resolution was introduced last Friday fixing June 4 as the day of final adjournment, and was laid over under the rules. Clerk Crossman says it will be impossible to get through by that date. In his opinion, the session will last until June 11 at least, and probably until June 18.

Like Captain Scott's Coon.

The prompt and cheerful acquiescence of the Northern Pacific Railroad in President Cleveland's decision of the Guilford Miller case, and its generous proposal to respect hereafter the rights of settlers, convey at first blush the impression that this corporation is an exception to the general rule, that "corporations have no souls."

We are afraid, however, that calm consideration of the company's attitude and offer will not justify the first impression. It has only "come down" for the same reason that Captain Scott's coon did. It may well offer to select its "indemnity lands," so called, from unoccupied land, when it is extremely doubtful whether it has any indemnity land coming to it. Inquiry from the Land Office showed, two years ago, that the company was making claim to hundreds of thousands of acres to which it could never get title; and millions of acres of its original grant have been forfeited, or are to be, for failure, on its part, to comply with the conditions of the grant.

Before the advent of a democratic administration, the treatment of settlers by this corporation was simply outrageous. In selecting its indemnity lands it utterly disregarded valid land and "gobbled" the improved farms of settlers, some of whom had entered into possession long before the railroad crossed the Missouri. It is a good thing for the honest settler that we have a democratic administration to bring rapacious land-grabbing corporations to terms, and to squeeze from them such propositions as the Northern Pacific now makes.—Detroit Free Press.

Protecting Animals from Piles.

At this season of the year the annoyance caused to animals by flies and mosquitoes often amounts to positive agony, and at all time, in what is called good corn weather, it is sufficient to prevent the stock eating enough to keep them in good condition. The animals will stand in the water or pass the greater part of the day in the shade, rather than expose themselves to the sunshine, going out to eat only when driven by hunger. They quickly lose flesh, the flow of milk shrinks, and a loss is incurred that cannot be easily made good again. At all times a good feed of grain is beneficial to stock, but it is especially so when flies are very annoying, since it will do much to prevent shrinkage of flesh and milk. Horses and milch cows may be protected, in a great measure at least, by wiping them all over with a sponge dipped in soap suds in which a little carbolic acid has been mixed. Bulls confined in stables often suffer enough from the attacks of flies to drive them half mad, and there is no doubt that the continual fretting caused in this way develops a savage disposition. The most satisfactory results have followed from sponging, with soap suds and carbolic acid mixed.—Chicago Tribune.

Care of Young Trees.

It is poor policy to plant fruit trees and leave them to shift for themselves until "pruning time" comes next spring. A little timely care during the summer, will often greatly benefit the trees. If heavy winds have thrown some trees out of the perpendicular, right them, and hold in place if need be, with stakes. All newly planted trees should be mulched, otherwise the dry weather will injure their roots. Whatever will cover the surface of the soil, will answer. Old straw, bog hay or other litter; leaves, chips, or even stones; sawdust and old tan-bark, or whatever of like nature may be procurable, will answer. Not only should a mulch be applied to newly planted trees, but shrubs and vines in the fruit garden will all so be benefited.

Wherever the caterpillar spreads its white tent, there is a call for work. The hand with or without a glove, is the most effective implement to use. Pull out the nest and kill the insects with the foot. Apply bands of carpet or coarse fabric around the trunks of the trees, to entrap the caterpillar of the codling moth, when it seeks a place to spin.—American Agriculturist.

An Expensive Bit of Brag.

In a leading restaurant in St. Petersburg six officers of the Imperial Guards sat recently, it is stated, drinking champagne. Not far from them sat an insignificant little man, with a shabby coat and an unkempt beard, and a glass of liquor in front of him. It was not long before he became aware that he was being ridiculed by the officers aforesaid. Presently, as they became more offensive in their remarks on his personal appearance, the cheapness of what he was drinking, etc., he called for the waiter and said: "Bring me six bottles of your best champagne. The waiter hesitated. "Did you not hear what I said?" asked the little man. The waiter brought the wine and six glasses. "Take these glasses away and fetch a basin—one as large as you can find." The waiter again hesitated, but obeyed instantly at the peremptory repetition of the order. "A piece of soap," was the next order. It was brought. "A towel." The waiter handed him one. "Now open the bottles." The waiter did so. The little man now filled the basin with the contents of the six bottles, rolled up his sleeves, washed himself in the costly fluid, wiped his hands, laid £10 on the table, and, casting a look of withering contempt upon the officers, strutted out of the room.—*London Standard.*

In Washington territory the Indians have an ingenious scheme by which they kill a large number of deer with but very little trouble. Taking some old blankets they fasten them at short intervals upon the bushes, making a long line of bushes so covered. Then taking in a large area of timber, they gradually close in on the frightened deer. When the animals have reached the line of blankets they travel around in a circle like a whirlpool, refusing to pass the line of blankets. This enables the Indians to kill them as rapidly as they please.

There is not an unmarried woman in Turkey who can both read and write the Turkish language, and there are but few men who are able to do so. It requires six years of hard study to acquire these accomplishments. When you hear of a Turk with the title bey prefixed to his name you may know that he is one of the few educated men in that country, as the title is only conferred upon those who can both read and write.

Lord Lonsdale is writing an account of his experiences of America.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Losses by forest fires in the upper peninsula have reached nearly $4,000,000, up to this date.

A 12-year-old Bay City girl named Grinnell jumped so hard one day last week that she died from internal injuries.

The six year old son of E. H. Foote, of Traverse City, was drowned last Wednesday by falling into the river accidently.

The state signal service office at Lansing will be made a full reporting station in the United States service after June 1.

The university engineering class leaves next week for a trip to Charlevoix, to take some practice in field work.—Evening News.

A fire last Friday at Lake Linden a village in the upper peninsula, destroyed nearly $2,000,000 of property, and left 300 families homeless.

Andrew Martin, of Chandler, Charlevoix county, killed a 400-pound bear recently while out hunting for his cows.—Kalamazoo Ted-graph.

Kalkaska has a box factory which will give employment to about fifteen hands. It is expected to have it in running order in about ninety days.

Elk Rapids and Charlevoix are to have a "sure enough" railroad in the near future and they are happy, as well they might be.—Leelanaw Enterprise.

Another boy and a hatchet removed one of Harry Somerville's eyes at Manistee, Monday. Both lads are six years old and learning something every day.

Grand Haven has two rival ball clubs, one called the Paris Greens and the other the Potato Bugs. It is needless to say the Paris Green club is a deadly enemy of the Potato Bugs.

THE bill to prohibit the use of stoves in cars passed both houses and is now a law. This is an excellent measure and will help to decrease the chances of fire during railroad accidents.

President Cleveland has been invited to attend the semi-centennial anniversary of the Michigan university in June. A number of the leading college presidents are expected to be present, as well as other notables.

The steamer Faxton, of Traverse City arrived about 10 o'clock yesterday and unloaded some 200 barrels of flour. She also delivered a quantity at Thompson. The managers of that boat have fitted her up in good style, and just as soon as the railroad is completed to Charlevoix she will run regularly between that place and this.—Manistique Pioneer.

The Petoskey fish hatchery will send out a special car the latter part of this month with eight or nine million wall-eyed pike. They are especially adapted for and will be principally planted in the southern part of the state. The car will take the G. R. & I. from here to Sturgis; from there they will pass through Branch, Hillsdale, Jackson, Lenawee, and Washtenaw counties to Ypsilanti; planting in all the principal lakes and rivers in those counties.—Petoskey Democrat.

Mrs. Walter S. Meade, of Adrian, evidently has beaten the physicians. About a year ago she was taken ill and suffered excruciatingly for months. During the winter her numerous cure by faith was heralded over the country, and the physician laughed. They said the woman was suffering from an incurable disease, and that as soon as the excitement was past she would die. Mrs. Meade declared that her "God could save without excitement," and she continued to improve. Last Sunday week Mrs. Meade united with the Methodist church of Adrian, as well as ever, and still firmly of the opinion that faith cured her body.—Detroit Journal.

Hunting on Horseback.

A few days since in riding across the upcountry, near the mountains, I started a jack-rabbit, and soon we were taking things as they came, through a last year's cornfield. I knew there was a small canyon ahead, and by a little maneuvering I brought the jack to my left and fired my right barrel, making the fur fly, and that was all the pace over the rough ground being too much for good shooting; but almost the moment I fired, and before I could head the horse for the wounded jack, a large roadrunner, the finest I have ever seen, darted up with the peculiar lurching leap directly under my horse's nose, who became so excited, not to speak of the rider, that she bolted ahead with such a rush that, in the confusion, I aimed and attempted to fire my left barrel without cocking, a difficult feat, and before I could correct the error my faithful mare had jumped on the edge of the little canyon, perhaps twenty-five feet deep, into which the magnificent bird plunged like an arrow, and was gone.

Shooting from horseback at full speed is, to my mind, a sport to be encouraged, combining more excitement and pleasure than anything I have seen yet in this country. Shooting jack-rabbits on foot is well enough, often giving plenty of amusement to the animals, and, again, being rather monotonous when they are plentiful; but to follow a rabbit at full speed across country, letting your horse enter into the spirit, and shooting or falling on the dead game, contains more of the elements of true sport than anything I have found in Southern California.—*San Francisco Call.*

Some Venerable Oaks.

During the past two months there have been a large number of oak trees felled in this city, as time has decayed them or they were in the way of public improvements, and some residents were impressed with the idea that the shade they gave to the buildings was unhealthy, and for the cause were cut away.

These oaks were huge and venerable and constituted old landmarks, and it is said were left here from the forests by the early settlers—the Doggetts, Harts, Palmers, Hogans, Poinsetts, Fortunes.

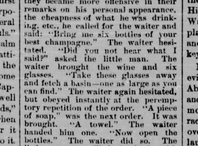
There were also some planted by present citizens in the early days of Jacksonville. In a few years time there will be probably not one of these standing. With their departure the last vestige of anything of a rural character will go. They afforded splendid picnic facilities, they were pleasant retreats for children and adults, but there glory is departed—they have outlived their usefulness. The inexorable march of progress of the city compelled their removal. Their loss is felt, even if handsome cottages have sprung up in their places.—*Florida Herald.*

☞ In chronic diseases, medicines should be restoring and not debilitating, in their action. The wonderful strengthening and curative effects realized from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, sustain the reputation of this remedy as the most popular blood purifier.

New Spring Goods.

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S



FULL SIZE, WELL MADE & PERFECT FIT.
TRY THEM. for sale by G. W. MILLER.

Best Paint!

It is an established fact that the

Sherwin-Williams Paint

IS THE

CHEAPEST

And lasts the longest.

ST. LOUIS WHITE LEAD, BRUSHES, OILS, TURPS, VARNISHES.

JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

AYER'S Sugar-Coated Cathartic PILLS.

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions promptly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia.—G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Dunnsville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome tumor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it became so inflamed and the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from my old foe, the digestive property, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured.—Samuel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. G. Dandee, Dardanelle, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored.—Theodore Edling, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Portable Boiler
FOR SALE.
Twelve feet long, 24 feet shell, 4 feet wood; in perfect order, good and cheap. Address,
L. E. ALLEN,
200tf Charlevoix, Mich.

THE JOURNAL
Charlevoix, Mich., May 26, 1887.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. We need the cash NOW.

Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before six o'clock Wednesday evening each week, to avoid the hurry of publication day.

☞ We have just received a large invoice of Ironstone China Dishes, Glass-ware, and Crockery.
WILL SEE & CO.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

☞ Come in and see our new stock of **Francis Folsom Cleveland** glassware. WILL SEE & CO.

Four Tin-types for fifty cents, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Local Notes and News.

Additional local on eighth page.

G. W. Cook received a new dray last Saturday.

MRS. G. W. Miller returned from Chicago on the Lawrence last Friday.

Thomas J. Hill has moved his family to Frankfort; for the summer.

The board of review are in session to-day and to-morrow at the village clerk's office.

Gus. Brown had his new house painted this week. Chas. Swallow did the work.

Chas. Graves has painted James Inwood's house; also G. W. Miller's store front this week.

The propellor Van Raalte came into the harbor Monday for slight repairs at Campbell's yard.

Jacob Keller, of East Jordan, brought the five draft horses from Chicago last week by the Lawrence.

C. S. Brown, representing the Chicago Newspaper Union, made the JOURNAL a call last Saturday.

A. T. Washburne & Co. advertise a grand opening of summer goods, Friday, Saturday and Monday.

H. Lee Iddings returned Friday from his visit in southern Michigan accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Gale.

Miss Josie Litzau has been engaged to teach a two months term of school in District No. 2, in Bear Lake township.

The Lawrence Monday brought an hose cart with hose to the Pine Lake Lumber Company for protection against fire.

Tripp & Stevens have just received a new supply of the Peerless plow, and expects to hereafter be able to supply the demand.

A ton cent lunch will be served by the M. E. ladies in their vacated building on decoration day from 10 a. m. till night. Ice cream also on sale.

Henry Aldrich has accepted a position as book-keeper for F. S. Kildsan, a grocer of Cadillac, and has left the Faxton, and gone to that place.

The general association of Congregational churches of the state at its annual meeting in Lansing last week, selected A. T. Waterman assistant moderator. Gen. B. M. Cutcheon was moderator.

The Northern Michigan Line of propellors, Champlain and Lawrence, commenced this week to run on their schedule time. The Champlain will arrive from Chicago Thursday night and the Lawrence Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. C. M. Burrell left on Monday for her home at Port Clinton, Ohio. She was accompanied by Miss Mable and Fred Green. Miss Mable goes with her to her home while Fred spends six weeks with relatives at Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cruickshank have the heartfelt sympathy of all, in the decease of Don, their only son, of thirteen months, who died last Friday morning. The funeral services were held Saturday afternoon at the home, which friends had endeavored to brighten by gifts of beautiful flowers. A few years ago these parents sustained a similar loss in the death of their son Lyle, a manly little boy of five, and now to be again thus bereft is indeed a sorrow.

The Van Raalte now on her route between Harbor Springs and Manistique, leaving Harbor Springs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock; returning, leaves Manistique Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock.

Jacob Weyburn has procured the necessary apparatus of C. N. Shaw, of Petoskey, for polishing linen collars and cuffs, and is now prepared to do first class work in that line. We have tried the work and know it to be equal to that done in Grand Rapids.

Hannah Lay & Co., have sold their large propellor City of Traverse to parties in the upper peninsula, and will be taken from the Chicago route, and put into the Lake Superior trade. Negotiations are also pending for the sale of the City of Grand Rapids, which will probably be consummated soon.

Printing both sides of the JOURNAL at home is not our choice but our necessity, and failure to receive our ready-print inside in one of the emergencies we must provide for in this way until regular trains on the D. C. & E. R. R. shall bring our paper promptly and regularly. We live in hope.

J. W. Barnes has obtained a contract to clear and fence four miles of railroad, leading south of the cattle guard that side of the depot. Contracts for clearing and fencing the entire distance from Mancelona to Petoskey have been taken up and the work will be prosecuted with all speed.—Boyne Falls Gazette.

The propellor T. S. Faxton has been sold by Hannah Lay & Co., to the Mackinac Transportation Co., composed of the three railroad companies terminating at the straits, and was delivered Tuesday. She will run between Mackinaw City and St. Ignace in connection with the steamer Algomah. The purchase price of the Faxton was $13,000.

On our second page this week will be found a very interesting description of the origin, growth and present management of the government printing office, written by Mr. J. Y. Scammon, formerly a democratic editor of this state, but now connected with that office. Mr. Johnson is an able writer, and we can rely on his observation and judgment wherever he mentions a fact or expresses an opinion.

Of the bell-ringers who are to be here June 7th, the Grand Haven Herald has the following: "Grand Haven has rarely been favored with more pleasurable, versatile, and highly gratifying entertainments than those given on Monday and Tuesday evening at the opera house by the Royce Swiss Bell ringers. Every feature of the profuse, recherche and unique program was of the most entertaining and pleasure inspiring character, and the performance throughout held the rapt interest of the large interest of the large audience. To make particular mention of all the specialties of this grand and varied entertainment worthy of such distinction would be to cover the entire program.

Memorial Services.

HEADQUARTERS
BAXTER POST NO. 159, G. A. R.
Charlevoix, Mich., May 24, 1887.
[Circular No. 7.]

1. In accordance with a unanimous vote of Baxter Post, G. A. R., at its last meeting, all members of said post are hereby ordered to assemble at the Bridge Street House on Sunday, May 29, 1887, at ten o'clock a. m. sharp, for the purpose of attending memorial services in a body at the M. E. church.

2. The committee on memorial services have perfected the arrangements for a proper observance of memorial day, and every old soldier and sailor of the late war, whether a member of our post or not, is cordially invited to join us at the opera house on next Monday at ten o'clock a. m., and aid in doing honor to the cause and to ourselves.

By order of E. H. GREEN,
C. B. GLASS, Commander.
Adjutant.

Ironton M. E. Charge.

There will be preaching at the Ironton M. E. church next Sunday morning and evening.
J. T. IDDINGS.

Eveline.

Seeding is almost done.

Potatoe planting is the order of the day.

W. H. Jarman was on the sick list last week.

Peter Tuttle was at Boyne City this week.

Our ferryman R. A. Miller finds lots to do these days.

Charles Bedwin contemplates starting up his store at Bedwin in a couple of weeks.

John Smith has returned from St. Ignace. He says that they did not feed him good.

Frank Cater, Jr., of Grand Rapids, but formerly of this place, returned last Saturday for a visit.

Mr. G. McDonald has thrown up his contract for 40 acres of land, which he made with Mr. Parker last fall.

Miss Jennie Denver, of Canada, is visiting her sister Mrs. G. McDonald, for a while. She expects to remain through the summer season.

A letter received from Geo. Jarman states that he and Bob Newson are at work in a lie camp in the upper peninsula, on the Minnesplis rail road. Bob has a job of cooking, and George is chore boy.

The following are the crew on the ing Bob Stewart, on Capt. A. H. Benedict, of Charlevoix, will ring the bells; Mr. Marshall of Traverse City, will handle the throttle, and John Stewart, of Ironton, fireman.

The Charlevoix teachers association met at Ironton last Friday evening, and Saturday forenoon. It was a grand success in every feature. The kindergarten work by Mrs. Pope, of Ironton, was well rendered. Also the select reading by Miss May Waterbury, of Charlevoix. The association then adjourned but expect to hold another session this fall. Six teachers from Boyne City, and five from Charlevoix were present.

Our highway commissioner Richard Williams, will soon commence work on the road running east from the Ironton ferry. This road is already cut out from the ferry to Sid. Hayden's corners a distance of nearly five miles. If we are not misinformed this road will, after leaving Sid. Hayden's corners go east to the beach of Pine lake and then following the beach around to Advance, and to Boyne City When it is fully opened for travel this will be the most practicable route from Ironton to Advance and Boyne City. It is laid through a very level tract of country, and entirely avoids the large hills which have so long been a terror to the traveling public east from Ironton.

May 24.

Wilson.

Fires have been raging recently but a delightful shower on Sunday last nearly quenched them.

Mr. I. Bartle and sister, Mrs. Rogers, of East Jordan, called on Mr. and Mrs. Vance one day last week.

Miss Pradie Scofield spent a few days in Echo last week, visiting relatives and old friends.

Mr. Frank Votruba, of Traverse City, was a guest of his sister, Mrs. D. Shepherd, on Sunday last.

Messrs. W. F. Empey and W. Palmiter were seen on our streets on Thursday last.

Mr. Jabez Bowen has been on the sick list, but is recovering. Dr. Foster was in attendance. Also, his grand-daughter, Stella Smith, has been quite ill, but is able to be around again.

We hear that Miss Lottie Moore, who has spent a winter on a sick-bed, and fears had been entertained as to her recovery, is now able to sit up, for which her many friends are thankful.

Mrs. Harp and children left for Lapeer county on Friday last, where they will visit relatives for a few days, thence to Wayne county, their new home. Mr. Harp started on Sunday, with team and buggy, to drive through.

M. E. Church.

Come to the Sunday evening Bible reading, prepared to take part in the meeting.

Thursday evening prayer meeting as usual, led this week by F. J. Meech.

Sunday morning, theme "National Guards and Dangers." Sunday evening, theme "Quit you like men." Seats free. All invited.
W. H. MCCARTNEY.

Elsworth.

We need rain very much, as everything is drying up.

The mosquitoes have come at last, in swarms.

Well, we feel that we are to have a railroad at last. Ellsworth has been honored by the presence of the surveyors for a week past. Last Saturday night their work was about four miles below us.

Last Friday Mr. Rose started for Rolla with his sawmill, which now presents a very nice appearance, but he met with so much difficulty on the way down, on account of low water, that he has decided to abandon this lake and run the boat between Bellaire and Elk Rapids. We are sorry to lose the boat, but wish Mr. Rose success on the new route.

May 24th.

Congregational Church.

Rev. William Woolnansee, of Hudson, will conduct the service at the Congregational church Sunday morning. The union services in the evening, will be conducted by Rev. W. G. Clark.

Shipments.

May 19—Schr. J. H. Handy, 26 cedar posts, A. Boyle to Milwaukee.

20—Schr. Jas. Duvall, 120,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Sheboygan.

22—Schr. Stampede, 100,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Sheboygan.

23—Schr. Florence M. Smith, 2,600 posts, R. Tulbock to Milwaukee.

24—Schr. Louie A. Barton, 200,000 feet hemlock lumber, Perkins & Co., to Milwaukee.

24—Schr. L. B. Shepard, 120,000 feet hardwood lumber, 3,500 cedar ties, Glenn & Porter to Chicago.

25—Prop. Mary Pringle, 150,000 feet hardwood lumber, Perkins & White to Detroit.

25—Schr. Adventure, 120,000 feet hardwood lumber, Perkins & White to Detroit.

24—Schr. Sea Gem, 85 cords wood, W. S. Stripp to Milwaukee.

25—Schr. Cascade, 180,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter to Chicago.

☞ Malarial poisons contain the germs of dangerous diseases. If these poisons accumulate in the system, Typhoid, Bilious, Intermittent or Chill Fever is sure to follow. Ayer's Ague Cure is a warranted specific for malaria.

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GOOD-BYE SPRING.
Welcome Summer!
A. T. Washburne & Co.'s
Grand Opening for Summer
WILL OCCUR FRIDAY, SATURDAY, AND MONDAY,
May 27, 28, and 30,

At Which time we shall place on sale an elegant line of all the leading Summer Wash Goods and Fine Wool Suitings. We shall make a specialty of Ladies' Wraps, Jackets, and Shawls. In Shawls from the cheapest 90-cent Cashmere Fringe Scarf to the finest Silk and Wool.

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Remember the days: FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, May 27, 28, and 30.

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Tennyson's Jubilee Ode.

Tennyson's "Carmen Saeculare: An Ode to the Lord of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria."

I.

Fifty times the rose has flowered and faded, Fifty times the golden harvest fallen, since Victoria assumed the globe, the sceptre.

II.

Fifty times the sun has risen to behold a kindlier face in fable or history, Queen, and Empress of India, Queen of no long with a diadem Queen even when by a worthier, Queen with prosperous auguries Queen, and to the beneficent Queen of her jubilee.

III.

Queen of the lawless, of the deepest, Queen of the vulgar, or vainglorious, Queen of the treacherous, gentle, great, and queenly.

IV.

Queen then loyally, all of you, Queen your houses, Hesperian Queen your towers for a festival, Queen each, to the heart of it, Queen each, to the heart of it, Queen all voice of allegiance, Queen ceremonial Queen the year of her jubilee.

V.

Queen to be true to womanhood as to queenhood, Queen the glories of her people, Queen "With the sorrow of the lowest.

VI.

Queen that wanten in affluence, Queen not now to be bountiful, Queen poor Brotherhood sleepless, Queen poor Sisterhood tasklessness, Queen to be hospitable, Queen to be comforted, Queen to be humoured, Queen to be banqueted, Queen to be heart rejoice Queen of her jubilee.

VII.

Fifty years are all to shadow, Sorrow: Edward's fifty summers, Sorrow's fifty half forgotten.

VIII.

Fifty times the patriot architect, Fifty times the memorial, Grace it really gorgeous, Grace it really glorious, Such magnificent in ornament, Which may speak to the centuries, All the centuries after us, Of this year of her jubilee.

IX.

Fifty years of ever-broadening commerce! Fifty years of ever-brightening science! Fifty years of ever-widening empire!

X.

You, the mighty, the fortunate, You, the merciful, You, the land-manufacturer, You, the hearty, laborious, You, the children of Albion, Colonists, Africans, Australians, Africans, All your hearts be in harmony, All your voices in unison, Singing, "Hail to the glorious Golden year of her jubilee!"

XI.

Are there thunders meaning in the distance? Are there spectres moving in the darkness? No, the thunders are but the echoes you raise, No, the spectres are but the spectre-shadows, And the light is victor, and the darkness Dawns into the jubilee of the age.

EARTHQUAKES.

Queer Theories That Have Been Held Concerning Them by Superstitious People.

In the course of a lecture delivered recently before the Rigakn Kyokai, or Science society, of Tokio, on the causes of earthquakes, Prof. Milne classified theories as to the cause of these phenomena into three kinds—unscientific, quasi-scientific, and scientific. The former class he included the ex-voto of the negro preachers of Georgia, who attribute the late earthquakes to the wickedness of the people; the belief of the Musulmans in Java ascribing them to the volcanoes there being shakings, at the same time, of the foundations of the earth; the belief of the Japanese that they are the direct result of wickedness is an idea that has always been common. About 1750 earthquakes were felt in many places, which were widely attributed to that cause, and innumerable sermons were preached, inculcating the lesson that if mankind would live better lives there would be no more earthquakes. In 1786, after a long interval of peace, the people are reported as being about scourging themselves and looking extremely penitent. An English author, in "Earthquakes" published in 1840, is somewhat severe on the disturbances of the unknown force, as being the result of the imprisonment of Satan, who, on his being released, goes to the shaking of the earth with tridents.

Of Japanese feeling, which can scarcely be called that of the poet himself, Prof. Milne says: "Attached to the myths which attribute the cause of earthquakes to a creature living in the earth, in Japan it is an article of faith that the insect covered with scales and having eight legs, or a creature having a certain rock on its back which helped to keep him quiet, is Kujira, or Kujira the animal was said to be in India the world-bearing elephant, in the Hebrides a world-supporting ox, in North America a tortoise, in Siberia there was a myth, connected with the great bones found there, that these were the remains of animals that lived underground, the kindling of which made the ground shake. In Kamchatka the legend was connected with a god. Tull who went angry with his wife, the dogs. When the latter stopped to scratch themselves their movements produced earthquakes. In Scandinavian mythology Loki, having killed his brother Odawin, was bound to a rock, face downward, so that the poison of a serpent should drop on his face. Loki's wife, however, intercepted the poison in a vessel, and it was only when she went to go away to empty the dish that a few drops reached him and caused his writhe and shake the earth.

The lecturer had no means of collecting the fables of the southern hemisphere, but they would obviously be worth knowing for purposes of comparison. As for quasi-scientific theories, these endeavored to account for earthquakes as parts of the ordinary operations of nature. It was supposed, for instance, that they were produced by the action of wind confined inside the earth. The Chinese philosophers said that Yang, the male element, entered the earth and caused it to expand and shake the ground in its efforts to escape. Its effects would be more violent beneath the mountains than in the plains, and therefore earthquakes in the north of China, which was mountainous, were said to be more violent beneath the mountains than those in the south. It was supposed that when the wind was blowing strongly on the surface of the earth there was calm beneath, and vice versa.

Aristotle and many other classical writers attributed earthquakes to wind in the earth. Shakespeare, in "Henry IV.," speaks of the teeming earth being pinched and vexed with a kind of colic by the imprisoned and unruly wind within her womb. Then comes the theory of electrical discharges, which was advocated in 1750 by Dr. Stukely, as well as by Percival and Priestley. They are strongly held in California at the present day, where it was believed that the network of rails protected the state against any dangerous accumulation of electricity. But Prof. Milne showed that the laying down of rails in Japan had no such effect. He thought the electric phenomena which sometimes attended earthquakes were their consequence, not their causes. He had himself experimented with dynamite placed in a hole; an earthquake was felt about thirty yards away from the dynamite, and from it a wire was carried some distance to another earth-plate. When the dynamite charge was exploded there was certainly a current produced as was indicated by a strong deflection of a galvanometer-needle at the end of the wire. He attributed this to chemical action. When the ground was shaken there was always a greater or less action by increase or decrease of pressure in connection with the earth-plate.

Earth currents unquestionably accompany earthquakes, but, as has been said, they appear to be the consequence, and the causes, of the latter. Next came the chemical theories, which were very strong in Europe up to the beginning of the present century. It was imagined that under ground there were various substances, such as sulphur, nitre, vitriol, which, by their action on each other, resulted in violent changes, giving rise to vapor, the sudden production of which, in certain cases, would shake the ground.

It was only in 1760 that Dr. Mitchell, who wrote a good deal on the subject, first threw out the theory that earthquakes were connected in some way with volcanoes, because they were most frequent in volcanic countries. He observed that large quantities of steam were given off from volcanoes, and came to the conclusion that an earthquake was produced at the time that an attempt was made to form a volcano; the steam got in between certain strata, and, as it ran between them, caused pulsations. Prof. Rogers, about the same time, in North America, endeavored to show that if was steam—not really lava—that ran along underneath the ground, causing it to rise and fall, thus producing an earthquake. Prof. Milne having thus dealt with unscientific and quasi-scientific theories, passed on to those of modern science. It is unnecessary here to follow him into this portion of his subject, although it occupied the main part of the lecture.—*Nature.*

An Absent-minded Composer.

In *Cassell's Family Magazine* the following story is told about the eccentric composer of the "Three Fishers": Mr. Hullah was at a concert which, being largely made up of Wagner's music, did not much interest him. He gradually became absorbed in his own thoughts, and a metronome for a long while, evidently unaware of what was going on around him. His attraction continued even after Miss Antoinette Sterling, for whose singing he had an ardent admiration, had commenced to sing his own "Three Fishers," nor did he make the slightest movement until the last phrase was peeling forth in Miss Sterling's fullest notes, when, slowly rising to his feet he murmured:

"What a fine song that is!"

It was clear that it was not until some second after he had spoken that Mr. Hullah awoke to a consciousness that what had fallen so pleasingly on his ear was of his own composing.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glory of oceans, and thousands of scenes of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health, but how often the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's *August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Constipation, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonder full effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. 3 cow1

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, you need a tonic to brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at the G. W. Crouter's drug store. 3

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UTTERLY DISCOURAGED

expresses the feeling of many victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and nervous or sick headache. Having tried numberless so-called remedies, and physicians of all schools, without relief, there seems to be no hope. Many such have as a last resort tried Athlophoros, and to their surprise and joy have found that it was a *safe, sure and quick cure.* Athlophoros is not an experiment, thousands have been cured by its use and they testify as to its value.

William Blair, train dispatcher of the D. G. H. & M. railroad, Detroit, Mich., says: "For about fifteen years I have been almost a constant sufferer from neuralgia, many times unfitting me for my business duties as well as making life a burden. The strain on my nerves was so great that I nearly lost the use of one of my eyes. I was suffering very much, and had never succeeded in getting anything that would give me but temporary relief, and that was of very short duration. The first bottle of Athlophoros made a very decided change, in fact I had some relief from a few doses. I probably have used a dozen bottles, and it is six months since I had a severe attack. I keep the medicine on hand all the time; I have some at my office and some at home, so that in case I should need it I am well prepared. I have had times during my use of this medicine that my neuralgia would come on during my business hours, and by having the medicine close at hand a dose or two would drive the neuralgia away. For neuralgia Athlophoros is undoubtedly the best medicine, and I think I ought to know, as I have suffered from it so long, and have spent a lot of money in trying to shut every thing in the line of medicines for this complaint."

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carrier paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For free well-bound book on Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1883, executed by Mary Ann Kane, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Robert W. Kane, of Charlevoix, Michigan, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber seven of mortgages, on page 172, on the 26th day of November, 1883, and which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of forty-two and fifty-five hundredths dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted for the recovery of the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case provided, the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The east one-half of the south one-half of section twenty-four, in township thirty-four north of range five west in said county, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house where the circuit court for said county is held, in the village of Boyne City, in said county, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 14th day of June, 1887.

Dated March 14th, A. D. 1887.

WALTER P. BROWN, Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIEB, Attorneys for Assignee, Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage executed by Lucius Lamberson and Jane Lamberson, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Robert W. Kane, of Charlevoix, Michigan, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber seven of mortgages, on page 170, on the 26th day of November, 1883, and which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of forty-two and fifty-five hundredths dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted for the recovery of the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case provided, the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The east one-half of the south one-half of section twenty-four, in township thirty-four north of range five west in said county, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house where the circuit court for said county is held, in the village of Boyne City, in said county, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 14th day of June, 1887.

Dated March 26, 1887.

CHARLES E. PRATT, Assignee of Mortgage.

E. C. BARNUM, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage, Petoskey, Mich.

PIMPLES I will mail (sealed) to ladies, receipt of stamp, a recipe for making a simple VEGETABLE BALM FOR TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BLACK HEADS, &c., leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful. Address, J. Scott, 41 Cedar St., N. Y.

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Nancy M. Peppler on the 8th day of August A. D. 1885, made and executed a mortgage to William H. Hipp to secure his Eleven Hundred and Fifty ($1,150) dollars, payable in three years from the date of said mortgage, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of said principal sum, and was recorded in the office of register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on page 304, on the 8th day of August A. D. 1885, in liber 5 of mortgages, on page 304; and whereas said mortgage was duly assigned by said William H. Hipp to Wallace P. Hipp, by assignment dated the 8th day of August, A. D. 1885, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1885, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 524, and the same is now owned by said Wallace P. Hipp; and whereas default has been made in the payment of interest on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case provided, the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The south half of the south-east quarter of section ten, in township thirty-four north of range five west, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, will be sold at public vendue, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated February 26, A. D. 1887.

WALLACE P. HIPP, Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIEB, Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage, Charlevoix, Mich.

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OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Bankruptcy. Practice in Northern District, Western District, East Jordan, Mich.

W. A. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

N. S. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

CHRIST CHURCH MISSION.—Episcopal service has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1883, executed by Mary Ann Kane, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Robert W. Kane, of Charlevoix, Michigan, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber seven of mortgages, on page 172, on the 26th day of November, 1883, and which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of forty-two and fifty-five hundredths dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted for the recovery of the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case provided, the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The east one-half of the south one-half of section twenty-four, in township thirty-four north of range five west in said county, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house where the circuit court for said county is held, in the village of Boyne City, in said county, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 14th day of June, 1887.

Dated March 26, 1887.

CHARLES E. PRATT, Assignee of Mortgage.

E. C. BARNUM, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage, Petoskey, Mich.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

A complete line of Silverware, Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Gold Pens.

All the leading AMERICAN WATCHES in Stock. All the latest, best and most improved Watches

Repairing Promptly Done And Warranted.

C. R. SELLNER, Bridge St., Charlevoix.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

—Will also do—

CONTRACTING AND BUILDING,

in Charlevoix and summer resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of Hand and Foot Power machinery which enables me to do

Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,

ON SHORT NOTICE.

☞ Shop on South Terrace, Opposite Harrison Bertken's residence.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons. The best material used and warranted. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

A provoking delay in the arrival of our usual ready-print makes it necessary to slightly reduce the size of the JOURNAL this week, and to print both sides at home. However, our readers may congratulate themselves that we are able to even partially overcome the disappointment, and avoid the issue of half sheets. What we lack in quantity, we have tried to make up in quality.

Political Notes and News.

Gov. Luce has signed the bill increasing the salaries of the supreme court justices to $5,000, and the same is now the law. Yet the salary is rather small for justice of the supreme court.

The supreme court of Kansas has decided that when a woman married she need not take her husband's name unless she so chooses. This will be opportune for those husbands who desire to hide their property under their wife's name.

One steamer unloaded about 600 Italian emigrants at Escanaba last week to engage in work on the new railroads in the northern peninsula in direct competition with American laborers. Thus is the protection of American labor demonstrated.

The Philadelphia Telegraph, a republican organ has this to say of the administration: "President Cleveland has made most of his important appointments with so much judgment and with such great satisfaction to reasonable men of all parties and sections, that there is curiosity rather than anxiety in the expectation of nomination for the vacancy on the supreme bench caused by the death of Justice Woods."

"Ox Friday, a young man named Clay shot and probably killed another at Grand Ledge, in a quarrel over a farm lease. Near midnight, Saturday, one Peterson, in the vicinity of Flint, killed his brother with an axe. Both had been drinking. About the same hour, Campau, near Bay City, stabbed Welch, who will probably die. All these murders, or attempted murders, within 24 hours, did not occur in Texas, or Kentucky, or among the rough mining population of the Pacific slope. They all occurred in Michigan. All three of the assailants made no attempt to escape."—Evening Journal. They knew perfectly well that in a state like Michigan, where trial by jury is a mere farce, and where all the rules of criminal practice are favor of the accused their chances of punishment are very slight, and their chances of permanent freedom are great. Yet our legislature is about to do nothing to remedy the evil, while our soil is becoming literally soaked with human blood.

August 14th, 1886, John Boyd, of Rockford, Kent county, procured a rifle and proceeded to the house of Wm. B. Johnson, a well-known and respected resident, called him out of doors and shot him dead, and is now expiating his crime in Jackson state prison, having been sentenced for life. He had long indulged to excess in intoxicating liquor, which he procured from the saloon of Christopher Post, and in consequence had neglected and failed to support his family, a wife and four children. Mrs. Boyd then brought suit against Christopher Post in the Kent circuit court for damage, for ruining her husband with liquor, and depriving her of his support, and the jury returned a verdict last Thursday, of $9,500 for Mrs. Boyd against Post. This judgment will have to be collected of Post's bondsmen, if he is not able to raise the amount himself. Thus we see the necessity of village councils and township boards requiring saloon keepers not only sufficient bond, but with good substantial sureties.

FIVE MEN DROWNED.

The Yacht Coral Capsized on Little Traverse Bay Last Sunday.

Last Sunday morning, Little Traverse bay was the scene of the most shocking accident that has occurred in northern Michigan for years. Between ten and eleven o'clock, a party of ten pleasure-seekers left Petoskey in the sailing yacht Coral for a sail on the bay, and only five returned alive. The party consisted of L. W. Cole, his son Fred Cole, Dana Stark, George Wise, Marion Tripp, Frank Henika, Clarence Blood, and Walker Fell, of Petoskey, G. M. Freeman, of Milwaukee, and Harry Blout, of Chicago. Of this party, the following were drowned:

L. W. Cole.
Fred Cole.
George Wise.
Marion Tripp.
Dana Stark.

On Monday morning the Harbor Springs Independent issued an extra, from which we glean the following particulars:

The boat left Petoskey a short time before eleven, and stood off towards the northeast corner of the bay. The wind was fresh, but did not seem to be near the water, and shortly after leaving Petoskey the peak of the foresail was hoisted. They saw the squall coming, but supposed it was only a little puff of wind. The pressure of the blast upon the high and broad foresail forced the boat upon the port bow. There was no excitement, and all succeeded in climbing upon the side of the yacht without getting wet. The yacht was ballasted with several tons of iron, and as the air escaped from her hold she gradually settled until it was supposed she would surely sink. A small yawl which would carry five persons still was seen floating towed behind the Coral, and it was decided to take to this. All ten crowded into the yawl, sinking her gunwale to within two inches of the water, but, strange to say, they got safy or eighty rods from the wreck before the yawl swamped, and five of the party were crowned.

Henika, Blood, Fell, Freeman, and Blout were rescued by Capt. Andris Wilson, of Harbor Spaings. His son Leon saw the yacht when it capsized, and running into the scene, told his father. The captain had noticed the Coral a short time before, and knew in an instant that she was the s boat. It was a risky thing for a boat in a squall with a heavy sea, and without reefing sail or getting help, but without hesitation he ran alongside of the wreck, and with only his thirteen-year-old boy to help him, hoisted the sail of the pound boat and headed for the wreck.

The Coral lay on her port side, with the hull well out of water, and all sails set except the gaff topsails. Not a sign of life was to be seen, and for a moment the rescuers believed that in spite of their endeavors they had come too late. Eagerly they scanned the tossing waves to leeward, and Leon's quick eyes caught a glimpse of a hand waved in the distance. An instant later a dark object rose on the crest of a wave some sixty rods away, and they bore down towards it. The five survivors of the dreadful accident were in or on the little yawl, which was entirely submerged, so that as they clung to it the water was up to their necks, and the chopy waves broke over their heads. They were too exhausted to utter the shout of encouragement from the pound boat, and realizing that they were entirely helpless and that not a moment was to be lost, Captain Wilson buffed up just to windward, and let his boat drift down upon the drowning men, he and Leon taking their places in the stern to lend a helping hand, and calling to them to seize the boat as it came within reach. With strength born of despair they lifted their benumbed hands and clutched at the boat. With the assistance of Capt. Wilson and his lit-sailor's cool head and a hero's heart—this four men fastened their stiff fingers upon the gunwale as with the grip of death, but young Fells, who is but a boy of fourteen, missed the boat and went down out of sight. Mr. Wilson watched for him to rise on one side and Leon on the other, and it was fully a minute before they learned that he was clinging to the logs of one of the men in the water, Plunging his arm down in the water to the shoulder, Mr. Wilson caught hold of his wrist, and drew him into the boat limp and senseless. Then the others were pulled in, which was by no means an easy task, for they were utterly helpless, and were so chilled that hardly one of them could rise from the bottom of the boat where they lay.

Mr. Wilson started for Petoskey, but the wind went down, leaving the boat becalmed about half a mile from the shore of Newberry's mill. Assistance soon arrived however, and they were taken to shore, and cared for in the mill boarding house, until able to go to their homes.

The event casts a gloom over the village of Petoskey, especially the death of Mr. L. W. Cole, who was counted as one of the foremost and most progressive citizens of that town. He was buried on Wednesday with Masonic honors.

There's Money in Beer.

Ehret's wealth is estimated at between $15,000,000 and $18,000,000. He holds more mortgages than any man in the city, and he is the owner of vast blocks of real estate. A dozen German brewers, busied in piling up immense fortunes, are trailing in his wake. Jacob Ruppert, John Eichler, Monroe Eckstein, George Bechtel, the Kuntz Brothers, and Peter Doelgers' Sons are among them. Each of these is a millionaire, and three at least are worth $6,000,000 apiece. For years the lager beer field was left entirely with the Germans. Now, however, the Phelan

Tennyson's Jubilee Ode.

Tennyson's "Carmen Saeculare: An Ode to the Year of a Jubilee and Queen Victoria."

I.

Times the rose has flowered and faded,
Times the golden harvest fallen,
Queen assumed the globe, the sceptre.

II.

We believed for a blindness
Here in folly of history,
Queen, and Empress of India,
Queen, but Queen of a million million
Over whom by a world-wide
Wave with prosperous auguries
Blows at last to the bountiful
Growing year of her jubilee.

III.

Sing of the lawless, of the despot,
Sing of the vulgar, or talented,
Gracious, gentle, great, and queenly.

IV.

Then loyally, all of you,
Your houses, illuminate
Your towns for a festival,
Each let a shillinglet
Each, to the heart of it,
Glow of allegiance,
Great is the jubilee,
Year of her jubilee.

V.

Love true to womanhood as to queen-
hood,
Love the glories of her people,
Love with the sorrows of the lowest.

VI.

Hard wanton in affluence,
Not now to be bountiful,
Poor to repay with you,
Poor neighborhood breakfaster,
Good to the hospital,
Poor to be comforted,
Poor to be healed,
Poor with the heart rejoice
Year of her jubilee.

VII.

Years are all in shadow,
Sunny Queen, Edward's fifty summers,
Victoria's fifty half forgotten.

VIII.

Then the patriot architect,
Who, having a certain rock on
Land which helped to keep him up
In Australia the animal was said to
Pray, in India the world-bearing
Rock, in the Hebdes a world-supporting
Rock, in North America a tortoise,
In Siberia there was a myth, com-
Pared with the great bones found in
House 20 feet 7 inches by 25 feet; a
Coal house 23 by 27 feet; a wagon
Shed 25 feet 4 inches by 24 feet; and
Stables 25 feet by 41 feet 2 inches.
These buildings are all of brick,
Built of the best material, sand in the
Most durable manner."

Some idea of the growth of the establishment and the increase of work turned out may be formed by a comparison of the appropriations made by congress for different years. In 1863 the annual appropriation was $1,417,750; in 1866, $1,865,379; in 1873, $1,911,536; in 1880, $2,034,750; in 1886, $2,500,000.

As the work increased the necessity of having more room was soon apparent, and the first addition, or extension, to the building was put up in 1865, and extended west on H street from the west end of the old structure 60 feet by 76 feet, north and south. In 1870 the second addition was erected, extending south on North Capitol street 113½ feet by 61½ feet east and west. In 1879 a third addition was made, in the form of an L, running south from the east end of the main building, 88½ feet by 53½ feet east and west, thence east 60 feet by 60 feet north and south. Two fireproof hall-ways, each twelve feet in width, were also built, affording easy communication between and virtually connecting the old and new parts together.

Like the main building the additions are four stories high, constructed of brick, have self-supporting iron roof and are very substantial. The entire building, exclusive of the boiler-house, coal-house, and stables, covers an area of over 40,325 square feet, and affords floor room for workmen, machinery, etc., of 160,820 square feet,—nearly four acres.

For the safety of employes, fire escapes have been constructed at various points, and these, added to the broad stairways with which the building is provided, afford an easy and rapid mode of exit for those employed in the building, in case a fire occurs, a calamity that is carefully guarded against at all times. Chemical fire extinguishers and hand grenades are distributed over the building, stand-pipes are placed in the walls, and regulation fire hose is kept at different places on each floor ready for instant attachment and use, and the whole placed in charge of trusted employees who have had experience in fire-department work and who are drilled in the use of the apparatus under their care. The building is heated by steam, smoking in it is forbidden, and when light is needed it is furnished by gas or electricity, thus reducing the probabilities of fire to a minimum.

In this immense establishment employment is given to upwards of two thousand people, about one-third of whom are females and two-thirds males. About three-fourths of the latter have served regular apprenticeships and are numbered among the most skillful workmen in the country, as the high order of work demanded requires the most competent, skillful, and best trained craftsmen to be obtained. The pay-roll of this large force amounts to nearly six thousand dollars per day, and to meet the total expenses of the office, including paper stock, ink, improvements, etc., requires an annual outlay of from two to two and a half million dollars.

Improvements are constantly being made and the value and usefulness of the office daily increasing. Judging by the experiences of the past it is but natural to anticipate in the near future the erection of additional buildings, and the employment of more men, as well as an increase of the facilities for doing work, to meet the growing demands by congress and the departments. An appropriation has already been voted by congress for the purchase of more land and the building of a warehouse, but the amount is not sufficient for the purpose, and this much needed improvement must be postponed until an additional appropriation is made.

Up to the time of the appointment of Hon. S. P. Rounds to the office of public printer there seems to have been a lack of system in every branch of the establishment. Day days were irregular, employees were furloughed frequently, and a spirit of free-and-easy prevailed throughout. Fortunately for the government Mr. Rounds possessed that peculiar executive ability so necessary to the management of a large business, and this, together with a practical knowledge of every kind of work to be done, enabled him to bring order out of discord in a very short time. During his administration regular pay days were established, the force reorganized, new and improved machinery bought to replace the old, and the entire business of the office thoroughly systematized. Unquestionably, Mr. Rounds was the most effective, popular, and economical public printer who had ever occupied the place.

The present incumbent, Hon. Thos. E. Benedict, has thus far proven himself an efficient organizer, a thorough business man, a strict disciplinarian, an economical manager, is well informed as to the needs and requirements of the office, and determined that it shall attain a still higher standard of excellence than heretofore if an intelligent use of the means at his command will secure this result. He has reorganized the entire force, more thoroughly systematized the business, elevated the moral tone, and introduced many valuable improvements in various parts of the establishment. He has also established semi-monthly payments of the employees, and exhibits a lively interest in their welfare and comfort.

Congress, apparently recognizing Mr. Benedict's determination and ability to reduce the expenses to a minimum, appropriated a half million dollars less for the coming year (although a much greater amount of work is expected to be accomplished than for the year now soon to close. That he will keep the disbursements within the required amount is a foregone conclusion.

As a whole the government printing office, under its present management, is a credit to the ability and administration of every citizen of the United States, and should be personally inspected by every one who visits Washington. It is open to visitors from ten o'clock a. m. to two o'clock p. m. and competent guides are always kept in readiness to escort those who come over the entire office.

JONSSON.

The Meditated Suicide.

Speaking of suicides—there have been several lately, and a good many people are talking about them—a story is told confidentially by a worthy citizen, who contemplated shuffling off this mortal coil. He thought of it, and thinks he was in earnest, but this I doubt, because killing one's self is said to be a painful operation, and the worthy citizen is a man who is extremely careful of his own comfort. However, business had gone wrong, another man had secured the chosen pew he set his heart upon, rents had been raised, he wasn't very well anyway, and life didn't seem worth living. His wife would get his insurance money, she knew as much about his business as he did himself, and could get along without him.

That might be but some a box of rat poison and after his wife had retired took it out and read the directions. Then he got out his razor and stropped it and loaded his revolver. He didn't know which method he would use, or whether he would try all three and make a sure thing of it. He would decide after the razor was properly sharpened. Then he stropped away, and while he was trying to cut a hair a sleepy voice came from the next room: "George, Uncle John brought us a gallon of new maple sirup to-day, and we will have fritters and sirup for breakfast. I—thought—you'd like—to know." The razor and the pistol were laid away promptly; life took on a more pleasant aspect, and the next morning after breakfast the rat poison was carefully distributed along the trail of troublesome vermin, and he still continues cheerful.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Too Dignified by Half.

Writing lines is the penance Harrow boys do for all their sins. She also is a school. If a boy is late for school, he writes lines; if he misses "drill," he writes lines. If the lines they go in finished at a stated time, their number is doubled. There was one clever boy who escaped writing half the ordered quantity, and the masters tell the story of how he did it to this day. He was an untidy boy and was often taken to task for his carelessness and disorder. One day his master, who had very dignified and impressive manners, and who always said "we" instead of "you" when addressing the boys, found occasion to reprove him.

"We do not look very clean," he said, with much severity. "We have not washed our hands this morning, have we?"

"I don't know about yours," was the innocent boy's answer, "but I've washed mine."

"Ah!" said the master, "we are very impertinent to-day. We will have to write a hundred lines before the next drill."

When "drill" time came, the master sent for the boy.

"Have we written our lines?" he asked.

"I've written my fifty," the boy answered very promptly, handing in his paper; "but I don't know whether you've done your half!"—*Elizabeth Robins Pennell, in St. Nicholas.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

The San Juan Pie.

The San Juan pie is by no means of ancient origin. The centennial year ushered the stranger in, and ever since it has been looked upon in the same category with the poem "Beautiful Snow." That is to say, the patentees of each have taken to the brush, and do not acknowledge their progeny. As built at our hostelries, pies are warranted to keep in any climate and are nice and burglar proof. They are sometimes inclosed by a barbed-wire fence to keep out the cattle, but otherwise are said to be harmless enough unless partaken of too freely by strangers unacquainted with the customs of the country. A tenderfoot loaded with our best brand of pie is always a subject for the surgeon's knife. If he survives the operation he is said to have become acquainted. The foundation for this unique edifice sprung from a happy thought of the patentee while singing "Sis hat a little faded flour," and the balance of the structure was completed by entered apprentices, who, mistaking the designs of the master-builder, filled it in with tenpenny nails, scrap iron, and other tropical fruit. The plans and specifications of the first structure have been hands! faithfully down until even to this day the signs, passwords, and grips of the original job, like the poor, are always with us. High Jinks, who are old timers, daily with this luxury, and are the best patrons of our drug stores, hence the crying demand for compounds of antacid pills. As a cold binder and reaper it has no superior outside of newly made cheese, and will stick closer to you than the friend of your girlhood." To the unsophisticated within our gates we say beware of the San Juan pie when it is loaded. It is more to be dreaded than a dose of salts and of a mule, or the track of the deadly snow-slide.—*Gurney Solid Maldoon.*

Minute Photos, $1 per dozen, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers,
Season of 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.

CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 5.30, arrive at Boyne City at 9.00, leave Boyne City 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 12.00.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Boyne City 4.30, leave Boyne City 4.00, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,

CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Carlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer CLARA BELLE,

CAPT. GEO. DUNCAN.

Morning—Leave Boyne City at 6.30, arrive at Charlevoix 9.15, to connect with the Steamer Lou A. Cummings, for Petoskey, returning, leave Charlevoix upon the arrival of the Steamer Thomas Friant.

Afternoon—Leave Boyne City at 1.00, returning leave Charlevoix at 3.30, touching at intermediate points.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway,

"THE GOGEBIC AND MARQUETTE SHORT LINE."

Only Direct Route to Marquette and the Iron and Copper Regions of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Two Through Trains each way daily, making close connections in Union Depots at all Points.

The territory traversed is famous for its

UNEXCELLED HUNTING AND FISHING.

Tickets for sale at all points via this route.

For Maps, Folders, Rates and Information address

A. W. ALLEN,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the monthly visits of Babyhood, that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only $1.50 a year. Devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (5 Beekman St., N. Y.) $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

1887. TIME-CARD OF THE POPULAR PLEASURE STEAMERS. 1887.

THOMAS FRIANT, CAPT. WM. RICHARDS.

Going South Every Morning.

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave HARBOR SPRINGS at	7.00
PETOSKEY	8.00
CHARLEVOIX	9.30
Arrive at EAST JORDAN	11.30

Going North Every Afternoon.

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave EAST JORDAN at	1.30
CHARLEVOIX	4.00
PETOSKEY	5.30
Arrive at HARBOR SPRINGS	6.00

LOU A. CUMMINGS, CAPT. W. A. SNYDER.

Going South Every Morning.

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave EAST JORDAN	5.00
CHARLEVOIX	6.00
PETOSKEY	7.30
Arrive at HARBOR SPRINGS	11.30

Going North Every Afternoon.

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave HARBOR SPRINGS at	1.00
PETOSKEY	4.30
CHARLEVOIX	6.00
Arrive at EAST JORDAN	8.00

This is One of the Most Delightful Excursion Trips on the Northern Lakes.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

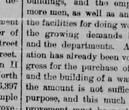
PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING

FLOORING, CEILING, AND PORCH LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.



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Mills, Butter, and Vegetables,

TERRACE FARM, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

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OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞ Considering the hard times, we thus will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days

MISSING LINKS.

In boring a well near Pine Grove, Somerset county, Pa., steam of a temperature hot enough to cook potatoes was struck at a depth of sixty feet below the surface.

On one of the principal streets in Thomaston, Ga., a physician and a shoemaker occupy the same building. Over the door is chalked the sign: "We repair both sole and body."

A New York physician has informed a Scribner's Monthly that their brain teapots generate a very poisonous substance, and society has concluded to limit their use of brass to doorknockers and other things.

Mrs. Margaret Arnold, of Ross County, Ohio, is 109 years old; her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Hilliard, who lived in Iowa, is 112; and Mrs. Susan Bailey of Dakota, another sister, is 96—the aggregate age of the three being 317 years.

Flour barrels made from paper pulp have been tested and approved by the chief inspector of the New York produce-exchange. They are light, tight, seamless, and strong, and the pulp can be made from any kind of marsh weeds and grasses.

The equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson in Lafayette Square, Washington, is sometimes pointed out to strangers as a representation of General Lafayette. To prevent such blunderings the name of "Jackson" has been cut on the base.

Miss Augustine Harasthy, daughter of the champion swordsman, is one of the wealthiest heiresses on the Pacific coast. Her father is a Hungarian and her mother is a lineal descendant of old Castilian family. She is said to possess remarkable beauty and any number of suitors are ready to pop.

Frances Hodgson Burnett began her literary career at 14. Her first two sketches were printed in *Godey's Lady's Book*, for which she received $35. She gathered and sold wild grapes in East Tennessee for money to buy the postage stamps which covered the transmission of her stories.

One of several gamecocks that were being shipped to Portland, Ore., escaped from the express car and baggage car, and all the efforts of the train hands to catch it was unavailing until a bright brakeman climbed to another cock. In a moment the two had engaged in battle, and were easily picked up.

The beaver, which before the war was pretty well known in some of our southern states, appears to be returning, showing that the negroes are not such keen and industrious hunters as the whites, and the latter have not the license to give to their game the liberty. The fur of the southern beaver is inferior.

General Boulanger must be a dreadful fellow in the eyes of the German officials. The police of late have just seized all the clay pipes they could find in that town with his revengeful image on their bowls. The pipes were not broken, however, and a fine was then imposed upon the whole proceeding will end in smoke.

J. H. Lester of Henry County, Georgia, was born in North Carolina in 1769, and is still in fair health and in possession of his mental faculties. He fought in the War of 1812, and also under Gen. Floyd in the wars against the Creek and Seminoles. He had three sons in the Confederate service in the late War, all of whom were killed.

A young lady at Branford saw some boys pelting a dog with stones and throwing their heels around their coats. A day or so later the young lady was missed, and on search being made she was found in her chamber, prostrate on the floor, with both hands on her neck, and utterly unable to get them down. She said she knew that she would have died before calling.

A Kingston (N. Y.) woman, says *The Freeman*, has recently purchased a borrowed book to a friend the other day. She had had the book some time, and the friend expressed some surprise that she had returned it so soon. "Well," said she, "I'll tell you how it happened. My husband just bought quite a number of books, so I had to take out the borrowed books to make room for the new ones in the bookcase."

A Pittsburg Silas Wegg, with a wooden leg, saw two boys fighting over a bone, and attempting to play peacemaker, he balanced himself on his peg and kicked the bone with his sound foot. Whereupon one of the dogs grabbed the wooden leg, upsetting its owner, and yanking it home made off down the street with it. It required several citizens to restore the leg and the equilibrium of the peacemaker.

The secretary of state for Massachusetts has issued a report showing to what extent the laws have taken advantage of the law passed in 1880 permitting them to vote at school board elections. In 1881, only 1,000 ladies voted and in 1886, 1911. The largest possible female vote in the state is 84,000, and hence it would appear that after six years less than six women out of every thousand take the trouble to record their votes.

The horses in the mountain camps of California are in winter provided with snow-shoes. *The Nevada City Transcript* thus describes these shoes: "To make one of the shoes you first take a piece of rubber belting about twelve inches in diameter. Fasten to one side of it a steel plate so perfected that the ankle of the horse's equal shoe will fit in it. Then by a camp fasten one of these with the rubber side down securely to each foot of the animal.

As a railroad train rounded a curve near Bristol, Conn., the other morning, the engineer saw a large black Newfoundland dog standing by the side of the track. He waited until the engine was within a few yards of him, and then deliberately stepped upon the track, and trembling all over, with tail between his legs, head turned away, waited for the death stroke from the pilot. The engineer says that if ever anyone committed suicide, that dog did.

The story of the faithful dog who lies on his master's grave and starves to death is by no means new, but a really true one now comes from Padukay, Ky. The master was Uncle Ike Eudora, an aged negro, said to be one hundred and two years old when he died. The dog himself was grizzled and aged, and when the old man's body was put in the grave the old dog refusted to leave the spot, and then he died the other day from exposure and hunger, and his body still lies on the grave.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* reveals the story of the late Phillip Bourke Marston's love tragedy. Blind from boyhood, when he was still a young man he became engaged to a beautiful young lady, and the time of their marriage was near at hand. They were together in the parlor one evening. Suddenly he noticed she no longer spoke to him. He called her, but there was no reply. He groped about the room in search of her, found her on the sofa, and put his hand upon her face, only to find that she was dead.

A German chemist has invented a new kind of gunpowder which, he says, will, if brought into general use, eliminate the horrors of war. The bullet is of a brittle substance, breaking directly when it comes in contact with the object at which it is aimed. It contains a powerful anesthetic, producing instantaneously complete insensibility, lasting for twelve hours, which, except that the action of the heart continues, is not to be distinguished from death. While in this state, the German chemist points out, the bodies may be packed in wagons and carried off as prisoners.

Giving and Taking a Light.

There is a certain variety in the manner of giving and taking a light for a cigar that is interesting to all smokers. The Italians and French successfully copy the Spanish style, which is the most graceful and elegant of all, the only possible objection to it being that it may sometimes carry politeness beyond a reasonable range. But, after all, it is simply and freely enough. The Spaniard bows and asks his neighbor for a light. The latter returning the bow, immediately presents him with his cigar, holding out the lighted end at a slight angle between the thumb and second finger. The other takes the cigar and, after procuring the needed fire from it, reverses it skillfully and returns it, the entire operation being accompanied by another graceful bow, and such raises his hat as his politeness may dictate. The Spaniard always smokes through his nose. He considers it extreme vulgarity after grasping a request for fire, to smoke in the presence of considered rude and boorish in the extreme, and is sometimes regarded as positively insulting.

The average Englishman hesitates before he gives a light, and will ask if he had achieved a mighty feat in consequence. Instead of lifting his hat, his hand goes very slowly to his pocket, and he is apt to give a parting puff with an air of indignation as he stalks away. Possibly this comes from the fact that he never asks for a light himself, and is always well supplied with matches.

The American, of late, seems to be somewhat averse to letting anyone take a light from his cigar. He takes it for granted that it must be much better than his neighbor's, and, not thinking to contaminate it, he answers an appeal for the fire with a match. Sometimes he politely hands the cigar and in such cases he presents it with an air good enough for any Spaniard. But this somewhat new custom may possibly be of Irish parentage. The Irish peasant always strikes a match for his fireless friend or fellow traveler, and even in a gale of wind he will hold a lighted match in the hollow of his hands and humorously issue orders for the giving of the precious flame.

The giving or taking of a light for a cigar is a small affair, but it does often reveal a great deal of the character, disposition, and breeding of a man. It should always be either cheerfully and taken politely. In this country it need not be done with the extreme politeness and elegance which may be well in place in a ladies' property of the Latins, and which is probably beyond the reach of coarser and more robust races; but it should be accompanied by that good-fellowship which is governed by common sense, the foundation of all politeness.—*New York Sun.*

A farmer in the Black Hills is said to have made $1,200 in onions grown on his farm and a quarter of land. He sold 450 sacks.

FROM LIFE TO DEATH

of but a moment if rheumatism or neuralgia strikes the heart. These diseases are the most painful and the most dangerous of any to which human kind is liable. They fly from one part to another without a moment's warning, and minutes and other outward applications are in themselves dangerous because they are liable to drive the disease to some vital organ and cause instant death. Rheumatism and neuralgia are diseases of the blood, and can only be reached by a remedy which will drive from the blood the dangerous acids. Such a remedy is Athlophoros. It has been thoroughly tested and is a safe, sure cure.

Mrs. R. F. Bowers, 502 State St., Racine, Wis., says: "I have been troubled with rheumatism for the last three years, not suffering as much pain as some do with the same complaint, my difficulty being stiffness of the joints, it was mostly in my knee joints, so that it was with much difficulty that I could bend them, especially in going up and down stairs. During the time I have been troubled in this way I have tried many different medicines without any good effects. Athlophoros coming to my notice, and being anxious to get some relief, I thought I wo'd try it. After using it for a short time I was able to bend my knees easily, and could go up and down stairs without suffering any inconvenience.

Janesville, Wisconsin.

"I was seriously afflicted with rheumatism in my hips and lower limbs, so that it was with great trouble and intense pain that I could move around. I have now used one bottle of your Athlophoros with the most satisfactory results.

K. L. DIBOCK,

Insurance Agent, East Milwaukee St.

Enough testimony about Rheumatism and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

Dyspepsia and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of the urinary organs, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

Why He Wanted to Laugh.

Dr. Talmage told me the other day that he never suffered so much from any disease as once when he undertook to have risen to make the opening prayer of a service, but could not do it on account of an overflowing desire to laugh. He was in a country church sitting alone on a little pulpit room waiting for the minister when he should begin the heavily preparing his mind, when the door opened and a gentleman and two ladies entered. They were city people, and they wanted that fact known. The ladies were very expensively dressed, but the man was a curiosity. He was apparelled with the care of a debutante at a white house ball. His eyebrows and mustache were dyed jet black, and his cheeks showed the effect of a recent visit to a barber's shape suggested stays. He strutted to a seat with the air of a peacock on parade.

The ladies sat down and their escort flourished in after them, dropped himself between them on a bench. The bench broke. Then a stirring scene was enacted. The gentleman had fallen through to the floor and was caught between the splintered ends of the seat. He wriggled helplessly and lost his eyeglasses and cane and hat. The look of misery and fright on his face succeeding the proud dignity that had previously sat there was too much for Dr. Talmage. He wanted to get out in a too-much-for-me way. He could not help laughing, and had to part his handkerchief up to his face and pretend that he had a very bad cough.—*Bamber in Brooklyn Eagle.*

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Hunter's Orchard Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact as throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. These doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the sick, and consequently, at least to try one bottle, as 50,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *Orchard Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular sizes, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists and dealers, in the United States and Canada. 1097

Playing Hookey.

The precocious small boy finds a rival in the small girl who figures in the primary department of the Cacahoharie Academy.

Teacher (to the small girl who had "skipped school")—Where have you been and what have you been doing all the morning?

Small girl (working the heel of her shoe into a crack in the floor)—Part of the time riding down hill.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, late Westport, Ct., commanding the Atlantic City and New York, had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him the desired relief, but relieved the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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O. U. T.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 207, meets every Monday evening at Sefferles' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Saturday evening, in Masonic hall.

O. U. T.—Resort Tent No. 136, meets second Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows' hall.

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Political Notes and News.

Gov. Luce has signed the bill increasing the salaries of the supreme court justices to $5,000, and the same is now the law. Yet the salary is rather small for justice of the supreme court.

The supreme court of Kansas has decided that when a woman married she need not take her husband's name unless she so chooses. This will be opportune for those husbands who desire to hide their property under their wife's name.

Our steamer unloaded about 600 Italian emigrants at Escanaba last week to engage in work on the new railroads in the northern peninsula in direct competition with American laborers. Time is the protection of American labor demonstrated.

The Philadelphia Telegraph, a republican organ has this to say of the administration: "President Cleveland has made most of his important appointments with an much judgment and with such great satisfaction to reasonable men of all parties and sections, that there is curiosity rather than anxiety with respect to his selection for the vacancy on the supreme bench caused by the death of Justice Woods."

"On Friday, a young man named Clay shot and probably killed another at Grand Ledge, in a quarrel over a farm lease. Now midnight, Saturday, one Peterson, in the vicinity of Flint, killed his brother with an axe. Both had been drinking. About the same hour, Campau, near Bay City, stabbed Welch, who will probably die. All these murders, or attempted murders, within 24 hours, did not occur in Texas, or Kentucky, or among the rough mining population of the Pacific slope. They all occurred in Michigan. All three of the assailants made no attempts to escape.—Evening News. The Herald has perfectly well that in a state like Michigan, where trial by jury is a mere farce, and where all the rules of criminal practice are have of the accused their chances of punishment are very slight, and their chances of permanent freedom are great. Yet our legislature is doing absolutely nothing to remedy the evil, while our soil is becoming literally soaked with human blood.

August 14th, 1886, John Boyd, of Rockford, Kent county, procured a rifle and proceeded to the house of Wm. B. Johnson, a well-known and respected resident, called him out of doors and shot him dead, and in dying expiating his crime in Jackson state prison, having been sentenced for life. He had long indulged to excess in intoxicating liquors, which he procured from the saloon of Christopher Post, and in consequence had neglected and failed to support his family, a wife and four children. Mrs. Boyd then brought suit against Christopher Post in the Kent circuit court for damage, for ruining her husband with liquor, and depriving her of his support, and the jury returned a verdict last Thursday, of $9,500 for Mrs. Boyd against Post. This judgment will have to be collected of Post's bondsmen, if he is not able to raise the amount himself. Thus we see the necessity of village councils and township boards requiring saloon bonds not only against injuries to the world but good substantial sureties.

A provoking delay in the arrival of our usual ready-print makes it necessary to slightly reduce the size of the JOURNAL this week, and to print both sides at home. However, our readers may congratulate themselves that we are able to even partially overcome the disappointment, and avoid the issue of half sheets. What we lack in quantity, we have tried to make up in quality.

FIVE MEN DROWNED.

The Yacht Coral Capsized on Little Traverse Bay Last Sunday.

Last Sunday morning, Little Traverse bay was the scene of the most shocking accident that has occurred in northern Michigan for years. Between ten and eleven o'clock, a party of ten pleasure-seekers left Petoskey in the sailing yacht Coral for a sail on the bay, and only five returned alive. The party consisted of L. W. Cole, his son Fred Cole, Dana Stark, George Wise, Marion Tripp, Frank Henika, Clarence Blood, and Walter Fell, of Petoskey, G. M. Freeman, of Milwaukee, and Harry Blout, of Chicago. Of this party, the following were drowned:

L. W. Cole.
Fred Cole.
George Wise.
Marion Tripp.
Dana Stark.

On Monday morning the Harbor Springs Independent issued an extra, from which we glean the following particulars:

The boat left Petoskey a short time before eleven, and stood off towards the northeast corner of the bay. The wind was fresh, but did not seem to be near the water, and shortly after leaving Petoskey the peak of the foresail was hoisted. They saw the squall coming, but supposed it was only a little puff of wind. The pressure of the blast upon the high and broad foresail forced the boat upon the port bow. There was no excitement, and all succeeded in climbing upon the side of the yacht without getting wet. The yacht was ballasted with several hundred pounds of pig iron, and as the air escaped from her hold she gradually settled until it was supposed she would surely sink. A small yawl which had carry five persons in still water was launched and manned by the Coral, and it was decided to take in sail. All ten crowded into the yawl, sinking her almost level with the water, when, to say, they got sixty or eighty rods from the wreck the weight of the yawl swamped, and five of the party were crowned.

Henika, Blood, Fell, Freeman, and Blout were rescued by Capt. Andris Wilson, of Harbor Springs, who saw Leon saw the yacht when it capsized, and running into the house, told his father. The captain had noticed the Coral a short time before, and knew in an instant that she was the e boat. It was a risky thing to start out in a boat fitted with a pound bent without reefing sail or getting hoisted, but without even waiting to call his brother Capt. Wilson ran to the beach, and with only his thirteen-year-old boy to help him, hoisted the sail of the pound boat and headed for the wreck.

The Coral lay on her port side, with the hull well out of water, and all sails set except the gaff topsails. Not a sign of life was to be seen, and for a moment the rescuers believed that in spite of their endeavors they had come too late. Eagerly they scanned the tossing waves to northward, and Leon's quick eyes caught a glimpse of a hand waved in the distance. An instant later a dark object rose on the crest of a wave some sixty rods away, and they bore down towards it.

The five survivors of the dreadful accident were in or on the little yawl, which was completely submerged, so that as they clung to it they could only wash up into the necks, and the choppy waves broke over their heads. They were too exhausted to answer the shout of encouragement from the pound boat, and realizing that they were entirely helpless and that not a moment was to be lost, Captain Wilson ran up just to windward, and let his boat drift down upon the drowning men, he and Leon taking their places in the stern to lend a helping hand and calling to them to seize the boat as it came within reach. With strength born of despair they lifted their benumbed hands and clutched at the boat. With the assistance of Capt. Wilson and his lit. son—who showed that he has a sailor's cool head and a hero's heart—the four men fastened their stiff fingers upon the gunwale as with the grip of death, but young Fells, who is but a boy of fourteen, missed the boat and went down out of sight. Mr. Wilson watched for him to rise on one side and Leon on the other, and it was fully a minute before they learnet that he was clinging to the legs of one of the men in the water. Plunging his arm down in the water to the shoulder, Mr. Wilson caught hold of his wrist, and drew him into the boat limp and senseless. Then the others were pulled in, which was by no means an easy task, for they were utterly helpless, and were so chilled that hardly one of them could rise from the bottom of the boat where they lay.

Mr. Wilson started for Petoskey, but the wind went down, leaving the boat becalmed about half a mile from the shore off Newberry's mill. Assistance soon arrived, however, and they were taken to shore, and cared for in the mill boarding house, until able to go to their homes.

The event casts a gloom over the village of Petoskey, especially the death of Mr. L. W. Cole, who was counted as one of the foremost and most progressive citizens of that town. He was buried on Wednesday with Masonic honors.

There's Money in Beer.

Ehret's wealth is estimated at between $15,000,000 and $18,000,000. He holds more mortgages than any man in the city, and he is the owner of vast blocks of real estate. A dozen German brewers, busied in piling up immense fortunes, are realizing the

$1.50 PER YEAR.

in the Baltimore Argus.

Patent Poetry.

The poems printed from time to time under the head of "Patent Poetry," are manufactured on the Ames of wool plan, double-back action, self-feeding machine, which operated all wool and a yard wide, and is to work under a pressure of one hundred pounds to the square inch. All infringements will be vigorously prosecuted.

THE EDITOR'S STAFF.

Sic Deus-et si dant ferendas!—Latin Proverb.

Scene of Dana's Ten dollars a dress the other night, When everything was still; Present I saw the delegates Come trooping up for Hill. In East and West and South and North he throng together ran, and then whispering as they came said David was the man!

Crowded into the room they found A raw burning gusts flowed; Into banks the faces red Of pale or joy glowed as they drank, and played, and talked, rough plot, and laughed, and plan, thought was ever uppermost at David was the man.

Clubs marched proud and down, ing each crowded street; Hard their steps together kept, music soft and sweet. dry goods box each orator Addressed the hats, told the will, harrowing mob, d David was the man.

d have turned upon my back— heard some people say, frown of perfect joy Lo and off fightmares changed that way, ers the hard corridors, nurse I then beseech, ling that there, as everywhere, d David was the man.

I grave men paced to and fro, counsels deep were held, ning's close and steady thrill their faces, keen and cold, ere to closey scan, d dread my soul o'er spread, Hill was not in man.

ening dawned: convention met, ions plain were made; s, the banks, the secrets, the gangs strongest card had played, nelson's voice alone was heard, my breath a span, s she spoke, I shuddering, woke, ireland was the man!

ur Natural Resources.

llowing from the East Jor- enterprise will apply to numer- ions of this country, and it to the careful consid ur readers:

o uncommon thing to go droits and lose some i pecimen of humanity he came to northern Mi as though northern Mich to blamed for his failure in trouble is not confined to location of the man, it is man himself; had he been lly located among the rich n plains of a more tropical is natural indolence hasn't sck of accumulative judg old naturally lead to the ndition on his part, to growl and complain. Northern n Michigan presents a fa eld for the industrious to in all northern Michigan f no such favorable point levoix county. Land is limat d invigorating. Peas are diseases almost un s region is well watered d small streams, lakes e soil is generally adapt ural purposes. Good ly increasing in value ent near than pay fo d and building ma and abundant. any amount of good l nd that remains unse bought very cheap ident owners fo speculative purpo tch will range fro d acre, according t rapid development insures its contin d steady appreciati No better farming n born in the United st be found in Chicago wh it wants is proper devel t fault is not in the off n it is in the man, and l men who come to this country, should learn to lives and not the country.

ment of working-women's ter begins to be felt. Ver ears ago, has encoura n experiments of its pro he parent society, Paris there has been an ass ore of 108 members last ar, the central part of the ies amounting to $ hand some extra fees for of teachers, they enjoy which were formerly ns individuals. Among ts which have been ess ntage by the parent stab by branches that have ts National Bank, New York and vicinity ing. Type-writing, milli

Boston uses 12,805 street lamps, of which 401 are electric and 2,304 are.

The new Turkish Minister to the United States, Marquessi Bey, is spoken of in one of the newspapers as "a dignified and handsome Turk." No doubt he is a Turkish subject, but, of course, he is a Greek. The premier Modem is not found in diplomatic service to any great extent. The Turk has no taste for this kind of service, and, besides, is averse to leaving home. He prefers to remain where he can hand some extra fees for of teachers, they enjoy which were formerly ns individuals. Among ts which have been ess ntage by the parent stab by branches that have ts National Bank, New York and vicinity ing. Type-writing, milli

Blue pounds of sparlo in this country!

EARTHQUAKES.

Queer Theories That Have Been Held Concerning Them by Superstitious People.

In the course of a lecture delivered recently before the Rigakn Kyokai, or Science society, of Tokio, on the causes of earthquakes, Prof. Milne classified the theories as to the cause of these phenomena into three kinds—unscientific, quasi-scientific, and scientific. Of the former class he included the exclamations of the negro preachers of Jamaica after the late earthquakes "that they occurred in consequence of the wickedness of the people;" the Mussulmans in Java ascribe the volcanoes there to the wrath of God; the Kamtschadales, at the same time, gave no information of life. Others are the direct reverse of this, wickedness is an idea which has a tendency to prevent them. Others were felt in many places, which were widely separated, and insumerable sermons were preached, inculcating the idea that if mankind would mend their ways there would be no more earthquakes. In 1786, after a severe shock, the people are reported to have been about scourging themselves, looking extremely pious, and crying out, "An English earthquake! pull down the Church!" Others, interested in somewhat different directions, ascribed the disturbances to the unknown force, the spirits of the imprisoned Titans, to the shaking of the tridents! Impious feet, earth impatient bears the guilty weight, pave for her fad race pre- pare! Others, which can scarcely be put into words, ascribed it to the myths which make it to a creature living in Japan it is as large as a house, covered with hair, having eight legs, or a great fish having a certain rock on his back which helped to keep him quiet. In Mongolia the animal was said to be a frog, in India the world-bearing elephant, in the Bahrein a world-supporting hog, in North America a tortoise. In Siberia there was a myth, connected with the great bones found there, that these were the remains of antediluvian men, who lived underground, the burrowing of which made the ground shake. In Kamchatka the legend was connected with a god. Full who went out fishing with the dogs. When the latter stopped to scratch them selves their movements produced earthquakes. In Scandinavian mythology Loki, having killed his brother Baldwin, was bound in a rock. Loki's wife, however, intercepted the poison in a vessel, and it was only when she had to go away to empty the dish that a few drops reached him and caused him to writhe and shake the earth.

The naturer had no means of collecting the fables of the southern hemisphere, but they would obviously be worth knowing for purposes of comparison. As to quasi-scientific theories, these are advanced to account for earthquakes as parts of the ordinary operations of nature. It was supposed, for instance, that they were produced by the action of wind confined inside the earth. The Chinese philosophers said that Yang, the male element, entered the earth and caused it to expand and shake the ground in its efforts to escape. Its effects would be more violent, because it was stronger than in the plains, and therefore earthquakes in the north of China, which are mountainous, were said to be more violent beneath the mountains than those in the south. It was argued that when the wind was blowing strongly on the surface of the earth there was calm beneath, and vice versa.

Aristotle and many other classical writers attributed earthquakes to wind in the earth. Shakspeare, in "Henry IV.," speaks of the tremble earth being pinched and vexed with a kind of colic by the imprisoned and unruly wind within her womb. Then comes the theory of electrical discharges, which was advocated in 1750 by Dr. Stukely, as well as by Percival and Priestley. They are strongly held in California at the present day, where it was believed that the network of rails protected the state against any dangerous accumulation of electricity. But Prof. Milne showed that the laying down of rails in Japan had no such effect. He thought the electric phenomena which sometimes attended earthquakes were their consequences, not their causes. He had himself experimented with dynamite placed in a hole, an earthquake was felt about thirty yards away from the dynamite, and from it a wire was carried some distance to another earthquake. When the dynamite charge was exploded there was certainly a current produced as was indicated by a strong deflection of a galvanometer needle at the end of the wire. He attributed this to chemical action. When the ground was shaken there was always a greater or less action by increase or decrease of pressure in connection with the earth-plate.

Earth convulsions invariably accompany earthquakes, but, as has been said, they appear to be the consequences, not the causes, of the latter. Next came the chemical theories, which were very strong in Europe up to the beginning of the present century. It was imagined that under ground there were various substances, such as sulphur, nitre, vitriol, which, by their action on each other, resulted in violent changes, giving rise to vapor, the sudden production of which, in certain cases, would shake the ground.

It was only in 1760 that Dr. Mitchell, who wrote a good deal on the subject, first threw out the theory that earthquakes were connected in some way with volcanoes, because they were most frequent in volcanic countries. He observed that large quantities of steam were given off from volcanoes, and came to the conclusion that an earthquake was produced at the time that an attempt was made to form a volcano, the steam got in between certain strata, and, as it ran between them, caused pulsations. Prof. Rogers, about the same time, in North America, endeavored to show that it was steam which really lava—that raised along underneath the ground, causing it to rise and fall, thus producing an earthquake. Prof. Milne having thus dealt with unscientific and quasi-scientific theories, passed on to those of modern science. It is unnecessary here to follow him into this portion of his subject, although it occupied the main part of the lecture.—*Globe.*

An Absent-minded Composer.

In *Cassell's Family Magazine* the following story is told about the eccentric composer of the "Three Fishers":

Mr. Hullah was a concert which, being largely made up of Wagner's music, did not much interest him. He gradually became absorbed in his own thoughts, and sat motionless for a long while, evidently unaware of what was going on around him. His absent-mindedness was carried so far that Miss Antoinette Sterling, for whose singing he had an ardent admiration, had commenced to sing his own "Three Fishers," nor did he make the slightest movement until the last phrase was peeling forth in Miss Sterling's fullest notes, when, slowly rising to his feet he murmured:

"What a fine song that is!"

It was clear that it was not until some seconds after he had spoken that Mr. Hullah awoke to a consciousness that what had fallen so pleasingly on his ear was of his own composing.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can direct our labors in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people succumbed to the slow poisons, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can testify who satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease and misery. Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent of our sickness and wretchedness. Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonder ful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it, now!

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, chief of police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family use Dr. Kings New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be most excellent in the cure of consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, croup, and every affection of throat, chest and lungs. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. Large size $1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Itch, Prairie Mange and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This no other. Sold by G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 12ya4.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

UTTERLY DISCOURAGED expresses the feeling of many victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and sycosis or sick headache. Having tried numberless so-called remedies, and physicians of all schools, without relief, there seems to be no hope. Many such have as a last recourse tried Athlophoros, and to their surprise and joy have found that it was a *safe, sure and quick cure.* Athlophoros is not an experiment, thousands have been cured by its use and they testify as to its value.

William Blair, train dispatcher of the D. G. H. & M. railroad, Detroit, Mich., says: "For about fifteen years I have been almost a constant sufferer from neuralgia, many times unfitting me for my business duties as well as making life a burden. The strain on my nerves was so great that I nearly lost the use of one of my eyes. I was suffering very much, and had never succeeded in getting anything that would give me but temporary relief, and that was of very short duration. The first bottle of Athlophoros made a very decided change, in fact I had some relief from a few doses. I probably have used a dozen bottles, and it is six months since I had a severe attack. I keep the medicine on hand all the time; I have some at my office and some at home, so that in case I should need it I am well prepared. I have had times during my use of this medicine that my neuralgia would come on during my business hours, and by having the medicine close at hand a dose or two would drive the neuralgia away. For neuralgia Athlophoros is undoubtedly the best medicine, and I think I ought to know, as I have during the many years that I have suffered had occasion to try about every thing in the line of medicines for this complaint."

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

Athlophoros is recommended for dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c. Athlophoros Pills are unequaled. 7

$25,000.00 IN GOLD!

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5 Premiums,	$250.00 "
25 Premiums,	$100.00 "
100 Premiums,	$50.00 "
500 Premiums,	$20.00 "
1,000 Premiums,	$10.00 "

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Address in confidence, JAS. H. PINKERT, 43 Cedar St., N. Y.

PIMPLES. I will mail (sealed) FREE, a recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will clear the face of PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BLACK HEADS, Etc., leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful.

Touch with this compound the soft Rubber, and the bright glow will burn in crimson speak. Also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, J. H. STAPES, 60 Avon St., New York.

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"COMPOUND OXYGEN—ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS" is the title of a book of 200 pages, giving a full account of the nature, action, and results of Compound Oxygen in a wide range of chronic ills—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

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The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will find it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

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The Merchant needs it about his store among his employes, and to keep it handy to give when those come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. It may save you much danger and much loss of time and money.

Keep a Bottle in the Barn. It will be found invaluable in case of accidents never pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Nancy M. Bates and Ira Bates, her husband, of Ionia, Ionia county, Mich., executed a mortgage to William H. Hipp to secure Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars and Interest, which mortgage is now owned and held by said mortgagee, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, which mortgage was executed to the place of register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, on the 27th day of November, 1885, in liber 15 of mortgages, on page 152, and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by said William H. Hipp to Wallace J. Hipp, by assignment, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Mich., on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1887, in liber 1 of assignments of mortgages, on page 1, and now owned by the said Wallace J. Hipp; and whereas, the said mortgage has been duly recorded in said register's office July 16th, 1886, in liber 1 of mortgages, on page 152, and whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by said Hiram Bates to Jacob H. Pasco, by assignment, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, and recorded in said register's office July 16th, 1886, in liber 1 of mortgages, on page 152, and whereas, said mortgage was assigned by said Jacob H. Pasco to Henry H. Vanderpool, by assignment, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, and recorded in said register's office July 16th, 1886, in liber 1 of mortgages, on page 152, and whereas, said mortgage was assigned by said Henry H. Vanderpool to Henry H. Vanderpool, by assignment, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, and recorded in said register's office July 16th, 1886, in liber 1 of mortgages, on page 152, and whereas, said mortgage was assigned by said Henry H. Vanderpool to Henry H. Vanderpool, by assignment, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, and recorded in said register's office July 16th, 1886, in liber 1 of mortgages, on page 152, and whereas, said mortgage has been duly

Tennyson's Jubilee Od

...son's "Carmen Saeculare: A ... of the Jubilee of Queen V

I.

...ons the rose has flowered a ...times the modern harvest fall ... Queen assumed the ... empire.

II.

...e beloved for a kindliness ... in fame or history, ...en, and Empress of India, ...ved so long with a disaster ...ed to her by a worthier, ...with the sunlight of glories ...ose at last to the bounteous ...ewning year of her jubilee.

III.

...of the lawless, of the deep ...of the vulgar, or vainglori ...ous, genius, great, and gl ...

II.

...then loyalty, all of you, ...ion, the Queen, Windsor ...our towns for a festival, ...ment, let a multitude ...each, to the heart of it, ...a voice of allegiance, ...great ceremonial ...year of her jubilee.

V.

...true to womanhood as ...the glories of her peopl ...as the sorrows of the ...

VI.

...ent wanton in illusions ...not more to be admired, ...ne good to regale with ju ...ent neighborhood health ...ent gold to the hospital, ...ment may be comforted, ...ment may be pensioned, ...ment Gin his heart rejo ...ment of jubilee.

VII.

...ment years are all in shado ... Queen Edward's fifty ...ment fifty half forg

VIII.

...the gaiety is architect, ...ment Jubilee memorial, ...ment Jubilee hospital, ...ment Jubilee institute, Rich in symbol, in ornament, ...ch may speak to the centur All the centuries after us, ...ment year of her jubilee.

IX.

Fifty years of ever-broadening com
Fifty years of ever-brightening sci
Fifty years of ever-widening empir

X.

You, the mighty, the fortunate
You, the lord-territorial,
You, the merchant, the manufacturer,
You, the lowly, laborious
Patient children of Albion,
You, Canadian, Indian,
Australian, African,
All your hearts be in harmony,
All your voices in unison,
As your Queen and our gracious
Golden year of her jubilee!

XI.

Are there blunderers among us in the
Are there spectres to warning in the
From the Lord of Light to guide b
Till the thunders pass, the spectre
And the light is where, and the da
Dawns into the jubilee of the age

EARTHQUAKES

Queer Theories That Have Been ...cerning Them by Superstit People.

In the course of a lecture ...recently before the Rigaku K ...ence society, of Tokio, on t ...earthquakes, Prof. Milne ...theories as to the cause ...quasi-scientific, ...ment, entered the earth and ...to expand and shake the gr ...efforts to escape. Its effect ...more violent beneath the ...than in the plains, and the ...quakes in the north of Chi ...was mountainous, were said ...violent beneath the mount ...those in the south. It was ...that in the north the wind was ...strongly on the surface of

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

A Graphic Description of the Origin and Growth of the Largest Printing House in the World.

Few people probably, realize the wonderful magnitude attained by the governmental departments at Washington. Especially is this true of the government printing office, now the largest establishment of the kind in the world.

The first record that can be found in connection with printing for the government, is a resolution introduced at the session of Congress held in New York city in 1779. In 1794 the first regular appropriation was made for this purpose, ($10,000) and each house elected its own printer. In 1819, by a joint resolution, regulations as to the manner, etc, were adopted and the entire work given to one firm.

As the resources of the country were developed and the population increased, the expense of the work increased from year to year, and the printing for the 27th congress cost two hundred thousand dollars. A resolution introduced by Garrett Davis in 1845 was adopted providing that the work should be done by contract. This seems to have materially increased the expense as the work for the six years ensuing amounted to $3,462,655, and was very unsatisfactory. In 1852 a "superintendent of public printing" was provided for; but even this failed to remove the friction, and in 1860 an act was passed by congress authorizing the purchase of the printing establishment of Cornelius Wendell by the government. The contract for its purchase was consummated on Oct. 1st, 1860, and approved by the joint committee on printing of the two houses of congress on the 12th of the same month.

The first superintendent under this act was Hon. John D. Defrees, appointed by President Lincoln, who assumed control of the office March 2, 1861. By the annual report of the superintendent it appears that the office and fixtures at that time were estimated to be worth $146,545, as follows:

Twenty-six printing presses	$36,375
Type, metal, etc	19,150
Steam engine and appendages	12,000
Hydraulic presses	6,000
Drying room fixtures	3,000
Gas fixtures	2,175
Standing presses, cases, etc	19,534
Building and lot	48,311
Total	$146,545

From the date of its purchase by the government the growth of the establishment has been most marvelous. The superintendent at that time gave the following lucid description of it:

"The public printing establishment is situated at the northeast corner of square 624, at the corner of H street northwest, and North Capitol street. The lot is 264 feet 3 inches on H street, by 175 feet 3 inches on North Capitol street, containing 46,397 square feet, and affording ample space for any additions or improvements that may be deemed desirable. The building consists of a printing office and bindery, four stories high, with a breadth of 61½ feet and a depth of 243 feet; a paper warehouse 59 feet 7 inches by 79 feet 2 inches; a machine shop 22 feet 2 inches by 25 feet, for repairing and renewing the presses and machinery; a boiler house 23 feet 7 inches by 25 feet; a coal house 23 by 27 feet; a wagon shed 25 feet 4 inches by 24 feet; and stables 23 feet by 41 feet 2 inches. These buildings are all of brick, built of the best material, sand in the most durable manner."

Some idea of the growth of the establishment may be gathered from the increase of work turned out may be formed by a comparison of the appropriations made by congress for different years. In 1863 the annual appropriation was $1,417,750; in 1866, $1,869,379; in 1873, $1,911,596; in 1880, $2,034,750; in 1886, $2,500,000.

As the work increased the necessity of having more room was soon apparent, and the first addition, or extension, to the building was put up in 1865, and extended west on H street, from the west end of the old structure 60 feet by 70 feet, north and south. In 1870 the second addition was erected, extending south on North Capitol street 113½ feet by 61½ feet east and west. In 1879 a third addition was made, in the form of an L, running south from the east end of the main building 86½ feet by 53½ feet east and west, thence east 60 feet by 60 feet north and south. Two fireproof hall-ways, each twelve feet in width, were also built, affording easy communication between and virtually connecting the old and new parts together.

Like the main building the additions are four stories high, constructed of brick, have self-supporting iron roof and are very substantial. The entire building, exclusive of the boiler-house, coal-house, and stables, covers an area of over 40,205 square feet, and affords floor room for workmen, machinery, etc., of 160,820 square feet,—nearly four acres.

For the safety of employes, fire escapes have been constructed at various points, and these, added to the broad stairways with which the building is provided, afford an easy and rapid mode of exit for those employed in the building, in case a fire occurs, a calamity that is carefully guarded against at all times. Chemical fire extinguishers and hand grenades are distributed over the building, stand-pipes are placed in the walls, and regulation fire hose is kept at different places on each floor ready for instant attachment and use, and the whole placed in charge of trusted employes who have had experience in fire-department work and who are drilled in the use of the apparatus under their care. The building is heated by steam, smoking in it is forbidden, and when light is needed it is furnished by gas or electricity, thus reducing the probabilities of fire to a minimum.

In this immense establishment employment is given to upwards of two thousand people, about one-third of whom are females and two-thirds are males. About three-fourths of the latter have served apprenticeships and are numbered among the most skillful workmen in the country, as the high order of work demanded requires the most competent, skillful, and best trained craftsmen to be obtained. The pay-roll of this large force amounts to nearly six thousand dollars per day, and to meet the total expenses of the office, including paper stock, ink, improvements, etc, requires an annual outlay of from two to two and a half millions dollars.

Improvements are constantly being made and the value and usefulness of the office daily increasing. Judging by the experiences of the past it is not unreasonable to hope that the future the erection of additional buildings, and the employment of more men, as well as an increase of the facilities for doing work, to meet the growing demands by congress and the departments. An appropriation has already been voted by congress for the purchase of more land and the building of a warehouse, but the amount is not sufficient for the purpose, and this much needed improvement must be postponed until an additional appropriation is made.

Up to the time of the appointment of Hon. S. P. Rounds to the office of public printer there seems to have been a lack of system in every branch of the establishment. Pay days were irregular, employees were furloughed frequently, and a spirit of free-and-easy prevailed throughout. Fortunately for the government, Mr. Rounds possessed that peculiar executive ability so necessary to the management of a large business, and this, together with a practical knowledge of every kind of work to be done, enabled him to bring order out of discord in a very short time. During his administration regular pay days were established, the force reorganized, new and improved machinery bought to replace the old, and the entire business of the office thoroughly systematized. Unquestionably, Mr. Rounds was the most effective, popular, and economical public printer who had ever occupied the place.

The present incumbent, Hon. Thos. E. Benedict, has thus far proved himself an efficient organizer, a thorough business man, a strict disciplinarian, an economical manager, is well informed as to the needs and requirements of the office, and determined that it shall attain a still higher standard of excellence than heretofore if an intelligent use of the means at his command will secure this result. He has re-organized the entire force, more thoroughly systematized the business, elevated the moral tone, and introduced many valuable improvements in various parts of the establishment. He has also established semi-monthly payments of the employees, and exhibits a lively interest in their welfare and comfort.

Congress, apparently recognizing Mr. Benedict's determination and ability to reduce the expenses to a minimum, appropriated a half million dollars less for the coming year (although a much greater amount of work is expected to be accomplished than for the year now soon to close. That he will keep the disbursements within the required amount is a foregone conclusion.

As a whole the government printing office, under its present management, is worthy the pride and admiration of every citizen of the United States, and should be personally inspected by every one who visits Washington. It is open to visitors from ten o'clock a. m. to two o'clock p. m and competent guides are always kept in readiness to escort those who come over the entire office.

JOHNSON.

The Meditated Suicide.

Speaking of suicides—there have been several lately, and a good many people are talking about them—a story is told confidentially by a worthy citizen, who contemplated another of this mortal coil. He thought of it, and thinks he was in earnest, but this I doubt, because killing one's self is said to be a painful operation, and the worthy citizen is a man who is extremely careful of his own comfort. However, business had gone wrong, another man had secured the church pew he set his heart upon, rents had been raised, he wasn't very well anyway, and life didn't seem worth living. His wife would get his insurance money; she knew as much about his business as he did himself, and could get along without him.

That night he took home a box of rat poison and after his wife had retired took it out and read the directions. Then he got out his razor and stropped it and felt the blade with his thumb. He didn't know which method he would use, or whether he would try all three and make a sure thing of it. He would decide after the razor was properly stropped. Then he stropped away, and while he was trying to cut a hair a sleepy voice came from the bed—the voice of George, Uncle John brought us a gallon of new maple sirup to-day, and we will have fritters and sirup for breakfast. I—thought—you'd like—to know." The razor and the sirup put a new aspect upon things, it took on a more roseate aspect, and the next morning after breakfast he went to work carefully distributed along the trail of troublesome vermin. George still continues cheerful.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Too Dignified by Half.

Writing lines is the penance Harrow boys do for all their sins, in and out of school. If a boy is late for school, he writes lines; if he misses school, he writes lines. If the lines are not finished at a stated time, their number is doubled. There was one clever boy who escaped writing half the ordered quantity; and the masters tell the story of how he did it to this day. He was an untidy boy and was often taken to task for his carelessness and disorder. One day his master, who had been a lack of system in every branch of the establishment. Pay days were irregular, employees were furloughed frequently, and a spirit of free-and-easy prevailed throughout. Fortunately for the government, Mr. Rounds possessed that peculiar executive ability so necessary to the management of a large business, and this, together with a practical knowledge of every kind of work to be done, enabled him to bring order out of discord in a very short time. During his administration regular pay days were established, the force reorganized, new and improved machinery bought to replace the old, and the entire business of the office thoroughly systematized. Unquestionably, Mr. Rounds was the most effective, popular, and economical public printer who had ever occupied the place.

The present incumbent, Hon. Thos. E. Benedict, has thus far proved himself an efficient organizer, a thorough

The San Juan Pie.

The San Juan pie is by no means of ancient origin. The centennial year ushered the stranger in, and ever since it has been looked upon in the same category with the poem "Beautiful Snow." That is to say, the patentees have taken to the brush, and do not acknowledge their progeny. As built at our bonfires, pies are warranted to keep in any climate and are fire and burglar proof. They are sometimes inclosed by a barbed-wire fence to keep out the cattle, but otherwise are said to be harmless enough unless partaken of too freely by strangers unacquainted with the customs of the country. A tenderfoot loaded with our best brand of pie is always a subject for the surgeon's knife. If he survives the operation he is said to have become acquainted. The foundation for this unique office sprung from a happy thought of the patentee while singing "In but a little fairy flour," and the balance of the structure was completed by chipped appetites, who, mistaking the designs of the master-builder, filled it in with tempery nails, tacks, tin, brass, and other tropical fruit. The plans and specifications of the first structure have been handed faithfully down until even to this day the signs, passwords, and grips of the craft are just like the pie, are always with us. High livers, who have dined with this delicacy, and are the best patrons of our drug stores, hence the crying demand for compound cathartic pills. As a self-binder and reaper it has no superior outside of newly made prairie, and will stick closer to you than the friend of your girlhood. To the unsophisticated within our gates we say beware of the San Juan pie when it is loaded. It is generally served round with some with nothing on but a halter. In all the stores and shops the clerks are in their shirt-sleeves, and in most cases they wear nothing above their white linen trousers but a gauze undershirt. The children up to five or six or even more years of age wear no clothes when about the house, and a naked Chinaman youngster can accumulate dirt enough to start a real estate boom. Most of the workingmen wear their shirts outside of the trousers, and the negro women go about with buckets and baskets and lades upon their heads, wearing a single garment, a loose-fitting Mother Hubbard gown, generally of bright colors, which slips down, uncovering shoulders and bosoms whenever they lower their hands or take down their burdens. But they are highly recognized as human beings.

Passing through a street in our rambles about the poorer part of the city we saw an old black beggar man asleep on the pavement in the hot sun, and his sole garment was a short skirt.

Speaking of beggars. Of course, under such a condition of things as exists in Havana, there are many of them. There are a great many more to bother you when you sit in front of the hotel. But they are nothing in numbers, nothing by old Havana, compared with the beggarly array of a Liverpool hotel, or, so far as numbers go, anywhere in Ireland.

The beggar-girls merely hold out their hands and pitifully coo you with their wonderful eyes. Articulate speech is a poor resource compared with the eyes. One barefooted, dark-skinned little vagabond, held out her dirty little paw to me and gave me such a look. It was a prayer, a petition, it was full of tears and pleadings, it was full of weariness, hope, and untold woe. She said only, "Ah, mister, mister," and about a mured all sorts of buenos, and chequitos, and bonitos, or something of the sort, as a matter of course. Her eyes spoke as carefully distributed along the trail of troublesome vermin. George still continues cheerful.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers,
(STANDARD TIME.)
Season of 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 5.30, arrive at Boyne City at 6.30, leave Boyne City 8.00, arrive at Charlevoix 12.00.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Boyne City 2.30, leave Boyne City 4.00, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,
CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Carlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 8.00, leave East Jordan 8.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer CLARA BELLE,
CAPT. GEO. JENSEN

Morning—Leave Boyne City at 6.30, arrive at Charlevoix 9.15, to connect with the Steamer Leo A. Cummings, for Petoskey. Returning, leave Charlevoix upon the arrival of the Steamer Thomas Friant, at 9.45.
Afternoon—Leave Boyne City at 1.00, returning leave Charlevoix at 3.30, touching at intermediate points.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway;
"THE SOO-MACKINAW SHORT LINE."

Only Direct Route to Marquette and the Iron and Copper Districts of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Two Through Trains each way daily, making close connections at Marquette with all the lines of the Upper Peninsula.

The territory traversed is famous for its

UNEXCELLED HUNTING AND FISHING.

Tickets for sale at all points via this route. For Maps, Folders, Rates and Information address, A. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the monthly visits of BABYHOOD, that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (5 Beekman St., N. Y.) $1.00 a year; 15 cents a copy.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

1887. TIME-CARD 1887.
OF THE POPULAR PLEASURE STEAMERS.

THOMAS FRIANT,
CAPT. A. WINTERNUTE, SR.

Going North Every Morning.
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave BLOOMINGDALE at	7.00
CHARLEVOIX	8.00
Arrive at EAST JORDAN	11.30

Going South Every Afternoon.
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave EAST JORDAN at	1.30
CHARLEVOIX	4.00
Arrive at BLOOMINGDALE	5.00

LEO A. CUMMINGS,
CAPT. C. L. SNYDER.

Going North Every Morning.
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave EAST JORDAN at	7.00
CHARLEVOIX	9.00
PETOSKEY	11.30
Arrive at HARBOR SPRINGS	11.30

Going South Every Afternoon.
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave HARBOR SPRINGS at	1.00
PETOSKEY	2.00
CHARLEVOIX	4.00
Arrive at EAST JORDAN	5.00

Baggage and Freight Carried at Low Rates.

This is One of the Most Delightful Excursion Trips on the Northern Lakes.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, and Blinds
Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.
Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.
A GOOD STOCK OF
PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING
FLOORING, CEILING, AND FRAMING LUMBER ON HAND.
Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.
Summer Cottages a Specialty.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,
Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.
TERRACE FARM, - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

PERRY WEED
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,
OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's
Footwear
Of Every Description, at
FOX & MILLER'S,
Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.
☞ Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

A Pain of Life.

"Through the wild Ballet of our fevered time
The music of Heaven's mouth, grave and chaste,
Sounds sometimes like a dirge, but ever the
Tedious which our worn, wearied age concedes,
Unchanged, through all the long unnumbered years,
The voice of Homer sings the song divine,
While the Iliad, pale, of heroes' tears,
And of the punishment of Troja's line.

The battle in the plain is raging yet
The warriors blade, the lead's deaths imp
In the shock of spears
For us the fray is long ago
Ah! just do we begin to say they fought of yore
Yet, we, too, like the heroes long ago
Must wage some weary war against the bitter sea;
Pierce to the quick, and wrench out the barbed spear
And the waves roar and rage unceasingly
Still must we wander over the stormy main
Twixt rocks and whirlpools a steel passage make
Still must the Sirens sing to us in vain;
Still from the tales of Circe must we break.

Turn, then, to Homer's Psalm of Life, and see
How they endured, whose plaintive song is dead;
And hear the message they have left for them!
Only by Patience is the victory won.
—Macmillan's Magazine.

PICTURES OF CUBAN LIFE.

Scantiness of Dress—Importunate and Thankless Beggars.

The carelessness in regard to dresses causes some exhibitions that are at first a little startling to people of a colder clime. But after the novelty of anything else in life ordained by man, is gone considerably, and people have the "chain." We all know, of course, that the Greeks and Romans were at the highest point of civilization when the garment ever reached, descended it is sin and outrage for man or woman to "hide the beautiful limbs the gods had given them." In Havana it is not a matter of beautiful limbs, but of comfort, and the higher class of people think no more of it than people elsewhere wear the baby on her head nearly fell off, and held to the hand of the modest old lady, who, with her eyes on the ground, was the center of observation, and the amused smile of the young girl red in the face and looked painfully embarrassed.

The old, sweet bastard Latin of the Spanish tongue is as superior to the Anglo-Saxon in begging as it is in lovemaking. It is very hard in any extremes of poverty or misery to offend, but it is remarkable that he has received a pretty strong, that free acquaintance to cold-shoulder the importunate, with the alacrative of an entire absence from town of the persuasive most interested in the jingle.—*London Society.*

Jacksonville, Fla., is paving its deeply sandy streets with wooden blocks, carved out by steam saw-mills right in town.

MISSING LINKS.

It is asserted that thirty languages are spoken by the learned residents of Boston.

The Empress Eugenie is said to be contemplating a tour through the United States, traveling incognito.

Prince Albert Victor, oldest son of the Prince of Wales, wears the tallest collars of any young man in England.

In Lacey, Ga., there is living a full-blooded negro who has a skin as white as that of the most immaculate Caucasian.

One of the finest specimens of the cork bark oak in California is growing in Visalia. It was planted about thirty years ago.

Col. Fred Grant's resemblance to his father increases with his years. He is said to resemble his father also in his fondness for smoking.

Even the ministers at San Louis Obispo, Cal., are going into the real-estate business, and they are usually successful in their speculations.

There are a thousand undertakers in New York, and only seven hundred butcher a week for them to bury—less than a corpse a week for each man in the trade.

New York contains 26,500 acres, 12,100 of which are on the island of Manhattan. This is about 41½ square miles. Brooklyn covers 15,337 acres, about 23 square miles.

The oldest son of the German Crown Prince is as strong, as good looking as Bismarck himself. He refuses even to drink champagne, and will drink only German wines.

Miss Florence Groff is the first American woman who has had the honor of being appointed a pupil of the School for Oriental Languages (Arabic and Persian) in Paris.

A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia's millionaire banker, has built a Greek temple of exquisitely carved white Italian marble to be used as a mausoleum. The floor is seven feet thick.

General Annenkoff, who is building the Russian Railroad in Bokhara, is a man of fifty-five years, full of vigor, energy, and hope. His wife is less than half his age, and is a very wealthy German lady.

A few days ago the historical works of the late M. Michelet, the French historian, were put up for sale at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris. They were finally knocked down to the historian's widow for the sum of $46,000.

Oscar Wilde's mother is in no immediate danger of the poor-house, as recently reported. She entertains freely at her London residence, and her latest work, "Irish Folk-lore and Fairies," will yield her $5,000 to $6,000.

John McCarty is the oldest bootblack in New York, having occupied a stand near the Astor House for twenty-eight years. He has over $20,000 in bank and a house and lot in Jersey, and is a shining example of the virtues of industry and economy.

M. Katkof editor of the Moscow *Gazette*, who rules Russia, Czar and all, receives but three a day and writes all the editorial matter that appears in his journal. Besides this, he reads all the newspapers and perhaps consumes much of the routine work of the office.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor, the eminent scientist and astronomer, is here after to be a citizen of Florida, having purchased a tract of land on Orange Lake. He says the lower atmosphere there is so clear and pure that constellations stand out in wonderful brilliancy.

The Rev. Jo. Cook proposes to start a journal which shall be "removed totally from the influences of money and popularity." The difficulty of running a newspaper on faith will be a little novel, if not unique. Subscribers will only be required to pay in their minds.

Mr. Charles H. Sprint of Baltimore, has in his possession a curious old copy of George Washington's will. It is printed on Jeweskrin in 1800, and consists of thirty odd clearly printed, but time-stained, pages. It makes very interesting reading and is a curious paper.

A deaf and dumb printing-office has been opened at Berlin for the purpose of instructing deaf mutes in the art preservative. It has taken the form of a private institution, where the boys will also be cared for in case of sickness and their general education looked after.

Joseph Rabbitt, a fireman at the Central House in St. Louis, has fallen heir to $5,000,000 by the death of his uncle, who named Joseph Rabbitt, at Mullingar, Ireland, as one of the species of Australian Rabbit whose rapid multiplication would be immensely popular in this country.

In Humboldt county, California, one man is employed exclusively in killing coyotes. The board of supervisors passed an ordinance to the effect that a coyote carcass, when properly presented to the justice of the peace, is worth $10 in county script. It is understood how often the same carcass can be presented for the justice's passes.

The most healthful temperature for the human body to live in, says a writer in the *Popular American*, is between 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The room must also be kept heated in a manner the breadraughts will be found. Especially beat the halls; it will not take so much coal, and will avoid the use of your heaters or stoves, and enable you to keep easy office.

An Indian child born recently in Big Valley Shasta county, California, is possessed of six well-formed toes on each foot and the same number of fingers on each hand, besides having both sides of its face covered with hair. The mother gave birth to a child about a year ago marked in a similar manner. But it sickened and died, and this last is in a fair way of taking the same road.

At Ausonia, Conn., a few days ago a clergyman married a couple and afterward discovered that the license had been issued in another town. In great perturbation over what he considered an illegal marriage, he hunted up the couple, who thought they were living in lawful wedlock, and insisted upon marrying them again in the proper town.

Another change in the tastes of the book loving public has been discovered by the acute English publishers. Instead of the dry character-picturing fiction, the age demands a more vigorous and more imaginative form of literature. The demand is for novels of incident, novels of the romantic school. There is a reaction against the realistic and bad chaos to a wide, fierce north Tibet, nine degrees west seven chains to a stake on the said north and south quarter line, thence south forty-two degrees west four and half chains to a stake, thence north Tibet, nine degrees west seven chains to a stake on the said north and south quarter line, thence south thirty-two, thence north sheep said quarter line, thence south forty-two degrees west to the place of beginning—containing four and fifty-hundredths acres of land, more or less, and the south-west quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two, town thirty-three north of range five west, all in the township of Evelina, Charlevoix county, Michigan; excepting and reserving therefrom, and to the said grantor, its successors and assigns, the right of water privilege, and the right of way for the purpose of taking water from the said premises, and the right of way for the purpose of taking water from the said premises, and the right of way for the purpose of taking water from the said premises

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

$1.50 PER YEAR.

Tennyson's Jubilee Ode.

Queen's "Carmen Saeculare:" Ode for the Jubilee of Queen V.

I.

Times the rose has flowered, times the golden harvest fall since Queen assumed the sceptre.

II.

Blessed for a kindliness shown in fable or history, loved as the Empress of India, loved as the Queen of Freedom, ruler where law is a worship, ruler with prosperous auguries dawn at last to the bounteous evening year of her jubilee.

III.

Glory of the lawless, of the despotic of the vulgar, or valorous, glorious, gentle, great, and good!

IV.

Queen loyally, all of you, your houses, illuminate your towns for a festival, each, not a multitude, each, to the heart of it, broken by no quarrel, at most a rose commemorative year of her jubilee.

V.

Queen true to womanhood and wife, the glories of her people shared with the sorrows of their

VI.

Queen not wanton in affluence, but rather to be bountiful, Queen poor to repair with your abundance the ruin of neighborhood health, Queen good to the hospital, Queen to be comforted, touched by the touch of sorrow, satisfied in the inner rejoicing of her jubilee.

VII.

Queen, if years are all in shadow, Queen Edward's fifty fortunate's fifty half forgotten.

VIII.

Queen, the patriot architect, Queen, the absolutely universal, made it really gorgeous, Queen Imperial, halfdate, Rich in symbol, in ornament, in ceremony, in pageantry, Queen! All the world loves a lover. Of this year of her jubilee.

IX.

Fifty years of ever-brightening commerce, fifty years of ever-heightening arts, fifty years of ever-widening empire!

X.

Queen, the mighty, the fortunate Queen, the rich in virtue, Queen, the best-manufacturer, Queen, the hardy, laborious, Patient children of Albion, Queen, Canada, Indian, Australian, African, Queen, the Queen of the harmony, All your voices in unison, Singing, "Hail to the glorious Golden year of her jubilee!"

XI.

Are there thunders meaning in the Are there spectres moving in the dark? Fear the Lord of Light to guide us Till the thunders pass, the spectre and the lights is where, and the day Dawns into the jubilee of the age.

EARTHQUAKES.

Queer Theories That Have Been Bedeviling Them by Superstitious People.

In the course of a lecture recently before the Bigakn Science society, of Tokio, on Earthquakes, Prof. Milne theories as to the cause phenomena into three kinds—quasi-scientific, and a former class he include ideas of the negro preacher after the late earthquake, that they occurred in consequence of the wickedness of the people. The Mussulmans in olden times ascribed the volcano eruptions to the workings, at the instigation of the devil. Earthquakes are the consequence of wickedness is a very common one. Earthquakes were felt in Japan, which were thought to be the cause, and in olden times people preached, during the shock, that if mankind would be good there would be no earthquakes. In 1786 the people were quite sure about a volcano looking exceedingly like an Indian wigwam. The disturbances were unknown in the days of the Mosaic dispensation, when the shaking of the tridents of the Impious feet with impatient rage on the guilty earth were for her behoof.

Earthquakes, which occasion the poet him to the mystic shakes to a creed. In Japan the insect cover and having eight legs great fish having a certain room which helped to keep him in. Scholls the animal was a snail, in India the world-bearer, in the Bolebea a world-hog, in North America a turtle, in Siberia there was a myth, with the great bones found in Siberia were the remains of a race that lived undergrowing, of which made the Kamchatka the land inhabited with a god. Tell the latter stopped to scratch his ear, their movements earthquakes. In Scandinavia Loki, having killed his brother, was bound in a hard, so that the poison should drop on his face, however, intercepted in a vessel, and it was only to go away to empty the few drops reached him and to writhe and shake the earth. The lecturer had no mean ridicule the fables of the south, but they would be worth knowing for purpose. As to quasi-scientific, these endeavored to earthquakes as parts of the operations of nature. It was, for instance, that they caused by the action of wind inside the earth. The Chinese philosophers said that Yang, the heat, entered the earth and to expand and shake the efforts to escape. Its effect more violent beneath the than in the plains, and therefore quakes in the north of China mountainous, were said violent beneath the mounts those in the south. It was that when the wind was strongly on the surface of the

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

Expensive Legislation

The JOURNAL May 5th called attention to the sluggish manner in which our legislature was serving the people, and the small amount of work accomplished at so great an expense. Since then the Detroit papers, following the suggestion of the JOURNAL, have been agitating the subject somewhat. Finally the Evening News reporter last week went throught the records in the auditor general's office and published the following result:

Legislatures come high, particularly when the session drags out toward the dog days. An inspection of the records of the auditor general's office shows the present session has already cost the state $100,000. As 200 laws have been framed, this makes an average cost of $500 per law. It is likely that the total cost to the state will reach $150,000 before members make it really gorgeous, some imperial habitude. Rich in symbol, in ornament, in ceremony, in pageantry. Queen! All the world loves a lover. Of this year of her jubilee.

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MICHIGAN MENTION.

Losses by forest fires in the upper peninsula have reached nearly $4,000,000, up to this date.

A 12-year-old Bay City girl named Grinnell jumped so hard one day last week that she died from internal injuries.

The six year old son of E. H. Foote, of Traverse City, was drowned last Wednesday by falling into the river accidently.

The state signal service office at Lansing will be made a full report ing station in the United States service after June 1.

The university engineering class leaves next week for a trip to Charlevoix, to take some practice in field work.—Evening News.

A fire last Friday at Lake Linden a village in the upper peninsula, destroyed nearly $2,000,000 of property, and left 300 families homeless.

Andrew Martin, of Chandler, Charlevoix county, killed a 400-pound bear recently while out hunting for his cows.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

Kalkaska has a box factory which will give employment to about fifteen hands. It is expected to have it in running order in about ninety days.

Elk Rapids and Charlevoix are to have a "sure enough" railroad in the near future and they are happy, as well they might be.—Leelanaw Enterprise.

Another boy and a hatchet removed one of Harry Somerville's eyes at Manistee, Monday. Both lads are six years old and learning something every day.

Grand Haven has two rival ball clubs, one called the Paris Greens and the other the Potato Bugs. It is needless to say the Paris Green club is a deadly enemy of the Potato Bugs.

The bill to prohibit the use of stoves in cars passed both houses and is now a law. This is an excellent measure and will help to decrease the chances of fire during railroad accidents.

President Cleveland has been invited to attend the semi-centennial anniversary of the Michigan university in June. A number of the leading college presidents are expected to be present, as well as other notables.

The steamer Faxton, of Traverse City arrived about 10 o'clock yesterday and unloaded some 200 barrels of flour. She also delivered a quantity at Thompson. The managers of that boat have fitted her up in good style, and just as soon as the railroad is completed to Charlevoix she will run regularly between that place and this.—Manistique Pioneer.

The Petoskey fish hatchery will send out a special car the latter part of this month with eight or nine million wall-eyed pike. They are especially adapted for and will be principally planted in the southern part of the state. The car will take the G. R. & I. from here to Sturgis; from there they will pass through Branch, Hillsdale, Jackson, Lenawee, and Washtenaw counties to Ypsilanti; planting in all the principal lakes and rivers in those counties.—Petoskey Democrat.

Mrs. Walter S. Meade, of Adrian, evidently has beaten the physicians. About a year ago she was taken ill and suffered excruciatingly for months. During the winter her numerous cure by faith was heralded over the country, and the physician laughed. They said the woman was suffering from an incurable disease, and that as soon as the excitement was past she would die. Mrs. Meade declared that her "God could save without excitement," and she continued to improve. Last Sunday week Mrs. Meade united with the Methodist church of Adrian, as well as ever, and still firmly of the opinion that faith cured her body.—Detroit Journal.

There is not an unmarried woman in Turkey who can both read and write the Turkish language, and there are but few men who are able to do so. It requires six years of hard study to acquire these accomplishments. When you hear of a Turk with the title bey prefixed to his name you may know that he is one of the few educated men in that country, as the title is only conferred upon those who can both read and write.

Hunting on Horseback.

A few days since in riding across the up-country, near the mountains, I started a jack-rabbit, and soon we were taking things as they came, through a last year's cornfield. I knew there was a small canyon ahead, and by a little maneuvering I brought the jack to my left and fired my right barrel, making the fur fly, and that was all, pace over the ground being too much for good shooting; but almost the moment I fired, and before I could lead the horse for the wounded jack, a large roadrunner, the finest I have ever seen, darted up, with the peculiar lurching leap directly under my horse's nose, who became as excited, not to speak of the rider, that she bolted ahead with such a rush that, in the confusion, I aimed and attempted to fire my left barrel without cocking, a difficult feat, and before I could correct the error my faithful mare had stopped on the edge of the little canyon, perhaps twenty-five feet deep, into which the magnificent bird plunged like an arrow, and was gone.

Shooting from horseback at full speed is, to my mind, a sport to be encouraged, combining more excitement and pleasure than anything I have seen yet in this country. Shooting jack-rabbits on foot is well enough, often giving plenty of amusement to the animals, and, again, being rather monotonous when they are plentiful; but to shoot a rabbit at full speed across country, letting your horse enter into the sport, and shouting or firing on the dead run, contains more of the elements of true sport than anything I have found in Southern California.—*San Francisco Call.*

Some Venerable Oaks.

During the past two months there have been a large number of oak trees felled in this city, as time has decayed them or they were in the way of public improvements, and some residents were impressed with the idea that the shade they gave to the premises by many was healthy, and for this cause were cut away.

These oaks were huge and venerable and constituted old landmarks, and it is said may date back from the forests by the early settlers—the Doggetts, Harts, Palmers, Hogans, Pointsette, Ferrises.

There were also some planted by present citizens in the early days of Jacksonville. In a few years' time there will be probably not one of these standing. With their departure the last vestige of anything of a rural character will go. They afforded splendid picnic facilities, they were pleasant retreats for children and adults, but their glory has departed—they have outlived their usefulness. The inexorable march of progress of the city compelled their removal. Their loss is felt, even if handsome cottages have sprung up in their places.—*Florida Herald.*

An Expensive Bit of Brag.

In a leading restaurant in St. Petersburg six officers of the Imperial Horse Guards sat recently, it is stated, drinking champagne. Not far from them sat an insignificant little man, with a shabby coat and an inkempt beard, and a glass of liquor in front of him. It was not long before he became aware that he was being ridiculed by the officers aforesaid. By-and-by, as they became more offensive in their remarks on his personal appearance, the cheapness of what he was drinking, etc., he called for the waiter and said: "Bring me six bottles of your best champagne." The waiter hesitated. "Did you not hear what I said?" asked the little man. The waiter brought the wine and six glasses. "Take these glasses away and fetch a basin—one as large as you can find." The waiter again hesitated, but obeyed instantly at the peremptory repetition of the order. "A piece of soap," was the next order. It was brought. "A towel." The waiter handed him one. "Now open the bottles." The waiter did so. The little man now filled the basin with the contents of the six bottles, rolled up his sleeves, washed himself in the costly fluid, wiped his hands, laid a 10 ruble note on the table, and, casting a look of withering contempt upon the officers, strutted out of the room.—*London Standard.*

In Washington territory the Indians have an ingenious scheme by which they kill a large number of deer with but very little trouble. Taking some old blankets they fasten them at short intervals upon the bushes, making a long line of bushes so covered. Then taking in a large area of timber, they gradually close in on the frightened deer. When the animals have reached the line of blankets they travel around in a circle like a whirlpool, refusing to pass the line of blankets. This enables the Indians to kill them as rapidly as they please.

Lord Lonsdale is writing an account of his experiences of America.

AYER'S PILLS. Sugar-Coated Cathartic

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia. —G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Dowsville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured. —Samuel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Dunlap, Durham, Me.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would nail a dead cat the disease became s worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored. —Theodore Koiner, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Portable Boiler

FOR SALE.

Twelve feet long, 24 feet shell, 4 feet wood; in perfect order, good and cheap. Address

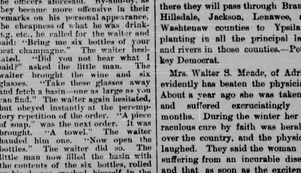
E. E. ALLEN,
Charlevoix, Mich.

200tf

New Spring Goods.

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S



Best Paint!

It is an established fact that the

Sherwin-Williams Paint

IS THE

CHEAPEST

And lasts the longest.

ST. LOUIS WHITE LEAD, BRUSHES, OILS, TURPS, VARNISHES.

JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 26, 1897.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. We need the cash now.

Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before six o'clock Wednesday evening each week, to avoid the hurry of publication day.

☞ We have just received a large invoice of Ironstone China Dishes, Glass ware, and Crockery.

WILL SEE & CO.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

☞ Come in and see our new stock of **Francis Folsom Cleveland** glassware. WILL SEE & CO.

Four Tin-types for fifty cents, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Local Notes and News.

Additional local on eighth page.

G. A. Cook received a new dray last Saturday.

Mrs. G. W. Miller returned from Chicago on the Lawrence last Friday.

Thomas J. Hill has moved his family to Frankfort; for the summer, at least.

The board of review are in session to-day and to-morrow at the village clerk's office.

Gus. Brown had his new house painted this week. Chas. Swallow did the work.

Chas. Graves has painted James Inwood's house; also G. W. Miller's store front this week.

The propeller Van Raalte came into the harbor Monday for slight repairs at Campbell's yard.

Jacob Keller, of East Jordan, brought five draft horses from Chicago last week by the Lawrence.

C. S. Brown, representing the Chicago Newspaper Union, made the JOURNAL a call last Saturday.

A. T. Washburne & Co. advertise a grand opening of summer goods, Friday, Saturday and Monday.

H. Lee Iddings returned Friday from his visit in southern Michigan accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Gale.

Miss Josie Litzan has been engaged to teach a two months term of school in district No. 2, in Bear Lake township.

The Lawrence Monday brought an hose cart with hose to the Pine Lake Lumber Company for protection against fire.

Tripp & Stevens have just received a new supply of the Peerless plow, and expects to hereafter be able to supply the demand.

A tea cent lunch will be served by the M. E. ladies in the Sentinel building on decoration day from 10 a. m. till night. Ice cream also on sale.

Henry Aldrich has accepted a position as book-keeper for F. S. Kildsan, a grocer of Cadillac, and has left the Faxton, and gone to that place.

The general association of Congregational churches of the state at its annual meeting in Lansing last week, moderator E. T. Waterman assistant moderator Gen. B. M. Cutcheon was moderator.

The Northern Michigan Line of propellors, Champlain and Lawrence, commenced this week to run on their schedule time. The Champlain will arrive from Chicago Thursday night and the Lawrence Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. C. M. Buzzell left on Monday for her home at Port Clinton, Ohio. She was accompanied by Miss Mable and Fred Green. Miss Mable goes with her to her home while Fred spends six weeks with relatives at Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cruickshank have the heartfelt sympathy of all, in the decease of Don, their only son, of thirteen months, who died last Friday morning. The funeral services were held Saturday afternoon at the home, which friends had endeavored to brighten by gifts of beautiful flowers. A few years ago these parents sustained a similar loss in the death of their son Lyle, a manly little boy of five, and now to be again thus bereft is indeed a sorrow.

The Van Raalte now on her route between Harbor Springs and Manistique, leaving Harbor Springs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock; returning, leaves Manistique Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock.

Jacob Weyburn has procured the necessary apparatus of C. N. Shaw, of Petoskey, for polishing lines collars and cuffs, and is now prepared to do first class work in that line. We have tried the work and know it to be equal to that done in Grand Rapids.

Hannah Lay & Co., have sold their large propeller City of Traverse to parties in the upper peninsula, and will be taken from the Chicago route, and put into the Lake Superior trade. Negotiations are also pending for the sale of the City of Grand Rapids, which will probably be consummated soon.

Printing both sides of the JOURNAL at home is not our choice but our necessity, and failure to receive our ready-print insides is one of the emergencies we must provide for in this way until regular trains on the D. C. & E. R. R. shall bring our paper promptly and regularly. We live in hope.

J. W. Barnes has obtained a contract to clear and fence four miles of railroad, leading south of the cattle guard that side of the depot. Contracts for clearing and fencing the entire distance from Mancelona to Petoskey have been taken up and the work will be pushed with at once. —Boyne Falls Gazette.

The propellor T. S. Faxton has been sold by Hannah Lay & Co., to the Mackinac Transportation Co., composed of the three railroad companies terminating at the straits, and was delivered Tuesday. She will run between Mackinaw City and St. Ignace in connection with the steamer Algomah. The purchase price of the Faxton was $13,000.

On our second page this week will be found a very interesting description of the origin, growth and present management of the government printing office, written by Mr. J. V. Johnson, formerly a democratic editor of this state, but now connected with that office. Mr. Johnson is an able writer, and we can rely on his observation and judgment when he mentions a fact or expresses an opinion.

Of the bell-ringers who are to be here June 7th, the Grand Haven Herald has the following: "Grand Haven has rarely been favored with more pleasurable, versatile, and highly gratifying entertainments than those given on Monday and Tuesday evening at the opera house by the Royce Swiss Bell ringers. Every feature of the profuse, recherche and unique program was of the most entertaining and pleasure inspiring character, and the performance throughout held the rapt interest of the large interest of the large and appreciative audience present. To make particular mention of all the specialties of this grand and varied entertainment worthy of such distinction would be to cover the entire program.

Memorial Services.

HEADQUARTERS
BAXTER POST NO. 119, G. A. R.,
Charlevoix, Mich., May 24, 1897.

(Circular No. 7.)

1. In accordance with a unanimous vote of Baxter Post, G. A. R., at its last meeting, all members of said post are hereby ordered to assemble at the Bridge Street House on Sunday, May 30, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. sharp, for the purpose of attending memorial services in a body at the M. E. church.

2. The committee on memorial services have perfected the arrangements for a proper observance of memorial day, and every old soldier and sailor of the late war, whether a member of our post or not, is cordially invited to join us at the opera house on next Monday at ten o'clock a. m., and aid in doing honor to the cause and to ourselves.

By order of E. H. GREEN,
C. B. GLASS, Commander.
Adjutant.

Ironton M. E. Charge.

There will be preaching at the Ironton M. E. church next Sunday morning and evening.

J. T. IDDINGS.

Evelina.

Seeding is almost done.

Potatoes planting is the order of the day.

W. H. Jarman was on the sick list last week.

Peter Tuttle was at Boyne City this week.

Our ferryman R. A. Miller finds lots to do these days.

Charles Bedwin contemplates starting up his store at Bedwin in a couple of weeks.

John Smith has returned from St. Ignace. He says that they did not feed him good.

Frank Cater, Jr., of Grand Rapids, but formerly of this place, returned last Saturday for a visit.

Mr. G. McDonald has thrown up his contract for 40 acres of land, which he made with Mr. Parker last fall.

Miss Jennie Denver, of Canada, is visiting her sister Mrs. G. McDorald, of Evelina. She expects to remain through the summer season.

A letter received from Geo. Jarman states that he and Bob Newson are at work in a tie camp in the upper peninsula, on the Minneapolis rail road. Bob has a job of cooking, and George is chore boy.

The following are the crew on the tug Bob Stevenson: Capt. A. H. Bennett, of Charlevoix, will ring the bells; Mr. Marshall of Traverse City, will handle the throttle, and John Stewart, of Ironton, fireman.

The Charlevoix teachers association met at Ironton last Friday evening, and Saturday forenoon. It was a grand success in every feature. The kindergarten work by Mrs. Pope, of Ironton, was well rendered. Also the select reading by Miss May Waterbury, of Charlevoix. The association then adjourned but expect to hold another session this fall. Six teachers from Boyne City, and five from Charlevoix were present.

Our highway commissioner Richard Williams, will soon commence work on the road running east from the Ironton ferry. This road is already cut out from the ferry to Sid. Smith's corners a distance of nearly five miles. If we are not misinformed this road will, after leaving Sid. Hayden's corners go east to the beach of Pine lake and then following the beach around to Advance, and to Boyne City When it is fully opened for travel this will be the most practicable route from Ironton to Advance and Boyne City. It is said through a very level tract of country, and entirely avoids the large hills which have so long been a terror to the traveling public east from Ironton.

May 24.

Wilson.

Fires have been raging recently but a delightful shower on Sunday last nearly quenched them.

Mr. I. Bartlett and sister, Mrs. Rogers, of East Jordan, called on Mr. and Mrs. Vance one day last week.

Miss Prudie Scofield spent a few days in Boyne last week, visiting relatives and old friends.

Mr. Frank Votruba, of Traverse City, was a guest of his sister, Mrs. D. Shepherd, on Sunday last.

Messrs. W. F. Empey and W. Palmiter were seen on our streets on Thursday last.

Mr. Jabez Bowen has been on the sick list, but is recovering. Dr. Foster was in attendance. Also, his grand-daughter, Stella Smith, has been quite ill, but is able to be around again.

We hear that Miss Lottie Moore, who has spent a winter on a sick-bed, and fears had been entertained as to her recovery, is now able to sit up, for which her many friends are thankful.

Mrs. Harp and children left for Lapeer county on Friday last, where they will visit relatives for a few days. Mr. Harp, of Wayne county, their new home, Mr. Harp started on Sunday, with team and buggy, to drive through.

M. E. Church.

Come to the Tuesday evening Bible reading, prepared to take part in the meeting.

Thursday evening prayer meeting as usual, led this week by F. J. Meech.

Sunday morning, theme "National Guards and Dangers." Sunday evening, theme "Quit you like men." Seats free. All invited.

W. H. MCCARTNEY.

WALL PAPER

GOOD-BYE SPRING.

Welcome Summer!

A. T. Washburne & Co.'s

Grand Opening for Summer

WILL OCCUR FRIDAY, SATURDAY, AND MONDAY,

May 27, 28, and 30,

At Which time we shall place on sale an elegant line of all the leading Summer Wash Goods and Fine Wool Suitings. We shall make a specialty of Ladies' Wraps, Jackets, and Shawls. In Shawls from the cheapest 90-cent Cashmere Fringe Scarf to the finest Silk and Wool.

A complete line of the latest styles in **PARASOLS** will be opened.

If you wish to choose a **CARPET**, now is the golden opportunity, as we shall show you from the cheapest 20-cent Ingrain to the finest Moquette.

Remember the days: FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, May 27, 28, and 30.

Yours truly,

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Elsworth.

We need rain very much, as everything is drying up.

The mosquitoes have come at last, in swarms.

Well, we feel that we are to have a railroad at last. Ellsworth has been honored by the presence of the surveyors for a week past. Last Saturday night their work was about four miles below us.

Last Friday Mr. Rose started for Bellaire with his steamboat, which now presents a very nice appearance, but he met with so much difficulty on the way down, on account of low water, that he has decided to abandon this lake and run the boat between Bellaire and Elk Rapids. We are sorry to lose the boat, but wish Mr. Rose success on the new route.

May 24th.

Congregational Church.

Rev. William Woodmansee, of Hudson, will conduct the service at the Congregational church Sunday morning. The union services in the evening, will be conducted by Rev. W. G. Clark.

Shipments.

May 19—Schr. J. H. Handy, 50 cedar posts, A. Boyle to Milwaukee.

20—Schr. Jas. Dowall, 120,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Sheboygan.

21—Schr. Sunnyside, 150,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Sheboygan.

22—Schr. Florence M. Smith, 2,400 posts, R. Tullock to Milwaukee.

23—Schr. Louie A. Barton, 200,000 feet hemlock lumber, Perkins & Co., to Milwaukee.

24—Schr. L. B. Shepard, 120,000 feet hardwood lumber, 3,500 cedar ties, Glenn & Porter to Chicago.

25—Prop. Mary Pringle, 150,000 feet hardwood lumber, Perkins & White to Detroit.

26—Schr. Adventure, 300,000 feet hardwood lumber, Perkins & White to Detroit.

28—Schr. Sam Gem, 80 cords wood, W. B. Sutton to Milwaukee.

29—Schr. Cascade, 120,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter to Chicago.

☞ Malarial poisons contain the germs of dangerous diseases. If these poisons accumulate in the system, Typhoid, Bilious, Intermittent or Chill Fever is sure to follow. Ayer's Ague Cure is a warranted specific for malaria.

Buy your Butter and Eggs at Emrey Brothers.

Every boat from Chicago brings New Goods for Emrey Brothers.

Good Timothy Hay at Emrey Brothers.

Emrey Bros. have some nice Potatoes for sale.

Try Emrey Bros, the cash dealers, for anything in the line of General Merchandise. They will save you money.

Evaporated Apples, splendid and cheap, at Emrey Brothers.

Buy your Flour and Feed of Emrey Brothers.

F. E. WOOD,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

THE GRAND RAPIDS
DAILY DEMOCRAT

Is the popular paper of Western Michigan. Contains the associated press dispatches. Sent post paid at

50 CENTS A MONTH!

Only eleven and one-half cts. a week.

Try it.

ADVERTISERS can find out where to advertise any thing they want in this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

THIS PAPER is on file in the Philadelphia Office of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

From the Baltimore Argus.

Patent Poetry.

[The poems printed from time to time under patent rights, manufactured on the Amazy Poetry machine, double-back action, self-feeding machine, and warranted all wool and a yard wide, and not to warp under a pressure of one ton; 2½ square in the center. All infringements will be vigorously prosecuted.]

THE REPUTATION OF THE DEAD.

Time Dulces et dons Ferentes!—Latin Proverb.

Beware of Dulce! You don't know whose friend he is.—Free Translation.

I had a dream the other night,
When everything else was still;
I dreamed I saw the delegates
Came trooping up for Hill.
From East and West and south and North
The throng together ran,
I heard them whispering as they came
That David was the man!

In crowded hacks they came near mash
Down burning gullets flowed:
In fire banks the faces red
With pain or joy glowed.
But as they drank, and played, and talked,
Through plot, and trade, and plan,
The thought was ever uppermost
That David was the man.

The clubs marched proudly up and down,
Along each crowded street;
The bands their steps keep together kept,
From dry goods box each orator
On others hid the sun,
And told the wild, barnacing mob,
That David was the man.

I must have turned upon my back—
I've heard some people say,
Tall dreams of perfect joy
To nightmares changed that way,
But round the hotel corridors,
My course I then begun,
Thinking that there, as everywhere,
Great David was the man.

But lo! grave men paced to and fro,
And anxious deep were held,
And in every cloud and mack's thrill
Were both alike dispelled,
And on their faces, keen and cold,
I strove to closely scan,
An awful dread my soul o'er spread,
That Hill was not the man!

The morning dawned: convention met,
The issues plain were made;
Of the three parties, the caucuses, the gangs,
Their strongest could had played,
Calm wisdom's voice alone was heard,
I held my breath a span,
Then, as she spoke, I shuddering, woke,
For Cleveland was the man!

Our Natural Resources.

The following from the East Jordan Enterprise will apply to numerous sections of this county, and commend it to the careful consideration of our readers:

It is no uncommon thing to go on our streets and hear some disgusted specimen of humanity cursing the day he came to northern Michigan, just as though northern Michigan was to blame for his failure in life. The trouble is not with the geographical location of the man, it is with the man himself; had he been accidentally located among the rich and fertile plains of a more tropical climate, his natural indolence inactivity and lack of accumulative judgment would naturally lead to the same disposition on his part, to grow at nature and curse the climate.

Northern Michigan presents a favorable field for the industrious to settle, and in all northern Michigan we know of no more favorable point than Charlevoix county. The climate is healthful and invigorating. Fevers and ague are diseases almost unknown; the region is well watered and net-work of small rivers, lakes and springs; the soil is generally adapted to agricultural purposes. Good land is yearly increasing in value. It is at present more than pay for the cost of land. Fuel and building material is cheap and abundant.

There is any amount of good timber land that remains unentered. It can be bought very cheap, from first on resident owners for $1.25 per acre, not speculative purposes, some of which will range from $10.00 per acre, according to location.

The rapid development of this region insures its continued prosperity and steady appreciation in value. No better investment can be made by out-of-doors in the United States than is to be found in Charlevoix county. All it wants is proper development. The fault is not in the climate nor soil; it is in the man, and the class of men who are inclined to curse the country, should learn to curse themselves and not the country.

An experiment of working women's wages which was begun in New York four years ago, has succeeded beyond the expectations of its promoters. In the parent society during the last year there has been an average attendance of 106 members. They rent rooms in the central part of the city. With dues amounting to but one dollar a month, and some extra fees for the payment of teachers, they enjoy privileges which were formerly out of their reach as individuals. Among the institutions which have been established to their advantage by the parent club are many branches that have sprung up in New York and vicinity, including typewriting, music and drawing.

[illegible] million pounds of spanish [illegible] were made in this country [illegible]

THE CHARITY ... RNAL.

$1.50 PER YEAR.

Tennyson's Jubilee

Sweet charmer Secretary
Queen of the Jubilee of Queen

I.

Since the rose has flowered
Since the golden harvest
Queen has seasoned all
Queen.

II.

Sweetheart for a blushing
Queen in fable or history,
Queen, and Empress of India
Queen! do long with a diadem
Queen! wear by a wortbler,
Queen! with prosperous auspices
Queen! Queen! Queen! Queen!
Queen! year of her jubilee

III.

Queen of the ladies, of the d
Queen! the vulgar, or valing
Queen, gentle, great, al-
Queen!

IV.

Queen loyally, all of you,
Queen! Queen! Queen! Queen!
Queen! lower to a festival
Queen! each let a multitude
Queen! touch, to the heart of
Queen! voice of allegiance,
Queen! great ceremonial
Queen! year of her jubilee.

V.

Queen to womanhood

VI.

Queen the glories of her pe
Queen! With the sorrows of
Queen!

VI.

Queen! at wanton in affluence
Queen! not now to be boundlessly
Queen! Queen! Queen! Queen!
Queen! Queen! Queen! Queen!
Queen! good to the hospita
Queen! may be comforted,
Queen! may be banqueted,
Queen! Queen! in his heart
Queen! year of her jubilee.

VII.

Queen! are all in the
Queen! Queen! Queen! Queen!
Queen! Queen's fifty half fo
Queen!

VIII.

Queen the patriot architect,
Queen! Queen! Queen! memorial,
Queen! is really gorgeous,
Queen! Queen! Queen! Queen!
Queen! Queen! Queen! Queen!
Queen! Which may speak to the cen
Queen! of the centuries after us,
Queen! Of this year of her jubilee.

IX.

Queen! fifty years of ever-broadening c
Queen! fifty years of ever-brightening
Queen! fifty years of ever-blessing on

X.

Queen! You, the mighty, the fortun
Queen! You, the land-aristocracy,
Queen! You, the land-manufacturer,
Queen! You, the Queen's Queen,
Queen! Patient children, Britishes,
Queen! You, Canadian, Indian,
Queen! Australian, African,
Queen! All your hearts be in harmony
Queen! All your voices in unison,
Queen! Queen! Queen! Queen!
Queen! Queen! Queen! Queen!
Queen! Queen! Queen! Queen!

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 203. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1887. $1.50 PER YEAR.

Tennyson's Jubilee

Poem, Carmen Saeculare of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

I.

Time the rose has flower
Time the golden harvest
Queen of Queens, hail a thousand
times!

II.

I believed for a blindness
in fabric or history,
Queen, and Empress of Ind
ow'd no long with a died
Queen when by a worthier,
Queen with prosperous auspices
Queen, and Empress of Ind
ewing year of her jubilee

III.

Queen in the larkiest, of the
ge of the vulgar, or vain
Queen, noble, great, at
ge

IV.

Queen loyally, all of you
Queen, and Empress of Ind
ter power for a blessing
each let a multitude
back, to the heart of
voice of allegiance,
great ceremonial
gear of her jubilee.

V.

true to womanhood
the glories of her p
with the sorrows of

VI.

great nation in affluence
now to be beautiful
Queen, and Empress
people's heart
good to the hospit
may be comforted,
may be banqueted,
joy in his heart
of her jubilee.

VII.

Queen are all in sh
Queen Victoria's
Queen's fifty half

VIII.

Queen, the patriot architect,
Queen of a daily mon-arch,
palace is really gorgeous,
Queen, the Queen of Ind
ich is symbol, in ornament
which may speak to the cen
the centuries after us,
Of this year of her jubilee.

IX.

Fifty years of ever-broadening
Fifty years of ever-brightening
Fifty years of ever-widening em

X.

You, the mighty, the fortu
You, the well-territorial,
You, the lord-manufacturer
You, the merchant-king,
Patient children of Albion,
You, Canadian, Indian,
Australian, African,
All your hearts be in harmo
All your voices in unison,
Singing, "Hail to the glorious
Golden year of her jubilee!"

XI.

Are there thunders meaning in
Are there whispers moving still
From the Lord of Lord, to the
To the thunders pass the spee
And the light is victor, and the
Dawns into the jubilee of the a

EARTHQUAKE

Queer Theories That Have Been Forming Them by Super-stitious People.

In the course of a lecture recently before the Elgin Science society, of Toronto, on earthquakes, Prof. Miln said: Among the ancients earthquakes were held to be the result of the president of the world and said: "Mr. ——, if you want to sign this contract you can do it, but I never will." When asked why, he replied: "It is written in aniline ink, which fades, and long before the expiration of this contract this document will be entirely faded and practically worthless." The result was the return of the contract, with a request that hereafter all important documents, the preservation of which is desirable, should be written in ink that would not fade.

During Czar Peter's term as president one of his cabinet officers discovered that the records of an important branch of one of the departments had been for two years written in purple ink. It had at once based an order forbidding its use in the department, purchased a new set of books into which two years' records were copied, and thus saved what in a few years would otherwise have been lost. It is one of the problems of chemistry to find something which will make permanent the beautiful aniline colors, but thus far all efforts have failed.

It is growing more and more the custom to have deeds, contracts, and valuable documents printed on a type-writer in aniline ink. This is a great mistake, because in a few years they are sure to be obliterated.—*American Grocer.*

Theodore Tilton to Be Married.

The report that Theodore Tilton is coming back from Europe seems to be well founded. He has lived in Paris for eight or ten years. It is said that there is a woman in the case. She is Mrs. Louise Curtis Bullard, who inherited a fortune from the family proprietary medicine known as Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup. She was an extremely fascinating woman, of high position in New York City society, with whom Mr. Tilton became infatuated, and whom he followed abroad, where she has been living for years. It is said that he has been so poor at times on account of his Bohemianism that he has been obliged to draw upon Mrs. Bullard's purse for subsistence, and now that she has returned to New York he is coming back in her train.—*New York Letter.*

It is estimated that foreigners own not 25,000,000 acres of land in this country.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 26, 1887.

Additional Local.

Teacher's Institute.

The state teachers' institute for Charlevoix county will be held at Boyne City, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, June 6, and closing at 4 p. m., Friday, June 10. Mr. R. L. Corbett, Boyne City, local committee.

The value of the instruction received at these Institutes is being very generally recognized by teachers and school officers. As a rule, it has been the experience of county examiners and other examining officers, that the most successful teachers are those who have availed themselves of the normal instruction offered by these local institutes.

The daily sessions of the institutes for this year will, as heretofore, be devoted exclusively to topics of special interest to teachers, presented by persons of extended practical experience as teachers, and who have made a special study of institute work. The evening lectures will be of a popular character.

The institute law allows teachers, whose schools are in session at the time appointed for the county institute, half under the direction of the state superintendent, to close their schools during the continuance of such institute without forfeiting their wages for as many half days as they are in attendance at the institute. This provision of law, and the fact that there will be no tuition or enrollment fee exacted, should insure the attendance of every teacher in the county who possesses the true professional spirit.

Full particulars in regard to board, etc., may be obtained upon application to the local committee.

JOSEPH ESTABROOK,
Supt. of Public Instruction.
Dept. of Public Instruction.
Lansing, Mich., 1887.

Aniline Ink.

I was chatting the other day with the vice-president of one of the trunk lines of railway when a messenger entered with an important contract, having twenty-one years to run. It was a traffic agreement with a competing line, and was a very valuable document. It happened to be written with a typewriter using aniline ink. Upon seeing this he positively refused to sign the paper. He then took the contract to the president of the road and said: "Mr. ——, if you want to sign this contract you can do it, but I never will." When asked why, he replied: "It is written in aniline ink, which fades, and long before the expiration of this contract this document will be entirely faded and practically worthless." The result was the return of the contract, with a request that hereafter all important documents, the preservation of which is desirable, should be written in ink that would not fade.

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Papier Mache.

"A dollar you can't tell me what that match-box is made of," said Dick, handing the object to his friend, Harry Dolt.

"Don't bet, in the first place," replied Harry, "and don't care in the second. Stone all a man wants to know is if it'll hold matches and isn't too big for his pocket."

"Never saw such a fellow as you in my life. I'm sure that if the last judgment was announced on good authority for noon, sharp, tomorrow, you'd take it as a matter of course."

"Why not? When I run up against the inevitable I try to manage things so as not to get concussion of the brain. Is there anything so startling as your supposed announcement in that match-box?"

"Did you ever see a piece of polished ebony as light as that?"

"Polished pancakes! It's nothing but papier mache. Any child can tell that."

"Perhaps so. But, admitting the fact, there is a child of almost six-and-twenty solid winters in front of me who can't tell how papier mache is made"

"I'm very much given to minding my own business, and the making of papier mache is no part of it. But I think it is open question whether you could accurately describe the process yourself. By the way, why does it interest you?"

"I have the prosperity of Pittsburgh at heart. Some people seem to think that all we can or ought to do here is to make iron, steel and glass. Now, with our splendid advantages in point of fuel, I think Pittsburgh would be a first-class place for the manufacture of paper car wheels."

"That's quite another matter. Now, I'm resolved to listen. But you want to I love brevity."

"Well, cotton forms the basis of the paper used. The sheets are pasted together with destrine until the mass is thick enough to go under the hydraulic press. There they are squeezed into any desired form, which, when dry, is as hard as and a good deal lighter, bulk for bulk, than any wood."

"Brief enough; go on!"

"This product is peerless, fiberless, sapless, and knotless. It is subjected for twenty-four hours to a high drying heat. Then it can be worked with any kind of tool. The varnishing of it is a mere detail."

"It is from this substance that are manufactured all those bracelets of large black beads studded with Scotch imitation diamonds, all those necklaces, pins, clasps, and trinkets of all sorts that are taken for pitch coal or some precious wood. Again, those handsome bracelets, composed of semi-lucid and opaline globules, that seem to have been cut out of a stone formed by concentric layers, like certain precious stones, are merely of papier mache, cemented with white varnish and coated with the same. So, too, those beautiful macrocus, painted, and gilded trays, round tables, and caskets that are known as Japanese work are merely of papier mache. The Japanese know but one kind of gilding, while we have two—the dull and the brilliant. We have, likewise, a liquid more taken from the scales of the whitefish that will imitate the white enamel and contain transparent pearls. The sauce is solidly inlaid by means of the hydraulic press, and finally the surface is finished with pumice stone to make it perfectly even, and covered with a colorless varnish of the first quality."

"Well, that was worth listening to, for, if I were as much interested in all this kind of stuff as you are I think I'd try and invent something myself."

"Too many patent sharpe around. Wouldn't pay. More fun in letting other fellows do that."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

The Barbers of Persia.

A Persian barber works in a style that is very different from that of contorial practitioners in this country. A typical shop, described by a traveler, was a square room with one side open on the street. In the center was a tiny bed of flowers sunk in the floor, from the middle of which rose an octagonal stone column a yard high. The capital of the column formed a receptacle for the water in which the barber dipped his hand as he shaved his customer's scalp—in Persia they do not lather. On the eastern platform outside the shop sat a burly man whose long beard was being died an orange color. It was full of yellow and (the henna is a paste) and bound up with cabbage leaves to prevent too rapid evaporation. The shop was very clean. On two recesses were displayed four vases filled with flowers, and the implements of the barber's art—razors, razors, lancets, handmirrors, large pincers to extract teeth, bandages to sutorize the arteries in amputating limbs, strong combs, but not a hair brush, for that implement is never used by Persians. From the barber's girdle hung a small copper water bottle, his strop, and a pouch to hold his instruments. In his bosom was a small mirror, the presentation of which to his customer is a sign that the job is finished and that the barber waits for his pay. The barber shaves the heads of his customers, dyes their beards, pulls their teeth, cups and bleeds them when ailing, sets their broken bones, and shampoos their bodies.

There is a "Home for Intemperate Women" in Boston, which has forty-one inmates.

How His Hair Became White.

"Young man to have white hair? Yes, that's so. I'm just turning forty, which is too young to have it so naturally. How did it happen? Well, I don't mind telling you, although the experience was a painful one to me and always makes me shudder when I think of it.

"I was in Boston when I was a young man—that was about twenty—and I wanted to call upon a friend of mine who had an office in one of the Washington street blocks. It was about six stories high, and I found that the room I had to visit was in the fourth story.

"I stepped into the elevator, which, by the way, was not provided with so many improvements and safeguards as at present. A gentleman got on to go up and I followed him. He dexterously started the thing and soon stopped it one story higher and stepped out, leaving me all alone.

"I gave a slight pull. It did not stop. I pulled again still harder, but the speed only seemed to increase. I was now just past the fourth floor and rapidly nearing the fifth. I pulled again, but still the thing kept on.

"I could hear the terrific rumbling of the machinery overhead. Would the thing ever stop, I thought, or was I to be hurled to death or crushed to nothing by the deadly cogs overhead?

"Past the sixth floor I went, and it commenced to grow darker. The machinery sounded louder, and I could almost see it from the light that struggled through the dingy loft window. I tried to cry out, but my voice failed me.

"I determined to make one more effort, and accordingly reached out in the dark. I encountered a wire, and yanked it with force enough, it would seem, to break it. Still upwards I groped further, and found another, and this time with both hands I pulled for dear life.

"Thank heaven, the elevator ceased its upward motion, and slowly descended. As it moved down into the light I saw that I had hold of another wire, which I had overlooked before. I let the elevator run until the lower floor was reached, forgetting all else in my desire to get into the air.

"As I stepped off a small boy, who had seen me go up, looked at me in astonishment and exclaimed:

"'Say, mister, are you the same man that went up a few minutes ago?'

"I thought it must have been a half hour, but answered, 'Yes.'

"'Did you go up to buy a wig?' he asked.

"'No,' said I, 'why?'

"'Cause yer had black hair when yer started, and now it's white.'

"I rushed to a convenient glass and grabbed my hat from my head. The boy was right, gentlemen; my hair was as white as you see it now, turned from jet black in the two short minutes I was in the elevator.

"Fact, gentlemen, fact. My parents did not live long after I left home, and I had to show several birthmarks before I could convince them that I was their son. Fact, gentlemen."

And the gentlemen looked at him, wondering whether he was a liar or a very unfortunate man.—*Boston Globe.*

A Monkey.

A writer in one of our journals tells an amusing little story which ought to be a warning to anyone who indulges in a little slang sometimes, though I am of course quite certain that none of my readers come under such a category, still I will go on with my recital.

It appears that three of the newspapers collaborated in a little comedy. The beginning of the joke was that one journal of sporting tendencies announcing the fact that the Duke of Westminster had just presented a £500 check to the Chester infirmary, used the words, "a monkey" to describe the gift. This, I believe, is the sporting phrase for £500. In due course a very proper and serious paper, whose editor is proximately unacquainted with slang, copied the paragraph, and taking the "monkey" in its most literal sense, commented on the curious present, but added the editorial supposition that the monkey was intended as food for the sick children to play with. And now a comic paper—a really bona fide comic paper—takes the paragraph from the religious paper, as serious, and enlarges upon it. We may soon hear, it says, that the Prince of Wales has sent an African elephant to Guy's, or that Sir Henry Irving has made a cage of white mice upon the London hospital, and given a performing donkey to the Royal Infirmary. Readers who, like me, are painfully conscious of a defective sense of humor, and who have wondered all their lives hear the world's jokes were made, may be consoled with the new experiment. If the writer of the original paragraph in the sporting paper referred to had seen the transmogrifications his item has undergone he will be as much surprised as amused at the climax.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Bob Ingersoll will have to look out or he will be accused of producing pipe fillings and rubbery. Bob says: "No American can be truly happy unless he spends each year a little more than his income."

Dakota Barking.

I ran across a New York man the other day who is largely interested in the banking business of Dakota. The conversation drifted into a discussion of the character of the people out there. "They may be rough in their manners," said he, "and uncouth in their ways, but they stand by a man when he is in trouble and they never forget their friends. I had an opportunity," he went on, "to test this fact not many years ago. The bank of the town where I was staying found itself greatly embarrassed one fine day by the failure of its principal correspondent in the Territory. This fact became known late in the afternoon of the day that the news of the failure reached the town. A run on the bank the following morning was inevitable. To meet it there was but $6,000 in the vaults. The remainder of the assets could not be immediately turned into ready cash. The President of the bank was at his wits' end. He didn't know what to do. Morning came and he decided to close the bank. He was about to give the necessary orders when in walked a committee of the leading merchants of the place. They asked for an explanation of the situation. It was given to them and likewise an opportunity to look at the books.

A short examination sufficed to show that the bank was only temporarily embarrassed. They said to the President:

"You open the doors at 10 o'clock as usual and pay the depositors. We'll see you through this thing."

"What do you mean? Are you going to do it?" said the President; "I have but $6,000 here and there are at least $20,000 in deposits and the run on the bank is clamoring on the sidewalk now."

"Never you mind," said the bank and go ahead," said the committee, "and we will see you through."

Well, the bank was opened, and in rushed the depositors, and out went the money. The pile of greenbacks on the cashier's desk grew smaller and smaller, and the crowd of depositors continued to increase with every minute.

Still the paying at the teller's window went on. On the sidewalk the people who had drawn their money were met by some of the merchants who had promised to see the bank through.

"What are you going to do with your money?" they would ask.

"I don't know," came the answer.

"Suppose you leave it with us? You know our house, and you know we are responsible. We will give you a note and so much interest."

To the farmers (for the majority of the depositors were farmers) the money in their pockets where it drew no interest was of little use. They preferred, of course, the notes, and were without difficulty persuaded to part with their money.

As soon as they had received the money the merchants would deposit it in the bank. The same money was paid over to another depositor, and then offered in the course of the day, and when the bank closed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon it had in its vaults as much money as it had started with in the morning, and with $6,000 it had paid over $20,000 of deposits. The promptness with which it met the demands of depositors stuck the bank, and the next morning there was not the slightest indication of a run. "This is an absolutely true story," said my informant, "because I know it I was myself the President of that bank. Now, can you match that by anything in the East?"—*Washington Post.*

As Old Campaigner's Experience.

The command to which I belonged in our Mormon campaign was conveying live stock sufficient for the army by route of Salt Lake. We had 20,000 sheep, 2,000 cattle, and 500 mules. Near Denver we came upon a natural soda fountain bursting out of the side of a mountain! The place was a great resort for the Indians, and especially elk. It was the 11th day of May, 1857, and our cavalry escort detached a dozen check to the Chester infirmary, used the words, "a monkey" to describe the gift. This, I believe, is the sporting phrase for £500. In due course a very proper and serious paper, whose editor is proximately unacquainted with slang, copied the paragraph, and taking the "monkey" in its most literal sense, commented on the curious present, but added the editorial supposition that the monkey was intended as food for the sick children to play with. And now a comic paper—a really bona fide comic paper—takes the paragraph from the religious paper, as serious, and enlarges upon it. We may soon hear, it says, that the Prince of Wales has sent an African elephant to Guy's, or that Sir Henry Irving has made a cage of white mice upon the London hospital, and given a performing donkey to the Royal Infirmary. Readers who, like me, are painfully conscious of a defective sense of humor, and who have wondered all their lives hear the world's jokes were made, may be consoled with the new experiment. If the writer of the original paragraph in the sporting paper referred to had seen the transmogrifications his item has undergone he will be as much surprised as amused at the climax.—*Leeds Mercury.*

A New Yorker has invented a musical toy in the shape of a champagne bottle laterally divided, and on the inside of the section is a violin and strings, on which music can be discovered.

Rough Work in the Army.

I served through the war in the 5th Ohio cavalry, beginning at Shiloh and ending my service with the march to the sea, says a writer in the *Scientific American.* We were an active regiment, always at the front and therefore remarkably unincumbered with tents or comforts. We were exposed to all weathers and all seasons. Many a time we were rained on for a week or more. When the rain came out the next week or the week after, it dried up. Many a time, long after dark, after a march in rain and mud all day, we have been filed into miry woods, where we slept in the rain, with the running water washing between us and our blankets. I have seen men wake in the morning with their hair frozen in mud. But none of us caught cold. We swam the Tennessee river after midnight, when the mercury was at zero, and among floating ice, and came out with our clothes, in cake armpits, frozen stiff as sheet iron, and then marched till morning. In the cold winter of 1863-64 we were in the mountainous country of East Tennessee, where it was as cold as Ohio. We were there from November until March, without any tents or shelter of any kind, moving every day and sleeping in a different place every night, and only describe the pen by below zero.

I have, with my comrades, ridden upon the skirmish line when I would not lift a cartridge out of my box nor even pick up a carbine cap. I have been on night picket, mounted, when the pickets had to be relieved every fifteen minutes, because they had longer the men could not load and fire. But we never caught the slightest cold, nor were even the worse for the exposure to wet see a soldier with a cold.

But I did catch one cold in the army and I never had such a one before or since. It came from excessive comfort, or what second comfort to us. We were at Camp Davies, Miss., the southern outpost of the great fortress of Corinth. Having been there some months we began to build neat log cabins, with openings for doors and windows—no glass or doors of course.

One of our mess being a young bricklayer we thought to surpass our neighbors in style and comfort, and we sent for brick, and he built a large fireplace and fireplace, and we built a good fire. That settled us. Four of us had to go to the hospital with tremendous colds on our chests and in our heads. We never had such colds in our lives. This was about the middle of our three years' service, and before and after that I never saw an exposed soldier with a cold. (Of course a few days after our cabins were finished we got marching orders.) I believe all old soldiers will bear me out that in any exposure, even, as we did, that in recent years, I never saw an Indian with a cold, though they stand more exposure than any cattle do. I worked not rooms that give us colds. It a person would sleep in a room full to spring, exposed to the weather of a severe winter, he would never take either a cold, pleurisy, or pneumonia, and would be absolutely free from them. But when you are in Rome you must do as Romans do, and take warm rooms and colds.

Language of the Commercial World.

A German contemporary wonders why the English commercial world is so barbarous a phrase as "per annum." The practical Teutonic mind observes, are crying out for the banishment of the Latin language from the schools to which they send their sons for a mercantile education; nevertheless they incessantly employ a little smattering Latin in their own daily counting-house language. A correspondent of the same journal reports that the German man of business is equally service to the traditional Latinisms of the shop and the exchange. Way, for instance, does he always write per April 1? when he means on the 1st of April, or for the first of April? His Latin is incorrect, moreover. The proposition has not the force of 'on' or 'for.' He ought to write pro instead of per. A third person has intervened in the controversy, who asserts that the technical language of accountants and bookkeepers—though they are not aware of it—is not Latin, but Italian. The Italians have only the one preposition per to do the duty belonging to the two Latin prepositions per and pro. The use of so many Italian words and phrases in the bookkeeping of other European peoples, and now in that of Americanized John Bull, is a survival of the epoch in which the Italians were the foremost commercial people in the world. "Per cent," "per annum," as well as "per cent," have got into the talk of men who change, not from the classical Latin, but from the mercantile Italian. The delusion that we owe these numerous terms to the Latin led our English bookkeepers, at some time or other, to substitute 'per annum' for 'per annum,' which was the correct and older phrase. We owe our use of this phraseology to a period in which Lombard street."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Mrs. Laura C. Holloway, of Brooklyn, according to the New York *World* is to be associated with Miss Rose Cleveland in her editorial labor.

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CHURCHES.

CHRIST CHURCH MISSION.—Episcopal services every Sunday morning at 10.30 a. m., every Sunday, at residence of W. F. Bennett, Boyne City. Sunday school at 3 p. m. W. F. Brown, warden.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7.30. All meetings held at Green's Hall. A. T. Wateman, Co. 's store. W. G. Clark, pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m., and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. A. T. Wateman, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. W. H. McCartney, pastor.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 302, meet every Monday evening in their hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 203, meets every Thursday evening at Round Lake.

K. O. T. M.—Beacon Tent No. 138, meets second and fourth Saturday evenings in Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. G. T.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 407, meet every Monday evening at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Boyne City Lodge No. 309, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

F. & A. M.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets Thursday evenings on or before full moon, at their hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

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The SUBURBAN MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale.

WILL H. FRANCIS,
Furniture and Jobbing Shop.
—Will also do—
CONTRACTING AND BUILDING,
in Charlevoix and summer resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of Hand and Foot power machinery for turning Wood.
Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,
ON SHORT NOTICE.
Shop on South Terrace, Opposite Harris Jordan's residence.

Political Notes and News.

Two columns on the inside of the JOURNAL this week is of interest to women.

Os the inside of this paper appears the ceremonies at the unveiling of the Garfield statue at Washington, containing President Cleveland's address of acceptance.

SOME 9,000 immigrants landed in New York harbor in one day, week before last. According to the statistics of the immigration commissioner, it is shown that the arrivals at that port last year were 200,887.

IGNORANCE is no less destructive of profit in farming than in any other occupation. The successful farmer is he, who keeps abreast with improved systems, and applies thought and common sense to his business.

NOTHING but his death or declination to run can stem the tide for Cleveland's nomination for a second term. His popularity with the great masses of the people continues to grow. His administration is superb, and in the canvass next year Cleveland will be invincible.—Big Rapids Herald.

The Kent county equal suffrage association held another meeting Wednesday, and one good sister read an original poem of six stanzas, after which President Doe delivered an eloquent address, animadverting upon the obtuseness of the average Lansing correspondent, and scoring the legislature in a mild grandmotherly way. Two great horrid men were mixed up in the meeting, but they were so largely in the minority that they didn't peep. The séance closed with three signs for political disenfranchisement.—Evening Journal.

Two weeks ago we mentioned the great cattle show held in New York May 10th to 14th, and especially of the Holstein cows. As the result of this contest, we give the following from the New York World: "The sweepstakes prize of $150 for the best milch cow of any breed—the one producing the largest quantity of milk during the twenty-four consecutive hours of the exhibition—was awarded to Lady Fay, a Holstein cow, eight years old, owned by Messrs. Smith, Parnell & Lamb, of Syracuse, N. Y. Lady Fay had 65 pounds and 12 ounces of milk to her credit. The Holsteins have the phlegmatic, easygoing qualities incident to their Dutch origin. They are steady citizens, honest and good tempered, contented to take things as they come, and they fed as well, slept as well and performed the duties required of them as well in Madison Square Garden as at their comfortable homes. Our breeders and dairymen will learn how necessary it is to study the nature of their cattle and to take into consideration their peculiarities of construction."

"No less than 11,899 pensions were issued during the month of April—the largest number of any month in American history. This, twenty-two years after the close of the war, continues food for serious thought."—Adrian Times. Well, we should say it does. But what might be "serious thought" for the Times and other republican organs, may not be as serious to democrats and old soldiers. Is there anything very alarming about it? Is it food for serious thought to reflect that during the last presidential campaign, the standing argument of republican orators, and of republican newspapers, was that the continued care of our volunteer soldiers depended on their being in power of the republican party, and only party to which the soldiers' interest could be entrusted? Is it matter for serious thought" that the democratic administration is proving these assertions false? Is it food for sad cogitation, to know that the soldier is receiving more prompt attention than in past year, when indifference on the part of a republican commissioner forced thousands to make special application to congress, to get their rights? Is it beginning to sorrowfully dawn on the republican mind, that they lied to soldiers about what democrats would do for old soldiers? The Times must feel either that the republican party didn't do its duty in administering the pension laws, or else the present administration is too lax, and not using care enough in allowing claims. Which is it, neighbor? Do you think too many old soldiers are being pensioned? Please say just what you mean. If President Cleveland had not manfully come to the rescue of all worthy soldiers, and vetoed that stinging insult to them, known as the pauper pension bill, would not there have been more food for very "serious thought?"—Mason Democrat.

Saving Better Than Striking.

A time will come, it is to be hoped, when labor societies will consider themselves under obligation, not alone to maintain the rate of wages, but to see that when earned those wages are rationally and usefully employed. Hitherto there has been too much question of what men should receive for their labor, and too little question of how they should expend their earnings. Workingmen insist that the payment of the public ought to be with them in their struggles to improve their situation. They do not reflect that to deserve this complete sympathy they should be bent on them to show that they do not waste their earnings. If a man earns $1,000 a year and chooses to spend a fourth of his income in superfluities, and moreover, in mischievous superfluities, such as drink, he cannot make much of a showing in complaining of his poverty. It is alleged that the drink bill of this country is $900,000,000. To apportion half of that outlay to the working classes is certainly not an unreasonable division. What a fund for the improvement of the condition of labor is here worse than flung away.

Even a retrenchment of 50 per cent in this one source of waste would produce a capital large enough to establish co-operative industries all over the country, and to give to organized labor the impetus which its leaders desire can only be supplied by money. But in face of the fact that the workingmen at present prefer to spend this great sum in drink, is it not nonsense to assert that they are incapable of the common prosperity by any hands but their own? Nothing more conclusively demonstrates the peculiar axiom that the capitalization of wealth implies thrift. The capitalists are not, as too many workingmen seem to imagine, a class apart from the rest. Some unholy means, have got hold of masses of money. They are simply the men who have practiced self-denial, who have saved instead of spending their surplus earnings, who have put it to interest prudently as opportunity served; who have always expended less than they earned. Hundreds of them began poor, not seldom by day labor. But even when they only earned $1.50 a day they saved something, and this rule of life has brought them competence.—Cincinnati Artisan.

President Cleveland.

It is pretty early yet for the friends of President Cleveland to begin booming him for a second term; and yet it is not earlier than the friends of Grant began. Many of the wisest, brainy men in the democratic party have declared themselves emphatically for Mr. Cleveland's renomination. They believe him a safe man in the presidential chair. There is sound reason for this belief. President Cleveland has shown himself very conservative in his make-up. He has conducted the business of the nation much as a wise business man would look after his own affairs. He makes no pretensions of being a brilliant statesman, yet he meets the questions which daily arise with dignity, candor and unswerving decision. He finds opposition in his own party, because he has not turned out republicans fast enough, yet he made more changes during the first two years than did President Lincoln when he was elevated to power. He has been criticised for appointing so many southern men to office, yet he could not but recognize that the country was now united, and that if the south was ever to be recognized as having a share in the common government, it was time such recognition was made. He has not been more magnanimous to the south than Grant, or even Hayes. In fact, none of his southern appointees have met with such criticism as did those of of Hayes. The financial affairs of the government have been conducted with ability, and the public debt has been greatly reduced. He has kept peace with all nations, although he has been given extraordinary power to stir up strife by the Fisheries bill. There is little to criticise in his recommendations to congress that was not found in the messages of his predecessors. We believe that the conservative men of the country are generally satisfied with his administration, and fear less from his acts than from the acts of congress. President Cleveland may not be renominated, but certain it is that if such should prove to be the case, there would be far better reason for his election than in 1884. In making up the slates for 1888, it would be well for the leaders of the two great parties to bear these facts in mind.—Watertown Herald (republican).

Protection in Canada.

The agitation in Canada over the changes in the tariff is spreading. Singularly enough, however, it is still confined to the protected classes. One would suppose that the farmers and the firms which have been enjoying the blessings of protection would rejoice in the extension of those blessings to others, but they do not. The protected iron men protest roundly against the protection of puddlers and steel slab molders.

The government, however, seems to understand the protected doctrines thoroughly if the protestors do not. It says to the latter: "What additional protection will you need when we have protected the pig-iron men and the furnace men and the steel men?" And it intimates very plainly that if they will name their figure they can have it.

This is true protection. It saddles the entire burden on the consumer, who was made—in the protection scheme of creation—for that express purpose. By and by the consumer will possibly kick, too, though he will be stood off as long as possible with saccharine falsehoods about "home market" and "protection to home industries." When he does kick—as he surely will, sooner or later—the protection palace will come down.—Free Press.

Tariff Robbery.

DePauw, the great glass manufacturer who died recently, leaving a fortune of $15,000,000, was a beneficiary of the accursed system of high tariffism. The tariff on glass and glassware ranges from 40 to 125 per cent. It is estimated that in 20 years the consumers of glass have paid out not less than $100,000,000 more than they need to have done but for the tariff. A few manufacturers like DePauw have pocketed the lion's share of the swag. The workers in glass establishments have not been paid higher wages than those in other skilled trades. The real beneficiaries of the tariff are your DePauws. The people are taxed to permit these favored individuals to pile up $15,000,000 apiece. What do our readers think of this nice little scheme to enrich the few at the expense of the many? And pray what difference in principle is there between this infamous tariff system of spoliation and taking money directly out of the national treasury for the benefit of the manufacturers? We trust some of our protectionist friends will enlighten us on this point.—Lansing Journal.

A Cheboygan Branch of the G. R. & I. Railway.

At the instance of the Improvement Committee of the Cheboygan Business Men's Association, the editor of the Tradesman called on President Hoghart, of the G. R. & I. Railway, to ascertain whether a memorial presented to him in person by a committee from the Association would have any weight in securing the construction of a branch line of railway to that place. Mr. Hoghart received his caller very graciously, but asserted that all money his company could raise the present season had been pledged to two other enterprises, one of which is the construction of a branch from Kalkaska to Elk Rapids. Mr. Hoghart requested the writer to thank the business men of Cheboygan for the interest manifested in the branch referred to, and said he hoped that his company would be in a position to make an affirmative answer to another request of the kind later on.

The business men of Cheboygan should not give up hopes of eventually having direct connection with Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids Tradesman.

Our Natural Resources.

The following from the East Jordan Enterprise will apply to numerous sections of this county, and we commend it to the careful consideration of our readers:

It is no uncommon thing to go to our streets and hear some prosured specimen of humanity on the day he came to northern Michigan, just as though northern Michigan was to blame for his failure in life. The trouble is not with the geographical location of the man, it is with the man himself; had he been accidentally born

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
ARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

An arch in a furnace in the Edgar Thompson Steel Works at Braddocks, Pa., collapsed, burying a number of men in the red-hot debris. Five men were fatally injured, their flesh being literally cooked.

Fire at Lebanon, N. H., destroyed over $300,000 worth of property, with an insurance of $80,000.

A horrible accident occurred near McKeesport, Pa., which resulted in the burning to death of Mrs. Cook and her two little children, and in the total destruction of the house. She was using petroleum oil to kindle a fire, when the contents of the can were ignited, and an explosion followed. The woman flashed out of the house with her clothing in flames, and perished in the yard. The house took fire and was consumed, and two little children who were in it perished in the flames. A third child only escaped a similar fate by following her mother out of the house.

The steamer Virginia State was destroyed by fire at Bristol, R. I., with a loss of $120,000.

The West Side haymarket and adjacent buildings in New York City were burned. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

An effort has been started at Boston to secure the pardon of F. J. Moses, ex-Governor of South Carolina, who is in the penitentiary there for forgery. His health is said to be broken down.

WESTERN.

Sherman & Marsh and Schnabel & Co., last-wide manufacturers of cloaks, have suspended. They were kindred associations, and the failures are most disastrous ones. The manager says the trouble is the new interstate commerce bill.

A woman afflicted with leprosy has been discovered in Pinebrook County, Minnesota. She is the mother of eight children. It is stated that her fingers and toes are gone, and that numbness pervades her extremities.

Mr. James Smith, living near Freeport, Ill., died last week, aged 102. He was a life-long Democrat; never rode on a railroad train and never ate a meal at a hotel.

The planing mill, machinery, and a quantity of lumber at St. Louis, the property of Schoenberg & Boeschler, were burned. Loss, $60,000.

La Crosse (Wis.) special: John Ass, second lieutenant of the Turners Club, was drowned here while on the river rowing with Frank Barnes of the same club. The boat got in the waves made by a steamer and was capsized. Earl and Barnes swam to shore, which was about two hundred yards off. Early says they turned and saw Ass sitting

Tennyson's"
on "Carmen
of the Jul.

Queer Theories That
Are Being Tested

EARTH

In the course of

partment show that 6,300,626 trade dollars have been released to date. The principal redemption was in Philadelphia. The law authorizing the redemption of trade dollars has already been in operation over two months, and has nearly four months to run. It was originally estimated that there were about seven millions of these coins in this country, and the redemption thus far shows the estimate is nearly correct. Importations from China and Japan may swell the amount to $20,000,000.

James W. Hyatt, Bank Examiner of Connecticut, who has been appointed Treasurer of the Utah Commission, was a Republican until 1872, when he "Greeleyized." He is a man of large experience in affairs, reputed an able financier, and his appointment seems to be in every way creditable.

A motion for reargrument in the Maxwell land-grant case will be filed in the United States Supreme Court. Gen. Butler will be associated with the counsel.

The Government receipts this month have been very heavy and the expenditures less than usual.

Justice Woods, of the United States Supreme Court, died at Washington on the 14th inst. of kidney trouble, from which he had been suffering over a year. It is reported that Attorney General Garland is likely to be appointed his successor. The names of ex-Governor Hoadly, Secretary Endicott, Speaker Carlisle, Senators Pugh and George, and Congressman Hammond are also mentioned in connection with the appointment.

POLITICAL.

The Kentucky Republican State Convention, in session at Louisville, made the following nominations: For Governor, W. O. Bradley; for Lieutenant Governor, M. O. Doherty, of Louisville; for Attorney General, John Feland, of Hopkinsville; for Auditor of Public Accounts, A. J. Davis, of Carlisle. The platform favors Federal aid to education, a tariff for revenue only, and national aid for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The President is condemned for refusing to sign the river and harbor bill, as well as for his veto of the pension bill.

New Orleans telegram: "The prohibition movement, which has created so strongly in Texas and Mississippi has reached Louisiana, and is receiving much encouragement from the negroes. A meeting was held in all the negro churches in the city for a prohibition convention to meet in the St. Charles Avenue Methodist Church May 1, and about 1,000 were present. The idea of a permanent organization of the colored people of Louisiana to break up the liquor traffic."

The Michigan House of Representatives has passed a bill taxing liquor-sellers $500 each without any discount for beer and whisky. The brewers' tax remains at $500, as at present. The bill passed by a narrow margin of 52 to 35, 36 votes being necessary to pass it.

Senator John Sherman has accepted an invitation from Republican members of the Illinois Legislature to deliver a political address at Springfield on June 1.

A bill permitting pool-selling on race-tracks has passed the New York Senate.

REGULATING THE RAILROADS

Judge Cooley, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has addressed the following letter to the other members of the commission for their approval:

The Interstate Commerce Commission has had transmitted to it from the State Boards of Railroad Commissioners of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Indiana, and Minnesota, and also from the Legislature of Texas, copies of the recent act to regulate commerce, with the request that the Commission shall use its influence to prevent their charters, nature, and powers being impaired by the act. The Commission is under the impression it is expected some notice to be taken of it, and, therefore, ventures to express my own thoughts. Mr. Morrison and myself have conferred together, and I am well assured, excepting, they will not to any great extent, the Commission and conveyances must necessarily come from Washington, and from which attempts such conveyances may be made and by what means, and to what extent, after the working of the law has become well understood, it will be time enough to consider. Probably no legislation of consequence is needed at the present time, and, with a variety of opinions and views, it is not to be expected that Congress will do anything. It may be not as clear as they might have been, that the Commission is not to be a board of control, and that the frequently circumstances have come to an example of the kind of work which it is to do, and the manner in which it is to be performed. Washington's great mistake in the new law from the construction railroad managers put on it, and which induced the recent call of a meeting of the Commissioners to the Commissioners to the Commissioners to

JOURNAL

J. GRIER, EDITOR.

...DIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

Tennyson's ... on's "Carm" ... of the 2 ...

...mers and the Tariff.

...g is the great interest of the ...d of the Northwest. Its de... ...sion is an obvious fact, and the ... cause is to be found in pre-existent ... Queendition. Protection has been pre... ...ished as one to bring wealth to the ... ...ers. For over a quarter of a ... ...ntury this country has had more ... ...ff protection than any other civ... ...d nation on the globe. It has ... ...had to make the farmers prosperous. ... ...of it would be taking away ... ...of their earning to benefit other ... ...interests." Wiping out every vestage ... ...of protective taxation would lift from ... ...their shoulders a burden that amounts ... ...hundreds of millions of dollars an... ...nually. But perhaps they need to be ... ...pinched still harder before they wil... ...however punch prosperity ... the spots there may be at long inter... ...als, the mass of the people can never ... improve their condition by paying ... burdensome taxes, as they do under ... our tariff laws, on the necessaries of ... living.—Jackson Patriot.

Additional Local.

Charlevoix County Pharmaceutical Association.

Pursuant to call, the druggists of Charlevoix county met at Dr. Crouter's office, Charlevoix, Wednesday, June 1st, to organize a county pharmaceutical association. The following druggists were present:

H. W. Willard, M. D., L. C. Madison, F. C. Warne, M. D., Geo. W. ...man of East Jordan, H. H. Eaton ... Boyne Falls, F. G. Hines, Perry ...d, G. W. Crouter, G. W. Wilson, ... Charlevoix, John M. Harris, of ...ton, E. F. Allen, of Boyne.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Dr. H. W. Willard, president.
F. G. Hines, vice president.
W. Crouter, secretary.
...rry Weed, treasurer.

...e president, vice president, and ...tary were constituted a board of ...rd of trustees—Dr. H. W. Wil... F. C. Warne, H. H. Eaton, E. F. ...en, and L. C. Madison.

...committee on pharmacy—G. W. ... Jas. J. M. Harris, G. W. Wilson. ... Committee on trade matters—E. F. ...en, G. W. Beaman, F. G. Hines. ... Committee on legislation—G. W. ...ester, F. C. Warne, E. F. Allen. ... constitution and by-laws of ... Grand Rapids pharmaceutical ... were adopted.

...ture annual meetings will be ... the first Monday in June; regu... monthly meetings to be held on ...rst Tuesday of each month.

Burgess.

...his was received last week, [too ...for publication.]

One long-looked-for rain has come ...

...s. George, of Genesee, is visiting ...ins, George, Samuel, and ...ng, of Evangeline, and Mrs. ...ne, of Hayes. From here, ... go to Chicago to visit rela...

... Alex. Ross has gone to Chi... to visit her daughters.

...rs. Maggie Wolvertos, of East... ..., is visiting with her father, Alex. ...

...rs. Vaughn will soon move to ...orton's Bay, where her husband is ...ged in the Iron Company's store.

...here is a large bear prowling ...ound in the Mud Lake cedar swamp. It has been seen by several people.

Loren Hamlin has recovered from his sickness sufficient to allow him to return to his home.

May 28, 1887.

Crops are looking splendid since the rains.

Platt and Sam Webster have a nice piece of corn; ahead of any in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Ganson, of Evangeline, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Kane, and will start for Chicago on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tillson are happy over the arrival of a little daughter.

May 31.

M. E. Church.

Our Tuesday evening Bible reading may be made a source of profit to all. Attend and work, and you will reap the benefit.

Thursday evening prayer meeting as usual.

Friday evening, teacher's meeting at parsonage.

Saturday evening, quarterly conference meets at parsonage.

Sunday morning, love feast at 9:30, preaching at 10:30, after which the Lord's Supper. Sunday school as usual.

W. H. McCALTREY.

Eveline.

Pleasant weather.

It rained again Sunday.

Mr. Jarman and Alex. Curry were on the sick list last week.

Crops in this vicinity look well.

It should have read Miss Jennie Dewer instead of Miss Jennie Denver last week.

Platten's mill at Advance is kept busy these days sawing ties and lumber.

Many of our farmers are improving their farms greatly this spring.

The Pine Lake Iron Co., lost about 30 cords of wood by the recent forest fire in the Lewis district.

A large number of our people attended the baptismal service Sunday near Sweet's landing. Over two hundred was present, and fourteen were baptised.

Mr. John Haley's son was recently hurt by his fathers' team running away, but we now understand that he is improving.

The furnace started up again Monday after laying still for a few days.

Three schooners are at Ironton dis charging ore and loading with pig iron.

May 31.

South Hayes.

Somewhat rainy.

Mr. A. Webb is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. S. Martin and children are visiting friends and relatives at Mancelona this week.

A dance was had at Newson's hall last Friday night. A good time is reported.

Strawberries are in full bloom. A good crop is expected.

The rain makes the farmers look quite happy once more.

Preaching at the Hop Yard school house every two weeks by Rev. Mr. Craine.

The Eveline correspondent was visiting in Hayes last week.

We see that Peter McNally is building a new house.

May 30.

Ellsworth.

Last Sunday when the people of this place were all away from home except Louis Deline and his family, smoke was seen issuing from the house that H. Clugg and two sons have been living in. Mr. Deline burst open the door but the fire was under such headway, that the building could not be entered and nothing could be saved except a very few articles it could be reached from the door. By great exertion the barn was saved. The fire started from the outside where a fire near the house to burn rubbish had been, but was thought to have been put entirely out.

June 1.

Wilson.

Summer has begun.

The pupils had a holiday on May 30th.

Elder Tracy preached Sunday evening last at the school house.

The recent rains refreshed vegetation.

Miss Jones went home Friday night and returned Monday.

There will be no school next week on account of the Teachers Institute, to be held at Boyne City.

Rev. H. C. Scofield and family arrived from Wayne Co., this week having come from Alpena overland with team. They will soon be settled in their new home.

June 1.

How They Do It in China.

In New York when a burglar has stripped a house, we confide the secret to a detective, who keeps it and gets another detective to help him; the two hold on to it like grim death till you perish of old age. They manage things differently, however, in China. No long ago a missionary's earthly mansion was looted, and he informed a head policeman, who merely said, "H'ush!" and went away. Three weeks afterward, however, the man of God received a champagne basket containing six heads packed in tinfoil—not necessary for publication, but as an evidence of good faith—and a note from the Department of Truth and Justice—stating that the writer remained—"Yours truly, Hen Yah."—*Modern Society.*

Why She Wept.

A lady called on a friend who had only been married a few years and was surprised to find her in tears.

"I am the most unhappy woman in Austin, and it is all on account of my husband."

"Why, your husband lives for you alone. He stays at home all the time. He never goes away from home; he never brings any of his friends to the house."

"Yes," replied the unfortunate woman, putting her handkerchief to her eyes and sobbing convulsively, "that's—what—makes me—so miserable."—*Texas Siftings.*

Seventy-nine per cent of the soldiers in the Russian army are unable to read or write.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Kalkaska and Elk Rapids claim to have assurance that they are to be connected by rail. We hope this is true.

The survey party on the D. C. & E. R. R. reached Bellaire Saturday night, and are probably by this time pointed at Kalkaska, and well on their way.—Kalkaska Leader.

The sheriff of Cheboygan had five prisoners in jail last week awaiting trial, but one evening when he went to lock them into their cells for the night he found the jail empty, they having all escaped by sawing off the bars in the complete window.

A new industry for Michigan seems to be springing up in some localities, and promises to become a business of importance. It is the raising of frogs for market. A representative of this industry visited Grand Rapids one day last week and the Leader speaks of him thusly: He was a frog farmer and had a box of the hind quarters of the water rabbits for which he did not long seek for a purchaser. He has a pond covering six acres of ground on his farm, and this pond is densly inhabited with a choice breed of frogs. Last night he went "fishing" for the animals and caught over a hundred in a single trip, and this morning he brought them to market and realized enough to pay his traveling expenses and a little over, and besides secured orders for future shipments. The legs were very large, and four or five of them would make a pound. The farmer believes he has a good thing in raising frogs and will devote his spare time to cultivating that industry, using this city as a market.

How to Make Yourself Agreeable.

Very rarely, if ever young persons acquire the ability to converse with ease and fluency. This implies, first of all, good ideas, clearly and sensibly expressed. An empty mind never made a good talker, remember, "you cannot draw water out of an empty well." Next in importance is self-possession. "Self-possession is nine points in the law"—of good breeding.

A good voice is as essential to self-possession as good ideas are essential to fluent language. The voice, from infancy, should be carefully trained and developed; a full, clear, flexible voice is one of the surest indications of good breeding; it falls like music on the ear, and while it pleases the listener, it adds to the confidence of its possessor, be he ever so timid. One may be witty without being popular; voluble without being agreeable; a great talker and yet a great bore. It is wise, then, to note carefully the following suggestions:

Be sincere; be who habitually sneers at everything, will not only render himself disagreeable to others, but will soon cease to find pleasure in life.

Be frank; a frank, open countenance, and a clear, cheery laugh, are worth far more, even socially, than "pedantry in a stiff cravat."

Be amiable; you may hide a vindictive nature under a polite exterior for a time, as a cat masks its sharp claws in velvet fur, but the least provocation brings out one as quickly as the other; ill-natured persons are always disliked.

Be sensible; society never lacks for fools. If you want elbow-room, "go up higher."

Be cheerful; if you have no great trouble on your mind, you have no right to render other people miserable by your long face and dolorous tones. If you do you will be generally avoided.

But above all, be cordial; true cordiality unites all the qualities we have enumerated.—*American Agriculturist.*

Detroit, Feb. 19, 1887.

W. Johnston & Co., druggists, Detroit:

Dear Sirs—Having had occasion to use your Extract of Sarsaparilla very extensively in my practice, and as an anti-scrofulous remedy, I take pleasure in recommending it to the general public, as the best preparation of its kind in the market. Yours truly,

M. HILTON WILLIAMS.

Proprietor Detroit Throat and Lung Institute, 153 Woodward Avenue.

Buy your Butter and Eggs at Emrey Brothers.

Good Results in Every Case.

R. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was serious ly affected with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all coughs and colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this wonderful discovery. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. 5

Evaporated Apples, splendid and cheap, at Emrey Brothers.

☞ A sound body and a contented mind are necessary to perfect happiness. If you wish to possess these, cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is perfectly safe to take, and is a thoroughly reliable, highly concentrated, and powerful blood purifier

Buy your Flour and Feed of Emrey Brothers.

The Appetite

May be increased, the Digestive organs strengthened, and the Bowels regulated, by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are purely vegetable in their composition. They contain neither calomel nor any other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had no appetite, became greatly debilitated, and was constantly afflicted with Headache and Dizziness. I consulted our *family doctor*, who prescribed for me, at various times, without yielding more than temporary relief. I finally commenced taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time my digestion and appetite

IMPROVED

my bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished two boxes of these Pills my tendency to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well.—Darius M. Logan, Wilmington, Del.

I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and, before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite and strength were restored. —C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered stomach and liver. I suffered for over three years with Headache, Indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time.

BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and, at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured. My digestive organs are now in good order, and I am in perfect health.—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kans.

Ayer's Pills have benefited me wonderfully. For months I suffered from Indigestion and Headache, was restless at night, and had a bad taste in my mouth every morning. After taking one box of Ayer's Pills, all these troubles disappeared, my food digested well, and my sleep was refreshing.—Henry J. Hennaway, Rockport, Mass.

I was cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's Pills. They not only relieved me of that painful disorder, but gave me increased vigor, and removed my health.—John Lazarus, St. John, N. B.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Used all the Year Round.

JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA

—FOR—

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA,

AND FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

It has been in use for 25 years, and has proved itself the best remedy ever prepared for SICK HEADACHE, PAIN IN THE SIDE, OR BACK, LIVER COMPLAINT, PIMPLES, THE PALE, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, and all Diseases that arise from a Disordered Liver or a Sluggish Bowel. There is no medicine like it for the blood. Try it to-day. Physicians prescribe it daily. Those who use it once recommend it to others.

It is strictly vegetable, and can not do harm. Its effects are wonderful. It is one of the best medicines in use for Regulating the Bowels.

It is sold by all responsible druggists at one dollar for a quart bottle, or three bottles for $2.50.

Those who can not obtain a bottle of the genuine, will find it cheaper to send to us for one dollar, and we will deliver it to them free of any charge.

W. JOHNSTON & CO., Manufacturers, DETROIT, MICH.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

A complete line of Silverware, Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Gold Pens.

All the leading AMERICAN WATCHES in Stock. All the latest, best and most improved Watches manufactured.

Repairing Promptly Done And Warranted.

C. R. HELLINER,
Bridge St., - - Charlevoix.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

Portable Boiler

FOR SALE.

Twelve feet long, 24 feet shell, 4 feet wood; in perfect order, good and cheap. Address

L. E. ALLEN,
Charlevoix, Mich.

2006f

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour so the day and evening.

New Spring Goods.

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

PANTS, OVERALLS AND SHIRTS

(TRADE MARK.)

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT.

TRY THEM. For sale by G. W. MILLER.

Best Paint!

It is an established fact that the

Sherwin-Williams Paint

IS THE

CHEAPEST

And lasts the longest.

ST. LOUIS WHITE LEAD, BRUSHES, OILS, TURPS, VARNISHES.

JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made on Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX - - MICHIGAN.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,

Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.

TERRACE FARM, - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞ Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

A GENTLEMAN, having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the sad effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple mode of self-cure. To those who wish and will give him their address, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case.

Address in confidence, JAMES W. PARKER BY, 43 Cedar St., N. Y.

PIMPLES. I will send (mention this paper) to any person a receipt for a simple BOTANIC VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, BLOTCHES, BLACK HEADS, Flesh Worms and all Skin Blemishes and Beautifies the Complexion. This formula is the well fly check. And the beautiful result of using this wonderful balm. Also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address—A. H. Fox, 4000, 40 Ann St., New York.

Emrey Bros. have some nice Potatoes for sale.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, and suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

ADVERTISERS of others, who wish to examine an advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS.**

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 2, 1887.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. We need the cash now.

Don't buy a Force Pump until you see the easy working "Trahern Pump". It has no packing. Sold only by

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before six o'clock Wednesday evening each week, to avoid the hurry of publication day.

☞ We have just received a large invoice of Ironstone China Dishes, Glass-ware, and Crockery.

WILL SEE & CO.

☞ "Big Bite" a good washing machine for ten cents.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

☞ Come in and see our new stock of **Francis Foleom Cleveland** glassware. WILL SEE & CO.

☞ Good Paint.—A. J. Stroud and O. D. Hilton will paint with Sherwin Williams's colored lead.

Four Tin-types for fifty cents, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Minute Photos, $1 per dozen, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Local Notes and News.

Charlevoix will celebrate.

Albert Mason is putting a new floor in his store.

The Cadillac Express has been absorbed by the News.

G. V. Nash, of Norwood, went to Chicago last Friday.

Henry Barth repaired the boiler of the tug Martin last week.

Tickets for the Swiss bell ringers are for sale at Weed's drug store.

Our merchants report a good trade on Monday, notwithstanding the rain.

Will See & Co. added a new delivery wagon to their grocery business this week.

See notice elsewhere of the union gospel meetings at opera house Sunday evening.

Commissioner Boak put a walk across the alley next to Cross & Son's store Saturday.

The steamer Gordon has changed whistles again,—now using the one it did last season.

The steamer Lou A. Cummings gave an excursion from East Jordan and Dwight last Sunday.

The ladies of the M. E. church took in over $20 at the lunch and ice cream room last Monday.

Capt. Snyder expects to put a fine new piano in the cabin of the Lou A. Cummings in a few days.

Mail service between Dwights and East Jordan was discontinued June 1. Also between Dot and Joy in this county.

The ladies of the M. E. church announce a ten-cent tea, to be served at the church next Monday evening from 6 to 9.

Those desiring cracked wheat should call on Will See & Co. They have just received a quantity of the genuine article.

The Mancelona Herald backs down on the ready-print question in great shape,—in fact humbly apologizes for saying anything.

A. T. Washburne & Co., report having made a contract to fit out the steamer Lou A. Cummings with new carpets, curtains, etc.

Those interested in a celebration in Charlevoix this year are requested to be present at the meeting at the village hall Friday evening.

The public schools will close next week with an entertainment at the opera house on Friday evening, June 10th. Particulars next issue.

The railroad surveyors are now between here and Central Lake. An excellent route has been found thus far from Charlevoix.—Bellaire Breeze.

The propellers Lawrence and Champlain are on their regular schedule time this week, and expect to continue the balance of the season.

Sneak thieves have been prowling around the country south of Charlevoix, entering grasseries, etc. For the good of their bodies they had better go slow in the future.

O. F. Glidden, 169 Ransom street, Grand Rapids, Mich, wants to buy 50 to 100 cords of pine tub staves for immediate use. For dimensions and prices address him as above.

S. M. See & Sons are making large additions to their stock of fine furniture. Some elegant baby carriages were also received last week, one of which went to the home of W. A. Brown.

Amos Fox is raising the Fox & Miller store to the same grade as the Hurd store, and will build new side walk on a higher grade from the Sentinel building to the bridge.

Capt. A. G. Aldrich has been retained by the Mackinac Transportation Co. as master of the Faxton during the season, and he will make St. Ignace his home. Mrs. Aldrich joined him this week.

H. D. Tallady, of Chicago, has a fine line of books, bibles and albums for which he is soliciting orders in town. He sells upon monthly payments which makes a very convenient way of paying for goods.

Chas. S. Hampton announces that he is about to remove the Northern Independent from Harbor Springs to Petoskey, in order to get into a better field of labor, where the rewards are to be something besides brilliant promises.

The meetings at the church (at Atwood) have closed. A great deal of interest was manifested and the house was filled every evening. There were quite a number of conversions. Rev. C. F. VanAuken will not be forgotten here soon.—Bellaire Breeze.

Chas. R. Bellinger is surely headquarters for watches, clocks, and fine jewelry. He has the largest stock and best assortment in northern Michigan, and is selling below retail prices in cities. He says repaired watches will be sold for charges after six months.

The Charlevoix JOURNAL has been enlarged, an additional editor put on the force and in every way seems to be prosperous. If the people over there know when they are well off they will give friend Strang a thousand prompt paying subscribers.—Manistique Pioneer.

Geo. W. Miller reports a fine trade in gents' furnishing goods on Monday, in spite of the rain. The reason is, the people from up-lake towns know that they can always find a good assortment of the best goods to select from, and can save enough in price to pay for their holiday. That is the reason why George always has a good trade on holidays.

Joseph Beauvais has just completed a model of a pleasure yacht for E. Shay, of Bay Springs, that will eclipse all yachts ever built in the county. It will be entirely of steel, thirty feet long, with several water-tight compartments, and will have an engine of Mr. Shay's own make. With this yacht Mr. Shay expects to make a trip down the Mississippi next fall.

John Ward has just completed a comfortable residence for himself, at his farm in Marion, consisting of a two story upright, with seven rooms, and a one-story wing with three rooms, arranged expressly for a farmer's convenience and comfort. Henry Burnard did the carpenter work, and David Hawkins the plastering. Mr. Ward is to be congratulated on his new home.

The grand opening of spring goods of A. T. Washburne & Co. on last Friday, Saturday, and Monday, was an interesting affair, as this firm's openings always are. Besides the artistic arrangement of the store, on memorial day they had erected across the street in front of the store a beautiful arch of evergreens, surmounted with flags, muskets, army canteens, cavalry sabres, and staff swords, appropriately arranged.

We heartily agree with an exchange when it says the improvement of streets and public parks is in the right direction and is in keeping with the enterprise that encourages manufacture and helps the growth of a town. To be continually growling at its officers, criticising and misrepresenting their earnest endeavors, and pulling backward at every public improvement is a sure way for killing a town or keeping it forever a dusty country cross-roads.

Ben Davis, of the Elk Rapids Progress, also denounces ready-print inside for same reasons as "the rotten patents." In our opinion, if Ben would use a little more of that kind of "rot," and make a little larger and better paper, it would not be necessary for him to run around the country selling letter presses and calling men bad names who do not agree with him as to the merits of his views. In a careful study we find those country publishers most prosperous, and running a paper more satisfactory to the people, who employ "ready-made" news and miscellany (whether plate or paper) for matters outside of their own community, and devote their entire editorial energies to home news and politics. Even the Progress, as well as the Mancelona Herald, recognizes the the value of "the rotten patents" by the use of several columns a week in the form of miscellany and story plates. Why not admit their value and make them complete, instead of trying to deceive your readers by saying you print all your paper at home, when you really do not.

It is fresh in the minds of some of our citizens that last fall, when Capt. Vanderhoef was running excursions on the Friant, it was charged that he was working against rather than in favor of Charlevoix. Capt. Vanderhoef insisted that he was working solely in the interest of the boat, and not in favor of any particular town. To prove his assertion that he was not working against Charlevoix he used his influence in persuading the owners of the Lou A. Cummings to run on the same route, this year but by nightnights at East Jordan, and making the daily round trip to accommodate those of our people who have business in Petoskey. During the excursion season the Cummings will carry excursion parties from Charlevoix, while the Friant will bring them here as in past seasons. But the excursion season two months hence does not pay for fuel and labor now. So if our shippers, and our dealers receiving freight by rail, will see that the Cummings has a fair share of freight from Petoskey and Harbor Springs, it may be the means of keeping our present excellent boating facilities. Capt. Snyder is a gentleman; pleasant and accommodating. He is master of a safe, seaworthy, fast boat. Most of his money is expended in Charlevoix county, and no small portion of it in Charlevoix village. Those who favor him with a share of their business will no doubt find it money well invested. By this we would not intimate anything against Capt. Vanderhoef, or the Friant. He has been the means of giving Charlevoix an excellent steamboat service, and Charlevoix and the Pine lake region has given him a good business as his reward. But to improve that service, we must give Capt. Snyder an equal chance to get a grip on the carrying business.

Purely Personal.

T. R. Chapin, of the Boyne Citizen, made us a brief call on Monday.

Capt. Geo. Jepson, of the Clara Belle, returned from Manistee Saturday.

O. F. Wisner, formerly of Charlevoix, lawyer of East Jordan, has located at Gaylord.

H. H. Miller, J. W. Rogers, and G. W. Fast, of East Jordan, were among our callers on Monday.

Walter S. Johnson, of Sutton's Bay, was in town Monday and Tuesday, jolly and hearty as usual.

John Murcy and Miss Lottie Compton, of Hayes were married yesterday by Rev. W. G. Clark.

H. C. Miley, of the Enterprise, called upon the JOURNAL Tuesday and spent a little time pleasantly.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rathbun will spend part of the summer at Charlevoix.—Detroit Evening Journal.

A. Brown, of Frankfort, was in Charlevoix yesterday in the interest of the Mattson Furniture Co., of Sheboygan, Wis.

Mrs. James Hemmings left on the Lawrence this week for Chicago, for medical treatment, and from there to Madison, Wis., to visit her brother.

Fred A. Cochran has accepted a position as prescription clerk in the drug store of A. H. Webber of Big Rapids, and entered upon his new duties this week.

Henry Aldrich, of Charlevoix, has again entered the employ of Fred S. Kieldsen. Mr. Aldrich will be remembered as the genial and popular assistant who helped "Fred" out in the four winters ago.—Cadillac News & Express.

Telephone Extension.

Manager Crouter has secured the necessary aid for the extension of the telephone system from Boyne City to Horton's Bay, and to Boyne Falls, thus practically connecting Charlevoix with every village in the county except Clarion.—and Clarion can be reached by a combination of telephone and telegraph. Mr. Crouter is pushing these extensions from time to time for all there is in them, and proposes to make the Charlevoix county service as complete and successful as any in the whole system. Smithson's camp is also to be connected with the Charlevoix exchange, to accomodate the constantly increasing business of the firm. To build the line will require over a thousand pounds of small wire. The material for all these extensions has been ordered, and is now on the road, and the lines will be put in operation at the earliest possible time.

Coming Events.

There will be a covenant meeting this (Thursday) evening, at Green's hall

Preaching at the Hilton school house tomorrow (Friday) evening by Rev. W. G. Clark.

The annual meeting of the Grand Traverse Baptist association will be held at Charlevoix, June 15-16.

At Green's hall the subject of discourse by Rev. W. G. Clark Sunday morning will be: "The Sabbath was made for man."

A social hop will be had at the rink Wednesday evening, June 15, for the benefit of the boys band. The bill will be fifty cents.

Rev. W. R. Stinchcomb, the presiding elder, will preach at the Ironton M. E. church next Sunday evening, after which sacramental services will be held.

Rev. William Woodmansee will conduct the services at the Congregational church Sunday morning; and at the Congregational church at Ironton in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

A meeting will be held at the library rooms in the village hall, Friday evening at 8 o'clock, to appoint the necessary committees of arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July in Charlevoix this year.

Episcopal services at Green's hall Sunday, at 3 p. m. Subject for study: Confirmation; its necessity and use in perfecting life in Christ. All candidates for baptism and confirmation are requested to come with their friends and bibles.

Gospel meetings at the opera hall every Sunday evening at 7:30. The bells of both churches will ring as usual to give notice of the service. Don't fail to come and bring your friends. Seats are free, and no collection will be taken. Bro. J. S. Smithson will preach next Sunday evening.

Paul Philipoteaux' historic painting of the Battle of Gettysburg will be shown by the French stereoscopic process at Bartholomew's opera house on Friday evening, June 3d. The printed matter he would indicate a pleasant entertainment for those who enjoy a rehearsal of war scenes and incidents. The manager states that it is for the benefit of an old soldier of post 57, department of Illinois. Tickets 15 cents; children 10 cents.

Of the bell ringers who will play in the Opera House next Tuesday evening we clip the following: One of the most pleasing numbers of the evening was the vocal trio, with bell accompaniment. Lizzie Royce has a very sweet voice and her singing was received with great pleasure throughout the evening. Probably the thing which most interested the audience was the performance on seven distinct musical instruments at the same time by Web. Lansing. It was the best thing of the evening and was in itself worth the price of admission. He kept perfect time on all his instruments and perfect harmony as well, producing music, not discord The company will appear again tonight with a change of program, and the Mining Journal advises its readers to be present; it is the best troupe that has visited the city in some time. The entire audience seemed greatly pleased and many of the best people in the city were present.—Mining Journal, Marquette, Mich., May 26, 1886.

Memorial Services.

In spite of the clouds of Monday morning and the drizzling rain all day, the festivities of memorial services brought a large concourse of people to Charlevoix. They commenced at an early hour to gather in from the country, and the boats from up the lake were all well patronized, so that before noon it appeared that a general holiday had been agreed upon. Clifford Post, of Boyne, accompanied by the Cornet band, and Stevens Post, of East Jordan, were met at the landing of the boats by Baxter Post, with the boys band and escorted to quarters. The program of the heavy weather the program at the cemetery was made as short as possible, and was continued at the opera house, consisting of music by the several bands, vocal music, and addresses by Comrades McCartney, Woodmansee, Thurston, Tracy, and Will A. Norton. Had the weather been more pleasant memorial day would have been appropriately observed in Charlevoix. However the effort was far from a failure.

☞ Backache, stitches in the side, dullness and soreness of the bowels, are symptoms of a disordered state of the digestive and assimilative organs, which can be corrected by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

WALL PAPER

GOOD-BYE SPRING.

Welcome Summer

A. T. Washburne & Co.'s

Grand Opening for Summer

Was a Great Success.

Second Invoice of Summer Goods

Now on the Road.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Report of Charlevoix Schools for the Month ending May 27, 1887.

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department	47
Second department	51
Third department	42
Fourth department	49
Fifth department, grammar section	29
Fifth department, high school	43
Total	261

NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	54
Second department	47
Third department	39½
Fourth department	38
Fifth department, grammar section	29
Fifth department, high school	43½
Total	232

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	1061
Second department	873½
Third department	643
Fourth department	700
Fifth department, grammar section	462½
Fifth department, high school	435
Total	4,175

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	87½
Second department	38½
Third department	11
Fourth department	47½
Fifth department, grammar section	21
Fifth department, high school	11½
Total	217

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	50.09
Second department	43.7
Third department	21.15
Fourth department	35
Fifth department, grammar section	23.1
Fifth department, high school	21.75
Total	206

ATTENDANCE AND PUNCTUALITY, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	94½
Second department	95.2
Third department	95
Fourth department	96.1
Fifth department, grammar section	97.4
Fifth department, high school	98.9
Total	96.1

CASES TARDY.

First department	29
Second department	39
Third department	4
Fourth department	5
Fifth department, grammar school	0
Fifth department, high school	0
Total	78

NUMBER OF PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY DURING THIS MONTH.

First department	13
Second department	17
Third department	11
Fourth department	16
Fifth department, grammar section	9
Fifth department, high school	13
Total	79

Shipment.

25 Schr. Bert Barnes, 110 cords wood, O. Oberg, to Milwaukee.

25 Schr. John L. Green, 70 cords slabs, N. P. Peterson, to Sheboygan.

Schr. Ella Ward, 40 tons pig iron, P. L. Co., to Chicago.

21—Schr. J. W. Sweet, 1,100 cedar posts, R. Taylor, to Milwaukee.

May 31—Schr. Mecklenburg, 130 cords wood, W. H. Dewey, to Chicago.

June 1—Schr. Lettie Martin, 55 cords slabs, F. H. Mendenhall, to Chicago.

Bridge-tender J. A. Marsh reports the number of bridge openings for the month of May as follows:

Sloops	275
Steamboats	275
Fish boats	100
Small boats	100
Schooners	2
Total	562

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.—The following is a list of letters remaining in the post office at Charlevoix, Mich., at the close of business on May 31. If any called for in one week from this date they will be sent to the dead letter office.

Persons calling for any of them, please say "advertised."

Ayers, Elbert T.
Brandon, J.
Bogart, Andros—2
Bass, Mrs. Jerry
Babcock, F. M.
Bennett, L. W.
Cook, Mrs. H. J.
Cook, Mrs. H. D.
Avery, Miss Sidney
Dobbins, S. T.
Dubrake, John B.
Dennis, Mrs Moses
Dow, Jas.
Ely, Mrs. Robin B.
Fisher, M. D.
L. I. Co., Jas.
Jewett, Paul W.
Jewett, Ira
Grainer, Edward
Green, Mrs. Jas.
Hayes, Mrs. Jas Bradford
Hilton, John
Hilton, Mrs M. A.
Hoy, Thomas
Hoy, Thomas, guardian
Lewis, Mrs. M. M.
Martinson, Jas.
Nelson, Miss Genette
Nelson, Miss Hannah J
Patrick, Andrew
Peacock, Peter
Preston, David
Rogers, Jas.
Rice, Jas.
Ross, William
Sherman, John E.
Steel, Edwin A.
Smith, H. H.
Ryan, Michael
Sherman, Thomas
Sherman, E. J.
Smith, George
Stewart, Mrs. T. S.
Todo, John
Vanderhoef, Edmund
Valier, Anthony
Vosburg, Geo.
Washburn, Miss Bertie
Wade, William—2
Wilson, Jas.
Wilson, Jas. P.
Warner, Hiram
Warner, Mrs. Hiram
Whitcom, Frank
Whitcom, Frank L.
Wills, Lucy

JOHN J. STRAND, P. M.

W. C. T. U. County Convention.

The second meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Charlevoix county W. C. T. U. will be held in the Presbyterian church, at Eveline, Jordan, commencing Tuesday evening, June 21, and closing Thursday noon.

We much desire a representation from each township in the county, whether they sustain a Union or not. All will be freely entertained, and share all the privileges of the convention except voting.

Each session will be made interesting with reports, papers, and general discussions relative to the best interests of the work.

A large attendance is desired, and expected. Let all come prepared to report. Committee of entertainment: Mrs. D

...TEMENT'S MORE PRECIOUS THAN GOLD.

BY DR. MINER.

...within my cottage small,
...beautiful Angel fair,
...on the roof in sadness sob,
...some sweet tone I've heard quite oft,
...ire green the hearth in my night,
...the room with unclear light!
...Angel heart! Where have you fled
...sweet content, for all is well.

...the mide cottage my babe lay
...ven sweet pet, his father's joy,
...the fast asleep, his cheeks are
...brown o'er his head in graceful charm,
...the fair face, the little red
...ed peacefully—I'll not disturb
...ge pale as seems that angels might
...look down enchanted as the night.

...ain on that little table there,
...Mine I have sold with so much care.
...I watch a sweet face pale
...Then, will I not be here with me.
...heavy debts hang over my head
...We keep in eternal dread.
...simple my fare, but good my health;
...husband's love to me is wealth.

...and while the gentle raindrops fall,
...ain on us comes sad as all,
...And with the rich could live like me,
...Much sweet peace and quiet,
...Our little house is rude and poor,
...Yet love is here, love makes its floor;
...Love makes its bare table a bliss;
...My home to me a kingdom is.

A LEGEND OF LAKE GEORGE.

BY MRS. CLARA MERWIN.

The Raymonds were old settlers upon Lake George. When the trackless wilderness was only to the Indian and the pioneer, and his alone canoe alone dared venture, they had ventured hither to precarious livelihood. What was the object, or what the motive which induced them to take this hazardous one could tell. But some thinks who were in the habit of speculating, occasionally, to the effect that Teonderoga, gave him a reputation of strange fire, and many popular reports which were circulating him.

...said that Raymond was not the ...east of the lone hut in which he ...young the night, when the stars ...ished and the wind came whist... ...ough the pines, thrill cries rang out ...the air, and were repeated by the ..., until it seemed as if every tree and ...and shrub had been gifted with human ...

...Even the most savage of the Indians ...dreaded "when Raymond's spirit ...ylon whence these sounds proceeded, and ...ed the affrighted Indian quaver before the ...eye of the dark settler. It was also ...when he first came to dwell in that ...ary spot, he was accompanied by a fe... whose entire figure was hidden by a ...of black, even her features being ...in a masked rendering vain the least ...ept at recognition. ...and thus the story ran from mouth to ...mouth until even the officers at the fort, the ...Pirates themselves, and the settler women ...who furnished them with the little luxuries ...of a soldier's life, were as familiar with the ...as though each had been an actor in ...the mystery.

...The annual night of April a party con... ...of some half dozen officers were ...gathered about a table in a small apartment ...of fort, discussing sundry glasses of ...wine, when there came a knock ...form of foreign derivation. It was yet ...early in the evening of the night, but the ...had done its work with most of the ...men who were drinking, and one was dozing ...over his glass, another was preparing ...to follow his example, the other half ...two who seemed less affected than the ...

...Queer Theories Th... ...cerning The ...

...Are there ...Are there ...Are the ...Are the ...

...EAR ...

...In the course ...recently before ...ence society, ...earthquakes, ...

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...

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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...TING MINES.

...vices Resorted to to Boom Valueless Holes.

A year ago, said Major ... St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* ... a friend of mine who had ... for years in mining in ... Nevada, and New Mexico, ... is about the best expert I ever ... was employed to examine a ... which had been favorably reported upon by three other experts. ... took his own assayer, and went to ... mine. It did not greatly please ... at the first glance, as the rock ... looked dead, and there were no indications of any rich ore. We went ... through the mine, taking samples from all parts, which he turned over ... the assayer, fully expecting that he would find very little mineral. But to ... surprise we got back about 4000 a ton. He went through the mine again, ... exercising particular care in the selection of his samples, and the results of ... assays were even greater than before. He was almost convinced that the mine was genuine, as he did not see the least trace of any salting process. He went to the owners and told them of his examination, but ... said that he should make no report unless they would turn the mine over to him by eight hours, and let him ... satisfied with it. After ... hesitating they consented, and ... morning he took a gang of men down the shaft and started to the ... left, leaving away the ... rock, and taking his samples ... the newly-opened walls. The ... made from these did not yield ... mineral, and he saw that he ... have been salted, but how ... it imagine. At last he went ... men and asked them point-blank ... they had done it. They, ... was no longer the slightest ... of selling the mine, finally ... him. They had scraped together ... of the soft talc that is nearly always found adjoining to the footwall, and mixed it with gold-dust till it until the composition would ... about $20,000 a ton. They then ... into shotguns and fired it against the walls of the mine. The force of ... explosion scattered it over the ... wall, and caused the talc to penetrate, every crevice, so that gold would ... mind in a sample taken from any ... of the mine. This was one of ... most clever tricks I ever knew, and ... calculated to deceive the oldest ... experienced miners. If the ... in which they tried it had not ... so utterly unpromising in appearance to arouse suspicion, there is ... doubt that it would have succeeded.

Another occasion I myself came ... very near being victimized. I went to ... a mine in New Mexico, and ... was very high. The mine ... looked well, and I thought at first that ... could be little doubt of its ... with the conservation which ... from long experience, I drew ... of to exhaust every means of exploitation, and told the owner that I ... not take my samples from the ... of the mine. This was one of ... very shrewd tricks, and hunted up ... calculated to deceive the oldest ... experienced miners. If the ... in which they tried it had not ... so utterly unpromising in appearance to arouse suspicion, there is ... doubt that it would have succeeded.

Quiet Theories concerning Tea.

In the course of ... science society of ... earthquakes ... the speaker ... Quiet Theories concerning Tea.

Young Logan at West Point.

Most young people would enjoy a visit to West Point, where the military school is located in which our array officers are educated, but few of them would enjoy long experience in the restraint of the place. The cadets look very pretty in their handsome suits, which show their forms to the best advantage, but life at "the post," as it is called, is a very serious business. Many a lad has gone there and found that he was not the young Logan, who was married recently to a wealthy lady of Youngstown, O., was one of the number. Lucky fellow, he now has a rich father-in-law, who has taken him into partnership, and his lines will be much easier than they would have been in the army.

Did you ever hear of a boy changing his name? Of course, girls do—when they marry some other girl's brother—but it is usual that the boys keep the name they are given at birth to the end of their days. Young Logan was an exception, however. When he was in West Point academy he was known as Manning Logan; but when his father, the famous general and orator, died, last winter, he changed his name to that of his father—John A. Logan. This young man went into West Point about the time his father was nominated for vice-president and exhibited considerable elation and a high silk hat. He was prompt to believe of both. A squad of third-class men seized him one night, perched him upon the mantelpiece, turned a spittoon over his head, put a waterproof on that, surrounded by a cavalry helmet, with the high hat crowning the edifice. Then encountered he was made to sing "I'm Getting a Big Boy Now" until he pleaded for mercy. This was not wholly efficacious, though and a day or two afterward a tall, and facetious-looking first-class man went up to him and told him he was wanted to join a theatrical company. Ten minutes later poor little Logan, completely terrorized, was sitting in the first-class man's room sewing buttons on a dilapidated jacket, while its owner assured him he was bound to make a hit in the part of the funny man of the theater.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Streets of Pompeii.

The city is of an irregular oval form, about two miles in circumference, and was walled except on the side nearest the sea. It had at least eight gates, probably more, of which the best preserved ... probably the most ancient is the Nola. The streets are narrow, from twelve to fourteen feet wide, including the trottoirs. Some are even less, and the widest only about thirty feet. Rows of high stepping-stones cross the street from side to side between the trottoirs for the convenience of pedestrians in rainy weather. These stepping-stones must have greatly impeded the passage of vehicles. The walls, as before ... are low, and there is little left but the lower stories. There is no appearance of upper stories except slightly built, perhaps of wood, containing small rooms for the use of slaves. The walls facing on the streets are blank, in most instances, the windows and doors opening on the open square in the center. In some cases small shops filled the fronts of houses without communicating with any other part of them unless perhaps there is a door in the back, and signs still remain showing the particular business carried on in them.

A New York professor annually takes 1000 ... persons.

Why Men Get Bald.

"I have heard nearly as many explanations of baldness as I have seen bald-headed men, and that's a good many," said a down-town barber the other day, "but I never heard one that gave the true cause. Some people say it's disposition, cutting the hair too short, letting it grow too long, smoking too strong cigars, smoking a pipe, smoking cigarettes, drinking strong coffee, drinking bad whisky, wearing high hats, wearing low hats, wearing a hat in the house, not wearing a hat out of doors, worrying, late hours, and early piety.

"Now did you ever notice what classes of men are most commonly bald? That throws a deal of light on the cause of baldness. I have found that as a rule retail salesmen, bookkeepers, and some office clerks are more often bald than any other class of men. Why? Because they habitually stand or sit nearly every evening under a gas light.

"Bookkeepers always have a strong light over their heads. So do clerks who have to work at night. Retail salesmen sell goods under powerful burners that are most of the time directly over their heads. The strongest light dries out the hair, makes it brittle and unkindly, and finally kills it at the roots. That's how the people get bald. If you will pass your hand through your hair after you have been standing under the gas light for a few moments, you will see or feel the result. Although you may not have noticed the heat, your hair, if you've got any, will be fairly hot to the roots. You'll be surprised to notice, too, at what a distance from the light the heat will take effect. Now there's a man in the world that is so bad for the hair as getting it dry. It should be moist all the time, and with the oil that is naturally secreted by the little cells at the roots. When this oil is continually and rapidly evaporated, as it is when the head is kept heated by the gaslight, the cell dries up and the hair falls out.

"There won't be nearly so much baldness in the world after two or three generations have used the electric light exclusively. People who sit under gas-jets should wear some kind of a non-conducting head gear to protect themselves.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel this glorious gift, and how often are we witnesses of sorrow, disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent of such unhappiness. Indigestion, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dirziness of the Head, Palpitations of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonder ful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. now1

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years, no doctor could cure it. I have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, in-ted, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters is sold at 50 cents, and $1 per bottle, and Arnica Salve at 25c. per box, by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Itch, Prairie Mange and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggist, Charlevoix. 192w4.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a mortgage executed by Carl G. Van Platen to Leonard D. Barnhouse, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 28th day of December, 1885, in liber four of mortgages, on page 500, on the second day of December, 1885, Jacob Van Platen to Lewis Reynolds and Walter F. Brown, on the 22d day of December, 1885, said assignment is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 24th day of December, 1885, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 72, by virtue of which there is now claimed to be due the sum of twenty-five dollars, ($25) principal interest, for the recovery of which no proceedings have been instituted. And whereas the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale contained and said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, in said county, that being the place where the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix is held, on **Wednesday,** the 6 day of **August,** A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Said premises are described as follows: Commencing at a point on the north shore of Pine Lake, in said county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, where the north and east quarter line of section thirty-two, in township thirty-one north, of range twenty-one west, intersects said lake; south forty-eight degrees east along said beach, one and twenty-four hundredths chains, thence south thirty degrees east five and twenty-seven-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south forty degrees west twenty-one and one-half chains to a stake; thence south forty degrees east twenty chains to a stake on the north quarter line of said section thirty-two, thence north along said quarter line seven and twenty-one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing four and one-half acres of land, more or less, being in the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty-two, town thirty-three north, range six west, all in the township of Evelina, Charlevoix county, Michigan; excepting therefrom, from the south-east

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE WIDE WORLD.

A Catalogue of the Week's Important Occurrences Concisely Summarized.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

BLOOD SHED FOR ERIN.

Mr. O'Brien's Coachman Shot—An Orange Mob, Armed with Revolvers, Attempts the Irish Editor's Life.

ANDOVER, Dorchester attempt upon the life of William O'Brien, the brave Irish editor, was made by Orangemen at Hamilton, Canada, the particulars of which are embraced in the following dispatch from that city:

When Mr. O'Brien came down and to address the meeting there was another ovation. His voice was weak and he spoke with evident pain. He said: "I raise my voice very much to-night, he said, "because I have been shot at and attempted to be murdered by my friend, Mr. Kinbrick. Then he delivered in the same low intense tones a brief but scathing indictment of his persecution in Canada.

Mr. O'Brien's coachman was talking on Orange street when that gentleman came out of a side door and a yell like that which had startled the Andover mob was heard. Mr. McKenzie stepped forward and taking the riot act from his pocket, commenced reading its contents to the crowd. He was cheered by a few but hooted by the majority. Stones were thrown, stalwarts, hitherto peaceable, volunteered upon the mob and they gradually melted away. A telegram of sympathy from a meeting of Mr. O'Brien's Parliamentary colleagues having been read, Mr. Kinbrick made a lengthy statement of the wrongs of the Lagganvarn tenantry.

Mr. O'Brien with his antagonists a few moments before the meeting was concluded. He emerged through a side door in McKenzie's company with Messrs. Kilbride, McMahon, and Campbell, and a dozen Canadian Nationalists gathered about him. Mr. O'Brien and his friends made their appearance at the corner of Hughson and Jackson streets, where they found waiting them a close carriage which was in waiting down a side street. Behind the driver sat Mr. Kinbrick. Beside the driver sat a Mr. Kane, a Tory. As the carriage dashed into Hughson street there were a number of firearmers let off, some almost immediately followed by several discharges of revolvers. The driver, John Nelson, at the moment became terrified, and, exclaiming "Oh O'Brien, I am shot!" Nelson dropped the reins, and the horses started on a gallop. The shot had struck in the left eight by a bullet, T. P. O'Connor seized the reins, and the whip was piled out, but the sharpness of the crowd was evidenced by eight shots in all being fired. One grazed the carriage, and another struck the panel of the carriage.

As they reached the door of the hotel the crowd, which was close to them, fired a number of rotten eggs, followed by curses and groans. The police, who were drawn up in front of the hotel, had a sharp skirmish with the mob in trying to keep the door clear. Mr. O'Brien was shot in the window of the hotel and exclaimed, "Don't mind me, gentlemen, I am not hurt." He was carried into the hotel, and a number of revolvers were drawn in front of the hotel, but

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The Tide of Immigration.

That a stream can rise no higher than its source is no truer than that the character of a people can be no better than that of the individuals who compose it. The population of the United States is about sixty millions, and if not—as Carlyle said of the English—"mostly fools," it is nevertheless the fact that it contains an appalling proportion of the fools, knaves, and paupers of every other nation under the sun. Added to these classes is the enormous majority of the immigrants who, being neither idiotic, criminal, nor dependent, still are incapacitated—by an inheritance of old-world ideas, traditions, and customs—for a ready comprehension of the fundamental principles of a free government.

The stream may not rise higher than its source; and if American politics is debauched, if city and county and state governments are shamelessly corrupt, it is because the current of our national life is fed by an unrestricted volume of immigration from the lowest sources.

There can be little hope of remedy for the increasing evils which beset us so long as we allow this country to be made a free Botany bay for the lunatics, cranks, and criminals of the rest of the world. Immigrants of the moral fiber, the sturdy virtues, the intelligence, thrift, sobriety, and independence which founded the republic, subdued the wilderness, and made this an asylum for the oppressed—not for the outlaws and convicts and incapables—will be always welcome.

But it is time to call a halt on the other classes. The wisest statesmanship is demanded to meet and check the evils of their swelling numbers.—Chicago News.

Protect the Public Lands.

The government needs to have its hands strengthened for the work of protecting the public lands which now, for the first time in its history, it is entering upon with intelligence and vigor. It needs the backing of the courts and of an aroused public opinion. There are large land grant corporation which have delayed to take out their patents in the hope that they might ultimately get possession of the millions of acres to which they now make a vague claim, but which are not a part of their actual grant. These corporations should have their territory exactly and finally defined, and the rest of their claim restored to the public domain. There are numerous private land claims which need a similar adjustment. There are large indemnity withdrawals which, having been made without the authority of the law, ought now to be revoked and the areas thrown open again to the people. And finally there are millions of acres which having been granted to corporations on conditions that have not been fulfilled ought now to be declared forfeited and restored to the public domain. To accomplish all this work the government needs all the support it can get from every quarter.—Providence Journal.

New York's Obscure Millionaires.

New York rich men are very often obscure. The persons whose names you see in the newspapers often turn out to be of dubious credit, but the millionaires who never get into print are the men to be afraid of. Here is one, Christopher Meyer, who is said to have money enough to buy the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and advance the cash. Probably no newspaper reader ever heard of him until yesterday. It is found out that he is a German who got into the rubber trade in his infancy and kept along with it until it made him a great fortune. In the same way the Poppenhausen family had their start. The first Poppenhausen was a German who was a potter or something inferior in a whalebone house. At that time whalebones were used for many of the purposes of India rubber, such as for umbrella rods. New and then there would be a sort of job lot of whalebones in the store which the potter would buy at a bargain. In course of time Poppenhausen became the head of the rubber industries, cranks, and criminals of the rest of the world. Immigrants of the moral fiber, the sturdy virtues, the intelligence, thrift, sobriety, and independence which founded the republic, subdued the wilderness, and made this an asylum for the oppressed—not for the outlaws and convicts and incapables—will be always welcome.

DEBUT OF THE DIVA.

Maurice Strakosch Talks About Patti's First Appearances A Spunky Girl.

"The debut of the diva was, as I may say, the result of an accident. A concert was given for charity at the New York Academy of Music in 1850, and a singer of some celebrity in her day, but now forgotten, made her first appearance. By way of novelty, a little girl 8 years old, the daughter of a singing teacher, was announced to sing the song made famous by Jenny Lind, the 'Echo Song,' and an aria from 'La Sonnambula.' When the child came upon the stage she was a symphony in black and white—luminous black eyes and white pinafores. She was given a round of applause on her appearance, and she was almost as self confident as she is now. Her singing was phenomenal, and she created an extraordinary sensation, starting her at once upon her career as the greatest singer of her age. I arranged for a series of concerts in Baltimore. The first night there were about a hundred persons in the house; the second twice as many; the sixth concert was given before an audience of 2,000 people, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Even in those early days Patti was just as capricious and self willed as she has always been. One day I took her for a walk and she saw a big wax doll in a shop window. She dropped my hand and rushed to the window in an ecstasy of childish admiration. Nothing would do but I must buy the doll for her, so I promised her that she should have it. That evening there was a large house, and before her first entrance Patti sent for me.

"'La bambola! [The doll.]

"I told her she should have it in the morning. The tears came into her big, dark eyes, and she informed me, with a stamp of her little foot, that if the doll were not forthcoming then and there she should not sing. So the audience was kept waiting while I went to the shop keeper's house, thence to his store, brought the doll, and hurried with it to the child. She took it, kissed it with effusion, dashed the tears from her eyes, and went on the stage to sing in a style that astonished the public. Ole Bull was traveling with the company, and one day at dinner the old violinist refused to give little Patti her medicum of champagne—a beverage of which even then she was very fond. Another child would have pouted and cried, but Adelina rose and gave the violinist a resonant box on the ear, much to his consternation and the amusement of the guests in the dining room."—Chicago News Interview.

A Southern Yankee City.

Birmingham has just two characteristics of the southern town—wide streets and wooden awnings over the sidewalks. In all other respects she is Yankee—and beyond. There is the bustle of New York on her main streets, the push of Chicago in doing business. Everybody is on the rush, including even the colored man. If he finds a place here to sit in the sun and sleep somebody will soon walk all over him without deeming an apology necessary. On the street or in the hotel office you find the Yankee, the southerner, the Jew, Englishman, German, Italian, Frenchman and Mongolian, and all are looking in the same direction—after the mighty dollar. While the southerner was doubtless here first, he soon invited his Yankee friend to come down with his long pocketbook, and it was well for both that the invitation was not refused. There has been more money made in real estate in Birmingham in the last five years than in any speculation of whatever nature, north or south.

Though I call it a southern Yankee city let me do the southerner full justice. He has here shown his hand and it is here we will judge him. He has exhibited the push, enterprise and perseverance of the legendary Yankee. He has invested and reinvested. He has built and rebuilt. He made the town. He controls its local offices. He exhibits all the push and energy that can be demanded, even with a population half Yankee. The young southerner has come to the front in Birmingham as nowhere else in the south, and by his public enterprise and business sagacity has shown the world what is in him. Birmingham is a young man's town. It will continue to be so for all time to come. He has grown up so w'er the new order of things and he had to begin barehanded and to fight the prejudices of a hundred years. He has done nobly well—no one could have done better.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Railroad Conductor's Curse.

A funny thing came under the observation of a reporter the other day. He was talking to Conductor Fortinson, when the latter pulled out a pencil and made a railroad note in his memorandum book. This book and the pencil used by Mr. Fortinson brought up the subject of curses in a peculiar way. It was sharpened with a four sided point instead of being round.

"What's that for?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, nothing; just a freak of mine. But look at that finger."

"What's the matter with the finger?"

"Don't you see that corn?"

"Well, how did it come there?"

"By writing on the train."

"I don't have any corns on my fingers," suggested the reporter.

"You don't have to. You see, writing on the train while it is in motion is no easy job, and to write at all intelligibly you have to grip the pencil as tight as a vise. Nearly all of us have those corns."

The conductor's right middle finger, on the left side, had a thick, fat, hard corn on it, exactly the one caused from a tight shoe.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Successful Lawyer.

No person is so pestered by the cranks as a lawyer whose name appears often in the public prints in connection with important cases. Every mail brings him correspondence which refers to cases of the most desperate magnitude, and the worst of it is that they are mostly so cleverly written that one cannot detect the crankiness in them. I've had criminal cases put to me in this way, and if such cases ever existed they would be the marvel of the legal world, plots of murder and other crime which rivaled anything ever written in fiction. My best visitor was a man who wanted to sue the municipality of Quincy, Ill., for $500,000, for a fracture of his leg while walking on a plank sidewalk there. I was to get half the damages as my fee if I secured them, and then he was to enter similar suits against about ten other municipalities. That man had been to my office about eight years ago on the same errand. A person has to humor cranks and treat them as courteously as sane people, if he would avoid trouble.—Ex-Governor Johnson in Globe Democrat.

Gladstone and His Pug.

Gladstone is sensitive about having lost his way recently in a London fog. The many newspaper stories of the incident have greatly annoyed him. The queen was unconsciously one of his tormentors. The other day, when the ex-premier was visiting at Windsor, her majesty remarked:

"We hear all about your adventure in the fog, Mr. Gladstone."

The old gentleman drew himself up and frowned. "The incident, madam," he said, politely, "has been most unwarrantably exaggerated. It was merely a start, a failure and a return."—Chicago Herald.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Manistee is to have a $20,000 Congregational church.

The Supreme court convened Tuesday with 192 cases on the calendar.

Frankfort claims to have assurance that the Chicago & West Michigan railroad will touch them on the Traverse City route.

In the memorial parade at Saginaw City on Monday was a snare drum which Charles Munger carried through the war of 1812, and his son Jerry frightened rebels with the music thereof during the rebellion. It is still able to do effective service.

Wm. M. Harmer, photographer, left Wednesday for the summer resorts of Charlevoix, Petoskey and Mackinaw City, where he will spend a few weeks vacation before leaving for the east via, the great lakes and St. Lawrence to Montreal, where he has accepted a situation.—Grand Rapids News & Express.

Hindoo Women.

"During the ten years of my residence among the Hindoos," said a female missionary just returned from India, in a lecture delivered before a Brooklyn audience, the other night, "I never saw a Hindoo child receive a caress from its mother. Scarcely clothed, beaten and despised, it knows hardly where to lay its head or to get its meals. If it is a girl the mother cannot be fond of it, for it may be the means of disgrace to her. If a wife has no male child, her husband may divorce her. This is changed somewhat when the child becomes old enough to be engaged. This is six years. The affair is settled without consulting the poor girl herself. And who do you think finds the girl a husband? The barber. He knows the circumstances of the family and rank in life, as he has to visit the house every day to shave the male members of the family before they can pray. He travels sometimes weeks and months through the country before he can find a young marriageable man of the same station in life as the girl. For in India there is no intermarriage between castes.

"Now for an idea of a Hindoo woman's home-life. She lives in a small room almost destitute. The floor and walls are of clay, with no ornamentation of any sort, and the least furniture possible. Every morning she has to pray—not for herself as she is taught that she has no soul—but for her husband, for rain, and for general blessings. Then she spends two or three hours in preparing the breakfast. She doesn't eat it with her husband, but, perhaps, fans him at his request. During the daytime she either sleeps, gossips with the other women, or sometimes a reader comes to them from the lives of the gods. These stories are such for human beings they are vile from beginning to end. The children and women are taught them. At night they prepare their husband's meals in the same manner. They are not protected against the weather and dampness, nor are they properly fed and clothed. This life they accept as their lot, as they are doomed cursed by the gods and are taken to the stable and left alone. The only food they can get is left by stealth. Thousands die of neglect. The first day that a Hindoo boy abuses his mother is a festal occasion with his father, who boasts of it to his friends. To be a widow is the sum of unhappiness. She is especially cursed by the gods. As the husband dies, half-a-dozen barbers' wives rush upon her and tear the jewelry from her ears and nose. Behind the funeral cortege she follows, surrounded by those relatives who throw her into the water. If she drowns they say she was a good wife after all. She has gone to meet her husband.' She is kept in a darkened room for fourteen days. At the end of this time her husband's ashes are taken to the river, and, after a peculiar ceremony of prayers, the soul is supposed to be free. It may enter an insect or an animal. The worst punishment the soul can sustain is to enter the body of a woman."

Name-Carving at Harrow School.

The school house at Harrow is still standing. There is a room down stairs where all the boys in the early days had their classes. But now it is only used two or three times a week, when masters and scholars assemble in it for prayers. It is a long, narrow room, with high, old-fashioned window. The walls are wainscoted, and all over the wainscoting and on the benches and desks, on the mantel-piece, and even on the head master's chair, schoolboys for the last three hundred years have carved their names. Some of these names are large and sprawly, others small and neat; and they are so close together that there is no space left for any new ones to be added. On one side, in very large letters, Byron's name is cut in two different places, and near it is that of Peel, the great English statesman. The boys were really forbidden to do this, and every name, now grown so rare, represents a good punishment. But the masters are now glad that the boys were disobedient; for many became famous in after life, and their school boy carvings are pointed out with pride. Harrovians, as Harrow boys are called, now have their names carved for them on new panels fastened to the wall for the purpose, and they think it quite an honor.—*Elizabeth Robins Pennell, in St. Nicholas.*

Rhinestones and cut steel buckles are used for fastening velvet belts.

The Gardens of Egypt.

At the beginning of March the gardens of Egypt are really wonderful; the orange and lemon trees spread their most pungent odor; the rose trees are covered with innumerable flowers; the palms, with their green and white crowns, swing there in the wind; the oleanders there border the avenues; on the lawns anemones, annual and perpetual flowering pinks, chrysanthemums, violets, zinnias, periwinkles, snapdragons, mignionettes, pansies, and petunias blend their innumerable colors with the shade of the trees, bushes, and shrubs. Groups of bamboo lift here and there their long, green or golden stems, crowned with an immense plume of pretty little trembling leaves. One comprehends on seeing these stems, which resume in a few months enormous proportions, the cruel ingenious punishment of the Chinese in binding a criminal in a young bamboo. The plant grows, and the wretch is quartered in a few weeks. No wood is lighter or more useful than that of the bamboo. One does not understand why the Egyptians neglect to plant it along the canals and on every cultivated land, where it grows so well.

But what gives, at least during winter and spring, the most smiling aspect to the Egyptian gardens, are the great sheets of rose bougainvillias that cling to the walls, the trees and groups of foliage, and which display everywhere their varied and exquisite tints of their flowers. The bougainvillias is certainly the finest of climbing shrubs. During five months it flowers under the winter sun, takes shades of extreme delicacy—one might say a light rose trail, the intensity of which every play of light modifies. The aloes, the agave, shake themselves on rocky slopes. On the banks of the water-courses the blue lotus and the papyrus still revive antique reminiscences. Grass cannot be raised in Egypt. The layer of soil is so thin that the sun dries it up immediately, and unless the grass is constantly submerged, it turns yellow and perishes at once. It is not the heat alone that produces this result, for there is very much fine grass in the tropics; but the heat, accompanied with the shallowness of the soil, renders the culture of grass impossible in Egypt.

It is with difficulty that a few isolated blades of grass sprout during winter along the Nile and the canals; they disappear as soon as spring begins, so that everywhere in the country where artificial cultivation finishes, the dry and bare desert begins. In the place of grass a pretty little brushwood is used, and this is encountered everywhere, the same as grass is encountered in America.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

☞The life-giving properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla have established its well-earned reputation as the best, if the most effectual and popular blood purifier of the day. For all diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, this remedy has no equal. Price $1.

"I suppose you will give your children an academic education?" said a gentleman to a pompous ignoramus who had been boasting of his own accomplishments.

"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply, "of course I will. That's the kind of an education I got, and if it takes every shilling of my fortune, my boys and girls shall be as much injured as their father was."—Youth's Companion.

JACKSON, MICH., Jan. 30, 1878.

WM. JOHNSTON & CO.:

GENTS—We are selling more of your Hubrect Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Dandelion and Wild Cherry than any other preparation for the blood, and it is giving satisfaction to all, everyone claiming it speaking highly of its favor. Sold one bottle for a man who had a very large tumor upon his back, which had been there for years, and had resisted every kind of treatment, costing him over $100. The cure effected by one bottle of your medicine has entirely cured him. Yours truly,

COLWELL BROS., Druggists.

SCROFULA

Humors,

Erysipelas,

Canker, and

Catarrh,

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5.

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a remedy for Scrofula. Three bottles of it have done me much good. I shall recommend it to all my friends.—E. Haines, No. Lindale, O.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and wrecked my system. After trying a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I got no relief. I persisted in using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and getting no relief, I gave it up. Boston Highlands, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I have ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Mills Allen Paige, South Bradford, Mass.

New Spring Goods.

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

PANTS, OVERALLS AND SHIRTS

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT.

TRY THEM, for sale by G. W. MILLER.

Best Paint!

It is an established fact that the

Sherwin-Williams Paint

IS THE

CHEAPEST

And lasts the longest.

ST. LOUIS WHITE LEAD, BRUSHES, OILS, TURPS, VARNISHES.

JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX - - MICHIGAN.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON

Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.

TERRACE FARM. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

1877. TIME-CARDS OF THE POPULAR PLEASURE STEAMERS. 1877.

THOMAS FRIANT, CAPT. R. VANDEKIRKOF. Sailing South Every Morning. EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave HARBOR SPRINGS at	7.00
PETOSKEY	8.00
CHARLEVOIX	9.30
Arrive at EAST JORDAN	12.00

Going North Every Afternoon. EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave EAST JORDAN at	1.30
CHARLEVOIX	3.00
PETOSKEY	4.30
Arrive at HARBOR SPRINGS	6.00

LOU A. CUMMINGS, CAPT. W. A. SNYDER.

Going North Every Morning. EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave EAST JORDAN at	7.00
CHARLEVOIX	8.30
PETOSKEY	9.00
Arrive at HARBOR SPRINGS	11.00

Going South Every Afternoon. EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave HARBOR SPRINGS at	1.00
PETOSKEY	2.00
CHARLEVOIX	3.30
Arrive at EAST JORDAN	4.00

Baggage and Freight Carried at Low Rates.

This is One of the Most Delightful Excursion Trips on the Northern Lakes.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 9, 1877.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

The place to buy **smoked shoulders** at from **six to ten** cents per pound is at **Will See & Co.'s.**

☞Upright Brothers will pay the highest market price for **wool.**

Four Tin-types for fifty cents, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Local Notes and News.

The resorters have commenced to come.

Perry Weed has just got in a large stock of fresh candies.

The public schools close to-morrow for the summer vacation.

M. S. Moulton has placed a stock of clocks and jewelry in the Journal.

A new sidewalk was put down in front of Will See & Co.'s store this week.

Emrey Bros., have laid a new side walk in front of their premises this week.

Geo. Madison has added a new porch to his residence on Clinton street.

At the ten cent tea Monday night the ladies of the M. E. church cleared $12.22.

Amos Fox has rebuilt his sidewalk this week, from the Sentinel building to the bridge.

A new sidewalk, of dressed lumber, was laid in front of the Sentinel building yesterday.

The new Belvedere House is completed and will be turned over to the committee this week.

Chas Graves reports six cottages to paint on the Charlevoix resort as soon as he finishes the club house.

The front of the Buttars block has been brightened with gold leaf this week. A. H. Bennett did the laying.

We call the farmers' attention to the department of "Farm and Garden" on our last page, just adopted this week.

Manager Book announces that the rink will be open every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon and evening, until further notice.

W. H. Francis has commenced an addition to L. W. Fisk's cottage, and will make numerous improvements about the premises.

J. L. Hurd & Co. are occupying the Fox store. Since the improvement of this building it is light and commodious, and makes a fine store.

On the 1st of July this week is a prospectus of the American Magazine. This is a magazine of high class, and is fit literature to be in every family in the land.

An examination of D. S. Way's samples of photographic work will convince the most skeptical that it is not necessary to go elsewhere for good work.

Jacob Weyburn advertises his laundry and polishing machine by cards this week. He guarantees first-class work,—equal to anything from Grand Rapids.

The Royce & Lansing Musical Comedy company played Tuesday evening to a full house, and it has been a long time since Charlevoix has been treated to so high a class musical entertainment as this.

A banquet in celebration of the completion of the Detroit, Charlevoix, & Escanaba railroad survey to Bellaire was given at that place last Saturday evening by the Business Men's Association, and a happy affair is reported.

Chas. Swallow is painting the Fountain City house with Sherwin-William's colors. The inside has also received a thorough renovating, new paper, lacquering, etc. Mr. Cooper proposes to have the brightest hotel in Charlevoix.

A dispatch from Mr. Van Auken states that he will not be able to return in time to conduct the morning service at the Congregational church next Sunday, consequently no service will be held at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school will be held at the usual hour.

Our rural friends can safely make up their minds to celebrate the Fourth in Charlevoix. Arrangements are being perfected for greater attractions than ever before offered, and a "six days' sport may be safe-calculated on. The particulars will be published as soon as the program is completed.

And still there are a few unbelievers who claim to think that the D. C. & E. R. R. is all moonshine. Mr. Nosh's day there were some gentlemen who sneered at the idea of a flood. But they got beautifully soaked, just the same.—Kalkaska Leader.

The railroad surveyors average about one mile a day, but they are doing thorough work and have found an excellent route from Charlevoix to Bellaire. The line follows Pine lake to within about a mile of Ironton then runs to the Ox-bow, then along the west side of the Intermediate chain of lakes through Central Lake and Snowflake village to Bellaire.—Bellaire Breeze.

Those farmers who persist in killing off the robins claiming that they hurt the crops were never more mistaken in their lives. Let them have a few cherries in cherry time, but spare them. We have watched them from our window pick out of the sod grub after grub, and they are just the ones that do the farmer the most harm. Don't kill the robin, for if you do you will kill the farmer's best friend.

Ask some men for an advertisement or some local—they answer they don't believe in advertising—a paper is never read. Let the man be caught kissing his neighbor's wife or holding up the side of a building some dark night, and his time changes instantly, and if the printing office is in a garret of a seventeen story building he will climb up to the top to beg the editor to keep quiet—don't publish it in the paper, you know.—Ex.

Mrs. Hugh Miller died last Saturday at her home in this township, at the age of 67 years, after a long sickness. Mrs. Miller was one of the pioneers of this region, having, with her husband, removed from their home in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., to their present home in May, 1856, where they have since resided, taking an active part in the development of this county. The funeral services were held at the family residences Sunday afternoon.

Last week Mr. Thomas Burns erected a very handsome monument in the Charlevoix cemetery, upon the lot of Mr. Winton Lumphere. It is by far the most beautiful monument in the cemetery and reflects much credit upon Mr. Burns for skill and proficiency in his business. He also while at Charlevoix secured the contract of placing a similar description upon a monument for Mr. William See, erected to the memory of his departed wife.—Petoskey Democrat.

Purely Personal.

Mrs. Spain is quite seriously sick this week.

Capt. A. H. Bennett has quit the tug Bob Stephenson.

Lon. Campbell, of Petoskey, Sundayed in Charlevoix.

Geo. H. Winans, of Kalamazoo, is at the resort this week.

C. B. Glass and L. Benson went to St. Ignace Monday, on business.

Miss Howey, of Barnard visited friends in East Jordan over Sunday.

Miss Maggie Holler, of Petoskey, spent Sunday in Charlevoix visiting friends.

Miss Grace Litney, of Sutton's Bay, is visiting friends in Charlevoix this week.

Miss Kate Smith, of Petoskey, Sundayed in Charlevoix with her brother Fred A. Smith.

R. C. Dart, attorney of Petoskey was in town Saturday and Monday on legal business.

Mrs. R. A. Stone and daughter, of Kalamazoo, arrived Tuesday, to remain the resort season.

Henry Barth, the boiler maker, left this morning for a business trip to Manistique and Chicago.

Geo. W. Miller goes to Chicago again this week, to buy new clothing and gents' furnishing goods.

Mrs. E. George, of Flint, and Mrs. Gannon, evangelist, were visiting at Mr. Wilks. They left on the Champlain Sunday for Chicago.

C. J. Pailthorp, of Petoskey, made us a call Friday morning, surprised to find the publisher with sleeves up and apron on, just pulling the last sheets of the week's edition.

W. P. Brown is in Big Rapids this week, attending the Diocesan convention of Christ Church Mission in session at that place. Rev. Dr. Fair of St. Mark's church of Grand Rapids, will officiate at the Episcopal church Sunday, will accompany Mr. Brown to Charlevoix.

☞"Do not take quinine for malarial disorders. Ayer's Ague Cure contains none, nor any other injurious ingredient. This preparation, if taken strictly in accordance with directions, is warranted to cure all malarial diseases.

Coming Events.

Usual Sunday services at the Baptist church.

Gospel meeting at the opera house Sunday evening.

Remember the dance at the rink next Wednesday evening, June 16th, for the benefit of the boys' band.

J. S. Smithson is expected to deliver a gospel address at Barnard school house, Sunday afternoon, June 19th, at 3:00 o'clock.

Children's day will be observed at the M. E. church at Ironton at 10:30 in the morning with an appropriate program. And there will be preaching in the evening.

The public school entertainment will be held tomorrow evening at the opera hall. Special efforts have been made that this entertainment be, if possible, more interesting than those had in the past, which is a sufficient guarantee of success.

The Barnard and Hilton Sunday schools have united for the purpose of celebrating children's day, June 12th, at Barnard school house. An interesting program has been prepared including an address by Rev. W. H. McCartney on Christian education. Exercises commence at 1:30 p. m.

The closing exercises of the Charlevoix schools will be held at Bartholomew's opera hall tomorrow evening. The public knows the character of past entertainments, too well to let this one pass without a liberal patronage. The program is varied, and contains a happy selection of subjects to please the listener, while the effort necessary to prepare the children, has benefited them greatly in reading and elocution. Everybody should attend.

The Rev. Campbell Fair, D. D., a prominent clergyman recently from Baltimore, now rector of St. Mark's church Grand Rapids, has accepted an invitation to officiate for Christ Church Mission on Sunday next, at Bartholomew's hall. Hours of service: Morning prayer and sermon at 10:30; half hour catechetical instruction on coming to Christ in baptism and confirmation, at 3 o'clock, p. m., followed by evening prayer and sermon. Candidates for either are expected and requested to be at this service, that their names may be taken and preparation made for the administration of the sacrament of baptism on Sunday, the 17th, by Rev J. W. Bancroft, and the Apostolic Rite of confirmation by Bishop Gillespie, on Sunday, the 20th.

Grand Traverse Baptist Association.

The 21st annual meeting of the Grand Traverse Baptist association will be held with the Charlevoix church, Wednesday and Thursday, June 15 and 16.

The association includes 15 Baptist churches, and extends from Traverse City on the south to Sault Ste. Marie on the north. Delegates from these churches, and others will be in attendance on the meetings.

Rev. S. U. Stimpson, D. D., of Terre Haute, Ind., will speak on foreign missions. Every one is invited to attend all the services of the meeting.

M. E. Church.

To search the scriptures is the duty of all men, and the high privilege of God's children. Tuesday evening affords an opportunity that should not be neglected.

Telegraphic communications with distant places illustrates God's method of receiving his people when they pray. Thursday evening we unitedly send up to the throne our requests.

Friday evening, Sunday school teachers meet for study and business, at the parsonage.

Sunday morning special services in honor of children's day.

W. H. McCARTNEY.

Shipments.

June 2—Schr. Sandusky, 100,000 feet hardwood lumber, P. L. L. Co., to Detroit.

3—Schr. Jessie Phillips, 120,000 feet hemlock lumber, 1,000,000 shingles, Wm. Mason, P. L. L. Co., to Chicago.

3—Schr. L. B. Shepard, 175,000 feet hardwood lumber, Gleason & Porter, to Chicago.

4—Schr. Oneida Chief, 140,000 feet hardwood lumber, P. L. L. Co., to Chicago.

4—Schr. Cleveland, 225,000 feet hardwood lumber, A. W. Olds, to Detroit.

4—Schr. Sunspeede, 120,000 feet hardwood lumber, P. L. L. Co., to Milwaukee.

6—Schr. John L. Green, 38 cords wood, N. P. Petersen, 41,000 feet hardwood lumber, A. W. Olds, to Sheboygan.

7—Schr. Port Huron, 100 cords wood, O. Osborn, to Milwaukee.

7—Schr. Duncan City, 8,000 cedar posts, W. H. Dawson, to Chicago.

7—Schr. Sea Gem, 24,000 feet hardwood lumber John Nicholls, to Chicago.

7—Schr. Jos. Duvall, 120,000 feet hardwood lumber, P. L. L. Co., to Sheboygan.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Eveline.

Good weather for farming.

Strawberries will soon be ripe.

Alex. Curry is still on the sick list.

Charles Norton returned home from St. Ignace last week.

There was a hop at Schoffen's hall last Friday evening. All had a big time.

Messrs. Parker & McDonald had a gang of men planting potatoes last week. They have about seven acres between them.

A good story is told on J. D. Parrish, the peddler, to illustrate one of the evils of not attending strictly to business when driving along a rough road. It is assumed that next time he will keep his eyes on his horses.

W. S. Stripp contemplates planting about fifteen acres of potatoes this season.

The Helping Hand society have adjourned their meetings until September next.

Miss Cleery returned last Thursday after an absence of a week.

We are glad to note that we have another correspondent from Hayes. We should enjoy reading correspondence from every town in the county.

Alex. Curry while away from home visiting last Friday had his house entered by some one and $24 in money and a pair of pants carried off. He says he thinks he knows who it was, and if the property is returned at once terms of settlement will be easy.

Wilson.

Beautiful weather.

Crops are growing finely.

Miss Ruth Bailey has gone back to East Jordan again.

Miss Dolly Shepherd is home again after a two months stay at Dwights.

Mrs. Jon Moore was taken very ill on Monday morning and Dr. Willard was summoned.

Mrs. Robert Shepherd went to Charlevoix, and spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Durance.

In traveling around we notice that Mr. Preble has greatly improved the Empey place which he bought recently, fencing and putting in crops; that Geo. Bowen has been clearing on his place, and fencing; also that John Vance has fenced his lot and put in a garden.

As young Alexander, driving one of Trimble liveries, was coming from Boyne Falls on Sunday last, he spied a large bear near C. Burch's place, which trotted down the road ahead of the horses. They being frightened and the driver having no weapon of warfare old bruin escaped.

Burgess.

Mrs. I. S. Webster received a letter last Saturday from Mrs. Mandraville, of Warren Co., Pa., announcing the death of Mr. Mandraville. They were old residents of Hayes, and have many friends there, and in Charlevoix, where they were well known.

School commenced at Maple Grove school house Monday, with Mr. Thomas Goodrich as teacher.

Miss Adelade Lewis is at home; having closed a very successful term of nine months school in South Arm.

John Ross has returned from Milwaukee, Wis., where he had been visiting his aunt.

June 8.

South Hayes.

Wild strawberries are ripe.

Saturday was one of the warmest days of the season thus far.

Mrs. W. Grandy who has been suffering with sore eyes for the past few weeks is recovering.

Crops are looking quite well in this vicinity.

Mr. A. Webb is rapidly recovering from his recent illness.

Cherry trees are heavily loaded with blossoms, and promise a good crop.

Peter McNally is loading a vessel with shipping wood.

June 6.

Excursion to Elk Rapids.

The Lon A. Cummings will give an excursion from East Jordan, Ironton, and Charlevoix, to Elk Rapids, on Sunday, June 19. Particulars next week.

A New Potato Bug Exterminator.

F. G. Hines & Co. have accepted the agency of a new article called "Bug Finish," which is destined to have a monstrous sale, and is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. It is cheap, only 5 cents per pound. Special rates on large quantities. Requires no mixing, is ready for use dry. One pound will go as far as ten pounds of plaster or Paris green, as mixed by the farmer and is therefore cheaper, and saves the trouble and danger of mixing and using Paris green. It was used last season on the State Agricultural college farm at Lansing. The managers wrote the manufacturers as follows: "That it gave good satisfaction on garden and farm." The mixture is cheaper than any other used for the purpose.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, afflicted with phthisic, also diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable, and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh 18 pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

WALL

PAPER

The largest, finest, and best selected stock of spring designs in the city. Ceiling and side wall decorations, centre pieces, dadoes, friezes, etc., etc.

G. W. CROUTER.

GOOD-BYE SPRING

Welcome Summer!

A. T. Washburne & Co.'s

Grand Opening for Summer

Was a Great Success.

Second Invoice of Summer Goods

Now on the Road.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.

A complete line of Silverware, Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Gold Pens.

Sole agent for the celebrated AMERICAN WATCHES in Solid Gold. All the latest, best and most approved Watches manufactured.

Repairing a specialty. Promptly and Warranted. Watches left with us to remain for six months are subject to sale for charges.

C. R. BELLINGER.

Bridge St., - - Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and Manistique.

Propeller A. C. Van Raalte,

CAPT. E. A. BOUCHARD.

Leaves Harbor Springs, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:00 a. m. Leaves Manistique every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7:00 a. m. Touching at Cross Village and Port Hope both ways.

This new Steamer is equipped for freighting from Harbor Springs to Mackinac Island every Sunday.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers,

(STANDARD TIME.)

SEASON OF 1877.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,

CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6:30, arrive at East Jordan at 7.00, leave Boyne City 8.00, arrive at Charlevoix 8.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Boyne City 1.30, leave East Jordan 2.00, arrive at Charlevoix 2.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,

CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 7.30, leave East Jordan 8.30, arrive at Charlevoix 9.00.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer CLARA BELLE,

CAPT. GEO. JEPSON.

Morning—Leave Boyne City at 6.30, arrive at Charlevoix 7.30, connect with the Steamer Joseph Gordon, returning, leave Charlevoix upon the arrival of the Joseph Gordon, arrive at Boyne City 9.00.

Afternoon—Leave Boyne City at 1.00; returning leave Charlevoix at

THE ELOPEMENT.

BY LARRY LINNET.

It was such an undertaking that the lover fell to pacing back and forth in a cold sweat shiving. "It is now so dearest Hippy."

Said he, round the mansion sneaking, lowly to the watch-dog speaking; but his locks would weep keep sequenking, and each shadow leap to make.

In the parlor, fearing sleeping, sat the maid on a pape, keeping watch, and often slyly peeping, Which the moves failed to see.

"I'll wait and catch them going, sneak behind them, and their knowing, give them a hearty blowing," said he, chuckling in glee.

From her shadow, peering was a smiling face, quite cheering to the lover Harry leaning to the window just below.

"Darling," came the words entreating, "is there danger of falling? Hist! I think I hear him calling. No, I guess it was the wind."

"Don't you fear, my little darkey," said he, "and don't be lonely. Hard I'll try, I know my love was plucky. Brave, darling; not so fearful."

Ah, her fatal hesitating! Papa's voice gave indication that the time for the consultation of the villain heart was nigh.

"So! my dear, thou wouldst deceive me, and in style of laughing leave me; with thy foolish conduct grieve me," papa said, with gun in hand.

Still as statues both were standing, when effectual was the landing and the lover heard the voice commanding them to halt, with reprimand.

"My resort is such a measure and deny your pleasure, I do not, but I command you to live in the sound of papa's hand."

"You, young man, are bound to take her, so it seems to me; but will you make her your dear wife and see or forsake her—will you, sir? now turn and say."

"Ah, you will! then all is righted; now walk in, you gay young lighted. Your wishes have been heeded, and is sitting, nodding here."

Where the happy couple wended, and the lover for eye were blended, as her papa had intended when the plan had reached the case.

MORAL.

"Do as you are right, then go ahead."

THE TRAMP DETECTIVE.

BY HENRY DALE.

"I say, Miss, can't yer giv a poor fellur a bite to eat? I am mighty starved."

It was a ragged, dust-covered tramp who this accosted Olivia Cartridge as she stood with arms folded by the kitchen table. The girl had turned her head and stood in the middle of the room before she perceived him.

He was a savage-looking fellow, his assembled locks plainly to be seen beneath his battered hat, and his rough beard seemingly which appeared to be with some purpose, while his eyes glared with a hungry ferocity.

Any other girl would have moaned at sight of the tramp, but Olivia was brave as she was pretty and kind. Her large blue eyes scanned the man for a moment, and she perceived that he was really suffering with hunger, whatever his faults might be.

The farm at Cedar Creek was one of the finest in the country, and the great old farmhouse was well supplied with food; then why should she refuse this poor, suffering man a morsel.

"I swar, Miss, I aint had a bite to eat today," said the tramp, in a tone half pathetic and half savage, with nothing of the professional whine of a beggar.

"Could you spare nothing to eat?" she asked, her blue eyes beaming more sympathetic.

"No, I couldn't; I swar it."

"Then I shall never be said that any one was turned hungry from my father's house," said Olivia, and she quickly set before the hungry creature what was a feast to him.

He ate ravenously, and the food had almost entirely disappeared when he rose from the table, and dressed his dilapidated hat, which he had tucked under the table before sitting down.

"Take what is left—you may need it before you get out here," said Olivia.

"God bless ye, gal," said the tramp, as he crammed the biscuit into his capacious pockets. "I've got a heart in ye, which I was all other people had, then they wouldn't make sich devils out o' us as they do. I'm a bad man, I know it, but they made me what I am. Tell the old man I'll work, but now I'm out on the road, I don know where next bide's to come from."

Having taken all the remaining provisions that had been set before him, the tramp left the house after once more blessing the farmer's pretty daughter for her kindness and generosity.

As Olivia stood in the doorway, the rays of the setting sun falling upon her golden hair, she watched the tramp go down the road, that individual turned about and cast one more glance at the pretty girl. Some kindly thoughts were in the heart of that rough creature, and he had appreciated the manner in which he was fed.

"People are all bad—no use to say they aint," mutterd the tramp, further, when I say so that gal's a angel."

His soliloquy was in an undertone, and it was at the very end of his hearing that he could be heard by her.

"I wonder what time father will come home," said the pretty girl as she stood gazing down the great road.

"Olivia," called her mother from another apartment, "who was in the kitchen a moment ago?"

"A hungry man, mother."

"A tramp?"

"Yes, mother."

"Did you give him something to eat?"

"Of course, mother; I couldn't have say one go away hungry."

"That is right in the abstract. I reckon, my child, but it pears to me you have a great many tramps comin' around the country now."

"I wish father would come home," the pretty girl sighed, in a tone loud enough to be heard by her mother.

"Oh, he would be back soon enough, Mr. Long is going to pay off the mortgage on his place, and your father said it might be late before he got back."

"That is the reason I am anxious about father now," said Olivia to herself. "Father will bring the money home with him to take to the bank at Cambria tomorrow, for there is no bank at the village, and I do not like having him travel about the country with so much money—especially after night."

The clatter of hoofs came from down the road, and the girl of the beautiful face brightened as a young man, in vested on a dark bay horse, galloped into view.

"Hi, Harry!" she cried, and hastened around to the front gate just as Harry drew rein.

"There was an eager sparkle in the eyes of the youthful horseman and ruddy maiden, which would convince any one at one that they were lovers.

"Olivia, I met the hardest luck my tramp a few moments ago," said Harry, as he sprang from the saddle to talk a moment to his sweetheart at the gate, "that I ever met in my life.

"He was hard?"

"He was! Did he not scare you almost to death?"

"Oh, no; I am not afraid of him. I gave him his dinner.

"Of! Why the rascal might come and burn the house down."

"You are mighty energetic! if he did. Have you been to the village Harry."

"Yes."

"Did you see father there?"

"Yes; what is he doing?"

"Mr. Long is to pay off his mortgage to-day."

"To that so?" asked Harry, fixing his large, dark gray eyes on the pretty girl's face.

After a few moments more Harry mounted his horse and started up the road toward his father's farm, and his betrothed went into the house.

In the mean while, Tom Trudge, the tramp was slowly wending his way along the wooded road, keeping a sharp lookout about him for a comfortable place where he could pass the night. The sun had gone down before he came to the great bridge which spanned cheery Creek; and by the time he had reached the dark cut that ran between the hills on the other side it was quite dark.

"He's goin to come this way," the tramp suddenly heard somebody say.

He stopped and listened. There came sounds of human voices at a great distance away. Habitually cautious, the tramp crept forward until he was within a few feet of where the conversation was going on.

He saw three dark forms standing under the shadow of a projecting rock close to the roadside, and there Tom Trudge lay down among some bushes to listen.

"It will be risky," one voice said.

"Hes got a team."

"Know it.

"How much?"

"Good big haul."

"Well, now, how's this thing to be carried out? Yer goin' to lay it on some one."

A silence ensued, and then one of the men spoke:

"I tell yer what we can do. The country's full of tramps, and we'll lay it on them."

"Yes, hatchin' more devilitry off on us," growled the tramp, as he lay crouching like a beast crouch in the thicket. "All the sin o' the world is packed off on ter us. We do enough, I reckon, without havin' it all packed off onto us."

He did not speak loud enough to be heard by the group in consultation.

"It's about time," said one.

"D'yer think it's all right?"

"Of course it is."

"Mind yer, I'm not another more cautious speaker, 'there's not to be any one hurt.

"I wouldn't for the world have a drop of blood spilled."

"Pshaw, yer gittin' squeamish."

"Now, you know when I mentioned this thing, I told yer I'd have no hand in anything—no one was to be hurt. I occupy a respectable position in the community, and I can not afford to do anything that would compare yer with me. You and Bill this will neither be recognized by him. You can do yer work, bring the swag to me, and we will go. You have the masks on your faces?"

"Yes."

"Now, don't go to making any blunders. If my horses were stolen I'd be sold from over my head, I wouldn't think of such a thing, and I can't see my children—"

"What, there comes some one!"

"It's a tramp, I reckon."

"It's he!"

"Keep mum, and be careful—remember what I said to you."

"Hes coming! Yer goin' ter do?" the tramp asked himself.

The sound of the men's feet could now be distinctly heard, and the concealed tramp from his position became conscious that two of the men were masked. The group passed, and crept to the roadside, where they were crouching like wild animals in ambush.

"I tell yer he'll be here, whoever yer run inter trouble," thought the tramp, "but then I'd never be thanked for it, as maybe a man would be if I let these fellers go. I'm gin fight it out."

The tramp recognized a voice in the darkness.

"Let go!"

"Will yer?"

"Take that!"

A thud ensued, and the flash from the shot showed three or four objects engaged in a struggle. The tramp was rearing and plunging, while two dark forms were trying to drag the rider from the saddle.

Another shot was fired by the brave horseman, who was determined to defend himself and property against the footpads. There was a cry of pain and an oath.

"Hit that's what ye want we'll give ye enough."

Two or three quick blows followed, a sharp cry, a gasping sob, and the man fell to the ground. He lay very quiet, and the tramp, through the darkness, could only see two dark forms bending over him. When they rose one of them carried a heavy sack, and the horseman still lay upon the ground. The horse had broken away, and, startled with terror, ran down the road.

"Here's the swag, Otto," said one of them, handing the large wallet to the third man, who had remained concealed.

"But did you hurt him?"

"I did."

"Great heaven! you didn't—"

"Yes, we did, I tell yer, he's dead; it was his life or ours, and Bill done it, though we're all guilty alike.

"Bill, Bill," almost screamed the man who was the leader, "what have you done? do it, when I told you not to?"

"Quit; stop a shakin' me," said Bill. "It shot me in the shoulder, and I knifed him.

"Oh what shall we do?" groaned Otto. "Let us run home at once before we are arrested and it is informed upon."

"Do yer think I'm a fool? The deed is done, and I'm not to be recognized."

"No, it's one I found yesterday."

"Too let the owner of it prove himself innocent. For heavens sake let us go."

The three men hurried away, and the tramp, who was now interested in the affair, crept from his place of concealment, and for a moment gazed on the ghostly body, which lay stark and cold on the ground, the smooth-shaved face of the murdered man gazing up into the sky, and then followed carefully after the retreating footpads.

Long Olivia and her mother awaited the return of her husband and father. At midnight he had not come, and, unable longer to refrain in ignorance of the cause of his strange absence, they roused the hired man and sent him out to see if he could learn what was detaining Mr. Shortridge.

He went, and—reader, he is drawn aside from the scene of horror that followed. The whole country was wild over the affair. That a cold-blooded murder and highway robbery should be perpetrated in this quiet and hitherto peaceful neighborhood was astonishment and horror to everybody. For days the wildest excitement that had ever been known prevailed. Who had done the deed?

"It was the tramp," some one suggested, and the idea spread like wild fire. Everybody knew it must be the a vagrant tramp who had been born in the neighborhood.

It was two or three days after her father's funeral when this was first suggested to Olivia.

"It was the very tramp you fed, Olivia," said Mrs. Shortridge. "To think that the man whom you had fed should have stabbed your father."

"I don't believe it, mother," said Olivia; "I don't believe that the man had anything to do with it."

The sheriff, and the shrewd detective who had come all the way from Chicago to work up the case, came to Cedar Creek and closely interrogated Olivia in regard to the tramp. She told him over and over again every word she had been said by either herself or her father.

The detective went away to work in the thoroughness of the search. He was absent a day or two, and again called on Olivia.

"Did you speak with any one else save members of your own family on that evening?" the detective asked.

"No, sir.

"Think well before you answer. Was any one else here?"

"No—yes, there was—Harry Blake was coming by. He stopped at the gate, and I talked a moment with him.

"Oh, yes; this Harry Blake is the young man I have met her frequently—"

"Yes, sir," she answered, blushing profusely.

"He has been very active in trying to bring the murder of your father to light?"

"Yes, sir," blushing still more deeply.

"What did he talk about?"

"I do not remember—the tramp was one thing."

"Did you talk about your father?"

"Yes, sir. I told him that father was coming home from the village, where he had been to get the money from Mr. Long on his mortgage."

"Well, young lady, it is perhaps rather a disagreeable announcement to make, but that young gentleman is the man who murdered your father."

"What!" she shrieked, starting to her feet. "Harry—it's false, sir."

"I pity you, young lady, but it is true. The sheriff and I are still hearing stories of the crime was found near the spot. The knife has been recognized as his, and he his same cut on the back-horn handle."

Olivia swooned at this fearful evidence. When she recovered she implored the detective to not impute such a charge upon her lover, and told him all that had been said by either, but her statement only confirmed the detective in the belief of the guilt of the youth.

When he was arrested for the crime, Harry Blake declared himself innocent, and showed the officers that he had lost a knife only a day or two before the horrible deed was perpetrated.

But this was an old dodge, and the detectives had seen that it was used in more his case. Harry was at first inclined to think his arrest as a joke affair, but when he found his friends giving him rather suspicious glances, and heard that his case not being bailable he must go to jail, his heart began to fall him.

"I don't understand, while it did not come him, for he was conscious of his innocence, tended to greatly humiliate him. His father and friends still firmly convinced of his innocence, employed a lawyer for him.

The fifth day of his imprisonment Harry's heart was made glad by the appearance of his betrothed, she looked very pretty in her sable dress and mourning veil. She came to assure him that her confidence in his innocence of the death of her father was unshaken, and all that she could do to prove that her convictions were the truth would be done.

She consulted with the attorney, and told him all that had passed between her and her lover on that fatal evening. The lawyer was shrewd enough to see that the simple and unadorned story of the maiden was damaging to his client.

While they were sitting in the lawyer's office, talking over the evening, the door opened, and Olivia was astounded to see the very same tramp who she had fed on the evening of her father's assassination enter the office.

"Yer the gal what gin me the grub that night, ain't yer?" he said.

"Yes," she answered, after a moment's silence.

"I'm yer father what was killed an robbed."

"Dead!"

"I hear that a young chap named Blake's been accused o' the job. Well, I'm the tramp, interrogatively.

"He has been," said the lawyer, "but he is innocent."

"Mister, are you the feller what's his lawyer in this case?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I've got this much to say 'bout it mister, I know that he's innocent."

"You know—"

"Let I do, mister—I want ter see yer alone.

Olivia, with a grateful look at the tramp, left the office. For a long time the tramp and the attorney were together in the office. Olivia went to the home of a friend in the town where she was staying, and soon received a note from the lawyer that he would see her at two o'clock p. m. next day.

Oh, how wildly and anxiously her heart beat for the next twenty-four hours. Was the tramp really going to unravel this mysterious affair? She saw the sheriff and detective in close consultation with the attorney that evening.

She slept little that night, but when her eyes did close, she saw the tramp, his bounty face shining bright and clear in the pure soul within that rugged exterior. She awoke nervous and anxious.

At two, the lawyer sent for her to come to his office. The remaining magistrate was there, Harry Blake was there, and to her astonishment, Mr. Otto Hampton, one of their nearest neighbors and his two hired men, Tom Nettles and Bill Truesdale were there, in irons. The tramp was also present.

"Now, mister, I'll tell ye all about it," said the tramp, on being sworn. "I war almost starved that day, when I called at this feelin gal. She gin me satisfy to eat and said some kind words to me, which touched my heart. When I left her and went down the road, I war wishin I could jerk her. I crossed the bridge jist about sun an came to that dark road on t'other side.

I heard some on 'tablin an' planin' to robbery an. I went down there to pointing to the three men in irons. "Then I felt that I ought interfere, but the devil in me said, 'it's not your business, let them alone, specially as no one is going to be hurt. I war jist ready to interfere. I really is a coward when I see blood, but when I see a scrimmage, that man," pointing to Bill Truesdale, "was shot in the shoulder, guess yo'll find the bullet that yit, an the gal's pa war killed and robbed. I heard that feller who got shot say he'd dropped the knife he done it with, and then this man called Mr. Hampton, who they called Otto, took the money, said he war sorry they'd killed him, and wanted to git away.

"I followed em, an saw 'em bury the money at Mr. Hampton's house. The feller who got shot war sick and laid abed a long time, an they daren't send for a doctor. Guess that ar wound ain't healed yit. Well, arter I'd made sure of ever thing, an found out this young chap war innocent, I came in to give it away.

"I've slept in the woods, lived like a wild beast, and at sheerly nothing, jist to find out who killed the pa o' that leetle gal who war so kind to me. I'm glad it, an I've saved her lover, but I'll never forgive myself, when I think I might hev saved her pa, and didn't do it.

"There's the chaw who done it, for the sheriff and detective found the money where I send em bury it, an that ar feller's got the bullet in his ah shoulder."

The New York Police Force.

New-Yorkers religiously believe that they have the best police system and the finest force in existence.

What is the number of the metropolitan police force? what are its duties? how is it organized? and in what manner are its duties performed? are questions whose answers determine the soundness or unsoundness of the belief.

The number of the police force, of all ranks and grades, on the last day of A. D. 1885, was 2,933, including 32 probationers. The Leg-slature of the State of New York, on May 12, 1884, unanimously authorized the addition of 500, a defiance to the general conviction that it was numerically too small to cope with the possible emergencies of the times. The city of New York, estimating its population at 1,600,000, then had, exclusive of the Central Park force, one police officer to every 562 of the inhabitants. This, in view of the heterogeneous character of the people, and the peculiar relation of the city to the continent, was really an insufficient supply. In 1883 Philadelphia had one policeman to every 426 of its citizens; Baltimore, one to 525; Boston, one to 487; the metropolitan district of London, one to 342; and the ancient city of London, one to every 100.

The Police Department of New York, established and organized under the Act of 1857, consists of the Board of Police—which is composed of four Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor—the Chief of Police, and of officials appointed by the Commissioners.

The bulk of the police force, corresponding to the privates of other forces, is divided into patrolmen, who on the 1st of January, 1886, of the 2,836 patrolmen, on the 15th of that, according to the return of Deputy Chief Clerk Delamater, 1,700 were of the rank and grades then constituting the police force, of which number 1,326 were sergeants, 1,745; lieutenants, 974; Germany, 1,95; Canada, 1,; Ireland, 1,; Scotland, 1,; Canada, 13; England, 30; Finland, 1; Scotland, 14; France, 6; Bavaria, 1; Sweden, 1; Denmark, 1; Wales, 1; Australia, 2; West Indies, 1. Thus the United States furnished nearly two-thirds, Ireland 33.17, and all other countries 7.37 per cent. of the whole. The Hibernian element, including those born in this country, is decidedly predominant. Naturally enough, those to whom constitution habits of subordination have been ingrained by generations of servitude are most watchful and resolute when the performance of law is entrusted to them. Nationality and their ancestral antecedents, the New York police have invariably illustrated the virtues of implicit obedience, self-control, manly courage, and intelligent fidelity to duty. The city has always freely used. The ideal policeman is a non-entity. The service is not an approximation to the imaginary archetype, because he is only a man under all the limitations of the common-place

HUMOR.

THE beer drinker would seem to be his own worst enemy in that he treats himself so persistently.

WHY is x the most unfortunate of letters? Because it is always in a fix, and never out of perplexity.

ONE of the most forcible stump orators that ever took the field is the farmer whose plow strikes a snag.

MERCHANTS don't always give themselves away in trade, but they frequently exhibit signs of gilt edge on their stores.

"THERE was a very long story that Colonel Sozzle told after dinner," said one club man to another. "Yes, was the reply, "and I am sorry to say it was as broad as it was long."

BOSTON landlord (to porter)—"See if the gentleman in parlor F have finished discussing their dinner." Porter returns—"They is fin cata', boss, but dey ain't done cassis it yet."

"MADAME," said the tramp, "I'm hungry enough to eat raw dog." "Well," she responded, kindly suiting the action to the word, "I'll whistle some up for you." The tramp left, taking his appetite with him.

A MAN wanted a horse to ride in the parade. He said, "Have the best spirited animal?" asked the livery man. "No, not very," was the reply; "you want, then?" "I want a horse that looks a great deal more spirited than he really is."

SOME remarkable stories have been told under the head of "Antiquities," but the most remarkable we ever heard was that of the man who could not sleep in church because the nap was too long for comfort.

IN Bavaria the Mayor of a little village was ordered by the higher authorities to make a list of the dogs kept by the inhabitants. He did so, and sent the list to the town. The absent-teacher—a dog; the pastor—a dog; the doctor—a dog; myself—a dog; all of us dogs, and dogs only.

TOM—"I don't see why so many people complain of the hard times. Look at me, I'm only a better-looking or as nice as some of the other girls." Harry—"Why, you don't know what you are, you're a millionaire. That's why she carries that big fan, and why she's so proud." Tom—"Is it? She holds up her head by a cheque regn."—*Boston Budget.*

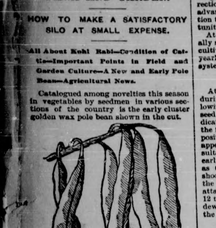
Mississippi general—"Sa, Mr. Secretary, not long ago we asked for a couple of the biggest cannon in the country for the fort at Biloxi, and we have not yet received them. Now, we want a couple of the smallest ones. Sa, we have decided to fire the salute to present."—*That's quite reasonable.* "Yes, sa, we have just received two of the most small mustakes we have made in our lives." "Mistakes?" "Yes, sa, we have just received two of the most small mustakes we have made in our lives." "Mistakes?" "Yes, sa,

FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW TO MAKE A SATISFACTORY SILO AT SMALL EXPENSE.

All About Kohl Rabi—Condition of Cattle—Important Points in Field and Garden Culture—A New and Early Pole Beans—Agricultural Notes.

Catalogued among novelties this season in vegetables by seedmen in various sections of the country is the early climax golden wax pole bean shown in the cut.



GOLDEN WAX BEAN.

Vick says of it: "Its points of excellence are such that we are confident its advent will be hailed with satisfaction by both market men and private gardeners. It is earlier than any other pole variety, following ten days after the Dwarf Golden Wax. The vine makes a rapid, healthy growth, bearing clusters of three to six large pods of rich golden color. The pods average seven eight inches in length and are exceedingly tender and plump. As the flavor is also delicate and the pods stringless, it is not excelled as a snap bean. Unlike many pole beans, it is very productive, continuing to bear, if the pods are picked, until frost. The showy appearance and cooking qualities of this bean, with its great productiveness, will commend it as an excellent and profitable variety for market."

The Cattle of the Country.

The latter part of this winter was severe on the stock in the Atlantic states as far south as the Carolinas. The average by states, however, varies but little from that of last year. According to Statistician Dodge the cattle of the New England states are in generally good condition. The states north and westward from the Ohio to the Missouri rivers show an average condition as regards flesh and freedom from disease. Shelter and food are provided as required, and losses are reduced to a minimum. Condition is high in California and Oregon, both being slightly above the average. The cattle on the ranges suffered severely from the inclemency of the winter, and the results of the season will more strongly than ever impress upon ranch owners the necessity even from a financial point of view, of providing sufficient shelter against the dreaded blizzards and of supplying themselves with forage for more winter feeding.

The losses of the past year were more severe than usual, owing in some measure to the hard winter. Deaths from exposure were a very large item in the total loss, and were heavy in some of the range sections. In Georgia and Texas starvation was a fruitful cause of death, while in the latter state the drought produced great loss. Cattle have been comparatively free from serious diseases in most sections. The crowded places pneumonia has appeared in a number of counties, mostly near large cities in the east, to which the infection is generally traced.

Kohl Rabi, or Turnip Cabbage.

Kohl rabi, sometimes called turnip cabbage, is a vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and the turnip. In Europe it has been prized, not only as a vegetable for the table, but as an excellent feed for stock. In recent years our leading seedsmen have included several varieties of Kohl rabi in their catalogues, and our cultivators are beginning to test its uses—more especially as a general crop to be used for feeding stock.

KOHL RABI.

It is cultivated by sowing the seeds in rows in May, June and July, according to the latitude, the soil and the season, and, when the plants are about as may be desired, pulled and fed to the vegetable or feed stock. It resembles a fine rutabaga, tender and sweet, and is nearly as good with less of the turnip flavor. When properly matured it becomes tough for the table and makes excellent food for stock.

In the Cornfield.

Each year the cultivation of corn grows less deep and shallow. By drilling in the seed and giving shallow culture some of the largest corn yields on record have been obtained. Two common methods now in vogue are drilling and checking. When drilling the farmer understands what he is about. In a sense checking is a form of "double row system" is practiced.

A plan of drill culture that works well on light, dry upland is termed the "furrow system." Work is done in the usual manner, and as planting time is left off and thrown up into five feet beds, it being designed to plant the furrows between the beds. The main object is to insure the moisture the crop may need. The fertilizer is sown in the bottom of the furrows and mixed with the soil, the grain is then dropped and covered by a corn planter of otherwise. The subsequent cultivation is done with shovels and cultivators, which will gradually level down the surface of the beds, returning the soil to the center.

The system of checking corn, largely adopted in the northern and western states and also common in the valley of Virginia, admits of cultivation in two directions—direct and across—and has the advantage of saving a hoe labor, in addition to giving the plants a better opportunity for sun and air.

At the east large areas of corn are usually sown in drills, and corn planters and cultivators are adopted. That culture is yearly gaining advocates and the old hill system is gradually disappearing.

Points in Pea Culture.

At the New York Experiment station, during tests made in pea culture, the following points were noted: Permitting the seed of peas to sprout before planting indicated an advantage in the earliness of the first pods of three to eight days. The position of the seeds in the pods did not appear to have any influence on the resultant plants. A slight promotion of earliness—three or four days—was noted as the effect of pinching the terminal shoots. Mulching the soil lightly between the rows of peas with straw retarded the attack of mildew very perceptibly. August 12 the mulched rows were free from mildew, while unmulched rows planted at the same time were entirely enveloped.

Barn Silos.

The idea is quite prevalent that a silo must be of masonry and very substantial and expensive in order to gain paying results. Such, however, is not the case. Many silos are now being built in the interior of the log barn, using a whole or part of a bay. According to Prairie Farmer nearly five times as much forage can be put into a given space in the form of ensilage as can be stored in the same space if the same crop is dried—fifty cubic feet of ensilage weighing a ton—200 feet or more are requisite for a ton of hay.

A Minnesota correspondent in the journal quoted from Hills how he took part of one wing of his barn, which is eleven feet wide in the clear, for a silo by way of experiment. There was a stone wall on one side and one end seven feet high, with framework extending eight or nine feet above, the latter being boarded up with two by six-inch studding, and double boarded with building paper between. This was filled with large ensilage corn (slightly frost bitten) cut to one-half inch lengths. It was put in pretty fast about half way up, and well tramped. After that it was filled in more slowly, indeed three or four days elapsing between fillings. When it was in, it was left about a week, when it was leveled and covered with building paper, with boards on top of paper, and after several days four inches of earth was put on. Opened the silo and commenced feeding the middle of January. Found it in very good condition with the exception of some at the corners, where the boarding joining the wall was not perfect. The ensilage was quite sour, but the cattle ate it greedily, preferring it to almost any other feed, and there was an increase in the flow of milk about five per cent. Some friends who were skeptical in regard to the ensilage making good butter acknowledged, after tasting it, that it was as good as from any other feed. This farmer has a farm of 110 acres and has been able to keep forty head of stock by buying some stuff feed. With ensilage he thinks he can double the number of stock. Farmers are commencing fitting up both wings of his now barn, making two silos twenty-eight by sixteen feet and fifteen feet deep, which he estimates will hold about 170 tons. He will be particular to make the silos air tight.

Conclusions About Potatoes.

After many years of practical experience Edmund Henry, a well known Manchuria settle cultivator, has arrived at the following conclusions:

1. Whole potatoes will produce a crop, if early or late cut seed potatoes fail to do so.
2. Small whole potatoes will produce results as good, if not better, than large ones.
3. The seed end is the better one to plant, because it starts with more vigor and produces more and larger potatoes.
4. A large piece is better, on ordinary soil, than small pieces or cut.
5. Potatoes with sprouts long enough to break off in planting are not so good as those with eyes advanced just enough to indicate vigor.
6. The form cannot, as a rule, be changed by planting any particular form.
7. Two distinct varieties won't mix in the same hill.
8. The more we investigate the scab the less we know about it.

To Cure a Horse of Kicking.

The simple prescription here given has the indorsement of a prominent authority in such matters: "If you have a horse that is in the habit of kicking, put him in a narrow stall that has both sides thickly padded. Suspend a sack filled with hay or straw so that it will strike his heels, and let horse and sack fight it out. Be sure to have things arranged so that the horse cannot hurt himself. The sack will be victorious every time, and in the end the horse will absolutely refuse to kick the sack or anything else."

Agricultural Notes.

According to the national agricultural department's report the general average condition of the wheat crop for the whole country is represented by 98.

The losses of sheep from all causes during the year ending April 1 is 7 per cent. of the whole number of sheep, as against an equal percentage during the corresponding period of 1886-8. Numerically the loss is smaller than in 1885-6, for, although the percentage is the same, it applies to a reduced number, the total number of sheep being now 45,000,000, as compared with 48,000,000 a year ago.

The losses of swine from all causes through the entire country have been heavy, amounting to nearly 6,000,000 during the year.

A recent estimate places the value of the dairy products of this country in 1886 at $790,445,000.

The Texas legislature has passed a public land bill giving the farmer a chance to secure a homestead on forty years' credit at 5 per cent. interest.

Recent reports made by Florida orange growers make it appear that during the season of 1886-7 about 1,000,000 boxes of oranges have been marketed at an average price of $2 per box. The outlook now is said to be promising and a crop of 1,500,000 boxes is predicted for next year.

A Story of Gen. Scott.

Gen. Winfield Scott, while he was still at the head of the army, was coming out of his office one day to enter his carriage, came in hand. A volunteer orderly approached him with a letter, which he had been directed to deliver to Gen. Scott at once. The orderly, recking nothing of adjutant-generals or chiefs of staff, interpreted his order literally, and hastily giving a careless salute, began:

"Oh, General, here's a paper I want you to look at before you ——"

"Clear out, sir! clear out of the way!"

The startled orderly sprang to one side, and the General got into his carriage and was driving away.

The soldier then delivered his letter to some one in the office and walked slowly out.

Gen. Scott's carriage had not gone thirty rods before it stopped and turned about. The driver, raising his voice, summoned the offending orderly to the door.

Trembling in every limb, cap in hand, he approached.

Gen. Scott asked his name and regiment. He gave them.

"Well, sir," said the General, "report to your colonel that you were guilty of gross disrespect to Gen. Scott as an officer, and that Gen. Scott was guilty of gross disrespect to you as a man. Gen. Scott begs your pardon! Go to your duty, sir!"—*The Argonaut.*

He was an Amateur.

He was a clerk in a shoe store, but rather new to the business. When a pretty girl tripped in and asked for shoes, he inquired politely:

"What number do you wear?"

"Why, two, of course, she snapped; "how many feet do you suppose I have?"

"I—I meant, what size?" he stammered.

"Oh! size 3, and D wide," she responded, carelessly.

He fainted before a brother clerk could explain that the width of shoes was regulated alphabetically, and that no profanity was intended.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in regard to Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptives, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all druggists and dealers, in the United States and Canada.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because it can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. Don't be deceived but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung, and chest affections. Trial bottles free at all drug stores.

Itch, Prairie Mange and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. Sold by F. G. Hinze & Co., Druggist, Charlevoix. 192n4.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 19th day of January, A. D. 1885, executed by Hiram Gilmore, of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Robert W. Kane, of Grand Traverse, Michigan, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, in liber eleven of mortgages, on page 172, on the 24 day of January, A. D. 1885, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, and whereas there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the money now secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; therefore, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1887, at 3.15 o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, in said county, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and the legal costs, together with an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, stipulated for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, viz.: The south one-half of land situate in the township of Evelyn, Charlevoix county, Michigan, and state of Michigan, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two.

Dated Charlevoix, May 16, 1887.

ROBERT W. KANE,
Mortgagee.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 19th day of February, A. D. 1885, executed by Samuel Oxner to William Gleich, of Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, in liber 14 of mortgages, on page 90, on the 26 day of February, A. D. 1885, at 3.15 o'clock in the afternoon, and there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars ($120), and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the money now secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; therefore, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1887, at 3.15 o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, in said county, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and the legal costs, together with an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, stipulated for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, viz.: The south one-half of land situate in the township of Evelyn, Charlevoix county, Michigan, and state of Michigan, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two.

Dated Charlevoix, May 16, 1887.

WILLIAM GLEICH,
Mortgagee.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 19th day of January, A. D. 1885, executed by Hiram Gilmore, of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Robert W. Kane, of Grand Traverse, Michigan, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, in liber eleven of mortgages, on page 172, on the 24 day of January, A. D. 1885, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, and whereas, there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the money now secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; therefore, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, in said county, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and the legal costs, together with an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, stipulated for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, viz.: The south one-half of land situate in the township of Evelyn, Charlevoix county, Michigan, and state of Michigan, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two.

Dated March 24, 1887.

ROBERT W. KANE,
Mortgagee.
LEROY H. BARTHOLOMEW,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a mortgage made by William Smith and Ann Smith, of Rock to J. Milo Eaton, bearing date the 19th day of January, 1885, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 19th day of May, 1886, in liber seven of mortgages, on page thirty-six, and said mortgage was duly assigned by said J. Milo Eaton to Henry Bennett, which said assignment is dated the 19 day of May, 1886, and duly recorded in the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, in liber 11 of mortgages, on page 175, on the 19th day of May, 1887, and the sum is now claimed to be due on said mortgage and upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars ($420), and no suit or proceeding at law has been taken to collect the money now secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and the power of sale contained having become operative; therefore, notice is given that I will sell the premises in the mortgage, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy said mortgage and costs, including attorney fee provided for by law, and the legal costs, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1887, at 3.15 o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Said premises are described as follows, viz.: The south one-half of the east quarter of section 24, township 34 north, of range 7 west, in the township of Marion, Charlevoix county, state of Michigan.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., May 9, 1887.

HENRY H. ANGUIN,
Assignee of Mortgage.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage, dated 19 October 4th, 1885, executed by Warren Whitman and wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, in liber 14 of mortgages, on page 87, on the 26 day of November, 1885, said mortgage was assigned by Nathan Bell to William H. Anguin, on date April 20th, 1886, and the assignment recorded in said register's office, February 26, 1887, in liber 15 of mortgages, on page 91, said mortgage was made to secure the payment of one hundred and twenty (120) dollars, and the assignment thereof

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

A DAY'S DOINGS.

Eventful Happenings in Every Hemisphere, as Transmitted by Telegraph.

Political, Social, Financial, Commercial, Industrial, Criminal and Other News.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO O'BRIEN.

The Irish Editor Given $25,000 to Aid the Cause of Home Rule.

A FAREWELL banquet was given to Editor O'Brien Tuesday evening at the Hofman House, New York, by the united Irish societies of that city and vicinity. Mr. Croker was presided. On his right sat the guest of the evening and on the left the retired leader, Dennis Kilbride. Among the distinguished persons present were Governor Green of New Jersey, ex-Governor Leon Abbett, Judge Van Hoesen, Mayor Whitney of Brooklyn, Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City, Congressman Dunn, Bishop Loughlin, D. F. Carson, Author of "Letters of Inglis" were read from Governor Hill, Senator Gorman, Attorney General O'Brien, ex-Governor Hoadly, Gen. Sherman, Abram S. Hewitt, and others. Mayor Grace, in introducing the guest of the evening, said that he had created sympathy in the hearts of all Americans for the Irish people. Mr. O'Brien, in responding, was received with enthusiastic applause. He expressed his gratitude for the many kindnesses he had experienced since coming to America, and said the greatest difficulty he had experienced during the trip was in finding words now to thank his hearers. Toasts were responded to by Charles A. Dana, Robert O'Farrell, Rev. W. T. Lloyd, Governor Green of New Jersey, and Col. W. L. Brown. At the close of the banquet Mr. O'Brien was escorted to the Astoria and sailed for home. His escort was the Sarsfield Guard, composed members of the municipal council of the League, and a large body of citizens. Before leaving the vessel Eugene Kelly, on behalf of the Irish-born of New York, presented Mr. O'Brien with $25,000 for the Irish people.

The Interstate Commission.

WOODRUFF SUTTON, of New York, has protested to the Interstate Commerce Commission against the suspension of the long and short haul clause of the law in favor of the transcontinental railroads. The firm of Sutton & Co. are engaged in copper transportation around the continent, and on behalf of their clients claim it is stated that the transcontinental roads have made war upon them. It is alleged that the route employed is shorter than into contract to ship all overland freights by rail, and that independent lines are compelled to carry their lower rates on freight than those accorded the general public. In the case of the Pacific Express the belief that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is interested with the railroad companies in the effort to secure a suspension of the fourth section of the law, the object being to crush out the copper competition.—Reuben Darby, of Indiana, formerly a Washington correspondent for the Indianapolis Sentinel, has been appointed stenographer to the commission.

Still Thundering at the Parnellites.

THE London Times runs another broadside at the Parnellites. It prints a fac-simile of a page of the *Irish World* of February 16, 1884, and the greater portion of Patrick Ford's address published in the same impression, and editorially declares that the whole Irish conspiracy, whether carried on by measly-mouthed gentlemen who sit at London dinner tables, or by those who organize murder and arson, is one and indivisible."

Meeting of the Prohibition Leaders.

A MEETING of prominent New York and adjoining States were in conference in New York City on Tuesday. Dr. J. P. Fitzgerald presided and addresses, speeches and addresses were made by the Hon. J. B. Finch and others on the Sunday law. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the murder of Editor Gambrill, of Mississippi. Among those present were ex-Judge John E. St. John, of Kansas; the Hon. C. S. Wolfe, of Pennsylvania; Col. Davis, of Kentucky; J. H. Heisley, of Washington; and Jos. Beaumont, of Ohio.

The Iowa Republican Convention Called.

THE Republican State Central Committee of Iowa, at a meeting in Des Moines on Tuesday, decided to hold the Republican State Convention, in that city, Aug. 25. The ticket to be nominated will consist of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Superintendent of Instruction, and one Justice of the Supreme Court.

Labor Conventions.

BOOT and shoe workers from all parts of the country have been in session at Brooklyn trying to perfect an organization strong enough to enable them to control their craft.

EXIT independent of the Knights of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers, and in convention at Pittsburgh, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, there were 18 delegates present, representing 24 lodges.

A TEMPLE accident occurred at Manitou, Colorado, Tuesday, by which Mr. Bakken, a Norwegian settler named Bakken went away from home, leaving his wife and two children, aged 5 and 3 years. Mrs. Bakken left the house for a few minutes, and on returning found that the room in which she had left the children was on fire. Snatching up the youngest child, she made a rush for the door, but found the oil-can, setting fire to her clothes. Running out, she lay down on the ground, and her dress and the child were roasted alive. The other child was burned to death in the house.

NEAR Huron, Dak., Simon Nelson shot and killed Mrs. Shaw, her 15-year old son, and her 12-year old daughter. The woman's name was Mrs. Shaw. A Huron dispatch gives the following account of the affair: Nelson, a Swede, lived with Mrs. Shaw. A Huron dispatch gives the following account of the affair: Nelson, a Swede, lived with Mrs. Shaw. Nelson expected to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Dawes, who is now in the city, and will be in Washington next week, and will make a report

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE steamer Cephalonia, of the Cunard line, has been fined $1,000 for bringing a demented female pauper to Boston. Good! The attempt of England to dump her paupers and idiots into this country, if it can not be entirely prevented, ought to be made very expensive.—Chicago Mail.

MANIFESTLY there is no tariff made rate of wages in this country or they would not be from 300 to 500 per cent higher in some states than they are in others—50 per cent higher in Connecticut than they are in Maine, and over 100 per cent higher in Kentucky than in North Carolina.—Jackson Patriot.

A PROTECTIVE tariff is avowedly hostile to foreign trade. Six years ago the value of cheese exported from this country was $16,000,000; last year it was $6,500,000. In 1880 we exported 39,236,000 pounds of butter; last year, 14,404,000 pounds. Lard exported six years ago amounted to $35,000,000; last year to $22,000,000. During these years the trade of the world increased. Europe purchased more than it did six years ago, and we had more to sell, but the purchases were made of people who are more willing to trade with Europeans than we are.—Kalamazoo Herald.

Gov. LUCE has shown himself to be a wise and careful executive officer by his veto of the university appropriation bill. A careful reading of the text of his veto message shows that the question was given a careful study by the governor before the bill was returned with his disapproval. The grounds upon which the veto is based are purely economical in their nature. In connection with the fact of the enormous increase in state taxes, he urges that the rate of tuition required of pupils, residents of other states, should be advanced, to the end that a larger revenue might be derived from that source to aid in the maintenance of the institution. The governor shows himself anything but opposed to higher education, yet in this matter as in all other public institution there comes a time when it is necessary to call a halt, that a reckoning may be had. The grounds set forth in the message seem to be founded upon reason and justice and although the senate has passed the bill over the veto, the house before doing the same should give the matter as careful study as did the governor.

TOCCHINO the matter of "patent insides" we call attention to the inside columns of the JOURNAL and ask readers to give it a thorough examination. Each and every week the JOURNAL bears to its readers not only all the items of interest concerning our village and vicinity for miles around, but on the inside is column after column of news carefully gleaned and admirably presented, touching on all the important subjects and events now before the American people. And to these columns are many times more editorial work devoted than can possibly be given by a country publisher. In this week's issue will be found a notice of the death of ex-Vice-President Wheeler; a sketch of O'Brien, the famous Irish editor; a full report of the Sunday school convention in Chicago; several columns devoted to trade and the tariff, a subject which should be studied by all classes at this time; an interesting article on the work of the pension bureau; base ball notes; proceedings of the Michigan legislature; besides the usual abundance of instructive and entertaining or at least miscellaneous reading to enough to fill a good size magazine. Such a paper cannot be excelled by any country newspaper.

Additional Local.

CHARLEVOIX PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Report for the Term ending June 10, 1887.

TOTAL NUMBER DIFFERENT PUPILS ENROLLED AND NOT TRANSFERRED.

First department	62
Second department	51
Third department	42
Fourth department	41
Fifth department, grammar section	39
Fifth department, high school	29
Total	264

AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	52.4
Second department	45
Third department	35.8
Fourth department	37.8
Fifth department, grammar section	36
Fifth department, high school	25
Average	221.7

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	2277½
Second department	2138½
Third department	1643½
Fourth department	1789
Fifth department, grammar section	1717½
Fifth department, high school	1195½
Total	10,721½

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	165
Second department	153
Third department	126
Fourth department	107½
Fifth department, grammar section	45
Fifth department, high school	30½
Total	579

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	48¼
Second department	47½
Third department	33⅓
Fourth department	36½
Fifth department, grammar section	34⅓
Fifth department, high school	23½
Average	219⅓

CASES TARDY.

First department	69
Second department	55
Third department	11
Fourth department	5
Fifth department, grammar school	2
Fifth department, high school	1
Total	143

ATTENDANCE AND PUNCTUALITY, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	96.7
Second department	96
Third department	96.1
Fourth department	97.4
Fifth department, grammar section	98
Fifth department, high school	98.5
Average	97.1

NAMES OF PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY DURING THE ENTIRE SPRING TERM.

First department—Edith Atchinson, Mattie Brink, Ernest Brown, George Emery, Cora Lawrence, Ralph Newman, Frank Ripley, Mabel Ward.

Second department—Katie Kirkpatrick, Alice Brink, Minnie Krebs, Maggie Mossington, Frank Lawrence, Willie Mossington, Forest Bartholomew.

Third department—Mattie Lamoreaux, Minnie Newland, Frank Graham, Edith Lewis, Gertrude Myers, Lillie Newman, Walter Krebs, Hiram Ross, Ida Cook.

Fourth department—Winnie Bartholomew, Lottie Moore, Chloe McCartney, Eva Swails, Carl Clifford.

Fifth department, grammar section—Chauncey Upright, George Newman.

Fifth department, high school—Blanche Bartholomew, Phila Wood, Edith Hawkins, Emma Glass, Adah Mason, Lola Carter, Pearl Dart, Kate Smith, Ralph Washburn.

Summary for the Entire Year.

NUMBER DIFFERENT PUPILS ENROLLED.

First department	81
Second department	60
Third department	46
Fourth department	47
Fifth department, grammar section	43
Fifth department, high school	42
Total	309

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR YEAR.

First department	37.8
Second department	40.1
Third department	33.6
Fourth department	40.6
Fifth department, grammar section	29½
Fifth department, high school	29.2
Average	217.6

AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	41.2
Second department	42.8
Third department	41.8
Fourth department	40
Fifth department, grammar section	36.8
Fifth department, high school	31.2
Average	213.1

DAYS ABSENCE.

First department	1614½
Second department	1277½
Third department	967
Fourth department	1194½
Fifth department, grammar section	1175½
Total	7383½

TARDY CASES.

First department	178
Second department	195
Third department	67
Fourth department	84
Fifth department, grammar section	21
Fifth department, high school	22
Total	567

ATTENDANCE AND PUNCTUALITY, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	95—
Second department	95.1
Third department	97 2
Fourth department	97.1
Fifth department, grammar section	98 5
Fifth department, high school	98.4
Average	96.6

Roll of Honor.

The following named pupils have been present and punctual every day during the entire year:

Blanche Bartholomew, 11th grade.
Ralph Washburn, 8th grade.
Chauncey Upright, 8th grade.
George Newman, 8th grade.
Winnie Bartholomew, 4th department.
Lillian Eaton, 4th department.
Eva Swails, 4th department.
Minnie Newland, 3d department.
Frank Graham, 3d department.
Gertrude Myers, 3d department.
Lillie Newman, 3d department.
Katie Kirkpatrick, 2d department.
Mattie Brink, 1st department.

RICHMOND, Mich., Feb. 5, 1883.

WM. JOHNSTON & CO., Detroit—Gents: Your Compound Extract Sarsaparilla sells well and gives good satisfaction. I have taken two bottles myself and can recommend it as a good blood purifier, laxative and alterative.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Commencement week exercises of the state normal school at Ypsilanti begin June 24th, and continues to the 28th.

The Petoskey and St. Ignace ball clubs played a game of fourteen innings with a result of 5 to 3 in favor of Petoskey.

An effort is to be made to connect Bellaire with the telephone line that runs from Charlevoix to Traverse City.—Bellaire Breeze.

It is estimated that between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000 will be expended in railroad construction in the United States during the current year. And Michigan is having her share.

A base ball stock company has been organized at Petoskey, with P. B. Watchell as president, and they contemplate having lots of sport. They have grounds fitted up in excellent shape with a new grand stand affording seating capacity for eight hundred people.

We are in receipt of a copy of the year book of Facts and Figures about Michigan for 1887. This book has been considerably enlarged since the last's year's number, and as the title indicates contains figures for almost every thing that is desirable to know of the state. It is alike of interest to the farmers, merchants and the professions, and can be had for 25 cents of O. W. Ruggles, Chicago, Ills.

There has been considerable figuring of late between the G. R. & I. R. R. Co., and the Iron Co. at Elk Rapids, regarding the proposed branch to that place. The railroad company is trying to drive a close bargain in the matter, and squeeze all they can out of the proposed line. In this they will probably fail, however, for if the truth was known the G. R. & I. are more than anxious to build the line, for they can readily see that some other line, perhaps and probably the Michigan Central, will eventually gather in the D. C. & E. R. R., and see the advantage of a branch to Elk Rapids, and the first named road is sharp enough to consult its own best interests without being hired to do so.—Kalkaska Leader

An artist in Boston who has for years been considered one of the best portrait artists in that city was a few years ago somewhat poorer than at present. He was accustomed to take his lunch at a little eating house situated at that time in the lower part of the old Scollay building. Beans were then sold at 10 cents per plate. The artist called for "beans." They were brought to him, but after the waiter left he observed that there were no pickles on the table. In his gruff voice he called: "Waiter! Where are you pickles? For heaven sake, what are beans without pickles?" "Nine cents, sir," replied the waiter.

Charlevoix Improvement Association

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Grier.
Financial Secretary—
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.
Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and E. F. Parmelee.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. V. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Barthelomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, R. W. Miller, S. M. Soo, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

The objects of the Association are to aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity. Regular meetings are held at Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

Charlevoix Business Men's Association.

President—John Nicholls.
Vice President—Harvey L. Iddings.
Secretary—R. W. Kane
Treasurer—W. F. Brown.
Executive Committee—President, Secretary, Treasurer, L. D. Barthelomew and Geo. W. Miller.
Business Committee—G. W. Crouter, L. D. Barthelomew and O. S. Washburn.

The objects of this association shall be to unite merchants and other respitable business men for reform, development of industries and work for the general good, and to promote, by all legitimate means, the social, moral and business interests of its members.

Regular meetings on the first Tuesday evening of each month at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Dr. G. W. Crouter can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are positively warranted to give satisfactory results. The New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, will sell in on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a trial bottle free.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

For chronic catarrh, induced by a scrofulous taint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the true remedy. It stops catarrhal discharges, removes the sickening odor, and never fails to thoroughly eradicate every trace of the disease from the blood. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald fr... six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had, was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair. —Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color, and gave it a healthy growth. My hair, this gray... Mary N. Hamm

VIGOR, you... be preserved... the use of Ayer... ease of the sca... come back... freely. Nothin... any good... Ayer's Hair V... this preparatio... healthy condit... and vigorous... is also free fro... Foss, Milwauk...

Ayer's
Sold by Dr...

PERFECT SAT... wonderful cu... place Ayer's F... of popular rem... ous Headaches ... mass original...

I have been... Headache, and... are the only... given me relie... will quickly r... my head from... Richmond Va...

Aye
Prepared by Dr...
Sold by...

New Spring Goods.

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

PANTS, OVERALLS AND SHIRTS

JOURNAL EXTRA

Friday Morning, June 17, 1887.

FIRE.

Propeller Champlain Burned

TWENTY-ONE LIVES LOST

Last night, about midnight, the propeller Champlain, of the Northern Michigan line, was discovered on fire, two miles off Smithson's camp, about six miles from Charlevoix. As near as we can learn, a lamp exploded in the fireman's room, and in an instant the engine room was filled with heat and flame and the engineer was severely burned. The propeller then headed for shore, but her speed so interfered with lowering the small boats that the passengers and crew were driven into the water, as their only chance for life.

From official information from the officers of the boat, J. Milo Eaton, deputy collector, fixes the number lost at twenty-one.

As soon as possible, a tug started for the wreck, and the burning hull was brought to Charlevoix and beached just south of the pier. The fire engine was then taken to the pier and put out the fire, to aid the search for bodies.

A large number of people throng the pier, this morning, while the fire engine is at work.

Numerous relics are being carried away.

A tug is now searching for bodies near the little island.

THE DEAD.

Mrs. ELLA SMITH, daughter of Richard Cooper, of Charlevoix, drowned. Body recovered.

GEORGE WRISLEY, of Charlevoix, drowned.

ROBERT WILKS, of Charlevoix, drowned.

CAPT. LUCAS, of Petoskey, drowned.

I. J. ROGERS and son, of Fort Mackinac.

HENRY BRENNAN, clerk of the Champlain, died from exhaustion, after being brought ashore.

Mr. RUSSELL, agent for a Jackson, Mich., corset house, died from exhaustion, after being brought ashore.

Mrs. Capt. KEROE, of Chicago; coming to Charlevoix.

Four Indian deck-hands, from Elk Rapids.

Two children of Martin Bean, steward of the Champlain, drowned. He and his wife were saved.

EDWARD WILKINS, cabin boy.

Second cook.

One fireman.

A young man from Chicago.

A lady and daughter from Manistique.

NOTES.

George W. Miller, of Charlevoix, swam ashore, and assisted W. H. Albright, agent for the Sherwin-Williams Paint Co., Chicago, saving his life.

Henry Brennan, clerk, and a Mr. Russel, of Jackson, were brought ashore, but died from exhaustion.

Capt. Casey, after jumping into the water, pulled off his shoes, and swam ashore, then got into a small boat and went back to help rescue the floaters.

Fred Wrisley and Antoine Sharrow swam ashore.

John O'Neil and Mox Leibnitzsky found the bodies of Mrs. Ella Smith and Capt. Lucas, of Petoskey, floating about three miles northwest from the scene of the wreck, and brought them in at 8:00 o'clock. Both had life preservers, but they were imperfectly put on, and threw their heads under the waves.

Several horses, belonging to Wm. Stevens, were burned.

The charred foot of a man was found in the ruins after the fire was out.

We learn that there are a number of bodies at Smithson's camp, which have not yet been brought to Charlevoix.

12 M.

The tug Alice Campbell just arrived with the bodies of Brennan, Russel, the second cook, the cabin boy, and I. J. Rogers of Fort Mackinac.

Saturday Morning.

The bodies of Robert Wilks, Geo. Wrisley, and the lady from Manistique, were recovered this morning.

The burned firemen was brought to Charlevoix last night, and is now being cared for at the Fountain City House.

The burned engineer was not able to be moved, and is being cared for at Smithson's camp.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 16, 1887.

Strayed Colt.

One year old, brown male colt, one white hind foot, and other partly white. Will pay liberal for any information.

J. J. BENNETT,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Look at the date on the yellow

JOURNAL EXTRA

Friday Morning, June 17, 1887.

FIRE.

Propeller Champlain Burned

THIRTY LIVES LOST.

Last night, about midnight, the propeller Champlain, of the Northern Michigan line, was discovered on fire, two miles off Smithson's camp, about six miles from Charlevoix. As near as we can learn, a lamp exploded in the fireman's room, and in an instant the engine room was filled with heat and flame that the engineer was severely burned before he could stop the machinery and start the fire pump. The propeller was then headed for shore, but her speed so interfered with lowering the small boats that the passengers and crew were driven into the water, as their only chance for life. It is impossible now to learn the number lost, but it is believed to be over thirty.

As soon as possible, a tug started for the wreck, and the burning hull was brought to Charlevoix and beached just south of the pier. The fire engine was then taken to the pier and put out the fire, to aid the search for bodies.

A large number of people throng the pier, this morning, while the fire engine is at work.

Numerous relics are being carried away.

A tug is now searching for bodies near the little island.

THE DEAD.

Mrs. ELLA SMITH, daughter of Richard Cooper, of Charlevoix, drowned. Body recovered.

GEORGE WRISLEY, of Charlevoix, drowned.

ROBERT WILKS, of Charlevoix, drowned.

CAPT. LUCAS, of Petoskey, drowned.

HENRY BRENNAN, clerk of the Champ-

plain, died from exhaustion, after being brought ashore.

Mr. RUSSELL, agent for a Jackson, Mich., corset house, died from exhaustion, after being brought ashore.

R. M. MCKEEL, painter, just moving to Charlevoix.

Mr. and Mrs. KROON, of Chicago.

Four white men, deck hands, are known to be drowned.

Four Indian deck-hands, from Elk Rapids.

Two children of Martin Baugh, steward of the Champlain, drowned.

NOTES.

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Wm. Albert was in court before Justice McLeod on Monday to answer to a charge of retailing liquor without a license, and after being convicted by a jury was fined $5 and costs, total $25, or 15 days in jail, and he is now in jail.

Mr. Stillman Parker and Mrs. S. J. Kimball were married Monday morning at the home of Mr. Wright Bipley, on Mason street, by Rev. W. G. Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Parker took the steamer City of Grand Rapids at noon for Port Austin to spend a few days with relatives of Mrs. Parker.

Main street, East Jordan, is just now badly torn up, but when the grading is completed, and the street covered with clay and gravel, it will have much more the appearance of a city. A new sight-look sidewalk is to be laid on both sides the entire length of the business portion of the street.

About three tons of groceries and provisions have already been shipped in from the outside for the Belvedere House for this season. Here is food for reflection by those who have given liberally of their property to make a pleasant place for strangers, expecting returns from an increase of business.

Stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers spoiled in directing will be refunded at the postoffice in stamps by the postmaster, if satisfied they have never been sent by mail, and that the misdirection actually occurred in the postoffice.

Wm. FRELIGH, ALCHINSON FOX COME... day morning on the Champlain for California, her former home.

L. G. Cross of Eastport, is calling on his Charlevoix friends today.

A. D. Cruickshank left Tuesday for Sault de Ste Marie on legal business.

Prosecuting Attorney H. L. Corbett was in town Monday on legal business.

A. L. Faulkner, of the Traverse Journal made us a brief call this morning

Mrs. G. C. Gelken is visiting friends in St. Joseph, her old home, this week.

Rev. G. S. Robinson, of East Jordan, was in town Tuesday, and made us a pleasant call.

Mrs. Minnie Goss went Monday to Bruce Suffield, died at the home of J. T. Kelly, near Dillsburg, on Tuesday, of consumption, aged 42 years, 3 months, and 17 days. She was born at Rochedale, England. When fifteen years old she became a member of a Baptist church in Cass Co., and since then did much valuable service for the religion she believed to be the light of the world. She was always prominent in christian and temperance work. To her bereaved husband she was married April 9, 1863. Two intelligent daughters, old enough to feel the loss of an affectionate mother, survive her. Funeral services were held at the Congregational church on Thursday, June 9, by Rev. Fonda; sermon from the text, "For we are his fellow workers—ye are God's husbandry, God's building." The remains were buried in Maplewood cemetery.

Eveline.

Strawberries are ripe.
Very warm the past week.
Raspberries promise a good crop.
Path masters have begun work on roads.
Chas. Peterson, of Petoskey, made us a pleasant call Friday.
Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Tuttle are visiting their daughter at Boyne City.
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bedwin, of Hayes, was in town last Thursday visiting friends.
J. M. Harris and Nellie Noyes attended the institute at Boyne last week, and in consequence there was no school at Ironton.
Friday evening, June 24th, Miss May Papineau will give an exhibition at the Hilegas school house that being the close of a nine months term in that district.
Geo. Clendonnings, path master in road district No. 11, is doing some good work.
Charles Bedwin opened up the grocery business again last week at his old stand at Bedwin. Charles has many friends and we hope that he will do well.
Miss Alice Hayden has been very sick for some time, but she is now improving.
Children's day was observed appropriately last Sunday at the Ironton M. E. church. A good time is reported.
The Helping Hand society will give an ice cream and strawberry social at the M. E. church, Friday evening of this week.

June 16.

Wilson.

The mill started again on Monday.
The school bell rang again yesterday.
Full attendance at church on Sunday last. Elder Tracy preached at 12.
Elder Scofield will preach next Sunday at the usual hour.
Miss Myrtle Hudkins spent last week with her aunt, Mrs. Stackus, at Boyne City.
Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Scofield spent two days last week with their brother A. E. Scofield, of Echo.
Mr. David Kuhns is selling off his personal property preparatory to going with his wife to Pennsylvania for her health.
Mr. and Mrs. Stackus, of Boyne City, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hudkins one day recently.
Messrs. Smith and Hudkins are making extensive clearings, that greatly improve the looks of their farms.
We now shake the strawberry tree and gather the delicious product in abundance.
David Shepard's horses ran a way as he was going to Advance on Tuesday morning, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

June 16.

M. E. Church.

Tuesday evening bible reading at 7:30. Theme: "Hold Fast." Let us all get hold and keep hold that no man take our crown.
Thursday evening at 7.30 we meet to pray and praise him who has loved us and given himself for us.
Friday evening teachers meet to search the scriptures, and do business for the school.
Saturday evening an adjourned meeting of quarterly conference to examine plans for proposed church repairs.
Sunday morning services at usual hour. Strangers invited. Sunday school at 12. W. H. MCCARTNEY.

Ellsworth.

C. Johnston and a friend from Norwood spent Saturday last on the lake fishing. They had good success.
Mr. Zeran, of Eastport, is company with his wife and mother passed here on their way to East Jordan last Thursday.
T. H. Scow is getting out shingle bolts from his place up the lake.
Adam Sinclair has just returned from Tennessee where he has been for nearly three years. He looks as if that climate agreed with him.
Miss Minnie Dryer, (who is at present teaching on the peninsula) and several of her pupils made us a pleasant call Saturday afternoon.

June 16.

A New Potato Bug Exterminator.

F. G. Hines & Co. have accepted the agency of a new article called "Bug Finish," which is destined to have a monstrous sale, and is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. It is cheap, only 5 cents per pound. Special rates on large quantities. Requires no mixing, is ready for use dry. One pound will go as far as ten pounds of plaster or Paris green, as mixed by the farmer and is therefore cheaper, and saves the trouble and danger of mixing and using Paris green. It was used last season on the State Agricultural college farm at Lansing. The manager wrote the manufacturers as follows: "That it gave good satisfaction on garden and potatoes." The mixture is cheaper than any other used for the purpose.

South Hayes.

W. E. Bedwin lost a valuable colt last week.
W. H. Jarman spent last Sunday in Hayes.
Mrs. B. H. Whitman with her son Arthur and daughter Hattie, of Norwood, were visiting her daughter, Mrs. Mary Bedwin, last week.
Strawberries are now on the bill of fare every day.
Peter McNally is loading the schooner Bert Barnes this week with wood.
We were pleased to notice A. Webb last week out among his neighbors, after about two week's illness.
Whitford & Crane's mill at Undine is kept busy three days sawing hardwood lumber.

June 16.

Bayard.

Now is the time for the strawberry short cake.
J. S. Smithson will deliver a gospel address at Barnard school house next Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m.
Mr. Thomas Cannon is visited by his father and uncle this week.
Miss Mary Walker and Mr. William Rice were married at Charlevoix on Thursday. We wish them joy.
About two hundred people attended children's day services last Sunday. The address by Rev. W. H. McCartney was very interesting and instructive.

June 16.

Shipments.

June 11—Schr. W. H. Dunham, 150,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter, to Chicago.
11—Schr. F. M. Smith, 65 cords bark, Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co., to Milwaukee.
12—Schr. Starrucca, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, The Lake Lumber Co., to Chicago.
13—Schr. I. B. Shepard, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter, to Chicago.
14—Schr. Contest, 75 cords wood, 50 cords bark, H. Symmonds, to Kenosha.
15—Schr. W. B. Taylor, 19,000 cubic feet of timber, to Kingston, Ont.
17—Schr. Mockingbird, 5,800 cedar ties, W. H. Dowker, to Chicago.
17—Schr. Eagle Wing, 6,400 cedar ties, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Milwaukee.
18—Schr. Lottie Mason, 50 cords wood, I. H. Morehouse to Milwaukee.

The meed of merit for promoting personal comeliness, is due to J. C. Ayer & Co., whose Hair Vigor is a universal beautifier of the hair. Harmless, effective, and agreeable, it ranks among the indispensable toilet articles.

Ladies, Gents and Children

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞ Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

1887. *TIME-CARD* 1887.

OF THE POPULAR PLEASURE STEAMERS.

THOMAS FRIANT, CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF. Going South Every Morning. EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave HARBOR SPRINGS at 7.00
PETOSKEY 8.00
CHARLEVOIX 9.30
Arrive at EAST JORDAN 11.30

Going North Every Afternoon. EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave EAST JORDAN at 1.30
CHARLEVOIX 4.00
PETOSKEY 5.30
Arrive at HARBOR SPRINGS 6.00

LOU A. CUMMINGS, CAPT. W. A. SNYDER. Going North Every Morning. EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave EAST JORDAN 7.00
CHARLEVOIX 9.00
PETOSKEY 11.00
Arrive at HARBOR SPRINGS 11.30

Going South Every Afternoon. EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave HARBOR SPRINGS at 3.00
PETOSKEY 5.00
CHARLEVOIX 6.30
Arrive at EAST JORDAN 9.00

Baggage and Freight Carried at Low Rates.

This is One of the Most Delightful Excursion Trips on the Northern Lakes.

Time Cards

Seas...

Steamer J...

CAPT. ...
Morning—Leave Charlevoix 9.00, at Charlevoix 11. Afternoon—Leave Boyne City 2.30, Charlevoix 4.30. Touching at int...

Steamer ...

CAPT. ...
Morning—Leave East Jordan 7.00 at Charlevoix 11. Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 4.00 at Charlevoix 6. Touching at in...

Steamer ...

CAPT. ...
Morning—Leave Charlevoix 9.15, Leave Charlevoix Afternoon—Leave Boyne City 2.30, Charlevoix 4.30. Touching at int...

Hannah, La...

Str. City ...

CAPT. ...
Going North day.—leave Tra... volis 11.30 a. m. Island 7.45 p. m.
Going South day.—leave Island 7.00 a. m. volis 2.45 p. m.

Norther...

Propel...

CAPT. ...
Going North 5.00 p. m.; Mil... Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Fr... Harbor Springs, ... 4.15 p. m. Milwaukee Mo... Monday, 10.00 ...

Prope...

CAPT. ...
Going North 1.00 p. m.; M... Charlevoix, ... bayou, Mond... Going South 1.00 p. m.; Ch... Harbor Springs, ... Thursday ... For further ... apply to

Duluth, Soul...

"THE SOO-MACKINAW SHORT LINE."

Only Direct Route to Marquette and the Iron and Copper Regions of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Two Through Trains each way daily, making close connections in Union Depots at all Points.

The territory traversed is famous for its

UNEXCELLED HUNTING AND FISHING.

Tickets for sale at all points in the United States. Rates as low as Competitors offer. Send Pass. and Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich.

Harbor Springs and Manistique.

Propellor A. C. Van Raalte,

CAPT. E. A. BOUCHER.

Leaves Harbor Springs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1.00 p. m. Leaves Manistique every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.00 a. m. Touching at Cross Village and St. James both ways.

The Van Raalte gives an excursion from Harbor Springs to Mackinac Island every Sunday.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.

A complete line of Silverware, Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Gold Pens.

ALL THE LEADING WATCHES IN STOCK. All the latest, best and most improved Watches manufactured.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Required article, not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

C. R. BELLINGER,
Bridge St., - - Charlevoix.

WALL

The largest, finest, and best selected stock of spring designs in the city. Ceiling and side wall decorations, centre pieces, dados, friezes, etc., etc.

G. W. CROUTER.

PAPER

GOOD-BYE SPRING.

Welcome Summer!

A. T. Washburne & Co.'s

Grand Opening for Summer

Was a Great Success.

Second Invoice of Summer Goods

Now on the Road.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court, for the county of Charlevoix, in favor of Fred Lakey and Charles Lakey, a corporate body, against the goods and chattels of Ira Ferland, and to me directed, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest I did on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the office of the said William M. Holland and Vivian Wolcott, and to the following described real estate, that is to say, the north west of the north of Section Twenty-Six (26) in Township of Evelyn, Charlevoix county, state of Michigan, being in town 33 north, range 7 west, all of which I shall expose at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in said county, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. Dated the 11th day of May, 1887.

D. B. MCLEOD,
By WILLIAM SCOTT,
CRUICKSHANK & ... Sheriff.
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Seven Hundred and May Dollars ($700) which is now claimed to be due on a mortgage made by Ira Ferland and Mary Jane, his wife, to Fred Lakey, of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, May 10th, 1886, in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, in liber 11 of mortgages, on page 38, and assigned by instrument in writing duly executed and delivered to the undersigned, which said mortgage was duly recorded in said office of Deeds, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in liber 11 of mortgages, on page 39, of which said mortgage there is now claimed to be due the sum of Seven Hundred and May Dollars ($700) principal and interest, to wit, three hundred and eighty dollars ($380) principal and interest is past due and unpaid, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said mortgage, viz: The south half of the south half of the south half of the south half of section 26, in township thirty-four north, of range fifteen west, in said county, in the highway, the use thereof being reserved to the public. Dated Boyne City, Michigan, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1887.

DAVID HYMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Michigan.

Try Emrey Bros, the cash dealers, for anything in the line of General Merchandise. They will save you money.

Poster Printing

Quick and Cheap,

At the Journal Office

THE CALLING OF THE SEA.

BY C. G. BLANK.

They are calling me, calling me, calling me,
The waters so deep and swift,
And I long to plunge into their current
And out on their bosom drift.

I stand by the rolling ocean
Where high the billows roll,
Of sake of the rushing river
Burn fiercely my soul.
And out of the sea come voices,
And the river murmurs low,
They draw me into their bosom
Down to their depths below.

You may boast upon the earth
Of Wife's calm, majestic sway,
You may roll upon the shore
With your billows calm and deep;
But whether calm or frantic
I hear you calling low.
Yes, I hear you calling, calling,
In words none I know more,
And you bid me come unto you,
To calm rest down below.

Where to you roll in splendor,
With high majestic sway,
Where you roll in anger, they
And up the cliff leap,
I know you want me, want me,
And I long to be at rest.
Beneath your storms far down below,
In Lethe's calm or frost.

And I hope that my death will come to me
On the river or on the sea,
That the voices that is calling me ever
Shall make my way and free.

They are calling me, calling me, calling me—
The waters so deep and swift,
That I long to plunge into the current
And on our their bosom drift.

SISTER ANGELA.

BY MRS. BELL BALL.

"What exquisitely beautiful hands. Does the face compare with them, Don Felipe?" The speaker turned to look after the retreating form of a black-robed nun, as his companion hesitated for an instant, and then answered:

"Sí, Senor. Her face was once the inspiration of a poet's pen and the artists' brush. She is yet very beautiful, but it is the loveliness of a nature from which the dross has been burned by the fiery ordeal of affection."

"Ah, a romance?"

"A sad and bitter one."

"May I not hear it?"

Again Don Felipe hesitated. "The street is not the place to relate such a story."

"Well, we can leave the street. I am anxious to learn the history of a woman with hands like those; of course it is a love story."

"It is such an one that you need never wish to have a share in. If you must hear it, come with me to my house, and I will relate to you that which is now known to but few persons. That which I will tell you I have sad reason to know is true, for the lovely woman was my uncle's wife."

"At the base of the Sandval mountains lies a level mesa of several hundred acres in extent, crossed by a mountain brook. In the center of the mesa is a rambling adobe building, with many placitas in which were once lovely stationary and sparkling fountains, overshadowed by noble trees. The cool waters of the brook rippled through the grounds and singing birds of brightest plumage dipped their wings in the sparkling depths. These wide acres belong to one of the wealthiest families in New Mexico, and were given hundreds of years ago in an old Spanish grant to the first of the name Salazar who came to this territory. The house is old, very old, and much of its former magnificence is still discernible in the rich carvings and splendid furnishings, but many a dreary year has passed since human feet have trend the moth-eaten carpets or looked from the dust-grimed windows. The hand of the destroyer has touched it, and ruin is imprinted everywhere.

"Perfecta Salazar, my father's youngest brother, inherited this land as his share in my grandfather's estate. My uncle was a passionate, unreasoning man—a maniac when fairly roused. He was forty-five years old when he married, and took for his wife a wild young girl whom he had dandled on his knee when a baby. She did not love him, it was not in the nature of things that she should, but married him in obedience to her father's commands. She loved a man her equal in station and age, but to keep her from a marriage he did not approve, her father hurried on the marriage with my uncle.

"I believe that Dolores Perea meant to keep sacredly the vows taken at the altar, and did, so far as it was in her nature to do, but her giddy ways were wholly unsuited to the serious manhood of my uncle, who loved her with all the passionate ardor of a man who had never known but one love. He surrounded her with every luxury that money could buy, and her light nature was in a measure contented, but my uncle was so insanely jealous of her that his life was made miserable by Dolores, who often tormented him needlessly.

"It is just twenty years this very night since they were married, and seven years since Dolores looked the last time on my uncle's face.

"Among her jewels a bracelet, a peculiarly hideous pattern it is cultivated in vogue in those days. It was a legacy from her father on her bridal. Seth birthday, and being somewhat antique in style, it had been laid by for a number of years, and her mind had never changed to see it, but she had kept the case for gems to wear to a grand ball on that Christmas eve, the anniversary of her wedding, she found the birthday bauble and in a spirit of mischief fastened it on her arm. Its golden scales sparkled and scintillated as it twisted its coils about the soft, white flesh, and the great ruby eyes of the serpentine trinket glowed with a lurid fire that seemed to herald the gathering storm; from its mouth depended a tiny locket in which was Senor Perea's picture, painted on ivory so many years before, it bore slight resemblance to the Senor of that day.

"Dolores was arrayed in magnificent attire when my uncle entered the dressing-room at her request, to see if she was robed to suit his over-fastidious taste. Her dress of filmy black lace was worn over crimson velvet, and swept in rudy billows about her pretty feet. A heavy band of ruby-studded gold clasped in her black hair. About her beautiful bare throat was clasped a wide collar of rubies, and ruby stars sparkled in her ears, shone in her rosette on her tiny slippers and caught up the soft folds of her lace. No rings save her marriage circlet of virgin gold were on her dainty hands, and on one arm glitted and twinked in all its barbaric hideousness the gold and ruby serpent.

"My uncle fastened his eyes on the rarely lovely picture she made as she stood in the soft glow of the wax tapers, till a movement of her rounded arm brought to view the fatal bracelet. He thought it some trinket she had lately bought, but to his idle question she made some evasive answer, which roused his jealous nature, and he pounced on the ugly thing and was about to tear it from her arm when the locket flew open and a man's face looked up at him. In his blind fury he struck her from him and rushed, cursing, from her room.

"Dolores was so panic stricken at the absurd turn her expected fun had taken that she was unable to move, but crouching among the curtains where her husband had hurled her, she heard the clatter of horses' hoofs and knew that he had gone off in a rage and she would see him no more for hours—such was his habit—and it occasioned her no uneasiness, but, strange consistency, she was growing to love him, and dropping down before the crucifix on her dressing table she cried bitterly, and vowed by the holy virgin never to torment him so again.

"A stinging sensation in her arm claimed her attention and an examination showed that her husband, in his anger, had crushed the rough gold of her bracelet into the tender flesh, till her wrist bore a wide mark of blood, and dried into the scales of the snake, and dripped down among her laces. With a shrill scream she tried to unclasp it, but the catch was bent and would not give way. Her cry of terror brought her maid to the room but their united efforts could not undo the clasp. Finally Dolores said: "Let it be until Senor Salazar returns, he can break it."

"Senor Perfecto was in a terrible passion when he rode away. His face was like death, and Diablo has never been ridden for weeks. I'm afraid there will be mischief done to-night.

"Dolores did not reprove the talkative maid, but walking to the window peered anxiously out. Her vision was bounded by four walls above which she could see but little blue sky. She turned back with a dreadful fear at her heart.

"How strange! it has clouded up since Sunday. It will storm before daybreak, I fear."

"Indeed it will, Senora. The heaven is black now. Will you want the carriage to-night. Jose is waiting for orders."

"No, unless Senor Salazar returns, I will remain at home. Come with me, perhaps we can hear if he is coming."

Throwing a rebozo over her head and shoulders, she caught up her trailing skirts, and together they passed out into the gathering darkness, and ascended to the roof.

The outlook was forbidding indeed. Above the Sandoval mountains the black clouds were drifting their soft covering, while over the mesa and yonder mountain peak the Hell canon were roaring in mad fury.

"Which road did Senor Salazar take? asked Dolores as they turned from their fruitless errand to descend to the house.

"The north one toward the canon, Senora."

"I feared so much," shivered Dolores, "but it cannot now be helped," and entering her own room again, she laid aside her jewels and laces, and slipping into a soft crimson robe, she crouched down on a pile of furs before the fire-place and waited.

Midnight came, but still no husband, and rising from her fire, chilled to the heart, the fire burned to white ashes, Dolores tried to pierce the blackness of the winter sky. No comfort there. The storm unheard through the thick walls was bellowing and tearing over the mountain in mad frenzy, and snow was piled in great drifts about the statuary in the plazas.

"This is a terrible storm," Dolores muttered to herself. "I cannot remember one like it. Perfecto must have sought refuge somewhere and I may as well retire."

Christmas morning dawned as fair as though a storm had never blackened the face of the blue sky. The world looked pure and most lovely under the mantle of snow, sparkling in the sunlight, and told no tales of the wild night's delirium.

Some miners far up the mountain side, concluding that winter was upon them, gathered up their meager belongings and sought the lower level. They came upon a heap in the bottom of the canon, where the road ran between two walls of rocks which rose perpendicular 200 feet. It proved to be a horse and rider, crushed beyond all hope of life remaining.

"Went over the cliff in the storm last night," was the terse comment, as they raised the mangled form of the man and prepared to carry it down the mountain.

"Howly mother save us," ejaculated one of the party, as he brushed the snow from the dead face. "It's Senor Salazar."

And so it was. In his mad ride he had spurred his horse too close to the cliff, and went over the side into the canon, and it was this that Dolores had foreseen, when she asked the road he had taken. I need not dwell on the scene in his home when they carried his lifeless body and laid it in her room. Though her affection for him was hardly more than that of a child for a parent, she knew that she was the idol of his heart, and felt that she had driven him to death. She buried him in splendid pomp, and spent vast sums in masses for his soul. Then she closed the doors in her home, she entered the convent of the Sacred Heart and has spent her life in supplication for pardon for her unintentional wrong.

Her hair, once the color of the raven's wing, is as white as the snow on yonder mountain peak. The sparkle and shine of her beautiful eyes have been quenched in tears, and her light, quick step has changed to the weary tread of the hopeless.

Her cheeks are as marble, her lips were parting in mad fury.

"Which road did Senor Salazar take?" asked Dolores as they turned from their fruitless errand to descend to the house.

"The north one toward the canon, Senora."

"I feared so much," shivered Dolores, "but it cannot now be helped," and entering her own room again, she laid aside her jewels and laces, and slipping into a soft crimson robe, she crouched down on a pile of furs before the fire-place and waited.

Midnight came, but still no husband, and rising from her fire, chilled to the heart, the fire burned to white ashes. Dolores tried to pierce the blackness of the winter sky. No comfort there. The storm unheard through the thick walls was bellowing and tearing over the mountain in mad frenzy, and snow was piled in great drifts about the statuary in the plazas.

"This is a terrible storm," Dolores muttered to herself. "I cannot remember one like it. Perfecto must have sought refuge somewhere and I may as well retire."

Christmas morning dawned as fair as though a storm had never blackened the face of the blue sky. The world looked pure and most lovely under the mantle of snow, sparkling in the sunlight, and told no tales of the wild night's delirium.

Some miners far up the mountain side, concluding that winter was upon them, gathered up their meager belongings and sought the lower level. They came upon a heap in the bottom of the canon, where the road ran between two walls of rocks which rose perpendicular 200 feet. It proved to be a horse and rider, crushed beyond all hope of life remaining.

"Went over the cliff in the storm last night," was the terse comment, as they raised the mangled form of the man and prepared to carry it down the mountain.

"Howly mother save us," ejaculated one of the party, as he brushed the snow from the dead face. "It's Senor Salazar."

And so it was. In his mad ride he had spurred his horse too close to the cliff, and went over the side into the canon, and it was this that Dolores had foreseen, when she asked the road he had taken. I need not dwell on the scene in his home when they carried his lifeless body and laid it in her room. Though her affection for him was hardly more than that of a child for a parent, she knew that she was the idol of his heart, and felt that she had driven him to death. She buried him in splendid pomp, and spent vast sums in masses for his soul. Then she closed the doors in her home, she entered the convent of the Sacred Heart and has spent her life in supplication for pardon for her unintentional wrong.

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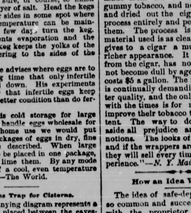
Her cheeks are as marble and her lips are as pale as the lips of the dead.

FARM AND GARDEN.

VARIOUS WAYS OF PRESERVING EGGS FOR WINTER.

A Filter Trap of Simple Construction for Cisterns—Recent Estimate of the Country's Wool Clip—A Beautiful Climbing Vine—Useful Harrow.

The harrow represented in the cut is a square one. The teeth are set twelve inches from center to center each way. There are four beams in each half and five teeth in each beam. These beams are four feet eight inches long, measured into the front piece, which is three feet seven inches in length.



A HOME MADE HARROW.

The rear ends of the beam are secured by a piece of timber, two by one and a half inches, halved on to the beams and then bolted. The harrow is made of two and a half by two and a half inch scantling, using hard, durable wood. There is nothing particularly new about the harrow, except that it is larger than common, and the novel way of hitching to it by which it is kept steady. The teeth can be made to cut six inches or one inch apart. The manner of hitching is shown in the engraving. The draw bar is made of three-eighths by one and three-quarter iron, three feet four inches in length. The chain is attached to this by a hook at one end, the other being fastened to the harrow by a staple. The chain is about two feet long. The entire cost is about $12.

Preparing Trees for Planting.

Prepare trees for planting by cutting the tops back in proportion to the amount of injury done to the roots, which is generally from one-half to two-thirds of the entire top. On this pruning all shoots should be entirely cut away that are not needed for the formation of a perfect head, and the others cut back one-half to two-thirds of their length.

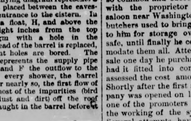
If the head is not formed high enough upon the trunk it may often be carried higher by cutting off all lateral shoots, leaving the most central one for a leader, upon which will be formed the new head several inches higher than the first. All injured roots should have the ends cut smooth with a sharp knife, and with small fruits, like the grape, currant and strawberry, it is often desirable to cut back some of the larger ones.

Restoring Rancid Butter.

You cannot restore rancid butter to a sweet, good article. It may be somewhat improved, however, by washing it first in new milk and after that in cold water. Another plan is to beat up a quarter of a pound of good fresh lime in a pail of water and after allowing it to stand for an hour until the impurities have settled, pour off the clear portion and wash the rancid butter in that.

A Hardy Climber.

Next to the rose, for the details in bouquets the most popular flowering plant of the day is the clematis. Hardiness during the entire season and embraces a great variety of beautiful colors. The clematis is a rapid climber, and, if carefully trained, attains to a height of from five to fifteen feet in a season.



CLEMATIS JACKMANI.

Our picture represents one of the most beautiful of the clematis family, and consequently one of the most beautiful of all our hardy climbers. Planted so as to cover the pillars of verandas, or trained on a trellis or stump or other object, it has no equal. It may also be planted in rocking or winding flower beds, but it will require pegging down. The large, violet purple flowers of this variety are produced in the greatest profusion, and remain on the plant a long time. This is a very satisfactory plant to cultivate, as it increases in size and beauty each year.

The Preservation of Eggs.

The season is again at hand when the several modes of packing down eggs for winter use are discussed. These various methods each have their warm advocates claiming superior merits. They all depend, however, largely upon the fact that the shell are porous, and if the pores be closed or protected from the recess of air, the contents will remain good a long time. If late years protection of the contents of the shell by cold air has been practiced to a great extent.

It is concerns that hold over eggs for their preserve the eggs in a line with the cold storage system. Lime and others who preserve eggs in quantities, as a rule practice lining them down in dry salt.

Lining system is inexpensive and quite simple trouble. Eggs kept by this process, however, while good for cooking purposes, such as making cake, puddings and the like, are not like fresh laid eggs when required for poaching or other uses where it is essential that the yolk remain unbroken.

To keep eggs, make a pickle of strictly pure stone lime, clean salt and pure water in the following proportions: Two quarts of salt, one bushel of lime and sixty gallons of water. The lime is carefully slacked with a part of the water, and the salt and remaining water added and stirred, when the mass is left to deposit the lime until the solution becomes clear. A common practice is to draw off the solution at this stage into a cask or vat in which is to be packed for the preserve the eggs. The eggs may be placed in the pickle by means of a tub having a punched full of holes. When the vat or cask is nearly full, cover over with a factory cloth and spread on two or three inches of the lime that settles in making the pickle, and see to it that the pickle is kept continually up over this lime.

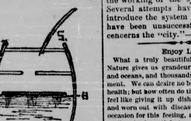
Advocates for packing eggs in dry salt are all the while increasing in number. The editor of The Rural New Yorker and editor of The Massachusetts Ploughman are amongst practical experimenters who report favorably on the plan of packing eggs in salt. Use small kegs, being sure that they are dry and sweet, put in a layer of dry, fine salt, place the eggs in the salt the big end down, close together, but not touching. Cover with salt and add another layer. Continue with alternate layers of eggs and salt until the keg is filled, being sure, of course, to finish with a heavy layer of salt. Head the kegs and lay on their sides in some spot where a cool, even temperature can be maintained. Every few day, turn the keg. The salt prevents evaporation and the moving of the keg keeps the yolks of the eggs from adhering to the sides of the shell.

Stephen Beals advises where eggs are to be kept a long time that only interior ones be packed down. His experiments make it appear that inferior eggs keep longer and in better condition than do fertile ones.

Our advice is cold storage for large concerns that handle eggs wholesale for market. For home use we would put down small packages of eggs in dry, fine salt, as above described. When large numbers are to be placed in one package, then we would line them. By any mode the necessity of a cool, even temperature is emphasized.—The World.

Ingenious Trap for Cisterns.

The accompanying diagram represents a barrel which is placed between the eavespout and the entrance to the cistern. In the barrel is a float, H, and above the float about eight inches from the top is a diaphragm with a hole in the center. The head of the barrel is replaced, but several vent holes are needed. The diagram, S, represents the supply pipe from the roof, and F the outflow to the cistern. With every shower, the barrel being empty, or nearly so, the first flow of water brings most of the impurities dirty dung, leaves, dust and dirt off the roof and they are caught in the barrel beforehand.



FILTER TRAP FOR CISTERNS.

When the water rises as high as the diaphragm, the float closes the hole, and the pure water then rises and flows into the cistern. After the rain the water in the barrel should be drawn off. It is useful for watering plants, washing flagging, wagons, etc. The faucet, A, should be a few inches above the bottom, so that the barrel will not get so dry as to leak in a dry time, and the affair should be kept under cover for the same cause, and painted.—American Agriculturist.

Estimate of the Wool Clip.

An estimate of the wool clip of this country, prepared by the Philadelphia Textile association, places the total unwashed wool at 268,595,136 pounds, and washed, 52,469,524, grand total, 261,460,650 pounds, which reduced to scoured wool, taking ordinary shrinkage, makes 116,126,685 pounds. Another table shows the estimated decrease and increase between 1884 and 1887, and between 1886 and 1887. For the former period there was a total decrease of 41,951,424 pounds, and an increase of 9,502,217 pounds, making a net decrease of 32,919,207 pounds. The total estimated decrease between 1886 and 1887 is 22,560,100 pounds, and an increase of 1,720,783 pounds; net decrease, 20,861,276 pounds. The increase occurs in Oregon, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Washington Territory, Nevada, Dakota and Idaho. All the other states and territories show a decrease. For a period between 1884 and 1887, Kansas, Minnesota and Nebraska show an increase, but these states are in the decrease column for the period 1886-7. Texas shows a decrease of 19,165,864 pounds for three years, and 19,244,704 pounds the past year. Ohio decreased 3,185,615 pounds in the three years, and 950,605 the past year.

Gas Tar for Beetles.

I have used during two years past, says a correspondent in Husbandman, with entire satisfaction, the gas tar for the purpose of destroying the Colorado beetle on my potato vines. It has proved more effective than Paris green, and has been used with equal effect upon my currant bushes. Two quarts of gas tar to a pail of water are the proportions used, and the vines or bushes are sprinkled by means of a watering pot.

Best Water for Plants.

Soot is an excellent fertilizer for plants, especially pot plants. As easy manner of applying it is in water; tie the soot up in a bag and place it in hot water, working it around with the hands or a stick until the water has washed the soot from the bag; dilute with cold water. Soot water is excellent for roses, abutilons, pelargoniums and other flowering plants. When the pots are full of roots it appears to be especially effective.

Here and There.

The demand is increasing throughout the country for wind mills that will not only pump water, but furnish power for running various kinds of farm machinery.

If there is any better variety than the Canadian Beauty for winter layers, says Western Ploughman, we know nothing about them.

From the report on pork packing in the United States, the pack for 1886-7, is shown to amount to 13,063,013 hogs against the pack of 11,406,507 hogs in 1885-6.

In California Angora goats are raised to some extent, and seem to be profitable, especially in mountain districts. Their fleece brings fair prices, and the young animals furnish a fair quality of meat.

Rye has withstood the unfavorable meteorological conditions better than wheat, and many farmers are cultivating this crop largely as a food for stock.

In the wheat crops of 1886 Dakota stands sixth on the list.

Bermuda is the chief reliance in the southern states for pasture. It is not hardy at the north.

Professor Cook, Lansing, Mich., kills cabbage worms with a mixture of one pound of bubach and 100 gallons of water. Bubach is for sale at most drug stores and garden seed dealers.

Cigar Color by the Gallon.

"An interesting feature of the trade," said a dealer, "is a process for giving to cigars a very rich, glossy and shiny appearance. No matter how dead looking a cigar may be, the process makes them look as though they were made from the richest, oiliest, finest gummy tobacco, and no matter how old and dried out the cigars may be the process entirely and perfectly renovates them. The process is a secret. The material used is as clear as water, yet it gives to a cigar a much darker and richer appearance. It cannot come off the cigar, has no taste, and does not become dull by age. The material costs $5 a gallon. The fact is, the public is continually demanding cigars of better quality, and the only way to keep up with the times is for manufacturers to improve their tobacco to the fullest extent. The way to do it is to throw aside all prejudice and old-fashioned notions. The looks of cigars sell them, and if the wrappers are dark and shiny they will sell every time; that is my experience."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

How an Idea Was Born.

The idea of safe-deposit companies, so common and successful, originated with the proprietor of a drinking saloon near Washington market. The butchers used to bring their his boxes to him for storage over night in his safe, until finally he could not accommodate them all. Attending an auction sale one day he purchased a large safe, had it fitted into compartments, and assessed the cost among his patrons. Shortly after the first safe-deposit company was opened on lower Broadway, one of the promoters having watched the working of the system described. Several attempts have been made to introduce the system in London, but have been unsuccessful excepting as concerns the "city."—*New York Times.*

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can enjoy no better when in perfect health; but now often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, or when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Billiousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

Not Very Encouraging.

He had told her of his love in words as fervid as he could, and was formally awaiting her reply.

"How old are you, Mr. Sissy?" asked the girl, in a low, sweet tone.

"I'm—ah—19."

"Well, the idea of a little tot like you talking love!"—New York Sun.

Itch, Prairie Mange and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggist, Charlevoix. 192m4

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, principal and interest, secured by a mortgage made by Lemuel D. Bartholomew of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1885, to Lewis Reynolds and Walter F. Brown, on the 22d day of December, 1885, and said mortgage was duly assigned by Lemuel D. Bartholomew to Lewis Reynolds and Walter F. Brown, on the 22d day of December, 1885, and said assignment is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 24th day of December, 1885, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 511, upon which there is now due and unpaid the sum of two hundred and ninety-five dollars, ($295) principal and interest, for the money secured by said mortgage, and no proceedings have been instituted, and no action or proceeding at law has been commenced to recover the money secured by said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 23d day of June, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, which is the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the said sum of two hundred and ninety-five dollars, with interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars provided for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, and being the south half of lot 3, in block 3, according to the plat of said village, and the south half of section No. Eight (8) in town thirty-one (31) north, range six west, all in the township of Evangeline, Charlevoix county, Michigan, excepting and reserving the right of way for a railroad, over and upon the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section, thirty-two.

Dated Charlevoix, May 11, 1887.

LEWIS REYNOLDS,
WALTER F. BROWN,
Assignees of Mortgage.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignees.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, principal and interest, secured by a mortgage made by Samuel Osmer and Annie Osmer, his wife, to Walter F. Brown, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Mich., in mortgages on page 368, on the second day of February, A. D. 1886, and executed by Samuel Osmer and Annie Osmer, his wife, to Walter F. Brown, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee to one Henry H. Vanscoumm, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1886, and said assignment is recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 365, and no proceedings have been instituted to recover the debt now remaining unpaid and secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 23d day of June, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, which is the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the said sum of three hundred dollars, principal and interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars provided for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and being lots numbered one and two, in block numbered one (1) in town thirty-one (31) north, range six west, in said township of Evangeline, Charlevoix county, Michigan, excepting and reserving the right of way for a railroad over and upon the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section, thirty-two.

Dated Charlevoix, May 11, 1887.

HENRY H. VANSCOUMM,
Assignee of Mortgage.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignee.
Charlevoix, Michigan.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Twelve Hundred and Eighty Dollars, principal and interest, secured by a mortgage made by Lemuel D. Bartholomew of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1885, to Lewis Reynolds and Walter F. Brown, on the 22d day of December, 1885, and said assignment is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, Michigan, on the 24th day of December, 1885, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 511, upon which there is now due and unpaid the sum of two hundred and ninety-five dollars, ($295) principal and interest, for the money secured by said mortgage, and no proceedings have been instituted, and no action or proceeding at law has been commenced to recover the money secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 23d day of June, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, which is the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the said sum of two hundred and ninety-five dollars, principal and interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars provided for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and being lots numbered one and two, in block numbered one (1) in town thirty-one (31) north, range six west, in said township of Evangeline, Charlevoix county, Michigan, excepting and reserving the right of way for a railroad over and upon the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section, thirty-two.

Dated Charlevoix, May 11, 1887.

LEWIS REYNOLDS,
WALTER F. BROWN,
Assignees of Mortgage.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignees.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars, principal and interest, secured by a mortgage made by Lemuel D. Bartholomew of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1885, to Lewis Reynolds and Walter F. Brown, on the 22d day of December, 1885, and said assignment is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, Michigan, on the 24th day of December, 1885, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 511, upon which there is now due and unpaid the sum of two hundred and ninety-five dollars, ($295) principal and interest, for the money secured by said mortgage, and no proceedings have been instituted, and no action or proceeding at law has been commenced to recover the money secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 23d day of June, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, which is the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the said sum of two hundred and ninety-five dollars, principal and interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars provided for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and being lots numbered one and two, in block numbered one (1) in town thirty-one (31) north, range six west, in said township of Evangeline, Charlevoix county, Michigan, excepting and reserving the right of way for a railroad over and upon the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section, thirty-two.

Dated Charlevoix, May 11, 1887.

LEWIS REYNOLDS,
WALTER F. BROWN,
Assignees of Mortgage.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignees.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars, principal and interest, secured by a mortgage made by William Hotham and Helen A. Hotham to Belle Wilson, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 12th day of April, 1886, and executed by said mortgagors to Belle Wilson, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Mich., in liber 13 of mortgages, pages 44 and 45, on the 14th day of April, 1886, and said mortgage was assigned by said Belle Wilson to Jacob H. Passage, April 20th, 1886, and the power of sale contained in said register's office July 16th, 1886, in liber 14 of mortgages, on page 164, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt now remaining unpaid and secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House at the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the **12th day of June, A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock** in the forenoon of said day, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The north half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section twenty one (21), in township thirty four (34) north, range five (5) west, in the township of Bay View, in the county and state of Michigan, containing eighty (80) acres of land according to the United States survey.

Dated March 9th, A. D. 1887.

WALTER F. BROWN,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage made by William A. Nelson, of Boyne City, Mich., dated July 11th, A. D. 1882, and executed to Lemuel D. Bartholomew, of Charlevoix, Mich., dated July 11th, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Mich., in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 171, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1882, upon which mortgage there is now due, at the date of this notice, the sum of Nine hundred and Twenty dollars, principal and interest, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt now remaining unpaid and secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House at the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the **12th day of June, A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock** in the forenoon of said day, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The north half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section twenty one (21), in township thirty four (34) north, range five (5) west, in the township of Bay View, in the county and state of Michigan, containing eighty (80) acres of land according to the United States survey.

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Dated May 9th, 1887.

ROBERT W. KANE,
Mortgagee.

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CURES

Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sores, Swellings, Bites, Stings, Insect Bites, Poisons, Venomous Bites, Sores.	Sprains, Spavin, Strains, Stiches, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Galls, Corns, Spavin Cracks.	Contracted Muscles, Enlargements, Hoof Ail, Screw Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 206. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1887. $1.50 PER YEAR.

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I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 207, meets every Saturday evening at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 375, meets every Wednesday evening, in the village.

F. & A. M.—Resort Tent No. 136, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall.

O. E. S.—True Blue No. 18, meets first Tuesday after each full moon at Harsard's school house.

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THE JOURNAL

WEEKLY EDITION.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A Summary of the Eventful Happenings of a Week, as Reported by Telegraph.

Political, Commercial, and Industrial News, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Suicides, Etc., Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TALK OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

Carlisle Wants One so the Democrats Can Pass a Tariff Reform Bill.

A Washington special to the Chicago *Herald* (dem.) says:

Speaker Carlisle is expected here soon, and it is believed his coming will be followed by the assembling of a number of prominent Democrats who will confer with the President regarding the necessity of calling an extra session of Congress. Mr. Carlisle, it is said, favors an extra session, and he will be in a position to do it because he is a Democrat "from Pennsylvania," said a friend of the Kentucky statesman, yesterday, meaning he is a Democrat like Chauncey Black, a reform tariff bill before the next caucus. He thinks that if Congress does not come together before December it will be too late to secure tariff reform, and that it may be also too late to secure relief from the Interstate law by legislation. Mr. Carlisle also believes that the silver question, surplus in the Treasury is exceedingly dangerous, and may throw this Congress into a special session early in May. I am informed that the President has intimated that he would like to have the tariff question and other legislation in the Democratic ranks wound up next and agree to pass some kind of a tariff bill before adjournment. I look for a compromise of some kind between the Randall and Carlisle men."

JUDGE LYNCH'S COURT.

Peter Betters Hanged in Ohio.—"Dago Jack" Taken from Officers in Mississippi and Lynched from a Tree.

A XENIA (Ohio) telegram says that Peter Dalton, colored, 25 years of age, formerly employed in Stinson Bros.' livery stable, in Jamestown, was hanged by a mob. He was arrested on Sunday by Marshal Ballard, and placed in jail. During the day the people of the village became very much excited. Sunday night a mob invaded the town, attacked the city prison, broke in a window, and with a crowbar pried open the cell in which Betters was confined. He was marched up the street about half a mile to the Fair Grounds, where he was hanged to a tree which had been broken off some feet from the ground in a recent storm, the body resting on the ground and forming an admirable gallows. It is supposed that the entire people had participated in the crime for which the scoundrel was strangled was a brutal assault upon Mrs. Martha Thomas, an aged widow of Jamestown.

A DESPERADO known as "Dago Joe" was taken from the officers and lynched by a mob near Austin, Mississippi.

KEELY AND HIS MOTOR.

A Circular Issued by the Inventor, in Which He Speaks Hopefully of Success.

JOHN W. KEELY has issued at Philadelphia a communication addressed "To those who may be interested," in which he says:

"I am now engaged in what I term the process of 'graduating,' or adjusting my engine, by which I mean securing a regulated and uniform speed or motion of it. This, when effected, will finish my work, which, will be known as the 'Sympathetic Etheric Motor,' and my new force will then be adapted to commercial purposes."

DROWNED.

Four Victims Near Kalamazoo, Mich.

A KALAMAZOO (Mich.) special says: Four persons have been drowned in this county since Saturday morning—Samuel Wells, a boy, in Pennsylvania Lake, Allegan County, while fishing; Frank Lee, aged 12, while bathing near Decatur; Willie Kellogg, aged 16, while bathing in Murray's Lake, near Lawton; and Frank Morris, aged 45, in Pine Lake, near Bangor. Morris was out boating with William Wood and fell overboard into three feet of water. Three bottles that had contained whisky led to the supposition that the man were drunk and unable to help each other or themselves.

FIVE MEN BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Terrible Result of an Accidental Dynamite Explosion in Tennessee.

AT South Pittsburg, a mining hamlet four miles from Chattanooga, Tenn., a horrible accident occurred Monday afternoon. While a manager in the mine was crowded with workmen a box of dynamite in some mysterious manner was exploded, and five men were blown to atoms, while ten or twelve others were terribly injured.

The Iron Workers.

THERE is little prospect of an agreement between the iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association on the wage question at their approaching conference. The latter will demand an increase in the pay of all classes of men, which, if granted, would close down the mills without doubt. The manufacturers will refuse any advance, if they can help it, as the cost of iron has gone up so much since last year's scale. In the event of a deadlock they may be asked to accept a compromise of some kind between the Randall and Carlisle men."

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the people. I did not see the first engineer when he was afire. Did not know he had been afire till I came ashore. I could not say that the first engineer could have used the engine after I first saw him; I never saw any fire drill while I was aboard the boat. I helped to lower the boats and raft. We lowered two boats. The second mate was present. I don't know that he gave any orders. There were no plugs put in the life boats. The life-boats swamped. Indians and one white man, all deck hands, got into the first life boat. The mate might have got out the life boats if he had not stayed so long in the engine room. The engine was not stopped. She was the first in the cabin and the steamer kept running at full speed until steam ran down. I got off the boat before the steamer stopped running.—before it got ashore on the bar. It did not do any good to lower the life boats, as the steamer was going so fast. I could not say that any of the officers left the boat before me, except the second mate, who left the boat with myself, and the steward and his wife. The second mate cut the rope to the fender on which we got ashore. I did not see any of the officers after I went forward except the second mate and captain. I heard several inquiries for life preservers, but saw no one in charge of them. I was in the bow most of the time.

TRIFFLY MORIN,

Second engineer, was in his berth. Was called by the fireman who was saved. Grabbed his clothes and ran outside to put them on. Saw McCaffrey, who told him he had started the pony. Could hear it running. Could not have handled the engine at that time. Was engineer on boat only a little over a week. Have no theory as to where fire originated. The fireman on duty could not have been out of hold over ten minutes. The fire could not have originated in the hold without the fireman seeing it.

HENRY BEAU.

Porter of the Champlain. Up to the time the clerk gave the alarm of fire, I did not hear the whistle blow. After that a prop was put under the lever of the whistle and kept her blowing a long time. I think I was the last one to leave the boat. I filled the lamps on the boat with lard oil excepting the two kerosene lamps used in the engine room and the chandeliers, which I filled with kerosene. Those two lamps were stationary and fastened to the wall in the engine room.

MARY WAKEFIELD,

of Charlevoix, took passage at Chicago in company with Mrs. Kehoe and daughter Mabel. She said: "I was standing in the hall of the cabin, in the door-way, when a man came running up with his clothes on fire. It was the engineer. This was about two or three minutes before I heard the fire alarm. The engineer went up the ladder to the hurricane deck. Then I went back into the cabin and called Mrs. Kehoe and Mabel. Then the clerk came in calling 'fire!' Those from the back cabin came into the front cabin, and we commenced putting on our wraps at once, and went forward on deck. Then we looked back and saw for the first time that the boat was all on fire. Then some of us rushed back for our life preservers. We (Mrs. Kehoe, Mabel, and myself) could not get to our stateroom where our life-preservers were, on account of heat and smoke, so we had to go without them. At this time fire was breaking out around the clock near the piano in forward cabin. Then we went forward on deck. It was just half an hour from the time I heard the alarm of fire until I got to the water, I think only three minutes remained on deck when I went overboard. One of these was the wheelsman. He told me he could not stay much longer. And I was of the same opinion. The captain was in the water near the boat when I went into the water. It was three minutes to twelve o'clock when I went to the hall door, when I saw the engineer on fire, and my watch stopped at half past twelve, when I got into the water. My watch had a loose case, and probably stopped as soon as it was in the water. Life preservers were carried forward, and ropes were put over the side of the boat to enable the passengers to reach the water. The captain gave Mrs. Kehoe a cabin door as she went into the water, but she was unable to hold on to it after she came up the first time, and it floated away, from her and Mrs. Kehoe drowned. I went into the water with little Mabel. The cabin maid, Mrs. Ingalls, and the porter. After I came up I found the fender that was cut loose for us, and clung to it, and assisted Mabel to cling to it, until she became too weak, then I held her up and kept her head out of the water by holding her clothes in my teeth until we were picked up, and assisted to the shore. When we reached the shore we were so exhausted we could barely move, but we were told by the captain that we must not sit down, and to encourage us to keep moving, he told us to go to the other side of the island where Mrs. Bedford and others had a fire. We kept walking, but found no fire. We were afterwards taken from the island to the mainland, and walked to Smithson's camp."

MRS. JACKSON INGALLS,

of Petoskey, was returning from a visit to Elk Rapids, where her husband is at work. She was the first in the cabin to see the fire. She thinks the light she saw first was the burning clothing of the engineer who jumped into the water tank. She told the ladies who were in the cabin that the boat was burning, and called Miss Wilson, of Petoskey. All commenced at once to put on life preservers. After the life-preservers were adjusted, she asked a man to help her over the side of the boat. He slid down a rope to the water and then told her to jump. She did not want to jump, but hung on to the chains and a piece of rope at the prow of the boat until the fire burned the rope and let her fall into the water. When she came up, she was close under the bow of the boat, but had presence of mind to push herself away. In her exertions to keep up, her life preserver became loose, one string broke, and she had to hold it in place, with one hand, leaving but one arm free to swim with.

The second time she sank, she strangled, and she had some doubts about being able to come up again, but continued to struggle. She says she was not at all frightened, and had no fear of death.

After drifting a little while, she saw Miss Wakefield, Mrs. Kehoe's little daughter, the cabin maid, and the steward's brother, clinging to a fender and a door.

At the bow of the boat she saw no axe, nor anything to cut away pieces of boards to float with. It was not over fifteen minutes from the time she first saw the fire till she was driven into the water.

She was fully dressed, had on all her clothes, and put on her cloak, before she left the cabin. These helped to keep her warm in the water. Others who were in their night clothes suffered with the cold.

The small boats picked up three or four loads around her before getting to her, but as she felt safe while clinging to the fender and door, she says she did not get impatient,—she was satisfied that others were being saved.

She did not see the captain after he came out of the pilot house. He went back to do something with the boats,—she did not know what.

Miss Wilson was in her night clothes,—but when she reached the shore, she kept herself busy helping the others, and trying to save life.

Miss Wakefield was perfectly cool and composed all the time, and did not lose heart for a moment. The cabin maid was also quite cool and composed.

When they were picked up, there was not room for them in the boat, but they were towed behind. Miss Wakefield was held by the hands, and Mrs. Ingalls threw one arm over the rail of the boat, and the captain held the other hand.

As soon as they reached the shore, she took off her cloak, to put around the young man who had no clothes on, and Miss Wakefield gave him her skirt.

The lifeboat which the Indians got into swamped almost as soon as it struck the water. The boat obtained at the camp looked very bad, and had to be baled.

The Living and the Dead.

NAMES OF PASSENGERS.

As the books of the boat were lost, and the clerk did not survive, it will never be known just how many persons were on board at the time, but from the survivors we gather the following names:

Geo. W. Miller, Mrs. Harrison Bedford, Mrs. Ella Smith, Miss Mary Wakefield, Robert Wilkes, Geo. W. Wrisley, Fred. Wrisley, Antoine Sharrow, and Wm. Stevens, all of Charlevoix.

Mrs. Jackson Ingalls, Miss Ella Wilson, and Capt. Lucas, of Petoskey.

J. J. Rogers and seven-year old son of Fort Mackinac.

Mrs. Michael Kehoe, Miss Mabel Kehoe, W. H. Albright, Mrs. Martin Bean, Miss Aggie Bean, Miss Ella Bean, of Chicago.

Mrs. Mary Fall, Miss Lulu Willard, Erastus Fall, of Bear Lake, Manistee county, Mich.

Chas. H. Russell, Jackson, Mich. R. Wittman, Milwaukee, Wis. Wm. J. Sansom, Streator, Ills. Casper Schaub, Spring Prairie, Wis.

CHAMPLAIN'S CREW.

Captain, Edward Casey.
First mate, Ira Bishop.
Second mate, James Thorp.
Clerk, Henry Brennan.
First engineer, John McCaffrey.
Second engineer, Triffly Morin.
First fireman, name unknown, called Louie.
Second fireman, Chas. Lachone.
Wheelsman, James Barr.
Wheelsman. S. F. Bishop.
Steward, Martin Bean.
Porter, Henry Bean.
First cook, Peter Cating.
Second cook, Jack Hartley.
Cabin maid, Mrs. Mary Kane.
First cabin boy, Roy Hazleton.
Second cabin boy, Eddie Wilkins.
Watchman, James Markey.
One white deck hand.
Ten Indian deck hands.

THE DEAD.

MRS. ELLA COOPER SMITH, Charlevoix.
ROBERT WILKES, Charlevoix.
GEORGE WRISLEY, Charlevoix.
Capt. LUCAS, Petoskey.
J. J. ROGERS, Fort Mackinac.
Mr. Rogers' son, aged 7.
MRS. MARY FALL, Bear Lake.
Miss LULU WILLARD, Bear Lake.
CHAS. H. RUSSELL, Jackson, Mich.
HERMAN BREKMAN, Chicago.
MRS. M. KEHOE, Chicago.
JACK HARTLEY, Chicago.
AGGIE BEAU, age 5, Chicago.
ELLA BEAU, age 3, Chicago.
WM. J. SANSOM, Streator, Ills.
EU. WILKINS, Madison, Wis.
CASPER SCHAUB, Spring Prairie, Wis.
First fireman, name unknown, Chicago.
ANDREW TOPASAW, WM. KOOKOSH, JONAH NODAY, GEORGE OGEMOGEADO, Indian deck hands, Elk Rapids.

BODIES RECOVERED.

Mrs. Ella Smith, Charlevoix.
Robert Wilkes, Charlevoix.
George Wrisley, Charlevoix.
Capt. Lucas, Petoskey.
J. J. Rogers, Fort Mackinac.
Henry Brennan, clerk.
Ed. Wilkins, cabin boy.
Charles Russell, cabin boy.
Jack Hartly, second cook.
Mrs. Mary Fall, Bear Lake, Mich.
Casper Schaub, Springprairie, Wis.
Ella Beau, child of steward.
Wm. J. Sansom, Streator, Ills.
First fireman, name unknown.

SERVICES FOR THE DEAD.

The funeral of Mrs. Ella Smith occurred Sunday morning at ten o'clock at the M. E. church conducted by Elder W. H. McCartney assisted by Rev. Q. F. Van Auken and Rev. W. G. Clark. The floral offerings were numerous and elegant. Friends had spared no efforts that could be employed to make the church as beautiful as possible for the sad gatherings of that day. At the angles of the alter arose columns of ferns and choice flowers, and the alter rail was almost hid among plants and flowers beautifully arranged. An arched gate way with "gates ajar" of ferns which opened upon a white back ground. Manifestations of sorrow were universal. The house was literally packed, and during the services scarcely a dry eye could be seen in the house. Mrs. Smith is daughter of Richard and Maritta Cooper, of Charlevoix, and the most of her life was spent among the people of the place, and her lovely nature made everyone who knew her, a warm and hearty friend. She was a consistant christian for many years, and in her early life, and during her widowhood she always exhibited a character, at once noble and lovely and made everyone feel benefited by her presence.

Robert Wilkes was a native of Bellville, Out., and was 59 years old the 28th of last October. He came to Genesee county, this state when about twenty years of age, and located on a farm, near the city of Flint, where he resided until he removed to Charlevoix four years ago. He has been married twice, the second marriage being twenty five years ago last April to Mrs. Julia Damon who survives him. Mr. Wilkes was not only a member of the Methodist church, but was an earnest and consistent christian. He leaves three daughters, Miss Carrie, Mrs. Frank Kane, of Hayes, this county, and Mrs. Smith Austin, of Holley. The funeral was held at the M. E. church, Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, conducted by Rev. W. H. McCartney, assisted by Rev. C. F. Van Auken.

George W. Wrisley was born in Convis township, Calhoun county, Michigan, and was forty-six years old the 10th of last October. His home was in Calhoun and Eaton counties the most of his life until he came with his family to this county about six years ago, and to Charlevoix five years ago. In October, 1869, he married Miss Sophia Potter, who survives him, and leaves three sons and one daughter. Mr. Wrisley was a skillful mechanic, an upright man, and a good citizen. The funeral was at the family residence on the south terrace Sunday at 12 o'clock, conducted by Rev. W. G. Clark, assisted by Rev. G. F. VanAuken and Rev. W. H. McCartney.

Charles Schaub, of Boyne City, received a letter from his sister in Wisconsin last week saying that their father was coming "next week" to make him a visit. As no further particulars were given as to what way his father would come Mr. Schaub supposed that he would come by way of the Northern Michigan line and as soon as he learned of the disaster came immediately to Charlevoix to ascertain the particulars, but although he telegraphed to his father's people, was unable to learn whether his father was surely on board the Champlain until Saturday evening after the five bodies were brought to Charlevoix. A memorandum was found in the pocket which gave his name and directed him to stop at Wm. Furgeson's house until he could take passage to Boyne. Casper Schaub was fifty-three years of age, and was from Spring Prairie, Waiworth county, Wisconsin, where he had lived thirty-seven years and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a local minister of the gospel, of the Methodist denomination. He had for six years past been dreading this journey, being very much afraid to ride on the water. Several times the day had been set for him to take the trip across the lake to visit his son Charles at Boyne, and twice or three times he paid his fare to Milwaukee, got as far as the wharf, then gave it up and went back home. He leaves a wife, one daughter, and two sons. Mr. Schaub's funeral was held Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, at the cemetery, conducted by Rev. W. H. Mc Cartney, and attended by many friends of Charles Schaub from Boyne City. The intention is to remove the remains of Mr. Schaub to his home in Wisconsin in the fall.

The remains of Captain Lucas were placed in a casket and taken to Petoskey on the steamer Cummings Friday morning. Captain Lucas came to Petoskey about three years ago and opened a boat livery. He was 52 years old and had spent 36 years sailing, having been almost all over the world and in numerous shipwrecks. He leaves a wife and five children. The captain went to Traverse City Tuesday on business and was returning on the Champlain.

Mrs. Mary Fall and her daughter, Lulu Willard, a girl of 13, of Pierport, took passage at Frankfort in company with Erastus Fall, for Thompson, Schoolcraft county, Mich., to join her husband, C. A. Fall who had lately located at that place. Word was sent to her husband on Friday, but no answer came. Mrs. Fall's remains were interred here on Monday temporarily.

The remains of Ed Wilkins and Jack Hartley and the fireman called Louie were interred in the potters field to await instructions from friends. Ed Wilkins has relatives at Blue Mound, Wis., but no definite word can as yet be received from them. Jack Hartley and the fireman Louie shipped at Chicago, but nothing is known of their homes or friends.

W. J. Sansom was a young man of twenty and took passage on the Champlain at Chicago, to take a trip on the lakes for his health, and a visit with friends in Canada. His father came and took his remains to his home at Streater, Illinois.

Upon the person of J. J. Rogers were found papers that show him to be Hospital Steward, United States Army, at Fort Mackinac, and his body was taken to that place Saturday.

The home of Henry Brennan was in Chicago and his brother came Sunday morning with a casket and took the body home for interment.

C. H. Russel of Jackson was taken in charge of Knights Templars, embalmed, and taken to his home Saturday.

Miscellaneous Notes.

CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

Although the story of the explosion of the lantern is generally accepted as the correct one, a member of the crew asserts that the lamps and lanterns used on the Champlain could not explode, and that a theory more reasonable to his mind, was the very close proximity of the dome of the boiler to the woodwork of the fireman's room. This theory will better explain the immediate communication to, and the intense heat in and around the engine room, so soon after the discovery of the fire. Another member of the crew asserts that he does not believe in the theory of an explosion of the lamp or lantern, as the oil used on the Champlain was lard oil. He thinks that the lantern was hung up in the fireman's room as the fire man retired, and the bottom of the lantern not being screwed in tightly worked loose and fell out upon the floor, coming in contact with material that at once ignited, spreading rapidly and enwrapping the fireman's berth in flames while he was yet asleep.

THE CHAMPLAIN

was one of the twenty-three propellors which at one time were owned by the Northern Transit Company and plied between Ogdensburg and Chicago; and rated A2, of 430 tons. She was built in 1870 and was valued at $30,000.00. Six years ago she was purchased of that company when it was disorganized, and has since been run on the Northern Michigan Line in connection with the Lawrence. Two years ago she was thoroughly rebuilt at a cost of $10,000.00, and was at the time of the disaster as staunch, and sea worthy as when first launched. She was owned by P. J. Klein of Milwaukee, and S. S. Burk of Chicago. Mr. Burk says that they are already negotiating for another steamer to take the place of the Champlain, and although it is difficult to find a propellor of this class at this season of the year, they propose to put a first class passenger boat on the line. The Champlain was insured for $20,000.

CARDS OF THANKS.

We desire in the midst of our deep sorrow to thank the people of Charlevoix for their unbounded sympathy and kindness.

MR. AND MRS. R. COOPER.

We desire to extend our grateful thanks to our friends and neighbors for their sympathy and help extended to us in the hour of our great bereavement.

MRS. ROB'T WILKES AND DAUGHTER.

To those friends and neighbors who have been so kind to us in our great bereavement, we wish to extend our heartfelt thanks.

MRS. GEO. WRISLEY AND SONS.

BOYNE CITY, MICH., June 20, 1887.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—The good people of your town were so very kind to Mr. Schaub in his great sorrow, we wish to return our heartfelt thanks in a space in your paper. My husband has gone to carry the sad tidings home, where he will find mother, three brothers and three sisters to to mourn the loss of a kind christian father and husband, whose council will be greatly missed.

MRS. J. C. SCHAUB.

I desire through your paper to thank the people of Charlevoix for the kindness I have received, and for the assistance given me in the burial of my deceased friend, Mrs. Mary Fall.

ERASTUS FALL,
Bear Lake, Manistee co., Mich.

Martin Beau and wife Ellen Beau requested us to express for them their thanks to the people of Charlevoix for the many acts of kindness proferred them during their stay in our midst, and the burial of their little daughter Ella.

Another Body Found.

A message by telephone from Middle Village this morning, states that the body of a girl about 14 years old, supposed to be Lulu Willard, has just been picked up on the shore at that place.

TAKE NOTICE.

My losses in the late Champlain disaster has made it necessary to collect at once every dollar due me. Those owing me will please call without delay and settle accounts.

GEO. W. MILLER.

J. L. Newberry, of Petoskey, is agent for and offers for sale, the lots on Schoffen's addition to Ironton, at low prices and easy terms, and perfect titles given. Will also sell, or exchange for property in Petoskey, his house and lot on Main street, Charlevoix.

The county correspondence was omitted this week on account of the space used in the Champlain disaster.

Ben Weaver will be married this afternoon to Miss Lou Marshall, of Boyne. Ben, we congratulate you.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 23, 1887.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

House and Lot for Sale,—or will trade for horse and buggy, on terms to suit. Inquire of O. J. WRIGHT, Charlevoix, Mich. tf

☞ Views of the **Burning Champlain** 25 cts. each by mail. D. S. WAY.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jeffories' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

☞ Upright Brothers will pay the highest market price for **wool.**

Four Tin-types for fifty cents, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Local Notes and News.

East Jordan is preparing to celebrate in grand style.

J. V. Sims returned from Eastport yesterday morning.

Henry Barth returned from Chicago Wednesday morning by rail.

Several matters of interest are unavoidably crowded out of this issue.

Preaching at the Ironton Congregational church next Sunday at 3 p. m.

Those desiring extra copies of this issue of the JOURNAL will please order as early as possible.

Come to Charlevoix to celebrate the Fourth. Big-est time in northern Michigan will be had.

The ruins of the burned Champlain will no doubt be viewed by hundreds of people who come to Charlevoix on the fourth.

Adam Clark returned this week from Albion College to spend his summer vacation with his father Joseph Clark of Marion.

Several instances of desecration of graves in the cemetery have come to light, and their repetition may cause the publication of names.

The ladies of the M. E. church will serve strawberry shortcake and coffee at the church on Monday afternoon, June 27, from 5 to 9 o'clock.

The I. O. G. T. have changed their time of meeting from Monday to Saturday night. A meeting will be held on Saturday night of this week.

Preparatory meeting at the Congregational church, this (Thursday) evening. Let every member of the church and all others interested be present.

The Charlevoix Ministrel Company will give a dance at the opera hall in the afternoon and evening of the fourth. Music by the ministrels' orchestra.

Rev. C. F. Van Auken will conduct the services at the Congregational church next Sunday at 10.30 a. m. Baptisms, reception of members, and communion service after the sermon.

G. S. Mackenzie, of the advertising department of the Michigan Central Railroad Co., was in Charlevoix Monday, looking after the interests of the railroad company, and trying to take in a few brook trout, and judging physical laws of the universe, moral and social law is, in its operation, practically omnipresent, unvarying and constant.—Globe-Democrat.

The Awful Handkerchief.

Nothing is more curious in the history of handkerchiefs than the period when French women were supposed to be innocent of the existence of such an article, the handkerchief then being tabooed in polite conversation. It was legend the daring of an actor or actress to exhibit a handkerchief on the stage, however hearty the dramatic situation might be. Mlle. Duchenois was brave enough to break the rule by carrying a handkerchief in her hand, but when the exigencies of the scene compelled an allusion to the obnoxious piece of condition she spoke of it as a "light tissue," and years afterward cries of indignation saluted the utterance of the awful word in De Vigny's adaptations of Shakespeare.

Josephine, she empress, brought this to an end. She had bad teeth, and to hide them she adopted the custom of carrying a small square handkerchief bordered with costly lace, which she was constantly raising to her lips. The ladies of the court immediately and the handkerchief was elevated to the important position it had ever since maintained in the feminine toilet. After the empress Josephine had divorced in 1809 she retired to her beautiful seat at Malmaison, where she and her ladies worked daily embroidered handkerchief, which were frequently interchanged as tokens of friendship. One of white silk, embroidered in rose-wood, work of her own needle—she presented to the empress of Russia.—Clothier and Furnisher.

The Hawaiian Islands.

Of the thirteen islands constituting the Hawaiian group, eight are inhabited. The population of the islands has so steadily decreased in the little more than a century since Capt. Cook visited them that it is now estimated at about 60,000. Of these about one-half are native to the islands, the balance being made up of 17,000 Chinese, 9,000 Americans, 1,300 English, 10,000 Portuguese and handfuls of other nationalities. The trade of Lea kingdom feeds up about $15,000,000, $9,000,000 being exports. More than 90 per cent. of the trade of the islands is with the United States.—Public Opinion.

Pennsylvania legislators are paid a salary instead of a per diem.

DOCTRINE OF AVERAGES.

LAWS WHICH GOVERN HUMAN ACTIONS AND SOCIAL PHENOMENA.

Statistics of Accidents and Casualties on the Railroads of the United Kingdom. Other Proofs of the Law of Invariability.

One of the principal propositions laid down by Henry Thomas Buckle, the great positive philosopher, in his "History of Civilization in England," is that human actions and social phenomena are governed by laws as fixed and unalterable as those which rule in the physical world. To establish this theory he introduces what is now known as "the doctrine of average," and goes on to show that for a given number of years in a given population the number of suicides, murders and other crimes will be about the same each year; he also introduces figures to show that the number of misdirected letters mailed in the London postoffice will not vary appreciably one year from another. An exemplification of the truth of his theory to a limited extent at least, is found in a blue book just issued in England, which gives statistics of accidents and casualties on the railroads of the United Kingdom for the calendar year 1886. The figures appear to have been compiled by the London board of trade, from returns furnished by the various railroad companies. We will place these figures in tabular form, and, for the purpose of comparison, put beside them the corresponding figures for 1885:

	1885.	1886.
Passengers killed	102	127
Passengers injured	1,129	1,342
Railroad servants killed	421	451
Railroad servants injured	6,036	1,959
Persons killed at crossings	52	65
Persons injured at crossings	21	25
MARYLEBONE COMMUNITY		
Killed	27	22
Injured	1,427	1,559
Total	4,164	4,477

That there should be such slight variations as are here shown in the casualties on the railroads of an entire nation in a whole year will be surprising to the average newspaper reader. If the figures were taken for each of the ten or twelve years immediately preceding 1885 the changes would doubtless be found to be equally slight. When it is borne in mind that the number of miles of railroad in operation in the United Kingdom is about 19,000, and that the aggregate of the train miles made and the persons moved is equal to some hundreds of millions of people carried in each year, the uniformity in the number of killed and injured is remarkable. A like uniformity is shown by the statistics of casualties on the railroads of the United States and other countries. This uniformity, too, becomes closer in proportion as the number of men and of countries grouped together is increased.

LAW OF INVARIABILITY.

Take another class of accidents—those resulting from the handling and making of explosives, such as gunpowder and dynamite. We find from the report of a British commission that the number of people killed in all establishments where such articles are manufactured in Great Britain has averaged thirty-eight a year for the nine years preceding 1886, while in 1886 it was forty. The increase in the volume of this particular line of business would easily account for the slight increase of two in the number of deaths attributable to it. It will be difficult to account for this strange numerical uniformity except upon Mr. Buckle's theory of the existence of law to govern all events in life.

This law of invariability will be found to govern all social movements and manifestations. If 1886 is compared with 1885 or 1884, or if 1887 or 1888, when completed, should be compared with any one of the years here named, the number of casualties on water and land of crimes, conflagrations and tragedies, of great mysteries and of important discoveries in each will be seen to bear a virtually unvarying ratio to population. Nowhere on the earth does blind luck or chance, as such, reign. Design, intention, purpose, exists always and everywhere. Like the physical laws of the universe, moral and social law is, in its operation, practically omnipresent, unvarying and constant.—Globe-Democrat.

Photographing from a Balloon.

From an illustrated paper in the *Century* we quote as follows: "To more instantaneous work in this delightful easy manner, we were over the town of Bloomfield; and an exposure was made on what seemed to us a fine type of the better class of New England homestead, which, with its large fields, trim fences, and ample buildings, was directly below us. This view, taken at the height of one mile, is wonderfully distinct, when we consider the distance of the objects from the camera, the conditions necessary to the taking of an instantaneous picture, and our very unsteady support. The stone and rail fences, bounding the fields of all sizes and shapes are shown with great sharpness. The pasture, meadow, and cultivated land are plainly indicated; also the curiously regular arrangement of the crops. The trim and regular appearance of the orchards is well contrasted with the variety and freedom of growth in the woodland; and the photographic effect of the autumnal colors is indicated by the foliage of a group of white birches near the center of the view, as contrasted with the dark, unchanged green of the orchards.

Avoid the use of calomel for bilious complaints, Ayer's Cathartic Pills, entirely vegetable, have been tested for forty years, and are acknowledged to be the best remedy for torpidity of the liver, costiveness, and indigestion.

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land situated on Pine Lake 1½ miles west of Atwood. Inquire of Township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, four acres cleared, one log house, barn, and other outbuildings. Will take part down; balance on time to suit the purchaser. For further particulars, enquire of E. G. JARMAN, Ironton, Mich.

Try Emrey Bros, the cash dealers, for anything in the line of General Merchandise. They will save you money.

From A. W. SLEEPER, Druggist, Albion.

W. Johnston & Co., Detroit—Gents: Your Extract of Sarsaparilla is giving good satisfaction in my trade in every instance, and I am only too happy to be able to recommend it from personal experience. Last fall my two little children were poisoned by eating thistle blows, and it broke out in large sores on their limbs. I gave them one bottle of your Extract Sarsaparilla, and it cured them completely. I am well pleased with the medicine.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla operates radically upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing and invigorating it. As a safe and absolute cure for the various disorders caused by constitutional taint or infection, this remedy has no equal. Take it this month.

Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, this is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever.—Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have tried many of these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eyes.—Daniel T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light without pain. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

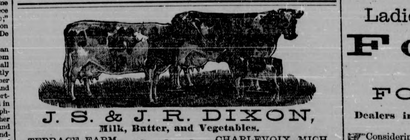
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

New Spring Goods.

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

FULL SIZE. WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT.
TRY THEM. for sale by G. W. MILLER.



J. S. & J. R. DIXON,
Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.
TERRACE FARM. - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

1887. TIME-CARD 1887.

OF THE POPULAR PLEASURE STEAMERS.

THOMAS FRIANT,
CAPT. E. V. WHITEHEAD.

Going South Every Morning.
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave HARBOR SPRINGS at	7.00
PETOSKEY	8.00
CHARLEVOIX	9.30
Arrive at EAST JORDAN	11.30

Going North Every Afternoon.
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave EAST JORDAN at	1.30
CHARLEVOIX	3.00
PETOSKEY	5.00
Arrive at HARBOR SPRINGS	6.00

LOU A. CUMMINGS,
CAPT. W. A. SNYDER.

Going South Every Morning.
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave EAST JORDAN	7.00
CHARLEVOIX	8.00
PETOSKEY	9.30
Arrive at HARBOR SPRINGS	11.30

Going North Every Afternoon.
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave HARBOR SPRINGS at	1.00
PETOSKEY	2.00
CHARLEVOIX	4.00
Arrive at EAST JORDAN	6.00

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING
FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.
Summer Cottages a Specialty.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WALL PAPER

The largest, finest, and best selected stock of spring designs in the city. Ceiling and side wall decorations, centre pieces, dadoes, friezes, etc., etc.

G. W. CROUTER.

GOOD-BYE SPRING.

Welcome Summer!

A. T. Washburne & Co.'s

Grand Opening for Summer

Was a Great Success.

Second Invoice of Summer Goods

Now on the Road.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Best Paint!

It is an established fact that the

Sherwin-Williams Paint

IS THE

CHEAPEST

And lasts the longest.

ST. LOUIS WHITE LEAD, BRUSHES, OILS, TRIPPS, VARNISHES.

JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞ Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

BAILLEY.

ELEGY ON A RAILROAD FAIR.

NO BOOTS, TWIN rails of iron laid
O'er field and through the forest glade
Announces with jubilant tones
And daisies, white and yellow
No more between the lines will grow
The weeds and tangled grasses;
The locomotive shrieks all troubled now
By people without passes.

Seven months a fair provincial place,
Where companies are crumbled,
Is early enough to set the pace
Of new companies disbanded;
Is early enough to see the fair
Will cease a little contingent,
Shippers and editors will fail
In time leaves no impingement

Of the grim law, when shies above
Its more virtuous mood
Then will the surviving cohorts move
All in the track together
No more between the lies will grow
The weeds and tangled grasses
They'll all be dead, all trodden low
By people without passes.

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

BY M. J. ROY.

It was a plain but neat little country house standing at the roadside, surrounded by tall elms and shade trees. It looked in the distance as if the house had been a pebble-stran, grown weary with tramping along the dusty thoroughfare, and squatted at the roadside in the shade of that delightful grove. It seemed only to repose there for the night, and on the morrow it would shake the march again and resume its journey.

A youth stood at the gate, with one cheek resting one elbow upon it, while the palm of his hand supported his embowered chin. He was a very fine fellow, about twenty-two years of age, and as his dark gray eyes wandered down the road a sigh escaped his breast. Was he to live, grow up, grow old and die on this little farm? Was he to wear through a few years of such humdrum life, and then come away to be buried beneath a few rods of turf, and be forgotten or only remembered as a tiller of the soil?

Many other ambitious youths have sighed for freedom, and dreamed day-dreams of the glory of a brilliant career, have gone forth to seek fame and fortune, and signed far more bitterly for the little country home and humdrum life they once thought distasteful than they ever did for fame and glory. They made the discovery when too late, that the fame and glory which they so ardently desired was not worth the sacrifice. Many a young will sigh and dream, and hope for greatness, so long as the heart has passions and so long as life has woes.

Walter Russel's eyes wandered down the broad country road, just as they had day after day over since he could remember. The road, which he had once thought led to the end of the world, as the same old road it had been then. The dark old forest on either side was just as gloomy, with the exception that he had explored its depths, and there was less of the mystery and awe about it than of yore. The ghosts, fairies and goblins with which his infantile imagination had peopled it were gone, and with them all the pleasurable enchantment.

"Come in, Walt; what are you standing out there for?" called his mother.

"I am looking down the road, mother."

"What do you see?"

"Nothing; I hear the wheels of a carriage."

"Oh, it's some of them high-flyers from town," said Mrs. Russel, with just the least bit of sarcasm, which did no credit to this usually gentle-hearted woman.

Suddenly, there was a shriek from up the road. It had grown too dark to distinctly see objects, but from the rattling, roaring sound of wheels and deafening clatter of hoofs the young farmer knew that the horses had become frightened and were running away.

There was no time to call for assistance. The cries of female voices for help appealed to his manhood, and Walter ran with the speed of a reindeer up the road. The owner of the cow-lot was at the side of the road, and tied to a hickory tree was a heavy rope which had been used as a swing. On the opposite side of the road was another tree, and to seize this rope, fly across the road, wind it tight and tie it hard and fast was but the work of a few seconds.

In fact he had but a few seconds in which to act, for the team was coming down with the speed of an express train. No human hand could stay their course, no headlong flight, and Walter had adopted the only plan which could possibly save the people in the carriage.

Having made the rope fast he flew to the center of the road.

Like a mighty engine of destruction, rolling and thundering shouts of fear, came the carriage with redoubled fury at every moment. The sound of frightened horses, clatter of hoofs, roar of wheels, and shrieks of inmates could be heard for miles in that quiet night, and brought the entire family out of the house.

The horses struck the rope like an avalanche and made the tree crack and bend, but the rope held them. There was a crashing, rolling together, and screams of terror and pain, all concealed by a dense volume of dust.

Walter sprang forward and seized the horses. His father, mother, and sisters hastened to his aid. The frightened animals were taken from the carriage and led to the trees, and then the two ladies were lifted from the carriage. Both were insensible, and Walter and his father carried them into the house.

One of them was a lady about forty years of age, while the other was not to exceed eighteen. Evidently they were mother and daughter.

"It is Mrs. Norton, the banker's wife, and gal," cried Mrs. Russel the moment the light of the lamp fell on them.

Very tenderly Walter laid the slight, golden-haired girl upon the plain couch, and stood gazing at the pale, sweet face. Mrs. Russel ran for her "Pennyroyal" bottle, as neither of the ladies was seriously injured, her son recovered and was able to explain how the accident had occurred.

The driver had fallen from his seat on account of one of the wheels of the carriage running into a rut, and the horses, becoming frightened at every step, the coachman, looking rather humiliated, now came up, and, as the carriage was considerably damaged and they were unable to return to the city that night, he was sent ahead to bring out a conveyance for them next morning.

Walter waited to go the city and bring out a doctor, but Mrs. Norton declared there was no need for him to do so, both herself and daughter were getting along very well, and neither was injured in the least by the runaway.

When the large blue eyes of Miss Ola Norton fell upon the face of the young young farmer, whose strong arm and clear brain and doubtless saved her life, those orbs of heaven's own blue dropped, and a faint blush mantled her face. Walter felt ill at ease when Mrs. Norton thanked him for his noble services. Oh, how homely, plain, and mean the old farmhouse looked with such elegantly dressed ladies for the guests! He retired from the room as soon as possible, and passed a sleepless night in the hay-loft.

Next morning the ladies were called for by the driver of another carriage, and their love of the farmer, after thanking himself and his wife for their kind hospitality.

"What are your charges?" Mrs. Norton asked, drawing her purse.

Mrs. Russel, whose covetous eyes fell on the purse, was trying to fix on a sum as exorbitant as possible, when her son said:

"Nothing, mother; take not a cent."

There was something so fierce in the determined manner of the youthful farmer that Mrs. Russel was little terrified, and refused to accept a cent.

Again Mrs. Norton thanked them, and asked the doubtful young farmer to assist herself and daughter to the carriage. Oh, how he felt his blood thrill in his veins as he touched that plump little hand, flashing with diamonds. The contrast between his home-spun clothes and her silk was very great, but Miss Ola did not seem to notice it.

The carriage rolled away, and with a deep sigh Walter turned to the farm, which had grown more commonplace and mean than ever. He sighed, he blushed, he dreamed day-dreams, and cursed his own folly for dreaming them.

"It is not for me, drudgery, toil, and hardships are alone for me," he said, discontented with his lot.

Those fields, which were lovely with verdure, and gave food and delightful odors to others, had no charms for him.

A few weeks later, when he went to the city, dressed in his best broadcloth, with the banker invited him to his house, where he met the blushing, golden-haired divinity, who again thanked him for his bravery and skill, in which she had lost her life.

The few moments were like a dream—a delightful dream—the awakening from which he dreaded. She played and sang very sweetly for him, and he was despondently in love with her, yet realizing his own inferiority, he dared not hope ever to win her.

Day after day Ola Norton again and again we need not tell; but he became less reserved and more hopeful, and was seemed to even give him encouragement. It was only when he set down to tell stubborn facts and confess that he was too poor to aspire to such a prize, that Ola Norton was behind him, the banker's daughter married a country clown. Such a thing was preposterous.

The fact that he had been rather favored by the banker, and was known in the city and often been a guest at his house to dinner, was against him. It cause he's valed the girls life he thinks they're goin to offer to pay him, and he'd have a hint without bein' knocked down sain it."

These angry-like remarks reached Walter and caused him to take a longer range. Walter thought that may be his fr ground was too high, and that he was presumptuous, and determined to know the very worst. He had loved Miss Ola Norton.

"Hey, Walt, gon' tew town?" asked Tom Tuttle, as he got in the young farmer, mounted on his prancing horse upon the stoop.

"Yes."

"Wot thar yisterday," and Tom, reining in his horse. "They's goin' ter be a big weddin'."

"Who?"

"Miss Norton, the gal yer kep the horses from killin', they say's goin' to marry Mr. Adolphus Malley the rich New Yorker I saw him in the bank. Ole Jim has a regular fit."

Walter galloped on. The bright delusion was dispelled, the sweet dream gone. Little did Tom Tuttle imagine the agonies of gall and bitterness his mischievous words had caused. He hoped he had blasted Walter's happiness, and cared not his miserable life was ruined.

The ride to the city was blurred with tears of bitter anguish.

He had to pass the banker's suburban residence, and as he did so he heard voices. Turning his eyes in that direction he saw a gay wedding party, and Adolphus Malley himself.

There was the happy talking with the banker, while Ola, more lovely than she had ever appeared before, stood behind her mother's chair on the portico.

Walter was partially screened by some flowering shrubbery, and involuntarily checked his horse. The men were so close to him that he could hear what the self-conceited Adolphus was saying.

"If you wish testimonials, Mr. Norton—as I know furnish them, indeed I can—I'm one of the best families in New York. I make a fair proposal for your daughter's hand, and would—"

"Mr. Malley, you must consult with my daughter herself about this matter," said the banker. "Get her consent, and then I will say yes."

"He has not got her consent yet," said Walter, feeling the load on his heart temporarily lightened. But he reflected that it would not be long until the darkly-dressed, self-conceited, and then the world's opinion of his heart seemed so oppressive as upon him.

The next two or three hours were like a delightful dream—the awakening from which he dreaded. She played and sang very sweetly for him, and he was despondently in love with her, yet realizing his own inferiority, he dared not hope ever to win her.

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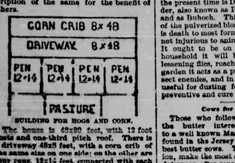
FARM AND GARDEN.

WHY COWS HOLD UP THEIR MILK. A CURE FOR THE HABIT.

A Device for Measuring Trees and Other Heights—A Prolific Egg Laying Fowl. A Convenient Building, with Yards Attached, for Swine.

The building for hogs and corn, the ground plan of which is here given, was drawn originally by an Iowa farmer for Rural New Yorker. This Iowa correspondent is so well pleased with his building that he gives the following minute description of the same for the benefit of others:



BUILDING FOR HOGS AND CORN.

The house is 48x20 feet, with 12 foot posts and one-third pitch roof. There is a driveway 8x48 feet, with a corn crib of the same size on one side; on the other are four pens, 12x16 feet, connected with each other and with the yards outside. The crib will hold 1,800 or 2,000 bushels of corn, and one must be judgment as to the number of hogs. He has had best results when fattening hogs by shutting eight or ten in one pen, giving them the run of small yards outside. Over the pen is a space 14x48 feet, which can be used for hay, straw, grain, machinery, etc.

Cows Not Giving Down Milk.

The habit some cows have of holding up the milk is a difficult one to overcome. Mr. L. B. Arnold accounts for this habit by the following explanation: It consists in shortening the time of relaxation of the cords controlling the valves to the little reservoirs holding the milk. These are distributed through the udder, and there are several circumstances which tend to make a cow shorten this relaxation. Rough treatment, fear, grief, solicitude, loud noises, etc., are among them. The circumstances inducing a prolongation of the relaxation are comfort and quietude, together with the relief afforded by the flow of milk.

The best way, according to the authority quoted from, is to avoid all occasion of disturbance and observe those which promote pleasure and quiet for the cow and so milk as rapidly as possible consistent with comfort, with a view to getting the milk before the "letting down" ceases. Milking rapidly does not mean jerking sharply or moving with hasty or irregular motions in the presence of the cow. Such a course would counteract the very thing aimed at. The motion of the milker should not be such as to attract her suspicion. They should be deliberate and cool, but when set down to the milking, let nothing be allowed to interrupt or retard the work. This will induce gradual letting down, by giving relief to the udder. The milker should bear constantly in mind the fact that the letting down is short, and that every movement should be availed of to the best advantage. When the milk ceases to flow the milking should stop at once, whether the milk is all out or not. There is no use in hanging on after it stops coming, as this only cultivates and confirms the habit of "holding back." To give a cow the least possible occasion for holding back the milk is the best way to prevent her forming such a habit, and the surest and readiest way to make her forget it after it has been formed. To break up the objectionable habit, let the milking be quick, but easy and regular.

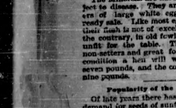
Fastening Cows in Sections.

A free keeper in Tree Culture thinks it is an easy matter to fasten dozens of cows in the sections after one has learned how. He says: In swarming and in the hurry and bustle of a busy day it is not always every day hot weather. I keep almost every day hot weather on hand. It is kept so by having a box as high as a hives and slimmer. Your wife may bring hot, take a turkey tail or wing feather, or if good stuff, a piece of comb should be cut the size you wish. Your sections should be in the frames of one wide frames. Dip the feather in hot wax, and paint the inside of the section. Next set the piece of comb on the feather. Holding the former with the left hand, draw out the feather. As the wax will set quick, the thing is done.

Your wax should be hot enough so the feather slips out easily and slick. You can put the piece of comb in this way faster than you can put in comb foundation by any method. I have put in thousands, and never knew of one to drop out. I have thought for two or three years to give it to the public. I never saw any thing like it in print.

Black Minorcas.

Numbered with Spanish varieties of fowls that have come to the front of late, are the black Minorcas, the best layers of all the so called Spanish breeds. The Minorcas are handsome birds, with lustrous black plumage, large red combs and white ear lobes. The large comb is stood in the cocks and hopping in bitterness in hot weather. The general carriage of these birds is an important feature. The cock, usually if true breed, carries himself in a manner, the breast well projected and the tail standing well up.



MINORCA COCK AND HEN.

The Minorcas are hardy and little subject to disease. They are prodigious layers of large white eggs, which find a ready sale. Like most egg laying breeds, their flesh is not of excellent quality; on the contrary, in old fowls, it is decidedly unfit for the table. The Minorcas are non-setters and great foragers. In good condition a hen will weigh from six to seven pounds, and the cock from eight to nine pounds.

Popularity of the Sunflower.

Of late years there has been an annual demand for seeds of sunflowers. In some localities farmers grow the plants for the seed, which they feed to their poultry, but whether corn will grow plentifully is left to be preferred. There is also an idea prevalent that sunflower plants absorb the miasma in damp and undrained places. "Large Russian" is a variety grown in prairie regions, where the stocks are sometimes used as fuel, the seed being fed to poultry and swine. In Russia the sunflower is grown for its oil.

A very sensible use for sunflowers is the one of growing them as screens to unsightly outbuildings, or as a pleasing background of color to the garden or lawn. Good soil has much to do with the production of fine flowers. Plant the seed whenever it is desired to have the plants, and thin out to about three or four feet apart in the rouble.

Dalmatian Insect Powder.

One of the best insecticides known at the present time is Dalmatian insect powder, also known as Persian insect powder and as Insbech. This powder is composed of the pulverized blossoms of a plant that is death to most forms of insect life, but not injurious to animals or human beings. It ought to be on every farm. In the household it will be found valuable in lessening flies, roaches, etc.; in field and garden it acts as a preventive to many insect enemies, and in the poultry yard it is useful for dusting fowls and chicks as a preventive and cure for lice.

Cows for the Dairy.

Those who follow the dairy interest—the butter interests—have, according to a well known Massachusetts dairyman, found in the Jersey and the Guernsey the best butter cows. They will, in his opinion, make the most and best butter. The dairyman after repeated experiments finds that the best butter is produced from one-half Jersey and one-half Guernsey cream.

Vine Mildew.

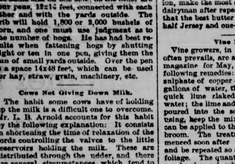
Vine growers, in regions where mildew often prevails, are advised by Vick, in his magazine for May, to make trial of the following remedies: Thirty-five pounds of sulphate of copper dissolved in fifty-three gallons of water, thirty-three pounds of quick lime slaked in eight gallons of water; the lime and water mixture is then poured into the solution of copper. In slaking the lime the mixture will stirred. It can be applied to the foliage with a whisk broom. The treatment should be commenced soon after the foliage is well out and be repeated so as to protect the later foliage. The quantities of the substances can be changed while preserving the proportions.

Treatment for Work Horses.

Remember that the digestive organs of horses at work are not so responsive as when idle. The occurrence of colic and other ailments incident to horses in the season of work is usually traceable to the lack of time given for digestion. The stomach is in no condition to receive food immediately after severe exertion, hence the necessity of a short season of rest before giving a horse any food. A little care in the matter of watering and feeding horses will prevent much sickness and consequent loss.

Measuring Heights.

The erroneous estimates which are made of the height of trees, buildings and other objects render desirable an easy and convenient mode for measuring them. The following, with a little practice, says The Country Gentleman, will enable any one to make such measurements with sufficient accuracy of the real heights sought:



MEASURING A TREE.

The figure given represents the simplest and quickest way to measure height. First make a mark on the stem of the tree or other object, say six feet from the ground, or place a pole six feet upright against it. Then walk away to such a distance that the breadth of the hand held out at full arm's length will just cover the six feet. Mark with the eye a point on the tree at the upper end of the six feet, and move in that direction about breadth, and so proceed till the whole height is measured. It may sometimes be convenient for an assistant to stand at the foot of the tree, and if with his hat on he will be six feet high, he may serve as a measure to begin with instead of the rod. It is well to stand at some distance from the tree in making these measurements, otherwise the upper measured portion will be larger than the lower, on account of the longer legs of the imaginary triangle. If the distance be too great for the breadth of the hand, one or two fingers only may be used, or a short picket rule. Or, if the pocket rule be used, its separate subdivisions into inches may be made to indicate the portions measured, and the whole completed at one measurement.

We have known the heights of perpendicular banks of lakes or other precipices, or the descent of a waterfall, to be singularly misjudged for the want of some such means as the one here described. If the water of a lake freezes in winter, the ice forms an excellent base line for the measurement of any of the shores or banks, and of the tops of trees which grow upon them.

Pots Farmers Ought to Know.

The white Wyandotte and the white Plymouth Rocks have multiplied during the last year to a considerable extent.

Ocean air is favorable to fruit raising.

The best and richest of soils will become exhausted unless applications of manure are made in one form or another.

The greater the weight an animal can be made to attain in the shortest period of time the smaller the cost per pound proportionately.

In the vegetable kingdom improvement is made by grafting and hybridizing; in the animal kingdom by crossing.

Cobbage delights in a deep, rich soil.

Cows when turned out to pasture require some dry fodder to offset the laxative food they pick up.

The Devons are thought by some authorities to come as near the compromise of beef and milk as the bovine race can produce. The milk has the reputation of being very rich, although they are not noted as persistent milkers.

May is the preferred month in many sections for transplanting evergreens. Success depends mainly on keeping the roots from drying out.

By the evaporating process it has been calculated that one barrel of green apples will produce about fifteen pounds of evaporated dried apples, and that one pound of these is equal to half a peck or the fruit before it is pared or sliced.

Horse radish is a perennial and will last many years. Has to have it first class in plant every spring.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Roscher's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptives, at least to try one bottle, as 50,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents, sold by all druggists and dealers, in the United States and Canada.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Dr. G. W. Crouter can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing, and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a trial bottle free.

Itch, Prairie Mange and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 192w4.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers,

(STANDARD TIME)

Season of 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,

CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6:30, arrive at Boyne City at 7.30. Leave Boyne City at 8 for Charlevoix. Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Boyne City 1.30. Leave Boyne City 4.00, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,

CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 8.30. Leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive at Charlevoix 10.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00. Leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer CLARA BELLE,

CAPT. GEO. JERSON.

Morning—Leave Boyne City at 6.30, arrive at Charlevoix 8.00 to connect with the Steamer Jos. A. Cummings for Petoskey. Leave Charlevoix upon the arrival of the Steamer Thomas Friant, at 9.45.

Afternoon—Leave Boyne City at 1.00; returning leave Charlevoix at 5.30, touching at intermediate points.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., May 2, 1887.

HENRY H. VANNORMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of a mortgage executed by Carl G. Van Platen to Lemuel D. Bartholomew, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on May 2, 1887, in liber 19 of mortgages, on page 329, and said mortgage was duly assigned by Lemuel D. Bartholomew to Lewis Reynolds and Walter P. Brown, on the 22d day of December, 1885, and said assignment is recorded in the office of the deputy of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 24th day of December, 1885, in liber 19 of mortgages, on page 331, upon which there is due and unpaid the sum of two hundred and ninety-five dollars, ($295) principal and interest, for the recovery of which no proceedings have been instituted. And whereas the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative. Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 9th day of July, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, in said county, that being the place where the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix is held, on the 9th day of August, 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Said premises are described as follows. Commencing at a point on the beach of Pine Lake in said county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, where the east and west quarter line of section thirty-one, (31) intersects said beach, thence south forty-eight degrees east along said beach seven and twenty-four hundredths chains, thence south thirty degrees east five and twenty-seven-hundredths chains to a stake, thence south sixty degrees west twenty and one-half chains to a stake, thence west seven chains to a stake on the said north and south quarter line of said section thirty-two, thence north along said quarter line seven and twenty-nine-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing four and one-half acres of land, more or less, being all that part of the south-west quarter of section thirty-two, town thirty-three north, range eleven west, lying north of Pine Lake, in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan; excepting, however, from said sale the following, to wit: southwest quarter of the south-west quarter of said section 32, town 33, R. 11 W.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., May 17, 1887.

LEWIS REYNOLDS,
WALTER P. BROWN,
Assignees of Mortgage.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignees.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a mortgage dated the 7th day of June, 1886, executed by Hubbard Hymes, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Jacob Hymes, of the same place, and recorded in the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 7th day of June, 1886, in liber 19 of mortgages, on page 185, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said J. Hymes to Henry H. Vannorman, which assignment is dated September 22, 1886, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said county, in liber 19 of mortgages, on page 186, on the 22d day of September, 1886, upon which there is due and unpaid the sum of four hundred and seventy-seven dollars ($477), and no proceeding having been instituted for the same, and the power of sale in said mortgage having become operative; therefore, notice is hereby given that the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy said amount, and costs, including fees provided by law, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, in said county, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Said premises are described as follows: The west half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five, (25) town thirty-four north, range ten west, in Charlevoix county, state of Michigan.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., May 2, 1887.

HENRY H. VANNORMAN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the sum of Twenty-four hundred dollars, on the fourth day of November, 1885, executed by Alfred Bennett, of Charlevoix, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Robert W. Lane, of Charlevoix, Michigan, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber eleven of mortgages, on page 500, on the 12th day of November, 1885, at nine o'clock A. M. And whereas, there is now due and payable upon said mortgage and the bond and notes secured thereby, the sum of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as attorney fee provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted for the recovery of the debt secured by said mortgage, whereby the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein mentioned, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the City of Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held; on the **8th day of August, 1887**, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, bounded as follows, viz.: Commencing at the south-east corner of said lot, thence running east to the north line of said lot, thence west on said north line of said lot, thence northwest corner of said lot, thence south along the west line of said lot to the place of beginning.

Dated May 9th, 1887.

ROBERT W. LANE,
Mortgagee.

F. W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court, for the county of Charlevoix, in favor of Lewis Reynolds, plaintiff, a corporate body, against the goods and chattels of Alfred Bennett, Jr., and Ann Bennett, and Lorta Wolcott, in said county, to me directed, and delivered I did on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1887, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said William M. Holland and Wilbur Holland, in and to the following described real estate, viz.: The south half of the south-east quarter and south quarter of section eighteen in town thirty of Eveline, Charlevoix county, state of Michigan, being in town 30 north, range 7 west, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on the south front door of the court house in said county, on the **24 day of August, A. D. 1887**, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1887.

D. B. JURRIE SHERIF,
By WILLIAM SCHOOLEY, Deputy Sheriff,
CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated May 7th, 1886, executed by Frank Jones and Mary Jones to David Hyman, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, May 10th, 1886, in liber 19 of mortgages, on page 187, upon which there is now due and payable, to wit: three hundred and eighteen dollars and sixty-five cents, (principal and interest) for the recovery of which no suit has commenced will be foreclosed by a statutory sale of the premises therein described, viz.: Commencing at the south-east corner, in township three north, of range eleven west, in said county, to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house, where the circuit court for the said county is held, in Boyne City, in said county, at 12 o'clock noon, **September 10th, 1887.**

Dated June 10th, 1887.

DAVID HYMAN,
E. C. DARNUM,
Attorney for Mortgagee, Mortgagee.
Petoskey, Michigan.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

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WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.

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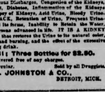

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the people. I did not see the first engineer when he was afire. Did not know he had been afire till I came ashore. I could not say that the first engineer could have used the engine after I first saw him; I never saw any fire drill while I was aboard the boat. I helped to lower the boats and raft. We lowered two boats. The second mate was present. I don't know that he gave any orders. There were no plugs put in the life boats. The life-boats swamped. Indians and one white man, all deck hands, got into the first life boat. The mate might have got out the life boats if he had not stayed so long in the engine room. The engine was not stopped. She and the steamer kept running at full speed until steam ran down. I got off the boat before the steamer stopped running,—before it got ashore on the bar. It did not do any good to lower the life boats, as the steamer was going so fast. I could not say that any of the officers left the boat before me, except the second mate, who left the boat with myself, and the steward and his wife. The second mate cut the rope to the fender on which we got ashore. I did not see any of the officers after I went forward except the second mate and captain. I heard several inquiries for life preservers, but saw no one in charge of them. I was in the bow most of the time.

THIRTY-I MORIN.

Second engineer, was in his berth. Was called by the fireman who was saved. Grabbed his clothes and ran outside to put them on. Saw McCaffrey, who told him he had started the pony. Could hear it running. Could not have handled the engine at that time. Was engineer on boat only a little over a week. Have no theory as to where fire originated. The fireman on duty could not have been out of hold over ten minutes. The fire could not have originated in the hold without the fireman seeing it.

HENRY BEAU.

Porter of the Champlain. Up to the time the clerk gave the alarm of fire. I did not hear the whistle blow. After that a prop was put under the lever of the whistle and kept her blowing a long time. I think I was the last one to leave the boat. I filled the lamps on the boat with lard oil excepting the two converse lamps used in the engine room and the chandeliers, which I filled with kerosene. Those two lamps were stationary and fastened to the wall in the engine room.

MARY WAKEFIELD.

of Charlevoix, took passage at Chicago in company with Mrs. Kehoe and daughter Mabel. She said: "I was standing in the hall of the cabin, in the door-way, when a man came running up with his clothes on fire. It was the engineer. This was about two or three minutes before I heard the fire alarm. The engineer went up the ladder to the hurricane deck. Then I went back into the cabin and called Mrs. Kehoe and Mabel. Then the clerk came in calling 'fire.' Those from the back cabin came into the front cabin, and we commenced putting on our wraps at once, and went forward on deck. Then we looked back and saw for the first time that the boat was all on fire. Then some of us rushed back for our life preservers. We (Mrs. Kehoe, Mabel, and myself) could not get to our stateroom where our life-preservers were, on account of heat and smoke, so we had to go without them. At this time fire was breaking out around the clock near the piano in forward cabin. Then we went forward on deck. It was just half an hour from the time I heard the alarm of fire until I got into the water. I think only three persons remained on deck when I went overboard. One of these was Mr. Barr, the wheelsman. He told me I could not stay much longer, and that I had better go. The captain was in the water near the boat when I went into the water. It was three minutes to twelve o'clock when I went to the hall door, when I saw the engineer on fire, and my watch stopped at half past twelve, when I got into the water. My watch had a loose case, and probably stopped as soon as it was in the water. Life preservers were carried forward, and ropes were put over the side of the boat to enable the passengers to reach the water. The captain gave Mrs. Kehoe a cabin door as she went into the water, but she was unable to hold on to it after she came up the first time, and it floated away from her and Mrs. Kehoe drowned. I went into the water with little Mabel, the cabin maid, Mrs. Ingalls, and the porter. After I came up I found the fender that was cut loose for us, and clung to it, and assisted Mabel to cling to it, until she became too weak, then I held her up and kept her head out of the water by holding her clothes in my teeth until we were picked up, and assisted to the shore. When we reached the shore we were so exhausted we could hardly move, but we were told by the captain that we must not sit down, and to encourage us to keep moving, he told us to go to the other side of the island where Mrs. Bedford and others had a fire. We kept walking, but found no fire. We were afterwards taken from the island to the mainland, and walked to Smithson's camp."

MRS. JACKSON INGALLS,

of Petoskey, was returning from a visit to Elk Rapids, where her husband is at work. She was the first in the cabin to see the fire. She thinks the light she saw first was the burning clothing of the engineer who jumped into the water tank. She told the ladies who were in the cabin that the boat was burning, and called Miss Wilson, of Petoskey. All commenced at once to put on life preservers. After the life preservers were adjusted, she asked a man to help her over the side of the boat. He slid down a rope to the water and then told her to jump. She did not want to jump, but hung on to the chains and a piece of rope at the prow of the boat until the fire burned the rope and let her fall into the water. When she came up, she was close under the bow of the boat, but had presence of mind to push herself away. In her exertions to keep up, her life preserver became loose, one string broke, and she had to hold it in place, with one hand, leaving but one arm free to swim with.

The second time she sank, she strangled, and she had some doubts about being able to come up again, but continued to struggle. She says she was not at all frightened, and had no fear of death.

After drifting a little while, she saw Miss Wakefield, Mrs. Kehoe's little daughter, the cabin maid, and the steward's brother, clinging to a fender and a door.

At the bow of the boat she saw an axe, nor anything to cut away pieces of boards to float with. It was not over fifteen minutes from the time she first saw the fire till she was driven into the water.

She was fully dressed, had on all her clothes, and put on her cloak, before she left the cabin. These helped to keep her warm in the water. Others who were in their night clothes suffered with the cold.

The small boats picked up three or four loads around her before getting to her, but as she felt safe while clinging to the fender and door, she says she did not get impatient,—she was satisfied that others were being saved.

She did not see the captain after he came out of the pilot house. He went back to do something with the boats,—she did not know what.

Miss Wilson was in her night clothes,—but when she reached the shore, she kept herself busy helping the others, and trying to save life.

Miss Wakefield was perfectly cool and composed all the time, and did not lose heart for a moment. The cabin maid was also quite cool and composed.

When they were picked up, there was not room for them in the boat, but they were towed behind. Miss Wakefield was held by the hands, and Mrs. Ingalls threw one arm over the rail of the boat, and the captain held the other hand.

As soon as they reached the shore, she took off her cloak, to put around the young man who had no clothes on, and Miss Wakefield gave him her skirt.

The lifeboat which the Indians got into swamped almost as soon as it struck the water. The boat obtained at the camp looked very bad, and had to be baled.

The Living and the Dead.

NAMES OF PASSENGERS.

As the books of the boat were lost, and the clerk did not survive, it will never be known just how many persons were on board at the time, but from the survivors we gather the following LADIES:

Geo. W. Miller, Mrs. Harrison Bedford, Mrs. Ella Smith, Miss Mary Wakefield, Robert Wilks, Geo. W. Wrisley, Fred. Wrisley, Antoine Sharrow, and Wm. Stevens, all of Charlevoix.

Mrs. Jackson Ingalls, Miss Ella Wilson, and Capt. Lucas, of Petoskey.

J. J. Rogers and seven-year old son of Fort Mackinac.

Mrs. Michael Kehoe, Miss Mabel Kehoe, W. H. Allright, Mrs. Martin Beau, Miss Aggie Beau, Miss Ella Beau, of Chicago.

Mrs. Mary Fall, Miss Lulu Willard, Erastus Fall, of Bear Lake, Manistee county, Mich.

Chas. H. Russell, Jackson, Mich.
R. Wittman, Milwaukee, Wis.
Wm. J. Sansom, Streator, Ills.
Casper Schaub, Spring Prairie, Wis.

CHAMPLAIN'S CREW.

Captain, Edward Casey.
First mate, Ira Bishop.
Second mate, James Thorp.
Clerk, Henry Brennan.
First engineer, John McCaffrey.
Second engineer, Triffy Morin.
First fireman, name unknown, called Louie.
Second fireman, Chas. Lachone.
Wheelsman, James Barr.
Wheelsman, S. F. Bishop.
Steward, Martin Beau.
Porter, Henry Beau.
First cook, Peter Cating.
Second cook, Jack Hartley.
Cabin maid, Mrs. Mary Kane.
First cabin boy, Roy Hazleton.
Second cabin boy, Eddie Wilkins.
Watchman, James Markey.
One white deck hand.
Ten Indian deck hands.

THE DEAD.

MRS. ELLA COOPER SMITH, Charlevoix.
ROBERT WILKS, Charlevoix.
GEORGE WRISLEY, Charlevoix.
Capt. Lucas, Petoskey.
J. J. ROGERS, Fort Mackinac.
Mr. Rogers' son, aged 7.
MRS. MARY FALL, Bear Lake.
MISS LULU WILLARD, Bear Lake.
CHAS. H. RUSSELL, Jackson, Mich.
HENRY BRENNAN, Chicago.
MRS. M. KEHOE, Chicago.
JACK HARTLEY, Chicago.
AMOIE BEAU, age 5, Chicago.
ELLA BEAU, age 3, Chicago.
WM. J. SANSOM, Streator, Ills.
ED. WILKINS, Madison, Wis.
CASPER SCHAUB, Spring Prairie, Wis.
First fireman, name unknown, Chicago.
ANDREW TOPSAW, WM. KOOKOOK, JOSIAH NODAY, GEORGE OGEMOMEKADO, Indian deck hands, Elk Rapids.

BODIES RECOVERED.

Mrs. Ella Smith, Charlevoix.
Robert Wilkes, Charlevoix.
George Wrisley, Charlevoix.
Capt. Lucas, Petoskey.
J. J. Rogers, Fort Mackinac.
Henry Brennan, clerk.
Ed. Wilkins, cabin boy.
Charles Russell, Jackson, Mich.
Jack Hartly, second cook.
Mrs. Mary Fall, Bear Lake, Mich.
Casper Schaub, Springprairie, Wis.
Ella Beau, child of steward.
Wm. J. Sansom, Streator, Ills.
First fireman, name unknown.

SERVICES FOR THE DEAD.

The funeral of Mrs. Ella Smith occurred Sunday morning at ten o'clock at the M. E. church conducted by Rev. W. H. McCartney assisted by Rev. C. F. Van Auken and Rev. W. G. Clark. The floral offerings were numerous and elegant. Friends he spared no efforts that could be employed to make the church as beautiful as possible for the sad gatherings of that day. At the angles of the alter arose columns of ferns and choice flowers, and the alter rail was almost hid among plants and flowers beautifully arranged; and an arched gate way, with "gates ajar," of ferns, opened upon a back ground of flowers. Manifestations of sorrow were universal. The house was literally packed, and during the services scarcely a dry eye could be see in the house. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of Richard and Maritta Cooper, of Charlevoix, and the most of her life was spent among the people of the place, and her lovely nature made everyone who knew her, a warm and hearty friend. She was a consistant christian for many years, and in her early life, and during her widowhood she always exhibited a character, at once noble and lovely and made everyone feel benefited by her presence.

Robert Wilkes was a native of Bellville, Ont., and was 59 years old the 28th of last October. He could, in Genesee county, this state when about twenty years of age, and located on a farm, near the city of Flint, where he resided until he came to Charlevoix four years ago. He has been married twice, the second marriage being twenty five years ago last April to Mrs. Julia Damon who survives him. Mr. Wilkes was not only a member of the Methodist church, but was an earnest and consistent christian. He leaves three daughters, Miss Carrie, Mrs. Frank Kane, of Hayes, this county, and Mrs. Smith Austin, of Holley. The funeral was held at the M. E. church, Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, conducted by Rev. W. H. McCartney, assisted by Rev. C. F. Van Auken.

George W. Wrisley was born in Convis township, Calhoun county, Michigan, and was forty-six years old the 10th of last October. His home was in Calhoun and Eaton counties the most part of his life until he came with his family to this county about six years ago, and to Charlevoix five years ago. In October, 1866, he married Miss Sophia Potter, who survives him, and leaves three sons and one daughter. Mr. Wrisley was a skillful mechanic, an upright man, and a good citizen. The funeral was at the family residence on the south terrace Sunday at 12 o'clock, conducted by Rev. W. G. Clark, assisted by Rev. C. F. VanAuken and Rev. W. H. McCartney.

Charles Schaub, of Boyne City, received a letter from his sister in Wisconsin last week saying that their father was coming "next week" to make him a visit. As no further particulars were given as to what way his father would come Mr. Schaub supposed that he would come by way of the Northern Michigan line and as soon as he learned of the disaster came immediately to Charlevoix to ascertain the particulars, but although he telegraphed to his father's people, was unable to learn whether his father was surely on board the Champlain until Saturday evening after the five bodies were brought to Charlevoix. A memorandum was found in the pocket which gave his name and directed him to stop at Wm. Furgeson's house until he could take passage to Boyne. Casper Schaub was fifty-three years of age, and was from Spring Prairie, Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he had lived thirty-seven years and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a local minister of the gospel, of the Methodist denomination. He had for six years past been dreading this journey, being very much afraid to ride on the water. Several times the day had been set for him to take the trip across the lake to visit his son Charles at Boyne, and twice or three times he paid his fare to Milwaukee, got as far as the wharf, then gave it up and went back home. He leaves a wife, one daughter, and two sons. Mr. Schaub's funeral was held Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, at the cemetery, conducted by Rev. W. H. Mc Cartney, and attended by many friends of Charles Schaub from Boyne City. The intention is to remove the remains of Mr. Schaub to his home in Wisconsin in the fall.

The remains of Captain Lucas were placed in a casket and taken to Petoskey on the steamer Cummings Friday morning. Captain Lucas came to Petoskey about four years ago and opened a boat livery. He was 52 years old and had spent 36 years sailing, having been almost all over the world and in numerous ship wrecks. He leaves a wife and five children. The captain went to Traverse City Tuesday on business and was returning on the Champlain.

Mrs. Mary Fall and her daughter, Lulu Willard, a girl of 15, of Pierport, took passage at Frankfort in company with Erastus Fall, for Thompson, Schoolcraft county, Mich., to join her husband, C. A. Fall who had lately located at that place. Word was sent to her husband on Friday, but no answer came. Mrs. Fall's remains were interred here on Monday temporarily.

The remains of Ed Wilkins and Jack Hartley and the fireman called Louie were interred in the potters field to await instructions from friends. Ed Wilkins has relatives at Blue Mound, Wis., but no definite word can as yet be received from them. Jack Hartley and the fireman were shipped at Chicago, but nothing is known of their homes or friends.

W. J. Sansom was a young man of twenty and took passage on the Champlain at Chicago, to take a trip on the lakes for his health, and a visit with friends in Canada. His father came and took his remains to his home at Streeter, Illinois.

Upon the person of J. J. Rogers were found papers that show him to be Hospital Steward, United States Army, at Fort Mackinac, and his body was taken to that place Saturday.

The home of Henry Brennan was in Chicago and his brother came Sunday morning with a casket and took the body home for interment.

C. H. Russel of Jackson was taken in charge of Knights Templars, embalmed, and taken to his home Saturday.

Miscellaneous Notes.

CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

Although the story of the explosion of the lantern is generally accepted as the correct one, a member of the crew asserts that the lamps and lanterns used on the Champlain could not explode, and that a theory more reasonable to his mind, was the very close proximity of the dome of the boiler to the woodwork of the fireman's room. This theory will better explain the immediate communication to, and the intense heat in and around the engine room, so soon after the discovery of the fire. Another member of the crew asserts that he does not believe in the theory of an explosion of the lamp or lantern, as the oil used on the Champlain was lard oil. He thinks that the lantern was hung up in the fireman's room as the fire man retired, and the bottom of the lantern not being screwed in tightly worked loose and fell out upon the floor, coming in contact with material that at once ignited, spreading rapidly and enveloping the fireman's berth in flames while he was yet asleep.

THE CHAMPLAIN

was one of the twenty-three propellors which at one time were owned by the Northern Transit Company and plied between Ogdensburg and Chicago; and rated A2. of 400 tons. She was built in 1870 and was valued at $30,000.00. Six years ago she was purchased of that company when it was disorganized, and has since been run on the Northern Michigan Line in connection with the Lawrence. Two years ago she was thoroughly rebuilt at a cost of $10,000.00, and was at the time of the disaster as staunch, and sea worthy as when first launched. She was owned by F. J. Klein of Milwaukee, and S. S. Burk of Chicago. Mr. Burk says that they are already negotiating for another steamer to take the place of the Champlain, and although it is difficult to find a propeller of this class at this season of the year, they propose to put a first class passenger boat on the line. The Champlain was insured for $20,000.

Capt. J. U. Emory, of the steamer Onekama, run out from Northport Sunday afternoon and cruised off Charlevoix, and found the bodies of a child and woman floating upon the water. The bodies were about one mile apart. About midway between the bodies was found a large fender. They also found a cap, a pair of pants, and a vest, floating upon the water, and all on a line running about northwest and southeast. The captain said that he found the bodies about fifteen miles northwest from the scene of the disaster. On arriving at Charlevoix, the bodies were delivered to Justice McLeod and Undertaker See, and the woman was at once identified as Mrs. Mary Fall, from Pierport, Manistee county, and the child was identified as Ella Beau, little daughter of the steward of the Champlain. The testimony of Capt. Emory and the engineer of the Onekama was taken by the justice and preserved.

S. S. Burk, of Chicago, one of the owners of the Champlain, arrived Sunday morning to look after the comforts of the surviving passengers and crew, and to report the loss of the Champlain. Monday morning he had her taken from the beach south of the channel where she was towed Friday morning while on fire, and brought into the harbor and beached east of Campbell's shipyard, in Round lake, where she will lie, awaiting the order of the insurance company.

Michael Kehoe reached Charlevoix Sunday morning, and is greatly cast down at the loss of his estimable wife. Eighteen years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Kehoe were residents of Charlevoix, and yet have many intimate and warm friends in this vicinity. Mrs. Kehoe was on her way to this place for a visit among old friends.

A dispatch to the Free Press, from Frankfort, on the 18th, reports the arrest of the Northern Michigan line of steamers at that place as saying that the Champlain "was full of passengers, and it was with difficulty that the Frankfort people secured state rooms."

The Charlevoix JOURNAL with commendable enterprise issued an "extra" last Friday, giving particulars of the burning of the propeller Champlain. The JOURNAL is always wide awake in such matters.—Free Press.

Mrs. Sprangers, of Oceburg, Wis., sister of J. A. Bacot, of Hayes, expected to start for Charlevoix on the ill-fated Champlain, but she was detained by the burning of her son's cheese factory the Saturday before.

D. S. Way made an excellent instantaneous negative of the burning Champlain while she was at the pier, and the fire engine was at work, and another afterward. Those wanting views should order early.

The funeral services of Ella Beau were at the Bridge Street home Monday afternoon. The floral offerings were many and appropriate. This was a beautiful little girl of two years and nine months.

A Frankfort dispatch says that L. E. Allen intended to take passage on the Champlain, but was detained, and missed the boat. He lost a quantity of tools and material.

The Charlevoix physicians, and the people at Smithson's camp, are entitled to credit for their promptness and untiring services in behalf of the cold and exhausted survivors.

Mrs. R. M. Makeel received a telegram from her husband Saturday afternoon, that he was safe. It was reported Friday morning that he was among the lost.

Orrin Clapper and wife of Chester, Eaton county, arrived Sunday morning to attend the funeral of George Wrisley. Mrs. Clapper is a sister of Mrs. Wrisley.

S. M See & Sons, undertakers, and their assistants, gave the bodies their constant attention, to the entire satisfaction of all the friends.

Geo. W. Miller estimates his loss in the cargo of the Champlain at $2,000, in clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The engineer and fireman who are suffering from their burns, are yet being cared for at the Fountain City House.

Albert Dye, of Flint, a son-in-law of Mrs. Wilks, arrived Sunday morning to attend the funeral of Robert Wilks.

Erastus Fall one of the survivors of the Champlain disaster lost $125 worth of carpenter tools.

Dr. Preston examined Capt. Lucas' watch, and says it stopped at 1.20.

Antoine Sharrow lost a valuable outfit of carpenter's tools.

CARDS OF THANKS.

We desire in the midst of our deep sorrow to thank the people of Charlevoix for their unbounded sympathy and kindness.

MR. AND MRS. R. COOPER.

We desire to extend our grateful thanks to our friends and neighbors for their sympathy and help extended to us in the hour of our great bereavement.

MRS. ROB'T WILKS AND DAUGHTER.

To those friends and neighbors who have been so kind to us in our great bereavement, we wish to extend our heartfelt thanks.

MRS. GEO. WRISLEY AND SONS.

BOYNE CITY, MICH., June 20, 1887.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—The good people of your town were so very kind to Mr. Schaub in his great sorrow, we wish to return our heartfelt thanks in a space in your paper. My husband has gone to carry the sad tidings home, where he will find mother, three brothers and three sisters to mourn the loss of a kind christian father and husband, whose council will be greatly missed.

MRS. J. C. SCHAUB.

I desire through your paper to thank the people of Charlevoix for the kindness I have received, and for the assistance given me in the burial of my deceased friend, Mrs. Mary Fall.

ERASTUS FALL,
Bear Lake, Manistee Co., Mich.

Martin Beau and wife Ellen Beau requested us to express for them their thanks to the people of Charlevoix for the many acts of kindness proffered them during their stay in our midst, and the burial of their little daughter Ella.

Another Body Found.

A message by telephone from Middle Village this morning, states that the body of a girl about 14 years old, supposed to be Lulu Willard, has just been picked up on the shore at that place.

Mrs. Kehoe's Body Found.

Thursday, 4 P. M.

The body of Mrs. Kehoe was found at four o'clock this afternoon, on the south bank of Little Traverse bay, between Wequetonsing resort and Bay View. On being notified by telephone, Mr. Kehoe instructed undertaker C. B. Hankin, of Petoskey, to embalm the body at once. Mr. Kehoe will leave here this evening, and will take the remains of his wife to Chicago for interment.

Lulu Willard Identified.

Thursday, 8 P. M.

C. A. Fall, the husband of Mrs. Mary Fall, deceased, and his brother Erastus Fall, arrived at Cross Village where the body of Miss Lulu Willard had been taken, and fully identified the same. He will bring the remains to Charlevoix tomorrow morning for interment by the side of her mother.

THE LATEST

Friday, June 24, 1887.

Aggie Beau's Body Found.

Friday, 8 A. M.

The body of Aggie Beau, the five year old daughter of Martin Beau, steward of the Champlain, was found this morning near Petoskey, and will be brought to Charlevoix this afternoon.

Rogers' Son Found.

Friday, 3 P. M.

The body of the seven year old son of J. J. Rogers was found this afternoon, and will be taken at once to his mother at Fort Mackinac.

Friday, 4 P. M.

The remains of Aggie Beau have just been brought to Charlevoix on the Cumming and taken charge of by Undertaker S. M. See.

The kind ladies of Charlevoix are arranging for a double funeral of Aggie Beau and Lulu Willard at the Bridge Street Home, Saturday forenoon at ten o'clock. Although the parents of these children are not present they may be assured that their's were cared for tenderly. The work done by all, this week verifies fully that "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

The passengers lost on the Champlain so far as known have all been recovered, and the only bodies known to be lost and not recovered are the four Indian deck hands.

TAKE NOTICE.

My losses in the late Champlain disaster has made it necessary to collect at once every dollar due me. Those owing me will please call without delay and settle accounts.

GEO. W. MILLER.

J. L. Newberry, of Petoskey, is agent for and offers for sale, the lots on Schoffen's addition to Ironton, at low prices and easy terms, and perfect titles given. Will also sell, or exchange for property in Petoskey, his house and lot on Main street, Charlevoix.

New York's Obscure Millionaires.

New York rich men are very often obscure. The persons whose names you see in the newspapers often turn out to be of dubious credit, but the millionaires who never get into print are the men to be afraid of. Here is one, Christopher Meyer, who is said to have money enough to buy the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and advance the cash. Probably no newspaper reader ever heard of him until yesterday. It is found out that he is a German who got into the rubber trade in his infancy and kept along with it until it made him a great fortune. In the same way the Poppenhausen family had their start. The first Poppenhausen was a German who was a butter or something inferior in a whalebone house. At that time whalebones were used for many of the purposes of India rubber, such as for umbrella rods. Now and then there would be a sort of job lot of whalebones in the store which the butter man would buy at a bargain. In course of time Poppenhausen became the head of the rubber business, and had enormous works at College Point, on Long Island, some ten miles from New York. Getting into controversy with a Long Island railroad, he concluded to exercise his wealth by buying the railroad. It very soon turned out to be an elephant, and crushed him and all his fortune and assisted at the same time to break up the fortunes of half a dozen other family. Now, we find that Christopher Meyer is another undiscovered rich man who can buy the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and think it not any great property to speak of.—*New York Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.*

How They Do It in China.

In New York when a burglar has stripped a house, we consider the secret to a detective, who keeps it and gets another detective to help him. In China, when a man is killed like grim death till you perish of old age. They manage things differently, however, in China. Not long ago a missionary's earthly mansion was located, and he informed a head policeman, who merely said, "Hi, yah!" and went away. Three weeks afterward, however, the man of God received a champagne basket containing a head packed in tinfoil—not necessary for publication, but as an evidence of good faith—and a note from the Department of Truth and Justice—stating that the writer remained, "Yours truly, Hon Yah."—*Modern Society.*

Why She Wept.

A lady called on a friend who had only been married a few years and was surprised to find her in tears.

"I am the most unhappy woman in Austin, and it is all on account of my husband."

"Why, your husband lives for you alone. He stays at home all the time. He never goes away from home; he never brings any of his friends to the house."

"Yes," replied the unfortunate woman, putting her handkerchief to her eyes and sobbing convulsively, "that's—what—makes me—so miserable."—*Texas Siftings.*

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 23, 1887.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

House and Lot for Sale,—or will trade for horse and buggy, on terms to suit. Inquire of O. I. WHEAT, Charlevoix, Mich.

Views of the Burning Champlain 25 cts. each by mail. D. S. WAY, Charlevoix.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIS.

Upright Brothers will pay the highest market price for **wool**.

Four Tin-types for fifty cents, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Local Notes and News.

East Jordan is preparing to celebrate in grand style.

J. V. Sine returned from Eastport yesterday morning.

Henry Barth returned from Chicago Wednesday morning by rail.

Several matters of interest are unavoidably crowded out of this issue.

Preaching at the Ironton Congregational church next Sunday at 3 p. m.

Those desiring extra copies of this issue of the JOURNAL will please order as early as possible.

Come to Charlevoix to celebrate the Fourth. Biggest time in northern Michigan will be had.

The ruins of the burned Champlain will no doubt be viewed by hundreds of people who come to Charlevoix on the Fourth.

Adam Clark returned this week from Albion College to spend his summer vacation with his father Joseph Clark of Marion.

Several instances of desecration of graves in the cemetery have come to light, and their repetition may cause the publication of names.

The ladies of the M. E. church will serve strawberry shortcake and coffee at the church on Monday afternoon, June 27, from 5 to 9 o'clock.

The I. O. G. T. have changed their time of meeting from Monday to Saturday night. A meeting will be held on Saturday night of this week.

Preparatory meeting at the Congregational church, this (Thursday) evening. Let every member of the church and all others interested be present.

The Charlevoix Ministrel Company will give a dance at the opera hall in the afternoon and evening of the fourth. Music by the ministrels' orchestra.

Rev. C. F. Van Auken will conduct the services at the Congregational church next Sunday at 10.30 a. m. Baptisms, reception of members, and communion service after the sermon.

G. R. Mackenzie, of the advertising department of the Michigan Central Railroad Co., was in Charlevoix Monday, looking after the interests of the railroad company. Instead of trying to take Charlevoix trout, and judging from his appearance, the interests of his employer are taken care of in an able, yet genteel manner.

We wish to call special attention to the full sheet poster issued from the JOURNAL job department for East Jordan's celebration. Our outfit of material for poster work is necessarily limited, but a glance at that work will convince anyone that we do not propose to let an ordinary full sheet poster go out of the county for lack of material.

M. E. Church.

Let me stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance concerning our bible readings on Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Neglect not the assembling of yourselves together on Thursday evening.

Sunday School Teachers meeting on Friday evening at M. E. Parsonage.

Sunday morning Bro. Smithson will preach at the usual hour.

Sunday School at 12.

W. H. McCartney.

Historical Society.

A special meeting of the Charlevoix Historical Society will be held on Friday evening of this week at the residence of O. S. Washburn. By Order of the Executive Committee.

H. LEE HIDDINGS, Chairman.

Episcopal Visitation.

Bishop Gillespie visits Christ Church Mission Sunday morning next, at 10.30 o'clock. Order of exercises: morning prayer, confirmation, address and sermon, holy communion.

Photographing from a Balloon.

From an illustrated paper the Gulliver we quote as follows: "The mountains crossed in this delightful easy manner we were over the town of Bloomfield; and an exposure was made on what seemed to us a fine type of the better class of New England homestead, which, with its large fields, trim fences, and ample buildings, was directly below us. This view, taken at the height of one mile, is wonderfully distinct, when we consider the distance of the objects from the camera, the conditions necessary to the taking of an instantaneous picture, and our very unsteady support. The stone and rail fences, bounding the fields of all sizes and shapes are shown with great sharpness. The pasture, meadow, and cultivated land are plainly indicated; also the curiously regular arrangement of the crops. The trim and regular appearance of the orchards is well contrasted with the variety and freedom of growth in the woodland; and the photographic effect of the autumnal colors is indicated by the foliage of a group of white birches near the center of the view, as contrasted with the dark, unchanged green of the orchards.

Avoid the use of calomel for bilious complaints. Ayer's Cathartic Pills, a vegetable, have been tested for forty years, and are acknowledged to be the best remedy for torpidity of the liver, costiveness, and indigestion.

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land situated on Pine Lake 12 miles west of Ammon J. Beers', in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, four acres cleared, one log house—living water, good roads. Will take part or entire payment on time to suit the purchaser. For further particulars, address or inquire of

E. G. JAKMAN, Ironton, Mich.

Try Emrey Bros, the cash dealers, for anything in the line of General Merchandise. They will save you money.

New Spring Goods.

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE & PERFECT FIT.
TRY THEM, for sale by G. W. MILLER.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,
Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.
TERRACE FARM. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

1887. THOMAS FRIANT, CAPT. E. VANGERBURGT. 1887.
OF THE POPULAR PLEASURE STEAMERS,
LOU A. CUMMINGS, CAPT. A. SNYDER.

Going South Every Morning. (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)
Will leave HARBOR SPRINGS at 7.00
HARBOR ST. 8.00
CHARLEVOIX 9.00
Arrive at EAST JORDAN 11.30

Going North Every Afternoon. (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)
Will leave EAST JORDAN St 1.00
CHARLEVOIX 3.00
PETOSKEY 4.00
Arrive at HARBOR SPRINGS 6.00

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PETOSKEY 2.00
CHARLEVOIX 4.00
Arrive at EAST JORDAN 6.00

Baggage and Freight Carried at Low Rates.

This is One of the Most Delightful Excursion Trips on the Northern Lakes.

From A. W. SLEEPER, Druggist, Albion.

W. Johnston & Co., Detroit—Gents: Your Extract Sarsaparilla is giving good satisfaction in my trade in every instance, and I am only too happy to be able to recommend it from personal experience. Last fall my two little children were poisoned by eating thistle blows, and it broke out in large sores on their limbs. I gave them one bottle of your Extract Sarsaparilla, and it cured them completely. I am well pleased with the medicine.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla operates radically upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing and invigorating it. As a safe and absolute cure for the various disorders caused by constitutional taint or infection, this remedy has no equal. Take it this month.

Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever.—Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. There where formed in the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and,

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Randal T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she could hardly see light of any kind. Physicians did her no permanent good, and we had given up all hope of her recovery, when a friend recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light without pain. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1, six bottles, $5.

WALL PAPER

The largest, finest, and best selected stock of spring designs in the city. Ceiling and side wall decorations, centre pieces, dados, friezes, etc., etc.

G. W. CROUTER.

GOOD-BYE SPRING.

Welcome Summer!

A. T. Washburne & Co.'s

Grand Opening for Summer

Was a Great Success.

Second Invoice of Summer Goods

Now on the Road.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Best Paint!

It is an established fact that the

Sherwin-Williams Paint

IS THE

CHEAPEST

And lasts the longest.

ST. LOUIS WHITE LEAD, BRUSHES, OILS, TURPS, VARNISHES.

JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

FINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

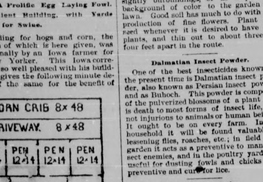
CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

FARM AND GARDEN.

WHY COWS HOLD UP THEIR MILK. A CURE FOR THE HABIT.

A Device for Measuring Trees and Other Heights—A Prolific Egg Laying Fowl. A Convenient Building with Yards Attached, for Swine.

The building for hogs and corn, the ground plan of which is here given, was drawn originally by an Iowa farmer for Rural New Yorker. This Iowa correspondent is so well pleased with his building that he gives the following minute description of the same for the benefit of others.



BUILDING FOR HOGS AND CORN.

The house is 40 feet long by 24 feet wide and one-third pitch roof. There is a driveway 48x8 feet, with a corn crib of the same size on one side and on the other are four pens, 12x14 feet, connected with each other and with the yards. Over the corn crib will hold 1,300 or 2,000 bushels of corn, and one man can feed hogs enough for the number of hogs. He has had best results when fattening hogs by shutting eight or ten in one pen, giving them the run of small yards outside. Over the pen he has a space 14x48 feet, which can be used for hay, straw, grain, machinery, etc.

COWS NOT GIVING DOWN MILK.

The habit some cows have of holding up the milk is a difficult one to overcome. Mr. L. H. Arnold accounts for this habit by the following explanation: It consists in shortening the time of relaxation of the cords controlling the valves to the little reservoirs holding the milk. These are distributed through the udder, and there are several circumstances which tend to make a cow shorten this relaxation. Rough treatment, fear, grief, solicitude, loud noises, etc., are among them. The circumstances inducing a prolongation of the relaxation are comfort and quietude, the other with the relief of pressure by the flow of milk.

The best way, according to the authority quoted from, is to avoid all occasion for disturbance and observe those that promote pleasure and quiet for the cow and to milk as rapidly as possible consistently with comfort, with a view to getting the milk before the "letting down" ceases. Milking rapidly does not mean jerking sharply or moving with hasty or irregular motions for the reason that the thing aimed at. The muscles of the milker should not be such as to attract her suspicions. They should be deliberate and cool, but not slow. In the milking, let nothing be allowed to interrupt or retard the work. This will reduce continual letting down, by giving relief to the udder. The milker should bear constantly in mind the fact that the letting down is short, and that every movement should be avoided of to the best advantage. When the milk ceases to flow the milker should stop at once, whether the milk is all out or not. There is no use in hanging on after it stops coming, as this only cultivates and confirms the habit of "holding back." To give a cow the least possible occasion for holding back her milk is the best way to prevent her forming such a habit, and the surest and fortuing such a habit, and the surest and fortunate way to make her forget it after it has been formed. To break up the objectionable habit, let the milking be quick, but easy and regular.

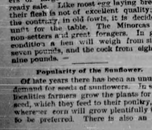
Fastening Comb in Sections.

A bee keeper in the Cultivator thinks it is an easy matter to fasten pieces of combs in the sections after one has learned how. He says: In swarming and in the honey season, I keep about twenty of these boxes on hand. It is kept so by having a box as high as a lamp and extending from wide by 8 wide, take a turkey tail or wing feather, of good size. Your pieces of comb should be not less than 1x2 inch. Your sections should be in the frames it use with frames. Dip the feather in hot wax, and paint the inside of the section. Next set a piece of comb on the feather and holding the former with the left hand, draw out the feather. As the wax will get cold, the thing is done.

Your wax should be hot enough so the feather slips out easily and slick. You can put the pieces of comb in this way faster than you can put in comb foundation by any method. I have put in thousands, and never knew of one to drop out. I have thought for two or three years to give it to the public. I never saw any thing like it in print.

Black Minorcas.

Numbered with Spanish varieties of fowls that have come to the front of late, are the black Minorcas, the best layers of all the so called Spanish breeds. The Minorcas are handsome birds, with lustrous green black plumage, large red comb and white ear lobes. The large comb stands erect in the cocks and lopping in the hens. The general carriage of these fowls is an important feature. The cock, especially if true bred, carries himself in a stately manner, the breast well projecting and the tail standing well up.



MINORCA COCK AND HEN.

The Minorcas are hardy and little subject to disease. They are persistent layers of large white eggs, which fetch a ready sale. Like most eey laying breeds, their flesh is not of excellent quality, on the contrary, in old fowls, it is decidedly unfit for the table. The Minorcas are non-sitters, a great foragers. In good condition a hen will weigh from six to seven pounds, and the cock from eight to nine pounds.

Popularity of the Sunflower.

Of late years there has been an unusual demand for seeds of sunflowers. In some localities farmers grow the plants for seed, and, which they feed to their poultry, but where corn will grow plentifully it is to be preferred. There is also an idea prevalent that sunflower plants absorb miasma in damp and undrained places. "Large Russian" is a variety grown in prairie regions, where the stocks are sometimes used as fuel, the seed being fed to poultry and swine. In Russia the sunflower is grown for its oil.

A very sensible use for sunflowers is the one of growing them as screens to unsightly outbuildings, or as a pleasing background of color to the garden or lawn. Good soil has much to do with the production of fine flowers. Plant the seed wherever it is desired to have the plants, and thin out to about three or four feet apart in the rows.

Dalmatian Insect Powder.

One of the best insecticides known at the present time is Dalmatian insect powder, also known as Persian insect powder and as Dubech. This powder is composed of the pulverized blossoms of a plant that is death to most forms of insect life, but not injurious to animals or human beings. It ought to be on every farm. In the household it will be found valuable in banishing flies, roaches, etc.; in field and garden it acts as a preventive to many insect enemies, and in the poultry yard it is sacred for dusting fowls and chicks as a preventive and curative.

Cows for the Dairy.

Those who follow the dairy interests—the butter interests—have, according to a well known Massachusetts dairyman, found in the Jersey and the Guernsey the best butter cows. They will, in his opinion, make the most and best butter. This dairyman after repeated experiments finds that the best butter is produced from one-half Jersey and one-half Guernsey cream.

Vine Mildew.

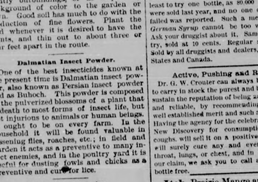
Vine growers, in regions where mildew often prevails, are advised by Vick, in his magazine for May, to make trial of the following remedies: Thirty-five pounds of sulphate of copper dissolved in fifty-three gallons of water, thirty-three pounds of quick lime slaked in eight gallons of water, the lime and water mixture is then poured into the solution of copper. In doing, keep the mixture well stirred. This can be applied to the foliage with a whisk broom. The treatment should be commenced soon after the foliage is well out, and be repeated so as to protect the later foliage. The quantities of the substances can be changed while preserving the proportions.

Treatment for Work Horses.

Remember that the digestive organs of horses at work are not so responsive as when idle. The occurrence of colic and other ailments incident to horses in the season of work is usually traceable to the lack of time given for digestion. The stomach is in no condition to receive food immediately after severe exertion, hence the necessity of a short season of rest before giving a horse any food. A little care in the matter of watering and feeding horses will prevent much sickness and consequent loss.

Measuring Heights.

The erroneous estimates which are made of the height of trees, buildings and other objects emphasize the need of easy and convenient mode for measuring them. The following, with a little practice, says The Country Gentleman, will enable any one to make much measurements with approximate accuracy of the real heights sought.



MEASURING A TREE.

The figure given represents the simplest and quickest way to measure heights. First make a mark on the stem of the tree or other object, say six feet from the ground, or place a pole six feet upright against it. Then walk away to such a distance that the breadth of the hand held out at full arm's length will just cover the six feet. Mark with the eye a point on the tree at the upper end of the six feet, then turn your hand upwards another breadth, and so proceed till the whole height is measured. It may sometimes be convenient for an assistant to stand at the foot of the tree, and if with his hat on he will be six feet high, he may serve as a measure to begin with instead of the staff. It is well to stand at some distance from the tree in making these measurements, otherwise the upper measured portions will be larger than the lower, on account of the longer legs of the imaginary right angle. If the distance be too great for the breadth of the hand, one or two fingers only may be used, or a short pocket rule. Or, if the pocket rule be used, its separate subdivisions into inches may be made to indicate the portions measured, and the whole completed at one measurement.

We have known the heights of perpendicular banks of lakes or other precipices, or the descent of a waterfall, to be singularly misjudged for the want of some such means as the one here described. If the water of a lake freezes in winter, the ice forms an excellent base line for the measurement of any of its shores or banks, and of the tops of trees which grow upon them.

Facts Farmers Ought to Know.

The white Wyandotte and the white Plymouth Rocks have multiplied during the last year to a considerable extent.

Ocean air is favorable to fruit trees.

The best and richest of soils will become exhausted unless applications of manures are made in one form or another.

The greater the weight an animal can be made to attain in the shortest period of time the smaller the cost per pound proportionately.

In the vegetable kingdom improvement is made by grafting and hybridizing; in the animal kingdom by crossing.

Cabbage delights in a deep, rich soil.

Cows when turned out to pasture require some dry fodder to offset the laxative food they get.

The Devons are thought by some authorities to come nearer to the ideal type of beef and milk as the bovine race can produce. The milk has the reputation of being very rich, although they are not noted as persistent milkers.

May is the proper month in many sections for transplanting evergreens. Success depends mainly on keeping the roots from drying out.

By the evaporating process it has been calculated that one barrel of green apples will produce about fifteen pounds of evaporated dried apples, and that one pound of these is equal to half a peck of the fruit before it is pared or sliced.

Horse radish is a perennial and will last many years. Best to have it first class planted every spring.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in cating Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptives, at least to try one bottle, as it can do no harm, and we believe that in nine out of every one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents, sold by all druggists and dealers, in the United States and Canada. cow3

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Dr. G. W. Crouter can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing, and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a trial bottle free.

Rich, Prairie Mange and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggist, Charlevoix. 192md.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers,
(STANDARD TIME.)
Season of 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.
CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.
Morning—Leave Boyne City at 6.30, arrive at Boyne City at 9.00, leave Boyne City 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 12.00.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at Boyne City 4.30, leave Boyne City 4.00, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,
CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.
Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30 arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer CLARA BELLE,
CAPT. GEO. JARVIS.
Morning—Leave Boyne City at 6.30, arrive at Charlevoix 8.15, leave Charlevoix at 8.45, arrive at Boyne City at 10.30.
Afternoon—Leave Boyne City at 1.00; returning leave Charlevoix at 3.30, touching at Ironton at 3.45.
Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Steamer Line.
Season of 1887.

Str. City of Grand Rapids.
CAPT. O. E. WILKES.
Going North—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,—leave Traverse City at 7.00 a. m., Charlevoix 11.30 a. m., Petoskey 1.15 p. m., Harbor Springs 3.45 p. m., arrive at Mackinaw 6.00 p. m.
Going South—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,—leave St. Ignace 6.00 a. m., Mackinaw 8.30 a. m., Harbor Springs 10.45 a. m., Petoskey 1.15 p. m., Charlevoix 3.45 p. m., arrive at Traverse City 7.30 p. m.

Harbor Springs and Mackinaw.
Propeller A. C. Van Raalte,
CAPT. E. A. BOUCHARD.
Leaves Harbor Springs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.00 a. m. Leaves Mackinaw every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.30 a. m. Touching at Cross Village and St. James both ways.
The Van Raalte gives an excursion from Harbor Springs to Mackinac Island every Sunday.
Northern Michigan Line.
Season of 1887.

Propeller LAWRENCE,
GEORGE THORP, Master.
Going North—Leave Charlevoix every Friday, 5.00 p. m., Milwaukee, Saturday, 8 a. m. Leave **Charlevoix**, Sunday, 11.00 p. m., arrive Chicago, Monday, 10 a. m.
Going South—Leave Chicago every Monday 6.00 p. m., Charlevoix, Tuesday, 8.00 a. m., Milwaukee, Wednesday, 11.00 a. m.; arrive Charlevoix same day, 3.00 p. m.
For further information, freight or passage, apply to the Agent on the Lawrence, Milwaukee, Mich.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway,
"THE MACKINAW SHORT LINE."
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MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a mortgage executed by Charles H. Van Zandt and Ida Burdon, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on May 13th, 1885, in liber four of mortgages, on page 185, said mortgage was duly assigned by Lemuel G. Hatch to Lewis Freeman, and Walter F. Brown, on the 23d day of December, 1885, and said assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 24th day of December, 1885, in liber 15 of mortgages, on page 371, upon which there is now due and unpaid the sum of two hundred and ninety-five dollars, principal and interest, for the recovery of which no proceeding have been instituted at law or in the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the undersigned said mortgagee will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, in said county, (that being the place where the circuit court for the county is held), on **Wednesday, the 10th day of August,** A D 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Said premises are described as follows: Beginning at a point on the beach of Pine Lake, in said county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, thence north and south quarter line of section thirty-two, in township thirty-three north, of range six west, intersected said beach, thence south forty-eight degrees east along said beach seven and twenty-five hundredths chains, thence south thirty-five degrees east, on the said beach twenty-one and two-tenths chains to a stake, thence north thirty-nine degrees west seven chains to a stake on the said north and south quarter line of said section thirty-two, thence north on said quarter line seven and twenty-five hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing four and one-half acres, more or less, and being in the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of said section, township, range six west, all in the towns and county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, excepting, however, from said sale the last described two acres in the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of said section thirty-two.
Dated Charlevoix, May 11, 1887.
WALTER F. BROWN,
Assignee of Mortgage.
LEWIS FREEMAN,
Assignee of Mortgage.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignees.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a mortgage executed by William Heath and Josephine Heath, his wife, to Ira Mills, on the 20th day of April, 1885, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 20th day of April, 1885, in liber four of mortgages, on page thirty-seven, and said mortgage was duly assigned by said Ira Mills to Henry H. Vanderoune, on the 20th day of April, 1885, and said assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 20th day of April, 1885, in liber 15 of mortgages, on page 122, on the 20th day of November, 1885, there is now due and unpaid the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, principal and interest, and no proceeding have been instituted at law for the recovery of the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and the undersigned said mortgagee will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, in said county, (that being the place where the circuit court for the county is held), on **Wednesday, the 10th day of August,** A D 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Said premises are described as follows: Beginning at a point on the beach of Pine Lake, in said county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, thence north and south quarter line of section thirty-two, in township thirty-three north, of range six west, intersected said beach, thence south forty-eight degrees east along said beach seven and twenty-five hundredths chains, thence south thirty-five degrees east, on the said beach twenty-one and two-tenths chains to a stake, thence north thirty-nine degrees west seven chains to a stake on the said north and south quarter line of said section thirty-two, thence north on said quarter line seven and twenty-five hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing four and one-half acres, more or less, and being in the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of said section thirty-two, township and range six west, all in the towns and county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, excepting, however, from said sale the last described two acres in the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of said section thirty-two.
Dated Charlevoix, May 11, 1887.
WALTER F. BROWN,
Assignee of Mortgage.
LEWIS FREEMAN,
Assignee of Mortgage.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignees.

SHERIF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in favor of Thomas Ryan, plaintiff, against the goods and chattels and lands of William H. Wolcott, defendant, I have levied on the goods and chattels of said defendant, William H. Wolcott, in said county, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give notice that on the 1st day of July, 1887, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the store of said defendant, William H. Wolcott, in said county, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the following described property, viz: Lot 1 in the township of Evelina, Charlevoix county, State of Michigan, being in town 34 north of range 7 west, all of which I shall expose for sale at the place of sale, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Boyne City, in said county, on the **2d day of August, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M.**
Dated the 15th day of June, 1887.
DAVID HYMAN, Sheriff.
By WILLIS B. HOWARD, Deputy Sheriff.
CHAPIN & CHASE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated the 7 May 7th, 1886, executed by Frank Jones and Mary Jones, his wife, to Ira Mills, recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on May 8th, 1886, in liber four of mortgages, on page 500, conveyed the entire principal and interest, to wit: three hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty cents, is past due and unpaid, the the recovery of which no proceeding have been instituted at law or in the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the undersigned said mortgagee will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at bid-sale and at public vendue, at the front door of the court house, in Boyne City, in said county, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held), on the **2d day of August, 1887,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Said premises are described as follows: Lot 1 in the township of Evelina, Charlevoix county, State of Michigan, being in town 34 north of range 7 west, all of which I shall expose for sale at the place of sale, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Boyne City, in said county, on the **2d day of August, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M.**
Dated the 15th day of June, 1887.
DAVID HYMAN, Sheriff.
By WILLIS B. HOWARD, Deputy Sheriff.
CHAPIN & CHASE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a mortgage executed by William Heath and Josephine Heath, his wife, to Ira Mills, on the 20th day of April, 1885, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 20th day of April, 1885, in liber four of mortgages, on page thirty-seven, and said mortgage was duly assigned by said Ira Mills to Henry H. Vanderoune, on the 20th day of April, 1885, and said assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 20th day of April, 1885, in liber 15 of mortgages, on page 122, on the 20th day of November, 1885, there is now due and unpaid the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, principal and interest, and no proceeding have been instituted at law for the recovery of the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and the undersigned said mortgagee will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, in said county, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held), on **Wednesday, the 10th day of August,** A D 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Said premises are described as follows: Beginning at a point on the beach of Pine Lake, in said county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, thence north and south quarter line of section thirty-two, in township thirty-three north, of range six west, intersected said beach, thence south forty-eight degrees east along said beach seven and twenty-five hundredths chains, thence south thirty-five degrees east, on the said beach twenty-one and two-tenths chains to a stake, thence north thirty-nine degrees west seven chains to a stake on the said north and south quarter line of said section thirty-two, thence north on said quarter line seven and twenty-five hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing four and one-half acres, more or less, and being in the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of said section thirty-two, township and range six west, all in the towns and county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, excepting, however, from said sale the last described two acres in the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of said section thirty-two.
Dated Charlevoix, May 11, 1887.
WALTER F. BROWN,
Assignee of Mortgage.
LEWIS FREEMAN,
Assignee of Mortgage.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignees.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a mortgage executed by Frank Jones and Mary Jones, his wife, to Ira Mills, recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on May 8th, 1886, in liber four of mortgages, on page 500, conveyed the entire principal and interest, to wit: three hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty cents, is past due and unpaid, the the recovery of which no proceeding have been instituted at law or in the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the undersigned said mortgagee will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at bid-sale and at public vendue, at the front door of the court house, in Boyne City, in said county, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held), on **Wednesday, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M.**
Dated June 15th, 1887.
DAVID HYMAN,
Assignee of Mortgage.
E. C. BARNUM,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Petoskey, Michigan.

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CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
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Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sunburn, Sores.
THIS COOD OLD STAND-BY
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The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply, afloat and ashore.
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The Stock-grower needs it, for it will save him thousands of dollars and much of trouble.
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The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers in life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
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Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Intermittent use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.
DR. HILL'S ENGLISH BUCHU is One of the Best
Kidney
INVESTIGATORS IN USE.
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"COMPOUND OXYGEN" being taken into the system, through the Lungs, Spinal Nerves, and the Nerves Generally, will cure the Disease, and restore the Patient to Health.
"COMPOUND OXYGEN" being taken into the system, through the Lungs, Spinal Nerves, and the Nerves Generally, will cure the Disease, and restore the Patient to Health.
"COMPOUND OXYGEN—ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS" is the title of a book of two hundred pages, just published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, which gives to all inquirers the history, nature, and results of the treatment by Compound Oxygen, as employed during the last ten years by the physicians who have introduced it into general practice. Copies either being distributed to die by some physician. It will be mailed free to any address on application.
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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

$1.50 PER YEAR.

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BY CHAS. J. STRANG,
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CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN
ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX MICH. AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

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CHURCHES.

CHRIST CHURCH MISSION.—Episcopal services every Sunday morning at 3.30 p. m., every Sunday, at residence of Mrs. Pinney. Sunday school at 4 p. m. Rev. W. F. Brown, warden.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Prayer meeting at 4 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. P. W. Crane & Co.'s store. Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. Dr. Pinney, President.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. A. T. WADSWORTH, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Class meeting at 9.30 a. m. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. W. H. McARTHY, Pastor.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. Hasler Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' Hall.

I. O. U. T.—Charlevoix Tent No. 87, meets every Monday evening at Jefferies' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 279, meets every Wednesday evening in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 138, meets every Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall.

MARONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 187, meets Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard's school house.

L. O. T. M.—Charlevoix Tent No. 202, meets every Friday evening at Odd Fellows' hall.

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

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THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ENORMOUS CROWD IN LONDON.

The Queen Cheered on Her Arrival—Minister Phelps Honored.

THE Queen's jubilee was celebrated on Monday, June 20, in India, New Zealand, and South Africa. On Monday London was crowded with people from all parts of the world, attracted by the jubilee celebration. In the forenoon her Majesty arrived at the metropolis, and was driven at once to Buckingham palace. She was enthusiastically cheered by great multitudes along the line from the railway station to the palace. Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, had a private audience, when he formally presented President Cleveland's jubilee congratulations, which were warmly acknowledged by the Queen. An illuminated address from British subjects resident in Boston was presented to her Majesty in the afternoon. Three hundred prominent Canadians, including a number of peers, returned their thanks of admission to the service at Westminster Abbey. In the city of Cork, Ireland, Monday night, a few buildings and grounds were decorated and illuminated in honor of the jubilee, and many others who would have made similar other displays were deterred through fear of an attack. Their fears were well founded, for an immense mob marched to the illuminated houses and proceeded to smash the windows, meanwhile cheering for Parnell, and crying: "To — with the Queen!" The police charged upon the mob, but were met by volleys of stones, and with great difficulty cleared the streets.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

Missouri's Supreme Court Decrees that Brooks, the Murdered Preller, Shall Be Executed.

A SPECIAL telegram from Jefferson City, Mo., says the State Supreme Court has given a decision in the Hugh M. Brooks, alias H. Lemon Maxwell, murder case, in which the finding of the trial court was affirmed. This is the celebrated case in which Brooks, under the name of Maxwell, was tried for the murder of Charles Arthur Preller at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis in April, 1885, and which was taken up to the Supreme Court on exceptions Brooks' counsel will now, it is said, move for a rehearing of the case, and if this fails an attempt will be made to get it before the United States Supreme Court on constitutional points. The date of the execution was fixed for July 12. Hugh M. Brooks, alias Dr. Walter Lemon Maxwell, made the acquaintance of C. Arthur Preller, a young English commercial traveler, on an ocean steamer. He decoyed Preller to St. Louis, where, April 5, 1885, he chloroformed him to death at the Southern Hotel. He robbed the remains of $1,000, and packed the body in a trunk. The murder was not discovered for eight days, and meanwhile Maxwell was on the Pacific, bound for Auckland, New Zealand. He was arrested on his arrival and returned to St. Louis.

GARFIELD'S ASSASSIN.

A Probability That Guiteau's Stuffed Head Will Be Exhibited for an Admission Fee.

A WASHINGTON special to the Chicago Times says: "The story that a man in New York has got the head of Guiteau and is going to exhibit it is true enough. The Army Medical Museum authorities were for some time very reticent about what disposition was made of the body, but they are a little more communicative now. After Guiteau was executed the body was taken to the museum, where Professor Schaffirth was at that time demonstrator. He prepared the skeleton, and the whole thing, shell and all, is now in the museum articulated, but not on exhibition. It is intended to put on exhibition some time. Schaffirth took off the entire skin of the head, stitched up the cuts made in taking it off, and filled the thing with plaster, bringing out the contour of the face. This he kept in his own possession and she will it probably to some of his friends. He has since then left the museum and gone to New York, and it is quite possible he took the head with him and has since sold it to a showman."

Grain in Sight.

LAST week's changes in the visible supply of grain in this country, says a Chicago dispatch, show a decrease in wheat of 504,000 bushels, in corn of 745,333 bushels, and in oats of 175,666 bushels. The present stock of wheat aggregates 41,317,000 bushels, of corn 11,770,630 bushels, and of oats 3,012,547 bushels.

Postmasters Appointed.

The President has appointed the following-named postmasters: Edward A. Preuss, at Los Angeles, vice J. W. Green, removed; Willis U. Masters, at Pasadena, Cal., vice J. H. Crane, deceased; John H. Rahtmann, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, vice A. H. Vierson, removed; James M. Nickell, at Hannibal, Mo., vice W. L. Chambliss, removed.

IT WILL COST $10,000,000.

ARRANGEMENTS have been perfected for a subscription table to be laid from Vancouver to Australia by way of the Sandwich and Fiji Islands. The line will cost $10,000,000, and an annual subsidy of $400,000 has been secured from the Canadian, Hawaiian, and Australian governments.

Investigating the Pacific Roads.

THE Government Commission to investigate the Pacific railroads, consisting of ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, the Hon. David T. Littler, and the Hon. E. Ellery Anderson, reached Omaha, Neb., Monday, where they began an investigation of the offices of the Union Pacific Road. Benjamin McAdoo, Land Commissioner of the road, said the company left its possessions unplatented in order to avoid local taxation. The counsel for the road, however, showed that Mr. McAdoo might be in error about that.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE EASTERN STATES.

TWO MEN were killed and two shockingly mutilated in the Mill Creek mine of the Delaware and Hudson Company at Wilkesbarre, Pa. In the same mine a man was killed Monday, and the regular hands would not go to work in the early shift, as the accident had occurred on the 13th of the month.

HENRY V. LESLEY, the defaulting Secretary of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, has been arrested in Philadelphia. He absconded a year ago, and his peculations aggregated about $650,000.

F. TITUS, Eastern Passenger Agent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, committed suicide by drowning at Niagara Falls.

FIVE men were frightfully injured by an explosion of gas in the Twin Mine at Pittston Junction, Pa. At least two will die.

THE WESTERN STATES.

CHICAGO had four big fires on Friday and twenty minor alarms. Two were in the bonded yards, one in a foundry, and the fourth large one in the air. The blaze in the atmosphere was probably did more damage than the other three, and it gave the firemen nearly as much trouble. Simply standing in the sun was enough to make a man's face look like a piece of boiled ham, but with a mixture of sweat and dirt on his features he wore the air of a ruined pie. The hottest day of the year was the hottest in this year's calendar of the Fire Department. Alarms were sent in from twenty-four boxes, and included three second alarms, three third alarms, and a special call for ten engines. Thirty-three engines and the two fire-boats were called out, nearly the entire force of the department.

THE steamer Champlain, bound for Cheboygan from Chicago, was burned on Friday morning between Norwood and Charlevoix, at the mouth of Grand Traverse Bay. The flames suddenly shot up from beneath the engine, driving the engineer from his post with his clothes on fire. He plunged into a tub and then returned to the engine-room, but was too late to stop his engine or disconnect his hose. The sleeping passengers were aroused, and when life-preservers had been fastened on all of them they gathered on the forward deck. Two lifeboats and the life rafts were lowered, but the steamer was moving so fast that they got away, and in ten minutes from the time the boat caught fire its passengers were all compelled to jump into the lake. There were fifty-seven persons on board, including the crew. The loss are as follows: Ella Cooper Smith, of Charlevoix; Robert Wilson, of Charlevoix; George Wrisley, of Charlevoix; Mrs. M. Kehoe, of Chicago; R. M. McKeel, Captain Lucas, of Petoskey; Henry Bressman, the clerk, of Chicago; C. H. Russell, of the Jackson Corset Company. Besides the above two children of Sheafe, and Brown, of Chicago, aged 3 and 5; the fireman, second cook and cabin boy, all of Chicago; a man and a boy from Milwaukee, bound for Mackinac; one waiter and four Indian deck hands, and a woman and daughter from Frankfort, whose names are unknown, are among the lost. Those saved floated an hour and a half, when they were rescued by a yawl and fish-boats from the shore. The following are among the saved: Capt. Casey, first Mate Harry Hurley of Pulaski, N. Y., Second Mate Joseph Thorpe, Wheelsman S. Hurley and James Bary, Watchman James Markey, Engineer John McAffrey of Manistee, badly burned; Engineer Warne, P. Lamson, first cook; Roy Hadduck, a waiter; Max Kehoe of Chicago, Mrs. Ingalls of Petoskey, Mrs. H. Bedford of Charlevoix, George Miller of Charlevoix, Mary Wakefield of Charlevoix, William Stevens of Charlevoix, Henry Wilks of Charlevoix, Fred Wisley of Charlevoix; W. B. Albright of Chicago, Steward Martin Bean and wife, Mrs. Kane, the stewardess, Antonia Shaw of Charlevoix and one wheelsock hand; R. Whitemore, of Milwaukee; Miss Wilson, of Petoskey; E. Fall, of Bear Lake. Seven others are not accounted for. The hull was towed into Charlevoix on Friday. It was supposed that the fire was set by the explosion of a lamp in the oil-room. The bodies of Mrs. Smith, Capt. Lucas, Mrs. Bressman, and three others have been recovered, and taps are searching for more. The shoe and foot of a victim have been recovered from the hull.

MAYNES, the murderer of Preller, will hang, as the Supreme Court of St. Louis has affirmed the finding of the lower court.

A OPINION delivered in Washington is reported from all sections of Illinois. Oats, wheat, and meadows are suffering from a total failure, especially in the northern part of the State. Wheat harvesting is well advanced in Southern Illinois and oat harvesting has begun in the lower tier.

A CHICAGO dispatch of Monday says: William J. McGarigle, ex-Chief of Police and present Warden of the County Hospital, and Edward McDonald, engineer at the County Hospital, went Sunday behind the bars of the county jail as the result of the long "doodle" trial, in which the jury found both of them guilty and sentenced each to three years' imprisonment at Joliet. The trial lasted seven weeks. When court and Saturday Judge Shepard delivered the court's charge to the jury and the twelve men retired to the grand jury room to agree upon a verdict. The jurors were a unit in their belief of the guilt of the two Macs, but were about equally divided as to making the term of punishment one, two, or three years. The maximum penalty of the law is three years' imprisonment at $1,000 fine, but money punishment never entered into the deliberations of the jury, and a verdict was framed and returned giving both the extreme penalty of the law. Judge Shepard was called upon to the courtroom at 2 o'clock by the jury's bailiff, and a few moments later the jurors slinked solemnly in. Foreman Fitzpatrick handed the clerk a folded slip of paper, which, on instructions from the Court, was opened and read, as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendants guilty of conspiracy to obtain money by false pretenses, in the manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at three years in the penitentiary." McGarigle received ghastly white, and great drops of cold sweat stood out on his face as he heavily stared at the carpet, seemingly stunned by the shock. Ed McDonald affected to be much read a paper, but the deep red of his flushed face and the nervous twitching of his hands betrayed the nervousness he tried so hard to hide. Mike McDonald was whiter than even McGarigle and too much astonished to say a word. The jury was polled, each man affirming his verdict, and then they were dismissed by the Judge, with a few words of thanks for their patience. Counsel for the defense entered the usual motion for a new trial. There is universal rejoicing in Chicago at the outcome of the trial. At the baseball grounds, where the Detroit and Chicago clubs were contesting a game in the presence of 10,000 people, the news of the conviction of the boodlers was posted on the bulletin board, and was received with shouts of approval that were heard far off.

THE loss of life by the burning of the propeller Champlain, near Charlevoix, Michigan, proves to be larger than at first reported. Of the crew and passengers, numbering fifty-seven, only twenty-seven are known to have been saved. It is believed that an accurate list of the lost will never be secured.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE through train for New Orleans on the Southern Pacific was stopped by a dozen trainrobbers about 100 miles from Houston, Tex., and the passengers robbed of everything of value. The express car was also rifled. The robbers obtained between $13,000 and $20,000.

A STAGE coach which runs between Ballwin and Barrett's, twelve miles from the center of St. Louis, Mo., was held up by three road agents. The fifteen passengers were compelled to hold up their valuables. The amount obtained was less than $500.

A CRASH on the S. C. special says: "There was a decided shock of earthquake at Summerville Sunday morning. It shook the houses, set crockery and cook light objects to dancing in the usual way, and was a forcible reminder of past tremors, without causing damage or very much alarm. A noticeable feature was the loud roaring which preceded and accompanied it. The tremor was alarming enough in itself. This rumbling was heard in a loss degree in Charleston, where no tremor was perceived.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission on Thursday heard testimony upon the complaint of the Chicago & Alton Railroad against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for alleged violation of the interstate law. Ward C. Ross, a brother of the late Edmund G. Ross, of Kansas, who was tried before the Senate for alleged violation of the interstate law, presented complaints against the Eastern trunk lines. The unanimous decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the question of continuing the order suspending the operation of the long and short haul clause of the law over the different roads throughout the country that had applied and obtained temporary relief was made public on Thursday. The order for temporary relief made in favor of the Louisville and Nashville road will be allowed to remain in force until the day originally limited for the expiration of the other applications for relief, coming from the transcontinental lines, from the Southern and Southwestern, Northern, Eastern and Western lines, forty-five in all, it is decided that the temporary orders which have been made in some of these petitions will, in like manner, be permitted to remain in force until the expiration of the time originally limited in each. No further order the Commission says, will be made upon any of the petitions, for although some two or three of the cases may not, by the facts recited in the applications for relief, be brought strictly within the provisions of the law in the decision, yet they all present what are claimed to be different circumstances and conditions, adequate to authorize exceptions to the general rules; and if the petitioners are mistaken in that, yet it is not for them to say they should act under the statute accordingly. The Commission does not consider it expedient to discuss at the present time, in the short space to a discussion of the proper construction of the long and short clause of the act, and the question of the continuance of the order for temporary relief made in relief to petitioners by suspending this provision of the law, and sum up its conclusion in the following language:

The charging or receiving the greater compensation for a shorter than for a longer haul, in violation of the fourth section of the act, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, with respect to the same class of carriers, without first obtaining an order of relief, shall subject the parties to the indicting so will not alone convict it of the charge of a violation of the fourth section of the two hauls are classified in the circumstances and conditions, adequate to authorize exceptions to the general rules; and if the petitioners are mistaken in that, yet it is not for them to say they should act under the statute accordingly. The Commission does not consider it expedient to discuss at the present time, in the short space to a discussion of the proper construction of the long and short clause of the act, and the question of the continuance of the order for temporary relief made in relief to petitioners by suspending this provision of the law, and sum up its conclusion in the following language:

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THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

AT Paris, United States Minister McLane has demanded of M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the release of Baron Bay-Lallemand, who was recently sentenced to confinement in an asylum for the insane. Mr. McLane based his demand upon the ground that Lallemand, who was adjudged insane in 1886 and formally declared at New York his intention of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States, is entitled to the protection of the United States. Lallemand is a French citizen, and has been in the asylum since 1886 by reason of his insanity, which, however, is not of a violent character. Mr. McLane, in his demand, has intimated that Lallemand's detention in the asylum is a violation of the treaty between France and the United States, and he has demanded his release. The French Government has not yet replied to the demand, but it is understood that it will be granted.

THE unanimous decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the question of continuing the order suspending the operation of the long and short haul clause of the law over the different roads throughout the country that had applied and obtained temporary relief was made public on Thursday. The order for temporary relief made in favor of the Louisville and Nashville road will be allowed to remain in force until the day originally limited for the expiration of the other applications for relief, coming from the transcontinental lines, from the Southern and Southwestern, Northern, Eastern and Western lines, forty-five in all, it is decided that the temporary orders which have been made in some of these petitions will, in like manner, be permitted to remain in force until the expiration of the time originally limited in each. No further order the Commission says, will be made upon any of the petitions, for although some two or three of the cases may not, by the facts recited in the applications for relief, be brought strictly within the provisions of the law in the decision, yet they all present what are claimed to be different circumstances and conditions, adequate to authorize exceptions to the general rules; and if the petitioners are mistaken in that, yet it is not for them to say they should act under the statute accordingly.

A DUBLIN telegram says: Crown Solicitor Murphy has intimated to the tenants of Bishop Ashe that they will renew their offer to pay Landlord Gallagher the $4,500 he refuses, and he again refuses, the Government will abandon the prosecution against them and decline to give Gallagher further police assistance.

A VIENNA dispatch says that a boat containing 200 Hungarian refugees was capsized while crossing the Danube, near Paks, and nearly all of its occupants were drowned. More than one hundred bodies have been recovered.

THE CONTINENT AT LARGE.

THE Washington Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, cotton and woolen goods, suspended payment Thursday. The liabilities are about $200,000, the company owns the mill and machinery at cost, about $1,000,000. The mill is now boiled, and the stockholders are the embarrassed in the main resulted from a loss of confidence consequent upon recent failures and an inability to have notes discounted. An assignment was made Thursday by the Tremont Income and Security Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, who, an hour previously, gave a chattel mortgage to secure certain stockholders. The liabilities are $230,000, and the assets $500,000.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK.
CATTLE—	$4.00 @ $5.60
HOGS—	4.35 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White—	.92 @ .93
No. 2 Red—	.96 @ .97
CORN—No. 2—	.46 @ .47
OATS—No. 2—	.29 @ .30
PORK—New Mess—	15.75 @ 16.00
	CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	4.75 @ 5.00
Medium—	4.00 @ 4.50
Stockers—	2.50 @ 3.00
HOGS—Shipping—	4.75 @ 5.00
FLOUR—Spring Wheat—	4.25 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring—	.79 @ .79½
No. 2 Red—	.81 @ .82
CORN—No. 2—	.37 @ .37½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery—	.17 @ .18
EGGS—Fresh—	.11 @ .12
POTATOES—Per bushel—	.60 @ .65
LARD—Full Cream, new—	6.00 @ 6.05
POTATOES—Choice, new, per bbl	4.25 @ 4.50
PORK—	14.75 @ 15.00
	MILWAUKEE.
WHEAT—Cash—	.77 @ .77½
CORN—No. 3—	.36 @ .36½
OATS—No. 2 White—	.30 @ .30½
RYE—No. 1—	.56 @ .57
PORK—Mess—	15.75 @ 16.00
	ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—	3.75 @ 5.25
HOGS—Mixed—	4.75 @ 5.00
FLOUR—Winter Wheat—	4.00 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red—	.79 @ .79½
CORN—No. 2—	.37 @ .37½
OATS—No. 2—	.24 @ .24½
PORK—New Mess—	16.00 @ 16.25
	TOLEDO.
WHEAT—No. 2—	.80 @ .80½
CORN—No. 2—	.38 @ .38½
OATS—	.29 @ .29½
	DETROIT.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red—	.80 @ .80½
CORN—	.38 @ .40
OATS—	.30 @ .31
	CINCINNATI.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red—	.83 @ .83½
CORN—No. 2—	.40 @ .40½
OATS—No. 2—	.30 @ .30½
PORK—Mess—	16.75 @ 16.25
LARD—	6.00 @ 6.05
	BUFFALO.
WHEAT—No. 1 White—	.85 @ .86
CORN—No. 2 Yellow—	.41 @ .42
CATTLE—	4.50 @ 5.00
	INDIANAPOLIS.
CORN—No. 2—	.38 @ .38½
OATS—	.30 @ .31
WHEAT—No. 2 Red—	.77 @ .77½
CATTLE—	3.50 @ 4.50
OATS—No. 2 White—	.31 @ .32
	EAST LIBERTY.
CATTLE—Prime—	4.75 @ 5.25
Good—	4.50 @ 4.60
Medium—	4.00 @ 4.25
HOGS—	5.00 @ 5.25
SHEEP—	4.50 @ 5.00

[Special correspondence.]

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES.

W. H. S. A.

As great interest has been awakened in South Africa (do most people a serve *incognita*) by Mr. Haggard's book, I will give a few notes as I jotted them down in my note-book in 1886, during a short stay in the country. I once heard a citizen of Cape Colony compare South Africa to Cinderella—the Cinderella of the British colonial family. He claimed that she is generally ignored, unappreciated or neglected by her big relatives. But, as Cinderella in due time eclipsed her sisters by the brilliancy of her fortune and finally charmed and married the prince, so this gentleman prophesied that it is reserved for South Africa to become the most splendid of all colonies. He continued his comparison by saying that those who heard such words would doubtless laugh in their sleeves, just as Cinderella's sisters laughed at the very notion of her ever fitting the glass slipper, but, said he, "however obscure colonial South Africa may be at the moment, it is destined to grow until it becomes the dominant power in all Africa, facing Europe over the Mediterranean and Asia over the Red Sea. When that day comes, several princes will be glad to marry her who is now but a little kitchen maid among the cinders."

Certainly South Africa seems to be full of promise, even now, these many years after the prophecy of her hopeful son.

Colonial Africa now comprises a total of 500,000 square miles, although it is to small a portion of the great "dark continent." It is about one-third the size of the German Empire, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Great Britain, if all were taken together. It is nearly five times the size of the Dominion of Canada, and can show almost as many acres as all the States east of the Rocky Mountains, counting as much as 912b. The roads, railways, or rather, the lines on which roads the rivers and mountains are spanned by iron bridges.

Already, however, nearly a thousand miles of railroad are in operation, and Cape Town planned to have 1,000 and thirty-five million dollars for more railroads.

The telegraph system of South Africa, though not perfect, is of wide extent and reaches to most of the principal towns. It is twice as long as that of Ireland, for instance, and the transmission of one thousand miles, partly by wire, partly by wagon, I had plenty of opportunity to "size up" the country. The appearance of South Africa, of course, varies very greatly. It has its coast and marine views and its inland expanses. Another time, perhaps, I may have occasion to describe the outcrops and deeper cuts which have been made in the rocks, the road beds, the bridges, the cuts, the great viaducts, which are so much less than the million dollars, which, in the aggregate, have been spent in the colony. Yet, I may say, I saw no wooden bridges, no trestles, no culverts, no tunnels, no cuts, no embankments, no bridges, no viaducts, no railroad beds, no rails, no ties, no locomotives, no cars, no stations, no railroad men, no passengers, no freight, no tickets, no railroad offices, no railroad officials, no railroad anything, except the rivers and mountains, which I have spanned with iron bridges, and the road beds, which I have seen, and the road beds, which I have seen, and the road beds, which I have seen

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

If you want to protect the American laborer put a tariff on foreign pauper labor as well as on foreign pauper manufactured goods.—Chicago Mail.

A MONOPOLY organ contends that protection is not one-sided. But, no matter how many sided it is, the monopolist gets all and the laborer none of it.—Chicago Times.

Additional Local.

Death of Henry Bennett.

Henry Bennett last Monday evening about seven o'clock, while reading in his sitting room expired. During the day he had spent the most of the business hours at the bank, and at the close of business, returned to his home in apparent good health. After supper, and after doing some work about the premises he sat down with a paper in his hands and, without any warning, died. Some members of the family passing through the room, noticed an unusual appearance in his countenance, and speaking to him, received no answer. Medical aid was at once summoned, but the spirit had taken its flight in perfect peace.

Mr. Bennett was seventy-four years old the 12th of the present month. He was born at Griswold, Conn., where he resided until the year 1838 when he removed to Hartford, Ohio, where for a number of years he engaged in farming. Later he engaged in banking and coal mining, in which employments, proved very successful. In 1883 he removed to Charlevoix, and entered at once into the business affairs of the village. He was one of the original projectors of the Charlevoix Savings Bank, becoming one of the heaviest stockholders, and was elected president of the of the concern when incorporated, which position he continued to hold at the time of his decease. He was a member of a family of fourteen children, and only four survive him. He leaves a wife and four children, Dwight R., of Dighton, Kansas, Mrs. O. D. Wood, Mrs F. A. Smith, and Miss Hettie, of Charlevoix. The funeral will be held at the family residence to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, conducted by Rev. C. F. VanAnken.

Eveline.

Eveline is booming.

Miss Mary Friel is able to be out among her young friends again.

We were at Dwight's last Thursday, and noticed that both mills were busy. The big mill is sawing lumber; and the little mill kept busy sawing shingles.

J. V. Lane has as nice a field of winter wheat as we have seen this spring.

Mrs. Viall, of Boyne City, and daughter were visiting in town this week.

At the ice cream and strawberry social last week the young ladies took in $18.35 which will be used in paying for the Sunday school organ.

Ironton has another shoe maker. He came to Chris. Christian on Sunday morning.

Mrs. G. H. Williams, of Toronto, Ont., is visiting her sister Mrs. N. L. Cash for a while. Miss Annie Lake sent Mrs. Cash a very beautiful painting of her own work by Mrs. Williams. Miss Annie is indeed an artist.

June 21.

Mrs. Hamman and children are visiting in town.

J. Gaunt lost a valuable horse the first of last week.

There was an ice cream and strawberry social at the Ironton Congregational church last Friday. A good time is reported, and a little over $40 was the receipt of the evening, which is to be used to buy seats for the Sunday school infant class.

Last Friday Miss May Papineau closed a very successful term of nine months school in the Hillegas district with an exhibition in the evening, which was very interesting, and shows the great interest which Miss Papineau has taken in her school.

Next Friday afternoon there will be a picnic at Ironton in the grove back of the school house.

June 28.

Church Dedication at East Jordan.

Last Sunday witnessed the dedication of the new M. E. church at East Jordan. This beautiful edifice is 34x52 with a lecture room on south side 14x28. The dedication services began promptly at 10:30; Rev. A. L. Thuston, of Boyne City, led in prayer, Rev. J. Burdge read the scripture, and Rev. W. H. McCartney preached the sermon. The presiding elder announced the fact that the church had cost $2280, of which sum $800 remained unprovided for. An appeal was made, and nearly $900 was raised in about 25 minutes, when the church was dedicated free of debt. Communion was then administered, and 81 persons participated in the solemn service.

Burgess.

Mrs. Alex. Ross returned Monday on the Lawrence from Chicago where she has been visiting for some time.

S. W. Soller's nail is nearing completion and a grand ball will be given on the night of the 4th of July.

Mrs. Duke, of Milwaukee, and her sister Miss Ross, lately from Scotland, have been visiting with their brother Alex Ross, of Hayes, the past week.

Mr. Peter Long, and Samuel Long and wife were visiting Mrs. Peter Kane over Sunday.

There will be a box social given at the Hop Yard school house on Friday evening, July 1st; the proceeds to go toward furnishing lamps for the house.

A Charming Couple.

A very quiet wedding ceonrred yesterday at Dr. Sanderson's residence, the participants being Miss Lou. Marshall, sister of Mrs. Sanderson, and Mr. Ben. Weaver, our efficient deputy register. The Rev. John Redpath performed the ceremony, only the relatives being present, and the happy couple took the afternoon train for Charlevoix, where they will reside. The Citizen voices the congratulations of their many friends in sincerely wishing them long continued happiness and prosperity.—Citizen.

South Hayes.

Quite warm.

Mrs. W. E. Bedwin and Nellie Mecham are on the sick list this week.

Haying is fairly commenced by all.

Cherries are ripening very fast and the trees are heavily loaded.

Rev. B. H. Whitman and family are visiting in Hayes this week.

W. E. Bedwin spent last Sunday in Norwood.

Miss Nellie Burcett closes her school at the hop yard school house next Friday.

Mr. Snyder and family have moved into Mr. H. Hopkin's house.

June 28.

M. E. Church.

Next Tuesday evening we will consider the sin of saying and doing nothing.

Thursday evening we meet to pray.

Teachers meet at the parsonage on Friday evening.

Sunday morning the pastor will be at his post at the usual hour.

Sunday school at 12 o'clock.

W. H. McCartney.

A Long Dream in Short Space.

I was sitting with a police official at his office, and we were discussing some fantastic story, when an employe came in and sat down beside us, leaning with his elbows on the table. I looked up and said to him: "You know forgotten to make the soup." "No, no; come with me." We went out together, going across long corridors. I was walking behind him, at the college where I had been brought up. He went into a wing of the house which I knew well, and which led to the class-rooms. Under the stairs he showed me a stove on which stood an oyster shell with a little white paint in it (I had been mixing water colors the evening before.) "But you have forgotten the vegetables. Go to the porter at the end of the court-yard; you will find them there on a table. I waited for a long time; at last I saw him making signs to me that he had found nothing. "It is at the left-hand side;" I shouted, and saw him cross the yard, coming back with an immense cabbage. I took a knife from my pocket, which I always kept there, and at the moment when I was going to cut the vegetable I was awakened by the noise of a bowl of soup being put heavily on the marble top of the table next to my bed.

It appears to me that the idea of soup was suggested to me by the smell at the moment when the door was opened by the servant bringing in the soup while I was asleep, and it takes five seconds at the most to walk from the door to the bed.—*Revue Scientifique.*

In a Cocked Hat and a Night-Gown.

Gen R. S. Ripley, who commanded the Confederate batteries that first opened fire on Fort Sumter (and who died in New York March 29), said to some friends once: "I had ordergd," said Gen: Ripley, "some cocked hats for our uniforms, and the day before the attack I met a boy with a box in his hand running toward Fort Moultrie. 'Where?' I find Gen. Ripley? he asked me. 'And what do you want of him?' said I. 'Why,' said the breathless youngster, 'I heard they were to start firing on Fort Sumter, and I must get this hat to him before they start in.' He thought the attack could not be made unless I was in full regalia. As it happened, I was awakened an hour or two before the first shot was fired by a false alarm that the signal to begin hostilities had been given, and I rushed out in my night-clothes and caught up the cocked hat on the way. That was all my uniform—a cocked hat and a night-gown."—*New York World.*

MICHIGAN MENTION.

The new G. R. & I. R. R. depot at Petoskey, it is said will be the handsomest frame building in that place.

The Dexter & Noble blast furnace at Elk Rapids is the only one in the United States that hasn't been out of blast in 15 years.—Evening News.

One hundred Italians arrived by special train last Monday to work for Barnes & O'Reilly on the D., S. S., & A. railroad.—Lake Superior Sentinel.

Several farmers in Ashtemo are suffering great losses by the visitation of thousands of grasshoppers. About 100 acres of clover and eighty acres of beans owned by Henry Buckhout, and large fields of rye are completely ruined. The pests have been working but two days. Much greater losses are feared by neighboring farmers.—Free Press.

At a recent meeting of the Kalkaska Business Men's Association, it was moved and supported that the association give a banquet to the stockholders of the D. C. & E. R. R., and the Business Men's Associations of Charlevoix, Ironton, and Bellaire, together with their families, in honor of the completion of the survey of the D. C. & E. R. R. to Kalkaska. The motion prevailed, and a committee of three was appointed to arrange for the same. The affair will probably come off some time next week, though the precise date has not been fixed as yet.—Kalkaska Leader.

Complimentary to the Journal.

The account of the burning of the steamer Champlain on Friday morning, which will be found on our eighth page, is taken from a special issued with the current edition of the Charlevoix JOURNAL.—Boyne Falls Gazette.

The Charlevoix JOURNAL with commendable enterprise issued an "extra" last Friday, giving particulars of the burning of the propeller Champlain. The JOURNAL is always wide awake in such matters.—Free Press.

The Charlevoix JOURNAL last week exhibited considerable enterprise in getting out an extra, and the account of the disaster in this week's issue is fuller than any that has appeared.—Citizen.

The Charlevoix Journal, with a vim that indicates the stuff it is made of, came out with an extra on the burning of the steamer Champlain.—Evening News.

TAKE NOTICE.

My losses in the late Champlain disaster has made it necessary to collect at once every dollar due me. Those owing me will please call without delay and settle accounts.

GEO. W. MILLER.

J. L. Newberry, of Petoskey, is agent for and offers for sale, the lots on Schoffen's addition to Ironton, at low prices and easy terms, and perfect titles given. Will also sell, or exchange for property in Petoskey, his house and lot on Main street, Charlevoix.

House and Lot for Sale,—or will trade for horse and buggy, on terms to suit. Inquire of O. I. WHEAT, Charlevoix, Mich. tf

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Charlevoix will Celebrate.

The grand and glorious Fourth of July will be celebrated at Charlevoix as it never was before.

The thunders of artillery will be heard at sunrise.

The procession will form at 9.30, and will contain several new features never before presented.

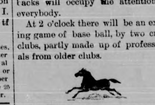
The Boys' Band will lead the procession with some of their best music.

Competitive drill by G. A. R. posts at 10.30.

The Charlevoix Fire Department, attired in bright new uniforms, will appear as an important feature of the program.

At one o'clock the ancient and honorable Independent Order of Mosstacks will occupy the attention of everybody.

At 2 o'clock there will be an exciting game of base ball, by two crack clubs, partly made up of professionals from older clubs.



The balance of the afternoon will be filled with races and games of all kinds, giving the smart young men a chance to disport themselves.

The Fire Fly Fleet will leave the dock of Joseph Beauvais' boat house at 8.30 p. m., and form under Mr. Beauvais' direction. This will be a beautiful display, accompanied with

a grand display of Fire Works, which will end what will probably be the grandest fourth of July celebration ever witnessed in northern Michigan.

The Mastodon Minstrels will provide music and dancing at the opera hall day and evening.

Everybody should come to Charlevoix to celebrate.

Disposed to be Neighborly.

He was a bright, talkative boy of 8 or 9, and he rang the door-bell of a house on Brush street the other day and asked to see the lady of the house. He was admitted, and when she came into the parlor he said:

"I belong to the family who just moved in next door."

"Yes."

"We want to be neighborly. Are you coming to call on us?"

"Why—why, child, I don't know."

"You'd better come. Then she can come over to see you. She's a great woman to talk, and will show you the place where she had a felon on her hand. You want to be neighborly, don't you?"

"I—I suppose so.

"Well, then, I'll borrow a hunk of butter, and you come over and borrow our clothes-bars, and we'll soon be acquainted. We ain't a bit stuck up, even if we have got a mantel in the parlor. Well, good by."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Give Them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not be there, that lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption, or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

The soothing and restorative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral are realized in all cases of colds, coughs, throat or lung troubles, while its powerful healing qualities are shown in the most serious pulmonary disorders.

CULL LUMBER

And Shingles,

For sale cheap, in quantities to suit, or will exchange for farm produce. Apply to

BURNS & SCROGGIE,

Livery Barn, Charlevoix.

RESOLVED That all sidewalks built in accordance with ordinance No. 4, of the village of Charlevoix, shall be built out of two inch planks instead of one foot in width, but on three stringers four inches square. Said planks to be laid not more than one sixteenth of an inch apart, and to be nailed with 20-penny nails, two at each end, and two in the middle. Said plank to be laid lengthwise of the sidewalk, and the street commissioner, or such other officer as the Street Commissioner, is hereby instructed to enforce the provisions of this resolution.

Attest: A true copy.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Village Clerk.

THE GRAND RAPIDS

DAILY DEMOCRAT

Is the popular paper of Western Michigan. Contains the associated press dispatches. Sent by mail at

50 CENTS A MONTH!

Only eleven and one-half cts. a week

Try it.

New Spring Goods.

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G Co's

PANTS, OVERALLS AND SHIRTS

(TRADE MARK.)

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT

TRY THEM. for sale by G. W. MILLER.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,

Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.

TERRACE FARM. - - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Try Emrey Bros, the cash dealers, for anything in the line of General Merchandise. They will save you money.

AYER'S PILLS.

Sugar-Coated Cathartic

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Inglestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia. —G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I can ascribe them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gaier, Dover ville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and distressing pains in

the Bowels.

At the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body entirely healed, and, in less than one month, I was cured. —Samuel P. West, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain was gone, and health was restored. —Theodore Eiling, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

AN ORDINANCE to amend an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to prevent drunkenness," adopted July 21st, 1884, being Ordinance No. 4.

The Village of Charlevoix ordains that ordinance No. 4, entitled "An ordinance to prevent drunkenness," adopted July 21st, 1884, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. That any person who shall be drunk or intoxicated in any hotel, tavern, saloon, or place of public business, or in any occupied place of public resort, or who shall be found for any purpose, or in any manner, in any place of public resort, within the corporate limits of the village of Charlevoix, by drinking intoxicating liquors, shall on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding ten dollars and the costs of prosecution, and in default in payment of such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned in the county jail or village lock-up, not exceeding thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the justice.

E. G. JARMAN, Ironton, Mich.

Attest: HORACE S. HARSHA, Clerk.

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land situated on Pine Lake 1½ miles east of Ironton village, in the town of Charlevoix, county, four acres cleared, one log house, living water on both sides. Will take part down; balance on time to suit the purchaser. For further enthusiasm, enquire of E. G. JARMAN, Ironton, Mich.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 30, 1887.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

☞ Tired of the **Burning Champlain** 25 cts. each by mail. D. S. WAY, Charlevoix.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

Second Hand Furniture for sale cheap. Inquire of C. Boild.

☞ Upright Brothers will pay the highest market price for **wool.**

Four Tin-types for fifty cents, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Local Notes and News.

Miss Esther Buttars arrived yesterday morning from Port Austin.

John McCabe is building a new meat market on Antrim street.

The Lawrence unloaded an enormous load of freight on Monday.

Charles Peasley is building a house on the Upright & Hurlbut addition.

D. R. Benett is expected to arrive from Dighton, Kansas, Friday morning.

Would not "The Charlevoix county Pioneer Society" be an interesting association?

Dr. M. L. Leach, of Traverse City, was in town yesterday and made us a pleasant call.

The dredge arrived last Thursday evening and is now at work on the channel below the bridge.

P. L. Lansway, of South Arm, has gone on the road for the Benton Harbor Pickle & Vineger Co.

Rev. C. F. VanAnken left Monday morning for Alba for a few days missionary work at that place this week.

Mrs. Delia Porter just closed a successful term of school in the W. J. McGeagh district with a very enjoyable picnic.

The governor has appointed Will N. Moore, of East Jordan, circuit court commissioner to succeed F. E. Fogg, resigned.

Dr. G. W. Crouter has a new advertisement this week, in which he calls attention to a number of good things in his line.

William Wilson, of Chicago, and Miss Kate Whitley, of Charlevoix, were married last evening by the Rev. C. F. VanAnken.

Miss J. DeWar has taken rooms at Miss L. Spaulding's, and is prepared to do dressmaking in first-class style. Tailor system. tf

Frank E. Fogg left this week for his new home in the upper peninsula. Mr. Fogg is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and we wish him success.

A bowery picnic in G. W. Miller's yard, Tuesday afternoon was a happy occasion for many children, it being the birthday of both of Mr. Miller's little girls.

Mr. Pat O'Neill, of Charlevoix, spent a couple of days in the village this week. He had been to Washington Harbor to visit old school-mates. —Manistique Sun.

We have a few copies left of the last week's JOURNAL, containing the account of the Champlain disaster. Those desiring a copy must call soon as the form is distributed, and no more will be printed.

The Congregational Society are desirous of retaining Rev. Mr. Kanagy as pastor for the ensuing six moth but he tells us he is doubtful about remaining. He thinks the work is rather hard for a man of his advanced age.—Otsego County Herald.

F. D. Waldron of the Grand Rapids Daily Democrat, was in town yesterday and appointed John L. Weed agent for that paper. The Daily Democrat is one of Michigan's best dailies, and should have a large circulation in Charlevoix.

The party of surveyors returned yesterday, having completed the survey to Kalkaska, and they tell us that a more direct and practical route could not be asked for. Mr Beardsley, the surveyor, says that the road can be built for at least $25,000 less cost than the same number of miles of the G. R. & I. road was built.

Advertisers so fortunate as to have a space in the last issue of the JOURNAL will get the benefit of our large extra edition. Seven hundred copies were printed besides our regular edition, over five hundred of which were disposed of before Saturday night. The most of these were sent by mail to people in almost every part of the United States and Canada.

Lewis Miller, our townsman, and Miss Thirza Whitcomb were married the 22d at Cadillac, and came direct to Charlevoix. Mrs. Miller is a sister of Mrs. Amos Fox and Mrs. G. W. Miller, of Charlevoix.

People who own cows that have to run in the street nights are perhaps entitled to some consideration, but when a dogs make it impossible for other people to keep a garden and flower beds or shrubbery in any kind of decent condition.

D. S. Way has been turning out some excellent view work the past few days, especially of the Champlain wreck, from various positions; in color and finish equal to some of the best by city artists. His instants means work will bear close inspection.

Mason & Bushnell publishers of the Delta are pushers. They have recently moved the Delta from Escanaba to Gladstone where their hopes seem to be centered, and if it is possible for a wide-awake newspaper to assist in building up a town, then Gladstone is having a benefit.

The American Magazine for July contains an article entitled "Metlakahla," by Z. L. Tabe, which answers the question "Can the red man be civilized" decidly in the affimative. A tribe of brutal savages, about five hundred miles north of Vancouver's Island—the very worst tribe of Indians on the Pacific coast—has been transformed into an orderly industrious and thrifty community through the efforts of William Duncan, and now the village contains about 1,300 persons and all natives.

From a communication received by Capt. Snyder from the Michigan Central Railroad Company we quote the following freight rates from Detroit to Harbor Springs or Petoskey. 1st class 50 cts., 2d class 40, 3d class 30, 4th class 21, 5th class 19, 6th class 16; governed by the official classification. And the communication states that with their present system of through car service to all points on the G. R. & I. R. R., they are able to deliver freight promptly. Shippers should take advantage of this and have their goods marked via. M. C. R. R.

The village authorities are very much exercised over the harbor improvement. On the arrival of the working plans of the improvement it was ascertained that a change had been made since the original plan of work was decided upon, and that the north channel, instead of being the width of the south channel, was not to be improved at all. D. W. Lockwood engineer in town today looking the ground over, and we hope the matter will be adjusted to the interests of the people. The channel as originally planned is none too wide for accommodate the commerce and navigation of this harbor, and now to cut off the north side of this waterway would greatly injure the harbor.

Our readers will remember the series of educational articles written early in the spring, for the Herald, by Prof. B. C. Enos, of Leland. These articles attracted a good deal of attention and have been and are now being republished in some of the leading educational journals of the country. Among these are the New York School Journal and the New York Teachers' Institute. The New Orleans, La., Progressive Teacher made two of these articles the leading articles in the May and June numbers of that journal, and Prof. Enos has been given a regular department in the last named journal and made state editor for Michigan. —Traverse Herald. Prof. B. C. Enos is a son of our townsman, Prof. H. M. Enos.

Coming Events

Remember the gospel meeting at the opera house Sunday evening.

Rev. C. F. VanAnken will preach at the Ironton Congregational church Sunday at 3 p. m.

There will be preaching at the Johnson school house in Marion next Sunday morning at 10.30.

Rev. C. F. VanAnken will conduct the morning service at the Congregational church at 10.30.

The Sunday school at Black's school house will celebrate children's day at 3 p. m. with an appropriate program.

Ellsworth.

Benj. Madill who lives one and a half miles from here, lost his house by fire last Sunday morning about four o'clock. It is not known how the fire originated.

S. Daline had his house moved last week. The work was done in a very satisfactory manner by Edgar Stafford, of Norwood.

June 21.

NOTES OF THE DISASTER

From Last Week's Later Editions.

Mrs. Kehoe's Body Found.

Thursday, 4 P. M.

The body of Mrs. Kehoe was found at four o'clock this afternoon, on the beach of Little Traverse bay, between Wequetonsing resort and Bay View. On being notified by telephone, Mr. Kehoe instructed undertaker C. B. Hemika, of Petoskey, to embalm the body at once. Mr. Kehoe will leave here this evening, and will take the remains of his wife to Chicago for interment.

Lulu Willard Identified.

Thursday, 8 P. M.

C. A. Fall, the husband of Mrs. Mary Fall, deceased, and his brother Erastus Fall, arrived at Cross Village where the body of Miss Lulu Willard had been taken, and fully identified the same. He will bring the remains to Charlevoix tomorrow morning for interment by the side of her mother.

Aggie Beau's Body Found.

Friday, 8 A. M.

The body of Aggie Beau, the five year old daughter of Martin Beau, steward of the Champlain, was found this morning near Petoskey, and will be brought to Charlevoix this afternoon.

Rogers' Son Found.

Friday, 3 P. M.

The body of the seven year old son of J. J. Rogers was found this afternoon, and will be taken at once to his mother at Fort Mackinac.

Friday, 4 P. M.

The remains of Aggie Beau have just been brought to Charlevoix on the Cumming and taken charge of by Undertaker S. M. See.

The kind ladies of Charlevoix are arranging for a double funeral of Aggie Beau and Lulu Willard at the Bridge Street House, Saturday forenoon at ten o'clock. Although the parents of these children are not present they may be assured that their's were cared for tenderly. The work done by all, this week was done fully and with a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

The passengers lost on the Champlain so far as known have all been recovered, and the only bodies known to be lost and not recovered are the four Indian deck hands.

Result of the Inquest.

After taking quite an amount of testimony before justice McLeod the jury rendered the following verdict.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix.

An inquest taken at the village of Charlevoix, in the township of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 23d day of June, 1887, before Alex. J. McLeod, one of the justices of the peace of the said county, upon the view of the bodies of Henry Brennan, Ed. Wilkins, William J. Sansom, Ella Beau, Jack Hartley, Louis (other name unknown), and Casper Schaub, found lying dead, by the oaths of the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed, who being sworn to inquire in behalf of the people of this state, when, in what manner, and by what means the said Henry Brennan, Ed. Wilkins, William J. Sansom, Ella Beau, Jack Hartley, Louis (other name unknown) and Casper Schaub came to their death; upon their oaths do say that the said Ed. Wilkins, William J. Sansom, Ella Beau, Jack Hartley, Louis (other name unknown), and Casper Schaub, came to their death by drowning in the waters of Lake Michigan, between the ports of Norwood and Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, on the night of the 16th of June, A. D. 1887, being driven into the water by the burning of the steamer Champlain, and that the said Henry Brennan came to his death at the same time, after being taken on shore, from exhaustion and exposure while in the water.

And the said jurors upon their oaths do further say that in their opinion the fire on the said steamer Champlain originated and gained headway before being discovered, through the negligence or carelessness of some person or persons unknown to the jury; and that when discovered it was beyond the control of the officers, and thereafter no blame is imputed to the officers with regard to their efforts to save the lives of the passengers and crew. In testimony whereof the said justice of the peace and the jurors of this inquest have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

ALEXANDER J. MCLEOD,
Justice of the Peace.

(Signed by the jurors.)—Henry M. Finch, foreman; J. T. Kirkpatrick, Nelson Ainslie; E. B. Hodge; Hudson Bacon; Juan L. Hurd.

Later Notes and Comments.

C. A. Fall received a message by telephone Friday morning that the body of Miss Lulu Willard his step daughter had been found near Mill Creek Village. When he arrived at that place he was told that one Samuel Morris a justice, had taken the body to Cross Village. On arriving at Cross Village he found that the body had been placed into a pine box, and that it was held by Mr. Morris for charges of about $17.50. After remonstrating Mr. Fall paid the charge and brought the remains of his daughter to Charlevoix for interment. On Saturday Mr. Fall received a kind letter from Dr. A. C. Morrill with a sum of money inclosed to replace the amount unjustly taken, stating that an indignation meeting had been held the night before by the citizens of that burg, and as the result of such meeting Squire Morris was hung in effigy to a telephone pole.

The Philadelphia Record, speaking of the disaster to the Champlain, says: "The storms on those tideless seas are often as severe as any that occur on the Atlantic, while the steamboats that ply on them although comfortably fitted up are *old-fashioned in construction and inflammable in material.*" If the Record man could only come west for forty eight hours he could feast his eyes on steamboats—those plying between Detroit and Cleveland, for example—the like of which cannot be found on the Delaware or Schuylkill. "Old-fashioned" and "inflammable" indeed! With a few rare exceptions, like the Champlain, our steamboats in the west are the finest in the country.—Free Press.

Miss Mary Wakefield, of Charlevoix, was among those who distinguished themselves for coolness and courage last week at the burning of the steamer Champlain. Seeing a drowning mother, Mrs. Kehoe, of Chicago, with a little girl in her arms she took the child and placed it upon her own head, and held it there by putting its skirts between her teeth, floating successfully for some time although not supported by a life preserver.—Evening News.

The burning of the steamer Champlain was one of the saddest accidents that has occurred on the lakes for a long time. For as long as timber boxes and rotten hulks are permitted to carry passengers out of lake ports, just such accidents are certain to happen periodically.—Chicago Mail.

The double funeral of Lulu Willard and Aggie Beau was held at the Bridge Street House Saturday morning at ten o'clock. The floral offering were profuse and the arrangement elegant.

Historical Society.

At a special meeting of the Charlevoix Historical Society held June 24th, 1887, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the burning of the propeller Champlain, off this port on the seventeenth instant, the Charlevoix Historical Society lost one of its brightest, one of its most useful, ever ready and willing workers for its success. Therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Ella Cooper Smith (which appalling fact darted upon us like the meteor from an unclouded sky, without warning or admonition.) the Society has sustained a severe and irreparable loss, and each member thereof, a personal bereavement

That we most sincerely tender to the afflicted parents and relatives our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this trying hour of calamity and sorrow, and can only direct them to Him who has promised to care for those who put their trust in Him and who alone can heal the broken-hearted.

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions be transcribed in the records of this society, and that an engrossed copy be presented to the bereaved family of deceased and published in the village papers.

MRS. MAGGIE L. WASHBURN,
MRS. OLEVIA M. CARLSTEIN,
MISS ALICE COCHRAN,
Committee.

In Memory of Mr. George Wrisley.

He is gone, but not forgotten,
We have laid him down to rest,
With his loving hands so toil-worn,
Folded quiet over his breast.

Then weep not dear wife and children,
For there will come a bye-and-bye,
And the train that bore him heavenward,
It will stop for you and I.

There we'll meet with all our loved ones,
Who have passed the pearly gate.
Let us set our house in order,
We may not have long to wait.

—*Mrs. Orvia Clapper.*

Mary a young girl thus herself cut from society because her face is covered with pimples and blotches. All disfiguring humors are removed by purifying the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This remedy is the safest and most reliable that can be used.

If you want the **finest Confectionery** in the City go to DR. CROUTER'S.

If you want the best Domestic and Imported **Perfumes** go to DR. CROUTER'S.

If you want the very best drink of **Mead, Soda Water, or Ginger Ale,** go to DR. CROUTER'S.

If you want the best imported Key West or Domestic **Cigars,** go to DR. CROUTER'S.

And if you want **Prescriptions Carefully Compounded** go to DR. CROUTER'S.

DR. CROUTER'S **Central Resort Boat Landing** is the best in our village. Was built expressly for resorters, and will be kept eternally for them free from expense. All are invited to make our store, boat landing and premises headquarters while in Charlevoix and we will try to make you feel at home.

Yours truly, **G. W. CROUTER.**

GOOD-BYE SPRING.

Welcome Summer!

A. T. Washburne & Co.'s

Grand Opening for Summer

Was a Great Success.

Second Invoice of Summer Goods

Now on the Road.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Best Paint!

It is an established fact that the

Sherwin-Williams Paint

IS THE

CHEAPEST

And lasts the longest.

ST. LOUIS WHITE LEAD, BRUSHES, OILS, TURPS, VARNISHES.

JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞ Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood; kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

FINE AND CASSWOOD SIDING

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX . . MICHIGAN.

1887. TIME-CARD 1887.

OF THE POPULAR PLEASURE STEAMERS,

THOMAS FRIANT, CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF.

Going South Every Morning.

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave HARBOR SPRINGS at	7.00
PETOSKEY	7.30
CHARLEVOIX	8.30
Arrive at EAST JORDAN	9.30

Going North Every Afternoon.

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave EAST JORDAN at	1.30
CHARLEVOIX	2.30
PETOSKEY	3.30
Arrive at HARBOR SPRINGS	4.00

LOU A. CUMMINGS, CAPT. W. A. SNYDER.

Going North Every Morning.

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave EAST JORDAN	7.00
CHARLEVOIX	8.00
PETOSKEY	9.00
Arrive at HARBOR SPRINGS	11.30

Going South Every Afternoon.

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave HARBOR SPRINGS at	1.00
PETOSKEY	3.00
CHARLEVOIX	4.00
Arrive at EAST JORDAN	6.00

Baggage and Freight Carried at Low Rates.

This is One of the Most Delightful Excursion Trips on the Northern Lakes.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

WHO KNOWS?

BY GEORGE MILLARDS AMBRIDGE.

Who knows, who knows,
O, daisy dim,
What fairy wings
Have brushed thy cheek?
Whose message, when the south wind blows,
It told thee?
Would thou then couldst speak!

What gentle whispers
From the brain
Are wafted to thee
Over the breeze,
Causing thee to blush fresh pink rose.
What lake is cool
When the wind blows,
When the breeze comes from foreign bowers?

Is it a tale of love, untold?
Is it the song of some happy maid?
Is it the sigh of some lorn lover for gold?
Or is it the wail of a tried outcast?
Tell me, sweet wild briar rose;
But echo answers not:
Who knows?

LIMESTONE GAP.

BY HENRY DALE.

"Hello, Old Cyclone, what's the matter now?"

"Matter? Ef yer want ter keep thar ha'r on yer heards yo'd better stop that ere squallin thar an' saddle up."

"Injun in sight?"

"Yer bet, thicker'n grasshoppers in Kansas, sand burrs in Texas, nags hitch in Dakota, an' liars in Denver."

"Injun, Old Cy, don't talk for nuthin. Better be saddlin' up an prepa'r yer run or fight, an' may be both."

"That's just the idee o' it," growled the rough-visaged frontiersman known as Old Cyclone, drawing in his panting steed, and casting furtive glances down the valley in the direction he had come.

The scenery about the little camp was wild and picturesque in the extreme. Big red mountains, some barren and others dotted with verdure to their very summits, rose on every hand. Below them was a lovely valley with a stream like a thread of silver winding through it.

The camp was built on a bit of table land, and there was from it an excellent view of the valley for several miles below.

Three hardy mustangs were grazing a short distance from the camp fire, and three men were seated about it, when the fourth, whom we have introduced by the appellation by which he was known all over the West—Old Cyclone—came up on his horse.

Two of the men seated at the camp fire were rough, bronze-cheeked frontiersmen, like Old Cyclone, but the third was little more than a boy. His fair cheek and tender-looking hands were evidence against his having been long on the frontier. The three were finishing their dinner, and Bill Murphy, one of the frontier scouts, had been entertaining his companions with a song, which drew forth from Cyclone the remark that he had better stop his squallin' long.

"How far ar' they, Cy?" asked old Zach, the third frontiersman.

"Pout two miles."

"Great grizzlies, boys, we'd like ter been ketched by the Injun varmints!"

The three mustangs were saddled in as many seconds, and while this operation was going on Old Cyclone leaped from his saddle and began clearing the fire into the earth, thus putting it out.

"Well, I swow, Tenderfoot, yer gettin purty handy wi' leather. They yer stitched yer breeches fur yer, I reckon, a regular broncho buster. Mount, boys; we've got ter hit the flat an' overtake that wagon train afore it strikes the mountings, or we'll hev the pesky thievin' red-skins fer sartin' every mur, mornin, an' cold among 'em."

The face of the youth, who was called Tenderfoot among his companions because he had been on the plains but a short time, turned deathly pale. His father, mother, younger brothers, and sisters were with that train, and in danger of being massacred by the Apaches.

The youth, whose name was Charley Myrtle, was a brave lad, and he gripped his rifle, while his lips set firmly with an air of firmness and determination, though his cheek was considerably paler than usual.

"How far do you think the wagon train is from the mountains?" he asked of Old Cyclone.

"Dun know, Tenderfoot, but its moren likely they're in 'em now. They've had time to come to 'em by this time, fur we hev ain't crossed a trail fur ever t'ey kin git back to the flat prairie afore the Apaches come on fer 'em."

"Can we defend ourselves better on the prairie than on the mountains?"

"Yer jest bet we kin, Tenderfoot. Here, after, pump yer cayuse an' less be makin tracks fer Limestone Gap."

The men were in their saddles and soon galloping at a break-neck speed along the plateau, and then down the mountain by a wide carriage.

Charley Myrtle, who was unaccustomed to horseback riding, yet the recollection of his parents was ever before him, and he was in danger seemed to give him new life.

"Are the Apaches mounted or on foot?" Charley asked Old Cyclone, who rode at his side.

"Mounted! Why, Tenderfoot, they never ride, specially of they're in a hurry. Now, sir, they're on foot."

"Then we can outrunvel them."

"Wall, now, I don't know so well about that, youngster," said the old scout. "Them air critters ketch a mighty lot o' ponies afore their band to go jun jist gin our ground about as fast as the next man. In these an mountings they kin outrun a nose. Wh', they run deeve down sometimes."

"Then they may overtake us?"

"Yes, they will of they come onter our trail unless we mend our gait."

"Did they see you?"

"No."

"Then they may not find us."

"Yas, of they trail off some other way, but they war comin' right toward us."

"How many?"

"Pow know exactly, but thar war least a hundred of 'em."

"They now came to where the valley was wider, and the sides became bluffs a hundred feet in height.

"Two range of mountains converged about a mile further up in what was known as Limestone Gap. In the fair creek and tender-looking hands were evidence against his having been long on the frontier. The three were finishing their dinner, and Bill Murphy, one of the frontier scouts, had been entertaining his companions with a song, which drew forth from Cyclone the remark that he had better stop his squallin' long.

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"Yer jist bet we kin, Tenderfoot. Here, fet

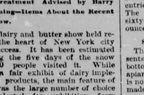
FARM AND GARDEN.

A CONVENIENT IMPLEMENT FOR USE IN THE APIARY.

Description of the Various Forms of Bilgin—Treatment Advised by Barry and Downing—Items About the Recent Dairy Show.

The big dairy and butter show held recently in the heart of New York city proved a success. It has been estimated that during the five days of the show over 40,000 people visited it. While there was a fair exhibit of dairy implements and products, the main feature of the show was the large number of choice animals selected for exhibition from the best herds of improved breeds in the country. Five hundred cattle were exhibited, representing in dollars and cents $1,000,000. Nearly one half of these were Jerseys.

The famous old Jersey Eurotas was the center of attraction among the Jerseys. Her fame came, it will be remembered, with an astonishing butter test that lasted through the year. She gave 775 pounds and one ounce of butter in eleven months and six days and had a fine calf within the year. This performance has only recently been rivaled.



AYRSHIRE, DUCHESS OF SMITHFIELD.

The Ayrshires, which were present in next largest number to the Jerseys, were headed by the Duchess of Smithfield, the best Ayrshire probably ever produced in this country. This cow has a butter record of over 10,000 pounds in a week, and a milk record of over 10,000 pounds in a year. Most of the Ayrshires at the exhibition were dark red and white, the favorite colors.

There was a remarkably fine display of Holstein-Friesians, including Clothilde, the cow which leads the world with a milk record of 36,021 pounds in one year. Clothilde is a large cow, weighing 1,000 pounds, and, like most good milkers, she possesses the wedge form and shows enormous milk veins.

THE IMPORTED GUERNSEY, JOLIE II.

The Guernseys, a trifle larger, redder and more even tempered than the Jerseys, made a good show, being represented in the entries by four herds. In this exhibit was included one of the most famous cows of this breed in this country, the imported Jolie II.

An important lesson to be learned of this show is that in the friendly rivalry between exhibitors of the four leading dairy breeds all have shown excellence that insure such strain a continuance of prosperity with its own advocates and adherers. In a word, each breed has a sufficient number of merits above the distinctively American cow to win a coveted place in the herds of our country.

The "Bilgin" in Fruit Orchards.

"Five bilgin" of the pear, the apple, the quince, etc., is one of the most formidable diseases to which fruit trees are liable. Scientists differ in their opinions as to whether it is caused by the sun, the atmosphere or an insect. It attacks the trees at different periods of the growing season from June to September, and generally in the young parts first; the leaves flag, the sap becomes thick and brown, oozing out in globules through the bark, and has something of a very disagreeable odor, and the diseased branch or part turns black, as if it were burned by fire. When the pear tree is attacked it is difficult to save it, the disease spreads so rapidly. In apple and quince it is less fatal, rarely killing more than a portion of the tree.

Authorities differ as widely in their treatment of fire blight as scientists do in ascribing the cause of the disease. The only effective and trustworthy treatment, in our opinion, is to cut away the very day the disease is discovered the blight parts into the sound wood, where there is not the slightest trace of disease; burn up immediately all the diseased portions cut off. As high authority as P. Barry says: "The only remedy for fire blight is to cut instantly the blighted part into the healthy wood and burn them up immediately." Charles Downing said: "When the disease has actually appeared the only remedy seems to be the knife and the saw, most vigorously applied, to eradicate every symptom of diseased and discolored wood and bark. If you would save your tree, cut at once on the first apparent appearance of the disease, and be sure you cut it clean out."

Twig blight attacks the young shoots of the current season's growth and causes them to wither and become brown or crisp in midsummer. The cause is unknown and the injury is not materially great. The remedy is cutting away at the first appearance.

Apple blight, like the dreaded fire blight, is a serious disease. It attacks a half whole branch or limb, and sometimes half of the top is destroyed before the disease becomes apparent to an ordinary observer. Again, there is no remedy except to cut away the diseased portions and burn them up.

Pear leaf blight is a sort of rust that appears on the leaves during July and August, first in small irregular spots. These spots spread rapidly over the leaves until their growth is stopped. To avoid it cut off leaf blight the great point is to get a rapid, vigorous growth before midsummer.

Many readers will doubtless be disappointed because a long list of remedies has not been given for the blight, such as are advised from year to year by many writers. These have been avoided simply because there is but one sure remedy—the remedy one already recommended—cutting away the diseased parts and destroying them by fire.

Best Butter and Milk Cows.

The Holstein cow Clothilde won the prize offered at the late dairy show for the cow producing the most butter in twenty-four consecutive hours. From her milk was made two pounds seven and a half ounces. Seven Jerseys, six Holsteins and two Guernseys were entered. Their records were not made public. The prize was $150, to which was added a silver mounted horn cup worth $100. The Holstein-Friesian association doubled the prize, making it $500.

The Holstein Lady Foy won the prize for producing the largest quantity of milk in twenty-four hours. There were eight entries—one Jersey and seven Holsteins. The milk produced by Lady Foy was sixty-five pounds thirteen and a half ounces in twenty-four hours.

Scraper for Cleaning Bee Hives.

The accompanying illustration represents a scraper for cleaning hives, fruit cases, honeybox boards and sections, which, an exporter claims, in American Bee Journal, is not only exceedingly useful, but readily made by any blacksmith at small expense.

SCRAPER FOR CLEANING HIVES.

To make a scraper like the one illustrated, take a piece of steel as thick as a butcher knife, three and a half inches long, one and a quarter or one and a half inches wide; punch or drill holes half an inch from each end half an inch from one edge. These holes should be about three-eighths of an inch or a little less. The handle should be about six inches long, direct measure, three and a half inches at the end solid, and the part next to the blade split and brought around in a bow, entering the holes in the blade and riveted solid. The handle should be set so as to give the blade a little pitch, something like a hoe. Now sharpen the wide edge and each end. In use, the forefinger can be inserted in the bow of the handle.

Barnyard Manure.

The amount of manure which an animal will drop, and which can be saved and used for fertilizing purposes, will of course, vary with the size of the animal and the amount of food eaten. It will vary in weight from one-half to two-thirds of the weight of food and water consumed and bedding used. If, says The National Live Stock Journal, all the liquids and solids are saved, a liberal estimate would be 150 to 175 pounds daily for an average sized cow or ox. This, of course, means their weight just as they are voided. Practically, however, a large per cent. of the droppings is allowed to go to waste, and quite generally all the urine is lost.

How much the loss is may be inferred by the following table, giving a German estimate of the weight of droppings, liquid and solid, by the several animals named, during the year:

	Cow	Horse	Sheep	Pig
	manure, pounds.	manure, pounds.	manure, pounds.	manure, pounds.
In excrement	37,000	18,000	700	1,300
In urine	8,000	3,000	300	1,200
	45,000	21,000	1,000	2,500
To indicate what may be considered approximately the amount of solid and liquid droppings from a given amount of food, the animals of course having all the water they want to drink, we give another table from the same authority, as follows:				
	Pounds dry fodder.	Pounds dry manure.		
A cow produced from	7,500	5,000		
A horse produced from	7,500	3,000		
A sheep produced from	1,000	250		
A pig produced from	1,400	500		

Add to these figures about 25 per cent. to represent the straw and waste hay used for bedding, and we have a general approximation of the amount of barnyard manure made from each of the animals named.

Fruit Packages.

The refusal of the commission of New York city to return to fruit growers the peach baskets, on the plea that it is too much trouble to look after these, and the refusal of the growers to give away their fruit packages, on the plea that they cannot afford it, is causing no end of dissatisfaction. As a recent convention of fruit growers of Delaware and Maryland a resolution was adopted to dispense with the services of middlemen and make efforts to get buyers to deal with the growers at their own orchards. It was resolved to organize branches of the fruit exchange in all shipping points in the peninsula, and by every means to discourage the shipment of peaches on consignment; to sell only to commission men who will agree to pay five cents each for all baskets not returned.

Gapes in Chickens.

Gapes in chickens is the result of worms in the throat, and a removal of the worms is a cure for the disease. This is most commonly effected by passing a quill feather dipped in turpentine into the throat and twisting it around until the worms are dislodged. What causes these worms is not clearly understood. Fumigating with carbolic acid is recommended in bad cases by a good authority in poultry ailments, but care must be taken that the chicks are not suffocated by continuing the treatment too long.

Driven Wells.

The United States supreme court has determined that the real inventor of driven wells has such a property in his invention as give him, or persons claiming under him, the exclusive right to use it, and that the reissued patent recognizing this state of the case is valid. Everybody, therefore, must accommodate himself to the law as thus laid down. Nelson Green's patent, however, will not last forever, and when it runs out the people will be in possession of a means of getting water that revolutionizes this important service.

Packing Eggs for Shipment.

Considerable experience has taught us, says Orange County Farmer, that excelsior, fine, soft shavings used by upholsterers in packing furniture is the best material by which to wrap eggs for shipment, and that a light basket is the best package in which to ship them. Twenty six eggs, weighing four pounds, can be packed in a cubical cedar basket holding but a little over a peck, and after a heavy canvas cover is sewed on the whole affair need not, should not, weigh over seven pounds, and with reasonable care will go from Maine to California without breakage.

Agricultural News.

South Carolina anticipates better crops this season than before since 1862.

A fine fruit crop is promised in Oregon.

Arkansas has organized a state agricultural society.

California has the only beet sugar factory in this country. It is located at Alvarado.

For a report of the transactions of the American Horticultural society for the year 1886, apply to the secretary, W. H. Ragan, Greer castle, Ind.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Salt, druggist, Rippin, Ind., testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters, as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 16 years experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at the G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Fort Worth, Texas by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley who was so helpless he could not turn in bed or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial bottles of this great discovery for consumption free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's.

Itch, Prairie Mange and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggist, Charlevoix. 192m4.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers,
Season of 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.40, arrive at Boyne City at 9.00, leave Boyne City 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 12.00.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Boyne City 3.30, leave Boyne City 4.00, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,
CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer CLARA BELLE,
CAPT. GEO. JEPSON.

Morning—Leave Boyne City at 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 8.15, to connect with the steamer Lake Michigan for Chicago. On returning, will leave Charlevoix on the arrival of the Steamer Thomas Friand, at 9.45.

Afternoon—Leave Boyne City at 1.00, returning leave Charlevoix at 3.30, touching at intermediate points.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Steamer Line.
Season of 1887.

Str. City of Grand Rapids,
CAPT. O. E. WILSON.

Going North—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,—leave Traverse City at 7.00 a. m., **Charlevoix** 11.30 a. m., Petoskey 1.30 p. m., **Harbor Springs** 3.45 p. m., arrive St. Ignace 8.30 p. m.

Going South—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,—leave St. Ignace 7.30 a. m., **Harbor Springs** 10.45 a. m., Petoskey 2.15 p. m., **Charlevoix** 3.45 p. m., arrive at Traverse City 8.45 p. m.

Harbor Springs and Manistique.

Propellor A. C. Van Raalte,
CAPT. E. A. BOUCHARD.

Leaves Harbor Springs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.00 A. M., Leaves Manistique every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.00 A. M. Touching at Cross Village and Port Inland both ways.

The Van Raalte plies on excursion from Harbor Springs to Mackinac Island every Sunday.

Northern Michigan Line.
Season of 1887

Propeller LAWRENCE,
GEORGE THORP, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 4.00 p. m., Milwaukee Saturday, 3.00 a. m., **Charlevoix**, Sunday, 11.00 p. m.; arrive Cheboygan Monday, 6.00 a. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday 5.00 p. m., **Charlevoix**, Tuesday, 2.30 a. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 11.00 a. m.; arrive Chicago, Thursday, 8.00 a. m.

For further information, freight, or passage apply to EMERY BOOTHAM, Agent, Charlevoix, Mich.

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GET UP CLUBS

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be made for it in NEW YORK.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of a mortgage bearing date the 10th day of May, 1886, executed by Carl Ulrich, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Henry Bartlett, now to Lewis Bradford and Walter P. Brown, on the 21st day of December, 1885, and said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 24th day of December, 1885, in liber B of mortgages, on page 351, upon which there is now due and unpaid the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, ($225) principal and interest, for the recovery of which no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise for some of said mortgage, conditioned the power of sale in said mortgage contained. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale therein contained said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the front door of the Court House in Boyne City, in said county, on the 16th day of August, 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: A part of lot 4 of block "A," in the village of Boyne City, according to the recorded plat of said village, bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of said lot 4, said point being a number of feet, fifty-five hundredths dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted for the recovery of the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Dated May 9th, 1887.

ROBERT W. KANE,
Mortgagee.

F. W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

SHERIFF SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in favor of Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation, against the goods and chattels and real estate of William H. Harris, directed and delivered to me, I, the undersigned, have levied on the following described lands and tenements, to wit: Lots one and two (1 and 2) in section thirty-two (32), in township thirty-three north, range ten west, and all the lands in the township of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, lying west four and one-half chains to a stake, thence north thirty-one degrees and ten minutes east, to a stake on the said north and south quarter line of said section, thirty-two (32), thence north along said north and south quarter line, to the northwest corner of said section thirty-two (32), thence west four and one-half chains to a stake, thence north thirty-one degrees and ten minutes east, to a stake on the said north and south quarter line of said section

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

FRESH FROM THE WIRES.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Habitable Globe.

News Relating to Politics, Religion, Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Other Topics.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Returns Show the Adoption of the New Constitution—Some of the Change.

ENOUGH returns have been received at the Knights of Labor general headquarters, says a Philadelphia dispatch, to show the adoption of the new constitution by a two-thirds vote. The German assemblies voted against the clause providing that any member or assembly introducing beer or intoxicating liquors at any meeting or entertainment of the order shall be suspended or expelled. The article providing for a per capita tax of not less than 1 cents per month to create a fund for co-operative enterprises was adopted unanimously. The General Executive Board is given full power to settle all strikes and disputes, whether sanctioned by the board or not, and the board powers are increased in many other particulars. Hereafter each district, State, national, or unattached local assembly shall be entitled to one delegate to each 3,000 members or majority fraction thereof, and the term of office is fixed at two years. The National Trade Assemblies clause is probably the most important of the changes. It provides that any particular trade or calling may form a National Trade Assembly, provided two-thirds of the local assemblies in the entire membership of which is composed of such trades, vote to do so; provided also that not less than ten assemblies, if there be that number in the order, may receive a charter.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Six Men Killed by a Caving Bank Near Portsmouth, Ohio—Four Men Killed in a Mine—Three Killed and Several Injured by the Explosion of a Powder-mill.

A PORTSMOUTH (Ohio) dispatch says that an excavation for a pile for the South Shore Railroad bridge, three miles from that city, caved in, crushing six men to death.

A MARQUETTE (Mich.) dispatch says that four Englishmen named William Kelion, William Pengilly, James Vanderslyne, and Paul Hosking were killed at the Vulcan mine at Norway by the collision of a train of ore-cars with a cage in which they were coming out of the mine.

A PREMATURE explosion on the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad at Elizabeth, Ill., killed one Swede, who had just arrived, and seriously injured three other employes.

BY a powder-mill explosion at Wayne, N. J., four men were killed and several wounded.

FEARFUL STORM IN TEXAS.

Several Lives Lost and Much Property Destroyed in Its Path.

LONG VIEW (Tex.) special: One of the most destructive storms ever known here occurred last night. The main portion did not strike this place, but twenty miles below it it carried death and destruction in its course. At New Prospect, a neighboring town twenty miles south of here, five men were killed outright. At Fairplay, a small hamlet, one mounded and two others were killed, having taken shelter in an old house on which a very long tree fell, crushing them. In the track of this tornado nothing was left. The country is thinly settled, which accounts for the few lives lost.

WISCONSIN'S FATED TOWN.

Hurley Visited by a Fire that Sweeps Away Its Business Blocks.

Two weeks in the center and business part of Hurley, Wis., the principal mining town on the famous Gogebic iron range, were consumed by fire early in the morning. The loss is estimated at $150,000, with but very little insurance. Fifty-two buildings were destroyed, and many people were rendered homeless. No lives were lost.

The Loss at Rhinelander Estimated at $4,000,000.

A DISPATCH from Marshfield, Wis., says: "The total loss by fire in this city will not be $4,000,000, according to the latest figures. The Upham Manufacturing Company loses not less than $800,000. The rapidity of the fire was terrible. It would catch at twenty rods. Twelve solid blocks of stores and business houses are destroyed. A strong wind blew from the southeast, but the flames backed clear around the heart of the town. The people worked like tigers. Twelve buildings were blown up with dynamite, but it did no good. The only manufacturing establishments left are the sash factory, hub and spoke factory, and alcohol factory. Words cannot picture the scene."

Sparks from the Wires.

In a riot at Algiers near Marseilles one killed and wounded.

GREAT excitement is reported at Honolulu over the threatened revolution against King Kalakaua.

GEN BOULANGER has been appointed to the command of the Thirteenth Corps of the French army.

MRS. LANGTRY, the actress, has taken up a legal residence at San Francisco, with the intention, it is reported, of bringing suit for divorce after a lapse of six months.

A STRUCT of workmen in the refineries of the Standard Oil Company at Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Bayonne, and Oil City, is threatened. Over twenty thousand men won't be affected.

THE EASTERN STATES.

A WILKESBARRE (Pa.) dispatch says: Great excitement prevailed at Nanticoke Thursday morning when the news of an accident at No. 4 slope of the Susquehanna Coal Company reached the people living in houses adjacent to the scene of the disaster. The accident was caused by an explosion of gas. At 8 o'clock Wednesday night a gang of men who were engaged in driving a plunge in the slope entered the mine, and the next morning seven—three of them Italians were brought out by their comrades. The killed are: John McMadaman, miner, aged 40 years, leaves a widow and three small children; James Kelley, miner, aged 24 years, single; Lodzey Wenskia, laborer, aged 28 years, single. The injured are: Joseph Lessaya, aged 18 years, a driver; Fartney Lesko, aged 17 years, a driver; John Leskoski, aged 19 years, a door-tender. Joseph Lessaya has some dead, and the other are unconscious and liable to die at any moment.

MATTHEW GUENE died from hydrophobia at Hawthorne, N. Y.

EXTENSIVE labor strikes are in progress at Rochester, N. Y. The workers are attempting to prevent men who want to work from doing so, and Monday, when they visited a large shop and attempted to induce the employed, they were treated to a hot bath from a steam-engine, which induced their precipitate retreat. Monday night, in a collision with the police, one or two of the strikers were killed and a number wounded.

THE WESTERN STATES.

CINCINNATI dispatches state that the liabilities of the Fidelity National Bank will reach $6,000,000, while the assets are readily disposable. Upon charges of conspiracy to defraud, Messrs. Harper, Baldwin, and Hopkins were arrested Wednesday and held, the former in $15,000 and the two latter in $5,000 each. Another affidavit charges them with making a fraudulent report of the bank's condition to the Comptroller of the Currency, May 31 last. It is stated that Winslow took $1,000,000 of the bank's money in the deal.

THE American Forestry Congress will meet in Springfield, Ill., Sept. 14, 15, and 16.

TILDEN was a long jury in the celebrated Cole Case trial at Springfield, Ill.

IOWA's estimated corn yield for 1887 is 292,500,000 bushels.

THE Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company's locomotive and repair shops at Western Junction, Wis., were destroyed by fire. The flames wiped out the entire plant, the loss being estimated at $200,000.

ED SNEED, who shot dead O. H. Loomis in Kansas City during a drunken quarrel, July 4, probably the most important of the changes. It provides that any particular trade or calling may form a National Trade Assembly, provided two-thirds of the local assemblies in the entire membership of which is composed of such trades, vote to do so; provided also that not less than ten assemblies, if there be that number in the order, may receive a charter.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Six Men Killed by a Caving Bank Near Portsmouth, Ohio—Four Men Killed in a Mine—Three Killed and Several Injured by the Explosion of a Powder-mill.

A PORTSMOUTH (Ohio) dispatch says that an excavation for a pile for the South Shore Railroad bridge, three miles from that city, caved in, crushing six men to death.

A MARQUETTE (Mich.) dispatch says that four Englishmen named William Kelion, William Pengilly, James Vanderslyne, and Paul Hosking were killed at the Vulcan mine at Norway by the collision of a train of ore-cars with a cage in which they were coming out of the mine.

A PREMATURE explosion on the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad at Elizabeth, Ill., killed one Swede, who had just arrived, and seriously injured three other employes.

BY a powder-mill explosion at Wayne, N. J., four men were killed and several wounded.

FEARFUL STORM IN TEXAS.

Several Lives Lost and Much Property Destroyed in Its Path.

LONG VIEW (Tex.) special: One of the most destructive storms ever known here occurred last night. The main portion did not strike this place, but twenty miles below it it carried death and destruction in its course. At New Prospect, a neighboring town twenty miles south of here, five men were killed outright. At Fairplay, a small hamlet, one mounded and two others were killed, having taken shelter in an old house on which a very long tree fell, crushing them. In the track of this tornado nothing was left. The country is thinly settled, which accounts for the few lives lost.

WISCONSIN'S FATED TOWN.

Hurley Visited by a Fire that Sweeps Away Its Business Blocks.

Two weeks in the center and business part of Hurley, Wis., the principal mining town on the famous Gogebic iron range, were consumed by fire early in the morning. The loss is estimated at $150,000, with but very little insurance. Fifty-two buildings were destroyed, and many people were rendered homeless. No lives were lost.

The Loss at Rhinelander Estimated at $4,000,000.

A DISPATCH from Marshfield, Wis., says: "The total loss by fire in this city will not be $4,000,000, according to the latest figures. The Upham Manufacturing Company loses not less than $800,000. The rapidity of the fire was terrible. It would catch at twenty rods. Twelve solid blocks of stores and business houses are destroyed. A strong wind blew from the southeast, but the flames backed clear around the heart of the town. The people worked like tigers. Twelve buildings were blown up with dynamite, but it did no good. The only manufacturing establishments left are the sash factory, hub and spoke factory, and alcohol factory. Words cannot picture the scene."

Sparks from the Wires.

In a riot at Algiers near Marseilles one killed and wounded.

GREAT excitement is reported at Honolulu over the threatened revolution against King Kalakaua.

GEN BOULANGER has been appointed to the command of the Thirteenth Corps of the French army.

MRS. LANGTRY, the actress, has taken up a legal residence at San Francisco, with the intention, she is reported, of bringing suit for divorce after a lapse of six months.

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CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A WASHINGTON special says: It is said here that Mrs. Cleveland will preside the President at his intended Western trip, going first to Madison, Wis., where she will visit the family of Postmaster General Vilas. The President will join his wife there in the second week in September, and together they will visit Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the Pacific coast.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The total number of salaries of postmasters reviewed and adjusted to the office July 1 is 2,239. Twenty-two third-class Presidential offices will be relegated to the fourth class during the fourth class, and two of the present fourth-class offices will be raised to Presidential offices and be relegated to the fourth class. Twenty-three Presidential offices at the beginning of the fiscal year will be 2,236, as follows: Fourth class, 83; second class, 635; third class, 1,818. Their aggregate receipts for the year ended March 31 were $18,116,161, of which $5,880,300 will be absorbed for salaries of their postmasters for the ensuing fiscal year. The increase in the gross receipts of these offices as compared with those of the previous year was $2,064,618. Seven second-class offices will be raised to the first class July 1, and six will be relegated to the third class. Fifty third-class offices will be relegated to second class. The total number of Presidential offices established or raised from the fourth class during the present year will be 1,818."

COMMISSIONER PARKS has ordered the cancellation of fifty-five desert-land entries in Wyoming on account of fraud.

A WASHINGTON special states that in the fiscal year just ended there have been a decrease on the pension rolls 55,000 new pensioners. The number is larger than in any one year since the war except 1886, the 10,000 beneficiaries of the Mexican pension bill have been put on the rolls. It is reasonably certain that next year will see 75,000 new pensioners.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

A WASHINGTON special to the Chicago *Daily News* (morning) says: "There is said to be considerable uneasiness among a number of Republican politicians having for its object the nomination of Gen. Sheridan for President. Some of the most influential men of the party are calculating the chances of a contest in the Republican National Convention between the adherents of Blaine and Sherman which will prevent the nomination of either of these leaders, and that Sheridan can consolidate a sufficient number of delegates to secure the nomination on the first ballot. Cincinnati in 1876, and as Garfield did at Chicago in 1880. I am informed that this project to nominate Sheridan was started about six months ago by prominent men who believe that the Republican party must look to the soldier element as the next national election."

THE Mormons met at Salt Lake and elected active delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The hope is that a constitution will be adopted, but married Mormons will most objections to the admission of Utah, and to the polygamists being enfranchised.

CONGRESSMAN RICHARD W. TOWNSHEND, who is a radical free-trader, is said to be booked for the ways and means chairmanship in the new House. He is not very hopeful that much will be accomplished in the line of tariff reform at the next session.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

GENERAL BUTLER, representing the Burlington Company, addressed the Interstate Commission on Thursday. He attacked the testimony of General Manager Stone, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, in certain particulars, citing the dimensions of the income earned in Iowa as well as authority for carrying railroad traffic for example, was greater than that of ordinary cars, contrary to the statement of Mr. Stone. The testimony showed that the road accepted every kind of car without discrimination, except what they chose to call the Palace cattle car. The Lake Shore Company would not take the Burton car at all, which was directly in the face of the law. The aggregate of the extra charges against the Burton car amounted to a discrimination of 22 per cent. He cited authorities in support of his claim that the roads had no right to make discriminations, and declared that the interstate commerce law had not changed the condition of the law in this respect. Wirt Dexter of Chicago argued in behalf of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy that the Burlington Company was a common carrier which was seeking to introduce its cars upon responsible tracks. Mr. Stone had testified that the three-quarters of a cent a mile which the railroads allowed each other for the use of their cars was too much. Yet Mr. Burton had admitted that his company received 66 per cent. more than that, and that the profits were considerable. The complainants come here and ask an order requiring them to do right.

THE Interstate Commission has assigned Western cases upon its docket for consideration as follows:

July 14, William A. Holbrook of St Thomas, Ontario, against the Michigan Central, alleging that the former makes the higher charge for a ticket from Detroit to Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis half the rate charged between Detroit and Chicago. July 15, Associated Wholesale Grocers of St. Louis, against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, for the refusal of the defendant to accept Wilson of Covington, Ky., against Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, for discrimination, July 20, K. B. Hayward, Macoupin, Illinois, against the Chicago and Alton, for discrimination and violation of section 2.

The Commission will not reassemble until July 12.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

A HAVELOCK summer-Gulfast meeting was held in London on Thursday to counteract the hitch in regard to the Anglo-Turkish convention in reference to Egypt. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs was cheered on the statement at the review of troops at Aldershot in order to show that the Council. The Government is irritated at the opposition to the convention on the part of France and Russia.

THE Nationalist leader, Michael George of Wales arrived at Dublin last Monday. They were greatly cheered by the caste officials, and the conservative citizens presented them with an address. The corporation took no official notice of their presence, and the people generally gave them the cold shoulder.

THE CONTINENT AT LARGE.

DEN's weekly trade review shows that the collapse of the wheat deal and consequent failures have caused a wide discomfort, but general reports of business at nearly all points are highly encouraging and the increasing prospect of good crops adds to the prevailing confidence. Large Treasury disbursements are about at hand and will relieve any temporary monetary stringency. There were 207 failures for the week, against 215 last week. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of the commercial and financial outlook, say:

Collections have continued fairly of good, and the volume of business large for the season, but the feeling of uneasiness which has been so noted at this period, has a considerable movement after July 1 is anticipated. Men's woolens goods are decidedly dull, but in dress goods and flannels the trade is fair. Cotton goods are weaker in the main, but print cloths are steadily held at 3 cents, with large sales, and speculation in cotton goods has been active, prices have fluctuated, and the tone is now somewhat fallen about a cent, though a partial reverse in the Liverpool market has left the tone at the close more above those for July. The iron market is quiet, prices are nominally unchanged, but business holding relatively to have been checked a little, but the present demand for most iron and steel products is still unusually large, and contracts are disappearing. Real estate at the West is still the most active feature in the market. The item of the week, note speak, no visible signs of a reaction, but rather a reversal.

Dun's Review Gray, inventor of the telephone, which is instantaneously by which messages may be transmitted in the similar, is designed to supersede the ordinary telegraph.

THE MARKETS.

New York.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	4.90	@5.25
HOGS	5.25	@5.35
FLOUR—No. 1 White	3.75	@4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	.93
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.47	.48
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.29	.30
PORK—New Mess	11.75	@12.00
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	4.50	@4.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.65	@5.00
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3.50	@4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	.78	.78
CORN—No. 2	.37	.38
OATS—No. 2	.20	.21
RYE—No. 2	.56	.57
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	17	@18
CHEESE—Full Cream, cloth	8½	@9
EGGS—Fresh	10	@11
PORK—Mess	11.75	@12.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.77	.77
CORN—No. 3	.37	.37
OATS—No. 2 White	.29	.29
RYE—No. 1	.56	.56
PORK—Mess	11.00	@11.50
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.76	.78
CORN—Mixed	.37	.38
OATS—Mixed	.28	.29
RYE	.56	.57
PORK	11.50	@12.00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.81	.82
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.38	.39
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.29	.30
RYE	.57	.58
PORK	11.50	@12.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.85	.86
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.45	@.46
OATS	.34	.35
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.65	@4.00
HOGS	4.90	@5.00
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WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78	.79
CORN	.37	.38
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AMONG THE BALL TEAMS.

Mike Kelly's Return to Chicago Signalized by Great Crowds and Great Enthusiasm.

Anson's Lads Sweeping Everything Before Them in the League Pennant Race.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

If ever a season of 1887 had a crowded great things before the pennant races ended, that of 1887 is as bright with promises of a great finish as any honor of the national game, be be ever so enthusiastic, could wish for.

The wholly unexpected and remarkable spurt made by the White Stockings toward the close of their last Eastern trip still continues, and the prospect for its eventually placing them at the head of the string, is the rose for the flag, seem better with each day. Boston came Friday with the famous Mike Kelly at its head, and not before in the history of the game in this city has the interest of a club the created such great enthusiasm as that which marked the return of Chicago's old favorite.

KELLY'S RECEPTION.

Kelly has hundreds, yes, thousands of admirers in Chicago, and upon the day of his arrival Friday these admirers spread themselves out at the park—spread themselves in flowers and spread all over the bleachers. Yet, before going to the park they spread themselves in the Grand Pacific Hotel, where Kelly and his confreres are lounging. At 2 p. m. the street opposite the north entrance to the Leland was jammed with people, and more kept on were in the crowd. In the middle there was a big band playing "Hail to the Conquering Hero" and other things for an admiring crowd. Outside in the hotel rotunda Kelly was holding a reception, and he was shaking every clerk crained their necks and jostled each other to see the hero, and those in his immediate vicinity were good pay for their trouble. The patience gave out. The Imperial Quartet sang "Hail to the Chief" and "Auld Lang Syne" at him. Mike meantime looking as if he wished they would go to roosts and leave him alone. Then the White Stockings arrived, and a new crowd of people with the driven by coachmen in drab liveries drove up, and the White Stockings got into the three first carriages, and Anson and Kelly rode the next, and the Boston team in the next three carriages; next followed a lot of lively sporting reporters in other carriages. Then the band struck up "Tickly Mother," and the procession started as grand as could be put together in short notice. The place is crowded, 5,000 people cheering the start and 5,000 more cheering the finish of the line. The procession went parkwards.

CUE SHOTS.

No one could have asked for a more beautiful day than that which dawned on Saturday for our second game with the Bostons. Kelly was suffering greatly from an attack of "Charley Horse," or contraction of the muscles in his left leg, and young Madden, of Boston, had to do the running for him. Mike played with much of his old-time vim, and the game was a great one. The score was 7 to 6 in favor of nearly as large as that of the day before. Kelly and Daly were peaked in the grand stands like figs, and the grand stand was so full that many had to stand. There was a deep semi-circle of plug hats and women's bonnets in the grand stand in the space reserved on either side of the catchers. The attendance was 15,000 in all, with at least two thousand men. Baldwin pitched for Chicago, while Conway filled the box for Boston.

The score was one of the most remarkable of the season for the week, against 215 last week. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of the commercial and financial outlook, say:

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A NEW STOCK LIARS.

Men We All Know and Come in Contact with Every Day.

"I said in my haste," remarked the realmist, "all men are liars." That there are more liars in the world today than there were in David's time goes without saying because there are more men. And with this increase of population there has sprung into being a new line of stock liars with whom David was unacquainted; fair, average liars, who do a plain, every-day business, and only go on in star parts when the star liar of the combination is sick or tired or something. Among these steady professionals may be mentioned:

The man who "never reads the newspapers."

The man who never sees the editorial cutting him up until "his attention has been called to it."

The candidate who is "out of politics and wouldn't take the nomination if it were offered him."

The man who "put Cleveland where he is."

The man who "never had a day's sickness in his life."

The man who says the Captain told him "it was the worst storm he had ever experienced."

The family who was in Europe three weeks, "and went everywhere and saw everything."

The professor who tells you that in all his life he "never knew a child with one-half the marvelous talent for music (or anything else) which your child has already developed."

The man who "wouldn't have taken $100 for that dog."

The man who "made the mistake of his life when he didn't read (law) (medicine) (theology) (go on the stage)."

The man whose wife "doesn't appreciate him." He knows a great deal more accurately than he knows.

The man who "whipped every boy in his school when he was a boy."

The man who "could take that text and preach a sermon better sermon from it" (than his pastor did).

The man who says he "wants you to tell him what you think" and "never feels hurt at candid criticism, no matter how severe it is."

The man who "never slept a wink last night."

The man who "told (somebody you never heard of) the day before (Cleveland (Garfield) (Blaine) was nominated just on what ballot the convention would break on and how it would go."

The man of "second sight" who "made a mistake in judging character in his life."

The man who "can remember the only lie he ever told."

The man who "offered $900 for that horse the day before he went lame."

The man who "could turn a double hand spring from the ground, backward or forward, when he was a boy, but hasn't tried it for more than fifteen years. Sometimes, with a relenting impulse of gracious and beautiful truth, this liar will add, that "he doesn't believe he could do it now."—*Burdette.*

Origin of the Dahlia.

An English paper says: The first mention of the original type from which our florists' dahlia has been developed occurs in Clusius's Rariorum stirpes, published in 1601, "The History of Plants." In this work Clusius describes a wild plant growing in profusion on the elevated, sandy plains of Mexico, and gives a drawing, which is easily identified as a single dahlia. This plant was first cultivated in Botanic Garden, who bore the illustrious name of Cervantes, was the first cultivator of the dahlia. It was brought to Madrid in 1798, and it was seen in Clusium in 1802. Next time recognized here as one of the above detailed dapes.

Yon seemed to be a young young young gal acquaintance, who is always in a sea of deep abstraction in Dahlia Hall, which is the most delicate of the occasion of some degree of a sweet and sweet. Lowness is going to be the occasion of some degree of a sweet and sweet. Lowness is going to be the occasion of some degree of a sweet and sweet. Lowness is going to be

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE attitude of Gov. Luce on the university and mining school bill saves the tax payers about $78,000.

THE voters of Texas decide the question of prohibition in August and it is claimed by some that the state will decide for prohibition by at least 25,000 majority. The liquor men are alarmed and steps are being taken to raise a large fund by contributions from brewers and distillers to put into the election that the measure may be defeated.

California Wildcats.

You may talk about your mountain-lion," said an old hunter, as we rode slowly up the arroyo one early morning after the rain, with the whimpering dogs all about, "but I would rather take my chances with one at any time than with a pair of wild-cats at close quarters. It just seems as if a cat loses its head like. They know they're caught, and they are just bound to have it out if it takes all summer. They fight worse when there is a pair, just like a mountain-lion. I remember one day when I was out on a hunt in the winter of 1877, when game was so thick here you could have it for the asking, and I never went down into the arroyo without seeing a deer. We started down where the railroad bridge is now and worked up. I, having about ten hounds, covered the track very well. We had had a rain a day before, and there were so many tracks that the dogs were baying in every direction—enough to set a man crazy. I had one old dog that I thought everything of. I knew her voice out of the whole pack, and when it began to speak I knew there was music in the air and game, too. All at once she let out in a little canyon that they use now to get up in the highlands, and, putting the spurs to my horse, I was over there in a few minutes. There she was, rushing this way and that, nosing here and there, and soon there was a growl and a snarl, and it seemed to me as if a dozen wild-cats and dogs had come together. I saw that the dog was in for it, so I tumbled off the horse, and, with pun as a club, literally waded in. As is generally the case at such times, being carried away with excitement, I nearly laid my dog out at the first blow, and before I could make another attempt one of the cats—for there were two of them—flew at me and took me by the shirt just at the breast, and in a moment I was in tater! and rags. After the fashion of the beggar who is supposed to have come to town. The beast had me by such a firm grasp that I dropped the gun and took her in both hands and attempted to tear her off, she biting and clawing me all the time. Finally I got out my knife and drove it into her, and she dropped, snarling and clawing and reaching for my legs until the last, a type of vicousness. While I had been entertaining this one the old hound had been attending to the other, and had, though fearfully torn, mastered the big cat and killed it. So we went out ahead, but when we compared notes the old dog and me were in much the same box, and didn't get over it for weeks."—*Cor. Atlanta Constitution.*

They Had Their Check With Them.

New Yorkers have always led in the army of anglomaniacs that infest the city, but even the anglomaniacs have had a hard trial this winter by having two nuisances from England among people beyond measure. The pair were taken up raptorously by their first discoveries, and were introduced at several exclusive houses, from which they could not be dislodged when it was finally discovered that they were rude and impudent and pushing people, upon whom snubs had no effect. As admirers of art they went around different parlors, examining and criticising pictures with appalling coolness. Having marched into one house where they knew there was a portrait by Bonnat and where they had no introduction whatever, they demanded to be shown the Bonnat, much with the air of a sta ge-robber demanding the treasure-box. At Gen. Sheridan's house they asked to see his portrait, and coolly said it was "horrid." "We think it a good portrait," said Mrs. Sheridan, quietly, who found the English couple the most extraordinary of the crowds who had called on that particular reception day.

"May I ask what relation you are to the General?" inquired the English woman, with cool impertinence.

"I am his wife," said Mrs. Sheridan.

"O! just fancy!" said the undisturbed critic, who commented on the other things in sight and then fled.

Several sportsmen of Pittsburg, Pa., have formed a syndicate and bought an immense game preserve in the wildest region in the mountains of West Virginia. It covers an area of sixty miles, and within its limits there is not a settlement. Bear, deer, wild turkey and other game abound, while the cool mountain streams are filled with the speckled beauties. The tract embraces fifty thousand acres, and will be increased by the addition of twenty thousand acres. It is fifty miles from the railroad, but is reached by a good road. English pheasants and wild boars are to be added to the stock of game.

There are 200 voters in the Big Horn basin, but Uncle Sam does not furnish them with mail service. They hire a man at $100 a month.

Care of the Skin.

Another of the series of popular lectures to nurses was delivered recently in the University hospital by Dr. Henry W. Stelwagon, the subject being "The Care of the skin." The delivery of the lecture occupied an hour and the greater part of that time was devoted to an explanation of the respective functions of the epidermis, dermis, papillary, layers, and subcutaneous nerves and tissues. The correlative relations and specific action of each were illustrated by a diagram, and notes of the lecture were taken by the nurses who attended and by many others in an audience composed almost exclusively of ladies. The second head of the lecture dealt with the proper care of the skin; and in this connection the lecturer said:

"The condition of the skin depends to a great extent on the way we live. If we go to bed at 2 o'clock in the morning and eat late suppers the system is affected and a diseased skin is the result. We should also be careful of our food and eat only that which is not prejudicial to the action and functions of the component parts of the skin. Some people can not eat shellfish without inducing what are known as hives, and in other cases some kinds of animal food will react injuriously in this respect also. Bathing is an essential feature in the proper treatment of the skin. The human body exhales by perspiration from two to three pints daily, and this, together with the dust that settles upon the skin is calculated to have an injurious effect by stopping up the pores. We have several kinds of baths, among which are the sponge, the tub, the hot air, and the vapor. Taking it for granted, as we must, that bathing promotes a healthy and invigorated action of the skin, the question arises: How often is it necessary to bathe? This depends both on the individual and the nature of the bath. Some people, who perspire freely, find it necessary to bathe daily, others require a bath only three or four times a week. Taken indiscriminately, the Turkish and Russian baths are unsafe and may in certain conditions be positively dangerous. In cases of heart disease, a tendency to apoplexy or congestion of the brain Russian or Turkish baths are exceedingly unsafe, and as a general rule it may be stated that this class of bath should never be indulged in without the advice of a physician. The tub bath suits most of us, but the temperature in every case should be high enough to prevent chills, and this remark applies also to sponge baths, which are the safest, and may, with advantage, be taken every day.

"Another question of importance is that of soap. There are several essentials to a good soap, one of which is that it have sufficient alkali and another that it be made of the purest fat. If there be an excess of alkali the effect on the skin must be injurious by causing an irritation of the cuticle. One good soap is the old white castile, and to this the transparent English soap is said by some eminent authorities to rank next. A general principle may be applied with advantage in this matter of soap, and that is to avoid purchasing a cheap article. Do not buy cheap soap, for the chances are you will get a bad one, while if, on the other hand, you purchase an expensive soap, you may reasonably expect that it will be good."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Placer Sam's Investment.

Placer Sam told me of a green lad, unused to the ways of the West, who one day wandered into Confederate Gulch and applied for work. There was no one there who wanted to hire help, and he was told to prospect. He didn't understand what the word meant, and insisted that some one should put him to work and give him an opportunity to earn his daily bread. Tiring of his persistence, one day when the lad made his usual application for work with a salary attachment, a miner picked up a stone from the ground and throwing it out upon an unbroken spot in the gulch told him to get a pick and shovel and dig. The lad did as he was bid; and as he quietly kept at his work day after day and paid no particular attention to any one, the miners, pleased at last to have gotten rid of him, studiously left him to himself.

For six months he kept up his digging, and at the end of that time surprised the camp by buying a mule team and hiring a company of twenty-five armed men to guard the nail kegs filled to the brim with glittering gold dust that he had taken from the ground on which the stone tossed by a careless hand had fallen. The kegs were loaded behind the mules, and under the eyes of the twenty-five men were carted through the mountains and across the plains to Omaha, where it was disposed of and the handsome proceeds pocketed by the lucky lad. I asked the man what was the name of the fellow who had made the great strike, and with a jab at the staves of the keg with his knife, he replied:

"It was me."

I was considerably surprised, but not satisfied, and, continuing the conversation, asked him if he had the money invested, and he said he had invested every cent. I asked him what in and he replied:

"Poker."

There is no doubt, *The Lancet* believes, that woman can, if she will, qualify herself to do anything that a man can do; for no physiologist will question the possibility of developing by appropriate stimuli, exercise, and food any particular part or parts of an organism in such a manner as to make it respond to the demand of its environment; and it must, therefore, be theoretically possible that the woman shall be developed in respect to any one or more of her organic potentialities to a level with the male. But she must do so at the expense of some other power, and this is usually at the sacrifice of some function that makes her valuable as a woman. The real question in the matter is whether it is worth while to pay so great a price for the privilege.

MISSING LINKS.

Congressman Barnes, of Georgia, weighs 380 pounds.

A nine-foot coal vein has been struck near the surface at Greeley, Colorado.

There are said to be more beggars in Birmingham, Alabama, than in any other city in the South.

There are two solid gold bricks in the United States mint at Denver, each one of which weighs nearly 110 pounds.

Eastport, Antrim county, Michigan, is a remarkable little town in some respects. It has not a lawyer, doctor, preacher or saloon.

John W. Bookwalter, of Springfield, Ohio, will send his great collection of art works and curios to Cincinnati for exhibition at the museum there.

The police authorities at Memphis, Tennessee, have sent to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for three blood-hounds, to be used in tracking criminals.

Miss Spinker and Miss Boyd, two bright young ladies from Indianapolis, have formed a partnership for the practice of medicine in that city.

The Longfellow statue shortly to be put up in Portland, Maine, will cost $11,000. It will be placed on a red granite pedestal 10 feet high and 10x13 at the base.

Queen Victoria attended a circus the other day for the first time in thirty years. Yet she easily recognized the jokes of the clown as old acquaintances.

Senator J. R. McPherson says that the middle letter of his name stands for nothing except a designation in a community where there were many of his name less the "R."

One of the mysteries of the sea is the disappearance of the Japanese man-of-war, the Unebikan. She and her crew of 200 men have totally disappeared without leaving a trace.

Henry Ward Beecher had no idea of the value of money. He would buy pictures and bric-a-brac without thinking of the price, and give the articles away to the first person who fancied them.

An Eastern scientist wants to know why it is that along railroads and the highways the snow always drifts from the high places and into the depressions and accumulates upon top of lumber piles.

Bob Ford, who killed Jessie James, is employed as a waiter in a Santa Fe hotel. Bob Littell and another member of the old James gang are also in Santa Fe, dead broke, and hangers-on about the saloons.

George Gould has settled into such a retired state of domesticity since his marriage that all his former friends are growing at his so-called neglect. His one aim now is said to be to rival his father's success.

Miss Maud Banks is still playing heroic roles in New England towns. She is said to have gained a great deal in the last few months in ease and power, and those who have watched her critically seem to be encouraged as to her ultimate success on the stage.

Mr. Edison is rapidly recuperating in Florida. He is now at work on his electrical railway invention, but devotes a portion of his time to experimenting on several other queer-looking machines, the purposes and uses of which none save himself understand.

Mrs. Sarah Bland, of Worthington, Indiana, claims to be the oldest person in this state. She was born in Virginia in 1782, has borne eleven children, ten of whom are living, and according to the Worthington *Times* has never been sick enough to call a physician.

Senator Stanford has decided upon his plans for his California university. The buildings will be grouped in a quadrangle, will be constructed of California sandstone, and will be Moorish in design. Work upon seven of the buildings will be begun this summer.

Mr. W. H. Herndon, the old law partner of President Lincoln, has in a forward state of preparation another "Life," which will be published in the near future. This work will deal principally with the career of Mr. Lincoln up to the time he became President.

A rooster of Griffin, Ga., tried to cross the railroad track in front of a moving train, but he started too late, and the engine and twenty cars passed over him. After they had passed the cock stepped proudly forward from the track, gave three defiant crows, and walked off.

In Newark, N. J., a few days ago, a notary public had occasion to swear a man on a Bible, but couldn't find one in any of the offices of the building. He went to the public library, and while looking for a Bible there, saw a copy of the Koran, and taking it, hurried back and swore his client on it.

Photographic experiments now reveal extraordinary chemical properties in the sun's rays, while, strange to say, some of the rays are entirely destitute of this peculiar power. It has also been discovered that there are rays of light outside of the solar spectrum, and which are invisible to the human eye.

As Aaron True, of Clarke, Canada, was going through the woods the other day, accompanied by his dog, which is part collie, part Newfoundland, he came suddenly upon a big gray wolf. The dog at once tackled the beast, and for half an hour the battle raged, but finally the dog got a throat hold and strangled the wolf.

A year ago Charles Johnson of Griffin, Georgia, bought a pet black kitten and gave it to his children for a Christmas present. One day it disappeared, and when Mr. Johnson found it, weeks afterward, it had turned perfectly gray. The change in the color of the cat's fur is supposed to have been occasioned by grief at its separation from the children.

A merchant of Los Angeles, California, saw a newsboy peering down into the sidewalk in front of his store one afternoon recently, and learning that the little chap had dropped a quarter into the place, and was studying on the best method of recovering his wealth, sent one of his clerks down into the cellar, recovered the coin, and coolly put it into his till.

The other day Professor James G. May, of Salem, Indiana, concluded that he had taught long enough, and closed his school. He chose as the day the fifty-eighth anniversary of his marriage. He had been teaching for sixty-five years, having spent 11,132 days in the school-room, and still, at the age of eighty-two, was an energetic and successful teacher.

A six-year old boy in Galt, Canada, has become an expert cigarette maker and smoker, and uses any paper which comes handy in which to roll his tobacco. The other evening he went to his mother's room in the dark, and picking up a piece of paper from the bureau, rolled a cigarette, and had burned two-thirds of it before it was discovered he was smoking a tea dollar bill.

The great tit, the enemy of the beekeeper, not only picks up the dead bees in winter, but invites live ones out by pecking at the mouths of the hives. He secures many by this means but in an English town a trap wasset, for the great tit, and caught him by the leg. At once a number of bees rushed out and stung him round the beak and eyes, and in exactly four minutes he was dead.

It is noted as a curious fact by a naturalist that while humming birds and bees frequent the same flowers for honey, the humming birds occupy the tree from early dawn until it becomes sufficiently warm for the honey bees to begin operations. The birds then almost to a unit vacate and give their more numerous aggressors full possession.

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in nature. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, chief of police, Knoxville, Tenn., says: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; lasting found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, speak in the strongest terms." Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, croup, and every affection of throat, chest and lungs. Trial bottle free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. Large size $1.00.

☞No injurious effects can follow the use of Ayer's Ague Cure. It contains an unfailing antidote, and specific for miasmatic poisons, together with remedial agents which purify and re-invigorate the system.

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THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT, JACKSON, The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 6.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.30 p. m. daily, arriving at Detroit ... 2.10 p. m. and 11.00 a. m. Jackson ... 10.20 p. m. and 11.20 a. m. Toledo ... 10.50 p. m. and 4.45 p. m. Buffalo ... 6.15 a. m. and 8.07 p. m. Cincinnati ... 6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

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Is the popular paper of Western Michigan. Contains the associated press dispatches. Sent by mail at 50 CENTS A MONTH!

Only eleven and one-half cts. a week.

Try it.

TAKE NOTICE.

My losses in the late Champlain disaster has made it necessary to collect at once every dollar due me. Those owing me will please call without delay and settle accounts.

GEO. W. MILLER.

J. L. Nowberry, of Petoskey, is agent for and offers for sale, the lots on Schoffen's addition to Ironton, at low prices and easy terms, and perfect titles given. Will also sell, or exchange for property in Petoskey, his house and lot on Main street, Charlevoix.

House and Lot for Sale.—or will trade for horse and buggy, on terms to suit. Inquire of O. I. WHEAT, Charlevoix, Mich. tf

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are troubled with headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very strong, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. 3

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My physician recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate the terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians all the time, and yet I grew worse and worse. I at last despaired of ever obtaining relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. Today my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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New Spring Goods.

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

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PANTS, OVERALLS AND SHIRTS

(TRADE MARK.)

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT. TRY THEM, for sale by G. W. MILLER.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

TEN YEARS AGO, on December 26th, 1875, The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS was founded. It was the pioneer of low-priced journalism in the west. From the first the controlling conviction of its managers has been that a "cheap paper" should be cheap only in price; that its news should be as fresh and complete, its editorial discussion as able, and its general tone and character as pure and healthful as its best and highest-priced contemporary. This has been its ideal. How well it has succeeded in the actual attainment of so high a standard is best evidenced in the fact that it now regularly prints and sells over 150,000 papers a day,—a larger circulation than that of all other Chicago dailies combined.

The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is an INDEPENDENT newspaper. It is not partisan. Neither is it a neutral. It is a paper of positive opinion, expressed without fear or favor. It seeks the patronage of people who love country more than party.

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Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 7, 1887.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

Horse and Buggy and Second Hand Furniture for sale cheap. Inquire of C. BUDD, Charlevoix.

☞Upright Brothers will pay the highest market price for wool.

Four Tin-types for fifty cents, at the gallery. D. S. WAY.

Local Notes and News.

The new protection to the bridge is nearly completed.

This number of the JOURNAL completes the fourth year.

Burns & Scroggie advertise cull lumber in another column.

Our dealers had a large trade on the fourth in spite of the rain.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co. have a new illustrated advertisement this week.

The battle of Boyne will be celebrated at Boyne City next Tuesday, July 12th.

Several cottages on the Charlevoix resort have been repainted, and new additions made to others.

Preparations are being made for replacing several blocks of sidewalk on the west side of State street.

V. F. Thurston has opened an ice cream and lemonade stand on the south side, near C. Y. Cook's residence.

A. T. Washburne & Co. call attention in a new advertisement to an invoice of new fancy goods just received.

Mrs. G. C. Geiken and children, who have been visiting in St. Joseph a number of weeks, returned on the Lawrence this week.

S. H. Beardslee and J. R. Dixon, the railroad engineers, are at the soo office, making profile and maps of the road, and estimating the cost of building the same.

"The Charlevoix JOURNAL contained a ten-column article on the business of the proprietor Champlain in Lake Michigan. It shows the enterprise of that paper."—Claro Democrat.

A picture of the Champlain while on fire surrounded by the blackest night, painted by F. Lubow, exhibited in Geo. Miller's front window elicits much favorable comment.

Rev. J. J. Kanagy has been retained as pastor of the Congregational church at Vandenbilt, Mich., for six months longer, but at present he is at home on a short vacation.

Harmon H. Himebaugh, of Marion, and Miss Mary J. Buller, of Charlevoix, were married in the village of Boyne City, on the evening of June 29th, by Rev. C. F. Van Auken.

Frank D. Phillips, of Port Huron, is in town making arrangements for permanent location here. He expects to engage in the manufacture of cigars, and will probably employ a dozen men when he gets settled.

A. D. Cruickshank, G. W. Crouter, F. W. Mayne, Dr. Preston, Frank Wood, and W. A. Brown assisted the Grand Chief Patriarch in instituting an encampment I. O. O. F. at Mancelona last week, of twenty-three members.

Children's day was celebrated by the Sabbath School at Bisek's school house, last Sabbath, and although the day was unpropitious, a large attendance was good. The exercises were entered into with their accustomed zeal, every part was well performed, and did credit to every one participating.

The Central Lake correspondent of the Bellaire Breeze says: "A majority of the land owners in this vicinity have expressed themselves as ready to grant the D. C. & S. railroad right of way through their property, and we are anxious to see the rest fall into line."

The railroad surveyors have succeeded in finding a good route from Charlevoix to Kalkaska, having arrived at the last named place the fore part of the week. They returned to Charlevoix Wednesday to prepare a statement showing the cost of constructing the road as far as already surveyed, and will then go on and complete the survey to Grayling.—Bellaire Breeze.

Next Tuesday the Cummings will adopt a new schedule which will be advantageous to the people of Charlevoix. She will leave Charlevoix at 7 o'clock in the morning and connect at Petoskey with the morning train south, returning to Charlevoix before noon. In the afternoon she leaves Charlevoix at 2 o'clock; returning leaves Petoskey at 5, after the arrival of the day train from the south.

A special newspaper train has been put on the G. R. & I. railroad, leaving Grand Rapids every Saturday night at 12.30, arriving at Petoskey about 8 o'clock Sunday morning. If Charlevoix is to have advantage of this and receive Sunday morning papers on Sunday, arrangements will have to be made for bringing them from Petoskey here, as the government contract does not include Sunday.

At a recent meeting of the executive board of the Charlevoix resort association, held at Kalamazoo, it was decided not to connect the Belvedere house with the telephone exchange. This seems to be a strange action for the association to take, considering that this resort is fully a half mile from the central office. We are informed that the Belvedere is the only resort hotel in the Traverse region not connected with the telephone system.

The people of Petoskey have reason to congratulate themselves in securing as a permanent resident C. S. Hampton and the Independent, as Mr. Hampton is a genuine pusher, and is now working for the interest of Petoskey as he has always worked for Harbor Springs. Last week he took up Petoskey's public schools, and in a four column article gave a history of its organization and progress in an able and instructive manner, with a cut of the school building and of Prof. Ewing, principal. Although Petoskey had two good newspapers there seems to be room for the Independent.

Purely Personal.

Bert Jarvis is in town to-day, calling on friends.

J. M. Harris is now clerking for G. W. Crouter.

Miss Mary Hancott is the guest of Rev. W. G. Clark.

Wm. Gow, of Cadillac, spent the fourth in Charlevoix.

Prof. Ralph Enos, of Leland is visiting his parents this week.

Miss West, of Aldershot, England, is with John Nicholls' family this week.

Mrs. Frank A. Dean and son left for Charlevoix Tuesday to spend the summer."—Charlotte Republican.

J. M. Wells has re-opened his stand two doors north of Mason's grocery, for the sale of agates and Indian work.

C. S. Hampton called at the JOURNAL office the Fourth on his return from East Jordan, where he was orator of the day.

Miss Ethel Herson, of Kalamazoo, a sister, and Miss S. H. Howard, of Chicago, an aunt, are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Wm. Cross.

Adam Clark, son of Joseph Clark, of Marion, has been appointed to fill the pulpit of the M. E. church at Harbor Springs. He will commence his labor next Sunday morning.

Mrs. Phebe Jessie, ar d Mrs. T. H. Phillips and daughter, of Black River Falls, Wis., came on the Lawrence Monday night and will spend a few weeks with relatives and friends.

"Wm. C. Graves, who has for some months ably filled the position of city editor on the staff of the State Republican, leaves to-night for Detroit where he assumes an important position on the Tribune. Mr. Graves is a genial young fellow, a promising young journalist, and leaves many friends here who will watch his upward career in his chosen field with great interest.—Lansing Journal.

Engineer John McCaffrey and fireman Wm. Cameron, late of the Champlain, took passage on the Lawrence this morning. McCaffrey in company with his mother, who has been with him about two weeks, will go to their home in Manistee. Lycomb will go to the marine hospital in Chicago. Although these men are in a fair way of recovery, and seem to be doing well, it will be some time before they will be free of pain from their severe burns.

Coming Events.

Remember the gospel meeting at the opera house Sunday evening.

J. S. Smithson will give a gospel address at Hilton school house, at 11 o'clock, Sunday, July 10th.

There will be preaching at the Ironton M. E. church next Sabbath, morning and evening, by the pastor.

Rev. J. S. Parmelee, of Wilmington, Del., will occupy the Congregational pulpit next Sunday morning, at the usual hour.

Services in memory of Mrs. B. Suffield will be held at the Congregational church next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Three papers will be read, giving some of the social work of this woman while with us. Mrs. H. S. Harsha, "The Church;" Prof. Enos, "The Sunday School;" and Mrs. C. Y. Cook, "The Temperance Cause."

The state pharmaceutical association hold their annual meeting in Petoskey the 12th, 13th, and 14th of this month. On the 14th an excursion will be had to Charlevoix on the steamer Grand Rapids. The meeting of this association at Petoskey, as well as the excursion to Charlevoix, is due to the efforts of Dr. Crouter, who not only made the motion, but stayed by it until the point was carried.

The Celebration.

In spite of the heavy appearance of the weather Monday morning and the fact that it rained most of the forenoon, the town was full of people. The celebration had been well advertised, and the people from the country started for town early. The Pine Lake boats all brought crowds, and some of them made a second trip to accommodate passengers.

On account of the rain the program of the day could not be carried out fully. The marching of Baxter Post, G. A. R., was in the usual good order. The fire department in parade and drill, did handsomely, making the "stretch in" and connection in 32 seconds, which is very quick time considering the mud the boys were wading through. One of the interesting features of the day was the exhibition given by the "Mossbacks," which for half an hour kept the crowd in convulsions of laughter.

The exhibition given by Mr. Dodds in his diving suit is said to have been a novel affair, but as it took place an hour before it was advertised, many were disappointed in not being present.

In the afternoon the clouds cleared away and the sun came out. Attention was then given to the game of ball which in some respects was a fair game, but was so one sided that much of the interest was lost.

The fire-fly fleet in the evening was witnessed by hundreds of people from the shore.

Eveline.

A pleasant shower Sunday.

Which had the best for Monday.

We had green peas and string beans for the fourth.

Joseph Tuttle spent his fourth in Mancelona.

We are informed that Miss Mary Friel is quite ill.

J. M. Harris left Monday morning for Charlevoix, where he has accepted a position as clerk in the drug store of G. W. Crouter at that place through the vacation.

Mead Benson sold his ox team to Mr. Haight, of Dwight.

Fireworks at the fourth, but the boats that passed were loaded, and every body reports having a good time.

Frank May, of Boyne Falls, made us a very pleasant visit Saturday and Sunday.

Last Friday the schools at Ironton closed after a successful term by J. M. Harris and Mrs. Pope as teachers. The closing exercises were in connection with a basket picnic, which was largely attended, and a very enjoyable time is reported. Your correspondent was unable to attend on account of sickness. There will be a mouth vacation.

A stabbing affair occurred in our town last Thursday that came near depriving us of a citizen. William Henry, while returning from Boyne City, got into an altercation with Lew Brown, which led from hard words to hard blows, and when they were separated Henry was found to be quite severely wounded, having upon his body twenty-eight cuts, six of which are quite deep. The altercation it is said, grew out of a lawsuit at Boyne City during the day, in which the parties were witnesses, but as near as the facts can be gathered, both parties were under the influence of liquor at the time, and that was probably the cause of the affair. Mr. Henry seems to be doing well and will probably recover in time.

South Hayes.

Beautiful hay weather.

A box social was held at the Hop Yard school house Friday evening. A good time is reported in spite of the rain. The proceeds went to buy lamps for the school house.

Mr. Arnold, of Susan Lake, brought three ribs one day last week, but is recovering.

Mrs. Ackert, who has been away visiting her mother for about two months, has returned home.

The rain on the Fourth put an end to all enjoyment that day for some.

Bertha Ackert is visiting her sister, Mary Ackert, near East Jordan this week.

Mr. S. Martin cut his foot quite badly, Sunday, on a scythe.

Mr. Grant Crandall, of Mancelona, spent the fourth with his aunt, Mrs. S. Martin.

Mrs. H. Hopkins, who has been on a trip around the lake with her husband has returned home.

July 6.

M. E. Church.

The bible readings on Tuesday evening are a means of growth and increase of knowledge you ought to avail yourselves of.

The Thursday evening prayer meeting affords opportunity for united prayer and mutual encouragement. Come all.

Friday evening teachers' meeting is important and should not be neglected.

Sunday morning the pastor will be in his place. Will you be there to hear what the Spirit saith?

Sunday school as usual. All attend.

W. H. McCartney, Pastor.

Burgess.

Thomas Murry is confined to the house with a sprained ankle, he slipping while loading a log; the log rolling back on him.

Several of our young people celebrated the Fourth at Petoskey.

Mr. Charles Sheldon and family, and Morell Long, of Evangeline, spent the Fourth in Hayes among friends.

We don't hear anyone wishing for rain nowadays.

The dance to have been held in Solter's hall on the 4th, was postponed until after harvest, when a nice time is expected.

July 5.

Barnard.

Crops are much improved by the late rains.

Mr. Francis, of Ontario, was visiting his son, Mr. David Francis of this place last week.

Rainy and wet was the day,—the Fourth.

Haying has commenced.

July 5.

☞No medicine is more conscientiously prepared, more powerful, or more highly concentrated, than Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Its standard of excellence is the result of careful study. This preparation is acknowledged by the medical profession to be the best blood purifier.

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land situated on Pine Lake 1½ miles west of Ammon J. Beers', in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, four acres cleared, one log house; living water on both sides. Will take part cash, balance in payments, or will for purchaser. Inquire of or address, S. C. FARMAN, Ironton, Mich. June 30, 1887.

CULL LUMBER

And Shingles,

For sale cheap, in quantities to suit, or will exchange for farm produce. Apply to

BURNS & SCROGGIE,

Livery Barn, Charlevoix.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

Bargains!

PAINTS, STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,

Fishing Tackle, Specialties in Notions, Hammocks.

THE BEST FORCE PUMP.

Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

If you want the **finest Confectionery** in the City go to DR. CROUTER'S.

If you want the best Domestic and Imported **Perfumes** go to DR. CROUTER'S.

If you want the very best drink of **Mead, Soda Water, or Ginger Ale,** go to DR. CROUTER'S.

If you want the best imported Key West or Domestic **Cigars,** go to DR. CROUTER'S.

And if you want **Prescriptions Carefully Compounded** go to DR. CROUTER'S.

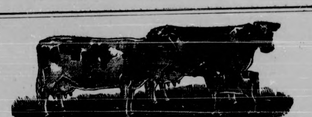
DR. CROUTER'S **Central Resort Boat Landing** is the best in our village. Was built expressly for resorters, and will be kept eternally for them free from expense. All are invited to make our store, boat landing and premises headquarters while in Charlevoix and we will try to make you feel at home.

Yours truly,

G. W. CROUTER.

Over One Thousand Dollars in Fancy Goods and Novelties last week added to our already Complete Stock. Call and Convince yourselves that the place to Save Money is at

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.



J. S. & J. R. DIXON,

Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.

TERRACE FARM, - - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING

FLOORING CEILINGS AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

1887. TIME-CARD 1887.

OF THE POPULAR PLEASURE STEAMERS.

THOMAS FRIANT, CAPT. B. VANDENBURG.

Going South Every Morning.

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Will leave HARBOR

THE MAN WITH THE LONE IDFA.

BY BUNT ARNOLD.

There's a creature that talks just to hear his voice sound,
And who puts one in fidgets whenever he's around—
He's a chronic old chatter, who stuffs up my ears
As I endeavor to a single idea.

He will reel off his pals on a subject so cold
That the life of his phrases seems buried in
And continues the strain along year after year
While he wears me all out with his single idea.

He's a nuisance to meet when you've not for a
For he never lets you go when he's had out his talk,
And the people who pass you will look up to
Lest
His infernal cheap din with a single idea.

He is known to each reader—this chattering
Who, with hobby, will greet you in street-car or
With sorry yawps and big words that send
queer,
Will wheedle long on his single idea.

When to heaven (?) he soars, there is ambush
for him
Lest he tackle spirits who come to the gate,
Then he'll chatter and chin till he's sent to the
Where he can't burn the old bore and his single
idea.

A TALE OF '53.

BY FRANK J. MARTIN.

"The Yellow Girl," one of the palatial steamers on the Southwestern line, rolled into One Horse Corners one fine afternoon in the month of June, in the year of grace 1853. Old Bill Rose was hobbling about the deck for days. Bill was a jolly fellow, with a heart in his pants, and a double storage capacity for pure whisky. On this particular day Bill had imbibed very freely, and was not very sorry that he had lost one passenger and that on booked for One-Horse Gap. His passenger was a tall, well-built young man, about twenty-five, and good-looking.

Tom Fate, the proprietor of the Hotel Europe, was standing in the doorway of his hotel anxiously waiting for the Yellow Girl to appear in the bend of the road about a mile below. On the veranda, near by, sat a man clothed in a miner's garb and smoking contentedly, but stopping a to-bacco for the stage. When the stage drew up at the door the man disappeared behind the hotel, while the young fellow handed his guest and took care of his luggage.

The young stranger registered as Walter Paine, of San Francisco, and asked to be shown to his room at once. When the landlord left his room he drew from his pocket a copy of the New York *Tribune* and read the following:

"The body of the young lady that was picked up in the East River last Friday has been identified as being that of Miss Louise Ballard. The friends of the young woman say that she was betrayed by a young wealthy miner from California, and that from the day he deserted her she showed unmistakable evidences of insanity. It is more than probable that, driven to madness by her shame, she sought relief in the cool waters of the East River."

The young man read the article, then re read and reread the article. Then he drew from his pocket another packet containing a photograph and letter. He studied it a photograph for some time, and then read the letter. It ran as follows:

"NEW YORK, May 30, 1853.

"DEAR WALTER: Your idea is good one. Enclosed find the photograph I promised you. I found it in Lu's trunk. Keep a sharp lookout, and if you get a clue follow it to the end. It will meet you at the appointed place on time.

"ELEANOR."

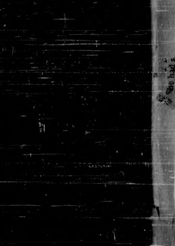
It took several minutes for him to get calm, so excited had he become. But as he had returned the paper and envelope to his pocket, the landlord tapped on the door and inquired if his guest desired any supper. He claimed that he had been called to him from the foot of the stairs for several minutes and had obtained no reply. The young stranger apologized and assured him he was not pretty hungry, whereupon they both repaired to the dining room.

Tom Fate, the proprietor of the Hotel Europe, took no a great pain in the management of his establishment. So active was it, indeed, that he filled the positions of day and night clerk, porter and head waiter. He would have been jail-bird if there had been a jail in One-Horse Gap. It is unnecessary to remark that the Hotel Europe was not overcrowded with guests at any time. The two now under its roof were the first ones in three weeks. The man who had been sitting on the veranda was a great and had been there for several days. His name, or at least the one he gave, was Tom Whittlely, and he was a miner returning to California after enjoying a big spree in New York.

When Tom Fate entered the dining room he introduced his two guests to each other and then began to serve up supper in an elaborate style—that is, on the dishes.

Walter Paine ate but little supper that evening, for between studying the features of Whittlely and interesting himself in the struggle for supremacy between the flies and the butter, he lost his appetite. The former affair had much food for mental digestion, while the struggle between the two most powerful enemies in the Hotel Europe settled all his cravings for food.

Supper over, the two guests repaired to the "office," and procuring cigars they fell into a friendly chat. Tom Whittlely began to narrate some of the stormy stories of his life. He swung it up and down many little things that were highly interesting to Walter. Walter said but little until he had



They fell into a friendly chat.

heard about all he could expect to. Then he began, and for two hours kept the two Tomes busy laughing at his witty sayings and funky stories.

So matters drifted along until late in the night, when Tom Whittlely said that he had made up his mind to start out for Rich Find with a load of grain the next morning, as an accommodation for a friend of his, who was sick and could not go. Walter asked what was the distance to Rich Find, and he would not like a partner on the road. Being told that it would take two days ride, and over a rough road at that, he said that he could go along if he wished to, he ardily assented to undergo all the fatigues. And well he might. Accordingly, he completed all the arrangements necessary and retired to his room.

Once again he took out and free from notice, he took a good look at the photograph, as if to make sure of what he was about to do. Then he procured a sheet of paper and by the dim, flickering light of a candle penned the following:

"NEW YORK HOTEL, June 30, 1853.

"ALBERT HALLARD, St. James Hotel, St. Louis:

"I have hit. We go to Sacramento.

"WALTER."

Then he inclosed the note in an envelope, wrote the superscription and sat down to think.

Bill Keets had told him that there was another stage road five miles south of Hoss Gap, and that the east-bound stage would pass along about one o'clock that night. That if he wanted to get a letter on it he would have to go a mile east on the road to Dandy Gap, where the stage stopped. That would be six miles altogether. It was then half-past eleven and he would have to be moving. So putting on his hat he walked down stairs and out without attracting attention, and was soon speeding along to Dandy Gap.

It was nearly three hours when he returned. His trip must have proved satisfactory to him, for he looked more contented than he had since he slipped into the hotel that afternoon. He stole up to his room and was soon sound asleep.

At five o'clock the inmates of the establishment were astir, and at a quarter past six the great grain wagon, pulled by four white horses and manned by Tom and Walter, rolled away from One-Horse Gap. The first ten miles afforded pleasant riding and fine scenery. The two men talked in friendly way, but Walter was very grave in his speech.

The road began to grow rough and rocky and the journey tiresome. The conversation was dropped and strict attention paid to the horses. Once or twice the wagon came near being upset by the huge rocks that lined each side of the trail. For a stretch the trail was clear and they fell to talking again. They had gone along for a short distance when the wagon gave a sudden plunge as if they were tossed high in the air. Tom landed safely on the seat, while Walter fell between the wheels. The wagon righted itself, the horses started again, and before a couple of minutes had passed Walter felt the wheel crush his right leg.

The pain was intense, and he swooned away. How long he remained in that condition he could not tell, for when he recovered his senses fair Luna was shedding her mellow rays on his mangled form stretched there between two great rocks. It was some time before he could recall where he was. He raised his head a little and looked down the road. There was the wagon and all were gone. He felt for his papers and photograph. The latter were gone. Moreover, his pockets had been rifled. By whom? He remembered Tom Whittlely, who, when finding him unconscious from his injury, went through his pockets, and finding his own photograph and the paper and letter already mentioned, resolved to let his partner die of pain and starvation. Such was that desolate mountain trail.

Walter endeavored to get on his feet. He had almost succeeded, when he fell back, exhausted on a sharp rock and he was unconscious.

The hours of night sped on; then came the dawn; the sun rose high in the heavens and cast its burning rays on the unprotected face of the unfortunate young man. In the morning and noon of that day he had been delirious, and a violent fever had begun its work. The only thing that broke the solemn stillness of the day was the moaning and raving of the unfortunate.

Night come came and went. The sun was just settling down behind the great Sierras when the rumble of a wagon was heard in the distance. Faster and more distinct became the rumble, until at length the white top of an emigrant's wagon might be seeing creeping down the trail. An old-fashioned man was driving the oxen, while his wife sat sewing on the front seat. In the rear of the wagon sat their daughter, a buxom young lady dressed in a far from elegant costume. In her poke bonnet she had taken the place of her sire or dame. She was a perfect woman in face and form, or it did not require the aid of a microscope to see that at a glance.

Slowly the wagon jostled along until it was within a few yards of where Harry lay. The old man was chanting "Yankee Doodle," while the two women were talking. All three were soon startled by a moan. The wagon was stopped, and all listened. Low and again did they hear it. The third time the women jumped to the ground and began to search. See they once it was the moan of a human being. "Lucy, be careful, continued the old man as he the daughter jumped on rock and started on the search. She had not gone very far when she discovered Walter.

She called to her father and mother and they were soon at the spot. Walter was a pitiable sight. The sun had burned his face black, a deep gash was over his eyes, and his clothes were ragged and torn. Without the least hesitation or show they tenderly picked him up in their arms and carried him to a bed of blankets beside the wagon. Then all three set about to dress his wounds and bathe him.

They did not stop to think who was or how he came there. He needed assistance, and he got it in a humble though sincere way. His fractured limb was set, his hurts bandaged, and some restoratives applied to him.

Then another question arose. Their wagon was already overcrowded. They could not think of anything that would cause the young man any pain, so they quietly unloaded half their belongings and made room for Walter, so that when they started on the next morning he was resting on a comfortable bed.

Walter had fallen into good hands. Dan Snell was a good old Ohio farmer, and was on his way to the gold fields of California. His wife, a woman of good practical sense, made him an excellent mate, while his daughter Lucy was a combination of all the good qualities of both. She had secured a fair education in her native State, and was a good housekeeper. She was not a "Society" lady, but one of those women who can make home a place of solid comfort. But weeks later they rolled into Sacramento on a Sunday afternoon. Walter had recovered, and had told them his whole story. They believed him, and insisted on his remaining with them as long as he pleased. It was only on account of Lucy's pleadings that he had consented.

On the following morning Ben and Walter took a walk through the town. They had wandered about for an hour, when they entered a "saloon." When well out of the town their attention was attracted to a sight between an old man and a big, burly fellow. The latter had and looked on for a minute, then, uttering a curse, he drew his fist and reached at the big, burly fellow. The big fellow caught Walter's eye in time to save his own life for a few minutes at least. Walter Paine and Tom Whittlely stood face to face, ready for a fight to a finish. They understood each other now, and both knew it was a fight for life. Not a word was spoken. The old man, Walter and Ben were on one side and Whittlely with two friends on the other. In six seconds the six men were in a rapid fortit to behold. It was a fight to do, and justice won. In five minutes

Both were tossed high in the air.

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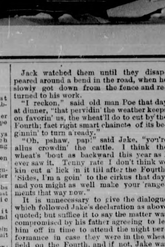
Walter and Ben remained unharmed with four bodies in at their feet.

To a crowd that collected Walter related the following:

"Three years ago this man, who calls himself Tom Whittlely, but whose name is Tom Sands, went to New York City on an excursion. While there he formed the acquaintance of my sister. He had lots of money, talked well and was a constant visitor at our house. Things went along nicely for a year, until one day he turned up among the interior. We suspected nothing until we noticed that my sister began to grow despondent. Then we made a startling discovery, he managed to keep it from public notice. One night my sister left the upper table and we did not see her again until we viewed her remains after they were found in the East River. That



It was a fight to death, and justice won.

man was the cause of her trouble and shame, and, although I was away from New York while he was there, I can consequently never say him until a few weeks ago. I had seven or eight big, husky boys, do you know I name for what I have done?

Three cheers was the reply, and Walter and Ben rejoined the "tramp."

A few days later Albert Ballard, Walter's brother, arrived, bringing with him a large sum of money.

Walter, Albert and Ben entered into a business partnership, and they made money. The house they founded prospers to-day, and Walter and Ben speak in the business while the old grand-father uncle go off on their extended vacations.

Making Explosives.

No hospitals are ever required at Dynamite Factory, as no wounds are seldom found, says the Chicago Tribune. In a large mass of lishment, where immense quantities of powder are constantly being handled, there is never a case of accident. It is a very serious one, and all who are killed, death is instantaneous. Powder men realize the fact, and always assert with grim resignation that if anything happens they never expect to know anything about it. The chief dangers are those instantly in their full expectation.

The chief dangers connected with the manufacture of all high explosives is the unaccountableness of many explosions. Upon nitro-glycerine, dynamite and other unknown and uncontrollable causes explosions often occur in a mysterious and unaccountable manner.

Gelatine is the most powerful explosive now used. It is a compound of gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine, which must be mixed together till it resembles a thick, dark paste, like stiff tree jelly. The workmen mix it in a pan, a woman mixes flour and water into lough. The hands are covered with long rubber gloves. This gelatine powder is paste is more powerful as dynamite, and there is quite a demand for it in blasting the hardest rock in Massachusetts.

A most stupendous exhibition of nerve and coolness is sometimes required in the life of a man who works in dynamite. One year ago in a local factory a compound made of nitro-glycerine suddenly caught fire. Flames and fire high hired from the surface of the fluid. Superintendent Frank Roller and Foreman Erick Nelson were present, and they immediately turned compressed air into the tank, and by other means stopped the flame. It must be remembered that nitro-glycerine will burn till a heat of about 450 degrees is reached, and then it will explode. If the fire can be extinguished before that degree of heat is reached there will be no serious consequence. Roller and Nelson knew that the safer course to try to put out the flames, as if an explosion was to occur it would come too quickly for failure sense to a safe distance. A man under such circumstances, however, is more liable to use his legs than his thinking faculties. If that tank had exploded its mate standing within six feet of it would also have exploded, sending up 8,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine in one flash. The detonation would, no doubt, have been sensibly felt in all parts of the State.

Military Discipline.

Probably in no other army do we find such curious phases of military discipline as in our own. We note a recent court-martial case where a soldier, when at drill, having been corrected by his commanding officer for a mistake, did speak out in ranks and say, "I was right," and after the company had been brought to "place rest," approached the commanding officer and said: "Lieutenant, I was right and you were wrong," and the officer had been ordered to stop his talk and return to his place in ranks, said "I won't shut up, and I won't allow myself to be bulldozed by you or any one else." The unfortunate exercise of the "freedom of debate results in the withdrawal of the party of the second part from the active lists for the period of one year and a forfeiture of the sum of $120.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

The Mother-in-Law in New Britain.

Among the natives of the New Britain Islands a man may not speak to his mother-in-law. Not only is speaking forbidden to the relative, but she must be avoided. If by chance the lady is met the son-in-law must hide himself or cover his face. The reason of both parties is the outcome of the rule is broken. In 1871 one of the English missionaries tried to get at the natives' idea of an oath, and he found that the most solemn asseveration they could make was: If I am not telling the truth I hope I may meet my son-in-law and mother-in-law. — *San Francisco Chronicle.*

The human hair varies in thickness from 1,000 to 1,400 of an inch. Blonde hair is the finest, and red hair the coarsest. A German investigator finds that in four heads of hair of equal weight, the red one contains about 90,000 hairs, the black, 102,000, the brown 103,000, and the blonde 124,000.

DE FOURT SnOOL.

I.

Shoogh de jimmer wagon cop, mit de mules,
Ve mit shvitz alloweed to sit away
Ve ist ein boy, ve ist ein gal,
Unt my comrades had invented Fourt Shool.

II

When I arrife der place shon,
Ve ist ein sandwich unter a tree go on,
Hidden neath dessen old union jy der fence
around,
Und I vas lock out right away
Vast meth frends vill bat to stay
Then mit shtyle dey one me valk dot bee-ess
shool
Dey dat runter vas dey vas afraid
Mit goosey gandelstes to meet
Vhich for cin fat office vill cun yo out pyt
But, when dey shake m- py mein hand
I vas not shtreen mit dem dey
Dey vas fishing for mein vife, dees Fourt
Shool!

III

Then dot shoogh shtarting hat pagin,
Und I mein seat vas set down in.
Vas mein vife, mein children, unt mein side
Mein barmiste leedle pop
Mit two cocks kusseed anyhoy,
Vhich he vas free of charge dot bee-ess crounds,
It vas de ferfect ideal of a pleasant day out
Mit sehnse bat run away mein dream.
Ve ist ein boy, ve ist ein gal, ve ist ein chicken,
Dat mit ein fader's lotte grabs
Und ist ein mutter's boy, unt mein side
Und say: "Veil done, young patriot, dees Fourt
Shool!"

Anna Olive Sprague

JAKE'S JOLLIFICATION.

JAKE was tall for his years, round-shouldered, lank, stoop-shouldered, and with a stereotyped expression of wide-mouthed astonishment on his face. He was as fair a specimen of a backwoods Texan as one would wish to see. He was not long in Sabinetown, having reached that place in the latest field of his existence when he was inclined to occasionally diverge from parental authority and indulge in certain pleasures, such as half-holiday trips to the county seat town, attending picnics or dances on the green, an occasional horse-race, etc., for at home his father ordered the most strenuous objections to such proceedings.

But, taken all in all, Jacob Poe was not wildly bad; in fact, he was in many respects a most excellent boy. He had known no higher aim of life than the sphere in which he had been born and lived, and he was not ambitious to be anything else than a good boy, and he was a good boy. He was a fair specimen of a boy raised in the county—not the most intellectual, perhaps, but generally without evil

FARM AND GARDEN.

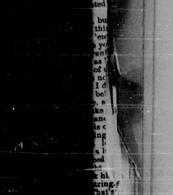
HOW AND WHEN TO PROPAGATE PLANTS BY LAYERS.

The Importance of Long Rows in Field Cultivation—Plant Lice, Attacks and Directions for Their Extermination by the Entomologist, Professor Cook.

Perhaps no family of insects is more widely distributed or more generally destructive and better known than plant lice. These pests do not content themselves with any single part of a plant. Some work on the roots and sap the vitality of the herb or tree; others draw their nourishment from the stems and twigs and thus blight the plants; still others suck the vitality from bud and foliage. A few work on both roots and leaves. Most cultivated vegetables, grains and trees have their characteristic plant louse enemies.

The first cut represents winged and wingless lice of natural size, also magnified.

Plant lice on outside vegetation pass the winter as little, dark, oblong eggs, usually fastened to the buds. With the warm days of spring these eggs hatch, and so rapidly do the lice increase that soon they are counted by millions. Another characteristic feature of plant lice is their sudden disappearance. This welcome riddance is due, Professor A. J. Cook, entomologist of the Michigan Agricultural college, states, to insect enemies of the plant lice.



WINGED AND WINGLESS LICE.

The lady bird, represented in the second cut, also the little maggot near it, revel amidst the plant lice. This maggot especially seems never satiated, but is constantly banqueting on the lice. The lady bird beetle, especially the larva or grubs (see same cut), also do signal service in the same direction. Many people through ignorance destroy these useful insects. There are several species of the ladybird family of the genus aphidius, very minute parasites, which also destroy these lice in great numbers.

A remedy suggested by Professor Cook, in a recent bulletin issued, is kerosene and soap mixture. To make this he uses one-fourth pound of hard soap, preferably whale oil soap, and one quart of water. This is heated until the soap is dissolved, when one pint of kerosene oil is added and the whole agitated till a permanent emulsion or mixture is formed. The agitation is easily secured by use of a force pump, pumping the liquid with force back into the vessel holding it. He then adds water so that there shall be kerosene in the proportion of one to fifteen.

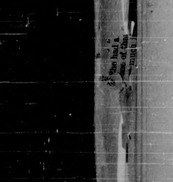
ENEMIES OF THE PLANT LICE.

On the downwall, where the leaves roll and protect the lice, it is found that an application of this mixture, in the proportion of one to eight, and just before the plant lice eggs hatch, is astonishingly efficient. This early treatment is absolutely necessary in such cases as the rose ball, and is to be recommended on the score of economy in case of nursery stock and fruit trees. At an early stage it is not difficult to make thorough application than after the tree or plant is in full foliage.

This liquid must be applied with energy; a gentle sprinkling is not authentic. It ought to be put on with a good force pump that will scatter the liquid everywhere.

Propagating by Layers.

A layer, says Mr. A. S. Fuller in American Agriculturist, is only a rooting branch allowed to remain attached to the parent plant until it has formed roots through which it may collect sustenance for self support.



LAYERED BRANCH OF A TREE.

Various methods are employed to produce this result, such as ringing, girdling, twisting, tongueing or partly divulging that portion of the stem or branch on which it is desired the roots should be formed. All these distortions of the stems or branches of the plant layered are for one objective of that is, to check the downward flow of sap. Roots then become necessary for supplying sustenance to the cutting, or layer, and are consequently formed. The most vexatious difficulty of propagating layers is that of making a tongue on the under side of the branch. The operation is performed thus: Make an incision in the branch on part of the plant to be layered, both below a bud, cutting through the bark and into the wood to the depth of one-quarter to one-half its diameter; then pass the knife upward for an inch or more, according to the size and nature of the plant being layered, splitting the branch lengthwise, forming the tongue as shown in figure 1, at a. The branch is then bent down, and fastened in its place by means of a hooked peg, c, and the end kept up to a stake, as shown in figure 1. That part on which the incision is made is covered with soil or other material that will conduce to free light and air while at the same time keeping it moist, thus adding the development of roots. In making layers of certain kinds of small herbaceous plants and shrubs vines it will not be necessary to use pegs or stakes to hold the layer in place; but with larger plants they are usually needed for keeping the layered branch steady and in one position while the new roots are being emitted.

The proper time for making layers is as variable as that for making cuttings. But, as a rule, layers should be made while the parent plant is growing most rapidly, because roots will be produced at such times more readily than at any other, although with several kinds it will make very little difference, as they produce roots freely under almost all conditions and from all parts of the plant. With the larger proportion of both deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, layering should not begin until the leaves have fully expanded and the new growth of the season is fairly under way. If layered earlier, many of the deciduous trees and shrubs will "bleed," as it is termed, from the wounds made on the layered parts, and the sap flowing from these wounds will often corrode and otherwise injure the exposed cells and entirely prevent the production of roots therefrom. Wounds made in the branches of coniferous trees during the winter and early spring months are usually soon covered by the exuding resin, the severed and otherwise exposed cells thereby becoming fully protected, not only against the influence of moisture from without, but it effectually prevents the formation of a callus and production of roots. For this reason, such conifers as pines, spruce, and fir should always be layered at a time when the sap is thinnest and flowing most rapidly, as during the first growth of spring and early summer. With some kinds of hardy deciduous trees and shrubs the autumn is the better season in which to make layers.

Of Interest to Peach Growers.

In a recent circular from Commissioner Henderson, of Georgia, it is made apparent that in the partial failures of the peach crop the particular orchards or trees that escape the effects of frost are generally the same in each recurrence of such failure, and it is further stated that peach trees having this immunity from frosts are found here and there throughout the state. In order to call more general attention to this question and to learn from the observations of persons in all parts of the state the cause of these partial exemptions, inquiries were made of the correspondents of the department. These answers are of interest wherever the peach is cultivated, and are here given in substance:

In the answers received nearly all agree in stating that the fruit least injured is on the high grounds. The direction of the slope of the hill, while it may affect the time of blooming, is a factor of little importance compared with that of its altitude above the surrounding country. The topographical positions that prove best for the certainty of the crop are as follows:

1. Mountain sides, from the base to the altitude of 800 feet, regardless of the direction of slope. 2. Narrow valleys and coves sheltered by high mountains. 3. Narrow areas skirting the base of high mountains on all sides. 4. Ridges or hills and escarpments of table lands 100 to 800 feet above adjacent valleys. 5. Borders of large streams and lakes. Even in south Georgia, where the country is generally level, the exemption of the higher portions or slope adjacent to river valleys is quite common, and has its application not only to the peach crop, but to all fruits and vegetables subject to injury from late spring frosts.

Large Fields and Long Rows.

Mr. Bonham, secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture, is a practical farmer and stock breeder, pork making being one of his specialties. To make pork profitably Mr. Bonham grows large quantities of corn to be fed with other food. He has one field containing twenty-five acres each and are 110 rods long and about one-third that width. The corn is planted in check rows so it can be cultivated both ways. To illustrate the difference in cost of cultivating large and small fields Mr. H. B. Terry, who recently visited Mr. Bonham, tells in The Country Gentleman that one of these twenty-five acre fields can be cultivated the long way in three days, while the cross cultivation the short way takes four and a half days. The New England Farmer, commenting on the above, says: "In 1885 the cost of the corn in the orth, exclusive of land rent, was $3.30 per acre, or nine cents per bushel. Including the rent of land the cost would be about $13 per acre, and this is the same whether the crop be large or small. If 100 bushels are produced per acre the cost per bushel would consequently be only thirteen cents, while a crop of fifty bushels would cost twenty-six cents per bushel. The average yield should be the country only twenty-eight bushels the cost must be about fifty cents per bushel. Large fields and long rows will do much to reduce the cost of this crop."

Dehorning Cattle.

As to dehorning cattle many opinions are given. Some few breeders think the practice will injure the prepotency of dairy bulls. Others think dairy cows are so mild and gentle that they will do no injury with their horns. Others cannot bear humanity to think that a hornless Jersey will look like a Jersey. The majority of breeders seem to agree that the horn is nothing but a weapon, of no use to an animal placed out of the reach of fighting, as all dairy cows should be. They would be ready to dehorn their steers if it is found to be arranged that all breeders would do it. The best time to destroy the horn, says Rural New Yorker, is while the animal is a calf. The operation is then no more painful than that of castration. Five years ago breeders would not think of such a thing as saving the horns off their cows; now they are quite ready to admit that the horns are useless and would be readily and easily disposed of. The question is, where will the horns be in five years more at this rate of progression?

To Break a Horse from Turning Around.

Some horses have a habit, when frightened by strange objects which they meet upon the road, of turning around as abruptly as to endanger the occupants of the carriage if a four wheeled vehicle. Colts, when first harnessed, if driven to a certain point and turned around, often commence repeating the trick every time they reach that particular spot. They generally turn in the same direction every time. The simplest remedy that we have heard for breaking up this habit is to take a light, strong bamboo fishpole, fasten the small end to the ring of the bit upon the side toward which the animal is accustomed to turn. Bring the other end of the pole back into the carriage. When the youngster attempts the usual trick push upon the pole with sufficient force to prevent his carrying out his purpose. This may not work in all cases where the animal is fully grown, and has been accustomed to the habit for a long time, but it will break up the habit in the majority of cases when taken in season.—American Cultivator.

Leeches in a Horse-Car.

A Fourth avenue car was rolling smoothly along up Madison avenue near Fifty-ninth street, the other day, when its ordinary assortment of all sorts of passengers were startled out of semi-listlessness by a shriek that would have made Buffalo Bill's proud scout Sioux burn with envy.

"Take it off! take it away! take it off!" screamed a nicely dressed lady, jumping into the aisle, with one hand on the bell-rope and the other outstretched to one of the startled male passengers. Her features were the picture of terror, and her black eyes gleamed with frantic intensity at the writer of her outstretched arm.

At first a suspicion swept through the minds of the knowing passengers that it was a case of snakes, but on looking at the pretty wrist, set off by a jeweled bracelet, they saw a real live leech.

A lawyer who has an office in the Potter building, and who has some nerve as well as gallantry, plucked off the leech and put it in a paper box which the lady had carried in her pocket. Meanwhile the other female passengers did what they could to sooth the frightened sister.

"How many leeches did you have, madame, in the box?" asked the lawyer.

"Three!" she gasped.

"Why, madame, there's only one here."

The shriek that followed was a chorus. Every female passenger thought she was wearing, one or both of the other sex, but the lawyer found both in the matting of the car, and one of them was crippled in the excitement.

The lady jumped off the car spitefully, to conceal her embarrassment. It turned out that she was the pretty wife of a well-known iron merchant and member of the 7th regiment, who was at home with a swelled leg. The wife had been down town to get the leeches to feed on her husband's leg but the druggist had cut too big a breathing hole for them. When the husband learned of his wife's adventure he laughed until his swelling went down.—*New York Sun.*

Col. Syd Douglas, in an address to the graduating class of the University of Maryland, said: "A young physician's first prescription should be for himself—a wife—to be taken immediately. A young preacher ought to go along without a wife. A young lawyer may get along without one, but a young collidate doctor won't do. His marriage will certainly carry more weight than his medical diploma. Doctors must be married and married, and there is nothing so likely to make them so as an early marriage."

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers,
(STANDARD TIME)
Season of 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
CAPT. LEWIS GUANO.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at Boyne City at 9.00, leave Boyne City at 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 12.00.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Boyne City 4.30, leave Boyne City 4.45, arrive at Charlevoix 8.00.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,
CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer CLARA BELLE,
CAPT. GEO. JEPSON.

Morning—Leave Boyne City at 6.30, arrive at Charlevoix 10.00, touching at East Jordan and intermediate points, for Charlevoix only. Return leave Charlevoix upon the arrival of the Steamer Thomas Friggl, leaf 5.45.
Afternoon—Leave Boyne City at 1.00, returning leave Charlevoix at 3.30, touching at intermediate points.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Steamer Line.
Season of 1887.

Str. City of Grand Rapids,
CAPT. O. E. WILSON.

Going North—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—leave Traverse City at 1.00 a. m., arrive Frankfort 11.30 a. m., Petoskey 1.30 p. m., Mackinaw Island 7.45 p. m., arrive St. Ignace 8.30 p. m.
Going South—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—leave St. Ignace 7.00 a. m., Mackinaw Island 8.00 a. m., Petoskey 2.15 p. m., Charlevoix 3.45 p. m., arrive at Traverse City 5.45 p. m.

Harbor Springs and Manistique.
Propeller A. C. Van Raalte,
CAPT. E. A. BOUCHARD.

Leaves Harbor Springs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.00 a. m. for Manistique every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.00 a. m. Returning leaves Manistique at 2 p. m. same days.
For further information or excursion, from Harbor Springs to Mackinac Island, every Sunday.

Northern Michigan Line.
Season of 1887.
Propeller LAWRENCE,
GEORGE THORP, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 4.00 p. m., Milwaukee, Saturday, 10.00 a. m., Charlevoix, Sunday, 11.00 p. m.; arrive Cross Village, Monday, 2.00 a. m.
Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Sunday, 1.00 a. m., Charlevoix, Tuesday, 9.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 11.00 a. m.; arrive Chicago, Thursday, 5.00 a. m.
For further information, freight, or passage apply to EMERY BACHELOR, Agent, Charlevoix, Mich.

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E. W. ALLEN,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich.

RESOLVED That all sidewalks built within the corporate limits of the village of Charlevoix shall be built under the direction of the village marshal, and of three men to be appointed by the president of said village, said sidewalks to be built of not more than one sixteenth of an inch apart, and to be nailed with 30-penny spikes, three to each joist, and two in the middle. Said sidewalks to be laid according to their thickness as follows: Three inch plank, two stringers; two inch plank, one stringer, to be approved by the Street Commissioner, to be kept clear of snow and ice at all times by the owners. Attest: A true copy.
HORACE S. HARSHA,
Village Clerk.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of a mortgage executed by Charles Lewis and Lucinda D. Barber to Jennet D. Barber, dated the 24th day of November, 1885, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on May 19th, 1887, in liber four of mortgages, on page 355, and said mortgage was duly assigned by Jennet D. Barber to John Barber, September 1st, 1886, by an assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, in liber eleven of mortgages on page 1, and said mortgage was duly assigned by John Barber to Mary A. M. Ana whereon, there is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage and said note the sum of two hundred dollars and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars attorney fee, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, whereby the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The south half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-four (24) in Boyne City, in said county, that being the place where the circuit court for the county is held, on **Wednesday, the 10th day of August,** A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of said day, at public vendue, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, in said county, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held; on the **8th day of August, 1887,** at 12 o'clock noon, at which said premises are situated.
Dated Boyne City, Mich., May 3, 1887.
ROBERT W. KANE,
Mortgagee.
F. W. MANN,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the Circuit Court, for the county of Charlevoix, in favor of Charles Hyman, a corporate body, against the goods and chattels and lands and tenements of William Holland, I have levied on the following described lands and delivered I did on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1887, and I will sell at public vendue, at the interest of the said William M. Holland and Wilmot Holland, on the 12th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of said day, at the front door of the court house in the township of Charlevoix, Charlevoix county, state of Michigan, being in town 33 north, range 7 west, of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, the following described lands and tenements, viz: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in block 1 of Hyman's addition to the village of Charlevoix.
Dated Charlevoix, Mich., May 7, 1887.
D. B. JERUE Sheriff.
By WILLIAM S. GRIFFIN, Deputy Sheriff.
CRUCKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated the 1st day of May, 1886, executed by Frank Joyce and Mary Jones to David Hyman, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, May 19th, 1886, in liber 11 of mortgages, on page 226, upon which there is no principal and interest, to wit: three hundred and twenty dollars ($320), and the sum of five hundred and seventy-seven dollars ($577), which has not been secured by any mortgage or other lien, and which has not been collected, and which has become operative, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The south half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-four (24) in Boyne City, in said county, that being the place where the circuit court for the county is held, on the **8th day of August, 1887,** at 12 o'clock noon, at which said premises are situated.
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Charlevoix, Michigan.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of a mortgage dated the twenty-fourth day of November, 1885, executed by Ada Bennett, of Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan, to Jennet D. Barber, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on May 19th, 1887, in liber four of mortgages, on page 356, and said mortgage was duly assigned by Jennet D. Barber to John Barber, September 1st, 1886, by an assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, in liber eleven of mortgages, on page 2, and said mortgage was duly assigned by John Barber to Mary A. M. Ana whereon, there is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage and said note the sum of two hundred dollars and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars attorney fee, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, whereby the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The south half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-four (24) in Boyne City, in said county, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held, on **Wednesday, the 10th day of August,** A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of said day, at public vendue, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, in said county, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held; on the **8th day of August, 1887,** at 12 o'clock noon, at which said premises are situated.
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Foreign and Domestic News, Political Events, Personal Points, Labor Notes, Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Enormous Attendance at the Three Last Base-Ball Games in Chicago—The Race for the Pennant.

THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND people attended the three base-ball games in Chicago on the 4th and 5th of July—two games being played on Independence day—between the representative clubs of New York and Chicago. The latter, by winning all three of them, jumped from fourth to second place in the race for the League pennant. Detroit still occupies first position, and the champions will have hard work to overcome the lead of the Wolverines. Following is the standing of the clubs on the 5th inst.:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Detroit	34	26	15	.634
Chicago	34	26	15	.634
Boston	34	23	12	.657
New York	34	22	12	.647
Philadelphia	34	22	12	.647
Pittsburg	42	23	19	.497
Washington	34	12	22	.353
Indianapolis	34	8	26	.235

St. Louis has a good lead in the race for the American Association pennant, as will be seen by the subjoined:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
St. Louis	41	25	16	.610
Baltimore	38	23	15	.605
Cincinnati	43	26	17	.605
Louisville	39	23	16	.590
Athletics	37	20	17	.540
Kansas City	38	20	18	.526
Metropolitans	40	19	21	.475
Cleveland	38	15	23	.394

OHIO UNION LABOR CONVENTION.

George Ideas Rejected—A Full State Ticket Nominated.

THE Union Labor party of Ohio was convened at Columbus July 4. The Henry George wing of the party failed to secure any recognition in the platform, and a plank approving the action of the Chicago anarchists by almost a unanimous vote in the Committee on Resolutions. The following brief platform was adopted:

We indorse the platform of the Union Labor party promulgated at Cincinnati Feb. 22, 1887, and we further demand at the hands of the State that no fee system be abolished and that official salaries shall be commensurate with the service performed, the same as others; that laws be enacted to prevent bribery and intimidation of voters, or intimidation to secure nominations of anti-land monopoly candidates; that the laws of the State shall be so amended as to secure the enforcement of the laws against the illegal assessment of corporations; that all school books, printed by the State and furnished at cost, be uniform throughout the State; that the "trusts" be taken by the horns and dealers in futures and futures are declared to be illegitimate business; we heartily denounce and we denounce the courts of Ohio in failing to enforce the law during such acts criminal offenses that the discriminations by conductors against Knights of Labor and other labor organizations; we advocate the speedy trial of officers and shall be declared a felony; that railroad property be assessed for its salable value.

The following ticket was placed in nomination, without any opposition, and great enthusiasm on the part of the delegates, who rose and cheered each nomination as soon as made:

Governor, John Seitz, of Seneca County; Lieutenant Governor, J. Mahlman, of Hamilton; Clerk, Supreme Judges, Jesse Ivery, Judge's Clerk, Thomas Ryan; Judge of Circuit Court, Thomas Duncan; Auditor, O. A. Norton, of Scioto; Treasurer, G. M. Hunter, of Stark; Attorney General, William Baker, of Lucas; member Board of Public Works, Carl A. Inder, of Cuyahoga.

PANIC ON A STREET CAR.

A Woman Killed and Several Persons Hurt at Fitchburg, Mass.

A FITCHBURG (Mass.) dispatch says: As a car on the Fitchburg horse railroad was on the way to the last grounds loaded with noisy passengers, many of them hanging to the platforms and sides of the car, a horse ran away. Some one shouted, "Jump for your life!" Passengers rose from their seats in a panic, forcing those standing between the seats on to the crowded platforms. Several persons were pushed off, and Marian O'Brien, aged 19, was killed, her neck and skull being broken. A number of persons were badly hurt.

TURKEY NEGLECTS TO SIGN.

British Commissioner Wolff Instructed to Leave Constantinople.

A LONDON dispatch of the 6th inst. says: In the House of Lords yesterday afternoon Lord Salisbury announced that the Anglo-Turkish convention in reference to Egypt had not been ratified by Turkey, and that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the special British Commissioner, has been instructed to leave Constantinople.

Minor Telegrams.

It is stated that the wheat crop of Kansas will not exceed 25 per cent of that harvested three years ago. Oats will only be half a crop, but the corn yield is expected to reach 250,000,000 bushels.

The National Association of Music Teachers have been holding their annual convention at Indianapolis. Among those present were William H. Sherwood, H. S. Perkins, Clarence Eddy, Mme. Cappiani, and Miss Emilie Stevens.

DURING a drill of sappers at Jarz-Berezy, engine of Jarypin, Hungary, a dynamite cartridge exploded prematurely, killing twenty-seven men and injuring forty-eight more. Of the killed four were officers.

IN a speech at Scranton, Pa., Mr. Powderly said that a "dollar spent for education was better than a million for armor-plate," and that "every immigrant should be able to show that he was self-supporting for one year before landing on these shores."

THE EASTERN STATES.

EX-GOV. MORRILL died at his home in Augusta, Me., on the 4th of July. He was unconscious at the time of death, and had been for several days. Mr. Morrill was 84 years of age.

AFTER consulting for thirteen minutes, the jury in the trial of Jacob Sharp returned a verdict of guilty, at New York, with a recommendation to mercy. The penalty is ten years in the penitentiary, or $5,000 fine, or both. An effort will be made to secure a new trial. A New York special says of the closing scenes of the trial:

The jury in the Sharp case after a deliberation of only thirteen minutes found the defendant Jacob Sharp guilty of bribery. He will not be sentenced before July 15, for the court has been adjourned until that day. When the jury came into court Sharp's face showed that he spoke truth when charging his position, the Judge and the jury. He slanted both hands to cover the head of his color and bowed his head like a man who was expecting the worst. Clerk Fitzpatrick read the indictment, read, and called the names of the jurors. "How say you, gentlemen of the jury, is the defendant guilty or not guilty?" Foreman Cardozo lost his head for a moment. The responsibility of his position overcame him and he replied "Not guilty." There was a hum of astonishment. Judge Barrett looked disconcerted. Mr. Maclaghlin and Assistant District Attorney Nicoll turned pale and looked into each other's eyes. Sharp dropped back into his chair as if struck by lightning. All these things and many more happened in less time than it takes to record them. The foreman was requested to "reconsider, if mean guilty—guilty as indicted." The crowd subsided. Judge Barrett breathed again; the color returned to the faces of the District Attorney and his assistant. The jury filed in, looking more determined than ever, and Jacob Sharp jumped in his chair and stared at the jury with his small, deep-set eyes. Not a quaver, not a gasp, not the slightest emotion was visible in that heavy face that bore broad sloping shoulders, those great hands firmly clasped on the table, and the face of a strong designer confronting destiny on account of the mistake of the foreman sufficient to break up the strongest man, and he was an old man, nearly three score and ten, suffering from diabetes and Bright's disease. Foreman Cardozo spoke the fatal the record book from the desk. "Listen to the verdict as recorded, gentlemen. You find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment. So say you all, gentlemen?" The jurors assented. The clerk addressed himself to Sharp; asked the customary question, "Have you any reason to offer why judgment should not be passed?" Sharp rose and addressed the court. "I beg your Honor's pardon, the jury has spoken, and I will take the fault of guilty they recommend the defendant to mercy." Recorder Smith: "Do I understand the jury to say," he asked, "that they recommend that Mr. Sharp be pardoned?" "No," said the foreman, "we recommend mercy."

THE WESTERN STATES.

A VERY rigid Sunday-observance law was passed by the Missouri Legislature, and the citizens of St. Louis are prepared for its strict enforcement. It prohibits the opening of saloons, billiard-rooms, theatres, bowling-alleys, ball-grounds, public and lake grounds on Sunday. The saloons have combined to fight the law, and will make a test case to determine its constitutionality.

A CHICAGO special of Thursday says: "The defense in the ominous bonfire case were arraigned for trial yesterday. All pleaded not guilty except Lucifer Coleman, alias John, who put in a plea of guilty. Lynn, with Rippen, the butcher, and Perry, the ex-soldier of the infirmary, will testify for the State. The work of getting a jury has begun, and promises to prove an all summer's job. County Commissioner Dan Cohen, one of the accused, was arrested yesterday by his bondsman, Col. Ab Taylor, and unless he gives a new bond will have to go to jail. The gang is thoroughly demoralized."

A. A. TALMADGE, Vice-President and General Manager of the Wabash Railway, died in his private car at Peru, Ind., of Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was on his way to Toledo from St. Louis, accompanied by his wife and two physicians. From Toledo the party intended taking a yacht cruise of some ten days around Lake Erie. The body was embalmed and taken to St. Louis. Mr. Talmage was a cousin of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, and was reputed to be rich, based at least $500,000 in good securities. He began railroading as a clerk in the general freight office of the Lake Shore road at Buffalo.

AN SAN FRANCISCO dispatch says that William Kissane, alias W. K. Rogers, has filed a demurrer in the Circuit Court to the suit of the Chemical National Bank of New York, the beginning of which action was made the occasion for reviving the remarkable criminal record of Kissane in the East. In the demurrer the counsel for Kissane hold that the present action is barred by the statute of limitations."

The heirs of E. L. Harper and Ben E. Hopkins, late officers of the wrecked Fidelity Bank, were Thursday at Cincinnati increased to $250,000 and $100,000 respectively.

A CHICAGO telegram of Friday says: "The war is over!" "Good by, boys!" "Empty is the pool-room, Riley's gone!" Those exclamations and others of a like tenor were chalked up on the big blackboards in Riley's pool-room or 'gamblers' alley last evening, in imitation of the fact that the sovereign State law against pool-room gambling goes into effect to-day and that the glory of Riley's bad departed. Fully 5,000 men and boys were in the pool-room at 6 o'clock, when one of these inscriptions was being chalked on the board. Some were waiting to get their tickets cashed on Tennessee, the winner of a hurdle race at Washington Park, and others who had no tickets to cash were lingering perversely around asking each other if life was any longer worth living. All of them raised a howl when Riley's clerk chalked up "Nobody home." One suicide and four known embezzlements are credited to losses in the Chicago pool-room during the past week.

A RATHER unfavorable report on crop conditions in Kansas has just been issued by the Territorial Statistician of Dakota. Hot winds have proved injurious. Corn average 100 per cent, with an increased acreage, while the condition of spring wheat is but 86 per cent. Farm parts of Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana report are to the effect that vegetation is suffering for rain. In some districts there has been sufficient showers last week that did much good. The yield of grass is quite large in portions of the States mentioned.

THE hay crop throughout the Northwest is turning out poorly. The apple prospects are described as far to middling. Wheat in Kansas has been seriously injured by chinch-bugs.

THE real-estate transactions in Chicago during the first six months of 1887 aggregate 7,905,969, an aggregate consideration of $41,016,177, as against 6,550 sales, aggregating $34,675,936, during the corresponding period of 1886.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

AT Cuperton, W. Va., Lolly Robinson, a negro, shot and killed Charles Williams, colored, because he had married Mrs. Robinson, Robinson surrendered to officers, but was taken by a mob and lynched.

OWING to the reduction of receipts, due to the prohibitory law, the internal revenue office for Kentucky has been transferred to the Louisiana office. The receipts have fallen off $250,000, and are decreasing annually.

JIM MCELROY, a negro, was hanged at Henderson, Ky., Friday, for the murder of William Mark. As long as he had breath the condemned declared himself innocent. Albert Turner, a colored man, for the murder of Jennie Bowman, died on the scaffold at Louisville, Ky., Friday. He said if he was not given a decent burial he would haunt all the negroes in the place.

As a result of the Oak Ridge (La.) assault and riot, thirteen persons are dead, one white man and twelve negroes. A number of the colored men were lynched. Others said to be concerned in the affray are being pursued and will be hung if captured. A New Orleans special gives the following account of the sanguinary affair:

The first information of the affair, and indeed all that could be obtained up to the present time, was that on the morning of June 27 a posse convening by jail a prisoner, a colored man, charged with the murder of a white man, left Oak Ridge with a guard of twenty men and two of the posse were wounded. After the shooting the negroes went to a cabin about two miles from town. Learning of their whereabouts officers went to arrest them, and in getting close enough were drawn into a fusillade from the negroes. Deputy Sheriff Denham was instantly killed, and Constable John Cooper Gardner, and Baker were dangerously wounded. During the fight Jerry Robinson, his son, and four other negroes that were in the cabin were killed. The negroes succeeded in escape from the cabin were killed, apparently scattered and hung. Monday twelve negroes were captured and put in jail. The white people held a public meeting, and appointed a guard of twenty men to guard the prisoners. The other negroes being all established his innocence, was discharged. Another negro was captured the same day and hung on the banks of the Ban Bleu, near Oak Ridge. The total number killed was thirteen, twelve negroes and one white man. Several other negroes were wounded, but not mortally, but all have succeeded in the affair were in pursuit, with the intention of hanging them if they find them.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A CRANK, who has been threatening to kill the President, is in custody at Washington. His name is Krebs and he hails from Illinois. He says President Cleveland owes him $100,000,000, and that he won't pay the debt, and that he means to make him do it. He also carry fire he held a piece of soap in his hand and said: "If I can't get anything else, I'll kill Cleveland with this."

DURING the month of June the circulation of standard silver dollars increased $1,000,000, and the gold holdings of the Treasury increased $397,996. The increase of silver circulation for the fiscal year to date is $17,000,000, and the increase in the gold holdings during the same time has been $9,000,000. The fiscal year just ended the principal of the bonded debt of the United States decreased $127,011,050, and the amount of the accrued but unpaid interest on such debt decreased $508,931. The decrease of the principal of the debt during the year ended June 30 was $1,275,000,000, and the amount of the accrued but unpaid interest on such debt decreased $508,931. The decrease of the principal of the debt during the year ended June 30 was $1,275,000,000, and the amount of the accrued but unpaid interest on such debt decreased $508,931. The decrease of the principal of the debt during the year ended June 30 was an increase of $69,182,884 in gold and silver certificates, and an increase of $40,983,884 in the cash in the Treasury, showing a net decrease in the public debt of the aggregate of $168,576,646. The June public debt statement is as follows:

Bonds at 4½ per cent	$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	738,000,000
Bonds at 3 per cent	19,716,800
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	1,000,000
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 1 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	$1,086,339,312
Interest	15,746,457
Total	$1,069,667,855

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal	$6,112,650
Interest	192,767
Total	$6,305,417

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,681,016
Certificates of deposit	8,770,000
Gold certificates	147,315,011
Silver certificates	172,119,027
Fractional currency less $9,975,294 estimated as lost or destroyed	2,846,501
Principal	$676,731,554
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,088,229,723
Interest	15,746,457
	$1,103,976,180
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	283,489,842
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
Total	$720,486,342
Total debt less available cash	1,103,976,180
Net cash in the Treasury	60,893,308
Debt less cash in Treasury, June 1, 1887	$1,043,082,872
Debt less cash in Treasury, June 1, 1886	1,129,659,518
Decrease of debt since June 1, 1886	86,576,646
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$64,225,487
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	146,119,017
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	8,770,000
Cash held for outstanding disbursements	18,657,522
Interest and balance of interest	19,716,300
Total available	$260,486,342
AVAILABLE RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, act January 14, 1882, and July 12, 1882	$100,000,000
Cash available for reduction of debt	160,486,342
Fractional silver coin	27,094,192
Minor coin	116,668
Total	$27,094,192
Certificates held as cash	32,996,133
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Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account, $ 491,433,917

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

JOHN T. MOONE, of Jackson, Ohio, was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention, at Delaware, and 500 delegates were in attendance. The platform says of the Dow liquor law that ample trial has shown that it was designed as a scowling concession to temperance, while really putting the cause at a disadvantage. The labor plank was opposed by Schumacher and others, and the convention finally adopted a plain declaration of anarchy. Woman suffrage was not indorsed. A full State ticket was placed in the field, headed by Morris Sharp for Governor.

THE Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic Central Committees of Utah have united in a public address denouncing the movement for the admission of the Territory as the basis of a Mormon scheme of sinister significance.

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY at Philadelphia, on Thursday, detailed facts concerning child labor pleased from the long rec dence in the coal region. He showed how the children whose schooms was scarcely over, as they grew into manhood, would naturally gravitate into the Knights of Labor libertarian, ignorant, and devoid of intelligence.

"These are the men," continued Mr. Powderly, "that the Knights of Labor have to deal with, and if possible mold into something better. Ignorance is the cause of all our troubles. Strikes are made out of hand, and the blame lighter by any one who may be an enemy of the Knights, simply because they cannot add up a column of figures. The ignorance of many of the Knights is what causes much of the trouble in strike, but it does not end here. It is ignorance that fills the ranks of the Knights of Geographies and places there under influences that bring about a state of affairs worse than anarchy."

Mr. Powderly's face brightened with hope, but it darkened again as he said:

But there is one question that the American people must take up that penalty concerns that workingman. It is or will become the burning question of the day—an issue which will exceed in importance—and that question is the problem of the great, unceasing flood of immigration from old Europe. I am utterly opposed to all forms of paper immigration, and to a great deal of immigration pure and simple. The time has arrived when all immigration will cease, and when all immigrants will be allowed three nationalities to enter here and become a human in our country, and a member of the American home. As a friend to the race he should be excluded I would make it an almost indelible rule that it takes a generation to make a man, and that his children and children's children are born and bred in the American home.

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THE INTESTATE COMMISSION.

In the United States Circuit Court at Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, Judge Deady announced the following decision on the petition of the receiver of the Oregon and California Railroad for instructions:

The fact that there is competition in the carriage of persons or property or or from a particular place, is a circumstance to be taken in connection with other matters of the interstate commerce act, in determining whether a given place is within the act. Monday twelve negroes were captured and put in jail. The white people held a public meeting, and appointed a guard of twenty men to guard the prisoners. The other negroes being all established his innocence, was discharged. Another negro was captured the same day and hung on the banks of the Ban Bleu, near Oak Ridge. The total number killed was thirteen, twelve negroes and one white man. Several other negroes were wounded, but not mortally, but all have succeeded in the affair were in pursuit, with the intention of hanging them if they find them.

The court instructs the receiver that he is authorized to make a lower rate for a long haul than a short haul in connection with competition, when such rate is not in connection with other lines or means of transportation, the same is necessary to enable the road to retain or acquire business.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

THE *British Medical Journal* says Dr. Mooney's tumor has removed, almost all of the fungus growth that remained in the throat of the standard silver dollars, and the gold holdings of the Treasury increased $397,996. The increase of silver circulation for the fiscal year to date is $17,000,000, and the increase in the gold holdings during the same time has been $9,000,000. The fiscal year just ended the principal of the bonded debt of the United States decreased $127,011,050, and the amount of the accrued but unpaid interest on such debt decreased $508,931. The decrease of the principal of the debt during the year ended June 30 was an increase of $69,182,884 in gold and silver certificates, and an increase of $40,983,884 in the cash in the Treasury, showing a net decrease in the public debt of the aggregate of $168,576,646. The June public debt statement is as follows:

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WHERE CUSTER FELL.

The Scene of the Terribly Disastrous Fight of the Little Big Horn.

Story of the Fight as Told by Chief Gall and His Indians—Sitting Bull Not There.

I have just returned from the field where Custer fell, writes J. M. T., in the New York *World*. There can hardly be a wilder, lonelier, or more dreary-looking spot in all the United States. A worn and weather-beaten monument crowns the highest point of the battle-field. The shaft is rapidly disintegrating under the combined influences of burning sun, driving rains, wintry storms and withering winds. This part of the valley of the Little Horn River, which was the scene of the disaster of June 25, 1876, is about fourteen miles above Fort Custer, on the right and left banks of the clear Lesser Horn, as it winds down through the valley from the big Horn range. It was a lage-hazard selection for a battle-ground, and slightly more favorable to the soldiers than to the red men, otherwise, instead of Custer, and his handful of men escaping after a terribly close contest, in which defeat meant annihilation and nothing else, not one man would have been left alive to tell the terrible story of that dread-ful June day. I have had exceptional opportunities for striving at the truth concerning the massacre, and I am convinced that neither the reds nor the whites knew what they were about when the battle was begun. General Custer knew that a large and powerful Indian village was over in the little Horn Valley somewhere, and he determined, with rare pluck though extreme rashness, to attack the village in his usual pell-mell style, depending upon dash and discipline to carry the day. Custer is again his superiors, and will require it for several weeks. In the meantime surgical operations will be performed, and the amputation of Mackenzie is not troubled at the Prince's condition.

ST. PETERSBURG dispatch: The *Official Messenger* announces that twenty-one persons were tried last year for crimes against the State with being members of the secret society, the "Will of the People," of complicity in several murders, attempts on the life of Sudeikin, of participation in robberies and dynamite outrages and with starting secret printing presses. Fourteen of the accused, including two women, were sentenced to death, but the sentence of two of the men were commuted to exile in Siberia and those of the others to imprisonment at hard labor. Two others were sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor, and one to imprisonment without labor. Three of the accused were acquitted.

WORK in the mills at Belfast has been partially suspended owing to the strike of over 2,000 operatives, resulting from the prolonged drought.

THE CONTINENT AT LARGE.

R. G. DUN & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

Trade has been one of satisfactory business for the week, but of unusual distribution. Speculation has reached the stock market, but to a much less extent than a month ago, being confined largely to railroad shares. The speculation, especially rapid, but hesitation in prices is evidently prevailing very favorably in all parts of earnings, indicates that the process of liquidation is nearly completed, and that speculation, if moderate, will be confined to a much more exception satisfactory, made being good for the time of the year, collections fair or better, and money in reasonable supply at all interior points. The failure of Ward Brothers and Cahill seem to have had little effect elsewhere.

The national anniversary was generally observed throughout the country. The survivors of the famed Philadelphia and Perter's Brigades clasped hands at Gettysburg. Belvel yell and Yankee cheer mingled, and the wife and daughter of General Pickett were assisted to the stand by General Burns and dedicated a bronze. The Tammany Society of New York held its ninety-first celebration of the day, Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, was a guest, and was the orator of the occasion. At Salt Lake City there was an enthusiastic demonstration, in which both Mormons and gentiles are said to have participated harmoniously. Numerous deaths and injuries from premature explosions, accidents of gunpowder, fireworks, are ignoring the long and short hand section of the Inter-State Commerce law.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Steers	$4.80 @ 5.90
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	.86 @ .87
No. 2 Red	.86 @ .87
No. 2 Winter Red	.86 @ .87
OATS—White	.37 @ .41
PORK—New Mess	16.00 @ 16.50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	4.80 @ 4.75
Medium	4.00 @ 4.50
Common	3.00 @ 3.50
HOGS—Sales at Yards	4.00 @ 4.50
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86 @ .87
No. 2 Spring	.86 @ .87
OATS—No. 2	.36 @ .36
RYE—No. 2	.56 @ .57
BARLEY—No. 2	.62 @ .63
PORK—Mess	15.50 @ 15.60
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.71 @ .71½
CORN—No. 3	.36 @ .36½
OATS—No. 2 White	.35 @ .35½
RYE—No. 1	.56 @ .57
BARLEY—No. 2	.62 @ .63
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.77 @ .78½
CORN—Mixed	.36 @ .36½
OATS—Mixed	.32 @ .32½
PORK—New Mess	16.75 @ 16.25
TOLEDO.	
CORN—No. 2	.37 @ .38
WHEAT—No. 2	.87 @ .88
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87 @ .88
CORN—No. 2	.38 @ .39
OATS—No. 2	.36 @ .36
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78 @ .79
CORN—Mixed	.37 @ .38
OATS—No. 2	.39 @ .39
RYE—No. 2	.57 @ .58
PORK—Mess	16.00 @ 16.50
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	.89 @ .90
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.40 @ .40½
OATS—No. 2 Red	.38 @ .39
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE	3.00 @ 4.75
HOGS	4.75 @ 5.35
SHEEP	3.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86 @ .87
CORN—No. 2	.36 @ .36½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.32 @ .32½
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime	4.25 @ 4.60
Fair	3.75 @ 4.00
Common	3.50 @ 3.75
HOGS	4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP	4.00 @ 4.75

A Couple of Columns Devoted to the Fair Daughters of Eve.

Embracing a Few Seasonable Hints About the Latest Styles in Dress.

A Promised Revival.

It is said that there are strong indications that the coquet will succeed tennis this year as a fashionable game. Fashionable people, who consider it particularly desirable to look well at tennis, and if the idea is carried out all the fair tennisonian appears on the field in all the bravery of a fresh coat of paint, with rich turquoise, sang shoe, and coxcomb and sleeve more so, she is merely adhering to a custom that, if tennis is no game; for a tennis costume proper is no doubt a thing apart from dresses of any other description, and is certainly, in the opinion of many, which is made for genuine service, and not a player who is on the field for a serious game, and not simply to look pretty and to make some impression on the gallery, can not one one in half-a-dozen times come and tumble over a tennis net, and then be suddenly came to the rack when dopt the utility suit of plain skirt and jacket, or, if it is not out, with a blue serge skirt, and not becoming, which settles its fate immediately. Rather than be called the culprit of defeat upon defeat from lack of freedom of action occasioned by the wearing of hindering garments, than to come off a trium phant victor while looking like a guy. The average girl tennis players do not really take enough genuine interest in the game to make a decided sacrifice of personal appearance for its lively sake, and for various reasons there must be a game of some sort, croquet is once again thought of, and revived, for at the same there is far less likelihood of failure, there is less violent exercise, there can be an amount of charming gowning done, without any detriment to the game, or any ignatient shoulder-shrugs, or covert grunts of disapproval from the footer of the ball who attempts weak tennis. There is also far more fun for a mixed party, and more social side chats, and altogether it is no doubt a better summer game for the majority.

Caps and Belles.

Unfortunately one of the most charming things in the world is to have a good thing spoiled by some one doing something to it. Caps are a case in point. Nothing is more becoming and reasonably pretty over, too, but most often they are spoiled by being made exaggerated gray hair by some dutiful daughter.

There is no more beautiful than such a gift. A dainty, fresh, delicate cap, with a flowing veil, is a fitting and fashionable fact to loving eyes.

The Jolly Girl.

The jolly girl is born, not made, no training or endeavor can counterfeit her charm. Nature, in her kind, perfect effort, but it is only skin-deep, says a writer in the Chicago *Times*. The jolly girl lives under adverse circumstances—in bad weather, when she has a headache, or when she has the toothache, when she has her sweetheart, or she thinks he is sweetheart, when her back hair tumbles down in spite of her, when her mean-tempered male neighbor at the theater insists on her standing up when she wants to see over some one's bonnet, when she is in that feminine misery, the blues, when she is sure she is sure that she is noisy; there is jolliny of the half-like, enthusiastic, and all the time it is the jolly girl.

The girl who makes up her mind that she will be jolly, and that she will be jolly or die, usually overdoes the business. Her jolliness is forced, her laughter and in chattering nonsense, that is a sickly imitation of the jolly girl, and has a quality of the mind which disposes one to think that it is trying to wed with a rainbow on the cloud and the silver lining behind. It is a jolliness that is forced, and is a cause of mirth. Some believe that jolliny is an attribute of the minds of other people, and that if you can be jolly, you will be jolly or die, usually overdoes the business. The jolly girl is a good-humored and the person whose disposition is sweet at a moment's notice, quite the reverse? The jolly girl is not suppose to be the person who has no sense or peevishness; laughing airs do not go well with jolliny, but jolly at a glance that they are borrowed phrases. The jolly girl is not a girl who is a nervous, and has a nervous system, that is, she is not a girl who is a nervous, and has a nervous system, that is, she is not a girl who is a nervous, and has a nervous system, that is, she

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, — MICHIGAN.

Michigan Mention

Gold has been discovered at Ishpeming.

July 7th the supreme court filed 31 opinions and adjourned without day.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad company will experiment with iron ties for its track.

An eight-year-old boy of Port Huron was hit on the nose by a batted ball, and gradually bled to death.

A rocket hit Carl Suedicor, aged 16 years, at the Ithaca celebration the 4th, going through his body, proving fatal.

Spoonville is the name of a pleasure resort on the east shore of Lake Michigan. Of course the young folks like to go there.

The Reed City manufacturing company has received an order for half a million washboard frames. Think of the backs this will cause to ache.

Judge H. P. Henderson, of Mason, who has been in the service of the government at Salt Lake City as judge of the supreme court, has returned to his Michigan home.

Hastings wants to sell her large chemical extinguisher because it failed to extinguish the recent disastrous fire at that place. Plainwell offers to swap her road scraper for it.

All salt manufacturers outside of the state association have signed articles to become members of that organization. It is expected that this will soon cause an advance in the price of salt throughout the state.

Michigan has a large number of orphan children who are in need of homes, and until they are all provided for, the bringing of dependent orphan children from other states to find homes in Michigan should be discouraged in every possible way.—Traverse Eagle.

A former Lapeer county farmer, now in Dakota, writes to a Lapeer friend: "Yes, this is 'God's own country,'—because no one else wants it. Will be back as soon as I can raise the money. Am $600 poorer ti an when we left old Lapeer two years ago."

Only four Michigan cities applied for the free mail delivery system under the new postal laws passed by the last congress, and after examination they were supplied. These cities are Adrian, Saginaw, Ann Arbor, and Muskegon. Three other Michigan cities that do not now enjoy the service are fairly entitled to it, viz.: Flint, Manistee, and Port Huron.

Advices from Washington are that Frank Conger's time is about up as postmaster of Washington City, and the belief is that his successor will be named in a few days. Michigan has had this fat appointment for many years, and there was talk at one time of booming a Michigan democrat as Conger's successor, but Washington democrats assert that the appointment this time will be given to a local man.

Bumble-Bees Have Memory.

A valuable contribution to natural science has been made by Prof. Edward Hoffer in the discovery of a remarkable power of memory in the bumble-bee. The little creature has evidently a strong sense of locality comparative to that of a carrier-pigeon. The professor removed a nest containing numerous bumble-bees (Bombus terrisris) from its original location and carried it to his residence, about three miles distant. He further carefully watched the place for some time, after having captured all the bees who had flown to the defense of their nest and; it is believed, the entire colony. These he imprisoned for several hours in a wide-mouthed bottle, and safely united them to their new home. At his house he placed the nest, with its inhabitants, near a window, and, after the latter had been quieted, made a small entrance. Immediately the bees began to fly out and in doing so must have observed their surroundings, for in a short time they one by one returned. The following night, however, there was a severe storm, and while the inhabitants of other colonies of bees wear it had become so accustomed to their surroundings were not in the least trouble, these bees, escaped and hid themselves somewhere without during the storm. Upon searching for them early the next morning, the queen was found dead upon the ground, while fifty or sixty workers were seen flying about the house. From time to time one or another—possibly those which had flown out of the entrance the day before—found the opening and returned into their nest, while the remainder, after flying about for several hours, gradually disappeared till not one was left. As it was supposed that they had in all probability returned to their previous nest the place was visited in the afternoon, where at least fifty of them were found. They had thus, it will be seen, distinctly remembered it, and after they had sought in vain to find entrance to their new home they had demonstrated on their wonderful sense of locality and returned thither.

An Actress and a Ring.

"The dearest days to me are those I spent in Germany," said Miss Janauschek "when I played before poor King Ludwig, of Bavaria, in his magnificent theater in Munich. Oh, those were glorious days, days of triumphs and tributes. If I had my jewelcase with me now I could show you some of the presents the young king gave me. A miniature of himself set in precious stones, and a bracelet of pure Grecian design made all of diamonds, which he asked me to wear in my classical parts. When I first played in Munich the boy prince was then kept away from the theater, and the opera, and everything which he afterward loved so much. It was a great mistake, for as soon as he came to the throne and was his own master the passions which had been suppressed broke out in all manner of extravagant forms. I was sent for by him shortly after his accession to play ten of my favorite parts. I had only to appear three or four times a week, as I the life we led was spent among the most brilliant minds and artists of the country.

"When I had completed half my engagement Ludwig ordered me to appear in all the classical plays of Schiller, Lessing, Goethe, and Racine. Do you know what that meant? The plays were many of them six hours in duration. The curtain rose on 'Don Cesar' at 5 o'clock and fell at 1. At 11 o'clock the audience went out for refreshment, and dinner was served the artists in their dressing-rooms. During the engagement I played 'Phedre,' 'Iphigenia,' 'Medea,' and 'Antigone.' In 'Antigone' we had Mendelssohn's music throughout, with the Greek chorus and the solos correctly given after the original Greek rules. I did not appear in the last act and went to my hotel, where I was shortly after sent for to appear before the curtain. The audience would not leave the theater until I bowed once more to them. In everything he did Ludwig acted like a king. In one play a Swedish was used, and each night the king sent a real one from his own garden, which he asked might be used in the piece. While I was in Munich he had twenty-eight photographs taken of me in my different parts and placed in his album. Later he gave way to those mad freaks of which we heard so much. He was only 19 when I knew him, but he was a noble boy, a patron of art, and worshiped by his people.—*Philadelphia Press.*

English as She is Taught.

Mark Twain contributes to the *Century* under the above title some examples of the curious answers made by pupils in our public schools. We quote a few as follows:

Aborigines, a system of mountains.

Alias, a good man in the Bible.

Amenable, anything that is mean.

Amiably, state of being an acid.

Auriferous, pertaining to an orifice.

Ammonia, the fool of gods.

Capillary, a little caterpillar.

Corniferous, rocks in which fossil corn is found.

Emolument, a headstone to a grave.

Equestrian, one who asks questions.

Exobaric, one who plays euchre.

Frowzies, anything belonging to the French.

Idolater, a very idol person.

Specie, a man who likes a good dinner.

Irrigate, to make fun of.

Maelstrom, what can be mended.

Mercenary, one who feels for another.

Parasite, a kind of umbrella.

Parricide, the murder of an infant.

Publican, a man who does his prayers in public.

Transitive, ten acres of land."

Here is one where the phrase "publicans and sinners" has got mixed up in the child's mind with politics, and the result is a definition which takes one in a sudden and unexpected way:

Republican, a sinner mentioned in the Bible."

Also in the Democratic newspapers now and then.

Here are two where the mistake has resulted from sound assisted by remote fact:

Plagiarist, a writer of plays.

Demagogue, a vessel containing beer and other liquids."

Here is one which—well, now, how often we do slam right into the truth without ever suspecting it:

"The men employed by the Gas Company go round and speculate the meter."

And here—with "zoological" and "geological" in his mind, but not ready to his tongue—the small scholar has innocently gone and let out a couple of secrets which ought never to have been divulged in any circumstances.

"There are a good many donkeys in theological gardens.

"Some of the best fossils are found in theological cabinets."

Chinese Sampans.

Looking over the side we see the first evidence of our approach to the Flowery kingdom, for we are surrounded by sampans manned by Chinese oarsmen. These boats are short and flat-bottomed, with the bow looking like the snout of an alligator and the stern rounding up into two curved spars in the same fashion as the handles of a baby-carriage. The boatmen stand up and propel them by pushing the oars, the handles of which they cross in front of them. These boats are generally painted in bright colors, and always have a large eye painted on each bow. If you ask a boatman why those eyes are there, he will answer you: "No hab eye, how can see? No can see, how can sabee? No can sabee, how can do?" The boatmen don't wear much clothing, but they make up for such lack by wearing a cone-shaped hat from two to three feet in diameter.—*Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

The great men are with us yet. Christopher Columbus is teaching school at Tabor, Iowa, and William Shakspeare is crossing Blackstone somewhere in Michigan.

MISSING LINKS.

Twenty-nine foreigners own 20,647,000 acres of land in this country—an area larger than that of Ireland.

The Murphy family, of Kansas, whose income is $2,000,000 a year, was a Spanish miner thirty years ago working for 50 cents a day.

Theodore Tilton has charming apartments in Paris, and entertains his gentleman friends in what a correspondent calls a "most charming style."

Out of a list of seventeen bachelors at Keystone, D. T., who three years ago resolved never to marry, eleven are now married and two are soon to be.

A New York fashion editor gives the following advice to society people: "Do not sit in the blue plush and gilt chair in the parlor unless you wish to give your fashionable hostess nervous prostration."

Reidville, Ga., some months ago became so overrun with rats that cats were fetched from a distance to stock the town. Now the rats have all gone, but there are so many cats that they are a decided nuisance.

A couple of unfriendly dogs had a mill in a mill at Cuthbert, Ga., and in the course of the fight knocked down a gun leaning against the wall, and when it fell it went off and killed one of the dogs instantly. The survivor was intensely surprised at his victory.

The stingray is the natural enemy of San Francisco oysters. The fish has a powerful pair of jaws, with which he considers it no trick whatever to smash the shell of an oyster into powder, after which he sucks the meat into his stomach and discards the rocky debris.

In order to obtain a larger vertical angle of illumination from the arc electric lights used for lighthouses, Professor Sir James Douglass has introduced a fluted carbon. This prevents the formation of a crater, and therefore gives a steadier and more uniformly distributed light.

Recent explorations in New Zealand show that vegetation is making its appearance on the debris spread over the face of the country during the volcanic eruptions. A portion of the Pinx terrace has been found, and it is believed that the White terrace is still intact, but covered with mud.

There is a little negro boy about 7 years of age living near Uniontown, Ala., who seems to possess a wonderful talent. He can take a lump of mud from the roadside and with his hand form any animal he ever saw, and the representation is almost perfect. All the proportions are good.

Miss Maud Banks, daughter of Gen. N. P., is now regularly on the stage. She is playing Parthenia in "Ingomar" in the small towns of Pennsylvania. The general, who is, now 71 years of age, still holds the office of United States Marshal in Boston, and runs an experimental farm of sixty acres just outside the city.

An English alliterative triumph is the following line, composed by a lady in the year 1800 on the occasion of a gentleman of the name of Lee planting a lane with elms:

"Let every elm one Lee's lovely lane!"

In which not only every word, but every syllable, commences with the same letter.

A physician referring to the custom of traveling on sleeping cars with the berths made up with their heads toward the engine, said: "It is certainly bad for the brain of the sleeper, as it is not natural, and it is no wonder that so many travelers, especially those who have been on the road exclusively, experience bad effects from it."

A Saginaw City, Mich., young man bought a pair of ladies' shoes on time and gave them to his best girl. They were "mighty too big," and the lady took them to the store for exchange, when the proprietor explained that they had not been paid for and he guessed he'd keep them. The lady will use to recover from the sweet cake.

A new departure in the ways of women is the formation of a fire brigade. According to the London *Fireman*, this has been done by a thousand girls employed in a Liverpool cigar factory. They are well officered and drilled, and at a recent blaze in the factory turned out "to a man" and did most effectual work in subduing the flames.

One of the most inveterate cigarette smokers in Galt, Canada, is a 6-year old, who uses any paper he can get hold of in which to roll his tobacco. The other evening he went into his mother's room in the dark, and picking up a piece of paper from the bureau rolled a cigarette, and had burned two-thirds of it before it was discovered he was smoking a $10 bill.

A man dropped into the office of the *Oneida (N. Y.) Dispatch*, the other day, and offered to subscribe for two years in advance, if the proprietor would take his pay in dogs. The editor replied: "For many years I have taken wood, apples, potatoes, applejack, and all sorts of vegetables in payment of subscriptions, but there must be a limit; I draw the line on dogs!"

Bishop William Taylor has named the steamer which he is to use on the Upper Congo for his wife, "Annie Taylor." During their married life of more than forty years Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been much separated by his missionary work. "Yet to this day," he says, "I never heard her object to my going or staying, nor utter a murmur on account of my absence."

The use of the gall of rattlesnakes is warmly urged by M. Kosielcky, of Austria, as an antidote for snake bites. M. Kosickl, who became acquainted with the antidote at Venezuela, declares it to be both inexpensive and effective, as well as instantaneous, in its operation, cures and days in the last stage of the poison recovering immediately on the remedy being administered to them.

Farmer Redmond, near Sturgeon, Mo., owned a hog that was afflicted with inability to breath through its nose, so he trained it to carry a cob in its mouth to keep its jaws open so that it could breathe. For the past four years the hog has been going around with a cob. When it wanted to eat it laid down its cob, and when it got through picked it up again.

On Jekyl Island, Georgia, there is a band of horses so wild that they run at the sight of man. William Turner, who has charge of a club house on the island, says that the other morning one of these horses came to the barn, apparently in great pain, allowed herself to be haltered, and showed unmistakable signs of gratitude when Turner doctored her and gave her relief. Usually these horses are very stubborn and vicious, and nearly die of starvation before they will yield to man.

The only cure' sities brought to light by the Savage since the work was begun on the Cape Cod canal have been a strange collection of about fifty figures carved in oak, which are supposed to have remained under the sand and debris of the marsh for the past century or more. The story goes that the artist who executed them was a poor demented fellow by the name of Nye, whose fondness for a sandwich belie by the name of Hester Tupper, led him to seek employment for his leisure time by carving her effigy and various symbolic signs upon pieces of oak and hiding them in the ditches of water which furrowed the marsh.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Frank Chase, Paterson, Clay Co. Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is known far by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaints and bareness for many years and was almost worn out and worthless. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth and restored completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c. at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

FOR SALE.

ONE

Boiler and Engine.

Thirty-five Horse Power. Price Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars. Enquire of

MRS. G. W. WRISLEY,

Charlevoix, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land situated on Pine Lake 1½ miles west of Ammon J. Reeves', in the township of Evangeline, Charlevoix county. Well cleared, good fences. Price $1,000. Will take part down; balance on time to Mr. Reeves. For further particulars, enquire of

E. G. JARMAN, Boyne City, Mich.

CULL LUMBER

And Shingles,

For sale cheap, in quantities to suit, or will exchange for farm produce. Apply to

BURNS & SCROGGIE,

Livery Barn, Charlevoix.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and cold baths at any hour of the day and evening.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix - - Michigan

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and St. Ignace Stages. Good sample rooms for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.—The following is a list of letters remaining in the post office at Charlevoix, Mich., at the close of business for the week ending July 11, 1897. In ordering these will be sent to the dead letter office.

When calling for any of them, please say "advertised."

Anderson, Jacob
Anderson, Anna Mabela
Bearsch, J. A.
Gundlung, Joseph
Brewer, W.
Cain, Chas C.
Cain & Co. M. T.
Dennis, Della
Draper, C. S.
English, Jas.
Fyen, Niels
Gray, Miss Nellie
Graham, Alabson
Greenwalt, A.
Guilbert, Eugene
Haines, Wm.
Harman, Anna
Hoyt, Mrs. E.
Kathkie, E.
Kendall, Pierce
Manning, Cornelius
McDonald, J. O.
McCarty, Mrs. May
McLeod, D. C.
Morrison, Mrs. J. W. 2
Morrison, Wm.
Merrifield, Julia
Odell, Rosamond
Pinney, Jas. E.
Rampine, W. H. 2
Richardson, Mrs. Addie
Rogers, William
Schuder, Wm.
Shepard, C. H.
Skrogsvoll, Adolf
Strack, F. A.
Sauter, Joseph
Stinson, Rev. S. M.
Thomas, Eugene
VanVleck, Henry
Wilson, Jas. 2
Whitford, David J.
Wittebeck, W.
Wills, Lucy
Williams, Mrs. G. N.
Wood, Ernest

INDIAN LETTERS.

Mr. Sa-ne-ian Ekawaid
Daniel Odecowgin.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

CHARLEVOIX

Savings Bank

At Charlevoix, Mich., on Monday, July 3d, 1897, made in accordance with Sections 5, 10, and 47, of the General Banking Law, as amended by 1891.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$34,826 77
Demand loans	5,590 78
Bonds and securities	1,261 76
Furniture and fixtures	441 00
Due from other banks subject to check	1,788 46
Checks on other banks	6,336 14
Due from other banks	7,546 23
Cash on hand	$50,840 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$15,000 00
Surplus	2,000 00
Undivided profits	2,756 48
Due depositors	28,605 67
Bills re-discounted	4,083 67
	$50,840 73

I do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRED A. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1897.

FREDERICK W. SEAVEY, Notary Public.

TAKE NOTICE.

My losses in the late Champlain disaster has made it necessary to collect at once every dollar due me. Those owing me will please call without delay and settle accounts.

GEO. W. MILLER.

J. L. Newberry, of Petoskey, is agent for and offers for sale, the lots on Schoffen's addition to Ironton, at low prices and easy terms, and perfect titles given. Will also sell, or exchange for property in Petoskey, his house and lot on Main street, Charlevoix.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show that you have kindly following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

House and Lot for Sale,—or will trade for horse and buggy, on terms to suit. Inquire of O. I. WHEAT, Charlevoix, Mich.

Give Them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption, or any other name, the family of throat and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. J. O. Adams, the well known steamboat man on Atlantic City and New York, had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was advised to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but affected the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free Trial bottles of this standard Remedy at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. 4

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS PRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDEPOORT.

Going South every morning, except Sunday. Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 8.30; arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday. Will leave East Jordan at 12.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30; arrive at Harbor Springs 6.30.

Charlevoix and Harbor Springs.

Two Trips a Day.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS.

CAPT. W. A. SAYCE.

Leave Charlevoix	7.00 A. M.	2.00 P. M.
Petoskey	8.30	3.30
Arrive Harbor Springs	9.00	4.00
Leave Harbor Springs	9.45	4.45
Petoskey	10.00	5.00
Arrive Charlevoix	11.30	6.30

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect July, 1897.

Leave, going north, *6.05 a. m., 7.02 p. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave, going south, 8.50 a. m., 2.15 p. m., *10.55 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Saturday.

New Spring Goods.

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

PANTS, OVERALLS AND SHIRTS

(TRADE MARK.)

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE, PERFECT FIT.

TRY THEM, for sale by G. W. MILLER.

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, cleanses it to perfectly eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me nearly half for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, that little hair I had, was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. My head is now bottles of the Vigor, and my hair is now well covered with a new growth of hair. —Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. ✱My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary S. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the bloom of the appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. ✱A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do me any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. H. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, mainly distinguish Ayer's Pills, one of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headache, Constipation, and all stomach derangements arising in a disordered Liver.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills will quickly move my bowels, and free my head from pain.—Wm. Hunter, L. Pagy, Richmond Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Bargains!

—IN—

PAINTS,

STOVES,

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

Fishing Tackle,

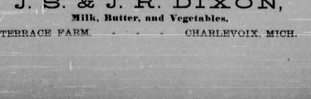
Specialties in Notions,

Hammocks.

THE BEST PORTE PUMP.

Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.



J. S. & J. R. DIXON,

Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.

TERRACE FARM. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 14, 1897.

Fine Cabinet Photos at the gallery for $3.00 per dozen. The burning Champlain, and other interesting views of Charlevoix, 25 cents each. D. S. WAY.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

Will See & Co. have a new style of fruit jar that is far ahead of any of the old styles.

Local Notes and News.

The dredge has been working in the upper cut this week.

The tug Minnie Warren is again in the water, towing logs for Nicholls' sawmill.

Perry Weed's ice cream soda takes the cake this hot weather, for a cooling off drink.

Our people should remember that the boys band would look better in new uniforms.

The fifty foot crib for the extension of the south pier has been completed, and is being placed this week.

A good job of grading the Ironton road in front of the Charlevoix resort has been done during the past week.

Alick Rosenthal has a large sign on the south wall of Lewis block, advertising dry goods, carpets and clothing.

A time card of the G. R. & I. R. R. can be found in this weeks issue that gives the time all trains leave Petoskey.

Wm. Ferguson has leased his boarding house to G. T. Marshall, of East Jordan, who will take possession July 21.

Dr. Carlstein announces his office hours in the future to be from 8 to 10 in the morning, and 6 to 8 in the evening.

A. T. Washburne & Co. have hoisted a large and beautiful flag over their store, advertising dry goods and carpets.

W. Bipley & Co. have opened the "Bell Boat Livery" at the rear of the Bridge Street House, that they advertise this week by cards.

Jas. and Ernest Beauvais go as guides to a large party of fishermen and pleasure seekers to the Lake Superior trout streams on Monday next.

D. S. Way reports a gratifying business in photo. work this summer, partly as a result of his success in making instantaneous views.

The Petoskey Drawing Company appeared in "Damon and Pythias" at the Opera House last evening, and will appear tonight in "Lost in London."

Mr. Ferguson is building a neat cottage on his lot west of A. Butter's residence on Mason street. John Burns and Alex Cameron are doing the carpenter work.

County Clerk S. B. Thatcher, who is also village president at Boyne, looking after the duties of his offices and the pleasure of his friends.

Stockman & Iddings have a new advertisement this week in which besides their general hardware, they call attention to a number of specialties in their line. Save your dollar.

The yacht Norden was in the harbor over Sunday with a party of thirteen, mostly druggists, from down the shore, on their way to Petoskey to attend the state association.

The state pharmaceutical association is in session at Petoskey this week. A large number of the members came over to Charlevoix yesterday on an excursion, as guests of Dr. Crouter.

The usual large peel of tan bark is now being shipped at Charlevoix. The wharf at Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co., is kept piled full the greater of the time. They ship several cargos every week.

Will Lewis of Boyne, has about 300 speckled brook trout confined in a section of the river at the rear of his lot that he is justly proud of, some of which are the largest ever caught in this region.

The excursion season has commenced, and more people will visit the Pine Lake region than ever before. The tourist who misses seeing this region will have something to regret all his lifetime.

One of the most scholarly sermons we have ever listened to, was by Rev. J. D. Parmelee in the Congregational church last Sunday morning. Mr. Parmelee is pastor of the Swedenborg or New Church, at Wilmington, Del. While we are not versed in the doctrines he promulgates, yet this sermon for the beautiful exposition of the bible truths warranted much commendation.

We call attention to the illustrated advertisement of L. D. Bartholomew & Co. The cuts for these illustrations are engraved by F. S. Blanchard of that firm, who seems to have a correct conception of the value of of advertising.

Geo. E. Stockbridge, of the resort, has purchased one of Jos. Beauvais banjiaume row boats, and has named it Julia S. This is one that Joe built a year ago and is of seventeen kinds of wood of different color, worked in handsome design.

Mrs. R. M. Mabee and Mrs. A. T. Stewart have opened a bakery in a new building recently built near the Inwood building on Bridge street, and they will keep a fresh stock of home made bread, pies and cake, and also dispense ice cream.

Charlevoix and Boyne City are getting the ball fever and will have good clubs in the field soon—provided the fever is not subdued when the call is made for cash.—Independent. The cash is already up, and Charlevoix has a team in the field that will make the best club in northern Michigan get to the front to down them.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba railroad was held at Cheboiyea, Tuesday, July 12th, at which much important business was transacted. All of the members of the board were present except one, and he was represented by proxy. Committees were appointed along the line to procure rights of way. Messrs. Nicholls, Blessby, and Drake were instructed to visit Detroit, and Messrs. Cherrie and Meech were instructed to visit New York and other places east, to confer with railroad men in the interest of the D.C. & E.R.R. The secretary was also instructed to advertise for bids on the work of chopping grubbing and grading. The committees instructed to visit Detroit and the east will probably leave Monday on their respective mission. It is the intention of the directors to push the work on this road to completion as soon as it is possible.

Purely Personal.

Alden Cook succeeds Harry Taylor on Jos. Beauvais boat livery.

Will A. Aldrich arrived today to spend his vacation with his parents.

Winnie Rice, of Cadillac, is the guest of Mrs. G. W. Miller this week.

Mrs Anna Litney left on Friday for Chicago to visit a sister who is sick.

Mrs. M. J. Sweetland returned from Chicago on the Lawrence this week.

Miss Lottie Mason is clerking at Rosenthal's, while Miss Todd takes a vacation.

R. N. Faulkner and wife, of Chicago, Ill., are visiting at Amos Fox's this week.

Will Dennis was called to Grand Rapids on Monday by the sickness of his father.

Mr. C. A. Wood, of Kentland, Ind., has been in town the past few days visiting his son C. A. Jr.

W. Wallace Fuller, late of Boyne, is now a resident of Charlevoix. He is cutting meat for A. J. McLeod.

Miss Celia Nicholls returned last week from Central Lake where she had been visiting several weeks.

Mrs. J. A. Hawkins and daughter Edith left on the Lawrence to-day for a six week's visit with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. Will H. Badour and son, of Muskegon, is visiting relatives and friends in Charlevoix and Norwood this week.

Miss L. M. Bartholomew of Geneva, Ohio, arrived today to spend a few weeks with her brother, L. D. Bartholomew.

Mrs. S. J. Pitneger, of Jacksonville, Fla., came on the Lawrence Tuesday for a visit with friends in Charlevoix.

Mrs. M. A. Johnson, and Lulu Kanagy, of Elburn, Ill., arrived on the Lawrence to spend some months with their parents.

Mrs. William Campfield and daughter, of Port Huron, are visiting at Lewis Miller's this week; also Mrs. Sparrow and two daughters, of Sand Beach.

Fortify the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, against the diseases peculiar to hot weather. This medicine induces a healthy action of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, causing them to prevent the accumulation of the poisons which produce disease.

Coming Events.

Remember the gospel meeting at the opera house Sunday evening.

There will be preaching at the Congregational church Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Preaching next Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. at Blacks school house. At 8 o'clock, at Johnson's school house. Sunday school at each place at the usual hour.

Brother Sayles, the Singing Evangelist, is coming among us again. He will be here two weeks resting and enjoying himself. He will hold a gospel meeting at the hall on Sunday evening, July 17, and a bible reading on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock sharp, at the Congregational church. A gospel meeting on Sunday evening, July 24, at the hall, and bible reading at the M. E. church on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 4 p. m. sharp. A gospel meeting at the hall on Sunday evening, July 31st, will close the services. We hope all our citizens will avail themselves of this opportunity of studying the word under the leadership of Brother Sayles. The meeting will be varied by songs and choruses. No collection. All are invited.

Arrangements have been made by which a concert will be given at the opera hall, Tuesday evening, July 19th, under the auspices of the ladies of the Congregational church, by the following artists: Mr. and Mrs. Frank McGibeny of the celebrated McGibeny Family Concert Company, and the celebrated Davis sisters of Boston, Mass. The two former artists are well known to most any extended concert. They are spending their vacation at Petoskey. They have been through the entire west and northwest this last year including all the largest cities of the Pacific coast and have proved their ability to Charlevoix people before. The Davis sisters are not so well known in this part of the country, but have an enviable reputation in the east in musical and social circles. Miss Julia C. Davis is a contralto of great compass and power and sings in one of the largest churches in Boston. Miss Josephine Davis has a pure soprano voice of great brilliancy and range and is a pupil of the Boston conservatory. The concert will consist of music, both vocal and instrumental and reading, and will be an entertainment of such a character that all can attend with propriety and be entertained. The price of admission will be 35 cents reserved seats, and 25 cents to other parts of the hall.

Base Ball.

Charlevoix is fully alive to the all absorbing sport of the day, base ball, and don't propose to get left. The organization is perfected with a corps of efficient officers with substantial backing; and it is proposed to make every game a good one,—one worth going a long way to witness. The first game of the season was played at Charlevoix the Fourth, with Boyne, resulting in a score of 17 to 4 in favor of Charlevoix.

The second play took place at Boyne last Tuesday with the Boyne team, resulting as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Charlevoix	2	0	5	1	0	2	1	0	*-11
Boyne	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0-5

OFFICERS.

President—Geo. W. Crouter.
Vice President—Fred W. Mayne.
Secretary—Day Meech.
Treasurer—W. A. Brown.
Manager—J. Reed Emrey.
Board of Directors—G. W. Crouter, F. J. Meech, J. Reed Emrey, F. W. Mayne, S. J. Lobdill.

Boyne

Tuesday July 12, was a big day at Boyne. Early in the day people began gathering in from the country to celebrate the Battle of the Boyne. Steamers Gordon and Clara Bell were crowded from Charlevoix two trips, the Cummings had a full load from East Jordan and Ironton, and the Friant and Van Raalte brought a large number from Harbor Springs and Petoskey, so that before noon the streets were well filled. Care had been taken to make the village as beautiful as possible in readiness for a large gathering and a good time, by lining the streets with evergreens and decorations. At one o'clock the procession formed near Perkins store, headed by several martial bands, and with flags and banners flying, marched to the village park on the north side of the Boyne river, where the exercises took place. Barnard Burns, District Master L. O. I., called the throng to order and opened the program by a short address, declaring in a few chosen words the object of the order. This address was followed by prayer by Rev. W. R. Norton. Rev. Adam Clark then addressed the people about forty minutes, speaking in an earnest yet pleasing manner, reviewing the early history of the Protestants and Catholics of Eng land and Ireland, the persecutions of the Protestants, and their progress, and the final victory of protestantism over Catholicism, which occurred July 1690, and in memory of which the Orangemen celebrate July 12, wearing orange colors in allusion to William III, Prince of Orange. Short speeches were also made by W. Watson, Rev. Mr. Thurston and Rev. Mr. Hacket, which were interesting and instructive.

After 3 o'clock attention was given to the game of base ball.

Lecture on Egypt.

Mr. J. S. Smithson will deliver a lecture upon Egypt in the Opera House on Wednesday evening, July 27th for the benefit of the M. E. church repairs. This lecture was compiled from observations made by Mr. Smithson during his travels in the east, and its popularity in the leading cities of the United Kingdom has been attested by the immense audiences of cultured people who have been entertained and instructed by it.

Mr. Smithson has at considerable trouble and expense secured several costumes of the different classes of the Egyptian people, which he will exhibit in the course of the lecture, showing the unique form of Oriental dress with much better effect than any description could make possible.

Among the many characters impersonated in genuine Oriental costumes will be a shepard, brigand, Dervish (howling) Priest, bride, bedouin, peasant and working men and women and a variety of others with a few curiosities.

Eveline.

100° in the shade two days last week.

John Dunlop, who has been in the employ of the Pine Lake Iron Co. since last last fall, returned to his farm last Thursday.

John Smith is on the sick list this week.

The family of J. V. Lane, who have been on the sick list the past two week's have now recovered.

T. Bishop and wife, of this place, for resisting an officer on June 29th, were last week bound over by Justice Garbutt, of Boyne City for trial at the next term of circuit court.

Mr. Fairbanks, of Traverse City, was at Ironton one day last week.

Picking potato bugs is part of the order of the day. There is an abundance of them this year.

Our farmers are about all busy taking care of their hay, which is an unusually large crop.

Miss Anna Brandeu is home from Norwood again, for a short stay.

The furnace shut down one day last week, for want of wood. The Bob Stephenson is kept busy all the time towing scows of wood, but can not keep it fast enough to keep the furnace going, as they use about 130 cords per day. The furnace will start up again this week sometime.

July 12.

South Hayes.

Haying is nearly done.

Mr. McDermott has built a new board fence along the front of his farm, which adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

Peter McNally is busily at work finishing his new house.

Mr. Geo. Fields is at work for W. E. Bedwin during haying and harvesting.

Mrs. S. Martin is quite sick this week.

Master George Newson left for Chicago one day last week, where he intends to remain for some time.

Miss Jessie Whitman, who spent a few days in Charlevoix last week is again in Hayes.

July 12th.

Burgess.

Mrs. Kane, of Genesee, arrived today to visit her sons, Peter and Frank Kane, and will spend the summer.

John Strathers has returned to St. Ignace.

Mr. Goodrich is holding a series of evening schools for the benefit of the large scholars who are deprived of the day school; and all speak in the highest praise with his progress.

Wheat harvest will commence the first of

BESIDE THE RIVER.

BY WILLIAM O. PATTER.

Here beside the river
We stood a year ago;
Merrily danced the waters,
As I walked with dear Zoe.

Hand in hand we lingered
Beneath a waning sky;
Swiftly flowed the waters,
As I walked with dear Zoe.

Sweetly sang a robin
Upon a willow tree;
The waters softly murmured
A sighing song of love.

Now beside the river
I stand alone, alone!
Sorrowfully sound the waters
As at my feet they moan!

TRUE TO HIS TRUST.

BY JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS.

Many of the readers of this narrative will easily recall to mind the late Mr. Abel Symington. For almost fifty years no face and figure were better known upon the streets of this great city than his; and his daily life, his kind, winning demeanor, and his frequent charities, caused his name always to be spoken with respect and esteem. At the time of which I am about to write he was in his sixties year. His form was still erect and his step elastic. His face was a perfect index of the excellence of his character and the greatness of his heart, as well as of the vigorous intellect of the accomplished man of business. I do not wish to overtax this picture, but I must be finish it with the remark that was often made by his friends and intimates—namely, that Mr. Symington came as near being a perfect character as was permitted to humanity.

Perhaps I am partial; but that is natural. He was my benefactor; to his kindness I owe all that I have become in life. Left a penniless orphan, my home at the age of eight was in a charitable institution of which he was a director. Something—I shall never know what—attracted his attention to me, among the two hundred inmates, upon one of his frequent visits. His inquiries about me were soon followed by my transfer to his own house. I believe I was not adopted, in the formal sense in which the word is used. I still retained my own name, Lambert Wade; but I was an inmate of my patron's house, and was never made to feel that I was dependent upon his bounty. His wife had died some years before, leaving an infant daughter, Mildred, who was six years younger than myself. A maiden sister had the care of his house, and we four, with the servants, made the household. Later on, another member was added to it, who will presently be introduced.

Time had passed until I was seventeen years old. I had attended the graded schools, graduating in the academic department with some honor. The winter following found me fully installed in Mr. Symington's office as his clerk and assistant. He carried on a large real estate and loan business, which it was said his great capacity had doubled within the last fifteen years. Aside from the skilled part of the work, there were large ledgers to keep, letters to write, and much clerical labor to do. All this he had usually attended to himself for the reason that he could not find a clerk who exactly suited him. Many were tried, and after a trial were kindly dismissed. It seemed to me at this time that he was too exacting in this matter; but a letter might into his ways led me to a different opinion. Next after honorable dealing and industry as I told you with his own lips, one day, his great success in business was due to care and precision in all its methods, and he could not bear a slovenly or careless assistant. If I could be the him, it was certainly not thrown away on me. Added to my strong desire to be of service to him, and with a natural liking for the work, I speedily mastered all its minor details; and it was a high gratification to me, you think all this part of the business" was soon handed over to me, and that I was largely relieving Mr. Symington by the steadiness with which I kept my desk. My reference as to how I could be of greater service to me at this time to make a request of him; which he immediately granted. In explanation of this, a few words about the arrangement of the building in which the office was situated become necessary.

It was a small brick, two-story structure, which had been built by Mr. Symington more than thirty years before, and used by him for his business ever since. The whole of the first-story was occupied by the outer and inner offices. From the inner office a stairway ascended to a small room, which, as I had been informed, Mr. Symington had used for his lodging before his marriage. It was now not to no use. From this room, without any intervening hall or passage, there was a door opening into a store-room, which occupied the rest of the upper story. It was half filled with the disused carpets, chairs, mattrasses, and stove-pipe which had from time to time been brought up here from the office. My plan was to have the vacant chamber in the rear simply furnished for my use, so that I could store there instead of at the house.

About the first of June of that year Walter Brand came to visit Mr. Symington. I had never heard of him before, and now learned that he was the son of an elder sister who lived in a distant city. Walter was a very dashing, stylish young man of nineteen, who wore the most fashionable clothes, and seemed intent only on having what he called "a good time." No one who saw him could help admiring his upright figure, his regular features, bright eyes, and curly, black hair, and his hearty laugh, which had an infection of mirth in it. Two persons who were now rolling externally than plain Lambert Wade and handsome Walter Brand, it would be impossible to find. I felt attracted by his appearance, and made efforts to gain his friendship. To my surprise and mortification, he repelled all of them. His conversation, with me was cold, and on one occasion we did several times each day, was of the briefest; and more than once he gave me a decided snub. His treatment pained me, and I have to confess, made me feel a loss to account for it. His looks and manner showed me plainly that my work was have told it, that he was angered to find another person occupying a position to which he had aspired in his uncle as I did. Glad and thankful at the time of the arrival of this visitor when I became aware of a change in the usual demeanor of Mr. Symington. He was as paternal and industrious as ever at the office; but his face was often troubled, he appeared more thoughtful, and he talked less with me in the intervals of business. Being very little, at the house now save at meal times, I had not a fair opportunity to judge of his nephew was connected with his unkindness; but I certainly suspected it. My suspicions were entirely correct. About half-past five one afternoon, as I was writing at my desk in the outer office, and Mr. Symington was in his inner office, reading paper in the inner room, Walter came in, and in a tone which was almost abrupt enough to be rude, asked for his uncle, merely pointed with my pen to the private office, and went on with my work.

I could not see either of them; indeed, my eyes were not raised from the book before me, I was making my entries; but there were ears to my attentive.

"Uncle, please let me have fifty dollars."

"Why, Walter! You asked me for so much as that, and got it, only a few days ago."

"Yes, but—well, you were young yourself once, uncle, and you know that a young fellow can't have any fun in a big city like this without money."

"I thought you had plenty of money."

"Let me come in," he said. "I want to speak to you."

He followed me into the private office and sat down. I stood before him, waiting for him to speak.

"I haven't treated you well, Lambert," he said.

"I'm glad that you know it," was my reply, and it is small matter. You have injured another more deeply."

He looked anxiously in my face; he must have seen there detection, discovery, condemnation!

"How did you find it out?" he asked in a hoarse whisper.

"It was very simple. On one of the fingers of the hand from which I struck the dark lantern I saw the large seal-ring, with the blue onyx stone, that you wear."

"It is all over with me, then," he said. "I had suffered the torments of the damned since that hour! I hoped you did not know; I shook off that ruffian, and walked the streets, with my conscience smiting me at every step, praying God that if this last horrible sin did not find me out, I would repent and reform. I did not do it for me. Go for an officer, I have not strength to escape, if I wished to. Send me to the penitentiary; I deserve it."

If you knew what you have just said, Walter, I shall not go for a policeman."

He looked up again.

"You don't mean that, Lambert. You can't forgive what I have done."

"I can and will; but that is the least part of it. You must go to your uncle and tell him all. I will go with you.

"No, not that! I can't do it. I can't give him such a blow! I can't look him in the face and tell him that I yielded to the temptation of such dreadful wickedness and degradation. No, no! I can't do it, I know! For God's sake, Lambert, don't tell him!"

"Go home, then, and begin a new life."

"He shook his head sadly.

"I dare not. My father is a stern man, different from Uncle Abel. I cannot meet him after my disgrace and crime.

"There is another chance for you. Get loose from your evil companions; go where you are not known; keep to your good resolutions, work hard, and all will be well.

His eyes were downcast; he seemed humiliated to the dust as he told me the obstacle to this course. A very brief struggle decided me. I went up to my chamber, and returning, placed five dollars in his hand. It was half of my little savings.

"You are welcome to it, Walter—all may God help you to be a man! Your secret is safe with me; your uncle will never know it till you choose to tell him."

The tears rolled down his face he threw his arms around my neck and sobbed upon my shoulder. Then he hastened from the office and the city; and for ten years I did not see him again.

My mind was not wholly at rest in regard to the abstraction from the safe of the events of that morning, which I had promised Walter. In fact, it was a serious lunion to me for weeks. The path of duty did not seem plain, and I passed more than one sleepless night over it. In the end, however, Mr. Symington as I did, I persuaded myself that he, in my place, would do as I was doing. For nine years his example had been before me, and it seemed to me a forgiveness of the erring, in the lifting up and strengthening of those who had fallen. He was my father in this, and I felt that in observing his life I had really wished to follow his precepts and example.

It was not long after the disappearance of Walter that Uncle Abel became ill. He was not sick, he was lame, and was confined to his room. Dr. Symington, who was the family physician, was at his bedside almost every day, and I was my pattern as well as my patron, and in observing his life I really wished to follow his example.

Leaves the luxury of doing good.

It was not long after the disappearance of Walter that letters began to reach us from him. In a few months, he had commenced his new life, and was manfully struggling with handicaps lost. Soon, he was writing cheerfully of new friends and business connections, and hopes of substantial success, and in time our hearts were gladdened by the news of his wealth and civic honors. Ten years bring changes to everybody; and when Walter, his wife and boy made us their long-promised visit, they found that I had become Mr. Symington's business ally, and was in principal charge of the business. It was not until the day before the visit ended that the memorable scene occurred which I have described at the opening of this narrative. Walter had gone to the depot to purchase it and ride proudly down Main street, and Uncle Abel, the sanguinity of manhood, and other Americans! I write this letter with my arm in a sling and a piece of bicycle in my back.

"It was very simple. On one of the fingers of the hand from which I struck the dark lantern I saw the large seal-ring, with the blue onyx stone, that you wear.

"It is all over with me, then," he said. "I had suffered the torments of the damned since that hour! I hoped you did not know; I shook off that ruffian, and walked the streets, with my conscience smiting me at every step, praying God that if this last horrible sin did not find me out, I would repent and reform. I did it for me. Go for an officer, I have not strength to escape, if I wished to. Send me to the penitentiary; I deserve it."

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"You are welcome to it, Walter—all may God help you to be a man! Your secret is safe with me; your uncle will never know it till you choose to tell him."

The tears rolled down his face he threw his arms around my neck and sobbed upon my shoulder. Then he hastened from the office and the city; and for ten years I did not see him again.

My mind was not wholly at rest in regard to the abstraction from the safe of the events of that morning, which I had promised Walter. In fact, it was a serious lunion to me for weeks. The path of duty did not seem plain, and I passed more than one sleepless night over it. In the end, however, Mr. Symington as I did, I persuaded myself that he, in my place, would do as I was doing. For nine years his example had been before me, and it seemed to me a forgiveness of the erring, in the lifting up and strengthening of those who had fallen. He was my father in this, and I felt that in observing his life I had really wished to follow his precepts and example.

It was not long after the disappearance of Walter that Uncle Abel became ill. He was not sick, he was lame, and was confined to his room. Dr. Symington, who was the family physician, was at his bedside almost every day, and I was my pattern as well as my patron, and in observing his life I really wished to follow

My Experience With a Bicycle.

If there was any one of my various accomplishments that, by my younger days, I was proud of, it was my horseback riding; and, when the wild, swift, gliding bicycle, with its fascinating smile and curved form, came promising into civilization, I rushed to purchase it and ride proudly down Main street. Alas! for the sanguinity of manhood, and other Americans! I write this letter with my arm in a sling and a piece of bicycle in my back.

"It was very simple. On one of the fingers of the hand from which I struck the dark lantern I saw the large seal-ring, with the blue onyx stone, that you wear.

"It is all over with me, then," he said. "I had suffered the torments of the damned since that hour! I hoped you did not know; I shook off that ruffian, and walked the streets, with my conscience smiting me at every step, praying God that if this last horrible sin did not find me out, I would repent and reform. I did it for me. Go for an officer, I have not strength to escape, if I wished to. Send me to the penitentiary; I deserve it."

If you knew what you have just said, Walter, I shall not go for a policeman.

He looked up again.

"You don't mean that, Lambert. You can't forgive what I have done."

"I can and will; but that is the least part of it. You must go to your uncle and tell him all. I will go with you.

"No, not that! I can't do it. I can't give him such a blow! I can't look him in the face and tell him that I yielded to the temptation of such dreadful wickedness and degradation. No, no! I can't do it, I know! For God's sake, Lambert, don't tell him!"

"Go home, then, and begin a new life."

"He shook his head sadly.

"I dare not. My father is a stern man, different from Uncle Abel. I cannot meet him after my disgrace and crime.

"There is another chance for you. Get loose from your evil companions; go where you are not known; keep to your good resolutions, work hard, and all will be well.

His eyes were downcast; he seemed humiliated to the dust as he told me the obstacle to this course. A very brief struggle decided me. I went up to my chamber, and returning, placed five dollars in his hand. It was half of my little savings.

"You are welcome to it, Walter—all may God help you to be a man! Your secret is safe with me; your uncle will never know it till you choose to tell him."

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Learn the luxury of doing good.

It was not long after the disappearance of Walter that letters began to reach us from him. In a few months, he had commenced his new life, and was manfully struggling with handicaps lost. Soon, he was writing cheerfully of new friends and business connections, and hopes of substantial success, and in time our hearts were gladdened by the news of his wealth and civic honors. Ten years bring changes to everybody; and when Walter, his wife and boy made us their long-promised visit, they found that I had become Mr. Symington's business ally, and was in principal charge of the business. It was not until the day before the visit ended that the memorable scene occurred which I have described at the opening of this narrative. Walter had gone to the depot to purchase it and ride proudly down Main street. Alas! for the sanguinity of manhood, and other Americans! I write this letter with my arm in a sling and a piece of bicycle in my back.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

$1.50 PER YEAR.

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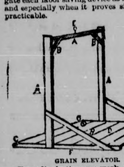
FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW TO MAKE A COMBINATION HEDGE AND BARB WIRE FENCE.

A Flowering Plant Recommended by Vick for Everybody—A Grain Elevator Useful for Hoisting Various Products with Small Labor and Expense.

Progressive farmers are learning the wisdom of letting the brain lead the hand; in a word, they find there are some forces not pay to make three motions where one will answer. To save every useless expenditure of muscular strength, as well as every minute of time, these men investigate each labor saving device as it appears, and especially when it proves simple and practicable.



GRAIN ELEVATOR.

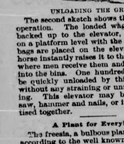
Exceedingly tiresome work in the busy days of threshing is that of hoisting grain in the granary, and help in this direction is therefore welcome. The first figure here given represents an elevator which a Rural New Yorker correspondent claims is simple to construct and effective in its operations. The diagram is explained as follows: A A A, 2x4 inch scantling; sills, 1x6 or 8 inch; cc, small wooden friction wheels to run against inside of scantling; D, inch flooring; E, screw hook; FF, sills, 2x4 or 6 inches.

UNLOADING THE GRAIN.

The second sketch shows the elevator in operation. The loaded wagon has been backed up to the elevator, which rested on a platform level with the wagon. The bags are placed on the elevator and the horse instantly raises it to the second floor, where men receive them and empty them into the bins. One hundred bushels can be quickly unloaded by this device, and without any straining or unnecessary lifting. This elevator may be made with saw, hammer and nails, or it may be more ingenuously built.

A Plant for Everybody.

"The freesia, a bulbous plant, is one that, according to the well known Jerdan, Vick, will bloom in any window with the least care, and is therefore a plant for everybody. The flowers are pure white, with the exception of an orange yellow spot at the base of each of the lower divisions. These are very graceful in form, and with a rich and abundant fragrance. The fan represents the flowers at about half size, the bulb at the left being about natural size.



FREESIA—A PLANT FOR ALL.

By potting the bulbs about the middle of September they can be brought into bloom for the Christmas holidays. A succession supply of the flowers can be kept up through the winter by potting a few at intervals of two weeks all through the autumn.

The bulbs increase more than double every year. During the resting season there is no better way to keep them than to leave them in the pots where they have flowered, keeping them quite dry, for if they are moistened they will commence to grow.

The following directions are given in Vick's Magazine: A soil composed of loam, leaf mold and well decayed manure and a little sand, such as is commonly used for potting, is suitable; half a dozen bulbs can be set in a four inch pot, filling the soil about them to their tips, or just to cover them. Give water and set them in a cool place in the greenhouse, conservatory or window. They do not need much heat, a temperature of 50 degrees being plenty. They should be near the glass, and not be kept too close, but having air and be frequently in favorable weather, given frequently a little fresh air, care being allowed as the blossoming season approaches.

A Foot Disease in the Horse.

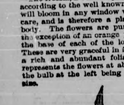
In the disease called laminitis, a foot founder in the horse, Professor P. A. A. Grange of the Agricultural college of Michigan, in a bulletin on the subject, compares the pain endured by the animal to that of an individual from the tooth-ache, both arising from the same cause. In toothache we have a highly sensitive structure called the pulp inclosed in an unyielding case of bone, the root or fang. Now when from any cause swelling occurs from inflammation of the pulp, the nerve is pressed upon, but being imprisoned in the fang it can gain no more room for relief by expansion than it has in its normal condition of health. In the case of the horse the seat of the disease is in the delicate and highly sensitive little plates called laminæ surrounding the inside of the hoof, which being also an unyielding substance, it necessarily follows that when these sensitive little plates become inflamed and swollen within the unyielding hoof intense pain to the animal is the result. The disease is commonly found in the forefeet only, and when both are affected, as they usually are, the animal will stand while he generally found with its back arched and hind feet drawn forward toward the center of the body, causing many to think it is strained across the loins. The animal thus affected, when required to move, does so in an unwilling, stumbling way. The pulse has a full, throbbing feeling and is some what quickened and can be felt on the outside of the leg, near the fetlock, and the breathing is accelerated. The principal causes of the disease are immoderate drinking of cold water when the animal is overheated; overfeeding of grain, especially of corn, and overdriving on a hard road.

In cases where the disease is caused by acute attacks of diarrhoea or excessive use of purgative medicines, as it is sometimes, the professor found benefit from the use of tincture of aconite in doses of ten to fifteen drops in a little water, every two hours until four or five doses have been taken, to be followed by two drachms doses of nitrate of potash dissolved in half a pint of water and given once in four hours for from two to four days as may be required. On the other hand, if the disease arises from a surfeit of grain, the bowels should be unloaded by laxatives, say twenty-five fluid ounces of raw linseed oil, and no solid food for twenty-four hours afterward. When laxatives have done acting, nitrate of potash may follow as before. Where it is the result of overdriving on hot days, great benefit has been found from nitrate of potash. Local treatment is of great importance, and consists in the application of water to the feet in a manner the most convenient. Standing in water or in a puddle of blue clay and water are stated as having been useful. Exercise should be given from the first, from ten minutes to half an hour as a tissic.

Hedges in a New Position.

The introduction of barb wire fences has placed the business of planting hedges in a new position. It has rendered these less necessary, and at the same time more easily constructed and made more perfect. It was formerly necessary to select some low thick growing tree or shrub, well armed with thorns to make them effectual barriers, and for a time the most commonly planted kinds were the osage orange and the honey locust. The osage orange was too tender in many of the northern states, and the honey locust, while hardy, is straggling in growth, and requires continual cutting back to thicken it.

Now, with the use of barb wires, it is not necessary to select thorny plants. One of the best is the buckthorn, which formerly was too scentenough for a trustworthy barrier against cattle.



BARB WIRE AND HEDGE FENCE.

It is perfectly hardy, thick and hedge-like in growth, easily raised from seed, transplanted with facility, and, having an offensive taste, is not browsed by cattle. It is made into a strong barrier by straightening a bed wire along the top of the line of plants when they are a foot or two high, and when they have grown up and inclosed the wire, by stretching another a foot or more above the first. If necessary, a third wire may be used still higher; and as the hedge inclosed these wires they are more securely held in their place than could be done by using a line of stakes, as the temporary stakes having performed their service. For durability, the wire should be galvanized, not painted.

The privet would make an excellent hedge treated in this way were it not for the fact that it is occasionally winter killed in patches. The barberry is another plant which may be employed, and the seed if properly treated will grow as freely as apple seed.

The illustration shows how a line of young Norway spruces are treated. They are represented about two feet in height, the first or lowest wire being already inclosed by them and the second one placed just above the tips. The third one will be reached in a year or two more. The hedge will need cutting back afterward to keep it within bounds—not sheared like a wall, but cut with a knife to give it a more uneven and natural surface.—Country Gentleman.

Feeding for Milking Tests.

High priced cows that are fed for milking tests are induced to eat and drink all they will of sound, wholesome food and clean pure water. Silage and roots are largely fed as supplemental food, the idea being that these keep the animal's system in good, healthy condition. Sliced carrots form one of the favorite foods for milch cows. In addition to rations of roots are given generous quantities of clover, hay and grain.

Facts Worth Knowing.

At the New York dairy show not a single milking invention was on exhibition. The inference is that none have yet been invented which does the work like the human hand.

The favorite butter package appears to be a light round box, a number of which can be inclosed in a heavy iron bound box or light crate.

A census taker of Ohio in 1884 found that in one township where no agricultural papers were taken the average price of butter was 19 2-3 cents. In another where 214 papers were taken, the price of butter was 23 1-3 cents.

Oats and peas are an old time crop being revived nowadays.

Remember that seeds of pumpkins, cucumbers or melons cannot be relied upon to reproduce themselves exactly when planted side by side.

A poor tool on the farm imposes a tax upon the user every day it is employed, often greater by far than the whole price of a good tool.

The best floor for poultry is one has a tight or close one.

The May crop report from the department at Washington indicates a falling off in the condition of wheat of a little more than two points since April 1, the general average of condition being 85.8 against 88.1 it's previous month.

Perils of Photography.

In the year 2887 nobody will be proud of his ancestors. There will be claims of long descent, and people instead of constantly alluding to their forefathers, the pioneers of 1849, the passengers of the original "Mayflower" will carefully avoid all mention of them. Why? Because when any such allusion is made the nouveau riche will ask to inspect the family album, and the photographs of this century will simply be discreditable.

Do you ever open the old album and look over the pictures? Well, the old folks—your father and mother—always look well, for don't you know, parents are always old-fashioned. But there's your aunt, with a coal-scuttle bonnet and hoops, and her hair pasted down over her forehead and parted in the middle; with a kind of jaundice complexion and bright eyes, that show in their pupils nothing but the excited, intense interest of trying to look into the camera for fifty seconds without winking. And you thought she was so pretty then, and you remember as a child when you went and told your mother you saw her being kissed by her beau at the garden-gate. There there's *our* beau, who afterward married her. He was so handsome, don't you know. Look at him. He wears a long frock coat with lapels that curl up under his arms; he has a flaming necktie and a shirt front as wide as that to where the coat looks as if it were tied by a string tight around the waist. His trousers don't fit, and his face is all covered with yellow specks, and he looks as if he had swallowed a fly and it was in dying agonies in his windpipe, while he daren't cough for fear of spoiling the picture. Then he's your father. Well, that's not so bad. You know you were very pretty as a child, and you remember the dress, and—well, you're not quite so old-fashioned—to yourself—as the others. And you turn the page. There's Fred, whom you jilted. You look at him and you're glad you jilted him. He used to be so beautifully pensive. Now he looks like an idiot, and—well you doubt if he ever could have been so horrid, any way. Then your husband comes along and turns the book over and says: "Do you remember that?" You close it on his fingers; it's fearful! You have an old-fashioned, shapeless, black silk gown that looks like gingham, or something with wide sleeves and big ruffles, and the skirt is gracefully bunched out like a half-exhausted balloon. And you've had the picture painted, and the beautiful red of your cheeks has become mottled, and the neck is yellow, and the hair is a dirty-brown color, and you've got half your wardrobe of a green chair. And your husband wonders what he ever could see in you, until you show him his own picture. Then he shuts up suddenly, like a knife, don't you know.—*Peck's Sun.*

Charts of the Pleiades show, as visible to the direct eye, 625 stars, but the photograph reveals 1,421.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the twenty-fourth day of November, 1885, executed by R. Thompson, of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Jacob Smith, of Charlevoix, Michigan, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber eleven of mortgages, on page 172, on the 25th day of November, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., and there is now due on said mortgage the sum of ten hundred dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifty dollars, an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted for the recovery of the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof of said mortgage; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described, viz: Commencing at the south-east corner of the road down to Boyne City, in said county, and counts to beds, on the **8th day of August, 1887,** at 12 o'clock noon of said day, at the front door of the township hall in said Boyne City, the place where the circuit court for said county of Charlevoix is held, of the premises therein described, viz: The south half of the south-east quarter of section 24, township 33 north, of range eight west, containing eighty acres, in said county, state of Michigan.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., May, 1887.

HENRY H. VAN NORMAN, Assignee of Mortgage.

A. D. CRUCKSHANK, Attorney for Assignee.
Charlevoix, Michigan.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the premises described in a corporate body, against the state of Holland and Vicinity, Michigan, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the interest of the said William M. Holland and Vicinity Wolcott in and to the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The south half of the south-east quarter of section eighteen in township thirty-four north, of range ten west, Charlevoix county, state of Michigan, being in town 33 north, range 9 west, as of which land I shall expose at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Boyne City hotel, in Boyne City, in said county, on the **24 day of August, A. D. 1887,** at 10 o'clock a. m.

Dated the 14th day of June, 1887.

D. B. JEFFS, Sheriff.
By WILLIAM SCHOONOVER, Deputy Sheriff.
CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers,
(STANDARD TIME.)
Season of 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at Boyne City at 7.00, leave Boyne City 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 12.00.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Boyne City 1.30, leave Boyne City 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 5.00.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,
CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Carlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer CLARA BELLE,
CAPT. GEO. JEPSON.

Morning—Leave Boyne City at 6.30, arrive at Charlevoix 8.15, leave Charlevoix, Returning, Leave Boyne City at 8.45.
Afternoon—Leave Boyne City at 1.00, returning leave Charlevoix at 2.30, finishing at intermediate points.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Steamer Line.
Season of 1887.

Str. City of Grand Rapids.
CAPT. O. E. WILKER.

Going North—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leave Traverse City at 7.00 a. m., Charlevoix 11.30 a. m., Petoskey 1.30 p. m., Mackinac Island 7.45 p. m., arrive at Cheboygan 8.30 p. m.
Going South—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,—leave St. Ignace 7.00 a. m., Mackinac Island 8.15 a. m., Petoskey 1.30 p. m., Charlevoix 3.45 p. m., arrive at Traverse City 8.45 p. m.

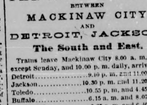
Harbor Springs and Manistique.
Propeller A. C. Van Raalte,
CAPT. E. A. TOMMY.

Leaves Harbor Springs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2.45 p. m. Leaves Manistique every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m. Touching at Cross Village, St. Jacques both ways.
Capt. Van Raalte gives an excursion from Harbor Springs to Mc Gulmar Island every Sunday.

Northern Michigan Line.
Season of 1887.

Propeller LAWRENCE,
GEORGE TOMY, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 6.00 p. m., Milwaukee, Saturday, 9.00 a. m., **Charlevoix,** Sunday, 11.00 p. m.; arrive Cheboygan, Sunday, 11.00 a. m.
Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday, 4.00 p. m., Charlevoix, Tuesday, 8.17 a. m., Milwaukee, Tuesday, 11.00 a. m.; arrive Chicago, Wednesday, 8.00 a. m.
For further information, freight, or passage apply to EMERY BROTHERS, Agents, Charlevoix, Mich.



THE DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN
MACKINAW CITY
AND
DETROIT, JACKSON,
The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Detroit.....5.40 p. m., 6.40 a. m. Jackson.....10.30 p. m. (and 11.20 a. m. on Sundays) Toledo.....10.30 p. m. and 4.05 a. m. Chicago.....6.15 a. m. and 8.40 p. m. Cincinnati.....7.25 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

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O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt.
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GOING TOO MACKINAW SHORT LINE."

Only Direct Route to Marquette and the Iron Ranges of Northern Michigan.

Two Through Trains each way daily, making close connections in Union Depot at all Points.

Elegant and Commodious
WAGNER PARLOR CARS
AND
Superb Wagner Sleeping Cars,
Built expressly for this line, on all Express Trains.

The territory reserved is famous for its
Unexcelled Hunting and Fishing.

Tickets for sale at all points via this route.
For Maps, Folders, Rates and Information address,
E. W. ALLEN,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of a mortgage executed by Jacob D. Bartholomew and Carl A. Van Fleet, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary Ann Bartholomew, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on May 10th, 1887, to secure four of mortgage, on page 38, and said mortgage was duly assigned by said Mary Ann Bartholomew to Charles and Walter P. Brown, on the 7th day of December, 1886, and said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county of Charlevoix, on the 20th day of December, 1886, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 175, on the 8th day of May, 1887, and there is now due on said mortgage the sum of twenty hundred and seventy-seven dollars and 50 cents principal and interest the sum of four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and no proceedings having been had in to collect the same, and the power of sale in said mortgage contained having become operative; therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described, viz: Lots one and two of block "A" in the village of Boyne City, in Boyne City, in said county, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, the place where the circuit court for said county of Charlevoix is held, on the **first day of August, A. D. 1887,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said mortgage, and the costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale, including an attorney fee of twenty dollars, as provided by law, and the costs and expenses of the sale of said premises, which are twenty dollars.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., June 30, 1887.

CHARLES REYNOLDS,
WALTER P. BROWN,
Assignees of Mortgage.

A. D. CRUCKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignees.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising can be made for it in NEW YORK.

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AS OTHERS SEE US.

Some Opinions of Charlevoix, as Expressed by Our Friends.

One of the Quiet Retreats of Northern Michigan.

The Grand Rapids Daily Democrat of July 10th has t e following from a special correspondent: [For a bird's-eye view of Charlevoix and the harbor and summer resorts, see the last page of this paper.]

Charlevoix, quiet, simple and delightful; her hills and shores clad in a raiment of green, and the atmosphere perfect, not a whit too warm or a whit too cool, and of such invigorating propensities that the cheek, faded and wan by reason of a winter's season of social dissipation, blushes under its influence and the lungs expand and the entire system undergoes a marked change by which disease and ill-health suffer signal defeat. Here the resorter finds the ideal haven of rest. The loud, shrill whistle of the locomotive has never broken the silence and peace of this sequestered spot, yet the place is alive with business and growing rapidly. But the roar and roll of the railway train grind our way to the noiseless glide of the steamer which comes in from Lake Michigan, entering Pine River, and when the great, lazy draw-bridge has been opened, moves rapidly to the docks at the rear of the town. No resort in Michigan has such charming water fronts as has Charlevoix. On the Lake Michigan side the grass and tree lined shore rises abruptly from the water edge as if to protect the beautiful chain of lakes which here begin their romantic windings through the hills and valleys and through the forests. Pine river cuts the town in twain and runs but a quarter of a mile when it swells into a broad and capacious bay, yes, and even the ponds of residences are very conspicuous and beautiful along its banks. Narrowing but for a short distance, again the river suddenly runs broadly and then broadens out and becomes a part and parcel of Pine Lake, which extends some 12 miles away. The main street of Charlevoix is Bridge street, broad and smooth, lined on either side by stores and blocks occupied by the various branches of the industrial world. Covering the sidewalks in many places are large trees swelling out in graceful proportions and protecting the pedestrians from the sun's rays. Continuing on Bridge street, up the bluff the ground is high and level and occupied by several dwellings which in their cottage style of architecture make the scene beautiful and sheerfully confident with a prevailing holiday air. Longfellow avenue is the first of the many avenues that reached on the bluff and is a very beautiful thoroughfare. Of "Charlevoix Summer Resort," a resort which is a very picture with its quaint cottages. This famous resort is where the Baptist folks come for a pleasure during the summer and is operated and largely owned by Kalamazooites, though of course there are many others from all parts of the country." The cottages are all solid and substantial, without being bulky and awkward. They are unique, both in designing and painting, eye, and the grounds which the cottages are known. There is a literary air about the place, judging from the names of some of the streets, which, by the way, would argue a decided taste for American authors. Longfellow, Bryant, Holmes, Dana, Carey (Alice and Phebe, probably), Whittier, Carlton, Tennyson, Gray and Longfellow avenues and Lowell park are specimens of the names to quaint little streets running about the place. Fronting the grounds is the above mentioned Pine lake, which covers a thousand different acres, and is for some distance gradually and in places quite rocky, rising so that the entire shore can be traversed on foot. At a very gradual slope the sand covered beach runs out at the children's bathing grounds at the terminus of Longfellow avenue the water can be and at any depth from an inch to two feet, so that it is perfectly safe for the little people to bathe and disport on the sands. And they do both there, and with a will, too. It is as good as a picnic to see the little tots who represent all ages of childhood, from the three-year-old to the younger of 15, in queer looking suits, splashing in the water and running along the beach, their little bare feet leaving imprints in the sand like Friday did of yore.

It is worth a trip to Charlevoix to take a sail around Pine lake in one of the clinker built boats that are easily procurable. Not only does it present well finished landscape, but the streams and brooks leading into it are fairly alive with fish. The lake is large enough to make sailing a pleasure; but if there are any who consider it too small for their purposes then Lake Michigan, with its white caps dancing and foaming in the sun, will give all the opportunities in the world to exercise an active or latent ability for sailorizing.

The ill-fated Champlain is lying in the harbor above the draw bridge, charred and blackened from the flames that swept over it on that fateful night a few weeks ago, that so many lives were lost and so many homes made sad and lonely. The scenes enacted on that horrible night are still fresh in the minds of the villagers, who point out to visitors here and there spots made memorable by its connection with the tragedy of the lake.

There is considerable business done here and the stores present an active appearance during the day and evening. No railroad runs here as yet, though one is in progress of construction to connect at Kalkaska. It will run through the Intermediate lake region and stop at

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A SIX-YEAR-OLD boy in Alleghany City, Pa., who was sick in bed, was almost smothered the other day by a cat sucking his breath. When the boy's mother tried to drive the animal away it showed fight and bit her. It was finally driven off by stabbing it with a pair of shears.

THE police force of New York City, according to the latest report, numbers 3,416 men, of whom 2,731 are patrolmen, 168 roundsmen, 76 sergeants, and the rest superior officers. The commissioners urge a substantial addition to the force on the ground that during the last six years the population has increased 27 per cent., as against only 14 per cent. increase in the police.

COUNT KALNOKY is known in St. Petersburg as a man of few words, not accustomed to thrash out leader, but certain to do what he says. He dislikes publicity, but he mingles a great deal in society and goes several times a week to the opera. He is particularly cheerful in company, is a brilliant conversationalist and linguist, speaks most irreproachable English, and has great charm of manner.

REV. HUGH O. PENTECOST, of Newark, N. J., who has been blackballed by a social club, composed of clergymen, for his adoption of Henry George's theories, is a brother of George H. Pentecost, the famous revivalist. Hugh Pentecost married Ida Gatling, the handsome and fascinating daughter of Dr. Gatling, inventor of the famous revolving gun. Both the Pentecosts are eloquent speakers, and possess a remarkable amount of personal magnetism.

MR. RUSKIN doesn't like bicycles. "I not only object," he says, "but am quite prepared to spend all my best bad language in reprobation of bicycles and 4-5-6 or 7-cycles, and every other contrivance and invention for superseding human flesh on God's ground. To walk, to run, to leap, and to dance are the virtues of the human body, and neither to stride on stilts, wriggle on wheels, nor dangle on ropes, and nothing in the training of the human mind with the body will ever supersede the appointed God's ways of slow walking and hard working."

S. S. MERRILL, the manager of the Milwaukee Road, who died lately, had a handy trick of knowing personally all the men on the road. He was loath to permit a man to remain in the service if he was unacquainted with him. When he came to make his California trip, a short time before his death, he called his lieutenants around him to give them final instructions. At last he asked them: "Is there anything more to be looked after?" "Huh!" jokins saw the opportunity for a joke on the old man's weakness and accepted it. "Well, Mr. Merrill," he said, "there's a new brakeman on the H. and D. Division that you ought to know before you leave."

IT is stated that the Treasury Department has abundant evidence that the demand for small silver certificates—denominations of one, two, and five dollars—is far from being supplied. The demand is fully up to the capacity of the department to supply, and the indications are all to the effect that months will elapse before the supplies issued from the mint of paper will cease. The official inference is said to be that the small certificates will continue to displace the silver dollars now in circulation, and that eventually all but a small number of these coins will return to the Treasury vaults, and their paper representatives will take their place in active circulation.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Italy says: "I was passing through Turin a few weeks ago and had the good fortune to be taken by a friend to visit the widow Garibaldi. Her home is situated in a modest and quiet street; the hum from the leading thoroughfare can be but indistinctly heard. Her little sitting room is full of memorials of her beloved husband. The cabinets contain many medals, crosses, and orders, while the walls, on the occasion of my visit, were hung with flags of historic renown. The old lady appears to be wrapped up in memories of the past, and her conversation, turning on the career of the dead, bore, as was natural, a melancholy tinge."

A LOUISVILLE young man, who is traveling in Europe, writes to his people at home some points of his experiences in Scotland. He states his daily expenses for himself and companion do voyage at the Waverly Hotel, Glasgow, as follows: Bedroom, 24 cents; boots and service, 24 cents; breakfast, 54 cents; dinner, 46 cents; supper, 48 cents; total per diem, $1.96 for the two, against $3 to $4 at a Louisville hotel of the class for one person. Among his incidental price investigations in voyage at the "good" silk umbrella cost him $1.25, while the price of "a very fine one" was $2.93. Fine kid gloves for gentlemen were 50 cents a pair. The Glasgow street cars have stairways to the roof, and passengers have their choice of riding amidship or on the upper deck. The rains were continuous. A denizen being asked if it ever stopped raining, replied: "Yes, indeed; it sometimes snows!"

A VERY striking illustration of the effect upon travel of reducing fares is given by the experience of the Traction Company of Philadelphia, says the Detroit *Free Press*. Some time ago the fare on the street car lines belonging to that company was reduced from six to five cents a trip. The April returns show that the increase in the number of fares collected during the month was 678,218. The company has found the reduction both popular and profitable. The policy of reasonably reducing fares holds good on passenger transportation by steam as well as by horse car. Wherever tried the effect has been beneficial all around. Cheap rates turned a great tide of pleasure travel to California, and the railroads reaped large returns as a result. It is far more profitable for a railroad company to pull full cars at two cents per mile for each passenger than half-full ones at the three-cent rate. Cheaper fares make greater travel, just as cheaper postage leads to an increase in the volume of correspondence.

GOVERNOR HILL of New York has signed what is known as the Saturday half-holiday bill, which now becomes a law of the State. It makes a legal holiday of every Saturday from noon to midnight, and affects business in all respects so far as legal purposes are concerned. This law was brought about in response to a public sentiment that working men of all classes would be much benefited if there were fewer hours of toil in the week and more opportunities for rest and recreation. For the last few years the leading business houses of New York have been accustomed to close at noon on Saturdays during the summer months, and Broadway after 12 o'clock has been for months as quiet as Sunday, with all stores closed and clerks and other employes away enjoying a few hours of fresh air and out-door recreation. This new law is intended to make legal the observance of this half day, affecting banks and other places of business in which legal regulations prevail. Of course it does not make obligatory upon any the observance of a day, but it is the first step toward securing that end. Employers have come to learn that quite as much and quite as good work can be obtained from their employes by giving them a few hours extra rest each week as by trying them to the very limit of endurance without rest. The half-holiday will conduce greatly to the better observance of Sunday, and much of the desecration of the latter day will be avoided by the opportunity afforded for tired humanity to rest and enjoy out-door resorts on the preceding day. The half-holiday has come to stay. The idea is being introduced into all kinds of business where practicable the better it will be for all classes of society.

★ Turkish Cemeteries.

According to the Koran, the deceased is the owner of his grave in perpetuity, and the objectionable system of squeezing in a second occupant, so common in Christian lands, and in Constantinople, in Eyoub, and in Scutari, the room occupied by cemeteries is almost as extensive as that covered by dwellings. Within recent years it has been found necessary, in order to open roads that have been much needed, to curtail and even suppress some of the cemeteries; but it required an express order from the Sultan, which made the "ulemas" utter the wail of bigots. The cypress is pre-eminently the funeral tree. Each tomb has to have its own. And Turkish cemeteries become gloomy forests in time, which impart to certain Oriental landscapes an aspect singularly solid and sombre. It is upon the shore that these funeral forests are found in the greatest abundance. The trees, being nourished by the soil fertilized by human remains, reach a prodigious size and height. The largest and most celebrated of these cemeteries is that of Scutari, upon the Asiatic coast of the Bosphorus; it extends over more than six miles square. The tombstones are in the shape of an oval, wider at the top than on the bottom, and surmounted with a turban or fez, the form of which, varying greatly, indicates the rank of the deceased. A gilt inscription in Turkish characters, cut in relief on a blue background, gives the name and enumerates the virtues of the deceased, and implores divine mercy in his behalf. These stones are perpendicular, sometimes leaning very much. In the latter case a hole is dug at the base of the tomb, intended to catch rain for the little birds that come to quench their thirst. The dead are not buried very deep, and it is strange that the custom does not cause more sickness than it does. A large proportion of the epidemics of dysentery and typhoid fever that invade the low quarters of Constantinople can be traced to this custom. The proximity of the cadavers to the top of the ground produces, during the summer nights, particularly in swampy and damp cemeteries, a myriad of phosphorescent lights, which dance and flit around the tombs; and these myriad sparks of fire, while inspiring the poets also frighten the children.

THE LITTLE FOLKS.

A Lesson in Natural History.

"I suppose you think you know me, child," said he.
"But things are seldom what they seem to be.
Not long ago I was called a bird of lament,
I was given some information
Which I thought I should resent.
If you listen with a mind inclined,
"O, thank you, sir!" she said, in tones polite,
Though her teeth they chattered audibly with fright.
"Then give me your attention," he began,
"Don't wiggle your toes and don't fidget—
My history is long—
And *Spencer Cincerum* my clan.

"My customs, I may say, are quite nocturnal,
Though I'm not particularly proud of it for that;
"Tis my desire to be called a relative of owls—
My habits are carnivorous
And sometimes quite predatory,
To regards I especially threaten.

"My eyes are rather luminous, I own,
Which enables me to see in the night
"But if it would oblige you, I'm not weak.
My pupils are dilating.
But the lids are quivering,
Which enables me to give my noted blink.

"There is say that persons superstitious
Have me in a very unfavorable light
But you—regard me not with careless eyes!
Let me ask you to observe a
Final fact—that to Minerva
I am sacred—and I'm counted very wise."

"I think you very kindly, sir," said she,
"But all your Latin words are Greek to me;
Can't think me rude—you see a humble fowl,
And I much admire your feathers,
Your head is all wisdom,
But—excuse me!—are you not our common
owl?"

—*Margaret Johnson, in St. Nicholas.*

Bright Eyes.

I had a good many pets in my boyish days, but none of them ever filled the place in my heart that Bright-eyes did. It was quite by accident that I came across him. I had gone with my father to market, and while he was busy buying berries and vegetables from the market women my roving eyes fell on something that I first looked at a good deal like a brown rat, in a cage held by a countryman on the other side of the street. Of course I hurried right off to see what it was, and much to my delight it proved to be a beautiful red squirrel, with a pair of the brightest, prettiest eyes in the world, and a tail that was simply superb. The countryman, seeing my interest, asked me if I didn't want to buy the squirrel. "He is perfectly tame," he said; and opening the door little Bright-eyes sprang out, and, running up on the man's shoulder, looked down at me so roguishly that I felt as though I would give the world to own him.

Just then my father came along, and I begged him to buy the squirrel for me.

"Tut-tut!" he objected; "what do you want with a squirrel? You would get tired of it in a week."

"Indeed I wouldn't," pleaded I, earnestly. "Just see what a beauty he is, and how cute! No fear or my getting tired of him."

We were right in front of the countryman now, and the squirrel, as if taking in what I had said, looked full at me, and the next moment sprang fearlessly on to my shoulder, whence he quickly scrambled down into my coat pocket, where I happened to have a bit of apple.

This settled the matter. Yielding to my entreaties, my father paid the price asked, and presently I was trudging homeward the happiest boy at the town, carrying my prize in the cage in which had been purchased early in the morning. Thus did little Bright-eyes, as he was at once christened, become an inmate of our household, where he gave us great delight and amusement for many months.

It is a very rare thing for a red squirrel to become thoroughly tame, but Bright-eyes was correspondingly proud of our pet. The secret of his perfect tractableness was that he belonged to a litter of baby squirrels which had been found by a farmer's son in an old tree, and taken into the house, where they were brought up in the constant presence of people, and consequently lost all fear of them. At first we kept his nest of the time in his cage, but little by little he was allowed greater liberty, until after a while he really spent more time running at large than shut up. He had just come to his full growth, and was in perfect condition, his fur being as smooth and soft as satin, his eyes as bright as diamonds, and his tail, which curled over his shoulder back in fine style, round, thick, and bushy enough to satisfy anybody. A more beautiful pet I never had or saw. One could watch him by the hour without getting weary of his antics. Creeping carefully along the mantel-piece, or leaping recklessly from chair to table, and from table to chair again; tearing across the carpet at the top of his speed, or scampering over the oil-cloth, with his sharp little toe-nails making such a pattering that you might imagine there were half a dozen of him; chattering with delight when he got hold of something to his liking, or scolding like a little fiend because he could not get into the sideboard, where, as he knew right well, the apples and nuts were kept; or lying in the sunshine on the sofa, and ten times more knowing—there is not room to tell one-half of his "tricks and his manners."

Bright-eyes seemed to have no preference among the apartments, for, indeed, to make any distinction between members of the family and visitors. All were his friends alike. Tiny as was his body, it had a heart big enough to take in all the world. Sometimes the readiness with which he enlarged his circle of acquaintance was rather startling to the visitor, as when, for instance, he would come quietly into the drawing room where my mother was receiving callers, leap suddenly up into a lady's lap, and dance spryly to her shoulder, or even to the top of her bonnet, before she knew what was up. Such success in evoking screams, that we began to suspect him of enjoying the diversion he created. Nothing this was giving him credit for a little more wit than he really possessed.

Dogs and cats were, of course, the terror of his life, and he had several narrow escapes from both, the latter almost gave him up for lost. He happened to be in my pocket when I went to the front door to see a friend, and becoming frightened at my friend's big setter, Bright-eyes foolishly ran into the street instead of into the house. The dog immediately made hot chase after him, while I frant cally pursued the dog, full of fear as to the result. Circumstances, however, came to my force going very far, dodged into a corner so narrow that his burly enemy could not follow, and I rescued him panting.

When studying at my desk I used to allow him to play freely about, until he developed such a fondness for putting his nose and fore-paws into the ink-bottle, and then scampering off over the place, leaving his autograph on everything he touched, that I was compelled to banish him from the room. He generally had the run of the sitting-room during the evening, and yet in his cage before we went to bed. He very decidedly disliked being shut up, and would often hide just before the time came, so that it would be quite a job to hunt him out. As a rule he was found, but several times he succeeded in eluding our search, and so sure as he did, about an hour after all were in bed and the house wrapped in silence, Bright eyes' little feet would be heard pit-pattering over the hall oilcloth, up the stairs, and round about the rooms, until somebody took him into bed, where he would snuggle peacefully until morning. It was just in this way, as I shall presently tell, that my poor little pet lost his precious life.

There was no difficulty in feeding Master Bright-eyes. Apples and nuts, of which he ate hearily all his, the joy of life, but a crust of bread was not despised, and many other things were thankfully accepted. It was a sickening sight to watch him sitting up prim-ly on his haunches with a bit of apple or his nut kernel in his paws, and eating it as daintily as any lady, every now and then pausing to chatter his thanks.

Once he had a very narrow escape from death. It happened in this way. He had climbed into a drawer of the sideboard, and when I went after him he was fast asleep, curled up in the back. Unfortunately there was not room even for his small body beside the top of the drawer and the casing, and in pulling out the drawer the breath was completely squeezed out of the poor little chap. He was quite insensible when I took him out, and for the best, I laid him on his back in the sun, to recover my breath, and gently stroked his breast. Soon he began to revive, and in a few minutes delighted me by being as lively as ever. The next time, alas! he did not fare so well. None of us knew just how it occurred, but one cold morning in late autumn our darling little Bright-eyes was found dead, beyond all hope of reviving, in the bed which my youngest brother and myself shared. He had been let out of his cage when we went to bed, and no doubt some time during the night had crept under the bed clothes and way, climbed on to our bed, crept in between us, where he knew right well it would be deliciously warm, and then in some thoughtless movement made by one of us in the little life had been crushed out without our even knowing of the calamity.—*Harper's Young People.*

The Old Man Was There.

It was dark in the depot when the evening train came in. An elderly farmer was backed up against the partition, watching for a passenger under the big puffing engine and the yellow cars as they discharged their passengers, when a handsome young lady came up to him, scanning his face over the place, leaving his autograph on everything he touched, that I was compelled to banish him from the room. He generally had the run of the sitting-room during the evening, and yet in his cage before we went to bed. He very decidedly disliked being shut up, and would often hide just before the time came, so that it would be quite a job to hunt him out. As a rule he was found, but several times he succeeded in eluding our search, and so sure as he did, about an hour after all were in bed and the house wrapped in silence, Bright eyes' little feet would be heard pit-pattering over the hall oilcloth, up the stairs, and round about the rooms, until somebody took him into bed, where he would snuggle peacefully until morning. It was just in this way, as I shall presently tell, that my poor little pet lost his precious life.

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Bill Nye's Residence.

If you will excuse me for introducing a personal matter, said Bill Nye in the New York *World*, I would like to make an explanation at this time which concerns me, of course, more than anybody else, and yet it ought to be made in the interest of general justice, also. I refer to a recent article published in a Western paper and hastily illustrated, in which, considered the magnum opus of the paper, I find the following picture of my residence:

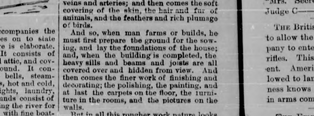
The description which accompanies the cut, among other things, goes on to state as follows: "The structure is a large, massive, and beautiful. It consists of three stories, besides the cellar, and covers a large area on the ground. It contains an elevator, electric bells, steam-heating arrangements, baths, hot and cold, in every chamber, a large library, fire-escapes, etc. The grounds consist of at least five acres, overlooking the river for several miles up and down, with fine boating and private fish-ponds, two acres in extent, containing every known variety of game fish. The grounds are finely laid out in handsome drives and walks, and the finished the establishment will be one of the most complete and beautiful in the Northwest."

No one realizes more fully than I the great power of the press for good or evil. Slightly used, it can generally be made to unmake man, and wrongly used it can be even worse. Hence, I do not like to use this as I do, I want to be placed right before the people, and I want to have a correct illustration or description of my house, for obvious reasons. In the first place, it is larger and more robust in appearance, and, in the second place, it has not the same *tout ensemble* as my residence. My house is less obtrusive and less arrogant in its demeanor than the illustration, and it has no elevator in it.

My house is not the kind that seems to crave an elevator. An elevator in my house would lose money. There is no popular clamor for one, and if I were to put one in I would have to abolish the dining-room. It would also interfere with the parlor.

I have learned recently that the correspondent who came here to write up this residence of mine came to Chicago from South, and as he could not find me he was at the mercy of strangers. A young man who lives here and who is associated in the day of life practically connected to show the correspondent my new residence, not yet completed. So they went over and examined the new Allen and Wendell Jackson Hospital, which will be completed in June, and which, is, of course, a handsome structure, but quite different from my house in many particulars.

For instance, my residence is of a different school of architecture, being rather in the Semi-Asiatic order, while the foregoing has a tendency toward the Ionic. The hospital belongs to a very recent school, as I may say, while my residence, in its architectural outlaidsh and conception, goes back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, a time when a Gothic hole in the ground was considered the magnum bonum and the acme of all that is art. If the reader will go around behind the illustration and notice it carefully on the east side, he will not discover a pump discharging into the rear breadths of the wood-shed. That alone ought to convince the correspondent that the house is not mine. The ecensiin of the shed is very far from being correct on my arms, together with a blue goddess of liberty and my name in green India ink.



Above I give a rough sketch of my house. Of course, I have idealized it somewhat, but only in order to please the eye of the public, and I have left out, for the sake, of the house runs back to the time of Polk and Dallas, the wing in which Bright-eyes used to hang out his cage, and which I now show in the drawing, runs back as far as the eastern.

In closing, let me say that I am not finding fault with my new residence, and the error has crept into the public prints, for it is really a magnificent mansion, after all. Neither do I wish to be considered as striving to assume any name from the columns of the press, for no one could be more pickled than I am over a friendly notice of my arrival in town or a kindly reference to my courteous bearing and youthful appearance. I want to see the Oliver Wendell Holmes Hospital succeed, and so I commend it in this way over my own signature and admit that the building does not belong to me, and that, so far as I can remember, the man who flies a lien on it will simply fritter away his time.

Artesian Wells in Tunis.

Southern Tunis is being transformed by Capt. Landais, who is continuing the operations of the family of his father for an inland sea. The artesian wells have been sunk by the French, in a place where 4500 in ready cash constitutes a very rich man.

"He was always extremely impulsive of my few belongings, and his curiosity was insatiable, and he was very rather in manner. On one of his visits he found my bottle of spirits of ammonia on the table, and seeing it was something new and not hitherto inspected, he naturally had hold of it and asked for a dose.

"Only a medicine," I replied, and with much satisfaction watched him hold it up to the light, look at it all sides, and then, as I knew he would, remove the glass stopper, and then take a sniff.

"I had to rush forward to save my precious ammonia, as he staggered and gasped for breath, by dint of most slapping of his back and dousing of cold water he quickly recovered, but never more did he touch my things."—*Youth's Companion.*

THE defense of Thermopylæ, which has made immortal the name of Leonidas, and his associates, took place in August, 480 B. C.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE first colored man ever elected Mayor of a town north of the Ohio River is Isaiah Toppins, of Reedville, Ohio.

THE wife of a member of Congress objects to being introduced at social gatherings as Mrs. Representative Smith. But it is very common in Washington to hear such introductions in company with "Mrs. Senator A——," "Mrs. Secretary B——," and "Mrs. Judge C——."

THE British Government has refused to allow the Atlanta (Ga.) militia company to enter its domain armed with rifles. This certainly seems inconsistent. American quack doctors are allowed to land upon its soil, and good-looking Englishmen are allowed to carry pistols in peace. Perhaps the real reason is that England is not quite certain of the loyalty of the Atlanta militia company is a babe in arms compared to those chaps.

THE Emperor of Japan has been making a tour of the chief cities of his kingdom. At Osaka the authorities presented him with a handsomely engrossed copy of the census of the inhabitants of the city, one of its interesting features being that out of 31,000 people 715 were over 80 years of age.

WRITING to the Leeds *Mercury*, a London correspondent says: "I wonder if my readers have noticed how much lighter in color eating or refreshment are changing and how comparatively seldom people take a glass of wine, or a bottle of wine, to London, and turning little milk bars are springing up with mushroom-like rapidity, and they are crowded with the better class of young men."

AMONG the baptismal names found in the list of the Fiftieth Congress are John, Hilary, Adoniram, Knute, Cherubusco, Beriah, and Willy. In surnames the trades are well represented. There is a Baker, a Fisher, a Weaver, a Cooper, a Mason, a Glover, a Hunter, a Miller, a Brewer, a Granger, a Taylor, a Turner, and a Sawyer. For the first time in years there is no Robinson in Congress. The colors represented are White, Gray, and Brown. There is only one Hogg among the members.

GEN. SPINNER says that the first woman employed in the Treasury Department at Washington was Jeannette L. Douglass. Miss Douglass was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was a neighbor of the philanthropist, Gerrit Smith, and it was through his influence that Gen. Spinner made her acquaintance. Miss Douglass was, in 1860, a teacher in Mrs. Smith's female seminary in Washington, in the building occupied by Jefferson Davis while he was Secretary of War. She mysteriously disappeared in New York in 1870, and has never since been heard from.

THE *St. James Gazette* tells that a horse trotting through Leipzig attracted Berlin, the other day, by some of his hind shoes, the speed at which he was going communicating sufficient impetus to it to send it crashing through a third window and into the street. At some little distance inside the pane stood a statue of the Emperor, which had been placed there on the occasion of his birthday. The shoe fell exactly at the foot of the statue. The lucky owner, as he regard it, is said to have impressed the spectators with his generosity, though of course in a different way, as the eclipse of the sun which preceded Cæsar's death did the Romans.

DR. D. W. MCLAUGHLIN, physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, who was the first to make experiments in this country in the new treatment of consumption, writing a letter to a physician, says: "I have experienced the most gratifying results from the treatment, which I have been employing for some time at the Philadelphia Hospital. Every patient, and we have had some of the most advanced stages of the disease, has improved in a marvelous manner. The gas is administered twice a day, and the improvement, thus arresting the progress of the disease. There is no possible danger from this plan of treatment."—Seminal Chicago physicians, says the *Tribune*, are trying the same French remedy, and the public is waiting for the results of their experiments in dealing with the monster consumption.

THE New York Legislature is starting in to follow the example of Pennsylvania in waging a warfare against the English sparrow, says the Buffalo *Herald*. In spite of all that has been said as to the destruction of this little bird that we invited over from England a few years ago to adorn our public parks, and to be a source of pleasure to the public, we do not see any diminution in the blessings which our people enjoy. We have bigger crops of fruit and better, and of everything that is good, than we had before, and seem to sustain the infliction remarkably well. We do not believe the sparrow is half as bad as he is painted, even if he be English. He is a very cheerful and energetic little bird, entirely self-reliant, and seems to have lots of pluck. Pluck about him. If he were suddenly to take his departure, we imagine that we would miss him very much.

LEONARD SWETT gave a noteworthy war talk in Chicago the other night. As is learned from the Chicago *Tribune*, Mr. Swett had not been long in Washington before he found out from President Lincoln himself why the first call was limited to 75,000. The Government could not utilize more. In his characteristic way Lincoln said to him: "Swett, if your regiment were to wait and take an honest turn, the world has not yet grown on the sheeps' backs to make their uniforms." Mr. Swett said to Mr. Sneed: "Why did you in the beginning talk of peace in ninety days? Didn't you know we wouldn't have peace? To which Sneed replied: "Yes, but it wouldn't do to say it, because of the fear of foreign intervention. We had better wait on this section three months, and then invent something else for the next three months."

AN ingenious dime museum proprietor in Philadelphia has organized an exhibition that abounds in novelty of the first order. He calls it a "Congress of Cranks." Freaks having had their day, he has collected a lot of harmless cranks—poetic, dramatic, legal, religious, political and medical—who are allowed to exhibit their idiosyncrasies before the public. They draw well, and their queer speeches and actions are sure to bring a roar of laughter from the audience, which does not embarrass them in the least, although they do not in a dual sense, as the doctor thinks that he is Shakspeare's superior, recites an original poem. An inventor shows an arrangement by which all the letters in the street boxes throughout the city could be made to leave the boxes and fly through the air to the postoffice, where they could be distributed by looking an electric button; and another inventor explains how he intends to revolutionize the system of travel throughout the world by having men, women, and children through tubes by means of condensed air. There are cranks enough in almost any city to stock a museum.

MISS JANE E. HALL of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and a married sister living in Philadelphia, have instituted a suit to recover $4,000,000 from the United States Government, as the heirs at law of the lineal descendants of one Jacob de Haven, a wealthy Frenchman who emigrated to America and settled near Norristown in anteredolutionary times. The story goes that in 1777 De Haven loaned the Colonial Government 500,000 francs with which to carry on the war, and during the latter years of the struggle contributed further of money, food, and forage. During Washington's first administration De Haven presented his claims to Congress, and they were allowed, but as there was not any surplus in those days the claimant was told he must wait for his money. He died before he received a penny, and for more than half a century the claim lay dormant. Between 1860 and 1870 it is said the official records in Washington were examined and a sum was appropriated to pay the heirs of De Haven, but the claimants, each insisting on priority, were so many and the testimony as to descent from De Haven so poor that no money could be made and the civil war put a stop to further proceedings in the matter. Now, however, Miss Hall and her sister think that they have proved conclusively that they are De Haven's true heirs, and they have placed their claim in the hands of a Norristown lawyer, with instructions to bring suit against the Government at once.

Buying Birds in Mexico.

Every here and there in the City of Mexico may be seen a man standing on the curbstone holding out his finger, on which perches a dainty bird, with ever an attempt to spread its wings and fly away, although its little, beady, bright eyes are full of terror at the roar of the street. Is the little creature drugged? No; it is too alert and bright of gaze for that. What, then, is the secret of its amenoses? It is in the condition to the jumping frog of Calaveras. Its wings are clipped, the precaution to fill up its gullet with shot before sallying forth to find an unpeopled place, has in spirit they wish well to those who are.

Gorton, near Cambridge, is the most intense of English villages. Its inhabitants are Quakers, of the extreme style, but it stands second to this English school for extreme conservatism, physical culture and college sports.

Gloton girls wear gowns and pancake hats. Vassar girls want to, but their parents, who live in the country, object to the fashion.

Such a smile influences all around, peep out like sky sunshine after a long rain. Its influence is felt in an wide circle, fearfully. Is is better than one's own conscience.

What a delightful thing it would be if we could always command such an expression at will. Then, when through some misfortune we put on the spectacles with harmonious spheres seem sadly jaundiced, and the world wags off-hand, with a jerk, jerkey-quicker.

What a delightful thing it would be if we could always command such an expression at will. Then, when through some misfortune we put on the spectacles with harmonious spheres seem sadly jaundiced, and the world wags off-hand, with a jerk, jerkey-quicker.

Life seems a little less monotonous since we learned this. Think of the delicate touches, the properly modulated puffs and to mention the delightful evidences of repressed resources. A girl who is able to do all this, and all the world let herself loose, be capable of filling and regulating a jaldon Balloon for the Queen's amusement.

American girls should not allow their cousins to blow them over in this fashion, but should come up with some new and awfully larky innovation.

Summer Fashions.

The summer dress-goods are more than usually handsome and varied this year, and it of course follows that the modes are also of the greatest beauty and diversity.

Perhaps the most popular among the fabrics for wear during the warm months are the finer grades of woolen materials, such as challoids clotns, these popular favorites, the colored armures, canoel's hairs, etc.

The ever-present cashmere will figure extensively in street and house toilets, and the silk-and-wool challoids will be especially in use, especially for misses' dresses. Striped cotton in checked checkets are very much liked.

For seaside toilets, lawn tennis, and yachting costumes, plain and striped summer serges will be used extensively, but lighter and perhaps more graceful dresses are already shown in satinettes, tamises, summer cloths, foulards, and French satines. Etamines are shown in the most pleasing of the summer fabrics, and by many young ladies as prominent features in their coming outfits.

Altogether, from the present outlook, it seems to be the overdress of less difficulty in selecting her summer outfit.

Gloves are quite a study, and a good kid gloves, for wear in the evening, which have been in single glass at a cost of from a dollar contact in Moscow, worked her way as a cabinet to Varna. Ever there on the road as her "boots," stayed some time, and, when she had money enough to buy a suit of clothes suitable to her say, took service as a governess in a family to start for England. When there, she was engaged as a nursery governess in the family, and was taken to the country-seat of some counties of her own birth in the English peerage. But the idea was a idea who she was. As soon as she had saved a small sum she came to Paris, and, before she could find a lodging, she used to pass the night in a cafe, or asylum. Being a person of first-rate education, she found no difficulty in getting the situation of a dumpy in the best, although they in the end, and ends by the time. The writer does not think these statements are supposed to be taken literally, but it is quite true that the spirit they wish well to those who are.

Higher Education of Women.

The unfortunate girls of Russia have again met with an absolute repulse in their efforts to secure a higher course of university studies. The Czar has issued an edict closing all schools for the higher education of the doors of learning have practically been shut in the faces of the girls.

This potentate, overshadowed by historical and traditional ideas, has been the last of the skirt, so that one can hardly imagine the Czar of Russia in the majesty of his ministrations to the lower orders. The *lobbier* is very short and very much worn, and very much shrunk. To describe the basque is unnecessary, as it is quite as a fashion plate is only peculiarity is the way in which the bodice fits in the shape of a coat, and so that the side basques (for it is cut into three) are allowed to fit upon the sides of the *fourmure*.

The Dollar Mark.

The origin of the dollar mark came about in this way: Austria, Germany, Spain, Mexico, Mexico, and the rest of the South American states, have each in this country circulated the Spanish dollar dates back about three hundred years. The mill of Spanish money the rail is of three values. The first is one-eighth of a dollar, and is always quoted in Spanish money as "ocho reales." the second is one-tenth of a dollar, and the third (more generally used in Spain than elsewhere) is a dollar. The Spanish-Mexican dollar dates back about one hundred and fifty years. The Spanish dollar bears on the obverse the shield of Spain and the figure 8, denoting eight reals. The Spanish-American dollar has the shield between the pillars of Hercules, figure 8 on it. The Spanish dollar is of less weight and value than the Spanish-Mexican piece of the same denomination, and hence less desirable in a technical sense. The coins to be delivered are guished as "pillar" dollars in trade, and merchants were carried "ocho reales" which coin they would accept in their dealings. The Spanish-Mexican dollar was known to English-speaking people as the "piece of eight" (eight reals) when, prior to the American Revolution, Florida was a Spanish province, maintaining commercial relations with the Spanish dependencies of Mexico and Cuba, accounts were kept in "dollars" and reals, the latter being "eight" and "eighths." In writing, it followed that a distinguishing mark of the character 8 came to be used, implying a piece of eight, the upright stroke of the figure 8 signifying that the pillar was the only coin in question. In customary reckonings, dues and accounts the two perpendicular marks eventually were run through and joined, and the dollar sign in this way has the origin and meaning of the mark.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Matters Grave and Gay in Which Our Fair Readers Take an Special Interest.

A Couple of Columns Prepared Solely for Their Instruction and Edification.

Coos, Chuckles, and Cachinnations.

There has arisen in our midst a new school of diagnosis, if we may use the word, who claim to be able to read your character just as correctly from hearing you laugh as others who claim to be able to do so from reading the lines in your hand or feeling the bumps on your head.

It is a most involved science, and is not likely to become fashionable, because it takes too long a time to master its intricacies, but it repays those who are patient enough to do so.

To a laughter-reader each inarticulate sound of the vocal organs in cachinnation is as expressive to his ears as are the chords of the human voice in speech to the ears of the ordinary listener.

But the Russian female mind is progressing very rapidly, and it may be that it cannot get it at home she will go abroad for it. In the meantime, the school of laughing in Paris.

A late letter from that capital tells us he is now in the full possession of the central part of the city, and, dressed in an air of quiet, settled sadness. Many of his patrons are young women, with financial families who have broken away from home and country restraints, and come there under assumed names to study, and to become proficients in the art of romance. One, the daughter of the Governor of a Russian province, sent south by her family, to be out of the way of restless spirits who had fallen in love with her, and, after a cabinet to Varna. Ever there on the road as her "boots," stayed some time, and, when she had money enough to buy a suit of clothes suitable to her say, took service as a nursery governess in the family, and was taken to the country-seat of some counties of her own birth in the English peerage. But the idea was idea who she was. As soon as she had saved a small sum she came to Paris, and, before she could find a lodging, she used to pass the night in a cafe, or asylum. Being a person of first-rate education, she found no difficulty in getting the situation of a dumpy in the best, although they in the end, and ends by the time. The writer does not think these statements are supposed to be taken literally, but it is quite true that the spirit they wish well to those who are.

Employment.

Employment, which Gladstone calls "nature's physician," is so essential to human happiness that indolence is justly considered the mother of misery.

Winners in Life's Race.

When two start in the world together, he that is thrown behind, unless his mind gives a generous, will be disappointed with the other.

THE HOUSE REPORTER.

How He Edited the Village Maiden's Poem

"Good-day, sir!" exclaimed the voice of a female in a nasal treble as she stood behind the sporting editor's chair. The horse reporter turned his head toward her.

"Do I see the poetical editor?" she inquired, and she shook her pipe-stem muggles and smiled like a Chinese laundryman.

"Well, he is out at present, madame—Miss, sir, if you please," corrected the damsel.

"Ah! Exactly! Thank you, Miss Sir."

"Miss Calamity Lamenter, if you please. My card, sir." And she laid a gilt-edged, scented-tinted, alligator-sealed piece of bristol board on the sporting editor's desk.

He took the bit of paste-board and stuck it in the toe of his boot, which rested on the corner of the desk, and squinted at it through glass at a distance.

"Ah, yes; beg pardon, Miss Calamity. Excuse my pocket, please; I was not expecting a lady visitor this morning, and my vest was quite open. Pray be seated. And he offered her a chair minus its cane seat. She looked doubtfully at it and he hastened to assure her of its reliability.

"Don't be afraid, miss; it will hold. "This not the first time the chair has been visited by calamity."

"Thank you," she returned, with freezing humor, as she seated herself on the edge of the chair. "When will the poetical editor return?"

"He is on his vacation just now. A poem him along by the end of this week. If you don't like to wait, perhaps I will do as well. I attend to that department while he is away. I am very good judge of poetry; I write, occasionally, some humorous sonnets for the funeral column of the *Undertaker's Gazette*. I'th ok my lines about the Quakers pretty fine:

"For the job of undertaker
How appropriate a calling!
He's the quietest man you ever saw;
As a steady old mourner
He can beat all things in camp;
And never at a corpse was known to jaw.

"There's another verse in the hymn about the corpse sitting back; but I see that kind of a 'pome' don't hit your fancy. I suppose you can write all-wool, yard-wide, and never-fade bolts on Lewison funnels, the web of true love never would wash, love fabricates a-dressing—I mean, love ice dreaming—all one and the same thing, you know—and dash off couplets, quatrains, and triplets on unequited affection——

"Sir! I'd have you know——

"Sot down, Miss Calamity; pray do. Nothing personal in my last remark. I admire you. Look out! Well, I declare! low me to extricate you.

"Sorry to trouble you on my part, I'm sure, not having placed a board across that chair. I'll see to it this very day. What! not going? Yes; I am very sorry, indeed, that you have been hurt in my chair. Call again, Miss Calamity. I have been quite charmed by your visit. Permit me to open the door. O, no thanks needed. Good afternoon.

"Whew! Come here, Sorts; where are you? Has the door-opener left? What are you laughing at? Hallos! Frizzes and curls, ah!

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

If Mr. Cleveland's intellectual proportions do not warrant the belief that he is a great man, he is equipped with a faculty more valuable than genius, to wit: the gift of seeing things as the great body of his countrymen see them.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE Mormons of Utah now agree that the territory may be admitted as a state under a constitution prohibiting the practice of polygamy. This is like the liquor dealers agreeing to enforce the prohibitory liquor law. The territory should be kept out of the union as a state until such a provision in the constitution would not be necessary.

President Cleveland in a letter to mayor D. R. Travers, makes known his final determination not to visit St. Louis during the G. A. R. Encampment. He says: "I should not be frank if I failed to confess, while disclaiming all resentment, that I have been hurt by the unworthy and wanton attacks upon me growing out of this matter, and the reckless manner in which my motives have been misrepresented, both publicly and privately, for which, however, the Grand Army of the Republic, as a body, is by no means responsible. The threats of personal violence and harm, in case I under take the trip in question, which scores of misguided, unbalanced men, under the stimulation of excited feeling, have made, are not unconsidered. Rather than abandon my visit to the west, and disappoint your citizens, I might, if I were alone concerned, submit to the insult to which it is quite openly asserted I would be helplessly subjected, if present at the encampment; but I should bear with me there the people's highest office, the dignity of which I must protect."

One of the Infants.

One of the taxes which the republican organ says should be raised for the purpose of cutting down revenue by prohibiting importations is the tariff upon glass.

The duty upon window-glass now ranges from 61 to 147 per cent, and the average for last year was 86.13 per cent. At this rate, which would seem to be high enough to discourage importation very effectually, the consumers of common window glass paid last year in tariff taxes $1,174,000. The "infant industry" which this duty is supposed to protect employed in 1880 "3,735 men, one woman and 134 children." The average wages of glass-workers in 1860, according to Col. Carrol D. Wright, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor in Massachusetts, was $2.96 per day. In 1880, after twenty years of high duties, the average wages was only $1.79—a decrease of 70 per cent.

Who is "protected" by a duty which compels the people of this country to pay annually $5,000,000 more for the daylight in their houses than they otherwise would? Not the glass-workers, surely. Their wages have diminished. An answer is furnished in the suggestive fact that Mr. DePauw, the great glass manufacturer of Indiana, recently died leaving an estate worth $15,000,000. —World.

Your Best Friend.

Who weeps when you are sad, and laughs with you when you are glad, and smiles at you when you are mad? The Editor. Who has to be both kind and wise, and new—well hardly ever, lies, and when he does excites surprise? The Editor. Who owns a heart as well as cheek, possessed of spirit proud, yet meek and lives on forty cents a week? The Editor.—Selected.

Half of the bullet which killed Lord Nelson is now in the possession of Capt. John H. Burton, of Hamden, Conn. He tells the story thus: John Hepburn, grandnephew of Capt. Burton, and after whom he was named, was sailing master of Victory, Nelson's flagship. After Nelson was wounded he was removed to the cockpit of his vessel, and the surgeon, after extracting the bullet, cut it into two pieces, and gave one to Capt. Hardy, of the Victory, and the other to Sailing-Master Hepburn. The latter gentleman served in a similar capacity on a number of vessels, and once, while on the Turkish coast, he had a native artist of Turkey construct an ivory case in which it has been safely kept ever since. Mr. Hepburn was afterward placed in charge of the Portsmouth dock-yard in England. He lived to an advanced age and finally died universally regretted.

Of the 1,426 persons treated by M. Pasteur for fang wounds but four have died.

The Mexican Muchacha.

Whatever her age, the muchacha is but a grown-up child, fully developed physically at the age of ten, always simple, picturesque, and contented. Her name is probably Dolores, Refugio, Guadalupe, or Antonia. Though she never saw a bonnet in her life and would not know it from a fish-net if you should give her one, her face is never freckled, and her nut-brown skin is as soft as velvet, never having been roughened by soap, powder or cosmetics. Her hands and feet are very small, though never manacled by gloves, shoes or stockings, her limbs are invariably well-rounded, and her bust is superb. Her jetty hair, tied at the ends by a bit of bright-hued ribbon, hangs behind her bare brown shoulders in two long braids. It is not banged over the eyes like a poodle's, nor crimped like an Ethiopian's, but parted straight through the middle, is glossy as a raven's wing and black as the famous alzalostche of her native hills. The freaks of fickle fashion make no change in her attire, which is always the same—nothing on earth but one short skirt and a loose chemise, the latter generally embroidered about the shoulders, leaving her symmetrical arms entirely naked, and, in fact, most of her person to the waist. She is entirely unconscious of a want of further clothing, and the utmost "smarting up" she ever indulges is to add a string of red beads to her neck, a brass bracelet or two to her arms, and to hang a pair of enormous silver hoops in her ears. For church wear and such festive occasions as a ball, fight or function del gallo, she has a blue or black cotton rebozo—a sort of long shawl—which with one careless toss she winds tightly over her head and shoulders.

The muchacha is always the same, whether she be the child of a peon, or of a house-servant, or even the heiress of a small farmer—a product peculiar to rural Mexico; attractive in youth, an old woman at thirty, yet unsophisticated as a baby if she live to the age of eighty. She is governed by the tropical instincts of a passionate race, rather than by the trammels of education—coquettish by nature, yet as innocent of premeditated grossness as was Eve before the fashion of fig-leaves.—*Cor. Philadelphia Record.*

Longfellow and His Publisher.

A correspondent of *The Critic*, who says that in 1840 he was editor of a monthly magazine published in New York, to which Longfellow had agreed to furnish occasional short poems at the rate of $14 each, thus tells the story of how "Excelsior" thus furnished, impressed the publisher: "One morning, as I entered the office in William street, the publisher hailed me from his desk near the door, with: 'L-l-look here, H——; s-s-see what a confounded piece of nonsense Longfellow has sent me! Je-je-just listen to this.' Then he proceeded to read the first stanza of the poem, his indignation and his off-recurring stutter uniting in a display of elocution the like of which, we may safely presume, the lyric has never since been the subject of. But it was on the word 'Excelsior,' of the meaning of which he had not the slightest conception, that he invested the full volume of his wrath. Pronouncing it 'Ex-shel-sho!' he utterly lost all his expression of withering contempt. 'There, he said (I omit the stuttering), 'did you ever hear anything equal to that? Now, just listen to another verse!' Then he read the second stanza as he had done the first, and, passionately folding the manuscript, said: 'I wonder if Longfellow thinks he can gouge $14 out of me for such a piece of infernal trash as this? I'm not such a fool, I can tell him, and I'll send it back and give him a piece of my mind.'"

The Musical Gifts of Animals.

Animals of the same species vary in their musical gift, as they do in other points. Some animals are very fond of music and greatly affected by it, while others are insensible or quite averse to it; of the former the hero has already in remote antiquity been mentioned for its joy at the sound of the trumpet, as we read in the book of Job (xxxix, 25). Shakspeare also says in his "Merchant of Venice":

"For do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing, and neighing,
Which is the hot condition of their blood,
If they but hear perchance a trumpet sound,
Or any air of music touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,
Their savage eyes turned to a modest gaze,
By the sweet power of music."

A touching proof of this old truth was given in the late Franco-German War, when, in the evening after the battle of Gravelotte, on the trumpet-signal for the roll-call of the Life-Guards, more than three hundred riderless horses, some of them wounded and hobbling on three legs, answered the well-known sounds and mustered with the remnant of their regiment.

Of the nightingale it is said that in spring the males perch on a tree opposite the hens and sing their best one after another; whereupon the hens select their mates and fly off with them.—*F. Weber, in Popular Science Monthly.*

The New Orleans *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, a newspaper for negroes, says that according to its observation the great mass of white persons, when talking with each other, say "negro" (the low-bred say nigger), but when speaking to negroes they say "colored people," which is the same as to say: "You are negroes, but I cater to your foolish pride in saying colored." "We can stand and prefer," says the *Advocate*, "to be called negroes all the time, for the simple reason we are negroes."

The English style of penmanship has been laid aside by the fashionable women of New York who are learning the small Italian style practiced by their grandmothers.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

The new hotel at Mackinac Island takes 30,000 yards of Brussels carpeting.

The tonnage through the Sault canal in June was about 1,000,000, an average of 53 vessels per day being "locked."

Citizens of Marquette and the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad company, will build a $200,000 hotel at Marquette.

Michigan's new marriage law has been published in pamphlet form, and can be had by applying to the secretary of state.

It is reported that Chas. H. Pouse, general merchant at Sault Ste. Marie, has gone broke, with liabilities at $23,000, assets $20,000.

Chief Justice Waite, of the United States supreme court, has engaged rooms for the summer at the new Plank hotel at Mackinac Island.

A Climax, Kalamazoo county, farmer lost a self-binding reaper by fire the other day, having barely time to remove his horses before the concern was wrapped in flames. A hot box caused the fire.

Eighty-five thousand tons of iron ore was handled at Escanaba last week, and 25,000 could have been added to that had there been tonnage to carry it away. A day and a half in the middle of the week was lost.

We give the Charlevoix Journal credit for giving the bed account of the burning of the Champlain of any paper in the state. Bro. Strang is wide-awake, and bound to give his readers the full particulars of all that is going on.—Frankfort Express.

The reports from the new gold discoveries at Ishpeming grow more strong with every blast made in the shafts, and the gold excitement is at fever heat. Capitalists are coming in from all directions, looking for a fat investment.

The Hessian fly is the insect that has practically destroyed the wheat crop in southern Michigan this year. In this connection it is worth remembering that George Washington made the first Hessian fly in America at the battle of Trenton in 1776.—Jackson Citizen.

Beautiful, but ugly named, Hog island, in Grand Traverse bay, was originally the home of Main-a-bo-zhoo, the god of the Chippewa Indians, and a live Chippewa has a deal of hesitancy about fooling around the island, which would lay claim to the spot, if he should be picked up a rock and hit the fish a few blows on the head, stunning it, and even then it took all his strength to get it to the shore. When he examined his capture he found it was a sturgeon, which measured eight feet nine inches in length, and was proportionately large around. It has not been weighed, but those who saw it estimated its weight at nearly two hundred pounds. Its skin is to be preserved. This is probably the largest fish ever captured so far up the Sacramento. *Chico (Cal.) Chronicle.*

For Winter Evenings.

The evenings are lengthening with the coming of cold weather, says a writer in the Toledo *Blade*, and we beg to remind the young people—and the older ones too—that a good book, a nice book, and a quiet room are most precious things when taken in combination. Society is good in its way, but one gets talked out, and needs to refresh the mind. We recall the following concerning the habit of reading from a letter written by Lord Macaulay to his niece. It is worth pensing and obeying:

"I am always glad to make my little girl happy, and nothing pleases me so much as to see that she likes books. For books are to me what I am she will find that they are better than all the tarts, and cakes, and toys, and plays in the world. If any one would make me the greatest King that ever lived, with palaces and gardens, and fine dinners and wines and coaches, and beautiful clothes, and hundreds of servants, on condition that I would not read books, I would not be a King. I would rather win your mind to the pleasure of reading of books than a King who did not love reading."

A recent visitor to the Mammoth Cave looked up at the sides and the great dome and asked the guide what the large black spots were. For answer he picked up a pebble and with derisy took down a small bat. There were millions of them, all hanging by the feet, heads down, and in a comatose condition. They spend the winter hanging up here, and appear to prefer, as did the signers of the Declaration, "to hang together," rather than "hang separately." Although in a state of coma they know enough when put back in position to "catch on."

A female acquaintance not remarkable for her beauty had just been making a call on the lady of the house. "What do you think of her?" the latter asked Jones, who was present. That polite youth, who prides himself on never being taken at a disadvantage, at once replied: "I have never seen her before, but she must have altered dreadfully."—*French Fun.*

TAKE NOTICE.

My losses in the late Champlain disaster has made it necessary to collect at once every dollar due me. Those owing me will please call without delay and settle accounts.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Whether from swampy land or stagnant pool, or from the deadly gases of city sewers, malarial poisons are the same. Ayer's Ague Cure, taken according to directions, is a warranted specific for malarial disorders.

Fine Cabinet Photos at the gallery for $3.00 per dozen. The burning Champlain, and other interesting views of Charlevoix, 25 cents each. D. S. WAY.

Bodily health and vigor may be maintained as easily in the heat of summer, as in the winter months, if the blood is purified and vitalized with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Every person who has used this remedy has been greatly benefited. Take it this month.

House and Lot for Sale,—or will trade for horse and buggy, on terms to suit. Inquire of O. I. WHEAT, Charlevoix, Mich. tf

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

Will See & Co. have a new style of fruit jar that is far ahead of any of the old styles.

BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land situated on Pine Lake 19 miles west of Lansing, Ingham Co., Mich., in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, four acres cleared, balance in timber, living water on both lakes. Will take part cash, balance on time, or will trade for horses. For further particulars address, E. G. JARMAN, Ionia, Mich.

CULL LUMBER

And Shingles,

For sale cheap, in quantities to suit, or will exchange for farm produce. Apply to

BURNS & SCROGGIE,
Livery Barn, Charlevoix.

FOR SALE.

ONE

Boiler and Engine,

Thirty-five Horse Power. Price Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars. Enquire of

MRS. G. W. WRISLEY,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

CHARLEVOIX

Savings Bank

At Charlevoix, Mich., on Monday, July 2d, 1887, made in accordance with Sections 5, 6, 7, and 47, of the General Banking Laws, as amended in 1887.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$34,856 77
Overdrafts	1,357 77
Overpaids	1,357 77
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00
Expenses, cost, and interest accrued	2,444 26
Checks on other banks	1,326 46
Due from other banks	6,336 14
Cash on hand	3,346 52
	$52,469 78
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in	$15,000 00
Surplus	2,000 00
Undivided profits	1,208 34
Due depositors	24,263 67
Dividends unpaid	1,997 77
	$52,469 78

I do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

REO. STARKWEATHER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1887.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Notary Public.

SCROFULA

Humors, Erysipelas, Canker, and Catarrh, Can be cured by purifying the blood with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a remedy for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength and vigor to the body, and produces a more permanent, lasting, result than any medicine I ever used.—E. Haines, No. Lindale, O.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.—Mary C. Auesbury, Rockport, Mo.

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and wrecked my system. After trying other remedies and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.—Simon L. Cook, 900 Albany st., Boston Highlands, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I have ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Millie Jane Pulsifer, South Bradford, Mass.

Bargains!

PAINTS,
STOVES,
HARDWARE,
TINWARE,

Fishing Tackle
Specialties in Notions.
Hammocks.

THE BEST FORCE PUMP.
Job and Tin Work.

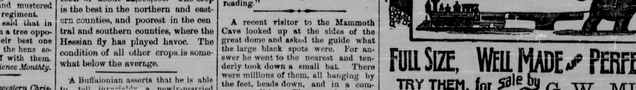
L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where Advertisements may be made for it in NEW YORK.

New Spring Goods.

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S



FULL SIZE, WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT.
TRY THEM. For sale by G. W. MILLER.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,
Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.
TERRACE FARM. - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 21, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

Baby Carriages at cost at S. M. See & Sons's.

Dr. Crouter has a stock of fresh candies, almost ever variety.

Write for particulars how to get the JOURNAL free for one year.

The differences in relation to the harbor work have been adjusted, and the work is now in progress.

Just received, at S. M See & Sons, a lot of kitchen tables, size of top 28x42 inches, selling at $1.50.

Why shouldn't Charlevoix have a regatta and game of ball for a day's sport about the middle of August?

The steamer Lou A. Cummings will give an excursion from East Jordan and Charlevoix to Petoskey next Saturday.

John Dodd the diver, has recovered about 100 tons of railroad iron that was lost from the barge Duluth off Fox island.

Buckline's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Just received an invoice of center tables and rocking chairs which we are selling very cheap, at S. M. See & Sons's.

We are pleased to note the improvements made on Rose street, along the park. This seems to be a judicious expenditure of the road tax.

In another column can be found a notice for bids on clearing and grading the Detroit, Charlevoix, & Escanaba railroad. This is surely encouraging.

E. B. Hodge & Co. have a new advertisement in this paper in which they call attention to their complete stock of harness, at their shop near the bridge.

An adjourned meeting of the directors of the Charlevoix County Agricultural Society will be held at East Jordan, Monday, July 25th. By order of secretary.

The tug Welcome from Milwaukee came Tuesday, and the same night left with the hull of the Champlain for the Milwaukee dry dock where it will be rebuilt.

The steamer Thomas Friant will give her big annual Sunday excursion from Charlevoix to Petoskey, to attend the camp meeting. The popularity of this boat will insure her a large crowd.

The Charlevoix base ball team will lock horns with the Evart team at Charlevoix tomorrow, commencing at 2.30 p. m., and a very exciting game is expected, as the Evart club stand high in the arts of the national game.

Chas. S. Hampton's Daily Resorter will resume publication, for the season of 1887, this week, printed as heretofore on pink paper, and contain descriptions of all the northern resorts, and interesting bits of resort news.

The Charlevoix JOURNAL has just completed its fifth year, and is advertising patronage and exhibits every symptom of living to a green old age as one of the representative journals of northern Michigan.—Eaton Rapids Journal.

We understand that there is a strong probability that the D. C. & E. R. R. will be continued to Petoskey and the Straits of Mackinaw. The engineer will go over the line next week, and report upon the feasibility of its construction.

S. M. See & Sons are crowding a very large and handsome stock of furniture into a moderate sized sales room, and how they are going to turn it all into cash is a conundrum. However, we shall keep an eye on them, and perhaps learn something.

Wm. Hanigan, of Atwood, was run over by the cars in Chicago last Friday and instantly killed. Mr. Flanigan had been a resident of this region for seventeen years, and at the time of his decease was in the mercantile business at Atwood. He also dealt largely in wood, lumber, bark, etc., and has made many warm friends. His remains were brought home yesterday.

The Tradesman, of Grand Rapids, publishes the following concerning the druggists' excursion to Charlevoix last week: "At the invitation of the people of Charlevoix, extended by Dr. Crouter, about 200 delegates and ladies boarded the steamer City of Grand Rapids at 2 o'clock for a trip to Charlevoix. The trip was a delightful one in every respect, the weather being all that could be desired, and the reception at Charlevoix cordial beyond expression. Dr. Crouter extended the free use of his soda fountain, cigar case, and boat livery, all of which were liberally patronized. The return trip was made without incident, the boat reaching the Petoskey dock about 7 o'clock."

Another Chicago boat is needed very much. The commerce of northern Michigan has so increased in the past few years that the project of putting another boat on the Northern Michigan line for the season of 1887 was considered seriously, but finally given up. Now the loss of the Champlain from that line, and the City of Traverse from Hannah, Lay & Co.'s line, leaves us with very poor facilities for transportation.

Mr. A. J. Mills general agent for the Van Deusen nursery, of Geneva, N. Y., is canvassing Charlevoix and vicinity in the interest of that company, taking orders for fruit and ornamental trees, and establishing agencies. Mr. Mills has been with the firm seven years, comes well recommended, and we have no doubt his trees are all he represents, and (coming from Geneva, N.Y.) are sufficiently hardy for this climate. He will be here another week, and can be seen at Fountain City house.

Charlevoix is rarely favored with a more pleasureable entertainment than the McGibeny-Davis concert Tuesday evening. These people enjoy an enviable reputation in the art of music, and it suffered not a whit by this evening's work. While every part was highly gratifying, especial mention should be made of Mrs. McGibeny's cornet solo, which held rapt interest in the audience, and was only too brief, also the superb contralto voice of Miss Delia Davis, which evidenced an abundance of natural excellence and a high state of culture.

H. Lee Iddings' new house on the corner of Grant street and the park is about completed, and is a model of convenience and neatness. It has a commodious cellar, six rooms on the lower floor, and four rooms and two closets on the upper floor. A handsome winding stairway connects the two floors, all finished of natural hardwood in tasteful design. From the upper story one has an unobstructed view of Lake Michigan and the village below. Taken altogether Mr. Iddings has one of the most desirable residences in the village.

"The Herald is in receipt of a letter from David Ward, to the effect that if Mancelona will treat him and his interests fairly, he contemplates (after finishing his main line to Alba) the building of a branch to Mancelona, and will form a junction at the state road, on the east line of town 29 north of range 5 west; the line to be about ten miles in length, and to run through Mr. Ward's land about four fifths of the way. 'This line, or branch,' writes Mr. Ward, 'would give Mancelona a competing line for the importing and exporting of her forest products, merchandise and other freights, besides a direct route to the Saginaws and Detroit, saving a distance of from fifty to sixty miles,' and he adds, 'that such a line would seemingly put Mancelona on the top of the commercial world.' We hope David Ward means just what he says, and that Mancelona will get the road, but he has been writing railroad letters to Charlevoix for the last five years, promising to assist in building a railroad that would "put Charlevoix on the top shelf," and we are yet without a road and seemingly will be a long time if we wait for Mr. Ward.

Purely Personal.

Miss Ina Gage of Petoskey, Sundayed in Charlevoix.

W. H. Chandler, of Milwaukee, is visiting his sister Mrs. W. G. Clark.

H. P. Lemoine arrived this week and now occupies Breezy Point cottage.

Harry Sutton, of Minneapolis, Kan., is down visiting his sister, Mrs. Hattie Carr.

O. C. Ainsworth of Sandwich Ill., returned last Saturday with his family to their cottage for the summer.

Miss M. L. Jones, principal of the Charlotte public school, spent Sunday with the family of Rev. W. G. Clark.

Miss Maggie Enos, of Charlevoix, arrived Monday evening and is visiting Miss Erran Bishop, on Harris street this week.—Cadillac News and Express.

"Capt." Taylor who has been sailing on the tug Stone between Cleveland and Green Bay, is spending a few days at home.

C. W. Alling, traveling salesman for Callaghan & Co., lawbook publishers, of Chicago, is spending a few days about Charlevoix in search of health and pleasure.

E. A. Stowe, of the Michigan Tradesman, Grand Rapids, and Frank Hamilton, of Traverse City, made the JOURNAL a pleasant call one day last week.

R. F. Stuart, postoffice inspector, examined into the affairs of the Charlevoix postoffice last Thursday. His tour of inspection includes all the money order postoffices of northern Michigan.

F. W. Hathaway, of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, Chicago, arrived last week for his regular annual visit among the trout and bass streams of this vicinity. Fred has the faculty of putting in a good many hours of pleasure each day, without neglecting the business of the bureau. He has just started another concert company on a tour through the northwestern states and territories, and can take care of all who want engagements.

P. D. Phillips, of Charlevoix, delivered a lecture in the K. of L. hall on Tuesday evening. The subject of the lecture was the labor question. A fair audience was present, and listened to the remarks of the lecturer with attention. Mr. Phillips is well informed on the principal labor topics of the day having devoted considerable time to their study, and apparently understands the grievances of the workingmen throughout the country, as well as the remedy required for their removal.—Sault Ste. Marie Democrat.

Coming Events.

There will be preaching at the Congregational church Sunday morning.

Tucker and Brown's great Metropolitan Theater at opera hall next Tuesday evening, Hazel Kirke and a roaring farce.

Remember the lecture by J. S. Smithson Wednesday evening, July 27th, descriptive of Egypt and the Orient.

Preaching at Ironton M. E. church next Sunday morning and evening by the pastor. Special subjects are announced.

Rev. W. H. McCartney will preach in the Congregational church at Ironton, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon July 24. This is a rare opportunity to hear an earnest christian worker.

The Ladies Guild of Christ Church mission, will serve ice cream and cake with iced tea in the Sentinel building on Friday afternoon and evening. They hope to please all who come.

The children of the Loyal Legion will have a picnic in Mr. Inwood's grove next Saturday afternoon. Ex-ses at 3 o'clock, supper at 5 o'clock. The children are requested to bring lunch baskets.

Evening prayer and bible study at opera hall at 3 p. m. on Sunday. Subject, "God's law of growth in the natural and spiritual kingdom." See St. Mark 4-26. Sunday school re-organized. Let everyone interested in this mission and school bring full sheaves.

Baptist services next Sunday morning at 10:30, preaching by Dr. Haskell, followed by Sunday school immediately. The Thursday evening prayer meetings at the Baptist hall will be omitted on account of the union bible reading at the Congregational church.

All are invited to attend the following services at the Congregational church: Bible reading this Thursday and Friday at 7.30 p. m.; Sunday evening gospel meeting at opera hall at 7.30. Next week bible reading at the M. E. church as follows: Tuesday, 7:30; Wednesday, 4 p. m. These services are led by H. F. Sayles. Bring your bibles.

What Does He Mean!

The state editor of the Evening News gets off the following:

Petoskey has the Methodists and is doing well, Harbor Springs stays by the orthodox Presbyterians and is not slow as a summer resort, but Charlevoix comes out with an attraction that will down even the Methodists, that can drive a Presbyterian up a tree every day in the week and that has the eminent ability to make the Baptist get out of the water. Charlevoix has sea lions. Their bowls can be heard in the harbor any night and one man says he has seen them. He doesn't remember much about it though as he came away right off. What brought them there is a mystery but their presence is a source of gratification to the people of Charlevoix.

Books Received.

Annual report of the state land office for the year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

The year book of Albion College for 1886-7.

Register of the State Normal school 1886-7.

Eveline.

Harvest has begun.....The small end of a cyclone, followed by severe heavy rain, struck this town last Saturday evening, which continued most of the night.....Mrs. Moll Benson is very sick....Geo. Zimmerman is the happiest man we know of in town, on account of that boy that arrived July 10th.....Thermometer registered 102 at 6 o'clock p. m. last Friday. How is this for up north?.....Mrs. Wm. Downey, of Mancelona, is visiting friends at Ironton.....During the storm of Saturday night, lightning struck a tree on Mr. Dunlap's farm and set it on fire. Two trees on Alex. Curry's place were also struck..... The two-year-old son of Charles Hericke, living a mile west of Ironton, died Tuesday, July 13th. The funeral took place on Wednesday.....The Ironton furnace went into blast again last Thursday night.

July 18th.

Ellsworth.

Beautiful weather for haying..... There appears to be an abundance of berries this season....Jeff Bears and Fred Parks are drawing bark to South Arm....Ezra VanOrman has gone to Norwood to work.....Louis Dutcher's little boy is quite sick....It was with feelings of regret and sorrow that we heard of the death of Wm. Flanigan, of Atwood, last Friday..... Robert White was coming home from East Jordan last Saturday evening, during the storm, and in trying to get by a tree that had blown across the road, had his wagon turned over into a ditch.

July 18th.

South Hayes.

Rather cool again.

Haying is over.

Harvesting has begun.

Thomas Halpin has the best looking corn we have seen this season.

Mr. A. Hopkins spent Sunday in Hayes.

Mrs. S. Martin is very sick.

George Newson has returned home from his trip around the lake.

July 19th.

Barnard.

Everybody is busy.

Farmers have commenced gathering the golden grain.

The Misses Olive and Mabel Mudge of Bay View, visited at Mr. Wm. Clark's last week.

Miss Howey closes her school here in two weeks with a picnic.

The heaviest thunder storm of the season was last Saturday night.

June 21.

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good cheer. The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It's easily out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, a hasty worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings both health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors tell me I must have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters is sold at 50 cts. a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Dr. G. W. Crouter. 5

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Detroit, Charlevoix, and Escanaba Railroad Company, in Charlevoix, Michigan, until **Wednesday, the 10th day of August,** A. D. 1887, at 12 o'clock noon, for the clearing, grubbing, grading, and bridging of the first 6 miles of said road, commencing at the terminus delivered from Charlevoix to Kalkaska, a distance of fifty-one miles. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

The map and profile of said road can be seen at the Engineer's office in Charlevoix, where any other information in reference to same will be furnished.

Charlevoix, Mich., July 14th, 1887.

J. MILO EATON, Secretary.

If you want the **finest Confectionery** in the City go to DR. CROUTER'S.

If you want the best Domestic and Imported **Perfumes** go to DR. CROUTER'S.

If you want the very best drink of **Mead, Soda Water, or Ginger Ale,** go to DR. CROUTER'S.

If you want the best imported Key West or Domestic **Cigars,** go to DR CROUTER'S.

And if you want **Prescriptions Carefully Compounded** go to DR. CROUTER'S.

DR. CROUTER'S **Central Resort Boat Landing** is the best in our village. Was built expressly for resorters, and will be kept eternally for them free from expense. All are invited to make our store, boat landing and premises headquarters while in Charlevoix and we will try to make you feel at home. Yours truly,

G. W. CROUTER.

Over One Thousand Dollars in Fancy Goods and Novelties last week added to our already Complete Stock. Call and Convince yourselves that the place to Save Money is at

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.

CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS

PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS

And buy them of Yours Truly,

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

PERRY WEED

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

E. B. HODGE & CO.

Have a full stock of

HARNESS

And everything in that line, and are prepared to do all kinds of **Repairing on Short Notice.**

As Cheap as the Cheapest.

E. B. HODGE & CO.,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Wood at 12½ cents a week.

THE OLD APPLE TREE.

BY E. F. L.

The golden sun was sinking within the far-off west,
As 'neath the apple tree in the yard my grandpa sat at rest;
The dew was gently falling, the birds had ceased their lays,
And nature everywhere sent forth the tender shoots of spring.

'Neath the apple tree, on a rustic, set grandpa and his wife;
This is old," said I. "Some one has come into the room by mistake, doubtless, and he knows I was here." I speaked.
The young lady did not hear me. I spoke: "Madam," said I, "I presume you are not aware—in fact, that I am here."

Then the figure arose. It turned toward me, but again I could not see its face. Its back was to the moon. The outlines, strangely familiar, was all I could discern. The white robe that looked like a shroud trailed after the long hair that flowed over it.

I said to myself very calmly, "Were I a superstitious person I should consider this a ghost."

And still it came nearer, nearer. It was very quiet-pressing.

"Madam," I said again, more loudly, "I presume you are aware that I am here?" And a voice answered me—a voice I seemed to have heard before:

"Yes, I am aware of it. I came because I knew it—I came because I knew it!"

Then she began to moon again. She stood beside the bed now, only a few inches from me. She stretched out her cold hands. It was time to do something.

Whoever she was, I saw that she was dangerous. A maniac, perhaps. I put my hand under my pillow, where my pistol lay, I seized it.

"Whoever you are," said I, "I presume you are a thief, playing at ghost. Leave the room, I give the—seconds to do it in. I count them; at the third count I fire. One—two—three."

As I said one—she retreated, pointing at me. As I counted two she drew still further off. As I cried three she was gone! I lit that lonesome lamp and examined the room. The door was shut and locked on the inside; the windows fastened down with nails, as all windows are in rural houses. I looked behind the boxes and barrels and chairs. I did the floor; there was no trap-door. Yet she was gone.

If I have a failing I am superstitious. I should have said that I had seen a spirit. As it was, being a practical man, I sat once argued with myself. Tough fried ham and—coffee—I called "hajon puddin," whatever it may have been, had given me a nightmare; a nightmare in an unusual form, however—a fair young girl in white, instead of Othello or a black dog. There were exceptions to everything. I had a white nightmare in place of a black one, that was good.

Again I put out my kerosene lamp. Again I mind myself between the corncobs. Again I slept. Again I woke, to find a figure—the same figure—bending over me. It was meaning still; but this time—it was doing more. Two hands, as cold as ice, were about my throat, pressing hard upon it. I was being choked to death.

"What are you doing?" cried I, catching at my pistol again.

The cold hands dropped away. The figure retreated, vanished, as before. I made a new search, and I argued with myself again. "Nightmares always choke me," said I. "Mine always nightmare only did so to other do." But this time, though I tried myself in among the corn-cobs again, I found it harder to sleep, and though I slept I dreamed. I was being choked to death by a hand at my throat, and a voice meaning to say—"Let me rest in my grave. I do not want to kill him. Let me rest."

My pistol cure proved three white figures away. But a nightmare was a more serious thing than I had imagined. Had I ever been fool enough to drink too much? Should have fancied myself the victim of delirium tremens—just a shade! Didn't I give no admittance to that thought for a moment. It was the same figure, the falling hair, the touch of the little hands, cold as icy rays, pressed me of some one I had known long ago—that was part of my nightmare—that was the meaning. I said, "will I partake of that awful dish, 'injun pudding,' with a nightmare. Never!"

I set up after that and saw the sun rise for the first time in my existence. It was a chilly operation, as uncomfortable as most things are that are considered nonsense; cold baths and a Graham diet, for instance. I've never tried it again. An awful hen footed us down to breakfast, which was principally fat pork. When I came down the back woman of the house, already in visible at the end of a sun-bonnet, was talking to Bradley in the hall. I heard her—but I not on steam.

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THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SPONGE.

Description of a Prize Tubber—Mediterranean Sponges—Qualities Found.

"That is the largest Florida sponge in the world," said a William street dealer to a reporter.

The sponge looked like the thatched roof of a small cabin, and measures eight feet in circumference when wet.

"We have one in Philadelphia on temporary exhibition there that is ten feet in circumference. It is from the Mediterranean. This sponge has taken medals in France, Amsterdam, New Orleans and other places. We would not take $500 for it. It holds fifteen gallons of water."

The reporter was then shown the smallest, which is as big as a chestnut, and never grows any larger. It is taken on the reefs and is sold for a slate sponge.

"The Mediterranean sponges," continued the informant, "are taken in the Grecian archipelago, by men in diving suits, who go into much deeper water than they do in Florida. There most of them are taken with grappling irons, in the same way as oysters. They can be seen with the eye at the bottom, clinging to the rocks. When one is dislodged another grows in its place, taking from six months to a year. A great many are also taken in the Bahamas. The market for that crop is Nassau, New Providence. Key West is the market for the Florida sponges, which are taken all along the coast. Trieste and London are the markets for the Mediterranean sponges. Some are taken off the coast of China."

"Are any curiosities found in them?"

"We had one once that inclosed a large pig. It was a fine sponge, and had grown completely around it. They are frequently full of shells. When a sponge is first taken out of the water it is as black as ink, and it has to be treated by various processes until it becomes the color commonly seen. A sponge is the lowest order of animal life, being considered partly animal and partly vegetable. A number of minute animals live in it. The business is about half a century old in this country. Sponges are sold by the bale in this country, and by the case in Europe. They weigh from 25 to 100 pounds. When sold by weight the dealers are allowed to send them about 25 per cent. Prices range from $10 to $150, the latter for very fine toilet sponges. There are many grades, such as silk, velvet, cup, glass, bath, surgeon, slate, etc."

"When is the active season?"

"Spring and fall are the active seasons for selling. For gathering, the latter part of the year—November and December—is the most active, although some fishing is carried on all the year."

—New York Mail and Express.

New York's Network of Wires.

There are about 20,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wires in New York city. Of this number the Western Union Telegraph company operates and controls more than 3,000 miles, 500 miles of which are already placed in conduits underground. The same company operates over 430,000 miles all told. Its wires are already in one continuous line would go around the globe nearly eighteen times, and they would reach from the earth to the moon and almost back again. The 20,000 miles of wire in this city would make over 2,920 parallel lines from the Battery to Harlem river, and over double that number from the East to the North river at the greatest width of Manhattan Island.

This length of wire weighs comparatively little. The wires of the Western Union company vary in weight from 230 to 650 pounds per mile. Taking the smallest sized wire as a basis for calculation, one ton of metal would make fifteen and one-half miles of wire, while 2,000 tons would be sufficient to stretch around the world, with plenty to spare. The cost of the wires is about six cents per pound. They are very durable when stretched through an open country, lasting from twenty-five to thirty years. Atmospheric changes affect them but little. Repairs are chiefly made in towns where chemical substances are used in manufacturing purposes, the smoke from the factory chimneys being very destructive to the metal.

Methods of the Dudes.

The old ele' man could, if he would, tell curious secrets of well dressed humanity. Most of us can recall transactions with this peripatetic trader, in which, after treating with customly each individual piece of a not inelegant wardrobe, he hugged off the garments and left with the seller a pitifully small sum in exchange. The gilded youth does those things better. His old clothes are but technically old, as the young soldier of a few years' service is technically a veteran. He never wears a gilt-edged tenor than a few weeks, and he sells it for a fair percentage of the original cost. He gets long credits from his tailor and cash down from the old ele' man. He thus contrives to be always well dressed at a comparatively moderate cost. It is told of a great ready made clothier's son that the young man appeared in a new suit at least once a month. He wore his garments carefully, and after they had been pressed and cleaned returned them to his father's stock to be sold as new to an unsuspecting public.—New York Letter.

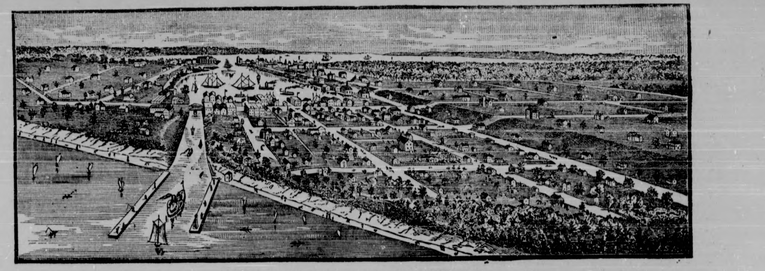
The Sensations of the Dying.

It is doubtless the case that in many instances—and perhaps they are the majority—dying persons have gradually fallen into unconsciousness that ends their bodily pain, and saves them from the anguish of the final parting with those they leave behind. It is not uncommon, however, for dying persons to continue to persist to the last, and perhaps it is still more common for some of the special senses to preserve their activity. We think it was Ernest Wagner who, in his "General Pathology," dwelt particularly on the preservation of the sense of hearing in many cases long after the apparent occurrence of unconsciousness, and we tenderly cautioned his readers that this possibility should be borne in mind.—New York Medical Journal.

Love of the Trivial

One of our human frailties is the appetite with which we devour the trivial. It is a kind of lust for the contemptible and quite as debilitating to the higher and spiritual nature as the sensual is to the moral and physical man.—Signor Max.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY in couples without the monthly visit of Bayvoux, that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (5 Beekman St., N. Y.) $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF CHARLEVOIX, MICH. (1884).

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of a mortgage executed by Carl G. Van Tuyle to Lyman D. Batchelor, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on May 19th, 1881, in liber four of mortgages, on page 341, upon which said mortgage there is claimed by Lemuel H. Batchelor to Lewis Seymour and Walter F. Brown, on the 23d day of December, 1883, and said assignment is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 24th day of December, 1883, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 341, upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due two hundred and ninety-five dollars, ($295) principal and interest, for the recovery of which no proceedings have been instituted. And whereas the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative. Notice is hereby given that in virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, in said county, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held) on the **10th day of August, 1887,** at 11 o'clock noon of said day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: A part of lot 3 of Carl G. Van Tuyle's (the village of South Boyne) plat, in the village of South Boyne, which is described as follows, viz.: Commencing at the southwest corner of said lot, thence running east along Main street fourteen (22) feet, thence north to the north line of said lot, thence west along the north line of said lot, thence southwest corner of said lot, thence south to the place of beginning.

Dated May 9th, 1887.

ROBERT W. KANE, Mortgagee.

F. W. MANNS, Attorney for Mortgagee. Charlevoix, Michigan.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a mortgage executed by William Heath and Joseph Hine to Lewis Seymour, dated the 3rd day of April, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 10th day of May, 1882, in liber seven of mortgages, on page thirty-seven, and said mortgage has been duly sold and assigned to Lewis Seymour, by said assignment dated September 23, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of deeds for Charlevoix county, in liber 11 of mortgages, on page 175, on the 8th day of May, 1887, and the same is now owned by the said Henry H. Vanderpoel, and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred and seventy-seven dollars ($477), and no proceedings have been taken to collect the same, and the power of sale therein contained having become operative, therefore, notice is given that the premises described in said mortgage, viz.: Lots one (1) and two (2) of section four in said township and county, will be sold at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court in said county, on the **10th day of August, 1887,** at 11 o'clock A. M., New Style, of said day, to satisfy said mortgage, viz.: The west half of the south east quarter of section 33, township 33 north, range eight w. of township of Marion, Charlevoix county, Mich., Map 1887.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., May 9, 1887.

HENRY H. VANDERPOEL, Assignee of Mortgage.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney for Assignee, Charlevoix, Michigan.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court, for the county of Charlevoix, in favor of Pine Lake Iron Company, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the real estate of William S. Holland and Victoria Wolcott, in said county, to me directed and delivered I did on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1887, levy upon, and take all the right, title and interest which said William S. Holland and Victoria Wolcott, in and to the following described real estate, that is to say: The north half quarter of the south west quarter of section eighteen in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, state of Michigan, being in township twenty, range 7 west, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Boyne City, in said county, on the **2d day of August, A. D. 1887,** at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated the 9th day of June, 1887.

D. B. STARKEY, Sheriff.

By WILLIAM SCHOOLCRAFT, Deputy Sheriff. Cruickshank & Green, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ADVERTISERS can ascertain the best newspapers for advertising by calling at the Advertising Bureau of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York, where a list of 3000 newspapers is kept, and where contracts can be made for advertising in any of them. Advertisements can be left at the office of the Charlevoix Journal.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers, Season of 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,

CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning.—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at Boyne City at 9.00, leave Boyne City 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 12.00.

Afternoon.—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Boyne City at 3.30, leave Boyne City 4.00, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,

CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning.—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon.—Leave Charlevoix at 12.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer CLARA BELLE,

CAPT. GEO. JENSON.

Morning.—Leave Boyne City at 6.30, arrive at Charlevoix 9.15, to connect with the Steamer Joseph Gordon for Boyne City. Returning leave Charlevoix upon the arrival of the Steamer Thomas Friant, at 9.45.

Afternoon.—Leave Boyne City at 1.00; returning leave Charlevoix at 3.30, touching at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Harbor Springs.

Two Trips a Day.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS.

CAPT. W. A. SNYDER.

Leave Charlevoix	7.00 A. M.	2.00 P. M.
Arrive Harbor Springs	9.30	4.30
Arrive Harbor Springs	9.40	4.00
Leave Harbor Springs	9.15	4.15
Petoskey	10.00	5.00
Arrive Charlevoix	11.30	6.30

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHOOT.

Going South every morning, except Sunday—Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 3.00, Petoskey 4.30; arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Steamer Line.

Season of 1887.

Str. City of Grand Rapids.

CAPT. O. E. WILSON.

Going North—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,—leave Traverse City at 7.00 a. m., **Charlevoix** 11.30 a. m., Petoskey 1.30 p. m., Mackinaw (Round Island) 3.30 p. m., Cheboygan 5.30 p. m.

Going South—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,—leave Mackinaw (Round Island) 7.00 a. m., Mackinaw (Island) 8.00 a. m., Petoskey 2.15 p. m., **Charlevoix** 3.45 p. m., arrive at Traverse City 6.45 p. m.

Harbor Springs and Manistique.

Propeller A. C. Van Raalte,

CAPT. E. A. BOUCHARD.

Leaves Harbor Springs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.00 a. m. Leaves Manistique every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.00 a. m. Touching at Cross Village and St. James both ways.

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Northern Michigan Line.

Season of 1887.

Propeller LAWRENCE.

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Going South—Leaves Cheboygan every Monday 2.30 p. m.; **Charlevoix,** Tuesday, 9.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 11.00 a. m.; arrive Chicago, Thursday, 2.00 a. m.

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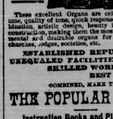

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I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 205, meets every Saturday evening in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. T. M.—Tent Star No. 128, meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

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Political Notes and News.

If protection is a wise policy for one country, why is it not wise for all? If restriction of foreign trade is good, why would not its total obstruction be still better.—Boston Herald.

"Protection for coal, but free trade in labor," as one of the miners puts it, has reduced the operatives in Pennsylvania quite to the grade of the "pauper labor of Europe."—New York World.

The down-trodden European immigrant who comes to to the United States under the impression that the boys of Gotham are all dear, honest little angels, gets to learn a few sad truths before he finally settles down.—New York Journal.

President Cleveland's remarks at the Clinton centennial celebration are commended alike by the press of all parties. The sentiment and style were admirable and clever, fresh and attractive. The president has a proper appreciation of the dignity of his office and knows how to express it in clear, dignified and forcible language.

"What is the matter with President Cleveland? We ask this question in all seriousness."—Tribune. We are glad you do—it is all seriousness; and we answer in like seriousness. There is nothing the matter with President Cleveland. The matter is with you. You have a bad attack of partisan jaundice, and it has blurred your vision so that everything you look at has a bilious aspect. President Cleveland is all right, thank you, as right as a trivet—what ever a trivet may be. You will be all right, too, if you take a dose or two out of your eyes and quit looking at everybody with the narrow, distorted vision of the partisan.—Free Press.

Foreign War Vessels.

It is not generally know, but it is a fact, that the Navy Department in Washington keeps thoroughly informed as to the whereabouts of our vessels of all foreign powers. Not only know the minutest details of each man-of-war equipment, such as the number of guns, character and thickness of the armor and number of men carried, but we are up on every point as to speed, age, present position, possible destination, and all that kind of thing. We know about how one is to find out about the war ship of every other nation, but we are especially and peculiarly familiar with all that pertains to the war boats of the Jan Bull."

The information is collected, compiled, tabulated and disseminated by the Bureau of Naval Intelligence. On a little map of the world in the bureau may be seen many little bunches of pins, to each of which is attached a label bearing the name of a foreign ship. It tells at a glance where the ships of the various nations are. These pins are changed daily or weekly in accordance with the movements of the vessels. The Secretary of the Navy can learn at once if weight is to be attached to the movements of a foreign boat.

The President's Letter.

President Cleveland's letter to Mayor Francis of St. Louis, declining the invitation to be present in that city on the occasion of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is published elsewhere in this paper, is one of the pleasantest and most courtly documents that ever came from the pen of a president of the United States.

No comrade of the order unbiased by party or political motives will hesitate to condemn the mischief-makers, outside or inside the organization, whose insults and obnoxious interference forced upon the president the necessity for writing such an epistle.

But there is this about it: The president's dignified course and manly communication has punctured somebody's political balloon, and the accumulated gas of the last two months has turned into vapor.—Boston Grand Army Record.

Remove the Obstacles.

Everybody said when the mouth of the Mississippi was deepened for large ships, and when the rocks of Hell Gate, in New York harbor were blown out to facilitate trade, that great good had been accomplished. The sand in the Mississippi and the rocks in New York harbor hindered commerce. If their removal was a good thing, why should the tariff policy be maintained as a barrier to prevent commerce from freely coming into and going out of every one of our splendid harbors? The tariff obstructs trade. Would it not be as wise to open a channel through these obstructive tariff laws, as was Gen. Newton's removal of the hindrances to commerce from New York harbor, and Capt. Eads from the Mississippi river? And then, what is the use of removing one class of obstructions and at the same time keeping up more formidable ones? The recent convention of ocean subsidy seekers in Chicago seemed to want these tax obstructions preserved, but they also wanted to have their changing effect overcome by levying more taxes and giving the money to ship owners. The plain fact is that our tariff laws are in effect a Chinese wall against trade, and these subsidy seekers ask the people to pay for steam engines to haist trade over it, while common sense affirms that the best way to remove the wall and the beggarly capitalists who desire to embark in commercial enterprises will need no subsidies. It is absurd to claim that until the obstacles to trade are removed, Grand Rapids Democrat.

Destruction of Our Forests.

The agricultural department has issued a report which shows that 10,000,000 acres of forest are used yearly in this country for fuel and lumber. Fires it is calculated, destroy about 10,000,000 acres more. The forest area of the country is less than 450,000,000 acres. At this rate we will in less than a quarter of a century have no forests. Whatever may be the future from a change in the fuel question the demands for timber will increase as the country becomes more populous. The whole thing seems to point to arboriculture on a large scale and systematically, and in no long time either.—Indianapolis News.

It is hard to believe, but it is said to be true, that there is a man living in South Carolina whose name is Harmon Dive-out Jump-under Come-to-Jesus Hallelujah Hugh Hall Hitther-to-me Gideon Hall Hugh Hall Harvey Kizziah Sones. Also that on a tombstone near Winnsboro, Ala., is cut "Henri Ritti Demi Ritter Emmi Ritter Sweet Cream Ice Cream." Carolina Sentwick, infant daughter of Bob and Suckey Catlin." It was the name of a little girl.

The fashionable young society woman of New Haven, Conn., who married a mechanic the other day, has been persuaded by her friends that she ought to know what she was about, and didn't know what she was about when they are trying to have the marriage annulled. It by no means succeed on the ground of the girl's "absence of mind" they might charge the mechanic with having drugged and prove it by showing that he married a fashionable society woman.

Mrs. Helen M. Avery, of the Interior Department, is the only accomplished woman among the 15,000 and more Government clerks. The President is a great admirer of her penmanship, and frequently refers to it in complimentary terms when it comes, as it often does, under his observance. Mrs. Avery is about twenty-eight years old. She does her work rapidly and apparently without effort. Her clerkship pays about two hours a day, and her salary is $1,600 per annum.

Mr. Godey, who died leaving a fortune of two or three millions, made chiefly out of his "Lady's Book," when asked why he did not raise the standard of his magazine said: "I am making a magazine for the fool, but a magazine for the Elius James. They are in a vast majority."

N. O. Shelnutt, of Jackson county, Georgia, who had been twice hanged and rescued, and who ought to know about it, says it is a great mistake to think that death by hanging is painful. "There is no pain about it," he says, "and a man can die fully easy."

The American Grocer says: "It is growing more and more the custom to have deeds, contracts, and valuable documents printed on the paper called linen. This is a great mistake, because in a few years they are sure to be obliterated.

"It is the case: 'Look here,' said a customer, 'you have raised the price of this liquor, and what is more you give smaller glasses.' 'It is true,' responded the barkeeper; 'but do you not observe that the bottle is larger?'"—*French Pun.*

The same flag was used at Vallejo, Cal., during her celebration of the recent Admission Day anniversary that was used to be the breeze when the news of the admission of California as a state was received, thirty-five years ago.

Swiss clocks, the exposed weights of which are tiny figures or Father Time carrying on the chains, are added to the articles for household decorations.

Artesian wells have been sunk in Algeria with such success that vast tracts of waste land have been reclaimed with the water thus provided.

About This Time of Year.

In her natty flannel suit, beautiful with scarlet trimmings, the maiden at the beach goes in swimming.

There, among intercut foli in yachting; people weak of sinews and tackles. And in bay windows; lightly there are lots of little smokes.

With their faces freckle-spotted from exposure and sun-burning. The school-ma'ams from vacation back to duty are returning.

The student who's been singing bank for cash to parents, knowledge. Has folded up his hyphens and is going back to college.

The urchin who for several weeks has passed his time in carving. Is mourning over the knowledge that vacation's almost over.—Boston Courier.

Baby Life Among the Apaches.

Leaning against wigwams and buildings are dozens of little baskets with baby Apaches sucking their fists therein. The baskets are of the regular Indian style, and the good babies are strapped and laced into them tight and snug, nothing showing but the round, chubby face and two tiny feet. Some squaws hang their baskets to the saddle horn, because if they are to be stand

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

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The Latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World.

Political Gossip, Railroad Notes, Personal Mention, and Occurrences of Lesser Note.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ASSASSIN'S KNIFE.

Joseph C. Kennedy, a Prominent Citizen of Washington, Stabbed to Death.

THE most sensational murder in Washington since the assassination of President Garfield was committed on Wednesday evening, says a dispatch from that city. Opposite the northeastern end of the Treasury Department Building, Joseph C. Kennedy, an affluent real estate agent, one of the oldest residents of Washington, and a personal acquaintance of many of the most prominent people in the national capital, was murdered in cold blood, apparently without provocation, by John Daily, a white laborer. Kennedy left his office and started to take a car, when Daily, who had been loitering around the corner several hours, walked up behind him and drawing a large keen-bladed knife, similar to those used by butchers in killing hogs, ran it into Kennedy's right side near the abdomen with a vicious lunge, and then gave it a jerk sidewise. There was a large crowd on the corner at the time, but all were so horror-stricken for a moment that nobody moved. Kennedy fell to the ground after giving a cry of "murder," gleaned dizzily, and pointed to the murderer, who made no attempt to escape. The knife dropped out of Kennedy's side as a physician came up. Mason, a colored watchman, seized Daily, who stood looking on, apparently the most unconcerned and self-possessed man in the crowd. Kennedy expired in five minutes, and his body was removed to a police station. The murderous man was about 75 years old, of an old Maryland family, and one of the most respected citizens of Washington. He was a grandson of Ellicott, who, at the request of President Washington, surveyed the ten miles square incorporated as the District of Columbia. In 1850 and 1860 Mr. Kennedy was Commissioner of the Census. He was a prominent politician in his earlier days, and was a staunch admirer of the old Whig party. At one time he edited the Franklin (Pa.) Repository. He was an intimate friend of ex-Senator Conkling, Attorney General Garland, W. W. Corcoran, and a large number of other people. He announced some that years ago Kennedy wronged his (Daily's) father.

GUATEMALA.

President Barrillas Assumes Full Control of the Country.

PRESIDENT BARRILAS, of Guatemala, has issued a decree assuming full control of the country and suspending the action of the constitution. The Banco International refuses him a loan of $200,000, but, having the law in his power, he will find it quite easy to compel the officials to make the loan. His reason for suspending the constitution was that the Legislature had passed unconstitutional acts. The President has called a convention on constitution.

Educators in Council.

THE National Educational Association at Chicago, at the second day's session, listened to a number of papers upon educational topics. The standing committee were appointed, and a resolution indorsing the Blair bill was offered by a Boston delegate, and referred to the appropriate committee. The attendance at Central Music Hall was so great that overflow sessions were held at the Madison Street Theater, where the proceedings of the principal meeting were duplicated.

The President.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND attended the centennial celebration Wednesday at Clinton, N. Y., held a reception at the residence of Mrs. O. H. Williams, and in the afternoon made a short address in the park, confining his remarks to profitable recollections of Clinton. At the banquet he also responded to the toast, "The President of the United States."

Hot Shoiner.

A TRAIN robber entered the private car of General Manager Charles M. Hayes, of the Wabash and Western Road, between St. Louis and Chicago, and relieved Assistant General Passenger Agent Crane of his money and jewelry.

Mormons Cast Down.

In the school elections at Salt Lake City, the Gentiles carried five of the twenty-one districts. These were the first elections held under the new registration act, and the Mormons are greatly cast down at the result.

From Foreign Lands.

A BRITISH lieutenant has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for abducting a 11-year-old girl.

THE Sultan, disregarding the advice of Italy and Germany, persists in his refusal to sign the Egyptian convention in its present form.

THE British Government has positively refused to make any modifications in the treaty, and the Sultan's attitude, in which he is sustained by France and Russia, makes a very embarrassing situation for Lord Salisbury.

Telegraphic Sparks.

THE New York City Directory, just issued, contains 2,175 pages of names, numbering in all 238,815, and indicating a population of 1,600,000. There are 2,800 Smiths, 1,800 Browns, and 900 Jones enrolled.

THE movement in the interest of Judge Thurman's nomination for Governor of Ohio is making rapid headway.

THE EASTERN STATES.

AN explosion occurred in the Cullinate Manufacturing Company's works at Arlington, N. J. A Swede named August and Miss Ariana Mackenzie were instantly killed and about twenty others were seriously injured, none fatally. The works, three brick buildings, were totally destroyed. The loss is $50,000.

A NEW YORK dispatch reports that the sloop Mystery, with a party of excursionists on board, was capsized off Barren Island. The tide was tearing out more rapidly than a mill race, and a hard breeze that was almost a gale gave a wild curl to the waves. The sloop had started to come about, but the bigness of her boom—there were thirty-seven persons in her—caused delay. Then a squall struck her. Over she went, and men, women and children were thrown into the water. The scene received the remaining twenty-seven were engulfed by the waters.

AUSTIN COBURN, the well-known railroad magnate, says a New York special, was assaulted and severely injured at Manhattan Beach by a reporter for a New York evening paper, who struck him with a heavy cane. The reporter had been doing some work on the island, and had occasion to call on Mr. Corbin. It appears that the latter was not very gracious, and the reporter also lost his temper. The result was a row, in which Mr. Corbin was roughly handled.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland spent Tuesday at Holland Patent, New York, where they were the guests of Miss Rose Cleveland. On Wednesday they attended the centennial celebration at Clinton, N. Y.

THE WESTERN STATES.

MARQUETTE (Mich.) special: "A terrible mine disaster occurred Thursday evening in the Sturgeon River mine at Metropolitan. A number of miners had just got a blast ready when water rushed into the mine so fast that many could not escape. Eight Italians were in the mine, and of course were drowned."

THE Missouri Supreme Court, in the case of Brooks, alias Maxwell, condemned for the murder of C. Arthur Preller, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, December 13, has overruled the motion for a rehearing. A reprieve was granted to the defendant until Aug. 23. The defense will take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

OSCAR M. KELLY, a business man, who murdered his wife because she refused to live with him, was taken from jail at Dallas, Oregon, and lynched. When he heard the lynchers in the house yard he broke his lamp and with pieces of the glass cut his throat, wrists, and ankles, and was dying when taken from his cell.

AT Portage, Wis., Mrs. Patrick Riley lit the fire with kerosene. The explosion burned the woman so badly that she died in a few hours, and her husband was also badly burned. The house and its contents were burned.

BEFORE the Pacific Railway Investigating Commission, sitting at Denver, ex-Senator Hill testified that the Union Pacific freight rates had always been high, and the building of competing roads had not decreased them, though on the last year or two the rates had not been so high as formerly. He had been somewhat surprised when he read in the newspapers the published testimony of the commission taken at Omaha, showing the rebates allowed to the Omaha Smelting Company. The witness said his company, the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company—had not received any special rates or rebates, though it had received from the railroad company a refund of several items of overcharge. He thought Denver would have had 30,000 more population had it not been for discriminations against it in favor of Omaha. The witness had an interest in a Denver newspaper which paid $50 a ton freight on paper shipped from Chicago. A newspaper in San Francisco that used the same paper paid only $20 a ton freight from Chicago. Being asked whether that discrimination had existed since the passage of the interstate commerce law, the witness replied that it still continued, as the fourth clause of that law had been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission. He thought that if this investigating commission could get at one-tenth of the truth regarding discrimination it would be doing well.

A DISPATCH from Ironwood, Mich., says: "The bodies of all the people who perished in the flames at Hurley, ten in number, have been removed from the debris, but they are burned beyond recognition. The total number of lives lost by the accident is seventeen. It has been ascertained that John Sarvet, the stage coachman, who was badly burned, will die. Jennie Sheridan, who jumped from the third story window, escaped with slight injuries. Almost simultaneously with Miss Sheridan's leap Mrs. McCabe jumped full from the third-story window, and when carried from the place it was supposed that he was dead. Her husband also succeeded in jumping from the window-sill, and Sadie McCabe and Wesley Sarvet were seen to leave the hall. McCabe trying to induce his wife to jump to the ground when the floor fell in, carrying with it Mrs. McCabe and Wesley Sarvet."

A DECREE has been entered by Judge Sage at Cincinnati, declaring the charter of the Wabash and Fidelity Bank forfeited. This decree activates all attachments and puts the entire assets in the hands of Receiver Armstrong.

THE Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road has commenced suit against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Company to recover land and benefits valued at $25,000,000.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

NINE men were killed by an explosion of giant-powder on a railroad near Columbia, South Carolina.

OLD JEFF DAVIS now charges that the Federal Government conspired during the late war to have him assassinated. He is out in a six-column interview in a Baltimore paper.

A NASHVILLE dispatch says a most remarkable occurrence followed a negro funeral at Mount Pleasant, Tenn., nine negroes being killed by a single stroke of lightning. A large party followed the remains of Harriet Terry to the grave, singing and shouting. The usual ceremonies at the grave were performed, and just as the final prayer had been said an immense cloud came up from the east. The party had scarcely left the grave when one of the most severe thunder and rain storms ever known in this section broke on them. All immediately made a break for the various trees scattered around the graveyard. Scarcely had those who were killed reached the shelter of an immense oak when the tree was struck by lightning. The whole party of nine tumbled down together and died instantly. The others who were affected rather by the storm were badly hurt, but were themselves unhurt. It was noticed that the part of the tree to which nearest the tree was scarred and their clothes torn. The most intense excitement prevailed, and the wailing and mourning of the frightened negroes was heartrending.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

A NEW YORK dispatch says: "A house-to-house canvass is being made by the leaders of the United Labor, or Henry George, party, preparatory to the election of delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Mr. McMackin expects to be able to announce to the convention that the United Labor party is sure of carrying wards of the Assembly districts of New York City and of securing the balance of the assembly and a majority of the Board of Aldermen. So sure are the Labor men of carrying these districts that they will run a straight labor ticket and neither seek nor countenance any combination with Irving Hall or the Republicans."

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

AN extensive system of frauds upon the Government, involving wholesale forgery and perjury, has been unearthed in the horse-claims division of the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury at Washington. They were conceived and carried out by Oscar J. Harvey, late chief of the division. Harvey has been dismissed from the service, and was a few days ago arrested at Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he had been spending his vacation, and taken to Washington. He has made a full confession.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says it is practically settled that the President will not visit the West at all during the present year. The abandonment of his proposed visit to St. Louis has resulted in wholly changing whatever plans he had made for visiting Western cities. Following is the text of his letter to the St. Louis committee declining to visit that city:

While I have hitherto made no formal response to your invitation given in February last to visit and participate in the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in St. Louis, beginning on the fifth of September next, I have hoped that I might be able to do so. I regret if I should find it impossible to be in St. Louis at the time indicated.

The statements contained in your letter that the organization was never in a flourishing condition as now, and that never before was a larger, more representative gathering of comrades to unite in a welcome of mutual greeting, at which the two commanders-in-chief had every hold in a Southern State, and your suggestion that no opportunity should be hereafter given the valiant soldiers of the Republic to pay their respects to their chosen leader, are all most pleasant and highly appreciated than that conferred upon me by the unanimous action of the United city feeling and interest. More recently I have felt that the prevailing desire to see me personally was somewhat abated, and more earnestly you expressed the prevailing wish of the veterans of the Grand Army, there are members of your order who, from long association and friendship in respect to my acceptance, and that my acceptance of your invitation would be considered in the organization, as well as in the country, as an unfriendly discrimination against them. I have carefully considered all these opinions, and unmoved by any feeling, so flattering to myself, I have concluded that I should regard it my duty to refrain from contributing in any way to the disturbance of the peace and harmony of the country. I feel that the present situation is not free from danger. The country has been at peace with its former foes and is strained manifestation by the participants that patriotic fraternity of feeling suggested by the selection of St. Louis for holding the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. I am constrained, therefore, to withdraw my proposed acceptance of your invitation, trusting no I assure you of my unfeigned hope and desire that I may be able to visit your city when more prepared for them by the beautiful and patriotic demonstrations of the veterans of the Grand Army may enjoy the most pleasant, profitable and useful reunion in their history. Very truly yours,

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, Mrs. Cleveland, and Col. Lamont left Washington on the 19th inst. for Holland Patent, N. Y.

FOUR time ago John H. Oliver, a Justice of the Peace in the District of Columbia, was removed by the President. Oliver refused to surrender the office, on the ground that the law conferred the power of removal exclusively upon the Supreme Court of the District. The question was brought before that tribunal, which has just rendered a decision sustaining the action of the President in granting a writ of center against Magistrate Oliver.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

FARMERS in the vicinity of St. Thomas, Dakota, have filed complaints with the Interstate Commission against the Manitoba Railroad for charges for the transportation of wheat, and for collusion with the proprietors of certain elevators to fix the price of the grain.

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

—A conference of striking carpenters and their employers with the employers was held at St. Paul, Minn., and the strikes were declared off on the basis of nine hours a day, and wages the same as before the strike, for the present year; nine hours a day's work after Jan. 1. The bricklayers strike at Chicago is off, and men have gone to work at eight hours, and forty cents an hour. They agree to abolish the walking delegate.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

A CABLE dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, gives the following particulars of the disastrous landslide at Zug:

The disaster results in many respects the worst known of the Swiss mountain landslides. For several days crevices had been known to be forming in the Rossberg, and houses had been evacuated. The mass of rock, 1,000 feet in length, 900 feet in breadth and 600 feet in depth, fell into the lake, a dense spectacle of confusion. The falling rocks were precipitated into the lake, forming a wave 50 feet high, which another slip dragged seven feet further down the lake. The wave then followed, and a hundred yards forward. Two Italians going to rescue the survivors in the vicinity of Zug, only one fisherman escaped to the surface. All the survivors were in the lake, which were three miles distant, and were hurriedly removed from the threatened quarter. At 7 o'clock the land slips began again, and several more were heard during the night. Twenty-five houses and ten hotels disappeared within the space of half an hour. Zurich. A dispatch from Zurich says: The disaster at Zug is the most serious since the great slide at Elm, which buried 115 people. The inhabitants of the neighborhood of Zug, which had survived the first slide, fled from windows of houses to escape being crushed in the second slide, and were thus left homeless. The number is stated at 500. The survivors are coming into Zug from all sides to view the scene. A similar disaster occurred at Zug in 1435, when thirteen were buried. Advices from Berne, Switzerland, say that the expected revolution has occurred and that the Gibson ministry has fallen and a party followed the remains of Harriet Terry to the grave, singing and shouting. The usual ceremonies at the grave were performed, and just as the final prayer had been said an immense cloud came up from the east. The party had scarcely left the grave when one of the most severe thunder and rain storms ever known in this section broke on them. All immediately made a break for the various trees scattered around the graveyard. Scarcely had those who were killed reached the shelter of an immense oak when the tree was struck by lightning. The whole party of nine tumbled down together and died instantly. The others who were affected rather by the storm were badly hurt, but were themselves unhurt. It was noticed that the part of the tree to which nearest the tree was scarred and their clothes torn. The most intense excitement prevailed, and the wailing and mourning of the frightened negroes was heartrending.

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SPHERE AND WILLOW.

Professional Base-Ball Teams at Work—The League Pennant Race.

Chicago Still Playing at Wonderful Speed—Its Present Eastern Trip.

(CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.)

For the past two weeks the fight for the League pennant has been narrowing down to the three contestants in the race, Detroit, Chicago and Boston, and the prospects for last season's great struggle between Chicago and the White-Stockings being fought over again are improving with almost each day that passes. No one seems more strongly convinced than President Spalding that such will be the result, and when asked Saturday how he thought it would all end, he said: "Nothing that I know of now can stop us. We shall win the pennant in a gallop if our men continue to play the ball they are playing now, and even though we should meet with misfortune of any kind, such as the disabling of our players, possibly even through unfavorable weather, or, any of the other ills a ball club is heir to, we shall, I think, beat Boston and New York out at the finish, and take a good second place. We usually have a pretty fair share of luck, fortunately, and by the 15th day of August I expect to see Jones's team in the lead. I prefilled before the team returned to Chicago on June 9 that, before the end of our long Eastern trip, we should be in second place. You see I was right. I expect to see the team return to Chicago in first place, and I believe we shall be able to do so. As you see by the result of last week's Eastern trip, we shall be much too strong to be beaten by New York. There is an element of grit and nerve in the New York team that one cannot help admiring, and if they should really improve even now until the end of the season, it would not surprise me in the least. On the contrary, I rather anticipate that such will be the case.

"Is there any prospect that the Association or League will consolidate this fall? Well, I think it will drop out; or, that in the event of the failure of the two big organizations to become one, that the St. Louis Browns will be admitted to the League circuit."

"Well, it is as yet a little early to discuss such matters, is it not? It is the opinion that I have thought of all of them. In the first place, the idea of consolidation is in exactly the same state it has been in for the last two years. It is the acknowledged superiority of the St. Louis and Baltimore clubs that has kept the idea from materializing. But they are out of their class in the Association, and the mere question of number of consolidation has been considered or proposed in the time that I have been in politics. I can not say on the whole, though, that I am as anxious for the consolidation of the two organizations have represented me to be. The League is without question the greatest institution of the kind in the world. The Association is the most popular organization if you can, with aggregate salary limits, and with the cities and populations of fifty-three-quarters of a million, it is not to be wondered at that it draws 150,000 people to its performances in a single day, and I am free to say that it is a greater organization than the National League of American Ball Clubs. There is no comparison that I can see between the League and the Association.

"Would the League make any concessions to Von der Ahe, such as the privilege of playing Sundays, or any other of selling liquor upon his own grounds, in the event of his being admitted?

"No, sir; not a concession of any kind. If Mr. Von der Ahe wants to come in, we shall asked Saturday how he thought it would all end, he said: "Nothing that I know of now can stop us. We shall win the pennant in a gallop if our men continue to play the ball they are playing now, and even though we should meet with misfortune of any kind, such as the disabling of our players, possibly even through unfavorable weather, or, any of the other ills a ball club is heir to, we shall, I think, beat Boston and New York out at the finish, and take a good second place. We usually have a pretty fair share of luck, fortunately, and by the 15th day of August I expect to see Jones's team in the lead. I prefilled before the team returned to Chicago on June 9 that, before the end of our long Eastern trip, we should be in second place. You see I was right. I expect to see the team return to Chicago in first place, and I believe we shall be able to do so. As you see by the result of last week's Eastern trip, we shall be much too strong to be beaten by New York. There is an element of grit and nerve in the New York team that one cannot help admiring, and if they should really improve even now until the end of the season, it would not surprise me in the least. On the contrary, I rather anticipate that such will be the case.

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"No, sir; not a concession of any kind. If Mr. Von der Ahe wants to come in, the League circuit next year, he may be able, if he will, to make concessions agreed to by the League Presidents, to do so, but if he does so he must do so without any of the same rules that govern us all, and no favors.

THE GOOD EFFECT OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

In speaking further upon the good effect of total abstinence as practiced by the Chicago players this season Mr. Spalding said: "I am no prohibition crank, but I do believe in the principle of Gladstone's Sabbath rest, and I have always felt that it was my duty and that it would be to my interest to see that my players who would shall enjoy admission because I do not drink myself I do not do so. But there is another side to the question, and I am not ashamed to admit that I am as a man in our team who when this new order of living has worked a wonderful change in a home that was not as happy as it should have been because of some poor fellow who was thought to be recognized, and on what I believe to be an enduring basis, I am not ashamed to say that some of this player's wife is not to be found in this city. They are using every day of their life to be contented. If the result of the temperance pledge has had only to reform this player I should have been quite satisfied. But it has had other wonderful results. We have young men in the club who have some of them—who take as much pride in their temperance record as they do in their ball-playing record. That is saying a good deal, but it is only the truth, and I know that it is true because I have asked them. I asked the boys not to think anything until they had thought it over, and I promised me that I meant what they would do. I said we should adopt no rule, but would leave it to them to decide whether they were keeping their pledges to me. It gives me a great satisfaction to say that no man has violated his pledge, and I believe that they feel that it is a good league away, but to so conduct themselves that they shall not be the cause of giving occasion for such a sad issue.

"Have the players shown by their second Eastern trip, which they opened last week by defeating the Philadelphia nine three straight games. They play Washington, Baltimore, Boston, and finish three games with each before returning home for a game in Chicago, on July 20, to New York. COL CROZIER.

MRS. HOFFENDUFFER bought a tin skillet rug to surprise her husband with on his birthday. Mr. Hoffenduffer inflicted the cold congratulations a little later than she had dared hope. There ah 'hoot fort' cats got into whose's they only one head's of hot of 'em hash.

MET their match: First Western Dependable—"There comes a tenderfoot; let's have some fun." Second Ditto—"Yes, perhaps—'Don't touch him. I know im. He's a regular tiger-devil.' 'Eh!' 'Fact. He was a base-ball umpire in Cincinnati for two seasons."—*Omaha World.*

HE WILL NOT BE THERE.

The President's Letter Declining to Attend the St. Louis Encampment.

He Gives in Full His Reasons for Believing It Is Better He Should Stay Away.

(Associated Press Telegram from St. Louis.)

The following letter, addressed to the Mayor of St. Louis, who was the chairman of the committee of representatives-elect of St. Louis who verbally invited the President to visit the city during the holding of the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic last September, explains itself without further comment:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D.C., July 8, 1887.

The Hon. David R. Francis, Mayor and Chairman:

MY DEAR SIR—When I received the extremely cordial and gratifying invitation from the citizens of St. Louis, tendered by a number of my representative men, to visit that city during the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, I felt inclined to accept it, for some time the acceptance of an invitation so flattering to myself, and so honorable and so considerate, I felt, would be a source of well afforded me, it should be possible, to me. Not only would it give me great pleasure to meet the people of St. Louis and other cities in the West, but it would afford me a good opportunity to make a speech in which I felt I could be contributing to the success of the encampment and to the good of the country. The fact that my time has to promise the consideration of the duties pertaining to my office, is a source of pleasure it would give me.

Since the invitation was given the cordiality and enthusiasm with which it was received, and the kindness of the people who surrounded me during my visit to St. Louis, have strengthened my feeling which prompted me to accept the invitation. The Grand Army of the Republic is a great and patriotic organization, and I feel that it would be a great pleasure to me to be in the company of such men as I know it contains, and to be able to express to them the gratitude of the people of the country for the service they rendered to the country in the war for the Union. The earnest and patriotic spirit which has been manifested in the Southern States, every vestige of which has not disappeared since the last session of the Congress, which I have been in the habit of making a contract with the Republican Congressmen, and the Democrats in Congress. The latter gentlemen are now brought to a point, which demanding that they shall, if they shall again another their opinions and fly in the faces of their constituents, demanding the reduction of the tariff, they will meet certain defeat for renomination and re-election in 1888, and other and trustier Republicans will be chosen in their place. If a tariff bill should be brought before the Congress, it will be a bill which will not be in the interest of the country, and which will be vetoed. I do not mean to be understood that I am opposed to the reduction of the revenue by the repeal of the internal revenue taxes, which are obnoxious to the people, and which are collected at a cost to the Treasury out of proportion to the amount they yield. I am in favor of the repeal of the taxes on tobacco, and of the taxes on the manufacture of spirits, and of the taxes on banks and bankers, and on the transfer of property

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Booming Towns.

Quite an effort has been made during the spring and early summer, by the citizens of numerous Michigan cities and villages to boom the town in which they live. Whatever natural advantages they possessed have been utilized to the utmost, and where there was a lack of natural advantages a fertile imagination has been drawn upon to furnish the material for a good sized boom. The people of Charlevoix, with facilities which few other towns in this state possess, have wisely refrained from any attempt to cause an unnatural growth or create fictitious values, while, as a matter of fact, there are few, if any, villages in Michigan which have so substantial a foundation upon which to build their hopes of increasing and permanent prosperity as this.

One remarkable thing is that since the town was first incorporated as a village, there has been a steady uninterrupted growth. Every year we have had an increase of population and an increase in the value of real estate. There has been no time when it has not been difficult to find a dwelling house for rent or a store building unoccupied. There has never been a time when it has been necessary to urge people to come here and start in business for the number has been constantly increasing without urging. The finances of the village have been carefully and judiciously managed by the common council that there has never been a suspicion of "boodle" connitness breathed, and the village has been kept clear from a burdensome debt, while our street improvements, in the way of grading and sidewalks, have kept pace with any other village in the state. And the fact that we have to-day more, and better sidewalks, better kept and cleaner streets, is attested by every visitor to our town.

We challenge competition between this village and any town in Michigan as to the amount of business done, in proportion to its size, since the first log house was built on the shore of Round lake.

This is not written with a view of booming Charlevoix. If that were intended we would employ a professional boomer, as so many of our neighbors have done. We are not in need of any spasmodic efforts in that direction, but as all strangers attest, we have the finest resorts in Michigan, one of the best harbors in the state, and when the D. C. & E. H. R., now in process of construction, is completed, our shipping facilities will be perfect, so that in locality, natural beauty and climate as well as business facilities Charlevoix is unequalled. We shall be glad to welcome any solid manufacturing establishment which, after looking the ground over, can see that their own interests will be best advanced by locating here and becoming a part of us.

Wool Crop, 1887.

The following statement showing the number of sheep and pounds of wool sheared in 1886, and number of sheep now on hand, is made up from the "farm statistics" as returned this spring by the supervisors of 1,046 townships, and carefully prepared estimates for the remaining townships in the state. Of the townships from which supervisors' reports have not yet been received, only 17 are in the southern four tiers of counties and 20 in the central counties.

The number of sheep sheared in the state in 1886 was 2,132,999, and number of pounds of wool 12,986,804, an average per head of 5 and 81-100 pounds.

The number of sheep on hand this spring is 2,004,749. At the same average per head as in 1886 the wool clip of the present year will amount to 11,627,070 pounds.

The number of sheep sheared in the southern counties in 1886 was 1,057,132, pounds of wool 11,295,501, an average per head of 5 and 82-hundredths pounds; number of sheep sheared in the central counties 158,148, pounds of wool 886,856, an average per head of 5 and 61-hundredths pounds, and number sheared in the northern counties 17,719, pounds of wool 104,447, an average per head of 5 and 89-hundredths pounds.

Spread the Good News, and let everyone know the benefits to be derived from the use of Parmelee's Blood Purifier. It thoroughly cleanses the system from all humors. It is a sure cure for scrofula, erysipelas, chronic sores, tumors, salt rheum, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the blood. Price $1.00 per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 215

Hints to Swimmers.

"When the bathing season arrives," remarked a natatorium professor the other day, "we'll hear of the usual maximum of drowning cases, and among them, as usual, a fair share of expert swimmers. The chief reason why good swimmers are so often drowned when they are accidentally thrown into the water is because the shock causes them to lose their presence of mind. The loss of presence of mind leads to paralysis of body, or to such wild exertions as accelerate drowning instead of contributing to preservation. The ability to behave wisely in case of sudden accidents can only be acquired by experience, just as everything else has to be acquired. The theory of the matter can be taught in swimming schools, but the practice must be acquired by experience. Hence, in some of the European swimming schools, the pupils are taken out boat riding and purposely upset, as though the upsetting were accidental. They are also suddenly pushed overboard and subjected to all manner of prepared accidents, so as to accustom them to acting in emergencies. In this way they learn how to behave in case of real accidents, and are protected against the loss of their presence of mind on occasions of danger on the water. They are also taught to have faith in the sustaining power of the water itself. They get to know that the water will sustain them if they will only render it the least help.

A finger laid upon an oar, or the gunwale of an overturned boat, or a board, or almost any floating substance, will sustain the human body in calm water. Persons who have been properly taught, and have acquired the habit of acting with self possession in the water when they are upset, do not attempt to climb upon the overturned boat, but simply take hold of it and quietly support themselves. A boat half filled with water, or completely overturned, will support as many persons as can get their hands upon the gunwale, if they behave quietly. In a case of accident, a person who understands and acts in accordance with these facts would stand a better chance of being saved, even if he were a poor swimmer, than an expert swimmer would stand who should lose his presence of mind.—Hebrew Journal.

A Hint to Music Teachers.

If teachers will only be induced to give to young scholars the simpler compositions of the best composers when the ambitious children begin to clamor for "pieces," instead of making them learn one after the other "The Rose Mazourka," or "The Lilac Waltz," or "The Flower Polka" and a dozen others of like character, by nobody knows whom, until the nerves of all the members of the family are quite worn out with the succession of tinkling tunes (for one cannot call them music), it would be a step in the right direction. I made such a suggestion in this to the mother of a pretty, bright little miss of some 12 or 13 summers, who was almost clever enough to hammer out the jingles musically, and the mother immediately insisted that she should be given some of Mendelssohn's exquisite "Songs Without Words."

Her teacher, or professor, if you like, replied: "Ah, madame, a year or two hence will be quite time enough for that." "But," insisted the determined mother, "I wish you would at once give my daughter some of the simple gondolier songs, and thus, by easy stages, take her on to the difficult ones." An unlucky thing she has to be amazed at, for her wishes being but little more than half out, the young pupil executes with delicate touch the soft, sweet airs of some half dozen of Mendelssohn overtures, and has developed a decided taste for the better class of music—is now well started on the road to a classical education in music, and the little thing criticises the efforts of her less fortunate companions in the most laughably learned manner, plainly showing her distaste for the waltzes and galops they still finger. If my little story of real life points a moral even to but few its mission on earth will indeed be beneficial to the world at large.—Chicago Herald.

Cruse for Stuffed Animals.

Now why do people, and especially small children, like stuffed animals? Because they are not sufficiently familiar with the living body of the animal to feel any shock on seeing the dead one. They raise no familiar action, they are ignorant of the proper curves and they think the glass eyes look so harmlessly "alive again." But that is a fault in training. They think their beautiful they do not see that the colors are dull, faded or ridiculously renovated with dye. Such is their ignorance that they feel at the presents felt when they saw the good father who had christened the child or calmed the sick startling up in a nice frock looking as good as new. Oh, crase stupor of the sense! blunteness of feeling for the reality of association! It is not the frock which makes the monk, it is not the fur which makes the squirrel, nor the wing nor the glass eye which brings back the song and the rustling of trees and the darting flight in the sunshine. Nothing but being unacquainted to the ways and action of the creature living makes that creature pleasant to us when it is no longer alive.—Belgravia.

Novelist James' Rapid Composition.

James T. Fields used to mention the novels of G. P. R. James as examples of rapid composition. When the novelist was in this city he was attended at his hotel every morning by an amanuensis, to whom he dictated page after page while strolling up and down the room, rarely hesitating for a word, but speaking so rapidly as the other could write. Mr. Fields once asked this young man if he were not glad when his morning task was finished, to which he replied in the negative. "Mr. James has an exasperating way," said the amanuensis, "of stopping in the middle of a chapter just when one has become intensely interested in the story, and I have to beg him to go on, as I am anxious to know how it will end." Even Poore's rapid dictation was probably not equal to the voluminous novelist's ready flow of words.—Boston Globe.

Playing Marbles.

In nearly all the Sussex villages not only boys, but grown up and even very old men, play at marbles on good Friday. It is considered as wrong to omit this solemn duty as to go without the Christmas pudding, etc.—Notes and Queries.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Frankfort people are jubilant over their new salt well.

The peppermint crop promises well in Kalkaska county.

The state board of health will hold a sanitary convention at Traverse City, Aug. 24 and 25.

The steamer Ivanhoe left St. Ignace and made a trip without inspection papers, and was fined $100.

The fair of the state agricultural society at Jackson will open Monday, Sept. 7, and close the following Friday.

It is said that nearly half the salt product of the entire United States is credited to Michigan, whose supply is derived mainly from artesian borings.

Sault Morning Democrat is the daily issued at Sault Ste. Marie the past week during the National Water way Convention at that place. It is a neat and newsy sheet and appears to be having a hearty support.

The Justices of the supreme court are presented both by the engraver and in pen-portraits by Z. I. White, in the August number of the American Magazine. They are solid looking men, for the most part, with a decided development of avoirdupois.

The Michigan railway passenger agents have agreed to grant half rates to the soldiers' and sailors' gatherings at Ionia, Three Rivers and Adrian, and one and one-third rates to all state camp meetings, with one-half rate on two days. The rates to fairs were left with the next meeting, which will occur at Petoskey on the 18th of August.—Evening Journal.

The Prince Not Hopeful.

The Prince of Wales is, perhaps, the firmest friend of America among the English. He is a man of the world, more Parisian when in Paris than the Parisians, but his open sympathy with Americans is founded upon a shrewd forecast of the future. To one of his suite, now resident in New York, the prince stated in plain terms that he never expected to be the king of England, nor did he leave his mother's side without a doubt if she would outlive him or that England was destined to become a republic. "Another will lie in the coffin of the monarch," he unfeelingly remarked when the engagement of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne was announced to him. The prince is far from being the careless pleasure seeker that he is too often represented. He is a thoughtful observer and student of events, and complaints as well as anybody else of the tendencies of the times. If he makes the best of the present, it is evident that he is anxiously making friends for the future, and seeking to stand well with all parties and all classes in case of emergencies. This is one of the most pregnant lessons of the jubilee year.—London Letter.

Piles in all of the various forms are constant companions of the human race and produces the utmost suffering, and cause many persons to commit sin if not suicide. In blind, bleeding, itching piles, internal or external, immediate relief can be obtained by faithful use of Parmelee's Pile Suppositories with hot water. Never known to fail. Warranted to cure. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 215

☞ Not a particle of calomel, nor any other deleterious substance, enters into the composition of Ayer's Pills. On the contrary, this medicine is carefully compounded from the curative properties of purely vegetable substances. Try it.

House and Lot for Sale,—or will trade for horse and buggy. Inquire of Mrs. A. T. Washburne. 215

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilkerson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, afflicted with phthisic, also diabetes; the pies were almost unendurable, and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh in pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, but it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. Don't be deceived but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung, and chest affections. Trial Bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's.

THE

Russell Family Comedy Co.

Will give a grand

TENT EXHIBITION

To-Night.

With a grand wire ascension outside the tent at sundown.

Admission 20 cts.; children 10 cts.

Why Longer Groan with pain and lug the delusion that nothing can give you relief! There is a remedy that is greatly prized for the relief of the afflicted. It relieves pains and aches in all forms, stimulates the digestive apparatus to more perfectly do its work, so you will not be suffering with dyspepsia and the long list of ills, the result of disordered digestion, dysentery, cholera, and cramps. It is Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure. In rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, bruises, strains, etc., applied externally it is excellent. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 215

☞ If you wish to restore the bloom to your wasted cheek, and so improve your health that plumpness and strength will succeed emaciation and debility, purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This remedy will benefit you more surely and speedily than any other.

Give Them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption, or any of the family of diseases these and head lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

The Appetite

May be increased, the Digestive organs strengthened, and the Bowels regulated, by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are purely vegetable in their composition. They contain neither calomel nor any other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had no appetite, everything greatly debilitated, and was constantly affected with Headache and Dizziness. I consulted our family doctor, who prescribed for me, at various times, without benefit. I was more than temporary relief. I finally commenced using Ayer's Pills, and in a short time my digestion and appetite

IMPROVED

my bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished two boxes of these Pills my tendency to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well.—Darius Lyons, Washington, Del.

I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite and strength were restored.—C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for years from these ills, with Headache, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and Nervous Prostration. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time.

BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and, at the same time, using Ayer's Ague Cure, I was completely cured. My digestive organs are now in good order, and I am in perfect health.—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kans.

Ayer's Pills have proved to me wonderfully. For months I suffered from Indigestion and Headache, was restless at night, and had a bad taste in my mouth every morning. After taking one box of Ayer's Pills, all these troubles disappeared, and I feel digested well, and sleep was refreshing.—Henry C. Hemmenway, Rockport, Mass.

I was cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's Pills. They not only relieved me of this painful disorder, but gave me increased vigor, and improved my health.—John Lazarus, St. John, N. B.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land situated on Pine Lake, within one of Antrim county, the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, four miles from Bellaire. Living water on both lakes. Will take part down; balance on time to suit the purchaser. For further particulars, enquire of E. L. JARMAN, Trenton, Mich.

CULL LUMBER

And Shingles,

For sale cheap, in quantities to suit, or will exchange for farm produce. Apply to

BURNS & SCROGGIE,

Livery Barn, Charlevoix.

FOR SALE.

ONE

Boiler and Engine.

Thirty-five Horse Power. Price Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars. Enquire of

MRS. G. W. WRISLEY,

Charlevoix, Michigan.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix, - - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers. Liberal terms.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the monthly visits of Babyhood, that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (5 Beekman St., N. Y.) $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.

New Spring Goods.

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT.

TRY THEM, for sale by G. W. MILLER.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,

Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.

TERRACE FARM, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Bargains!

—IN—

PAINTS, STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, Fishing Tackle, Specialties in Notions, Hammocks.

THE BEST FORCE PUMP.

Repairing of Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN

This standard of excellence which claims of no superior.

It contains every improvement that invention prudent, skill and money can produce.

OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.

EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

These standard organs are celebrated for volume of tone, great variety of tone qualities, durable design, beauty in finish, perfect mechanism, easy to learn, attractive, and musical and desirable organs for homes, schools churches, lodges, societies, etc.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION. UNEQUALED FACILITIES. SKILLED WORKMEN. MERIT WILL TELL.

SCREENED, MAKE THIS

THE POPULAR ORGAN

Instructive Books and Piano Stools.

Catalogues and Price Lists, on application, mailed free.

CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.

831 BLUE ISLAND AVE.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

CHARLEVOIX

Savings Bank

At Charlevoix, Mich., at the close of business, Monday, July 25, 1887.

Made to the Auditor General in accordance with Sections 21, 22, and 47, of the General Banking Laws, as amended by Act 126, 1887.

Loans and discounts	$34,856 77
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,000 00
Overdrafts	42 06
Furniture and fixtures	1,244 29
Expenses, rent, and interest accrued	2,214 41
Checks and other cash items	1,026 60
Due from other banks	5,346 51
Cash on hand	3,346 57
	$49,469 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$15,000 00
Undivided profits	5,000 00
Deposits subject to check	29,469 78
Bills re-discounted	4,000 00
	$49,469 78

I do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRED A. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, 1887.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE, Notary Public.

E. B. HODGE & CO.

Have a full stock of

HARNESS

And everything in that line, and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing on Short Notice.

As Cheap as the Cheapest.

E. B. HODGE & CO.,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

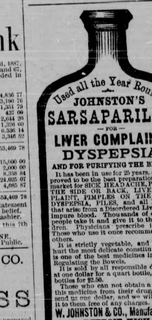
Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Detroit, Charlevoix, and Escanaba Railroad Company, in Charlevoix, Michigan, until Wednesday, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the grubbing, stumping, and grading of the first division of said road, from Charlevoix, by Kalkaska, a distance of fifty-one miles. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

The map and profile of said road can be seen at the office of the undersigned, or at Charlevoix, where any other information in relation to same will be furnished.

Charlevoix, Mich., July 25, 1887.

J. MILO EATON, Secretary.



It has been in use for 25 years, and has proved to be the best preparation in the market for BOIL HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, BLOOD DISEASES, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, DYSPEPSIA, FILES, and all Diseases that arise from a Disordered Liver or an impure blood. Thousands of our best people take it and give it to their children. Physicians are recommending it. Those who use it once become its advocates for life.

It is strictly vegetable, and can not hurt the most delicate constitution. It is one of the best medicines in use for Regulating the Bowels.

For sale by all reputable druggists at one dollar for a quart bottle, or three bottles for $5.00.

Those who can not obtain a bottle of this medicine from their druggists may send to one dollar, and we will deliver it to them free of expense.

W. JOHNSON & CO., Manufacturers, DETROIT, MICH.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Weed at 12½ cents a week.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 28 1887.

Local Notes and News.

☞ Baby Carriages at cost at S. M. See & Sons's.

The publication of the Boyne Falls Gazette has been discontinued.

☞ Write for particulars how to get the JOURNAL free for one year.

The Friant excursion last Sunday to the Methodist camp meeting at Bay View was well patronized.

☞ Just received, at S. M See & Sons, a lot of kitchen tables, size of top 28x42 inches, selling at $1.50.

The Congregational society, of St. Louis, has engaged Rev. Woodmansee, of Hudson, to be their pastor for a time.

☞ Just received an invoice of center tables and rocking chairs which we are selling very cheap, at S. M. See & Sons's.

Governor Luce is expected to deliver an address at the annual fair of the Antrim County Agricultural Society to be held in September.

Frank Wood has opened a branch barber shop at the Belvedere house with John Wagner in charge to accomodate his many customers at the resort.

D. S. Way photographed the children of the Loyal Legion picnic in a group at Mr. Insworth's grove, Saturday afternoon, and is making some good pictures.

The Russel Family, magicians, have pitched their tent on the vacant lot in rear of the JOURNAL office, and promise to amuse the people this evening. See advertisement.

Frank D. Phillips will deliver an address at the opera hall Saturday evening, Aug. 6th, under the auspices of the knights of labor. Subject: "The Mission of the Knights of Labor."

The Clara Belle has changed her time and is running between East Jordan and Boyne by way of Charlevoix. Leaving East Jordan at 7 a. m., Charlevoix 10. In the afternoon leaves Boyne at Land Charlevoix at 4.

The steamer Lou A. Cummings was sold this week to C. W. Casey of Petoskey, who will put her on his mail route between Harbor Springs, Cross Village and St. James, taking freight of consequence.

Mr. R. Rose, postal clerk on the Cadillac & Fort Wayne R. P. O., received an injury to his right eye sometime the latter part of May, which caused ulceration of the cornea and came near losing the sight. Dr. Peters, of Grand Rapids, has been treating him, and he expects to resume his duties next week. He speaks in high terms of Dr. Peters as an oculist, and recommends all afflicted with any difficulty of the eye to call on him for treatment.

Last week, Alvan Dodge, inspector of hulls, after examination considered the propeller A. C. VanRaalte, as unseaworthy. She was taken from the Manistique route and tied up. Several years ago she was condemned by the local inspector but an appeal to the supervising inspector the decision was reversed. Since then many rumors of unsafety have been afloat, yet she seems to be a favorite boat. It is unfortunate to have her taken off the route at this time.

Mr. C. Green, of Central Lake, will canvass Charlevoix and vicinity, about the first week in August, for a book of about seven hundred pages, by John D. West, M. D., of Chicago, entitled "Ten Phases of Woman's Life." The book purports to show how to protect the health, contribute to the physical and mental development, and increase the happiness of womankind, and is recommended by numerous physicians who have examined it. Mr. Green's long acquaintance in this region will no doubt insure him many orders.

Purely Personal.

H. J. Havens of Lansing is in town this week.

Bryant Weed is home from Thompson, Mich.

J. E. Cook, of Bellaire, made us a brief call last Saturday.

Miss C. Thul, of Chicago, is a guest of Mrs. R. M. McKee.

A. L. Kanagy arrived this morning and will spend a few days with his parents.

Dr. J. F. Perry, of Pontiac, arrived last Friday, and is visiting his brother Dr. N. J.

William Upright of Calhoun county, spent Sunday with his brothers, A. R. and Oscar.

Dr. W. M. Preston left Tuesday for Wichita, Kan., where he will locate permanently.

Rozelle Rose, postal clerk on the G. R. & I. R. R., made us a brief call Monday afternoon.

Rev. W. G. Clark will spend Saturday and Sunday at Eastport, assisting Rev. Mr. Millen.

Montie Lewis arrived from Whitewater, Wis., last Saturday, where he has spent a number of months.

J. W. Rogers and Richard Cunningham of East Jordan, made us a pleasant call Monday morning.

James Hemmings returned from Chicago this morning and will spend a number of weeks with his family.

Peter Boyer and Miss Mary Clark of Boyne were married at Charlevoix July 23d, by the Rev. J. T. Iddings.

Mrs. Phebe Jessie returned to her home in Black River Falls, Wis., last week,—going on the Lawrence Friday.

Frank Mathews of Charlotte, takes John Wagner's place in Frank Wood's shop, while John is running the branch shop at the Belvedere house.

Coming Events.

Remember the gospel meeting at the opera house next Sunday evening.

Dr. Kendall Brooks will preach at the Baptist hall next Sunday morning.

The annual Indian camp meeting will be held at Elk Rapids, commencing August 10.

The Loyal Legion will meet next Saturday afternoon in the M. E. church at 3 o'clock.

Sunday morning service at M. E. church by pastor at usual hour, followed by Sunday school.

Rev. A. O. Downs of Cadillac, will preach at the Congregational church next Sunday morning at 10.30.

The Baptist ladies anticipate giving a novel entertainment at opera hall in the early part of August.

There will be preaching at the Johnson school house next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and at Black's at 3:30, by the pastor.

Fine Cabinet Photos at the gallery for $3.00 per dozen. The burning Champlain, and other interesting views of Charlevoix, 25 cents each. D. S. Way.

Will See & Co. have a new style of fruit jar that is far ahead of any of the old styles.

Base Ball.

Last Friday afternoon the Evart team, leaders of the Northern Michigan league, played a game of base ball with the Charlevoix team at Dixon park, that was well contested throughout, notwithstanding the large score. As this was the first time that Evart has been beaten since they have played up here, our base ball people feel very enthusiastic about the possibilities of our club. Vogel and Klock were the battery for Charlevoix. Evart tried a new man in the box, but at the end of the sixth inning Whalen was substituted, but the run-getting went on just the same; every one of our boys knocking the ball when at bat. Burnett at center field made two difficult catches of fly balls. Vogel for the Charlevoix pitched a splendid game, sending but two men to bases on balls, and being credited with striking out seven men, and Klock's support of him was good, he having but four passed balls. Below is the official score:

EVART.	B	R	O	A	E	CHARLEVOIX.	B	R	O	A	E
Egan, 2b	4	0	1	3	4	Jakes, 3b	4	1	1	1	1
Cherrey, c	4	0	0	6	0	Grinnan, 2b	4	0	1	2	1
Whalen, p	4	0	0	1	0	Klock, c	4	3	3	5	1
Winkes, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Gish, ss	4	2	2	1	1
Conklin, c	4	1	1	2	0	Kraft, lb	4	1	1	9	0
Dewey, lb	4	0	0	9	1	Burnett, cf	4	1	1	0	0
Ainsworth, ss	4	0	0	1	1	Kraft, p	4	1	2	0	0
Pinsen, lf	4	0	1	1	1	Bradley, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Grimm, p	4	0	0	0	1	Blatchford, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	1	3	24	10	Totals	32	10	12	18	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Evart	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Charlevoix	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	3	0—10

Earned runs—Charlevoix, 12; Evart, 1. Two base hits—Klock, Bradley, Whalen, and Dickey. Struck out by Charlevoix, 7; Evart 4. Time of game, 2:45. Umpire, Boyle.

Torch Lake and Charlevoix played a game of ball on the home ground last Monday afternoon. Torch Lake had nothing but an amateur team, and at the end of the game the score was as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Torch Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Charlevoix	0	4	0	2	1	0	4	1	7—19

On Tuesday afternoon the amateurs played a game with the professionals. The amateurs were assisted by Vogel, Klock, and Gish, of the professionals. It was one of the best games of the season. Klock and Gish filled the points for the amateurs, and Burnett and Kraft for the professionals. Below is the score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Professionals	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—3
Amateurs	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	0—7

Cearlevoix will play Cheboygan Friday and Saturday of this week at Cheboygan, and with Petoskey next Wednesday.

An Old Fashioned Game.

An old fashioned game of base ball will be played between the resorts today. Game called at 3 p. m. at Dixon's park. 10 cents admission will be charged for the benefit of the Charlevoix Library Association. The rules governing the game will be the same as used a quarter of a century ago. Prof. William will probably umpire the game. The following are the names of the players:

Chicago Resort—S. M. Moore, N. H. Blatchford, Lucian Barr, F. B. Rockwell, Thomas Rockwood, D. S. Munger, N. W. Edgar, A. B. Mead, Prof. J. B. Allen, Prof. S. I. Curtis, Dr. Carlstein, Hon. A. Buttars, John Nicholls and A. Pierson.

Charlevoix Resort—O. M. Allen, Prof. Brooks, D. B. Merrill, O. C. Ainsworth, G. E. Stockbridge, H. P. Ramelee, I. D. Bixby, Dallas Boudreau, A. E. Howard, M. J. Stockman, E. Carpenter, A. J. McLeod, Judge Back and Prof. Stuart.

Wilson.

Haying is nearly over.

Thermometer stood 96 in the shade recently.

The Bethel Sunday school is to hold a picnic in August.

The shower on Saturday night was a blessing to this part of the county.

A great many trees were blown down on Saturday during the storm.

We hear of quite a little sickness, and Mrs. Geo. Tuttle and Richard Lewis are now on the sick list.

Rev. May and Rev. Tracy and their families went to the M. P. camp-meeting Wednesday, to be held at Thumb Lake.

As Rev. Mr. Tracy went to camp meeting, Rev. Mr Scofield filled his appointment over Sunday, at the schoolhouse at four o'clock.

The 4 nation for Elder Tracy at the school house on Monday night, was not very widely circulated and but few attended. It netted about $10.

Burgess.

Mr. Murry is still confined to the house with his sprained ankle received several weeks ago.

The neck tie social held at Maple Grove school house last Wednesday evening was a success both socially and financially.

Mr. Eugene Light and wife, of Bay City, and Geo. Long, wife and son, of Evangeline, were visiting at Mr. Peter Kane's last Saturday.

Frank Snethan cut an ugly gash in his foot with an axe while at work in the woods, and came very near bleeding to death before assistance could be had.

July 28th.

Eveline.

Harvesting makes busy times for the farmers. Big crops of wheat and hay.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stutzman of Dwight's made us a pleasant visit Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bedwin, of South Hayes was in Eveline Sunday, visiting his mother.

Miss Anna Cooper closed a very successful term of school at Advance on Friday, the 15th.

Miss Jennie Dewar of Charlevoix, visited her sister Mrs. G. McDonald over Saturday and Sunday.

A good many from this town took in the excursion to Petoskey and Bay View on Sunday, on the Friant and Cummings.

Nathan L. Cash and Henry Knowland, of this place, are chosen directors of the Charlevoix County Agricultural Society.

The show given by the Russell family at Ironton last Wednesday evening was a pretty good show and was quite well attended.

A fine little boy baby arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Henry last Wednesday, July 20. Both child and mother are doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Zimmermain lost their infant son last Thursday morning, aged eleven days. They have the sympathy of all in their trouble.

Mrs. James Friel and daughter Mary, of Ironton, left last Wednesday for Detroit. They go on account of the poor health of Miss Mary, who has been ill for some time.

Mr. S. T. Marshall, of Ironton, who leased the boarding house and store of Wm. Ferguson at Charlevoix, left last Wednesday to take possession. We wish Mr. Marshall success.

Joe Tuttle returned home last Friday from Boyne City where he has been having medical treatment for nearly two weeks. He left the same day for Petoskey, where he will visit for a while.

Mr. W. H. Rampton, an artist, from Traverse City, was through Eveline last week taking views of houses, etc., for some of our neighbors. He also visited other parts of the county taking pictures. He had some fine views with him of different houses in this county.

July 26th.

South Hayes.

Rather warm again.

Mr. Snyder is on the sick list this week.

Green corn is on the bill of fare at present.

Rev. B. H. Whitman is in Hayes for a couple of days this week.

Whitford and Cram have got all their hardwood logs sawed and only have a few nice now to saw.

Mr. John Ackert, wife and family have been visiting at his uncle's, Mr. P. Ackert, during the latter part of last week.

July 28th.

Diabetes.—Are you troubled with thirst, excessive and frequent flow of urine, pain in the loins and back, and nervousness? These are some of the symptoms attending diabetes and Bright's disease. Do not hesitate, but get Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure, which will not only cure you, but tone up the system and prevent dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, liver complaint and all kindred diseases. Only $1.00 for large bottles. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 215

DIXON PARK

CHARLEVOIX.

Thursday, July 28,

CHICAGO RESORT

VS.

CHARLEVOIX RESORT

Game called at 3.00 o'clock.

Admission .....10 Cents

THIS PAPER may be found on Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

If you want the **finest Confectionery** in the City go to DR. CROUTER'S.

If you want the best Domestic and Imported **Perfumes** go to DR. CROUTER'S.

If you want the very best drink of **Mead, Soda Water, or Ginger Ale**, go to DR. CROUTER'S.

If you want the best imported Key West or Domestic **Cigars**, go to DR

THE OLD FASHIONED DOCTOR.

BY H. C. DODGE.

"Don't you remember the old fashioned doctor
Who, when we were children, would enter the door
And, looking as wise as an owl or a proctor,
Would frighten and fill us with thoughts of
slaughter?
"He'd stalk to our cradles and cedar us gruffly,
To stick out our tongues, which we'd do with
such dread,
And give, while he handled our pulses so roughly,
An obnoxious shake of his solemn old head.

"And then, while he listened to mother's dolorous story,
Of things we had eaten and what we had
done,
He grimly would write his one hackneyed
recipe
For the noxious medicines under the sun.

"Those horrible doses. How mother would scold
us
And tug us and bruz us to take 'em in vain.
And O, how we'd struggle when father would
hold us
And squeeze shut our noses regardless of
pain.

"And, when forced to open our mouths, quickly
to gulp
Would shove in a spoonful that strangled us
off
We spluttered it out—just in time for another,
It was oily, detestable, in our memory still.

"But goodness that old fashioned doctor is
dead
With sweet candy pellets and powders in
lieu,
Where little toddlers who take 'em so splendid
That even the well ones cry for 'em too.
Detroit Free Press.

ALL TRIPP'S FAULT.

BY MARY ANTEBHIEM.

"Why, Mary, how late you are!" exclaimed Mary Morrison's father, a farmer living near Weston, Cheshire. "If you don't mind myself to take it first your place. The boys have got half through."

"Oh, never mind, father!" said pretty Mary, relieving him of his milk-pail and a very heavy one it was. "A gentleman has been taking my place."

"Your picture, eh? Good evening, sir. I suppose you are one of them artist chaps at the tavern?"

The gentleman referred to, a handsome young fellow, bowed. "Yes, we are of "them chaps." And in proof thereof, he opened his portfolio. Mary glided off towards the barnyard, the old man gazed with an open mouth at her portrait.

"That's her, sure enough; and the cows couldn't be better if you had stuck them in there just as they be in the yard. And Trip, too, you can tell he hasn't just coming out of his mouth. I vow it's wonderful! I say, sir, I should like to see how you do it."

"You shall. Come this way."

The artist crossed the road, followed by the farmer, and sat down near the barnyard. Mary sat among a group of milkers, her tongue running fast about her portrait, while she leaned her pretty head against the spotted side of old Molly, and watched her rapidly-filling pail. Before the work was over, the quick pencil had caught them all and grouped them around that centre figure, like stars around the moon—like a rustic court attending upon their rustic queen.

"Well, it beats all!" ejaculated the farmer. Mary, he's made another picture of you!"

She came out, smiling and blushing.

"Dear me, sir, I wanted to smooth my hair and change my dress before you took me again."

"We will let that pe till I come another time," said the artist, gravely, as he closed his book. "It's almost time for me to go."

"Come in for a moment and take a cup of new milk," said the farmer, heartily. "That's what you don't get in London, Mr——"

"My name is Curtis Howard, sir. You are right, I never get milk there, and I will trouble Miss Mary."

"Miss Mary" hurried away to wash her hands and return her jug to the dairy. She came back with the milk the artist stood in the open parlor door, sighting with her father as if he had known him for years.

"Yes, I go to-morrow," he said, in answer to a question, just as she entered; and it was well he took the milk, or she might have dropped it. He looked at her keenly; a deep blush covered her face; he sighed and raised a glass to his lips.

"Your health, Miss Mary, and a good husband to you."

The old man burst out laughing; Mary put the empty glass away with a small pain at her heart. She had often been joked about a husband before, yet somehow she did not like to hear this stranger joke about it. She would never marry—not she!

The evening passed swiftly away, and the village clock struck nine. The artist rose to go.

"Good-bye," he said, "and many thanks for your hospitality."

"Good-bye, sir! If ever you come this way, drop in and stay a week or two with us. Mary here will take good care of you, and you can make pictures of her to your heart's content."

"Thank you—you are very kind, and if I am near you I will call to accept the invitation. Miss Mary, may I venture to ask one thing of you in memory of this pleasant visit?"

"What can I give you, sir?" she said in a voice that trembled, though she tried to keep it steady.

"That flower, if you will."

He pointed to the rose on her bosom. She unfastened it, and seeing a thorn upon the stem, removed it before she placed it in his hand. He smiled sadly.

"Thank you. May all your roses be thornless for ever! I will finish your picture, and perhaps you may see it again some day. Good-bye, now."

He held out his hand. She gave him hers. The old farmer had already made two steps towards the gate and stood with his back towards them, gazing out towards his beloved barn-yard and the fields beyond. Two pair of eyes looked into each other's depths; two pair of lips met softly; two hearts gave a quick bound! And then the artist went away. It was quite time for him to do so.

So Curtis Howard went away about this business, and Mary returned to her duties, and Mary returned to her duties, and was first to scheme of perfect happiness with less.

De Lesseps's Second Wife.

Count de Lesseps has been twice married, and his present wife is more than a quarter of a century his junior. There is a romance connected with the marriage. Her name was Eugenie Braga, and his friends at Paris were wont, in speaking of her, to compare the courtship to that of Romeo and Desdemona, says Carp in the Cleveland *Leader*. One of Eugenie's letter published in London five years ago, told the story of it as follows:

Like Othello, De Lesseps was his present beautiful wife is the narration of his adventures and dangers. M. de Lesseps is now on the verge of 80, yet in spite of his great age he retains the hopefulness and freshness of youth, and he has been compared, in this respect, to Pythagoras, Plutarch, Alexander von Humboldt, and even to those heroes of Indian legend who owed their lives to their vows. At the age of 75 M. de Lesseps was left a widower, and had a troop of grown-up sons and daughters. Some few years after it was reported, to the astonishment of the world, that the lively septuagenarian had married a young creole maiden of astonishing beauty, who has since brought him six children. In a certain Parisian family where he was for years often visited there was a bevy of five sisters. The old man delighted to amuse them around him with relate stirring episodes from his travels. One day, while speaking of his experiences in Palestine, he said that he had undergone great dangers and difficulties among the Arabs because they could not conceive how a man could live without a wife. The young ladies and sisters innocently asked: "Why, then do you not marry?" "Because I am too old," replied M. de Lesseps. "Besides, he added, "if I were to fall in love with a young girl, it would be absurd to think that she would fall in love with me." "Who know?" the sisters in chorus questioned. Lesseps told his young listeners about the story of Jeriko, which, after being dried and placed in water, again bursts into life.

Soon afterward he obtained one of these roses and presented it to the young girls. In a few days she appeared with the rebloomed rose in her hand, which she gave to the latest guest, saying at the same time: "see what a miracle the water has effected upon the rose. It is the blossoming offspring of old age." Their eyes met, and M. de Lesseps, believing that his Desdemona had a meaning in what she said, quietly said: "If you really think that you dare venture to share the remaining years of an old man, here is my hand." But for his sincerity it is very uncertain whether the bold proposal would have undertaken his laborious task at Panama. She is always at his side, and has shown her chief help and support throughout his arduous conflicts with politicians, money-lenders, inquirers and laborers.

Persian Rugs.

Persian rugs are made by hand, without a single exception. They are stretched on frames as one would make a sampler, and all the family work on them. A pattern for that particular carpet is before them, which they follow with more or less precision, according as their fancy tells them. As a rule, considerable latitude is allowed for the expression of individual taste in working out these patterns. No two carpets are therefore exactly alike, and the owner of an old Persian rug may be reasonably certain that while he may find other rugs resembling his, not one will be found of a identical exists. This quality gives them a value similar to that possessed by an oil painting.

The Persian government has interdicted the use of aniline dyes, which threatened at one time to ruin the soft harmonious tints of the products of the Persian looms. The rugs of Turkestan (mistakenly called Bokhara rugs) are dyed with aniline freely, since Turkestan is now under Russian rule instead of Persian rule; and the introduction of machine methods and exact reproductions into Schamachan and Turkestan, which has recently taken place may prove a death blow to this peculiarly industrial art. There is one kind of rug made in Persia which never leaves that country, on account of its great weight and bulk and consequent cost of transportation. This is a kind of carpet felt, called Jamids. The ground is made first, the designs being beaten in with mallets on one surface only. Another rug which rarely reaches Europe is the "gilitem," made wholly or partly of cotton. The rich colors are imperishable, and the rug can be washed like a piece of calico. The so-called silk rugs are used almost entirely for hangings. They are rare, and of course very costly. One lies before the peacock throne of the Shah.—*Scientific American.*

The Largest Farm in the World.

In the extreme southwest corner of Louisiana lies the largest producing farm in the world. It runs 100 miles north and south and 7 miles east and west, and is owned and operated by a syndicate of Northern capitalists. Their general manager, J. H. Watkins, gives an interesting account of this gigantic plantation, which throws the great Dalrymple farm in Dakota in the shade completely. The 1,000,000 acres of our tract, Mr. Watkins said, was purchased in 1882 from the State of Louisiana and from the United States Government. At that time there was vast grazing land for the cattle of the few dealers of the neighborhood. When I took possession I found only 20,000 head of half-wild horses and cattle. My work was to divide the immense track into convenient pastures, establishing stations or ranches every six miles. The fencing alone cost in the neighborhood of $50,000. The land I found to be best adapted to rice, sugar, corn and cotton. All our cultivating, ditching, etc., is done by steam power. We take a front, say half a mile for instance, and place an engine on each side. The engines are portable and operate a cable attached to four plows, and under this arrangement we are able to plow thirty acres a day with only the labor of three men. Our harrowing planting and other cultivation is done in a like manner. In fact, there is not a single draught horse on the entire place. We have, of course, horses for the herders of cattle, of which we now have 100,000 head, and the Southern Pacific Railroad runs for thirty-six miles through our farm. We have three steamboats operating on the waters of our estate, upon which there are 300 miles of navigable waters. We have an ice house, a bank, a shipyard and a rice mill.

Mirrors—How They are Made.

"There are three kinds of mirrors known to commerce," said a London glass maker to a *St. Louis Globe* writer, "the French plate, the German plate and the common American plate, usually called stocks. The latter can be told by their tendency to grow yellow and spotted in the air, or a more or less successful effort to get both eyes on the same plane. The German plate is imported in regular sizes, already silvered. It is a very good article, very durable and comes about one-fifth cheaper than the French plate, which is used altogether for first-class mirrors. The difference can be told by pressing the finger on the face of the glass, by which the thickness can be readily perceived. There are three factories in the United States manufacturing plate glass, but none of them has yet reached the point of producing perfect whiteness and freedom from bubbles. Imperfections that are passed over there would be more prominent when silvered. Silvering quality glass, as it is known, is only selected by the French manufacturers and sold for that purpose at a much higher price than the balance of the product. There are two ways of silvering, the old method, mercury being used for one and nitrate of silver for the other. The latter is known as patent backs, although not patented, and are generally preferred because of the danger of pretty-development in handling. In the former process a sheet of tin foil, somewhat larger than the mirror wanted, is placed upon a level table, and the glass, plate or other marble, and which must be absolutely clear and free from even the slightest scratch, is laid upon the foil, after which the plate is flooded on and entirely covered with heavy iron weights. The table is then tilted and the surplus mercury drains off, after which they are stood on edge to dry, which requires from one to two weeks. In making a 'patent back' the glass is laid on a table underneath which is a steam coil. The nitrate of silver in solution is then poured on, a reducer applied, and the silver precipitated. The back is then painted and the process is complete. Either process requires a great amount of skill and experience, the knowledge is comparatively necessary in every part of the work. Distilled water is used in cleaning the plate preparatory to silvering, and a drop of perspiration or dust spoils the work."

Proverbs Relating to Clouds.

No one can be in doubt that those who observe the clouds can make pretty shrewd guesses at the weather. Proverbs have grown in twenty-four hours, relating to clouds are very numerous, and we give a few of those which are applicable at this time of the year, and we give a few of those which are applicable at this time of the year. Proverbs relating to clouds are very likely to be followed by a gale of wind.

If the sky becomes dappled without rain, it will divide into two layers

A MISER AND HIS MONEY.

Remarkable Circumstances in the Case of Old Paine and His Money.

For some time there was over a third of a million in good money that would pass anywhere at its face value, and only one man in all the world knew where it was, for it was hidden in a place that was not exactly a place, it was money instead of rubbish; and for nearly a score of years it lay untouched in its hiding place; and then the old man who knew it was money died without giving a hint to any body about it, and the other man, discovering that it was money, and not rubbish, had informed the heirs about it, and the result was a great contest in the courts. The contest became so famous, and people speak of it as the Paine will fight, the point at issue being as to whether there is any such thing as a Paine will. The contest is not yet finished, although the testimony is all in, and the whole story about that vast sum of money has never been told, and probably never will be. It has not even been told people that for nearly a year the $400,000, which astounded the court, was in the Garfield National bank in this city. Everybody has heard of the old people who lived in a hovel, and newspapers which Mr. Charles Chickering found in his office, were used for bedsacks and stacks of greenbacks. Without waiting to count them he hurried off to Boston and brought a deputation of the heirs back, and together they counted the stack of greenbacks. Once in the seventeen years Miser Paine had asked Mr. Chickering if he had put a dollar in his safe had the owner inquired about it, casually asking Mr. Chickering if his money was all right. And Mr. Chickering had replied that it was still there, and he believed it would take it away. When the money had been counted Mr. Chickering took it to the Garfield bank, and went into the president's room, a little office in the back part of the building, Mr. Cheney was there, and, when visitors had withdrawn, Mr. Chickering said to him:

"I have a package here that I would like to leave with you for safe keeping."

"Very well," said President Cheney, "I guess we can accommodate you."

The package was laid on the desk and the gentlemen discussed some inconsequential remarks about business and the weather, and then Mr. Chickering came to go. The president observed that the package ought to be marked in some way for identification.

"It is marked," replied Mr. Chickering, with his hand on the door-knob.

President Cheney looked it over. He saw nothing but a roll of paper about the size of a newspaper wrapping without punctuation, as if some one had been making a rough calculation. It did not occur to him that they conveyed any significance, written as they were in pencil. He glanced inquiringly at Mr. Chickering, and saw that gentleman had a queer smile upon his face. Mr. Cheney scrutinized them again. "This is what he said:

"You don't mean to say," he exclaimed in the utmost astonishment, "that this is the money?"

"That's just it in cash," said Mr. Chickering.

President Cheney called the cashier in, and, pointing to the package, said: "Mr. Paine, Mr. Chickering wants us to take care of this, and that is what he has done."

Mr. Vail looked at the unpunctuated figures, glanced up at Mr. Chickering, and then looked at the figures again, glanced at Mr. Cheney and then glanced from one to the other in astonishment himself that the gentlemen opposite what they said, and he inquired, he first in a low breath, and remarked:

"Well, I should think that Mr. Chickering had better put his name to it. It is order to identify it in case he should need some day."

This sensible step was taken, but Mr. Chickering did not feel like it was proper when he had to produce in court the property of Mr. Paine. The contents of the $40,000 in certificates of deposit had been added to the original package, so as to keep until these were given to Mr. Cheney to send through the mail some more money it was that he had in his safe.

"I think it makes one of the most astounding cases in history," said Mr. Cheney, in conversation on the subject, "that people who had a million dollars in clear cash, with not a mark of the painter upon it, should let any portion of it be belonging to anybody other than the holder of it. Even the certificates of deposit were so drawn that Paine's name was not mentioned, and, as they were indorsed, anybody under heaven might have got the money on them on presentation. And if Mr. Chickering had made any disposition of the funds for his own benefit, no one ever would have missed them, for no one knew that they were in existence. And it seems grimly sublime that, after he had kept the money honestly for half a century, and then generally notified the heirs of its existence, he should have had to give bonds to secure the proper disposition. When Mr. Chickering was approached by the heirs to become executor of the estate, he declined, saying that he should have to travel a great deal in his business, and didn't want the trouble. But they declared that he should not be put upon them, and that they were willing to trust him, but when the enormous pile was discovered, and the heirs instantly demanded bonds, and Mr. Chickering had to furnish them.—*New York Sun.*

A Matter of Evolution.

A physiologist has launched a theory that woman's fondness for scents is due to her defective sense of smell. It is a matter of evolution. In the early stages of his physical and intellectual development man had to employ his nose in the pursuit of game, while in women, engaged in domestic work, the sense of smell was not exercised. It is said that women, owing to their defective sense of smell, can endure a perfume which is quite overpowering to men.

HUMOR.

BAD weather prophets—made on the sale of umbrellas.

A TURTLE dies hard, especially the upper part of him.

THOUGH wrongs no man, but it depends something on what you write.

A CONVERSATION—"What is the first thing that can be raised in spring?" The first thing that is usually raised in spring is the dust.

In Durny's history of France, the writer says: "Hence the Ring of France." Pommerand, an imaginary being, who never existed. He was succeeded by his son."

"FELLOW-SLAVES," began an orator at a labor meeting in Buffalo, and then he paused and cooed, cried a voice in the audience; "most of us are married.—*Burlington Free Press.*

SOLOMON said there is nothing new under the sun. Solomon had never been to the circus and seen the horned "hoss." Had he done this he would certainly have seen a missing link.

OMAHA girl—Pa, sir, Dr Swest has asked me to take his name. Pa—Where is it?" "Within the pa." "Where is it?" "Twenty inches, Pa." "Bless you, my children."—*Omaha World.*

HUSBAND—What are you reading, my dear?" Wife—"A long letter from your mother." Husband—"Has she anything in particular to say?" Wife—"I don't know; I haven't got to the postscript yet."

BEN FORD, the slayer of Jesse James, is a waiter in a Texas hotel and just as fast as he can he carves a style of New Mexican butter that is spread on a biscuit, as was his sixteen shots.—*Dakota Bell.*

SINCE passes are abolished editors in various parts of the country have beginning to pick if two cents a mile isn't enough for people to pay for riding on a railroad, what is the matter anyway.—*Texas Siftings.*

WINKS a man complained about a boil with boils on it getting out in the American book of heraldry? Winks—The following figures, taken from the tributaries of Narragansett Bay to the time of Columbus to 1880, 92,404,000 shad fry. M. McDonald, who has under his immediate charge the obtaining of the eggs of the shad and the rearing of the fry, states that "as the entire number of shad taken for market is less than six million, it will be seen that for every shad taken from the waters this season for market there might have been artificially hatched and reared to the market, "Often young shad."

The total consumption of salted and pickled herring occupied the attention of the German Fishery Association, and the following figures were revealed: Norway exports 67,000,000 cod-fish, 1,000,000 ling, 1,000,000 haddock, 1,000,000 and Newfoundland 33,500,000. The total from all the fisheries in 1,250,000,000, the United States, 1,000,000, England, France, and Holland making up the rest. Catholic countries are the greatest consumers of cod. Spain uses 37,900,000, the West Indies 7,000,000, Italy and Portugal 18,400,000, the Brazils 12,500,000, Portugal 8,000,000, Cuba 5,000,000, the United States 1,000,000.

THE ECONOMICAL GIRL.

She's a dashing little student
Of economics, I know;
In a neat public school
Her little boy have you know!
Had her husband been expansive,
Most bewitchly entertaining,
And not fondness for a lover to courtship,
Many happy years ago,
Soon her little boy would be a smoker,
And a Sunday-school teacher
And would 'tell whisper to her
Pa's cigarettes.
But she smiled a smile plausible
As she added in her mind
"I've saved lots of carpet rags
Since Freedom's dawn."

"Pa," said the young lady, "what is a Presidential year?" "Why, it is a year when the Democrats have a chance to get a good deal of money." "Then I suppose it is a year when the Republicans have a chance to get a good deal of money, too?" "Yes, my child." "Then I suppose it is a year when the Prohibitionists have a chance to get a good deal of money, too?" "Yes, my child." "Then I suppose it is a year when the Greenbackers have a chance to get a good deal of money, too?" "Yes, my child." "Then I suppose it is a year when the Anti-Monopolists

VARIETIES OF HANDSHAKING.

How the Custom First Originated—Peculiarities of Different People.

"Did you ever consider how people first began to shake hands? No? Well, then, sit down here and I'll tell you what I think about it, for I have given this subject some study," said a gentleman to a reporter. "My opinion is that in early and barbarous times, when every savage or semi savage was his own lawgiver, judge, soldier and policeman, and had to watch over his own safety, in default of all other protection, when two friends or acquaintances, or two strangers desiring to be friends or acquaintances, when they chanced to meet, offered each to the other the right hand alike of offense and defense—the hand that wields the sword, the dagger, the club, the tomahawk or other weapon of war. Each did this to show that the hand was empty and that neither war nor treachery was intended. A man cannot well stab another while he is engaged in the act of shaking hands with him, unless he be a double-dyed traitor and a villain and strives to slim a cowardly blow with the left while giving the right and pretending to be on good terms with him.

"Did you ever observe that the ladies never shake hands with the cordiality of men unless it be with men other than the reason is obvious. It is for them to receive homage, not to give it. They cannot be expected to show to persons of the other sex a warmth of greeting which might be misinterpreted unless such persons are very closely related, in which case handshaking is not needed and the lips do more agreeable duty.

"Every man shakes hands according to his nature, whether it be timid or assertive, proud or humble, courteous or churlish, vulgar or refined. There is certainly a great art in handshaking, but I tell you the kind of handshake I hate, and that is one of the what I call the jolly good fellow handshakes. One of these fellows will grasp your hand, squeeze it until the tears run down your cheeks and then, using your arm in the same manner as a pump handle, will go on shaking all the time he is talking to you, letting it rest easy for a moment or so, with the exception of a little spasmodic shake now and again, only, however, to start it afresh. The first time you imagine he is doing it because he is extremely glad to see you, but when you see him manifest the same cordiality toward people whom he met for the first time yesterday and toward those with whom he has been intimate for years you know he is a humbug or is, at any rate, acting from habit. But of all the men to be avoided the man who squeezes your hand in an excruciating manner on a false pretense is the worst. He dislocates your joints to convince you that he regards you highly, and as soon as you are out of sight forgets you or thinks that you are no 'great shakes' after all, or, worse still, abuses you behind your back.

"Another and even more odious kind of handshaker is he who offers you his hand, but will not permit you to get fair hold of it. To be treated with cool contempt or supercilious scorn which such a mode of salutation implies is worse than not to be shaken at all. If hands are to be shaken let it be done properly. Another species of handshaker I detest is the man who offers you one finger instead of five, as much as to say, 'I am too elevated to condescend to give you my whole hand.' With such a man the interchange of any text the barest and scantest courtesy is rendered difficult by any one who has a particle of self respect.

"Yet another objectionable man is the one that shoves out his left hand in greeting you. That is discourteous, sometimes intentional and sometimes not, but it is an act that no true gentleman would commit. There is really no reason why it should be more discourteous than to kiss the left cheek instead of the right, but doubtless the custom that makes the right hand imperative in all sincere salutations dates from those early times when handshaking first began, and the hand that shook or was shaken in friendship was of necessity weaponless. The poor left hand that one would think ought to be of as much value and strength as the right, just as the left foot or leg, because strong as the right foot or leg, because they are both used equally, has fallen into disrepute as well as into comparative disuse, until it has become an expression, phrase to any of any proceedings that is clouds, that it is either doubtful or that it is left handed.

"I do not," he continued, "object to shake hands on certain occasions, but it is this perpetual shake, shake, with everybody that I object to. It is pleasant to touch the hand of an honest man or woman, and to be on such terms of acquaintanceship with either of these that the thought that you are their equal, Even to grasp the paw of an intelligent dog, who holds it up for you to shake on being asked to do so, is something pleasant. For the dog, unless some mutt would scorn to give his paw to one in whose eye and in whose face he, by the fine instinct, in some respects the equal if not the superior of reason, discovered treachery or evil. As I have said, it is the continued hand shaking with Tom, Dick and Harry that ought to be put a stop to.—Chicago News.

People Partially Unsound.

In the form of insanity generally known as monomania—but for which the term paranoia is now preferred—the person shows signs of mental unsoundness only on particular subjects, or under special conditions.

Many persons who are thus partially unsound are attracted to this country from Germany and Italy, and really pass as sane until long after their arrival, and rear families disposed to insanity. The proportion of such persons of German and Italian parentage found in our asylums is double that in the asylums of their ancestral country.—Youth's Companion.

Japan's Music to be Europeanized.

Japanese native music is now to be Europeanized. A conservatory will shortly be organized at Tokio, on the model of the Viennese conservatory, where Japanese musicians will be trained on the most approved system of western musical study.

Some flashes of lightning are believed to reach a length of ten miles.

Log Drivers in Maine.

The peels of "rivermen" in getting down the drives are but little known to the outside world, especially when there is a jam, and the attempt is made to break it. When one of these big jams occurs it requires not only skill, but a great deal of daring, to start it. Oftentimes it is a marvel how those spike booted fellows, armed with their steel spike poles and cant dogs, escape with their lives. When the huge mass of logs wedges in between the banks of the river, apparently inextricable, confusion comes. But these brave, tough men have pluck, perhaps, as many lives. When the jam is started and the resistless, turbulent waters set the wrenching and cross bound logs to spinning and plunging downward in a tremendous roar, the agility and recklessness which they display in leaping from log to log, to reach the shore in safety, forms as exciting a spectacle as one would care to witness.

Most of these log drivers are French Canadians. There has been a great change of late years in the nationality of those who handle the woodman's ax, and who work on the rivers. Formerly Yankee crews were generally employed, now a foreign labor is chiefly hired from the provinces. There is an army of "P. E. I. men," as they are known, hired by the Penobscot lumbermen, who come from Prince Edward Island. There is more or less feeling shown by the Yankee rivermen toward the French Canadians who work with them, which frequently culminates in desperate fights. "The Yorks" of the Kennebec has been often the scene of these bloody encounters in the early spring months when the driving season opens, and later on during the summer months when the "Kaintucks" come down the Canada road to hire out to the Maine haymakers. Generally, Canadian "wild whisky," as it is called, at the bottom of these fights, which usually wind up with a score of Kennebecker getting their faces sally dissfigured, especially if any of the notorious Bear family take a hand in these fistic battles.—Augusta (Me.) Letter.

The Islands of the Pacific.

In addition to the two large islands recently discovered in the Pacific ocean, a third has just been discovered lying less than 100 miles from the northern coast of New Guinea. It has been named Allison Island, is nearly three miles long, rises about 100 feet to 150 feet above the sea, and has abundant timber. Several stretches of fertile and inhabited land, some of them much larger than Allison Island, have been found within a few years at a distance of 5° or 300 miles from the New Guinea coast, and similar discoveries are made once in a while in various parts of the Pacific. Although the maps of the Pacific ocean are studded with islands which appear to be lying close together, vessels may sail among these islands for weeks together without once coming in sight of land. So vast is the waste of waters, that not long ago a crew which had been shipwrecked in the great island region of the Pacific rowed south forty days before they reached Hawaii, the nearest land.

Mr. A. R. Wallace, who has traveled widely in the Pacific, has expressed the opinion that there are still a great many islands which have never yet been seen by white men. Now and then a Pacific trader finds some new or little known island, and opens trade with its inhabitants. When the Woodlark islands were explored some time ago, it was found that an Australian firm had carried on trade with the islands several years before, and had been quietly trading there, all unknown to the other Pacific merchants.—Scientific American.

Spoiling the Rhine's Scenery.

On the Rhine vandalism takes the shape of extensive quarries which threaten to make the famous Siebengebirge, the most picturesque and romantic spot along the banks of the Rhine, into a shapeless mass. Not that this is the first raid which has been made on the wild beauty of the Seven Mountains. Who, of all the millions which have of recent years seen the Drachenfels from one of the Saloon boats which ply the river during summer, has not turned away in disgust from the lordly castle in glaring red brick which ironically—or impertinently rather—looks down from the wooded heights where once a terrible dragon lay in wait for human prey deep in the oak forest in a cave which is still shown as the haunt of the Wurm! As the center and one of priely landguier on the Rhine, the castle, with its overshoes turrets and golden roofs is justly admired; on the rugged heights round which countless old legends are twined, it is a real eyesore. No wonder then that petition after petition is brought before the German chamber of deputies, and that all Germany is rising up in arms against the desecration of one of its most cherished monuments of a romantic past.—Fall Mall Gazette.

The Egyptian's Cloth.

Egyptian laziness is shown in the way they have to be manufactured for the special market. They strike the hour twice in succession. For as a native very aptly said: "The first time one is generally asleep, and if one happens to be awakened by the noise one does not hear the whole number toll. To get up and see the time, or even to open the eye needlessly, is fatiguing, therefore the clock begins over again."—New York Times Book Review.

Hunting for Natural Gas.

The whole world seems to be hunting for natural gas or oil. While every town in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, Michigan and other states either is or ought to be seriously considering the matter of securing natural gas, English capitalists are preparing to develop the oil prospects in upper Burmah, where in many places signs of oil are visible on the surface.—Detroit Tribune.

Too Violent Exercise.

"Marie," a fashionably dressed woman from the porch of the Grand Union hotel at Saratoga to her French bonne.

"Oui, madame," replied Marie.

"You mustn't let Lulu run so. The poor child will get all net up."—Harper's Bazar.

Twenty years ago not a singing bird, except in cages, could be heard in Sagebrush valley, Nevada, and now the warblings of the wild songsters can be heard from early morn till long after sunset.

ABOUT JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS.

What They Exist for and How They Are Made Up.

Tokio alone has eleven daily and eleven weekly papers, only two of which are printed in the English language. Nagasaki has a Japanese daily and an English weekly.

Eighteen other Japanese towns support at least one daily paper each. They are all large, handsome sheets, printed on good paper, in type which even the western eye, uninstructed save by the experience of a few checks, can see is good, bold and handsome—for that kind of type. Where the type is bad I cannot say, but if the Japanese can cut the pancloes for these intricate hieroglyphics, they must be wonderfully well advanced in the mechanical arts.

Curious looking sheets they are, these Japanese papers, but they are doing a noble work, and before describing them in detail it may be well to explain their mission. They do not go in very strongly for news. Their purpose is chiefly educational. The tradition seems to survive in the navy, judging from late events, these papers, printed in their own tongue, are doing the work of gentlemen ushers to civilization, introducing the Japanese to the world at large. The columns are largely filled with translations from English and American papers and accounts of the doings of civilized people.

The truly Japanese papers have their little peculiarities. The title never goes on to a particular place, except that it must be on the last page. I fancy they generally make it on the back page, and then throw the title in anywhere on the fourth page, unless anywhere on the fourth page, unless anywhere they leave it out altogether. I am not sure of this, for I have never seen a Japanese paper made up; I only judge so from the fact that there are always three or four immense hieroglyphs of a very teachesy character rambling around these Japanese fourth pages, with a strong tendency toward the upper right hand corner, which is where, I am given to understand, the Japanese paper commences. However, I may be all wrong. These mammoth characters may only be displayed "ads" for aught I know. They occur in every paper, and all look alike.

A Japanese newspaper doesn't need a title anyhow. They are all "shimbuns." "shimbun" means "newspaper" in Japanese, and the Japanese are a plain spoken race, and believe in calling a "shimbun" a "shimbun." They venture so far as to use a qualifying word if there is more than one "shimbun" in the place, or if the "shimbun" is some particular sort of "shimbun." Thus there are mainichi (morning), nichi (daily), eri (illustrated), shimo (official) and other "shimbuns," but the last title fits them all, and this, though monotonous, is simple. You may name a "shimbun" after all the luminaries of heaven, and still it remains, in truth and in fact, only a "shimbun."

The Japanese newspapers are a little confusing to read until one gets used to them, but generally their meaning is as follows: The fourth page seems to be devoted to news items and clippings. They are a little careless about credibility, I have not been able to find a single credit line unless something happens to be taken like a cuttings in a fit and occurs frequently, means "exchange." The third page is given up to editorials and the second to a feuilleton. I am not sure of the editorials, but I am confident of the feuilleton. It has that solid four column and a half look about it, and I know the odor of utter inanity which marks the newspaper short (short! heaven save the mark) story. Double, I have a presentiment a rule. This seems to dispel the otherwise reasonable idea that it is an editorial on a subject which has thoroughly roused the editor. The first (last) page, though, is the most intelligible and interesting after all, for here are the advertisements. Here we find things familiar to us from our earliest days. The monster bottles of various patent beers and other liquids, medicinal and intoxicating; the man with two wooden legs, who, presumably, is the man with one leg who does not get his shoes of Katayama Seitaso, and others of positively decline to remember, except in the advertising columns at the regular rates.

And the gorgeous placards headed "ads" I have labored, by implication, to describe, I find, on translation, to be the body of these papers by publication of a tea chest, but as for these "ads," the tea chest "is foole to 'em."—Cor. Electrical World.

Anecdotes of Tom Marshall.

Tom Marshall was fond of saying that he and Rev. Dr. Breckinridge early in life had taken different texts. Tom's "was the bottle and Dr. Breckinridge's the Bible, and certainly," added Tom, "the reverend doctor will not deny that I have closely adhered to my text."

In the county in which the Congressional Tom officiated at the bar an erratic jurist named Judge Settle presided, and whenever Dan Rice's circus arrived the judge always announced:

"This court will now adjourn to see the elephant in the Ohio River."

In a cause celebre, where the defendant was tried for murder, defended by the Matt Ward case, the judge admitted some testimony which thoroughly shocked the sensibilities of over the barrister's objections. He jumped to his feet, not fully recovered from a big game of draw poker the night before, and said in anger:

"Judge, do you know that Pontius Pilate convicted Jesus Christ by admitting just such testimony as this?"

The judge quickly replied: "Clerk, fine Mr. Marshall $50 for contempt of court."

Tom rose, and, steadying his somewhat vibratory motions against the jury railing, addressed the judge from the jury box:

"Sir, I please your honor! It has been some months since I have seen $50 of my own money. I shall be happy to lend you the money with which to pay the fine."

The court was astonished, but, catching its judicial breath, replied sotto voce:

"Mr. Clerk, upon reflection the court is inclined to remit Tom Marshall's fine, as the state of Kentucky is better able to pay that $50 than the court is!"—Chicago Times.

Within the Reach of All.

With bananas at a penny apiece every old gentleman in the city ought to be able to strike the sidewalk with the back of his head.—New York Herald.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of a mortgage made by Ira Pinton to Lemuel D. Barnes, dated May 8, 1882, in liber 47 of the Mortgages of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on page 548, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Lemuel D. Barnes to Lewis Reynolds by Walter F. Brown, by the deed of assignment thereof, which assignment is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 28th day of January, 1887, in liber 50 of Mortgages, on page 1, upon which there is now due and unpaid the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, ($250) principal and interest, for the recovery of which no proceedings have been instituted. And whereas the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, the premises described in said mortgage, and thereby conveyed, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy said mortgage, with interest and costs, including attorney's fee, as provided by law, will be sold at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M. Said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: The west half of the south east quarter of section 34, township forty-four north, range eight west, township of Marion, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., May 9th, 1887.

HENRY H. VANNORNUM,
Assignee of Mortgage.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignee.
Charlevoix, Michigan.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a mortgage bearing date the 28th day of April, 1887, executed by Ada Pinkerton and her husband, Wm. Pinkerton, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Robert W. Kane, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 28th day of April, 1887, in liber 50 of mortgages, on page 570, and no proceedings have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, on the 8th day of August, 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises described in said mortgage as follows: The south half of the south east quarter of section 34, township 33 north, range 7 west, containing 80 acres, more or less, according to government survey.

Dated May 9th, 1887.

ROBERT W. KANE,
Mortgagee.

F. W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by William Heath and Joseph Heath, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Eaton & Howe, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, bearing date the 26th day of April, 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 28th day of April, 1886, in liber 12 of mortgages, on page 1, upon which there is now due and unpaid the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, ($250) principal and interest, for the recovery of which no proceedings have been instituted. And whereas the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy said mortgage, with interest and costs, including attorney's fee, as provided by law, will be sold at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. The premises described in said mortgage are described as follows: The west half of the south east quarter of section 34, township 33 north, range 7 west, township of Marion, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., May 9th, 1887.

EATON & HOWE,
Mortgagees.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignees.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated November 19th, 1886, executed by Ada Pinkerton and her husband, Wm. Pinkerton, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Robert W. Kane, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on page 570, in liber 50 of mortgages, and no proceedings have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, on the 8th day of August, 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises described in said mortgage as follows: The south half of the south east quarter of section 34, township 33 north, range 7 west, containing 80 acres, more or less, according to government survey.

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Dated Charlevoix, Mich., May 9th, 1887.

EATON & HOWE,
Mortgagees.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignees.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in favor of Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation, plaintiff, and against the goods and real estate of William M. Holland, defendant, to me directed and delivered I did on the 23rd day of December, 1886, levy on and take all the right, title and interest of said William M. Holland, defendant, in and to the following described property, viz: The south half of the south east quarter of the north east quarter, Charlevoix county, the township of Eveline, Michigan, range 7 west, on which I shall expose for sale at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., the time and place of sale, of said premises, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy said writ, with interest and costs, and the fees and expenses of said sale.

Dated May 9th, 1887.

JOHN W. REYNOLDS,
Sheriff.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignees of Mortgage.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated November 19th, 1886, executed by Ada Pinkerton and her husband, Wm. Pinkerton, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Robert W. Kane, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on page 570, in liber 50 of mortgages, and no proceedings have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, on the 8th day of August, 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises described in said mortgage as follows: The south half of the south east quarter of section 34, township 33 north, range 7 west, containing 80 acres, more or less, according to government survey.

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Dated Charlevoix, Mich., May 9th, 1887.

EATON & HOWE,
Mortgagees.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignees.

COMPOUND OXYGEN
DRS. STARKE AND PALEN
A WELL-TRIED TREATMENT
A 200 PAGE BOOK FREE TO YOU,
FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, HAY FEVER, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.
Drs. STARKE & PALEN have the liberty to refer to proof of their standing as Physicians by the following once well-known persons who have used Compound Oxygen: Hon. William D. Kelley, Member of Congress, Philadelphia; Rev. Victor L. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; Rev. Abel Cushing, Editor Lockport, N. Y.; Hon. William Penn Nixon, Ex-Judge H. P. Vrooman, late Inst. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Quakertown, Pa.; Judge H. P. Vrooman, Quakertown, Pa.; Judge H. P. Vrooman, Quakertown, Pa.
"COMPOUND OXYGEN"—ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS" is the title of a book of two hundred and twenty-four pages, just published by Drs. Starkey and Paleu, which gives a full and comprehensive treatise upon Compound Oxygen, and a record of surprising results in a long range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It goes in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.
"COMPOUND OXYGEN" being taken into the system, the Blood, Spinal Marrow, and the Nerves, "Nervous Centers"—are vitalized and made more active. Thus the Fountain Head of all activity, both mental and physical, is stored to a more vigorous condition, and the nervous system, as the organ, and the muscles all can move with a vigor and energy not before enjoyed.
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SEND FOR ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—FREE
N. J. PERRY Agent, Charlevoix
CHICAGO+ Canal AND 16TH STS

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.
Steamer THOMAS PRIANT.
CAPT. E. VANDERHOOP.
Will leave Harbor Springs at 7 o'clock, every Friday, for Charlevoix, Saturday, 2.00 p. m.; Boyne City, 3.00 p. m.; East Jordan, 4.00 p. m.; returning leave East Jordan at 8.00 a. m.; Boyne City, 9.00 a. m.; Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m.; arrive at Harbor Springs at 12.00 m.
Going North, every Tuesday, at 2.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Boyne City 5.00, East Jordan 6.00, arrive at Harbor Springs 7.00 p. m.
Northern Michigan Line.
Season of 1887.
Propeller LAWRENCE.
GEORGE THORP, Master.
Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, at 4.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Saturday, 2.00 p. m.; Manistique, Sunday, 7.00 p. m.; arrive at Cedarville, Monday, 11.00 a. m.
Going South—Leave Cedarville every Monday at 1.00 p. m.; Charlevoix, Tuesday, 5.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 7.00 a. m.; arrive Chicago, Thursday, 4.00 a. m.
For further information, freight, or passage apply to EXPRESS HARBORMASTER, Milwaukee, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
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Gem of the Tourist Resorts
THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT, JACKSON, The South and East.
Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 12.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Detroit 5.10 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.
Jackson 10.55 p. m. and 4.45 p. m.
Chicago 6.15 a. m. and 8.35 p. m.
Buffalo 6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.
Cincinnati 7.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m.
WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.
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Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers,
(STANDARD TIME.)
Season of 1887.
Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.
Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive at Boyne City 7.00 a. m. Leave Boyne City 9.40, arrive at Charlevoix 10.00 a. m.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Boyne City 1.30. Leave Boyne City 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 4.50.
Intermediate points both ways.
Steamer NORTH STAR,
CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.
Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 8.00. Leave East Jordan 8.30, arrive at Charlevoix 9.30.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 3.00. Leave East Jordan 3.30, arrive at Charlevoix 4.30.
Intermediate points both ways.
Steamer CLARA BELLE,
CAPT. GEO. JENSON.
Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 8.30, arrive at Boyne City. Leave Boyne City at 1.00, return to Charlevoix, touching at Ironton ferry. Returning leave Charlevoix upon the arrival of the Steamer Joseph Gordon.
Afternoon—Leave Boyne City at 5.00, return to Charlevoix at 5.30, touching at intermediate points.

A GENTLEMAN, having been vous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful forbs of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple mode of self-cure. To those who wish and will give him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case.
Address in confidence, JAMES W. PINKNEY, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!
Mexican Mustang Liniment
CURES
Bruises, Sprains, Swellings, Rheumatism, Burns, Stiffness, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Corns, Spavin, Sweeny, Contracted Muscles, Erysipelas, Roof Ail, Scurvy, Worms, Swinney, Bile, Garget, Gravel, Piles.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY
recommends itself to everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the strongest proofs of the efficacy of Mustang Liniment is found in its universal popularity. Its wonderful cures are the talk of the town, and its fame extends to the ends of the earth.
The Lumberman finds it invaluable for his use.
The Horseman finds it for his horses and his men.
The Farmer finds it a great ally in the field.
The Mechanic finds it ready to his hand.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Traveler needs it—may get along without it, but it is better to have it in the house.
The Farmer needs it in the house and about the premises.
The Stockbreeder knows it as the Boatman needs the Stockbreeder knows it as the Boatman needs the Life-Boat—indispensable.
The Horse-fancier knows it—he will be sure to have it.
The Stock-grower knows it—it will save him money in his business and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man knows it—he knows that it saves him a world of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman knows it—it is his friend in the forest, and he is sure to be prepared for the dangers to life, by his side, in the shape of Mustang Liniment.
Keeps Bad Blood in the Human Body—Keeps the Mustang Liniment is wanted at home.
Keeps Good Spirits in Good Order—"Tis the best of friends.
Keeps Battle in the Pantry, the immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.
$25,000.00 IN GOLD!
WILL BE PAID FOR
ARBUCKLES' COFFEE WRAPPERS.
1 Premium, - $1,000.00
2 Premiums, - $500.00 each
6 Premiums, - $250.00
25 Premiums, - $100.00
100 Premiums, - $50.00
200 Premiums, - $20.00
1,000 Premiums, - $10.00
For full particulars and directions see Circular to every pound of ARBUCKLES' COFFEE.
TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Throat and lung Diseases. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

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ARTHUR J. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.
CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Practice in Admiralty. Office in Mitchell's Block, Charlevoix.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK. C. J. GRIER.
DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake Side Block, next door office, Petoskey, Mich.
FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor, Real Estate and Loan Agent. Collections promptly attended to. Lot MONEY TO LOAN.
EL NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.
J. MILO BATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.
W. S. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.
Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.
CHURCHES
CHRIST CHURCH MISSION.—Episcopal services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. every Sunday, at residence of W. F. Smith. Sunday School at 12 m. Bridget wel come to visit.
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Pastor, F. W. Crane & Co. Sexton, F. W. Crane & Co.
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every evening. Rev. T. F. WAYERMAN, pastor.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every evening. Preaching Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. W. H. MCCARTHY, pastor.
DENTISTRY.
N. J. PERRY, Dentist. Office at Wood's Drug Store. CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.
PHYSICIANS.
J. A. CARLSTEN, M. D., Office and residence on Main street. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a. M. and 1.00 to 5.00 P. M.
L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public. Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlev'x
SECRET SOCIETIES.
G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.
I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 293, meets every Thursday evening at Jeffories' hall.
I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 295, meets every Saturday evening at Round Lake.
K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 128, meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Jeffories' hall.
L. O. T. M.—Tent No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Harmon's school house.
MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 345, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.
W. F. SHOWN, Chancellor. W. A. SHOWN, Acc'nt Keeper.
Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix.
CAPITAL $25,000.
Drafts drawn direct on the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Gold and securities bought and sold. Tickets for sale from all points in Europe. Money to loan on Chicago, New York and Detroit. Chicago Nat'l Bank, New York, National Bank of the Metropolis, National Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit: Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.
DRESSING STORE WINDOWS.
Big Pay for the Man Who Does It Well. Artistic Skill Required.
Five years ago Henry Sands was a clerk employed by a small dry goods store in Sixth avenue. His salary was $12 a week, and the duties required him to be at the store each day from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening. Fortune has smiled upon him since, and when a reporter met him on Broadway a few nights ago he was dressed in the height of fashion and wore diamonds. During the conversation that followed he revealed the cause of his success.
"You remember when I was in my old place how I used to kick whenever they told me to tidy up the show windows," he said. "Well, the very thing I objected to was the making of me. There was a fellow employed in another drygoods store a block down who was forever putting the windows of his place in shape. He made me tired. My employer was all the time after me to get ahead of him and arrange our stock in an advantageous manner. Finally I became so weary that I resigned one day to put every article he had for sale conspicuously in the show window. I did not know then that I had struck the secret of window trimming, but I know it now. I went to work with a vengeance, selected samples of every article in the store, arranged them in graceful draperies and fantastic designs so that all could be displayed, and resumed my place behind the counter, steadily nursing my employer. Before two days had passed I had reason to thank him. The representatives of a large house came to me and engaged my services to dress the window of their establ

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Intelligence Gathered In by Wire from Every Quarter of the Nation.

Also a Few News Sandwiches from Lands Beyond the Broad Ocean.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

HIS REVOLVER WAS LOADED.

A Circus Cowboy, to Swing a Stage-Coach from "Indians," Shoots Several People.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Special.—A sensation took place, Wednesday night, and the whole cowboys and Indians engaged in a show connected with the circus were supposed to attack a stage-coach, the passengers of which, had been overpowered, are on the point of being scalped, when a handful of cowboys rush on, and with rifles, weapons, steeds, and lassoes, disperse the bloodthirsty aborigines. When the pretenders dashed by the shooting became lively, and several in the audience uttered shrieks of pain and fell headlong from their seats. The performance was stopped, and it was found that several persons were fatally injured. George H. Arrington, aged 17 years, was fatally shot in the forehead, the ball having entered his brain. Mrs. A. W. Lamoreux was shot in the left side above the heart. The ball was taken from her back. She will recover. William Phillips, aged 14 years, was shot in the top of the head. The ball is embedded in the skull. One Indian was shot. It is supposed Cat a cowboy got a loaded revolver instead of one filled with blank cartridges. The Sioux Brothers are sparing no expense in making the wounded people comfortable.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

A Hot Fight for the Base-Ball Championship—Detroit and St. Louis Still Leading.

PITTSBURG STILL leads in the contest for the base-ball championship of the National League, while in the American Association Von der Ahe's St. Louis nine continues to lead the field. The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the two associations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Percent.
Detroit	62	38	21	.644
Chicago	62	38	21	.644
Pittsburg	59	35	21	.625
Philadelphia	59	34	22	.607
New York	59	31	25	.554
Boston	59	31	25	.554
Kansas City	59	24	35	.407
Washington	59	17	42	.289

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Percent.
St. Louis	57	39	18	.722
Baltimore	57	33	24	.579
Cincinnati	57	31	26	.544
Louisville	57	31	26	.544
Brooklyn	56	28	28	.500
Athletic	56	24	32	.429
Metropolitan	56	17	39	.304
Cleveland	56	15	41	.268

Interstate Commerce Decisions.

THE chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission has filed the decisions of the Commission in the following cases:

The Chicago Board of Trade against the Pennsylvania, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Jacob Sharp against the New York Central and Hudson River. Minutes are given in the cases where opinions are dissented. Opinion by Mr. Commissioner Schoonmaker. Mr. Commissioner Harlan files a dissenting opinion.

Cases of Charles Ward, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern against Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf. Opinion by Commissioner Bragg. The case is dismissed for insufficient evidence but without prejudice. Opinion by Commissioner Bragg. Mr. Commissioner Schoonmaker dissents. Cases of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha against Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. The case is dismissed for insufficient evidence but without prejudice. Opinion by Commissioner Bragg. Mr. Commissioner Schoonmaker dissents. Case of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha against Chicago and Northwestern. The case is dismissed for want of prosecution. Opinion by Commissioner Bragg.

Death of Dorothy Dix.

DOROTHY L. DIX, who had a national reputation as a philanthropist, died at the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum on Wednesday. She was over eighty years old, and from early life took a great interest in criminals, paupers, and the insane. She lectured all the States of the Union in their behalf, and was instrumental in founding many institutions. New Jersey gave her a home for life, and she had been at Trenton for the past five years. During the war she was superintendent of nurses in hospitals.

Killed His Neighbor with a Picket.

BENJ. BRIDWELL and Thomas J. Fry, farmers and neighbors, living on the Wabash River, twenty miles north of Palestine, Ill., quarreled over a broken wagon. Bridwell fled to stab Price with a pitchfork. Price took the fork from Bridwell, whereupon the latter attacked the former with a large dog. Bill Price picked up a fence picket and struck him over the head, killing him.

A Treasury Thief Sentenced.

OSCAR J. HARVEY, the Treasury Department forger, pleaded guilty at Washington, and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at hard labor. Harvey, while at the head of one of the Treasury bureaus, obtained nearly $10,000 on false claims for lost bonds. The claims were engineered through by means of forgery.

Heavy Suit Against Kalnoxyn.

JOHN GREER (colored), of Louisville, Ky., has brought suit for $20,000 damages in the United States Court at Louisville against seven citizens of Hart County, Kentucky, whom he charges with "Kalnaxing" him in July, 1886. He alleges the party took him into the woods one night and beat him severely.

Sparks from the Wires.

PRINCE PETCHONSKI is rapidly disappearing from Illinois.

ANTHONY BOLTON, the well-known ship broker of Hamburg, Germany, is dead.

The Presidential party returned to Washington Wednesday. Mr. Cleveland resumed work shortly after reaching the White House.

THE EASTERN STATES.

The Presidential party passed Friday very quietly at the residence of Mr. Cleveland, in Forest Town, N. Y. In the evening the people of the village tendered them an informal reception. The travelers left Forest Port Saturday via Watertown for Cape Vincent where they embarked on the steamer St. Lawrence for a day's ride among the Islands.

EXTENSIVE forest fires are raging in the lumber regions of Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of Brookwayville.

THE Metropolitan Storage Warehouse was destroyed by fire in New York, and a number of firemen were severely injured. St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum also took fire, and several hundred children narrowly escaped burning to death.

A UTICA (N. Y.) telegram says that an accident happened to the President's party at Sackett's Harbor, while returning from Clayton to Cape Vincent. The train was brought to a stop before the President's party became aware that there was any accident. The engineer had his hand on the whistle to blow for Stone Crossing, when the connecting bar to the forward driver on the right-hand side of the engine broke, and the huge piece of steel received with terrible velocity, tore up the iron on one side of the car and ripping the floor of the car and the ground as the engine rushed along. A huge fracture was made in the boiler, and the steam escaped in volumes. The President, when informed of the affair, said he thought there was something serious the matter when he saw the clouds of steam. Hedley, the engineer, who had saved his fireman by forcing him on top of the cab, was found lying alongside his engine dead. After instructions were given to care for the dead engineer, the President's car was attached to the express train, which had come up by this time, and was taken to Alder Creek.

AT Oil City, Pa., John McNerny killed his wife with an axe and mortally shot his son. Police went to arrest the murderer, who turned on them and fatally shot Officer George Barr. Officer Weston then shot McNerny, who will die.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland spent Tuesday last at Fayetteville, N. Y., the former's boyhood home. At the residence of Mrs. Hoyt a reception was held, which gave the people of the village an opportunity of meeting them. H. H. Edwards, a classmate of the President in his boyhood, made a short address of welcome, and the latter made a brief response, during which he said:

I remember Green Lake and the fish I tried years ago, and I remember the bass. I suppose are there to-day. Yes, sir, I remember the bass. I used to catch them in the shore, and how scared I was. But I have heard so much talk about bass that two years that I do not think the bass story will frighten me now. I have some of the old residents of Fayetteville here. I recall some of them. I have not mention this thing as other I have been accused of because I have taken off my coat. I seem to be almost at home. I remember my first rollicking days in Fayetteville, and those, with all I brought back of religious and moral training, I carried with me through every station of life. It is a pleasure to be in Fayetteville and those days so short ago. I can see the old schoolhouse, the Seminary, and the mind dwells upon the happy days and the old friends of those days. You are a part of the old environment. I am glad to be back. I ask that you keep an eye on me. I shall be grateful for your advice and for the appreciation of the people of Fayetteville, my oldest and best friends.

THE WESTERN STATES.

THE town of Nogales, Arizona, was badly damaged by a cloud-burst. In Sonora, Mexico, a few miles distant, a number of houses were washed away and one child drowned.

THE case of Chris Von der Ahe, President of the St. Louis Base Ball Club, charged with violating the Sunday law by staging a game of base-ball on Sunday, was called in the Court of Criminal Correction in St. Louis on Saturday. The courtroom was filled, and many people had to stand. Judge Noonan discharged the defendant after hearing the evidence. It said that the Missouri Supreme Court, in the case of the citizens of Sunday law, had not prohibited, either expressly or constructively, base-ball, if carried on decently, orderly, and quietly. In conclusion, he said: "I may say in addition to this that the game was a reasonable sport and the use of such property. I have no doubt of the fact that money was taken and money paid for the privilege of witnessing the game within the meaning of the statute and since there was no charge of any pass-player or singer that attracted the crowd to the ground, the day to contribute to his entertainment."

THE steamer City of Mackinaw ran over a row-boat near Detroit, and Christopher Nicolas and Jacob Bohler, with their wives, were drowned.

MAYOR FRANCIS, of St. Louis, has appointed a committee composed of twenty prominent citizens to invite President Cleveland to visit that city during the Exposition.

FIRE at Coldwater, Mich., destroyed property to the value of $100,000. Loss, half a $50,000 fire; Manistee, Ill., a $17,000 fire, and Fond du Lac, Wis., had a big blaze.

AFTER a race at Peoria, Ill., Glen Miller, a trotting stallion, was given a drink of ice water, which killed him in his death. He had a record of 2:18, and was valued at $10,000.

FRIGHTENED by a runaway team, a boy of about 12 years, of Fort Wayne, Ind., was killed by being thrown under the wheels of a street car. The boy's name could not be learned.

THE Chicago Board of Trade reports 19,000,000 bushels of wheat, 2,160,625 bushels of corn, 678,580 bushels of oats, 41,152 bushels of rye, and 12,000 bushels of barley; total, 13,904,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 10,028,000 bushels a year ago.

A COMPLETE census of the mortality in Chicago caused by the lately ended hot weather will probably never be made, says a dispatch from that city. The full story of the sudden taking off by death of so many is not fully detailed by it can never be told. It is doubtful if the citizens realize yet what a calamity it was, and how dreadful the results. The coroner's office, with their long list of certificates, can show nothing of a sudden death, and a look into the morgue, where bodies lie piled like cordwood, where bodies lie piled like cordwood, waiting until official action will permit their burial, bear witness to the terrible effect of the last plague. With a few exceptions it has been possible to gather the list of those whose death is directly attributable to unusually hot weather, and who were attacked, and who more or less narrowly escaped dissolution, cannot be known. How many there were who died, and whose death was attributed to other causes than prostration, but who would probably have recovered from their existing ailments had it not been for the prostration caused by the intense heat, will always remain a conundrum. Not putting aside all those cases of heatstroke reported up to Monday morning, and concerning on the three previous days:

Total	1,011
Dying	37
Will recover	10
Total	1,058

Never before in the history of Chicago has there been so much work for the Coroner—not excepting the time of the great fire or any of the fire epidemics with which the city has been visited.

AT Nelson, X.-h., a farmer named Conrad was taken from jail and lynched by a mob. Conrad had been arrested for the murder and robbery of another farmer named Henry Sabin.

A MINNEAPOLIS dispatch says the St. Anthony Elevator, capacity 1,000,000 bushels, burned, caught fire on Tuesday and was destroyed with its contents, about 1,100,000 bushels of wheat. The elevator was a triple structure, connected by tramways, and had a capacity of 3,500,000 bushels. The loss on buildings and machinery is $250,000 and the loss on grain $825,000. The elevator was the largest in the Northwest, and was one of the large elevators of Minneapolis capitalists.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE production of sugarcane in the South this year will fall below the output of last year.

A COLUMBIA (S. C.) special says: "Mary Cherry, an 11-year-old colored girl of Barnwell, has been convicted of the murder of her little white charge, and was sentenced to be hanged in September. The younger criminal was hired out by her parents to nurse a white baby. The work was distasteful to her and she also mistered a dose of concentrated lye."

A RICHMOND (Va.) dispatch announces the death of Robert M. T. Hunter, who was one of Virginia's most prominent citizens before and during the late war. He was born in 1809. He served several terms in the National House of Representatives, being elected Speaker of that body in 1839. Subsequently he was elected United States Senator and made Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee in 1849, which position he held till the opening of the war. He gave Douglas a close run for the Presidential nomination at the National Democratic Convention at Charleston in 1860. During the war he served as Confederate Secretary of State and Confederate Senator. He was also a member of the Peace Commission which met Abraham Lincoln in Hampton Roads. After the war he was elected Treasurer of Virginia, holding that office for several terms, after which he retired to private life.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, Mrs. Cleveland, and Col. Lamont left Washington on the 11th inst. for Holland Patent, N. Y.

THE Washington papers say there are more cranks now in Washington than at any other time.

A DECISION has just been rendered in the case of James Young, a homestead entry man of Salt Lake City, Utah, which confirms the action of the Land Department that cultivation and improvements and the showing of good faith in other respects will not compensate for lack of actual residence upon the land sought to be procured.

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

T. V. POWDERLY prints the following in the *Journal of United Labor*, issued last Saturday, in reference to the resolution in a number of newspaper that the organization of the Knights of Labor was breaking up:

We are breaking up to be sure, we are breaking up to call for the working of more energy in the cause of labor, we are breaking up to lay the foundation for a more vigorous and lasting work, we are breaking up the idea that the Knights of Labor is a secret society, we are breaking up the idea that a few men may hold millions of men in the palm of their hand, we are breaking up fear of monopoly and dynamite, we are breaking up the belief that we are a class, we are breaking up the belief that we are a political party, we are breaking up that breeding cause of prejudice, we are breaking up the idea that we are breaking up, we are breaking up the idea of civilizing refinement, we are breaking up the belief that we are a mob, we are breaking up the belief that we are a party of disorder, we are breaking up the belief that we are a party of anarchy, we are breaking up the belief that we are a party of sex rule, we are breaking up the belief that we are a party of institutional rights, we are breaking up the belief that we are a party of the women one-third the wages paid men, we are breaking up the belief that we are breaking up the idea that we are breaking up the belief that we are breaking up the belief that we are breaking up ignorance, intemperance, crime, poverty and want, we are breaking up the idea wherever found. Yes, the Knights of Labor are breaking up, breaking up the unforeseen, unprecedented, unexpected, and while they may not be the same organization that they started in the evolution of moral forces that are working out the salvation of man.

It is stated that plans for the organization of a company to build a railway from Rio Janeiro to Buenos Ayres, which city expects to be pleased at the announcement that it is about to be served by other cities.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE Prohibition State Convention at Des Moines, Iowa, Thursday, was composed of eighteen delegates, a full quorum. Ex-Governor Q. O. Farnham, of Plymouth County, was chosen for Governor. The platform contains a long arraignment of dealing with the liquor traffic; advocates more stringent laws; favors a reduction of passenger rates to two cents a mile; approves woman suffrage; favors the establishment of postal savings banks.

A DEPARTAT from Huron, Dakota, says the Union and Admission Convention, which has just adjourned, was remarkable for the harmony between Republicans and Democrats since being enthusiastic. It is certain that the demand is being pushed more vigorously than ever before." Messrs. Mellette, McDonald, Plummer, McCoy, Pettigrew and others are mentioned in with North Dakota. The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted:

We are unalterably opposed to admission as one State, and we demand admission at once with standard parallel, the convention affirms that it is the duty of the Dakotas, acting with the Union to designate their States by distinctive names, and we request our Congress with their joint action and request, without regard to the question in accordance with a plan to be submitted by the people of the Dakotas, we protest against the tyranny of Congress in the attempt to impose upon the people of the Dakotas the support of a system of schools that are not in harmony with those of others; we commend the President and secretary of the Interior to receive the thanks of the people for the adoption of the measures providing for the speedy settlement of the Dakotas.

JUDGE THURMAN has written a letter to Senator Gorman, in which he urges the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, and asking his friends to do everything in their power to secure the nomination. At a Democratic Senatorial convention at Steubenville, Senator Gorman was unanimously indorsed for Governor, Cleveland, and Mr. Thurman for Governor.

THE New York *Herald* prints a two-column interview with Henry Waterson on politics in general. Mr. Waterson says the Democrats have made some mistakes in their tariff legislation, but they have not, as there is no one to contest the fact with him. He is for Cleveland, and says:

"Well, as the old lady said to her husband, 'Husband, I may say—' or, 'Husband, I may say—' I begin to get nothing right here.

He is also quoted as saying:

"At one time I thought the Republicans would rally to the support of the Democratic party, however, point to the reminiscences of Mr. Blaine. In his heart he was for free trade, but he was with some material variations. What will some variations and spoil some personal scandal and calumny. The Mulligan business pretty near knocked Blaine out, the latter less so. Another thing that knocked the Presidency out of Blaine was knocked Maria Haigin as high as a kite. Real horses are gathering with the Democratic party clearness. The tariff for revenue only and free trade is the issue. The tariff issue of the controversy with greater ability and capability than all the others put together. The solid South for another thing and as a fine, the Republicans are going to make an indictment which, though specious, will serve their purpose. I think one more campaign, anyhow, can such insertions stand? Can such a cause fail to produce a great deal of feeling."

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

FATHER O'BRIEN, in addressing the County Kerry Grand Jury, admitted there was a decrease of crimes in that section of Ireland, but the cause was the moral extinguisher of the rascally members of the community to a lawless organization.

ALEXANDER KEURY, the well-known German metal founder, is dead. Keury came to America from Zwolle in 1852, and has been all his life identified with the celebrated Essen manufactory established by his father in 1825, which has grown from a limited establishment to its present colossal proportions under Herr Friedrich's supervision. In 1864 the King of Prussia offered him letters of nobility, which he declined to accept.

THE CONTINENT AT LARGE.

THE Signal Service weather and crop bulletin for the week ending July 16 estimates that corn has sustained some injury by reason of the protracted drought and excessive heat.

In an interview with a New York *Herald* representative Mr. Spreckels declared that he would not sign the new Hawaiian Constitution unless compelled to.

A excursion train on the London and Port Stanley Railway was run into at St. Thomas, Ont., by a Canada Southern freight train. The week took fire, and probably a dozen persons were burned to death. Intelligence from the wreck up to the hour of our paper, A 8 St. Thomas dispatch gives the following particulars of the disaster:

The freight train was made up of a number of cattle cars, and was being run from London into one of those cars, when, without any warning, the train came into the terrible conflagration. Fire engines were sent for from London and St. Thomas, and Griffin's warehouse, coal and lime yards, Talbot street, Lawrence's, Ross, and John Campbell's dwelling on Wellington street were all destroyed to the ground, with their contents. Engines were sent to the wreck. Fire was thrown from the burning cars into the adjoining lumber yard, and the whole place was in flames. Fire Chief Wilson, with his men, made frantic efforts to escape, and with difficulty succeeded in getting out safely. Standing in front of the burning building, he saw a number of men in their rooms, a number of lives were lost, but how many cannot be known. At 8 o'clock, when thousands of people were assembled, there was a sudden rush of the oil tanks on the east side of the yard, and some of them fell to the ground with great force, and perhaps fatally, injuring many. Already nine bodies have been taken out, and others were burned to pieces.

Dispatches from Kingstown says that Saturday and Sunday last were by all odds the two hottest days in the history of that city. The temperature rose to 102, and hundreds of people were prostrated by the intense heat. The oldest inhabitant never knew such a hot spell, whether he lived in Quebec or Chicago the heat was even more fearful. At Belle River the temperature reported to have stood at 107, while at Sarnia, Ill., it hung between the 100 degree mark and the 110 degree mark. The mercury rose to 102 in Toronto, and at Stratford

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIEE, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Gov. Luce has appointed T. Daily Mower, chief of police of East Saginaw, as the Michigan delegate to the 14th National conference of corrections and charities, which meets in Omaha on Aug. 25.

The first printing press in Michigan was brought from Baltimore by Rev. Gabriel Richards, A printing office was fitted up at Detroit, and a weekly newspaper, called the "The Michigan Essay or Impartial Observer" was started in 1809. The price of the paper was $5 a year. So far as can be ascertained, it perished after an existence of one week.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

Brother Clark of the Harbor Springs Republican, has secured a pension. Strange, isn't it that Mr. Clark could not procure the full measure of justice under a republican administration, but was obliged to wait the advent of democratic administration. Mr Clark no doubt deserved a pension and we are glad he has obtained it, but he should at least have the manhood to admit the possibility of obtaining a pension under democratic authority.—Petoskey Democrat.

The opposition organs are strenuously endeavoring to convince the democrats that the "battle flag order" has rendered it impossible for them to re-elect President Cleveland, and that his nomination would consequently be "another democratic blunder." This is remarkably kind and considerate of the opposition organs, of course, but it must discourage them to see that their well-meant warnings produce so little effect on the stupid, blundering democrats. The latter do not even think of looking beyond Mr. Cleveland for a candidate. They appear to be entirely satisfied with him, and as the republicans say they are satisfied that he can't be re-elected they ought to be satisfied with the situation. The unselfishness which prompts the republicans to warn their opponents against the danger to them of a mis step that they seem bent on making is a pleasing manifestation of disinterestedness in politics, and goes to prove that the "grand old party" has not survived its generous impulses.

A "country merchant" publishes the following excellent suggestions in a late number of the Michigan Tradesman:—If the merchant doing business in a country town responds at all liberally to the calls made on him for charity, public improvements, religious matters, celebrations, and the numerous other objects which geminate the subscription paper, it will make a serious inroad into his income. No matter how seriously he may be troubled about financial difficulties that are invisible to the general public, there are certain demands upon him which policy and custom dictate that he must meet, and meet according to the evidences of his ostensible prosperity. And here I think a wrong policy is pursued by many embarrassed tradesmen. If Muggins allows himself on the verge of failure, and the Rev. Mr. Slimmer informs him that he has been assessed $100 toward giving young Toots a Yale course in theology, but paddling, etc. Muggins should have the moral courage to refuse stock in the Toots scheme, and save the money for his creditors; and if Snooks' peanut emporium hardly pays his living expenses he is absurdly foolish in subscribing a week's profits, to replace the team that Boozer lost by lightning, because Boozer buys a nickle cigar of him once or twice a week."

The Quality of Tobacco.

In conversation with one of the principal cigar dealers in the city the other day I learned several things which occasioned me no little surprise. My informant, who is a man of close observation, told me that there was a very general tendency among smokers to economize. Those who used to pay twenty-five cents apiece for their cigars now purchased two for that sum and those who used to be contented to get two for a quarter now wanted three. He explained that it was not by any means on account of an improvement in the quality of tobacco used that this change had been brought about. On the contrary, he said the recollection had the crop of the weed been of a poorer nature than during the past four or five years.

"Why," he said, "I can remember well the time when I sold a better cigar for ten cents than I now sell for a quarter. That was not before the war either. In ante bellum days these good, really good, cigars were retailed for ten cents."

"How about pipe smoking?"

"It is in running all the time. Until a few years ago it was not worth my while to keep pipes in stock—nobody wanted them. Now, you see I have a fair assortment. I suppose the habit comes from the other side. Pipe smoking in the street as well as the house is the rule and not the exception. There is not much money in the trade yet, still has to the selling of cigarettes."—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Southern Yankee City.

Birmingham has just two characteristics of the southern town—wide streets and wooden awnings over the sidewalks. Itself, and in spectacle as a Yankee—and beyond. There is the bustle of New York on her main streets, the push of Chicago in doing business. Everybody is on the move, including even the colored man. If he finds a place here to sit in the sun and sleep somebody will soon walk all over him, without dreaming an apology necessary. On the street or in the hotel office you find the Yankee, the southerner, the Jew, Englishman, German, Italian, Frenchman and Mongolian, and all are looking in one direction—after the mighty dollar. While the southerner was doubtless here first, he seems invited his Yankee friend to come down with his long pocketbook, and it was well for both that the invitation was not refused. The latter has been more money made in real estate in Birmingham in the last five years than in any speculation of whatever nature, north or south.

Though I call it a southern Yankee city let me do the southerner full justice. He has here an honest hand and I believe he will purge himself of the lazy, enterprise and perseverance of the legend Yankee. He has invested and reinvested. He has built and rebuilt. He made the town. He controls its local affairs. He exhibits all the push and energy that can be demanded, even amid great pain, possessed by a half Yankee. The young southerner has even to the front in Birmingham as somewhere else in the south, and by his public enterprise and business sagacity has shown the world what is in him. Birmingham is a young man's town. It will continue to be so for all time to come. He has grown up around the new order of things and he had to begin barehanded and to fight the people of a hundred years. He has done nobly well—no one could have done better.—Detroit Free Press.

The Railroad Conductor's Corns.

A funny story came under the observation of a reporter the other day. He was talking to Conductor Fitzsimon, when the latter pulled off a shoe, pared and made a railroad note in his memorandum book. This book and the pencil used by Mr. Fitzsimon brought up the subject of corns in a peculiar way. It was sharpened with a four-inch pencil instead of being round.

"What's that for?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, nothing; just a freak of mine. But look at that finger."

"What's the matter with the finger?"

"Don't you see that corn?"

"Well, how did it come there?"

"By writing on the train."

"I don't have any corns on my fingers," suggested the reporter.

"You don't have to. You see, writing on the train while in motion is no easy job, and to write at all intelligibly you have to grip the pencil so tight, as a vise. Nearly all of us have these corns."

The conductor's right middle finger, on the left side, had a thick, flat, hard corn on it, exactly like one caused from a tight shoe.—Atlanta Constitution.

Value of the Eucalyptus.

The eucalyptus tree grows in the greatest luxuriance on the coast of Lower California, and wherever it abounds the climate is found to be reasonable. The whole region in the vicinity of Santa Barbara is its natural soil, and the valleys are filled with its spicy groves. Its leaves are very peculiar, and ready to burn as soon as they fall, invaluable as a spicy sweet. They are gathered by the dwellers of the coast towns, and used for kindling. Hie we use pine shavings here.—Globe-Democrat.

A Preacher's Quotation.

"As regards my sermons," said Dr. Robinson, "I have no stock—no inspiration. Sometimes I select my subjects from a conversation. I have taken an idea from a newspaper editorial. I get my texts from a Bible bought for the purpose, and paste them on a sheet of paper. I have a bad memory for quotations, and this system fortifies me against errors."—New York World.

☞The remedy which most successfully combats malarial disorders, is Ayer's Ague Cure. It is a purely vegetable compound, and contains neither quinine nor any other dangerous ingredient. Warranted to cure chills and fever.

Fine Cabinet Photos at the gallery for $3.00 per dozen. The burning Champlain, and other interesting views of Charlevoix, 25 cents each.
D. S. WAY.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jeffories' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIS.

List of all the Notaries of Charlevoix County.

Through the kindness of our county clerk, S. B. Thatcher, we are able this week to give a complete list of the notaries public of this county, with the date of commission, which we pay to cut this out and paste it up for future reference:

NAMES	Date of Appointment.	Date of Expiration.	P. O. Address.
Barnes, Judge W.	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	Boyne Falls.
Blair, Orlando	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	East Jordan.
Bu—, Simeon	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Charlevoix.
Brown, Walter L.	May 13, 1887	May 12, 1891	Boyne City.
Bulger, Alexander H.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	East Jordan.
Clement, Orlando M.	April 6, 1887	April 6, 1891	Charlevoix.
Clark, Jay H.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	East Jordan.
Clark, Elisha N.	May 2, 1887	May 2, 1891	Boyne City.
Crooks, John W.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Mackinac.
Cruickshank, Andrew D.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Charlevoix.
Durfee, Thos. D.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Charlevoix.
Dennison, Robert L.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Charlevoix.
Dyson, John S.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Charlevoix.
Gidley, Lyman R.	April 1, 1885	April 1, 1889	Petoskey.
Gibson, J. Hilt	April 16, 1885	April 16, 1889	Charlevoix.
Hayden, Harvey J.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	East Jordan.
Fairfield, John F.	Aug. 1, 1887	Aug. 1, 1891	East Jordan.
Fitzsimon, Thos.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Bay Springs.
Green, Edward H.	April 16, 1885	April 16, 1889	Norwood.
Green, Edward H.	April 16, 1885	April 16, 1889	Norwood.
Hayes, Robert	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Charlevoix.
Harris, Thomas W.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Charlevoix.
Hurlburt, Alfred S.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Boyne City.
Hill, J. H.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Boyne Falls.
Jones, Herbert W.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	East Jordan.
Kitchen, Joseph	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	East Jordan.
Lansley, F. H.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Ironton.
Lewis, Edwin A.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Boyne City.
Martin, Arthur E.	Feb. 16, 1887	Feb. 16, 1891	Alba.
Martin, Hiram W.	April 16, 1885	April 16, 1889	Charlevoix.
Mason, Fred W.	Feb. 16, 1887	Feb. 16, 1891	East Jordan.
Miller, Jas. H.	Feb. 2, 1887	Feb. 2, 1891	Bay Springs.
Miller, Robert A.	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	Norwood.
Nash, Harvey C.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Charlevoix.
Nichols, Harry	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Boyne City.
Norton, Alfred A.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Boyne Falls.
Norton, William J.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Ironton.
Pinney, Geo. N.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	East Jordan.
Reinhart, Charles A.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Boyne Falls.
Robinson, Frank H.	Mar. 16, 1885	April 16, 1889	Petoskey.
Sherman, Hosea B.	Feb. 11, 1887	Feb. 11, 1891	East Jordan.
Smith, Wm. H.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Boyne City.
Swarts, John	April 16, 1885	April 16, 1889	Charlevoix.
Thatcher, Sam B.	Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 16, 1889	Charlevoix.
Upright, Oscar	Feb. 16, 1887	Feb. 16, 1891	Lake.
Waggoner, James A.	Feb. 2, 1887	Feb. 2, 1891	South Arm.
Wisner, Oscar I.	Mar. 27, 1885	Mar. 26, 1889	Charlevoix.
Wood, O. D.			

Name and Residence Address of County Officers, County Clerk, and Treasurer of Each Town in Charlevoix County, for 1887.

County Officers.	County Clerk.	Treasurer.
Judge of Probate, Geo. W. Gidley, Charlevoix.	Sheriff, Jas. Sullivan, Charlevoix.	Prosecuting Attorney, Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.
Register of Deeds, Jas. Gidley, Charlevoix.	Circuit Court Commissioner, Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Surveyor, Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.
Coroners, Dr. Jas. Gidley, Charlevoix.	Dr. Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Dr. Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.
Dr. Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Dr. Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Dr. Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.
Dr. Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Dr. Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Dr. Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.

TOWNSHIPS.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Treasurer.
Charlevoix,	Geo. Gidley, Charlevoix.	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.
Eveline,	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.
Hayes,	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.
Marion,	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.
Norwood,	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.
Wilson,	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.	Jas. Durfee, Charlevoix.

Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever.—Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Clover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain, pronounced by other remedies, to no purpose. I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and,

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Kendal T. Bowen, Super Tree Hedge, Ohio.

My daughter, for years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before the had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light without pain. Her cure is complete.—Mrs. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Bowling City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

TEN YEARS AGO, on December 26th, 1875, The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS was founded. It was the pioneer of low-priced journalism in the west. From the first the controlling conviction of its managers has been that a "cheap paper" should be cheap only in price; that its news should be as fresh and complete, its editorial discussion as able, and its general tone and character as pure and healthful as its best and highest-priced contemporary. This has been its ideal. How well it has succeeded in the actual maintenance of so high a standard is best evidenced in the fact that it now regularly prints and sells over 150,000 papers a day,—a larger circulation than that of all other Chicago dailies combined.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is an INDEPENDENT newspaper. It is not partisan. Neither is it a neutral. It is a paper of positive opinion, expressed without fear or favor. It seeks the patronage of people who love country more than party.

The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is the only 2 cent paper in the west that is a member of the Associated Press. It prints ALL THE NEWS.

Sold by all news dealers at two cents per copy. Mailed to any address, postage prepaid, for six dollars per year, or for a shorter term at rate of fifty cents per month. Address THE DAILY NEWS, 123 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

New Spring Goods.

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

FULL SIZE. WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT. TRY THEM. for sale by G. W. MILLER.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON

Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.

TERRACE FARM. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Dr. G. W. Crouter can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain his reputation of being active, pushing, and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are popular. During the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, we will do as positive guarantee, it will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a trial bottle free.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

House and Lot for Sale,—or will trade for horse and buggy, on terms to suit. Inquire of O. L. WEAT, Charlevoix, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE.

Thirty acres of land situated on Pine Lake 1½ miles west of Ascension J. Boyer, in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county. Inquire on both sides. Will take part money balance on time to suit the purchaser. ZALMAN HUNTER, Mich.

CULL LUMBER

And Shingles,

For sale cheap, in quantities to suit, or will exchange for logs produced. Apply to

BURNS & SCROGGIE,

Livery Barn, Charlevoix.

FOR SALE

ONE

Boiler and Engine,

Nearly as good as new. Enquire of

MRS. G. W. WRISLEY,

Charlevoix, Michigan.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

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At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

HEADLIGHT and LITTLE DAISY

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They are Strictly Pure.

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EMREY BROTHERS.

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CHARLEVOIX.

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PAINTS, STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,

Fishing Tackle, Specialties in Notions, Hammocks.

THE BEST FORCE PUMP.

Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Friday and Saturday, Aug. 5 and 6.

CHEBOYGAN vs. CHARLEVOIX

Tuesday, August 9th.

PETOSKEY vs. CHARLEVOIX.

Game called at 3 o'clock.

Admission ..... 25 Cents
Grand Stand ..... 10 Cents

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and cold baths at all hours of the day and evening.

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A Newspaper supporting the Principles of a Bi-monthly Administration.

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An Eight-page Newspaper, issued every Wednesday.

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Charlevoix Michigan.

Fixed location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 4, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

☞Baby Carriages at cost at S. M. See & Sons's.

Amos Fox has moved his barn to the east side of his lot.

☞Buy the Charlevoix Album of Dr. Crouter. Only 50 cents.

☞Write for particulars how to get the JOURNAL free for one year.

John Jordan, late with D. C. Nettleton, has moved his family to Grand Ledge.

Rev. C. F. Van Auken has sold his house and lot to parties in Ionia county.

The Newman House is being improved this week by the addition of a portico.

J. D. Parrish, of Ironton is receiving today a new stock of tinware, notions, wire goods, etc.

☞Just received, at S. M. See & Sons, a lot of kitchen tables, size of top 28x48 inches, selling at $1.50.

☞Just received an invoice of center tables and rocking chairs which we are selling very cheap, at S. M. See & Sons's.

☞"Buy the Charlevoix Album of Dr. Crouter. Twenty six fine photographic views for only 50 cents. Send a copy to your friends.

☞Every resorter in northern Michigan should take home for Ex-Sutherland, Evangelist, Bowling City, Ky.

☞Prof. H. M. Enos is at Bellaire this week attending the state teachers in institute of Antrim county that commenced Monday.

Capt. E. C. Plettenplace of Boat Lake township made us a pleasant call Wednesday morning in company with his brother-in law William Covey, of Franklin, Illinois, who is visiting, and looking this country over.

W. H. Miller, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is spending a few weeks in this vicinity, among his relatives and friends. Mr. Miller is a son of ex-county surveyor Wm. Miller, and came to this county twenty-two years ago, settling on a farm in the town of Marion with his parents. After living in this county ten years he returned to his former home in New York state.

Coming Events

The Loyal Legion will meet at M. E. Church next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Downs, of Cadillac, will preach at the Congregational church next Sunday morning, and at Ironton at 3 p. m.

The Congregational church has arrangements for the Rev. C. F. Van Auken to conduct a series of evangelistic services in September.

A weight social will be held at the home of J. A. Johnson in Marion tomorrow (Friday) evening for the benefit of their pastor. Ice cream and cake will be served.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give an ice-cream social in the parsonage yard, Monday evening Aug. 8, if the weather is pleasant. If not, the social will be held in the church. All are cordially invited.

The pastor of the M. E. church calls attention to the prayer meeting this evening, the teachers meeting Friday evening. Sunday morning service will be led by the pastor. Candidates for baptism are requested to be present.

Divine service, with sermon and holy communion at 10.30 o'clock, a. m.; also service, sermon, and baptism, at 3 o'clock, p. m., on Sunday next, by Rev. J. U. Rippey, D. D., of Detroit. You will not be disappointed if you expect to be interested. Come and see.

The Railroad Assured.

The committee recently appointed by the directors of the Detroit, Charlevoix and Escanaba railroad company to visit New York in the interest of that company have returned, having consummated arrangements by which the D. C. & E. will form an extension of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern railroad. The T. A. A. & N. is now completed to Ft. Pleasant and is being pushed from that place to Kalkaska where it will connect with the D. C. & E. Work between Charlevoix and Kalkaska will begin as soon as contracts can be made for clearing and grading. If practical, the route will probably be extended to Mackinaw City, thus placing Charlevoix not on a branch or spur, but on a main line, giving us direct connection with the east as well as the west.

Spend the Good News, and let everyone know the benefits to be derived from the use of Parmelee's Blood Purifier. It thoroughly cleanses the system from all humors. It is a sure cure for scrofula, erysipelas, chronic sores, tumors, salt rheum, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the blood. Price $1.00 per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2lt

Good Cow for Sale.—Inquire of John Litzan.

Base Ball.

Last Thursday afternoon, the boys (over fifty) of the resorts, met on the diamond in manly combat, that lasted one hour and a half. At the close of the contest, the score stood 18 and 17 in favor of the Chicago resort.

On last Friday and Saturday Charlevoix played at Cheboygan and did themselves proud by defeating their twice on their own grounds. The batteries on Friday were Vogel and Klock for Charlevoix, and Wheaton and McGinly for Cheboygan; on Saturday Burnett pitched the first six innings for Charlevoix and then gave way to Graham; Kraft caught them. Glenn Allen umpired both games with satisfaction to all of the players.

Friday's score by innings:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Charlevoix.....	0	0	7	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	10
Cheboygan.....	0	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	11

Saturday's score by innings:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Charlevoix.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Cheboygan.....	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	5

Monday and Tuesday Kalkaska played Charlevoix on this home ground, and the boys dropped the first game of the season. They were nearly all sick, and did not do as good playing as they are capable of. Johns, of the Charlevoix, made two beautiful catches of hot liners; his playing and Connor's home run were the features of the game. Vogel and Klock were the battery for Charlevoix until the middle of the sixth inning when Vogel threw his arm out of joint at the elbow, and was obliged to retire from the box; Graham took his place. The score stood 7 to 7 when filled the points for Kalkaska. Below is the score by innings.

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Kalkaska.....	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	7
Charlevoix.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	7

Umpire, Darby.

The second game between Kalkaska and Charlevoix played Tuesday was by all odds the best exhibition in the national game played on the home ground this season. The home team played all around Kalkaska, so that after the first inning out of the ten played, Kalkaska only made three tallies. With the exception of the umpire, of course, all present admitted that Charlevoix won the game. Darby, of Kalkaska was umpire, and he is wholly unfit for that position. He is lame, and physically unable to adjust himself to the diamond so as to see a close play. Then he is too dishonest to grant a decision against his own team. It was currently reported, and admitted by at least one Kalkaska man, that Darby had a wager on the result of the game. In the first inning Charlevoix was obliged to get five runs out before he could call the side out. The Kalkaska players are gentlemen and some of them frequently remonstrated with the umpire for his unjust rulings.

Burnett and Kraft filled the points for Charlevoix, and Connor and Donovan for Kalkaska.

The official score is as follows:

Charlevoix.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Johns.....	1	2	1	1	1
Burnett.....	1	2	1	4	3
Klock.....	0	0	7	1	1
Vogel.....	1	1	1	0	0
Graham.....	1	2	1	0	0
Kraft.....	1	1	7	0	0
Birnett.....	1	2	3	0	2
Kraft.....	1	2	3	0	2
Total.....	7	17	28	7	7
Kalkaska.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Martin.....	1	0	4	1	0
Newman.....	1	0	0	2	0
Connor.....	1	0	0	3	0
H. C. Pope.....	1	1	3	0	0
J. C. Pope.....	1	1	2	0	0
Hobbs.....	1	1	0	0	0
Donovan.....	1	1	9	0	0
Babcock.....	0	0	1	0	0
Total.....	6	11	20	10	10

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Kalkaska.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
Charlevoix.....	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	7

Earned runs—Charlevoix, 2; Kalkaska 4; two-base hits, Charlevoix 2; Kalkaska 2; Passed balls, Kraft 4, Donovan 2; Umpire, Darby.

Yesterday Charlevoix played at Petoskey, and lowbeed that club to the time of 11 to 6. The game was well played throughout. Burnett and Kraft filled the points for Charlevoix. Hoyt and Booth for Petoskey. Glen Allen, umpire. Below is the score by innings.

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Charlevoix.....	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	—11	
Petoskey.....	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	—6	

The Charlevoix Album.

Dr. G. W. Crouter has had prepared, and will have for the exclusive sale of, a series of 26 fine photographic views in album form, showing to good advantage the beauties of Charlevoix and vicinity, which should find a ready sale among tourists and those of our citizens who have in mind the future welfare of our town. The principal view is of Round lake and the town from the top of the Chicago club house, and both resorts as well as the principal public buildings and streets can be seen in for their share of attention. The whole makes a very pretty and appropriate present for lady or gentleman, and is sold for only 50 cents. It will be well to purchase at once, before the supply is exhausted.

Eveline.

F. E. Miller has just recovered from a two weeks illness of rheumatism.

Miss Nellie Michum and best fellow of South Hayes, spent Sunday with Mrs. Bedwin.

Blackberries are ripening fast now.

Mrs. Jamison is getting worse, being unable to sit up.

H. S. Freeman, who has been very sick for over a year, is not so well, being unable to sit up for the past two weeks.

J. G. Peterson, one of Ironton's wide awake merchants has purchased with the exception of 2½ acres, the field of Stillman Parker, on the pentonia. J. H. Purvis purchased the 2½ acres.

A very successful term of four months school was closed last week Friday, by Mr. E. A. Robinson in Mormon district. He returned to his home Saturday near Boyne Falls.

Mrs. Mead Benson, who has been sick for the past three weeks is still quite ill. On Sunday it was reported she was a little better.

Mrs. D. Galbraith was on the sick list last week.

Mr. John Thompson wife and family, of Marion, passed through town on their way to Boyne on a visit.

The Van Raalte was up to East Jordan Monday, and stopped at Bedwin's dock on her way down. She had on 150,000 hoops from the hoop factory at Alba.

The Narragansett left last Thursday night for Cleveland, Ohio, for a cargo of ore.

A hop at Sheffen's hall last Friday night was well attended and all report a good time.

School closed in the Beers' district last Wednesday, with very good success. Miss Anna Metcalf of Charlevoix, as teacher.

South Hayes.

Very fine weather.

Wheat, rye and barley are ready to thresh.

Mrs. Sarah Newsted is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Stevens and neice Miss Lizzie from the southern part of the state were visiting in Hayes Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. B. H. Whitman and daughters Adda and Hattie were visiting in Hayes last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bedwin spent Sunday in Norwood.

Miss Lottie Pance, of Ironton, has been visiting at Mrs. S. Martin's the past week.

Mr. Snyder has recovered from his recent illness, and is at work again.

Mr. S. Martin is able to be at work again, his health being much better.

Mr. Joe Dixon, surveyor, and Mr. Beardslee, engineer, passed through Hayes one day last week, looking over the route for a railroad between Charlevoix and Petoskey.

August 2.

Burgess.

Mr. Jack Saunby has bought a steam saw mill and will have it in operation the coming week.

Mrs. Kane of Flint and Mrs. Peter Kane of Hayes were visiting at Charlevoix last week.

Supervisor Judge elect Charles D. Long is visiting with his brothers George, Sam, and Morrel Long of Evangeline, and at his sister's, Mrs. Edna Kane of this town.

Mrs. George Scott expts a sister to visit her, from Geneva, N. Y., next week.

Mr. John Crateley is expected this week, to visit his sisters, Mrs. I. S. Webster and Mrs. Moses Cooper.

Mrs. Cram and daughter, of Undine, are the guests of Mr. Hanlin, this week.

Aug. 1st.

An Open Letter.

Having opened my Cigar Factory in this village, and being supplied with a fine line of Leaf Tobacco, I am now ready to furnish the trade with a line of goods unsurpassed by any in Michigan. I have had a long and practical experience in the manufacture of Cigars, and shall challenge competition on all grades of goods. Trading I shall receive a liberal share of the public patronage. I remain,

Very respectfully,

F. D. PHILLIPS.

My go

SALOA EL SOL.

BY FRED LUCCA SQUIRES.

"If the sun care to rise, let him rise,
And if not let him ever lie risk;
For the light from my lady-love's eyes
Shines forth as the sun never dies."

If the moon care to shine, let her shine,
But her glimmer is duller by far
Than a pair of such eyes which in mine—
Of a face which beams bright as a star!

If the forest glades glitter in light,
Let the birds come out from their lair to call;
I would leave the lower for lower, I would
Thee, I'e surpassed by my lady-love tall.

If the world care to charm, let it try—
Let the dreams come again and go;
And, too soon, with it fast fast out,
But dwell, will, enthralled, worship thee!

"Saloa el Sol, at ha do salir,
Y si no, que nunca salga;
Que para alumbrarme a mi,
Ya tiene la tua ojos basta."

"BETSY GAMP'S WEDDIN."

BY M. J. ROY.

"Fix up, old woman, fix up, put on yer best bib and tucker, for we're goin to a shake down ter night."

"Ole man, shet up, yer must be crazy."

"No, I'm not, its nigh onto thirty years since I shook my foot, but its got ter trip it ter night, even if it does make my jints crack."

"What ye mean, Jonathan?"

"I mean that there gown'o be a shake down at Pete Stumps." And the old man waved his hat over his head while he waltzed about the kitchen. Aunt Tilda Knickleboss sat with a pan of apples on her lap, gazing at her husband in astonishment, while the knife she had halted and hissed on the stone.

"I'm goin' ter be thar an' shake my foot, the first time in thirty years," added Uncle Jonathan, continuing to waltz about the kitchen.

"Jonathan Knickleboss, hev ye lost yer senses?"

"No."

"Set down then an' tell me what yer mean."

Uncle Johnathan was soon out of breath, and gladly enough threw himself into a kitchen chair.

"Well, Tilda—"

"Well, Jonathan, what d'yer mean?"

"Thar's goin' ter be a shake-down at Pete Stumps, all on account o some uns comin' back from California, an' yer can guess who it is?"

"No, o' course not; who is it?"

"Hamp Flatsnarb."

"Who's he?"

"What! don't yer remember Hamp, the forty-niner, who went away so long ago?"

"Pears to me like I do remember him a little, said Aunt Tilda, resuming the paring of her apples.

"O' course ye remember Hamp. Why, he was a leetle boy when we war sparkin'.

"Yes, I remember him now."

"Well, we'll go to the shake down, fur it's given in honor o' him."

"But ye furgit, Jonathan; we both be long to the church now."

"Oh, I don't keer if we do. The Bible says there's a time to dance, an that time when Hamp Flatsnarb comes home."

"Jonathan, I don't believe ye ought to go," said Aunt Tilda, yet evincing in her tone just the least inclination to yield.

"Yer don't? Well, I do. Hamp's come home arter been gone nigh onto twenty years, an' we'll go; course we will, ole woman, meetin' or no meetin'; so, fix up, put on yer best bib an' tucker. Why, I knowed Hamp ever since he war knee high. He's not on my lap many a time.

"Who all's goin' to be thar?"

"Oh, everybody. Thar's the Moores, the Perkinses, the Williamses, the Snyders, Lungs, Brown, Smiths, Inskeeses, Allens, Noddingtons, Applegates, Pendergests, Mitchells, Thrashers, Hamilltons, Pickertons, and Betsy Gamp the school marm.

"Is Betsy Gamp goin?"

"Yes."

"Sure?"

"Dead sartin'. Little Alph Lowe overheard Ben Hamilton tell Nick Alread that Sam Snyder had heard her say she was goin', so thar can be any doubt av it."

"Why Jonathan, I declar ye've put me all in a flutter."

"O course; git ready, we're goin."

"Will our children be thar?"

"O' course, Tom, Sally, Dave, and Ned all airer—"

"Well, Jonathan, we'd look like two old fools a dancin afore our grown up children."

"We mouldn't dance of we don't want to. Yer see thar's goin' ter be a big supper like a barbecue. Pete's axed the whole country round, so they kin all git ter see Hamp at once."

"Are ye sure Betsy's goin'?"

"Course she is.

"I didn't she use ter know Hamp?"

"Guess she did, ole woman. She was a pretty leetle gal o' sixteen when he went away in forty-nine."

"Pore Betsy. She's a good gal," said Aunt Tilda, peeling apples vigorously, as if she was in a hurry to get dinner ready.

"Yes, Betsy is a fine gal. She's teachin' our skoole right ter twelve years now, an' she's a lady in all Sian Circle neighborhood. It's Betsy Gamp. Guess she's a sho shorty on everything.

"Say, Jonathan, don't it seem kinder strange for you an Betsy never got married?"

"Yes, a leetle."

"An' she's had so many good chances, too. They was Abel Balloo was a good kitch, an' she let him go by; then Phil Nicholls came next, but he took to drink, and no gal as sensible as Betsy'd ever marry a man wot drinks. They sence she's been on the old maid list, Deakin Smart, whose wife died, 'a a most ded arter her."

"Well, ole woman, I spose she don't want ter marry. I guess that's all that be about it."

"She's a good gal an' could get anybody she wanted."

Aunt Tilda had now completed peeling her apples, and proceeded to prepare the dinner.

Evening came and all the country was in a bustle. It seemed as if the entire neighborhood had suddenly concluded to go to Pete Stump's. The large, roomy, old-fashioned country house of Pete Stump, with its heavy oak doors and solid oak floors and broad fire-places, was crowded to its utmost capacity.

To one Uncle Jonathan's expression, everybody was there.

"Come in, come in, how dy do? This is Hamp Flatsnarb. I guess ye know him though; don't look much like ye left the smitch," said Peter Stump who stood at the front door. At his side was a tall, broad-shouldered man, with heavy mustache, and face bronzed by long exposure to wind and weather.

He was probably forty years of age, his hair once dark was now streaked with gray, and the heavy mustache was also growing a little frosty with time.

Many of the old people in the neighborhood who had known Hamp Flatsnarb as a quick, impulsive youth, now looked to see if there were any familiar features about his face.

"Yes, he is just the same," they all whispered, "except that dark scar in his cheek where he got the lasso scar ye got in old Sally Flint.

"Ah, Hamp, I'm so glad ter see ye back agin!" said Uncle Jonathan Knickleboss, grasping his hand. "It's been ages an ages ago since yer left here a young man. Ye war workin' for me then. I reckin ye remember it. We use ter work all day, an' hunt coons at night.

"Yes, I, I remember it, ole boss," said Hamp with that peculiar Western dialect whose sounds so harsh to cultured ears.

"Ye left so suddin, Hamp. What made ye do it? I went ter bed expectin' ver back next mornin an' lo an' behold, ver did not come, an I found out afterward that ye'd put out for California."

"Yes, went suddenly."

"Struck it rich, I hear?"

"Pretty good lead.

"Did ye bring it. I want ter see ye, an' talk wit ye over it all after awhile, when I get time."

"I'll do it, ole boss."

He had always been a very quiet man, and it was not strange that he should seem so silent on this evening.

"Say, Jonathan, ar' the boys lookin arter yer horses?" asked Mr. Stump.

"Yes, Pete; they've got hout all thes kin do, though, for there's fourt twenty or thirty teams thar ter look arter, an more a-comin."

The roads seemed alive with horsemen and people in wagons, all coming to Pete Stump's.

"Tilda, he looks kinder sad, don't he?" said Jonathan, as he sat by his wife in the big sitting-room, watching the face of the man who had left the neighborhood a pauper so many years ago and returned a millionaire.

"Years' me he looks kinder disappointed like," said Aunt Tilda, gazing at the face for a long time through her glasses.

"Disappointed—why should he be disappointed, ole woman; don't ye know he's a millionaire now? He's got all the money he kin possibly want, an' mon'e he'd ever spend. Guess he kin enjoy himself somer

"But look at him! He sighs, Jonathan, an' looks sorrowful. Oh, Jonathan, money can't allers make people happy.

"I guess it kin make me a most pow'ful happy jest now."

At this moment supper was announced, and the older folks were hurried off to the great old-fashioned country dining-room, where the table fairly groaned beneath its load of good things. Country delicacies are always nicer and fresher than can be found anywhere in city hotels. The vegetables grow in their season and have all the fresh and fine flavor nature intended—have not the stale, flat taste of premature hot-house development of the wilted vegetables found in cities.

Uncle Jonathan was placed at the head of the table, so he could carve the turkey, his wife on his right, and Hamp Flatsnarb, whom they insisted should sit at the first table, on its left.

Musicians were scraping their violins, getting ready for the "shake down" as soon as supper should be over.

The younger people, who were to come in at the second table, were in the great sitting-room chatting and laughing as only youngsters can.

"I say, Tilda, hev ye seen anything o' Betsy this evening? Uncle Jonathan asked.

"Why! Wot did ye say?" asked the returned Californian, starting up as if from a reverie.

"Betsy Gamp; she was to a been here."

"She was—"

"Ye heerd she war comin'."

"She'll be here yet," said Aunt Tilda.

"I've reckon she will! Ye reckon she will, Aunt Tilda?" There was a depth of tender eagerness about the question which greatly intensified the fire in the dark gray eyes.

"Oh, yes, she'll come, I'll be bound."

Hamp Hamp seemed to recover his self-possession, and sank into his usual reserve manner. If some powerful emotions were raging within that heart, they were hidden by an armor of steel, and were known only to himself.

The California millionaire finished his supper, and then went into the sitting-room, where he took his broad-brimmed hat from the peg on the wall, and slipped it low over his eyes, sat down, apparently oblivious to all his surroundings.

A little bustle at the door announced a new arrival, and some one said:

"She's come at last.

The forty-niner looked up from under his broad brim and his eye instantly blazed with a new light. He started to his feet—but checked himself as he remembered Betsy was, and sat down again. The new arrival was a little woman with large blue eyes and a profusion of goldenhair. She was past thirty, and the combined influence of time and care had left some wrinkles on her face—though there was no little beauty remaining. She was large-hearted, neighborhood schoolmarm.

Betsy was hurried off to supper, while the tall man in whose honor the entertainment was given sat swearing at his ill-luck.

She returned and was then presented to him.

"Betsy? Course I know her," cried Hamp, starting up and seizing one small hand in both of his. "Why, it seems an age since I set eyes on her, but I know ye yit mong a thousand."

Betsy's pale face turned very red, and her eyes drooped, while Hamp still held her hand. The music now struck up, and the dance was declared for dancing.

"Come, Betsy; it's been a long time since you an' me tuk a trot together; let's hev a tramp w' the rest.

"Hi, Hamp! I belong to church now," she said softly; "beside, I teach the school."

"I'll be all right."

"Do you think it will?"

"Know it."

They were in the "first set," and when it is over Hamp, who seemed suddenly inspired with new life, led his flushed partner to a seat in the very farthest corner of the room.

"Betsy," he whispered in his coarse Pacific slope dialect, "it's been a long time since I set eyes on ye, but I never forgot ye, nor that Sunday evening when I left ye on the hill."

"Hamp, what made you go so sudden?" she asked.

He tried to speak, but his throat seemed to clog up despite himself. He crossed and uncrossed his legs, kicked the heavy mining boots on the floor, and drew his broad-brimmed hat lower down over his eyes. At last he said:

"Betsy, I guess I war a dot-rotted fool. Fact is, I was mad. Did ye mean it?"

"What?" she asked.

"That yer said Nout Newt Bowman."

"I don't remember now what I did say."

"Don't yer know I axed yer ter marry me?"

"Why, Hamp, you said maybe yer'd go with Newt Bowman."

"Oh, Hamp, I only said that to tease you."

"Wat that all?"

"It was."

"Then a silence fell upon both, and they sat hand in hand, so not see the crowded room and gay young dancers. The music was drowned with thought, and they had gone back ever so many years to that sunny afternoon when they were young and parted on the hillside.

He had not married, and neither had conquered. He was now rich and could have chosen a wife despite his lack of culture, from among the handsomest women in the country, but somehow this patient little woman seemed to possess a spell over him which no other being did.

He was first to break the silence.

"Betsy," he said, "what become o' News?"

"He married Kitty Winters long ago. Their oldest girl was married last week."

"Then ye didn't mean it?"

"What?"

"Ye didn't like Newt——"

"He was a good friend."

"Oh, bad blast it, yer know what I mean yer didn't love him?"

"No."

"I was a fool, then; but maybe it's not too late to mend. I wonder if ye would liv'e?"

"What do you mean?" she asked, trembling a little, while her face was radiant with a flame of joy.

"Yer be my wife. Now, let me know, an' settle it once forever. I axed ye that question mun on the twenty years ago. I want the answer to-night, or, if I'll leave, never to come back."

Betsy knew the danger of attempting to put him off, and said:

"Yes, Hamp, I love you, have loved you all these long years, and will never marry another."

"Ye hered me then did ye?"

"Yes."

"Why didn't ye say so when I axed yer?"

"Oh, it was so pleasant to coquet a little, you know, and I was so glad."

"Well, gal, don't rile me again, fur it takes nigh on to twenty years fur me ter cool off."

He will not answer you so any more, Hamp," she said, trembling with joy. "I am older now, and all such girlish folly is past.

"Will ye be my wife?" he again asked.

"Yes."

"Co-nsider.

"Oh, it's too soon."

"No; it's now or never. Some un' said Miss Jonathan Knickleboss was in the Squire, and he'll tie the knot for us right now. What ye say? I kin call up hose and leave in ten seckinds."

Betsy's face turned doubtly pale. She knew it would not do to trifle with her lover, whom until within the last few minutes she had thought lost, and after a brief struggle she said:

"Yes."

"Wat will this sets over, an' it'll be done. It won't take more n two or three minutes."

Hamp Knickleboss was at this moment swinging about in the giddy maze of a quadrille, pretty Polly Perkins as gay as a boy of eigh-teen. To Hamp, who could not hook delay, it seem, ed as if the quadrille was never to end.

"First fore fo' back again, alain ma lef, balance all, all promenade, swing yer partner, all sas-shay! white to the lively tune of the squeaky old fiddle came the tramping of feet. Uncle Jonathan's white hair tossed in the air, his form could be seen among the others, whirling and flitting about.

When the "set" was over, and he led his youthful partner in the dance to her seat, the old Squire was almost out of breath.

"Hold on thar, Squaire," said Hamp Flatsnarb, leading the blushing Betsy forward. "Afore ye set down thar's a leetle job I want ye to do, while we're all in the notion. Nigh onto twenty yars ago this gal an' me had about come to the conclusion we'd trot in double harness; but by a little misunderstanding the lead proved a blind, an' I wamosed to prospect elsewhar. We've got it all fixed up now, an' if I'll give ye a few words to make us partners for life I'll be much obleged to ye, and gin yeand Aunt Tilda a present o' a thousand dollars apiece.

A shout went up from everybody, and it was several moments before Uncle Jonathan could sufficiently recover his composure to command the peace.

Order was at last restored, and then the Squire, panting from his late exertions, said:

"Jine yer right hands."

They did so, and in a few moments the ceremony was completed.

"Now, if I bust a hen sich a dot-rotted fool thinks a been done twenty yars ago," said Hamp.

"That's so, Uncle Jonathan, but ten millions won't undo them twenty yars, and I'm mighter an happiness I might a had wi the best woman on earth."

Betsy, who had been standing like one stupefied ever since her marriage, with three fair arms around her husband's neck and burst into tears of joy.

"Tut, there, there, Betsy, gal; don't take on so more, nor I'm sich a dot-blasted fool I'll stop ye. Ye kin hev all the gold in all the mines in the Rockies; but let's not spoil the dance.

The dance went on, and when the guests began to go home early in the morning they all took leave of the bride and groom. Aunt Tilda was the happiest of all, as she kissed the pretty bride she said:

"Ye've somehow managed ter get that I begin ter fear I'd never see.

"What?" the blue lip bride asked.

"Betsy Gamp's wedding."

How to Carve Poultry.

An expert carver can divide poultry without removing the fork from the breastbone or turning the bird on the dish, but a beginner will do well to have a small fork at hand for the purpose of laying cut portions aside as the carving progresses. Turn the bird so that the carving fork can be held in the left hand and firmly fixed in the breastbone, and use a sharp knife with a small flexible blade. First cut off both drumsticks at the knee joint, and then remove the second joints. With a tender fowl this is not a difficult matter; but both strength and skill are necessary to cope successfully with a tough or underdone turkey. In case very strong sinews are plentiful all about the leg joints. Next cut off the first joints of the wings, or the pinions, and then the joints nearest the body. This method of cutting off the first joints of the legs and wings of the body saves that troublesome feat of hunting those members while they are being disjointed; frequently they will jump on the platter and spatter the dish gravy.

After the wings are removed cut off the merry thought or wishbone, and then the wing and breast bones, which are the tender to the backbone; then carve the breast in medium thin slices, and serve the bird, giving gravy and stuffing on each plate. If the diners are numerous it may be necessary to cut half more of the flesh, and even to do another the carvers. This can be done with more or less ease, as the carver understands the anatomy of the bird. If a carver would study the location of the joints while carving, and take the trouble to cut up several chickens by the joints, he would soon find the bones are joined together, subsequent carving would be easy. The joints of all birds are similarly placed, so nearly identical in point of junction, that one is a guide in all others.—*Juliet Corson, in Harper's Bazar.*

WHITE HAIRS are like the sea foam which caps the waves after a storm.

INDIRECT TAXATION.

The Beauties of a Protective Tariff Made Plain—Some Startling Figures.

BY E. B. EVENSON.

During the year 1866 the revenue from customs amounted to $192,903,023. This amount of money was advanced by the importers and added to the price of the goods. The consumer consequently paid both the original price and the duty. That is what we call indirect taxation.

Now I simply wish to show how indirect taxation operates, and what loss the people actually sustain by upholding such a system.

In the first place, it costs from $8,000,000 to $8,000,000 to collect the revenue from the duties. In the second place, it enhances the price of the goods. It is this second part of the loss for which we are clear, as a great many do not have the faintest idea of what it amounts to.

The average duty on imported goods, according to Secretary Manning's report, is somewhat more than forty-six per cent.

Let us take a unit, one dollar's worth of imported goods, and suppose that it goes through the hands of three wholesale dealers and one retail dealer before it reaches the consumer, and that the profit on capital invested is ten per cent. to each wholesale dealer and twenty-five per cent. to the retailer. We shall then have the following progression of costs:

Value of the goods	$1
Duty, 46 per cent	.46
First cost	$1.46
First, 10 per cent	.146
Second cost	$1.606
Second, 10 per cent	.1606
Third cost	$1.7666
Third, 10 per cent	.17666
Fourth cost	$1.94326
Fourth, 25 per cent	.48326
Cost to the consumer	$2.4291

Now let us suppose this same dollar's worth of goods imported free of duty, and that it passes through the same number of hands at the same rate of profit to each, as in the former case. The progression of costs will then be as follows:

Value of the goods	$1
First cost	$1
First, 10 per cent	.10
Second cost	$1.10
Second, 10 per cent	.110
Third cost	$1.21
Third, 10 per cent	.121
Fourth cost	$1.331
Fourth, 25 per cent	.3331
Cost to the consumer	$1.6641

The difference between the two costs is, of course, 76½ cents, of which the government gets 46 cents, minus the cost of collecting it. The extra cost, paid by the people, is more than 30 cents, of which the government gets but one-half. Where does the other 15 cents go? It goes into the pockets of those who handle the goods, as a legitimate profit on the capital invested on account of the tariff. As far as the consumer is concerned, he might just as well have lost that much money on his way to town as to be robbed in this indirect way by the method of taxation. Of course the merchant, who gets the profit can not see much difference, as he is not so long as he is in a position to charge a legitimate profit on the extra outlay and to transfer the whole burden to somebody else. But how can the farmers and the day laborers to transfer it?

Why do we uphold such a system of indirect taxation? If we must pay the 46 cents tax any way, why not pay it directly and at once before it has increased over 67 per cent. Farmers and day laborers complain of hard times. But are they not needlessly making beasts of burden of themselves?

This 30 cents' waste is on a single dollar's worth. Let us take 40 per cent as an average duty, so is 30 cents' loss to the consumer on a dollar's worth of the common necessaries of life, which the farmer and day laborer need, the duty is much higher than 40 per cent on luxuries and costly goods the duty is much lower and the loss smaller.

If we divide $192,903,023 by 46 and multiply by 30 we get $126,050,000 as the actual loss for the past year. Not only this, remember that about half of besides; nor as the price paid for "protection," but as the unavoidable waste of the system of tariff. It is a dead loss of $2 for every man, woman, and child in the country. A total loss of $10 to every family of five persons and $20 for every family of ten. In twenty years it is a loss of over three and a half billions of dollars.

Let us consider part of this enormous waste, as well as the greater Part of the tax, is paid by the rich consumer, it may be said. I deny it. The duty on luxuries is a great deal lower than on the duty on the necessaries of life. Then, again, the families of the rich generally small, while the families of the farmers and day laborers and workingmen in general are large. And it takes just as much salt to preserve a pound of meat for a poor man as it does for a rich man, and just as much sugar to sweeten a cup of tea for a working girl as it does for the young daughter in the land. Moreover, the farmers and day laborers consume a much greater number of hands at the same rate of profit to each, as in the former case. The progression of costs will then be as follows:

Value of the goods	$1
First cost	$1
First, 10 per cent	.10
Second cost	$1.10
Second, 10 per cent	.110
Third cost	$1.21
Third, 10 per cent	.121
Fourth cost	$1.331
Fourth, 25 per cent	.3331
Cost to

HIS DEPTH OF WOE.

Och, Kittie, I love ye, an' faith I can't mend it,
Yer lips are so rosy, yer eyes are so blue,
With a smile that's so roguish—the saints all defend it!
That if I am ravin', the fault is wid you.

Ye chide me an' frown, yet mosh! it is thinkin',
More angry ye look wid one word I do go;
Sure, Kittie, me heart like a stone would be sinkin',
If I thought that wid more than yer lips yer spake too.

Then out on ye foolin', me darlin', nor tease me;
But end this suspense if ye raison me fire—
In course there is many another could please me,
An' makin, thy pretself, yer a true, bonny wife.

Don't flash wid yer two eyes, I didn't quite mean it—
Though the truth tis the same, an' the devil say so—
Tis come to my arrumes—och, must I explain it—
Me socks are all out at the heel an' the toe.

There's the pig, the poor darlin', an' sure he is ill—
Wid premonin' an' moanin'—begosh it's a sin!
From mornin' till night the poor creature is lazin'
An' no one to carry his sheets to the pin.

This come to me shanty, I beg of yes, Kittie;
Say yis, an' wid yer I'll be dancin' a jig;
If not I'm mosh'd in yer heart yis take pity,
Och, Kittie, remember the woes of me pig!

—Charles H. Turner in Binghamton Republican.

A POET'S BITTER EXPERIENCE.

The Story Told of a Rhymester Who Is Known Only as "Horace" Editor.

How many men would soberly write themselves down as poets by profession in the yearly census! I know one poet, really a poet, who has published four volumes of poetry—I use the much abused word advisedly and in its highest sense—and I suppose that not one-third of his friends and acquaintances have any notion that his literary work takes any other direction than that of journalism—he certainly would give journalism as his profession, and I doubt if there be any department of poets in the commercial directory of this city. Another poet I have known is a stockbroker in Wall street; a third edits a most unpoetic and commercial publication; a fourth writes reports on horse races for a daily paper, and is well known for his graphic descriptions and knowing prophecies concerning horse flesh.

This last poet is a stirring, lively fellow, with a family to support, and he signs his little surreptitious volume (I have seen it with an assumed name; he would not have it known at "the office" that the pretty book, with its exquisite dedication to the writer's wife, and its tender love poems to her, was written by him, for four times the money that its publication cost him. The wife knows it, half a dozen intimate friends and the publisher know, but nobody else knows for sure who or what the author is. Two hundred copies of the book were sent to newspaper offices in different parts of the country, fifty to such men and women as had helped the poet through their lives or writings, twenty-five were sold, and 225, the balance of the edition, stand on a shelf in the dark cellar under the bookseller's office. "Poetry is a drug in the market" is the common phrase of the publishers to-day, and yet it is hard to believe that there is no sale for the poet in the present and the future. What did my friend, the horse racing poet, get back from his little volume, that cost him so many sleepless nights, such exquisite anxiety, such grievous birth pangs, such painful, loving labor, so many hard earned dollars? A large bill from his publisher, 100 newspaper criticisms, some of which mocked, some of which patronized, some quoted, some philosophized on, a few of which praised his venture into verse.

It was my fortune to sit with him and his wife in their new cheery parlors and read the criticisms, which at the end of every week he brought home, clipped from newspapers, magazines, reviews and theatre programmes from every section of the country. Very few of the writers had read the book, and fewer had thought about it. I was surprised to find how quietly he took some of these notices, which showed so plainly that the writers had barely skimmed the volume and had used it merely as a peg to hang a paragraph upon. The little flurry wife, who had gone without a new frock or bonnet the whole year through, who had pinched and economized her luxuriously natured self in a thousand different ways in order that the book—her book—written for love of her, might be fittingly printed, would cry with angry disappointment and sympathy for her husband, but he took it all patiently, heroically. He read the pert wit at his expense, the heartless ridicule, the lukewarm, perfunctory praise from a critic who was under obligations to the house which brought out the book, the misapprehension, the article written by a man who had read the first and last verses of a happy idyl and mistook it for a tragedy and proceeded to reduce the poet to fragments, to bray him in a mortar for serving the tragic muse in these days when the public wants cheerfulness and comedy. All these he read with a calm gravity.

He pasted all the extracts carefully into a book; they took up many pages, and on one, the last in the book, he put the half-dozen real criticisms out of the whole lot. Two of these praised him and encouraged him; two criticised him from a high and intellectual standpoint; one told him that he had lived too late; and the sixth dispassionately pointed out to him what a waste of time the writing of the book had been. Around this page the poet drew a line with his red chalk pencil, and then put the book away, and began writing out the notes he had made on the race at the Country club that afternoon.

This experience of my friend's has led me to much speculation as to the poet of the future. What manner of man, what style of writer will he be?—Boston Transcript.

The Barmaids of London.

The 25,000 women employed in pouring liquor down the huge throat of thirsty London are young and good looking. The first requisite demanded of the barmaid is that she shall be pretty, and the second that she shall not be under 19 nor over 30, though many publicans and sinners draw the line at 35 years of age. Her popular name is Polly. Polly, as a rule, has a skin wholesome in its pink and whiteness, and not averse to little dimples. A thick crop of curly hair is cut close to her head, and her eyes, be they black or blue, are sure to be fine. Polly's poorest feature is her mouth, for it is comely cut, and only the redness of her lips and her splendid teeth make one forget the glimpse of her gums when she laughs. A black dress, a white collar and a coquettish apron give an air of refinement and neatness that always natives.

It is taken for granted that Polly must be light of foot and deft of hand. She must be honest in money matters and good tempered. Above all, she must not be squeamish. To the gilded youth of Great Britain the barmaid is a special prey, a creature for his benefit, and he is quick to pick out the prettiest one behind the bar. There she is, chained to her place as securely as if to a log. He can stare at her as long and as meaningly as his likes. He can say bad words and she dare not resent it, because he has ordered a brandy and soda. Then he leaves a stale joke, or compliments her in the coarsest of terms, inflavored with frequent "my dears," and she has to smile and look as if she liked it, and by and by she comes to like it, and that's where the mischief begins.—Mrs. Robert P. Porter in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Traveling in Europe.

There is no system of checking baggage abroad, and as one must of necessity "keep an eye" on his belongings at every stage of the journey, it is a good plan to have but one article to look after. A large supply of underclothing is not necessary, for six hours at any hotel allows ample time for laundry work. The traveling dress should be warm enough to allow for any change of temperature. Extreme heat is the exception, and it is better to endure it for two or three hours in the middle of the day than to suffer from cold all the rest of the time. Plenty of wraps are after all much more comfort than care. The need of them when they are beyond reach is always exasperating.

The old world is slow and conservative, as the old is wont to be. There is no where the hurry and scramble which characterize the new one. Waiters and porters will take their time, and a goodly share of it. The postman does not run at heading pace, nor the calman urge his horse out of a walk without an extra shilling at the whip handle. Do not be disappointed if you find no stores open before 9, 9:30 or 10 in the morning, when you are eager to do a few errands before catching the train." And never forget when the foreign fashions of travel, business or pleasure worry and hinder you, that you have voluntarily encountered them and ought to make the best of them.—Boston Transcript.

Tyrannizing Over a Parisian Tyrant.

One of the most famous oculists in Paris tells a droll story of his employer, a millionaire, who is fond of lording it over the man's importunities. One day the doctor stopped Mr. Janier on the stairs. "My fine fellow," he said, "let me look at your eye. Ah! I thought so. You must have that eye treated at once. Come in an hour and I'll examine you." The man, in great alarm, promised to do so he was bid, and at the appointed time appeared in the doctor's office. After a thorough examination he was told nothing but the greatest care on the doctor's part could save his sight. It was a lucky thing for the poor concierge having come to the house to watch over him! In half an hour the tables were turned; the oculist had been the terrified man, now it was the janitor. His gratitude knew no bounds; nothing was too good for this clear doctor who kindly dropped a globule of pure water in his eye every other day, and thus saved his sight.—Boston Herald.

The Difficulty of Matching Teeth.

"Matching teeth" is one of the most tiresome and difficult tasks incident to dentistry. As used in the profession, the term means the selection of artificial teeth that will correspond in shape and color with those that nature has provided. To match in color is the serious work. The slightest variation in teeth not noticeable before the plate has been made becomes a serious fault as soon as the false tooth appears at the side of the natural one. The shape is less trying on the patience, though a great measure of the success depends upon care in this detail. If more than one false tooth is to be inserted, care must be taken that they be not perfectly uniform in size and shape. Perfect regularity even in natural teeth often causes suspicion among gossipy observers.—Albany Express.

A Miniature Water Spout.

A whirlwind or small cyclone about fifteen feet wide passed over a pond at Greenville, Ala., forcing the water up for about two or two and one-half feet in entire width, and then twisting it into a pillar about a foot in diameter. This then was perpendicular for about six feet, when it gradually widened until a height of about sixty or seventy feet was attained. The water then fell in a spray. Those who witnessed it say that the whirlwind formed a huge goblet of water, and it was one of the prettiest sights they ever witnessed.—Chicago News.

Trout Salad as a Midnight Dish.

I heard the other day of a new dish here in Boston which struck me as rather appetizing, especially for the time of day it was taken, which was an hour before midnight. It was after the theatre, when something cooling is welcome, that a trout salad was thought of. The trout were served up cold, with lettuce and mayonnaise dressing, and proved to be just the thing to make the closing hour of the day serene.—Boston Post.

Cavetal Quaker City Business Men.

A stock broker and a merchant had just concluded a business transaction which left the former owing the merchant a small amount of money. "I will settle with you next Tuesday," remarked the broker, "but in case I die in the mean time then people will be responsible for the amount and will pay it promptly." As he spoke the man of stocks handed the merchant the card of a well known business house.

"Oh, that's all right," returned the latter; "I don't want the card. You're not going to die so soon."

"There's no telling about that," was the broker's wise response. "We brokers on Third street always keep our business matters in such a shape that no trouble will fall upon our customers or creditors in case we die. At this moment all my affairs are in a satisfactory condition. If I die to night there would not be the slightest complication. My family would know to a penny just how much I left them, my creditors would be provided for, and every other detail of my business life would be covered."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Why Longer Groan with pain and lug the delusion that nothing can give you relief? There is a remedy that is greatly prized for the relief of the afflicted. It relieves pains and aches in all forms, stimulates the digestive apparatus to more perfectly do its work, so you will not be suffering with dyspepsia and the long list of ills, the result of disordered digestion, dysentery, cholera, and cramps. It is Hamlin's Wizard Compound Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure. In rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, bruises, strains, etc., applied externally it is excellent. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 215

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of a mortgage executed by Carl G. Vile Platten to Lemuel D. Boynton, dated the 1st day of May, 1885, and recorded in Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 2nd day of June, 1885, in liber four of mortgages, on page 556, and said mortgage was assigned by Lemuel D. Boynton to Lewis Reynolds and Walter F. Brown, on the 23d day of October, 1885, and said assignment is recorded in said county, Michigan, on the 23d day of October, 1885, in liber 5 of mortgages, on page 51, upon which there is now due and unpaid the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars, $196.100; principal and interest, for the recovery of which proceedings have been instituted at law to foreclose said mortgage, the mortgage contained the following power of sale: "In default of payment when due, the mortgagee may sell the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the county house in the Village of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, Michigan, on the 10th day of August, 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the mortgagee or his assigns may lawfully bid and purchase said premises at such sale, and the power of sale therein contained having become operative; therefore, notice is hereby given that the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said amount and costs, including attorney fee provided for by law, will be sold at public auction, at the front door of the county house in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for said county of Charlevoix county, state of Michigan, is held.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., May 3, 1887.

HENRY M. YANKUMUM,
Assignee of Mortgage.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignee,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

COMPOUND OXYGEN

DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN

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CAPT. LEWIS GORMAN.

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Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Boyne City 3.30; leave Boyne City 4.00, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,

CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Carlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00; leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer CLARA BELLE,

CAPT. GEO. ASHLEY.

Morning—Leave Boyne City at 6.30, arrive at Ironton 8.30; leave Ironton 9.00, arrive at Boyne City 11.00.

Afternoon—Leave Boyne City at 1.00; return leave Charlevoix at 3.30, touching at intermediate points.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Jewett, Charlevoix and Escanaba Railroad Company, in Charlevoix, Michigan, until 10 o'clock, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1887, at 12 o'clock noon, for the clearing, grubbing, stumping and grading of the road bed of the Jewett, Charlevoix and Escanaba Railroad, from Charlevoix to Nahwahka, a distance of fifty one miles. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

The same will be let in one or sold road can be seen at the Engineer's office in Charlevoix, where any other information in reference to same can be furnished.

Charlevoix, Mich., July 19, 1887.

J. MILO EATON, Secretary.

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of a mortgage executed by Carl G. Vile Platten to Lemuel D. Boynton, dated the 1st day of May, 1885, and recorded in Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 2nd day of June, 1885, in liber four of mortgages, on page 556, and said mortgage was assigned by Lemuel D. Boynton to Lewis Reynolds and Walter F. Brown, on the 23d day of October, 1885, and said assignment is recorded in said county, Michigan, on the 23d day of October, 1885, in liber 5 of mortgages, on page 51, upon which there is now due and unpaid the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars, $196.100; principal and interest, for the recovery of which proceedings have been instituted at law to foreclose said mortgage, the mortgage contained the following power of sale: "In default of payment when due, the mortgagee may sell the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the county house in the village of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, Michigan, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the mortgagee or his assigns may lawfully bid and purchase said premises at such sale, and the power of sale therein contained having become operative; therefore, notice is hereby given that the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said amount and costs, including attorney fee provided for by law, will be sold at public auction, at the front door of the county house in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for said county of Charlevoix county, state of Michigan, is held.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., May 3, 1887.

HENRY M. YANKUMUM,
Assignee of Mortgage.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorney for Assignee,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

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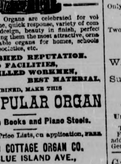

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Going South every morning, except Sunday. Will leave Harbor Springs at 7:00 Petoskey 8:00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

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Leave, going south, 8.50 a. m., 2.15 p. m., †10.55 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Saturday.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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A. O. U. W.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 127, meets every Monday evening at Jefferies' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 207, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 19, meets second and fourth Saturday evenings, in Masonic hall.

L. O. L.—True Fisher Lodge No. 107, meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in their hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 292, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, in Masonic hall.

F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Asst. Cashier.

Brown & Co.'s Bank of Charlevoix

CAPITAL $25,000.

Drafts drawn direct on all the principal cities of the world. Collections promptly attended to and Proceeds promptly remitted. Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities bought and sold. Tickets for sale from and to all points in Europe. CORRESPONDENTS.—Chase National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants National Bank, Grand Rapids; Detroit National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

CHARLEVOIX

Savings Bank

Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

Henry Bennett, President.
John Nicholls, Vice President.
F. A. Smith, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Bennett, O. D. Wood,
John Nicholls, A. Buttars,
A. R. Upright, F. A. Smith.

CAPITAL, ... $25,000
Surplus, ... 2,000

Transacts a general banking business. Receives deposits subject to check without charge. Makes collections on favorable terms. Buys and sells Foreign Exchange. Draws drafts payable in any part of Europe. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to rules of the bank. Loans money on approved security, at a fair rate of interest. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities. Sells Tickets to and from Europe by the best steamship lines. Collections promptly attended to and proceeds remitted on day of collection. Interest allowed on deposits. Money loaned on approved security. Exchange bought and sold. Interest paid on time deposits. Collections made on favorable terms. Tickets to and from Europe for sale. Insurance in the best companies.

C. R. BELLINGER,
Bridge St., - - Charlevoix.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my wagons of the best seasoned timber, and warrant all my WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand for sale.

F. E. WOOD,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day or night.

E. B. HODGE & CO.,
Have a full stock of

HARNESS

and everything in that line, and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing on short Notice.

As Cheap as the Cheapest.

E. B. HODGE & CO.,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

MILLINERY,
Dressmaking,
Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,
At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Car Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

NEW LIVERY
AND
Feed Barn.
LITNEY & STEIMEL
PROPRIETORS
Opposite Bridge Street House
FIRST-CLASS RIGS
REASONABLE RATES.

WILL H. FRANCIS,
Furniture and Jobbing Shop.
—Will also do—
CONTRACTING AND BUILDING,
In Charlevoix and surrounding counties. I keep a full set of Hand and Foot power machinery which enables me to do,
Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,
REASONABLE NOTICE.
☞ Shop on South Terrace, Opposite Harrison Harbom's residence.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.
The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am found to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.
A complete line of Silverware, Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Spectacles.
All the leading watches in Walthams, Elgins, Swiss, and most improved Watches and Clocks.
Repairing done promptly and Warranted.
Watches carefully packed for express shipments, subject to sale for charges.

C. R. BELLINGER,
Bridge St., - Charlevoix.

CULL LUMBER
And Shingles,
For sale cheap, in quantities to suit, or will exchange for farm produce. Apply to
BURNS & SCROGGIE,
Livery Barn, Charlevoix.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOKE, Proprietor.
Charlevoix - - Michigan.
First-class hotel in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Expert cooks, and best of attendance. Fish Boil, Fish Bake, Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers. Reasonable rates.

FOR SALE.
ONE
Boiler and Engine.
Three-fifty-Horse Power, Price Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars. Enquire of
MRS. G. W. WRISLEY,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

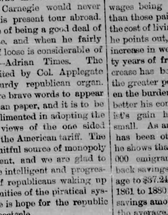
Portable Boiler
FOR SALE.
Twelve feet long, 24 feet shell, 4 feet wood; in perfect order, good and cheap. Address,
L. E. ALLEN,
2004f Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

J. W. KIRBY
Blacksmith Shop
On Bridge street, and is prepared to do all work in his line on the most reasonable terms. Horse Shoeing a specialty. Special attention given to ironing carriages, &c. Also prepared to do wood work, and undertake to keep up the times in all the improvements.

Special Attention Given to Horseshoeing

I have leased my blacksmith shop on Bridge street to John Kirby. This gentleman is well known here, having been in the shop for nearly three years, during which time he has been foreman of workmen. Mr. Kirby is an expert in his line, and worthy of a liberal patronage.
D. C. NETTLETON.



Bargains!
—IN—
PAINTS, STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,
Fishing Tackle, Specialties in Notions, Hammocks.
THE BEST FORCE PUMP.
Job and Tin Work.
L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

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Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat,

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Weed at 12½ cents a week.

1872. 1887

DR. G. W. CROUTER,
Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.
Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

FARM FOR SALE.

Forty acres of land situated on Pine Lake 1½ miles west of Ammon J. Berry's, four acres cleared, one hundred bearing fruit, balance in timber. Will take part down; balance on time to suit the purchaser. For further particulars, enquire of T. G. JARMAN, Dunkirk, Mich.

Political Notes and News.

Those interested in temperance will find an interesting letter on the inside of this paper from Gov. Merriam, on the subject of prohibition in Kansas.

When the $17 duty on a ton of steel rails is considered there is an unintended fitness in the word "steel" rails, that is not altogether metallic.—Philadelphia Record.

The proceedings of the Ohio democratic state convention held at Cleveland is found in another column, including the resolutions adopted, which should receive a careful reading.

As articles on the inside of this paper entitled "Michigan Pensioners," shows that there are one hundred and one persons in Charlevoix county who are pensioners, and they draw $1,193.75 each month from the United States treasury.

It is said that the liquor dealers of Detroit have raised the price of beer from three to five cents per glass to avoid a reduction of profits as a result of the increased taxation. The way we see it that it is the consumer, and not the dealer, who pays the increase in the tax.

Congressman Barbour, of Virginia, who has all along been quoted as a bitter opponent of Cleveland's administration, now comes forward and distinctly avers that he is perfectly satisfied with the president's policy and will work enthusiastically for his renomination and re-

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

THE WIDE WORLD.

A Catalogue of the Week's Important Occurrences Concisely Summarized.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO BOODLERS.

Racy Developments—The Runaway McGarigle Believed to Be in Canada.

A CHICAGO telegram of Thursday last says:

Interesting and racy developments were made here yesterday in the boodling trial, in which a number of persons testified to selling goods to the aldermen and paying the money over to the boss of the gang. Several of the witnesses admitted that they had sworn to false accounts at the city clerk's office in order to make up the money for the boodle gang. Henry C. Walker, a carriage manufacturer, swore that a big property belonging to his name and his signature in the transfer of the property to Mike McDonald was forged. The general conviction and impression in Chicago that the entire batch of indicted officials will be convicted and sent to the penitentiary. McGarigle is now believed to have sailed from Ch. icago on the schooner R. Blake, which cleared suddenly from this port for Port Colborne, Ontario, on the Canadian Dominion. An interest in the schooner belongs to Dr. S. John, the friend of the fugitive, who had a long conversation with him on the last business day afternoon. A yacht is in pursuit of the R. Blake, which has not reported at any port since leaving Chicago.

LIFE CRUSHED OUT.

Fearful Collision Near Hopedale, Ill., of Freight and Construction Trains—Twelve Men Killed and Many Others Wounded.

A CHICAGO & ALTON freight train collided with a construction train near Hopedale, Ill., Wednesday afternoon, wrecking both trains, killing an unknown number of men, and hurting five others, four of whom will die. A Bloomington dispatch gives the following particulars of the disaster:

The construction-work train, carrying a crew of forty-five men, left Bloomington to patch up two miles of track between Hopedale and Minier, two miles south of Hopedale. Instructions were left at Hopedale to stop the through freight No. 47, which was due in an hour. The engineer of the freight train misunderstood the order, and the Hopedale operator also failed through the town without stopping. The union train was just leaving the main track when the train was seen a mile and a half away coming back toward Hopedale. The two cars containing the Italian laborers were the following were killed on the construction train: Morris Dunseth, Waterloo; Jerry Sullivan, Ill.; James Boyle, Ill.; Hopedale, Ill.; Antonio Jacobo, Ill.; Jacob Barrow, Ashland, Ill.; James Kalsing, residence unknown. The wounded were as follows: August Kaste, Bloomington, Ill.; another Swede, name Ely, Hopedale, Ill.; Jay Graham and foot crushed; Sam Gaston, Hopedale, Ill.; Sam Stanley, Tallula, Ill., head injured; Mike Kanalakis, Hopedale, leg hurt; Thomas Kavanagh, road master Chicago and Alton, leg and ankle sprained; Frank Holmes, engineer of the freight, head and shoulder hurt, long, unknown, badly hurt; Fireman Mallory of the freight, head and leg hurt. The Italian wounded were taken to Hopedale. Latest accounts give the number of killed as twelve, and report wounded. The additional killed were all workmen on the construction train.

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OPERATIONS have been pretty generally resumed in the Pennsylvania coke region, but the effects of the strike promise to be felt for a long time. There is talk of reorganizing the coke syndicate on a new basis. The Pinkerton detectives are preparing to leave the coke region.

THE EASTERN STATES.

ONE of those frightful accidents which come with appalling suddenness when there is no apparent reason why they could not be easily avoided took place on the Erie R. R. between Allendale and Hohokus, N. J., Thursday. The catastrophe was attended with as appalling loss of life, and over a dozen mangled bodies on the track attested the neglect of some one whose duty it should have been to give warning of the impending disaster. A gang of Italian laborers was at work ballasting on the railroad a little distance from a sharp curve about three-fourths of a mile above Hohokus. The Chicago express, which was due an hour before, had not been arrived, and there was no hurry at work, unconscious of the terrible fate which was in store for them. The delayed express, rushed round the curve before the men had the slightest warning, and dashed through the working force at fifteen or twenty miles an hour, and scattering many others. The shrieks of the dying were heard everywhere, and when the train came to a stop the scene presented the sickening sight of being covered with mangled men, some of whom were still living, with arms and broken limbs, pieces of ragged flesh being scattered in all directions. Some of the laborers were mangled beyond description and crushed out of all semblance of humanity. To most of the victims death must have come instantaneously, but some of them appeared to be yet quivering and life ebbing away when the train was reached by the standard.

FRESHNESS STORMS and floods are reported in New England.

IN No. 1 shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Nanticoke, Pa., an explosion of gas occurred, injuring three miners in a shocking manner. One of the victims is dead and the others can not live.

THE WESTERN STATES.

MAYOR FRANCIS, of St. Louis, has appointed a committee composed of many prominent citizens to invite President Cleveland to visit that city during the fall festivals.

TEXAS cotton is rapidly spreading among the farms of Arkansas and Southern Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, and farmers and stockmen are losing heavily.

A dispatch from Streator, Ill., gives the following account of a terrible powder explosion in that city on Thursday morning:

About 2 o'clock a. m. the residents of this city were awakened from slumber by a terrible roar of what appeared to be thunder, which was followed by a shaking as if the end of the earth and a sweeping rush of air which made the houses tremble to their foundations. A flash of lightning, so vivid as to almost blind the individual thought his own house had been struck, followed the terrible roar, emerging from the crash of broken glass and falling of shutters and chimneys. The explosion was felt in all parts of the southeastern part of the city, and people in the northeastern part of the city felt the concussion distinctly. The explosion of about ten tons of powder stored in the city magazine, located in the Michigan and Illinois Coal Company's shaft, was the cause of the damage. Bricks and stones were hurled into the air, and fell in the surrounding yards with such violence as to penetrate the earth to a depth of from six to ten inches. A quarter of a mile in all directions the ground was literally ploughed up by the force of the flight and scattered over the greater distance, however, was done by the concussion of air. Trees were uprooted and carried away, or were crushed into kindling-wood. A number of persons were injured in the attempt to save some valuable property from the buildings to the earth. About fifty dwellings in the immediate vicinity of the explosion were damaged so as to be scarcely habitable. No lives were lost, but a few persons were injured, the most severely being a boy who was struck by a piece of the boiler while in the street. The explosion occurred at 1 o'clock, and there were but a few hours earlier hundreds of lives saved as the city was asleep when the explosion was printed in the shadow of the fatal explosion. The explosion was felt in Streator within a radius of ten miles, and windows were broken and dishes rattled in Ottawa, Ill., and in Bloomington, Ill., and in Chicago, Ill., and in Ashland, Ill., James Kalsing, residence unknown. The wounded were as follows: August Kaste, Bloomington, Ill.; another Swede, name Ely, Hopedale, Ill.; Jay Graham and foot crushed; Sam Gaston, Hopedale, Ill.; Sam Stanley, Tallula, Ill., head injured; Mike Kanalakis, Hopedale, leg hurt; Thomas Kavanagh, road master Chicago and Alton, leg and ankle sprained; Frank Holmes, engineer of the freight, head and shoulder hurt, long, unknown, badly hurt; Fireman Mallory of the freight, head and leg hurt. The Italian wounded were taken to Hopedale. Latest accounts give the number of killed as twelve, and report wounded. The additional killed were all workmen on the construction train.

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THE JOURNAL.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

Gov. Martin Declares the New Order of Things an Unqualified Success.

Statistics Quoted to Show that the State Enjoys an Unmanaged Era of Prosperity.

The Increase in Population, Railway Mileage, Taxable Property, and Area of Cultivation.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPT., }
TOPEKA, JULY 21, 1887. }

William Henry Smith, General Manager Associated Press.

MY DEAR SIR—On the 24 of July last, a special dispatch was sent from St. Joseph, Mo., to a Chicago paper, in which it was stated that "the closing of the saloons in Atchison, Kan., has cut off the most profitable source of revenue, amounting to thousands of dollars a year, and as a result the city has no revenue to keep it going; that the police force, with the exception of the marshal and one patrolman, has been suspended; that the services of the firemen have been dispensed with, and that the gas and electric lights were to be shut off."

The dispatch was utilized by the Associated Press, and was published in all related Press, and thus published in all parts of the country. As a result, I have received many letters from officers of the State, calling my attention to the falsity of the statement it embodied, and have seen its alleged facts commented upon in many of newspapers as evidence that the abolition of saloons has brought a prosperous city in Kansas to the verge of bankruptcy. Similar letters have been received by the Mayor of Atchison, and by many other citizens of Atchison, and the Press generally referring to Cleveland's administration, he said that so well and its power to impress the public, he thought it was little, if any, exception except from those who expect to get the offices in the Republican party. About civil-service reform he said:

When an election is made a condition to a fourth support, there are many who would be willing to see the party in power remaining in office were promptly turned out, and the offices given to their friends. As to the civil-service law, it is a matter of opinion, and it cannot be uncertain in meaning or effect. It was the result of a compromise. The Republicans should assist a Democratic President in the enforcement of the law, and I have let us have the contrary. If it be the civil service law, it is the law, and it is the duty of the President to see that it is enforced. If it be the civil service law, it is the duty of the President to see that the provision that first year. The whole system of appointments in the public service letter strike boldly and firm, and therefore I am in favor of the enforcement. Yours very truly,

JOHN A. MARTIN.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

Attorney General Baker Tells How Prohibition Works in Iowa—Not the Anarchy State.

(From the Des Moines Register.)

Many inquiries have been sent to this State by persons in other States, to the effect that the effects of Iowa's experiment with prohibition, in regard to the enforcement of the law, regulating all manner of falsehoods about the result of the law. In 1886 the Attorney General wrote to the State for them to escape exposure. The following letter from Attorney General Baker in response to an honest inquiry for information, and it very effectually disposes of some of the stock stories which are in circulation against the prohibition law in Iowa:

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 28th 1887.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 25th ult. is at hand, enclosing a circular reflecting on the management of the prohibitory law in Iowa, and particularly on the conduct of Constables and Sheriffs in the seizure of liquors and arrests under said law. I am also in receipt of the 23d of June, in which is a letter written by Mr. Merritt, Sheriff of Polk County, Iowa. You can use to say whether or not the letter and circular contain a true statement of the facts or is misleading. I will give you the facts and you can judge for yourself and your people can best judge of the true condition of affairs in Iowa.

Mr. Merritt says in his letter that the effect of prohibition is to make Iowa "a nursery establishment against neighborhood, crime and pauperism." Now, the fact is, there is no such thing as a "nursery establishment" in Iowa. The contrast shows of the "nursery establishment" is only in his imagination when making that statement. I will explain what I mean. Prohibition in the State that have been arrayed against each other ever since the adoption of the law. Prohibitionists have been arrayed against some other citizens; there is no "nursery establishment" in Iowa. Men are embittered by force, violence, mob, and lawlessness, and the contempt of the law. That class of citizens have been arrayed against those who have to defend the law. It will certainly be a "nursery establishment" for lawlessness. The saloon power has no regard for law and order. It is based on force and violence, and you may as well expect to reform a tiger by feeding him on the human world, the flesh, and the devil when you attempt to make a saloon keeper. The Democratic party has recently been working a scheme to get a city like Des Moines to get rid of more than one saloon. It has been the result here. Sheriff Palmer, the present sheriff of this county, gives the following information:

There are now in the jail, whereas in last year there were as many as thirty saloons there. The average has been about twenty-five. The Sheriff's fees in serving criminal process have fallen off quite a little short of former terms by one-third. The Sheriff says that the number sent to the penitentiary by the court just adjourned. The Sheriff says that the number ran from eight to sixteen each term. Now, I am informed by the Sheriff that there are but two convicts from Des Moines now in the penitentiary. The Sheriff says that during his term of office the Court there was not a criminal appeal from a crime occurred during his term of office. Sheriff Merritt says my term of office. Sheriff Merritt says in his letter that "business is good, and I guess it is the man our worthy Postmaster appointed." I guess he means that he knows his letter. I know of no other business that has been running for the enjoyment of prohibition, except that of criminal lawyers, sheriffs, and schoolkeepers. Yet, I will also include gambling houses—they have been very seriously affected.

Emigration to Iowa has not ceased by any means. The State is prosperous and is people peaceable and more law-abiding than at any time in the past.

There has been a good, healthy influx of business men to Des Moines in the past year, and very many new and prosperous lines of business have been inaugurated. The city is building more and better business houses than in any season for a number of years, and the business improvement is almost daily of new and important enterprises that are being inaugurated by home and foreign capital.

In fact, the city of Des Moines is prospering, and is marching on to a good future of success. I regret to say, there have left Iowa. The best class have gone into the prohibition State of Kansas, and the vast tide of immigration that "Send us more of those good citizens that are making Kansas boom."

The saloon keepers and their accomplices, the gamblers, have emigrated to the license State of Nebraska, where the people in consequence are thereof in beginning to clamor for prohibition. Omaha has recently passed a law, and I understand, one of the Judges of the District Court of Iowa, and what is true in the district is true in every district in the State where prohibition has been enforced. The Sioux City Journal gives really a better report from his district. It is a great thing to see factories and elevators and jails for rent because they have stood in Iowa. Prohibition has greatly moved Iowa, and becoming more popular as the years go by.

Hoping that Texas may succeed in its efforts to emigrate and that Iowa may then outstrip Kansas in prosperity, I amm, yours truly,

MCDOWELL'S TEMPERANCE TIDES.

Mr. Powderly, in a recent contribution to the *Journal of Labor Labor*, thus vigorously strikes at the worst enemy of the workingman.

I know that in refusing to even touch a drop of strong drink I have made a decided enemy of more than another to that which I do not believe to be good for me, and I know I have made a friend by refusing to associate with men who get drunk. I know that I have made a friend by refusing to join admittance into the order of the Knights of Labor, and I know I am advising one or more to rent halls or meeting places, and I know that I am doing what I am right. I have done this from the time I first joined the order, in the common hall of our order. My position is well known to the members of our order. I am determined to maintain and support the principles of our order. I am determined to maintain and support the principles of our order. My position is well known to the members of our order. I am determined to maintain and support the principles of our order. My position is well known to the members of our order. I am determined to maintain and support the principles of our order. My position is well known to the members

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CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Petoskey hotel and real estate men persist in trying to convince strangers that Charlevoix is out of the world, with no hotel or other accommodations for traveling people, and succeed in persuading a good many to stay away who intended to come here. On one train from the south last week, a large party were bound for Charlevoix (some of whom were posted as to the running of boats) and an agent of one of the Petoskey hotels tried to persuade them that there was no boat to Charlevoix till afternoon, while the Friant was at that moment nearing the Petoskey dock on her regular run to Charlevoix. One day this week, a gentleman from Charlotte, Eaton county, was told in a Petoskey hotel that the propellers Lawrence and City of Grand Rapids could not stop at Charlevoix for lack of sufficient depth of water in the channel. By reason of this statement, a lady on her way to Traverse City, who also intended to call on some Charlevoix friends, was persuaded to not take the Friant in the morning, and wait in Charlevoix for the Grand Rapids in the afternoon; the hotel man telling her that if she came over to Charlevoix, she would have to go back to Petoskey and go to Traverse City by rail, or wait for the next trip of the Grand Rapids. These are not isolated cases, but simply samples of what is occurring every day. No wonder Charlevoix clamors for a railroad. We need one, and we will have one, and it will probably continue northward whether Petoskey is willing or not. The Democrat probably echoed the sentiment of the people when it said a short time since that they failed "to see just exactly where any benefit would acerne to Petoskey from the construction of such a road."

How Gold May Grow.

Mr. Dalstroe, indeed, found by experiment that if a speck of gold were placed in a solution of the chloride, the gold would gradually grow into a small grain on any piece of wood or cork introduced into the liquid. In other words, the metal contained in the chloride would come out from its combination as native gold, and unite with the tiny speck of pure metal which served it as a nucleus. It is not improbable that the gold in quartz got similarly deposited round a common center, so that in the most literal sense it may perhaps be true (in spite of Aristotle's dogmatic statement to the contrary) that money grows, though very slowly.

It is a pleasant thought indeed, for the poor man, to know that gold is even now still growing. Mr. Brough Smyth has shown that it can be deposited nowadays in appreciable quantities within comparatively short periods. Bits of mineralized timber and beams from the galleries of the older workings in Australian mines have been found to exhibit, under the microscope, particles of gold, intermixed with crystals of iron pyrites, all through the central parts of the wood; and this gold must, of course, have gathered there from solution in water during the few years that have elapsed since the first discovery of the precious metal in Australia. Mr. Ulrich similarly notes that in the gold drifts auriferous pyrites is often found incrusting or replacing roots and twigs, and samples of such gold bearing wood, when submitted to an assay, have yielded amounts of the pure metal varying from a few pennyweights to several ounces per ton. Mr. H. A. Thomson further mentions a specimen of pyrites which had gathered in the center of an old tree trunk, and which yielded at the rate of as much as thirty ounces.—Cornhill Magazine.

A Very Dangerous Habit.

It is not at all uncommon to see people scratching the passages into the ears with pins, especially hairpins, toothpicks, ear scoops, pencils, etc. The habit is a very dangerous one. Many cases of serious inflammation of the ear and permanent deafness have resulted from it. The advice: "Never put anything into your ear but the end of your elbow," ought to be heeded.—Demorest's Magazine.

Worthy of a Philosopher.

A youngster under 4 years old was going from home for awhile. His governess was to be left behind; and feigning grief at the abandonment of her, she asked what she was to do while he was away. "Oh, sit on a mossy tone and weep," was the quick and apt reply, worthy of a proverbial philosopher himself.—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Little Afraid.

A Virginia preacher who believes in prayer met a bear in the woods the other day, and instead of putting his remedy into effect he jumped from a bluff into Cheat river and swam half a mile. He had never tried prayers for bear, and was a little afraid they'd skip a cog somewhere.

Quality of Butter.

From an examination of butter from various parts of France, M. E. Duclaux learns that, contrary to general opinion, the quality of this article depends largely on the breed of cattle and their food, the pasture soil, influence of season, age of milk, etc.

Of Interest to Bicyclers.

Bicycles are interested in a recent discovery in the manufacture of aluminum. The metal will be produced soon at one-tenth of its present cost, and a bicycle made of it would weigh about half as much as at present.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Eveline.

Warm and dry weather.

D. Galbraith loaded 53 cords of bark on the schooner Sein, Monday.

Mrs. Jarman is still very sick.

Al. Draper, of South Arm, was in town Monday.

James Friel received a dispatch by telephone from Mrs. Friel in Detroit, that Mrs. Mary was worse, and to come. He left Friday morning. Mary has many young friends in Ironton and vicinity, who are anxious to hear of her recovery.

Mrs. Ayers, of New York, was in town last week three days, and stopped at Mrs. Robt. Bedwin's.

Green corn has again put in its appearance.

Mrs. Bryan, of New London, Ohio, and her daughter Mrs. William Myers, of Fairfield, this state, arrived Saturday on the Friant on a visit to Mrs. Maud Benson.

Miss Clara Hayden, we understand, is convalescent.

Geo. Jarman, Sylvester, Newson, and Al Dickey, who have been absent from home on the upper peninsula the past few months, returned last Thursday.

A good time was had at the social at John Johnson's last Friday evening.

Mrs. Cole and daughter Edith, of Bay Springs, visited at Mrs. G. McDonald's last week and this.

Aug. 9.

Wilson.

Blackberries are ripe.

Good harvest weather.

Mrs. Hudkins expects relatives from Indiana this week.

Mrs. Bowman's parents and sister are expecting to remain permanently.

Mrs. A. Nowland's mother and sisters are visiting her.

Richard Lewis and Harry Hudkins went to camp meeting at Vanderbilt on Sunday, July 31st.

Elder Tracy and family have returned from camp meeting.

J. R. Vanes has platted several acres of his property in South Arm, and has sold several lots recently.

Some of our citizens went whortleberrying beyond Vanderbilt. They report a barren, dry country, but plenty of berries.

Albert Todd met with quite an accident on Thursday last. He fell from the peak of Mr. Crawford's house to the ground. His fall was broken by striking the old house first, but for which it might have resulted fatally. He was bruised terribly, but was able to be taken home on Saturday.

August 10th.

Barnard.

Farmers are very busy harvesting.

Miss Howey closed a successful term of school here last week Wednesday, with a picnic, which was much enjoyed by all. She left for her home in Kalkaska on Friday.

Mr. Ingalls' steam thresher is in the neighborhood, threshing Avery peas.

Tony Clark spent Sunday in Harbor Springs, with his brother Adam.

Miss C. Thul of Chicago, and Mrs. McKeel of Charlevoix, were guests of Mrs. Harkness last week.

August 12th.

Burgess.

The oldest son of Mr. Simelton was seriously kicked by one of his father's mules one day last week.

Mr. Henry Hare moved into his new house, last Thursday.

Mr. John Gratsky arrived last Friday, and is looking up old landmarks.

Mrs. I. S. Webster leaves for southern Michigan next Monday, to visit a sister, and oldest son.

Horace Cortright, of Charlotte has been spending the past week with the family of W. C. Arnold.

Aug. 8th.

Ellsworth.

We are having sudden thunder showers these days.

Mrs. Himebaugh is visiting friends in Charlevoix.

Wm. Mudell Sr. and wife, of Leetsville Mich., are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Parker McIntire, of Norwood, and a nephew, from Ohio, spent a few days here last week fishing.

Mrs. Frank Wrisley, who has been visiting relatives, in Charlevoix will return home today.

Aug. 9th.

South Hayes.

Very fine weather.

Oats are nearly ready to cut.

Mr. Fairbanks and son, of Traverse City, were in Hayes one day last week.

Miss Adda and Master Arthur Whitman returned home Saturday.

Mr. J. D. Purrish, of Ironton, was in Hayes one day last week on business.

Mr. J. Newsted is busily engaged getting out shingle bolts at present.

August 5.

The Ninth Dreaded Grizzly Bear.

Of all the known plantigrades (flat footed beasts) the grizzly is the most savage and the most dreaded, and he is the largest of all, saving the presence of his cousin the polar bear, for which nevertheless, he is more than a match in strength and courage. Some specimens measure 7 feet from tip of nose to root of tail. The distinctive marks of the species are its great size; the short nose of the tail as compared with the ears; the huge flat paws, the sole of the hind foot sometimes measuring 7 1-2 by 5 inches in a large male; the length of the hind legs as compared with the fore legs, which gives the beast his awkward, shambling gait; the long claws of the forefoot, sometimes 7 inches in length, while those of the hind foot measure only 3 or 4; the struck, bristling mane of stiff hair, often 6 inches long; the coarse hair of the body, sometimes 4 inches long, dark at the base, but with light tips.

He has a dark stripe along the back, and one along each side, the hair on his body being as a rule a brownish yellow, the region around the ears dusky, the legs nearly black and the muzzle pale. Color, however, is not a distinctive mark, for female grizzlies have been killed in one company with two cubs, of which one was brown, the other gray, or one dark, the other light, and the supposed species of "cinnamon" and "brown" bears are merely color variations of Ursus horribilis himself.—A. O. Shields in Harper's Magazine.

The Chinese Empress' Fortitude.

The empress regent of China is one of the most remarkable women of the age. Not content with directing the private policy of the most populous empire in the world with wonderful diplomacy and sagacity, she has now entered the ranks of competitors for the highest weight championship of the Celestial empire. Attired in a sort of bloomer costume, she takes daily lessons in boxing from an old coach. Her appearance at the age of 50, in short skirt, hitting out at her venerable preceptor, and occasionally receiving punishment herself, must be comical to the last degree, and the report on the matter forms the subject of a most disrespectful merriment on the part of the almond eyed denizens of the Chinese metropolis. The empress regent was a concubine of the Emperor Hien Fung, on whose death she was appointed to act as co-regent with the dowager empress during the minority of her son, the late Emperor Tung-Chi.

With unusual alacrity she has guided the ship of the empire through the tremulous times which have resulted from the opening up of the country to foreign trade, and has so conducted affairs as to have brought the nation to a relatively higher degree of prosperity and tranquillity than it enjoyed when she took up the reins.—Hong Kong Times.

No Inspiration of the Bottle.

"In a conversation with Read," said Mr. Grafton to the writer, "I once ventured to say, 'Read, did you take nothing but a pot of black tea into your room when you invoked the muse for "Sheridan's Ride?" To my surprise, in a most quiet and unexpected manner, he said, 'I took nothing else but that. Let me confess to you a fact. I can do nothing with the pen, unless I am clear headed. I know, he continued, 'that poem, with its faults, came from no inspiration of the bottle. I would like, however, to have corrected some of those faults, but Bayard Taylor advised me not to allow the least change or emendation, but to let it stand as written.' The wisdom of this advice insured its acceptance, and, if I mistake not, it now stands word for word as the muse gave it, nothing to add or subtract.

"Mr. Read also said this to me: They may talk what they choose about Byron, Burns, Poe and others writing so finely under the influence of drink, but I don't believe a word of it. If the tongue does wag, the brain will lag when much drink has been indulged in, for then I have discovered I am just about as dumb as a Princess Bay oyster."—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Hay Fever an Aristocratic Malady.

The oldest note of national, personal and sexual superiority I ever heard of is susceptibility to hay fever. In Dr. Morrill Mackenzie's admirable monograph on this complaint and its treatment, I find that among races, the English and American, among classes, the upper and cultivated; and of the sexes, the male sex, are especially susceptible to hay fever. In the north of Europe it is almost unknown. It is rare in France, Germany, Italy and Spain; whereas in England it is frequent, and in America prevalent. Again, 95 per cent. of its martyrs are of the upper class, while agricultural laborers, who are most exposed to the causes of the complaint, are least subject to its attacks. Lastly, the male sex is more liable to it than the female, in the ratio of three to one. Therefore our susceptibility to hay fever is a mark of superiority for self congratulation, as indicating our superiority to less favored peoples in culture and civilization."—London Truth.

A Pretty Indian Legend.

A pretty Indian legend is current here this season. Chautauqua means "the place of easy death," and report says this is how the lake secured its name. An Indian maiden, mourning over the death of her lover, wandered away from her people seeking a poisonous root. In a secluded spot on the lake shore she found it, gathered freely and lay down to await death. The poison created delirium and a burning thirst. Her lover scented to come to her and offer fresh, cool water, yet when she reached out her hands for the grateful draught he vanished. She dragged herself to the edge of the lake, and stooping over to cool her parched lips in the waves, she saw her lover beneath the water holding up his arms to her. Joyfully she threw herself into the water and was never seen again. —Chautauqua Cor. New York Tribune.

It was supposed that the flagship Cumberland, when she was sunk by the Merrimac, had $100,000 in coin in her safe for the payment of the fleet. Many attempts have been made to recover the safe, and as much as $60,000 has been expended in the effort, it is said. Lately a New Haven wrecker succeeded in raising the safe, but on opening it only $40 in coin was found. The paper money it may have contained had dissolved or disappeared.

Fashions in Surgery.

M. Verneuil, the eminent surgeon of the Paris Academy of Medicine, sets forth in one of his recent public addresses some of the changing methods or "fashions" of which have characterized the history of surgery, instancing among other things the fact that in the Eighteenth century every man who had fallen on his head and was suspected to have cracked his skull was trephined, and that during the wars at the end of the last century and the beginning of this every gunshot wound of the extremities was treated by amputation. He went on to say that, at the time when he entered the medical profession, tenotomy was the rage, every tendon, every ligament, every muscle in every region of the body was cut—squinting, stammering, spinal curvature, bandy legs, even deafness was supposed to be thus cured.

We have, says M. Verneuil, trephined too much, tenotomized too much, resected too much, dilated too many strictures, excised the iris too often, operated for cataract too much in scraping cold abscesses; in proof of this he argues that in a great country like France with 37,000,000 inhabitants, the operation of transfusing is now performed not more than half a dozen times and that of trephining not more than a dozen times in a year; that in every country nowadays the spinal and lingual muscles of the hunchbacks and stammering are left alone; that in England, where resection was common, it is now but very rarely performed, and the surgeons are now nearly all agree in leaving the iris undisturbed.

A Lesson from a Little Barefoot.

The democratic government of our reading room when it was in Boston, was illustrated by a little barefooted newsboy sitting in one of the best chairs of the reading room, enjoying himself apparently for dear life. The great country was completely astounded. "Do you let barefooted boys in this reading room?" he asked. "You see I do not believe there is a reading room in all Europe in which that boy, dressed as he is, would enter." Then Mr. Arnold went over to the boy, engaged him in conversation, and found that he was reading the "Life of Washington," and that he was a young patriot of the decidedly anti-British tendencies, and, for his age, remarkably well informed.

Mr. Arnold continued talking with the youngster for some time, and as he came back to our desk the great Englishman said: "I do not think I have been so impressed with anything since that I have seen since arriving in this country as I am now with meeting this barefooted boy over a book on which they change the whole course of that boy's life, and may be the means of making him a useful, honorable citizen of this great country. It is, I tell you, a sight that every European not accustomed to your democratic ways."—Boston Herald.

New York's African Colony.

We are getting a colonies African colony among us. I do not allude to the long familiar settlement in Thompson street, which is American in all but color, but to a gathering of Moors, Arabs, Algerians and other members of the race raised on the north coast of the dark continent. I buy cigars from a gentleman on Broadway, and dicker for oriental rugs and bric-a-brac with a peddler from Tunis. There is a whole regiment of Algerians who meet in a certain wine shop popular with the French men of lower Sixth avenue, and Alexandria, Cairo and Arabia proper are all represented in the hundred kaleidoscopic faces. These North Africans are shrewd tradesmen. They seem to have been born with a genius for commerce. They take quite naturally to peddling, and travel from house to house and office to office with all sorts of wares that are just as likely to come from France as from Africa. The Moors appear to be the blackest in skin. Most of them are of a rich mahogany color, but with fine features and clearly cut lips. Some of the Arabs are also very dark. The Algerians and Tunisians look like badly sunburnt Italians. The Algerians talk a sort of patois French and the Moors a pigeon Spanish, but all of them pick up a smattering of English very rapidly—quite enough to drive a sharp trade for their own benefit in that tongue.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

The Grasshopper in Folklore.

Among the oddities of zoological folklore I find the grasshopper written down as an idle and thoughtless person. It is of a loquacious kind, a chatterer, and therefore flighty, irresponsible, a no'er do well. It starves when hard times come; but lays by food in winter. So it figures as the opposite of the ant; a contrast to the careful and industrious ant. How old the idea may be no one can say, but, at any rate, it is venerable as the most ancient Sanskrit legends. For there we find the grasshopper spoken of as an irreverent individual and an unreliable. It runs a race with the ant, but after taking some advantage leaps in front of it, just as the hare does when racing the tortoise, and of course the ant plods on, and, again, it neglects to store its larder, and the ant—a detestable little prig in folklore—gives it a good lecturing when it ought instead to help the poor mendicant to a grain of wheat.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Age of Niagara Falls.

Since the original survey of the gorge in 1841, the science of geology has made surprising progress. It has been able, perhaps, to reduce the age of Niagara Falls from 200,000 years to less than 20,000. The falls, it now tells us, instead of cutting their way up the gorge from Lewiston, began their existence, as one cataract, not more than a mile north of where they now are.—Jane Meade Welch in Harper's Magazine.

De razor dat splits er ha'r is sharper den de one dat cuts it squar in two.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Regrets are the natural property of lazy lazies.—Dickens.

A BROOKLYN BUTTON FACTORY.

How the Various Kinds Are Made—Men and Women Employed.

There were about twenty girls at work making or painting buttons. The power, drop and foot presses were in constant motion. In making metal buttons the sheet is first taken and put through the power press which turns out more shells in a minute than would fill a bushel basket. These almost shapeless bits of metal are then carried over to the drop, which falls on them with a heavy thud, and the tiny things of future use come out of it with a rim formed around the shell. The eye maker is then put in use, and next a machine called the closer is called upon to perform its duty and the button is finished except in color, which looks a dull yellow, but this is remedied and the metal buttons show their brightness by being put through a burning process in sackfuls which resemble ice cream freezers. Then they are cooled off in running water and taken to the stamping press, which turns out eyes, and out they come with the name of the maker stamped in the shell parts.

There are made in these establishments a thousand different varieties of metal buttons mostly for women's wear. Some are handsome to look at and others are not, but all go through the same process of manufacturing. The fancy buttons are taken to the painters, whose nimble fingers are continually busy while putting on the finishing touches. In back of the painters is a table ten layers of material before him from cut of which, by hand alone, he punches the same number of what are called toughs at one time and the whole operation works like a flash of lightning, so quick is the operation performed. The toughs are then taken alongside the table, where one of the work women attempted to show me how a cloth button was made and she had no time for listening to the explanation of the work by the young lady, the button was now in the cloth and need to be shipped for Europe or anywhere else.

She merely placed the cloth on top of the button machine and the eye in the tube, after which the two were connected and a sidelong movement of the foot did the rest, as the shell, eye and tough were sewed in and the cloth button was completed. Glove, shoe and all other kinds of buttons are manufactured in the same way. I was shown a cloth shoe button that at one time was patented and a capital of $100,000 invested in its manufacture. In another factory my attention was called to a metal button that will, when thoroughly known, do away with needle and thread. It is fastened in the same way as the cloth button by a self locking machine that is as cunning as it is simple.—Brooklyn Eagle.

An Open Letter.

Having opened my Cigar Factory in this village, and being supplied with a fine line of Leaf Tobacco, I am now ready to furnish the trade with a line of goods unsurpassed by any in Michigan. I shall also bring my long and varied experience in the manufacture of Cigars, and shall challenge competition on all grades of goods. Trusting I shall receive a liberal share of the public patronage, I remain,

Very respectfully,

F. D. PHILLIPS.

My goods will be found on sale with all dealers. F. D. P.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated 9th January 1891, executed by William E. Mc Donald (a married man) to Horace S. Harsha, and recorded in the office of the Register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, in liber 4 of mortgages, at page 326, on the 16th day of April following, upon which the entire principal and interest is now due and payable, and the sum of $1,000 and an attorney fee of $25 being the amount of which is now due and unpaid, it is necessary of which no suit or proceeding at law having been taken, will be foreclosed under the power of sale contained therein by a statutory sale of the premises therein described at the south door of the court house in Charlevoix on the 20th day of September next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, which said premises are situated in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, and are described as follows, to wit: Lots 3 and 4 in block 4 of the village of Boyne City, according to the United States survey, at their front door in said

A LOVE SCENE IN IRELAND.

BY S. MOORE.

As I stood on a bank of the lovely Lough Erne
And gazed on the opposite shore,
I saw tripping down the brushwood and fern
My own little Eveline Gore.

Sheath the stem of a tree, on a lovely green mound,
She, smilingly, sat in my view;
I heard her sweet song, and my heart gave a bound,
While my love more impassionate grew.

So boat was at hand, and I longed to embrace
My fair one, the joy of my heart,
But the water flowed deeply—a dangerous space—
And sternly kept us apart.

Love conquered my fears, and gave strength to my arms,
And nerved me while crossing the flood;
And soon my sole hopes, clasped her alarms,
As dripping beside her I stood.

She owned to me then that the best of my love
On her heart such impression had made
That, being permitted, she'd wed me to prove
The truth of the words which she said.

What followed the reader may easily guess—
And oft when a ramble we take,
She'll ask—while the smile she can scarcely repress—
"Would you swim to me now over the lake?"

RATTLERS' GULCH.

BY RYE JOHNSON.

HARRY and Charley Blair, aged respectively seventeen and nineteen, were sons of a small farmer living in Ohio at the time the gold excitement broke out. Charley became infected with the fever that ought they stole away, and, in company with a neighbors son, made their way to St. Louis, and from thence, with a party of prospectors, to the mountains.

Many and varied were their adventures, but we have to do with but one. Fortunately for them, they fell in with an honest man who took a great liking to Harry and Charley, and who willingly consented to their accompanying his party.

They had been out for days, making their way over almost impassable walls of rock, through canyons and gulches, in search of one of the valleys or pockets where surface gold was principally found in those days.

One day Andy Carter, the leader, was badly hurt by a fall, and it was soon seen that he must be left behind and some one stay to care for him.

Not a sight of the precious metal had been seen, and our boys were weary and disheartened. They at once volunteered to stay, he being the only one in the party that had troubled to be kind to the lads.

They were journeying up a broad canyon when the accident happened, and the first mile camp was selected for a suitable one for Andy. It was soon found, a tiny valley a half mile away, with water and cool underbrush that would do for food.

The whole party, some twenty-two, proceeded thither at once, carefully carrying the wounded man.

"The sugar bowl," the boys at once dubbed it, and no other name would so well describe its shape. There was perhaps a quarter of an acre of land, inclosed by a high wall of rock; no outlet save the narrow ravine, through which they had entered.

A fine spring bubbled and boiled from the rock upon one side, danced and sang across the valley, and disappeared in an opening in the wall of rock upon the other.

Upon three sides the rock was smooth, save scarce a footing for a bird, but upon the fourth it sloped gradually upward, and was covered with a dense growth of stunted vines.

Near the spring a tent was pitched for Andy, and the party robbed the neighbors thickets to make him comfortable.

Then leaving a generous supply of ammunition and provisions, the party went on their way, and none of them were seen again by our party for years.

Andy looked blue when he saw the lone one disappear, and turned heavily upon his bed, saying, "I'm as fast in this bed as anything."

"Well, boys, we are in for it; I'm afraid you will be sorry you stayed. There's neither gold or glory to be gained here."

"Who knows?" cried Charley, gaily striking his gaude into the earth, "we may be standing upon a mine now."

Andy laughed heartily, and hoped it was so.

"But, boys, the first thing to does to decide is how of this arsenal," and he glanced smilingly at their supplies piled in a corner.

"You, of course," cried the boys in concert.

"All right," he replied. "Then I move that you both search the wall all about for a secluded spot to store our goods. We are too far away from the camp to make it worth our while, if these get dam spoed.

"All right," came cheerily, and the search began.

The ground was almost made, with no discovery, and a feeling of disappointment was beginning to be felt by the boys, when a shout from Harry, who was slightly in advance, proclaimed the desired find.

"Hurrah! here it is!" And he drew aside a certain of vines and branches of the place, revealing a deep cavity—just a cave for the purpose.

It was very near the tent, too, which was fortunate, as he said he could keep guard while the boys were absent, giving as his opinion that neither would be considered to be idle long.

Such a thought had not occurred to the boys, and they shook their heads, but events proved the elder man's judgment to be correct.

For a few days to lie at full length upon the green grass was a luxury, but then Harry began to view the bush-grown valley archard, and wonder what lay beyond. From wondering to climbing, and then began a series of exploring expeditions. Not to the boys' credit, be it said, they never left the wounded man alone. His fever was in his right hip, and for some days he suffered terribly from it, under the fatherly care, under his instruction, boys fetched and carried, and then it was he began to gain strength.

After a tedious climb, many small ravines and gullies were found, through some of which bright streams of icy water sped merrily.

Harry was a boy of sound sense and good judgment, while Charley was the reverse. Impulsive and hasty, he took no thought of consequences.

So when he took his turn at prospecting Andy and Harry were in a state of suspense, until his signal whistle sounded on the return.

One night it came hours later than usual, and both were half wild with anxiety. But as was wilder than either, and exhibited a handful of small nuggets of almost pure gold.

Andy instantly shared his excitement, and next day went forth along, but took fortune empty handed. Charley had found the gold in a tiny pool, but had searched the crevice to its source, without finding another particle.

All were awfully disappointed.

Next day, Charley sat and looked at the gold a long time; then, as if some thought had suddenly occurred to him, he sprang up, and slinging his rifle across his back, started up the slope.

He made his way directly to the spot where the spring bubbled out from beneath a wave of vines, at the foot of a huge wall of rock. For several minutes he stood looking keenly at it, then stooping, cuddled them in his hand and drew them to one side, revealing an opening large enough to admit a child.

A satisfied "I thought so," then, it being light, he stepped boldly in, finding room to walk easily beside the stream. It was no cave, as Charley had expected, for only a rod or so had he come out into another nothcher-like pastures by their importuning, and forced to "do society work," as he termed playing the agreeable to their friends.

Jack was a fine specimen of physical beauty, and his six feet of brawn and muscle, curly auburn hair and laughing blue eyes caused more than one fair girl to cast admiring glances in his direction. He was elegantly indifferent to the wiles of coquetry, and secretly held to the theory that love was a myth, and that courtship was nothing more nor less than a fine preface to a tiresome book.

Coolly attired in a blue flannel suit, with his feet against a tree in the back-yard, he "cuddled" last novel in his hands, and "cuddle" it he did, for Miss Eva and Jack Spratt was whiling away a quiet afternoon in solid satisfaction.

"I wonder how it would be to love some girl desperately," he mused. "Love has been a myth to me, and I'm the world—make her happiness the sole object of my life—work hard for her—convince that she loved me devotedly, and all that sort of rot—pretty, too, she is, and I never found anything of much consequence in dangling after a giddy girl. These and similar thoughts trooped lazily through his brain, and it occurred to him that he had never yet seriously lost his love any one. The idea of a flirtation had been a pastime to him, and yet he knew that such affairs were every-day events.

"I'll try it at the first opportunity," was his final conclusion.

As he took his hat and was leaving the house for an evening stroll, Maud said to him:

"Jack, will you do me a favor?

"Well, it depends upon in the world that I would rather do than another, it is to do my sister Maude's favor," he replied, putting his thumbs in the arm-holes of his vest and looking down into her upturned face with a comical smile.

"No joking, Jack! Will you, really?

"Let me see," he said, reflectively, looking over her head. "I believed I was to see a man this evening—and—and then I've an engagement with that Crowley fellow to be a professional game of—

"O, yes" interrupted Maud, disgusted. "I suppose you will. I have a wonderful amount of business on hand just because I want you to do something for me."

"Now, don't try to make yourself believe I'm such a bad sort of a fellow, Maud sis, as it like buying a paper of pins, or anything of that kind.

"Well?

"Hair pins?

"No.

"Taffy?

"No.

"Ala, I have it now!

"Well, what is it?

"Caramels?

"No, again. Now, look here, Jack! I really do want you to grant me a little favor, and it is delightfully easy, and then you will enjoy it, too."

"Well, out with it, pump," said Jack, resignedly.

"But will you do it?

"How can I say whether I can or not, when I don't know what it is.

"But I know you can.

"Is it anything bad?

"Of course it isn't!" cried Maud, stamping her foot impatiently.

"What's the matter with your foot, sis?

"Jack, I think you are just as mean as you can be. Never mind! I'll manage to get out to make you some chocolate cake, some of these days, and you'll not get a mouthful of it.

"Now, see here, Maud, if you are going to treat me in this such barbarous fashion, and make me wish I had never been born, I'll do anything you wish, even to telling Walter Herrick that you love him to distraction.

"Was a moment you are!" cried Maud, in her vexation, as she turned her head to speak of gold was everywhere.

Jack, for the last time, will you?

"For the first time—yes.

"Well, I'm like Eva and Mabel Lynn are to spend the evening with us, and I want you to come in by half-past 8 to escort them home. You will, won't you?

"And so I will," quoth my sacred word and honor." And, leaving a kiss upon Maud's Walter's sake," he laughed good-naturedly and departed.

"So, I'm to walk pretty Eva Lynn and her cunning little tw n sister Mabel home this evening, quoth Jack, as he sauntered up-street. "Sisters are nothing but antiquated nuisances, no matter how you look at them!"

Jack kept his promise. He had successfully turned himself away from a giddy or fully turn himself away from a giddy or fullness, and had equally good fortune in making witty replies to the Misses Lynn. Mabel, as they lent on his arms en route to the Lynn residence. He was in the spirits, and accepted their invitation to sit a few minutes upon the veranda before returning. Comfortably seated, the two talked and laughed and enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

"I've had a pitcher of lemonade in the refrigerator all the afternoon, Jack. Would you like some of it?" said Eva.

"I was just thinking I would," remarked Jack.

"Yes, you in and get it," urged Mabel, And her sister disappeared in the gloom of the hallway.

An idea shot athwart the brain of Jack Spratt. He smiled to himself. "It is a pity to do it," he thought, "and I'll do it."

"Why so silent, Jack?" inquired Mabel, who motioned Jack to be suddenly quiet.

"Miss Mabel, perhaps you will be surprised at my thoughts," he replied with a sigh that seemed to be wrung from him by the cause of my silence, I will tell you. But I do not expect you to believe it, for I do not be startled—listen to my words. I know I have not paid you marked attention, but I have placed you in my life as my heart's ideal. I love you passionately! I adore you! Will always love you! My secret is yours. My soul's fate is in your keeping!

Mabel Lynn was surprised, so much so that she could only say, "Oh, Jack!"

"There! I know I would say something I regret not but you see, Mabel," he pleaded, "I don't know what I've said that's wrong. I only know that I have spoken my love and asked you to make me the happiest man on earth."

Somehow Jack's hand found hers, and then, after a momentary silence, she said: "This is so sudden, and—and—I don't know—"

"My darling, leave not me in suspense—just one little word is all I crave, and I know that you say; and if the future brings with it a different view of me, you may use my remains back."

"Jack—I am yours!"

Before the interest could be sealed by the conventional kiss, Eva came along the hall with several clinking glasses and the lemonade.

"So ho!" cried Eva, "you two seem to have been telling secrets in my absence; but my lemonade is much nicer than any gossiping tale. Mabel have been whispering, I'll warrant."

The lemonade was pronounced a fine mixture by Mr. Spratt, much to its maker's satisfaction. Mabel and her sister would remain until Jack went away, and was forcibly anxious to be alone. Her little brain was in a whirl, and fearing if she remained she would betray her secret inadvertently, she excused herself and entered the house.

"What were you two whispering about while I was away, I'd just like to know?" queried Eva, with piquant curiosity.

"I was asking her what you thought of me," replied Sir Jack, laughing. "I wished to have the way into your good graces, Eva."

He stopped short. He had come face to face with another inspiration.

"I rather like this; then why not more of it?" is his thought.

"And what, Mr. Spratt?"

"It is this, Miss Eva," he said, in a low, earnest tone, "that I have learned to love you with all my heart."

He took her hand and held it firmly.

"Yes, Eva, my heart and soul are filled with you every hour in the day, and at night my pillow is hundred times wet from tears I have shed over your cruelty to me—you in vain, and now I must have my fate. My darling, let me place you to home—that you will be mine—mine forever!"

"Your wife!" ejaculated the astonished girl.

"Eva, Eva! can you not realize that my life is wrapped in your love? I ask for bare—pity me," Jack went on, with earnest in his tones. "Will you—can you love me?

"Jack, this is very sudden, I—I—I don't know what to say—I—I—

"Say that you love me, Eva! Say that you love me! Say that you love me!

"I don't know—I don't know—I don't know!

"Hush! I hear Mabel coming, and I dare not see you. Tomorrow I will see you, and you will know my fate. Good-bye, Eva! Good-bye!"

Mabel, who had gone back to be suddenly quiet.

"Miss Mabel, perhaps you will be surprised at my thoughts," he replied with a sigh that seemed to be wrung from him by the cause of my silence, I will tell you. But I do not expect you to believe it, for I do not be startled—listen to my words. I know I have not paid you marked attention, but I have placed you in my life as my heart's ideal. I love you passionately! I adore you! I will always love you! My secret is yours. My soul's fate is in your keeping!

"Jack!"

"Jack, I know I would say something I regret not but you see, Mabel," he pleaded, "I don't know what I've said that's wrong. I only know that I have spoken my love and asked you to make me the happiest man on earth."

The Tariff and a Bushel of Wheat.

At present prices it does not pay the farmer to raise wheat. The population of the country is steadily increasing and making imperious demands for cheap food. An American does not bring the low prices it should. What is the reason? The wheat raiser in the western states gets perhaps 40 cents a bushel for his wheat. The price to the consumer is rarely less than $1 a bushel. What is needed is a means of bringing consumer and producer together at a less cost than 60 cents per bushel. Then the farmer could get better prices and the consumer could get cheaper food. Several causes combine to create this enormous disparity between these two prices, and it is to them we must look to remedy the evil.

To begin at the beginning—the farmer has to pay an increase of at least one third on his tools in the shape of a protective duty; if he wants to borrow money to improve his farm he must pay at least 1 per cent per month—in many cases 2 per cent—while his average income is but 3 per cent per annum; whatever provisions and other necessaries he buys are loaded with their proper percentage of protective duty, as well as paying carrier's and railroad every portion of which has been increased in cost by the same protective duty on its iron and materials used in building cars and laying road beds, as well as higher wages to mechanics caused by increased cost of living under protection; when he purchases seeds he must pay an increased price for the privilege of being protected against cheap seeds from any other country; in short, he pays for the privilege of living inside a tariff wall.

Having raised his crop at an increased expense through the aid of protection, he is in shape to realize some of its benefits. In Liverpool wheat may be selling for $1 a bushel. Visions of wealth float before him. But the trouble is to get it to Liverpool. The vast network of railroads which a generous congress has paid for now come to his aid. Their cost has probably been 50 per cent higher because the country must be protected. Of course, they cannot afford to carry his wheat for prime cost of transportation, even though liberal Congresses were showered upon them in the shape of land grants. Dividends must be earned, and even if the stock has been so watered that it bears no resemblance to original cost, the farmer will not object to pay liberally for transportation towards that dollar a bushel.

Then come the elevators, built at an increased expense just like the farmer's tools and the railroads. Of course, storage must be paid for, and of course the farmer's wheat is well able to pay for it, for isn't there a dollar a bushel to be made?

The vessel charges are very modest. No farmer can complain of them, especially when he remembers they are necessary to get his wheat to Liverpool; yet these same vessels, if American, have to pay their share of the protection he enjoys, and so he pays a little more.

Board of trade men are needed to buy and sell his wheat, too. Surely no farmer in his senses would expect them to work for nothing, any more than he would expect the railroad, elevator and vessel men to do so. Their cost of living, thanks to the duty on clothing and other necessaries, including rent, is much larger than if they had to compete with the pauper labor of Europe, and the farmer must see that their standard of life is kept up on a liberal scale.

All the farmers' wheat does not go to Liverpool, yet his price is made there, and the consumer here must pay accordingly; still the farmer does not get the dollar a bushel which the consumer pays. There have been so many shrinkages on the road.

To abolish the protective tariff would decrease the prime cost of tools and other necessaries; to give him cheap money would relieve him to a wonderful degree and enable him to use more of it to advantage in improving his farm and raising better crops; his railroad, elevator and vessel charges could be correspondingly reduced by the abolition of the same protective tariff; and thus he could hope to receive more of the dollar a bushel he set out to raise his wheat for.

The abolition of the tariff would help the consumer not only in giving him the benefit of the bonteous crops of the country, but in enabling him to procure more of the necessaries of life from the producer, and this would in turn react upon the labor market and give him plenty of employment at living wages.

The only persons who would not be benefited would be landlords, money sharks, and the few protected monopolies which use their millions to create corners and rob the people.

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(STANDARD TIME.)

Season of 1887.

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Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at Boyne City at 9.00, leave Boyne City 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 12.00.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Boyne City 4.30, leave Boyne City 5.00, arrive at Charlevoix 8.00.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,

CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Castle Park 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer CLARA BELLE.

CAPT. GEO. JENSEN.

Morning—Leave Boyne City at 6.30, arrive at Charlevoix 9.15, by connection with the Steamer Lora A. Clement for Petoskey. Returning, leave Charlevoix upon the arrival of the Steamer Lora A. Clement, and arrive at Boyne City at 1 o'clock. Friday, at 3.45.

Afternoon—Leave Boyne City at 1.00; returning leave Charlevoix at 3.30, touching at intermediate points.

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Going North every afternoon at 1.30, Cheboygan 3.00, Port Inland 4.00, Cross Village 5.00, Good Hart 6.00, Petoskey 7.00, Harbor Springs 8.00, arrive at Harbor Springs 8.00.

Will leave East Jordan every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.30, Charlevoix 8.00, Boyne City 9.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 2.00.

Going North every afternoon at 1.30, Boyne City 3.00, Charlevoix 4.30, Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Steamer Line.

Season of 1887.

Str. City of Grand Rapids.

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Going South—Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, at 2.00 p. m., Mackinaw City 3.00, Cheboygan 4.00, Port Inland 5.00, Good Hart 6.00, Cross Village 7.00, Harbor Springs 8.00, Petoskey 9.00, Charlevoix 10.30, arrive at Traverse City 8.45 p. m.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post, No. 115, meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 309, meets every Saturday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 295, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 156, meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

K. O. L. T.—Tent Maccabee No. 17, meet Saturday on each alternate week, at their hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 341, meets on or before full moon, in Harnard school house.

W. F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix. CAPITAL $25,000.

Transact a general banking business. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections receive prompt attention and remit on day of payment. Sight drafts on Chicago and New York. Money to loan on approved security. Correspondents: First National Bank, Chicago; National Bank of Commerce, New York; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

CHARLEVOIX Savings Bank

Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

Henry Bennett, President.
John Nicholls, Vice President.
A. A. Ulrich, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Bennett,	O. D. Wood,
John Nicholls,	A. Buttars,
A. A. Ulrich,	A. Fox,
A. B. Upright,	P. A. Smith.

CAPITAL $25,000
Surplus 2,000

The liabilities of Stockholders to all State banks as provided in Section 21, of Act 126, Session Statutes of the State of Michigan, is added to the capital of stockholders, making a guaranteed fund for the security of depositors. Superior facilities for the transaction of every legitimate branch of a banking business are afforded by this institution. Of Blank books and business stationery we keep as favorable as are consistent with safety.

Drafts drawn direct on the principal commercial cities of Europe in large or small amounts. Money to loan on approved security, when properly indorsed. Certificates of deposit issued payable in one, two, or three years.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

NATIONAL PARK BANK.....NEW YORK.
NATIONAL NAT. BANK.....CHICAGO.
NATIONAL CITY BANK.....GRAND RAPIDS.
DETROIT NATIONAL BANK.....DETROIT.

HEADLIGHT and LITTLE DAISY Soap.

They are Strictly Pure.

They are the cheapest Soaps sold for the money. Try them, and get a Lady's Waterproof Gossamer FREE. For sale by

EMREY BROTHERS.

ADVERTISERS can find out where to address on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at N. W. Ayer & Son's Advertising Agency, Times Building. Advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

LORD & THOMAS.

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land situated on Pine Lake 1½ miles S. E. of Alanson J. Beers', in the township of Evelyn, Charlevoix county. Four acres cleared, one log house; living water on lot; 40 rods. Will take part down; balance time, or suit the purchaser. For further particulars, address E. G. JARMAN, Boston, Mich.

CULL LUMBER And Shingles,

For sale cheap, in quantities to suit, or will exchange for farm produce. Apply to

BURNS & SCROGGIE, Livery Barn, Charlevoix.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE, RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor. Charlevoix - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of harbor and resorts. Express office, and depot omnibus for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample rooms for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

FOR SALE, ONE Boiler and Engine,

Thirty-five Horse Power. Price Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars. Address,

MRS. G. W. WRISLEY, Charlevoix, Michigan.

Portable Boiler FOR SALE.

Twelve feet long, 2½ feet shell, 4 feet wood; in perfect order, good and cheap. Address

L. E. ALLEN, Charlevoix, Mich.

200tf

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a FULL STOCK OF MEATS Of all kinds At Wholesale and Retail. HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

SUBSCRIBE FOR Grand Rapids' best paper, The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Weed at 12½ cents a week.

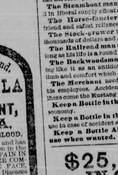
E. B. HODGE & CO.

Have a full stock of HARNESS As Cheap as the Cheapest. E. B. HODGE & CO., CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

MILLINERY, Dressmaking, Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS, At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich.



Bargains! IN PAINTS, STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, Fishing Tackle, Specialties in Notions, Hammocks.

THE BEST FORCE PUMP. Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

1872. 1887

DR. G. W. CROUTER, Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

John Nicholls, CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Manufacturer of and dealer in HARDWOOD AND PINE LUMBER!

ALSO Dressed lumber, Oar Blades, WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

NEW LIVERY AND Feed Barn.

LITNEY & STEIMEL PROPRIETORS Opposite Bridge Street House Charlevoix,

FIRST-CLASS RIGS REASONABLE RATES.

WILL H. FRANCIS, Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

—Will also do—

CONTRACTING AND BUILDING,

in Charlevoix and summer resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of Hand and Foot power machinery which enables me to do,

Jobbing, Repairing & Etc.,

ON SHORT NOTICE.

☞ Shop on South Terrace, Opposite Harrison Herdon's residence.

J. W. KIRBY Has leased the Nettleton Blacksmith Shop

On Bridge street, and is prepared to do all work in his line on short notice and guarantee satisfaction. Having been employed in this shop for a number of years, he is well acquainted with the needs of the community, and will endeavor to keep up the time in all the improvements.

Special Attention Given to Horseshoeing

I have brought my blacksmith shop on Bridge street to John W. Kirby. This gentleman is well known here, having been in this place for nearly three years past, consequently there will be no chance of mistake. The skill of Kirby is an expert in his line, and worthy of a share of patronage. D. D. SETTLETON.

Jos. Beauvais BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowed, Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I respond to Please.

Boat Livery In connection with shop. CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.

A complete line of Silverware, Spectacles, Eyeglasses, and Jewelry.

All the latest, best and most improved Watches manufactured.

Repairing done. Promptly and Warranted well executed. Orders on collection in six months are subject to sale for charges.

C. R. BELLINGER, Bridge St., Charlevoix.

WM. J. STEVENSON, HORSE-SHOEING, Wagon Shop, BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ THE OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is based and for sale.

F. E. WOOD, BARBER SHOP And Bath Rooms.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

MIDDLE AGE.

When raised apples turn each beamed cheek
To beg a final pipeman from the rain—
When the first frost with pencil fine and true
Has touching of the leaves ere best begun—
When all the tumults of the spring are over,
And the enchanting summer smiles no more—
Then nature still can turn a fair, bright page
And blend all joys in the year's middle age.

To all an rustic joys of summer, spring,
The hazel copse can add its store of wealth.
The nests are empty, but the boldings gay
Now dream their core sweet dreams of love by by stealth.
The spring was fitful and the summer shy,
But autumn, in her mood of wondrous glee,
Ponders how she can make each day more fair,
So hangs a tender haze within the air.

And so in life, when on the fair white brow
The lovely tints of gray begin to show,
The heart throbs with a deep and tender love
That fond care years can never know.
We see our meetings mate in their glad spring,
Yet know their woes is not so grand a thing
As it will be when autumn's glory sheds
The rapture of all nature on their heads.

—Elizabeth Baker Bohan.

BY COACH ABOUT ENGLAND.

Scenery of the English Country—Passing Through the Villages.

I was glad to find myself in the morning leaving London for new and uninteresting districts of Lemington and passing out into the Warwick section on the top of a fast going four horse coach, bound into the English country and toward the old English towns of the west.

But Worcester and Hereford were still far away, and we had to think of our journey thither as part of our pleasure, so we stopped for an hour in a town, the guard was winding clear and merry blasts upon his horn, and every passer by was turning to see. It was on the high road and that the spleny old exhilaration of driving in this way overcame us. The day was cloudy and rather cold, a keen wind blew fresh in our faces, and the long far landscapes and slopes and fields were hidden in low rolling mists, although the air near by was clear. The country, which we could view well over the tall hedgerows from our high seats, looked dull, for there were no far shadows and patches of sunlight to see. The weather was every morning of this cloudy fashion, yet always midday the clouds broke and the afternoon fields would be bright with sun.

Through the whole drive we met few people upon the roads, no gentlefolk at all, only the drivers of carts, vans and traveling shows, and round canvas topped millers' wagons drawn by the largest and shaggiest of Clydesdale horses. The men we passed were of a red faced type, wearing corduroy trousers, tied tight around the leg with a string just below the knee, the nearest approach to the Knickerbockers of yore. Some of the oldest of these men touched their hats; all stared. There was little talking done by any of us. Each one sat trying to fasten these impressions of inside England and of the people upon his memory. The rattle of the horses' hoofs and the roll of the wheels filled the air with pleasant suggestions, and now and again the horn wound, and there was the excitement of getting through one of those villages where the people of this crowded island live huddled together like cattle in corrals or beauty hard to find.

We saw nowhere during our journey the village scene in the beauty which it possessed in Warwickshire. In the counties of Worcester and Hereford and part of Worcester the villages are built of stone or brick, new and old, mixed together, have their gardens and "walks and dab," or osiers and mud, as we should say, and they have thick, ivy thatched roofs and dormer windows with bright little panes, and behind them the walls, in many cases half by creeping vines or white rose bushes. Their little doors open directly on the street, and in the cottage windows, best of all, the finest pots of red and white geraniums. It is astonishing the many pleasure one may feel while one looks at these simple homes and forgets the life which must be led inside. They are large enough for two—but for ten!—Cor. New York Times.

The Capital of Mexico.

The city of Mexico, capital of the republic, with a population of about 250,000, as it well known, is situated on ground that was formerly an island in Lake Texcoco. The name is derived from Mexitli, the Aztec war god, in brief, the story of its origin runs thus: The Aztecs, while wandering about the country, met a rival tribe, the Collinans; being defeated in battle and conquered, they retreated to the valley of Mexico. An oracle had commanded them not to found a city until they had come to a spot where an eagle should be seen standing on a rock. They shortly after beheld, in their wanderings, an eagle perched on a cactus growing out of a rock; hence they founded a city, calling it Tenochtitlan—meaning, "cactus upon a rock." Under this name the city became the head of the empire of Anahuac. Hence on the national flag, as also on some of the coins, will be seen the Mexican eagle with a serpent in its beak, perched on a cactus protruding from a rock. The city has an elevation of 7,400 feet above sea level, and a mean temperature of 60 deg. Fahr.—Cor. New York Post.

An Chinese Bank Note.

The oldest bank note in existence is said to be one now preserved in the Asiatic museum at Petersburg. The date corresponds to 1399 B. C. It was issued by the Chinese government. As early as 2697 B. C. so called bank notes were current in China under the name of "flying money." This note bears the name of the Imperial bank, date and number of issue, and the signature of a mandarin, and contains even a list of the publishments to be inflicted for forgery of notes. This relic of 3,300 years ago was probably written by hand, as the earliest record of printing among the Mongolians was 160 A. D., when the use of wooden tablets was introduced into China.—New York Mail and Express.

How Indians Poison Their Arrows.

It was a long time before Friday came, and I began to think he was going to disregard my summons, and was getting angry, when he suddenly put in an appearance. I explained to him what I wished to know, and without the slightest hesitation he said to the venerable arrow maker:

"Tell my brother all about the poisoned arrows."

"Well," said the old man, "first we take a bloated yellow rattlesnake in August, when he is most poisonous, and tie him with a forked stick to a stake; then we tease him until he is in a great rage. This is done by passing a switch over his body from his head to his tail. When he threshes the ground with his body and his eyes grow bright and sparkle like diamonds, we kill a deer, antelope or some other small animal, and, tearing out the liver, throw it to the snake while it is warm and the blood still coursing through it. The reptile will strike it again and again and pretty soon it will begin to turn black. When he tires, the snake is teased again and he is induced to strike his fangs into the soft flesh until all the poison has been extracted from him and the liver is reeking with it. He is then killed and the liver lifted with a sharp pole, for so dangerous is it no one dare touch it. The liver is let lie for about an hour, when it will be almost jet black in its resin and smelly. Arrows are then brought and their iron heads pushed into the liver up to the shaft. They are left sticking there for about one hour and a half, when they are withdrawn and dried in the sun. A thin glistening yellow scum adheres to the arrow, and if it lost so much as touches your flesh it is certain to poison it to death."

I asked if Indians still used poisoned arrows. "No," he replied, "no man, Indian or white man, for years past has been shot with these arrows, and they are no longer made."—Omaha Republican.

A Blow on the Nose.

It has been said that the hurts suffered in pugilism are particularly severe, and that few pains equal the pain resulting from a blow of the fist squarely and forcibly delivered upon the nose. An incident which goes to support this allegation is reported from Paris. A lion tamer, in one of the Boulevard shows, was set upon by a powerful and irritable old lion, whose cage he had entered, according to habit in the course of an entertainment. The beast made his attack without warning or particular cause, and in an instant the man was upon his back, between the lion's paws. The spectators screamed, thinking it was the end of the lion tamer; but, like a flash, he was upon his feet, and striking out with his right, in accurate pugilistic style, landed his fist upon the lion's nose, with a spat that was heard all over the place. The lion whooped and sneezed and backed away, shaking his head and shutting his eyes as if

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS GRIST.

Important Happenings in Every Quarter of the Civilized Globe.

The Very Latest Intelligence Flashed Over the Telegraphic Wires.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

POLITICAL.

Maryland Prohibitionists Assemble in Convention and Nominate a Ticket.

At the State convention of the Maryland Prohibitionists, in session at Cambden, a plank was adopted expressing the belief that the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic beverages should be prohibited, and that prohibition can only be made effective by statutory enactment, national in scope and vitalized by a political party pledged to the enforcement of the law. It suggested that men who sell votes or corrupt voters shall be forever disfranchised; that wageworkers should be protected by laws self-acting which prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor; the enactment of laws providing for arbitration in cases where capital and labor are in conflict, and adequate appropriations for the inmates of labor statistics; favors laws by-ond the health and safety of those engaged in mining, to give mechanics and laborers a first lien on the products of their labor; and vitalized by a political party pledged to the enforcement of the law. It suggested that men who sell votes or corrupt voters shall be forever disfranchised; that wageworkers should be protected by laws self-acting which prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor; the enactment of laws providing for arbitration in cases where capital and labor are in conflict, and adequate appropriations for the inmates of labor statistics; favors laws by-ond the health and safety of those engaged in mining, to give mechanics and laborers a first lien on the products of their labor; favors the Australian system of their wages, to prohibit the employment of children in mines, exempting the world "white" wherever it appears in the State constitution and laws, so that the laws may be administered to white and black alike, and to enact equal taxation and prevent discrimination between manufacturing and agricultural interests. The convention nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Samuel Ged Baldwin, of Baltimore; for Attorney General, James Pollard, of Baltimore; for Comptroller, Thomas E Wright, of Cambridge.

ANARCHISTS DOOMED.

The Illinois Supreme Court Said to Have Agreed Adversely to the Haymarket Assassins—A Unanimous Decision Not to Grant the Condemned Men a New Trial.

Ottawa (Ill.) special of Wednesday printed the following dispatch from Galesburg:

Justice A. M. Craig, of the Illinois Supreme Court, who is now spending a few weeks at the seat of his boyhood home, has the authority to have dropped, prior to his departure, or soon after his return, the case of our business men, remarks to the effect that the Supreme Court would not grant a new trial in the Haymarket anarchists case. Judge Craig. It is stated that in this conversation he said that the decision of the court would be agreed by the Supreme Court of the United States, that the law of the case is final, and that the labor of writing an opinion to that effect was entrusted to Mr. Justice Harlan, and was in progress at that time. It could not be learned whether Justice Harlan was writing the opinion, or if Judge Craig in his conversation with the court was quite transparent in its opinion. The decision will be kept a secret until the opening of the September term, which will be on the first Tuesday in that month.

The Chicago Boodler Trial.

A CHICAGO dispatch of Thursday says: "In the great omnibus boodle trial the defense rested yesterday. The State introduced no rebutting evidence, for the reason that there was nothing to rebut. Arguments were then made by Assistant State's Attorney Walker for the prosecution and Colonel Dan Rhodes for the defense. In the course of Mr. Walker's speech he denounced Wren as 'the most contemptible witness of the gang,' and as a 'perjurer.' Wren jumped to his feet and called Walker a liar, repeating the term several times, while Walker reiterated his characterization of the big boodler as a perjurer. The Court finally succeeded in suppressing Wren, who left the room in a rage."

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A DISPATCH from Salt Lake, Utah, says: "Returns from the election held on the 3d inst. in the gentiles elect two, and perhaps three, members of the council branch of the Legislature in a total of twelve, and three, perhaps, four, members of the lower house out of a total of twenty-four. The gentiles consider this a victory, being far the best they have ever been able to show."

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AT Jersey City, Joseph Schlimmer, aged 24, shot his wife Lillie, 16 years of age. It had been agreed that the couple should not live together for two years, but the murderer had endeavored to persuade the girl-wife to leave her parents' home. Failing in this, he lay in wait in the street with her mother and grandmother, shot her dead, and fled.

THE WESTERN STATES.

NEWS comes by telegraph from New Mexico of a terrible accident on the Atlantic and Pacific Road. As a freight train was approaching Peralta Canyon, the engine plunged at full speed into an arroya, the bridge over which had burned. The freight cars piled up on top of the engine, making a terrible wreck. A Mexican named Sparks was instantly killed; Jack Reilly, conductor, and George Gibson, brakeman, were fatally injured. Twenty-two cars, with their contents, and one of the finest engines on the road are a total wreck, involving a loss to the company of $40,000.

MASON County has been received of a disastrous tornado that passed over the town of David City, Neb. The man was killed and over half the buildings in the town demolished, including the Union Pacific and Burlington and Missouri depots, a large brick schoolhouse, the Methodist and Congregational churches, a foundry, a brick hotel in course of construction, two elevators, several stores, and many dwellings. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

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SENATOR LELAND STANFORD owned up to the Pacific Railway Investigating Commission at San Francisco that his individual holdings in the Southern Pacific amounted to $32,000,000. And on the same Stanford has the infinite gall to demand that he and his associates shall not be considered to pay their debts to the Government.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY PETERS has filed a suit in behalf of Salt Lake City to disincorporate the Mormon Church and wind up its business. He asks that the property, amounting to $6,000,000, be escheated to the common school fund.

THE boodlers' trial at Chicago reached a dramatic climax Friday afternoon when Mr. Madden, the Chairman of the present Board of Commissioners of Cook County, who was also Chairman of last year's Board, arose and confessed his guilt. Mr. Ehlem throws himself on the mercy of the Court, preferring to take his chance of a plea of guilty and a sentence of punishment fixed by the Judge rather than to take the chance of the Court's mercy if he should plead guilty and a jury verdict fixing the penalty. Says a Chicago dispatch: "The testimony for the State was all in. "As far as we know now, the State rests," said Mr. Grinnell. "There may be a few trifling points we don't think of now, and we would therefore reserve our right to put them before the defense opens." "All right, Mr. Grinnell," said the court. "We shall adjourn until 10 a. m. Monday." Whereupon the several times, while Walker reiterated his characterization of the big boodler as a perjurer. The Court finally succeeded in suppressing Wren, who left the room in a rage."

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At

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

THREE columns of our inside pages this week are devoted to the temperance cause.

Home Knowledge for August is a very interesting number. It contains "The Night Air Cure;" "Music in the Home;" "Kindergarts n?" "How Not to be a Wall Flower;" "Patent Wrongs;" "Decay of Bodily Strength in Towns;" "The Virtues of Coffee;" and many other choice articles.

Those who want cheap land can have a choice of a large quantity of government land yet. There are still 9000,000 acres of public land in Colorado, 12,000,000 in Arizona, 30,000,000 in California, 49,000,0000 in Dakota, 7,000,000 in Florida, 40,000,000 in Idaho, 7,000,000 in Minnesota, 41,000,000 in Utah, 20,000 in Washington Territory and some millions of acres in other states and territories.

Mr. George W. Childs, a sound republican, says: "Unquestionably Mr. Cleveland's strongest hold upon the good will of the people arises out of the fact that he does nothing to 'curry favor,' but proceeds right along in the straight path of duty, without regard to whether it will make votes for him or lose them. Undoubtedly he prefers to be right, whether president or not; but this seems to be the way, also, to continuance in office."

The terrible railway disaster, at Chatsworth on the 11th, is the most terrible in its list of killed and seriously wounded the world has ever known. The number of lives lost in the greatest railway disasters of the past are as follows: At Versailles, France, May 8, 1842, loss of life 53; Burlington, N. J., August 29, 1854, killed 21; Mons, Belgium, June, 1858, 21 killed; St. Hilaire, Canada, June 29, 1864, 83 killed; near Erie, Pa., December 18, 1867, 41 burned to death; Care's Rock, N. Y., April 14, 1868, 26 killed; Abergele, Wales, August 29, 1868, 33 burned to death; Revere, Boston and Portland road, Aug. 26, 1871, 20 killed; Belleville, Canada, June 22, 1872, 30 killed; Ashtabula, Ohio, December 22, 1876, 100 perished by drowning, fire and exposure to cold; Tay bridge, Scotland, Dec. 28, 1879, 74 lives lost. In this disaster 118 lost their lives and about 200 were injured.

A Ring to be Broken.

The work of administrative reform goes on at Washington, not noisily but steadily and earnestly. The latest matter which is attracting wide attention is the statement in detail of affairs of the Pacific railroads, being prepared by Maj. Reddington with a view of prosecution, both criminal and civil, of directors of these companies. It is a well known fact that the government and the Central and Union Pacific roads have been plundered outright by the directors of those roads out of about $75,000,000. It is also a fact that all this money could be recovered if provided the government takes proper action, and it is now pretty well known that it intends doing so, and when the proper time arrives Maj. Reddington will produce the name of the man who acted as paymaster for Huntington, and his agent Sherril, for services performed in Washington, or in other words, in "explaining" to members their duty regarding the Pacific roads. There is sufficient evidence in Huntington's testimony on which to base indictments of Huntington and most of his associates, in the judgment of good lawyers, but when the Pacific railroad commissioners have completed their report, after completing their investigations, it is believed there will be material enough to bring a case against every member of the Pacific railroad ring. The indications are that the Cleveland administration will push the prosecution.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

Michigan Harbors in Luck.

Capt. D. W. Lockwood, United States engineer, submits the following estimates for river and harbor improvements for the next fiscal year: Michigan City harbor, Indiana, $250,000; South Haven harbor, Mich., $40,000; St Joseph harbor, Mich., $41,000; Saugatuck harbor, Mich., $5,000; Black Lake harbor, Mich., $15,000; Grand Haven harbor, Mich., $150,000; Muskegon harbor, Mich., $100,000; White River harbor, Mich., $50,000; Pentwater harbor, Mich., $4,000; Lindington harbor, Mich., $25,000; Manistee harbor, Mich., $50,000; harbor of refuge, Portage Lake, Mich., $150,000; Frankfort harbor, Mich., $50,000. Charlevoix harbor and entrance to Pine Lake, $50,000. This aggregates nearly $1,000,000 for Michigan the coming year.

HOW MEN LIVE AND DIE.

Peculiarities of the World's Records of Mortality—Vital Statistics.

Scarcely a day passes when Dr. John T. Nagle, deputy registrar of vital statistics, does not receive a bulletin or pamphlet showing the state of public health in some more or less remote country. In return he sends information to almost every civilized government on earth. His little office in Most street is filled with ebooks documents, written in English, German, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Russian, Roumanian, Danish, Swedish, Hungarian, Italian and other tongues. Complicated tables come in avalanches from Great Britain and her colonies in all quarters of the globe. A report from Calcutta shows that the "Amalgamated Jashee and tank committee" met four times during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1884-5. There is a fabulous suggestion about the title of this useful body which is not diminished by the statement that two of their meetings were held out of doors.

Of all the European countries Roumania is the most industrious in the manufacture of statistics. She sends out every year dozens of volumes bound in gaily colored paper, each bearing the imprint of the government bureau which issued it. Finland is determined that no one shall be kept in doubt as to her exact condition. In vast deserts of ten and twelve syllable words is an occasional oasis of French, which gives a general idea of what the Finish statistician is trying to get at. Private bundle asylums are "yleisten sairaluonoeisin isarerto osatoksa," and public madhouses "hallituksohdoksessa." Official reports from Servia are printed in letters which lead a narrow escape from being Greek. Consonants, particularly "h" and "j," are strewn with an unsparing hand through the Swedish compilation. The Latin names of diseases are given in connection with the Swedish, and a reader who pays his money may take his choice, "Ofvel-hjernhinneinflammation" is a fashionable lung disease, and "fyllerigrad smakap" is delirium tremens. Protracted drinking brings a Swede to alkoholoso yldoma, and a Dane to lasandivinsgrydom. When a Stockholm citizen succumbs to old age the doctor writes "olderdomssvagning" on the death certificate, and everybody knows what the trouble was. Neatly printed and voluminous reports come from Central and South America. Venezuela, Colombia and the Argentine Republic issue documents in numerous Spanish. Little Guatemala's official pamphlets have gorgeous red borders.

The unspeakable Turk has a soul above figures, and never takes the pains to find out the sanitary condition of his empire. There is a story of a United States consul in a Turkish town who asked the local pasha for estimates of the population. In a characteristic reply, beginning "Oh, my lamb!" the pasha said that he had dwelt for forty years in the city, yet he had never counted the houses over the people that dwelt therein. He failed to see why any man should seek after information not vouchsafed by the wisdom of Allah.

Several years ago Dr. Nagle says reports from China and Japan were printed in the vernacular. Now these interesting countries send to barbarian lands hard facts in good English. The Celestial empire shows a weakness for brilliant yellow covers, like those of an old time dime novel. But the metrical reports of the Chinese cities, garnished with meteorological tables and temperature charts that look like maps of a yacht race, contain matter more interesting than anything in yellow covered fiction. Dr. A. Henry, treating of the health of Ichang, says that although the scenery is majestic and imposing, the filthy habits of the natives give to the place unhealthy, malodorous and unesthetic features. The people are strong, but drink hard and smoke much opium. They never bathe in water, but build fires in the open air and stand where the smoke will envelop their naked bodies. There are strong prejudices against European physicians and post mortem examinations. Heat apoplexy, called hi sun, kills many Chinamen. A native of Cheklang said that in his province sunstrokes were unknown, although people often died from drinking too much cold water. At Soochow sudden alternations of cold and heat caused agues and bowel complaints. It was given out that the god of pestilence had descended, and people, discarding doctors and drugs, crowded the temples, entirely neglecting treatment. There was an alarming mortality among the hens at Hankow. They were suddenly seized with fits and died at once. At Shanghai an old woman went from house to house, where people were ill, to drive away devils. The incredible film in which the lower class Chinese live, their dense ignorance and utter carelessness cause frequent epidemics, and make the work of relief exceedingly difficult.—New York Mail and Express.

"Sermons and Soda Water."

The history of the search for a specific remedy for alcoholic excess is the story of a series of melancholy failures, like the search for the philosopher's stone or the invention of the flying machine. Thackeray presents one of his characters in the act of irrigating his interior with small beer after an excess of punch at Vauxhall, in the Waterloo year, declaring that at that period soda water was unknown. Byron, however, who survived Waterloo only nine years, was familiar with the more modern remedy, and recommends "sermons and soda water" the day after. To this simple prescription was afterward added that of red herring, perhaps as a provocative to more drinking. Later in the nineteenth century potash has superseded those old fashioned palliatives, while many topers pin their faith to private prescriptions of their own.—The Argonaut.

A Giant Crystal.

At the royal public exhibition at Manchester a crystal of alum, believed to be the largest ever made, is on view. It stands twelve feet high, and is about six feet in diameter. The alum is said to be of the finest quality.—Cassell's Magazine.

"You whitewed sepulcher," as used by Christ, means in Nineteenth century parlance "You whitewashed rascals."—Rev. Sam Jones.

We judge, in this world, not by intention, but by result.—Christian Reid.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Eveline.

We are still without any rain, and roads are terrible dusty.

Reports are to the effect that the sick of our town are convalescent.

Mrs. Ann Jarman, wife of Mr. E. G. Jarman passed quietly away from this life at her home in this township last Thursday morning, of paralysis. Mrs. Jarman was born in London, England, October 18th, 1838. In April, 1858, she sailed for this country with an uncle and aunt settling at Oberlin, Lorain Co., Ohio, where she lived for a number of years. December 8th, 1864, she was married to E. G. Jarman, her present husband. In October, 1868, she with husband and two sons, came to Charlevoix county and settled on a homestead in Eveline, and suffered the many hardships of the pioneer life. May 30th, 1874, the family went back to Lorain Co. Ohio, and lived until March 25th, 1881, when they returned to this township again, where they reside. Mrs. Jarman had been failing in health for the past year and a half, and about two weeks ago she had a stroke of paralysis from which she never recovered. The funeral services were held in the Mountain school house Sunday morning, conducted by Rev. John Blake, of South Arm, and the remains were interred in the Charlevoix cemetery. Deceased leaves a husband, three sons and two daughters.

Aug. 16th

Ellsworth.

Teams are still hauling bark to East Jordan.

Louie Deline is going around with both thumbs wrapped up,—the result of trying to hit a nail on the head.

We expect some improvement on our roads soon, as the highway commissioner, D. Flanigan, was here last week letting road jobs.

Miss Minnie Dreyer's school on the peninsula closed Saturday last. She returned to her home in Atwood the same evening.

Base ball is an interesting game to play in a school yard on a small scale, especially if you can induce the teacher to engage in the game. We know.

August 19th.

Bergen.

A young son of Horace Newson was shot in the leg by some unknown person one day last week, while he and another boy were out in the woods together. It is supposed that some one got hunting missed his game and hit the boy.

Mrs. Charles Sheldon, of Evange line will spend several weeks in Hayes.

There was a jolly load spent the afternoon at agate point last week.

Mrs. Leroy Hamlin is visiting at Mr. Hamlin's this week.

Railroad surveyors passed through the town this week.

August 9.

Michigan Mention.

Seven hundred and sixty-five people took supper at the Plank hotel at Mackinac Island last Saturday.

The work of expending $20,000 in dredging out the river at Cheboygan has been commenced.

Messrs. Perkett, Lardie & Co., commission merchants, have bought of Mr. Ellis all the fruit of the Parson's orchard, near Old Mission, paying therefore $3,000, taking it on the trees. They are now shipping away the lower apples. The pear crop of this orchard, we understand, is going to be very large this year.—Eagle.

John Olsen, an insane man who, in charge of the sheriff of Cheboygan, took passage on the Grand Rapids Monday for the asylum at Traverse City, jumped overboard while the boat was in Lake Michigan, and was drowned. Olsen was a Swede, and has been in this country but a short time. The body has not yet been recovered.

The "Chestnut" Idiot.

There is one man on my list who never would be missed, and that's the man who shouts "chestnuts" every time a man tells a story, or even when he tells a quotation. In the first place the man who says "chestnuts" is generally a fellow who never tells a story himself, or, if he does, it is something from a way back in the twilight of fable. Now, sleeping is a chestnut, and so is eating and thinking, but they're good all the same. Shakspere is a chestnut, and so is Dickens and Lytton, but these fellows who yell it at them don't do anything so good. The old things are good and sound; they've been tried. The chestnut idiot yells his favorite word even when a man tells something brand new, and in this displays an impertinence and a desire to be considered ahead of his fellows, which are despicable characteristics, and calculated to destroy all pleasure in social intercourse.—Ben Finney in Globe-Democrat.

It takes a good deal of hard digging to clear away mortgages.

SWISS LANDSLIPS.

The Frequent Destruction of Villages by the Gigantic Landslides.

Many of the Swiss villages exist almost on sufferance. The avalanche of snow or the avalanche of earth may at any moment sweep them away, or, what is equally ruinous, overwhelm them with the debris of the mountain at the foot of or on which they are built. In not a few cases the landslip is so slow in its progress that it is only a question of time when the final catastrophe will be precipitated. At Roc Rouge, in the Tarantaise, for example, the side of the mountain is probably overwhelming the village of Miroir. In most cases, however, the calamity is sudden and unexpected.

Such an instance is supplied by the fall of the Rossberg, a well known mountain 5,000 feet high, situated just behind the better known and loftier Rigi. In 1806, after a very rainy season, a large portion of the mountain, consisting of beds of hard sandstone and pudding stone, resting on soft sandy layers, suddenly swept across the valley of Goldau, burying four villages, comprising over 300 houses, nearly 500 inhabitants and more than 85 square miles of fertile land. In 1829 a mass of debris slid into the valley of the Tiber, which, dammed back by the obstruction, overflowed the village of San Stefano to the depth of 50 feet, until the drowned inhabitants were relieved by means of a hastily constructed canal. Another example of a disastrous landslip is that in which, by the sliding of a portion of Monte Como, the entire village of Plurs, with 1,430 inhabitants, was in 1618 overwhelmed. For several days before the catastrophe masses of rock had become detached from the mountain, and numerous issues were observed to form on the mountain sides. But the people regarded the warnings, and were in a few minutes buried with all their possessions beneath sixty feet of rock and earth. All attempts to penetrate the mass proved fruitless, and no trace of the town has since been seen. The earth which entombed it now forms the rich and luxuriant forest of chestnuts, but the original name still survives in the little village of Piuro, or Plurs.

It may almost be said that these catastrophes are so frequent that history preserves the memory of only the most disastrous. Such a one was that by which the village of Elm was overwhelmed only a few years ago. At that time the place contained fifty houses and nearly 350 inhabitants, most of them children and old people. Nearly half of them were killed, while most of the surviving houses were altogether crushed or buried beneath the debris from that portion of the Tschingel Alps, which broke away from its parent mountain. Altogether, though the Elm catastrophe was in the loss of life and property, of less magnitude than those of which Plurs and Goldau, it is doubtful whether it did not, in the amount of rubbish shot from the mountain side, surpass both of these gigantic landslides. The Swiss geologists who visited the spot immediately after the disaster calculated that, at the lowest estimate, the contents of the slip measured 10,000,000 cubic meters. What a vast amount of material this pile contains may be grasped by a simple illustration. Zurich is a city of 76,000 inhabitants. Yet in the debris shot from the side of the Tschingel Alp there was stone enough to build two Zurichs. Some of the blocks are hundred 300 cubic feet in bulk. In the village of Elm. One is estimated to weigh 5,000 tons, and as these giant masses were precipitated from a height of 2,000 feet the irresistible force with which they fell on the doomed villages can easily be imagined.—London Standard.

Mrs. Langtry Not the First.

Evidence continues to pour in showing that whoever made the statement that Mrs. Langtry was the first American to become a citizen of this country was quite far from the facts. Judge Thomas Moran, of Chicago, the associate judge of the appellate court, says that his mother, a native of Ireland and subject of Great Britain, took out papers and became a naturalized citizen of New York city as far back as 1836 or 1837. He says that prior to the adoption of the revised statutes, about 1830, an alien could not inherit or hold title to land in New York. "My mother," he said, "came here as a child, and her father acquired property in New York. It was probably to enable her to enjoy her right and title on this that she became naturalized. Very likely many other ladies in a similar position in the original states and colonies did the very same thing, and imagine the occurrence is much less rare than the papers think. Until the legislature of the aforesaid states changed the law it had to be done."—New York Sun.

City Laundrymen's Wages.

Laundrymen in cities make big wages, for the work of washing is one in which there is less competition than in most others. With steam the work is done more perfectly and quickly than is possible without, and involves less severe labor than many other positions much more sought after. It is very strange that Chinamen have been allowed to take the work in this way. It is not altogether the cheapness of their labor, but rather the fact that only recognition of the fact that washing was a work that belonged rather to men than women. And yet, since men have put their hand to the washtub, there has been a wonderful increase in devices for saving labor. It is not now half so hard to make clothes clean as it used to be, but in starching and ironing there has been less improvement.—Boston Budget.

An American Room.

Mrs. Cleveland is fitting up a room at her Oakview mansion in antique style. She had made for it a rag carpet of a pattern formerly used by her grandmother. It is a combination of the "dish and mice" and "fancy stripe" varieties. The room will be a very unique affair, and Mrs. Cleveland intends to reproduce as nearly as possible a room such as served the purposes of parlor or drawing room in the last generation. There is to be a spinning wheel in one corner, the fireplace to be decorated with a pair of old fashioned andirons, and there will be all the paraphernalia which went to make up the interior decorations of a country parlor. It will be distinctively an American room.—Syracuse Journal.

The first bank ever established was located at Venice, about 1150, and was known as "The Chamber of Loans."

People Demand Protection—Patent Medicines.

What are they? A general thing here are prescriptions having been used with great success by old and well educated physicians, and by their use, and they are the wonder and demand of physicians and surgeons in the U. S., so much so, that physicians graduating at medical colleges are required to discontinue proprietary medicines, as through them the country doctor loses his most profitable practice. Proprietary or patent medicines, Dr. G. G. Green of Woodbury, N. J., advocates most emphatically, in order to obviate the risk that the sick and afflicted Americans, should not be imposed upon by patent medicines put out by inexperienced persons for aggrandisement or fame, and the employing of inexperienced or incompetent doctors by which means village and town is cursed, and undertakers, coffin makers and grave diggers, are enriched, experimenting with their patients and robbing them of money and health,—for the good of the afflicted that our government passed its mandate, by making laws to regulate the practice of medicine by better examiners, and thereby thoroughly educated physicians, and thereby shut the door against quacks of the profession, also forbidding the compounding of recipes of physicians and medicines, under examination and direction of experienced chemists and physicians appointed for that purpose by the government, so to prevent any accident or mistake, and to avoid most freely place the genius of Doctor's prescriptions, and the Great Physicians Prescriptions, and be the means of protection, and thereby save prejudice of the people, and good the community and institutions of medicines.—Copied from the Chicago Mail, Aug. 7, '87.

Why Longer Groan with pain and lug the delusion that nothing can give you relief? There is a remedy that is greatly prized for the relief of the afflicted. It relieves pains and aches in all forms, stimulates the digestive apparatus to more perfectly do its work, so you will not be suffering out with dyspepsia and the long list of ills, the result of disordered digestion, such as headache, costiveness, etc. It is Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure. In rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, strains, etc., applied externally it is excellent. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 215

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit for some following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

Buy the Charlevoix Album of Dr. Crouter. Twenty-six fine photographic views for only 50 cents. Send a copy to your friends.

House and Lot for Sale,—or will trade for horse and buggy, on terms to suit. Inquire of O. I. WHEAT, Charlevoix, Mich. tf

Parties wishing to Purchase

Pianos or Organs

On easy terms, can now buy to advantage, as our Mr. Williams will be in Charlevoix for a week and offer pianos at low prices, etc.

For information call at Dr. Crouter's drug store, or address Charlevoix for a week.

DETROIT MUSIC CO.

Detroit Music Co.

Second hand Pianos or Organs taken in exchange for new instruments.

MORTGAGE SALE. A mortgage dated 4th January 1885, 1884, executed by William E. Hopkins to Barbarie Ann Hopkins of Michigan, recorded in the office of the Register of deeds, Charlevoix county, Mich., on the 5th day of January, at page 56, in the 1st day of January, 1885, on which the entire principal and interest, lawful money of the U. S. of America, is now due and unpaid, for the recovery of which no suit or proceeding having been in law or equity instituted under the power of sale contained therein by a sale of the premises therein described, to wit: the south half (s½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) of section thirty-two (32), in township thirty-three (33) north and range five (5), west, containing eighty (80) acres of land according to the United States survey, in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the village of Boyne City, in said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of **November 9, 1887,** at public auction, or vendue.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Assignee of Mortgage.

C. J. GRIER, Attorney for Mortgagee. Charlevoix, Michigan.

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

Diabetes.—Are you troubled with thirst, excessive and frequent flow of urine, pain in the loins and back, and nervousness? These are some of the symptoms attending diabetes and Bright's disease. Do not hesitate, but get Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure, which will not only cure you, but tone up the system and prevent dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, liver complaint and all kindred diseases. Only $1.00 for large bottles. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 215

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are nervous, sleep unsoundly, wake up tired and want to lie down in bed. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for a time, but leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, tone your nerves, aid digestion, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. We know from experience that Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. Large size $1.00.

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, chief of police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your Dyspepsia Cure. Also, Dr. Kidder's Cure (recovery for consumption) having found it to be all that was claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, croup, and every disease of throat, chest and lungs. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. Large size $1.00.

Piles in all of the various forms are common companions of the human race and produces the utmost suffering, and cause many a person to commit sin if not suicide. In blind, bleeding, itching piles, internal or external immediate relief can be obtained by faithful use of Parmelee's Pile Suppositories with hot water applications. Price 50 cents per box. Cure. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 215

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for the Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Fine Cabinet Photos at the gallery for $3.00 per dozen. The burning Champlain, and other interesting views of Charlevoix, 25 cents each.

D. S. WAY.

Advertise Charlevoix, by sending to each of your friends a copy of Dr. Crouter's Album of Charlevoix. Twenty-six views, only 50 cents

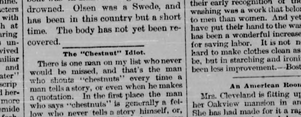
Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

Buy the Charlevoix Album of Dr. Crouter. Only 50 cents.

New Spring Goods.

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S



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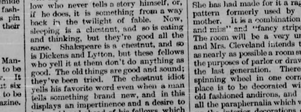


J. S. & J. R. DIXON,

Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.

TERRACE FARM, - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AUG. 19, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

Baby Carriages at cost at S. M. See & Sons's.

W. H. Carr repainted his house on the outside last week.

A man who loves his family will always take his home paper.

Prof. Ferguson, the noted specialty artist and violinist, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The steamer Geo. D. Sanford, of Frankfort, was in Sunday, with a party of excursionists.

Just received, at S. M. See & Sons, a lot of kitchen tables, size of top 28x42 inches, selling at $1.50.

The surveyors are about ten miles from Charlevoix toward Petoskey and report a practical and easy route.

M. J. Stockman is building a galvanized iron fence around his residence, corner Main and State streets.

S. M. See & Sons have a new style hammock chair that is far ahead of any thing of the kind ever placed on the market.

Just received an invoice of center tables and rocking chairs which we are selling very cheap, at S. M. See & Sons's.

The basket picnic of the M. E. Sunday school at the Priest to Bay View Wednesday was well attended and a good time reported.

East Jordan has organized a driving club, with capital stock at $2,000. Charlevoix should follow in the same thing for several months.

We send bills this week to a large number of our subscribers, and hope they will give prompt attention. We are in great need of every dollar due us.

Dr. Crouter's Album of Charlevoix views, contains 26 photographic views of the principal buildings, and points of interest in Charlevoix, and is sold for only 50 cents.

Parties wishing their pianos tuned or repaired can have them attended to by leaving orders at Dr. Crouter's drug store, as our Mr. C. M. Williams will be in Charlevoix for a week. DETROIT MUSIC CO.

Labor's annual holiday will be celebrated September 5th throughout the nation. All the organizations in this vicinity will participate. Charlevoix in great style. The prospectus was left at the office too late for this issue, but will appear next week.

Jefferson hall is being enlarged and re-arranged for the accommodation of the local assembly K. of L., whose attendance has increased so as to uncomfortably crowd the old room; and when completed will make them a pleasant and comfortable place of meeting.

On Wednesday morning John McCabe opened his new meat market in the building formerly occupied as village hall, with a stock of fresh home-killed meat. The location is excellent for the accommodation of the southwest half of the town, and John intends to supply the demand.

Byron See is in Chicago purchasing a stock of dry goods to place in his store, and expects to be ready to open about the 20th or 25th. He has had the store newly painted and refitted. Mr. See's long business experience in Charlevoix and his thorough acquaintance in this vicinity will insure for him a large business.

An Odd Fellows lodge was recently instituted at Elk Rapids, and a number of new members were initiated: In speaking of it the Traverse Bay Eagle says: "Among the new members upon whom the degrees were conferred, was Ben. Davis, of the Progress, and many of the brethren express a belief that his performances upon the goat on this occasion will have a salutary effect upon his future fish stories."

H. N. Blood, of the Detroit Free Press, visited Charlevoix Monday, in the interest of an extra edition of that paper to be called the "imperial edition," which will give a well written description of all the principal towns and cities of the state in connection with a partial business directory of each town so represented. Mr. Blood says these papers will go free to every subscriber to the daily and weekly edition of that paper, and will be on sale by all newsdealers at ten cents per copy. Charlevoix can be represented if she subscribes liberally and with the mammoth circulation the edition is bound to have, it will be a grand chance to give our advantages to the world. Mr. Blood will return in a few days to close the contracts.

We request our society friends to bring their notices to this office as soon as possible. Altogether too many will give the notice to the *Sentinel* and ask us to copy; when we have plenty of time, and the notice is short, we will cheerfully do this; but if the notice is long, and we happen to be temporarily crowded with job work, it throws on us too much work for the closing hours before publication. Either have a copy furnished both papers, or bring us a proof sheet as soon as the Sentinel can put it in type.

The directors of the Charlevoix County Agricultural Society appointed L. D. Bartholomew, of Charlevoix, William Black, of Marion, and A. E. Hayes, of Advance as a committee to represent this county at the state fair, at Jackson. Parties having fruit, grain, or vegetables that they desire exhibited at the state fair, will deliver the same to one of this committee, and it will be exhibited and returned free of charge. The county agricultural society are preparing a case of the different kinds of wood growing in this county for exhibition at the state fair.

Central Lake longs for glory as a manufacturing center, and a correspondent of the Breeze gives to the world the following: "Do you know that there are hundreds of thousands of feet of elegant cedar and black ash maple in the townships of Central Lake and Echo? Do you know that hundreds of thousands more have either been cut or logged and are now sold for $3.00 per M? Do you know what fabulous prices furniture men are willing to pay for just such timber? What is there to prevent some one from going into furniture manufacturing at Central Lake? We don't know.

Hillyer Bros., magicians and "specialists artistic," played two nights this week to light houses. Their witchcraft was generally good, and included a number of new tricks, but their "specialities" were mostly a lot of minstrelsy and low comedy that was positively disgusting. On Wednesday evening, the program was slightly changed, and Prof. Ferguson gave an exhibition of his power of control over the violin. By a combination of his mouth with the work on the violin he gave excellent imitations of a whole orchestra, a double whistle (as if two persons were whistling at once), of a locomotive leaving a depot, of a hog eating out of a trough, and various musical instruments, birds, animals and machinery. As a violin expert he is good, but the fine effects of his work are spoiled by his incessant self-praise.

Purely Personal.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Cole, a daughter.

The East Jordan Enterprise says Col. O. F. Wisner is married.

Miss Maud Bradley returned home from southern Michigan last week.

Miss Magnolia, of Maple Rapids, is spending a few days in Charlevoix.

Legrand Lamphear received notice last week that his pension had been increased.

W. F. Orrell with his wife, is at Beaver Miller's, spending two weeks of his summer vacation.

H. D. Wood has been secured to take charge of the engine of the steamer Gracie Barker.

C. Green, of Central Lake, is in town this week taking orders for the various books he handles.

Supervisor Frank Ranney, of East Jordan, was thrown from his horse recently and severely injured.

Robert Chamberlin with his family, of Detroit, is spending the summer vacation at Charlevoix with his parents.

Mrs. R. W. Paddock, of Lancaster, Ohio, arrived Monday, and will spend a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholls.

Mrs. Abram Reese with her daughter Miss Carrie, of Pittsburgh, Pa., are visiting her father, Mrs. L. E. Allen. Miss Carrie is society editor of the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

M. W. Tarbox, of the Jackson, Mich., Saturday Evening Star, with N. W. Edgar, of the Chicago club house, made the Journal a pleasant call Tuesday afternoon.

C. B. Glass has located at Escanaba and seems highly pleased with the place. He says "Charlevoix, if ever connected in any manner with this place, will have a most excellent neighbor, and one full of vim and progress."

FIRST-CLASS BOARD,

With rooms, only two minutes walk from postoffice. Rates reasonable. Inquire at this office.

Coming Events.

Prof. H. M. Scott, of Chicago, will preach at Congregational church next Sunday morning at 10:30.

Episcopal service by Dr. W. H. Van Antwerp on Sunday next at 10:30 a. m., at Bartholomew's hall. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

There will be preaching at the Ironton M. E. church next Sunday morning and evening, at the usual hours, by the pastor.

Rev. Campbell Fair, D. D., will hold service with sermon at Music Hall on the resort at 8:00 o'clock, p. m., on Sunday next. Rehearsal of music at 7.30 sharp.

Rev. A. E. Mather, of Battle Creek will preach at the Baptist hall, next Sunday morning. Sunday School immediately after morning service. Prayer meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings. At the Tuesday evening meeting a study of the Sunday school lesson will occupy a portion of the time. To all the above services non-attendants at other places of worship are heartily welcome.

Base Ball.

The Kalkaska Leader lashed itself into a terrible frenzy because the Charlevoix papers in criticising, told the truth in relation to the unjust decisions of umpire Darby in the second game between our base ball team and the Kalkaska club, and claimed that Darby intentionally and deliberately lost the game to Charlevoix, but Charlevoix does not win in that way. With an impartial umpire Charlevoix can thresh the ground with Kalkaska.

The game of ball played at Dixon Park Saturday afternoon between Petoskey and the home team, resulted in a victory for the visitors. Our boys seemed to grow tired from the start, and the Petoskey team walked away with them, winning with a score of 7 to 5. Some wretched playing was done by both clubs, but the errors seemed to be more disastrous to the home team. Charlevoix had the battery, Hoskins and Gage did not play. Barnett and Kraft filled the points, and did good work, but were poorly supported. Some handsome base stealing and made a tally. Marker, Petoskey's new pitcher acquitted himself creditably; his delivery being swift and puzzling. He was caught by Booth. Glenn Allen umpired with entire satisfaction. Following is the score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Petoskey	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	7—7
Charlevoix	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5—5

Charlevoix played at Petoskey yesterday with the Petoskey team, which resulted in a victory for the Charlevoix by a score of 13 to 7. Petoskey presented the new battery Marker and Booth. Charlevoix played Hoskins and Gage. Glenn Allen umpired to the satisfaction of all. The score by innings was as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Charlevoix	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	8	0—13
Petoskey	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0—7

Shipments.

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix, reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Aug. 12—Schr. Oneida, 200 cords bark, French & Sutton to Chicago.

16—Schr. Eaglewing, 225,000 feet hardwood lumber, Gibson & Porter, to Chicago.

17—Schr. Addie, 30,000 feet hardwood lumber chair stuff, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Michigan City.

17—Schr. Racine, 100 cords wood, 75 cords bark, W. H. Dewey to Chicago.

17—Schr. Stampede, 250,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Chicago.

M. E. Church.

Let us be present at the Tuesday and Thursday meetings and make these closing weeks of the year memorable.

Teachers meet at parsonage on Friday evening.

Sunday morning, love feast at 9:30; preaching at 10:30. This will be the last communion this conference year. Be sure and come.

Yours etc. W. H. McCartney.

Announcement.—Prof. Ferguson, specialty artist and violinist, has consented to give our cornet band a benefit at opera hall next Tuesday night, proceeds to be applied toward the purchase of new uniforms, and our people are cordially solicited to lend their aid toward an object worthy of the proper encouragement it deserves. The boys are fortunate in securing his services, and it is hoped that this little enterprise will be a success.

An Appeal for the Episcopal Church at Charlevoix.

The church people at Charlevoix have secured eligible lots for a church edifice, on which they have paid nearly enough to release one of the lots so as to erect a church thereon.

Services have been held at intervals for two or three years, by the bishop, the general missionary, and other clergymen. These services have been principally in the summer.

There have been a number of baptisms, infant and adult, and lately I confirmed 14, nearly all adults.

The work has reached a stage where the erection of a chapel is necessary for its continuance and success.

The diocese is so missionary in its character, that we can afford but slight aid in church erection.

I have requested Mr. W. P. Brown, who has been very zealous in the work of the mission, to place the matter before members of the church, who, visiting here in the summer receive the benefit of the services, and to any others interested in the work of the church.

I shall be personally grateful for any aid. GEO. D. GILLESPIE, Bishop of Western Michigan.

Charlevoix, aug. 16, 1887.

This appeal was made last Sunday morning, at the hour of service. Any who were not present at church on Sunday, at the same time on Sunday next or to the Bank of Charlevoix at any time.

Why a Lake Turned Black.

The story of the poisoning of Dawbo lake, in Georgetown county, by a hail storm, as telegraphed, and which many persons supposed to be "shaky," has been corroborated in every particular by a prominent citizen of Georgetown, who has investigated the matter at the request of Gen. Grosly, chief of the weather service.

A dense mass of blackgum trees surrounds the lake on all sides. It is well known that the leaves of this tree are strongly impregnated with tannic acid. It has also been ascertained that the bottom of the lake contains a slight deposit of iron. The poisoning of the water, therefore, is thus explained. The hail storm bruised and filled the lake with the leaves and small branches of the trees. The tannic acid emanating from which, mingled with the iron and formed tannate of iron, causing the water to turn black as ink and bitter as quinine, and poisoning the fishes by thousands.

Some of the people living in the neighborhood believe that the condition of the lake is due to a judgment from God

MOURAD EFFENDI.

BY PERSIMAN.

Mourad Effendi did gloomy obey
The Kouza's precepts, and did so "Allah" pray
That some pious and faithful Musulman would
That so man should be necessary to his train,
And at the morning's early hour ere the day
And that the tribe of faithful would increase.

He was a farmer in Osmanlis's plain,
Where the Kouza's sheep and brother slain,
Such cases were not uncommon in such an land,
Where the cowl grief was heavy in his breast,
He always had kind words for the engrieved,
And never ceased to pray "God's will be done."

Mourad was said—some seventy years had gone
Since first the sun had shone upon his head,
Where were were three, his children were three score;
His sons were soldiers, and were in that fight
Decreed by the great Sultan to be right—
Loyal and true the Turkish arms they bore.

Then came the news from Plevna's battlefield
How many Turkish warriors had to yield,
The men from Moscow had the battle—
The blood of Turkish chivalry was spilled.
Mourad's six sons were in the battle killed
The weeping father said, "God's will be done."

Mourad went home hoping the news untrue;
Prayed unto heaven, then read the sacred
through
Rebuked the dreaded of cruel Plevna's fight.
He saw in his sons all accounted for the fray—
Their swords were bright, their step and
power gay;
As men who know they are in the right.

The morning sun that chose on Mourad's home
Carried the news that his six sons were
dead.
Mourad does nothing now but weep and pray
The sinless waits that long-promised peace;
He forgets that war will then forever cease;
Why should the sons of men smite their
Join we the Turk and to his prayer give
Turks manifest hold out that blessed peace
That war and all its evils now shall cease.
And let us pray that Mourad may be
Bless'd with peace in time coming, but cease for
praise
May in this world be universal peace.

—*American Commercial Traveler.*

THE TWO ROADS IN LIFE.

BY JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS.

"Can you take care of me and my horse to-night?"

"THEN, about fifty years ago, Mr. Otis Kinsman left his home in Albany for a business project in the West, the undertaking very different from our Western trips of to-day. Then, beyond the Mississippi was then the 'far West,' there were very few railroads, and it required not many days to bring the traveler beyond the bounds of canal, stage, and lake transportation, to a point where he must seek presently his further journeyings on horseback. To be exact, however, we must say that Mr. Kinsman purchased a horse and an equestrian outfit, at a town near the west end of Lake Erie, and that he had not gone beyond the region of Cincinnati, that place to a village forty miles distant, which we will call Springfield, there was a band of stage robbers; but the advice of good people at the town on the lake determined the traveler not to patronize it.

"The coach makes one trip a week each way," he was told, and unless you have next till day after to-morrow. It starts long before daylight, and gets in long after dark. Once I never got through till after midnight. It's a contrary road, with holes in places deep enough to hide a wheel. And then—

"Thank you, interrupted Mr. Kinsman. "Don't wrong me in that way, Samson! Did I not try my best to save you, before you attempted to be bail? After you were gone my wife broken-hearted to the grave, did I give you up? When the story came, did I believe come out, which naturally turned the few against you who were old friends, you know how I clinge to you, and how hard I tried to save you from bad company? And when your punishment was ended, who offered to take you into his employ, and help you to right the bad battle to gain honor and respect?"

"It was hopeless," said the sulky Larrabee.

"It was not hopeless!" The fine features of the speaker lighted up with enthusiasm, and the listener winced under it. "The fight could have been won then—and it shall be now, if you will give your heart to me. My—now, if you will give that one almost to the good and best of all, you shall purchase a very broad piece of wild land. On my return I shall stop here, and you shall go back with me. I have work for you to do; I remember your ability in business before you gave yourself away. Samson Larrabee, grading associates; close your disreputable business; trust to me, and I'll—give you my word!"

The speaker stopped abruptly; an ashen pallor overspread his face, and he sank back upon the bed. Large drops sprang up, beaded the water jug, and dashed part of its contents into the sufferer's face. Almost instantly the sufferer gained a reviving effect, he proceeded to loosen his collar, and as he did so, he observed between it and the shirt a stout woven belt, such as was used at that day to carry money. He felt with his thumb and finger at the edges, and found it already sewed and sealed in places, so though it contained both gold pieces and back notes.

Presently Mr. Kinsman opened his eyes, and began to be conscious, and sat up. He smiled as he saw the landlord standing before him with the water jug in his hand.

"Thank you, Samson," he said. "I'm nearly right again; you did the correct thing. You never know that I was subject to such attacks, although I began to have them long before you went away. Partial failure of the heart. The doctors say, caused by excitement. Don't worry, Sam. There's something more I wish to say, but it better not be said to-night. The morning or will talk again on that subject.

So they separated for the night.

Samson Larrabee was up betimes the next morning. He swept the bar and the hall, and gave directions that a good breakfast should be prepared for the guest. He amazed one of the loafing companions of the previous night, when he come in and asked for a drink, by telling him that he'd to go about his business. He was strangely restless. He tried to read; once he sat down and tried to write; once he went out to the front of the house, and leaned up to the window of the room where his guest slept, and knocked at the kitchen girl to go up and knock at the door of the chamber and say that breakfast would soon be ready.

The girl went up, and in a few moments returned with the report that she could get no answer from the room.

Then Larrabee went up. The girl, apprehensive of something wrong, had inquired on the stairs. The white face and tottering step of his master as he came down a-reel her.

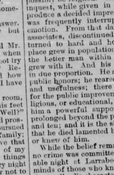
"What's wrong with the gentleman, sir?" she asked. "Is he sick?"

"He is dead," said Larrabee, huskily.

The village where these events occurred, although having its full proportion of the lawless and the vicious, was yet more the home of law and order, and a thorough and searching investigation followed. Because of the bad character of Larrabee and his surroundings, it was prosecuted with an expectation of establishing his guilt; but it resulted in his complete vindication. A post-mortem examination disclosed such a condition of the heart of the deceased that the doctors declared that, in connection with the absence of any external marks of violence, and any other apparent cause, there could be no doubt that death had resulted suddenly from organic failure. The money-belt, containing a very large sum, was found upon the body. Samson Larrabee detailed to the Coroner's jury with exactness all the incidents of Mr. Kinsman's stay at his house that have been set down in this narrative, and such of what he said was corroborated by others. The verdict was in accordance with these facts. It added that it was the opinion of members of the family, who shortly came on from the East to claim the remains, that death had occurred in this verdict.

People at Sunderland who had been dissatisfied with this result on account of their feeling against Larrabee, stated out of the doors of the inn himself that they did the justice. He was, literally and emphatically, a changed man. The profound sorrow which he exhibited upon the sudden and startling death of Mr. Kinsman could not possibly be feigned. His testimony at the inquest, while given in such a way as to produce a decided impression of its truthfulness, was frequently interrupted by his great emotion. From that day he quit his evil ways, discontinued his business, and turned to hard and honest toil. As he grew in reputation and importance, place grew in his mind. The Sunday School the letter man within Samson Larrabee grew with it. Social position and influence in due proportion. He acquired wealth and the respect of all. He was a man of taste and usefulness; there was not a measure for the public improvement, or charitable, religious, or educational, that did not find in him a powerful supporter. His life was prolonged beyond the period of three-score and ten; and it is the simple truth to say that he died lamented by all who knew him or knew of him.

While the belief remained unshaken that a crime was committed upon that memorable night at Larrabee's inn, yet, in the minds of those who knew the integrity of the landlord's character before that time, there was a feeling that the whole truth had not been revealed. The sudden and astonishing change effected in the man of Sunderland was explained by anything



He sank back upon the bed.

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TRIANGULAR TRADE.

Every farmer as well as business man knows how convenient it sometimes is to make a three-cornered trade—that is, to make a "turn," as it is often called. Jones has a cow which Brown wants, but he doesn't feel like paying cash, and he has nothing to trade for it that Jones wants. In a few days he discovers that Thompson has a colt that Jones wants, and is willing to take in exchange for it one which it happens that Thompson does not want. He also discovers that Thompson does want the very pigs that he has to spare. So they strike up a three-cornered trade. Brown gets his cow, Jones his colt, and Thompson his pigs. It is an even trade all around, and all are satisfied.

Sometimes the three corners of the trade are not all fixed at the same time. Thompson has already bought the pigs and given his note for them. Brown trades the note to Jones for a cow. When Jones presents the note, Thompson does not happen to have it, but Jones takes it. A great many such trades are made in small villages. Here we can see them and grasp the whole situation.

A large part of our foreign trade is that way, and that is the reason the statistics of it are confusing to many people. It is in this shape or that shape that we trade the protective tariff goods in its work and does damage that we can see and grasp as a game by artificial people. A very interesting case in point is our trade with Brazil. It may be able to make it clear.

It is nearly all done in Brit ish ships, fully manned by Brit ish sailors. We take coffee in exchange for it, we take it to New York and unload its coffee, but it doesn't land on our shores. We manufactures and go back to Brazil. It loads up with manufactures and goes east and west to Liverpool. There it unloads its coffee, which goes consumed. The second leg of the journey is a long one, and the second 2,124,124, leaving an average rate of 1,062,062 tons for the year. In the first half of 1886 the production was 2,567,787 tons, leaving 1,283,893 tons for the close nominal. The increase of the rate of production from the first half of 1886 to the first half of 1890 was 1,292,894 tons, or 55 per cent. There are twelve furnaces under construction in the South of a capacity of 7,150 tons, and in other parts of the country of 1,440 tons per week. These furnaces, which will be at work in the latter part of 1891, will add to the production of 793,000 tons to the annual output, or 797 tons per week, and the South and 405,000 in other parts of the country. The total annual pig iron pig capacity will then be 1,190,000 tons, against 5,000,000 tons in 1886 and 4,041,785 the first half.

This striking progression illustrates the unhealthy tendency of high duties and the effort to inflate production by inflating prices. The cost of English iron at 37s. 7d. per ton, or $9.12 in gold, would be at current prices $6 to $13, but our irons are selling at prices which will meet even the duty, cost, and freight combined, and this finally ties the bill. If the duty were $10 higher the iron market would as easily cover that figure as the present.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Jackson streets are to have Edison light.

—Another rich coal mine has been opened at Jackson.

—The work of taking the gas well at Jackson has begun.

—The Houghton Catholic church will be lighted by electricity.

—Ocean Cove is rejoicing in magnificent crops of all kinds.

—Adrian has ordered a $13,000 tax to support its public schools.

—Industrial classes of Hancock department of the Sunday School and this man was no exception to the rule; so, with his business excuse and his love as incentive, he would ramble on in the virgin forest. One day he wandered further than usual, and found himself at last some distance up the side of the mountain. Before him lay the peak seemingly close, and under the impulse of this species of folly which urges men to go to the top of anything lofty, the guide of their better judgment and repeated experiences that the end never justifies the means, he climbed it. When, at last he reached the summit he found there four old men busily intent on a game of cards. They were seated, sitting in a circle, the goodness of the mountain air, and then on the ground lay flagons of soil, and space sat hard by to replenish the cups. Upon the approach of Lowell they looked up as the approached, bowed with great civility, and, lo—they the bow also, ordered the page to pour him out some soil. He sat down, sipped some of soil, drew up with the gentlemen after tarrying what seemed but a very short time in their company, and when he rose to take his leave. They made him goodby by the ancient Indian sign, and he, as he turned to leave, bowed him, and he started down the mountain side. He reached the foot of the accident and reached the bottom in safety. He was, literally and emphatically, a changed man. The profound sorrow which he exhibited upon the sudden and startling death of Mr. Kinsman could not possibly be feigned. His testimony at the inquest, while given in such a way as to produce a decided impression of its truthfulness, was frequently interrupted by his great emotion. From that day he quit his evil ways, discontinued his business, and turned to hard and honest toil. As he grew in reputation and importance, place grew in his mind. The Sunday School the letter man within Samson Larrabee grew with it. Social position and influence in due proportion. He acquired wealth and the respect of all. He was a man of taste and usefulness; there was not a measure for the public improvement, or charitable, religious, or educational, that did not find in him a powerful supporter. His life was prolonged beyond the period of three-score and ten; and it is the simple truth to say that he died lamented by all who knew him or knew of him.

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HUMOR.

A TRIM creature—The milliner.

COUNTER-CURRANTS—Dried ones.

THE best quest was—Are you mad?

PRAYER is the heavenly telephone.

Do nearer sundown do busier de lazy bee.

HUMILITY isn't inative—The distance to the moon.

ONE who is never without a vice—The adviser.

CHICK-MATED—A marriage between children of bankers.

An artist once painted the picture of a gun so naturally that it went off—the shot left the frame.

A GEORGIA lady is an eight wife. Her husband sometimes forgets wh ch of them she is.

MATRIMONY is something like a circus, for there is generally a ring to hold the performers.

The shrewd designs of maids in love
Their very beauty may degrade;
Some men refuse to marry cousins
Because their kissing relations so well.
—*Texas Siftings.*

THE best shelter for a girl is her mother's wing, especially when she is supposed to be what the Frenchmen call a little "chic."—*Texas Siftings.*

LANDLADY—The coffee, I am sorry to say, is exhausted, Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith—"Ah, yes, poor thing. Very expensive thing, I've noticed that for some time it hasn't been strong."

ANARCHIST—Don't shake me so much, Bill, I'm sick. Good-by Bill, I'm dying. Bill—Shut up, Jim, I'm dying myself. "Certainly, you die first, no politeness, please, I have to work for a living."

As exchange says that Michigan has an curiosity in the shape of a hair covered with wool. "There is no such animal as hair, we assure him, and he started down the mountain side. He reached the foot of the accident and reached the bottom in safety. He was, literally and emphatically, a changed man. The profound sorrow which he exhibited upon the sudden and startling death of Mr. Kinsman could not possibly be feigned. His testimony at the inquest, while given in such a way as to produce a decided impression of its truthfulness, was frequently interrupted by his great emotion. From that day he quit his evil ways, discontinued his business, and turned to hard and honest toil. As he grew in reputation and importance, place grew in his mind. The Sunday School the letter man within Samson Larrabee grew with it. Social position and influence in due proportion. He acquired wealth and the respect of all. He was a man of taste and usefulness; there was not a measure for the public improvement, or charitable, religious, or educational, that did not find in him a powerful supporter. His life was prolonged beyond the period of three-score and ten; and it is the simple truth to say that he died lamented by all who knew him or knew of him.

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THE COREAN RIP VAN WINKLE.

A Story Very Like Irving's Legend of the Catskills.

Was the legend of Rip Van Winkle wholly the creation of Washington Irving? Asks a writer in the *New York Post*, or did he put into such pleasing shape some story he had unearthed in his antiquarian researches? In Percival Lowell's charming book, "A Sketch of Corea," p. 145, I find this legend under the head of "Demon Worship":

"There lived once upon a time a certain well-to-do countryman, whose business took him into the woods. He was a teller of timber, and in pursuit of his work he often went far into the mountains. All Koreans are fond of fishing and this man was no exception to the rule; so, with his business excuse and his love as incentive, he would ramble on in the virgin forest. One day he wandered further than usual, and found himself at last some distance up the side of the mountain. Before him lay the peak seemingly close, and, under the impulse of this species of folly which urges men to go to the top of anything lofty, despite of their better judgment and repeated experiences that the end never justifies the means, he climbed it. When, at last he reached the summit he found there four old men busily intent on a game of cards. They were seated, sitting in a circle, the goodness of the mountain air, and then on the ground lay flagons of soil, and space sat hard by to replenish the cups. Upon the approach of Lowell they looked up as he approached, bowed with great civility, and, lo—they the bow also, ordered the page to pour him out some soil. He sat down, sipped some of soil, drew up with the gentlemen after tarrying what seemed but a very short time in their company, and when he rose to take his leave. They made him goodby by the ancient Indian sign, and he, as he turned to leave, bowed him, and he started down the mountain side. He reached the foot of the accident and reached the bottom in safety. He was, literally and emphatically, a changed man. The profound sorrow which he exhibited upon the sudden and startling death of Mr. Kinsman could not possibly be feigned. His testimony at the inquest, while given in such a way as to produce a decided impression of its truthfulness, was frequently interrupted by his great emotion. From that day he quit his evil ways, discontinued his business, and turned to hard and honest toil. As he grew in reputation and importance, place grew in his mind. The Sunday School the letter man within Samson Larrabee grew with it. Social position and influence in due proportion. He acquired wealth and the respect of all. He was a man of taste and usefulness; there was not a measure for the public improvement, or charitable, religious, or educational, that did not find in him a powerful supporter. His life was prolonged beyond the period of three-score and ten; and it is the simple truth to say that he died lamented by all who knew him or knew of him.

While the belief remained unshaken that a crime was committed upon that memorable night at Larrabee's inn, yet, in the minds of those who knew the integrity of the landlord's character before that time, there was a feeling that the whole truth had not been revealed. The sudden and astonishing change effected in the man of Sunderland was explained by anything

and at the same time sent to the nearest police station for a sergent de ville. The prince was of course arrested and taken before a commissary of police. He announced his rank and told his reasons for assuming the disguise in question. The authorities were obdurate at first, but finally they consented to send for the Prince's escort to the imperial Clif where the gentleman with whom the lost lad had long made proved his identity and paid his highness the money he had fairly won.

—*Mme. Jenter Gerard.*

The Huns.

The Huns were a people of Northern Asia, who, in the fifth century, invaded and conquered a great part of Europe. They were probably of Mongolian or Turkish stock, and the theory generally adopted by historians is that the Huns were directly descended from the Hiung-nu, whose ancient wars are so extensive and barren territory north of the great wall of China. They occupied so overran the Chinese about 200 B. C. that the great wall was built to keep them out. Their power was broken by subsequent wars with the Chinese, in the third century, under the "valiant Emperor Vou-ti," were successful. After this they were engaged in conflict with another powerful nomadic tribe of Northern Asia, and were so reduced in strength and shattered in an almost decisive battle that their numbers and power were greatly reduced. The survivors of the Caspian sea, where they settled and became known as the Wu-sun, were subjugated by the Chinese, and the remainder were driven south and settled on the Volga, in the vicinity of the Ural mountains they formed the river and established the territory of the Alani, which, in the fourth century, was seen by Vologa and Don Rivers, considered the greatest power in the world. They were themselves. In the following century, we find the combined tribes of the Huns to be well established in Hungary, and extended from the Baltic to the Danube. In the course of the fifth century, they were left of the conquered Gothic nations, and the Huns became the rulers in the bounds of the Roman Empire. The Huns settled on the banks of the Danube, and were soon after, in the year 395, involved in war with the Romans, and in the fifth century, under Attila, attained a high degree of power, and included or governed all the tribes from the Rhine to the Caspian. Attila also seized the territory south of the Danube, and threatened Italy, and Rome, in the existence of the Frankish Empire. The Franks called the Romans to their aid, and the famous battle of Mauriac was fought in June, 451, the bloodiest battle known in ancient history, in which the Romans and Franks, with the Visigoths, were so said to have lost 300,000 men. Attila was defeated in all respects, were appointed to wait upon the Emperor Vou-ti, and the countries serving three days, when it was relieved by another detachment.

Earned a Necklace.

As I am thinking of women, says a Paris letter, let me record what one of the sex once did to become the owner of a pearl necklace.

At the sale of the crown jewels the Princess Mathilde, the cousin of the Princess Nonjoint, one of the leaders in the Imperial Court, purchased a pearl his successor any male member of his family of a younger generation than himself of equal rank to leave as an heir. There are other possible results of life in the imperial kitchen that ambitious young women to regard admittance to its exclusive circle as highly desirable. When, any of the illegal occasions give birth to a son her status is legitimatized and she becomes a "princess of the blood" and a shareholder in the fortunes of her boy, and, if he should become an Emperor, or, has exceptional opportunities for a brilliant career.

All the young ladies who do not present the Emperor with a son or daughter by the time they are twenty-five years old are returned to the homes on their parents. Not all are sent back their characters. In fact, they are regarded as heroes of distinction and they are eagerly sought in marriage by gentlemen of their own rank. Of course they are all beautiful women, for no others are admitted to the Emperor's seraglio. Every three years the harem is in this sense weeded out, and the discarded ones are sold for other tender maidens in their teens to undergo the ordeal if the competitive examination, which appears to be as prominent a feature of the new selection as it was in the days of the Chinese civil service. Indeed, the manner of filling and maintaining the harem is not much more or very little since the time, over six hundred years ago, when Marco Polo wrote his graphic description of the domestic life of Kublai Khan, the Tartar, who, at that time, was magnificently adorned the very grounds in which the Emperor now lives and sales. Polo's figures were rather tall, but the number of court ladies was probably exceeded that of to-day, though Kwash Sun has an army of 5,000 eunuchs and a harem of 10,000.

Marco Polo wrote that Kublai Khan had four legitimate consorts and that the harem had not less than 10,000 persons attached to her court. Every year 100 of the most beautiful Tartar maidens who could be found were brought from far and near to the Khan's court, the committee of elderly ladies passed judgment on them. Those who were considered fit were then weeded, in all respects, were appointed to wait upon the Emperor Vou-ti, and the countries serving three days, when it was relieved by another detachment.

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China's Royal Harem.

The Emperor is by law entitled to seven concubines, and he may fill the harem with any number of "illegal" concubines. No degradation attaches to this status in the imperial palace. Indeed, it is a place to which any Manchu lady of the requisite rank is proud to aspire. If an inmate of the harem she may be one the mother of an emperor, as the harem doesn't descend to any particular son of the ruler, but it is the custom to name his successor any male member of his family of a younger generation than himself of equal rank to leave as an heir. There are other possible results of life in the imperial kitchen that ambitious young women to regard admittance to its exclusive circle as highly desirable. When any of the illegal occasions give birth to a son her status is legitimatized and she becomes a "princess of the blood" and a shareholder in the fortunes of her boy, and, if he should become an Emperor, or, has exceptional opportunities for a brilliant career.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

DESIRABLE VARIETIES OF CELERY FOR MANY SECTIONS.

Among the Bees—Important Points About Fruits and Trees—A Simple and Inexpensive Plant Protector—The Use of Insecticides.

In many sections of the country it is not possible to grow cucumbers and other plants without the protection of frames or bottomless boxes of some kind, that protect the young plant from their insect enemies. These contrivances are often expensive and troublesome to adjust. The illustration represents a device vouched for by The American Agriculturist as an effective plant protector, easy to make and apply, and costing only the labor of constructing it.

PLANT PROTECTOR.

This inexpensive protector consists simply of a piece of card board or stiff paper of any kind, cut as seen in Fig. 2 in the illustration. When the ends are brought together and the slits, indicated in the illustration, made to interlock a cone, as seen in Fig. 1, is produced, which, when placed around the plant, furnishes a complete a protection against insects as the most expensive device.

Newly Set Trees.

Newly set trees require special care at this season, and many trees will doubtless die of neglect that with proper attention might thrive. Hot, dry weather kills many young trees. The ground around newly set trees ought to be frequently stirred and not allowed to become hard. If trees were not mulched at time of planting stir the soil and apply as a mulch some substance that will soak up and retain moisture. It does no good to water trees that are not mulched in dry weather. A mulch serves a double purpose: it retains moisture in the ground below it, and holds moisture in itself to be given up as the soil beneath it dries.

Transplanting Celery.

Select if possible the first day after a heavy rain for transplanting celery, when the ground is soft and yielding. Set the plants about the same level, with the ground around them, as they grew before transplanting. Remember, if set too high the plants will wilt; if set too low they will be smothered. Press the earth firmly around the plants at time of transplanting. Celery plants may be set between rows of early vegetables, such as onions, cabbage, and the like, when ground is limited. A usual plan is to set the plants in rows about three feet apart, the plants being six inches distant in the rows.

HEDGEHOG'S WHITE PLUME.

growers because its stalks and leaves are naturally white, and do not require blanching by the old processes of high banking. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with a hoe the work of blanching is complete.

How to Apply Insect Poison.

The bureau of entomology, department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., sends out the following for use as insecticides on or about plants, trees, etc.:

London Purple.—To twenty pounds of flour from one-quarter to one-half pound is added and well mixed. This is applied with a sifter or blower. With forty pounds of water one-quarter to one-half pound is mixed for spraying.

Paris Green.—With twenty pounds of flour from three-quarters to one pound is mixed and applied by sifting or by a blower. The same amount of the insecticide to forty gallons of water is used as a spray.

Bisulphite of Carbon.—For use in the ground a quantity is poured or injected among the roots that are being infested. Against insects damaging stored grain of a museum material a small quantity is used in an air tight vessel.

Carbolic Acid.—A solution of one part in 100 of water is used against parasites and domestic animals and their barns and sheds; also on surface of plants and among the roots in the ground.

Hellebore.—The powder is sifted on alone or mixed one part to twenty of flour. With one gallon of water one ounce powder is used for spraying.

Kerosene Milk Emulsion.—To one part milk add two parts kerosene, and churn by force pump or other agitator. The latter like emulsion is diluted at thirteen with water. An easier method is to simply mix one part of kerosene with eight of pure milk.

Soap Emulsion.—In one gallon hot water one-half pound whale oil soap is dissolved. This, instead of milk, is mixed to an emulsion with kerosene in the same manner and proportion as above.

Pyrethrum.—Pyrethrum insect powder,—in blown or sifted on dry; also applied in water, one gallon to a tablespoonful of the powder, well stirred and then sprayed.

Tobacco Decoction.—This is made as strong as possible as a wash or spray to kill insect pests on animals and plants.

Thinning Fruits.

All horticulturists who grow choice fruit for market realize the importance of thinning out the embryo fruit by relieving trees and vines of any surplus and of all inferior or diseased specimens. Farmers, as a rule, also recognize the importance of thinning fruits, but comparatively few of them do it, the reason being that it is too much trouble. The consequence of neglect in this direction is a lot of inferior fruit, often unfit for any market; very unlike the choice grades that command highest prices.

The surplus of trees or vines may be removed before the flowers have bloomed by the operation of disbudding, or it may be done as soon as the fruit has set; indeed, thinning may still be accomplished after the fruit is half grown, by reducing the number, so that what remains will be fully and perfectly developed. This thinning out of fruit pays alike on pear, peach, plum and other fruit trees, and especially have its good effects been noted on grape vines. It is by the removal of a large portion of embryo fruits that prize grapes, peaches and the like are obtained.

Timely Notes on Bee Keeping.

Work to be done in the apiary during the summer months runs somewhat as follows:

Arrange hives for boxing and extracting.

Have everything in readiness for swarming, if system is practical.

Rear queens, and make artificial swarms.

Ventilate strong swarms in the warm weather.

Remove surplus boxes as soon as full, and supply the place of the first ones with empty boxes.

Look out for the moth larvae in surplus honey and extra combs.

Extract at suitable intervals.

If preparations are to be made for wintering bees indoors the work ought to be done in warm weather, that damp material may be dried before the room is occupied by the bees. Do not neglect refuse comb designed for wax.

Save the Liquid Manure.

Scientists have proven the chemical analysis the value of liquid manure as plant food, and it will pay farmers to save all that is made in stables, barns and cattle sheds. This can be done by conducting it into cisterns or cisterns made for the purpose, or by the use of absorbents. The latter is the more usual plan, and not a few farmers consider the bedding from the stables of horses, sheep and other animals as saturated with urine, one of the most valuable components of the manure pits and compost heap. Liquid manure must be largely diluted before application, hence the plan alluded to of doing it by absorbents and mixing therein with the manure heap, is an excellent one.

The Cabbage Worm.

The cabbage worm is the larva of the white butterfly, and should be hand picked before the first brood has passed the perfect state. Pyrethrum, mixed with five times its weight of plaster, dusted into the center of the leaves with bellows, is effectual. Paris green is also effectual, not being a poison. It is unsafe to use it after the leaves are more than four inches long.

Different Foods as Milk Producers.

The Iowa Agricultural college has made the following classification of the relative values of different foods as milk producers: Starting with 100 pounds of potatoes as giving 10 parts of milk, corn is reckoned 90, timothy 50, barley 55, oats 60, wheat 65, wheat bran 70, clover hay 80, oil meal 145.

The Secret of Raising Sheep.

One great secret in rearing profitable sheep is that there shall be no pause in the growth of the lambs from the time they are dropped. Many failures arise because the lambs' growth is interrupted. Keep the lambs growing is the first and great principle in the economic management of sheep.

Agricultural Notes.

The prospect for the apple crop is discouraging in almost every section except in New England and New York. The present is the "off" or non-bearing year, though many young orchards are fruitful in the "off" year.

A decrease in cotton average is noted in North Carolina, and is attributed to the beginning of an effort on the part of planters so grow their home supplies.

Reports from different states make it appear that there will be a fair grape yield.

From Germany comes the report that a decided preference is given in that country to American hickory for forest culture.

Truck farming in Louisiana is become one of the important industries of that state.

Virginia is raising a less quantity of tobacco, but it is of improved quality.

Favorable reports of the cotton crop come from several states.

Crop reports from Manitoba are encouraging.

Truck farming in readiness for market.

Cut the seed potatoes for planting.

Keep the cows in the stable.

Arrange hives for boxing and extracting.

Have everything in readiness for swarming, if system is practical.

Rear queens, and make artificial swarms.

Ventilate strong swarms in the warm weather.

Remove surplus boxes as soon as full, and supply the place of the first ones with empty boxes.

Look out for the moth larvae in surplus honey and extra combs.

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If preparations are to be made for wintering bees indoors the work ought to be done in warm weather, that damp material may be dried before the room is occupied by the bees. Do not neglect refuse comb designed for wax.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers, COMMENCING THIS Season of 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.

CAPT. LEWIS GUARD

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at Boyne City at 8.00; leave Boyne City 8.30, arrive at Charlevoix 10.00.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at Boyne City at 3.30; leave Boyne City 4.00, arrive at Charlevoix 5.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,

CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00; leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00; leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer CLARA BELLE,

CAPT. GEO. JENSEN.

Morning—Leave Boyne City at 6.55, arrive at Charlevoix 8.15, to connect with the Steamer Jos. A. Cummings, for Petoskey. Returning, leave Charlevoix on the arrival of the Steamer Cummings, about 8.45.

Afternoon—Leave Boyne City at 1.00, return, leave Charlevoix at 3.30, touching at intermediate points.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS PRIANT

CAPT. E. VANDERHOOF.

Going South every morning, except Sunday. Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 7.30, Charlevoix 8.30, arrive at East Jordan 9.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday. Will leave East Jordan at 2.00, Charlevoix 3.00, Petoskey 4.00, arrive at Harbor Springs 4.30.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Steamer Line. Season of 1887.

Str. City of Grand Rapids.

Going North—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leave Grand Rapids at 5.00 a. m., Muskegon 11.30 a. m., Petoskey 1.30 p. m., Mackinac Island 5.00 p. m., arrive at Cheboygan 6.30 p. m.

Going South—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leave Cheboygan at 7.00 a. m., Mackinac Island 8.30 a. m., Petoskey 12 m., Charlevoix 2 p. m., arrive at Traverse City 5.45 p. m.

Northern Michigan Line Season of 1887.

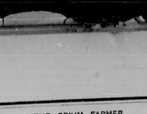
Propeller LAWRENCE,

GEORGE THORP, MASTER.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 8.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Saturday, 9.00 a. m.; Charlevoix, Sunday, 11.00 p. m.; arrive Cheboygan, Monday, 11.00 a. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday, 4.00 p. m.; Charlevoix, Tuesday, 8.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 11.00 a. m.; arrive Chicago, Thursday, 4.00 p. m.

For further information, freight or passage apply to EMERY BISHOP, Agent, Charlevoix, Mich.



THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT, JACKSON, The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City as follows, daily except Sunday, and 10 min. later than Central time:

.....9.10 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Bay City.....3.25 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Toledo.....10.50 p. m. and 4.45 p. m.
Buffalo.....12.5 a. m. and 6.45 p. m.
Cincinnati.....6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

D. W. JOHNSTON, G. W. RICHARDS, Mack. Pass. Agt. G. P. & T. Agt., Grand Rapids. Chicago.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway.

THE SOO-MACKINAW SHORT LINE.

Only Direct Route to Marquette and the Iron and Copper Regions of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Two Through Trains each way daily, making close connections at Ontonagon Depots for all points.

New, Elegant and Commodious WAGNER PARLOR CARS AND Superb Wagner Sleeping Cars, Built expressly for this line, on all Express Trains.

The territory traversed is famous for its Unexcelled Hunting and Fishing.

Tickets for sale at all points via this route. For Maps, Folders, Rates, etc., address A. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for PETOSKEY STATION, In effect July, 1887.

Leave, going north, *6.05 a. m., 5.02 p. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave, going south, 8.50 a. m., 2.15 p. m., *10.55 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Saturday.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in favor of Pine Lake Iron Works, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Michigan, and against the goods and chattels and real estate belonging to W. Rohnert, Jr., and Wm. Rohnert, Jr., and each and each of them, in the county aforesaid, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 12th day of February, in the year 1887, levy upon, and take all the right, title and interest of the said W. Rohnert, Jr., and Wm. Rohnert, Jr., in and to the following described premises, situated in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, to wit: The north west quarter of the north east quarter of section eighteen (18) in township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, State of Michigan, being in town 33 north, range 7 west, all of which I shall expose for sale, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Boyne City, in said County of Charlevoix, on the **21st day of September, A. D. 1887,** at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day of sale.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1887.

W. H. H. BIRD, Sheriff.

By WILLIAM SCHOUTE, Deputy Sheriff.

CARPENTER & GIBBS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DIMPLES. Twill will positively remove, leaving no trace, a recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM and PERFECTLY PURITYING BEAUTIFYING BLACK HEADS, etc. Address, with stamp, Dr. JAYNE, 242 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. Each genuine Dimple Balm bears the signature of Dr. Jayne on the wrapper. Sold by all druggists.

COMPOUND OXYGEN. DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN. A WELL-TRIED TREATMENT. A 200 PAGE BOOK FREE TO YOU. FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, HAY FEVER, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

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G. A. R.—Butler Post No. 115, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 357, meet every Monday evening at Jeffries' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Pine Lake Lodge, No. 76, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

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J. W. KIRBY Has leased the Nettleton Blacksmith Shop On Bridge street, and is prepared to do all work in his line on short notice and guarantee satisfaction. Having been employed in this shop for a number of years, he is well acquainted with the needs of the community, and will endeavor to keep up the business in all its branches. Special Attention Given to Horseshoeing. I have leased my blacksmith shop on Bridge street to John W. Kirby. This gentleman is well known here, having been in the shop for nearly three years past, consequently there will be no change of workmen. Mr. Kirby is an expert in his line, and worthy of a liberal patronage. C. D. NETTLETON.

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Old Newspapers for Sale.

GOOD NIGHT SONG.

The birds fly home from east and west,
The sheep winds are blowing,
All tired woo things have gone to rest,
And baby must be going.

There's one in white,
And fold him tight,
And whisper once, and twice, "Good night!"
Then set adrift,
The cradle boat
Who shall say what he may sight;
Sailing out and out,
Bowing to and fro,
The winds are soft, the waves are low,
The dream world shows its dim and blue,
The sky is fair, the ship is true.

Oh baby! to my soft behind
Would bring us care and sorrow,
'Tis in the dream world you must find
The laughter for to-morrow.

There kisses grow,
And dimples blow,
And thinking stresses of music flow,
So sweet and clear—
Oh, baby dear,
The time is up to rock and row,
We reach the ship;
So—back we slip—
Again the oars we poise and dip,
We dip and poise—Oh! ship so white,
Now take him in. Sweetheart, good night.

—Carrie W. Bronson in Good Cheer.

CHINESE PECULIARITIES.

A Chinaman Tells Some of the Curious Customs of His Countrymen.

The highest ambition of a Chinese gentleman is to have a nice coffin and a fine funeral.

Old women instead of the young are the leaders of society.

Love making is only done three days before marriage. It is not only considered the safest way to get ahead of a rival, but the surest way to get a wife without any much trouble.

A previous acquaintanceship between the male and female prevents them from marriage. For this reason a man often weds a girl of his own town.

A man could borrow money on the strength of his having a son, but no one would advance him a cent if he had a dozen of daughters. The former is responsible for the debts of his father for three generations. The latter is only responsible for the debts of her own husband.

When a Chinaman meets another, he shakes and squeezes his own hands; does not shake those of his friend; had not seen each other for a long time, after the manner handshaking they would rub shoulders until they become tired. Instead of asking each other's health, they would say: "How are you eaten your rice? Where are you going? What is your business when you are there? How old are you, and how much did you pay for your shoes?"

Men wear long petticoats and carry fans, while the women wear short jackets and carry canes.

Boats are drawn by horses; carriages moved by sails.

Old men play ball and fly kites, while children fold their arms and look on.

If a Chinaman loses the death of an enemy he goes and hangs himself upon his neighbor's door. It is a sure cure to kill not only that particular enemy, but members of his entire family will be in jeopardy of losing their lives.

When a Chinaman desires a visitor to dine with him he does not ask him to do so, but when he does not wish him to do so he puts the question: "Oh, please stay and dine with me!" The visitor will then know he is not wanted.

Rich men's servant gets no salary, yet many are the applicants, while big salaries are paid to help servants of the common people, but few make applications. The perquisites of the former, often more than triple the salaries of the latter, are the sole reasons of these differences.

When a Chinaman expects a present and it does not come he sends one of lesser value.

To encourage honesty and sincerity common clerks and salesmen in all branches of industries receive an annual salary sufficient to keep them in business besides their regular salary.—Wong Chin Foo in Good Housekeeping.

Simple Method of Artificial Respiration.

The body of the patient is laid on the back, with clothes loosened, and the mouth and nose wiped. Two bystanders stand at right hands and place the body at the level of the waist, and grasp each other's hands, then raise the body until the tips of the fingers and the toes of the subject alone touch the ground; count twenty and then lower the body flat to the ground, and press the elbows to the sides hard; count fifteen again; then raise the body again for the same length of time; and so on, alternately raising and lowering. The head, arms and legs are to be allowed to dangle down quite freely when the body is raised. The author alleges that this method is most successful, and it is so simple that any one can perform it without any instruction.—J. A. Francis in London Medical Record.

The Wet Nurses of Paris.

As a rule these nurses are lusty, healthy, ignorant women, whose sole ambition is to gain a comfortable livelihood with as little effort as possible. Once started upon this career, they follow it for life, preferring it to the menial drudgery of service at a rural chateau or the more slavish environment of a small and sterile farm. When they obtain a foothold they send their infants to nurse their bucolic homes for their mothers or sisters to take care of. Installed as a member of a Parisian household, the wet nurse considers herself in paradise. Her every personal comfort is looked to, and the ostentation of her employers deciding upon her is proportionately great. She revels in the finest delicacies the domestic larder affords, in short, nothing in the line of nibbles is too good for her. In due time she goes off with the baby for drives in the Bois, and seen learns to hold her head as high as any of her ilk. I doubt not she overhears many a verbal morsel of scandal concerning her mistress' friends, but she is discreet and does not tattle, especially if she is "out" for the first time.

No matter what domestic troubles are brewing in the house, nurses must not be involved in them, lest, as a result, the baby should suffer. So easy are the duties and so comparatively lucrative the position of a wet nurse that in many parts of France poor misguided women with nothing but an heavy physique make it a business. So long as they are young they do well in the mercenary sense, but when they get passe and beyond their usefulness as cows, to use the vulgar French name for them, their only alternative is to enter the lists as bonnes, or dry nurses. If they are taken out of France, to the United States for instance, the expenses of their return must be paid, that is if they wish to return, which is seldom the case.—Leon Mead in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Compensating Features.

Yes, it is rather warm, but we must take the weather as it comes. We should be thankful to have any, and even hot weather is better than none at all. It has its compensating features. There is no bothering with overcoats, fur gloves, ear muffs, etc. Fires do not have to be raked every few minutes. Your horse does not have to be rough shod to keep him from falling on the ice. Your own head is not exposed to an avalanche of snow from the roof as you walk the streets. The gas and water pipes are not frozen up. The young man who hangs on your front gate at night is in no danger of being frostbitten. There is no danger of pumps freezing; no necessity of covering cucumber vines, fruit of all kinds is perfectly safe if the boys can't get at it; watermelons are beyond the danger point if they are under lock and key; but winter's ice crop is safe beyond a doubt; no immediate danger of a failure of gard; good time to prune the thermometer by cutting off the lower half. In fact, hot weather has many compensations, not the least of which is that it bonefies patients. Wait and it will be cooler. Christmas is coming.—Indianapolis Journal.

New Use for Coal Waste.

A patent has recently been asked for a new process by which it is proposed to use the waste coal piles at the mouth of every coal mine, and convert the refuse into a sort of gas that can be used the same as natural gas is used. The coal is to be broken up into pieces and run into a hopper. Out of the hopper it comes in portions, and is fed to the retorts. The idea is broken into different chambers, and in circulating around each chamber the particles of the culm rub against each other until by the time the last chamber is reached they are reduced to a fine dust that floats around in the air current. When the last chamber is reached the culm passes through a 110 mesh and comes out in a dark cloud. It is then fed through pipes, like gas. The particles of coal float in the air, and combine with the oxygen of the air to make a hot fire. The inventor claims that this fuel will make no smoke, but will be all consumed before reaching the smokestack, owing to its fineness. The trouble with the invention is that it can be used only on a large scale.—New York Sun.

The Fatal Farrier's Colic.

Farrier's colic is becoming a fatal disease, if what a local farrier tells me amounts to anything. It is contracted by working on raw furs and inhaling the small particles which rise from them. These particles accumulate in the lungs and stomach, and when once they are inhaled it is impossible to rid one's self of them. They are liable to cause consumption or cancer of the stomach. Said my friend, the farrier: "It is impossible for one to work on furs over six months at a time and not become affected. It is very lucky for farriers that that season is not a long one. To be sure when they work six months they receive but six months' pay, but they have a chance to live longer than they would were they obliged to work all the year around. Brass buffing is similar to working on furs. The small particles of brass get into a man's lungs and cause an incurable disease."—"Rambler" in Brooklyn Eagle.

One Style of Manly Beauty.

There is a peculiar classical style of manly beauty which all persons who know anything of the subject must associate with eminence in the law and in oratory. There have been plenty of able lawyers and inspired orators who were anything but handsome men, that that type of strong and comely physiognomy which characterized Daniel Webster, and which has given a title to a certain sort of physical and facial impressiveness, has become a pretty certain index of the quality of man it endows. You say of it: "There is a man who has brains to think and the gift to express his ideas," and you are rarely mistaken in your judgment. A few fools of fortune may wear the masquerade, but they are the accidents, like white metal sections, nickel plates and celves.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

The Japanese "Jinrikisha."

The "Jinrikisha" of Japan, which began as a cane seated chair with shafts, has now by the gradual process of evolution become a neat, comfortable and thoroughly national vehicle. There are about 180,000 of them used in Japan, of which 80,000 are found in Tokio alone.—New York Tribune.

A Drinking Fountain.

The drinking fountain presented by Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, to Stratford-on-Avon, is of polished granite and Yorkshire freestone, about fifty feet in height. It combines fountains for man, cattle and dogs, and a four dial clock to be illuminated at night, with musical chimes.

Electricity from One Metal.

It is not necessary to have different metals to obtain a current of electricity. Iron in nitric acid and iron in sulphuric acid, the two fluids being separated by a porous partition, will give a current, one plate wasting away while the other is thickened.—Frank Leslie's.

MYSTERIES OF MICROSCOPY.

The Work of an Enthusiastic Investigator—View of a Fly's Tongue.

Mr. George M. Hopkins, of The Scientific American, is a very enthusiastic microscopist. He has been very faithful and persevering in his investigations, and has written many articles calculated to popularize the science, and thus open the door which leads to a great amount of pleasure in the broad field of nature. Mr. Hopkins' instrument and attachments are valued at $350. An illustrated article in The Scientific American supplement thoroughly demonstrates the fact that much excellent work can be done with what is known as a toy microscope. It says:

"Some have erroneously supposed an expensive instrument and elaborate accessories necessary to the pursuit of microscopical investigations. These things are, of course, desirable; but when one has learned all that can be learned by the aid of the simple and inexpensive microscope, he is very far advanced, and may with propriety present his instrument to some one unable to purchase for himself, and proceed to the selection of something better suited to his advanced position in microscopy."

Recently had the pleasure of spending an hour with Mr. Hopkins at his residence, looking at a few of his objects through his splendid instruments. The pleasure of doing this was greatly heightened by the fact of being in the presence of a person who was thoroughly conversant with the subject and with a skilled hand could arrange the object and equalize the light in such a way that the sections of objects, beetles and insects, shown to their best, while at the same time imparting invaluable information concerning each subject viewed. Sitting down at a revolving table in the center of the room, Mr. Hopkins said:

"Suppose we look at the fly's tongue?"

"All right," said I. "They have been investigating me for a long time, and nothing would give me more pleasure than to see a fly's tongue transfixed and to investigate it calmly under the microscope."

Accordingly Mr. Hopkins placed the subject in position, and turning the table, I brought my eye to bear upon the object. The fly's tongue is certainly a complicated piece of mechanism. A description would do it justice; it must be seen to be appreciated. The entire subject was a section of a horsefly, showing the complete kit of tools with which he purches his victim. It combines fountains

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A DAY'S DOINGS.

Eventful Happenings in Every Hemisphere, as Transmitted by Telegraph.

Political, Social, Financial, Commercial, Industrial, Criminal and Other News.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW.

Archbishop Walsh, of Ireland, Talks About the Probable Effects of Coercion.

The report of an interview with Archbishop Walsh at Dublin on the probable effect of the coercion act is sent across the ocean by cable.

The Archbishop said he does not regard it as a political question, but as one purely social, moral and religious. It touched the peace, welfare and happiness of every household in the land. It is quite certain that the liberal extension of the act would break up every branch, the National League, and absolutely with some trifle, its moral prestige. The act, as it now stands, is probably quite as moderate as any coercion act could be, and it is as far any other coercion act that the Irish Nationalists look upon it as a measure that England would only fully and herself of as an extreme resort. The Archbishop said he was not a prophet, but from this act, and looking upon the amended act bill as removing a large portion of the injustices of which the farmers complained, augurs high prospects for the future. He, too, thinks that in a year or two more an Irish Parliament will again sit in the old Parliament House in Dublin. The Archbishop said he was not a Home Ruler. Archbishop added to the shipped, the fact seems appalling that for the three months ending July 2, 5,146 persons have been evicted. Ominous he said, did not want an appeal to the country this year when they were so confident it was could be that Gladstone would go back to power with a tremendous majority to back him.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

A Hot Fight for the Base-Ball Championship.

DETROIT and Chicago are having a hot struggle for the championship of the National League. In the American Association Von der Ahe's St. Louis nine continues to lead the field. The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the two associations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Detroit	49	29	.628
Chicago	47	30	.610
New York	44	36	.550
Boston	44	36	.550
Philadelphia	41	41	.500
Washington	31	51	.378
Pittsburg	29	51	.362
Indianapolis	23	57	.288

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
St. Louis	63	26	.708
Louisville	59	36	.621
Cincinnati	51	40	.560
Baltimore	46	39	.541
Athletic	45	42	.517
Brooklyn	41	42	.494
Metropolitan	37	47	.440
Cleveland	24	57	.296

About Wheat.

WHEAT is selling in Vienna at a lower price than for twenty-three years. The Ohio wheat crop is estimated at 35,000,000 bushels, a falling off of 8,000,000 bushels from last year. The French wheat crop will exceed that of last year by about 5,000,000 hectolitres. The harvest reports from Russia are favorable, but Danish crops were damaged last year by a terrific hailstorm. Grain was beaten into the ground, and there was not enough left for seeding purposes. The amount of wheat in sight in this country was increased last week 958,347 bushels, and of corn 284,100 bushels. The stock of corn decreased 284,320 bushels. The official showing makes the visible supply of wheat at the present time 33,693,259 bushels, of corn 7,398,808 bushels, and of oats 2,968,792 bushels.

Heavy Failures in Chicago.

A CHICAGO telegram announces the failure of the W. O. Tyler Paper Company with liabilities amounting to about $300,000. It is thought the assets will not be much more than one-half the amount. An assignee was named and the Sheriff took possession. Baird & Dillon, wholesale silverware house, Chicago, also made an assignment. So far as is known the liabilities will reach probably $175,000, while it is believed the assets will realize more than $40,000.

Dakota Horse-Thieves.

PIERRE (Dak.) dispatch: "Cattle Inspector Jackson has unearthed ten horse-thieves, who have plied their business between here and the Black Hills for ten years. The gang is led by a half-breed named Van Moore, a character well known in Deadwood. Jackson captured him in Rosebud reservation and he is now in jail. Van Moore made a full confession, implicating some fifteen different persons, and told the whereabouts of stolen horses. Moore is now on trial before United States Commissioner Coe."

The Fishery Dispute.

The fishery complications with Canada seem to be increasing. Excitement continues in Halifax over the seizure of the American schooner J. H. Perrin at Souris. The Perrin is charged with violations of the treaty of 1818 as well as with instructions of the Dominion customs laws. It is rumored that the British war ships now in North American waters will hereafter assist the Canadian fleet in keeping the Yankee fisherman out of the disputed area.

July Fire Record.

The fire record for July shows the fire loss in the United States and Canada to have been $14,700,000, against $10,000,000 in July, 1886, and $9,000,000 in July, 1885. This is just double the average loss in July for the past twelve years. The total loss for the first seven months of 1887 was $70,928,100, against $67,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1886.

Many Heads Broken.

A PARTY of Nationalist excursionists from Belfast were mobbed by Orangemen near that city. Clubs and pistols were freely used, and many heads were broken.

THE WESTERN STATES.

THE trial of the Chicago boodlers has resulted in a verdict of guilty. Seven of the defendants go to the State Prison for two years, while four of them get off with a fine of $1,000. The closing scenes of the celebrated trial are thus described in a special from Chicago:

"Guilty of conspiracy as charged in the indictment" was the verdict of the 'boodle' jury returned to Judge Jamieson a few minutes before 9 o'clock last night, after six hours deliberation. The defendants convicted are Michael Cassidy, ex-Commissioner Daniel J. Wren, ex-Commissioner in charge of the penitentiary; Commissioner Michael Wasserman, two years; ex-Commissioner Adam Ochs, two years; ex-Commissioner Jacob Rehm, two years; ex-Commissioner Harry A. Varnell, two years; Commissioner James J. Buck McCarthy, $1,000 fine; Commissioner Christian Geils, $1,000 fine; Commissioner Christian Caseman, $1,000 fine. Commissioner Michael J. Sheridan Matson was notified that the jury had agreed. Eleven men who had been doing business for the country jogged slowly into the court room near the result. Wren, with his trimmed straw hat on his head was in his place. Cassidy, Rehm, Varnell, Ochs, McCarthy, and the rest soon followed. McCarthy had sent the railing mock as a martyr. Then the jury tramped slowly in. Caseman breathed like a stricken man. He scarcely sustained himself in his chair by grasping the table with both hands. Wren, Cassidy, Wasserman, Ochs, Rehm and Varnell had lost the robust color of their faces. Van Pelt's enlivened pallor was a shade lighter than usual. Wren appeared stolid but nervous. All the defendants were aware of the expected the extreme penalty—two years at hard labor in the Joliet Penitentiary—seemed an hour to them. Then the Judge asked if they had agreed upon a verdict. Foreman Brown arose and said, 'We have, your Honor.' The tinkle of the court gang on the railing was lost in the rustle of the battle of the witness box who had once been respectable citizens waited the verdict of their peers. Ten of them had been elected to the County Board by the people whose confidence they were on trial for having betrayed. The Civil service law was broken down by Mr. Brown. 'We, the jury, find the defendants guilty of conspiracy, as charged in the indictment.' No surprise everybody expected it. The defendants expected it. Wren, Cassidy, Ochs, Rehm, and the clerk read their bonds. The company of bondsmen who came with Judge Tuley to defend Cook County's false prosecutors. 'And its the penitentiary,' continued the clerk, as deliberately as if reading the verdict of their peers. Then he read the names of seven men who had been convicted of the same offense. Varnell, Matson, and Buck McCarthy sat dazed. Wren dropped his arms outside his chair. Cassidy's face grew ashen and his lips quivered. Van Pelt never moved a muscle. Ochs leaned his head on his hand. Rehm's face grew bronzed and wrinkled beneath his tan. Wasserman's head drooped on the floor. Caseman's head shoved his face forward anxiously, but slid out of sight in his chair. Wren, Cassidy, Rehm, Ochs, McCarthy, Varnell, Caseman, Geils, $1,000 fine. Caseman's face was a study in contrasting emotions. Relief followed. He recovered himself and his color came back. Ochs did not change. His face was as pale when he left as when he came. Caseman suffered more than the others. Varnell, Matson, and Buck McCarthy maintained their composure. They seemed appreciative of the fact that the jury had given them a fine instead of the penitentiary. The jury, with pants and presence of mind unbuttoned, filed out of the witness box in his face. A smile wandered over his big red countenance. The rest of the men who had left not present. McCarthy was on his feet in a moment. He shook hands with the jury as pallid, and Judge Jamieson spoke a few words to some one in the audience opened his mouth to speak. Ex-Sheriff Kern, Deputy Sheriffs Hunt started for him and his enthusiasm was suddenly checked. Commissioner Wren's counsel early entered a motion for a new trial.

A Fire Attorney for Maxwell, the St. Louis trunk murderer, has obtained a writ of error to claim a case from Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, and therefore the execution, which was set for the 25th of this month, will be deferred.

An Omaha special says the little excursion train to Manawa, bearing a party of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, capsized in Lake Manawa, three miles south of Council Bluffs, precipitating about thirty excursionists, all men, into the water. Joseph Lemon and George Cartwright, of Omaha, and C. H. Pharson, of Council Bluffs, were drowned; also two others whose names are not known. Their bodies were recovered. It is thought two or three more were drowned. The rest were rescued.

THOUSANDS of acres of land have been burned over in the neighborhood of Joliet, Ill., for a distance of ten miles. The prairie flames were in some instances twenty feet high, and at times rolled along the prairie faster than a man could run. One house, hay, machinery, fence, etc., were destroyed. The people were organized as fire-fighters; women are offering prayers for rain.

A TELEGRAM from Ellensburg, W. T., says: Fifty tons of rock fell in the eastern cut of the Cascades tunnel, now being built by the Northern Pacific Railroad, filling four miles and wounding several others.

NATURAL gas has for some years been known to exist in many localities around Albert Lea, Minnesota. Several small wells have been sunk, which were regarded as curiosities and never turned to any account. Now a company has been formed to operate gas wells on ten thousand acres of land, and to propose to light and heat Albert Lea and neighboring cities.

THE work on the launching of the new steamer Wolf, at Wolf & Davidson's shipyard, Milwaukee, a wave, caused by the displacement of the water, broke over a dock and shed covered with people and swept them into the lake. Three persons were killed and many injured fatally. A Milwaukee dispatch says it is unfortunate affair

The cause of the accident is not fully determined, but some eight people were on a timber or runway over the dock of the Northwestern Lumber Company when the huge vessel made her plunge as the last block was knocked away. A wave of water, estimated at a foot in height, went from end through the walk of people. The plank was seen to lift and then crash down upon the heads of those below, pinning many of the people beneath the fallen timbers, maiming, bruising, and drowning. The scene of the tale tragedy. The immense wave swept up on the dock, between the piles of lumber, and dashed with force against the coal sheds, and throwing many people into the water. Fortunately all were rescued without serious injury.

THE EASTERN STATES.

THE trunk of Mooney, the man who tried to destroy the British steamer Queen at New York, was filled with explosives and infernal machines—enough, it is said, to blow up a fleet.

TREASURER Rosie, of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath, N. Y., is a defaulter for nearly $9,000. His friends promise to make good the deficit. Daniel Desmond, a salesman for Le Bouillier Brothers, dry goods merchants of New York, has been arrested for embezzling $12,000 from his employers.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

NEAR Greenwood, Va., the first-class coach and two sleepers of an express train were thrown from the track. The baggagemaster was beheaded, and a dozen passengers were badly wounded.

A TELEGRAM from Macon (Ga.) says:

"Nine women in one hoodoo! Nine more deaths have occurred between midnight on Friday and daybreak this morning, at the house of Mr. R. T. Woolfolk, on the Baldwin road, about two miles and a half out from Macon. The victims are R. T. Woolfolk, his wife, Mrs. Sallie Woolfolk, Mrs. Mollie Woolfolk, Mrs. Susan Cole, Mrs. Annie Bonsteel, Charles Hoole, Mrs. Jane Woolfolk, and Mrs. T. West, a sister of Mrs. Woolfolk. According to the Coroner's jury, the deed was done by Mrs. Mary J. Woolfolk, the eldest son of Mr. R. T. Woolfolk by his first wife, and who is about 21 years of age. It appears that Mrs. Mary J. Woolfolk was sent to the jail in Macon to prevent her being lynched, which doubtless would have been his fate had he been present when the verdict was announced. The testimony developed the fact that at the first four stops Thomas Woolfolk in one buggy with Charles Hoole, Mrs. Jane Woolfolk, aged 21, and Charlie, aged 19, in a room back of it slept Captain Woolfolk and wife and Mattie, aged 3 months. In a room opposite this slept Mrs. West, aged 21; Bonsteel, aged 17; Pearl, aged 17, and Annie, aged 10. When the bodies were discovered all were in their beds except Mrs. Jane Woolfolk, who was sitting in a rocking chair with an ax, and there were evidences of a struggle. The motive of the murderer was to gain possession of his father's property. Every one of the victims was fearfully beaten about the head. One of the girls Pearl was murdered in the hallway, and was probably the last to fall. Woolfolk gave the alarm himself, and his blood-thirsty daughter fired the crime upon him, although he declared his innocence."

A later dispatch from Macon says:

The most remarkable funeral on record occurred here when the nine victims of the Woolfolk tragedy were buried yesterday afternoon. Twenty hack plans in the procession, and about 200 people, many of whom followed the procession of five persons from the scene of the tragedy, thirteen miles from Macon. The procession started from Woolfolk's at 10 o'clock, and reaching Macon at 5 o'clock. The hearses were followed by a hack which contained a person by the name of Woolfolk, the entire family in that section having been wiped out of existence the week before. The Rev. S. R. Branham took a position among the graves and addressed the people. He had been brought in on a special train from the arrival of Mrs. Edwards, own sister of the murdered, who was in Athens at the time of the crime and arrived in Macon while the cortege was filing into the cemetery. He was almost frantic with grief and her cries brought tears to the eyes of all. She said she was glad her mother said he could say no more and wondered.

A FORT WORTH (Texas) dispatch reports that—

A number of men and boys were collected on the outskirts of town that city on Saturday night, engaged in firing salutes and discharging fireworks in honor of the victory won in the State by the anti-prohibitionists. A keg of powder had been secured for the occasion and some of the boys were standing around it when some from the other side of town thought they would have a little fun by the keg of powder. Carlos Lawrence, a boy about fifteen years old, was blown several feet into the air, and his body was found in a badly torn and expired Sunday morning. Wave Hatchell, a boy about 14 years of age, was blown to pieces and his remains were picked up in small pieces, was stripped of his clothing from the waist down, and terribly scalded. Other boys, Sam Johnson and William Saakberry, were terribly hurt and necessarily fatally burned.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

An Associated Press telegram reports President Cleveland as saying that he—

Felt it to be an absolute necessity that he should devote himself to the business of the Executive Office, and that he would be compelled to decline to see delegations or to make appointments for a short time. He said he was in receipt of letters and telegrams from all parts of the country, which, in most instances, he felt bound to be opened to be in the hands of the Secretary, and which, in most instances, he felt bound to be answered

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The fourth annual reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' association of Northwest Michigan will be held at Reed City on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Sept. 6, 7, and 8.

The fact that first-class hotel accommodations greatly benefit a town is proven by the necessity for another great hotel at Mackinac Island. Plank's grand hotel just opened last June, accommodates more people than all the other hotels on the Island, yet guests are every day turned away for want of room and another grand hotel is being planned. A corporation with capital stock of $300,000 has been created and a larger structure than Plank's will be built.

Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke says that American women don't know how to live. If they want health, she writes, let them learn to live in fresh air—open their windows, wear flannel night-gowns, and take a jug of hot water to bed if they are cold, but never to sleep with closed windows and air all their clothes and their room daily, eat simple, wholesome food, wear boneless waists and button their skirts on them, and take the heels off their boots. Then, she argues, they will be rosy, happy, healthy, and a comfort to everybody as well as themselves.

PROOF CALLED FOR.

"We will pay the Journal five dollars cash to prove any one single case where a hotel man or real estate agent has been guilty of the charges made by the Journal."—Petoskey Democrat.

All right, sir, produce the cash.

It was a banker real estate agent who labored with a Canadian farmer several days to sell him a place, without success, and when the Canadian expressed a determination to look at a place near Charlevoix before deciding, the agent followed him to the boat and told him there was nothing in Charlevoix,—not even a hotel fit to get a meal of victuals; that he would be sorry he wasted his time and money coming over,—and a lot of other falsehoods. Two hours later he called the man to the telephone, and told him all the land around Charlevoix was covered by Indian titles, and that the agent of the farm he was to look at could not give a clear title under any circumstances. If you want the full particulars of this deal, inquire of A. D. Cruickshank, of Charlevoix, who sold the Canadian a good farm and gave a clear title.

Albert Field, of Eaton Rapids, describes the hotel man who said there was no boat to Charlevoix till afternoon, when at that moment the Friant was nearing the Petoskey dock on her regular run to Charlevoix, as a medium sized man, about fifty years old, slightly gray hair and whiskers, and represented the hotel "nearest the depot." And he succeeded in getting quite a number to go to his house for breakfast and dinner, and wait for the afternoon boat, when they really desired to get to Charlevoix at first opportunity.

Mr. Cortwright, of Eaton county, was told in the office of the Exchange hotel, that neither the steamers Lawrence or City of Grand Rapids could enter the Charlevoix harbor, and that those boats did not stop at Charlevoix.

These are the falsehoods and misrepresentations the JOURNAL complained of. We have had reason for similar complaints many times before, but never took pains to write them down. The Democrat has demanded the proof and we have produced it, and we shall produce some more in the future, unless the policy of falsehood, bulldozing, and bluff is stopped.

Save your cash, Mr. Democrat; bluff won't work here.

Next Season's Increase.

It is now evident that next year will witness a remarkable increase in the passenger facilities lake-wise. We are informed from a reliable source that the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company will put two boats on between Chicago and Mackinac Island, to run in connection with the City of Alpena and City of Mackinac, each boat to make two round trips a week and touching at Milwaukee, Ludington, Manistee, Charlevoix and Petoskey only. This will give the Company a fast passenger line from Chicago to Cleveland, and the Lake Michigan end of the line will, like the Lake Huron and Lake Erie boats, make freight business a secondary consideration.

The new passenger boat now under contract at Manitowoc will make two round trips between Chicago and Little Traverse bay, thus giving us a fast passenger boat from Chicago six days in the week

There is no reason why these boats should not do the same immense business done by the City of Alpena and City of Mackinac, and if so they will add thousands of tourists and resorters to the thousands who come every summer, and give a great impetus to all the resorts that cluster around Little Traverse bay.

People now living in Petoskey will sometime see the shores of the bay lined with villas from seven to nine mile point, and forty miles of boulevard, shaded with trees and level as a floor, connecting the resorts and summer homes which line the bluffs.

This region is only in its infancy of its development now; and the time will come when a number of railroads and boat lines will be taxed to their full capacity to carry the summer population of northern Michigan to and fro.—Petoskey Record.

The Friant Sold for Delivery Oct. 1st.

It is understood that Capt. Vanderhoef last week accepted the proposition of Sandusky parties, and will deliver the Thos. Friant to them here on October 1st.

The Friant has become most popular boat that ever touched at this port because of her speed, staunchness, and the accommodating spirit of her owner and commander, Capt. Vanderhoef, and were the Friant to be taken off the Petoskey and Charlevoix run without the assurance that her place would be filled by as good or better boat, there would be universal regret. We are glad to state how ever, that Capt. Vanderhoef will this winter build a larger and yet faster boat and have her ready by the opening of navigation to take the Friant's place on the route. He has not yet decided on her dimensions, but she will probably have double the carrying capacity, and more than double the power of the Friant.

The enterprising captain will never rest satisfied until he has a boat which can run from the mouth of Pine River to the Petoskey dock—18 miles—in an hour, without hurrying her at all.—Petoskey Record.

Natural and Manufactured Ice.

It occurred to me a short time ago that manufactured ice was not as good as the natural ice, and I proceeded to investigate the subject. I found that on holding a piece of natural ice in one hand and a piece of manufactured in the other, that the difference in temperature could be readily demonstrated. I could hold the manufactured ice in my hand until it melted, but the natural article grew so cold that I had to drop it. It would seem at first thought that ice ought to be ice, but after a great amount of mental labor I was enabled to solve to my own satisfaction the problem of one kind of ice being colder than another. Water freezes at 32 degs. Fahrenheit, but after it forms into ice the temperature can be reduced until the lowest possible point is reached. As the ice becomes colder I suppose it gets harder and becomes more compact. I have never been able to test it accurately, but I believe that a cubic foot of natural ice will weigh more than a cubic foot of the manufactured.—Ice Dealer in Globe-Democrat.

The Cost of Solomon's Temple.

The talents of gold, silver and brass used in the construction of the temple amounted to $34,399,112,500. The jewels are reckoned to have exceeded that amount, but let them be estimated as equal to it. The vessels of silver consecrated to the uses of the temple were equal to $2,446,720,000, the vessels of gold, $2,726,481,015; the silk vestments of the priests, $99,000; the purple vestment of the singers, $1,000,000; trumpets, $100,000; other musical instruments, $200,000. Ten thousand men were engaged in hewing timber on Lebanon, 70,000 were bearers of burdens, 20,960 men were overseers, all of whom were employed seven years. Solomon bestowed on them $33,660,885. Food and wages, estimated at $1.12 1-2 per day, $469,385,440; the cost of the stone and timber in the rough, $13,726,480,000.

Climate of Tangier.

Like all countries of this latitude, devoid of proper forest growth the seasons are practically but two—wet and dry. From October to April the rains are frequent, the thermometer ranging from 50 to 60 degs. From April to October there is but little rain, and the thermometer varies from 65 to 80 degs. The climate is not dry, but the dampness is all a salt dampness from the Mediterranean, as a rule, and at times the east wind or Levanta is so strong that everything exposed to it becomes wet.—Tangier Cor. Philadelphia Call.

An Interesting Relic.

The office of register of wills for this district is being overhauled and repaired. Among the old papers discovered was an instrument executed by Gen. Kosciusko, dated May 5, 1798, in which he authorized his friend, Thomas Jefferson, to dispose of his property and to devote the proceeds to the freeing of negro slaves.—Washington Cor. Chicago News.

A man without reproach, from whom the breath of scandal passes like common breath from any other polished surface, could afford to do what other common men could not.—Charles Dickens.

There are few women who are good judges of their own faces.—Dr. Wm. A. Hammond.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

East Jordan.

In the last two years we have made but few visits to our neighbors up the Arm, and on a trip this week we noticed numerous changes and improvements.

Main street has been graded and clayed from the rink to the Central house, and is to be graveled this fall; and new eight foot sidewalk has been laid both sides. This week State street is being raised about two feet, and will be clayed and graveled. Several other streets have been graded, and since the incorporation last winter a large amount of new sidewalk has been built.

There seems to be more new buildings in process of erection, and additions being made, than at any previous visit, though in the minds of the people there is less of a "boom" than two years ago.

F. E. Boosinger & Co. succeed John Chamberlain in the dry goods business, and the postoffice has been moved to the same building, one door north of the Commercial hotel.

H. Wilensky occupies the store recently occupied by Boosinger with the postoffice.

Under the management of A. B. Nicholas, the Commercial is holding its excellent reputation as the best hotel in the town, and is the popular house with commercial travelers.

C. W. Dunham & Co. have recently moved their large stock of furniture into the building adjoining the Central house, where they can display their fine assortment to much better advantage.

Glenn & Porter advertise themselves as the "bee hive," and to judge by their evening trade, they are truly a hive of industry. And we under stand this industry is not confined to their store, for both their large sawmills under the management of J. E. Potter are as truly "bee-hives." Just now they are cutting an immense pile of lumber every day. The west side mill is said to be doing better work than ever before.

S. G. Isaman is building a comfortable office in the rear of his store on State street.

By the consolidation of the Boyne Falls Gazette with the Enterprise, Mr. C. F. Dixon has a very complete printing office, his assortment of type and material being such as to make less fortunate printers envious.

J. A. Stevens, formerly of Charlevoix, has just repainted his residence on the terrace, giving it a very attractive appearance.

We learn (unofficially) that D. C. Loveday is about to begin the erection of a brick block to accommodate his large hardware trade.

G. B. Martin is comfortably settled in his new bank building opposite the Commercial, and seems to be enjoying his pleasant quarters.

Mr. Harry Branch has recently purchased the drug and stationery business of Dr. Warne, and will make East Jordan his permanent home if this climate agrees with his health. Mr. Branch is also a professional roller skater, having given exhibitions in nearly all the principal rinks in the United States. Next Tuesday night he will appear at the Charlevoix rink.

On the west side we found Long & Draper just finishing a new store building seventy feet long and two stories high, to be occupied in a few days with a mammoth new stock of general merchandise. Al. is up to his eyes in business, and seems to be pushing things energetically.

P. H. LaClair has completed a new store, has a good stock, and seems to be happy,—which is good evidence of a satisfactory trade.

There are several other new buildings on the west side, erected since our last visit, whose proprietors we did not have time to interview.

South Arm (the home of Sol. Isaman) is making a good substantial growth, and in the near future Sol. will begin to realize some of his fondest dreams.

The East Jordan Driving Park Association are preparing a half-mile race track, to be ready in time for the annual fair of the Charlevoix County Agricultural Society, Sept. 20-22. Speed premiums are offered for three days of the exhibition, which will insure increased interest and attendance at the fair.

The officers of the agricultural society are making extra efforts to interest the farmers in the exhibits this fall, and hope to give a display of agricultural products better than ever before. The premium lists have been issued (much earlier than last year), and their careful circulation will enable our rural friends to select their best specimens and keep them for the exhibit. (Copies of the premium list may be obtained at this office.)

On the whole, East Jordan seems to be prospering this year, and making substantial permanent improvements, both public and private.

Wilson.

School directors are now taking the census.

Mr. Lewis and family attended quarterly meeting in South Arm on Sunday last.

Elder Tracy preached at the school house on Sunday evening.

Albert Todd is convalescent, but not able to work yet.

Forty were in attendance at Sunday school on Sabbath last. The interest seems good and increasing.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jones were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hudkins for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sedgeman and children, of Advance, were guests of Mrs. and Mr. J. L. Smith one day recently.

Mrs. Augusta Cook, nee Knuttle, was visiting her parents recently.

Misses Dolly Shepherd and Ruth Burley were at home for a few days last week.

Several families from Antrim Co. attended the Sunday school celebration.

Bethel S. S. picnic occurred on Friday, the 19th. Literary exercises were the first in order. Then edibles were discussed, which were delicious and plenty. Games for the young, finished the day, which were enjoyed by all.

Miss Jones' school closed Friday last. The children had several songs and recitations, which were finely rendered.

J. R. Vance's mill burned on Wednesday morning. It had been left two hours before, with no visible fire. It comes rather hard on Mr. Vance as this is the second time within a year. The other swept out nearly everything, but as the foundation was not disturbed the outlay will not be as great. He has already begun repairs and hopes to have it running within a month.

Mrs. Overmin and son, Will, of Indiana, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hudkin, for two weeks. They are a sister and nephew of Mrs. Hudkin. This is the first meeting in twenty-two years. They expect to return home next week.

Tyler.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. C. Christian, of Ironton, died last Friday, aged seven weeks. The funeral was held in the Congregational church Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. W. G. Clark, of Charlevoix.

Chas. Graham and Sylvester Newson left one day last week for Scott's Point, in the upper peninsula.

Miss Laura Jarman, who has been absent at Oberlin, Ohio, since the 10th of last September, returned home on Saturday, the 13th.

Mrs. Bryan, of New London, Ohio, and daughter Mrs. Wilhelmina Myers, of southern Michigan, who have been visiting Mrs. Bryan's daughter, Mrs. Mead Benson, and sister, Mrs. Robert Bedwin, returned to the southern part of the state last Thursday.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Miss Mary Fried, who died at Detroit on Monday, Aug. 8, aged 16. It will be remembered that Miss Fried, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. James Fried, left Ironton some three weeks ago to be treated, but failed very fast until on the date above mentioned, when the angel of death came and released her from her suffering. She had resided at Ironton with her parents for the past few years, and had won many friends at that place and vicinity, who will miss her from their society. She was a member of the young ladies' helping hand society at Ironton.

The threshing machines have made their appearance again.

The helping hand society met with Miss Daisy Allen last Wednesday.

James Fried returned from Detroit last week where he has been attending the sickness and death of his daughter.

J. D. Parrish informed us that he is running a rag and rubber wagon on his own account. He also informed us that in just nine days he bought 5,604 pounds of surplus rags and old rubber.

Aug. 22th.

Notice.—For certain reasons I am compelled to make the following announcement: All persons having business to transact with me as *County Clerk* will find me (or a deputy) ready and willing to wait upon them from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m., if they so desire. It is what I am here for. SAMUEL B. THATCHER, County Clerk.

Boyne City, Mich., Aug. 22, 1887.

Diabetes.—Are you troubled with thirst, excessive and frequent flow of urine, pain in the loins and back, and nervousness? These are some of the symptoms attending diabetes and Bright's disease. Do not hesitate, but get Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure, which will not only cure you, but tone up the system and prevent dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, liver complaint and all kindred diseases. Only $1.00 for large bottles. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 215

Piles in all of the various forms are constant companions of the human race and produces the utmost suffering, and cause many a person to commit sin if not suicide. In blind, bleeding, itching piles, internal or external immediate relief can be obtained by faithful use of Parmelee's Pile Suppositories with hot water. Never known to fail. Warranted to cure. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 215

Spread the Good News, and let everyone know the benefits to be derived from the use of Parmelee's Blood Purifier. It thoroughly cleanses the system from all humors. It is a sure cure for scrofula, erysipelas, chronic sores, tumors, salt rheum, and all diseases inheriting an impure condition of the blood. Price $1.00 per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 215

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

Fine Cabinet Photos at the gallery for 50c per dozen. The burning Champlain, and other interesting views of Charlevoix, 25 cents each. D. S. WAY.

☞Buy the Charlevoix Album of Dr. Crouter. Twenty six fine photographic views for only 50 cents. Send a copy to your friends.

☞Buy the Charlevoix Album of Dr. Crouter. Only 50 cents.

Why Longer Groan with pain and hug the delusion that nothing can give you relief? There is a remedy that is greatly prized for the relief of the afflicted. It relieves pains and aches in all forms, stimulates the digestive apparatus to more perfectly do its work, so you will not be suffering with dyspepsia and the long list of ills, the result of disordered digestion, dysentery, diarrhœa, and cramps. It is Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure. In rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, bruises, strains, etc., applied externally it is excellent. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 215

Give Them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption, or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect July, 1887.

Leave, going north, *6.05 a. m., *5.02 p. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave, going south, 8.50 a. m., 2.15 p. m., *10.55 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Saturday.

New Goods

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT

TRY THEM. for sale by G. W. MILLER.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,

Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.

TERRACE FARM. - - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.

CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS

PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS

And buy them of Yours Truly,

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 26, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

Our resort friends are begining to skip homeward.

It will soon be time to begin calling for wood on subscription.

☞**Just received, at S. M. See & Sons**, a lot of kitchen tables, size of top 28x42 inches, selling at $1.50.

The surveying party crossed Bear Lake Saturday. They report a good route; part of the way over high land.

Mr. O. D. Hilton has just painted with Sherwin Williams' paint. Lamphere & Graves did the work. Good job.

Do not forget the Berger concert at the opera house Friday and Saturday evenings. All lovers of music should be there.

☞**S. M. See & Sons have a new style hammock chair that is far ahead of any thing of the kind ever placed on the market.**

"Bridal Veil Fancy Patent" is a new brand of flour made by the Rifenburg Milling Co., which makes excellent bread.

☞**Just received an invoice of center tables and rocking chairs which we are selling very cheap, at S. M. See & Sons's.**

The steamer John D. Dewar, of the Frankfort and Manistee line, was in port Sunday, with a select party of forty excursionists.

Lieutenant Gardner, of the United States Army, has purchased a $400 lot on Promontory Point, Charlevoix, and will build next season.

Byron See is now fully established at his old stand with an entire new stock. Now is the time for his many friends to renew their acquaintence.

Washburne & Ackert are constructing a furnace for general heating purposes, that will be equal to those in general use, and cost very much less.

Dan Way still continues to make instantaneous views. His latest is from the top of the Rifenburg mill, with the Friant coming up the channel

A. T. Washburne & Co have a new advertisement this week, discussing a large new stock of goods, samples of which may be seen in his handsomely dressed front windows.

☞**Dr. Crouter's Album of Charlevoix views, contains 26 photographic views of the principal buildings, and points of interest in Charlevoix, and is sold for only 50 cents.**

Perry Weed, retained his soda fountain from the sale of his stock of goods, and expects to operate the same in connection with a news depot as soon as the desired location can be secured.

Fire started in Recreation cottage yesterday and for a time promised to make things lively, but was subdued without much damage. The fire company was promptly on hand with the apparatus.

Henry Barth went to Susan Lake last Saturday afternoon for a few hours rest from business, and returned with a half dozen fine pickerel. From his report Cheboygan is numbered the printer with a generous mess.

"Every visitor at Charlevoix, before going away, should secure two or three of these cheap and beautiful albums of Charlevoix views sold by Dr. Crouter. They will give the people at home an idea of the beauty of Charlevoix and vicinity.

The JOURNAL office printed last Saturday, a large poster in red ink for the basket picnic, for the Knights of Labor to be held in Parmelee's grove, on Monday, Sept. 5th. The work has been numerously complimented, and can be duplicated for anyone else. Give us a trial if anything in the poster line is wanted.

Fred A. Cochran and C. B. Cochran have purchased Perry Weed's stock of drugs, and will continue the business under the firm name of Fred A. Cochran & Co. The business will have the entire attention of Fred A Cochran, who has a thorough practical knowledge in that line.

Patrick Burke, of Elgin, Ill., came last Friday, for the remains of Jack Hartly, second cook, of the late Champlain. Mr. Burke says that he is the father of Jack Hartly, and that Jack's real name is Thomas Burke. The young man ran away from home and shipped under the assumed name, that his friends should not know his whereabouts.

One of the most notable social events of the season took place at the residence of S. Rosenthal on Lake street in this city, the occasion being the marriage of his son, Mr. Alexander Rosenthal to Miss Minnie Wunderlick of Chicago. The ceremony was performed at 5-30 p. m., in the presence of the relatives and a few invited guests, by the Rev. Dr. Danok, of Chicago, in a very impressive manner. The presents were numerous and costly, over half being at Charlevoix awaiting the arrival of the happy couple who will hereafter make that place their home. Among the presents at the house were a $300 check from Mr. S. Rosenthal, a beautiful silver water set, silver table sets of many and various elaborate designs, books by favorite authors, handsomely bound, and indeed everything which could be used to ornament and furnish their home. Vocal and instrumental solos by Miss Brill, of Alpena, Mrs. Gardner, and Mr. Arner, of this city, entertained the company through the evening.—Daily Reporter.

Hugh Miller, one of the pioneers of this county, died at his residence in this township Saturday afternoon at the age of 67. He has resided in this county for twenty years, and was highly respected by all who knew him. The funeral was held at the family home Sunday, conducted by Rev. W. H. McCartney. "Hugh Miller was born the third of March, 1820, at Balla Walter, in the county of Down, Ireland. He came with his parents to America in the year 1834, and spent the years of his youth and young manhood, in the town of Osweatebie, St. Lawrence county, New York. In the spring of 1858, he removed to this county, with his family, when it was but a wilderness, but few white settlers having preceeded him. Of his family four daughters and his wife preceeded him across the dark river, whilst one daughter, and two sons yet remain on this shore. Of his father's family, an aged stepmother, three brothers, and one sister survive him." One intimate with Mr. Miller in his life time says: "he never connected himself with any church organization, for this reason; that he was a firm believer in the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man, and the final happiness of all mankind."

Purely Personal.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Geboo a daughter.

Geo. Barnett and family returned this week to their home in Kent, Ohio.

F. M. Peale, of Carlisle, Ky., arrived Friday, to spend a short vacation.

Hattie, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence, died yesterday.

Miss Grace Litney, of Sutton's Bay, is visiting Mrs. M. Litney in Charlevoix.

Miss Delaney of Howard City, Sundayed in Charlevoix, the guest of Miss Emma Todd.

J. A. Stevens, of East Jordan, returned Friday from a visit to the upper peninsula.

Miss Carrie Reese returned to her labors on the Pittsburgh Commercial Monday, Tuesday.

W. E. Wagner, of St. Louis, is again at the Fountain City for the hay fever season.

John Auld, of the Ambersburg, Echo, visited his sister, Mrs. Dr. Crouter a few days during the past week.

William Koglin, of Chicago, and Miss Lizzie Whitley, of Charlevoix, were married last evening, August 24 by Rev. J. T. Uklings.

Mrs. Alice White died at her home in Bowen, Kent county, August 20, at the age of 82 years. Mrs. White is the mother of Mrs. J. A. Hawkins of this place.

John McCaffrey, the engineer on the burned Champlain, came in Wednesday on the Dewar. He has not yet fully recovered from his injuries. —Frankfort Express.

Albert Field with wife and son, who have been spending several weeks with friends in this vicinity, returned to their home in Eaton Rapids Tuesday. Mrs. R. A. Belford, a sister of Mrs. Field, accompanied them.

Coming Events.

Dr. Kendall Brooks will preach at the Baptist hall Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

The Loyal Legion will meet next Saturday at three o'clock in the M. E. Church. All members are invited to be present.

Rev. Mr. Streimer, of Vermillion, Ohio, will preach at Congregational church, next Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

Tuesday evening, Aug. 30 Mr. Harry Branch will give an exhibition of fancy skating, introducing all the latest features. His toe-spinning is said to be the finest in the state. Excursions will be run from East Jordan and other points, and music will be furnished at the rink, by East Jordan band. General admission 10 cts; skates (extra,) 15 cts.

Episcopal services on Sunday next by Rev. Mr. Jones, of Kalamazoo at 10.30 a. m., at opera hall. Sunday school at 3.00 p. m.

There will be a box social at Black's school house Friday evening, September 2d, for the benefit of the church work. A full attendance is desired.

The last quarterly service of this conference year, will be held at the Ironton M. E. church beginning Friday evening and continuing Saturday and Sunday.

The resorts of Northern Michigan will be pleased to learn that Mr. Leigh Lynch, for 9 years manager of the Union Square Theatre in New York, and Mrs. Langtry's manager last season has brought together a number of the best musicians in the country for a recreation tour of the resorts. It is called the Anna Berger Concert Company, that gifted lady, the greatest lady cornetist in the world, being at the head. Miss Eleanor Beebee and her brother J. Fred Beebee are the soprano and tenor and bear the highest encomiums of the press and the public. The contralto is Miss Nellie Goodwin, late of the Bennett Opera Company that made a tour of southern winter resorts, whose voice is wonderful in its range, power and sweetness as well as cultivation. Miss Kate Helmer, the pianist, is an artist in every sense of the term, and in order that every one should be happy Mr. Alvah Heywood, the great musical humorist, was secured. As Artemus Ward once said "He is an amoosin cuss" The Company appear at Charlevoix Friday and Saturday, August 26 and 27.

Base Ball.

Last Thursday and Friday our boys played at Cheboygan with the team of that place. Thursday the boys were feeling well and played a strong game although Cheboygan had imported a new battery of an enviable reputation. The score by innings is as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Charlevoix	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	–11
Cheboygan	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	–3

Friday some of the boys were disabled and the result was adverse.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Charlevoix	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	–5
Cheboygan	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	1	–10

Returning from Cheboygan, according to agreement, the boys played at Petoskey with the team of that place, but the boys having played all the week, were tired out and did not do themselves justice. The result is as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Charlevoix	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	–3
Petoskey	0	1	3	2	1	2	1	*	–10

Tuesday of this week Petoskey came over to again carry off the prize, but our boys had recovered from their last week's fatigue, and Petoskey was again compelled to acknowledge the superiority of Charlevoix's playing. This was the most interesting contest of the season, and resulted as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Charlevoix	0	1	3	0	1	0	*	*	–5
Petoskey	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	–3

Cheboygan and Charlevoix played this afternoon, the score resulting, Charlevoix 4, Cheboygan 3. Another game will be played tomorrow.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Ironton helping hand society at their special meeting Aug. 22d:

Whereas, A divine and mysterious providence has seen fit to remove from our midst by the hand of death our friend Mary E. Fried, whom we all respected and loved, and whose loss we mourn;

Resolved, That this society deeply deplores the unhappy circumstances which have attended her long illness and death; and

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved parents and relatives the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of this society, in the hope that a higher consolation may be richly imparted to such wounded hearts.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the parents of the deceased, and to the county papers for publication. NELLIE NOYES, Secretary.

Masonic School of Instruction.

Hon. Arthur M. Clark, the Grand Lecturer, is here and will hold the meeting in the Masonic hall, tomorrow afternoon and evening. Mr. Charles LaTour, the editor of "The Weekly Freemason," of Detroit, is also here and will attend this meeting. Mr. LaTour is looking after the interest of his paper, and wishes the brothers to all subscribe for it. Only $1.00 per year.

House and Lot for Sale,—or will trade for horse and buggy, on terms to suit. Inquire of O. I. WRIGHT, Charlevoix, Mich. tf

☞Advertise Charlevoix, by sending to each of your friends a copy of Dr. Crouter's Album of Charlevoix. Twenty-six views, only 50 cents.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

Labor's Annual Holiday.

Organized labor of northern Michigan having determined to celebrate Labor Day, September 5th, we call on you to lay your aside implements of toil on that day, and to join with us in celebrating this grand national holiday of labor, and make it the greatest feature of the year. The new holiday will be duly celebrated all over the United States and Canada, and the members of labor organizations here are determined not to be behind, therefore we urge all the labor organized in this vicinity to come forward and take part in this exhibition of strength and unity of labor forces in this section of the state. The main feature of the celebration will be a grand English barbecue for which a large roast ox will be offered.

No date on the calender is so important, so dear to the people as Labor day. Other holidays—reminders of sectional hate and bloody wars and human sacrifices—pale in the light of this harbinger of peace and good will.

Let us commemorate the day in a befitting manner, with a display of enthusiasm and gratification appropriate for such an occasion; and let it be for labor's hosts the practical inauguration of an era of recognition, reconciliation and reward.

The co-operation of every division of labor is earnestly requested—Knights of Labor, trades unionists, all protective and benevolent organizations of working men and women.

Shoulder to shoulder we will march before the strongholds of capitalism, a mighty legion, with lofty aspirations, clear and rational purposes, the intelligence and determination incomparable; hand to hand we will enjoy the pleasure of the fraternal festival, and when the day closes it will find us vowing unflagging fellowship on all issues and occasions of common interest.

Senator C. I. Doyo, of Oxford, will deliver his celebrated lecture, "The Commonwealth of Industry." Mrs. Christina Burghorn, of Luther, the talented lady orator, will also address the people; subject: The true aim of the present reformers. Local speakers are also to be present. The day's festivities will close with a grand labor ball at opera hall or the skating rink. Each delegation is invited to bring bands and American flags.

By order of the committee.

Shipments.

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix, reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Aug. 20—Schr. John L. Green, 20,000 feet hardwood lumber, Perkins & White to Sheboygan, Wis.

19—Schr. J. V. Taylor, 6,000 cedar posts, W. H. Downer to Chicago.

19—Schr. John Schuette, 540 tons pig iron, Pine Lake Iron Co. to Milwaukee.

19—Schr. Railroad, 4,500 ties, W. H. Downer to Chicago.

19—Schr. Lillie Pratt, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter to Chicago.

20—Schr. J. R. Handy, 21 cords wood, A. Boyle to Sheboygan, Wis.

20—Schr. Evening Star, 100,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Iron Co. to Sheboygan, Wis.

22—Schr. T. M. Smith, 40 cords bark, R. Tulbek to Milwaukee.

23—Schr. Arctic, 140 cords wood, C. W. Waldron to Milwaukee.

24—Schr. Merchant, 50 cords slabs, W. H. Decker to Escanaba.

Personal.

Mr. H. N. Fridlebstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me, and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I have tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. 1

Wonderful Cures

Dr. G. W. Crouter, retail druggist of Charlevoix, Mich., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery Electric Bitters, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for six years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter. 1

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.

With rooms, only two minutes walk from postoffice. Rates reasonable. Inquire at this office.

The Charlevoix Album

Is a souvenir consisting of 26 fine Photographic Views, showing the principal points of interest in Charlevoix and vicinity, arranged for convenience of handling, and handsomely and substantially bound. All for **50 cents.** Sent by mail on receipt of price. Sold only by

DR. G. W. CROUTER.

☞Come soon, before the supply is exhausted.

WAIT! WAIT! WAIT!

Don't be in a hurry; Winter is not yet here, nor have all the

Latest Novelties

IN

DRESS GOODS

Trimmings and

FANCY GOODS

Been imported, it is a well known and indisputable fact that the Great Market Days commence about Sept. 1st.

We shall be on hand (as our Eastern Buyer has written us to that effect,) with a Magnificent Stock of all that is desirable in our line, and our patrons well know what this means. We always carry our statements into quick execution.

OUR CLOAKS AND JACKETS

For Fall and Winter are now being made to order from one of the BEST CLOAK HOUSES IN THE WORLD.

We shall be able to show them very soon.

In the meantime

SEE WHAT 48 CENTS WILL BUY

At the Popular store. We have now inaugurated a Regular Surprise in 48 cent Goods especially

In Ladies and Gents' Underwear

Of which we have just received a large consignment as a sample from Boston manufacturers.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

NEW STOCK OF

Dry Goods.

BYRON SEE.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

FINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING

FLOORING CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

DIXON PARK,

CHARLEVOIX.

Friday, August 26,

CHEBOYGAN vs. CHARLEVOIX

Game called at 2.30 o'clock.

Admission.....25 Cents

Grand Stand.....10 Cents

THE DEAD PAST.

BY M. VICTOR STALEY.

Years not for the joys of thy once happy childhood long,
Though dark be thy life, though clouded thy belief,
Not in the dead past with all its sad memories,
But in the bright future true happiness lies.
Why sigh for the past when the future will bring you
To those whom you love and for whom you may pray
Sad heart, would you give all the blessings of future
For one fleeting hour of thy childhood's returns?
Those whom you now mourn with such sincere sorrow,
Who long have passed to their dwelling above,
Now live in bright, blessed radiance of heaven,
And wait for thy coming with tenderest love.
The love of the past, if we try to recall them,
Will bring but a train of sad memories pain!
Twere better those dead years lay buried forever
In the grave which now hides them, O, let them remain.

The Life of a Scout.

BY WAIF.

But little time for refreshment and rest is given to scouts, especially on the eve of a great battle, or even while in the vicinity of an enemy well known to be largely superior in numbers and equipments.

Courier ride hastily, night and day, from the commanding generals to the quarters of corps and divisions.

Various changes of position were made by the infantry, under orders from Gen. eral Bragg; so that an officer of division when asked for his opinion as to our chances for success in the impending battle, replied:

"Unless Generals Morgan and Forrest can arrive in time" (the former was in Kentucky and the latter in West Tennessee) "to strike General Rosecrans' way, we are whipped!—for our men are already exhausted with marching and countermarching, and are in bad form for meeting the superior force which General Rosecrans has at hand."

The results of the battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone River, are matters of history; and our failure to pursue the advantage won, and the slaughter of the Kentuckians, under the gallant Breckinridge, on the memorable Friday evening—Black Friday—are charged to the debit side of the proper account.

Therefore "scouts" had but little to answer for on this occasion, as they could only criticise movements, and wish that they had a commander who was not so ready to run the wrong way.

It was not the intention to hold position to the north of Murfreesboro till General Rosecrans retired within the sheltering works around Nashville, but he always—no matter how counter to their judgment or wishes a retrograde movement might be. So we submitted to the inevitable, and joined General Bragg in another "masterly retreat."

Heartsick and footsore, our troops fell back to Shelbyville, after having punished General Rosecrans so severely in pursuit of his pressing us while in retreat.

Here they found kind, sympathizing friends, and hands ready to minister to their hurts, as well as to soothe their mortification at being ordered to throw away the fruits of a victory so nearly and so dearly won.

After reaching Shelbyville our scouts passed several days having clothing washed and repaired, having horses shod, and in making general preparations for the road, as we well knew that Major Walker would soon have us in the saddle, for he was a man of wonderfully earnest energy.

On the evening of the second day after we reached Shelbyville the Major communicated his design, and directed that the whole troop be in readiness for an early move.

But next morning we learned, with deep regret that Major Walker would be transferred to another department. Officers and men were much attached to him for his uniform kindness and urbanity, and we had the highest estimate of his energy and soldierly qualities.

Several of the men preferred to go with him, but others had ties in old Kentucky which held them away from the sea-coast.

Before our complete organization had ample opportunities for becoming acquainted with many of the citizens in and around Shelbyville, and we learned unmistakably that there were not a few of those good people whose ideas political did not accord with our own.

But the time for us to move had arrived, and, after taking leave of the Major and receiving from him an earnest "God bless you, boys," we dashed out of town by the road leading to Columbia.

About the time General Joseph Wheeler was promoted to rank as General of Division, and such officers as Forrest and Morgan were made subordinate to him!

Through this means we were near losing the services of General Forrest, who hesitated his resignation. The War Department would not accept his resignation, but created a new department, and he took his brigade to their new field of operations.

General Van Dorn, after capturing the Federal stores at Grand Junction, Hundoldt, etc., now arrived and took command of all our cavalry, and headquarters at Spring Hill, about twelve miles from Franklin, Tenn.

Our scouts were soon under his orders and proceeded to work from Nashville, from the waters of South Harpeth.

The position thus occupied was some eighteen miles in advance of cavalry outposts; but we were subject to little interference, as the Federal cavalry then came no further west than Big Harpeth, sweeping other from Nashville.

We soon became familiar with the country, and learned the by-paths so thoroughly that half a dozen regiments could not have frustrated us, if we could but get a-so closely guarded the fords and Big Harpeth as to have prevented our communication with our friends in the "City of Rocks."

Within two weeks after entering upon this new field we had established nine regular, reliable channels through which information was received of any noking of many other means too obtuse to mention "secret" intelligence, which we appeared to drink in greedily, but to which, in reality, but little heed was given.

One of the most serious obstacles with which we were forced to contend was the early appearance of detachments which were led by officers who were anxious to communicate more directly with friends in Nashville. These officers would obtain authority from superiors to "make a scout," and, as a rule, some of them were indiscreet, others cared but little for the success of their labor, and honor and fame dangled upon those who were headed in that section for regular scout duty.

The result of such made by these numerous "scouting parties" was to attract the enemy's attention toward the west, and lead them to guard, not only the Franklin road, but the fords of Nashville and crossing Big Harpeth to the west, lest we should thereby the dirt roads which run parallel to those turnpikes and crossed the river at intermediate points.

So that, in order to reach the north bank of Big Harpeth, we were compelled to cross it at night by swimming, or by means of a ford which was hidden by dense undergrowth, which not unfrequently was found lining the river banks, or by one which was hard to find to the rear of a field of corn.

At this early day, however, our superior knowledge of the topography of that region gave us a great advantage, despite the watchfulness and superior numbers of the enemy.

As could always manage to get across to the north bank of the river; but here our trouble and danger began; for we were not only liable to encounter a force of the enemy, but quite apt to run afwarf one of those self-constituted scouts who, ever ready and alert, were likely to act upon unerringly, and great any force not easily recognized; with a volley from shotguns loaded with buckshot, to be followed up with a fusillade from six-shooters.

"Mistakes" were of frequent occurrence, and, while they developed many curious characteristics in the different individuals, and resulted in many a hearty laugh and much quizzing afterward, were at the time of the most serious nature, as they were attended by great personal peril.

Early in February, 1863, a "scout" was ordered to repair to the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn., to strike a point on Hillsboro turnpike." Ten well-mounted men were selected men who knew their duty, and who were not likely to "lose their heads."

We had reached the vicinity of Big Harpeth, near the mouth of Little Harpeth, and opposite Peter Cartwright's farm.

A long narrow field of corn lay to the west of Mr. Cartwright's, between his residence and the north bank of the stream.

Along the west side of this corn-field for its whole length, was a deep pool of water known in the neighborhood as the Locust Hole.

At the foot of this pool was a ripple, upon which a fish-dam or trap had been built. Of course this dam served to render still deeper the water above it; while below the water was shallow, but swift in its course over small stones.

To cross the stream at this point was no great feat, and to reach the open ground on the east of Mr. C.'s residence and between the Hillsboro and the Franklin turnpikes was easy of accomplishment, and attended by no real danger.

We had crossed the stream, passed through Mr. C.'s cornfield, and proceeded to a point within easy reach of our pickets, when we were startled by:

"Halt! Who comes?"

Before time was given for reply, Johnson Vaughn, one of the best scouts in the band, had unmounted, and began to throw down the fence on our left, between the command and the stream, which lay throwing a distance of a mile to the west of our position.

"A friend," was replied.

"What command?" was asked.

"What do you mean by 'asking' people who are in search of a doctor?" was incoherently asked.

"Yes; if you will advance and satisfy us that you are a doctor, we will halt; for we may proceed on your way," was replied.

"Well, then, just what we didn't want to do, but we did wish Vaughn would hurry down that fence."

The order came, "Assist Vaughn, for they will not delay much longer."

"That's so, Lieutenant, for that's old Watkins Colonel of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, Federal, and he ain't going to waste much time in this ceremony."

"Lieutenant Commander: "Well, will you advance, or shall I send a squad of men after you? Decide quickly, for I shall not give you much more time."

"Hello, Colonel! I guess I won't go any further after 'a doctor' to-night, but I'll turn home and wait till next day."

"Good-night, Colonel."

"Good-night, Colonel! Halt! Countback here! Fire, men, if he don't halt!"

"Now, this it was thought that only one of our men the in advance had been seen, and, therefore, we were not covered up.

"But the fence was opened, and each man in the rear, dismounting and leading his horse through the gap, by diamondings, as we have before stated, to be seen, and mounting in the cornfield, under cover of the stalks, were all ready to prompt move upon the command to fire given.

"As the last speaker turned and dashed into the field, a small shower of balls fell around us, cutting the corn stalks on each side and in our front, with no other result than to make us pity our arms a little more industriously, until we distanced our pursuers, who were evidently reluctant as we learned afterward to leave the Hillsboro turnpike.

"Of course the firing had stirred up all the boys within its hearing, and produced the desired effect, which was a panic that it was "their move" toward Big Harpeth.

"We at once, and without a word, crossed on the river below our crossing place, and, after travelling for some distance, we were compelled to "slow up," as the banks were rough and precipitous. And, during our slower progress, we took advantage of the comparative silence to listen and to learn, if possible, whether we were being pursued by the enemy which had stampeded us.

"Our spirits was greatly heightened by hearing hoof strokes and the crackling of corn stalks on our right and below the ford on Big Harpeth!

"Of course, we imagined that the enemy knew the position of the ford, and were trying to head us off, and we became firmly impressed with the idea that we must get there first or be captured.

"Time was precious, which had been a good round one, became earnest in the extreme! It was every man for himself and "Davy" catch the hindermost.

"In order to cross with more facility Little Harpeth, we had deflected from the true course, so as to describe an arc; and it appeared to our heated imaginations that the enemy had taken the point of the arc, and, as they were riding as recklessly as we were, our apprehensions were duly increased.

"Vaughn, who was riding at the right of the column, exclaimed: "By gray, Lieutenant, they are outriding us, and the whole regiment is cutting us off from the ford! We will be forced out to the other pike, and find at least a company on duty there. Now we're in a nice pocket, ain't we? We must get out of our way through and we can turn back, but—darned if I'll surrender in here!"

The situation looked desperate, and only "heroic treatment" would meet the contingency.

The enemy was certainly outstripping us, and would lead us to the ford. No time was to be wasted in speculation, so with "Head of column follow leader," we turned to the right, so as to pass to rear of the enemy and strike the river at a point about two hundred yards below the ford.

At this point the river bank was some five feet above the surface of the water, which was a deep, deep pool, about fifteen between us and the safer side of the river. Down under this pressure, Pontiac was, as usual, irrepressible, and exclaimed:

"Now, boys, for a bath! We all need it, and won't be any the worse for it, unless a Yankee's bullet perforates the hide of some the water run in to drown us?"

With but little hesitation, for there was no delay in making the choice between a ducking and captivity, we plunged spurs into our horses and forced them to leap into the water—their heads held quartering up stream toward the other side of the river.

While we were thus engaged the troops at the ford dashed across, and, to our further anxiety, seemed bent upon cutting off our approach to the higher ground to the west.

We notice, however, that not more than thirty-five of the enemy continued in the rear; and are encouraged to hope that we may distance some of them, therefore having a mere equal show in the rapidly approaching struggle.

Here comes the enemy, approaching us diagonally and rapidly. With pistol in hand we ply the spur to our steeds, already beginning to feel the strain upon their resources but fire is withheld until we are at closer quarters, in the hope that we may still further decrease the number of our enemy, seemingly so entered upon intercepting our flight.

Our paths in the race have been convergent till now, a slight detour of about from its course until they become almost parallel and at about fifty yards apart. Thus we dash along, "topping" in the most approved style the logs and other impediments which would have been avoided, under ordinary circumstances.

The race grows fast and furious, each party riding to the best advantage. Thus far the speed developed has been nearly equal as to afford no material advantage in position to either party for the last few minutes.

Every rider watches to the front, striving to lift his horse at the leaps, and at the same time keeps a sharp eye on the movements of the enemy, that no one may get too much out of his course to get a shot into our ranks from a shorter distance. On thousand yards in our front are the hills, to reach which insures our safety. For they are heavily clad with undergrowth, under which will furnish us with a cover into which no enemy has yet penetrated. The intervening remaining manoeuvred is: Will our horses stand this race for a thousand yards?

"The boys" are ordered to close up, and to be ready for a last desperate rush. If we can but "hold our own" for two hundred yards, we will pass in front of our pursuers, for the ground becomes more broken in their immediate front. If they are unacquainted with this fact, and do not waver from their course, they will be compelled to check their speed, and have no opportunity to see the ground before forge ahead, and escape the toils, under cover of the friendly bushes, now but a short quarter in advance.

Ah! the enemy seems inclined to increase the pace, and to close the issue!

"Hope, look at that fellow pushing ahead. His horse has got the heels of ours, and the rider seems determined to close!"

"Well, if he must have it, let him stop a load of buckshot!" "I'll be the man for it! "See how the fellow rides!" "Let him alone close enough to make a sure shot."

"I would like to catch his horse, if it is not shot."

"Ha! he has got the heels of ours, and the rider seems determined to close!"

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Matters Grave and Gay in Which Our Fair Readers Take an Especial Interest.

A Couple of Columns Prepared Solely for Their Instruction and Edification.

Important Items of Dress.

OH wear at home, where something comfortable, rather than showy, is required, a loose-fitting waist of cashmere, trimmed, so far as it requires trimming, with velvet, will be found one of the best inventions of the season. The fashion of wearing a waist of entirely different material, and most often of contrasting color, is growing in favor and adoption. A pretty waist we illustrate is much used this season in thin goods white and colored lawn, and materials largely adapted for making those numerous and pretty pattern dressing sacques can be purchased from $1.50 up to $50 per pattern.

As will be seen from these front and back views, the wider embroidery is utilized for small plastrons front and back, and the upper halves of the sleeves cut out of the narrower width. This waist is easily laundried when made of wash goods, but it is just as pretty in other materials during cool weather in the season.

Very odd and grotesque are the hats which the milliners have prepared for country-going dames and damsels. Much most of the designs are exceedingly pretty as well. Tall, round shapes are among these. They are trimmed with cream-colored mull, shirred on around the crown, both on top and upon the sides, broad ribbon bows being added at points where they will accentuate the effect. Some of them has two or more layers, one beneath the other, but each reaching further out than the last, of plat Val, the first breadth being gathered in to fast shirring on the head.

A dress very suitable for a matron or middle-aged lady in the country, or evening wear at home in town, is in black Chantilly lace, made up with great care and trimmed with gauze, for these lace dresses usually drape. The gauze is trimmed with a very wide plaited revers (fall, of course, of the lace itself, as no other material is perishable on a dress of this kind) and the skirt portion consists of a square, deeply dipped ruffle in front, with three carefully arranged back draperies. The tablier and draperies come so close to the floor as to say round that but two inches of any skirt is visible beneath. This is worn over a lining of black satin.

The popularity of these lace dresses has brought about new and handsome styles in sleeves. A plain, tight-fitting sleeve was never appropriate for lace. The full lace sleeves we illustrate are at once artistic and graceful, especially becoming to thin arms, and add a soft roundness to plump ones. The tight-fitting cuff may be made of silk covered with lace, but it is most often made of velvet or satin only.

Another sleeve is simply a deep puff of lace, set with only one seam, and, when very full, is quite without a lining. The wrist is stayed just above a frill of lace with a satin ribbon fastened in a bow at the back.

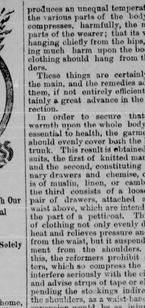
These sleeves are sometimes caught up twice, making two puffs, but I prefer the single one.

It is at those garments which do not cost a fortune that the public that the wisest efforts of the dress-reformers are now directed—the underclothing. This they hold, and with considerable reason, to be about as bad in its construction and arrangements as it can be, and they exert themselves to relieve it of all its worst features.

The most serious charges brought against it are: That it is unevenly distributed over the entire body, and so produces an unequal temperature upon the various parts of the body; that it compresses, painfully the tender vital parts of the wearer; that its weight, in hanging chiefly from the hips, is effecting much harm upon the body, as all clothing should hang from the shoulders.

These things are certainly true, in the main, and the remedies advised for them, if not entirely efficient, are certainly a great advance in the right direction.

In order to secure that equable warmth upon the whole body which is essential to health, the garments worn should evenly cover both the limbs and trunk. This result is effected by union suits, the first of knitted manufacture, and the second, constituting the ordinary drawers and chemise, combined, is of muslin, linen, or cambric, while the third consists of a loose, heavier pair of drawers, attached also to a waist above, which is made to reach to take the part of a petticoat. This system of clothing not only evenly distributes heat and relieves pressure and warmth from the waist, but it suspends the garments from the shoulders. Beyond this, the reformers prohibit strap garters, which so compress the legs as to interfere seriously with the circulation, and advise strips of tape or elastic suspending the stockings indirectly from the shoulders, as a waist-band for their support is now so injurious as to induce a great many to dispense with it altogether. Tight and high-heeled boots are also tabooed, and the shoe is allowed to be so loose that the corset is not requisite.



BACK.

FRONT.

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HUMOR.

A REMARKABLE object—A phonograph.

ALL birds have something of an airy manner.

AN office can play Bill—William Shakspeare.

"A JOB lot," remarked a jocular man who had three boils.

HAWKINS is too good for a painting that is badly executed.

MOTTO for a hair restorer—"There's always room at the top."

STRIKING figures—The Roman characters on the dial of a clock.

THE only reason some men don't follow the plow is because it isn't a woman. *Texas Siftings.*

SILENCE is golden, but a woman is perfectly willing to take somebody else's word for it.

A WOMAN is never so anxious to acknowledge man's superiority as when her head pencil gets dull.

ONCE the only time woman sees any beautiful member of her sex is when she is looking in a mirror.

It is often unsafe for the people who spread out the tile of their ancestry to refer to the ancestry of their tile.

WHEN is the use of pardoning a man who has just been convicted, if he were not he wouldn't need any pardon?

"Yes, I am sometimes called a fool." "The plain should be restricted."
"Well, I don't think so, myself."
"Would like to be afflicted.
—*Texas Siftings.*

WHEN you see a man doubled over the bar of a chair, with a wild look in his eye, and his hair standing up the wrong way, don't think he is drunk, but ask him if there are any more green cucumbers where he got those he is struggling with.—*Newman Independent.*

A GEORGIA lawyer complains that anybody who owns a copy of the Georgia Code can be a lawyer at sight, and can gain admission to the bar of that State. The practice in Dakota is even more simple. Proof of a man's ability to sit with his feet upon a desk for ten hours and sweat enough to treat the examining committee lets him in.—*Dakota Bell.*

A CHICAGO man visiting Cincinnati was being shown around by a citizen, who said: "Now, let's go and see the Widows' Home." The Chicago man put his finger to the side of his nose and winked, and then said: "Not much, Mary Ann; I saw a widow home once, and she sued me for breach of promise and proved it on me, and it cost me sixteen thousand dollars. No, sir; send the widows home in a hack."—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

A RESIDENT of the rural districts was visiting Boston for the purpose of seeing the sights. The noon hour found him on Tremont row, gazing into the windows of one of the gravely passed along. It was approaching the time when the waiters are supposed to be in the room used for that purpose by the Young Men's Christian Association, and as usual a member of that excellent body was upon the sidewalk, inviting passers-by to become a joiner. Instead of getting into ears and going where he wishes, the best thing he can do is to have a good time and save the cost and ten times the discomfort of the cars. And, after the rather pleasant improvements he forbidden and the "good old days" be brought back, he can well tell too much about you fellars to be known in Boston as the city two hours."—*Boston Budget.*

Marvelous Strength.

It is always good to know of a hero whose deeds are recorded, not as mental or moral, perfection. Garibaldi was a man fitted to stand beside Mazzini and Cavour, and yet he was Homeric fashion, a power which always tended to a healthy public action. The frame of his athletic powers:

His triceps, or shoulder muscles, were enormous. In repose, his right arm had two half occasionts sticking up beneath the muscle, which, when he pulled, used Two of the Life Guards' blades, forged for the purpose, were bent double.

Many a time have I seen that awful sabre sweeping right, left, like clockwork, and the moved limbs, the head, seated on his old white charger, and leaving a lane for those who followed him close behind.

"Armate, armati!" rang from his lips. All the while, the clear, trumpet voice rose high above the loudest artillery fire.

His strength was simply Herculean. Lobe one night he was passing on foot, with a soldier, by a house, where an unlighted and dangerous part of Naples, infested with *lazaroni* in the pay of Francis II. Suddenly from either side two men sprang simultaneously upon the soldier, and, before their blades, raised to strike, could fall, Garibaldi, who was behind, had thrust, raised him in air to the full extent of his arms.

He then knocked them together two or three times, and let them fall on the pavement, saying, "The poor fools! have had their lesson."

There's Many a Slip.

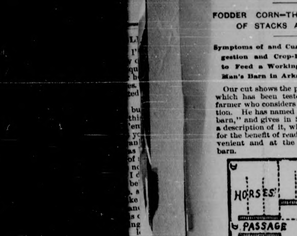
"I once lent a fellow $100 when I was well off. He came to me a few days ago, "and he never paid me back. Well, I am not as rich now as I was when I made that loan, but I'm not so poor as to be absolutely without a friend. Yesterday, I met that fellow on Broadway. "Hello, Jones!" he said. "I am glad to hear it," said I. "Where are you going?" "Jones getting on?" I asked him. "Splendidly, splendidly

FARM AND GARDEN.

FODDER CORN—THE VENTILATION OF STACKS AND MOWS.

Symptoms of and Cures for Roup, Indigestion and Crop-Bound Fowls—How to Feed a Working Horse—The Poor Man's Barn in Arkansas.

Our cut shows the plan for a cheap barn which has been tested by an Arkansas farmer who considers it worthy of imitation. He has named it "The poor man's barn," and gives in Southern Cultivator a description of it, which is here repeated for the benefit of readers who think it convenient and at the same time a cheap barn.



A POOR MAN'S BARN.

The main building is 20x40 feet, with a shed fifteen feet wide on one side and one end, making the entire building 55x55 feet, and is built as follows: Set eight large white oak posts, fifteen feet long, and set them in the ground three feet, one at each corner and two between on the sides of main building. These must be square or two by and all on a level; on the side posts place hewn plates 4x6 inches, and then 'our pieces crossed from each post to one on the opposite side; then put in smaller posts, fifteen feet from side to end posts, for the shed; they should be seven feet above the ground. By putting posts where marked in the plan, 2x6 inch joist will do for plates. Now put up your rafters on main building, and then spike the end of shed rafters to them; it can be fastened by spiking 2x4 or 2x6 pieces on the posts to nail the siding to; the inside can be arranged to suit convenience.

In the barn shown in the cut the main part, 20x40 feet, is used for hay; the side shed has a granary 15x20 feet, and six stalls for horses or mules, three on each side of a six foot passage, the horses heads being next to the passage. The mangers are made by setting posts in the ground and nailing boards on the inside, and make partitions between the stalls in the same way. The shed at the end is for five cows; there is a manger made the entire length of the shed on posts set in the ground, which come up high enough to keep the cattle, and there are no partitions between main building and shed, except at the granary.

Sick Fowls.

Complaints are unusually frequent this season in regard to sick fowls. In nine cases out of every ten reported the disease is roup in one of its several stages, and it is caused from neglected colds, untoward exposure to cold and wet, roosting in draughts or confinement in ventilated houses. The very first symptom of this dreaded disease is a hoarseness and peculiar noise made by the chick, which, for lack of a better term, may be called a "sneeze." A general dumpishness and disinclination to eat. At this stage if prompt and efficient treatment be given the birds can be saved.

As roup is highly contagious, the first thing to be done is to isolate sick birds from the well ones. The writer separates from the flock the birds as soon as they begin to sneeze, confine them in a room apart by themselves. The birds are fed on cooked food, in which is mixed a little cayenne pepper and spirits of camphor, while in their drinking water is put Douglas mixture at the rate of two tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water.

At the second stage of the disease the cold has developed an offensive discharge from the nostrils and eyes, an offensive breath, and refusal usually to either eat or drink. Even at this stage the birds may be saved by administering roup pills—German roup pills are a popular kind—according to directions, keeping up Douglas mixture in the water in which has been dropped a little carbolic acid. When the third stage is reached, at which the head has become much swollen, lanceture the head, as it is folly to doctor the and ulcers appear, it is folly to doctor the fowls. They ought to be killed immediately and their bodies buried.

When once the roup, even in its first stage, has appeared, it is a wise precaution to feed the well fowls a little sulphur in their food, and tincture of iron in the drinking water. We have given sulphur the more marked symptoms of roup and the remedies that have proven effectual with us. Symptoms differ somewhat according to the violence of the attacks, but the offensive breath, the sore throat and mouth, the mucous discharge from nostrils and eyes, will, one or more of them, mark the disease. Roup remedies are legion, but preventive means are best. It will pay every one who keeps fowls to have on hand roup pills and Douglas mixture; these two remedies have been proven beyond doubt to be excellent, and there is no hesitancy in recommending them.

Indigestion, due to cold sometimes, but usually to a too stimulating diet, may be mitigated by cutting down the diet to soft, bland food and a laxative of castor oil. Indigestion causes sometimes what is termed "crop bound." The food does not pass into the stomach, and the crop becomes swollen and hard, which renders the bird restless, with inclination to toss the head about and draw up the crop. The treatment for this is a little warm water forced down the throat and gentle kneading of the crop; then give a teaspoonful of castor oil, and leave the rest to nature. Feed very soft food only, and allow but little water.

Food Required by a Working Horse.

The amount of food required by a working horse must be adapted to the work performed. Food is needed to sustain life first, and then to repair the waste of the muscular system caused by the work. Henry Stewart, good authority in such matters, says that to sustain the vital action and force a horse of 1,200 pounds requires about twenty-five pounds of hay per day. If the animal is working hard there should be added to this a certain quantity of grain food, easily digestible and containing a sufficient amount of albuminous matter to repair the waste of the muscles, and enough starch or other carbonaceous matter to sustain the accelerated respiration produced by the work. A great many experiments and practical experiences have shown that a 1,200 pound horse worked to his full capacity will need for his daily food pounds of digestible matter consisting of sixteen pounds of carbonaceous matter and four pounds of albuminous matter. As about three-fifths of the food consumed is digested, the amount of grain given should be about twenty-seven pounds in all, of which 40 per cent. should be hay of the best quality.

Without going into details Mr. Stewart tells, in Rural New Yorker, that the sixteen pounds of grain food may be made up of eight pounds of corn and oat meal, three pounds of linseed cake meal and five pounds of mill feed. To secure the best digestion of this food the hay should be cut and wetted slightly and mixed with the other feed finely ground. Linseed oil cake meal new process is highly albuminous, containing 37.8 per cent. of digestible albuminoids, and must therefore be fed with caution. Three to five pounds per day may be given safely, if the meal is old process it contains 10 per cent. of fat or oil, which is healthful in its action upon the animal, and by a proper mixture with corn and oatmeal five to eight pounds per day may be given with advantage.

One Recipt for Ficking Eggs.

A World correspondent says: "For seven years past I have pickled my sun-plus summer eggs from my henery, also from the neighbors, when eggs were the cheap est. Following is my receipt, and as a cracked or rotten egg will float, only sound ones are put away: Two pounds of rock lime, 4 pounds of fine salt, 5 pounds of water. Use enough cold water to cover the lime and salt; second day put in enough of the water which must be hot. When cool pour off into a bowl and add a little of the thick lining water as you proceed to fill the bowl with eggs."

Fodder Corn.

Fodder corn, both for feeding green and in a dry state, has become one of the staple crops. Sweet corn is a sort very generally grown for fodder. Sweet corn is, however, more difficult to cure, being liable to mold, and for this reason some farmers practice sowing field corn when the fodder is required for winter use. Blount's prolific corn, owing to its large yield, has proven a popular sort in some sections for fodder.

Corn for fodder is sown broadcast by some, but progressive farmers contend that better results are gained when the seed is drilled in, with sufficient space between the rows to insure the air and sunshine having free access to the plants.

For early feeding, the first planting of corn for fodder should be early, of course, and seed is put in, however, during the latter part of June and early part of July, with good results, for winter use.

FIG. 1—FRAME FOR VENTILATOR.

The difficulty of curing fodder corn in its immature state tempts many farmers into permitting it to become too ripe for good curing. The stage of flowering is considered the best time to cut other forage crops, and corn appears to be no exception. The rule very generally observed among experienced growers is to cut fodder corn for drying in the early blossom of the tassel. At whatever stage the fodder is harvested, it is wise to have the crop cut before it has been touched by frost.

Stacking is considered the surest method for preserving the fodder. There are three requisites for keeping the fodder in good condition, fresh ventilation, thorough central ventilation, and such an arrangement of the bundles in the stack that rain or snow cannot penetrate, but must run off as the water falls from the roof of a shingled house.

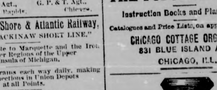


FIG. 2—VENTILATOR FOR STACKS.

A useful arrangement, common in many sections, for the ventilation of stacks and mows is here shown and applicable to the curing of fodder. Fig. 1 shows a frame made of strips of wood, put together with small carriage bolts. The length of the section is three or four feet. Fig. 2 illustrates the manner in which the sections are put together. A stack or mow may have a column of these ventilators in the center; a large one may have three or four of them; in a mow in the barn there may be as many as are useful, two or three or more, as the case may be.

In stacking fodder corn it is safest to make the stacks small. Three of these sections placed together in a column as shown in Fig 2 are sufficient for a stack containing three tons of fodder, and which would be about fourteen feet high. The sheaves should be small and the stack somewhat open at the bottom, so as to freely admit currents of air. The top of the stack may be finished off with straw or a hay cap.

Of the hundreds of leaks on every farm but few, if any, are more damaging than a leaky stable floor. Have the floor tight, and some kind of absorbent on it to take up and hold the liquid manure. This is for men who have no cellar.

TOWNS WITH ODD NAMES.

Eccentricity Steps In with All the States When Patriotism Runs Short.

When the people of a town in this country set about naming their postoffice there seems to be no limitation put upon them by Uncle Sam, except that there cannot be more than one postoffice of the same name in the same state. The presidents have all been honored. Washington leads the list with 32, Jackson follows with 28. The hero of New Orleans, however, beats the Father of his Country in the number of names derived from his name, he having 44, while there are only 17 for Washington. But there are 23 Mount Vernons, against 9 Hermitages and 20 Monticellos. Jefferson is honored with 35 and 19 derivatives. There are 26 Monroes, 23 derivatives; 24 Madisons, 21 derivatives; Adams, 13; derivatives, 20; Harrison, 17; 13 derivatives; 4 Tippecanoes, and Tyler too, 4; Van Buren, 11; Taylor, 21; 33 derivatives; Polk, 4; Pierce, 4; Fillmore, 16; Buchanan, 13; Lincoln, 27; derivatives, 14; Johnson, 8 and 12; Grant, 16; derivatives, 29; Hayes, 8; Garfield, 23; Arthur, 19, and Cleveland, 18. Of other public persons Hamilton has been honored by 28; Lee, 20, with 47 derivatives; La Fayette, 21; Lamartine, 3; Gambetta, 1; Vilas, 4; Hatton, 17; Hawthorne, 19; Billings, 8; Irving, 19; Garland, 8; Jupiter, 9; June, 4; Jumbo, 2; Hamlin, 8; Bayard, 7; Evarts, 1; Bonaparte, 1; Napoleon, 7; Hancock, 20; Jenny Lind, 1; Job and Jonah each 1; Joseph, 8; Joshua, 9; Blaine, 20; Logan, 13; Hendricks, 7; Lamar, 11; Manning, 1; Tilden, 1; Zobe (Vance), 1; Sumner, 12; Jay, 3; Conkling, 7, and Roscoe, 12; Noah, 4; Montgomery, 35; Montezuma, 10; Whitney, 8; Whitman, 6; Milton, 25; Gamaliel, 1; Paul, 2; Scott, 17; Ivanhoe, 8; Thompson, 11; Columbus, 33; Hudson, 26; Hugo, 3; Thad 1, but whether Thad Stevens or he of Wawaw is not known; Humboldt, 9; Hume, 5; Gladstone, 10; Parnell, 7; Horace, 9; Greeley, 71; Bill 1; Barnum, 2; Gould, 3; Eads, 1; Don Juan, 1; Dallah, 1; Bacchus, 1, and Wiggins, 1.

The list begins and ends squally well, having 11 Alphas and 11 Omegas, with a Genoa, 1 Man and 1 Eve. There is an Eye in North Carolina and an Earling in Iowa. There is 1 Portugal in Ohio, while Louisiana has a Hard Times Landing. Texas an Exile, Florida a Chase, Georgia a Crane Eater, Tennessee a Miser, Missouri a Mistake, California a Gandle, Georgia a Dream, Ohio Delightful, North Carolina Lovely, Indiana Corrects, Missouri Useful, Washington Useless, Arkansas Delay, Tennessee one Speck, South Carolina Dutchman, Georgia a Duck, Missouri Lungs, Tennessee Aunt, Pennsylvania a Crumb, Georgia and North Carolina each an Alligator, Virginia an Anaconda, California an Angel's Camp, Texas a Baby Head, Oregon a Bake Oven, Florida a Banana. An eating house station in Indiana is called Dine. There are three Bachelors with a Bachelor's Hall in Virginia and a Bachelor's Retreat in South Carolina. There has a Dime Box, Alabama a Dag, Kansas a Dun, Wisconsin a Dry Diggings, a Hard Cash, Pennsylvania Bullion, Kentucky Hard Money and Alabama a Dollar. Texas says Glory, Kentucky Goforth, Missouri Good Night, Texas Good Luck, Oregon has Old Times, Texas Graball, Arkansas and West Virginia each have Gin, South Carolina has a Bonnet, Georgia a Hat and a Hatoff, Kentucky a Habit, Tennessee a Hatmaker, Kentucky has Honesty, Texas Ditto, Florida a Hanlover, Tennessee a Pokeberry, Nebraska a Humphrey, Pennsylvania Husband, Alabama Widows, Tennessee Hoje, Texas Hayrick. There is a Tow Wreck in Arizona, has Hold Tennessee, Worms in Dakota, a Viper in Kentucky, Vox Populi in Texas, Sassafras in Arizona, Shoe Fly and Seclusion in Texas, Pig in Kentucky, Poetry in Texas, Pop Corn in Kansas, Pure Air in Missouri, Pumpkin in Georgia, Potato, Rain and Sunshine in Virginia, Fox in Alabama, Peculiar and Umpire in Missouri, Philanthropy in Ohio, Recovery in Georgia. There is a Phil, a Bob, 2 Zifs, Zigs, 3 Ais, a Mason, 3 Nix, a Dick, a Bob, 2 Bets, 2 Bens, 1 Barefoot, 2 Big Foots, 1 Big Dug, 2 Chaps, 1 Catfish, 1 Collar, 1 Bridle, 1 Butterflies, 1 Butternut, 1 Blood, 6 Olios, 2 Enigmas, 3 French, 1 Germany, 1 Funny Cards, 1 Mermaid, 1 Ni Wot, 3 Nameless, 1 Mud, 1 Mouse Tail, 1 Mossback, 1 Glim Falls, California has You Bet and Tennessee U Bet; Texas, Uz; Georgia, Ty Ty; Tennessee, Tar; Colorado, Unaweep; Virginia, Ah Sid; North Carolina, Ahoy; Tennessee, Yum Yum; Colorado, Zem Zem; Tennessee, Y. Z; three states O, K., and Colorado, O. K. Texas has Pay Down and Georgia Pay Up, Idaho, Sweet, Tennessee, Sweet Lips. There are 3 Stops, 1 Stemple, 3 Suns, 3 Moons, 1 Bluff and 3 States. Close the list with Why Not?—New York Mail and Express.

Skeleton of a Squaw.

The continued action of the wind on the sand bluff at Union Pier, Mich., recently uncovered the skeleton of an Indian squaw, apparently buried there long ago. About the wrists were two pairs of bracelets made of a mixture of silver and copper metal, and by the head a pair of earrings of the same material and a drill or movter of small beads apparently made from bone and some kind of shell. The pieces of metal constituting the bracelets were formed into a thick coating of verdigris. There was also a round iron box, about three inches in diameter and an inch deep, but entirely eaten by rust, and wrapped about it a covering of some coarse cloth, the threads of which were plainly seen in the rust.—New York Sun.

Cocaine as a Cure for Morphine Habit.

Bormemann, in The Deutsche Medical Zeitung, states that the victim of morphine looks to cocaine for help, and, mistaking its effects for those of morphine abstinence, seeks to remove them by more cocaine, until, unless he becomes enlightened, he finally kills himself. A case in point is known to him. He was cured of six cases known to him this was the result.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers,
(CHARLEVOIX AND VICIN.)
Season of 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.
Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at Boyne City at 9.00, leave Boyne City 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 12.00.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Boyne City 4.30, leave Boyne City 4.00, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,
CAPT. J. M. HOWARD.
Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.00.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer CLARA BELLE,
CAPT. GEO. JEPSON.
Morning—Leave Boyne City at 6.30, arrive at Charlevoix 8.15, by way of Ironton, touching at Ironton on the down trip only. Returning, leave Charlevoix upon the arrival of the Steamer Thomas Friant, 10 a.m.
Afternoon—Leave Boyne City at 1.00; returning leave Charlevoix at 5.30, touching at intermediate points.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT,
CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF.
Going South every morning, except Sunday. Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.00; Ironton 8.00; Charlevoix 9.30; arrive at East Jordan 11.30.
Returning, leave East Jordan every day except Sunday, Will leave East Jordan at 1.00; Charlevoix 2.30; Ironton 3.30; arrive at Harbor Springs 4.30.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Steamer Line.
Season of 1887.

Str. City of Grand Rapids,
CAPT. O. E. WILDER.
Going North—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leave Traverse City at 7.00 a.m. Charlevoix, 9.30 a.m., Petoskey, 10.30 a.m., arrive at Island 7.45 p.m., arrive at Mackinaw City 9.00 p.m.
Going South—Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, leave Island at 7.00 a.m., Petoskey 12.15 p.m., Charlevoix, 1.45 p.m., arrive at Traverse City 3.45 p.m.

Northern Michigan Line.
Season of 1887.

Propeller LAWRENCE,
GEORGE THORP, Master.
Going North, leaves Charlevoix every Friday, at 10.00 a.m., Milwaukee, Saturday, noon, arrive at Mackinaw City, Sunday, 7.00 a.m.; leaves Mackinaw City, Sunday, 11.00 p.m., Milwaukee, Monday, 11.00 p.m., arrive at Charlevoix every Monday, 1.00 p.m. Charlevoix, Tuesday, 9.00 a.m.
Miscellaneous business, freight, or passage apply to EMERY HOSPITAL, Agent, Charlevoix, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."
Shortest and Quickest Route to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and points East.
Only Line Running Sleepers Between Detroit and Niagara Falls.
Only Line Running Parlor Cars on Day Trains Between Detroit and Buffalo.
Time Table in Effect June 12, 1887.
Leave Detroit for Niagara Falls, Buffalo and points East, 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:15 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Chicago, 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:15 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Mackinaw and points North, 7:00 a.m., 4:15 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Toledo, 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:15 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Cincinnati, 7:00 a.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Lansing, 7:00 a.m., 4:15 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Saginaw, 7:00 a.m., 4:15 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Bay City, 7:00 a.m., 4:15 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Grand Rapids, 7:00 a.m., 4:15 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Kalamazoo, 7:00 a.m., 4:15 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Jackson, 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:15 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Chicago, 7:00 a.m., 12:00

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A Summary of the Eventful Happenings of a Week, as Reported by Telegraph.

Political, Commercial, and Industrial News, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Suicides, Etc., Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Secretary Lamar's Revocation of the Withdrawals of Lands by Railroad Companies—A Vast Empire Restored to the People for Settlement and Improvement.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says "the railroad indemnity lands have been restored to the public domain. The step foreshadowed by the letter of the President last April to the Secretary of the Interior in the Railroad Miller case has been taken. The Secretary overrules all the special pleas made by the railroad companies and throws these lands open to settlers, from whom they have been withheld without warrant of law, indeed, in violation of law—for periods varying from eight to ten up to twenty-five or thirty years. The General Land Office estimates that there have been withdrawn as indemnity lands in the interest of railroads 52,993,000 acres, an area very nearly the size of Minnesota, and that there are now held apart from the public domain under these withdrawals about 25,000,000 acres, or rather more land than there is in the State of Indiana. This, be it remembered, is entirely aside from the mighty empire that has been given outright to the railroad companies. The opinions of Secretary Lamar give effect to the mind of the Supreme Court that land grants shall be construed strictly as against the grantees, and that nothing passes by them except just what Congress expressly or by necessary implication gives to the corporations. They affirm that the Department of the Interior is quite as much bound to consider the welfare of the people as the welfare of the railroad companies.

MURDERED BY A CHILD.

A Colored Boy of Eight Years Shoots and Kills a Little Girl in South Carolina.

A COLUMBIA (S. C.) special says: "A peculiar murder was committed in Lancaster County by an 8-year-old colored boy. He and his sister and another girl about 3 years of age were eating watermelon. They had a dispute, and, the boy being angry, while the girls had their backs turned, reached down an old double-barreled gun, cocked it, and approached them in an angry manner, saying he was going to kill them both. He aimed the gun at the girls, but he was hardly able to hold it up, and before he could shoot his sister caught him by the arm and begged him not to kill her. The little devil finally agreed to put the gun up, but while doing so, either by accident or purposely, he discharged the weapon, which was heavily loaded with buckshot. The charge passed through his sister's arm and took effect in the breast of the other girl, killing her instantly. This makes the third murder in South Carolina in the past few months committed by children under ten years of age."

THE NATIONAL GAME.

A Hot Fight for the Base-Ball Championship.

OVER twenty thousand people attended the two Chicago-Detroit base-ball games in Chicago on Saturday and Monday last, both of which were won by the present champions by the respective scores of 8-2 and 6-4. By winning these games Chicago tied Detroit for first place. The clubs in the league race occupy the positions shown in the following table:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Percent.
Chicago	50	30	.625
Detroit	50	32	.609
Cleveland	47	32	.595
Boston	45	37	.548
Philadelphia	42	37	.532
Washington	34	45	.431
Providence	32	48	.414
Indianapolis	24	56	.300

Following is the standing of the American Association Clubs:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Percent.
St. Louis	58	29	.667
Louisville	54	34	.614
Baltimore	50	41	.555
Cincinnati	46	46	.500
Brooklyn	44	46	.496
Athletic	40	50	.444
Metropolitan	35	55	.389
Cleveland	32	59	.350

Small Bank Notes for Circulation.

The United States Treasury, having accumulated a supply of $1 and $2 silver certificates sufficient to meet the current heavy demand, has arranged for the prompt delivery of these notes to banks, bankers, and others making the required deposit. The issue of these notes has been suspended since the 1st of May last.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A WASHINGTON telegram to a New York paper asserts that the Government is preparing to begin civil suits against the Pacific Railway people to recover the amounts they are alleged to have defrauded the Treasury of. The plunder is said to aggregate $75,000,000.

GEORGE W. JULIAN, Surveyor General of New Mexico, in his annual report declares that not less than 4,000,000 acres of public land in that Territory have been fraudulently appropriated, and denounces the Maxwell land grant as a colossal steal.

PROFESSOR TALBERT, the balloonist, made an ascension at Colfax, Ill., and when about 1,000 feet high the balloon took fire. The aeronaut descended in safety, however.

UNITED STATES SENATOR THURMAN, who was sent to jail at Woodstock, Va., for contempt of court, but was released the same night by a mob of his friends.

THE EASTERN STATES.

HENRY S. IVES & CO., of New York, have made an assignment to Sullivan A Crowell, the announcement causing intense excitement on the Stock Exchange. The liabilities are figured at between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000, with the assets slightly in excess of the latter amount. Bulls and bears seemed overjoyed at the news, believing that the stock market would show an immediate improvement.

Forty striking miners of the Alden Coal Company, near this city, attacked thirty men who had taken their places in the Alden mines, says a Wilkesbarre (Pa.) dispatch. Many women also took a hand in the fight. Michael Christ and Jacob Horton, two non-union men, were fatally injured. Their assailants, Andrew Sipkins, Andrew Newark, and John Rossof Ronowski, were arrested. The fight lasted half an hour. The women manned the non-union men with fence-rails, and their husbands stood stones and pickets. Fifteen persons were wounded on both sides, but only the two mentioned will die of their injuries.

THE WESTERN STATES.

A PORTSMOUTH (Ohio) dispatch says: "The application for a new trial in the case of Alf. McCoy, convicted of murdering Dr. Northup, was overruled and McCoy was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. Execution of sentence was stayed until the next regular term of court, which begins Oct. 10, in order that his attorneys may appeal. Farmer McCoy's fame was called and his attorneys asked for a change of venue. It was afterward agreed to continue the case until the October term."

THE convicted Cook County Commissioners were taken into court, Thursday, and Messrs. McGaughey, Oliver, Casselman, Geiss, McCarthy, Kiehm, and Lynn were sentenced. McGaughey was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary at Joliet, the others being fined $1,000 and costs each. McGaughey was taken to Joliet. Brother Kiehm wept copiously when arraigned. He read a written statement to the court in which he rehearsed certain important services he had rendered the public in his capacity of a County Commissioner, and asked to be dealt with as mercifully as possible. State's Attorney Grinnell spoke a good word for Kiehm, in view of the assistance he rendered the State during the trial, and at Mr. Grinnell's suggestion a fine of $1,000 and costs was imposed. McGaughey caused a written statement to be read in court, in which he affirmed his entire innocence of the charges against him.

Twenty-four firemen were working in the ruins of some burned buildings at St. Louis the wife fell in, burying seven men, three of whom were taken out dead. All the other victims were seriously injured, and one at least will die.

A MARQUETTE (Mich.) dispatch reports a terrible disaster on the new extension of the Northwestern Road to Watersmeet, near Norway, Mich. A crew of men, after finishing building a water-tank, fired it to see how it would test it. While the men were sitting around eating dinner the tank suddenly burst with terrible force, killing six men instantly and badly injuring six others.

Rains throughout Michigan, from Sturgis to St. Ignace, says a Detroit dispatch, have put out all the forest fires that were threatening the destruction of the towns near the forests. No fears are now expressed of any disaster.

THREE miners were instantly killed Thursday at the Cleveland mine, near Ishpeming, Mich.

FRED HOFF, alias Wilson, a murderer, was executed by shooting in the yard of the Penitentiary, near Salt Lake City, U. T. He was calm and self-possessed, and smiled to the last. At the first discharge two bullets pierced his heart, and death was instantaneous.

CHICAGO firms have determined to erect extensive packing-houses at Sioux City, Iowa, early next spring.

THE west-bound express on the Southern Pacific was ditched thirty miles from Tucson, Arizona, by robbers, who plundered the express and fled. The amount taken has not transpired.

THE exact loss of life by the railway disaster at Chatsworth, Ill., is still in doubt. It is probable that the number of killed and fatally injured will reach one hundred. More than twenty persons were seriously hurt, and many sustained slight injuries. Several of the wounded were also badly scalded. All of the wounded who were able to travel have been removed from Chatsworth, Piper City, and Forest to Peoria or to their homes. The bodies of the killed were also taken to Peoria, and such as had not been claimed by relatives were interred by the company in that city. The Coroner began an inquest on Friday. The State Board of Railway Commissioners also began an investigation. The theory that the train was fired by incendiaries for the purpose of wrecking the train and robbing the passengers has increased the mystery of the cause of the disaster. Several of the victims who are still at Chatsworth cannot give any information. Prof. Baker, Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Illinois, has made a careful personal examination of the engineering features of the wreck. He pronounces the theory of the cause of the accident as without a shadow of probability. As to the condition of the railway itself, Prof. Baker positively affirms that it is of the metal type, and was, without doubt, amply strong to carry the train except for the fire. He thinks probably the firing of the bridge was caused by the fire left by the acting gang, who, by their own testimony, burning wooden an eighth of a mile away late in the afternoon, and a change of wind drove the fire toward the bridge.

CONCHITOS GILLESPIE, who was running the Southern Pacific train that was robbed near Tucson, Arizona, says an El Paso dispatch, tells the following story:

The train was running thirty miles an hour, when he saw a man on the grassy slope, which sloped gradually to the track and a red light was flashed in the engineer's face. He tried to stop the train, but by that time the switch leading to the gravel-pit had been thrown open and the train was diverted from the main track, the engine being thrown into the gravel-pit. At the same time there was firing. A number of masked men stood by the track. Conductor Gillespie asked Manning, if it was advisable to stop the train. Manning thought not, as the train had already slackened its speed so much that it could not hurt anybody. Gillespie then ordered the train to be backed up to the Pullman, which was being dragged along by the robbers, who had attached a rope to it. He did not know how much they got out of the express car. The robbers then commenced to blow the road safe in the car and they took a number of packages. Conductor Gillespie stated that the train had a stock containing the Mexican dollars was carried across a small bridge and there was a loss of $1,000 and costs was imposed. McGaughey caused a written statement to be read in court, in which he affirmed his entire innocence of the charges against him.

A MADISON (Wis.) dispatch says that Richard Eagleston, a farmer living near Verona, Dane County, had a thrilling experience with a large spotted adder, which would have terminated fatally for Eagleston, but for the timely assistance of his daughter. Eagleston, who is eighty years old and partial to a nap in the afternoon, was taking his farm accompanied by his daughter, when he came to a place where the road ran by a roadway, the snake, which as the team approached, was coiled in the middle of the road, lashed some of the horses and the horses receive poisonous wounds, and therefore slightly injured the wagon, and then preached the venomous creature darting forward and striking at the horses. The horses became uncontrollable and ran away with the wagon. It darted its fangs into its victim's legs, fastening its venomous fangs deep into the flesh. The terrified daughter, fearing attack, leaped from the wagon and ran and gave the alarm at the first farm house. The farmer hastened back to the road, and, after a severe struggle, in which the snake fought desperately, succeeded in killing the reptile and rescuing his father, whose face was purple from the constantly increasing venom. Eagleston was taken to his home from the station, so he to be out of sight of the curious public, who little know what was in the wind, and, when the doctor came, the bodies was switched into the regular express train, and was soon on the way to Peoria.

A Peoria telegram of Saturday says:

Yesterday was a day of mourning in Peoria—crape on the doors, the dead literally blocked the undertaking establishments, and over the city the sadness and horror of the calamity are spreading with a sweep that, from several miles in the city who lost friends and relatives in the disaster, where cannot be found a foot remote it will not do to mention, for whom the bell tolls. The dead, as stated, numbered 78, and not more than three could attend to, the last night the death-carts were rumbling from the city, some bearing the dead or dying as 12:30 and 2:00. In many instances the dead were taken to their late homes. But the condition of the bodies was such, owing to the intense heat, the fire, the crushing weight and the great heat of the weather, that it was necessary to send for the undertakers to remove them.

The number killed in the Chatsworth disaster, or who have died since, is now "officially" stated at 76. The seriously wounded numbered 120, and the slightly injured 15; making a grand total of 400 killed and injured. Several of the victims who are still at Chatsworth cannot give any information. Prof. Baker, Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Illinois, has made a careful personal examination of the engineering features of the wreck. He pronounces the theory of the cause of the accident as without a shadow of probability. As to the condition of the railway itself, Prof. Baker positively affirms that it is of the metal type, and was, without doubt, amply strong to carry the train except for the fire. He thinks probably the firing of the bridge was caused by the fire left by the acting gang, who, by their own testimony, burning wooden an eighth of a mile away late in the afternoon, and a change of wind drove the fire toward the bridge.

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THE TRAGEDY AT CHICAGO.

AWFUL WRECK.

More than Seventy-five Lives Lost by an Accident Near Chatsworth Illinois.

Twice That Number of Persons Wounded, Many of Them Fatally.

A Heavily Laden Excursion Train Crashes Through a Charred Bridge in the Night.

The Wreck Takes Fire and Is Extinguished After a Desperate Fight.

(SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.)

One of the most terrible accidents within the memory of man occurred three miles east of Chatsworth, on the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, Friday night. An excursion train of ten cars, carrying a large number of people, was ditched and burned and 75 persons were killed and twice as many wounded, some of the persons were instantly killed and about one hundred and twenty-five or less scorched to death.

The train consisted of engines 21 and 13, baggage car, a special car, two coaches, and six sleepers. Two and a half miles east of Chatsworth there is a long bridge across the east of Forest, there is a small culvert or bridge, at least fourteen feet wide and fifteen feet deep. The people who current the train, and who had been warned of the danger of such a train, had charred the sills and ties, leaving the rails and bridge as they were. At

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIEB, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

To the Petoskey Record: Please credit your item about Bay View lots to the Charlevoix Sentinel instead of the Journal.

THE Democratic party is allied to the cause of labor devoted to it, and ruled by it, and at the same time it believes in our American institutions and is capable of both defending and developing them.—New York Star.

The Detroit Evening News celebrated its fourteenth anniversary by issuing a double number, and giving a detailed statement of the growth of that enterprising newspaper. Its daily average circulation is over forty thousand.

WHEN Mr. Blaine makes another war tariff speech to a pig-iron audience in Pennsylvania, will he frankly confess whether he bought any clothes or other stuff in Europe in order to escape the payment of duties?—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

England has 446 inhabitants to the square mile; Germany has 213. Germany has a "protective" tariff; England has not. The average pay of English woge-earners is 50 per cent. higher than that of the same class in Germany.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

IF it were Mrs. Cleveland now, there would be no doubt about who would be elected. By her intelligence, beauty, independence, modesty, and yet absence of mock modesty, she has "entwined" herself, so to speak, around the American heart.—Chicago Mail.

The fourth annual reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' association of Northwest Michigan will be held at Reed City on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Sept. 6, 7, and 8. The names of state senator "Lew" G. Palmer, Commander L. G. Rutherford, Hon. M. Brown, Gen R. M. Cutcheon, Col. Chas. D. Long and Judge A. B. Morse are among the speakers.

PROF. SUMNER says the best way for a man to get a living who does not want to work is to get between two men who does, carry stuff from one to the other at a heavy tariff both ways, or to make goods for them and levy a tax, or have the government do it, on like articles purchased anywhere else. This is protection for the man who does not want to work, but it is extortion as applied to those who do work. Like all tariffs to protect one class, it is robery of others.

The Nation says: Authoritative democratic reports from Massachusetts are to the effect that the state will send a solid Cleveland delegation to the next democratic national convention, and that it is upon the record of the Cleveland administration that the party will base its hopes of carrying the state at the election in November. We presume that there is not another New England state from which inquiry would fail to bring similar reports. The south is known to be in the same frame of mind, and we have yet to hear of a western state which is likely to select an anti-Cleveland delegation next year. Where, then, is the influence of the anti-Cleveland press exerted? Its utterances are quoted nowhere save in the Blaine papers.

Working for Cleveland.

The Grand Army of the Republic men are working nobly for the re-election of Grover Cleveland. Yesterday a detachment of that organization which was parading at Wheeling, W. Va., refused to pass under a portrait of the president which was suspended across the street, but made a detour and lowered their colors as they did so. This is an example of Puttnam that should bring joy to the heart of Clevelandphobists at Des Moines. The dispatches state that the action of the Grand Army of the Republic caused great feeling at the time. The principal feeling it caused however will make itself apparent a little over a year from now. Such acts cannot result in anything but heavy defections from the party represented by the Grand Army of the Republic.—Chicago News.

Michigan Mention

It is reported that the officers of the G. R. & I. railroad are taking extra precaution against accidents, and are examining and testing the bridges on their lines.

Four persons were arrested last Friday in the Canadian Sault village for "shoving the guey," and having it on their persons. The two Sault villages are being flooded with counterfeit Canadian money, and have been for several weeks.

The largest raft ever towed in the world, reached Bay City Tuesday afternoon from Au Train, Lake Superior, in tow of the tugs Gladiator and Mocking Bird. It contained about 8,000,000 feet and was worth a cool $100,000. The logs are the property of Mosher & Fisher, Foss & Leiter and others of Bay City. The logs were towed down in a bag boom.—Cheboygan Tribune.

A petrified anchor was grappled up near Green Bay a few days since, and it is presumed to be the Griffin's lost 208 years ago. It was constructed from a young maple tree having three branches from the root. An other bar was fastened on resembling a round top wooden stool. On the bottom was fastened the flukes, which were bars of oak crossing each other and filled between with stone to weigh it down.—Cheboygan Tribune.

The Detroit dry dock company is constructing a mammoth steamer for running the straits during the winter. She is 290 feet over all with 50 feet beam and a depth of 24 feet 3 inches. Her model is of the double tender type, with propelling wheels at either end. Her stern wheel is used for pushing and her bow wheel for pulling her ahead, and for breaking ice. This will be the first practical test of a stem wheel as an ice breaking adjunct in a boat exposed to the rigors of winter on the northern lakes. The machinery of the boat will comprise two engines and three boilers. The smaller engine to be used for the stem wheel, is 26 by 48 and 40 inch stroke. It will be operated only when it is necessary to break the ice in the path of the boat. The stem wheel which is ten feet in diameter, will not be required in summer, and will be taken out when the ice breaks up. The after engine is 28x48, with 48 inch stroke, and drives a wheel 12 feet in diameter. Her boilers are double ended, 18 feet by 11 feet 6 inches, and are built to fire from both ends. They will have a working pressure of 100 pounds. The engine is of 4,000 horse power. It is expected that the craft will be completed by January and will carry ten cars.

The Richest Man.

In speaking of the wealth of some of the ancients, you class Tiberius as the richest man, at $118,125,000, and give that of Crœsus, the Lydian, at about $8,000,000. You have not mentioned one wealthier than them all, namely, Pythius, son of Aty, the Lydian, who possessed in silver and gold together $34,816,000, which, added to his possession of land and slaves at a proportionate value, would swell his wealth to about $860,000,000. I mean his gold at the Doric value of $5.22; if reckoned at the value of the stater stolen it would give him in coin $6,038,000, and with slaves and lands in proportion, a wealth of over $120,000,000. This man Pythius, without touching his silver and gold, entertained at the city of Calaune the army of Xerxes, over 5,000,000 strong, in his invasion of Greece, and on a previous occasion made King Darius, Xerxes' father, a magnificent present—a gold plane tree and vine. This Pythius, then, was the wealthiest man in the world, and it is doubtful if there has been any one before or since to equal him.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Breathing Through the Mouth.

Those people who breathe through the mouth draw dust constantly into their lungs, where it remains permanently; for Professor Tyndall has shown that the exhaled air is absolutely free from dust particles. Professor Rosam asserts that city people at the age of 20 usually have in their lungs a whole grammar of calcareous dust, which they can never again get rid of, and which may engender dangerous disease. Few people know that their skins as well as their lungs need a constant supply of oxygen. The skin, as well as the lungs, breathes and purifies the blood, as is shown by the fact that the arterial blood which goes to the skin does not turn purple and dark elsewhere, but remains red and pure.—The Epoch.

A Metaphysician's Habits.

The famous Immanuel Kant was a very methodical man in all his habits. It is said of him by Heine that getting up in the morning, drinking coffee, writing, lecturing and walking, all had exact time; and the neighbors knew that it was just 3 o'clock when Immanuel Kant, in his gray overcoat, a rattaceu cane in his hand, appeared in his house door, and strode toward that little linden avenue which to this very day is called, after him, the "philosopher's walk." Furthermore, eight times he used to go up and down there in all seasons, and if the weather was dull, or if dark clouds predicted a rainfall, old Lampe, his servant, was seen walking behind him, carefully anxious, with a long umbrella under his arm.—Queries.

Virtues of Indian Corn.

Indian corn contains a large amount of nitrogen, has anti-constipating qualities, is easily assimilated, cheap and very nutritious. A doctor of note declares that a course of Indian meal, in the shape of Johnny cake, hoe cake, corn or pone bread and meals, relieved by copious draughts of pure cow's milk, to which, if inclined to dyspepsia, a little lime water may be added, will make a life, now a burden, well worth the living; and you need no other treatment to correct your nervousness, brighten your vision and give you sweet and peaceful sleep.—Exchange.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Eveline.

Cool nights and sunny days.

G. McDonald and Charles Norton left on the Friant, last Wednesday for St. Ignace.

A good job of grubbing etc., has been done on the new road which was put through last summer; commencing at the corner of E. G. Jarman's eighty and running east to F. E. Miller's. It is now quite passable, and is the most direct and level route from Ironton to Advance.

W. H. Jarman and sister Miss Laura, of this place, spent Sunday and Monday with their uncle, Nathan Jarman, at Petoskey.

Leroy Sheldon's machine was threshing the grain on the mountain road last week and this.

W. S. Stripp, we notice, carries his hand in a sling.

If there is not the full amount of news, this week empire at the ferry, as we were absent part of the week.

The H. H. society will hold regular meetings beginning in September.

The show, given by Prof. Ferguson, at Schoffel's hall, last Wednesday evening, on the violin, is reported to have been good.

Last Thursday evening, the W. C. T. U. gave an ice cream social at the M. E. Church, for the benefit of the church. A good time is reported.

W. H. Jarman, has purchased the entire shoe makers tools, of David Norton, of this place. Bill says now look out for some fine quality of shoe making. Eh! dont he?

August 30th.

Ellsworth.

High bush cranberries are ripe.

Mrs. Deline closed her school, in the Boss district the 17th.

We are having two new buildings put up which improves the place very much.

L. Deline is drawing stone for a foundation for his new building.

P. H. Lanway, of East Jordan with his wife and a brother and sister of the latter, visited at W. C. Mears' last Saturday night and Sunday.

Last Tuesday a large party from the Chicago resort at Charlevoix took dinner here. They express themselves as delighted with the ride, the lakes, and the beautiful scenery.

We have just been given a cluster of ripe strawberries the first we ever saw at this season. They are beauties.

August 26th.

Barnard.

Rain is needed badly.

Mr. John Bogart left for his home in Canada, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Francis are happy over a young son that arrived last Tuesday.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

is a complete newspaper in all that constitutes the best type of American journalism. It is a member of the Associated Press, and is the only 3-cent morning paper in Chicago that possesses this first essential to a complete news serv ce. In addition it has its own private leased wires connecting its office with Washington and New York. It prints ALL THE NEWS.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

is an independent paper. It recognizes the utility of political parties as means for the accomplishment of proper ends, but it declines to regard any mere party as a fit subject for unquestioning adoration. It is unbiased in its presentation of political news.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

is a "short-and-to-the-point" paper. It leaves to the "blanket-sheets" the monopoly of tiresome and worthless amplification. It says all that is to be said in the shortest possible manner. It is a paper for busy people.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Now prints as it sells over 175,000 copies per day—a larger circulation than that of any other Chicago dailies combined. Sold by all news dealers at two cents per copy. Mailed to any address, postage prepaid, for six dollars per year, or for a shorter term at rate of fifty cents per month. Address Victor F. Lawson, Publisher The DAILY NEWS, 123 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THE Chicago Weekly News

Eight pages, 64 columns, is the largest dollar weekly in America. 19

☞Buy the Charlevoix Album of Dr. Crouter. Twenty six fine photographic views for only 50 cents. Send a copy to your friends.

Labor's Annual Holiday.

Organized labor of northern Michigan having decided to celebrate Labor Day, September 5th, we call on you to lay your aside implements of toil on that day, and to join with us in celebrating this grand national holiday of labor, and make it the greatest feature of the year. The new holiday will be duly celebrated all over the United States, the Canadas, and the members of labor organizations here are determined not to be behind, therefore we urge all the labor organized in this vicinity to come forward and take part in this exhibition of strength and unity of labor forces in this section of the state. The main feature of the celebration will be a grand English barbecue for which a large roast ox will be offered.

No date on the calendar is so important, so dear to the people as Labor day. Other holidays—reminders of sectional hate and bloody wars and human sacrifices—pale in the light of this harbinger of peace and good will.

Let us commemorate the day in a befitting manner, with a display of enthusiasm and gladdfaction appropriate for such an occasion; and let it be for labor's hosts the practical inauguration of an era of recognition, reconciliation and reward.

The co operation of every division of labor is earnestly requested—Knights of Labor, trades unionists, all protective and benevolent organizations of working men and women.

Shoulder to shoulder we will march before the strongholds of capitalism, a mighty legion, with lofty aspirations, clear and rational purposes, due intelligence and determination unconquerable; hand to hand we will enjoy the pleasure of the fraternal festival, and when the day closes it will find us vowing unflagging fellowship on all issues and occasions of common interest.

Senator C. I. Deyo, of Oxford, will deliver his celebrated lecture, "The Commonwealth of Industry." Mrs. Christina Bargheer, of Lather, the talented lady orator, will also address the people, subject: The true aim of the present reformers. Local speakers are also to be present. The day's festivities will close with a grand labor ball, at opera hall or the skating rink. Each delegation is invited to bring bands and American flags.

By order of the committee.

Nature cleanses the system if given an opportunity but very few persons find time to give nature a chance, and so the blood, which is the great drain for carrying away impurities, becomes so clogged with disease that unless some help is given it, the person will be afflicted by blood poisoning and suffer with pimples, boils, carbuncles, eczema, scrofula, etc, and often die without help. Save yourself from all this suffering and loss of time by using Parmelee's Blood purifier, which prevents all diseases in the blood. Large bottles $1. Sold by G. W. Crouter. sept

The Dyspeptic.—Dyspepsia indigestion, and biliousness seem to take the place of the three graces in many households. How sad is the condition of such a family. The kidneys and liver often get deranged, and perhaps the purest or even children, may be suffering from diabetes, bright's disease, or some kindred disease. As a preventive and also a cure for all the diseased conditions of the human family to preparation equals Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, for the kidneys and liver cure. Only $1 for large bottles. Sold by G. W. Crouter. sept

Health Will Follow the use of Brandreth's Hop Bitters and Hunter Bitters. They promote sleep and allay nervousness. They tone up and strengthen the system, without exciting the brain as do most other stimulants. They soothe to rest the jarring nerves, and calm the irritable and jaded system. They are prepared from the purest materials and are the best medicines you can use for restoring health and strength. Trial size, 50 cents; per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter. sept

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.—The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending August 28, 1887. If not called for in one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

When calling for any of them, please say "advertised."

Adams, Mrs. H. A.-2
Adams, Mr. H. A.
Allison, A. G.
Allison, A. G.-2
Allison, Mary
Allen, C. F.
Antwine, Miss Aggie
Bell, Mr.
Bell, Mrs.
Bennie, D. C.
Brown, Miss Grace
Birthlman, Johnston
Booth, W. H.
Burnham, Frank
Bingham, Mrs. Ida
Campbell, Nicholas
Boston, J. C.
Brown, E. J.
Bristol, Levi
Cook, H. H.
Cornwell, Miss Alma C.
Cook, Mr.
Conley, Rev. C. E.
Daniels, Jay
Frontland, Eli
Fitzgerald, Miss Westerfield
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Mary
David, Mrs. E. H.
Jenkins, Orson S.
Easell, Miss Esther E.
Fall, Chas.
Ferguson, G. M.
Gardner, Mr. C.
Ford, Miss Nellie
Frink, F. H.
Fox, Mrs. F. E.
Garnett, Glynn
Goodyear, Mrs Wm.
Gravelin, Antonio
Hill, Miss Minnie
Hitchcock, Miss Ettie
Hopkins, Hattie
Holmes, Mrs. Jy. Geo.
Johnson, Miss N. H.
Keseley, Mr. G. M.-2
Kerr, Mrs. Wm.
Kendall, Dr. J. C.

INDIAN LETTERS.

John Kobonoksee
John Big-Joe
Kitts, Mrs. Wm.-2
Lane, Mrs. M. H.
Lewis, Mr.
Lewis, Addie
Martin, Leo J.
Martin, Hattie
Mackie, Bill
McGinnis, James W.
McMillan, Mrs. A.
McLeod, Mr.
McLeod, Mrs. Jessie
McCausland, Edward
Newland, Mr.
Nelson, Rev. J. E.
Pinney, A. D.
Phelps, Mr. J.
Phelps, Miss M. M.
Pearson, Mrs. Jean
Pennington, R. C.
Pope, H. P.
Robb, Miss Fannie
Rose, Mr.
Rose, Mrs.
Rowzan, Miss Lillie
Sweet, Mr. Helen I.
Saunders, Miss Alice-2
Sherman, Mr.
Smart, Jerry J.
Stone, Miss May
Stone, Mrs. David
Smith, W. W.
Smith, Miss Julia
Shields, Miss Mary
Tyler, Miss Ella
Tolber, Mr.
Turner, Miss A. M.
Thompson, A. S.
White, Henry C.
Wesley, James M.
White, Isaac
Wells, Miss Mantie
Willes, Ben
Whitford, David J.
White, Kate S.
Whitlock, Mrs. H. E.
Warner, Mrs. Clarence
Wolverton, S. S.
Zerbe, Mrs. N. R.

Henry Kagee
Chas. Kagee
CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

New Goods

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

PANTS, OVERALLS AND SHIRTS

(TRADE MARK.)

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE & PERFECT FIT.

TRY THEM. for sale by G. W. MILLER.

Dry Goods.

I am bound to lead the trade in both price and quality of Goods.

All the Latest Novelties

In Dress Goods and Trimming.

Call and Examine our Goods and Get Prices.

B. SEE.

GO TO

F. A. Cochran & Co.

Successors to Perry Weed,

DRUGGISTS & PHARMACISTS

For Drugs and Medicines, Stationery, Cigars, Fine Confectionery, Etc.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

We Buy for Cash, and Sell as Low as the Lowest.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,

Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.

TERRACE FARM. - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

☞Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Small Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

FINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FURNISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Sumner Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.

CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS

PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS

And buy them of Yours Truly,

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 1, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

Chicago Club House closes for this season, today.

New sidewalk is being laid on Mason street this week.

Amos Fox has a new iron fence around his front yard.

☞Do not fail to see the grand street procession on Labor day.

A good job of work has been done on the Petoskey road this year.

☞"Come and get some roast ox on Labor's grand Holiday Sept. 5th.

Call and see samples of the latest styles of invitations, ball programs, etc.

The steam yatch "Thistle", of Chicago, was in port for a few hours Sunday.

The last link of new sidewalk is completed on the north side of Clinton street.

The Friant carried an immense load of passengers and freight Monday afternoon.

Call at this office for premium lists for the county fair, at East Jordan, Sept. 20-22.

On account of the Labor dance next Monday evening, the base ball dance has been postponed.

The JOURNAL job department printed full sheet posters in two colors last Saturday for the county fair.

It is reported that there will be two boats better than the Friant, on the Pine lake route next year.

☞" Just received, at S. M. See & Sons, a lot of kitchen tables, size of top 28x42 inches, selling at $1.50.

☞"Capitalists and corporations have their Bachanalian feasts and banquets. Labor will banquet on roast ox.

☞" Farmer, Mechanics, Tradesmen Laborers, do not fail to attend Labor's basket picnic and Barbecue at Charlevoix.

Street commissioner Boak built last week a good, substantial looking cross walk on State street near the M. E. Parsonage.

Until further notice, services of Christ church mission will be held at the opera house Sunday morning, and Sunday school at 3:00 p. m.

☞" See & Son have a new style hammock chair that is far ahead of any thing of the kind ever placed on the market.

☞" Just received an invoice of center tables and rocking chairs which we are selling very cheap, at S. M. See & Son's.

☞" One thousand members of organized Labor are expected to participate in the grand procession on Labor day, Sept 5th.

Lost.—A silk velvet wrap between Charlevoix and John McNeal's farm. Finder please return to Alick Rosenthal's store and receive reward.

The union gospel meetings of the season, at the opera hall were closed last Sunday evening. The closing sermon was preached by Dr. Brank, of St. Louis, Mo.

The Aldrich Sisters received a large invoice of new millinery goods in the latest styles, on the Lawrence this week, which they have on exhibition at the Bazaleette.

☞" Dr. Crouter's Album of Charlevoix views, contains 26 photographic views of the principal buildings, and points of interest in Charlevoix, and is sold for only 50 cents.

☞" We ask the hearty co-operation of all branches of honorable toil on Labor day, Sept. 5t. . You are requested to lay down your tools and give that day to labor reform.

An exhibition and auction sale of five oil paintings in rich gold frames, will be given in Stockman's building south of Sherwood's drug store, commencing Saturday, Sept. 3.

☞" The property, known as the Sweetland Sanitarium, on the south upper terrace in the village of Charlevoix, is for sale or rent.—Enquire of E. H. Green, Charlevoix, Michigan.

The Clara Belle towed the hull of the old Nellie Booth down here on Thursday. The engine will be removed and will be used in a barge that will be built here this winter.—Boyne Citizen.

The corps of teachers in the Charlevoix school will be the same as last year, with the exception of first primary, and assistant in the 5th department. Mrs. Oscar Upright, formerly for several years a teacher in our school, takes the place of Miss Waterbury, in the primary, and Miss Nettie C. Gray, the position in the 5th department.

We understand that some fields of corn near Charlevoix are ripe and are being cut this week, with the probable yield of ears above the average in quality and quantity. How, is this for Northern Michigan.

The fall term of school will begin Monday September 19th. Pupils designing to enter the 5th department, who were not present at the final examinations in June are requested to present themselves at the high school room at 9:00 o,clock on Friday September 16th.

Beginning Sept. 1st, the tri-weekly mail service, from Boyne to Eudine is extended to Charlevoix, thus giving Boyne and the postoffices on the north side of the lake direct service with Charlevoix. The schedule recommended, leaves Charlevoix on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and returning arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

F. S. Blanchard is erecting a two story building on his lot just south of L. D. Bartholomew & Co's warehouse to be occupied, when completed by Perry Weed as a book and news stand in connection with soda fountain and confectionery. The second floor will be occupied by Charles Swallow as paint shop. Mr. Blanchard expects to have the building ready for occupancy Sept. 15.

Last Sunday morning, a few minutes after services commenced at the Ironton M. E. church, it was reported that the forest fires then raging near the town, were becoming unmanageable and threatened to overspread the town. The minister was at once delegated to investigate the matter and upon his report the services were adjourned and everybody took a hand in trying to control the flames, which was done during the day.

Prof. C. B. Cochran and wife, of West Chester, Pa., left Charlevoix for their home last Saturday. Prof. Cochran as a teacher of Chemistry in the state Normal school has dealt largely with the leading wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, for the past eight years. He took with him a large order from the firm of F. A. Cochran & Co. which he will fill while in Philadelphia, and the customers of that firm may be sure of obtaining pure drugs, and chemicals of the best quality.

The Anna Berger Concert company held good houses [illegible] Friday and Saturday evenings. Alvah Haywood, the humorist, was immense, and on each evening responded three times to encores. His recitations were perfect, and his particular fort seemed to be in impersonations of everything. While the company was first class, and each member highly cultivated, yet their selections on these occasions were too much in the order of rehearsals.

The Petoskey Democrat having challenged the Charlevoix Journal's assertions that certain persons had given wrong information to travelers bound for Charlevoix, with a view to deadling the Friant for Boyne, and told the bluff game by offering $5 for an instance, the Journal gets back by particularizing instances without directly mentioning names. It is not the Journal's fault if the parties involved, however, and we are curious to know what the Democrat is going to do about the rather awkward position it has got itself into.—Record.

We have made arrangements whereby we are enabled to furnish the JOURNAL and the Detroit Free Press, each four months, for 50 cents. The Journal, we aim to make the best local paper in the county, and the Free Press is generally conceded to be the best family newspaper in the state. It has lately been enlarged to ten pages, making it the largest weekly published in the northwest. One of the new and heroaftter complete and prominent features of the paper will be an agricultural department. Remember, both these papers four months for 50 cents.

Rev. A. O. Downs of Cadillac, has accepted the call to the pastorate extended by the Congregationalists of Charlevoix, and he will probably commence his work here about November 1st. A special from Cadillac to the Grand Rapids Democrat says of him: Rev. A. O. Downs, pastor of the Congregational church, closes his ministry here tomorrow. He will be greatly missed by our people, to all of whom he has endeared himself, regardless of sect. He has been engaged at Charlevoix, but before assuming his new charge, will spend a few weeks at his old home on Long Island, for which place he will leave Tuesday.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.

With rooms, only two minutes walk from postoffice. Rates reasonable. Inquire at this office.

Purely Personal.

J. V. Sine, and family have returned from Eastport.

Master Johnnie Harsha has been very sick the past week.

Mrs. Beebe, of Clare is visiting at the residence of G. W. Jefferies.

Mrs. J. A. Hawkins and daughter, Edith, are expected home this week.

Leslie Giddings returned, Sunday, on the Friant for a short visit among friends.

Henry Albrich, of Cadillac, arrived, Tuesday, for a visit with parents and friends.

John J. Goss went to Milwaukee, on business, Sunday, by way of the Lawrence.

A. T. Washburne is in Detroit this week on business. He will not return alone.

Mr. Koglin and wife, started for Chicago, Sunday, where they will make their home.

J. T. Kirkpatrick returned yesterday from his four weeks visit among relatives in Canada.

T. B. Hodge & Co. are about to remove their harness business to Alba, on the G. R. & I. R. R.

Perry Averill, the baritone of the Berger Concert Co., sang at the Congregational church last Sunday morning.

Ed. Miller, of Traverse City, spent Sunday in Charlevoix, with the families of his father Louis and brother G. W.

Mrs. A. Beebe arrived in Charlevoix Saturday, to spend a few weeks with Mrs. J. V. Sine, formerly of Cinco.

Misses Annie and Cloie McCartney returned, Monday, from Atwood, where they have been visiting for a few days past.

Mrs. Eugenie Phillips started last Friday, for her home, in Black River Falls, Wis., much improved in health from her visit here.

Miss Inie Gage has been engaged to teach in one of the departments of the public schools at Charlotte the coming school year.

James and Earnest Beauvais returned, Monday, from their two months tour among the Lake Superior streams and inviting grounds.

Judge Walter P. McEntire and bride, nee Miss Julia Kelly, of St. Louis, Mo., are stopping at the Fountain City House. They were married on August 1st, and have been spending their honeymoon on the lakes of Northern Michigan and Canada. They will probably remain in Charlevoix for several weeks.

Coming Events.

The annual school meeting will be held at the school house, next Monday evening, at 7:30 o,clock.

A campfire will be held at Eastport Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 6, 7 and 8. A good time is expected.

Special meeting of the business men's association tomorrow evening. Matters of importance call for a full attendance.

The Loyal Legion will meet next Saturday at three o'clock in the M. E. church. All members are invited to be present.

There will be preaching at the Congregational church, next Sunday, morning and evening, by Rev. Dr. Kendall Brooks.

The first oyster social of the season is to be held in Beach's grove, Atwood, Friday evening, for the benefit of the Atwood cornet band.

Preaching next Sunday morning and evening at Ironion M. E. church by Rev. S. Steele. Also services at Johnson's school house at 11 o'clock, and Black's at 3.30.

Services at the M. E. church next Sunday morning and evening as usual. It is desired that everyone should be present, as this is the last sabbath of the conference year.

The Michigan conference of the M. E. church will be held at Bay View next week, commencing Wednesday, Sept. 7th. Bishop Harris, of New York, is expected to preach conference Sunday.

Rev. R. E. Jones, of Kalamazoo will hold Episcopal services, on Sunday next, at 10:30 a. m. in opera hall. Let all show, by their presence, due appreciation of his able and interesting ministrations.

☞**Look at the date** on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

House and Lot for Sale,—or will trade for horse and buggy, on terms to suit. Inquire of O. T. Wheary, Charlevoix, Mich.

Base Ball.

Cheboygan played with the Charlevoix team at Dixon park last Thursday and Friday. Thursday was the closest and most exciting game at Charlevoix this season. Up to the fourth inning no tallies were made on either side. During the third inning, Gage, Charlevoix's catcher, was struck with the ball on the knee with such serious effect that he was obliged to retire from the field, and Klock took his place behind the bat, where he did excellent work. At the close the score stood as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Charlevoix	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—4
Cheboygan	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2—3

The Friday's game also resulted in favor of Charlevoix by a score of 13 to 9. Hoskins and Klock were the battery for Charlevoix. Wheaton and Morrison pitched for Cheboygan, and were caught by Miller, Stone, and Garver. Klock and Johns of Charlevoix, and Garver of Cheboygan each made two-base hits. Miller and Morrison of Cheboygan each made three-base hits. An interesting feature of the game was the double play by Gish and Kraft.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Charlevoix	1	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	3—13
Cheboygan	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2—9

HEADQUARTERS
BAXTER POST, NO. 119, G. A. R.,
Harbor Springs, Mich., Aug. 26, 1887.
(Circular.)

All members of Baxter Post, and other soldiers and sailors in this vicinity, who desire to attend the annual re-union of the soldiers and sailors association of Northwest Michigan, at Reed City, on Sept. 6, 7 and 8, are invited to meet at the law office of E. H. Green, on Friday evening, Sept. 2d to make the final arrangements concerning the attendance.

By order of E. H. GREEN
Commander.

B. H. KEEBS, Adjutant, *protem.*

Shipments.

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix, reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Aug. 28—Schr. Mockingbird, 130,000 feet hardwood lumber, John Nicholls, to Chicago.
29—Schr. John Schoettle, 325 tons pig iron, Pine Lake iron Co., to Chicago.
30—Schr. Monitor, 500,000 hoops, Wilson Hoop Co., to Milwaukee.
30—Schr. John L. Green, 75,000 feet hardwood lumber, Perkins & White, to Sheboygan.
30—Schr. F. M. Smith, 65 cords bark, R. Tolleck to Milwaukee.
31—Schr. R. F. Wade, 75 cords wood, and 30 cords bark, W. H. Doerner, to Chicago.
31—Scw. Wahnapee, 90,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a few to good matter.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things to exist. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cooking, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this bad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and digest them.

Remember—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady of this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for three years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she kept all night, and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Louisa Lake." This is the statement of Hurst & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at Crouter's drug store.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Suit, druggist, Bigler, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters, as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took two bottles and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Delphos, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

☞**We are Anxious** that every young lady should know that a delicate and harmless beautifier is to be found in Hamilton's Oriental Balm. It is unsurpassed when it is desired that the complexion so soft, and brilliant, so surely removes all tan and freckles, that no one needs only to give it a trial to be convinced of its merits. Only 75 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter. sept

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by G. W. Crouter.

☞**Fine Cabinet Photos** at the gallery for $3.00 per dozen. The burning Champion, and other interesting views of Charlevoix, 25 cents each. D. S. WAY.

☞Advertise Charlevoix, by sending to each of your friends a copy of Dr. Crouter's Album of Charlevoix. Twenty-six views, only 50 cents.

The Charlevoix Album

Is a souvenir consisting of 26 fine Photographic Views, showing the principal points of interest in Charlevoix and vicinity, arranged for convenience of handling, and handsomely and substantially bound. All for 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Sold only by

DR. G. W. CROUTER.

☞Come soon, before the supply is exhausted.

WAIT! WAIT! WAIT!

Don't be in a hurry; Winter is not yet here, nor have all the

Latest Novelties

IN

DRESS GOODS

Trimmings and

FANCY GOODS

Been imported. it is a well known and indisputable fact that the Great Market Days commence about Sept. 1st.

We shall be on hand (as our Eastern Buyer has written us to that effect,) with a Magnificent Stock of all that is desirable in our line, and our patrons well know what this means. We always carry our statements into quick execution.

OUR CLOAKS AND JACKETS

For Fall and Winter are now being made to order from one of the BEST CLOAK HOUSES IN THE WORLD. We shall be able to show them very soon.

In the meantime

SEE WHAT 48 CENTS WILL BUY

At the Popular store. We have now inaugurated a Regular Surprise in 48 cent Goods especially

In Ladies and Gents' Underwear

Of which we have just received a large consignment as a sample from Boston manufacturers.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Bertand Purns and Abigail Purns, his wife, of the Village of Charlevoix, Mich., dated May 15th, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the 31st day of January, A. D., 1883, in Liber 4 of mortgages, page 70, on the mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of eight hundred and twenty and 10-100 dollars, and no attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for by statute, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become by virtue of the said default in the conditions and provisions, joined in by the parties, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south front door of the court house in the town of Boyne City, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and all legal costs, together with said attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars provided for by statute, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate in the township of Marion, in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to wit: Lot eighty (80) of section fourteen (14) in township thirty (30) north of range eight (8) west, containing eighty acres.

Dated the 29th day of August, A. D. 1887.

MARY H. WOOD,
Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Andrew Hansen and Mary Hansen, his wife, of the Village of Charlevo

A LAMENT.

De frogs in de pon' is singin' every night
Wid dem lil' voices high an' frequently time,
An de sof' peepers to my, wid dat heart, soul, an' sight
Ev' night.
Yo tell us o' de comin' o' de June.

De gar wid er splash is er jumpin' fur de front
Dat's wallowed near de cypress tree, root
An' de bullfrog, old grim-ed wid his jaws so
Is er grabbin' o' de cropsy by de snoot.

De cole root turkis is er sayin' naughty stuff,
Ev' time he ketches de lil' baby sneezin',
An he's gittin' fur fur atay till he's dun got his
fill
Ev' hole in de cornfield is dun sneezed.

Do cow's growin' fine, an' is ha'l leg high
In de fine wa'ter dey drink, fur dey
Don't looks as if all wo'ld's dun fallen nigh,
For it sounds mo' an' Tinky dan I kin.

Tildy was de wife o' my bosom an' my breast,
Mighty likely, sah, honest an' sound,
An' when she turned away from dis life fur her
rest,
It nearly broke the hame-strings o' my
heart.

I was wid her in in de day, an' I ma'ed her in
de night,
An' I set wid my han' on her head,
When de 'strayin' angel come in an' turned
down de light
An' led her in de darkness wid de dead.

Er pals, I miss all fro me lke de stobbin' o' a
dirk—
My heart yeared for her kept erpin an' thru,
Tey Tinky, lemme tell you, wiz er mighty hard
work
An' I'd like to see her plowin' in de co'n.

—Sebastian Stuart.

THE KNAVE UNMASKED.

BY HENRY L. BLACK.

ONCE at the close of a bleak and dreary day in early October, at a street corner in the residence section of the city of Brooklyn, a young, vigorous and handsome man was supporting a gray-haired, rather feeble-looking old gentleman, who otherwise must have fallen to the ground.

Night was fast approaching, and a little wreath of pinted smoke above their heads was barely distinguishable in the twilight.

"Are you hurt, sir?" it was the younger one who spoke.

"I can say, I don't think so," answered his companion.

"Lean on my arm; you seem weak. The villain appears to be making good his escape." As the young man spoke he looked down the thoroughfare, where the flowing figure of a man was discernible, turning the corner of the next street.

"You have saved my life," murmured the old man, faintly; "but for your strong hand and close hand I would have fallen a victim of an assassin's bullet."

"I did smock up his arm at about the last moment to have swerved you. But what would have been the object of his murder—an assault?"

"Robbery, I make no doubt," replied the old gentleman, "for I'm quite certain that I've not an enemy in the world."

At this juncture one of those conservators of the peace, known as policemen, entered upon the scene, and inquired who had fired the shot.

"A large man, with a smooth face, and dressed in dark clothes and a stiff hat," answered the old gentleman. "I can't give any better description, because the sudden advent of his face, and would know him among a thousand. He attempted to take my life, and but for the timely interference of this brave young man, would doubtless have succeed. Report the matter at headquarters at once, and have the detectives set at work. You know where I live, don't you?"

"Very well, indeed, Mr. Hapgood," replied the officer, "and this gentleman."

"Can be found through me," interrupted the elder man. "You will accompany us home, my young friend?"

"Certainly, sir," answered the young man, "here, take my arm; you will walk better, so."

"I can never properly thank you for what you have done to-night," said Mr. Hapgood, as they walked slowly along.

"Don't mention it, sir, I beg of you."

"But I must mention it, you have saved my life, and at the risk, the imminent risk of your own—I expected to see the scoundrel shoot you. But you have not yet told me your name."

"My name, sir, is Clifford, John Clifford, and I am a clerk in the New York postoffice. I live in Brooklyn with my aged mother, and was on my way home when poverty for help attracted my attention, and I turned the corner just in time to arrest the murderer's hand."

"Mr. Clifford," said the old man earnestly, "I am pleased in you to find a young man struggling for advancement in the world. I have been through it all and know how to sympathize with you. But here we are at my residence, old-fashioned mansion, with broad steps and a deep porch. You must come in and dine with me. I, sah, do present you to my daughter Alice, my only child, that she may join me in thanking the man who has done me such a noble service."

"I thank you, Mr. Hapgood," said Clifford, bowing politely, "but I fear I must decline your hospitality this evening, and postpone the pleasure of meeting your daughter. The fact is that my mother is awaiting me. I am always punctual in arriving home, and I fear if she will be much worried if I am long delayed. It's very awkward, sir, and I am very sorry."

"No, sir," both the Mr. Hapgood, "it is not awkward. It is fit and proper. Filial affection is the noblest thing in our inferior natures. I have a daughter who loves me, and can appreciate your feelings. Go to your home and the supper your loving mother has prepared for you; you will no doubt enjoy it better than you would my fine dinner. But you must warn your mother not to expect you home early to-morrow, as you must dine and spend the evening with me. On now, as I would not for the world cause the worthy lady a moment's anxiety."

"Thank you, sir. I will call at this hour to-morrow, then evening," bowing and smiling the young man, Clifford hurried away.

A month later, a young man of about six-and-twenty, large and finely formed, with a handsome, intellectual face, Henry Winters by name, was seated in Mr. Hapgood's elegant parlor.

"Good morning, Harry," said the owner of the mansion, abruptly entering the apartment.

"Good morning, sir," said the young man, rising and advancing. "I have called to beg a moment's conversation with you in private."

"Certainly, Harry, come into the library," said Mr. Hapgood, entering that apartment, and motioning the young man to a seat near him.

"Mr. Hapgood," began Harry, "I have known you from boyhood, and for five years have been a constant visitor at your house. In these five years your daughter has grown from a winsome child to a beautiful and accomplished woman, and I have learned, sir—no hard task—to love her dearly. You know my family, my connections, and prospects in life. What I ask is to call Alice my wife—the head of your daughter in marriage."

Harry Winters bowed and sat down, while Mr. Hapgood sprang to his feet.

"What is this?" he said excitedly, almost enraged. "Marry my daughter—by his manner, he advanced to the young man's chair and gripped his hand. "You must pardon by abruptness, Harry, but I was taken by surprise. Have you gained my daughter's consent before seeking mine?"

"No, sir," answered Winters; "I could not in honor do that, but I must admit she knows my love for her, and that I have reasons to hope that it is not unrequited."

As Harry spoke the old man turned pale and sank back in his chair.

"This is unfortunate," he murmured, "most unfortunate. You are an honorable young man, Harry. I love you like a son, and you cannot, it grieves me sadly to say it, you cannot marry my daughter."

"And why not, Mr. Hapgood? Pray tell me why not?"

"Because she is promised to another."

"Another!" cried Harry, starting wildly, "she loves another! Impossible! I know she loves me!"

"I did not say that. I said she was promised."

"Might I ask to whom?" faltered Harry.

"To Mr. Clifford; you have more than once met him here during the last month. He is an excellent young man. He loves Alice, and she, I believe, has saved my life," answered Mr. Hapgood, softly.

"I understand," said young Winters, sadly. "But Alice—has she consented?"

"She will yield to my wishes, as the proper time; have no doubt about that. She knows no will but mine."

"Things you are asking for the best, sir. I know you think you are; but I feel that my daughter can never be happy with that man. Good evening, sir." And, bowing slightly, Harry Winters left the Hapgood mansion.

"Alice," said Mr. Hapgood, as his fair daughter, in obedience to his summons, entered the library, "I have something serious to say to you. I have received a visit from your lover."

"An offer for my hand! And how much you are offered! and who is the bidder, papa?" said Alice, blushing, but not with consciousness, for she had seen Harry leave the house not ten minutes before, and surmised his errand.

"The offer, my daughter, which I have accepted for you, comes from a worthy gentleman whom I respect and esteem and whom you cannot choose but love, Mr. John Clifford."

Alice Hapgood spoke no word, but turned deathly pale, bowed her head in her hands and sank into a chair.

"You, my young gentleman," pursued the father, not seeming to notice the daughter's emotion, "loved you at first sight, and has urged his suit upon several occasions. I have given my consent, and he will speak to you on the subject to-morrow."

"But, father, I can never love Mr. Clifford. I feel grateful to him as the preserver of my dear father's life. He is handsome, educated, brilliant, but I distrust him, and so for loving him—"

Here Hapgood shuddered in a manner that emphasized the sentence more forcibly than he would have done in words.

"My daughter, you do John an injustice; you do, indeed. He is an honest, industrious, and in all respects an exemplary young man, and as a son-in-law he will be entirely satisfactory to me."

"But as a husband he will not be so entirely satisfactory to me." And fair Alice burst into a flood of tears.

"But, Alice, I've promised you to Mr. Clifford; you would not have me break my word?"

"My father, but you have wealth, great wealth; offer him money——"

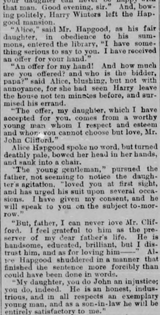
"Would you have me insult the man to whom I owe my life, daughter?" And Mr. Hapgood frowned severely. "I did offer to loan him ten thousand dollars with which to engage in some business, but he declined it promptly, saying that he could not accept a reward for simply doing his duty, that was before he asked your hand."

"And now he claims a reward in a different form. He doubtless does not know that I am to be your heiress."

"Daughter, your sarcasm jails to please me. But tell me," and the old gentleman, suddenly, "have you any other attachment that makes Mr. Clifford so distasteful to you?"

Alice turned red, then white, and finally burst into tears.

"Don't ask me, father," she exclaimed "I certainly am not attached to Mr. Clifford. Grant me this one favor. Let nothing be said to me on this subject by this



"Alice, I have received an offer for your hand."

person for one month, until the fifteenth of January, and on that day, if you still desire it, I will plight my troth to Mr. Clifford."

"Did I may tell him this? He will be all smiling."

"Yes, father, if you choose; but in the meantime, you must do your best to change your mind."

That night Alice wrote Harry Winters a letter, in which she told him that she desired particularly to know something of John Clifford, his character and his record.

"Find out all about him Harry," said she in conclusion, "and report to me on the fifteenth of January, when I will explain all to you. In the meantime don't call on me."

It was the morning of the fifteenth of January.

Within the spacious library of the Hapgood mansion its master and his fair daughter were seated, awaiting the arrival of her suitor, Mr. John Clifford. They had been silent for some time, when Alice spoke:

"About this disagreeable business, father, do you still wish me to marry Mr. Clifford?"

"I certainly do. The more I see of him the better I like him, and the more worthy I consider him of my daughter. I will admit that somehow I would prefer Harry Winters, but then you know, John saved my life from a cowardly assassin. I can't forget that."

At that moment a servant entered and announced Harry Winters.

"Show him in," said Mr. Hapgood, "the son of my old friend will never be denied admission here."

A moment later Harry himself entered and was kindly received by the father and daughter, the latter giving him a look which plainly said, "How have you succeeded?"

"Mr. Hapgood," began Harry, "I have news for you; a man has been arrested charged with firing at you some two months ago, and the officers have brought him here to see if you can identify him."

"Very well, let them come in," said Mr. Hapgood.

Harry left the room as the old gentleman spoke, and returned immediately, followed by two detectives with a smooth faced, villainous-looking young man between them.

"That is the man. I could swear to him any place," cried the old gentleman. "How did you succeed in finding him?"

"Mr. Winters is entitled to the credit," replied one of the officers. "He found a photograph, from which we identified the prisoner."

"But he had never seen him. How could he know him from a photograph?"

"The man, George Holmes," said Harry, indicating the prisoner, "had been photographed at Sing Sing with his chum and partner in crime, James Costello. I found their picture in the rogues' gallery, number 1921. Here it is." And he produced and handed Mr. Hapgood a card photograph.

"Great heaven!" cried the old gentleman, "what have we here?"

His daughter leaned to his side, and seized the card from his trembling hand. It was a picture of Harry Winters in the regalia of the penitentiary; one, the prisoner before her the other, the man she had known as John Clifford.

"I always suspected it," she murmured, giving Harry a grateful look.

"And what have you to say?" said Mr. Hapgood sternly to the ex-convict.

"I don't know," he growled.

"Do you deny this charge?"

"I'd better tell, for I'm will if I don't. He always saves himself. I fired the shot, sir, at the door you mentioned. I had a scheme to give Jim a chance to rescue you. I urged him to take the ten thousand you offered, but he struck for a high stake and we've lost everything."

As he finished speaking a step was heard in the hall, and the next instant the door was thrown open, and John Clifford entered the library.

"Good morning, Mr. Costello," said Harry Winters, turning to your old friend, Mr. Holmes."

"Confusion!" cried Clifford, "what does this mean?"

"It means," cried the old gentleman, "that you are unmasked, you scoundrel—and you thought to marry my daughter! Officers, take him away."

Clifford made no reply, but sprang suddenly through the window and disappeared.

"After him," shouted Mr. Hapgood.

"Never mind," said one of the detectives, quietly, "he'll have officers at the street door. He's wanted on half a score of charges, and will go down for a long term. Good morning." And the officers vanished with their prisoner.

"And now, Harry," said Mr. Hapgood, "forgive an old man who has been grievously deceived. Take my daughter, and be happy."

"Well, father," said Alice, slyly, "if he is your choice for a son-in-law, I'll not refuse him as a husband."

The Reveries of a Bachelor.

"She would like to see me," he said to himself, surveying the apartment, with its low look-cases, its precious bits of sculpture and bits from the antiquity of abroad, its prostrate gorgeousness of Turkish rugs, its tapestries, its tasteful and luxurious air of faultless bien etre. At the same time he noticed the exquisite arrangement of other rooms, visited perhaps but once a fortnight or oftener, but evidently always kept in the most irreproachable order by a body of trained servants. His entire establishment was an ornate monumental tribute to his own selfishness.

He lit a cigar. He never smoked more than a dozen cigars during the twenty-four hours; one after dining and one a little before bed time.

He sank into the big cushioned chair and pulled forth the first blue cloud from a Cuban tobacco imported for him by his family repeated, half aloud, the reflection which had before been a silent one:

"She would like all this."

He assented that he should not only like it, but marry to get it. He had had by as many dame as Henry Ward Van Henselaer yet. Indeed, the longer that he sat musing and smoking there in his library, the more he convinced he felt that now the ice had been once fairly broken, the true line of action had begun.—*Edgar Fawcett.*

Happy Thought.

"It is too bad," said the managing editor to the funny man: "here is a man in the counting-room desiring to put in a big advertisement, and the editor in chief and the publisher are both at the beach."

"Well, can't you manage that yourself?"

"Well, not very well. Somebody is wanted to swear to the circulation."

"Oh, I see."

"Unfortunate, isn't it?"

"I should say so. What's to be done?"

"Can't you swear to it?"

"Why, man, they won't accept me."

"Misery! Will I do?"

"You! Absurd."

"Too bad! Oh, by the way, is the religious editor here?"

"Religious editor—yes, yes! Why didn't I think of it before? He will be accepted without a murmur.

"The thing is done at once.—*Boston Courier.*

His Profession.

A baby girl of three years, who had strayed away from home, was found by a policeman. The child's father was a leading lawyer in the place where he lived.

"What's your name, little one?" inquired Mons'eur Bluecoat.

"Mamie," was the reply.

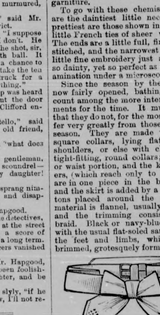
"Mamie what?"

"No, not Mamie what, dee Mamie."

"What's your father's business?"

The little girl reflected, and replied, "He tuts meat."

The policeman imagined the father to be a butcher, but subsequently found that Mamie's conception of her father's business was based upon his proficiency in carving roast meat at the dinner-table.—*Youth's Companion.*



A Column or Two of Chat About the Fair Daughters of Eve.

Together with a Few Notes on the Latest Styles in Feminine Attire.

Late Tantalizations.

DJUSTABLE vests of woolen material, including plaited and starched muslins, are useful for wear with any basque which has the open front. These vests crimp a basque sufficiently without any further appliance.

To go with these chemisettes there are the daintiest little neckties. The prettiest are those shown in the cut—They are made of sheer white lawn. The ends are a little full, finished hemstitched, and the narrowest of hems. A little fine embroidery just above. All so dainty, yet so perfect as to bear examination under a microscope.

Since the season by the seaside is now fairly opened, bathing costumes count among the more interesting garments for the time. It must be said that they do not, for the most part, differ very greatly from those worn last season. They are made with broad, square collars, lying flat upon the shoulders, or else with close, almost tight-fitting, round collars, the upper or waist portion, and the knickerbockers, (which reach only to the knees), are in one piece in the best models, and the skirt is added by a row of buttons placed around the waist. The material is flannel, usually dark-blue, braid. Black or navy-blue stockings, with the usual flat-soled sandals, clothe the feet and limbs, while a broad-brimmed, grotesquely formed straw hat

protects the face from the attacks of sun, freckles having few admirers.

Artistic needlework is again very fashionable, and has been practiced by many young ladies, who now revert to the work of their grandmothers in this as in some other things. Lambrequins are not now thought so much of as in the popular days of macrame-work. Macrame was simple, and at the same time very ornamental, and a very handsome lambrequin, either for mantelpiece or window, could be produced by any girl who chose to give a little time to it, without putting much taste to the work. The present prevailing style of lambrequin is, however, a very different article in fact as it is velvet, and the very highest art of the needlewoman is often employed in the production of sprays for its decoration.

Aprons, pin-cushions, card-cases, wall-pockets, and many similar articles receive their due share of embroidery, and are made of beautifully beautiful as the taste of the maker dictates. One of the prettiest objects for the display of fine needle work is a racket-cover. Tennis accessories are becoming every year more exquisite, and the covers in which the rackets are kept are now among the most elaborate of them. Flannel velvet, plush, etc., may be used as material for one of these covers, and a spray of flowers on one side and the initials of the owner upon the other are embroidered in floss silk, in artistic and symmetrical signs.

As the season progresses, the style of millinery seem to become simpler. A straw hat or bonnet nowadays only has a band of ribbon and a spray of flowers to be, according to the prevailing modes, completely trimmed, and even the garniture is thrown on in the most careless way. Dainties are among the best loved flowers for bonnets, and sprigs of golden-rod, blue-bells, forget-me-nots, buttercups, and others of the simpler varieties of flowers are also much used. The ribbons are invariably of the finest, softest, most flexible edges are invariable.

A very modest dress covered with fine India muslin was the foundation of a very charming evening dress recently worn by a very young lady. The draperies were also of muslin, and were lovely, bunched upon the hips with a very fine satin ribbon. The bodice was V shaped at the top, and short puffed sleeves of the material, the only protection for the arms. The entire dress was of pure white, relieved by a loose pale-blue sash at the waist and occasional knots of ribbon of the same tint and fine pale-blue silk hose.

Light, cool, and graceful dresses for girls of thirteen or fourteen are made of gingham and worn with embroidered *guimpes*. Hamburg embroidery is also employed in trimming them. They are made with full, tucked skirts and shirred fronts, reminding one very forcibly of girls' dresses twenty years ago or so.

Redingotes, made very long and very plain, of woolen material, are not occasionally seen. They are usually trimmed with velvet, in the shape of revers, cuffs and collars, and fasten from one shoulder down with a row of large ornamental buttons, in this way concealing all but a very small V-shaped portion of the skirt. They are dropped at the back in a similar manner to an ordinary skirt, and passementerie is sometimes added to their adornment. Redingotes are not wholly neglected this season.

Thoughts About Bustles.

You are entirely mistaken if you have been imagining that with the departure of three never-ending sources for stale wit, the high hats at the theater, men will have nothing to grow about respecting women's dress.

Oh, my, no. They are not going to give up their little game in that senile style, you may rest assured. Rather would they be awake nights originating a new manoeuver for them. They know wonderful well would offer up in smoke endless cigars as sacrifice to cogitating ponderings in a new onslaught. They would expend their last dollar in the effort, if necessary, to get it were necessary.

Women only need no such extravagant bribe. On the contrary, they simply fall back upon an old and, we had almost said, sacred custom. They are discussing the uses and abuses of the bustle.

His dignified sponsor in the satirical remarks—at least one of them smattered of feel, if not dig, Lady when he said he ingenuously accoutered woman suggested a symbol of modesty of the sex—meant to *Parter sarcasm*, with all the plumage borne where the ostrich carries the horse it is fond, or something like that, he said.

Again, he yet asserted, it was a very well-conceived piece of ingenuity, and ingenuity is a very great thing

FARM AND GARDEN.

HANDSOME FOWLS POSSESSING MERIT AS EGG PRODUCERS.

Weaning Pigs, with Directions for Feeding so as to Make Bone, Muscle and Fat—Protection from Rice Stings—A Dipping Box for Sheep.

The accompanying illustration shows a dipping box and has been satisfactorily used in dipping sheep. Country Gentleman tells how to make it: It is composed of two inch pine plank, and is held together by bolts across the ends, outside the box. The joints are put together with white lead. One end of the box is inclined, so that the sheep may be readily drawn upon the draining table, which has slats upon the top, so as to permit the fluid that drains from the wool to run back into the tub. This table is fastened to the box by hooks at each side. One end rests upon the box, and the other is supported by legs.

A DIPPING BOX.

This box is half filled with the dipping fluid, which may be used cold, but it is preferable when about 80 degs. temperature. Two men turn a sheep upon its back, lift up its legs and head and submerge its body in the fluid, keeping nostrils and eyes clear, if possible. No harm results, however, if all goes under. A third man should stand upon the opposite side of the box to assist in keeping the sheep under for a minute or so while the wool is being soaked to the skin. The animal is then drawn upon the draining table, and the wool pressed by the hand to force out as much fluid as can readily be done. The sheep is then lifted to the ground or floor. In the meantime one of the two men first named has another sheep ready for its turn. It takes about three minutes to each animal. Where the flock is large the box should be twelve or fifteen feet long, and high enough, so that the sheep are made to swim its length. They can thus be passed through very rapidly, being retained upon the draining table as long as may be necessary.

The commercial dips are usually trustworthy, but where these cannot be obtained a good preparation is made by mixing one part crude carbolic acid with 250 parts of water. It may be further weakened for lambs.

The time to dip sheep is whenever they are troubled with ticks, lice, maggots (for which the dip must be strong) or the scab.

Weaning Pigs.

Weaning pigs is a subject of discussion among professional pork growers. The farmer who takes to swen must remember that his high profit lies in his ability to so run them little pork making machines as to keep their digestion in perfect order, and to daily increase the capacity of the stomach for digestion and assimilating the largest possible amount of food.

The stomach will keep in better condition if the times of feeding be not too far apart and the quantity given only sufficient to satisfy hunger, yet not to surfeit. Here is a fine point in getting best growth and keeping the pigs in highest condition of health. They should be fed at least five times a day until five or six months old, and if from two to four months the same amount of feed for the day be divided into five meals there will be less danger of over feeding or deranging the digestion.

The pig is omnivorous, and its highest and most rapid development, says American Cultivator, from which the above is quoted, calls for a generous variety of food. During the period of growth there should be a smaller per cent. of carbonaceous or fat formers supplied, while the per cent of phosphorus and nitrogenous compounds should be increased. Corn contains six of the carbonates to one of phosphates. Since the object of feeding pigs between the ages of two and seven months is to develop growth of frame and powers of assimilation, it is evident that bone and tissue cannot be made out of fattening food. Something cannot be made out of nothing, but a sappy pig can some as near to making it as any animal created.

Then if our object is not to make fat, but bone and muscle, we must feed for these. Where pigs have access to grass and artichokes or potatoes, or acorns and beech nuts, and the endless variety they find under and above ground, they may do well where they have, in addition to these, enough corn to keep them in medium flesh, and so save them from overwork in hunting a living.

Indian corn is especially rich in fat formers. Oats, on the other hand, are especially rich in phosphates or bone and muscle formers. Clover and grass so happily combine the two that when stock are high have run on clover and grass they make a good growth of bone and muscle, and a development of stomach which enables them to assimilate a greater amount of corn when the time comes to fatten them.

If by the starving process only enough corn is given to keep the pig alive and squealing vigorously, he may have lived healthfully, but how about the stomach, development, but how about and profit in the pig? The powers of the stomach are not developed by feeding concentrated food in small quantities. If there is but little corn to be fed, it will pay to have it ground and feed even on clover hay, enough to secure the bulk needed to enlarge the stomach. When the starved pig arrives at the time he is to be fed all he will eat, he will not have the capacity and power of stomach to eat and digest his bushel of corn in five days, and convert the same into fifteen pounds of pork. Good pigs have done this and 50 per cent. more during the fattening season.

Whitewashing Trees.

Prof. Riley, the well-known entomologist, does not approve of whitewashing trees. He says: "In reality not only are the four troublesome insects that infest shade trees no in any way be affected by the wash and that is the tussock moth. So far as the whitewashing reaches a certain number of the cocoons will be loosened and exposed to the rains or robbed off by the washing, and it may be possible that the lime will affect them, though there is no evidence that such is the case. But it is of no earthly use against the bag worm or the elm leaf beetle or the web worm."

As to tree boxes Prof. Riley says: "While these may be necessary on account of the injury that without them horses and other animals, as well as mischievous boys, would inflict upon the trees, at least until these have attained a certain size, they are always harmful. They injure the trees by chafing and by the pressure of the bandages, and when of wood, as they are in the city of Washington, they are particularly injurious, because they serve as still far different insects. If the laws cannot be made so strict as to prevent injury from horses or lads then I would advise the use of round iron boxes."

Information About Carp.

Carp can be kept to almost any kind of food. It feeds principally on vegetable food, such as grains, bread, roots, or almost any vegetable matter whatever that may be given it. It does not devour its own young, and for this reason increases rapidly, but the presence of other fish that have this propensity would be highly objectionable in the same pond. The carp soon becomes quite tame, and a limited number may be kept in a large wire box when partly grown, but this could hardly be made profitable. They have heretofore been supplied from Washington, and in inquiries addressed to the United States fish commissioner the applicant should give, in addition to his own name and postoffice address, the name of the railroad and railroad station nearest his residence, the dimensions of his pond and its general character, and especially what kinds of fish, if any, the pond contains.

A Cellar in Springy Ground.

In dealing with a cellar in springy ground, the first thing to be done is to provide some chance for the water to run away before getting into the cellar. This may be done by laying a two inch tile drain pipe in a trench dug all around the foundation outside of the walls, and from one foot to two feet below the cellar floor. Put this pipe together with mortar and cover it with cobblestones to keep out the dirt and sand. If it is not practicable to lay the drain outside, it may be laid inside of the cellar walls, directly in the cellar floor; but the operation of such a drain is less efficient. The back filling of the cellar walls should be porous enough to allow the water to go directly into the drain.—Sanitary Engineer.

Another Method for Keeping Eggs.

For preserving eggs use one peck of lime, three pails of boiling water; stir it up well and let it stand for twenty-four hours; now strain off the lime water. If any egg sinks it is ready; if any egg floats too strong. Now pour this lime water into a deep earthenware pot; gently in put your eggs; fresh laid, no cracks. Take a cup and gently pour on this lime water until the eggs are quite covered. Tie paper over. Be sure and stand your pot or pots where they are not likely to be moved, and where they will be free from frost. Prior to using eggs thus preserved wash each egg in cold water. If to boil for eating, prick a tiny hole at the top; this prevents cracking.—Poultry World.

Weaning Pigs.

Weaning pigs is a subject of discussion among professional pork growers. The farmer who takes to swen must remember that his high profit lies in his ability to so run these little pork making machines as to keep their digestion in perfect order, and to daily increase the capacity of the stomach for digestion and assimilating the largest possible amount of food.

The stomach will keep in better condition if the times of feeding be not too far apart and the quantity given only sufficient to satisfy hunger, yet not to surfeit. Here is a fine point in getting best growth and keeping the pigs in highest condition of health. They should be fed at least five times a day until five or six months old, and if from two to four months the same amount of feed for the day be divided into five meals there will be less danger of over feeding or deranging the digestion.

The pig is omnivorous, and its highest and most rapid development, says American Cultivator, from which the above is quoted, calls for a generous variety of food. During the period of growth there should be a smaller per cent. of carbonates or fat formers supplied, while the per cent of phosphorus and nitrogenous compounds should be increased. Corn contains six of the carbonates to one of phosphates. Since the object of feeding pigs between the ages of two and seven months is to develop growth of frame and powers of assimilation, it is evident that bone and tissue cannot be made out of fattening food. Something cannot be made out of nothing, but a sappy pig can some as near to making it as any animal created.

Then if our object is not to make fat, but bone and muscle, we must feed for these. Where pigs have access to grass and artichokes or potatoes, or acorns and beech nuts, and the endless variety they find under and above ground, they may do well where they have, in addition to these, enough corn to keep them in medium flesh, and so save them from overwork in hunting a living.

Indian corn is especially rich in fat formers. Oats, on the other hand, are especially rich in phosphates or bone and muscle formers. Clover and grass so happily combine the two that when stock are high have run on clover and grass they make a good growth of bone and muscle, and a development of stomach which enables them to assimilate a greater amount of corn when the time comes to fatten them.

If by the starving process only enough corn is given to keep the pig alive and squealing vigorously, he may have lived healthfully, but how about the stomach, development, but how about and profit in the pig? The powers of the stomach are not developed by feeding concentrated food in small quantities. If there is but little corn to be fed, it will pay to have it ground and feed even on clover hay, enough to secure the bulk needed to enlarge the stomach. When the starved pig arrives at the time he is to be fed all he will eat, he will not have the capacity and power of stomach to eat and digest his bushel of corn in five days, and convert the same into fifteen pounds of pork. Good pigs have done this and 50 per cent. more during the fattening season.

CARE OF THE STOMACH.

An Old New Yorker Gives Some Advice in Regard to its Treatment.

An old New Yorker, who was brought up in hotels and restaurants, and knows all about eating, gave some points to a reporter the other day about the way for a man to make friends with his stomach. "There are two big mistakes that almost all persons make," said he, "one is that they don't eat the right things, and the other is that what they do eat they don't eat right. Dyspepsia and indigestion are killing more people—ban rum ten times over. Why delirium tremens is joy compared with a bad digestion. When a man has the tremens he's happy sometimes, because he forgets himself, but when he's got dyspepsia his stomach is always with him, and he's always conscious of it. He can't sleep. His food doesn't taste right. Boils break out over him. He's morbid. All his friends seem to have developed lies and some day he goes off and blows his brains out, and the public and newspapers say he had business troubles. Business troubles! Why, what does he care for business troubles when his stomach's all right? If his stomach is right his head will be clear, and he'll prosper. No glutton or dyspeptic can stand up alongside of a man with a sound stomach and a clear head.

"When you got up this morning what did you do? Went right to bed and rolled and filled yourself, with your nose in the papers as you stuffed sausages into the earth. You don't know what you ate, or how much or how long it took. For all the good it did you, you might as well have swallowed bacon and corn bread, or turkey and hasheed and cakes, or any other mixture that would take up space in your stomach. Then, while you ate, you piled the food into your mouth, fire alternately, and when you got through you lit a cigar and went down town, and you had done part of the work of the day.

"That's not breakfasting. It's loading up your stomach, and it's worse for you than if you hadn't eaten anything. Then you have a headache and feel bad, and grow fat, and wonder why it all is. It's because you don't pay as much attention to your stomach as you do to your office boy. Your stomach takes its revenge by making you wretched. To quench it you pour a lot of liquor into it and gulp some ice water on that, with a cracker or pretzel and a bit of cheese. What sort of a mixture do you call that? Just imagine the cheese and rum and pretzel, and think that something inside of you has got to get away with that. If you want to drink, drink and enjoy your drink. Don't drown it and fling things at it when you've got it down. Take a glass of wine and enjoy it, but don't fling it into your stomach as you would your jim into somebody's eye. Your stomach ought to be your friend, but if you go to pitching into it it'll show fight, and you may be understand that it'll get the best of it.

"When you get up in the morning take a big drink of water. Your system wants water first. An engine isn't first fired up and then water let into the boiler. Clean your teeth, and let the water run from the spigot while you're doing it. Then drink a pint of it. Use common hydrant water; no ice, no salt, no mineral water. Ordinary water is good enough for an ordinarily healthy man. Keep away from drugs and pills and give your stomach a rest.

"If you're in a hurry to read the papers, read them before breakfast. When you sit down to the breakfast table be happy; you're going to do something pleasant. Breakfast isn't a penalty imposed on you or a task to be performed as soon as possible, but a pleasant, enjoyable occasion. Try and have somebody talk to you, and talk yourself. Laugh. Start off with fruit—some oranges, say. Then eat some fish and stale bread, or stale rolls or toast. If you want anything more, eat some meat. Take your time to it all. I stay at the table for an hour, and eat all the time. Don't eat much, but take your time to it. If you haven't time at lunch, the time you spend at breakfast will be saved over and over again during the day.

"If you've been up the night before don't take a cocktail or ice water. Try some lovin and some tripe if your stomach's pretty far gone. When a man's been off a little like that he's very proud and inflamed. He doesn't want to start right off with more poison to inflame his stomach a show. I'll pay him to. Coddle your stomach in the morning and it'll do all right for you. Treat it like you go pitching into it first thing it will have its revenge.

"Don't smoke in the morning. Don't drink in the morning. If you must smoke and you must drink, wait until your stomach is through with breakfast. Try this plan of starving off the hair square. You can drink more and smoke more in the evening, and it won't tell on it. A man's stomach is his friend, and if he'll only treat it kindly the first half of the day it will return the favor and and stick by him at night."—New York Sun.

Crops in Mexico.

Between San Juan del Rio and Queretaro the Mexican Central traverses the fields of one Mexican farmer who raises 20,000 bushels of wheat a year. There are six or seven haciendas in the same locality where the crops reach 10,000 bushels; and 10,000 bushels of wheat means 40,000 bushels of corn, 20,000 bushels of peas, and 6,000 bushels of beans on the same hacienda. That is the way the Mexican farmer of this part of the country diversifies his crops. He raises wheat, corn, beans, and peas in about the proportion given. Occasionally there is a hacienda in the Queretaro district owned by one who goes into the raising of chile, the hot peppers of this country. This man usually has 60,000 chile plants or vines.—Globe-Democrat.

Effects of Mental Starvation.

A large part of the failures, the disappointments, the inferior work, the unthinking, the shallow reasoning, the lack of kindly feeling and sympathy, and other which afflict mankind, is due to the lack of nourishment afforded to the faculties. They are starved, consequently feeble and inefficient. Men plead the lack of time to enrich their minds, to stimulate their powers, to feed their moral natures. As well might the bird with dropping wing and declining strength plead that he had so many flights to take in midair that he had no time to pick the corn from the field or the fruit from the tree to sustain him in those flights.—Home Journal.

SILVER SPANGLED LAYERS.

This family includes the Golden Penciled, golden spangled, silver penciled and silver penciled varieties, the last named being represented in the cut. The silver spangled fowls, though small, are peculiarly graceful and sprightly. They represent a favorite breed with those poultry keepers who take pleasure in the beauty as well as the utility of their fowls. None of the Hamburgs show much disposition to sit, and they are in a state of great freedom, and for one day through the year, except in the moulting season.

Security from Bee Stings.

While interest in one's work in the apiary is a great security from bee stings, there are many persons who will require further protection, especially when handling hybrids. For those who must protect their hands there is nothing better than long rubber gloves. An oversleeve of cotton cloth, with an elastic to each end, to hold it snugly in place at wrist and elbow, will prevent ramming bees from making explorations inside of one's sleeve.

To guard the face, a veil of muquiite netting, covered by hay, should be sometimes indispensable. A piece one and one-fourth by three-fourths yard should be sewed together, with an elastic cord in one end, to be adjusted over the hat crown. Four or five inches from the top insert a piece of fine wire cloth or stout, stiff bobinet lace, six by nine inches. At a suitable distance from the bottom attach a narrow tape, to tie about the neck, as shown in the cut.

A number of veils should always be in readiness, not only for the use of the operator and assistants, but for the convenience of visitors who may desire to witness the operations.

Women, who are becoming more and more interested in practical bee keeping, ought to wear an appropriate dress for the work. The dress should have a skirt short enough to escape being dragged in wet grass. Drawers should be made close about the ankles, and sleeves close at the wrists. Such a dress, with veil and gloves, affords women ample protection from stings.

Windmills for pumping water and furnishing power for farm machinery are reported to be in increasing demand.

A BEE VEIL.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers,
(STANDARD TIME.)
Season of 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
CAPT. LEWIS MILLER.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at Boyne City at 9.00, leave Boyne City 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 12.00.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Boyne City 4.30, leave Boyne City 4.00, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,
CAPT. J. M. TAMPSON.

Morning—Leave Carlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.30, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer CLARA BELLE,
CAPT. GEO. JACKSON.

Morning—Leave Boyne City at 6.30, arrive at Charlevoix 8.45, to connect with the Steamer Leo A. Cummings, for Petoskey. Returning, leave Charlevoix upon the arrival of the Steamer Thomas Friant, at 9.00 a. m.
Afternoon—Leave Boyne City at 1.00; returning leave Charlevoix at 5.30, touching at intermediate points.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF.

Going South every morning, except Sunday—Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.
Going North every afternoon, except Sunday, will leave East Jordan at 1.00, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30; arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Steamer Line.
Season of 1887.

Str. City of Grand Rapids.
CAPT. W. WILSON.

Going North—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—leave Traverse City at 7.00 a. m., Leland 11.30 a. m., Felsocker 1.30 p. m., Mackinac 3.00 p. m., arrive at St. Ignace 5.30 p. m.
Going South—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—leave St. Ignace at 7.00 a. m., Mackinac 8.30 a. m., Felsocker 11.30 a. m., Leland 1.15 p. m., Traverse City 4.45 p. m.

Northern Michigan Line.
Season of 1887.

Propeller LAWRENCE,
GEORGE THORP, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 4.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Saturday, 5.00 a. m.; Sturgeon Bay, Monday, 10.00 a. m.; Menominee, Monday, 11.00 a. m.
Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday 5.00 p. m.; **Charlevoix**, Tuesday, 5.30 a. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 11.00 a. m.; arrive Chicago Thursday, 5.00 a. m.
For further information, freight, or passage apply to ENSIGN BROTHERS, Agents, Charlevoix, Mich.

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DETROIT, JACKSON,
The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10 a. m. daily, arriving at Detroit.....5.10 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson.....10.30 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Chicago.....8.35 p. m. and 10.30 p. m.
Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 8.57 p. m.
Toronto.....12.50 p. m. and 12.50 a. m.

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GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich.

SHERIFFS SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the Circuit Court, for the county of Charlevoix, in favor of Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation organized by and under the laws of the State of Illinois, William M. Ramsdell, and Ira Davis, Co-partners, doing business under the name of Pine Lake Iron Company, plaintiffs, and against the goods and chattels of Jerome Ferguson, defendant, to me directed and delivered I did on the 12th day of February, in the year, levy upon, and take all the right, title and interest of the said William M. Ramsdell and Victoria Wolcott in and to the following described real estate, that is to say: All of section eighteen (18) of the north end of Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan, in Charlevoix County, State of Michigan, being in town 40 north, range 7 west, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Boyne City, in said County, on the 12th day of March, A. D., 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Dated the 3d day of August, 1887.

D. B. PARKER, Sheriff.
By WILLIAM SCHOOLCRAFT, Deputy Sheriff.
CHRISMAN & MAY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default in a mortgage dated 30 January 1885, 1884, executed by William E. Mason and Ellen Mason, his wife, to Ira Davis, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix County, Mich., on the 3d day of November, 1885, in Liber 2 of mortgages, on page 36, on the land described in said mortgage, to wit: The south half of the south half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (s½ of se¼ of sw¼) of section thirty-two (32), in township thirty-two (30) north and range five (5) west, containing twenty (20) acres of land according to the United States survey thereof, excepting and reserving, however, the right of way for the use of the Charlevoix Railway, which is held in the village of Charlevoix, and which is now owned by the undersigned, on the 1st day of November, 1886, there is claimed to be due, at the date hereof, the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted to recover the same. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall foreclose said mortgage by sale of the premises therein described, at the south front door of the Court House in Boyne City, in said County of Charlevoix, on the 12th day of November, 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the day, to pay said sum of Two Hundred Dollars, and all legal costs and expenses of foreclosure, and an attorney's fee of Twenty Dollars, as provided by law. Dated August 12, 1887.

HORACE S. HAMLIN,
Assignee of Mortgage.
C. J. CHRISMAN, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Michigan.

PIMPLES. I will mail (free) on receipt of stamp, a recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will clear the FACE of PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BLACK HEADS, Etc., leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful. Address, A. H. SIMONS, 60 Ann St., New York.

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

FRESH FROM THE WIRES.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Habitable Globe.

News Relating to Politics, Religion, Commerce Industry, Labor, and Other Topics.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

BEYOND THE LAW.

The Scope of the Pacific Inquiry Defined by Justice Field—Leland Stanford Not Obliged to Answer the Questions Propounded.

JUSTICE FIELD, of the United States Supreme Court, rendered a decision, at San Francisco, declining to make an order compelling Senator Stanford and others to answer questions propounded by the Pacific Railroad Commissioners, and also refused to give the commission access to the books of certain construction companies. Following is a summary of Judge Field's decision:

The Pacific Railway Commission, created under act of Congress of March 3, 1887, is not a court, but is a tribunal for judicial power. It can determine to whom, if any, the property or the companies whose affairs it investigates. These rights will remain the subject of judicial inquiry and determination as fully as though the commission had never been created, and in such inquiry its report to the President will have no force. It can only be used as evidence of any of the matters investigated. It is a mere board of inquiry, directed to obtain information upon certain matters, and report the result of its investigations to the President, who is to lay the same before Congress with the progress of its investigations, and in furtherance of them it is authorized to invoke the aid of the courts of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents. It is not to be doubted that the circuit or District Court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which continuancy or refusal of any person to obey subpœna to him may issue an order requiring such person to appear before the tribunal, among and not other things, books and papers, and give evidence touching the matter in question. Of all rights of the citizen few are of greater importance or more essential to his peace and happiness than the right of personal security, and that involves not merely the protection of his person from assault, but the protection of his private affairs, books, and papers from inspection and scrutiny of others. Without the enjoyment of this right all other rights would lose half their value. The law provides for compulsory production in the process of civil and criminal proceedings or by direct writ for that purpose issued upon the application of the party of others, and also in certain cases for the seizure of eliminating papers necessary for the prosecution of offenses against public justice, and only in one of these ways can they be obtained against the owner against the exercise of the will of the owners. In the recent case of Boyd vs United States (116 U. S. 616) the Supreme Court held that the provision of a law of Congress which authorized the Court of the United States in revenue cases on motion of the Government authority to require defendant or claimant to produce his private books, papers, invoices, and papers, or that the allegations of the attorney respecting them should be taken as confessed, was unconstitutional and void as applied to suits for penalties or to establish forfeitures of property goods. In Kilbourn vs. Thompson (103 U. S. 168) we have the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that neither house of Congress had the power to make inquiries into the private affairs of a citizen.

The Green Diamond.

THE race for the championship of the leagues is between decidedly unequal horses, as will be seen by the appended record of the eight contesting clubs:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Percentages.
Boston	47	20	.701
Chicago	45	22	.672
New York	43	41	.563
Philadelphia	43	41	.563
Boston	41	41	.500
Washington	35	47	.427
Pittsburg	34	48	.415
Indianapolis	25	55	.313
St. Louis	22	59	.272

St. Louis still maintains a long lead in the American Association pennant race. The following shows the record of won and lost games:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Percentages.
St. Louis	77	36	.517
Louisville	71	42	.628
Cincinnati	66	46	.589
Baltimore	65	47	.580
Athletic	61	54	.470
Brooklyn	56	56	.500
Metropolitan	52	59	.468
Cleveland	39	72	.351

The Ute Troubles.

A DENVER telegram says the fatalities in the recent battle between Colorow's Utes and the whites were five whites and nine Indians, three of the former and five of the latter were wounded. Six hundred Indians are camped within six miles of Glenwood Springs, and are in an ugly mood. The official report of Lieutenant Burnett, U. S. A., is to the effect that Colorow had was attacked by the whites after being assured that they would be allowed to return to the reservation unmolested.

More Land for Settlers.

MR. SPERCHLAKER, acting Land Commissioner, says a Washington telegram, has taken the necessary steps to carry into effect Secretary Lamar's recent order directing the restoration to settlement and entry of the unapproved indemnity selections of the California and Oregon Railroad Company in California. The road runs from Roseville, near Sacramento, to the California and Oregon line, a distance of 209 miles, and the order of restoration, it is said, will affect about 750,000 acres.

Professor Baird's Successor.

WASHINGTON telegram: "The President caused universal surprise to-day in the selection of Solicitor McCrea, of the Treasury Department, to succeed Professor Baird as Fish Commissioner. Judge McCrea is absent in Maine, and the announcement of his appointment was doubtless a greater surprise to him than to others."

Cold Comfort for Ferdinand.

PARIS French papers has received telegrams from the Sultan and Czar, neither of which is at all reassuring. The Sultan tells the young man that he assumption of the throne was illegal, and that he has violated the Berlin treaty. The Czar declares that he can not approve his action, and the letter is very arbitrary in its terms.

THE EASTERN STATES.

A FRIGHTFUL collision, with loss of life, occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Glen Easton Siding, a point twenty-four miles east of Wheeling. A west-bound emigrant train was descending a heavy grade, when it crashed into an east-bound freight train with fearful velocity, wrecking both engines and badly smashing up a large number of cars. The passengers of the train consisted of Norwegians, Finns, Poles, Germans, Dutch, and a few English. Most of them kept their heads and as soon as the first paroxysm of terror had subsided lent their efforts to disengaging their fellow passengers from the debris and attending to their injuries. At Smith and Jesse Abraham, engineer and fireman of the emigrant train, were found to be the only two persons killed outright. About twenty emigrants were wounded, several of them beyond the hope of recovery.

JOHN CROSS & FULL, a Wall street firm, have made an assignment. One estimate of the liabilities classes them at $1,500,000, while friends of the firm state that $800,000 in cash would settle everything. The nominal assets are $2,000,000.

A DISPATCH from Gardner, Ill., says: "Miss Sarah H. Dodge, the alleged slayer of Walter S. Babcock, the Chicago lumber merchant, waived a hearing, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. The willingness of State's Attorney Carter to accept $10,000 bail is construed as a tacit admission that he does not believe Miss Dodge will be convicted of the murder by the court, and that the case will never get further than the Grand Jury. Mr. Carter admitted as much. He said: It will be difficult to convict Miss Dodge, I fear. Babcock's friends will not prosecute her, but want to let the matter sleep. He refused to make any statement against her. She can claim the shooting was in self-defense or accidental, and there is no way of successfully contradicting her." The true status of the death of Babcock will never be known to the public unless Miss Dodge chooses to reveal it. There is no reason why she should, and every reason why she should not."

THE WESTERN STATES.

A DISPATCH from Denver of Friday last says: "Tuesday Major Leslie left Meeker with twenty men, going toward Blue Mountain, northeast from Meeker, to intercept the Utes, and a prominent scouting rancher reached Glenwood with the information that Leslie had found them in Pot-Hole Basin, on White River, in a natural stronghold. They number about two hundred bucks. Major Leslie had a parley with them, but they demanded the 'big white man' to come to the reservation, and, to quote, 'and send: 'Wou't talk to cowboys; white want little fight; soldiers must go back or have little fight.' General Scanlon at once telegraphed Governor Adams urging him to accede to this request, and the Governor left for Meeker and the front."

A TELEGRAM from San Antonio, Texas, reports the death of Jesus Valdivaski, "a wealthy merchant of Vera Cruz," at the age of 154, and the appearance at his funeral, in the capacity of pall-bearers, of three sons, the youngest 100 years old. All mail for Mr. Joseph Mulhaton should be sent to San Antonio until further notice.

THE Governors of Kansas, Colorado, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota have revoked their quarantine proclamations against Illinois cattle, on account of the prompt action of Iowa and Wyoming proclamations have also been modified.

An unusual scene occurred at the burial of Samuel Sparks at Crown Hill Cemetery, says an Indianapolis telegram. Sparks committed suicide by taking morphine, but a desire to keep the fact out of the papers led his family to keep his death a secret. The undertaker called at the health office for a permit to bury the remains. When the death certificate was handed to the officer in charge he refused to issue the permit, saying that the case should be called to the attention of the Coroner. The latter was summoned by telephone, but before he could take charge of the case the corpse was on route to Crown Hill as rapidly as decency would permit it to be carried. The Coroner secured a large and selected jury to examine the funeral procession, and reached the cemetery just as the corpse was about to be lowered into the grave. He stopped the ceremonies, and the body taken from the coffin, pulled back the top-lids, and took measurements of the corpse, all being done in the presence of the family and friends. The funeral ceremonies were then allowed to proceed.

AN attempt was made at South Bend, Ind., to remove from the street the poles and wires of the Central Union Telephone Company. After the connection with the Exchange had been severed an injunction restraining the prosecution of the work was served on the authorities. The company attempted to regale the dismantled poles, but the citizens took the matter in hand and chopped them down as fast as they were created.

FARRAGUT POST, G. A. R., says an Evansville (Ind.) despatch, is making great preparations for the reunion of the blue and the gray in that city from Sept. 20 to 25, inclusive. A number of prominent Generals of both sides have accepted invitations. Among those whose engagements prevent them from coming is ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, of New York, from whom the post has received the following letter:

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—GENTLEMEN: It is an honor highly valued to be invited as one of the guests of Farragut Post of the G. A. R. at the reunion of veterans of the Republic. I shall be delighted to meet my old comrades in the late fight on one side and old friends on the other, and to see Indiana and Evansville. My thanks and I believe my regret sincere at being unable to take part in observances of so much interest and significance. My earnest sympathy and hope go to and go with every movement and every thought that may contribute to the better of all sections and all classes, and to make our country throughout all its borders united prosperous, and great. Could wish or act of mine decide every community and magnificent Hoosier like land should be crowned with—Republican. Congratulations and good wishes to the South as at the East, the West, or the North. The brave men who faced each other in battle can be the best teachers and the most sensible advisers of this creed. Glad that the reunion is to occur, and never forgetful of the honor done me by comrades of Farragut. Long live the soldiers and the people of Indiana. I trust the occasion will be an event of enjoyment, pride, and success. Cordially your old friend, ROSCOE CONKLING.

THE Coroner's jury in the Babcock case, in Gardner, Ill., returned a verdict reciting that, from the testimony, they believed the fatal shot to have been fired by Sarah Dodge, and recommending a full investigation by the Grundy County grand jury. No new facts were brought out at the inquest.

A DENVER dispatch states the report that Leadville and its vicinity had been surrounded by whites "It now appears that they are almost impregnably entrenched in the hills, and spoiling for a big fight with the pale-faces. Captain Lawson narrowly escaped falling into their hands on Wednesday, being pursued twenty miles and fired at a number of times."

DENVER dispatches give the following particulars of an engagement between Colorow's band of Utes and the militia, near Rangely, Col.:

The fight was opened at 6:30 p. m. near Rangely, about twelve miles west of Meeker, the Utes beginning the battle. The Utes who came into Major Lesley's camp on Wolf Creek the night before for a talk skipped out during a thunderstorm that night. Major Lesley at once ordered a mount, and the boys followed the Utes twenty miles, when they found the Indians in a natural trap. Joined by Kendall, with forty picked men and Pritchard's scouts, the troops and party came up with the Indians about daybreak. The militia and cowboys fought the Indians all day, and for three hours the battle was a hard one. Both sides fought Indian style, skulking behind rocks and firing at every chance. Darkness ended the battle. The Indians were all in a fighting way done on foot, as the horses of the troops Lesley were got by hard and rapid riding over the rough mountain trails. The Indians are said to have lost eight warriors in killed and wounded, and the troops suffered the following losses so far as reported: Jack Ward, of Meeker, killed; Jack Folsom, of Meeker, wounded; Ed Field, of Apex, shot through the lungs, dying; Ed Ryan, of Meeker, shot in the Cowboy; Leadville, wounded and seriously; Jay Dumont, of Meeker, wounded.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

AN Austin (Tex.) dispatch says: "The Washington County election cases, which have been on trial in the United States District Court here for several days, were brought to a close by the jury bringing in a verdict of 'not guilty' on the second count, charging destruction of ballot-boxes by the defendants, and conspiracy with the intent to hinder and obstruct any interference with officers. Judge Turner in accordance with the verdict declared the defendants not guilty as to the second count and that there had been a mistrial as to the other counts, and they were continued until the next term of court."

It is stated the amount of money taken by Norman Roberts, of Baltimore, Md., will reach $400,000, which belonged to the Lonnain heirs. He lost $40,000 belonging to his mother in speculation.

DECATUR, six miles from Atlanta, was the scene on Saturday of a terrible riot between negroes and whites, the particulars of which are recited in a telegram from Atlanta:

There was an assemblage of negroes to attend a Sunday school convention and picnic. Fully 5,000 negroes being present. Decatur is a place of about 1,500 people, and the whites were in close schedule to attend to the picnic plenty of whisky. Toward evening a gang of the negroes began to create disorder. A few days ago a negro was lynched near Sedan, not far from Decatur, and this incident was the one most reported as being uneasy. This lynching seems to have had a good effect upon the negroes. A black rough, whose name is given as Hubbard, was quite drunk, and pulled a pistol and said he could whip any white man in the county. The preachers who were in charge of the celebration tried to get him away, and succeeded, negroes and whites. Hubbard went to Marshal Hurt and said he could whip Hurt. Hurt and Deputy Shrivers and one or two others started to arrest Hubbard. As they approached, the white fingers succeeded in getting Hubbard's pistol away from him, and he started off. The police station was him, but after going some distance were set upon by a crowd of negroes, who had secured Hubbard's pistol and his pals then fled. The officers got additional help and attempted their arrest. The crowd resulted him and the crowd he escaped, began firing upon the officers. The officers began firing back, and the battle became general. In the fire, One negro gave himself up to Marshal Hurt. Hurt was wounded in the right side and killed him instantly. Two negroes were killed outright, and about 20 in all, and the fire. Some crowd carry Hubbard was found dead and other negroes were wounded. The negroes fled.

EX-CONGRESSMAN GIBSON, of West Virginia, was fined $50 and sent to jail at Huntington, in that State, by Judge McGinnis, for contempt of court. Gibson and McGinnis have been at enmity for years, and the former, while trying a case before the latter, intimated that he was open to bribery.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE Executive Committee of the new Prohibitory party organized in Chicago Wednesday under the name of the American party, have issued an official call for a national convention, to meet in that city on Friday and Saturday, the 16th and 17th of September, and they open a campaign for the support of the new party or special affiliation, who sympathize with the principles of the party, to attend the political objects of the new party, to attend for the purpose of completing the organization, and promoting, among others, the following objects:

1. To emphatic and perpetuate the sentiment of American Nationality, in the restriction of immigration. 2. A through revision of the naturalization laws, so that no alien can hereafter obtain citizenship in any State. The protection of Americans in all their rights, on land or on sea, wherever they may be. 4. To restrain and guard the right of the elective franchise.

THE Iowa Republican Convention, which met in Des Moines on Aug. 31, was very cheered every allusion to Blaine and Allison. Governor Larrabee and Lieutenant Governor Hull were renominated by acclamation. George S. Robinson was nominated for Supreme Judge on the fifth ballot, and Judge Sabin for Superintendent of Public Instruction on the fourth ballot. The platform contained two resolutions. The first expressions of the black vote in the South is viewed with alarm; the protection of the rights of suffrage reform are approved; the Cleveland administration is condemned; the interstate commerce act is indorsed and anti-monopoly legislation in the State demanded; a liberal pension policy is favored, prohibition is upheld; the usual message of sympathy extended to Ireland, and Senator Allison and Governor Larrabee's administration commended.

LEWIS R. MCCOMAS presided over the Maryland Republican Convention held at Baltimore August 24. The following ticket was nominated: For Congressman-at-Large, Louis Emory, of Baltimore; for Comptroller, R. B. Dixon, of Talbott County; For Attorney General, Francis Mason, of Montgomery County. The platform arraigns the President for not calling Republican officers who have disregarded his instructions regarding active participation in politics, which alleged short comings in the South, and has not collected and paid in the course of the last two years, about $4,000,000. There were eighteen seconds and twenty-one ballots before Judge Stokes succeeded in getting Hubbard's name withdrawn. The nomination was then made unanimous, but after going over the distance were set upon by a crowd of negroes who had secured Hubbard's pistol and his pals then fled. The officers got additional help and attempted their arrest. The crowd resulted him and the crowd he escaped, began firing upon the officers. The officers began firing back, and the battle became general. In the fire, One negro gave himself up to Marshal Hurt. Hurt was wounded in the right side and killed him instantly. Two negroes were killed outright, and about 20 in all, and the fire. Some crowd carry Hubbard was found dead and other negroes were wounded. The negroes fled.

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THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE Harbor Springs Republican has at last astonished everybody by buying a respectable-looking new head. Clark is to be congratulated.

THERE should be a law compelling all steamboats and other common carriers to give checks for baggage the same as railroads do. It would prevent much dissatisfaction and many losses.

WE are a little curious to know to what or whom the Democrat refers when it says: "The Democrat has been watching the move for some time, and could create quite a political sensation by giving the whole matter away."

THE Petoskey Democrat copied our proof of falsehood and misrepresentation in regard to Charlevoix on the part of certain hotel and land agents there, thus giving it circulation where it will do the most good. We trust the promptness with which this proof was furnished will have a tendency to check the villainous practice, and that we shall have but little more to complain of in this respect in the future.

THE editor of the Democrat talks incoherently about "proof" and "rules of evidence," and then attempts to disprove our statements by simply raising the amount of his bets that the Journal lied about the misrepresentation of Charlevoix by Petoskey hotel and land agents. What nonsense! Neither bets nor bluff will convince our people that the Journal is wrong, especially those whose attention has been called to the matter so many times in the past.

Acting-Commissioner Stockslager, of the general land office, has issued the necessary instructions to carry into effect Secretary Lamar's recent order restoring to settlement and entry the lands within the indemnity limits of and withdrawn for the benefit of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad company, excluding those selected on the main line from Hudson to Superior, the Wisconsin Farm Mortgage company, and the Wisconsin Central railroad company. About 225,000 acres will be restored by these orders.

IT is noticable that those business houses which are always underbidding their competitors regardless of the value of goods handled, are almost always found later on in the column of failures. Two notable recent examples, in printers' goods, are the W. O. Tyler paper company of Chicago, whose creditors accepted 22½ cents on the dollar; and W. St. Clair Ross & Co., paper manufacturers, of Cincinnati, who have failed with liabilities at $40,000, and assets at only $25,000. The prices offered by such houses are not safe figures to base business calculations upon. And what is true of this line of goods will apply with equal force to other lines.

We were told by a reliable man the other day—one well acquainted with the vessels that ply on the lakes, that a large proportion of the steamers pay no regard to the United States law requiring them to use kerosene oil of 300° test. There is small doubt, judging from the testimony of the survivors of the ill-fated Champlain, that all those lives were lost, and a great deal of property, because the owners of the Northern Michigan Line, or their employees were law breakers in this regard. There ought to be some system of inspection by United States officers through which captains, stewards and owners violating this law could be convicted and severely punished for thus jeopardizing the lives of their crews and passengers, and we would be exceedingly glad if Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo papers should take up the matter and make it redhot for those lines which pay no attention to the law.—Record.

"Hunting the Ox."

A Portland (Maine) man who employed a number of small boys as berry-pickers was much afraid they would be devoured by mosquitos, and induced them to wear netting over their faces, a contrivance which they adopted with gratitude in their hearts until they discovered that there were no mosquitoes to be seen, but that the netting also proscribed berry eating. Then the infants made a concentrated kick for freedom, and got there.

The people are muzzled in a similar manner by the "protective" tariff. When they understand that this tariff is not for their protection, as is alleged, but to prevent the freedom of trade, and to permit syndicates to be formed that dictate the price, not only of what the people have to buy, but everything the producers have to sell, there will be a concentrated kick that will cause such class legislation to be abolished.

Half Fare to Detroit, Sept 14.

The society of the army of the Tennessee holds its twentieth annual reunion in the city of Detroit, on September 14th and 15th next. This army, with its great record, from forts Henry and Donelson to Atlanta and the sea, had for its commanders many of the great generals of the war. General Sherman is president of the society and will attend the reunion. General Sheridan, Mrs. Logan, and many distinguished guests will also be present. The exercises comprise business meetings, parade, boat ride, annual meeting, banquet, reception, etc. All railroads in the state give special rates of one fare for the round trip to all who apply. No special invitations are necessary. The citizens of Detroit extend a cordial invitation to every old soldier in Michigan, as well as the people generally, to visit the city at that time and meet the heroes of the army of the Tennessee.

THE RINGS IN TREES.

Some Curious Observations in Measurements of Forest Growth.

Every day some pet theory, long held and honestly venerated, is being demolished and sent to the limbo of myth with Tell's apple, Washington's cherry tree and other old acquaintances. Now the age rings in trees have to suffer limbo-ration, if the word may be allowed. Mr. R. W. Furras, an agent of the United States forestry department, who has given much attention to the age of a tree as indicated by rings, as well as to the period at which trees of different species stop growing and that at which the wood is at its best, has reached some conclusions of general interest. He says:

"Concentric or annual rings, which were once accepted as good legal evidence, fail, except where climate, soil, temperature, humidity and all other surroundings are regular and well balanced. Otherwise, they are mere guesswork. The only region within my knowledge where either rings or measurements were reliable indications are in the secluded, even and regularly tempered valleys of the Southern Pacific coast."

Annual measurements of white elm, catalpa, soft maple, sycamore, pig hickory, cotton wood, chestnut, box elder, honey locust, coffee tree, burr and white oak, black walnut, osage orange, white pine, red cedar, mulberry and yellow willow (nineteen species), made in southern Nebraska, show that "annual growth is very irregular, sometimes scarcely perceptible and again quite large," and this he attributes to the difference in seasons. As trees increase in age inner rings decrease in size, sometimes almost disappearing. Diminished rate in growth after a certain age is a rule. Of four great beeches mentioned in London, there were three, such about seventeen feet in girth, whose ages were respectively sixty, 102 and 200 years. Mr. Furras found twelve rings in a black locust six years old, twenty-one rings in a shell bark hickory of twelve years, ten rings in a pig hickory of six years, eleven rings in a wild crabapple of five years, and only twenty rings in a chestnut oak of twenty-four years. An American chestnut of only four years had nine rings, while a peach of eight years had only five rings.

Dr. A. M. Childs, a resident of Nebraska from 1854 to 1882, a careful observer for the Smithsonian Institute, who counted rings on some soft maples eleven years two months old, found on one side of the heart of one of them forty rings, and not less than thirty-five anywhere, which were quite distinct when the wood was green, but after it had been seasoned only twenty-four rings could be distinguished. Another expert says that all our northern hard woods make many rings a year, sometimes as many as twelve, but as the last set of cells in a year's growth are very small and the first very large, the annual growth can always be determined, except when from local causes there is in any particular year a little or no cell growth. This may give a large number on one side. Upon the Pacific coast of North America trees do not reach the point where they stop growing nearly as early as those of the Atlantic coast. Two hundred years is nearly the greatest age attained on the eastern side of the continent by trees that retain their vigor. 500 years is the case of several species on the western coast, and one writer is confident that a sequoia which was measured was not less than 2,376 years old.

At Wrangel, latitude 56 degs. 60 mins., a western hemlock, six feet in diameter at the stump, was four feet in diameter 122 feet further up the trunk, and its rings showed 432 years.

But in the Old Bartram Garden, near Philadelphia, are more than 150 years old, almost all the trees are on the down grade. The Queen Robert, England's pride, which is said at home to live 1,000 years, has grown to full size and died in this garden, and the foreign spruces are following suit. Silver firs planted in 1800 are decaying. The great difference in the longevity of trees upon the western and eastern coasts of continents in the northern hemisphere seems to be due to the warm, moist air carried by strong and permanent ocean currents from the tropics northeasterly, in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, which make the climate both moist and equable in high latitudes. In Sitka, latitude 57 degs., as much as 100 inches of rain have fallen in a year, and the harbor is rarely frozen enough to hinder the passage of boats. In some winters scarcely any ice is seen.—Lumber World.

There are forty Hebrew millionaires in New York. The richest is Max Weil, who is rated at $8,000,000.

Guns as a weapon of warfare were first used by the Moors in Spain at the siege of Algeciras in 1344.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Rev. Myron W. Reed, of Denver, Col., is spoken of as a possible successor to Henry Ward Beecher's pulpit. About the first of his church work was done in one of the churches at Hudson in this state.

It is reported that the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad company will soon commence running a line from Manistee Junction to Grand Rapids, a distance of sixty-six miles, with a branch to Muskegon, and ultimately one to Petoskey by way of Charlevoix.

A good grammar full of English as she is spoke, can be bought in Oakland county for 35 cents, but despite that fact the Eccentric credits a girl of that region as saying of a certain excursion: "Well, I am awful sorry to have missed it, but I didn't know of it in time, but if I had of knew that I could have went if I had come, I would have bin."

The tallest Escanaba girls live in the first ward, the prettiest in the second, the most accomplished the third, and those with the biggest feet in the fourth—so our devil says. Our opinion is, he doesn't known anything about them. One of them whom he was trying to bite the other evening said "don't—quit," and he didn't. If he were familiar with matters of the kind he certainly would. —The Delta.

Invalids and Long Life.

Care is a prime condition of continued health, even in persons who are physically vigorous, but up to middle life, the recuperative force is so strong and active that carelessness is the rule. Hence, persons who ought to live fourscore years and over, die at the age of 60 or under.

The consumptive—not neglecting medical aid—may do much toward holding his disease in check; perhaps may eradicate it. Let him spend a large part of his time in the open air and sunshine; take gentle exercise daily; keep the functions of the skin active, by means of friction night and morning, and the bowels in habitual good order; and ever while guard against taking cold. To settle back feebly into the arm chair of a sick room, and depend on the medicine of a physician—even the best physician in the world—is to hasten the progress of the disease.

Most people, when informed that their heart is seriously affected, feel as if there was but a step between them and death; but the heart is a very strong organ, and even when greatly obstructed or weakened, can manage, with the intelligent co-operation of the patient, to keep the blood carrying life through the arteries for many years. Often it has to force the blood through a thrivled opening not much larger than a goose quill; and this it does by working harder, thus causing its own enlargement.

But the enlargement may at length cause a dangerous thinning of some portion of its walls. Sometimes the walls of the aorta—the large arterial trunk into which the heart empties—lose their elasticity, and swell out into a great tumor (aneurism). Sometimes the tough fibers of the heart are changed to fat. In such cases a fatal termination may be long delayed by avoiding undue excitement.

So, too, the diabetic patient may fill out a good measure of life, provided he is willing to abstain rigidly from certain kinds of food. Every one knows how fatal Bright's disease is, and yet Bright himself, whose researches respecting it have given his name to it, died fifty years ago. With care, life may sometimes be prolonged many years, and without care it is generally shortened. The experience of half a century has confirmed and emphasized this truth.—Youth's Companion.

Medicine for Children must not prove to be effective but so compounded that no harm will result from the use. Such a preparation for worms (to which almost every child is subject) is Parmelee's Santonine Worm Candies, which are made from the best drugs, particularly adapted to this use. They work quickly, surely and harmlessly, passing off the worms after they are dissolved. Do not neglect the children even though they do not complain. Worms are almost always present. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Crouter. sept

Give Them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption, or say of the family of throat and nose and head and lung contractions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. This is to take Boschee's German syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

CHRIST CHURCH MISSION.—Episcopal service Sunday morning at 10:30 and Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. sept 6
W. F. BROWN, Warden.

FARM FOR SALE.

Sixty-seven acres, one mile west of The Lake, 2 miles west of Ammon J. Beery', in the township of Evelyn. Fifty acres cleared, one log house; living water on both sides. Will take part down; balance on time to suit the purchaser. Address
E. G. JARMAN, Boston, Mich.
Or inquire of
E. G. JARMAN, Boston, Mich.

Portable Boiler
FOR SALE.

Twelve feet long, 22 feet shell, 4 feet wood; in good order, good and cheap. Address
L. E. ALLEN,
200tf Charlevoix, Mich.

FOR SALE.
ONE
Boiler and Engine.

Thirty-five Horse Power. Price Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars. Enquire of
MRS. G. W. WRISLEY,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

CULL LUMBER
And Shingles,

For sale cheap, in quantities to suit, or will exchange for other goods. Apply to
BURNS & SCROGGIE,
Livery Barn, Charlevoix.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

MILLINERY,
Dressmaking,
Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Notions. Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.
ALDRICH SISTERS,
At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

SUBSCRIBE FOR
Grand Rapids' best paper,
The Daily Democrat,
It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.
Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Weed at 12½ cents a week.

$25,000.00
IN GOLD!
WILL BE PAID FOR
ARBUCKLES' COFFEE WRAPPERS.

1 Premium,	-	$1,000.00
2 Premiums,	-	$500.00 each
6 Premiums,	-	$250.00 "
25 Premiums,	-	$100.00 "
100 Premiums,	-	$50.00 "
200 Premiums,	-	$20.00 "
1,000 Premiums,	-	$10.00 "

For full particulars and directions see Circular in every pound of ARBUCKLES' COFFEE.

PIMPLES. I will mail (sealed) to any address, a receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BLACK HEADS, Etc., leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful. Touch with this compound the sole of my shoe. And the bright glow will test its virtues speak. Also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, A. H. Stevens, 38 Ann St., New York.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising can be secured for it IN NEW YORK.

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A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT.
TRY THEM, for sale by G. W. MILLER.

Dry Goods.

I am bound to lead the trade in both price and quality of Goods.

All the Latest Novelties

In Dress Goods and Trimming.
Call and Examine our Goods and Get Prices.
B. SEE.

GO TO
F. A. Cochran & Co.
Successors to Perry Weed,
DRUGGISTS & PHARMACISTS
For Drugs and Medicines, Stationery, Cigars, Fine Confectionery, Etc.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.
We Buy for Cash, and Sell as Low as the Lowest.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,
Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.
TERRACE FARM. - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's
Footwear
Of Every Description, at
FOX & MILLER'S,
Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.
Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS
Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.
CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS
PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., ETC.
SAVE YOUR DOLLARS
And buy them of Yours Truly,
STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

STORY & CLARK
FINE ORGANS

SEND FOR ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—FREE!
N. J. PERRY, Agent, Charlevoix.
CHICAGO: Canal AND 16TH STS.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 9, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

O. W. Smith has fresh oysters.

The Sentinel prints the tax list this week.

The Friant gave an excursion to Cross Village last Saturday.

☞One heavy poke of cattle for sale. Inquire of A. Stewart.

☞For ladies' and misses fall street jackets, go to B. See's.

Look out for Bartholomew & Co.'s wolf. He is after you again.

☞Write for particulars how to get the JOURNAL free for one year.

A. F. Myers plastered O. I. Wheat's new picture frame store this week.

It is reported that South Arm is to have a newspaper in the near future.

O. S. Washburn was re-elected assessor at the school meeting Monday evening.

The sidewalk on the south side of Main street is completed to the corner of Grant street.

W. H. Carr expects to move his family to Clinton county in a few weeks, to stay all winter.

New sidewalk has been built on the north side of Mason street from State street to the school yard.

☞Just received, at S. M. See & Sons, a lot of kitchen tables, size of top 28x42 inches, selling at $1.50

The Clara Belle made a trip to Boyne, Sunday afternoon, to deliver the freight left by the Lawrence.

The complete text of the liquor tax law passed by the legislature, last winter, is found on the inside of this paper.

At 9:00 o'clock last night a bright light in the south indicated the possible burning of someone's barn or stacks.

There will be no services at the M. E. church Sunday morning on account of the Michigan Conference at Petoskey.

The Steamer Lou. A. Cummings was hauled out at Washburn's shipyard, Sunday, for repairs to stern bearings.

☞S. M. See & Sons have a new style hammock chair that is far ahead of any thing of the kind ever placed on the market.

The tug George Nelson, made the run from Boyne Jordan to Charlevoix, last Saturday afternoon, in one hour and ten minutes.

☞Just received an invoice of center tables and rocking chairs which we are selling very cheap, at S. M. See & Sons's.

Lost.—A silk velvet wrap between Charlevoix and John McNeal's farm. Finder please return to Alick Rosenthal's store and receive reward.

☞E. B. Hodge & Co. desire all who have unsettled accounts to call at once and settle with H. S. Harsha, in whose hands the accounts are left.

V. F. Thresher has changed the location of his confectionery and ice cream stand, and can be found on Bridge street second door south of Bridge street house.

The tug George Nelson was in port Sunday with a scow wrecking outfit, to be used in raising a sunken schooner with a cargo of coal near the Beaver Islands.

The Friant has carried over a million and a half of hoops for the Wilson Hoop Company, of South Arm, which were shipped by rail from Harbor Springs to Bay City.

J. W. Whan advertises a grand presentation sale of oil paintings, silverware, jewelry, etc., on Saturday, at the room two doors south of Stockman & Iddings, hardware store.

Washburn & Ackers have already made two heating furnaces for Charlevoix householders and have other contracts partially closed. They expect to give them a thorough test this winter.

☞The property, known as the Sweetland Sanitarium, on the south upper terrace in the village of Charlevoix, is for sale or rent.—Enquire of E. H. Green, Charlevoix, Michigan. 216 tf.

☞The balance of our jackets, bear markets, and ladies' wraps will be here about the 15th, when we will show as fine a line as was ever brought to Charlevoix, all at *popular prices*.
B. SEE.

Mrs. Barghoorn, in her speech on Monday, said that she did not approve of the way children are being educated these days—that she did "not believe in cramming them with books." Judging from the woman's manner of speech, her parents were of the same mind.

On account of the absence from town of Oscar Upright, the school director, we are unable to give, this week, the receipts and expenses for the school year, reported at the annual meeting.

Dan Way made two negatives of the Charlevoix and Petoskey base ball clubs grouped together in front of the Bridge street house, on Monday, and secured other good views of the crowd, during the day.

O. W. Smith is preparing to give our people a regular market day on grapes in the near future, and another on peaches following soon after, at which time he will have large quantities at lowest possible prices.

☞LOST, one dark red OX, four years old, white on breast, large oddshaped head, broad horns with brass knobs on, large bell with iron rod for strap. A liberal reward if returned to John Hagerty, Hayes township.

At the meeting of the business men's association last Friday evening, R. W. Kane, J. L. Hurd, and E. M. Clark, were elected to represent Charlevoix at the meeting of the state association, at Flint this week. Mr. Kane started on Monday; the others did not go.

Our readers who are interested in temperance will find article on the inside of this paper, entitled "An Act to Protect Personal Liberty," The "Action in Politics," "England as an Example," "Drink Traffic in Africa," "Alcohol Not a Help," and other subjects of a kindred nature.

Purely Personal.

Dr. O. B. Weed is visiting relatives in Charlevoix this week.

J. Milo Eaton went to Chicago, on the Lawrence, this week.

D. W. Fortney and wife, of Charlotte, are the guests of C. J. Grier.

Eugene Field, of Eaton Rapids, is in town this week visiting friends.

W. J. Stevenson has been confined to his bed with fever for two weeks.

J. H. Stone, wife and two daughters, of East Jordan, were among our callers, Monday.

Mrs. M. P. Burns, of Traverse City, is in town this week, the guest of her son, H. S. Harsha.

Mrs. William Kirkpatrick and child of Detroit, are visiting the family of J. T. Kirkpatrick.

Mrs. W. H. Downer and son returned to their home in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, on the Lawrence.

H. H. Vannornum was stricken with paralysis last Friday, and at last accounts was believed to be beyond recovery.

Miss Rose Stokoe, of Jeanerette, La., arrived Tuesday and will spend the winter with her uncles J. Reed and H. A. Emrey.

John Allen, of South Arm, started for Cheboygan, Monday, to buy a boiler, for a new saw mill to be erected near East Jordan, this winter.

Rev. W. G. Clark returned yesterday from Northville, where he was called two weeks ago by the illness of his brother. He reports his brother improving in health.

Dr. C. F. Van Auken returned yesterday from his three weeks work as state evangelist in Delta county. While there he organized churches at the villages of Gladstone, Fayette, Nahma and Garden.

A. T. Washburn and Jennie L. Matthews were married in Detroit, Monday evening, Sept. 5th, and will be "at home" in Charlevoix after Sept. 20th. We are pleased to add our congratulations to those of their many friends, and wish the young couple long life, peace, and prosperity.

Coming Events.

The soldiers reunion at Eastport is to be held on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, instead of as announced last week.

The Loyal Legion will meet next Saturday at three o'clock in the M. E. Church. All members are invited to be present.

Preaching at Congregational church next Sunday, morning and evening. Morning service conducted by Rev. Dr. Mather.

The Rev. R. E. Jones, Rector of St. Lukes church, Kalamazoo will hold episcopal services, at opera hall on Sunday, at 10:30 a. m.

Rev. C. I. Deyo, of Oxford, will deliver one of his celebrated sermons at the opera house next Sunday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Subject: "Mutual and Moral Aristocracy."
B. SEE.

The Friant will leave the dock at Charlevoix for Petoskey next Sunday morning at 8 o'clock to accomodate those who desire to attend the Michigan Conference at Bay View.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cakes constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

LABOR DAY.

A Fine Day, Big Crowd, and Everybody Satisfied.

Labor had its fete last Monday at Charlevoix in celebration of the fifth annual national labor holiday. The mills, factory, and most of the shops were closed to give all hands a chance to celebrate, and to have a general good time.

The weather in the morning was all that could be desired. Before seven o'clock the principal streets were raked and sprinkled, and many of the buildings decorated.

Besides Knights of Labor, work men who do not belong to any organization, farmers, and all classes by the hundreds turned out with their families to enjoy themselves in a quiet manner. All of the morning boats brought large crowds from up Pine lake, and from Petoskey.

At about 11.00 o'clock a procession was formed at the rink, and moved through Bridge street in the following order:

Carriages with speakers.
East Jordan and Charlevoix bands.
Fire department.
Petoskey base ball club.
Charlevoix base ball club.
Charlevoix Assembly K. of L.
Visiting Knights.
Citizens in carriages and on foot.

The knights all wore appropriate badges, and nearly everybody wore a badge of some kind. Numerous flags, banners, and emblems were carried by those who marched. The column moved to Parmelee's grove, where, after an address of welcome, and prayer, a grand basket picnic was enjoyed by all. The knights of Charlevoix had spared no efforts to supply everything necessary for a general feast. The fatted calf (two years old) was brought forth and killed the evening before, and roasted whole.

In the afternoon, on account of the threatening rain, the scene of the celebration was transfered to the rink where speaking, and music by the bands was had. Rev. C. I. Deyo, Mrs. C. S. Barghoorn, and F. D. Phillips were speakers. Rev. Deyo spoke for an hour and a half in a very pleasing manner, in which he reviewed the labor movement, giving the object of the organizations and their line of work. He showed that the labor movement is not antagonistic to capital, only so far as to repeal laws which have a tendency to reduce the price and profit of labor and at the same time foster and build up monopolies. Labor is as necessary as capital, and no commonwealth can exist without it, yet there should be perfect justice and harmony between these two great powers.

The knights generally attended the game of ball at Dixon park in the afternoon, and the day's festivities closed with a ball at the rink at night.

The Charlevoix assembly is to be congratulated on the entire success of the holiday.

Eveline.

How they hum—threshing machines.

D. Galbraith is laid up with a lame back.

Miss Nellie Noyes attended the examination of teachers, at Boyne City, last week.

J. D. Parish is pushing the tinware business.

Mrs. Ether Burdick was taken very sick last week, but is improving under the care of Dr. Bennett.

There was no preaching at the Congregational church, Sunday.

Miss Lettie Bush, of Middleport, N. Y., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Robert Bedwin.

Did you go to Charlevoix Monday? If so, did you enjoy yourselves?

Messrs. J. Dunlop, Wm Henry, and D. N. Gregory have each purchased a new fanning mill. They are good ones.

The social held by the W. C. T. U., on the evening of August 25th netted the ladies about $9.00.

Monday night some persons enter ed the store, of M. Purvis and took one dozen bottles of pop. It has not yet been discovered who was the culprit. This is the second time his store has been entered.

Mrs. Black returned to her home in Marion after a pleasent visit with her daughter Mrs. Ammond Beers, of this place, on Saturday. Mr. Beers spent Saturday and Sunday, in Marion at Mr. and Mrs. Black's, his daughter, Miss Edith Beers who has been attending school at Marion, returned home with him.

Last Monday night was school meeting. Particulars next week.

Dan Drigget, wife, and sister, Miss Lucy Drigget, have gone to their home in Wayne county, Mich.

Forest fires raged fiercely last week and the dense smoke was almost unbearable, but a generous shower Wednesday night quenched the fires and moistened the surface of the ground.

Farmers are cutting their corn, and are beginning to think of potato digging. Our farmers are also busy cutting fallow, burning, plowing, and making ready to sow their fall wheat; some fields of wheat are already sown. On heavy soil, where it is hard and dry, the farmer must wait for more rain.

The wheat, oat and pea crops are much poorer than was anticipated, consequently the owners of threshing machines are not going to get as fat as they thought for. When a farmer is asked how his wheat turned out his reply is, lots of straw, but no wheat. Fall wheat is reported to be the best.
Sept. 5.

Wilson.

Work on the mill is progressing rapidly.

The Crithers' steam thresher has been threshing in this vicinity.

Forest fires have been raging to considerable extent; some cedar timber and fences being damaged.

Thompson & Co are threshing in the Bohemian neighborhood.

Mrs. Rachel Sudman and child, of Boyne Falls, are guests of Mrs. P. L. Smith and relatives here.

School meeting in district No. 3, Monday evening, resulted in Wm. J. Saunders being elected moderator.

Elder Tracy and wife went to Boyne Falls on Monday to take the train south to M. P. Conference, which occurs soon.

Mr. G. W. Jones and family, of Boyne, passed through here from Echo, where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Kinney.

Mrs. Kitson, of South Arm, and Mrs. Smith, of this place, went out near Deer Lake for the closing exercises of Miss Georgie Kitson's school. They report a pleasant occasion.
Sept. 6.

New Firm at South Arm.

W. S. Johnson, of Sutton's Bay has bought the interest of John Leng of the firm Leng & Draper, South Arm, and the new firm is A. F. Draper & Co. Both these men are well known hustlers and the new firm will at once take a front rank in the general mercantile business of Charlevoix and Antrim counties. They pay all cash for ties, posts, wood, and bark thus permitting their customers to buy in the best market or not at all, as they choose. Their large and increasing mercantile trade is proof that their prices are right, and that their methods of doing business are appreciated. Al Draper will have general management of the store and the buying and shipping at South Arm.

Shipments.

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix, reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Sept. 1—Schr. Radical, 5,200 cedar ties, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.
1—Schr. J. S. Newland, 120 cords wood, 100 cords bark, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.
1—Schr. Lottie Mason, 60 cords bark, A. F. Draper to Milwaukee.
2—Schr. Hastening, 40 cords wood, J. S. Smithson, to Milwaukee.
2—Schr. Jessie Phillips, 300 cords bark, French & Sutton, to Kenosha.
2—Schr. Australia, 5,200 cedar ties, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.
3—Schr. Cascade, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, A. C. Cutler, to Chicago.
4—Schr. Warragansett, 350 bass pig iron, Pine Lake Iron Co. to Chicago.
8—Schr. Mocking Bird, 135 cords wood W. S. Stripp, to Milwaukee.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. 3

Quick Relief.—Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure is not only a valuable internal remedy for all stomach and bowel difficulties such as dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, flatulence, diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, and colic, but cannot be excelled as an outward application in rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, side and backache and strains in any part of the body. Used freely with warmth and rubbing it gives quick relief. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter, sept

Last Chance.—My organ, which is still at G. H. Maddrugh's tailor shop, though worth $60, will be sold with stool for $25 cash, if taken within ten days. H. M. MARTINDALE.

Fine Cabinet Photos at the gallery for $2.00 per dozen. The burning Champlain, and other interesting views of Charlevoix, 25 cents each. D. S. WAY.

House and Lot for Sale,—or will trade for horse and buggy, on terms to suit. Inquire of O. I. WHEAT, Charlevoix, Mich. tf

The Charlevoix Album

Is a souvenir consisting of 26 fine Photographic Views, showing the principal points of interest in Charlevoix and vicinity, arranged for convenience of handling, and handsomely and substantially bound. All for **50 cents.** Sent by mail on receipt of price. Sold only by
DR. G. W. CROUTER.
☞Come soon, before the supply is exhausted.

WAIT! WAIT! WAIT!
Don't be in a hurry; Winter is not yet here, nor have all the
Latest Novelties
IN
DRESS GOODS
Trimmings and
FANCY GOODS
Been imported. It is a well known and indisputable fact that the Great Market Days commence about Sept. 1st.

We shall be on hand (as our Eastern Buyer has written us to that effect,) with a Magnificent Stock of all that is desirable in our line, and our patrons well know what this means. We always carry our statements into quick execution.

OUR CLOAKS AND JACKETS
For Fall and Winter are now being made to order from one of the BEST CLOAK HOUSES IN THE WORLD.
We shall be able to show them very soon.

In the meantime
SEE WHAT 48 CENTS WILL BUY
At the Popular store. We have now inaugurated a Regular Surprise in 48 cent Goods especially
In Ladies and Gents' Underwear
Of which we have just received a large consignment as a sample from Boston manufacturers.
A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

THE ROUND OAK HEATING STOVES.
NEW COOK STOVES.
Best Saws and Axes. Job and Tin Work.
L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, and Blinds,
Screen Doors and Windows, and Moldings of all Descriptions.
Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.
A GOOD STOCK OF
PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING
PLANED, SELECT, AND FACTORY LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.
Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.
Summer Cottages a Specialty.
CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

SHE DON'T MEAN IT, YOU KNOW

When the sweet little girl you have learned to adore
Refuses her smiles so far from free,
And insists, on the whole, you're a terrible bore—
She don't mean it, you know.

When second hot slim waist your arm you try to bruise,
In a manner persuasive and slow,
And she springs to her feet and pronounces you the limit—
She don't mean it, you know.

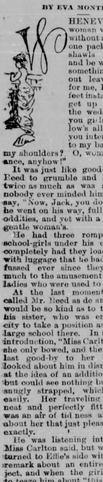
When you ask for a kiss from the red, pouting lips,
And her negative's faltering and low,
And take it if pressed you a sitting you trips,
And don't mean it, you know.

When alone in the parlor with her you hold dear,
And the hour is a wonderous one,
If she sits on a chair when the sofa is near—
She don't mean it, you know.

And when she says "No" to the question you ask,
With your heart in a flutter and glow,
Since kisses out of bed, when you take her to task,
She don't mean it, you know.
—*John Russell Fisher, in Full River Advocate.*

HER WANT OF LUGGAGE.

BY EVA MONTEITH.



HENEVER I find a woman who can travel without a thousand and one packages, baskets, valises, and bundles and be willing to carry something herself with her, I'll fall at her feet instantly and let her get up until she sets the wedding day. If you girls think a fellow's all hands, or do you intend to tie these to my back and around my shoulders? O, women are a nuisance, anyhow!

It was just like good-natured John Reed to grumble and scold, and do twice as much as was asked, and as nobody ever minded him more than he say, 'Now, Jack, you don't mean that,' he went on his way. Full of quirks and oddities, and yet with a heart soft as a gentle woman's.

He had three romping, laughing school-girls under his charge, and so complicate had they loaded him down with luggage that he had grumbled and fussed ever since they had started, much to the amusement of the young ladies who were used to his ways.

At the last moment a gentleman called Mr. Reed as he and asked if he would be so kind as to take charge of his sister, who was en route for the city to take a position as teacher in a large school there. In response to the introduction, "Miss Carlton, Mr. Reed," she only bowed, and then turned for a last good-by to her brother. Jack looked about him in dismay, frightened at the idea of an addition to his load, but could see nothing but a gray shawl snugly strapped, which she carried easily. Her traveling costume was neat and perfectly fitting, and there was an air of tidiness and composure about her that just pleased John's taste exactly.

He was listening intently to what Miss Carlton said, but when she ceased turned to Effie's side with some pointed remark about an entirely foreign subject, and when the girls had a chance to tease him about "this lady who had no luggage for him to carry," he only smiled.

He was listening intently to what Miss Carlton said, but when she ceased turned to Effie's side with some pointed remark about an entirely foreign subject, and when the girls had a chance to tease him about "this lady who had no luggage for him to carry," he only answered in his solemnly lugubrious style, "Time will show, time will show."

After a time the day grew hot and the way dusty, and, tired and worn out, the girls lost their liveliness and were content to lie back among the cushions and sleepily let the time glide away. Poor Jack, left to himself, sought Miss Carlton, expecting to see another "faded flower," as he emphatically declared each of his charges to be. On the contrary, she was wide awake, fresh as when they left home, no trace of weariness or fatigue on the bright face that was lifted from the book when he came to her. She was one of those women that dust seems to have no affinity for. "A tidy, neat body," as the old folks call them, "always look as if just out of a band box." She quietly cleared away her things from the adjoining seat and they soon were chatting away as though they had been friends for years, instead of the chance acquaintances of a few hours. Her voice was sweet and clear, and her language was refined and cultivated, but her manners were so free from all affectation, that John felt a composure and a relief from embarrassment in her presence that he rarely enjoyed when with other women.

The truth was he was in love; and the girls, fully awake now that there was something to interest them, were not long in understanding the case, and now prepared to tease most heartily the "clear old fellow," who was as bashful as a schoolboy.

But at dusk the city was reached, and after seeing his party safe at the academy John went home to his bachelor house, so abstracted that he was unconscious of the greetings of old friends. When alone there alone before him those clear hazel eyes, into whose depths he had looked that day for the first time, but that would ever be remembered. A fair face framed in not-brown hair, with a smooth brow, and faintly tinted cheeks, made a picture for him he should like he sought to recall clearer and more vividly hour by hour. "A woman who could take care of herself" had always been a bugbear to him, and he had challenged his girl friends to find, and now that he had known this quiet, demure teacher, he was still dissatisfied. Seeing that she was self-reliant, he was anxious to teach her to lean upon him, and knowing her ability to take her place among the world's workers, he longed to shelter her in his own home and toil for her, that she might not labor. He shrank from the thought of her being alone, and, with a great gush of love and sympathy, remembering his own solitary life, yearned to enfold her with a tender affection that should know no weariness.

But as the weeks lengthened into months, and the months rolled away, the distance seemed to lengthen between them, and the girls who watched with intense interest the wooing, liked to laugh and tell him he did not know how to "court a lady."

"Just ask her, John, if she'll have you. That's the way. O! you need not pretend that you don't intend to some day. Why, you might as well pretend ignorance of your own existence. Just give the world if she would say 'yes,' and yet you are not brave enough to try."

Miss Carlton received his attentions as she might those of a brother, quietly and yet with no affected reserve; she was always glad to meet him, but her manner was always polite to all and her urbanity uniform, and without seeming to avoid him, she never gave him an opportunity for anything more, and more confidential than she did other young men. John was sorely puzzled to understand her. His knowledge of women, either society belles or school girls, was totally different to the ways of this little woman who was either wholly unconscious of his love, or a flirt skilled in all of the arts of coquetry, and using her experience with a master hand to keep him close enough to charm him, and yet far enough to chill any declaration of love.

One day the girls burst into his office with a shout, "Some news, Jack, for you. You might as well give up now. You'll never get her. No use crying, John. You will have to accept one of us now, and so you might as well be thinking which one you prefer. We brought you a sprig of willow; that's what forlorn maidens and lovers do, you know."

"Now, girls, it's unfair to get a fellow excited this way. Who is this mysterious 'she,' and what shall I wear the willow for? I'ln a handful of candy to the one that tells me, and I'm easily understood story. Proceed, Effie; Grace and May are busy stealing my lead-pencils."

"Now, Jack, you know we mean Miss Carlton. She's the only woman you ever loved, and I don't wonder you like her. She's the only teacher that we girls can bear, and we all just worship her. Why yesterday, when we were bothering her you, Grace got to talking about you; she's always at that. I believe she wants to see herself, but she won't get you. You always did be long to me, didn't you, Jack? Bob your head—now—tell them she told Miss Carlton how you despised women who would not look out for themselves, and how you scolded us for having always such a lot of baggage. And then we all told her about that day she came in with us, and she said and said about courting the first woman you saw who carried no extra luggage. And I said, 'Well, whoever gets Jack Reed will have an easy time, for he's rich; and Grace snapped me up with, 'Yes, and she will have to be a teacher in a large school there. In response to the introduction, 'Miss Carlton, Mr. Reed,' she only bowed, and then turned for a last good-by to her brother. Jack looked about him in dismay, frightened at the idea of an addition to his load, but could see nothing but a gray shawl snugly strapped, which she carried easily. Her traveling costume was neat and perfectly fitting, and there was an air of tidiness and composure about her that just pleased John's taste exactly.

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dragged by. He came occasionally, always the same cold kind fellow, and yet they felt a change they could not describe. He was more quiet and silent and yet at times when with Miss Carlton he seemed to forget his trouble and for awhile was the same romping, scolding "old brother," as he was generally called him. But of late his visits were less frequent and he rarely met the little teacher, as she, too, seemed to avoid him, but when she was in his parlor she took but little heed of him in the conversion. The school term wore to its close, and the girls, chattering and wild as a lot of magpies, surrounded John and pleaded with him to go home with them and have a "good time," and wondered why he grieved hastily at Miss Carlton and answered, "I'll go up home with you, Effie, but I cannot stay. I am going West in a month, but I'd like to tell your father and mother good-by." The slight form bent lower over the box and the shapely head, with its coronet of brown braids, was a little turned, but they would say 'yes,' and yet you are not brave enough to try."

Miss Carlton received his attentions as she might those of a brother, quietly and yet with no affected reserve; she was always glad to meet him, but her manner was always polite to all and her urbanity uniform, and without seeming to avoid him, she never gave him an opportunity for anything more, and more confidential than she did other young men. John was sorely puzzled to understand her. His knowledge of women, either society belles or school girls, was totally different to the ways of this little woman who was either wholly unconscious of his love, or a flirt skilled in all of the arts of coquetry, and using her experience with a master hand to keep him close enough to charm him, and yet far enough to chill any declaration of love.

One day the girls burst into his office with a shout, "Some news, Jack, for you. You might as well give up now. You'll never get her. No use crying, John. You will have to accept one of us now, and so you might as well be thinking which one you prefer. We brought you a sprig of willow; that's what forlorn maidens and lovers do, you know."

"Now, girls, it's unfair to get a fellow excited this way. Who is this mysterious 'she,' and what shall I wear the willow for? I'ln a handful of candy to the one that tells me, and I'm easily understood story. Proceed, Effie; Grace and May are busy stealing my lead-pencils."

"Now, Jack, you know we mean Miss Carlton. She's the only woman you ever loved, and I don't wonder you like her. She's the only teacher that we girls can bear, and we all just worship her. Why yesterday, when we were bothering her you, Grace got to talking about you; she's always at that. I believe she wants to see herself, but she won't get you. You always did be long to me, didn't you, Jack? Bob your head—now—tell them she told Miss Carlton how you despised women who would not look out for themselves, and how you scolded us for having always such a lot of baggage. And then we all told her about that day she came in with us, and she said and said about courting the first woman you saw who carried no extra luggage. And I said, 'Well, whoever gets Jack Reed will have an easy time, for he's rich;' and Grace snapped me up with, 'Yes, and she will have to be a teacher in a large school there. In response to the introduction, 'Miss Carlton, Mr. Reed,' she only bowed, and then turned for a last good-by to her brother. Jack looked about him in dismay, frightened at the idea of an addition to his load, but could see nothing but a gray shawl snugly strapped, which she carried easily. Her traveling costume was neat and perfectly fitting, and there was an air of tidiness and composure about her that just pleased John's taste exactly.

He was listening intently to what Miss Carlton said, but when she ceased turned to Effie's side with some pointed remark about an entirely foreign subject, and when the girls had a chance to tease him about "this lady who had no luggage for him to carry," he only answered in his solemnly lugubrious style, "Time will show, time will show."

After a time the day grew hot and the way dusty, and, tired and worn out, the girls lost their liveliness and were content to lie back among the cushions and sleepily let the time glide away. Poor Jack, left to himself, sought Miss Carlton, expecting to see another "faded flower," as he emphatically declared each of his charges to be. On the contrary, she was wide awake, fresh as when they left home, no trace of weariness or fatigue on the bright face that was lifted from the book when he came to her. She was one of those women that dust seems to have no affinity for. "A tidy, neat body," as the old folks call them, "always look as if just out of a band box." She quietly cleared away her things from the adjoining seat and they soon were chatting away as though they had been friends for years, instead of the chance acquaintances of a few hours. Her voice was sweet and clear, and her language was refined and cultivated, but her manners were so free from all affectation, that John felt a composure and a relief from embarrassment in her presence that he rarely enjoyed when with other women.

The truth was he was in love; and the girls, fully awake now that there was something to interest them, were not long in understanding the case, and now prepared to tease most heartily the "clear old fellow," who was as bashful as a schoolboy.

But at dusk the city was reached, and after seeing his party safe at the academy John went home to his bachelor house, so abstracted that he was unconscious of the greetings of old friends. When alone there alone before him those clear hazel eyes, into whose depths he had looked that day for the first time, but that would ever be remembered. A fair face framed in not-brown hair, with a smooth brow, and faintly tinted cheeks, made a picture for him he should like he sought to recall clearer and more vividly hour by hour. "A woman who could take care of herself" had always been a bugbear to him, and he had challenged his girl friends to find, and now that he had known this quiet, demure teacher, he was still dissatisfied. Seeing that she was self-reliant, he was anxious to teach her to lean upon him, and knowing her ability to take her place among the world's workers, he longed to shelter her in his own home and toil for her, that she might not labor. He shrank from the thought of her being alone, and, with a great gush of love and sympathy, remembering his own solitary life, yearned to enfold her with a tender affection that should know no weariness.

But as the weeks lengthened into months, and the months rolled away, the distance seemed to lengthen between them, and the girls who watched with intense interest the wooing, liked to laugh and tell him he did not know how to "court a lady."

"Just ask her, John, if she'll have you. That's the way. O! you need

enough last year, and now you want four women to look after."

"But I don't. I only want one of you, and her 'traps' won't worry me. I promise you." And he significantly lifted the gray shawl, and, laying it across his knee, seemed to be intent on smoothing the wrinkles and creases from its folds.

The girls looked at each other and then at Miss Carlton, and at the longest at Jack. He was an enigma. The tables seemed turned, and he alone of the party was composed, the girls being all curiosity, and their companion silent and thoughtful.

But the conversation drifted off to other channels, and soon they were deep in a discussion of the merits of their respective photographs. Jack was silent and thoughtful, but looked up in Miss Carlton's face and said,

"May I?"

She laughingly replied:

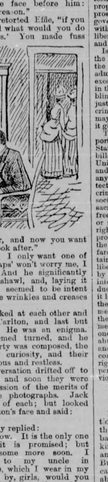
"I hardly know. It is the only one I have, and it is promised; but I will have some more soon, promised to my uncle in exchange for his, which I wear in my locket. By the by, girls, would you believe he could have danced so much in three years? I should hardly have known him when he came to the school to see me, he looked so expecting him. He was so deeply in love with all of you that I suppose I shall have to call you all aunties. He made me promise when he gave me my locket and my ring that I would give him a good picture; but, never fastidious, I had put it off and been taken off, as I have never done so. But there is a good artist, brother tells me, at home.

Jack leaned across the way and said, with the slightest perceptible tremulous tone, "May I carry your traps the rest of my life?" The girls gasped, and Effie declared him a petrified bear, but Grace persisted in taking his part, assuring them that she was broken-hearted when he thought of not being able to carry all of them, and called on Miss Carlton for proof.

"Miss Bessie, isn't that the reason? He is so selfish that the thought of anybody else getting one of us makes him so sorrowful." But before she could say one word Jack blurted out, with his gaze on the face before him:

"That's the very reason."

"Well, Jack," retorted Effie, "if you could have seen the fuss he made about our 'traps.' You made fuss



AS TO "PERSONAL LIBERTY."

Extract from Senator Reagan's Letter to Jeff Davis.

You object to this amendment because the world is governed too much. Our laws punish the dagger and the pistol, brass knives and brass knuckles, and punish those carrying them. The law punishes the punishment of many other things. Our laws have problem and which restrain the personal liberty of the citizen. Our laws have problem and provide for the punishment of many other things. Our laws have problem and which restrain the personal liberty of the citizen. You admit that the intemperate use of liquor is the root of many social disorders. No one can truthfully deny the baneful effects of the liquor traffic. But you think with many others that to prohibit it will be an abridgment of personal liberty. This is admitted. Personal liberty was abridged when God forbade our progenitors to eat of the fruit of the tree of life. The decalogue in the Holy Scriptures abridges personal liberty in nearly every commandment. The laws of the United States and of our several States are in a large measure made up of provisions for the abridgment of personal liberty. They do this in order to give protection to the persons, the reputations, the property of the people—to give peace and prosperity to society. They do it because government and civil society cannot exist without the abridgment of personal liberty. They do it for the good of society and the protection of the weak.

Is the liquor traffic an evil? Few have the hardihood to deny it. Most of the anti-prohibition orators of this State admit that it is. Then why not prohibit, except for the useful purposes mentioned in the amendment, as one prohibits other things and the use of other weapons? You justify refer to drunkards as "degraded criminals." We do not do as we justly may to prevent drunkenness and the crimes it gives rise to?

The great charter of English liberty, the portions of the Constitution of the United States which operate as a bill of rights, the bills of rights of the several States of the Union, may be analyzed in all their aspects, and it will not, generally, be found, in any one, anywhere, under any circumstances, protect personal liberty where its exercise is a crime or offends injuriously the interest of society. They not protect the right to carry deadly weapons without which men cannot be free; cannot enjoy either personal liberty or property rights. If the highest traffic is right, if it promotes peace, if it promotes prosperity, if it increases the happiness of the person, if it promotes the general welfare, if it is necessary in the means of maintaining our private or public rights and liberties, then I agree that all the provisions by the bills of rights and ought not to be disregarded. But if, on the other hand, it produces drunkenness, idleness and crime, if it leads to the waste of fortune, if it causes the impoverishment, disgrace and ruin of many, if it brings misery and poverty and the comforts of life and home, if it causes men to insult, abuse, maim and murder one another, if it increases the tendency to neglect, to abuse, to degrade, and to beat their wives and children—then I ask that it be done in with the protection of our bills of rights, and with the guarantees of our personal liberties which should be held inviolate.

THE SALOON IN POLITICS.

From the Toledo Blade.

Saloonkeeping is the only occupation in this country which is devoted to the sole purpose of pandering to the baser appetites and passions of mankind, yet the saloon keeper is ranked among legitimate lines of business. He is not a pauper, and, under law, he can never be recognized as an honorable and useful occupation. He pays it and all decent traffic there is fixed an impassable gulf, and, intimately in long as humanity recognizes the difference between good and evil, he will not, long, belong to the same category of occupations with the gambler, the fan, the malign influence of rum upon the physical system is so well known its terrible power to spur the baser passions and whet the sensual appetites—that there is not a person of intelligence or ethics but wherein rum in some form is kept, because demanded by the appetites of those who drink.

Rum is the facile agent of all kinds of evil. It is the prompter of crime, the spur to vice, the promoter of crime. The saloon is merely a place where men meet to drink and the argument that there is a demand for Rum on the part of those who do not drink is one that there is the keeper of the saloon, by opening a place where intoxicating beverages can be promptly supplied, is engaged in as reputable and honest an business as any other business that is manned for food or for clothing, is a serious one. There is a broad distinction between the supplying of things which are necessary to the well-being and comfort of mankind, and the supplying minister to tastes or desires which are harmless to those who use them, and work no injury, direct or remote, to the community at large, and that distinction is one that will never be lost sight of. It can not be obliterated; the men who deal in Rum will never be able to so confuse the public mind that it will not be recognized.

There is a striking parallelism between the course the supporters of the saloon are taking in this country and that taken by the supporters of the slave power years ago. The slave power was not satisfied with the condition of things. It determined to extend its domain. It was not satisfied to let slavery alone where it already existed. It was not satisfied to let territories, that they should become slave States when admitted into the Union. The dictum was laid down that a section of the country should rule the entire country, and to give that section a majority in Congress it was deemed necessary to extend the operation of man of human bondage by the extension of the national domain, that new States might be created, and slavery in turn should become States. But when slavery went into Kansas and aimed at not only national control but its perpetuation its doom was sealed. It has been dead for a quarter of a century. Politics killed the slave power. The rum power is paralyzed in the same general course. It has entered the political field. Through years a few days gone debased hangers-on, who will sell their votes—nay, who are such slaves of the rum devil that they would barter their immortal souls for the liquid poison if it could not be obtained otherwise. The saloons practically control many of our great cities, and have so strong a grip on the worst elements of the voting population that the question of honest municipal governments is the leading one in every city of importance in the country. Not content with this, the rum power is taking a hand in State politics everywhere, and aspiring to even control the land through its hold upon the weak, venal, depraved, and vicious element of the voting population.

The people of the United States found that the logical result of the slavery struggle would necessarily be that the country would be all slave or all free. The arrogant slave power practically presented them the alternative. They solved the problem by making the nation free and wiping slavery out of existence. The struggle with the rum power is rapidly bringing public sentiment to see that either the rum power must be destroyed or it will necessarily become supreme and control the politics of the country. The trial of strength between the two sides is as inevitable as the rising of the sun with the morrow was. Though civil war will not result, the end in this case will be the same. The rum power will be crushed, and the traffic be destroyed. The right always has the final triumph in the world-old struggle with the wrong.

The sure sign of the beginning of this much-to-be-desired end is the fact that the people are array themselves against the saloons. There are thousands of voters to-day who would hesitate to declare themselves in favor of prohibition, but who would, nevertheless, vote against a license law and for a prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution because of the inherent injury of the rum power, in politics. The thinking people of the land are beginning to see that the saloon is a political factor that attempts political control for its own ends. The great mass of them are strongly against it. They are attempting to dictate politics to the saloon in the end that they may continue to reap enormous profits from the weaknesses, the appetites, the ruin of their fellowmen. Events are tending to a crisis.

ENGLAND IS AN EXAMPLE.

Canon Wilberforce Says that England Is Ruined Under the Liquor Curse.

The telegraphic synopsis of Canon Wilberforce's address at the Academy in New York did not convey any adequate idea of his remarks. The ball was crowded, and upon the platform were clergymen of all denominations, and the audience was representing the various organizations.

Canon Wilberforce, who is a rapid but clear speaker, said that American hospitality had made some demands upon his physical condition that he would prefer to exchange places with the chairman, who, he was sure, could do better justice to them. In fact, he had been given to understand that speaking was not the thing he had on season were given to helping themselves free. Dr. Talmage was to speak, and his subject was "Gospel Temperance," the text of which was "Wine is a mocker." He brought the cases of destroyed hearts and homes. He did not, well as a day's discussion, and the only power to deal with it was the power of God. The Lord Jesus Christ did its duty no more successfully than the Christ who spoke to the woman of Samaria, and of the higher kind.

He was glad to see "temperance," continued the canon, "Young, beardless philosophers, indulging in the skepticism of the day, call themselves Freethinkers. Free! It is not freedom. It is an iron slavery to the worst of tyrants. Intemperance. I felt it a privilege to be allowed to speak in Brooklyn, where I was a boy, and he would be allowed to speak in Brooklyn, where I was a boy, and he would be allowed to speak in Brooklyn, where I was a boy, and he would

FARM AND GARDEN.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE SHOEING OF HORSES IN SUMMER.

A Hammock Tent Impervious to Mosquitoes and Flies—Indications That Insure Success in Rooting Cuttings—Drain Pipes and Sewers.

There is no longer any necessity for urging the importance of drains and sewers for carrying off the waste from houses and the surrounding grounds, for everybody admits this importance. Very many persons, however, with the best possible intentions lay their sewers and drain pipes in such a way as to augment instead of decreasing the evils for which the drains were designed.

PERFECT AND IMPERFECT DRAINS.

Mayor Wheeler, of Auburn, N. Y., in a pamphlet recently issued describes, with illustrations, the dangers which often arise from badly laid sewers and drain pipes. A common mistake is the one represented in the first figure shown in the cut. As will be seen, the cement pipe is badly laid, the projecting collars preventing the sections of the pipe from resting on a sufficient support. The consequence is, the earth above the pipes crack and breaks them, allowing the leakage of impure water and the escape of foul air through every opening. The remaining figure shows a pipe properly laid, being compactly bedded in earth so that the support is ample for the pressure, and breakage, in consequence, cannot occur.

How to Root Cuttings.

Many plants may be propagated with ease from cuttings, provided one knows just how to proceed. Susan Power, in American Garden, gives in detail some exceedingly careful directions, from which the following points are gleaned: The pots and soil, or cutting bed, should be made ready beforehand, so that slips may be promptly placed therein as soon as cut. The leaf cutting is a shoot of new growth, that before it grows woody at all or fibrous, but will snap off clean without strings. This should have three buds, if possible, though one leaf and leaf bud will start in good care. Roots start from the bud at the base of the leaf sooner than from any other part. Take off all leaves for an inch or two and stick the cutting in sand to the lowest bud. The essential thing is to keep cuttings entirely fresh till planted by setting in water, or, what is better, wrapping them lightly in a moist cloth. The loss of their sap by evaporation before or after setting is their death.

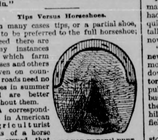
Boxes three inches deep, half filled with sand and a light mixture of fibry soil or leaf mold, faced off with an inch of pure sand, make good cutting beds when a number are to be struck, as with coleus, alternantheras and bedding plants generally, when one wants plenty to use and some to give away.

For a few cuttings, the best thing is a six inch flower pot, the drain hole plugged with a cork, two inches of broken bits of crock laid in, and a porous pot, half the size or less, set within the larger one and kept full of water. Between the rims of the two pots, which should be on a level, the space is filled with sand, in which the cuttings are set against the outer rim and well wet. The draining from the inside pot of water keeps the cuttings always moist, and they hasten to root. Sand is best, being easy for the tender root threads to enter and free from decaying particles, which in soil cause cuttings to rot at once. But when the first roots are made known by the freshening of the terminal bud or shoot, one should at once gradually pot or change to richer soil that has food for the plant, or it will lose strength. Prompt planting must be given.

Shade all cuttings for the first day or two, until the first shock of the change is over. When danger of flagging is past give cuttings the stimulus of light, shading from hot sun and wind. Seeds and cuttings never start more delightfully than under shades of oiled paper tied over the pot or tacked on the stake, or, if on ground, frames with oiled cotton covers should be used to protect tender cuttings from changes of temperature.

A Hammock Tent Impervious to Mosquitoes and Flies.

In Harper's Bazar Mrs. Lucy Cleveland Hall describes a hammock tent which she found a very comfortable and convenient thing for a lady who was camping out in the Adirondacks. It is made of a hammock and a piece of muslin, or other material, of the shape and size of a large shawl, with a hole in the middle for the head to pass through. When the wearer is ready to retire she lies down in her hammock, puts her head through the hole in the muslin, and then, by means of a cord and pulley, hoists herself from the ground, and ties the muslin tightly about her. She is then as much shut in from the mosquitoes and flies as if she were in a room, and can read, write, or sew at her ease. The illustration shows the tent when not in use.



A HAMMOCK TENT.

Indications That Insure Success in Rooting Cuttings.

Cut four strong sticks about five or six feet long and as thick as a man's arm. Point them and drive in the ground in form of a parallelogram. The a strong rope between the end sticks and fasten the hammock to them. If the tops of the sticks be bent over and tied together a little, a square of netting may be thrown over to protect the sleeper from insects, or a square of canvas in the day time to keep off the glare of the sun.

The hammock here illustrated is made of barred sticks lashed to two pieces of strong rope about eight feet long. In place of this can be substituted a twine or other hammock, such as are for sale at the stores, but the home made contrivance will be found much better than none at all.

Agricultural News.

Breeding Shetland ponies for children's use is becoming an important industry in this country.

A remarkable variety of asparagus, discovered in Russia, is described as having stalks as thick as a man's wrist, with a height of six feet.

St. Louis, Mo., the year round, is a great market for mules.

Northern capitalists are rapidly acquiring all the pine lands in southern Alabama that are still owned by the government.

The condition of peaches, along with that of apples, shows a decided decline since the June report, the condition being low in the majority of states where this fruit is grown.

The condition of the grape crop of the country is generally favorable.

There has been considerable enlargement of the area of potatoes. The largest rate of advance is in Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska. The average condition of the crop for the country is 93.

The condition of the sweet potato crop is generally satisfactory.

The Colors of Boston Houses.

The number of yellow painted houses with white trimmings which one meets on a drive a few miles out of town is remarkable, and red, which used to be reserved for barns, has taken a place on dwellings. It seems to me that this movement is a sensible one, within certain limits, but that these bright colors are most attractive when sparingly used. A house that stands at a distance from others will bear them, but rows of yellow and red houses make one long for a brown or even white painted dwelling to relieve their glaring monotony. I have heard it said that yellow should be reserved for the old colonial style of dwellings; but as this has become the rage, relief from an oppressive uniformity must be found in the adoption of a new key of color for houses of different architectural form.—Boston Post.

AN AMATEUR PROPAGATING POT.

Cuttings of quick growing Sarracenia plants, like helistoropa, verbena, coleus and alternanthanas root quickly, chrysanthemums soonest of all. Nearly all plants can be rooted in spring, still there is no month when cuttings cannot be rooted with care. Choose cuttings when the plant is most vigorous, and take strong shoots, that have stamina, to start well. But with all cuttings from herbaceous or wooden plants the rule must be to keep the roots warm and the top cool. Almost any shoot or slip will grow set in moist sand over hot pipes, with the top kept in cool air. A box over a pan of hot water or on a brick, in a cool room, where the sun plays freely, but does not strike the plants, is as good a start for cuttings as you can find.

A Dog Cured of Sheep Killing.

"A few years ago," writes a New York Tribune correspondent, "I saw a dog permanently cured of sheep killing. His owner tied him to the neck of an old ram, leaving the rope between them about six feet in length; not long enough to permit the dog to jump over the fence and hang himself and perhaps strangle the sheep too. It occurred in a small field. The sheep made several passes at the dog, which the brute successfully dodged, the dog all the time pulling and working his way to the fence; arriving there, he made an effort to scale it, but the rope held him, and at that moment the sheep gave him a whack which made him "kiyi" for certain. The dog then settled down in a corner of the fence, growling and apparently bidding defiance to his antagonist. The sheep stepped back, got the range of the canine and like the "animated battering ram" he was, gave that dog a blow which sent him out of his corner in a hurry. The dog then kept in the open field as the safest place. After a little more skirmishing the owner unyoked this unmatched team. The dog lived for several years after, but never molested sheep again."

Tips Versus Horseshoes.

In many cases tips, or a partial shoe, are to be preferred to the full horseshoe; indeed there are many instances in which farm horses and others driven on country roads need no shoes in summer and are better without them.

A correspondent in American Agriculturist tells of a horse he owned that had hard dry hoofs and contracted feet, which was caused by a natural tendency, increased by shoeing with high calks.

For want of use, the frog had withered away, and the horse was lame always. The shoes were taken off, and tips (see engraving) only were used. These were thin plates, reaching around the fore half of the hoofs only, to protect the toes from wearing away. The frog and the heels then came to the ground at every step; the bars were able to spread, and the proper functions of the feet, to preserve healthful action and growth, were given full play. The horse soon became sound, the frog grew healthfully, and the feet were in perfect order, while the expense of shoeing was greatly reduced.

TIPS FOR HORSES' FEET.

Leading Crops.

The present area in corn is about 78,000,000 acres, equal to the entire breadth of arable cultivation of the United States twenty years ago. There has been a decided change from wheat to corn in Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota. Even in Dakota the percentage of increase in area is about as large in maize as in wheat.

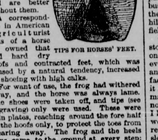
There has been a heavy decline in the condition of winter wheat in Kansas, a material reduction in California, with some loss in several of the southern states. A somewhat serious decline has also occurred in spring wheat, caused by the chinch bugs and drought.

The average condition of winter rye is reported at 98; of spring rye at 94.8. The general average condition of barley is 94.8. Oats are in excellent condition in New England and the middle states. In Mississippi westward the crop was harvested generally in low condition.

The status of the cotton crop has not declined since the last report. The average condition is 97, which is four points higher than the average at the same season in the previous ten years.

An Inexpensive Lawn.

A good hammock is a luxury that ought to found in every section of country during the summer season. The cut shows a contrivance by which, with small expense, a double luxury may be gained, viz: a hammock inside a tent. The tent part of the arrangement will be especially appreciated in localities where flies, musquitoes or gnats abound. A World contributor tells how to make it.



ALWAYS ON THE GO.

Why Trainmen Stick to a Hard and Very Uncomfortable Dangerous Life.

"We see many strange things in our life and many strange people. But for that existence would be a burden, scarcely a day would go by without something happening that would be a novelty to us, and you could not get a man to run on the road at all, for the pay is not great and the danger is not a little."

He was a trainsman on one of the many roads that run out of Buffalo, and had just finished his supper and was quietly enjoying a cigar. He was in a talkative mood and went on, pausing now and then to keep his cigar going.

"I don't know why it is but I am never contented except when I am on the move. I may be dull and depressed when down town, but the moment the conductor calls out 'All aboard!' and the engine pulls out, I forget everything except the bustle, rumble, roar and the swaying of the train. The rapid motion has an exhilarating effect, and as the trees and fields whir by my blood begins to tingle.

"Then a man makes friends at every stopping place, and there is always some one to say 'good-day' and 'good-by' at every station. You are always on the go, and there are always old friends and new faces at every turn. I like the life, and it is the excitement in it that keeps so many men tied down to it. You could not think we could not do better. Why, I have quite two or three times, and I did well, too, but I could not stand it, so I returned to the life again. Promotion is slow but sure, and a man who knows that a conductor's punch will surely come in time of his due and duty. It is all very well to talk of soulless corporations, but a railroad approaches an honest employer and treats him, if not more, than a bank president does an efficient clerk.

"I don't know why it is," he went on, after a few vigorous puffs, "but the brakeman—or trainman as he is now called—is a greater masher than the conductor. The shy country lass, the coy village maid, the attractive city girl is lady all take to us. One reason is, we are more obliging. We know full well the cares that annoy the conductor: people are not trying to best us, and we have no spotters watching us. I suppose it is necessary to put spies on the conductors, but I think as a class they are honest. Now and then one yields to a pitiful tale, but he is too good a judge of human nature to be deceived often. I often think that if the officials had to be tried and tempted as the conductors are they would make as many mistakes of the head and heart. I will give you one proof—if you wish to get a ride make your talk to the conductor before you board the train. He will do just as much for you then as he will when you strike him on board. A man who is honest never gets aboard and tries to beat his way, and no one knows this better than the conductor.

"No, we seldom get tips," he continued, "and a great many of us never take them. Of course, we can pick up many cigars, but they are more in the line of sociability than anything else. We have so many friends along the road that they are always doing something of the kind. I know one day I returned a book to an old gentleman who had left it in his seat as he changed cars here. He offered me a dollar, which I refused, but then thanked me very gracefully with a marked English accent. I found out afterward he was Herbert Spencer. I was glad then I refused the tip."

"I can give you another instance," he said, after another struggle with his cigar, "and this happened between here and Syracuse. We pulled out one night, and as I walked through the car I saw a young girl with a pinched face, dark red eyes and a hacking cough. I saw that she was a consumptive, and I made up my mind that she was hurrying home to die. I was all sympathy at once, and made up my mind that I would keep track of her and see that her journey was pleasant as possible. I watched along, and as I went by her I saw that she was suffering. I proffered my service, and she said she would like a drink of water. I got it and then I fixed the cushions and made her as easy as her all the help I could, and she finally told me her story. She had left home a week before at the Normal school at Albany, but she had broken down during the course of study. Now, I had a cousin there and I told her so, and she knew her. She became more confidential and she told me she was going home to die, and that the doctors had told her she could not live six months. When she parted I turned her over to the conductor on the next run, with all of time been a trainman with me. I never saw her again.

"It was a good six months afterward," he said, as he lighted his cigar, which had gone out, "when I heard that there was a reward offered to the trainman who had been kind to a sick lady on his train. I thought of my adventure, but I made up my mind that I was not the lucky man. Now, all the boys had a sick passenger, but none got the reward. One day in Syracuse a man came up and began to talk with me about my sick passenger, and wanted a description. I am a good hand at remembering names and faces, and I told him about her pinched face and her red eyes and cough, as I have told you. He told me that I was the man he was looking for, that he was sent to tell how she was dressed, and I did not miss that. Then he informed me that she had expressed to her deathbed that I should be well rewarded for my kindness. He told me that she had a little money, but that her mother was in rather poor circumstances. I am not very saving my self, but I have enough for my ordinary expenses. I thought of my own mother, and then I made up my mind that I did not want any reward, and I told them so. I knew that she was grateful, and I told them I did not feel the reward half as much as I did her remembrance of me. I never got the reward," he added, with an attempt at a smile, "and these are the only tips that I ever received. But I must report for this train, so that if the other man can't get I may take his run. If you ever take a run down our road go on our train. I will try and make it pleasant for you."—Buffalo News.

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Time Cards of Pipe Lake Steamers.
(STANDARD TIME.)
Season of 1887.

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CAPT. JAS. MCBRIDE.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at Boyne City 8.00, leave Boyne City 9.30, arrive Charlevoix 12.00.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Boyne City 2.30, leave Boyne City 4.00, arrive at Charlevoix 5.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,
CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Carlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer CLARA BELLE,
CAPT. GEO. JEPSON.

Morning—Leave Boyne City at 6.30, arrive at Charlevoix 9.15, by connect with the Steamer Lac A. Cummings, for Petoskey. Returning, leave Charlevoix upon the arrival of the Steamer Thomas Friant, at 9.45.
Afternoon—Leave Boyne City at 1.00, returning leave Charlevoix at 3.30, touching at intermediate points.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT,
CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Going South every morning, except Sunday—Will leave Charlevoix at 7.30, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.
Going North every afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave Charlevoix at 1.30, Charlevoix 3.00, Petoskey 5.30; arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Steamer Line.
Season of 1887.

Str. City of Grand Rapids.
CAPT. O. E. WILCOX.

Going North—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leave Petoskey at 2.00 p. m., Charlevoix 4.00 p. m., Petoskey 1.30 p. m., Mackinaw City 5.45 p. m. Parties can leave Chicago at 8.00 a. m.
Going South—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leave Mackinaw City at 7.30 a. m., Charlevoix 9.00 a. m., Petoskey 2.15 p. m. Chicago 10.00 a. m. Parties can leave Mackinaw City 8.45 p. m.

Northern Michigan Line.
Season of 1887.

Propeller LAWRENCE,
GEORGE THORP, MASTER.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 8.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Saturday, 9.00 a. m.; Charlevoix, Sunday, 11.00 p. m. Leave Charlevoix, Monday, 11.00 a. m.
Going South—Leave Chicago every Monday 7.00 p. m.; Charlevoix, Tuesday, 5.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 11.00 a. m.; Arrive Chicago, Thursday, 5.00 a. m.
For further information, freight, or passage apply to EMERY BROTHERS, Agents, Charlevoix, Mich.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

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In effect July, 1887.

Leave, going north, *6.05 a. m., 5.02 p. m., 8.05 p. m.
Leave, going south, 8.50 a. m., 2.15 p. m., †10.55 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Saturday.

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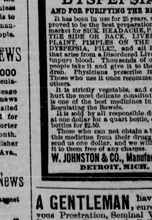

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See then—the clouds are broken. Even now The woodland ways are greening, and a voice Pierced on each falling blade, fills all the air With voiceless murmurs, speaking to the soul.
Come, O and hear!—Autumn turns away, A little from life's killing care be tempted. It is not for to-morrow when spring is near; Elysium, now, is just outside the city; And paradise is open, for a little while. Come while you may, for life is not forever.
A little only, and then comes the end. And will ye toil on, making much of life, Stifling the hungering spirit's cry within you, Hearing to rest—until unnatural death Makes bold to lay you even with the clay? Then shall the sod bloom, and ye will not know; The branch shall blossom, but ye will not see; The soft winds woo—but ye shall rise no more!
Come then: O turn today!—a little turn From toil and care, while yet the heart hath feeling! Turn to the woodlands and the springing fields. The spicewood bath; the robin hath returned. Believe me, a little—a little—turning says Of all we gather at the spirit's cost. Laid for the sake of gold—dim the days Spent in such seeking are so much life lost.
—Robert Burns Wilson in The Critic

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MARY JANE'S TRAVELS

SHE WRITES FROM CHARMING PALLANZA, ITALY.

Trouble at Milan in Finding a Famous Painting—Something About Americans Who Are Traveling Around—The Lakes of Italy—Her Opinion of Them.

(Special Correspondence.)

PALLANZA, Italy, Aug. 12.—I don't know exactly the size of the ignorance I carry over with me, but I am certain that until I bought my ticket to this place I never heard of it. It is a charming place, too, surrounded by history and beautiful scenery and summer resorters, and sits so close to Lake Maggiore that the foot of the street we live on hangs over into the water. We came here to take a little breathing spell before getting into or over the Alps, because beyond the Alps lies Switzerland.

To recur to the subject of ignorance, we had a manifestation of it in Milan, which gives me the courage to acknowledge that I never heard of Leonardo Da Vinci. At our hotel in Milan, which was in sight of the cathedral, I found it necessary to ask one of the English waiting men in the office the direction to the other great attraction of the city, to wit, "The Last Supper," a picture familiar by copies to every Sunday school scholar in America. So in an off hand, sort of course way I said to him:

"Where is the picture of Da Vinci's picture of the Last Supper?"

"Mean?" said he, with a twenty centime interest.

"Where Da Vinci's 'Last Supper?' thinking he hadn't understood me.

"Do know," said he, the repeated questioningly, as he scratched his head thoughtfully.

"Yes," said I, "Da Vinci's 'Last Supper,' a famous picture; don't you know where it is?"

"No mean, I don't know," he said, and I fell out up the head waiter.

"He can't help you," said he, "he's a foreigner, he don't know where he is!"

"Then," said I, "I'll go to the head man. I'll call up the head waiter."

The head waiter came in his hilling place, and with stately tread he crept up behind his proposed, unsuspecting victim.

"Come over! Come—! Come—!" "Come over! Come—! Come—!"

"Do you know where is the picture of the Last Supper?" I asked.

The head waiter was thrilled, but the echoes took it up and thrilled the entire hotel. In one minute

"Come-o! Come-o! Come-o!" they repeated as they hurried from the dining room to the shores; and when Heinrice found her there the waiter had stood by and laughed his grief to scorn, but not for long.

"Heinrice saw them, and for a hundred years she stood musing as the sun went down from misty forms rose from the valley, and, morning, at the first ray of light, her lips peeled heard the words, 'Come-o! Come-o! Come-o!'

"And that's how the lake got its name."

MARY JANE.

Extreme Arctic Cold.

A person who has never been in the polar regions can probably have no idea of what cold really is; but by reading the terrible experiences of the travelers we find icy region some notion can be formed of the extreme cold that prevails there. When we have the temperature down to zero out of doors we think it bitterly cold, and if our horses were not so warm as at least, 50 degs. above zero, we should begin to talk of freezing to death. Think, then, of living where the thermometer goes down to 40 degs. below zero in the house in spite of the stove. Of course, in such a case the fur garments are piled on until a man looks like a great bundle of skins.

Dr. Kane, of the English polar expedition of 1875 and 1876, among other cold things, tells of the effect of cold on a wax candle which he carried with him. The temperature was 35 degs. below zero, and the doctor may have been considerably discouraged when, upon looking at his candle, he discovered that it refused to burn, and was too stiff to keep warm. It was so cold that the flame could not melt the wax so as to flow down the candle, leaving it out of shape on the candle, leaving a sort of shade out of the candle standing. There was heat enough, however, to melt oddly shaped holes in the thin walls of the wax, and the result was a beautiful little cylinder of white, with a tongue of yellow flame issuing from each hole and sending out into the darkness many streaks of light. This is not only a curious effect but it shows how little heat was left in the candle, and how difficult it is to find anything like warmth in a place where even fire itself almost gets cold.—Scientific American.

Insanity in Paris.

The increase of insanity in Paris and its suburbs is exciting a great deal of comment, the more so as it has been observed that the sufferers from this rigorising malady are chiefly to be found in literary, financial and political circles. Life at the French capital is as a maelstrom, whether in the chambers, on the bourse, among the journals or at the clubs, that engulfs thousands every year in its hidden depths.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A NATIONAL SWISS FESTIVAL.

The Great Patriotic Celebration at the City of Geneva.

(Special Correspondence.)

PARIS, Aug.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

NEWS BUDGET.

Fresh Intelligence from Every Part of the Civilized World.

Foreign and Domestic News, Political Events, Personal Points, Labor Notes, Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

SCORES ROASTED ALIVE.

An Appalling Disaster Results from a Theater Fire at Exeter, England—Dancers Burned, Suffocated, or Crushed to Death in the Fearful Struggle to Escape.

Over one hundred lives were sacrificed by the burning of a theater at Exeter, England. A dispatch from London gives the following particulars of the disaster:

The "Bonnaye Boys" were under performance, and the pit and gallery were packed. The play proceeded all right until near the end of the third act, about 10:30 o'clock, when, as one of the characters was falling into the trap the drop-scene suddenly fell. Laughter in the house at this, as it was thought to be a stage blunder. In a moment, however, the scene bulged out in the center and a sheet of fire shot out, and it was seen that the whole stage was on fire. In a panic the people in the gallery, composed of clerks in the city and shopgirls, fled pell-mell away, after a deal of crashing and fighting, many, especially women, being severely bruised and carried away in a fainting condition. The actors and actresses, who are nearly all in the dressing-rooms, at the back of the stage, had a narrow escape, and filled the house with suffocating smoke. The occupants of the upper circle and gallery rushed in numbers to the lower tiers, screamed for ladders. As soon as possible these were brought, but many persons had jumped into the street, injuring themselves more or less, some more or less hurt. Others got up on a veranda over the door and some jumped and others were taken off. The theater by this time was blazing furiously, lighting up all the city, and people were running to the place from all directions, in fear or relatives. The fire-crush soon came on the scene and took off some more people. One hundred and thirty dead bodies were taken from the ruins. They were all frightfully burned, chiefly about the head and legs, the majority of them were men and boys, although there were a few women among the stretchers placed, and they were apparently for the most part occupants of the gallery.

LABOR DAY IN CHICAGO.

Fifteen Thousand Men Parade—No Red Flags Visible.

A CHICAGO dispatch of Tuesday says: "The big labor parade yesterday was one of the most successful ever held in the city. It was about as successful as plenty of people, plenty of brass bands, plenty of flags and banners and regalia, and plenty of enthusiasm could make it. Every sidewalk along the line of march was completely jammed with spectators, and in the business district every window and housetop was crowded. The applause along the line was frequent and generous. There were over 15,000 men in line, and the parade was witnessed by a quarter of a million people. There were no red flags displayed. The assemblyists had been notified that their absence from the procession would be acceptable."

International Medical Congress.

The President of the United States at Washington City, on Monday, the 5th inst., congratulated the country upon the presence at the capital of "so many of our own citizens, and those representing foreign countries, who have distinguished themselves in the science of medicine." He was referring to these complimentary terms to the five or six thousand doctors gathered in Washington to attend the Ninth International Medical Congress, which body President Cleveland, after the brief remarks quoted, proceeded to declare "open for organization and the transaction of business." The Congress elected Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, of Chicago, as President. In his speech Dr. Davis paid an eloquent tribute of respect to Dr. Austin Flint, of New York, who died early last year. A hundred vice-presidents were elected, including all the foreign delegates sent by their respective governments. The only Americans on the list were ex-Presidents of the American Medical Association, and the Surgeons General of the army and navy.

Started the Fire with Oil.

MRS. MARY DUSLAP and her daughter-in-law Bridget Duslap had been arrested in Scott near McKeesport, Pa. The women tried to start the fire in the kitchen stove with carbon oil and an explosion followed, which set fire to the women's clothing and also to the house. Before assistance arrived the house, with its two occupants, was entirely consumed.

Telegraphic Brevities.

CHARLES COLEMAN, a negro, was lynched at Flemingsburg, Ky.

THE Consolidated Cattle-Growers' Convention will meet at Kansas City Oct. 8.

A SAWMILL EXPLOSION near Ware has struck the English, Scotch, and Canadian residents of Chicago.

THE German Crown Prince has gone from England to the Tyrol, accompanied by Dr. Mackenzie.

THEY have a gas well, just struck, in Allegona County, Michigan, which shoots flame hundred feet above the derrick.

TOLEDO is to be lighted with natural gas.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts is called to meet at Tremont Temple, Boston, Sept. 28.

MARTIN WORKMAN FONDERLY is going to Ireland very shortly to make speeches on behalf of the oppressed tenants.

A CONTROLLING interest in the American Sugar Refinery Company, at San Francisco, has been secured by the old minority stockholders, insinuating men extensively engaged in sugar-planting in the Sandwich Islands. The parties are said to be the same who led the recent revolution at Honolulu.

The Kentucky Furniture Company, of Louisville, made an assignment with liabilities to the amount of $70,000.

THE EASTERN STATES.

ROBERT HARE, POWEL & Co. and Robert Hare, Powel, Stokes & Co., coal and iron operators at Philadelphia, have failed, with liabilities placed at $1,500,000 and assets at $4,000,000.

FRANK C. MCNAMLAY, a nineteen-year-old employee of the Saco and Biddeford Savings Bank, of Saco, Me., has disappeared with $4,000 in bank, United States registered bonds to the amount of $180,000, and other bonds valued at $90,000. The U. S. bonds mentioned are valuables to the young man, who failed to leave his address when he departed.

BISHOP WILLIAM LOGAN HARRIS, one of the most highly esteemed members of the Methodist Episcopal church, died at his residence in New York. For a number of years past he had been in ill-health and subject at intervals to severe attacks of heart disease. The illness which caused his death appeared Aug. 30 last while he was at Liverpool, England.

THE WESTERN STATES.

TWO MEN were fatally injured by the burning of a branding machine engine near Flint, Mich.

SUITS for damages amounting to $107,500 have been commenced at Peoria, Ill., against the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad Company—all growing out of the Chatsworth disaster.

A CHICAGO dispatch of Wednesday says: "The *Herald* this morning contains the following:

The seven condemned Anarchists are to hang. There is no longer room for doubt. Information has been received through reliable channels that the Governor will commute the death sentence against the Anarchists when they appear before him next Monday. The opinion in the case will then be read by the Judges who made it, and it will receive the signature of all the other justices, except Mr. Lawrence, who is fully acquainted with the decision. Mr. Lawrence has stated that he has given out this intelligence directly at of them, in fact, refuse to talk about the decision, but to a friend who recently asked him if it was true that Judge Magruder guardedly said: 'There will be no interesting news for you next week.' These are all of one mind, namely, that Governor Oglesby is entertaining a very decided opinion adverse to the fate of the men, which was not favorable to the claims of the Anarchists, and his friends think that if the commutation of the sentence Tuesday was for reversing the verdict of the Supreme Court he would immediately write a dissenting opinion. The case has already been decided by ballot, and the verdict would have been unanimous for affirmance. Such an opinion could have been prepared easily and promptly, and would have been issued, if there was any doubt in the Governor, that the Supreme Court, which has the task of preparing the opinion, would not get it out early enough for a few weeks ago. When the ballot was cast, after the Justices had heard the argument, it was considered that there was found that length considered a strong voice; the vote was taken by calling the roll, and Justice Mc-Allister was the only one who voted in favor of a reversal of the lower court.

A Washington dispatch states that Indian Commissioner Atkins has sent a dispatch to Indian Agent Soulsbee, at the Southern Ute Agency in southwestern Colorado, directing him to forthwith remove from the reservation all persons found thereon whose presence in any way tends to disturb the peace and quiet of the Indians, and if found necessary to call upon the military for assistance. This action of the Commissioner is based upon information that certain interested parties are trying to incite the Indians to hostilities.

A special from Princeton, Mo., says: "At the Mercer County fair on Thursday afternoon Randall Blakeslee, a half-breed Indian, made a balloon ascension, hanging to a trapeze bar. In the ascent the balloon struck against a swing Blakeslee a severe wrench, and he was unable to pull himself on the bar, but managed to hold himself up by a loop which he had drawn around his wrist. After traveling about a mile and a half, reaching an altitude of 2,000 feet, the balloon began to descend, but the poor fellow's strength gave out, and when within 500 feet of the earth he grip relaxed, and he fell to the earth, lighting on his feet in a corn-field, his thighs being broken and driven into the trunk of his body. Death was instantaneous."

FLAGSTAFF (Arizona) telegram: "A fend of long standing between Tewksbury and Graham was resumed two weeks ago in an encounter in Pleasant Valley, in which three men were killed. Several engagements have occurred since, in which eleven men have been killed. The factions are cattle and sheep men, and the fight is the outgrowth of conflicting interests of the two branches stock-growing on the range."

COLUMBUS (Ohio) special: "Josiah Terrell, of Meigs County, convicted of killing Charles Phelps, an old miser in the same county, was executed in the Ohio Penitentiary here just after midnight Friday by Warden Coffin. Terrell was convicted on purely circumstantial evidence, but stoutly protested his innocence to the last. He maintained a firm demeanor on the scaffold and said the blood of an innocent man was upon the officers."

A DENVER dispatch reports that at the conference between Governor Adams and Gen. Crook the latter agreed to place two companies of Government troops on the line to protect settlers, and the Utes are to have their horses back. Warrants for the arrest of Indians are to be given into the hands of United States officials. The war is practically at an end.

THE "White-Caps," a lawless mob in Harrison County, Indiana, took John Hillebrand, a Justice of the Peace, from his bed and beat him to unconsciousness because they disapproved his decisions. They have also signified to a number of citizens that they disapproved of their choice of a prospective husband.

LEO CRANE (Wis.) telegram: "The Land office here has received instructions regarding the opening of the Wisconsin Central and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha indemnity lands by homestead and pre-emption only. The lands restored are those which lay twenty-five miles beyond the Central and Omaha lines not previously selected and approved, and comprise about 225,000 acres, much of which is valuable pine lands. Thirty days' notice will be necessary before the lands can be entered by settlers."

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE famous Glenn bill was shelved in the Georgia Legislature, but a resolution was passed submitting the enforcement of the recent law against the lessees of the convict labor system to the Governor to refuse to draw his warrant for the Dahlonega University until he is assured that it will be used exclusively for the education of colored children.

In the South the corn crop will exceed that of 1886 by over fifty million bushels, and that section of the country will be nearly self-supporting in the matter of corn.

BENTONVILLE (Ark.) special: "Almost 2,000 survivors of the battle of Pea Ridge or Elkhorn, as it is called by the Confederates, assembled on the battlefield Thursday. Most of the survivors were of the majority, but the Union forces were fairly represented. The most fraternal greetings were exchanged, and hearty good-fellowship prevailed. Mountains and statues were unveiled to the memory of dead, among them a statue to General McCulloch."

THE RAILROADS.

A NEW YORK dispatch says that after a long interview of capitalists at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., the following was issued by the firm named: "A preliminary contract has been executed between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baring Brothers & Co. and Brown, Shipley & Co., London, and their allied houses on this side. This contract provides for the negotiation of $10,000 Baltimore and Ohio consolidated 5s and $5,000,000 Baltimore and Ohio preferred stock, for the purpose of paying off the entire floating debt of the company and placing it on a sound financial basis. The conditions are as follows: 1. The verification of statements, etc., is made. 2. The management of the company shall be placed in competent hands, satisfactory to the syndicate. 3. That satisfactory contracts shall be made between the Baltimore & Ohio and the other roads for the New York business, which shall remove all antagonisms between them on the subject, and secure the permanent working of the Baltimore & Ohio in entire harmony with the other trunk lines; also avoid the construction of expensive parallel lines north and east of Philadelphia. The bonuses interested on this side are Drexel, Morgan & Co., Drexel & Co., Brown Bros. & Kidder, Peabody & Co."

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

IN the Democratic State convention at Allentown, Pa., J. Ross Thompson was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Bernard J. McGrann for Treasurer. The platform was remarkably free from Scott. It demands that the surplus in the National Treasury be used to pay the public debt, favors a "wise and prudent reduction of internal taxation and of duties on imports," and informs the President and Secretary Cleveland, favors "liberal pensions to deserving Union soldiers," expresses "deep sympathy for the people of Ireland in their struggle for Home Rule, and congratulates Parnell."

We still hold to the ancient doctrine of the party that the government of the People, by the people demand that we should "pass the public money as rapidly as we can restrict corporate power without business disaster, and we approve the action of the national administration in reducing the surplus revenue by taxes on people for settlement 100,000,000 acres of land in the Northwest, and in the Southwest, and fully held by corporations, and in the case of the Pacific roads, for failure to comply with the conditions of their grants."

A DES MOINES dispatch of Thursday says: "The Democratic party in Iowa finally passed out of existence here yesterday. After the convention had been in session for two days, eliminated the Greenback leaders in Iowa fell into line, and the ticket was made up, the State convention was in the party here—one half by Greenbackers, the other half by the Congressman Weller. Both plotted to capture the convention, and both succeeded. Then the Weaver faction rolled. Delegates were seated, and about forty delegates present. Serious differences of opinion developed, Weaver contesting for the Democratic ticket and straight nominations. A compromise was finally effected by which the Weaver party becomes a thing of the past in Iowa, and the Democratic ticket and resolutions were adopted, adopting the Chicago platform, and leaving on the farmers to immediately call a nominating State convention to place an independent ticket in the field.

THE Iowa Democracy assembled in State convention at Des Moines on Thursday, the 1st inst., and made the following nominations: For Governor, Maj. T. J. Anderson; Lieutenant Governor, J. M. Elder; Supreme Court Judge, Charles S. Mott; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. W. Sawyer. Following is a synopsis of the platform:

It commends the fidelity of President Cleveland to the obligations of his high trust, and congratulates the country upon the economy, courage, honesty and patriotism of his administration; approves the civil-service policy; demands a reduction of the Navy Department; demands Congress to remove the duties on lumber in the interest of equal taxation, and favors retaliation if the Canadian Parliament refuses to remove the duties on lumber; favors the Chicago platform and the action of the Congressional Democratic party, thing before Congress; denounces the action of Gov. Pattison in undertaking to be the Democratic personal representative of Cleveland, favors the appointment is favorably received in Democratic circles.

THE New Hampshire Democratic Convention has been called to meet at Saratoga Sept. 27.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

IT is reported that the British Cabinet has decided to modify its position and will announce to the Irish National League so that it shall apply to certain districts only.

The order of eviction on Tom O'Grady's estate at Herbertstown was begun on Wednesday, says a London dispatch, but 14 farm families were turned out.

The crowds attracted by the evictions became very demonstrative in their sympathy with the tenants and the sympathizers were given to several occasions to charge and disperse them. The police also arrested several persons and piled their fathers upon them, and in several cases the women and children were injured by the rough treatment they received. The people are seriously. Among those clubbed by the police were Father Cummins, the parish priest, tor East Tipperary, and several Protestant ladies who were present to witness the attack by attempting to plunge the Widow Ryan into a stream of water, the police prevented her from the wall, while some bailiffs and others were busily engaged in the transaction of that way. The evictors were repulsed with great loss. The police, it is said, were not so land, then tried their powers, but were driven back with great loss. The bailiffs then tried attack on the house, but were driven back

THE JOURNAL
CHAS. J. GRIFE, EDITOR.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

The state fair opens at Jackson next Monday, the 19th, and continues during the week.

The Conference Daily Advocate is printed at the office of the Petoskey Independent. Hampton seems equal to any job that comes along.

The sixth annual fair of the Allima county agricultural society will be held at Bellair, Sept. 28, 29, and 30. C. E. Guile, of Bellaire, is secretary.

The ninth annual fair of the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society will be held at Grand Rapids, beginning the 19th and continuing until the 23d. H. C. Sherwood, of Grand Rapids, is president.

It cannot be denied that Cleveland's administration has increased his strength with the people. He is to-day by far the most available man the democrats have. And it now looks as if his renomination were certain.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

President Cleveland's administration has been in the main a success, considering the high standard to which it has been held. It can no longer be claimed that the republican party alone can govern, and nothing but sheer strength of the republican position in candidates and platform can restore that party to power. —Springfield Republican.

No defender of the war tariff has been able to answer the question, why an average duty of twenty-eight per cent. was adequate for protection twenty five years ago while one of forty-five per cent. is required, according to protectionist views, now that our boasted industries are no longer "infants," but many of them strapping monopolies half a hundred years old. —New York World.

The Southern Lumberman says: "If the president and Mrs. Cleveland should visit Nashville, and there is going to be a tremendous effort to induce them to do so, they will see the largest, most loyal and enthusiastic crowd they ever beheld. Our Tennesse women would turn their cows and calves together, and the men let the grass grow higher than their corn just to get a glimpse of the most popular president and his wife since Old Hickory' run the government."

Louisville Courier Journal: When newspapers and politicians talk to farmers about the home market they are trying to get their votes under false pretenses. To test the sincerity of these men, ask them if they would favor a bonus from the government of $6.72 on a bale for every bale of cotton raised. The farmers have just as much right to this as the furnace owners have to a tax of $6.72 on pig iron. Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is preaching protection to the south. Is it possible to get him to introduce in the house next winter a bill providing an export bounty of $6.72 a bale on cotton, and a similar bounty for wheat? We think not.

One of the most important and radical changes in the method of administering public affairs, since the republican reign gave place to the democratic party, is the policy adopted by the government in exacting from the favored corporations, such as land grant railroads, the most strict compliance with the conditions of their charter. Some of these railroads had fallen into the habit of almost entirely ignoring the conditions of their existence whenever it suited their interests to do so. It is almost impossible for the mind to conceive the magnitude of the magnificent public domain restored to the people under President Cleveland's administration, for only last week in the case of the Atlantic and Pacific railroads alone between twenty-five and thirty millions acres of land were thrown open to settlement, to say nothing of its effects upon a number of other land-grant railroads.

All Against the Farmer.

Every interest in the country appears to be combining against agriculture. We have syndicates to control the prices of everything the farmer is compelled to buy, while he is utterly unable to control the prices of what he is compelled to sell. His selling prices are determined by those of the markets of the world. His buying prices are determined by combinations of manufacturers and merchants whom the government protects from all outside competition.

Take the protection which enables makers of iron and steel to combine against the farmers. It is fully 50 per cent. And it is worthy of note that, in the last statement of the secretary of the Iron and Steel association, this protection is added to the cost of these materials as sold in this country. Now what effect, in times of low prices of his products, has the farmer for this enormous taxation? None in the world.

On the contrary, it is during such times of low prices as the present for farm products that the various anti-farmer syndicates are the busiest in devising ways and means of still further depleting the farmer's pockets.

The latest anti-farmer syndicate is that just opened at Peoria, Illinois. It is composed of the manufacturers of corn-planter and check rowers, and is called a protective association of such. Its ostensible object is the maintenance of uniform prices, terms, and discounts to the trade. Its real object is to deprive the farmer of the benefits of trade competition.

Now it is well known that farmers have this year suffered enormously from drouth. Their loss from this cause is estimated by a leading mercantile agency at $300,000,000! Yet it is at such a time as this that the latest manufacturing "combine" takes occasion to jump on them with both feet, in order, as it were, to give them their comp de grace.

Such combinations as these are not only criminal, but indisputable evidences that our conscienceless tariff is eminently provocative of a system which seeks to set at defiance the only known method of determining the relations that should exist between producer and consumer.—Chicago News.

Additional Local.

Eveline.

INGNTON, Sept 13.—More rain Monday night.

It has been winter like the past week. Last Friday was a freezer.

Another small cyclone passed over this place last week. It lasted three days.

Miss Lottie Webb who has been spending the past two weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Bedwin, left on the Friant for Petoskey last Thursday for a short visit before returning to her home in New York.

Services at the Congregational church next Sabbath at 3 p. m.

The industrial school will meet at the Congregational church tomorrow (Friday) afternoon.

William Robinson, who has been a resident of Ironton, for the past four years, started last Friday for Canada, his former home. Will, while a resident of Ironton, has made many friends, who will miss him from their company. We wish him good luck.

J. M. Harris, who has been engaged as clerk in G. W. Crouter's drug store at Charlevoix the past two months, returned to Ironton on the 6th inst.

The town board met at the ferry on Saturday.

The Ironton school district is to have a well.

At the annual school meeting in district No. 3, John Dunlop was elected director and E. G. Jarman moderator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of G. McDonald. In district No. 4, Lot Allen was elected moderator.

Frank Cuter now wears an unusual large eye, the results of a fight with a bee. Yes, they are small, but "they get there all the same."

Uncle Robert Hood has some of the finest Concord grapes we have ever had an opportunity of seeing. They are just immense. He will have samples at the county fair.

Miss Lena Hillegas celebrated her 17th birthday Thursday, with a dance in the evening. A number of nice presents were given, and a jolly good time reported.

Wm. Bishop, wife, and child, with his household effects, left on the Friant on the 5th inst. for Mancelona, where they will make their home. Miss Lole Stacy also went with them.

Will Hayes, of Advance, was around through Eveline taking orders for enlarging photographs.

The Pine Lake Iron Co. have recently completed 150 feet of new trestle work on the south end of the east dock, thirty feet high, with two hoisting machines, and all necessary tracks, for unloading ore and coal from barges and vessels and dumping for the convenience of the furnace. The dump-cars hold a ton of ore or coal. The steamboats W. P. Tiaw has been in commission all the season, and makes the round trip from St. Ignace in about 24 hours, carrying about 400 tons each cargo. The furnace is now making an average of about 60 tons of iron per day.

The schooner Narragansett is carrying pig iron, 550 tons each cargo. Her last trip was to Chicago.

Ellsworth.

ELLSWORTH, Sept. 13.—Warm and pleasant to-day after last night's rain.

Farmers are busy husking their corn.

Five or six hunters passed here this morning on the lookout for game.

Mr. Krum, wife and daughter, and Arthur Funk, of the Chicago Row, at Charlevoix, spent a few days here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell, state temperance workers took dinner with us Sunday, they were on their way to Central Lake, and Bellaire.

Barnard.

Come at last,—rain.

Miss Chew, of Hayes, is hired to teach the winter term of school.

Mr. Adam Clark will preach here Sunday, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Mrs. Harkness is on the sick list.

Shipments.

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix, reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Sept. 8—Schr. Mocklnghird, 135 cords wood, W. S. Strip to Milwaukee.

8—Schr. Augusta Ford, 165,000 feet hardwood lumber, White & Perkins to Detroit.

9—Schr. John L. Green, 25,000 feet hardwood lumber, 45 cords wood, A. T. Boice and N. F. Peterson, to Sheboygan.

9—Schr. Lottie Mason, 65 cords bark, A. F. Draper to Milwaukee.

10—Schr. W. A. Smith, 34 cords bark, L. G. Grisbeck, to Milwaukee.

14—Schr. B. F. Wade, 400 M. R. ties, W. H. Dover to Chicago.

13—Schr. Crosman, 220,000 feet hardwood lumber, A. W. Olds, to Detroit.

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and running into consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing, and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption, and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well, and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures as Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it. Trial bottles free at ar. Crouter's drug store. 4

Medicine for Children must not only be effective but so compounded that no harm will result from the use. Such a preparation for worms (to which almost every child is subject) is Parmelee's Vermifuge. Worm Candies, which are made from the best drugs, particularly adapted to this use. They work quickly, surely and harmlessly, passing off the worms after they are dissolved. Do not neglect the children even though they do not complain. Worms are almost always present. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Crouter. sept

One of the Invalids.—E. M. PARMELEE, Dear Sir:—I have been taking your Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure for some time past and have received more benefit from it than from all of the $500 worth of doctor's medicines that I have used in the last few years. Before taking the cure I was weak and tired out all the time but now I can work all day without fatigue. Would not be without it in the house. Believe it is one of the best medicines in the world. Yours, ROBERT A. LOUGHSHEVE, JR., Somers Lane, Pa.

Quick Relief.—Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure is not only a valuable internal remedy for all stomach and bowel difficulties such as dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, flatulence, diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, and colic, but cannot be excelled for an outward application in rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, side and backache and chronic ailments in any part of the body. Used freely with warmth and rubbing it gives quick relief. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter, sept

Almost Marvelous, the way Parmelee's Blood Purifier works up on the human system. It is such a thorough Purifier, it strikes at the root of the disease and by its perfect workings effects a cure almost before the patient is aware. It seizes upon every particle of poisonous matter in the system, expels it and instills new health and vigor through the entire body. $1.00 per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter. sept

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

Fine Cabinet Photos at the gallery for $3.00 per dozen. The burning Champlain, and other interesting views of Charlevoix, 25 cents each. D. S. WAY.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, With rooms, only two minutes walk from postoffice. Rates reasonable. Inquire at this office.

House and Lot for Sale,—or will trade for horse and buggy, on terms to suit Inquire of O. J. WEBER, Charlevoix, Mich. tf

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jefferies' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature. The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things to exist-ence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co, Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 75 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c. at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. 4

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land situated on Pine Lake 1½ miles west of Ironton, Emmet county, Township of Eveline, Charlevoix county. For more abstract of title, etc., inquire of or address on the premises. Will take part down; balance on time to suit purchaser. For further particulars, enquire of E. G. JARMAN, Ironton, Mich.

Portable Boiler
FOR SALE.
Twelve feet long, 2½ feet shell, 4 feet wood; in perfect order, good and cheap. Address
L. E. ALLEN,
200tf Charlevoix, Mich.

FOR SALE.
ONE
Boiler and Engine.
Thirty-five Horse Power. Price Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars. Enquire of
MRS. G. W. WRISLEY,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

E. B. HODGE & CO.
Have a full stock of
HARNESS
And everything in that line, and are prepared to do all kinds of **Repairing on Short Notice.**
As Cheap as the Cheapest.
E. B. HODGE & CO.,
CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

MILLINERY,
Dressmaking,
Ladies' Fancy Goods.
A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.
ALDRICH SISTERS,
At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

SUBSCRIBE FOR
Grand Rapids' best paper,
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It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.
Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Weed at 12½ cents a week.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Steamer Line.
Season of 1887.
Str. City of Grand Rapids,
Capt. O. E. Wilcox.
Going North—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leave Traverse City at 7.00 a. m.; **Charlevoix** 11.30 a. m., Petoskey 1.30 p. m., Mackinaw Island 5.45 p. m., arrive St. Ignace 8.30 p. m.
Going South—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leave St. Ignace at 7.00 a. m., Mackinaw Island 7.30 a. m., Petoskey 4.15 p. m., **Charlevoix** 5.45 p. m., arrive at Traverse City 7.45 p. m.

ARBUCKLES'
name on a package of **COFFEE** is a guarantee of excellence.
ARIOSA
COFFEE is kept in all first-class stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
COFFEE
Is never good when exposed to the air. Always buy this brand in hermetically sealed ONE POUND PACKAGES.

New Goods
A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.
EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT.
TRY THEM. for sale by G. W. MILLER.

Dry Goods.
I am bound to lead the trade in both price and quality of Goods.
All the Latest Novelties
In Dress Goods and Trimming.
Call and Examine our Goods and Get Prices.
B. SEE.

F. A. Cochran & Co.
Successors to Perry Weed,
DRUGGISTS & PHARMACISTS
KEEP
PHONOGRAPH,
CHARLEVOIX FUMAR,
G. A. R. COMRADE.
The Best 5-Cent Cigars in Charlevoix County. This is no Vain Boast, We Can Prove what We Say.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,
Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.
TERRACE FARM. - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's
Footwear
Of Every Description, at
FOX & MILLER'S,
Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.
☞ Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS
Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.
CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS
PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.
SAVE YOUR DOLLARS
And buy them of Yours Truly,
STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

STORY & CLARK FINE ORGANS

SEND FOR ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—FREE!
N. J. PERRY Agent, Charlevoix.
CHICAGO: Canal AND 16TH STS.

THE JOURNAL
Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 15, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

Are you going to the fair?

The office of the Newman house was repainted last week.

The leaves are taking on their autumn brilliancy of color.

☞ One heavy yoke of cattle for sale Inquire of A. Stewart.

☞ For ladies' and misses fall street jackets, go to B. See's.

☞ Buy your school supplies of Dr. Crouter, and save money.

Barnard Burns is erecting a house on his lot, on Dixon's addition.

☞ Write for particulars how to get the JOURNAL free for one year.

The schooner Lottie Mason unloaded grain at the Rifenburg mill, last Saturday.

Levi Blanchard's house on Main street has been repainted since last week.

Every farmer in the county should attend the fair at East Jordan next week.

☞ Dr. Crouter furnished five schools full outfits of Harpers books last year.

Running fires destroyed over twenty tons of first-class hay, for John Bell last Saturday.

How many Charlevoix merchants will make exhibits of their wares at the fair next week?

☞ Dr. Crouter is agent for Harper's school books and will furnish schools at introductory prices.

The announcement is made that the Charlevoix postoffice will be raised to third class October 1st.

A. T. Washburne & Co. say their new cloaks are in, and invite every lady in Charlevoix to call at once.

☞ Just received, at S. M See & Sons, a lot of kitchen tables, size of top 28x42 inches, selling at $1.50.

☞ Do not forget it: Dr. Crouter is selling school books for less money than any other dealer in the county.

The ladies' band has been reorganized, with Bert Jarvis as teacher, and expect to appear in public within a month.

Wm. Ranger and brother, have the job of brick work on D. C. Loveday's new two-story brick block, and begin this week.

District No. 9, Marion township, wants a school teacher. Apply to John Ward, director, Charlevoix postoffice.

☞ S. M. See & Sons haven new style hammock chair that is far ahead of any thing of the kind ever placed on the market.

☞ Just received an invoice of center tables and rocking chairs which we are selling very cheap, at S. M. See & Sons's.

Henry Barth, the boiler maker, is building a commodious looking cottage on the north side of Newman street near the resort ground.

Charlevoix wants another hotel fully as large as the Belvedere, to be ready for occupancy as soon as the railroad is completed. It would pay.

The indications are that there will be some interesting races at the fair next week, and Charlevoix horsemen propose to bring home some of the prizes.

The old propeller Van Raalte has been repaired so that it stood inspection, and is now running between South Haven and Chicago, in the fruit trade.

☞ Recollect our offer of the Weekly Detroit Free Press four months FREE to every subscriber who will pay four months (50 cents), or more in advance, in cash, for the JOURNAL.

☞ The property, known as the Sweetland Sanitarium, on the south upper terrace in the village of Charlevoix, is for sale or rent. Enquire of E. H. Green, Charlevoix, Michigan. 216 tf

☞ The balance of our jackets, newmarkets, and ladies' wraps will be here about the 15th, when we will show as fine a line as was ever brought to Charlevoix, all at *popular prices*.

B. SEE.

☞ LOST, one dark red OX, four years old, white on breast, large oddshaped head, broad horns with iron rod for knobs on, large leaf with iron rod for strap. A liberal reward if returned to John Hagerty, Hayes township.

If some of our draymen and baggage transfers don't stop racing their horses on the business streets, they will get themselves into serious trouble. On some occasions when a boat arrives it is positively dangerous for a pedestrian to attempt to cross the street. Such disgraceful conduct should be stopped at once.

Those business men who attend the adjourned meeting of the association tomorrow night will doubtless learn that delegate Kane was not idle during his trip to Flint. The business committee will find its hands full in a few weeks if all plans are agreed to.

The preliminary examination of pupils desiring to enter the 5th department of the village schools and who were not present at final exam ination in June, will be held at the hall on Saturday, Sept. 17th, instead of on Friday as previously announced.

During the county fair a pioneer association is to be organized. This is a step in the right direction. If care is taken in the selection of secretaries and historians, it will be a grand institution for gathering and perpetuating the history of the country.

One farmer living between two and three miles southwest of Petoskey has sold forty-three dollars worth of green corn off one acre of ground this season. This shows what can be done by active, industrious men who have the advantage of our resort markets. —Independent.

E. B. Hodge & Co. failed to secure the rooms agreed upon at Alba, and not finding any other suitable, concluded to continue the harness business in Charlevoix, and not move at all. They will hereafter be found in the rooms first door south of Sherwood's shoe store.

O. D. Hilton sends some fine specimens of fruit to the state fair, including in pears, the Flemish Beauty and in apples Steel Red, Alexander, Twenty ounce Pippin, Perry Russet, and Rosbury Russet. Mr. Hilton has made fruit growing a success, so far as quality is concerned.

If Capt Vanderhoef will buy or build two boats equal to the Friant and run them on the schedule adopted by the Friant and Cummings last spring, he will give Charlevoix a service that cannot be beaten. Van is reaping a harvest this fall, and we have no doubt he could handle two boats, with a satisfactory increase of profits.

The first fall meeting of the Charlevoix Teachers association will be held at the high school room, in Charlevoix, beginning on Friday evening, Sept. 30th and continuing until Oct. 1st. Some very interesting topics will be discussed. This will be the annual meeting and it is hoped that a large number of teachers will be present, to insure a good beginning for the year 1887-8. Program next week.

A new code of weather signals has been adopted. A yellow flag indicates a wind of more than usual severity but not sufficiently strong to be dangerous to vessels. The red and black flag indicates a severe storm. The red pennant indicates easterly winds; the white, westerly winds. When the red pennant is placed above the storm flag, it indicates wind from the N. E., when below the storm flag it indicates S. E. wind. The white pennant placed above the storm flag indicates N. W. wind; below S. W. wind.

It should be born in mind that one railroad to Charlevoix is not going to build a town or create any great boom. What we want are factories that will employ a large number of men during the entire year. And unless these factories are promoted, the railroad will do us but little good. Now is the time to encourage the building of manufacturing institutions. Factories are being built all over the state and we should not sit idly down and let other towns secure all of the prizes. We have an abundance of the best of material that should be manufactured here at home.

Charlevoix is in one respect in advance of Emmet County. The people of Charlevoix county recognize the value and great importance of developing their agricultural resources, and making the capabilities of their lands known, by means of an annual agricultural fair. After a year or two of struggle the East Jordan fair has grown into the proportions of a fair worth, and from all we can gather, the fair to be held there this month will far exceed that of last year in the number of exhibitors—the extent and variety of exhibits—and attendance. It will undoubtedly accomplish great good, and the general tendency is not only to stimulate farmers to more thorough and intelligent methods of farming their lands, but by a demonstration of the actual capacity of the soil in the production of crops to attract attention of farmers elsewhere and enhance the value of farming lands, by creating a demand for them. In Emmet county we are away behind our neighbors, Charlevoix and Cheboygan.—Record.

The September number of Home Knowledge contains: "The Cow-Pox Curse," by Felix M. Oswald, M. D., "Water and its Relations to Health," by J. F. McCann M. D. "Insanity," by Alexander Wilder, M. D., "Aids to Beauty," by Laura B. Starr. "Rest as a Curative Agent," by Geo. Covert M. D., and many other interesting subjects treated by eminent authors, including the "Editor's Table," which is several pages of notes and comments.

R. W. Kane returned Friday from the meeting of the Michigan State Business Men's Association. After addresses and reports of officers and committees, covering the principal features of business as now conducted, the association was re organized and incorporated under the laws of the state. Some of these reports and papers, already published in the Tradesman, are interesting and profitable reading. The citizens of Flint tendered the visiting delegates a drive about the city, and a banquet in the evening, all of which was thoroughly enjoyed. There should be a full attendance at the adjourned meeting of the Charlevoix association tomorrow evening, to listen to the report of secretary Kane.

M. E. Conference Appointments, for Grand Traverse District.

Presiding Elder—G. W. Sherman.
Bear Lake—A. S. Whitman.
Bellaire—J. Allen.
Boyne—To be supplied by D. Bradge.
Cadillac—J. C. Ambrose.
Cadillac Circuit—O. D. Watkins.
Charlevoix—G. S. Barnes.
Cross Village—D. F. Ellsworth.
Elmira—To be supplied by A. J. Eldred.
Fife Lake—D. A. Green.
Frankfort and Benzonia—G. W. Howe.
Harbor Springs—J. Robinson.
Inland—E. Wood.
Ironton—J. Dorrence.
Kalkaska—F. J. McKinley.
Lake City—E. A. Tanner.
Leroy—C. M. Coulter.
Mancelona—J. Gulick.
Manton—D. G. Bruce.
Monroe Center—L. Kinney.
Northport and Northport Indian Mission, to be supplied.
Norwood—B. Whitman.
Oviatt—To be supplied.
Petoskey—D. O. Ball.
Petoskey Circuit—To be supplied.
Petoskey Indian Mission—J. R. Robinson.
Sherman—A. L. Thurston.
South Arm and East Jordan—G. R. Robinson.
South Frankfort—R. W. Tindall.
Spencer Creek—A. W. Busbee.
Traverse City—W. Hanson.
Traverse City Circuit—W. Heath.
Williamsburg—S. P. Hewitt.

The County Fair.

EAST JORDAN, Sept. 12.—The buildings and track are progressing finely, on the new fair grounds, and if the weather is favorable, the fair will be a greater success than ever before. The track is expected to be in good condition, being built on sand, and covered with clay; just one-half mile, with a home-stretch, level as a floor.

Floral hall is being built in the southeast corner of the grounds, in size 50x100 feet, and will be permanent. It will be lighted principally from the roof.

The cattle and horse sheds will be built in the northwest corner of the grounds, and will be good, comfortable quarters. The pens for sheep, swine, etc., will be near, and all stock sheds and pens will be convenient to the entrance gate.

The general entrance gate is well up toward floral hall. The secretary's office will be in floral hall, yet conveniently located to do business before entering the grounds.

The prospects are good. More inquiries for space have been received this year than previously, so that all that is now wanted, apparently, is good weather to make the third annual fair a great success.

Fruit for the State Fair.

L. D. Bartholomew, committeeman for Charlevoix, has collected a fine lot of fruit for exhibit at the state fair at Jackson next week. The following have already contributed, and others are expected to before tomorrow afternoon, when the lot is to be shipped: Charlevoix township, J. S. Dixon; Eveline, John Hammond, R. Hood, Marion, Wm. Black, John McNeil, S. H. Smith, Wm. Straw, W. D. Thompson, John Ward; Norwood, J. Bolton, O. D. Hilton, Park McIntire, W. F. Pearl.

J. H. Burnham of Eveline, sends a sample of corn for the state fair.

J. G. Reed, of Marion, sends a nice assortment of potatoes, corn, and cucumbers.

Purely Personal.

I. D. Bixby returned home yesterday.

W. H. Hurlbut, of South Haven arrived yesterday.

John Cooper lost two fingers in a shingle mill last week.

S. M. See went to Wisconsin last week, to visit his aged father.

J. Milo Eaton returned home Tuesday, from his trip to Chicago.

Mrs. A. D. Cruikshank is visiting friends in Livingstone county.

Geo. C. Mahon returned to his home, in Ann Arbor, yesterday.

Rev. A. E. Mather and daughter re-home to Battle Creek this week.

Dr. W. A. Atchinson returned home last week, from Southern Michigan.

Mrs. W. G. Clark left Tuesday for a visit with her parents, in Oakland county.

Mrs. C. J. Grier left Tuesday, for a few weeks visit with her parents, in Charlotte.

Mrs. J. A. Hawkins and daughter, Edith, returned from southern Michigan, yesterday.

Rev. J. T. Ildhags has been assigned the work at Reading for the next conference year.

Harry Taylor arrived home, from South Haven, Monday, for a visit with his parents.

William Wood was called to Chicago, Monday, on account of the sickness of his sister.

A Brown, a veteran democrat, of Frankfort, made the Journal a pleasant call on Monday.

G. R. Brown and wife, left last Thursday, for Ypsilanti for a visit with Mrs. B's. relations.

W. W. Fuller, late with A. J. McLeod, expects to open a meat market at Alba in the near future.

Dr. O. B. Weed returned to his home in Detroit Monday, accompanied by his brother John L.

Mrs. D. C. Nettleton was able to be down town Saturday,—the first time in over a year, without a carriage.

Miss Nevada Patten has been engaged to teach the intermediate department of the Boyne public school.

W. F. Brown left yesterday for Potsdam, N. Y., to the bedside of his father, who has been failing in health for some time.

O. C. Ainsworth and family expect to return to their home in Sandwich, Ill., next week. During the coming winter they hope to visit California.

W. C. Peale, of the firm of W. C. Peale & Brother, paint manufacturers of Cincinnati, is recreating at at Charlevoix, stopping at the Fountain City House.

Miss Emma Todd, who has been clerking in Charlevoix, for Rosenthal, and for Washburne & Co. nearly three years returned, Monday to her home in Cheboygan.

William H. Cooper, late clerk of the Fountain City House, and Miss Sarah Ross, were married by W. H. McCartney, at the Methodist Parsonage, Tuesday evening.

Miss Delia Davis, who appeared at Charlevoix recently in the McGibeny-Davis concert, was married last week at Grand Rapids to C. E. Gill, general freight agent of the G. R. & I. railroad.

Coming Events.

Episcopal Sunday school at 3:30 o'clock at Odd Fellows hall every Sunday, until further notice.

The Rev. J. Dorence will preach at the Ironton M. E. church next Sunday, morning and evening.

The Congregational church will have been organized five years next Sunday. The anniversary sermon will be preached by Rev. C. F. Van Auken.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken will preach an anniversary sermon at the Ironton Congregational church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, it being two years since the organization of the church.

The Diet of Strong Men.

The Roman soldiers, who built such wonderful roads and carried a weight of armor and luggage that would wrash the average farm-hand, lived on coarse brown bread and sour wine. They were temperate in diet and regular and constant in exercise. The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, yet eats only his black bread, onion and watermelon. The Smyrna porter eats only a little fruit and some olives, yet he walks off with his load of 100 pound. The coolie, fed on rice, is more active and can endure more than the negro fed on fat meat. The heavy work of the world is not done by men who eat the greatest quantity. Moderation in diet seems to be the prerequisite of endurance. —Scientific American.

☞ Buy the Charlevoix Album of Dr. Crouter. Twenty six fine photographic views for only 50 cents. Send a copy to your friends.

SCHOOL BOOKS
We have now in Stock all the new Books adopted by the Board, and they will be sold at less than Publishers' Introductory Price. We have the largest stock of School Books and School Supplies in the county, and as we are the publishers' agent we are prepared to sell cheaper than ever. Get our prices before you purchase or you will be sorry.
Dr. G. W. Crouter.

WAIT! WAIT! WAIT!
Don't be in a hurry; Winter is not yet here, nor have all the
Latest Novelties
—IN—
DRESS GOODS
Trimmings and
FANCY GOODS
Been imported. It is a well known and indisputable fact that the Great Market Days commence about Sept. 1st.
We shall be on hand (as our Eastern Buyer has written us to that effect,) with a Magnificent Stock of all that is desirable in our line, and our patrons well know what this means. We always carry our statements into quick execution.
OUR CLOAKS AND JACKETS
For Fall and Winter are now being made to order from one of the BEST CLOAK HOUSES IN THE WORLD.
We shall be able to show them very soon.
In the meantime
SEE WHAT 48 CENTS WILL BUY
At the Popular store. We have now inaugurated a Regular Surprise in 48 cent Goods especially
In Ladies and Gents' Underwear
Of which we have just received a large consignment as a sample from Boston manufacturers.
A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

THE ROUND OAK HEATING STOVES.
NEW COOK STOVES.
Best Saws and Axes. Job and Tin Work.
L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, and Blinds,
Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.
Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.
A NICE PIECE OF
PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING
FLOORING CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.
Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.
Summer Cottages a Specialty.
CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

SPIRITS OF THE STORM.

[The following poem, from "Early Vanities," by N. J. Clodfelter, of Indiana, for beautiful imagery, close and powerful description, is preeminent, and some critics equal to any poem in the language.—ED.]

Roll, thunders, roll!
On the cold mist of the night,
As I watch the streaming light,
Gleid, blinking in the south,
Like a mighty serpent's mouth
Spitting fire.
Peal on, peal on, thunder's crashing,
And the streaming lightning's flashing,
Like great steeds coming over us,
Dashing to the distant course,
In there rio,
Swing fire,
From the wild sky higher, higher,
Till the mighty thunder mutter
Of a great astral moan,
Deafens cloud-built ships asunder,
As the distant coming thunder
Rolls, rolls, roll,
And shakes the grail earth to the poles.

Roll, thunders, roll!
You wake my drowsing soul,
To see the war in rage before me,
And the dreadful scene o'er me,
Lightning,
Brightening,
Passing,
Dashing;
Thunders locating in the distance,
Till the earth seems in resistance
To the navies sailing higher, fire,
O'er the wild clouds frowning fire,
Thunders roll, and the storm-king comes
Beneath great skies where mighty arms
Hurl thunder-bolts, and heaven drums
Her awful roll of sad alarm
He stamps the clouds, and onward prances,
As from him the wild lightning glances,
By his aegis the world is shaken,
Thus he shows his power,
That laughing overtaken.
And he feeds upon its blasts
Shafts, as if he were hot grazing
Hops, paws the clouds beneath his form,
Then gallops o'er the racing storm;
Then, as the lightning's wake
Stamps wildly, leaves the leaden plane
Of the dull—sad—
Ole while the drapery of the clouds,
Wrapt his spirit as in shrouds
Our darting eyes
Imagine surprise
Dread
And trace the wandering course
Of heaven's fleecéd winged horse!

Roll, thunders, roll!
As lightnings in the aching scroll
Sweep, leaping from their flight
By their dashing fore of light
While old Neptune, all alone,
Is sitting on his mountain throne,
O'er the sea,
Sits, sits, sits lonely, he
Thrusts his trident to his side,
With such force that the great mountain
Opens a deep cavern wide
And bursts forth a living fountain
Sparkling with the silvery hue;
And the Nereids, fifty strong,
Sing the wild Neptunian song,
Like fairy wanderings
From Neptune's hands
Sally from the cavern wide,
Sailing o'er the gray cold rocks,
With their fairy rainbow locks
Down upon the water's brim,
Sailing, sailing, sailing, sailing
Till their taper fingers tips
Gently in the water dips;
Then beneath the raging sales
Neptune in his chariot flies
O'er the sea
With his trident in his hand,
Sailing, sailing, sailing
Fishes in his mercy
He calls to his daughters
To sink with the wild waters,
He calls, but they heed not his word!
They are sinking beneath
The sea, sinking beneath
But the tempests—they flee from their lord.
Fain he would follow them
In the whirlwinds of the storm,
Anything heals the way
Whatever the winds may blow,
Fain would follow them
As if she would herself serve,
And then she rides the southern wind
And hide her sisters fellow
And leave old Neptune far behind,
Lord of his mountain hollow—
To nurse his wrath
Till the storm is past
And come his fairy daughters—
These mountain elves
That feed themselves
From the lord of ocean's waters,
He grasped a trident in his hand
That mighty rose at his command
And wildly blew till the great ocean
Rolled in billows and motion
And winds blind were in vivid commotion,
Working through immensity,
Hid by an magic art control
And gather in a secret scrol
Till the storm-king called these daughters,
O'er the howling ocean
Till the storm-king thunders roll,
Giving orders to Neptune's soul
As he sees them dart through air,
Daughters fifty, all so fair,
Free from the lowlan Sea,
Sailing to be
Their destiny.

Roll, thunders, roll!
Till the many church-bells toll
Deep in unity,
Touched by the enchanting wand
Of inner sea and land
Who's author of sea and land
Alone knows each destiny
But these!
The fair-faced nymphs of air,
Metamorphosed from the Dorian sea,
O'er the waters,
Through the cloudy
Through the cloudy winds they flee,
Floor layer lamas
Floor over the storms
So swift and magic!
Thus ends the long streaming flashes
That on the winds of chance they bright,
They ride, and they ride
Through the cloudy coral domes,
And look in their dazzling light
Where deep-voiced thunder peals lower,
And the long-wested lightnings rear tower
Where the storm-king's chariot cloud, or
Ride on on a thousand steeds
Where storm to its fullness is raging,
And all nature of war seems to be
The cloud-sphere is then more engaging
To him than a wild breaking sea.

But now the growling, rolling, grumbling,
Thunders, in a distance murmuring,
Rolling, rauter, dying, dying,
And the lightning dimmer flying,
O'er the dark cloud westward lying,
As the morning in her joy
Bursts forth like an ancient story,
The wide world of the morning light
On this dark cloud of the night,
To the spirit-form of heaven,
In a moment unrolled
In the mission of gold,
And quick as its birth
Hides the spirit of the storm
And rest their weary forms.

ONE MOONLIGHT NIGHT.

BY JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS.

The apple-orchards of Mr. Peck and Mr. Norris were adjacent to each other. Each comprised about thirty acres; and the fruit raised in them was not excelled in the country. These orchards, in fact, were models of promptly, and people interested in that pursuit came from considerable distances to inspect them. They were alike as to general appearance and number and varieties of trees. Their owners were alike in nothing, and resembled each other less in disposition than in anything else. This difference will be best illustrated by a conversation that occurred between them when they met in the road one pleasant October day.

"I think we are fortunate," said Mr. Peck, "in having so good a yield of fruit when the price is high."

"Indeed we are," said Mr Norris.

"And if it were not for one thing, I should be perfectly satisfied with apple-growing, taking an average of the season."

"Ah," said Mr. Norris, "what troubles you?"

"It is the thieving of the boys about here."

Mr. Norris looked amused.

"It is a great outrage," said Mr. Peck, making himself angry as he talked. "The little rascals understand perfectly well how it feel about it, for I have repeatedly requested to permit them to enter my orchard, even to pick up the wind-falls. But they care for that. I have lost a great deal of time setting up sights and watching for them with a shot-gun loaded with powder and salt. The impudent scamps!—how I'd like to put a charge into their legs! But they're too cunning for me, either I get asleep watching, or they come nights when I'm not up. They steal my apples, break down branches, and give me no end of vexation. Sometimes I've thought of selling out on account of them."

"They never trouble me at all," said Mr. Norris.

"Well, I declare! How do you manage?"

"Very simply. When a boy comes to me for apples I take him out into my orchard, fill his pockets, and send him away as happy as a lord.

Mr. Peck elevated his nose, and uttered a contemptuous exclamation.

"And I tell him," continued the other, "that he may always pick up apples from the ground to eat, but that he must not climb the trees. In this way I have preserved my orchard from injury, and kept on the very best of terms with the boys."

"So you allow the young pirates to levy tribute on you as the price of good conduct!"

Mr. Norris laughed as he replied:

"We look at this matter from very different positions, Mr. Peck. The value of all the fruit given away in this manner during a season is trifling, and it seems to me a very slight consideration to make for peace and exemption from damage. I believe most boys are naturally high-minded, when you can really get to their hearts, and I'd rather have them for my friends than my enemies—especially in apple times. And then I'm not ashamed to see that I used to be a boy myself, and that I have never quite got over it. Yes, I like to see the little fellows happy; and if a few apples now and then make them happy, why, I'm glad to do them, certainly I am not the man to refuse."

"All sentimental stuff, Mr. Norris. My apples are my own property; I don't choose to give them away, and I won't submit to being robbed of them stolen. I shall get a longer to have them stolen; and if that isn't work, I'll set a spring-gun."

"I'm very sorry you feel so on the subject. The law will not justify you in such extreme measures—surely not in using firearms or spring-guns."

"But I'll do it—I'll be hanged if I don't! And Mr. Peck had his wife emphatically over the backs of his unoffending horses and went on.

Mr. Peck was a man whose instinctive feelings would at times overbalance his judgment, and he now proceeded without delay to fulfill his threats. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that this story describing boys not as they ought to be, but as they were in the neighborhood where its scene is located. The apple crop was superb, and had been a poor one the year before. The situation is a satire upon the novel Tudor idea—the idea of the paternal monarchy, as Mr. Green has it—which involved a divinity in kingship and a right in the royal family to divide British monarchs were acclaimed by the voice of the people, and were, at a later date, when the elective King, Henry IV., rode to Westminster to accept the crown, set upon the throne by a decision by a Parliament. The divine right, in a sense better unknown, was the idea of the Tudors, and the royal life and death had become so important that the people were almost nothing, as surrounded by his court, but in an isolation indescribable, distributed from his last earthly repose to be shown to the people in proof that there was still a divinity in the royal body, and that the watchful partisans of the heirapparent must hold their hands awhile.—*The Art Journal.*

Giving a Parson Points.

A young man who recently graduated from an Eastern theological school went out to Murray, in the County of Lake, to take charge of a church. The largest gambling-hall in town was cleared for his accommodation on the first Sunday, one table on which Spanish monte was usually dealt being left for him to use as a desk. The large stock-register book was laid on this, which was supposed to represent the Bible. The whole town turned out and the young divine preached a powerful sermon. It was announced gambling, horse-rac.g, drinking, and profanity. That afternoon he was called on by a committee of leading citizens, one of whom said—

"Young man, it doesn't matter we'd like to talk over with you. I am the Chairman ov the Vigilance Committee."

"Is it possible?"

"Mighty possible, Captain; the smallest possible thing ye ever seed. Wot we come hain to say is that we don't approve o' your preachin'."

"I am very sorry to hear it."

"Yes, I reckon you are; how I can change it."

"Can't, hey? Well, I reckon you'll hev to. Ye've got to let up on hollerin' again gambling, and drinkin' and swearin', an' liker. Them things air all low-down here, an' air highly recommended by the leading citizens, an' the clergy has got 'er fall inter line. As a committee we moved up here to warn ye, an' taint our style to warn men twice.

"But, my dear sir what can I preach against—I must denounce something."

"What can ye preach agin? Well, I swan! Hain't there wickedness 'nough in this country thout goin outer yer way to jump onter sich things? Preach agin hoss stealing and jumping mining claims, ye course. Rip em up the back an' tramp on em. Then there's original sin—heh? Well, I reckon ye'll jest hev to let that slide. Ye can't hev yer make a good job."—*Omaha Republican.*

The Veil of the Lady of Melcoth.

The Church of Meixoti, Mexico, contains a remarkable veil of great antiquity. For nearly three centuries Spaniards were in the habit of vowing a jewel to the veil of Our Lady of Meixoti if they returned safely from a voyage to Spain, until in Maximilian's time the veil was literally covered with a value of about £40,000. Three German adventurers, after having had an expedition planned to carry away this veil as booty. They made their plans with great care lest the booty should be secured the veil, but in some way they were discovered, and a party of jealousers overtook them in a narrow pass, where two of them were killed, the other escaping under cover of darkness, leaving behind him, however, the precious veil, which was regained and restored to the altar, where it is more unjustly guarded than ever.

A DOOR-KNOB lantern, on which is the number of your house, is new.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

The State Convention at Allentown—Text of the Platform Adopted.

The Candidates for State Officers Nominated with Little Friction.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention assembled at Allentown, on Wednesday, Aug. 31. Many distinguished Democrats were in attendance, including Congressman William L. Scott, ex-Gov. Curtin, Samuel J. Randall, and Congressman M. Singerly of the Philadelphia *Record*. Ex-Congressman George Post, of Susquehanna, was elected temporary Chairman by acclamation. In a short speech, in which he hastily reviewed the work of the party in the State, Chairman Post said that under President Cleveland the country had had an era of unexampled prosperity, and concluded as follows:

In some quarters there is an evident attempt to create the impression that Cleveland's fate is identical with that of Buchanan, but the two are not like war, and yet he has appointed in the last two years more private pension bills than were signed by Republican Presidents in the last twenty years. Cleveland's pensions are well and generally approved by the people, and yet he has signed more pension bills than were signed by Republicans in the last two years preceding pension bills than were signed by Republicans in the last twenty years. Cleveland's pensions are well and generally approved by the people, and yet he has signed more pension bills than were signed by Republicans in the last two years preceding the Dakota admission bill, which was calculated to add two Republican Senators to the party, and which was passed under the pressure of the Republican party. And the Pension Bureau, under Democrats, has never been more speedily than ever before, and over fifteen thousand more pensioners have been placed on the pension roll than for two years Democratic administration, and in the last twelve years of Republican rule.

Committees on Resolutions and on Permanent Organization were appointed, and Chairman Post, on the motion of Mr. Clifton, was chosen permanent Chairman of the convention, and upon assuming the duties of the post spoke as follows:

Democrats have reason to be proud of the Democratic party in times of peace and war. The Democratic party saved us from the disasters that this broad country would have to be overshadowed and ruined. What if we have had a Republican President? Would it be perfect? What if quitted Miles had a home with the Republican party? Would it be in the full possession of his faculties? Would he have declared that Guilford Miles's home should be a home for the poor, the distressed, the harass things of the century. The Democratic party is the party of the people. The President was here to protect them. When Republicans were in power, they had a million men in the field. Democrats never have had a President whose name is woven with the wire in the fence, who has given to secure this administration with moderation, and who has been accepted by all the people as a clean, pure, and honest Democratic President, and the respect of the people and the love of the country. Except the rebel flags, the rebel rags, we have not seen the rebel flag, and we pray it and that it floats over a united, happy, and prosperous country. I am happy to express my confidence in the Democratic party, and I am satisfied with his work on any of the management manner, and manage fresh expense to sectional passions. He is like a lion pleasure with the wise and the good. Who is there to accuse

FARM AND GARDEN.

A HOME MADE FRUIT DRYER ILLUSTRATED AND EXPLAINED.

Many Facts That Farmers Ought to Know—Flaxseed as a Food—Medicine for Pigs—Cow Mangers and Stalls of Novel Construction.

The cow manger represented in the first cut is the invention of a Wisconsin farmer and was described recently in a paper read before a Wisconsin farmers' institute; it was originally illustrated in The Prairie Farmer.

As will be seen by studying the cut, the idea is a somewhat novel one. In constructing the manger make a floor ten inches above the floor of the barn and two and a half feet wide. Make the front of the manger about five feet high with one foot upright boards placed twelve or fourteen inches apart.

This front should be two and one-half feet from the wall at the bottom and three and one-half feet at the top. Make the adjustable or inside rack so it will be a

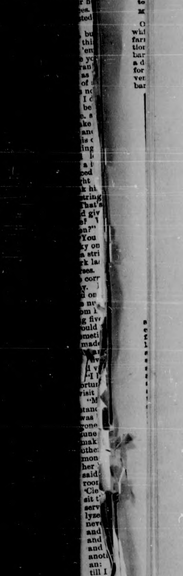

FIG. 1—COW MANGER.

little higher than the manger when set on the bottom. It should be set in notches at the bottom and remain loose at the top, so it can play back and forth. A notched board is hinged to the middle of this adjustable rack at the top, so as to catch on the top of the manger and hold it back when pressed against the hay. A slanting board is placed behind the bottom of the rack, which causes all chaffy material in the fodder to slide out in the foot box, where it is eaten, and not scattered under the animal's feet. Grain can be fed on the manger floor in front of the adjustable rack. In filling the rack with hay the notched board is lifted up, allowing the adjustable rack to fall forward. When filled this partition is pressed back firmly against the hay.

FIG. 2—COW MANGER.

The new style manger illustrated in the second cut is described in Prairie Farmer as follows: The manger should slope well back, and should have a tred box at the bottom. The floor should slope one inch in six feet, and should be divided into stalls three feet wide, or wider for large cows.

The novel feature in this is the pole in thick part of the stall. It ought to be placed just far back enough so that the cow's hind feet are behind it while she is still or eating. This causes all droppings to fall behind the pole. When she wishes to lie down she will lower her head, step forward, and lie down in front of the pole, **where she never becomes soiled with the manure.** The stick or pole should be firmly fastened to the floor.

A Cheap Fruit Dryer.

The drying of fruits for market has grown into an important industry in many sections of the country and consequently there has been called into existence a large number of patent evaporators. The patent affairs are many of them quite perfect in their way, and afford a great convenience and saving of labor where large quantities of fruit are to be handled. Many farmers, however, dry only enough fruit for their own consumption, and can ill afford to purchase an evaporator for the purpose. This class of readers will be interested in the accompanying cut taken from The Prairie Agriculturist. The evaporator illustrated is described as follows by a correspondent who has successfully tested it:

Take a large hogshead and cut a small door at the bottom through which to put fuel in the stove. Also cut a round hole in the head of the hogshead directly across from the door for the stovepipe to go up through, also a square one in front of this and your evaporator is completed with very little outlay.

With this or a similar home made contrivance may be saved much of the fruit that annually goes to waste on every farm. In it may be dried apples, peaches and all the small fruits.

How to Make Prize Butter.

L. P. Hogg, Barnesville, O., tells in Rural New Yorker how he made the butter that gained a prize at the dairy show. He says:

My cattle are all Jerseys. I fed corn meal and clover hay, and gave them the run of short, young blue grass pasture from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. I used the Cooley submerged process; cream was all raised and taken off in twelve hours and then stood twelve hours more to ripen, at the end of which time it was slightly acid. It was churned at a temperature of sixty-two degrees in a hand churn. No coloring was used. The buttermilk was drawn off and the butter washed in the granular form till the water ran out clear. The butter was salted at the rate of one-half ounce to the pound in the granular form in the churn. It was then taken out and stood twelve hours in stone jars and was then put on a Skinner butter worker, and worked just enough to cause the granules to adhere well together. Then it was packed in ash tubs holding thirty pounds each. Ashton salt was used.

The Number of Sheep in the World.

The number of sheep in the world is estimated as follows, according to late statistics:

South America	100,000,000
Australasia, including New Zealand	77,000,000
Europe	62,000,000
Asia	45,000,000
Africa	30,000,000
United States	45,000,000
Mexico	3,000,000
All other countries	5,000,000
Total	367,000,000

A average yield of wool in the United States is placed at about six pounds per head.

Flaxseed for Pigs.

Professor Stewart advocates flaxseed as a food medicine for pigs. Its oil is soothing to the stomach and intestines and is also rich in food for muscle and bone. He tells in Country Gentleman how to use it. Boil the flaxseed in six times its bulk of water till it forms a jelly; now mix a little of this jelly with wheat bran and you have an excellent food for growing a pig. This is also good food for the brood sow, promoting her yield of milk. If used in this way, one pound of boiled flaxseed is mixed with ten pounds of bran. Pigs very soon get a liking for the taste of flaxseed.

Convention of Nurserymen.

At the late annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, in Chicago, the name of the association was changed to American Nurserymen's association. The next meeting will be held at Detroit, Mich., in June, 1888. The following officers were elected: President, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; vice president, L. G. Bragg, Kalamazoo, Mich.; secretary, D. W. Scott, Galesia, Ills.; treasurer, A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ills.

Public Lands.

According to a recent estimate, there still remain unsurveyed 9,000,000 acres of public lands in Colorado, 12,000,000 in Arizona, nearly 30,000,000 in California, 49,000,000 in Dakota, 7,000,000 in Florida, 14,000,000 in Idaho, 7,000,000 in Montana, 41,000,000 in Utah and more than 20,000,000 in Washington Territory, aggregating 322,000,000 in the states and territories mentioned.

Facts Farmers Ought to Know.

Marketing the produce of the farm is half the battle.

Potatoes bedide in the grass family barley, wheat, oats, corn, rice, timothy, redtop, blue grass, orange grass, quackgrass, etc. Grass is the most valuable of forage plants, is not a grass, but a legume.

It is stated by one who claims to know that the farmers in the northwest who are making money are by no means confined to the "bonanza class." There are many instances in which a few acres, well tilled, give far better results than a larger farm receiving less attention and care.

An earthen floor is the best for poultry houses.

It is a great mistake to overfeed the neighboring home market and trust to the large towns only.

It is poor policy to use green ash tubs to pack butter in.

More attention than heretofore is being paid the clover crop in the northern states.

Good heavy farm horses sell well.

More cheese is being made this season than last year.

Sorghum is considered the best of all remedies for bee stings by Professor A. J. Cook.

Morning in Mexico City.

An early morning start brings us first to the flower market. Whole families seated about are busily engaged in arranging flowers of rare beauty and fragrance. The flower girls, with their olive complexions and brilliant eyes of jet, their white teeth, beautiful hair in long braids carelessly swung over well-rounded shoulders, with shirts gathered short to the unconcealed waist, nimbly ply their deftest fingers as so adroitly that they weave bouquets as it were by magic, the roses, the lilies and the forget-me-not dropping into their places and forming garlands and wreaths of endless variety. Then to the market square, near the palace, where a jabbering throng of lazy men and loosely dressed women, with robust voices, implore you to purchase almost every article of household necessity, including fruits and vegetables.

Water carriers, with their earthen jars slung over their heads, are passing to and fro, delivering the morning supply of water from house to house. The little burro, that tiny quadruped so necessary in Mexicans family yet awake, is goaded along by his master. The little fellows, in groups of a dozen or more, are loaded down with everything from a chicken to a stove. The slightest laxity on the part of his master and he stops short to nibble at the nearest thing at hand, be it an old hat or an ear of corn. The question was once asked, "Can a burro driver be a Christian?" the answer being, "He might if he tried very hard, but he would have to give up his cruel burros."—Mexico Cor. New York Post.

Odd Forms of Cure.

At a famous water cure some odd forms of cure are whey, buttermilk and strawberry. Whey is prescribed for affections of the chest, buttermilk for certain diseases of the stomach and strawberries to purify the blood. The buttermilk and strawberries are favorite remedies.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

WHITE SLAVERY IN COLONIAL TIMES

Redemptioners or Term Slaves—Free Willers and Indentured Servants.

Many persons who consider themselves familiar with the history of this country are not aware that in the last century white men, women and children were held in bondage; that the colonial laws in favor of such servitude were as explicit and severe as were those in support of negro slavery. Such white persons having a personal service to individual masters were generally known as "term slaves," though their legal status was represented by the word "redemptioner."

Isaac Weld, Jr., in his book of travels in America, published in the last century, asserts that it was the custom of shipmasters at Rotterdam and the Hague towns to invigle the people on to their vessels, under promise of a free passage to America. On reaching the colonies announcement of the arrival of servants and laborers would be made, and persons in want of such would flock to the ships, and the poor Germans would be sold to the highest bidders, the captains pocketing the proceeds.

Redemptioners constituted in the early part of the Eighteenth century a peculiar feature of colonial society. They were recruited from among all manner of people in the Old World, and through this channel Europe emptied upon America not only the virtuous poor and oppressed of her population, but the vagrants, felons and the dregs of her communities. There was thus introduced among the first settlers a society that, in many places, was almost unleavened with a leaven of goodness. Among the redemptioners, however, were a fair proportion of sturdy souls, strong in purpose and energy, who appreciated the great opportunity created for them by this complete change of life and country. At the expiration of their term of service many, by thrift and industry, elevated themselves to respectable positions, and were absorbed in the general mass.

There were two kinds of redemptioners—"indented servants," who had bound themselves to their masters for a term of years previous to leaving the old country, and "free willers," who, being without money and desirous of emigrating, agreed with the captains of ships to allow themselves or their families to be sold on arrival for the captain's advantage, and thus repay cost of passage and other expenses. The former—indented servants—were often trapped into their engagements by corrupt agents at home, who persuaded them all under false promises of lucrative employment, and assurances of remunerative employment at expiration of service, which would insure a competent provision for the remainder of their days. The emigrant often discovered on arrival that the advantages to be obtained in America had been painted by the agents in much too alluring colors. Frequently their masters forced them to most rigid labor, and exercised an unnecessary severity.

The free willers suffered even worse treatment at the hands of shipmasters and agents. They were led to believe that on arrival in America their services would be eagerly solicited by persons who would gladly pay the cost of their passage, which being only 2½ the emigrants would soon be able to repay, and then secure their liberty and a free employment and prosperity that the new country offered to adventurers. Many were entered into thereby these deluded ones found themselves, that if, on arrival, they did not succeed within a certain number of days in securing employment at a fair remuneration, they were sold for a term of years to defray the charges for their passages. Also, the "free willers," with rare exceptions, had a rude awakening on reaching the colonies. Under their agreements the captains had a legal lien on the persons of the emigrants until the ship charges were paid, consequently they were not allowed to go on shore, but were exposed to view on deck to the people who came down in search of servants. Except in cases of extraordinary qualifications, the fate of them were happy enough to make their own situations, and they frequently remained sold for several years of toilsome labor and servitude.

The usual period served in Pennsylvania for three years' service was £21 1s. 6d. When his time had expired a man was entitled to receive two suits of clothes, a grubbing hoe, a weeding hoe and a new ax. Children sold for from £16 to £18, and their masters were required to see that they were taught to read and write, and had at least one quarter's schooling.

In New Jersey—according to "Leander and Spice"—no white servant, if sold or found after 17 years of age, could serve above four years. If under that age, they were to be free on reaching their majority. At the expiration of service their masters were obliged to supply them with two good suits of clothing, suitable for a servant, one good falling ax, one good hoe and seven bushels of Indian corn. A servant was to be immediately free on proof of being so abused by master or mistress as to result in the loss of an eye or a tooth. The laws against selling redemptionists to escape were very severe. A fine of £3 was imposed for offering assistance in such cases, and the aider and abettor was obliged to make full satisfaction to master or mistress, the all loss, damage or cost sustained by the absence of or search for the runaway. Any one who concealed or entertained an absconding redemptioner could be fined at the discretion of the court, and made to pay ten shillings to the owner for each day he had harbored the servant.

In looking back on the peculiarities, changes, and gradations of society in New Jersey's colonial days, it is curious to note how the well to do emigrants who brought with them or purchased after arrival redemption servants, often lost the prestige of their affluence; being unable in the new country to maintain their rank influence. Their humble servitors, however, inured by hardship and labor to the stern necessities of colonial existence, prospered and throve. The humble people, after serving their term, acquired land and homes by diligence and saving; it was not uncommon, in the second generation, to find them taking precedence of the children of the master who had owned their time during their first years in the country. The affluent immigrant, having been accustomed to ease, proved unequal to the struggle, and his children, through faulty and ignoble education, rapidly deteriorated.—Chicago Times

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers, Season of 1887.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,

CAPT. LEWIS GUANO.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at Boyne City at 9.00, leave Boyne City 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 12.00.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 4.00, arrive at Boyne City 6.30, leave Boyne City 4.00, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR.

CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS PRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Going South every morning, except Sundays. Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sundays. Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30; arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Northern Michigan Line,

Season of 1887.

Propeller LAWRENCE.

GEORGE THORP, MASTER.

Going N.—Leave Chicago every Friday, at 5 p. m., arrive Charlevoix, Sunday, 5.00 p. m. **Charlevoix**, Sunday, 11.00 p. m.; arrive Cheboygan, Monday, 11.00 a. m.

Going South.—Leave Cheboygan every Monday 5.00 p. m., **Charlevoix**, Tuesday, 9.00 a. m.; arrive Milwaukee, Wednesday, 11.00 a. m.; arrive Chicago, Thursday, 7.00 a. m.

For further information, freight, or passage apply to EMERY BROTHERS, Agents, Charlevoix, Mich.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect July, 1887.

Leave, going north, *6.05 a. m., *5.02 p. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave, going south, 8.50 a. m., 2.15 p. m., †10.55 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Saturday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

RAILWAYS.

THE DIRECT ROUTE

BETWEEN

MACKINAW CITY

AND

DETROIT, JACKSON,

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. daily, except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Detroit 6.40 a. m., Jackson ..... 9.30 a. m. and 11.20 a. m. Toledo ..... 12.05 p. m. and 1.40 a. m. Buffalo ..... 6.15 a. m. and 4.45 p. m. Cincinnati ..... 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

D. W. JOHNSTON, Mich. Pass. Agt., Grand Rapids.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Grand Rapids.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway.

"THE NORTH SHORE SHORT LINE."

Only Direct Route to Marquette and the Iron and Copper Regions of the Upper Peninsula.

Two Through Trains each way daily, making close connections at Marquette with Steamers at all Points.

New, Elegant and Commodious

WAGNER PARLOR CARS

AND

Superb Wagner Sleeping Cars,

Built expressly for this line, on all Express Trains.

The territory traversed is famous for its

Unexcelled Hunting and Fishing

Tickets for sale at all points via this route. For Maps, Folders, Rates and Information address,

E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease **Consumption**, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge), a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, **Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis** and all throat and lung **Maladies**. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Address, in confidence, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

$25,000.00 IN GOLD!

WILL BE PAID FOR

ARBUCKLES' COFFEE WRAPPERS.

1 Premium,	$1,000.00
2 Premiums,	$500.00 each
4 Premiums,	$250.00 "
25 Premiums,	$100.00 "
100 Premiums,	$50.00 "
200 Premiums,	$20.00 "
1,000 Premiums,	$10.00 "

For full particulars and diagram of Circus bar in every pound of ARBUCKLES' COFFEE.

DIMPLES. I will mail recipe on receipt of 25 cents, to cure a LIVER BALM TAN, PIMPLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BLACK HEADS, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, and all skin eruptions, and leave the skin soft, clear and beautiful. This preparation has been used with the greatest success by thousands of ladies. And the bright glow will last from an hour to a week. Also instructions for producing a full head of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address—A. H. STEARNS, 99 Avon St., New York.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Andrew Hobson and Mary Jane Hobson, his wife, to Mary H. Wood, of Charlevoix, Mich., dated July 7th, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1884, in Liber 6 of mortgages, on page 46, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy cents, and an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars provided for by law, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Saturday, the 26th day of November,** A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in the front door of the court house, in Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and the costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, provided for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known as the fractional lot fourteen (14) in township thirty-four (34) north, of range eight (8) west, containing fifty-three acres of land.

Dated this 26th day of August, A. D. 1887.

MARY H. WOOD, Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Mary Ann Lister, of Charlevoix, Mich., dated July 12th, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1884, in Liber 6 of mortgages, on page 48, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy cents, and an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars provided for by law, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Saturday, the 26th day of November,** A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in the front door of the court house, in Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and the costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, provided for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known as the south half of the south half of the southeast quarter of section fourteen (14), in township thirty-four (34) north, of range eight (8) west, containing fifty-three acres of land.

Dated this 26th day of August, A. D. 1887.

MARY H. WOOD, Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Bernard Burns and Abigail Burns, his wife, to Mary H. Wood, of Charlevoix, Mich., dated July 12th, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the 31st day of January, A. D., 1883, in Liber 5 of mortgages, on page 45, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and twenty-five and 37-100 dollars, and an attorney's fee of twenty dollars provided for by law, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Saturday, the 26th day of November,** A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in the front door of the court house, in Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and the costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty dollars, provided for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as the south half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two (32), in township thirty-six (36) north, of range eight (8) west, containing eighty (80) acres of land according to the United States survey, at the front door of the Charlevoix county house, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix.

Dated this 26th day of August, A. D. 1887.

MARY H. WOOD, Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in favor of Pine Lake Iron Company, plaintiff, and against the goods and chattels and real estate of Ira M. Hayes, defendant, I have levied on all the right, title and interest which said defendant had on the 16th day of August, 1887, in said county, to be directed and delivered to me as said sheriff, and on the 16th day of August, 1887, I have levied on the following lots, tracts or parcels of land, situated in said county of Charlevoix, viz.: Lots one (1) and two (2), in block two (2), in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, and the south half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section fourteen (14), in township thirty-four (34) north, of range eight (8) west, containing fifty-three (53) acres of land, according to the United States survey, at the front door of the Charlevoix county house, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue.

Dated August 16, A. D. 1887.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Sheriff.

C. J. GRIER, Attorney for Mortgagee, Charlevoix, Michigan.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Andrew Hobson and Mary Jane Hobson, his wife, to Mary H. Wood, of Charlevoix, Mich., dated July 7th, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1884, in Liber 6 of mortgages, on page 46, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and 66 cents, and an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars provided for by law, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Saturday, the 26th day of November,** A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in the front door of the court house, in Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and the costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, provided for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known as the south half of the southeast quarter of section fourteen (14), in township thirty-four (34) north, of range eight (8) west, containing fifty-three acres of land.

Dated this 26th day of August, A. D. 1887.

MARY H. WOOD, Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Bernard Burns and Abigail Burns, his wife, to Mary H. Wood, of Charlevoix, Mich., dated July 12th, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the 31st day of January, A. D., 1883, in Liber 5 of mortgages, on page 45, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and twenty-five and 37-100 dollars, and an attorney's fee of twenty dollars provided for by law, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Saturday, the 26th day of November,** A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in the front door of the court house, in Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and the costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty dollars, provided for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as the south half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two (32), in township thirty-six (36) north, of range eight (8) west, containing eighty (80) acres of land according to the United States survey, at the front door of the Charlevoix county house, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix.

Dated this 26th day of August, A. D. 1887.

MARY H. WOOD, Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated on January 18th, 1883, executed by William E. Bowles to Horace S. Harsha, of Charlevoix, recorded in the office of the Register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, in Liber 5 of mortgages, at page 56, on the 18th day of January 1883, which has the following principal and interest, to wit: twenty-dollars, is past due and remains unpaid, and no suit or proceeding having been taken to collect the same, will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described, at public sale at the front door of the court house in Boyne City, Michigan, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of **November 9, 1887.**

Dated August 9, A. D. 1887.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Mortgagee.

C. J. GRIER, Attorney for Mortgagee, Charlevoix, Michigan.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Andrew Hobson and Mary Jane Hobson, his wife, to Mary H. Wood, of Charlevoix, Mich., dated July 7th, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1884, in Liber 6 of mortgages, on page 46, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and 66 cents, and an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars provided for by law, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Saturday, the 26th day of November,** A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in the front door of the court house, in Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and the costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, provided for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known as the south half of the southeast quarter of section fourteen (14), in township thirty-four (34) north, of range eight (8) west, containing fifty-three acres of land.

Dated this 26th day of August, A. D. 1887.

MARY H. WOOD, Mortgagee.

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Dated August 9, A. D. 1887.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Mortgagee.

C. J. GRIER, Attorney for Mortgagee, Charlevoix, Michigan.

FOR **MAN** AND **BEAST!**

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Stiffness, Sores, Spavins, Cracks, Scratches, Sprains, Strains, Stitches, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Sores, Spavins, Cracks, Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Reef Ail, Screw Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY accomplishes just what it claims exactly what is claimed for it. One of the causes for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine. **The Lumberman needs it in case of accidents.** **The Housewife needs it** for general family use. **The farmer needs it** for himself and his team. **The Mechanic needs it** always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Traveler needs it when away from home.

The Former needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Stockman may use the Mustang Liniment in these and other ways.

Keep a Bottle in the House. "Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Intermediate use in case of accidents saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

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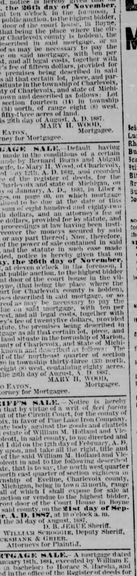
It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.



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ESTABLISHED REPUTATION. UNEQUALED FACILITIES, SKILLED WORKMEN, BEST MATERIAL, COMBINED MAKE THE THE POPULAR ORGAN

Instruction Books and Piano Stools.

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OH MY BACK!

DR. HILL'S

ENGLISH BUCHU

is One of the Best

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INVESTIGATORS IN USE.

With one of whom the Proprietor of this Medicine, Jefferson of the Book of that number, Surviving Unto Date, Demonstrates to all the stages. Mayous Discharges, Gleepatics of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Retention of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminous Urine, Gravel in all its forms, Inability to Retain Water, Scalding Urine, Prostatic Troubles, Pain in the Back, Loins and Limbs, particularly in persons advanced in life. IT IS A KIDNEY MEDICINE, and a Blood Purifier, Stimulating Diuretic, removes the acid and burning, and the effect of the excessive use of Stimulants.

PRICE, $1, Three Bottles for $2.50.

Delivered free of any charge.

Sold by Druggists.

Sold Anywhere. **W. JOHNSTON & CO.,** DETROIT, MICH.

A GENTLEMAN, having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple mode of self-cure. To those who wish, and will give him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe to enclosed envelope in his case.

Address in confidence, JAMES W. PINKNEY, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX MICH. AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

CHASLAIN & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Burdick Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. D. CHASLAIN. C. J. GRIER.

DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Office in Lewis Block, east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. Office, Petoskey, Mich.

J. E. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. V. MORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Abstracts a Specialty.

Z. S. GARRUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

CHRIST CHURCH MISSION.—Episcopal services Sunday morning at 10.30 and Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. Rev. Geo. Gallagher, W. P. Hinsey, Warden.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 12.00 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00. All meetings held at Green's hall. Rev. F. W. Crouter, pastor.

O. G. CARR, Deacon.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m., and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. A. WATSON, Deacon.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Class meeting and prayer meeting every Monday at 7.00 o'clock. W. H. MCCARTNEY, pastor.

DENTISTRY.

N. J. PERRY, Dentist, Office in Weed's living Store, CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CAHLSTEIN, M. D., Office and residence on Mitchell St., opposite Depot. Hours, 8.00 to 10.00 A. M., and 6.00 to 8.00 P. M.

L. L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Hayes Post No. 191, meets second Monday in each month at City Hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 307, meets every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 156, meets second and fourth Thursday evenings in each month.

F. O. L.—True Blues No. 152, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnhart's hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 295, meets Saturday on or before full moon, at their hall.

W. F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Assist. Cashier.

Brown & Co.'s Bank of Charlevoix

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Drafts drawn payable at any place in principal cities of the world. Money to loan on approved security. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited. Office in Brown's Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

Northern Michigan Exchange Bank,

Organized under the General Banking Law of Michigan.

Henry Bennett, President.
John Nicholls, Vice President;
F. A. Smith, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Bennett, O. D. Wood,
John Nicholls, A. Buttars,
A. E. Upright, F. A. Smith, A. Fox.

CAPITAL, $25,000
SURPLUS, 2,000

The liabilities of stockholders in all state banks or trust compan

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

WORDS BY WIRE.

The Latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World.

Political Gossip, Railroad Notes, Personal Mention, and Occurrences of Lesser Note.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS ON THE CROPS.

Large Reductions in Corn and Potatoes in the West.

The statistical report of the Department of Agriculture for September, says a Washington dispatch, presents a heavy reduction in the condition of corn and potatoes, with little change in the status of wheat and other small grains. In the spring wheat region Dakota returns 93, a small gain; Minnesota and Wisconsin, 72; Iowa, 71, and Nebraska, 76, a slight reduction from last month. The increase in acreage will make the difference still less between the present crop and that of 1886. The average for rye is 82; that of oats, 83.4, against 85.6 last month, showing a slight decline. The average for barley is 83, against 86.2 last month. A reduction in buckwheat has occurred, from 90 last month to 89. The average of condition for potatoes is very much reduced—from 83 last month to 67.3. This is four points lower than in 1881, and the lowest record for September that the department has ever recorded. The reduction is mainly in the West. The Michigan average is 90; that of Illinois, 87; Indiana, 81; Ohio, 84; Iowa, 57; Missouri, 77; Kansas, 61; Nebraska, 68.

WRAPPED BY WHITE-CAPS.

Another Outrage by Indiana Knkluxers.

A NEW ALBANY (Ind.) special says:

James Wilson has reached the city with a couple of black eyes, defaced nose, and several gharly cuts on his side, presumably a most intensive spectacle. The old man is from Crawford County, where he has just under gone a fierce rub with the "regulators," who formerly made Leavenworth their home. The charge against him is that he had sold his young son who expressed a determination to join the "White-Caps" against the father's protestations. The son made the fatal journey to Leavenworth. A meeting in a secluded place, section was held, and the same night the "White-Caps" visited the home of Wilson. He was overpowered and dragged to the wagon, lashed to a tree, and switched. After being released he was in front of him a heavy hickory club, which he seized, and with telling effect laid two of his assailants to the ground unconscious. Here, he says, is where he received the injuries.

SIXTY PERSONS HURT.

The Floor of a Church Gives Way Under a Crowd at Needmore, Tenn.

A NASHVILLE dispatch reports that the rear end of the upper floor of a two-story church building at Needmore, three miles from Mascoper, Iowa, gave way during a revival meeting, and sixty or seventy people fell with it thirteen feet. Hardly one of them escaped injury. The injured were quickly rescued from the wreck, and three of them were found to be seriously injured. One man was fatally hurt. Every physician in the county was immediately sent for, and the work of relieving the injured promptly began.

The Green Diamond.

THE race for the championship of the League is becoming decidedly interesting, as will be seen by the appended record of the eight contending clubs:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Detroit	67	27	.713
Chicago	61	35	.636
Philadelphia	59	45	.567
New York	59	45	.567
Boston	55	45	.550
Pittsburgh	49	55	.471
Washington	38	65	.369
Indianapolis	32	73	.305

St. Louis still maintains a long lead in the American Association pennant race. The following shows the record of won and lost games:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
St. Louis	76	29	.640
Baltimore	65	40	.619
Louisville	62	46	.574
Athletic	62	49	.558
Cincinnati	50	60	.455
Cleveland	49	62	.441
Brooklyn	47	64	.423

Telegraphic Brevities.

THERE was a fierce fight between English and French soldiers in Quebec, knives and stones being freely used.

A FOREIGN vessel at Bombay reports that over 21,000 deaths from cholera occurred in the province of Oude—of which Lucknow is the capital—last May.

NEW YORK is about to begin the expenditure of $1,000,000 a year in locating and improving small parks in the densely peopled sections of the city. It is expected the available fund will be sufficient to open one such park each year.

THE President has declined, with thanks and regret, an invitation sent him by the Board of Trade of Columbus, Ohio, to visit that city on his Western tour. The time already fixed for his presence at other places renders acceptance of the invitation impracticable.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M. P., was arrested at Kingstown, Ireland, where he had gone to bid Mr. Labouchere good-by. The prisoner was taken to his hotel in Dublin, and from the balcony he briefly addressed a large crowd that had assembled in front of the hotel.

THE casualties in the fight which occurred at Mitchelstown were two citizens killed, one fatally hurt and since dead, and 150 wounded; fifty-four constables injured so badly as to require medical treatment.

THE Grand Jury of Grundy County, Illinois, found no indictments against Miss Dodge for killing W. S. Babcock, the Chicago lumberman, on the 20th of August. Miss Dodge has been discharged and her bonds canceled. Report says only five of the twenty-three grand jurors favored indictment.

THE EASTERN STATES.

MRS. MARY DUNLAP and her 6-months-old babe were burned to death near McKeesport, Pa. The woman tried to start the fire in the kitchen stove with carbon oil and an explosion followed, which set fire to the woman's clothing and the house. Before assistance arrived the house, with its two occupants, was entirely consumed.

CHARLES COLEMAN, a negro, was lynched at Flemingsburg, Ky.

The report of the assignee of Ives & Co., made in New York Tuesday, places the liabilities at $17,600,(75.16; actual value of assets, $11,122,016.76. The equities in some of these assets are being reduced materially by forced sales.

DR. GEORGE R. CROCKS, of Madison, N. J., has been chosen editor of the *Methodist Review*, published at New York, to succeed the late Dr. Daniel Curry.

JACKSON'S silk mill and the Grant locomotive works at Paterson, N. J., were destroyed by fire. The loss is $100,000, and 600 persons are out of employment.

THE WESTERN STATES.

RAVENNA, Ohio, with 1,500 inhabitants, was the scene of a great conflagration. Half of the town was destroyed, and the loss is estimated at $100,000.

THE safe of the County Treasury at Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, was found open Monday morning and a large amount of money is missing. County Treasurer Sanor and his son were arrested, the father being charged with embezzling $35,000, and the boy with the larceny of $40,000. Both waived examination and gave bail. Sinon's sbon store has also been closed by the Sheriff. The new County Treasurer was to assume charge in a few days, and Sinon claims the safe was rifled by robbers.

GEN. CROOK telegraphs from Bawlins, Wyoming, to the War Department that all unauthorized persons have been expelled from the Uintah and Ouray reservations, and that the Utes are all at home and quiet.

A TREMENDOUS engine exploded on William Bumphus' farm, at Garden Springs, Ill. Bumphus was blown to pieces, and five other persons were wounded, three of them fatally.

The trustee of the insolvent firm of R. J. Harvey & Co., has reported to the Probate Court, at Cincinnati, that the total appraised value of the assets is but $160,932, while the direct and indirect liabilities foot up $1,146,

ST. Creditors may get about four cents on the dollar.

THE creation express, on the Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs Railroad, ran into a local passenger train which was standing on the main line near Atlen, Iowa, killing five persons and wounding about twenty more. It is said the accident was due to the carelessness of the conductor on the local. The injured and wounded were taken to Council Bluffs. The list of injured was chiefly confined to the sleeper on the rear end of the passenger train, as follows:

Infant child of the Rev. A. E. Mosier, Creston.

Mrs Mosher, head and arms badly cut; will probably die.

Charles Cook, Brooklyn, N. Y., with side and shoulder injured; will probably die.

W. Ste. Clamond, age 1 year, old, was fearfully scalded, probably fatally. Other members of family not seriously hurt.

L. J. Gray, Greenfield, Iowa, horribly cut.

J. Fullerton, Chilhedar, Wis., arms injured.

Sarah Grimmiger, Cleveland, scalded.

Miss Anna Morrell, Red oak, Iowa, face and arms scalded.

J. A. Bailey and wife, Michigan, both injured in neck and slightly scalded.

J. Hickman and wife, Michigan, slightly scalded.

The injured are cared for at the Summit House, Council Bluffs, and are doing as well as could be expected.

A SIOUX CITY (Iowa) special says: "A jury has finally been impaneled in the Haddock murder case, in which Fred Mundrach, Jr., is defendant. Something over fifty men were examined before the panel was filled. The State and defense exhausted all their peremptory challenges. The personnel of the jury is as follows: One druggist, one merchant, two undertakers, one gardener and seven farmers. The jury is considered much better than the one which tried John Arensdorf, and it is believed that a verdict will be rendered in accordance with the evidence, though some think the jury will hang in any event. The defendant looks haggard and careworn, and it is thought that before the trial is over he will tell what he knows and place the crime on the right man. He was made somewhat of a scapegoat at the Arensdorf trial. There is little question but he knows of the incidents leading to the murder and was near the scene of the tragedy when it occurred."

THE Illinois Supreme Court has not yet announced its decision in the case of the condemned Chicago anarchists, says a Chicago special. There are rumors to the effect that the whole matter will go over to the spring term.

AT New Hampton, Iowa, two boys under 10 years of age are under arrest charged with attempting to wreck a train. The examples of youthful depravity say their intention was to rob the dead and injured passengers, and admitted they read with avidity "yellow-back" literature.

CLEVELAND celebrated Friday the thirty-seventh anniversary of its admission to the Union.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

MR. MILLS, of Texas, who will probably succeed Morrison as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, is in favor of placing Randall with the Republican minority on reports and engages to be a Democrat for the future.

THE Republican State Convention of Massachusetts is called to meet at Tremont Temple, Boston, Sept. 26.

THE famous Glenn bill was shelved in the Georgia Legislature, but a resolution was passed against the condonation of the races, and re-filing on the Governor to refuse to draw a warrant for the Atlanta University until he is assured that it will be used exclusively for the education of colored children.

THE Kentucky Furniture Company of Louisville, made an assignment with liabilities to the amount of $70,000.

A CHARLESTON dispatch says that ex-Gov William Aiken died at his country place at Flat Rock, S C., aged 81. He was Governor of South Carolina in 1844 and a Congressman from 1851 to 1857. He was the largest stockholder in the State before the war and was a prominent cotton planter. He consistently opposed nullification and secession, and took no part in politics after leaving Congress.

LATIN, GOLDSMITH & CO., liquor and tobacco wholesalers at Louisville, have failed for $100,000, their nominal assets being $30,000.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

WASHBURNE dispatches say that Speaker Carlisle and Secretary Fairchild were in consultation with the President Tuesday, at the latter's country residence. The consultation was held, it is said, for the purpose of devising plans for the reduction of the Treasury surplus, preparatory to a reduction of taxes that produce the surplus.

THE vote stands to the number of 925 attended the Massachusetts Prohibition State Convention at Worcester. A telegram was sent to Neal Dow, giving the number present and saying: "Cheer up, old man, your children are growing to a mighty height." The convention made the following nominations:

For Governor, W. H. Earle of Worcester; for Lieutenant Governor, Jay Ward of Lowell; for Secretary of State, Henry A. Jones of Hyde Park; for Auditor, Charles H. Allen of Nantucket; for Attorney General, Allen Griffin of Nantucket; for Auditor, E. N. Stowe.

The platform accuses the liquor men of bribing Legislatures and murdering the opponents; declaring against licensing and local options; insists on the necessity of a third party; declares that the Democratic party makes no pretensions in the direction of prohibition, and that the Republican party does nothing else, and, in conclusion, it demands the immediate repeal of all license laws and the submission of a constitutional prohibition amendment to the people. The committee reported a plank demanding the ballot for women. This created the only exciting episode of the day, and after a hot discussion, and in order to compromise with the anti-woman suffragists, the plank was modified to the extent that the Legislature should submit the question of municipal suffrage to women.

THE State Convention of the Union Labor and Greenback party of Pennsylvania was held at Williamsport. The platform of the Union Labor party adopted at Cincinnati in February last was unanimously adopted, as was also a resolution demanding the ballot utter disregard by corporations of the provisions of the State Constitution. Charles S. Keyser, of Philadelphia, was nominated for Supreme Court Judge, and H. L. Bunker, of Hollidaysburg, for Congressman-at-Large.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER OBERLY has sent, in response to an inquiry from Chairman N. Rowland, Chairman of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at Cincinnati, a communication in favor of the Board of Commission respecting the right of a postmaster to remove carriers and clerks, except for cause named in the civil service law.

THE twenty-one men who, the Committee says, "in the Cincinnati Postoffice might be legally removed for cause in a proceeding which you need no information, it is, therefore, unnecessary to give the reasons which in the opinion of the Commission, efficient carriers and clerks in the postoffice should not be removed for political reasons." The Commission does not agree in politics with the postmaster, but, "if the law is understood and is to be enforced, it seems that the power of removal is restricted, except that a reason should be legally made for any one of the following causes: Incompetency, disloyalty to the United States, or conviction of a felony or of a political purpose. Because a person has refused to pay money, or has refused to work for the political purposes of his superiors, or because a person has refused to permit the appointing officer or other superior to do his political work, are not causes which will justify the removal of a person in the civil service may be removed for cause, and the Commission is satisfied that if the causes named can not, under any provision of the civil service law, be made protection. The law fairly construed, they say, is sufficient to protect all persons in the service who shall be in the merit of the applicant without regard to his political opinions or affiliations and that continuance in the service shall be upon the employee's merit, without regard to his political opinions or affiliations. Therefore, to imperatively enforce the removal of a subordinate officer who does not contain political opinions violates the law, and an appointing officer who insists on this violation because the employee refuses to render political service, or because he refuses to pay to the appointing officer because he refuses to pay political partisan of the appointing officer also violates the law."

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

A CHICAGO dispatch of Tuesday says: "The big labor parade yesterday was one of the most successful ever held in the city. It was about as successful as plenty of people, plenty of brass bands, plenty of flags and banners and rounds and plenty of sunshine combined make it. Every sidewalk along the line of march was completely jammed with spectators, and in the business district every window and housetop was crowded. The approximate length of the line was three miles and a quarter. There were over 15,000 men in line, and the parade was witnessed by over a quarter of a million people. There were no red flags displayed. The assembly was made up of representatives of the various trades and labor organizations, and the parade was a good-natured affair, and it was believed that the absence from the parade of any of the anarchistic elements in the labor movement, at least, in this city 150 alleged anarchists closely shadowed by as many detectives in the employ of the city government; but such is the truth, and the statement is made on the strength of information received directly from the detective department of the city police. "We have received more information about anarchists during the past three weeks," said the official, "than during the three years past. What is being done in view of the Supreme Court decision? All that is necessary, and that means a good deal. This reply to the reporter's interrogatory was the same as that received from Superintendent Ebersold to a similar question.

"Is Judge Gary's residence being watched?"

"Yes."

"Are any of the jurymen who condemned the anarchists receiving police protection?"

"Yes; four of them on their own application."

"Are any of the principal witnesses for the State receiving police care?"

"Yes; four of them on their own application. Twenty-one in one of them. The others cannot be named."

"How about Mr. Grinnell?"

"He is not receiving anything, but if you go down to Aldine Square at suspicious hours of the night you may find a pair of boots outside of his door."

"Have you received any specific information from the parties who requested police protection?"

"All that is done in this line is for the chief to know."

"How many of the Reds are being shadowed?"

"At least one hundred and fifty."

"Are the anarchists more quiet now?"

The official would make no direct reply, but intimated that one of the most dangerous men, who fired on Rice street, had held a secret council with a few of the most turbulent of the inner circle but a few days ago, and that such attendant upon that secret meeting was just now the object of special attention.

"I am satisfied," said the official, "that the fellow on Rice street has had dynamite in his house within a month, but he has removed it, and I am of the opinion that he will not exactly fire at but fling it in headquarters with those who are manipulating it."

"Then you really expect or fear trouble in the event of an adverse decision in the anarchist cases in the Supreme Court, do you?"

"We don't fear it, but we expect it, and are prepared for it."

"Who are the leaders?"

"I cannot tell you, except that they do not reside in the city. I am satisfied that the actors in the Haymarket massacre were paid tools. The leaders are not in the East. It is the same now. The old Chicago anarchists have disappeared from the city, and have a few strangers in town, and we know the men they are trying to objects of the city detective force."

"What is the prospective decision by the Supreme Court will there be trouble?"

"Trouble is expected, but if, as any rate, preparations have been made to take care of it, and we are prepared to meet the worst, whatever that may be."

"Do you think that there are any bombs now in the city?"

"Well, I can't say, but we haven't seen them yet. It will not be a hard matter to lay our hands on them at the proper time. I will tell you this: The Reds are up to mischief, I tell you, I tell you, I tell you."

"Do you think that the anarchists intend to make a demonstration on the anniversary of their execution?"

"Well, I don't know

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE Supreme court of Illinois, has affirmed the decision of the lower court, in the case of the seven Chicago anarchists, who were convicted in August 1886, and November 11th is fixed for their execution.

THERE were one hundred and twenty-six victims of the Chatsworth horror. One hundred and twenty-six years in the penetentiary, divided equitably among the management of the road would be about the right thing.

THE Boston Transcript, a republican paper observes: This soldier-bounty business—miscalled pension, for a pension is what is bargained for, so to speak, at the time of enlistment—to which a certain class of republican politicians are audaciously committing the party, was very distastful to General Grant, as to most real soldiers. President Grant refused to affix his signature to the bounty bill of 1875, rushed through both houses by overwhelming majorities, which was the fore runner of the now pending "dependent pension bill" and all similar demagogic bills for the soldier vote.

Special post-office inspectors have examined all the second and third class post offices in the United States and have returned to Washington where they are preparing a report to submit to postmaster-general Vilas when he gets back from his vacation. It is proposed to re-classify the post offices in regard to allowances for clerk hire, rent and fuel. As it is now, a postmaster whose receipts entitle him to a salary of $1,800 or less must pay all of these expenses, whereas, the postmaster with $2,000 salary has that much for himself, and the government pays the expenses. The injustice of this is manifest, and it is hoped will be remedied, after this inspection report is submitted and acted upon.—Democrat.

THE reclamation of 258,000 acres of "indemnity lands in the northern peninsula of Michigan, and the opening of these lands for settlement, is evidence that the government does not intend to let the late decision of Secretary Lamar concerning lands of that character become a mere lifeless form of words. In the case in question about two thousand farms are opened for actual settlement. The quantity of land is small, it is true, in comparison with the huge areas heretofore given to railroads, but the government domain left for homesteads has been so reduced by the monstrous land-grant system that every square mile now saved is important. The policy of the administration in this matter will receive, as it deserves, cordial support and commendation from the people of the western states and territories, since it will facilitate the settlement of their vacant lands, so much of which has long been held beyond reach under railroad claims, and directly tend to increase their prosperity. This policy is diametrically opposed to that which has prevailed nearly all the time in the last twenty-five years. Its advent is a trifle late, since only some small fragments of the once magnificent patrimony of the people can be rescued by it, but that is not the fault of the present administration, or of those who placed it in power. All that is left after nearly a generation of reckless waste and conscienceless extravagance will, if possible, be reclaimed and held for the public. In the attainment of that and the interior department seems determined to exert its utmost authority.—Chicago Times.

Pension Bills.

The Saginaw Evening Journal makes this dispassionate statement of facts relative to President Cleveland's record on pension legislation:

There were 485 private pension bills passed during the eight years of Grant's presidency, and he approved all of them. There were 303 private pension bills passed during Hayes presidency, and he approved every one. There were 736 private pension bills during Arthur's presidency, and he approved every one. There have been 1,021 private pension bills passed so far during president Cleveland's presidency, and he has vetoed 158 of them. No one of the president's named, vetoed a pension bill except President Cleveland.

As to the general bills signed by President Cleveland the same is true. Neither Grant, Hayes nor Arthur ever vetoed a public pension bill. President Cleveland did. That is the record as to pension legislation, public and private. The fact that Cleveland has vetoed a few pension bills seems to be laid up against him as a serious offense. It would be strange indeed if in all the thousand applications there were not at least a few undeserving and unprincipled persons who had made applications which should be rejected, and we believe that, if examined into, it would be found that all the above named precedents were more or less imposed upon by persons seeking to rob the deserving soldiers of the provisions made for them by a wise and grateful government.

Immigration.

Undoubtedly one of the greatest dangers which menace the future of our republic is the rapid increase of immigration from the south of Europe, particularly from Hungary, Romania and Italy. Most of the newcomers have very little money on arriving at New York, and very little desire to work; and what is still worse, they evince a fondness for city life which bodes no good to our social systems. If they would go out into the country and become primary producers, like the thousands of Irish, Scotch and Germans who used to come over forty years ago, we could stand them a good deal better. From 1840 to 1850 two thirds of the immigration into New York was Irish and German. These assimilated very rapidly with the native element and soon became part and parcel of the country. The fathers went on new, and uncultivated farms and made themselves therefrom good farms and permanant homes. While the young men did the same, or learned useful trades, so that they were soon self-improving, and the second generation was much better citizens than the first, and were a benefit to the states, as they were loyal to the government and considered themselves Americans.

Michigan Mention

The agricultural society of Grand Traverse county have decided to not have any horse racing at the fair this year. They propose to give other departments the entire attention.

Judge-elect Chas. D. Long, of Flint has been named by the governor as Michigan's representative at the Philadelphia centennial constitutional convention, vice Judge Campbell, who declined the honor.

Elk Rapids is all torn up over the statement that a confidential clerk in the employ of Dexter & Noble has been caught stealing money. The story is seemingly true, but very hard to believe.

A farmer from over Charlevoix way was in town last Friday with a load of apples which he found no trouble in disposing of at good prices. He wouldn't glut the market if he came over every week.—Otsego County Herald.

Reports from southern Michigan are that potatoes will very probably be numbered among the luxuries next winter. The high price which the principal articles of food command at this season of the year is not a pleasant thing for laborers with small wages to contemplate, with a six months' winter closely approaching.

John Dodd assisted by the tug Martin and vessel Sea Gem succeeded in raising the boiler of the City of Boston. They have already placed it upon the Furnace dock, and will commence to-morrow to raise the engine. The boiler has been under water for thirteen years and is now pronounced as safe as when first sank. The Frankfort Lumber Co. is having the work done at an expense of $2,500.—Frankfort Times

Fruit at the State Fair.

A dispatch to the Detroit Free Press, dated the 19th says: The horticultural department is perhaps the best ever seen in the state. It is under the supervision of C. W. Garfield, secretary of the state society, and is one of the most interesting sights on the grounds. Besides the exhibits from the state are many from outside, noticable among which T. S. Hubbard & Co., of Fredonia N. Y., make the largest display of grapes ever seen in this county exhibited by one firm, 160 varieties. The Eaton county horticultural society exhibits 115 varieties of fruit. Twenty varieties of Russian apples are shown by A. G. Tuttle, Baraboo, Wis. The Midland county agricultural society shows twenty-five varieties of apples, and Charlevoix county sixty varieties of fruit. Neil Munroe, of Elk Rapids, who captured more prizes at the New Orleans exposition than any other Michigan man, has over fifty varieties of apples. The display of fruits is arranged around the sides of the building and lengthwise through the center.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Eveline.

IRONTON, Sept. 20.—Sunday was a warm and pleasant day.

Amos Box, accompanied by his daughter and Mrs. Edwin Winkler, left on Monday, on a visit to relatives in Canada.

John, Frank, and Miss Anna Morehouse, who have been residents of Ironton for the past few years, left the 19th for Florida, where they will make their future home. They leave many friends in Ironton and vicinity, who will miss them, but who will join us in wishing them success in their new house.

John Hayden and Mrs. Esther Allen, of this town, were married at Boyne, Friday, Sept. 16, by Rev. John Redpath. They have gone to keeping house on his farm near Advance. We join with their many friends in wishing them a happy life.

Miss Laura Jarman, who lost her trunk and satchel on her arrival at Petoskey from Ohio on the 13th of August, ascertained Tuesday of last week that it was at the Belvedere hotel at Charlevoix.

Partridges are numerous on the peninsula, and we frequently see large flocks of them.

The Ironton public school opened on Monday, with J. M. Harris as principal, and Miss Mattie O'Neil, of Charlevoix, primary.

Mr. Charles Peterson, of Petoskey, was in town last week, looking after his interests here. He contemplates getting out about 2,000 cords of wood this winter, beginning the first of next month.

Joseph Gayles, of this place, had the misfortune to lose one of his horses last week.

John G. Peterson, the enterprising merchant, has a new clerk, who arrived on the 9th, and will probably remain some time.

Rev. Mr. Tiger, of St. Ignace held services in the Congregational church last Sunday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock and Rev. C. F. Van Anken in the evening.

Chas. Timmons and wife have gone to Detroit.

Wilson.

EAST JORDAN, Sept. 21.—Beautiful autumn weather.

Thompson & Co. "threshed out" the Todd neighborhood last week.

Mrs. Geo. Durance and son of Charlevoix are visiting friends and relatives here.

Miss M. J. Johnson has so far recovered from her recent injuries as to be able to commence her school in the Slaughter district on Monday last.

Mrs. Dr. Harris and children, of Deloeta, are visiting relatives in the Wilks neighborhood.

The young folks' bible class and teacher of Bethel Sunday-school attended the Sunday-school picnic at Deer lake on Sept. 7th. They report a pleasant time. The banner inscribed "Joyful Gleaners" elicited much favorable comment.

Mr. Stephen Shepard and family and Jake Shepard visited relatives here on Sunday last.

Mr. S. Smith and Mrs. Davis of Advance were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Smith on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Sedgman of Advance visited Mr. and Mrs. Bowen on Sunday last.

On Wednesday occurs the 19th anniversary of the marriage of F. L. Smith and wife, Geo. Bowen and wife, and Mr. Stackus and wife.

Soldiers' Re-Union at Eastport.

Reported for the Journal.

Eastport remains integer, notwithstanding the raid the old soldiers made on us on the 14th inst. The citizens of Eastport had been warned of their intended raid, and was prepared to give them a warm reception. An address of welcome was delivered by Rev. H. S. Melon, pastor of the Baptist church of this place. There was but a small delegation of soldiers the first day, but on Thursday morning they commenced to come in squads. The citizens were also on hand with a large supply of ammunition, in the form of pork and beans, chicken pie, and other good things craved by the hungry soldier.

At about 9 o'clock the soldiers were ordered into line, and, led by the Eastport cornet band, marched to the grove where the feast was being prepared for them. The program at the grove included speeches by Rev. H. S. Melon of Eastport, J. J. McLaughlin of Elk Rapids, and Hon. Roswell Leavitt of Bellaire. After the address, the order was given to charge on the works. The charge was well made, and more good victuals were slain than ever before in Eastport in so short a time. The soldiers behaved grandly,—not one hung back or flinched in the least. After the wounded pans of beans, cake, pie, etc. were taken care of, Hon. H. B. Hudson of Mancelona delivered an address, showing why the association should be sustained.

The re-union next year is to be held at Mancelona.

H. B. Hudson was elected colonel for the ensuing year, and T. M. Crosby adjutant.

In the evening, at the camp-fire, a general good time was had, relating reminiscences of the war, etc.

When the time came to depart for home, all expressed themselves as well pleased with the exercises of the day, and glad they came.

Ellsworth.

ELLSWORTH, Sept. 20.—The farmers are passing here on their way to attend the fair at East Jordan.

We were much pleased today to meet Mrs. N. C. Conter of Northport who is visiting her sons at Atwood, and East Jordan.

The new bridge across the Intermediate, near Robert White's, will soon be completed, as they are now finishing the approaches. It will accomodate a great many people who have heretofore had to go a number of miles to cross the lake.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is a list of transfers of real estate in Charlevoix county, for the week ending Saturday evening, as recorded in the office of the register of deeds:

Leon Babcock and wife to Fred S. Smith, lot in village of Clarion. $30.

Leroy Babcock and wife to Mary E. Brian, by warranty deed, lot in village of Clarion, $25.

N. H. Hatchford and wife to Joseph S. Smithson, by warranty deed, lot on sec. 26, town 34 north, range 8 west, $325.

John S. Mison et al. to N. H. Hatchford, by warranty deed, lot on sec. 26, town 34 north range 8 west, $1,200.

S. M. Moore to N. H. Hatchford, by quit-claim deed, lot on sec. 26, 1 34 n r 8 w, $1.

S. M. Moore to N. H. Hatchford, by quit-claim deed, lot on sec. 25, 1 34 n r 8 w, $1.

C. F. Gates to N. H. Hatchford, by quit-claim deed, lot on sec. 26, 1 34 n r 8 w, $1.

C. F. Gates to N. H. Hatchford, by quit-claim deed, lot on sec. 26, 1 34 n r 8 w, $1.

Wm. Herrin and wife to Sarah A. Chandler, by warranty deed, lot on sec. 4, 1 33 n, r 6 w, $400

A. E. Homer and wife to H. G. Cook, by warranty deed, lot on sec. 36, 1 33 n, r 6 w, $500.

A. E. Homer to E. S. Hibbard, by warranty deed, lot on sec. 36, 1 33 n, r 6 w, $400.

D. J. Jones and wife to E. S. Hibbard, by warranty deed, lot on sec. 36, 1 33 n, r 6 w, $150.

Martha Curtis to Sarah A. Parker, by warranty deed, lot in village of Charlevoix, $300.

Shipments.

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix, reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Sept. 15—Schr. H. Ross, 3,200 ties, 500,000 shingles, W. H. Jenner to Chicago.

15—Schr. Seaman, 180,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to retail.

17—Schr. R. C. Brittain, 175,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to retail.

17—Schr. Reindeer, 105,000 feet lumber, Crane & Whitbeck to Detroit.

19—Prop. Fay-Ho, 6,000 ties, 8,000 posts, W. H. Horn to Chicago.

19—Schr. T. M. Judth, 19,000 feet hardwood lumber, 2,750 feet basswood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to retail.

20—Schr. Stampede, 250,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Chicago.

21—Schr. Alvin Brosseau, 105 cords wood, P. R. Newton to Milwaukee.

21—Schr. Moskinjiki, 125 cords wood, W. S. Stripp to Milwaukee.

21—Schr. J. F. Card, 240,000 feet hardwood lumber, Russe & Howden to Tonawanda.

The Public Schools.

The public schools opened on Monday last with a very full attendance in all departments. I the number enrolled in the various departments up to Wednesday night is given as follows:

First department, Mrs. Upright	35
Second department, Miss Lottie M. Mason	39
Third department, Miss Maggie O'Neil	38
Fourth department, Miss Flora Nelson	44
Fifth department, grammar section, Miss Nettie C. Gray	47
Fifth department, high school, Superintendent H. M. Enos	32
Total	235

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlecurt, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by the doctors. am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Dr. Crouter's drug Store. 5

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other diseases caused by impure blood.—Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers.—For cure of sick headache, constipation and indigestion, try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—price 50 cts and 1.00 per bott'.—at Dr. Crouter's Drug Store. 5

Fine Cabinet Photos at the gallery for $3.00 per dozen. The burning Champlain, and other interesting views of Charlevoix, 25 cents each. D. S. WAY.

For Lease and Lot for Sale,—or will trade for horse and buggy, on terms to suit. Inquire of O. L. WHEAT, Charlevoix, Mich. tf

New Goods

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT.
TRY THEM. for sale by G. W. MILLER.

Dry Goods.

I am bound to lead the trade in both price and quality of Goods.

All the Latest Novelties

In Dress Goods and Trimming.

Call and Examine our Goods and Get Prices.

B. SEE.

F. A. Cochran & Co.

Successors to Perry Weed,

DRUGGISTS & PHARMACISTS

KEEP

PHONOGRAPH,
CHARLEVOIX FUMAR,
G. A. R. COMRADE.

The Best 5-Cent Cigars in Charlevoix County. This is no Vain Boast, We Can Prove what We Say.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,
Mill, Butter, and Vegetables.
TERRACE FARM. - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.

CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS

PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS

And buy them of Yours Truly,

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

STORY & CLARK

FINE ORGANS

SEND FOR ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—FREE!

N. J. FERRY, Agent, Charlevoix

CHICAGO + Canal AND 13TH STS

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 22, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

One heavy yoke of cattle for sale. Inquire of A. Stewart.

For ladies' and misses fall street jackets, go to B. See's.

Buy your school supplies of Dr. Crouter, and save money.

F. A. Cochran & Co. expect to handle all the latest new music.

Robert Miller is building an addition to his residence on Mason street.

The tug Martin and schooner Sea Gem returned from Frankfort last night.

Jos. Stevens raised some corn this season that stands over eleven feet high.

Dr. Crouter furnished five schools full outfits of Harpers books last year.

The railroad surveyors are on the route between Petoskey and Mackinaw City.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co. received a large invoice of new heating stoves this week.

Don't fail look over A. T. Washburne & Co.'s fall greeting, in our advertising columns.

Dr. Crouter is agent for Harper's school books and will furnish schools at introductory prices.

Just received, at S. M See & Sons, a lot of kitchen tables, size of top 28x42 inches, selling at $1.50.

Do not forget it: Dr. Crouter is selling school books for less money than any other dealer in the county.

W. H. Francis has the contract for constructing a cottage for Prof. Jones of Ann Arbor, on the Charlevoix resort.

S. M. See & Sons haven new style hammock chair that is far ahead of any thing of the kind ever placed on the market.

The tug John Latham has been in the harbor several days this week, having a large scow repaired at Campbell's yard.

Just received an invoice of center tables and rocking chairs which we are selling very cheap, at S. M. See & Sons's.

W. A. Atchinson has a picture frame of his own make that is a wonderful piece of whittling. It was designed by Mr. Atchinson while in the army prison.

Mr. S. Parker is going into the egg and chicken business quite extensively, and for that purpose is building a poultry house 18x60 feet on the south end of his lot.

W. A. Brown expects to have a steam yacht built this winter, larger than the Beulah B., to be propelled by a coal-burner engine, larger and stronger than the Shipman.

Recolled out edition of the Weekly Detroit Free Press four months FREE to every subscriber who will pay four months (50 cents,) or more in advance, in cash, for the JOURNAL.

C. W. Dunham & Co., the East Jordan furniture dealers, have bought a handsome hearse. It was first used for A. F. Draper's baby. Charlevoix has had need of a good hearse this summer.

The property, known as the Sweeland Sanitarium, on the south upper terrace in the village of Charlevoix, is for sale or rent.—Enquire of E. H. Green, Charlevoix, Michigan. 216 tf.

The balance of our jackets, mewmarkets, and ladies' wraps will be here about the 15th, when we will show as fine a line as was ever brought to Charlevoix, all at *popular prices*.

B. SEE.

LOST, one dark red OX, four years old, white on breast, large odd-shaped head, broad horns with brass knobs on, large bell with iron rod for strap. A liberal reward if returned to John Hagerty, Hayes township.

L. D. Bartholomew has put a fine Emerson piano into the opera house, for the use of concert and opera company use. This will avoid the moving of so many pianos and organs, at great expense, and danger to the instruments.

Sportsmen who want to fill game bags, with the least possible expenditure of powder, will be interested in Charles Ledyard Norton's illustrated description of "A Pot Hunter's Paradise," to appear in The American Magazine for October.

Frank Sears is preparing to take the Shipman kerosene engine out of his yacht, and put in its place a larger and more powerful coal burner. With the added power he expects to turn a larger wheel and increase the speed of his boat.

While the barge L. C. Brittain, of Detroit, with a heavy cargo of lumber, was passing down the channel Monday afternoon, her rudder caught and parted the telephone cable. The lineman at Grand Rapids was telegraphed, and arrived Wednesday.

Mr. Wm. L. Curtis has a letter in the Petoskey Democrat, denying that he ever misrepresented Charlevoix in order to try to sell a piece of his own land. Nobody said he did; but from the amount of squirming and kicking one can easily believe that the particulars in the JOURNAL fit pretty close.

Mrs. Madison and Mrs. Hodge have put on sale the stock of millinery goods that they expected to open at Alba, but for which they failed to get suitable rooms. The stock will be found in the room two doors south of Stockman & Iddings hardware store and we understand that bargains will be offered until all are disposed of.

The Housekeeper for October will contain a full account of the wedding of the management of that paper, in the Minneapolis, Minn., exposition, on the evening of September 28, together with accurate descriptions and illustrations of the participants' wedding dresses and presents. A copy of this issue will be mailed free to any of our lady readers sending their address to The Buckeye Pub. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The overpresent D. S. Way, with his photo. outfit, made some instantaneous views of the stranded schooner L. B. Shepard, this morning, with two tugs trying to release her. And this reminds us that we neglected to mention last week a set of four views made of Lake Michigan during the gale two weeks ago. The waves dash high over the piers, and in the distance the entire surface of the lake seems covered with breakers. When there is an interesting picture to be had, Dan is always on hand.

Mrs. Henry Blakeley, of Eastport, was struck by lightning Tuesday, 13th. She was standing by the back door when the bolt came, and it struck her right shoulder, the electric fluid passing down her body to the ground, frightfully burning her shoulder, and slightly burning all the way down her back and leg. The lightning also tore a beech tree, slivering it and the peak of the house, and leaving that, tore the shingles partly off the wing. Mrs. Blakeley was thrown twenty feet from the door and gushed from her nose and mouth, and though somewhat dazed, is in a fair way to recover.—Elk Rapids Progress.

At the meeting of the business men's association last Friday evening, W. Kane reported the work of the state meeting at Flint, and gave the principal points of the papers read. He also outlined a plan for advertising this region, which had been discussed by the delegates from northern Michigan, and which it was hoped to put into successful operation this winter. It is proposed to call a meeting of representatives of associations to be held in Petoskey about the first of November, to complete the plans. All the papers read at the association are to be printed in the Michigan Tradesman, which our business men will find instructive reading.

The Holly Advertiser voices our sentiments when it says: "Send us news when anyone dies, gets married, runs away, steals anything, builds a house, makes a big sale, or whips his man—or wife—breaks his leg, gets his senses kicked out of him by a mule, or does anything that is in any way remarkable, and you have reason to believe that you know as much about the occurrence as anybody else. Don't wait for some other person to report it, or trust us to find it out by instinct, but come and tell us about it, or send us the facts on a postal card. In this way news is supplied, and it takes a good supply of that necessary article to make a good home paper. See if you cannot improve in this respect and let us know every item that transpires in your neighborhood."

What Kind of a Beef

It is reported that Miss Dell Hill and Miss Skidmore, of Boyne City, were out rowing a few nights ago, when a big bear swam out to their boat and evinced a desire to get into the boat. The girls canvassed the situation, and decid'd that they did not want to be hugged—by a bear—and they wildly pulled for the shore.

Coming Events.

Preaching at the Methodist church Sunday morning at 10:30. In the evening, at 7:00 o'clock. The bible reading Tuesday evening, and the prayer meeting Thursday evening should not be forgotten.

Fresh Butter, fresh bread, pies and cake constantly on hand at Jaffories' Bakery. G. W. JEFFERIES.

The County Fair.

The third annual fair of the Charlevoix Co. Agricultual Society opened at East Jordan, on Tuesday and so far as can be learned at this time has been a success. During the past summer a driving club was organized at East Jordan, which association purchased grounds about one half mile east of the village and built quite a substantial race track, put up buildings, and otherwise put the premises in a condition for use. The agricultural society having no grounds of its own, leased the grounds of the driving club. Upon these grounds have been built a floral hall, offices, and sheds and pens for stock. Floral hall is quite a commodious structure 50x100 feet, well ventilated and lighted, with an office in one side where business may be transacted from both inside and outside of the grounds, also with platforms and sielving for the exhibits. On the right of the entrance to the grounds which is midway on the north side, is the office of the general superintendent and treasurer. Just south of the entrance on the opposite side of the race track, is the judges' stand. To the right of the entrance are the stock sheds.

Tuesday, the first day, the attendance of course was small, and the weather was dry and dusty but many entries were made with the secretary of articles to be brought later.

Wednesday forenoon was rainy and until noon the prospect of a fair was very discouraging, yet the energy of the officers abated not in the least, but they kept right on making ready for a large crowd.

In spite of the threatening clouds and frequent showers the people began at an early hour to make ready for town. All the boats from Charlevoix took full loads. Before noon the elements put on a more cheerful appearance. The clouds cleared away and a pleasant afternoon was had. People had gathered in from all directions, so that a big crowd was in attendance.

The exhibit of fruit and vegetables was all that could be desired. About forty feet in floral hall was given to apples, plums, pears and grapes, and a collection of larger or more luscious looking fruit would be very hard to find. There were two hundred and eighteen plates of apples. Quite a large space was given to grain which was occupied by a very creditable exhibition of wheat, oats, beans and corn, which demonstrates beyond a doubt that the raising of that class of vegetables is a success in this climate.

The show of potatoes, onions, beets, cabbages, melons, squashes and pumpkins were also very satisfactory and among them is found the largest pumpkin that we have ever seen.

The poultry department showed a large number of species of chickens and ducks, evidencing that quite an interest is taken in the breeding of poultry, in the county, with satisfactory results.

A look at the cattle and horses showed that our farmers are interesting themselves in the improvement of the stock by breeding the better grades.

A very fair exhibit of agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, cutters, etc., are found upon the ground. Among them is C. W. Dunham & Co., new hearse, which is the finest in Northern Michigan.

Outside the agricultural department floral hall is well filled with mercantile exhibits, consisting of organs, sewing machines, wash machines, furniture, hardware, pictures, clothing, furnishing goods, and fancy work, neatly arranged in department.

Stockman & Iddings have a good selection of stoves, pumps, saws and general hardware, in charge of A. J. Stockman, who appeared perfectly happy while pointing out the merits of his wares.

The Rifenburg Milling Co. of Charlevoix, have a large quantity of their choice flour on exhibition in charge of Mr. Buttars, who was giving away generous samples to any desiring to test it.

The afternoon was spent in base ball and horse racing.

Charlevoix's home team went up to play East Jordan's team. Five innings were agreed upon, but as five innings resulted in a tie, six were played. The game resulted in favor of Charlevoix with the last inning unfinished for want of time—with two men on bases and only one man out. Geo. Sherwood and Fred W. Mayne were battery for Charlevoix. Umpire, Gurley Beak.

Score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6
Charlevoix	0	4	2	0	1	5
East Jordan	0	2	0	2	2	3

In the evening the Charlevoix Polo Club played at the rink with the East Jordan club, beating the East Jordan club by four to three.

To-day the weather being pleasant, a good attendance was had. The principal features of the day's program were the horse races.

All things considered, the fair may be considered a success. The gate receipts were something over six hundred dollars.

At a meeting of the society this afternoon, president Black was re-elected. The ballot for secretary was a tie between J. H. Stone and H. F. Barber. J. B. Palmiter was re-elected treasurer and William Mears, Boyne Falls; D. Harrington of Melrose, R. Jones and F. H. Ramsey, of South Arm, were elected directors.

Death of H. H. Vanornum.

The Journal announced last week that Mr. H. H. Vanornum, of Norwood township, had been stricken with paralysis, and that there was no hope of his recovery. On Monday night death ended his sufferings.

Mr. Vanornum was over 80 years old. Sixty years of his life was spent in the state of New York, and the last 20 in Norwood township, where he owned a farm of about 500 acres of the best land in this region, surrounded by most of the comforts of life, as the result of hard work and scrupulous economy.

He was a member of a Baptist church in early life, but of late years had not been active in church work beyond giving the use of his property toward church buildings and improvements. He was a charter member of Charlevoix lodge, No 282, F. & A. M., and he frequently gave expression to the belief that the order contained religion enough for him, if properly lived.

Politically he was an uncompromising democrat all his life, and aided in every possible manner the success of that party. He was one of the promoters of the JOURNAL, and helped to get this paper established in 1883.

He leaves a wife and seven children. The funeral services were held at the M. E. church, on Wednesday afternoon with Masonic honors. Rev. R. H. Whitman officiating, assisted by Rev. W. H. McCartney.

Purely Personal.

Rev. C. F. VanAnken is in Vanderbilt, this week.

A. O. Freeman, of the Detroit Safe Co., was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. S. K. Bagley has been quite sick during the past week.

Born—on Sept. 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Fogg, a daughter.

Rev. J. T. Iddings left Tuesday for Reading, to enter upon his year's work.

S. M. See returned Tuesday on the Lawrence from his two-weeks visit in Wisconsin.

A. L. Conlter and Miss Jessie Heston of East Jordan, were married Tuesday evening.

C. W. Dunham and Miss Emma Glenn, of East Jordan, were married last Thursday evening.

Bert Jarvis and Aggie Miller were married last evening at the M. E. parsonage. May they live long and prosper.

Word was received today that Mr. P. K. Brown died at his old home in Potsdam, N. Y., Sunday evening, and was buried on Tuesday.

Meeting of the Teachers' Association.

The first meeting of Charlevoix Teachers' Association for the school year 1887-8 will be held at the high school room in Charlevoix, on Friday evening, Sept. 30th, and Saturday forenoon, Oct. 1st, the evening session beginning at 7:30 o'clock, and the morning session at 9:30. The exercises will include the annual address by the president, and a discussion of subjects as follows:

"The teacher's preparation: The child and the subject taught," by J. M. Harris, of Ironton.

"Some difficulties in Arithmetic," by Mrs. Delia Porter, of Charlevoix.

"Devices for incressing interest in certain subjects" by H. M. Enos.

"The teacher's work outside of the text book," general discussion.

The Question Box, for all.

This last feature of the association meetings has proved to be one of the most profitable of all, giving as it does an opportunity to bring up and briefly discuss any question that is especially desired by any teacher, and leading to a free informal exchange of sentiments.

The annual election of officers will be held on Saturday. An invitation is extended to all teachers and others interested in school work, to be present and help to make this a good meeting. The past year has proved the association to be worthy the support of every teacher in the county, and it is earnestly hoped that its sphere of usefulness is to be greatly extended during the current year.

On the Beach.

While trying to make the harbor last night without a tug, the schooner L. B. Shepard missed the channel and went on the beach a few rods south of the south pier. The tugs Campbell and Martin tried to release her, but so far have failed. She rests on smooth bottom.

Absorption of Disease by Porous Wood.

A celebrated physician has remarked that every house ought to be pulled down at the end of its sixtieth year, as it has by that time absorbed all the diseases of all those that have lived in it, believing that wood and plaster absorb gases, foul air and feverish exhalations as readily as milk or water does. But as it is not practicable to tear down houses every half century or so, it is to be considered if all the wood used in their interior construction, and all the plain surfaces of plaster should not be so thoroughly oiled or varnished that the power of absorption should be almost entirely destroyed, and the character thus so changed that destruction would no longer be desirable.—Harper's Bazar.

SCHOOL BOOKS

We have now in Stock all the new Books adopted by the Board, and they will be sold at less than Publishers' Introductory Price. We have the largest stock of School Books and School Supplies in the county, and as we are the publishers' agent we are prepared to sell cheaper than ever. Get our prices before you purchase or you will be sorry.

Dr. G. W. Crouter.

OUR FALL GREETING.

To our friends and patrons we extend the best compliments of the season, and announce the arrival of all that makes our stock desirable. Our buyer has not neglected one single item, and in the purchase of the vast stock that the need of two stores require for long experience; and all the caution and taste in buying that comes from long experience; and by READY CASH be secured the Lowest possible purchase price, so that we are enabled to sell a far superior article in all departments than other dealers could possibly offer, and at Much Lower Prices. An especial effort has been made in the purchase of our FALL and WINTER CLOAKS and JACKETS, which we are offering at Most Astounding Low Prices. In fact in the purchase of all our stock we have kept in view the fact that we were buying for our Friends and Patrons. Call and see us, and look over the long list of Bargains we have to offer.

Butterick's Patterns in stock. GOODS STORE. Metropolitan Fashions for October from the LITTLE DRY

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

THE ROUND OAK HEATING STOVES.

NEW COOK STOVES.

Best Saws and Axes. Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

THE RAINBOW SERMON.

BY GEORGIA MILLARDE AMBRIDGE.

A shower came down and kissed the earth with
Its soft, caressing showers,
And every flower, thereath sage received its
Sweetness rare,
The flowers and the meadow lands (dear) its
Sweetness rare,
And even the sun smiled through the trees, and
made the scene more fair.

A mother and her little child stood (beath),
Spreading out
The child was wise with wonder as thus the
Mother spoke:
"Look, beyond dear, cross yonder hill, toward
The sky, so blue,
Do you see the arch, that lovely arch of colors bold
and true?

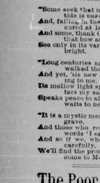
"See how it spans the washed skies and dips
Into the sea,
Then peeps from behind them way behind that grand
and broad tree?
One day, 'tis said, a mariner came, from worlds
far off from ours,
And hid a pot of gold just where the rain-
bow touched the flowers.

"Some seek that mystic pot of gold until life's
tide is ours,
And, failing, in their search, return, exhausted
quite at last,
And some, thank God! there are a few who read
it how aright,
See only in its varied hue a promise clear and
bright.

"Long centuries ago, 'twas made by One who
walked the sea,
And yet, 'tis new and fresh to-day, and comfort
to you and me,
Its mellow light spreads over the earth, and en-
ters my sad heart,
Speaks promise to all my troubled thoughts, and
waits to be or depart.

"It is a mystic messenger, prophetic, grand and
true,
And there, if we read its answer aright, we
words 'I leave,
And so if we who turn its leaves, will study
carefully,
We'll find the promise written, 'Little children
come to Me.'"

The Poor Young Man on the Top Floor.



NEARLY days of my life were uneventful. I was but one of the spotless, young men who traveled my companions and I spent our days in trying to be an autobiography. I will only re-late those incidents in which I played a star part. In the large, red, where my early life was spent, I saw Arabella, a young lady from New York, with an old gold-colored bang, and eyes as blue as wood-violets. She dressed as soberly as a Dominick hen, and all occupants of the barn were fond of her. Even the goose, who had a notorious bad temper, forgot to hiss when she patted its back.

Arabella was standing in the doorway one morning, with her new archery around her, when the tragedy occurred. The goose was so intent in looking at the fair young figure on the porch that she did not notice any impending danger. Nothing along the road on a bicycle came a young man attired in a neat-fitting corduroy suit. A unshorn, honest-looking young chap, he seemed to me, who took a sensible view of life, and who knew a pretty girl when he saw her.

He saw Arabella, and saw that she was fair; he did not see the goose, however. There was a collision, and in a moment the air seemed filled with gentleman's fleeting goods and with profanity. The goose, greatly disgusted, with ruffled feathers and a general appearance as if she had been boxing with a buzz-saw or delving into the intricacies of a sewage-machine, retired to recuperate under the hedge, and hissed the other actors in the play.

Arabella stepped long enough to take up a stitch she had dropped in her knitting and then went to the young man's assistance, like a brave little woman that she was.

She deftly dug the rich Jersey clay out of his eyes with her rosy fingers, and bathed his brow with eau-de-Cologne. He did not seem to object to this performance a bit, and I am inclined to think he rather exaggerated the result of his injuries. I know that at by the shady road long enough to have had a dozen arms set, and he didn't broken anything but his bicycle.

Well, I thought they never would say good-by; but at last, after taking about an hour to the operation, the young man disappeared over the hill trundling his bicycle, and Arabella went back to the house with a dreamy look in her eyes, and a new installment of freckles accumulated during the interview.

From that day the young man was often to be seen going by the house, and finally he began to stop at the gate; and it wasn't very long before they were practicing archery on the lawn.

The summer passed and the fall set in, but even in the bleak days of October they were always together, arm in arm, listening to the sighing of the wind, the rustling of the dry leaves, and the chirping of the birds, and all the while the young man was trying to warm himself over a grating in Printing House Square, caught a gust of ice drifting down by, and utter a chase finally captured me, to his great delight. It was nine o'clock before my little friend had disposed of all his papers and started for home. Our way led through the east end of the city, where the houses looked like wrecks stranded on the shores of a commercial sea; tottering tenements that overlooked blind alleys, with sight-less-looking windows filled with old hats and dingy newspapers. The room I entered was squalid enough; its walls reeking with filth, where grimy-faced children were enjoying some boisterous games. The family of my captor occupied a single room near the roof. There were seven in all; his father and mother, who had never known what it meant to all their worn and weary lives, three other boys, and the tiniest baby I ever laid eyes on. I was soon in the baby's dimpled fingers, and though a good deal crushed by the operation, I felt I was giving the poor little thing pleasure.

I was just making a survey of the room and its happy occupants—for they all seem to be happy in spite of their surroundings—when the door opened, and who should enter but Arabella! Yes, Arabella; and behind her strode a footman in livery, carrying a basket of pastry and groceries enough to last the family for a month. And how the newsboy yelled, and his mother laughed, and the baby crowed, when they found that all the good things were for them. I declare, I wished I could be a man to let Arabella just then and there for what she had done.

It would take me a long time to describe the pleasure that poor family experienced through her bounty, and how the table groaned with good things. They were all going to sit down to the first good meal they had enjoyed in weeks, when the newsboy suggested that they should send for the young man on the top floor, since they had so much and to spare. And no sooner said, then one of the youngest of the family had climbed up to the attic, and was soon pushing a reluctant young man into the room. It was another surprise for me, for I was soon engrossed with my old friend the bicycle rider.

I knew just how he felt. He was proud and he did not like to accept anything from these poor, honest people who had made him so welcome, and the appetizing smell of the dinner was so savory that before he exactly knew what to think, he was seated at the table and eating as he had not eaten since he left the country.

I found out, through the conversation at the table during the meal, that he was a poor author, and that the paper on which he had worked had suddenly failed, so that he was reduced to extreme want. He talked remarkably well for so young a man, and I grew very much interested in him.

Among other things, he said he had grown so discouraged of late that he had not written a line, but an idea for a poem had come to him as he walked about the streets that day, and he intended to begin it at once. After dinner was over he caught sight of me in the baby's hands. "Just the thing! I want to write my poem with, if the baby don't mind," he said with a laugh. "If you will lend it to me, perhaps it will bring me luck, and I shall soften the heart of some publisher." So he got me finally, and, after saying good-night to the honest people, went up to his attic, where he fashioned me into a pen, and wrote some very good and gained immortality by using.

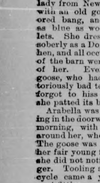
For hours and hours that night I traveled diligently over the paper—though the young man was consider-ate enough to give me frequent rests while he ran his fingers through his hair to collect his thoughts. It was nearly morning before we stopped our work, and I was laid down alongside of the poem, which was beautifully written on a spotless piece of paper, all ready for the next operation.

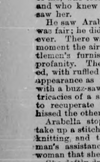
In the morning my proprietor put me in his pocket, together with the completed manuscript, and then we did a great deal of walking until we came to a square filled with trees and benches. At the north end of this stood a high brick building, which I recognized by the sign as belonging to a very wealthy publishing house.

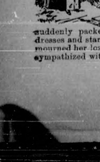
My proprietor, with a confident step, entered an elegant office in this building, and deposited the roll of his manuscript with a supercilious-looking clerk, who eyed him disdainfully as he stuck the package into a half-filled basket that lay on the desk. But my proprietor was too confident of success to mind this, and hummed a merry tune all the way home.

An old goose-quill I once met on the farm, and my only literary friend, was late the time the average magazine editor generally took one year to read a manuscript, one year to reject it, and about five years to publish it. I was therefore surprised to find, a few days afterward, that my captor had received a letter from the editor, inclosing a check accompanied by a very flattering note, and with a view to future contributions.

Our second visit was more pleasant than the first, and we soon found ourselves in the presence of the editor. I noticed my proprietor started when the great man of the magazine introduced himself; but, however, that night he I know we accepted the invitation to dine that evening at the editor's home with his family. To make a long story short, we went there the bi-







THE HUDSON BAY COUNTRY.

Interesting Information About a Comparatively Unknown Land.

Letter in Pittsburgh Post.

Those who have never seen life as it exists among the inhabitants of the Hudson Bay country would be astonished at the extent of civilization among a class of people generally supposed to be savages, as well as at the awful grandeur of the scenery and forbidding aspect of the graveyard coasts along the shores of that northern sea.

All the wonderful scenery of North America there is nowhere to be found a more bleak, desolate, or dreary waste than that between Ungava Bay, off the coast of Labrador on the east, and Fort Churchill, on the west and southern part of Hudson Bay proper. Although little is known yet regarding this weird and frozen region, it has had a growth within the last half century which has been something phenomenal, and having been measured according to its kind, the village goes about from hut to hut and rings the bell in front of each until the occupants come out, more governess rule of original partnership than in usual among men of brain, though these latters earnings are on such a scale of plenty that unless we look below the surface requisites and equipments of the house we fail to discover the false financial relations that exist between husband and wife. For wives, as a class, have no spending money, and are rarely cognizant of their husband's true business condition. Is this just to the being a very wealthy publishing house.

My proprietor, with a confident step, entered an elegant office in this building, and deposited the roll of his manuscript with a supercilious-looking clerk, who eyed him disdainfully as he stuck the package into a half-filled basket that lay on the desk. But my proprietor was too confident of success to mind this, and hummed a merry tune all the way home.

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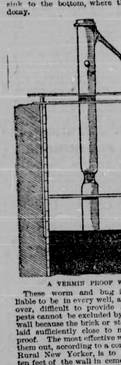
FARM AND GARDEN.

THE CHAMPION SHEEP AND CATTLE DOGS OF THE WORLD.

A Very Convenient Little Implement. Interesting Items About the Trotting Wonders of the Country—How to Make A Vermin Proof Well.

The use of impure water is the cause of much sickness among farmers as well as among city folk. Generally speaking, farmers flatter themselves that the water in their wells is pure as is a dew drop, while in point of fact it often occurs that said water is absolutely polluted, in a word unhealthful. There are many causes of impurity, such as the close proximity of cesspools, duck puddles and the like. Another source of pollution is the burrowing beetles and worms, especially angle-worms, which enter the well through the chinks in the well, fall into the water and sink to the bottom, where they die and decay.



A VERMIN PROOF WELL.

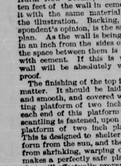
These worm and bug invasions are liable to be in every well, and are, moreover, difficult to provide against. The pests cannot be excluded by an ordinary wall because the brick or stone cannot be laid sufficiently close to make it worm proof. The most effective way of keeping them out, according to a correspondent in New Yorker, is to lay the upper ten feet of the wall in cement, or to back it with the same material, as shown in the illustration. Backing, in this correspondent's opinion, is the safer and better plan. As the wall is being built it is set in an inch from the sides of the wall, and the space between them is carefully filled with cement. If this is well done, the wall will be absolutely worm and bug proof.

The finishing of the top is an important matter. It should be laid perfectly even and smooth, and covered with a close fitting platform of two inch plank. Near each end of this platform a two by four scantling is fastened, upon which a second platform of two inch plank is spiked. This is designed to shelter the lower platform from the sun, and thereby prevent it from shrinking, warping or splitting. It makes a perfectly safe platform, and one that will effectually prevent all kinds of bugs, worms and vermin from entering the well at the top.

Old wells, says the authority quoted from, may readily be rendered worm proof by having ten feet of the well taken out and backed with cement as above.

A Very Convenient Implement.

The simple implement shown in the cut is an exceedingly convenient affair, and will pay for itself many times over in one season, by greatly facilitating the operation of vine stalks, hops, pole and other long slender supports, otherwise difficult to set in the ground.

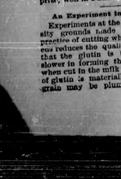


A CONVENIENT IMPLEMENT.

To a round rod of iron, one inch in diameter, weld on a sharp round point one foot long and two and one-half inches in diameter at the top of the point. Any blacksmith can furnish one at small cost when he gets the idea from the cut. When finished the implement might not to be over five feet long and will weigh about twenty pounds. By striking the down bolts the earth repeatedly with both hands and working it from side to side a little, so that it can be drawn out easily, a hole will soon be made deep enough to hold poles and stakes firmly without digging or driving.

The Scotch Collie.

The employment of the sagacious Scotch collie has largely increased in the United States during the past few years. It is as a sheep dog that the collie is best known in this country, but he is equally valuable as a careful watcher over herds of cattle. With the growing demand for this sheep and cattle dog it is well to make mention of the fact that collies vary in disposition and good qualities as well as in color, so care in making a selection it is wise to procure as perfect a specimen as possible. At an early age a well bred collie displays striking intelligence, and with proper training soon becomes proficient in the art of "gathering" and "dispersing" herds and flocks.



BEN NEVIS, THE CHAMPION COLLIE

The collie represents Ben Nevis, the well known collie of the Sons Scotland lodge in Philadelphia. He was bred in England, and has taken a number of prizes in this country, among which was the champion prize, won in Dallas, Texas, in 1885.

An Experiment in Cutting Wheat.

Experiments at the Ohio State university grounds made it appear that the practice of cutting wheat before it hardens reduces the quality. It is explained that the gluten is two or three days slower in forming than the starch, and, when cut in the milk stage, the amount of gluten is materially diminished. The grain may be plumper and the flour whiter, of this early cut wheat, but according to the experiments alluded to, it will be deficient in bread making qualities.

The Country's Clover Crop.

The acreage of clover, both for hay and seed, seems to be steadily increasing in almost every portion of the country. The area shows a marked advance in many states this season, especially west of the Mississippi river and in the south. The only sections showing a falling off are the middle states and the Ohio valley, where unpromising weather resulted in the freezing out of considerable areas.

Locating Walks and Drives.

When walks and drives are to be located these might to be placed only where they will be required for every day use, and as direct from one place to another as practicable—not necessarily straight, but on graceful sweeps and curves, which are much more pleasing to the eye. Let the ground be graded so as to slope away gradually from the house.

Squashes as a Second Crop.

Squashes are excellent as a second crop after spinach, onion sets, radishes, kale or lettuce. They are sometimes grown between the rows of early beans, peas, cabbages and potatoes. Every fourth row in the early crop is left vacant and the squash seed planted in these rows, and the early crop cleared away in July before the squashes begin to run.

Peach Trees.

A paragraph from an exchange says: Peach trees growing near the house where dish and wash water are thrown out, are long lived, free from worms, disease, etc. A bath can be had from this, showing that salt and alkali are what gives the result.

On the Country Road.

At Saratoga, N. Y., farmer reports that a large crows from pulling the corn by scattering a few quarts over the field for them to pick up, and repeating it if necessary. The crows eat enough grubs and cut worms to pay for the corn.

Five hundred and sixty-five acres of corn have been engaged of the Androscoggin county, Me., farmers by the two Auburn corn canning factories.

Prof. Robertson, of Canada, claims that cream raised by the deep cold process produces a butter that is less highly flavored when first made, and is, in fact, often insipid at that time, but its flavor increases with age, and is at its best when several weeks old.

New England farmers attribute the disease known as weak loins in hogs to lying in hot house manure. It is a rheumatic trouble, which may be cured by active and continued rubbing. It may also be cured by exercise and fresh air.

The farmers of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana propose building cotton, cotton seed oil and flour mills at different centers in those states, the farmers to own said mills in common.

Potato growers in California are elated over the success of the plan of shipping potatoes to Chicago.

It is said that the government still owns 29,000,000 acres of unsurveyed land in Nevada.

Pyrethrum is not poisonous to vertebrate animals, but a little of the dust blown upon an insect of almost any kind is sure and speedy death.

Rural New Yorker recommends bahach or pyrethrum, in water, one tablespoonful to two gallons, as an excellent wash to keep flies from worrying work horses.

The freshest eggs are heaviest. Placed in a pan of water they sink; older eggs partly sink, and stale ones float on the top.

Raw onions, chopped fine and mixed with the food twice a week, are said to be a preventive of chicken cholera.

The cultivation of the bamboo for fencing material has been begun in California. It is said that an acre will produce pickets enough each year to make six miles of fence.

The establishment of mills by the Southern Cotton Oil company is announced fact; they are now erecting eight mills between Texas and North Carolina.

A Thrifty Somerville.

There is a millionaire at Coney Island who perhaps lives less expensively than any other person on the island. He is known as a miner and recluse who of late has been suffering from rheumatism. He first appeared at Coney Island two weeks ago, and rented an attic room in a house on Surf avenue, near Batten avenue, arranging for the use of the kitchen stove for cooking purposes. He subsists chiefly on fish caught by himself from the docks on the thoroughfare or from one of the bridges which spans it. The expense of hiring a boat he could not be induced to afford. Every day when the sun is out he goes to the beach and takes a long sun bath in the sand, which has proven very beneficial. He seldom speaks to any one, but vies to the members of the household in which he resides. A tanner, in speaking of him, said: "I have known him for ten years, and I think his sole thought is how to make money. The poor man up in Philadelphia who are his tenants, breathing the heated air laden with ill-favored smells, are happier than he. Strange to say, he hates men of means, cannot doubtless by envious feelings cannot doubtless by envious feelings which creep through the portals of his brains."—Chicago Herald.

Lockjaw on Long Island.

Who can explain what there is in the air or climate of the Long Island sea coast conducive to the terrible disease of lockjaw? To step on a rusty nail from Fire Island to Montauk is almost sure death. Visitors cannot touch many of the plants or shrubs without being poisoned, although they have no such effect on the scrubbiest scrubbiest from shrub or any sharp surface on the feet, or in fact any part of the body, are sure to result in serious inconvenience for a long time. Yet the natives do not appear to be so sensitive to these influences except in the case of the rusty nail. This is almost inexplicable, for the lockjaw smiths ought to open an expert hospital to study the disease somewhere on the island.—New York Star.

No Happiness in Wealth.

The keenest sorrows of the world are in the homes of people of affluence, who are so much envied by those who struggle in daily toil for bread; but if the skeletons of the homes of the honest sons of labor could be compared with the skeletons of the homes of the rich, both would learn that there is no happiness in idleness, no wealth but the content of industry.—Philadelphia Times.

There are a thousand differences between the human feet, but they are astonishingly alike.—Rev. Sam. Jones.

SHE WAS A NIHILIST.

The Terrible Experience of a Russian Jewess—Among the Refugees.

An episode, which is absolutely true in every detail, will illustrate and explain the feelings of scores of the refugees in America. Not far from a New York police station is a large three story brick building. Years ago it was a handsome dwelling, but time and the small boy have played havoc with its fronts, doors, windows, and railing. It is occupied by a well to do Russian, who years ago fled his native land for alleged complicity in some plot against the czar. He has long been the residence of political refugees of both sexes, Russian Nihilists, Polish Liberators, French Communards, German Socialists, and Cosmopolitan Anarchists. The circle met there is composed of educated and clever people. Nearly all are excellent linguists, and more or less successful in trade, literature, or professional life. Owing probably to the terrible scenes in which they have been actors, all are more or less excitable in behavior, speech, or ideas. Not long since a party of a dozen men and women were spending the evening in the huge old fashioned parlor. All smoked, a few sipped the vitriolic vodka between the whiffs of their cigarettes, while all the rest assuaged thirst with the cheap wines of the Rhine and Moselle. The conversation had been political and literary rather than anecdotal in character, and has flagged until the room was almost silent. The only person speaking was a handsome Jewess of 24 or 25, whose name or nom de guerre was Theodora Omnytsch. She was a fine type of that race, being a smooth blonde with bright golden hair, large lustrous blue eyes, and a splendid form, powerful figure and splendid health which characterizes the Hebrew women in a remarkable degree. Andy Sommer sat at the end of an argument and drained a glass of Josephsbrier, when she began:

"What made you a Nihilist, Dora?"

"Nothing, very remarkable to us Russians," she replied. "I lived in a good family in a small town in the Warsaw province. I married the rabbi of the synagogue, and we were very happy for a few months. The czar then made a change, and sent down a new governor from St. Petersburg to replace our old one, who was a good and just man, although a Russian general. The new comer had every vice and no virtue of any kind. He was so bad and cruel that our friends and relatives wrote us when he came warning us against him. My husband the next Sabbath in the synagogue told our people about him, and advised them to be overanxious in not violating any of the thousand tyrannical laws with which we were cursed. Someone who spoke in Hebrew for fear of spies, some one betrayed him to the governor. He was arrested, tried, flogged on the public square into insensibility, and sent to Siberia for life. I was present when he underwent his agony, and stood it until I became crazed. I broke through the crowd toward the wretch if my husband, kissed him and his master the czar, and severe vengeance against both. I too was arrested, tried, flogged until nearly dead, and sentenced to receive a hundred blows with the rod in the public square. My mother, who was a Christian woman, was taken by drunken moujiks and heathen Cossacks to the place, and forced to witness the whipping post, my clothing torn from my body to the waist, and beaten before all the soldiery and the people of the town. At the twentieth blow I fainted, but the ropes held me up, and the full hundred were counted on my body. They cut me down, rolled me in a cloak and sent me home to die. I did like fire into my back to stop the bleeding, and carried me to the frontier.

"I lay there two months and was discharged. I had but one idea then, and that was vengeance. My parents had agreed to get employment in the governor's palace as sentinels. One afternoon he was in his bath and sent for towels. The attendant was tired, and I volunteered to take them. I threw them over my arm and under them I held a long stiletto sharp as a needle. I passed the guards and he was reading and smoking in the bath. I laid the towels by his side and put my left hand, and at the next moment with my right I drove the knife through his heart. It was splendidly done. He never made a sound, and I escaped to this land. That is why I am a Nihilist. Do any of you doubt?" She sprang excitedly from her chair, and in a half minute had the knife in the table well. The front of her form from neck to belt might have passed for that of Mars. Two of Milo, but the back! Ridges, welts and furrows that crossed and ploughed as if cut with a rusty razor; patches of white, gray, pink, blue and angry red; holes and hollows with big, hideous edges; half visible ribs and the edges of ruined muscles, and all of which moved, contracted and lengthened with the swaying of her body. There was a gasp from every one present. The men lost rose, silently kissed her on the forehead, and helped her to put back her garment. Then again the wine passed round, and what secret toasts were made as the party drank cold beer never be known.—William E. S. Fales in Chicago Times.

The Mania for Collecting.

There is no accounting for the eccentricities of people here in the matter of collecting. I was in a dealer's recently when an old man came in with a bundle of prints to sell. He unwrapped them, he said, and he allowed the prints, which were all valuable old Engravings, to go at a ridiculous sacrifice. Instead of departing when he got the money he began to forage on the book shelves. He kept at it for an hour, and finally bought a couple of books that cost him nearly every copper he had got for the prints. With these under his arm he left the place to all appearance quite contented and happy at having exchanged one encumbrance for another at a heavy sacrifice.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

Action is Power.

Gen. Sherman, in his West Point speech to the recent graduates, said: "There is an old saying that 'knowledge is power.' This is not true. Action is power, and, when guided by knowledge, produces the largest measure of results. I have encountered men who knew more of the science of war than Grant, Meade or Hancock, whom I would have been ashamed with a picket guard."—Boston Transcript.

Churches in the United States grow in number at the rate of ten a day, it is said.

Sedentary Men and Stimulants.

It is certain that sedentary men (unless their appetites are restricted) are quite as heavy eaters as laborers. Some of the exceptions comprise those who, by the habitual use of the so called parlorpizzas, tea, coffee, tobacco, wine, etc., daily lessen the waste of the brain and thus diminish the amount of necessary food. Setting these aside, every hospitable housekeeper knows and every experiment proves that sedentary men are quite as large consumers as an equal number of daily laborers. Some insist on largely or fail to obtain sufficient brain supply from food which contains but a small proportion of it. Even then it is probable that the nervous masses often suffer from starvation. Else why the frequent examples of collapse in this class of the community? The only really effective and feasible means of refillation to this dilemma are to be found in the judicious employment of those substances which nature has placed in our hands, apparently for this very purpose, and which the lurbid instinct of man has always discovered and applied. I refer to the use of the so called parkrytics, or preventers of waste in the body. Of these the most common and best known are alcohol, tea, coffee and tobacco. Other substances, such as the Indian Ayamphedra, are in use among all the narcotics, exhibit similar powers.—North American Review.

Medicine for Children must not only be effective but as compleasant to the taste as possible to induce children to take it. Such a preparation for worms (to which almost every child is afflicted) is Parmelee's Santonine Worm Candies, which are made from the best imported Santonine. They are tasty to the use. They work quickly, surely and harmlessly, passing off the worms without a purge. Solved. Do not neglect the children even though they do not complain. Worms are silent, always present. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Crouter. sept

One of the Invalids.—E. M. PARMELEE, Dear Sir:—I have been taking your Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure for some time past and have received more benefit from it than from all of the $500 worth of doctor's medicines that I have used in the last five years. Before taking the cure I was weak and tired out all the time but now I feel then to be overanxious in not violating any of the thousand tyrannical laws with which we were cursed. Someone who spoke in Hebrew for fear of spies, some one betrayed him to the governor. He was arrested, tried, flogged on the public square into insensibility, and sent to Siberia for life. I was present when he underwent his agony, and stood it until I became crazed. I broke through the crowd toward the wretch if my husband, kissed him and his master the czar, and severe vengeance against both. I too was arrested, tried and nearly dead, and sentenced to receive a hundred blows with the rod in the public square. My mother, who was a Christian woman, was taken by drunken moujiks and heathen Cossacks to the place, and forced to witness the whipping post, my clothing torn from my body to the waist, and beaten before all the soldiery and the people of the town. At the twentieth blow I fainted, but the ropes held me up, and the full hundred were counted on my body. They cut me down, rolled me in a cloak and sent me home to die. I did like fire into my back to stop the bleeding, and carried me to the frontier.

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Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

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PIMPLES. I will mail (sealed) a recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BLACK HEADS, etc., leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Touch with this compound the spots on various parts of the body, and the blight disappears as if by magic. Also instructions for a simple bath, producing a flesh of half an hour. Send 10 cents for postage. Address—A. S. BERRIE, 39 Alta Pl., New York.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers,
(STANDARD TIME.)
Season of 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
CAPT. LEWIS GUCARD.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive at Bayor City at 8.00, leave Bayor City 8.30, arrive at Charlevoix 12.00.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Bayor City 1.30, leave Bayor City 4.00, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,
CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT,
CAPT. E. V. WOODRUFF.

Going South—Leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Bay View 8.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.00.
Going North—Leave Harbor Springs at 1.00, Bay View 1.30, Petoskey 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00.
Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Steamer Line.

Str. City of Grand Rapids.
CAPT. C. E. WILSON.

Going North—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, leave Grand Rapids (City) at 7.00 a.m., Charlevoix 11.00 a.m., Petoskey 1.00 p.m., Harbor Springs 2.45 p.m., arrive St. Ignace 8.30 p.m.
Going South—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—leave St. Ignace 6.00 a.m., Mackinaw 7.30 a.m., Cheboygan 8.30 a.m., Harbor Springs 11.00 a.m., Petoskey 12.30 p.m., Charlevoix 2.45 p.m., arrive at Traverse City 5.45 p.m.

Northern Michigan Line.
Season of 1887.

Propeller LAWRENCE,

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 5.00 p.m., Manistique every Saturday, 7.00 a.m., Charlevoix, Sunday, 11.00 p.m.; arrive Cheboygan Monday, 11.00 a.m.
Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday, 2.00 p.m., Charlevoix, Tuesday, 5.00 a.m.; Manistique, Wednesday, 11.00 a.m.; arrive Chicago, Thursday, 6.00 a.m.
For further information, freight, or passage apply to EMREY BROTHERS, AGENTS, Charlevoix, Mich.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect July, 1887.

Leave, going north, *6.05 a. m., 5.02 p. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave, going south, 8.50 a. m., 2.15 p. m., *10.55 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Saturday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE."
Great Through Car Line
Between the East and Niagara Falls.
Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Boston, Albany, New York.

THE DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN
MACKINAW CITY
AND
DETROIT, JACKSON,
The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. (daily except Sunday), and 10.00 p. m. (daily), arrive at Detroit 1.40 p. m. and 6.40 a. m.
Jackson.....10.30 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Toledo.....10.55 p. m. and 4.45 p. m.
Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 8.50 p. m.
Cincinnati.....5.35 a. m. and 4.40 p. m.

D. W. JOHNSTON, Mich. Pass. Agt., G. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l Pass. Agt., G. P. & T. Agt., Detroit.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway.
"THE NORTH SHORE LINE."

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New, Elegant and Commodious
WAGNER PARLOR CARS
AND
Superb Wagner Sleeping Cars,
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The territory traversed is famous for its

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For Maps, Folders, Rates and information address, A. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Act., Marquette, Mich.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the recipe of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

ARBUCKLES'

name on a package of COFFEE is a guarantee of excellence.

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is never good when exposed to the air. Buy in hermetically sealed packages.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liminent

CURES

Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Stings, Bites, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Spavin, Crack, Sweeney, Ringbone, Curb, Fever, Mange, Foot Ail, Scratches, Wounds, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its wide applicability. Everybody's needs are met by it. The Lumberman uses it in case of accidents. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Farmer finds it for his cattle and horses. The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer cannot travel without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable and his stock yard.
The Mechanic needs it on his tools.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply at least onboard.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars in the course of a year.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is scarcely any part of the country where he lives, far from the premises described in said mortgage, or so much as a day's journey from a store, but what he may be attacked by some ailment or disease, for which a bottle of the Mustang Liniment will be found a sovereign remedy. Mortgagee will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the city of Detroit, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is held) on the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with his fees and interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty dollars, provided for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, viz: The south half (s½) of lot one (1) of section thirty-two (32), in township thirty-one (31) north of Range seven (7) west, containing fifty-three acres of land, more or less.

Dated this 16th day of June, A. D. 1887.
MARY H. WOOD,
Assignee of Mortgage.
J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Ira Ward and Sarah Ann Ward, his wife, to Mary H. Wood, of Charlevoix, Mich., dated June 1st, 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1887, in Liber 5 of mortgages, on page 68 to which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and ninety cents, and no attorney's fee or proceeding at law has been instituted to collect the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 29th day of November, 1887, at one o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in Detroit, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with his fees and interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty dollars, provided for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, viz: The south half (s½) of lot one (1) of section thirty-two (32), in township thirty-one (31) north of Range seven (7) west, containing fifty-three acres of land, more or less.

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MORTGAGE SALE.—A default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Andrew Hodges and Mary Ann Hodges, his wife, to Mary H. Wood, of Charlevoix, Mich., dated June 1st, 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1887, in Liber 5 of mortgages, on page 68 to which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and ninety cents, and no attorney's fee or proceeding at law has been instituted to collect the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 29th day of November, 1887, at one o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Detroit, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with his fees and interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty dollars, provided for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, viz: The south half (s½) of lot one (1) of section thirty-two (32), in township thirty-one (31) north of Range seven (7) west, containing fifty-three acres of land, more or less.

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Used all the year Round.
JOHNSTON'S
SARSAPARILLA
FOR
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA,
AND FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
It has been in use for 30 years, and has proved to be the best preparation in the market for the CURE OF THE ABOVE DISEASES. IT IS A GOOD TONIC FOR THE WHOLE SYSTEM. ASK ON THE PACK. WRAPPER, FOR THE GENUINE. Beware of Imitations that arise from a Disordered Liver or an impure blood. "Counterfeits and spurious people take it and give it to their children." Prepared only by the Proprietors. Those who use it once recommend it to their friends.
"It is strictly vegetable, and can not hurt the most delicate constitution. It is one of the best medicines I have ever. Recommending the Bowels.
"It is solid to the Stomach, digestible, drugists and cures for a quart, cents, or three times for $2.50.
"Those who have used Johnson's bottle of this medicine from their druggist may send to one dollar, and we will deliver them free of any charge."
W. JOHNSTON & Co., Manufacturers, DETROIT, MICH.

A GENTLEMAN, having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple mode of self-cure. To those who wish and will give him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe or receipt, so succinctly used in his case.
Address, in confidence, JAMES W. PIERNEY, 43 Cedar St., N. Y.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Intelligence Gathered in by Wire from Quarter of the Nation.

Also a Few News Sandwiches from Lands Beyond the Broad Ocean.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A FATAL COLLISION IN IOWA.

Five Men Killed and Several Others Hurt in a Train-Wreck.

TWO PASSENGER trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad collided on a sharp curve two miles north of Dubuque, Iowa, wrecking both engines and seven cars. Five men were killed and a number of other persons were hurt. The dead are: Fireman Barnes, of Dubuque, supposed to be one of twenty miles an hour. The dead are: Charles Fales, of Dubuque, engineer of the south-bound train; Ara Bates, mead, fireman of the south-bound train; Elmer Winchester, of Dubuque, engineer of the north-bound train; Joseph Cummings, of Dubuque, fireman of the north-bound train; John Pressley, of Milwaukee, a fireman.

Other Railroad Accidents.

TWO FREIGHT trains on the Ft. Wayne Railroad collided near Forest, O., causing the explosion of dynamite in one of the cars. The wreck caught fire and ten loaded cars were destroyed. Fireman Baugh was killed and Engineer Lyons badly injured.

JAMES DULANS and William Banks got drunk and went to sleep on the Lake Shore track near Toledo. They were run over by a freight train, and instantly killed.

THE Bee Line limited, running between Mattoon and Indianapolis, met with an accident at Fera, Ind., in which the engine was overturned and Mike Rolinigien, the engineer, and the fireman, Rodmacher, were killed.

SIOUX CITY'S LATEST SENSATION.

The Muncbrath Verdict a Source of Great Surprise—A New Trial to Be Sought.

SIOUX CITY (Iowa) dispatch says: "The verdict in the Muncbrath case is the absorbing theme of conversation in this city, and has revived the intense interest felt at the trial of Arensdorf. It was a complete surprise to nearly all, and particularly so to the defense, who were confident of a 'hung' jury at worst. The trial of Silvester Grasle, a co-defendant, has been indefinitely continued, as has that of all the defendants, except the chief one. The second trial of John Arensdorf has been assigned for Nov. 14. He is under $25,000 bonds. The defense in the Muncbrath case have given notice that they will move for a new trial, and if this is denied the case will be carried to the Supreme Court. The defendant is under $15,000 bonds, his parents and two others being the sureties."

The Green Diamond.

THE race for the championship of the League is becoming decidedly interesting, as will be seen by the appended record of the eight contesting clubs:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Detroit	79	34	.699
Chicago	77	37	.675
Philadelphia	71	40	.639
New York	67	45	.598
Pittsburg	57	60	.487
Washington	56	60	.483
Indianapolis	37	79	.319
St. Louis	37	80	.316

St. Louis still maintains a long lead in the American Association pennant race. The following shows the record of wins and lost games:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
St. Louis	77	37	.675
Cincinnati	73	39	.652
New York	68	44	.607
Baltimore	63	49	.562
Athletic	57	54	.513
Brooklyn	37	74	.333
Cleveland	36	75	.324

Blockades from the Wires.

GENERAL ROGER A. PRYOR has decided to undertake the case of the condemned anarchists.

A SEANORAL correspondent states that the American Eclipse has accepted Li Hung Chang's conditions.

GOVERNOR ROSS, of New Mexico, reports the Territory, owing to the imperfect manner of collecting taxes, is falling into debt; but in all other regards a healthy growth is apparent.

MR. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, says Mr. Blaine does not want the Presidential nomination in 1888, and that his friends are doing nothing to secure it for him.

CHICAGO elevators contain 5,129,289 bushels of wheat, 2,348,997 bushels of corn, 1,290,147 bushels of oats, 37,113 bushels of rye, and 154,292 bushels of barley; total, 8,959,837 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 16,[illegible] bushels a year ago.

THE George Weber Brewing Company, of Cincinnati, has made an assignment, with $500,000 liabilities and $250,000 assets. Preferences for a large amount were given.

PRESIDENT FAIR, of the Nevada Bank, asserts that neither Flood nor Mackay knew anything about its connection with the great wheat deal until told of it by Bradner, the bank manager. The bank's loss was between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000.

A VERY serious fire, which completely swept out of existence seven of the best blocks of business buildings, took place at Ironwood, Mich. The entire loss is estimated at $150,000, on which there is but partial insurance.

THE Russian nihilists are becoming aggressive again. A pamphlet has been circulated in St. Petersburg, announcing that they have reorganized and are prepared for a vigorous campaign against the government. In Siberia nihilism is making rapid strides. Forty-five guards absconded and twenty-three prisoners escaped during August.

THE EASTERN STATES.

THE Constitutional celebration was continued at Philadelphia, on Friday, the 16th, when about half a million strangers are said to have been in the city. The President, attended by Secretary Bayard, ex-President Hayes and other notabilities, received the mayor of the Custom House, and was afterward tendered a reception at the Commercial Exchange, where he made a brief address, urging the importance of a more active interest and participation in public affairs by the business classes. From the Exchange the Presidential party proceeded to Broad and Walnut streets, where they reviewed the pageant parade, which was led by Lieutenant General Sheridan. About 20,000 men were in line. A Philadelphia dispatch says:

The military parade was under command of Colonel Sheridan, it included regulars, a battalion of blue coats, and taken as a whole, it was a large one and very creditable. The most demonstration of modern times. The sound of fife and drum, and the peculiar inspiration of the nation's protectors. Even during the same day of war the rebellion the sight of our brave soldiers in Philadelphia, was the signal for repeated cheering, and when the Grand Army veterans passed by, it was the signal for a prolonged cheering, and when the veterans of the navy passed by, it was the signal for a prolonged cheering, and when the veterans of the marine corps passed by, it was the signal for a prolonged cheering, and when the veterans of the Washington Guards passed by, it was the signal for a prolonged cheering, and when the veterans of the Grand Army of Philadelphia passed by, it was the signal for a prolonged cheering, and when Mayor Fox, of Philadelphia, and Mayor Cleveland, of New York, and Mayor Colby, of Wilmington, and Mayor Colby introduced the President, the President took off his hat, and it was some time before Mr. Cleveland could be heard. He said: I thank you for the opportunity to meet so large a representation of the people of this great city. It is well that we should not entirely forget in the midst of our material prosperity the aim and purpose of our government, and the high and noble purpose of our material industry. The people and the government. The thought has been suggested to me that in the hurry and rush of business their minds will be in less a little more patriotism than we are wont to think. Our government is founded on the idea that a wholesale political sentiment is closely connected with our material well-being, and the general success of our business. Of course our business interests are quite as much as the leading of all the affairs of life, and it is a mistake that patriotism and business are not in the interest of the government. The success of our business depends upon the enjoyment of the blessings resulting from our government. The trade and business interests represented by the different trades and callings have grown a hundred years ago. Therefore the greatest prosperity and the greatest good to the greatest number of people by our form of government can only be secured by an exercise of the patriotic interests of our people. The prosperity of our country is not the result of a political thought, when they cease to act in the party ranks and become neutral. It is the opinion that there is no place in the country where the business interests of the people are more intelligent and enterprising business men than in Philadelphia.

The third and last day of the memorial celebration of the signing of the Constitution attracted thousands of Philadelphia Sept. 17, and the programme exercises were carried out with great enthusiasm. President Cleveland, attended by Secretaries Bayard and Fairchild, held a well-attended reception in the Supreme court room in the City Hall, Broad and Market streets. At 10:30 o'clock the President, party left the City Hall and proceeded to the great memorial meeting in Independence Square. A chorus of two thousand men and two thousand children opening the proceedings with a patriotic air, and a little after 11 o'clock the President, and Mrs. Cleveland, leading a double column of distinguished visitors, ascended the steps leading to the grand stand, amid deafening cheers. Bishop Potter opened the formal proceedings with prayer. Hon. John A. Kasson, President of the Constitutional Centennial Commission, made the opening speech, which was followed by the address of President Cleveland. The memorial oration, which followed the President's speech, was delivered by Judge Samuel F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court. The celebration ended with a grand banquet.

FIFTY-EIGHT colored men who were arrested for gambling in "club-houses" were discharged by a New York police magistrate on the novel ground that they had as much right to play in their own rooms as the swells of the Manhattan and Union League clubs had to play in theirs.

THE WESTERN STATES.

THE safe of the County Treasury at Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, was found open Monday morning and a large amount of money is missing. County Treasurer Simon and his son were arrested, the father being charged with embezzling $25,000, and the boy with the secrecy of $40,000. Both waived examination and gave bail. Simon's sureties have also been closed by the Sheriff. The new County Treasurer was to assume charge in a few days, and Simon claims the cash was left by robbers.

A DENVER dispatch says that a negro cook named Joe Dixon, employed at the Hotel Beaumont in Ouray, Col., who had a fancied grievance against Miss Ella Day, waitress, shot her four times with a large revolver, three balls taking effect in her arms and the other in her breast. Dixon was arrested and jailed. Early the following morning a mob went to the jail for the purpose of lynching the negro. They captured the guard, but failed to gain an entrance. They then entered parts of the building with coal-oil and set it afire. The Fire Department came out, and, in an attempt to extinguish the flames, drowned the negro, whose body was roasted in the burning building. The wounded girl is not expected to recover.

The *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, Chicago organ of the Reds, which only a short year and one-half ago craved for the blood of every man who was not an anarchist, has modified its tone a little. Here is its brief comment on the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in the case of the convicted Reds:

To the unprejudiced, the supposedly impossible has happened. Our health bulletin to speak, the Illinois Supreme Court has refused to free from the pen to the Illinois Supreme Court has refused to free from the pen to the Illinois Supreme Court has refused to free from the pen to

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GEIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago, have issued a large sectional map of Michigan, 40x52 inches, showing the new counties created by the last legislature, and all the recently established postoffices and otherwise revised to date, for the small sum of one dollar.

THE first race of the season for America's cup at the course of the New York yacht club took place Tuesday, and the American sloop Volunteer beat the Scotch cutter Thistle so badly that the latter's most enthusiastic champions have only to say that something inexplicable was the matter with the Thistle.

THE New York World says that when the constitution was framed there were thirteen states in the union. Now there are thirty eight. The population of the United States in 1790, when the first census was taken, was 3,929,214. It is now nearly or quite 60,000,000. There were then about 1,500 federal office-holders in the country. There are now more than 100,000. The total net ordinary receipts of the United States in 1792 were $3,661,000. In 1886 they were $336,439,000. The total net ordinary expenditures in 1792 were $8,203,000. In 1886 they were $242,483,000.

The general demand for the hanging of the Chicago anarchists reminds us of the time when all insisted that Jeff Davis must be hanged. Had the people had their way Davis would be remembered as a saint today, and it is doubtful if the north and south could have been reconciled. As it is he is regarded as a silly old fool, and nobody respects him. No matter how guilty the anarchists may be, their death will make their memory sacred to their half-crazy adherents, and in our opinion it would be far better to imprison them, and let them be forgotten.—Independent.

Land Holding by Corporations.

In several states aliens are now prohibited ownership of real estate. Experience has demonstrated such holding detrimental to the welfare of the people. Public opinion, which, to a certain extent, affects the citizen in his management of such property, in the case of the alien is imperative. Having no personal acquaintance with his tenant, no sympathy for his welfare can affect him. The lands are worked for all they are worth and their fertility destroyed by such tenancies, for the object of the landlord is to get all the rent he can during the lease.

Public policy demanded the legal abrogation of such tenancies. A corporation has been defined as a soulless entity, with a legal existence and being, for whose conduct no individual can be held responsible. The only punishment society can visit upon it is the death penalty. For all these minor offenses for which individuals can be held and punished, society can inflict no penalty. It is incapable of sympathy with any one in its dealings. Public opinion can affect it only as some individual is generally recognized as in its control and responsible morally, for its acts. One of the main purposes of its organization being to conceal personality, it is only in rare instances that any individual can be held for the reproof by public opinion. Morally speaking, whenever its charter is granted, it is of necessity as alien and foreign to all with whom it has dealings as can be any subject of Great Britain. If it purchases land it is never to use it for production, never to make its ownership beneficial to society. The purpose for which a land company is organized is merely to obtain legal possession of more or less acres and hold them out of market until all around its territory settlers have absorbed the lands in the market, and when a society has been so created, to reap the added value created by the energy and industry of others.

The same public policy that justifies the legal exclusion of the foreign landlord or landholder demands even more energetically the prohibition of corporate land-holding.—Chicago Herald.

Fruit at the State Fair.

The Free Press reporter at the state fair gives the following in relation to the fruit display, making special mention of the Charlevoix fruit: The fruits and flowers of the state fair are arranged in Pomological Hall by the officers of the State Horticultural Society. There are no premiums offered in this division, the exhibit having been arranged with reference to bringing out the fruits of the newer counties. Twenty-one counties have display of their fruits and large placards tell the observer the story of the exhibit.

There is a spread of 3,000 plates of fruit and over 1,100 plants, every nook and corner in the hall being occupied. Entering on the east side, at the left, is the Agricultural College display of 172 plates of tomatoes and thirty-seven kinds of peppers. This is the most complete exhibit of the kind ever made in the world so far as recorded. Arranged on tables the whole length of this side of the hall are exhibits from Berrien, Jackson, Lapeer and Eaton counties, while Allegan, Wexford, Van Buren and Kent occupy the end farthest from the entrance, and several lesser exhibits from individuals.

The range of fruit spread by Lake, Antrim, Charlevoix, Benzie and Midland counties astonishes even the old pomological veterans who have for years been claiming great things for this north country.

Michigan Mention

The Evening News says that Cheboygan is to have a life-size boycott. Some of the merchants have been buying dude coal stoves, and their stores are to be avoided by a lot of farmers who live in the back towns and have timber on their land thicker than the hair on a dog.

St. Ignace has the natural gas fever, and have put down a well with quite promising results. Cheboygan is beginning to experience similar symptoms. Probably if Charlevoix had a very severe attack of the same fever the indications of coal and oil in this county would materialize in the form of natural gas.

The St. Ignace Republican says: It has been decided at last by the management of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad, that next week work will commence on the extensive addition to the merchandise pier and the mammoth ship dock for the new transfer steamer now being built by the Detroit dry dock company, and the contract calls for the completion of the same by not later than December.

A Legacy, Not a Lawsuit.

A man may now, if he is careful and wise in his choice of a company, insure his life, or, if insured, he may have the temerity to die, without a fairly grounded expectation of leaving his family a lawsuit for a legacy. He may also be reasonably sure that he is not placing his own reputation (after he is unable to defend it) at the mercy of a powerful corporation intent upon saving its funds from the inroads of a just debt. And I question if it is too much to say that, given enough money, a strong motive and a powerful corporation on the one hand, and only a sorrowing family on the other, no man ever lived or died whose reputation could not be blackened beyond repair, after he was himself unable to explain or refute seeming irregularities of conduct or dishonesty of motive. No man's character is invulnerable, and no man's reputation can afford the strain or test of such a contest. Millions of dollars have been withheld from rightful heirs by threats of an exposure—the more vague the more frightful—of the unnamed crimes or misdeeds of the beloved dead.

Thousands of cases never known to the public have been "compromised" and hundreds of heart-aches and unjust suspicions and fears about the dead, which can never be corrected, are averted in surrowing but loving breasts by this method of doing "business." It is, of course, of the utmost importance that every precaution be taken by life insurance companies to protect the funds held by them in trust for others against fraud and trickery. But with the agent, the examining physician, the medical directors and the inspectors, all employed by and answerable to the company represented, if fraud is committed in getting into the company, one or all of those paid officers must almost of necessity be party to that fraud. With all these safe guards in the hands of the company, if a man is accepted as a "good risk," if he pays his premiums, surely his family has the right to expect a legacy and not a lawsuit nor a "compromise" which must cast reproach on the dead.—Popular Science Monthly.

Danger in Idle Boilers.

Any boiler that has been standing idle for a few weeks or months is a dangerous thing to enter, and no one should attempt it until it has been thoroughly ventilated by taking off all the man hole and hand hole plates and throwing water into it. This is due to the presence of a gas which is generated from the refuse and mud, or scale, which, to a greater or less degree, remains in all boilers. Contact with fire is certain to result in an explosion. Not long since a locomotive was in a roundhouse, where it had been waiting some weeks for repairs. Some of the tubes were split and a man was pulling them out. He had only removed one or two when, putting in his lamp to see what remained, there was a fearful explosion, which shook the shop. An inspector of the Hartford Boiler Insurance company had the same experience, and so many of these occurrences have taken place that it is well to use the precautions mentioned. There are many other places which are unsafe to enter when they have been long closed, such as wells, pits or any kind and tanks. Precisely what the nature of the gas is no one seems to know, but it is assuredly settled that a man who goes into it with a light seldom comes out unharmed.—The Mining Engineer.

HON. LEVI P. MORTON.

HOME LIFE OF THE EX-MINISTER TO FRANCE.

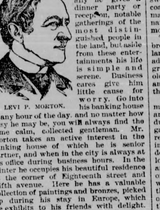
A Lover of Home and Its Pleasures, but Prone to Politics Too—The Element Dinners He Gives—Charitable Tendencies of Both Mr. and Mrs. Morton.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The character of Levi P. Morton, ex-minister to France, presents two apparently antagonistic phases—a passion for the quiet of domestic life and an insatiable ambition for political preferment. Of an even temperament, not easily aroused to enthusiasm, quiet and suave in his manners, and regular in his habits, he is peculiarly adapted to home life; yet his hobby is politics, and few men are as well versed in public affairs as he. Mr. Morton's first entrance into political life was when he was elected to congress in 1878. Since then he has met many marked successes and several bitter disappointments. In 1880, when Garfield was nominated for president, Mr. Morton's name was suggested for the vice presidency, but he declined the nomination. When Garfield became president he offered him a cabinet office as secretary of the navy. This he refused, it is said, through the advice of Roscoe Conkling. He was afterward appointed minister to France. After his return from that country his ambition was to represent New York in the senate, and his defeat last winter was a serious disappointment to him.

When not actively engaged in politics, Mr. Morton leads a quiet and happy life. He delights in home comforts and lives in a luxurious though not ostentatious manner. His wife is a charming and pretty woman, considerably his junior, his second wife and the mother of all his children. Although a prominent member of several clubs, he seldom visits them, preferring to pass a quiet evening at home with his family. Occasionally he gives a very quiet dinner party or reception, notable gatherings of the most distinguished people in the land, but aside from these entertainments his life is simple and serene. Business cares give him little cause for worry. Go into his banking house at any hour of the day, and no matter how busy he may be, you will always find the same calm, collected gentleman. Mr. Morton takes an active interest in the banking house of which he is senior partner, and when in the city is always at his office during business hours. In the winter he occupies his brownstone mansion at the corner of Eightseventh street and Fifth avenue. Here he has a valuable collection of paintings and bronzes, picked up during his stay in Europe, which he exhibits to his friends with delight. He claims to be a connoisseur of plants and flowers also, and his conservatory contains many rare specimens of exotics. Besides his residence in New York he owns a house in Washington and fine estates at Newport and Saratoga. His wealth is estimated by his intimates at millions. But he is simple and unostentatious in his habits, and his wife are exceedingly charitable, and there is scarcely an institution in the city to which they do not subscribe. He spends thousands of dollars each year in this way. Grace Church house, a beautiful gothic structure of white marble on fourth avenue, was built by him in memory of his first wife. It is the neat perfect child's nursery in the city. Every day poor women who work away from home leave their little children there to be cared for until nightfall. They are fed and those who are poorly clad are given clothing. Mr. Morton bears the expense of the institution. In regard to dress, Mr. Morton displays the best of taste. His clothes always fit him to perfection, and are cut according to the latest fashion. His neckties, scarfpins, gloves, canes and hats are chosen with the best of judgment, and his shining patent leather gaiters show off his slender foot to good advantage.

Mr. Morton made a strong fight in campaign last fall, when he was running against Miller and Hornblower for a seat in the United States senate, and I found him one of the most difficult men to interview I have ever met. Always a gentleman, he never meets a question with a snub, but adroitly changes his position from the interviewed to the interviewer. Non-committal when questioned, he is ever ready to question, and so baffles the most persistent reporter. He never conducts a campaign in person, leaving that to his managers, in whom he places implicit reliance. As a speaker he is not eloquent, but his remarks are always worthy of attention on account of the common sense they contain. His political views are based upon sound business principles, and carry weight with business men. In conversation Mr. Morton cannot be called brilliant. You witticisms escape his lips. He indulges in pleasantry at times, for his nature is essentially genial, but there is nothing humorous about him. He talks in a low tone of voice generally upon matters of importance and listens attentively



LEVI P. MORTON.

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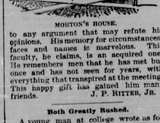
J. P. RITTER, JR.



MORTON'S HOUSE.

Both Greatly Rushed.

A young man at college wrote as follows to his father: "My dear father, I have only time—being greatly rushed with my studies—to send my love and tell you that I wish you would send me $50." The father replied: "My dear son, I have only time—being greatly rushed with my hay—to send love and tell you that I have not sent you $50."—Arkansaw Traveler.

WHAT THEY WILL WEAR.

Latitude, Diversity and Simplicity on Hand.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—What is called "latitude" exists in fashion's kingdom this winter. Where is the woman who is not glad of that? Latitude is the stanch and loyal friend to both rich and poor. Anything you wear will be permissible, because latitude is abroad. "Diversity" is well also prevail, and Diversity, with a big, big D, is first cousin to latitude and a true friend to woman. And a remote cousin to these two is also to be on hand, a fair, sweet, young thing called Simplicity. With all these to help us we shall get through the winter as size 6 or 7 please, and possibly have a little dinner money left in our purses when the frost come and the spring drives the winds away.

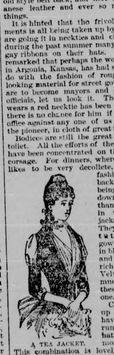
The thing called a plastron is more frequent than ever. As its name, literally pronounced, indicates, it is an article to "plaster on"—otherwise a covering of the facts, an ekor out of toilet deficiencies. I need not define a plastron, but I will do so, just to please myself. It is a collar-like affair, with an attachment to come down on the corsage in front, and behind, too, sometimes, and give finish to a toilet. While it is giving finish it is also covering defects. At least, it can do both if it wants to. It may be made of crepe, lace, net, silk or jet or other colored beads. The jet ones are just now holding the fort, as they always do in the fall.

Our dear old friend, the polonaise, is to be on hand this winter. I suppose there are benighted souls living here and there who continue to pronounce it the "polonay," because they first heard of it by that name from some one not high up in the theory. To such I say "don't." Pronounce it as it is spelled and you will not be scared at all (unless you are). The polonaise is made of thick cloth, very long in front and close to the edge of the skirt behind. It is drawn from the front and caught up on one or both sides with ging ornaments or ribbon bows. They are worn over black or colored velvet or cocoanut skirts and have cuffs and collars of the same color as the skirt. Very pretty shirts for very swell occasions, coaching and other showy doings, are made of heavy white satin. They are ornamented with buttons that cost a Democratic dinner for four at least.

This is the day of the girdle. Theodora brought it in, and here it stays, proving larger and heavier all the time. It is an adjunct of the aesthetic, and brings with it great tenacity. It has brought the plain, old style belt back, and here it is in dapper dress leather and ever so many other things.

It is hinted that the frivolous in garments is all being taken up by men. They are wearing it in necktie and elsewhere, and during the past summer many have worn gay ribbons on their hats. It has been remarked that perhaps the woman mayor in Argonia, Kansas, has had something to do with the fashion of a rough, mannish looking material for street gowns. If we are to become mayors and other heavy officials, let us look it. The man who wears a red necktie has been warned that there is no chance for him if he runs for office against any one of us clothed, like the pioneers, in cloth of great thickness.

Bodices are still the great feature of a toilet. All the efforts of the dressmaker have been concentrated on the fit of the corsage. For dinners, the wearer likes to be very decollete, the French fashion of the back of the dress being open from down, or further than the front, is in vogue. Tea jackets are in. They are **antitutes for tea** gowns. They are in black or orders, and are worn with rich lace skirts. Velvet plush is much used for these. Here is one.



Cashmere made up on a coarse is having as great a run as the satin that has had—almost, not quite.

THE JACKET.

This combination is lovely for autumn wear.

The thickest, roughest looking stuff imaginable is on the shelf for outdoor wraps in cases. Nothing is too coarse to be and smooth in comparison with it. If it is coarse enough it will do for quilting and fussing. Plainness to the point of nudity seems to be favored by all, because nothing else can be done with it.

The big plaids are appearing on the streets, and they are very seasonable. The initial when questioned, he is ever ready to question, and so baffles the most persistent reporter. He never conducts a campaign in person, leaving that to his managers, in whom he places implicit reliance. As a speaker he is not eloquent, but his remarks are always worthy of attention on account of the common sense they contain. His political views are based upon sound business principles, and carry weight with business men. In conversation Mr. Morton cannot be called brilliant. You witticisms escape his lips. He indulges in pleasantry at times, for his nature is essentially genial, but there is nothing humorous about him. He talks in a low tone of voice generally upon matters of importance and listens attentively

MORTON'S HOUSE.

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J. P. RITTER, JR.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption coughs and colds. You can be sure you get the genuine because it can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. Don't be deceived but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung, and chest affections. Trial Bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the monthly visits of BAYUBON, that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. $1 a Bottle. Sold by L. N. Y.) $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.

New Goods

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G Co's

FULL SIZE. WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT.
TRY THEM. For sale by J. W. MILLER.

Dry Goods!

Another Large Invoice of

NEW GOODS COMING.

B. See

F. A. Cochran & Co.

Successors to Perry Weed,

DRUGGISTS & PHARMACISTS

A well-selected Stock of

POPULAR MUSIC

on hand.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan.

Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.

CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS

PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS

And buy them of Yours Truly,

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

FINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Steamer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

A GOOD STOCK OF

THE ROUND OAK HEATING STOVES.

NEW COOK STOVES.

Best Saws and Axes. Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 29, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

More new goods to-day; call and see them at B. See's.

One heavy yoke of cattle for sale Inquire of A. Stewart.

A. H. Rinehart reports premiums, as usual, on onions at the county fair.

Dwelling house for rent on Main street, near Bridge. Enquire of B. See.

Geo. Cook is building an addition to the barn he has rented, west of Maddaugh's tailor shop.

Will Francis has completed the house of Henry Barth, the boiler maker, to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Barth.

Henry Barth, the boiler maker, has just finished a job of work in his line for the Pine Lake Iron Co., and the furnace is again running.

Last Thursday Perry Weed began business in Blanchard's new building two doors north of the postoffice. He has an excellent location, and a fine stock of goods.

John Hagerty, of Hayes found his lost ox in Mr. Strother's cranberry marsh last Saturday. The ox had been there about four weeks and was almost dead when found.

Among the names reported of individuals who were prominent in making collections of fruit for exhibition at the state fair, are noticed that of our townsman, L. D. Bartholomew.

Recollect our offer of the Weekly Detroit Free Press four months FREE to every subscriber who will pay four months (50 cents), or more in advance, in cash, for the JOURNAL.

A proposition will be made to the board of supervisors at its next session to divide the township of Evangeline, forming a new township of the northern portion, to be named Bay.

The property, known as the Sweetland Sanitarium, on the south upper terrace in the village of Charlevoix, is for sale or rent.—Enquire of E. H. Green, Charlevoix, Michigan. 216 tf.

Any one wanting an organ cheap, can get a bargain in this office. We have an advertising due bill for the Chicago Cottage, and also the Story & Clark, which we will sell on easy terms.

William Scroggie has sold his interest in the livery barn of Burns & Scroggie, to Nassau Burns and William Stevens Jr., and the old firm is dissolved. The new firm will be Burns & Stevens.

Stockman & Iddings were the only exhibitors of hardware at the county fair and they merited much praise for their enterprise. Besides a number of their articles they selected and exhibited several of the stoves from their fine stock.

Some merchants complain that advertising does not pay. These merchants are the ones who will grumble loudest if, when they get in a new stock of goods, the editor does not find it out, some way or other, and give them a local in the paper.

It is definitely settled at last that the company now operating the Manistee & Mancelona iron furnace will plant a large one at Boyne Falls immediately. The ground selected is that north of the grist mill, and between the railroad and river.—Petoskey Record.

Those who are contemplating buying additional stoves, or putting in a furnace to keep warm next winter, and all who are building new houses, should examine the new furnace recently put into the Lewis block by Washburn & Ackert. It is reported as giving excellent satisfaction, and the makers naturally feel proud of their work.

The Charlevoix Business Men's Association sent a delegate to interview various manufacturers throughout the state, and he has returned with the most encouraging prospects. We congratulate our neighbors on their prospects, and would like to see all other northern Michigan towns follow the example Charlevoix has set.—Independent.

We are creditably informed that a number of persons failed to pay their village taxes last year, and other persons past. That instead of enforcing the tax against the property or collecting the same by personal action, the amount was simply added to the amount required this year, thus making the village taxes doubly burdensome to those who do pay, while some do not pay at all. The matter should be investigated, and if this allegation is true, then the error should be corrected.

The marriage license law went into effect Tuesday, and Albert R. Wells, of Norwood was the first in the county to apply. Tuesday evening Mr. Wells and Miss Louisa, daughter of W. J. McGeagh, of Norwood were married by Rev. C. F. VanAuken. And now upon the question being raised, it has been claimed that the law did not take effect until Wednesday, the 28th. The licences issued Tuesday are void.

The schooner Shepard that went on the beach last week was released Sunday afternoon. The wind Thursday and Friday caused quite a sea that drove the vessel high into shallow water so that she lay broadside upon the sand. The owner in Chicago being notified, dispatched the wrecking tug Williams of Manistee, with steam pump to assist in taking her off. The tug Campbell dredged a channel nine feet deep alongside the vessel, and at sundown Sunday she was floating. Monday morning the tug Williams took her to Manistee for repairs.

In justice to the captain of the schooner L. P. Shepard, which went on the beach last week, it should be stated that his failure to take a tug was not because of a "royal contempt for tugs," as has been stated, but because there was no tug at the outer harbor ready to take him inside, and as a choice between riding at anchor in the gale which was coming on, or trying to make his own way into the harbor, he chose the latter. The outer harbor was being stronger than he had calculated on, he missed the channel and of course went on the beach before the vessel could be brought up to the wind.

Some of our business men are taking the initiatory steps toward the organization of a driving club, or an organization of a similar nature. In our opinion an organization of this kind would be a benefit to Charlevoix as it would encourage the keeping of a better class of horses. When this is done, and grounds have been procured with buildings, a horticultural society might be organized with benefit to the farmers, and those engaged in raising fruit and vegetables. All who are interested in husbandry should assist in this organization and become members. If this is done there is no doubt about ground being broken for a track this fall.

Tho Farr, Field and Stockman, of Chicago, which, by the way, is one of the best and most reliable agricultural papers which comes to our exchange table, appeared last week in an entire new dress, including a new heading. Typographically, as well as in the character of its contents, this journal is in the front rank. For several years the publishers of this paper have been engaged in the useful enterprise of collecting new and improved varieties of grain, vegetables, flowers, etc., and sending out the seed free to its readers for further trial and introduction, each yearly subscriber receiving twenty packets free. If any of our readers want a live agricultural paper we advise them to send as above for a sample copy.

As some have expressed doubts that the Ann Arbor & Ann Arbor railroad company will connect with the D. C. & E. route, and run the road to Charlevoix, we print the following from the Clare Democrat, which shows that that company is working this way rapidly: Railroad is the principal topic of conversation on the streets of Clare at present. "Well, the T. & A. A. has arrived at last" is the general expression. Yes, the iron was laid into the village last evening and our citizens feel very jubilant over the matter. A gang of men were employed Sunday in putting in the crossing at the junction of the new road with the F. & P. M. men crossed the latter road Monday and are pushing northward at a rapid rate. To say that the people are delighted don't express their feelings. "We'll have a population of 5,000 in 1890," sure enough. Don't forget it.

Coming Events.

There will be a box social at the Barnard school house on Tuesday evening Oct. 4, for the benefit of the pastor. Everybody are invited, and bring your cups and saucers.

Wm. A. Taylor, of Lansing, state agent and organizer of the prohibition party, will speak at the opera hall on Monday evening, Oct. 3d, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m. Let everybody come out and hear this able speaker in his plea for the homes of Michigan as against licensed saloon. Ladies especially invited.

Fine Cabinet Photos at the gallery for $3.00 per dozen. The burning Champlain, and other interesting views of Charlevoix, 25 cents each. D. S. WAY.

Purely Personal.

A. T. Washburn and wife are in Cadillac this week.

Blanche Sine is quite sick, Threatened with a run of fever.

Mrs. L. E. Allen left last Thursday for a visit to Aurora, Ohio.

E. H. Green is in attendance at the St. Louis, Mo., reunion, G. A. R.

A. B. Brink was elected village marshall by the council last Friday evening.

Miss Cora C. Chew will commence the winter term of school at Barnard next Monday.

Mrs. Ben Campbell who has been visiting at Northport for a week, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. J. V. Sine and Mrs. A. Beebe returned Monday from Eastport where they have had a week's outing.

H. V. Rifenburg and wife went to Chicago Monday in response to a telegram announcing the death of Mrs. Rifenburg's mother.

Dr. G. W. Crouter and wife expect to start next Tuesday for San Diego, Cal. They will spend several months in California and New Mexico.

Obituary.

Philemon Kirkham Brown was born in Cornwall, Addison Co., Vt., on the 11th day of October, 1801, died in Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on the 18th day of September, 1887. Cornmercial business life in Vergennes, Vt., and married Udilla Reynolds of Panton, Vt., at the age of 25. To them was born a son, Walter Phillemon, now of Charlevoix, Michigan, and a daughter, Welty, now Mrs. Barrows of this place. At the age of 29 the wife died in 1833. Two years later he married the widow Lyon of Hinesburgh, Vt., who had at the time a daughter, now Mrs. S. D. Ray of this village, and removed to this town in March, 1835. From that time to 1864, when the second wife died, his was an active and in all respects a very successful life, made so by his sterling integrity, high moral and christian character. Was genial, social, correct in judgment, prudent and industrious, acquiring a competency. He has since spent most of his time in this village with Mrs. Ray his foster daughter, taking good care of his resources and adding to them. The last two or three years increasing cares and infirmities led his friends to his home with his son, W. P. Brown in Charlevoix. He came here with him on a visit and thought to return this week when he was prostrated with paralysis of all the functions of life, induced by extreme old age. He retained his vigor of mind remarkably; within two weeks of his death he attended to a transfer of real estate with all his accustomed critical care and ability. He died as he lived honored and respected by all who knew him, in the comfort of a reasonable religious and holy hope, at peace with God his Saviour and in perfect charity with the world.—Potsdam Courier & Freeman.

Eveline.

BOYNE, Sept. 27.—Chas. and Jake Bachelder and James Hillegas, left with their teams on the 19th for the upper peninsula to work.

Otto Brooks, who has been on the upper peninsula for last month returned home on Thursday last.

Jimmie Dunlop is back again from Elk Rapids. He has been there about two years. During the past six months he has made a prospecting tour through the western states. He will probably remain here.

Peter Tuttle visited his sister Mrs. Viall, at Boyne City last week.

James Bunker now wears his left hand in a sling; the consequence of one of Job's comforters.

School in district No. 6 began Monday the 12th. Miss Anna Metcalf is teacher.

Mrs. R. Bedwin has some fine Concord grapes.

A special school meeting was held at the Mountain school house, to straighten the books, as they are in a bad condition.

Mr. Chas. Bedwin, our wide-awake merchant, who is doing a thriving business at the old stand, at Bedwin opposite Ironton, received an invoice of dry goods last week, and is filling up with groceries. Charlie has as nice a site as any in the country, his store being located near the ferry, where all the travel has to pass. He is accommodating and always smiling. He reports trade increasing every day and says the spot cash is what does it, as he sells on no other terms.

The heavy frost last Friday night cut everything down that was eatable.

A good time is reported of the hop at John Garland's last Saturday night in Ironton.

Johnnie Schoffen will give a farewell dance at their hall to-morrow evening. The family expects to leave soon for Chicago, where they will make their home.

What has become of our H. H. society. Are they not going to report any more?

Last Wednesday we took the day to ourselves and went to the fair at East Jordan.

Miss Jennie Dower, who has been spending a greater part of the summer with her sister, Mrs. G. McDonald in this place, has returned to her home in Canada. Mrs. McDaughter, May, returned with her for a visit.

Burgess.

BURGESS, SEPT. 27.—Mr. Calvin Hale is suffering from the effects of a severe paralytic stroke.

Mrs. Kane will return to her home in Flint, next week.

Mrs. I. S. Webster returned last week from her visit in southern Michigan and northern Ohio. From the latter place she went to Erie Pa. and joined her husband on the steamer Japan, commanded by Capt. Robert Smith, the best posted, and most popular captain that sails the lakes.

Moses Cooper, wife and daughter started Monday, for VanBuren Co. to visit a sister of Mrs. Cooper.

Mrs. Webster says, give her northern Michigan to live in, for this is the country in which to raise fruit to perfection.

Mr. John Brown has been laid up for a few days with a severe cut on his leg.

Mr. Austin don't propose to go on foot any longer, so he has bought a horse.

M. E. Church.

Bible reading and sunset service on Sunday evening. General prayer service on Thursday evening.

Preaching on Sabbath, morning and evening by pastor.

Seats are free and all are invited.

Sunday school at 12 m. sharp.

Almost Marvelous, the way Parmelee's Pleasant Purifier works upon the human system. It is such a thorough Purifier, it strikes at the root of the disease and by its perfect workings effects a cure almost before the patient is aware. It seizes upon every particle of poisonous matter in the system, expells it and instills new health and vigor through the entire body. $1.00 per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter. sept

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is a list of transfers of real estate in Charlevoix county, for the week ending Saturday evening as recorded in the office of the register of deeds:

Wm. Newson to Lawrence J. Newson, by warranty deed, 1d 25, blk 1, village of South Boyne, $1,200.

Jno. S. Dixon to Anna Cooper, by warranty deed, lot 5, blk 1, Dixon's addition to Charlevoix, $200.

Henry Pettingill and wife to Louis Sandel, by warranty deed, s ½ of n ½ of n ½, sec. 35, 1 of n ½ w, $275.

L. D. Bartholomew and wife to ——— Ainsworth by warranty deed, n w ¼ of s e ¼, sec. 8, 1 28, n r 5 w, $300.

Celia K. Fuller to Elizabeth S. Faller, warranty deed, 132 by 84½ feet off of lot 22, blk F, South Boyne, $100.

Wm. S. Taylor, Guardian, to Romeo A. Emerson and James Hillegas, left with their teams on the 19th for the upper peninsula to work.

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Shipments.

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix, reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

21—Schr. Mockingbird, 125 cords wood, W. S. Stripp to Milwaukee.

21—Schr. J. F. Card, 240,000 feet hardwood lumber, Hanse & Howden to Tonawanda.

Sept. 22—Schr. Narragansett, 300 tonnage iron, Pine Lake Iron Co., to Michigan City.

23—Schr. Lettie Mason, 36 cords wood, I. H. Morehouse, to Chicago.

23—Schr. Four Bros., 190 cords wood 110 cords bark, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

23—O. F. Sanders, 4,000 cedar ties, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

26—Schr. Charles Marshall, 100,000 feet hardwood lumber, Olcan & Porter, and 120 cords bark, W. F. Emery, to Chicago.

26—Schr. Jesse Phillips, 175,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Chicago.

26—Schr. Sea Gem, 75 cords wood, W. S. Stripp, to Milwaukee.

CHADLE.

SMITH—Sept. 28, to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Smith, a daughter.

PADDOCK—Sept. 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Paddock, a son.

WHITFORD—Sept. 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Whitford, a son.

ALTAR.

WELLS-MCGEAGH—On Sept. 27, 1887, by Rev. C. F. Van Aukeu, at residence of bride's parents, Mr. Albert R. Wells, and Miss Louisa McGeagh, both of Norwood township.

TOMB.

BROWN—At Potsdam, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1887, Philemon K. Brown, father of W. P. Brown, of Charlevoix.

SCHOOL BOOKS

We have now in Stock all the new Books adopted by the Board, and they will be sold at less than Publishers' Introductory Price. We have the largest stock of School Books and School Supplies in the county, and as we are the publishers' agent we are prepared to sell cheaper than ever. Get our prices before you purchase or you will be sorry.

Dr. G. W. Crouter.

OUR FALL GREETING.

To our friends and patrons we extend the best compliments of the season, and announce the arrival of all that makes our stock desirable. Our buyer has not neglected one single item, and in the purchase of the vast stock that the need of two stores require for fall trade, and has used all the caution and taste in buying that comes from long experience; and we are enabled to sell a far superior article in all departments than other dealers could possibly offer, and at Much Lower Prices. An especial effort has been made in the purchase of our FALL and WINTER CLOAKS and JACKETS, which we are offering at Most Astounding Low Prices. In fact in the purchase of all our stock we have kept in view the fact that we were buying for our Friends and Patrons. Call and see us, and look over the long list of Bargains we have to offer.

Butterick's Patterns in stock, and Metropolitan Fashions for October free, at the LIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Send $35.00 to Detroit Safe Co., Detroit, and get a Safe like the one shown in this cut —warranted fire-proof—28 inches high outside. Just the thing for a Safe to go in the house.

Office and Factory 67 to 99 Fort Street, East, DETROIT, MICH.

UNDER THE CHANDELIER.

BY ZEPPIE PURDUM HAWKURD.

They stand just under the chandelier,
The music sounds faint, the lights are dim,
He whispers, "I love you," he has no fear,
For she is his wife, and he is her lover.
She is tall, and stately, and full of grace,
And he is as dark as she is fair,
Her dress is a marvel of silk and lace,
And diamonds gleam in her golden hair.

Deeper rapture is expressed in her face,
She wonders if this is the way it will end?
She knows one who he can know his place,
Who continue her most devoted friend.
She tells him this, in her winning way,
And tries to soften the blow she gives,
Her disappointment is great, I say,
And perhaps to the longest day she lives.

She hands him a rose, a goodby token,
He does not think, as she sweetly smiles;
"Tis only a man's heart breaking, broken
By a thoughtless woman's witching wiles.
He has gone. The lights were never so dim,
The room is empty, silent, and dread—
In her silks and laces, tall and slim,
Alone she stands under the chandelier.

A FORETASTE OF WAR.

BY JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS.

Upon my introduction to actual hostilities, the aspect of things appeared quite serious, but it turned out rather a farce. Still there was a real prospect of bloodshed in the adventure, and the writer and some fifty or sixty other patient young soldiers in blue, with and without shoulder-straps, then satisfied themselves that they were not afraid to go were there was danger of being shot at. Anyway, the story is worth telling.

It happened about April or May, 1862. I had been in the military service of the United States since the previous September, and I had not yet heard a bullet fly. I was a subaltern in the Tenth New York Cavalry Regiment. The government had employed recruiting before we had got organized, and it looked in the late fall of 1861 as though we should never be a regiment. Finally, in the last days of December, eight companies were mustered in, and we were dispatched southward from Elmira. It was that time closer up to the second battle of Bull Run, eight months later, the Government troops as very much as though we were surperfluous, and of no manner of use. First, we were put in barracks at Pittsburg. That now world-wide famous town had not been discovered at that time; it lay amid the hills of Southern Pennsylvania in all its original Dutch cleanliness, and nobody dreamed of such a thing as that the greatest battle of the war was to be fought on that very ground. Surely, when we buried one of our comrades on grand Cemetery Hill one lovely spring Sabbath the very first soldier ever interred on that historic spot—he would have been deemed crazy who had predicted that in little more than a year a deadly tempest of fire, lead, and iron would rage about this spot, and that, a little later on, thousands of soldiers graves would dot those heights.

No; we never dreamed of such a thing. We were at Gettysburg till the following March; the regiment was not mustered till August. We had an exceedingly good time. We had some dismounted drill; we ate large quantities of apple-butter and hominy, the principal products of the region; and those of us who were young and frivolous (as nearly all soldiers were in those days) flirted with the Dutch girls. I have always thought that if our field officers had not continually retired up the War Department on the subject of mounting us and putting us into the field, we would have been right there when General Lee invaded Pennsylvania. But in March we were ordered to get on the line of the railroad from Baltimore to Harpers Ferry, at the mouth of the Susquehanna, and guard it. As dull sabers were not very efficient weapons to guard anything with, a lot of second-hand but still serviceable muskets were issued to us. And then the lively row, that just fell short of being a mutiny! The men protested and swore that they were cavalry, not infantry, and accused the officers of conspiracy with the War Department to force muskets upon them, and thus change their proud position in the service. We were, in fact, up to that time about as much cavalry as a lot of wooden hobby-horses are; but that made no difference with what the men thought to be their reserved rights. At last they were convinced that this was to be merely a temporary service, and the muskets were accepted.

From the stern realities of war as I saw it in 1861 and 1864, my mind goes back to those pleasant four months along that railroad, and represents it a delightful example of "playing soldier."

The region is the same that was invaded by that fire-eating guerilla, Harry Gilmore, and his band when, in the July of 1864, while Early was invading Maryland, they rode around Hatting, stopped a railroad train at Gunpowder Bridge, captured General Franklin on it, and put everybody in terror by their capers.

Interestingly was peaceable enough about there in the summer of 1862. For sixty or eighty miles the road runs around the head of Chesapeake Bay, and at each few miles of the distance a wide inlet is crossed by a railroad bridge. We were split up into detachments, and posted at these bridges, to prevent them from being eaten up by the shad. I couldn't really see that there was anything else to do. The inhabitants of the country were generally loyal; but they were all kind and hospitable, the Secessionists as much so as the Union folks. So we also shad, visited the citizens, made frequent visits to Baltimore, read about the Peninsula Campaign, and wondered why McClellan didn't take Richmond. In short, we had a glorious time, and put on all the airs of real soldiers.

One day the profound quiet of this situation at the Back River Station, six miles from Baltimore, was broken by a hot skirmish. The enemy of our region came to Captain Pratt (commanding Company A) and told him that a company of Baltimore Secessionists were aboard a schooner, just off North Point, only four or five miles from Back River, and were about to go south somewhere to join the Confederate army. We knew that the negro was both loyal and reliable, and we saw a prospect of some real work. Major Avery had his quarters at this station; but was absent on this day. I was on the regimental staff, and also stationed here.

Captain Pratt, Lieutenant Weed, and myself held a brief council of war. I don't suppose that we three young fellows realized at the time that, acting in such a matter on our own responsibility, and without orders, we might get ourselves into a serious scrape with our superiors. We all felt the same way about the matter. It was the first chance that had been granted to us to see any real service, and we were not the chance to miss it. The Captain mustered his orders, and when the men found out what was in the wind, they were as eager to go as we were to lead them.

The Captain and I mounted our horses and the Lieutenant marched with the men. The muskets had been loaded and capped, and the cartridge boxes were full. Sure enough, when we came round the Point, there was a tall-masted vessel, without sails, anchored perhaps a hundred yards from the shore. We could see a number of men on the deck. The place was about where the British landed in 1814.

The negro had informed us where two boats were secreted. We dragged them out, got in, and rowed out to the vessel.

Now the reader will readily see what might and probably would have happened, had the situation been what we had every reason to suppose it to be. One dozen determined men, with no better arms than we had, might have held that deck in defiance of us. They could have killed and wounded half of us before our boats could have reached the vessel; they could have easily beaten us off altogether.

I think our hearts were all pretty well up toward our mouths, in anticipation of something of this sort, and our men were all ready to use their muskets on the slightest hostile demonstration. But never a shot was fired. We boarded the vessel and took possession. Our prisoners were about thirty well-dressed young fellows, without arms, who, as it turned out, were the sons of some of the wealthiest families in Balt more, and who had really started to join the Confederate army in this manner. We took them to the city and delivered them to General Dix. I really think the young fellows should have been sent to Fort Lafayette for a while; but their parents begged hard for their release, promising that they would be answerable for their future conduct, and the kind old General discharged them. I will venture that some of them found their way to the Confederate armies.

The affair made some noise in the Baltimore papers, and Company A had high praise.

The strangest part of the thing was, that cavalry—armed with muskets—should capture a vessel. A queer mixture—*Chicago Ledger.*

HOW THE MISER'S GOLD CAME TO THE VETERAN.

Rumors of the enemy's approach had all day agitated the village. At noon a farmer rode into town, and reported that from the roof of his house he had seen thousands of armed men passing upon a road about a mile off. He was certain they would enter the village.

The intelligence filled the poor people with profound distress. To be despoiled of their substance, and to have their homes destroyed by stragglers or marauders, was the least they could anticipate. A panic possessed them. Some hastily secreted their valuables, and others set forth leaving all behind property. A few of the old, the infirm, and the bed-ridden remained, and in a few instances the more courageous of the men; but the bulk of the several hundred inhabitants made their way as best they might to the mountains, where they remained that night. When, the next day, some of the boldest ones went back to reconnoiter, they found their worst fears confirmed. The village was nearly all consumed by fire. Some who had ventured to remain were found tied up to the trees of trees. They told pitiful stories of blows with the flats of sabers and threatenings with pistols to make them tell where treasure had been buried.

His cabin was thoroughly searched while this scene was enacted, but nothing was found worth taking away; and when the military outlaws rode off, after firing the cabin, they left its occupant standing on the ground.

Others who had been plundered or injured boldly by these raiders had fled to the whole village Moses Dimock had not one. He was more or outcast than before. An epidemic prevailed through the village that the recluse had lost all his hoardings; and it must be said that the people were generally pleased to believe it.

The poor old man became a pitiable object to behold. He wandered aimlessly about the village, unkempt and ragged. Where he slept, what he ate, nobody knew—nor cared. His hands twitched with palsy. His eye was dull; his walk feeble and vacillating. In less than a year from the time of the raid, he entirely lost his speech. It was generally believed that the terrors of that night where he was bound, tortured and threatened with death before his blazing house, had given him a shock, both mental and physical, from which he would never recover.

Winter came, and one night, homeless, friendless and helpless, Dimock fell exhausted on the steps of Robert Winslow's dwelling. The owner of this humble abode had been absent some time, and had seen such suffering as only soldiers see. Upon his discharge he had resumed work as a mechanic, and with a wife and three children to support, was vorsly pressed by poverty. Yet the charity of the poor and lowly is not only the sweetest, but the most frequent; and when Winslow, hearing the moan of the old man fall upon the steps, came to the door, he was moved with compassion at the sight. He took the outcast in his arms, and brought him into the house.

The man would not be prolonged. Until his death, which happened ten months later, Moses Dimock found a home, and just attention in this house. He was entirely helpless. He could not speak at all; his hands shook so with palsy that he could neither write nor feed himself. He became so feeble in the last weeks of his life that he had to be lifted and carried like an infant. Still the good veteran and his wife persevered in their charitable work, spite of their poverty, and notwithstanding the rather heartless comments of some of their neighbors. At the old man was deeply grateful for all this kindness was plainly to be seen from his face. And then his efforts to speak were so earnest and so vain that they were painful to behold.

But when he came to die, his voice for one minute came back to him; and this is what he said:

"God love you, dear souls, for your kindness. You know how I have struggled for speech; you don't know how I have silently prayed that I might in some way have the power to tell you my secret. When the news came that the raiders were on the way I buried my gold—a thousand dollars of it—under the stone door-step of the cabin. Then I foolishly stayed behind to watch it. They came, and they threatened me, they left me almost dead, but I never told them the secret. The gold is there now, and it is all yours; if it were ten times as much you would deserve it."

So the old miner's gold came to the worthy veteran, Robert Winslow.

Habits of Flowers.

Flowers have habits, or ways of acting, just as people have. Some are stubborn and shy. There are some flowers that shut themselves at night so as to go to sleep, and open again in the morning. Tulips do this. I was once admiring in the dusk of some tulips that had went to me the evening before by a lady. Among them were some tulips, and in a out of them, they opened, few a bumblebee. A lazy, drowsy bee, that had gone to sleep in this way, as the flower was closing for the night, or, perhaps, had done a day's work for the sweet honey, and just at night was so sleepy that he staid in the tulip to go to sleep and so was shut in. A very elegant bed he had that night. I wonder if he dreamed of the fine honey he would have done if he had been in his homely nest? The pretty lily closes its pretty green leaves at night as it lies upon its watery bed for it unfolds them again in the morning. How beautiful it looks as it is spread out upon the water in the sunlight! The little morning glory is among the flowers that close at night, but it is as bright as ever its slender stem when it wakes in the morning. When it shuts itself up it is a little green ball, and looks something like a pea. But look the next morning, and the ball is opened, and shows a golden tuft within a silver crown.

The golden flowers of the dandelion are shut up every night. They are folded up so closely in their green coverings that they look like buds that have never yet been opened. There is one curious habit which the dandelion has. When the sun is very hot it closes itself up to keep from wilting. It is in this way sheltered in its green covering from the sun. It sometimes, when it is very hot, shut itself up even as early as 9 o'clock in the morning.

Some flowers hang down their heads at night as if they were nodding in sleep; but in the morning they lift their heads up again fresh and gay. Some flowers have a particular time to open. The evening primrose does not open till evening, and hence comes its name. The flower named four o'clock opens at that hour in the morning. There is a flower commonly called go-to-bed at noon, that always opens in the morning and shuts up at noon.

Carl Pretzel's Philosophy.

Der feller dot vas hafe vickedness on his heart dond gif much for plants mit integrity.

Dont got shtuck on your conceitedness. It vas a vilmess of your outside in, dot gifs you much many troubles when you vas unfulfilmes.

Der tayfel vas a shlowful people, but he gets a mortgage on your bones, mit a snipeofilmess dot vas excroutiating; sudden, und when he vants you to dock it uh, by jimminy you dont got a cent.—*Carl Pretzel's National.*

Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

SEVEN TO SWING.

The Supreme Court of Illinois Enters a Ruling Against the Anarchists.

Spies, Schwab, Lingg, Fielden, Parsons, Fischer, and Engel to Be Hanged.

Their Counsel Will Take the Case to the United States Supreme Court.

How the Condemned Men Bear Themselves—Precautionary Measures Taken.

(Chicago special.)

Justice Magruder, for the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, sitting at Ottawa, on Wednesday, affirmed the finding of the Criminal Court of Cook County, and thereby sentenced to death August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, and Louis Lingg, found guilty of the murder of Police Officer Mathias J. Degan, during the same Rioting Oscar W. Neebe gets the penitentiary for fifteen years. The date of the execution is fixed for Nov. 11.

The crime grows out of the events of a dynamite bomb on the evening of May 4, at a meeting of the Anarchists, on Haymarket square, at which seven were killed and a number more injured. The evidence showed that the bomb was thrown, and that it was the cause of the murder of Degan. The jury in this case also threw any one of the defendants had a hand in the affair, but it was contended that no one of them actually committed the act, and the law is that they were accessories before the fact.

The defendants were tried in the first instance on the counts charging them with murder, and the jury found them guilty of murder, and fixed the penalty at death. If they convicted to accomplish such murder by concerted action the acts and declarations of any one of the parties to the conspiracy and in furtherance of the conspiracy, then, in the contemplation of law, the acts and declarations of all are the acts and declarations of each one of the conspirators. The question for the jury to decide, in the prosecution of such a conspiracy, is not, whether the conspiracy is proper so far as it may be a conspiracy to commit a crime, but whether the conspiracy charged against the defendants was in fact a conspiracy for the purpose of establishing the doctrine of Socialism, and the defendants as accessories to the crime of murder.

The jury have found the defendants guilty of murder, and have fixed the penalty at death, and it is not for us to say that the evidence does not sustain the verdict. The question before us is, Did the defendants, or some of them, do the acts and declarations charged in the indictment, and do those acts and declarations show that they were guilty of the crime of murder? If they did, they are guilty of murder, and the law is that they are guilty of murder, and the law is that they are guilty of murder, and the law is that

SMOKE.

Light-winged smoke, hearian bird,
Mocking the pinions on thy scream flight!
Lark without song, and messenger of dawn,
Circling above the banners as they wave!
—Henry D. Thoreau.

AT THE STAKE.

I came west when I was 17 years of age and old Red Taylor, of Georgetown, Col., (the other day), and now I'm a bit over 60. You can figure that up and see how long I've been skirmishing with Indians, grizzlies, panthers, rattlesnakes and the other pesky varmints of mountain, plain and prairie. There hasn't been an Indian war for the last half century but I haven't had a hand in, and I reckon I've had as many stand up fights on my own hook as any scout or hunter you can name. I have been captured and put to the torture twice, and been captured and got away without torture three or four times. In times of peace I have lived with the Pawnees, Kiowas, Apaches, Sioux, Cheyennes and Blackfeet, and in times of war I have fought all these tribes. Mebbe I am, therefore, a party good judge of Indian nature, and when you ask me which tribe of redskins has the most honor, I reply that I never yet saw an Indian man I would trust a rod. The only reason that some of 'em have served the government as scouts and traitors is because they happened to turn their own kind just then a little wuss than they did the white man. However, you want some of my own adventures, and I will give you one.

Before the days of railroads in the west a man who was spitin' for an Indian fight could get it within rifle shot of Fort Kearney, and this state of affairs continued up to 1866 and later. The last time I was captured was on the Smoky Hill fork of the Kansas river, and it was while the railroad was being pushed across the state of Kansas. A railroad brought the Indian country meant goodby to game and goodby to the Indian. The redskin realized this as forcibly as the white man, and he was on hand to fight the progress of the road. He was foolish enough to suppose that the killing off of a few scouts and surveyors would stop all work, and by the time the road was half way across the state of Kansas every Indian who had any patriotism about him was in front of it and doing battle. The contractors had to employ a great many scouts and fighters to protect the advance men, and I was one of those thus engaged. In the five months of my employment I killed thirty-nine Indians and brought thirty-nine scalps to camp, and there were other scouts who did as well, or better. We did not lose near as many men in proportion, as we fought entirely on the defensive, and had all the advantage.

My capture occurred one morning in September. One of the engineers of the road had been on a spree, and while raving on delirium tremens had left camp and wandered off. He had been gone two or three hours before he was missed, and at midnight of a rainy, gusty night my c. a stanted out on foot to hunt him up. As no one knew the direction he had taken, each of us went his own way. There were plenty of Indians around us, and a scout had been wounded that afternoon within half a mile of our camp. Each man of us who went out took big chances of being captured, but there was no hesitating or hanging back on the count. Our camp was close to the river, and my first move was to cross the stream. The water was no more than waist deep, and I had no trouble in reaching the other bank. The engineer, whose name was Sewell, had gone off in his shirt and trousers and socks. He was boneheaded, out of his senses, and had no weapons of any sort. My only hope in finding him was that he would become exhausted before going far, and sit down.

Once across the stream, I held to the north for about a mile, and then turned to the left and began a circle that I described a quarter of a circle and come to the river again. I then went back to the starting point and here to the right, and it was while on my way to the river that four Indians suddenly rose up from the grass at my feet and seized me. I can't say that I was off my guard, but I did seem a bit quer to me as I thought it over afterward that I should have let the skunks get such an advantage of me. I could see fairly well for twenty feet or more around me, but the fellows had crept to within six closely, and I happened to walk so straight into the trap that I was done for before I knew what was going on. Not a yell was uttered—not a word spoken. Two of them tripped me up, and the other piled on to me and disarmed me, and in less than a minute my arms were jerked behind me and made fast, and away we went to the northwest on a trot. This was maintained for about a mile, when we came upon a party of fifty mounted redskins, and in the midst of them I found Sewell. He was prostrate with exhaustion and fear, and when I spoke to him, which got the Indians seemed rather to encourage me, he began crying and sobbing like a child. I was lifted up behind a warrior and off he went at a gallop, riding to the west and keeping close to the river until we had made at least fifteen miles. Then we came upon an Indian village as it was growing daylight.

My feelings during that ride were anything but agreeable, I am sware you. The fact that I was not killed at the moment of my capture had a significance which I well understood. I was just as certain to go to the stake for torture as I remained a prisoner, and I did a heap of thinking in hopes to get a plan for escape. Mounted behind an Indian, my arms tied so tightly that I was a constant sufferer, and obliged to keep my balance by the use of my legs alone, there was no earthly show for me to carry out any scheme. Sewell was mounted on a fast horse just ahead of me, and his conduct went far to distress and unnerve me. He kept up a constant lamentation, and was continually beseeching me not to let the Indians do him harm. Drink had lost its effect on him, and to come out of his spell and find himself in the hands of the relentless redskins had taken all the pluck out of him. He was doing the very worst thing he could have done, for he heard the Indians gloating over the prospect when he should come to the stake. There was considerable hurrah when we rode into the village, and had I not been able to understand a word of the dialect, the looks and actions of the Indians would have been sufficient to tell me what fate they intended to mete out to us. Sewell was p'aced in one lodge and I in another, and the war party were soon engaged with breakfast. It was not yet fairly daylight when I was pulled off the horse, and therefore I had not yet been recognized. I was pretty generally known to all the tribes, and they had named me "The Long Death." I got the name by killing some of them with a rifle, which knocked them over when they supposed themselves far beyond range. My only hope was that no one in the crowd would be able to identify me, as I had lately had my hair cut close and my whiskers entirely removed, but daylight had only come when three warriors looked in on me, gave a start of surprise, and one of them called at the top of his voice—

"It is the Long Death! We have got him at last. Here is the white hunter who has killed so many of our people."

The cut was out of the bag, as the old saying goes, and I stood there and faced them and knew that I was doomed to the most horrible torture they could invent.

They did not keep me long in waiting. The knowledge of my identity wheetled their savage appetites, and while the warriors who captured me were eating breakfast the rest of the village was astir with preparations. The camp was in a bit of valley on the left bank of Smoky Hill Fork, and two young trees were cut down, trimmed to a proper length, and then driven into the ground in the center of the village. The one intended for me was almost in front of my tepee, and I stood at the entrance and saw the young man drive it into the earth. More than that, I sung out to them in a steady voice, in their own dialect:

"A stake like that to hold the Long Death! You shall see how he will tear it up!

My words were received with shouts of satisfaction. No people on earth respect courage in a man as much as the Indians. They are no less cruel to a game man, but his pluckness will shorten his torture. Feeling that my time had come, and trying to provide some of them to shot or tomahawk me, I called out the names of half a dozen of the tribe whom I had sent to the happy hunting grounds. Some of the young men fairly raved to get at me, but the order of the chief was to wait. I boasted that I could outshoot, outride and outrun their best men, and offered to fight any six of them. If they would turn me loose, but all this talk only gave them the more satisfaction in thinking of the torture in store for me. On the same principle that people cut their pie last, the Indians led Sewell out first. His condition was such that but little fun could be made out of him. Some of the young men, a large, fine looking man, but the result of his curse and of his capture was to break him down. He had no more courage than a child, and it was pitiful to see him weep and hear his lamentations. I begged of the Indians to let him go, stating that he was a civilian who had never injured them, and was so broken down that he could not live long, and but for the hotheaded young men in the tribe I should have got him off. They urged that he was assisting to build the railroad which was driving the game and the Indian out of the country, and that the white men never spared a warrior because he was ill. Sewell was then sled off, and the engineer was led out, stripped of his clothing, and tied securely to the stake. I had refused to look on at first, but I now felt that I would have been taken as an act of cowardice on my part. Realizing this, I stepped outside the lodge and stood within ten feet of the stake. Seven young men and boys had been made fast, but when they stepped back he suddenly grew calm and asked for a pipe.

"Taylor, what does this all mean? What are they going to do with me?"

"They are going to torture you, Mr. Sewell.

"Are you a prisoner, too?"

"Yes, and they will torture me after finishing you."

"My God! but this is awful. I have $900 at the camp. Won't they take that as a ransom off?"

I replied that if we were worth a million dollars apiece we could not purchase our liberty under the circumstances, and advised him to call up all his courage and try to die like a man. Any sign of weakness on his part would excite contempt and increased torture, and the better way was to defy them to do their worst. I believe he tried his best to brace up, but his nerves were dreadfully shattered, and after three or four minutes he began crying again. This had just its effect I predicted. Half a hundred boys were sent off to cut switches, and when they returned they were told to go ahead and apply them to the engineer. The idea was to whip some courage into him, but it was a flat failure. Almost at the first cut the man cried out like a woman, and, his feet not having yet been tied, he danced about like a puppet. I felt like running in to kick his tormentors, but he paid no heed to my voice, and early part of the whole affair I had lost all control over him. Sewell was then led out and dashed with his knife he fell back to give place to another. This second one meant to do fine work. He meant, as a first thought, to cut the victim's tongue out, but as he reached for it with his left hand Sewell snapped at him like a dog, got the black hand firmly between his jaws, and then there was a grand uproar. Everybody enjoyed the fix the Indian was in, and we nearly lost sight of the fun by jaw, and then the Indian had to shoot to him to give the victim fair play. Sewell held on for fully five minutes, lacerating the hand like a bulldog, and then three or four warriors seized him and could not let go. The bitten warrior relinquished the knife to another, and drawing the root quarter of an hour Sewell suffered the loss of his nose, ears, fingers and lips. He shrieked out in agony when his nose was sliced off, but after that he never even grunted, and I consoled myself with the hope that he was dead. The Indians finally became satisfied that they could get no more "fun" out of him, and he was scalped, and the faggots at his feet were lighted to consume the body.

My time had come. There was a grand yell from every warrior as the two guards led me to the stake. How did I feel? Well, I was recklessly desperate. I hated to go without having revenge on some of them, and, as there was no other way, I gave them a tongue lashing. I called them women and cowards. I cited fistitious cases, when one hunter had licked six of them; I dared and defied them to do their worst. I had them worked up until they fairly danced with rage at my howl, and I reasoned that the torture would not last long. I was stripped of every vestige of clothing, bound hand and foot to the stake, and, as the sun came out hot, the white men never spared a warrior because he was ill. Such talk as this settled it, and the engineer was led out, stripped of his clothing, and tied securely to the stake. I had refused to look on at first, but I felt that I would have been taken as an act of cowardice on my part. Realizing this, I stepped outside the lodge and stood within ten feet of the stake. Seven young men and boys had been made fast, but when they stepped back he suddenly grew calm and asked for a pipe.

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"Yes, and they will torture me after finishing you."

"My God! but this is awful. I have $900 at the camp. Won't they take that as a ransom off?"

I replied that if we were worth a million dollars apiece we could not purchase our liberty under the circumstances, and advised him to call up all his courage and try to die like a man. Any sign of weakness on his part would excite contempt and increased torture, and the better way was to defy them to do their worst. I believe he tried his best to brace up, but his nerves were dreadfully shattered, and after three or four minutes he began crying again. This had just its effect I predicted. Half a hundred boys were sent off to cut switches, and when they returned they were told to go ahead and apply them to the engineer. The idea was to whip some courage into him, but it was a flat failure. Almost at the first cut the man cried out like a woman, and, his feet not having yet been tied, he danced about like a puppet. I felt like running in to kick his tormentors, but he paid no heed to my voice, and early part of the whole affair I had lost all control over him. Sewell was led out and dashed with his knife he fell back to give place to another. This second one meant to do fine work. He meant, as a first thought, to cut the victim's tongue out, but as he reached for it with his left hand Sewell snapped at him like a dog, got the black hand firmly between his jaws, and then there was a grand uproar. Everybody enjoyed the fix the Indian was in, and we nearly lost sight of the fun by not being able to see his knife they shouted to him to give the victim fair play. Sewell held on for fully five minutes, lacerating the hand like a bulldog, and then three or four warriors seized him and could not get

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE WIDE WORLD.

A Catalogue of the Week's Important Occurrences Concisely Summarized.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

COERCION'S CRUEL VERDICT.

William O'Brien Found Guilty and Sentenced to Imprisonment for Three Months.

THE trial of Mr. William O'Brien, under the coercion act, was resumed at Mitchelstown on Saturday, says a Dublin dispatch. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Notice of appeal from the judgment of the Court was given. Mr. O'Brien, addressing the Court in his defense, said the crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The crown had wished, for instance, the notes made by the local Constable of the defendants speech, but these notes, he said, was recorded his statement that the Irish party would give the land bill fair play. Continuing, Mr. O'Brien justified his defense of the Kingstown tenants on the ground that the evictions against them were commenced just on the eve of the passage of the land bill, and that an attempt was made to defraud the poor, wretched tenants of the benefits of the measure. He admitted that he had advised the tenants to resist the evictions at Kingstown, but that he had declared that, before God and man, they were justified in defending their homes. Dunsany's and other sentences had been pronounced against Mr. O'Brien on the first charge he was placed on trial on the second charge. This was of the same nature as the other. Upon this he was also found guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the term to be concurrent with the first. Mr. O'Brien appealed from both judgments, and was liberated on bail.

THE DYNAMITE GUN.

Secretary Whitney Greatly Impressed with the Value of the New Ship Destroyer.

SECRETARY WHITNEY is pleased with the result of the dynamite gun experiment. A Washington dispatch reports him as saying:

The experiment was most successful. Secretary Chandler, Admiral Jenkins and myself, I frankly admit, had been incredulous, fully confess that I was greatly impressed with the power of the explosion. The vessel was lifted bodily and then went out of sight instantly. The weakness of that target was evidently no measure of the power of the projectile. A shell from the gun will be found to explode with quite as destructive quantities as into and a quarter off with considerable accuracy, and it is a matter of detail merely to increase the range of the gun and the quantity of the explosive to be employed. The projectile is made of the strongest iron-clads, and the explosive used is the same as employed in torpedoes and machine guns. The method now employed for using high explosives is in torpedoes. Torpedoes are met with machine guns and mines are placed about the ships, but this pneumatic gun is a new method of attack. Taking its range and the line of flight of the projectile, it is difficult to say how far it will be effective, but I believe it will be the most important gun yet invented. Its usefulness on ships is yet to be established, but its importance in naval and land warfare as an arm can not be overestimated.

The Green Diamond.

THE race for the championship of the League is becoming decidedly interesting, as will be seen by the appended record of the eight contending clubs:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Detroits	72	46	.610
Chicago	66	43	.605
Philadelphia	56	40	.583
New York	59	42	.581
Boston	57	42	.576
Pittsburg	47	42	.528
Washington	42	51	.451
Indianapolis	34	67	.337
St. Louis	27	75	.265

St. Louis still maintains a long lead in the American Association pennant race. The following shows his record of won and lost games:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
St. Louis	92	54	.630
Metropolitans	79	54	.594
Louisville	69	54	.561
Athletics	69	60	.535
Brooklyn	56	67	.455
Baltimores	54	67	.446
Cleveland	34	88	.278

Great Britain and Venezuela.

THE raising of the English man-of-war Pylades for La Guayra to demand indemnity from the Venezuelan Government for the detention of the schooners Josephine and Hermiretta is interpreted in New York as an indication that Great Britain's intentions toward the South American republic are warlike. The Consul General of Venezuela at New York regards the situation as critical, and says his Government depends upon the United States to defend it against English encroachments. He explains that the schooners were detained for non-compliance with the customs regulations, and claims that England's real object is to gain control of the Orinoco river.

MRS. PARSONS ARRESTED.

LUCY E. PARSONS, wife of the condemned anarchist, was arrested on Fifth avenue, Chicago, while in the act of distributing copies of her husband's "address to the American people" to the passers-by. The arrest was made under the ordinance prohibiting the distribution of handbills, circulars, etc., in the streets. Mrs. Parsons was locked up, but was shortly released upon a deposit of $25 by the business manager of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* for her appearance next morning.

Sparks from the Wires.

GENERAL PATOU says it has not yet been decided to what justice of the Supreme Court the application for a writ of error in the anarchists cases will be made.

LEADING members of the Sioux nation in Dakota have petitioned the President to take the order of the commissioner of Indian affairs forbidding instruction in the Indian schools in any but the English language.

THE EASTERN STATES.

GEORGE SCHELLING, chairman of the Anarchist defense fund, called upon Gen. Roger Pryor at New York, for the purpose of employing him to present the case to the United States Supreme Court. Gen. Pryor has reserved his decision until he can examine the transcript.

A NUMBER of leading bankers and merchants of New York City have been interviewed in regard to the stringency in the money market. The preponderance of opinion is that Congress is responsible for the present state of affairs. While some think the Secretary of the Treasury should relieve the pressure by liberal purchases of bonds, all unite in the belief that Congress, at its next session, should reduce taxation. The merchants seem to be suffering for money even more than the Wall street speculators.

A PITTSBURGH dispatch states that a mammoth nail company, to be composed of all the large nail manufacturers in the United States, is about to be formed.

A Pittsburgh dispatch of Saturday says:

Asiatic cholera was brought to this port yesterday by the steamship Alesia, which sailed from the cholera-infected ports of Italy. Six cases in the steerage have been reported, and death was the sure result in each case. The Alesia left the port of Naples on Sept. 4. When nine days out from that port the first case, that of Luiga Marii, a steerage passenger, was discovered by the ship's crew. He lingered along for three days in great agony, when he died. Two days later Giovanni Andante, another steerage passenger, died of the same plague. Both were promptly buried at sea. Four days thence another every day until the ship arrived in port a death occurred, and all received the same burial. The last three eight deaths in all. When the Alesia arrived at Quarantine Health Officer Smith boarded her and learned these facts. He also found that the ship's surgeon had diagnosed four other cases of steerage passengers with the same disease. The general agent of the Italian line, Signor Antonio Zerega, was notified, and the Quarantine Commissioners, Mr. Kalle, and E. S. Mellen, Secretary of the Quarantine Commission, at once proceeded to Quarantine. An extended examination by Health Officer Smith and the Board of Health of four additional cases found which proved to be cholera died during the day. The ship was at once ordered down to the lower bay. The sick were conveyed to the hospitals on Swinburne's Island, and the remainder of the 861 steerage passengers were transferred to the hospital at Hoffman Island. The steerage passengers, 861 in number, together with the forty-two attending members of the crew, were also transferred to Hoffman Island by the Castle Garden transfer boat. Of the sick ones, three were children, and their time mothers were with their babes weeping violently.

THE WESTERN STATES.

TWO PASSENGER trains on the Ft. Wayne Railroad collided near Fremont, Ohio, with the loss of a dozen lives in one of the cars. The wreck caught fire and ten loaded cars were destroyed. Fireman Baugh was killed and Engineer Lyons badly injured.

CAPTAIN BLACK, chief counsel for the anarchists, applied to the Illinois Supreme Court at Ottawa for leave to withdraw the record of the case from the files for thirty days. The application was denied. A transcript cost about $4,000. Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of New York, has been retained to present the case to the United States Supreme Court.

PRESIDENT FAY, of the Nevada Bank, asserts that Sather Blood nor Mackey knew anything about its connection with the great wheat deal until told of it by Bradner, the late manager. The bank's loss was between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000.

THE George Weber Brewing Company, of Cincinnati, has made an assignment, with $500,000 liabilities and $350,000 assets. Preferences for a large amount were given.

CHICAGO elevators contain 5,195,389 bushels of wheat, 2,348,807 bushels of corn, 1,200,147 bushels of oats, 57,112 bushels of rye, and 164,292 bushels of barley; total, 8,966,857 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 16,604,055 bushels a year ago.

THE Bee Line limited, running between Mattoon and Indianapolis, met with an accident at Fern, Ind., in which the engine was overturned and Fireman Dodge, of Mattoon, and the fireman, Bodington's son, were killed.

JAMES DOLAN and William Banks got drunk and went to sleep on the Lake Shore track near Detroit. They were run over by a freight train, and instantly killed.

Springfield (Ill.) dispatch: "Letters from anarchists and sympathizers with anarchists have begun again to pour in upon the Governor, and his mail is daily laden with appeals in behalf of the condemned Chicago anarchists. One frantic appeal beseeches executive clemency 'for the sake of God and humanity.' Immediately after the sentence of Judge Gary's Court those letters began to flow to the Governor's office, but ceased entirely during the consideration of the judgment by the Supreme Court. Those coming now are from distant points. None has come from Chicago."

ANARCHIST PARSONS has issued a long address to the American people, in which he attempts to show that he was convicted on speeches that he never made and articles he never wrote. He vents his liberty or death, preferring the execution of the full force of his sentence to commutation. In closing he says:

I am prepared to die. I am ready if needs be to lay down my life for my rights and the rights of my fellow-men, and I shall do so with a calm and improved conscience. Therefore I cannot countenance or accept the efforts of those who will endeavor to procure a commutation of my sentence to an imprisonment for life. Imprisonment for life is the power of any tyrannical government, to which I do not owe allegiance, to be all alike—the agent of the privileged class to perpetuate their power, to oppress and plunder the toiling masses. At between capital and the legal rights of labor and its rights the courts of law, which are the tools of the capitalists, will side with them in the end. Life in the approved wage slave to his capitalistic master for life is a miserable life, a life of mental degradation, and death. If I had never been an anarchist before, my experience of courts and the laws of capitalistic tools would have made me one. Yes, I am an anarchist. I have not been proved guilty. I have to-day to decide from the record (kept as to my guilt or innocence) I cannot, therefore, accept a commutation to imprisonment. I appeal not for mercy, but for justice.

LOUIS LINGG, one of the convicted Chicago anarchists, has written a letter to Moses New York paper in which the defiance and bravado exhibited by him in court are well maintained. It is indorsed by Engel. In full it is as follows:

FRIENDS AND COMRADES: The exertions of our friends and comrades in general, and especially by the Defense Association, to appeal our case to the United States Supreme Court, makes it necessary for me, in the interest of the cause of my political friends, to abandon all hope of a fair trial. I should consider the working people in general, and the United States in particular, as the United States Supreme Court of Capitalism, if I should consider the working people in general, and the United States in particular, as the United States Supreme Court of Capitalism, the Meeting, and law tyranny in order to open the eyes of the American people as to the kind of a Government they have. I, for myself, should any one barter the notion that I expect the American people to do their political duty, or even that I hold for political purposes let him remove that illusion at once. I am the more bound, I wish to correct the mistaken supposition that prevails in certain badly informed circles, that I, in the name of our Chicago comrades to plead for mercy. Mercy! Mercy! Mercy!

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

TheDetroit Evening Journal company announces that $100 will be paid by them to the heirs of any person killed in any railway accident in the United States or Canada, who shall have on their person at the time of death a copy of the Evening Journal of that day or of the previous day. In these days of frequent disaster, this scheme ought to boom the Journal's circulation.

THE Chicago Herald has recently doubled its size without any apparent decrease in the high standard of excellence of matter, and without increase of price. The Herald has always been a model of typographic beauty, thoroughly independent in tone, and one that every man could read and recommend to his neighbor, and we are glad to know that their prosperity warrants the enlargement.

The daily reports of President Cleveland's cordial reception by the people wherever his train stops are an all sufficient answer to the sneers of the partisan malignants who see in the trip all sorts of subtle schemes and devices to capture a renomination. There was no need of such a trip for any such purpose. It has long been a foregone conclusion that President Cleveland could have a renomination if he wished it or would accept it. There is not and never has been any good reason for supposing that his journey has any other purpose than the frankly avowed one, of seeing more of the country which honored the distinguished traveler by selecting him for the chief place in the nation.—Free Press.

Disaster and Death.

The storm on the northern lakes Monday and Tuesday was the most severe of the season, and promises to foot up in loss of life and property equal to or in excess of any previous year for a number of years.

On Monday night the schooner City of Green Bay, with iron ore, from Escanaba to St. Joseph, went ashore at South Haven and but one man was saved of a crew of seven.

While trying to give assistance to the crew Capt. Cross of the life-saving crew, had three ribs broken by being thrown against the side of the boat.

On the same night, the schooner Havana, with iron ore, same as above went down in fifty feet of water, five miles north of St. Joseph. The captain, cook and one seaman went down with the boat.

Both boats belonged to A. P. Ried of Kenosha, Wis.

At Buffalo the barge C. L. Hutchinson, with 350,000 feet of lumber from Alpena broke in two, and is a total loss.

The Candian steam barge Albion and schooner Ark went ashore Monday at Grindstone City.

The schooner Anna P. Grover went ashore at Port Hope, but was rescued by tug Crusader.

The canadian propeller, California, from Chicago to Montreal, foundered near St Helena island at one o'clock Tuesday morning. She had labored in the sea from 5:00 o'clock Monday morning until 11.00 at night, when the gangways were stove in, and the water in the hold put out the fires. After that hour she drifted helplessly, the wind blowing a hurricane, until near St. Helena when she suddenly listed to starboard and began to sink. Before the crew and passengers could get into the boats she went down, leaving them struggling among the waves and wreckage. The lost are:—Xavier Dant, deck hand. William Lough and Harry Smith, firemen. A. Connerton, passenger; Ella Pappa, stewardess; Arthur Hazzard, cabin boy; Robert Grant, mess-room boy; George Foley, purser; one young lady passenger. The saved are: A. G. Hankins, watchman; Owen Ronke, wheelman; Peter McManus, William Brown, W. Charlebois, Joseph Nelson, J. C. Ives, deckhands; Peter Legault, mate; A. Bonnet, wheelsman; Paul Coattawean and Joseph Lojean, deckhands; Capt. J. Y. Trowell, James Ellis and Samuel Mills, engineers; Mrs. Bloud, cook; Mrs. Connerton, passenger. The cargo consisted of 20,000 bushels of corn, 600 barrels of pork, and a small amount of general merchandise; the whole valued at about $20,000. The grain is insured for $11,600 in the Western Assurance, of Toronto, and the pork for $3,500 in the Boston Marine. The California was built at Hamilton in 1873, measured 586 tons and rated A2. She was owed by Crandell & Yeddes, valued at $27,000, and insured for $21,000, chiefly in Canadian companies.

A special to the Free Press from Glen Haven on the 4th says: The schooner Walhalla dragged her anchor and is close to shore in the bay and is pounding some. The schooner Arctic is high and dry. She sprung a leak and the captain beached her. Both are light. The schooner Pulaski, of Toledo, loaded with coal for Manitowoc, is ashore in Good Harbor bay.

A large number of other disasters are reported, but none attended with loss of life.

Pensions and the Grand Army.

When the Grand Army of the Republic met at San Francisco the endorsement of the organization was sought for the dependent pension bill, a measure since vetoed by President Cleveland. The effort failed. The republic was already disbursing $89,000,000 annually for pensions, and upon the rolls were found the names of all surviving veterans who had been wounded or had contracted disease in the army. The legislation favorable to the soldier had been of unprecedented liberality, and self-respecting soldiers were unwilling to appear in the light of mendicants or to put the sordid value upon their sevices, implied in the demand, that twenty-five years after the war, their connection with which they celebrated as honorable and praiseworthy, the government should make stipendaries of all of them regardless of length of service or its real value.

This was a manly and patriotic precedent. Yet it does not prevent the attempt at St. Louis to gain the indorsement of the Grand Army to still other plans of plunder in the name of patriotic service rendered almost a generation ago. Stimulated by claim agents, certain members of the organization, camp followers and looters, who, had the president approved the vicious dependent pension bill, would have loaded him as a patriot, are engaged in denunciation of him for an act, which, were he a demagogue he would never have done, and in working up sentiment to be utilized in committing the Grand Army to a reversal of the honorable position assumed at San Francisco. Had they succeeded, proof of the degeneracy of the organization would have been furnished, but they stopped short of the plan of poisoning for mere service, going, however, great lengths in that direction by advocacy of the so-called dependent bill.—Chicago Herald.

Michigan Mention

Fifteen marriage licenses were issued by the Wayne county clerk on the first day of the operation of the license law.

The Marquette Mining Journal has just received a full cargoad of paper, 25,000 pounds, the largest order for paper ever given by an upper peninsula printing establishmrnt.

Alva Haywood, the impersonator, recently with the Anna Berger concert company, is now organizing a new company at Battle Creek, to play Gilbert's comedy, "Sweethearts," in connection with musical specialties.

It has been suggested that if the British yachtsman really want that cup which they have been trying to get for so many years they should arrange a slow race and secure the coveted utensil by coming in last. They would then be sure to win.

The G. R. & I. railroad company, always foremost in advancing the interests of Northern Michigan, is now contemplating laying a cable from Mackinac City to Mackinac Island next summer, and are investigating the merits of different kinds of cables. —Petoskey Independent.

By a joint resolution of the Michigan legislature of 1885, the sum of $10,000 was appropriated to place a statue of Lewis Cass in the capitol at Washington. Each state is entitled to place in the national gallery of statuary the statues of two of her citizens, and up to this time Michigan had not claimed its rights. The commissioner appointed to procure such statue, decided that it should be seven feet in height and to be cut from the best and purest white Italian marble. The model was made in Paris, and has been approved by the commissioner.

Restored by Magic.—Has the lake air and wind spoiled your complexion? Do you long for a preparation that will completely remove the moth, tan and pimples, and leave the skin clear and soft? If so you have but to buy a bottle of *Hamilton's Oriental Balm* which is simply magical in the effect and perfectly harmless. It is used in all the best families and gives unbounded satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

A VERY SINGULAR RIVER.

An Anomaly in Nature—But Little Changed Since the Day of Its Birth.

As I said, I know know not what to call this Saguenay. Rivers have banks, but it has none; for lofty and precipitous cliffs, mountains of rock, precipices that rise 1,000 feet sheer upward from the tide and beetling crags—these cannot, without misuse of language, be called river banks. Nor is it fit to call it a stream, for a stream is a line of flowing water smaller than a river, and the Saguenay is one from mouth and a half to two miles wide, and from 400 to 1,000 feet in depth, and all this monstrous depth of water is in motion. Nor is it an outlet merely, for into it flows the surplus water of Lake St. John. But this lake is shallow, not deep, and but little more than half the length of the Saguenay, and hence its flowage, large as it is, is but a tithe, nay, only a hundredth part of what the latter holds and pours into the St. Lawrence daily. Hence, if we call the Saguenay a river, it is not because that word describes it or is a proper title to it, but because of its strange characteristics. It stands an anomaly in nature, and there is no better name to give it than to call it a river.

Its waters are colored, nor is their color like to any other river I have ever seen. They have been called black by many writers who have written of them, but they are not black, but rather a transparent brown, like as common water is when looked at through a smoked glass. I say transparent, for they are very pure and clear, and, dark as they are, the eye sees deeply and easily into them. A white stone or piece of tin can be perceived at a great depth—as deeply down as they might be in the waters of the Horicon, which I have often thought were the purest and the clearest in the world. Moreover, the sunlessness penetrates its dark brown currents easily, and the long lanes of light shot into the brown depths by the solar rays look as the sunlight looks when shining through the stained windows of great cathedrals.

Whence its waters get this strange quality, this imperceptably gloomy and sinister usage, none can say, and savants do not even pretend to guess, for all the currents which flow into it are mountain streams and crystalline, and the contributions of the sea which the tidal lift pours into it are clear and blue of tint. Nor can it come from any coloring matter imbibed by nature's chemistry acting upon its rocky walls and bottom, for the nature of these is known, and gleiss and quartz and gneiss are the dominant structures. But whatever be the cause of it, the color of its waters is, as I have described, a brown, with almost a purple tinge, and has to the eye, seen from a distance, a most gruesome look, gloomy and sinister, as if it came from some other world than ours, whose waters, unless discolored from causes discoverable to us, are pure and sparkling.

Imagine, now, a vast volume of this strange looking water, two miles in width, 1,000 feet in depth, pouring out between a monstrous opening between contiguous mountains, unable by some mighty throe of nature, travailing in agony to bring forth an awful birth; an opening which is not simply a rent made through a lofty range, but as if a long, high ridge of primeval rock—rock old as the beginning of the world—running north and south, had been split apart along its entire length of forty miles, exactly in the center, and the two halves wedged violently apart until the jagged, precipitous, cavernous sides stood two miles asunder, and through this tremendous opening, through the very center of this huge ridge of rock, a vast, deep, almost fathomless volume of gloomy colored water began to flow, and you have in your mind's fairly good picture of what the Saguenay was at its birth, and what it is today.

For of all rivers on the globe this, from necessity, has changed the least. Here and there the frost and heat, the snows and rains of 10,000 years have worn down the sharp edges and rounded the flinty verge of overhanging precipices; here and there the wash and wear of centuries have deposited so much of soil that trees can find a foothold, but save this all is today as either hand, as you sail up its darkling tide, as it was when first born in nature's darkest hour and strangest agony, its gloomy currents began to boil and whirl and flow. Every other river on the face of the earth has changed its banks and bed, but this strange river has changed not at all, and cannot change until the end of time.—W. H. H. Murray in New York World.

Our Exact Geographical Center.

An army officer now in Chicago asked the other day: "Do you know where the exact geographical center of the United States is? Never thought anything about it, probably? Well, it's marked by a grave—that of Maj. Ogden, of the United States army, who died at Fort Riley, in Kansas, in 1855, during the cholera epidemic of that year. Maj. Ogden's remains were afterward removed to Fort Leavenworth and buried in the National cemetery there, but his monument still stands on a knoll a little to the northeast of the post—Fort Riley—and it lifts its head toward the clouds in the exact geographical center of the United States. This isn't a conceit; it's a fact, though probably of the hundreds of men now at the fort not one in a hundred ever stops to think about it. Fort Riley is a few miles east of Junction City, Kan., and is one of the most important cavalry posts in the country."—Chicago Tribune.

About Sea Captains.

A recently returned European tells the following story of Capt. Cook, the commander of the Umbria, now the fastest Cunarder. The captain was taking a midday observation while the sun was somewhat hidden by mist. As he was putting down his instrument a passenger said to him: "The fog prevented you from getting an observation, didn't it, captain?" "It did not prevent you from making your observation," said the captain, as he went toward the chart room. The anecdote will be appreciated by those who have crossed the ocean with Capt. Cook. A thorough seaman, attentive to duty night and day, he is not known to travelers as a social captain. There is a wide difference in those sea dogs in this respect.—Chicago Times.

The only chair of sanitary engineering said to exist is at the Imperial University of Japan. It is under royal patronage.

Those Village Taxes.

Our item last week in regard to the village taxes stirred up quite a muss before the paper had been on the streets one hour. Numerous citizens who had not paid their taxes, vowed they would not pay a cent; some of the councilmen felt aggrieved; and this week the Sentinel slanders all over a half column, trying to prove that the JOURNAL's statement was incorrect, and that Charlevoix's taxes are unusually light. At a special meeting last Saturday night the village council took decisive action in the matter, by instructing the finance committee to make a list of property delinquent for taxes of 1884 and 1885 and advertise the same for sale according to law. So it will be seen that the item was productive of good to this extent, and we can further assure those who have not paid their taxes that the council don't propose to let any man escape.

Shipments.

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix, reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Sept. 29—Schr. Fleetwing, 18 cords slabs, and 20,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Michigan City.

29—Schr. Jennie Mulholland, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, A. T. Bobo & Co., to Chicago.

Oct. 4—Schr. Stampede, 290,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan, Wis.

4—Schr. Seil, 3,000 posts, 3,000 ties, Johnson & Co., to Milwaukee.

ALTAR.

IDDINGS—GALE—On Oct. 8th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Albion, Mich., Mr. H. Lee Iddings, of Charlevoix, and Miss Nellie Gale, of Albion.

TOMB.

THOMPSON—On Sept. 30, of bilious fever, Lewis, son of Capt. J. H. Thompson, aged 13 years. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 3, at Congregational church, Rev. W. H. Clark officiating.

ALLEN—On Sept. 30, Forest, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Allen, aged over 1 year and two months. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 3, at M. E. church, Rev. W. H. McCartney officiating.

Give Them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption, or any of the family of throat and lung diseases, and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption coughs and colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. Don't be deceived but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung, and chest affections. Trial Bottles free at Dr. G. W Crouter's.

No Scrofula can be so deep-seated or so malignant and stubborn that *Purkod's Blood Purifier* will not be found helpful. It will effect a cure if cure be possible. And if you are troubled with Boils, Salt-Rheum, Pimples, Rough Skin, or any humor whatever, just give the Purifier a thorough trial and you cannot fail to receive benefit from it. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land situated on Pine Lake 1½ miles west of Ammon J. Rowe's, in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, four acres cleared, one log house; living water on the premises. Will take part down payment, balance time to suit the purchaser. For further particulars, enquire of E. G. JARMAN, Overton, Mich.

NEW - GOODS!

Just Received.

Call and see my new assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELRY

SILVERWARE,

OPTICAL GOODS, ETC., ETC.

NEW PATTERNS IN SILVERWARE

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sightedness.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Required articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

C. R. BELLINGER,

Bridge St., - - Charlevoix.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches,

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Weed at 12½ cents a week.

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Quick and Cheap,

At the Journal Office.

New Goods

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT.

TRY THEM, for sale by G. W. MILLER.

Dry Goods!

Another Large Invoice of

NEW GOODS COMING.

B. See

F. A. Cochran & Co.

Successors to Perry Weed,

DRUGGISTS & PHARMACISTS

A well-selected Stock of

POPULAR MUSIC

on hand.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Footwear

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S,

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan

☞Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.

CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS

PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS

And buy them of Yours Truly,

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Woods, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND HASTYGOOD SIDING

FLOORING CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

THE ROUND OAK HEATING STOVES.

NEW COOK STOVES.

Best Saws and Axes. Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 6, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

Boyne Falls is said to have no vacant houses.

☞For rent—Dwellings, cheap, inquire of Mrs. Mason.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 2m1

☞One heavy yoke of cattle for sale. Inquire of A. Stewart.

☞Dwelling house for rent on Main street, near Bridge. Enquire of B. See.

☞Peaches at $2.50 a bushel, the largest and best lot of the season.

O. W. SMITH.

Springwater is the name of a new settlement about five miles south of Boyne Falls.

The council advertise for proposals for building a hose tower sixty feet high, adjoining the engine house.

Those wanting photographs should procure the negatives at once, as Mr. Way will close his gallery within thirty days.

Geo. W. Miller has just received another large lot of those excellent Beaver Island socks, of which he sold so many last year.

J. L. Hurd has secured the services of Mr. D. Gardiner, of Hart, Mich., as salesman in his store. He comes well recommended.

☞All persons wanting photographs must call before November 1, as after that date the gallery will be closed till spring. D. S. Way.

Mrs. F. W. Wilcox returned home to Kalamazoo, last Friday. Mr. Wilcox will remain a few weeks to super intend the building of his new yacht.

Dr. Cronter has had a lot of new telephone poles erected on several streets so as to raise the wires above all obstructions such as shade trees, etc.

Chas. Bellinger calls attention this week to a new stock of jewelry, silverware, and optical goods which is worthy the examination of our read ers.

Chas. Plass is expected here this week, to build a new store for F. W. Wilcox, on a model which has won several prizes in races at and near Detroit.

The supreme court opened last Tuesday with 144 cases on the docket. James Slater vs. H. B. Chapman, taken from Charlevoix circuit is among the number.

The Grand Traverse region isn't building the Charlevoix driving park. Charlevoix proposes to build it, and should have the benefit of all advertising so far as name is concerned.

Mrs. Dr. Sweet and has closed the sanitarium for the winter, and taken rooms at the Newman house, where she will very ministratively care for or prescribe her remedies, as her patients wish.

The ladies' band made their first appearance in public Tuesday evening. They metaphysically speaking, are making good progress, and should be encouraged in every way possible.

☞The property, known as the Sweetland Sanitarium, on the south upper terrace in the village of Charlevoix, is for sale or rent.—Enquire of E. H. Green, Charlevoix, Michigan. 21tf

☞Any one wanting an organ cheap, can get a bargain at this office. We have an advertising due bill for the Chicago Cottage, and also the Story & Clark, which we will sell on easy terms.

☞Recollect our offer of the Weekly Detroit Free Press four months FREE to every subscriber who will pay four months (50 cents,) or more in advance, in cash, for the JOURNAL.

A pledge is being circulated for subscriptions to build a house of worship for the first Baptist church of Charlevoix. Thus far the results have been encouraging. During the ensuing year the church will doubtless be built.

During October the Baptist and Congregational churches will unite in worship. Preaching every Sunday at the Congregational church at 10.30 a. m. and at Green's hall at 7.00 p. m. Prayer meetings during the week as usual.

"How does 'North Grand Traverse Agricultural and Industrial Exposition' strike you"—Sentinel. Its all right if you are booming Grand Traverse county but it doesn't boom Charlevoix worth a cent. Strike out "North Grand Traverse," and insert "Charlevoix" then it will read right.

Captain Johnson, of the steamer Queen of the Lakes, was in the harbor Sunday with an excursion from Elk Rapids. During the resort season the Queen run on Black lake in Ottawa county, but is now running between Elk Rapids and Traverse City.

Will See & Co have disposed of their grocery business to A. E. Mason who will continue for the present at the old stand. The company recommends all their customers to continue with Mr. Mason, where they will receive good goods and fair treatment.

The new law compelling all cities and corporations to erect gates across the ends of draw bridges went into effect this week. There is a heavy penalty imposed on any city or town failing to comply with this law. This ought to give W. C. Newman's patent a boom.

Campbell Bros. are preparing to build a $2,000 yawl-rigged cutter, for Mr. Stockbridge of the resort, this winter. It will be 46 feet over all, and nine feet three inches beam. It will have a cast iron keel, weighing seven tons, which will be cast at Ironton, R. E. McLean making the mold.

A. D. Cruickshank has secured as a donation to the township library from the American Swedenborg printing and publishing society, New York, nineteen volumes of Swedenborg's writings, including Arcana Cœlestia, ten vols., Apocalypse Revealed, two vols., The True Christian Religion, Divine Providence, The Four Leading Doctrines, Divine Love and Wisdom, Conjugial Love, and Heaven and Hell, each one vol.

The directors of the D. C. & E. R. R. Co., are in session to-day, and in answer to a request for news we were assured that everything is progressing as favorably and rapidly as possible; that the surveying party are making good progress and report an easy route toward the straits; and that active work on the roadbed will begin just as soon as possible and have everything done legally. The company aim to do their work so carefully that no time will be lost by having to do it over again. The general feeling is that active work of construction will be begun this fall before snow flies.

The supervising board of jail inspectors, consisting of the judge of probate, chairman, the superintendents of the poor, and the county agent of the state board of corrections and charities, met on Tuesday and examined the jail and will recommend to the board of supervisors that a more adequate provision be made for prisoners, which in effect, means a new jail. The recommendation will hardly be considered favorably by the board of supervisors, for, while the jail does not provide suitable separation of the sexes and older and younger offenders, there are two other good jails in the county to which offenders may be sent at the discretion of the Judge.—Citizen.

Purely Personal.

Sheriff Jerrue is in town.

John Wagner has been under the weather this week.

C. J. Grier went to Charlotte on Monday, for a week's vacation.

T. R. Chapin of the Boyne Citizen made us a call Monday morning.

George Thurston, of Central Lake, was among the JOURNAL callers to-day.

A. F. Draper, of South Arm, made the JOURNAL a brief call last Friday.

Mrs. Lewis Delipe, of Ellsworth, made the JOURNAL a brief call on Wednesday.

F. D. Waldron, of the Grand Rapids Democrat, made the JOURNAL a call on Wednesday.

Sam Colsky has sold his house and lot on Upright & Hurlbutt's addition, to Rev. W. G. Clark.

Mrs. S. J. Pleneger is suffering from blood poisoning at the home of her father, Mr. Gibson.

Dan Way made a negative of Silas Alcock's baby after death, which looks as if the child was asleep.

Mrs. A. T. Washburn went to Chicago on the Vernon, to remain the winter with her son, Edwin M.

Rev. A. T. Waterman is now located in Bancroft, having accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at that place.

Will Renard, Monte Lewis and Mills Kanagy, returned yesterday from a hunting excursion at Intermediate lake, with very good success.

David Shannon, detective, of Fort Gratiot, has been in the county for several days, securing evidence in a case soon to come to trial in the Wayne circuit court.

Dr. and Mrs. Crouter start for San Diego, Cal., to-day, for the benefit of Mrs. Crouter's health. Geo. A. Wilson will have charge of the business during the doctor's absence. George has an experience of nine years; is the oldest drug clerk in the county, and is considered by Dr. Crouter entirely competent to manage the drug and telephone business.

Coming Events.

At the M. E. church on Tuesday evening, a normal drill on the books of the bible. All come and learn something you do not know about the book. Thursday evening, general at prayer meeting, led by W. A. Smith. Sunday morning and evening preaching, by the pastor. Sunday school at 12 m.

Sunday, October 9, will be observed in the Baptist churches throughout the state with a special service known as chapel day concert, and the taking of a collection for the church edifice of the Home Mission society, and also in aid of the Charlevoix church in building their house of worship to the amount of $500.

Eveline.

IRONTON, Oct. 4.—Warm days and frosty nights.

H. S. Freeman is still very sick and gets no better.

We are informed that Geo. and James Allen with their families are expected to arrive here from Kentucky soon, to make this place their future home. They expect to drive through with a team.

F. D. Phillips, of Charlevoix, spoke on the labor question, to a well-filled house of interested listeners, at the school house, Ironton, last Wednesday evening. Mr. P. is a good speaker, and all say it was a good address.

Mrs. Martin Staley has been on the sick list.

P. M. McNally is in the dry goods business.

A. Webb returned from the upper peninsula last week, where he has been since July 1st.

There was a special school meeting called in Mountain district for last Tuesday evening, for the purpose of straightening the books, but owing to there not being many present, and having only four days notice, (the law requires six), it was adjourned. We did not learn the timeto which it adjourned.

John Dunlop was in Petoskey two days last week on business.

The town board and also the board of school inspectors met at the ferry, —our town hall.

Mead Benson says he has the finest tomatoes in the county for his age. He is sixteen weeks old and balances the scales at eighteen pounds.

The potato crop is the poorest for many years. Many of our farmers who thought to have potatoes to sell will not have enough for their own use. If potatoes don't sell at $1.25 next spring we will forfeit our old winter crop.

Mrs. Pope has been engaged as principal of the Advance school.

Butter is a scarce article in this vicinity. This is laid to the fact that feed is scarce, and farmers are laying up butter for winter's use.

It is now time to get out your leaders, for winter is fast approaching.

Geo. Clendening who, for the past four years, has been a resident of this town, left on the 23d for Port Huron to live.

A letter received from Edwin Sowles, who went from Ironton to St. Andrews Bay, Fla., reports times there very dull and yellow fever in the locality.—Citizen. Probably Ed. would like to see Northern Michigan again, eh?

J. D. Parish, we notice, goes hobbling along on one crutch. The cause is a boil about four inches above the right knee.

What is home without a county paper.

Mr. Anderson, of Boyne City, is now clerking in the company store.

Jimmie Dunlop has bought 40 acres of timber land of Charles Peterson, on section 14, the south 40 of place known as the Bartlett place. Consideration $800.

The Tuttle brothers have nearly completed a fine barn, but as the wind was quite fresh, the roof is not just square with the world.

The Ironton base ball team played a good game on Saturday. They play every Saturday afternoon at Bird's.

The rains of last week were just the thing wanted for wheat, recently sown.

It will be Built.

J. Milo Eaton, of Charlevoix, secretary of the Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba Railroad company, and Mr. R. M. Cherrie, of Ironton, president of the same company, were in the city yesterday on business connected with the construction of the road. Mr. Eaton, in conversation with a reporter said that the road would certainly be built within a year. They expect to commence the work of grading this fall and to have the cars running into Charlevoix inside of a year. That arrangements have been made with the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern, whereby the two roads will be connected. The road will be built through from Charlevoix to the Straits. The citizens of Charlevoix are to be praised for their energy and push, for it is through them that this has all been brought about. The road will open a vast amount of territory that has heretofore been a wilderness.—Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald.

Burgess.

BURGESS, Oct. 5.—Edgar Furguson and family have moved into Jack Saunby's boarding house for the winter.

The friends and neighbors of Mr. Hale regret to learn that he is no better.

Mr. Thomas Sunderland and Miss Mary Ross were married last week. Their many friends wish them success.

Moses Cooper and wife returned to-day from their visit quite polished and full of city appearance.

Mr. Ross is having some fine jobs done on the center road through Hayes.

Ellsworth.

ELLSWORTH, Oct. 4.—The old adage, "It never rains but it pours," has proved true this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Campbell are still here enjoying the beauties of Autumn.

Louis See, Monte Lewis and a friend, came from Charlevoix on a hunting excursion, but it rained for two days, so they concluded they would go home as there was not much prospect of a hunt.

Frank Wrisley had a brother visit him the other day, that he had not seen for fifteen years.

Barnard.

BARNARD, Oct. 5.—Miss Cora C. Chew commenced the winter term of school here Monday.

Miss Lillie Huntington visited friends last week.

The box social was given up on account of wet weather.

Mrs. Cannon left last Friday for Howell, Mich., to spend the winter with her parents.

Rev. B. H. Whitman will commence a series of meetings here Thursday evening of this week. Come.

Wilson.

EAST JORDAN, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Robert Shepard is on the sick list.

A young daughter arrived at David Shepard's, on Sept. 17.

Miss Alma Slaughter is visiting relatives in Charlevoix, Norwood and vicinity.

Miss Annie Cook, of Charlevoix, who has been visiting here for two weeks, has returned home.

Miss Alice Saunders has returned from Charlevoix where she has spent the summer.

G. W. Fast has begun the job of painting the school house. J. C. Jordan is to plaster it this week.

Messrs. Hudkins and Vance went to the town clerk's office on Monday last, where they sat on the town board.

A stranger arrived at Jno. Freeman's on Sept. 25. He refuses to give name or occupation, but probably his ability as an engineer will be developed in future years.

The young folks class (joyful gleaners) attended Wm. Taylor's temperance lecture at East Jordan, on Sunday evening. They report a pleasant time, but their spirits were somewhat "dampened" while returning.

Rev. Mr. Davey, of Bay Springs, preached here on Tuesday evening. He expects to speak again to the people on next Friday evening.

Miss Ruth Burley was home on Sunday last.

Mrs. Thomas Conlter visited her mother, Mrs. Cyrea Furley, recently.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. An satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c, and $1. at Crouter's drug store. 6

SCHOOL BOOKS

We have now in Stock all the new Books adopted by the Board, and they will be sold at less than Publishers' Introductory Price. We have the largest stock of School Books and School Supplies in the county. and as we are the publishers' agent we are prepared to sell cheaper than ever. Get our prices before you purchase or you will be sorry.

Dr. G. W. Crouter.

AGENTS WANTED $25000 to be awarded to the purchasers of the DETROIT COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER Rev. B. H. Whitman will commence a series of meetings here Thursday evening of this week. Come. Address for terms to agents and free sample paper and prospectus. THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, Detroit, Mich.

OUR FALL GREETING.

To our friends and patrons we extend the best compliments of the season, and announce the arrival of all that makes our stock desirable. Our buyer has not neglected one single item, and in the purchase of the vast stock that the need of two stores require for fall trade, and has used all the caution and taste in buying that comes from long experience; and by READY CASH he secured the Lowest possible purchase price, so that we are enabled to sell a far superior article in all departments than other dealers could possibly offer. and at Much Lower Prices. An especial effort has been made in the purchase of our FALL and WINTER CLOAKS and JACKETS, which we are offering at Most Astounding Low Prices. In fact in the purchase of all our stock we have kept in view the fact that we were buying for our Friends and Patrons. Call and see us, and look over the long list of Bargains we have to offer.

☞Butterick's Patterns in stock, and Metropolitan Fashions for October free, at the LIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Send $35.00 to Detroit Safe Co., Detroit, and get a Safe like the one shown in this cut —warranted fire-proof---28 inches high outside. Just the thing for a Safe to go in the house.

Office and Factory 67 to 99 Fort Street, East, DETROIT, MICH.

SUNSHINE.

BY MARY B. T. MATUS.

I set up before my sunshine
That is poured around our way,
And keep it safely bemasked
For some bitter, rainy day.
For the days that are a-dreary
Then can scatter the blessed sunshine
Which I have kept in hiding hidden
And place it full in view.

"Though we scarce can see it glimmer
Through our failing, bitter tears
Yet it will shine out clearer and clearer
Then have been so dear for years
Though friends do wound us sorely
Tis doubtful most of all.
Let us brush aside the tendrops,
And not let another fall.

O, the sunshine, how it glistens
In its crying green wall!
There is health and joys unnumbered,
And hopes that never fail.
There are days of quiet beauty
That live through all the year
There are opened golden gates
That are ever open for us.
And the best of all this sunshine
Are the hopes we have for them;
They will never, never darken,
Tis a sunshine that lasts
O, we're lots of bottled sunshine,
And 'twill last throughout the year,
God has poured it all around us
So no day need lack of cheer.

DISINHERITED

BY JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS.

Our brief tale begins with a moral or, rather, it illustrates a truth which is coeval with human experience. The truth, honorable to humanity, but none the more remarkable, that loving and devoted women will cling to unworthy men long after the world has hopelessly given them up for lost. We cite but one more example out of hundreds of thousands.

The sum announced by Everett Travis to his parents of his clandestine marriage with Julia Carter, one of the factory girls, was the cause of such an explosion of paternal wrath as does often really occur, outside the pages of romance.

The senior Travis glared on his son in the most highly approved style of sensational fiction.

"What! Married, do you say, and to one of those cotton-spinners? Well, by — sir, we'll make short work of this foolishness! Find how much she wants, and you can pay her off; then go out West and get a divorce, and let this be the last of your wild oats, sir! It's time you settled down and began life seriously and steadily.

"Sir, she's my lawful wife. She's good enough for any man in the State. I want to bring her here and have you and mother receive her as a daughter."

"I'm sure I'd be willing," put in Mrs. Travis, with a thought of the far-off days when she used to do kitchen-work for wages. "And I'm sure she must be good, and that we can love her dearly. Let Everett bring her here, father."

"Never, madam! Never, you undutiful son! We've sacrificed you enough. We educated you carefully and expensively; I've lavished money on you! I've spoiled you, perhaps. Anything reasonable I'll stand, but this is a step too far. I repudiate that creature, take the means I have suggested to get rid of her, or I repudiate you forever. Choose, now, between her and me, with all that I have to give you."

There could be no doubt what the choice would be at that time. In the flush of young love, with a temper low but fully inherited from this irate parent, and viewing the world through the roseate glasses of twenty-four, Everett Travis left his father's house, content to sacrifice his worldly prospects and advantages for the woman who was all in all to him.

He lost no time in attempts at reconciliation, but removed at once to a flourishing Western city. Stories were told, probably true ones, of a stealthy visit by Everett's mother before the removal; of her forgiveness and blessing to the fair young bride; of a welcome gift of money from the same kind hand, and of her promise to try and soften the stern father, and to write often. So they went to their new home.

No letters were received from the yearning mother. Her first attempt to write was detected by her husband, and so sternly forbidden that she never dared make the attempt afterward. But travelers going to Joliet from this village frequently carried substantial tokens of maternal affection to the disinherited.

Julia Carter had committed the common fault of woman in her marriage—she had taken counsel of the heart, and of nothing else. A handsome boyish face, a pleasant manner, assurances of unlimited devotion—these had captivated her; she had not dared to look beyond them. Had she looked beyond them she would have seen a character unformed, a frivolous disposition, a longing who had thus far proven the ability to do nothing but to spend his father's money, and whose capacity to earn bread for her was yet to be asserted. But then, she loved him; and what woman ever held any other arguments against that, where the man of her choice was concerned?

The years went by, and poor Julia became secretly convinced, by the hard logic of accomplished facts, that she had made a terrible mistake. She saw her fairy prince of a few years past, her idealized and daintily raised Everett, a failure in all that he undertook. She knew of his appealing by letter to his father for forgiveness and assistance, and she read the sarcastic refusal contained in the reply, with its sneering allusion to herself. She saw her husband become dissipated and degraded; she bore children, and followed them to the grave, when better treatment and more comforts would have saved them. She labored with her hands as she had never labored in the cotton-mill. She cleaved to that unworthy man in the worst of illfort, with a sublime faith and heroism which are only shown by women.

Time dulled even this desperate love. Years of practical childlessness produced their natural effect upon the father of Everett Travis. The barriers of pride and obstinacy were strong and high; but at last they yielded. A letter came to the poor Western home, informing the son that his mother was stricken with paralysis and likely to die. It implored him to return at once, bring his wife, and give repeated assurance that everything should be forgotten.

The answer, anxiously expected, was terse and unsatisfactory. It was written by Julia. She said that both her husband and herself were saddened by the intelligence of his mother's illness; that both wished to go at once to her, but that, alas! poor Everett could not write, and he had requested her to do so.

"Is that all?" asked the dying mother.

"Yes, Sophy; that's all."

"Oh, dear! I shall never see him again—my darling, my only child! Did you send them money to come, Timothy?"

"No," groaned the repentant father. "I didn't think of that."

"O, Timothy!"

"But I don't believe they'd come, anyway. It's a queer sick." "Why, what's the matter? Everett's mother was dead and buried, Mr. Travis resolved to go in person and look up his wayward son. A long railroad journey brought him to the city of his home, and with much difficulty he found his mean habitation. To the thin, careworn woman whom he found there, he introduced himself as Everett's father. She looked at him with stony eyes.

"I am his wife," she said. "You disowned him years ago on my account; now you have come too late to find him."

"He is not dead?" Mr. Travis cried.

"No; but if you persist in seeing him you will wish he was."

"Where is he? Take me to him."

"Beware, sir! I warn you. I say it is too late for your hard heart to be moved. You had better go back, and not insist on seeing him."

"I must see him."

She put on her battered bonnet and faded shawl, and without a word conducted him through busy streets to a gloomy and vast stone building. They walked through offices, halls, and courts and were stopped by a man at a strongly barred door.

"Do you want to look, Mrs. Travis?" the guard respectfully asked.

"Yes; do you look, too?"

He complied with her request. Through a wicket in the door that the guard unclosed some hundreds of men were seen marching across a large open court. Guards with muskets were posted about. The men wore matted and close-cropped hair and wore a coarse striped dress. Each man of the double-file had his right hand on the left shoulder of the man next in front of him. Among them Mr. Travis recognized his son.

"Why, what's all this?" he asked.

"You are in the State's Prison, sir," said Julia, coldly. "Yonder is your son—my husband. You repudiated him because he chose to marry me; he was not strong enough to be a man without your help—and there he is. I warned you, but you would come."

The old man's pride and coldness returned at once.

"What is he here for?" he asked.

"For a killing done in a drunken brawl. He is for life."

"Come away, then. I need never to hear his name again. Once more I disown him, but I will provide for you. The law will free you from him; he is civilly dead. Come home with me."

Poor, distressed, almost hopeless, she flashed such indignation upon him that he cowered away from her.

"He is my husband," she said. "You, his own father, may cast him away; I will never leave him. I know all you said of him and me when we were wedded. I saw the two letters you wrote him. He was your idol. You have shown—you are showing—how cheap a thing a father's love may be. I am his wife, I say; that is my answer."

He tried to put money in her hands, to tell her of a large check he would send her.

"I will burn it," she answered, and left him.

She went back to her loneliness and hard poverty.

But the result was what might easily be foreseen. The woman's faith, love, and endurance had their reward. In a few years Everett Travis was set free and came out from his hard discipline a man. The fallen idol was replaced upon its pedestal; the wife's fidelity was abundantly rewarded, and his father was glad to welcome him as his son and heir, with a worthy daughter.

The Last of the Jerseymen.

With pallid face and feverish limbs he tottered to the back porch of the house and somehow scaled a dreadful horn of warning, like the dying Roland when Charlemagne and all his peerage fell beneath Roncesvalles.

He was a mosquito.

And the swift-winged denizens of the bushes thronged around him.

"Fire-la," he murmured feebly, "my time is short, but I can still do you some service. Beware on beautiful city girl who sits gazing out upon the sea. I have tasted the rich blood of her cheek and behold, I die! It was Venetian red."

And he rolled over.

* * *

"I think Jersey is a much-abused place," said the musical rising from her chair. "I'm sure the mosquitoes haven't troubled me a bit."—*Tid-Bits.*

THE CONDEMNED REDS.

Justice Harlan Says the Cases Would Have Precedence on the Supreme Court Docket.

Friends of the Convicted Men Outside the Jail Disguised with Their Actions.

The Amnesty Association.

(Chicago special.)

The work of the Amnesty Association is largely directed to agitation among organized labor. There was a plan to appoint committees to go to all the meetings of labor-unions and Knights of Labor assemblies and urge the adoption of resolutions denouncing the decision of the Supreme Court against the anarchists. But as most of the members of the Amnesty Association are members of labor organizations that plan was abandoned for the understanding prevails that each member should work in his organization for the passage of such resolutions, and stir up his friends to do likewise in other bodies. As a result, resolutions of that character are submitted at almost every labor meeting, and in many cases the resolutions are adopted. Bakers' Union, No. 40, and Furniture-Workers' Union, No. 1, are the last that have adopted resolutions to the effect that organization simply indorsing a set of resolutions adopted by the Custom Tailors' Union last Saturday.

"It is enough to make anybody sick and disgusted," said one of the most prominent friends of the anarchists yesterday, "to see those fellows in jail behind the bars. Here we are spending our time and money and energy, and taking without a murmur all the odium cast upon us by a hostile press, in order to rescue those fellows the gallows, and in the meantime Parsons, Spies, and Fielden are spending their lives denouncing everybody, rejecting our efforts to get them a fair hearing before the Supreme Court, and abusing the men who try to get up a petition for their pardon. It's the silliest thing in the world for us, at the present time, and if it were not for the sake of justice I would drop the matter at once. It's no fun to do all this work and swallow all the abuse, and if our friends in whose behalf it is done discourage us in this way it makes it twice as hard." I can understand how some of their friends who are not in danger themselves can be impudent enough to indulge in wild talk. But those men themselves ought to have more sense."

Justice Harlan's Views.

(Washington telegram.)

Justice Harlan's attention was called to the recent interview with Justice Miller in which he intimated that the latter said that any act of error in the cases of the anarchists would ordinarily be made to Justice Harlan, Illinois being in the latter's circuit. Justice Harlan said he had no information that any application would be made. He was asked under what circumstances the trial cases could reach the Supreme Court of the United States from the State courts. He said, in reply, that he supposed any application for a writ of error to whatever Justice it should be made would be under Section 709 R. S., which provides among other things that "a final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, where any title, right, privilege, or immunity is claimed under the Constitution or the treaties of the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege or immunity specially set up or claimed by either party under such Constitution, treaties, or statutes and reserved or affirmed in the highest court of a State may be brought to a writ of error." He also referred to Section 710, which provides that upon writ of error to review the judgment of the highest court of any criminal case brought by the defendant on the docket of all cases to which the Government is a party, except in cases which the court, in its discretion, declare to be of public importance, the judgment may be subject to any further order on the subject.

Denouncing the Sentence.

(Buffalo special.)

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The Congress of the Socialistic Labor party, assembled in Buffalo, although neither agreeing with the tactics nor with the principles of the anarchists, nevertheless declares the confirmation of the sentence of the Chicago anarchists to be a crime, to be inflicted by private revenge, premeditated, and to be an act of class injustice. If the prosecution of the Chicago men threw the bomb, and if, consequently, the death of the policeman was not developed so that we could, without violating our principles, call the killing of an unknown person; for it is a fact that even to-day nobody knows who threw the bomb, we cannot understand how it was possible to know the motive of the bomb-thrower, the motive of which it, if bomb was thrown, was, under the circumstances, impossible and would in all probability have not possibly injured the police and not illegally interfered for the purpose of disturbing the meeting. We are convinced that the destiny is an attack upon free speech, and that the act of the Chicago anarchists and that its execution would be political murder.

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IT is the City of Mexico everybody lives over a shop, if the house be two stories, or uses the lower floor for stabling the horses, quartering the servants, etc. Even millionaires often rent the ground floors of their well residences for business purposes.

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THERE were twelve Kings of Macedon from Philip, 360 B. C., to Perseus, 179 B. C.

THE GREEN DIAMOND.

The League Base-ball Championship Drawing to a Close.

Pittsburgh Responsible for Chicago's Defeat This Year—Other Base-ball News.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

The League championship race for the season of 1887 is now almost over, and that Detroit will take this year's pennant is now no longer doubted by any lover of base-ball. That, there is still considerable hope left in the camps of the New York and Philadelphia Clubs that success also is still to be fought for, and Manager James Mutrie, of the Giants, is so confident that his team will step over the heads of the White Stockings into second place as the veteran Harry Wright is that the Phillies will finish next to Detroit. Anson and President Spalding only smile, when asked if they can hold their present position, in a manner which indicates that they have absolutely no fear of being asked to do so. From present indications, the Detroits will win the pennant of 1887, but by a smaller percentage of games won than that trophy has been secured by for four years. The Detroits will probably finish the season with the loss of only about 40, which is much better from a good sporting point of view than the large winning percentage of the last three years. The Chicagos have made a good fight, and guess was, as will be seen by the following record of championship winners since the formation of the League:

		Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
1876	Chicago	52	14	.788
1877	Boston	31	17	.646
1878	Boston	41	19	.683
1879	Providence	59	21	.737
1880	Chicago	67	17	.797
1881	Chicago	56	28	.667
1882	Chicago	55	29	.654
1883	Boston	63	35	.643
1884	Providence	84	28	.750
1885	Chicago	87	25	.777
1886	Chicago	90	34	.726

The poorest record made by any club in the history of the League was by the Cincinnatis in 1880, when they succeeded in winning but nine games during the whole season, losing 76. The Philadelphias did nearly as bad in 1883, when they won 17 and lost 63.

PITTSBURG IS RESPONSIBLE.

Big Jim McCormick and Corsica Abner Dalrymple, who played with Chicago last season, are now, as well known, playing with the Pittsburg League team, and as the end of the season approaches both of those players indulge in gains of quiet satisfaction as they look over the record of games won and lost this season. Why? Because, Jim and Abner feel that Pittsburg's work against Chicago, the White Stockings might now be on fighting terms with Detroit for the pennant.

It is a singular fact that one of the two clubs in the League beat Chicago out of the championship of 1887. So far as Chicago's fortune was concerned it was every club in the League, excepting only the new one in Pittsburg, who stood in the race. Anson's men have beaten the winning champions 10 out of 18 games in 1887, Detroit 12 of 19, the Giants 11 out of 17, Kelly's men 11 out of 18, Providence 12 out of 15, and the Hoosiers 10 out of 12. Doubtless the chances of the Chicago right, privilege, or immunity is claimed under the Constitution or the treaties of the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege or immunity specially set up or claimed by either party under such Constitution, treaties, or statutes and reserved or affirmed in the highest court of a State may be brought to a writ of error." He also referred to Section 710, which provides that upon writ of error to review the judgment of the highest court of any criminal case brought by the defendant on the docket of all cases to which the Government is a party, except in cases which the court, in its discretion, declare to be of public importance, the judgment may be subject to any further order on the subject.

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THE first bank ever established was located at Venice, about 1150, and was known as "The Chamber of Loans."

THE HAYMARKET VICTIMS.

A Monument to Commemorate the Deeds of the Policemen Killed by the Bomb.

A Rumor that if the Anarchists Hang Their Wives May Commit Suicide.

George Francis Train's Awful Threat—Socialists to Adopt a New Policy.

George Francis Train's Awful Threat.

(New York correspondence.)

George Francis Train spoke for the first time in many years at Webster Hall Sunday evening in favor of the condemned Chicago anarchists. The proceeds of the admission fees charged were to go to the support of the men's families. Mr. Train said his presence was due to the infernal of four brave women—Mrs. W. F. Black, wife of one of the condemned anarchists; Mrs. Parsons, the mulatto wife of one of the convicts; Nina Van Zandt, who sat by proxy of August Spies; and Mrs. Col. Hinton. His speech was remarkably somewhat incoherent. Referring to the dynamite bomb, he said: "Dynamite, Mr. killing of the policemen in Chicago, Mr. Hinton, I wish you had fired all the bombs he could! And he been there. Confusion, he said:

"I'm sure a right to carry a pistol, and if any one attempts to take it away from me I'm prepared to shoot. All those in favor of that say aye. Now, I'm in favor of the Hay Market bomb-thrower. I'm in favor of the Hay Market bomb-thrower. I'm in favor of carrying a pistol, and

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FARM AND GARDEN.

DIRECTIONS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FOR MAKING A ROLLER.

Importance of Careful Preparation of Soil in Wheat Culture—How to Save Seed Corn—A Staff That Insures Safety in Handling Bulls.

The subject of horns on cattle has been very much discussed of late, and it has been proven in many cases that they are expensive appendages. This is frequently demonstrated in the handling of bulls. It often occurs that even a pet bull will become enraged and inflict serious injuries when led only by a ring in the nose.

A BULL STAFF.

In the accompanying figure is shown a device vouched for by a Rural New Yorker correspondent, who claims that with it the handling of horned animals is comparatively safe. If the chain from any cause should come loose, a weapon of defense is still in the leader's hands. Take a long fork handle, rivet an iron strap over it with six or eight inches of light chain attached, to which fasten a good malleable harness snap. Put the snap in the nose ring and the animal can be led without the rope if so desired.

Agricultural Fairs in October.

The following state and provincial fairs have been announced for October:

Alabama—Montgomery, Oct. 17-23.
Canadian Exposition—Toronto, Oct. 5-17.
Colorado—Pueblo, Oct. 4-8.
Georgia—Macon, Oct. 24, Nov. 5.
Missouri—St. Louis, Oct. 3-8.
Missouri—Fat stock, Kansas City, Oct. 27, Nov. 3.
Mississippi—Jackson, Oct. 17-22.
North Carolina—Raleigh, Oct. 19-21.
Piedmont Exposition—Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 10-22.
Texas—Dallas, Oct. 20, Nov. 5.
Virginia—Richmond, Oct. 26-28.

How to Make a Good Roller.

The importance of a good roller on the farm is too well known and appreciated to require comment. It is often a question, however, how to secure one. The following description, therefore, of a home made roller by a correspondent in Indiana Farmer will be welcome to many readers:

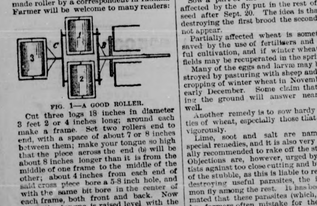


FIG. 1—A GOOD ROLLER.

Cut three logs 18 inches in diameter 3 feet 2 or 4 inches long; cutter cannot make a frame. Set two rollers end to end, with a space of about 7 or 8 inches between them; make your tongue so high that the pole comes across the end of the roller 8 inches longer than it is from the middle of one frame to the middle of the other; about 4 inches from each end of said cross piece bore a 3-8 inch hole, and with the same bit bore in the center of each frame, both front and back. Set the tongue in raised level with the cross frames, the holes through the cross piece in the end of tongue will correspond with those in the centers of the two frames. Bolt the tongue down to the front roller; a washer about an inch in thickness between the frames and said cross piece, and bolt them with 5-8 inch bolts.

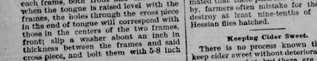


FIG. 2—A GOOD ROLLER.

Now make a bar (s) the same length of the cross piece on the end of the tongue, bore a 5-8 inch hole in each end, each distance apart as in cross piece (b) and it will correspond with the holes in the other ter (f) to two frames, back; slip an inch washer between said bar and said frames back; bolt with 5-8 inch bolt. Now you have a roller to roll corn, or a dead furrow, or a ridge, only the tongue is "limber" or weak. To remedy this, fashion a piece something like the half of a wagon hound, fasten that part that would be front in hounds, just behind the dead-tree on the tongue (s), Fig. 2. It will take on the tongue above the roller, and then arch or raise about twenty inches or two feet above the bar that connects the two frames back; fasten a support from said bar up to said hound, place a seat on said hound where the weight of the driver will balance the tongue, and you have a roller that will roll the two inches of a ditch or the outside of a ridge. Fasten the third roller by a coupling pin (see figure) between two feet long to the middle of the bar that connects the two front rollers together, and it will roll the space left between the two front ones.

Sowing Wheat.

The manner in which wheat is sown is of vital importance, for its influence is felt to a great extent right on to the harvest. Perhaps the most important matters in the thorough preparation of the seed bed. That it pays to carefully prepare the soil for wheat has been proven time and again, and yet not one field in ten is properly stirred and pulverized before the seed is sown. Remember that it is impossible to the care of wheat to make the soil too mellow or too fine. All work done in this direction is amply paid for by the future crop.

It also pays to drill in the seed, even if one has to hire the drill. It insures the even dropping and covering of the seed, and is a saving of seed. Avoid the use of foul or imperfect seed; it is a waste of time, labor and land to sow wheat that has not been carefully screened and winnowed to free it from foreign and imperfect seed. In sections where smut is likely to appear avail yourself of such preventive measures as treating the seed to brine or a solution of blue vitriol.

Each farmer must decide in great measure the question as to what variety of wheat to sow. It is not a safe plan to make an entire change in any one season, and especially where the previous yields have proven fairly satisfactory. A safe rule is to sow the soil devoted to the main crop in some will tended wheat in your own locality, and experiment with promising new sorts on a small scale. A bushel of good, clear seed, drilled in, is considered an ample quantity for one acre by many farmers. The usual rule is from one bushel to five pecks, drilled in, and about one-half bushel more sown broadcast.

Saving Seed Corn.

The importance of saving seed corn by careful selection has been preached from time to time out of date, and repeated experiment has proven the necessity for care in the storing of the corn selected for seed. In sections where short seasons prevail early varieties are desirable, hence earliness ought to be promoted even in sorts already early by selecting such from stalks that first ripen their ears. The importance of choosing fair-sized, well-developed ears, taken from stalks which bore at least two ears, is apparent to every one who has given the subject any thought.

In the selection of seed corn too much care cannot be exercised in keeping a well-established and desirable variety pure. It should be borne in mind that two sorts growing within a quarter of a mile of one another are liable to mix; hence it is not wise to save seed from such corn.

Where does not appear to be any advantage or better mode of saving corn for seed than the old time one of pilling back husks leaving the husks of twenty or more ears together, and then hanging these braided strands from the rafters of a corn house, a smoke house, the attic or other dry place. The corn must be kept dry and out of the reach of rats and mice. It is a wise plan to select only the perfectly sound ears for seed; these dry more quickly and are not so liable to mold. Not a few farmers always plan to hang their seed corn between the rafters of their smoke houses, believing that, in addition to the dry atmosphere there found, the smoke that permeates the kernels acts as a preventive to insect pests after the seed is planted.

The Hessian Fly.

There are two broods of the Hessian fly brought to perfection each year, one in the fall and one in the spring. The mature female insect deposits its eggs upon the leaves of the young plant soon after these appear above ground. As soon as the eggs hatch the young worms make their way down the leaf to its base, where they remain between it and the stem near the roots. It requires several weeks for the larvæ to attain full size. In skin then is hard and brown, and, to the unaided eye, the insect presents the appearance of a small flaxseed. In this condition it remains until spring, when the fly comes forth and lays its eggs, and so the operation is repeated. The preventive measures that have from time to time been devised by scientists and practical farmers may be briefly told as follows:

Sow a part of the wheat early, and it will be affected by the fly put in the rest of the seed after Sept. 20. The idea is that by destroying the first brood the second will not appear.

Partially affected wheat is sometimes saved by the use of fertilizers and care ful cultivation, and if winter wheat, the fields may be recuperated in the spring.

Many of the eggs and larvæ may be destroyed by pasturing with sheep and close cropping of winter wheat in November or early December. Some claim that rolling the ground will answer nearly as well.

Another remedy is to sow hardy varieties of wheat, especially those that tiller vigorously.

Lime, soot and salt are named as special remedies, and it is also very generally recommended to rake off the stubble. Objections are, however, urged by scientists against close cutting and burning the stubble, as this is liable to result in the destruction of many parasites, the ichneumon fly among the rest. It has been estimated that these parasites (which, by the by, farmers often mistake for the pests) destroy at least nine-tenths of all the Hessian flies hatched.

Keeping Cider Sweet.

There is no process known that will keep cider sweet without deteriorating its quality somewhat, but there are various methods for arresting fermentation and preventing it from becoming sour. Professional cider makers sometimes use Shaw's Antiseptic Solution; others, who prefer to avoid patented articles, employ sulphite of lime, which is added after fermentation has proceeded until the cider has acquired the acid taste desired. The sulphite is first mixed in a quart or so of cider and then poured into the cask and thoroughly shaken. Do not mistake sulphate of lime for sulphite of lime; the latter is the correct article.

To Cabbage Worm.

The cabbage worm has not been visibly affected by the hard things said against him, nor have the numerous sure cure remedies sensibly affected his appetite. Peter Henderson suggests the application of alum water, one pound of pulverized alum to three gallons of water. This will not injure the plant and may kill the worm. Pyrethrum, either in powder or solution, is effective. The great difficulty is to get any preparation on the vegetable to stay until the application as often as the successive broods hatch out.

Agricultural News.

But few apples are expected outside of New England and New York.

T. V. Munson has been re-elected president of the Texas Horticulture society.

The honey production the present season is reported generally to be a poor one.

The experimental work at Houghton farm, Orange county, N. Y., has been discontinued.

A botanical museum is to be established in connection with the experimental farm at Ottawa.

According to Bradstreet's the New York hop crop will be about one-half a fair average, but the Pacific coast promises a larger yield.

The tomato crop is almost a failure in Delaware.

South Carolina is to have two experimental stations.

The corn crop of the south is unprecedently large.

The Louisiana sugar crop is reported to be ahead of every crop since the war.

The Illinois state board of agriculture declines to recognize the Galloway breed of cattle as a breed, but classes them the same as the Aberdeen Angus.

ITALIAN WOOD GATHERERS.

Cool Hills Unknown to New York's Italian Tenement Dwellers.

Among the earliest risers in the city are the crisp faced women from the Italian tenements of Mott and Mulberry streets. The gray light has barely streaked the eastern sky before, in groups of three or four, by twos and threes, old ages, from the withered and wrinkled crone of four score to the little girl of eight years, they can be seen hurrying along the streets to begin their daily toil. They seem to be always in high spirits, and as they pass along they laugh and chatter and show their glistening teeth, and are as merry as bands of school girls on the eve of a holiday. They are brave hearted, these women, and by constant labor reduce the household expenses of Mulberry street to a minimum. Cold baths with them are unknown. All the wood they use for cooking purposes is carried on their heads, often long distances from places where old buildings are being torn down. A reporter, standing at the foot of Franklin's statue in Printing House square a daybreak on a recent morning, counted sixty-three Italian women in thirty minutes. They came from the direction of the Italian quarter and passed down Nassau street. Each one carried a coarse cloth or towel. Some were barefoot, some had shoes and stockings, and still others wore the common skin-without the stockings. Their black hair, freshly plaited and greased, was tied in coils about their heads and formed jewelry hung about their necks and from their ears.

"Where are they all going so early in the morning?" asked the reporter of a big, broad backed policeman who stood watching the women and swinging his club.

The officer replied that a large six-storied building was being torn down and they were going down to carry off the wooden wreckage.

"Several hundred of them go down here every morning about this time," said he. "In about twenty minutes, if you wait, you will see them coming back with loads on their heads sufficient to break the back of a brewery wagon horse."

The reporter waited. The swarthy women still came in a stream from Center street, crossed the square and hurried down Nassau street out of sight. Presently the first of the industrious housekeepers was seen returning staggering under a load carried on her head of heavy pieces of beams, broken laths and fragments of dusty woodwork. Her bundle was tied about with a stout cord. Her towel, folded into a pad, protected the skull from the rough surface of the load. The woman's face was a study for a painter in its expression of pride and unalloyed happiness. Capt. Kidd, bearing away the spoils of a rich Spanish galleon, couldn't have been more thoroughly at peace with himself and all the world than the heavily laden child of the Apennines, as with one arm akimbo on her stout hips and the other free to steady her burden, she steered straight for the Bend of Mulberry street. As she passed out of view other women with similar loads on their heads drove in sight in Nassau street. Soon that narrow thoroughfare was a moving mass of great bundles of wood drifting steadily toward the Bend.

They make excellent scavengers," said the policeman. "The contractor are glad to get rid of the wood and give them every chance to clean up a torn down building." The price of coal also affects them Mulberry street Italians, so long as the women can bring in wood by the ton."—New York Tribune.

The Beginning of Cotton.

Herodotus mentions cotton fabrics 450 B. C., and speaks of trees in India "bearing as their fruit fleeces more beautiful and beautiful than those of sheep." The cotton fabrics of the Hindoos have been excelled in firmness and texture only by the productions of the most perfect machines of modern times. The city of Dacca, on the western coast, gave its name to the fabric known as muslin. Forrester describes some of their goods as "so fine that you could hardly feel them in your hand, and the finest, when spun, is hardly discernible."—American Agriculturist.

Mexican Steamship Line.

It is announced that by Sept. 1 the International company, of Mexico, will have established a line of new steamships between San Diego and twenty Mexican and Central American ports, which line will ultimately be extended to South America. Negotiations are now in progress for the land grant of the New Zealand and Australian steamships at San Diego, for transportation across the continent by the Santa Fe trail. It is also said that cipper ships are to ply between New York and San Diego.—Public Opinion.

Surgeon's Valuable Aid.

Another valuable aid to the surgeon is the newly discovered addition to the laryngoscope. They place the heretofore usually insulated glass electric light tips or burners on the wire electrodes that are permanently and are enabled to light up the cavities of the throat and larynx so as clearly to see the most minute diseased organs, and adopt the requisite treatment thus pathology indicates.—Demorest's Monthly.

Mrs. Cleveland's Wrists.

It has been remarked that Mrs. Cleveland possesses exceptionally strong wrists, and is consequently able to endure the prolonged handshaking of public receptions without overfatigue. The strength of muscle is attributed to her persistent use of dumb bells. She is said to be fond of a gymnast, and owes much of her graceful carriage to the thorough command of her body given by calisthenic exercises.—New York Sun.

Remedy and Disease.

Thoreau was a botanist. He had a thought that wherever a disease or accident occurs the remedy is near at hand. He mentions, in confirmation of this, that once walking in a Massachusetts wood, he slipped and bruised his ankle, and at the same moment he saw the remedy, arnica, growing on the spot.—Frank Leslie's.

Steel framed cabs are now being manufactured in England, with a view to lightness and greater durability than if wood were used for the purpose.

Personal.

Mr. H. N. Fridlachtin, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me, and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I have tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

The Keys.—The kidneys and liver are the keys to a woman's health. If these organs are in a healthy condition no fear need be entertained of sickness, for the system will cleanse itself of impure matter. If you have headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, tame back or side, failing strength, languor, excessive flow of urine, etc., remember they are the advance guard, and give warning to more serious trouble, such as, disorder, bright's disease, &c. *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* is a sure cure for all these diseases. Price only $1 large bottle. Sold by Dr. Crouter.

Wonderful Cures

Dr. G. W. Crouter, retail druggist of Charlevoix, Mich., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery Electric Bitters, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for six years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this place. Several cases of protracted consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Always Useful.—If you have rheumatism, neuralgia or any sprains or stiff cords, sore muscles, bruises, sore throat, quinsy, *Parmelee's Universal Liniment* will cure quickly and surely. If your horse has a bone spavin, sweeny, sprain, bruises or a lameness of any kind, Parmelee's Universal Liniment is the best possible remedy you can use. Large bottles 50 cents, ordinary size 25 cents. For sale by G. W. Crouter.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers,
(STANDARD TIME)
SEASON OF 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at Bay View 6.50, Boyne City 7.00, Boyne City 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 12.30.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Boyne City 4.30, leave Boyne City 5.00, arrive at Bay View 7.30, Charlevoix 8.00.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,
CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.30, leave East Jordan 10, arrive at Charlevoix 12.30.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.30, leave East Jordan 4.50, arrive at Charlevoix 7.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT,
CAPT. R. VANDERBOEF.

Going South every morning, except Sunday—Will leave Petoskey at 7.00, Pelican 8.00, Charlevoix 10.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.45.
Return North every afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave East Jordan at 1.00, Charlevoix 4.00, Pelican 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Steamer Line.
Season of 1887.

Str. City of Grand Rapids.
CAPT. O. E. WILCOX.

Going North—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—Leave Grand Rapids 7.00 a. m., Charlevoix 11.30 a. m., Petoskey 1.30 p. m., Mackinaw (Island) 5.45 p. m., Mackinaw 6.30 p. m.
Going South—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Leave Mackinaw (Island) 7.00 a. m., Mackinaw 7.45 a. m., Petoskey 11.30 a. m., Charlevoix 1.30 p. m., Grand Rapids 7.00 a. m., Fruitport 8.45 p. m.
Will leave Grand Rapids every Saturday at 2.00 p. m. for Chicago or Harbor Springs 6.00.

Northern Michigan Line.
Season of 1887.

Propeller LAWRENCE,
GEORGE THORP, MASTER.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 5.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Saturday, 9.00 a. m.; Charlevoix, Sunday, 11.00 p. m.; arrive Cheboygan, Monday, 11.00 a. m.
Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday 3.00 p. m.; Charlevoix, Tuesday, 9.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 11.00 a. m.; arrive Chicago, Thursday, 5.00 a. m.
For further information, freight, or passage apply to EMERY BROTHERS, Charlevoix, Mich.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple remedies after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send free of charge a copy of the prescription, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all who suffer will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which they will find to be a gem, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

ARBUCKLES'

name on a package of COFFEE is a guarantee of excellence.

ARIOSA

COFFEE is kept in all first-class stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

COFFEE

is never good when exposed to the air. Always buy this brand in hermetically sealed ONE POUND PACKAGES.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,
Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.
TERRACE FARM. - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

STORY & CLARK FINE ORGANS

SEND FOR ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—FREE!

N. J. PERRY, Agent, Charlevoix.

CHICAGO & Canal AND 16TH STS

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for
PETOSKEY STATION.
In effect July, 1887.

Leave, going north, 9.05 a. m., 5.02 p. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave, going south, 8.50 a. m., 2.15 p. m., †10.55 p. m.

†Daily. †Daily except Saturday.

THE DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN
MACKINAW CITY
AND
DETROIT, JACKSON,
The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Detroit.....5.10 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson.....10.30 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Toledo.....10.10 p. m. and 11.45 p. m.
Chicago.....6.30 a. m. and 5.40 p. m.
Cincinnati.....6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

D. W. JOHNSON, O. W. RUGGLES,
Mich. Pass. Agt. G. P. & T. Agt.
Grand Rapids.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway.
"THE SOO-MACKINAW ROUTE."

Only Direct Line to Marquette and the Iron and Copper Regions of the Upper Peninsula.

Two Through Trains each way daily, making close connections at Ontonagon with all Points.

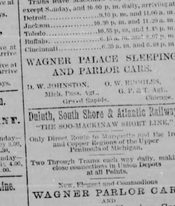
The Superior Accommodation

WAGNER PARLOR CARS

Superb Wagner Sleeping Cars on night express for this line, on all Express Trains.

The territory traversed is famous for its **Unexcelled Hunting and Fishing.**

Tickets for sale at all points via this route.
Maps, Folders, Time Tables, and information address,
E. W. ALLEN,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich.



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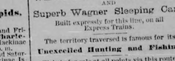

Used all the Year Round.
JOHNSTON'S
SARSAPARILLA
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA,
AND FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

It has been in use for more than a quarter of a century, giving satisfaction to the sick, and is now recommended by many physicians as a tonic. THE SIDE OR BACK, LIVER COMPLAINT, FIMPLES, THE PALLID DYSPEPSIA, PILES, and all diseases that arise from a disordered LIVER, are speedily cured by this medicine. Those who take it and give it to their children, Physicians and Nurses, testify to it. Those who use it once recommend it to others.

It is strictly vegetable, and can not injure the most delicate constitution. It is one of the best medicines in use for Regulating the Bowels.

It is sold by responsible druggists at one dollar for a quart bottle, or three bottles for $5.00.

Those who can not obtain a bottle of it from their druggist may send the money, and we will deliver it to them free of any charge.

W. JOHNSTON & CO., Manufacturers,
DETROIT, MICH.

A GENTLEMAN having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple mode of self-cure. To those who wish and will give him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case.

Address, in confidence, JAMES W. PINKNEY, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN

Has attained a standard of excellence with a reputation of its superiority, that no other organ can approach. It contains every improvement and invention of genius, skill and knowledge can produce.

OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL

EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS

These excellent Organs are sold on a fair or low rate, quality of tone, quick response, ease of action, durability, and all other qualities that constitute a first class instrument, combine to make them the most desirable organs for home, schools, churches, societies, etc.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.
UNEQUALED FACILITIES.
SKILLED WORKMEN.
BEST RAYS MAIL.

THE POPULAR ORGAN

Instruction Books and Piano Stool.

Catalogues and Price Lists, on application, ADD

CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.,
521 SOUTH CLINTON STREET AVE.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

PIMPLES. Twilfmail free a receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will clear the face of Pimples, Blotches, Blackheads, Redness, Roughness, and leave the skin soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. Any physicians who prescribe or druggists who recommend anything injurious to the skin, will be exposed. Address, JAS. P. BRAGG, Lock Box 1, Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Stiff Knees,
Rheumatism,	Sweeny,
Burns,	Ringbone,
Scalds,	Spavin,
Cuts,	Sweeny,
Bruises,	Ringbone,
Sprains,	Spavin,
Bites,	Sweeny,
Stings,	Ringbone,
Bruises,	Spavin,
Sores,	Sweeny,
Stiffness,	Ringbone,
Swellings,	Spavin,
Strains,	Sweeny,
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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS GRIST.

Important Happenings in Every Quarter of the Civilized Globe.

The Very Latest Intelligence Flashed Over the Telegraphic Wires.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

SEEING A PRESIDENT.

Thousands of Children Swinging Flags to Capture the Heart of Mrs. Cleveland.

The President's train arrived at Columbus, Ohio, at 4:25 a. m., on Saturday, and remained only long enough to change engines. About one thousand persons were at the depot, but as the party were asleep no whole station was made. At Richmond, Ind., after daylight, the President was out on the platform and shook hands with all who could get to him during the five minutes' stop. At Indianapolis the drizzling rain ceased, and the sun shone out as the procession moved from the depot to the State House through streets thronged with people and gaily decorated. At the State House stand had been erected, to which the President was conducted, and a speech of welcome was made by Governor Gray. The President responded, complimenting the State of Indiana and its capital, and paying a handsome tribute to the memory of Vice President Hendricks. At Terre Haute, Ind., the President remarked that he has some acquaintance with the most widely known product of that region, the "Fall Sycamore of the Wabash," and he made up his mind that the Sycamore "has height enough and size enough for any locality or for any purpose."

EFFORTS TO BEHEAD A JUDGE.

A Sensational Allegation Resulting from Sarah Althea Hill's Suit.

At San Francisco, ex-Judge David S. Terry, one of the counsel for Sarah Althea Sharon in the well-known suit against the executor of the late Senator Sharon, has filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court in which he charges that one of the defendants counsel, who was an ex-Judge, during the trial of the case in the Superior Court offered Judge Sullivan, before whom the case was tried, a check duly signed with the amount left out to be filled in by the Judge if he could be tempted to accept a bribe; with such sum as he chose, as a consideration for deciding the case in favor of the defendant. The only one of Sharon's counsel who is an ex-Judge is Oliver P. Evans. It is understood that Judge Evans called on Judge Sullivan after the above affidavit had been made public, and demanded to know if he was the authority for the statement, but Judge Sullivan declined to give a definite answer. This is the culmination of a series of sensational episodes growing out of the Sharon case, and the advent of Judge Terry has created a great sensation.

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THE HON. THOMAS A. ARMSTRONG, editor and proprietor of the *National Labor Tribune*, the leading labor journal of the country, died at Pittsburg from the effects of a wound received in an engagement during the late war. Deceased was one of the most prominent labor leaders in the United States, and was frequently commended for his conservatism. He was a member of numerous societies, and was one of the founders of the Veteran Legion. At the time of his death he was in the 48th year of his age.

Flames in a Lodging-House.

FIRE was discovered in the "English Kitchen," a cheap lodging-house at Detroit. The fire broke out in the rear of the building, and in an instant of escape for the imprisoned lodgers, not only by way of the staircases, but by the fire-escape as well. The inmates in their efforts to avoid the flames climbed out on the window-sills, whence came piercing screams of "Fire!" "Murder!" "We're burning alive!" The fire department soon had ladders ran up to the windows, and all escaped three men were secured. One of the three was burned beyond recognition, the second died from suffocation before he was removed from the building, and the third, Charles Peterson, aged 23, single, though rescued alive, is so badly injured that his recovery is very doubtful. The dead are: Elisha Stub, of Breckenridge, Mo.; an unknown man, aged about 25 years.

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Manitoba's wheat crop is said to be in excess of the most liberal estimates.

GREAT excitement exists at Bellevue, Ohio, on account of the failure of the Bellevue Bank at that place. The failure was caused by poor investments and bad managements. The liabilities are about $100,000. The depositors are made secure and will lose nothing. The failure will result also in the suspension of the Bellevue Milling Company.

THE EASTERN STATES.

NOT since that day in Ax past thirty-six years ago, when the great old yacht bearing the proud name of America sailed around the Isle of Wight, distancing the fleet of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and won the cup which now, as the emblem of the yacht's superiority, bears the name of the schooner that won it, has such a victory been won by any American over any foreign competitor as the peerless Yankee sloop-yacht Volunteer won over the peerless Scotch cutter-yacht Thistle on Tuesday last, says a New York telegram. This race was the first of a series to be sailed for the America's cup by these two yachts, the best two in three to win. The result was a most decisive victory for the America, sloop. Beating, stretching, and running with free sheets the Volunteer outsailed the Thistle. The total distance was thirty-eight statute miles. Everywhere, except on the run with spinnakers, where the excursion steamer did so much to keep the wind from her, the Volunteer outsailed her antagonist. The following are the figures:

	Start.	Buoy 10.	Light-ship.
Volunteer	10 30 0	11 6 0	12 30 0
Thistle	10 31 0	11 8 0	1 1 15
		Elapsed Correct time.	Corrected time.
Volunteer	2 30 15	4 33 39	4 33 39
Thistle	2 46 15	5 11 47	5 12 32

The Volunteer beat the Thistle 19 minutes 39 seconds. After the race Mr. James Bell, principal owner of the Thistle, said he was not at all satisfied with the result. The Thistle, he declared, has never moved so slowly through the water. He was of the opinion that there was "something wrong with the cutter's bottom." Appended is a description of the two yachts:

	VOLUNTEER.	THISTLE.
Length over all	136.22 feet	136.22 feet
Length of water line	86.00 feet	86.00 feet
Breadth of beam	25.50 feet	25.50 feet
Depth of hold	16.00 feet	16.00 feet
Length of sail area	128.00 feet	128.00 feet
Length for time allowance	89.55 feet	89.55 feet
	VOLUNTEER.	THISTLE.
Length over all	108.5 feet	108.5 feet
Length of water line	86.46 feet	86.46 feet
Breadth of beam	25.5 feet	25.5 feet
Depth of hold	14.10 feet	14.10 feet
Draft	13.5 feet	13.5 feet
Length for time allowance	89.26 feet	89.26 feet

THE most astonishing failures of the season are those of extensive breweries. Most people supposed that the prestige of these concerns is so large as to render bankruptcy almost impossible. But one of the largest breweries in Philadelphia, the Lafayette, has gone under with a load of $250,000 of liabilities; assets reported at about $100,000. The failure is charged to a combination of other brewers against the Enterprise.

THE Farmers' Bank at Newcastle, Del., was entered at an early hour by masked robbers. Their movements awoke the cashier, who seized his pistol and fired, wounding one of the intruders. His companions picked up the wounded man and quickly carried him out the front door, making their escape. The bank door is marked with blood where he fell. The robbers got no booty, and left behind them a kit of burglar's tools, a wheel-barrow and a ladder. They are supposed to have come and gone by way of a boat in the river near by. The burglars immediately on entering the building overpowered, bound and gagged William J. Black, United States Consul at Nuremberg, who was home on leave of absence and stopping with Cashier Richard G. Cooper. When Mr. Cooper came on the scene he was confronted by one of the burglars with leveled revolver and the mandate: "Don't say a word." "I won't," replied Cooper, instantly leaving and firing his own pistol and wounding the robber, who returned the shot without harming Cooper.

NEW YORK telegram: "Of the seven Alexander's cancer patients Marie Ross (Cain), aged 41 years, and Teresa Lowell, aged 66 years, were to-day removed from Hoffman Island to the Quarantine Hospital. The former was taken sick the morning and is very ill. Louisa Leavitt is not seriously ill at present. The patients removed to the hospital yesterday have improved. The reaction is said to give hope of recovery. Dominico Morrillo is fully convalescent, and Peter Carbaroni will probably be able to leave the sick ward to-morrow. All other persons on Hoffman Island and on board the Alesia are well."

THE America's cup remains in America. The Volunteer won a great victory on Friday, and settled for the present her superiority over any yacht ever designed on the other side of the Atlantic. She crossed the finish line in the great international contest more than ten minutes ahead of the Thistle. When the Yankee's victory was assured cannon were boomed and innumerable steam whistles emitted vigorous screeches. Hundreds of craft of all sorts had gathered to honor Commodore Paine's famous yacht, and all celebrated the victory in boisterous fashion. As the victorious American crossed the line the American flag was sent to the masthead of everything afloat, and the thousands on the excursion boats burst forth into one long-continued shout of triumph. The correct time at the finish was: Volunteer, 4:32:10; Thistle, 4:34.

THE WESTERN STATES.

A CHICAGO dispatch of Thursday says: The arrival of Captain Black and his wife at the County Jail yesterday, bringing, as they did, the latest news from General Pryor as to his expectations regarding their chances before the United States Supreme Court, served to stimulate the Anarchists into a mental activity quite unusual of late. Mr. and Mrs. Black squeezed the fingers of all the condemned men, and the Captain held a lengthy private conversation with Spies and Fielden. They listened attentively to all that was said, and appeared to be considerably cheered. The attorney remarked that he and Mr. Salomon had returned, after a lengthy interview with Mr. Pryor, to secure a complete transcript of the record. This, he said, would occupy some time, as the record is very lengthy, but he expected it would be completed in time to go with the application for a writ of error and supersedeas to the United States Supreme Court. "General Pryor," Captain Black said, "examined the record which I took to New York with me. It was complete, but not clerical. He weighed every point raised in the record carefully and reached the conclusion that there was not the slightest doubt but a writ of error will issue when the application is properly made."

THE Commercial Tribune of Friday contains its annual statement, from special correspondents, in regard to the corn crop of 1887, in which it is shown that the aggregate crop is estimated at 1,551,000,000 bushels, against last year's crop of 1,635,000,000, indicating a shortage of 125,000,000 bushels compared with 1886. In the seven Western surplus States the shortage is 161,000,000 bushels, and adding six other corn-growing States the shortage is 208,000,000 bushels for the thirteen States. Compared with an annual average for five years—1882 to 1885, inclusive—the crop shortage is 108,000,000 bushels, the thirteen States being deficient 196,000,000 bushels in the comparison.

IN the United States Court at St. Louis, on Thursday, Judge Thomas M. Cooley, late judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan, who was called upon to act as Judge in Oliver P. Evans. It is understood that Judge Evans called on Judge Sullivan after the above affidavit had been made public, and demanded to know if he was the authority for the statement, but Judge Sullivan declined to give a definite answer. This is the culmination of a series of sensational episodes growing out of the Sharon case, and the advent of Judge Terry has created a great sensation.

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FIRE was discovered in the "English Kitchen," a cheap lodging-house at Detroit. The fire broke out in the rear of the building, and in an instant of escape for the imprisoned lodgers, not only by way of the staircases, but by the fire-escape as well. The inmates in their efforts to avoid the flames climbed out on the window-sills, whence came piercing screams of "Fire!" "Murder!" "We're burning alive!" The fire department soon had ladders ran up to the windows, and all escaped three men were secured. One of the three was burned beyond recognition, the second died from suffocation before he was removed from the building, and the third, Charles Peterson, aged 23, single, though rescued alive, is so badly injured that his recovery is very doubtful. The dead are: Elisha Stub, of Breckenridge, Mo.; an unknown man, aged about 25 years.

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GREAT excitement exists at Bellevue, Ohio, on account of the failure of the Bellevue Bank at that place. The failure was caused by poor investments and bad managements. The liabilities are about $100,000. The depositors are made secure and will lose nothing. The failure will result also in the suspension of the Bellevue Milling Company.

THE EASTERN STATES.

NOT since that day in August thirty-six years ago, when the great old yacht bearing the proud name of America sailed around the Isle of Wight, distancing the fleet of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and won the cup which now, as the emblem of the yacht's superiority, bears the name of the schooner that won it, has such a victory been won by any American over any foreign competitor as the peerless Yankee sloop-yacht Volunteer won over the peerless Scotch cutter-yacht Thistle on Tuesday last, says a New York telegram. This race was the first of a series

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS GRIST.

Important Happenings in Every Quarter of the Civilized Globe.

The Very Latest Intelligence Flashed Over the Telegraphic Wires.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

SEEING A PRESIDENT.

Thousands of Children Swinging Flags to Capture the Heart of Mrs. Cleveland.

The President's train arrived at Columbus, Ohio, at 4:25 a. m., on Saturday, and remained only long enough to change engines. About one thousand persons were at the depot, but as the party were asleep no whole station was made. At Richmond, Ind., after daylight, the President was out on the platform and shook hands with all who could get to him during the five minutes' stop. At Indianapolis the drizzling rain ceased, and the sun shone out as the procession moved from the depot to the State House through streets thronged with people and gaily decorated. At the State House stand had been erected, to which the President was conducted, and a speech of welcome was made by Governor Gray. The President responded, complimenting the State of Indiana and its capital, and paying a handsome tribute to the memory of Vice President Hendricks. At Terre Haute, Ind., the President remarked that he has some acquaintance with the most widely known product of that region, the "Fall Sycamore of the Wabash," and he made up his mind that the Sycamore "has height enough and size enough for any locality or for any purpose."

EFFORTS TO BEHEAD A JUDGE.

A Sensational Allegation Resulting from Sarah Althea Hill's Suit.

AT San Francisco, ex-Judge David S. Terry, one of the counsel for Sarah Althea Sharon in the well-known suit against the executor of the late Senator Sharon, has filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court in which he charges that one of the defendant's counsel, who was an ex-Judge, during the trial of the case in the Superior Court offered Judge Sullivan, before whom the case was tried, a check duly signed with the amount left out to be filled in by the Judge if he could be tempted to accept a bribe; with such sum as he chose, as a consideration for deciding the case in favor of the defendant. The only one of Sharon's counsel who is an ex-Judge is Oliver P. Evans. It is understood that Judge Evans called on Judge Sullivan after the above affidavit had been made public, and demanded to know if he was the authority for the statement, but Judge Sullivan declined to give a definite answer. This is the culmination of a series of sensational episodes growing out of the Sharon case, and the advent of Judge Terry has created a great sensation.

MORTUARY.

A Champion of Labor Falls.

THE Hon. Thomas A. Armstrong, editor and proprietor of the *National Labor Tribune*, the leading labor journal of the country, died at Pittsburg from the effects of a wound received in an engagement during the late war. Deceased was one of the most prominent labor leaders in the United States, and was frequently commended for his conservatism. He was a member of numerous societies, and was one of the founders of the Veteran Legion. At the time of his death he was in the 48th year of his age.

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A Palatable Olla Podrida Prepared Specially for Our Fair Readers.

Fashions in Dress, Notes on Housekeeping Affairs, and Other Topics of Interest.

Dresses for the Autumn.

Tailored black dresses for the intermediate season are, says *Harper's Bazar*, made of cashmere or camel's hair flannel on a round nutrimmed skirt of black silk in blocks, stripes, or checker board squares an inch or more in size. The skirt has not even a foot pleating, but is hung on a gored foundation skirt; the front and sides may be quite plain, or in broad vertical sash side pleats; the back is full straight breadths shirred at the top. The wool drapery forms two long points behind, simply hemmed, reaching to the foot, and opening in the middle to show the silk underskirt; the sides are plain. The basque opens over a chemisette of the silk, and has a round raised collar or revers for its trimming.

This arrangement can be completely varied, and is at present by buying two of the remnants left over from the spring, and the plan will cost less money than if passementeries are used for trimming. The lustrous silk will brighten up the black wool goods almost as well as the jet trimmings that were of dark complexion think necessary on their black dresses.

For more dressy toilets this design can be carried out in black Bengaline draped over a striped silk in which are old rose and rose green stripes on black, or else over black watered silk, alternating with copper-red repiqué stripes, or the dark Madras plaids of cream, red, and moss-green lines barred across a black ground. English women delight in these black toilets, varied by gray colors, and look complete then by a small, low, round-brimmed turban made up of the plain black material in drawn tucks, full over the frame, ornamented with two or three red or blue quills thrust through a bunch of ribbon loops directly in front. Parisiennes will wear the broad-brimmed Marlborough hat of felt with a soft low crown; the brim is turned up on the left and drawn down low on one side and turned up against the crown on the other, and held there by a bunch of ribbon loops and some cocks' plumes.

The draped and folled waistcoats so much in favor at present will remain a feature of autumn and winter gowns. All bodices will be elaborately trimmed in front, with the exception of those made by tailors, and these will have narrow fur garniture, in the shape of smooth vests and slender revers that widen at the top and extend around the neck below the standing collar. Repiqué silk, Bengaline, velvet, and fur will be used for vests, and will partly cover both revers, the cloth of the dress goods extending beyond the silk, and being stitched in rows or perhaps ornamented with narrow braid.

Long straight polonaises will be made of the heavy silk repiqué for winter costumes for the street; these are not to be caught up on the hips, but are cut very full in that plaits behind, and sloping away toward the front, so as to show the shirred revers of the skirt beneath, which will be entirely or partially concealed by the

Surplice Waist.

The model shown in the cut is appropriate for all but the heaviest of materials. The style of the front is very becoming for slender or undeveloped figures. The foundation is a plain round waist, to which the full pieces are added.

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Gowns for Autumn.

Smooth cloths will be used again for dressy suits, but they will have a marked contrast appearing in one element. For three combination cloth costumes the lighter color will be used for the lower skirt and vest, with a dark basque and drapery; the trimming is braiding on the vest and lower part of the skirt; the color used for the upper part; thus serpent green cloth will be draped over a skirt of gray cloth which is elaborately braided with green like that of the overdress; another gown has a skirt of tobacco brown cloth with a polonaise of dark blue cloth, and the braiding on the light brown vest and the skirt border is of dark blue like that of the polonaise. When a jacket is added it matches the color of the upper part of the gown; small mantles and still smaller shoulder capes are made of combinations of the two colors softened by the use of braid in complicated designs and of fringe made of the braid. Plaked edges are again seen on imported cloth gowns, forming side-bands, yokes, borders, and vests, made of alternating rows of dark and light cloths, as pansy color with fawn or Havana brown with cactus red.

Plain and plaid cloths will be seen together in autumn gowns, with the basque of the plain smooth cloth and the skirt with its long drapery of large plaided cloth or ribbed cloth. For those who prefer that the greater part of the plaid should be of plain cloth the plaid is confined to the lower skirt and is only visible at the foot and up each side and in the middle of the back between the plain drapery, which may be in points or in square-cornered long ends.

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Novelties for Fair Equestrienses.

With the widespread revival of horseback riding has come a number of pretty brooches in suggestive patterns, such as a horseshoe, a whip, a saddle, etc. English crops divide honor with whips among the fair equestrienses. Both whips and crops are out with decorative tassels. No one supposes they are used for anything but an adornment to attract universal admiration. Some have fall heads with tassels and other ornamentation and oxidized finish; others are a remarkably pleasing combination of gold and silver. The tassels of the handles the silver work is wrought with artistic taste, and the tassels are smooth surface is etched in odd designs.

Crepe Stuffs.

Crepe stuffs are coming into vogue, the silk, velvet, lace or even of wide ribbon, if the waist is a silk or a woolen fabric; and a contrast in color can be employed. For cotton goods they might be of white or colored embroidery, either all over or with an edge.

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CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Wedding Bells.

From the Albion Recorder.

The most brilliant social event of the year occurred at the charming home of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Gale, Michigan ave., Wednesday evening, the occasion being the marriage of their daughter, Miss Nellie B. Gale and Mr. Harvey Lee Iddings, of Charlevoix.

The marriage ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock, by the Rev. J. T. Iddings, of Reading, father of the groom, Rev. D. F. Barnes, of Kalamazoo, assisting. Only the relatives and immediate neighbors and a few friends who had kindly assisted in the arrangements being present.

The reception was from eight till half past ten o'clock in the evening, and for this portion of the ceremony hundreds of beautifully engraved invitations were sent out. At the hour designated the guests began to assemble, and throughout the evening the brilliantly lighted and handsomely decorated apartments were filled with the friends who came to congratulate the young people and to wish them a life of unalloyed happiness and prosperity. The bay window in the south end of the front parlor had been set apart for the bride and groom and it seemed a fairy bower of unsurpassed loveliness, so charmingly had those entrusted with the work of decoration succeeded in twining together the leaves and flowers and the various adornments of which it was formed. Here they remained, and with their parents and immediate relatives ranged on either side received the kindly words of the guests of the evening as they were presented by the young gentlemen selected to perform that duty.

The bride wore a beautiful dress of white satin, and many of the ladies from at home and abroad were richly attired in silks and satins of various hues and colors, so that in the glare of the brilliantly lighted and elaborately decorated rooms during the continuance of the reception was one of surpassing beauty, and gave to the occasion a charm that will linger pleasantly in the memory of those who were present.

Refreshments were served in the adjoining residence of Mrs. Gale's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blanchard. A temporary walk had been constructed from door to door of the two houses, which was neatly carpeted, and as the evening was pleasant no inconvenience was occasioned by the arrangement. We need hardly elaborate as to the refreshments; they were bountiful, excellent, and embraced several courses, and were served by colored waiters from Kalamazoo. A neatly tied-up package of the bridal cake was presented each guest.

Mr. and Mrs. Gale in the capacity of host and hostess, gave careful attention to the pleasure of their guests desiring that their welcome should be cordial and unreserved rather than formal and ostentatious, and evincing throughout a noticable purpose to indicate in all they did a tender solicitude for the daughter whose happiness was to them greater than all other considerations.

The opening chapter in the wedded life of these young people was amid surroundings so delightful and protestations of friendship so sincere that one could not wish them more than that their future happiness could be measured by the unmistakable pleasure of the present. After a brief sojourn in Chicago they go to Charlevoix, where Mr. Iddings is a popular and prosperous merchant, and where he has recently completed an elegant residence for the reception of his bride.

The presents, which were in part shown in one of the upper rooms, embraced an unusually large and elegant variety of useful articles, including several from friends who were unable to be present. The gift from Mr. and Mrs. Gale was a complete outfit of furniture and an elegant piano for the new house, which were sent direct from Detroit. A solid silver water set, solid silver tea set, forks spoons, several beautiful oil paintings, an elegant clock, etc., made up a collection which will be a source of happiness to the recipients for many years.

It was near eleven o'clock when the last good night, good bye and God speed had been said, and the young people were left to pass an hour, prior to their departure on the evening express for Chicago, with the parents and relatives who remained in the house, and so passed an evening which will be memorable in the history of Albion, both for the pleasure so many derived from the occasion, and for the interest which will be taken in the welfare of these highly esteemed young people.

Eveline.

IRONTON, Oct. 11.—Sunday was a wet day.

The school at Advance opened up on Monday, Oct. 3d., Mrs. Pope as principal.

Fall wheat is coming up nicely.

A gentleman from Charlevoix, spoke on the question of Band of Hope last Friday evening at the M. E. church. A collection to the amount of $1.80 was taken up for the benefit of the Band of Hope.

Edward Jackson and family, left for Mancelona on Monday, where they will live this winter.

A letter from A. D. Joles, of Ozark, states that Geo. Clendening is there in partnership with him cutting wood.

We are pleased to note that Mrs. Maud Benson, who has been very sick for a long time, has so far recovered as to be able to do her own work.

Chas. Peterson and son, of Petoskey, arrived last week and are making ready for winter's work, getting out wood. They have the lumber on the ground for shanties.

Ironton has an industrial school, which has been in progress some time, under the supervision of Miss Eva Adams. The school is held every Saturday afternoon in the Congregational church. On Saturday we were informed that, although the attendance was not as large as usual, there were 27 present. At this writing we cannot say how large a membership they have, but they are doing remarkably well. In addition to the above, we will remark that on Thursday evening last, this school gave an entertainment consisting of bible representations and recitation. The exercises were opened by a march, by thirty little girls ranging from thirteen down to three years of age, two by two, singing as they marched. The ten virgins, was well rendered. A song by little Miss Lizzie Garland was very nicely sung and reflected great credit on the little girl. The entertainment reflects great credit on both teacher and children, and everyone was well satisfied. The admission fee was 10cts, and netted $14.57. There is some talk of another entertainment in the near future.

It's a pity that the quiet little village of Ironton should be disgraced by vulgar talk as was heard to come from the pretty mouths of two of Ironton's females on last Thursday night, as was heard by your reporter and others while returning home from the industrial school entertainment. How a woman can disgrace herself by such talk is more than we can explain.

O. D. Wood, of Charlevoix, was in town for a short time last Wednesday on business.

The steam barge Westover, of Milwaukee, cleared on Saturday night with a load of pig iron, for Chicago.

☞It is surprising how Chas. A. Bedwin is filling up his store with dry goods. He received another large invoice of goods last week; in fact he receives dry goods and groceries almost every day. Give Charlie a call, look over his stock and be convinced that you can do no better in the county in bargains for cash. Potatoes taken the same as cash.

The Result of Cleveland's Trip.

While his reception have not assumed the character of a partisan demonstration, it has shown the hold which Grover Cleveland as a man has taken on the hearts of the people since the eyes of the people have been turned on him as president.

Reading reports of the conduct of the throngs that have assembled to greet him it is not possible to doubt that there is an affectionate regard and fellow-feeling for the man, prompting the demonstration in honor of the president.

His visit to the west has brought him close to the people, and it has demonstrated once more that the people can be trusted to recognize and honor the elements of sturdy, sterling manhood wherever they find them.—Peoria Review.

Marriage Licenses.

County Clerk Thatcher has issued the following marriage licenses on the dates named:

Date.	No.	Name.	Age.	Residence
Sept. 27—5		Albert H. Wells	21	Norwood
		Louisa Metzgach	17	Norwood
Sept. 28—2		Thos. Sunderland	23	Hayes
		Mary Doss	19	Hayes
Sept. 29—3		John F. Crozier	21	Wilson
		Louisa Bettenberg	20	Boyne Valley
Oct. 4—4		Joseph Pranica	36	Hayes
		Jessie Parks	26	Norwood
Oct. 5—5		Chas. F. Cooper	26	Marion
		Marie N. Peterson	24	Marion

RUINED RECORDS.

The Court House Burned Last Saturday Night.

The Books and Papers of the Register's Office Totally Destroyed.

Early Sunday morning the people of Charlevoix were startled by the announcement that at 10 o'clock Saturday night the court house at Boyne City had burned, and that all the records of the office of register of deeds were destroyed. As the board of supervisors were to meet on the next Monday, all sorts of speculations were indulged in, as to the cause and extent of the disaster. In the afternoon of Sunday the steamer North Star made a trip to Boyne City, and a representative of the JOURNAL visited the scene of the fire.

At supper time Saturday afternoon Ben Weaver deputy register, S. B. Thatcher county clerk, and Willis Hurd, under sheriff, closed the office, Mr. Weaver putting all his books into the safe, and closing and locking the doors. At ten o'clock an alarm of fire was given by some one, and before help could arrive the flames were beyond control. The safe and books were removed from the treasurer's room and part of the furniture saved. Most of the clerk's files and furniture were also saved.

Before reaching the fire, Mr. Weaver felt satisfied that his own records were safe, but was astonished to discover that the doors had been opened and part of the books laid out on the desk. Fire and smoke prevented any one from going into the room, and no effort was made to shut the doors with long poles, but the wrong door was closed first, which rendered further work fruitless. Thus in a few minutes, the official records of all the real estate transactions of the county since its organization were blotted out.

And for what?

Circumstances point strong toward incendiarism. The fire was first discovered in the telephone room adjoining register's office, more than twenty feet from any stove, pipe, or chimney. The big safe had been opened, although Mr. Weaver is positive he put in all the books and closed and locked his safe before going to supper, and he is supported by both Mr Thatcher and Mr. Hurd. A man was seen to enter the building with a lantern about nine o'clock; and there are a number of other incidents too numerous to mention in these columns until after being given to the proper committee of investigation, which prove to the minds of many people that the burning was incendiary.

The loss of these records is a calamity that will be more fully appreciated each year, as the people find themselves plunged into a chaotic state of litigation.

This affair seems to be but one link in a series of very singular coincidences, and helps to make some very unpleasant history to be recorded against this county.

Michigan Mention.

Some of the ladies of Cheboygan have inaugurated a regular weekly pie sale to raise money for their so cieties. Pies are sold whole or by the piece.

Manistee, Mich., Oct. 5.—The schooner Jessie Scarth lies at the bottom some miles north of here. The crew escaped in a boat. The vessel was loaded with corn from Chicago to Toronto.

Glen Haven, Mich., Oct. 6.—The Pulaski was struck by a gale and her crew, with the help of the life saving crew tried to run her into Good Harbor bay. She went ashore, however and was grounding badly when the crew left her.

The well being sunk in a search for salt by the St. Ignace Manufacturing Co., reached gas on Saturday, Sept. 28th, at a depth of 913 feet. The flow was sufficent to force water out of the well. It is expected that a short distance further down a larger vein will be struck.—Record.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

Migration to Siberia.

An immense migration movement is proceeding in Central Russia. Peasants and farmers are going in large numbers to Western Siberia, where free pasture and arable lands abound. The movement threatens to result in a serious agricultural crisis.—Frank Leslie's.

It will be a novel sight to see an American born boy sitting as a peer in the English house of lords. But the direct living descendant in the oldest son line of the English house of Fairfax is the son of a Virginia farmer. The other day he was driving a mule team in a Loudoun county bayfield.—Chicago Times.

The Quakers' Happier Life.

The Friends, vulgarly called Quakers, are a peculiar people. Their theories of non-resistance, spirit impulses and mutual help are founded on a literal interpretation of Bible language. If it is to these theories they owe their average longevity and enjoyment of life others might find it advantageous to adopt them. But it is more logical to infer that longevity to the rules of life the Friends' society inculcates. A "Friend" is required to adjure ambition; to be industrious and unselfish; to live within his income, whatever it be; to avoid all flaring ostentation in dress or equipage; to seek solid comfort and avoid indulgence in pleasures that excite the passions. In no sense communists, they support comfortably their poor, and aid those unfortunate in late life until it becomes plain that the aid is bestowed on the unworthy or pitiful. By a recent report of the society it appears that of the 229 "Friends" who died last year in Great Britain and Ireland only 22 were under 5 years of age; between 5 and 10 years there were 3 deaths; between 10 and 20 years, 9; from 20 to 30 years the deaths numbered 18; from 30 to 40 years, 16; from 40 to 50 years, 22; from 50 to 60 years, 23; from 60 to 70 years, 51; from 70 to 80 years, 74; from 80 to 90 years, 69, and from 90 to 100 years, 10.

The average age attained among them is thus about 55 years, while the average age now reached by the people of Great Britain and America is certainly not above 37.5, and these nations in this respect surpass all others. The viability of a child born in the family of a Friend is therefore 17.5 years greater than that of the children at large. The low rate of infant mortality is especially noticeable here. But 9 per cent of the whole number die under 5 years. In this city about 54 per cent. will be found the average for a term of years. Chicago is said by its health officer to have an exceptionally low death rate as compared to other large cities. Six children, then, of the people here die where but one of the Friends' children does. In other words, five-sixths of our infant mortality is prevented by our adoption in child rearing of the regimen of the Friends.—Chicago Herald.

The Open Sesame.

I was a spectator of an incident which illustrated the association of ideas, and perhaps some other things. I came upon a group whose attitude expressed a pained and puzzled interest. The center figures were two very young children holding each other by the hand, one sobbing, the other keeping back the tears. About them was a shabby intentioned woman plying the little things with questions and receiving answers altogether unsatisfactory when not unintelligible. The children had wandered from home, and either from confusion or terror or because they could not speak plainly it was impossible to learn from them where they lived. The mothers in the group tried baby talk with no success, and I was about to venture an experiment of my own when up stepped a school-girl of 10 years with "Lemme try." Bending over the bigger of the little ones, she asked: "Where do you buy your candy?" Intelligence and speech awoke together in the scared little brain that had been proof to cajolery and coaxing, and quick the answer came: "At Smithson." The link connecting the runaways with home had been found, and the discoverer moved off leading them in triumph.—Boston Post.

Funerals in Mexico.

Women do not attend funerals in Mexico; it is against the rules of society, and the reason is said to be that they cry too much. A wife cannot go to her husband's funeral, nor can a mother follow her babe to the grave. One of the prettiest customs in Mexico is the universal respect which greets a passing funeral. Every man, from the millionaire to the half clad poor, takes off his hat till the sad train has passed. Well dressed senoras bow their heads and cross themselves, while Indian women kneel in prayer.—Boston Post.

Chinese Soldiers' Uniform.

The uniform of the Chinese soldier would hardly be considered military in any civilized country. It is a loose costume, much like the Chinese wear in this country, except that the symbol that represents the body of troops to which the individual soldier belongs is placed on the front of the tunic and on the back so that the badge of the brigade to which they belong can be seen whether they advance or retreat. Officers wear the same badge and the same kind of costume except that it is made of silk and is very gorgeous.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Curious Fact.

At Rome and some other places in Italy, the curious observation has been made that a thermometer in the shade sometimes indicates a higher temperature than a thermometer in the sun, particularly when a strong wind strikes the latter instrument.—Arkansaw Traveler.

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land situated on Pine Lake 1½ miles west of Ammon J. Beers', in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, four acres cleared, one log house; living water on both side of the premises. Will take good horse or mule in the purchase price. For further particulars, enquire of F. G. JARMAN, Boston, Mich.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
Grand Rapids' best paper,
The Daily Democrat.
It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.
Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Weed at 12½ cents a week.

Poster Printing
Quick and Cheap,
At the Journal Office.

THE JOURNAL
Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 13, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

First snow on Tuesday, Oct. 11th.

Tuesday was a cold uncomfortable day to be outside.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 2m1

The steamer J. J. Morley was in the harbor on Monday.

New sidewalk on north side of Mason street this week.

The board of supervisors met at Boyne City on Monday.

☞Cash paid for oats, at Burns, Stevens & Co's livery barn.

☞One heavy yoke of cattle for sale. Inquire of A. Stewart.

The California fever seem to have struck a number of our people.

When you come in town, don't forget to renew your subscription.

Wood will soon be legal tender at this office. Bring it while the roads are good.

Our railroad officials are putting in considerable time now scouring right of way.

The Ladies band are engaged to play at the rink every Saturday night until further notice.

The Gracie Barker will lay up for repairs in Charlevoix harbor, at Campbell's ship yard.

John Munro's pile driver returned Monday night from St. Ignace, where it has been at work several weeks.

The North Star carried a party up to Boyne Sunday afternoon, to see the ruins of the burned court house.

The contract for building the hose tower for the engine house was let to S. L. Price and E. E. Mudge for $309.

☞If some of our subscribers wish to pay for the paper with potatoes, we will take fifteen or twenty bushel.

Frank Sears expects to take the steam yacht Osie to Harbor Springs, and from there ship by rail to East Saginaw.

☞Lost—On Bridge street, Monday afternoon, a short bar breast pin. The finder will please leave it at the postoffice.

J. T. Kirkpatrick has several contracts for buildings to be erected in St. Ignace, and departs soon to complete them.

☞Apples, potatoes, cabbages, squashes, or buckwheat flour will be taken in payment for the JOURNAL at market rates.

The ladies band will give a series of club dances at the Bridge street house every two weeks during the coming winter.

J. Milo Eaton is having a new wall put under the building adjoining the Fountain City house, and is otherwise improving it.

It is reported that the steamer City of Grand Rapids broke her shaft last Saturday, and will be laid up the balance of the season.

☞All persons wanting photographs must call before November 1, as after that date the gallery will be closed till spring.—D. S. Way.

F. I. Maybury, traveling passenger agent of the G. R. & I. R. R. is in town today advertising the cheap excursion to Detroit on the 24th.

The Thomas Friant has freighted from South Arm to Harbor Springs for shipment by rail 3,000,000 of elm hoops up to Saturday evening.—Record.

R. Connable & Son have chartered the tug Martin, of Charlevoix, from Oct. 10 to the close of navigation to assist them in the fall fishing.—Record.

The Charlevoix Manufacturing Company shipped by the Lawrence Monday evening a large consignment of mouldings, door frames, etc., to St. Ignace.

The music furnished by the ladies band at the rink last Saturday night, was good, for the short time they have been together, and many compliments they received.

Mr. Gus Embody got his hand too near the saw at Burgess' mill last Thursday and came near losing it. Dr. Carlstein dressed the wound, and hopes to save the hand.

The G. R. & I. and the D. L. & N. excursion to Detroit will start on Tuesday, Oct. 25, leaving Petoskey, at 8:40 a. m. Round trip, $5.00; tickets good to return until Nov. 3d.

☞Recollect our offer of the Weekly Detroit Free Press four months FREE to every subscriber who will pay four months (50 cents,) or more in advance, in cash, for the JOURNAL.

Isaac S. Sharpsteen, of Auburn, N. Y., will occupy the front room of Phillips' cigar factory with a full line of tobacco, cigars, and smokers goods. Buyers will no doubt find it a pleasant place to trade.

☞The property, known as the Sweetland Sanitarium, on the south upper terrace in the village of Charlevoix, is for sale or rent.—Enquire of E. H. Green, Charlevoix, Michigan. 21d 1f.

☞Any one wanting an organ cheap, can get a bargain at this office. We have an advertising due bill for the Chicago Cottage, and also the Story & Clark, which we will sell on easy terms.

Bro. A. J. Ramsby, of Carpenter is doing first rate. A little girl which put in an appearance at his house on Friday morning pulls down 11½ pounds.—Petoskey Record. How is it with Mrs. Ramsby?

Forty-three thousand four hundred and sixty-four gallons of kerosene were shipped from Cleveland to dealers in Cheboygan, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Harbor Springs and East Jordan in September.—Record.

☞W. B. Flower, photographer, of Petoskey, will be in Charlevoix about the 24th of this month, which will give the public a chance to secure as fine photographs as they can get in any part of the state.

F. S. Blanchard favors us with a *fac simile* copy of the New York Herald of October 15, 1865, containing the announcement of the assassination of President Lincoln. He obtained it while at Chicago last week.

When a stranger desires to locate or invest his money in a town the first thing he does is to procure a copy of the local paper. It behooves business men to be constantly represented in the columns of their home paper.

If you wish to see your town prosper patronize the home paper liberally. It shows that your town is enterprising, and many a man judges of a town by the paper it supports. You can't afford to neglect the printer.

The country press is the best advertising medium that the country merchant can obtain. It goes right to the homes he wants to reach. A stock of goods that is not worth advertising in the home paper is no credit to the town.

Real estate boomers, business men's associations, and any organization interested in promoting the prosperity of a town, should bear in mind that a liberal support of their local paper is better than an expensive "write-up" in any metropolitan journal.

D. C. Loveday has resigned the management of the telephone business at East Jordan, and the lines were transferred this week to Dr. Warne's new drug store. The phone in A. F. Draper's old store will be transferred to the new building at the same place.

The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway line has been completed to Sault Ste. Marie, 47 miles from Soo Junction. A regular passenger service to and from that point will shortly be established. Advices giving train service, rates, etc. will be mailed to applicants in a few days.

Mr. R. A. Campbell has leased the Ossawinamakee House, the leading hotel of Manistique, and will assume charge of same sometime before Dec. 1st. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell will spend a month in visiting relatives in Traverse City and elsewhere on this side before crossing over.—Record.

A friend in St. Louis, Mo., sends us a copy of the Missouri Republican containing a report of the reception given President and Mrs. Cleveland at St. Louis, an illuminated page showing the grand procession of the festival of the veiled prophets, and a supplement to the Evening Chronicle containing portr aits of President and Mrs. Cleveland.

Rev. J. J. Kanagy expects to leave town Thursday morning for a two week's visit with his family in Charlevoix.—Rev. C. F. Van Auken returned from Charlevoix Thursday. Sunday evening closed the meetings at the Tabernacle, and is now assisting Rev. Mr. Tuck at Wolverine in a similar effort.—Vanderbilt Cor. Gaylord Herald.

The new law now in force requires the register of deeds to refuse to receive for record any mortgage which does not contain in the body of the instrument the full address of the mortgagee or mortgagees, including state, county and township. Our lawyers and notaries public should not forget this fact in making out mortgages hereafter.—Record.

The burning of the court house and register's records should be thoroughly investigated, either by the board of supervisors, or by a vigilance committee, and the offenders punished to the full extent of the law. It is a matter of too serious consequence to the freeholders of this county to be passed over lightly, as an ordinary fire.

The country merchant ought to understand that when he is offered job work at low figures by the city offices that he gets poorer stock and work. "You cheated me on the stock," said a Mt. Clemens merchant to the drummer of a city house from which he had got some work at rates way below what the home offices charged for good, honest work. "I had to," was the reply, "to do the work at that price." Comment is superfluous.

☞Those subscribers of the JOURNAL who are six months or more in arrears must get us some cash pretty soon or we shall be compelled to reduce our list. In these days of close collections it is next to impossible to meet our paper bills every month, and trust for an indefinite time, those to whom we send the paper. Look at the address label on your paper and if you are in arrears, come and see us at once.

The time of the G. R. & I. changed on Sunday. Under the new arrangement trains on the main line leave Petoskey going south at 8:20 a. m. and 11 p. m.; arrive from the south at 2:05 a. m. and 8:18 p. m. On Harbor Springs branch, leave Petoskey at 8:40 and 11:30 a. m., and 5:00 and 8:30 p. m.; returning, leave Harbor Springs at 8:00 and 10:20 a. m., and 2:20 and 7:20 p. m. No connection is made with the 11 p. m. and 2:05 a. m. trains on main line.—Record.

Lawyers stand up in a court house before juries, in the presence of large audience, and denounce men as liars, scoundrels, thieves and perjured villains and when the court adjourns the men thus abused appear to harbor no ill will against them. But let a newspaper faintly intimate that a man's character is not without a blemish, and the editor has to confront a horse pistol, stand a libel suit or at least suffer the greatest of all mortifications—an apology.

The Chicago Inter Ocean puts it this way: There are merchants who do not advertise, but they cheerfully pay 20 per cent more for a store room near by a large advertiser in the daily press. Every man who has a store to rent knows this to be true, that a large advertiser increases the rental and value of every house in the town. More than this he benefits the whole community, for the towns in these days that do not advertise are dead, and might just as well hang out their mourning before the people do it for them.

In an effort to collect delinquent subscriptions, the East Jordan Enterprise uses the following language, which has no uncertain meaning about it: "If the paper is being sent to anyone who does not want it, let him send in right away and have it stopped. A man who would take a paper never intending to pay for it, and sheltering himself behind some paltry excuse, is but a miserable mongrel at the best. He has none of the straightforward qualifications of the right-down answer-to-a-man-like-a-man, al thief, and no one with any respect for the truth would dream of calling him an honest man."

The new postal regulations recently prepared at the postoffice department went into effect Sept. 15, and packages of fourth-class matter (such as samples and packages of merchandise) must not contain hereafter any writing or printing on the face or surface except the name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from," and the number and the names of the articles inclosed. Otherwise the entire packages will be subjected to postage at letter rates. Heretofore the ruling of the department has been to the effect that any printed matter not having the character of personal correspondence might be attached to such matter.

Purely Personal.

J. L. Newberry was in town Tuesday.

H. V. Rifenburg and wife returned home Saturday.

J. L. Hurd is in Chicago buying more new goods.

Monte Lewis is clerking for Bert Mason this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Lee Iddings arrived home Tuesday.

Mrs. L. Benson will visit relatives in Ionia county this month.

D. J. Biglow started for Adams county, Wis., on Tuesday.

Mrs. L. D. Bartholomew is visiting friends and relatives in Albion.

Chas. Lamoreaux arrived home from Lake Linden on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bishop returned to Kalamazoo yesterday.

W. H. McCartney delivered a temperance lecture at Ironton last Thursday.

Miss L. M. Bartholomew returns this week to her home in Geneva, Ohio.

S. J. Lobdell goes on the road for the Holly Vinegar and Preserving company.

John Chamberlain, of East Jordan has moved his family to North Lansing to live.

Mrs. A. L. Kennedy, of Chicago, is visiting Mrs. Dr. Sweetland, at the Newman House.

D. C. Nettleton expects to start for San Diego, Cal., next Monday, for Mrs. N.'s health.

F. S. Blanchard took a vacation last week, and went to Chicago to see President Cleveland.

Miss Bessie Burns, of Petoskey, concluded her visit with friends in Charlevoix, and returns home to-day.

L. E. Allen returned Friday from Sault Ste. Marie, where he has been engaged in the government work on the new locks.

Sims Baker has rented his farm to a Mr. Sleeper, and expects to go to Chicago this winter to work at his trade—blacksmithing.

Coming Events.

At the M. E. church next Tuesday evening, subject, "Ye are the light of the world," illustrated. Bring your bibles. Thursday evening prayer meeting, led by M. J. Stockman. Sunday morning and evening sermons by the pastor. The ushers will show you seats. Come early. Sunday school at 12 m.

Restored by Magic.—Has the lake air and wind spoiled your complexion? Do you long for a preparation that will completely remove the moth, tan and pimples, and leave the skin clear and soft? If so you have but to buy a bottle of *Hamilton's Oriental Balm* which is simply magical in the effect and perfectly harmless. It is used in all the best families and gives unbounded satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

No Scrofula can be so deep-seated or so malignant and stubborn that *Parmelee's Blood Purifier* will not be found helpful. It will effect a cure if cure be possible, and if you are troubled with Boils, Salt-Rheum, Pimples, Rough Skin, or any humor whatever, just give the Purifier a thorough trial and you cannot fail to receive benefit from it. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Historical Society.

The first regular meeting of the Charlevoix Historical society for the year 1887-8 will be held at the residence of the president, Hon E. H. Green, on Friday evening, Oct. 14th at 8 p. m. sharp. At this meeting the annual election of officers will take place and a short literary program will be carried out. A resolution offered at a previous meeting, regarding annual dues for the year 1887-8 will also come up for discussion and final action at this meeting.

Shipments.

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix, reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Oct. 6—Schr. Mockingbird, 135,000 feet hardwood lumber, John Nicholls to Chicago.

8—Schr. Westover, 550 tons pig iron, Pine Lake Iron Co., to Chicago.

8—Schr. Evening Star, 100,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.

8—Prop. Mary Mills, 100,000 feet hardwood lumber, Geo. Spratt, to Sheboygan.

8—Schr. Cris Grover, 100 cords wood, J. B. Newton, to Milwaukee.

8—Prop. Fayette, 200,000 feet hemlock lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Chicago; 200 bu. potatoes, W. S. Stripe, to Chicago.

10—Schr. J. B. Prize, 100 cords bark, W. L. French, to Kenosha; 40 bu. potatoes, O. Hathaway to Kenosha.

11—Schr. Morning Star, 230 cords bark, French & Sutton, to Kenosha.

BORN.

EMHEY—On Oct. 12, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Emrey, a son.

MARRIED.

COOPER—PETERSON.—On Oct. 7th, by Rev. W. H. Clark, Mr. F. W. Cooper and Miss Marie N. Peterson, both of Marion.

WELLS—GEER.—On Oct. 10th, by Rev. W. H. Clark, Mr. Geo. H. Wells, of Norwood, and Miss Larinda Geer, of Charlevoix.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.—List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Charlevoix Postoffice, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1887. To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for them as "Advertised Letters," and if not called for in one week, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

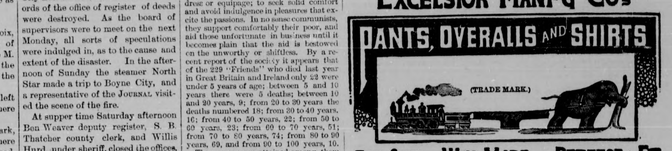
Adams Miss Sarah	McFarlin, Pete	
Adams Mrs Helen	McIntosh, Misses H. & A.	
Ackert, Frank	Miller, Miss Kate	
Ad Grand Trunk R R	Moore, Mrs. M. N.	
Beashaw, Lewis	Myers, M.	
Bates, Miss Lettie	Kelsmaker, Mrs. Nellie	
Carr, Mrs. Arminda J	McCaslin, Wm. A.	
Cook, Mary L.	Mason, Thos.	
Colby, W. D.	Norris, C. A. 2	
Compton, Peter	Owen, Mrs. E.	
Cook, Lawrence	Perry, Kendall	
Cooper, Jas.	Prosser, David	
Eastwood, John	Parish, A. L.	
Ehers, Miss Kate	Plum, E. A.	
Fleming, F.	Eaton, Rev. Geo.	
Fuller, Miss Ada C.	Sawyer, Maggie	
Gates, A. P.	Schmidt, Miss Wm. W.	
Griffith, Ira & Co.,	Schmidt, T. D. 2	
Gardner, Henry	snow-rail, James E.	
Hayes, Mrs Anna	Tibets, Miss Josie	
Halcon, Wm. E.	Temple, Miss Fannie	
Hopkins, Dr. R. D.	Tremblay, Mrs. M. E.	
Hogan, D. J.	Tremblay, Mrs Marion	
Howard, Charley	Tripp, Rev. W.	
Johnson, Mrs. Y. W.	Vancher, Wm.	
Johnson, Mrs. Mary H.	Wallace, Wm.	
Lucas, Oscar	Williams, Miss C. C.	
Lewis, Miss Addie	Cook, Mrs. S. Y. M.	
Kimble, John		

INDIAN LETTERS.

Ahnahqua Tagahqwyah
Peter Kaqwaqwa-ch-bahqwgot
John Pa-ske-go-shie
Lucy Naw-ko-quoze

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

New Goods
A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.
EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S
PANTS OVERALLS AND SHIRTS



FULL SIZE, WELL MADE, PERFECT FIT.
TRY THEM. for sale by J. W. MILLER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW
Dry Goods!
Received on the Lawrence this week. Come and see them.
B. SEE.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's
Footwear
Of Every Description, at
FOX & MILLER'S,
Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan
☞Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS
Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.
CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS
PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.
SAVE YOUR DOLLARS
And buy them of Yours Truly,
STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

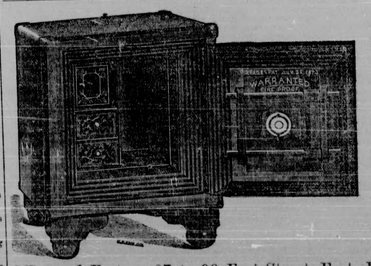
Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, and Blinds,
Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.
Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.
A GOOD STOCK OF
PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING
FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.
Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.
Summer Cottages a Specialty.
CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

THE ROUND OAK HEATING STOVES.
NEW COOK STOVES.
Boat Saws and Axes. Job and Tin Work.
L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

F. A. Cochran & Co.
Successors to Perry Weed,
DRUGGISTS & PHARMACISTS
A well-selected Stock of
POPULAR MUSIC
on hand.

SCHOOL BOOKS
We have now in Stock all the new Books adopted by the Board, and they will be sold at less than Publishers' Introductory Price. We have the largest stock of School Books and School Supplies in the county, and as we are the publishers' agent we are prepared to sell cheaper than ever. Get our prices before you purchase or you will be sorry.
Dr. G. W. Crouter.

OUR FALL GREETING.
To our friends and patrons we extend the best compliments of the season, and announce the arrival of all that makes our stock desirable. Our buyer has not neglected one single item, and in the purchase of the vast stock that the need of two stores require for fall trade, and has used all the caution and taste in buying that comes from long experience; and by READY CASH he secured the Lowest possible purchase price, so that we are enabled to sell a far superior article in all departments than other dealers could possibly offer. and at Much Lower Prices. An especial effort has been made in the purchase of our FALL and WINTER CLOAKS and JACKETS, which we are offering at Most Astounding Low Prices. In fact in the purchase of all our stock we have kept in view the fact that we were buying for our Friends and Patrons. Call and see us, and look over the long list of Bargains we have to offer.
☞Butterick's Patterns in stock, and Metropolitan Fashions for October free, at the LIVE DRY GOODS STORE.
A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.



Send $35.00 to Detroit Safe Co., Detroit, and get a Safe like the one shown in this cut ---warranted fire-proof---28 inches high outside. Just the thing for a Safe to go in the house.
Office and Factory 67 to 99 Fort Street, East, DETROIT, MICH.

WAR DE WATERMELON GROWS.

BY BUNT ARNOLD.

I was bo'n wid nuer hair on er stillun,
An' nuer eye nuer de co' on er coup;
An' nights w'en de moon's hint de deadsin',
I know I sho' ketch de spider in er soup!
I know I sho' ketch de spider in er soup!

An' de old hab a sack wid de clothes;
I wuzz till I ketched in de fun-do
Dem I creeps w'ar de watermillun grows.

I wuzz so I 'fis far de white folks,
De ber dat ketch de spider in de soup—
I nuer yet night w'en de old dun scoop
An' I fills up mer sack, shuah's yo' bo'n,
I know I w'ar de chick'n dun roost in de night.

An' I nuer'd w'ar dar's bacon in rows;
W'en man neibber bodder erbout dem pigs
W'en I gits w'ar de watermillun grows.

Er yous will dun preach dat de Jinko dun sa
Hain wrong fur fur roh ner fur steal,
An' he yer de man what'll stock gi'l ter bed
W'en de dangs da kin loosed in de fi',
I'll ax yer ter ketch de spider out de patch
W'ar de Maffuder ketch gi'l ter bed.
I only gits left w'en de fruit is ripe
In de fed w'ar de watermillun grows.

—Arkansaw Traveler.

RUM AND GUNPOWDER IN THE HOLD.

BY FRANK H. CONVERSE.

The worst y'ye'e Ever made? You're asking me a hard one, my lad. For there's different degrees of hard voyaging, so to speak.

I'r instance, a sailor ships in one of these wild packets where the cap'n is a bully and his officers a couple of shades worse. Then you don'e do dock it's a word and a blow, with the blow two minutes before the word. If you get ashore with a stiff in of white bones you haven't had as hard a y'ye as some others that goes to the hospital with smashed jaws or broken limbs.

Or mebbe, foo'-like, you get inveigled aboard a deep-water whaler, though I *will* say no regiar A B in his sober sense gets caught that way often. Two and perhaps three years you're cruising after sperm, and finally get into port with part of a cargo of oil, your share not being enough to pay your outfit bill. *That's* a hard y'ye'e!

And so it goes, which, if the dogwatch wasn't high half spent, I might keep illustrating of. But I mind one particler y'ye that was hard enough for me. It was this way:

Being American born and bred, I've mostly sailed under my flag as a matter of principle, d'ye see? American sailors being scarce at best, and our ships fo'c'sles full of dirty foreigners for nigh twenty years past, growing worse all the time.

I did make a cruise in a Chinee junk in '55, but that was entire accident, as some night I'll tell you about. But in '72 I got stranded in London with wages to the States two-pound-ten, and three-pound-five offered foreign. So it came about I shipped in the brig Clara Desmond bound for the west coast of Africa.

I knew tolerable well what part of the cargo was like to be, but I was a little took aback when come to get fairly aboard I see there was a young-ish and an older nest which the steward said was miscarries, goin' out to a mission on the Gaboon River.

"The same old story; rum, gunpowder, and missionaries. I'd rather if were you than me was goin', for you're sure to come to grief somehow," says an old shipmate who came down to see me off.

But the missionaries wasn't to blame for the cargo, was they? In point of fact, as I found out after they didn't know what the cargo was, passage hav ing been engaged for 'em by other parties. But there's a certain class of folks always sneering at religion that likes to represent such things in the worst kind of light.

It was in the middle of March, the toughest time in the year on the English coast, in my way of thinking.

We had a fairish wind through the Straits of Dover, and then it chopped round dead with half a gale blowing, and that thick you couldn't see the brig's length half the time.

There was eight of us before the mast, she being a lump of a brig, for English owners are more particular not to have their vessels sail short handed, as well they may, considering the starvation wages. Four were Russians or Roosian Finns, two Irish, and one—the one which begins trouble—hailed from Australia under the name of Boxer, which wasn't his right name any more than mine is Harry Hale. There's some of us fellows in the forecastle that ain't willing to carry a respectable family name along with us.

Boxer had been paid off from a dogwatman and blowed in something like fifty pounds inside of three weeks, so when he come aboard he was that shaky Cap'n Gore wouldn't send him aloft; besides, he was on the ragged edge of delirium tremens! Why, talk about selling one's soul for drink, after he'd been aboard six hours Boxer would have sold his and all his relations' to boot for a glass of liquor. Temperance doctrine with illustrations! A vessel's fo'c'sle is where you'll hear and see 'em, and they ain't stereoption views, either!

From the time Boxer found out there was rum in the hold, I think he grew crazier. He begged like a dog for Cap'n Gore to give him the least drop, but the old man was solid against it, and dosed Boxer with valerian and such. Boxer kept his bunk, and it was all hands on deck the biggest part of the time, so we never mistrusted what he was up to.

First I took much notice of either of the passengers was when we was three days out beating down channel under reefs, somewhere midway betwixt Cape La Hagne on the French coast and Prawle Point off Devon. The oldest of the two, a Mr. King, was sick, of course, but this younger one, a Mr. Venn, didn't seem to have an idea of such a thing.

He was a slim, palish sort of chap, best come to look close at him. I noticed he had considerable muscle and sinew under his white skin. And when all to once he sprung and grabbed hold of the topsl halyards above the rest of the crew hands, and surged down on it with a regular sailor "sing out," "my fine fellow!" I says to myself, "your fingers has been in a tarpot, or I lose my guess."

Being one hand short, Cap'n Gore, though he opened his eyes tolerable wide, make no manner of objection to the passenger taking hold for a pull whenever he liked. And seeing this, Mr. Venn came on deck an hour or two after, without his tail coat and white choker, wearing a regular sailor shirt and Scotch cap.

"I've been to sea some, Cap'n," he says, in a quiet sort of way, "and it'll do me good to stir round with the men a little—I'd like to."

Cap'n Gore stared, and smiled in his dry way, but said nothing. And Mr. Venn did stir round.

We hadn't two reefing jobs before noon—first a single then a double one—but I'm blessed if the young feller wasn't to the weather yard arm hanging on to the lift with a livin' twist ye'd have to hand out, before we men was fairly on the yard.

Yet he didn't forget his profession neither. It was Kelly, the worst swearing man aboard, stood next him, and when Kelly begun his reg'lar cursing, Mr. Venn says:

"Mr. Kelly, your own priest would tell you you were endangering your soul—*and the sail doesn't pick up a bit easier, either.*"

"Hight you are, parson," says Kelly, and Mr. Venn was the "sailor parson" after that with all hands. He knew just what to say and when to say it—and we fellows took to him mightily, specially as all but sleeping fo'ard he filled Boxes place in the watch day and night.

But it was awful weather, and we were two days and nights beating toward Lizard before the Eddystone light showed up. This was early Sunday afternoon, and when the watch was sent below, Boxer wasn't in his bunk.

Now there was only a board bulkhead twixt the fo'c'sle (which was below deck) and the fo'ard hold. Then, somebody noticed one of the boards was loose, whilst there was a tremendous smell of rum in the fo'c'sle itself.

We mistrusted what it meant in a minute. We shoved the board away—and the whole thing comes to me now like a photograph.

What with the rolling and pounding, some of the upper tier of the cargo had shifted. Three or four of the powder kegs was stove atop of the punchcons and casks of rum, and there sat Boxer in the middle of 'em. One of the half empty kegs was jammed down into the fo'c'sle and tied in his bunk.

But all this while the mate was in charge of the deck, and the wind hauling further and further to the southward and easterly, was driving the brig to lee'ard. And just as Cap'n Gore run on deck the reefed foresail bust and blowed into rags in a twinkling.

The brig's sails were old sa'sway, and the fore-staysail went flying after the foresail. And before we could get new ones bent the Clara Desmond was drifting to lee'ard to'ard Burr Island, where the breakers ran half masthead high the far as we could see.

There's a low water shoal of shifting sands within two cables' lengths of the island, and there the brig took bottom—for she would not answer her helm without headsail, and in a wind and sea that was fearful, to put it mild. The mainmast went by the board, and Captain Gore, with the mate, a Cornishman named Penrith, was swept away high the sarse sea, along of two of the crew.

One of our boats was stove, and the other was no good any way, though the parson he was still under cover and shoard, tried to get us to put it over, for the second mate, Mr. Fields, was laying to windward with a broken leg, and there was nobody to take charge.

But, speaking for myself and the rest as far as I could see, we were shoot mad up, and, sailor-like, couldn't set any chance of saving ourselves or being saved. Then, of a sudden, through the driving murk and spray, comes an English life-boat that had been towed from somewhere nigh Plymouth by one of those little sidewheel iron steamers that we Americans make fun of sometimes.

The brig was breaking up aft fast, but the lifeboat managed to get under the bows and somehow get a line to the outboard, and I'll say this—I never saw such work done before or since, for the ebbing tide made a sea that was perfectly awful.

It was the parson who was first to see the signals from the life-boat's cox'swain, and out he went on the stump of the bowsprit with a coil of the jib halyards.

"Now then, boys," he sung out, and while we made our way out and one by one slipped down into the boat, he kept fast hold of the bowsprit. Then he got the jib halyards in Boxer's hands, and down Boxer came in a heap in the bottom of the boat.

But no one paid attention to him. One of those wild green seas came higher than the foremast head, came swooping down to windward of the brig. "Hold on all!" was the cry, and only for the lifeboat being one of those self-righting and self-bailing ones, I wouldn't be here telling this yarn.

We hung to the lifeline along the gunwale as she capsized, but the painter parted, and she was swept toward shore. Before the breakers were reached they righted the boat, and we were dragged up on the beach more dead than alive.

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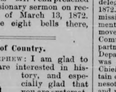


Love of Country.

MY DEAR NEPHEW: I am glad to know that you are interested in history, and especially glad that you are systematically studying the history of your own country. There is no doubt that you will derive much profit, for the history of your country, from the time of Columbus to Cleveland (I have no reference now to Ohio), is a morally charming narrative. I see you have passed the colonial period and are now engaged in reading about some of those great intellectual giants who flourished some fifty years ago. All it is quite natural that you should indulge in some comparisons and in studying the lives and characters of such men as Clay, Webster, Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun, and others, should look about you to see who are the men that in force of intellect and strength of character, are filling their places today.

Well, I am sorry to say I can't just now call their names. We have plenty of big, smart scoundrels who are ready to organize a party, pack a convention, or gen a ball through a caucus, and there is hoodle enough behind it to make it worth bothering about; but of the old-fashioned statesmen and men—those grand old fellows who always took their letters "Esquire" and didn't monkey with mixed drinks, and who could make speeches good enough to use in the school readers—alas! they are none such now. Nice reading for the young men of this country, and its aim's speech be nowadays! In those days patriotism that fired the heart, that made the blood run quicker in your veins, was not called "spread-eagle" and rot, but was worth ten hundred cents on the dollar, and never went begging. In those days a man who couldn't whistle "Yankee-doodle" was not permitted to live in a decent community. Now a man who knows it wouldn't think of whistling it where any one could hear him, for fear some one would poke fun at him. I admit it is not much of a tune, but yet for the sake of the sacred associations that cluster about it, it should never be permitted to fall into oblivion.

I often think if this country is so attractive to so many thousands of foreigners that it must be a pretty doubtful good country after all. And I think we Americans, I mean we who were born here, ought to take a little more pride and interest in it. It take time to study it history and its splendid institutions, and try to better discharge our duties as free citizens of the greatest and best country on the face of the earth. I hold that every child in this country should know something about the lives of Washington and Lincoln by the time it is six years old, and as it grows older should be thoroughly posted in the authentic lives of United States. Old as I am I every once in a while get down my history and read again the story of the Revolution, the war of '12, the Mexican war, or even about still later events.

But I must close. Your Aunt Martha says she hears a cat around the milk pans in the pantry and wants to take the lamp to see about it. Yours in haste,

UNCLE SAM.

It is the little things of this life that bother us. One yellow jacket at a camp meeting will ruin a whole sermon.—*Baltimore American.*

A HAILSTONE with a nucleus of gypsum, probably sucked up in a waterspout, fell in a recent shower in France.

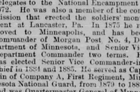
UNION VETERANS.

Work of the Grand Army National Encampment at St. Louis.

Official Reports---Columbus, O. the Next Place of Meeting.

General John P. Rea, of Minnesota, Chosen as Commander-in-Chief of the Organization.

Sketch of the New Commander-in-Chief.—John Patterson Rea was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, Oct. 13, 1840, and enlisted in Piqua, Ohio, in Company B, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April, 1861, for three months. Aug. 18, 1861, he enlisted for three years in the First Regiment Ohio Cavalry, and was promoted Sept. 23, 1861, Second Lieutenant; March 12, 1862, First Lieutenant; April 1, 1863, Captain; was brevetted Major for gallantry in battle Nov. 23, 1863. He joined the G. A. R. at Piqua, Ohio, in December, 1866, and was a member of the first department encampment of Ohio. He became a charter member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 84, Department of Pennsylvania, October, 1867, and was successfully Post Captain, Post Commander, member of the Department Council of Administration, and one of the Pennsylvania delegates to the National Encampment in 1872. He was also a member of the commission that erected the soldiers' monument at Lancaster, Pa. In 1875 he removed to Minnesota, and has been Commander of Morgan Post No. 6, Department of Minnesota, and Senior Vice Department Commander two terms. He was elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief at Detroit in 1884 and 1885. He served as Captain of Company A, First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, from 1879 to 1882, and was Quartermaster General of Minnesota from 1883 to 1886, with the rank of Brigadier General.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF JOHN P. REA.

At the close of the war Captain Rea had served about three years and four months service, and had been absent only ten days, and was one of the three who served as three on the sick list. In 1865 he entered the Ohio Agricultural College at Dalaware, Ohio, and completing the classical course, graduated in June, 1867, having the vacation of 1866 he entered the office of the Hon. J. Dickey Lancaster, Ohio, as a law student and was admitted to the bar in 1868. On April 12, 1869, President Grant appointed Captain Rea Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, which office he held until it was abolished by law in 1873. He continued living in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, until 1875, when he moved to Minneapolis, and became one of the editors of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, remaining in that profession for two years. He then resumed law practice, but in November, 1884, he became the owner of the Crookston Journal, and was re-elected in 1879. Declining a nomination in 1880, he again resumed practice, forming the firm of Rea, Rea, Wesley & Kitchell, afterward Rea Kitchell & Shaw. In the summer of 1880 Governor Hubbard appointed Captain Rea Judge of the Ninth District, to fill the unexpired term of Judge M. B. Koon, resigned, and at an election in the following November Judge Rea was chosen for the remainder of the term, for a term of six years he has served prominently in the Grand Army affairs, both local and National. From Commander of a local post he rose to the office of State commander in 1885, and was elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief at the National Encampment held in Minneapolis in 1886. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion.

National Encampment G. A. R.

The convention of delegates to the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met at St. Louis, Mo., on Sept. 28, Gen. Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief, presiding. Committees were appointed and the work of organization proceeded quietly. The adjutant general, Gen. Farnsley was presented, and announced the evidence of permanent and healthy growth of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the strong love of the country which prompts every from each post as they filed by in company front. Rain came in torrents then the foremost head, came swooping down to windward of the brig.

"Hold on all!" was the cry, and only for the lifeboat being one of those self-righting and self-bailing ones, I wouldn't be here telling this yarn.

We hung to the lifeline along the gunwale as she capsized, but the painter parted, and she was swept toward shore. Before the breakers were reached they righted the boat, and we were dragged up on the beach more dead than alive.

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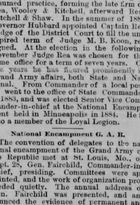

EX-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

Columbus, Ohio, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, and Saratoga were placed in nomination, but before the ballot was taken the former latter withdrew, and the vote resulted in the selection of Columbus. While the citizens of Columbus are congratulated over securing the next national encampment of the G. A. R., there is a feeling prevailing that the city will not be able to accommodate the people who will attend. Indianapolis, celebrated for the first settlement in the State will be in Washington and Saratoga were placed in nomination, but before the ballot was taken the former withdrew, and the vote resulted in the selection of Columbus. While the citizens of Columbus are congratulated over securing the next national encampment of the G. A. R., there is a feeling prevailing that the city will not be able to accommodate the people who will attend. Indianapolis, celebrated for the first settlement in the State will be in Washington and Saratoga were placed in nomination, but before the ballot was taken the former withdrew, and the vote resulted in the selection of Columbus. While the citizens of Columbus are congratulated over securing the next national encampment of the G. A. R., there is a feeling prevailing that the city will not be able to accommodate the people who will attend. Indianapolis, celebrated for the first settlement in the State will be in

The Vandervoort resolution condemning the President's action in pardoning Mormons was almost unanimously voted down in the morning session on the morning of Sept. 30.

The time the election of officers, and the following were nominated for the office of Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year: Gen. Slocum, Judge Rea, Gen. Anderson, and Gen. Grier. Gen. Slocum received 153 votes; Gen. Anderson, 12; Grier, 12 and Judge Rea, 294. Gen. Sherman received 1 and Gen. Wagner of Missouri, Rea was declared elected. He was escorted to the stage by the committee, Commander Anthony and Grier, and returned thanks in a few appropriate words.

The rules were suspended and Nelson Cole, of Missouri, was elected Senior Vice Commander; John C. Linsbaw, of New Hampshire, Junior Vice Commander; Gen. Lawrence Donahue, Surgeant General; and the Rev. Edward Anderson, Chaplain-in-Chief.

Among the members of the National Council of Administration elected are: E. F. Wilson, of Chicago; Irwin Robbins, of Indianapolis; Russell A. Alger, of Detroit; George C. Gratz, of Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James H. Drake, of St. Paul; Minn., and George A. Newman, of Cedar Falls, Iowa.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Reduction of the Public Debt During Last Month.

The principal of the interest-bearing debt of the United States was further reduced, as the following figures for October show:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$23,672,333
Bonds at 4 per cent	775,054,150
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	163,315
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	$1,047,115,162
Interest	15,415,519
Total	$1,062,530,682
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$9,739,950
Interest	191,917
Total	$9,931,867
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old debt and legal-tender notes	$346,738,121
Certificates of deposit	24,765,000
Gold certificates	100,464,629
Silver certificates	130,918,876
Fractional currency (less $6,070,314, estimated as lost or destroyed)	8,943,931
Principal	$612,556,561
Interest prepaid, not accrued	1,092,088
Total	$1,623,410,908
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,676,105,950
Interest	16,699,524
Total	$1,692,805,474
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	$73,397,898
Less interest for redemption of Union Pacific bonds	190,000,000
Total	$263,397,898
Net debt less available cash	$1,429,407,576
Less cash in the Treasury	43,369,466
Debt less cash in Treasury Oct. 1, 1887	$1,386,038,110
Debt less cash in Treasury Sept. 1, 1887	1,389,774,866
Decrease of debt during the month	$3,736,756
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1887	14,047,919
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDEMPTION.	
Gold bars for gold certificates actually outstanding	$27,594,653
Silver dollars for silver certificates actually outstanding	154,354,836
U. S. notes held for gold certificates actually outstanding	6,153,000
Gold held for matured debt and interest thereon	13,239,268
Interest prepaid not accrued per departmental circular No. 30	1,092,904
Fractional currency	848
Total available	$275,397,868

The Alhambra, at Granada, that beautiful monument of Moorish architecture in Spain, was built in 1300.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

His Journey Westward from the National Capital to the "Future Great,"

Receptions at Indianapolis and Terre Haute and in Missouri.

The President's journey west to St. Louis was accomplished, according to the programme previously laid down, without accident. Leaving Washington on Friday, the 30th ult. the train reached Columbus, Ohio, early on the morning of Saturday, the 1st of October, but stopped only long enough to change engines. At Richmond, Ind., a stop of a few minutes was made, and the President went out on the platform and shook hands with all who could get to him. At Indianapolis a stop of three or four hours was made. At the State House a stand had been erected to which the President was conducted, and a speech of welcome was made by Governor Gray. The President responded, complimenting the State of Indiana and its capital, and paying a handsome tribute to the memory of Vice President Hendricks. In concluding, President Cleveland thanked the people for their hearty demonstrations in honor of himself and party, and was soundly cheered. After the speech-making the President was taken to a house and there he was kept for a half hour, when he was conducted to the Union depot in a carriage, and half poured down the lines of parade passing soldiers. Missouri's contingent was quite numerous in number, fifty, Illinois' was fifteen minutes, and Kansas' twenty. The day train was made up of sleeping posts and regiments, Gens. Fairchild and Dow, Rocky Mountain and other old veterans, moved to the boys as they passed, acknowledging enthusiastic but less cheers than went up from each post as they filed by in company front. Rain came in torrents then the foremost head, came swooping down to windward of the brig.

"Hold on all!" was the cry, and only for the lifeboat being one of those self-righting and self-bailing ones, I wouldn't be here telling this yarn.

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Flights of Genius.

"You look," said an Irishman to a pale, haggard smoker, "as if you had got out of your grave to light your cigar, and couldn't find your way back again."

A schoolmaster, describing a moneylender, says: "He serves you in the present tense, he lends you in the conditional mood, keeps you in the subjective, and ruins you in the future." A clean tobacco or human nature remarks: "Time marches on, with the slow, measured tread of the morning of Saturday, the 1st of October, but stopped only long enough to change engines. At Richmond, Ind., a stop of a few minutes was made, and the President went out on the platform and shook hands with all who could get to him. At Indianapolis a stop of three or four hours was made. At the State House a stand had been erected to which the President was conducted, and a speech of welcome was made by Governor Gray. The President responded, complimenting the State of Indiana and its capital, and paying a handsome tribute to the memory of Vice President Hendricks. In concluding, President Cleveland thanked the people for their hearty demonstrations in honor of himself and party, and was soundly cheered. After the speech-making the President was taken to a house and there he was kept for a half hour, when he was conducted to the Union depot in a carriage, and half poured down the lines of parade passing soldiers. Missouri's contingent was quite numerous in number, fifty, Illinois' was fifteen minutes, and Kansas' twenty. The day train was made up of sleeping posts and regiments, Gens. Fairchild and Dow, Rocky Mountain and other old veterans, moved to the boys as they passed, acknowledging enthusiastic but less cheers than went up from each post as they filed by in company front. Rain came in torrents then the foremost head, came swooping down to windward of the brig.

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I only know this—Mr. Venn preached the biggest missionary sermon on record. The night of March 13, 1872. Aye, aye—strike eight bells there, fo'ard!

Heroic War Correspondents.

When Picton's body was found after Waterloo it was found he had been concealing a severe wound he had received at Quatre Bras. But I know a sailor who lost Russia correspondent, who, with a bullet-hole in his thigh, kept the field and did his work through a fortnight of the Servian campaign of 1876, till he was finally killed in front of a battery above Alexinatz. Mr. Leger Herbert, sore wounded when riding with Herbert Stewart in the cavalry fight at Kirbekan, dictated a long and brilliant telegram to the *Times* while lying on his back waiting for his turn of the surgeon. Just before the Russo-Turk war formally opened Macgahan had his ankle-bone broken by a fall from his horse. When I first met him, as he came again, was pacing, he was limping about with the help of a stick. Macgahan, I forget, died before for a moment did he regard himself in the least incapacitated by an injury which would have invalided him out of twelve men. In the face of my protests he accompanied Gorbtch's adventurous raid across the Balkans soon after the crossing of the Danube. He passed through that narrow defile of the Hankio pass his horse slid over a precipice, and he fell half Balaam's half-set bone was broken again. But the gallant American dislocated his shoulder by his saddle-bow, he could ride no more, but he quickly made them a bed of rushes on a litter, and he went through the whole adventurous expedition, being invested in a sedan chair, and, when at once all but falling into the hands of the Turks, yet never losing his humor, and, with unequaled for hurt, and inability to do anything for himself—neglecting not a jot of work owed to his newspaper.—*Sell's Dictionary of the World's Press.*

Artificial Climate.

In the belief that modern science can command climate, Dr. B. W. Richardson proposes that British invalids be given in their native isles the warm advantages of tropical resorts. This he would accomplish by establishing winter homes, or health palaces, each containing fifty or more comfortable factory houses, inclosed in a large square of ornamental grounds, and provided with library, reading room, amusement halls, etc. Flower-lined galleries, giving long promenades, half of the last century, and from him comes the term "mesmerized" as applied to making by using stones heated to proper temperature.

CHANCELLOR, an English captain, first sailed into the White Sea in 1553, and found the Russian port of Archangel and the commerce of Russia.

THE glare of the electric lights in the Czar's winter palace has proven very injurious to the ornamental plants.

The Correct Time.

There are very few men who do not pride themselves on being punctual to the minute, and wonderful and delicate mechanisms are devised to assist them in this, and to be more delicate a chronometer is made than any other, and yet more is consequently lost if unless it be kept always perfectly clean it is liable to stop altogether. It is a fact, that the human mouth is more liable to be unclean than any work of man—and respect this fact, and keep your chronometer clean. The liver is the mainspring of this complex machine, and if it ceases to purify the blood by a disordered liver depend most of the life fluid is lost. Even consumption (which is long scrofula) is traceable to a disordered liver. Biliousness, Bilious diseases, skin diseases, sick headache, heart disease, dropsy, and a long catalogue of other maladies have their origin in a torpid or sluggish liver. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery by establishing a healthy, normal action of the liver, is the sure and speedy cure and preventive of these diseases.

By a wise provision of Providence, close beside the little tree on which nutmegs grow often stands a greater.—*Texas Siftings.*

A Memory of Early Days.

Image of childhood's joys and sorrows,
Swallowed off with grouns and tears,
Pale it make the cheeks hollow,
Lonesome, greasy castor oil!
Much your early memory pains,
Till the food scarcely can be retained,
Yet it makes the inner frame revolts
At the thought of the nauseous dose
Underneath the pill-box hid
Where a pleasant surprise lies
Climax of all inward dis
Sugar coated, and called the pills!

What a contrast to the mild and gentle action of Ayer's Cathartic Pills or Purgative Pellets, which are sugar coated, tasteless, and wonderfully effective in relieving the system without wrenching it with agony. Sold by druggists.

QUEEN, it is said that bass-ball should be used very much upon the pitcher and cricket upon the bowl.

If Suffering from Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Physicians have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of scrofula and bathing in sunlight has been most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HUBBERT, M.D., Salisbury, Ill.

A CROW bar—Putting a muzzle on a mule.

Office No. 170, FREE.—To Brackets or Cow-Heads, 1-76-foot, French glass, oval-front Show Case, Business Sign, Gilt Letters. T. WILLS & CO., 59 State street, Chicago.

Lion's Patent Metallic Stiffeners prevent the toe of your boot from turning up. Ask your shoemaker for them.

Free Fifty Cents. Sold by Druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are always in advance.

KIDDER'S DIGESTYLIN

A SURE CURE FOR INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA.

Dose 1-10th Physicians have sent in their approval of DIGESTYLIN as the most perfect preparation for Indigestion that they have ever prescribed. Sample and Pamphlet of Dyspepsia where mentioning this paper. Address KIDDER & CO., Boston, Mass.

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

IT WILL ALWAYS CURE DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, AND VOMITING IN CHILDREN. For Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Nausea, Vomiting, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Take DIGESTYLIN, for all bowel complaints. Sold by Druggists. Sample and Pamphlet of DIGESTYLIN MAILED FREE. Address KIDDER & CO., Boston, Mass.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a safe and sure remedy for Pain. It will relieve Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Pleurisy, Sore Throat, Croup, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Headache, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Hysteria, Neuralgic Pains, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Shock, Hysterics, Colic, Flatulence, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting, Cholera Infantum, Inflammation, Congestion, Chills, Ague, Fever and Ague, Malaria, Bilious Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Typhus Fever, Typhoid Fever, Measles, Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Frost Bites, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Joints, Muscles, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility

FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW GEESE MUST BE MANAGED TO INSURE PROFITABLE RETURNS.

The Preservation of Garden Seeds—All About the Popular Pyrethrum Insect Powder—Barbed Wire Fences with Growing Trees for Supports.

In the constructing of barbed wire fences is sometimes happens that growing trees are used as posts for support. If the wire is fastened directly to the tree, as some have practiced, the growth of the tree buries it in the bark and wood, where the presence of continual moisture and the retention of the water of every shower tend to produce rusting, and renewing, if ever necessary, is rendered difficult.

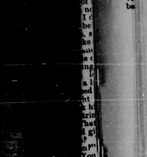

FIG. 1—BARBED WIRE ON TREES.

The accompanying figures represent a mode which has been successfully adopted for using growing trees as posts for the support of barbed wire fences and recommended by The Country Gentleman. The usual objections to barbed wire on trees in this mode are obviated, as will be seen in the cut, by placing a narrow board or plank against the face of the tree, securing it with two or three nails, and then fastening the wires to this board, as shown in the figures. A board or plank three or four inches wide answers the purpose, and it may be pine or cedar. If the trees to which the wire is fastened are in a line where there is no danger of animals becoming injured with the barbs, four wires will make a good and durable barrier. But if injury is feared from the wire to cattle and horses, a visible obstruction must be provided, such as a small rip rap wall, which may be eighteen or twenty inches high, more or less, the stones being laid loosely in a straight line (see Fig. 1). This plan will in most cases serve as well as a regularly laid wall of stones. Animals are not disposed to travel on the stones.

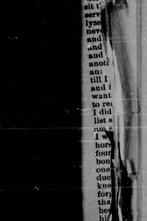

FIG. 2—BARBED WIRE ON TREES.

But, says the authority quoted from, if stones are not to be had and the trees are not further apart than the length of fence boards, the fence may be rendered visible by nailing a board between the two upper wires, as shown in Fig. 2. There is still another way to prevent. This harm to animals which run in adjacent fields. This is to cut or plow a small open ditch on each side and raise a bank of earth between them and under the line of the fence. But this cannot be adopted for trees, as the roots will prevent the plowing of the furrows. When posts are set it is easy and efficient way to protect animals, as they are held in check by the ditches and the bank of earth; and it obviates the use of the lower wire, and the posts being held by the bank need not be set so deep.

When it is desired to raise a barbed fence through wooded or other plantation where the trees are not in a straight line care must be taken to have each tree stand in the obtuse angle which it forms, the wire being always placed on the outside where it will be firmly held in position.

The great convenience and economy of using growing trees instead of posts is an additional inducement for planting narrow timber belts at the boundaries of the principal fields.

Pyrethrum Insect Powder.

Powdered pyrethrum, sold under various names, as buhach, Persian insect powder, Dalmatian insect powder, etc., has the past few seasons grown steadily in favor as an insecticide in farm and garden. It has, in a word, assumed sufficient importance to entitle it to a familiar acquaintance with every farmer and every housewife. Some confusion exists owing to the number of names by which pyrethrum is introduced in our markets. That grown in the United States, notably in California, is sold under the name of buhach. The imported powder, Pyrethrum roseum, is grown in the region south of the Caucasus mountains, and is known in commerce as Persian insect powder, while that grown in Dalmatia is termed Dalmatian powder.

Pyrethrum is not poisonous to higher animals, hence its present popularity among those who dislike to handle such poisons as London purple and Paris green. While not a poison to man and beast, pyrethrum has proven a valuable remedy for many farm and household pests. Its active principle is a volatile oil which acts on the nervous system of the insect. The powder should be kept dry and stored in closed packages until required for use.

It is employed both dry and in solutions. At the Ohio Experiment Station the best results have been gained with the dry powder diluted not more than five times with flour, finely slaked lime or other finely powdered substance. At this station the powder is thoroughly mixed with the diluent and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours in a closed vessel before using to gain the best results. It is applied with a good hand bellows. From the experience at this station it is believed that pyrethrum will be found most beneficial for smooth bodied caterpillars, such as cabbage worms and others like them. On the woolly caterpillars it had little or no effect and did not prove a sure remedy for bee-lice.

On the experimental grounds of The Rural New Yorker, where preference is given to the California buhach, successful results have been obtained by using the buhach in solution. Mr. Carman, who made the experiments, insists upon the use of a hand force pump and the cyclone nozzle for best effects.

With the above solution applied as here stated, he has been able to destroy the rose bugs, which were present in large numbers this season on his farm. The economy of the use of pyrethrum or buhach, in Mr. Carman's opinion, depends much in its application as a fine spray or vapor, when the same quantity of water will go fifty times as far as if sprinkled on the plants, while the time required to do the work will be perhaps twenty times less. At the Ohio station the powder is applied through a bellows. One pound of pyrethrum diluted with other powdered substance three to five times was found abundant to dust an acre of cabbage.

Directions for Saving Garden Seeds.

Seeds of all kinds, says American Agriculturist, should be fully ripe when gathered, but it is also important to harvest them as soon as they are ripe. For keeping small quantities of seeds, paper bags are preferable to cloth, as they afford better protection against moisture and insects. Always mark each package with the name of the seed contained in it, and the year in which it grew. Cold does not injure the vitality of seeds, but moisture is detrimental to all kinds.

Melon, cucumber, squash and pumpkin seeds should be taken only from ripe, perfect shaped specimens. In a small way the seeds may be simply taken out, spread on plates or tins and dried. Larger quantities will need to be washed before drying, to remove the slime that adheres to them. When the seeds are thoroughly dried, the better ones are obtained, as will be seen in the cut, by placing a narrow board or plank against the face of the tree, securing it with two or three nails, and then fastening the wires to this board, as shown in the figures. A board or plank three or four inches wide answers the purpose, and it may be pine or cedar. If the trees to which the wire is fastened are in a line where there is no danger of animals becoming injured with the barbs, four wires will make a good and durable barrier. But if injury is feared from the wire to cattle and horses, a visible obstruction must be provided, such as a small rip rap wall, which may be eighteen or twenty inches high, more or less, the stones being laid loosely in a straight line (see Fig. 1). This plan will in most cases serve as well as a regularly laid wall of stones. Animals are not disposed to travel on the stones.

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

A DAY'S DOINGS.

Eventful Happenings in Every Hemisphere, as Transmitted by Telegraph.

Political, Social, Financial, Commercial, Industrial, Criminal and Other News.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

AGAIN IN LUCK.

The President Has a Pleasant Day's Fishing in Mendota Lake.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND Postmaster General Vilas, Colonel Dan Lamont, Dr. J. D. Bryant, and M. A. Rissell went fishing in Mendota Lake, near Madison, Wis. But a few minutes passed till beautiful yellow bass were one after another brought out wriggling and twisting in a vain endeavor to free themselves from the hook. The President was not without his share of luck. With a light trout rod in hand he deftly guided the line as the fish began to bite, and his patience was soon rewarded by the safe landing of a magnificent specimen of yellow bass. This was quickly followed by others, until seven as fine fish as ever bit had succumbed to his skill. Two of these were large, weighing fully five pounds each. The President was delighted. He said the fishing far excelled anything he ever had in the St. Lawrence country. One particularly fine specimen required fully twenty minutes to land, so large was he and so wary in the plunges after he took the hook. The President and Mrs. Cleveland spent Sunday quietly at the home of Postmaster General Vilas. They had expected to attend church, but were deterred by the indecency of the weather. They left Madison on Monday morning at 9 o'clock for St. Paul.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Detroit and St. Louis Win the Championship in Their Respective Associations.

THE base-ball season is over, and Detroit will float the League pennant next year, while the St. Louis Browns will fly the American Association pennant. The following tables show the number of games won and lost by the competing clubs:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Detroit	87	45	.659
Philadelphia	77	55	.583
Chicago	71	59	.546
New York	68	62	.523
Boston	63	69	.484
Pittsburg	55	75	.423
Washington	46	84	.354
Indianapolis	40	90	.308

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
St. Louis	93	39	.705
Metropolitans	80	52	.606
Baltimore	76	56	.576
Brooklyn	69	63	.523
Athletic	59	73	.447
Cincinnati	59	73	.447
Louisville	50	82	.379
Cleveland	50	82	.379

Virginia Elections General in Fall.

A RICHMOND (Va.) dispatch says that "United States Judge Bond filed Attorney General Mahone's and Readjuster State Attorney John M. Scott of Farquhar County and the State's Attorney of Loudoun County for bringing suits against the 'coupon-crusher' law in disobedience of the injunction issued by Judge Bond. The final officers were committed to jail to remain until the fines are paid. They will apply to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus."

Telegraphic Briefs.

CAPTAIN MOSLER, special examiner of the Pension Office, says that his investigations have convinced him that one-third or more of the pension applications are fraudulent.

THE a paper read before the Mormon conference at Salt Lake, it is concluded that the Saints do not propose at their present session to elect a President.

ROBERT GARRETT was reported as very angry over the absorption of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company by the Western Union, and was threatening dire vengeance. He claims to have been fooled by a conspiracy, and promises to make the fur fly.

A company composed of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chattanooga capitalists has just closed a trade for 100,000 acres of land in Sequatchie Valley. The property is mining property, and the purchasers propose to build several blast furnaces, rolling-mills, and foundries at Chattanooga.

THE visit of Signor Crispi to Prince Bismarck is the cause of much gossip among European politicians. The significant remark of the Italian that Russia stands not make "a Russian lake" of the Mediterranean shows that the meeting of the two statesmen bodes ill for the Czar, and it is evident that that potentate has lost the friendship of Germany.

THE Kissee of the Sultan of Morocco has arrived at some importance because of its possible effect upon European politics. The heir to the throne is a boy of 16, and he has numerous undesirable relatives who would be glad to relieve him of the cares of Government. An internal disturbance in the country might call for interference on the part of England, France, Italy, and Spain, all of which nations have interests there.

THE revenue cutter Richard Rush, which arrived in San Francisco the other day from the Arctic regions, reported that during the season she had seized twelve poaching schooners with a total of nearly 7,000 skins.

In a report to the Agricultural Department at Washington on the relation of forests to forest supplies and forestry, Mr. M. G. Kerr computes that the maximum of existing railroad and telegraph lines requires the extinction of about 200,000 acres of timber land annually, and that nearly 50,000 acres at time for ever must be set annually to provide for the annual construction of 5,000 miles of track and telegraph lines.

THE EASTERN STATES.

EX-GOV. WILLIAM H. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, dropped dead at Springfield, in that State.

JOHN D. FINCH, of Nebraska, the well-known temperance advocate, died suddenly at Boston. Mr. Finch addressed a temperance meeting at Lynn in the evening and took a train for Boston. On the way he was taken in a fit, and although everything was done that could be, he died soon after reaching Boston.

A DECISION has been rendered by the Supreme Court of Pittsburg, Pa., declaring that dealing in differences in the price of petroleum is gambling and illegal, and can not be sustained in any court of justice.

THREE were four deaths from Asiatic cholera Tuesday among the patients on Swinburne Island, New York harbor.

THE sixth annual convention of the Funeral Directors' Association of America has been in session at Pittsburg.

IN a suit brought by the State of Pennsylvania against S. M. Bailey, lately State Treasurer, the Supreme Court of that State has decided that Bailey and his bondsmen are responsible for about $100,000, the money having been deposited by the Treasurer in banks that failed.

OGDEN, COLDER & CO., bankers of Troy, N. Y., have failed for half a million dollars.

THE WESTERN STATES.

THE ruling of Judge Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court, at San Francisco, in the case of William Kissane, alias William H. Rogers, and which achieved such wide notoriety owing to the career of Kissane as the Fast, is that it was practically ruled out of court under the statute of limitations. The wanderings of Rogers in Nicaragua and California were set forth, and the task asked that Rogers be restrained from setting up the statute of limitations to prevent the prosecution of its suit. Judge Sawyer, in rendering his decision, reviewed the circumstances of the case, and in a few words announced that the bill in demurrer was sustained. The complaint he deemed insufficient and stale, and no reasonable cause existed for granting the restraining order. He said that after being discharged Kissane was at all times liable to suit under the operation of the statute of limitation, but the suit was neglected to commence an action. The plea of the plaintiff to the effect that the statutes should not apply because Kissane's whereabouts were unknown was disregarded. Judge Sawyer said that even if Kissane did dispose himself and assume an alias, it did not debar him from having the full benefit of the statute.

A DISPATCH from St. Ignace, Mich., says: The Canadian propeller California, bound for Montreal to Chicago, with a miscellaneous cargo and a few passengers, went to pieces Tuesday morning off Grass Cay, forty miles west of here, at the head of Lake Michigan. The account of the disaster is a recital of agonizing scenes, in which the screams of terrified women, the cries and appeals of crew for the hardened sailors, the crash of timbers, and the roaring of the gale were combined with an awful fight for life in the darkness of the cabins, where panic reigned supreme. Pulmotor incidents are not lacking. A young boy who was known to the survivors only as Harry, and who, with his mother, was from Montreal, after the propeller foundered was seen to battle heroically with the heavy seas, endeavoring to keep his mother, who was unconscious, above the waves. Both had life preservers on. Finally, when Harry saw that he could hold on no longer, he threw up his hands, saying: "Poor mother is dead, so I might as well die also," and they sank clasped in each other's arms. There were twenty-seven peoples board the California, thirteen of whom perished. Owen Rourke, wheelman, gives the following story of the disaster: We left Chicago Saturday night and had fair weather until we reached the Beaver Islands. Then the wind changed to the northwest and blew a living gale. The boat was laden with pork and corn. The pork broke loose and floated overboard, and the corn got wet and swelled, which forced the decks off. We left Menominee Sunday morning with terrific force. The wind tore out the fires out, and the engineer had to keep the engines constantly throwing on the water. The coast constantly blew everything in the way. The coast constantly kept in view. We left Menominee at about 1 o'clock in the morning all hands were ordered to the pumps. The engine had been given up, and the passengers and crew gathered in the cabin and put on life preservers. I was pumping for my life, and the decks were struck her and threw over on the starboard side. The water came down, she appeared to strike the bottom, and the hull collapsed with a tremendous crash. Then followed a terrible scene, the awful die of which I cut here yet. One lamp continued burning in the wrecked cabin. The scene between decks defined human description, and children screamed, women fainted, and most of the men cursed and prayed.

A DES MOINES correspondent states that the reports of brutal evictions in Northwestern Iowa are true. In English syndicate purchased lands granted to the McGregor Western in 1864, but never earned, as the road was never built. In consequence of a declaration of Secretary Teller that the lands were unearned, settlers went upon them and built their homes, but the English syndicate, having the railroad title, proposes to keep possession. One hundred families have been evicted by the English owners, and a number of examples are given showing the cruel treatment to which they have been subjected. Evictions have been steadily going on by force, and a fresh batch are expected after the November term of court. It is said that but two or three weeks ago settlers were driven from their homes in the storm and compelled to go without protection they could on the open prairie by the rude sheet-iron shanties they could hastily construct. The company is so powerful that it is able to exert an influence that more or less terrorizes the community and makes many people reluctant to let the facts be known, hence the comparative ignorance about these outrages through the State at large.

BETWEEN 50 and 60 bushels of the Soldiers' Home, near Milwaukee, on Friday morning, and at 10:30 left for Madison. A rapid run was made, and at 1 o'clock the capital of Wisconsin was reached. An enthusiastic crowd of people met them at the depot, and in their expensive quite overwhelmed the police force detailed to preserve order. The inevitable procession followed soon after the arrival of the distinguished guests. Chief Justice Cole delivered an address of welcome, and the President responded briefly. The harbored sailors, the crash of timbers, and the roaring of the gale were combined with an awful fight for life in the darkness of the cabins, where panic reigned supreme. Pulmotor incidents are not lacking. A young boy who was known to the survivors only as Harry, and who, with his mother, was from Montreal, after the propeller foundered was seen to battle heroically with the heavy seas, endeavoring to keep his mother, who was unconscious, above the waves. Both had life preservers on. Finally, when Harry saw that he could hold on no longer, he threw up his hands, saying: "Poor mother is dead, so I might as well die also," and they sank clasped in each other's arms. There were twenty-seven peoples board the California, thirteen of whom perished. Owen Rourke, wheelman, gives the following story of the disaster: We left Chicago Saturday night and had fair weather until we reached the Beaver Islands. Then the wind changed to the northwest and blew a living gale. The boat was laden with pork and corn. The pork broke loose and floated overboard, and the corn got wet and swelled, which forced the decks off. We left Menominee Sunday morning with terrific force. The wind tore out the fires out, and the engineer had to keep the engines constantly throwing on the water. The coast constantly blew everything in the way. The coast constantly kept in view. We left Menominee at about 1 o'clock in the morning all hands were ordered to the pumps. The engine had been given up, and the passengers and crew gathered in the cabin and put on life preservers. I was pumping for my life, and the decks were struck her and threw over on the starboard side. The water came down, she appeared to strike the bottom, and the hull collapsed with a tremendous crash. Then followed a terrible scene, the awful die of which I cut here yet. One lamp continued burning in the wrecked cabin. The scene between decks defined human description, and children screamed, women fainted, and most of the men cursed and prayed.

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THE

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

The State Republican brings forward Russell A. Alger as candidate for the presidency of the United States.

WHAT is to be done with such will men as Johan Most and George F. Train who are pleased to call themselves anarchists, communist and socialists? To them and their class every man who owns property in his own right, even the little house that shelters his wife and children, is a "capitalist". And for the offense of owning property of any kind, men should be blown up with dynamite. While we do not believe in taking human life as punishment, there seems to be but one final end; the people will rise in self-defense and stamp out anarchism in blood. The demand of the socialist is that the industrious and frugal divide with the drunken, worthless foreign scum of Europe, and if not, why then the dagger, the bomb, and the torch.

At a recent socialist meeting in New York, Most was the hero of the day, and in his speech the following language is found: "Friends and anarchists," said he "is it unlawful to have free speech in this country? Was not those men guilty of Are they theives or murderers? [Cries of no, no.] They fought against the murdering police and robbing capitalists. Seven policemen were killed and they want seven of our brothers lives—a life for a life. You cannot allow that hanging to take place. Arm yourselves and for every drop of blood that is shed from our friends let it cost a human life. I am not alone an anarchist, but also a revolutionist. No one shall escape his judges. The twelve jurors, judges, and detective spies will not sleep very well at present. Let them beware! [Wild yells and cheers from the crowd.] The time is approaching when we will be forced to use firearms. It must come; so be prepared. [Bedlam of cheers.] I warn them not to take the lives of our martyrs in Chicago. I demand that they be set free. Let there be a social revolution."

Last week a similar meeting was held in Chicago, and was addressed by Geo. F. Train, whom everybody says is crazy, but who seems to have method in his madness. Among many threats, he declared the anarchists should not hang and if they did he would lead 20,000,000(?) workingmen of Chicago to cut the throats of all connected with such a crime.

General Black's Pension Report.

The annual report of General John C. Black, commissioner of pensions has been sent to the Secretary of the Interior, and printed copies are at hand. The commissioner is to be complimented upon the succinctness and compactness of his work, for the main features of the report may be gleaned by the casual eye. A novel feature is to be found in abstracts of the various pension systems of the world, only Great Britain failing to respond to the commissioner's request for full statements of the pension administration. Even The Chinese were more courteous than was the court of St. James.

The commissioner's recommendations are numerous. Nearly all of them meet the approbation of the reader at sight. General Black thinks that children should get $5 a month instead of $2; that widows' pensions should date from the death of their husbands; that double pensions should be abolished; that a man hurt while sergeant, who fought until he became a colonel, should get a colonel's pension; that dead veterans should get $30 dollars a month; that amputations should be more equitably ruled upon; that drunkards and other unfit persons should not be allowed to draw or spend their pensions, and that two more agencies should be established.

Other matters are worthy of popular note. Although the pension Bureau had but a few months in which to attend to the new Mexican pensioners, over eight thousand of them were accommodated while 14,683 claimants on account of the civil war remain unheard. It has long been the complaint of the soldiers that the Authorities at Washington are slow. But the rate of 8,000 new pensions in five months after passage of new law shows an alacrity which the old folks of Polk's time must sincerely appreciate.

Uncle Sam has now an army of 406,007 pensioners. Every one hundred and fiftieth man draws a pension. In every congregation, convention, school-room, large work-shop and large store in the country, there is a pension who is in receipt of governmental stipend. The mere wagecost of paying out these pension taxes ($2,339,526) exceeds the whole expense of the government previous to the civil war, and we bragged about Columbia even in those days. It took, last year 1,540 people to pay out the pensions and they spent $50,000 for stationery, etc. A noticeable item is the survival of widows of the soldiers of 1812. Although but 1,069 of those soldiers are alive, there are no less than 11,831 widows who still draw their pay.

The tide of new pensioners sweeps in. No less than 57,901 are on the rolls this year who had not reached their heaven at the previous report. Only 17,677 were dropped for all reasons. Therefore, the net gain to taxdrawers was 40,224, truly an enormous number of successful new claimants. Each of the pensioners draws nearly $8 more than were ever before received by army or navy pensioners in all the world. The total of annual charges was nearly fifty three million dollars. The entire payments were over seventy three millions, an increase of nearly ten millions, and $7,000,000 more than the entire expenses of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1861.

The pension payments overtook the interest on the public debt in the year 1883, and the annual pension charge in 1887 exceeded the interest charge by some $8,000,000. But for every dollar so far paid to pensioners the government has spent three dollars in interest, or as $800,000,000 to $2,400,000,000.

There is food for thought in the vast expenditures of this country. The civil and miscellaneous list, which called for only $2,000,000 as late as 1822, now foots up nearly $80,000,000.

Work and Length of Life.

Before the days of science and statistics it was very well known that the character of a man's work and the conditions under which he has to labor make a real difference in the length of life to which he may fairly look forward. But in spite of the increased attention paid to subjects of this kind during the last few years, very few people really recognize how powerful for good and evil these influences are, and they will be astonished at the figures contained in the paper read by Mr. Humphrey before the Statistical society. The results of his investigations went to show that in spite of its mental and moral anxieties the life of a clergyman (taking the term in its broadest sense) is the healthiest. Taking 100 to represent the average death rate between the ages of 25 and 60 the rate among the clergy is only a little more than half, or 55.

Passing to the other extreme we find that the mortality is heaviest among servants employed in inns and hotels, the proportional rate upon them standing at 220. Four of them die for one in the class above, and though late hours, hurry and excitement, and the temptations to excess which beset them might well have led us to expect a very decided difference in their liability to fatal disease, so enormous a disparity could hardly have been anticipated. Farmers, gardeners and agricultural laborers come next in healthiness to the clergy, and after them follows a wide gap, the death rate among them standing at 70, as compared with 185 among the miners of Cornwall, while London laborers suffer more severely still. We are lessening the unhealthiness of the country year by year, but our success is clearly unequal. Within sanitary and occupational is hopeless to look for any great improvement, but in most something ought to be done to diminish the liability to disease, and it is not satisfactory that for every seven loss people who die at Brighton twenty-nine should die at Preston. We must try to make the rate more even, throughout the land.—Sunday Magazine.

Building in Omaha.

Fred. Ames, of Boston, one of the sons of Oakes Ames, is putting up a six story brick building which will cost $180,000. The First National bank building is a seven story granite stone and brick building which cost $500,000, and just opposite this is the Merchants' National bank of eight stories, which is to be made of brown stone, and which will cost $100,000. The Paxton block will cost $400,000, and the Chamber of Commerce on the opposite corner is a fine six story building about completed. Just above this an extension has been made by the New York Life Insurance for a ten story business block which is to cost $700,000, and across the street is to be the new city hall and the new building of The Omaha Bee, each of which will cost about $300,000.

The Omaha Bee building will be erected by Editor Rosewater. Rosewater is an example of young men who have come west and made fortunes. Coming from Sandusky, O., he was a telegraph operator in the war department during the war and was sent west about that time as superintendent of the Western Union telegraph lines here. It was at this time that he bought one-half of the lot upon which he proposes to erect his $300,000 building, paying $800 for what is now worth $50,000. After being in Omaha some time Rosewater, who is a bright fellow, who thinks for himself, dropped into politics and was elected to the legislature. He was against the ring influence of the town, and he needed a paper to bolster up his views. With this idea he started The Bee, intending to let it drop as soon as the campaign was over. He saw, however, that there was a good opening for a newspaper, and he has kept at it until he has now one of the most valuable newspaper properties in Omaha. He runs a morning and evening edition and makes money. He lives well and is a man of influence as well as of means. In addition to the city he has three other dailies, and furnishes his citizens with as good a character of literary matter as you can find in the country.—Western Letter.

Tokio, Japan, is about to be rebuilt, and the harbor is to be enlarged. Brick structures will be erected along the principal streets of the town.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Hemlock is fast becoming an important article of manufacture in Michigan. It is estimated that 100,000,000 feet will be put in Michigan streams the coming winter.

☞Remember the annual cheap excursion, to Detroit, Tuesday, Oct. 26th 1887; round trip only $5; tickets good 10 days; plenty of coaches; no change of cars. Everybody go. Train leaves Petoskey 8:20 a. m.; Boyne Falls 9:01 a. m.

Government engineers are at work at Sault Ste. Marie surveying sites for the proposed canal on the Canadian side of the river. The canal will be fully a mile long and two locks will be required, the total fall between the upper waters of Lake Superior and the lower reaches of the St. Mary's being eighteen feet.

THE state grange pledges itself to resist the collection of royalty on drive wells in Michigan, and will defend all who will contribute one dollar to the defense fund. This is a very wise and proper thing to do. The patent shark will not be quite so impudent in his demands, we anticipate, when he learns of this action.

The University attendance is now 1,507, against 1,442 for the corresponding date last year, divided as follows: Literary department, 656; medical, 305; law, 291; dental, 103; pharmacy, 90; homeopathic, 64. The attendance will reach 1,650 to date. The increase in the literary department is 28; pharmacy, 28; dental, 24, and homeopathic, 5.

It has been decided by the circuit court for the county of Lenawee, that it is lawful to hug a girl if the girl is willing. A certain school teacher brought suit for damages against a couple of fellows because he heard they reported that he had his arm around a girl. The court decided that a report of that kind did a man no harm, that if he really did hug the girl he committed no offense, and that he had no right to kick if the lady didn't.

Manson Nelson, of St. Ignace returned to his home late one night last week and was about to shoot his wife when she took refuge in the house of Mr. Latscha, a neighbor. Nelson followed her and fired three or four shots, one passing within two inches of Mrs. Nelson's head, striking a door, another striking Mr. Latscha in the head, making a scalp wound. Mr. Latscha to defend himself and family got an old revolver and fired at Nelson, the shot taking effect in his shoulder and he will undoubtedly die.

At a meeting of the state board of health held at Lansing, last week Dr. Vaughan reported on the recent cases of tyrotoxicon, or milk-poisoning, near Milan. He said he had examined the stomach and intestines of one of the victims, and found tyrotoxicon enough in them to kill a cat. Upon investigation the doctor found that the house in which the poisoning occured had been built over 50 years ago, and that the floors when they rotted away, had been covered with a new layer of boards and the old decompose. When the top floor was taken up a terrible smell arose from the matter beneath. The doctor placed milk in the closet, and when it was examined some time afterward it was found to contain the poison. Some of the soil was placed in the milk and this also upon later examination was found to contain tyrotoxicon.

The state board of health is in receipt of some startling information regarding the looseness of the quarantine laws. On the second of the present month a Norwegian family which had crossed the ocean on the Ohio, of the Inman line, reached Sutton's Bay, Leelanaw county, with one child ill with scarlet fever, and, as the result, an epidemic of this dreadful disease is now in progress at Sutton's Bay. The board learns that several people were sick with the fever on board the Ohio; nothing was done to quarantine the vessel or to keep the people on board from carrying the germs of the disease ashore. Each passenger was, however, given a certificate showing he had been vaccinated, although physicians agree that the death rate is always larger in scarlet fever than in small-pox.

There is much excitement and almost a panic at Sutton's Bay.

Some Good Salaries.

The emperor of Russia has a salary of $3,250,000; the sultan of Turkey, $6,000,000; the emperor of Austria, $4,000,000; king of Prussia, $3,000,000; King Humbert, $2,400,000; Queen Victoria, $2,500,000; Isabella of Spain, $1,800,000; Leopold of Belgium, $500,000, and President Cleveland, $50,000.

Poisoned Arrows of South America.

Near the Goajiros, on the south, are the Motilones, a race of natives still fierce than their neighbors. They are reported to be polygamists and cannibals; making periodical war upon the nearest tribes to obtain a supply of women, and to provide themselves with food—i. e., the rest of the planet.

A gentleman of Maracaibo gave me a half dozen poisoned arrows from these natives, and one of their bows. The latter is of some brownish wood, not very strong nor elastic, for it is not necessary that its projectile should go very deep. The arrows are made of single joints of bamboo, with barbless points upon which some variety of woorara has been rubbed, which still retains its venom. An experiment upon a dog showed them to be as dangerous as when first dipped. The animal in two minutes after being wounded with a tip, stripped, lost its power of struggling, from suspension of heart's action. When struck by this poison, animals slipped as if paralyzed, rarely moving until they fell; which makes it invaluable to hunters who must bear their game through the dense undergrowth of a tropical jungle, and would lose nine-tenths of it if it merely dered at once incapable of motion.—Dr. W. F. Hutchinson in The American Magazine.

Children of the Gypsies.

Along with uncomacious native ethical superfluous come such physical ones as we advanced people know nothing of. Because the gypsy mother and father are healthy perfect types of good health healthy children are born to them. Because every gypsy woman on earth is loyal to her mate many children are born to them. Because the instinct of fatherhood, motherhood and partnerhood is inviolable with husband and wife gypsies love this to be so, and the care and affection for gypsy children are remarkable. From the moment the babe is born until it is upon its own legs for good it is constantly rubbed and stretched and kneaded, that every muscle may have proper action and development. The same noble practice exists among the Pennsylvania Dutch. It began with the latter behind the Swiss mountains centuries ago, and it would be an interesting research for the student of men to ascertain if this precisely identical gypsy and Pennsylvania Dutch custom had not at some time the same Oriental origin beyond the Himalayas.—Edgar L. Wakeman's Letter.

☞Remember the annual cheap excursion, to Detroit, tuesday, Oct. 26th, 1887; round trip only $5; Tickets good for 10 days; plenty of coaches; no change of cars. Everybody go. Train leaves Petoskey 8:20 a. m.; Boyne Falls 9:01 a. m.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Dr. Crouter's Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so much free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Their trade is simply booming on account of this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it free of charge by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted. 3

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land situated on Pine Lake 1½ miles west of Alanson, Emmet Co., Mich., township of Eveline, Charlevoix county. Four acres of land cleared. Fine water on both sides. Will take part down balance on time to suit the purchaser. For further particulars, enquire of E. G. JARMAN, Benton, Mich.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Vests, Underwear, and Stamping; Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Weed at 12½ cents a week.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will gratuitously send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

A GENTLEMAN, having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple mode of self-cure. To those who wish and will give him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case.

Address in confidence, JAMES W. PIERREE, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW Dry Goods!

Received on the Lawrence this week. Come and see them.

B. SEE.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

FOOTWEAR

Of Every Description, at

FOX & MILLER'S.

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Charlevoix, Michigan

☞Considering the hard times, we will put down our goods to a price just to cover cost for the next thirty days.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.

CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS

PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS

And buy them of Yours Truly,

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Woods kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

FINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

THE ROUND OAK HEATING STOVES.

NEW COOK STOVES.

Best Saws and Axes. Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

G. A. R. CIGARS

Are noted as one of the Best 5 ct. cigars made. For every thousand sold here the Baxter Post of Charlevoix receives $2.00.

The Post has just received its first $2.00. Friends of the Post, try the G A. R. Cigar and help the old soldiers. For Sale by

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., Druggist and Pharmacists.

New Goods

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT.

TRY THEM, for sale by G. W. MILLER.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 20, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

Work is progressing on the new hose tower.

☞For first-cl ass blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 2m1

☞Cash paid for oats, at Burns, Stevens & Co's livery barn.

☞One heavy yoke of cattle for sale. Inquire of A. Stewart.

Geo. W. Miller opened another invoice of clothing this morning.

Geo. W. Miller has a mammoth stock of new grip sacks, of all colors.

The work of building a front entrance on the M. E. Church has been commenced.

Washburne & Ackert placed one of their new furnaces in the M. E. parsonage this week.

P. H. LaClair, of South Arm, expects to receive this week 2,000 gallons of new sweet cider.

On the up trip Tuesday morning, the North Star ran into a large flock of wild geese near Holy Island.

The semi-weekly Cheboygan News has been enlarged to a six-column quarto, and changed to a weekly.

Prof. Dewey opened a writing school, at the high school room, Monevening with about fifty scholars.

F. A. Hoskins has leased the wagon shop of D. C. Nettleton during the absence of the latter in California.

☞Madison & Hodge will have another invoiced winter millinery on the next boat. Look out for them.

☞If some of our subscribers wish to pay for the paper with potatoes, we will take fifteen or twenty bushel.

The propeller Ossifrage is now running as nearly on the Grand Rapids' time as business and weather will permit.

☞Apples, potatoes, cabbages, squashes, or buckwheat flour will be taken in payment for the JOURNAL at market rates.

A small party of young people spent Tuesday evening very pleasantly at the residence of Mrs. Wilson, on on Mason street.

Bert Trumble's first issue of the Frankfort Express shows a clear understanding of what constitutes a good local newspaper.

☞New stock of fall hats, bonnets, trimmings, &c., just received. Don't buy elsewhere until you see our latest styles. Litney & Carr, milliners.

☞The person who was seen picking up a bread collar with tugs, just west of Mason Cooper's will please return same to E. M. Clark, Charlevoix.

Flour made by the Rifenburg Milling Co. is becoming very popular wherever it is tried. Mr. Buttars took a number of large orders in the upper peninsula last week.

☞Recollect our offer of the Weekly Detroit Free Press four months FREE to every subscriber who will pay four months in advance, for one year, in advance, in cash, for the JOURNAL.

☞W. B. Flower, the Petoskey photographer, will be in Charlevoix, for a few days next week beginning Monday Oct 24th and will occupy the gallery formerly used by D. S. Way.

☞The property, known as the Sweetland Sanitarium, on the south upper terrace in the village of Charlevoix, is for sale or rent.—Enquire of E. H. Green, Charlevoix, Michigan. 216 tf.

☞Any one wanting an organ cheap, can get a bargain at this office. We have an advertising one bill for the Chicago Cottage, and also the Story & Clark, which we will sell on easy terms.

On her last trip to Milwaukee the Sea Gem fouled with a schooner stuck in the channel and stripped the rigging from the Sea Gem's main mast on one side, necessitating a short delay for repairs.

A. F. Draper & Co., of South Arm, are in their new store, and are putting on the shelves a fine stock of general merchandise. Their customers cannot fail to find something of interest every time they call.

Seed thieves have entered the cellars of Fred See and H. Lee Iddings within a short time, carrying off canned fruit. It might be advisable to watch the cellars with a shot gun or something equally effective.

The firm of Glenn & Porter has been changed to the East Jordan Lumber Co., and considerable new capital added. A full stock of logs will be put in this winter, and the old mill run next year to its full capacity. During the winter Mr. Glenn expects to visit several western states and territories, taking a vacation from business.

John Bell and the village council have at last come to an understanding concerning the grade of the sidewalk on Mason street. They are agreed to be polygamists and cannibals; making periodical war upon the nearest tribes to obtain a supply of women, and to provide themselves with food—i. e., the rest of the planet.

A gentleman of Maracaibo gave me a half dozen poisoned arrows from these natives, and one of their bows. The latter is of some brownish wood, not very strong nor elastic, for it is not necessary that its projectile should go very deep. The arrows are made of single joints of bamboo, with barbless points upon which some variety of woorara has been rubbed, which still retains its venom. An experiment upon a dog showed them to be as dangerous as when first dipped. The animal in two minutes after being wounded with a tip, stripped, lost its power of struggling, from suspension of heart's action. When struck by this poison, animals slipped as if paralyzed, rarely moving until they fell; which makes it invaluable to hunters who must bear their game through the dense undergrowth of a tropical jungle, and would lose nine-tenths of it if it merely dered at once incapable of motion.—Dr. W. F. Hutchinson in The American Magazine.

Eveline.

INGOTOS, Oct. 18.—More rain Sunday.

We had a little flurry of snow on the 11th.

The furnace went into blast Tuesday laying idle a week for repairs.

Miss Annie Galbraith's papa made her a beautiful and costly birthday present, in the shape of a cottage organ one day last week, it being her tenth birthday. He purchased it of C. G. Von Platten, agent.

Rev. Mr. Doranee held services in Mountain school house on Sunday afternoon, at 5:30. There will be services every two weeks at the same place.

If you know a reporter is within hearing and you know of a good item, don't hesitate in letting it be known.

John Smith has gone to Cleveland, Ohio.

The Hillegas school has opened with Miss Ellen Bird as teacher.

Mrs. E. Hammond, of East Jordan, visited her parents Saturday and Sunday last.

At this writing, H. S. Freeman is very sick and fears are entertained that he may not recover.

On Wednesday evening last the H. H. society met with Miss Nellie Noyes. The program was well rendered. A paper by J. M. Harris, entitled Organization of the County of Charlevoix A selection was read by Will Bird. The society meets this week Wednesday with Mrs. J. D. Parrish. A good program is being prepared and a good time is expected.

Wilson.

WILSON, Oct. 11,—Sawmill started on Thursday last.

The millyard is being filled with hemlock and hardwood logs.

Robert McMillan, of Echo, called on us a few days ago.

The schoolhouse is taking on its new coat of oil gold with leather brown trimmings.

Mrs. J. T. Wilks started for York State yesterday, where she will spend a month or more visiting relatives.

Mr. Preble and family visited Advance, recently, where they were the guests of Mr. McShes, Mrs. P.'s son.

Mr. A. E. Scofield, wife and daughter, Hattie, visited relatives in this neighborhood, on Thursday last.

Harry Hudkins has a pair of peafowls he recently received him from Ohio by his cousin. They are handsome.

As Mr. Fast was painting on the school house his ladder broke and he was hastily precipitated to the ground 12 or 15 feet, but he sustained no serious injury.

Geo. Smith's new house is nearly ready for occupancy.

A large congregation awaited Rev. Mr. Davy's coming on Friday even ing, but through some mistake he did not appear. Eld. Scofield gave them a very good discourse.

[This should have appeared last week, but arrived too late.]

Historical Society.

At the meeting of the Historical Society, at E. H. Green's residence, last Friday evening the following officers were elected, for the ensuing year: E. H. Green president; R. W. Kane, first vice president; Floren Nelson, second vice president; Miss Alice Cochran, secretary, and H. M. Enos, librarian. An executive committee was elected, consisting of Rev. W. G. Clark, Dr. N. J. Perry, Mrs. A. T. Washburn, Miss Nettie C. Lewis, and Miss Luna Washburn. It was decided by a vote taken for that purpose, to suspend the payment of the annual dues for this year. The literary exercises were short, consisting of a duet by Misses Maggie Green and Maggie Enos, and a reading by Miss Flora Nelson.

The executive committee are to prepare and report a schedule of work for the season, at the next meeting.

The treasurer reported $125 in the treasury.

The society adjourned for two weeks, the place to be named hereafter.

Harnard.

BARNARD, Oct. 19.—The steam threshing machine is expected in the neighborhood this week.

Alcher Chase moved to Smithson's camp Tuesday.

Fall wheat is coming up nicely.

Sims Baker has rented his farm to a Mr. Sleeper and moved to Charlevoix this week.

Revival meetings still continue.

Tuffy.

Charlevoix is agitating the subject of securing a driving park and the incorporation of an agricultural and industrial exposition. If Charlevoix does make up her mind to have a driving park and exposition, there is no power on earth that will prevent her. Her people are united upon any and all enterprises that will benefit the town; and will not let political differences or the grinding of personal axes defeat the project.—Petoskey Democrat.

The Man Who Stayed Dead.

Just beyond Crosby hall, passing under an arch, we found Great St. Helen's, one of the oldest churches in London, and were well repaid for our trouble. It is simply a square divided into two aisles by massive pillars; its floor an ancient pavement of stones, a part of which are gravestones. Having been in very early times connected with a nunnery, the stairs leading to the dormitories lead directly into the church, and at one side stone gratings are shown where the nuns came to listen to the service. There are many curious ancient tombs here, one being a very large square edifice, standing out into and about filling one aisle at that point. Being very peculiar, we questioned its meaning, and were told that it was built by a Mr. Francis Bancroft for himself; that his coffin was to be put there with the lid so that he could lift it, as he had a great horror of coming to life after burial. He also had a key to the tomb and one to the church left there, and a vessel of water, and he left money to certain men to visit the tomb once a year. But as our guide said: "He is only a dry skeleton now, and has not been visited for fifty years."—London Cor. Boston Traveler.

Ghastly Relics.

There recently passed under the examination of the custom house officials of Philadelphia a number of cases of curiosities and relics sent by the United States naval officers attached to the South Pacific squadron to some of their relatives and friends in Washington. The articles had been gathered on cruises among the islands of the South Pacific and along the western coast of South America. One of the boxes was filled with human skulls, a number of which appeared to be very old. Three of them were labeled, "Skulls of kings of the Easter Islands." The earliest decided war clubs, arrows made of reeds and tipped with bone, spears with long barbs, bound with cord to the shaft, a pear shaped mace of stone about a foot long, pieces of South American pottery, the jaws of a large shark, etc.—Boston Transcript.

Reading on Railway Cars.

Perhaps as effective a way of expending nervous force as can be devised, is reading on railway cars. The busy drive of American life, wherein each minute has a definite value in coin, makes our business men anxious of time, and of a hundred coming down town or into town of a morning, it is safe to say that seventy-five will be reading a newspaper. What with the jerky jar of the train, sudden stops and dusty atmosphere, the retina is kept in a constant oscillation to accommodate itself to rapidly varying conditions, and a nervous irritability is set up in the brain that starts the day badly. It is better for us let one's eyes rest quietly, focused upon some distant picture of green tree or cool meadow through a car window; or, if in town, to study human nature from some of the many leaves that a home car is continually turning in and out.—American Magazine.

The regalia worn by the sultan of Johore is valued at $200,000.

Shipments.

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix, reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Oct. 13—Schr. Duncan City, 6,000 cedar posts, W. H. Dousman, to Chicago.

15—Schr. Gilbert Knapp, 150 cords bark, French & Sutton, to Kenosha.

17—Prop. Westover, 325 tons pig iron, Pine Lake Iron Co., to Michigan City.

17—Schr. Lottie Maa e, 50 cords wood, I. H. Morehouse, to Milwaukee.

18—Schr. Evening Star, 100,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Chicago.

Egypt a Land of Onions.

It is to be noted that Egypt is again becoming a land of onion culture. Large quantities are yearly shipped to Europe from Alexandria and other ports. A few years ago the trade hardly existed, while in two months of last year alone 14,000 tons were shipped to Liverpool.—New York Tribune.

One of the largest wheat fields in the world is that of ex-Congressman C. F. Reed, of Stanislaus county, Cal. It consists of 10,000 acres in one unbroken stretch along the bank of the San Joaquin river, and much of the land is protected by levees, as the stream is higher than the shore.

BORN.

STRANG.—On Thursday, Oct. 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Strang, a son.

DIED.

POOLE.—On Oct. 14th, Grace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Poole, aged 1 year and 2 month Funeral at family residence on Saturday, rev. W. H. McCartney officiating.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. 3

Restored by Magic.

—Has the lake air and wind spoiled your complexion? Do you long for a preparation that will completely remove the moth, tan and pimples, and leave the skin clear and soft? If so you have but to buy a bottle of *Hamilton's Oriental Balm*, which is simply magical in the effect and perfectly harmless. It is used in all the best families and gives unbounded satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

☞Remember the annual, cheap excursion to Detroit, Tuesday, Oct, 25th, 1887, round trip only $5; tickets good for 10 days; plenty of coaches; no change of cars. Everybody go. Train leaves Petoskey 8:20 a. m. Boyne Falls 9:01 a. m.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Expressmen and boat landers for Petoskey and Bay Pt. Rip Rapids Shapes. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

SCHOOL BOOKS

We have now in Stock all the new Books adopted by the Board, and they will be sold at less than Publishers' Introductory Price. We have the largest stock of School Books and School Supplies in the county. and as we are the publishers' agent we are prepared to sell cheaper than ever. Get our prices before you purchase or you will be sorry.

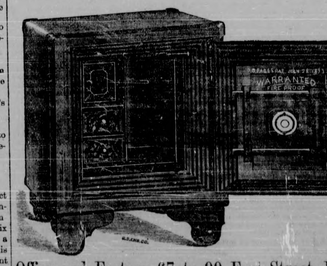
Dr. G. W. Crouter.

OUR FALL GREETING.

To our friends and patrons we extend the best compliments of the season, and announce the arrival of all that makes our stock desirable. Our buyer has not neglected one single item, and in the purchase of the vast stock that the need of two stores require for fall trade, and has used all the caution and taste in buying that comes from long experience; and by READY CASH he secured the Lowest possible purchase price, so that we are enabled to sell a far superior article in all departments than other dealers could possibly offer. and at Much Lower Prices. An especial effort has been made in the purchase of our FALL and WINTER CLOAKS and JACKETS, which we are offering at Most Astounding Low Prices. In fact in the purchase of all our stock we have kept in view the fact that we were buying for our Friends and Patrons. Call and see us, and look over the long list of Bargains we have to offer.

☞Butterick's Patterns in stock, and Metropolitan Fashions for October free, at the LIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.



Send $35.00 to Detroit Safe Co, Detroit, and get a Safe like the one shown in this cut ---warranted fire-proof----23 inches high outside. Just the thing for a Safe to go in the house.

Office and Factory 67 to 99 Fort Street, East, DETROIT, MICH.

A THINK OF THEE.

BY A. CRESS PRITSCH.

I think of thee, my sweet, my own,
When daylight wakes, when night comes on,
When stars peep brightly, one by one,
And I sit with my thoughts alone.
Can I forget thee? Never!
Though time and fate may sever
My lot from thine, I think of thee as one;
My love has grown as years roll on.

I think of thee, my own, my love,
When the first sun rays from above
Kiss the dew-drops on the flowers and dove
That hides by nest within yon grove.
Can I renounce thee ever?
No sooth to thine forever
Is bound by holiest ties that mock at death,
That break not with life's fleeting breath.

I think of thee 'mid winter's snows,
Smile of thee when crimson glows
The cheek of June's fair child, the rose;
When leaves fall, when spring days close.
Distance and time may sever
My lot from thine, still our allegiance never
Shall unloose thy love in change careless fever
Unalterable and true, whatever my fate may bring.

Can I forget thee, when death's cold hand
Shall bear me to the land to that fair land,
Where "rest is heart and peace in hand
In deathless union we may stand?
Can I forget thee, dearest?
Then to my heart the nearest,
When mothers weep their children, when over the shore,
Sighs mingle with their wailings; when over the tide
Pass, Love, will I forget thee.

IN THE BRAVE DAYS OF OLD.

The picture hangs upon the wall of my sitting-room; the room that overlooks the Channel. From its windows, when the atmosphere is favorable, I can see the French coast-line; and when there is a gale, and the steamers are plowing heavily in the waves, and the sail-vessels are scudding under bare poles, I love to take my swing or my book into one of the great bow-windows, and enjoy the grand view.

My father built the house so near the sea, because he had been a sailor all his life, and he could not live far away from salt-water. When he died, the place came to me, and the man I married happened to hold an important position in the revenue service, and it was precisely the thing that we should live in this dear old house. So our children were born here, grew up here, and two are buried in the Cliff Cemetery, over yonder. They, the living, are all married now, and living in houses of their own, from land's end to John O'Groat's," but each summer the old home is full of them and their families, and my dear grandchildren, sometimes a dozen of them together, make me young again with their mirth and laughter and charming child-ways.

And the picture?

It hung there in my own childhood; it has hung there ever since. I thought it the bravest, handsomest picture that could be; and not a child nor a grandchild of mine but has been attracted to it from the time that anything was noticed.

No ordinary picture is it, you may be sure. If it had been made in these cheap days of big imperial photographs, and colored lithographs, and gaudy chromos, there would be nothing about it worth five minutes' notice. But if you look in the lower left-hand corner, you will find the mark, "J. L. Pink, 1785," and that I may tell you, was the mark of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the most famous painter of the reigns of the Four Georges.

So it is a painting, and no common one, either. These colors were laid on by a master hand. It is of grand size—six feet by four and a half. I could turn my eyes from it and describe every detail of it. A sailor-boy of twelve, hatless, and fair of face as the pictures of the youthful Byron, sits up on the high main cross-trees of the ship, his back to the mast, his left hand grasping one of the ropes by which he has ascended to this dizzy height, his left foot braced against cross-ropes, his right foot swinging, his right hand resting on the timber of the cross-tree. His fairer hair and the loose ends of his neckerchief are blowing out; yet there is not wind enough below to ruffle the ocean, for far down and far away to the horizon, you see it stretching as placid as a pond. An afternoon is fading about the ship—the only other living creature in sight. There he stands, clinging to the rope, his blue eyes gazing off over the wide ocean—O, so away!

For years past they have come to me, my children and grandchildren, and begged me to tell them about this handsome little sailor.

"There must be some story about him," has been the common remark.

"Indeed there is, my dear, and a good one. You shall hear it.

The time has come when it has been told to all of them; even to little Minnie, who has not yet given up her dolls. So now the great, kind public shall be my children, and for the last time will I relate the story of this brave sailor-boy.

When Captain Jacob Converse was about to leave London with the good ship Cynthia, laden with a great variety of fancy articles for traffic with the natives of the far-off islands of the South Pacific, he bethought him that he had not secured him a cabin-boy.

"And what d'ye want of a cabin-boy?" asked his gruff mate, Mr. Hinds.

"A cabin-boy is mostly a little varlet who learns nothing aboard ship but to be lazy, to steal the goodies out of your locker, and to tell tales of you to the fo'castle. I wouldn't have such a fellow aboard.

"But the Captain and Mr. Hinds differed on this subject, as they did on almost every other. Captain Converse was a mild and merciful man, who knew something by experience of the hard lot of the sailor, and wished to make it easier. Mr. Hardy, on the contrary, had just one theory about Jack Tar—namely, that he was a worthless guzzler ashore, and a lazy, sulky animal afloat, and that all that could be got out of him at sea was what he got at the rope's end. He never gave an order but with an oath, and the day on a voyage when he did not knock down a seaman, either he did not know how to handle his ship, or else he was drunk.

Captain Converse deplored his bad temper and savage ways, and had often seriously talked with him on the subject; but he could not be changed. The fact was, the Captain was too easy a man to be in authority anywhere, and especially over such a tyrannical brute as Hardy. The crews of his ships loved everything, because the Captain had not force of character enough to interfere between the mate and the men, and he kept Mr. Hardy in place because he found him useful; his knowledge of navigation was great, and he had sailed in almost every known sea.

Against his protest, the Captain engaged a cabin-boy for this voyage. He was the orphan grandson of one of the legless veterans of the Royal Navy, and he had been about Greenwich Hospital so much, and heard so many stirring stories of the sea from the disabled and superannuated tars laid up there, that he was longing to make a voyage. Captain Converse liked his bright looks and manly talk, and took him on this voyage. The boy's name was Rodney Barre.

It is not necessary to the proper understanding of the story that all that befell the ship and her crew on the voyage down the Atlantic and round the Horn should be told. It was then a voyage of many weeks, as it is now, mine lad. The Captain was mild and easy as ever; the mate was quite as brutal as he had ever been known to be, and the quick, bright cabin-boy kept his eyes and ears open and learned something new every day about sea-faring.

It was when the Cynthia had got well up in the low latitudes of the Pacific that a great disaster happened.

For a week the Captain had been confined to his berth in his cabin by a low, listless ship-fever. In that week he was unable to visit the deck, and Rodney was busy attending to him. The ship's chest had a few simple drugs and remedies, of which every sailor-boy was supposed to know the use, and Captain Converse attempted to prescribe for himself. He did not make much of a success of it.

I think that if he had known half the shockingly ill-treatment that the mate was dealing out to the sailors he would have got upon deck some way and stopped it; but he did not, and Mr. Hinds' brutality went on till the catastrophe came.

It came on still, quiet night, when the ship was barely moving through the water. The Captain was slightly delirious, and Rodney was awake as most the whole night, wetting his head, and giving him powders and drinks. About midnight the cabin-boy heard strange noises from the deck. There were shouts and cries, a pistol-shot; and later, the sound of oars in the water, rounding the ship's stern. Rodney looked out through the bulls-eye window, but the night was dark, and nothing was in sight.

He thought he would go cautiously on deck and reconnoiter. He tried the cabin-door, and found it locked.

When the long hours of the night had passed, the Captain woke from his slumber and was conscious. The boy told him what he had heard.

"Something dreadful has happened," the Captain groaned. "Take a hatchet from the locker, break the lock of the door, and find out what's wrong."

Something very dreadful had happened, and Rodney was not long in finding it out. The mate was propped up against the foremast, with two knives driven through his breast and a bullet hole in his head. A white paper, pinned to his coat, scrawled over with rude characters, which the boy deciphered as follows:

"Sir Capt.: We likes you, and we likes you just you not the boy; but this here brute had to be put where the devil will giv him the rope's end. We start him on his vigs, and we goes our ways.

Fair well, and may you make port safe.

All around this queer letter were signed the names of the seamen, in round-robin style, so that, in case they were caught, the names of the ringleaders would not be known.

Rodney looked from the horrible spectacle of the deck and saw that there was a dead calm. The sea was like glass. The sails of the Cynthia slip flapped from the yards. Not another sail was in sight. The mutinous and murderous crew had taken the longboat and the jolly-boat and were now far beyond call or sight.

Rodney took the paper and went back to the cabin. The Captain, weak and sick as he was, helpless and unnerved, heard the boy's account and felt back groaning on his pillow.

"God be merciful to us!" he cried. "It is a judgment upon us for not putting between Hinds and my poor sailors. I know my duty, and I did it not. We shall starve; we shall drift helpless till the storms carry us to the bottom. Poor innocent that you are, I have involved you in my punishment."

Rodney Barre was but twelve years old; but "the child is the father of the man," and the hero-spirit of his later years began to shine out in him. He talked cheerfully and soothingly to the sick Captain, and told him what he thought he could do. There would be no danger, he said, while the calm continued; and, before a gale came up, he hoped to signal some vessel and get relief.

"How, I'd like to know?" fretfully interrupted the Captain.

"I'll run up the Union-Jack, union down, to the main top-mast."

Well, But there's no water nor food in the cabin lockers, here. Ten to one some of those sailors locked up the bulkhead door and threw the key overboard. How will you get to the hatch, sweet, salt-junk, and water casks?"

"I can find an axe," said Rodney. "I'll break in."

"Good," said the Captain, drowsily. "Take command of the ship, lad; I can't stay awake. Hinds said I mustn't bring you, but I think the hand of God was in it."

While the Captain slept Rodney bestirred himself. He found the bulkhead door wide open, and brought down into the cabin provisions and water enough for weeks. The disagreeable job of pulling out the knives and rolling the body of the mate overboard was next pre-formed by the boy. Then he got the Union-Jack from the cabin, and stripping it about him under his arms, he went up the shrouds, up the ropes, till he stood on the main cross-beam. He seized the halliards, rove the flag to them, and ran it up to the very peak of the main-mast.

There was no breeze on deck; in that lofty height there was just enough to shake out the folds of the bunting, and show that the union was down, the signa. of distress.

The boy sat down, grasped the rope, and waited. He scanned the horizon in every direction. Nothing appeared but an albatross and some noisy gulls. He knew that the Captain's slumber would continue at least two hours, and he remained aloft to watch. His little soul was strong with hope, was firm with trust in God. His courage and faith were rewarded, for on the horizon at last appeared a white speck; it slowly but steadily grew, it became a sail, it was surely approaching the hulless craft, and Rodney descended to the deck and returned to the cabin, to tell the Captain the joyful news.

Before dark the Cynthia was hailed by the good ship Dumbarton Castle, of York, and the Captain-boy boldly told his story through the Captain's speaking-trumpet. Men enough were sent by the Castle to take the Cynthia into port. Ship and cargo were saved, and the cabin-boy received from the owners in England, months later, one hundred pounds for his services.

"But who was the cabin-boy?" the children always asked, at this point.

"Years later," I would say, "he was known as Admiral Sir Rodney Barre, K. N. The events I have described occurred in 1710. When Sir Joshua painted the picture Sir Rodney, as I thought only twenty seven, was a post-captain, and had seen sea-fights in his own ship.

"But how did you get the picture?" would be the next question.

"Well, my dears, it so happened that my Admiral was my father. He married when he was of middle age; I was his only child. God has allowed me so long a span of life that I can tell to the Admiral's great-grandchildren about him."

It was wee Minnie who remarked at this point, looking at the picture:—

"Oh, what a pretty little sailor-boy our grandpa was!"

CLEVELAND.

The President of the United States Makes His First Visit to Chicago.

Thousands Bid Him a Royal Welcome and Do Honor to His Wife.

Visitors Throng the Streets, and for a Time Effectually Block All Traffic.

The President Reviews the Grand Procession and Shakes Thousands of Hands.

[Special telegram from Chicago.]

The President and Mrs. Cleveland were given an enthusiastic reception by the people of Chicago on Wednesday. The arrangements were generally exceedingly well planned, and were carried out without misadventure of any kind. The weather was fair, the streets, the street decorations beautiful and effective, and apparently the best use was made of every hour of the time given to this city by the distinguished visitors. The people upon the streets and in the houses along the route where Cleveland and his wife had to stop were possibly not expected greatly outnumbered those engaged in any signal demonstration of interest in and respect for a public personage that has ever been witnessed in parts. Whatever there may have been of enthusiasm lacking in the demonstration was made up in the generosity of the hospitality of which Chicago has always held sway the day before, all was swept away in one grand, exhilarating rush. The office-holder and office-seeker joined with the citizen and the idle in a mad, but kindly greeting from the sidewalk, was shouted from every window, and waved from every face of humanity that had in its wide range of vision the lineaments of the President. Long before the time for the appearance of the President and his wife, the streets were thronged by many good-humored, good-natured people, who had come to see the President himself more than any other thing, and who had come in the cosmopolitan character of Chicago's population, from every part of the first visit to any great commercial center west of the Alleghanies. The massive buildings, the towering business blocks, the palatial residences, the evidences of general prosperity, the wealth of the people, and the unmistakable air of the Garden City by the lakes, must have impressed him alike. In no other way, probably, be under no other circumstances could so favorable an impression of the Queen City of the Lakes be made upon the President as by the cordial, hearty, and spontaneous greeting of the people.

Following these came the grand procession, the best part according of cavalry, infantry and artillery. Then came various civic societies, the Foresters pushing the most display. The procession was over an hour in passing a given point, and must have embraced at least 25,000 people.

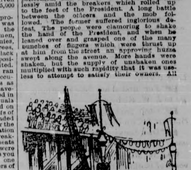
The crowds that turned out to view the procession and get a glimpse of the President was something enormous. All the streets on the line of march were lined with men, women, and children. Window, door-ways, balconies, house-tops, and every available place from which a view could be unencumbered possessed tenants with wonderful tenacity and wonderful stylish equipages and farmers' wagons ran against each other for places where the occupants could see the distinguished guests as they passed. The sidewalks were thronged men, and, in fact, on all the streets the people were in a dense match, enterprising individuals coined money by renting seats constructed on vacant lots, on verandas, and upon the roofs of houses. Every rickety contrivance was drawn down with people, who paid a good price for the privilege of standing upon the top of elevation, perilous to contemplate, and dangerous to bring their necks. The prices charged for seats in some cases were exorbitant, and there were takers for all of them. "Five dollars secures you a good seat," said a man who was the idol of philanthropist, who had fitted up a flat-car with a dozen seats, on the Wabash avenue "Express." "Seats for your accommodation, ladies and gentlemen. The President, ladies and gentlemen. The President, ladies and gentlemen. The President, the whole procession. Get your lady a seat, sir, only five dollars apiece, sir, only five dollars." Every minute the price was lowered, the time seemed to be equal to the occasion, and the crowd was so dense that it was difficult to move a mass of humanity, so that it was with great difficulty that a sufficient space was cleared to allow the pageant to pass through. The decorations were very beautiful, and the display of the banners and bunting was very gorgeous.

When President Cleveland and his party reached the reviewing stand, and leaving their carriages ascended the steps, the people began to confirm the chilly east wind, they found themselves in a position to see the face of their fellow-citizens to the utmost limit.

The appearance of the President was a signal for a long and continuous shout, which continued on the platform stood Mayor Hesler, President Cleveland, Mrs. President Cleveland, Governor Oglesby, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, of the United States army. Mr. Hesler, the Mayor, introduced the President, who arose and bowed, his right hand upon his breast, and from the side of the United States ship Michigan, which was in front of the stand, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, her rigging covered with men, and the sailors on board of her cheering with all their lungs. Simultaneously with the first gun of the salute, a cannon shot after an interval of a few seconds, was fired from the top of the tower of the Chicago Opera House, and the first gun of twenty-one fired in honor of the President. The President then rose and faced out Mayor Hesler, standing within arm's length of President Cleveland, delivered a long address of welcome.

President Cleveland in beginning his speech in reply to that of the Mayor advanced to the front of the platform and gave forth his words in a clear, ringing voice, which could be heard by the people who were in the front rank of those who had crowded forward with great vigour. Men who had climbed upon the roofs of houses and were using themselves speedily, and with the greatest ease, from one house-top to another in order to get a glimpse of the President, and who were actually falling to the floor. The consequence was that only those who were in the front rank could hear very inaudible to the throng. His speech was received with cheers.

At least the long procession marched away and disappeared from view in the last rear guard passed the reviewing stand the great crowd that had been waiting for the President's appearance began to move, and the struggling individuals would find the breakers which rolled up to the feet of the President. A long battle between the officers and the mob followed. The former suffered rough handling, their coats were torn, their buttons were broken off and pocketed, and when he heard over and grasped one of the many bonnetless of fingers which were thrust up from the street in supplicant fashion, a cheer would go up from the throng. Men hands were shaken, but the supplicants were so multiplied with such rapidity that it was impossible to attempt to satisfy their desires. At



SWEEPING THE PARADE.

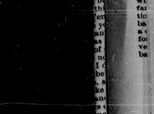
efforts to force an entrance for the President's carriage were unavailing. It stood upon the edge of the sidewalk, and he was compelled to walk through the people refused to give way, and the President's "Excuse me, please," was very pressing forward, cried, "Let me through." The President was in a somewhat perilous position, and was in a little he thought, but he was good-natured, and he kept on his way, and he bring the taking his hat off to the people, he discovered that his hat was gone, and he was compelled to

FARM AND GARDEN.

INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCES FOR FEEDING SWINE.

One Estimate of the Relative Value of Dairy Cows—When to Cut Fodder Corn—A Brief History of the Wyandotte Fowls.

It is about five years since the American Poultry association admitted the fowl previously termed Eureka, Scaleright, Cochin and American Scaleright, to the standard as a variety sufficiently established to perpetuate the characteristics claimed for it as an individual. It was then given the name of Wyandotte.



A PAIR OF WHITE WYANDOTTES.

While its origin is obscure it is supposed to have been a cross of the Silver Spangled Hamburg and Dark Brahmas with probably some blood from the Cochin family. It shows its composite origin by prominent characteristics and sport. The plumage is very attractive, being white, heavily laced with black, especially over the breast, the fall alone being solid black. The standard weight given for Wyandottes are 8 1-2 pounds for the mature cock and 7 1-2 pounds for the hen.

The Wyandottes have proven themselves worthy of the early claims made for them and stand today among the best of all purpose fowls for the farmer, though they do not appear to have interfered with the popularity of the Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks. As table fowls the Wyandottes are excellent, their flesh being juicy, tender and delicate. As spring chickens they have proven a first rate breed, for they feather early and mature rapidly. The hens are prolific layers, being exceeded only by the Leghorns, but the eggs produced are small in size—a decided drawback when these are destined for market.

The original Wyandottes afforded a tempting field to the fancier which has not been neglected, as the white Wyandottes with their small rose combs testify. Saving the best white "sports" each season, and mating these, has resulted in some beautiful specimens. Our cut is a fair representation of a pair of white Wyandottes.

Dissolved Bones.

Bones contain about half their weight of phosphate of lime; the other half consists chiefly of organic matter. The phosphate of lime in bones is what is called insoluble phosphate—that is to say, a combination of phosphoric acid with as much lime as it can unite with. One-third or two-thirds of the lime can, however, be taken away and still leave definite compounds. When two-thirds of the lime has been taken away one compound formed is soluble in water, and is called soluble phosphate of lime. In dissolving bones it is found that if enough of acids is added to convert all the phosphates in the bones into the soluble form the whole is converted into a liquid mass, which refuses to dry up and is unfit as manure. This is owing to the organic matter in the bones. There is, therefore, a practical limit set to the proportion of soluble phosphate which dissolved bones can contain. As a rule, in the case of pure dissolved bones not more than half the phosphate is present in the soluble form. According to Dr. Anstikin, high English authority, pure dissolved bone cannot contain much more than 20 per cent. soluble phosphate and from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 per cent. of ammonia. He claims that "the dissolving of bones in sulphurous acid is a wasteful process, not to be recommended, for by so doing the bones are degraded to the level of mineral phosphates, which supply soluble phosphates more cheaply and more efficiently than bones. If soluble phosphate is wanted for a crop, then the cheapest form of superphosphate is the best thing to apply. If bones are wanted for the crop or the land, then the entered bone, finely ground, is the cheapest form of application. If both are wanted both should be applied separately, but to attempt to combine these advantages by dissolving the bones is to effect a compromise that is not economical. It is really in effect to spoil good bones and to make poor superphosphate."

Treasury Department Whitewash.

One of the best reasons known for white-wash is that called "White House whitewash" and "Treasury Department whitewash." The latter name arose doubtless from the fact that it is the recipe seen used by the lighthouse board of the treasury department. It has been found by experience to answer on wood, brick and stone nearly as well as oil paint, and is, of course, much cheaper. Slake one-half bushel of lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it off and add a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice previously boiled in water to a thick paste, one-half pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix these various ingredients together and let stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or boiler, and when used apply it as hot as practicable with a whitewash brush.

A Word About Potato Scab.

The skin of the potato is a layer of cork cells, and when injured it heals by the formation of a new layer of cork. When the tuber grows in water, or in a wet soil, the cork layer thickens at various points, producing many little warts on the surface and rendering the entire less resistant of decay. If the excess of water continues for a considerable time decay sets in and the starch and tissues of the tuber become disordered. But if the decay is arrested the cork layer forms between the decayed and healthy parts and the potato is "scabby." The trouble is, therefore, the result of excessive moisture from a wet soil or wet weather. Stable manure may increase the moisture and cause the scab, or it may fill the soil with spores of molds or fungi. Some insects, by wounding the cork layer, may increase the trouble. Some saline fertilizers may hinder the growth of fungi.—Connecticut Station Report.

Relative Value of Dairy Cows.

In tests made with ten breeds of cows, by Professor Brown, of the Ontario, Can., Agricultural college, to ascertain the value of the milk, cream, butter or cheese made by them, the following conclusions were drawn from results obtained: The Jersey is far ahead as a producer of cream or butter, with the Ayrshire grade next, while the Ayrshire is the best if the milk is to be sold or cheese is to be made, and the Devon ranks next for the cream maker, and the shorthorn grade close after.

The fact that the cow requires food very nearly in proportion to her live weight would also serve another point for the Jersey and the Ayrshire, the lightest weights yet the most productive, the one in weight of milk and amount of cheese made therefrom, the other in amount of cream and value of butter.

In the Vineyard.

A noted vineyardist sets his vines 6x8 feet, and as they grow thins to 12x8, uses chemical fertilizers exclusively, and gives perfectly clean culture. For stakes he cuts chestnut timber early in August, lets it lie three weeks before trimming, and then saws into stakes 3x3 inches, eight feet long, which lie in a drying house one year. The bottoms are dipped in coal tar before setting.

When to Cut Fodder Corn.

Farm Journal says: "Whether for selling, silling or curing for winter use, it is a waste to cut fodder corn too soon. While in bloom it contains but 15 per cent. of solid matter. When the ears are in milk and the kernels beginning to glaze, it has attained 25 per cent. of solids."

A Cheap Insecticide.

L. E. Tod, of Orange N. J., finds a weak solution of London purple a more effective and much cheaper insecticide than any other known to horticulturists. London purple is the residuum of coloring works and has no commercial value for any purpose except death to insects.

Hog Troughs and Feeders.

The following descriptions, with illustrations, of feeders for hog troughs are reported originally in The Prairie Farmer. To make the trough shown in Fig. 1, put two posts as far apart as the trough is long.

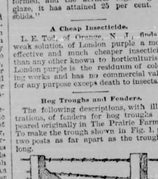


FIG. 1.—FENDER FOR TROUGH.

Make the trough a foot wide and five or six inches deep; fasten it under the fence, projecting two or three inches on the side opposite the hog yard. Get a board, or two boards fastened together by cleats, about twenty inches wide and two inches shorter than the inside of the trough. For a long trough it should be two inches thick. Get two pieces of hard, tough wood, twenty inches long by two thick and three wide. Make these round, and two inches in diameter, for about one-third their length. Nail on both these firmly to the wide board at each end near one side, letting the rounded parts project. Bore a two inch hole through each post three inches from the ground, to receive the rounded pieces mentioned, and which are hinges for the board to swing on. When this board hangs down, the lower part of it is in the trough. In the middle and upper part of the wide board bore a half inch hole. Bore a similar one in the two posts from one end of a narrow board or pole five feet long. Fasten this board or pole to the wide board by putting a bolt through the two holes mentioned, so the board or lever can turn to one side by using the bolt as a pivot. When pouring swill into the trough, turn the upper end of the lever to one side a little and then pull it back from the fence, which swings the wide board forward. Turn the lever back at right angles to the wide board, and the lower end catches on the upper front edge of the trough. This prevents the pigs from getting into the trough until the feed is ready for them.

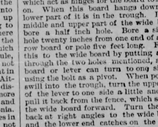


FIG. 2.—FENDER FOR TROUGH.

For Fig. 2 attach the wide board as before, except that it should be two or three inches narrower than the trough, and should be hinged to the posts down close to the trough. Put on the side of this board, which extends into the pig yard, at the middle, hinge a notched board, as shown. These notches are to catch on one of the boards of the fence, to hold the feeder up while the hogs are eating. When let down it keeps them out.

Facts Farmers Ought to Know.

The secretary of the New Jersey Horticultural society says that the Triumph gooseberry has on his grounds exceeded any other variety in the size and productiveness of its fruit and its freedom from all diseases.

A leading Boston market gardener names the Clipper, McLean's Advancer, American Wonder and Champion of England as the four best and softest varieties of wrinkled peas. Of smooth peas he finds Maud S. the best early sort.

The Southern History, of Richmond, Va., does not think that honey bees injure grapes. The Florida Farmer is convinced that a yellow wasp is the pest that injures grapes.

A well known nursery house has what is claimed to be a cross between a plum and a peach.

The bulletins issued by the Massachusetts agricultural experiment station will be sent free of charge to anybody sufficiently interested to make written application for the same to Professor C. A. Goessman, director, Amherst, Mass.

At the recent meeting of the National Association of Teachers of Agriculture and Horticulture, at Champaign, Ills., Dr. Townsend, of the Ohio university, was elected president and Professor Lazenby secretary for the ensuing year.

Florida claims to have extensive phosphate beds, equaling those of South Carolina.

Quite a revolution is promised in the Texas cattle trade, owing to the rapid settling up of the Indian territory and the country west of it closing up the cattle trail.

REV. MYRON REED,

THE MAN WHO MAY FILL HENRY WARD BEECHER'S PULPIT.

Some of His Characteristics—What He Looks Like—Fond of Fishing and Politics—An Enthusiastic American—Original, Forceful and Epigrammatic.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—It is not impossible that Rev. Myron Reed, of Denver, will be Henry Ward Beecher's successor. At least he is prominently mentioned as one the congregation would be pleased with. Mr. Reed has opinions and is not at all afraid to express them. Without the least bunting around as a reformer, the front rank of thought will always contain him. In style he is unlike Mr. Beecher. His eloquence is of a different character. He has the power of convincing others, wooing them from their own beliefs to his, but it is not of the flowery order of Beecher's eloquence. He is epigrammatical—a condenser whose short, choppy sentences, like Emerson's, are each a separate pearl, strung together at random, yet making a strong and perfect chain.

Mr. Reed labored in Milwaukee, whence he went to Indianapolis and took charge of the First Presbyterian church, and was there five years. Finding climate enough it was to call him to Brooklyn, where his pastorate had a world wide influence. From Indianapolis Mr. Reed was called to Denver, where he is as much loved as he was in Indianapolis and elsewhere. He is nearly 50 now, but is strong and full of force. A grave looking man, and with a face for serious thinking, he has a strong sense of the humorous and is witty to a degree. His wit, however, is not bubbling and mirthful, as was Beecher's. It is incisive and lasting. It filters through his conversations and his sermons through his manner and his voice. Some of his jokes come forth—slow, drawling and unexpected. In truth, Mr. Reed looks a little like Mark Twain, and his method of delivery is much the same. It is said with a due sense of the difference in these that marks these two. He carries with him no pulpit atmosphere. Even in the pulpit he assumes no air of the preacher titled a few steps above his hearers. He is always one of them. He goes down to the edge of the platform on which the pulpit is built and talks to them from the same ground they are on as nearly as he can.

There is a story about Reed which illustrates his willingness to the regulation clergyman, and it is true, too. Like Nimrod, he is a mighty hunter before the Lord; also, famous for investing fish into nets and on hooks. When he takes his rod and goes off into the mountains or away up to where Canadian trout are plenty and camps out with a few chums or with strangers whose trail he happens to cross, he becomes another man. A particularly cheery party which contained Joe Murphy, the actor, for a season became one of them, and was known to them only as a fellow sportsman. He proved to be a most companionable person, phenomenally lucky as to fish. Some day one and the party got ready as usual to go out for fishes and game—all should have refrained from telling that very unpleasant story."

"Why, I be distressed," said Reed quietly, in his uninflected drawl. "When a gentleman tells a story of that kind I generally forget it; when a blackguard tells it I always do."

"Now, what did he mean by that?" said the story teller a little later to his most confidential friend.

In organizing works of charity Mr. Reed has had remarkable success. Both in Indianapolis and Denver his work in that capacity is a monument. He takes a warm interest in politics, and is a most enthusiastic American.

In a recent Fourth of July speech Mr. Reed told some of the things which constitute a man an American:

It was a good saying of a good bishop, new known and loved in Colorado, that he was—before American this and American that—an American; I chose to become one. You could not help yourself, I could."

The period of birthplace does not determine loyalty.

"I am not the believe that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," who believe that "resistance to tyrants is loyalty to God," are Americans.

Any man who says, "I will not have anything which another cannot have on equal terms," is an American.

State lines and sweeping waters do not divide men—it is separation of thought.

Place of birth decides little. I know native Americans who cannot trace any one as an equal.

I have seen native Americans who have a sneaking regret that Thomas Jefferson did not die before signing the Declaration of Independence, and who would dearly like to see that city that Hat Mr.

With Anglomania or any other folly which puts Americans to blushes, I have no patience. And he himself is a man whose life shows that an American may be in what he may be, is the most splendid of God's creations. G. G.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in Philadelphia. Her health failing for years she suffered greatly from a cough and was advised to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was cured in two days. She says she had slept all night, and without a cough when she arose to dress herself. This was W. L. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at Crouter's drug store.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Salt, druggist, Rome, Ga., writes: I can recommend Electric Bitters, as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given perfect satisfaction in every case. One man took six bottles and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years standing. Abundant testimony like this cannot lie. Sold by druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

The Keys. The kidneys and liver are the keys to a woman's health. If these organs are in a healthy condition no fear need be entertained of her health. The human system will cleanse itself of impure matter. If you have headache, dizzin ess, loss of appetite, lame back or side, failing strength, languor, excessive flow of urine, remember they are the signals of danger, and give warning to more serious trouble, such as, diabetes, bright's disease, etc. Dr. Mile's Specific for *Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* is a sure cure for all these diseases. Price only $1 large bottle. Sold by Dr. Crouter.

Don't

Let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a trifling thing but it may run into bronchitis or into pneumonia. Or consumption. Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of lower parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and certainly cured by the use of Shiloh's German Syrup. If you don't know this positively, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and they know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 50 cents. Ask any druggist.

Always Useful. If you have rheumatism, neuralgia or any sprains stiff corks, sore muscles, bruises, sore throat, &c., *Parmelee's Universal Liniment* will cure quickly and surely. If your horse has a bone spavin, sweeny, sprain, bruise or lameness of any kind, Parmelee's Universal Liniment is the best possible remedy he can use. I have tried it, and never talked religion, nor had the celebrated preacher ever conducted himself in any manner than that of a gentlemanly comrade.

It is this good fellowship with all the world that makes Mr. Reed so much loved by people quite outside of his church and outside of any church. Without in the least seeking popularity he wins their friendship.

Clerical visits are not to his taste. He makes but few. The ordinary doings of society are somewhat of a bore to him; but he likes to drop into editorial sanctums, offices and workshops and chat in a chummy way. And everybody likes to have him drop in.

There is another story about Reed's unclerical appearance, also true. When new to Indianapolis he was one of a party of gentlemen in a down town office, when a man of cadaverous and forbidding aspect silly dirty mind, entered. He was brimful of a new and particularly unsavory joke and at once, without noticing the tall, grave, unpretentious looking stranger, began to work it off on the group, expecting roars of laughter as his reward. He somehow, as he proceeded to the consciousness of his listeners grew serious to painfulness. Their facial muscles contracted instead of relaxing, and hardened men of the world as they mostly were, here and there one blushed. The yarn was finished, and still nobody laughed. The teller looked about bewildered. This thing was not common. Somebody seized him by the arm, led him up to the grave looking stranger and said: "Mr. ——, let me present you to Rev. Myron Reed, the new pastor at the First Presbyterian church."

"Well, really," said the abashed filth peddler, "you must excuse me, Mr. Reed! I had no idea that a gentleman of your cloth was present or I most certainly should have refrained from telling that very unpleasant story."

"Don't be distressed," said Reed quietly, in his uninflected drawl. "When a gentleman tells a story of that kind I generally forget it; when a blackguard tells it I always do."

"Now, what did he mean by that?" said the story teller a little later to his most confidential friend.

In organizing works of charity Mr. Reed has had remarkable success. Both in Indianapolis and Denver his work in that capacity is a monument. He takes a warm interest in politics, and is a most enthusiastic American.

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The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Mechanic says it is just what he needs.
The Stockman swears on the Hoss can needs it in liberal supply all round and about.
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The Stock-grower feels it—he will save him thousands of dollars and a world of true life.
The Railroad man needs it—he can't do without it as long as life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Hostler says he needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort connected with his business.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employes. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is at hand to cure.
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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

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FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. REV. A. L. WYMAN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting every evening at 7.30 o'clock. W. H. MCCARTHY, pastor.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Post Lake Loop, No. 382, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 265, meets every Wednesday evening. W. H. MCCARTHY, N. G. H. L. LEWIS, Secretary.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 156, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall. W. F. KEWEN, Commander. R. A. BROWN, Record Keeper.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 347, meets Saturday on or before full moon, in Blizzard's block. J. C. GRIER, Secretary.

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In Charlevoix and summer resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of Jobbing Post power tools which enables me to do,
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WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Notes and News from the National Capital.

WHAT a queer place this old-new Washington is anyway, with its mixture of dingy buildings and modern palaces, links between the past and the present. But the old buildings cause no unpleasant emotions—rather suggesting trains of pleasant memories. They recall the Washington that Charles Dickens described in 1842, with its "spacious avenues that begin in nothing and lead nowhere, streets mile-long that only want houses, roads and inhabitants," and the Washington of which Tom Moore wrote at the beginning of the century:—

"This embryo Capital, where fancy sees
Squares in messes, columns in trees."

LOOKING over the same ground we now see, as a picturesque writer describes it: "A wide, red city, washed in sunshine, standing out of the depths of a brittle, sapphire sky; its large contours bounded as with a silver unended scarf by the placid Potomac, domes and spires and noble buildings rising in quiet skies; the dome of the great Capitol swelling like a marble balloon on one far hill; architectural views fine enough for even a business streets thronged with people, busy human shuttle of statesmen and politicians, claimants, adventurers, poets and writers. These are the temptations for the lookeron and the invitation card Washington sends out to the world."

THERE is some talk of the destruction of another historic landmark in Washington. It is a small, old-fashioned brick house on Pennsylvania avenue, near the Treasury Department, which was once occupied by the office of the Treasurer of the United States. The government was not much troubled with a surplus in those days, and the funds on hand were kept in a little vault which was opened with a big key. This key the Treasurer kept in his own possession. In conversation with the chief signal officer a few days ago, I broached the subject of homing pigeons for the signal corps. He said he had embodied a recommendation in his annual report, arguing that experiments be made with these winged messengers during the the coming years especially from Key West toward Cuba with the expectation, based upon the opinion of experts, that by training these birds in flights from several United States' squadron in the vicinity of Havana might be enabled to return rapidly and certainly with the station at Key West. If such flight is possible from Cuba, it could be eventually extended to the Windward Islands and even to Venezuela.

On Sunday the congregation of Foundry Methodist Episcopal church celebrated the seventy-second anniversary of the dedicating of that edifice. The first structure was erected in 1815. The lot was given and the greater portion of the expense of building was paid for by George Fosall, of Georgetown. The liberality was in the nature of a thank offering for the protection vouchsafed by providence to the donor, who could and operated a large foundry. He cast a number of guns for the use of his fellow countrymen in the war of 1812 and when the British forces invaded this city and burned the capitol, Mr. Fosall rightly expected that his foundry would be destroyed. His fears, however, were not realized, and when the "piping times of peace" came back he expressed his gratitude by spending a considerable sum of money on the very modest place of worship which was put up on the corner of Fourteenth and G streets. There were two reasons for christening it "Foundry"; one was suggested by Mr. Fosall's business and its escape, and the other by the fact that John Wesley's famous meeting house in London had originally been a foundry, and when the church was organized by him he still retained its old appellation. In 1845 the congregation was too large for the building, so the structure was remodeled in that year and its outward appearance was somewhat improved. Here the members worshiped until 1864, and then it was decided to erect a new church, the present fine building being the result.

Some of the newspaper gossips report that at the president's levees in the west, places in the line of citizens who have turned out to shake his hand, comes 1 a good premium. This is a waste of money. By spending a trifle more these purchasers of places might pay the expenses of a trip to Washington during the season, where they would find excellent hotel accommodations, polite and well instructed guides, a city full of the most interesting sights, a chance to study, at close range, the workings of the government, for whose support they are taxed, and the behavior of the law makers they have sent here to represent them, and, at the proper time, the privilege of shaking the hand of the president without the disagreeable incidents of a crush, but in the serene atmosphere of his own official home. Such a visit would be infinitely more satisfactory than a great rough-and-tumble reception, at which a ten hours undertaking is crowded into sixty minutes. It would vastly expand their ideas of the dimensions of the Union, and the necessary complication of its government, and make them more charitable with the occasional mistakes of public servants, who want to do right, but cannot always see clearly in which direction duty leads. Last but not least they would feel a thrill of pride when they saw the beauty of the capital city of the nation—their own property as truly as that of the people who live in it—and they would feel willing to have their representatives in congress vote liberal appropriations for its upbuilding and improvement in every reasonable way.

Henry H. Smith, the journal clerk of the House of Representatives, has presented to Secretary Fairchild, on behalf of the citizens of Charlevoix, Mich., a petition praying that a gold medal or some other testimonial be presented to Miss May Wakefield, of Charlevoix, for her bravery in saving the lives of children. The secretary of the treasury is authorized by law to grant medals as a reward for bravery in life saving, and the citizens of Charlevoix think that Miss Wakefield's heroism should be recognized.

Oppression Under the Tariff.

A gentleman who did important service to the republican party at the time of its origin, and who, was for several years one of its members of congress, writes to the Herald to say that the oppressed classes who have succeeded the slaves of the south in suffering injustice under our government are the farmers and the wage earners. They are oppressed by our high tariff. "They both," he continues, "sell at free trade prices, and both buy at protection prices. Neither are protected. The price of the farmer's products is fixed abroad, and anybody from other countries may come here to compete with the wage earners." This is the deliberate judgment of one of the early republican leaders, and it represents the opinion of Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson in this state at the time they stood as representatives of republican sentiment. It cannot be too often urged that protection was not only no part of republicanism as it was originally constituted, but was directly at war with the whole spirit of the movement, which was a movement for freedom. In this point, the testimony from men who were republicans when the party originally entered upon its mission is pertinent and valuable.—Boston Herald.

Take it Off the Necessaries.

The need of taking the tariff tax off the necessaries of life instead of from off whiskey and tobacco was happily put in an interview in Detroit—"Here's my cigar," broke in the congressman, as he flourished the remains of a dry smoke which he had half chewed up when I could—on a pinch—walk the streets of Detroit without a cigar in my mouth, but just imagine how I'd look going along Woodward avenue without my shirt on! I couldn't do that you know. The tax has got to come off necessities."—Kalamazoo Gazette.

The Lick Training School.

It is ten years since James Lick, the San Francisco millionaire, died, leaving the bulk of his large fortune for charitable and scientific purposes, yet the more practical of his bequests—the training school in the trades for young lads—had never been begun. In October ten years of management the Lick trustees spent $150,000 for legal fees.

In Ireland 940,000 people speak the Celtic language, and 64,000 of that number speak no other.

Reduce the Tariff Taxes.

It is gratifying to note that there are some New York bankers who seem to understand the situation, and who instead of joining in the general cry for treasury relief, recognize the true state of the case. Attention is called in one Wall street dispatch to the fact that "the purchase of the entire $14,000,000 within the time set will only result in paying out of the treasury what tariff collections will scoop in—or less even than those tariff collections will amount to." The president of the New York Produce Exchange, Mr. Orr, says:

The bottom of the whole trouble is that the government revenue is too large for all legitimate expenditures, and money needed for ordinary circulation is tied up. Congress and not the secretary is the only power to give permanent relief. There were other collections in Wall street and out, that ran in much the same vein. The secretary might lay buttons temporarily, but permanent relief must be given by congress.

This sensible suggestion should concerned itself especially to the members of congress from the west. There is not one of them all whose constituents are not interested, and, except perhaps a small segment, in the general conspiracy to rob the public. The people whom they represent, instead of being benefited by the spoils of monopolistic tariff are consumers of manufactured articles. The western farmer has nothing to gain and a great deal to lose by protectionist duties. He sells his wheat, pork, beef, corn and other marketable products at prices not protected and made more profitable to him by any tariff. Practically there is a free trade in farm products and war duties on farm consumptions. A more one sided arrangement could hardly be conceived. Take for example wool and woolens. The sheep raisers are urged to insist on keeping up the old tariff rates by the assurance that if the fence is let down all the wool duties will be removed. They are advised to submit to the duties and all other duties rather than suffer a cut in wool. Does the present price of this article justify the claim that the tariff insures a good market for fleeces? On the contrary, those sheepy farmers are finding out by experience that the wool tariff is a delusion and a snare. Statistics show, too, that the division of the spoils is peculiarly unfair. Last year the tariff receipts from the duties on wool amounted to $8,126,108, while those on woolens foot up $27,278,827. In other words, the manufacturers put nearly six dollars into the farmer one dollar. Nor is that either all or the worst. Besides imposing a tax of this magnitude on the country for imported woolens, there is some bounty tax on domestic woolen goods through the enhanced cost of the same to consumers. The average rate of duty on imported woolens is nearly 100 per cent. *ad valorem*. And as the consumption of domestic woolens is not less than 400 millions per annum, these goods, without the war tariff of 1867, would have only worth 200 millions, the loss to the consumers being 165 millions. The 40 millions' worth of imported woolen goods, with the 27 millions of war tariff added, cost the consumers 68 millions, without counting the middlemen's profits, charged on the duties as well as on the foreign value. Thus it appears that in order to procure 27 millions of unnecessary revenue on imported woolens there is added about 200 millions a year to the cost of the woolen clothing of the American people. And this is called "protection." And for whose benefit? The beggarly five millions which are supposed to go to the farmers (not one in ten of whom owns a sheep) do not offset one per cent. of this enormous tax on the consumers. The laboringmen everywhere are improving every opportunity to disclaim any responsibility for continuing the war tariff. The trade unions, the labor conventions, and industrial gatherings of different sorts proclaim with emphasis the conviction that the imposition of high duties on the pretense of benefiting them is a fraud. Again we ask our western congressmen to go to Washington this winter, many of them for the first time, determined to afford their constituents relief from the outrageous tariff extortion which is blaspheming the farms of the west, with mortgages, as well as filling the treasury of the United States with a surplus which is deranging the money market to the verge of a panic.—Chicago Tribune.

Try the JOURNAL a year.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A Summary of the Eventful Happenings of a Week, as Reported by Telegraph.

Political, Commercial, and Industrial News, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Suicides, Etc., Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A STARTLING DEATH.

The President Welcomed to Memphis by Judge H. T. Elliett—The Latter Almost Immediately Expires from Paralysis of the Heart.

MEMPHIS was beautifully decorated in honor of the President's visit, and there were more people in the streets of the town than were ever seen before. After a formal speech of welcome delivered by Judge H. T. Elliott and responded to by the President, a public reception was held at the Cotton Exchange. A distressing event happened just after the President left the stand where the speeches were made. Judge Elliott, who had stood for some time with his hat off and with his head exposed to the sun, was overcome by the heat, and expired within five minutes. The people began to move away, and the Presidential party left the square for the Exchange Hall long. There Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland received the greetings of thousands, and when the reception was over left for Nashville. The President and Mrs. Cleveland, with their traveling companions, spent Sunday at Bell Meade farm, six miles from Nashville. This is one of the most magnificent estates in the South, and is the home of General W. P. Jackson, a brother of Judge Jackson, who was formerly United States Senator.

LYNCHING IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Three Hundred Citizens Cleaning Out a Gang of Murderers and Robbers.

A TELEGRAM from Charleston, W. Va., reports that:

Fifty-three hundred citizens started out after the bushwackers who murdered Rev. Thomas Dye, near Clay Court House, Clay County, Aug. 1. The house was robbed, and the old man shot, the robbers leaving the impression with his family to send him up stairs and to get breakfast for them. The citizens began the "gang" beaten in Kanawha, Nicholas, Clay, Braxton, Gilmer, and the old man shot, the robbers leaving the impression with his family to send him up stairs and to get breakfast for them. The citizens began the "gang" beaten in Kanawha, Nicholas, Gilmer, Braxton, Clay

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

THE position of the Iowa democrats on the tariff pensions, and the land question is given in this paper in an address by T. J. Anderson, nominee for governor of that state, at Knoxville, opening the campaign.

ACT 33, of the laws of 1887, provides that a board of supervisors may purchase one or more lots in any cemetery or burial place, to be devoted to the purpose of burying deceased veterans of the war for the union.

NEXT to Mt. St. Elias in Alaska, Mt Tacoma is the loftiest peak in the United States. Its ascent is very difficult, and the scenery is extremely wild. An illustrated account of a climb to the highest attainable point will be given by C. D. Hendrickson in the November American Magazine.

THE remedy, and the only one, for industrial discontent, is the removal of everything that in any way interferes with the free operation of the competitive principle, and to that end all Americans, whether rich or poor, hand laborers or capilalists, have need to work together.—New York Comercial Advertiser.

THE democratic administration is redeeming democratic pledges. The people's hand is being rescued from the hungry maw of monopolists and held in secured trust for the homeless. The giant corporations that controlled the servants of the people during republican rule are no longer in a position to bleed the people by corrupting their servants.—Pittsburgh Post.

ANARCHY is feared in Morocco. That is a very excellent country in which to try the anarchial experiment and if Most, Hinton, George and all others who are not condemned to hang should go to Africa to experiment with their principles we have an idea that they would get a free passage. —New York Mail and Express.

EVERY well informed man knows that any average rate of taxation upon imported goods which would enable the government to realize the amount of revenue it would be compelled to raise from that source would more than compensate for the difference between the cost of labor here, and in other manufacturing countries."—Speaker Carlisle.

THE country is so large and full of resources, land is so cheap and abundant, and the American people are so ingenious and enterprising that an unwise economic policy can only retard our progress; while the fact that we have free trade among sixty millions of people, the largest consumers in the world, extending through a great variety of climate and production, makes heavy taxation on imported goods endurable. To say that we are taxed into prosperity is quite another matter.—Boston Herald.

THE farmers of America are advised by tariff orators and editors "to keep their eyes on the home market." That is what they have been doing, and the more they look the more clearly they discover that nearly all those commodities which they are obliged to purchase are taxed at an average rate of about fifty per cent in the home market, while their wheat, rye and corn and other farm products are subject to the prices that rule in London and Liverpool in open competition with all the world.—Philadelphia Record.

THE Gladstone Delta thinks the time is ripe for the organization of the state of Superior out of the upper peninsula and a portion of northern Wisconsin. Not yet boys; wait a wee until grangerdom helps to provide us with a number of additional state institutions. We need an insane asylum and a public school yet.—St. Ignace Republican.

Don't remember saying that the time is ripe—only said things are getting mellow. If we wait until grangerdom help us out we'll be old and rheumatic. Look at the school of mines, which has not where to lay its head.—Delta.

THE 200,000,000 acres of public domain granted to railroad corporations were all voted away by acts of congress passed by the republicans. This policy was first initiated on July 1, 1865, and the amount of land donated first and last under Republican auspices is 500,000,000 acres. The purpose of the democratic administration has been to recover for the use of actual settlers, not the railroad lands properly taken up in conformity with law, but those upon which the monopolists have fastened, in disregard of the rights of the residents or of the necessity of leaving the unsettled portions open to the occupancy of those who desire to found homesteads upon them.—New York Star.

Michigan Crop Report.

The returns at Lansing this month indicate that the wheat product of Michigan the present year amounts to 22,815,153 bushels. The average yield per acre is 13 and 8-tenths bushels.

Probably no wheat crop ever grown in this state was more difficult to estimate than that of 1887. The yield varies so greatly in different localities, and on different farms in the same localities, that a report, however accurate, for even a large area, furnishes no certain basis for an estimate of the entire crop. The figures above given are based on the area in wheat as shown in the July crop report, the actual yield of 256,935 acres as shown by records kept by threshers, and the actual yield of 165,918 acres grown on 3,150 farms, as shown by a canvass made by correspondents.

Much of the area covered by the canvass made by correspondents is doubtless included in the returns taken from threshers' records. The acreage threshed, taken from the threshers' record includes about one-sixth of the total wheat acreage of the state.

The wheat product as above estimated is about 4,708,000 bushels less than the crop of 1886, and more than 5,000,000 less than the average annual product in the eight years, 1878-85.

The average yield per acre of wheat raised on corn stubble is returned at 11 and 34-hundredths bushels; on wheat stubble, at 11 and 29 hundredths bushels; on oat stubble, at 12 and 33-hundredths bushels; and on summer fallow, at 17 and 34-hundredths bushels.

The yield per acre of oats in the southern four tiers of counties is 30 and 36-hundredths bushels; in the central, 29 and 5-hundredths bushels; and in the northern counties 23 and 73-hundredths bushels.

Barley averages 21 and 16 hundredths bushels per acre in the state

Corn is estimated to yield 39 bushels of ears in the southern counties, 54 bushels of ears in the central counties, and 45 bushels of ears in the northern counties. These figures indicate an average for the state of about 20 bushels of shelled corn, or about two-thirds of an average crop.

Potatoes will yield not to exceed one-third of an average crop. The estimate, comparison being made with a full average, is 28 per cent in the southern counties, and 43 and 44 per cent in the central and northern sections, respectively.

Winter apples will yield about one-half of an average crop.

Object Lesson in Economy.

We now sport a nice milch cow. How did we get her? Bought her. Paid $40 for her, the whole amount being 10c per day, saved since March 6, 1886. On that day a friend of ours insisted on treating us to a smoke, as it was our birthday, but we refused the kindness, informing him, courteously that we never smoked a cigar, to which he replied that he averaged from one to three per day, at a cost of 5c to 20c each day, and that he never missed the small change. We told him then, that from that day on, we would lay away 10c per day as long as we were able to do so, and see how much it would amount to each year. We have kept it up to date, and as a consequence we have a fine Durham cow and calf bought with 400 10 cent pieces.—Bandera (Tex.) Bugle.

A Cure for Insomnia.

If you are troubled with insomnia these sultry nights just turn the faucet of cold water in your bath room for a minute or two upon your feet and then thoroughly dry them. Haul taut your mosquito bar, let your head lie low, and, like the pious country blacksmith in his pew at church, close your eyes and think of nothing. The cold water drives the blood to the head and produces a soporific effect. One of the big Portuguese onions sliced and neatly seasoned and eaten with thin bread, in the form of sandwiches, would be good. An ordinary United States onion will do if the great big fellows are out of the market. Onions are full of opium. Let business and all mental labor go out of your head. Keep the thoughts of maturing notes, interest upon mortgages, the good looking chap that was attentive to your best girl, and all such enemies to repose on the outside of your mosquito netting.—New York Times.

"It is curious," remarked a salesman in a Chestnut street store, "what old ladies will make for not buying things rather than tell the truth."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Churchless London People.

London has a great problem. It has 2,600,000 people unable to get into a place of worship. In central London, with 2,000,000, there is only accommodation for 400,000.—Commercial Advertiser.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Nelson Manson, the St. Ignace man who was shot by a neighbor who had been trying to stop Mr. Manson's devilitry, that we mentioned last week has died of his injuries. According to all accounts dying was about as decent a thing as Manson has done for a long time.

The state editor of the Evening Journal says, a Minnesota man has written to the clerk of Ann Arbor city, offering to sell the burg some tame deer for $75 per head. Declined with thanks, on the grounds that the beasts might bite the university students nights as they were going home from church.

The Mining Journal says; Lower Michigan wholesalers now get a good share of the upper peninsula trade. A few years ago they got but a very little, Chicago and Milwaukee taking the bulk of it. The change is due to the better railroad service, and also to the enterprise of the lower Michigan dealers. Not a day passes now but there are Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Detroit and other lower state traveling men in the city. They do not go away without taking a goodly grist of orders, either.

THE "DRY HIDE WORM."

An Insect Destroyer of Boots and Shoes—Professor Riley's Report.

In the last report of the commissioner of agriculture, Professor C. V. Riley states that the beetle known to science as Dermestes vulpinus, and in its larval state to tanners as the "dry hide worm," came under his observation in 1884, for the first time, as a destroyer of boots and shoes. The insect was first noticed in the establishment of a wholesale manufacturer in St. Louis in the spring of 1884, when a lot of boots and shoes which had been shipped to some Southern town were returned condemned as "wormy." This led to an examination of the stock in store, and the proprietor found, to his astonishment, that there was justice in the complaints of his customer, and that several boxes of heavy boots and shoes which had been packed for some time were literally swarming with the insect in all stages of development. This was the first time that he had ever known of the existence of such a pest.

About the same time the insects were found in numerous leather houses throughout the same city, and invaded the manufactories. In the summer of 1885 public attention was called to the pest by various oral and exaggerated accounts of the "grub" that worked unseen in the soles of shoes, reducing them to mere shells, which crushed into fragments when subjected to the pressure of the foot in wearing.

Another case of the destructive action of this same beetle was brought to Professor Riley's attention at about the same time by Mr. F. Eisenstein, of Savannah, Ga., whose firm had instituted a lawsuit against the steamship company, by reason of damages done by the insect to boots while in transit from Savannah to Boston.

In the St. Louis case, one of the dealers were able to trace the introduction of the insect from any particular warehouse or tannery, but learned from tanners that it was quite common in old hides.

In the warehouses and manufactories the insect still retained its partiality for undressed leathers, and an examination at once shows that the soles and heels of boots and shoes are more liable to injury than the uppers. It seems probable that the comparative immunity of the uppers is due to the oily dressing used in the finishing processes. They do not, however, entirely escape, for they are occasionally found bored by the larva or roughened or crooked by the beetle.

The work of the larvæ, both young and full grown, consists in boring smooth, round channels in every direction through the leather, preferring as above stated, the soles and heels. A favorite place for entering the shoe is in the angle between the sole and heel, or in the crevice between the upper and the sole, a crack of some kind seeming to be necessary to enable them to get sufficient purchase to begin boring.

The principal occupation of the adult beetle is the propagation of the species, yet it also is a leather destroyer, gnawing and scoring the surface of the boot or shoe, but not burrowing bodily into its substance.

Professor Riley states that when the insect has already made an entrance into cases of boots and shoes, it will not be a difficult matter to destroy it by a proper use of bisulphide of carbon. Of course, it would be preferable to overhaul the contents of each box thoroughly, and to treat the boots in which the insect is found with benzine or some other efficacious insecticide; but, where this cannot be done without too great expense, it will probably suffice to open each case and place an open saucer of the bisulphide on top of the contents. The liquid will volatilize, and the vapor will sink down through the mass, if the box be tight, and will kill the insects in their burrows.

As the natural home of the insect is in hides, it devolves upon transportation companies that carry both made up leather goods and hides to exercise some degree of care and cleanliness, as they are otherwise liable to lay themselves open to damages payable to the owners of the more expensive goods.—Scientific American.

The Early Americans.

The early Americans were representatives of the stone age in most cases, although a few possessed the knowledge of metals. They were particularly clever stone workers, and the samples of their workmanship show them well versed in the arts of the potter. In clay molding they were also skillful. The textile arts were practiced, such as cotton and wool spinning and weaving. Cotton was extensively raised in Mexico and Yucatan and two species of goats were acclimatized to Peru for the sake of their wool.—Boston Budget.

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land situated on Pine Lake 1½ miles west of Ammon J. Reeve's, in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, four acres cleared, one log house; fifing water on both sides. Will take part or all in payment, balance with the purchaser. For further particulars, address, AMO JAEMAN, Benton, Mich.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lake and river. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway,

"THE SOO-MACKINAW SHORT LINE."

Only Direct Route to Upper Michigan and the Iron and Copper Regions of Lake Superior, traversing a territory unequaled for hunting and fishing.

Through Daily Train Service between Chicago, Ironwood and Bessemer without change of cars.

Wagner Sleeping Coaches attached to all night trains.

Observation Parlor Cars on all day trains.

The only all rail route to **Sault Ste. Marie**, the Canadian Soo, and to points on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers,

(SUNDAYS TIME)

Season of 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.

CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at Boyne City at 9.00, leave Boyne City 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 12.00.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 1.00, arrive at Boyne City 4.30, leave Boyne City 4.00, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,

CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS PRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF.

Going South every morning, except Sunday—Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 8.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30; arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zophyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

PENSIONS!

WILLIAM H. GREENE, late Assistant Chief of Western Division, Pension Office, in new engage in prosecuting claims of **pension** for **soldiers and soldier claims.**

His thorough experience in the Pension Office and in the prosecution of these claims renders his services especially valuable.

Special attention given to obtaining up of **lost, mislaid or destroyed claims** on which no action has been taken.

Co-operates with respectable attorneys throughout the country in cases which need attention at Washington.

Many pensioners who are entitled to increase do not obtain it because they do not apply or because their cases are improperly rejected. *Portionless soldiers* prid for such cases.

No fee unless successful. **Advice free.**

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Hon. C. C. Matson, of Indiana.
Hon. K. N. Morrill, of Kansas.
Hon. Thos. Ryan, of Kansas.
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Quick and Cheap,

At the Journal Office.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple remedy after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send free of charge a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

A GENTLEMAN, having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple mode of self-cure. To those who wish and will give him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the receipe so successfully used in his case.

Address in confidence, JAMES W PERKEY, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

Bargains

IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.

CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS

PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS

And buy them of Yours Truly,

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Moldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

THE ROUND OAK HEATING STOVES.

NEW COOK STOVES.

Best Saws and Axes. Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

G. A. R. CIGARS

Are noted as one of the Best 5 ct. cigars made. For every thousand sold here the Baxter Post of Charlevoix receives $2.00.

The Post has just received its first $2.00. Friends of the Post, try the G A. R. Cigar and help the old soldiers. For Sale by

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., Druggist and Pharmacists.

New Goods

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See Them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

FULL SIZE. WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT

TRY THEM. for sale by G. W. MILLER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW

Dry Goods!

Received on the Lawrence this week. Come and see them.

B. SEE.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 27, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

☞For woolen hose go to B. See's.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 21y1

☞Blankets and comfortables at A. T. Washburne & Co's.

If you want bargains in gents underwear, call on Geo. W. Miller.

☞A few ladies cloaks left yet; call and get a bargain; at B. See's

Work is progressing rapidly on D. C. Loveday's new brick block at East Jordan.

Those interested in the question of temperance, will find three columns in this paper devoted to that subjv.

☞If some of our subscribers wish to pay for the paper with potatoes, we will take fifteen or twenty bushel.

☞Apples, potatoes, cabbages, squashes, or buckwheat flour will be taken in payment for the JOURNAL at market rates.

☞A. T. Washburne & Co. are giving some big bargains in men's Gloves, Mittens, and Underwear. It will pay to investigate.

Our board of supervisors at its last session, voted $100 to Willard A. Smith, salary as deputy fish and game warden of this county.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken and wife, left Charlevoix yesterday for Benton county. They expect to make Lafayette their home during the winter.

☞New stock of fall hats, bonnets, trimmings, etc., just received. Don't buy elsewhere until you see our latest styles. Lidney & Carr, milliners.

☞A. T. Washburne & Co. will guarantee as low prices on everything in their manumoth stock of Dry Goods, Cloaks, and Carpets as is consistent with quality.

Dont fail to note the change in the advertisement of the Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Railway, in another column. Trains are now running regularly to the "Soo."

☞Recollect our offer of the Weekly Detroit Free Press four months FREE to every subscriber who will pay four months (50 cents,) or more in advance, in cash, for the above.

☞The property, known as the Sweetland Sanitarium, on the south upper terrace in the village of Charlevoix, is for sale or rent.—Enquire of E. H. Green, Charlevoix, Michigan. 21tf

☞Any one wanting an organ cheap, can get a bargain at this office. We have an advertising due bill for the Chicago Cottage Organ and also the Story & Clark, which we will sell on easy terms.

Fox & Miller have an immense stock of boots and shoes in their store that will do the people good to examine, whether they purchase or not. They have absolutely everything in that line.

On her down trip yesterday morning the North Star was disabled by blowing her cylinder head out. Some of the broken machinery struck Engineer John Kelly on the foot, inflicting quite severe injury.

The schooner Walla Walla, while coming into the harbor without a tug, during the gale, last Friday morning, caught her main sail on the railing of the bridge approach, doing considerable damage to the vessel and also to the railing.

W. B. Flower of Petoskey has taken possession of the photograph gallery of D. S. Way, and will occupy the same for a few days only. Mr. Flower has had a large experience in photography, and those desiring first class work should call at once.

Sims Baker will next week take possession of the W. J. Stevenson blacksmith shop on the corner of State and Antrim streets, where he will be pleased to meet all his friends and patrons.

Mr. Stevenson will continue the wagon-works department.

Now that it is quite certain that the railroad is to be built, the price of real estate has taken a sudden rise. The owners along the line are asking as much for right of way as they previously asked for the entire farm. Hence it may be some time before trains are running.

C. R. Bellinger has just received another large assortment of jewelry including some very fine rings set with rich and valuable stones. The young fellow who wants something elegant for his best girl, and the business man who wants something substantial for his wife can find a good assortment to select from. An invoice of clocks and silverware for the holiday trade now on the road.

The railroad surveyors returned yesterday morning to the Charlevoix, having completed the route to Mackinaw City. The route is almost direct between Charlevoix and Petoskey, and between Petoskey and Mackinaw they make all the way, striking Petoskey just above the water's edge, on level with the docks.

Purely Personal.

R. E. McClean left today for the hunting grounds of upper peninsula.

Mrs. C. J. Grier returned Tuesday from her six weeks visit in southern Michigan.

Mrs. E. A. Mason, and daughter, Edith returned yesterday from their two months visit in Ohio.

Jacob Pheneger arrived from Florida last week. Mrs. Pheneger's health is slowly improving.

Bryant Weed left Tuesday for Ypsilanti, where he will attend the state normal school during the winter.

James E. Henderson has been appointed official court stenographer for this judicial circuit, by Judge Kendall.

Coming Events.

Rev. W. G. Clark will preach at the Congregational church next Sunday morning and at the Baptist hall in the evening.

Episcopal Sunday-school service will be held at Green's hall every Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. Subject next Sunday, "The Faith."

At the M. E. church the topic next Sabbath morning will be "telephone." Sunday school at 12 m. Preaching in the evening. Remember our Tuesday evening bible drill and bring your bibles and pencils. Thursday even ing prayer meeting at the usual hour.

Teachers' Association.

The Charlevoix Teachers' Association will meet in the high school room at Boyne City, on the evening of November 4th at 7:30 o'clock, and will hold over on the 5th. The following program has been prepared and will be presented:

A paper on school government, by Miss Mason, of Charlevoix.

The teacher's work outside the text book, by Principal A. C. Chew, of Boyne Falls.

A reading by Miss Effie Johnson, of Boyne City.

A paper on how to teach language by Superintendent Miss Ida M. Garner, of Boyne City.

The association will consider the organization of a branch of the State Reading Circle for this county at this meeting.

The members of the Association at Boyne City have kindly promised to furnish music for the occasion and the executive committee urge every teacher in the county to endeavor and help to make the meeting a success by being present and taking part in the discussions. The query box, now a prominent feature of the meetings, will be there, and time given for informal discussion after each paper has been presented.

Wilson.

Mr. M. Hudkins, supervisor spent nearly a week at Boyne City on county business.

Isaac Vance, of Echo, well known here, has gone to Ann Arbor on account of ill-health.

Mr. Sedgeman and family have removed from Advance where they have spent the summer.

J. R. Vance visited his parents in Echo, on Saturday and Sunday last.

Lewis Wooden has returned home after a three months stay on the north shore. He is just recovering from an attack of malarial fever.

Elder Davis preached at Mr Vance's on Sunday last to a congregation of over thirty.

Mr. Nowland, Mr. Jabez Bowen and Charley Kautzel are each building new residences.

As Mr. Cunningham's horse and buggy were hitched in East Jordan a team ran into, and so demolished it that he was unable to return home until the next day.

It is reported that on a recent evening a young man going to see his best girl, on nearing the house heard a voice, one, already there, singing, "I'll stand by until the morning." As No. two thought he could not hang out until after midnight, he beat a hasty retreat.

Historical Society.

The Historidal Society will meet with Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wood this week, Friday evening, Oct. 28th. Paper by Maj. E. H. Green. Conversation led by H. M. Enos, assisted by others. Remainder of program furnished after usual manner. Members will please be in attendance, as the plan of work is to be decided upon for the coming year.

Letter from Dr. Crouter.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 18.

C. J. STRANG,—Sir; I promised so many friends to let them know how Mrs. Crouter stood her journey, that I think it best to tell you, knowing very well that an editor always (or nearly always) tells all he knows.

Our journey from Charlevoix to Chicago was a twenty-seven hours ride, where we were met by our friend Dr. E. A. West, and accompanied to their beautiful home on West Monroe street, where Mrs. Crouter found rest and comfort, while I was entertained by Ed and his friend Harry H. Clark of Mendota. We visited the West gas wells. Ed West's friends in Charlevoix will be glad to know that he has within a few days struck it rich—in a natural gas well.

Wednesday, Oct. 12th, after a rest of five days, we started westward by the great Burlington route, over which a person travels as comfortably as by any route in America. Five hundred miles west of Chicago we rest again, at Lincoln, Neb., the capital of the state, a town of 40,000 inhabitants. We were there only two days. I noticed when I went to buy peaches, the fruit man says: "Those are the best peaches that come into this city; they are Michigan peaches. And here are some fine Michigan apples." At this I introduced myself. "Why," he says, "those peaches came from your section, on Traverse Bay." I also found that we give better telephone service in Charlevoix than they do in Lincoln. Our streets and yards are also better kept.

Five hundred miles farther westward we reach this beautiful city of Denver. Our first day here Mrs. Crouter did not feel as well. To-day we drove for an hour, and viewed the Rockies,—historic Pike's Peak in the distance,—and came back very much refreshed.

Denver is not unlike Detroit in buildings, streets, etc. I felt to-day that I was from the best state in the union, when I saw Michigan apples bringing the highest price in the market,—$5.75 a barrel, shipped from Lansing. I visited the state fair today. The exhibit of fruit and vegetables could not be called better than Charlevoix county's exhibit at East Jordan.

Everything is sold by the pound here. You can buy a pound of apples, potatoes, cabbage, eggs, etc., but you cannot buy by peck, piece, or dozen. It seems to me this would be a good plan to adopt in Michigan.

After a few days rest we will move 800 miles further west, through the mountains, to Salt Lake City, where we will rest until the first of November, and where I expect to get news from home. Yours truly,

G. W. CROUTER.

Eveline.

INGOMAR Oct. 25.—William Henry, with his team left for the upper peninsula, one day last week. James Polly went with him.

School in Mountain district opened on Tuesday, the 18th, with Miss Bennett, of Eastport, as teacher.

The H. H. society met with Mrs. J. D. Parrish, last Wednesday evening, and a very enjoyable time was had. The program was as follows: A song by all; solo, by Miss Nellie Noyes; a paper, by J. M. Harris, on the history of Charlevoix county; a paper, by W. H. Jarman, on the organization of Eveline, and another song. The society adjourned, to meet with Miss Nellie Noyes, next Wednesday evening, November 2d, when another interesting program will be presented.

Mr. Mead Benson and family have moved into Mr. E. G. Jarman's house. Mr. B. is working for Mr. Peterson cutting wood.

Chas. Peterson has his camps completed and ready for winter business. And on one day last week the family of E. G. Jarman moved into the camp and will do the cooking.

Mr. Peterson expects to employ a force of twenty men cutting wood. He will get out 2,000 cords.

Dr. Winslow, of Petoskey, was in town last week, three days on a hunting expedition. While here he stopped with his brother-in-law, W. A. Stanley, at the Peterson camp.

Nearly everyone has finished digging their potatoes and pulling their bagas.

The following is the report of Ironton schools for the month ending Oct. 4th 1887.

NUMBER ENROLLED.	
Grammar department	25
Primary department	34
Whole number enrolled	45
AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING	
Grammar department	22.5
Primary department	35.5
Total	58
NUMBER OF DAYS ATTENDANCE	
Grammar department	460
Primary department	610
Total	1070
PER CENT. OF ATTENDANCE TO WHOLE NUMBER OF DAYS.	
Grammar department	85
Primary department	86
Total per cent	85.5
AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.	
Grammar department	20.9
Primary department	29.5
Total	50.4

Monthly examinations omitted on account of review work.

Ellsworth.

ELLSWORTH, Oct., 25, 1887—Winter. Has it come to stay?

Very few of the farmers have all of their crops taken care of yet.

Mrs. Alex Crego rode into town in a sleigh, and pronounced it good sleighing.

We are waiting anxiously for railroad news.

Would it not be a good plan for Charlevoix county to have their county buildings rebuilt in some town where they have good fire protection.

Burgess.

BURGESS, Oct 26.—Who says winter has not begun?

Mrs. Whitford has been visiting at her sister, Mrs. Hamlin's the past week.

Several members in the family of Oscar Tillotsons are sick with scarlet fever and every precaution should be used to prevent its spreading.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold took advantage of the excursion, and have gone to Eaton county on a visit.

Shipments

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix, reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Oct. 20—Schr. Sea Gem, 75 cords slabs, Cram and Whitford, to Milwaukee.
20—Schr. Hattie Fisher, 75 cords bark, 12 cords wood, A. F. Draper & Co., to Milwaukee.
20—Schr. Mocking Bird, 100,000 feet hemlock lumber, Jo'ia Nichols, to Chicago.
20—Schr. Lenzena, 18 cords wood, C. S. McCausland to Sheboygan.
22—Schr. Dan Maher, 150 cords wood, Geo. Burnham & Sons to Milwaukee.
25—Prop. W. F. Thew, 300 tons pig iron, Pine Lake Iron Co. to Cleveland.

☞Sensible Girl—"Say, Pa, won't you please let me have the money to buy my winter dress?"

Fond Father—"Too soon yet, my child."

S. G.—"Not a bit. I want to get the first choice, and A. T. Washburne & Co. have marked their goods down to rock bottom already."

F. F.—Get what you want and send the bill to me. I know you will be safe if you trade there."

Restored by Magic.—Has the lake air and wind spoiled your complexion? Do you long for a preparation that will completely remove the moth, tan and pimples, and leave the skin clear and soft? If so you have but to buy a bottle of *Hamilton's Oriental Balm* which is simply magical in the effect and perfectly harmless. It is put in all the best families and gives unbounded satisfaction. P. ice 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

No Scrofula can be so deep-seated or malignant and stubborn that *Parmelee's Blood Purifier* will not be found helpful. It will effect a cure if cure be possible, and if you are troubled with Boils, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Rough Skin, or any humor whatever, just give the Purifier a thorough trial and you cannot fail to receive benefit from it. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

Watch Dogs for Sentry Duty.

One of the latest freaks of military science is the training of watch dogs for sentry duty. The French war minister has given orders that dogs shall be tried in connection with advance post duty and taught to bark at the approach of an enemy or stranger. Dogs are also to be muzzled as scouts, and if they prove useful they are to be attached to all the line regiments and stationed regularly with the double sentries. "Letting loose the dogs of war" thus promises to have a literal as well as a metaphorical meaning.—New York Tribune.

Turner's Sloppy Manner.

Turner's abruptness of speech is still remembered in Fawley. A genuine love of art runs through the Fawkes family, and one of the daughters, anxious for his criticism, ventured one day timidly to lay before him a water color drawing of her own. His only comment was, "Put in a jug of water." Her monosyllabic chagrin was great, but on turning the advice over in her mind she became persuaded that in that one pregnant sentence Turner had revealed one of his secrets. He certainly worked in what may be called a "sloppy" manner.

Only once did he relax his usual secretiveness, and let Mr. Fawkes see him at work. At breakfast one morning the conversation turned upon war ships, and Mr. Fawkes handing a small bit of paper to Turner, said: "Show me the size of a man of war on that." The idea tickled Turner. He took his best to his room, and in his presence and before the end of the morning produced the highly finished, marvelous water color now hanging in the saloon at Farsley, called "The First Rate taking in Stores." The same ship is repeated three times at different angles and different distances, with every detail accurate and clear. It was a wonderful feat of memory and of speed, but the method of working was no less remarkable. The paper was soaked, blistered, dashed, rubbed, scratched with the thumb nail (kept hideously long for the purpose), until at length beaten and colour broke from chase.—Magazine of Art.

Criticism of Wagner.

"Mamma," was the criticism of a very young gentleman at a rendering of Wagner music during a Philharmonic concert, "it sounds just as if they were tearing cotton cloth!"—The Epoch.

SCHOOL BOOKS

We have now in Stock all the new Books adopted by the Board, and they will be sold at less than Publishers' Introductory Price. We have the largest stock of School Books and School Supplies in the county. and as we are the publishers' agent we are prepared to sell cheaper than ever. Get our prices before you purchase or you will be sorry.

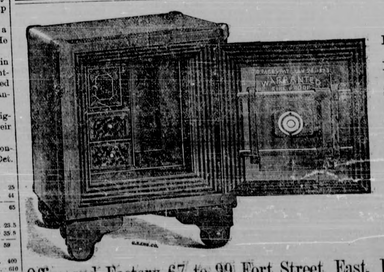
Dr. G. W. Crouter.

OUR FALL GREETING.

To our friends and patrons we extend the best compliments of the season, and announce the arrival of all that makes our stock desirable Our buyer has not neglected one single item, and in the purchase of the vast stock that the need of two stores require for fall trade, and has used all the caution and taste in buying that comes from long experience; and by READY CASH he secured the Lowest possible purchase price, so that we are enabled to sell a far superior article in all departments than other dealers could possibly offer. and at Much Lower Prices. An especial effort has been made in the purchase of our FALL and WINTER CLOAKS and JACKETS, which we are offering at Most Astounding Low Prices. In fact in the purchase of all our stock we have kept in view the fact that we were buying for our Friends and Patrons. Call and see us, and look over the long list of Bargains we have to offer.

☞Butterick's Patterns in stock, and Metropolitan Fashions for October free, at the LIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.



Send $35.00 to Detroit Safe Co., Detroit, and get a Safe like the one shown in this cut—warranted fire-proof—28 inches high outside. Just the thing for a Saloon to go in the house.

Office and Factory 67 to 99 Fort Street, East, DETROIT, MICH.

MISS SUSIE.

BY C. E. RAYMOND.

Dropping her plaited gaiter,
With the sweet smile on her face,
Talking to that ragged urchin
Standing in the market-place?

Well, she has done more good now
In this wicked world of ours,
Than the teachers, and the preachers,
And all others, I'll be bound.

Why, sir, she's a very angel!
Her wings are only hidden in parts.
What's her business? Let its pen, now—
Healing crushed and broken hearts.

Have a cigar, sir? You don't use it?
I'm no doubt but that you're right.
I've spent many a dollar on it,
Even when my purse was light.

That's the curse of all bad habits
First thing you know you're a slave.
Strange, a man should be so foolish
As to bring dig his own grave!

Yes, but what about the story?
There, it slipped my memory quite.
A strange story! but I trust, sir,
God knows always what is right.

She was just the sweetest lassie
To be seen in all the town;
Rosy cheeks, and sunny ringlets,
And large laughing eyes of brown.

Every one loved dear Miss Susie,
But young Allen most of all;
They, so long affianced lovers,
Could be wedded in the fall.

Swiftly upon the golden summer,
Came the gentle autumn days,—
Golden rod and scarlet maple,
Hills all veiled in purple haze.

Just the night before the wedding
Allen met a shabby tramp,
Would he not for "auld lang syne" sake,
But you know where these things tend.

How it happened no one knew, sir,
But they found poor Allen dead;
Flesh all torn and lacerated,
And a deep gash in his head.

When they told her the sad news, sir,
Oh, it was a fearful sight!
Roses on morning golden ringlets
All were changed to snowy white.

For a time they feared her reason
Would be shaken from its throne,
But at last you see she came back,
Made her trusting heart its own.

Then she went out in the world, sir,
Breathing hope and joy, and love;
Till the listening angels heard her,
Watching from their home above.

MADISON, WIS.

HOW ONE SOLDIER OBEYED ORDERS.

Twenty-two years ago, if you followed the pike out of Winchester, Virginia, going south, you would see on the left-hand side of the road, about sixty rods from the town, a small twostory frame house, standing near the pike, in a barren yard. That house was the scene of a military tragedy such as did not often occur in the armies, and which illustrated in the most striking manner the fidelity of a young recruit to duty, and to the strict military maxim—"obey orders." Let me tell the story.

It will be best to say at the start that the real names of the principal actors in this episode are suppressed. They are fresh in mind, and could easily be traced; but when the account has been read the reasons for withholding them will be perfectly understood. The hero of the adventure was at the time a lad of less than twenty years, a recruit of the Fifteenth Maine Infantry, and had been but six weeks in the service. His share in the events of that night was not only honorable but highly praiseworthy; yet as he may now be, if surviving, the father of a family, possibly a man of wealth and prominence at home, I should not wish, without his consent, to attach his true name to the sketch. We will therefore call him Private Brigham. As for the unhappy victim of the encounter, whose rashness, or worse, led him on to his death, charity to his memory and to the feelings of surviving relatives appeals to me to withhold his name. He will be styled Lieutenant Y——.

The time was April, 1865; it was a few days after the news had reached us of the surrender at Appomattox. I was Judge Advocate of Dwight's Division, which was thrown out about two miles in front of Winchester. Early one morning the field Officer of the Day came riding in to headquarters to report. I stood by and heard what he said to the Adjutant General.

"everything's all right in the picket line; but I hear of a row that occurred at a house where we have a sergeant, on the pike, back near town. There was a man killed—some say an officer.

I was immediately dispatched to investigate. As I rode up to the house I saw a group of idlers in front. One of them said something about "kilt." Dismounting, I stopped long enough outside to see what they were looking at. Sure enough, it was blood; drops of it on the steps and on the ground.

I went in. Two or three women were in the hall, pale as ghosts, and almost hysterical. They began to talk at once, but I stopped them. I told them who I was, my errand, and that they must tell me the exact truth as to what had happened.

I got their story and then went into the back room. There was Private Brigham, a slender slip of a fellow, about as pale as the women, but looking just like a soldier as he grasped his gun (a springfield musket with the bayonet fixed.

I had learned enough already to satisfy me where the truth lay, and I talked kindly and securingly to the young soldier while I took notes of his statement.

"Give it to me just as it happened," I said. "If you have obeyed orders and done your duty, no harm shall come to you."

He told me his story, which perfectly matched that of the women, in a simple and straightforward way. These people and straightforward way. These accounts, I have never doubted, gave the whole truth of the affair.

Before going back to headquarters I went into another room, where something on the floor was covered by a white sheet from a bed. One of the women turned it down. A dead man lay there with a bayonet wound clear through his breast. There were no straps upon the shoulders of his blouse, but I recognized the face at once. It was that of Lieutenant Y——, of the cavalry, whom I had met in Winchester the winter before. He was a wild fellow, much given to drinking and gaiety, but of handsome face and fine address.

And this was how it happened:

The occupants of the house were a widow and her two grown daughters. They had been annoyed by depredations of some soldiers, to which had been lately added an occasional visit by Lieutenant Y——. He was, or professed to be, in love with one of the girls. Both she and her mother had requested him not to trouble them, fearing that he would not heed the request, they had asked for a safeguard, which had been furnished the night before in the person of Private Brigham.

To "force a safeguard," in military parlance, is a grave crime. The officer or soldier who would do it would lay himself liable to no less penalty than that of death! The safeguard stands for the protection of peaceable citizens and their property, and has the power of the whole army at its back.

It is doubtful whether Private Brigham, fresh in the service as he was, fully realized that; but he knew what his orders were, and he was determined to obey them. They were to admit no one to the house but an officer on duty.

Some time after dark three horsemen rode up to the door and dismounted. One of them, Lieutenant Y——, opened the door, and was confronted with a bayonet at the end of a musket, in the hands of the resolute safeguard. One of the women held a lamp back in the hall.

What happened did not take two minutes. The officer swore at Brigham, and ordered him to stand back. The soldier told him flatly that he could not enter, and that he would hurt if he tried it. The officer swore again, was taunted by his companions outside for being kept back by "an infantry toad-stabber," and he made a rush. The soldier put the bayonet straight through him. He must have died instantly; his heart was cloven through. He tumbled to the floor, and the women ran back again on guard. Private Brigham stood again on guard. There was more profanity outside, and another man appeared on the steps and attempted to enter. He, too, was warned, but pressed on, and promptly received the bayonet through his arm. He waited for no more, but beat a hasty retreat, was helped on his horse by the orderly, and rode away.

On the report that I made to General Dwight of this affair, I was ordered to defend the soldier whenever he should be brought before a court-martial. I expected to have to do this, and made ready to do it; but the occasion never came. Brigham was never tried, and honorably finished his service. I never knew exactly why no greater stir was made about the matter, but the reasons are not hard to conjecture. The cavalry division in and about Winchester was commanded by General Torbert, the same who lost his life by drowning, a few years since, off the coast of Florida. I have no doubt that he made his own investigation, and became satisfied that the safeguard did exactly the correct thing, and that a court-martial would be a useless form when the facts were so well known. Nothing but reproach to the dead man and his companion could have come from the trial of Private Brigham; so the whole business was wisely dropped.

But I doubt if another instance of such promptness and fidelity to orders can be found in a laid not two months in the army. It is such stuff makes heroes!

EXCESSIVELY HONEST.

BY OTIS E. BEAD.

Very few negro preachers have abundant the polish on account of the varities of recent religion or the discomforting reflections which have been imputed to the cloth. Among the very—we may say solitary—few may be reckoned old Uncle Marcus. Mischief-breeders—and they are to be found in nearly every congregation—declared that old Gus gave up the calling which he had so long pursued because his people failed to pay him adequately, but those who had most larger partakers of the old man's rigid casuistry knew that he could no longer associate with co-workers who, while on their way to prayer-meeting, marked with calculating eye the horse of the chicken-coop, and who heard, with the keen ear of interest, the rustling of a generous pobbie.

Gus moved to town, rented a small shanty, and opened a vegetable store. He hung up a motto, which, with almost pardonable pleonasm, declared: "Honest as honest dar ain't no man dat deserves ter prosper," and was explaining it to several members of his former flock when a white man entered, and, after looking around a few moments, said:

"By the way, I left my umbrella in here the morning. It's lying over yonder. Hand it to me, please."

Gus stared at him.

"I say, hand it to me, please."

"I look yere, mister, I doan know yo name but I'se gwine ter be verbile wid yer; so, yes' lemme tell yer ter go on erbout yer business erfairs an doan' come 'round yere projekin' wid me. Wen I'se got erfairs ter 'ten' ter."

"I tell you that I left that umbrella here, and I want it.

"Oh, I knows mighty well wut yer tells me. De closest 'quintances I ever had ain' 'cused me o' bein deaf. Oh, yas, I knows wut yer says."

"If you don't give me that umbrella I'll get after an officer."

"Dat's one o' de rights o' de Merican citizenship, ash, set down by the constitution an' 'fended by de Preserdent; but dar ain' no clause in de lawwhipe ter make or pressus gin up de property dat ho's dun 'cumerlated. I'se had dat brella er long time, ash, longer den yerself has been able ter 'dorse yer verse' at de banks in dis town. Bought dis 'brella wid some mighty hard-'arned money. Go on, mister; go on, for I'se in er 'scussion wid sum o' mer friends."

The man hurriedly withdrew. Old Gus continued: "Dat's de way it is. Dat wite man, if he had been totch up right, wort er been er honest passon. Yer see, it is, he gwine 'roun' de neighborhood 'tryin' ter cheat folks outen dar rights. I tell yer, dis yere worl is gwine ter rack mighty fas'; an de preachers 'stand o' tryin' ter stop it, year to be smilin' on de 'formance."

The claimant of the umbrella, accompanied by an officer, entered the store.

"Old man," said the officer, "this gentleman claims that umbrella."

"Yas, sah, yas; an' he mout claim do moon, but dat doan mean dat he gwine git it. It's my brella, sah; bought an' 'faired for. I ken go an' show yer war I bought it—show yer de very place."

"How long have you had it?"

"Hout two years."

"And have kept it well."

"I has, sah. I allus takes kere o' de property dat de Lawd lets me 'cumerlate."

"My name is R. D. Lane," said the claimant. "Hand the umbrella here a moment."

Old Gus began to argue, but the officer seized the umbrella and handed it to the claimant, who, moving a silver dime, disclosed its owner.

"Old man," said the officer, "that is sufficient. It is clear that you are a sagacious."

"Git outen dis house, bof o' yer! Git out. Wen er man comes slippin' 'roun' yere writin' his name on an' property wen I ain't lookin', wy, I ain' got no use fur him. I tell yer wut, turning to his friends, "I'll bet he kin jump de yere house tighter. Dat trifin' white passon will slip in an' write his name on all dese yere cabbages an' cowcumbers. I reckon of he wuz ter walk his hoss ter de door wen I is asleep he'd take me erway, too. Oh, my dyin' sinner friends, we all hafter be mighty keerful. It pains me ter say so, but it is er plum' flat-footed fact. Wall, of ever body wuz liars, I doan reckon half de folks would know wut ter do wid dar great' gifts. But it is sot ter thing, sah. Brudder John; powerful sad."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Humorous Mistakes.

Schoolmasters, in their daily routine of instruction, receive many curious answers to the plainest questions. Boys who are supposed to be at a certain amount of originality, as well as those whose wits are somewhat less sharpened by the grindstone, often afford a hearty laugh from a careless blunder or thoughtless reply. A schoolmaster, in vain that the teacher strives to keep countenance and look severe at a ludicrous exposure of ignorance. Especially in Scripture history do these ludicrous mistakes occur, and any one who has read the answers to examination papers on this subject will have come across many instances.

The correction of the Scripture papers of a school to which I had been appointed assistant examiner once fell to my lot. One of the questions asked was:

"Who was John the Baptist, and what was his mission?"

Among other extraordinary answers, I found this:

"He was a stone-breaker, and had to mend the roads so that they should be good when Jesus went that way."

Another wrote his reply to the question:

"Who was Matthew?"

"He was a man who kept a public house.

For an account of the resurrection, one boy said:

"Lazarus was in a cave, and his head was wrapt up in a napkin, and he tried to climb a high tree, but could not, because he was a small statue. And when the cock crew he went out and wept bitterly."

The ideas of this young gentleman were evidently rather confused.

One day, in a geography lesson, I was wishing to get at the name of Dagon, the god of the Philistines. I asked, "Boys, I want a little fellow, and he wanted a lift, so I said, suggestively:

"Well, who killed the giant Goliath?"

For a moment there was a puzzled look on his face, and then, with a sudden inspiration, he exclaimed:

"Oh, I know—Tom Thumb!"

No doubt that story had later stored with fairy lore than holy writ, and he had confused the story of the little Tom Thumb with that of Jack the Giant Killer.

During the same lesson a helping hand was needed to get at the name St. Bede's Head. I inquired:

"What do you call those insects that fly about in summer and make honey?"

"Oh, please, sir, please!" replied the youngster, heading only the first part of the question.

On another occasion, when endeavoring to explain the meaning of the term "religious bigot," I had so far as to call it "passing happiness," when a small boy hard forth with:

"Oh, sir, a kiss."

Evidently he knew too well that kisses soon are past, and while they last are sweet, and with the happy example at his tongue's end, could not contain himself, but had to let the idea have its own way and come out.—*London Exchange.*

LEISURE HOURS states that in Germany the blacksmith, when finishing a horseshoe, punches a hole in the two ends, and when the shoe is cold he taps in a screw thread and screws into the shoe, when on the horse's foot, a sharp-pointed stud of an inch in length, and with shoes thus fitted the horse travels securely over the worst possible road; either when rising or driving hailstones are also used in the same way. When the horse comes to the stable the groom unscrews the pointed stud and screws in a button, so that no damage can happen to the horse, and the screw holes are prevented from filling. When the horse is going out the groom takes out the button and screws in the pointed stud, and there is no fear of the horse coming down on his knees or strained sinews, and the public are spared the sight of horses down or slipping in all directions.

Screws that are too small for separate treatment may be cleaned from rust as follows: Take a pound of screws and place them in a small box—a cigar box will do; put a small quantity of oil on them and shake for a minute; then put a piece of cotton waste in the box and repeat for a minute; finally, put a handful of sawdust in the box and shake for another minute or so, and remove the sawdust by sifting it from the screws in a fine sieve. The screws will come out well cleaned.

Goose quills are being converted into a substitute for celluloid at Three Oaks, Mich., by a series of mechanical processes.

CURIOUS FACTS.

A GIRL in Wisconsin has horns on her forehead, which she covers with her hair.

A HOUSTON (TEXAS) woman has a pet alligator that wags his tail when his name is called.

GOOD carpets from common moss (*Hypnum vulgaris*) are the production of a Frenchman at Manufacture.

It is said that during its period of growth, Indian corn absorbs from the soil thirty-six times its own weight of water.

On the 5,400,000 foreign emigrants who have come to this country within the last fourteen years, 2,597,100 had been called.

WHILE digging a well about twenty miles from the Texas line in Lincoln County, N. M., Mr. J. H. Miller discovered an elephant tusk three feet long and four inches in diameter. The tusk was in a splendid state of preservation when exhumed, but after being exposed to the sun it began to crack and shell. There was in sight at last report a rib bone in the side of the well, bedded in white sand, and about twelve inches thick. A tusk has also since been dug out. Mr. Miller thinks the entire skeleton is there, as there is no signs of washed in earth or overflow.

A CURIOUS freak of electricity is reported from Cuipiancaras, in Panama. A farmer had been superintending some work in the fields and had laid his gun down near a tree. The tree was surrounded by an electric flame, which disappeared as quickly as it came. The victim's left eye was damaged, and the eyelrow was burned completely off, and the surrounding his ears, a part of his beard, and all the hair on his head and women are to be the brass buttons disappeared from his clothing. The sight also was out in two a small piece was bored through his wind-pipe, and the watch glass was shattered and the right side of his body he suffered severely, but is recovering rapidly.

An observer does some ways as an alligator's throat is an animated sewer. Everything which lodges in his open mouth goes down. He is a lazy dog, and instead of hunting for something to eat he lets his victuals hunt for him. That is, he lies with his great mouth open, apparently dead. Size has been no obstacle to the ingenuity of the

FARM AND GARDEN.

A BARREL HEADER THAT SECURELY PACKS THE FRUIT.

Detailed Instructions About Making and Keeping Cider Sweet and Sparkling—Attractive Device for Plants—Convenient Rack for Stock Cows.

A Kansas correspondent in Prairie Farmer tells how to make a rack for handling shock corn that will be appreciated by any one who has been accustomed to hunking on the ground in a cramped position.

RACK FOR HANDLING SHOCK CORN.

Make the sills or bed pieces of poles or of scantlings twelve feet long. Nail on three stiff boards about thirty inches long for cross pieces. One of these should be on the under side, and the other two on top about three feet apart; fasten on legs firmly about three feet from the ends. In using it a shock is laid across the rack, and a man or boy may stand on each side of the corn between the side pieces of the rack and throw the ears on one side and the stalks on the other. This rack is often handy to carry the fodder on when feeding it, or when putting it in larger shocks after husking.

Drying Fruit Under Hot Red Sash.

Popular Gardening suggests that owners of hot bed sash utilize these for making a sun drier for drying surplus fruit. The sash should be elevated on a frame four feet from the ground at the front and a foot higher behind. A rack with supports for drying trays at four or five inches apart should be constructed under the sash, to be reached from behind. The place of approach for sliding in or taking out the trays may be covered with fly screening, the other sides with boards. The sash will both increase the heat and keep off the dews and rains, thus allowing the drying to proceed from beginning to end speedily and with the smallest possible amount of bother.

Barreling Apples.

Barreled apples are frequently sent long distances by rail or other transportation, and the constant jolting and rough handling bruises the fruit if not securely packed. Hence it is advisable when filling barrels, at every addition of a half bushel of fruit, to gently shake the barrel, and thus secure close packing. Fill the barrel so that quite a number of apples will be above the level of the upper part, then place on the head, above which lay a bit of plank that will easily fit within the end of the barrel, and press the head to its original position by one of the many methods used for the purpose.

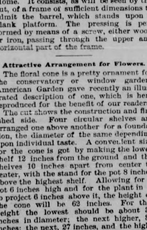
A BARREL HEADER.

In the cut is shown a barrel header described and recommended by Country Home. It consists, as will be seen by the cut, of a frame of sufficient dimensions to admit the barrel, which stands upon a plank platform. The pressing is performed by means of a screw, either wood or iron, passing through the upper and horizontal part of the frame.

Attractive Arrangement for Flowers.

The floral cone is a pretty ornament for the conservatory or window garden. American Garden gave recently an illustrated description of one, which is here reproduced for the benefit of our readers.

The cut shows the construction and finished effect. Four circular shelves are arranged one above another for a foundation, the diameter of the same depending upon individual taste. A convex form suitable for the cone is got by making the lower shelf 12 inches from the ground and the shelves 10 inches apart from center to center; with the stand for the pot 8 inches above the highest shelf. Allowing for a pot 6 inches high and for the plant in it to project 6 inches above it, the height of the cone will be 62 inches. For this height the lowest should be about 30 inches in diameter, the next higher, 28 inches; the next, 27 inches, and the highest, 18. The spaces between the shelves are filled with soil, much as a pot would be filled. First is a layer of coarse gravel or broken crockery and charcoal and then mold within two or three inches of the next shelf. The shelves are properly braced to bear the weight put upon them. The outer surface of the soil is made in the direction of the shelf just above, except on the lower shelf; on this the surface is perpendicu-



FLORAL CONE.

lar. The soil should not reach quite so far out as the periphery of the shelf that holds it. The soil is watered by inserting the long spout of a can between the soil and the shelf above it. Holes are bored around the center of each shelf, to allow the water to drain through. The lower shelf is planked in matching that will droop to the ground. Here the seeds are planted on the level surface, from the edge back three or four inches. Above this the seeds are planted not only on the level surface, but also on the inclined outer surface. Annuals are the best, and one may select to suit his own fancy.

Making Cider.

Numerous machines for making cider—some to be driven by steam and many to be worked by hand power—have superseded in certain sections of the country the old fashioned cider mill. These save time and labor, but for making a superior article of cider no improvement has really been made over the old time mill that slowly mashed and squeezed the apples, instead of rapidly reducing them to a pulp or grinding them to a fine pomace.

September, October and November are the cider making months, but the nearer cold weather it is produced the better the beverage will keep.

Good cider cannot be made from defective apples, and the picking up of all sorts with leaves and dirt attached for making cider cannot be too severely condemned. On the contrary, where cider not vinegar is the object, it will pay to reject all unripe and unsound apples, and wash them clean and dry them in the sun until they are a little wilted, for the more water that can be removed from them at this stage the better the cider will be. The finest table apples do not make the best cider, the preference as a cider apple being universally given to the Hughes or Virginia crabs, a small apple of a little less than twice the size of the common wild crab, not remarkable for the quantity of its juice and entirely destitute of any good edible qualities, but producing cider that will command double the price of that made from more sightly and fine flavored apples. Next comes the Hurlbut, an apple yellow in color, twice as large as the crab, whose juice so closely resembles that of the crab that where they are grown in the same orchard they are made into cider together. There are many other good cider apples, but none that surpass the crab.

Crab cider is remarkable for its sparkling qualities and spirit, rivaling champagne; for the making of the latter beverage crab cider is no longer employed. The secret of bottling crab cider consists in cleansing it from all foreign matter, even and sediment, without arresting fermentation by heating with fire, or the use of mustard or chemicals. This is done by standing it in large open casks holding three or four barrels until fermentation has begun and considerable scum has risen and been skimmed from the top, when the cider is carefully racked off through faucets placed in the casks about eight inches from the bottom so as not to draw off the sediment, and it is then sometimes strained through filters of clean sand or charcoal, when it is barreled and stored in a cool cellar ready for sale. Where one or more additional racking are given, the slow filtering may be dispensed with. Whenever the supposed fermentation going on in the liquid manifests itself so strongly as to swell out the heads, it is necessary to give the gas a temporary vent by a small gimlet hole near the bung which at once gives relief, when it may be stopped with a plug that can be easily drawn out to allow another escape of the gas when it becomes necessary. This treatment is equally applicable to cider made from other varieties of apples, but to those who prefer sweetness to sparkle and spirit, a different one is required.

There are various ways of preventing fermentation. The best, though requiring more labor than others, consists in scalding the cider in copper kettles or a large copper still that will hold three or four barrels, the scalding to stop just as boiling is about to begin, when the fire should be drawn from under the still and the liquor be placed in an open cask large enough to hold it until it becomes entirely cold, when it is drawn off in the same manner as directed for fresh cider. During the heating a great mass of fine pomace will rise to the top in the still, which should be continually skimmed off and several inches of fine sediment will remain in the bottom of the cask after the cider has grown cold. Where from fifty to 100 barrels of cider are made yearly about six of the large open casks will be wanted and should be set high enough from the ground to allow cider to run from the faucets into barrels. Other processes are the use of mustard seed or sulphate of limes seen as the cider is barrel, but whatever method is adopted to preserve it precisely as it came from the press.

Cider is better when the pomace remains over night without being pressed. Clean rye straw is the best straining material to be used in laying up the cheese, and the presses and racks should be thoroughly cleansed before using a second time. Cider should never be allowed to freeze and thaw. When from neglect it has frozen to any considerable degree it will cave down off into other barrels, leaving the ice when melted to be thrown away or used to replenish the vinegar barrels. As a compensation for the waste incurred in freezing, whether done accidentally or purposely, the cider when drawn off will be found improved to an astonishing degree by nature's own process for expelling the surplus water. Evaporating the water by boiling the cider will ruin it for a beverage. Champagne cider is quite frequently made by charging cider that is deficient in spirit and sparkle with carbonic acid gas, and manufacturers of cider who are not farmers have many methods of presenting the article to their customers in a pleasing form that are not practicable on the farm.

The New Corn Ensilage.

The latest plan with ensilage is to cut the entire corn crop—stalks, ears and all—into the silo. The kernels of the corn will be wholly digested by the cattle, as it does not dry out nor lose its milky character, which gives it a succulence for rapid digestion. A farmer who has made this point one of special investigation so reports, and affirms that there is not a visible trace of corn in the voidings.

Agricultural News.

The Hessian fly has become a serious pest in England and Scotland.

The Cape Cod cranberry crop is estimated at one-fourth less than last season's product.

The onion fly has materially decreased the onion yield in many sections.

Prominent railway officials in California are discussing the subject of giving free transportation across the continent to emigrants who will settle in that state.

Statistician Dodge places Wisconsin fourth on the list of the best five spring wheat states in the Union.

New Jersey and Delaware tomato canners report a short pack.

A scarcity of farm hands has occasioned exorbitant wages and great discomfort in the wheat belt of northern Minnesota and Dakota.

THE KINGDOM OF STYLE.

WHAT IS TO BE FOUND WITHIN ITS PRECINCTS.

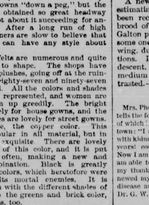
The Little Poke Bonnet so Coquettish and so Pretty—The Difficulties of Buying and the Business of Selling Things. Making Up Her Mind.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Head wear is particularly pleasing this season. Millinery is the early birds of trade. Their wares are on display, and there have been openings at which women elbowed each other and raved over new shapes, quite to the content of their hearts. The poke appears again. This time it is a little pake, with a brief and beautifully curving brim, becoming to many faces, and deliciously coquettish on some. It has a low crown, which is well smothered under towering trimming, which comes up behind and falls over the crown. It is a refreshing change from the military looking front trimming we have had all summer. Sometimes the crown is made full, and sometimes the velvet is put on quite plain. The brim is altered sometimes. But that adds to the weight, and velvet bonnets are heavy enough in all conscience without a wad of extra cloth wrought into them. The trimming is of feathers, birds and wings and cockades more than ostrich tips, and light colored ribbons are knotted in with velvet.

"But there is an Audubon society," says some lady with a tender heart, "and its mission is to discourage the slaughter of birds." Yes, I know, and all who feel that way should join it and live up to its laws. But let them also be consistent and fix up a society for the protection of the poor seal, the fox, the Persian lamb and all the other animals whose fur is used for cloaking them and trimming their garments. When I buy a bird for my hat I always console myself with the thought that it probably died a natural death, and that it is a compliment to its beauty to wear it as an ornament, sometimes I go further and think of the much longer it has probably enjoyed.

But to return to the little poke. I give a picture of one. This shape is to be found in velvet, all ready to trim, for $4. In felt it is the same price. Other shapes are numerous and many are beautiful. Altogether I think that the head-wear on draughts just now is pleasing. A black velvet poke with a full, fluffy crown, a band of gold braid around the crown and some natty feathers at the rear struck my fancy and I asked the price. It was $14. There is an attempt to get the crowns "down a peg," but the lowers have obtained so great headway that it is doubtful if it is succeeding for another year. After a long run of high millinery prices it is hard to realize that low crowns can have any style about them.



POKE BONNET.

Stiff silk felts are numerous and quite freakish as to shape. The shops have been full of plushes, going off as the ruinous rate of eighty-seven and ninety-seven cents a yard. All the colors and shades of color are represented, and women are buying them up greedily. The bright ones are lovely for house gowns, and the darker shades are lovely for street gowns. For instance, the copper color. This color is popular in all materials, but in plush it is exquisite. There are lovely short wraps of this color, and it is put with black often, making a new and happy combination. Black is greatly mixed with colors, which heretofore were considered its mortal enemies. It is found woven with the different shades of browns, also the greens and brick color, and the blues, too.

Wool gowns are now in their glory. And such wool! The looms of the fairies have surely been busy. Passementerie and braiding are on everything, and their beauty and durability were never before achieved. The mixed cloth cloaks are nearly all elaborately braided, and always in contrasting colors. I saw a young lady trying on a jacket of blue broadcloth cloth three days ago. It was braided with fine braid almost all over the front and quite deep around the bottom, and it fitted her slender figure like a tight glove. Its cost was $42. She wanted it in black, but she did not feel like paying that price, for, mind you, she belongs to the class of artists, and, as a rule, they are not rolling in wealth. And then she knew that whatever outer garment she bought now she must stick to all winter, and this, though wonderfully becoming, was so thin that she foresaw neuralgia and possibly pneumonia waiting for her in the dead of winter if she bought it. There was a struggle, and she went away without it. But yesterday I met her and she had it on. She had gone back after it, she said, and now her mind was settled and there could be no vacillating or vacillating over this one or that one. She tripped away comfortable in the jaunty little thing, but the day of reckoning is to be reached nevertheless. You her mind is settled, and it is not impossible that she, too, will be settled in her grave before the birds sing again. She coupled as she tripped away in the coveted garment. Garment! Yes, that is the word in consideration when the saleswomen in regard to wraps. "This is a superior garment!" "That is a very fine garment!" "There is not a better garment in the store!" and, "Here, Cash, go upstairs and tell them to send Mrs. Markham the garment down immediately," are some of the sentences that float about the cloak room. Many a purchaser is spurred on to buying garments that will never be of any use to her in the world by the wily tongues of the saleswomen.

The silk whose claim to favor was that it "could stand alone," has had its day. Nobody wears stiff, rustling silk now. Everything must be soft and drape nicely. House dresses of soft silks and soft laces are much in demand.

Lace plaids are plentiful—in the stores, both in dress goods and ragians. But the wary and wise one is careful about going into them. They have a faculty of making themselves hated before long.

In plush for wraps black is more of a favorite than brown. Red, green and yellow brown will also be much bought.

White flannel as a home dress is likely to be in the front rank all winter.

Tucking is a favorite form of trimming for flannel and soft cloth round skirts.

Did I tell you that black beaists and hats are very fashionable, and isn't it a good thing? Black can be flung on with anything.

Home costumes are very brilliant.

Old fashioned ear bobs are the rage for arm to the theatre or to a ball are again on hand. They are useful for gloves, powder box, handkerchief, etc.

NAOMI TRENT.

What am I to Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily too well known. They differ in different sufferers, sometimes in some extent. A bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, already, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly have incrustation at any time; if it is foul, warm and furred, it is rough at all events.

The digestive system is always out of order and diarrhœa or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Headaches and dizziness, sometimes there is sickliness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try, *Green's August Flower*, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy. 2TNOW

The Keys.—The kidneys and liver are the keys to a woman's health. If these organs are in a healthy condition no four years need be entertained of sickness, for the system will cleanse itself of impure matter. If you have Dyspepsia, constipation, loss of appetite, lame back or side, failing strength, irregular or excessive flow of the menses, remember they are the advance guard, and give warning to more serious mischief, such as Bright's disease, *&c. Parmelee's Dyspepsin, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* is a sure cure for all these ailments. Price only $1 large bottle. Sold by Dr. Crouter.

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and running into consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing, and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's N ew discovery for Consumption, and found immediate relief, and after using half a half dozen bottles found himself well, and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can claim such a record of cures as Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it. Trial bottles free at Dr. Crouter's drug store. 1

Effects of Heredity.

A new method of obtaining data for estimating the effects of heredity has been recently devised. Starting from a brood of a single pair of moths, Francis Galton proposes to get the data from some one characteristic, such as length of wing, during several successive generations. In each generation three lines of descent, those of shortest, longest and medium length of wing, will be continued.—Chicago Times.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Cheney, Newcomb, Clay Co. Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which she will testify to by residents of Clayton: "I am 75 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and bameness for many years! could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c, at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. 4

Always Useful.—If you have rheumatism, neuralgia or any sprains stiff cords, sore muscles, bruises, sore throat, &c., *Parmelee's Universal Liniment* will cure quickly and surely. If your horse has a bone spavin, sweeny, spread, bruises or a tumor or any kind, Parmelee's Universal Liniment is the best possible remedy ever offered. Large bottle 50 cents, ordinary size 25 cents. For sale by G. W. Crouter.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

For Hard Times.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL

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THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LYNCHED AT MIDNIGHT.

The Supposed Murderer of Luella Mabbitt Hanged by a Mob in Indiana.

A MOB of 200 men surrounded the jail at Delphi, Ind., and made a demand for Amer Green, confined there on the charge of murdering Luella Mabbitt. Green went out walking with Miss Mabbitt one evening in August, 1896, and the young lady was never seen alive afterward, a body found in the Wabash river, near Lafayette, in the following February being identified as hers, and a Coroner's jury pronounced Green her murderer. The man, after being refused the keys of the jail by the Sheriff, battered in the door with a sledge, and was soon encountered Green. The prisoner, who had preserved his coolness during the assault on the door, now pleaded piteously for mercy. His prayers were disregarded, and though he attempted to defend himself with a piece of piping hastily wrenched from the wall, he was speedily overpowered, placed in a wagon, and driven away. The mob, in wagons and on foot, and greatly swelled by this time, started over the bridge and headed for Walnut Grove. The report was soon afterward received that the purpose of the avengers had been carried out. When the sun rose the following morning it disclosed the body of Amer Green hanging in the woods eight miles southeast of Delphi.

THE ANARCHIST APPEAL.

The Case Before the Supreme Court.

A WASHINGTON special of Sunday says: The Supreme Court met yesterday afternoon in consultation, and took up the application made yesterday by the counsel of the condemned anarchists. The consultation was not a long one, but the agreement was reached that the critical moment at which the appeal could be argued would be Thursday next. That will afford the State time to send its representatives here to be prepared to answer the arguments of Messrs. Butler, Pryor, Black and Tucker. As soon as the court had reached its decision word was conveyed to the defendant counsel, and the clerk of the court was instructed to notify Attorney General Hunt to order that he may be heard. The general opinion among lawyers here is that the case, as presented by Messrs. Pryor for the condemned, is a weak one; that as presented it was wrapped up in a great deal of language that will be easily stripped off, and that the only point really to be decided is as to the constitutionality of the Illinois jury law."

MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD.

Perry Ackers, with Destruction in His Heart, Drowns a Town in Gore.

A DES MOINES dispatch gives particulars of a shocking tragedy at Maxwell, Story County, Iowa:

It appears that Perry Ackers, who committed the bloody murder, started out last evening about five o'clock, been on destroying some body. He borrowed a revolver from a neighbor on the pretense that he was going after a dog, but he went straight to the office of Justice Hiram Cole, walked in and, asking him if he was ready to take his medicine, admitted the charge without further explanation, shooting him in the left lower jaw, the ball lodging down and out by the shoulder blade. He then entered the office of Dr. Lyons, who, not realizing he meant him harm, took him in and gave him an hour's rest. The murderer then passed into the street, where he crossed paths with Mr. Cole, who was crippled by his first shot, and, with the coolness and deliberation of a fiend, shot him in the left lower jaw, the ball lodging down and out by the shoulder blade. He then entered the office of Dr. Lyons, that standing empty and being used as a hitching post, and, with an aim to kill, fired a second shot, lodging in the neck. The murderer then passed into the entrance to the Odd Fellows' Hall, as well as the office of the Justice, on the way, reaching that place about 7:30 o'clock, and, passing on to Ballinger's place of business, he was met by the proprietor, who had been for some time an object of suspicion, but no one suspected any such startling tragedy as came.

HOME AGAIN.

The Presidential Party Return to Washington in Safety.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and party reached Washington, on Sunday, the 23d inst. The President expressed himself as heartily glad to get home, though as heartily glad that he went away. During the three weeks of his journey he traveled forty-five hundred miles, passed his birthday in Indianapolis—crossing three of Sunday's seventeen hours—and was seen by several hundred thousand citizens. There were a millions of Americans citizens. There were a million in Washington, and it is nothing of unpleasantness to the people whom the President has visited to say that every one of the tourists was glad of it. After breakfast the President and Mrs. Cleveland drove out to their country home at Oak View, where they spent the day.

Death of Hon. E. B. Washburne.

ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, ex-Minister to France, died of congestion of the heart at the residence of his son in Chicago. He had been ill for some month. His death was sudden and painless.

Minor Telegrams.

THE re-election of President Diaz is looked upon as certain in Mexico.

SIR RACHE COXARD claims that his agent, Charles G. Francklyn, whom he has had outlawed in jail in New York City, is in arrears in his accounts to the amount of $9,000,000. Francklyn's counsel insist that the men were jointly interested in business ventures in this country, and that Sir Rache is now attempting to escape his share of the losses incurred.

THE EASTERN STATES.

DIPTHERIA is raging in such an extent at Ramapo, N. Y., that it has been necessary to close the public schools.

WILLIAM WALKER, an importer of dress trimmings at New York, has made an assignment. His liabilities are about $125,000, and his assets $100,000.

LAWYER J. A. LANCEY, of New York, counsel for the Kansas Pacific consolidated bondholders who have begun a suit against Jay Gould and Russell Sage for $6,000,000, says that criminal prosecutions will also be begun against Gould and Sage under the provisions of the penal code in relation to trustees. He has requested the Pacific Investigation Committee to furnish him with a record of their proceedings, but Commissioner Anderson has replied that the act establishing the commission provides that the evidence or testimony taken before it shall not be used against the person so testifying on the trial of any criminal proceeding."

FRANZ MEMMY, one of the band of anarchists who have been setting fire to insured houses, their reward being a commission from the owners, has been convicted at New York. William Scharf, the leader of the incendiaries, has escaped.

WOODMAN, TRUE & CO., jobbers in dry goods, Portland, Me., have made an assignment. The liabilities are stated at about $350,000. The stock of goods on hand is valued at about $135,000.

THE WESTERN STATES.

THE Cherokee Nation is terrorized by a band of desperadoes who are robbing and burning houses with impunity.

A MIRACLE from Marinette, Wis., says: This city was visited by a most destructive fire Friday morning; in fact, the worst that ever visited the city. It broke out about 1 o'clock in Charles Reinecke's grocery on Main street, and spread so rapidly that before it could be gotten under control over forty buildings were destroyed, sweeping away an entire block on one side of the street and two blocks upon the other. The scene of the fire is what was the thickest business portion of the city, and comprised many wooden buildings, which, with their contents, served to spread the flames rapidly. The loss will probably reach $200,000. With but few exceptions, the firm burned out saved most of their stocks of goods except the fixtures, and some of them were already making arrangements to open again. There is every evidence that the fire was of incendiary origin.

A FARGO (Dak.) special says: "Every train that comes in is crowded with men to file claims on the Northern Pacific Railway limit. The streets are thronged with people and the hotels are crowded. About fifteen hundred strangers are in the city. Some skepticism is entertained as to the value of these filings, but the chance of winning valuable lands is a sufficient inducement."

THE Excelsior Refining Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, has made an assignment. The assets are estimated at $75,000; liabilities not given.

FIRE at San Francisco destroyed the Felton Iron Works (loss, $200,000), and the California Car Works (loss, about $50,000). The structures were well insured.

LARGE number of Swedish colliers are being taken into the mines in the Springfield, Ill., district, and the strikers there are liable to rise against them. The situation is serious.

IT is estimated the yield of wheat in Michigan will reach 22,815,152 bushels. Potatoes are about one-third crop; winter apples come half a average crop.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE President and his party were received by Governor Gordon in the Capitol in Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesday, and were then driven to the auditorium grounds at Piedmont Park, where an address of welcome was delivered by H. H. Gray, to which the President responded. He sketched the rapid growth and prosperity of Atlanta, and in conclusion said:

Every man at all conversant in what is here exhibited will return to his home with new pride in his property; and the aggregate of this pride will make a rich and prosperous neighborhood. All combinations have their origin in some single thing; in fact, all of these friends around me have come together to-day because of the fertility of the soil, or of its adaptability to the enterprise of its people. Imagination sees a population here, where they may meet and take counsel and help each other. All of the great interests represented still feel the impulse of the cotton exposition. It was the most successful commercial convention of 1895, and I trust that the Piedmont exhibition may prove of as great benefit as these to the material welfare of the State, the section of country which has contributed to its success.

At the conclusion of the President's speech repeated calls were made for Governor Gordon. In response, the Governor arose and proposed "three cheers for Mrs. Cleveland," which were given with great enthusiasm.

TELEGRAPH (W. Va.) dispatch: "In Boone County, West Virginia, Jake Coon and Robert Ryan were shot down as barns, participators in the murder of the Rev. Thomas F. Ryan, and were lynched. Vigilantes also captured and hanged George Daft, Jr., brother of Robert. William Drake was taken by a mob to Spencer, and it is not known whether he was lynched. Drake confessed that Dan Cunningham, a detective, planned the robbery and that the gang carried out the scheme."

LATER.—A Charleston (W. Va.) dispatch states: "Cunningham has been caught and lynched, and the vigilantes will not let up until half a dozen or so more outlaws have been hanged."

A STORM in Louisiana is reported to have destroyed almost all the sugar-cane between Morgan City and New Orleans. In the latter city houses, fences, and trees were blown down, and many of the streets were inundated.

A DISPATCH from Charleston, W. Va., gives the following particulars of a serious wreck to a fast express on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad:

As coaches going west, met with an accident, twelve miles below this city, in which twenty-five passengers were more or less injured. None were killed outright, but several were very badly injured. The accident was caused by a broken wheel. The engine passed safely, baggage, mail and express cars all well filled with passengers, when the first coach, the ladies' coach, was found turned completely over, one turn from the track, and dragging. The train was going twelve miles an hour, or thereabouts, when the coach gave out in the shoes, or shoes of the wheel, which, with the axle, the coach is attached to the engine, and the company is doing all in its power to care for the injured, many of whom were able to continue their journey.

AN immense crowd was assembled in Montgomery, Ala., to greet the Chief Magistrate and his party on their arrival in that city on Thursday. The Presidential party breakfasted at the hotel with Governor and Mrs. Seay, Colonel and Mrs. Newman, Mayor Reese and daughter, ex-Governor O'Neil, Senator Pugh, Senator Morgan, and a few others, after which they reviewed the troops from the balcony of the hotel. Mrs. Cleveland was the surprised recipient of a unique and beautiful souvenir from the Mayor and City Council. It is a gold silver loving cup, made in the form of a bale of cotton, about eight inches in length and proportionate in depth and width.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

OF the $14,000,000 of bonds which the Government offered on Sept. 23d to buy for the sinking fund, $8,000,000 had been already purchased up to the 20th.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER EDGERTON, says a Washington telegram:

He is 77 years of age, and, of course, his sentiments are governed by the circumstances of his recent letter against the assumption of government circles organized State associations and taking part in political affairs. Judge Edgerton doubtless believes in extreme or straitlaced constructions of the law, which would anpublish to full extent the decision of the Supreme Court by extreme constructions. These State organizations, said Judge Edgerton, "have no right to exist as they exist. They are as much right to exist as they exist. A man is not deprived of his citizenship because he accepts a position in public office, and I think the idea that a non-official standing his residence in a State—his citizenship—when he takes office in Washington is preposterous. I think it is to be construed in this extreme manner, it will array the Government against it."

In order to expedite matters, Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, on Friday, Oct. 21, refused to consider the application for a writ of error in the anarchist case alone, but directed counsel to bring the matter before the entire bench in open court by General Pryor, who stated the points upon which he relied to show that the case involved Federal questions.

After recapitulating the history of the case Mr. Pryor said he would call the attention of the court to only two points which he relied upon to show that the case at the bar presented Federal questions, and that such tribunal was empowered thus court to take jurisdiction of and to grant the relief prayed for. The first point was that the jury by which the prisoners were tried, was not a jury such as Congress passed in March, 1874, to alter the objection of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution—a law to regulate such juries in the Federal courts. The second point was that the objection had been made up in part, at least, of jurors who had formed and expressed an opinion as to the innocence of the persons accused of the crime charged against them, and, in fact, that one man who made it expressly on the ground that he had formed an opinion as to the guilt of the accused, and, under law, he could excuse by strong evidence, the presumption of bias, which, in these cases under consideration, had the jurisdiction and power to grant the relief given to it in the courts below had formed them of their lives which was about to deprive them of their lives without due process of law, which was the Federal Constitution. The Third Justice Harlan said was the only question for this court to consider was whether the Court erred in its administration of the State law. The question for the State court was the construction of the State law. If the statute was taken from the State of Illinois, Mr. Pryor's second point was that the constitutional amendment was intended to protect citizens of the State against the injustice of juries of a hostile sort, and to secure to the accused a fair trial by an impartial jury. Yet the provisions still show their origin, for all the jurisdiction included and all the provisions were made for the benefit of the accused, and the language of business in Germany, and in the United States are Slavic.

As you get further on into Russia the long stretch of the country people show that you have come into the land of mud and hard roads. All along the line you see that monotonous beauty of every northern landscape, the wild, thick-grown forests, in which pines and birch strive for the mastery; the silge, the stretches of rolling land, large and more, and deep, soft, marsh meadows roughly raised with ditches, the little villages with their thatched roofs, the stranger from the west of Europe is amazed at the size of the country where every tree is not numbered; where there is room for the whole nation; where it is cheaper and easier to make a fresh road over a new site than to repair the ruts of the old track. But when the sun goes down behind a hill, and throws a long light on the foliage of the wood opposite—a foliage not of a dusky blue-green, but of the bright pines relieved by the lightest, freshest green, the green of the leaves and twigs that shine outside on the silver birch stems and the surface of the quiet river turns to gold, the feeling of the Russian sunset as portrayed by Turgeniff with a glamour over the beauty of the landscape not seen often in stage land. Ing, and the Russian peasants are opera chorus peasants, dressed in bright red shirts, long trousers, the waist and hanging loose over the trousers, which are always thrust into long boots. Over the shirt they wear a sheepskin coming down to their ankles. The women wear pink or yellow (the Slav like bright colors), bead necklaces, a gaudy kerchief over their head, and, on the legs, when they are not bare, tied round with bands.

Last we come to St. Catchina, but see nothing of the palace from the train. There is time to forget the train, where there is another palace, and then the line, skirting the last lake, comes into view, in which St. Petersburg is built. There are no high towers and steeples to catch the eye out of the plain a mass of trees, over which, rising in the distance, appear the gilded cupolas of the Greek church. Nothing, in fact, is prominent but the power behind the throne, the Czar, the Czarina, and the Czarewitch.

FROM BERLIN TO ST. PETERSBURG.

Scenes from a Traveler's Train Ride Through Part of Russia.

It is forty hours in the train from Berlin to St. Petersburg. Until you have traveled right through it you hardly realize the greatness of Prussia. From the French frontier to Berlin is a shorter distance than from Berlin to Tyttenhof, on the Russian frontier, and the whole road runs through well-tilled fields, well-cultivated meadows, in which shapely cattle graze, and past well-kept forests, houses with roomy stock yards, testimonies of thrift to the orderly, economical North German spirit.

The Russian railway gauge is different from the Prussian, so while changing trains at Edytkuhnen one has to wait two hours; lower, the portriages are delicious, and they are provided at every Russian railway restaurant. On first crossing the frontier you see but little difference, for you pass through Russia's German provinces in the Provinces were in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries conquered from the pagan Prussians by the Teutonic Knights in religious order of similar constitution to the Knights Templars, and to them colonized by German merchants; and the country growing wealthy and prosperous, the men who had formed an opinion as to the guilt of the accused, under law, could be excused by strong evidence, the presumption of bias, which, in these cases under consideration, had the jurisdiction and power to grant the effect given to it in the courts below had formed them of their lives which was about to deprive them of their lives without due process of law, which was the Federal Constitution. The Third Justice Harlan said was the only question for this court to consider was whether the Court erred in its administration of the State law. The question for the State court was the construction of the State law. If the statute was taken from the State of Illinois, Mr. Pryor's second point was that the constitutional amendment was intended to protect citizens of the State against the injustice of juries of a hostile sort, and to secure to the accused a fair trial by an impartial jury. Yet the provisions still show their origin, for all the jurisdiction included and all the provisions were made for the benefit of the accused, and the language of business in Germany, and in the United States are Slavic.

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Leather Coleage.

In the year 1123 Domenico Michieli, the Doge, fitted out a Bucentaurk a crusade in Syria and Palestine, routed the Saracens and conquered Tyre in 1124. There the Doge found himself greatly embarrassed for want of money, for the crusted supplies had not arrived, and the Venetian troops (mercenaries for the most part) clamored for immediate payment under the threat of wholesale desertion. The Doge consulted Michieli, ordered a large number of pieces of leather to be stamped with the pounds of his sword, the Venetian money and coat of arms were engraved, adding the number of pounds which was intended to represent. And behold, the money lender in Jerusalem had no respect for the Doge and his honesty, and so great faith in the credit of the Venetian Doge, that he gave the required amount on the security of those pieces of leather which were made into currency under the name of "Michieletti." They were afterward redeemed in full by the Venetian Senate, and at a later period added to the coat-of-arms of the Venetian nobility.

THE POREIGN BUDGET.

A SPECIAL cable dispatch from London to the *Chicago Tribune* says:

Mr. Hanna has now been in Paris for two weeks. Many of his friends who have seen him there, as well as those who have met him in Germany, have been informed through London that he is likely to remain there some time. Many things, in fact, that all these friends have gathered from Mr. Hanna's own lips have gone to bolster up the impression that he does not desire to be nominated for President. Indeed, he does not desire to be nominated, he has said, and he does not intend to be candidate, if asked, however, whether they speak authoritatively or not, Mr. Hanna's friends here do not give their impression with great confidence. Mr. Hanna's friends say that he is charged with a deliberate intention to kill O'Brien, and report has it that for a second offense against the coercion act on the part of any one the police have been instructed to shoot to kill.

Meanwhile, there was the greatest excitement, and the belief was that if the coercion act was not suspended, there would be a close will fill graves with the inclitors to think, to the end prove to be just what was thought by Mr. W. E. Gladstone. Speaking from D. A. at, New York, said: "The majority of the Eastern delegates will be for a large or cordially well pleased, and in the order in the East from the Mississippi River, and will be for the entire organization all over the country very much short."

Dry order of Shoemakers' District Assembly No. 99, Knights of Labor, which is engaged in the manufacture of shoes in Philadelphia quit work, and twenty-four hours' pay paid off their hands and closed their doors.

GENERAL MEADE IN BRONZE.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch of Wednesday says that—

In the presence of a large concourse of people, Meade Square was thronged many of Philadelphia's most prominent citizens and distinguished public men of the State and nation, the bronze equestrian statue of General George Gordon Meade, erected in memory of the great soldier, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. The most impressive demonstrations of the kind ever given in this city, formed an

STATUE OF GEN. MEADE.

Broad and Spring Garden streets and another thousand people were there the unveiling, ceremonies the statue, which is a magnificent work of art, is in the shape of a bronze equestrian figure, the horse in the act of rearing, standing on a bed of bronze size, and is mounted on a pedestal of Maine granite, which is twenty-five feet high. The statue represents General Meade riding at the head of his troops in the battle of Gettysburg. The design is a spirited one, and the likeness is striking.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

A SPECIAL cable dispatch from London to the *Chicago Tribune* says:

Mr. Hanna has now been in Paris for two weeks. Many of his friends who have seen him there, as well as those who have met him in Germany, have been informed through London that he is likely to remain there some time. Many things, in fact, that all these friends have gathered from Mr. Hanna's own lips have gone to bolster up the impression that he does not desire to be nominated for President. Indeed, he does not intend to be candidate, if asked, however, whether they speak authoritatively or not, Mr. Hanna's friends here do not give their impression with great confidence. Mr. Hanna's friends say that he is charged with a deliberate intention to kill O'Brien, and report has it that for a second offense against the coercion act on the part of any one the police have been instructed to shoot to kill.

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THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4.20 @ $5.50
HOGS—Good to Choice	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87 @ .88
CORN—No. 2	.37 @ .38
OATS—No. 2	.26 @ .27
RYE—Western	.47 @ .48
PORK—Mess	9.00 @ 9.50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	4.00 @ 5.50
HOGS—Packing and Shippers	3.90 @ 4.35
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3.10 @ 4.40
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79 @ .80
CORN—No. 2	.32 @ .33
OATS—No. 2	.17 @ .18
RYE—No. 2	.37 @ .38
CATTLE—Fancy Steers, new	.17 @ .18
HOGS—Mixed	.17 @ .18
SHEEP—Fair to Choice, per lb	.03 @ .04
PORK—Mess	8.50 @ 8.75
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.77 @ .71
CORN—No. 3	.32 @ .33
OATS—No. 2 White	.17 @ .18
RYE—No. 1	.37 @ .38
PORK—Mess	13.50 @ 14.25
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77 @ .78
CORN—No. 2	.32 @ .33
OATS—Cash	14.25 @ 14.75
DULUTH.	
WHEAT—Cash	.77 @ .78
CORN—No. 2	.32 @ .33
OATS—No. 2 White	.17 @ .18
DETROIT.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	3.50 @ 4.25
HOGS	4.00 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.79 @ .80
CORN—No. 2	.34 @ .35
OATS—No. 2 White	.19 @ .20
CINCINNATI.	
CATTLE—Common	2.00 @ 3.75
HOGS—Common	3.50 @ 4.00
SHEEP—Common	2.00 @ 3.50
LAMBS	3.00 @ 4.00
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—Old No. 1 Hard	.87½ @ .88
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.38 @ .39
OATS—No. 2	.19 @ .20
RYE—No. 1	.47 @ .48
BEEF CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.50
HOGS—Yorkers	4.00 @ 4.25
SHEEP—No. 1 Wether	3.50 @ 4.00
LAMBS	4.00 @ 5.00
CORN—Mixed	.35 @ .36
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime	4.80 @ 5.50
HOGS—Yorkers	4.00 @ 4.25
SHEEP—Common	2.50 @ 3.50
HOGS	4.00 @ 4.30

HUMOR.

WHERE to go when short of money—Go to work.

THE sun on the fence expects to save himself by a hedge.

THERE is only one season in the year for the kissing—Spring.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL teacher—Now, children, what happened on Christmas? Can't you remember? Wee scholar (in great delight)—It snowed.

THE man who said that all fun is relative has never been visited by the bicycle contingent. There is very little fun in relative.—*Texas Siftings.*

A FASHIONABLE milliner who advertises evening costumes of new designs tries to catch the eye of the public by a use of nude designs.—*Texas Siftings.*

A PHILOSOPHER says "no man can be a useful man or good man who does not think more of humanity than of himself." Oh! woe for the useless and evil men in the world.—*Boston Courier.*

OUR neighboring States are boring holes in the ground after natural gas. The crying need in this State is a hole to bring the people down to earth.—*Ishkaway (N. Y.) Ide-o-ate.*

IF Solomon had seven hundred wives it is a pretty safe bet he had seven hundred times.

"THAT'S a good card for the minutes of the meeting," said Brown, impatiently, up the stairs, "we'll be too late for church." "Yo, no, dear," replied the gentleman, putting her glove as she came down, "we can't be too late. We go on a new dispensation."—*New York Sun.*

"YES," said the widow, as she attempted to dry her tears, "John did all that he could for me. He was penniless, I may say, as he left nothing and owed some debts, so I must say he was generous. What was the matter? Oh, you see John started a strictly cash business. He would not trust everybody, and his money gave out. That was all."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"I THOUGHT you said you had a trick." "So I did." "Where is they? "Treating, I spread town somewhere." "I should like to see her. Which street is she most likely to be found at?" "On any street, if she isn't in the stores." "In the stores? Why, I thought she trots all over town three or four times a day."—*New-man Independent.*

A YOUNG man at college wrote as follows to his father: "My Dear Father: I want to be generous and have credit with my studies—to send my love and tell you that I wish you would send me a pound of dollars." The father replied: "My Dear Son: I have only a pound of money, and I send it to you. Take it and be generous. Love to your mother. If you will read my advertisement carefully you will see that it is a pound of Tabs—unapproachable."—*Burlington Free Press.*

THE London barber has retired after sixty years' service. Think of it. Sixty long years of steady taking! Well, we guess he has had enough now, and that is a pension. Everybody has a pension now-a-days, and all that he will have to do to secure one is to prove that he once shaved a soldier and connected himself with the party. Take a pension, by latter yet, if he could prove that the soldier talked him down, and was disappointed at the attacked with nervous prostration, he would surely secure one.—*Peck's Sun.*

THE steam-gauge should be so placed that the pressure can be read from any part of the engine-room. It should be known to be correct at all times. Engineers should be given every necessary careful attention to insure their proper action. If they are allowed to get out of order, there should be accumulations of dirt and grease they will lose all sensitiveness and be of no longer any control the speed of the engine. The foundation of a steam-gauge is in the whole; get rid of the bats and other refuse brick that may have accumulated. Is it the fault of the boiler inspectors very closely, and see that they do not put up a kind of material in the chimney that will fall and crush you. Boilers do not improve by standing idle. They need to be kept lightly. An idle boiler, like an idle man, soon wears out. Steam boilers should not be used to cut the scale off from a boiler sheet. You will cut the plate and do more harm than good. Use a light hammer. A belt that is slipping and refusing to do work is of that is yet known, it can be made to act all right if the pulleys are made to run true. Belts are larger, over which it runs are sometimes lost. Belts should not stick open can be closed by a slight tap of the hammer. The belt should be used to put

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE Salt Lake News declares that the constitution of the United States was inspired of God.

THE protection theory: The heavier taxes you pay, the faster you will get rich. The free trade theory: The lighter your taxes the more you will have left.

THE pernicious protective system protects the rich man and holds the nose of the toiler hard down against the grindstone of poverty.—Philadelphia Record.

THE revenue cutter Richard Rush, which arrived in San Francisco lately from the arctic regions, reported that during the season she had seized twelve sealing vessels with a total of nearly 7,000 skins.

As the end of Mr. Cleveland's first term draws near the conclusion forces itself on public notice that his administration has been attended by no public calamity, but by a generally improved fiscal and political feeling.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

BEN BUTLER has a great deal of sympathy for the Chicago anarchists, but it is fortunate for them that they can pay him a big retaining fee and $250 a day. If it had been otherwise they could not have applied his sympathy to any useful purpose.—Chicago News.

The tender regard for the lives of even condemned men which the law always manifests is in strong distinction to the unreasoning cruelty of the anarchists, who proposed to kill without trial all who were opposed to their insane and brutal policy.—Chicago News.

READ the list of necessary articles on which the tariff duty imposed is over fifty per cent. Those taxes constantly gnaw at the very heart of thrift among the people of all conditions of life who support themselves or are supported by daily labor.—Philadelphia Record.

THERE are more Union veterans in the employ of the government at Washington under this democratic administration than there ever were under any republican administration. Of course republican papers can't spare space to give their readers items like this.—Boston Globe.

THE more progress he makes in his southern journey the more enthusiastic are the greetings the president receives. This is one country and one people, and the malignant little fellows that are trying to make the fact appear otherwise are succeeding in making themselves ridiculous.—Troy Press.

INSTEAD of devising means to deposit the surplus with banks so they may loan it to the people, the true way is to so legislate as to make such an accumulation impossible. Prevention, not distribution, is what ought to engage the attention of legislators and newspapers both.—Washington Post.

PROTECTION ingeniously so arranges things that the people may be taxed while the government treasury receives no money. It does this by raising the rate of duty, thus shutting out foreign competition, and then enabling the home manufacturers to combine and put up the price by arrangement in a way that shall increase the cost to purchasers the cost of what they make, the people paying the enhanced cost, while the government gets not a dollar from the operation.—Boston Herald.

ALLEN G. THURMAN addressed an immense mass meeting at Canton O., Saturday evening. In the course of his remarks he referred to the president in the following terms: "I want to speak of a man I know—Grover Cleveland. I have lived through a good many presidential terms. I have known several presidents personally. I have read the history of all the administrations, and I say upon my honor as a man, bound to tell you the truth as faithfully as ever man told the truth, that a more honest, braver, truer man never filled the presidential chair. I say he is an honest plain man, of far more ability than the people generally think. He has that supreme family, common sense. If he is not a level-headed, honest man I am no judge of men. He grows in the popular favor every day, and when the four years of his administration are at an end the people will say: 'you have done well; you may take your seat for another four years.'"

THE consolidation of the Baltimore and Ohio wires with the Western Union system will, in all likelihood, be followed by an effort to establish a postal telegraph and persuade the government to buy the existing lines. We have no hesitation in saying that the purchase of the property at anything like its capitalized value would be one of the heaviest transactions in water privileges on record.—Philadelphia Press.

About 80,000 Germans have landed on these shores during the past nine months. About 60,000 Swedes, 63,000 Irish, 40,000 Italians, 18,000 Highland laddies, 21,000 Russians, 65,000 from England and Wales. And enough from other lands to swell the total to 411,000, being an increase of 116,405 over the same period last year. In September there arrived in this country 48,161 immigrants. And there's more to follow.

Edward Harrison was tried, convicted and sentenced to three years at Jackson, in the circuit court today for whipping his wife. One act consisted in taking his wife and daughter by the hair and pounding their faces on the floor. Then he took a double-barrelled gun and kept the police at bay. Judge Mills, in sentencing him, gave him a plain talk and reminded him that he belonged to an honorable fraternity that taught him better.

THE people have seen the president and the president has seen the people. Each way profit by the opportunity. The people have seen an honest, conscientious public servant doing what he can to discharge the trust devolved upon him. The president sees in the manifest enthusiasm upringing from all sections that there are no longer geographical parties in the Union; that the American people are first, last and always American.—New York Herald.

BROTHER EVARTS says the republican is the best anti-poverty society. Well that is so from several points of view. Some brothers became wealthy out of a little institution called the government whiskey ring. The star route ring was one of the most remarkable anti-poverty institutions the country ever knew. Oh, yes! Brother Evarts is right. There is no anti-poverty society like that which is made up of the leaders of the republican party.—N. Y. Graphic.

MR. BLAINE is much interested in the political play going on in New York, and he is a most exhaustive reader of the daily American papers. He regards the Henry George movement as one pregnant with promise for republican success, both in the approaching election and in the succeeding one for president. If the republicans can only retain their hold on George, and George can keep his machine together, Mr. Blaine thinks any one of the four republicans who have been prominently named for the presidency can carry New York State.—Chicago News.

Dogs in Bavaria.

Bavaria has succeeded in doing what no other country has yet been able to accomplish; she has practically stamped out hydrophobia. During the last seven years there have been only three deaths of human beings from hydrophobia in a population numbering close upon 4,000,000; and since 1876, when the present severe dog laws came into operation, there has never been more than one death in a year. Previously to that time deaths were very frequent. Between 1863 and 1876 the death rate from hydrophobia in Bavaria was never less than fourteen in a year, and once it reached the high percentage of thirty-one. The regulations which have banished this terrible malady from a whole kingdom are very simple, and perhaps some little vexatious; but it is assuredly worth while to take a little trouble for so desirable an end.

Every dog in the country is bound, upon pain of instant death, to bear upon his collar a metal tally, upon which is inscribed his number upon the register of his district. The color and shape of this tally, which is really the dog's passport, are changed every year, and the police are thus able to see at a glance if a dog is "in order." Once a month all dogs have to be examined by a veterinary surgeon, and if they are not in good health they are detained in a kind of dogs' hospital until they recover. If an animal changes hands, the transfer must be at once notified to the police, and any breach of the regulations—even a delay of a few days in the payment of the tax—is visited by a heavy fine. The tax varies from three shillings a year in the country districts to fifteen shillings in the large towns.—St. James' Budget.

Thoroughly tried.—After many years of experience in my own family and upon my horses and cattle I am constrained to say that *Parmelee's Universal Liniment* is the most complete remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Sore Throat, &c., in the Human family and of Bone Spavin, Sweeny, Ringbone, Spavins, Bruises on Horses; Caked Bag, Sore Teats, &c., on Cattle. I have ever known, and take pleasure in recommending to others. Large bottles 50 cts; common size 25 cents. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

DISASTER AND DEATH.

The Propeller Vernon Founders Off Manitowoc, Wis.

PROBABLY FIFTY LIVES LOST

Capt. Lewis Geboo, of Charlevoix, One of the Victims.

Dispatches were received Sunday afternoon, announcing that the propeller Vernon, of the Northern Michigan line, foundered, with all on board, about six miles off Manitowoc, Wis., during the gale early Saturday morning, while on her way up the lake.

As the wind was blowing fresh when the Vernon was due at Charlevoix Thursday night, she passed by without stopping, so there were no passengers from this port, but it was thought that Capt. Lewis Geboo and John Patten of Charlevoix were on board as wheelsmen. This was afterward found to be true as to Capt. Geboo, he having shipped at Traverse City, taking the place of Mr. Patten, who had left the boat at that place.

The Vernon has been running under charter of the Northern Michigan line, between Chicago and Green Bay, since about the first of August, having been put on the line to take the place of the Champlain, which burned in June. She stopped at St. Ignace, Mackinac Island, Beaver Island, the ports on Traverse bays, and Good Harbor, leaving the last named place Friday.

The managers of the line say that the crew numbered between twenty-three and twenty five, but they knew the names of only eight. Wheelsmen, firemen, and deckhands are changed frequently, and no effort is made to keep a list of them at the manager's office.

Following are the names of passengers that have been ascertained:

Clifford B. Bannister, Chicago.
Mrs. Dunleavy, St. James.
Miss Dunleavy, St. James.
Wm. Albers, Sankville, Wis.
E. B. Borland, of Milwaukee.
Chas. Krupp, of Good Harbor.

Names of crew so far as known:

Capt. Geo. Tiorp, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., master.
Capt. John Sullivan, of Chicago, mate.
Capt. Higgins, of Chicago, second mate.
F. W. Burke, clerk, eldest son of the owner of the line.
Charles Marcau, first engineer.
Frank M. Hall, of Chicago, second engineer.
Martin Bean, steward.
Henry Beau, porter, brother of Martin.
Lewis Geboo, Charlevoix, wheelman.
—Dutcher, a deck-hand.
Capt. Moran, of the steamer Superior, brought the first news of the disaster, when he ran his partly disabled vessel into Milwaukee for shelter from the storm. He told a reporter for the Chicago Herald that when he was passing Manitowoc about 11 o'clock Saturday morning the Superior ran into a field of wreckage that extended over the lake for a mile around. There were life rafts, fragments of a cabin, bed clothes, life-preservers, boats, everything to indicate that some vessel had gone to the bottom. Next he ran by four rafts to which men were clinging desperately, and then a boat containing three men and a woman was seen tossing helplessly on the waves. One of the castaways stood up and waved his coat as a signal of distress, but the Superior herself was disabled by a broken tiller, and her crew was at work struggling to keep her before the gale, and Captain Moran could not give the assistance of the unfortunates. On one of the rafts was a man who, despite the heavy sea, was standing and waving his hat to attract the attention of the look-out on board the propeller. When the latter shot by him without answering his signal, the poor fellow sank down in despair to perish. A mile farther south was another raft on which was a man half dead from fatigue and exposure. The propeller passed close to him that he could almost have heard her, but he was so far gone that he never once raised his head.

THE VERNON'S HISTORY.

The Vernon was owned by A. Booth & Sons, of Chicago. She was built in Chicago a year ago last summer by J. F. Smith, at a cost of $78,000. She measured 560 tons, was a passenger boat, and was designed to run between Chicago and Manitoba. A mistake was made in her model, and when she was launched it was discovered that the draft of water without cargo was so great that she was unfitted for the route. When ready for sea, her owners sent her to Lake Superior, and she was employed last fall between Port Arthur and Duluth. This year she was chartered for the season to tow two ore schooners between Lake Superior ports and Chicago land, but in June she ran her consorts on the rocks in the Sault and the contract was canceled. The owners of the barges libeled the Vernon for damages, and she was sold at auction at Detroit by order of the court, her owners becoming the purchasers. After the Champlain disaster, the Northern Michigan line chartered the Vernon until a better boat could be procured.

The finding of the pilot house of the propeller Vernon by a tug near Manitowoc, Wis., settles all doubt regarding the identity of the lost vessel. Her loss will be attributed to overloading, as without cargo she was a deep-draft vessel, and it was said of her to be impossible to load her with profit to her owners without making her unseaworthy. In order to obtain great speed her builder sacrificed buoyancy and stability, and every experienced vesselman who saw the Vernon predicted that she would sooner or later meet with disaster.

STORY OF THE WRECK.

On Monday night the schooner Pomeroy rescued from a raft fireman Alfred Stone, of the crew of the Vernon, about eight miles from Sheboygan. With him on the raft was found the body of a man who is supposed to have been a fireman. Although still very weak from the effects of his awful experience, Stone was able to make a brief statement of the never-to-be forgotten night. "I was awakened in the middle of the night by the cries of the passengers and crew that the vessel was sinking. I sprang out of the window and found myself on a life raft with six other persons; I cannot say now who my companions were. Part of them were members of the crew, and part were passengers. It seemed only a moment before the vessel had gone down, and I believe that all but a few of those on board went down with her. I do not know just how many people were aboard at the time, but the number could not have been far from fifty. We passed through an awful night. I think I never saw such a sea as that which tossed our little craft at its mercy. When daylight came we hoisted a signal of distress, using a coat tied to an oar. Two vessels passed so near us on Saturday that they must have seen our signal; yet for some reason they apparently made no effort to reach us. One after another of my companions perished in the cold, or was washed off the raft when he became too numb with the cold to hold on any longer. We never saw any others from the sunken steamer, and I don't believe that any others survived. The vessel went down so suddenly that the crew hardly had a man the boats."

TWO MORE BODIES FOUND.

Mr. Burke of the Northern Michigan line chartered a tug at Manitowoc to search for bodies, and on Sunday afternoon two men were found about eight miles from shore, one about twenty five years old, and the other about thirty-two.

Do You Know that the *Horse and Cattle Powders* prepared by Dr. M. A. Bauman are composed of the *very best and purest* material, Licorice, Fenugreek, Blood Root, Elecampane, Fur Coughs, Colds, Epizootic, Distemper, &c., Sulphur, Madder, Gentian, Sulph. Magnesia for Impure Blood; besides many other ingredients especially adapted to the cure of Colic, Worms, Heaves, and all diseases of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. Buy no other. Full pounds only 25 cents Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

PRESBYTERIANS

Place the Presbyterian Herald and Presbyterian Weekly, a high class Presbyterian weekly, unsectarian, able, and entertaining, in your reading rooms. Specimen copies free. Terms, $2.50 per year. Ministers and elders, $2 per year. Preachers, $1 per year and a copy of the sermon regularly.

"A Longfellow in His Library"

Engraved Frontispiece, Sent Free. Add 10 cents postage and receive a specimen.

SPECIAL OFFER.

We have on hand, in uncirculated sight, Fifty-three Thousand Dollars, in 5-20 U. S. Bonds, which we will sell at a premium of ten dollars per thousand, and will give $1.25 pay for the money for your trouble. Address, with stamp, for reply, and mention this paper.

HERALD & PRESBYTER,
172 ELM ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

$7 Send four dollars for a year's subscription for ourselves and our friends, and receive the Herald and Presbyter free for a year for your trouble.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

—List of letters remaining uncalimed in the Charlevoix postoffice, Monday, Oct. 25, 1887. In ordering these letters the name must call for the advertised letter. If not called for in one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Burton, G. F.
Cole, Joseph
Cook, Chas. W. E.
Coutts, Mrs Kate
Fuyer, Mrs Ann
Green, Jos.
Hanson, Mrs A. J
Hass, Mrs Jos.
Jackson, Mrs Maggie
Jerome, John J.
Kreckhace, Mrs Ella
Lee, Miss Delle
Lounsbury, Eugene 2
Lynch, A.
Mayer, Fred
Norton, David
Nilsen, A.
Ortel, William
Rice, Albert C
Riordan, Carl Thos
Shelley, Frank
Schneider, William
Slicker, Theodore
Sloan, W. H.
Smith, W. W.
Thompson, William
Tiner, John W.
Wrisley, M J

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.

CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS

PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS

And buy them of Yours Truly,

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Woods, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING

FLOORING CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

THE ROUND OAK HEATING STOVES.

NEW COOK STOVES.

Best Saws and Axes. Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

G. A. R. CIGARS

Are noted as one of the eBest 5 ct. cigars made. For every thousand sold here the Baxter Post of Charlevoix receives $2.00.

The Post has just received its first $2.00. Friends of the Post, try the G A. R. Cigar and help the old soldiers. For Sale by

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., Druggist and Pharmacists.

New Goods

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT

TRY THEM, for sale by G. W. MILLER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW Dry Goods!

Received on the Lawrence this week. Come and see them.

B. SEE.

Bargains

IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 2, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

☞For woolen hose go to B. See's.

Fisherman report excellent trout fishing these days.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kilby's. m1y1

Thanksgiving day is Thursday, November 24. Engage your turkey.

☞W. B. Flower, photographer, will close the gallery Nov. 12th.

☞A few ladies cloaks left yet; call and get a bargain; at B. See's

The steamer North Star had the repairs made to her machinery and was on her route again Saturday.

Lots of days in October over at Gladstone. The Delta came out last week dated Tuesday, Oct. 52, 1887.

☞If some of our subscribers wish to pay for the paper with potatoes, we will take fifteen or twenty bushel.

☞Apples, potatoes, cabages, squashes, or buckwheat flour will be taken in payment for the JOURNAL at market rates.

The boys band will prepare for a social party with music and dancing about Christmas time. The boys are well worth the price of admission on record as furnishing good entertainments.

The fire department daneas have been successful in the past, and there is good reason to believe that their thanksgiving party this year will be a success, too.

It is reported that one of our prominent young ladies was on the street Hallowe'en dressed in boy's clothes and quite a number of girls, who call themselves ladies took part in the depredations.

Henry G. Curkendall who was convicted in the United States Court for the western district of Michigan of having counterfeit coin in his possession, and sentenced October 9, 1885, to four years imprisonment, has been granted pardon by the president.

The business men's association met Tuesday evening and adjourned to Friday evening, at which time it is hoped to complete the organization under the new law. The matter of early closing, and other important subjects, will come up for discussion, and a full attendance is desired.

John A. Bacot died at his residence in Hayes township Tuesday about noon, of poison. It was first reported that he had taken paris green by mistake, for medicine, but later it is thought to have been suicide. Mr. Bacot has been a prosperous farmer and merchant and leaves a family in good circumstances.

At the examination of teachers held at the school house in Charlevoix last Friday Oct. 28, sixteen applicants were examined. The following eleven were granted certificates: Frank W. Ramsey, Edith Hemsworth, Nettie G. Gray, William J. Hill, Cora A. Freeman, Fannie Seibert, N. N. Card, Nellie Noyes, Mrs. Delia Porter, Mrs. R. C. Marsh and John B. Williams.

C. S. Hampton, secretary of the board of school Examiners for Emmet County, is now heading his energies toward the education of the youth of his county in a highly commendable manner. He offers the independent one year to the scholar who will send him before the 15th of November the best map of Michigan drawn from memory, the second and third for the best writing contest. He also offers a gold position, to be awarded by the board of examiners.

Capt. Louis Geboo was born at Traverse City, March 18th, 1851 and was therefore 53 years old. He has spent almost his entire life on the waters of the great lakes, sailing and fishing, and knew the entire life perfectly well. He said to have been a skilled sailor and has from time to time commanded good boats, both sailing craft and steamers. Charlevoix has lost a home for a number of years. He leaves a wife and two grown sons, and a large circle of friends and relatives.

Not a very proud sight for Charlevoix last Monday evening on the street. Both boys and girls many of sufficient physique to be called young men and women, skulking around the tower buildings and in back alleys, carrying off every loose article that could be found, hiding gates leaving up side walks, and signs, running off wagons, buggies, etc. If these parties were made to pay the penalty of the law in such case, by spending a few days in jail, or if their papas were made to respond in damage, some wholesale destruction of property would become more irksome than pleasing.

Purely Personal.

Chas. Geboo is at home this week.

A. J. McLeod is in Grand Rapids this week.

D. S. Way and wife left Tuesday, for Sterling.

N. B. Sheridan, of Glen Arbor, is in town to-day.

Chas. Gagnon has been on the sick list during the last week.

A. F. Myers went to Ann Arbor last week for treatment of his eye.

Mrs. L. Benson returned yesterday from Clarkesville where she had been visiting several weeks.

Rev. W. G. Clark and wife returned Saturday, from their visit in the southern part of the state.

William Harris, of Norwood holds the office of secretary of the county board of school examiners.

Henry Wade, Chas. Gotham and William Ferguson started yesterday for an outing of three or four weeks, on the Jordan river.

Coming Events.

The fire department are planning for a dance on thanksgiving.

The ladies of the M. E. church will have one of their popular socials at the church next Wednesday evening Nov. 9, supper from 5 to 8 oclock.

For the goodness and mercy of God which have followed the American people during all the days of the past year, President Cleveland designates to be set apart, Thursday, November 24th next, as the day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Rev. G. N. Smith of Northport, will give six lectures on "Life after Death," at Odd Fellows' hall, commencing Thursday evening, Nov. 3d, at 7.30 o'clock and continuing one lecture each evening until the course is complete. Thursday evening, the subject will be "Man a Spiritual Being." Friday evening, "Resurrection of Man." Saturday evening, "The Spiritual World." Tuesday evening, Nov. 8, "The Judgment of Man." Thursday evening, Nov. 10, "Heaven." Friday evening, Nov. 11, "Hell." On Sunday morning, at 10.30, a sermon on "The way to be saved;" in the evening at 7.30 a lecture on "The Second Coming of Christ." The public cordially invited.

Eveline.

BESSEMER, Nov. 1.—William Henry has arrived home from the upper peninsula. He sold his team to the Martel Furnace company, at Ozark.

Mr. Hicks and family, from Wayne county, arrived here last week, and are now living in the Dolly Freeman residence.

Mr. Eaton, from Ironton, and family have moved over on the peninsula in to the Cater house and will work in the Peterson camp this winter.

Miss Bennet was home at East Port over Friday and, consequently there was no school in mountain district Friday.

Henry Hammond and I. G. Waldron took advantage of the excursion to Detroit last week.

At the supper given by the Ladies of the congregational church, at Ironton, on the evening of Oct. 21st $20 was netted.

The large Thow that has been carrying one side for the furnace company for the past summer, loaded with pig iron for Cleveland, Ohio, and left on the 25th. This is her last trip for the season.

The summer's cut at the Pine Lake Lumber company's mill at Dwight's was 9,000,000 feet of lumber.

The cut at George Sweet's mill this season was 20,000 ties and 2,000,000 shingles.

John Shoffen gave a farewell dance at their hall last Thursday evening. A good time is reported. The family will start for Chicago in a few days.

A letter received from Johnnie Morehouse at St. Anthony's Bay, Fla. states that Fred S. Hall is failing very fast with consumption, but should he get better the family will go to Georgia. They are with the family of Henning Frizzelle a former resident of Ironton.

Chas. Peterson will get out a large amount of shingle bolts, ties, and posts this winter.

The Ironton schools are in a flourishing condition.

Mr. A. D. Otis, of South Arm, is now employed by the Pine Lake Iron Co. as book keeper.

The Pine Lake Lumber company is a creditor of the Cheboygan Lumber Company that has just failed, to the amount of $2,000.

P. G. Jarman was on the sick list this week. Agne is the name of his sickness.

Chas. A. Belwin has just received a choice assortment of rubber goods and numerous other goods.

John Hayden and wife made the writer hereof a very pleasant call on sunday.

Railroad.

A meeting of the directors of the D. C. & E. R. R. was held at Interlaken Hotel, in Bellaire, last Friday evening, and reports from committees for procuring rights of way were received. The committees for Charlevoix and Kalkaska counties have nearly completed their work, and considerable progress has been made in this county. With few exceptions, owners across whose land the road runs, freely donate the right of way, knowing that this is the only practical method of securing the road, and that it will bring them much more benefit than the value of land taken. A few in each county, however hope to derive the benefit without rendering any share of the aid and the only damage to the road comes from that class, but we think our citizens have too much intelligence to drive the road away by refusing the right of way across their lands.

Some fault has been found because the survey is being made to Mackinaw, but the capitalists who are making contract to furnish the money to build the road, require such survey before furnishing any money. When that survey is completed and the right of way secured, work will commence. As it is well known that there is a strong pressure being brought to bear to carry the road through on another route, it is hoped our people will get to the front with their right of way and pay up their assessments, both of which must be done to secure the road.—Bellaire Breeze.

Burgess.

BURGESS, Nov. 1st.—Mrs. Burns, of Cross Village has been visiting at her daughter's, Mrs. Frank Snethen the past week.

Mr. Levi House has moved to Charlevoix where he has better facilities for educating his children.

Mose Cooper has bought him a yoke of oxen and expects to do business on a large scale this winter.

Marriages, serenades and black eyes are the rage now a days.

Mrs. Wilks and daughter, of Charlevoix, are visiting at Frank Kanes this week.

M. E. Church.

Our prayer meeting grows in interest. Be sure you come on Thursday evening and bring your friends; we need your help; you need our help and God demands your presence.

Sunday morning and evening, preaching by the pastor.

Next Tuesday evening bible reading at usual hour, don't fail to be there or you will regret it.

W. H. MCCARTNEY.

Barnard.

BARNARD, Nov. 2.—Farmers are busy taking in their potatoes and beans.

There was no school Tuesday on account of the new seats being put in.

Thomas Shapton is improving his place with a new well.

There was not much mischief done in our neighborhood on Hallowe'en.

The Russian Language.

Russian, it is true, is an Indo-European language, yet its analogies with other members of the same great family of speech are so obliterated, where not altogether lost, as to make the student's way anything but a pleasant one. Its agglutinated tract in which almost every inch of ground has to be won by a separate effort of the intellect rather than by any brightness of philological memory or dexterous sagacity, contains a famous law of consonantal interchange. It cannot be denied that many foreign words have crept into Russian. But this does not alter the character of the language, which remains, in spite of a sprinkling of foreign elements, wholly rounded off in itself.

No less troublesome, on the other hand, is the formation of Russian as a spoken tongue. Credited somewhat loosely, with possessing all the sounds heard in other Indo-European languages, it has vowels and consonants that are barely, even after years of practice, correctly enunciated by foreigners. The soft "ч," a peculiar liquid sound, the letter "щ" expressed with a single character; the final "г" and "в" sounded as "ф" are examples of a formidable character, and need mastering at an early stage in the student's progress to enable one, unaided by its inflections alone, one might call Russian an ideal tongue for the use of a people of modern times. Every word in the sentence must fit in, as it were, with every other; verbs must be in agreement—visible as well as audible—with their nominatives; adjectives with their nouns; and nouns with almost every part of speech. The Russian verb has three declensions, each containing three sets of forms, and no less than seven cases. The verb is more formidable still.—New York Mail and Express.

Hilly Sternly Rebuked.

Little Margery, playing with her kitten, got a rather severe scratch from the animal. Her lip trembled for an instant and then she assumed the commanding attitude and expression that her mother had assumed under somewhat similar circumstances toward her, and, extending her hand, said sternly

"Tiger, dive me dat pin!"—Boston Transcript.

THE WORLD'S BIG GUNS.

Some of the Monsters Built for the Ship and Forts of Foreign Powers.

The progress of thirty years in constructing heavy guns has been extraordinary. The largest pieces found on war vessels in 1860 threw a ball weighing 68 pounds, with an initial velocity of 1,570 feet per second, and an energy of 1,160 foot tons. Now initial velocities in high power guns have been increased to 2,100 feet; projectiles at the maximum weigh as much as 2,200 pounds, and in some cases are propelled by charges of nearly half a ton of powder, while the 110-ton guns of the Benbow reach an energy of about 60,000 foot tons.

Passing over the triumphs obtained by intermediate calibers, which were remarkable in their day, we find that the largest French steel guns, such as are used for the armament of the Torville, completed at Brest; the Bequin, built at Bordeaux; the Indomitable, built at L'Orient, and the Caiman, finished at Toulon, weigh each about 76 tons. They deliver a projectile, weighing 1,716 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of 1,739 feet per second and a muzzle energy of 30,000 foot tons. The guns are rifled breechloaders. The French have other powerful guns, those constructed on the Range system being well known.

The Armstrong guns now mounted for service in the Italian armor clads Duilio, Dandola, Italia, and Lepanto, weigh 100 tons each, and throw a projectile of 2,000 pounds. These have long been familiar, but the later breech loading guns are improvements over the early muzzle loaders. The most powerful of them take a powder charge of about 772 pounds, and have an initial velocity of 1,805 feet per second, and a muzzle energy of 51,600 foot tons. Guns of 100 tons have also been made at Elswick for the Finsenoo Laurin, the Andrea Doria and the Morosini. In these the weight of the charge is 990 pounds, the weight of the projectile 2,000 pounds, the muzzle energy 55,547 foot tons. These will undoubtedly prove most formidable weapons.

The largest Krupp gun weighs nearly 119 tons. It is over 46 feet long, has a caliber of 17.72-4 inches, and fires a shot weighing 2,314 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of 1,800 feet. The maximum elevation gives it a range of nearly 7 1-2 miles. Its power of penetration into wrought iron is estimated at about 41 inches at the muzzle, 31 inches at the distance of 1,100 yards and 20 inches at 2,000 yards. At the distance of three miles its striking average is still about 26,000 foot tons. The Italians have two of these guns mounted in a shore battery, for which purpose they are intended.

The English 110-ton gun, manufactured at Elswick, is about 44 feet long, and its actual weight 247,756 pounds. The screw block, removed in loading, weighs 2 1-4 tons. The projectile is a bolt weighing 1,800 pounds, and 16 1-4 inches in diameter. With 850 pounds of powder the actual muzzle velocity attained was 2,078 feet, and the muzzle energy 34,000 foot tons; so that with 850 pounds, which the gun is constructed to use, an energy on the projectile of 42,700 foot tons is expected. The recoil of the gun is very small. The British also have a powerful new gun in their 63-ton steel breechloader, which will be carried on the Rodney. It is expected to throw a 13 1-4-inch shot, of 1,250 pounds, with a powder charge of 580 pounds, and to attain a 2,100 feet muzzle velocity. Should these expectations be realized, this gun, though much lighter, will be more destructive than the 80-ton gun of the Inflexible, which takes a projectile of 1,700 pounds, with a cartridge of 450 pounds, reaching a muzzle velocity of 1,600 feet.

It is added that the next step attempted in heavy gun construction will be that of a 125-ton monster, the project being attributed to the Essen works. It would throw a shell six feet long, weighing a ton and a half. There are also some guns under construction which are expected to accomplish great results on somewhat new theories, as in the case of the one manufactured for Col. Hope. This is to take an enormous powder charge, and to have correspondingly great initiative effect. But without going into the possible successes of the future, those which have already been reached are sufficiently astonishing.—New York Sun.

Advice to Pall Bearers.

When a man is asked to act as a pall bearer at a funeral, he ought to seek out the other pall bearers before they assume their crape and their mournful air, and practice the lockstep with them for an hour or so, or at least until he can be confident that they are going to keep pace. Then they lift the coffin and start off with it. I was a pall bearer recently, and my arms and knees pain me when with the recollection. When a party of pall bearers take up a coffin and step out of time the weight comes principally upon the two end bearers, and it is no easy thing for two men to sustain by the sharp handles of a coffin the weight of the casket itself and the corpse within.—Detroit Democrat.

Large and Small Audiences.

A large audience has the advantage of enthusiasm; a small audience has the advantage of impressibility. A large audience gives more to the speaker. Hence it is that, while the cathedrals and churches in large cities are comparatively empty in the afternoon, the churches in the outlying fields are more receptive. The nearer a congregation comes to being the one to whom God has bearer the larger the hope of a personal message being received by a personal ear by him who listens to it.—Philadelphia Sunday School Times.

First Cost of Hair Dye.

A recent analysis of a popular hair preparation showed that it was made of sixty grains of sugar of lead, sixty grains of sulphur, a little glycerine and water, with a drop or two of perfume. The sulphur gradually combines with the lead, forming a brown or black sulphide of lead, which slowly darkens the hair—slow in action that the purchaser may persist in its use. Cost three and a half cents per bottle; retail price, $1.—Chicago Times.

Microscopic air and liquid bubbles exist in many crystals of minerals, no less than 4,000,000 having been counted to have a place in a cube of quartz one-twenty-fifth of an inch square.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

SCHOOL BOOKS

We have now in Stock all the new Books adopted by the Board, and they will be sold at less than Publishers' Introductory Price. We have the largest stock of School Books and School Supplies in the county, and as we are the publishers' agent we are prepared to sell cheaper than ever. Get our prices before you purchase or you will be sorry.

Dr. G. W. Crouter.

OUR FALL GREETING

To our friends and patrons we extend the best compliments of the season, and announce the arrival of all that makes our stock desirable Our buyer has not neglected one single item, and in the purchase of the vast stock that the need of two stores require for fall trade, and has used all the caution and taste in buying that comes from long experience; and by READY CASH has secured the Lowest possible purchase price, so that we are enabled to sell a far superior article in all departments at Much Lower Prices. An especial effort dealers could possibly offer, and at Much Lower Prices. In fact we are offering at Most Astounding Low Prices. In fact has been made in the purchase of our FALL and WINTER CLOAKS and JACKETS, which we are offering at Most Astounding Low Prices. In fact in the purchase of all our stock we have kept in view the fact that we were buying for our Friends and Patrons. Call and see us, and look over the long list of Bargains we have to offer.

☞Butterick's Patterns in stock, and Metropolitan Fashions for October free, at the LIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO

Pipes of All Nations.

One of the most valuable collections of pipes in the world belongs to Capt. Bragge, of London. It contains 5,000 specimens and is called by the captain a "Pipe of all nations." There are in it many pipes found in American mounds. The collection is so complete that it comprises the aboriginal pipes of all the richly carved pipes that have ever been manufactured. There is no nation, no tribe of whose workmanship in the making of pipes he has not a specimen. The captain is very proud of his collection, and has frequently put it on exhibition in the Alexandra palace for charitable purposes.—New York Evening Sun.

By Neglect what is at first but a slight cold, becomes a cough, straining and exhausting the lungs till such an inflamed condition exists, that powerful remedies are not always able to stop the disease and the person goes into consumption from mere neglect. Do not be so foolish, but use *Hamilton's Cough Balsam*, which removes the impure matter from the throat and lungs and exerts a healing influence on the diseased parts. Even those who are but the wrecks of their former selves receive wonderful bals. In Croup and Whooping Cough it is invaluable. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

New Anchor for Steamers.

Experiments have been made during the week in the harbor of Havre and on the Seine with a new cable anchor, which will bring to a standstill the largest steamer going at the greatest speed within a space of ten feet. Large steamers have subjected to the experiment, which in all cases proved successful, and the government commission present recommended the new anchor for use on government ships. This new anchor is described as a huge cloth parachute, anchor shaped, attached to the ship by cables, with a huge iron weight in the middle. This balloon shaped anchor resists the forward movement of the ship, the tremendous power, assuming very much the singular ballon or bucket shape so dreaded by the old "wooden ships" of the Napoleonic wars, which, by so doing when hooked, generally succeed in breaking the line.—Chicago Tribune.

Napoleon as a Novel Reader.

Napoleon, the greatest man of modern times, was a greedy novel reader. He was one of the most voracious readers of novels that ever lived. He was always asking for the newest of the new, and unfortunately even the new romances of his period were too dull. Barbier, his librarian, had orders to send parcels of fresh fiction to the imperial quarters wherever he might happen to be, and great loads of novels followed Napoleon to Germany, Spain, Italy, Russia. The emperor was very hard to please. He read in his travelling carriage, and after skimming a few pages would throw a volume that bored him out of the window into the highway. He might have been tempted by his trail of romances, as was Hogo-My-Thumb in the fairy tale by the white stones he dropped behind him. Poor Barbier, who ministered to a passion for novels that demanded twenty volumes a day, was at his wit's end. He tried to foist on the emperor the romances of the year before last; but these Napoleon had generally read, and he refused, with imperial scorn, to look at them again.—Andrew Lang.

An Immense Turtle.

An immense turtle weighing 1,433 pounds was caught by some Portland (Me.) fishermen the other day. He was eight feet and a half and between his forward flippers is measured nearly eight feet. Capt. R. J. Willard, "one of Portland's oldest captains," says that fifty years ago the vessels used to load in southern turtles was wrecked off the Malice coast. He thinks the specimen captured is one of them.—New York Tribune.

Why Suffer with *dyspepsia*,

BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST.

BY PERTINAX.

'Twas night in Babylon, and the full moon,
Like silver, glittered in the eastern sky;
The season of the year was balmy June,
And scented zephyrs were gently flowing by;
The night was glorious, and overhead
The stars, like gems, seemed strung on silver thread.

Within the palace walls was revelry,
"And beauty and brave men were gathered times,
The proudest scions of Syria's chivalry,
Joined in their pastimes rich beyond compeers;
And every soul seemed brilliant and bright, in tune, in keeping with the refined night.

Belshazzar sat upon a throne of gold,
Mean bowed to him as if he was a god;
His face was flushed, his eyes were bold,
Showing like a girl at the king's scary nod;
Belshazzar was a tyrant, and he trembled
Scorned at will the grandest subject's death.

Belshazzar feasted with his compeers—
The richest wines of Syria freely flowed;
Gay forms were decked with rubies from the mines
That Nature had on Syria bestowed;
Its lavish had the best of Nature been,
No feast like this on the whole earth was seen.

The feast was lasting, when Belshazzar cried
"Bring forth the sacred vessels, fill them high
With the best wines within my vaults supplied
We might we drink, to-morrow we may die,
Them the vessels carried to the Lord
The princes taken by my father's swords.

"When my great father to Judea went,
And killed the Israelite with spear and sword,
He brought the people captive to his tent
And spoiled the temple built unto the Lord;
Of all the spoils he brought from Judea's land
Are all the golden bowls vessels stored.

"Our 'god,' great Baal, hath never been despoiled,
Hence shall he flourish like the Syrian date;
But happier subject were our deities
He was, he is, the arbiter of fate.
Fill you the sacred goblets to the brim,
We love to Baal, honor and health to him!"

The blessed vessels Solomon had made
The impious Israelites in his rich Syrian wine,
And all their storied beauty was displayed
Under the gaze of each foul examiner,
Who tempted Heaven by actions so unwise,
Nothing should shock—nothing should cause surprise.

The King had seized the cup, and his full lips
Had almost tasted the red wine within it;
Suddenly he stopped, and his face grew pale
As death, and grew more ashen in each minute.
What was it made him lose his brain's command?
He saw writing on unattended hand.

He passed, with pale lips, about the centurions' cry
Followed the flight of a pinion to the wall;
They saw the hand still writing, and surprise
And fear their brawn senses did appall;
"What is the meaning of this dreadful thing?
Does it mean death to us, or to the King?

"Bring in the magi. Let them the writing see,
Let them decipher what the writings mean,
Then from the banquet hall the guests did flee,
Overcome with terror at the unusual scene;
The magi came and looked, but could not tell
Whence came the words, from Heaven or from Hell.

One came into the King and thus he spoke:
"There is in Judeya a foreign youth;
He is a Jew; his vows he never broke;
He worships God, and always speaks the truth.

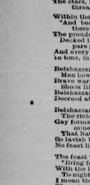
I think, oh King, that he could tell to thee
What manner s the writing on the wall we see.

Daniel was brought within the banquet hall;
He saw the writing, and was sore amazed;
Pale as a ghost, he stood before the King
Jews—the King he, answering, mournful, gazed,
And said: "Oh, King, this fateful message reads,
'Thou and thy house are given unto the Medes.'

Belshazzar's days were numbered at that time;
"Mene" "mugsaree was decreed against his head;
He had been tried and found guilty of crime;
Whom "God" condemns may be accounted dead.
The next day's sun saw Babylon city burn;
The King and all his family were slain.

DARK AND FAIR BY TURNS.

BY EVE JOHNSON.



T was truly a startling experience, this that I am about to relate, and I try to forget it. But Dr. Kane has requested me to write a detailed account, so I shall let the world share it with him.

My name is those days was Esther Dane, my home in Charleston, and I worked in a printing office.

My father was well off, but I had a pass-onate love for my work, typesetting, and worked in the office of a popular daily, much against his will.

The summer I was eighteen I became afflicted with a singular disease. I was very fair, with gray eyes and golden-brown hair. Those who cared for me were kind enough to call me fair to look upon, and I loved my own face because it gained love from others.

One day I discovered a small black spot upon my right ear. I scrubbed over it very much, and when I saw it grow from day to day, spreading over my entire ear in a few weeks, it made me feel terribly.

I arranged my hair in a way to hide it, but when it spread upon the side of my face I gave up my place and went home.

Father was frightened nearly to death over my strange appearance, and could scarcely believe it afforded me no pain or inconvenience.

He would have me see a physician, as at my entirety he took me to a great doctor in New York. We carefully concealed our identity, for I was very sensitive over the matter then.

The case puzzled the learned man, and in fact we journeyed from city to city, puzzling every one we visited in turn.

Some talked learedly, using a string of unintelligible medical phrases, but none prescribed a remedy. All the time it grew and spread, until half my face was covered.

Our constant travel, and seeing so many strange doctors, and hearing the matter so fully discussed, had cured me of my foolish sensitiveness.

Of course I would not go out without a veil, but I ceased to worry and cry over it, and could even make merry about it. I remember telling a Chinese doctor, when my face was about equally divided into two colors, that I was a big dose of "arf and arf."

My chin became wholly black, and over half of my forehead, but my nose and the rest remained white. There it stopped, and began spreading downward over my body.

Then we noticed a difference in it. From being natural the black skin became velvety to the touch, like it sometimes is on a large mole or birth mark.

Oh, but I was a queer-looking body then, but I became so accustomed to it that I became careless about a veil, and would stupidly wonder what the matter was when people would cry out at sight of my hideousness.

Then father took me to Paris. It was on the steamer that we made Dr. Kane's acquaintance. He was a young man, but already had gained some reputation.

He had become convinced that he had much yet to learn, so had thrown up a lucrative practice, to walk the Paris hospitals a year, or perhaps two.

My strange case at once interested him. He asked questions until he knew as much about the matter as I did.

He examined the black growth closely, and eventually owned himself puzzled, as had more learned men before him.

I liked him immensely, and, in my merry mood, turned much of his questioning into ridicule.

Soon after our arrival in Paris a great medical convention took place, and one day Dr. Kane came for me.

Only a few of the celebrities had ever heard of anything similar, and were unanimous in the opinion that there was no cure. I must go phlegm all my life.

We returned home, and father sold his possessions in Charleston. We hid ourselves in a pretty New York suburb.

Dr. Kane returned a year later, and our common friendship was renewed.

He was very kind to me, was often at our house, rode, drove, and walked with me, spending as much time as he could spare from professional and other duties.

He was always studying over my case, and tried many experiments, all to no purpose.

I took a good deal of quiet comfort that summer. I was not happy.

God help me, I never could be happy again, for I loved Harry Lane.

Sometimes I thought he cared for me, but that was when we were riding or driving, and I was closely veiled—when he could not see my very hideous face.

Along in the fall he was called away, and would be absent some months. Soon after his departure I first became conscious, by physical sensations, that the blackness was a disease.

A stinging, burning sensation began, wherever there was a spot of color. I suffered tortures.

Every cooling, soothing lotion imaginable was resorted to, advice was procured, but nought availed to allay my suffering.

It lasted months. For many nights I never slept, and at length brain and nerve gave way, and I died.

Strange assertion to make, you say. Yes, I did, or the people thought I did. But every sense remained acutely alert—what feeling and breathing.

I know my body grew rigid, and cold as ice. I knew when I was arrayed for the grave and placed in my casket. I knew the peril I was in; that of being buried alive; but the rest from that agonized suffering was so exquisite that all else seemed of little moment.

I heard, as one hears from afar, the voice of a man of God speaking words of comfort to my sorrowing frie ds. I heard the solemn "dust to dust" rattle upon my coffin, then sank to a total unconsciousness, as one sinks to a sweet sleep.

My next sensation was cold, awful, deathly cold, and a feeling of numbness. I could not stir, or open my eyes, but feeling had returned to my whole body.

Every part of it tingled and ached, and my hands and feet felt like blocks of ice.

Presently I felt hands grasp me and extend me on what seemed a board. Loud exclamations in different voices reached my chilled ears; then a dead silence followed.

It was broken by a voice that—ah, God!—had power to call me from the dead.

"What is the matter, gentlemen?" it asked, and footsteps approached me and paused beside me.

"(God God! Esther!"

Oh, how I struggled to break the invisible bonds that held me.

"Esther, Esther! Oh, my God! Dead, dead! the dear voice moaned, and he passed a caressing hand over my poor mottled face.

As it lingered against my lips I kissed it lightly, involuntarily.

A great cry escaped him, and he bent closely over me. I felt his breath on my face. His lips touched mine. Then I lived.

I had it been really death, instead of trance, I must have come to life then. He loved

FARM AND GARDEN.

A USEFUL LIGHT HARROW THAT MAY BE MADE AT HOME.

Practical Information Regarding Channel Island Cattle That Explains Away Some Erroneous Ideas—Hints on Fruit Dryingness, Fertilizers and Bees Stings.

Numbered with old things that do not seem to have been improved upon is the mud proof corn crib illustrated in the accompanying cut. While familiar, indeed, to many older readers, there are a sufficient number of beginners whom it may benefit to justify its description here.

RAT PROOF CORN CRIB.

It must be elevated about three feet from the ground, on posts and its base, bottom up, placed on top of the posts. The crib must not be near enough to any trees, fence or building for rats to jump to the crib. As they cannot climb up the posts higher than the tin pans the rats have to be rat and mice proof. The steps leading into the crib should be movable ones that can be folded or pulled up inside the crib when not in use.

Growth of Horses' Feet.

It may be laid down as a rule, says the author in "artistic horseshoeing," that the horn grows more rapidly in warm, dry climates than in cold, wet ones; in healthy, energetic animals than in those which are soft and weakly; during exercise than in repose, in young than in old animals. Food, labor and shoeing also add their influence, while the seasons are to some extent concerned in the growth and shape of the hoof. In winter it shrinks, becomes softer and grows but little; in summer it is condensed, becomes more rigid, concave and resisting, is exposed to severer wear and grows more rapidly; this variation is a provision of nature to enable the hoof to adapt itself to the altered conditions it has to meet—hard ground to hard ground, soft horn to soft ground.

In this way is accounted for the influence of locality upon the shape of the hoof. On hard, dry ground the hoof is dense, tenacious and small, with concave sole, and a little but firm frog; in marshy regions it is large and spreading, the horn soft and easily destroyed by wear, the sole thin and flat, and the frog an immense spongy mass which is badly fitted to receive pressure from slightly hardened soil. In a dry climate, we have an animal small, compact, wiry and active, traveling on a surface which demands a tenacious hoof, and not one adapted to prevent shaking. In the marshy region we have a large, heavy, lymphatic creature, one of whose primary requirements is a foot designed to travel on a soft yielding surface. Change the respective situations of these two horses, and nature immediately begins to transform them and their feet.

In the ordinary conditions of town work and stable management, it has been observed that the wall of a healthy foot grows down from the coronet at the rate of about one-quarter of an inch per month, and that the entire wall of a neglected hoof has been regenerated in from nine to twelve months.

Channel Island Cattle.

There exists considerable confusion in the minds of many concerning the names "Alderney," "Jersey" and "Guernsey" as applied to the Channel Island cattle and their offspring. In many parts of England, as in this country, the name "Alderney" is alike given to both Jerseys and Guernseys. A correspondent in Mark Lane Express suggests that perhaps the fact that the first cattle from the Channel Islands were imported from Alderney has tended to propagate the erroneous idea that all cattle coming from the islands were Alderneys. In reality, there are two distinct breeds—the Jerseys and the Guernseys. The Alderney is a mixture of the two. Originally the Alderneys were smaller even than the Jerseys, but through frequent crossings with the Guernsey they have quite equaled those of the sister isle. The Jersey is the more popular breed, and is exported from the islands in numbers far exceeding the Guernseys.

The Jerseys deteriorate after a while if a sufficient supply of imported blood is not kept up in a herd; they lose the rich color that characterizes the skin and coat of the island animals and develop heavier bone and general coarseness.

The hair, to be desirable, should possess a small head, slender and lengthy face (from eye to the nose; the eyes should be full, but not too prominent; the ears lengthy and broad and fringed with hair; the neck ought to be long, flat and narrow; the chest deep rather than broad from; the chest should be slender with small, flat feet. A long, thin tail and soft, flat horns are great points in breeding. The hair should be short and fine; it is important that the skin be free from thickness and soft, with no tendency to fleshy. The leg ought to extend well forward and high up between the thighs. On no account should the teats point away from the quarters.

GUERNSEY COW, GILT EDGE.

In appearance the Guernsey is a fine, deep bodied cow, of rich color and of average size. Her quality is seen in the marked yellowness of the skin, especially on the inside of the ear, around the eyes, on the end of the tail, etc. The color of hair varies in color from a deep red to a light orange and white. Like the Jersey, the distinguishing property of the Guernsey is her better producing properties which might be developed with care. The cut illustrates Gilt Edge, who has made a good record among Guernsey milch cows.

Drying Apples.

Experiments appear to have proven that acid apples with white flesh make the best product when dried. In large establishments apples are prepared for the evaporator by machines that pare, core and slice the apples in one operation. Hand prepared fruit, not being divided into uniform pieces, does not dry as evenly and present as attractive an appearance. Some manufacturers place the apples when they come from the parer into a solution of salt and water—one pint of salt to ten gallons of water. This is thought to cut the gum on the fruit and clean it, also to prevent fermentation and aid in bleaching.

Bleaching is done by exposing the fruit in a wooden box or special machine, to sulphur fumes. The sooner the bleaching is done after the apples are cut the better. Cutting is necessary not to overbleach the fruit and causes it to both taste and smell of sulphur. In different establishments the heat of the evaporator varies from 95 degs. to 200 degs. Fahrenheit. The fruit must remain in from two to five hours, according to the heat of the air in the evaporator. One bushel of apples is estimated to make from five to seven pounds of dried fruit.

Agricultural Societies as? Their Doings.

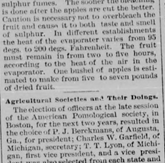
The election of officers at the late session of the American Pomological society, in Boston, for the next two years, resulted in the choice of P. J. Berckmans, of Augusta, Ga., for president; Charles W. Garfield, of Michigan, secretary; T. T. Lyon, of Michigan, first vice president, and a vice president was also selected from each state and territory.

At the convention of American florists, in Chicago, the officers elected were as follows: President, E. G. Hill, Richmond, Ind.; first vice president, W. D. Siebrecht, Astoria, N. Y.; secretary, W. J. Stewart, Boston, Mass.; treasurer, M. A. Hunt, Terre Haute, Ind. One vice president was also elected for each state and territory.

At the late convention of agricultural chemists in Washington the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. E. Chase, state chemist of South Carolina; vice president, W. J. Gascoyne, state chemist of Virginia; secretary, Clifford Richardson, district chemist; executive committee, P. H. Jenkins, vice director of the Connecticut Agricultural experiment station, and J. A. Myers, state chemist of Mississippi.

Broadcast Harrowing.

A North Carolina farmer describes in Southern Cultivator how to make a light harrow for use in broadcast harrowing of cotton or other crops during early growth, when a heavy harrow with thick teeth does not work well.



A LIGHT HARROW.

The length of this harrow is eight or ten feet, and the width two and a half feet. Teeth on front piece are twelve inches apart, and on aft piece same distance apart, but teeth are exactly midway between those of the front piece, cutting little furrows of six inches apart on ground in cut above, which will break the entire surface at each going over, taking one-sixth of the plants.

Treatment of Barnyard Manure.

The proper treatment of barnyard manure is a matter of pecuniary interest to the farmer. Professor Weiser, in a recent report issued by the ohio state board of agriculture, says on this subject:

1. The stable floor should be impervious to water, and may be made of concrete, clay, brick or plank.

2. Enough bedding should be used to completely absorb the liquid excrements, to use for the best bedding. The amount of bedding should be equal to one-fourth of the dry matter of the feed given. This would in general be about six to six and a half pounds for every 1,000 pounds of living weight of stock per day.

3. Where the manure is allowed to accumulate in the stable it is often necessary to employ some absorbent for the escaping ammonia. The best absorbents are muck and soil sprinkled over the surface from time to time. Where these cannot be had the following substances may be employed: Gypsum or land plaster, one-half pound per day for every 1,000 pounds live weight. Sulphuric acid, one part to 1,100 parts of water. One pint of this mixture per week will be sufficient for each animal. With this precaution no loss or evil results will come from the accumulation of manure in stables.

4. Where stables are daily cleaned a manure pit for the preservation of manure should be provided. This pit should have double the stable surface, should be two feet deep, and have a wall or ridge around the outside, at least a foot higher than the surrounding surface, in order to exclude surface water. The bottom and sides of the pit should be impervious to water, so as to prevent loss of the soluble constituents. The manure should be spread over the whole pit, and not be piled up at one point. Here it will keep moist, which prevents heating, and all of the soluble ingredients will be preserved.

Manure from such a pit, according to the authority quoted, would contain per cent. per ton of nitrogen, 5.2 pounds of phosphoric acid and 12.6 pounds of potash. The money value would be about $3 per ton.

Lime Destructive to Hog Cholera Germs.

Dr. Salmon is reported to have said at the meeting of the Society for Promoting Agricultural Science that lime will kill the germs of hog cholera. It was advised that the lime be applied at the rate of two pounds per acre, upon land used as a hog pasture, and the germs will be destroyed in the soil to the depth of six inches. A like proportion of lime mixed in manure piles containing the germs, it was claimed, will also kill them.

A Thirty Pound Book.

The largest book ever bound is owned by queen Victoria, and measures eighteen inches across the back and weighs thirty pounds. It contains the jubilee addresses of congratulations from members of the Primrose league.—Chicago Times.

In Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had a bad cough. King's New discovery for Consumption I usually have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by the doctors, am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Dr. Crosier's drug Store. 5

Interesting to Antiquarians.

The Russian Novosti states that some stones bearing Syrian inscriptions have been discovered in Semirechinsk, and that M. Khvolson, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, has just written a monograph on those of them that have been deciphered. They are said to be the only Syrian inscriptions yet discovered outside Mesopotamia, and they may be traced to the Nestorians who traversed Central Asia and established themselves on the confines of China.—The Home Journal.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and popular as to need no special notice. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at Dr. Crosier's Drug Store. 5

Sensibility of Thermometers.

The sensibility of thermometers varies greatly. If the capacity of the reservoir be large, compared with the bore of the tube, a slight change of temperature will materially affect the height of the mercurial column. If small, and the glass bulb is thin, the mercury contained in it will be more rapidly affected than if a large amount were to be acted upon. A cylindrical reservoir is better than a spherical one, because it exposes a larger surface.—Chicago News.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

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A GENTLEMAN, having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple mode of self-cure. To those who wish and will give him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the prescription he so successfully used in his case.

Address in confidence, JAMES W. PINKNEY, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers, STEAMER TIRED.

Season of 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,

CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Monday—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive at Boyne City at 9.00, leave Boyne City 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 12.00.

Tuesday—Leave Charlevoix 7.00, arrive at Boyne City 9.30, leave Boyne City 1.00, arrive at Charlevoix 4.30.

Trending at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR,

CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Cadwell at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.00.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 3.30, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Cadwell 7.00.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF.

Going South every morning, except Sunday. Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday. Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 3.00, Petoskey 5.30; arrive at Harbor Springs 6.30.

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Gorge Route, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Troy, Boston, New York, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Kansas City, Denver, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

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AND

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL

Publish'd every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Albert H. Wood, of Charlevoix, Mich., dated the 20th day of July, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1884, in liber 50 of mortgages, on page 190 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof the sum of $1,000 principal and interest, and no proceedings have been instituted to recover the money secured and payable by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statutes in such case made and provided, NOW, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given that on **Saturday, the 26th day of November,** A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of the county building in Charlevoix, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden), the undersigned will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, so much thereof as may be necessary to pay said mortgage, and the costs and expenses of sale, with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, provided for by law, in said mortgage, being and is the premises in said mortgage described as follows, to wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west, containing eighty acres, more or less, according to the United States survey. Dated this 26th day of August, A. D. 1887.

ALBERT H. WOOD, Mortgagee.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

LUMBER!

ALSO

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LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

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Feed and Sale Stables.

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COFFEE

is never good when exposed to the air. Always buy this brand in hermetically sealed ONE POUND PACKAGES.

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The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats for the Money. Send for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

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WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING.

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BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

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1872. 1887

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NEW PATTERNS IN SILVERWARE

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for sale very low.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Regular attendance will enable me to make prices to suit the times.

C. R. SELLINGER,

Bridge St., - Charlevoix.

E. B. HODGE & CO.

Have a full stock of

HARNESS

And everything in that line, and are prepared to sell at all kinds of Repairing on Short Notice.

As Cheap as the Cheapest.

E. B. HODGE & CO.,

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WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

—Will also do—

CONTRACTING AND BUILDING.

In Charlevoix and summer resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of Hand and Foot power machinery which enables me to do.

Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,

ON SHORT NOTICE.

☞ Shop on South Terrace, Opposite Harris-Borden's residence.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

FARM FOR SALE.

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Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Weed at 12½ cents a week.

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President—Byron Sec.

First Vice President—W. A. Smith.

Second Vice President—Robert Miller.

Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.

Financial Secretary—

Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

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Advertising Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. Bowers, and Chas. J. Cook.

Reception Committee—F. W. Mayre, L. D. Barber, Dr. G. W. Crouter, E. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, R. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Cushman, Jr.

The objects of the Association are to aid and encourage the development of our business and manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity. Regular meetings are held at Charlevoix, Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

Charlevoix Business Men's Association.

President—John Nicholls.

First Vice President—H. Lee Iddings.

Secretary—R. W. Kane.

Treasurer—W. F. Sews.

Business Committee—President, Secretary, Barthobmew and O. S. Washburn.

The objects of this association shall be to unite merchants and other reputable business men for reform, development of industries and work for the general good, and to promote, by all legitimate means, the social, moral and business interests of its members.

Regular meetings on the first Tuesday evening of each month at Odd Fellows' Hall.

1887 LITTLE OLD FASHIONED.

As prim as a lily in some quiet nook
Sits she, by herself, with her skirts or her book,
And hears with an air patronizing the gay
Innocent jokes, by which you to her pay.
Dem

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN

FRESH FROM THE WIRES.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Habitable Globe.

News Relating to Politics, Religion, Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Other Topics.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INGULFED IN THE LAKE.

The Propeller Vernon Lost—Thirty or More Officers and Passengers Thought to Have Perished.

THE propeller Vernon, of the Northern Michigan Line, plying between Chicago and Charlevoix, foundered in the terrific gale of Saturday off Two Rivers and all on board are supposed to be lost. The number is estimated at thirty. A dispatch from Manistowoc, Wis., gives the following meager information regarding the disaster:

It is believed that the boat carried a crew of twenty-six, and three passengers are reported from Manitowoc and twenty more names of those who were on board so far as they are known follow: Captain Jackson, of Ludington, who recently sailed the schooner Golden West; Cook Bigelow, second mate, who was the steamtugs Leland last year; R. W. Porter, of Chicago, steward; Henry Cook, one of the owners of the line; Charles Marsel, of Chicago, fireman; Frank Lamont, of Chicago; M. Mack, of Chicago, second engineer; a brother of Ed Hall, of Chicago; Martin Lyons, of Chicago, steward; Henry Cook, of Chicago, waiter, a brother of Martin; Miss Sadie Gallagher, of Manitowoc Island; Mrs. Jane Durkin, of Chicago; O. Dampson, of Chicago, fireman; Frank Lamont, deckhand. Besides the names mentioned in the dispatch published above, the Vernon carried an additional cabin boy, two wheelsmen, two deckhands, two cooks and eight deckhands. Miss Sadie Gallagher and Miss Jane Durkin were the only women on the boat. They were bound for home in Chicago. Many other vessels were wrecked on the lake in the terrible gale. Tugs were dispatched at Algoma, Wis., to the assistance of the Vernon, but it was thought that she had given herself away with all hands off Thunder Bay was the Venus.

SALE OF THE CHICAGO TIMES.

A Syndicate Will Take Charge of and Run the Paper as an Independent Organ.

A Chicago telegram says: "The Times has been sold to James J. West, Clinton A. Snowden, and a company of Eastern capitalists. The sale was made with the written consent of all the stockholders. The transfer includes the entire estate, consisting of real estate, the Times building, and the magnificent furnished "Castle Folly" on Grand boulevard. The real estate consists of 80 by 160 feet of the northwest corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue, on which the Times building stands. The lot is worth upwards of $150,000 and the building $70,000. Upon the marble castle on Grand boulevard fully $40,000 has already been expended, while the ground on which it stands would easily bring $100,000. There are also five other pieces of real estate, with a total value of about $155,500, which, added to the property already mentioned, would carry the total to $465,500. Add to this $500,000 for miscellaneous portions of the estate, the good-will, etc., and the total will be $1,265,500. It is generally believed that the amount paid by the purchasers for the entire property will be $1,000,000. It is said the Times will be run by its new owners as an independent paper.

A FIERY CIRCULAR.

Anonymous Threats of Danger Now. 11—The Police Vigilant.

A CHICAGO telegram says the Sheriff and Police Department were considerably agitated Sunday by the circulation from an unknown source, through the mails, of the following circular, which is without signature or other identification:

"NOTICE.

"Workingmen: Will you, as a Washingtonian of Chicago, allow yourselves to be robbed of your legitimate rights, when you confined in your homes by the bullies of the south brought about absolutely by police clubs occasioned by gunpowder, dynamite and seditious statements of the capitalistic press. Beware! Or, if you do, be damaging to this land of civilization. Remember the Haymarket massacre, taking on the 11th of November (you may single out any one you desire). The independence of the United States was brought about by the use of bullets and firearms. They are effective. Forewarned is forearmed. Any action that may occur will be determined upon abroad. It is not probable that the impress will be on the scene of any attempted execution. This notice is not intended for any one who has not sympathy with the condemned Anarchists. Further notice will be given later on."

Secretary Whitney Ill.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that Secretary Whitney is now in New York, and will not return to the capital for an indefinite period. For the last year he has had troubles from headaches, which have grown more and more severe and frequent, until now he is unable to work. He has written no word of his annual report, and there is no prospect that he will be able to prepare one.

Jay Gould Frightened.

A NEW YORK paper prints a sensational story to the effect that Jay Gould was solicited to use his influence in behalf of the Chicago anarchists, and that he has received threatening letters for some time past that so terrified him that he determined upon his European trip in order to be out of this country upon the day set for the execution of the condemned men.

Contesting Mr. Carlisle's Seat.

GEN. J. Hide Rypher, attorney for George H. Thobe, who is contesting Mr. Carlisle's seat, has filed his brief, says a Washington telegram. It asserts that Thobe was elected by 800 majority. This result is found by reseasting about 1,000 votes cast for Carlisle and about 200 votes cast for Thobe, which were polled at precincts where it is claimed the laws of Kentucky were not observed.

THE EASTERN STATES.

ASHWORTH & DUNWELL, waste dealers, Philadelphia, have suspended, and their large mills in Chester, Pa., is in the hands of the Sheriff. Their liabilities have been variously estimated at from $50,000 to $150,000, with the total nearer the latter figure.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND submitted to the Supreme Court on Monday a motion to have advanced for early hearing the case of the receiver of the First National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., against Elisha Spalding and others, which involves the question of the responsibility of the directors of the national banks for negligence in the performance of their duties. The motion to advance is made at the request of the Comptroller of the Currency.

HENRY MARTIN JACKSON, cashier of the Tenth National Bank, New York, is defaulter and has fled to Canada. The discrepancy is his accounts, says a New York dispatch, was first discovered on Saturday last, when he failed to appear at his desk. A hasty examination by Treasurer Cassidy showed a defalcation of at least $11,000. Jackson is the son of the aged Secretary of the New York Trust Society, and is 26 years old. He has been married twice, but has had some trouble with his wives. He has been employed in the Sub-Treasury for years.

A NEW pulp and paper mill at Corinth, N. Y., belonging to Senator Miller, was blown down. One man was instantly killed and three others were buried in the ruins.

TEFANY, DUTTER & CO., Boston bankers, failed; liabilities, $40,000; assets, $20,000. W. A. & A. G. Wright, wholesale grocers, of Cincinnati, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are reported at $20,000; assets, $25,000. O. E. Allen & Co., crockery-dealers, have assigned to Samuel B. Chase.

FORTY-NINE head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia were killed on a farm near New Brunswick, N. J.

CHARLES G. FRANCLYN, who was arrested in New York upon the indictment of a sort against him for the theft of $5,000,0 0 by Sir Roche Cunard, has been released on bail, the bond amounting to $20,000.

THE WESTERN STATES.

A WEALTHY English syndicate will purchase a half interest in valuable iron lands on the Vermilion range, near Duluth, Minn., if the Consolidated Vermilion Company, the consolidation being $3,000,000.

A CHICAGO dispatch says that "A. R. Parsons has put into the hands of his wife, for transmission to the prince, the completed manuscript of a work on anarchism. The book will be printed in cheap form and will make between 300 and 400 pages. Parsons in a short conversation with a reporter said he had been about a month on the work, and that it would be given to the printer next week and published as soon as possible. He said it was intended for a book of information, and had no bearing on the case, and concluded by saying he supposed the authorities would be a good deal more so when it was published."

THE Circuit Court at Valparaiso, Indiana, has appointed Charles Dunker, an ex-Sheriff of the county, guardian of Jerd Herman, idiot, the surviving member of the family of the murdered Herman, who with the other members of which were killed in the Kouts disaster. Mr. Dunker will take possession in the boy's behalf against the Chicago and Atlantic Road for $50,000 damages—$10,000 for injuries received by the idiot and $20,000 for the death of the father.

A BUILDING in Paris township, Kent county, Michigan, in which thirty Italian railroad laborers were sleeping, was set on fire, and the men were barricaded in the building to prevent escape. The work was done by men of the same nationality belonging to another gang, and was the result of a fight between the inmates of the building all managed to get out.

The Secretary of the Interior on Wednesday received the following telegram from Indian Inspector Armstrong, at the Crow Agency, in Montana:

Twenty-three Venture Indians, well armed, are on this reservation en route to join the hostiles in Sheridan County. I have requested the officer in charge to arrest them and take them back, but allowed to go further at this time, but should I be compelled to take action, I shall request you not to permit any Indians to visit here until matters are settled.

This telegram was transmitted to the War Department, with the request that the military authorities be requested to return twenty Crow Ventures to the agency to which they belong. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been instructed to notify agents of Montana and Adjoining Territories to use every effort to keep their Indians on their reservations, and not to permit any of them to visit the Crow reservation.

THE failure is announced of the J. L. Ringer Printing Company, of Chicago. The liabilities of the concern are said to amount to about $125,000, and the assets are nominally valued at $100,000, but it is not believed that their cash value much exceeds $75,000.

A SAWMILL from Arden, Minn., was carried in pieces of a dark crime near Morris, a few miles distant.

Freight train No. 10 on the Rock Island Road was wrecked yesterday morning two miles east of Morris, by a telegraph pole laid across the track by trespassers, and two men were killed. The dead are William Smith, of Morris, and Frank Ryan, of Minneapolis. There is every evidence that the obstruction of the track was placed to wreck the Kansas City express, which fortunately was laid an hour late. The freight, which met the train intended for the express, was literally reduced to an indescribable pile of merchandise piled up in the ditch. The engine and seven cars of the train were first found to be missing, but the train was finally found where he had been caught in the attempt to wreck the express. He was found naught, the tender of his head being torn off, and his body was found under the tender. Engineer Mills was found with the boiler-head near his side with his head off. His skull was fractured and his body terribly scalded by the escaping steam. The Rock Island Company has offered $1,000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the wreckers.

A WATER famine prevails in the two western tiers of Ohio counties and the adjoining territory of Indiana. Cattle are suffering, mills have been stopped, and the low stage of water in the wells is breeding typhoid fever and hundred diseases.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

PERRY KING and Drew Green (colored) were lynched near Winnsboroough, La. Two years ago the daughters of Mrs. Barker, proprietress at Lamar, were awakened by a noise at their window and saw a negro entering their room. They screamed and assistance came, and the negroes made off, but left an axe behind by which they were identified. Perry King and Drew Green were accordingly arrested and were about to be conveyed to the parish jail when a mob of fifty men intercepted, took the prisoners from the guard carried them a short distance, and hanched them.

THREE negroes were killed in quick succession by a man named Parrish, in Calloway county, Ky., a few days ago, for using a boat that belonged to him.

THE loss, 200,000 worth of fine lumber and a number of mills belonging to C. C. Lounsbury, at Loomis Station, near Little Rock, Arkansas, were destroyed by fire.

A HOLLY SPRINGS (Miss) dispatch says: "W. H. Reynolds, the youthful editor of a bitterly prohibition paper called the Sun, which was established here several weeks ago, was disappeared. Until about Sept. 1 last Reynolds was a resident of Topeka, Kan., and represented himself as the city editor of the Times of that city. He also claimed to be a nephew of the late Robert Toombs, of Georgia. Upon arriving at this place he rented desk room in the office of the South, where he set up his printing establishment and issued a small sheet, of which he was editor, printer, and proseman. He made a bitter attack upon all persons in the town engaged in the liquor traffic and their supporters, and after two issues of the paper two saloon-keepers named Reynolds and Lee had him severely flogged. His assailants were arrested and their trial set for Monday of last week, but on the previous night Reynolds disappeared."

IN introduction of resolutions expressly for the Chicago anarchists, of a memorial of the Turners' Society of Louisville, has caused a well in the organization.

A memorial from Jacksonville, Fla., says that James E. Hamilton, a mail-carrier between Maine and Lake Worth, on the Atlantic coast, was devoured by sharks while crossing Hillsboro inlet. Hamilton's boat was seventy-five miles long and he usually walked it, most of the distance on the beach. There inlets are dangerous because of the cross-currents and the large and voracious sharks that abound there. Hamilton's empty seaworm attached him, tore the oars out of his hands, bit huge pieces out of the boat planking, and finally he was thrown into their midst. One loud shriek of human agony, and the crimson tide told the tale. Hamilton's stricken eye-witnesses at a distance told the story. A searching party found nothing but the fragments of the boat. No other residents there will volunteer to carry the mail as yet, as the tragedy was witnessed by many.

A DISPATCH from Austin, Texas, says that the Sheriff of Lampasas county, arrested on recently killed two train-robbers near El Paso, has been paid $1,000 by order of Governor Ross as a reward for his act. Smith will probably get $2,000 more from the express company and $1,000 from the railroad company, making a total of $5,000.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WHEN the case of the condemned anarchists came up in the supreme court of Washington, there by the court-room was packed by people anxious to hear the arguments. Justice Harlan presided in place of Chief Justice Waite, Justices Bradley and Lamar being absent. Mr. Adolph Tucker and Attorney General Hunt, of Illinois, made the argument against the writ.

Each made a clean and strong argument and was listened to with the utmost care, and not interrupted by any member of the court. Mr. Tucker said he had prepared a brief, but confined to the point that it was only necessary to show that the Illinois Supreme Court had jurisdiction of the case, and that the contention in order to exhibit his client's a writ of error was based on the ground that defendants was to be entitled if the writ were granted at a trial at which they could be represented by counsel and assume the opposite ground. Counsel said that if the court should decide that it was jurisdictionally proper for a man before a jury some of whose members were reading the anarchistic papers, but not when he began to argue that the fact ten jurors had read the anarchistic papers was a violation of the fourteenth amendment so that the proceeding was not "due process of law." Everything in the first ten amendments, he said, was in the nature of a bill of rights, and meant that he was giving defendants the benefit of the fourteenth amendment. Mr. Tucker was explaining that the "peaceably assemble and discuss public affairs," in the first amendment, meant "peaceably." Mr. Tucker's argument, though forcible, was not considered had the effect of investigating the question whether the state had authorized power, rendered the speaker that the state had authorized power, rendered the state federal power." Mr. Tucker said he was not able to explain that the fourteenth amendment made the first amendment made restraints upon State power as well as Federal power. He contended that the fourteenth amendment received a second construction in the Slaughter-House cases, and that it was "Washington Republican" and a half years ago in the Presser case, also contended that the fourteenth amendment was not a mere restraint upon State power, but was a restraint upon Federal power. Mr. Tucker said he was not able to explain that the fourteenth amendment made restraints upon State power as well as Federal power." Mr. Tucker said he was not able to explain

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE President has ordered the removal of the headquarters of the Mackinac Indian agency from Flint to Sault Ste. Marie.

SENATOR ALLISON says in his interviews that he is not seeking the presidency. It is rumored, however, that the Iowa statesman does not lock his doors to prevent the presidency from seeking him.—Chicago News.

A CONVENTION has been had between Jay Gould and President Chandler of the postal telegraph company, in New York. Peace was declared, and it was determined to advance telegraph rates immediately. Peace between monopolists means war on the people.

THE Paris Anarchists, in their plea for the pardon of their Chicago brethren, denounce the infliction of death penalties for political offenses. The Chicago miscreants, however, are not going to be hanged for political offenses, but for plain, brutal murder.—Philadelphia Press.

WITHOUT going into the merits of the question, we can lay down the broad propositions that peace is better than war, reason better than passion, love better than hate; and if these axioms are admitted as a basis for argument, it will not be difficult to prove from them that arbitration is a more civilized and nobler means of settling disputes between nations than brute force.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A MURDEROUS attempt was made last Thursday evening to blow up Chief Justice Waite with what appeared to be an infernal machine. A box containing the thing was mailed at the postoffice at Washington, having upon it five two cent stamps and a special delivery stamp and was delivered to the chief justice by a postoffice mail messenger. Upon receiving the box, the chief justice at once opened it, but the wire which was fastened to the top of the box had been detached, and the lid was removed without pressing upon the cap that was intended to explode the giant powder found in the box. It is supposed that in stamping the box, a jar had been occasioned that had detached the wire, thus saving the life of the chief justice. This little box of giant powder was undoubtedly intended as the chief justice's reward for declining to issue a writ of error in the anarchists case.

LAST Saturday night, George Engel, one of the condemned anarchists attempted suicide by taking laudanum. A physician was called, and after an hour and a half hard labor he was out of danger. Sunday morning a thorough search was made of the cells of the others anarchists. In the cell of Louis Lingg was found, under a bundle of papers, a small wooden box about eight inches long, and four inches wide, which contained four dynamite bombs, sufficiently powerful to blow up the entire building, with its three hundred inmates. However these bombs came in this cell, they were there for no good purpose. They were there for the destruction of human life, and is another strong link in the chain of evidence of the dangerous and revolutionary character of these men. While the finding of these bombs will probably have no bearing on the execution of the sentence of these condemned men yet it will more fully convince the people that, at least Lingg is too dangerous a character to live under a popular government.

Double Distilled Hypocrisy.

Twenty-four years ago a republican congress enacted and put in force a protective tariff, and one of the main arguments used to secure its passage was that it would secure the American laborer against competition with the foreign labor of Europe. Right on the heels of the passage of this act congress passed another act, the title of which was "to encourage immigration." It provided for a commissioner to be located at Washington with a salary of $2,500, and a like commissioner located at New York, was given a like salary and clerks sufficient to do the work were also provided for. One of the provisions of this precious law provided that when money was advanced for the purpose of bringing immigrants to this country by firms or corporations, the amount so advanced should be a lien on the wages of said immigrants until paid. The machinery of this bureau was at once put in operation. Immigrants were imported by the shipload, new steamship lines sprang into existence to meet the demand for transportation, money was advanced to pay the fares of those too poor to pay them, and thus, contrary to the express intent of a high tariff for the pretended purpose of protecting American labor, provision was made and carried into effect to supply the market with cheap labor. This immigration act, which had been a wonderful "dumping" influence, and which was concurrent with high tariff legislation; shows the hypocrisy of the republican pretense that the tariff was intended to prevent competition with American labor by cheap European labor. After passing a protective tariff, it provided for such competition on our own soil—making it far more effective than it would have been if it had remained in Europe. Is it a matter for surprise that wages declined, that labor troubles existed, that our large cities are filled with imported communists, socialists and anarchists? This is a natural if not inevitable result of the republican legislation of twenty odd years ago.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

Polygamy and Statehood.

The polygamus Mormons in Utah are willing, they say, to adopt a constitution forbidding polygamy as a condition precedent to admission as a state. They propose to make the anti-polygamy clause in the constitution irrepealable without the consent of the federal government. Such a proposal made and carried out, in good faith is all that the most exacting anti-polygamist can ask; but how is the assurance to be given that it will be carried out in good faith?

There is a very simple way. Let the polygamists abandon their polygamy now. Let them put away their surplus wives under suitable provision for their proper maintenance and conform to the letter and spirit of the federal laws on the subject of plural marriage. Such a course would be the best possible guaranty of honest intention in the proposed constitutional provision. It would give the people of Utah one of the strongest conceivable claims to admission as a state.—Free Press.

The Territory of Alaska.

The report of Governor Swineford of Alaska estimates the population at 30,000, of which 12,600 are civilized. The taxable property is about $10,000,000. An increase will be rapid as soon as congress gives encouragement to settlement of public lands. The country is well adapted to agriculture and stock raising. Wonderful results are being achieved in mining, showing the territory rich with precious metals. The governor pays his respects to the Alaska commercial company by declaring the company has reduced the natives to slaves, bought and driven away honest govern ment officers who refused to do their bidding. In short it is a grinding monopoly and discourages the development of the country. The contract should not be renewed.

A Free Translation.

The importance of distinct enunciation in singing was well illustrated in a Sunday school recently. The scholars frequently sing:

Pass along the watchword, shout it as you go,
Victory! victory over every foe.

A little girl of five years, coming for the first time to Sunday school, was greatly pleased with the singing of this hymn. When she reached home she said:

"Mamma they sang such a funny song at Sunday school today."

"What was it?" asked her mother.

"Oh, they sang, 'pass along the wash-rag,' and they kept saying it over and over."—Youths Companion.

A Mossbo's View of California.

Mr. David N. Berg, of the Indiana state board of health, has recently returned from California, and says: "My advice to people who contemplate going out there to make investments, is, don't go." He says that on one line of road extending sixty miles north-west of Los Angeles, there are thirty-two towns laid out. The country for ten miles around Los Angeles, is sub-divided into small lots 50x100 feet, and the prices for them range from $500 to $1,000. He says Los Angeles has 800 real-estate firms to a population of 40,000. The thermometer ranged from 100 to 108 degrees in the shade, while he was there.

A. J. Kellogg, secretary of the state fish commission, says a larger plant of the eggs of all fish will be made in the hatcheries this fall than ever before. The two crews who have been examining the inland lakes during the summer, to ascertain what species of fish they are best adapted for, have been called in and the work of collecting eggs has begun. The quantity of carp at the Paris hatchery will be doubled for next season.

THE VERNON'S VICTIMS.

Twenty-Two Bodies Have Been Recovered.

Capt. Lewis Gebeo Identified and Brought Home.

Twenty-two of the victims of the disaster to the Vernon were recovered last week about twelve miles north-east from Two Rivers, Wis., and taken to that place for identification. Five of them were together, and the others were picked up within a short distance from each other. All were the bodies of men except two. All were clothed fully except the two women, who were without headwear and shoes, and one of whom was without a skirt. Their long hair was disheveled and matted, but their faces are not disfigured, and they look enough alike to be sisters. Several appear to have made a desperate struggle for life until their life preservers became saturated and useless. The life preservers were in two instances too large, and slipped up to the heads of the unfortunates, who were found in a perpendicular position in the water. A bunch of letters was found on the body of Captain Thorpe. His watch stopped at 5.55, and it was undoubtedly at this hour that the propeller went to the bottom. The first body identified was that of young Burke. He was recognized by his father. Among those identified are George Thorpe of Ogdensburg, captain; John Sullivan, of Chicago, first mate; Larry Higgins of Chicago, second mate; F. W. Burk of Chicago, clerk; Martin Bean of Chicago, steward; Henry Bean of Chicago, porter; Roy Hazelton of Chicago, cabin boy; Lewis Gebeo of Charlevoix, wheelman; E. B. Borland of Milwaukee, a passenger; Chas. Gallagher of St. James, a passenger; and the Galagher sisters of St. James.

In the pocket of the coat worn by one of the unidentified dead was a letter postmarked Port Washington, and addressed to Adolph Hasselbert of Milwaukee. There is little doubt that the man is the person addressed. There is nothing about the others to identify them. Several are undoubtedly deck hands, picked up at various second mate. Up to a short time ago he was in command of the steamer Leland, and lost his position when the steamer changed ownership. It is difficult to obtain a command in the middle of the season, and rather than remain idle he accepted the first berth that was offered him.

The owners and managers of the line, while admitting that he did occasionally "take a glass of beer," denounce Stone's story as false, and claim that Thorpe was always considered a sober, reliable master; that different members of the firm had been more or less intimately connected with him for years, and know his habits well, and claim to have reason to believe that he was never under the influence of liquor while in command of the boat.

Our people here who were personally acquainted with Thorpe, and the crew, and have heard frequent comment, can judge for themselves which to believe.

THE VERNON OVERLOADED.

If Stone's story is true, then the Vernon's loss was due entirely to the carelessness of her master, Captain Thorpe, and there can be no manner of doubt about her being overloaded. According to Stone the Vernon was loaded about a foot lower than usual, the deck being only six inches above the water. A gale set in three hours after leaving Good Harbor, and the vessel labored heavily. Stone, who was on watch, suggested to the captain that some freight had better be thrown off, but was bidden to go to h—l for his pains, the captain adding that he was running the boat.

The last time the Vernon was in Chicago, Capt. Sullivan, speaking of the steamer, remarked that she was being loaded deeper than she ought to be.

E. S. Noble of the firm of Dexter & Noble, of Elk Rapids, stated to a Progress reporter that the Vernon ought not to have taken on a pound of freight after leaving that port.

ST JAMES IN MOURNING.

The little community of St. James on Beaver Island has been in grief since the Vernon disaster was learned of there, as six residents of the Island are among the lost. They are: Mary Gallagher, Kittie Gallagher and Philo Green, all daughters of Michael Gallagher; Mrs. Condy Gallagher, Charles Gallagher and Kittie Malloy. They were all in Chicago. Mrs. Charles Gallagher's body was identified by his brother. In his pockets was found about $1,000 in money. The body was taken to St. James for burial.

Michigan Mention

Gov. Luce is quoted as expressing belief that the skating rink and the salvation army are responsible for the downfall of the Adrian reform school.

The result of Benthall Champlain is much larger than before she was burned, being 180 feet in length, and 29 feet beam. It is not determined yet whether or not to make a passenger boat of her. The fact that it is about settled that the Detroit and Cleveland Seam Navigation Co. will build two elegant side-wheel steamers in the near future for the Cheboygan and Chicago route has almost determined the owners to make a freight barge of her.—Cheboygan Tribune.

The system of communicating with moving trains by telegraph has been perfected and has been tested with success on several different roads. It is probable a test will soon be made on the C. & W. M. with the view of adopting it on that road as a precaution against accident on the road. With the new system in use, the train dispatcher can give orders to direct the movements of any train and and the train hands can ask for instructions at any time. This would be a great safe guard against collisions, as trains could be stopped at any place. It would be a convenience to the public also, as passengers could make use of it.—Grand Rapids Leader.

Homesteaders on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad indemnity lands in Baraga and Ontonagon counties held a meeting at L'Anse Nov. 2 and adopted the name of the Michigan Homestead Union. Representatives were present from nearly every county in the upper peninsula. Thos. Brady, of L'Anse, was chosen president; G. M. Pearson, Menominee, vice-president; M. E. Ford, of Marquette, secretary and treasurer. A constitution and by laws was adopted. Settlers holding 225,000 acres of very valuable pine, mineral and agricultural lands are in the union. The lands are worth $15,000,000. It was decided by the executive board to employ the best lawyer in the State to present the case before the Interior Department.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING

FLOORING, CEILING AND FRAMING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

THE ROUND OAK HEATING STOVES.

NEW COOK STOVES.

Best Saws and Axes. Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

G. A. R. CIGARS

Are noted as one of the eBest 5 ct. cigars made. For every thousand sold here the Baxter Post of Charlevoix receives $2.00.

The Post has just received its first $2.00. Friends of the Post, try the G A. R. Cigar and help the old soldiers. For Sale by

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., Druggist and Pharmacists.

New Goods

A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE & PERFECT FIT

TRY THEM, for sale by G. W. MILLER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW

Dry Goods!

Received on the Lawrence this week. Come and see them.

B. SEE.

Bargains

IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.

CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS

PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS

And buy them of Yours Truly,

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

THE JOURNAL

FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1888.

Local Notes and News.

For woolen hose go to B. See's.

The fire engine was ont Monday filling the reservoirs.

For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 22y1

W. H. Flower, photographer, will close the gallery Nov. 12th.

A few ladies cloaks left yet; call and get a bargain; at B. See's.

Beaver Island hand knit socks fifty cents a pair, at Geo. W. Miller's.

Those who expect to pay for the JOURNAL in wood will please bring it at once.

The steamer Gracie Barker was hauled out at Campbell's ship yard last Saturday.

Miss Belle Scott has moved "The Fair" into the Inwood building one door north of the Newman House.

If in case of our subscribers wish to pay for the paper with potatoes, we will take fifteen or twenty bushels.

The ladies band will hold another of their social hops at the Bridge Street House next Wednesday evening.

A new set of books have been received at the register's office, and the register is again in shape to do business.

The Queen of the lakes was in the harbor Saturday with a cargo of freight for Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Apples, potatoes, cabbages, squashes, or buckwheat flour will be taken in payment for the JOURNAL at market rates.

Before you buy a Christmas chair for grandma, don't forget to look at those fine willow goods just received by S. M. See & Sons.

These columns of our inside pages this week are given to the temperance question, and two columns to the discussion of the tariff question. Both subjects are among the leading questions of the hour, and should be given special thought.

Deputy game and fish warden, W. A. Smith informs us that Christopher Gokee was arrested this week for chasing deer with dogs about three miles east of Clarion, in this county, and being unable to pay his fine of $50 is now confined in the Charlevoix jail.

Cash in advance is the only true basis on which to run a newspaper, and we want to put the JOURNAL on that basis as soon as possible. If anyone in arrears fails to receive this paper regularly they can calculate that we are tired of waiting for them.

The pupils of the high school have organized a reading club, with the intention of holding regular meeting, and pursuing a systematic course of reading. About forty volumes, included in the "Modern Classics" have been purchased from the school fund and remaining after paying for the organ, and these, with such additions as may be made in future, will supply the members with good reading matter.

Purely Personal.

O. D. Wood and F. J. Meech went to Ballaine Tuesday.

Dr. Carlstein writes that he expects to be home this week.

G. R. Brown and wife returned from their visit at Ann Arbor last Friday.

L. E. Allen, wife an little boy returned last Friday from their visit at Aurora, Ohio.

Dan Durance left Tuesday for his old home in Canada, where he will spend the winter.

A. D. Cruickshank went to Bellaire Monday to attend the circuit court in session there this week.

Jacob Keller, one of the pioneers of South Arm township, died at his home Tuesday November 8th.

Mrs. Robert Wilks and daughter, Carrie left Tuesday for Flint, where they expect to spend the winter.

Mrs. A. D. Cruickshank returned last Friday from Livingston county where she has been visiting a number of weeks.

J. P. Woodbury, well known during the summer on the Charlevoix resort, died Saturday night, Nov. 5, from injuries received by being thrown from a carriage in which he was riding that day.

Coming Events.

The W. C. T. U. will meet Friday afternoon at Jefferies hall at 2.30 o'clock.

Rev. A. O. Downs will conduct the services at the Congregational church next Sunday.

Letter from D. C. Nettleton

Petoskey, Mich., Nov. 12, 1888.

Editor Journal:—Permit me to make the following paragraphs from a letter written by D. C. Nettleton, Oct. 27th, to John Nicholls, of Charlevoix, describing some of the scenes, and the country as he saw it, on his journey to San Diego, Cal., via the A. T. & S. F. R. R.:

We arrived here all right yesterday. My wife stood the journey well; I don't see but she is as well as when we started.

I cannot pass judgment on this place on so short an acquaintance, but there is a great boom here and the town is laid out for miles along the bay and property up in the moon price, and some of it near to the moon in location. The place has about 20,000 inhabitants and has evidently outgrown its clothes, as there is not, I think, an hundred feet of continuous sidewalk in the city, although there are several business blocks that would do credit to Chicago. We passed through about 1,000 miles of most deplorable country. I was prepared to see some poor country, but not to the extent of embracing entire states and territories. If any man can come over the route we traversed from La Junta, Colorado, to this place, not excepting California, without becoming disgusted, he must have a total disregard of the fitness of a country to supply the wants of the human race. I mean agriculturally; minerals may partially redeem it; but I can conceive of nothing else.

We probably passed some fine valleys in the night, coming from Barstow; but all the fine land we passed by day you could put in your hat and have room for a brick. I write of the country as I saw it from the railroad. There is undoubtedly fine valleys back, and this city, I believe, has a future beyond the boom now prevailing.

If you should come to this country by the A. T. & S. F., shut your eyes after you leave Colorado, and you will lose nothing but a chaos of mountains, rocks and barren deserts. Having written some hard things of the country, I will close by saying that we are having June weather. Oranges and lemons are hanging on the trees, and flowers are in bloom. You can mix these, I was about to say, to your taste but you will be compelled to take a large proportion of mountain and desert to a small proportion of oranges and flowers.

Eveline.

IRONTON Nov. 8.—Indian summer. E. G. Jarman is improving in health.

It is rumored that revival meeting will be held at mountain school house in the near future.

We have been enjoying some beautiful weather of late. Just the weather for wood cutting.

D. D. T. Hunt, one of the oldest in habitants of Advance passed from this earth on Friday morning, Oct. 26th, aged 65 years and 6 months. T. J. De Wolf spoke words of comfort to the bereaved family.

The steam barge, Roanoke, of Milwaukee, loaded with 450 tons of pig iron for the Pine Lake Iron Co., for Chicago, on Friday.

We are grieved to learn of the death of a former resident of Ironton, Frank Morehouse, who died Oct. 24th at St. Andrews Hospital, Chicago. The family had just gone there five weeks ago in hopes of restoring the health of the deceased. The bereaved husband and sister have our sympathy for them.

J. H. Purvis has just completed for himself a new barn.

Eugene Waldron returned Friday from the southern part of the state, where he has been for the past two years.

Thanksgiving is just two weeks from Thursday. Have your turkey well fattened.

At Ironton, Geo. Lack has improved the appearance of his already fine residence by an addition on the back.

Edwin Tumeth has improved his residence by a wing on the left.

The Schoffen family left on Wednesday, for Chicago, their future home.

Tommy Copperland was the lucky one to draw the medecon at the raffle at Schoffen's hall one evening last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank, of Advance, buried an infant son, Oct. 20.

John Mervile, of Advance, the mail carrier between Boyne City and East Jordan, lost two fingers recently, by the bursting of his gun.

James Polly has returned home.

Charles and Jake Backenstose have returned from the upper peninsula, where they have been for about with their teams.

School in mountain district closed last week after two weeks school. It will open again the 1st of December.

Miss Bennett, the teacher returned to her home in Eastport.

Chas. Lumery spent Sunday with H. S. Freeman.

The H. H. Society met with Miss Nellie Noves last Wednesday evening and a social time was had. The society is becoming more and more interesting every evening. The society meets with J. H. Purvis next Wednesday evening Nov. 16.

Wilson.

Mr. J. E. Potter, engineer of East Jordan, placed an inspirator in the Vance mill last Saturday.

Jno. Tremain, wife and son were guests of Melburn Healy one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. R. Vance and son, Earle, visited in Echo, one day last week.

Rev. Mr. Davie, of Bay Springs, preached to a large congregation on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vance, of South Arm, but formerly of this place, rejoice in the possession of a little daughter, which arrived Oct. 31.

Supervisor Hudkins has been treating his residence to a new coat of paint.

Mr. Fred Bowman has taken up his duties for the season, as night watch in the Vance mill.

Charlie and Dad Hudkins have returned home to remain for a while, at least.

John Shepard and Albert Todd are digging cellars for new dwellings. Looks suspicious, eh?

Mr. Geo. Todd has his windmill for sawing wood in operation again.

All Hallows-en was a splendid night, and some enjoyed the evening without getting into mischief, but you know we are only moss-backs and haven't arrived at the high (?) civilization of older villages.

News is received that Mr. S. Smith well known here as the father of F. L. Smith, of this place, was married to Mrs. Davis, of Advance a week ago.

Another social event occurred on Monday evening. About 20 of F. L. Smith's friends reminded him of his "surprise" and was enjoyed by all.

Shipments.

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix, reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Oct. 31.—Schr. Morning Star, 220 cords bark, French & Sutton, to Kenosha.

27.—Schr. Hampton, 200,000 ft. hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Chicago.

28.—Schr. J. V. Taylor, 100,000 hardwood lumber, Perkins & White, to Chicago.

3.—Schr. Evening Star, 100,000 ft. hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Chicago.

Nov. 1.—Schr. Harriet Rose, 120,000 hardwood lumber, 25,000 birch lumber, Perkins & White, to Chicago.

1.—Schr. Florence M. Smith 2,200 cedar posts R. Tulloch, to Milwaukee.

2.—Schr. Narragansett, 350 tons pig iron, Pine Lake Iron Co., to Chicago.

3.—Schr. Lydia Ramsey, 100,000 hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.

3.—Schr. Cascade, 5,000 cedar ties, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

4.—Schr. Peoria, 140 cords bark, French and Sutton, to Kenosha.

4.—Schr. Mocking Bird, 1,750,000 cedar shingles, J. S. Smithson, to Chicago.

5.—Propr. H. B. Peters, 100,000 hardwood lumber, Perkins & White, to Chicago.

6.—Propr. Roanoke, 500 tons pig iron, Pine Lake Iron Co., to Chicago.

8.—Schr. Lottie Mason, 90 cords wood, I. H. Stimpson, to Milwaukee.

8.—Schr. Evening Star, 100,000 cedar shingles, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Chicago.

8.—Schr. Hampton 150,000 hardwood lumber, 3,200 ties, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Chicago.

Ellsworth.

ELLSWORTH, Nov. 8.—Roads are drying up which renders travel more comfortable.

The building we were to have the use of for church services has been let to other parties, therefore we can have none nearer than before.

We understand that satisfactory arrangements have been made with the last party in this town who held the D. C. & E. R. R.

Henry Hall talks of selling out and moving his family to Boyne City.

Burgess.

BURGESS, Nov. 8.—Alex Ross's family will move to Milwaukee for the winter.

Mr. W. T. Dake and wife have returned from their wedding tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Hale will return to their farm as soon as Mr. Hale has sufficiently recovered.

Lumbering has begun in Hayes.

Historical Society.

The Historical Society will meet with Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kane, Friday evening, Nov. 11th. Paper on the general history of England, by Rev. W. G. Clark. Hon. John Nicholls and A. T. Washburne will lead in the conversation, which is to be general.

Card of thanks.

I desire to extend my grateful thanks to our neighbors and friends for their sympathy, and help tendered to me in my great bereavement.

MRS. J. A. BACOT.

Newspaper Statistics.

A compilation made from the American Newspaper Directory for 1887 shows that the total number of periodical publications issued in the United States and Canada is 15,420, 14,766 in the United States and 714 in Canada. The first ten states in the order of number of publications is as follows: New York, 1,591; Illinois, 1,149; Pennsylvania, 1,138; Ohio, 935; Iowa, 731; Kansas, 684; Missouri, 678; Michigan, 594; Massachusetts, 586; Indiana, 583. These are the only states which have each over 500 publications credited to it. South Carolina, Vermont, the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, Delaware and Nevada have each less than 100, the extremes being ninety-six for the first named and thirty for the last.

Of the total number 11,614 are weeklies, 1,759 monthlies, 1,397 dailies, 230 semi-monthlies, 183 semi-weeklies, 107 quarterlies, 71 bi-weeklies, 47 tri-weeklies and 30 bi-monthlies. The total circulation is 20,143,450 copies, nearly 60 per cent. being of weekly publications, 30 per cent. of monthlies and nearly 10 per cent. of dailies, leaving 4 per cent. to represent publications of all other classes. The average circulation of the dailies is 3,416, and of the weeklies, 1,545. In point of circulation New York leads with one-fourth of the total, followed by Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, Canada, Missouri, Michigan, California, Iowa, Maine, Indiana and Wisconsin in the order named, each state having periodicals with an aggregate circulation of 500,000 or more. The lowest in the scale is Nevada, all the periodicals published within the limits of that state having an aggregate circulation of 12,500.

The total number of papers issued in a whole year is estimated at 2,747,653,000, 1,489,020,000 being dailies, 993,305,000 weeklies, 72,600,000 monthlies and only about 50,000,000 for all other classes of publications.—Detroit Free Press.

Poverty Abroad.

Senator Frye, of Maine, who has just returned from Europe, gives, in an interview, his impressions of the condition of the masses of the people abroad: "The poorest in Europe live on the poorest food, I found in Glasgow I could get a pretty fair dinner for 2s. 6d. a day—sixty-two cents. I was charmed with Edinburgh, but when I saw women drunk, fighting in her beautiful streets, the modern Athens lost her charms. I cannot convey to you the picture of the degradation and want throughout Great Britain caused by drink.

"Speaking of wages, I found girls in factories in Venice working with great skill for from five to twelve cents a day. The most experienced getting twelve cents a day, out of which they have to live. But how they live is a wonder. Their chief diet is macaroni. Farm hands all over Europe, women, earn twenty cents a day. Women do most of the field work. I saw no improved machinery on the farms of the continent. I have seen twenty women in one field at work, not a single man in sight. The plain people have meat to eat but once a week on the continent. The condition of the American wage earner is incomparably better than that of the working people in Europe. It is the difference between comfort and competence and discomfort and insufficient food and clothing.—Frank Leslie's.

Cable Roads Preparing for Frost.

The Cable Road company are already preparing for winter. When the road was built due allowance was made for the expansion and contraction of the ironwork and cables by heat and cold, but the pressure on the rails caused by the same agencies seems to have been entirely forgotten. The first cold snap of winter brought any quantity of trouble to the company. It frees the rails and snow water which had been allowed to settle in the spaces between the paving stones lying between the rails and the cross ties which ran through which prevent the flow of the water through the grips pass.

The stones spread further and further apart, and, pressing against the ironwork, closed up the slot so effectually that the grips were gripped firmly and they ever grasped the cable, and the road was blocked completely until gangs of men tore up the pavement at various points and pried the slot open with crowbars.

The company are now busily engaged relaying the pavement between the tracks, leaving considerable space between the ironwork. These spaces are first filled with gravel and finally run as full of the pitch as possible, in the hope that water will find no space to lodge and freeze in this winter.—New York Evening Sun.

Signs of Wind.

Father Dominick Navarette in the Seventeenth century discovered certain infallible signs of wind. One never failing token was the running and fluttering about of little insects aboard the ship, and the more restless they are the higher the wind, and by observing what place they came from mariners did know if it will be fair." Another sign according to his reverence, is when pigs begin to run and tumble about a ship in a calm. Baumgarten, in his "Travels," says he was with a pilot who, by putting his finger in the mouth and then holding it up, "prognosticated to us that we should have wind very speedily, which, indeed, proved accordingly." All that the modern sailor can do by wetting his finger and lifting it is to feel if there be any movement in the air. The digit has long ceased to be a sibyl. Formerly the Brittany fishermen raised the wind at will by procuring the dust swept out of a certain church and blowing it in the direction from which they desired the breeze to come. Sardinian sailors also possessed the same useful art. To procure a fair wind they had nothing to do but to sweep a chapel after mass and blow the dust of it after departing ships.—London Telegraph.

A Sultan's Palace.

The sultan of Johore has a wonderful palace near Singapore. Its wealth and splendor are the Arabian Nights' tales in splendor; and he is always willing to show his marvels to the many strangers touching at his shores. He entertains his guests at meals with food served in gold vessels, which service cost $700,000. The regalia he wears is valued at $200,000, a sword Queen Victoria presented cost the neat sum of $50,000, and he delights to dazzle the eyes of his enchanted spectators with these wondrous visions of wealth.—The Argonaut.

SCHOOL BOOKS

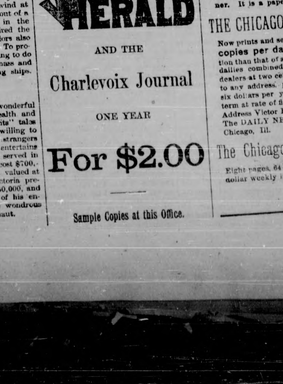
We have now in Stock all the new Books adopted by the Board, and they will be sold at less than Publishers' Introductory Price. We have the largest stock of School Books and School Supplies in the county. and as we are the publishers' agent we are prepared to sell cheaper than ever. Get our prices before you purchase or you will be sorry.

Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Dry Goods

Cloaks and Carpets.

Largest Stock. Lowest Prices



A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated Monday, Feb. 13th, 1882, executed by Martin Staley and Elizabeth Staley his wife, to Martin J. Ayer, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 20th day of August, at page 427, on the 15th day of November, which mortgage was in the sum of $1,000 and was given to secure the payment of five notes of $200 each, payable to the order of said Martin J. Ayer, as shown by said mortgage, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, in liber 2 of mortgages at page 427, on the 20th day of August last, which said mortgage the entire principal and interest remains unpaid, and there is due, over and above all payments and offsets, the sum of five dollars, in part due and unpaid, leaving every of which, we will on Friday, the 16th day of November, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock, under the power of sale contained in said mortgage, at the south front door of the Northeast quarter and the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, township thirty-three north of range seven west, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, at the front door of the court house, in the Boyne City, Michigan, where the circuit court for said county is held, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 4th day of February, 1888.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 16th, 1888.

IRVIN D. WOOD,
Assignee of Mortgage.

J. MILO BATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Michigan.

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ROUGH BUT RIGHT.

BY EUGENE WOOD.

"Ho allus was a kind o' mean an' sneakin'
For yuh gotta do per-cisely as the sky!
I mean, along an' crossed yuh speakin.
For fear accord I'd pass yuh in the eyes
I heard yuh try to call me off an' leave me
Ah! I heard yuh say, "Oh, Bill yuh won't dis-
ceive me?
For I love yuh more'n anything in life."

Thinks I: "Good Lord in Heaven! The cry
cause!
Us this the kind o' devilhunt he's at?
Ay! boy! we finished your Annie Hackell!
He' s like as not he'd beat my sis back that.
Poor Annie tried t-draw herself into pieces
Been better for her, mebbe, if she had!
Ah! I hated him, I hated him, I hated
I'd a killed yuh sooner, if I'd a seen her dad.

An' when I heard her say: "Oh, Bill, I love
yuh!
Lovin', yes, yuh low-lived, good-for-nothin'
I get a-plain—an' by the Lord above yuh
I'd a dashed yer worthless brains out on the
spinnin'
But, Kittie' you ud make her hate her father—
Her pore old pap 'an loves her more an you.
The Trial ud a been a heap easier today!
So I dropped the chick—thinks I: "It wouldn't
do
I know yuh, Bill, an' how yuh are connected,
An' scaly mother, fetch yer sneakin' ways
Yer uncle—Jimmy—he's a pure complicated,
Ah! I'd a found his neck one night an' no.
So you jis' yet an' don't be long about it.
Don't lies' me see yuh 'round hyar any more.
If yer kotch yer worthless ass, sez I, I shoot it,
I'll turn you loose yuh orter been before.

TO WIFE.

You don' know men lack I do, little darter,
An' I don' know as you ever thought hisen;
But I kin see clean through him, jes lack
his mo'ther
Hi! wimmin' ways ud lead yuh on to shame.
I'd jes' hev to git yuh hoed now—dead an'
done
It nearly kills pore pap to see yuh cry—
Yes, yuh said all sin' Bill ud ever do to you
"At ud cause yuh want to cuse yore Gud ob
life.

CHASED BY MALAY PROAS.

BY GEORGE H. COOMER.

Our ship was the Luzon, from New York for Canton, and we were now in the China Sea.

The voyage thus far had proved a singular one, and, though the Luzon was a fast sailing ship, her passage had been long.

First, before striking the northeast trade wind in the Atlantic, we had encountered a succession of southerly gales, and at the end of these a tedious calm of twenty-two days.

Next, off the Cape de Verd Islands, we had lost our fore yard in a squall. The weather was threatening, and we were under double-reefed topsails and foresail, when this squall, a sort of whirlwind, caught us aback, snapping the yard short off in the slings.

Then off the Cape of Good Hope, nearly every man on deck was struck down by a bolt of lightning, which enveloped the ship in a blinding glare, and was accompanied with a crash of thunder that no language can describe. Luckily, however, the man at the wheel was less stunned than most of the others, or we would certainly have gone to destruction.

Finally, off the Isle of France, we had met with a hurricane which carried away our mizzenmast, fore and main topmasts, main yard and jibboom, besides making a clean sweep of our bulwarks, staving our two boats, and laying the galley overboard.

We had rigged a jury mizzenmast, got up a new main yard and a couple of spare topmasts, and so kept on our way.

The cook's stove had gone over with his galley, but among the hardware of our freight we had an invoice of a dozen stoves, and hence we were able to replace the lost one.

As to a galley, we improvised that the best way we could.

In the Strait of Banda we fell in with the ship Cashmere, from Canton to New York, which reported having fallen in, off the Island of Borneo, with an American or European vessel that had just been captured by Malay pirates.

The Malays had set the ship on fire, and upon discovering the Cashmere they gave chase to her.

The weather, however, getting very rough, their proas could not carry sail, and hence she was able to escape.

"I thought of it," exclaimed Bill Dean, one of our fellows, as soon as the Cashmere had passed us; "we have had all other sorts of bad luck, and now were to be cut into mince meat by a parcel of Malay pirates! This will be in keeping with our kind of good fortune, so I suppose it must be all right."

Bill was never disposed to look upon the bright side of things. He believed in lucky and unlucky ships, days, and men.

He had already, as he supposed, had ample proof that the Luzon did not come under the lucky head, and, indeed, the facts in the case seemed to sustain him in his position.

These things had passed, bringing us to the one hundred and seventy-first day of our voyage; and now here we were, in a dead calm, in the China Sea.

"As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean."

"We are in for it again" said Bill Dean. "We shall be about two months making the next ten degrees of latitude!"

"That's encouraging" said Dick Mayhew.

"I guess there must be a white stone among the ballast!" remarked Jack Lee.

"I don't know about that," replied Tom Welsh, "but I know there are black beans in the soup, for at this day our sailors have come to make light of some of the more absurd superstitions of former times, such as a white stone in the ballast, or a black bean in the soup, foretold some dreadful misfortune.

"Well, there's just this about it," said Jack Lee; "we shan't be troubled by pirates so long as this weather lasts."

"That's true enough," replied Dick Mayhew; "but who wants to be tied up here to broil to death in the sun, for fear of pirates?"

"I don't know about its being true enough, either," said Bill Dean. "What do they care for a breeze? They've more sweeps than a cockroach has legs. If they should get a sight of us, it would put us in a fine fix, leading at second the contrast we are in!"

Meanwhile we were kept at work as usual, for sailors always have enough to do, and are just as busy in calm as storm, though not at the same kind of task.

Presently a man engaged in the main top reported a strange looked object at a considerable distance off the ship's beam. He said it appeared like a wreck or a raft. It could not be a whale, he thought, as it seemed too long for one.

"Sometimes it looks as if it had a mast," he said, "with some sort of a signal on it, and then it is all flat again and hardly shows out of water."

The captain went into the top with his glass, but as he brought the telescope to bear upon the spot, the object disappeared. He caught a glimpse of it, however, sufficient to assure him that it was some living creature, and that it bore no resemblance to a whale.

There was much speculation among the crew as to what the object could be.

The Captain said that it seemed to be as long as the ship, and that as it went up and down in portions of it appeared to rise above the water like a coil of an immense rope. His view, however, had been very hurried and imperfect.

We thought of the tales we had read concerning sea serpents, and the most of us believed in the existence of such creatures, though it was our opinion that the accounts given of them were exaggerations.

That night a sailor named Ben Thomas thought he saw something black on the water, as if a boat were approaching us. He called our attention to it, but the mate was the only one beside himself who got a sight of it, though the rest of us heard "not war a disturbance in the water at the place where the thing had shown itself. Ben said it looked like a very long boat, with a tall man standing up in it. But then in the darkness it had been barely perceptible even to him.

The China Sea abounds in snakes, and they were around us constantly, either making their way through the water or coiled up asleep on the surface. They were all colors, too, but their length was not more than five or six feet.

We had rigged a temporary jibboom to replace the one lost in the hurricane, and on the morning succeeding Ben's incident Bill Dean went out on the spar to secure a gasket, or small line, which was dangling loose.

Before this could be accomplished he suddenly clanged his mind, and he came in over the ship's head like a cat.

"I cok here, mates!" he cried, "come quick! quick!"

We ran forward and looked over the head.

The slowly moving swell, hardly perceptible, was smooth as oil, and beneath it, more and more distinctly, as looked, we made out an object that gave us a thrill of terror. It was some monster of the deep, apparently a huge serpent, a few feet under water, head on the form of a housetop, as if it had just come out from beneath the vessel on one side of the bow and had curved its immense body for a return on the other side.

We could at first see neither its head nor its tail, but only its middle, where it seemed to be at least three feet in diameter. In half a minute it was out of sight, its tail coming up and cutting the water as it vanished.

We felt horrified at the thought that such a monster might be directly under our keel, either swimming about there or lying at rest. The faces of the crew had a startled look, and more than one face grew decidedly pale.

We feared that the calm might continue as to our position for a number of days. When, therefore, an hour later there appeared indications of a coming breeze, the signs were most heartily welcomed.

Here and there could be seen "catspaws" upon the water, and the burning sky began to show a few light clouds.

Looking off toward the horizon, in the direction from which we had seen to expect the wind, we presently discovered what had the appearance of a fleet of small vessels.

Again the Captain mounted to the main top with his glass, and after a minute's survey, he reported the sails in sight to be four Malay proas, apparently heading for us with a good breeze.

Here were enemies more dangerous than serpents! The case was one of life and death, for those fellows were undoubtedly pirates, and no mercy was to be hoped from them should they get possession of the ship.

On they came very fast, while we were still becalmed; but well we knew that even should the light breeze reach us, it could do no good, as nothing less than a strong gale can afford a heavy ship any chance of escape when chased by a Malay proa.

Each of the four large boats appeared to contain about fifty men, so that the aggregate was two hundred, while we mustered but twenty, all told.

The breeze at length reached us, and we bore away, but they gained on us rapidly.

As they came within fair range we opened upon them with a dozen muskets which we had on board, and they returned the fire, also with muskets, neither they nor ourselves having any cannon.

They were soon close under our stern, and it was evidently their intention to board us on both sides at the same time; for while two of the proas came to be heading for our lee quarter, the other two hauled over upon the wind in order to drop aboard of us on the side opposite.

The weather-most proa was less than a hundred yards from us, and the firing on both sides had become very sharp, when suddenly there was a swashing sound in the water just astern of the ship, and a long, hideous head, supported by a frightful serpentine neck, shot up to a height of some twenty feet above the surface. It had eyes as large as saucers, and a mouth which would have put that of an alligator to shame. Behind the neck lay the scaly body, and scaly it was indeed! Why, as I now recollect it, it seemed as if covered with plates of iron.

The shifting and glancing of that strange, unearthly head was a sight to chill one's blood. And when the huge tail, uplifted for a moment, came whipping down upon the water, the blow could have been heard for a mile. Perhaps it was the firing of the guns which had caused the creature to start from the surface in such an attitude.

It remained in this position but a few moments, when it commenced swimming rapidly to and fro close to the Malay boats, so that the commotion it made in the water sent wave like "sea-boat swells" against their bows.

The pirates were evidently horrified. Instantly they put about their cruse s, and, in addition to their oars, used their long sweeps with a kind of desperation. Although well armed with muskets, they seemed afraid to use them against this gigantic foe.

But the object of their weird visitant was excited, and he continued to follow them, making prodigious rapid circles around their fleet of proas, and often lashing the water with his tail. How those villains worked for their sweeps! Nor could we wonder at them; for we, too, would have worked under like circumstances.

This state of things continued until they were five or six miles from us, when one of the proas seemed all at once to be crushed under a great weight, the mast and sail disappearing in an instant. Another close to her in a minute or two, shared the same fate. The remaining two, however, being some little distance from the others, were not attacked. They kept on their course, and were finally lost to us below the horizon.

All the pirates who were in the two demolished proas had perished. As long as we remained within sight of the wreck the monster continued near them, as we could see with our glasses aloft. "Sometimes he would disappear under water, but he would soon reappear, acting as if greatly excited.

It must have been by mere chance, of course, that he followed the pirates instead of our ship, for he could have overhauled us at the moment he did our salvation from certain death.

Several times during that year the same huge monster, or one like him, was seen in the China Sea by a hundred yards from us, and the firing on both sides had become very sharp, when suddenly there was a swashing sound in the water just astern of the ship, and a long, hideous head, supported by a frightful serpentine neck, shot up to a height of some twenty feet above the surface. It had eyes as large as saucers, and a mouth which would have put that of an alligator to shame. Behind the neck lay the scaly body, and scaly it was indeed! Why, as I now recollect it, it seemed as if covered with plates of iron.

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It remained in this position but a few moments, when it commenced swimming rapidly to and fro close to the ship, as we could see through the glass, but we heard no more of it.

MECHANICAL.

SPOTS may be taken from gilding by immersing the articles in a solution of alum in pure soft water. Dry with sawdust.

FIREFIRE is a new insulating material made from wood pulp, and is used for storage cells and by various electrical concerns. It is said to give satisfaction.

SOME German investigators have calculated the relative lability of injury to the eye, finding that if all parts of the body were equally exposed to injurious causes, the eye would bear twenty times as many blows as the hand, twenty times as many cuts as the face, the proportion of one in about 1000; as a matter of fact, the proportion is about thirty-six in 1,000.

A METHOD by which the immense deposits of iron sand which abound on the coast of New Zealand can be cheaply utilized has been brought forward. The feature of the new process consists in uniting a quantity of acoria with the sand when put in the blast. This, it seems, has the effect of preventing the iron from oxidizing, an obstacle that has heretofore proved insurmountable to success in smelting iron sand.

ROADS whose looks have been or are likely to be attacked by mildew may preserve them to some extent by adding a saucer of quicklime near to the bookcase or shelf, or where convenient. The lime absorbs the excess of moisture, and must be renewed, as it becomes slaked and loses its strength. It is equally good for putting in trunks, chests, iron safes, or wherever there is a tendency to dampness owing to the exclusion of fresh air.

THOUGH it is claimed as one of the advantages of electricity that it does not raise the temperature of the atmosphere when used for lighting, it is asserted by the *Paris La Nature*, capable, under certain conditions of evolving heat sufficient to cause a fire to be started in profitable account by the Societe des Usines Electriques, of Berlin, which has announced that, in future, in addition to lighting, they will be prepared to furnish a supply of electricity for heating purposes. The appliances which the society offer to their customers have been constructed in view of the use to which they are to be put. The heaters for holding water they have contrived a vessel having two cases, between which is placed a resistance coil. It is stated that with this appliance about 14 pints of water can be raised to boiling point with four amperes 100 volts. In certain theaters electric stoves are supplied to their customers have been the use of gas jets and spirit lamps before engaging in cooking.

A DEFECTIVE blow-off is always a serious defect. It it is in such a condition that it will not blow at all, it is of course, dangerous. All kinds of valves, whether straightway, globe, or any other form of construction yet devised for valves, are unsuitable for blowing off pipes. They all have the grave defect that pieces of scale or other hard substances will be able to get under the valve and prevent its closing; and there is no way to tell whether this has happened in any particular case except by examining the blow-off pipe after the valve which is supposed to be closed, to see whether it leaks or not. Plugcocks are always trouble by leakage; pieces of scale or dirt quickly subdivide out of the plug and body; they are liable to stick so that it is with great difficulty they can be opened, and various other things make them a source of much trouble, but for all this it is positively known at any time by a simple inspection of the plug itself whether it is shut or not, and the amount of leakage, if there is any, generally shows for itself around the plug, so we are not left in uncertainty as to the grave defects, to give preference to the common plugcock over any form of valve, as a means of closing blow-off pipes. But an improved kind of plugcock has within a few years been put upon the market (originally designed in England) which is without question, superior to anything else for blow-offs. It is made of iron, is protected from corrosion, by Professor Barff's process, and is packed with asbestos. Experience has been tried it has given most satisfactory results, and is undoubtedly the best blow-off valve made.—*The Locomotive.*

In Bogota, Colombia.

Its inland and isolated situation has made Bogota, as a city, one of the least progressive of the capitals of South America, and more than any other, perhaps, it retains its old Spanish aspects. The majority of its houses are of one story, because of the prevalence of earthquakes, but there are many of two and three stories. Their exterior is not unprepossessing, but with the roofs little architectural effect can be attempted. The material is generally adobe, or sun-dried brick, and the walls receive a thickness of from two to three feet. Within-doors, at least the better class houses are comfortably furnished with the most of the comforts and many of the private residences are luxuriantly adorned. There is a very variably an open interior court, called patio, in the center of which is always a fountain, surrounded by numerous and beautiful flowers and plants which overhang perpetually. Although they have to be transported across the Cordilleras at great expense, the glass of the windows, pianos, generally of German manufacture, are common. Instead of breaking out the glass at the great past of the city—a peculiar matting known as esteras is often employed. The walls are usually papered, occasionally outside as well as within. The floors are of brick or stone sidewalk and furnish a partial protection from the damp. The principal streets are paved or macadamized, and are built at right angles to each other. Many of the streets have no sewer, and the center of each is a cano, or surface sewer, often indifferently supplied with water, which conveys the refuse of the city to the plain below. In the construction of the houses but little regard is had for hygienic principles, and the sanitary regulations of the city are inadequate, or at least indifferently obeyed. The basements of the principal "Tiendas" (Calle Real and Calle Florian—the business streets—are rented as stores, but in other parts of the city tiers are occupied by the poorer classes, who crowd into them at night, men and women, together with poultry, cats and dogs monkeys and parrots, etc., which they cook, eat, and sleep in the same apartment. Innumerable chicharies—shops in which is made and sold chicha, a cheap but unwholesome drink of fermented corn, and similar to the "rebel" of whisky manufacturers—are found.

The Dog's Sense of Smell.

Every one knows more or less of the marvels of a dog's sense of smell, but I witnessed an instance of it the other day which, in spite of all I have always, astonished me. A long line of carriages was standing in front of a store on Madison street, and as I was passing a small black-and-tan pet dog ran out of the store, looked bewildered for a moment, and then ran to the carriage a one end of the procession, and sniffed the hoof of the right fore foot of one of the horses. Then he took the next carriage, and then the next, until he had taken the fifth carriage, when he immediately jumped into it, curled himself up on the seat, and went to sleep. I saw was his way of finding out which was the carriage of his master, who was inside and came out of the store and got into the same carriage. The fact that the right fore foot had made of horn and that it had been plunged into all sorts of mire and dirt, seemed to have nothing to him; that particular hoof smelled differently to him from any other horse's hoof in the world, and no other smell could be applied to it which would efface this peculiar odor. This illustrates another fact that is not so often noticed, that a dog's nose is as unreliable as his eyes are very imperfect and often misleading. I have seen a dog run over a trail and fail to identify his own master, but would always small him first, and then, at some an instant that confidence was established. If dogs ever converse, then what remark to each other all the close of the day is not "What have you seen?" but "Well, what have you smelled to-day?"—*Chicago Journal.*

The Pirate's Sonn.

The little story that we are going to tell is about a Pirate's son and how it happened that it is very and to have a boy turn out differend from what his parents desire or expect—he had great pains with his education and then have him go square back on a living up. Once there was a Pirate who had an only son. He doted on the boy, and spared no expense in his education, he not only sent him to prep school but also to one of the best piratical schools in the country, in the Indian in the year. He furnished him with the "Pirates Own" library, and he used to take him to the society of the most distinguished buccaneers in the neighborhood, so his conversation any boy might profit by, but all to no avail. The more that the poor parents tried to do for the path that would lead to piratical success the more the boy would strive to thwart his wishes.

When he should be learning the quickest method of scuttling a ship or cutting a throat, that boy would be discovered in a corner reading a Sunday school book, and he would steal away from the society of the best and attractive company to attend the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Assocation. It is easy to guess the result of all this. The boy continued to disregard the teaching, the remonstrances and even the threats of his father, persisting in following what he weakly called his conscience, and the old Pirate broke that poor Pirate's heart, bringing his grey hairs down in sorrow to the pirate.—*Texas Siftings.*

A Relic of the Revolution.

A correspondent of the *Concord Times* has found a man in Stanley County, N. C., 112 years old. His name is Billy Whitly. The correspondent says of him:

"He remembers distinctly seeing the soldiers coming home from the battle of Guilford. He was married at 35 years and lived with his wife 73 years, he died at the age of 110 in 1881. He has in his possession a gun used at the fight at Yorktown by a gentleman, with the supplementary remark:

"It is for the Messrs. Bonner; hurry up." Robert Bonner himself is a man of very active temperament and a power with other New York editors. Stick a pin in him and he would probably turn about with the calmness peculiar to the old school of New Yorkers and ask what you meant. Try the same experiment with James Gordon Bennett and he would shoot and offer to give you battle on the spot. Resort to the same action with Joseph Pulitzer and he would probably spring up with rage, turn upon you, and probably knock you down in a fight. He is the most nervous of all New York journalists, and walks briskly, with his broad shoulders thrown well back.

Watches for Blind People.

"This is one of the cutest things in the watch line that has yet appeared," said Jeweler Charles S., Crossman, holding up one of the new Swiss watches designed for the use of the blind. "The old raised figure watches were clumsy and the blind people were constantly bending or breaking the watch hands by touching them. In this watch a small pin is set in the center of each figure, when the hour hand is approaching a certain hour the pep for that hour drops when the quarter before it is passed. The person feels the pep a down, and then counts ba k to twelve. He can thus tell the time within a few minutes, and by adding the minutes to the last pep he can tell the time almost exactly. They have been in use abroad six months, and there is a steady and growing demand for them."—*New York Evening Sun.*

APPLYING certain measurements to a scarcely visible film of silver, Herr Wiener arrives at the conclusion that no less than 1,000,000,000 molecules of silver must be laid in line to measure an inch.

HUMOR.

A PARTY question: At what time will supper be ready?

"EVERY day dive," as the back hair said to the young lady.

WHY are lovers like turnips? Because they are often paired.

MANY a widow's weeds are wilted by the simple phrase, "Will thou?"—*Carl Pretzel.*

TAKING a baby to church does the baby no good, and is a cause of immorality in others.—*Puck.*

THE horse is a noble animal. All other animals are inferior to him by a high bone.—*Alta California.*

SPEAKING of the ballet girl: You'd scarce expect one of her age to dance in public on the stage.—*Puck.*

ANOTHER proof that Bacon wrote Hamlet is that Ham and Bacon are close relations.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HOW is a pear like to proceed in two opposite directions at the same time? By walking from the forward to the aft of a vessel while sailing.

"I HEAR that your husband is very ill," said Mrs. Pinkton. "Yes, poor fellow," replied Mrs. Spooner, "he leads such a sedimentary life that his health is altered."

A MAN passing by a house which had been almost consumed by fire, inquired where it was. Being told that it was a hatter's, "Ah!" he said, "then the loss will be felt."

IT was somewhere in New Jersey that a man got somewhat mixed on his geography. He said to himself, when I consider the shortcomings of life I feel as if I could do something very suddenly, like a thief in the night.

"DRAUGE take that old curmudgeon! One cent, forsooth, that is all! "Why?" "Why, that old kicker, Billings, says that when I know, either, I'm a fool, and perfectly lovely." Etc., etc., and so forth.—*Dakota Bell.*

THERE is more joy in a saw'm for a man who has sticken his head into the mouth of a lion than there is in a man who has gone to the ministry and him who get away with your favorite extrakanjee.—*Wheeler Herald.*

OMAHA Man—"You gave a tramp something to eat yesterday, didn't you? Young Wife—"Yes, poor fellow." "Gave him some of your sponge cake, didn't you?" "Why, yes, of dell. Why?" "Nothing. The paper says the body of a man who had evidently died in great agony was found in the willows this morning."

"Now, can I do it?" "Yes, sir" said Col. Yerger to a suspicious-looking character, with a pencil and paper. "I want you to subscribe a trike for the Society to Reform Newly Released Convicts." "Reform of released convicts! Why, I have been contributing to that object for the last twenty years. Haven't they begun to reform yet?"—*Texas Siftings.*

MAMMA," said little Susie Thoughtful, "what is a cipher?" "Why, my dear," replied the astonished parent, "a cipher is—why a cipher is nought—it's nothing; that is, it means nothing when it stands alone." "Well, ma, why I asked was, I saw pa standing beside the new cook in the kitchen, this morning, and he put his arm around her waist and said, 'Rosa, darling, I have been a cipher long enough.' Is that what a cipher means?"

"Well, in such a case, my daughter, a cipher is a monosyllabic factor in domestic economy, and when your pa comes home he will realize that it cuts a big figure in the sum total of marital concord and harmony."—*Carl Pretzel's National.*

Nervous New Yorkers.

The Vanderbilt hotel, with the exception of the postie George, are early risers, rapid walkers, and nervous in their movements. The janitor M. Depew rushes into his office like a hurricane early in the morning, and is constantly on the move until he goes home in the evening. On his into any of the dining rooms of prominent New Yorkers take their luncheons, and you will at once be impressed with the fact of their nervous temperament. The brothers of Robert Bonner take their midday meal daily at the Astor House. The moment they drop into their seats they will trained waiters to the carving table and orders their luncheon, with the supplementary remark: "It is for the Messrs. Bonner; hurry up." Robert Bonner himself is a man of very active temperament and a power with other New York editors. Stick a pin in him and he would probably turn about with the calmness peculiar to the old school of New Yorkers and ask what you meant. Try the same experiment with James Gordon Bennett and he would shoot and offer to give you battle on the spot. Resort to the same action with Joseph Pulitzer and he would probably spring up with rage, turn upon you, and probably knock you down in a fight. He is the most nervous of all New York journalists, and walks briskly, with his broad shoulders thrown well back.

All About Nutmegs.

Down in the cellar of a Water street warehouse a man was shoveling nutmegs into a coarse sieve and throwing away like a frugal housekeeper with an ash-sifter.

"What's the matter with them?" ventured a New York *Sun* reporter.

"Nothing," answered the performer. "Don't you see I'm only grading them?"

"Won't the grocer think you are throwing some back for a little one?"

"Well, right here in these boxes the nuts are just as they come from Singapore and Batavia. They are what the trade calls 110s; that is, 110 nuts to the pound, that is the way they firm bought 'em, but, as a matter of fact, 110s average better than 100s, and if I pass on to pick out the big ones and sell them separately—see? The barrel 110s, I can put about seventy to the pound, but there are some heavier weight in that get ten to the ounce."

"What makes them look so white?"

"Time. I was asleep over them when they were packed for shipment. It keeps them fresh, and it weighs heavier. When you buy nutmegs in the East each one of them has a good fat little wedding. But the New York jobber takes very little for granted when he puts a nutmeg into his grater, and that has sailed as far as those nuts have. Every bit of them is dried in the sun on the Malay beach, and on freedom's own soil, too; and, what is more, 10 per cent. of every nutmeg must be tared before the jobber weighs it, and 10 per cent. of every lots go of his silver dollars. The foreigner himself, before we take much stock in him."

"Nutmegs that average 110 to the pound are worth about twenty-five cents a dozen at the wholesale, and the snowy head of a milk punch or into the inner lining of a pre-prandial bitter, cost the consumer 2 to 5 cents each. Formerly Singapore used to be the chief mart for nutmegs, but now honors are easy. Nutmeg immigrants have sprung up in Java, and the Dutch paternal home in Rotterdam and then Batavia from long ago. Nutmegs are wavery, true to natural instincts, goes all by drops at to London and the east of Hudson street, New York. The direct consumers all land on the East River side and discharge their cargo of aromatic exilen and the

FARM AND GARDEN.

A CABBAGE TRENCH ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED.

Requirements Necessary to the Successful Employment of Artificial Incubation—How a Cross Cut Saw May Be Used by One Man—Cleveland Bay Horses.

Inasmuch as many fairs this season have provided a regular class for Cleveland bays, and this breed of horses appears to be coming into prominent notice throughout the country, we give the picture of the stallion Royalty, who stands at the head of one of the largest Cleveland bay studs in America.

ROYALTY, CLEVELAND BAY STALLION.

There exists but little definite information concerning the origin of the Cleveland bays. The vale of Cleveland in Yorkshire was peculiarly their home. This fact, together with their uniform bay color, gave them their name. The Cleveland Bay Horse society in England was organized in 1884. This breed was introduced in this country some ten or twelve years ago. The Cleveland Bay society of America was organized a year ago.

A Cleveland bay is of medium size, standing 16 to 16½ hands high and weighing from 1,350 to 1,450 pounds. This breed supplies the demand for strong, showy coach horses. They are also well adapted for general purpose horses.

A Convenient Garden Hot Bed.

For a small garden hot bed excavate a trench two feet deep, three feet wide and as long as desired, selecting a sunny and well drained spot; sprinkle a little stable litter in the bottom, and on this shovel enough horse stable manure to make twelve or fifteen inches in thickness after it is well trained down; around the bed construct a frame or crib of boards, a foot high in front and eighteen inches at the back, with ends beveled to fit the sides, the whole to be covered with glass in sash that can be conveniently raised or lifted off when required. Some manures should also be put around the frame on the outside and covered with earth to keep cost the cold air. Horse stable manure mixed with a moderate amount of the bedding is the right kind to use, and it should be hauled out and piled up a few days near the trench, and be forked over several times and kept moist, but not drenching wet, until the heap is well heated up, when it should be shoveled in the pit as directed, and covered with five or six inches of rich soil as a bed for the seed. If the heat is excessive at any time remove the whole or a portion of the sash, and on warm days this should always be done. Where old sashes are on hand the bed may be made of a size to suit them and save the expense of new. In sheltered and favorable localities some of the early market growers cover their beds with coarse muslin, as being cheaper than glass and answering the purpose quite as well.

Sugar Making in This Country.

The experiments conducted under the auspices of the National Department of Agriculture, at Fort Scott, Kan., in making sugar from sorghum cane have been announced a complete success by Commissioner Colman. The new process is rapid, less costly and more efficient than the old process. By the latter it is estimated that about one-half of the saccharine matter was wasted, even in the southern sugar cane. The diffusion process, it is claimed, saves about 95 per cent of the saccharine matter. Experiments are being conducted in Louisiana with making sugar from the ribbon cane by the same process. Commissioner Colman believes that these experiments and their results are of important to this country as the invention of the cotton gin.

The only entirely successful experiment in beet sugar production in this country has been at the Alvarado factory in California. It appears from a recent report that there are possibilities of supplementing the crop of the San Joaquin valley in sugar beets, the factory season in California to five months instead of three, the length of the season in Europe.

A Homemade Sawing Machine.

In the illustration is shown how a cross cut saw may be used to good advantage by one man. Prairie Farmer explains the arrangement as follows:

One end of the saw—the handle being taken off—is hung by a swinging bar several feet long to the side of the woodhouse. The swinging bar should run between two horizontal strips, which will make it run steady. To support the stick which is to be sawed, a heavy piece is fastened on the corner of the shed, and a crooked piece is fastened to the side of the shed, either by

HOMEMADE SAWING MACHINE.

nailing from the inside or by bolts, or by setting it in the ground. The man should have a good set so it will go through the wood without cramping. The longer the swinging bar is the less rocking motion the saw will have.

Artificial Incubation.

The manufacturers of incubators and the advocates of the artificial method of hatching by down as the requisites of the successful employment of this method the following principles:

1. Heat of about 103 degs. Fahrenheit.
2. Proper ventilation.
3. Turning of the eggs.
4. Sufficient moisture.

In theory there has never been any difficulty about artificial incubation, but it has not been found so very easy in practice. The past few years, however, have developed several very good incubators by the use of which fairly satisfactory results have been obtained. In careful hands the better class of incubators give good results, but intelligent attention is an absolute necessity not only in the management of the incubators but in the care of the chicks after they are hatched. The supply of heat in incubators must be regular, and moisture, as a rule, fail in keeping an even temperature. Beale, the well known English authority, says: "On part of an ordinary dwelling is as good as the cellar to set the incubator in. Here the temperature varies but little between day and night, and one day when the thermometer may stand at 55 degs. and the next to 70—a change which not unfrequently occurs several times each winter in the northern states—and all parts of the house feel more or less."

Numbered with the better class of self regulating incubators is a machine consisting of a small water heater which warms the water in a tank placed over the egg chamber. The source of heat may be either kerosene oil or gas. The eggs, placed in trays, are warmed by radiation on the upper surface only. Under the trays are shallow pans of water, six to ten degrees cooler than the eggs, to aim being to imitate the conditions that are observed when hens make their nests on the ground. The air in the egg chamber is also moistened by water from troughs suspended above the eggs. Ventilation is provided through tubes which produce a constant flow of fresh air close under the tank, thus warming it before it comes in contact with the eggs. The impure air is taken out from the bottom. All the eggs are turned at one time by means of an ingenious contrivance of the egg tray. A set of thermostatic bars above the eggs raise and lower the flame of the lamp or gas burner, and thus adapt the heat given out with changes of temperature in the room, and hold the heat of the machine close to the desired point by a constant action. There is a shamber under the egg trap which is used as a nursery for the chickens.

Another well known machine, made similar to the above, that is, the water tank is above the eggs, etc., etc., possesses the peculiarity of doubling its capacity after the first ten days, with a double layer of eggs. Experienced hatchers differ in their opinions as to the merits of this feature.

A comparatively new incubator has no water tank, and no water is employed except to supply moisture. The desired warmth to the eggs is imparted by air warmed by coming in contact with two metallic lamp flues. Then there is an incubator which is peculiar in having no automatic regulating apparatus. This machine consists of two tanks, placed one above and one beneath the egg drawer, and connected by tubes in such a way as to cause a very free circulation of the water. The source of heat is a kerosene lamp under the center of the lower tank. The flame of this is regulated according to the judgment of the attendant.

In careful hands machines such as have been described give fair results. The question, however, remains the only certain incubator for inexperienced, busy or careless folks, who will not give patient, persistent attention to the artificial ones.

Burying Cabbage for Winter Use.

The usual mode of burying cabbage for winter use is with the roots up and exposed, as seen in the cuts. This plan applies to cabbage that is already fully headed, the object in inverting them being to turn off the water.

A CABBAGE TRENCH.

In the cut is given a perspective view of a trench of cabbages. A cross section of this trench is also shown, giving a good idea of the manner in which the cabbage is covered. A trench two feet wide and six inches deep is made in self-draining land. In this rye or wheat straw is scattered three inches in depth, and on this the cabbages are placed, top downward, two or three inches apart until the trench is full, when straw is scattered around the head and part of the stem. This done, cover with earth from four to eight inches in depth, according to the exposure. The boards at the sides prevent the rain from washing away the dirt.

When it is desired that the heads rank further growth the roots may be placed in the soil and the plants right side up.

Things Farmers Tell One Another.

Mr. E. Williams, of Montclair, N. J., says that the Triumph gooseberry, as grown by him, has exceeded any other variety in size, productiveness and freedom from disease.

Mr. W. W. Rawson, of Massachusetts, names as the four earliest and safest kinds of wrinkled peas McLean's Advancer, Clipper, American Wonder and Champion of England. He considers Maud S. the best early smooth pea.

President Phillips, of the West Michigan Horticultural society, regards unleached ashes as the best fertilizer known for vineyards.

Eminent veterinarians testify that decaying cattle, when properly performed, cause little pain.

B. P. Ware, of Massachusetts, after a large experience, says of the Franconia raspberry: "It is tender and the canes must be protected. But the fruit is superb. If it were hardy I should prefer it to any other. I have the Cuthbert; it throws up an immense amount of canes."

An old farmer tells how he circumvents crows. As soon as crows appear he shoots as many as he can, and when his corn is up hangs their dead bodies around the field; the live crows, seeing their dead companions, stick elsewhere their food and leave the corn so unduly guarded severely alone.

The value of hen manure from a single bird for one year is estimated at fifteen cents by a well known poultry grower.

Farmers generally have come to the conclusion that it is not safe to trust the "gentle bull."

A New Jersey man suggests, in addition to the usual questions observed in storing garden seeds, that a piece of camphor gum be put in each bag containing seed, and that the seed be shaken with powder.

By Neglect what is at first but a slight cold, becomes a cough, strain-ing and exhausting the lungs till such an inflamed condition exists, that powerful remedies are not always able to stop the disease and the person goes into consumption from mere neglect. Do not be so foolish, but use *Hamilton's Cough Balsam*, which removes the impure matter from the throat and lungs and exerts a healing influence on the diseased parts. Even those who are but the wrecks of their former selves receive wonderful help. In Croup and Whooping Cough it is invaluable. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

In Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morse, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to attend to my work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by the doctors. am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Dr. Crouter's drug Store. 5

Thoroughly tried.—After many years of experience in my own family and upon my horses and cattle I am constrained to say that *Parmelee's Universal Liniment* is the most complete remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Sore Throat, &c., in the Human family and of Bone Spavin, Sweeny, Ringbone, Spavins, Bruises on Horses; Caked Bag, Scot Teats, &c., on Cattle, that I have ever known, and take pleasure in recommending to others. Large bottles, warranted, price size 25 cents. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and its popularity so much to be commended, that we who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver or sick Stomach, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will cure malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—price 50 cts and 1 00 per bottle at Dr. Crouter's Drug Store. 8

Do You Know? that the *Horse and Cattle Powders* prepared by E. M. Parmelee are composed of the *very best and purest* material, Licorice, Fennugreek, Blood Root, Elecampane, for Coughs, Colds, Epizootic, Distemper, Sulpher, Mandrake Gentian, Sulph. Magnesia for Impure Blood; besides many other ingredients especially adapted to the cure of Colic, Worms, Heaves, and all diseases of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. Buy no other. Full pounds only 35 cents Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Why Suffer with *dyspepsia, Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* will work wonders, relieving you at once. Do not wait till Bright's Disease has overcome and Diabetes taken full possession of your body, but remember that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This fine preparation will also tone up the Kidneys and Liver and cleanse the system of all impurities. Price $1.00 per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

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The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send free of charge, a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

ANARCHIST SENSATION.

Great Excitement Produced at Chicago by the Finding of Bombs in Lingg's Cell.

Engel, Another of the Condemned Men, Takes Poison with Suicidal Intent.

A BIG SENSATION was produced at Chicago on Sunday last by the finding of four bombs which had been smuggled into the jail by some friends of the condemned anarchists. A dispatch from that city says:

The bombs were taken from the cell of Louis Lingg. They were found under his cot hidden beneath a mass of papers and odds and ends of various kinds and were fastened in a large lava-looking wooden box. A thorough search of the cell was made by Deputy Sheriff Hoff at 7 o'clock at the time the discovery was made, and the bombs were carefully examined at that time by experts who were competent to pass upon their capabilities for destructiveness apparent. As soon as their nature was determined it was deemed unwise to make further examination, and they were taken out of the cell and carried into a room in the jail where a large crowd had assembled. He arrived soon afterwards, and, as neither he nor any of his officials had any practical knowledge of the mechanism of infernal machines, he was compelled to take the word of those in the hands of such experts for its correction. The bombs were four in number, as stated, and were what are known as the "gas pipe" bombs, in distinction from the spherical bombs used at the Haymarket. The lead gas pipe used was about six inches long and six inches in diameter. The ends were filled with dynamite and differed only in some of the minor details. All were plugged at each end.

Spies, Schaub, and Fielden to the Governor.

ADOLPH SPIES, Michael Schwab, and Samuel Fielden, says a Chicago special, have followed up the formal petition to the Governor which they signed a few days ago with a second communication of a still more pathetic character. The document reads as follows:

To Governor Oglesby, Springfield, Ill.:

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THE Crow Indian affair came to a head on Saturday. Says a dispatch from the agency in Montana:

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At the meeting of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, just held in Philadelphia, reports were received showing that the cause was not a flourishing condition. It was determined to petition the State Legislatures for the right to vote at municipal elections. Hon. W. D. Foulke, of Indiana, was elected President for the coming year, and in the list of Vice Presidents appear the names of Hon. George F. Hoar and George William Curtis.

THE WESTERN STATES.

IT was at first believed that not a single survivor was left of the forty or fifty people who were on the propeller Vernon when she went down in Lake Michigan, off Sheboygan. It is now known, however, that at least one man was saved in the tale of that terrible night. He was picked up by the schooner Pomeroy, eight miles off Sheboygan, and is beyond doubt the only survivor of the awful disaster.

The name of the man who has been rescued from death after he had given up all hope of ever again setting his foot upon dry land is Alfred Stone. He is from Chicago and is one of the best known young men in that city. He says it was a bitter, piercing wind, with snow, sleet and hail in his face. He was so cold as to be almost helpless, and so weak from hunger that he could scarcely move. Although still very weak from the effects of his awful experience, Stone was able to tell the story of the disaster. He was never before reported sinking, "I was awakened in the middle of the night," he said, "by the cries of the passengers and crew that the vessel was sinking. I sprang out of the window, and found the water up to my waist. I then climbed into the rigging, and saw my companions were. Four of them were members of the crew and four were passengers. It seemed only a few moments before the vessel had gone down. I had, of course, no hope of life, and all those on board went down with her. I do not know how long the people were aboard of the boat, but the impression I got was that it was not long. I had been in bed a little while when I felt the vessel shake and heard a crash. I did not hear any one else, and I thought I was the only one left. I was so cold that I was not long in the water. I was in the water, however, long enough to be very cold. Two vessels passed so near us on Saturday that I felt sure they would see us. I felt some reason they apparently made no effort to come to our aid. I was so cold that I felt no fear but that I should die." Stone was in the water about an hour after another of our company had gone down. The last one he saw was about six inches long and six inches in diameter. The rigging was all downward and differed entirely from all the minor details. All were plugged at each end.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

OF the $14,000,000 of bonds which the Government offered on Sept. 25 to buy for the sinking fund, $8,000,000 had been already purchased up to the 26th.

The famous Sharon-Hill case is now going to the United States Supreme Court on an appeal from a decision of Judge Sawyer of the United States Circuit Court of California.

Washington dispatches say that the sending of the bomb to the house of Chief Justice Waite was a hoax. It was the work of a young man who had been discharged from Hopkins, who makes a precarious living by pretending to be a detective. He confessed the whole scheme was invented by himself and Arthur B. Seery, a reporter on a local paper, for the purpose of selling the story to the newspapers. Hopkins is the detective, and the small vial which was found in the package contained only ink and a very small quantity of powder. The reporter is now in the jail, and alarm the person who might open the package.

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

THE colored strikers on the Louisiana plantations have been taken back by the laborers who remain faithful to their employers.

Very strong talk of the formation of parties of this city who are members of the Typographical Union was manifested Monday, according to the information furnished respectively by the officers of the union. One of the former, who is prominent in their present organization, stated yesterday that fully 90 per cent of the union job printers would be out of employment this morning, while on the other hand Secretary Bastell, of the Typographical Union, says that not over one-half, or 50 per cent, of the union will come out, and the strike itself will be over in about a week's time."

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

A DUBLIN dispatch says the appeal of Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, against the sentence of three months' imprisonment imposed on him by the Mitchelstown Court, has been refused and the sentence of the lower court confirmed.

After the recorder's decision had been announced Mr. O'Brien attempted to leave the court, but the crowd in the gallery, which the orderly of police refused to let him go. Mr. O'Brien, however, with his usual coolness, sat down in his place, while the police made a fruitless search for further legal assistance, but finding none, they had to carry the prisoner down to the solicitor's table and shouted for justice, demanding that the recorder be called back and arrested, as no warrant had been signed. The recorder was called back, but refused to return to the court. Meanwhile, the police and bailiffs, the magistrate, thereupon shouted: "Take him out!" and the police, at the instance of social reconstruction, and use the force and compulsion of the State Government to send them to the galleys and prisons. Mr. Harrington said: "I am sorry I may as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb." Mr. Harrington then addressed the court, and said: "Mr. O'Brien could not be legally arrested, and the warrant signed by the recorder, sided with Mr. Harrington, and said: "Mr. O'Brien will be released." The

THE JOURNAL
CHAS. J. GERE, EDITOR.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

As goes New York in 1887, so the country will go in 1888.—New York Tribune, October 31, 1887.

The Knights of Labor, of Charlotte have been running a co-operative fruit evaporator during the last fruit season, and were so successful that they now contemplate starting a wholesale furniture factory.

Due credit for the cohesion and confidence that brought about the glorious result of yesterday should be given to Grover Cleveland, whose manly and sensible letter was as timely as it was wise.—N. Y. Sun, Nov. 9.

A REPUBLICAN paper says that New York was carried by the democrats through the interference of the president. This shows what a powerful man the republicans must think him to be. Well, he is very strong with the people, and no mistake.—Free Press.

THE election of a democratic legislature in Virginia last week insures a democratic gain of a senator for the term beginning March 4, 1889. When President Cleveland begins his second term he will have the senate as well as the house in political sympathy with him.

MASSACHUSETTS republicans love the soldier—if he votes the republican ticket; and provided he so votes they do not care whether he fought on the union or confederate side. In this respect they are very much like republicans in Michigan and other states.—Free Press.

A LITERARY lyceum in a western town is wrestling over the question, "Is the proper definition of an editor, 'A man who pets things in a paper' or, 'A man who keeps things out?'" Most successful editors believe that they have been best helped by the matter they have basketed.—Buffalo Courier.

ON the ocean overloading is a crime; but on the lakes it is a daily practice, indulged in by hundreds of vessel masters who are reputed to be cautious and efficient. In the Vernon's case it was carried to an extreme for the simple reason that she was so peculiarly constructed that it was necessary to overload her to make her carry a cargo that would pay her running expenses.—Chicago Herald.

THE elections are a complete triumph for the administration. The victory is along the whole line. The national, state and municipal administrations were alike on trial, and the verdict as regards President Cleveland, Gov. Hill and Mayor Hewitt is, "Well done good and faithful servants." We cannot over estimate the significance of this verdict in its effect upon the national politics. Whatever the faults of the democrats in the past, they have fully won back public confidence. Whether this is owing to the conservative policy of Cleveland or to the national instinct to be honest, we do not know. But it is a fact—and the New York elections confirm it—that the democratic party, to use a sporting phrase, is the favorite.—N. Y. Herald.

Shall Immigration be Prohibited?

Farmers complain of the present low prices of their products. The shipping of cargoes of foreigners out west by greedy railroads develope the fertile soil faster than the food-stuffs can be consumed. If we stop immigration we shall prevent over production and its consequent starvation prices for the farmer. People in European countries make servile drudges of their wives and children, depriving the latter often of even a free school education. They are thus able to undersell their neighbors whose ambition is only to live respectably and educate their children. In Massachusetts, the great pioneer state in education, the census of 1885 showed 121,572 persons over 10 years of age who could neither read nor write. Not 1 per cent of them were, however, of native parentage. They are the ones who commit nearly all our crimes. Statistics show that 75 per cent of our criminals and paupers and fully 95 per cent of our saloon keepers, are foreign born. How can we think of temperance and social purity while we welcome the very ones who cause the very opposite? In Rensselaer county (N. Y.) almshouse, of the 795 inmates, 535 were foreign born paupers. Most of our state houses and prisons make a similar showing. One can readily see that three-fourths of the burden thrown upon law-abiding and hard-working taxpayers is due to immigration. If laws could be enacted that would prevent the worst classes from coming, most people would not favor the absolute prohibition of immigration. But all good citizens, irrespective of their nativity, will join heartily in the demand that we have our shores protected against the scum and criminals of the old world.—Farm and Home

The Foe of Labor.

There is absolutely no natural sympathy between the workingmen and the class of persons who are pleased to call themselves anarchists, while the anarchists many times, join themselves to labor organizations as a cloak to disguise their real character. The aim of the working man is construction, while the aim of the anarchist is destruction. The workingman through his organizations, seeks to better his condition while the anarchist seeks to destroy all conditions, with no thought or care for the future condition of society. The working man desires most of all a share in the benefits of social organization commensurate with what his labor produces or effects for society. The anarchist revolts against society, and would reduce it to a state in which there would be nothing to share.

In many places the anarchists have been the worst enemies of the workingmen, for they have attached themselves to labor organizations like barnacles to a ship, not for the benefit of labor, but to its detriment, that they might profit by its honesty and industry. The anarchist makes war upon labor and capital alike, as his cardinal principal is that he must hate everything that is not revolutionary.

Surely the cause of labor organization is not revolutionary, but that the laboring class may receive a just reward for their work.

Our Tariff on Wheat Fraud.

A local protectionist journal, in a vain attempt to break the force of Congressman Scott's (of Erie, Pa.) assault on the tariff, puts forth a weak plea that our farm products are protected. It says that the tariff on wheat is 20 cents a bushel, and on other grains 10 cents a bushel. It adds: But for this tariff the United States would be overrun with wheat from the eastern (?) Canadian provinces and Manitoba that would knock it down at least 10 cents a bushel, and probably more, beyond the present low level of prices."

Now, does our contemporary really believe that our farmers can be taken in by such a dishonest representation of the situation as this? Europe is the market in which the price of our wheat is determined. One-third of our surplus wheat goes there. What that surplus sells for, regulates the price of that consumed at home. Our contemporary's own market reports daily proves this. What matters it, then, whether the Manitoba surplus goes to Europe or comes to the United States? Its effect is all the same, as every dealer in grain well knows and every journalist, except a bourbon advocate of protection freely admits.—Chicago News.

Casualties on the Lakes.

The month of October shows up an aggregate of 286 accidents and disasters on all the lakes; 117 more than September last year, and 115 more than in October of last year. They occurred as follows: Lake Michigan, 97; Lake Huron, the straits and the Sault River, 80; rivers, 18; Lake Superior, 15; Georgian Bay, 3; Lake St. Clair, 13; Lake Erie and Welland canal, 15; Lake Ontario, 12. Causes: Heavy weather, 116; loss, $281,400. Stranded, 55; loss, $108,000. Ashore, 50; loss, $229,500. Sprung a leak, 19; loss, $21,600. Disabled, 24; loss, $95,400. Collisions 18; loss, $17,900. Fire, 3; loss, $11,300. Loss on cargoes, $351,100. Total loss for the month, $1,066,200, an increase over September of $825,500. Reckoning 40 lives lost with the steamer Vernon 123 persons were drowned from vessels in October on the great lakes.

The Election in New York.

The democrats of New York scored a decisive triumph in the election last week. This can only be considered a hearty endorsement of the Cleveland administration, as the ticket placed in nomination by his party of that state was selected by a convention wherein his friends had a large majority, and the President, prior to the election, strongly endorsed the same. If any doubt of the desire of the New York democrats for Cleveland's renomination next year has existed heretofore, it was surely removed by the result of last week's election.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Notes and News from the National Capital.

This is the busy season in Washington. In the White house, in the capitol, in the various government departments, in the hotels and boarding houses, and in the elegant private residences of the west end, the busiest preparations are in progress for that great annual event,—the opening of congress, and of the fashionable social season.

The year preceding the national conventions, with the skirmishes that go before presidential nominations, will give a zest to social affairs during the coming session that will render it notable when its history is of the records of the past. The long session will be on, and that it will be leap year when the official season fairly opens is additional consideration in its favor. The fact that private residences here are quoted as high as $1,000 per month show that the importance of the session is generally appreciated. The session will be officially launched, in all probability, this year, as usual, by the president's reception at the white house on New Year's day.

Mr. John A. Nichols, of Brooklyn, of the Quarantine Commission has been in conference with Secretary Fairchild relative to the placing of closer restrictions on ships arriving at New York, from foreign ports where cholera prevails. Secretary Fairchild said to the writer, that the discussion of the matter was general in its nature. No details of action have been agreed upon, as the commission is not as yet itself agreed upon the course it will take. It is understood that the commissioner will hold that such infected vessels should be turned back, upon arrival at quarantine, to return to the countries whence they came.

The revival of the rumor that Don M. Dickinson of Detroit is to be made Postmaster-General upon the transfer of Colonel Vilas to the interior department follows on the heels of Mr. Dickinson's visit here. The story this time is widely credited and Michigan men here assert that the office of the place has been made and that Mr. Dickinson will make known his decision after conferring with his friends at home.

Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Morrison keeps sufficiently posted, despite his allegation, "out of politics," to be positive that Secretary Lamar will be appointed to fill the vacancy in the supreme court. When asked about his opinion as to whether or not the senate would confirm the appointment, he simply replied: "I cannot tell. I am not a senator."

The usual crowd congregated in front of Dr. Sunderland's church Sunday morning. The sunbathers evidently preferred the sunshine to the sober interior of the sanctuary. They desired to see President Cleveland and his wife enter. The bells called in vain for the chief magistrate. Still the crowd stayed, walking aimlessly about or shifting nervously from one foot to the other. Some few "rounders" who make a practice of taking in the scene departed, but the majority of the assemblage, composed largely of strangers, remained, worrying the life of the church attendant by insane questions that could not be answered. Eleven o'clock came and the bells of Metropolitan church clanged out something that sounded as if it might have been dedicated to "Old Hundred," but the president came not. Only a faithful few remained and they were on the ground until 11:15, apparently ashamed that they had been caught in such a situation, but seeing no way to desert gracefully.

C. S. Young, of Nevada, ex-president of the department of superintendence, national educational association, is sending out circulars announcing that "Senator W. M. Steward, of Nevada, intends at the next session of congress, to introduce a bill authorizing the expenditure of at least $10,000,000 for the establishment of a national normal school at Washington, D. C." Papers in support of this idea are being solicited to be read before the meeting of the association in Washington next February.

Gov. Luce pronounces 1887 the hardest on the Michigan farmers of all the years taken together since 1861. There have been light crops, entire failure in many departments, and low prices for what they had to sell.

Magazines for nearly Half.

Club with this paper. We divide with you.

Take this list:

	Publishers' price for each magazine alone	Our price for it and this paper together
Wide Awake	$2.40	$3.00
Young Folks' Journal	1	2.10
Puck	5.00	3.10
Little Men and Women	1	2.10
Babyhood	2.50	3.50

Send to the publisher of the magazine you want for a sample copy, enclosing a little to examine, say five cents, enough to show you are not a deadhead. He will send you his terms of course. Compare them with ours.

These five magazines are published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston. Made for families, they actually open a new world to them.

Babyhood, full of pictures and songs and stories, helps the mother amuse even a little baby, helps him grow, and directs his growth.

Our Little Men and Women takes the six-year-old when he begins to read.

The Pansy comes with the Sunday School age.

Wide Awake—this is what the publishers say of it—"literary, study, play-house, life at home and abroad, companionship of the wise and good"—describes the young, but for all improving people.

Young Folks' Journal is for young scholars.

We have the more satisfaction in clubbing with such magazines because they encourage civilized life wherever they go.

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READ THIS

Should visit the BERMUDA AND PANAMA. A large circular from Presbyterian ministers and others, with full particulars, mailed free. Illustrated pamphlet 10 cts. Address, "Longfellow in His Library," Engraved to Subscribers. Size 15x21 inches. Add 10 cents for mailing and engraving.

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A Newspaper supporting the Principles of Democratic Administration.
Published in the City of New York.
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EDITOR.

Daily, Weekly, and Sunday Editions.

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An Eight-page Newspaper, issued every Wednesday.
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Departments, all under the direction of trained journalists of the highest ability. Its contents will be found crowded with good things from beginning to end.

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Every Day, six months,	4.50
Daily, without Sunday, six months,	3.50
Sunday, without Daily, one year,	1.50

Address, THE STAR,
Broadway and Park Place, New York.

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine advertising to use when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Sherman St. The Chicago Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

THE ROUND OAK HEATING STOVES.
NEW COOK STOVES.
Best Saws and Axes. Job and Tin Work.
L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

G. A. R. CIGARS
Are noted as one of the eBest 5 ct. cigars made. For every thousand sold here the Baxter Post of Charlevoix receives $2.00.
The Post has just received its first $2.00. Friends of the Post, try the G. A. R. Cigar and help the old soldiers. For Sale by
F. A. COCHRAN & CO., Druggist and Pharmacists.

New Goods
A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.
EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S
PANTS, OVERALLS AND SHIRTS
TRADE MARK.
FULL SIZE, WELL MADE AND PERFECT FIT.
TRY THEM. for Sale by J. W. MILLER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW
Dry Goods!
Received on the Lawrence this week. Come and see them.
B. SEE.

Bargains
IN
BOOTS & SHOES
The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.
FOX & MILLER

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS
Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.
CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS
PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.
SAVE YOUR DOLLARS
And buy them of Yours Truly,
STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, and Blinds,
Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.
Nowell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, Kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.
A GOOD STOCK OF
PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING
Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.
Summer Cottages a Specialty.
CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

THE JOURNAL
Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 17, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

☞ For woolen hose go to B. See's.

☞ For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 20tf

☞ A few ladies cloaks left yet; call and get a bargain; at B. See's

☞ Beaver Island hand knit socks fifty cents a pair, at Geo. W. Miller's.

On Thanksgiving day the postoffice will be open only from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

An article descriptive of Ironton and surroundings will appear next week.

☞ Those who expect to pay for the JOURNAL in wood will please bring it at once.

Rev. W. H. McCartney this week purchased the Newberry property on Main Street.

Sims Baker is occupying a blacksmith shop back of the Stockman & Iddings tin shop.

The steamer Remorse was in the harbor last week gathering fish for Davis & Co., of Detroit.

☞ If some of our subscribers wish to pay for the paper with potatoes, we will take fifteen or twenty bushel.

☞ Apples, potatoes, cabbages, squashes, or buckwheat flour will be taken in payment for the JOURNAL at market rates.

☞ Before you buy a Christmas chair for grandma, don't forget to look at those fine willow goods just received by S. M. See & Sons.

The propeller Ossifrage has been taken from the Traverse City and Mackinac route to Bay City, and laid up for the winter.

E. W. Bennett has put a well down 55 feet for H. Lee Iddings, at his new house on the park, and is now putting one down for S Parker on Clinton street.

☞ Cash in advance is the only true basis on which to run a newspaper, and we wish to put the JOURNAL on that basis as soon as possible. So if anyone in arrears, fails to receive this paper regularly they can calculate that we are tired of waiting for them.

Washburn & Ackert have placed nine of their furnaces this fall, and could sell a dozen more if there was time to place them before cold weather comes. They will undoubtedly take the place of high price furnaces in several public buildings in this vicinity.

A. T. Washburne & Co. have a change of advertisement that demands the attention of every reader of the JOURNAL. The most casual observer can find bargains in the goods there mentioned, if they will but go to the store. And Mr. Washburne informs us that in all his lines of goods he gives the best value for the price. Don't fail to look them over.

It is now thought that John Patten was on the propeller Vernon when she went down. It was at first reported that he left the boat at Traverse City, but as no word can be received from him, the family think that he was among the lost. Mr. Patten was about 23 years old, of good habits, and has many warm friends, who sympathize with his father, mother and three sisters.

James Slater, a carpenter of Boyne obtained a judgment of $1,000, in the Charlevoix circuit court at the last February term, against H. B. Chapman, for injuries received while at work on the Chapman hotel at Bay Springs in 1883. Mr. Chapman appealed the case to the Supreme Court, and it was heard at the October term. Mr. Slater's attorneys received notice last week that the judgement had been affirmed.

At a special meeting of the stock holders of the D. C. & E. railroad, held at the secretary's office, in Charlevoix, Tuesday of this week, considerable important business was transacted. The route was extended from Charlevoix, north to Mackinaw City, and the capital stock increased from $600,000 to $2,000,000. At a meeting of the directors which followed, the committees reported that nearly all the right of way had been procured along the line between Charlevoix and Kalkaska, except that held by non-residents, and that proceedings were to be instituted at once to condemn that not yet procured.

M. E. Church.

Sabbath services at usual hours conducted by pastor. Tuesday evening the bible reading on "God's words." Thursday evening general prayer meeting. All attend.

W. H. MCCARTNEY.

Purely Personal.

Mrs. D. M. Colby, is on the sick list.

Judge Newberry, of Petoskey was in town Monday.

Dr. Carlstein returned Monday from his visit in Minnesota.

Miss Ada Johnson, of Norwood, Sundayed in Charlevoix with friends.

Mrs. Chas. Shepard, of Roseomon is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Capt. Edwards.

Robert Miller has been on the sick list for a week or more, but is now on the mend.

C. Y. Cook, E. Carpenter, Chas. Lamoreaux and B. W. Miller, leave today for Florida.

Robert Paddock, of Lancaster, Ohio, is spending this week with the family of John Nicholls.

W. A. Atchinson moved this week to the Wilcox cedar camp, that he has charge of this season.

Dan Way and wife returned Tuesday from Sterling, where they have been spending several weeks.

J. A. Vote returned Monday from the hunting grounds of Mackinac county, and brought with him six deer and a bear.

Mrs. M. P. Burns expects to leave next Tuesday for Indiana where she will spend the winter with the family of her daughter.

Rev. A. O. Downs, pastor of the Congregational Church, with his family arrived last Friday, and are domiciled in the VanAtken house on Clinton street.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Campbell, formerly of the Occidental, now at the hotel over Sunday, waiting for the boat to Manistique. They assume charge of the Ossawinamakee House at Manistique about the 15th. They have many friends here who will wish them a prosperous business in that live little city.—Petoskey Record.

Ed. F. Parmelee has severed his connection with the Sentinel, and the firm of Smith & Parmelee dissolved. W. A. Smith, the founder of the paper continues its publication as sole owner. Mr. Parmelee has been connected with the Sentinel some more than four years, and has shown himself to be progressive yet conservative, and withal a first-class newspaper man. Wherever Mr. Parmelee may engage in business he has the best wishes of the JOURNAL.

Coming Events.

Thanksgiving services held at the congregational church at 10:30 on Thursday, Nov. 24. Sermon preached by W. H. McCartney. All come and join us in praises to our God.

The K. of L. literary society hold regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week, at K. of L. hall, at 7.30 o'clock. Question for discussion Nov. 23d: "Resolved, that the best interest of this people demand a homestead law and land tax in America." Wm. Black and G. W. Jefferies chief contestants. A cordial invitation extended to the public. These meetings are intended for the extension of useful knowledge, and to promote the welfare of all. MARIOS BEGGS, Secretary.

Letter from B. C. Nettleton

San Diego, Cal., contains about 20,000 inhabitants. It is built on gently rising ground, that is rapidly climbing the hills about a mile back from the bay, where there are many building sites commanding fine views of the bay and ocean. The town is new. One seldom meets a man who has been here over six months. It is estimated that there are five hundred buildings in course of construction, and if my diagnosis is correct, the boom will continue for some time to come. In many respects the city has outgrown its garments. Sewers are being laid in many of the streets, and others have to meander up one street and down another to find crossings. It is also deficient in sidewalks. Buildings that would do credit to any city have not yet got stuck in front of them.

The postal facilities are sadly deficient. The people contributed to hire extra clerks, but distributions are days behind, and there are 1,400 unsatisfied applications for boxes. I stopped at the office one morning to get my mail, fell into line as No. 32 to work my way up, but after half an hour became disgusted and made up my mind that I did not care to hear from friends. I came back again in the afternoon, but the line was just as long. Got my supper and came back determined to fight my way out on that line if it took all night. I received an antiquated circular informing me that an excursionist would be happy to furnish me transportation to California. I asked for my money back, but was informed that they could not bother with such trifles.

I went to a barber shop to get shaved, and I verily believe that they shaved half of the people of San Diego before it came my turn, and when I returned to my lodgings my wife gave me a lecture for keeping late hours.

The next day was Sunday, but I had enough. I knew there would not be gospel enough to go around, and I am too old to stand off three or four blocks and take it in small quantities.

The climate seems to be all that could be desired, which alone will no doubt attract many rich men, who will build beautiful suburban homes around this rising "City of the Bay."

Eveline.

IRONTON, Nov. 15.—About time for another snow storm.

According to the Enterprise of last week, it must be we are having our Indian summer.

Mr. Joel King is attending the circuit court at Boyne as juror.

The Citizen says that the Pine Lake Iron Co. have leased the Eaton dock and property at the foot of Main St., and will buy furnace wood there this winter.

Dugal Campbell, of South Arm, while in town Saturday and Sunday made us a call.

Wesley Lane has gone off on a deer hunting expedition.

Chas. Peterson returned last Wednesday, bringing with him a fine yoke of oxen, to be used at the camp.

We suggest that a letter box be put on the outside door at the post-office, at Ironton.

Chas. Norton is in Blenom, Canada, School in the Boer's district closed on the 8th. Miss Anna Metcalf, the teacher, returned to her home in Charlevoix.

Mr. and Mrs. David Dennis left last week, to make their home with their daughter, in Grand Rapids.

F. J. Smith, of Hayes, has built him a new barn to replace the one burnt by the forest fires last spring.

Elias Hammond, wife and family, of East Jordan are stopping with the family of H. S. Freeman. They will stay until Mr. Freeman gets better.

☞ Chas. Bedwin has received more goods, and has more coming.

G. A. R. Resolutions.

Whereas, at the fatal disaster, which occurred Oct. 29th 1887, in the loss of the steamer Vernon, our lamented comrade, Louis Geboo, answered to his last roll call; we, therefore offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the untimely and sudden death of our comrade, we regard as a catastrophy greatly to be deplored, and for which we sincerely mourn.

Resolved, that we tender to the bereft family of our comrade, our earnest and heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the widow of our deceased comrade, and also to the village papers for publication.

M. J. SHOEMAKER,
D. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
BYRON SEE,
Committee.

Burgess.

BURGESS, Nov. 15.—Mr. Hale returned to his home in a very feeble condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold were visiting at Frank Kane's Sunday.

Miss Burns will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Frank Snethen and attend school.

School commenced in district No. 6, Monday, with Miss Annie Metealf, of Charlevoix, as teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pierce have the sympathy of their friends in the death of their infant child.

Barnard.

BARNARD, Nov.16.—Miss Ella Trimble has gone to Charlevoix to attend school this winter.

Mrs. T. S. Stevens was visiting with her uncle, Mr. Harkness last week.

Will Burns is improving his place with a new board fence.

Richard Shapton is moving to Charlevoix this week.

Mr. Geo. Anderson who has been living in Charlevoix the past summer intends moving back on his farm soon.

Shipments

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix, reported by Lamb:

Nov. 10—Schr. Sea Gem, 20,000 feet hardwood lumber, Crain & Whitford to Sheboygan.

16—Schr. Four Brothers, 180 cords wood, W. H. Dewhurst to Chicago.

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

EXPERIMENTS IN HYPNOTISM.

Strange Doings of the Doctors in Paris. Startling Mental Phenomena.

Dr. Luys recently made a communication to the Academy of Medicine on this subject which electrified the members present. It was on the action, both at a distance and by direct contact, of certain medicinal and fermented substances on hypnotic subjects. The latter were all women who could not possibly have got their cue beforehand, and were being observed while Dr. Luys operated by a jury of scientists above all suspicion of having lent themselves to any trickery. A tube in one instance was filled with sulphate of strychnine by Dr. Luys, and the subject, who was not present, was told to put it to the left side of the nape of her neck. Soon after there was a telephonic message from the foreman of the jury to say that the patient suffered in the left side from muscular contractions, convulsive starts and a rigid body. When the drug was placed on the right side of the nape (in imagination) the same phenomenon took place.

An experiment, or rather experiments, was made on subjects who were brought in to the operator. They had no idea what Dr. Luys was going to use. Although he put to the nape in a tube no larger than a lower-potato's vital and hermetically sealed produced exactly the same effect as if unlabeled a bar. Absinthe, hashish, opium, morphine, beer, champagne, tea and coffee were in succession tried with their characteristic effects. But—the cup which cheers but not inebriates" was found too exciting for French neurogaths. Valerian caused the deepest catalepsy. The thoughtless the patient were centered in a grave. She was impelled irresistibly to stoop down and scratch the ground, and thought herself in a cemetery exhuming a deceased relative whom she loved. Under the ill-fated influence she herself picking up bones belonging to this skeleton, which she handled with tender reverence, and when there was an imaginary mound of them she plaited with deep drawn sighs and tears and genuflections, a cross above the grave. Asafoetida produced the contrary effect, causing rosy and gayety prevailed.

The subject was a young girl, very fond of the drama. She fancied herself on the stage and playing a part which suited her to perfection. It was in a buffoutte opera and she sang her score admirably. The sentiments were expressed with delicate feeling. Dr. Luys can, according to the substances he uses, run through the whole gamut of human passions and emotions.

What is most strange is that no trace of the fictitious world in which the hypnotized subject has been wandering remains when real consciousness is restored. It is very rare for even the idea of having been in dreamland to survive the awakening from the hypnotic trance. Dr. Luys says that hypnotic suggestion sometimes has periods of incubation more or less long. The subject is seized greatly to do a certain thing or things, and then the drawing because on irresistible impulse. They are first as if tempted and then as if possessed. They can no more help themselves than a man who has got out to the verge of Niagara Falls in a fast coal help going over.

Dr. Luys proved that the sendemy name a commission to inquire into hypnotic suggestion, near and at a distance. Dr. Brunnell supported him. He said: "All that Dr. Luys has alleged and shown is correct and to make a noise throughout the world. Nobody but M.M. Bunel and Dumon have gone so far as Dr. Luys. He not only forces on the attention of the academy the question of hypnotism, but of persons being affected by poisonous substances which do not penetrate, or it may be even touch their bodies. This is from a legal point of view a great danger. A great moral responsibility is involved in the matter. It is the duty of the academy to have the experiments of Dr. Luys repeated, with others that have upon them."—Paris Cor. New York Tribune.

Historical Society.

The historical society met last Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kane. The executive committee reported a prospectus of work for the season that will surely be interesting and instructive. The work is English history beginning with the Norman conquest. The society will meet tomorrow evening with the family of John Nicholls. The lesson will be read the paper. Subject; The Norman Conquest. The conversation on Tennyson's Harold, will be lead by A. T. Washburne and Mrs. W. G. Clark.

Michigan Mention

The big bridge at Sault Ste. Marie is said to be about half completed.

H. P. Akeley has given his magnificent residence and lot, in Grand Haven, worth $45,000 to the Episcopal church, to be used and occupied as a ladies' college.

Last Saturday, Gov. Luce appointed Francis Dunlory, of St. James, judge of probate for Manitou county, to succeed James Dunlery, who recently resigned.

A Christmas Present.

To any subscriber whose account is paid one year in advance, we will furnish the JOURNAL one year to the name of any friend they may desire, who does not now take the paper, for one dollar cash in advance, if paid before the first day of January. Next year Charlevoix will "boom," and the best way to let your distant friends know all about it is to send the JOURNAL regularly. And the best way to sustain this paper in advertising Charlevoix county is to send one or more copies to friends abroad. Recollect, one dollar cash pays the bill if your own account is settled one year in advance.

BORN.

KIRBY—On Nov. 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kirby, a daughter.

SCHOOL BOOKS

We have now in Stock all the new Books adopted by the Board, and they will be sold at less than Publishers' Introductory Price. We have the largest stock of School Books and School Supplies in the county, and as we are the publishers' agent we are prepared to sell cheaper than ever. Get our prices before you purchase or you will be sorry.

Dr. G. W. Crouter.

A New Attraction in Town
AND LOCATED IN THE
Dry Goods & Carpet Store
OF
A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Who are pleased to announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity that in this store a great

5c., 10c., and 25c. COUNTER

Has been placed, and invite all friends and customers to call in and see for themselves if they cannot get bargains in

A General Line of House Furnishing Goods, All for 5c., 10c., and 25c.

These counters being a new attraction, you are invited to call and see them. Having obtained them through a Chicago house that makes it their business to buy these goods for a great deal less than they are worth, by purchasing from Auctions, &c. Lots at Forced Sales, Sheriff Sales, and in Clean, on these counters for 5c., 10c., and 25c.! These goods will positively be retailed at these cheap prices. Come and see for yourselves.

To give you a full list of all these great bargains would be next to an impossibility, as the line is so large.

Call in and Inspect these Counters. All the goods are displayed to view, and only three prices, 5c., 10c., and 25c.

Call and see this stock, and see if you cannot save 40c. on every dollar's worth of goods you buy. Remember, a full line of **GLASSWARE, TINWARE, WOODENWARE, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, NOTIONS,** and in fact a little of everything on these counters.

Great 5c., 10c. and 25c. Counters.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

NOTICE

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Township Clerk of Charlevoix township, until the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., on the 5th day of December, 1887, at which time and place said bids will be opened and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 14, 1887.
W. C. NEWMAN, Secretary

SUBSCRIBE FOR
Grand Rapids' best paper,
The Daily Democrat.
It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.
Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Wood at 12½ cents a week.

Cash Club Rates
For the convenience of our friends who want a city paper the coming year, we will furnish either of the following with the JOURNAL one year at the price named:

Name	With the Journal.
$0-50 Babyland	$ 2.00
1.00 Chicago Weekly Herald	2.00
1.00 Chicago Weekly News	2.00
1.00 Germania Weekly Enquirer	2.00
2.00 Cosmopolitan Magazine, monthly	3.50
1.50 Cottage Hearth, monthly	2.50
1.00 Detroit Weekly Free Press	2.00
1.00 Harper's Bazar	2.00
4.00 Harper's Magazine, monthly	4.50
4.00 Harper's Weekly	4.50
2.00 Harper's Young People	3.00
1.00 Little Men and Women	2.00
1.50 Montreal Herald and Star	3.00
2.50 New York Weekly Graphic	3.00
1.00 New York Weekly Star	2.00
1.00 New York Weekly World	2.00
1.00 Puck	2.50
4.00 Scribner's Magazine	3.75
1.00 Toledo Weekly Blade	2.00
5.40 Wide Awake	3.25
1.00 Young Folks' Journal	2.00

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be made for it IN NEW YORK.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
Is a complete newspaper in all that constitutes the term. It is a member of the Associated Press, and is the only recent morning paper in Chicago that possesses this first essent at to a complete news service. In addition it has its own private leased wires connecting its office with Washington and New York. It prints ALL THE NEWS.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
Is an independent paper. It recognizes the utility of political parties as means for the accomplishment of proper ends, but it declines to regard any mere party as a fit subject for unquestioning adoration. It is unbiased in its presentation of political news.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
Is a "short-and-to-the-point" paper. It leaves to the "blanket-sheet" the monopoly of tiresome and worthless amplification. It says all that is to be said in the shortest possible manner. It is a paper for busy people.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
Now prints and sells over 175,000 copies per day—a larger circulation than that of all the other Chicago dailies combined. Sold by all news dealers at two cents per copy. Mailed to any address, postage prepaid, for six dollars per year, or for a shorter term at rate of fifty cents per month. Address Victor F. Lawson, Publisher The DAILY NEWS, 123 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Weekly News
Eight pages, 64 columns, is the largest dollar weekly in America. 19

A LOVER'S LAMENT.

BY SAMMY LINNET.

Once on a time—not long ago—
Dizzy I when, you need not know,
A maiden, young and late to sea,
Was loved, almost answered to me.
But soul was pure as mountain sea,
Her heart was warm with honest love,
Pure as the angels know above;
But, ah! 'tis many year to dwell
Upon the thought—my darling fell!

She loved—as I—the fancy dream
To Grace who fell themselves—alone
Alone, while all the world was gay
To mourn and weep with bitter tear,
A year or doubtful loss of those
Who love so dearly, but who chose
To leave her—left her—left her—
"Then set the cause, sweet maiden!"
And so his money now to dwell
Upon the thought—my darling fell!

I really wander day by day
While grief lurks full and heartless away.
I look across the fields at night
When Luna looks a friendly light,
And think I see her handsome face,
Hear even the thing of sorrow trace
Her ugly footsteps—'Oh! do not
She comes to trouble—she comes
And whispers with her voice to tell,
For she—my life, my idol—fell!

Look down, thou melancholy moon,
Upon the sorrow of my heart,
Or, if she answer I wish you to utter!
What tender memories fall in line,
Wander through every innocent thought—
Sweet memories often dearly bought—
The wind now sighs me to feel
Whereon my darling sighs curse the reel,
What orange peel—heaven she fell!

AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

BY CAPT. JAKE HAWTHORNE.

"I am a sea tramp," said Jeff Turcott, as he squared himself for a yarn in the forecastle of the Mary Mason, a stanch brig in the China trade out of Boston.

"Leastways, if there are tramps ashore there are tramps at sea—chaps that wouldn't make three v'yages with the same timbers under them if you made them a present of the ship; because, why, it gets so blamed monotonous, so to speak, and thinks the kind of critter I am.

"I've sailed north and south, and east and west, and here and there promiscuous to the other p'ints of the compass; but I never come so nigh losing the number of my mess as once in the Arctic Ocean.

"We was in the Cachalot that trip, a square-rigged ship, owned in New Bedford, and we was after 'right' whales. Sperm is all right, when you can get enough of it, but that ain't always easy.

"No one skipper would rather take a chance on good right whales, when they was plenty, than to chase cachalots all over the North Pacific.

"So we shipped up through the straits and got on the grounds early the first year, and when winter came we worked down under the lee of an island, and spent it as well as we could.

"Pete was a short fun in it, but what with cards and sleigh parties after musk deer, bear hunts, and games, we managed to put in the winter.

"But I tell you I was mighty glad when the ice broke away, and we saw a chance to get out of the bay.

"The old man was in a hurry. You see we was nearly full when the ice drove us into the bay, and he reckoned we could fill up in two months, lay down the coast with the cargo, and get home in time to be back on the grounds the same year.

"I everything seemed to play right into his hands, and every day almost, when the try-pots were not busy, we'd strike a whale; and twice I have seen we had three of them alongside, and the ship smelled like an oil factory.

"We didn't seem to mind that, for oil salts get used to these things, and we was as anxious as any one could be to get back, because our lay was sure to be good with such a cargo, and we counted on a big time with 'the girls' we left behind us.

"We had a man aboard we called Prophet Pete. He was a Cape Cod man, a long, lank skeleton, with a face on him that would drive a man crazy if he had any love of the beautiful, so caused homely was he.

"Then he was one of these infernal visionsessing fools, and kept the men in hot water with his prophecies.

"Whether it was just hull-head luck or what not, I don't know, but whatever Prophet Pete Pulver said was sure to come out true, and the men got so they believed every word he said. And so, when he came to me one day, just before we struck the last whale, I knew he was coming to me with a vision.

"'I've had a revelation, Jeff,' he says, in a voice like a handsaw going through a knot.

"'Revelation be blowed,' I said. 'What's *he* got to do with the Cachalot?'

"'You don't understand,' he whined. 'What I want to say is that I have seen a vision.'

"'Then I got mad, and said: 'And what I wanter say is, that you'll see more stars and cut more capers than if you was hit by a cyclone, if you come fooling around here with your visions. You're a Jonah, that's what you are, Pete Pulver.'

"'But this is important. I never had such a vision before, and I tell you this, if the Cachalot don't sail within three days, she will meet with awful peril.'

"Mates, I started for the interior of Greenland, and I have stove in the bigare-head, sure, but he got out of Galilee so quick I couldn't reach him.

"But he ambled round among the men, and told his yarn until he got them so worked up that he sigh about bred a mutiny; and he wouldn't stop it, and the mate had to clap the darbies on him, and shove him down in the brig.

"He didn't seem to care for that, either, and when they was hauling him below, he sang out that they'd remember what he said when trouble came.

"Putting him into the hold didn't seem to make no difference, for the thing had got to working among the men, and they was just as sure we were going to have trouble as if an angel had come down and told them; and they were clean certain that the old man would catch it for putting Prophet Pete in the brig.

"I didn't say much, mates; but I'm like all old sailors, a little inclined to be superstitious, and I was uneasy about the thing.

"It got so hot that the old man called us aft and made us a little speech. He said we was good men, every one, and he didn't want to have any trouble; but no more he wouldn't allow no sea lawyers to come aboard him and run his ship.

"And if any of us felt as Pete did, why, there was a place for him along with Pete, and if we didn't take a drop on it pretty quick, some one might get a taste of the sea.

"Now, that kind of argument is pretty strong and convincing, and we understood that the only way to get out of that was to buckle in and get the ship full as quick as we could, and then we could get away.

"No man sharked his duty, and the second day Pete was back among us, He'd submitted to the powers that be, and promised not to make no more prophecies that trip, if he burst a blood vessel trying to keep it in.

"But he looked mighty solemn when three days passed, and we had just towed the last whale up to the side and set in to get the blubber aboard.

"We worked hard, let it was no use trying, and we had to leave part of the work for the next day. Prophet Peter didn't speak, but I'd a blamed sight rather he'd howled like a hurricane; it wouldn't have scared me half so much. He went around with his jaw dropped, his face pale as a ghost, and a look on it like he had given up all hope and was just going to die.

"I wanted to beat him in the jaw; but what good would that do? I'd liked to have seen him keel hauled—anything to take that awful look out of his face; and I never felt happier than I did next day when the last of the blubber came aboard, and we squared away for the straits.

"We had been dodging ice ever since we came out of the bay, and now when we headed up to lay a course, we found plenty more of it. The most we met was in scattered floes, some of them as big as a house, and we dodged among them as well as we could.

"Pete did his work like a man, but you could see he was only doing it because it was his duty—not that he thought it would do anybody any good

"We seem to be skipping along all right, Pete,' I says.

"'Wait until night,' he answers in a hollow voice.

"I looked for a belaying pin to hit him with, but he sidled away and got out of my reach. The next day went all right and we had plenty of room to dodge the ice, and at night would be the time when we must look out.

"In the middle watch that night I had the deck, with Pete as one of the watch, and I saw him sneak forward and take his station in the foretop. I didn't want to stay with the foot, for his look made cold chills run down my back and into my boots; so I went up the main shrouds and into the top to take a look. There was nothing in sight, and it was cold aloft, so I slid down and planked the deck to keep warm.

"Everything was going nicely, and I was just beginning to think what a fool I was to allow Pete Pulver to bother me, when he came sliding down a backstay, and ran up to me.

"'It's come!' he hissed. 'Tell the mate he wouldn't believe me.'

"'What's come?' I gasped.

"He pointed forward, and I saw a mighty sea I never saw floes in the Northern seas. All around us, in front, astern, on both bows, and on the quarters, were great icebergs, and we had crept among them without knowing it.

Pete Pulver's prophecy had come true, for if we escaped from the net into which the ship had thrust herself it would be a miracle.

"I sang out for the mate, and he skipped up on the rail and took one look, coolly, as he jumped down aft.

"'Lay down, Pete, rout out the Captain.'

"The old man was on deck in a moment, and he was too good a sailor not to see the danger, and that the "floes" were closing in, and only quick work could save us.

"Right ahead were two 'bergs, perhaps two hundred inthons apart, but closing in fast. The every hand we were manned in, and his decision was quickly made.

"'Set everything that will draw, alow and aloft, Mr. Tyrsall,' he ordered. 'I'm going out of this pack. Stetson, you take the wheel, and do as I tell you, for your life.'

"Stetson, harpooner in the Captain's boat, laid his brown hand on the wheel, and the old man jumped up on the rail, where the helmsman could see him.

"We swerved about like a flock of geese, and before you could think, the ship was packed from rail to truck. There was a good ten-knot breeze just over the starboard quarter, and the Captain raised his hand.

"'Head her due west, you at the wheel; steady—so!'

"The ship swung round and headed for the opening between the two 'bergs. We understood then what he meant to do, and though it was fearful risky, we knew well that it was the only thing to do.

"The good ship seemed to know what was expected of her, and fairly seemed to fly. The 'bergs were closing in, and we knew it would be touch and go.

"Just Captain Crafts stood like a statue on the rail, and his voice was steady as he spoke.

"'Port a little—steady; that's well!'

"The Cachalot's horn went in between the 'bergs, and every man held his breath. If the ice extended under water farther than we knew, it would be the end of all.

"High above us loomed the two 'bergs, with their frost towers and turrets, and the space between seemed perilously narrow.

"'Starboard, there!' cried the Captain. 'Now, then—hell amidships.'

"There was an awful grating sound along the keel, such a sound as I never heard before, and never want to hear again, and Prophet Pete whispered in my ear:

"'My dream, my dream?'

"Mates, I turned on that bloody pirate and give it to him right between the eyes. If we went to Davy Jones I'd at least have it out of him.

"I felt the ship keel to port and lift at the stern, and then she slid off into deep water; I threw the wheel hard down, and, with the icebergs astern, the Cachalot was flying on her course, saved by a hair.

"And I never felt so happy as I did to think that I knocked that croaker out so that he couldn't see how it was done.

"Eight bells, mates. Away you go.

"And we jumped on deck before the mate got to the foksel hatch.

Bill Nye on Hotels.

America has seen many gigantic strides, writes Bill Nye, in the *New York World*, aside from those made at the battle of Bull Run, and her people spend much of their time pointing with pride to her remarkable progress, but we are prone to dwell too much upon our advantages as a summer resort and our adroit methods of declining the Presidency before we are asked, while we forget some of our more important improvements, like the elevated railway and the American hotel.

Let us, for a moment, look at the great changes that have been wrought in hotels during the past century. How marked has been the improvement and how wonderful the advancement. Everything has been changed. Even the clerks have been changed.

Electric bells, consisting of a long and alert wire with an overcoat button at one end and a reporter at the other, have taken the place of the human voice and a long-browed man in club. Where once we were compelled to call down a dull, stupid clerk, now we can go down the elevator or wander down the wrong stairway and find anybody we want.

Where once we were mortified by being compelled to rise at table, rear nine feet and stab a porous pancake with our fork, meantime wiping the perspiration off of the bay, and now when with our coat tails, now we can hire a lad, little gentleman in a hat from hell to pass us the pancakes.

Even the hotels of American hotels are changed. Once the bar-tender waited till his customer ran all his remarks into one long sentence, and then a hiccough on the end, and then he told him by the clock and then put him out into the cold and chaotic night. Now the bar-tender gradually rises on the price of drinks till his customer is frozen out, and while he is gone to the reading-room to borrow some more money the chemist moves the bar somewhere else, and when the poor returns he finds a barber shop where he thought he left a bar-room.

It is very rare now that we see a United States Senator snaking a two-story Mansard mansard hotel down the flights of stairs to his room in order to secure the labor vote. Men, as well as hotels and bar-rooms, have gone up. Where once a cake of soap would only last a few weeks, science has come to and perfected a style of pin's soap, flavored with vanilla, that will last for years, and a new slippery elm towel that is absolutely impervious to moisture. Hard is the man who can now steal away from the corridors of time, welcoming the morning and weeping the parting guest, jumping deftly out of the hands of the receiver, but always calm, smooth, and latherless.

A great hotel proprietor, last night, shrewd men are met with a sinking and impressive whisper, to go, "The Fat Contributor" was lecturing once in the State of Kentucky, and had occasion to leave the room a little hotel. After the meal Mr. Grisby stepped up to the table, took out a bale of bank-notes, which he had received in payment for the evening before, and asked what the damage was, "Three dollars," said the blue grass gentleman, who had bathed with collar with a ten-penny nail, while he looked at "Grix" with a pained expression.

"Yes, but a man ought to be able to board here a week for $30. The whole house didn't cost more than $40 or $45. What's your idea in charging me $3 for a wad of honeny and a piece of yesterday's pie?"

"W-ell, sir," said the urbane landlord, as he put out the fire at a distance with a pitcher of water, in a salvary surpius on it, "I need the money."

The frankness and open, candid manner of the man won Mr. Grisward, and he asked him if he thought $3 would be enough. The landlord said he could get along with it. Mr. Griswold opened his valise and took out a large brown paper package, marked "For external use." He passed it over to the landlord and told him that that and' would do well on the inside as it did on the outside. In a few moments the contents of the "Contributor" and the liniment of the landlord had merged into each other, and a friendly feeling sprang up between the two men which time has never effaced. I have often thought of this and wondered why it is that lotsof men are not more open and cordial with their guests. Many a time I have paid a large bill grudgingly when I felt like giving it a cheerfully if the landlord had told me he was in need.

Brussel's Lare.

Brussels lace is celebrated all over the world, and we have not had to visit one of the places where this beautiful and costly lace is made. Here we see a number of women, very quiet, very neatly dressed, and in some cases with wonderfully delicate and adroitnhe hands, although they are all plain working-women. Each is busy fashioning the delicate pattern of a piece of lace, and it is said that each woman has a pattern of her own which she always makes, and which, perhaps, descended from her mother and grandmother. Some are at their work working on cushions, with pins and bobbins, and some are using needles and the finest and most delicate thread. We are told that this thread is made of flax by hand, and it is so delicate that it has to be spun in damp cellars, because in the dry upper air it would break before it is finished. There are old women in Brussels who have spun nearly all their lives spinning in cellars. — *Frank R. Stockton, in St. Nicholas.*

As old maid may make herself generally useful, but an old bachelor is generally in everybody's way. unsoaded for accidents. — *Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

"WE DENY THE WRIT."

The Decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Anarchist Case.

No Federal Question Involved, and the Court Business is This Opinion.

How the News Was Received by the Condemned Men in the Chicago Jail.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday denied the motion for a writ of habeas corpus in the anarchist case. The decision was delivered by Chief Justice Waite, and occupied the entire morning session. At the opening of the court, when the justices entered the room Justice Miller and Waite looked decidedly pale, and the voice of the latter trembled for some moments after he began to read the opinion, but he soon recovered his voice and took his usual whole sentence. To a focus of the other Justices were turned to the floor during nearly the entire time of the delivery. Occasionally Justice Harlan would look up from his paper, looked the audience in the face, and then would quickly drop his eyes to the floor. Justice Bradley was the calmest of the judges who had sat inside the bench in reaching the conclusion they announced to the world.

When, as in this case, application is made to this court for a writ of habeas corpus to review a criminal application in the state courts it will be held to be a proper exercise of a writ of error to bring up the question of the constitutionality of the Revised Statutes, it is our duty to ascertain for ourselves whether any question meriting here was made and decided in the proper court of the state, which is of such a character as to warrant us in bringing the judgment into for examination.

In our opinion the question not to be allowed by the court if it appears from the face of the petition that no federal question was in question which is complained of was so plainly wrong as to be unjustifiable, or if it appears clearly it is in accordance with our own well considered judgments in similar cases. That is, the question is not frivolous. In the Commonwealth, 1 Wall, 313, when the writ was applied for, the petition was denied, because it appeared that no federal question was involved, although if they had been in the opinion of the court, the decision would have been reversed under Section 5 of our Rule 4 a motion to affirm was granted, because it appeared that the jurisdiction, the practice has been to grant the writ of error, and then on the motion to affirm to dismiss the case, if it should be subsequently decided right that the case ought not to be held here. Ex parte Virginia, Arrowsmith, 100 Reporter, 339 United States, 39, 256; Clover vs. Wallace, 2 Wall, 461; Ex parte Cutler, 3 Wall, 504.

Upon an application to the supreme court for the allowance of a writ of habeas corpus, it will not be held to be a proper form to sending out a writ to bring up the record of a case from the supreme court of state, when it is apparent on the face of the record that no federal question was involved. In affirm to cases in it was done in proper form.

In the present case we have had the benefit of the learned support of the counsel for the white counsel have not deemed it their duty to make a point in the case, or to suggest to the court, that the state court has violated the rights of state to his room in order to secure the labor vote. Men, as well as hotels and bar-rooms, have gone up. Where once a cake of soap would only last a few weeks, science has come to and perfected a style of pin's soap, flavored with vanilla, that will last for years, and a new slippery elm towel that is absolutely impervious to moisture. Hard is the man who can now steal away from the corridors of time, welcoming the morning and weeping the parting guest, jumping deftly out of the hands of the receiver, but always calm, smooth, and latherless.

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AT CHICAGO.

How the Prisoners Received the News—Police Precautions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.

When the news came from Washington that the Supreme Court had refused the writ of habeas corpus in the anarchist case, a ray of the heart of every man around the jail jumped into his face. Captain Black and Jailer Fritz Prize actually turned pale and Jailer Fritz Prize actually turned pale and Jailer Fritz Prize actually turned pale

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

A CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF THE PUGILISTIC CHAMPION'S MERITS.

How and Why He is the Best Man Now in the Pugilistic World—Comparison of Old and New Methods of Training Men to Fight.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—John Lawrence Sullivan, after Ralph Waldo Emerson, Boston's greatest representative, weighed in training 194 pounds, when stripped as the "mold of fashion," 207. As he has not been in condition for a long time, and as he, like all of us, grows heavier from the hardening of the bones and the packing of the tissues, he probably would weigh today, if trained down to a proper condition, a clean two hundred weight. It seems impossible for a professional athlete to long remain in good shape. Boon companions, women, dinners and the twain deities, Bacchus and Silenus, present too many temptations. He yields, and becomes, in the chaste language of the profession, too "beefy," "cheery," "stout-ish," "soaked," "soft," "flabby," "fatty" or "no good."

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

While Sullivan has not been an anchorite, he has not wallowed in the mire as is too often described by imaginative writers. He has lived perhaps too well; he has not exercised enough, and on occasions he has experimented too far with the seductive bottle glass. But he has not been guilty of the excesses which ruined such superb specimens of physical manhood as John C. Heenan, Johnny Dwyer, Tom Chandler, Jim Irving and other distinguished votaries of the ring. At the present moment he weighs about 220 pounds.

As the average voter weighs 150 pounds, it is obvious that Sullivan is 60 per cent. "more of a man" than his friend and brother.

Weight amounts to little in determining physical value. Homer Lane, the wrestler, a light weight, and Matsada Sorakichi, a middle weight, have proved physically superior to men of double their avoirdupois. The quantity and especially the quality of muscle are what tell in such matters. In this regard Sullivan is equal to at least two average men. The difference can be better shown in drawings than in words. The quality of muscle is important. Muscles are elastic tissues which contract as inappreciable distance. They are unlike India rubber and iron, which extend and contract with equal force. Nature compensates man by arranging them in opposing pairs, so that the shortening of one elongates the other. Grasp the upper fleshy arm with the right hand and then raise the left hand. The left biceps will be found to harden and contract, while the triceps will soften and lengthen out. When the hand is lowered the muscles perform exactly opposite actions. The extent of contraction measures what may be termed bodily strength and the rapidity acting strength. These two qualities are always confused by the public at large. In the animal world heavy muscle is characteristic the elephant, active the tiger. Among notable athletes one marks Muldoon, the wrestler, Jim Laffin, Strong Arm Kelly and Professor Attila, Barnabas, who, since the death of Dr. Windlip, is probably the strongest man in the world. The other marks Billy Edwards, Jem Mace, Malcolm W. Ford, Duncan C. Ross, and notably John L. Sullivan. In pugilism heavy strength is of little value, and frequently of disadvantage, while active strength is all in all. Billy Pete (that Billy Edwards would probably pin Professor Herreshoff to sleep in one round. When "Professor" Laffin tried to face Sullivan on Madison Square Garden the contest was so one sided as to make the luckless professor resemble an ox, whom a Swedish butcher was deliberately pounding to death.

SULLIVAN IN FIGHTING TRIM.

Dr. Serpy, the distinguished surgeon who reset Sullivan's wrist, remarked of Sullivan embodies strength, vitality and activity. The fracture he received was serious, one that in many cases, especially where the patient is sickly or dissipated, is seldom absolutely recovered from. The injury often affects both mind and body. While the arm is not so strong as before, the sufferer regains no confidence in it and shields it by using it as little as possible. In Sullivan's case, so great was his strength and vitality that I predicted a complete recovery, and I am glad to learn that my prediction has been borne out by the facts."

Dr. Henry Lassing, of New York, said: "It is singular how thinking people measure a muscle. Ask a man if he is strong, and he offers you his biceps to be felt. If it is large, he and his friends consider him a Hercules. Even in matches, where the spectators profess to have some knowledge on this topic, this ignorance prevails. The man with the big swollen muscles is picked out as the coming victor. A muscle can be developed in two ways. You may employ calisthenics and increase its quickness. There will be little change in its strength and size. Or you may use its strength and action. On the other hand, you may employ the lifting machine, heavy dumbbells and immense Indian clubs. Day by day the muscles grow to meet the task, until they stand out all over the body. As you increase dimensions you diminish in quickness and grace. Finally the muscles get perfected and you get to the condition of an overworked draught horse.

"Pugilism demands activity as opposed to strength. The victor wins by making his antagonist helpless. This can be done by exhausting the loser, by 'groggy,' by closing his eyes with blows or by shock. Exhaustion and blindness are the aims of the older pugilists. Shock is modern, and has given birth to the 'sleeper.' The most efficient shock is given by a blow in the throat just below the chin, or just below the complex of the ear, for then the temple is supposed to be, but seldom is, struck. One on the throat or just below the base of the brain is a 'paralyzer,' and is given by the round arm blow which Sullivan has popularized. A blow just over the belt is a disabler. In the vernacular of the ring has developed this style of fighting into a science. It is far more scientific than the old style, as it is quicker and less harmful to the participants. Then yards and yards of gloaded were carried from the field looking more like raw meat than human beings. In the brilliant school, the affair is over in a few minutes and ended very rarely in injury being done.

"As to Sullivan, I record his physically as a wonderful specimen of manhood. Everything on which successful pugilism depends is well and uniformly developed.

"His arms are most rather to delicate. I record the impress of his body and use just the right size. Were they larger, they would be so much weight to carry and would soon tire the larger muscles which support them. As the weight of the body is thrown into the blow, the muscles used are thus employed in walking, dodging and jumping. These in Sullivan are not only perfect in size and proportion, but also admirable in quality and endurance. Much of this is due to sagacious training, but more, to my mind, is due to inherit nance. The chest is round and full, the abdomen not too small and the abdominal muscles are symmetric and well developed. Too small a waist means almost always a 'short wind,' and a surplus loss of strength after a very slight exertion.

In regard to Sullivan's pugilistic efficiency, there were many grave doubts and heated discussions in the past, but nearly all the sporting fraternity are now at one. This opinion is well summed up by Professor William Clark, a veteran pugilist of high standing and ability.

"Take him all in all, Sullivan is probably our greatest man. I think I know all his work. When he first put up, he had first class muscles, lots of liking for the business and all the game necessary. He was not quick enough to be at the head of his profession, and he was over confident. But he learned at the first to put his weight into his blows. Then he had good luck. He started in when Fox had revived interest in sporting matters and when there were really no first class men in the field. His success seemed remarkable at the time, but it was only so by comparison. Had he been matched at his best with Dwyer or Mace his history would have been different. He at twenty-three was round him, men like Billy Maddley, Pat Sheedy and the like, who were wise enough to learn. Luckily they were level headed. They showed him just what he needed. He trained well and didn't get stale or work up big flabby muscles, and so got slow and heavy. This sort of thing don't pay. Men who look like doctors' pictures, with muscles like a lady's knots, are no good. I say it, and I've been in the business high on to fifty years. Sullivan trained reasonable, using the sandbag, and what's better for a man's wind and quickness, the blubber-or-fat ball. Besides this, he improved his sparring and became a first class man. I am not blowing because I was brought up in the old days in England. In those times we trained long and dingging was unheard of. A round arm blow was looked on unfavorably. It was scientific sparring, gameness and endurance. It wasn't uncommon for a fight to last four hours. Lots of them ran over a hundred rounds. When a man came to the scratch, he had to be carried away and put to bed. It changed somewhat when Jem Mace came and showed where a blow knocks a man out, and Sullivan is the result of the change.

JEDGE WAXIM ABROAD.

He and Mandy at Potsdam, Near Berlin. Pictures of Fresh Life on the Green.

[Special Correspondence.]

POTSDAM, N. Y., Nov. 6.—We are at present out here at Potsdam, because it is a quiet country town, near Berlin, where Fresh Fritz, the Grofie used to come to find rest and pure air at his palace of Sans Souci, like I do on my Wayne farm, and where when his work was all done, he shut his eyes and went to sleep forever. I went to look at his coffin in the garrison meeting house vault, and it gave me a better impression of kings than I had before, for that aint a bit of mausoleum about the place, and the coffin is a plain copper one, more for use than ornament, and not much as fancy as what the elderly berry a congressman in. The palace itself aint no grizz thatter either for Frederick was a plain sort of a man in a good many ways, but that's a mighty fine farm around it, growed up with trees and gravel walks and fountings squirtin and been kind of fancy farmin agurtenances.

When I wrote you last letter from Berlin I hadent seen the sights, but I have now, and I know Berlin about as well as I do my native heath, and I believe I have lerent enough German to ask any naturalized citizen in my district for his vote, pervided he aint allreddy picked, and I can see the other candidate's billiwigs meals and go him a few better.

As soleds I visited the building what the national legislatin is done, and I hopened to git in as the thing is done. The luck view looks like a street car stabled of the Fourteenth Ventury, and the building used to be a factory of some kind. The front is of stone, four stories high, and faces on the street like a hotel, except for a hotel, and don't look so bad, because it is new. It reminded me good of I see politicians I know, that is all right to look at on the outside, but if you go to approach from the back gate, Inside, the building is covered with a kind of a thing do for a state capital for one of our states that had been in the Revolutionary war, and leat pretty too long. The cheers was covered with spiler leather, the plaster war commencing to git fall in notes on, and the other adjuntents war sufficient to meet the simple wants of a healthy legislator, who hadent been used to a bath in the Adirondacks.

As a whole in these countries, the people are the last ones to git hold of the new accumulations air mighty poor. In every perticekeer, though, the German have got their quarters for legislatin in than the English house of commons.

I met especially about Bismarck, who I consider is the concentrix link of the German confederation, and not for a long space of time in his cheer, which is on a rostrum raised considerable above the president's desk, and is similar to the chair used in the house of lords, and very comfortible like most leather chairs, which wears slick, and has a tendency to perpetuate a statesman underneath his desk if he stretches out his legs, and which makes a leather one member is naskin a dull spouse, which frequently happens.

I'm glad I saw the receptions was about fifteen cents, but you don't have to buy a ticket to see them like you do at the opera capital in Vienna. As the legislators don't plug nickels into a machine under the gate money to help pay election expenses.

I didn't see the kaiser, for the old man, who is gone to his reward, was away on a waterin place, but in every pleter shop and book store in Berlin I seen his picture on a dozen little cards, big and little, and it seemed to me that he looked a mighty sight more like a regular man as Mrs. Cleveland is in eyes.

One day we drived out to see was wandering over in the grounds of the Nicolas palace, where the Emperor Frederick died, and quite unexpected, the English church, and blandly waited to go in and see what it looked like.

Well, here is where I thought I'd tell you how it comes to be in the palace ground, and the crown princess Victoria, the wife which also makes it better. The janitor showed us around, and in the course of his remarks he told us that Americans divided with the English the church, and he pointed out the pew of the Hon. George H. Pendleton, our minister plenipo Germany. I knowed George was a pious kind of a man, but I didn't expect to find his pew in the front row, inside the order the very drippins of the sanctuary; but that it was, and he generously let us set in it every Sunday regular. Right across the aisle from us was Bismarck, and next to him, in a recess, with a special entrance for privacy, the mother of the crown princess, who comes every Sunday with her girls, of who she is right puty inside, and plane, and has got a mortgage on a dozen of the seats and gold letters sewed into them, but the crown princess herself is a sine in here, and may sue me for have any tuff every seat in the house has one, so that rich and pure can be alike. I liked that Christian sentiment and praised the princess, but Mandy set a thinkin like what was in the church could be bought for every seat for a hundred dollars, and she thought the princess ought to show her faith by her works and pay that much, so's to give the congregation, including her own family, somethin more comfortible to set on than hard boards. I wouldn't be surprised if Mandy wasent more hard nitut, as usuale. Another thing that seemed to me not to be quite as meek and lowly as it ought to was the princesses' prayer book, red into book, two volumes done up in ivory and velvet and gold bindins, and printed finer than the sanpel tickets I get when I trade my fast spearance in the political greeny. She dident buy em, but the little society presented her with them, and that don't make matters any better as long as the money earned for the congregation to set on.

The west thing I noted in Berlin was a sojer on gard in the middle arch of the Brandenburg gate, which leads into the city, called the Thiergarten. I ast what he was thar for, and found out that nobody ever hardly could go through that arch, and they kep him thar to perteet the rights of the crown. I thought the little lovin blood bile to see a kaysoldier shutting up the public highway in his manner.

W. Q. WAXEM.

Height of the Fashions.

Mr. W. A. Ashe, of Quebec, reports that the fashions have reached Hudson Straight have a mean height for the men of 5 feet 2.5 inches, and for the women, about 3 feet. Their body temperature averaged 105.2 degs. for winter and 98.4 degs. for summer. The mean observing party being 96.1 degs. and 97.7 degs. respectively.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Easily Accounted For.

The extraordinary supply of grouse in London on the first day the shooting law was up is now accounted for by the information that the grouse had been kept for ten months in ice cellars at a temperature of 28 degs. Fresh game very much ridiculous.—New York Sun.

By Neglect what is at first but a slight cold, becomes a cough, straining and exhausting the lungs till such an inflamed condition exists, that powerful remedies are not able to stop the disease and the person goes into consumption from mere neglect. Do not be so foolish, but use *Dunbar's Cough Balsam*, which removes the impure matter from the throat and lungs and exerts a healing influence on the diseased parts. Even those who are but the wrecks of their former selves have recovered in full health. In Croup and Whooping Cough it is invaluable. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

A Sound Liver Opinion.

E. Rimerage Monday reg., County Clay Co., Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My family was very low with malarial fever and jaundice but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Have recommended it to others who have used it with the same results." Sold at Crouter's drug store.

Thoroughly tried.—After many years experience in my business, I can fly and upon my horses and cattle I am constrained to say that *Parmelee's Universal Liniment* is the best and complete remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, &c., in the Human family and of Bone Spavin, Sweeny, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Sore Throat, Caked Bag, Sore Teats, &c., on Cattle, that I have ever found, and, as a natural result, I use it in my stables. The large bottles 50 cts; common size 25 cents. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to experiment in experimenting with your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first such a trifling affair that people think no danger can come upon you with some cheap imitation or Dr. Kings New Discovery. Experience has proved that it is but be sure you get the genuine. Because it has cured others is no proof that it will you no harm, but is good proof you are going to. Rather than risk anything but a good thing, buy the best. Dr. King's New Discovery which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung, and chest affections. Trial bottles free at G. W. Crouter's.

Do You Know? that the *Horse and Cattle Powders* prepared by E. M. Parmelee are composed of the best medicinal vegetable material, Linseed, Fenugreek, Blood Root, Elecampane, for Coughs, Colds, Fever, Fits, Distemper, etc., Sulphur, Manganese Gentian, Sulph Magnesia for Impure Blood, besides many other ingredients especially adapted to the cure of Colic, Worms, Heaves, and all Diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Poultry. Buy no other. Full pounds only 25 cents. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Burkinn's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by G. W. Crouter.

Why Suffer with dyspepsia when *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* will do wonders, relieving you at once. Do not wait till Dyspepsia has become chronic. Dyspepsia takes full possession of your body, but remember that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This fine preparation will also tone up the kidneys and liver and remove all the impurities. Price $1.00 per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and if you see the printed date. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,
MILK, Butter, and Vegetables.
TERRACE FARM. - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

STORY & CLARK FINE ORGANS
ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—FREE! SEND FOR
J. J. PEHR'S Agent, Charlevoix
CHICAGO + Canal AND 16TH STS

FOR MAN AND BEAST!
Mexican Mustang Liniment
CURES
Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Bunos, Sores, Bites, Scratches, Sunburn, Sprains, Contracted Muscles, Tetter, Tender Feet, Hoof Ail, Foot Rot, Worms, Swellings, Stiffness, Galls, Spavin, Sweeny, Scratches, Lameness, Strains.
THIS GOOD OLD STANDBY
is compounded from a well tried prescription, and has been in use for many years. It is not to be confounded with the Mustangs, Liniments, etc., of a transitory character, but is a regular, old, reliable, and tried remedy, which has stood the test of time, and is now in more general use than any other Liniment in the world. The Lumberman uses it for his cattle, The Farmer uses it for his horses and cattle, The Teamster uses it for his team, The Stockman uses it for his stock, The Sportsman uses it for his dog, The Mechanic uses it for his family, The Traveler uses it in his carriage, The Miner uses it in his mine, The Manufacturer uses it in his factory, The Druggist keeps it for his friend and adviser, The Doctor prescribes it in his practice, The Housekeeper finds it in her house, The Hostler keeps it in the stable, The Boy uses it on his playmate, and all agree that it is the best and most reliable Liniment for the use when wanted.

CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN
This stamped a standard of excellence which defends of no equal. Any improvement at intervals genuine, could not be easily proved on.
OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL

EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS
These excellent Organs are constructed for ten time, quality of tone, quick response, variety of case decoration, attractive finish, and in fact, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, musical and durable organs for homes, schools churches, lodges, societies, etc.
ESTABLISHED AND REPUTATE IN UNEQUALED FACILITIES, SKILLED WORKMEN, BEST NAME HAS, COMBINED, MADE THIS
THE POPULAR ORGAN
Instruction Books and Piano Stools.
Catalogues and Price Lists, on application, free.
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.
831 BLUE ISLAND AVE.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DR. HILL'S ENGLISH BUCHU
Is One of the Best
Kidney
INVESTIGATORS IN USE.
Will cure all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation, Gravel, Diseases of the urine, Bloody Discharges, Congestion of the Kidneys, Pain in the Back, Groins and Testicles, Stone in the Bladder, Retention of Urine, Gravel, Dropsy, Suppression, Pain in the Back, Retention of Urine, Frequent Urination, Scanty or Profuse Urine, Pain in the Back, Groins and Testicles, Stone in the Bladder

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

BURYING THE ANARCHISTS.

The Bodies of Spies, Parsons, Lingg, Fischer, and Engel Taken to the Cemetery.

Many Thousands Witness the Obsequies, Which Are Quiet and Orderly.

August Spies, Albert R. Parsons, Louis Lingg, Adolph Fischer, and George Engel, the dead anarchists, were buried at Chicago on Sunday, the 11th inst. It was the occasion for a large gathering of their friends and sympathizers, but the event passed off very quietly. The funeral procession that followed the remains to the depot was managed in strict conformity with the order issued by the Mayor. Many of the men and women in line were decorated with red ribbons, but no red flags were visible, and there were no disorderly demonstrations of any kind. The number of people in the procession was not so great as had been anticipated, and it was pronounced that hardly any Americans took part in the ceremonies. A Chicago paper, describing the funeral ceremonies, says:

The dead anarchists were buried with pomp and ceremony befitting their rank in life—if anyone persists in estimating social standing of the dead men, but they came simply to see and was made no mention of them in the funeral processions given to size up the remains of the assassins who died at the hands of the law. The funeral cortege was formed and consumed in forming it. Nearly six thousand persons were in line, and perhaps thirty thousand people looked on. Down town the processions after crossing the river of Lake Street proceeded east to Fifth avenue and south to Twenty-second street, where they halted.

Two hours before the cortege of Lake Fifth avenue the sidewalks along that thoroughfare were packed from business houses to the curbstones, and the curb held the crowd that gathered about the hearses. The sidewalks were packed also at the other six points from both sides of Fifth avenue at the rush hours crossing and across the avenue south of the depot. A placard a block north caused the crowd upstream from stopping at the depot. Rocks in the vicinity of the station were used for the purpose of standing on, and for an hour the street was filled with a mass of human beings. Polk street took in the crowd and set the railroad tracks and city people. Men and women stood in two lines of men in the gutters and pedestrians walked.

When the procession came, Captain Buckley marched his police and mounted his horse. His head backs to the crowd, faced themselves against the swelling tide. The Indiana police, wearing red roses with sprays of evergreen, were stationed in the middle of the street. The hearses were drawn by black horses. The five coffins were placed in a baggage car, and the cousin mourners, for the women were excluded, the gate swung back, and a train full of the dead anarchists, followed by a train filled. A train of thirteen cars had gone before, bearing the friends of those concerned in the funeral train.

Throughout the six hours of forming the procession, from the time the hearses left the cemetery, and the ceremonies at the cemetery, the crowd, which was at first "good-natured," became "disorderly." The disorderly spectators were made up of the lowest class of people, and the crowd, on the other hand, the almost order prevailed. The Monday's funeral was not quiet. The crowd was disturbed. No incendiary speeches were made, and no attempt was made to incite to violence and disorder. The exercises were simple and quiet. The remains were reverently buried by the sorrowing friends, who showed no disposition to be a demonstration of the anarchists as if they had been lifted from the gallows. The expressions of malice or triumph were heard. Everywhere the sympathy of the people was with the friends and relatives of the dead.

The hearse that followed the remains of the anarchists in the cemetery was drawn by German in its make-up.

At the cemetery fifteen or twenty thousand people had congregated. After the last rites had been performed, and interested in the vault four speeches were delivered. Frank Stack, Thos. J. Morgan spoke in English, and Robert Burkel, of Detroit, and Albert Currie, of St. Louis, spoke in German. The last mentioned were anarchists, and their speeches were full of the bitter, bitter, both represented the sentiments for permitting the death of their friends, and further concluded with the following quotation from Herwegh, familiar to all socialist speakers: "We have waited long enough! Let us at last hate!" Captain Black's defiance and contempt for the law and for the dead assassins.

An Anarchist Organ on the Hanging.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung* of Chicago, of which August Spies was for a long time editor, printed many editorials on the hanging of the anarchists, representing it as a judicial murder, and describing in the most vituperative language the dead men and the alleged triumphant position of the capitalists. Among other bitter things, the anarchist organ says:

If inanimate and selfishness have not yet made into the minds of the American people, if the public feeling of the murdered men will awaken, the hale hand of the dreamer, and waking the dreamer, sleeping and waking, they place upon them as heroic martyrs, the martyrs marks, the blood red ribbon, and the rope, and place it upon their own necks, and then, the people will know who are the murderers, the people will know stricken humanity can bring justice. They will shine for mercy, for rest, for peace. Then only find if their wear the mark that they have impressed upon the four hanged men, if they have hanged upon them or been their ancestral dress from their own lips, the people, as they made judge, and jury, and executioner, then some retribution will come. There is justice in history.

In another article the workingmen are called upon not to doubt from their work. To quote, in, it says, with a society suffering not in the, of the, and, the, of, and, and, the, of, the, and, the, of, the, and, the, of, the

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

O Merchant in time hour of ease,
If on this paper you should c e e,
And look for something to s p p p
Your longing for greatness v v v,
Take our advice and be j j j,
Go straightway out and advert t t t
You'll find the project of success s s
Neglect can offer no ex n q q
Be wise at once, prosing read a a a
A silent business soon d k k k

Down in Constantine two men go to jail for 50 days for cruelly beating an old worn out livery horse. Serves them right.

The funeral procession of the dead anarchists was a long one and red badges were plentiful, but naturalization papers were not generally worn.—Chicago News.

JOHN MOOR has designed a monument to commemorate the execution of the Chicago anarchists. Most himself is a monument to the forbearance and mercy of American law.

New York having already chosen Grover Cleveland president for a second term, the political campaign of next year will be in the nature of a ratification.—Chicago News.

THE Utica Herald, Blaine organ, mournfully remarks that "the labor parties have proved as damaging to the republicans as to the democrats." With what third party will the republicans next year coquette?—Buffalo Courier.

A flaw has been discovered in the new marriage law. The man has to do all the swearing for both parties in order to get a license; and while he can tell all about himself, he may know but little about the bride. The woman in the case is not required to make an affidavit at all, and the minister or other persons performing the ceremony need not ask any questions nor need the bride answer any.

The large and increasing business of the Detroit Safe Company made it necessary to establish a saleshouse outside of Detroit that its patrons might be more readily supplied. It has therefore established a house at Grand Rapids, with Mr. Ed. A. Lee, a former traveling salesman, as manager. Mr. Lee has sold many safes in northern Michigan, and is acquainted with nearly every business firm in this region.

THAT Mr. Cleveland will be the democratic candidate there is every assurance, and that he will succeed himself there is every assurance, unless the republicans succeed in effecting a real closing up of the ranks and select a standard-bearer who will represent in an unmistakable manner all that the party has ever stood for in the way of patriotic aspirations and practical statesmanship.—Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.).

The popular strength of President Cleveland was demonstrated in the New York election, and leaves little doubt of his re-election next year, but the strength of the executive is largely personal. His party will merit defeat if it fail at the coming session of congress to declare by the passage of a bill a clean-cut policy of revenue reduction, which, saving the income from internal taxes, will cut down the tariff on imports, especially upon raw materials, and place lumber, salt and coal absolutely on the free list.—Chicago Herald.

JOHANN MOST, the New York anarchist, was arrested last Thursday at the office of the Freiheit, the anarchist newspaper edited by him, for having made an incendiary speech calculated to incite a riot at a recent meeting. Particular watch has been kept of this most dangerous of men of late. The speech complained of was made on the evening of Nov. 11, at an anarchist meeting at which his language was particularly blood curdling in character. Probably if Most lived in Chicago, a quietus would be put upon his mouth.

Thanksgiving Day.

The first Thanksgiving day that we have record of, was observed in Leyden, Holland, Oct. 3d 1575, because of deliverance from siege. While such observance were not unusual in Europe, yet Thanksgiving day is clearly an American institution. The first observance in this country was by the pilgrims, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1621, after their first harvest was gathered. With joy they secured their bountiful crop of Indian corn. As they looked on the heaped up stores, their hearts swelled with thankfulness that the Lord had so mercifully cared for them, and that they were blessed with health, peace and freedom. Mindful of the Providence to whom these blessings were due, Governor Bradford proclaimed a solemn Thanksgiving feast, and ordered that preparations be made for celebrating it with such festivities as were in their power. Four men were dispatched into the woods to shoot wild fowl. The quartet returned at night staggering under their burden of turkeys, geese and pigeons sufficient to provision the entire settlement for a whole week. There was rare labor done by the good Puritan dames, plucking and dressing the game, pounding and baking it, getting out and polishing the tin and pewter table ware brought from England and Holland, and scrubbing the wooden trenchers that served the poorer pilgrims in lieu of tin or pewter.

There were thanksgiving days in New England from 1631, nearly every year, for special purposes. During the revolution, the observance was general and annual, recommended by congress. After the adoption of the constitution, Washington recommended such a day annually, and his example was followed by subsequent presidents, but the observance was mostly in New England until just before the civil war.

President Lincoln made a proclamation for a national observance in 1863. Since that time such proclamation has been issued annually, and observed throughout the States. Custom has fixed on the last Thursday of November as the day. Such social gatherings as are held to-day, are only to be found among people of high civilization.

American Workingmen have no Use For the Red Flag.

Joseph Bloff, a tailor in Union township, N. J., placed a red flag draped in black outside his door, the day following the execution of the anarchists in Chicago. The flag bore the inscription:

Sacred to the memory of our beloved martyred brethren in Chicago, who died for the cause they advocated as did many a noble man before them.

As soon as the workingmen in the vicinity learned that the flag was there t. ey gathered around the little tailor shop, and in a few minutes the flag was gone and the tailor severely dealt with. A red flag which was displayed in Jersey City was also torn down by a crowd of workingmen, and was not put up again either.

Additional Local.

Musical.

The third recital given by the music classes of Miss Cochran and Mrs. Kane, was held on Monday evening in Dr. Lewis' spacious parlors. The recitals seem to be growing in interest and are proving very beneficial to the scholars. About thirty-five were present.

The following program was presented:

Tendresse	Ethel Newman
Over the Snow	Cora Strang
Skating Song	Winnie Campbell
Swing Song	Mary Tulloch
Charming Waltz	Edith Lewis
Hop, hob, hop, song	Gertie Myers
The Ships go Sailing by	Lillie Carpenter
Lula's Dream	Aggie Kirkpatrick
The Gazelle	Katie Smith
Wenzel waltz	Zula Upham
Jack Waterwitch Song	Maude Sec
Christmas Polka	Katie Kirkpatrick
Only a Pansy Blossom	Clarence Sherwood
Mignonette Polka	Rose Stokoe
Tanygeistchen	Lillie Carpenter
Skiff on the Lake	Cassie Allen
Beautiful Bells	Willie Lewis
The Springtime and Robins Have Come,	
	Ethel Newman
Tripping Through the Daisies,	
	Winnie Burbankson
Beautiful Angels	Edith Lewis
Happy School-Girl	Mary Tulloch
Songsters of the Grove	Maggie Enos
Jessie Rides on Shiloh	Cora Strang
Solid Happiness	Clarence Sherwood
Dairy Song	Artie Kinney
La Chatelaine	Maggie Green

Marriage Licenses.

County Clerk Thatcher has issued the following marriage licenses on the dates named:

Date.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Age.
		Geo. E. Pulsifer,	Eveline	21
Oct. 8.—	6	Jennie S. Scof,	Eveline	17
		Geo. Well,	Norwood	21
Oct. 16.—	1	Cynthia Gore,	Charlevoix	18
		Wm. Kinney,	Charlevoix	21
Oct. 18.—	2	Malissa E. Housley,	Charlevoix	18
		Sidney D. Smith,	Advance	60
Oct. 25.—	3	Laura Davis,	Advance	17
		Wm T. Davis,	Hayes	21
Oct. 26.—	4	Annie Sam,	Hayes	18
		Robert H. Lewis,	Hudson	21
Oct. 28.—	5	Ella M. Hudson,	Hudson	20
		John S. Dixon,	Charlevoix	69
Oct. 31.—	1	Alice S. Larson,	Newaygo	29
		Theodore Zess,	Sou L Ariz	21
Nov. 1.—	2	Ellen Lasache,	Canada	17
		E. F. Dickinson,	Charlevoix	21
Nov. 1.—	3	Margaret Cummings,	Charlevoix	18
		John H. Herron,	Boyne Falls	23
Nov. 1.—	4	Alma L. Barringer,	Boyne Falls	18

Shipments.

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix, reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Nov. 12.—Schr. Duncan City, 3,000 ties; 5,000 posts, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

16.—Schr. Eliza Day, 130,000 ft. hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.

19.—Schr. Peoria, 64 cords bark; 50 cords wood, French & Sutton, to Kenosha.

20.—Schr. Mustang Bird, 125 cords wood, W. S. Stripp, to Milwaukee.

22.—Schr. G. A. Marsh, 200 cords wood, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Notes and News from the National Capital.

It has been known for some time that there has been a considerable official breach in the relations between the secretary of the interior and commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, and with all the attempts made it has seemed impossible to reconcile the difference. New controversies continued to arise out of the correspondence in relation to railway land grants until the parties got so far apart that reconciliation seemed beyond hope. That fact was positively settled when the secretary sent a letter to Commissioner Sparks sharply replying to a communication from him in relation to the adjustment of the Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway land grants, and informing him that either he or the secretary must forthwith retire from the department.

The fiftieth congress will be remarkable in the number of new members who have never been in a legislative body. In the absence of any official data the best estimate is that nearly one half are new members. There was a terrible slaughter by nominating conventions and at the last election, of the innocents for the forty-ninth congress. Out of the total of 325, the latest figures from the office of the clerk of the house give the democratic strength at 169 and that of the republicans at 152, mugwumps, (those who will not go into the caucus of either party,) 4.

Inspector General Baird, in his annual report, asks increased force in his department. In his opinion too much time is given to target practice to permit proper instruction in other matters, and he recommends that officers be prohibited from entering into rifle competition with the soldiers as unfair to the soldier and destructive to discipline. The reports regarding post schools indicate that they are of but little benefit to enlisted men, because few are willing to attend them. He is opposed to the compulsory attendance of illiterate soldiers, but suggests the requirement of a certain amount of education when enlisted.

Col Taylor, of Kansas, the colored United States minister to Liberia, is enjoying two months' leave of absence, and he says he is likely to decide that he doesn't care to return to Liberia. He chats thus, "I have submitted a report of 115 pages and it beats anything that Mark Twain ever saw. Liberia is a sight for gods and men. There isn't a horse or a cow or a mule or a useful animal of any kind, not a single car or cart or even a wheel-barrow, in the whole republic. But I tell you they are organized; they're great on organization in Liberia. Every military company in the army has about twenty-seven officers to two or three privates. There are little over 2,000 voters in the republic and fully one-half of them are office-holders. I tell you Liberia is a go-ahead republic. Before I went to Liberia, I was a perfect crank on sending all the negroes in America home to Liberia, but since I have seen the place I've changed my mind mightily. I'm not in favor of the amalgamation of races. I believe that the negroes can get along very well as negroes, but no going home to Liberia for me."

The accounts of Secretary Whitney's broken health have been somewhat exaggerated. He is suffering from overwork. When he entered the department he undertook to inaugurate certain reforms and found the task great. The secretary receives his official mail and gives it his attention, signing such papers as require his action. The routine work of the department is not delayed.

At the present time there are a number of statesmen contemplating the writing of their reminiscences. W. D. Kelley will write as soon as he finds leisure, and Senator John Sherman has a great mass of interesting material which will see print when he retires from public life. Ex-Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, and ex-Congressman Alley, of Massachusetts, are writing their recollections. Mr. Spofford the librarian, is revising his "American Almanac" for next year, and Mr. Bell, the inventor, is making a study of deaf mute education. Judge Stephen J. Field is said to be writing a book of memoirs.

During the first ten months of the present year there has been an increase of nearly 2,500 copy-rights over the same time in 1886, and the copyrights taken out last year showed an increase of nearly 3,000 over those of the year preceeding. Everything is copyrighted, and cable dispatches, newspaper and photographs come in daily by the hundred for such protection. Of the 31,000 copyrights of 1886 only 11,000 were for books and 6,000 were for periodicals and newspaper articles. Of the books thus protected, no small proportion consists of works relative to the late war. The narrative of personal experience and theories of offense and defense, that are based upon this period of history seem to be only increasing with every year. There appears to be a necessity for the passage by congress of an act of limitation of this thing.

There has been a very marked improvement under a democratic administration in the health of the clerks in the departments at Washington. In the office of the Third Auditor, with a force of 150 clerks, there were 1,789 sick days for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. In the succeeding fiscal year, when the health-restoring influences of the democratic administration began to be felt, the number of sick days was reduced to 636, and for the fiscal year there were only 464 "sick days." The force, in the meantime, had been reduced to 132, and the annual salary expense from $220,000 to $195,000. Not only has the current work been kept up, but great arrearages have been cleared up, and the work been done more satisfactorily than heretofore. In all other departments of the government a like improved condition exists. The work is done more promptly than formerly and with considerable less force.

For Every Mechanic.

We are in receipt of the "Mechanical News" for Nov. 15, and take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the merits of that popular and long-established journal. Its pages are full of instructive and timely matter relating to the various branches of mechanical and manufacturing industry, and every number contains from ten to twenty choice illustrations, showing the progress of invention both in our own and in foreign countries.

"The Mechanical News" is a sixteen-page paper, published twice a month. The subscription price is only one dollar a year, and with its able staff of contributors it never fails to give in a single issue information of many times the value to the practical mechanic. The paper is now in its seventeenth volume, and has shed ily improved in the quality of its contents, and, as a natural consequence, in its popularity with the reading public.

The publishers announce that they furnish sample copies free, and liberal inducements are offered to agents and canvassers for subscribers. A circular giving full particulars will be sent to any one applying for the same Address the Mechanical News, 119 Liberty Street, New York.

To Our Subscribers.

Send to F. P. Shumway, Jr., Boston, Mass, for a free sample copy of the COTTAGE HEARTH, a beautiful illustrated magazine, and so realize what an extraordinary offer we are making when we offer to send both the COTTAGE HEARTH and the Charlevoix JOURNAL for a full year for only $2.00 when the price of the COTTAGE HEARTH alone is $1.50 a year. The Boston Transcript, of the issue of the COTTAGE HEARTH: "Setting aside its literary contents, which are of a high order of merit, the collection of receipts for the kitchen and for the sick room, its practical suggestions and advice for the raising and care of plants and flowers, its instructions for beautifying homes by simple means, and other practical features, make it invaluable to every household."

Why Suffer with *dyspepsia, when Farnsley's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* will work wonders, relieving you at once. Do not wait till Dyspepsia has overcome and Diabetes taken full possession of your body, but remember that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This fine preparation will also tone up the kidneys and liver and cleanse the system of all impurities. Price $1.00 per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

Wonderful Cures

Dr. G. W. Crouter, retail druggist of Charlevoix, Mich., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery Electric Bitters, and find it a most certain cure for all diseases of the throat and lungs. We have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. We have never seen some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

☞ Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

F. E. WOOD,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.
Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

G. A. R. CIGARS
Are noted as one of the Best 5 ct. cigars made. For every thousand sold here the Baxter Post of Charlevoix receives $2.00.
The Post has just received its first $2.00. Friends of the Post, try the G. A. R. Cigar and help the old soldiers. For Sale by
F. A. COCHRAN & CO., Druggist and Pharmacists.

New Goods
A Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles, just received. Call and See them.
EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO'S

FULL SIZE, WELL MADE & PERFECT FIT.
TRY THEM. for sale by G. W. MILLER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW
Dry Goods!
Received on the Lawrence this week. Come and see them.
B. SEE.

Bargains
IN
BOOTS & SHOES
The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.
FOX & MILLER

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS
Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.
CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS
PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.
SAVE YOUR DOLLARS
And buy them of Yours Truly,
STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, and Blinds,
Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.
Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Woods
Kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.
A GOOD STOCK OF
PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING
FLOORING, CEILING AND FRAMING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.
Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.
Summer Cottages a Specialty.
CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Jumbo.
THE
ATKINS SAWS
NEW
PERFECTION
AXES
Round Oak Stoves.
Job and Tin Work.
L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 24, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

Thanksgiving.

☞ For woolen hose go to B. See's.

☞ For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 2m1

Rev. James Inwood returned last Friday from a visit in Indiana.

Barge Allen M. Shaw still stands in the harbor during the storm Sunday.

Dressing for turkeys — Getting ready to attend a Thanksgiving dinner.—Hotel Mail.

Geo. W. Cook, has put a covered stage on the route between Charlevoix and Petoskey.

The Friant will run as long as the weather will permit, and then lay up at Harbor Springs.

A turkey stuffed with oysters is better than a candidate stuffed with promises.—Fall River Advance.

Wringing the heads off of turkeys is a continued necks tweak affair about this time of the year.—St. Paul Herald.

If the turkey only enjoys Thanksgiving as much as we enjoy him, there will be a jolly time all around. —Philadelphia Call.

We did not get that load of wood on subscription, to be thankful for today, which a number of our rural subscribers promised.

The steamer Gracie Barker is being caulked and repaired at Campbell's yard. Capt. Crystler owner, is superintending the same.

The Sherwin-Williams paint company, of Chicago employ 450 men in their works. They made each of their men a present of a fat turkey for to-day's dinner.

A. T. Washburne & Co. are receiving a large invoice of toys for the holiday trade. They also report that th 5, 10, and 25 cent counters have raised a great excitement.

The Thanksgiving turkey joke is about ready to be trotted out again. It has been carefully stuffed and put away, just as the turkey itself will be in a short time.—St. Paul Globe.

The Jumbo stock of hardware, tinware, notions, etc., will be found at L. D. Bartholomew & Co's. If you don't believe it, read their new advertisement, and look over their salesroom and warehouse.

The Thanksgiving turkey, well browned, on a platter in the center of the table, surrounded by a happy family, is to our eyes a far more impressive bird than the bald-headed eagle on a silver dollar.—Lowell Citizen.

A correspondent wants to know if turkeys are not consumed in large numbers by the American people on Thanksgiving day. We think not. If they were the newspapers would have said something about it.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

John Cooper, while adjusting the saw of a shingle machine in the mill at Smithson's camp, Monday afternoon, was fortunate as to have the thumb of his left hand entirely severed, and all of the fingers badly mutilated. Dr. Carleton was called and found it necessary to remove the hand at the wrist. It will be remember that Mr. Cooper lost the ends of two of the fingers on his right hand only a few weeks ago, in this same mill.

Coming Events.

Remember the union Thanksgiving services at the Congregational church at 10:30 o'clock to-day.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will hold their next meeting in Jefferies' hall on Friday of this week, at 2:30 p. m. Ladies who are interested in temperance work will please be present.

Regular services have resumed at the Congregational church. All people is cordially welcomed. Morning subject, "Profitable Godliness," evening, "The Half Never Told."

Thursday evening prayer meeting at the usual hour at the M. E. church. Sunday school morning and evening continue to be a feature of the pastor. Sunday school at 12 m. The bible readings on Tuesday evening continue to be a feature of marked interest and profit. Come yourself and bring your friends.

Barnard.

BARNARD, Nov. 23.—The beautiful snow has again put in an appearance.

The union school meeting of Marion and Norwood, held at the Hilton school house on Nov. 19, for the purpose of organizing a new school district proved a failure.

Mr. William Burns had a bee on his milldam last week.

Purely Personal.

Geo. E. Clark is home from St. Ignace.

James Hemmings went to Chicago, Tuesday.

Leroy Hamlin has been home the past week.

Capt. R. Tulloch has just purchased a new piano.

Miss Gladys Jefferies is teaching a large writing class at Atwood.

Robert Paddock with his wife and infant son returned home Monday.

Johnnie Goss is spending this week at Wilson, the guest of Harry Hudkins.

E. H. Shepard, of Boyne, was admitted to the bar during the session of circuit court last week.

Capt. H. G. Edwards is at home again for the winter. He has been sailing this season the schooner Cuyahoga.

Mrs. Wm. Ranger, last Friday, received the sad information of the death of her sister, at Burr Oak, in this state.

The Needmore correspondent to the Charlotte Prohibitionist says that Rev. C. P. VanAuken, state evangelist has been assisting Rev. Holman in a series of meetings and results have been good.

Miss Bardely, who has had charge of the Smithson cottage during the absence of the family, left Monday for Norfolk, Va., where the Smithson family will spend the winter on their return from Europe.

Horetic Gale and wife and Mrs. Ada Iddings Gale, of Albion, arrived yesterday morning and are the guests of H. Lee Iddings. They were accompanied by Mrs. W. S. Phipany, of Loveland, Colorado, who is the guest of L. D. Bartholomew's family.

Elvin Hale, of Hayes, was stricken with paralysis a few week ago, and was brought to Charlevoix for treatment until the case became hopeless when he was taken back to his home. He became worse about a week ago, and died Monday at his home. The funeral was held Tuesday, conducted by Rev. W. H. McCartney.

Historical Society.

The Historical Society had a very pleasant meeting at the home of Hon. John Nicholls on Friday evening, Nov. 18. The paper of the evening "The Norman Conquest," by W. A. Brown, was of much interest and the conversation following on Tenny. son's Harold was lively and general. The success of the first evening's work on the course of study augurs well for its more perfect working as the meetings become more acquainted with the schedule.

A recitation by Miss Phila Wood; select reading by Prof. Enos from Tennyson's Harold; and a piano solo by Alice Cochran were other features of the entertainment.

The society will meet this week with Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Allen. A paper on Richard I will be read by Mr. T. Cook and the conversation following will be led by W. P. Brown and Mrs. R. W. Kane. Subject, Ivanhoe.

We Know It! You Know It! Everyone Knows!

That A. T. Washburne & Co. not only carry the largest stock of dry goods, carpets, and clothing, but sell them on a greater average 12½ per cent cheaper than any other merchant in Charlevoix. Why? Well, in the first place we buy for two stores (wholesale and retail) in quantities more than all the dry goods stores in town put together. We buy for cash and discount every time, which is one-half our profit. We do not advertise a "big stock of new goods," unless we have them to show. Our shelves are already full of fresh new goods, bought for what they are worth, and we add from time to time to this complete stock of dry goods such novelties as is our privilege to get for our patrons. We have now on our counters and shelves, for which will be found 5c, 10c, and 25c articles and invite all to look them over. A. T. WASHBURNE & Co.

A Christmas Present.

To any subscriber who will pay his subscription in advance, we will furnish the JOURNAL one year to the name of any friend they may designate, who does not now take the paper, for one dollar cash in advance, if paid before the first day of January. Next year Charlevoix will "boom," and the best way to let your distant friends know all about it is to send the JOURNAL regularly. And the best way to sustain this paper in advertising Charlevoix county is to send one or more copies to friends abroad. Remember, one dollar cash pays the bill, if your own account is settled one year in advance.

Ironton and Surroundings.

BY THE EVENING ROVER.

A stranger approaching Ironton at night, by land or water, is apt to be a little startled by a sudden roar, and a strange lighting up of the streets and buildings; fences and other objects will cast odd shadows; for a moment things will be seen with the distinctness of mid-day; then with a sullen and indistinct rumble the light will vanish. A shower of sparks slowly descending will mark the spot and occasion of the pyrotechnic display, and then the town will be enveloped in gloom for a short interval, when the scene will be again repeated.

Ironton is located at the mouth of the south arm of Pine Lake on the west side. At this point is located what can be called the largest institution in the county, the Pine Lake Iron Company's plant.

As we enter the south door of the building we first notice the 125-horse-power engine, that has run night and day (with but one exception) since last April. It stops five minutes every six hours, when the run is made. Leading from this in various directions are pipes to conduct the compressed air to the blast.

The first object that catches our eye in passing from the engine room to the furnace is the large stack a little to our left, which is filled with the ingredients which, when fused, flows out molten iron. Just in front of the enormous stack are the beds which are composed of pure sand, in which the molds are made to run the red hot iron into, which in turn through a trench from the stack. After the cast is made sand and water is thrown over the red iron. In a space of about fifteen minutes time, men with sledges run over the iron to break it into proper lengths. After the iron is sufficiently cool it is taken from the beds, put on a small car and piled on the dock. The beds being cleared from the enormous weight of iron are sprinkled with water and again made ready for the next cast. The furnace is now turning out about 60 tons of of iron each twenty-four hours.

We pass through another archway to the third room. The first that attracts our attention is the wonderful piece of machinery called the crusher where the attendant is throwing in pieces of limestone about the size of a man's head. The motion goes no faster, no slower, but the stones are crushed as relentlessly and surely as though they were nothing but eggshells. In this apartment is the big elevator, on which the crushed limestone and ore in measured quantities are wheeled on and hoisted to the top of the building to be dumped into the fiery furnace.

At this point are discharged the coal buggies,—odd affairs with their wheels in the air, suspended from, and running on an elevated track that winds around among the coal and coke piles. These kilns are 33 in number, which are a short distance west of the works are of brick, conical shaped and white washed. As seen from the lake, they make one think of the mighty teepees of a tribe of giants, and have been the cause of much wonderment and inquiry on part of passengers on the steamboats. Once more outside to the south, and our eye catches sight of heaps of iron ore; some of it black and flaky resembling coke, but the most of it has the appearance of red clay; moist and greasy-looking, it appears like anything but iron. It is brought here in steam and sail vessels from the upper peninsula.

The company give employment to two hundred men. They have eighteen teams, and among them are many very fine animals.

Their tug the Rob Stevenson is kept busy daily towing scows of wood from the lakes.

Thirty thousand tons of ore comes to the company's dock each year, and sixty tons of iron is averaged daily.

North of the works we stroll up Lake sixed a distance of about forty rods and we come to the company's hotel, known as the Lake View house, Mr. Augustus Munson, proprietor. It is a fine building, nicely located having a magnificent view of Pine Lake and South Arm. It is 24x60 ft in size and has good accomodations.

A little further on we enter the company's store. We find the first department largely filled up with dry goods, boots and shoes, winter footwear etc.

In this second department we find on one side a full stock of groceries and provisions and patent medicines The other side is stocked with hardware etc.

Still back of this a room is stocked with gents furnishing goods.

They also have a meat market in the building.

In the third department north east corner is the office of superintendent H. M. Cherrie.

Take all into consideration we think we are safe in saying that this is the largest store in the county.

Other dealers are J. H. Purvis, druggist and grocer, in whose store is also located the public telephone. Across the street is the Pioneer hotel, A. B. Noyes proprietor, who is also postmaster and Justice of the peace.

We go down the street and turn the corner and fetch up at the store of John G. Peterson, whose store is well stocked with groceries, dry goods boots and shoes and winter wear, and who is doing a lively business.

On this street to the west is nicely located the school house, in which the well known and most successful teachers, Mr. J. M. Harris and Miss Mattie O'Neil, preside. This makes that part of the town very attractive, and shows that the wants of the children are not forgotten. The building contains four rooms,—two below and two above.

We stroll down to the lake, where resides the Ironton cobbler.

Ironton has two churches, congregational and methodist.

There is one sawmill, owned and operated by Aaron Box, which has a capacity of about 20,000 per day.

Taken altogether, Ironton is a nice little town, being well located, and in which a great deal of money is made and scattered abroad, and has a prospect of a good future before it. We cross the free ferry, under the supervision of Mr. Robert A. Miller. Once over we enter the well located store owned and operated by Mr. Chas. A. Bolwin, who has it well filled with dry goods, rubber goods, groceries and patent medicines, and reports a thriving business.

Eveline.

INGOTOS, Nov. 22.—Let us be thankful, and let us all enjoy our fattened turkey.

Mr. and Mrs. Lon Sheldon have moved to Ironton, and in the Jackson house. Lon will drive team for the company.

Walter Vanderear and W. H. Jarman have taken the contract to cut and deliver on the beach about seven thousand feet of cedar timber for Charles Peterson. The product will be ties, posts, and shingle bolts. They have commenced their job.

While the ferry was attempting to cross on Thursday, during the wind, the cable broke and it was driven to the shore.

The H. H. society met with Mr. J. H. Purvis on Wednesday evening, with a good attendance. A paper on North America, by Miss Nellie Noyes, was very interesting and instructive. She will continue the subject at next meeting. A recitation by Master Girwin Parrish was creditable. The query box is becoming more interesting every meeting. The society meets with Miss Nellie Noyes on Wednesday evening, Nov. 30th.

Oyster supper and dance at Advance, Thanksgiving night.

Corbin Johnson of Norwood and Miss Kate Wagley of Harbor Springs were married Nov. 16th, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Cheney Bunick, in Petoskey. The cow-bell band serenaded them immediately after the ceremony.

Henry S. Freeman died at his home in this township Nov. 16th, after two years sickness. Mr. Freeman was born in Clarksfield, Ohio, in 1827. In the fall of 1881 he moved to this township, and built his present home. The funeral occurred on Friday at 10 o'clock, at the house, and he was buried in the cemetery at East Jordan. He leaves a wife and two daughters. Miss Alma, and Mrs. Elias Hammond, of East Jordan.

CARD OF THANKS.

We would express our kind feeling toward our friends and neighbors for assisting us during the sickness and death of husband and father.

MRS. H. S. FREEMAN,
And Daughters.

☞ Chas. Bedwin has just received a fine assortment of goats furnishing goods from Buffalo, N. Y. Give him a call.

Wilson.

WILSON, Nov. 16.—Mr. Lewis is on the sick list.

Ain't these roads preferable to the muddy highways of southern Michigan?

Elder Hackett, of Echo, held M. P. quarterly meeting here on Saturday and sunday last.

F. L. Smith is building a new barn with Albert Todd superintending the job.

Joseph Lewis, of Burnside, Lapeer county is visiting his parents here. He is accompanied by his son, and expects to remain about two weeks.

Mr. Geo. Bowen enjoyed his forty-eighth birthday. At least he sought, for on Nov 12th his friends gathered together and had a good time. A detailed history of his life was read, which provoked numerous smiles.

[This should have appeared last week, but arrived too late.]

WILSON, Nov. 22—Thursday is Thanksgiving.

Snow in this vicinity were glad to see the beautiful snow.

Mr. Smith has his new horse-barn completed.

The school house is now ready for use.

Rev. H. C. Scofield preached at the school house on Sabbath evening.

Miss Ruth Barley who came home sick a while ago is now convalescent.

Mr. A. E. Scofield and family of Echo, visited relatives here from Saturday till Monday, a family gathering was held at Elder Scofield's on Saturday evening. Sixteen were present and an oyster supper was partaken of and every one was happy.

Ellsworth.

ELLSWORTH Nov. 21.—With grateful hearts we welcome Thanksgiving day.

Eli Conlter, of Atwood was here one day last week.

Mrs. Dolino is teaching in the Inglis neighborhood, where as a young teacher, seventeen years ago she taught her third term of school, also four other terms in succession in the same district. The place probably has many pleasant memories for her.

Your humble scribe has furnished items for another paper in your county, also paid the postage for over two years, and as a reward, we received a bill from the proprietor calling for $1.20 price of one year's subscription to that paper. We cattered up our pennies, settled the bill and have concluded to go into other business.

SCHOOL BOOKS

We have now in Stock all the new Books adopted by the Board, and they will be sold at less than Publishers' Introductory Price. We have the largest stock of School Books and School Supplies in the county, and as we are the publishers' agent we are prepared to sell cheaper than ever. Get our prices before you purchase or you will be sorry.

Dr. G. W. Crouter.

A New Attraction in Town
AND LOCATED IN THE
Dry Goods & Carpet Store
OF
A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.
Who are pleased to announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity that in this store a great
5c., 10c., and 25c. COUNTER
Has been placed, and invite all friends and customers to call in and see for themselves if they cannot get bargains in
A General Line of House Furnishing Goods, All for 5c., 10c., and 25c.

These counters being a new attraction, you are invited to call and see them. Having obtained them through a Chicago house that makes it their business to buy these goods for a great deal less than they are worth, by purchasing from Auctions, Job Lots, at Forced Sales, Sheriff Sales, and in the market for much less than their real value, are prepared to offer you these goods at prices much cheaper than ever sold at before. You can find hundreds of very useful articles on these counters to select from, and if you will call and see them you will certainly be surprised and buy here as long as the attraction lasts.

Why pay 25 and 50c. and even 75c. for goods that you are using and buying every day, when you can buy the same goods, New, Fresh, and Clean, on these counters for 5c., 10c., and 25c.! These goods will positively be retailed at these cheap prices. Come and see for yourselves.

To give you a full list of all these great bargains would be next to an impossibility, as the line is so large.

Call in and Inspect these Counters. All the goods are displayed to view, and only three prices, 5c., 10c., and 25c.

Call and see this stock, and see if you cannot save 40c. on every dollar's worth of goods you buy. Remember, a full line of GLASSWARE, TINWARE, WOODENWARE, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, NOTIONS, and in fact a little of everything on these

Great 5c., 10c. and 25c. Counters.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Cash Club Rates

For the convenience of our friends who want a city paper the coming year we will furnish either of the papers named with the JOURNAL one year at the price named:

	Price With the Journal.
50 Cents	1 50
50 Detroit Daily Herald	1 50
1 00 Chicago Weekly News	2 00
1 00 Cincinnati Weekly Times	2 00
1 00 Cosmopolitan Magazine, monthly	2 00
1 00 Cottage Hearth, monthly	2 00
1 00 Detroit Weekly Free Press	2 00
1 00 Harper's Bazar	4 00
4 00 Harper's Magazine, monthly	4 00
4 00 Harper's Weekly	4 00
1 00 Harper's Young People	2 00
1 00 Little Men and Women	2 10
1 00 Montreal Herald and Star	2 00
2 00 New York Weekly Herald	2 00
1 00 New York Weekly Star	2 00
1 00 New York Weekly Tribune	2 00
1 00 Pansy	2 10
3 00 Scribner's Magazine	3 75
1 00 Toledo Weekly Blade	2 00
2 00 Wide Awake	2 50
1 00 Young Folks' Journal	2 10

Notice of Stray Beasts.

To the township clerk of the township of Charlevoix, Charlevoix county, Michigan:

Notice is hereby given that one black and white heifer, about two years old, strayed upon my enclosed land in said township of Charlevoix, on the twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1887.

Dated, Charlevoix, Nov. 23, 1887. TYLER W. FERGUSSON

I certify that the above notice was filed in the township records of said township, this 23 day of November, A. D. 1887.

HORACE S. GILLETT,
Township Clerk.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—WAGLEY.—In Ironton, Nov. 16th, by Rev. A. O. Jewett, Mr. Corbin W. Johnson and Miss Katie Wagley, both of Hayes, Antrim county, Mich.

DIED.

FREEMAN.—On Nov. 14th, Henry S. Freeman, aged 60 years. Funeral services on the 16th at the family residence, Ironton township.

HALE.—On Nov. 2nd, Elvin Hale, of Hayes township, aged 30 years. Funeral held at Burgess school house, Rev. W. H. McCartney officiating.

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

HANGED

Spies, Parsons, Engel, and Fischer Perish by the Rope.

All Decline the Ministrations of a Clergyman, Saying They Were Prepared for Death.

The Men March Quietly to Their Doom and Meet It Stoically.

The Usual Formalities at the Gallows Not Observed by Sheriff Matson.

Death Warrants Read to the Victims Before Their Removal to the Fatal Trap.

Various Ways in Which the Four Anarchists Passed Their Last Night on Earth.

Closing Scenes in the Great Tragedy —A History of the Haymarket Riot.

The four anarchists, August Spies, Albert R. Parsons, George Engel, and Adolph Fischer, were hanged at the county jail in Chicago on Friday morning, Nov. 11. The execution occurred at 11:59 o'clock. There was an absence of many of the usual formalities on the scaffold, the Sheriff reading the death warrant to the men in the library before leading them to the gallows, where they perished miserably for their participation in the haymarket tragedy.

THEIR LAST FAREWELL.

Pitiful Scenes with the Families of the Anarchists—Sad Partings.

During the afternoon of Thursday there were sad scenes at the jail when the families of the anarchists came in to say farewell. At 3:30 Mrs. Schwab came to the jail to bid her husband what she supposed would be a last farewell. She had been weeping, and her face showed deep suffering. Schwab was brought out in his cell to the corridor to receive his wife. Mrs. Schwab was convulsed with him in her arms. Occasionally she would reach over and take him by the head and kiss passionately upon the knee, but his rigid face never changed. Deputy Glenn sat immediately beside them in the

August Spies

Adolph Fisher

Louis Engel

A. R. Parsons

ENGEL.

Protests His Innocence and Doesn't Want Religious Sympathy.

Engel grew a little more serious as the night wore on, and when he was asked to be ready for the death watch, he talked with those about the cells for some time. He said he had protested his innocence over and over again, and he could do no more. He wanted to be let alone.

The last Mr. Bolton called on Engel as he did on the others, but with the same unsatisfactory result. The wretched Engel dealt with bitter sarcasm upon the fact that he had an informer Waller, who afterward swore his life away, was permitted to come and go at pleasure, while he was confined in his cell, and that his neighbors Winn Waller called and sauntered by, with no facing down in the Parsons style, said Engel, as a big lump seemed to rise in his throat. He had an interview with his wife and children for the last time yesterday. The children were taken to perform the execution legal, the court decreeing that the poor orphans watched the slender of each of the doomed men twice yesterday, and had a tearful farewell from their fathers.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Bravado of Spies and Parsons—The Last Breakfast—Other Incidents of the Morning.

At 6 o'clock Spies' guards came off duty for a moment or two. One of them, Deputy Sheriff Hartke, said Spies had slept well ever since 2 o'clock, but that he was very nervous. He thought he probably would be up and dressed by 7 o'clock. Parsons, he said, was up and dressed. The officers who were to perform the execution left the city for Joliet shortly after 7 o'clock, guards watched the slumber of each of the condemned men regularly, and they had not been disturbed since the last report.

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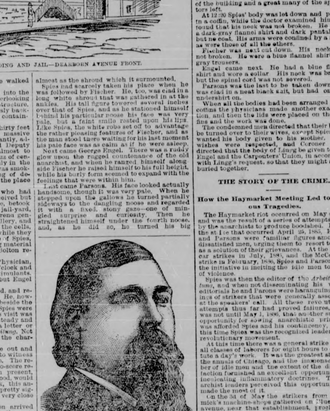
PARSONS AND FISCHER.

Both Refuse Spiritual Comfort—Parsons Insults the Visiting Ministers.

Fischer's last night was quietly spent. He talked out little, but was jovial. His death watch said though he did not sleep much, he did not sleep at all. At 2 o'clock he ate a little cereal and upon him with great relish half a dozen fried eggs, and a cup of coffee, which he had requested to prepare for him. He was very cheerful, and he ate a little more than a dozen times as the night wore on. He was asked if he would like to have his photograph taken, but he said he had lost so much flesh that it would not be worth while. He was very cheerful, and he ate a little more than a dozen times as the night wore on. He was asked if he would like to have his photograph taken, but he said he had lost so much flesh that it would not be worth while. He



CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING AND JAIL—DEARBORN AVENUE FRONT.

THE JAIL PROPER—ILLINOIS STREET FRONT.

Refuses the Minister's Sympathy.

The Ex-Editor of the "Arbeiter Zeitung"

Refuses the Minister's Sympathy.

Not long after the death watch had been set the Rev. Dr. Bolton, pastor of the First Methodist church, called upon the condemned men. The reverend gentleman visited the cells of Spies and Fischer, and his reception was almost the same in every case.

Spies received him quietly and with a smile. "I have called on you, Mr. Spies," said the reverend gentleman, "to offer my services in which I may be of use to you."

Spies smiled again, but shook his head slowly. "There is no use praying for me," he said, in a melancholy tone. "I need them not; you

SHERIFF MATSON, THE HANGMAN.

HORRORS OF THE GALLEYS.

The Awful Lives Which Convicts Formerly Led in Prison Hulks.

The life of the French galley slaves of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, has been thus described by Admiral de la Gravière: "They place seven men on each bench—that is to say, in a space ten feet long by four feet wide. They are so packed that you can see nothing from stern to bow but the heads of the sailors. The captain and the officers are not much better off. When the seas overtake the galleys, when the south winds blow along the coast, or when the sirocco dampens the passengers with its deadly emanations, all these make the galley a prison, all these make the galley a prison of misery. The lamentations of the ship's crew, the strokes of the sailors, the horrible howling of the convicts, the groaning of the timbers, united with the clanking of the chains and the natural noises of the tempest produce an effect that will terrify the bravest of men! Even the calm has its inconveniences. The galleys are so powerful that you cannot withstand them, despite the fact that you use to oars in some shape from morning till night." Condemned in 1701 to serve in the galleys for life for the crime of being a Protestant, Jean Martelle de Dangeac died in 1777 at Galeniargue, on the Gironde, at the age of 95. He says: "All the convicts are chained two and two. Their beds are a long row of wooden boxes, in which are placed a few feet apart and covered with a layer of fresh straw. His wrists were broken. He wore a blue flannel shirt and trousers.

Engel came next. He had a blue flannel shirt and trousers on, and was very pale. He walked with a firm step, however. His face was cheerful. Parsons was the last to be taken down. He was pale, and had lost much flesh since his imprisonment.

The reverend visitor explained his mission, and the old man seemed touched by the person's face. "Teachers are all Pharisees," he said, with a bitter smile. Parsons was the last man out of the Dearborn street jail, he called them a generation of vipers, and likened them to whited sepulchres. I don't suppose I can do any thing to do with either.

Dr. Bolton responded a little, and finally Parsons appeared to be relenting somewhat. He said he was willing to pray, but that he did not see what prayer could do for him. He said he was willing to pray, but that he did not see what prayer could do for him. He said he was willing to be reconciled and receive peace with the solitary guardsman.

When the condemned men went around to clear away the remnants and the crockery service in their cells, they found that the men had taken breakfast, which was to be their last meal on earth. Spies and Fischer indeed on beefsteak, eggs and coffee. Parsons more daintily fried preference on fried oysters and milk toast. When Engel stoutly declared that he had no preference, with the evident intent of faring better at breakfast than at dinner and supper.

Always fast bound accompanied of potato salad, chicken salad, and coffee. This he ate on Wednesday night. When the outsiders had requested his order for the morning he replied that he would take what the others had. Some time afterwards that he was even then solicited his self-destruction before another meal time.

SPIES AND DR. BOLTON.

The Ex-Editor of the "Arbeiter Zeitung"

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Not long after the death watch had been set the Rev. Dr. Bolton, pastor of the First Methodist church, called upon the condemned men. The reverend gentleman visited the cells of Spies and Fischer, and his reception was almost the same in every case.

Spies received him quietly and with a smile. "I have called on you, Mr. Spies," said the reverend gentleman, "to offer my services in which I may be of use to you."

Spies smiled again, but shook his head slowly. "There is no use praying for me," he said, in a melancholy tone. "I need them not; you

PAINTING A PAIN!

A New Parisian Artist's Canvas Story of a "Dilleomatic."

"Tell me, Mr. Wight," asked our reporter of the gentleman, art connoisseur of New Everett, New York, "is American art improving in character and quality?"

"Very much so."

"Are Americans much patronizing foreign art?"

"Yes. And as they pay the best prices, their private galleries contain gems of all the modern masters."

"Which are preferred, the ancients or the moderns?"

"Well, it depends. Historical scenes, real and ideal landscapes, and dotted characters in figure are the most popular.

"The last time I was in Paris I picked up a very strong bit of drawing, which depicts a middle-aged man holstered up in a much too commodious vest, his face and expression indicating intense agony.

"He is in a cross-road with many a phyle-case' phiers, abandoned handcaps, and wooden legs. Over his head is a tale of attorneys rather derisively mouth in the distance. Over his left shoulder is a dim cheerly blazes in the distance, and in the foreground, lies in a pool of damage.

"I really enjoy looking at this picture!

"I know how the end of he now sees. I expect he for twenty years has been a victim of dilleomatics. Every spring and winter poor fellow contracts some ailment or other, and he knows that he will be in a condition to be

FARM AND GARDEN.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A BAG TIE THAT WILL NOT SLIP.

Approved Methods of Making Cider Vinegar in Both Large and Small Quantities—How to Prepare and Pack Poultry Destined for Distant Markets.

The season is at hand when poultry may be safely packed for scalding to distant markets in a dressed state; a few words of advice on the subject will therefore be opportune to many readers.

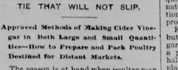

FIG. 1—PACKING POULTRY.

To begin with, let all poultry fast twelve hours previous to killing it, to insure empty crops. As the highest prices are, other things being equal, paid for dry picked poultry, it goes without saying that it pays to pick it dry. In picking the birds be sure and remove all the pin feathers, as any left in give an untidy appearance that goes against the successful marketing of the birds. The best time to pick poultry without scalding it is while the birds are warm.

As some markets require the fowls to be "drawn," while others prefer them with the entrails undisturbed, each shipper ought to advise himself of the requirements of his own market. As a rule, New York and Philadelphia dealers prefer dressed poultry that has the feathers only removed; head, feet and entrails remain. Boston, Baltimore and Chicago markets require that the fowls be "drawn." Some markets—as Chicago, for instance—give preference to dressed poultry that has been relieved of the heads and which has the skin drawn up and neatly tied over the stumps.

Do not pack the birds for transportation until they are quite cold. In cold weather poultry is sometimes packed in clean boxes or barrels, without any packing material, but the usual plan is to place layers of long, clean straw between each layer of birds. Rye straw will be found good for the purpose. Begin with covering the bottom of the box with a layer of straw. Now pick up a fowl, bend the head under and to one side of the breast bone, and lay it down flat on its breast, back up, the legs extended straight out behind, as shown in Fig. 1. Lay the first bird in the left hand corner. With this beginning, lay a row across the box to the right, and pack close, row by row, until only one row is left; then reverse the heads, laying them next the other end of the box, the feet under the previous row of heads. If there is a space left between the two last rows put in what birds will fit sideways. Fig. 2 illustrates the manner of packing in the box. Pack straw enough between the layers so that the fowls cannot touch, and so proceed until the box is completely filled.

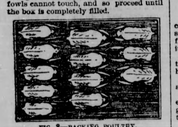

FIG. 2—PACKING POULTRY.

The Stockman, which recommends the above method, adds the following very sensible advice; advice that if followed will save both shipper and consignee much annoyance and trouble: Having securely nailed down the cover of the box mark thereon the name or initials of the packer, the number of fowls and the variety; also mark on, in legible letters, the full name of the person or firm to whom the box and its contents are consigned, with street and number. The receiver will know at a glance what the box contains, and does not have to unpack and handle its contents to find out.

Vinegar Making.

Vinegar can be easily made from many different substances, but in a country abounding in apples there is no excuse for making it for domestic use from anything but the best. Pure cider vinegar is easily made, though not quickly made by the natural process, and when thus made is healthful and free from all the objections attached to the manufactured article and never disappoints the housekeeper by degenerating into insipidity or eating up her pickles with extreme acidity. When made in large quantities the making begins as soon as enough apples have fallen to furnish a supply. These are ground in the cider mill as for cider and may be pressed at once, but a better way is to keep the pomace in large vats or casks to remain until it has become quite sour, when the cider is pressed out and again put into the vats or casks to be kept there until it is well settled, then the clear liquor is drawn off into barrels not quite full.

These barrels should be kept in the sun, covered with loose boards to protect them, until cold weather, when they are removed to the vinegar house, which must have a stove to keep it warm in the winter, and thus hasten the process.

The barrels ought to be iron hooped and painted, as it is desirable, though not indispensable, to expose them to the sun in the warm autumn days, and for large operators a vinegar house is an excellent thing. But many keep their sour cider in cellars or barns until spring, when it is again exposed to the sun and a circulation of air, for a cellar is not a good place for making vinegar. The bung holes should be covered with muslin net or anything that will keep out flies without shutting off the air, but the bungs must not be used except temporarily until the vinegar is entirely made, for with proper treatment it will continue to grow stronger until three years old.

The loss by evaporation and leakage is from a fourth to a third of the whole quantity; but as a compensation, pure cider vinegar, two and three years old, will bear an addition of rain water three times equal to the loss and still be strong enough to meet all requirements. Indeed, the dilution with water is generally necessary to some degree, as in many cases the old vinegar is too acid to be agreeable, and the cider is the first stages of making is often slow in turning to the acid state on account of an excess of saccharine matter, which is corrected by a proper addition of soft water.

The natural process may be hastened by occasionally turning the cider out of one barrel into another, exposing it more fully to the air, also by the addition of a gallon of strong vinegar to each barrel, and occasionally trickling it down through beech chips or shavings is practiced for a more rapid making, but people who have large orchards and make large quantities of vinegar resort to any of the innumerable methods sometimes used by manufacturers for making what they call cider vinegar quickly, but are content to wait on the natural process, and find their compensation in the higher value placed on their products by their customers.

Families without cider mills and with but few apples may make their own vinegar by mashing the apples in a tub with a pounder and putting the pomace in a half barrel with holes in the bottom and placed over another tub as a receiver, with a follower on the pomace to be pressed down by a lever or stationary weights placed on it, and thus pressing out the cider, which should be kept in a keg with open bung in a warm place until the vinegar is made. After that a supply is easily kept up by occasionally mashing some apples and putting them in a stone jar covered with water, into which apple vertigo can also be thrown or any scarred fruits or berries, which if kept covered in a warm place will soon become sour and can be used to replenish the vinegar keg. A housekeeper of forty years says the best place for the family vinegar keg is the parret, and that the warm, sultry air near the roof will turn cider to vinegar in a short time.

The cellar is not a good place to keep vinegar in unless for a short time in extremely cold weather, for warmth and exposure to a dry atmosphere are essentials in making vinegar.

Strain of the Shoulder in Horses.

Strain of the shoulder, very truly says Professor Rich in his work on artistic horse shoeing; is generally a cloak for the ignorance of the groom or other attendant upon the horse. It is, in fact, a very rare accident, though often assigned as a cause for lameness which is really in the feet, legs or knees. It is an inflammation of some of the muscles of the shoulder following violent strain, and generally confined to the serratus muscle, which slings the body to the shoulder blade, and which is sometimes strained in coming down from a high leap, etc. The symptoms are a dragging of the toe in the walk, with tendency of action on the trot and a drop of the head while the affected leg is being extended, and not while it is on the ground; hence, when shoulder lameness is mistaken for foot lameness, the groom is apt to shift the blame on to the wrong foot. It may also be distinguished by laying hold of the affected leg and drawing the whole together with the shoulder forward, when, if the latter is affected, the horse will give evidence of pain, which he will not do if the foot or leg is the seat of the mischief.

The treatment for shoulder lameness lies in rest, bleeding, purging, cooling bals, with nitre, etc. A cooling diet of green meat will also be needful, and all the corn should be taken away. After all the heat has disappeared the horse may be turned loose into a box, and in another fortnight he may be walked out with a leading rein; but it should be two or three months before he is again mounted.

Bran on the Farm.

Professor Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural college at Guelph, Can., recently summed up the usefulness of bran to farmers, after having carefully considered its chemical composition:

1. Bran is a concentrated food, which, though variable in composition, possesses high nutritive value.

2. Roller process bran is, on the average, richer than old process bran.

3. Its excess of ash or mineral matters eminently fits it for bone building in growing animals, and for supplementing the lack of mineral matters in roots.

4. Its chemical composition points to the conclusion that it is somewhat better adapted to the formation of fat and production of heat than to the formation of muscle or of milk.

5. Both its chemical composition and its physical form adapt it admirably as a supplementary food to be used in connection with poor and bulky fodder, such as straw and roots.

Care of Newly Set Trees.

Prof. Budd, of Iowa, advises the mounding in the fall of newly set trees with earth for the first three years after setting the orchard. It protects from the possible barking of the stems by mice and hares, materially tends to protect the tender seedling roots in the first stages of growth and promotes a vigorous growth in the north Iowa and in Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba it will pay to mound the stems well up to the branches for the first three years after setting. It should be forgotten that the newly set tree will not endure the dry freezing of winter as perfectly as it will when it has made a deep extension of root; hence the mounding should never be omitted.

How to Tie a Bag.

The illustration here given shows a form of bag tie which, according to The American Agriculturist, effectually prevents any slipping if properly adjusted.

A SECURE BAG TIE.

Take any strong cord about eighteen inches long and double it as herewith shown, passing the ends through, making a loop around the mouth of the bag. Now pull as tightly as you can; then take an end of the string in each hand and pull again in an opposite direction; pass the string completely around, make a knot and double or single bow knot and the work is done. A very little experience will make one expert and he can then guarantee the bag not to come untied.

Agricultural News.

Manitoba's crop this year, say statistical reports, exceed all estimates.

The hop crop is larger than was anticipated, but not of extra quality.

The New York poultry show is announced for Dec. 14-21.

The last estimate of the corn crop by Statistician Dodge was 1,500,000,000 bushels.

The government now estimates the wheat crop at 450,000,000 bushels.

A New York syndicate, it is told, will shortly invest $150,000 in the culture of tobacco in Florida.

More fodder corn has been cut throughout the west this fall than ever before.

The effort to do away with the extra charge for peach baskets has found almost universal support in New York city during the past season.

It is estimated that over 3,000 head of cattle have been slaughtered in Chicago in the efforts of the Illinois live stock commissioners to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia in that state.

Magazines for nearly Half.

Club with this paper. We divide with you.

Take this list:

	Publishers' price for each magazine alone	Our price for it and this paper together
Wide Awake	$2.40	$2.00
Young Folks' Journal	1	2.10
Funny	1	2.10
Little Men and Women	1	2.10
Babyland	0.50	1.35

Send to the publisher of the magazine you want for a sample copy, enclosing a little in stamps, say five cents, enough to show you are not a dead-head. He will send you his terms of course. Compare them with ours.

These five magazines are published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston. Made for families, they actually open a new world to them.

Babyland, full of pictures and songs and stories, helps the mother answer even a little baby's helps him grow, and directs his growth.

Our Little Men and Women takes the six-year-old when he begins to read.

The Funny comes with the Sunday School age.

Chautauqua Young Folks' Journal is for young scholars.

Wide Awake—this is what the publishers say of it—"library, study, playhouse, life at home and abroad, companionship of the wise and gleeful"—designed for the young, but for all improving people.

We have the more satisfaction in clubbing with such magazines because they encourage civilized life wherever they go.

Opposed to Corporeal Punishment.

"If your dolly has been naughty, why don't you whip her?"

"Oh, I don't believe in that sort of thing" —Exchange.

By Neglect what is at first but a slight cold, becomes a cough, straining and exhausting the lungs till such an inflamed condition exists, that powerful remedies are not always able to stop the disease and the person goes into consumption from mere neglect. Do not be so foolish, but use *Hamilton's Cough Balsam*, which removes the impure matter from the throat and lungs and exerts a healing influence on the diseased parts. Even those who are but the wrecks of their former selves receive wonderful help. In Croup and Whooping Cough it is invaluable. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

Personal.

Mr. H. N. Fridlender, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me, and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I have tried other remedies without no good result. Here also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee, or price refunded. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Thoroughly tried—After many years of experience in my own family and upon my horses and cattle I am constrained to say that *Parmelee's Universal Liniment* is the most complete remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Sore Throat, &c., in the Human family and of Bone Spavin, Sweeny, Ringbone, Sprains, Bruises, Harness Galled Bags, Sore Teats, &c., on Cattle, that I have ever known, and I take pleasure in recommending to others. Large bottles 50 cts; common size 25 cents. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

Do You Know? that the *Horse and Cattle Founders* prepared by H. M. Parmelee are composed of the *very best and purest* material. Licorice, Fennugreek, Blood Root, Kincampane, for Coughs, Colds, Epizootic, Distemper, &c., Sulphur, Manbrake Gentian, Sulph. Magnesia for Impure Blood; besides many other ingredients especially adapted to the cure of Colic, Worms, Heaves, and all diseases of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. Buy no other. Full pounds only 35 cents Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

A GENTLEMAN, having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple mode of self-cure. To those who wish and will give him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case.

Address in confidence, JAMES W PINKNEY, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.

(STANDARD TIME.)

SEASON OF 1887.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,

CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at Bay City at 9.00, leave Bay City 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 12.00.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix 1.00, arrive at Bay City 3.30, leave Bay City 4.00, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer NORTH STAR.

CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 8.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 10.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 3.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Harbor Springs & East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDERBOW.

Going north every Monday, leaving Chicago at 5.00 p. m., Milwaukee at 10.00 p. m., Manistique at 7.00 a. m., Cedarville at 10.00 a. m., arrive at East Jordan 1.00 p. m. Returning, leave East Jordan at 2.00 p. m., Cedarville at 5.00 p. m., Manistique at 8.00 p. m., Milwaukee at 7.00 a. m., Chicago at 10.00 a. m., arrive at Harbor Springs at 1.00 p. m.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R'y.

THE SOO-MACKINAW SHORT LINE.

The Direct Route to Upper Michigan and the Iron and Copper Regions of Lake Superior, through the Lake Shore Route.

Only Daily Train Service between Detroit and Sault Ste. Marie.

Wagner Sleeping Coaches attached to night trains.

Observation Parlor Cars on day trains.

Tickets over the Company's lines are sold at principal stations in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Dakota, and at the principal offices of the Company, viz: Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toledo, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Bay City, Port Huron, Milwaukee, Duluth, Ashland, Marquette, Sault Ste. Marie, Gogebic, Menominee, Escanaba, Ishpeming, Negaunee, Calumet, Houghton, Hancock, Ironwood, Bessemer, Gladstone, Iron Mountain, Crystal Falls, Florence, Pelican Lake, Spirit Lake, Crystal Falls, Iron River, Stephenson, Quinnesec, Norway, Powers, Daggett, Metropolis, Wallace, Lake Linden, Dollar Bay, Tapiola, Ontonagon, Bessemer, Wakefield, Pelkie, Baraga, Michigamme, Champion, Republic, Palmer, Negaunee, Marquette, Munising, Seney, Germfask, Newberry, Pt. Iroquois, Brimley, Bay Mills, Sault Ste. Marie, Pt. Aux Chenes, St. Ignace, Cedarville, Gaulding, Manistique, Rock, Nahma, Cornell, Garden, Fairbanks, Escanaba, Masonville, Kipling, Gladstone, Manistique, Palatka, Stanton, Ludington, Scottville, Manistee, Filer City, Wellston, Cadillac, Leroy, Tustin, Reed City, Hersey, Evart, Sheridan, Coral, Montcalm, Lakeview, Greenville, Carson City, Crystal, Ashley, St. Louis, Alma, Mt. Pleasant, Sheridan, Edmore, Lakeview, Cedar Springs, Rockford, Belmont, Snow Snake Springs, Grand Rapids.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION.

In effect Oct. 18th.

Leave, going north, 8.18 p. m., 2.05 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m., 11.00 p. m.

Daily except Saturday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
Niagara Falls Route
Grand Opera House of the World
Niagara Falls
Chicago & New York Express
Michigan Central
"The Great Lakes Route"
Chicago & New York Express
Michigan Central
"The Great Lakes Route"
Chicago & New York Express
Michigan Central
"The Great Lakes Route"

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

THE NEWS

Intelligence Gathered In by Wire from Every Quarter of the Nation.

Also a Few News Sandwiches from Lands Beyond the Broad Ocean.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A STARTLING STATEMENT.

Report that the Responsible Members of the Reigning House of Germany are Doomed—The Kaiser on the Brink of the Grave—His Son Has a Weak Hold on Life.

A GENTLEMAN who subscribes himself "A Guiseu of the Crown Prince" has a long and interesting letter in the New York *Tribune* of Monday on the situation in Germany. He makes some statements in relation to the Crown Prince and his son, the heir apparent, which are rather startling.

The writer says that the empire of Germany is on the brink of a great calamity, which it is desirous that he should be known, whereof, says he has been since boyhood a close friend of the Crown Prince. After speaking of the Crown Prince, he says the public is unaware of the precarious state of health of Prince William of Prussia. His condition is such that his physicians have given ground for the anxiety by this and other and overwhelming realization of his father's fatal malady and his grandfather's ever increasing weakness and disability. He feels constrained to say that the conditions of the succession of the Kaiser's throne must be realized. The young man is suffering in form degree from the same peculiar disease which carried off the late king of Prussia, after rendering him completely insane during the last few years of his reign. In the event of the death of the Kaiser, the son of the late Prince the succession devolves upon Prince William's little 4-year-old son. A bitter struggle would then ensue for the regency in which the Empress Dowager would be a dominant factor, but the Crown Prince's friends still have in store. There is a young Prussian lady of the family who would be fit to undertake the regency of the Crown Princess were her sex not a consideration. The question of the regency is further complicated by the inevitable disqualification of the Empress Dowager, who years have stripped of Prince Bismarck, whose fading health will scarcely admit of his long surviving his present master. He leaves no one to take his place.

MORE THAN 100 DROWNED.

Sinking of the Dutch Steamer W. A. Scholten in the English Channel.

THE Dutch steamer W. A. Scholten, bound from Rotterdam for New York, was sunk by a collision with the steamer Rosa Mary, ten miles off Dover, England. A London dispatch gives the following particulars of the disaster:

The Scholten carried a complement of 119 passengers and crew. The steamer Rosa of Sunderland rammed ninety persons and landed them at the Sailors Home, Dover. One passenger was found dead from exposure. Six others are lost and missing. It is noised that passengers who had taken passage on the ill-fated The Scholten was struck on the port bow by the Rosa Mary. Immediately after the hole was felt the Scholten's passengers, all of whom were asleep, rushed for the deck in their nightgowns. Two boats were properly ordered to be lowered, but it was found that only two were available. The others were useless, and were not lowered. The panic ensued vividly through a hole in the vessel's side. Women and children were shrieking with terrific scenes followed. The shrieks, which gave fully ten minutes, were heard and prayed aloud. Little children clung to their mothers, who themselves were shrieking with terror. The officers were cool and self-possessed. Nothing could be done for the women but, because persons received fits and slept into the sea. Within twenty minutes of the shock the Scholten was engulfed. All those who had put on life belts floated or were rescued by the boats from the steamer Rhen, which cruised around until it was light enough to see the wreck. Bodies, bed wives, mannaus, brokers and sisters. The survivors were supplied with clothes, and everything possible was done to insure their comfort.

A MENAGERIE LET LOOSE.

A Great Fire Destroys Barnum's Show. Wild Animals Escape into the Streets.

THE main building of Barnum & Bailey's "Greatest Show on Earth" was entirely destroyed by fire at Bridgeport, Conn. Says a dispatch from that place:

The first intimation of the fire was given by the roaring of the lions and tigers, who seemed to realize the impending danger. Next the elephants trumpeted in their stables. It was an unusually short time the flames swept from one end of the building to the other. In the confusion the animals escaped from the building, being fearful of the crazed animals. Three elephants were loosed and ran a short distance from their fastenings and dashed through the side of the burning building. Their roars and trumpetings and sounds of terrified screaming were heard above the roar of the flames. Hippopotamus raised out of the water with a sickening appearance. Their sides were ripped, and great pieces of flesh and feet were fell off. Thirty elephants and one large hippopotamus were burned to death. The loss around for the animals by this sad and overwhelming realization of his fathers fatal malady and his grandfather's ever increasing weakness and disability, the Empress Dowager is by law the guardian of the succession of the Kaiser's throne to be realized. The young man is suffering in form degree from the same peculiar disease which carried off the late king of Prussia, after rendering him completely insane during the last few years of his reign. In the event of the death of the Kaiser, the son of the late Prince the succession devolves upon Prince William's little 4-year-old son. A bitter struggle would then ensue for the regency in which the Empress Dowager would be a dominant factor, but the Crown Prince's friends still have in store. There is a young Prussian lady of the family who would be fit to undertake the regency of the Crown Princess were her sex not of consideration. The question of the regency is further complicated by the inevitable disqualification of the Empress Dowager, who years have stripped of Prince Bismarck, whose fading health will scarcely admit of his long surviving his present master. He leaves no one to take his place.

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THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The Surplus Must be Stopped.

The strongest and best plank in the platform upon which the democrats have just carried New York is this:

"Retrench. The unnecessary federal taxation of the last fiscal year exceeded $100,000,000 and unnecessarily taxation is unjust taxation.

Therefore the democracy of New York demand that federal taxation be straightway reduced by a sum of not less than $100,000,000 a year."

The preamble is from the National democratic platform. The demand for immediate tax reduction is that of the party which has just carried the political state of the Union.

Can the democrats in congress delay longer in fulfilling the pledge of their party? Will they regard the wish of New York and the demand of the country?

Congressman Breckinridge, of Kentucky, expresses the opinion that "events have so shaped themselves that no man can stand up in the house this winter and resist a motion to go into the committee of the whole for the purpose of agreeing upon a bill for the reduction of the revenue.

This ought certainly to be true of every democrat. The republicans have taken a position in favor of spending the surplus. Let the democrats stand solidly for stopping it.

The superfluous war taxes must go "straightway." - N. Y. World.

The Indian "Medicine Man."

The so called "Indian doctor," who penetrates our cities and towns, or permeates the villages and rural districts, preying upon the superstitions of civilization, really a real man, is never a true shaman or "medicine man," but some knave, who has profited by association with the whites, taking a leaf from the book of the pale faced charlatan. By assumed stoicism, dignity, imperturbability and brevity of speech, the reasons for which had are obvious, along with glances replete with concentrated wisdom, he has little difficulty in securing dupes and following.

The true shaman, or "medicine man," is little understood by civilization, since he exhibits a phase of savage life that is rarely permitted to come under casual observation. Very far from being a mere knavish varlet, conversant for unblushing impudence and petty chicanery as commonly depicted, he is instead a staid, earnest, shrewd, farseeing man, more than ordinarily endowed with perceptive faculties sharpened by observation and training, and accustomed to receive impressions and draw conclusions from matters so trivial as to elude general comprehension. As a rule he is honest—as the world goes—and a firm believer in the truthfulness and advantages of his calling. The deeds he practices are unavoidable, and less with a view to delude humanity than to cajole and beguile the unseen and unknown. He is a "mind reader," psychologist, mesmerist and clairvoyant in one—if we mean ability; an endowment that, though sometimes inherent, is oftener educated and developed through centuries. —G. Archie Stockwell, M. D., in Home Journal.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Antrim county votes on local option Dec. 5th.

The Grand Rapids Eagle has established a regular Sunday morning edition.

The Traverse Herald expects to issue a sixteen-page holiday edition about December 19th.

The C. & W. M. surveyors are in the woods, making the final survey of the line to Traverse City.

Traverse City real estate will not be apt to take much of a tumble this winter, with the C. & W. M. coming sure, another year. - Herald.

The steamer City of Grand Rapids will run on her regular route next season. It rumored that the Ossifrage will run in connection with her, commanded by H. M. Kinney.—Progress.

Capt. Neil Gallagher has secured the contract for carrying the Beaver Island mail this winter, beginning Dec. 1st. We understand the service is to be weekly, when possible to cross to the Island at all.

Larry Higgins, mate of the steamer Vernon, but formerly captain of the steamer Leland, said in this village when the Vernon last touched here that that boat had the toughest crew he ever saw.—Progress.

E. L. Sprague recently disposed of the Traverse Eagle to A. W. Barry of Cheboygan. Mr. Sprague has controlled the Eagle for 23 years, and has been reasonably successful. We understand that he retires permanently from the business.

The schooner Blazing Star, Capt. Cummerford, was wrecked on Fisherman's shoal last week. This is the craft which sailed through the Vernon wreckage within sight of living persons, and whose captain did not stop to give the poor sufferers assistance.

Upper peninsula advices are that the M. H. & O. railroad company will send a powerful lobby to Washington to secure a reversal of the decision which threw their old land grant on the lists of open lands. The home steamers who went in on the lands are banded together for their homes and firesides, and will give the moribund land grant company all it wants in the way of a legal fight.

The Cheboygan News had a baptism of fire on Monday of last week, but from the ruins issued a very respectable edition on Wednesday. The loss of $600 was mostly by water in damaged stock, and is covered by insurance. Other losses at the same fire were: Smyth & Co., wall paper, books, etc., $1,000; Taggart bakery, $500; Dr. Reitz, office furniture, $250, Hoskins Bros., photographers $50; the building damaged about $500; mostly covered by insurance.

A Christmas Present.

To any subscriber whose account is paid one year in advance, we will furnish the JOURNAL one year to the same of any friend they may desire, who does not take the paper, for one dollar cash in advance, if paid before the first day of January. Next year Charlevoix will "boom," and the best way to let your distant friends know all about it is to send the JOURNAL regularly. And the best way to sustain this paper in advertising Charlevoix country is to send more copies to friends abroad. Recollect, one dollar cash pays the bill, if your own account is settled one year in advance.

Enrich the Blood.

HAMILTON'S GERMAN BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic. Especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, &c. They enrich the blood, strengthen the muscles, and give new life to the nerves. They act like a charm in the digestive organs, remove all dyspepsia symptoms, and when over the stomach is weak or there is a general loss of physical vigor, these Bitters are just what you need. Only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter. dec

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sell, Atwood, Illinois, testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters, as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years standing." Abraham Hare, Greenville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood, only a half dollar a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

☞ Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and Emmet Counties. I now keep a full set of hand and foot power machinery, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on Mason Street, opposite Harmon Bergey's grocery.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Weed at 12½ cents a week.

THIS PAPER may always be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

FARM FOR SALE.

Fifty acres of land situated on Pine River, north of Ironton, Charlevoix county, about one mile from the village of Boyne City, having water on both sides, and a good log house on the place. Will be sold very cheap. For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Ironton, Mich.

A. J. McLEOD.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix - - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Excellent table, good beds, quarters for families and 25c. Bright, Sunny Rooms. Good sample rooms for commercial travelers. Stamp accepted.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

CHARLEVOIX

Savings Bank

Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

O. D. WOOD, President.
A. BUTTARS, Vice President.
F. A. SMITH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

O. D. WOOD,	M. H. WOOD,
A. BUTTARS,	F. W. MANN,
F. A. SMITH,	J. I. HURD.

BOOK NOTICES.

CAPITAL $25,000
Surplus 2,000

The liabilities of Stockholders in all state banks as provided in Art. XII, Sec. 8, Article XII Statutes of the State of Michigan, a double liability, are guaranteed by a guaranteed fund of $50,000 deposited with the Auditor General by the transaction of every legitimate branch of banking business extended to our customers on terms as favorable as are consistent with safe banking.

Drafts drawn payable at any point in Europe, in large or small amounts. Money taken on approved security. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued payable on demand.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

CORRESPONDENTS:

National Park Bank, New York.
National City Bank, Chicago.
National Bank of Commerce, Grand Rapids.
Detroit National Bank, Detroit.

"I'm Just Going Down to the Gate"

and other Popular Ballads, in book form, and $.25 of Sheet Music Size, post paid, for ONE FORTY CENTS. Beware fakes. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. 23 Lemoyne Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

As I am the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods House in Charlevoix county, and having lived here for the past twenty years, I think I know pretty well what this trade needs, and you will always find my line complete. In Trunks and Valises, Gloves and Mittens, Neck Wear, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Mufflers, I am headquarters for Presents.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Dry Goods!

We are headquarters for everything in our line.

A great Reduction in the prices of CLOAKS and Wraps, to close them out.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SHEE.

AN IMPORTANT CLUB OFFER

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Gives its readers literature of lasting interest and value, it is fully and beautifully illustrated and has already gained a more than national circulation exceeding 125,000 copies monthly.

PRICE 25 CENTS A NUMBER 53.00 A YEAR

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons the Publishers enable us to offer SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE with the Charlevoix JOURNAL for $4.00 per year, Cash in Advance.

Address all orders to CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

A Big Bonanza in Holiday Goods!

An Enormous Stock of Holiday Goods at Tremendously Low Prices.

It will Do You Good to See this Brilliant Display.

YOU

Nor any other person ever saw such a stock of

Dressing Cases.

We offer you this year an Elegant line of these Goods. Something entirely new in Design and Workmanship. Be sure to look them over before purchasing. IT WILL PAY YOU.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

To buy a Photograph Album. Our Stock of

Photo. Albums

cannot be excelled anywhere in this region. They consist of HANDSOME PLUSH COVERS, ELECTRO BRONZE TRIMMINGS, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, and CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST. DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM.

NOTHING LIKE OUR

Manicure Sets, Toilet Sets, Work Boxes,

ODOR CASES, WHISK-BROOM HOLDERS, GENTS' DRESSING CASES; NEW NOVELTIES in this line. All of these goods are Entirely New Design, and never before have been offered for sale in this market.

REMEMBER THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU A MAMMOTH STOCK OF

Xmas Cards, Gold Pens and Pencils,

DOLLS of all kinds, FANCY STATIONERY, and a long list of Fancy and Toilet Articles to numerous to mentions.

It will do you good to see this Brilliant Display, which includes Hundreds of Gifts suitable for Old and Young. Everybody who expect to make a Christmas Present should be sure and see our ELEGANT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS. All Visitors are Welcome, whether they buy or not. THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

Dr. G. W. Crouter's Drug Store.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 1, 1897.

Local Notes and News.

Coasting has commenced.

The great demand now, is good fire-wood.

☞ For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 2091

Now is the time to plant your holiday advertisements.

The East-Jordan mail now leaves at 7, a. m., and arrives in the evening.

The Lawrence is in the harbor on her last trip for the season.

Juvenile covered stages are again seen on the street.

Prepare to be surprised when you learn the low prices on silverware at Bellinger's.

The fire boys report a good time at their dance on Thanksgiving night. Something over $8.00 cleared.

The Thanksgiving collection amounted to about $13.10 to be divided between the churches for charitable purposes.

Capt. Roberts has hauled the tug Higgie out at Washburn's yard, and will return this week to his home in Dakota for the winter.

Byron See wants to dispose of a few cloak and wraps, to close out the line, before filling up with something else. See his new card.

Of course no one will fail to see Crouter's new holiday advertisement this week. We shall look the stock over and tell more about it later.

Mrs. Wm Ranger has moved the house which stood between the Farmer's hotel and the Stevenson blacksmith shop to her home on Mason street.

Geo. W. Miller wants your attention for a moment, just to say that he is headquarters for every thing in the line of clothing and gents furnishing goods.

Rev. A. O. Downs reports an accession of thirty-eight to the Cadillac Congregational church at its last communion service, and he hopes the tide here may not be behind that at Cadillac.

The contract for carrying the mail between Charlevoix Ironton, South Arm and East Jordan was awarded to George Burns. Thomas Hoak was sworn in as carrier and entered upon the service yesterday morning.

The advertisement of stray beasts, by Geo. Thompson last week found an owner the next day in the person of Thos. E. Nowland. Tom has another calf in somebody's field or yard which he would like to see once more.

Members of the Historical Society can now draw books from the library on any day except Sunday at 9.15 a. m. and 4 p. m and on Saturday from 9.30 to 12 m. The library has been removed to 24 floor of town hall building.

Thanksgiving day was duly observed in Charlevoix. Union services were held at the Congregational church at 10.30. Most of the business places were closed the greater part of the day, and all had many things to be thankful for.

The North Star encountered considerable ice on her Tuesday morning trip, and as she was nearing East Jordan commenced to leak, so that she was not able to make the return trip. She was pulled out upon the ways, and laid up for the winter.

An advertisement is to a merchant very much what sowing seed is to a farmer. It may take a little time for the results to become apparent, but they are sure to come. The wise farmer is not niggardly with his seed, nor the wise merchant with his advertisement.

Notice.—Parties owing the Charlevoix manufacturing Co. are hereby notified that any and all such amounts must be paid of once. Legal steps will be taken to enforce the collection of all past due notes and accounts. Settlement may be made at Stockman & Iddings store.

By way of diversion, O. W Smith gave a number of his friends a box of celery last week, as a small sample of one of a varied assortment of fresh fruits and vegitables which he keeps on hand. His cellar is arranged to keep fruit in an even temperature, and his stock is in excellent condition.

While some boys were snowballing on Bridge street Saturday they broke one of the front windows of Barthlomew & Co's warehouse. Snowballing on the street should be stopped. In fact, the only place for snowballing, consulting the comforts of others is a hundred rods from a building, or any other person.

The class, Busy Workers, of the M. E. Sunday school, Miss Crowell teacher, have been collecting money for some time past. They met with their teacher at the parsonage Monday afternoon when it was found that the children had gathered $8.52 with which they intend to pay for the front doors to the church and expend the remainder for books.

Readers of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson's books will be glad to know that he will contribute to each number of Scribner's Magazine during the year 1898. He will write of many topics, old and new, and in a familiar and personal way, which will form new bonds of friendship between the author and his thousands of readers. In the first of the series, entitled "A Chapter on Dreams," he tells some interesting facts concerning the origin of the famous story "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." This paper will appear in the January number.

To the many anxious inquirers concerning the prospect of the railroad we can say that the road will not be built until all who have subscribed to the capital stock come forward and pay their assessments. The gentlemen entrusted with the management seem to be satisfied that cash and hard work will build the road, that those who stand back and insist that it must come on their route and no other, and therefore refuse right of way except at exorbitant prices; and those who have subscribed to the capital stock and neglect or refuse to pay the assessments are the worst opponents of the undertaking. If it becomes necessary to sue the holders of stock to get money enough to pay the expenses of the preliminary work, matters will progress very slowly.

Purely Personal.

Dr. Crouter writes that Mrs. Crouter is very much improved in health.

R. E. McClean lately with the Charlevoix Iron works is now located at Muskegon.

Mrs. Ruth Bedford returned last Thursday from an extended visit in southern Michigan.

Mrs. W. H. Greenman, of Atwood, stayed with W. H. McCartney's family Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Harsha are endeavoring to entertain a little girl that came to their home last Friday.

D. S. Burns left Charlevoix for Cheboygan where he will spend a few days, after which he expects to go to Bath, Maine.

Ed F. Parmelee and wife left Charlevoix Tuesday for Reading, where they will spend the holidays, before taking their western trip.

Rev. W. G. Clark had an attack of sciatic rheumatism on Sunday, rendering him unable to preach in the evening. He is now improving.

E. A. Spaulding, of Norwood, was stricken with paralysis on his left side two weeks ago, but at last accounts was recovered sufficient to get out of the house.

Jos LeClair, of Atwood, expects to take a trip to the eastern states this winter, visiting, among other places, his old home, which he has not seen in over 20 years.

S. H. Beardslee, formerly city surveyor, was in town the first of the week. He has been at work on the new railroad extension to Charlevoix. —Cadillac Express.

H. W. Beach, formerly of Atwood, now residing at Tampa, Florida has had the second attack of yellow fever. Mrs. Beach, who has been spending the summer at Atwood started last week for Florida.

E. Shay, of Bay Springs, was in the city on Monday and stopped over to admire our new electric light in the evening, being on his way home from a trip to Lima, Ohio, where his patent geared locomotives are made.—Cadillac Express.

Coming Events.

A special meeting of the W. C. T. U. this afternoon at Mrs. W. G. Clark's for work. The next regular meeting will be held at Jefferies hall, Friday, at 2.30 p. m.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Cheboygan Congregational conference will be held at Alba, December 13-15. The opening sermon will be by Rev. W. S. Bugby.

The subject of discourse at the Congregational church Sunday morning is "Sowing Beside all Waters;" in the evening, "The Prodigal Son." The subject at the Thursday evening prayer meeting and bible study is the 23d Psalm. A larger attendance with bibles is desired.

The ladies cornet band will in the near future give a concert at the Opera House. Their program is announced to be one of the most select ever presented in Charlevoix. They will be assisted by some of the best amateur talent in northern Michigan. An interesting and profitable evening may be expected.

Religious services at the Methodist church as usual; subject in the morning, Jesus the poor man's friend; evening, Anger. Remember the meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Evelian.

IRONTON Nov. 29.—Another Thanksgiving has come and gone.

W. A. Stanley conducts a find enough wood in a fifty acre lot last Wednesday, so slashed his ax in his left foot just below the ankle, and is laid up in consequence.

Geo. Black cut his leg one day last week, but is able to be at work again.

Work is progressing finely at the Peterson camp.

Mrs. Polly Winkler who has spent the past few months with her parents in Canada returned to her home in Ironton on the 18th.

Mr. Joseph Clark, of Charlevoix, was in town Friday, on business.

R. J. Tuttle arrived here last Thursday on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Tuttle.

The funeral services of Henry S Freeman whose death we mentioned last week, was held at the mountain school house last Sabbath. Rev. J. Downes officiating.

Jas. Benkie is on the sick list.

A hop at Edwin Tunnell's last Saturday night.

We would say to our brother or sister Ellsworth who think you were wise in preferring other business to reporting for a paper for nothing, and paying for your own copy, besides furnishing material and stamps.

A party of young folks spent last Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. David Norton. All enjoyed themselves with an oyster supper.

Advice received from Johnnie and Anna Morehouse, who are now at St. Andrew's Bay, Fla. are that they are both sick.

Burgess.

BURGESS, Nov. 28.—Mrs Gregory of Cross Village is visiting her father, Mr. Wm Baker.

Mr. Bennett, of Undine, has moved into part of Mr. Bank's house for the winter.

Miss Addie Lewis has purchased a new organ.

Mr. I. S. Webster was expected home this week but Mrs. W. received a letter from him saying that it was expected the boat would make a trip to Chicago before laying up.

Mr. Joseph Hanson has returned to Hayes and will move upon his farm in the spring.

Miss Maud Scott was home last week to spend vacation.

M. Ross has been on the sick list week.

Jacob Chew is at work for Moses Cooper again this winter.

CANS OR WRAPS.

Mrs. Ida J. Hale wishes to thank her many kind friends and neighbors both in Charlevoix and Hayes for the many acts of kindness during the sickness and death of her husband.

Historical Society.

The Historical Society spent a very entertaining and instructive session at the parlors of L. E. Allen last Friday evening. Mrs. C. Y. Cook presided a paper, giving the life of Richard I. Mrs. W. H. McCartney read a selection from Ivanhoe, which was the subject of conversation, after which a conversation of thirty minutes was indulged in by many, led by W. P. Brown. Dr. Carleton and Mrs. F. W. Mayne each favored the society with vocal solos, and Misses Maggie Enos and Sadie Miller gave instrumental solos. Friday evening of this week the society will meet with Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Washburn. The paper, King John, will be presented by John Nicholls. The subject of conversation will be Shakespeare's King John.

W. C. T. U. Election.

At a recent election of the W. C. T. U., the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. E. R. Mudge.
First Vice President—Mrs. C. J. Strang.
Second Vice President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
Third Vice President—Mrs. A. J. Hodge.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Lilla Crouch.
Assistant Recording secretary—Mrs. L. Benson.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. A. Hawkins.
Treasurer—Mrs. McElroy.

The Greatest Pain Killer

Yet found for Cramps, Colic, Stitch in side or back, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c., is *Hunnilan's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure.* Bound on with red wax cloth, it never fails to cure. For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick headache, Biliousness, diarrhea, dysentery, heartburn, sour stomach, &c., it is unequaled. Warranted to give relief. Used internally and externally. Warranted to cure. Try it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter. dec

HE WORE A BUSTLE.

He Wore It as a Shoulder Protection While Carrying Coal.

Some Norwich boys found a woman's bustle last week, and, being inspired by some lower power, put it in a coal carrier's basket and placed the canvas shoulder pad he had been accustomed to use. When the coal carrier went out the next morning with his first load of coal his ex-pad was the strange thing for which he had an eye.

"Pad is lost, Mike," he said to the driver; and although both of them were family men they were sorely perplexed. Mike replied:

"Sorry I blames. I never did the thing it before!"

Not finding his shoulder protector, the coal carrier saw in it a novel substitute for it, and he said:

"Begorra, Mike, I have it! This is a patent shoulder piece the boss has got me! and he put the old bustle on his shoulder, and finding that it was a fair fit, tied the string around his neck. He worked with the new shoulder protector all day to the amusement of all who recognized the bustle in such a place. Pat noticed that the new protector made him a source of considerable curiosity, but he did not have the truth until he showed it to the boss in the evening, when, thinking Mike for the 27th, he said:

"The inventor of this wonderful bustle never carried coal. They were cards are that never that they can live a little long, I guess, the tiret is a good one, and I can make use of it that'll wonder."

His employer informed him that he had been subjected to a practical joke, that his shoulder protector was a bustle that had seen its day and been laid away.

Mike, the driver, scoffed, and said: "It's never seen a greater day than this. Twenty times or coal have been onto it. Bighat a lot begorra! never one than Pat Donegan." —Norwich Bulletin.

A Holiday in Geneva

The Genevese have one holiday stored in the December half the small logs. It is the 16th day of December. On that day sixteen hundred and twenty years ago, a battle was fought by the Savoyards planned a night attack on Geneva. The natives were so lently scaling the walls to surprise the garrison when they were discovered by a dog and an old woman, whose cooking the food for the camp. As she gave the alarm she emptied the pot of the soup and upsetting it on the heads of the foremost soldiers, who, naturally disconcerted at the unusual mode of attack, retreated from the shower of grease, and the city was saved.

The memory of Mere Guthine is kept green each anniversary by much music and fireworks, a carnival in the streets and masquerade parties at home. A fountain in the Rue des Allemands commemorates this event.—Charlotte Reeve Conover in Outing.

Wilson.

WILSON, Nov. 28.—A big snow storm and every one looks happy.

Chas. Kruntel moved into his new house last week.

Richard and Joseph Lewis killed a deer last Saturday.

Isaac Bowen got his foot cut very badly a few days last.

Several small family parties on Thanksgiving but no church services were held.

A few people met to practice singing Wednesday evening.

We sympathize with Ellsworth correspondent. Have been there ourselves; but a little success has made us editor; we send paper.

Lane Vanes visited relatives here Wednesday evening.

Lane Vanes visited relatives here on his way home from Ann Arbor. His health is rapidly improved.

George Vance' wife and son, Henry visited relatives here on Friday and Saturday last.

Millions of Persons die annually who might be saved if attention was given to the little ills of life. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, &c. are easily cured by using *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* which removes the tickling in the throat and thickness across the chest, helps to throw off the poisonous matter and heals the inflamed membranes. Immediate relief will be found in Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c., and even in chronic cases and last stage consumption great relief is received. For incipient consumption it works like a charm. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

Are Your Children Pevish and sad eyed? Do they have abnormal appetites and crave food constantly? Beware of worms. Very few children escape their ravages. No child can be happy or well while suffering with worms. They sap the very life by preventing the digestion and assimilation of food. There is a sure remedy. It is called *Parmelee's Vermifuge Worm Confiture.* They are perfectly harmless but will dissolve the worms and pass them off through the bowels. Try no other. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter. dec

Shipments.

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix, reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Nov. 26—Prop. Bonanza, 475 tons pig iron, Pere Lamie from Dr. to Chicago.

BORN

HARSHA.—On Nov. 26th, to Mr and Mrs. H. S. Harsha, a daughter.

$40 Given Away

AT

G. W. Crouter's Drug Store.

(NO LOTTERY.)

A Hardened Davis Sewing Machine given to the person guessing the nearest to the number of Beans contained in a glass globe. Every person purchasing $1.00 or more is entitled to a guess for each and every dollar worth of goods purchased at our store during the month of December.

A New Attraction in Town

AND LOCATED IN THE

Dry Goods & Carpet Store

OF

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Who are pleased to announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity that in this store a great

5c., 10c., and 25c. COUNTER

Has been placed, and invite all friends and customers to call in and see for themselves if they cannot get bargains in

A General Line of House Furnishing Goods. All for 5c., 10c., and 25c.

These counters being a new attraction, you are invited to call and see them. Having obtained them through a Chicago house that makes it their business to buy these goods for a great deal less than they are worth, by purchasing from Auctions, Job Lots, at Forced Sales, Sheriff Sales, and in liquidating from a million dollar stock, we are prepared to offer you goods that are subject to have money and forces their goods cheap for cash, and by so doing we are enabled to offer you goods at prices much cheaper than ever sold at before. You can find hundreds of very useful articles on these counters to select from, and if you will call and see them you will certainly be surprised and buy here as long as the attraction lasts.

Why pay 25 and 50c. and even 75c. for goods that you are using and buying every day, when you can buy the same goods, New, Fresh, and Clean, on these counters for 5c., 10c. and 25c.? These goods will positively be retailed at these cheap prices. Come and see for yourselves.

To give you a full list of all these goods would take too much space, as the line is so large.

Call in and Inspect these Counters. All the goods are displayed to view, and only three prices, 5c., 10c., and 25c.

Call and see this stock, and see if you cannot save 40c. on every dollar's worth of goods you buy. Remember, a full line of **GLASSWARE, WOODENWARE, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, NOTIONS,** and in fact a little of everything on these

Great 5c., 10c. and 25c. Counters.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Jumbo.

THE ATKINS SAWS NEW PERFECTION AXES

Round Oak Stoves.

Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Bargains IN **BOOTS & SHOES**

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.

CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS

PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS

And buy them of Yours Truly,

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

G. A. R. CIGARS

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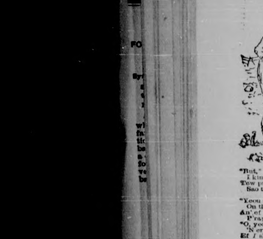
CHICAGO: Canal AND 16TH STS.

DEACON DOCKWEED'S "FUNERL."

BY BUNY ARNOLD.



L.D. Deacon Dockweed had a pumpkin,
Yellow as the golden gold.
The biggest one in all the county,
Leaxiuse as the deacon told.
Priscilla Dockweed, deacon's wife,
Wanted a pie the first she baked
For her child in smoke pies
Now, dont you smile and look pos
Vil,
For Thanksgiving's
Jest as good the size
For a family pumpkin
Size.

"Dick," said the deacon, "I go or thinkin
Pie is a mighty nice thing to eat
You put it in three crusts, I think
Sez how add an dollar I'm mor pie.

"Knon see people's great on guessin
Oh, I wouldn't crack no nuts on Sarah,
Pie's jest as good without any filerin,
Ef you don't, you'll have to figure a grand-like
Or or now for luck! Law sus!
Ef I shud bay a dollar, what subord-of
Ekstra guess at wud be!

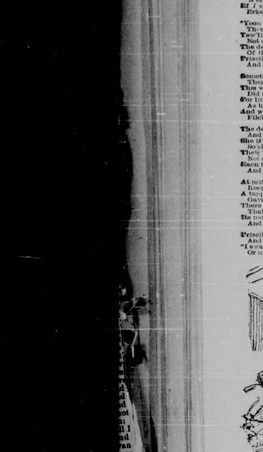
"Now tell that pudin down thar collar
Thy is jest set out on thar shelf;
You'll go a calvanistic low an fainin
Not ef I tur or announce meself.
Thar's a kind of hankerin kind of, lick yiasm
Thar's sumthin ekstra use to talk,
Pie is a mighty nice thing, I admit
And she made him too in chalk.

Sometimes the best of people overreach
Themselves that they may have their way;
Thus, when Deacon Dockweed
Fell upon that pumpkin pie
Ole little Bobby jerry listened,
As he passed the farm-house by,
And when the deacon wasn't looking
Filched the pumpkin on the sly.

The deacon mourned his pumpkin
Pie Friends rained high
She thought her brother had it from her
Sis thought it was her pie.
Their Thanksgiving passed in silence—
Only a word between them said;
Deacon left angry at the other,
And they only went to bed.

At midnight, when their spouse were lonely
Having tally with the clock,
A tapping on Priscilla's window
Made her jump and gave her a shock.
There from a tree-branch hung a cabin
That was bobbing up and down;
Its mouth was flaming red, the eyes fiery
And gleaming with a frown.

Priscilla gasped and cried in horror
And her hair grew quickly raised;
"Deacon! Deacon!" she cried in gospel,
Or mor oyes or little lasse!



"Dick," said the deacon, "I go or thinkin
Pie is a mighty nice thing to eat
You put it in three crusts, I think
Sez how add an dollar I'm mor pie.

Why, that are pumpkin isn't a-lander,
As he prize squash hangin' low or string;
An' he mighty nervous fetchin' fairy
Is or workin thar consarned thing'

IN THE NICK OF TIME.

BY JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS.

I.

"I'm rather it would be a quiet dinner," said Mrs. Halliday, "I don't feel like having the house full."

"I really wish we could agree about this, Lucy," her husband said. "You know I was born and lived in a New England home, and there is nothing takes hold of my imagination so powerfully as the idea of a big Thanksgiving dinner. It's the blessed and time-honored festival of our old Puritan fathers. Several people I've had words with during the year; what better time to make up or little differences? Now be reasonable, Lucy, and agree to this"

The furrowed face of the wife was trembling with agitation.

"O, Jonathan," she said, "you know why I don't want all this. I have no heart for it. The door boy who used to be with us has not come back. I can't have any part in such great Thanksgiving rejoicings while he is away, —out there, I think, of home, while we are feasting and merry, he may be starving and homeless."

The Judge saluted the room rapidly three or four times, and brought up again with his face to the grate.

"The repetition" he vouchsafed, "I want nothing more to do with him. How is it possible, Lucy, for you to be foolish and tenderness toward him?"

"He is my first-born; he is my only child; was the pleasure of his mother's soul heart.

"He has alienated himself from us; he is nothing in the world to us. I never want to see him again. Think of the record he has made for himself! A Captain in our army; a good officer and a brave one, by all accounts; dismissed gracefully dismissed for drunkenness on duty.

"I ask you, Jonathan, think how he stood for that fault! Remember the sad, noble letter he wrote you. He said he would resign in the ranks, and never return home till he had redeemed his name from the disgrace. Was not that like him?"

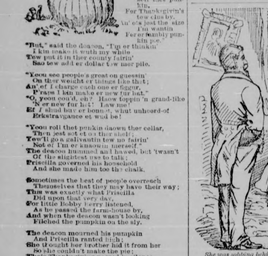
"Very good," said the Judge, "Pshaw—"

"And we heard, you know though he wouldn't write to us about it, of his gallantry in those dreadful fights in the Wilderness; and how the Governor sent him a new commission, but he couldn't be mustered in it because the company was so reduced by the battles. You know, Jonathan, that he is brave and true, and has nobly redeemed his fault."

"I don't know half like a brave enough: he got that from his Revolutionary ancestry. But why don't he come home? The war has been over full seven months. He's a dissolute vagabond, thinks not of or affection for his home or his parents; that's what I believe."

"No, no, is my boy. I can't forget him. My heart must be said without him."

Judge Halliday was a stern man, and condemnation of his erring son was evidently important, but the firmness and constancy of the affection of the wife for the wanderer touched him Perhaps her tears touched him



She stood behind her husband

Lim more; for her reminiscences of the absent one had ended in weeping, and she was sobbing behind her handkerchief.

He came and sat down by his wife.

"Well, Lucy," he said, very kindly, "perhaps it's quite natural for you to feel as you do. So I won't say anything now about a big dinner."

"Than you, Jonathan; it's very good of you. I'm sure you'll enjoy a quiet Than'sgiving."

Two hours after the talk we have just heard the Judge sat down at his desk, drew a large envelope from his pocket, took out a bunch of bank bills from it, and began to count them.

"Why, Jonathan," asked his wife, "what are you doing with so much money?"

"Five hundred and ten—thirty—eighty five—ninety-five—six hundred. Yes, there's six hundred dollars of it. I'll put it in this drawer; guess it will be safe there to-night." And he locked it up.

"Why didn't you put it in the bank? I hate to have money in the house nights."

"Tom Utley just paid it to me on his mortgage. He's going to start for Mexico early in the morning, and I shall take it there to pay some debts of it over night. Who's talking in the parlor?"

"Lyman Drake came while you were down street, and he and Eva are there."

He looked from one to the other.

and prepared to follow his wife. Before extinguishing the light he listened a moment to a subdued murmur that the door ajar of the parlor permitted him to hear.

"The silly young things!" he reflected. "I don't believe that Lucy thought I acted that way. Well, well, let 'em enjoy themselves."

The Judge put out the light, and took his defective memory up-stairs to bed.

The clock strack eleven. An hour passed. it struck twelve. Lyman Drake prepared to depart. If he had gone earlier, as all good parents would say he should have done, this story would have been a very different one.

"Now, Eva, my dear girl. Every thing out of doors was still. Two men stood in the front yard, beneath the parlor windows. They listened to the faint ray of light that stole out at the side of a curtain. They whispered together. Then one of them took, off his shoes, drew a pistol from his pocket, cocked it, and opening the front door with a soft and continued pressure, disappeared inside with the stealthy step of a cat.

The other crouched low beside the steps, listening warily for the least sound.

He heard a sound, a light step on the stone walk from the gate. Before he could rise a great weight fell on him and crushed him down. Two muscular hands were at his throat, and before he could offer any resistance he was choked senseless.

A short club, loaded with lead, and known to professional burglars as a "billy," fell from his grasp. Dark as it was, his assailant recognized to him that he had it, and searched round in the grass till he secured it. Then he hastily removed his coat, and crept into into the house by the front door.

Lyman Drake had risen, at last, to go, full of supreme anguish of the thought that he could not see the "cozy corner" again, perhaps, for years at least twenty hours more. His back was to the door; her face was necessarily turned in the same direction; a leave-taking which is to would be a breach of confidence in us to describe was just about to occur—when Lyman was startled by the sudden disappearance of Eva's face, and the trembling of her whole person. She stood straight over his shoulder. He looked round. A man stood five feet from him with a dark-lantern in one hand and a pistol in the other. A crape-mask, pieced with eye-holes, covered his face.

"Now, no hiks," he said in a hoarse whisper, "donother dare tor make eny noise, or I'll put a ball in yer. Go over up-stairs brought in six hundred dollars tar night. Gal, yer know where yer find it. Get it an' bring it 'ere, quick! If yer don tor act yer shows on me—I'll shoot this yer cove right frew der heart. D'ye tear? Start!"

The speaker receiver covered them. What poor Lyman would have done, he does not know; what might have happened will never be known.

There was a strong deliverer at hand, and before he could speak a single word the terrified lovers saw a man enter the room, step softly behind the burglar and fell him to the floor. He rolled like a lump of lead on the carpet, fired once, and sent a ball through the ceiling as he fell.

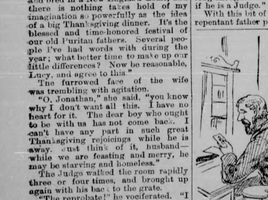
"Don't be afraid!" the stranger said, kindly, to the young people. "I followed that brute in here to protect a crime. There is another one lying senseless in the yard. Go and wake the folks; I'll send some people to take care of them. Good-night."

He had started toward the door, when he heard a subdued scream, and a pair of arms were thrown round his neck.

"It's you, Lonny! I know you! You shall not go away!—you must not!"

"Sis, confound you, let go! I didn't come to stay."

But she clung the tighter; and now



The terrified lovers saw a man enter through the open door.

appeared two gentlemen, clothed in white, at the door; the Judge, with his face far less ruddy than usual, and a big pistol in your hand, while his trembling wife hold fast by his angle coat, and looked over his shoulder.

Women, girls, are natural orators, and Eva on this occasion vindicated the fact. Her story was a connected one. She rushed from the Captain to her father, and in a quarter of a minute told him everything that had happened. Description halts at the scenes that followed. The rapture of the fond, thankful mother over her long-lost boy; the earnest, glad welcome of the father; the exhilaration of the son, that, with pride in his heart, and bitterness still reigning there against his father, he had come merely to look at the old home once more ere he shipped as a sailor; that he had chanced to overhear the plan of the burglars, and had resolved to prevent the robbery, whatever the consequences might be.

Meantime, Lyman Drake, observing that he was a kind of nobody in this scene, conceived an idea, and promptly acted on it, which showed him to be a very level-headed young man. The ways of the house were somewhat known to him, and, procuring some stout cord from the wood-shed, he proceeded to bind the arms and legs of the senseless burglars. Then he went out and procured help enough to take them to the lock-up. The men of Eva's lover, and employed both of them for the next ten years.

Daylight was not far off when all this had been done. The parents dressed themselves, and the reunited family sat about the replenished grate and talked.

"There's my new commission," said the Captain, handing it to his father. "I know I earned it in those dreadful days in the Wilderness. I thought you might forgive that old disgrace after that."

"My dear boy," said the Judge, with much emotion, "there's my hand. I've been sadly at fault. But let it go; it's all come out right at last. We'll have a glorious Thanksgiving."

The pranning of vines has been investigated by H. Mueller, who finds that the proper time is while the fruit is ripening, and that the young shoots should be cut, as their development requires much sugar.

PRIZE STOCK.

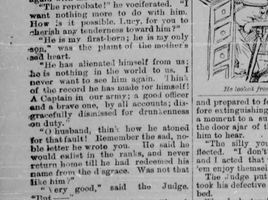
A Splendid Display at the Annual Chicago Fat Stock Exhibition.

Fine Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Poultry—Uncle Isaac, the Jumbo Shoat.

[Chicago correspondence.]

The fat stock show this year is the best yet given. The majesty of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry is simply magnificent. The show yesterday looked as if it had been struck by a wave of temperance reform. Every ribbon were tied to the long horns of the lazy oxen, pressing from the ears of the grunting pigs, and floating from the silky tail of the roadster as he pranced about the sawdust ring—everywhere appeared the bright color. Red and white ribbons were seen to be seen, but blue was the favorite color, and threw all others into the shade.

The exhibition of prizes is a great attraction, and over a dozen of the little ribbons, stacked by small boys, locked and agreed, pulsated around the ring to the intense delight of the crowd. One of the boys toppled off his horse and fell into the ring, and he was hooted by the boys for his awkwardness. The ladies driving also provided a bright interest, and the fascinating Beulah. The horses were all fine, showy animals, and apparently understood what was expected of them. They lifted their hoofs to make use of the tally, and yet each horse performed his duty so skillfully



The frequent clapping of their hands and way. of their feet showed the interest.

that the frequent clapping of their hands and way. of their feet showed the interest. The exhibition of that of the turkeys, presided over by a young white clothed lady, with a lordly style around his little palace. There are probably over two hundred feet in this exhibition and they come to fit their full share of admiration. The turkeys are fine specimens, thinking of the roast turkey on Thanksgiving. One of these turkeys, a huge Bronze-colored fellow raised in Southern Illinois, is said to be the largest fowl ever exhibited in Chicago. He is a proud bird, and seemed to know that he was the cynosure of all eyes.

"That's a round old bird," said the owner, "he's as connected a cite-dogs as ever I see, so I've seen a heap o' turkeys in my day. His intellect seems pretty near half human, and he's a sociable cuss, too. He's been a pet ever since he was a little bunch of down, and he's kind of tame. He's fed on corn, and he's a great hand for a little fun. Last night, for instance, I had a little fun with him. I was a-fixin' to go home, and I thought I'd jest fix up a little fun for the old fellow. I tied a tin tomato can to his tail, and I tied a tin tomato can to his tail, and I tied a tin tomato can to his tail, and

FARM AND GARDEN.

A SAFE AND EASY WAY TO SHOE REFRACTORY MULES.

Suggestions That Fattening Poultry and Dressing It According to Methods Practiced in France—Two Convenient Feed Racks for Horses and Cattle Described.

The feed rack for cattle illustrated in the first cut has been used on the Iowa Agricultural college farm with satisfactory results, being both convenient and free from wastefulness.

FIG. 1.—OUTDOOR FEED RACK.

Prairie Farmer describes it as follows: It is composed of a track three feet wide, eight or nine feet high, fourteen feet long and enough of them to hold hay for the number of cattle and horses to be fed. This has horizontal boards or poles nailed on from the top to within two feet of the ground. This rack has a fence around it made of strong boards, planks or poles. The fence should be eighteen inches high and the same distance from the rack and may lean outward somewhat. This prevents the hay which the cattle pull out from under the rack from getting under their feet, and they must keep it pretty well eaten out in order to get fresh hay from the rack.

The journal quoted from illustrates and describes the feed rack shown in fig. 2. This has most of the advantages of the one already described, and is easily made. At the ends set the forked corner posts five feet apart and have them extend six feet above ground, and put the poles on as shown. This may easily be made very strong and durable, and any one who has

FIG. 2.—FEED RACK.

used out door feed racks for cattle knows this to be a very important feature. The poles can be fastened together at points of contact with smooth fence wire and plenty of common fence staples.

Fattening Fowls for the Table.

There is room for improvement in the matter of fattening fowls for the table in this country. The French dressed poultry is very superior to ours, and its superiority is due largely to three things: First, the great care exercised in breeding fowls for quality of flesh; second, the admirable methods of fattening; and, third, the attractive manner in which the birds are dressed when offered for sale.

As regards the varieties best adapted for table fowls there is neither time nor space to enumerate them. In a general way it may be said that birds which have the most meat upon the breast and wings upon the thighs are best for fattening. Birds that have been well fed from the time they are hatched require but little preparation for the table. The period in which fowls may be fattened varies considerably with the variety of bird, but three weeks is the time usually allotted for the "fattening process" in France.

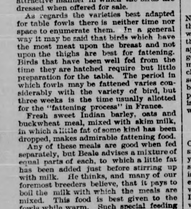
Fresh sweet Indian barley, oats and buckwheat meal, mixed with skim milk, in which a little fat of some kind has been dropped, makes admirable fattening food.

Any of these meals are good when fed separately, but Beale advises a mixture of equal parts of each, to which a little fat has been added just before stirring up with milk. He thinks, and many of our foremost breeders believe, that it pays to boil the milk with which the meals are mixed. This food is best given to the fowls while warm. Such special feeding shows in the unusual fine color of the flesh of the birds when dressed and its excellent sweet flavor. Birds are most quickly fattened in confinement. When practicable place in pens sufficiently large for moving room, but no more. Observe scrupulous cleanliness in the pens and provide clean water each day. Remember that the birds must fast for at least twelve hours previous to killing them. This is an important point.

As has been intimated, French poulterers lay great stress on the dressing of the poultry after it is killed. They pluck the birds immediately, and while animal heat still prevails the carcasses are placed on "shaping boards" with their backs upward. The bird is kept level by blocks at either end which support the neck and rump. While the bird is warm it is manipulated, first by bending in the rib bones, then pressing the knee into the back, forcing the breast inwards and fastening the legs over the breast so as to keep it in its place. A wet cloth is fastened tightly down over the bird and around the bottom board. The second board is placed above this. By the time the bird is quite cold the flesh is firm and the whole appears attractive.

How to Shoe Refractory Mules.

Shoeing refractory mules is a somewhat hazardous operation, and as most mules are refractory when approached within convenient distance of their nimble heels any arrangement that assists to make their shoeing easy and safe is to be commended.



SHOEING A REFRACTORY MULE.

The cut represents a device illustrated and described originally in The Blacksmith and Wheelwright. Take two pieces of spring steel 1 3-4 inches wide, and long enough to make a good steel pair of hames, bend them to the form of a collar and punch holes in the top to let a strap pass through to fit different sizes of collars. Then take a piece of 1 1-2-inch iron or steel 6 inches long, rivet it on the flat side of the hame, bend in a circle to clear the collar, and shut a D ring in the ends, one on each hame—as shown in the cut. Tie in the ring a strong 3-4-inch rope on the side opposite to where you are to work; pass the rope around the fetlock to the other ring, and tie to suit yourself. Hook an open link on the ropes so the animal cannot get his other foot through them, and you have him in your power. When you raise the foot to drive, the rope will be tightened, and he cannot kick you either in driving or clinching.

Keeping Apples.

After apples have been carefully picked and properly packed away in barrels there is still danger of their failing to keep well unless some intelligence is shown in the method of storing the barrels and their contents. More failures occur from keeping apples too warm than any other one cause. This fruit requires to be kept as cool as is practicable without freezing. A frequent change from cold to warm is fatal to the keeping quality of any fruit, and especially to the apple. Let the temperature be a uniform one and as low as possible without freezing. It is no longer considered essential to store apples in an absolutely dry place. On the contrary, there are advocates for storing this fruit in cellars where water stands, the argument being that the fruit keeps fresher and is not liable to wither.

Average Yield Per Cow.

The following questions have recently been asked and answered in The London Agricultural Gazette: 1. What is a fair average yield of milk per cow per annum? Five hundred and fifty gallons. 2. What is a fair proportion of butter to a given quantity of milk? One pound of butter from twenty-one pounds of milk. 3. What is a fair yield of butter from a given quantity of cream? Cream may yield from one-fifth to one-half its weight in butter, according to thickness. 4. What is a fair yield of cheese in proportion to milk? One pound of cheese to from eleven to nine pounds of milk, according to season of the year—most in autumn.

To Tell the Age of Horses.

The Toronto Truth says:

To tell the age of any horse,
Inspect the lower jaw, of course;
The slain front teeth the tale will tell,
And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold
Before the colt is three weeks old.
Before eight weeks two more will come,
Right outside the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear
From middle two in just one year.
In two years, from the second pair,
In three in corners, too, are bare.

At two the middle "nippers" drop;
At three the second pair can't stop.
When four years old the third pair goes;
At five a full now set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view
At six years from the middle two.
The second pair at seven years
At eight the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw
At nine the black spots will withdraw.
The second pair at ten are white;
Eleven finds the "corners" light.

As time goes on, the horsemen know,
The oval teeth three sided grow;
They longer get, project before
Till twenty, when we know no more.

Commission Men as Judges of Fruit.

A few of the agricultural societies near New York and other large cities have tried the plan this year of having some truck or worthy commission man act as a judge of the fruits exhibited at their fairs. This appears to be in some respects, at least, a good idea, for naturally these commission men, with their commercial instincts, incline to award prizes to the fruits that sell best, whereas other judges incline to be guided by their time honored scale of points of excellence. Most farm produce is grown to be sold and many farmers will be glad to learn what sorts sell best.

In the Poultry Yard.

If you desire eggs and eggs only, says Country Gentleman, and numbers, not size, select Hamburgs or Leghorns. If you want non-sitters that will raise good sized eggs, choose Houdans, Black Spanish or La Fleche. If you want winter layers or fowls to sell dressed for the fall or winter market, take Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans or Plymouth Rocks. If you want chicks for early spring market, select Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques or Wyandottes.

Use none but pure bred cocks; get the best hens you can, get for market prices. Keep each year the best of the highest bred pullets, selling all others, and you will soon have a flock as good as pure breds and at little cost.

The runs must be dry. Wet feet make Biddy sick. A southern slope is desirable. The houses should have a southern exposure, be sheltered from winds, roomy, warm, lighted, ventilated.

Don't make the perches near the floor, whether the fowls be large or small. Have a board upon which clerts are nailed every few inches to reach from the floor to the perches. Have the board long enough to make the incline easy. There should be a passageway through the center of the building—no roosts above it, a wide platform at each side to catch the droppings; under the platform the nests opening into the passageway.

A dusting box is indispensable. Fill with fine sifted road dust to one foot of perfectly dry wood or coal ashes and a very little sulphur and carbolic powder. Turn six inches from the floor a small box having two compartments, one crushed oyster shell or gravel stone and the other charcoal.

Don't feed on the floor. Feed in shallow boxes or troughs. For drinking vessels common glazed milk crocks are the best.

Here and There.

There is a scarcity of honey.

The yield of oats for the country average this year about 33 bushels per acre. The barley yield is nearly 29 per cent. less than a medium crop. The yield of rye is 11.5 bushels per acre, and the total product about 24,000,000 bushels.

The governor of Wyoming officially states that the territory is adapted for farming purposes as well as for stock raising.

California is sending canned fruits to Italy.

The next meeting of the National Swine Breeders' association will be held in Chicago, Ills., Nov. 16.

Volume thirty-two of the American Short Horn Herd Book, containing 1,009 pages, is now out. It is requested that pedigrees for volume thirty-three be sent soon to the secretary, Mr. J. H. Pickrell, Montank block, 115 Monroe street, Chicago, Ills. Fifteen thousand is the number of entries to a volume.

Magazines for nearly Half.

Club with this paper. We divide with you.

Take this list:

	Publishers' price for each magazine alone	Our price for it and this paper together
Wide Awake	$4.40	$3.00
Young Folks' Journal	1	1.00
Pansy	1	1.00
Little Men and Women	1	1.00
Babyland	0.50	1.50

Send to the publisher of the magazine you want for a sample copy, enclosing a trifle in stamps, say five cents, enough to show you are not a deadhead. He will send you his terms of course. Compare them with ours.

These five magazines are published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston. Made for families, they actually open a new world to them.

Babyland, full of pictures and songs and stories, helps the mother amuse even a little baby, helps him grow, and directs his growth.

Our Little Men and Women takes the six-year-old wives by begins to read.

The Pansy comes with the Sunday School age.

Chautauqua Young Folks' Journal is for young children.

Wide Awake—this is what the publishers say of it—"library, study, play-house, life as here and abroad, companionship of the wise and good"—designed for the young, but for all improving people.

We have the more satisfaction in club-ing with such magazines because they encourage civilized life wherever they go.

For Every Mechanic.

We are in receipt of the "Mechanical News" for Nov. 15, and it is a pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the merits of that popular and long-established journal. Its pages are full of instructive and timely matter relating to the various branches of mechanical and manufacturing industry, and every number contains from ten to twenty choice illustrations, showing the progress of invention both in our own and in foreign countries.

"The Mechanical News" is a sixteen-page paper, published twice a month. The subscription price is only one dollar a year, and with its able staff of contributors it never fails to give in a single issue information of many times that value to the practical mechanic. The paper is now in its seventeenth volume, and has stead-ily improved in the quality of its contents, and, as a natural consequence, in its popularity with the reading public.

The publishers announce that they furnish sample copies free, and liberal inducements are offered to agents and canvassers for subscribers. A circular giving full particulars will be sent to any one applying for the same Address the Mechanical News, 110 Liberty Street, New York.

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MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated November 8th, 1886, executed by Martin J. Staley and Elizabeth Staley his wife, to Martha J. Ayer, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, in liber 1 of mortgages, page 1, on the 8th day of November, 1886, said mortgage was assigned by said Martha J. Ayer to Orvin D. Wood, February 19, 1887, and the assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, in liber 1 of mortgages, at page 1, on the 24th day of February, 1887, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date hereof, the sum of [illegible] principal and interest, to pay which sum and prior sums secured by said mortgage default has been made, and no suit or proceeding having been taken, will be foreclosed under the power of sale contained therein, and the premises covered by said mortgage are described as the south half of the southeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-two, township thirty-three north, of range seven west, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, at the front door of the court house in the city of Charlevoix, where the circuit court for said county is held, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 4th day of February, 1888.

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PROHIBITION DEFEATED IN ATLANTA.

White Women Work Hard in the Temperance Cause, but the Black Men Vote for Rev. Lapsen.

THE Prohibitionists have been defeated at Atlanta, Ga., by a majority of 1,122. The campaign is said to have been the most exciting one in the history of the State. There are extensive interests in the county, of which six are in Atlanta. The anti carried every city precinct and all but one of those in the county. In the election two years ago the prohibitionists carried the county by 500 and the anti the city by 200, leaving 700 majority for the prohibitionists. This is now reversed by the anti carrying the county by 500 and the city by 800. An Atlanta telegram says of the election:

The lunch rooms run under the auspices of the prohibition ladies were crowded all day, and good lunches were furnished the men who worked at the polls. A band of little girls wearing white aprons served the lunches, and sang sweetly to them. Quite a sensation was caused by their appearance. At early dawn bands of women marched fantastically at the polls at which the people were to vote upon the question of the sale of liquor. In the first ballots began falling into the ballot boxes a number of women belonging to Methodist churches. All day long, the most remarkable scenes were enacted. White women engaged in conversation with negroes whom they had never seen before, urging them to support the cause of temperance. Much expectation was gathered in anticipation of the women. One girl, a chubby-faced blonde, and blue-eyed at that, leaning against a door-post, while with an arm twined around her white sash, a negroid, of a colored Hebe, whose fine proportions were enhanced by her dress of the same color, a group of white and black passed in sweet embrace, two colored dudes, hat in hand, stood on the fresh yard passing the usual compliments of the season. Just outside the gate, the lady-like Hebe in her sash, was talking to a negro dressed in a shirt with a white bosom, patting him on the breast and begging him to vote for Jesus. An old negro, who happened to be passing, threw up his hands as he looked upon the scene and exclaimed, "Bless de Lord, I've lived to see de called folks as good as de whites."

CHEATED THE GALLOWS.

Two Montana Indians, Jailed for Horse Stealing, Murder Two White Prisoners and Then Commit Suicide.

INTELLIGENCE of a ghastly quadruple tragedy reaches us by wire from Glendive, in Montana, the particulars of which are as follows:

Sioux Indians named Finger-Nail, Sitting-in-Front, and Pete Matthews, confined in the county jail for horse-stealing, made an attack upon their jailer, Gilmore, and two other prisoners, a boy of 17 years of age, and another white with whom the jail was supplied. After effecting their escape, the Indians shot Gilmore, Finger-Nail and Sitting-in-Front hanged themselves in their cell by tying their blankets. They were assisted by the other Indian, Pete Matthews, who, in fact, had murdered the dead, tried to bolt his prisoner when the jailer was shot down. He was secured by the other prisoners. The two Indians who hanged themselves had shaved themselves all over their heads before resorting to hanging. Francisco Salazar, an Indian, was sentenced to ten years for burglary, was stabbed in several places and killed by the other boys. The other prisoner, J. H. Tuttle, was stabbed and pounded over the head with chairs in the hands of the Indians. The Indians who did the work lived in fear of themselves to death several months ago and threatened to commit suicide if they would live to be tried for horse-stealing.

A FIREBUG'S AWFUL WORK.

A Father and His Five Children Find Death in Their Blazing Dwelling.

A HORRIBLE holocaust is reported by telegraph from Wausau, Wis.

A building occupied as a residence by Carl Honkel, his wife, and five children, was set on fire, and before assistance could reach them three of the children perished and the other two and the father have since died of their injuries. Mrs. Honkel was saved alive, but her injuries are of a character that will cause her death. Mania, and it is feared she will be left a hopeless and totally insane. The building was a wooden structure, double boarded, filled in with sawdust, and very inflammable. The flous was used for fuel, consequently there was a fire in the kitchen. The fire started in the kitchen and the usually were doubtless asphyxiated before they were reached by the flames. It looks as was a hard-working, industrious German family, dragged through the window to be but closed in each arm the inanimate bodies of two babies.

GLADSTONE COMING.

The Grand Old Man to Pay Us a Two Months' Visit in the Spring.

Mr. Chauncey A. Giddy, of the American Exchange, London, in conversation with a Buffalo reporter, says a dispatch from that city, stated that his present visit to the United States was for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for a visit by Mr. Gladstone in April next. Mr. Gilby says that Mr. Gladstone's visit will occupy about two months' time, and that he will visit the principal cities.

Bloody Indian Territory.

A TRAGEDY is reported from the Indian Territory, which grew out of the attempt of a deputy marshal named Dalton to arrest a notorious half-breed named Smith. The latter was found in a tent, in which there were also another man named Dixon and his wife. When the officer inquired for Smith the desperado rushed out and fired upon him, and a general fight ensued, which resulted in the killing of Dalton and Smith and Mrs. Dixon. Dalton and Cole were brave men, have killed several desperadoes in the Nation, and were looked upon by the United States Marshal as the best men on his force. This makes fifteen United States Marshals killed in Indian Territory during the last two years.

THE EASTERN STATES.

TWO COAL miners, named Gilmore and Dennison, fought a desperate prize-fight over a girl, near Wilkesbarre, Pa. The fight lasted 1 hour and 10 minutes, and 44 rounds were fought. When the forty-fifth round was called Constable McHenry broke into the ring and declared the men under arrest. Both men were terribly punished. While the fight was in progress a dog owned by Dennison, which viewed the battle from between the legs of the bystanders, broke through the ropes, and, seizing his master knocked to the ground, fell Gilmore in the face. The dog refused to loosen his hold, and his jaws had to be pried open by an iron bar. Gilmore was horribly punished, and may not recover.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch states that T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman, Knights of Labor, when shown the published report of a letter purporting to have been written by him to R. T. Gould, of Indianapolis, Ind., which expressed his determination to resign, said: "I sent no letter to Gould embracing the points he claims, but he probably takes extracts from other communications I sent him, and, combining them with the gist of my speech at Minneapolis, published the combination as coming from me. You can say for me, I am not going to resign this year. That is about all I can say on the question."

THE WESTERN STATES.

A SITE for the graves of the executed anarchists, says a Chicago telegram, "has been selected in Waldheim Cemetery. The friends of the anarchists visited the vault and opened the casket containing Lingg's remains. The mutilated face of the bomb-maker had undergone no change. Mr. Schwingel clipped off a lock of the suicide's hair. None of the other caskets were opened. Members of the defense committee say that they will have no trouble in raising a monument to 'the martyrs,' and in transforming the site of their tombs into an attractive Mecca for their sympathizers. No money has as yet been laid aside for the purpose, all that has thus far been received having been devoted to the care of the families of the dead men and their imprisoned fellows."

A special telegram from Omaha, Neb., reports that—

Engineer Markham and his fireman had a thrilling experience with a panther on the Chicago and Missouri River road, between Minden and Axtell. The train was a long one, and heavily laden, and between two stations pieces named the engine slipped on the rails, and it was necessary for the fireman to get out to set matters right. They had about completed the job when both heard a bell tap under their feet, and turn out, and either could turn a large panther springs upon the engineer and had a heavy wrench in his hand, and with this struck the brute on the head. The partially stunned beast had let loosened his hold on the engineer, but before the men could take advantage of the situation the panther made a leap for the fireman, and fastened his teeth in the calf of the man's left leg. Engineer Markham by this time had drawn his revolver and shot the brute between the eyes, killing him instantly. Both men were badly hurt and will be laid up for some time. The panther measured 7 feet 6 inches from nose to the end of his tail, and weighed nearly 300 pounds.

THE loss by the burning of the packing-house of the Fox Motsos (Iowa) Packing Company is estimated at $250,000; insurance, $100,000. Fire destroyed two blocks of dwelling-houses in the suburbs of San Francisco, causing a loss of $75,000.

MAJ. SALT, a German woman of Lawrence, Kan., who abstained from food for four weeks, died. When spoken to she invariably answered in quotations from the Bible.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A NEW ORLEANS telegram gives the following particulars of a sanguinary conflict between citizens and a body of negro strikers at Thibodeaux, La.:

About daylight the colored strikers in a body started toward the white parishes which had not joined in the strike, and when they reached the opened fire upon them, seriously wounding two estimable young men. When the news was brought to headquarters a general alarm was sounded and on all sides men and boys flocked together. The whites, to the number of 500, quickly marched to the scene where the shooting had been perpetrated. The negro drivers, fearing the result, ambushed whenever they returned the fire, and a general battle ensued, which was kept up for 2 hours, the negroes were dispersed. Ten rioters are known to have been killed and several others were wounded. While the New Orleans communists, who are mostly white, were marching to their life, are armed with every sort of weapon, nothing has yet been heard for the conduct of the gallant whites. That prompt action saved the town, and undoubtedly also saved the lives of hundreds of innocent women and children who at a moment fraught with great peril were left unprotected. The whites hesitated or failed to do their duty it is admitted that the list of killed would have run up into the hundreds. The Governor has again ordered the militia to the scene of the troubles.

A MEMPHIS special says: "The sun is almost obscured by the dense smoke which shrouds and penetrates the city. The terrible fires of the last week continue to rage with unabated fury. All the local packets are frequently four to seventy-two hours behind time, owing to the dense smoke which prevails and prevents them from running at night."

THE steamer Charles P. Chouteau was burned at Sandtower Landing, 150 miles below Memphis. Her cargo, consisting of 4,350 bales of cotton, 2,200 sacks of oil-cake, and 200 empty barrels, was totally destroyed. Two colored men perished in the flames.

MAJ. MARTIN and her two children, occupying a cabin in the woods in Henderson county, Kentucky, were burned to death by forest fires. The flames surrounded their humble home, and the unfortunates were roasted alive.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON special to Chicago *Inter Ocean*: "The friends of Randall have been advised that if their leader is not willing to accept the administration tariff bill he will be drummed out of camp. The force of 'reading Randall out of the party' is a pretty old one here, and he is likely to live to fight many a day as an honored leader in his party. That he will not accept the administration bill there is not the slightest doubt. He will consent to a large reduction of revenue, but he will never allow two-thirds of the reduction to come from sources now protected by the tariff. In the last Congress Randall had less than a score of adherents on the Democratic side of the House; now he is credited with thirty."

EX-TREASURER CARLISLE feels so sure of re-election that he is said to be already at work making up the committees for the Fifty-first Congress, says a Washington special to the Chicago *Tribune*.

He finds that 19 members of the last House have dropped out. Among these are the following: Chairman, William R. Morrison, of Illinois; Ways and Means, John Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Judiciary, William M. Springer, of Illinois; Banking and Currency, John H. Reagan, of Texas; Commerce, Albert S. Willis of Kentucky; Rivers and Harbors, Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin, Military Affairs, Thomas J. Henderson of Indiana, Public Lands, John Wallworth of Texas, Indian Affairs, William Springer, of Illinois, Post Office, James Throckmorton of Texas, Pacific Railroads, D. Wyatt Aiken of South Carolina, Education, Charles T. Stephens of Connecticut, Patents. Ten out of the fifteen members of the Committee on Appropriations are re-elected. Six Committee on Ways and Means members are re-elected, and three out of the fifteen members of the Committee on Appropriations were not re-elected. The chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee will the most important place to be filled by the Speaker. Mr. Carlisle has served for twenty years, and will have to contend himself with a special committee on the canals, says Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, has filed a mortgage for the Chairmanship.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The official statement of the vote cast in Ohio at the last election follows: Total vote cast, 784,068, against 726,966 in 1885 and 704,232 in 1886. For Governor—Forker (Rep.), 356,482; Powell (Dem.), 338,305; Seitz (Labor), 24,712; Sharp (Proh.), 20,569; scattering, 14; Foraker's plurality, 18,177. The statement shows a slight increase in the prohibition vote over 1885, when Leonard had 28,81 votes.

The report of the county canvassers on the vote in New York city and county for Secretary of State is as follows: Total vote cast, 214,927, of which Frederick Cook (Dem.) received 111,186; Frederick D. Grant (Rep.) 98,262; Henry George (Union Labor), 37,477; Edward Hall (Pro.), 5,889; DeWitt C. Huntington (Socialist), 1,152; scattering, 96.

The official reports of all the counties of the vote cast at the recent election in Pennsylvania have been received, the totals for State Treasurer are: Hart (Rep.), 385,514; McGrath (Dem.), 346,369; Irish (Pro.), 19,151; Kennedy (Labor), 8,695; Hart's plurality, 45,145; total vote cast, 759,193.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

A CABLE dispatch from Paris says: "M. Grevy requested M. Bihot to form a Cabinet and charged him to convey to the Chamber his message of resignation. M. Bihot consented, but advised M. Grevy that as the message was a political act, the tenor of which required the approval of the Cabinet, the President ought to confer with the retiring Ministers. M. Grevy accordingly summoned M. Rouvier and his colleagues.

MR. BAYROUX, says a London dispatch, has written a letter, in which he refers to the "unfortunate episode" of O'Brien's clothes. He says O'Brien is not treated in Tullamore prison exactly with leniency or severity. He has succeeded in sheltering himself under a medical opinion that his lungs are diseased, and he has passed under Balfour also says that if Mr. O'Brien refuses to wear the prison dress there will be no compulsion to force him. There is no reason why he should not be allowed to wear his own clothes, but he cannot safely be subjected to the usual prison discipline.

In the German Reichstag, on Saturday, the President read a telegram from the Czar to Prince in response to a message of sympathy sent by the Reichstag, expressing the Czar's sympathy and expressing the hope that the favorable turn in his ailment which has already resulted from his visit to the south would permit him to resume to the full extent his duties to the Fatherland.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

EX-SENATOR CHARLES F. JONES, of Florida, is reported in financial circles at Detroit. He has been turned out of hotels and restaurants, but he has been taken in charge by a friend who will give him a home for the present. It is said that he is a mental wreck.

The Executive Committee of the Patrons of Husbandry of Ohio, which, reported $4,585 expended during the past year for lecturers, and recommended the establishment of a permanent headquarters at Washington, have received, etc., could be kept. It also favored changes in the patent laws.

Previous to the adjournment of the North Alabama Conference of the Southern Methodist Church at Tuscaloosa, last week, a resolution was adopted requesting Dr. D. C. Kelley, of Nashville, one of the most eminent Methodist divines in America, and missionary treasurer of the general conference, to resign his official position on account of his unanimous election to succeed Emma Abbott episode at Nashville. The resolution has created a great sensation throughout the entire Southern Methodist Church. Dr. Kelley defended Miss Abbott's rising in church to defend herself against the scandal raised on theater-going.

PRESIDENT GREVY still stubbornly resists the demands for his immediate resignation, says a Paris dispatch of Saturday. The newspapers unanimously demand the immediate resignation of the crisis. *Le Paix* says that President Grevy will not resign before the end of the month. Meanwhile the situation is quiet. It declares that the Orleans Princes are very active, and warns Republicans to reflect on the course they are taking. *Le Paris* says Rouvier agreed to read President Grevy's message only on condition that the latter withdrew his acceptance of the resignation and the President of the Senate reached the President for accepting the Ministry's resignation before the conversion opinion had been completed.

THE spelter steel market has been "cornered" by a French syndicate, which has contracted its operations very secretly. The furnaces are believed to be sold up for November, December and January.

ASSEMBLY No. 1327, Chicago, which formerly belonged to the Knights of Labor, and of which Joseph Leiter was a member, has adopted resolutions condemning his conduct in the matter of his brother anarchist, and denouncing the course and the Governor.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Steers	$4 00	@ $5 75
HOGS—Good	5.00	@ 5.70
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	.90	@ .91½
No. 2 Red	.90	@ .91½
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .47½
OATS—White	.36	@ .41½
PORK—Mess (Old)	12.00	@ 12.50
	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.25	@ 5.75
Good to Choice Cows, Heifers and Cattle	3.00	@ 3.75
Common	2.00	@ 2.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.15	@ 5.40
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .37½
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .27½
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	.16	@ .22
Fine Dairy	.11	@ .12
CHEESE—Full cream, new	.10½	@ .11
EGGS—Fresh	.13½	@ .15
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.40	@ .45
	MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.85	@ .85½
CORN—No. 3	.41	@ .41½
OATS—No. 2 White	.29	@ .29½
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .58
PORK—Mess	12.25	@ 12.62
	TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75	@ .75
CORN—Mixed	.37½	@ .37½
OATS—Cash	.27½	@ .27½
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .57½
	DETROIT.	
WHEAT—Cash	.81	@ .81½
CORN—Mixed	.37½	@ .37½
OATS—No. 2 White	.29½	@ .29
	BUFFALO.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 4.75
HOGS—Live	5.25	@ 5.40
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91	@ .91½
CORN—Mixed	.40	@ .40½
OATS—No. 2 White	.32	@ .32½
	CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .42
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .29½
PORK—Mess	12.50	@ 14.00
LARD—Steam	6.75	@ 7.00
	ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	.76	@ .77
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.37½	@ .37½
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.35
HOGS—Packing	5.00	@ 5.25
	INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.40
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	@ .87½
CORN—No. 2	.40	@ .40½
OATS—Mixed	.28	@ .28½
	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime	4.60	@ 4.85
Good	4.35	@ 4.50
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS	5.25	@ 5.40
SHEEP	4.00	@ 4.75

CHANGING THE RULES.

Important Action of the Base-Ball Magnates of the National League.

The Scheme of an Eastern and Western League Peters Out—The Brotherhood Pacified.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE]

The last two weeks have formed a most important fortnight in the history of base-ball. The meeting of the National Committee at Pittsburg, followed by the annual meeting of the National League at New York, were attended by results of vital importance to the game, and this year, as in previous years, the meetings in question were marked by the keenest interest. It would require too much space to state in detail the changes made by the Joint Rules Committee in the playing rules. Suffice it to say, however, that in the main the changes are highly approved, although the general impression seems to be that the alteration of the number of strikes to be allowed a batsman is unnecessary, and that it will tend toward the re-establishment of the old order of things when "strikes and balls" were common occurrence. It was long ago decided that the rules should be made uniform as well, that the public wanted to witness a heavy batting game, and another strike was added to the list of opportunity afforded the batsman to hit the ball. The change worked admirably, as the lively character of the game plainly showed, and it will tend to prevent the long-drawn-out games so much in vogue in the old days, when everything seemed to be in favor of the batsman, and pitchers and umpires what it did last fall. "Four strikes are too hard on the pitcher, says an enthusiast, in defense of the joint committee's action, and I think it will take a batsman some time to get used to the change." The elimination of that miserable projectile, however, which during the past season has given a batsman a base hit for a base on balls, is heartily gratifying to every man who has talked with your correspondent upon the subject. John Day's thoughtful mind is responsible for the idea—that of 1886—on this point, so that the fact of a man's having reached first on called balls will not alone prevent his scoring as earned runs, is encouraging. A batsman should not be held responsible for a pitcher's errors, and if he possesses the patience and good judgment to stand at the plate until he gets a ball to suit him, he should be allowed to run in his second base hit, unassisted by a base on balls. The new rule, however, is absolute and unconditional. Any violation of contract by the National League will be at proper ground for dissolution of contract. Mr. Spalding's proposition to make the game such of his young talent as he may see fit, and to place the balance of the club's services at the disposal of the Eastern and Western Circuit scheme, which, by the way, was pretty thoroughly discussed during the past few days in the dispatches from Pittsburg and New York, was, for its share of discussion, but the majority of well-posted base-ball men seem to have little at the sensational fake. It was not even discussed.

The withdrawal from the Brotherhood of Ward, Richardson, Mike Kelly and others of Ball Players waited upon their respective managers, and informed them in a friendly way the objects of the Brotherhood—that it proposes existing base-ball clubs and their players, the League appointed a committee of five, with the intention of amending the form of contract which, as it stood, was a hard one, offered by the Brotherhood committee, namely, Messrs. Spalding and Rogers, Day and Spalding, and the Brotherhood committee met in conference, and after two committees meeting in conference, which lasted over two hours, the form presented by the Brotherhood in detail, the League has assented to, for the joint committee, and in short order ratified the new form of contract. The amendment, the most important change being made in the clause relative to the distribution of the receipts in the event of a club disbanding. This was changed entirely the moment the League assented to the Brotherhood the absolute necessity of controlling the players in such a contingency. The new contract drawn up by the Brotherhood's counsel and adopted proves to be a better document all around than the old one. The principal changes are the three sections 7, 8, 15, 16 and 18. By the terms of the contract players will not be transferred at the discretion of the managers for certain offenses, a great limit being named for repeated offences. Neither will a club reserve players for the ensuing season, as was previously the case, but clubs will now pay reserve money to the amount specified in contract. Players are also exempted from the charges of a fine for five days for their misconduct. In the future, if a club disbands, resigns or is expelled, the players of such club will not be compelled to go to another club unless they desire to. The Brotherhood has the club resigning, disbanding, or expelled, the option of the right of first refusal, contracted upon the subject. John Day's thoughtful mind is responsible for the idea—that of 1886—on this point, so that the fact of a man's having reached first on called balls will not alone prevent his scoring as earned runs, is encouraging. A batsman should not be held responsible for a pitcher's errors, and if he possesses the patience and good judgment to stand at the plate until he gets a ball to suit him, he should be allowed to run in his second base hit, unassisted by a base on balls. The new rule, however, is absolute and unconditional. Any violation of contract by the National League will be at proper ground for dissolution of contract. Mr. Spalding's proposition to make the game such of his young talent as he may see fit, and to place the balance of the club's services at the disposal of the Eastern and Western Circuit scheme, which, by the way, was pretty thoroughly discussed during the past few days in the dispatches from Pittsburg and New York, was, for its share of discussion, but the majority of well-posted base-ball men seem to have little at the sensational fake. It was not even discussed.

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Cured by a Spider.

"I am no more afraid of malaria than I am of you," and as the speaker was at least ten inches taller than the reporter and proportionately broader, his fear of that dread malady was probably not excessive.

"I've had malaria and I've been cured."

"Yes, but a man can have malaria more than once."

"Not if he is cured the way I was. Just four years ago I was living in Indiana, in Vigo County, near Terre Haute. In those days a man was regarded as a stranger until he had drank about a gallon of whisky and then was shown down his bedstead three or four times with the ague. I had a rather reticent nature, and I suppose it took the climate longer to get acquainted with me than it did the ordinary run of men; for I had to drink about a barrel of whisky and take a whole pounds of quinine before I could get strong enough to even shake myself at a decent pace. Old citizens told me that I had the worst case of 'fever n ague,' as they called it, the country had ever seen.

"How were you cured?"

"I was just coming to that. I was living with the Dennis family, from the north of Ireland. Mrs. Dennis used to tell me that I was as my chills if I would take her medicine. She never would tell what the medicine was, but always said if I would let her be the doctor she would cure me. Finally one day I agreed. She waited till evening. Then she brought to my bed a towel. That was enough to sicken me, and you can't see, she said. 'What's that for?' I asked I. 'Wait and you shall see for me?' said she. So I bound the rag about my head. 'Now,' said she, 'I desiderate a glass of water in your right hand, open your mouth, take your dose and a spider will come down from a thread in your mouth. Be sure and swallow what I give you.' I promised, and then she retired to the next room and about her pains that it was with no little apprehension I opened my mouth, held my breath, and braced up to take my punishment.

"Did it taste bad?"

"It did not have any taste at all. It felt like a little ball of dust, such as you find in the corner of the carpet. I swallowed it down very quickly you can be sure, just as it was going down I felt a sharp pain in my throat, as if it had been scratched. 'Is it down?' asked Mrs. Dennis. 'Yes,' I said. 'All down?' 'Yes; now tell me what to take.' 'I'll tell you to-morrow, and then you will have no more chills.'

"I slept soundly that night, but when I woke up in the morning my throat was swollen and pained me. About 11 o'clock Mrs. Dennis came to my room. She had a little enameled box in her hand. 'There,' said she, 'lock in there and see what it is.' I looked, and I felt the blood leave my heart. I turned and fled from the room. I recovered Mrs. Dennis was standing by my side. 'Did I take one of those?' I asked. 'You took the mate of that one.'

"Twenty years ago, and I never had a chill after that day. My throat got well in time and so did I. I was effectually cured. I had to swallow another dose of that medicine to save my life.

"What was it you swallowed?" asked the reporter.

"Why, a big, hairy, black spider, and it was alive." —*St. Louis Republican.*

Marriage in Old Rome.

In the early days the strictest kind of marriage conferred on the Roman wife privileges which were considerable in extent and honorable in degree. When married by the law of "coemptio" she was "in manu" with the form of "confarreatio"—the two eating together of the sacrificial cake, and she, the bride, promising to share with her husband water and fire—this was set forth as a place of honor and dignity and moral power; and though she belonged to her husband, she was in a manner in community, the state took care of her interests and provided her with lawyers, and her personal liberty was certainly merged in that of her husband, who was emphatically her lord and master, and which she was counted as one of his family, and was no longer under the protection of her own; but she was secure from his caprice, and could not be divorced at his pleasure, or he could also be ill-used, and she was as much mistress in the house as he was master. "Ubi ta Gaius, ego Gaia," she said to her bridegroom when she was lifted over his threshold as a reminiscence of the time when she had been won by violence and carried off by force. "Where thou art lord I am lady," was her half-threatening promise of self-assertion, and the Roman woman was not one to use this formula falteringly and one whose dignity of command could be easily softened or defected from her. Bound by this double link of law and religion, the wife's legal position was that of her husbands child, and she was protected against the unbreadth of paternal power which made the father both the law and the executive in his own household, and enabled him to sell his children into slavery or put them to death for certain offenses. She was free from the domination of her own father, and her liberty was restricted. She inherited from her husband equally, but only equally, with her children, and if a child was shared with her brothers.—*Fortnightly Review.*

The Sultan's Complex Toilet.

The Sultan of Turkey is attended by six slaves every time he makes his toilet. Each slave has a separate form of the office twice, though he dresses as many times a day as Berry Wall. Poor man! he has to dress to be alone by a victim to inoperiousness! "Ho! Mustaph, what's my collar-button? Fetch me the right undershirt, Selim. By the prophet! These are not my third-best trousers! Where in ——, etc., etc., and when the Sultan is arrayed he feels as though he wanted to kick the entire six, and no doubt he does.—*Boston Herald.*

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

A GERMAN'S HOT PROTEST

Against the Shameful Attitude of the Germans on the Liquor Question.

Denunciation of the Men Who Are Trying to Destroy the American Sunday.

[Translated from "Der Christliche Apologete," Cincinnati.]

BLIND LEADERS OF THE PEOPLE.

We speak now as a German to Germans. Let us ask the serious and simple question: Does the German daily press have a decent regard for the moral disposition of the German-American people? One does not demand of it that it shall transform itself into a religious press. But though it may not make the one principle, it should at least strive for good morals. It should take an honest, manly, and upright stand upon all questions which intimately concern the protection of public morals, the progress of virtue and the in- ease of the conditions of home happiness and the social welfare. But with sorrow we see instead of leading and strengthening what is for the good and elevation of the people, the German press often enough leads them to the decrees of pernicious public feeling, and is content to follow the mistakes, for weak and not caring about the moals may suffer, and not caring about the high respect of people for the laws of God and man shall disappear.

In several very important matters, this indifference of the German-American press in particular, which is in the habit of the Sunday question and to the drink question, is to be deplored. Instead of, as it should, dismiss these questions by sneeringly ridiculing them as crotchets of native-born Yankees. They have become great world questions, and deserve the honest indignation at seeing men who by observation must be ashamed of the Sabbath lift their wicked heads in the land of the free and home of the brave. Instead of, as it should, to convert it into a day of drunkenness and rioting.

And what is the German who has in his heart a spark of patriotism and feels extending down by his side him when he hears the German press of America, speaking about the Sunday, ready to "Gemandem" that, in spite of the measures taken against the Sunday, in the "Fatherland," the German must seek his crowning glory in the Sunday, and that the German drinks his sweet only for the breweries and the liquor saloons!

Have, then, these pretended leaders of German spirit, German thought, German decency and German public virtue no eye for the frightful, impetuous spread and growing might of this rabble? Have they no thought of the danger to the Sunday, and to the for the disgrace that they thus bring upon the German name? Do they not see that in the liberty to drink as the higher and more refined of all the Sundays that the German enjoys? Have the Germans nothing better than the beer-glass? Shall the German draw his sword only for the power and glory of the beer-glass? Shall he only fight?

Why is this cold, heartless indifference towards the most powerful and hideous vice that holds unhappy Germans in its grasp? Why does the German press discover in every earnest endeavor to check the drink evil a "personal attack upon the German liberty?" Why are the German papers in this country classed as friends and protectors of the saloon? Why are they so closely connected in many ways with the whole heart approve of saloon? Why do they so often and so boldly ridicule those that is so terrible a foe to humanity? We know that it is not the German people that the drink habit; that no desire is so easily awakened as a powerful and uncontrollable thirst for the spirit of alcohol; that there is no other means on earth by which people so easily and so completely to be made to partially, the full control of the saloon keepers to an open and unbridled sensuality; that, despite the much-boasted German, the vice of drunkenness is more common than in any other people; that, despite the German, the drink habit has ruined tens of thousands of victims among the German people; that, despite the German, it shall not always be so. The hope of seeing the German people take a stand, attitude, through which in a right sense we may be characterized as "a social people," is, in our opinion, in the order. This hope arises from the fact

THE JOURNAL
CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

For Speaker, John G. Carlisle.

The first act of the fiftieth congress that convened last Monday, was the re-election of John G. Carlisle, speaker of the House. The best and most significant feature of the affair was Mr. Carlisle's speech accepting the office, which showed conclusively that he had not, for the sake re-election, abandoned in any degree, his firm stand on the question of tariff reform and reduction. He has been outspoken in his convictions in relation to the tariff, and the discussion has been hot. The re-election of Carlisle is a great victory for the advocates of trade emancipation.

The Tree is Known by its Fruits.

The tragic outcome of the Haymarket riot, and subsequent execution of four of the ring leaders can be inferentially traced from its inception to its conclusion to the one-sided "protection" afforded the capitalist, by which the laborer is placed entirely at his mercy, and has no appeal from oppression save that of brute force. It is a singular thing that the annals of this country afford no instances of outrage and riot when reciprocity and free trade formed our commercial policy. The fact of the matter is that the gigantic establishment of the McCormick Reaper Co. had established such rules and regulations among its employes, that the working man in that massive industry, was but little better than a slave.

It is to be regretted that in the blind hot-headed rush after wealth great corporations forget, that the uneducated masses of labor can be turned from mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, into a howling, brainless monster, capable of the most insane action, backed by an irresistable force behind, goading it on to deeds of wholesale destruction. Frankenstein created a monster, and even succeeded in infusing into the form he had made a muscular life. But the old alchemist neglected to place brains and mind in his creation and when inbued with life, the monster turned and destroyed his creator. Thus with a policy which concentrates power in the hands of the few and by legislative action "protects" such against all healthy competition, the result is that the unnatural monster thus created turns and rends its creator. Had the McCormick Reaper Co., condescended to submit the grievances their employes complained of, to a board of arbitration, we would have had no "Haymarket riot" and therefore no subsequent hanging. But on the contrary, they locked their gates and turned a multitude of aggrieved men out of doors to become the willing prey of demagogues who by their incendiary speeches provoked collision between labor and the law. "Free trade" has no such disgrace attaching to its history, but the terrible power that "protection" has placed in the hands of the few against the masses, has for the past decade borne awful fruit. And the end is not yet, as this tree of death bears a luxuriant crop.—Cheboygan News.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Pontiac struck a natural gas gusher at a depth of 1,490 feet.

There were 781 convicts at the Jackson state prison Dec. 1st.

Prohibition was carried in Benzie county last Monday by about 400.

The Traverse Eagle has changed its form to eight pages, of six columns to the page.

Grand Traverse gave a majority in favor of prohibition at the special election Monday.

By the last issue of the Traverse Eagle, it seems that Sprague has not retired from that paper.

Manistique is happy. The railroad is just completed which gives them connection with the outside world.

Joseph Lyon of Traverse City was struck by a falling tree at Simpson's camp last week, and died next day.

Perry F. Powers, late of Ypsilanti, has bought the Cadillac News and Express, and took possession last week.

Prohibition was carried in Antrim county last Monday by about 50. Banks township gave 101 votes in favor and 9 against.

Advices from Good Harbor are that W. S. Johnson, the Catton's Bay general dealer, has rented the store formerly occupied with a general stock by the late C. Krapp, who went down with the Vernon, and has stocked the same with a general line of goods. Benj. Minsker is in charge.

The Muskegon boom company recently tendered a banquet to Ira O. Smith, retiring president. Under his management the company have delivered since 1875, 6,078,656,155 feet of logs. The banquet was attended by representative lumbermen from Grand Rapids, Chicago, and other lumber markets.

Van Buren is the first county in Michigan to act under the local option law passed at the last session of the legislature. Van Buren gave a large majority in favor of prohibition at the election in the spring, and the result of the election last week shows that there has been no change in the public sentiment.

The next day after the propeller Albany, of the Western Transit Company, ran aground on the reef off Bois Blanc island, week before last, corn and flour were very cheap, in and about Mackinac straits. After the storm ceased, all sorts of coats were put into service, picking up the jetsamed cargo. The Cheboygan Democrat says the Albany left Chicago with a cargo made up as follows: 52,831 bushels of corn, 3,050 barrels of flour, 395 barrels of corn meal, 6,150 sacks of flour, 140 sacks of bran, and 50 tierces of lard.

The $10,000 libel case of Judge Fuller against W. P. Nisbet, publisher of the Big Rapids Herald, for the publication of an article holding the plaintiff responsible for circulating bogus tickets during the last spring's election in the 27th judicial circuit, has been decided in favor of the defendant. The case was tried by Judge Mills, of Kalamazoo, who held that the article was not libelous *per se*, and as plaintiff failed to prove special damages, the action was not sustained, and the jury was instructed to render a verdict of no cause of action.

The first conviction in Michigan of a Bohemian oats agent, for obtaining a signature to a promissory note, under false pretenses, occurred in the circuit court for Genesee county last week. The case was that of the people vs. Alfred W. Hanner, representing the Bohemian Oats and Cereal Co., of Ypsilanti. The complaining witness was a well-known and well-to-do farmer of that county. The case occupied two days in trial, and excited a wide-spread interest, as it was generally regarded as a test case.

Millions of Persons die annually who might be saved if attention was given to the little ills of life. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, &c. are easily cured by using *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* which removes the tickling in the throat and tightness across the chest, helps to throw off the poisonous matter and heals the inflamed membranes. Immediate relief will be found in Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c. and even in chronic cases and last stage consumption great relief is received. For incipient consumption it works like a charm. Price 25 and 75 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

Money to be Made.

It is said that dull times are not known by the agents for the great publishing house of George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine. The reason of this exceptional success is found in the fact that they always give the public that which is honestly approached and at a price that can afford. At present, we understand, their agents are doing wonderfully well on several new lines. They need many more agents in all parts of the country. Those who need profitable work should apply at once. Women do as well as men. Experience is not necessary, for Messrs. Stinson & Co. undertake to show all who are willing to work, not hard, but easily, the path to large success. It should be remembered that an agent can do a handsome business without being away from home over night. Another advantage—it costs nothing to give the business a trial, and the agent can devote all his time or only his spare moments to it. Stinson & Co. guarantee grand success to all who engage and follow simple and plain directions that they give. We have not space to explain all here, but full particulars will be sent free to those who address the firm; their full address is given above.

Attention is called to the advertisement headed "Books three cents each," on our eighth page.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a license granted by the Probate Court for the county of Wayne, state of Michigan, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, on the **30th day of January**, A.D., 1888, at 12 o'clock M., at the house in the county of Charlevoix, in said county, all the right, title, and interest of David Preston, deceased, in and to all and singular the following described pieces or parcels of land, viz.: All the right, title and interest of Charlevoix, Michigan, described as follows, to wit: The west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four, township thirty-four north, range five west, eighty acres.

Dated Detroit, Dec. 8th, 1887.

JANE R. PRESTON,
WILLIAM D. PRESTON,
Executors of estate of said deceased.

J. G. DICKINSON,
Attorney for said executors.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment, that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large, and many have made fortunes. Several have made over one hundred dollars a month. It is you who are reading this, and asking for work, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you; you can begin now. No special ability required; anyone can do the work; all are astonished at the success it gives to all every thing. Little to do at every hour; you can devote your whole time or spare moments; full particulars, which we will mail free, address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. adv

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in hundreds of thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards, in their spare time. You are started free. Capital not required. None have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. adv

INVENTION has revolutionized the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a simple and useful invention by which anyone can clean all over a pane of glass without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; anyone can do the work either sex, young or old. No capital or skill required. Capital not needed, you are started free with this well known article. Reader, if you write you free something of great value and importance to you, that will bring you business, which will place you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. adv

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land situated on Pine Lake, 2 miles west of Ammon J. Reeve's, in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix, consisting of four hundred feet lake frontage, balance on time to suit the purchaser. For further particulars, enquire of E. G. JARMAN, Boston, Mich.

As I am the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods House in Charlevoix county, and having lived here for the past twenty years, I think I know pretty well what this trade needs, and you will always find my line complete. In Trunks and Valises, Gloves and Mittens, Neck Wear, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Mufflers, I am headquarters for Presents.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Dry Goods!

We are headquarters for everything in our line.

A great Reduction in the prices of CLOAKS and Wraps, to close them out.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

CALL AND SEE OUR

Christmas Goods!

We can show you Something New.

Toys a Specialty!

F. A. Cochran & Co., Charlevoix.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.

CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS

PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS

And buy them of Yours Truly,

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

A Big Bonanza in Holiday Goods!

An Enormous Stock of Holiday Goods at Tremendously Low Prices.

It will Do You Good to See this Brilliant Display.

YOU

Nor any other person ever saw such a stock of

Dressing Cases.

We offer you this year an Elegant line of these Goods. Something entirely new in Design and Workmanship. Be sure to look them over before purchasing. IT WILL PAY YOU.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

To buy a Photograph Album. Our Stock of

Photo. Albums

cannot be excelled anywhere in this region. They consist of HANDSOME PLUSH COVERS, ELECTRO BRONZE TRIMMINGS, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, and CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST. DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM.

NOTHING LIKE OUR

Manicure Sets, Toilet Sets, Work Boxes,

ODOR CASES, WHISK-BROOM HOLDERS, GENTS' DRESSING CASES; NEW NOVELTIES in this line. All of these goods are Entirely New Design, and never before have been offered for sale in this market.

REMEMBER THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU A MAMMOTH STOCK OF

Xmas Cards, Gold Pens and Pencils,

DOLLS of all kinds, FANCY STATIONERY, and a long list of Fancy and Toilet Articles to numerous to mentions.

It will do you good to see this Brilliant Display, which includes Hundreds of Gifts suitable for Old and Young. Everybody who expect to make a Christmas Present should be sure and see our ELEGANT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS. All Visitors are Welcome, whether they buy or not. THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

Dr. G. W. Crouter's Drug Store.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 9, 1887.

Local Notes and News.

Christmas goods in every store window

☞Go to G. W. Crouter's for Christmas goods.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's.

☞The Best Line of Albums in town is at G. W. Crouter's.

Perry Weed opened a very fine stock of holiday goods Monday.

The Bazaar of Miss Belle Scott is well stocked for the holiday trade.

The fish tug, Ethel J., of Petoskey, was in the harbor Tuesday night.

The Lawrence was in the harbor yesterday for the last time this season.

☞Buy goods at Crouter's and have a guess on the Sewing Machine.

Gelken's fish tug is laid up for the season, having lifted the last nets today.

Perry Weed advertises his immense stock of holiday goods by bills this week.

Wendall Evans, of Eastport and Miss Nora Smith, of Atwood were married Tuesday.

The Meetings of the high school reading club are reported as very interesting and instructive.

Sibert Ackett and Miss Julia Mason were married Tuesday evening at the bride's home by W. H. McCartney.

Capt. Guard will give his steamer, the Joseph Gordon, a thorough rebuild at Washburn's yard this winter.

☞It is admitted that the Help-Mate sewing machine is the best in the market for the money. Sold by S. M. See & Sons.

The large amount of choice reading matter we are publishing each week has induced many to add their names to our subscription list.

At their last meeting the firemen passed a resolution, thanking the public for the generous support at the Thanksgiving dance.

E. B. Hodge & Co., the harness makers, will have a new advertisement next week. In the meantime, go and see their heavy goods for winter work.

Henry Barth, boiler maker, reports a considerable addition to his stock of iron and steel materials, which puts him in shape for any job which may come this way.

The estimates for appropriations submitted to congress for the harbor improvement of Michigan during the next fiscal year, places the needs of Charlevoix at $30,000.

At the annual meeting of the Congregational church society Monday evening, Wm Kanagy and John Burns were re-elected trustees, and H. S. Harsha was re-elected clerk.

Dan Way and Stillman Parker have leased the vacant lot between the Englesside and Jefferies meat market, and intend putting up a store as soon as the carpenters can get to work.

Whatever way you may go from Charlevoix, you will find the mile posts and guide boards of A. T. Washburne & Co., not only giving distances, but directing you where to find bargains in dry goods, carpets, etc.

A. B. Brink, the village marshal calls attention of the public to the village ordinance which prohibits driving faster than a walk on the streets within the village without bells. The fine for its violation is $5.00.

Notice.—Parties owing the Charlevoix manufacturing Co. are hereby notified that any and all such amounts must be paid *at once*. Legal steps will be taken to enforce the collection of all past due notes and accounts. Settlements may be made at Stockman & Iddings' store.

Willie, youngest son of Harrison Miller, well known in this vicinity and now of the Point Betsy Life Saving station, was drowned Tuesday. He was out in a skiff and was swamped. Willie was about fifteen, and a bright boy. His will be remembered here as a leader of the boys of his age.

We are told that certain minors, Indians and common drunkards are getting a good deal of liquor lately, and that certain traps are being set to catch the unwary and gather in their shekels. We do not know how far this matter has been investigated or how much can be proven, but it would probably be just as well for those interested to see that violations of law are not tolerated, and that no characters dangerous to society are permitted to establish themselves.

By act No. 4, passed last winter, a drunken person does not have to be disorderly before the officers are justified in making an arrest. Simply drunk is sufficient, for which the penalty is not to exceed $20, or 30 days in jail, or both.

The girls are now working on certain mysterious combinations of cardboard, plush, silk, etc., which they hastily put aside when anyone comes in, but which will blossom out into slipper patterns, whiskbroom holders, etc., about the 25th. The boys are also beginning to call at the stores and look over the stocks of jewelry, fans, books, etc., all of which indicates that Christmas, the happiest day of all the year, is near at hand.

Purely Personal.

Bert Brown is on the sick list this week.

Prof. Dewey has been in town since Saturday.

Albert Clopping has gone to Saginaw to work.

Montie Lewis goes to Whitewater Wisconsin to day.

Geo. Martin has been groaning over a big boil on his neck.

Sam Thatcher, of Boyne made this office a call Friday last.

Roswell Mudge is in charge of the Wilcox cedar camp in Norwood.

Mrs. Dr. Carlstein returned yesterday from her two months visit in Chicago.

Henry C. Cooper is canvassing the county for a Rochester (N. Y.) nursery company.

Mrs. Hattie Benson has purchased the house and lot of A. Cameron on Antrim street.

W. A. Smith has been confirmed as executor of the estate of the late H. H. Vannornum.

Late advices from San Diego, Cal., are that Dan Jerrue and wife of this county, are there.

Mrs. Capt. H. S. Stevens left Charlevoix Monday for Buffalo N. Y., where the captain has laid up his boat, and where they will spend the winter.

Rozelle Rose, formerly of the Petoskey Democrat, now postal clerk on the route between Cadillac and Fort Wayne, will soon be on the route between Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City.

E. Carpenter, C. Y. Cook, Charles Lamoreaux, and B. W. Miller, of Charlevoix, Mich., arrived Monday evening on their way to Port Orange for winter quarters. Mr. Stockman and others from that place will follow soon.—Halifax Journal.

Coming Events.

Remember the ladies band concert next Tuesday evening. See programme.

Sermon on "What shall we say to the laboring men," at the Methodist church next Sunday evening.

Monday evening, Dec. 26th is the date of the dance to be given by the boy's band. Now don't forget it.

The ladies' cornet band will give a concert at the opera hall next Tuesday evening. Admission 25 and 10 cents.

The W. C. T. U. intend having a bazaar and supper on the week preceding Christmas in the front room of the Sentinel building.

In making plans for Christmas, don't forget to arrange for attending the dance to be given by the boy's band. Their parties are always pleasant.

The Baptist church hold their regular missionary concert this evening. Sunday morning service at 10:30; evening at 7 o'clock. Bible study and song service Tuesday evening.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will furnish a Christmas dinner in the dining-room of the Bridge Street House, Saturday, Dec. 24 from 11.30 a. m. to 3 p. m., the dinner to consist of oyster soup, roast turkeys, chickens beef and pork, vegetables, salads, pies and cakes and all for 25 cents.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning, the subject will be "Fulness of the spirit." In the evening, "Grading the King's highway." Sunday school follows the morning service. Strangers and young people, and older people with young hearts, are invited to join the pastor's bible class.

Are Your Children Pevish and sad eyed? Do they have abnormal appetites and crave food contrary? Beware of worms. Very few children escape their ravages. No child can be happy or well while suffering with worms. They sap the very life by preventing the digestion and assimilation of food. There is a sure remedy. It is called *Parmelee's Santonine Worm Candies*. They are perfectly harmless but will dissolve the worms and pass them off through the bowels. Buy no other. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter. dec

The County Records.

We learn that a call for a special meeting of the board of supervisors has been made for the 20th of this month. We have not learned the special purpose of the call, but hope the board will endeavor to make some provision to secure to the public the means by which title to our property can be produced and maintained. We are to-day without any means of proving title to the land in this county except by the abstracts, which are owned by private parties, to whom everyone desiring to sell or mortgage must pay any price asked for an abstract.

We are informed by real estate men that outside parties have become afraid of the titles in the county, and refuse to make further loans, or extend loans already made. And it is almost impossible to make a sale to anyone.

We are looking for a boom in real estate the coming year by the building of one and perhaps two railroads through the county, but if our records remain in the present condition we must surely lose the benefit of this, as parties will not purchase unless they are sure of a title. In this way the county will lose one of the best opportunities to have the vacant lands occupied and the county population. Parties in adjoining counties will have an advantage over us superior to any possessed heretofore, for a purchaser of land has only to be informed of the condition of our titles when he will seek in some other county for his farm.

Many other suggestions might be set forth to show the sad condition we are in, but the above is sufficient to lead any man having property in the county to consider the matter.

What can be done? We hope the board of supervisors will answer the question at their special meeting. There are two sets of abstracts in the county, and we would suggest that if one of them can be had at a reasonable figure, that one of them be secured by the county and held as county property, for the benefit of the public. If the board should do this, and then let it be known that we have the means of giving a perfect abstract of title to the lands in our county, we thereby remove the cloud upon our county.

Through the abstracts of title in existence is the only means of establishing title in the county, and the sooner this is done, the better. It is to be hoped that the matter will be given due consideration at once.

Historical Society.

The society spent a very pleasant evening at the home of A. T. Washburne, last Friday evening. An edifying program was presented, consisting of the paper by John Nicholls, subject King John and his times; reading by Prof. Enos from Shakespeare's King John, and "Darius Green and his flying machine" with illustrations, by A. T. Washburne. The music consisted of piano duet, by Mrs. Kane and Miss Cochran, which was repeated by request; a vocal solo by Mrs E. M. Clarke; a duet by W. A. Smith and daughter, Florence, and a piano solo, by Mrs. A. T. Washburne.

This week the society will meet at the home of E. M. Clark. The paper will be, Conquest of Ireland, by R. W. Kane. Subject of conversation, Richard II lead by, Rev. W. H. McCartney and Miss Flora Nelson.

Important Newspaper Change.

The Petoskey Democrat has been sold to C. S. Hampton, who will consolidate it with his paper under the title of "Independent Democrat." In this deal Mr. Hampton has accomplished what he started for, over a year ago. The collapse of the Democrat contains a lesson to the other publishers of this region, which should not pass unheeded. One item of importance was the attempt to make a large paper for one dollar a year. It is simply ruinous. Other items might be enlarged upon. The consolidation gives Mr. Hampton a good field alone, and an excellent outfit of printing material to work with. That he will do the work well, and in his own way, cannot be questioned.

New Shingle Mill.

J. Milo Eaton has leased his factory building and power on Pine Lake to Chris Hanson, a practical mill man, who is furnishing it with an outfit of machinery for making cedar shingles, and expects to begin operations in a few days. The product of the mill is already contracted for to its full capacity, until spring and longer, and Mr. Hanson is already buying all the cedar shingle bolts he can get. Parties having timber to sell should give him a call at once. Probably nearly a doven men will be employed directly about the works, and indirectly a benefit will accrue to a large number of our people. This is but one of a possible numerous following, when the new railroad is in operation.

Eveline.

INGOTOS, Dec. 6—Last month of 1887.

The family of F. E. Miller have been on the sick list for a week.

Services next Sabbath at Mountain school house at 2:30 p. m., by Rev. J. Dornace.

F. E. Miller has been improving his house by clapboarding, painting and otherwise.

Mrs. Eugene Bedwin and son, of Charlevoix visited a few days with Mrs. R. Bedwin, in Eveline.

The Pine Lake Iron Co. purchased a fine horse team at Mancelona one day last week.

Mr. J. V. Lane has been under the weather lately.

James Bunker is able to be at work again.

Chas. Bedwin received another stock of groceries and rubbers Thursday.

Mr. Godfrey McDonald disposed of his ox team last Thursday. Pine Lake Iron Co. were the purchasers.

The ice is beginning to form around the shore of Pine Lake. Navigation will soon be closed for this season. South Arm has already frozen over down as far as the ferry.

The little mill at Dwight has shut down for the winter. The mill has been engaged cutting shingles most of the season.

Sweet's mill will run all winter.

The Advance school under the supervision of Mrs. M. Pope is said to be doing good work this winter.

The family of Mr. Hunt at Ironton will leave soon for Georgia, to make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hammond who have been spending the past few weeks in southern Michigan have returned.

Mr. J. H. Purris has purchased a quantity of cedar timber of Mr. Good year west of Ironton, to cut the coming winter.

The night school under J. M. Harris held in the school house at Ironton is meeting with success. Their sessions are on every Monday and Saturday evenings.

Grant Hammond who has been employed on Mancelona most of the summer at work, has returned here for the winter.

The JOURNAL is becoming more and more popular each week up here.

We ought to have a Christmas tree at Mountain school house on Christmas eve.

The H. H. society meets with Miss Pearl Leonox next Wednesday evening.

A party of little boys from over at Ironton had a jolly time last Thursday evening with Freddie Bedwin.

Mrs. Leroy Sheldon, of Sweet's landing died last Friday and was buried on Sunday.

Walter Brock, son of Mrs. Marshall Brock, died after a long suffering, last Thursday.

Mrs. Smith, mother of supervisor Ava Smith, died at her home near Ironton, on the 20th. She leaves many friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

The furnace shut down on the 24th for the winter. The company's tug has got through hauling wood.

Wilson.

Forty-three at Sunday-school yesterday.

The Hudkins boys killed a deer last week.

School begins to-day; G. W. Fast, teacher.

I. Bartlett, of East Jordan, did some repairing at the Vance mill last week, putting in a saw gummer.

Mr. S. P. Smith and wife, of Advance, visited their son here on Saturday last.

Oscar Johnson, formerly of this place, shook hand with friends here Friday and Saturday.

S. G. Isaman, of East Jordan, made us a friendly call on Tuesday.

Ellsworth.

ELLSWORTH, Dec. 5.—A party at Mr. Gotham's last Friday night. A good time reported.

E. B. Marshall, of Antrim teaches the winter term of school in the Boss district to the satisfaction of all.

The Stafford boys, of Banks, killed two deer near here last week.

Velma St. Clair expects to make Royce City her home this winter.

D. Parks is lumbering on P. H. Lanway's lot this winter.

Shipments

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix, reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Per J. Sabin, Fleeting, 35,000 feet hardwood lumber, C. J. Lloyd to Chicago.

NOW WE HAVE IT!
WHO WILL BE LUCKY?

LOOK HERE!

This is not a Blind Lottery. Everyone has a Chance. Our Cash Register always Registers Purchasers and Customers; not one escapes.

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It may Cost us Five Hundred Dollars, but we mean to do just as we advertise. Come and see how it works, and look over the Largest Stock of Toys, 5-10-25 Cent Bargains, Dry Goods, Carpets, Cloaks, ever shown in Charlevoix. It will pay coming 20 miles to see.

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Round Oak Stoves.

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SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

Prospectus for 1888---Beautiful Christmas Number.

The holiday issue, now ready, is complete in itself, containing no serial matter. The cover is enriched by an ornamental border printed in gold. The price is as usual, **25 cents**. It contains the most delightful stories, poems, and essays by distinguished writers, and superb illustrations.

Among the important articles to appear during the year 1888 are the following—Send for prospectus:

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON will contribute regularly to each number during the year. He will write of many topics, old and new. He will be on familiar and personal terms with his readers, and his thousands of readers. In the first paper, entitled "A Chapter on Dreams," appearing in the January number, he relates incidentally, in connection with the general subject, some interesting facts concerning the origin of the new famous story "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, by W. S. CHAPLIN, will be the first of an especially important and interesting series of papers on railways, their admirable arrangements, great engineering feats, famous tunnels, bridges, stations and construction, including great accidents, and how they happen and passes, and indeed, those branches of the subject which will most engage the attention of the whole country. The illustrations which will accompany this series will be very elaborate, original, and beautiful. The authors and the titles of the future articles will be announced later.

DR. D. A. SARGENT'S papers on Physical Preparations and Physical Training will be continued by several of increasing interest, with as rich and unique illustrations as those which have already appeared.

ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES of especial interest will be those on the Campaign of Waterloo, by JOHN C. ROPES, on the "The MEN at Arms," by E. H. BLASHFIELD; two papers by EDWARD L. WILSON, illustrating results of recent Egyptian research; a further article by WILLIAM F. APPLETON, on a subject connected with his recent contribution on Wagner, and many others of equal interest; PROFESSOR SHALER'S articles on the Surface of the Earth will be continued; and articles upon two of the most interesting groups of contemporary European writers will be accompanied by rich and novel portrait illustrations.

ELECTRICITY in its various applications as a motive power, Explosives etc., will be subjects of another group of illustrated articles of equal practical interest, by leading authorities upon those topics.

MENDELSSOHN'S LETTERS written to his friend, Moscheles, at a peculiarly interesting time of his career, will furnish the subject of several articles of great interest to musical readers, which will be illustrated with portraits and drawings from Mendelssohn's own hand.

THE FICTION will be strong, not only in the work of well-known writers, but in that of new authors, in securing whose co-operation the Magazine has been so fortunate during its first year of publication. A serial novel, entitled "First Harvests," by FREDERIC J. STIMSON, will be begun in the January number, and early in the year novelettes will be published by HENRY JAMES and H. C. BUNNER. The short stories are of notable strength and freshness.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Magazine will show increased excellence in its illustrations. They will be more abundant and elaborate than ever. It is the intention of the publishers to represent the best work of the leading artists, and to promote and foster the most skillful methods of wood engraving.

SPECIAL NOTICE. To enable readers to possess the Magazine from the first number (January, 1887) the following inducements are offered:

A year's subscription and the numbers for 1887 ..... $4 50
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$6.00 A YEAR; 25 CENTS A NUMBER.

Remit by bank check or money order to

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix - - Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Rates, $1 per day. Big Rapids Stages, passes the house daily. Good livery in connection. Hunters and travelers headquarters. Good sample rooms and livery adjoining hotel.

WILL H. FRANCIS,
Furniture and Jobbing Shop.
Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and Summer Resorts. The only shop in full set of hand and foot power for turning spindles, which enables me to do **Repairing, Etc.**, on short notice. Shop north of Cooper, opposite Hartman House, Charlevoix.

THE JOURNAL
CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

For Speaker, John G. Carlisle.

The first act of the fiftieth congress that convened last Monday, was the re-election of John G. Carlisle, speaker of the House. The best and most significant feature of the affair was Mr. Carlisle's speech accepting the office, which showed conclusively that he had not, for the sake re-election, abandoned in any degree, his firm stand on the question of tariff reform and reduction. He has been outspoken in his convictions in relation to the tariff, and the discussion has been hot. The re-election of Carlisle is a great victory for the advocates of trade emancipation.

The Tree is Known by Its Fruits.

The tragic outcome of the Haymarket riot, and subsequent execution of four of the ring leaders can be inferentially traced from its inception to its conclusion to the one-sided "protection" afforded the capitalist, by which the laborer is placed entirely at his mercy, and has no appeal from oppression save that of brute force. It is a singular thing that the annals of this country afford no instances of outrage and riot when reciprocity and free trade formed our commercial policy. The fact of the matter is that the gigantic establishment of the McCormick Reaper Co. had established such rules and regulations among its employes, that the working man in that massive industry, was but little better than a slave.

It is to be regretted that in the blind hot-headed rush after wealth the great corporations forgot, that the uneducated masses of labor can be turned from mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, into a howling, brainless monster, capable of the most insane action, backed by an irresistable force behind, goading it on to deeds of wholesale destruction. Frankenstein created a monster, and even succeeded in infusing into the form he had made a muscular life. But the old alchemist neglected to place brains and mind in his creation and when imbued with life, the monster turned and destroyed his creator. Thus with a policy which concentrates power in the hands of the few and by legislative action "protects" such against all healthy competition, the result is that the unnatural monster thus created turns and rends its creator. Had the McCormick Reaper Co., condescended to submit the grievances their employes complained of, to a board of arbitration, we would have had no "Haymarket riot" and therefore no subsequent hanging. But on the contrary, they locked their gates and turned a multitude of aggrieved men out of doors to become the willing prey of demagogues who by their incendiary speeches provoked collision between labor and the law. "Free trade" has no such disgrace attaching to its history, but the terrible power that "protection" has placed in the hands of the few against the masses, has for the past decade borne awful fruit. And the end is not yet, as this tree of death bears a luxuriant crop.—Cheboygan News.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Pontiac struck a natural gas gusher at a depth of 1,490 feet.

There were 781 convicts at the Jackson state prison Dec. 1st.

Prohibition was carried in Benzie county last Monday by about 400.

The Traverse Eagle has changed its form to eight pages, of six columns to the page.

Grand Traverse gave a majority in favor of prohibition at the special election Monday.

By the last issue of the Traverse Eagle, it seems that Sprague has not retired from that paper.

Manistique is happy. The railroad is just completed which gives them connection with the outside world.

Joseph Lyon of Traverse City was struck by a falling tree at Simpson's camp last week, and died next day.

Perry F. Powers, late of Ypsilanti, has bought the Cadillac News and Express, and took possession last week.

Prohibition was carried in Antrim county last Monday by about 500. Banks township gave 101 votes in favor and 9 against.

Advices from Good Harbor are that W. S. Johnson, the Sutton's Bay general dealer, has routed the store formerly occupied with a general stock by the late C. Krapp, who went down with the Vernon, and has stocked the same with a general line of goods. Benj. Minsker is in charge.

The Muskegon boom company recently tendered a banquet to Ira O. Smith, retiring president. Under his management the company have delivered since 1875, 6,078,656,155 feet of logs. The banquet was attended by representative lumbermen from Grand Rapids, Chicago, and other lumber markets.

Van Buren is the first county in Michigan to act under the local option law passed at the last session of the legislature. Van Buren gave a large majority in favor of prohibition at the election in the spring, and the result of the election last week shows that there has been no change in the public sentiment.

The next day after the propeller Albany, of the Western Transit Company, ran aground on the reef off Bois Blanc island, week before last, corn and flour were very cheap, in and about Mackinaw straits. After the storm ceased, all sorts of boats were put into service, picking up the jetsamed cargo. The Cheboygan Democrat says the Albany left Chicago with a cargo made up as follows: 52,731 bushels of corn, 3,950 barrels of flour, 395 barrels of corn meal, 6,150 sacks of flour, 140 sacks of bran, and 50 tierces of lard.

The $10,000 libel case of Judge Fuller against W. P. Nisbet, publisher of the Big Rapids Herald, for the publication of an article holding the plaintiff responsible for circulating bogus tickets during the last spring's election in the 27th judicial circuit, has been decided in favor of the defendant. The case was tried by Judge Mills, of Kalamazoo, who held that the article was not libelous *per se*, and as plaintiff failed to prove special damages, the action was not sustained, and the jury was instructed to render a verdict of no cause of action.

The first conviction in Michigan of a Bohemian oats agent, for obtaining a signature to a promissory note, under false pretenses, occurred in the circuit court for Genesee county last week. The case was that of the people vs. Alfred W. Hausner, representing the Bohemian Oats and Cereal Co., of Ypsilanti. The complaining witness was a well-known and well-to-do farmer of that county. The case occupied two days in trial, and excited a wide-spread interest, as it was generally regarded as a test case.

Millions of Persons die annually who might be saved if attention was given to the little ills of life. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, &c. are easily cured by using *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* which removes the tickling in the throat and thightness across the chest, helps to throw off the poisonous matter and heals the inflamed membranes. Immediate relief will be found in Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c. and even in chronic cases and last stage consumption great relief is received. For incipient consumption it works like a charm. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

Money to be Made.

It is said that dull times are not known by the agents for the great publishing house of George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine. The reason of this exceptional success is found in the fact that they always give the public that which is keenly appreciated and at prices that all can afford. At present, we understand, their agents are doing wonderfully well on several new lines. They need many more agents in all parts of the country. Those who need profitable work should apply at once. Women do as well as men. Experience is not necessary, for Messrs. Stinson & Co. undertake to show all who are willing to work, not hard, but earnestly, the path to large success. It should be remembered that an agent can do a handsome business without being away from home over night. Another advantage—it costs nothing to give the business a trial, and no agent can devote all his time or only his spare moments to it. Stinson & Co. guarantee grand success to all who engage and follow simple and plain directions that they give. We have not space to explain all here, but full particulars will be sent free to those who address the firm; their full address is given above.

Attention is called to the advertisement headed "Books three cents each," on our eighth page.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a license granted by the Probate Court for the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, on the **20th day of January**, A. D. 1888, at two o'clock M. at the store in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, all the right, title and interest of David Preston, deceased, in and to all and singular the following described pieces or parcels of land situated in the county of Charlevoix, state of Michigan, described as follows, to wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four, township thirty-four north, range five west, eighty acres.

Dated Detroit, Dec. 8th, 1887.

JANE E. PRESTON,
WILLIAM D. PRESTON,
Executors of estate of said deceased.
J. G. Dickinson,
Attorney for said executors.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who will find homesteads or employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for the industrious person, many instances having been known of over $100 per month and upwards being made by some persons, while others have made but a few dollars a month. It is the business for anyone to make a dollar who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old, capital not needed, we start you. Everything new. No special ability required, you can do it as well as others. Reader, if you want work for full particulars, address, we will mail free, address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. adv

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in hundreds of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $20 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. adv

INVENTION has revolutionized the last half century. Not least among wonders of inventive genius is a method whereby work can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; anyone can do the work. Either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed, you are started free. Reader, if you want to do honest work for us address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land situated on Pine Lake 1½ miles west of Ironton, Charlevoix county, township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, four acres cleared, one log house, one log barn, good orchard, one log house, one log barn, one log shed, one log house, one log barn, one log shed, one log house, one log barn, one log shed

NAPOLEON'S STAR.

BY C. G. HARB.

(Napoleon called himself "the child of destiny," and said that he always saw a star before him when he led his forces into the battlefield.—Webster.)

A star before me shining bright
Leads me along,
In daytime as in darkest night,
The steady rays of cosmic light
Before me shine,
And where it leads, there I follow,
Follow to success.

It leads me to the battlefield,
And in the fray
Shines clear and bright before my eyes,
And from the field I homeward march
Victorious,
And where it leads there I follow,
Follow to success.

It may be bangs are in my way,
It matters not,
Thrones easily are overthrown,
And kingdoms fall in dust whene'er
My star leads on,
And where it leads, there I follow,
Follow to success.

CHICAGO, Ill., Follow to success.

A DARING AERONAUT.

The Thrilling and Perilous Exploits of Thomas S. Baldwin, of Quincy, Ill.

Leaping from a Balloon and Falling Thousands of Feet to the Earth.

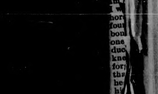
A novelty has been supplied to the lovers of excitement. Whether it falls under the head of aeronautics, gymnastics, or simply daring, does not seem easy to determine. It certainly involves all three, although the man who supplies the novelty is as cool as if he were folding a napkin.

Perhaps an explanation of the feat may enable the reader to appreciate

IN MID AIR.

better how it should be determined. A young fellow twenty-seven years of age ascends by means of a balloon, sometimes as high as five thousand feet, throws himself over from the basket and drops to the ground. Happily, he is assisted by a parachute, or else he would not have dropped but once, and that once would have been too often.

Thomas S. Baldwin, of Quincy, Ill., is the name of the young man. He traveled for several years with a circus as a professional gymnast, then took to tight-rope walking, and finally to ballooning. His first jump from a balloon was made in January of this year at San Francisco. He jumped from a height of one thousand feet. This was enough to thrill twenty-five thousand people; but it was only the modest beginning. At Syracuse September last he had attained an elevat- of



PREPARING TO JUMP.

five thousand feet before he switched off on the parachute rope.

Mr. Baldwin remained in New York a few days after this before going West. What he has to say about this feat of his which he so successfully practiced, may prove of interest to the very large number who will never know from experience what such a journey means.

"What led you into this hazardous kind of feat?" was quite a natural question to begin with.

"Well, I am fond of things that are daring. I have been a gymnast performer for some time and also a tight-rope walker. I was very much interested in ballooning and accounts which I read of several descents from them by means of parachutes took my fancy. A Frenchman did it all right, but an Englishman tried it and came to grief. He was killed. I read the account of the accident. I gave the matter a good deal of thought, trying to work out the theory. Then I practiced before attempting the very high jump. There is scientific principle enough in the feat to see what the effect ought to be of such an experiment. But there is enough uncertainty about it to make it a little dangerous. There is always the possibility of the parachute collapsing, and if it does that at any height, why, it would be a miracle if a fellow escaped death. He would get crushed to pieces when he struck the ground.

"What sort of a parachute do you use?"

"I have used several kinds. I have them made of Wamsutta muslin, and without any ribs. Sometimes they have seven or eight ribs. It is about sixteen or eighteen feet in diameter. The cords which are attached to it come down and fasten to an iron ring. The ring is what I hold on to when I drop.

"How is the parachute arranged in the balloon?"

"It is fastened by the top to the side of the balloon so that the ring hangs somewhat below the top of the car. It is tied so that the weight of my body when it bears on the fastenings breaks them loose, and the parachute is free of the balloon. That I have to let go, and two or three times I have nearly lost it, and the part of old thing shows the wounds it has received where it is patched up. But it is a trusty old ship, though I mean to get a new one for next season."

"Well, tell me just how you make your arrangements."

"I get a good hold of the iron ring. That is pretty important, you can bet. It isn't easy to make any change on the way down, and if you let go, why, then you won't make any more jumps, that is all. But I am not afraid of losing my hold because I have not good enough grip. My hands are pretty strong, and I can hold on well enough. The dangerous part of this holding on is that my arms get strained so through the wrenching they get from the swaying motion, the oscillation, that sometimes the strain is very great and they become completely exhausted. After I have gripped on to the ring, I get carefully over the rim of the basket, and then drop. There is no need to spring out. It is not so good, because the straighter down one goes the easier it is for the parachute to fill out and be sustained by the air."

"What are your sensations on the way down?"

"The first hundred feet are the worst. The parachute does not fill at once, and so it is like falling short through that much space. And that is another reason why the drop has to be made a little carefully otherwise I might get turned over, and though, of course, if I hold on, I will come all right, but the wrench on my arms would be violent, and the thing would shake more. It does not shake enough now, I assure you, although I have improved a little on it in that respect. You can fancy what a fall of a hundred feet might be, though it is pretty hard to imagine it if you have never been through the thing. The sensation is not altogether pleasant. It is a giddy sinking through the air. The condensation of the atmosphere under the parachute, which is shaped like an umbrella, to catch the air more readily, brings me up suddenly. It is almost like a jerk, and to people looking at me I seem to stop for a moment. After that the descent is more gradual, though it is quite fast enough for ordinary purposes. The rate of descent is about 1,200 feet a minute. I have given the point of resistance which the parachute offers with a certain weight and when it is of a certain diameter a good deal of study. The sensation is pleasant enough in summer. Floating down through the air in that way is cool. It is something like coming down a rapidly running elevator, but your legs are free, and you feel your body with nothing around it.

"The oscillations begin, however, and I am swayed from side to side like a pendulum. Sometimes I have been swung out at an angle of fifty or sixty degrees. The top part of the parachute, the umbrella part, does not sway in this manner. It it fills out all right there is nothing to fear there. But sometimes it does not, and then matters are trickish."

"How do you land—lightly, or is it hard to escape getting bruised?"

"Generally, I have landed without doing myself any harm. When I see I am within six or seven feet of the ground I drop. I can land pretty well on my toes, and if I feel a momentum which would be likely to throw me violently down, I try to fall on my right side, and sometimes I turn three or four somersaults. This breaks the force. Of course, I can exercise no control over myself while I am in the air. I have to land wherever chance brings me. If it is a good height from which I drop, and there is a strong wind, I can easily come down at a place a mile or more from the place on the earth underneath the spot I jumped from. I am carried by the wind so that I do not feel it blowing on me very much. When I make an ascension near the water, like that at Rockaway Beach this summer, I take up a life preserver with me, so if I fall into the water at too great a distance from the shore to swim, I need not drown.

"Do you feel any nervousness or fear in undertaking the feat?"

"I always know that there is danger in it. I couldn't know as much about the subject as I do and be ignorant of that. But I do not feel much trepidation in undertaking it. The chances are that everything will come out all right, as they have done in all my descents. Then there is an excitement about it. It is a funny thing, though, to be performing a feat for an audience so far below you that you cannot see anything but a dark spot on the earth. When you get up so very high in a balloon I do not think that a person is so inclined to feel dizzy as at a much less height from which he can compare the relative altitude. I feel I am not subject to dizziness. It doesn't go well with balloonists, and, besides, my learning as a circus man has got me without any car attached. There was only a ring where I held myself."

"What is the greatest height from which you have jumped?"

"I have jumped from five thousand feet. I think, however, that a parachute could be made so that a descent from a much higher altitude would be possible. Whether a man can be invented to stand the strain his arms for the length of time which would be required to descend in. I do not know. You must remember that you can't stop to rest yourself any on the way down. You are there on the end of the parachute, and you feel you've got to stay there till your feet strike the earth. I came down into a tree once, but I didn't hurt myself. I have been carried along on the ground with my parachute for twenty feet."

"Are there any other balloonists who perform this feat?"

"I do not know of any living person who has attempted it. I dare say there will be others who may imitate my example. It is something that can be done by most anybody who wants to try it, and I dare say it could be done

THE PARACHUTE ACTING BADLY.

often enough to make a good many people do it. Most of the balloon gymnasts, however, have a trapeze fastened to a captive balloon, and they are up about a thousand feet they perform feats on that."

"Do you think there is any practical value in a feat of this kind?"

"Well, it is always a valuable thing to do something new and show what a man can do. I don't suppose it has any good. Of course ballooning can be of use. They found that out in Paris when they used to send them out during the commune. And they are useful in time of war to remember the enemy's position. But I like it well enough, and people like to see it, too. There is always more interest in anything that looks dangerous."

"Do you intend to jump in this way next year?"

"Oh, I think it very likely that I may. There may be somebody else in the field next year, and then jumping may be arranged to see who would spring from the greatest elevation. It would take much more courage to go up a few thousand feet more and spring off. When you are up so high as that the earth looks pretty small. I came down through a cloud once. It was below me as far as it was above the spectators on the ground beneath.

Professor Baldwin, for he deserves the title of professor of aeronautics, has received two handsome gold

A WET LANDING.

medals for his feats. One is from his fellow-gymnasts of Syracuse, and shows that it is an appreciative city; another was the offering of the Knights of Pythias. Both were commemorative of his marvelous leaps.

PROF. GUSTAV REYDIS has a chapter in his sketches of Finland respecting the uses which the Finnish people make of birch bark. Shoes are made of it. The bark, having been peeled, is put into strips, rolled up carefully and put away for future use. When the Finnish peasant wants a pair of new shoes he takes out one of his rolls, cuts it up into strips of suitable width, soaks it in water to soften it, and then weaves it into the form he desires. It is all done very rapidly, a half-hour or less sometimes sufficing for the whole work. Many other uses are found for birch bark. The sheath in which the peasant carries his inseparable knife is made of it. It is woven into pockets or bags of various sizes, which are used for general purposes. Birch bark is made into salt tubs, cords and lines, brushes for washing out wooden dishes, pails, sieves, and tubs, and many other articles for which we use wood or basket material.

In Germany, says the *Blacksmith and Wheelright*, the smith, when he thinks the shoe, fastened to a hole in the two ends, and when the shoe is cold he taps in a screw thread, and screws into the shoe, when on the horse's foot, a sharp-pointed stud of such length that the stud will always thus fitted the horse can travel securely on the worst possible road; and it is almost impossible one slip either when riding or driving; and draught horses are shod in the same way. When the horse comes home to stable the groom unscrews the pointed stud and screws in a button; so that no damage can happen to the horse, and the screw holes are prevented from filling. When the horse is going out the groom takes out the button and screws in the pointed stud, and there is no fear of the horse coming back with broken knees or strained knees and the public are spared the sight of horses down or slipping in all directions.

ON THE WAY DOWN.

pretty accustomed to things which call for coolness. I do not lose my head, and do everything as coolly as if I were on the ground. The strain on the arms is usually the only thing that bothers me. I must get that stopped, if I can, or else I may have to drop the business. Once I went up in a balloon

WASHINGTON.

An Interesting Grist of News from the Capital of the Nation.

Many New Faces in the House, Which Necessitates Numerous Changes in Committees.

Prospective Tariff Legislation—Operations of the Mints—Postal Statistics.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE]

Secretary Fairchild is spending much of his time in studying tables of imports and customs duties and conferring with the President and Mr. Carlisle, with a view to agreeing on the items where the revenue ought to be reduced. This bill, which will express the wishes of the administration, will probably provide for taking off the present tax on cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, and snuff, one-quarter of the sugar duty, all of the wool, lumber, and salt duties, and then making reductions on a considerable number of other items. It will be the first general line of the Morrison bill of the last Congress, though that bill did not touch the whole wool duty. Still there are members of Congress who confidently expect to think a bill reducing the tariff can be formed that will have Mr. Randall's support.

The bill that the administration will favor will propose to take off only a quarter of the sugar duties, and a little more than half the tobacco tax. But before it gets through the House it will shaking all the sugar duties and will take off one-half of the sugar tax. This course will leave a considerable surplus, which will irritate portions of the tariff. The repeal of the special tobacco taxes and the tax on smoking and chewing tobacco would, on the basis of the last year's figures, cut off about $14,000,000 of revenue. One-quarter of the sugar duties would be about $7,000,000. Here is $26,000,000. Putting wool on the free list would take off about $5,000,000 more. Lumber would diminish the revenue about $2,000,000, and salt about $500,000. This is about $33,000,000 in all, and $37,000,000 more than the total receipts for the end of the tariff list. But taking off all the tobacco taxes and one-half the sugar duties would reduce the revenues $55,000,000, and leave only $15,000,000 to be taken off wool, lumber, salt, and all other articles in the tariff list, assuming that $70,000,000 is about the desired reduction of the revenue. The Senate will probably demand that the reductions be confined to sugar and tobacco, or that there be no reductions in Paris when they need to send them out during the commune. And they are useful in time of war to remember the enemy's position. But I like it well enough, and people like to see it, too. There is always more interest in anything that looks dangerous."

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A WET LANDING.

medals for his feats. One is from his fellow-gymnasts of Syracuse, and shows that it is an appreciative city; another was the offering of the Knights of Pythias. Both were commemorative of his marvelous leaps.

PROF. GUSTAV REYDIS has a chapter in his sketches of Finland respecting the uses which the Finnish people make of birch bark. Shoes are made of it. The bark, having been peeled, is put into strips, rolled up carefully and put away for future use. When the Finnish peasant wants a pair of new shoes he takes out one of his rolls, cuts it up into strips of suitable width, soaks it in water to soften it, and then weaves it into the form he desires. It is all done very rapidly, a half-hour or less sometimes sufficing for the whole work. Many other uses are found for birch bark. The sheath in which the peasant carries his inseparable knife is made of it. It is woven into pockets or bags of various sizes, which are used for general purposes. Birch bark is made into salt tubs, cords and lines, brushes for washing out wooden dishes, pails, sieves, and tubs, and many other articles for which we use wood or basket material.

In Germany, says the *Blacksmith and Wheelright*, the smith, when he thinks the shoe, fastened to a hole in the two ends, and when the shoe is cold he taps in a screw thread, and screws into the shoe, when on the horse's foot, a sharp-pointed stud of such length that the stud will always thus fitted the horse can travel securely on the worst possible road; and it is almost impossible one slip either when riding or driving; and draught horses are shod in the same way. When the horse comes home to stable the groom unscrews the pointed stud and screws in a button; so that no damage can happen to the horse, and the screw holes are prevented from filling. When the horse is going out the groom takes out the button and screws in the pointed stud, and there is no fear of the horse coming back with broken knees or strained knees and the public are spared the sight of horses down or slipping in all directions.

HUMOR.

As Alpine horn—yodge-nite whisky.

CHILDREN of light—boys who peddle matches.—*Texas Siftings.*

THE way of the world—countless millions of pounds.—*Carl Pretzel.*

A HOG that can throw a cow pitches his hoofs in hard fat.—*Texas Siftings.*

DELIA—How is Mrs. Grenadine lately? Is she perfectly reconciled to the loss of her husband? Belle—Yes, I think so. Her mourning fits beautifully.—*Lowell Citizen.*

CITIZEN—What's the matter, Doc—in a hurry? Doctor—I should say so! I've got more than I can do. Citizen—Some epidemic? Doctor—No; people are getting back from their summer vacations.

"AIN'T you in, Maria?" he queried, as he fumbled around with the latch-key. "No, I ain't. I'm out. Out of sugar, out of tea, out of flour, and out of patience," snapped a female voice from an upper window.

FIRST swell—They say it is a virtue and a good calm to be sleeker and care for an idiot in Persia. Second swell—Ah! good custom. I'll introduce it in America. Come and stay with me for a while.—*Town Topics.*

FIRST DEBAUCHED society will soon discuss the vital question: "Which benefits the country most—the Concord School of Philosophy or the young man who wins the lawn-tennis championship?"—*Norristown Herald.*

FIRST dude—Aw wat's the matter, Chawles? Second dude—been kicked by a mule. F. D.—Aw, then stop coating his dandhew. S. D.—Why? F. D.—Because only aw cowards kick wuns in their family always, dondcher know.—*Newman Independent.*

"I'VE come to have the Legislature change my name to Notoriety," remarked the man with a frozen face; time, so might be expected, rose to the organs of sense. The late master to the organs of sense. The late master of Alabama, Chairman of the Naval Committee, comes next. The late master of Alabama, Chairman of the Naval Committee, comes next. The late master of Alabama, Chairman of the Naval Committee, comes next

FARM AND GARDEN.

FEEDING HOPPERS FOR FOWLS AS USED BY A SOUTHERN FARMER.

Keep the Butter a Golden Color Throughout the Winter by Judicious Feeding of the Cows—A Device for Killing Beef.

Deaf killing in Switzerland, it would appear from the United States consular report on cattle and dairy farming, has been reduced to a fine art. The accompanying cuts illustrate a device used at a large slaughtering place built by the city government just below Basle.

FIG. 1—DEAF KILLING—GUN AND SKULL.

It consists of a mask or plate, which has a short steel gun fastened to it, as in the sectional view at A. This is fastened to the horns by straps and the cartridge is then set in fired by tapping the iron pin in the end of the gun and driving it against the cartridge. The bullet pierces the center of the brain and is buried in the spinal marrow, causing instantaneous and painless death.

FIG. 2—DEVICE FOR KILLING BEEVES.

The ox is led to the shambles, a tap is given to the fatal pin and the animal drops dead without a struggle or the slightest show of apprehension or pain. The bleeding is said to be perfect, and, according to the authority quoted, no ox can remain for killing cattle by tedious and painful methods.

How to Secure Yellow Butter.

Guernsey Breeder affirms that the color fades out of the skin and cars of a cow before it does out of the butter. Cows of all breeds pale as to their skin color when kept upon dry fodder, especially in winter. There is really no cow feed or butter feed equal to grass or grass and hay, and for securing the required golden color to skin and butter in winter, adds the authority quoted from, nothing is equal to quick grown shade cured hay.

Shade cured hay is that which as soon as it is well wilted is raked into windrows, and rolled into good steel cocks while hot from the sun, after, perhaps, once or twice turning in the windrows. The cocks being watched to prevent heating in dry weather may be shaken out, turned well to the air, but not spread about much, every green lock, however, being found and shaken out bright. In rainy weather or damp weather the cocks must be made solid and polished, and should be protected by cap. Such hay will be fit to house nearly as quickly as that which is dried out by the hot sun. Such hay, as that nearly all the leaves and heads of the clover are either broken off and left in the field or around to dust in handling and treading upon the hay on the load and in the mow. Good shade cured hay is very green and dry, but not brittle. It may be twisted hard and show no moisture, while it will show a flexibility and toughness entirely foreign to dried out, sun cured hay.

Other articles of food have great effect on butter and skin color. Lawn clippings are excellent, mangles for cows, giving carrots have a great effect; pumpkins are famous for yellowing butter; long red and yellow globe mangles are useful; yellow corn meal is to be highly commended, and a system of extra good feeding always prolonge the period of high colored butter. Bran, however, contain articles which effect a loss of color as once; green corn fodder, dry corn fodder, pumpkin seed steamed, fodder, and probably a good many other things.

A Novel Feeding Hopper.

The novel feeding hopper for fowls, shown in the following cut, can be readily constructed by any adult who possesses the slightest mechanical genius. Southern Farmer describes it so plainly that there is no difficulty about understanding for a

FEEDING HOPPER FOR FOWLS.

A is an oval board 18 inches wide, 2 feet 6 inches high and 2 feet long; B, the roof projecting over the perch on which the fowls stand while feeding; C the lid of the receiving manger, which, exhibited in the grate, E E, is made attached to the perch and lid of the manger or feeding trough; D and D are the posts which, by weight attached to the end to balance the lid, otherwise it would not close when the fowls leave the perch; H, pulley; G, fulcrum. The hinges on the top show that it is to be raised when the hopper is to be replenished. When a fowl desires food it hops upon the bars of the perch, the weight of which raises the lid of the feed box, exposing the grain to view, and after satisfying its hunger jumps off, and the lid closes. The cost of the dimensions may be increased to any size desired.

Why Horses Rub Their Manes and Tails.

The question, "Why horses rub their manes and tails," has been answered by a New York veterinary surgeon as follows: "Rubbing the mane and tail usually results from an unhealthy condition of the skin, which is most cases is produced by neglect of grooming or by bad food, or by any sudden change of diet from that to good. Occasionally, however, it appears in stables where grooming and food are unquestionably good. Damaged oats or hay are very ready causes for this annoying affection. In every case, therefore, where the hair of the mane and tail fall out the food should be carefully examined. Young horses are coming into the stables some times suffer from an irritation of the skin, probably from change of diet. Horses recovering from fever frequently lose a portion of the hair from the mane and tail. In the latter case it seems to arise from an impoverished state of blood."

In regard to treatment the surgeon alluded to says: "If any positive cause, such as damaged food or neglected grooming, has existed, measures must be taken to remove such cause. Without this precaution local treatment will be of little avail. One method of local treatment that has produced good results consists in dressing the skin with equal parts of mercurial ointment and soft soap made into a lather with hot water ahd applied by means of a stiff hair brush. The new hair will grow rapidly after this application. In addition to the local treatment it will be necessary to act upon the system generally by a change of diet; green food should be given, as this by means of its laxative qualities lessens the irritability of the skin. A bran mash with five grains of arsenic added daily, in addition to the usual food, will exert a beneficial influence upon the skin.

Cottonseed Meal.

The demand for cottonseed meal for feeding purposes has grown wonderfully within the past few years, indeed in many places it has almost become a staple article, like cornmeal. After the oil is expressed and the cake has been ground into meal, it becomes a very nutritious food and is highly esteemed by dairymen and others for causing an increased flow of milk. It has great strength and should not be fed alone; one quart mixed with bran is about the right proportion to begin with, which may be gradually increased to about two quarts as the animal becomes accustomed to its use. It is claimed to excel linseed meal in milk producing properties, and is now sold at about the same price per ton. Of all the vegetable substances used for food the cottonseed cake is richest in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and consequently makes the most valuable manure. It is said that three-fourths of the seed raised here is exported in the form of cake or meal to Europe, where it is even more highly appreciated than in this country.

Record of Dairy Breeds.

The butter tests at the various fairs throughout the country this season, as indexed in past years, refute the idea that in any one of the dairy breeds lies all the superiority in milk and butter production. Taking the tests for the present year together, the honors appear to be very fairly distributed. For instance, at the New York State dairy show, as everybody ought to know by this time, a pure bred Holstein gained the prize; at the New England fair the prize was awarded to a grade cow having Guernsey, Jersey and Hereford blood; at the Provincial fair at Toronto a full blood Ayrshire came out ahead; at the Iowa state fair a Jersey gained the record.

German scientists who have tested the relative profitableness of keeping large and small cows consider that for the dairy small cows giving largest quantities of rich milk are the best. They do not believe largely in beef and milk from the same animal.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

Foot rot in sheep is an exceedingly troublesome disease, as it robs the animal affected of its flesh and decreases its value, though not always, by any means, fatal. The general impression is that foot rot is contagious. The editor of The Massachusetts Ploughman says on the subject: "Perhaps the ordinary foot rot is not contagious, but the 'epizootic foot rot,' or 'murrain,' is eminently so. The foot rot is found only on low or moist grounds, and probably arises from the foot not wearing down, as it does on stony ground, but growing to an unusual length from the moisture, and give new life to the nerves. They act like a charm in the digestive organs, remove all dyspeptic symptoms, and whenever the stomach is weak or there is a general loss of physical vigor, Hop Bitters are just what you need. Only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter. dec

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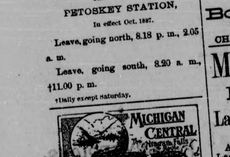

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Thanking the public for their patronage, we respectfully solicit your patronage.

CONSERVATIVE.

National Park Bank, New York.
Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
National City Bank, Grand Rapids.
Detroit National Bank, Detroit.

Dutch, South Shore & Atlantic Railway.
THE SOO-MACKINAW SHORT LINE.
Only Direct Route to Upper Michigan and the Copper Country. Only Line Running a Daily Through Car Between Chicago and Sault Ste. Marie. Only Line Operating Through Sleepers between Chicago and Marquette without change of cars. Only Line Operating Dining Cars between Chicago and Marquette. Only Line Operating Parlor Cars on all day trains.
The only all-rail route to Sault Ste. Marie. Tickets over the D. S. S. & A. are sold at all R. R. offices, etc., connecting with this road. Full information as to rates, time of trains, etc., can be obtained of any agent of the road, or address the undersigned.
W. H. Wilkinson, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Marquette, Mich.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.
Time Card for
PETOSKEY STATION,
In effect Oct. 18th.
Leave, going north, 8.18 p. m., 2.05 a. m.
Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m., 11.00 p. m.
Daily except Saturday.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated the 8th November, 1881, executed by Martin J. Blake and Elizabeth Blake, his wife, of the Township of Charlevoix, Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Joseph Sharp, of the same place, of the same county and state, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, in liber 1 of mortgages, on page 427, on the 12th day of November, 1881, which mortgage was duly assigned by said Martin J. Blake and Orvia H. Blake, February 19, 1887, and said assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, in liber 1 of assignments of mortgages, on page 427, on the 26th day of October, 1887, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, in part due and unpaid upon said mortgage, of which no suit or proceeding has been taken, and no suit or proceeding under the power of sale contained in said mortgage, or otherwise, at law or in equity, is pending to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described as the Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of section twenty-four, in township twenty-six north, of range seven west, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, at the front door of the court house, Boyne City, Michigan, in said county, on the last day of said county's land sale, which will be held on the first Tuesday in February, 1888.
Dated Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 5, 1887.
JULIA A. DEWEY, Assignee of Mortgage.
J. MILO KATON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a decree rendered by the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1887, I will sell at public vendue, on **Saturday, January 7, A. D. 1888,** at the Court House door, in the City of Charlevoix, in said County of Charlevoix, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described premises, viz: The undivided one-half of the Lumberman mill, situated in the Township of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, State of Michigan, together with the appurtenances, and all the right, title and interest of Thomas Ryan, of Detroit, Michigan, in and to said premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the decree aforesaid, and the costs and charges of said sale.
Dated Detroit, Mich., Nov. 17, 1887.
JAMES A. BRIGGS,
WILLIAM D. PRESTON,
Executors of the last will and testament of J. G. Hinchman, deceased.
Attorney for said executors.

LIVERY
Feed and Sale Stables.
Burns, Stevens & Co.,
The Cldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County.
The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

NEW LIVERY AND Feed Barn.
LITNEY & STEIMEL
PROPRIETORS
Opposite Bridge Street House Charlevoix,
FIRST-CLASS RIGS REASONABLE RATES.

NEW GOODS!
Call and see our new assortment of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, OPTICAL GOODS, ETC., ETC.
NEW PATTERNS IN SILVERWARE
A large assortment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses, to suit all ages, for both far and near sighted.
Repairing done promptly and cheaply. Warranted. Sent to Detroit and Chicago for repairs, if desired, in six months we are subject to take charge of them.
BELLINGER,
Bridge St., Charlevoix.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.
The Best Modeled, Easiest Row, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan. Prices the Lowest. Money to me a Trial. Lamb bound to Please.

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In connection with shop.
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At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
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SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF DAMERON, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale.

WILL H. FRANCIS,
Furniture and Jobbing Shop.
Will give the carpentering and Building in Charlevoix and Boyne City his personal attention, and will make it for his interest to call on him before buying elsewhere. Shop on Bridge Street, opposite Harrison Bersea's grist mill.

$40 Given Away
AT
G. W. Crouter's Drug Store.
(NO LOTTERY.)
A Handsome Davis Sewing Machine given to the person guessing the nearest to the number of Beans contained in a glass globe. Every person purchasing $1.00 or more is entitled to a guess for each and every dollar's worth of goods purchased at our store during the month of December.

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is never good when exposed to the air. Always buy this brand hermetically sealed ONE POUND PACKAGES.

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FOR SALE.
Twelve feet long, 2½ feet shell, 4 feet wood; in perfect order, good and cheap. Address
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Charlevoix, Mich.
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Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
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HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

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WILLIAM G. CHANEY, late Assistant Chief of Division, Bureau of Pensions, Prosecuting all other soldiers' claims. Fifteen years in Pension Office. Address, 1311 F St., Washington, D. C.
Co-operative with working up of special claims of rejected and abandoned claims on fees collected only for success.
Many pensioners who are entitled to increase have their claims for increase overlooked. Some thirty cases in cases which need attention at Washington.
Many pensioners who are entitled to increase have their claims for increase rejected. Some thirty cases are frequently rejected for one disease when there are three.
No fee unless successful. Advice free.
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Hon. P. Morris, of Illinois.
Hon. R. W. Clark, of Kansas.
Hon. J. Lewis, of Iowa.
Hon. James Laird, of Nebraska.
Hon. J. S. Snyder, of Iowa.
Address,
WM. G. CHANEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

A Midnight Reverie.

I sit before the grate alone,
And, as I watch the dying fire
('Tis evening, and the hour is lone),
Old memories and thoughts inspire.

Alone and lonely there I sit,
Watching a flying, dying ember,
And trying, as the little flames fly
And dance about, not to remember

The thing that troubles all my dreams,
And so tormentes me, sleeping, waking,
Until at times it almost seems
As if my weary heart were breaking.

The fire flits out. The sudden chill
But makes my melancholy deeper
I go to unused, lonely rooms
And wishing cannot cool seem cheaper.
—Lowell Citizen.

FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW TO TREAT THAT STUBBORN DISEASE, BUMBLE FOOT.

A Cheap and Efficient Shelter for Swine.
A Poultry Show of General Interest—A Suggestion for Thanksgiving Day—Hints on Stable Drainage.

Much has been said and written about the treatment and disposal of house sewage, but comparatively little thought given to stable drainage. This neglect of the latter arises from, at least, from the fact that the amount of vapor given off in the stable is considered unhealthful to human beings, but is believed a serious annoyance, as are all disagreeable odors, and then it is very injurious to carriages, affecting the varnish, as well as impregnating the cushions with a mildew odor and eventually rotting them.

DRAINAGE OF STABLE.

When combined with a house drain can be attached to a regular sewerage system, or be run into a properly ventilated wasting cesspool, there is little or no trouble about vapors and odors; but where the liquid has to drain into a close cesspool, considerable thought and ingenuity are required.

It must be kept in mind that stables ought not to be drained into the same cesspool as is the house drain, with only a single liquid matter to be dealt with only one cesspool is necessary, but this one is a tight cesspool should be fitted with a suitable pump and an air shaft for ventilation. All the drains must be made water tight with cement, and the air shaft should be made of cast iron pipe not less than two inches in diameter. Size one inches rapidly when used about the stable.

The cut, which explains itself, shows a arrangement of a drain from a stable with ventilation of the catch pit that will prevent any bad odors. This plan is now much employed in England, and those who have tried it vouch for its successful operation if four-inch glazed pipes are used and the cesspool and catch pit are properly ventilated. The pipes should be carried down every few days to flush the drain.

How the liquid is finally disposed of will vary in individual cases. If there is a powerful manure factory in the shape of a cesspool, it should be used where the land is not too far off, and the liquid should be fitted with a suitable pump and an air shaft for ventilation. All the drains must be made water tight with cement, and the air shaft should be made of cast iron pipe not less than two inches in diameter. Size one inches rapidly when used about the stable.

The cut, which explains itself, shows a arrangement of a drain

FARM AND GARDEN.

FEEDING HOPPERS FOR FOWLS AS USED BY A SOUTHERN FARMER.

Keep the Butter a Golden Color Throughout the Winter by Judicious Feeding of the Cows—A Device for Killing Beef.

Beef killing, in Switzerland, it would appear from the United States consular report on cattle and dairy farming, has been reduced to a fine art. The accompanying cuts illustrate a device used at a large slaughtering place built by the city government just below Basle.

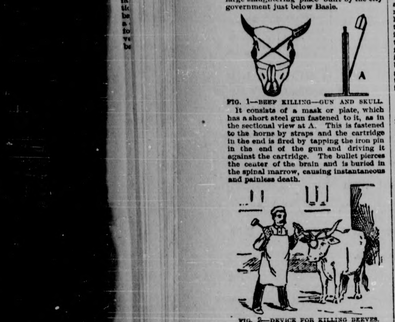

FIG. 1—BEEF KILLING—GUN AND SKULL.

It consists of a mask or plate, which has a short steel gun fastened to it, as in the sectional view at A. This is fastened to the horns by straps and the cartridge in the end is fired by tapping the iron pin in the end of the gun and driving it against the cartridge. The bullet pierces the center of the brain and is buried in the spinal marrow, causing instantaneous and painless death.

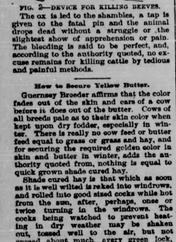

FIG. 2—DEVICE FOR KILLING BEEVES.

The ox is led to the shambles, a tap is given to the fatal pin and the animal drops dead without a struggle or the slightest show of approbation or pain. The bleeding is said to be perfect, and, according to the authority quoted, no excuse remains for killing cattle by tedious and painful methods.

How to Secure Yellow Butter.

Guernsey breeder affirms that the color fades out of the skin and cars of a cow before it does out of the butter. Cows of all breeds pale as to their skin color when kept upon dry fodder, especially in winter. There is really no sore feed or butter feed equal to grass or grass and hay, and for securing the required golden color in skin and butter in winter, adds the authority quoted from, nothing is equal to quick grown shade cured hay.

Shade cured hay is that which as soon as it is well wilted is raked into windrows, and rolled into good stand cocks while hot from the sun, after, perhaps, once or twice turning in the windrows. The cocks being matched to prevent heating in dry weather may be shaken out, tossed well to the air, but not spread about much, every green lock, however, being found and shaken out light. In rainy weather or damp weather the cocks must be made solid and pointed, and should be protected by caps. Such hay will be fit to house nearly as quickly as that which is dried out by the hot sunshine, so that nearly all the leaves and heads of the clover are either broken off and left in the field or ground to dust in handling and scattering upon the hay as the load and in the mow. Good shade cured hay is very green and dry, but not brittle. It may be twisted hard and show no moisture, while it will show a fertility and toughness entirely foreign to drier out, sun cured hay.

Other articles of food have great effect on butter and skin color. Lean clippings are excellent, sausage has some effect; carrots have a great effect; pumpkins, famous for yellowing butter; long red and yellow globe mangles are useful; yellow corn meal is to be highly commended, and a system of extra good feeding always prolongs the period of high colored butter. There are, however, certain articles which effect a loss of color as cotton, green corn fodder, dry corn fodder, steamed, any steamed fodder, and probably a good many other things.

A Novel Feeding Hopper.

The novel feeding hopper for fowls, shown in the following cut, can be readily constructed by any adult who possesses the slightest mechanical genius. Southern Farmer describes it so plainly that there is no difficulty about understanding it.

FEEDING HOPPER FOR FOWLS.

A is an end view, 8 inches wide, 2 feet 6 inches high and 1 feet long. B, the roof 9 inches high over the perch on which the roosting fowl sits feeding, C, the lid of the roosting manger which is exhibiting the grain; E, E, cords attached to the perch and lid of the manger or feeding trough; I, end bar of the perch with a weight attached to the end to balance the lid, otherwise it would not close when the fowls leave the perch; H, pulley; G, fulcrum. The hinges on the top show that it is to be retained when the hopper is to be replenished. When a fowl desires food it hops upon the bar of the perch, the weight of which raises the lid of the feed box, exposing the grain to view, and after satisfying its hunger jumps off, and the lid closes. Of course the dimensions may be increased to any size desired.

Why Horses Rub Their Manes and Tails.

The question, "Why horses rub their manes and tails," has been answered by a New York veterinary surgeon as follows: "Rubbing the mane and tail usually results from an unhealthy condition of the skin, which in most cases is produced by neglects of grooming or by bad food, or by any sudden change of diet from that to good. Occasionally, however, it appears in stables where grooming and food are unquestionably good. Damaged oats or hay are very rarely assigned for this annoying action. In every case, therefore, where the hair of the mane and tail fall out the food should be carefully examined. Young horses are coming into the stables sometimes suffer from an irritation of the skin, probably from change of diet. Horses recovering from fever frequently lose a portion of the hair from the mane and tail. In the latter case it seems to arise from an impoverished state of blood."

In regard to treatment the surgeon alluded to says: "If any positive cause, such as damaged food or neglected grooming, has existed, measures must be taken to remove such cause. Without this precaution local treatment will be of little avail. One method of local treatment that has produced good results consists in dressing the skin with equal parts of mercurial ointment and soft soap made into a lather with hot water and applied by means of a stiff hair brush. The new hair will grow rapidly after this application. In addition to the local treatment it will be necessary to act upon the system generally by a change of diet; green food should be given, as this by means of its laxative qualities lessens the irritability of the skin. A bran mash with five grains of arsenic added daily, in addition to the usual food, will exert a beneficial influence upon the skin.

Cottonseed Meal.

The demand for cottonseed meal for feeding purposes has grown wonderfully within the past few years, indeed in many places it has almost become a staple article, like cornmeal. After the oil is extracted and the cake has been ground into meal, it becomes a very nutritious food and is highly esteemed by dairymen and others for causing an increased flow of milk. It has great strength and should not be fed alone; one quart mixed with bran is about the right proportion to begin with, which may be gradually increased to about two quarts as the animal becomes accustomed to its use. It is claimed to excel linseed meal in milk producing properties, and is now sold at about the same price per ton. Of all the vegetable substances used for food the cottonseed cake is richest in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and consequently makes the most valuable manure. It is said that three-fourths of the seed raised here is exported in the form of cake or meal to Europe, where it is even more highly appreciated than in this country.

Record of Dairy Breeds.

The butter tests at the various fairs throughout the country this season, as indeed in past years, refute the idea that in any one or the dairy breeds lies all the superiority in milk and butter production. Taking the tests for the present year together, the honors appear to be very fairly distributed. For instance, at the New York dairy show, as everybody ought to know by this time, a pure bred Holstein gained the prize, at the New England fair the prize was awarded to a grade cow having Guernsey, Jersey and Hereford blood, at the Provincial fair at Toronto a full blood Ayrshire came out ahead; at the Illinois state fair a Jersey gained the record.

German scientists who have tested the relative profitableness of keeping large and small cows conclude that for the dairy small cows giving largest quantities of rich milk are the best. They do not believe largely in beef and milk from the same animal.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

Foot rot in sheep is an exceedingly troublesome disease, as it robs the animal affected of its flesh and decreases its value, though not always, by any means, fatal. The general impression is that foot rot is contagious. The editor of The Massachusetts Ploughman says on the subject: "Perhaps the ordinary foot rot is not contagious, but the 'epizootic foot rot,' or 'murrain,' is eminently so. The 'foot rot' is found only on low or moist grounds, and probably arises from the hoof not wearing down, as it does on dry ground, but growing to an unusual length because of the warmth and moisture of the soil. In Massachusetts the sheep are kept upon dry, rocky pastures, which are best for the sheep, and in case of the 'foot rot' are very rare, if any exists."

Tree Prescriptions for Bugs.

For chickens attacked with a disease resembling roup, but without the sickening discharge from the nostrils, the following prescriptions, says American Poultry Yard, have been tried with success.

"Vinegar and salt mixed to form a paste; thin. Dip the head of the patient in this mixture two or three times daily. 2 sulp. sinc, 1-2 gr.; sulp. morph., 1-2 gr.; aqua rosee, 1 oz. A few drops applied to the head and about the eyes of a chicken thrice daily. This preparation will relieve very quickly the severest cases of inflammation, and is perfectly harmless to the eyes, says the authority in question.

The Sutter Apple.

The Sutter apple, one of the "Government Russians" imported by the United States department of agriculture in 1868-70, has, according to as high authority as Vick, shown itself a thorough ironclad and a remarkably fine grower both in the nursery and orchard. It is a large and handsome red apple, and the tree is a heavy bearer. With Vick, on a light soil, it drops a good deal of its fruit in the course of the season, but carries a fair crop to maturity. Grown in northern Vermont and Quebec, it keeps until the holidays or later.

Ashes and Hen Manure.

Ashes and hen manure, if mixed together before being applied to the soil, results in a great loss of ammonia from the dropping that greatly lessens the value of the mixture. But if the ashes are spread on, or harrowed in after the manure has been mixed with the soil, the ammonia will be absorbed by it and remain in it for the use of the crop. Wood ashes are a valuable application to soils deficient in potash, and hasten the decomposition in coarse manures.

Carbolic Whitewash for Poultry Houses.

Carbolic acid is death to poultry lice, and if mixed with ordinary lime whitewash in the proportion of an ounce of acid to a gallon of wash, it will not only destroy all the lice that it touches, but because of the porous character of the wash the acid will continue to be effective for several months.

Things Farmers Tell One Another.

Strawberries will better, though better flavored, does not keep as well as that from slightly acid cream.

Prominent apiarians advise extracting the honey from partly filled sections at the end of the season and keeping the sections for use the next season.

Potatoes which grow nearest the surface are most subject to rot.

Feed poultry liberally at this season, especially with bone making material.

Magazines for nearly Half.

Club with this paper. We divide with you.

Take this list:

	Publishers' price for each magazine now in ⅐⅐	Our price for it and this paper together
Wide Awake	$4.00	$3.00
Young Folks' Journal	1	2.00
Pansy	1	2.00
Little Men and Women	1	2.00
Babyland	0.50	1.80

Send to the publisher of the magazine you want for a sample copy, enclosing a trifle in stamps, say five cents, enough to show you are not a dead-head. He will send you his terms of course. Compare them with ours.

These five magazines are published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston. Made for families, they actually open a new world to them.

Babyland, full of pictures and songs and stories, helps the mother insure even a little baby, helps him grow, and directs his growth.

Our Little Men and Women takes the six-year-old when he begins to read.

The Pansy comes with the Sunday School age.

Chautauqua Young Folks' Journal is for young scholars.

Wide Awake—this is what the publishers say of it:—"library, study, play-house, the world and beyond, companionship of the wise and good"—designed for the young, but for all young people.

We have the more satisfaction in clubbing with such magazines because they encourage civilized life wherever they go.

A Christmas Present.

To any subscriber whose account is paid one year in advance, we will furnish the JOURNAL one year in the name of any friend they may desire, who does not now take the paper, for one dollar cash in advance, if paid before the first day of January. Next year Charlevoix will "boom," and the best way to let your distant friends know all about it is to send the JOURNAL regularly. And the best way to sustain this paper in advertising Charlevoix county is to send one or more copies to friends abroad. Recollect, one dollar cash pays the bill, if your own account is settled one year in advance.

To Our Subscribers.

Send to F. P. Shumway, Jr., Boston, Mass., for a free sample copy of the COTTAGE HEARTH, a beautiful illustrated magazine, and so realize what an extraordinary offer we are making when we offer to send both the COTTAGE HEARTH and the Charlevoix JOURNAL for a full year for only $2.00 when the price of the COTTAGE HEARTH alone is $1.50 a year. The Boston Transcript says of the COTTAGE HEARTH: "Setting aside its literary contents, which are of a high order of merit, the collection of receipts for the kitchen and for the sick room, its practical suggestions and advice for the raising and care of plants and flowers, its instructions for beautifying homes by simple means, and other practical features, make it invaluable to every household."

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Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are timidly nervous, and generally out of sorts and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, low whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then place you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

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THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

AN EXALTED FRENCHMAN.

M. Sadi-Carnot Elected President of the Republic by the Legislative Congress.

The Congress of the Senators and Deputies at Versailles, France, elected M. Sadi-Carnot to succeed President Grevy. The successful candidate is a Republican who has been prominent in politics ever since the downfall of Louis Napoleon, but his influence in his party has been far inferior to that of his principal rivals for Republican support in the contest for the Presidency. A Paris cab-driver says:

The ministry have formally tendered their resignations and President Sadi-Carnot has requested them to remain in office until after the departure of public business. It is believed that stated that it was his intention, after the new ministry was formed, to at once close the present session of parliament until after the meeting of the new Chambers. Probably the result of this adjournment is the best thing that could have happened, as it will give Sadi-Carnot the ablest and best known economical writer in France, and has served in political capacities far superior to M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the most famous economical writer in France, and a man who is without being a political visionary. He is a civil engineer, having headed his class at The Ecole Polytechnique, instead of being a lawyer, which in itself is a great thing; he is a member of a Protestant family, he is a religious, but not a bigot, and a Catholic. He has a 18-year-old son in the ranks of the French army. The newspapers of Paris generally express the election of M. Sadi-Carnot and consider it an ideal one, from the French standpoint. He is a republican, without exception, tactfully to the satisfaction of the Monarchists of the election. The news created an absolutely impression at the principal European capitals.

FLAMES CAUSE A PANIC.

Fire in a Large Hotel in Guelph, Ontario, Creates Great Excitement Among the Guests—Many Jump from the Windows, Nine Being Badly Injured.

A GUELPH (Ontario) dispatch states that "A fire broke out in the first flat of the Commercial Hotel, one of the largest in the city, and spread so rapidly that it cut off all egress by the stairway. All escaped death but Charles Hale, a molder, whose body was found among the debris on the third floor, burned to a crisp. There were between seventy and eighty persons in the hotel, and many jumped from the second and third story windows, and some from the fourth. The screaming of the girls and women at the windows, appealing for help, and having to jump, no help being at hand, were heartrending. Charles Haugh jumped from the fourth story, and escaped with such slight injuries that, on hearing two of his little brothers were still in the building, he rushed through the flames up stairs, found the little chaps in their beds holding hands, kets, and then, in jumping from the second story himself, received severe injuries, and was taken to the hospital. Nine of the guests were severely injured and taken to the hospital for treatment. Some of them, it is feared, cannot recover.

GRAVES FOR THE ANARCHISTS.

A Burial Plot Selected Sixteen Miles South of Chicago.

A BILLADE site in Greenwood Cemetery, sixteen miles south of the city, on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Road, has been selected as the burial place of the dead anarchists, says a Chicago special. The lot, which is on a high hill overlooking the surrounding country, was offered at very reasonable figures, and entire control of the property given to the Central Labor Union, to arrange matters without interference on the part of the cemetery Trustees. The funeral services will be held next Sunday.

Minor Telegrams.

GEN. KING, of Washington, writes a letter in favor of changing inauguration day from March 4 to the last Tuesday in April.

A STEADY flow of natural gas was obtained at a depth of 100 feet, on land owned by D. L. Campbell, seven miles north of Detroit.

A COAL famine exists for 400 miles along the Santa Fe Road in Kansas. A train was stopped by farmers at Syracuse and six cars of coal unloaded.

SECRETARY LAMAR received a call from Senator Edmunds, recently, from which circumstance he deduces the conclusion that the Vermont man will vote against his confirmation if he is nominated to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench.

At the caucus of Democratic Congressmen in Washington Saturday night, the 3d inst., Mr. Carlisle was nominated for Speaker, General Clark for Clerk, and John A. Leedom for Sergeant-at-Arms. There was a contest over the nomination of Doorkeeper, in which Freeburghs of Arkansas and Blount of Georgia came to blows. Dorsheimer of Pennsylvania, was passed over. Mr. Carlisle, it is stated, has offered the chairmanship of Ways and Means to Mr. Springer, the most famous committee of Congress, if he will give up his contest against being chairman of Judiciary. He is a skilled

THE JOURNAL
CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE population of Utah is 200,000 of whom 122,597 are Mormons.

LINCOLN emancipated the slaves; Cleveland will emancipate trade.

THERE were about 13,000 postmasters appointed during the last year.

THE house of representatives re-elected its blind chaplain. But let us have no blind legislation.

THE ladies will find on the second page a column or two of chat about the fair daughters of Eve, together with a few notes on the latest styles in feminine attire.

THE prohibitionists announce that they will hold a convention in Indianapolis next June to nominate a candidate for President and otherwise amuse the republican party. They mean to be early in the field, too.

MR. VILAS has ceased to struggle with "Uncle Sam's" letters. Don M. Dickinson, his successor, is a noble specimen of western manhood, and will prove a credit to his state and to the administration.—Boston Globe.

REPRESENTATIVES of the western sheep ranches under the style and name of wool dealers and growers have been in session in Washington the past week and will meet again in January, for the purpose of defeating any reduction in the unjust wool tariff.

EX GOV. ALGER, of Michigan, is said to have made $5,000,000 from the pine lands in that state. And the tariff on lumber, maintained to "protect American industry" and encourage the rapid destruction of our forests has enabled him to do it.—N. Y. World.

THE railroad and warehouse commission filed a report last Friday with the governor of Illinois upon their investigation into the Chatsworth disaster, in which they find that the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw railroad is censurable for not patrolling its tracks and keeping informed of its condition.

THE glass manufacturers are "growling" are they? Well the people have provocation enough to growl too. They are compelled to pay a duty of from 61 to 100 per cent on their imported window glass in order to give a little ring of manufacturers a chance to make millionaires of themselves.—N. Y. World.

A FULL report of the National Temperance conference held at Chicago is found on the inside of the JOURNAL this week. A special correspondent says that a more intelligent, finer looking body of men than that comprising this conference is rarely seen. It was made up of experienced and mature men. Silvery hair and gray beards were the rule, and young men the exception. Much excellent work was accomplished.

THE New York Sun humbly drops into line as a loyal democratic organ and concedes the necessity of renominating Grover Cleveland for president in 1888. It says: "The United democracy, fresh from its triumphs over contestants of every sort, can approach the great contest that awaits it next year full of the renewed vigor and confidence that give as strance of victory." These are brave words and fitly spoken, especially for the New York Sun after opposing Cleveland from his nomination up to the present time.

An opinion was filed in the United States Supreme court last week, in the case of State of Kansas vs. Harman Ziebold, and others, reversing the judgment of the court below. The effect of this decision is to declare void the prohibitory law of Kansas, and is, of course, a victory for the prohibitionists. It sustains the right of the state under its "police powers" to suppress the manufacture of liquor, and the liquor traffic within its limits, without making a compensation to the distiller or liquor dealer for the value of the property destroyed by such state action.

THE full text of President Cleveland's annual message to congress is found on the sixth page, and should be carefully read by all, and especially by the farmers and and working men. The entire document is devoted to finance and taxation, and shows that this, the most important question before the fiftieth congress, has been given a calm, conscientious consideration seldom given to any question by executives. Congress is urgently called upon to reduce the treasury surplus, and the reasons for such an action is set forth fully and dispassionately. The present tariff laws are characterized as vicious, unequitable and contrary to the interests of the people. This message is a faithful draft of the principles of the democratic party, and furnishes the text of the next campaign. It is to be hoped that the masses of the people, to whose interest this message relates, will give it the same calm consideration given it by its author.

ALTHOUGH the distillers and brewers of Iowa have shown little respect for the statutes and courts of their own state, they evidently have no stomach for a tussle with Uncle Sam. The recent decision of the Supreme court of the United States in the Kansas cases has had an almost instant effect upon the attitude of the Iowa distillers toward the law. Their defiant fronts have changed to timely compliance. The celebrated Franz brewery at Sioux City, rendered notorious through the murder of the Rev. George C. Haddock, has at last been closed in obedience to the statute. The only other brewery in Sioux City has followed its example. Evidently the brewers of Iowa think that when the will of a state is backed by a decision of the Supreme court of the United States it is not to be monkeyed with. And they do well so to think.

Important Nominations.

The next morning after congress convened, the president sent the following nominations to the senate for confirmation:

Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, to be secretary of the interior.

Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, to be postmaster general.

Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, to be secretary of the treasury.

George L. Rives, of New York, to be assistant secretary of state.

Isaac H. Maynard, of New York, to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

Sigourney Butler, of Massachusetts, to be second comptroller of the treasury.

James M. Hyatt, of Connecticut, to be treasurer of the United States.

Put Coal on the Free list.

Whilst the miners in the Lehigh region are undergoing the pangs of starvation, unemployed men in Philadelphia are suffering for the want of fuel and all the wheels of industry are made to turn more slowly than they would in a normal condition of industrial affairs. The combined coal companies have advanced the price of coal $1.25 per ton, and at the same time the Lehigh miners have been refused an advance in wages equivalent to 3½ cents per ton. To the consumer, Monopoly says: "Pay our demand or freeze!" To the miner it says: "Accept our wages or starve!" In the meantime the workingmen of Pennsylvania are being called upon to fall down and worship at the feet of a false god labeled "Protection to Labor." It is reported that the coal operators have on the way to this country 2,000 Belgian miners who, it is expected, will take the places of the strikers, and later on burrah for protection.—Philadelphia Record.

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Our Little Men and Women takes the six-year-old when he begins to read.

The Funny comes with the Sunday School age.

Christopher Young Folks' Journal is for young scholars.

Wide Awake—this is what the publishers say of it—"library, study, play-house, life at home and abroad, encyclopaedia of the wise and good"—designed for the young, but for all improving people.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Notes and News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 7.—The session of the Fiftieth Congress began Monday. The occasion attracted to the capitol the usual immense crowd, in which ladies were largely in the majority. Those who came early secured seats; those who waited until the opening hour had nearly arrived were forced to stand in the aisles or content themselves with peeping over each other's heads through the doors which opened out upon the crowded lobbies. The corridors were thronged and the marble floors and walls once more resound with the tread of hurry ing feet. There were many distinguished people in the crowd. Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Gilder, Miss Kingford and the ladies who are at present guests at the White House occupied the seats in the senate gallery usually set apart for the family of the president. Mrs. Cleveland wore a toilet of bottle green silk, and amused herself during the proceedings with taking notes in a little book which she carried. The floor of the senate presented the appearance of a huge flower garden, its most luxuriant growth being in the neighborhood of Senator Daniel's desk. The gilt bands on the blue and gold faced clock overlapped each other upon the figure twelve, when Mr. Ingalls, as tall and spare as ever, brought his gavel down upon the presiding officer's desk. The noisy hum of conversation instantly ceased, and there was a decorous silence as the chaplain opened the proceedings with a rather long prayer. When he had concluded the senate was ready for business.

In the House, the diplomatic gallery, which is usually unoccupied, was crowded yesterday, and in the gallery reserved for the press the newspaper reporters crushed each other out of all possibility of breathing freely. The new green carpet on the floor was bright and refreshing to the eye. During the preliminary proceedings Mr. Carlisle was the only member who was not in his accustomed seat. All the other seats are distributed by lottery, but that goes by election. Mr. Carlisle did not appear in the hall at all until after one o'clock. He was duly elected and led into the hall and up to the Speaker's chair by the committee, who found him secluded in his room.

Just as the clerk rapped on the table to call the House to order and began the work of the fiftieth congress, a loud wail came from the northwest gallery, which was densely crowded. It turned out to be a religious crank, who insisted upon singing the "Doxology." The chaplain had not been formally elected, and consequently no prayer had been offered up before the clerk ordered the calling of the roll. The absence of the prayer moved the man in the gallery, who insisted if I have more no prayer they should at least have the "Doxology," and, sure enough, he got to the end of the hymn in a peculiar form before the assistant sergeant at arms could expel him from the gallery.

Mr. Carlisle stood at the speaker's table with a book in his hand, and William D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, as the father of the house (that is the oldest member in continuous service) was called upon by the clerk to administer the oath of office to Mr. Carlisle. Mr. Kelly was ready for the call, and from his seat he sprang into the arena in front of the speaker's table, and in a voice like that which is associated with the ghost of Hamlet's father, recited with great elocutionary solemnity the words of the oath which bound the speaker to support and defend the constitution from all enemies, domestic or foreign.

For the first time in the history of congress a new congressional directory is laid upon the desks of senators and members of the house on the first day of the session. Its editor and compiler is Mr. W. P. Michael, clerk of the joint committee on printing, in which position he is the successor to the late Benj. Perley Poore. It is a somewhat smaller volume than any of its predecessors, but contains all the information deemed essential to completeness except the organization of committees, which will be given in a supplement when the work of organization shall have been completed.

Representative Springer proposes to introduce a bill for the purpose of preventing the crowding of the home dockets with private business. He says that of the 15,002 bills introduced in the last congress four-fifths were of a private nature. Almost the same measures are brought forward at every congress and the country is put to an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars in printing and reprinting them.

One of the first things a democratic congressman does when he gets into town nowadays is to run up to the White house and report to his chief. The old timers—those who have been in congress before—know what it is to keep on Cleveland's good side, hence their visits. The young ones must go and show themselves off. President Cleveland, however, is on the outlook for the young men. He believes, like Tilden, that the young men are the ones to gather round him. Old men are full of devices and plans. The young men like to be put in responsible positions and are true to their patrons.

The first annual report of the interstate commerce commission has been made public. It bills forty two pages of closely printed matter, in which the work of the commission since its origin, the effect of the new law upon trade and transportation, and the law's defects are treated exhaustively. The report opens with a very interesting history of railroad development in the United States. The railroad mileage of the United States, it is shown, is 137,986. The number of corporations represented in this mileage is 1,425; but by the consolidation or leasing of roads the number of corporations controlling and operating roads as carriers is reduced to 700.

Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court presided at the morning session of the evangelical alliance. The leading paper of the session was read by Col. J. L. Green, of Hartford, Conn., on "The Social Vice." He said that every kind of lawlessness in society recognizes the family as a foe and seeks to corrupt, and weaken it. The speaker named among the most unsanctified agencies for promoting the social vice: The public school with its inevitable mingling of the impure and the impure, where evil influences are as rife as fungi in a swamp; the highly spiced, impure novel; the sensational, scandal monging press, which is so close an ally of impure fiction, art in painting, sculpture, and music, which may, and often does disseminate impure suggestion in the most dangerous way of all; and, lastly, the saloon. The saloon, he said, must do more than merely avoid and hold its skirts from contamination. It must make an aggressive as well as a passive defensive war against the fiend.

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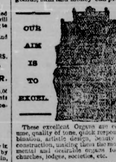

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☞ For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's.

The custom house closed for the season last Saturday.

Geo. W. Miller has handsomely dressed front windows.

A genuine Santa Claus graces the front window of Byron See.

☞ The Best Line of Albums in town is at G. W. Crouter's.

A new furnace was put in the Congregational church last week.

Lewis Smith is running a Charlevoix and Petoskey freight line.

☞ Buy goods at Crouter's and have a guess on the Sewing Machine.

The tug Jim Campbell is hauled out at Washburn's yard, for thorough repairs this winter.

☞ Sewing machine given away. Finest thing ever offered in Charlevoix, at G. W. Crouter's.

Chas. E. Swallow has made a very neat and appropriate sign for Sims Baker's horse-shoeing shop.

E. B. Hodge & Co. have three men at work in the harness shop, and then can hardly keep up with orders.

Our "best bower" will appreciate one of those elegant silk handkerchiefs in George Miller's window.

Local option in Michigan is not a party question and must not be made such. It is a question of the people.

The board of Supervisors will hold their special meeting January 5, instead of December 28, as announced last week.

☞ It is admitted that the Help Mate sewing machine is the best for the money. Sold by S. M. See & Sons.

☞ Don't pay a travelling agent $40 for a sewing machine when you can get a first-class machine of S. M. See & Sons for $30.

F. G. Hines & Co. have placed a "tell tale" clock in their store, with which the night watchman registers his rounds, so that part of town.

The boys band have decided to give a masquerade on Monday evening, Dec. 26th, at the opera house. Music by Blakeley's band. See posters for particulars.

Charlevoix's veterans men have had a wonderfully good trade this fall and the holiday trade promises to be even greater than ever. Shops are unusually well supplied with holiday goods.

The Detroit Free Press, the best family paper in Michigan, has a prospectus on the first page which demands your attention. Those who want *all the news* during the coming year, should take the JOURNAL and Free Press for $2.00.

Washburne & Ackert last week placed one of their furnaces in the Congregational church, and are putting one in the village hall. The furnaces are proving very popular wherever tried, and are fast taking the place of those made outside.

☞ Santa Claus is coming a sen ...tors at the corner of Bridge and Main streets, where he will remain until after the holidays, and has brought among other goods a Christmas present to be given away Dec. 24 at 3 p. m. Come and see. B. See.

Comable's fish tug, the Ethel J., struck the reef off south point about noon last week Tuesday evening and was released by the tugs Campbell and Martin about 11 o'clock the same night, without serious damage. She is now at Campbell's yard, receiving some repairs.

Notice.—Parties owing the Charlevoix manufacturing Co. are hereby notified that unless their accounts are paid by end of year. Legal steps will be taken to enforce the collection of all past due accounts. Settlements may be made at Crouter's, Bennett & Hitchings' store.

Perry Weeks advertises his immense stock of holiday goods by bills this week. Those buying 25 cents worth receive a ticket and the person producing the largest number of checks on Christmas eve, instead of December 25 will receive a present of the latest edition of Webster's dictionary, together with a dictionary rack.

In making selections for Christmas, first consult the advertising columns of the JOURNAL. Then the eighth page of the day's issue will be found the second place to look. Then, on the commencement of Dr. G. W. Crouter's. An examination of his stock will convince anyone that nothing is exaggerated. The stock is entirely new, and the nonetites far surpass in beauty and richness anything ever before offered. The albums and toilet cases are especially fine, while the cards are a surprise to all who examine them. Call and see, and you will find plenty of presents, also new and complete in late novelties.

A hail dozen rowdies—boys old enough to be gentlemen—amused themselves at the ladies' band concert Tuesday evening, throwing large small candies, etc. over the floor, to the annoyance of others who went there to enjoy the entertainment. Even the presence of the village marshal seemed to have no restraint upon them.

The ladies band were not greeted by as large an audience at their concert Tuesday evening as the program warranted, although they had a fair house. The ladies have been working hard in their band practice this winter, under the lead of Mr. Jarvis, and this concert reflects credit upon the effort. The receipts of the evening were about $20.

The following from the Charlotte Republican will apply equally well to at least one institution in Charlevoix: "It is well enough to endeavor to attract new manufacturing industries to locate in our midst, and no opportunity to that end should be allowed to go unimproved, but it should not be overlooked that there are several "plants" already established here that are well deserving of and could most profitably be encouraged to an enlarged sphere of activity. We have two or three industries that would develop wonderfully and pay large interest on the investment, by a healthy enlargement of their stock. Think of this."

Purely Personal.

Oscar Upright is at home this week.

Capt. Robert O'Neil is home for the winter.

W. H. Downer returned from Wisconsin to day.

Leslie Gigdings is engineer at the new shingle mill.

Mrs. D. M. Colby is slowly recovering from her long illness.

Jim Cooper arrived Saturday and is stopping with his parents.

C. J. Grier now occupies the Mc Cartney house on Main Street.

Ben Beaver and wife of Hayne Sundayed at Charlevoix with friends.

John Cooper left yesterday for Toronto, where he will spend the winter.

F. E. Thurston is home from Frankfort to remain during the winter.

M. Manion died last Thursday night at 7.00 o'clock, age about 70 years.

Will Taylor is at home for the winter, the Friant having been laid up at Harbor Springs.

Capt. Harrison Borden and wife have retirned from their two months visit in southern Michigan.

Rev. A. G. Downs attended the Congregational conference at Alba Tuesday and Wednesday.

Ed. Bedford, member of the Point Lookout wrecking crew, returned home Saturday, for the winter.

W. C. Newman is painting a number of patent bridge guards on the bridges in Saginaw county.

George Cooper, of Mineral Hill, has signed as supervisor, and John Ward appointed to act in his stead.

Isaac Mills and wife who spent the summer in Stratford, Ont., returned home yesterday and will occupy their house on Clinton street.

S. H. Beardsley has made numerous friends among the little folks during the past week, everywhere using them with dolls and other appropriate presents.

F. W. Hathaway, of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, writes us that he intends to be at trisk that it does not promise a vacation next summer and he will miss his annual visit to Charlevoix, but he wants his JOURNAL just the same. We are glad to note the prosperity of the bureau.

Counsel Events.

The W. C. T. U. Rescue will be held next Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday all day, at the room formerly occupied by Bolle-Scott's "fair," corner Bridge and Mason street. Oyster supper Wednesday evening.

Christ church mission Sunday school, all parents, sponsors, guardians, friends and children, large or small, of the same mission are invited to the residence of W. P. Brown Thursday evening at 7 o'clock sharp, to "brought down the house." The paper, by R. W. Kemp, received the condition of Ireland during the reign of Richard II. Mrs. Guyles gave a piano solo. After intermission W. P. Brown read selections from Shakespeare's Richard II, after which Rev. W. H. McCartney and Miss Nelson lead the conversation on the same subject. The program closed by a vocal duet by Dr. Carlstien and Mrs. E. M. Clark. Friday the society met at Mrs. Amelia Hitchcock's, the subject of study will be Henry IV.

Barnard.

BARNARD, Dec. 14—There will be a Christmas tree at the Barnard school house on Christmas eve. A good time expected. The children should all be there.

William Clark is erecting an addition to his barn.

Mr. John Dougherty has made road between his place and Smithville camp, and will be engaged in lumbering this winter.

Eveline.

IRONTON, Dec. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Trudgeon are on the sick list.

Mrs. Gilbert Parish of Ironton, has gone to Wayne county to live. Mr. Parish will join her in the spring.

School in mountain district commenced on the 5th, with Miss Mary Johnson of Eastport as teacher.

Joseph Trudgeon recently completed a new residence on his farm, 19x26.

A little son of Fred Preeper, of Ironton, while coasting one day last week, injured one of his eyes. He is doing well at present.

With this issue we complete our first year as correspondent of the JOURNAL. In that first issue was mentioned the death of Mr. Robert Bedwin, and in this the death of Mr. Luther Hayden. We have given more news from week to week than any other correspondent in this county. For this we wish to thank our many friends and neighbors who have so kindly whispered to us items of news, which might have best missed. And if nothing unusual happens we will endeavor to continue on through another year. May the JOURNAL increase its circulation to one thousand in this year to come.

Elbridge Mason has moved his family to Norwood to live.

Frank Burdick with his family left last week for Reed City to live.

Mrs. Sheldon died December 3 with dropsy of the heart. The funeral took place on Sunday following at the home. The bereaved leaves a husband and one child.

Walter Vandecar left Saturday for Manistique to work.

A hop at Ed Tumath's at Ironton on Friday evening.

A grand ball at Scholfen's hall on Christmas eve. A grand time is anticipated.

Luther Hayden, of this town, while cutting logs at Forestwood camp about three miles east of Dwight's Monday afternoon, December 5, with his partner, William Lorenz, struck another tree breaking off a limb about four or five inches in diameter, which flew back striking him on the head, crushing it and killing him instantly. He was carried to the camp and from there taken to his home at Joseph Trudgeon's. The deceased was born in London, England, and is 20 years old. Three years ago he came to this country with his sister Mrs. Joseph Trudgeon and has since lived in Eveline. The funeral occurred on Wednesday at the Beer's school house, Rev. J. J. Dowoif officiating. The deceased had many friends here, and was liked by all who knew him.

Burgess.

BURGESS, Dec. 12.—Mr. Peter Long, father of Edna Kane, had a stroke of paralysis Sunday night. He is at his son's house in Evangeline.

Mr. Joseph Lewis had quite a run away experience one day last week. He had a young colt hitched in a cutter, when he commenced to kick and run from him and rather demolished the cutter before he got through.

A light fall of snow Sunday and Sunday evening made glad the hearts of many who have logs to haul.

Mr. Fred Cooper, of Charlevoix who is canvassing for a Rochester fruit tree firm was up in Hayes last week and had good success.

Miss Adeline Lewis, who is teaching in Hayes district has her term about half completed and is giving good satisfaction generally.

Mr. Bow Jack who has been staying with friends in Hayes since her husband's death, has gone to Charlevoix to work or two.

Mr. Mannion died very suddenly on Friday last and was buried Saturday.

Alden Chamberlain is putting up a house at the foot of Greensky hill.

Card of thanks.

Margaret Manion desires to thank her friends for the kind attention and assistance rendered during the sickness and death of her husband.

To Our Subscribers.

Send to F. P. Shumway, Jr., Boston, Mass., for a free sample copy of the CUTTERS HEARTH, a beautiful illustrated magazine, and so realize what an extraordinary offer we are making in our offer to send both the CUTTAGE HEARTH and the Charlevoix JOURNAL for a full year for only $2.00 when the price of the COTTAGE HEARTH alone is $1.50 a year. The Boston Transcript says of the COTTAGE HEARTH: "Setting aside its literary contents, which are of a high order of merit, the collection of receipts for the kitchen and for the sick room, its practical suggestions and advice for the raising and care of plants and flowers, its instructions for beautifying homes with paint, its practical features, make it invaluable to every household."

Millions of Persons die annually who might be saved if attention was paid to the little ills of life. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, &c. are easily cured by using *Hamlin's Cough Balsam* which removes the tickling in the throat and thickness across the chest, helps to throw off the poisonous matter and heals the inflamed membranes. Immediate relief will be found in Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c., and even in chronic cases and last stage of consumption great relief is received. For incipient consumption it works like a charm. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

MORTGAGE SALE. A mortgage dated January 10th, 1887, made by William E. Bowles (a bachelor) of the Village of Charlevoix to Horace S. Harsha, and recorded in Charlevoix, Michigan, in liber 4 of mortgages, page 70, on the 14th day of January, 1887, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due and payable the sum of $275.00 principal and interest, no suit or proceeding having been instituted to collect the money secured by said mortgage, and the same is now claimed to be foreclosed by reason of default in payment of interest, and the power of sale contained therein by a sale of the premises therein described, viz: The south half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section thirty-two (32), in town, and one-third (⅓) north and range one (1) west, containing eighty (80) acres of land according to the United States survey, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Boyne in said county where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is held, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of **March 21st, 1888.**

Dated December 21st, 1887.

HORACE S. HARSHA,
Mortgagee.

C. J. GRIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Michigan.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—State of Michigan, The Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix.

The Pine Lake Lumber Company } In Attachment.
The Shiawassee Manufacturing Company.

Company hereby given that on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1887, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in favor of the Pine Lake Lumber Company, plaintiff, above named plaintiff, against the property, effects, goods and chattels, rights and credits, of the Shiawassee Manufacturing Company, the defendant above named, for the sum of one thousand and seven hundred dollars, which said writ is returnable on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1887. Dated the 14th day of November, A. D. 1887.

J. C. GRIER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

E. B. HODGE & CO.
Have a full stock of
HEAVY HARNESS,
Horse Blankets,
Buffalo and Plush Lap Robes, Sleigh Bells, Whips, Etc.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Cash Club Rates

For the convenience of our friends who want a city paper the coming year, we will furnish either of the following with the JOURNAL one year at the price named:

Price.	With the Journal.
The Babyland	1.80
1 00 Chicago Weekly Herald	2 00
1 00 Chicago Weekly News	2 00
1 00 Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer	2 00
2 00 Cosmopolitan Magazine, monthly	3 50
1 50 Cottage Hearth, monthly	2 00
1 00 Detroit Weekly Free Press	2 00
4 00 Harper's Bazar	4 50
4 00 Harper's Magazine, monthly	4 50
4 00 Harper's Weekly	4 50
3 00 Harper's Young People	3 50
1 00 Little Men and Women	2 10
1 00 Montreal Herald and Star	2 00
3 00 New York Weekly Graphic	3 50
1 00 New York Weekly Star	2 00
1 00 New York Weekly World	2 00
1 00 Poultry	2 00
3 00 Scribner's Magazine	3 75
1 00 Toledo Weekly Blade	2 00
3 00 Wide Awake	3 50
1 00 Young Folks' Journal	2 10

To Our Readers.

We have made arrangements with the publisher of the Cottage Hearth, Boston, to offer the Charlevoix JOURNAL with their magazine this year.

THE COTTAGE HEARTH

is a large, finely Illustrated Magazine, in its 13th year, and is favorably wherever introduced. It has each month, Stories, Poems, Departments, Latest Fancy Work, Fashion Reports, Household Recipes, Approved Receipts, Hints, Suggestions, Practical Talks on Dress, Beautifully Illustrated monthly. Its engraving are unsurpassed. Among the regular contributors are Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Lucy Larcom, Edwin Arnold, Edward Everett Hale, Mary Agnes Tait, Rose Terry Cooke, Sophie May, Louisa May Alcott, Susan Coolidge, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Augusta Moore, Rose Kennedy, Margaret Deland, Augusta Moore, Rose Terry Cooke.

It is large, beautifully clearly-printed magazine, and has attained a large circulation solely on its merits as a family magazine.

Price $1.50 a Year.

In every one for such a description, Chimney Hearth, we offer the COTTAGE HEARTH FREE to anyone who will send us the JOURNAL, and 50 cents additional, for one year. The COTTAGE HEARTH is a large, finely illustrated Family H

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Entire Document Devoted to Finance and Taxation.

Congress Urgently Called Upon to Reduce the Treasury Surplus.

Our Present Tariff Laws Characterized as Vicious, Inequitable and Illegal.

The Repeal of the Internal Revenue Tax on Whisky and Tobacco Opposed.

To the Congress of the United States:

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration.

The amount of money annually exacted, through the operation of present laws, from the people for the maintenance of the Government exceeds the sum necessary to meet the exigencies of the Government.

When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be needed for his fair share of the burdens incident to the maintenance of the Government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is

UNDEFENSIBLE EXTORTION,

and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong, inflicted upon the people by their Government, is not the only one of other wrongs, multiplied a brood of evil consequences. The public treasury, which should only hold as a custody intrusted by the people, tributate to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hotbed of temptation, and needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's business, it invites the lawless spoiler, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, thus threatening financial disturbances, and inviting schemes of public plunder. This condition of affairs has existed for some time now; and it has become the duty of his issues submitted to the people's representatives in the Congress, who alone can apply the remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, some more pressing than critical convulsions and widespread disaster.

The danger of such disastrous results because the dangers are not more palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen, unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us.

On the 30th day of June, 1887, the excess of revenue over all expenditures for the fiscal year, ending with the annual appointment of the sinking fund act, was $17,650,391.94; during the year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to $49,496,345.93, and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of $55,000,000.

The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to $136,046,736.93, and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding three per cents bonds to the amount of $1,000. During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the

SURPLUS REVENUE

had grown so large by repeated accumulations that it became necessary to withdraw from circulation a sum of money needed by the people wholly to meet the business of the country, that the sum of $79,564,000 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the three per cent bonds then outstanding, and which were then payable. Of the sum of $136,046,736.93 thus applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the three per cent bonds then outstanding, and which were then payable, $56,564,000 were called in and paid upon the previous 30 of June, 1887, and the remainder of the 3 per cent. bonds then outstanding, amounting, with principal and interest, to the sum of $80,487,000, were called in and paid upon the 30 of June, 1888, leaving no 3 per cent. debt yet payable. Notwithstanding these collections of the Treasury Department, representations of distress in business circles not only continued but increased, and absolute peril announced at least in these circumstances the contribution to the sinking fund for the current year, the expenditure for which, under the law, the purchase of Government bonds not yet payable bearing 4½ per cent. interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about 24 per cent. for the former and 1 per cent. for the latter, it. In addition to this, the heavy contribution to the sinking fund of $100,000,000 outstanding bonds payable at the option of the Government was some extent anticipated, and banks selected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits.

While the money thus withdrawn from circulation was allowed to avert immediate danger, our surplus revenues have accumulated in the treasury, the excess for the present year amounting on the first day of December, last, to $52,000,000, the estimated for each the year of $115,000,000 on the 30 day of June next, and the Secretary informs me that this, under the law, will be a minimum, and that it may reach $140,000,000.

There seems to be no assurance that with such a vast surplus the use of the people's money exhausting medium our business may not disturb and embarrass the country, and the Secretary of the Treasury is now disbursing the surplus in advance. And while the functions of our National Treasury should be few and simple, the duties of its officers have become so onerous and delicate, by reason of our present condition, that it is not to be wondered at that the Secretary of the Treasury asks for more assistance than has been accorded to his predecessors.

When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be needed for his fair share of the burdens incident to the maintenance of the Government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is

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A Big Bonanza in Holiday Goods!

An Enormous Stock of Holiday Goods at Tremendously Low Prices.

It will Do You Good to See this Brilliant Display.

YOU

Nor any other person ever saw such a stock of

Dressing Cases.

We offer you this year an Elegant line of these Goods. Something entirely new in Design and Workmanship. Be sure to look them over before purchasing. IT WILL PAY YOU.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

To buy a Photograph Album. Our Stock of

Photo. Albums

cannot be excelled anywhere in this region. They consist of HANDSOME PLUSH COVERS, ELECTRO BRONZE TRIMMINGS, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, and CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST. DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM.

NOTHING LIKE OUR

Manicure Sets, Toilet Sets, Work Boxes,

ODOR CASES, WHISK-BROOM HOLDERS, GENTS' DRESSING CASES; NEW NOVELTIES in this line. All of these goods are Entirely New Design, and never before have been offered for sale in this market.

REMEMBER THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU A MAMMOTH STOCK OF

Xmas Cards, Gold Pens and Pencils,

DOLLS of all kinds, FANCY STATIONERY, and a long list of Fancy and Toilet Articles to numerous to mentions.

It will do you good to see this Brilliant Display, which includes Hundreds of Gifts suitable for Old and Young. Everybody who expect to make a Christmas Present should be sure and see our ELEGANT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS. All Visitors are Welcome, whether they buy or not. THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

Dr. G. W. Crouter's Drug Store.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

Prospectus for 1888---Beautiful Christmas Number.

The holiday issue, now ready, is complete in itself, containing no serial matter. The cover is enriched by an ornamental border printed in gold. The price is as usual, **25 cents.** It contains the most delightful stories, poems, and essays by distinguished writers, and superb illustrations.

Among the important articles to appear during the year 1888 are the following—Send for prospectus:

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON will contribute regularly to each number during the year. He will write of many topics, old and new, and in a familiar and personal way, which will form new bonds of friendship between the author and his thousands of readers. In the first paper, entitled "A Chapter on Dreams," appearing in the January number, he relates incidentally, in connection with the general subject, some interesting facts concerning the origin of the new famous story "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, by W. S. CHAPLAIN, will be the first of an especially important and interesting series of papers on railways, their administration and management, including great engineering feats, famous tunnels and passes, and indeed, those branches of the subject which in this day engage the attention of the whole country. The illustrations which will accompany this series will be very elaborate, original, and beautiful. The authors name and the titles of the future articles will be announced later.

DR. D. A. SARGENT'S papers on Physical Proportions and Physical Training will be continued by several of increasing interest, with as rich and unique illustrations as those which have already appeared.

ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES of special interest will be those on the Campaign of Waterloo, by JOHN C. ROPES; on "The Man at Arms," by E. H. BLASHFIELD; two papers by EDWARD L. WILSON, illustrating results of recent Egyptian research; a further article by WILLIAM E. AYTOUN, on a subject connected with his recent contribution on Wagner, and many others of equal interest; PROFESSOR SHALER'S articles on the Surface of the Earth will be continued; and articles upon two of the most interesting groups of contemporary European writers will be accompanied by rich and novel portrait illustrations.

ELECTRICITY in its various applications as a motive power, Explosives etc., will be subjects of another group of illustrated articles of equal practical interest, by leading authorities upon those topics.

MENDELSSOHN'S LETTERS written to his friend, Moscheles, at a peculiarly interesting time of his career, will furnish the substance of several articles of great interest to musical readers, which will be illustrated with portraits and drawings from Mendelssohn's own hand.

THE FICTION will be strong, not only in the work of well-known writers, but in that of new authors, in securing whose co-operation the Magazine has been so fortunate during its first year of publication. A serial novel, entitled "First Harvests," by FREDERIC J. STIMSON, will be begun in the January number, and early in the year novelettes will be published by HENRY JAMES and H. C. BUNNER. The short stories are of notable strength and fine quality.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Magazine will show increased excellence in its illustrations. They will be more abundant and elaborate than ever. It is the intention of the publishers to represent the best work of the leading artists, and to promote and foster the most skillful methods of wood engraving.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To enable readers to possess the Magazine from the first number (January, 1887) the following inducements are offered:

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DEEF thousands of letters testify to the wonderful cures of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., by the marvelous Pearl Belt. Those who are in need of profitable advice, at once send their address for our illustrated pamphlet, sealed, free. Pearl Belt Co., Detroit, Mich. Mention this paper. Full information here either sex, of what ages, can now from $5 to $20 per month be made whenever they live. You are not asked to buy anything until you know what we offer for your profit. Many have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. Address Pearl Belt Co., Detroit, Mich.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Fixed Habits and Old Methods of Work-men in the Old World.

Here we're prepared to do everything that we have undertaken, and today we stand the most 100 years behind the other countries of continental Europe, not only in our improvement in telegraphy and all the mechanical arts, but in everything that goes to make a nation eminently great, prosperous and permanent. Whatever they have held on with a strange and possible tenacity that it is only one of the old ways of work, we've gone on changing, altering, amending, always improving. With them it seems almost a crime to step aside from the beaten track that their forefathers followed.

There the workmen of today use the crude implements and machinery of years ago, things which we have long since discarded and replaced with improved tools and machinery capable of doing infinitely more and better work, and producing larger and more profitable results. Again, they rarely, if ever, change their patterns, and some of them call this conservatism. Is it any wonder, then, that the workman who clings to his old mediæval patterns, locks and tools is badly left in the march of progress and of civilization? Or that the number of his patrons and the prices of his goods are constantly lessening?

Don't forget another point—while he gets less for the products of his skill, we get considerably more, and we pay about the same amount, possibly a little much less, for the crude articles than he does. Take it any way you like, view it in any phase, that you please, your conclusion will unerringly be that the United States is another and a very different place from which such a state of things exists cheaper than with a nation whose citizens are more enlightened and more intelligent.

Of the great nations of Europe, Germany, is to my mind, far ahead of all others, and under the admirable and wise measures proposed and fostered by Bismarck it is rapidly leaving France and England behind. Its industries are great, multiplying and progressive, both in their number, character and capacity. So much have I been struck with these facts that I have started a large factory there, and although only a twelve month old, it is producing very satisfactory returns. Germany is taking away much of the French trade, and is continually on the lookout for improvements in the methods of manufacturing her stuffs and fabrics and in her designs.—Interview with Merchant Wanamaker.

He Traveled in Style.

Employer (to commercial traveler)—Good evening, Mr. Smith; home again, eh?

Commercial Traveler—Yes; I struck town last night on the 7 o'clock run from Boston.

Employer—Why, I came over from Boston on that train. Strange, I didn't see you.

Commercial Traveler—Did you take a parlor car?

Employer—No, certainly not.

Commercial Traveler—Well, that's the reason you didn't see me.—The Epoch.

New York's Money Market.

New York Speculator—Did you take that Mud Run watered stock into a mortgage bonds to the bank?

Clerk—Yes, sir; took half a bushel around this morning.

"Did they agree to let me have $50,000 on it?

"No, sir; they said they couldn't give over half a cent a pound for 'em."

"By Jiminy! Money must be fearfully tight."—Omaha World.

Business Distinguished Visitors Abroad.

Mr. Field and Mr. Sullivan, of Boston, are both in Europe.—Epoch.

The Latest Drum Headquarters.

Rising is out of fashion.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Enrich the Blood.

HAMLTON'S GREEN BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic. Especially Dyspepsia, Dyspepsia want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, &c. They enrich the blood, strengthen the muscles, and give new life to the nerves. They act like a charm in the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, and whenever the stomach is weak or there is a general loss of physical vigor, Green Bitters are just what you need. Only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter. dec

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, Lenhant, Lake City, Fla. was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and running into consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced to flesh, had difficulty in breathing, and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption, and found immediate relief. He now feels about a half dozen bottles found himself well, and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures as Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption. We guarantee to do just what is claimed for it. Trial bottles free at Dr. Crouter's drug store. 4

The Greatest Pain Killer

Ever found for Cramps, Colic, Stitch in side or back, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c., is *Hamilton's Anodyne Liniment and Pain Cure.* Bound on with hot wet cloths it never fails to cure. For Dysentery, Indigestion, Sick headache, diarrhœa, dysentery, heartburn, sour stomach, &c., it is unequalled. Warranted to give relief. Used both internally and externally. Warranted to cure. Try it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter. dec

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Paterson, Clay Co. Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the leading men of the town: "I am 72 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and weakness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I can free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for restoring me to health, and I removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c, at Dr. G. W. Crouter's. 4

Are Your Children Pevish and sad eyed? Do they have abnormal appetites and crave food constantly? Beware of worms! Very few children escape their ravages. No child can be happy or well while suffering with worms. They sap the very life by preventing the digestion and assimilation of food. There is a remedy required. It is called *Parmelee's Santonine Worm Candies.* They are perfectly pleasant to take, but will dislodge the worms and pass them off through the bowels. Buy no other. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter. dec

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and a Skin Eruption, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

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Dictionary of Quotations, and Other Sketches, by Mrs. Cora Stuart Wheeler. Contains a large number of quotations, with a full and complete index to the quotations, and a brief sketch of the lives of the authors quoted from, or of the persons to whom the quotations are ascribed. Also contains a large number of sketches of persons, places, events, etc., not connected with quotations. Contains Quotations, Quotations and Their Authors, Quotations and Their Authors Compared, Quotations and Their Authors Contrasted, Quotations and Their Authors Reconciled, Quotations and Their Authors Reconciled and Compared, Quotations and Their Authors Reconciled and Contrasted, Quotations and Their Authors Reconciled, Compared and Contrasted, Quotations and Their Authors Compared and Contrasted, Quotations and Their Authors Compared and Reconciled, Quotations and Their Authors Contrasted and Reconciled, Quotations and Their Authors Contrasted and Compared, Quotations and Their Authors Reconciled, Compared and Contrasted, Quotations and Their Authors Compared, Reconciled and Contrasted, Quotations and Their Authors Contrasted, Reconciled and Compared, Quotations and Their Authors Contrasted and Compared, Quotations and Their Authors Contrasted, Compared and Reconciled, Quotations and Their Authors Compared and Reconciled, Quotations and Their Authors Contrasted and Reconciled

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, . . . MICHIGAN.

A DAY'S DOINGS.

Eventful Happenings in Every Hemisphere, as Transmitted by Telegraph.

Political, Social, Financial, Commercial, Industrial, Criminal and Other News.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

JULES FERRY SHOT.

The French Politician a Target for the Bullets of a Revolutionary Crank.

Intense excitement was produced in the French capital by an attempt to assassinate M. Jules Ferry, the distinguished statesman. A man named Burckein appeared in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies and asked to see both M. Ferry and M. Goblet. The latter did not respond to Burckein's request for an interview, but M. Ferry did, and on his appearance the assassin drew a revolver and fired three times at him. One of the balls struck M. Ferry in the chest. The second bullet struck him on the right side near the lowest ribs, causing a contusion. The thigh was not penetrated. Burckein is 25 years of age. He states that he is one of a band of twenty revolutionists. The band drew lots and it fell to him to commit the first crime. Burckein denies that he swore to kill M. Ferry. After his injuries had been attended to at the hospital, M. Ferry returned to his home on foot. The bystanders tried to lynch Burckein after the shots, but were prevented with difficulty from carrying out their intention.

THREE DESPERATE BANDITS.

A Train Stopped in Arkansas and the Express Car Robbed of a Large Sum of Money.

From the Southwest comes an account of another bold train robbery. A Little Rock dispatch says:

A train bound north over the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas railroad was stopped by robbers near Texarkana, Ark., and relieved of express and passenger money. Advices say that the train was just slowly stopped when moving out of Texarkana station. He saw three rough-looking men board the engine, and he knew something was wrong, so he blew out the lights in his room and prepared for the worst. The first he knew he was in the hands of the robbers. The express messenger had left the doors opened and fired several shots through the windows. The robbers used a pick-ax, and Johnson fired one shot through the window, which was seen to take effect. Finding resistance impossible, and as Johnson threatened to shoot the engineer if they did not do something, the robbers made a retreat

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. CRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

Now when our "infant industries" are many of them more than half a century old, and the war has been over for a quarter of a century, the average duty is above 47 per cent, and the customs collections last year exceeded those of 1867 by more than $40,000,000. It is time for lighter taxes and freer trade.

Here They Are.

The people of the United States are daily told by the advocates of protection that the tariff system does not need any reform, and that any change in it should be in the direction of higher rates of duty. This daring assertion is made in presence of the fact that under the operation of the tariff, legitimate competition is stifled and the trade in many leading necessaries of living controlled absolutely by monopolies. Here are some of the monopolistic creations and outgrowths of our iniquitous tariff system which have oppressed and plundered the people of this country through the power which the tariff has conferred upon them:

The Bessemer Steel monopoly.
The Crucible Steel trust.
The Nail association.
The Coal combination.
The Coke combination.
The Lumber trust.
The Sugar trust.
The Salt combination.
The Flour bag trust.
The Maine Sardine fraud.
The Wall-paper trust.
The Window-glass combination.
The Barb-Wire ring.
The Lead trust.
The School-slate trust.
The Shovel ante monopoly.
The Russia Sheet-iron monopoly.

This does not by any means exhaust the number of tariff fed monopolies, but the above will enable consumers in the United States to form a very clear conception of the extent to which they have been plundered by a system of legal fraud and oppression.—Philadelphia Record.

A Chief to Be Proud Of.

The democracy of this union is proud of its leader. It is with pride that we acknowledge Cleveland as our leader, a leader whose every sentiment is democratic, having a people's government, governed by the people, for the people: In other words, whatever is for the best interest of the people it is his desire to carry out regardless whether it affects the millionaire monopolist or not. He never sends to congress was a bold and fearless state paper expressing the sentiments of an oppressed people groaning under the burdens of a heavy taxing under the guise of a protection imposed by what is known as high tariff. Every farmer and workingman in the union should read this message regardless of their politics. —Blackstone (Va.) New Era.

More Mugwumps in '88 than ever before.

President Cleveland's message to congress is a departure from the usual haughty and prosaic missives of his predecessors. It is refreshing to right minded democrats. The protection this country is getting to be under the control of gigantic trusts and the revenue only would be a death blow to all such gambling concerns. It is now the greatest issue before the American public and on this question will the fight be made in '88. The characteristic desire for reform will greatly assist the reform element, and victory is certain. There will be more mugwumps in '88 than ever before.—Menominee Democrat.

It Solves the Question of the Hour.

Mr. Cleveland in his third annual message has given the public an agreeable surprise by issuing the brightest and most sensible message that has ever been sent to congress on such an occasion. Indeed the message is almost exclusively devoted to the paramount question of the treasury surplus and the means for its reduction. The president has but given expression to the public mind in this making this the absorbing question of the hour, and it can hardly be possible that a democratic house can refuse to heed the suggestions and recommendations of a president that are given such prominence and argued with such ability.—Saginaw Bridge Journal.

Our Battle Cry.

"Reduce the taxes" is the battle cry of democracy under the lead of their president. "Reduce the taxes" is the request of the masses who are burdened by a tariff which compels 60,000,000 of people to pay tribute to 60,000.—President Cleveland has sounded the keynote of next year's campaign. His way to prevent the accumulation of hundreds of millions in the treasury vaults is to leave the money with the people—to tax them not one dollar more than is enough to pay the expenses of the government honestly and economically administered.—Oswego Palladium.

Mr. Lamar's Age.

Will the gentlemen who urge Mr. Lamar's great age as an objection to his confirmation as justice of the supreme court kindly remember that as secretary of the interior, Mr. Lamar was not too old to wrest 25,000,000 acres of land from the railroads and restore it to the public domain.—Chicago Herald.

The Path of Prosperity.

Throughout the document bristles with fine reasoning, unanswerable arguments and common sense. The recommendation marks out a course that will avoid injury to any one, and a path that leads to prosperity to all. Taxation reform is made an administration measure that cannot be misconstrued, and one that will draw well defined lines upon a business proposition and break down, to a great extent, the partisan distinction upon this, the most important question now before the American people. —Delaware Democratic Herald.

Judicious Reduction Necessary.

The revenue must be reduced, and the treasury should not again be put into a condition that invites dangerous appropriations. The language of the president on this point is full of wisdom and of warning. All democrats will agree with the president also, when he says that in reducing duties regard must be had to the demand of American labor for such protection as will put it upon terms of fair competition with foreign labor.—Mobile Register.

Carry the News to Blaine.

"Free trade, free whisky, and free immigration vs. protection, industries protected, laborers and protected houses, and Blaine vs. Cleveland for 1888."—Bellaire cor. Muscoloma Herald.

To make the expression stronger we arrange in columns:

Free Trade,	Vs.	Protected Industries,
Free Whisky,		Protected Laborers,
Free Immigration		Protected Homes,
Blaine.		Cleveland.

For Labor, Against Monopoly.

The wild shriek of the monopolists that any proposition for free trade will frighten people no longer. Both parties have been long pledged to a reduction of the war tariff. In 1868 the republican national platform demanded it in the name of labor. In the name of labor it is demanded now.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Duty of To-Day.

"One thing at a time," says Mr. Cleveland to congress; and if that body does no more than give the country a tariff adjusted to meet the demands of government honestly adjusted, the people will be satisfied with the fiftieth congress.—Fort Worth Gazette.

Lehigh Miner.

Fancy the feelings of a starved-out Lehigh miner as he hears from a Pittsburg coal dealer that the placing of coal on the free list would be a direct stab at the American laborer." —New York World.

Illicits Opinion.

The President's message is well received everywhere. It denounces the tax, and the "trust" monopolies its legitimate protege.—Jonesboro Gazette.

Roots of the Peasantry.

In Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumania boots made of bullock's hides are knitted, and are simply a flat piece of leather drawn over the foot all round and fastened by leather thongs or birch bark crossed over the leg, which is incased in other stockings or a piece of red cloth; are worn by the peasantry. The Slavonic peasantry in Austria also wear boots of the same description, and so do the Turkish soldiers, but they make their own. The Russian peasants make shoes of bast mats, and fasten them in the winter, when your stockings, except in winter, when high leather boots are worn.—New York Sun.

To Our Subscribers.

Send to F. P. Shumway, Jr., Boston, Mass., for a free sample copy of the COTTAGE HEARTH, a beautiful illustrated magazine, and so realize what an extraordinary offer we are making when we offer to send both the COTTAGE HEARTH and the Charlevoix JOURNAL for a full year for only $2.00 when the price of the COTTAGE HEARTH alone is $1.50 a year. The Boston Transcript says of the COTTAGE HEARTH: "Setting aside its literary contents, which are of a high order of merit, the collection of receipts for the kitchen and for the sick room, its practical suggestions and advice for the raising and care of plants and flowers, its instructions for beautifying homes by simple means, and other practical features, make it invaluable to every household."

A Christmas Present.

To any subscriber whose account is paid one year in advance, we will furnish the JOURNAL one year to the name of any friend they may desire, who does not now take the paper, for one dollar cash in advance. Next year the price of the JOURNAL will be $1.50 per year. Charlevoix will "boom," and the best way to let your distant friends know all about it is to send the JOURNAL regularly. And the best way to enlarge this paper in advertising Charlevoix county is to send one or more copies to friends abroad. Remember, one dollar cash pays the bill, if your own account is settled one year in advance.

Millions of Persons die annually who might be saved if attention was given to the little ills of life. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, &c. are speedily cured by using *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* which removes the tickling in the throat and thoroughness across the chest, helps to throw off the poisonous matter and heals the inflamed membranes. Immediate relief of will be found in Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c., and even in chronic cases and last stage consumption great relief is received. For incipient consumption it works like a charm. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A FEEDING RACK THAT GIVES EVERY ANIMAL ITS SHARE, NO MORE.

A Land Measure for Use in Laying Out Irregular Fields—How to Cure Meat—In the Hothouse—Merino Sheep and Their Origin.

The largest importation of pure merinos into the United States was made through Mr. Jarvis, the American consul at Lisbon, in the years 1809 and 1810, from the flocks of Paular, Negretti, Agnerisa and Montarcos, of Spain. These flocks, consisting of nearly 50,000 head, had been confiscated for political reasons and sold by the Spanish government, along with other property of the four gentlemen who had owned them and whose names they bore. Of the whole number somewhat less than 4,000 were sent to this country, and as the French government had lately an importation of over 300 Spanish sheep from the finest flocks of Spain in 1796, which were placed on a government farm at Rambouillet, near Paris, it is quite probable their stock was further increased by purchase at this sale.

JEAN GILBERT—PAULAR RAM.

By whatever name the merinos are called, whether Spanish, French, Saxon or Silesian, all had their origin in Spain, where they existed in large flocks owned by wealthy proprietors, each of the flocks possessing some distinctive characters that entitled it to be considered a sub-variety. Prior to the principal importation mentioned, smaller ones had been made from Spanish flocks, notably one of considerable numbers by Col. Humphreys, our minister to Spain, and followed by others, of which a part, at least, are believed to have been Infantados; also in 1840 and 1846 importations were made from the French merino flocks at Rambouillet, in France.

From these progenitors the American merino has descended, and now stands at the head of the fine wooled sheep of the world. Mr. Jarvis describes the Paulars as one of the handsomest of Spanish flocks. They were of middling height, sound bodied, well spread, straight on the back, —the neck of the back rising in a modest curve from the withers to the setting on of the head—the head handsome, the skin smoother and the crimp in the wool not so short as in some other flocks; the wool somewhat longer, but close and compact, soft and silky to the touch, and the surface not so much covered with gum.

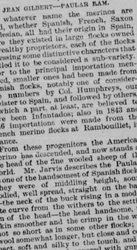
The picture of a French Paular ram with that of the progenitor of the French Paular sheep—Jean Baptist Francois Gilbert, of Selne et Oise, France—here given, from an engraving furnished by Solon W. Jewell, who has imported large numbers of these sheep into Vermont since 1850.

A Word About Quinces.

As the quince is not a table fruit, but is wholly used for preserves and similar purposes, there is a tendency to early decay in consequence, and as it must be used or not of much consequence as it must otherwise be, it thrives in some parts of the states, and although it does not sell extra it best, no one need fear to plant it on ground where corn and potatoes succeed. From the quinces we have observed in different places there does not seem to ever have been a general over-supply, and the excellent quality of the fruit for its special purposes gives a remunerative price. Ripened and well cared for, it does not take but a small share of any one from its place in the preserve jar, and if the fruit is well cared for it will keep and command good prices in the future. It is a fruit that should be planted, but not in an extent as most other of large affected cultivation. The quince will be cut off and burned, and a lime wash impregnated with sulphur is recommended for the trunks and largest branches.

A Convenient Land Measure.

The land measure here illustrated is described in Country Gentleman as a convenient and inexpensive implement.



LAND MEASURE.

This measure is made of three-quarter inch pine or bass wood boards 9 1-2 feet in length and 2 inches in width, nailed to the ends, which are 2 1-2 feet long and 2 inches wide. The pointed ends of the uprights are 8 feet and 3 inches apart, so that two lengths will make one rod. The light rail could be used with one hand, reversing the ends and turning on the foot-board, and as fast as the operator can want point as fast as he can walk. This measure has been found convenient to use in laying out strawberry beds for plowing when the furrows must be turned toward the center, as they should be part of the time to avoid an uneven surface in the corners. Constructed thus, it is as accurate as chaining and very handy to use.

Curing Side Pieces.

In handling any of the products of the animals on a farm, it is well to bear in mind that the carcass is thoroughly relieved of the animal heat—but not frozen—before it is cut up. This is an important point, being a special attention to keep it due to its being handled on a damp day, or in a place in which there is a tendency to sweat. Another source of failure is the packing down of the meat while it is hot, become increasingly cold through and through. It often happens that the surface of the meat may be apparently frozen before the animal heat has actually expelled from around the bones. Such meat is sure to spoil.

The large pieces of side meat for smoked bacon are best cured by dry salting on a platform made for the purpose. On this platform spread a layer of salt an inch deep, rub each piece of meat thoroughly on the sides and edges with salt, and lay the skin side down on the platform. When the first layer of salt over it, and sprinkle a good layer of salt over it, and then rub and lay down as the first, and so on the same manner as the first, and so continue until all is packed. Then put a generous layer of salt on top of the pile.

The meat ought to be taken off and rubbed with salt three or four times during the process of curing and replaced at first. This rubbing may be done in a wide shallow box containing three or four inches of salt in the bottom, which will place the pieces sufficient for the purpose. The time for curing varies from five to eight weeks, depending on the thickness of the pieces of meat and temperature of the room where it is kept. In a cellar with an even temperature the meat will take salt much sooner than in a cold room with an occasional freeze, and it will be well to test the curing by cutting into a piece before taking it up for smoking. The smoking requires about ten days. Hickory wood is the best fuel for the smoke house.

Trying Out Lard.

Lard should be tried out over a slow fire and remain there until the scraps become crisp and brown and all watery particles are evaporated. A handful of slippery elm bark is still sometimes added at time of rendering the lard by old fashioned folk, but this is not necessary, and is no longer the common practice. Stoneware jars are the best receptacles for lard that is to be kept a long time. A dry cellar or a cool room is a suitable place for storage, but a damp and muddy cellar is to be avoided.

Lard lard and fat pieces may be rendered together, but the fat from the intestines must be tried by itself, as it is liable to impart a rancid flavor to the lard after it has been kept a short time. Leaf lard that has been slowly tried over a dull fire will, if packed down in stone jars and kept in a cool, dry place, retain its original sweet, fine flavor and white color. Care must be exercised that not a single fragment of membrane and particle of animal matter be carefully strained out before the lard goes into the jars.

In the Interests of Agriculture.

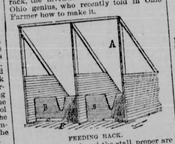
The cotton crop promises to be less than last year's, but in excess of the crops of 1883 and 1884.

The secretary of the New York State Agricultural society proposes to hold twenty farmers' institutes during the coming winter. Ohio celebrates its centennial by holding 100 farmers' institutes the coming year.

The invitation extended by Dr. Kerry, in behalf of northern members, to the American Pomological society to hold its next biennial meeting in Florida some time during the month of February, 1889, was unanimously accepted.

A Useful Feeding Rack.

The cut here given illustrates a feeding rack, the invention one patented by an Ohio genius, who recently told in Ohio Farmer how to make it.



FEEDING RACK.

The uprights A and the stall proper are made in the usual manner, but the feed box is novel and ingenious. The sketch fully illustrates the manner of construction. The V should be over fourteen inches wide at the top and two feet deep to the point. From the bottom of the feed C to the stall floor is twelve inches. By this construction is gained the advantage of a saving of food and quickness of feeding.

It is furthermore claimed by the inventor that, no matter how early the animal, it cannot appropriate more than its share of the feed, or use its horns either for purposes of offense or defense, and the advantage of feeding any kind of provender, chopped straw or hay. Every animal gets his share—no more, no less. The feed is bored at the bottom of the V for the purpose, giving the brute plenty of room, perfect cleanliness and thorough protection.

Keep the Stable Free from Odors.

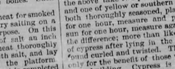
Attention is again called to what ought to be a well known fact—namely, that the stable will keep a sample free from odors as the free use of dry earth. Everybody who keeps horses or cattle will find it pays, with interest, to keep on hand a plentiful supply of fine dry earth to be used daily. A few shovefulls of earth scattered over the floor after cleaning of the interior out of the apartment pure and wholesome.

Beet Sugar in California.

Recent reports from California make it appear that Mr. Claus Spreckels is exerting all his energy and expense to produce beet sugar at a large scale in that state. Much good has already been wrought in the industry of the farmers, and a manufactory costing $60,000 is now in operation near Alvarado. It is claimed that this plant will have a capacity of producing 60,000 tons of sugar annually.

A Dripless Hothouse Roof.

A southern correspondent in American Gardeners, who is not troubled with drip as many are, accounts for it in the fact that he has placed the rafters of his hothouse roof made after drawings illustrated in the cut, which shows a cross section.



CROSS SECTION OF RAFTERS AND SASH BAR.

In his place the condensed water, lessens the amount of obstruction to the light, and it is impossible for any water to drip upon the living carried off by the groove in the face of the rafter. Gardeners need present to caution readers against the use of cypress in the construction of hothouses, as it never becomes thoroughly seasoned and changes in temperature and dampness of the weather. In the vicinity of Charleston it is only used by the best class work on account of its clinging with the weather. We have seen it in the air, take two pieces, one of cypress and one of yellow or southern heart pine, and thoroughly seasoned, place in water for one hour, measure and again and note any for one hour, measure again and note the difference; more than likely the piece of cypress after lying in the dew will be found curled and twisted. This is written only for the benefit of those who contemplate building. Cypress is undoubtedly one of the best woods in the world, but it is not affected by the weather, but for hothouses or close outside work it is useless.

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A JEW'S CHRISTMAS SOLILOQUY.

BY BURT ARNOLD.

Mosech, you hear dot chunes-bell peal ring?
Vas you hear dose shimes?
Vonse or vest I will use nothinks—
Vonse or vest I mangle no dimes.
I am always late see hevrin'
Ven I go pipe sehul and Gessunes;
Bessere sleep yes yes, ven I sort.
Mist as well go come Ishmes.

It vas makes me mad like dunder
Ven I hear, dot church-kvoir sing;
Vy I know it? vhile day long
I still mist make a ring
Foot your eye vith an dollar
Mit der hair chust a-se-ver look,
Ven I gomes hom, my boy mddinks,
Foot on Zondays it vas drunk.

Dot's der vay mit Gressian hoeples—
Ve vas nefer cot er show;
Efery thing dot dey do, dey stealings,
Trait vas nefer shure.
Ve gomes ir gnikt efo heeples, Gressians vay
Vy kind efo dey pay efo ine, dey say:
Putt der yar dem blendy vinky
Shard der same und Gressians day.

SAVED BY A SOCK.

BY BURT ARNOLD.

Jem Pinchem was a man who could rightly be termed a married bachelor; for, although he had one of the sweetest and most patient of wives and a beautiful little daughter, he clung to the habits of his single days, and merely used his home for a place in which to sleep and eat. He was not a drunkard; he never drank intoxicants of any kind. Yet he always came home in the small hours of night, about the same hour that some tired individuals come to roost when "all no nizer plaish ish closed up." For many years his wife was ignorant of the reason why he stayed out so late, and it was equally as long before she learned the true reason why he never had any money, when she knew he earned a good salary.

The truth was, Jem was a confirmed gambler, and had it not been for his wife's little dowry, both Jem and his family would have been obliged to wear rags the year round. But there is a limit to the largest dowry, and Molly Pinchem's was soon reached. For months after it r money was all gone she never complained; but Jem grew cross as he missed the many comforts she had formerly furnished from her dot. Sleepless nights spent over the gaming-table worked on his nerves and made him a changed man. He was censored and irritated at the slightest matter and nothing seemed to please him. He had sunk into debt, and if any man ever stood in the pers of losing his reason Jem Pinchem was the man. Don't misunderstand and think he was a bad man at heart, for he was far from it. Naturally he was warm-hearted and of a sunny disposition; but he had existed with his nerves strung at a high tension for so long that his peevishness and irritability were the very common results of turning night into day and giving his nervous system no chance for recuperation.

On the evening before Christmas he had eaten of the scanty meal furnished by his wife and grumbled over it, possibly because he felt he had no moral right to make the slightest objection, and merely wished to assume the dictatorial with his spouse. When he had finished, he arose from the table and glanced at the clock; then he hurriedly donned his coat and hat and began to draw on his gloves.

"Jem," said his wife, with a saddened sigh, "please leave a little money with me to-day."

"What for?" he savagely questioned.

"Why, it's the night before Christmas, Jem, and I have not a single cent with which to buy him the smallest remembrance," she answered.

"Dot don't need any glancracks; she don't know nothin 'bout Christmas," grunted the man, as he buttoned his coat well around his throat and pulled his hat over his eyes.

"Yi, Jem, do please give me a little money! Just a little. I am not strong, Jem, and I want my love to have a chance to give her anything next Christmas," she pleaded pitiously.

"Poor folks like us ain't got no right to spend money for presents.

"But I know you won't have a cent when you return, Jem, and I need the money so badly, too. Stay at home with me to-night, Jem, and I promise you I will not scold until your wages are gone, and then feel sorry for it."

"Can't I do what I like with my own money?" snapped Jem.

"Why, yes, Jem, I—I—I didn't mean anything like that—I—why! Don't be cross, please, I don't feel well."

And she sank on a chair by the tea-table and sobbed as though her heart would break.

"I say, don't cry, Molly; don't take on. I didn't mean to be rough. I ain't got no small change—no! It's all in a twenty-dollar bill. I'll go out and buy a turkey, and send you some money by the market-boy when he brings the turkey home. I'll be gone long myself.

She raised her pale face and looked imploringly at him through her glistening tears. He returned her glance; then, with a shrug of his shoulders, he opened the door and disappeared in the darkness outside. As he passed the window he saw her face. It was pinched with despair, and expressive of one in despair.

"Women is mars ridiculous," he muttered; but no one saw himself could by any possibility tell how much an extravagant statement applied in his case.

Molly Pinchem cleared away the tea-table, washed, dried, and put away the dishes in the closet, then sat by the kitchen stove with little Dot in her arms.

The market-boy came and deposited a much battered chicken on the table—but no money.

Eight o'clock, but no Jem with it.

Nine o'clock, still no Jem.

Eleven o'clock, and Dot lay dreaming in Half-past eleven.

Molly's arms, while the tears, which could not be kept back, coursed down her cheeks, held her sinless child, causing her to gently rocked Dot's head, causing her to start in her sleep.

"I can stand this no longer!" moaned the poor woman.

"I will not, Jem, where are he is."

She laid the child gently on the sofa and kissed it tenderly, and the hot, scalding tears dropped on its sinless face.

Quietly she crept to her chamber and donned the most ragged dress she owned.

"I'll shame him if I can find him," she said to herself, as she wrapped a torn muffler about her head and placed a battered basket on the table.

Little Dot awoke and, seeing her mother ready to go out exclaimed:

"I no do too, mamma."

Molly hesitated a moment, then said:

"So you shall"

She wrapped Dot in an old woolen shawl and started in the direction she had heard the dog was located at which Jem spent his time and money.

The night air was keen and the sleet cutting, but Molly heeded neither.

Once, as she passed the mansion of Jem's employer, she held Dot on high that she might look in the window and see a Christmas tree that was glittering with candles and glass balls and loaded with presents for the little ones who were romping in glee around it.

The sight made her green with envy; but Dot raised her lilth. Lose is in ecstasy and exclaimed:

"Pity!"

"Yes, pity 'tis as well as pretty," cried out Molly, when she turned away as if in pain at the "sight.

She felt indignant that Jem's infatuation for the green-faced gamble prevented their home from enjoying a like blessing.

At the next corner she met a police-officer who was alternately stamping his feet and blowing into his face to keep warm.

The chimes of St. Nicholas sounded on the midnight air and sent a shudder through her frame.

Christmas. What a Christmas might be in store for her!

She clasped Dot closer to her breast and hurried along.

SHE HELD DOT ON HIGH THAT SHE MIGHT LOOK IN THE WINDOW.

May puts to bed her Christmas doll.
Watched by the jealous Gyp and Pub.

at the faro-table, nervously watching a double pile of blue-colored chips that lay on a queen of spades.

Suddenly a little childish figure stood by his side, and startled him like an apparition. A tattered woolen shawl fell from around its form, and soft flaxen curls fluttered over its confidence. A smiling face with trusting eyes looked squarely in his. A tiny arm thrust forward a wee sock that gaped at both head and toe, and a childish voice exclaimed:

"Merry Twistmas, papa!"

The gambler was startled at the sock then at the sight of the tattered sock from the blood in his veins and paralyzed the action of his brain.

His pile had won, and he was deprived of the power to move it.

Again he looked at the sack, then at his

I.
Mischievous Puty, left alone.

II.
Crash—crash goes the dolls with doleful tone.

chips. The pile doubled once more, and the dealer grew nervous.

A third time it won.

Suddenly he clasped Dot to his arms, and the tears bounced themselves from his eyelids and coursed down his cheeks.

The gamblers stopped their betting and watched the pair.

"Tim," he said to a man sitting next to him, "gimme a pin."

The man complied with his request.

then do doktor's fide.

Sum people is alwys wishin' they end liv their lives over again, but keep on in same old rut.

There wud be er heep more hathy folks if it wan't for de patent medicine advertisements.

I ain't got mutch respec' for er man what is a'was goin' to sumin' sereetsies an makin' close for de heathen, while he unsaw his fellow-man in de cold.

Whenever I heares er lokermotic whistle I rolls it ce-rose for greatness.

Hot krakks keep t'ickin', but senserbul folks stif' kee fim eatin' when dat happens.

As de simmons keeps up sas on de decet, so det keeps up missey air. Despair on er man's soul.

When yer poetmas says anything funny do yer kindly smiles, but when de rich man yes everthing sadd yer sa kroud lafs long an' loud.

Sum men go to kongres' for honer; others go fur de gold on their kountry; while er heep of them go fur de fun dey kan kan kan fur their votes.

Er man an' his wife is jes' like er pare of sissors; when they works tergether they does sum good, but when they pole er part they don't do eyything.

De devil may hav' up er boom, but you don't neetum fear one axin' er bout his korner lots.

Nuppesse is what makes seeiety bare-able.

De pan' lant he received, but its er mity good one lord fur de future.

Er old made is er woman what hed rather be singel then to marry er skrub ob er man.

When ever I sees er blind man I feels like he's got er heep more chances fur Heven then I has.

Thes shaken hands er erse de blisfy ele-ung; but heep ob them feels like goin' er little jerk an pullin' de mittes out.

When you drinks wine at de sakerment

POP-CORN AND CIDER.

A FAIR exchange—The compliments of the season.

A NEW YEAR'S call—Please remit.

SAID is the heart that cannot rejoice at Christmas time.

NO STOCKING is so small that Santa Claus will overlook it.

On Christmas Day, though the turkey's tender, be cutting stuff.

"HAPPY New Year, Judge." "Chestnut, Major."

WHAT though your purse is empty, pray, if hearts are full of joy to-day?

THE same good resolutions made last January will do for this year.

JUST notice how nice your best girl will look from now till after the holiday season.

A CHRISTMAS goose—The man who thinks Santa Claus a fraud.

It is not always the largest stocking which catches the most valuable Christmas gift.

IT'S a wise husband who prepares to pay for the Christmas gifts received from his wife.

SAY not that Christ has been born in vain if even the poor be not borne upon it.

NEW YEAR'S calls will never go out of fashion while there are bill-collectors to make them.

In giving Christmas presents be sure and keep your presence of mind. Don't be extravagant.

V.
Now both are very much elated
To find the doll is repeated.

FASHION NOTE.—This is the season of the year when every one is looking for something new in stockings.

From the new year be buying a new umbrella and a diary, then just make a note of the man who borrows the longest.

A NICE, easy exercise for Christmas Day is that of counting the chance you have left. It can be done generally with one hand.

"TRUE is money." This ought to be cheering news to the man of leisure who has Christmas presents to buy and no ready cash.

THE person who shall do the most to cheer the hearts of the needy poor will have the merriest Christmas and the happiest New Year. Try it and see.

VI.
Gyp quick repents, but scornful Poll
Laughs at the ruin of the doll.

KNOW all men by these presents (Christmas presents) that the milk of human kindness is still sweet.

THE store clerk who gets seven dollars a week and spends twenty dollars for a Christmas present for his girl should be classed among "Christmas greens."

Speak of your companions rail;
You may succeed; but, if you fail,
Your reputation end full.
Then never to resolve at all.

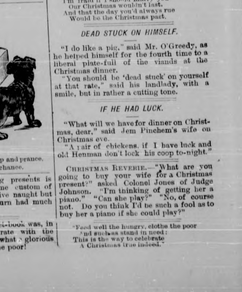
BIGGS—Morning, Diggs hang up your stocking Christmas Eve! Diggs—No, Biggs—Morning, Biggs. Wife wanted a new pair of gold bracelets for a present, and I had to go off 'em.

A CHRISTMAS PROPOSAL.

VII.
Today's the day to merry be
And say things sweet and pleasant;
Now darling, will you marry me,
And be my Christmas present?

I'm tired if I should marry you
Our Christmas would always run
And that the day each always ran
Would be the Christmas past.

DEAD STUCK ON HIMSELF.



"I do like a pie," said Mr. O'Greedy, as he helped himself for the fourth time to the tempting pie-full of the viands at the Christmas dinner.

"You should be 'dead stuck' on yourself at that rate," said his landlady, with a smile, but in rather a cutting tone.

IF HE HAD LUCK.

"What will we have for dinner on Christmas, dear," said Jem Pinchem's wife on Christmas eve.

"A pair of chickens if I have luck and old Hennan don't lock his coop to-night."

CHRISTMAS REVERIE.—"What are you going to buy your wife for a Christmas present?" asked Colonel Jones of Judge Johnson. "I'm thinking of getting her a piano." "Can she play?" "No, of course not. Do you think I'd be such a fool as to buy her a piano if she could play?"

Feed well the hungry, clothe the poor
Let no man stand in need;
This is the way to celebrate
A Christmas true indeed.

CHRISTMAS DREAMS.

BY EUGENE.

Now by ink cot a troop of fairies glide,
Bright fairies neat and trim—

Fill up their gifts waist high on every side,
And, smiling, beckon him.

In dreams he wanders through a palace fair,
And Christmas trees bow low

THE PICTURE ON WHICH HE HAD BEEN AT WORK.

Beneath a load of presents rich and rare
You've had a rich dream, Santa.

How lightly rest the fingers of sweet sleep
When from each shadow cunning fairies peep.
And dreams are best of all.

When all the world is given up to joy,
And Christmas wide chimney blow
And every Santa Claus for every anxious boy,
And every girl beside.

LERA.

A Christmas Story.

BY JETTIE FORBUSH HANAFORD.

"Only a few more touches, and then it will be complete."

The speaker, Raymond Kingsley, stood gazing with a tender light in his eyes on the picture before him. He was an amateur artist, with much power and genius, that only required study and necessity to give the world a truly great painter.

Unfortunately for the world, he was wealthy and in love; consequently he was not very energetic in his work. He was content to follow art simply as an amusement, and satisfied in doing able to represent on canvas the form and features of the girl he loved, there his ambition ended.

The picture, on which he had been hard at work since sunrise, represented a young girl, dressed in a picturesque robe gas costume; her small hands, encased in soft woolly mittens, held a pair of snow-shoes, and at her feet was a toboggan on which were seated two boys, presumably her brothers.

The snow lay thick and white upon the ground, and sparkled in the sunlight on the bare branches.

The girl's face was full of tenderness and beauty. A soft fur cap sat jaunty upon her shapely head, and contrasted with its waves of dark brown hair, and her eyes, brilliant and full of loving, had truth beaming in every winsome glance.

Raymond Kingsley drew a long breath as he gazed upon the lovely face on the picture.

"Oh, Lera, my beautiful, bright-eyed darling, this is not as you looked the day my eyes first rested upon you. I loved you then, and I love you now, my darling, with all the strength of my manhood; and when this picture is completed I shall ask you to become my wife. For your dear sake, with your love to bless me, I might make my name more famous. Without it—oh! what hope, my darling, without your love Lera, my darling, without your love?"

"It was Christmas eve. All day long the snow had settled down in soft, downy flakes, until at sunset it ceased. It lay spotless and white that the world seemed laid in a mantle of fleecy covering. The Christmas stars shone in the sky, and the Christmas bells merrily rang out forth.

In the little parlor at Mr. Grantley's comfortable home were seated two people, one a young and pretty girl. She was pretty, because dark, lustrous eyes, wavy brown hair and a soft, blush-rose complexion made her so. Her girlish figure was full of graceful curves, and looked very small and slight in a dress of black lace with a bodice of dotted black net.

But hark! she is speaking.

"Raymond, dear friend, forgive me. I can not marry you. I do not love you."

The girl's voice was low and sad, the sweet mouth eloquent with sorrow, and the dark hazel eyes dewy with recent tears.

Raymond Kingsley almost crushed the small white hands he held and caused a cry of pain to escape the girl's pale lips.

"Oh, my darling! forgive me; my great love has almost driven me beside myself." Then, clasping her in his arms he continued:

"I had known how I worship you, Lera; I can not give you up! My darling, I can not."

His voice trembled with infinite tenderness and love, and he smoothed the dark waves of his darling's hair with a gentle, caressing touch.

Lera Grantley was crying softly. She did not love him, but she could not bear to be the cause of his suffering.

Raymond, she said, softly and sorrowfully, "Raymond, I am truly sorry you love me so much; I am not worthy of it, believe me."

"Lera, dearest, I will win your love; only marry me in all I ask. Give yourself to me, my dearest."

With all of an ardent lover's eloquence he pleaded.

"Oh, Raymond, you do not understand. Would you marry me now, knowing that I have no love to give you?"

Only for a second, then sudden strength came to her, and she wrenched herself away, and stood looking at him, with tears blinding her eyes.

"I can but repeat what I have already said. It is too late."

"Oh! think, darling, of my great love. Have you no love to give me, Lera? My life is in your hands, to make or mar. You have made a mistake; you do not love Raymond Kingsley. It is not too late, Lera. Be my wife. Do not refuse me."

His voice—the voice she loved so well—was husky and shook with emotion. The bright, handsome face was full of love and tenderness; the dark eyes had lost their laughing light, and were filled with a pleading wistfulness.

Ah, how her heart yearned toward him! The temptation was terrible. A week ago the knowledge that this man loved her would have made her the happiest woman in the world, and now it made her the most miserable. He loved her, and she must send him away.

Her promise had been given to Raymond Kingsley, a true and honorable man, and she would keep that promise, no matter at what the cost. Her voice was low and clear as she made reply.

"I am Raymond Kingsley's promised wife, and again I tell you it is too late."

"Lera! Lera! pity me. You do love me—I feel sure of it."

He never forgot the expression of unutterable misery on her face as she turned toward him.

"Let this interview end now, Mr. Ashton. My promise once given is irrevocable, for

NELLY AND SANTA CLAUS.

BY ANNA CHRISTIE PRITCHE.

I.

'Tis Christmas eve and bed-time. Now at their mother's knee
The children are wondering what their Christmas gifts will be;
See the little curly heads, lying where falls the firelight's ruddy glow,
Think gladsome good Santa's footsteps, and his reindeer or the snow.

II.

"I hope he'll bring a rocking-horse," says Willie, for a boy;
"And cradles, dolls and dishes and a lot of presents for my
Children (Mamma) has with thoughtful face our little three-year-old Nell
Asks "Mamma, where does Santa Claus get all his cash, please tell?"

III.

"In Santa's arctic, ice-bound home a fairy queen doth dwell,
Replies mamma, "of kindly heart, who loves children well;
Old Santa is her good son. At his cradle thus she spake she,
To his mother: 'Take this magic purse; to him my gift twill be.'"

IV.

"When this boy has grown to manhood's years and wedded a fair wife,
It will be well to give him all his pockets with can hold.
"But, mamma, You and Bessie Brown, who live on the way,
Always find their stockings empty, on the morn of Christmas day.

V.

Since their papa died, does Santa Claus forget
Why do we hope these by?" with puzzled look asks little Nell.
"My child, perhaps good Santa Claus, who leaves within our door
So many gift, desires you to share them with the poor."

VI.

"Then, mamma, will you wake me when you hear his sleigh-bells ring?
I will give him Tom's and Bessie's share of all that he may bring.
"I will, my dear," says mamma, as she strokes the curly head,
And the little form soon are tucked away and sound asleep in bed.

VII.

And this the story told by Nell on the morn of Christmas day
"Mamma forgot to call me, and so Santa rode away,
But I think his sleigh-bells woke me, and I hurried to the door,
For I heard his reindeer scampering over the crispy snow so hoar;

VIII.

"Ere I reached the door, twas opened just a little, and I heard
Thrust in a little way—of course, you under stand a little bird—
It was the hand of Santa Claus, and he waited for me there,
To say within his log fur glove Tom's and Bessie's rightful share.

IX.

"And I gave him of the presents what I thought would do them good
Charlie's cap and overcoat and Sonny's fur lined boots and hood
My coral-and white silk mitts I sent them with my love;
Did the glow on Santa's hand looked just like papa's comforting glove?"

MABEL'S CHRISTMAS BATH.

By Bert Hendricks.

The "Ice Queen" was the rather fanciful title which ten-year-old Mabel Heath had been given by the boys and girls of the little Maine village near which she lived. She was passionately fond of skating, and her skill in that line was something wonderful. In fact, there were very few skaters of twice her age who could be compared to her. Mabel knew this, and she bore her queenly title with an air of superiority which was rather annoying to see.

But that one afternoon's skating! It was a Christmas ten years ago, and though Mabel is now a young lady, full grown, she has never forgotten, and probably never will forget, the events of that afternoon.

For weeks she had been preparing for that Christmas. For was not her parents, her friend, Bessie Seymour, to give a grand party that night? The youthful society of the village and surrounding country had been anticipating the affair with not a little pleasure. Papa Seymour had engaged two musicians to furnish music for the dancing part of the fun, and Mamma Seymour had provided a store of cakes and candies and fruits and everything else that ought to make up a Christmas night feast.

But that morning Mabel's big brother, Jack fell sick. It was horrid, of course, to have such a thing happen on a Christmas day, and Mabel really felt very sorry for Jack. But she felt ten times more sorry had when her mother said to her:

"Mabel, I hardly see how you can go to that party to-night. Jack is sick. I don't see who is going to drive you over to Squire Seymour's this afternoon."

"Oh, mamma!" half sobbed the child, tears welling to her eyes, "I can't give up that party. Isn't there some way?"

"My darling," the mother said, "I know it will be a terrible disappointment. But you know we live so far out of town that it is almost three miles over to Seymour's. I couldn't think of letting you tramp clear over there in the snow."

"I can't drive it, I can't give it up," said the child, tearfully; "and, mamma," she continued, brightening up, "I've thought of a plan of getting over there. I can skate over. You know the river runs almost past our house, and I can skate nearly to Bessie's house. Oh, mamma, please let me," she said, as she saw that her mother hesitated. "You know I can skate so fast."

"But are you sure the ice is firm?" asked her mother, anxiously.

"Of course it is," said Mabel, nodding her head emphatically. "Wasn't I on it almost all day yesterday?"

Her mother finally consented to the plan, and so, late that afternoon, well wrapped in her little fur cloak and muffler, and with her skates tightly strapped to her feet, she started out.

"I hope the dear child will enjoy herself," said Mrs. Heath, turning to her work with a sigh. She was thinking of that Christmas day five years before when her husband, in a drunken fit of anger, had left her and his two children and wandered away. He had never returned, and the neighbors said "Good riddance to the drunken wretch!" But the wife thought differently, and hoped that some day he might come back.

"Come, Bob," shouted the child to the small dog which had been her companion since her father's death. "Now we're going to start! Ready?" And away she glided from the banks, followed by her shaggy four-footed friend.

Down the river they flew toward the village. For the first few moments all went well, and Mabel felt more than happy in the keen, cold air. "We'll soon be there, Bob," she said to her companion, who found it hard work to keep up with his young master.

"Hark! whats that?" she added, as a sound fell on her ear.

Again she heard the crackling noise. Surely the ice could not be giving way!

She skated faster and faster, hoping to reach a more secure stretch of ice. for she began to realize that the glassy surface of the river was bending and rolling under the motion of her skates like a huge piece of paper. Faster and faster she sped, fear making her forget the tired feeling that was creeping over her. She was afraid to go ashore, for she realized that if the ice were weak anywhere it would be near the edges. And the river was very deep, even close to the shore.

DOWN THE RIVER THEY FLEW TO THE VILLAGE.

Again that crackling sound! Th a time it was louder than before. It was growing dark, and Mabel could see the lights flashing out here and there in the village, which lay only a short distance away.

Suddenly she felt the ice give away. With a loud crash it broke, and Mabel was in the black, cold water.

She clutched at the ice and tried to raise herself out of the water. The ice broke, and she fell back. Again she tried to save herself. Once more the ice gave way. She was becoming numbed. Was this her last Christmas, she thought.

"Oh, Bob!" screamed the child, suddenly thinking of the dog and hoping that in some way he might save her. But no Bob came. She closed her eyes and sank.

MABEL AT BESSIE'S PARTY.

"Just in the nick of time!" exclaimed a man, as he pulled the limp, unconscious form out of the air-hole. "Lucky thing that dog acted so sagacious, tugging at my coat, that I knew something was wrong. Well, well, little girl, Mabel opened her eyes, "you had a close call; no mistake about that."

He carried her quickly to the shore, and soon they were both safe on land, though how they escaped going through the frail ice, which had been weakened that morning by a thaw, neither ever knew.

"What's your name, little girl?" asked her new-found friend. He was odd-looking, very rough, and rather shabbily dressed. But the child took a liking to him from the first.

"Mabel Heath, sir," she replied.

"Mabel Heath?" said the stranger, his voice trembling. "Tell me, child, where you live! Is your mother alive?"

And as she answered these questions the girl said that his eyes were filled with tears. She wondered why it was.

I.

Perhaps you think Mabel missed that party. You do? Well, you're mistaken. Her strange companion took her to Squire Seymour's, carried her indoors, and suddenly disappeared, after a hasty good-by. When the chorus of "Oh's" and "Ah's" from her juvenile friends was over, Mabel was snugly fitted out in one of Bessie's dresses, and necessarily treated before a roaring fire. In a wonderfully short time she was herself as lively as ever.

As for the party, Mabel enjoyed it just as much, if not more, than she had expected. The guests were more delighted. Jokes followed the dancing, and then came the supper. Mabel, of course, was the heroine of the evening. She didn't go home that night, early the next morning she trudged home through the snow, on her arm a basket of good things, left over from the feast, for Jack and her mother. When she reached home she was surprised to find that both of them already knew of her strange escape from death.

"Why, who told you about it, mamma?" asked the child, wondering.

"It was your father, Mabel, the father whom your adventure was the means of sending back to us."

And then the door opened, and Mabel saw her father—the stranger who had saved her.

ONE CHRISTMAS EVE.

By C. R. Crespi.

It had long been understood, although the arrangement was tacit, that when Basil Giles and his cousin Leslie Danner should attain the ages respectively of twenty-five and twenty their families should be still more closely allied by the marriage of the two—only son and only daughter of their houses. As a child Leslie had been at school, so that when she returned home after being thoroughly finished by a tour of the continent with her friends the Rossiters, she met young Giles for the first time since those early days in which life had been a mere thoughtless dream of happiness.

He had driven down from "The Towers" to meet her at the station, and as the train slowed up she from her window had a good view of him as he stood upon the platform, a pleasant-faced young man with keen blue eyes and a sunny smile. As she slowly descended from the coach, she found him ready with outstretched hands to greet her.

"Cousin Leslie," he said, in his clear pleasant voice; "I know you at once, you see, although my last recollection of you was a little girl in short white frocks and long flaxen curls."

"And affoa of you," looking up with soft dark eyes which were full of a sweet indefinable charm, "was not so—as pictures you. I remember you as a very little boy with a strong propensity for getting into mischief and for getting therefrom with the dirtiest of dirty faces."

He laughed as he helped her into the phaeton, and tucked the robe carefully over her silken gown, with its trimmings of soft furs; then he took his seat beside her, and gathering up the reins, touched Tony lightly with the whip.

Now and then he glanced a little curiously at the fair, pale face on his left, the delicate face, with velvety brown eyes, framed in a clustering mass of short, golden hair; she had a dainty mouth, too, with firm, flexible lips, very inviting for kisses. He thought that he stole those glances unobserved, and was therefore a little startled to hear, softly uttered, "Well, cousin, and how do you like me?"

"I am not the exception to prove the rule," he answered gaily. "I like you as you should be liked. Does not that enough?"

"Thanks; I am glad you like me, because, I dare say, I am going to shock you horribly, but a beautiful cousin is my hobby, I like you so well already that I want you to join me in an alliance, offensive and defensive, against all those silly persons who would make us hate each other. It is possible that a little more modesty might be better here; but the truth is that I have no intention of allowing my mother to parade this poor orphan girl at every tea and dinner party in the county, with meaning whispers and smiles that cannot fail to call attention to that absurd condition in our respective fathers' wills. Do you want to be my friend, Basil?"

"Of course I do."

"Then, if you do, be good enough to tell your mother to-day that we neither of us intend to have any more nonsense of that sort. I, for one, will have none of it. It was bad enough at school to be called names by the girls; but now as a young woman in society, I have no wish to be an object of sarcastic and heartless ridicule of old gossips in this humdrum place."

"But, seriously, cousin Leslie, I am not such a bad fellow, after all. You might do worse than accept me."

"Worse? Well, at least let me go a little farther first. To be candid, you know, you would never suit me—you are too fair, I like black men." And a swift wave of color swept over her delicate cheek.

"But I am afraid you don't know my mother; her whole heart has been so too long upon joining—"

"Our two estates," put in the girl coolly. "Yes, I understand, but I will end all that if you will only aid me. You have more to refuse to fulfill your part of the contract."

"I could not be so ungallant, cousin."

"And then the matter is at an end," went on the young lady without heeding his interruption. "I have a wretched temper! tell your mother you hate a virago, and I will treat you to a scene or two."

"No need to go quite so far. Only may I ask you a question? Have you—are you—"

She smiled mischievously. "Yes; I have, to and I am. I have met a—a person to whom I have engaged myself. The murder is all out, Basil—only promise to keep my secret until I am my own mistress, and—"

"Or until I give you up," he said gravely, and a little regretfully; for the bright, mischievous smile and soft dark eyes had made their usual impression. He sighed, and turned his pony into the avenue.

"You would like to be linn until dinner, I suppose," said Mrs. Giles, a little anxiously.

"No, thanks; I would prefer a dance. Nothing rests me so thoroughly as a long, slow waltz when I am tired.

"The blue room, eh, Aunt Margaret, how completely you must have forgotten my complaints! I am quite well, but never mind, I suppose I can bear it."

This was the beginning by the end of the week poor Mrs. Giles would follow her son's movements with anxious eyes and a deep sense of relief if she saw him pass his cousin without ingrowing at her side; still, the estates were contiguous, and the arrangements made between the two fathers were laid good. The girl could not marry without her aunt's consent to her reaching the age of twenty-five in case she refused to become her cousin's wife; and Mrs. Giles fully believed that the affair should be consummated long before that time.

By the end of the week Christmas eve. The Towers was overflowing with guests, and in her honor Mrs. Giles was compelled to waive her own prerogatives and give over the house to her niece and her niece's young friends.

The Rossiters of Glen Dale had asked leave to bring with them their distant relative and friend—Colonel Bryan, the man who had distinguished himself in the of prudence and solemnize a real marriage."

The dressing bell rang and as the party trooped out of the room Leslie turned with an almost imperceptible motion of the hand to Colonel Bryan. As the last one disappeared behind the silken portiere, he rose and with one movement knelt beside the girl.

"Have you the answer for me that I wish, Leslie? Time presses, and we gain nothing. Let it be as I ask you, dear; you will never repent."

"But it was my father's desire, Victor, and I cannot decide to oppose him and my aunt; you understand, I and sure. I have told her that I cannot fulfill that absurd condition, but I could not tell her anything else. She does not know that—"

She broke down and laid her flat cheek upon his shoulder. Alas, for Mrs. Giles and her cherished hopes!

After a little while he lifted up her lovely face with its sweet quivering lips.

"I have a plan, dear, if you will only consent to it. As far as I can see the matter is simply that Mrs. Giles is your guardian until you are twenty-five in case you refuse to marry your cousin on your twentieth birthday. That day is just three months off, and I am ordered to leave at once for a warmer climate. I must go, and yet I cannot leave you. Will you come with me, Leslie?"

"You see that I cannot."

"I would not ask you to leave your aunt—poor, dear, unloved lor consent but if that is secured, will you marry me and go with me to Spain at once?"

"You know that I would go," she answered, "but—"

"Then I will write to your guardian the best of morning some one brought out his collection of autographs for general inspection, and one after another wrote his name and tried his hand at copying some famous signature for the mere sake of killing time. Mrs. Giles wrote a rather peculiar hand and was somewhat proud of her unique manner of signing herself, so she willingly ac-ceded to the many requests for her autograph. Colonel Bryan was the last one to ask for it, and he apologized for asking her to write immediately below his own name—that he had heard some one say that their style was something alike. The girl gave a burst of laughing glee in the midst of which he escaped from the room into the library, where, for an hour or more, he was engaged in earnest conversation with Basil and Leslie later, he left for a hurried trip to London, returning the next afternoon triumphant and light-hearted.

The day before Christmas eve, the tight selected for the private theatricals, Leslie made one last effort. She appealed to her aunt, but in vain. Her protestations that Basil joined with her in objecting to the contract were received with contempt.

"I don't know what the matter thoroughly, girl," Mrs. Giles said, coldly. "You have worked upon your cousin's kind heart to such a degree that he is willing to do anything for you. I cannot force you to marry him, of course, but I can and will prevent your marrying anyone else for five years."

"You may do as you please," the girl said, scornfully; "only I should have too much pride to force my son upon any woman who did not care for him—simply for the sake of increasing the importance of the family by annexing a few more miles of land to the estate."

It was Christmas eve, the great dining-room gaily decorated and for the time given up to the young people, who danced and danced to their hearts content during the early part of the evening.

The stage had been erected at the upper end of the room looking nothing in the way of cottage scenes, footlights, and so on. All the country families whose names were on the visiting list of the Towers had been bidden to the theatricals and to the dance afterward, and already carriage after carriage had deposited its load of gaily middle-age and fair be-mantled youth.

The last scene was to be the most beautiful of all the entertainment, and as it proved, indeed, a success. It was Guy Rossiter's bride-to-be, and a set girl Rossiter's bride Leslie, in flowing white veil, traditional orange-blossoms and all, Bryan, Basil's best man, looking with a soldierly bearing which held in Colonel Bryan's, Basil, as best man, looking with a commendation of assumed admiration at the charming bridesmaid, in snowy silk, with white roses in her dark hair; and it was impossible not to observe the twinkle in the person's fresh blue eyes, as he confronted the audience in all the dignity of freshly starch d surplice.

Then the curtain fell, and the admiring friends applauded in the usual conventional manner; after which Mrs. Giles led the way into the drawing-rooms. Later came Basil and Guy, too (no mincing matters here), and Leslie was soon surrounded by a circle. "Still, they joined in the dances, and it was only after some allusion had been made to the absence of Leslie and Colonel Bryan, that Mrs. Giles, in a signal from her son, followed him into the library, where were seated the missing guests. Her partner—Leslie had resumed her evening dress, but her cousin's dress were so much finished that her aunt at once commented upon her lack in having worn her stage rouge. But this deepened the color, and she almost unconsciously drew nearer to the elegantly. He smiled reassuringly, and led his hostess to a seat.

"My dear modesty, he said, quietly, "I hope you will thank me for having sided you in manoeuvring out of your happily by virtue of my office, I finished the ceremony which you admired so much, Colonel, I am sure you can easily make your peace. You see, Mrs. Giles, you signed your name to your consent to this—this entanglement.

"'All's fair in love and war,' put in Basil, gaily; 'and, mother dear, Colonel Bryan is both a lover and a warrior.'

Mrs. Giles was a wise woman in her generation, and she did what only a wise woman could have done—she held her tongue. "Colonel Bryan had been ordered away for his health, you know, and both Leslie and Basil were always so romantic." She was happy to announce the engagement of her son to Miss Rossiter. Such a delightful consummation of her desires! Yes, they had been attached to each other since they were mere children. Yes, dear Leslie was quite aware for the rest of the winter. Her husband's health left much to be desired. Arrive early in the Sound, you know." And so on.

"Dear Leslie, since she is happy, can afford to smile upon the bride tells her husband that he is not so much a brave warrior as an unprincipled strategist.

GOBBLE, GOBBLE, GOBBLE! "Now Bob mine! Ah! you know we're fattening you to eat on Christmas Day!"

Gobble, gobble, gobble, "Yes Bob mine! Ah! You know we're fattening you to eat on Christmas Day!"

Gobble, gobble, gobble, "Yes Bob mine! Ah! you know we're fattening you to eat on Christmas Day!"

No use to talk that way to me, Bob, oh, oh!
I don't see much a dreadful fuss
For you to make about it, you're expecting
Next Sunday we meet you'll be our Christmas feast.

SHE TRUDGED HOME THROUGH THE SNOW.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 22, 1897.

Local Notes and News.

A merry Christmas to all our readers.

O. D. Hilton has a new milch cow for sale.

☞ Fine display of dolls at G. W. Crouter's.

☞ Go to G. W. Crouter's for Christmas goods.

☞ New goods at Crouter's. Call and look them over.

☞ For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's.

☞ The Best Line of Albums in town is at G. W. Crouter's.

☞ Buy goods at Crouter's and have a guess on the Sewing Machine.

John Bell and William Ferguson have purchased the schooner Mocking Bird.

☞ Sewing machine given away. Finest thing ever offered in Charlevoix, at G. W. Crouter's.

F. A. Cochran & Co. are giving bargains in Christmas goods, selling just 5 per cent above cost.

Burns, Stevens & Co. will start the covered, heated stages between Charlevoix and Petoskey in a few days.

The ladies' band concert at Charlevoix last week was such a success, they will repeat it at Norwood, Dec. 29.

J. F. Smith has purchased the interest of William Cross in the firm of Cross & Son and the new firm is Cross & Smith.

☞ It is admitted that the Help Mate sewing machine is the best on the market for the money. ; Sold by S. M. See & Sons.

☞ Don't pay a travelling agent $40 for a rowing machine when you can get a first class machine of S. M. See & Sons for $20.

Will Horton has bought a tract of timber in Marion township and is getting out ties, posts, and shingle bolts, giving work to half a dozen men.

The Congregational church is being cleaned this week, but will be completed ready for use Sunday. The new furnace works admirably, there is no more smoke.

The new shingle factory is now running. It is the intention of the manager to run the mill night and day as soon as a sufficient stock of bolts can be procured.

Will our contemporaries who want to ridicule really good pages, exam ine the Journal this week, and then tell us what country paper can put up so much first-class matter for $1.50 per year.

When you want anything, buy it in the store advertised in these columns, where you will find the best goods at the lowest prices. Here is where you should spend it, if you are interested in the growth of your town.

☞ "Santa Claus is creating a sensation at the corner of Bridge and Main streets, where he will remain until after the holidays, and has you in mind as one of good Christmas cheer. Come and see. B. Dec 24 at 3 p. m.

Notice.—Parties owing the Charlevoix manufacturing Co. are hereby notified that any and all such amounts must be paid at once. Legal steps will be taken to enforce the collection of all past due notes and acc ounts. Settlements may be made at Stockman & Iddings store.

A full history of the Kansas liquor case recently disposed of in the United States Supreme court is found on page 3. The opinion of the court shows that it has not been given a very thorough study, and deliberation, and will form a basis for subsequent temperance work.

The Scientific American, advertised in another column under the head of "Patents," seems to be a good one to "sing its praises," but, notwithstanding this fact, we feel it our obsequious duty to the general public, at least that portion of it which has been seen or heard of the paper, to tell them that such a "one is published." For a little more than half the cost at the low price of $3 a year, and that its true value cannot be overestimated. It stands at the head of all publications of its kind. The office of the paper may be seen at this office and subscriptions received.

The Business Men's Convention at Petoskey last week, which was attended by delegates from Alba, Bellaire, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Harbor Springs, Mancelona, Petoskey, and Traverse City, resulted in the election of R. W. Kanaga, W. A. Smith and J. L. Hurd, of Charlevoix, as a committee to receive and forward the matter to be furnished by the local associations, for advertising this portion of Lake Michigan, and submit the same to a future convention, with plans for its publication and circulation. M. Wilcox was elected permanent secretary of the combined association. It is intended to have the material out in time to influence some of those who are thinking of going to Florida, and turn their attention in this direction.

Historical Society.

One of the most interesting sessions of the season was had at the home of Nelson Ainslie last Friday evening. The program was opened by a selection by a mixed chorus by C. L. Hitchcock. Miss Gray then read a selection entitled "Our Folks." Mrs. L. E. Allen read the paper of the evening, on the Life and Times of Henry IV, of England. After intermission three-quarters of an hour was spent in conversation of Shakespeare's Henry IV, lead by Prof. Enos and Mrs. C. J. Greer. The next meeting will be held Dec. 29, at the home of W. F. Brown.

Purely Personal.

Earnest Beauvais, of Grand Haven is in town.

W. P. Brown went to Grand Rapids this week.

L. E. Allen went to Port Orange, Florida, last week.

Ed. Aldrich, of East Jordan was in Charlevoix yesterday.

R. A. Emery was in Manistee last week, returning Tuesday.

A. E. Wachburne made a trip to Cadillac last Friday, returning Saturday evening.

Charley Nettleton, who is clerking in the store at Smithson's camp spent Sunday in Charlevoix.

Hon. A Battars goes to Reading today to spend the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Ed. F. Parmelee.

Quartermaster J. C. F. Hollister, of Orchard Lake, is the guest of his sister, Mrs Elsie Webb this week.

Mr. Charles B. Gale, of Albion, will arrive in Charlevoix, Friday, stopping Sunday in the Lodge for the holidays.

William Kanagy received notice last week that he had been granted a pension for his services in the late war.

Mr. and Mrs Alex Bush, of Charlevoix, are visiting many friends and acquaintances in this city and vicinity.—Mason Democrat.

John Lamb and wife, of Sutton's Bay and Mrs. Henry Litney, of Traverse City are spending the holidays in this city with Mike Lainey.

Mills Kanagy is gaining considerable skill as a window decorator, which, with the clock-work pantomime show, makes Geo. W. Miller's front windows a great attraction.

Miss Cora Jefferies has just closed a successful term of school at Atwood. The prize for the best penmanship was awarded to Clara Wood and for the most improvement to Gilbert LaClair.

Charles Shepard and wife are spending Christmas at the home of Capt. Edwards. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard go to Manton next week, where they make their home. Mrs. Edwards expects to accompany them for a visit.

Mrs. James Beauvais, of Grand Haven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pappin, of Charlevoix, died Monday afternoon. The remains were brought to Charlevoix for interment, arriving last evening. The funeral will be held this afternoon at two o'clock, at the home of Joseph Pappin.

C. H. Ball, of Detroit and Miss Ella, daughter of Captain and Mrs. A. C. Aldrich, were married yesterday at the Aldrich residence in Charlevoix, by Rev. A. O. Dowas. Miss Aldrich was raised in Charlevoix, and it is needless to say that she has hosts of friends who wish her every good luck, for her whose good wishes go with her to her new home. Mr. and Mrs. Ball left Charlevoix in the afternoon for Detroit where they will spend the holidays with Mr. Ball's people, after which they will go to Marquette, their future home.

Coming Events.

Recollect that the boys' band will give their masquerade dance at the opera house on Monday evening, Dec. 26th. Give them a good attendance.

The subject of discourse at the Congregational church Sunday morning will be, "The Joy of Christmas," in the evening, "The End of the Year."

Don't forget the Christmas dinner to be given by the ladies of the M. E. church at the Bridge Street House next Saturday, Dec. 24, from 11.30 a. m. to 3.00 p. m. The bill of fare will include oyster soup, roast turkey, roast chicken, roast beef and pork, vegetables, salads, pies, tea and coffee, all for 25 cents. All interested in the success of the church work are urged to patronize this dinner.

Christ Church Mission Sunday school will observe the Feast of the Nativity, Christmas Day, at Green's Hall, at 3 o'clock p. m. The following is the program: 1. Christmas Carol. 2 Choral responsive service. 3. Carol. 4. Warden's report of mission. 5. Carol. 6. Bishop's Christmas Pastoral. 7. Carol. 8 Warden's report of Sunday school. 9. Organization of League of Honor. 10. Carol. 11. Offering. 12 Distribution of reward for merit. All who are interested, and any who wish to know what we are doing and talking, are invited and see. Everybody invited.

Eveline.

IONIXX, Dec. 20.—Joe Trudgeon is convalescent.

Next Sunday is Christmas, and Santa Claus will make his annual distribution of beautiful possessions.

The members of the Congregational church will have a Christmas tree at their church on Monday evening.

The Methodist church will have a Christmas tree at their church Saturday evening.

Non-resident taxpayers will find the treasurer of Eveline township by addressing S. R. Brown, Dwight, Mich.

The tax collector will soon make you a call, so be prepared to meet him, for it's money he'll after.

Preaching next Sunday at Mountain school house, at 2 o'clock, by Rev. J. Durance of Ironton.

The ferry is still running.

Chas. Norton is expected home this week from Canada.

There is to be two Christmas trees at Advance Saturday evening.

Mrs Wm. Staley was reported very sick last Sunday.

The following is the report of Ironton schools for the month ending December 9th:

NUMBER ENROLLED.

Grammar department	31
Primary department	54
Whole number enrolled	85

AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

Grammar department	29.5
Primary department	51.5
Total	81

NUMBER OF DAYS ATTENDANCE.

Grammar department	558
Primary department	582
Total	1140

PER CENT. OF ATTENDANCE TO WHOLE NUMBER OF DAYS.

Grammar department	99.5
Primary department	84.1
Total per cent	92.3

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

Grammar department	29.0
Primary department	45.0
Total	74.0

Results of monthly examination as follows:

A Grade—Average standing of class, 94; Gilwin Parrish 94, Arthur Miller 95, Walter Hird 95, Katie Moroney 97, Daisy Allen 96, Cassie Bird 96, Pearl Lasee 94, Mary Knudson 91, Nellie Hammond 94, Lewis Hammond 91, Nellie Noyes 97.

B Grade—Average standing of class, 90; Minnie Erickx 94, Mary Boyer 97, Frankie Box 90, Alfred Cote 88, Lillian Gerland 95, Mary Moroney 94, Martha Saunders 96, Eddie Williams 93, Willie Box 93, Bertie Walker 92, Nettie Waldron 96, Mathew Saunders 88, Amos Box 91, Chancie Box 93.

C Grade—Average standing of class, 93¼; Hester Saunders 89, Lizzie Garland 95, Emma Bird 94, Archie Miller 95.

A Grade, Primary Department—Average standing of class, 97; Thos. Moroney 95, Harry Furvis 98, Nellie Scanlon 99, Abbie Holland 98, Mary Garland 91, John Mitchell 97, George Garland 95, Daisy Bradley 95.

Society Elections.

At the last meeting of Charlevoix Encampment No. 105, I. O. O. F., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

C. P.—A. D. Cruickshank.
S. W.—J. E. Ross.
H. P.—John Burns.
R. S.—Robert O'Neill.
A. S.—W. A. Brown.
Treas.—L. D. Bartholomew.
J. W.—R. S. Shapton.
Rep. to E. C.—A. Keat.

On Monday evening, Dec. 12, Baxter Post G. A. R. elected officers as follows:

Commander—Dr. D. C. Chamberlin
S. V. C.—L. D. Porter.
J. V. C.—D. J. Bigelow.
Surgeon—Dr. J. A. Carlstein.
Adjutant—R. H. Krebs.
Chaplain—E. B. Hodge.
Quartermaster—E. B. Hodge.
O. D.—Morris J. Stockman.
O. G.—Thomas Beak.
O. M. S.—H. J. Bartlett.
S. M.—R. Miller.
Guard—Amos Wassashoshk.
Delegate—E. H. Green.
Alternate—Dr. J. A. Carlstein.

Burgess.

Dec. 20.—We mention the fact of Mr. Ross having a new swell box cutter, so that the young men will know where to go when they want a special rig to take their best girl out sleighing.

Expectation is on tiptoe about a big time they calculate to have at Walter's opera hall at Burgessville the 30th of this month. D. E. Embody manager.

The recent fall of snow makes lumbermen happy.

Hon. Chas. D. Long, who was elected last spring, judge of the school examiner for the long term, came to see his father last Saturday, and had to return Monday to Springfield, Mo., where he was on business when he heard of his father's sickness.

Mrs. Cox, who has been visiting at her father's for several weeks, returned to Boyne last Friday.

Wilson.

WILSON, Dec. 12.—Elder Tracy preached last evening.

Mr. Fast has nineteen pupils enrolled in his school.

Mrs. Scofield's children reminded her in a pleasing way that Saturday last, was her 60th birthday.

A. E. Scofield and son of Mcho, were in town on business last week and called upon relatives.

The "Joyful Gleaners" met Tuesday evening to call on Isaac Bowen, one of their number, it being the occasion of his 18th birthday. A good time is reported.

Ellsworth.

Dec. 19.—Everyone is busy getting out logs.

W. A. Ross is happy in the possession of a young son.

Elmer Ingalls, of Banks, is on the sick list.

John Chamberlain and family, of East Jordan, is visiting his father in Banks, who still suffers from his broken leg.

Ingalls & Rogers have got their new saw mill and will have it in running order soon.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

ORDINANCE.—The village of Charlevoix Ordains, That hereafter any person or owner, occupant, or agent of any premises in the village of Charlevoix, Shall be unlawful for the owner, occupant, or agent of any premises on the north side of Antrim street, to allow any snow or ice to remain on the walk in front of said premises after eight o'clock in the forenoon of each day, the second, excepted, violating the provisions of this ordinance, shall on conviction thereof be fined not exceeding five dollars and costs of prosecution.

Dated Charlevoix, Dec. 21, 1897.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Clerk.

A true copy; attest:

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Now we are going to Give Back to every Sixty-Ninth Purchaser of not less than 25 cents, or above, be it $50, his or her purchase. This is a bona fide offer until further notice.

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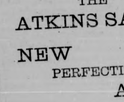

Jumbo.

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And buy them of Yours Truly,

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

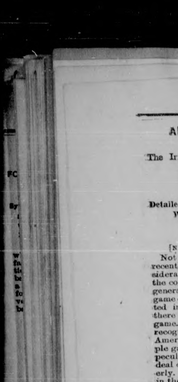
AN EXCITING SPORT.

The Irish National Game of Hand-Ball, and How It Is Played.

Detailed Description of a Pastime Which Is Growing Popular in America.

[NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.]

Not a little interest has been caused recently in a sport that, although considerably in vogue in various parts of the country, is not much known to the general public. It is the old-fashioned game of hand-ball. This sport originated in Ireland, and by many people there it is considered the national game. In fact, it comes as near to recognition as such as base-ball does in America. It is in one sense a very simple game, and yet it seems to require a peculiar skill of its own and a great deal of endurance for playing it properly. It is also worthy of being placed in the rank of recognized sports, if for no other reason than that it has its own code of rules and its own peculiar arrangements for playing the game—that is, as the base-ball field has to have its diamond marked on the turf, and billiards is played upon a regulation table, so hand-ball has its regulation court, without which no game can be considered complete. And, as a slightly suggestive of hand-ball is played by all boys in the country, and



DOWNWARD REACH.

for elasticity. In alleys where amateurs practice there are sometimes more lines drawn upon the floor of the court than in the regulation court. This permits of grading the game according to the strength of the players, or instead of having a line twenty-five feet from the front wall as a basis for marking, there may be a line twenty, or eighteen or even fifteen used. So that men who are not accustomed to the game may yet be able to "put" the ball, as the phrase is, properly.

Lawlor, the Irish champion, practified daily at the Murray Hill Court after his arrival in America. There the writer found him one morning, engaged in his exercise, and talked with him about the game.

"This game," said Mr. Lawlor, "is so simple in its rules that those who have not seen a contest, or who have not played it, may think it a silly and rather tame sport, but it is quite a different thing from simply knocking the ball up against a brick wall. Those who know the game are aware of the qualities which it brings into play. Agility, good wind, quick running, and skillful management of the hands which frequently have to be decided in the flash of an eye, are necessary for a good hand-ball player. After a sharp game of half an hour or forty minutes, the player will generally find himself in a state of profuse perspiration and of considerable fatigue. The beauty of the game is that there is no letting up from beginning to end. Where there are only two players, as is the case in nearly all expert matches, the ball is driven in one direction, and it takes the greatest activity and perseverance and close

A HAND-BALL COURT.

is known as barn-ball. In this sport the ball is thrown up against the side of the house or barn, as the case may be, and is caught or batted back on the rebound by the opposite player. This is the primary principle of hand-ball but in the regulation game the wall against which the ball is first thrown is supplemented by side walls. In fact, the game, when played as it should be, is entirely within doors.

In many of the educational institutions of this country, particularly those under Catholic influence, a hand-ball court is one of the features of the gymnasium. But it is usually constructed in those cases out of doors, so that there is no roof and generally only partial side walls. In the regular court the side walls usually are triangular in shape, the apex of the triangle being at the point where the side wall joins the front or objective wall of the game. Although this arrangement admits of a deed of exercise and skill in play, it does not make it possible to play the complete game.

The game may be played with two, four, or six players. There are some alleys made which are large enough to admit comfortably of an eight-handed game, and most of them are so arranged that ordinary players find a two-handed game very tiring. In fact, it was demonstrated in the championship matches that endurance is one of the most important requisites for success in the two-handed game. When there are two or more players on a side each one has a specific part of the court to cover, but when there is only one to one to chase about the hall may go, and either, wherever the ball may be, and as it is his opponent's aim to make him

"PUTTING" THE BALL.

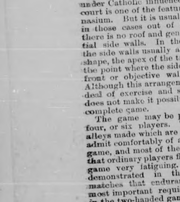
dance as much as possible, it naturally follows that he has every opportunity for getting fatigued. Ordinary players consider that a six-handed game, that is, three on a side, is the best for sport. However, the general principle of playing is the same, whether two or eight players take part.

A line drawn across the court separates the sides and serves as a basis for scoring. A general idea of how the game is played may be given briefly. Lots are cast in some form or other for the choice of sides, and the man who gets the "in" (so called) takes a position in front of this line. The other stands back of it. When the man "in" is to begin, the player who is on the "in" side takes the ball in hand and throws it sharply down upon the pavement. As it rises upon the rebound, he hits it with the palm of his hand against the front wall. His object is to make the ball bound back and strike the line which has been referred to, his opponent has to take the ball as it comes to him and strike it back again against the front wall. If the first player fails to make the ball fall beyond the line crossing the alley it his scores one for his opponent, and if his opponent is getting his ball at that side of the line fails to send it back against the wall, he loses a point. Thirty-one points of this kind ordinarily constitute a game. In the time required to make the thirty-one points varies of course with the skill of the players. For on the principle, as in lawn tennis, that the odd scoring is due on failure to make the correct play, good players may continue to play for an indefinite time. The ball in use in this game is an inch or a little more in diameter and is covered with a chamois or pig-skin. The cover has to be stoutly stitched, or the ball will soon rip. It is always necessary to get a ball of medium weight and elasticity. A bound of fourteen inches from a fall of fifteen or twenty feet is about right

UPWARD REACH.

watching to do one's proper work. As an exercise, it calls every part of the body into play. The ball must be taken now with the right hand and now with the left, or it may be necessary for the player to throw himself on his side in the effort to hold to get a low ball, or reach as far as possible to one side or the other, to succeed in the game.

Sometimes, too, the player is obliged to spring into the air and strike at the ball as it is passing over his head. When an opponent has the ball near the wall, it is impossible to tell what he will do with it, whether he will barely "put" it, or whether he will strike it a rousing blow that will send it a good distance. Generally one player on a side attends to out-play, and one to the in-play, when the game is more than single-handed. Some times a line is drawn along the wall about fifteen inches from the floor, and any ball which strikes within that gives a score to the opponent. There is considerable difference of styles in the player. The best player stands sideway and brings the hand, with the palm open and slightly curved, to the hip, and very near the body, and strikes the ball there. It is not so easy to secure a good form and force in this, one of the most graceful methods of driving the ball. The line is not drawn requiring the ball to strike at a certain height, some expert players can send in a "nailer" or "dead nailer," in the slang phrase of the game; that is, one ball gets in and



A REACH THAT FAILED.

strikes the wall on the lowest brick, so that it is sent out without any bounds at all, and cannot generally be taken, no matter what skill or activity may be possessed by the opponent. A player who can deliver this sort of stroke has a strong point in his favor, as it does not afford any opportunity for good play on the part of his opponent. Sometimes a tricky player will drive the ball against the side of the alley, so that it ricochets or caroms onto the main wall. This brings it back at an angle which is unexpected, and the ball usually bounds very near the wall, so that the opponent is very often caught. In this kind of play it becomes very necessary to have the sides of the alley fairly smooth, for any inequality in the surface may cause the ball to bound in a most unexpected angle after it has struck it, a feature of the play as embarrassing to one side as the other. The wall should be in such a condition, therefore, that the player can determine with fair certainty what sort of a carom the ball will take. It is a smart as important a feature as a good rail on a billiard table. If the enjoyment, the steady excitement, the judgment, the quickness of action, and simple exercise of all the members of the body this fascinating game possesses were better known, it would certainly enjoy a favor which it does not seem to have at present in this country. It is a manly game, and calls for all the mental and physical qualities which a fine game ought to demand. There is nothing of the delicate, boyish work about it, but it is admired by those who are ignorant of its requirements. Many floors of courts are made of hard earth rolled and pounded very smooth. One objection to this kind of floor, if it is an outdoor court, is that it takes a very long time for it to get into condition for playing after a rain. When the floor is laid in asphalt there is no objection, inasmuch as a player can step out of the game and get a clean, dry and level surface in a few minutes after a shower. It is not quite so easy on the clothes rather rough usage. With a good team of players, a smooth, hard alley, and a ball of the right weight and elasticity, hand-ball will give a fellow half an hour of the most healthful and enjoyable exercise. There is no reason why it should not be watched into popularity as well as everywhere that space enough can be secured for an alley. Probably one of the chief reasons why it does not flourish better in large cities is because it needs room, and space is too valuable to be given to an alley.

There is no special training required for becoming a hand-ball player except practice at the game. For any one who can develop his lungs, there can be no better exercise than hand ball. It is fairly as good as a long distance running for this purpose, and better as a general exercise, because it calls into play the arms almost as much as the legs, and because the whole body is exercised by action by the demands of the game.

What Is Refinement?

One hears much talk of this desirable quality where it is found, and it is not often very vague. What is refinement?

We are not of those who think that it consists of a studied quickness of dress and manner. Some very refined people dress shockingly, and they even have quite lost sight of the idea that good breeding is patent to all the world.

We once met a whole family of delicate ladies at a fashionable summer resort on the banks of the Hudson whose manners were so charming, so sympathetic, so unobtrusively, and they even have quite loud voices, and yet their good breeding is patent to all the world.

We once met a fashionable lady who was so refined that she was almost ashamed of her refinement, because he preached such refined sermons. When a distinguished literary man of this country, we were told he was not a refined person. Well, perhaps he was not, but he was so distinguished in other ways that really we had not thought of his refinement. We could just as well have asked whether St. Paul was a refined man, or whether Isaiah was a refined prophet. The Bible seems to be so refined. Or, if we require "good form," as some persons go to London now for that purpose.

There are some people who are always trying to be refined. Like Rosamond in "Middlemarch," they have so refined themselves that by the help of nice clothes a very dull and jaded demeanor, they appear outwardly to be refined.

There are, we believe, many people in a very humble station in life who are truly refined in their feelings who are yet quite unpolished outwardly. Their hearts are refined by the influence of mother or other women in the very basis of refinement.

There are also others in good society whose natural sweetness of disposition constantly shows itself in kind and gentle words and deeds toward all. No effort is needed to make them so. They are natural and amiable, for they feel courteous, and their outward manners are but the reflex of that which is within. Such persons are charming; they like everybody and everybody likes them. We all know a few such, and are thankful.

The chief desideratum appears to be a good heart. If we truly love our neighbors we cannot fail to be kind and sweet to them. And if we are indeed refined, all the cares of life will be lightened, and the troubles of life will be more endurable, and all our stylish conversation will be as dust and ashes.—*Home Journal.*

A Modest Check.

In the negotiations made some years ago by the English Government for a loan of $8,000,000 on the successful company, the house of Messrs. Rothschild, in paying the first deposit toward this loan, sent to the Government the check they drew was for the sum of $8,000. The check was probably the largest check ever drawn by a private banking house.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

Outworn and weary, old and gray,
The hopeless world in darkness lay,
And day and summer, woe and crime,
Scared the old man with shameless pall.
Wrinkled life with shameless pall.
Till—doth the tale—the years were dumb,
The prophets and the sage were dumb,
Seeling no hope nor Christmas time.

But there shone a light in the East,
And the night was done;
And a Star lighted the East
Of hope begun,
Where was born to the victim and the priest,
In May's Born,
Then the child of the ancient Writ
To harvest came,
The child of Child unkist
The web of shame,
And the first of faith were lit
With his love-red name.

Through the quivering gulfs of tears
Still darkling flow,
Though winds of the storm-vexed years
Waft men to woe;
To the dreamers mark the helmsman steers
By the beacon's glow.

Dear Child, whose heaven-lit eyes
Scan all our woe,
With the hope that never dies
Our grief-lit eyes,
And let thy sacrafice
Our pain-lit sky.

Though outcast at the rich man's gate,
Thy beggar Lazarus with sores
Though want and woe sad crowd things,
Thy Mary's tears
Deface this day of sacred mirth,
Thy Mary's tears and Christ thy birth
May pat the evil shapes to flight,
Thy Mary's tears wrong and hold the light.

Though chill unfaith, though mists of doubt
May gird our brothers forever about,
Yet for Christ's sake, O soul stray
Forever from the fold of time begun,
And brother of thy brother, man!

GRANDMOTHER'S STORY.

A CHRISTMAS PARTY.

"Tell us a funny story this time!" Grandmothers listened to her rocking-chair, looked into the faces of her little grandchildren, smiled, shook her head, and laughed outright. Then she put her gray, wrinkled white hand on one her eyes, rested her elbow on the arm of her chair, and began again.

"Oh! you have thought of one, I'm sure!" said Ned.

Her grandchildren, with their fathers and mothers, had come spend Christmas at her home, and a story from her lips was usually a part of the entertainment for Christmas eve. And this story, they knew, was to be the funniest, or, rather, a year ago this Christmas.

"What I think of is a story I saw took place about fifty-five years ago, when I was fourteen years old. I cannot say that I saw anything funny in it. And if I didn't think it funny I guess it will be no more so than so many in the events of the one-and-a-half-a-dozen years I cannot recall.

"As I have said, I was fifteen years old and Ebenezer Dill, who was a neighbor and acquaintance, was seventeen. We both went to the same school—a district school, and the teacher was a young, very prim, very prim. We lived about two miles from the school-house, and the district was formed of a few scattered farms, and we had to walk. Ebenezer lived with his father and mother, and he was the only one in either family who ever walked to school that first winter.

"We often walked to and from school together. He was an awkward, bashful boy with a red face, and he was seventeen, but he was not of his choice before there were half worn off the soles of his shoes. Ebenezer's shoes were generally several inches too long for him.

"I am sure, too, that I was awkward and bashful, and even at that age I was a tolerable beauty. I was called by that time a beauty, so possibly it would be a better way to describe me. I remember that I had a red head, who always seemed to be in the way, and I remember that I had a fair skin, but so that his paleness and the redness of my face made my freckles inches too short for him.

"I was, too, that I was awkward and bashful, and even at that age I was a tolerable beauty. I was called by that time a beauty, so possibly it would be about six-and-a-half-a-dozen years old, and I remember that I had a red head, who always seemed to be in the way, and I remember that I had a fair skin, but so that his paleness and the redness of my face made my freckles inches too short for him.

"We had a lively, jolly, good-natured teacher, and we had a school-house full of young people, and we had a very good time. We had to be in the best of spirits, and we had to be in the best of spirits, and we had to be in the best of spirits, and we

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Love in the Tropics.

Zulu singing—Oh, Rumsefum, sweet Rumsefum, thy ruby lips I—

Unexpected Occupant—Say, young man, I wouldn't wait for Rumsefum if I were you; I am afraid she won't be here to-night.—Life.

Caused Fruits to Tin.

Mr. T. P. White, in a communication to the Chemical society, gives a decidedly negative answer to the question whether the acids of canned fruits may not form poisonous salts with the tin. He reports, as the result of his experiment, that "tin is entirely devoid of danger when taken internally in any form that might arise from being in contact with fruits or vegetables." He believes that the cases of accidental poisoning attributed to tin were due to solder or other impurities—arsenic, copper or lead. Professor W. Martien Williams says that there need be no lead in the solder—that it is only put in for cheapness' sake, and that tin makes a superior solder to any alloy. Therefore all danger may be obviated by prohibiting the use of any other solder than pure tin.—Popular Science Monthly.

Love Surmounts All Obstacles.

A colored man living near Smithville forbade his daughter to receive the attentions of a dusky Adonis who was paying court to her: but having reason to suspect a clandestine meeting of the lovers, the other night he locked the damsel up in the house and went on to his work. Returning, he was surprised to hear low voices in conversation within, though the door was still locked. On entering he discovered the youthful Romeo, who had gained admission by sliding down the chimney, his mahogany countenance besmeared with soot. "Da ain't no use in stoppin' dem," he said. "De debil is sitter dem, but de Lawd work wid me. I'm go long."—Lee County (Ga.) News.

Understood His Business.

Omaha Traveling Man (in Chicago)—I understood a good many Chicago families employ $5,000 a year cooks.

Hotel Clerk—Yes, they do.

"Can you tell me how I can get the addresses of such families?"

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"Oh, no; I am agent for Killercure's dyspepsia medicine"—Omaha World.

For Her Dear Sake.

"Willie," said a young wife, "are you going to take part in this tennis tournament?"

"Yes, I thought of it."

"Please don't, Willie, for my sake."

"Why?"

"Because you might win and it would surely get into the papers."—Washington Critic.

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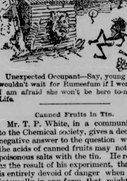
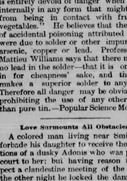


Zulu Singing—Oh, Rumsefum, sweet Rumsefum, thy ruby lips!



Unexpected Occupant—Say, young man, I wouldn't wait for Rumsefum if I were you; I am afraid she won't be here to-night.—*Life.*

Canned Fruits in Tin.

Mr. T. P. White, in a communication to the Chemical News, gives a decidedly negative answer to the question whether the acids of canned fruits may not form poisonous salts with the tin. He reports, as the result of his experiment, that "tin is entirely devoid of danger when taken internally in any form that might arise from being in contact with fruits or vegetables." He believes that the cases of accidental poisoning attributed to tin were due to solder or other impurities—arsenic, copper or lead. Professor W. Mattieu Williams says that there need be no lead in the solder—that it is only put in for cheapness' sake, and that tin makes a superior solder to any alloy. Therefore all danger may be obviated by prohibiting the use of any other solder than pure tin.—Popular Science Monthly.

Love Surmounts All Obstacles.

A colored man living near Smithville frolic his daughter to receive the attentions of a dusky Adonis who was paying court to her. This marriage season he met a clandestine meeting of the lovers, the other night he locked the damsel up in the house and went on to his work. Returning, he was surprised to hear her voices in conversation within, though the door was still locked. On entering he discovered the youthful Romeo, who had gained admission by sliding down the chimney, his mahogany countenance bedecked with soot. "Da ain't no use in stoppin' dem," he said. "De debil is after dem, but de Lawd work wid me. I'em go long."—Lee County (Ga.) News.

Understood His Business.

Omaha Traveling Man on Chicago—I understand a gold and young man's fortune can place $7,000 a year costs.

Hotel Clerk—Yes, sir, it does.

"Can you tell me how I can get the address of such families?"

"Go to the Highly Caterer's emporium. Do you wish to engage a cook?"

"Oh, no. I am agent for Killercure's dyspepsia medicine."—Omaha World.

For Her Dear Sake.

"Willie," said a young wife, "are you going to take part in this tennis tournament?"

"Please don't, Willie, for my sake."

"Why?"

"Because you might win and it would surely go into the papers."—Washington Critic.

Enrich the Blood.

Hamilton's German Bitters are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic. Especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, want of appetite, lack of strength, lack of energy, &c. They enrich the blood, strengthen the muscles, and give new life to the nerves. They act like a charm in the digestive organs, remove all dyspeptic symptoms, and when ever the stomach is weak or there is a general loss of physical vigor, these Bitters will add vigor and speed. Only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter. dec

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and frends and physicians pronounced me incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlecurt, Decatur, Ills., says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by my physicians, now is best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Dr. Crouter's drug Store.

The Greatest Pain Killer yet found for Sciatica, Colic, Stitch in side or back, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. is *Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure.* Bound on with hot well cloths it never fails to cure. Pleurisy, Indigestion, Sick headache, flatulence, diarrhœa, dysentery, heartburn, sour stomach, &c., it is unequaled. Warranted to give relief. Used both internally and externally. Warranted to cure. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter. dec

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impurities of the blood. We can not too strongly impress upon the minds of the people the extreme virtues of Electric Bitters as a cure all malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—price 50 cts and 1.00 per bottle at Dr. Crouter's Drug Store. dec

Are Your Children Pevish and sad eyed? Do they have abnormal appetites and crave food contrary to nature? Do they look as if they few children escape their ravages. No child can be happy or well while suffering with worms. They sap the very life by preventing the digestion and assimilation of food. There is no sure remedy. It is called *Parmelee's Sanlonine Worm Candies.* They are perfectly harmless but will shake out the worms and pass them off through the bowels. Buy no other. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter. dec

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

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C. J. GRIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Michigan.

Dated December 14, 1887.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated 1872 of Dr. G. W. Crouter, Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper. Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated 1887 Song of the Wheel. Away from the office and desk at last, The business haunted room, The roar of a city, hurrying past, The heat, the worry, the gloom, To the glorious red of the sunset sky, The sweet, cold wine of the air, On the frozen road, my wheel and I, A dusty, rusty pair!

Push, push, two birds in a bush Are laughing to see me hop; Oh with a bound from the frozen ground, With never a way nor stop.

Over and over the pedals fly— "Come on!" to the twittering bird I cry, As over and over the wheels fly post here Over and over, still faster and faster, On through the ice cold stream of air, On where the road is frozen and bare.

Roll—roll—roll—roll— Silent and swift as a death frost nod, Glide—glide—glide— On the smooth, black tide Of the ocean of sky and a drowing in from the west, Over and over and over, Over and over, till over the crest Of the hill, and down to the valley below, Through the mark of the mist and the white of the snow.

Now my steed falters, as breathless and slow, Up the steep hillside it labors and grinds, Grinds—grinds—grinds—grinds— Across and across in curves and winds, Hand dragged and rock hindered, without hope or fear,

No longer a nod, but a sin burdened wraith— Till, resting the summit, he spurns the dark hill,

And onward he plunges, for good or for ill, Over and onward, and onward and over, He rocks and he rights like a jolly old rover.

Roll—roll—roll—roll— Backward he flies to our one dear goal, Where the whining steel cease, and the rider shall rest, And with trembling lips to my own shall be pressed.

Slow—slow—slow— Slowly—slowly—slowly—we go— What, darling, so far on the road to-night, To welcome us both? Forgive me, I pray, I was thinking of you and was quite right When I said with blame, we've such safe, safe at home, Be quiet, old fellow, we've such safe, safe at home.

Willis Boyd Allen in Outing.

WASHINGTON'S CHAPERONS.

How Some "Leaders" of Society in the Capital Replenish Their Finances.

The wives and daughters of new congressmen and officers are frequently thrown into society without any previous preparation. From the quiet of a country home there is a terrible transition. There are ladies here in Washington whose husbands have been army or navy officers. They have spent years in society, and have held, and still hold, high rank. The mysteries of form and usage are familiar to them, but the death or retirement of their husbands has reduced their finances below the figures of their extravagant tastes. These ladies now must in their position in society be modified by contact through the mysterious mazes. They teach the wives of new senators and members from the back districts the polite forms, and pilot them safely through a winter in Washington.

The relation they hold to the novice is that of a sponsor, or a chaperon to take the part of a friendly adviser or chaperon. They are counselors, friends and pilots! They are women who have been belles in society in the years when debuts in society are now. They now make a business of treasure. They are called upon to advise, to help, to furnish their homes, how to talk and act, how to seat their guests, how to receive, when to call, how to call and who to call on. They tell them the difference between an ordinary tea and a high tea; between a dinner party and a soiree. They tell them the dust of their dialect and teach them polite forms of speech, and tell them what to do with their hands, how to arrange the circle and teach by example. They are consulted about every thing except to those who employ them, and they are the most counsel of all society. They are known in Washington life.

In the morning when they are not attending to their charges they are at the part of private conversationists. There are always a number of wealthy religious, who are account of not yet knowing the ways of society, or of ill health, or prejudice against it, they are in society, and are in the social swim.

As conversationists they know queens and factotums of society being all the gossip and goings on in society in a morning and upon these wonderful memories of society. They tell them who held receptions last night and who was there, what they wore, what they said, and what was said about them. They relate the latest private scandal, the latest different people think of each other, and how each is measured with the other. In short, they report how long Mr. — talked with Miss Millions, and repeat what "everybody" thought of it. They discuss the engagements made, to be made, and broken off. All the little bits of gossip, small talk and scandal they carry with them and repeat to all the interesting details, and keep their secluded patrons as well posted as if they were among the "real set." They furnish up a market, they monopolize.

Some of the most fashionable women who have long been the "leaders" of society earn in this way the money to pay their establishments and to maintain themselves in fashionable luxury. The wives and daughters of many famous men, now dead, are by professional leaders of society, and in society professionally—intriguing, designing.

Not the Computer's Fault.

In a letter read before a recent meeting of the Berlin Anthropological society, Dr. Schlemann energetically protests against the current belief in the salutary effect of the Egyptian climate in patients with any troubles. He writes from Thebes: "Since my consumptive cough, from which I have taken with me in order to save his life, has died, and since I have observed in this city a number of consumptives whom, like the German Consular Agent Tod, I would have preserved for years ago in robust health, I am entirely cured of the belief that Egypt is the panacea for all pulmonary troubles. I would rather advise such patients to go to the Riviera than to Egypt."—Chicago News.

Methods Pursued on a Louisiana Plantation—Work in the Stubble Fields.

Let us follow in their sequence the processes of planting. First is the uncovering with plows of the furrows in which the seed cane has been buried since last fall, the pulling it out of the ground with great iron hooks attached to poles, and the loading it into carts. In the "chucking up" gang I observed two white men working with the negroes. They are Spaniards from the Teres aux Boufs country, the other side of the swamps. There are two others who are neither white nor negroes. They have a brown complexion, high cheek bones, regular features and straight black hair. These are "Manilla men"—natives of the Philippine Islands. The curiously mixed population of lower Louisiana includes 2,000 or 3,000 of them.

Big, stout carts, with broad tired wheels, haul the resurrected canes to the field prepared for planting. Here a gang of women called "choppers" take up the canes by armfuls and drop them in heaps at intervals beside the furrows. They are placed in the furrows by other women called "planters." Another gang passes along the furrows and chops up the canes with rude hatchet like knives. The object of this is to give the seed eyes a chance to draw sap from the stock which would otherwise be at a loss by those which have already a good start. About six tons of cane go to the planting of an acre. One acre of seed cane will plant three acres, and as the planting must be done every third year, one-ninth of the crop average of a plantation must be given up to seed cane. When the seed cane is cut in the fall the stalks are laid between the rows of stubble and covered with a plow run on each side.

After the canes are laid and cut, they are covered with plows or with a machine called a rotary hoe, and the ground is then rolled to press the dirt close to the sprouting eyes. The first crop is called plant cane. Next year the cane sprouts from the stubble, and is called first ratoons. The second year it sprouts again, and is called second ratoons. The third year the stubble is plowed up and the ground sowed with field peas, which incorporates the land, as clover does northern farms. The fourth year it is again put in plant cane. A good yield to the acre is 25 tons of plant cane, 20 of the first ratoons, and 15 of second ratoons. On the upper coast, above New Orleans, it is customary to let the stubble ratoon but once. In Cuba it often ratoons six successive years, but the cane becomes constantly more woody and poorer in saccharine matter.

In the stubble fields the first spring, work consists in "barring off," or moving the dirt away from the roots of the ratoons with plows and repairs the light and air to hasten the germinating of the ratoons. By the middle of April cane should be a good stand of the young sprouts. Then the dirt is worked back toward the rows, and then comes a last cultivation with the plow till after the 1st of July, when the cane is "laid by." No more work is done on it till the cutting begins in September. Now the cane is high that a man driving a mule is lost to sight between the rows. Soon gangs of men and women come up on a man on horseback. The rows are usually seven feet apart and jumpers, hard hit with the clothes—that is, from the river or bayou toward the swamp. July and August was formerly the time for cutting wood in the swamps to run the sugar mill during the grinding season, but now most plantations burn coal. The crop being "made," the planter feels that he can relax from his cares for a time, but he has the means, he goes off to the north with his family to escape the two frosted months of the year in Louisiana and build up his health, in a climate more congenial.—T. Dimitry in The Century.

T. S. Arthur's Method of Writing.

Mr. Arthur said of his manner of writing: "I do not create my stories, but my plots and characters are not prearranged and individualized. I take one or two characters in my mind, put them in motion and but dimly foreshadowed—often not seen at all—and move forward with them, clear that all is simply development, or simply living; nothing comes out as a surprise to me. I have no control in the story, but everything is subject to unlooked for modifications and new relations, as it an intelligence more far seeing than my own was directing the hands of the lines I was writing. New characters suddenly present themselves and take their place in the story, and become often the strongest and most influential. Frequently I do not see the outcome of the story until near the close, and am often as curious to know what is to be the fate of the characters as any reader can be, but rarely, if ever, am I disappointed in the final outcome of the story."

"My work—if I may use the word work—is always a growth. This being true, I do not have to adding sense of what I never feel as if I had any power with my pen to create or to recall with anything. I often begin in weakness, forcing myself to take up my pen, while some other matter has control. To fix this and bring it down into living action seems to me almost impossible thing, but as soon as I fix and localize, touch human life in its outward action somewhere, a sense of power comes to me, and I go on because the subject of new influences, and am often as many surprised at the result as any of my readers can possibly be."—D. L. Milliken in The Writer.

Druggists' Ingenious Device.

A very ingenious device is now generally adopted by drug-nists to prevent the frequent mistakes which occur at night in administering a dangerous medicine for a simple one. This is entirely obviated by putting up prescriptions, containing powerful remedies or poisonous drugs in rough bottles as prickly as the coat of a chinkin. Any one reaching in the dark is at once warned of his danger. Wives have already been spared by this simple contrivance.—Globe-Democrat.

AN ITALIAN WATERING PLACE.

Sea Bathing at Civita Vecchia—Miles of Transparent Water—The Bathers.

In America sea bathing means a stand up fig t with a strong, relentless surf that is bent upon knocking you out of time in every round. To swim in an American surf is to invite drowning, and, unless the sea is exceptionally smooth, to get knocked out. But at Civita Vecchia there is rarely any surf worthy of the name, and no tide to bring in garbage and carry out unwary bathers. You can literally swim for miles in water so transparent that you can plainly see the bottom; and as for drowning yourself, the proprietor of the bathing establishment takes care that you shall not do it.

There are two bathing establishments, or "stabilimenti," as the Italian more briefly spells it. The Italian conception of a "stabilimento" at the seashore is a restaurant, ballroom, cafe and lounging place built on piles a hundred or two yards from shore and connected with it by a long bridge. On each side of this bridge, and inclosed by two rows of bathrooms, are two bathing pools, one for women only and the other for women and men. In these pools the depth of water is never over four feet, while for men or women who swim out from the pools into the open sea there are ropes marking the respective distances within which the "expert" and the "inexpert" are advised to confine themselves, and boats and life buoys are always ready in case a tired swimmer should need them.

I have a little bedroom in one of the establishments, and it gives one precisely the sensation of being at sea in fine weather. The idea has firmly fastened itself upon the imaginative proprietor and frequenters of the establishment. The attendants are dressed in a naval uniform and are universally called "officers." For that matter, they are in the non-bathing season, sailors, fishermen and boatmen, and the public regard them as sailors because they man that saucy vessel, the establishment. The girls who take care of the women's bathing rooms also wear a feminine naval dress, but they are guiltless of any other marine characteristic.

The women bathers nearly all swim. Indeed, an Italian, man or woman, who cannot swim is the exception. There is, of course, the occasional girl, whose idea of bathing is to hold on to a rope, jump up and down, and squeal. She is a type that is universally distributed over the civilized world, but here a sense of shame at her inability to swim renders her squeal mild and infrequent.

Her sister swimmer enjoys herself immensely in the water, and swims and floats fearlessly, though she, too, often has the feminine vice of not striking out properly with her legs and of trying to propel herself with her hands. She cares very little about getting her hair wet, the fear of which calamity usually haunts the American girl when bathing, though, so far as I can judge, fatal results rarely, if ever, follow the wetting of the back hair.

Rude horseplay in the bath is unknown here, and decorum is successfully combined with hearty enjoyment and genuine fun. The women bathe with more modesty than the men, but the fun of women is always comic when bathing. The Italian in the water, as on the shore, is courteous, self respectful, and wholly lacking in self consciousness. Graver than the Frenchman, he does not insult the majesty of the sea with incessant chattering, but treats it with the respect due to a powerful element which may become dangerous if insulted, but which, so long as its rights are duly acknowledged, can be trusted to be magnanimous and courteous.—*Cor. New York Times.*

The Gypsy's Love at Home.

Gypsies universally revere the marriage and home relation. What other people do I say universally, and was that word unqualifiedly. There is not an exception. The home, under dingy roof or beneath the stars, is the dream, the type, the realization of all attainable good. I do not defend them in their religion, in their fidelity; but the religious faculty as we know it, develop it, detect it, is lacking in them that another seems to have taken its place. That is home worship. Without ambition to rule and rend and remodel the world, their whole mental and heart power concentrates upon and about their own. Every earthly effort of the gypsy man, as of every decent man, is for the home, the sacrosanct divine within his simple holding. The gypsy wife, not being civilized into a social harridan; not being developed into a literary, art or church gadabout; not being cultured into a female devil, reaching her greedy tentacles to every outlying shine and then devouring her own home for self and social distortion, has a whole body and soul and devotion for those who call her wife and mother. And so this gypsy family that you scorn and my old poet friend calls "rascals," form an all sufficient, invincible love force that the combined assaults of all fortune can never shock or endanger. That is surely one thing worth remembering about the gypsies. Yet this is a trait without law. And it even begins back of the making of the tribe at the gypsy's mother's breast. It is bred and inbred in pre-natal assimilation loyalty. Then as the children come along, they are every thing absolutely inner nothing else or different, save about the dangers of non-gypsies, among whom they see all that should be avoided and of whom we know a few things that should be changed.—Edgar L. Wakeman's Letter.

Compliment from th. Bereaved.

"I think, Mr. Smith," said a friend of the family, "that your poor wife looked so lovely as she lay there at rest at last."

"Yes," replied the bereaved husband, "Mary always did look well in white."—The Epoch.

"The trouble with an oyster stew," growled a lover of that composition the other day, "is that it is too big a dish for growing and too cold as the bottom of the dish appears."—Philadelphia Call.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

A Dreary Day.

Bobby (Sunday afternoon)—What a dreadful long, dreary day Sunday is, mother.

Mother—Why do you find it dreary, Bobby?

Bobby (after some thought)—I s'pose it's because pa stays home all day.—Texas Siftings.

Revision.

Mr. Robert Johnson, who lives on the Fisher farm, has a little boy, Dave, who is just old enough to be taught to say his prayers. The other evening his mother was teaching him the Lord's Prayer, and got along very well until they reached the line, "Give us this day our daily bread."

The mother repeated it twice, but the child made no attempt to follow her.

"Why don't you say it?" urged his mother.

"'Cause I don't want bread," said the boy "I want pie."—Oil City Derrick.

A Fresh Solution.

Little Mollie was caught by her mother stealing apples from the tree and severely rebuked. Her mother told her she must not touch those apples, as she was going to make preserves of them.

On the following Sunday little Mollie's school teacher, while walking home with her from Sunday school, asked her why God forbade Adam and Eve to eat of the tree in the midst of the garden.

"Because he wanted to make preserves of the apples," was the childish reply.—Texas Siftings.

Not Altogether Friendless.

The small child is to the front again. He had been naughty. The naughtiness of youth and the naughtiness of age are widely different.

"If you do that nobody will love you," the tender mother told him.

"Tain't so. I know one who'll like me," he answered.

"Who?"

"Satan. He likes the bad ones."—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Case of Choke.

Jessie's teacher gave her pupils a party, to which "little brother" was invited. He ate heartily of ice cream and cake, and was found reposing on the bench in the porch, while the other children were at play in the yard. When asked why he didn't join them, he exclaimed:

"Oh, I can't play, my pants choke my so!"—Youth's Companion.

A Hidden Sting.

A little Syracuse boy of Rockefeller want into a market last week, and, helping herself to a green pepper, tried to eat it. After she had asked Aps marchman asked her what the matter was with the fruit, and he replied, between sobs, "Vere was a bumble bee in it."—Middletown News.

A Profound Reflection.

"Grandpa," inquired Johnny, "must everybody die?"

"Yes, my child. Every one in this world must die when his time comes."

"Well"—long pause—"what I'd like to know is, why hasn't he got his man?"—Detroit Free Press.

A Polished Compositor.

A Burlington man told one of her boys that the next time he wrote a composition he should use more polish. The result of his next disquisition was "Noodles."—Burlington Free Press.

Description of a Naval Battle.

Those who have read the narrative of the battle of Lake Erie, published in the Constitution during the war of 1813 remember that it received three broadsides from the British man-of-war, did not fire until she had come to close quarters. Then her fire was so rapid that in a few minutes the "enemy" was silenced. The account of the capture, as spoken by a Frenchman speaking broken English, sets forth the action pretty effectually:

"You see, I was come from Marseilles with sheepload vine and cognac; I was go to so Levant trade. By-by-by Captaine Dacre he come with his sheep; he say, he tak' my sheep; and he tak' all my cognac and he say, he tak' my sheep; he say, he tak' my sheep; he say, he tak' my crew he tak' prisoners an' he burn my sheep.

"Pretty soon he say: 'Ah, Capitaine Dufosse, I go look now for' ant Yankee frigate.' I say, 'Ah, Capitaine Dufosse, he'll kill you.' 'Pin goin' tak' ant sheep in Yankee frigate.'

"Ven he come up with her he give ven broadside, he tore ev'ry t'ing to pieces; he tore ev'ry t'ing to pieces! he other broadside. Ze Yankee he no say nothing!

"Capitaine he say, 'Ah, what is zat?' Br-r-r-r-r-r! from zo Guerriere. Zat Yankee he say nothing!

"Pretty soon ven he came close, br-r-r-r-r-r! br-r-r-r-r! br-r-r-r-r! br-r-r-r-r! br-r-r-r-r! br-r-r-r-r!

"I go below. After avile I come on de deck. Capitaine Dacre vas gire' his sword to Capitaine Dufosse.

"I say, 'Ah, ha, Capitaine Dacre! You say you gotin' tak' ant Yankee frigate in twenty minutes! He tak' you in tain?'"—Youth's Companion.

A Spring of Acid Water.

About fifteen miles south of Meridian, Miss., there is a spring near the foot of a hill. The water is almost as sour as vinegar. With the addition of sugar it makes first class lemonade, with a slight taste of tea. The spring was recently discovered, and it is not supposed to possess any value except as a curiosity.—Scientific American.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

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DR. G. W. CROUTER,

Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated 1872 of Dr. G. W. Crouter, Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper. Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated 1887 Song of the Wheel. Away from the office and desk at last, The business haunted room, The roar of a city, hurrying past, The heat, the wor

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, — MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A Summary of the Eventful Happenings of a Week, as Reported by Telegraph.

Political, Commercial, and Industrial News, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Suicides, Etc., Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ANARCHY'S GRAVE.

Spies, Parsons, Fischer, Lingg, and Engel Laid to Rest at Waldheim Cemetery, Chicago.

AFTER lying in the vault at Waldheim Cemetery for five weeks, under the constant guard of those who knew them when living, anarchist beings, says a Chicago special, the bodies of the five dead anarchists, August Spies, George Engel, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, and Louis Lingg, were on Sunday consigned to the great Mother Earth. All of the most noted anarchists of the city were present on the train, and also a large number of equally prominent labor-leaders of unpronounced anarchist type. The speakers of the day were Captain William P. Black, Paul Grottkau, of Milwaukee; Albert Currlin, of St. Louis; and Joseph R. Buchanan. The features of the dead all looked as if but life had departed from them, with the exception of Lingg's, around whose eyes were broad purplish-red rings. The grave or vault was open at the top, its sides and floor being made of solid masonry. Its width is that of the length of a coffin, and its length is sufficient to contain the coffins placed cross side by side. Five fire coffins have been brought into this curious vault, an immense flag-stone was lowered down over it, covering the vault entirely, the stone being lowered down into its place with the aid of a derrick. During all the ceremonies excellent order was preserved, and the only show of a want of reverence for the occasion was the use of the word "brave" by several of the authors during the progress of Grottkau's speech.

STERLING F. ROUNDS DEAD.

The Well-Known Printer and Newspaper Man Stricken Down at Omaha.

AN Omaha dispatch announces the death of R. F. Rounds, President of the Omaha Republican Company. He was at first attacked with pneumonia, followed by pleurisy, but had so far recovered as to be considered out of danger, when he was seized with brain trouble, as old affection, which was the direct cause of his death.

Sterling Parker Rounds was a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1836. He learned the printer's trade in Buffalo, after which he went to Racine, Wis., and started a newspaper. He was married in Racine Dec. 8, 1856, and has three sons and two grandchildren. His eldest son, Sterling Rounds, Jr., married the daughter of the wife of Dr. H. Rothmahler, the famous Milwaukee physician, and lived in Milwaukee and Racine, where he was connected as a weekly paper. He afterward went to Chicago and opened a job printing and stationery office on State street, in company with James Campbell, under the firm name of Rounds & Campbell. Two years after on Monday morning of each year they continued business until their failure five years later. In 1861 Mr. Rounds was appointed public printer by President Garfield, and held the office until the coming of the present administration. Mr. Rounds was interested in the Omaha Bee, Omaha News, and has lived there since. His family still living at Eureka, Wis. He has a brother in Milwaukee and a sister in Peoria, Ill.

A WAITING GAME.

Austria Decides to Make No More Inroads Upon Russian Calls Out More Troops.

A VIENNA dispatch says the military council in that city Sunday was presided over by Emperor Francis Joseph. The council resolved that the extraordinary portion of the credit of 52,000,000 florins voted last spring shall be applied to the purchase of horses, and the construction of huts for troops in Galicia. No increase of the forces is intended, but it has been decided upon, and if there is no further augmentation of Russian troops on the frontier, Austria will adhere to the policy of observation.

Higgins' Successor.

A WASHINGTON special says that Secretary Fairchild has decided to appoint Mr. Perry C. Smith, at present Disbursing Clerk of the Postoffice Department, to the position of Appointment Clerk of the Treasury, to fill the place left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Higgins. Mr. Smith is a cousin of the Secretary. Secretary Vilas, in his annual report, speaks of him as a most efficient and economical officer.

Convention of Republican Clubs.

THE Convention of Republican Clubs at New York completed its labors on Saturday and adjourned. Mr. James T. Foster, President of the New York Republican Club, was elected President of the newly created National League. The resolution against the confirmation of Mr. Lamar was tabled.

Telegraphic Brevities.

JACOB F. BRUNSMAKER, of the carriage manufacturing firm of Studebaker Brothers, died in Chicago of peritonitis.

AUGUSTUS, the man who attempted to assassinate M. Ferry, has become violently insane and is now in a mad-house.

THE Israel Walker celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of his birth at his home in Danvers, Mass., on its birthday.

SEVERAL thousand men have been thrown out of employment by the closing of the Bell & Spencer boot and shoe factory in Bradford, Pa.

THE last spike was driven in the construction of the Galveston & Oregon railroad, which is completed to Ashland, Oregon. It had been building twenty-one years.

AS a result of the feud between the Adams and Cassatt factions in Rock Castle County, Kentucky, seven men have killed each other, and each many others wounded, and several houses burned.

THE EASTERN STATES.

AN assignment has been made by Searle, Venneman & Co., jobbers of notions and white goods at Philadelphia for over $500, but the amount of their assets is not known.

DEATH is announced at Philadelphia of General T. K. Smith, who was chief of General Grant's staff at the close of the war.

HENRY IVES, of national notoriety, was arrested at New York upon a warrant issued out by Julius Dexter, President of Dexter and Hamilton and Dexter Railroad, alleging that in June last Ives appropriated a draft for $100,000 which belonged to the railroad company. Ives was held on $20,000 bail, his sister furnishing security.

JOSEPH ENDORY, a man with almost unobtrusive hair and gray beard, is under arrest at Philadelphia on a charge of stealing from $60,000 to $70,000 from the Manufacturers' National Bank, by which he had been employed as book-keeper for thirty-five years. Although always considered a trusty employee, it is, said that Knight had been robbing the bank for twenty-five years.

THE WESTERN STATES.

E. L. Harris the Fidelity Bank wrecker, was found guilty at Cincinnati on a set forth in the thirty-three counts of the indictment, and was sentenced to ten years in the Ohio Penitentiary, whither he was taken in the afternoon.

THE extraordinary case of accidental shooting by which two men lost their lives is reported from Ozark County, Missouri. William Requa, a member of a party that was on a hunting expedition in a remote part of the county, started out by himself, and when at some distance from his companions fired at an object which he took for a bear, but which proved to be W. H. Guinter, also a hunter, from Wyandotte, Kan. After the discharge of his gun Requa rushed forward, and Guinter, who was still alive, though fatally wounded, fired upon him, killing him instantly.

A DISPATCH from Columbus, Ohio, says the Grand Jury has indicted seven men for conspiracy in the daly-street fingerprint swindle in that city two years ago. Among those indicted are Robert H. Montgomery, ex-Prosecuting Attorney; Dr. C. H. Montgomery, Fred Steele, Otto Horn, Algernon Granville, and Jordan C. Blackburn, of Cincinnati. Granville was formerly in the employ of Prosecuting Attorney Montgomery, and is an expert short-hand man and penman.

IN the death at Whatcom, W. T., of the Hon. Isaac S. Kalloch, one who had led a career full of startling sensations has passed away.

The bloody drama in which he was one of the principals in the stormy days of sand-lot domination in San Francisco, in 1877-78-79, and the political prominence that soon followed he has furnished occasion after occasion, and it was an attempt to take the life of Mr. Kalloch he was in a measure lost to public view. The bullet then fired, it was thought, ended the terrible scandal which for two years had been the talk of the town, over a question of a century age. Kalloch was elected Mayor of San Francisco on the workingmen's ticket in 1867. During the campaign he was shot by Charles De Young, at that time editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, because of a number of personal attacks made by both parties. The Chronicle printed the details of Kalloch's life in Boston and Kansas, and Kalloch was equally bitter in his attacks on the De Young family. The shooting in the street occasioned a trial, Mr. Kalloch in the street occasioned a trial, Mr. Kalloch being acquitted. Subsequently office and shot De Young dead, and was afterward acquitted of the charge of murder. At the close of his term as Mayor Kalloch removed to Washington Territory, where he had since resided.

A CHICAGO dispatch says: The building at the northwest corner of Adams street and Fifth avenue, which was owned by Hiram N. Sheldon and occupied by Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, was completely ruined by fire Monday night. The loss on the building is placed at $115,000; insurance, $85,000. Phelps, Dodge & Palmer's loss on their stock is placed at $150,000, and any that is about covered by the insurance. Adjacent property was damaged to the extent of $20,000.

THE farm residence of Michael Harris, fourteen miles from Wooster, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Harris and six children were burned to death. Mr. Harris and one daughter escaped.

A CONSTANT stream of rain has been struck at Fairview, Los Angeles County, California.

A CORONER'S (Kan) telegram reports that a woman named Hall murdered the jail at Iola in Wichita County, Kansas, and made a desperate attempt to lynch Thomas Allen, imprisoned on the charge of having been implicated in the killing of Coulter and Jansen, Feb. 27 last. John H. Edwards, Sheriff of the county, with Dick Wade, his Under Sheriff, was in the jail at the time. The mob broke in the jail door and demanded the prisoner. Their demands being refused by the officers, the mob opened a heavy fire with Winchesters and revolvers on the occupants of the jail. The officers returned the fire, fighting bravely 16; their man, and after a brave fight succeeded in repulsing the mob, severely wounding several of them and saving the life of their prisoner. The news that Allen was attempting to claim his release on bail caused the lynching.

FURTHER particulars of the horrible murder of the Harris family, near Westminster, Dak., are telegraphed from Huron, Dak.:

Mrs. Harris was found in a two-story house about midnight Mr. Harris awoke and found his wife in a pool of blood, cut and bruised, with her eyes blackened and head scan all sliced in a horrible manner. The first and gotten sign he had was that he was obliged to jump from the second story window to escape the axe of the fiend, who was then in the house. He called to him. Pary and Harris' oldest boy jumped out the window, leaving Mrs. Harris to get out the children. Each ran to the lady to her assistance, and was met by the fiend, who at the time drew another axe and one of the children fell dead in his tracks. The fiend then fled, escaping the remaining six children, as the first heard was so great and the wind so strong that it was impossible to recover any sense. All were in their nightshirts. Pary and Harris ran to the house of Mr. Ward, a mile distant, returning with his fast and hardest family. The baby was put in the barn and covered with hay till assistance came, but it was also nearly frozen. The two bodies were received from the coroner late Monday night, and almost unrecognizable condition. The boy's head was hung of some fell off as they were taken up. The family were from Mount Ayr, Ind.

KANSAS CITY special: "Sarah Hopkins has committed suicide by taking laudanum. Deceased was the son of Dr. J. Hopkins, who died twenty years ago, leaving the boy a large amount of real estate, which has since increased immensely in value, and a year ago the victim of last night's tragedy was held to be worth almost $1,000,000. For the last two years he had led a dissolute life, plunging wildly into dissipation, and spending large sums of money in a reckless manner. He was the dupe of gamblers, who bled him for thousands of dollars, and the influence of his dissolute associates and friends to lure him away from those associates proved futile. Sarah was a well-to-do young man, having just passed his twenty-ninth birthday."

WONG AH LUNG, a Chinaman of San Francisco, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and fined $2,000 for importing women into the country for immoral purposes.

A FROZEN BOW (Neb.) dispatch says: A young farmer named James Jackson, living twenty eighteen miles northeast of here, started out on the morning of Dec. 19 for a load in a sleigh. When he had reached a point in the woods about half a mile from his father's home his double-barreled shotgun slipped off the seat, and in attempting to draw it toward him the hammers caught and both both discharged into his heart. His clothing caught fire from the flash and was burned off, with the exception of the overshoes. The remains were discovered Thursday morning, lying in the seat of the sleigh, shown a quarter of a mile from the main road, in the woods. His right hand still held the reins firmly, and the horses were standing on the edge of a deep ravine. They had been without food since the accident occurred, and had gnawed the sleigh-tongue nearly in two.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

HENRY FAWCETT'S dwelling, five miles south of Point Pleasant, W. Va., was burned, Fawcett's three children perishing in the flames.

THOMAS FOWELL and his sister, Mrs. Sarah O'Toole, aged 50, keep a general store at Eastern Kentucky Junction, Ky. The other night it was entered by robbers, who strangled Mrs. O'Toole to death to stop her outcry. They then bound and gagged her brother and robbed the store of several hundred dollars in money, beaides goods, and made their escape. Mr. Fowell is 80 years of age.

STOCKMEN from the northern part of the Panhandle, Texas, are calling upon the State and Federal authorities for protection against cattle-thieves. They declare that the public land strip is virtually in the possession of these desperadoes, who have established a reign of terror there. Murders are of daily occurrence, and there is no way of bringing the criminals to justice.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE municipal election in Boston resulted in the re-election for a fourth term of Mayor Hugh O'Brien by a majority over Thomas N. Hart, the candidate of the citizens and Republicans, of 1,726, against 1,600 a year ago, his majority last year being 8,633.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) City Council has fixed the cost of retail liquor licenses at $1,000. The ordinance restricts saloons to certain streets and provides for saloon inspectors.

COMMISSIONER E. HILES, who, it is thought, will be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the forthcoming House, says he will pass a bill reducing the customs duties, which will be presented to the Senate within a short time.

FORTMASTER JOSEPH MANLEY, of Augusta, Me., thinks that Blaine will be nominated by acclamation, and that he is too much of a statesman to be put on such a summons to serve a party and his country.

AN Augusta, Maine, special says the Republican Court of Kennebec County has decided the law making the payment of the United States internal revenue tax a legal voter plain facie evidence that the party paying such tax is a saloon-keeper, and therefore a public nuisance, is unconstitutional.

THE Alabama State Prohibition Convention met at Montgomery and chose delegates to the National Convention. Resolutions were adopted favoring Clinton B. Fiske, of New Jersey, for President, and J. T. Tanner, of Alabama, for Vice President.

A DUBUQUE (Iowa) telegram to the Chicago *Herald* says:

The Prohibitionists of Iowa have scored a great victory—a victory that foreshadows the downfall of the old Republican party in this the State at an early date. Judge Shiras, of the United States Circuit Court, in his decision to instructions received from Judge Brewer, in the Iowa liquor cases, has held that the Iowa law is constitutional, and that the brewers are so close adhesive in breweries. The defense contended that the Iowa law violated the section of the brewries, and not the adhesive in them. Judge Shiras decided that the law is constitutional, and no longer valid. Since the Fort Dodge decision, which is the most important one in the case, the brewers have been closing up of all the saloons and breweries in the United States, and the Iowa brewers have received from Judge Brewer, in instruction cases before him, some of these cases argued that the plaintiffs aimed at the destruction of the business of the State, and that the business of the State of Iowa was instituted, as no longer valid, since the Fedral Court has decided that the law is constitutional, and that the business of the State of Iowa is nearly as no longer valid.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

FRANCE'S new Ministry is composed as follows:

M. Tirard, President of the Council, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; M. Goblet, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Minister of the Interior, M. Rouvenne, Minister of Commerce, M. Lockroy, Minister of Public Works; M. de Hapy, Minister of Marine; M. Viette, Minister of Agriculture; M. Fayy, Minister of Public Instruction; General Logerotte, Minister of War.

A PARIS cablegram says of President Carnot's message: It will be read in the Chambers immediately after the formation of the Cabinet.

In it he says he is fully sensible of the honor conferred upon him by his election to the Presidency, and of the great duties intrusted to him. He then reviews the work of the last Parliament, and recommends the adoption of the budget, which he says is in good order, and for the equilibrium of income or expenditure. He says the Ministry will present a bill for the establishment of a pension, and a resolution declaring that when the two houses adjourn on Tuesday, Dec. 20, they will assemble until Wednesday, Jan. 4. Mr. Hatch occupies the chair today, and the resolution as modified was agreed to.

As improvement in sugar machinery has been lately made, producing much greater simplicity and economy. The most important feature of this new plan is a vacuum pan for the finishing process of boiling and crystallizing the syrup. The heat is imparted to the pan by the contents of the pan through an inner lining of copper, and by a series of copper coils or worms, and the operation is conducted in vacuo by means of a similar heating apparatus in the engine room. This pan is mounted on an elevated platform, for convenience in discharging its contents into the hopper of the centrifugal drying machines, and the discharge from the pan is could to six tons of dry sugar. The sugar, after being discharged, is cooled and crystallized in the vacuum pan, is run into the hopper, or mixed over the centrifugal sugar-drying machines of improved construction. These machines are well known as self-balancing suspended principle, the cylinder being mounted on a vertical shaft revolving at a high speed and purging the sugar from all molasses.

"HELLO, Gooddriver, where've you been?" "Been down here to a very stable gettin' kicked by a mule." "Yes." "What for?" "I'm goin' up to ask the girl I can marry his daughter, and I wanted to see if I was in condition."—*St. Paul Globe.*

In every period of five years in England, from 1860 to 1885, the proportion of paupers down here to a very stable gettin' kicked by a mule." "Yes." "What for?" "I'm goin' up to ask the girl I can marry his daughter, and I wanted to see if I was in condition."—*St. Paul Globe.*

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NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

THE Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections investigated the West Virginia contested-election case, on the 12th inst, and decided unanimously to report in favor of Mr. Faulkner's seat in the Senate. Mr. Hoar, again introduced bills to remove the limitation of the payment of arrears of pensions, and to granting arrears of pensions to soldiers who served ninety days in the Union army. Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to equalize the rate of pensions. It fixes the pension for loss of sight or disability, when the claimant is in attendance at the pension agency, at the rate now allowed by law, and provides that the United States Commissioner of Pensions shall be allowed the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Senator Pasco of Florida introduced a bill to open the great Sioux reservation in Dakota to settlement. Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill to provide for the distribution of the surplus in the Treasury among the States, and requiring it to be expended for the benefit of the soldiers of 1861. The aggregate is about $15,000,000. The bill was placed on the calendar. The Senate voted to discharge Mr. Cockrell from the committee to inquire into the executive expenditures of the Mormon Church, and Senator Edmunds was made Chairman. Mr. Ingalls filed a bill to repeal the holding of Congressional elections in Dakota, Montana, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to provide for the admission of Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territories, and was made Chairman. O'Farrell, Outhwaite, Barry, Mills, Morrison, Springer, Hall, Cox, Blanchard, Morse, Rowell, Hook, Cooper, Lyman, Stephens

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Complete returns show that Barry county gave a majority of 1,793 for local prohibition.

The supreme court of Missouri has declared the local option law of that state constitutional. This is an important "dry" victory.

THE Menominee Democrat nominates John Powers of Escanaba for successor of the late Congressman Moffatt, in the eleventh district. It will be remembered that Mr. Powers was candidate for that office in '86, and reduced the republican majority of 7,476, in '84, to 2,943.

Give the country an untaxed plow with a farmer behind it in untaxed clothing, who, when his work is done, can eat an untaxed supper prepared in an untaxed kitchen, and no one will object to paying the tax on the "appetizer" before supper or the pipe of tobacco after it.—St. Louis Republican.

S. P. ROUNDS, editor and proprietor of the Omaha Republican, died Dec. 17, of pneumonia, after an illness of ten days. Mr. Rounds was one of the best known men in the west. For many years he kept the largest printers' supply house west of New York, and by his aid hundreds of newspapers were started, that would otherwise have never been in existence. Shortly after president Arthur's inauguration Mr. Rounds was appointed public printer. The esteem in which he was held, was evinced by the crowd of employes that filled the parlors of the Ebbitt House in Washington, on the evening of Sept. 20, 1886, for the purpose of saying farewell to the man who had been more of their friend than superior officer. The parlors and stairways presented him with an elegant silver service of twelve pieces.

Death of Hon. S. C. Moffatt.

S. C. Moffatt, representative in congress from the eleventh district, died last Thursday morning, at Washington. His death was caused by a malignant carbuncle on his chin which resulted in blood poisoning. Mrs. Moffatt who was at home in Traverse City was telegraphed for but did not reach her husband before his death.

Deceased who was a resident of Traverse City, was born in Battle Creek, Mich. Aug. 10th, 1841, and graduated from the law school of the Michigan university in 1863. He was at one time a member of the state senate and later ... the lower house, being the speaker of the latter body. In 1884 he was elected to the Forty-ninth congress and was re-elected to the Fifiieth congress. Mr. Moffatt was a man of considerable ability and stood high in the estimation of his friends.

To Gull the Farmers.

Senator Palmer of Michigan, has been chosen as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. As a staunch republican he will proceed to show his friends, the farmers, how happy they should be in paying taxes to a few manufacturers while those manufacturers starve out their hands, stop their coal-breakers and buy their wheat at Liverpool quotations, leaving their hands too poor to buy anything at all. If Senator Palmer can make this clear to the agriculturists he will be a good chairman.—Chicago Herald.

Death of Daniel Manning.

Daniel Manning, ex-secretary of the treasury, died at Albany last Saturday afternoon, Dec 24, at the home of his son, James H., whither he had gone to spend the holidays. The funeral took place Tuesday from St. Paul's Episcopal church at Albany, and was attended by President Cleveland and some members of the cabinet.

Couldn't Aim.

A Boston young man was taken out by some Fort Worth gunners to kill ducks at "Green's lake. As a large flock of canvas backs floated right by him, and he didn't shoot, one of the Fort Worthites got excited and yelled:

"Why in thunder didn't you shoot?"

"Why," answered the Boston man, "every time I got my gun leveled at one, four or five other feathered green headed fools would swim right in between us and I couldn't get a good aim at one."

The party went home.—Texas Colonel.

Mistake of Identity.

Omaha Man—*Do you intend to lecture in Omaha?*

Eastern Stranger—*Lecture!*

"Yes, you lecture, don't you, or perhaps you are a writer?"

"I am not a lecturer or an author, sir. I am the manufacturer of *new stoves.*"

"Oh! I beg your pardon. My friend Brown gave me such a mistake. He told me you were a author ... lecturer."

Paris in the Sixteenth Century.

Some curious documents just found in the archives of the Paris prefecture of police throw an interesting and instructive light on the manner in which the streets of Paris were guarded during the night in the Sixteenth century. To begin with, there were stringent rules to the effect that each house should have only one door and should be regularly barbaned. This being the case, it was a comparatively easy task to order that the dwellers in the different houses should in turn keep an eye on what was going on in their respective streets. They were not compelled to tramp up and down the pavement like the modern policeman; the authorities were satisfied if they looked through their windows and watched all that was going on below. If the slightest cry were raised they opened their windows and rang their bells until their neighbors followed suit. The alarm spread from street to street, and soon all the bells in Paris were ringing, the windows were lit up, and the inhabitants, armed to the teeth, sallied forth, barring the road to the malefactors, who were almost always arrested.

I need hardly explain that the Paris of those days was Hippotian in comparison with what it is now; but what an uncomfortable way they had of keeping the peace in the Sixteenth century! The remedy was positively worse than the disease, for it was hard that the inhabitants of one street should be awakened out of their first sleep because the dwellers in a remote avenue imagined that something wrong was going on. One would fancy that in some quarter or another some noise at least must have been made every night. The slumbers of the Parisians generally must often have been woefully curtailed, not to speak of the volunteer watchmen for whom "all night sittings" were a stern reality.—Home Journal.

Poisons in Food.

We are hearing a good deal of late about poisons in food containing protein compounds, such as the cheese of milk and the myeth of lean meat and fish. The protein compounds are prone to decay—that is, to be decomposed by the action of the ferments called bacteria or microbes. In certain forms of decomposition substances of a more or less poisonous nature, called ptomaines, are formed from protein. It appears to be in this way that poisonous compounds are formed in cheese, meats, etc. While the true digestive ferments, such as the ptyalin of saliva and pepsin of gastric juice, are very different from the ferments just spoken of, yet microbes exist in the digestive apparatus of even the healthiest people, and within a short time past it has been found that poisonous compounds, formed probably by the action of microbes, often occur within our bodies.

The natural inference—it is not positively proved, I think—is that there might be cases in which the presence of certain kinds of food is thus transformed into poisonous substances while passing through the alimentary canal. Perhaps this is the reason why certain persons cannot eat milk without pain or nausea, and it is not impossible that many of the cases in which one kind of food or another causes sickness may, in the light of future research, be attributed to such fermentations within the body.—W. O. Atwater in The Century.

A Sleepy Headed Duke.

The Duke of Edinburgh is getting up a reputation as the champion sleeper and also as the champion bore among all the royal personages of Europe. Last spring this sleepy headed admiral laid such stress upon the enjoyment of his slumbers at Cannes, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's visit to that place, that he refused to allow the British fleet under his command to return the royal salute of the French squadron to his mother until he had slept all he wanted to, which did not come to pass until several hours after the time that official courtesy demanded an acknowledgment in kind of the solemn welcome of the French guns. Of course the French admiral and the French people were furious over this marked discourtesy.

But the Duke of Edinburgh sleeps in spite of everything. For example, it is reported that recently the British Mediterranean fleet arrived at an Algerian port and the French officials went on board the flagship to pay their respects to the duke as the commander of the squadron. But Edinburgh was at his usual business. He was so fast asleep that his valet refused to arouse him, and the insulted Frenchmen hurried ashore without a chance to pay their respects. The nations of this boorish duke must certainly be stuffed with poppies.—New York Graphic.

Demand for Water Wheels.

"The day of the water wheel is over," said a large manufacturer. "I don't know of any business that has suffered so much as ours from new inventions. The many excellent portable and gas engines that have been put on the market within the last few years have almost entirely superseded the cumbersome water wheel. There will undoubtedly always be a certain demand for wheels where they have been already in operation and where the water supply is good, but new factories and it cheaper to run by steam than to build mill dams. The new order of things no longer leaves the manufacturer at the mercy of the elements. Fortunes have been lost on forfeited contracts by mills having to close down in the busy season on account of long continued drought. The water wheel trade is now largely confined to foreign markets and new countries. They disappear as population increases and gas is introduced."—New York Evening Sun.

Chili's Orphan Asylum.

In the orphan asylum at Santiago there are said to be 2,000 children of unknown parentage, supported by the church, and this is a city of 300,000 people. There is a convenient mode for the disposition of foundlings. In the rear wall survey adjoining the place is an aperture, with a wooden box or cradle which swings out and in. A mother goes there at night, places the little one in the cradle, swings it inside, and the nurse on guard, hearing a bell that rings automatically, take the infant to the nursery. However this plan may be regarded by modern moralists, it is certainly an improvement on infanticide, which is almost unknown in Chili.—Harper's Magazine.

Guarding Bank Note Plates.

These plates are surrounded with impenetrable safeguards. The large room, nearly the full length of the building, is occupied by the engravers at the windows, Mr. O'Neil, the chief engraver, and the custodian. On one side of the room is a railing and wire screen, such as are seen in banks, behind which are the desks of Mr. O'Neil and his bookkeeper. On the other side of the room, at the door of the vault, is a similar inclosure, where sits the custodian of the plates, dies, rolls, and other property. When the chief engraver comes in the morning he makes a requisition upon the custodian for such of these precious bits of steel as he wants. Each piece has its name or designation, whether it is a bit of latice work, a vignette, or an entire plate, and when they are surrendered to the chief engraver upon requisition an entry is made upon the books of the custodian. The bookkeeper or assistant for Mr. O'Neil makes an entry on his books also, to show what he has received. Then, as the engravers want the different pieces of work, a similar account is kept with them, and no man can leave the room until the books show that every piece of engraving that he had in his possession has been returned, and he has a note from the chief engraver to show that such is the case. The watchmen would not let them out of the building without this. When a bell sounds at noon the engravers go to lunch, but not outside the building.

When the work is over for the day the accounts between the chief engraver and his subordinates are balanced, to show that each has returned all the work placed in his custody. The rolls and dies and plates are returned by the chief engraver to the custodian from whom he got them, and if no one is missing his requisition is returned to him, and the property locked in the vault for the night. Should it ever happen that anything was missing, even if it were but the smallest fragment of engraving, no one would be permitted to leave until it was found. A complete record is then kept of every piece, so that you can tell just where it was at any time, how long it was in any one's custody, and what he had it for.

"We know," said Mr. O'Neil to a reporter to whom Chief Drayne had extended the freedom of the building, "we know that whatever may be said about counterfeits being printed from government plates, that there never was one so printed. There never was a plate stolen. There is no plate that has ever been made that is not in the vault there, and every one can be accounted for for every minute of time. You cannot name a little one, and we can tell you just where it was at any time, how long it was in any one's custody, and what he had it for.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Notes and News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 24.—Mr. Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, recently nominated by the President for the office of Postmaster General, is staying quietly at the Arlington, so quietly that he is not registered there, and the clerks deny him to all callers. He keeps within doors during the evening, and sees no one but Judge Montgomery and other intimate friends. Just why he has come to Washington at this juncture is not known. His nomination is pending in the senate, but his presence is not required to secure his confirmation, which all admit will be done by the unanimous vote of the senate.

There is no doubt of Secretary Lamar's confirmation as supreme court judge without serious opposition. The republican opposition to Mr. Lamar will be that he is not a lawyer of sufficient experience. A lawyer of Georgia said in regard to the assertions that secretary Lamar is not a competent legal authority: "I can tell all about Mr. Lamar's experience as a lawyer. He was admitted to the bar of Georgia in 1862, moving to Holley Springs, Miss., and practiced there. He was made professor of mathematics in the University of Mississippi, intermitting his practice two years. He then returned to the law and was not out of practice till his election to congress after he came to the bar. When the war broke out he went in. After peace he returned to law and left it no more till he was elected to congress in 1876, though he served a short time also as professor of law in the state university. Lamar, in fact, has been a successful lawyer in the south, and if his name is not found frequently in the law records of his state, it is because, not being contentious or litigious, he always tried to settle cases before they came to the supreme court.

The local courts have been applied to for a writ of mandamus to compel postmaster Conger to admit envelopes with business cards printed on them as third-class matter. Pursuant to instructions contained in a circular issued by the postmaster general, the city postoffice had refused to forward as third class matter enclosures in envelopes bearing any mention of the particular business of the sender, and the petition has been filed in order to make this a test case. The court suggested that there was nothing to prevent an appeal to the court above, and therefore refused to allow the writ.

Among the banal bills presented in the senate in the week past, two are especially deserving of consideration, having possibilities of enormous consequence. The first is that introduced by senator Dolph, of Oregon, appropriating nearly $130,000,000 for coast defenses. The second is the bill offered by senator Eustis, of Louisiana, to provide for a joint celebration by sixteen American republics in 1889 in honor of the centennial of the constitution of the parent of them all—United States.

The majority of people credit President Cleveland with originating the phrase "public office is a public trust." This belief is so universal that there was quite a fluttering in the office of Dr. Tindall, secretary to the district commissioners, over a discovery made last Saturday. On page forty-two of a pamphlet containing the minutes of the school board for the year 1879-8 occurs the famous phrase, differing not a particle from that used by Mr. Cleveland. Everybody at the district offices is wondering how that school report fell into the president's hands.

A neat device for robbing the mails has been discovered in this city. A sheet of stiff paper was passed by the clerks through the opening of the street lamp boxes, with both ends folded and crammed, so that one end adhered to the box, and all the letters dropped in thereafter were caught on the hook and held. At night the paper with its contents was withdrawn and the letters abstracted, opened, and rifled. The department is trying to trace the thieves. The indications are that many letters have been thus stolen.

Miss Susan Walker is dead. During the war Miss Walker was a leader in the care of soldiers and the education of the freedmen. Miss Walker's death was caused by the recent Kibler defalcation in Cincinnati, by which she lost her entire fortune. She was a masculine-looking woman, with a large frame, dominated by a quick intellect and a heroic spirit, but when she heard a week ago of her loss, and that Antioch College was on the verge of ruin, she broke down completely and died in a few days. She was seventy-five years of age.

Mrs. Whitney's pet hobby last year was floral decoration. This year her taste runs towards candy. The huge bouquets which were laid at the plate of each guest have given way to a few modest buds, while the guest's souvenir is a handsome box of bonbons. The most costly novelties in this line are eagerly purchased by Mrs. Whitney, and the candies are, of course perfection. All this is, of course, bad for the florists, but a well known candy manufacturer who has recently come here from New York rejoices.

To Our Subscribers.

Send to F. P. Shumway, Jr., Boston, Mass., for a free sample copy of the COTTAGE HEARTH, a beautiful illustrated magazine, and so realize what an extraordinary offer we are making when we offer to send both the COTTAGE HEARTH and the Charlevoix JOURNAL for a full year for only $2.00 when the price of the COTTAGE HEARTH alone is $1.50 a year. The Boston Transcript says of the COTTAGE HEARTH: "Setting aside its literary excellence, which are of a high order of merit, the collection of receipts for the kitchen and for the sick room, its practical suggestions on the subject of the raising and care of plants and flowers, its instructions for beautifying homes by simple means, and other practical features, make it invaluable to every household."

Enrich the Blood.

HAMLINS'S GERMAN BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic. Especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, &c. They enrich the blood, strengthen the muscles, and give new life to the nerves. They act like a charm in the digestive organs, remove all dyspeptic symptoms, and whenever the stomach is weak or there is a general loss of physical vigor, these Bitters are just what you need. Only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Crouter. dec

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always stems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. You can depend on this being the best. King's New Discovery which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung, and chest affections. Trial bottles free at G. W. Crouter's.

Millions of Persons die annually by who might be saved if attention was given to the little ills of life. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, &c. are speedily cured by using *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* which removes the tickling in the throat and thightness across the chest, helps to throw off the poisonous matter and heals the inflamed membranes. Immediate relief will be found in Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c., and even in chronic cases and last stage consumption great relief is received. For incipient consumption it works like a charm. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by G. W. Crouter.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday says, Beaumont, City, Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters and with marked results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of your bottle. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and all kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c. and $1 at Crouter's drug store. 6

Are Your Children Pevish and cyeli? Do they have abnormal appetites and crave food contrary to nature? Beware of worms. Very few children escape their ravages. No child can be happy or well while suffering with worms. They sap the very life by preventing the digestion and assimilation of food. There is a remedy. It is called *Parmelee's Santonine Worm Candies.* They are perfectly harmless but will dissolve the worms and pass them off through the bowels. Buy no other. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter. dec

Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land situated on Pine Lake two miles from Charlevoix village, on the road to Boyne City. Good buildings, orchard, twenty four acres cleared, one leg house, living water. Will be sold in single or all as that work. Addressed, inquire of the purchaser. For further particulars, address E. C. LAMB, Charlevoix, Mich.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in depths of the unfathomed ocean, but are surpassed by the marvels of the world, which are to be found in every home when Dr. King's New Life Pills are used. Unlimited relief is at home should at once send their order to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either one of six sovereign remedies may be secured free of cost, while a dollar per box is the sum asked for, if actual relief is required. Some of the wonders of the world are given away with each package.

"I'm Just Going Down to the Crate" when I want a box of DEWITT'S LITTLE EARLY RISERS, the celebrated little pills for constipation and liver complaint. Sold by all druggists. Samples free. Address, W. H. HOBBS, Agent, Charlevoix, Mich.

PIMPLES I will mail (sealed) on receipt of stamp, a recipe that will remove Pimples, Blotches, Black Heads, Red, Rough and Oily Skin, in 10 days. This remedy is simple, and only a trial is needed to prove its wonderful efficacy. Address, A. H. DIXON & SON, 337 West 42d St., New York City.

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CHAR...

CHARLEVOI...

Complete r... county gave ... local prohibiti...

The supreme ... declared the l... state constitut... portant "dry"...

THE MANON... nates John Fo... successor of ... Moffatt, in the ... will be remem... was candidate ... and reduced th... of 7,416, in '84.

Give the coun... with a farmer ... clothing, who, ... can eat an unta... in an untaxed ... will object to pa... "appetizer" bef... of tobacco after ... publican.

S. P. ROUNDS, ... of the Omaha R... 17, of pneumonia ... ten days. Mr. R... best known men ... years he kept ... supply house was ... by his sid hunch ... were started, th... have never been ... ly after president ... tion Mr. Rounds ... lic printer. The ... was held, was evi... of employes that ... the Exhibit House ... the evening of Se... purpose of sayin... man who had be... friend than supe... printers and stev... him with an elegan... twelve pieces.

Death of Hon. S. C. Moffatt.

S. C. Moffatt, ... congress from the ... died last Thurs... Washington. His ... by a malignant eath... which resulted in ... Mrs. Moffatt who ... Traverse City ... but did not reach he ... his dhath.

Deceased who w... Traverse City, was ... Creek, Mich. Ang... graduated from the ... Michigan university ... at one time a memb... senate and later of ... being the speaker of ... In 1884 he was selecte... ninth congress and w... the Fiftieth congres... was a man of conside... stood high in the es... friends.

To Gall the F...

Senator Palmer of ... been chosen as Chairm... mittee on Agriculture ... republican he will pr... his friends, the farmer... they should be in paying ... manufacturers while th... urers starve out their ... their coal-breakers a... wheat at Liverpool qu... ing their hands too poo... thing at all. If Senato... make this clear to the ... he will be a good chairm... Herald.

Death of Daniel M...

Daniel Manning, ex... the treasury, died at Alb... urday afternoon, Dec 24, ... of his son, James H., wh... gone to spend the holida... neral took place Tuesda... Paul's Episcopal church ... and a hoop factory at South Ara...

Unprejudiced Gen. Houston.

When Gen. Sam Houston was governor of Texas he was very active and persistent in causing the prosecution of a defaulting officer—so much so indeed that the friends of the accused raised the cry of persecution. The governor, speaking of the fellow's conduct to a gentleman, locked his eye that he was prejudiced against the defaulter, declared that he had no other motive than the enforcement of the laws, and said that he would probably never have the opportunity of convincing the public that he had no feeling or personal animosity against the man. "The evidence against him will be so overwhelming that any grand jury will find a true bill of indictment," said the general, "and no petit jury in the world can fail to convict the scoundrel on such evidence. Then, when found guilty and sentenced, he will change his tune, and I shall find his sympathizer, friends for him will appeal to me for executive clemency. I will be my time to show that I have no prejudice. I shall pardon him, for I will never allow such an unmitigated scoundrel to contaminate the penitentiary of Texas."—Harper's Magazine.

Cousin's Aim.

A Boston young man was ... some Fort Worth gunners to ... Reeve's lake. As a large ... duck floated right by him, a ... shoot one of the Fort Worthia... and yelled:

"Why in thunder didn't you ...?"

"Why," answered the Boston ... "I got my gun loaded at on... other blamed green headed fool... right in between me and your cousi... aim at one."

The party went home.—Texas ...

Mistake of Identity.

Cousin Maud—Do you intend ... Charlie?

Western Stranger—Lectures? ... Yes, you lecture, don't you, ... you only writer?

... I am not a lecturer or an aut... am a manufacturer of car stove... "Oh! I beg your pardon. ... Blank might have made a mistak... you were a school commissioner ...

no rain our crops do not dry up, and never entirely fail.

As a fruit country, we shall always be able to raise our own apples, pears, plums and cherries. We can beat the world raising small fruits, and when we get regular and rapid communication with the large cities we can sell them at a good profit. As they will come into the market after the more southern crop is gone. Home grown apples, beautiful winter fruit of all the standard varieties, were sold on our streets this fall at 60 cts. per bushel.

There are still good openings here for men of small means to build for themselves good homes. We are still a new country, with plenty of wild lands in the hands of the railroad company and others, as good as any we have cleared. Those of us who have been here for 15 or 20 years are just getting out of the old house into the new,—that we have been building over and over again by our fire-side during the long evenings of the past winters. Still the homely old log house is in a large majority.

A man can come here with good health and plenty of grit as his only capital and succeed, but it would be better if he has wish these a few hundred dollars in ready money, say $1,000. Then he would not be obliged to draw quite so heavily on his stock of health and grit.

I know a man who bought 40 acres of wild land and stripped it the first winter he owned it. He sold 2,000 cords of furnace wood and 40,000 feet of hardwood logs—maple, elm and basswood. The timber paid for the land, and paid, with his own work, for a small house and barn and when I saw him he had 15 acres of as good wheat and oats as I ever saw, and 5 acres in potatoes and garden stuff. He was intending as soon as he got through harvesting to get the balance into fall wheat. He felt thoroughly independent and was no mean "third man." Of course this 10 was exceptionally heavily timbered but the point I wish to make is that the first crop a new settler in this county has is his timber, and that it will go a long way towards paying for his farm while he is clearing it up.

General Features of the County.

The surface of the country is every where rolling, and in some parts decidedly hilly. It is well watered and is generally covered with spring brooks of the coldest water. The soil varies from a light sandy to a heavy clay. The subsoil is of as varied a nature as the surface. Sugar maple elm, beech, basswood, hemlock and cedar timber is found in great quantities throughout the county. The principal crops are wheat, oats, corn, rye, clover, potatoes and root crops. The summer resorts at Charlevoix furnish an excellent market for all sorts of garden vegetables. All fruits do well. Grapes, plums, and the earlier kinds of apples are especially successful. Charlevoix county is at the northern extremity of the celebrated Michigan fruit belt. Unimproved lands are held at from $7 $15 per acre, while improved farms average from $15 to $60, in the interior and from $25 to $100 near Charlevoix. The lumber business is an important enterprise in this country. Wood, cedar ties, and posts, hemlock bark and logs are cut during the winter, and are shipped during the summer to Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, and other lake ports. There are several saw mills in the county, a first-class full-roller flouring mill at Charlevoix, an iron furnace at Ironton, and a hoop factory at South Arm.

CABLING BY CIPHER.

How Cipher Codes Are Made and Why They Are Used by Brokers.

The people who use the cables most are, first, merchants engaged in the import and export trade, who employ it for the exchange of prices and offers, a single transaction often requiring many messages. Second, the stock brokers and dealers here and in Europe, especially the arbitrage brokers, whose business consists in taking advantage of the difference between the price of the same stock at a given time on the New York and London exchanges. For instance, if a stock drops suddenly in New York, by quick work a purchase can be made here and the stock resold in London before the change has lowered the price there. Each of the corresponding brokers realizes a profit wholly due to the close cable connection which enabled them to take advantage of a situation which could exist but a few minutes. A third great class of the cabling public includes the news agencies, the companies sending press reports, commercial reports and market quotations night and day the year round. The class of least importance to the companies is that using the cable only occasionally for private and non-commercial messages.

Cabling by cipher, which is the method most commercial houses employ for the sake of economy as well as of privacy, has become a science. The preparation of many of the cipher codes is most ingenious, and cipher messages demand the utmost skill and care on the part of the operators. A cipher word may stand for as many as six figures, and each one of these figures may stand for a sentence or a price, and its correctness be of the highest importance. The day of the week, the place of a word in a sentence, may each have a special significance, and the wrong use of a single figure may transpose the entire significance of every subsequent character in the message. Cable codes may be made up from words of any language to be found in standard dictionaries of that language, but the companies' rules provide that they shall not exceed ten letters in length and shall not be proper names. Some cable codes use as many as 100,000 words, in different languages, meaning nothing except through the combination figures they stand for. Vastly simpler figures are used for domestic telegraphing, wherein each word stands for a whole sentence. Cheap cable rates tend greatly to do away with the use of cipher messages.

In the making of cable codes exceedingly elaborate tables are required, containing combinations of figures and sentences of the most complicated sort. There are many different systems, but all require great study to make and a great deal of expert skill to use. The danger of mistake is considerable, and anything that would tend to simplify codes is desirable. The most potent influences would be low rates. For while most cipher codes were originally used for the sake of privacy, this is now deemed less important than the economy of brief messages. This is really the chief object of cipher cabling.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Pay of European Legislators.

Some curious statistics have been published concerning the salaries given to members of parliament in various foreign nations. To begin with France, the senators and deputies receive the same remuneration—namely, £1 a day. In Belgium each member of the chamber of representatives gets £17 a month. In Denmark the members of the Landsthing are paid about 10s a day. In Portugal the peers and commons are given the same sum, which is £97 a year. In Sweden the members of the diet receive £69 for a session of four months, but they have to refund a fine of 12s. for every day's absence. That is not a bad idea. In Switzerland the members of the national council get 18s. per diem, and those of the council of state from 6s. to 18s. In Norway the members of the sholthing receive 14s. a day during the session, which lasts about six weeks. In Italy the senators and deputies are not paid, but they are allowed traveling expenses and certain pleasures. In Spain the members of the cortes are also unpaid, but enjoy many advantages and immunities. In Greece the senators get £80 a month and the deputies £10. In Germany the representatives receive an average of 15s. a day; in Austria the pay is the same as in France, £1 a day. England is the only country where members of parliament are not only unpaid, but have no right to privileges.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Cash Club Rates

For the convenience of our friends who want a city paper the coming year, we will furnish either of the following with the JOURNAL one year at the price named:

Price.	With the Journal.
1 00 Babyland	1 85
1 00 Chicago Weekly Herald	2 00
1 00 Chicago Weekly Times	2 00
1 00 Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer	2 00
1 00 Cosmopolitan Monthly (monthly)	2 35
1 00 Cottage Hearth, monthly	2 00
1 00 Detroit Weekly Free Press	2 00
4 00 Harper's Bazar	4 70
4 00 Harper's Magazine, monthly	4 70
4 00 Harper's Weekly	4 70
2 00 Harper's Young People	2 60
1 00 Little Men and Women	1 85
1 00 Montreal Herald and Star	2 00
2 50 New York Weekly Graphic	3 00
1 00 New York Weekly Star	2 00
1 00 New York Weekly World	2 00
1 00 Puck	2 10
4 00 Scribner's Magazine	3 75
1 00 Toledo Weekly Blade	2 00
2 00 Wide Awake	2 60
1 00 Young Folks' Journal	1 85

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The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

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The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

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In connection with shop.
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Wagon Shop.
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices of the best market. WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, GARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
Agent for the OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 17

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
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Dressed lumber, Oar Blades, Wagon Tongues, Shingles, Lath, etc.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

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Call and see my new assortment of
WATCHES, JEWELRY
SILVERWARE,
OPTICAL GOODS, ETC., ETC.
NEW PATTERNS IN SILVERWARE
A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.
Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Reserve articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.
C. R. BELLINGER,
Bridge St., - Charlevoix.

As I am the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods House in Charlevoix county, and having lived here for the past twenty years, I think I know pretty well what this trade needs, and you will always find my line complete. In Trunks and Valises, Gloves and Mittens, Neck Wear, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Mufflers, I am headquarters for Presents.
Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.
Come and see me.
GEO. W. MILLER.

Dry Goods!
We are headquarters for everything in our line.
A great Reduction in the prices of CLOAKS and Wraps, to close them out.
Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

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We can show you Something New.
Toys a Specialty!
F. A. Cochran & Co., Charlevoix.

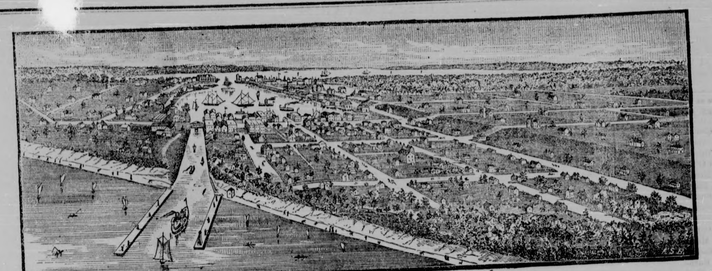
Bargains IN **BOOTS & SHOES**
The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.
FOX & MILLER

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS
Hardware Iron and Nail Merchants.
CHAMPION FORCE PUMPS
PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, ETC., LEAD.
SAVE YOUR DOLLARS
And buy them of Yours Truly,
STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,
Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.
TERRACE FARM. - - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix - Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good comfy rooms for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

WILL H. FRANCIS,
Furniture and Jobbing Shop.
Will also do Contracting and Building in Charlevoix and Summer Resorts. Also prepared to do all kinds of Turning and Jobbing, which enables me to do Jobbing, Repairing, Etc., on short notice. Shop on South Terrace, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CHARLEVOIX, MICH. (1884).

Charlevoix Summer Resort.

The land in the vicinity of Charlevoix being formed of a series of terraces, a point of land facing Round Lake, the channel, and Pine Lake seemed to the writer in hand, naturally adapted for the location of a pleasure resort. In 1877, several parties wanted to locate at Charlevoix a summer resort, but as it seemed impossible to secure the proper amount of land, the project fell through. Later several of the enterprising citizens of the village took the matter in hand, and assisted by H. W. Page, an association was formed, the call for the first meeting being filed with the county clerk of Kalamazoo county on May 23, 1878, and with the Secretary of the State of Michigan, May 24, 1878. The first regular meeting of "The Charlevoix Summer Resort" was held on June 21, 1878, at 63 Lovell street, Kalamazoo. In Charlevoix a committee consisting of J. Milo Eaton, E. Carpenter and R. Cooper, solicited $625, and bought of M. J. Stockman twenty-five acres of land which was presented to the association on condition that the latter should make improvements amounting to $1,000 within two years.

Previous to October 1st, 1878, six cottages were erected and a deed received from the citizens committee, executed by M. J. Stockman. The season of 1879 witnessed fourteen new cottages added to the Resort, and in May, 1880, all of the land between the resort and the bayou and channel, to the north was bought and added to the original plat. The season being very prosperous, the resort was still further enlarged in October, by the addition of the wooded land to the south of lands east of the resort lands, old and new, to Pine Lake, making a most beautiful square of seventy-five acres on three terraces, facing Pine Lake, the channel, the bayou and R and Lake.

The beach is very pleasant, resembling the ocean beaches from its freedom of pebbles, and the water for a long distance is so shallow, it makes both a pleasant and safe bathing place for children, and is well patronized, and a tier of bath houses on the beach makes bathing convenient. Most of the avenues are provided with plank walks, and the resort is connected with the village, one-half mile distant, by a continuous walk. The bayou is utilized by the resort as a harbor for its fleet of yachts, sail and row boats. At its south side is a steamboat dock, and on either shore are lines of boat-houses. The larger steamboat dock is located on the channel near the bayou, and will be a fixture as the government recently dredged the channel in a permanent manner. New cottages are erected every year, but it is not the aim or ambition of the resort to grow rapidly, but to add to its members fitted of its tastes, as those already here, and in this way in a few years have a handsome a resort as any locality, for nature has location has given all that could be desired. The sunrise views of Pine Lake, and the sunset views of Lake Michigan are unsurpassed. The cottages built in the different styles of fancy architecture and brightly painted, add to the beauty of the scene. The breezes coming in the morning from off the sweep of Pine Lake, and in the afternoon from a distance of one hundred miles, over the waters of Lake Michigan, give vigor to the body, and infuses new life into ones' system. There is no better asylum for hay fever subjects than on this resort; the air being pure, and the waters on two sides producing a circulation seldom found at any resort.

The members of the resort live in cottages, or at the Belvedere House. Some cottagers keep house, but many take table board entirely at the Belvedere, as the rates to members' families are very low. This enables persons to devote all their time to rest, recreation and eating, without the annoyance of housekeeping, and they feel more like new people at the end of the season.

The amusements are varied. Music hall is used for religious meetings, also for social parties, dances, spelling school, concerts, lectures and musicals. The bowling alley is open at all times, and is well cared for. Of course boating, sailing and steamboat excursions stands first in the line of regular amusements. Excursions are of daily occurrence.

This resort is not the location of any particular sect or locality. It is to transient travelers until last season, and then only to a limited number.

The grounds are nicely laid out and well cared for, and have excellent boating privileges, boat-houses, etc. Mr. S. M. Moore of Chicago is president of the club, and for two seasons Mr. N. W. Edgar of Jackson, Mich., has been steward. The dealings of the club with the people of Charlevoix have been generous and pleasant, the members being especially liberal in their contributions to our churches and religious societies. We understand that they also granted freely the right of way for the D., C. & E. R. R. across their premises on the beach of Pine Lake.

Wm. Dougherty has been warden for the club since '83.

Sent His Girl the Wrong Postal Card.

A Millinstown young man not long since wrote two postal cards on entirely different subjects. He then turned them over and addressed them, but by mistake placed the address on the wrong cards. The result was that the shirt maker in Harrisburg got a polite invitation to take a carriage ride in Ruff Warde's barouche, while the young man's girl was made frantic by receiving the following: "Please send me a sample of the stuff your shirts are made of."—Newport Ledger.

MAP OF CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.

Charlevoix Village Schools, 1887-8.

OFFICERS.

Moderator—E. Carpenter.
Director—Oscar Upright.
Assessor—O. S. Washburn.

TEACHERS.

H. M. Enos, superintendent and high school.

Miss Nettie C. Gray, assistant in high school and seventh and eighth grades.

Miss Flora Nelson, fifth and sixth grades.

Miss Maggie O'Neil, third and fourth grades.

Miss Lottie M. Mason, second and third grades.

Mrs. Oscar Upright, first grade.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES.

Teachers' wages	$2,345 00
Fuel	175 00
Janitor	150 00
Rent	250 00
Taking census	10 00

Whole number of children in the district, 361.

Charlevoix Township Library.

Rooms in Village Hall, open Tuesday and Friday afternoons and evenings. Contains 629 volumes. Gurley Boak, librarian.

Charlevoix Churches.

Church goers in Charlevoix have an advantage seldom enjoyed by residents of other towns of the same size in the fact that during the resort season many eminent clergymen consent to occupy our pulpits. There is probably not a Sunday during July and August without one or more reverend gentlemen from leading churches in eastern, southern or western cities, addressing our people. The religious work of the community has attained a higher average effectiveness than most villages of its size.

M. E. CHURCH.

Class was organized during the summer of 1867. Since that time the following named gentlemen have served the church as pastors:

1867-8—J. Golick.
1869-70—A. J. Wheeler.
1871—Wright Barrett.
1872—Mark Browning and George L. Cole.
1873-4—George L. Cole.
1875-6—Wm. L. Tridem.
1877-9—B. H. Whitman.
1880—Mr. McElwer.
1881-2—G. Daniels.
1883-5—J. T. Hilings.
1886-7—W. H. McCartney.

Trustees for 1888—M. J. Stockman president, E. H. Green treasurer, and F. J. Meech secretary.

Number of members of the church, 120; number in the Sunday school; teachers, 16, scholars 105.

The house of worship was erected in 1874-7.

Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at the close of the morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized July 5, 1870, with Rev. A. M. Parmenter as pastor. Mr. Parmenter closed his pastorate in 1882, and for four years the church was without a pastor. In 1886 the church was reorganized with a membership of sixteen.

The present pastor, Willis G. Clark began his pastorate April 1, 1886. The church now numbers 38 members, with a Sunday school of about 40 members. Trustees are Messrs. C. Y. Cook, Sullivan Parker, A. J. Mudge, A. T. Washburne and R. W. Kane.

Sunday service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at the close of morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All meetings are held at Green's hall.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Organized Sept. 19, 1882, by Rev. Leroy Warren, superintendent of home missions. Pastors:

1882-6—Chauncey F. Van Auken.
1886-7—Alfred T. Waterman.
1887—Allison O. Downs.

Trustees for 1888—J. L. Hurd, Wm Kanagy, John Nichols, A. D. Chruickshank, John Burns, E. M. Clark.

Church clerk.—Horace S. Harsha.

Superintendent of Sunday school, Prof. H. M. Enos.

No. of members—80.

No. in Sunday school—7 teachers, 100 scholars.

House of worship erected in 1883-4.

Sunday services at at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Christ Church Mission was organized Jan. 16, 1887, by Bishop Geo. D. Gillespie, D. D., who appointed W. P. Brown warden, Mrs. Genevieve Guyles secretary, and Mrs. Geo. Bates treasurer. The warden was also licensed lay reader, catechist and instructor.

The following clergymen have officiated one or more Sundays: Rt. Rev. Bishop Gillespie, Rev. J. W. Banerott, general missionary, Rev. Campbell Fair, D. D., Rev. W. H. Van Antwerp, D. D., Rev. Frederick Lee, Rev. J. W. Rippey, D. D., Rev. R. E. Jones, and Rev. C. T. Stout.

Sixteen persons have been baptised. The bishop confirmed 14 persons June 26th.

The Ladies Guild hold in trust for the mission two lots on Antrim street, on which they have paid one-half the purchase price, and have undertaken to pay $100 per year on the balance. There is a building fund for a chapel, amounting to about $200. Plans and specifications are in preparation for it, and it is proposed to erect and enclose it for summer use, by the opening of the resort season.

There are about 60 members of the church by baptism, 39 communicants by confirmation, 10 catechistes for baptism and 6 candidates for confirmation.

At last Easter day, Christ church Sunday school was organized, with three grades: First, primary, all who are taught orally; Second, intermediate, all catechumens or candidates for baptism; Third, seniors, all others. Each grade has its teacher. Primary, Mrs. Geo. Bates; intermediate, Mrs. Henry Cooper; seniors, W. P. Brown, who is warden has supervision. The school was organized with 14 persons. Whole number enrolled since, 91. Number who have attended two or more Sundays, 72. Average attendance, 36. The church catechism is the basis of all instruction. The sole aim is to bring all children to Christ in His way, and when brought in, to train them up in the Lord. Of the whole number, 41 are baptised into Christ. Of this number 20 are confirmed and communicants. There are ten candidates for baptism, and six candidates for confirmation.

On Christmas day, Carl Grines Clifford, Florence Ometa Hanson, Ethel Irene Hanson, and L...

NYE AT THE PLAY.

The Allurements of a Bowery Theater.

It is to be regretted that during the past week so little attention has been paid by the bright and able amusement and theatrical writers of the New York press to the bill nightly presented by the London theater, of this place. Certainly for those who enjoy an evening of uninterrupted, at a trifling expense there is naught to compete with the Lonsdaleans of solid fun that anybody can get, together with thirty or forty others, are very merely offered in twenty-five cents, and it certainly is time to enter in an era of prosperity and feeling among the plain people a spectacular, musical and dramatic treat rates.

I was lady with me to the London that I would go first and see myself. I found that the rest consisted of gentlemen who did the same way.

Starts with a can opener and an organ which rapid fiddling is done to the gain porosity on each side dash, followed by the Lonsdale brawn accounts of the ... is a medley, and admirable by the audience, led by two bear me, dressed up in their ... a chew of tobacco spices, ... side of their faces and consequently an amateur expression and a tinge of the concealed. When the vast audience was ... it frequently was after a ... from the stage, I fancied ... the salivary glands of these ... filing on bejeeks, through ... a bit of life in Paris. ... Life spinds, which is really ... than anything else, the ... stuff, consisting of four bandits ... in full dress and poises ... few strains, during which ... their notes with some diffi... popular value. The dance ... very much, especially ... sing, say more. I think ... only superior to the Gilmax ... by the Little Mammoths or ... quartet.

... have produced with Eden ... and, with a calcium light ... used me much better than ... der.

... next devoted to selections ... by Dolmar and Delmar, ... their clothes several times, ... lovely women are discovered ... the stage dressed in men's ...

... women sing a song which ... other songs that have been ... are or less sinning down ... making up several hons ... constitutional social scoop ... which one of the sins ... ing a baseball uniform, ... like a flannel doll that has ... heavy wagon, distinctly ... nk manner winks toward ... hat on again to cover my ...

... oung woman sings a song, ... ally understood that it is ... it sounds similar, though ... her gestures that it has ... and instead of strolling ... he wanders by the brook ... bank of sadness falls on ... he clutches at her heart ...

... TARTS. Van Lung and Mr. ... well back on the ... ty, intimates that the ... relief. They claimed ... rest in order ... ee-one night stand. ... Lung's show begins ... the Grotto ... Dyke, for 3 days.

... Rye ... in New York World.

... of Rev. Sam Houston ... was governor of ... active and persistent in ... of a defaulting ... that the friends of ... prosecution. ... conduct, he said ... against the defaulter, declared ... no other motive than the ... of the laws, and that he ... opportunity of ... public that he had no feeling ... against the man. "The ... against him will be overwhelming ... any grand jury will find a true bill of ... and the general, and no petit ... in the world can fail to convict the ... on such evidence. Then, when found ... and sentenced, he will change his tune, ... and his sympathizer, friends for him ... appeal to me for executive clemency. ... will be my time to show that I have no ... prejudice. I shall pardon him, for I will ... never allow such an unmitigated scoundrel ... contaminate the penitentiary of Texas."—Harper's Magazine.

... Dr. Fowler's Extract ... Cholera Morbus ... Diarrhœa ... Dysentery ... Cholera Infantum ... Sold by all druggists. ... Price 35 cents. ... Mattie Messenger ... Proctor, diphtheria would carry off a million people per year. ... tobacco quids were found ... in the new st. beans Gulfer.—Bill Nye ... New York World.

... fect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Kromer. ... done.

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Mrs. Moffatt

Isabel Cross, who have a perfect record for attendance, lessons, and good behavior since Easter, were enrolled and constitute the League of Honor. On Easter day, all others will be added who may be alike worthy. Have a Sunday school library of 90 volumes. Have a session every Sunday at 3 o'clock.

Officers of Societies.

CHARLEVOIX ENCAMPMENT NO. 103, I. O. O. F.

C. P.—A. D. Cruickshank.
S. W.—J. E. Wood.
H. P.—John Burns.
R. S.—Robert O'Neill.
A. S.—W. A. Brown.
Treas.—L. D. Bartholomew.
J. W.—R. S. Shapton.
Rep. to G. E.—Jas. A. Kent.

CHARLEVOIX LODGE NO. 293, I. O. O. F.

N. G.—F. W. Mayne.
V. G.—Geo. Madison.
R. Sec.—Jno. Burns.
F. Sec.—Chas. E. Swallow.
Treas.—L. D. Bartholomew.
Trustee 3 yrs.—L. D. Bartholomew
Rep. to G. L.—Chas. E. Swallow.

CHARLEVOIX LODGE NO. 282, F. & A. M.

W. M.—W. A. Smith.
S. W.—A. J. McLeod.
J. W.—A. McNeil.
S. D.—A. M. Ross.
J. D.—J. L. Price.
Chaplain—John Shapton.
Treas.—R. Cooper.
Sec.—A Rosenfield.
Stewards—A. E. Mason and J. M. Ackert.
Tyler—Ben Campbell.

BAXTER POST NO. 119, G. A. R.

Commander—Dr. D. C. Chamberlin
S. V. C.—L. D. Porter.
J. V. C.—D. J. Bigelow.
Surgeon—Dr. J. A. Carlstein.
Adjutant—B. H. Krebs.
Chaplain—E. B. Hodge.
Quartermaster—Wm. Kanagy.
O. D.—Morris J. Stockman.
O. G.—Thomas Bonk.
Q. M. S.—M. J. Bartlett.
S. M.—R. Miller.
Guard—James Awassakezhik.
Delegate—E. H. Green.
Alternate—Dr. J. A. Carlstein.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President—E. H. Green.
First Vice Pres.—R. W. Kane.
Second Vice Pres.—Flora Nelson.
Secretary—Alice Coehran.
Treasurer—Mrs. O. S. Washburn.
Librarian—H. M. Enos.
Executive committee—Rev. W. G. Clark, Dr. N. J. Perry, Mrs. A. T. Washburne, Miss Nettie C. Gray, and Miss Luna Washburn.

W. C. T. U.

President—Mrs. L. E. Mudge.
First V. P.—Mrs. C. J. Strang.
Second V. P.—Mrs. C. E. Sec.
Third V. P.—Mrs. A. J. Mudge.
R. Sec.—Mrs. Ella Stevenson.
Asst. R. Sec.—Mrs. L. Benson.
Cor. Sec.—Mrs. J. A. Hawkins.
Treas.—Mrs. D. J. McElroy.

CHARLEVOIX LODGE 227 I. O. G. T.

C. T.—W. H. Phelps.
V. T.—Lola Carter.
Sec.—Orville Phelps.
F. Sec.—Pearl Dartt.
Treas.—W. W. Washburn.
Chaplain.—Edith Phelps.
I. G.—Annie McCartney.
O. G.—Fred Hemmings.

Population.

	1874	1880	1884
Bear Lake a	...	366	550
Boyne Valley	91	204	501
Chandler t	...	...	164
Charlevoix	620	419	1,350
Evangeline	799	850	1,367
Eveline	312	554	1,303
Hayes	...	452	662
Hudson d	...	148	117
Marion	221	306	446
Melrose a	...	79	360
Norwood	302	366	431
Resort t	...	156	174
South Arm	399	737	1,368
Springvale p	...	206	192
Wilson	333	261	518
Totals	2,285	3,115	9,232

a Organized in 1877 from Charlevoix township.
b Organized in 1880 from Springvale.
c Organized in 1877 from Charlevoix.
d Organized in 1877 from Boyne Valley.
e Organized in 1877 from Evangeline.
f Organized in 1880 from Bear Lake.
g Organized in 1877 from Charlevoix and Evangeline.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the monthly visits of Raymond, that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are $5 to recommend it. (5 Beekman St., N. Y.) $1.00 a year; 15 cents a copy.

Jenny Lind and Her Husband.

At the Goldschmidt house, in the Morton gardens, Bolton, S. W., there are a number of portraits of the great cantatrice, and though none of them give the impression of beauty, one can scarcely realize that they once looked like this curious little old lady. She is the plainest, most old fashioned little body imaginable, dressing in the style of thirty-five years ago, with a plain skirt gathered into a tight fitting bodice, and not a loop or bit of trimming of any kind. Over her shoulder is a little cape, folded like a Quaker. She wears her hair smoothed down over her ears under a big white cap. Jenny Lind's husband, Otto Goldschmidt, though he is quite bald, is fifteen years younger than his wife. The story of their marriage is a romantic one and little known. During her travels through America Sir Julius Benedict, her accompanist, was obliged suddenly to return to England, and then she remembered a poor young German musician who had met the year before and sent for him at once to supply Sir Julius' place.

It was not long before the young musician was violently in love with the prima donna, but, being poor and unknown and so much her junior, he had no hope of any success. Finally he became so unhappy he resigned his place, and being pressed by the cantatrice to tell the reason for such a step, he confessed his hopeless love, and was astonished and delighted when she fell into his arms and declared she had loved him from the first. They have been extremely happy together, and now people scarcely guess that she is the older of the two.—New York World.

County Officers.

Circuit Judge, 13th circuit—J. G. Ramsdell, Traverse City.
Judge of Probate—James A. Kent, East Jordan
Acting Sheriff—Willis Hard, Boyne.
Clerk—Samuel R. Thatcher, Boyne.
Treasurer.—Orlando Blair, Boyne.
Register of Deeds—F. J. Meech, Charlevoix.
Prosecuting Attorney—R. L. Corbett, Boyne.
Circuit Court Commissioner—Will N. Moore, East Jordan.
Coroner—Dr. Sanderson, Boyne; Dr. Bennett, East Jordan.

Charlevoix Village Officers.

President—A. J. McLeod.
Clerk—H. S. Hawkins.
Treasurer—A. J. Mudge.
Trustees—A. Cameron, J. Milo Eaton, A. E. Mason, W. C. Newman W. A. Smith, S. M. Sec Street Commissioner—Gurley Boak.
Chief of Fire Department—O. S. Washburn.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

CRUCKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Office in Bellars Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
A. D. CRUCKSHANK. C. J. GRIER.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor Real Estate business promptly attended to MONEY TO LOAN

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

DENTISTRY.

N. J. PERRY, Dentist. Office at Cochran's Drug Store. CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEIN, M. D., Office and residence Mt. Murray St. Office hours, 9.00 to 10.00 A. M., and 4.00 to 5.00 P. M.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

ISAAC S. HAKSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

W. F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.
Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix
CAPITAL $25,000.
Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Good securities always for sale. Travelers to and from all points in Europe by best lines. Correspondents—National Bank of Commerce, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants National Bank, Grand Rapids; Detroit National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

CHARLEVOIX
Savings Bank
Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.
O. D. WOOD, President. A. SUTTARS, Vice President. F. A. SMITH, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
O. D. Wood, A. Suttars, F. A. Smith, John Nicholls, M. H. Wood, F. W. Mayne, J. L. Hunt.
CAPITAL, $25,000
Surplus, 2,000
The liabilities of stockholders in all State banking institutions, Act 174, Sec. 40 Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan, thus doubling the amount of stock taken, making a guaranteed fund of $50,000 to depositors. Superior facilities for the transaction of every legitimate branch of Banking business extended to our customers on terms as favorable as are consistent with safety.
Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of the world in large or small amounts. Money to loan on approved paper. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued payable at sight.
We respectfully solicit your patronage.
CORRESPONDENTS:
National Park Bank, New York.
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Detroit National Bank, Detroit.

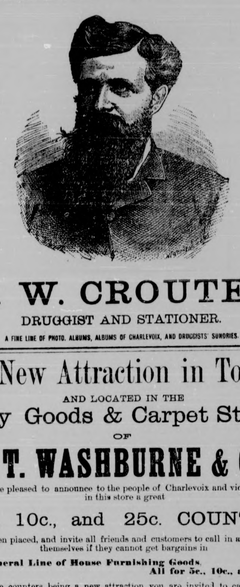
A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

F. E. WOOD,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.
Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

Poster Printing
Quick and Cheap,
At the Journal Office.

List of all the Notaries of Charlevoix County.

NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Expiration.	P. O. Address.
Barnes, Judge W.	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	Boyne Falls.
Blair, Orlando	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	East Jordan.
Bontinger, Fred.	Feb. 5, 1887	Feb. 5, 1891	East Jordan.
Brown, Walter F.	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	Charlevoix.
Bullars, Archibald	May 14, 1887	May 13, 1891	Boyne City.
Campbell, Peter M.	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	Boyne City.
Clark, Jay H.	April 16, 1887	April 15, 1891	Charlevoix.
Cook, Elisha S.	Feb. 17, 1880	Feb. 16, 1884	Charlevoix.
Cook, Elisha S.	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	East Jordan.
Corbett, Roscoe L.	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	Boyne City.
Cruickshank, Andrew D.	May 14, 1887	May 13, 1891	Boyne City.
Durrall, John E.	Jan. 19, 1887	Jan. 18, 1891	Boyne City.
Eaton, Jerome C.	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	Charlevoix.
Dixon, John H.	Jan. 14, 1887	Jan. 13, 1891	Charlevoix.
Dixon, Joseph R.	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	Charlevoix.
Fraser, Alex.	Jan. 16, 1886	Jan. 15, 1890	Boyne City.
Emery, J. Reed	Jan. 19, 1887	Jan. 18, 1891	Charlevoix.
Fairchild, Geo.	Feb. 17, 1887	Feb. 16, 1891	East Jordan.
Frink, Joseph S.	Feb. 17, 1887	Feb. 16, 1891	East Jordan.
Gee, Wm. M.	April 16, 1887	April 15, 1891	Charlevoix.
Green, Edward H.	Jan. 19, 1887	Jan. 18, 1891	Norwood.
Harris, William	Jan. 19, 1887	Jan. 18, 1891	Norwood.
Haksha, Horace S.	Jan. 19, 1887	Jan. 18, 1891	Charlevoix.
Healey, Alfred F.	Feb. 17, 1887	Feb. 16, 1891	Boyne City.
Hill, Levi	Feb. 17, 1887	Feb. 16, 1891	Boyne City.
Hunt, James A.	Jan. 19, 1887	Jan. 18, 1891	Charlevoix.
Kent, James A.	Jan. 19, 1887	Jan. 18, 1891	East Jordan.
Lanway, F. R.	Jan. 14, 1887	Jan. 13, 1891	South Arm.
Lewis, Edwin A.	May 14, 1887	May 13, 1891	Pentwater.
Martin, Arthur E.	Feb. 5, 1887	Feb. 5, 1891	Boyne City.
Martin, Geo. E.	Feb. 5, 1887	Feb. 5, 1891	East Jordan.
Mayer, Fred W.	April 16, 1887	April 15, 1891	Charlevoix.
Miller, Geo.	Feb. 5, 1887	Feb. 5, 1891	East Jordan.
Miller, Hugh R.	Feb. 5, 1887	Feb. 5, 1891	Bay Springs.
Miller, Robert A.	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	Boyne City.
Nash, Garret V.	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	Norwood.
Nicholls, Harry	April 16, 1887	April 15, 1891	Charlevoix.
Norton, Lillie E.	April 16, 1887	April 15, 1891	Boyne City.
Pearson, Jas. E.	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	Boyne City.
Pearson, William J.	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	Boyne City.
Reigle, Jacob L.	Feb. 11, 1886	Feb. 10, 1890	Dist.
Reinhart, Charles A.	April 16, 1887	April 15, 1891	East Jordan.
Robinson, Hoork N.	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	Boyne City.
Sargent, Elisha H.	Mar. 17, 1887	Mar. 16, 1891	Boyne City.
Stauffer, Isaac	Feb. 11, 1886	Feb. 10, 1890	Carpenter.
Shepherd, Jas. E.	Jan. 14, 1887	Jan. 13, 1891	East Jordan.
Thatcher, Sam R.	April 16, 1887	April 15, 1891	Charlevoix Cty.
Upright, Oscar	Jan. 19, 1887	Jan. 18, 1891	Charlevoix.
Waggoner, James A.	Jan. 19, 1887	Jan. 18, 1891	Bear Lake.
Winner, Oscar F.	Feb. 5, 1887	Feb. 5, 1891	South Arm.
Wood, O. D.	Mar. 27, 1885	Mar. 26, 1889	Charlevoix.



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DRUGGIST AND STATIONER.
A FINE LINE OF PHOTO. ALBUMS, ALBUMS OF CHARLEVOIX, AND DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES.

A New Attraction in Town
AND LOCATED IN THE
Dry Goods & Carpet Store
OF
A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.
Who are pleased to announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity that in this store a great

5c., 10c., and 25c. COUNTER

Has been placed, and invite all friends and customers to call in and see for themselves if they cannot get bargains in

A General Line of House Furnishing Goods.
All for 5c., 10c., and 25c.

These counters being a new attraction, you are invited to call and see them. Having obtained them through a Chicago house that makes it their business to buy these goods for a great deal less than they are worth, by purchasing from Auctions, Job Lots, at Forced Sales, Sheriff Sales, and in fact from anyone that is obliged to have money and forces their goods onto the market for much less than their real value, are prepared to offer you these goods at prices much cheaper than ever sold at before. You can find hundreds of very useful articles on these counters to select from, and if you will call and see them you will certainly be surprised and buy here as long as the attraction lasts.

Why pay 25 and 50c. and even 75c. for goods that you are using and buying every day, when you can buy the same goods, New, Fresh, and Clean, on these counters for 5c., 10c., and 25c.? These goods will positively be retailed at these cheap prices. Come and see for yourselves.

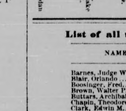
To give you a full list of all these great bargains would be next to an impossibility, as the line is so large.

Call in and Inspect these Counters. All the goods are displayed to view, and only three prices, 5c., 10c., and 25c.

Call and see this stock, and see if you cannot save 40c. on every dollar's worth of goods you buy. Remember, a full line of **GLASSWARE, TINWARE, WOODENWARE, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, NOTIONS,** and in fact a little of everything on these

Great 5c., 10c. and 25c. Counters.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.
Green's Block, Charlevoix, Mich.



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Published Every Thursday.
Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher, Charlevoix, Mich.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 29, 1887.

OUR HOLIDAY SUPPLEMENT.

Extra copies of our supplement, for circulation abroad, can be had at the office for five cents each. As this is our only source of pay for the extra labor involved, we hope no one will consider the price too high. If the scheme is considered of any value in advertising our town and county, and enough copies are sold to pay the cost, we will undertake a larger sheet next year.

Local Notes and News.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 1021

Charlevoix Lodge F. & A. M. is now in its 16th year of work.

There really is a Santa Claus, so say many of Charlevoix's children.

The Baptist Sunday school were out for a sleigh ride Monday afternoon.

Elmer Mayne and Will Horton cut a cedar tree yesterday that made twenty ties.

A load of young people from Ironton attended Sunday evening service at Charlevoix.

The ladies netted about $18 from their Christmas dinner at the Bridge Street House.

The children of the Congregational Sunday school were treated to a sleigh ride Saturday afternoon.

The High School Reading Club h ave a public reading next Monday evening at the village hall.

There is so weekly newspaper printed and sent for a year for One Dollar that excels the Chicago Weekly Herald.

☞It is admitted that the Help-Mate sewing machine is the best in the market for the money. Sold by S. M. See & Sons.

☞Don't pay a travelling agent $40 for a sewing machine when you can get a first class machine of S. M. See & Sons for $30

The fine printing of the Chicago Weekly Herald makes its illustrations unexcelled by those of any other newspaper—very attractive. The Herald is only One Dollar per year.

Saturday and Sunday seemed to be merry days in Charlevoix, especially for the little folks. Besides the special exercises of the several Sunday schools, there were numerous family gatherings in town.

The house of Nick Shores, in Norwood was burned Tuesday night. Mr. Shores was not living in the house himself, but it was occupied by another family, who succeeded in getting most of their furniture out.

Notice.—Parties owing the Charlevoix manufacturing Co. are hereby notified that our accounts with such parties must be paid *at once*. Legal steps will be taken to enforce the collection of all past due notes and accounts. Settlements can be made at Stockman & Iddings' store.

Round Lake Lodge I. O. O. F. has amended its by-laws so as to become a benefit lodge, and all members in good standing incapacitated by sickness from pursuing their daily labor will receive three dollars per week during their sickness.

Rev. A. O. Downs of the Congregational church, has been supplied with blank petitions addressed to congress against the admission of Utah to the Union so long as she continues her polygamous practices. A general movement has been inaugurated throughout the entire country on this subject.

The public installation of officers of Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M. Tuesday evening was an elegant affair. Of the feast in connection, 120 persons partook. Those in charge were bent on making this the biggest day in the history of the lodge, and that they succeeded is attested by all who were present.

One of the men who lately left here for southern California, writes back that board is ten dollars a week, work to be obtained, and that those who can get back will do so at the first opportunity. The writer also says that any man who has got even twenty acres in Charlevoix county is a king by the side of anyone who hopes to earn a living by manual labour in the west.—Enterprise.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Munn & Co., patent solicitors, in another column. Their name is familiar to patentees throughout the country. By connection with the publication of the Scientific American for the past thirty years, they have made the business of obtaining patents a specialty. They have prepared pamphlets, which they will send free, on the subject of patents, and they transact business in connection with the Patent Office in Washington, D. C., as well as with the patent offices of the various foreign countries. Their facilities for the transaction of every legitimate branch of Banking business extended to our customers on terms as favorable as are consistent with safety.

Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of the world in large or small amounts. Money to loan on approved paper. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued payable at sight.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

CORRESPONDENTS:

National Park Bank, New York.
Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
National City Bank, Grand Rapids.
Detroit National Bank, Detroit.

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

F. E. WOOD,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.
Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

Poster Printing
Quick and Cheap,
At the Journal Office.

Paretly Personal.

F. D. Philips is on the sick list this week.

A. F. Draper, of South Arm, has been appointed postmaster.

Elmer Mudge expects to leave Charlevoix to-day for Florida.

Perry Weed will award the prize dictionary and rack next Monday.

George Weaver of Reed City is spending a week in town with friends.

Mrs. C. I. Cook left Charlevoix last Saturday to join Mr. Cook in Florida.

Miss Nettie Gray is spending the holidays at her home in Traverse City.

Mrs. G. B. Guyles went to Norwood on Tuesday, for a visit with friends.

Miss Jennie Harris, of Elk Rapids, is spending the holidays at the home of S. M. See.

Ben Weaver and wife, of Boyne, spent Christmas with friends in Charlevoix.

If at any time you are in need of a first-class Santa Claus, just call on Elmer Mayne.

M. J. Stockman leaves today for a business trip to his possessions at Fort Orange, Florida.

We are pleased to see E. A. Spaulding of Norwood on the street again, after his recent illness.

Prof. Allen and wife left Monday morning for East Jordan, where they will spend a few weeks.

Mrs. M. J. Mathews of Detroit arrived Saturday, and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. T. Washburne.

C. J. Strang has been confirmed by the senate as postmaster of Charlevoix. Mr. Lamar has not yet been confirmed.—Sentinel.

Fred Hemmings is laid up this week with a stiff neck. We had a good week's work laid out for him in our job department, but had to get along sort-handed.

Coming Events.

The W. C. T. U. will meet in Jefferies' hall Friday at 2.30.

Baxter Post, G. A. R. will have a public installation of officers Monday evening, Jan. 9th. Program of exercises next week.

The Methodist society meets at the house of W. P. Brown, Friday evening. A special program will be prepared. Prof. Enos will read the paper of the evening.

On account of storm the entertainment for Sunday school appointed at the residence of W. P. Brown tonight is postponed; another appointment will be made next Sunday; cause and see when.

On Sunday next the Rev. C. F. Stout, of Petoskey, will hold divine service with holy communion and sermon at Odd Fellows hall at 10.30. Afternoon service at Green's hall at 3 p. m. and address to the Sunday school; all members of the mission are requested to attend both these services, all others invited.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning the subject will be "Thoughts for the New Year." In the evening will be an "Home Missionary" address. The week of prayer will be observed by a gospel address every evening, followed by a prayer and conference meeting. The pastor requests that all bring their Gospel Hymns.

Baptist service Sunday morning at 10.30; Sunday school immediately following; Preaching in the evening, at 7.00 o'clock; The week of prayer, beginning Jan. 1 will be observed by meetings every evening. Regular prayer meetings of the church every Thursday evening; to all these services non-attendants at other places of worship are most cordially invited.

Boyne.

Everyone was good-natured on Saturday. The young people were bubbling over with happiness, and the sleigh bells rang merrily. The next day being Christmas accounted for it, also for the frequent dodging in and out of stores by everybody, and the vigilant watchfulness of purchasers. The result appeared in the evening at the Presbyterian church, where a fine Christmas tree, the sequence of the united efforts of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches of this place, furnished innumerable valuable, interesting, artistic and useful presents, in the distribution of which Santa Claus seemed to take great satisfaction. Prof. Weaver and wife were particularly favored; so also were Wallace Bailey, Miss Mattie Mossenger, Mrs. Phil Jubenville, and Mrs. A. E. Martin. Nearly everyone was remembered.

On Sunday, Dec. 18, Minnie D., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Kerry, died suddenly of membranous croup, aged 10 years. Her loss will be sadly felt in both day and Sunday schools, but most of all will be bereaved home, of which she was the oldest child. The sympathy of all is with the parents.

G. W. White, who has been threatened with diphtheria, is convalescent.

Mrs. Joy Falmer is on the sick list.

Pine Lake, as seen from Boyne, was nearly half covered with snow and ice on Christmas.

Wm. White left on Friday for Essex Centre, Canada, to visit his wife through the holidays. Mrs. White, who is an invalid, is spending the winter at that place.

Since sleighing commenced, the Boyne City mill yard has been rapidly filling up with logs. Sawing will commence in two or three weeks.

On Sunday, Dec. 18, W. H. Coon, proprietor of the harness shop, went to his shop about noon, and as there had been no fire built in the stove since the night before, he took up the salve in a wooden box, supposing of course the fire was out. The spark which is always left did not burn up the box and a hole in the floor of four or two in diameter until evening. Fortunately it was discovered and extinguished without serious damage.

J. C. McFellin's store was closed on Thursday by creditors, who are now selling out the stock.

On Saturday, Dec. 17, E. H. Sheppard, who was admitted to the bar at the last term of the circuit court, tried his first case, in justice court.

Mrs. Denney and husband of Echo, Antrim county, spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jones of Boyne.

The M. E. church has lately received repairs to the value of nearly ninety dollars, in paper, paint, etc., and at the reopening service, which were conducted by Rev. Mr. Robinson of East Jordan, on Dec. 18th, the full amount was raised by subscription.

Wilson.

Dec. 19.—Lumbering is lively now.

Ferry Barber and Charles and Harry Hudkins spent Sunday in Boyne.

Mr. Folsom had the misfortune to crush his foot by a falling limb last week.

Meetings by the "saints" denomination are held nearly every evening in the Healey neighborhood.

Wm. Harris of Norwood, secretary of the board of examiners, visited the school on Friday last.

A company of young people gave Martha Kunitel a party on her 11th birthday.

The young folks Bible class went to hear Rev. J. Burge preach at the M. E. church on Sabbath evening.

This should have been published last week, but was omitted by our intelligent compositor.]

Dec. 26.—Several family parties convened on Christmas day.

Some of our young folks took in the sights of East Jordan on Friday evening.

Esther Stacy preached at the school house on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodkins ate turkey with Mr. and Mrs. Stackus at Boyne on Christmas.

The Bethel Sunday school had a Christmas tree Saturday evening. Literary exercises were a part of the program. Everything was displayed on the tree, from elegant lap robes to spoons for Christmas dinner.

Wedding bells in the near future.

Eveline.

Ironton, Dec. 27.—The furnace charcoal kilns are again in operation.

A petition for local option was circulated here last week.

Joe Purris who has been at his home in Canada for the past year has returned to Eveline and is stopping with Jos Guyles.

It snowed every day last week, which makes excellent sledding. Wood and logs are going to the beach of Pine lake at a lively rate.

A good time was had at the Christmas tree at the Congregational church in Ironton Monday evening. The church was well filled. The presents were numerous and many were valuable.

Chas. Hicks is on the sick list.

Miss Clara Hayden is quite sick again.

Two weeks vacation at Ironton schools.

A party of young people in the mountain district, spent at Mr. and Mrs. Mead Benson's on Christmas eve and a jolly, good time was had. The program consisted of an oyster supper and a Christmas tree.

Miss Mary Johnson, teacher in mountain district, spent Christmas at her home near Eastport.

Mr. Austin, of Petoskey, is here at work in Peterson's camp.

Ellsworth.

Dec. 26.—Mr. Peebles is drawing lumber to East Jordan.

J. Williams, of Eastport, stopped here on his way to Charlevoix with a load of apples.

Christmas evening, while a wedding party, whose in Frank Cutler and Miss Minnie Wilson were most prominent, was on the way to East Jordan in passing another sleigh the team became unmanageable and the sleigh was overturned. Some of the party were slightly injured and all considerably scared but no serious damage done.

CHARLEVOIX SCHOOLS.

Report for the Term Ending December 23, 1887.

The following is the report of the Charlevoix public schools for the term ending Dec. 23d, as furnished by Prof. H. M. Enos, principal:

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department, Mrs. Upright	64
Second department, Miss Mason	46
Third department, Miss O'Neill	45
Fourth department, Mrs. Nelson	44
Fifth, grammar section, Miss Gray	53
Fifth, high school, H. M. Enos	39
Total	291

NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	61%
Second department	38%
Third department	41%
Fourth department	44
Fifth, grammar section	48
Fifth, high school	38%
Total	270%

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	2720½
Second department	2409
Third department	2714
Fourth department	2835
Fifth, grammar section	2916½
Fifth, high school	1551
Total	15146½

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	148
Second department	314½
Third department	114
Fourth department	39
Fifth, grammar section	92
Fifth, high school	204½
Total	546

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	40
Second department	25½
Third department	40
Fourth department	41½
Fifth, grammar section	42.3
Fifth, high school	34.3
Total	223

CASES TARDY.

First department	20
Second department	13
Third department	19
Fourth department	20
Fifth, grammar section	7
Fifth, high school	32
Total	111

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	95.5
Second department	92.3
Third department	95.7
Fourth department	97.9
Fifth, grammar section	96.9
Fifth, high school	97.5
Average	95.5

PUNCTUALITY, PER CENT OF ATTENDANCE.

First department	93.6
Second department	95.1
Third department	97.5
Fourth department	99.5
Fifth, grammar section	99.3
Fifth, high school	99.8
Average	97.1

PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY DURING TERM.

First department, 11—Jennie Brown, Clara Eaton, Frank Gilsen, Edith Lewis, Lillie Newman, Gusta Horton, Ethel Herron, Hiram Rose, Bernie Taylor, Archie Nowlund, Grace Emrey, Frank Lawrence, Roy Washburn, Alta Brink, Minnie Jones.—14.

Fourth department—Florence Phelps, Eva Swain, George Nowland, Rice See, Clarence Sherwood, Lena Goss, Mattie Lamoreaux, Harry Lawrence, Wallace Newman, Charles Russell, Carrie Brown, Perry Gotham, Walter Krebs, Frank Gotham.—14.

Fifth department, grammar section—Edith Phelps, Chauncy Upright, Geo. Newman, Chas. Lawrence, Maggie Young, Annie McKertney, Lillian Eaton, Carl Clifford, Winifred Bartholomew, Chas McCartney, Aggie Lawrence, Mary Wood, Maida Krebs, Hettie Brown, Willie Lawrence.—15.

Fifth department, high school—Phila Wood, May Brown, Fred M. Green, Pearl Dartt, Clara Aiken, Sarah Washburn, Herbert See, Orville Phelps.—8.

Total, 57.

Burgess.

Dec. 27.—Philip and George Howe have each purchased a swell box cutter.

Vacation week in district No. 4, 6 and Hop yard school this week.

Willis Chew and wife are on a visit to his father, A. W. Chew. He reports having colder weather in Indiana than we have had here.

The Christmas Tree at Soller's was a success in every way.

A Christmas Present.

To any subscriber whose account is paid one year in advance, we will furnish the JOURNAL one year to the name of any friend they may desire, who does not now take the paper, for one dollar cash in advance, if paid before the first day of January. Next year Charlevoix will "boom," and the best way to let your distant friends know all about it is to send the Journal regularly. And the best way to sustain this paper in advertising Charlevoix county is to send one or more copies to friends abroad. We collect, one dollar cash pays the bill, if your own account is settled one year in advance.

The Greatest Pain Killer yet found for Cramps, Colic, Stitch in side or back, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c., is *Graeff'ton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure*. Bound on with hot wet cloths it never fails to cure. For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick headache, flatulence, diarrhoea, dysentery, heartburn, sour stomach, &c., it is unequaled. Warranted to give relief. Used both internally and externally. Warranted to cure. Try it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter. dec

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

An Almost Human Monkey.

Minnica was a female chimpanzee, kept in the Dresden zoological gardens. She was remarkable, not only in her habits, but in her disposition. At one moment she would sit still, with a brooding air, occasionally darting a mischievous glance at the spectators; at another, she took pleasure in feats of strength, or roamed about in her spacious enclosure, like an angry beast of prey.

Mimica was frequently ungovernable. She would obey no one but the director of the garden. Sometimes when she was in a good humor she would sit upon his knee, and put her muscular arms about his neck, with a caressing gesture; but, in spite of this occasional decency, he was never safe from her roguish tricks.

She knew how to use a giddet, writing out wet clothes, and put a handkerchief to its legitimate use. If allowed to do so, she would draw off the keeper's boots, scramble with them to some place out of reach, and then throw them at his head.

Once she succeeded in opening the lock of her cage, and, having done so, stole the key. It was kept hanging on the wall outside, and Mimica, observing it, took it down, hid it in her armpit, and crept quietly back to her cage. When occasion again served her purpose she easily opened the lock with her key and walked out.

She died of consumption. Just before her death she put her arm about the director's neck, locked at him pitefully, kissed him three times, stretched out her hands to him and died.—Youth's Companion.

Vegetable Pearls.

It has long been known that in some specimens of bamboo a round stone is found at the joints of the cane. This is called "tabasheer," and is supposed to be deposited from the silicious juices of the cane. Another curiosity of this sort is the "cocoanut stone," found in the endosperm of the cocoanut in Java and other East India islands. It is according to Dr. Kimmins, a pure carbonate of lime, and the shape of the stone is sometimes round, sometimes pear shaped, while the appearance is that of a white pearl without much luster. Some of the stones are as large as cherries, and as hard as feldspar or opal. They are very rarely found, and are regarded as precious stones by Orientals, and charms against disease or evil spirits by the natives. Stones of the kind are also found in the pomegranate and other East India fruits. A gizzite has also been discovered in the midst of teak wood.—Engineering.

Education of Russian Women.

Statistics have just been issued as to the number of women who have studied at Russian universities in 1886. The total number of female students amounted to 779, and of these 243 studied philology and 536 different branches of mathematics; 287 belonged to the Greek church and 189 were Jews; 748 were unmarried and 31 married; 437 of the fellows were the daughters of noblemen, officers, or government officials; 89 were daughters of Russian priests, 195 of merchants, 117 of private citizens, 10 of peasants, 41 of soldiers, and 3 were foreigners. The aim and fatal to female education in

THE KINGDOM OF LOVE.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

In the dawn of day, when the sea and the sky
Reflect the sunrise shore,
I set forth with a heart full of courage and youth
To seek for the Kingdom of Love.
I asked of a poet I met on the way
Which cross-road would lead me aright.
And he said: "Follow me, and I can bring you will be
The glittering turrets of night."

And soon in the distance a city shone fair:
"Is this the place?" he said. "Then good-bye!"
But, alas! for the hopes that were dressed in "Beyond!"
It was only the Kingdom of pretend.
Then the next man I asked was a gay cavalier
And he said: "Follow me, follow me,"
And I laughed and was ready to go, speeding with him
By the shores of life's beautiful sea.

"I'll soon be a king in the Kingdom of Love,"
I said as I mounted my steed,
And I pass forever a face like a flower
Smile out on the world like a weed.
And he said: "We have conquered humanity's soul,
Here love and delight are intense."
But, alas! and alas! for the hope of my soul—
It was only the kingdom of sense.

As I journeyed more slowly I met on the road
A youth with exhaustion behind,
And they said: "Follow us, for our lady's abode
Belongs to the realm you will find."
"Twas a plain, simple place, but a newly wed pair
Followed, encouraged and bold.
But my hopes died away, for the last gleams of day
Found me still on the Kingdom of Gold.

At the door of a cottage I asked a fair maid,
"I have heard of this kingdom of Love," she replied,
"But my feet never roam from the Kingdom of Home
So I know not the way," and she sighed.
I looked on the cottage—how restful it seemed!
The maid was as fair as a dove.
Great light glorified my soul as I cried:
"Why, home is the Kingdom of Love!"

FILSEY.

A Christmas Sketch from Life in Hoosierdom.

BY ED R. PRITCHARD.

RECKON this is goin' ter be a tuss-tle," said old Uncle Billy Rotsworth, as he came in to the family sitting-room of the old farm house by a great load of wood on his shoulders. With a crash he deposited his burden on the spacious hearth, where a huge fire was already blazing, and proceeded to pile on the long dry sticks of beech and hickory, until, in a few moments, a perfect sheet of flame was roaring up the wide-throated chimney.

Grandma Rotsworth, who sat in her accustomed corner by the "jamb," busy with her knitting, made no reply; while Uncle Billy proceeded to remove his coat, hat and boots, and, having filled and lighted his pipe, sat down to enjoy himself. Outside, a furious snow-storm was raging, and already the ground was heavily carpeted with white. Presently his two sons, Jacob and William, came in from doing up the chores, and, like their father, were soon divested of caps, coats and boots, and seated before the roaring fire talking over the events of the day. A little later Mrs. Rotsworth joined them, and then the family circle was complete. No, not complete, either; a daughter was missing. Three years ago this Christmas eve she had gone out from the parental roof to marry one man she loved, but whom her father had forbidden some time before to enter his doors. But Mary had gone; and she and her husband, a poor mechanic, went out West to build up for themselves a home and fortune. After they were married, a day or two before they were to start for Dixie, Mary and her husband came to the old home, where she got out of the buggy and started to go into the house to my good-by. She did not ask nor expect forgiveness from her father for what she had done; but she knew her mother and her brothers still loved her, and would gladly have her come to see them. So she just had her hand on the gate-latch, and, with tear-filled eyes, was taking in the dear and familiar surroundings, when her father, coming round the corner of the house, saw her.

"Now, you come in here," he yelled, hoarsely. "Don't any more your foot inside of that gate. Mary Ellen Rotsworth. You've no darter o mine. Take yer hatchet-faced paint-slinger, an' git."

For a moment she stood as if stunned at his words; then, without a word, turned and went to the buggy. Her husband helped her in, and then standing up and shaking his whip at Uncle Billy, said: "Pull Rotsworth, if you wanter; my wife's father I'd thrash you 'till you couldn't walk for a week. You object to me for a son-in-law only because I am poor; but I'll show of Mr. Ike Rotsworth. You're no darter o mine. Take yer hatchet-faced paint-slinger, an' git."

Here Mary laid her hand on his arm and said, "Stop, Will; it won't help things any to quarrel; let's go."

"I'm well pull that Will beaded her advice, for old Uncle Billy had started for the house from behind his eye; and there is no telling what might have happened had one Mother and Jacob at the opportune moment, made their appearance and urged him to be quiet.

So Mary went from home an outcast; and, as the heavy clouds rolled around the bend in the road, Milton turned to his father, and, with tears in his eyes, said, regretfully:

"Pap, you oughtener have done it."

And Mrs. Rotsworth, who had come to the door just in time to take in the affair, echoed her son's words:

"Yes, pap, you were too hasty," she added. "Mary Ellen was alius a roughly good girl; an', though I'd rather she'd not married Will Kenney, yet I hope the Lord will prosper 'em both."

"You are right, mother," said Jacob, the elder of her sons, "you are right, mother. Filsey" (the nickname he had bestowed upon Mary when she was a toddler) "was the best girl in Indiany. And so she is, an' a sister worth the havin'."

As for Uncle Billy, seeing his whole family un in arms against him, he vouchsafed no reply, but turning, strode rapidly away in the direction of the barn.

From that time on he never spoken to his daughter's name. And although he would not look upon a letter in her handwriting coming from her, yet he never by sign or inquiry, showed that he cared the breadth of her, or had the slightest interest in knowing whether she was dead or alive.

But on the Christmas eve that I have introduced him to your notice, all this was yet remained silent, and each family relation, always held on Christmas day, he had missed her. And as the evening drew on he held at his house, and his brothers and sisters with their families would come, he, with some bitterness of feeling, was brooding over the past. Mary was his favorite of his be-reasoned, the child he had forbidden some time before to enter his doors. But Mary had gone; and she and her husband, a poor mechanic, went out West to build up for themselves a home and fortune. After they were married, a day or two before they were to start for Dixie, Mary and her husband came to the old home, where she got out of the buggy and started to go into the house to my good-by. She did not ask nor expect forgiveness from her father for what she had done; but she knew her mother and her brothers still loved her, and would gladly have her come to see them. So she just had her hand on the gate-latch, and, with tear-filled eyes, was taking in the dear and familiar surroundings, when her father, coming round the corner of the house, saw her.

"Now, you come in here," he yelled, hoarsely. "Don't any more your foot inside of that gate. Mary Ellen Rotsworth. You're

FARM AND GARDEN.

A GRAIN CHEST FOR POULTRY THAT PREVENTS WASTE.

A Double Bagonia That Promises to Become Popular—For and Against showing Farm Horses—A Clever Contrivance for Tightening Wagon Tires.

The extreme drought and heat of last summer caused much trouble and anxiety, which would often get clear off the wheel before the driver suspected that they were loose. In the cut is represented a convenient device for replacing a tire when any amount of pounding with a stone or ax would fail. The device, which was originally illustrated in Rural New Yorker, may be made as follows:

DEVICE FOR TIGHTENING A TIRE.

Procure a horseshoe with long heel calks to catch on the edge of the tire; after putting the tire on as far as possible with the hands, then put a strong stick or iron rod through the horseshoe and against the felloe of the wheel. By prying downward the tire is drawn on.

Country Made Soap.

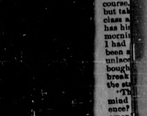
The alkalies for sale at the stores will make a very fair soap, with less trouble than the old time method with lye from wood ashes, but the product of the latter is much stronger and in every way more satisfactory. The ashes from hickory is the very best of all for soap making purposes, although ashes of any hard wood make excellent soap. In sections, therefore, where most ashes are produced it will pay to make soap from their lye, as the leached ashes will still be of value for fertilizing purposes and all refuse grease utilized that would otherwise be wasted. When saving ashes for the leach be careful not to burn any decayed or unsound wood. Oil barrels may be placed on an inclined platform for the leach or one can be cheaply made for the purpose.

Shipping Apples to England.

The experience of T. S. Gould, secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, in shipping apples to England is not very encouraging to small shippers. His first cost of barrels, freight to New York and trucking expenses across the city, with the injury to the condition of the fruit in consequence of rough handling, are liable to consume the amount of sales in a number of fluctuating. The export trade may prove profitable to large shippers with good judgment in the selection of fruit and of the time to market it. Small shippers, however, Mr. Gould says, had better not engage in this rather venturesome business.

Fine Variety of Tuberous Begonia.

The fine variety of tuberous begonia shown in the accompanying illustration is one which is an winner from its well known New York florist, Vick, thinks will soon be cultivated. It bloomed on his grounds at Rochester this spring for the first time, and proved very attractive. The plants are about a foot in height, quite bushy and neat in habit, and the flowers are borne in great abundance, on long, slender stems, by which they are usually pendent. The staminate flowers are double, while the female ones are single. The color is a bright scarlet.



BEGONIA LOUIS BOUCHET.

Novelties as a rule are looked upon with incredulity. However, when Vick and the English florists who have been interested in introducing it to notice agree that the above named double begonia is the coming plant, and will, within a short space of time, be seen in every market and window, as is the fuchsia and gloxinium, it is time the public should be informed something about it. All the author seems to require is propagation like dahlias. The begonia Louis Bouchet regained in England at the Royal Botanic shows first class certificates as a striking novelty, and connoisseurs, both abroad and at home, are encouraging the cultivation of begonias with double blossoms having grown tired of the ordinary blossoms.

Shoeing Farm Horses.

Numbered with other questions that are among by practical, sensible and likely never to come to any decided settlement, is the one, "shall farm horses be shod or not?" That this controversy must be settled by each man for himself like to the fact that some horses under certain conditions can go without shoes, and in truth are better without them; but that no horse under all conditions can work or must be shod. In an article on this subject in The American Agriculturist appears the testimony of various to a diversity in different sections of the country.

A correspondent writing from Iowa considers it an unnatural proceeding to shoe a horse. He says:

"If one examines the hoof of a colt that has never been shod it will be found that there is a sharp edge on the under side. The object of this is that the animal may go on smooth roads. If the horse is never shod this protection remains as long as the animal lives, but in shoeing it has to be cut off and it will never grow as perfect again as it was naturally." This correspondent believes that unshod horses can do all necessary farm work in both winter and summer. A correspondent from Ohio writes: "My advice is don't shoe your horses. Keep the colt's feet properly trimmed while growing, as you would shape a fruit or ornamental tree, and when he is old enough to work he will be able to do without shoes, unless it be for some special purpose."

From Wisconsin a correspondent writes of his experience with both shod and barefooted horses: "Our roads are not very hard, being country roads, where gravel is not plentiful. My horses are sound and their feet good, but when I tried to work them without shoes I found it would not do; their feet soon became tender and sore. If I were obliged to use them every day, even in winter, I should keep them shod; for there are days when the roads are in such condition that it would not be safe, neither could they draw a load without them."

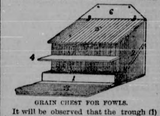
Many farmers do not give sufficient attention to their horses' feet, though they may carry and rub their hide well. The feet, however, should have close inspection and care, for if these become unsound there is little work to be gotten out of the animal. To this end the floor and bedding should always be kept dry and clean, that manure may not become caked under the foot, and every morning the hoofs should be examined and freed from any such accumulations. A soft frog should be guarded against, for it causes an animal to go lame with very slight cause. A little alum water and brine applied once a week hardens the frog.

Suggestions About Squirrels and Gophers.

In Texas, we are told, the ranchmen kill prairie dogs by saturating balls of cotton rags with bisulphide of carbon, pushing them well down into the holes and firmly packing earth into the entrances. The preparation, being extremely volatile, quickly evaporates, and forms a heavy, fatal gas, which occupies every chamber and gallery of the dogs dwelling. The same course is pursued with rabbits in Australia, and with good success. Why not, asks Minnesota Farmer, try this on ground squirrels and gophers? The material is quite inexpensive.

Economical Contrivance for Poultry.

In the cut here given is shown an economical grain chest for fowls, recently described and recommended in Stockman.



GRAIN CHEST FOR FOWLS.

It will be observed that the trough (f) is two inches high. The front of the chest extends downward no further than the top of the trough, thus leaving a free passage for the grain from the chest into the trough. The dotted line (b) shows the position of a board in the chest, placed there to conduct the grain into the trough fast as it is eaten out by the fowls. The platform (d) is for the fowls to stand upon while eating. It should not be wide enough to induce them to form a habit of sitting upon it. A board is fastened to the front of the chest and extends over the trough to prevent filth from falling into it. The cover of the chest (b) should extend a little over the front, that it be handily raised, and should rest inclined to prevent fowls from roosting on it.

The aperture of the back of the chest (b) with two holes in it, is provided so that it may be hung on corresponding wooden pins. If it is hung up in that way it will be necessary to put some kind of a hoop through each of the pins, to prevent its being jarred off from them. It should be hung so that the platform will be at least two feet from the floor. It may be made any length. A square chest, for a pen in the yard, can be made on the same principle.

How to Use Fertilizers.

There remains not a doubt about the economy of supplementing the manurial pile of the farm with commercial fertilizers. On few if any farms in the older states is there enough manure made to keep the soil in good tilth, consequently resort must be had to green manuring and artificial fertilizers. In the use of the latter much money is saved by men who sit down and do a little thinking before ordering such fertilizers as are to be bought. First should be decided as nearly as possible what elements are specially deficient in the soil; second, what elements of plant food are specially required for the crop to be grown; and, lastly, how much of these lacking elements can be supplied from the manure heap and compost pile at home. Some crops, as Irish potatoes, for instance, thrive better in soil that is enriched by an artificial fertilizer than with barnyard manure; and these crops, therefore, are more economically fed by a commercial fertilizer, the manure being reserved for crops that needed more.

In green manuring the value of pea vines at the south and clover at the north, as an improver of soils, has been repeatedly proven. Pea vines and lime furnish a very effective means of improving and maintaining the productiveness of soils in which phosphoric acid and potash are not too nearly exhausted. The suggestion is made that some gain is effected by utilizing as much as possible pea vines, clover or any other valuable forage crop to feed for stock first, by turning on the cattle to crop it, and then their droppings are saved along with the roots and stubble that are eventually plowed under for a fertilizer.

Things Told by Farmers.

"The honey crop is a poor one.

Manitoba boasts of a big potato crop.

Professor Beal advises skillful green manuring for silting sandy soils.

F. D. Curtis, New York, says blue grass ought to be mixed in all pastures.

Joe Harris regards clover as the great renovating crop of American agriculture.

All experienced poultrymen aver that provision for dust baths are a necessity to fowls.

J. H. Springer asserts that nothing on the farm can be raised with greater profit than swine.

Professor Budd, of Iowa, advises planting the south side of all trees in this climate with corn.

W. D. Philbrick, of Massachusetts, says that potatoes and roots of all kinds keep best in pits out of doors.

To dispute the excellence of milk made from good ensilage is to fly in the face of facts, says John Gould.

Attention is called to the dairy school opened at Houghton farm, Mountainville, N. J., by Mr. Valentine. It is a novel idea worth studying, and the first of its kind in this country.

Mr. Cushman, of the Ohio Horticultural society, says: "There is no other berry that can be planted in our section of country that will bring as much money to the grower as the early harvest blackberry."

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The Pansy comes with the Sunday School age.

Chautauqua Young Folks' Journal is for young scholars.

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FOR MAN AND BEAST!

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SPECIAL OFFER.

We have on hand, in supplement form, Parker's latest sermon, preached in Boston, Sunday, Dec. 2, 1888, and a Thanksgiving sermon by Rev. Robt. Collyer. Both of these we will send free to any one who will send us the name of a new subscriber with the money, $1.25 for the paper for one year. Address, THE INTERIOR, 156 Fifth St., Chicago.

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ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON will contribute regularly to each number during the year. He will write of many topics, old and new, and in a familiar and personal way, which will form new bonds of friendship between the author and his thousands of readers. In the first paper, entitled "A Chapter on Dreams," appearing in the January number, he reintes incidentally, in connection with the general subject, some interesting facts concerning the origin of the new famous story "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, by W. S. CHAPLIN, will be the first of an especially important and interesting series of papers on railways, their administrations and construction, including great engineering feats, famous tunnels and passes, and indeed, those branches of the subject which in a this day engage the attention of the whole country. The illustrations which will accompany this series will be very elaborate, original, and beautiful. The authors and the titles of the future articles will be announced later.

DR. D. A. SARGENT'S papers on Physical Proportions and Physical Training will be continued by several of increasing interest, with as rich and unique illustrations as those which have already appeared.

ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES of especial interest will be those on the Campaign of Waterloo, by JOHN C. ROPES; on the "It Man at Arms," by E. H. BLASHFIELD; two papers by EDWARD L. WILSON, illustrating results of recent Egyptian research; a further article by WILLIAM F. APGAR, on a subject connected with his recent contribution on Wagner, and many others of equal interest. PROFESSOR SHALER'S articles on the Surface of the Earth will be continued; and articles upon two of the most interesting groups of contemporary European writers will be accompanied by rich and fine portrait illustrations.

ELECTRICITY in its various applications as a motive power, Explosives, etc., will be subjects of another group of illustrated articles of equal practical interest, by leading authorities upon those topics.

MENDELSSOHN'S LETTERS written to his friend, Moscheles, at a peculiarly interesting time of his career, will furnish the substance of several articles of great interest to musical readers, which will be illustrated with portraits and drawings from Mendelssohn's pencil.

THE FICTION will be strong, not only in the work of well-known writers, but in that of new authors, in securing whose co-operation the Magazine has been at great pains during the past year. A powerful novel, entitled "First Harvests," by FREDERIC J. STIMSON, will be begun in the January number, and early in the new novelties will be published by HENRY JAMES and H. H. BOISEN. The short stories are of notable strength and freshness.

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Wreck of a Minnesota and Northwestern Excursion Train—Miraculous Escape of the Passengers.

TWENTY-FIVE persons were injured by a wreck on the Minnesota and Northwestern Road, near Prescott, Ill. No one was killed, but two of the injured will probably die. The wreck was a bad one, and it is wonderful that many persons were not killed outright. A Prescott dispatch gives the following particulars of the accident:

The train was one loaded with 120 excursionists from the Northwest, bound for Montreal and Canada points, and consisted of two sleepers, two boilers, cars, a day coach, a smoker, and a baggage car, all crowded with people. The half was being taken Stillwater and Lake Valley, a wheel of the tender jumped the track, causing the train to jump the track and run along on the ties for a hundred feet or more before it could be stopped, when it broke through down the steep embankment on either side. One car was turned bottom side up, and the other was thrown sideways, lying partly on top of them in an alarming but many of the passengers. One sleeper was also turned over, but the other was left only partially down the embankment. Nearly all the cars were thrown entirely from their tracks, and most of them were badly broken up. The day coach was the worst of the wreck was one that cannot be described. Without premonition, the cars were crushed and the occupants hurled against the sides so violently that many of them were injured. The only death vessel to be the portion of each passenger. That car containing forty people was literally turned fifty feet, turned completely over, and crushed almost to splinters, and yet every one of its passengers escaped with comparatively slight injuries. The trainmen and those not injured in the day coach immediately set to work with axes, and within a quarter was sent to telegraph to Prescott for physicians and necessary supplies. Twelve doctors immediately boarded a special car and reached the scene as soon as possible, and attended to the injured. Not more than three were seriously injured were taken off in stretchers.

A Similar Accident on the Wisconsin Central.

A FITFIELD (Wis.) telegram says:

In the heart of the great pine forests between Tifold and Fitfield, on the Wisconsin Central road, the passenger train that left Ashland at 7:30 o'clock last night met with a terrible wreck. Two fatalities and the injury of a score of passengers resulted. When the broken rail was encountered it threw the sleeping car and the first and second class coaches from the track, leaving the baggage car and engine remaining on the rails. The first and second class coaches were turned on their sides, and were literally smashed to pieces. There were sixty passengers aboard. J. McMain, of Butterfield, Wis., attempted to get out of a window, when he fell and was caught under the car and crushed to death. Conductor G. H. Greenfield, who was passing through the train at the time, had his right arm broken and received a jagged wound in the temple. He received injuries and had a leg broken. Both will probably die.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

General Trade Represented as Active and Prosperous.

R. G. DUN & CO., of New York, in their last weekly review of trade, say:

Business throughout the country is active for the season, and though collections at some points are slow and credits are strained, the reports are generally satisfactory. Great uncertainty and hesitation affect important branches of commerce, and speculation is very active in some of the leading products, but generally in good trade, even where payments are slowest a large profit is realized. Speculation in cotton has been less active and the general level of prices, though improved, has not risen to most speculative marks. Sales on the whole have been about 500,000 bales, and the average price is somewhat less than last year, 10c. per cent., with the tendency still upward, while the average of sales in all other prices had been 6.8c. per cent., with the later tendency downward. Other leading products have been fairly active and demand. The business failures during the week number for the United States 201, and for Canada 20, total 221, compared with 206 the preceding week, and 262 for the corresponding week last year.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

Bills Before Congress—What Senator Sawyer Says.

WASHINGTON (Special.)—Senator Sawyer, Chairman of the Senate Postoffice Committee, says he will bring the subject of the postal telegraph before the committee very early after the holiday recess. He does not know whether it will be necessary to hear arguments from parties who favor or oppose government interference with the telegraph. There is already, he says, a vast amount of literature on the subject, and personally he has heard enough, as he doubts not Senator Salisbury has, to enable him to reach a conclusion for himself. Both were members of the Postoffice Committee of the last Congress, where the subject was studied extensively. Five members of the present committee were members of the last Congress, which reported a postal-telegraph bill.

The Balance of Trade.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States for the twelve months ending Nov. 30, 1887, was $713,996,018, and the total value of exports for the same period $727,460,653.

A Bitter Fight.

THE fight for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Louisiana waxes hot every day between the factions headed by Governor McEnery and ex-Governor Nicholls. Several killings have occurred.

THE WESTERN STATES.

THE recent cold snap caused much suffering as many points in Kansas, where the supply of fuel is almost exhausted. A Leavenworth dispatch says the demand on the mines are far greater than can be filled, and messages to Kansas City from points in Kansas report freezing, trees and fences are imported from Mead and Clark counties, where several persons have been frozen to death. At Dighton a mother and three children sought refuge in a neighbor's and were frozen to death while crossing the prairie.

JAMES LONDY, his wife, and three children, of Lima, Ohio, were fatally injured in a natural gas explosion, which wrecked their dwelling.

IN Kansas, a colored man, living near Concordia, placed some dynamite cartridges in the oven of his stove to thaw them out. An explosion followed, nearly destroying his house, killing his 18-year-old daughter, an infant 1 year old, and seriously injuring John son and his wife.

THE brewers at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, have been given until March 1 to dispose of the stocks they have on hand, upon their promising to close after that date.

THE EASTERN STATES.

AN accidental discharge of fourteen thousand gallons of naphtha into one of the boilers of Pratt's main sewers produced a remarkable disaster.

The heavy stone covering of a man-hole of the sewer was blown into fragments, and the force expanded, and almost immediately a second explosion occurred beneath the Clinton floating-mill on Mill street. The sidewalk were followed by a large line of flame that shot over fifty feet high, and lasted for a few feet high. The Clinton mill, owed by J. H. Hoes & Co., and the Jefferson mill, owned by J. H. Hoes & Co., and the Jefferson mill, owned by J. H. Hoes & Co., and the Jefferson mill, owned

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

NORTH America has a larger mileage of railroad than Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia together.

It is highly gratifying to learn of such eminent men as James Russel Lowell renouncing the principles of the republican party and joining the forces of democracy.

PROTECTIVE tariff is a system of robbery. If an article can be produced in this country profitably without a protection, it is robbing the consumers to tax that article in order to give the manufacturer an exhorbitant profit, and if the article cannot be manufactured without the protection, then it ought not to be manufactured at home at all, but the consumers should be permitted to purchase such article where they can get it for the least money.

Non-Partisan Free Traders

At the meeting of the Massachusetts tariff reform club in Boston last week resolutions were adopted indorsing president Cleveland's message. After the banquet James Russell Lowell, minister to England under Garfield and Arthur, delivered an address in which he said: "I confess that I feel myself strongly attached to Mr. Cleveland as the best representative of the higher type of American that we have seen since Lincoln was snatched from us. I think we have all recognized in him a manly simplicity of character and an honest endeavor to do all that he could of duty. Whatever be the effect of Mr. Cleveland's action on his personal fortunes, let us rejoice to think that it will be a stimulating thorn in that august chair for all that may sit in it after him. Would that all our presidents might see and lay to heart that vision, the silent shape of woman sweeping and ever sweeping without pausing. Our politics call loudly for a broom. There are rubbish heaps of cant in every corner of them that should be swept out for the dustman Time to cart away and dump beyond sight or smell of mortal man. Mr. Cleveland, I think, has found the broom and begun to ply it." Speeches followed by Messrs. Morgan of Alabama, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Wilson of West Virginia, and Rogers of Arkansas, all of whom lauded the president, and his annual message.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

The Clare Democrat issued a 16-page holiday edition on tinted paper.

Indian agent Stevens has received orders to move his office from Flint to the Sault.

Ten counties in Michigan have declared for prohibition and adopted local option.

M. G. Smith & Son of East Saginaw write that they will take possession of the Dunham house at Manistee on Jan. 15.

A monkey tipped over a kerosene lamp in a variety theater at Wakefield and started a fire that destroyed forty buildings involving a loss of $100,000.

Gladstone is about to build a town hall with firemen's hall, and will vote this month on the question of bonding the village to buy an outfit for fire protection.

Gov. Luce has designated Tuesday, February 14, as the date of the special election in the eleventh district to choose a successor to congressman Seth C. Moffatt, deceased.

It is said that more tonnage passed through the Sault Ste. Marie canal during the last season than through the Suez canal during the same time, and the business will be increased next season.

Through trains will run over the G. R. & I. Ry., from Manistee to Grand Rapids next year. The G. R. & I. will run over Peters' road to Manistee, the latter having been laid with broad iron and he says that competitively little work will be necessary for the running of trains.

Before 10.

Judge B. (with emphasis)—Clara, is that fellow coming round here again to-night?

Clara (hopelessly)—I believe so, papa.

Judge B.—Well, daughter, remember this: This home closes at 10, sharp, and—

Clara (hastily)—Oh, George will be here before that, papa; please don't worry.—Harper's Bazar.

In the "Thieves' Quarter.

A.—What's going on over at your house? I hear music and dancing.

B.—Yes, we have got a little early celebration.

"What's the occasion?"

"One of the boys has just got home from the penitentiary."—From the German.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Notes and News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 30.—Christmas at the white house was passed quietly by the president and Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs Folsom is with her sister in Michigan, and there were no guests to assist in the peaceful and quiet enjoyment of a day off from official duty and social interruption.

Mrs. Cleveland has keenly enjoyed the freedom from social obligation at the white house during the past week and has spent much of the time shopping and wandering around enjoying the many pretty things so temptingly displayed this season. Her Christmas shopping expeditions have been among the pleasant events of the week.

The sympathies of all classes at the capital are directed toward the young wife who is undergoing the culminating affliction of humanity at Albany. When ex-secretary Manning was first stricken nearly two years ago, his friends then expressed anxious fears for his future health. The severe labors of the Cleveland administration; the exacting nature of his arduous duties, not only as the head of the most difficult branch of the executive, but as the most trusted adviser in political affairs, were more than his powers of endurance could stand.

Just before congress convened it was stated in this correspondence that no new states would be admitted at this session. This statement can now be more confidently repeated. At the same time it is not improbable that four if not five new states will be in the Union by the beginning of the next presidential term. The republicans are very anxious and determined to get in one of the Dakotas before the adjournment of this session, thinking to secure its electoral vote. While the democrats admit that if a new state wishes to come in, complies with all the conditions and has the requisite population, it cannot in justice be kept out, yet they do not mean to permit any undue haste about it. Since the meeting of congress, prominent democrats of the two houses have conferred with a number of their republican associates, and the program seems to have resolved itself into something like this, yet of course there has been no formal understanding about it. It is thought now that enabling acts for North and South Dakota, for Montana, New Mexico and Washington will be admitted, and that the house will, if the senate agree, pass the bills in such a shape that all can be admitted at the next session of congress, but neither to have any vote in the presidential election.

Senator Morrill of Vermont, read a long speech last week on the restriction of foreign immigration. His speech was above the average of senatorial eloquence in ability, but so languid was the interest of the senate in it, that although upon a roll-call a few minutes before, between sixty and seventy senators had answered to their names, within five minutes after Mr. Morrill began to speak there were by actual count less than twenty senators in their seats and of these not one-half were listening. The only reason that senators have for thus occupying the time of the senate is, that it is the only way gentlemen have, under the rules, to secure the publication of their speeches.

Senator Sawyer, chairman of the senate post office committee says he will bring the subject of the postal telegraph before the committee very early after the holidays' recess, and he expresses the opinion that the committee will set about the study of the question involved at once and in earnest.

The United States supreme court has appointed Maj. J. M. Wright, of Louisville, Ky., marshal of the court, in the place of J. G. Nicolay, who has held the position for over fifteen years. The appointee is a son of Gen. George Wright, U. S. A., who commanded the department of the Pacific during the war. Mr. Nicolay with John Hay has for some years been writing a biography of Lincoln, being published in the Century Magazine, and he resigns the office of marshal that he may have more time for his literary work. He grew up in the same region with Mr. Lincoln and they were intimate in boyhood, and the very first commission Lincoln signed as president was that of Mr. Nicolay to be his official private secretary. He held this position throughout Lincoln's term of office.

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

THE "SCARE CAT" DEVICE.

A New Invention That Must Meet with General Approval.

Mr. Bert Kane, of Brooklyn, E. D., president of the Scare Cat club, has the thanks of this office for a copy of his new invention, called the "Scare Cat." Thinking that a little that descriptive of the device would not be devoid of interest to the public I have, in company with the author, examined and criticised it and must heartily endorse it.

The machine or appliance consists of a delicate black walnut box, around which an elastic cord band is lightly attached. Inside the low neck box a small bait is arranged in such a way as to catch the eye of the common, midnight, predatory Tom cat. Hence a low, passionate wail, sends the bait and limits for it. When he takes his head out of the low neck inch counter a common elastic band goes with him at a rapid rate across the state of New York.

The following day a cat with a woeful appearance and apoplectic bulging eye is found dead in the corner of a fence in St. Lawrence county. Thus does the "scare cat" save much in the outlay of boarding in New York, and add to the business of the corner in St. Lawrence county.

The attractive features of the "scare cat" are so apparent to the fiscal observer that when the president of the Scare Cat club of Brooklyn opened out in the corner of the City Hall park, near the postoffice, not long ago, the crowd overwhelmed Mr. Kane, and a policeman had to prohibit the sale of this great boon on the streets of our town.

I can truly say that after carefully using the "scare cat" for a night or two on a delegation of silver tinsel wrapped sinners of Saint Island, who have been in the habit of coming under my casement at evening and singing, "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer," that it is a good thing. Nine barbers case with purple faces and bulging eyes tried to catch the 12 o'clock boat for New York, and died before they could get their tickets chopped.

I sleep well now and miss that seal brown taste in the mouth which I formerly noticed on getting up. Life seems to me more roseate hue, and I say frankly to Mr. Kane that he is my benefactor. The common sheller band sold at stationery stores is all the outlay required each night, and it will make a common bottom shell out of hickory nuts to far that any physician can readily ascertain what is the matter with him.

The "scare cat" has a wonderful career ahead of it, and I have no doubt that in the near future it will be so far perfected that by putting a nickel in one corner it will catch a contrabe cat, pull his tongue out nine inches, give a tune and bury the cat.—New York World.

Killing Beef for Hebrews.

As is well known, the Israelites are very particular as to the use of butchers' meat, which, in order to be kosher—i. e., to comply with the ritual requirements—ought only to be taken from animals that are killed not only in the presence of, but by a person of the faith, specially appointed for the purpose. Complaints in this respect have been of frequent occurrence, many butchers or dealers of game and fowl offering their Jewish clients "unclean" meat. At a recent trial of this kind in Berlin the rabbi of the principal synagogue was called upon the stand and testified as follows: "The Mosaic law requires that the Jew should be a person of good reputation and morals, and, after undergoing an examination by the rabbis, should only exercise his particular function on the strength of a certificate. One of the tests of his fitness for the post is that he promptly resharpening a knife which he has just properly blunted. During the act of butchering he has to say certain prayers; he must see that the blood falls upon the sand in a pent, and, above all things, he must avoid being touched by any one while in the act, this in itself rendering the slaughtered animal unclean. He is required to put his ear upon the carcass, giving the date on which the animal is killed. No Israelite is permitted to eat fowl which has been killed more than three days before."—Paris American Register.

Peculiarities of the Swordfish.

When excited, Professor Goode says, the swordfish's motions are very quick and nervous. The fish are sometimes seen to leap entirely out of the water. The pointed head, the fins on the back and abdomen simply fitting into grooves, the absence of ventrals, the long, lithe, muscular body, sloping slowly to the tail, fit it for the most rapid and forcible movement through the water. It strikes with the accumulated force of fifteen double headed hammers. Its velocity is equals that of a swivel shot and is as dangerous in its effects as a heavy artillery projectile. Many very curious instances are on record of the encounters of this fish with other fishes, or of their attacks upon ships. What can be the inducement for it to attack objects so much larger than itself it is hard to surmise. It surely seems as if a temporary insanity sometimes takes possession of the fish. An old swordsfisherman told Mr. Blackford that his vessel had been struck twenty times. There are, however, many instances of entirely unprovoked assault on vessels at sea.—New York Mail and Express.

Why Waste Time and Money on that which does no good. Your child can have worms and are Gross, Always Hungry, Sleepless, Pray and Weak from the presence of Worms in the stomach which prevents the food taken up to nourish the child. *Parmelee's Santonine Worm Candies* will dissolve and remove the worms and then all will be well. You cannot do better by your children than to attend to their health. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Dr G. W. Crouter. 237

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To Our Readers.

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Four hundred and twenty dollars and twenty cents (420.20) will be due on a mortgage made August 20, 1884, by Ole Nelson and Ingeborg Nelson, of Chicago, Illinois, to Charlevoix County Bank, of Charlevoix, Michigan, which said mortgage was assigned to Ora D. Wood on December 20, 1887, and the assignment recorded in Liber 3 of Mortgages, on page 478, Charlevoix County Records, on the 6th day of January, 188, and the power of sale contained therein has become operative, the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: The north half of the southeast quarter of section 1, in township twenty-four north, of range one west, containing eighty acres more or less, will be sold at public auction, at the front door of Lewis Hall, in the village of Boyne Union, in said county, on **Saturday, the 21st day of March, 1888,** at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to satisfy the amount then due, with costs.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., January 4, 1888.

MILO B. EATON,
Attorney for Assignee. Assignee of Mortgage.

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Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 5, 1888.

Local Notes and News.

A new sign in front of G. W. Miller's store.

For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 2m1

We have three columns of good temperence literature on the third page and also some thoughts on the tariff question.

Petitions for local option election containing 597 names have been presented to the county clerk, and 243 came from Charlevoix.

The man who moves down life's path, and finds it strewn with sweet surprises, is he who knows just how it's done, and keeps a store and advertises.

The ladies' band concert at Norwood is reported as very successful, both as a pleasant entertainment and for the benefit of the treasury. It is to be repeated at Boyne in the near future.

Mrs. D. F. Meech received the dictionary and rack at Perry Wood's having purchased the largest amount at that store during December. She held 241 tickets. S. H. Boardsley had the next highest number.

Notice.—Parties owing the Charlevoix Improvement Co. are hereby notified that any and all such amounts must be paid *at once.* Legal steps will be taken to enforce the collection of all past due notes and accounts. Settlements may be made at Stockman & Iddings' store.

Scarcely a day passes that some farmer, "too poor to take a newspaper" does not get swindled by a patent right shark, Bohemian oat swindler, or some other sharper. And it is getting so that a newspaper man can view such occurances with a complacency as serene as a morning in June.

The Scientific American published by Munn & Co., New York, during more than forty years, is, beyond all question the leading paper pertaining to science, mechanics, and inventions published on this continent. Each weekly issue presents the latest scientific topics in an interesting and reliable manner, accompanied with engravings prepared expressly to demonstrate the subject. The Scientific American is invaluable to every person desiring to keep pace with the inventions and discoveries of the day.

James Inwood celebrated his 78th birthday yesterday. The occasion was remembered by his friends, who made the afternoon a continuous reception from two o'clock until six. So complete was the surprise to Mr. Inwood, that he had no intimation of a reception until his friends commenced to gather in. Callers were at once conducted to the dining room where a sumptuous board was served, after which compliments were paid to Mr. Inwood and family. All were greeted with pleasant smiles and kind words. In response to the accustomed inquiry as to his health, our host answered that he was feeling unusually well, and it is hoped that he may enjoy many similar gatherings.

The following paragraph we find in the Clare Democrat, and "adapt" it to the needs of Charlevoix by simply changing such words as may be necessary: "What does it signify to boom a town or community? What is a boom anyway? The general understanding is that it is the introduction of money and skill from somewhere else. If Charlevoix enjoys great natural advantages, and there is plenty of money among our business men to open manufactories and industries, of all kinds that will give employment to the people now here, and bring others among us, why wish for some man from Chicago to come and tell us how to set ourselves to work. We are all waiting for a boom but are waiting for someone else to do the booming. Is that good sense? If it is good sense it is not enterprise. If the claim we make of great natural advantages is true, why are we not making use of them? Must we confess that we haven't brains to do it? Why do we wait for some man from Oshkosh to tell us what might be done? Why not do it ourselves? If people outside find out that our own people have got faith in the town and are not afraid to put their money in to developing new industries they will be naturally attracted to the place, but as long as our own people hold back from investing their money in enterprise calculated to build up the place, just so long will the outside world hold aloof from the community despite all its natural advantages. If Charlevoix is ever to experience a genuine boom it must be inaugurated among her own business men and people; so lets have a boom."

Purely Personal.

Capt. A. G. Aldrich returned home Saturday.

Mr. J. A. Hawkins is expected home this week.

Mr. Butters returned from his visit at Reading last Saturday.

F. A. Watson and Capt. Carter returned from Frankfort Wednesday.

Mrs. G. B. Guyles and little daughter May returned from Norwood yesterday.

Mrs. A. G. Aldrich expects to leave to-morrow for a visit in Cadillac and Coldwater.

Frank Smith has sold his farm in Marion to James Simpson, recently from Canada.

Horace Eastman and wife, of Harbor Springs, spent New Year's day with the family of L. Benson.

Rev. J. J. Kanagy has finished his pastoral work at Vanderbilt and returned to his home last week.

W. C. Newman returned home Saturday from Saginaw where he has been putting in a number of his patent bridge gates.

Fred W. Mayne seems to have made a study of the size of beans and thereby received the new Davis Sewing Machine at Dr. Crouter's. There were 2057 beans in the jar, and he guessed 2055.

Coming Events.

The firemen have decided to have a calico masquerade Feb. 22d.

A special meeting of the Business Men's Association will be held next Monday evening.

Remember the public installation of officers and picnic social of Baxter Post G. A. R. at the opera hall near Monday evening.

The subject of discussion at the Congregational church Sunday morning will be "Snow Like Wool." In the evening, "The Mission of the Common People." All are invited to be present and especially members of labor associations.

Observing the week of prayer, meetings are being held by the Baptists at Green's hall every evening. Subject of discourse next Sunday morning, "Is it I?" Sunday school after morning service. Preaching in the evening at 7. A hearty invitation to these services is extended.

The Grand Traverse district lodge, I. O. G. T., will hold a two-days' session in Charlevoix, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 11 and 12, 1888, to be held in Green's hall, commencing on Wednesday at 2 o'clock p. m. There will be an open meeting Wednesday evening, to which all are invited. Good entertainment will be furnished.

Public installation of officers of Baxter Post, G. A. R., in connection with a picnic social, will be held in Bartholomew's opera hall, Jan. 9th. The post will meet in their hall at 6.30 p. m. sharp, for transaction of its regular business. At 8 o'clock the post will march in a body to the opera hall, where the following programme of exercises will be given: 1, Music by the band; 2, Music by quartette; 3, Installation; 4, Music by the band; 5, Camp songs and scenes; 6, Address by the past commander and commander elect; music; 7, refreshments, with hot coffee for everybody. The public is expected to furnish the cup cakes. Spoons and plates will be furnished by the post. Admission fee will be 15 cents. Opera hall will be open at 6 p. m. for early comers from a distance, and the band will be on hand to entertain the public until the post exercises commence. Cups and confections at the sutler's stand.

Harnard.

Jan. 4.—Good lumbering weather. Mrs. William Clark is on the sick list.

The Christmas tree here was a success. The house was full and the presents numerous.

Sunday school closes next Sunday, Jan. 8th, for one quarter.

Miss Chew, who is spending her holidays at her home in Hayes, will commence her school again Monday.

Historical Society.

The society met with the family of W. P. Brown last Friday evening. The paper of the evening entitled, "The three Edwards" was read by Prof. Enos. Mrs. A. O. Downs and Miss Faith Wood favored the society by reading choice selections, and Miss Maggie Green by an instrumental solo. The next meeting will be on Friday 13, at the home of Prof. Enos.

Boyne.

Jan 2—The petition for an election under the local option law was presented to county clerk Thatcher to day; it contained 595 signatures; as under the law 296 signers would have been sufficient, it is probable that an election will be held.

Services will be held each evening during the week of prayer, commencing January 1 in the M. E. chapel, by the Rev. J. Burdge, pastor, assisted by the Rev. Wm. R. Norton.

Another blacksmith in town; junior partner of the firm of G. M. Kerry & Co. Small but active.

On Thursday night, Dec. 29th, the last open water on Pine Lake, as seen from Boyne, was frozen over.

A marriage in town a few days ago. The parties were more successful than Pyramus and Thisbie, of classical fame.

More snow every day for over two weeks.

The coldest night in November the thermometer registered at zero, and it did not get there within eight degrees during the month of December.

On New Year's eve a few friends gathered at the M. E. parsonage, at which time Mrs. Burdge being called from the room a few moments, on returning found her parlor illuminated by a fine hanging lamp, a holiday present to herself. A small collection of substantials compensated Mr. Burdge for his lack of interest in the lamp. Owing to the inclemency of the evening the gathering was small but was much enjoyed by those present.

The ladies of the Boyne W. C. T. U. wish to return thanks to the unions of the county who assisted in circulating local option petitions, also, to all who rendered aid in the matter especially to Charlevoix, who did nobly, sending in 243 signatures. Charlevoix union has a president whose heart is evidently in the work. Irons and Boyne Falls unions also did nicely.

Mrs. Fischer, of Bay Springs and Mrs. Staley, of Advance were buried on New Year's day.

Wilson.

Jan. 2—Elder Grover preached at the school house on Friday evening.

Miss Clara DeLong spent a week with Mrs. Hudkins recently.

G. W. Jones, of Boyne is canvassing for Talmage's new work "The Beautiful Story."

The first blizzard last week.

In closing the first month's school G. W. Fast reports that out of 19 pupils 9 were neither absent nor tardy.

The elopement which occurred on Christmas night is the topic of the hour. The parties are well known and highly respected. [Why not give the names?—Ed.]

Bethel Sunday school elected officers on Jan. 1st. The result was J. R. Vance, supt. Elder Scofield assistant superintendent, Wm. Saunders, secretary, Miss. Ruth Barclay treasurer.

A sad accident occurred at the Vance mill on Wednesday last. Mr. Anstenburg's right hand coming in contact with the circular saw was badly mutilated, one of the bones of the arm broken and several gashes cut. Doctors Bennett and Warne, of Lake Jordan, amputated the hand and dressed the other wounds. He is now doing as well as can be expected.

A TRIBUTE TO THE JOURNAL.

May Christmas greetings come to thee;
Pressmen a smile, mayhap a tear;
Yet every hope of future bright
Rallies around the glad New Year.

In truth and temperance be thou first,
And never swerving from the line,
A rich reward will be thy right,
Long life, prosperity will be thine.

Eveline.

IRONTON, Jan. 3.—Old year has gone the way with good cause. Did you begin the year with good resolutions? If so, keep them. New year's day passed quietly in this town.

George McMulkin and Miss Anna Williams were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Williams, by Rev. J. Dorrance, of Ironton. George has for the past four years been in the employ of the Pine Lake Iron Co., as wood boss. The newly-married couple went to Mancelona for a few days' visit. On their return they will go to keeping house in the residence in Ironton which George has prepared for this occasion.

No school in mountain district on Monday. Teacher away.

Johnny Peterson spent his vacation at the Peterson camp, hunting.

The readers in this section were well pleased with the supplement to the JOURNAL last week. All should read it, why carefully, and be convinced that we do not live in a wilderness, but in a country that is fast becoming cleared up into splendid farms.

Pine Lake froze over Friday night, Dec. 30,—one day earlier than last year.

Our good-natured ferryman, Robert A. Miller, has been relieved of his duties, and the ferryboat is laid up.

All the young people of the mountain district, and the families of Mead Benson and Chas. Hicks, spent New Year's eve with Peter Tuttle. The program included supper, ice cream, taffy and games. A jolly time was had.

M. J. Staley is at Foreman's camp, drawing logs to Dwight.

Mrs. William Staley, living about three miles southeast of Advance, died Dec. 30, after two weeks illness. The funeral occured Sunday, and the remains were taken to the Advance cemetery for interment.

Burgess.

BURGESS, Jan. 3.—The social dance at Solter's hall, Dec. 30, was such a success that the door-keeper could not resist the temptation of skipping out with the receipts for the tickets sold, amounting to $14, together with a new suit of clothes furnished him for the occasion by a friend.

A. W. Chew was home for the holidays.

Mrs. Almira Ganson came from Chicago one day last week, where she has been visiting for several months past, called here by the sickness of her father, Mr. Peter Long.

We understand that Mr. Harris was not very well pleased with the way some of the schools were conducted in this town.

The stage still makes regular trips from Charlevoix to Petoskey, but it has to go through the fields part of way since last Wednesday.

Mr. Charles Hamlin returned home one day last week from Indian territory, where he has been for the past 18 months.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 31, 1887. If not called for in two weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. When calling for any of these letters, please say "advertised," and give the date of this list.

Baker, Zina	Hoffman, Carrie
Ball, Owen C.	Isaacson, Kitchiffer
Clark, Miss Carrie	Pickrell Chas
Cock, Miss Hattie	Sherman, Timothy J.
Dickinson, Albert	Taylor, Alonzo
Dickinson, Albert J	Walker, Richard
Donaldson, Frank O.	Wynne, James
Davis, Maggie	

INDIAN LETTERS.

Steve Mequoinjah.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

BORN.

GUARD.—On Jan. 2d, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Guard, a daughter.

At Home or Abroad; at church and theater, in the counting house and work room, in fact everywhere is heard that backing cough which soon develops into Consumption or Inflamation of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Consumption Be wise in time. Immediate relief and cure can be promptly obtained. *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* will surely give you relief from these Throat and Lung troubles that often terminate in death. Instant relief in *Croup*, and a sulsher of *Whooping Cough.* Your consumptive friend will be greatly benefited. Price 25 and 50 cents. Told by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Personal.

Mr. H. N. Prisbrey, Seattle, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me, and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I have tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Eating and Starving, it is all the same, for you are sure to suffer from Piles. No worse torture can be conceived of. Blind or Itching Piles are unequalled for annoyance, but by a few applications of *Parmelee's Pile Suppositories* they entirely disso, keep them. New year's day passed qu

A YEAR'S EVENTS.

A Record of the Notable Occurrences of 1887, Chronologically Arranged.

Brief Mention of the Important Political, Social and Financial Happenings.

Necrology of 1887—Death's Busy Record in the Ranks of the World's Distinguished People.

The Casualty Record—A Long List of Accidents Involving Loss of Human Life.

A Catalogue of the Legal Executions and Victims of Mob Law During the Year.

CHRONOLOGY.

Noteworthy Occurrences of the Year.

JANUARY.

1—Steamer La Champagne is landed her passengers at Havre, France, having sailed from New York on Christmas day. Celebrations were celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of his coming to the throne of Spain.

4—Sunday law cases in all New York courts once generally closed; no liquors given away.

5—Fort Wood is completed, the work is of best quality and superior marble exported by houses from the Lehigh.

—Four young men hanged at Sydney, N. S. W., for murdering a family named Kelly.

6—Sonia Cortina, a young lady of high rank, fell to death of one foot; result of volcanic disturbances.

10—Indio Hayes, negress, who killed a police magistrate in St. Louis, sentenced to imprisonment for ninety-nine years.

FEBRUARY.

6—Jackson Mississippi, people startled by thunder and lightning during an hour, will never say boom now.

—To commemorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria, 50,000 persons were released from jail.

17—Steamship Great Eastern, built in 1858 at a cost of $5,000,000, sold at auction for $25,000.

—A bill proposing to change the flag law so as to legislate in Pennsylvania was unfavorably reported in the Pennsylvania House.

—Death cost of Forty-ninth Congress compared thirteen months in Senate and House.

15—A note, declaring war to midnight spread over the region of Charing Cross, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, London, some startling damage.

16—Emperor William assured the French Consul, Marquis d'Ancre, that he would use all his influence to maintain peace.

—Cholera (in time) entered upon his fifth year.

—Citizens of Buffalo decided upon the removal of overhead wires, because they proved effective work by the city department.

22—Scientists birthday of Emperor William of Germany.

—Chinese troops refused to participate in the Tonquin expedition. Rebellion in Tonquin. Chinese troops invaded a Chinese village, and were feared for the inhabitants into a tumult which was then fired, only forty of the wanderers escaped.

—Eleven inches of snow fell at Lexington, Ky.

—Heavy snowstorm prevailed in Virginia.

—The Pennsylvania Senate passed a bill providing that murderers may be put to death by electricity.

—Sarah E. Howe, the Boston banker, fed with 200,000 intrusted to her by credulous people.

—The Delaware Senate passed a bill to prevent the manufacture and sale of bogus butter.

MAY.

4—Earthquake shocks at El Paso, Texas, Albuquerque, San Marcial, and Lake Valley, N. M., attended great gaiety, forming a part of the news coming Wednesday, Wheelock, and San Jose Mountains, Arizona.

7—Gov. Hill signed the bill making Saturday a half holiday throughout the State of New York.

—The inauguration of a great strike and lockout at Chicago of workingmen connected with the building trades, including 40,000 carpenters, laborers, masons, painters, etc.; the building layers insisted that Saturday should be payday, while the master builders had set Tuesday or Wednesday.

—Three fires occasioned by unknown persons at Cocoa, Fla., making the forty-third incendiary fire in the circuit of Circuit Court's operation.

—Queen Victoria began the fifty-first year of her reign over circuit Britain, and her jubilee was celebrated in an impressive manner by a magnificent procession in London, the most imposing pageant of modern times.

—Is a beautiful day, warm as a white woman of our white and twelve on reel, a lady author of colored people were invoked.

—At Cornell, Pa., Judwin dropped a mile from a balloon to the earth.

—Trade in Chicago, building trades at Chicago, 40,000 carpenters, laborers, masons, painters, etc., Dr. McGlynn, of New York, was reinstated from his Roman Catholic church.

—Extremely warm weather in the country east of the Mississippi and south of the Lakes, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Kansas City, Leavenworth from 10 to 20 degrees, the latter reporting noted at Streator, Ill., with 10 degrees at Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis were numerous at Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago the day was the hottest, Chicago, Cincinnati, the latter city, double from Pittsburgh.

26—The Constitutional Convention received a request from a Kansas petitioner to be taken off the list of Government pensioners, the Kansas man claimed that his disabilities were cured by faith.

JUNE.

9—John Beall, aged 15, of Eaton, Ohio, contracted the disease of his mother.

6—Tom Woodfolk, living near Macon, Ga., was arrested on the murder of his brother and other members of his family, the perpetrator enjoyed being in jail possession of his father's property.

—Arrest in Indian Territory of Jake Pratt, who, thirty years ago, was sentenced to death in Forsyth County, Georgia, for murder; escaped from the penitentiary.

4—A Pyrotechnic Mr. Randall Blakeslee fell from a balloon, 50 feet in the air, and was killed instantly.

—Labor holiday celebrated throughout the country, the Knights of Labor and the social reformers in the possession, and by socialist and labor organizations.

—Ex-Senator Edward Bretton, of Kansas, died.

—Major Angelo Mye, Tilton, Gilmore, founder of St. Mary's Academy at Notre Dame, Ind., died.

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—Major Angelo Mye, Tilton, Gilmore, founder of St. Mary's Academy at Notre Dame, Ind., died.

—In Paris, Mlle. Aimee, singer, John B. Finch, impressive orator.

—Ex-Governor and ex-Senator William B. Washburn, of Massachusetts, died in Paris.

—Mrs. Alice, Marcel Blanc Mrs. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

—Commodore Wm. A. Truxton, U. S. N.

—Cardinal Jacobini, the Pope's Secretary of State.

5—Chief Justice Morrison, of the California Supreme Court, died at San Francisco, a participant in the Irish rebellion of 1798, aged 109 years.

7—Ex-Congressman Edward Breitung, of Michigan.

—Major Angelo Mye, Tilton, Gilmore, founder of St. Mary's Academy at Notre Dame,

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE COUNTRY'S CROPS—BRIEF REPORT OF THE FAT STOCK SHOW.

The Famous Jersey Cow Eurotas and Her Descendants—How to Make a Cheap and Serviceable Ice House—Matters of General Interest.

Ice is regarded in many sections of the country as a necessity, and most farmers who have built ice houses and harvested and put up their own ice claim that it pays a good profit in addition to affording a luxury. There are many plans for ice houses; the success of all these in large measure depends on ventilation at the top, dampness below and plenty of packing material all around the ice.

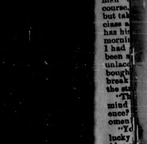

FIG. 1—ICE HOUSE.

The illustrations show an above ground ice house described and approved by Minnesota Farmer. The house is constructed of a single wall boarded up on the inside. It may be built with double walls if preferred, but the wall is not necessary to the cost. The filling and removing is done at the side, hinged doors being provided to close the opening; a swinging door may be used if preferred. The building is left open at the gables, as shown, or horizontal slats may be used, being sure to leave space enough sufficient for ventilation. Diagram No. 2 shows a cross section and the manner of packing the ice; a drain pipe is shown underneath.

FIG. 2—SECTIONAL VIEW.

The walls may be of well matched, rough boards, and the roof the same, well battened so as to shed rain. See that the drainage is good; if not naturally underdrained, put in tile or a stone drain. The small squares in Fig. 2 represent the blocks of ice, which are best cut of uniform size. The small dots show packing material—saw dust, tan bark, finely cut straw, or some other non-conducting material. If cut straw is used the layer must be at least a couple of feet in thickness, and there should be a similar amount above and below the ice; it is safer to put still more on top, and be sure to weight it down well. Of course, if double walls are used, less of the packing material will be needed at the sides. Pack the ice blocks firmly together so that there will be no air spaces between. A solid mass of ice is what is wanted.

Crops of the Country.

The quality of the corn crop is much lower than usual. The last estimate made by the department of agriculture placed the yield at 19.9 per acre, or about 1,453,000,000 bushels.

The final estimate for the potato crop is 131,000,000 bushels, against 165,000,000 bushels last year.

The apple crop, while small everywhere, is, according to Statistician Dodge, the largest in the eastern states, the average standing being Maine, 55; New Hampshire, 65; Vermont, 58; Massachusetts, 61; Connecticut, 83, and New York, 76. These figures are very low compared with prosperous years, yet from New Jersey westward to the Carolinas there is no return of over 45.

There appears to be no question but the cotton crop of the country is short of expectation and smaller than the world's requirements. Hence it is predicted that cotton growers will receive enhanced prices for their crop.

The American clover seed crop is short, but it is thought there will be enough for home consumption. From England come reports of an average crop.

The onion crop, it appears, is a short one all over the country.

Death of the Famous Cow Eurotas.

The death of the famous Jersey cow Eurotas, at Mr. A. B. Darlington's farm, at Darlington, N. J., recalls the wonderful cow's record as a butter producer, and the fabulous prices at which her descendants have been sold at public and private sales. Eurotas (14,451), calved in the 1871, bred by R. M. Hoe, Mordsania, N. Y., by Rioter II (460), dam Eurosa (176). When two years old she became the property of Mr. Darlington, and has since been a prominent feature of Valley Farm, at Darlington. The fame of Eurotas came with the astonishing butter record she made throughout one year. She gave 778 pounds 1 ounce of butter in eleven months and six days and dropped a fine calf within the year. Her second bull calf, Pedro, sold for $10,000, another bull calf, Michael Angelo, sold for the enormous price of $12,500. To Eurotas and her descendants is due, in large measure, the popularity of the Jerseys and the lively competition among breeders, which has resulted in the many fine specimens that today exist in this country, not only of the various strains of Jersey blood, but that of other breeds.

Making Apple Butter.

Apple butter is old fashioned, but it is also very palatable and very healthful—two excellent reasons for calling attention to it. In any farmhouse that boasts of a kettle large enough to cook the apples in, and a pair or two of young, strong arms to assist in stirring the apple butter, it is recommended as one of the best possible products into which to tranform apples that have become bruised or specked and which will not keep long in the natural state.

To make old time apple butter, boil down sweet cider to a little less than half its volume. Pare and cut up the apples and place in a large brass or copper kettle and fill up with the boiled cider. Boil over a slow fire until the apples are thoroughly cooked. Skim the mass occasionally with a wooden paddle or blade set at right angles on the end of a stick long enough for the one using it to stand back from the fire, and with the blade long enough to reach the bottom of the kettle, thus keeping the contents in motion all the while. This is instant motion is required, else the pulp will settle and burn on the bottom of the kettle.

Flavor with allspice, cinnamon and cloves to suit individual taste. When quinces are available a few added to the apples improve the flavor for most tastes.

Cooking Food for Swine.

The perennial question, "Does it pay to cook food for swine?" was agitated at the annual meeting of the National Swine Growers' association, at Chicago, members being about equally divided on the pros and cons of the subject. A member from Indiana advocated cooking food, especially when Professor Stewart's plan is followed, and plan being a mixture of clover hay or similar bulky substance with meal or shorts. This mixture steams the meal thoroughly and mixes with cut clover hay, making eighteen to nineteen pounds of pork from a bushel of meal. He uses oats, bran, a little corn and clover hay, even in summer, to get the desired bulk. In winter he gives the feed warm, his idea being that fattening animals should never be chilly.

Professor Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment station, claims that he has data sufficient to warrant the statement that there is a positive loss in cooking food for fattening purposes. In addition to the loss by cooking, Professor Henry avers that hogs fed uncooked food do not consume so much, as a rule, in a given time. As gain in weight comes from the excess of food digested above that required for maintenance, the extra amount consumed all goes to give increased weight. Hogs when given dry food consume it much more slowly than when wet. In eating slowly there is probably a much larger amount of saliva mixed with the food, which may go far in adding more complete digestion.

The Drive Well Patent Void.

The drive well patent, which has been a source of both loss and annoyance to farmers in many sections of the country, and which has heretofore been sustained by the supreme court, has been declared void. This decision was based on the record in the case of Andrews, Green and others against George Hoey, brought to Washington by an appeal from the United States circuit court for the southern district of Iowa. This court holds that the fact now made to appear for the first time in the drive well litigation that the invention was for the first time used at Cortlandt, N. Y., by others than Green, more than two years before the application for the patent was made, is fatal to the patent's validity.

The Christmas Turkey.

Turkeys designed for the holiday market, or, indeed, to grace the festive board at home, ought to be confined four in a pen, warm pens and given plenty to eat. Corn meal and sweet potatoes cooked together make an admirable breakfast, on which the birds will fatten rapidly, the meat at the same time gaining a fine flavor.

The Fat Stock Show.

The fat stock shows have increased in popularity with each year, and it is safe to say that the tenth annual exhibition recently held in Chicago, Ills., stands ahead of the shows that have preceded it. The different states were well represented and the show of stock was a large one, with the quality of the exhibits quite up to the standard. Shorthorns took the sweepstakes for the best single animal and several of the prizes in special classes. The Aberdeen Angus took the award for the best herd shown. The exhibition of grades or crossbred animals was an interesting one.

The horse show held in connection with the fat stock show, although a recent feature, proved one of the finest exhibits of the kind ever made in this country. The exhibits in the various draft classes were very fine and there were also some excellent specimens of the American trotter—Cleveland bays, carriage and park horses, The draft horses represented the Percheron, Clyde, English shire, French draft, Belgium, etc.

A TAMWORTH SOW.

In the swine exhibit there were seventeen exhibitors with about 100 animals all told, including Poland-Chinas, Berkshires, Yorkshires, Duroc-Jerseys, Essexs, Suffolks, Yorkshires, Chester Whites, two Gothlands, one Tamworth, with various grades and crosses. The heaviest hog on exhibition was Sir Robert, a Tamworth, 5 years old and belonging to Thomas Bennett, Roseville, Ills. The weight of this animal was 560 pounds.

The sheep exhibit was a fairly good one, a novelty was the Dorset horned. Dorsets were well represented. There was a very creditable show of swine. The poultry show was immense, and included every known breed.

The premium list is said to have reached this year $17,000. Next year the word "fat" will be omitted from the name of the show, and the exhibition will include only fat cattle, but breeding cattle as well.

Hove and There.

At the National Beekeepers' convention in Chicago, Dr. A. B. Mason, of Toledo, O., was elected president for the ensuing year. The next annual convention will be held at Cleveland.

The lowest yield reported to the department of agriculture from the great corn states is from Kansas, where the estimate is only twelve bushels per acre.

Dakota reports a larger apple crop than the average.

Mr. C. J. Wetmore, secretary of the California board of state viticultural commissioners, reports the wine crop as a light one, about 15,000,000, and the raisin crop at from 750,000 to 800,000 boxes.

Truck farmers throughout southern Louisiana are making extensive preparations for the coming season. It is reported that 2,000 acres will be planted in strawberries, beside a large area in fruit trees and early vegetables of all kinds.

The cranberry crop is some 60,000 bushels less than was that of last year.

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Take this list:

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Send to the publisher of the magazine you want for a sample copy, enclosing a dime in stamps, say five cents, enough to show you are not a deadhead. He will send you his terms of course. Compare them with ours.

These five magazines are published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston. Made for families, they actually open a new world to them.

Scribner, full of pictures and songs and stories, *Wide Awake* comes even a little baby, helps him grow, and directs his growth.

Our Little Men and Women takes the six-year-old when he begins to read.

The Puck comes with the Sunday School age.

Christopher Penny Folks' Journal is for young women.

Wide Awake—this is what the publishers say of it—"Library, study, playhouse, life at home and abroad, companionship of the wise and good"—designed for the young, but for all impressing people.

We have the more satisfaction in clubbing with such magnificent magazines that we encourage civilized life wherever they go.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness, Stiff Joints, Scratches, Galls, Sores, Spavin Cracks, Contracted Muscles, Exposure, Hoof Ail, Screw Worm, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the oldest and best of all the Mexican Mustang Liniments is found in its well-earned popularity. Everywhere it works a marvelous work.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accidents.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaller needs it for his teams and himself.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't live without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, his stock yard.

The Horseman uses it the Horseman needs it in liberal supply at hand always.

The Sportsman needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of troubles.

The Railroad man needs it as it is used in so many his life is a round of accidents or dangers.

The Rack-breaker needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and property which surround the shunter.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees, customers and hands, and when he uses the Mustang Liniment he is used as one of the family.

Keep a Bottle in the House. "In the heat of the moment" it may be needed.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use may prevent accidents and loss of wage.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

ALL SHOULD TAKE IT!

That Best of Family Papers.

THE WEEKLY

Detroit Free Press

No other paper is so well adapted to the wants of the people.

NINE REASONS WHY!

1—Each issue contains of The Large Folio 78 with the Sunday issue 104 of the best reading matter it is possible to put into a newspaper.

2—It is the only paper in the Northwest which has the Associated Press dispatches, the Associated Press and the Associated Press Night Report, which is the fullest and most complete report of the world's doings.

3—Special attention is paid to Michigan News, all the news of the State being condensed into a Michigan Page, which is a feature of the paper not to be equaled in any other paper.

4—Its Market Reports are the fullest and most reliable of any paper in the Northwest, including Chicago Daily Market Reports by telegraph, Detroit Market Reports, Lumber Market Reports, Detroit Produce and Provisions Market, Detroit Wool Market, Detroit Live Stock Market, Detroit Lumber Market, Detroit Grain Market, Detroit Seed Market, Detroit Hay

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

FRESH FROM THE WIRES.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Habitable Globe.

News Relating to Politics, Religion, Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Other Topics.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

HONORING THE POPE.

Rome's Great Jubilee—A Magnificent Spectacle.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, in Rome, was literally packed with distinguished people from all parts of the world, to celebrate the success of the Pope's golden jubilee on the 1st of January. A cable dispatch from Rome says:

The crowning feature, the celebration of the Pontiff's high mass in the church, by his secret chamberlain, was a most magnificent spectacle. The church was literally transformed into a Valhalla of the dead, the cardinals representing the living. The decorations were simply beautiful. Nothing in the way of mortuary adornment was left out. The church was hung with black, and the altars were all draped in black, with the exception of the high altar, which was ablaze with lights. Hundreds of wax candles were lighted. The church was filled with the cardinals, who were seated in the choir, and with the representatives of the Roman Catholic hierarchy from all parts of the world, who occupied the nave. The church was packed to its utmost capacity, and many people were profoundly affected. The Pope, the Holy Father withdrew from the Cathedral, amid a scene of great enthusiasm, the nave almost the entire nave accompanied by waving of hats and handkerchiefs, clash clapping of hands, and other manifestations of affection, which continued long after he had disappeared. The Papal Guards, foreign diplomatic representatives, and other distinguished visitors from other lands occupied the Pontifical Chapel, which is the Sistine Chapel. The presents were of great celebration. Statesmen and prelates from the United States of America were seated and filled and even royal visitors from other lands were present. The presents were of great beauty and of the utmost intrinsic value. Jewels, jewels, jewels, and more jewels, and treasures, have been for months flowing to the Vatican. Protestants, Catholics, and Mohammedans have been contributors. The first present of note came from the Sultan in the shape of a magnificent set of jewels, in a gorgeous casket, and valued at $50,000. The Queen Regent of Spain sent another ring of magnificent value, valued at $10,000. The Emperor of Germany sent a mitre worked in gold, with rubies, emeralds, and pearls, and the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria sent a mitre of the Queen Victoria, which was used in the celebration of the pontifical mass.

THE EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD.

It Neither Diminishes Nor Grows Larger—Russia and France Unknown Factors in the Diplomatic Complications.

A special cable dispatch from London says:

The danger of war has existed for a whole year, and too only new point in the situation at the moment is that the relations between the Powers are more perfectly friendly than they have been for some time past. The prospect now is that the danger will pass away with the end of the spring, though undoubtedly very little comfort can be derived from this fact. France and Russia are still in a large extent unknown factors in the diplomatic calculations. France, indeed, has passed with wonderful quickness through a prolonged crisis and has emerged from it, to all appearances, in the best condition. Russia and, since in France or elsewhere, is convinced that calm which is apparent there now is the result of the removal of the causes of disturbance. In the East the danger of war cannot pass away, as there are no indications on her part to abandon the position she has taken up, and her fate opposition with Austria. Russia is determined to have her way in the Balkans which is incompatible with the existence of Austria as a great power. This is the really important element, and nothing has been answered there will be no assured peace in the east of Europe. Austria, on the other hand, may postpone the struggle or affect its conclusion by her diplomacy, but she can do little or little the present generation will see a definitive settlement of the question of the Balkans and of Constantinople, but the issue whether the future development of the Southern Slavs shall take place under Russian or under Austrian influence.

Railroad Disasters.

FIVE men were killed and a dozen injured by a collision on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, near Marion, Ohio.

AN accident on the Cincinnati Southern Railway, near Greenwood, Kentucky, resulted in the death of seven persons and the injury of a large number, some of whom may die as a result.

NEWTS, Indiana, is again brought into notice as the scene of a railroad disaster. Two sections of a fast live-stock train going at full speed collided on the Chicago and Atlantic road. A brakeman was killed and a fireman, and a carload of cattle was also destroyed.

National Finances.

The receipts of the Government from all sources during the past month were $23,325,285, and the expenditures $19,490,662, leaving a net gain of receipts over expenditures of $18,924,622. Out of this net gain, however, must be paid about $6,500,000 for interest upon the public debt, which will leave the actual surplus for December $15,424,623. The public debt was also reduced during the month to the amount of $15,254,000. For the entire calendar year of 1887 the debt was diminished by $117,016,005.

Fire Losses.

A FIRE at Hickeville, Ohio, destroyed property to the value of $65,000. The flames devoured about one-half the town of Homer, Ia., and two fires at Memphis did damage amounting to $100,000. Seven business houses were wiped out at Laingsburg, Mich., entailing a loss of $25,000. A fire at Carrollton, Ky., destroyed property valued at $50,000. A blaze at Kansas City, Mo., wiped out $110,000 worth of property. Big Rapids, City, N. J., had a $60,000 fire, and Aitkin, Minn., suffered a loss of $50,000 from fire.

Political Tragedy in New Orleans.

The city of New Orleans has been thrown into a fever of excitement by an affray between partisans of Nicholls and Kellogg, rival candidates for Governor, resulting in the killing of Hon. Patrick Healy, and the wounding of two or three other men. Over 100 shots were fired. Healy was Commissioner of Police, and the most popular Democratic leader in the city.

THE EASTERN STATES.

THE funeral ceremonies over the body of the late executor Pauline Markham were held at Albany December 27, and it was placed in the mortuary chapel of the Rural Cemetery to await interment in the family lot next spring. Flags were hung at half-mast in the city out of respect for the memory of the dead statesman, and in accordance with the Mayor's request business was suspended during the time of the funeral. The President, all the members of the Cabinet, and many other prominent people were present.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY MARTINE, of New York, has filed the following memorandum in the matter of the charges against Jay Gould and Russell Sage by the bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Railroad:

This is an application to present to the Grand Jury a charge of larceny against Jay Gould and Russell Sage under the 384th section of the Penal Code, which reads that with the intent to defraud any person shall be charged constitutes a crime. A possible statute of limitations is involved in the question complained of in the statute of limitations, the statute of limitations, which provides that offenders in such cases shall not be tried unless the offenders in such cases shall not be tried unless which it is sought to prosecute may be so contrived as to prevent the people from proceed, notwithstanding the statute of limitations, and the question of fact which would involve a disposition of some and much more, which would be so close and the interests involved here—as well of the people as of the defendants—are so important it seems proper to leave the determination of the question of law to the courts and in order to effect that purpose to present the facts to the Grand Jury, and if proper, an indictment should be found and tried.

SOMETHING very like a tidal wave of moisture swept upon the headlands of the outside of Portland harbor. The great mass of water may fast above high-water mark, carrying everything before it.

THE WESTERN STATES.

A FIRE which broke out in Wakefield, Mich., burned the entire business part of the place. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The insurance is small. The fire started in a variety theatre, and was caused by a monkey which overturned a lamp.

THE Adventists of Battle Creek, Mich., full persuaded that the day of doom is close at hand, are discarding jewelry and making other preparations. At a meeting the other night $5,000 was raised to establish missions.

A JACKSONVILLE (Fla.) special announces the death of Governor Marmaduke, of powerful, after an illness of two days. Governor John S. Marmaduke became Governor of Missouri January 1, 1885. During the war he served in the Confederate army, where he gained his title of "General." He became, however, as a man of influencing courage, and in September, 1864, fought a duel with General Walker, of Memphis, also in the Confederate army. Walker and Marmaduke were officers of the same rank, but neither would recognize the other as his superior. His words caused and the duel was the result. The conditions of the meeting were that the men should use their side arms at thirty paces, advance, and fire until one or both were killed. At the third shot Walker fell mortally wounded, dying without uttering a word. Shortly afterward Gen. Marmaduke succeeded to the command and conducted the Confederate retreat from Little Rock. During this retrograde movement the fighting was almost continuous, and the reckless bravery displayed by Gen. Marmaduke was attributed to a desire to end his miserable existence. Ex-Governor of Missouri he got into a dispute with Mayor Sawyer, and a duel was imminent, but the matter was amicably settled by friends.

A PASSENGER car on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Road was upset at Alma, Mich., by a bad frog. Six persons were fatally injured, and the north-bound train was detained for hours.

A ranger telegram from Wichita, Kan., says: "Charles George, a cattle dealer from 'No Man's Land,' has arrived here, and gives some details of the capture and lynching of the Kelly family, whose horrible crimes, published widely a few days ago, were so exceedingly atrocious as anything committed by the Border ruffians. The Kelly family left their home near Oak City, going south. A posse of citizens started in pursuit, and found them fifty miles south, in Texas. The old man escaped, but the son, Bill, was hanged, and the mother and daughter were shot while the posse was endeavoring to capture them.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

AT Jonesville, Va., Daniel Newton, colored, was fatally burned in trying to rescue his children from his burning house. The stairs leading to the attic where his three children were sleeping were burned. He reached the room by means of a ladder, and found the bed enveloped in flames. He made a desperate attempt to save the children, but they were burned to death.

WILLIAM FINCHUM was hanged at Harrisonburg, Va., for the brutal murder of his own brother, Preston Finchum. He had prearranged a meeting in the woods with his brother, and sent him to a distillery for brandy for the purpose of making him drunk, and also to nerve himself for the horrible deed. When Preston got so drunk as to be partially oblivious of what was going on William stepped behind him and shot him in the head. He then clubbed him several times, crushing his skull to make his victim's death certain.

ALBERT PETERS was hanged at Marianna, Ark., for the murder of William Dickinson, near Fordyce, in April, 1885.

JOHN SURGERLAND, a white boy of 20 years, was executed at Conway, S. C., for the murder of his stepmother.

WILLIAM HERSEY, the Arkansas farmer who murdered his wife and her lover, was hanged to a tree under which he was found sleeping. He and he was ready and willing to die, and had no cause for regret.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A WASHINGTON correspondent telegraphs that "there is a strong probability that the next vacancy the administration will be called upon to fill will be that of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. General Atkins, the present incumbent, is anxious to escape from the assurance and drudgery of the office, and has repeatedly of late, intimated to his friends his anxiety to resign. The death of Mr. Atkins, which recently occurred, is not without its influence."

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

Representatives of the Union Labor party, of Indiana, met at Indianapolis last week and decided to issue a call at once for a State convention to nominate a full ticket, from Governor down. The convention will be held March 7.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch says that "Chairman John I. Lee and Henry I. Bennett, a member of the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, tried to hold a conference with the Reading officials. Superintendent Swoger refused to talk with them in their capacity as members of a labor committee. Lee was afterward discharged. Trains were made to run, and further trouble in the thirty-odd collieries in the Schuylkill region were being averted when the news came from Elizabeth, N. J., has been resumed. Two steamboats arrived with 175 new men, whereupon the men left the place of the strikers and guarded by detectives. The railroad strike is thought to be over, but fears of a miners' strike are growing." President Corbin, of the Reading Company, in a letter to the General Manager of the road, says:

Hereafter we will operate this property with employes who consider their first duty is to the

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Annual Report of Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Bureau of Labor.

Details of Industrial Troubles Occurring in the United States for Six Years.

Vast Sums of Money Lost by Both Employer and Employe—Success and Failures.

[Washington special.]

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior the third annual report of the Bureau of Labor, which relates entirely to strikes and lockouts for the period of six years ended Dec. 31, 1886. The report is regarded as of special importance, as it is the result of the first general investigation ever made by any nation of the facts concerning strikes and lockouts for any extended period of time or for any wide extent of territory. The report covers about 700 printed pages, and gives the details of 6,728 strikes and lockout occurring in the United States during the period named. It exhibits the force belonging to each industrial troubles, and shows how such troubles are feeds without attempting to establish or decide the connection between them. The following table shows the number of strikes occurring during each of the last six years, with the number of establishments involved:

Year.	Strikes.	Involved.
1881	451	81,264
1882	478	2,152
1883	354	2,117
1884	696	3,886
1885	641	4,635
1886	1,572	92,328
Totals	3,703	92,328

In 1887, the report says, there were, according to the best information obtainable, 853 strikes, details of which are not available. Of the 6,728 strikes and lockouts in the period covered by the investigation, New York had the largest number, 1,051, and Pennsylvania 1,027. The number of establishments affected by strikes and lockouts, or, there being for the former 9,247 and for the latter 3,386.

The building trades furnished 6,660 of the total number of establishments engaged in strikes. The total number of employes involved in the strikes and lockouts for the entire period is shown to have been 1,149,347. The number of employes originating the strikes was 1,020,271. The number of employes in the establishments before the strikes occurred was 1,503,040, while the number actually locked out was 159,548. There were 19,976 new employes secured at the close of the lockouts, and 5,682 were brought from other places than those in which the lockout occurred.

"It should be remembered, however," says the report, "that these figures do not represent the total number of individual establishments, or different employes engaged in the strikes, inasmuch as the two or more strikes or lockouts affecting the same establishment are in many cases in such cases the establishment and the employes are counted in each case thus affected." Of the whole number of employes involved in strikes during the six years trades, 531; clothing, 273; metal and metallic goods, 76; and tobacco, 226; or a total of 1,107.

Besides compiling the field work for this report, and the compilation of the last year's statistics, the bureau has carried on almost to completion the investigation begun last year concerning the moral, physical, and economical conditions of the working women of great cities, and has continued its investigation into the cost of great single products. It has also undertaken, according to Congressional instruction, the collection of statistics of marriage and divorce in the United States, and expects to have the work completed before the close of the present session of Congress.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND.

That Is the Number of Miles of Railroad Constructed During the Year.

Kansas Leads, with Nebraska and Texas Following—Interesting Figures.

[Chicago special.]

The current number of the *Railway Age* says that the year 1887 has surpassed all other years in the extent of railroad mileage constructed in the United States. Nearly six months ago, this paper predicted that the total new mileage for the year would not be less than 10,000 miles, with the likelihood of surpassing the record of 1882—the year of greatest railroad construction in the history of the country," it was not generally believed. That this figure obtained by careful investigation throughout the year and continued to be the last figure given, now prove the prediction to have been more than conservative. The figures show that during 1887 no less than 12,724 miles of new main line track were added to the railway system of the United States, account being taken in this of the number of miles of second, third, and fourth tracks, and of the thousands of miles of main track laid with steel instead of iron. These figures show that in this one item of mileage the record of 1882 has been surpassed by 2,024 miles, or 20.80 per cent. of the whole.

By lockouts 504 establishments, or 26.85 per cent. of the whole number, were affected, involving their points; 149, or 8.71 per cent., partly succeeded, and 355, or 20.85 per cent. failed.

As to causes or objects of strikes, it is shown that increase of wages was the principal one, 44.14 per cent. The other leading causes are given as follows: For reduction of hours, 19.46 per cent.; against reduction of wages, 7.75 per cent.; for increase of wages and reduction of hours, 7.57 per cent.; against increase of hours, 10.65 per cent.; total for the five leading causes, 79.57 per cent. All other causes 22.17 per cent. Disclaiming absolute accuracy, the report makes public the following figures:

Losses to strikers during the six years cost, 41.47 per cent. The other leading causes are given as follows: For reduction of wages, 15.45 per cent.; against reduction of wages, 7.75 per cent.; for increase of wages and reduction of hours, 7.57 per cent.; against increase of hours, 10.65 per cent.; total for the five leading causes, 79.57 per cent. All other causes 22.17 per cent. Disclaiming absolute accuracy, the report makes public the following figures:

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Maine	2	Indiana	8
New Hampshire	3	Illinois	17
Vermont	1	Wisconsin	11
Massachusetts	12	Minnesota	2
Rhode Island	1	Iowa	6
Connecticut	3	Missouri	10
New Jersey	2	Kansas	4
Pennsylvania	1	Nebraska	1
Delaware	1	Texas	1
Maryland	1	Colorado	2
Virginia	1	Utah	1
North Carolina	2	California	1
South Carolina	2	Oregon	1
Georgia	1	Nevada	1
Alabama	1	Dakota	1
Mississippi	1	Total	174
Louisiana	4		
Tennessee	1		
Kentucky	3		

RECAPITULATION.

	No. Lines.	Miles.
New England States	3	10
Middle States	5	19
Southern States	19	54
Middle Western States	59	164.1
Northwestern States	44	122.5
Southwestern States	40	111.5
Pacific States	4	11
Total of the 7 States	174	492.6

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

For the purpose of comparison we repeat the following summary of total railway mileage in the United States for twenty years ending 1887:

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1867	35,000	1877	74,096
1868	36,000	1878	75,057
1869	39,000	1879	76,808
1870	46,844	1880	86,416
1871	52,914	1881	93,296
1872	60,293	1882	103,708
1873	66,171	1883	114,677
1874	70,268	1884	116,844
1875	72,385	1885	119,293
1876	73,092	1886	122,671
1887	136,171		

The *Railway Age* says: Not only is the great mileage of last year much more generally good, but the number of different lines in operation was in surprisingly large, aggregating, after deducting for the duplicating of lines lying in two or more States, no less than 136,171 miles, or about the number of companies building these lines, and the number of miles of road, which may be called a "trunk" line, or main line, or branch, or feeder, or spur, or line, or road, or railway, or road, or railway, or road, or railway

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Hampton as a Democrat.

In the first issue of the Independent Democrat as a combined paper, Chas. S. Hampton publishes his resignation as Secretary of the Greenback State Central Committee, and gives his reasons at length for deciding to leave that party, and in the future voting and working for democracy, from which we take the following:

The greenback party was organized to resist the legalized robbery of republican legislation. The republican party had become a mere tool in the hands of the money power of the east, and Wall street had such a strong grip upon the organization of the democratic party that a third party was imperatively necessary. The ceaseless agitation of the new party opened the eyes of the people to some of the impending dangers, and the ruinous contraction of the currency was stopped, while in a few years time much of the remedial legislation for which the greenback party was organized has been adopted.

The destruction of the greenback was stopped.

The usurpation of gold sovereignity has been dethroned.

Silver has been restored to its rightful place.

The greenback doctrine has been approved by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The scheme for the perpetuation of the bonded debt has been buried.

The perpetuation of the national banks has been defeated several times, and the rapid payment of the public debt is bringing that dangerous and expensive currency to a close.

While these reforms have unquestionably been due to the persistent discussion of the question which the greenback party forced upon the old parties, greenbackers should not forget that there has never been a handful of their party in congress, and that we had to depend upon the democrats and a few western republicans for all the greenback and anti-monopoly legislation we secured.

With the party organization abandoned in most of the states, and weakened here by the United Labor faction, I feel that the only hope of completing the work we begun is in the democratic party.

The republican party, which was responsible for all the evils which we organized to resist, still remains a power in the land, and is still the tool of aristocracy and monopoly and the enemy of the people. It was the republican party which swindled the American people out of a billion of dollars in the bond transactions; it was the republican party which debased the greenbacks for the benefit of the bond-holders, cheating the soldiers out of a large share of their meager pay, and afterwards refused to right the wrong; it was the republican party which demonetized silver to enrich the money lenders by robbing the borrowers; it was the republican party that instituted the national banking system, and thus gave private corporations power to control the currency and make prices high or low as they pleased; it was the republican party, which, to put the people more completely in the power of the bankers, burned up the greenbacks and brought bankruptcy, ruin and misery upon the country; it was the republican party which stole our public domain, giving away a greater extent of territory than that of a dozen European nations combined; it was the republican party which squandered millions upon millions in corrupt jobs in the navy department, and left us nothing but half a dozen rotten and unseaworthy hulks as a reminder of the American navy which had twice humbled the mistress of the seas; it was the republican party which destroyed American commerce and swept the American flag from the seas; it was the republican party which built up the railroad monopoly, the telegraph monopoly, the Standard Oil monopoly, and encouraged and stimulated all the syndicates, pools and "trusts" which have fattened on the people; it was the class legislation of the republican party which has made a few men millionaires and keep the masses poor.

These facts became so apparent that the people finally took the presidency and the lower house out of their hands. But the senate is not chosen by the people, and the immense wealth, which republican legislation has permitted the millionaire aristocracy to wrest from the people has enabled them to buy seats in our "American House of Lords" by purchasing corrupt republican legislatures, and as the president and lower house can do nothing without the senate, they thus defy the will of the people.

The republican party of today is the money party, opposed to democracy, the party of the people. The republican party is responsible for the hundreds of millions of surplus that is being taken from the people and piled up in the treasury, making times hard and threatening another panic; the republican party in the last congress refused to allow the matter of preventing that needless and dangerous surplus to be even taken up for consideration; the republican party will not allow the democrats to relieve the people of the burdens of the war tariff imposed over a quarter of a century ago; the republican party is doing its best to prevent the democratic administration from restoring to the people the land which were stolen from them under republican rule; the republican party is determined that the banks shall still control the currency, and has proposed a scheme to substitute municipal in place of United States bonds, thus virtually re-establishing the old "wild cat" system.

In short, the republican party represents the money power, whose aggressions every greenbacker always has and always will oppose. The greenback party has been the skirmish line in the attack upon the enemy of the people. But our efforts would have been powerless had it not been that back of us were the rank and file of the democracy! The treacherous commanders who held them have been superceded, and the grand old democratic party has advanced until we find ourselves shoulder to shoulder.

In Michigan for four years past we have maintained two distinct party organizations with but one set of principles. Greenbackers have often remarked that the only difference between the platforms of the allied parties in '86 was that the principles of the greenback party were a little better expressed in the democratic platform.

The fact is that *Greenback Principles are Democratic Principles*. Jefferson said "Bank issue must be suppressed, and the circulation restored to the government, where it belongs"; and Jackson made as brave a fight against the bank power of his day as Weaver has in his.

In view of these facts, are not Michigan greenbackers wasting their strength and endangering the success of their principles by keeping up a separate party organization? I shall not assume to decide for others, but for myself I do not hesitate to say that I feel it an imperative duty to enlist in the democratic ranks.

If the tariff reformers and currency reformers in these western states sustain the democratic party in its efforts to advance their principles, our national affairs will no longer be dominated by the monied interests of the east.

President Cleveland has stated what the money power has always denied, that the panic of '73 was caused by a contraction of the currency, and he warns congress not to permit a repetition. His brave and patriotic stand for the people against legalized robbery makes him a target for every extortionist, and entitles him to the support of every voter who prefers democracy, the rule of the people, to aristocracy, the rule of the money lords.

As I am sincere in my own convictions, I am ready to admit that others may be equally sincere, even though they differ from me. But so long as the democratic party remains true to these principles of Jeffersonian and Jacksonian democracy, I shall be proud to call myself a democrat.

The Scientific American, published by the great patent agency firm of Munn & Co., New York, is the most practically useful publication of its kind in the country. Indeed it occupies a field distinctively its own. Not alone for the machinist, manufacturer, or scientist, but it is a journal of popular format and study. It is the standard authority on scientific and mechanical subjects. It is placed at a very low rate of subscription, $3 per annum, which places it within the reach of all. Subscriptions will be received at the office of this paper.

It is said that the Canadian Pacific railroad is encouraging matrimony among young men in the Northwest territory by offering "matrimonial tickets" to those who go back to Ontario to get married. The tickets are sold at the usual rates, and when the happy man returns with his wife, he presents his marriage certificate, and the ticket goes free.

PLATFORM ECHOES.

John B. Gough's Last and Best Book.

This new and splendidly illustrated volume; the last written by the world famous John B. Gough, and was completed by him just previous to his death. Everyone is familiar with the story of his early life, and of his rescue from a drunkard's grave and how this once wretched and despised sot became one of the most famous men of our time. For seven years he stood amid the horrors of delirium tremens, an abject slave to the bottle; and his condition and wretched appearance were such as to cause people to exclaim, "There's the man who has been in hell." The rich and poor, the high, the low, the learned and unlearned, have been alike thrilled and moved by his burning words. He swayed brilliant audiences of royalty and fashion; spoke in state prisons, jails, poor houses, penitentiaries, reform schools, and houses of correction; to the deaf, and dumb, and blind; to audiences composed wholly of out casts, and to audiences numbering thousands of children. At his feet more than ten million people sat and listened in admiration and wonder. In his library may be seen a set of large volumes—a far better memorial of his life and labors than any monument of marble or bronze—containing the original signatures of one hundred and fifty thousand men and women who were induced to sign the pledge; through his personal efforts. These names—many of them tear-bedewed and written with trembling hand—represent stories of happiness and woe, of ruin and remorse, of blighted hopes and wasted lives, of battles fought and victories won. To give some of these thrilling life histories, to depict scenes of joy and sadness; to lift the curtain on life's stage and show its tragedy and comedy; and to draw "living truths" from the lessons thus taught, and bring them home to every heart, is the prime object of this volume. It also contains the history of Mr. Gough's life and career, from the cradle to the grave, and the story of his death told by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the eminent editor and divine.

"Platform Echoes" is John B. Gough in print. Stranger stories are here told than romance ever dreamed of, every one of them drawn from real life by a master hand. In every chapter he weaves in anecdote after anecdote, incident after incident, story after story, and underneath them all lie "Living Truths", that stand out as beacon lights. He plays upon the readers feelings as with an enchanter's wand, at one time filling his heart with tears. At his bidding hearts are melted, and stern, strong men as well as sensitive women, weep tears of compassion, are aroused to indignation, or moved to uncontrollable laughter in spite of every effort to control their feelings.

Its illustrations are the best we have ever seen. It contains two hundred and twenty seven fine engravings by the best artists and engravers in the world. Many of these illustrations are "too funny for anything" while others depict wretchedness and woe. Sixteen of these engravings are full page ones, and are magnificent specimens of art. Two hundred and nine are text illustrations. There are two fine steel plate portraits. One is from a life-size full length painting of Mr. Gough as he appeared shortly after his rescue. The other is from a photograph taken just before his death. All in all, it is one of the finest ever produced by the American press.

We advise our readers to buy Platform Echoes at the first opportunity. They can, in our opinion, much better afford to do without a dozen other books than not to possess this. Once begun it will not willingly be laid aside till the last page is finished.

Two Stories With a Shave.

"Was anyone ever what we haven't got," remarked a philosophic barber, as he rubbed some Croton water on the reporter's head and charged him for his run. "Twenty years ago one of my customers was complaining that his mustache wouldn't grow, and now when he has a mustache he is kicking that his hair won't grow. When a man gets so bad as that he either becomes a Socialist or else makes a barrel of himself and rolls over the problem as to who their life is worth living.

"A man came in this morning and asked me if I could cut his hair without blowing in his face. He said he had been trying to get his hair cut for a whole week. The first barber he went to blew away the clippings at each movement of the shears, and his breath detected that whisky was his chief enemy and diet. It was bad whisky, and it smelt worse at second hand. So the man skipped out of the chair with one side of his head cropped. This one didn't drink whisky. He ate garlic. The man hurried out of the place with his neck half shaved. This was the condition I found him in, but I soon had him presentable. When he was going out he asked me why I never blew the hair off a customer. 'Because I can't,' said I. 'Don't you see I have the cutting?'—New York Evening Sun.

At Home, or Abroad, at church and theater, in the counting house and work room, in fact everywhere is heard that hacking cough which soon develops into Consumption or Inflamation of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Consumption. Be wise in time. Immediate relief and cure can be obtained by using *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* will surely give you relief from those Throat and Lung troubles that often terminate in death. Instant relief in *Croup*, and a sufeiner of *Whooping Cough*. Your consumptive friend will be greatly benefited. Price 25 and 50 cents. Told by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Eating and Starving, it is all the same, for you are sure to suffer from Piles. No worse torture can be conceived of. Blind or Itching Piles are unequaled for annoyance, but by a few applications of *Parmelee's Pile Suppositories* they entirely disappear. The knife is resorted to by physicians, for the removal of protruding piles but such barbarity is not a necessity for *Parmelee's Pile Suppositories* used according to directions, quickly reduce, replace and drive them away. Warranted to cure. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and therapeutics by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its claws upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Louisa Lutz." This write, W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at Crouter's drug store. 2

Why Waste Time and Money on that which does no good. Your children have worms and are Cross, Always Hungry, Sleepless, Puny and Weak from the presence of *Worms* in the stomach which prevents the food taken up to nourish the baby. *Porter's Scientific Worm Candies* will dissolve and remove the worms and then all will be well. You can not do better by your children than to attend to their health. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Dr G. W. Crouter. 22

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Salt, druggist, Pippa, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Belpville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

The Throat is often diseased on account of Catarrh, producing Dryness and a Constant Desire to Cough. That Tickling Sensation and Hoarseness that is so common to public singers and speakers especially is relieved at once by *Hamilton's Cough Troches* which are prepared from the most approved formula. Do not wait till Acute Bronchitis or even Consumption takes firm hold of you. Price only 25c per box. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

25 Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

A HOME FREE

Two and One-Fourth Acres of Land, Less than Three-Fourths of a Mile from Charlevoix, to be GIVEN AWAY.

Every person paying Five Dollars in CASH for goods or on account at our store will receive a number which will give one chance to obtain the prize.

One number, between 1 and 1,000, will be sealed in an envelope, and deposited in the bank, and will not be opened until all the numbers are given out. After the 1,000 numbers are given out, the sealed number will be opened, and the person holding the ticket calling for that number will receive a deed of the above premises.

A general stock of GROCERIES on hand.

A. J. MUDGE & SON,

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets, Charlevoix.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and Pinery and Fountain City and boat landings. Free bus to house. Rates reasonable. Room for commercial travelers. Adjoining hotel.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop,

Will do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and summer resorts. I keep in my shop a full line of furniture and foot-power machinery, and can undertake any job in **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.**, on short notice. Shop on South Terrace, opposite Harris or Dennis's residence.

"I'm Just Going Down to the Gate" and will give either Popular Ballads, in book form, or **56** of Sweet Music. Sent, postpaid, for **ONLY FOUR CENTS.** Stamps taken. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. 8999 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia Pa.

As I am the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods House in Charlevoix county, and having lived here for the past twenty years, I think I know pretty well what this trade needs, and you will always find my line complete. In Trunks and Valises, Gloves and Mittens, Neck Wear, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Mufflers, I am headquarters for Presents.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Dry Goods!

We are headquarters for everything in our line.

A great Reduction in the prices of CLOAKS and Wraps, to close them out.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

DO YOU WANT

PURE DRUGS

Or Carefully Compounded Prescriptions,

CALL ON US.

DO YOU SMOKE? We Keep the Best Cigars.
DO YOU LIKE MUSIC? We will take pleasure in showing our well-selected Stock!

Yours Respectfully,

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,
Druggists and Pharmacists,
Opera Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. & I. **1888** S. & I.

You will need something in our line during 1888. Do not fail to buy of us. You will SAVE YOUR DOLLARS by so doing.

There's Saws, Axes, Files, and Tools of all kinds. Then you may want a New Stove. If you do, you miss it if you don't get one of ours. A majority, a large majority, of the Stove Buyers of the county will tell you. We've got their names, and can refer direct to them. The Champion Pumps, too; what a splendid record they have, working easily and quickly.

Come and see us; if you want anything, BUY OF US. Yours in the belief that we will not fail to please you.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

HARD-TIMES PARTY.

You are most cordially invited to attend a Hard Times Party, to be given by the W. C. T. U. of Charlevoix, at JEFFERIES HALL, on

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1888.

Mush and Milk and Doughnuts, or Coffee and Doughnuts will be served.

This is not a Fancy Dress Party, and you are requested to represent "Hard Times" by wearing ragged Clothes. No gentleman will be admitted without at least two patches on his suit, and ladies are expected to appear in calico or some well-worn dress.

A Cup and Saucer will be awarded to the gentleman wearing the raggedest suit, and to the lady wearing the most poverty-stricken dress a Bread and Milk Set will be given.

ADMISSION AND SUPPER, 12 CENTS.

Cash Club Rates

For the convenience of our friends who want a city paper the coming year, we will furnish either of the following with the JOURNAL one year at the price named:

Price	With the Journal.
80 Inland	1 00
1 00 Chicago Weekly Herald	2 00
1 00 Chicago Weekly News	2 00
1 00 Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer	2 00
2 00 Cosmopolitan (monthly)	3 00
1 50 Cottage Hearth, monthly	2 00
1 00 Detroit Weekly Free Press	2 00
1 50 Harper's Bazar	4 00
4 00 Harper's Magazine, monthly	4 00
4 00 Harper's Weekly	4 00
2 00 Harper's Young People	3 00
1 00 Little Men and Women	2 00
3 00 Montreal Herald and Star	3 00
2 00 New York Weekly Graphic	3 00
1 00 New York Weekly Star	2 00
1 00 New York Weekly World	2 00
1 00 Puny	2 00
4 00 Scribner's Magazine	4 75
1 00 Toledo Weekly Blade	2 00
1 00 Wide Awake	3 00
1 00 Young Folks' Journal	2 00

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in the thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive by return mail, free, information how all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free, capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. 8e1

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I use none but the best of stock, and my work is warranted to give satisfaction. Repairing done promptly and at reasonable rates. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

I HAVE THE OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 13

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the victories of inventive progress has resulted and will result from the work performed by us for the country with which we are now dealing from their homes. Pay liberal approve on the work either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed, you are started free. Call this out and return to us and we will send you something of great value and importance to you that will bring you in money rapidly while being you in money rapidly while being you in the world. Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. 8e

FRED W. CROCKER,

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

And Solicitor of Patents.

ROOM 32, 234 BROADWAY,

New York, N. Y.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 12, 1888.

Local Notes and News.

For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 22tf

A. J. Mudge wants to give you a home. See advertisement.

The firemen have decided to have a calico masquerade Feb. 22d.

A post of sons of veterans is about to be organized in Charlevoix.

Perry Weed has bought John L. Wood's interest in the news depot.

For proceedings of the board of supervisors, see Boyne correspondence.

Geo. W. Cook has been awarded the contract for cleaning the streets of snow.

The Enterprise figures up $25,000 for new buildings in East Jordan during 1887.

Stockman & Iddings call attention to some specialties in the hardware line. Save your dollars.

A. T. Washburne & Co. have a nut for you to crack. You will find it in their new advertisement.

The Sentinel has the republican slate for the next campaign in this county nearly completed.

Miss Cochran's class gave another of their interesting musicals at L. E. Allen's Wednesday evening.

W. W. Washburne is canvassing for "Platform Echoes," John B. Gough's latest and best work.

The grand worthy chief I. O. G. T. discussed the temperance question at Green's hall Wednesday evening.

The Detroit Free Press is out in a new dress of type, but with no change of style except of a few head lines.

The Charlevoix Journal issued a supplement last week that reflects great credit.—East Jordan Enterprise.

J. F. Smith has bought Mr. Cross' interest in the grocery business of Cross & Smith, and Mr. Smith will conduct the business alone.

F. A. Cochran & Co. desire to call attention to their pure drugs. They will also take pleasure in showing you a stock of well selected sheet music.

The Daily issue of The Chicago Herald is now eight large pages, and it is sent one month for fifty cents. How so much can be afforded for so little money is a wonder to every Herald reader.

S. M. See received a parcel Tuesday from his son Will, now at Los Angeles, Cal., containing hand-painted bread plate and saucer, which, imported from China, which are rare specimens.

To those wanting a heating stove that will do good service, both in economy of fuel and keeping fire all night, we can recommend the Capital Oak, manufactured by E. Bement & Sons, Lansing, and sold by Stockman & Iddings.

An exchange says that "The Chicago Herald is the cleanest, sharpest and most readable paper published in the West," and it might have added that its Weekly issue is only One Dollar per year. See advertisement in another column.

Wm. Black has resigned as president of Charlevoix county agricultural society, on account of his failing health. Mr. Black made a good officer, and we regret the necessity for his action, both for himself and for the society.

Wood Wanted.—Proposals for furnishing 100 cords of good maple four-foot wood for the school board will be received by Oscar Upright or O. S. Washburn up to Saturday evening, Jan. 21st. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

The mortgage of $10,000 given by Mr. Watson and wife to the Scranton & Watson lumber company, has just been pronounced void in the Wayne circuit court by Judge Jenison. This is a matter of considerable interest to many in this vicinity.—East Jordan Enterprise.

C. I. Hood & Co., of Lowell, Mass., are this year sending out three million calendars, in rich colors, which consumed in their manufacture 45 tons of paper, barrels of eye-lets, and nearly 100 miles of wire, and 40 per sons were occupied four months in producing them.

The Charlevoix Journal published a supplement last week containing a brief review of the business transacted at that place during the year past, and discussing the prospects of the future. The JOURNAL proposes to make that a special feature at the close of each year.—Independent Democrat.

Every seat at the opera house was filled before eight o'clock last Monday evening, to witness the public installation of officers of Baxter Post G. A. R. The program was substantially as published in these columns last week. An excellent supper had been prepared, and was passed on plates. The audience dispersed at a late hour, after a very pleasant evening.

The first number of the Petoskey Independent Democrat as a combined paper came to our table last week. It seems to retain the commendable qualities of both the old papers, and is a great improvement in many respects on each. Under Mr. Hampton, who is in all things just what the name of the paper implies, the Independent Democrat will be a success for its owner, and a benefactor to its patrons.

Purely Personal.

W. H. Downer is in Petoskey this week.

I. W. Austin has been granted an original pension.

"Cap" Taylor is "brakeing" on the Michigan Central this winter.

Mrs. Fred See went to Elk Rapids Monday, to visit her mother.

Roy Washburn entertained a party of his young friends last Thursday afternoon.

Miss Gladys Jefferies is at Bay View near Eastport teaching a class in penmanship.

W. P. Brown is suffering from slight injuries received by a fall on Tuesday evening.

Chas. E. Swallow and Levi Lamphear started Monday for Tallapoosa, Ga., to work until spring.

Capt. A. G. Aldrich went to Grand Rapids last Friday on business. He will visit Detroit before returning.

W. A. Brown has been elected representative to grand lodge, I. O. O. F., in place of C. E. Swallow resigned.

James Inwood left for South Bend, Ind., Monday, in response to a telegram announcing the death of his brother.

A. D. Cruickshank was called to Harbor Springs last Thursday by A. J. Southard, as counsel in relation to the bank failure.

C. H. Ball and wife returned home from Detroit, and are stopping a few days with Mrs. Ball's people before going to Marquette.

E. W. Fuller and Mrs. Ellen Hosley of Petoskey, were married at the Bridge street house Saturday evening, by Rev. W. H. McCartney.

W. S. Johnson and son Charles, of Sutton's Bay were in Charlevoix on their way to East Jordan, and made the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

Will Aldrich, son of Capt. A. G. Aldrich, and Miss Ida Cummings, of Traverse City, were married at Benzonia, Wis., Wednesday, Dec. 28. They will make Chicago their home.

Coming Events.

Tuesday, February 14 has been designated as the local option election day.

Remember the W. C. T. U. "Hard Times" party at Jefferies hall Monday evening. See advertisement in another column.

The ladies band concert will be given at Lewis hall in Boyne, Friday evening. Lovers of music in that vicinity will do well to attend.

This historical society will meet with Prof. Enos Friday evening of this week. Miss Gray will furnish the paper, on "Life and Times of Henry V."

Sunday morning the ministers of the several churches change work. Mr. Downs will preach for the Baptist people, Mr. Clark for the Methodist, and Mr. McCartney for the Congregational. Each will occupy their own pulpit in the evening.

The business men's association met at Bridge street house Monday evening, and adjourned to next Monday evening at same place at which time it is hoped there will be a full attendance. Among other important business will be the election of officers.

Episcopal service next Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m., with Sunday school, at Green's hall. Subjects of study: For intermediate grade, "The Christian Name;" for senior grade, "The Fourth Commandment." Rev. J. W. Bancroft, general missionary, will visit the mission next week. Divine service at Odd Fellows' hall at 10.30 a. m., Sunday, Jan. 21st, with holy communion and sermon. At Green's hall at 3 p. m., sermon to children, with sacrament of baptism. Everybody invited to all the services.

BORN.

WASHBURNE—On Jan. 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Washburn, a daughter.

Boyne.

BOYNE, January 9, 1888.—I wrote it 88. Did you?

Last Tuesday James White returned from Essex Centre, Canada, and is now at work in the Boyne mill, which having undergone repairs will begin sawing to-morrow.

The pastor of the M. E. Church has decided to hold a series of meetings commencing this evening, Jan. 9th.

The Boyne schools reopened this morning, after a vacation of two weeks.

Local option petitions aggregating over a hundred names were received after the petition was presented to the clerk and the election ordered, which election is to be held on February 14th.

Vernie Cook, who has been employed in the store of H. R. Perkins the last two years, and for the past year has served the M. E. Sunday school as secretary, has resigned both positions to attends school in Charlevoix this winter.

Married—On Friday Jan. 6th in the Village of East Jordan. Charles Thompson, of Wilson to Miss Sena Tyler of the same place. The truth of the adage, "The way of true love never did run smooth" was verified in this instance. In the engagement which took place between the groom and the step-father of the bride the day previous to the marriage, the gore which stained the whiteness of the snow by the roadside was not Charlie's.

On Thursday, Jan. 5th, the board of supervisors met and besides the transaction of ordinary business ordered the purchase of two safes costing $300 each, one of them to contain a burglar proof chest. A committee was appointed to confer with E. F. Allen to ascertain his price for his set of abstracts. Mr. Allen refused to set a price, preferring to consider an offer from the board; none was made, however, but it was resolved that each supervisor be a committee in their respective townships to receive deeds and discharges of mortgages and forward the same to the register for the purpose of being re-recorded at the expense of the county. The board also considered an offer from Messrs Nicholls & Morgan of lots for county seat purposes, and considering the lots desirable, their offer was accepted.

Wilson.

Jan 9.—Frank Wilks is on the sick list.

F. L. Smith has a new cottage organ.

Mr. Charles Thompson and Miss Cora Tyler, of Deer Lake, were married at East Jordan recently.

Miss Sarah L. Jones, of Boyne, formerly teacher in this town, visited friends here last week.

Harry Hudkins badly mutilated his thumb last Friday. He now carries it carefully.

Supervisor Hudkins sat on the town board and board of supervisors last week.

Mr. Joseph Stacer, of Boyne, and Miss Alice Preble, of this place, were married at Boyne on Dec 26th. Although a storm arose at the beginning of the nuptial voyage, they carried their many friends wish them favorable winds and peacable seas in future.

Mr. Albert Todd and Miss Ruth Burley, of this place, were married at East Jordan on Jan 4th. The parties having lived here since childhood are well known and highly respected. They are now living in their neat little cottage, where their many friends will find them, as cordial as ever. May prosperity attend them.

The "Joyful Gleaners" surprised Harry Hudkins Thursday night, which chanced to be his 14th birthday.

Mrs. Stacker and daughter were guests of Mrs. Hudkins last week. Maudie remained a week with her aunt.

Eveline.

INGMAN, Jan. 10.—Eveline is booming in lumbering business these days.

A man crossed Pine lake on the ice last Friday. Teams cross the arm near the ferry.

The town company will soon begin hauling wood from their place near Bedwin's, where they have a gang of men chopping.

George Allen of Mancelona arrived here last week, and will work at the Peterson camp.

John Peterson returned to his home in Petoskey last Friday, after spending his holidays here.

Charles Graham, who has been at work in the upper peninsula since the middle of last summer, returned to his home here last week.

A dance at Schoffen's hall last Friday night.

Geo. McMulkin and wife returned to Ironton last Tuesday, after a few days visit with friends in Mancelona. A large number of their friends enjoyed a supper at the Lakeview hotel the following evening, at George's expense.

After two weeks vacation, the Ironton public school opened again Monday. During the vacation, J. M. Harris attended the state teachers association at Lansing.

Mrs. J. B. Backenstoss and Mrs. Sarah Zimmerman, of Advance, each received a fine cottage organ as Christmas presents. VonPlatten & Son have sold 57 of these organs since midsummer.

Burgess.

Jan 10.—Jack Saunby has moved his family down near his place of business.

The people of this county are to vote on the local option question February 14th. Hope it will be unanimous for prohibition.

The Hamlin boys have got all the timber off the George Cook place and are about to commence on Dr. Lewis' place.

We hear that Mr. Austin has received pension and back pay to the amount of $600. Glad of it.

Mr. Bennett has four teams busy hauling logs for the Pine Lake Lumber Company.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 7, 1888. It not called for in two weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. When calling for any of these letters, please say "advertised," and give the date of this list.

Anderson, James	Mosher, Jared
Baker, David C.	Miller, Walter
Brown, Hannah	Morrison, R. D.
Cooper,	Moulton, Eli H.
Granger, F. C.	Morgan, Mrs. Mary
Hunt, Wm. Jay 2	Perrin, Ed
Leaner, Felix	Smith, Mrs. Ellen M.
McMorgay, W.	Smith, W. B.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

The Delta is still booming Gladstone.

At Kalkaska the streets are made passable by packing the snow with a huge roller.

The oval wood dish factory will be rebuilt at Mancelona, although several other towns are bidding for it.

Senator Stockbridge introduced a bill last Thursday, appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Lansing.

Since January 3d, Michigan's supreme court has five judges, with Thomas R. Sherwood, of Kalamazoo, chief justice.

E. L. Sprague has been appointed postmaster of Traverse City. After many years of faithful service the department recognizes his merits.

The supreme court has granted an order, on the application of the attorney general, requiring the board of supervisors of Sanilac county to comply with the new law in relation to the listing of mortgages.

Judge Fuller has decided not to prosecute his suit for libel against the Big Rapids Herald in the supreme court, and the case has been discontinued. We trust the case now pending against the Manistique Sunday Sun will terminate in the same way.

The Armies of France Today.

Yes, France has made tremendous strides since 1870, and her military strength today has assumed really formidable proportions. One of the most praiseworthy acts of the war ministry was the immediate change effected after the war in the general staff, and the condition of the body of men is now on a par with any organization in Europe of the same nature.

Formerly the officers of the general staff were not taken from the army. They were first educated at the Polytechnic, or at St. Cyr, and then passed into the school of application for the general staff; thence they were sent for one year to an infantry regiment, one year to a cavalry regiment and lastly for half a year to the artillery, but it must be remarked that during this service they did no actual regimental duty. After they passed through these so called schools they at once entered the general staff as captains, and, unfortunately, usually as aides-de-camp to general officers. Now a man may be socially, very amiable, and, socially, very accomplished, and therefore extremely well fitted to be an aide-de-camp to a general, to manage his menus plaisirs, and yet not be in the least qualified for a staff officer in the proper sense of the word. So when many of the general officers were promoted and their aides-de-camp carried up a grade with them, it often placed these young officers in positions of immense importance, often calling for the performance of duties which they were incapable of performing. And these were the officers to whom the defending of many of the fortresses in 1870 was intrusted, and who had been ordered to their strengthening previous to the breaking out of hostilities.

What could one expect from such material? Today the armies of France are well officered, the cousin of the line excellent, the esprit de corps good and the frontier defense formidable.—Godfrey Dumont Carden in San Francisco Chronicle.

G. W. CROUTER

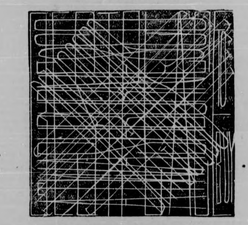
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER.

A FINE LINE OF PHOTO. ALBUMS, ALBUMS OF CHARLEVOIX, AND CROUCOTS' SUNDRIES.

The JOURNAL Readers Now Have

A NUT TO CRACK

The following puzzle with a Big reward of something useful to wear will be given to the first one who will send it, or bring us the correct solution.



A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

THE LEADING

Dry Goods & Carpet House

OF

NORTHERN MICHIGAN

Green's Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

THE ATKINS SAWS

NEW PERFECTION AXES

Round Oak Stoves.

Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Bargains

IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

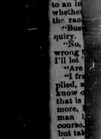
FOX & MILLER

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,

Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.

TERRACE FARM. - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Cotton Creek Anti-Scandal Society



"TO THE EDITOR:—I thought maybe you would like to hear about our Anti-Sham'ness Society; and so I'm a-goin' to write you a short 'count of our last meeting.

We met about 2 o'clock of a Wednesday afternoon, at Sister Sawtell's. After we had tuk off our bunnets, an' sat down, an talked about the weather a few minutes, Sister Deacon Buzbee (she's the Presidentess) she rapped onto the table with her thimble an' says,

"This here meeting will now come to order quicker n scat. An' the fust thing on the program is for the Sista-tian to read the minutes."

We all hustled round and come to order, an' Sister Goodall read the minutes; but they might better have been called hosts, from the time it tuk her to read 'em. But she got 'em read at last, and then Sister Deacon Buzbee says:

"Before we perceed to any further business, I will explain the objects of this here society, seein' there is some new members come in that ain't never been here before. We her got two objecks:

"1, no of 'em is to sew and an' make up different articles, of all sorts, like lace aprons, lamp-mats, pin-cushings, and sich, to sell, an' the money to be gave to help s'port the preacher. The money has to be got rizz, somehow, or other, an' Sister Goodall read the minutes; but they might better have been called hosts, from the time it tuk her to read 'em. But she got 'em read at last, and then Sister Deacon Buzbee says:

"Before we perceed to any further business, I will explain the objecks

FARM AND GARDEN.

CONTRIVANCES THAT KEEP PLANTS FROM INJURY IN TRANSPLANTING.

Observance of Christmas on the Farm—An Authority Tells About Colic in Horses—Wire and Board Fences of Desirable Construction.

In the first cut is represented a wire and board fence similar to one in use on the great home farm of W. L. Elwood & Co., Illinois, and originally illustrated in Prairie Farmer. Several miles of this fence have been built around the pastures in which this company's herd of Percheron Norman horses are kept. It is high, strong, easily seen by stock and the wires are so hitch on to rarely do injury to the limbs of the animals. It is also an excellent fence to place around a bull pasture.

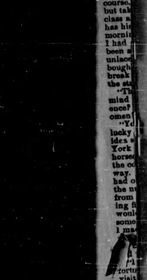


FIG. 1—HORSE AND OX FENCE.

Posts and long posts must be used, as the fence is five feet high. The distance to the first board, between the several boards, between the top board and the bars were and between the two wires is in all cases six inches.

Fig. 2 shows an excellent tight fence for the general farmer, being cattle, sheep and hog proof.

FIG. 2—CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FENCE.

The authority quoted from says that it has all the advantages of the wire fence by being proof against the larger animals and, is perfectly adapted to sheep and hogs. It is remarkably cheap.

Colic in Horses.

Dr. Detmers, in a recent report of the Ohio Experimental station, classifies colic into two kinds, true and spurious colic. True colic he again divides into essential and symptomatic colic. Essential colics may or may not be caused by anomalies of the contents of the intestines. In the latter case they only be produced by over feeding, the development of gases (wind colic, or by solid obstructions in the intestinal canals, as hard feces, concrements, stones, etc. Symptomatic colics are caused (1) by entozoa (worms), (2) by poisons, (3) by displacements and morbid changes in the textures of the intestines, (4) by peritonitis. Until recently the real predisposing cause of colic, and probably the sole cause in numbers of cases was unknown. It was discovered by Professor Bollinger, in Munich. A small worm causes an aneurism in the anterior mesenteric artery. Coagulation of blood, exudation and finally degeneration of the inferior coat of the artery ensue, followed by obstruction of the circulation. Professor Bollinger found this condition—the worm and aneurism—in 34 per cent. of all old horses killed for examinical purposes in the Royal Veterinary school at Munich. Three old horses were killed but another for anatomical purposes at the veterinary school of the O. S. university, and the aneurism was not found in every one of them! These facts show that such an aneurism is a frequent occurrence, at least in old horses. As a parasitic worm is the cause, it is not strange that this trouble exists largely in one part of the country and another is comparatively free from it. The aneurism embargement of artery may exist for years, however, and the horse remain free from colic as long as no exciting cause arises. Contrary causes are colic in overfeeding, large feeds of food difficult to digestion, fermentation, etc.

Treatment should have fat one object, the restoration of the circulation of the blood and the peristaltic action of the intestines. The latter will follow the former. Nature indicates the proper remedy. A horse that has colic paws, lies down, gets up, rolls, and turns himself in various mechanical forces that sooner than anything else aid in removal obstruction and overcoming the flow of blood. Hence these movements of the horse mind and his frenzy with, but, when given full play, unless they become so violent as to threaten injury to the animal. If a horse shows a tendency to lie down and not move, and if there is fever, rapid pulse and quick breathing, force the animal, and make him go on at least every twenty or thirty minutes. Gentle friction along the abdomen, particularly on the flank side, if the animal should, is useful, but violent exercise, as compelling the horse to trot or run, is decidedly objectionable.

In cases of great agony and violent exertion, a subcutaneous injection of a warm soapsuds or oil can do no harm and may do much good. In cases of so called wind colic, with dangerous bloating, use the trocar with the intestinal trocar. It is known that the animal has swallowed large quantities of food, a physic of linseed is advisable, and if spasms are very severe a few doses of camphor will relieve.

Christmas on the Farm.

The spirit of joy of the holidays brings up the subject of Christmas decorations in the minds of every body who delights in making Christmas a happy time for the younger members of the household. A Christmas tree and presents is not so great an undertaking as many are inclined to believe. The cedars and pines will be found ready to go in search of suitable material when these cannot be purchased in the markets. Christmas decorations appropriately include whatever green and bright hued plants and berries can be found in one's own locality. Ferns and mosses have a place in holly, with its dark green shining leaves and crimson berries. Not counting the mistletoe, which, as everybody may not know, is found in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as well as the more southern states. Other attractive Christmas greens are the arbor vitae hemlock, spruce and red cedar. In many localities these may be brightened by combination with the climbing bittersweet, red alder berries, or the pretty scarlet partridge berry. Mountain laurel is also beautiful for Christmas purposes. Ground pine and running pine afford a valuable addition for winter trimmings.

While oil may not be safe to decorate their harness at Christmas, every one can at least give a holiday air by arranging a few brackets of Christmas greens here and there about doors and windows, small wreaths and in graceful festoons upon the walls. The Christmas dinner if it can not all the better for an attempt to make bright and cheery this holiday of holidays.

Antiseptics on Apple "Scale."

In a paper read by A. M. Hatch on Apple Scale before the American Pomological society, he explained that apple scale is caused by a fungus that also attacks the leaves. Where it attacks the leaves it caused them to drop, weakened the trees and led to winter killing. Like other fungi it thrives best in warm, wet weather, and, therefore, a number of drought is unfavorable to its development, and to this extent a blessing. Crab apples are especially liable to the disease in its leaf form. In reference to prevention and cure, the disease belonged to the same family of fungi the Peronosporas that causes one kind of grape rot, and that is too deep rooted to be prevented by outside applications. He advised checking such varieties as are most liable to its attacks. Some varieties of apples develop a waxy secretion upon the fruit and leaves, and he finds that such varieties are less liable to contract the disease.

E. S. Goff, of New York, said that he had tried sulphate of soda for this disease with good results. The operation was not expensive. His trial of the sulphate of copper, as recommended by the Department of Agriculture, resulted in destroying most of the leaves in three applications. A. W. Campbell, of Ohio, who tried the sulphate of copper for grapes, said that he found it much weaker than the department's recipe, as he suspected it to be too powerful.

Suggestions on the Care of Horses.

During the shedding of a horse's coat the skin is very sensitive, and at this period he needs the comfort of a nicely warm stable. If while pulling on the winter coat the horse is exposed upon to severe cold the hair bulbs become chilled, the coat becomes broken off all winter long it is remarked that the horse's coat is not what it ought to be and gives him an unthrifty look.

Cleanliness of the body and legs is next to be considered for after the horses have been in a condition of nature, and they are suddenly brought into the artificial state of domestication, they cease to roll or shake off the dirt accumulative on their bodies and legs. Now it is desirable will attend, cleanse and dry the legs of horses by gentle elbow grease, the trouble they call scratches will never be heard of again. Scratches, crracked heels and grease are all the result of bad stable management and chronically lazy grooming.

Cutting Corn with a Reaper.

The comparatively new plan of cutting fodder corn with a reaper has been reported on this season from several sections as an expeditious and economical method. A New York farmer who has tried it two seasons says the reaper will cut the fodder as fast as five men can pick off the ears of corn, this being done as soon as the corn has become generally glazed. If near three horses on the reaper and started the pickers at each corner, so as to keep but two rows ahead, by which they had to throw the ears only outside of the two rows at a time. The ears thrown in hoops, tipped as well as any corn ever husked, while the fodder was better condition for cattle food than if permitted to turn into wood fiber through exposure to the sun and wind, as is usually the case.

Alcs in Transplanting.

The little implement illustrated in the accompanying cuts is an invention now much wheewhili one can transplant any sort of plant, herb or flower without injury. The genius who invented it gives the following description in Ice Culture:

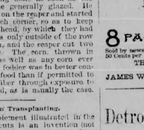


FIG. 1—HOW TO CUT THE SHEET OF TIN.

Take a sheet of tin, cut it as at fig. 1, the sheets of 12 by 20 (in the) have. Set the squaring's heavy as as to cut a sheet of tin into six equal pieces. The dotted lines in the diagram shown indicates where to make these cuts.

Now, these pieces will be 10 inches long by 4 1-2 inches wide, or perhaps a trifle more. Make a bend on each side of each piece, the same as for locking together a cup or a pail, then roll the piece up and lock the ends together. No soldering is necessary, so as to make the tube here shown. Make as many of these tubes as may be required. Stand them in wooden trays or transplanting boxes, set on a wheelbarrow and take where your plants are. Suppose it is strawberries you want to take up. Gather up the leaves of your young plants and slip the tube over them, adjusting it so the crown is as near as possible to the center of the tube. Now set your foot squarely on the tube and force the tube into the soil, say half its depth; then pick the tube up and set it back into the tray. The operation of forcing the tube into the ground cuts off the runners. When you have a wheelbarrow full of potted plants run it into the field where you are going to set out the plants. If the soil is soft and mellow you can scoop it out and set the tubes in full their depth almost as fast as you can crawl along on your hands and knees. No pruning is necessary, for the plant inside just as it did; the roots are all spread out and the same dirt it was feeding from before you moved it will feed it in its new location.

When ready to pull the tubes out, fill up with water, let stand a few minutes, take hold of the tin and pull a little; it will slide out easily, leaving the plant in its surrounding soil saturated with water, and nicely mulched with dry earth all around it. These tubes may be made any size, the one given being especially designed for straw berries, raspberries (where the plants are small), celery, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce and tomatoes.

Purslane.

Purslane chopped in thick milk is recommended as food for the Thanksgiving turkey.

Hog Pens.

Make poultry houses and barns snug and warm before it gets very cold. It will pay.

Magazines for nearly Half.

Club with this paper. We divide with you.

Take this list:

	Publishers' price for each magazine alone	Our price for it and this paper together,
Wide Awake	$4.00	$3.00
Young Folks' Journal	"	2.00
Puck	"	2.00
Little Men and Women	"	2.00
Babyland	"	2.00

Send to the publisher of the magazine you want for a sample copy, enclosing a trifle in stamps, say five cents, enough to show you are not a dead-head. He will send you his terms of course. Compare them with ours.

These five magazines are published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston. Made for families, they actually open a new world to them.

Babyland, full of pictures and songs and stories, helps the mother since ever a little baby, helps him grow, and directs his growth.

Our Little Men and Women takes the six-year-old when he begins to read.

The Funny comes with the Sunday School age.

Christmas Young Folks' Journal is for young scholars.

Wide Awake—this is what the publishers say of it—"library, study, playhouse, life at home and abroad, entertainment, and the wise and good" are designed for the young, but for all improving people.

We have the more satisfaction in clubbing with such magazines because they encourage civilized life wherever they go.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Bilities, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Bruises, Scratches, Spavins, Sweeny, Stiffness, Stiff Joints, Backsaddle, Galls, Scrus, Spavin Cracks, Contracted Muscles, Ringbone, Hoof Ail, Screw Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Pile.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

Of the proprietors has been known to all good men and women for years. Its wonderful healing qualities are world wide. Of the many imitations and substitutes offered, none are genuine but the original. Everybody needs such a medicine. The farmer can't do without it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Druggist needs it because he keeps what his customers call for. The Mechanic needs it always on his work shop.

The Miner needs it for cuts of enemies.

The Planter needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, in his stable, and his stock.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it for liberal supply of cuts and bruises.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and adviser.

The Stock-grower needs both as it saves him thousands of dollars and a world of care too.

The Railroad man needs it and we if such a man can be little or a month of accidents or disasters.

The Lumbermen needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the disasters to life, limb and comfort which surround the lumber.

The Merchant needs it not to be used among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when they occur the Mexican Liniment is at hand.

Keep a Bottle in the House. "'Tis the best of manners."

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Unmanned use in case of accident saves pain and loss of time.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable: for use when wanted.

CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD

IS UNEQUALLED FOR

$1 PER YEAR

Eight Large Pages

Are filled every week with carefully collected news, correct market reports, valuable special articles on farming, stock raising, etc., and contain have attracted universal praise. THE HERALD'S pictures excite admiration of any other newspaper. Its Chicago Letter, Washington Letter, and continuous income the interest in the home circle. Be sure to SEND FOR A FREE SAMPLE. Cost but a trifle for any single newspaper.

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8 PAGES FOR 2 CTS.

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JAMES W. SCOTT, Publisher. CHICAGO.

BUY THE Detroit Evening News.

10c A WEEK

Delivered at Your Home or place of Business, or sent by Mail.

It is Universally Conceded to be THE Newspaper of Michigan

Covering all the news of the day on its know ing or world-wide range, it is presented in a manner so unlike it possible for the honest work to be done. Its Editorial Page is the work that is to keep—treat of the times without fear or favor, political or social, as the case may be, making it rather a recreation and a pleasure than a task. Its Sunday issue is a marvel, yielding such other and interesting reading—the week's work of the world, in a form and dress which will not offend the most fastidious, and nothing physical reader of greater or less density. Its "Sunday Morning" is a marvel of what ever be found the friend of the people, advocating the greatest good to the greatest number, expressing righteous indignation at the wrongs of the oppressed, and reforms that will tend to the elevation of humanity. Its carrying so a watchful supervision as shall make its patrons feel that it is their paper, and in other times, whose merits will become more and better appreciated. In a word, it is what its publisher shall be permitted in its columns that can effect a change or make it more and more a paper that patriotism may feel free to introduce to its family circle, and be sure of its reading, with the assurance that nothing baleful will be admitted.

THE EVENING NEWS is based to keep at the head of the newspaper procession in Michigan, and "duly set forth."

THE EVENING NEWS, by mail, $5 per year.

THE SUNDAY NEWS

Issued every Sunday morning, is an 8-page paper, with as fine a "layout" of interesting reading matter as can be revealed into an column, embracing the cream of the week's news, articles, etc. Price, $1.50 per year.

THE ECHO

8 PAGES, 56 COLUMNS, $1 A YEAR.

Each issue replete with stories by well-known writers, sketches from life, and both instructive and entertaining matter. Its Editorial

The Michigan edition contains a large amount of matter not in the other editions of the general Book premiums worth the cost of the paper given to each subscriber.

Send for sample copy. Address

THE NEWS, Detroit, Mich.

Liberal Terms to Agents.

PRESBYTERIANS

READ THIS

Should take the Blue and Paneroon, a large eight page Presbyterian weekly; subscription price, $2.00 per year; the Blue and Paneroon and the Detroit Free Press one year for $3.50 and the Blue and Paneroon and the Detroit Free Press one year and a copy of the engravings

"Longfellow in His Library,"

Regularly in Colors. Size 20x24 inches. Add 15 cents postage and packing if expressed.

SPECIAL OFFER.

We have on hand, in supplement form, Parker's latest sermon, "Ancient Ruins," and will send it with the Blue and Paneroon one year for $2.50 and the Blue and Paneroon and the Detroit Free Press one year for $3.50 and the Blue and Paneroon and the Detroit Free Press one year and a copy of the engraving "Longfellow in His Library" for $3.50. Only one dollar more in order to secure the Blue and Paneroon and the Detroit Free Press.

HERALD & PRESBYTER,

197 ELM ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mention this paper. Address as above and our price-list will be sent you free.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be made for it in New York.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

Prospectus for 1888—Beautiful Christmas Number.

The holiday issue, how ready, is complete in itself, containing no serial matter. The cover is enriched by an ornamental border, printed in gold. The price is at a uniform **25 cents.** It contains the most delightful stories, poems, and essays by distinguished writers, and superb illustrations.

Among the important articles to appear during the year 1888 are the following: Send for prospectus:

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON will contribute regularly to each number during the year. He will write of many topics old and new, and in a familiar and parochial way, which will form new bonds of friendship between the author and his thousands of readers. In the first paper entitled "A Chapter on Dreams," appearing in the January number, he relates incidentally, in connection with the general subject, some interesting facts connecting the origin of the new famous story "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, by W. S. CHAPLIN, will be the first of an especially important and interesting series of papers on railways, their administrations and construction, including great engineering feats, famous tunnels and passes, and indeed, those branches of the subject which in this day engage the attention of the whole country. The illustrations which will accompany this series will be very elaborate, original, and beautiful. The authors and the titles of the future articles will be announced later.

DR. D. G. SARGENT'S papers on Physical Exercises and Physical Training will be continued by several of increasing interest, with as rich and unique illustrations as those which have already appeared.

ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES of especial interest will be those on the Campaign of Waterloo, by JOHN C. ROPES, on the "The Men at Arms," by E. H. BLAKESLEE, two papers by EDWARD L. WILSON, illustrating results of recent Egyptian research, a further article by WILLIAM F. APGAR, on a subject connected with his recent contribution on Wheat, and many other articles of great interest: PROFESSOR SHALER'S articles on the Surface of the Earth, and the titles of the future articles will be announced later.

DR. DALE'S SARGENT'S papers on Physical Exercises and Physical Training will be continued by several of increasing interest, with as rich and unique illustrations as those which have already appeared.

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TRAMP.

BY PERSIMAS.

He carried a pack, he begged and he traded;
Sometimes, I ... at stealing he tried his hand
He got through this world—how he did it no one asked
Was a wonder, a mystery to all in the land.
He was always at home, in seaside or country,
And sweetness, half sunny, half wanton, was his sample.

He sold the maids ribbons, their fortune he told;
At times he quite slyly took kisses in pay.
The fathers and mothers all said him no harm
And they coaxed their goods when the chaffer was gone.
They watched not their daughters so sly and slack;
They were the attractions to this man with the pack.

He was thirty years old, his eyes piercing and black;
The misses all gazed on his curly black hair;
He stole all their hearts, and they wished he had some back;
They knew not his vows were as light as the air.

He promised to marry each blushing young lass;
That he broke all his oaths was no cause for regret.
There are maidens to-day whose bosoms will pass
If they chance an old peddler to meet in the street.
And oft to themselves ancient ladies will say:
"I wish I could meet Tommy Pedler to-day!"
Tommy Pedler! the name I shall never forget,
And all of the trinkets he peddled are relics.

TEARS TURNED TO SMILES.

BY JEFFIE FORBUSH HANAFORD.

Those little tiffs that sometimes exist a shade
On wedlock oft are love in masquerade.

"Once, and for all, Blake, I can not go,"
Royce Lonsdale put down his cap, not very gently, and pinned a bright tie artistically in the above remark.

They were seated in their cozy little breakfast-room, surrounded by all the comforts of a charming and beautiful home.

Elsie returned his glance with a decided frown on her pretty face as she threw the letter she had been reading down on the table.

"It's really too provoking, Royce. You can not spare the time to go anywhere. One would think we had been married a year, instead of six months. Violet writes they expect to have a lovely time. Ned isn't afraid to leave his business. Oh, I want to go so much! I am sure you could spare it if you were half a mind to." Elsie paused for breath, and waited exactly for a reply, but received none.

Royce evidently thought the subject settled, and proceeded to finish his breakfast with unimpaired appetite.

Passing up his cup for a second cup of coffee, he discovered his wife's eyes filled with tears, and that she was eating little or nothing.

"Do be reasonable, Elsie," Royce spoke rather impatiently. "I would be very glad to take you if it were possible for me to get away this week. But it really is out of the question—quite impossible."

After saying this Royce left the table and put his arm affectionately around his wife. But Elsie was in no mood for caresses, and snatching her hands away from him she suddenly left the room, with the invisible alacrity of the deer that is absolutely necessary when one is thoroughly angry.

Elsie, when she quarrelled with any one she loved, was bound to cry so the next ten minutes were spent in tears.

Royce, feeling very angry with everything in general, and his wife in particular, snatched up his hat and hurried down to his office.

After the lapse of half an hour, Elsie felt thoroughly ashamed of herself, and wished she had not been so provoking. She was the only one of her that she had not said many unkind things to, and her tender heart ached for the lonely French clock ticking away o'clock, and Elsie sprang to her feet hastily opened the door, and hurried towards the breakfast-room.

Rachel, Rachel, and Royce invariably left the house for the office at quarter of 8, and now, because she had quarrelled with her temper, he would, of course, be late.

The door stood wide, Rose pushed it open and paused in expecting to see Royce sitting there in a dejected attitude. But instead the room was empty. Gone! Elsie could not realize it. Indeed, she could not believe it. But a careful search of the house proved that he was really gone, and with no parting kiss or good-by. The first time he had failed to do so since their marriage.

What should she do? Elsie was undecided.

The low French window opened on to a veranda that ran entirely around the house, and as it stood invitingly open, she obeyed a sudden impulse and went out.

As she did so something white caught her eye—a letter lying on the steps that led down to the lawn. Elsie hastily picked up the roses, pink, white, and crimson, sent up their sweet fragrance.

Elsie picked it up, her thoughts too busy with the events of the morning to wonder why it was there or who could have dropped it.

Turning it carelessly over in her hand, her eye caught her husband's name, in a trembling hand. She opened it out and read the following:

"SEPT. 15th, 1887.

"FRIEND ROYCE—Yours received, and I gladly undertake your commission. I am surprised at what you wrote. I will do my best for you. I do not see the lady very often. The whole affair is quite romantic. I can remember the time when every one here expected you would marry her, and you surprised every one by doing nothing of the sort. She always appears sad of late, and now you have told me the reason, fate, and, if she consents to forget and I pity her. I will take a trip into Lexington this week and see her safely to your office. Sincerely yours,

"KEN HALLET."

Elsie read it through to the end. Her heart seemed to stand still. She crushed the paper in her tightly clenched hand, and she trembled with indignation. Was this the girl her husband was so interested in? Then, there was no wonder he could not leave his business. She understood it all now. What should she do?

Her heart ached as young hearts only can ache.

Again she read the letter, standing there on the veranda, the sunlight falling on her slim, girlish figure in its pale-blue morning dress, glinting like sunbeams on her brown hair, and falling prettily on the sweet, pale face bent over that fatal letter.

She could never be happy again.

Once more she turned her attention to the letter and read it through for the third time. Then she ordered her horse, and, changing her pretty morning dress for a dark street suit, she soon walked rapidly in the direction of her husband's office.

Let us now follow Royce. Before he had reached his office he felt sorry he had left home without bidding Elsie good-by. He blamed himself for all the trouble. If he had only explained to her why he could not leave at this particular time, everything would have been all right. But he wanted to wait until the whole affair was settled before he told her. "Never mind," he said to himself. "I will go home early to dinner and make it all up."

Then an old friend of his came in to letter-lay on his desk.

"From Ken!" he exclaimed, as he quickly read it through.

Then, taking up his pen, he hastily wrote the following note:

"MY DEAR LITTLE WIFE—Forgive me for going away without my good-by kiss. I be lonely in Lexington for some time good news for you. You may write Violet that we will join the party. Will explain note fully when I see you. Your loving

"ROYCE."

Calling the office-boy, he sent him off with the note, just as the door opened to admit a gentleman, who greeted Royce constructed hand as though he would never let it go.

"Royce, old friend, how can I thank you for all you have done for me?"

"By being true to your wife in the future," replied Royce, warmly.

Arthur Gwendon sank down into a chair and pushed back his dark hair. "Would of Miller! Tell me about my wife, Royce. Do you really think there is any hope for me? I shall die if she does not come back to her to my heart, and we begin a new life together."

"Yes, Arthur, your wife has forgiven you, and is, even now, on her way here. I received a letter from an old friend of mine, Kent Hallett, this morning. She is in his care, and will soon be here. Hark! the sound of carriage wheels! Come on the hard pavement, then stopped suddenly. "Remain here, Arthur; you shall see her alone."

Saying this, Royce left the room, and met a lady and gentleman just entering the building.

Millie Gwendon put aside her veil as she entered the hall and held out both her hands. "Royce, kind friend," was all she could say.

Kent Hallett, as he opened the outside door looking into the big hall, saw Royce coming forward to meet them, so he did not enter with Millie, but let her meet Royce alone, while he remained standing on the marble steps just at the entrance.

Almost instantly his attention was attracted by a lady hurrying toward him from the opposite side of the street. He did not gazee at him, however, but pushed the heavy door open, and entered.

As she passed by him Kent caught a glimpse of a pair of big brown eyes, and the sweetest, at the same time the saddest, face he had ever seen.

It was Elsie Lonsdale, and she entered the Millie Gwendon had given both her hands to Royce. And she heard Royce say: "From now on, Millie, I hope you life will be a happier one."

Elsie waited to hear no more. She turned and almost fled out of the building, with so much haste, in fact, that she ran against Kent Hallett and nearly caused him to lose his balance and go down the steps too suddenly for comfort.

Recovering himself, he was not a little surprised to see the lady who had entered a minute before leaving in such desperate haste and evident confusion.

Again the door opened and Royce came out with Gwendon hands with Kent, he hastened to glance down the street. There, just a block away, walking very rapidly, was the familiar figure of his wife.

"I forgot to ask a minute, Kent," he said, hurriedly; "there goes my wife, and I want to speak to her."

"Your wife," exclaimed Kent Hallett in surprise; then he told Royce how the lady now fast disappearing in the distance had entered the door and came out again in such desperate haste.

Royce waited to hear no more, but cracked rapidly down the street in the direction Elsie had taken. As he came in sight of his home he caught a glimpse of Elsie's dress as the door closed behind her.

Hurrying forward he entered and soon stood at the door of their room. He hesitated only an instant, then softly opened the door. Elsie had lay on the floor, and Elsie herself face down upon the bed crying as though her heart would break. Royce, my husband, how could you deceive me, when I loved you so dearly?"

In an instant Royce had her in his arms and was raining kisses on her sweet, tangled brown hair. Her face was turned from him.

"Elsie, my darling little wife, do not cry so. I have never deceived you."

It was soon explained. Royce told Elsie the whole truth concerning Arthur Gwendon and his wife. "I shall not go into details here, because, for both their sakes, I had rather forget the whole affair. I want to believe that their future life will be a happy one.

"Let's bear were soon turned to happy laughter, and with a little exclamation of joy she nestled against her husband and hide her face on his breast.

"My darling," he murmured, and his voice trembled with the intensity of the most tender of lingering touches, which Elsie whispered, "I will never doubt you again, my husband; never again."

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A little incoherent-looking epistle, dated at nearly three the man who found it said with money and pain.

It read as follows:

MY DEAR CHARLIE—You can not imagine how much I would like to see you. I can not bear to think how far apart we are just now. But this letter will prove very unusual, for I love you as much as ever, "distance makes the heart grow fonder," you know. I will write you a long letter soon. I have many to tell you, but my time is limited to-day. Do write soon, and tell me how much you miss me.

Yours, with love,

JENNIE HUNTER DEMONY.

It was summer time. The golden sunshine poured in through open window, the breezes stirred the grass, and the sweet perfume from the flowers was wafted into the room.

The man with the letter in his hand stood as if turned to stone, trying to realize what he had just read.

There was his wife's name in full, "Irene Hunter Demont." What could it mean? Who was Charlie? What a fool he was to think there was ever a thing so perfect happiness in this world.

He remembered having read in a paper that very day—yes, scarce two hours ago—of the death of a little girl known as Charlie's case.

He remembered how long and how hard he had striven for her sake. He could not see her sorrowful eyes, hear her sighs, and deaf to all else, he had gone to the presidential chair has a man in it, and he had ever seen. They were all weighted with what he is. We are here to-day, and to-morrow we are gone. We are perhaps gone. It is estimated that the area about the place of the shade, and, at the same time you will see a little boy, who has been sent by his mother to see the man who is the man closed up and begins to speak—

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"Love you! Why, Charlie, you know I love you—that I never knew what it was to love until I met you."

"Do you love me as you never loved any other man, Irene?"

"Yes, Philip! How strangely you talk. Of course I am sure."

He had already finished breakfast Philip, instead of going at once to his office, sat down with his cousin, imposed by the window, gazing out in an abstracted manner.

Irene had always been in the habit of giving him her letters to mail, and this morning she had forgotten to do so.

As Philip stood looking out of the window, he saw a little boy coming.

At last, taking up his hat, he said, carelessly, "Any letters for me, Irene?"

To his surprise Irene jumped to her feet, exclaiming: "Charlie's letter! How could I be so forgetful! Wait just a minute, Phil, and I will have it ready for you."

"Charlie's letter," Philip could not believe his ears. Evidently, Irene was not in the habit of receiving letters.

Presently Irene reappeared with a letter in her hand, and she was folding ready for the envelope.

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How easily it was all explained. Philip had been jealous—or fearful he might be. How happy he was to prove it all a mistake. Since Irene he would tell his wife all about it, but not now.

THE QUEERNESS OF THINGS.

Some of the Unaccountable Inconsistencies of Life.

This is a sort of "queer-story world. No one seems to be satisfied. One man is struggling for justice, and another for a place.

One man is working to buy a house, and another is working to sell his dwelling for less than it cost, to get a home.

One man is spending all the money he can earn in taking a girl to the opera, and another is saving up all the hope that he may eventually make her his wife, and his neighbor is spending all the gold he has saved to get a divorce.

Spain is drinking imported ale to put fire on, while Johnson is living on crackers and water, because I was married I would forget you. But this letter will prove how much I love you, and how I love you as much as ever, "distance makes the heart grow fonder," you know. I will write you a long letter soon. I have many to tell you, but my time is limited to-day. Do write soon, and tell me how much you miss me.

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REVENUE REFORM

Meeting of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League at Boston.

The Evils of Protection and the Necessity for Reduced Taxation Set Forth.

Speeches by James Russell Lowell and Other Notables — Cleveland's Views Indorsed.

[Boston special]

The meeting and banquet of the Massachusetts Tariff-Reform League, which brings together a large number of prominent politicians and businessmen from all parts of Massachusetts and elsewhere, among the number being James Russell Lowell, Gen. John M. Corse, Patrick A. Collins, Congressman-at-Large Breckinridge of Kentucky, W. L. Wilson of West Virginia, and Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama. Resolutions indorsing the message of President Cleveland were unanimously adopted.

Officers were then elected, after which the party proceeded to the banquet hall.

After the banquet James Russell Lowell was called to order. In the course of his address Mr. Lowell said:

"One of the measures that chiefly suggested the opportuneness of our coming together is the Tariff-reform message, and at the opening of the present Congress, which I hope may be long, I feel myself strongly attracted to Mr. Cleveland as the best representative of the higher type of statesmanship we have seen since Lincoln. He has exactly the right place, and we are here to thank him as the head of a party. We are here to declare that this party stands politic to mean business, not chicanery, plain speaking, not dissimulation, in the sensible sense; that he has had the courage to tell the truth to the country without regard to personal or party consequences, and that he trusts that the country not worth telling the truth is not worth living in; may, deserves to have lies tons it is sent to him, inevitable consequences in calamity. Our politics, I fear, are a broom. Mr. Cleveland, I think has found the broom and begun to use it. Mr. Cleveland, Mr. President has set us the example not only of courage but of patience and moderation. He has kept strictly to his text and his purpose. He has shown us that this was not a thing as being precoded too much, and that we had protected our shipping industries so effectually that they had ceased to be protected by the tariff. I think limiting the field of his warning and his counsels he has done wisely, and we shall do wisely to follow his example. His facts and his figures I feel sure will stand unfortunately, and we must be patient with them that expect them to work clear. Excessive taxation is a tax upon all the more interests are involved and must be treated tenderly.

"Mr. Lowell was interrupted frequently by storms of applause. At his first appearance to President Cleveland Mr. William Everett, Jr., proposed three cheers for Cleveland, which were given with will.

Upon concluding his speech Mr. Lowell introduced Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama. The Senator said:

"I believe we are here to assist to relieve our country of some of the fatuous enormous burdens we have imposed on our own wealth. To me it is a pleasant thing to be here with you to-day, and to-day confirming upon a question which I feel to be dear to all of us. We have and will find forever that there is no reason why the interests should be antagonistic. Sectional lines of distinction no longer exist and we are now just one people. I feel to that system which wrings money from the people to be used upon political purposes. We have injured our country. The system of taxation for tariff has not grown, but it has grown so that it will cut down the revenue to one water, or that we keep the revenue at a fixed point, and shall we dry up the sources of the country?

"Congressman Breckinridge, of Kentucky, said that he was glad to be present at the tariff question and the pressing need of tariff reform.

"Protection is never healthy, nor, in the long run, secured to the people. Inferiorish strength and restlessness proceed from it. It stimulates the weak and enervates the strong. The present rate of taxation are excessive, and hurtful to the interests of those employed in the industries protected. The tariff is not protection, so far as taxation is unnecessary for the necessities of the Government, economical and efficient, it is unjustly imposed and illegally collected from the people. Protection is distinct from the revision of the tariff, to which both the great political parties are committed, and must be made gradually and cautiously, with a view to the interests involved. Some long established cannot readily be changed, and that great industry cannot be left in the path of any reform. In the nature of the case all legislation which means lays a demand of instability and uncertainty. There are a few things which this system is indeed a manna; to all others it is an injury and a wrong."

Congressman Wilson of West Virginia, Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky, and others, followed in brief addresses. It was past midnight when the gathering broke up.

Farm Mortgages and the Tariff.

We commend to the farmers of Michigan, and especially to those who are interested in farm mortgages, the following from our esteemed contemporary, the San Antonio Express:

"The report of the Commissioner of Labor shows that mortgages on farms in the States of Washington County are mortgaged to an amount equal to two-thirds of the value of the property. It is estimated that the area about the place of the shade, and, at the same time you will see a little boy, who has been sent by his mother to see the man who is the man closed up and begins to speak—

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HE STILL LIVES.

The Weekly Editor and His Editorial "We."

"Last Friday night, while we were engaged at the office and Our Wife was over to see the Widow McGinnis, some base thief entered Our house and stole Our watch, which was out of repair, but valued at $3. We directed to have his whereabouts published, and Our Constable Hank Smith was elected to sit on his coattails in Green's saloon and hold the watch, so if he put over the people from the hands of the despoilers? Hank is a good fellow, and his subscription to the *Kickers* is always paid in advance, but that is dunning the man in a good humor, and the shock of losing Our watch has almost upset her. Our dog has also been acting strangely of late, leading Our bulldog lor, Judge Hobbs, who, by the way, is building an addition to his woodshed, and will probably be a candidate for Governor this fall, to remark that he may have been poisoned. May Heaven forgive the human hyena who took Our watch, for neither We or Our wife can ever do so."

"EXPLANATORY—That refined and cultured reptile, Bill Bosworth, whose chief occupation is sniffing down forty-rod whisky and lying about his betters, is circulating the story that he gave Us a licking last Saturday night. Now, the truth of the matter is that Bill has been insulted on our eldest daughter and he called at Our house Sunday evening to ask Our permission to spark her. We promptly and indignantly showed him the door, while Our wife, who is hard of hearing, thought Bill dared Us to come out and We went. We hit him three times, and We know of, on the spot count of five kicks We got in on him, and, to be minute he was kicked for mercy. We don't pretend to be any fighter, but if We can't lick Bill any tighter, we can hand tied behind Us. We will go out of the newspaper business, first thing Our mother asked Us to shoot him, and if it wasn't for Our wife We'd do it. Bill, when you found stealing around Us no more!"

"A STRANGE CASE.—Last Thursday night, while We were sound sleeping in Our bed, Our wife, Hedgeby, gave Us the startling information that something was going on in Our back yard. We at once sprang out of Our bed to investigate. Hastily pulling on a pair of Our clothes—the suit made by Weston, the popular tailor—We were at lunging Our various parts in Our residence until reaching the kitchen. There We found the window wide open. The following diagram will explain matters to Our readers more nearly:

W.	D.	S.
T.	B.	W.

W—Window.
D—Door.
S—Sink.
T—Table.
B—Broom.
W—We.

The open window stared Us in the face as We stood there ready to pursue the fiend. Suddenly, calling on a prayer, We sprang out of Our bed to overhead. But it became to be necessary to go to the window and look out over Our back yard. Who was that window? What for? Was the object to murder Us and Our family? Was it to rob Us? Perhaps we may did he escape? It will ever remain a bloody mystery. *—Detroit Free Press.*

Funny Writing.

No, my boy, there are no rules for funny writing that I know of, that is to say, none that are worth following. If I have any rule, it is to try to put them easy and natural like, it is little or nothing more than that. If you tell you that," he said, "but I can tell you of one thing I am sure there was no lawyer. He was only a private in the artillery. But he seemed to have read a good deal. Now, you don't know what I mean? Well, I can't tell you. You ask if it is funny to be a funny man. Yes, certainly. A funny head is one of the most important points in the finest people. Funny people are rather the greatest enemy, and they feel secluded famous as well as the serious. Yes, I think so, most gay. They lighten up a melancholy morning.

"Funny men are the fashionable women who have long been the "leaders" of society and who have had to keep up their exhilaration, and to keep up their exhilaration, and to maintain themselves in fashionable society, and to keep the daughters of some famous men now dead are proud of their ancestors." *—Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Abstraction of Genius.

"Bookworm is fearfully absent-minded." said Shortweight. "Hasn't noticed it." replied Straightedge. "Well, he is, anyhow. I went to him the other day. "Hello, old man, he shouted, "glad to see you home." "Anything over, says I, 'about twenty till back hours to-morrow?' And I that man didn't get up and walk over to the water-basket, and stand there for half an hour with it. All the time softly whistling 'Good-by, Sweetheart, Good-by' and never knew I was there to run him, and he never heard me. What do you suppose he's got on his mind? Why, he's got that straightedge shoes his head and said he was afraid bookworm was reading the newspapers too much. *—Burdette.*

THERE is a great difference between the Kansas and Nebraska prairie chickens. St. Louis people don't seem to appreciate the merits of one bird over the other, but in Kansas the prairie chicken sells readily for a shilling more than the other. The Nebraska bird is always heavier and fatter and is not near so heavily feathered. A Nebraska sportsman ventured all over from Omaha all the way down his legs to the tips of his toes to shield himself, the cold weather, and while he is fighting for existence in the snow his southern relative was growing and having a good time in open grain fields.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE shirt that Craig Tellfer wore when he made his acquaintance in a Louisville lager-room.

BIRDS THAT KNOW SOMETHING.

Some Wonderful Educated Parrots in Paris—Tricks They Perform.

Says *La Nature*: An exhibition of educated parrots held in Paris showed very clearly to what a high state of perfection these birds are capable of being trained. Their stage was along table, at one end of which were perches, on which were grouped half a dozen parrots. Four of these were cockatoos—white, with yellow crests; the other two were gray parrots, with red heads and under parts rose color.

Among the tricks which they perform at the bidding of their owners, Mr. Andry, are the following: Two fakes are on quaint supports are placed on the table; a parrot climbs upon one of them, turns a somerset, keeps his head downward, and, passing on to the second bar, goes through the same exercise. Their owner then calls Tom, a small white parrot, who comes toward him as if about to climb on one of the bars, but runs back again, holding down his head and shaking his wings in a grotesque way. Tom is evidently the bottom of the mischief. A ball is then brought, with a handle which forms a lever; a parrot climbs upon it and, with one foot on the lever, rings the bell. The trainer asks his parrots how many of our rings they wish for; some one exclaims "seven" and the parrot rings the bell seven times.

The bird is then asked how much one is added daughter and he called at Our house Sunday evening to ask Our permission to spark her. We promptly and indignantly showed him the door, while Our wife, who is hard of hearing, thought Bill dared Us to come out and We went. We hit him three times, and We know of, on the spot count of five kicks We got in on him, and, to be minute he was kicked for mercy. We don't pretend to be any fighter, but if We can't lick Bill any tighter, we can hand tied behind Us. We will go out of the newspaper business, first thing Our mother asked Us to shoot him, and if it wasn't for Our wife We'd do it. Bill, when you found stealing around Us no more!"

"A STRANGE CASE.—Last Thursday night, while We were sound sleeping in Our bed, Our wife, Hedgeby, gave Us the startling information that something was going on in Our back yard. We at once sprang out of Our bed to investigate. Hastily pulling on a pair of Our clothes—the suit made by Weston, the popular tailor—We were at lunging Our various parts in Our residence until reaching the kitchen. There We found the window wide open. The following diagram will explain matters to Our readers more nearly:

W.	D.	S.
T.	B.	W.

W—Window.
D—Door.
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STRUCK BLIND.

The Deadly Poison that Blighted the Optic Nerve.

[Rochester Union and Advertiser.]

Our reporter was very much struck with a conversation between two well-known citizens, a short time ago.

"I know you wear very strong eyeglasses,"

"Yes, you; I am a period since to my eyes, for, it is such a long time, I forgot what eyes eyeglass tells some all cases, I should appear, yet, I have been in good condition. Even the Young Doctor's pupil has been great."

"Well, I know very much the theory and the old notion that poor light, dim gas, etc., is responsible for it."

"Just what you say. If you consult an oculist for eye treatment, you will find new is almost sure to analyze the fluids passing before he will commence treatment; you come and the last and of the failing eyesight was attributed to diseases of the kidneys, because, for her inability of eyes to see and treat the kidneys."

"How is that?"

"I do not know. He claimed that failing eyesight was one of the most prominent symptoms of advanced kidney and Bright's disease."

Reasoning more interested our reporter, thought he would carry on investigations and further, and called upon an eminent whisky several prominent physicians and employing, and the following ensued:

"Why is it that urine and or kidney poison affects the eyes?"

"Because the eyes are reversed, the nerve that the eyes say many than any other organ. It is the most delicate and sensitive organ. The system becomes saturated with uric acid, and the blood becomes thick and unable to suffer. It may be the lungs, heart, brain, liver, stomach, or any other organ, some of the other organs, and the person so affected, perhaps, is unaware of it for years, nature cold age, when in reality it is but the effect of age, and continued poisoning of the system, gradually exhausting the power, and the person is blind, and, perhaps, many years before the cause of the blindness is discovered, and the person, perhaps,

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. SHIRK, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THERE are 26 men in the eleventh district who greatly desire to succeed the late Congressman Moffatt.

JAMES B. BECK, of Kentucky, was on the 11th, re-elected United States Senator, and the nominations, speech-making and balloting only occupied ten minutes.

UTAH'S legislature which has just met for business is composed of thirty-one mormons and five gentiles. And yet Utah wants to become a state. In the name of the prophet, Cheek.

AFTER Mr. Lamar's confirmation Monday the nomination of Dickinson as postmaster-general, Vilas as secretary of the interior, and General Bragg, minister to Mexico were taken up and unanimously confirmed.

THE blizzard in the Northwest during the past week was the most severe storm on record. Over 150 victims have already been reported, principally in Dakota, and thousands of people are said to be in a destitute condition. The loss of property will reach hundreds of thousands.

S. G. HOWES, the young newspaper reporter who some weeks ago sent a sham informal machine to Chief Justice Waite for the purpose of creating a sensation, and selling news pleaded guilty last Tuesday, to a charge of attempting to obtain money by false pretenses and was fined $100.

THE President will have to appoint territorial judges to take the places of the following, whose terms expire during the year 1888: Chief Justice Zane, of Utah; Associate Judges, Palmer, of Dakota; Beck, of Idaho; Blair, of Wyoming; Broderick, Idaho; Francis, Dakota; and Turner, of Washington.

JOHN ARENDORF, the Sioux City brewer, recently acquitted of the charge of murdering the Rev. Dr. Haddock, has removed to Milwaukee, where he intends to make his permanent residence. This is a remarkable move. Why should Mr. Arendorf so suddenly quit the community which left untried no expedient to save him from the gallows? The friendship of a public that sacrificed every claim to the respect of the world at large in order to fetch Arendorf from the toils of justice—such a friendship would we fancy, be more congenial to Arendorf than any other to be met with.

Home Knowledge for January has reached our table, and like previous numbers, is filled with first-class home reading. Subjects of every day interest are treated in a purely scientific manner by eminent authors. This number has among other articles, "Home Education," by Oswald; "To Society Women," by Gunn; "A Word to Self-Supporting Women," by Drayton; "A Plea for the Nervous," by Howie; "Old Father Time," by Clair; "The Business Man's Story," by Peters; "Despotism on Wheels," by Pratt. "Some Literary Relics" and the "Editor's Table Talk," which is full of "Home Knowledge." This magazine is worthy to be in every home.

THE showing of the last month's trade in the United States, according to the figures quoted by bradstreet's is a cheerful one for the year to go out on. Since 1880 the increase in population is estimated at about 28 per cent; but the increase in industrial activities has far more than kept pace with it. The comparison of this year's failures with last year's show a decrease of some eight hundred, or at the rate of sixteen a week, and the proportion of assets to liabilities has risen from 46 per cent in 1885 and 49 in 1886 to 49.5 in 1887. When we bear in mind the fact that speculation has run riot through the west, this array of figures means a good deal, and the study of it will help many a business man to take fresh heart of hope on entering upon the new year.

MR. LAMAR was confirmed as Justice of the United States Supreme court Monday by a vote of 32 to 28. It is just six weeks since President Cleveland sent his cabinet nominations to the Senate. These six weeks have been devoted to the shallowest partisanship that has yet disgraced the days of republican decadence; six weeks of petty annoyance of the Executive; six weeks of embarrassment to great governmental departments; six weeks of Republican bigotry and folly, and of Democratic patience. It is all over now. The result has been reached that every intelligent observer knew would be from the beginning. The executive nominations have all been confirmed and the republican Senatorial majority has for its pains the knowledge that it has newly solidified the South, disgusted the North and wearied the whole country.

Democrats and Pensions.

The people in general and veteran soldiers in particular have certainly no reason to find fault with democratic management of the pension office. More money has been disbursed for pension purposes, and it has been disbursed more economically than under any previous administration of the department. Last year the treasury paid out nearly $75,000,000 on pension account. There were at the close of the fiscal year 406,000 pensioners, nearly 58,000 of whom were added during the year. The estimates for the fiscal year amount to $76,200,000. In 1884, under the republican regime, the disbursements were $57,102,395; the expenses $296,430, or $5.19 per $1,000. Last year the disbursements were $73,440,038 the expenses but $243,293 or $48,000 less than it cost in 1884 to disburse $16,338,000 less money. The cost per $1,000 was only $3.38, a reduction in expense of nearly 36 per cent over the last year of republican administration. The original certificates issued aggregated 55,194, a number unprecedented in any single year, and for the first four months of the present fiscal year the increase has been 6,873 in excess of the corresponding period last year. This record speaks for itself. The veteran soldiers especially have reason to rejoice over the fact that there is neither waste nor inefficiency in the handling of the millions reserved for their benefit. —Utica Observer.

Protects American Labor.

The corporations which are most clamorous for a continuance of a high protective tariff system are voluable in their declarations that protection is necessary to aid and benefit honest American labor, and yet we notice that the Alabama & Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company has just leased the labor of 550 Alabama convicts. That's helping honest labor with vengence.—Muskegon News Repoter.

The Oxidation of Zinc.

The expensive outdoor use of zinc by builders at the present time has directed attention to the peculiar process of oxidation which this metal undergoes, and which is so important to be considered in all applications involving exposure. The rusted surface does not rub off or blow away, but forms a sort of hard crust or enamel upon the surface of the metal, and when laid upon boarding which is or may become damp or exposed to steam or condensation below, it runs on both sides. The thin zincs first introduced in this way were rusted through, brittleness ensuing, and failure being the result. But if the zinc be of sufficient thickness, after a certain time oxidation ceases, and the result is a body of solid, sound metal, incased above and below by a solid coating, thoroughly impermeable to the accidents of weather or temperature, and which requires no painting. The various ways of spreading zinc consist mainly in laying it in a corrugated form without boarding, the trusses of iron or wood of the roof carrying the weight, or in rafters about one foot, more or less, apart, with a corrugation at each rafter only, or upon a general surface of boarding, in the manner of a lead flat.—Boston Budget.

A Chestnut, but Still Toothsome.

The late Justice Patrick Grattan, a man of the most popular citizens of West Troy, where his memory will ever be green, and reminiscences of his witticisms continue to bring smiles to the countenances of his surviving friends, at passing events recall the name of the genial "Pat." It was but seldom that his quick wit would not serve through any practical joke that was intended to be played upon him, and he used to relate that the most completely that he was ever taken in was by a redlicking son of Erin, who stood arraigned and convicted before him for public intoxication. The fellow pleaded for mercy, saying that he had a large family dependent on him for support. "How many children have you?" asked the kind hearted Grattan. "Oh! aye! seven byes and a sister for every wan o' 'em," was the reply. He was let off with the payment of a light fine, and it was not till several minutes had elapsed that the court comprehended that one girl could be a sister to seven boys, just as easily as seven girls, as he at first thought.—Albany Argus.

A Few Articles.

Vulcanite is the name of a new article intending to combine all the valuable qualities of asbestos and India rubber. It forms a substance of the toughness of horn, although it can be made of any degree of flexibility; it is a non-conductor of electricity, and stands the severest test of acids, steam, gases, etc. One of the most important uses of the new article is as a molded piston rod packing ring, made to fit any steel rod or stuffing box, and to be sprung in place with a slight pressure, one or more rings to be used, as desired, and forming a perfectly tight steam joint. These rings do not wear the rod, and they are self lubricating. —Chicago News.

What the Book Says.

Amateur Actress (rehearsing)—You must not say "good-by" when you retire from the stage, Mr. Bizy.

Amateur Actor (triumphantly showing her the book)—That's what the book says, Miss Cookington.

Amateur Actress (contrite)—Why, so it does.—The Epoch.

How "Protection" Protects.

In olden times a hermit gray
Lived on an island far away,
Where robbers roamed the whole night long
With sword and gun and ribald song.
The hermit, to protect himself
And make secure his scanty pelf,
Procured a lion near the shore
And placed him in his cabin door.
Alas! Just hear the hermit's groans—
The lion's feasting on his bones.

A farmer lived in our own land,
But dangers lurked on every hand.
So he married out a great forest
And formed a noble government,
Just to protect his home and life
And save himself from ceaseless strife.
Alas! He saw his land and rest
Both swallowed by his government.
—Mrs. M. A. Stubbs, in Jackson Patriot.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Notes and News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 13.—Mrs. Cleveland's first reception of the season Saturday afternoon was largely attended by many prominent in political and social life. At the stroke of three from the "Grandfather's Clock," in one corner of the inner corridor, the Marine band struck up one of its most popular airs, and Mrs. Cleveland, escorted by Colonel Wilson, descended the main stairway, and entered the blue room, followed by the ladies of the receiving party, who immediately took their stand in the usual order, and the doors were thrown open to the public. Mrs. Cleveland wore an exquisite robe of pale blue French faille dotted dwarf rosebude in pink chenille. The skirt fell in long, soft, full folds terminating in a train.

At this season there are many woman of reduced circumstances in Washington who manage to keep up appearances by teaching the newcomers how to shine in society; providing for their taste and culture as a supplment to wealth. These experts in etiquete and in the arrangement of furniture and bric a-brac, have all been reduced from higher sphere. They are the wives or daughters of men who have held high positions in the army or navy, or perhaps in congress, and have died leaving nothing for their families.

Alexander G. Bell, the telephone man is a very rich man, and so are all of his relatives. While he cannot be deprived of his present riches, yet his future income is very much in doubt. Should the United States Supreme court be adverse to Bell, the people of the country will get cheaper telephone service, and the coffers of a great monopoly will no longer be stuffed full to overflowing. Mr. Bell is a handsome Canadian, and enjoys the luxury of the handsomest home in Washington, for which he paid $110,000. He is a well built man, with black hair and beard just beginning to turn gray, and has a young looking face. The interior of his home is a superb. Water colors, rare paintings, and soft etchings surround you on every side. The furniture of the house is a marvel of taste and richness. The library, which adjoins the main entrance, is a model room of its kind, contains thousand of rare literary productions. The binding of the books is of the highest perfection, and you almost fear to touch the covers. Many of the chairs are of carved sandal wood. Mrs. Bell is a deaf mute, although she can converse with her husband readily, who understands every movement of her lips. She was rich before she married the telephone magnat, but has largely increased her income from his principly gifts to her of large blocks of telephone stock. Just across the street from Mr. Bell's house is a little cottage where he teaches deaf children. He has given great attention to this subject, and has made many wonderful discoveries in the sign language, which he is endeavoring to supplant by a libial sound language of his own.

Representative MacDonald, of Minnesota, yesterday introduced in the House a pension bill which differs materially in character from any general pension bills heretofore introduced. It is entitled "A bill to prescribe and define the evidence in a case of certain Union soldiers and widows, and orphans of the same," and, as its title indicets, is confined to the matter of evidence in the claim of pension cases therein referred to. The author says that its object is to simplify and relax the present rules of evidence established by law. It will do away with the necessity of proving prior soundness. The fact that a soldier was accepted into the service is to establish the fact that he was sound at enlistment.

The party of distinguished foreigners composing the Corean embassy arrived yesterday and were driven to the Ebbitt house, where they registered. Besides several wagon-loads of baggage the party brought a supply of interpreters and servants and all the paraphernalia necessary to establish a Corean legation here. With one exception, none of the embassy can speak our vernacular. The members are all from the very upper crust of Corean society, and are bedecked with jewels. They wear a picturesque and handsom, consisting of silks and velvets. In appearance they greatly resemble the Japanese.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

The once flourishing town of Solitaire, in Arizona, is now entirely deserted. The man who named the town builded better than he knew.—Norristown Herald.

Miss Puth has decided to learn to play the banjo, and if at any time within the next two months a man with disheveled hair, a wild, haunted look in his dark eyes, buttons missing from his pants and socks that wont a pair, be seen, he is found wandering aimlessly around solitary places in Europe, his name will probably be Nicolini.—St. Paul Globe.

A bright newspaper woman in New York gained admission as a lunatic to an insane asylum and remained there a couple of weeks taking notes, which she worked up into a graphic newspaper article. It is suspected that she deceived the physicians in charge by wearing a fashionable bustle as large as a flour barrel and having her hair brushed within half an inch of her eyebrows.—Norristown Herald.

Natural gas is a great boon to the people of Pittsburg, but the people there make light of it.—Norristown Herald.

"I was in hopes, professor," said a hospital under surgeon, "that I would be given the leg operation in the poor ward." "No, I assigned it to Young Newcomb, but I'll give you a wheack at the autopsy."—The Epoch.

It costs something to die respectably in Omaha. On the one hand we have the body of a man sent from there to Akron, O., for burial, with the following attached bill, to be collected on delivery or contents returned: Undertaker's bill, $60; hospital expenses, $20; physician's fee, $10; livery, $6. The bill was paid, but the rest of the family will get back to Akron in time to die there.—Exchange.

Husband (suffering from influenza)—Do you know why id is, by dear, that cods always sdick by id the head? Wife (thoughtfully)—Why, I believe, John, physicians hold that colds always attack the weakest spot.—The Epoch.

At Home or Abroad; at church and theater, in the counting house and work room, in fact everywhere is heard that hacking cough which soon develops into Congestion or Inflamation of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Consumption Be wise in time. Immediate relief and cure can be cheaply obtained. *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* will surely give you relief from these Throat and Lung troubles that often terminate in death. Instant relief in *Croup*, and a substitute of *Whooping Cough*. Your consumptive friend will be greatly benefited. Price 25 and 50 cents. Told by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Eating and Starving, it is all the same, for you are sure to suffer from Piles. No worse torture can be conceived of. Blind or Bleeding Piles are unequaled for annoyance, but by a few applications of *Parmelee's Pile Ointment* they entirely disappear. The knife is resorted to by physicians, for the removal of protruding piles but such barbarity is not a necessity for *Parmelee's Pile Ointment* and careful attending to directions, quickly reduce, replace and drive them away. Warranted to cure. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Why Waste Time and Money on that which does no good. Your children have worms and are Cross, Always Hungry, Sleepless, Puny and Weak from the presence of Worms in your premises when a remedy which prevents the food taken up to nourish the body, *Parmelee's Vermifuge Worm Candies* will dissolve and remove the worms and then all will be well. You cannot afford to be better by your children than to attend to their health. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Dr G. W. Crouter. 27

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then brace you even more condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

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Confectionery, Tobacco, Cigars.
GROCERIES
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HOT AND COLD LUNCH,
At all hours.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

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HORSE-SHOEING,
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BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own spring work, of the best material. WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE co. has land for sale. 12

WILL H. FRANCIS,
Furniture and Jobbing Shop.
Will also do Contracting and Building in Charlevoix and vicinity, at reasonable rates. I keep in stock a full set of hand and foot power machinery which enables me to do Jobbing, Repairing, Etc., on short notice. Shop on South Terrace, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix - Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of lake and surroundings. Express office and headquarters for Petoskey and Mt. Dutch Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining office.

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Rochester, N. Y.

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and 50 other Popular Ballads, in book form, are in Thomer's Music Scrap Book, for only FOUR CENTS. Stamps taken. Send to AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. 3060 Tuckerman Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Dry Goods!

We are headquarters for everything in our line.

A great Reduction in the prices of CLOAKS and Wraps, to close them out.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

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PURE DRUGS
Or Carefully Compounded Prescriptions,
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DO YOU LIKE MUSIC? We will take pleasure in showing our well-selected Stock!
Yours Respectfully,
F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,
Druggists and Pharmacists,
Opera Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

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You will need something in our line during 1888. Do get full to buy of us. You will SAVE YOUR DOLLARS by so doing.

There's Saws, Axes, Files, and Tools of all kinds. Then you may want a New Stove. If you do, you miss it if you don't get one of ours. A majority,—a large majority,—of the Stove Buyers of the county will tell you. We've got their names, and can refer direct to them. The Champion Pumps, too; what a splendid record they have, working easily and quickly.

Come and see us; if you want anything, BUY OF US. Yours in the belief that we will not fail to please you.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

THE JOURNAL

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., Jan. 19, 1888.

Local Notes and News.

For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. myr

Albert Mason has moved his stock of groceries from the See building into his own store.

J. F. Smith is now well established at the Cross stand, and carries a full line of groceries and provisions. He also serves hot and cold lunch at all hours.

A. T. Washburne connected his residence and store by a galvanic telephone this week. Squire Kane or Cashier Smith can speak more particularly of the working qualities of the instrument.

Give your friends in other states an idea of Charlevoix village and county, by sending, one or more copies of our holiday supplement. A few copies on hand, at five cents each or fifty cents a dozen.

Never judge a man by his appearance. A shabby old coat may contain an editor, while a man wearing a broadcloth, high plug hat, and sporting a dude cane, may be a delinquent subscriber.—Bellaire Breeze.

Wood Wanted.—Proposals for furnishing 100 cords of good maple four-foot wood for the school board will be received by Oscar Upright or O. S. Washburn up to Saturday evening, Jan. 21st. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Direct from Baltimore: The freshest, the largest, and the cheapest Oysters ever unloaded in this county. Oysters that are Oysters. We have the agency for one of the largest Oyster packers in Baltimore, and the people will get a big benefit; also the most Crackers made, at O. W. Smith's specialty house.

Edith Cole, teacher in district No. 6, Hayes, reports the following pupils not absent during the month ending Jan. 13th: Clara Starmer, Herbert Tuttle, Nellie Starmer, Philip Brecheisen, Charles Sterzik. Other members of the school are to be praised for their attendance and good scholarship.

Lots of sport was had at the ladies' hard times social Monday evening. Mrs. J. A. Hawkins represented a neat and tidy but hard-working, poverty-stricken woman, and took the prize, which was a bread and milk set. Elmer Mayne represented a tramp, and outdoubted all competition. His prize was a cup and saucer. The receipts of the evening were $9.50.

For the information of the editor of the Boyne Citizen, who criticised the JOURNAL'S holiday supplement, last week, we would state that the shipments from the mills and docks at Advance, Boyne, Bay Springs, and Undine, were reprinted at the custom house at Charlevoix, and are therefore included in the totals of this county, while some fifteen to twenty cargoes from East Jordan and points on the Arm were not; neither were Norwood or Smithson's (with one exception). Look to your figures, friend, we will call on you for some statistics for special mention next year.

After you get angry and stop your paper just poke your finger in it and pull it out and look for the hole. Then you will know how badly you are missed. A man who thinks a paper cannot survive without his support ought to go off and stay awhile. When he comes back half his friends will not know that he was gone, and the other half will not care a cent while the world is sorry for the account of his movement. You will find things you cannot endorse in every paper. Even the bible is rather plain and hits some hard licks. If you were to go and and burn your bible the hundreds of presses would still go on printing it; and when you stop your paper and call the editor names the paper will still be published. The world is more—you'll read it on the sly.—Exchange.

Purely Personal.

Fred W. Mayne went to Grand Rapids yesterday on legal business.

Miss Ina Gage had a narrow escape at a fire in Charlotte last week.

Nelson White was called by telegram, Tuesday, to his home in Manceloua, on account of the sickness of his mother.

George McRoberts had his right leg broken in two places Wednesday afternoon while at work in Stanby's saw-mill in Hayes.

Sidney Jolliffe, of Atwood, and Miss Emma Cooper, daughter of John Cooper, of Charlevoix were married Tuesday evening at the bride's home, Rev. W. H. McCartney officiating.

F. D. Phillips starts on Friday for a week's lecture tour through the upper peninsula, speaking first at Harbor Springs, Friday evening. He will also take orders for cigars, and undoubtedly build up a good trade.

Mrs. Carpenter and daughter Lillie, left for Kalkaska, Monday where they will visit until to-day, when they will be joined by Mrs. Stockman, Miss Mary Wakefield and Cassie Allen, and all will go together to Port Orange, Fla.

Coming Events.

The Historical Society will meet with E. H. Green Friday evening of this week. Fred Green will furnish the paper on the Life and Times of Henry VI.

Mrs. P. J. Howard, of Bay View, will give a temperance talk on Friday evening, in Jefferies hall, at 7.30. Mrs. Howard will review some of the proceedings of the national W. C. T. U. convention, and make some remarks on local option. This is a free public meeting. She will also meet with the ladies at the same place during the afternoon.

Prof. Henry Gordon, of Petoskey, will open a singing school in the Congregational church, on Monday evening, Jan. 23d, at 7 o'clock, for the instruction of old and young in vocal music. The term will consist of 12 lessons, of two hours each, and will be held one or two evenings each week. Terms, $1.25 per scholar, or if 80 paying scholars attend, $1.00 each, payable on the sixth night of the term.

Rev. J. W. Bancroft will meet for counsel and instruction the candidates for baptism, at the residence of W. P. Brown, on Friday evening of this week, at 7 o'clock. Parents, sponsors, teachers, and friends are especially invited, and requested to come with the children. On Saturday evening, at same hour and place, will meet all candidates for confirmation, or any inquiring the Way of Life; also all members of the choir for rehearsal and drill. Divine service, with sermon and holy communion, on Sunday next, at 10.30 a. m., in Odd Fellows' hall. Evening prayer, with the sacrament of baptism and address to children, in connection with the Sunday school service, at 3 o'clock p. m., at Green's hall. All are welcome.

A Remarkable Dream

A story in connection with the recent finding of the body of Mrs. Gallagher of Beaver island, a victim of the Vernon disaster, is going the rounds. According to it, before learning that the body had been recovered, Mr. Gallagher dreamed that he and his lost wife were on the beach between Cookmans and Manistees and talked of the disaster. He went to Manistee after the body was found and related his dream to the coroner. The latter was surprised to find that the description given of the place where the man dreamed he had met his wife was an exact description of the place at which the body was found. The log on which he fancied they sat and talked was really on the beach exactly in the position revealed to him in his dream and on the spot where his wife was found. The woman had on her person $300, which was returned to the husband. The body was exhumed and was identified by the husband.—St. Ignace Republican.

Hayes.

BURGESS, Jan. 18.—Snow still continues to fall.

William Clark butchered several pigs for McLeod's meat market this week.

We understand that Thomas Connor is coming back on his farm soon.

Farmers are busy cutting logs and wood.

Mrs. William Clark received a purse and gold ring from a Connecticut firm as a premium for the longest verse in the bible.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 14, 1888. If not called for in two weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. When calling for any of these letters, please say "advertised," and give the date of this list.

Brown, Mrs. E. Johnson, Tassie L.
Bush, Miss Nina Kane, Walter
Cook, Joseph Lewis, Peter M.
Hunt, Miss Clarie Webb, Adam

INDIAN LETTERS.

Elias Answaynkoka

Chas. J. Strang, P. M.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

There are 376 veterans at the soldiers home.

Kalkaska county will vote on local option February 7.

Frankfort votes to bond itself for $10,000 to build water works.

Gogebic county has voted to build a new $50,000 court house and jail.

Fort Austin has no public library, but a book seller rents books at a cent per day.

There are over thirty cases of typhoid fever in the Jackson States prison.

The new transfer steamer, St. Ignace is expected to be put on the Straits of Mackinaw about Feb. 1.

A bill has been introduced to congress appropriating $7,000,000 for the Sault Ste. Marie canal and locks, and Hay Lake Channel.

D P. Whitmore, of the Ingham County Democrat, has sold a half interest in that paper to Mr. A. L. Rose, who has been an employe of the office since 1876.

Michigan does fairly by her soldier heroes. Two men occupy seats on the bench of the supreme court who have an empty sleeve to their coats. they are Major Morse and Capt. Long.

Our Beaver Island neighbors havn't had a mail for over a month, and they are probably wondering how the world wags along without hearing from the Beavers.—Independent Democrat.

A little daughter of Geo. Mooney, of Salem, Allegan county, was burned to death Monday during the absence of the family. She was trying to get dinner when her clothing caught fire.

President Angell, of the state university, states that of the 1,406 students at that institution, the parents of 502 were farmers, 171 merchants, 93 lawyers, 89 physicians, 52 manufacturers, 54 mechanics, and 51 clergymen. He estimates that as many as 45 per cent belonged to the class who gained their living by manual toil.

It is reported from Washington that William L. Webber of the Flint & Pere Marquette, O. M. Barnes of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, and T. J. O'Brien, Attorney of the Grand Rapids & Indiana road are there, and more Michigan men are on their way there, to take action in opposition to Governor Luce's efforts to recover the state swamp lands held by the railroad companies. The roads are defendants in the suits recently begun by Attorney-General Taggart. The lands are valued at more than 100,000.

The state forestry commission will meet at Grand Rapids Jan. 26 and 27. The commission will inquire into the extent to which the Michigan forests are being destroyed by fire and wasteful cutting for consumption, or for the purpose of clearing land for tillage; and also as to the effect of the diminution of the wooded surface of the land upon peoples, rivers, and waterways, and in disturbing and deteriorating the natural condition of the climate. Information will also be obtained regarding forest fires, together with the probable amount of property destroyed.

"Old Joe Logan" died at Mackinaw Island last week. He was in the employment of the American Fur Company at the beginning of the century and used to travel along the shores of Lake Michigan as far as Chicago in a large open rowboat carrying furs. There were no steamboats in those days on Lake Michigan, and Chicago was a dreary swamp. "Old Joe" died on the day he had completed his 92d year. For the last few years of life he lived in a small wooden hut on market street, and spent most of his time in rocking himself in a chair crooning snatches of old French voyageur songs.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Our earnest and energetic citizen, Gen. A. C. Litchfield, proposes to go to Washington at an early day to confer with the Michigan delegation relative to the establishment of a naval station at Harbor Springs, and advocate the measure with congressmen generally as one of great importance. He claims that, in addition to being the finest harbor on the lakes, and the one easiest of access in all kinds of weather for vessels of any draught of water, it is so far removed from foreign waters or settlement, and can be so easily protected from the natural fortifications which surround it, as to make it appear to any disinterested person that Harbor Springs, in preference to all other ports, is the place for such a station.—Petoskey Record.

Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

Evelina.

IRONTON, Jan. 17.—The snow is getting too deep for comfort.

The health of our town is generally good. Come to Evelina for good health.

Chas. Peterson cut his leg last week.

Ira McKee has been on the sick list.

There is much sympathy felt for Wm. Black, of Marion who, we learn has almost lost his eye-sight.

Services next Sunday at mountain school house at 2.30 by Rev. J. Dorance. It is hoped there will be a full house.

Owing to the vast amount of snow Pine Lake and South Arm are almost impassible for foot-men and unsafe for teams.

As this is leap year, some of our old bachelors are living in hopes.

A magic lantern show at Ironton school house on Saturday evening. All present enjoyed a good laugh.

Mrs. R. Bedwin who has been quite feeble for some time, has greatly improved.

When you want a first class suit of clothes just call on the enterprising merchant Chas. Bedwin opposite Ironton. He has just received a fine lot of samples from Chicago.

Boyne

January 16—Snow has fallen every day for five weeks; today is pleasant however, and the sun is shining brightly with the thermometer at 8 degrees above zero.

Fred Helfrich, who about three months since moved his stock of groceries to Mancelona, has returned satisfied to remain among his friends and to-day opens out in his old stand.

The Boyne mill whistle again rouses us from slumber at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Our mutual friend William Nye Esq., expresses himself in The World, upon the tariff question with his usual clearness and precision, and in language lucid and resonant as it is philosophical.

James Slater and family will leave for California the last of the week.

Calling at the county offices to day we noticed that deputy Register Weaver was very busy re-recording deeds which had been forwarded for that purpose.

J. C. Schaub is buying furnace wood for the Pine Lake Iron Co. and wants all he can get at $1.75 per cord.

We understand that a musical and literary society was formed in Boyne last week. Time will develope its tendency and capacity.

To the Auditor General:

The following is a full and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures, disbursements, assets and liabilities, upon the business of Manufacturing, Selling, or Keeping for sale Distilled or Malt Liquors during the year ending December 31, 1887.

County Treasurer's Office, Charlevoix County, January 16, 1888.

Receipts from Manufacturers' Special Tax	
Receipts from Rectifiers' Special Tax	
Receipts from Brewers' Special Tax	
Receipts from Retail Liquor Dealers' Special Tax	$ 8888 88
Receipts from Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Special Tax	
Receipts from Peddlers' Special Tax	
Receipts from Manufacturers' Sales Tax	
Receipts from Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Sales Tax	
Receipts from Retail Liquor Dealers' Sales Tax	
Receipts from Peddlers' Sales Tax	
Receipts from Brewers' Sales Tax	
Receipts from Rectifiers' Sales

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS BUDGET.

Fresh Intelligence from Every Part of the Civilized World.

Foreign and Domestic News, Political Events, Personal Points, Labor Notes, Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LAMAR.

The Secretary of the Interior Sends His Resignation to the President.

SECRETARY LAMAR has tendered to the President his resignation as Secretary of the Interior, and it has been accepted by the President. Mr. Lamar's letter is dated Jan. 7, and closes as follows:

In terminating my relations to you as a member of your official family, I desire to express my appreciation of the courtesy shown me by you personally for the consideration and kindness which have always characterized your treatment of me, and for the generous confidence and support which you have steadily given to the policy of the Interior Department. Association in this department, I shall always be proud to have been associated with the honored name you bear, and to look upon the page of your country's history.

The President, in accepting the resignation, says:

I am sure that the close confidence and the relations of positive affection which have grown up between us need no expression or interpretation. And yet I find it utterly impossible for me to think this action without asserting that that the things which have characterized your official relations with the Interior Department are now more relevant than ever to your country and your chief; your self-sacrificing care and solicitude for public interests, and the zeal at which your official service has conferred upon the administration of the affairs of the Indian and pensioners you have so often exhibited to—and me personally—I shall constantly remember with kindness and gratitude.

THE NEXT WHEAT HARVEST.

Present Condition of the Plant in the States of the Central West Better than Anticipated Last Fall.

THE *Farmer's Review*, of Chicago, prints the following summary of the condition of the winter-wheat crop:

The winter-wheat crop is in better condition than could have been hoped for before the breaking of the drought in the fall. This is attributable to late rains just before the setting in of winter and the snow mantle which has quite generally covered the growing wheat. Late reports of crop correspondents indicate a decided improvement in the general condition as compared with an average: Ohio, forty-one counties, condition 95 per cent; Indiana, sixty-six counties, 92 per cent; Missouri, forty-nine counties, 95.5 per cent; Kansas, ninety-three counties, 95.5 per cent; Nebraska, twenty-one counties, 94 per cent; Michigan, twenty-two counties, 95.5 per cent; Kentucky, twenty counties, 95.5 per cent. These figures indicate an average condition of about 95 per cent in the winter-wheat States of the Central West. November reports on the acreage sown show a decrease of about 10 per cent; and it has been accepted by the Department of Agriculture that the acreage sown is about 40 per cent of an average amount of crop for the country, harvest, provided average conditions are assumed with regard to seed.

MANY ROADS HAVE FAILED.

Annual Statistics Show Rarity for Railways —The Alton Is still Fighting.

In its last issue the *Railway Age*, of Chicago, published a statement showing that:

During the year 1887 thirty-one railroads in this country, with an aggregate funded debt of $184,272,000, and capital stock of $265,520,000, have been foreclosed and reorganized. In 1886 twenty companies contributed to a similar list, and in 1885 twenty-four companies, representing a funded debt of $1,000,000,000, and capital stock of $1,000,000,000, have been foreclosed and reorganized. Late reports of crop correspondents indicate a decided improvement in the general condition of vegetation as compared with an average: Ohio, forty-one counties, condition 95 per cent; Indiana, sixty-six counties, 92 per cent; Missouri, forty-nine counties, 95.5 per cent; Kansas, ninety-three counties, 95.5 per cent; Nebraska, twenty-one counties, 94 per cent; Michigan, twenty-two counties, 95.5 per cent; Kentucky, twenty counties, 95.5 per cent. These figures indicate an average condition of about 95 per cent in the winter-wheat States of the Central West. November reports on the acreage sown show a decrease of about 10 per cent; and it has been accepted by the Department of Agriculture that the acreage sown is about 40 per cent of an average amount of crop for the country, harvest, provided average conditions are assumed with regard to seed.

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IOWA FARMERS SQUEEZED.

Unable to Take Up Mortgages Resulting from Meager Railway Facilities.

A Keokuk dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, states that—

Complaints of the scarcity of cars continue to come to the farmers of Northwestern Iowa, and the Commissioner of Railways recently made a visit to that part of the State, and has since been informed by the officials of the roads that furnishing necessary facilities for farmers to move their grain to market is now the chief difficulty they have to contend with. The Keokuk dispatch states that while there is a shortage of cars for all purposes the hay men only get about one-tenth or one of the cars they want. Thousands of dollars of mortgages are lost due in that part of Iowa, the farmers being unable to take up the notes, owing to their inability to have grain to sell. The bankers, loan companies and attorneys, if collections are enforced, will create a panic, and they have as a rule received credit during the season and perhaps could continue to get along with, with the exception of a market for the hay and chances are hopeless.

REQUISITES FOR STATEHOOD.

Enabling Acts for Some of the Territories Likely to Be Passed.

MR. STRAHORN, Delegate of the House Committee on Territories, in an interview at Washington the other Day, said:

Very probably enabling acts will be passed for some of the Territories; that is we may pass an act enabling some of the Territories to form State constitutions, and do other things preparatory to admission as States, without necessarily a State is a very important matter and cannot be done in a mere resolution on my mere sentimental basis. I remember an impression has prevailed that a Territory could come in with a population of only 50,000 inhabitants. There is no such idea in the minds of the committee. The admission of a Territory is a matter of mere legislative discretion. It is within the power of Congress to admit Cow Boy Land into State and admit it to the Union. The State of Illinois was admitted with 40,000 people, or so, and Nebraska was admitted over Govs. Dakota with only about 70 Mans Land.

THE EASTERN STATES.

Five men were killed and a dozen injured by a collision on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad near Conneaut, Pa.

JANUSCHEK, the actress, has instituted suit for $20,000 damages against Henry Hall, Jr., proprietor of the Ferry House at Newport, R. I., for injuries sustained by falling down stairs, May 17, 1887, and breaking her arm.

A DESPERATE fight between drunken Polanders is reported by telegraph from Wilkesbarre, Pa. A large part of the population consists of Hungarians and Polanders. A grand debauch was in progress over a chris-

GAME

"No, the time to an is when the race Bull-Dog quiz. "No, wrong I'll let you "Ave "I fre plied, a know that is m.ro, man comes but tak class a has be morni half bed be unlock break the door "Yo mind event omen lucky York lady the co way had o the m morni ing wo must

THE JOURNAL

THE NEWS BUDGET

THE EASTERN STATES

THE WESTERN STATES

THE SOUTHERN STATES

THE FOREIGN BUDGET

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

THE COMMITTEES

CONGRESS

THE MARKETS

ST. JOHN,

A Stirring Address by the Able and Courageous Prohibition Leader.

It Bristles with Telling Points, and Will Well Repay a Careful Perusal.

At the annual business meeting of the National Prohibition Union, in New York, ex-Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, spoke as follows:

The twenty forty years this country has been under the control of the two old parties, and what is its legal, social, moral, and political condition to-day? Let us examine a little.

"Ye hang and imprison, murder, and perpetuate all manner of villainies, if ye think ye can profit thereby, and fancies the crimson stain of your hands washed out in the blood of your victims."

Our jails, prisons, and penitentiaries are full to overflowing, the hospitals where cared for by our public charities, and fastness, the criminal courts are busy trying the victims of rum, and the poor houses are full of the victims of rum. Our legislatures, State and National, are busy in the enactment of laws for the protection of the liquor traffic, and drives the defenders from power, and the people are poorer, sorrowful, poor, and happiness to all our homes, and made this country a hell upon earth. Is this too dark a picture? Let the facts and figures speak for themselves, make, by adding to this good work?

ALL IS SERENE IN IOWA.

Prohibition Sentiment Is Invincible and the Law Is Increasingly Dominant in Tight Quarters.

[Des Moines corr. of the Voice.]

The liquor men seem to have given over to fight a place as now, and with the cool impudence that they have been showing of late assume whenever very hard pressed, they claim that prohibition is a dead issue in this State, and that the people in all parts of the country claiming that the saloons are quite prosperous, and that it would be useless to wipe out Prohibition at one fell swoop. The following from Cool Hiffs in the New York *Tribune*, asserting that the Clark prohibitory law is practically dead, and that prohibition is "odious," was evidently inspired by the liquor ring and their allies.

Of course, the usual desperate effort will be made by the whole liquor interest to repeal the Clark prohibitory law, and the coming Legislature to repeal the Clark law. If the combination can be seen with the jug brigade will help, but the attempt will be made, and it will prove been powerfully intrenched in this State.

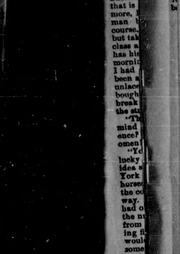
The decisions of the United States Supreme Court was hailed with joy by all the friends of the liquor traffic, and congratulations were showered upon the heads of the judges, and the decisions were hailed as the death knell of prohibition. Well, the decisions were not so very bad, after all, and the

FARM AND GARDEN.

A HUMANE AND EASY WAY OF CATCHING CHICKENS.

Lessons Learned About Keeping Eggs at the London Dairy Show—Ventilation Arrangement for Tightening Wire Fences. A Crop of Promise.

Among the challenges for fame in the fruit line is the Jewell grape, a variety that originated ten years ago with Mr. John Barr of Leavenworth, Kan., but only recently put on the market. It is a seedling of the Delaware, which it resembles in some respects. The cut here gives, in which both bunch and berry are reduced in size one half, will give an idea of the form of the grapes and the manner in which they grow on the cluster.



THE JEWELL GRAPE.

These grapes are of a purplish color, with a juicy pulp of fine vinous flavor and seeds few and small. The skin of the grape is strong, though thin, and covered with an attractive bloom. It is claimed that the vines are not only healthy and productive but hardy and free from rot. It has been recommended by various state horticultural societies, among which are the Missouri, Illinois and Kansas societies. Good words have been spoken of it also by growers in Ohio. A very general impression prevails that the Jewell grape will succeed wherever the Concord thrives.

How to Keep Eggs.

At the recent London dairy show, as in previous seasons, the managers offered prizes for the best method of preserving eggs. Professor James Long, one of the judges, gives an account of the examination and conclusions made by the judges at the time of the exhibition. In this report are many opportune hints of value, some of which are here reproduced.

There were a very large number of entries, and after having seen every sample opened, there remained no question as to the perfection of preserving eggs in lime water and in salt, though several other articles were used for the purpose. A strange fact noted was that while many exhibitors employed both lime and salt, some articles were prepared in a different manner. In past years it was observed by the judges that eggs have repeatedly failed where they had been packed in salt, on account of their being imperfectly packed. As a result of the competition, the opinion is expressed that when salt is used it is advisable to obtain a box in which the bottom is screwed on. A layer of an inch of salt is followed by a layer of eggs packed close together, but not touching each other. These are again covered with a layer of dry salt well pressed in and followed by another layer of eggs, and so on until the top is reached, care being taken that the salt is perfectly dry throughout, and that it is thoroughly well pressed in the box. When the box is filled the lid is fixed, and when it is necessary to commence to use the eggs the bottom of the box is unscrewed, and the stalest taken out first.

Where lime is adopted as a preservative, a different course must be observed from that which is common. It has been the custom to recommend a thick mixture of lime and water, or lime cream, but it is found in practice that the eggs become firmly imbedded in the lime that it is frequently difficult, or even impossible, to take them out, and as there is no advantage in using a large quantity of lime, the water can take up only a certain proportion, it is found preferable to simply drop the eggs into lime water, such as would be made from a mixture of a good handful of lime to a gallon of water. In preserving it is better to use a large vessel than a small one, and all should if possible be of earthenware, the mouth being perfectly secure, and made airtight when the vessel is filled.

The numerous systems of preserving with mixtures containing salt lime besides tartaric acid and oil are all inferior to the methods referred to. One other system, however, appears to succeed. It is that of packing the eggs in sawdust in boxes which are turned once every week. In some instances sawdust is used for packing eggs which have been dipped in some preserving composition, but sifted sawdust they are preferred, a flavor is conveyed to the white corresponding to that of the material in which they are packed.

Preserving Posts.

Experiments conducted at the Iowa agricultural college, with a view to ascertaining the relative value of tar, crude petroleum and the two combined as preservatives when applied to fence posts, evidence upon the point that tar is valuable for all woods. Petroleum alone seems to have little or no effect. Tar applied alone made a better showing than where the posts were tarred after being painted with petroleum. Posts painted first and then tarred did not absorb the tar. When unpainted posts were immersed in the tar it was observed that the tar had penetrated the wood one-eighth or one-quarter of an inch, this forming a coat that could not scale. Petroleum did no good when applied alone and harm when preceding the use of tar. Tarring is estimated to cost two cents per post. The expense attending the use of tar appears to prove that the cost of application is greater than the profit where the application is to basswood and willow. What the profit will prove to be in the case of cedar and oak posts time enough has not yet elapsed to indicate.

Cost of Making Pork.

While it is not true that the bulk of corn fed to hogs does give a return of ten pounds of pork, live weight, to the bushel, it is established that a bushel of corn will make that much and more, if properly handled, and where it does, the following will serve as a basis for calculations, being approximately correct: Feeding corn worth 10 cents per bushel standing pork costing 1 1-2 cents per pound, worth 17 cents per bushel, 2 cents per pound, 25 cents per bushel, 2 1-2 cents per pound; 33 to 40 cents per bushel, 4 cents per pound; 50 cents per bushel, 5 cents per pound. Or, pork at 5 cents per pound, grass, given 50 cents per bushel for corn; at 4 cents per pound, grass, 33 to 40 cents per bushel for corn; and at 2 1-2 to 3 cents per pound, grass, pork given from 25 to 30 cents per bushel for corn.

French Duty on Fatables.

One of the hardest impositions in Paris is the octroi or duty on eatables and drinkables collected at the various barriers of gates. As each market cart passes through the fortifications in the morning it is stopped and a small tax charged on each and every article brought into Paris. The same system is vigorously practiced for all articles going out of Paris. The barriers are now composed of some dozen townships lying outside of the fortifications and numerous straggling villages which extend for miles around Paris. Each of these places has its own barrier and custom house. An English friend of mine, recently settled here, had a dreadful experience with this system yesterday. He lives at Connelieu a suburb some three miles out of the city proper, and to reach which he is obliged to pass through six different townships. He purchased at an English butcher's on Rue Sainte Honore a leg of Scotchdown mutton as a treat for his wife. He was stopped at each of the six custom houses on his way home and was obliged to pay a sum equivalent to ten cents every time on the unfortunate leg of mutton.—Paris Cor. New York World.

White Leghorns for Eggs.

Mr. Carman, editor of The Rural New Yorker, says: For eggs we are convinced that for this climate white Leghorns will give us the greatest weight of eggs the year round, and, if kept warm and clean, will prove the best winter layers. The egg of a Dorking will average as large as that of a Leghorn, and they will lay as many in hot weather. But they cannot stand our winters as well. Leghorns and Dorkings will stand all the food they will eat and not get too fat. The Brahmas, if over fed, will get too fat and stop laying. We have known four pounds of fat to be taken off a single Brahma hen.

American Horticultural Society.

The eighth meeting of the American Horticultural society is announced to take place at Riverside, Cal., beginning Feb. 14, 1888. Full particulars, giving railroad and hotel rates, will be given on application to W. H. Ragan, secretary, Greencastle, Ind. This society, of which Parker Earle, the well known horticulturist, of Cobden, Ills., is president, is doing a good work, and it is hoped that this meeting will be largely attended.

Seed Corn.

Waldo F. Brown, a practical Ohio farmer, claims that seed corn smoked brown as bacon grows stronger than that unsmoked. He would have seed corn cured in a smoke house, on lath racks, and the room made uncomfortably hot to stay in. He thinks corn cured by fire heat will not rot nearly so soon, when planted during cold, wet weather, as corn less thoroughly heated.

Wover Wire Fence Tightener.

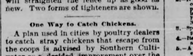
Wire contracts in cold and expands in hot weather. Consequently in warm weather the panels of woven wire fences are liable to sag.

WIRE FENCE TIGHTENER.

The simple device illustrated on this page is suggested by Prairie Farmer. This can be readily made by sawing a slot in the end of a straight iron bar, just wide enough to admit the wire used on the fence, and long enough to cover the two strands of wire close to the post. All needed is to slip the opening over two wires where they fork and twist them a little. Two or three twists on each panel will straighten the fence up as good as new. Two forms of tighteners are shown.

One Way to Catch Chickens.

A plan used in cities by poultry dealers to catch stray chickens that escape from the coops is advised by Southern Cultivator as a decided improvement over the usual one of chasing the fowls all over the farm.



AN INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCE.

The improved plan calls for the ingenious contrivance shown in the cut, which is nothing more or less than a long slender pole, made in sections, and with a wooden handle on one end. With this little implement in the hand, one may slip up behind the chicken and before the bird knows what is going on one leg is caught securely in the crook at the end of the wire.

Agricultural News.

Another new cotton picking machine is attracting attention. This one is the invention of Mr. Groves and is reported to have given satisfaction in the vicinity of Galveston, Tex., where it has been put to field tests.

A big find of chestnuts in Virginia.

The King apple brings a high price in the leading markets of Great Britain.

The board of control of the New York State Experiment station, at a recent meeting, elected Peter Collier director, in place of Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, resigned.

According to Dr. Salmon there are two contagious diseases known as hog cholera. The first affects the bowels and is genuine hog cholera; the second affects the lungs and is swine plague. An animal may have both at once.

It is thought the tobacco crop will be one of the smallest on record. The cigar tobacco crop is uniformly reported safe in good condition, while the prospect is more unfavorable in Wisconsin.

The wool report prepared by the bureau of statistics estimates the wool clip for the year at $70,000,000, and it says that the number of sheep has increased since the last census from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000.

Save wood ashes for the garden.

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The Pansy comes with the Sunday School age.

Christopher Young Folks' Journal is for young scholars.

Wide Awake—this is what the publishers say of it—"Library, study, playhouse, life at home and abroad, correspondence of the wise and good"—designed for the young, but for all improving people.

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Among the important articles to appear during the year 1888 are the following—Send for prospectus:

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON will contribute [illegible] each number, covering the interval [illegible] and in a familiar and personal way, which will form [illegible] between the author and his thousands of readers. In the first paper, entitled "A Chapter on Dreams," appearing in the January number, he relates incidentally, in connection with the general subject, some interesting facts concerning the origin of the new famous story "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, by W. S. Chaplain, will be the first of an especially important and interesting series of papers on railways, their administrations and construction, including great engineering feats, famous tunnels and passes, and indeed, those branches of the subject which in this day engage the attention of the whole country. The illustrations which will accompany this series will be very elaborate, original, and beautiful. The authors and the titles of the future articles will be announced later.

DR. D. A. SARGENT'S papers on Physical Proportions and Physical Training will be continued by several of increasing interest, with as rich and unique illustrations as those which have already appeared.

ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES of especial interest will be the Campaign of Wateeloo, by Count Henri de Lorenzo; "Paris," by H. H. Blasherfield; two papers by Edward L. Wilson, illustrated with recent Egyptian research; a further article by William F. Apthorp on a subject connected with the recent discussion on Wagner, and many others of equal interest; Professor Sharpless's articles on the Surface of the Earth and the titles of the future articles will be announced later. A great deal of [illegible] will be continued; and articles upon two of the most interesting groups of contemporary European writers will be accompanied by much [illegible] portrait illustrations.

ELECTRICITY in its various applications, [illegible] etc., will be subjects of another group of [illegible] articles of great interest to general readers. [illegible] peculiarly interesting time of his career, will [illegible] articles of great interest to musical readers. [illegible] portraits and drawings from Mendelssohn's own hand.

THE FICTION will be strong, not only in the work of well-known [illegible] ists and in those new authors, in addition to those already introduced, who have been so fortunate during its first year of publication. A serial novel, entitled "First Harvests," by Frederic J. Stimson, will be begun in the January number, and early in the year novelettes will be published by Henry James and H. C. Bunner. The short stories are of notable strength and freshness.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Magazine will show increased excellence in its illustrations. They will be more abundant and elaborate than ever. It is the intention of the publishers to represent in its pages the best work that is being done and to promote and foster the most skilful methods of wood engraving.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To enable readers to possess the Magazine from the first number (January, 1887) the following inducements are offered:

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

PERISHED BY SCORES.

Terrible Losses of Life in the Recent Blizzards in the Northwest.

Six Children of One Family Frozen to Death While Returning from School.

Probability That the List of Victims Will Aggregate More Than a Hundred.

The terrible storm which swept over the Northwest last week was the worst blizzard experienced since 1873. The victims of its fury are counted by the scores. From Dakota Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Montana come pitiful stories of suffering and death from the icy blast which swept down from the regions of Boreas. The wild blow came the early of fifty miles an hour, and the snow, like so powder, was hurled along by the gale, which became at times of such fast distract could not be seen. A man's voice could not be heard six feet from his ear. It was full of snow as fine as flour, and the roaring of the wind and the darkness caused by so much snow in the air made the scene the most dismal, drear and forsaken that man ever looked upon. Every railroad in Dakota and Minnesota and many in Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota were blocked. Telegraph wires everywhere were down, and it was not until last night that the awful reality of the storm became known. The following are lists of deaths so far known, while fifty more persons are missing:

In Dakota—Ole Lofgren, at Hitchcock; a boy at Ipswich; two sons of William Iryer, at Raymond; two Mitchell children, near Clark; Carrie Adams, at Spink; Frederick Curtis, at Delamere; Mr. Davis and son, W. B. Headly, at Burbank; Rowland Chambers, T. B. Gellerson, and James Newcomb's son, at Ipswich; Mr. Hoxie and two children, near Wilson; Joe Vygl, Mrs. Jacobs, Adam Geiser, and J. W. Jodice, at Bangor; Mr. Gaskill, Jr., and Joseph Anderson, at Mitchell; four farmers, two bridgewater men, Emil Gilman, and Oscar Merriman and son, at Bridgewater; Jacob Gerber, Guide G. Grundsteen, three unknown men, near Canistota; Mr. Hoxie and son, three Crystal people, two Wakonda men, Jacob Kruhl, an unknown teacher, J. Paige, at Dowdle; Peter Palynka, near Lesterville; a White Lake man, four school children, James Smith and two others, near Ethan.

In Minnesota—Miss Lee, at Lavoma; Mr. Rankison; Ole A. Eggs at Albert Lea.

In Iowa—Three children of Mr. Lessing, Inwood; two boys; an unknown man at Sioux City.

In Nebraska—Child of John Pellinger at Dunlap; Mr. Dunn, at Bancroft; Mr. Lewis and daughter, at Oakdale; Mrs. Fitzgerald and John Sparks of Cuge County; Emil Grossman of Fort; Mr. Chapman and her two little grandchildren at Stuart; Mr. Mason near Stuart.

In Montana—Mathew near Hamilton; a child near Stevensville. Others are reported lost, and a number of cases were frozen feet and hands are reported.

In Montana—Patrick Hanley at Maryville; William Overman at Belgrade.

In Kansas—James Kennedy, in Sherman County.

The following special dispatch from Huron, D. T., tells a graphic story of thrilling scenes in Southern Dakota:

As the express rounded the curve two cars left the rails and went crashing into the water-tank house, demolishing it. In the house proper, section-hands were eating dinner. Fourteen of them were killed outright. Others were taken to the section-hands and was killed, together with William Taylor, one of the foreman. The car that crashed into the tank house knocked the foundation out, letting the tank down on the track. Engineer Sewell, through the fog, saw the danger and doing fearful work within. The next car behind telescoped the one ahead of it, adding to the havoc. The killed and wounded were mostly in these two cars. Fifty persons were killed almost instantly, and between forty and fifty more or less seriously injured.

A NORWEGIAN special says that "Mrs. Eunice Cottrell, who was known throughout North Stonington as 'Aunt Eunice,' died Monday at the age of 115 years on the Pequot Indian Reservation, in the wild country near Lantern Hill. 'Aunt Eunice' was a great grandchild of King Philip, and at the time of her death she could count descendant of the Pequot Indians."

IN the case of Miss Campbell against Mr. Senator Aldrich for a breach of promise, a jury at New York rendered a verdict giving the plaintiff $45,000 damages. The court also granted the prosecution's request for a new trial. The defendant's counsel at once made a motion to set the verdict aside was rejected, and the case probably will be appealed.

FULLER, the man who murdered Archbishop Sepicers in Alaska last year, has been found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000.

THE WESTERN STATES.

A DISPATCH from Manchester, Green Lake County, Wis., announces the death of Michael Kroeger, the oldest person in Wisconsin. He was born in Germany 114 years ago.

THE Wisconsin Supreme Court, through Justice Cassidy, in the case of Paul Gruhlkan, of Milwaukee, appealed on a writ of error, has affirmed the judgment of the Milwaukee Municipal Court, and directed the execution of the sentence. By the judgment of the Supreme Court Grothlan will be found to go to jail for one year, according to the decision of the trial court.

HENRY SCAMPY, who murdered Miss Peck, near Ashland, Wis., on Christmas, in the 13th inst. In his speech from the scaffold the condemned man said that Elison T. Smith instigated the crime, and had also offered him $500 to kill Abram Leonard, Schmidt's father, it is said, committed a murder in Bavaria, Germany, where he now lives.

GENERAL reports from Dakota show the recent storm to have been the worst ever experienced in the Territory. Many persons are missing in different parts of Dakota and Minnesota, who started for their homes. An Omaha dispatch says:

The indications are that the present blizzard has resulted in more damage, suffering, and loss of life than any which has visited the state for a number of years." Two stock trains arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., with every animal frozen to death. The storm was heavy at Superior, Wis., that some of the inhabitants had to tunnel out of their dwellings.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in the South by some statistics which have been collected, showing that Southern and Western lands are fast passing into the hands of foreign and Eastern money-lenders. At Atlanta (Ga.) special says:

In Georgia these companies have placed many millions of dollars, loading mortgages on farms and plantations. Much of the money paid out by the farmer mortgagees. Capital of this kind is still being poured into the South, notwithstanding the fact that Judge Speer, of the United States Court, has decided that the interest charged by the loan companies usurious and illegal. The syndicates are principally foreign capitalists, and they have such a hold in the South that they hope to reverse Judge Speer's decision. The borrowers have already lost interest payments to lapse, hoping that Judge Speer's decision will be reversed, and they will not be forced to pay either principal or interest. In the Southwest there is, perhaps, not less than $250,000,000 invested in this way in Kansas alone over $9,000,000 has been placed.

A ROCKVILLE (Tenn.) special reports the death in that city of Aunt Mary Young, colored, at the age of 115. Records of the family to which she belonged show that she was born at Fairfax Court House, Va., in 1775. She retained her mental faculties up to a few days before her death.

THE war of extermination goes bravely on between the McCoys of Pike County, Kentucky, and the Hatfields of Logan County, West Virginia. A telegram from Catlettsburg, Ky., says:

As soon as the last and rites of the late butchery were over the McCoys organized a posse and visited the Hatfield settlement in West Virginia, for the purpose of annihilating the Hatfields root and branch. They succeeded in killing one on sight, and then fled back to the woods to meditate a few moments. They succeeded in killing Jim Hatfield, the Hatfield gang was soon upon them, and a fierce battle was fought. After the smoke had cleared away it was found that the Hatfield party had lost two men killed, and their number was thinned, while none of the McCoy posse were hurt. These known to be killed were Johnson Hatfield, Thomas Chase, and John Vance. The authorities are now in pursuit of the posse, and if they are caught until one side or the other is completely exterminated, so one in authority seems to care.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

A DUBUQUE dispatch says: "Out of 100 interrogations on the choice for President and other questions of National and State interest, sent out to Republican officials and leading politicians in Iowa, seventy replies have been received. These replies are conservative, establish the fact that Iowa's choice for President is Senator Allison. He leads the list in a handsome majority, as the first and also as the second choice for President. All of the State officials, from Governor Larrabee down, name Allison as their first choice, except Auditor Sims, and he for the nominee of the convention. For Vice President, Harrison, of Indiana and Hawley, of Connecticut are the favorites, Allison being third. To the question, 'Do you favora protective tariff?' all answer yes, with four exceptions. As to national prohibition, 37 favored it, 25 opposed it, and 10 expressed no opinion, thirty four of the entire number opposed the continuance of prohibition in Iowa."

THE Bitter educational bill will doubtless have the same experience in the Congress that it had in the last, says a Washington special. There is a large majority in the Senate in favor of its passage, but when it reaches the House it will unfortunately be voted down, if it is not smothered, as it was before, in the Committee on Education. That committee was made up to defeat the bill, for the chairman and a majority of the members are decidedly opposed to it.

THE Louisiana Democratic State convention in session at Baton Rouge on the first ballot nominated Gen. Francis T. Nichols for Governor. The convention has been in session four days. The nomination of Gen. Nichols is a victory for what is known as the Reform Democrats over the regular State administration faction. The caucus over the nomination had been carried on with increasing bitterness since June, and it was thought would result in a split and two nominations; but State administration Democrats accepted their defeat. Gen. Nichols the nominee, was a graduate of West Point, and commanded at one time Jackson's Stonewall brigade, and lost an arm and a leg in the Confederate service. He was elected Governor in 1876, and got the office, although the State was counted for Hayes.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

A CABLE dispatch from London states that—

Thousands of persons packed Fleet street, attracted by a public notice that the great Parnell forgery case would be continued. A special dispatch, which contained the name of the person whose members had all their wits about them, was read to the crowd. It was to the effect that Pigott, who was known throughout North Stonington as 'Aunt Eunice,' died Monday at the age of 115 years on the Pequot Indian Reservation, in the wild country near Lantern Hill. 'Aunt Eunice' was a great grandchild of King Philip, and at the time of her death she could count descendant of the Pequot Indians."

IN the case of Miss Campbell against Mr. Senator Aldrich for a breach of promise, a jury at New York rendered a verdict giving the plaintiff $45,000 damages. The court also granted the prosecution's request for a new trial. The defendant's counsel at once made a motion to set the verdict aside was rejected, and the case probably will be appealed.

FULLER, the man who murdered Archbishop Sepicers in Alaska last year, has been found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000.

THE WESTERN STATES.

A DISPATCH from Manchester, Green Lake County, Wis., announces the death of Michael Kroeger, the oldest person in Wisconsin. He was born in Germany 114 years ago.

THE Wisconsin Supreme Court, through Justice Cassidy, in the case of Paul Gruhlkan, of Milwaukee, appealed on a writ of error, has affirmed the judgment of the Milwaukee Municipal Court, and directed the execution of the sentence. By the judgment of the Supreme Court Grothlan will be found to go to jail for one year, according to the decision of the trial court.

HENRY SCAMPY, who murdered Miss Peck, near Ashland, Wis., on Christmas, in the 13th inst. In his speech from the scaffold the condemned man said that Elison T. Smith instigated the crime, and had also offered him $500 to kill Abram Leonard. Schmidt's father, it is said, committed a murder in Bavaria, Germany, where he now lives.

GENERAL reports from Dakota show the recent storm to have been the worst ever experienced in the Territory. Many persons are missing in different parts of Dakota and Minnesota, who started for their homes. An Omaha dispatch says:

The indications are that the present blizzard has resulted in more damage, suffering, and loss of life than any which has visited the state for a number of years." Two stock trains arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., with every animal frozen to death. The storm was heavy at Superior, Wis., that some of the inhabitants had to tunnel out of their dwellings.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in the South by some statistics which have been collected, showing that Southern and Western lands are fast passing into the hands of foreign and Eastern money-lenders. At Atlanta (Ga.) special says:

In Georgia these companies have placed many millions of dollars, loading mortgages on farms and plantations. Much of the money paid out by the farmer mortgagees. Capital of this kind is still being poured into the South, notwithstanding the fact that Judge Speer, of the United States Court, has decided that the interest charged by the loan companies usurious and illegal. The syndicates are principally foreign capitalists, and they have such a hold in the South that they hope to reverse Judge Speer's decision. The borrowers have allowed their interest payments to lapse, hoping that Judge Speer's decision will be reversed, and they will not be forced to pay either principal or interest. In the Southwest there is, perhaps, not less than $250,000,000 invested in this way in Kansas alone over $9,000,000 has been placed.

A ROCKVILLE (Tenn.) special reports the death in that city of Aunt Mary Young, colored, at the age of 115. Records of the family to which she belonged show that she was born at Fairfax Court House, Va., in 1775. She retained her mental faculties up to a few days before her death.

THE war of extermination goes bravely on between the McCoys of Pike County, Kentucky, and the Hatfields of Logan County, West Virginia. A telegram from Catlettsburg, Ky., says:

As soon as the last and rites of the late butchery were over the McCoys organized a posse and visited the Hatfield settlement in West Virginia, for the purpose of annihilating the Hatfields root and branch. They succeeded in killing one on sight, and then fled back to the woods to meditate a few moments. They succeeded in killing Jim Hatfield, the Hatfield gang was soon upon them, and a fierce battle was fought. After the smoke had cleared away it was found that the Hatfield party had lost two men killed, and their number was thinned, while none of the McCoy posse were hurt. These known to be killed were Johnson Hatfield, Thomas Chase, and John Vance. The authorities are now in pursuit of the posse, and if they are caught until one side or the other is completely exterminated, so one in authority seems to care.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

A DUBUQUE dispatch says: "Out of 100 interrogations on the choice for President and other questions of National and State interest, sent out to Republican officials and leading politicians in Iowa, seventy replies have been received. These replies conservatively establish the fact that Iowa's choice for President is Senator Allison. He leads the list in a handsome majority, as the first and also as the second choice for President. All of the State officials, from Governor Larrabee down, name Allison as their first choice, except Auditor Sims, and he for the nominee of the convention. For Vice President, Harrison, of Indiana and Hawley, of Connecticut are the favorites, Allison being third. To the question, 'Do you favora protective tariff?' all answer yes, with four exceptions. As to national prohibition, 37 favored it, 25 opposed it, and 10 expressed no opinion, thirty four of the entire number opposed the continuance of prohibition in Iowa."

THE Bitter educational bill will doubtless have the same experience in the Congress that it had in the last, says a Washington special. There is a large majority in the Senate in favor of its passage, but when it reaches the House it will unfortunately be voted down, if it is not smothered, as it was before, in the Committee on Education. That committee was made up to defeat the bill, for the chairman and a majority of the members are decidedly opposed to it.

THE Louisiana Democratic State convention in session at Baton Rouge on the first ballot nominated Gen. Francis T. Nichols for Governor. The convention has been in session four days. The nomination of Gen. Nichols is a victory for what is known as the Reform Democrats over the regular State administration faction. The caucus over the nomination had been carried on with increasing bitterness since June, and it was thought would result in a split and two nominations; but State administration Democrats accepted their defeat. Gen. Nichols the nominee, was a

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

A Story of Jobbery and Robbery Not Fully Revealed by the Official Investigations.

How the Schemers Lined Their Pockets at the Expense of the Government.

A Plot to Defraud the Government of Its Dues—Statement of Charles Francis Adams.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The majority and minority reports of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners, starting as they are in their arraignment of the men that have mismanaged and wrecked these corporations, fail far short of revealing the actual condition of affairs. The history of both the Central and Union Pacific Companies is full of notables from the start. It may almost be said that they were conceived in sin and born in iniquity. The original idea of building a railroad across the American land of the continent, from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, was a grand one, and if it had been left to the honest men that projected it it would have been carried out and have been delivered many years. As originally planned and surveyed, the Pacific Road was divided into two sections—the first, the Union Pacific, to run direct from Omaha to Ogden; the second, the Central Pacific, from Ogden to San Francisco. The company was to have, and there and the results too uncertain to attract private capital, the government, and Congress to insure construction, voted aid at an average of $32,000 a mile. That was found soon ascertained that this would amount to more than the actual cost of building, and began to flock in, vultures like, to feast on the carcass that was left to be devoured.

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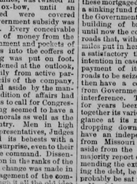


AUSTIN CORBIN.

President Corbin's refusal to see the committee of the strikers, his abusive answers to the business people of Schuylkill County that he will not treat with any body of men as a labor organization, are all looked upon as evidence that he has decided to defy the public. The company's scrip is now daily, and many of the dealers are entirely out and can not supply the demands of their customers."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Steers	$4.00	$6.00
HOGS—Live	4.25	4.80
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.90	.91
No. 2 Red	.90	.91
CORN—No. 2	.49	.49
OATS—White	.40	.46
PORK—Mess	15.62	$15.75

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	$5.25	$5.75
Good to Choice	4.80	5.20
Common to Fair	3.50	4.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.30	4.50
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	4.75	6.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.91	.92
No. 3 Spring	.83	.85
OATS—No. 2	.31½	.32
RYE—No. 2	.57½	.58
BARLEY—No. 2	.74	.76
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.10	.12
BUTTER—Choice	.27	.32
POTATOES—Choice per bu	.45	.50
PORK—Mess	15.15	15.20

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Cash	.78	.78½
CORN—No. 3	.49	.49½
OATS—No. 2	.32½	.32½
RYE—No. 1	.57½	.58
PORK—Mess	15.00	$15.50

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Cash	.87	.88
CORN—Cash	.49½	.49½
OATS—No. 1 White	.36	.36½
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.90	.90
CORN—No. 2	.50	.50½
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	.91
CORN—No. 2	.51	.51½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.35½	.36
RYE—No. 2	.58	.59
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87½	.88
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.47½	.48
OATS—No. 2	.31½	.31½
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE	5.00	$5.50
HOGS—Live	4.50	4.60
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	1.00½	1.01
CORN—No. 1 Yellow	.50	.50½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	$5.25
HOGS	4.00	4.50
SHEEP	3.75	$4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	.91
CORN—No. 2	.49	.49½
OATS—Mixed	.34½	.35
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime	5.00	$5.25
Fair	4.50	4.75
COMMON	3.50	4.00
HOGS	4.50	4.60
SHEEP	4.50	$5.00

JOHN SHERMAN.

His War-Tariff Speech Answered by the Chicago Tribune.

A Strong Editorial from the Leading Republican Journal of the Northwest.

The burden of John Sherman's speech on the tariff was, "No reduction of war-tax burdens on the people of the Western states, lest the planned, robbed, overcharged lief to the planned, robbed, overcharged Western farmers." To avoid any reduction of taxation Sherman has innumerable schemes for dissipating surplus revenues and making continued high taxation necessary—premature bond redemption, increased expenditures for coast defenses, indirect criminate pensioning, refunding of internal revenue and a liberal Union Army Marshal. Laid on the table, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the Hiles Educational bill, after a discussion of various measures the senate was in executive session, and Mr. Edmunds from the Judiciary Committee, made an adverse report on the bill introduced by Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, to authorize judges of the Supreme Court, while Mr. Pugh, in behalf of a minority of the committee, submitted a favorable report. Mr. Edmunds also reported from the Judiciary Committee the nomination of William P. Wharton, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Secretary of State, and after a long discussion in favorable report on the nomination of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Virginia, to be Minister to Spain, reports were placed on the calendar. In the House Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Constitution of the United States, and the Senate Committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend the internal revenue laws, and Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the internal revenue laws. Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the internal revenue laws.

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

"Luke Sharp," well known to the readers of the Detroit Free Press, is to begin a new story next week, entitled "James and I."

ROSCOE CONKLING's repudiation of Blaine, and approval of Cleveland and the administration, following so soon after that of James Russell Lowell, is causing quite a ripple of excitement in political circles.

The Cincinnatti Weekly Enquirer is just the paper every thoughtful reader should take. It is a large paper, containing all the current news of the world. In politics it supports the administration and advocates the reduction of the tariff to the actual requirements of the government.

The Blizzard in Dakota.

Extract from a letter written by Ralph Enos, now teaching school at Scotland, Dakota, dated Sunday, January 15th 1888: For two weeks, blizzard has followed blizzard in quick succession, and not a day has passed without the government thermometer registering 25° below zero. This morning at 8 o'clock it was 30°, and tonight my thermometer says 29° below. Thursday forenoon it seemed as though it was going to be pleasant, it seemed warm and bright. At 1 o'clock I went over to school without mittens or overcoat. In fifteen minutes the worst blizzard of recent years came sweeping down from the north west. Snow, fine as sand, filled the air, making it extremely difficult to breathe. Though I forbade any teacher allowing a pupil—old or young—to leave without their parents, yet several who left in charge of parents lost their way right in town, and narrowly escaped freezing. So fine had the day opened that many farmers, glad of an opportunity of getting out of doors, came to town only to perish on their way home. Though it is impossible to get but the most meager reports from the country, as no one has dared to venture out of doors, yet it is known that over forty persons, men and women, perished from the cold in this county alone, and besides, the prairie is dotted with the frozen forms of little school children who had been allowed by foolish teachers to leave for home. You have no idea,—can have none,—of the terribleness of the storm, right here in town. It was absolutely impossible to see as in the blackest night, and to be on the prairie meant death. This for example. A man and wife and child had been to town and started home just before the storm came up. After having gone as far as he thought it was to his place, and while suffering intensely from the cold, he turned his horses heads into what-he-thought was a hay stack. They covered their heads with robes, hoping to live till the storm had spent its fury. In the morning persons and horses were found frozen stiff. All the farmers houses are banked up high with straw or hay, and this man had run his horses' noses right into the straw on the side of *his own house* and had died not ten feet from his own door. It is supposed that he was so numb with cold that he could not leave the sled. To-day, not far from town, were found a team and sled, and in the sled were a trawveling man and driver, all frozen. Tonight, at the edge of town, leaning against a wire fence was found the body of a boy. These are some of the tales of horror which we hear on every side. In order to assure myself that all was well with my children, I left the brick building about 4 o'clock and went over to the wooden building only half a block away and in returning a wire fence alone served me from wandering out on the prairie to death. As it was, when I got to the brick building again I was completely exhausted. Forty miles of railroad on each side of us are buried 10 feet under the snow. No mails since Wednesday, and none probably until next Wednesday.

Cooking to Take the Stump.

The New York Times says it is authentically reported that Roscoe Conkling has declared to some of his friends that if the next presidential campaign is fought on the tariff issue between Blaine and Cleveland, he is prepared to take the stump for Cleveland, believing that the republican party cannot, without violating its pledges and bringing reproach upon its name, refuse to reduce the taxes which weigh so heavily on producers and consumers. Mr. Conkling's further credited with the remark that president Cleveland's last message was one of the wisest, boldest, and most patriotic evidences of statesmanship of recent years.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Grand Rapids has 160 lawyers.

Muskegon wants $500,000 for her harbor improvement and public building.

In 1880 4,300 barrels of salt were manufactured in Michigan; in 1887 the salt product of the state was above 4,000,000 barrels.

The Labor convention at Ishpeming last week nominated Bartley Breen as a candidate for congress, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Moffatt.

According to the Marquette Mining Journal, the total gross output of ore in the Lake Superior region in 1887 was 4,667,502 tons, an increase of more than a million tons over last year.

The veneering company are skidding logs within one mile of the Charlevoix county line. They intend next year to reach over into Charlevoix and Emmet counties for timber. They have now over 1,000,000 feet of elm in yard at Wolverine and on skids.—Cheboygan Tribune.

The report of the Cleveland committee recommends the location of a fog signal on the west side of Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, and the establishment of a light and fog signal on Squaw Island, one of the Beaver Island group, the establishment of a light on the White Shoals, at the north end of Lake Michigan; the removal of the McGulpin's point light at the Straits of Mackinac to old Mackinac Point, and the establishment of a fog signal there; a fog signal at Twin River Point.

There are now under contract at the shipyards of the lakes sixty boats, all but five of which will be propelled by steam. Seventeen of the steamboats will be made entirely of steel, and their average valuation is about $250,000. The total valuation of the new tonnage under contract is $8,325,000, the boats representing an aggregate carrying capacity of 108,525 gross tons. The new boats under contract at this time a year ago numbered thirty one. Their valuation aggregated $6,074,000 and their combined carrying capacity was 65,780 gross tons. Thus it will be seen that the tonage which will be built this winter is about double that of a year ago.—Sault St. Marie Democrat.

A Noted Preacher's Method.

I take a great deal of outdoor exercise, either by walking or in a carriage. I retire early and rise early, invariably at the same hours every day. I indulge in light gymnastic exercises almost daily, and bathe three times a week during the summer in water that is comfortable to the feelings, and twice a week during the cold weather. I believe in the old saying that "cleanliness is next to godliness," for without it and attention to diet, it is of little use to try to keep from disease. There is nothing like a correct diet and a well regulated general regimen. Considering the many dangers to which the average man is exposed, it is surprising that he should remain in health so long as he does. But parental nature frequently repairs the injury, unknown to him. I believe that if a man eats sparingly and drinks little, he is sure of bringing no ill health upon himself, and that a moderate supply of food nourishes the body best. The quantity of food which nature really requires for her support is small, and he that lives temperately and drinks moderately at each meal, as Hippocrates says, stands fair to enjoy sprightliness, vivacity and freedom of spirits.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

Disease Which Follow Anger.

In diseases of the heart, anger is a potent agency of evil. If death does not occur from a sudden, intense shock, the organ is enfeebled by every fit of passion. In persons of a plethoric habit and given to excesses in eating, and in those in whom the seats of the blood vessels of the brain have been weakened by degenerative changes, anger increases the danger of apoplexy. A variety of other diseases is liable to follow immoderate anger; among them may be mentioned paralysis, epilepsy and hysteria. Anger, or violent or unpermurable temper, as it is sometimes expressed, holds, according to the reports of the different lunatic asylums both in Europe and America, a prominent place among the causes of insanity.—Good Housekeeping.

The Throat is often diseased on account of Catarrh, producing Dryness and a Constant Desire to Cough. That Tickling Sensation and Hoarseness that is so common to public singers and speakers especially is relieved at once by *Hamilton's Cough Troches* which are prepared from the most approved formula. Do not wait till Acute Bronchitis or even Consumption takes firm hold of you. Price only 25c per box. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and running into consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced to death, had difficulty in breathing, and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well, and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show as grand a record of cures as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it. Trial bottles free at Dr. Crouter's drug store. 4

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Notes and News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 20.—A pile of 150 note books, nearly three feet high and two feet square, was in the room of the official reporters of the house debates. The sessions of the house during the present Congress have been so short and infrequent that the reporters have had a comparatively easy time. Now, however, as the house has commenced work in earnest, the pile of note books will soon be used up. Mr. John H. White, one of the official stenographers, called attention yesterday to a change in the house proceedings which his long experience had led him to regard with interest. "Years ago," he said, "the floor of the house was the forum of the country, the great debating ground where the statesmen eloquently and vigorously opposed or defended important measures. Of late years this has changed. Nearly all the work of the house is now done in the committee rooms and the house with rare exceptions acquiesces in the report of the committee without question. In the senate it is different. That body has now become the debating society where long speeches, carefully prepared, are the rule."

The house has passed without any opposition the bill which permits printing on second, third or fourth-class matter in the mails, but there must be left on the address side or face of the package a space of at least three and one-half inches in length and two and one-half inches in width, in which nothing shall be placed but the address of the person to whom the matter is sent.

The wool men have, after a week's wrangle here at the capitol, agreed upon a tariff schedule that will satisfy them. It raises the price of every article used by the people into which, as the schedule says, "the wool or hair of any animal enters." A Brussels carpet is to be taxed forty cents a yard and 50 per cent ad valorum. Ready-made clothing, clothing and wearing apparel of every description, including hosiery, gloves, mittens, boots and shoes, and all articles made up in whole or in part of felt, or any other woven fabric, not specially enumerated, 50 per cent ad valorum. Oil, castor, 6 cents a gallon. Linseed, 3 cents a gallon. Flaxseed, 1 cent a bushel. Sugar, 1 cent a pound. Molasses, 2 cents a gallon. Salt, 12 cents a bushel. Cotton, 1 cent a pound. Pickles, 10 cents a gallon. Potatoes, 10 cents a bushel. Onions, 10 cents a bushel. Beans, 10 cents a bushel. Peas, 10 cents a bushel. Barley, 10 cents a bushel. Oats, 10 cents a bushel. Corn, 10 cents a bushel. Wheat, 10 cents a bushel. Rye, 10 cents a bushel. Buckwheat, 10 cents a bushel. Potato starch, 1 cent a pound. Starch, 1 cent a pound. Cotton seed, 10 cents a bushel. Cotton seed oil, 1 cent a gallon. Cotton seed meal, 1 cent a pound. Cotton seed hulls, 1 cent a pound. Hops, 1 cent a pound. Hay, 50 cents a ton. Hemp, 1 cent a pound. Flax, 1 cent a pound. Flaxseed, 1 cent a bushel. Flaxseed meal, 1 cent a pound. Flaxseed oil, 1 cent a gallon. Cotton

OVERHEARD.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The thunder our hands in blindness spin
No self-made law of man weaves in;
The alchemy of the unseen powers
Works out a pattern not as ours.

Ah! small the choice of him who sings
What sound shall leave the smithy rings;
Vain hands and clothes the hand of art;
The singer is the instrument of a part.

The wind harp chooses not the tone
That through its trembling strings is blown;
The patient organ cannot guess
What hand its passive keys shall press.

Through wish, resolve, and act, our will
Is swayed by undreamed forces still;
And no man measures in advance
His strength with untried circumstance.

As streams take hue from shade and sun,
As rains the tire his song must run;
But, glad or sad, to this good end
God sings that very song notes may lend!

CONTRIBUTING TO THE EBOE INDIAN FUND.

"So you would give us nothin' for the subscription?" said Mrs. Biggard, folding her mittened hands sanctimoniously upon her lap. "Remember, Mary Hay, 'he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.'"

"Yes, I know, Mrs. Biggard," said Mary Hay, with the color coming and going on her cheek, while a sense of the ridiculous strove within her against a meek, contentment of the sobering of her face. "We have just quoted; but the farm hasn't done as well this year as we expected it to do, and until all the outstanding debts are paid I think it would be scarcely fair to the lodge myself in the luxury of subscribing to the 'Fund for Evangelizing the Eboe Indians.'"

Mrs. Biggard clasped the little red morocco subscription-book with a clicking sound.

"Hump!" said she, "why don't you say at once that you had rather spend your money in navy-blue silk gowns and fancy bonnets?"

Mary reddened to the roots of her hair.

"Perhaps you are not aware, Mrs. Biggard," said she, "that the navy-blue silk was mother's old one dyed at home, and that the bonnet was a present from my aunt in Springfield."

All very well to talk," sputtered Mrs. Biggard, shaking out her multitudinous flounces. "But I know that Mr. Mildmay will be powerfully disappointed. He wants something besides empty talk from the leader of his flock."

Once more the rosebud color suffused Mary's cheeks.

"My duty is my duty," she said, "and I cannot swerve from it to please anyone, not even Mr. Mildmay."

And the sensible Mrs. Biggard went straight to the rectory and told Mr. Mildmay "that Mary Hay said she wasn't going to subscribe to the fund to please Mr. Mildmay nor any one else."

Mr. Mildmay listened in silence, but he was conscious of a pang of inward annoyance.

He had scarcely expected so cut a message from Mary Hay, in whose dove-like blue eyes he had so often read the light of sympathy, whose dewy-soft head reminded him of the beautiful "Mater Dolorosa."

"So different from my Rosy, now, ain't she?" said Mrs. Biggard. "Why, Rosy she's fairly walked through the sides of a pair o' boots a solicitin' subscriptions for the fund. There never was nobody so devout as she is. And she wants to know—my Rosy does—whether old man and Almiry wasn't come over to the rectory an' put up the parlor curtains for you this afternoon?"

"Thank you!" said Mr. Mildmay, with something of an embarrassed air, "but I dare say that Bridget will do very well."

"Humph! trouble Miss Zermiah, then."

"Oh, it won't be no trouble at all," said Mrs. Biggard.

And off she went to give the needed directions to Zermiah and Almira, her sallow, middle-aged daughters.

"I do feel such a motherly sympathy for a bachelder clergyman!" said she. "There ain't no more helpless creature in the face of the earth."

Mary Hay, busy at her work in the farmhouse kitchen, was puzzling her brains to think of some possible or impossible plan to get a little money to help kind Mr. Mildmay's plan along.

"I wish I could spare something," she said, "if it was only a dollar.

"I wish you could, my dear!" said gentle Mrs. Hay, who had overheard the eager words.

"Mother," cried Mary, "there are the quinces—down by the railroad! My! I couldn't I sell them at the store? The trees hang full this year, and the fruit is beautifully perfect!"

"I never thought of that," said Mrs. Hay. "We will go to-morrow and gather them, Mary, you and I."

Mary went singing about her work that afternoon. Her heart was light as any feather. Why, why had she not remembered the quince tree before? Quinces were rare and high-priced this season, and she thought she was certain of at least $5 for the crop.

But the next day, when she and her mother—Mrs. Hay carrying the basket and Mary merrily trundling the barrow along before her—went down to the orchard, whose slopes extended to the glittering steel rails of the railway, lo, and behold! the trees were utterly stripped of their golden loot.

Mary burst into tears. She sat down on the edge of the wheelbarrow and hid her head in her mother's apron like a child.

"O, mother, who has done this?" she cried. "Who can have been so wicked—so cruel?"

"Its the boys, I'm afraid," said Mrs. Hay. "Don't fret, daughter—don't! It's done, and it can't be helped."

"The boys never moved us so before," said Mary between her sobs. "Yes, and yet, you are right. There is no end of the sin we go home."

Slowly and sadly the two women toiled back up the hill with the wheelbarrow and the basket. Mr. Hay, just returned from the harvest-field, heard their story with amazement.

"It's the first time that ever a tree of mine was robbed," said he. "I didn't know as we had such boys in this neighborhood. But, look here, Polly, don't cry, laying his broad brown hand soothingly on his daughter's shoulder. "It's always darkest just before daylight. Here's a $5 gold piece that Mrs. Blake paid me for the hay in the up meadow. I was going to take it toward the taxes, but I guess taxes can wait.

"No, father," said Mary, "our just debts are our first debts. I oughtn't to touch this money."

"Squinches, eh," said Luke Larrabee, who had come to help at the hoeing for a spell, son of Mrs. Hay's elder sister. "Squinches is mighty comfortable stuff. I see Mrs. Biggard's folks doin' up a sight on 'em when I was over t'other morning."

Mrs. Biggard, she's dreadful busy, you know, and the parson he's said he was partial to preserves of quinches; and there was she and Rosy and Almiry bottlering like all possessed to get 'em done."

"Boys?"

"Why, what did ye get all them 'ere squinches?"

"Boys also."

"I thought 'em of a boy at the door."

"Says I,

"'No, ye didn't, Electa Biggard; ye got 'em last night outen old Farmer Hay's acre-hill squinch orchard, clus to the railroad, says I, 'cause I seen you and Rosy scurryin' the clothes basket between you, and it was cram jam full o' big yeller quinches.

"And so I did, for our cow she got outen the field and wandered quite a ways down the railroad, and I was a lunatic of her by moonlight when I seen them from behind them ere casafras bushes down by the track. Wal, you should have seen her turn redder than the big bell-peppers out in the garden patch.

"'What ails' if I did' says she. 'Mary Hay she gives 'em to me.

"'O, says I, 'that's a horse of another color,' says I.

"'But now it appears,' with his shaggy, gray eyebrows slightly elevated, 'that ye didn't give 'em to her, hey?'

Mary and her mother looked blankly at each other. The good father chuckled.

"Them quinces was worth $5 at the very least," he said. "I guess, Polly, if I was you, I'd collect the money."

The ladies of the Fund Committee were at Mrs. Biggard's house that afternoon. A good many faithful and devout sisters were present, and some of the brokerhood as well.

Mr. Mildmay sauntered in toward teatime and was thunderstruck and taken Biggard for the beautiful jars of preserved quinces which had found their way to the rectory, when Mrs. Biggard's shrill voice sounded above the hum of general discussion.

"Now that the minister is here there ain't no reason that we shouldn't render in our accounts," she cackled. "And I'm happy to say that every lady in the parish has given something to the Eboe Indian fund except Miss Mary Hay."

Mr. Mildmay bit his lip. Zermiah cast down her white-lashed eyes, Almira giggled faintly.

"Its is so frank spoken," she said.

"I scarcely think," quietly observed Mr. Mildmay, "that there was any necessity for particularizing in such a matter as this."

"I hain't no patience with mean folks," said Mrs. Biggard, speaking in a stage-aside.

But Mary Hay had risen calmly from her seat among the younger ladies.

"Neither have I," said she. "And so I propose to subscribe to the fund the $5 which Mrs. Biggard is going to pay me."

She moved easily and gracefully toward the lady of the house, and held out her hand with an air of calm expectancy.

"Me!" cried Mrs. Biggard. "Gets to pay you $5! I guess that gal is crazy! What in the world should I pay you $5 for?"

"For the quinces," said Mary, enjoying the sensation which turned the matron's rubicund face to the color of badly risen dough, "the quinces which you bought of us last night and forgot to pay for."

Mrs. Biggard uttered something—nobody knew exactly what it was, but the changes of her complexion would have reminded one of the proverbial "dying dolphin," as she drew one her purse and deposited a crumpled five-dollar bill in Miss Hay's quietly extended palm.

"I—I confess I've been neglectful," said she, "I spose I ought to have attended to it before."

"I think you ought, indeed," was Miss Hay's calm reply.

"I didn't know's you cared nothin' for the quinces," snuffed Mrs. Biggard, "or I wouldn't ha' touched 'em, not on no account.

"You might at least have paid us the compliment of asking us," said Mary, quietly.

And she put the five-dollar bill in the little blue-ribboned "collection basket," which was in Miss Zermiah Biggard's capable care.

Mr. Mildmay walked home with her that evening. She did not tell him the story of the quinces, to her credit be it spoken. Mary Hay was not one to strike a fallen enemy. And perhaps she and Mr. Mildmay had pleasanter topics of conversation than any of the numerous faults and failings of Mrs. Biggard.

But honest Luke Larrabee was by no means so reticent. He related the little incident of the moonlight raid on the quince orchard far and wide.

"And then Biggards is always a quotin' Scripter texts," said he. "And the old lady sings hymns the loudest of any one in church, and Zermiah is setting her cap at young minister. I'd just like to see her face when she hears that Mr. Mildmay and Mary Hay is to be married in the spring."

But if you want to shut up the old lady's mouth any time, all you've got to do is to ask her for her recipe for 'putin up quinces.'"

Why the Sentinel Was Stationed There.

There is a good story still told in the Pension Office to the effect that for ten years a soldier was stationed in this passageway leading to the Minister's private apartments, with orders not to let people touch the walls. Dignitaries seemed to know why this was done. Now, a new Minister of an inquisitive turn of mind determined to find out the explanation of a circumstance that his fifty predecessors had never remarked, but no one could give him any light; not even the chief clerk, nor the subordinates who had been in the office half a century. But a certain doorkeeper, an old fellow with a good memory, recollected that on a certain occasion a soldier was placed there because the walls had been painted, and the Minister's wife had got a spot on her dress. The paint had dried, but the sentinel had been told to stay.—*Exchange.*

The Penalty of a Joker's Reputation.

President Lincoln said once that the best story he ever read in the papers or himself was this: Two Quakeresses were traveling on the railroad, and were so busy discussing the probable termination of the war, "I think," said the first, that "Jefferson will succeed."

"Why does thee think so?" asked the other. "Because Jefferson is a prayin' man."

"And so is Abraham a praying man," objected the second. "Yes, but the Lord will think Abraham is joking," the first replied, conclusively.—*Boston Bulletin.*

"Sports that Kill."

"Football is a dangerous game," said Rollo's father, solemnly. "Young Lambergs played it only one season, and it broke him all up." "What's nothing," said Rollo. "I heard Uncle George say that Parson Weekway played only a game of a game of three-card monte, and it broke the whole church up."—*Burdette.*

EARLY in the sixteenth century King Emanuel of Portugal sent an elephant to Pope Leo X. This animal, having, no doubt, been well tutored beforehand, immediately on appearing in the presence of his Holiness fell down upon his knees, an action which greatly impressed the Pope and his retainers.

THE TUG OF WAR.

An Exciting Game that Calls for Great Strength and Endurance.

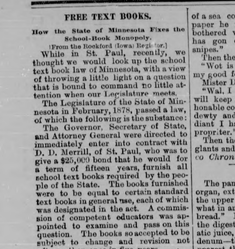
Interesting Chat with an Ex-Member of a College Team.

Among all the sports of summer or winter, in-doors or out-doors, there is none that excites more popular interest, when it can be seen, than the tug of war, and there is hardly one that calls more strength and skill from those than this game. It has experienced a peculiar evolution from a crude unorganized game played by country boys, to one of those sports which take their places legitimately among organized pastimes by reason of their rules and systematic way of going about it. It is a distinct feature to-day of college and regimental exercises, and the great emulation is aroused between the different institutions which are rejoicing over the victory of their athletic the sport calls particularly for strength of a peculiar kind, it is nevertheless necessary, to accomplish the best results in it, to utilize the method to some considerable extent. People who have not indulged in sports frequently fail to recognize the influence of the mind upon success in a game, and do not think for a moment that there is any mental stimulus or training or exercise called for in it. Nevertheless it does exist to a great degree. Aside from the loss in the muscular exercise known as the tug of war. The game has to be controlled and directed by a captain, and that captain has to exercise his mind in the soonest way, has to be on the alert to watch his opponents, and has to know a great deal about the distribution of force in order to do his work well. How this comes about may best be told in the words of a well-known member of a tug-of-war team, Mr. Charles Morrill, formerly of the Dartmouth College team.

He says of it: "In a well-contested tug of war weight does not count as much as is ordinarily supposed; brawn and muscle, a good staying power, with coolness and a shrewd anchor, are what is required. The exercise has advanced a great deal during recent years under the fostering influence of college athletes and regimental gymnasts. In the old days the tug-of-war was a rough, irregular affair, wherein men caught hold of oneend of a rope and tried to pull along a similar crowd of men who held on to the other end. Now, there are very few places where the tug of war is pulled, that the game consists in dragging the other side at all. There are several ways of playing it, three of which may be considered as the most important, and in none of those three does the element of pulling the other crowd enter into it. It is at the very start, and it is a signal that they are ready to be pulled up from that position.

"The two methods of pulling in this country may be termed for convenience the 'farmer's pull' or 'cleat pull.' The farmer's pull is practiced at Dartmouth College very successfully. There they do not pull upon a board or in-doors, but upon the turf. A hole is dug in the ground for each contestant. It is in the shape of a right-angled triangle. The competitor is almost seated in this hole, his foot being braced against its perpendicular wall. This, of course, gives the strongest kind of purchase for the puller.

"The strain in a tug of war contest really comes upon the whole body, but the muscles of the back are perhaps those which are most important to be used in it. The hands have to grip the rope very hard in order that it shall not slip through, but there will be no danger that it will slip through if the muscles of the body are strong enough to prevent the other side from pulling harder. The muscles of the legs are of course very important in this exercise as upon them comes a great deal of the strain in bracing against the wall of dirt. The chance of victory in this kind of pull is reckoned by the tape upon the rope, which originally is placed directly over a middle line between the two teams, and if it is pulled more than six inch to one side or the other during the time allowed, for the contest the victor is won. This recalls another essential difference between the English style and the American. The English rules do not mention any time for the endurance of a pull. The side of the tape which is on the side where allowed an hour; if during that time one side or the other has not pulled a good distance actually along the ground the contest was considered a draw. The improvements of to-day necessitate the exercise of so much more strength and strain upon anchor thinks that he sees an opportunity of pulling the tape over at first, or wishes to pull the tape over as far as possible, he gives the word to heave, and the men on his side straighten their legs and tug for all they're worth, while the anchor leans forward ready to gather in the slack in case they get the advantage, and if the other side happens to pull the stronger and the tape begins to move that way, the anchor has to loosen the slip-knot in front of him and let it go a moment, in order



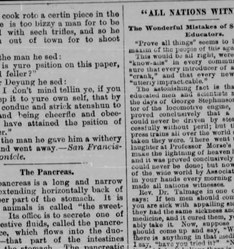
TAKING TIME AND EMPHASIS.

to prevent his men from being pulled over their cleats. If he should not let it go, such an event would be almost sure to happen, and it is, therefore, plain that a great deal of responsibility rests upon the anchor, who must be a man of the coolest nerve as well as of giant strength. One of the best men in such a tug-of-war contest has to practice to attain is quick action. If the four men drop to the plank at the pistol-shot, at exactly the same instant, they are at once at an advantage over the other team, and when the word is given to heave by the anchor, they all pull at exactly the same instant, the same result is secured. But this usually happens, therefore, that the best trained team will win, and weight does not count as much as might be expected. The limit of weight in a team is variable. In the Seventh Regiment it is six hundred and sixty pounds, allowing an average weight of one hundred and sixty-five pounds for each man. The anchor is in almost constant consultation with his men during the contest. He advises them by a quiet word just previous to any order that he proposes to give.

"Concerning weight, I remember a contest pulled in 1885 at Dartmouth. There was a fat team, each one of whom tipped the beam at over two hundred. The contest was pulled on the 'farmer's' system, with holes in the ground, and the fat team were fairly pulled out of their holes by light weights whose combined avoirdupois was not more than six hundred and fifty pounds.

"Gymnasium-made muscle does not tell so much in a tug-of-war contest as might be expected. A man whose history are described from football and ring work may not have the vigor of tough muscle. Football and ring players always make good tug-of-war men, and rowing is one of the best exercises that can be taken to fit one's self by training for a contest.

"The Dartmouth method of digging holes for the foot and large enough for



DEFEATED.

the whole lower part of the body, for the anchorman to brace against, is deep, makes their tug of war a very tough strain. This competition is of the kind that seems to be most well directed to exhibiting than acquiring strength, and is much hard, trying work; but it is also a very manly sport, and will doubtless continue to hold its well established place among the athletic position in the realms of sport.

A Coplan Lily.

A still more pleasant afternoon I spent in visiting the haunts of the famed Nymph of the Caspian. Neither rock nor tree bars the approach to this coy beauty; but as the siren can swim only in water, it will take luxurious heat of which she draws not a few of her charms, one might well be to prefer both Scylla and Charybdis to the peril of the brink to which this fascinator lures unsuspecting travelers at Chyulyun. Yet the danger is much more apparent than real. The Nymphs Caspian has broken up no households and precipitated no fratricidal wars; for the sirens are not fond of the Caspian itself.—*Atlantic.*

Another Ten-Thousand-Dollar Beauty.

Kansas City Girl—"Oh, I think photography is just lovely. I have a picture I look myself."

Omaha Artist—"Beg pardon, but really I see no picture.

"No picture! Why, I see nothing else for anything. It's perfectly divine.

"But what under the sun is it?"

"Why, it is an instantaneous photograph of a ten-thousand-dollar corner lot."—*Omaha Herald.*

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Lansing spent $515,000 for new buildings in 1887.

—Mrs. Charles Watson, of Menominee, has been fined for violating the game law.

—Secretary Stone says there are 110 business men's associations in this State.

—Gov. Luce has appointed Alonzo M. Harper circuit commissioner for the Eighteenth Judicial District.

—Mrs. Woollcott, an estimable widow, aged 70 years, dropped dead recently at her home in Bridgeport.

—The annual meeting of the Kalamazoo County Husbandman's Club will be held at Schoolcraft, Feb. 1 and 2.

—Muskegon's street cars are now drawn by two horses. There is very little about Muskegon now that is one-horse.

—The Ann Arbor City Council have elected retiring Circuit Judge Chauncey Joslyn to be City Attorney to succeed Judge-elect Edward D. Kinne.

—William Le Barron, an old resident of Newaygo County, was instantly killed by a falling tree, which split and, kicking backward, disembowled him.

—Mrs. Fayette Depuy went coasting with her children, at Clinton, and on going home to get warm was taken with heart disease and died in her chair.

—Old Joe Logan," a trapper and hunter, died recently on Mackinac Island, in the 90s and in the year in which he should pass away. He was 72 years of age.

—Prosecutor Morgan, of Adrian, has warned police and other officials that unless the liquor law is enforced he will take action to have them prosecuted, in accordance with the mandates of the statute.

—Ralph Jones, aged 11, had his scalp terribly cut and his leg broken while coasting at Jackson. His recovery is considered doubtful. Others were injured with him, but not so seriously.

—Concord has now five general stores, three drug stores, two grocery and three jewelry stores. It is fast becoming a live business place. The shifting factory is doing a thriving business, about ninety hands being employed.

—The report of the Prosecuting Attorney of Hillsdale County to the Attorney-General shows that there have been 130 convictions for crime in Hillsdale County the past year. Of these cases two were punished by imprisonment and fifty-eight paid fines.

—The cider makers and fruit manufacturers of this State will meet at Jackson January 23 and 24. The promises to be a very interesting meeting and will doubtless be larger attended. Programmes are being made out and will soon be ready application to W. A. Herring, South Allen.

—W. H. Tallman, of Hillsdale, has been presented with a gold-headed cane, made in the Cont House at Coldwater forty years ago. Mr. Tallman was a resident of Coldwater at that time, and is considered by old pioneers entitled to the distribution of the relics of the old-time Court House.

—M. M. Lemke of Menominee, has already sold this season about 1,000 cars of paving posts, 300,000 of which go to Kansas City and 250,000 to Minneapolis and St. Paul. He ships for purposes to have twenty miles of her streets paved next summer. The greater portion of the cedar will be shipped from the northern part of Michigan and Wisconsin. Shipments will be made from points along the lines of railroad.

—An epidemic of typhoid fever has raged in the State Prison at Jackson, and investigation shows that during the past few weeks thirty prisoners have come down with the fever and are now in the hospital. Several free men are also down with the disease, and a large number of cases are reported in the city. A thorough investigation at the prison failed to discover the cause of the trouble. The Board of Health is of the impression that the milk used is the real cause, and is having an analysis made of the milk used.

—New commissions were issued from the Adjutant General's office recently for the following-named officers of the State troops: Company G, First Regiment, Muskegon, Geo. H. Armstrong, Second Lieutenant; Company H, First Regiment, Jackson, Edward L. Lennon as First Lieutenant, Frank M. Drumm, Second Lieutenant; Company B, Second Regiment, Grand Rapids, William S. Kinney as Captain, Jacob Schroder, Second Lieutenant; Company H, Second Regiment, Manistee, C. H. Crane as Captain, John L. Thorburn, First Lieutenant, J. V. McIntosh, Second Lieutenant; Company K, Third Regiment, Houghton, Ed F. Douglass as Captain, George Miller, Second Lieutenant. Certificates of re-election were issued as follows: John A. Tyrrell, Captain, Company H, First Regiment, Jackson; W. W. Staley, Captain, Fred Stanford, Jr., First Lieutenant, Andrew Purcell, Second Lieutenant, Company E, First Regiment, Lansing; Geo. E. Childs, Captain, E. A. Aldrich, First Lieutenant, Chas. S. Martin, Second Lieutenant, Company A, Third Regiment, Flint, Joseph W. Acres, Captain, F. J. Schmidt, First Lieutenant, H. C. Barber, Second Lieutenant, Company E, Third Regiment, East Saginaw; Chas. Dupont, Captain, Geo. W. Gross, First Lieutenant, Henry B. Lathrop, Second Lieutenant, Company D, Fourth Regiment, Detroit.

—During the past year Pitts & Cranage, of Bay City, have cut from their timber tract, near Ogemaw, 18,600,000 feet. These logs are rafted to Bay City. It will take two years to clear up this tract, which will cut in all about 50,000,000 feet.

—Judge Cortland Hill, of Bengal, who died recently, aged 77 years, was judge of probate for six years, prosecuting attorney for five years, register for many years, and justice of the peace continuously ever since 1844.

FREE TEXT BOOKS.

How the State of Minnesota Fixes the School-Book Monopoly.

(From the Rockford (Iowa Register.)

While in St. Paul, recently, we thought we would look up the school text book law of Minnesota, with a view of throwing a little light on a question that is bound to compel considerable attention when our Legislature meets.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota in February, 1878, passed a law, of which the following is the substance:

The Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General were directed to immediately enter into contract with D. D. Merrill, of St. Paul, who was to give a $25,000 bond that he would for a term of fifteen years, furnish all school text books required by the people of the State. The books furnished were to be equal to certain standard text books in general use, each of which was designated in the act. A commission of competent educators was appointed to examine and pass on this question. The books so accepted to be subject to change and revision not oftener than once in five years.

We quote section 2 of the act. It is quite interesting reading:

SEC. 2. The prices to be paid by the State for the above-named books shall be as follows: Spoller 15 cents, present price 25 cents.

First Reader 20 cents, present price 30 cents.

Second Reader 30 cents, present price 45 cents.

Third Reader 30 cents, present price 60 cents.

Fourth Reader 40 cents, present price 90 cents.

First Grammar 25 cents, present price 60 cents.

Practical Grammar 50 cents, present price 85.

First Arithmetic 15 cents, present price 25 cents.

Second Arithmetic 25 cents, present price 40 cents.

Third Arithmetic 50 cents, present price 75 cents.

First Geography 50 cents, present price 90 cents.

Second Geography 80 cents, present price $1.50.

Physiology 50 cents, present price $1.50.

For other books than those in this section named a proportional price, and no more, shall be paid by the State.

The books so published were furnished to book agents throughout the State upon the requisition of the County Superintendent, the people getting their books from these agents.

The agents were opened immediately on the passage of this law. The then State Superintendent, lots of County Superintendents, prominent men and ex-men, of them with a commission in the old system, the school book publishers, their agents and the whole crowd, interested in the old syndicate set up a fearful, terrible howl, and have kept it up steadily until just this very time. Of course they gave it up as a bad job and quit. They all said:

"The law will be repealed."

"Merrill can not buy or hire any politicians to defend his books."

"Merrill can not buy or hire any politicians to defend his books."

The publishers have all combined against him.

The publishers can afford to spend half a million dollars to defeat the law.

The books were issued, however, just the same, and are in general use all over the State. Not a complaint of them is made. The people are satisfied with them. They are well pleased with them. They are well pleased with them. They are well pleased

FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW TO KEEP POTATOES THAT ARE DESIGNED FOR SEED.

Interesting Reports from the National Department of Agriculture—All About the Big Poultry Show and the Toney and Standard Fowls There Exhibited.

The first annual exhibition of the New York Poultry exchange, held recently in New York city, was attended by many society folk as well as fanciers. The display of domestic poultry was one of the best ever seen in the city. The brahmas, both dark and light, were well represented. There was a fair assortment of white cochins; the buff cochins were well represented, as were the partridge cochins. Among the Plymouth Rocks were quite a number of prize winners. White, black and brown leghorns were represented, and there were some fine specimens of Japanese. The white, also the buff, Wyandottes were much admired; and the late English fad, the minorcas, attracted considerable attention. These fowls are remarkable for their peculiar comba, along with other things. Among the fancy breeds appeared white Wyandottes and white Plymouth Rocks. Derkins and houdans were present in small numbers.

JAPANESE BANTAM. WHITE POLISH BANTAM.

The exhibition of bantams pleased both connoisseurs and children. The varieties of bantams are great and show signs of increasing, for experiments are constantly being made in order to obtain miniature specimens of the large breeds. As a rule they are simply small specimens, though in some cases differences can be discovered. All bantams are purely fancy fowls, being popular chiefly on account of their beauty and because they can be kept in places where larger fowls cannot, as well as from the fact that they raise capital pets. We give illustrations of two varieties—the white Polish and the Japanese bantams.

The show of turkeys was an interesting one, some of the birds being enormously large. A bronze turkey shown by Sherman Hartwell, which had been fattened with a view to its gracing the Wine House table on Christmas, weighed forty-four and three-quarters pounds and naturally attracted much attention from visitors. The bronze turkey, as all may not know, is the most rapid in growth, quickest to fatten and heaviest of all the turkeys of this country. Narragansetts and whites are the most domestic. The wild turkey, even when bred in domestication, is the hardiest, most fleet and highest flavored of all the turkeys.

A BRONZE TURKEY.

The pigeon department proved an interesting one, for it included some well-known carriers, among whom were Volunteer, Ali Baba, Lady Fitzsimmons and other birds with good records.

When one recalls the fact that the eggs used in this house every year, imported and domestic, have been estimated at nearly $112,000,000, and that the chickens eaten by our people are worth at least half as much, so that we consume annually in fowls and eggs $168,000,000, the importance of well managed poultry shows its apparent. Every effort made that tends to the improvement of domestic fowls is of wide spread importance.

Farm Prices of Agricultural Products.

In the December report of the department of agriculture occurs the following statements in relation to farm prices of agricultural products: The average value of corn is 44.8 cents per bushel against 36.6 cents last year, and 32 cents in 1885. In 1881 it was 65.8 cents. The average value of wheat is 69 cents, only three mills higher than the average last year. It is 82 in New York, 81 in Pennsylvania, 74 in Michigan, 73 in Ohio, 71 in Indiana, 70 in Illinois, 64 in Wisconsin, 62 in Missouri, 61 in Iowa and Kansas, 59 in Minnesota, 53 in Nebraska and 52 in Dakota. The average for oats is 30.7 cents, against 29.5 last year. Barley average 57.2, instead of 53 last year. Buckwheat, 56.1, or 1.1 cents higher than last year. The value of potatoes is greatly enhanced, being 68.5 cents, against 48 last year. It is higher than for seven years, except in 1881. The value of hay is much increased, being $8.26 against $8.34 per ton, against $7.36 last year. The advance has been in the drought area of the west.

Commissioner Colman's Report.

In his annual report the commissioner of agriculture advises the division of the seed division of the department and the transfer of its duties to the state and territorial experiment stations. He disapproves the efforts to make the department an executive branch with a member of the cabinet at its head. Its position, in his opinion, ought to be that of an adviser in those investigations and enterprises which bear upon the agricultural interests of the country.

Regarding the present year's experiment in the development of sorghum sugar manufacture, the results will, he believes, be such as to justify the production, of a sugar supply from a plant as easy of cultivation as corn, but little circumscribed by climatic influences, and one whose by-products have a value equal to the cost of raising.

Commissioner Colman says on the subject of our wheat surplus: "The comparative prominence of this country in its wheat surplus may not be popularly realized. Where our exports have exceeded 125,000,000 bushels per annum for ten years, those of Russia were about 60,000,000 bushels and those of India 24,000,000 bushels in round numbers for the last decade. Other lands contribute only a very small surplus—Australia, Chili, the Argentine Republic and others only a few millions each—and the combined surplus of all nations does not equal that of this country."

It is stated in this report that pleuro-pneumonia is now restricted to smaller areas than at any previous time in many years. There is now every assurance that the present policy of the Federal and state authorities, continued for another season, will entirely exterminate this disease.

Five Years' Experiments with Manures.

The results of five years' experiments with commercial and barn yard manures on the Agricultural college farm at Columbus, Mo., as set forth in a recent report on the same by Professor J. W. Sanborn, are briefly as follows:

In good years, with a peaceful supply of moisture, chemical manures gave a larger wheat yield than yard manure; while in dry years the result was the reverse. The gain of the land treated with chemicals over that on which no fertilizer of any kind was used, was mostly, or possibly wholly, due to the nitrogen in the chemicals. Chemicals may be uselessly used and it is such misuse or unintelligent use that gives rise to the cry that they are valueless.

Professor Sanborn advises farmers to attempt to use chemicals not including lime, plaster or salt only after intelligent buying, a careful study of the soil by comparative trials, and then on horticultural crops mainly, including potatoes. This advice will not apply, however, when wheat approximates $1 per bushel, or when soils are largely deficient in potash or phosphoric acid.

Cutting Hay for Stock.

Experiments to determine the best ways and means for feeding stock economically at the Agricultural college farm of Ontario, Can., have given results that make it appear a profitable plan to cut hay. It was ascertained that by cutting the hay for feeding horses, sheep and other stock, 12 per cent. is saved. The animals do not waste and eat more of the coarser parts.

By using their own grinding mill and cutter for feed, the cost is but 55 cents per ton, or 1 1-2 cents per head of cattle daily, including interest on cost of engine, fuel wear and tear, oil, engineer and other labor, including the mixing of food.

Pumpkins for Milk Cows.

As good authority as Dr. Storer, says that a ration of about thirty pounds of pumpkin per cow daily will increase the flow and improve the quality of milk. More than this quantity should not be fed. Pumpkins are a very cheap food, as a couple of tons can readily be grown to the acre with the corn crop. The seeds of the pumpkin ought to be removed before feeding.

Saving Potatoes for Seed.

The probabilities are that seed potatoes will be scarce in numbers and high in price next spring. Hence great care ought to be observed in the handling and storing of tubers designed for seed. Potato growers generally agree that sprouted potatoes are inferior to those so kept that no large sprouts appear before planting, the planting having weakened their vitality.

In the east is given an illustration of a plan of keeping seed potatoes, advised by a Michigan correspondent in Rural New Yorker. When the potatoes are dug they are not allowed to lie in the sun more than two hours, after which they are put in a pit covered with straw or cornstalks for a few days, and then they are covered with boards and earth, the ends of the pit being left open. Later on the ends are closed and a very small amount of ventilation is afforded by means of a wisp of straw which extends up through the center of the covering to the open air. Care should be taken to leave a space of at least eight inches clear between the top of the potatoes and the covering of the pit, which should be five by eight or ten feet and large. The first covering of six inches of soil is not put on until danger of frost makes it necessary, and the remaining coverings are added as the weather demands. A representa pole supporting the boards, is six inches of soil; e. eight inches of straw; d, six inches of soil; e, eight inches of manure; f, a straw ventilator, and g a space of eight inches between potatoes and boards.

In the same journal a Massachusetts grower, to avoid sprouting, places the tubers in a dry, cool cellar of an even temperature. A New York farmer gets his potatoes in lots of 400 to 600 bushels each in a cellar on the ground, first sprinkling plenty of lime on the ground. In this way potatoes can be kept for eating purposes up to July. To keep them from sprouting he cuts them up for planting just at the time they show signs of budding. This will keep them from sprouting for three to four weeks if they are stirred over often; for they will sprout sooner when not stirred, so that a person can gauge the time for planting.

STORING POTATOES.

A Pennsylvania correspondent advises that seed potatoes be kept at a few degrees higher temperature than is best for table use, say 45 to 50 degrees. Then there will not sprout, and the fiber matter reports has been so fortunate during its first year of publication. A serial novel, entitled "First Harvests," by FREDERIC J. STIMSON, will be begun in the January number, and early in the year novelettes will be published by HENRY JAMES and H. C. BUNNER. The short stories are of notable strength and freshness.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Magazine will show increased excellence in its illustrations. They will be more abundant and elaborate than ever. It is the intention of the publishers to represent the best work of the leading artists, and to promote and foster the most skillful methods of wood engraving.

SPECIAL NOTICE. To enable readers to possess the Magazine from the first number (January, 1887) the following inducements are offered:

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2 Ivanhoe. Sir Walter Scott.
3 The Last of the Mohicans. J. F. Cooper.
4 The Old Curiosity Shop. Charles Dickens.
5 The Pilot. J. F. Cooper.
6 Pelham. Lord Lytton.
7 The Last Days of Pompeii. Lord Lytton.
8 Paul and Virginia. St. Pierre.
9 The Deerslayer. J. F. Cooper.
10 The Last of the Barons. Lord Lytton.
11 The Last Days of Pompeii. Bulwer.
12 Last of the Mohicans. J. F. Cooper.
13 Ben Hur. Lew Wallace.
14 The Last Days of Pompeii. Bulwer.
15 The Last of the Barons. Bulwer.
16 The Last of the Mohicans. J. F. Cooper.
17 The Pilot. J. F. Cooper.
18 Ben Hur. Lew Wallace.
19 The Last of the Barons. Bulwer.
20 The Last of the Mohicans. J. F. Cooper.
21 The Pilot. J. F. Cooper.
22 Ben Hur. Lew Wallace.
23 The Last of the Barons. Bulwer.
24 The Last of the Mohicans. J. F. Cooper.
25 The Pilot. J. F. Cooper.
26 Ben Hur. Lew Wallace.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Intelligence Gathered In by Wire from Every Quarter of the Nation.

Also a Few News Sandwiches from Lands Beyond the Broad Ocean.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CREMATED.

A Boarding House Swept Away in the Night Like Tinder—A Dozen of the Occupants Consumed with the Burning Structure.

A terrible occurrence at Tower, Minn., and a dozen persons perished. A dispatch from the scene of the horror gives the following meager particulars:

Fire broke out in the Barnsby boarding house at about 1 o'clock in the morning, and before the inmates could be awakened the structure was in flames. Twenty-two men are known to have been burned to death. The bodies taken out were burned to a crisp and so disorganized that the cause of their death was fully undetermined. The bodies were found in the burned house lying with each other in the same passageway, like wild beasts in their endeavor to reach an exit, but the conflagration had been too much for those engaged in the struggle perished. Once out of the house, the men had a fair chance to escape, and some, as a rule in the instance, who was laid up with rheumatism, tried to get his partner out by a window, but he was at the door, and finding that locked kicked it open. Turning around he could see his face for the flames and was compelled to let his companion shift for himself, and he was burned to death. The morning was so before dawn, and absolutely nothing could be done to extinguish the flames. Of the boarders there were 35, and two were found lying together in one corner of the building, one having his head on the other's breast, had evidently been caught on the stairs leading from the third floor in their efforts to escape. Some of the men who escaped from the third story say there were sign of fire on the floor just below in the hallway. Most of the dead were woodsmen.

CHICAGO HAS THE CALL.

It Is Said the Lake City Is Ahead in the Contest for the Democratic Convention.

A WASHINGTON special to the Chicago *Herald* says the first direct six cents that—

The Democratic Convention will be held in New York City in deference to the expressed wishes of the President that the same country be entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Republicans, when he requested that the party convention be held in Chicago, and he gave as his reason that William Rudolph Cornell, of New York, should meet Western Democrats absolutely sure that any such preference has been expressed by the President, it is known that he positively repelled all offers to commit himself in any way, and he gave the witnesses that, while the President is not indifferent to the place, he will be content with whatever may be decided by the National Committee in meeting in the city of New York, as can be ascertained, the members of the committee are not at all agreed as to the place, the feeling seems to be that the Chicago contingent appears to be the strongest, and that Chicago is already far ahead in the race, if Illinois Democrats have their way, Illinois has 58 votes in the convention, and the votes to be by the constitution of 1884 over again. Quite a certain contingent of New York Democrats want the convention held in that city the movement that is for the special interest of Mr. Cornell.

Echoes of the Blizzard.

A ST. PAUL paper states that 253 persons perished in the recent blizzard.

An Indian man was found frozen to death three feet from the door of John Ward's dwelling, near Falls, Minn. The thermometer at Chippewa Falls, Wis., registered 65 below, and at other points stood at 40 and 50. On the Missouri Pacific the coal trains were stopped at Shelton and unloaded by the people. Fort Scott, Kan., probably claim the honor of the wildest range of temperature of any place on earth. On the occasion of the recent blizzard the thermometer marked 65 below. During the hot weather of last summer it ranged from 120 to 130. This make a range of 195 degrees within the year. The recent storm was one of the severest, if not the most severe, ever known in that region. Edward Dunn, a prominent cattle-buyer, was found frozen to death near Adrian, Mich.

Death of Grandma Garfield.

GRANDMA GARFIELD died at Mentor, Ohio, at the ripe age of 86. She will be remembered with affection and interest as the mother of the President whose administrative career was cut short by Guiteau's bullet. Her health had been failing for a long time.

Telegrams in Brief.

A GAS well near Dunkirk, N. Y., is yielding 1,000,000 feet per day.

A FIRE at Montreal, Canada, destroyed property to the value of $250,000.

The firm of Kurtz, Blanchard & Co., New York, failed a "crash," and advanced the price of fuel in some localities.

The firm of Kurtz, Blanchard & Co., New York, dealers in lags, made an assignment, with preferred claims to the amount of $1,000,000.

BREWER ARENSDORF, who was twice tried for the Haddock murder, spent a fortune. His defense cost him over $175,000, and he now reduced to travelling for a Milwaukee concern.

CORNESSMAN HAYES of Iowa, who as Judge decided the prohibitory law to be invalid, returned a petition to Washington ladies in favor of prohibition in the District of Columbia, declining to lay it before Congress.

WILLIAM MURNOUS, an old resident of Pittsburgh, was victimized by a bunko man out of $10,000. He was so hot by a man who had just drawn $20,000 in a lottery and got a certificate cashed.

MR. CRISP, of Georgia, called up the Thorbe case in the House of Representatives on the 21st of January, the pending question being on the resolution of the majority of the committee to seat. The vote stood 157 to 14, maps 8 no answer to the roll call, showing that the vote had changed. Mr. Thorbe's case was so opposed present, moved that the House adjourn, which was agreed to; yea 125, nays 115—a strict party vote.

THE WESTERN STATES.

A MYSTERIOUS box sent to Judge Woods, of the United States Court, at Indianapolis, on the 22nd, contained two cartridges, two carbridges, loose powder, and matches carefully prepared, so that an explosion would have been unavoidable if the box had been opened without suspicion. There is no clue to the sender.

A REVISED list of the victims of the recent Blizzard in the Northwest shows that 195 persons have perished and that 55 are still missing. The dead are distributed through the Northwest as follows: In Dakota, 107; Iowa, 6; Nebraska, 17; Montana, 3. The following is a list of the dead:

In Dakota—Six unknown people, near Scotland; Joseph Kocarek, at Scotland; Mrs. Fullmer, at Ashton; Mrs. Ole Olson, at Ashton; Springfield; a son of Michael Hoff, at Tyndall; Mrs. Ole Johnson, near Tyndall; Mr. Wolters, near Tyndall; Wm. Swanking, near Scotland; a mail driver, between New Salem and Hebron; Miss Sarah Ireland, of Yankton; four unknown farmers, near Wakefield; Mr. Dayton, near Wakefield; Mr. Hurrey, near Wakefield; Mr. Hurrey, near Wakefield; Mr. Dolan, near Wakefield; a school teacher, near Wakefield; a school teacher, near Wakefield; Walter Munger, at Mitchell; Jacob School, a lawyer, near Mitchell; Mr. Keeler, two unknown persons, near Mitchell; Mr. Ward, near Mitchell; Thomas Christenson, at Huron; Frank Bullard, at Huron; Sam Nirsem, and Robert Chambers, at Huron; D. Gunderson and three unknown persons, near Sioux Falls; Jacob Kratz, at Lesterville; three brothers and a sister, near Lesterville; Mrs. Ireland, near Yankton; Mrs. Ireland, near Gary; two unknown men near Bridgewater; one unknown man near White Lake; Emil Gilbertson at Altona; Pierson Brothers, at Altona; Mrs. Gilbertson, at Altona; Mrs. Hutchison, near Jackson; Mrs. Ole Johnson, near Jackson; Mrs. Ole Johnson, near Jackson; Mrs. Sawyer, near Canton; Miss Jacobson, a school teacher, a pupil named Goode, Miss Brandt, near Canton; Mrs. Ole Johnson, near Canton; Mrs. Ole Johnson, near Canton; Mr. Ingebretson, near Canton; Mr. Ingebretson's child, near Canton; Mr. Ingebretson's child, near Canton; Mr. Ingebretson's child, near Canton; Mrs. Corn Curtis, at Delamere; four school-children, near Canton; Miss Bessie Stanford, at Canton; Canton; Miss Bessie Stanford, at Canton; at Canton; Miss Bessie Stanford, at Canton; Miss Bessie Stanford, at Canton; Miss Bessie Stanford,

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

REV. S. S. STEEL, of Manistique was nominated by the prohibitionists in congressional convention at Ishpeming last Thursday.

THE theory of "protection" is that by taking from John, Dick and Harry and giving it to Peter will enhance the property of all four.

IS the republican congressional convention held at Ishpeming last week, H. W. Seymour, of Sault Ste. Marie, received the nomination on 110th ballot.

THERE is nothing that will knock so-called protection out of a man so completely as a thorough understanding of the subject. Therefore let everybody read and study both sides.

BARTLEY BLAKES, of Menominee received the unanimous nomination of the democratic convention at Marquette last week for congressman in the eleventh district and the democrats intend to make a strong campaign.

"IF farmers need protection against anything it is against 'protection.'" So said Emery A. Storrs eighteen years ago in an address to a meeting of farmers at Springfield, Ill., which is found in the JOURNAL this week on page 2, under the head of "Tariff Truths."

THIS week we present to our readers an address of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, in an address before a state democratic conference, in which he discusses the president's message and replies to John Sherman, setting forth the fallacies of "protection."

A copy of the Chicago Daily News Almanac and Political Register for 1888, has reached our table. The present issue of this annual publication presents many improvements over former numbers. Neither pains nor expense seems to have been spared to make it complete and correct in all departments of statistics it undertakes to present. The price is only 20 cents and can be had of newsdealers, or Victor F. Lawson, publisher, 123 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

How naked Esquimaux children play on a bear's skin, in a snow hut or *igloo*, where the temperature is below zero, is one of the many interesting facts set forth by Lieutenant Fred K. Schwatka in his article in the February number of the Cosmopolitan, on "Wintering in the White Zone," beautifully illustrated by W. P. Snyder. The lieutenant tells in a most delightful way, how this curious structure the *igloo*, is built of snow and ice sometimes and how, when one enters it from a temperature seventy degrees below zero, one finds a temperature of four or five degrees below zero, positively uncomfortable.

The logging railroad of David Ward, the pine king of Michigan, is now building. It will run from Frederica, on the Michigan Central to Alba, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana. Thirteen miles are graded. The right-of-way is being lumbered, and from two to three million feet will be cut from it. The logs will be put into the Manistee. The road will connect Mr. Ward's great tract of cork pine and enable him to bring it by rail to the Bay City market. The Ward railroad, connecting the two greasy stems that run to Mackinaw, will give Bay City a short line to Petoskey and the summer resorts for which the west side of the state is famed. The Michigan Central will doubtless acquire possession of the Ward railroad and in time operate it as a branch.—Bay City Tribune.

When a Cure is Guaranteed.

Why will you refuse to be relieved of that cough which is liable to become seated in your lungs and to cause you many a suffering day and sleepless night? Your children are liable to be taken with *Croup* and *Colds* before a doctor can be summoned. Be wise and obtain a remedy that will not fail to give relief from Coughs Colds Whooping Cough, Croup and all other lung difficulties. *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* will do all this and costs but a trifle. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. feb

Toothache.

Money is a great cure for aching hearts, but a twenty dollar gold piece placed on an aching don't seem to have the least effect. In fact nothing is sure to cure but *Hamilton's Toothache Drops*, which are warranted to cure in one minute. Price only 25 cents. Sold by G. W. Beaman. feb

Bedtime's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter, sole agent for Charlevoix.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Notes and News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 28.—Mrs. Cleveland held a pleasant reception Saturday afternoon. These events are much enjoyed by the general public, as well as those whose position in society entitles them to pass behind the receiving line. The visitors have all of the reception suite of rooms to stroll about in, excepting the blue parlor, and the conservatory is open to them. The rooms are warm, soft lighted, the band plays, and they see the latest fashions from all over the country, and from all lands.

Col. McDonald, the new Fish Commissioner, has been connected with the Fish Commission work for many years. He was one of Prof. Baird's chief assistants, and had special charge of the distribution of fish. He has been engaged largely in the work of shad propagation and had charge of the recent experiments in cod culture.

The senate committee on postoffices and postroads heard Mr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., in opposition to a postal telegraph. He said the history of postal telegraph systems, wherever in existence, was one of negligence and delay, and that the commissioner in charge of the French system said to the late Mr. Orton, the president of the Western Union, that he made a mistake in conducting his lines as if the telegraph was made for the people. "We, in France," he added, "think ze people vos made for ze telegraph." Mr. Green maintained that rapidity and accuracy of services is of more value than moneyed consideration, and while he believed the United States government would conduct a postal system in a manner superior to European nations, it would not make it as efficient as a company with its money invested and profits depending upon character of service rendered.

Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard also addressed the same committee. He is in favor of the postal telegraph system proposed in the bill introduced by senator Dawes. He gave it as his opinion that of the $88,000,000 of capital of the Western Union about $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 had been paid in cash by the stockholders, and probably as much more by stockholders of other telegraph companies, which had become bankrupt and had then been bought up by the Western Union, and that the rest of it had been taken from the public in the shape of telegraph tolls.

The contract for the La Fayette monument has been signed by Messrs. Falguire and Mercie, the French sculptors, and returned to this country for the signatures of the commission authorized to make contracts. It has been signed by them and sent back to France. The contract stipulates that all the artistic work shall be executed by the hands of Messrs Falguire and Mercie, and by no others. It is further stipulated that the monument shall be completed and set up in Washington in two years after the date of signing the contract.

Postmaster-General Dickinson, on behalf of the United States, has signed a parcel post convention with British Honduras. Its provisions are the same as those recently entered into with Jamaica and other British colonies. New Orleans has been designated as the exchange office for the United States.

The report made by Senator Platt chairman of the committee on territories, to the senate, to accompany the bill for the admission of South Dakota, says the bill is substantially the same as that passed by the senate last session.

Beware.

Coughs, Colds and Slight Throat Diseases often develop into Bronchitis, Seated Cough, Consumption, etc, and should have immediate attention and be removed in the first stages. Not only public speakers, but all, are liable to throat troubles and to obtain relief should use *Hamilton's Cough Troches*, which relieve Coughs, and hoarseness, making the articulation clear. Warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25c per box. Sold by G. W. Beaman. feb

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co. Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and can walk to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c, at G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Additional Local.

For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. myl

The maps of the D. C. & E. R. R. have been approved by the State Railroad Crossing Commissioners.

Byron See calls attention to some special bargains in ladies' wraps and jackets that he is closing out at cost.

Frank Merritt, a lad of 15 years, was instantly killed in a collision on a toboggan slide in Charlotte last week.

Dr. Crouter announces that he will be found until further notice in his dental office in the rear of the drug store.

Maj. E. H. Green, camp No. 122, Sons of Veterans mustered in on Tuesday evening of this week, and the officers installed.

Manistee, through her Business Men's Association is endeavoring to become connected with Grand Rapids either by the G. R. & I. or the C. & W. M. railroads.

O. W. Smith has bought the fruit stand and leased the lot on the east side of Bridge Street, opposite his lapidary, and expects to fit up a fruit and vegetable market which he proposes to call the "Central Market." His intention is to make it attractive and pleasant as well as convenient. We shall probably have more to say concerning it when he gets to work.

Purely Personal.

Amos Fox returned from Mt. Clemens Friday.

Chas. See, Jr. is in Elk Rapids visiting friends.

Mrs. M. Litney returned Monday form her visit of Traverse City.

J. S. Dixon has been appointed signal service observer at Charlevoix.

Capt. A. G. Aldrich is now chaircar conductor on the Michigan Central.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholls left this morning for a few weeks visit in Florida.

Wm. Harris and G. V. Nash, of Norwood attended the banquet Monday evening.

John Tencate, of East Jordan was in town this morning and made us a pleasant call.

Prof. J. B. Allen who is spending the winter at East Jordan was in Charlevoix Tuesday.

Rev. W. H McCartney spoke last Friday evening at East Jordan on the question of Local Option.

John A. Auld, of Strathroy, Ont., brother of Mrs. Crouter, accompanied the remains to Charlevoix.

We are pleased to note that Chas. Gagnon is again able to be upon the streets after his recent illness.

Coming Events.

The singing class will hold two sessions each week, Monday and Tuesday evenings at 7 o'clock sharp.

Sunday morning the subject at the Congregational church will be "Growth in Grace." In the evening there will be a praise service consisting of recitations and solos with remarks historical and illustrative of each hymn.

The K. of L. literary society have changed the night for holding their meeting from Wednesday evening to Friday evening. The first meeting will be held on Friday evening Feb. 3, at which time the tariff question will be discussed. Great efforts are being made to make this an interesting meeting to all. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

Historical Society.

The parlors of Byron See were filled last Friday evening, and an enjoyable time was had.

The program opened with an instrumental solo by Miss Sadie Miller, and was followed with a select reading by Miss Gray.

The paper of the evening, Richard III, was read by C. J. Grier.

After intermission the society was favored with an instrumental trio by Mrs. Guyles, Mrs. Kane and Miss Cochran; a recitation by Mrs. G. R. Brown. After which the conversation was led by Rev. A. O. Downs, and Mrs. F. J. Meech.

The society will meet to-morrow evening at the residence of W. A. Brown on north Bridge street. The paper will be Henry VIII, by Prof. Enos.

Secure Admission.

Who can help admiring a lovely face, a clear, smooth, beautiful complexion? These can easily be obtained by the use of *Hamilton's Oriental Balm*. It will surely remove Freckles, Tan, Pimples and Blemishes of every sort and is in no way injurious to the skin, but is the most harmless and elegant preparation of its kind. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. feb

Beaman—Cooper.

A very quiet but very delightful wedding occurred in the township of Marion on Wednesday evening of last week, when Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Cooper gave their second daughter, Adah, to Geo. W. Beaman, our newly arrived druggist. Only a few intimate friends of the family were invited. At 8:30 o'clock the bride and groom, preceed by Miss Mate Cooper, sister of the bride, and Geo. A. Wilson, who acted as bridesmaid and groomsman, took their places before Rev. W. H. McCartney, who married them. The bride was neatly attired in a cream colored dress and the groom wore a Prince Albert coat. The happy couple were recipients of many warm and very impressive congratulations, which, if synonymous of a future, will be a bright and happy one. At a late hour the company dispersed after again extending congratulations. Besides the family there were present the Misses Mattie and Maggie O'Neil, Miss May Papineau, Miss Bertha Mills, and Messrs. Harry Branch, of East Jordan, Claude Smith, Nelson White, of Charlevoix, and T. F. Nelson, of Cheboygan.

Evel'ue.

IRONTON, Jan 31.—George Rodgers lost one of his mules recently. This team of mules are claimed to have been in the late civil war.

Mr. J. V. Lane sold his yoke of steers to Mr. Johnson.

Mrs. Allen Brown near Advance is reported very low with typhoid.

A hop at Mavelle's, at Advance last Friday evening. A boss time.

Miss Clara Haydan is again quite very sick.

S. R. Austin has returned to the Peterson camp again.

It was currently reported Friday that Walter Manney formerly a resident here, but now a resident of Nebraska, was among the victims of the recent blizzard in that state. It now seems that the report was not true of his father, who was also well known, was the victim.

Mrs. Hause who went to the southern part of the state last November to spend the winter died January 19. Mr. and Mrs. Hause have been residents of Ironton for about four years. She leaves a husband and four children.

Mrs. Mead Benson contemplates a trip to Lorain Co., Ohio, in a few weeks or a visit, to be absent during next summer.

Mr. Wm. Vought has recovered from his recent illness.

Examination for scholars at the Ironton schools Friday evening.

Mrs. Lon Sheldon, we understand, is convalescent.

Ed Newville, the liveryman at Boyne, now runs a tri-weekly stage line between Boyne and Ironton via Advance.

A party at Mrs. Trimble's last Friday night. All report a good time.

Why not start a singing school at Ironton?

Chas. Bedwin received more goods Saturday. Give him a call.

Hayes.

BENOSS, Jan. 31.—Mr. Mineer has the best rig for northern Michigan winters. It consists of a movable caboose that can be put on or taken off in a couple of hours, and is what all farmers need.

Mr. Bonnett is rushing his logs for Pine Lake Lumber Co., down to lake Michigan.

Jack Sanby has concentrated his business lately by moving his family down where his mill is.

Mr. Geo. McRoberts who had the misfortune to break his leg at Stanby's mill, doing as well as could be expected.

Morrell Long, of Bay, was visiting relatives in Hayes Saturday. His father, who had a paralytic shock is better.

Sportsmen would do well shooting rabbits near the shore 'of Pine Lake, as they are getting so thick that they bother some nervous persons nights.

Mr. Austin has bought a yoke of oxen and lots of farming implements since he received his pension.

Harnard.

Mr. James Anderson, of Wisconsin who has been visiting his brother George here, returned to his home Monday. George accompanied him as far as Petoskey.

Henry Harkness sold his oxen last week to George Clark.

William Burns is stocking his mill with basswood and ash logs.

Mr. William Clark went to Torch Lake Wednesday. He is agent for creameries.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jolliffe were in the neighborhood Saturday

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

As I am the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods House in Charvleoix county, and having lived here for the past twenty years, I think I know pretty well what this trade needs, and you will always find my line complete. In Trunks and Valises, Gloves and Mittens, Neck Wear, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Mufflers, I am headquarters for Presents.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Dry Goods!

The only exclusive stock of DRY GODOS in Charlevoix, at the corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE of LADIES' WRAPS AND JACKETS AT COST.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

DO YOU WANT

PURE DRUGS

Or Carefully Compounded Prescriptions, CALL ON US.

DO YOU SMOKE? We Keep the Best Cigars.
DO YOU LIKE MUSIC? We will take pleasure in showing our well-selected Stock!

Yours Respectfully,

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,
Druggists and Pharmacists,
Opera Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. & I. **1888** S. & I.

You will need something in our line during 1888. Do got fail to buy of us. You will SAVE YOUR DOLLARS by so doing.

There's Saws, Axes, Files, and Tools of all kinds. Then you may want a New Stove. If you do, mind it if you don't get one of ours. A majority, a large majority, of the Stove Buyers of the county will tell you. We've got their names, and can refer direct to them. The Champion Pumps, too; what a splendid record they have, working easily and quickly.

Come, see us; if you want anything, BUY OF US. Yours in the belief that we will not fail to please you.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

BORN.

Jan. 30—On Sunday the mercury went up to freezing point; it is one degree above at this writing.

On Jan. 23d T. J. Hill, of this place started on a trip to southern California, going by the S. P. R. R. through Texas, will return by way of Santa Fee.

R. K. Crane was recently called to southern New York, on account of news of the severe illness of his father.

F. W. Mayne, of Charlevoix, was in Boyne a couple of days last week looking after a saw mill at Boyne's "lay out." W. A. Smith, of Bellevue also stayed over to take in the wrangling over the nag that several own but no one possesses.

Wm Harris, secretary of the county board of school examiners was in town Friday looking after the interest of the schools in our vicinity.

Long year party in town last week; number of proposals unknown to your chronicler.

Did you see the moon's eclipse on Saturday night?

C. G. Lewis, of East Jordan was greeting friends in Boyne, several days last week.

NOTICE OF ELECTION. Notice is hereby given to the electors of the township of Charlevoix, Mich., that a special election will be held at the Township City House in the village of Charlevoix, Mich., on **Tuesday, the 14th day February**, A. D. 1888, for the purpose of voting upon the following proposition, for their determination, viz: The question whether or not intoxicating liquors as mentioned in section two of an act number one hundred and ninety seven, of the session laws of the state of Michigan, for the year eighteen hundred and eighty seven, of which a copy is attached, shall be sold in said township. All the electors voting at said election, that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage in said county, shall be prohibited, shall have printed or written, or partly printed and partly written on their ballots, the words "Prohibition to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors." And all the electors voting at said election that such manufacture and sale shall not be prohibited in said county, shall have printed or written, or partly printed and partly written on their ballots, the words "For the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors." The polls of said election will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as may be, and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon, unless the board shall in their discretion, adjourn the polls for one hour at noon or any time prior to the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon, as in the judgment of the board of inspectors of said election may be deemed advisable for the purpose of receiving the votes of said township.

Dated at Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 30, 1888.

HORACE S. HARRIS, Township Clerk.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WILL H. FRANCIS,
Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Carpetcleaning and Building** Work in the Village of Charlevoix. Shop on Mason street, opposite Dr. Cook's residence. Yard adjoining shop, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on South Terrace, opposite Harrison Bradley's residence.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and rivers. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Rates $1 per day, room for commercial travelers adjoining for $1.

PENSION BLANKS.

And all other blanks used in prosecuting claims before the U. S. Pension, Patent, or Land offices need for principle, address

A. J. H. WHEELER,
Jan 27 1888 429 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 2, 1888.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S BANQUET.

Members and Friends Enjoy an Evening of Social Improvement.

One of the stated objects of the business men's association is the cultivation of better social relations among the members. The practical application of this idea resulted in one of the most pleasant gatherings of the season, at the Bridge Street house last Monday evening.

The ladies most intimately connected with the association had provided a feast that would astonish one not acquainted with the hospitality of Charlevoix ladies in general, and at nine o'clock the dining room of the hotel was packed to its utmost with an eager, happy people, and so thoroughly had the committee in charge done their work that all were seated and served without a hitch or an unpleasant word.

President L. D. Bartholomew called the assemblage to order, and Rev. A. O. Downs asked Divine Blessing, after which the feasting continued nearly an hour.

At the close of this interesting exercise, ex-president John Nicholls toastmaster for the occasion, announced the first toast as follows:

Charlevoix: Her advantages and opportunities. Queen of the Lakes, she shows her wealth of forest, field waters, climate, and scenery upon us and bids us be loyal up in maintaining her supremacy. Long live the Queen.

Response by A. D. Cruickshank.

Mr. Cruickshank referred to the general location and surroundings of Charlevoix, and to the fact that for a number of years it had been dear to him as a home, that the maps of Michigan less than forty years ago, did not recognize the existence of such a place, that all the pioneer work of settlement had been done since that time, and a few are still of us who built the original houses. The growth of Charlevoix was slow at first, but more rapidly within the last few years. Our harbor is central and accessible for a large territory.

Blessed by nature to be a magnificent harbor. Charlevoix is favored by nature in very many of her advantages. Tributary to this harbor is a vast body of timber only partially developed. Located as we are by nature, at the gateway of a beautiful valley, where all roads by land, and last few years. Our harbor is central and accessible for a large territory.

Blessed by nature to be a magnificent harbor. Charlevoix is favored by nature in very many of her advantages. Tributary to this harbor is a vast body of timber only partially developed. Located as we are by nature, at the gateway of a beautiful valley, where all roads by land, and travel by water leads to Charlevoix, this vast product of timber must pass through our gates in search of raw or manufactured condition as we choose to make it. We have a soil adapted to the best and most abundant crops. We have the purest and clearest springs, creeks, and lakes. We have a climate not surpassed by any locality in the United States. In the hot summer, when other localities are suffering from the intense heat, the breezes from the lake keep the atmosphere around Charlevoix pure, cool, and healthful. The summers are never uncomfortably hot, and the winters are tempered by the lake so that while we have an abundance of snow, we do not suffer from excessive cold. Our advantages for engaging in manufacturing enterprises cannot be excelled. No city or village in the Grand Traverse region can have a supremacy over Charlevoix, if the people here determine to continue in the lead. Manufacturers of products from hardwood timber are looking to this region for supplies. We have the opportunity of manufacturing this timber at our own door, instead of shipping the raw material. It was once said to be impossible to make a harbor here in Charlevoix, but by organized effort the desire was made to be felt in Washington, and we have the harbor. By organization we propose to have a railroad to further assist in maintaining the supremacy of Charlevoix. The work is progressing most satisfactory, and by this time next year you will see the cars running to Charlevoix. Let the artist travel the world over, visit all the scenes of beauty and grandeur, and paint a model home with its surroundings, and I have no doubt you would recognize in that painting an exact counterpart of Charlevoix.

Following Mr. Cruickshank's remarks, the assemblage was favored with an instrumental trio by Mrs. Guyles, Mrs. Kane, and Miss Cochran; also by a vocal duet by Mr. W. A. and Miss Florence Smith.

The next toast announced was—

The Village Newspaper. The embodiment of truth, the encyclopedia of the neighborhood, the inspiration to all that is noble and useful; how could we do without it?

Response by Chas. J. Strang.

The village newspaper is everywhere recognized as one of the most potent factors in the march of improvement of the human family. The success of the press in general is but the development of this recognition. Societies recognize the power, the influence, and the value of the press when they subscribe for some newspaper or periodical devoted to certain fields of work with which to accomplish their proposed reforms and improvements; communities recognize it when they contribute funds to establish a local newspaper to represent them before the world, villages and cities recognize it, and show their recognition and appreciation by a generous support to those organs which represent the best elements of society, of education, and of, material growth and progress within their jurisdiction, politicians and political parties recognize this power when they seek to obtain control of the utterances of those newspapers having the largest circulation and most influential business patronage. That newspaper which at all times upholds and works for the community which gives it sustenance, which is true to itself and its supporters, deserves, and generally receives the support of a majority of the business men in their community.

To deserve this recognition, however, every event of local interest in the town, every improvement in the neighborhood, every meeting of citizens, every project for the general good must be treated in a spirit and manner to avoid jealousies, and to give the readers a confidence in the truth of the statements made.

I deny the allegation so often heard that you cannot believe what you read in a newspaper. There is not a more careful, pains-taking, truthful body of workers in any business or profession than the reporters and editors of local newspapers who are striving to build for themselves honor, reputation, and a competence in any community. They realize that their utterances are imperishable, and are capable of being proved or disproved. If you meet a man on the street and he makes what seems to be a statement of fact, and you afterward learn that it is false, and speak to your informant about it, he can persistently deny ever having made such a statement, and you have no way of proving it. Not so with the editor and reporter. He reduces every statement to a tangible form, which when printed and circulated are beyond recall. He may undertake to explain them or to place the blame on some other person who gave him the information, but his explanation will never follow the original statement, and he stands before the community as its author and creatures. On this account his reputation and standing in the community depends to a very great extent on the frequency with which he violates the truth.

We cannot afford to give expression to anything but truth for another reason. The newspaper is the mirror of the community, and the resident look into it for everything. As soon as the child can read he looks for the weekly visits of the newspaper with as much interest as the business man. The child reads the death notices, the marriages, and each year enlarges his interest until every column of every page is read diligently, and without stupidity. If there be a birth, marriage or death in the neighborhood, the village newspaper is expected to give all the dates and details. If a lecture, concert, or public meeting, not only an outline of the evening's program, but a synopsis of the addresses are expected to be given in the newspaper. And this report must be written in such a manner as to do justice and fidelity to truth and it must be read aloud and discussed in the family without danger of violating the finest conceptions of social instruction. Every item in every department of industry is looked for with the same interest and fidelity to truth. Every the capacity and ability of the editor and reporter to write in such language and with such fidelity to truth as the editor would use in his own family, at his own fireside.

The newspaper is ever ready to give all the prominence possible to every movement for prosperity and progress of the community. It is ever ready to place Charlevoix in being in the world; we have schools with an average in per cent of attendance and average standing in per cent of scholarship, which will bear comparison with any schools in the state. We have churches, societies, and associations of all denominations and societies, people and for the common good of the people. The press of this country gave us our magnificent system of free public schools, and the development of our manufacturing and shipping interests, has so far outstripped the ability of our schools to meet the demands of the hard pressed public, that the demand for more schools is now heard from every quarter. The improvement of our harbor, the building of our new sawing mill and look the initial steps in the direction of a railroad to connect with the great world beyond, the organization of our new Men's Association whose hospitality we enjoy to-night, were each developed and made successful in their work by the support of the newspapers, and social and social reform in the community were its success to the support of the newspaper.

The newspaper looks for an expression of appreciation of his efforts to supply the latest news, the best goods, the most increase of daily or weekly visitors, and the most of the work against the labor of European countries as much as American capital is protected, not only against foreign capital but against foreign labor as well.

Our country has always been the dumping ground for paupers from the old world, until the country is overrun with cheap labor which comes in direct competition with native born American labor. It is time to call a halt. Let not another foreigner land on our shores unless he brings wealth enough to become an employer in stead of seeking employment, and the time would come in which there need be no idle hands and we would secure what we all want, shorter hours and better pay.

This was followed by a vocal quartette by Mrs. E. M. Clark, Mrs. Hines Dr. Carlstein, and Mills Kanagy.

The toastmaster next announced—

The Business Mens Associations. Labor is organized, Capital is organized, the Church is organized, everything else is organized; why should not the Business Men organize to foster their own interests and the interests of the community in which they live?

Response by R. W. Kane.

This toast is a new one. It is the first time it has been proposed in Charlevoix, therefore what is said in response cannot be hackneyed. The real object perhaps in the mind of the originator of these associations was the collection of bad debts, and the placing of the dealings between the merchant and the customer on a better basis, by shortening credits and working as rapidly as possible toward a cash system. The collection department of our association has attracted wides attention, and has done most excellent service. We congratulate ourselves that so powerful a weapon is being used with such discretion. The Charlevoix Association challenges any man to cite an instance where it has done a person injustice in its collection department. One man thought to deal as a crank, ing blow and perhaps to wipe us out of existence by sending a complaint to the state association. His case was investigated. The state secretary informed us that after the fullest examination they found the complaint groundless. And he added, "this is only the second complaint of injustice that has ever been brought to our notice, and we are happy to inform you that the other complaint was as groundless as yours". But the foundations of our organization rest upon a broader and grander principle than the collection of bad debts and their prevention. The great, central, predominating idea of this association is the idea of brotherhood and union. The idea that the welfare of the community is the welfare of each individual in the community. By actual experience, business men are learning that it is a great deal better to work for their common interests and the interests of their town than to expend their energies in decrying the goods, methods and reputation of their competitors and rivals in business.

Among our professed objects as expressed in our constitution are the regulating and obtaining fair rates of insurance and freights, shorter hours for business men and their clerks, and the promoting of any scheme for the improvement of our town and community. But how can an insurance company or railroad company be compelled to fairness or to make change in rates, if they are not confronted by the united business interests of the place? How can any scheme for the development of our resources be successfully promoted if the business men do not join hands in a united effort to push it through? We realize in these things very forcibly that "in union there is strength." Without it, there is impotence. Without it, railroad and steamboat companies, insurance companies and others, may tyranize over us and do with as they will and we can do nothing but grumble.

We have tonight listened to the eloquent and truthful description of the advantages and opportunities of Charlevoix. Our possess are glowing with a just pride in the many advantages we possess, and swelling with hope at the opportunities which are ours. But how are we to see these resources developed and these opportunities realized if we do not put our united strength to the wheel and keep pushing until they stand as accomplished facts before us?

It is for these purposes we exist. If we give our association the support it deserves; attend its meetings, take hold of the work and earnestly try to realize its objects, we cannot fail to work out a noble future for our place. If however as business men, we are content, each for himself to say, "I will attend to my own affairs and let matters of public interest take care of themselves," we shall witness the melancholy spectacle of our public affairs going to rack and ruin, and our own affairs going to rack and ruin with them. Gentlemen, which shall it be?

This was followed by a vocal trio, by Mrs. E. M. Clark, Mrs. Hines, and Mrs. Kane.

The toastmaster then announced the closing toast of the evening—

The Ladies. They bewitch us in youth, they sustain us in manhood, they comfort us in old age. The best bargain any man ever made, is when he obtained a true, sensible, loving wife.

Response by E. H. Green.

Mr. Toastmaster, gentlemen of the Business Men's Association, and Ladies: It is somewhat singular, that in nearly all banquets, the toasts to the ladies comes in last, and it has always been a mystery to me why this should be so, for surely no banquet can be a true genuine success without the presence of those who bewitch, sustain, and comfort us throughout our life.

The lateness of the hour admonishes me that I must necessarily be very brief in my response.

Ancient history informs us that of the side of a man named Adam. She was not made of his head, to toys him, nor of his feet to be trampled upon by him, but out of his side to be equal with him, taken from under his arm that she might be protected by him, and from very near the heart to be beloved.

The corn help-mate was no insignificant title as applied to man's companion. She is a help-mate in every hour of darkness, difficulty and sorrow of life, and thus she sustains and comforts man and makes it her special lot to soften his misfortunes.

"As unto the bow the cord is, so unto the man is woman; though she bends him she obeys him; though she draws him, yet she follows; useless each without the other."

While the committee of arrangements has done most excellent work, I think the crowning success of this the grandest event of the season is due to the fair ladies who have prepared the refreshments, and have honored the banquet hall with their presence. And I want to say, if there is a business man here who has not somewhere a lady who believes in him, trusts in him and loves him, then his membership ought to cease at once.

In conclusion, I will state that President Bartholomew and toastmaster Nicholls unite with me in saying that the ladies of Charlevoix "are the daughters of beauty, choice of beings made, much praised, much loved, and dearer than all earth most dear. Stars of creation, images of love; whose eyes hold the passenger forgetful of his ways; whose steps were majesty; whose words were song, whose smiles were hope, whose love the solace, glory and delight of man, his boast, his riches, his renown; when found, sufficient bliss; when lost, despair."

An instrumental solo by Mrs A. T. Washburne closed the exercises.

Before dispersing, the business men extended a vote of thanks to the ladies who provided so generous a banquet, and attended so industriously to the wants of all present.

As a whole, the event was one to be long remembered in the annals of Charlevoix.

Death of Mrs. G. W. Crouter.

The announcement made on our streets last Saturday morning of the death of this estimable lady cast a feeling of sadness over the entire community, notwithstanding it was expected by all acquainted with her decline of health and attempt to recover by a change of climate.

Most readers of the JOURNAL are aware that Mrs. Crouter's health began to fail during her weary watching at the bedside of her daughter Effie a year ago last fall, and that after Effie's death she did not regain her usual cheerfulness and hope for a long life. Dr. Crouter has supplied every aid and every comfort that money could buy, yet her decline has been gradual and sure. A change of climate was suggested as a last hope, and she was taken to California last October, but this did not arrest the disease. Having reached a stage where it was quite certain that death was a question of but a few days or a few hours, she expressed a desire to see her mother and brothers in Canada. Dr. Crouter engaged a special car attached to a fast train, and on Jan. 26th she was taken from the car to her mother's home in Strathroy, Ont. She lingered until the morning of the 28th, retaining her mental faculties to the last moment, and died at peace with all the world and with her God.

Mrs. Crouter was a member of the M. E. church, and was everywhere recognized as a true Christian woman. None knew her but to be impressed with her excellent qualities.

As soon as her death was announced here, members of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, (of which order Dr. Crouter is a member) immediately took the necessary steps to meet him at Petoskey, and assist in the last ceremonies of earth. The casket containing Mrs. Crouter's remains was taken to the residence of Dr. Carlstein, Tuesday afternoon, and from there to the M. E. church at one o'clock Wednesday afternoon, for final services. A committee of ladies made every possible arrangement for a proper expression of their love for the deceased, and their sympathy for the bereaved husband, and there were numerous floral tributes at the house, at the church, and at the grave.

The services were conducted by Rev. W. H. McCartney, assisted by Rev. Mr. Clark, Rev. Mr. Downs, and Rev. Mr. Inwood.

The church was packed to its utmost, and a large number followed the remains to the cemetery.

Geo. W. Beaman,

(Successor to G. W. CROUTER.)

DRUGS AND STATIONERY,

Charlevoix, - - Michigan.

Quarter Off!

OUR ANNUAL SALE

of one-fourth off

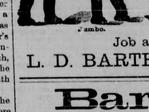
DRY GOODS, CLOAKS AND

Carpets.

We always Give our Customers a benefit when it is of some use. On February 1st Everything in our immense stock will go at 1-4 off. Now is a rare chance to secure a Cloak, of which we have a great many in Children's, Misses' and Ladies'.

RULE:—You purchase goods at regular retail prices and 1-4 will be deducted from the entire bill or One Dollars worth of Goods for Seventy-five Cents. This sale will continue until March, to get best value come early.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.



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Round Oak Stoves.

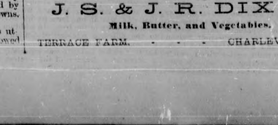
Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Bargains IN BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER



J. S. & J. R. DIXON,

Milk, Butter, and Vegetables,

TERRACE FARM. - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

BASE-BALL.

A Highly Interesting Chapter on the American National Game.

Some Noteworthy Episodes of the Past Season's Play.

Welch's Trick—A Wonderful Triple Play—Death on the Ball Field.

[NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.]

Henry Chadwick, the well-known baseball expert, was asked to tell about several of the remarkable episodes of the past season's play, as he had witnessed them.

"Just about the most noteworthy," he replied, "was that which marked the game of May 21st, at Philadelphia, between the Chicago and Philadelphia nines. The game opened favorably for Chicago, but in the second inning the hit. Pat Welch, in running to catch the ball, tried a trick on the runners which succeeded admirably. As he ran out to get under the ball, though he saw that it was going beyond his reach for a catch, and would surely strike the fence at center field, he settled himself with lifted hands in such a manner as to lead the runners to think that a catch would be certain. So Nelson waited on second base until the catch should be made, ready to start for third the moment the ball was handled. To his disgust, however, he saw it returned from the fence and picked up by Welch, and before Nelson could get a chance to leave second the ball was back in the infield, and Orr had to be content with a single base for his hit for three bags.

THOMPSON'S ACCIDENT.

"One of the best tests of a pitcher's skill which the progress of a game presents is that afforded by the position in which the first man at the bat in an innings play makes a three-base hit, and obliges the pitcher to put forth his very best efforts in the form of skillful strategic play in the position, in order to prevent his batter-runner from scoring his run. A striking illustration of this point was shown in the contest at Philadelphia on May 21, between the Philadelphia and Chicago teams. In the eighth innings of this game, while the Chicago team were within one of tying the Philadelphia team's score, Sunday, the Chicago outfielder, opened the innings at the bat with a clean bansh1t to left center field, on which he earned third base. Ferguson was in the box as the Philadelphia pitcher, and the point he had to attend to was to keep Sunday on third while retiring out the next three batsmen. He began by retiring Ryan—the next batsman—on strikes. Sullivan came next, and after two strikes had been called on him he was retired on a foul fly. Next came Daly, and he, too, after barely escaping being put out on strikes, was finally caught out on a sharp fly tip, and this left Sunday on third base, the innings play ending in a blank. It was a feat in strategic pitching well worthy of special record.

"In the contest at Chicago, on Sept. 15, between the Chicago and New York teams, a point of play occurred which plainly pointed out the necessity for the introduction of an amendment to the rules regulating the position at the bat of players whose names are printed on the score cards. The play in question was as follows: The score card in naming the order of batting, placed the names of "O'Rourke or Brown" as the occupant of the catcher's position on the New York side, and the order of their batting as fifth on the list, while the names of Nelson and O'Rourke were placed eighth on the list as third-base players. At the

RADFORD'S TRIPLE PLAY.

O'Rourke caught, Nelson was to play third base, and if Brown caught, O'Rourke was to play third. According to the order as placed on the card, it O'Rourke played at third base he was to be the eighth striker, but if he played catcher then his batting order would have been fifth. In the fifth inning O'Rourke, who had been playing third base, went to the bat after Connor, and in accordance with the order of the card was not in his proper position to bat. O'Rourke then put Nelson out on a fly to him, and as he came in Anson stepped into the umpire and claimed that the run could not count as O'Rourke had batted out of order, and his appeal was granted, and the run was disallowed 'no count.' The New-Yorkers claimed that as both O'Rourke and Brown's names were on the card for fifth place either had the right to bat; but this was not so, inasmuch as the position alone gave the right to bat, and as O'Rourke was not to play both at catcher and third base, the order belonged to the position he filled; as that was third base, his batting order was eighth on the list. As it happened the loss of the run by the New York team did not result in that of the game, as New York won by 5 to 4.

But the incident showed very plainly that the rule governing the play should be changed so as to give the legal order of batting under such circumstances.

"In one of the May games between the Louisville and Baltimore teams at Louisville Hecker and Verrick played a successful trick on the visiting batsmen in the following manner: The player in question occurred in the second innings while Dawes was on first base and Fulmer on second. Fulmer made an attempt to steal to third base, and in doing so the fielders allowed that he had run out of the line of the base to avoid the ball in the hands of the baseman, Werrick, who then placed the ball on Fulmer safe. During the dispute over the decision Werrick, who held the ball, had it up his sleeve, and when the umpire—Eddy Caldbert—called play at the close of the dispute Hecker entered the pitcher's box and acted as if he had the ball in hand ready to deliver it to the bat. Fulmer, deceived by this action, left the base he had previously occupied and stood off it ready to run home. As he did so, Werrick slipped the ball from up his sleeve and laughingly sent it up to Palmer and touched him out, greatly to the amusement of the astonished crowd looking on, not one of whom had noticed where the ball had gone. It was a lesson to Fulmer to make a special note of the old base-ball saying, 'keep your eye on the ball.'

"On July 9 the Metropolitan team met the Cincinnatis on the home grounds, and on the occasion found themselves opposed to the strong battery of Foster and Mullane, who for that day was in fine form for his best strategic work. It was a lesson to the active pitching of Mullane, to the splendid support given behind him by his catcher Bailey, who was especially a noteworthy feature of the contest. But the Metropolitans also played a remarkably fine game, and the most striking feature of it was the splendid triple play of Radford, who was playing second base for them on the occasion. Baldwin was at the bat, Carpenter at second base, and Tebeau at third. Both the runners had taken ground in base running and were ready to start on the first fair hit. Baldwin caught the ball square on the bat and hit a hot liner just as both the runners ran for their respective bases. But Radford caught the swift line ball beautifully, and touching second base with it before Carpenter could get back, promptly threw the ball to third base in time to cut of Tebeau. The play the side out by a model triple play, and Radford's skillful performance brought out tumultuous applause.

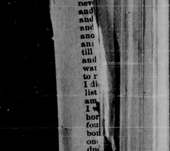
"One of the saddest events of the season of 1887 was the fatal occurrence at Lincoln, Nebraska, on June 13, which resulted in the death of young Edward Likely, of Lincoln, the accident did not occur in a match game, but only while a party of ball players were practicing for a contest arranged for the next day. The party had a dozen or so balls playing when young Likely took the bat and stepped up to the home plate for a hit. Clasby was at the pitcher's box, and he was sending in very swift balls. As Likely struck at the ball it just touched the bat near the handle and glanced off like a rifle shot to the baseman's face, striking the latter with such force as to cause him to fall unconscious with his head striking the ground heavily on the top. He was taken up insensible and carried from the field to the nearest hotel, where he was promptly attended to by physicians. But he never recovered from the effects of the blow and fall combined, and within ten minutes time the poor boy was dead. He was a bright youth, just twenty-three years of age, and highly esteemed by his companions. Various theories as to the immediate cause of death were advanced, but it is probable that it was due mainly to the severe shock to the nerve center. The blow on the face was not alone sufficient to have caused death. It was the only actual death on the ball field last season.

A DEATH ON THE FIELD.

"A curious incident happened in the contest of May 14th, at Bridgeport, Conn., between the Bridgeports and Danbury teams. It is a rule of the game that any ball hit to the fence, if be legally caught, provided it is not caught on a rebound from the ground, and an object other than the person of a fielder. But if it is caught after rebounding from any object or part of any fielder engaged in the game the catch is a legitimate one. In the game in question a fair ball was batted to the field, and both Lovett and Wilson ran to catch it. The ball as it fell first struck Wilson's hands, but singular to relate, after he had three times failed to hold it securely as it rebounded from his hands, it went to Lovett's hands, who was standing close by ready to assist in the catch. But Lovett simularly failed to hold the ball securely, and it again bounded out from his hands Wilson grasped it, and then ran home and claimed that the run could not count as O'Rourke had batted out of order, and his appeal was granted, and the run was disallowed 'no count.' The New-Yorkers claimed that as both O'Rourke and Brown's names were on the card for fifth place either had the right to bat; but this was not so, inasmuch as the position alone gave the right to bat, and as O'Rourke was not to play both at catcher and third base, the order belonged to the position he filled; as that was third base, his batting order was eighth on the list. As it happened the loss of the run by the New York team did not result in that of the game, as New York won by 5 to 4.

But the incident showed very plainly that the rule governing the play should be changed so as to give the legal order of batting under such circumstances.

"In one of the May games between the Louisville and Baltimore teams at Louisville Hecker and Verrick played a successful trick on the visiting batsmen in the following manner: The player in question occurred in the second innings while Dawes was on first base and Fulmer on second. Fulmer made an attempt to steal to third base, and in doing so the fielders allowed that he had run out of the line of the base to avoid the ball in the hands of the baseman, Werrick, who then placed the ball on Fulmer safe. During the dispute over the decision Werrick, who held the ball, had it up his sleeve, and when the umpire—Eddy Caldbert—called play at the close of the dispute Hecker entered the pitcher's box and acted as if he had the ball in hand ready to deliver it to the bat. Fulmer, deceived by this action, left the base he had previously occupied and stood off it ready to run home. As he did so, Werrick slipped the ball from up his sleeve and laughingly sent it up to Palmer and touched him out, greatly to the amusement of the astonished crowd looking on, not one of whom had noticed where the ball had gone. It was a lesson to Fulmer to make a special note of the old base-ball saying, 'keep your eye on the ball.'—*Sporting News.*



WELCH'S TRICK.

THE PACIFIC ROADS.

A Message from President Cleveland to Congress on the Subject.

Astonishing Features of the Administration of the Affairs of the Companies.

The Government's Rights—Suggestions as to Necessary Legislation.

The Cancellation of Unpatented Land Grants Is Urged Upon Congress.

The following is the President's message transmitting his Pacific Railroad reports to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On March 7 last I sent to Congress the reports of the appointed Pacific Railroad Commissioners, with a view to mitigate such relations as were then and still are existing between the Government and certain other roads, the ordinary fulfillment of whose obligations to the Government was then and is now threatened with disaster. The facts and circumstances then presented in the reports of the commissioners, in my judgment, justified the belief that some of the roads were then insolvent, and that the condition of others was such that their ability to meet their obligations was greatly impaired, and that the approach of the period for the payment of the principal of the Government claims was hastening the time when, in the ordinary course of business, the ability to pay would be wholly destroyed. It was also made clear that the Government was, in the transaction of its business with these railroads, and in the protection of its interests as a creditor, suffering from the want of authority of law to act upon the facts and conditions disclosed by the reports of the commissioners, and that the interests of the Government would be better cared for if such authority was conferred upon the Executive.

I ventured to express the opinion that the Government's interest would be better subserved if the Government should be authorized to extend the time for the payment of its claims upon the railroads, and I suggested that such extension might be safely made upon such terms as would secure the payment of the entire indebtedness of the roads to the Government, with interest, and would also secure to the Government a share in the earnings of the roads while they were in the hands of their present managers, and before the period for the payment of the principal of the Government claims should arrive, and I suggested that such extension might be made with the consent and upon the application of the companies, and that if such consent and application could not be obtained, the Government might with propriety and advantage, in the exercise of its sovereignty, and in the protection of its interests as a creditor, impose the extension upon the companies.

I also

FARM AND GARDEN.

THRESHING CORN—VALUABLE VINES FOR INDOOR CULTURE.

The Honey Crop in Various Sections. How to Ship Honey—A Movable Roof for a Hay Shed Described and Illustrated.

A practical farmer describes in The Country Gentleman a movable roof for protecting hay, straw and the like, which is readily heightened or lowered to any desired position and which has given satisfaction in his section of the country.

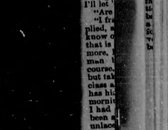


FIG. 1.—MOVABLE ROOF FOR HAY SHED.

Fig. 1 represents the roof supported by pins in the corner posts and elevated a few feet. It also shows the lever, A, and a movable upright, B. Fig. 2 gives a view of one corner of the roof, together with lever and upright, the pin, C, in the upright being in contact with the under side of the frame.

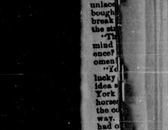


FIG. 2.—MOVABLE ROOF FOR HAY SHED.

A glance will show that as the long end of the lever is brought down, the upright, together with the corner of the structure, is carried up. Securing this corner in its new position by moving the pin in the corner post a hole higher, lever and upright are moved to the three other corners successively. Coming round again to the first corner, the pin, C, is placed a hole higher in the upright and the process is repeated. With this contrivance two men can with ease elevate a roof twenty feet square to the desired position.

Threshing Corn.

During the past few years reports have been occasionally received in regard to the utility of threshing corn in an ordinary threshing machine. This past season reports of the successful results of threshing corn have been such as to make it appear that the practice is on the increase, not only in the west but in the New England states as well.

A correspondent in Minnesota Farmer claims that a neighbor threshed with a steam thresher 500 bushels of corn in one short day, using thirteen men and three teams. It also required four men to stack the fodder. The corn was of the flint variety.

Near Mankato, Minn., a farmer used his Case thresher, the same as for small grain. The fodder was shredded in fine shape for the cattle to eat, and the shelled corn was well cleaned. Nine acres gave 380 bushels of shelled corn, and it took but one day to thresh it. Near Sac City, Ia., Mr. H. H. Blodgett threshed 360 bushels of corn in a day. The corn came out in good condition and the stalks and cobs were so crushed and mixed that the stock will eat them up clean. Ralph Hazen, near Osseo, Wis., and several others of that vicinity threshed their entire crops in this way and are entirely satisfied with the results.

The journal quoted from says: "The old threshers do well, we presume, when the stalks and ears are not too large, but the work will be done better and with less liability to damage machinery, when a new machine made especially for the purpose shall have been introduced. We understand that such will soon be put upon the market."

Iowa Homestead tells how a farmer in Iowa threshed about 200 bushels of corn per day; this farmer prepares the machine for threshing by taking out the front concave and each alternate tooth of the rest. The journal in question says that threshing corn is a little risky and most economical way of disposing of it, cutting but little more than husking and shelling the corn, and the saving in the value of the fodder is about 40 per cent.

The Honey Bee Interests.

Numbered with interesting reports received and read at the meeting of the American Beekeepers' Association in Chicago were the ones on the honey crop. Florida reported a light crop and little honey on hand; Iowa, very poor crop; Pennsylvania, exceedingly light yield; Georgia, below average but sufficient to carry the bees through winter; Indiana, loss did not occur throughout the season, but the honey crop was light; Vermont apiaries lost heavily in swarms last winter, and there was a scarcity of early honey; probable yield of the season one-third of an average crop; Quebec, fair for honey gathering, especially in the autumn; Ontario, bees wintered well, but many died during spring; yield per colony about twenty-five pounds per colony.

A diversity of opinion prevailed among the apiarists in session as to the best packages for shipping honey. Finally a vote was taken, with the results as follows: Thirteen beekeepers in favor of tin packages, four gave preference to wood packages, while forty members use both wood and tin, on occasions suggests. There was a general denouncement of the cheap "feed tin" packages. Oak barrels were approved of by several for shipping large quantities of honey. While the cost of production varies largely, it was estimated that a general average was about ten cents per gallon.

Care of Cows in Winter.

The essential requisites for keeping up a good flow of milk from cows are: First, Warm stabling, abundant supply of food and plenty of water with the chill taken off. It pays to warm the water. When milk cows are kept out of doors in inclement or severely cold weather, even though they may be protected by a shed, if they are forced to drink ice cold water a speedy drying up of milk is a certain result. Exposure to a cold, searching wind for a half hour or so will show its effects in a decreased yield of milk at the next time of milking. The decrease is, of course, more or less noticeable according to the length of the exposure and the severity of the weather. Some exercise for the animal is all right enough in comfortable weather, but warmth and quiet are great producers of milk.

In winter an extra amount of food is required to keep up the normal condition of the animal, and if milk is also to be produced an additional quantity must be eaten, out of which the milk is to be made. This cannot be done wholly with the coarse winter food such as hay, fodder and the like; something more is required to take place of pasturage. For this purpose an excellent ration, to give twice per day, is composed of six quarts wheat bran, one quart Indian meal and one quart cotton or flax seed meal. Give this in form of a bran mash, and feed the coarse ration in its natural state; or, better still, run both hay and fodder through a cutting box and mix all up together with warm water. As a large per cent. of milk is water, the latter may be given with good results three times a day slightly warm. A little salt and a quart of bran to the bucketful of water acts as an inducement to the cow for drinking more than the usual amount. Roots are a valuable adjunct to a milch cow's feed.

Curing Meat.

Cut the pork to suit the demands of the market in which it is to be sold, or the various uses for which it is intended, but remember always to have it in such form that it will pack snugly. Above all, take care that is cold through and through, before packing it down.

Salting with and without brine are both popular methods, and it makes little difference which is practised providing proper care is observed. When brine is used, allow salt at the rate of 8 pounds to each 100 pounds of pork. If it is desired to make a brine in which sugar, saltpetre, etc., are added, the following is a good recipe: For 100 pounds of pork take 4 ounces of saltpetre, 5 pints of molasses or 2 pounds of brown sugar and 7 pounds of salt. Dissolve all in water and pour over the meat. None of the meat at any time could to be allowed to remain above the brine.

For curing hams and shoulders without brine, a favorite recipe is 12 pounds fine salt, 2 quarts molasses, 1-2 pound powdered saltpetre, well mixed. This mixture is to be rubbed in thoroughly and the hams and shoulders laid snugly in a cool, dry place. At the end of the first and of the second week, rub them again as at first, then expose to continuous smoke for ten days. The above formula is sufficient for 150 pounds of meat.

Mice in Orchards.

A writer of experience gives a preventive for mice in orchards, which he affirms is a sure one. Late in the season, before the ground is frozen, cut out all grass near the trunks of your trees with a sharp hoe, then shovel up to them clean soil, hilling up somewhat and to extend a foot or more around the trees, and pack with shovel or trample soil with feet. Mice will then find no harbor next the trees, nor will they injure them in any way.

Vines for Indoor Growth.

Vines known under the general name of ivy are exceedingly attractive for house decoration. The German ivy is a rapid grower, but will not bear the cold as will as the English ivy. The coleseum ivy is beautiful when growing in a hanging pot at the window. It is easily raised from seed or cuttings.

IVY GROWING INDOORS.

English ivy, properly treated, will live for many years, and few plants give less trouble. Vick advises that water be given occasionally to ivy grown in pots during the winter. If one has an English ivy that appears to be dying, and its leaves wither and fade, these must not says this well known florist, be picked off, but must be left to drop off. If the leaves are picked off when they show signs of decay, the tiny leaf bud at the stem, so small as to be unnoticed, will be liable to be killed; but if let alone a new leaf or shoot will come out of each one.

A New Grape.

Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry have a new grape, which they call Sultana. It is a cross of a foreign variety, Mill Hill Hamburgh upon our Creveling. It has the large size, the tough skin, the foreign flavor, the adhesity of the Hamburgh, with the red pulp, the juiciness, the sprightly sweetness of the native variety. The vine is vigorous, apparently quite healthful, heavily loaded with immense, compact bunches of large, very solid blue black berries of an exceedingly rich, sprightly aromatic nature. As would naturally be expected from the texture of the grape, it is a good keeper, and was shown at the horticultural meeting last January in an excellent state of preservation.

Warts on Horses.

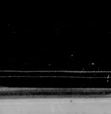
A southern correspondent of The Cultivator finds that a pure article of hog's lard well rubbed in is most excellent remedy for warts on horses, and will invariably effect a cure at the first application. In a varied experience with horses, cattle and mules, he has never known a wart to return after once being thoroughly rubbed out by the above application, and to all appearances without the slightest pain.

Suggestions for the Roupy Season.

As the roupy season is at hand trustworthy authority in poultry matters calls attention to creolina as a useful preparation that gives off dense fumes as it burns, the inhalation of which operates very beneficially upon the fowls. With chlorinated soda as a wash, creoline as an inhalation and German roup pills as a tonic and alterative, roup can be successfully warded according to this authority, in all curable cases.

BILL NYE AS A PLAYWRIGHT.

He Describes a New Opera of Which He Is the Author.



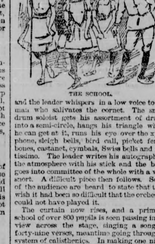
I HAVE just returned from a private rehearsal of a new operetta of which I am the author, and hasten to write a few hasty, but critical notes of it for the press. In this criticism I shall try to be perfectly fair, though to mention any defects, and yet I shall try to avoid hurting the author's feelings. I hasten to score the operetta with a merciless hand, and yet I do not wish to give myself needless pain.

The operetta itself is called "The Ringed Calf," because it is really so much better than it seems to be. The music was composed partly by myself and partly by a count who plays on the ferryboats in summer and has his winters to himself. He does not wish to have his name used, because, as he says, he is afraid that "foreign powers will get on to it and make him come back to attend to his count business again." He says it is very disagreeable to be a count and live on a long, slim pedigree and what the neighbors bring in from time to time.

The orchestra opens the performance with a sailor song from the "Flying Dutchman." Difficult as it may appear, the orchestra makes a good selection from this opera, and it is played well after everything is ready. It takes some little time for an orchestra to get ready, however. The man who blows the first notes of the clarionet breathes a few liquid notes, the first violin sounds "A" and the gentleman with the large violin sits in the dark, patiently as if any expense or kittens have been deposited with him. Then they all have a good time of it for the large violin stands it upon end and feels of its sounding-board. He then chalks his bow and the leader whispers in a low voice to the man who salutes the tenor. The snare drum soldier gets his assortment of drums into a semi-circle, hangs his triangle where he can get at it, runs his eye over the xylophone, sleigh bells, bird call, pocket pipes, tubes, cabinet, cymbals, the bell and fortissimo. The leader writes his autograph in the atmosphere with his stick and the band goes into committee of the whole with a will. A difficult piece then follows. Some of the audience are heard to state that they wish it had been so difficult that the orchestra could not have played it.

The curtain rises, and a primary school of over 500 pupils is seen passing in review across the stage, singing a song of forty-nine verses, namely, commencing the system of calisthenics. In making one night stands with "The Ringed Calf," most any primary school will do with a few rehearsals for this chorus. Get them drilled on the record in advance and all their parents will come to see the show. We never can look on the stage, I thought of this myself.

A beautiful soprano now comes on, accompanied by her voice, and wonders where Felix is. She decides to sing a small song while waiting for him. Thinking is an arpeggio with diatonic scales on it. It begins low and finishing, like



THE SCHOOL.

THE SOPRANO.

the cry of a wounded clay pigeon, and gradually soars upward, like the cries of wool, and ends with some artistic gargling which suggests a water-fall in the lower register.

As she gets more confidence in herself she becomes more irritated because Felix did not get there at the same time he said he would.

The prima donna of the "Ringed Calf" has a pleasant voice, full of timber and fine allegro movement, bordering on the andante. The lady who has heard her says that when she pulls out the last joint on her crescendo and opens her upper register, her mouth looks not unlike a stale in the dark. She sings with the whole arm movement, and her action is good as she sits by the jardiniere stand. She has a selection in the second act called "Back to Our Mountains," in which she starts off with a strain in which she emits a sound not unlike that of the acoustics of the hall, that she is tickled to get back to her mountains, such as they are, and is pleased with the altitude. She has assisted in "The Damnation of Faust," but otherwise has been pretty good. She is a widow, her husband being deceased. Her husband died from a cold buzz saw near Stillwater, Minn., in 1875, and ever since she has been accompanying confidential to communicate and desired to take up her abode in the Sunny Andes, for she was in that condition when they found him. For that reason she wears a very sad, tearful and often soliloquy in spots. Her repertoire is very large and has a fall on it. The only criticism that I have to make on her singing, and I hate to do that, is that she has slightly ruptured her voice by trying several years ago to sing a duet with herself and thus free two sweethearts.

When the applause has died away Felix comes in with a baritone voice and climbs a tree. He thinks of the first verse while the piccolo makes a few shallow remarks, and then he explains how he could not get there when he agreed to be present. They finally embrace, or some thing of that kind, and he swallows an infernal agonizing chew with his shoulders, and begins in a low, pause round-by which develops into a duodecimo run. He is accompanied by a running mate, consisting of a flute with a large red mustache over the main entrance.

The Ringed Calf will be produced at the Pole grounds early in January. It will be a full house.—Bill Nye in New York World.

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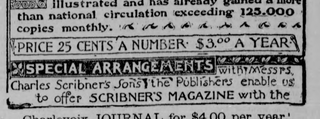

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THE JOURNAL

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ATTACK ON A FIGHTING EDITOR.

He Shoots Fatally a Man Who Objected to Strictures.

AS JAMES F. BURK, the city editor of the *Journal* says a Knoxville, Tenn., special, was entering St. James' Episcopal Church on Sunday morning, accompanied by his wife, he was accosted by John Wm. William West, and a friend of theirs named Goodman. They attacked Burk on account of a communication in the *Journal* reflecting upon Dr. T. A. West, father of John and William West. Rule refused to give the name of the author of the communication or to make any satisfactory answer to questions. John West struck Rule, and all the parties drew revolvers and opened fire. John West was shot through the body and fell, carried home in a dying condition, while Rule received a bullet through the wrist and a slight scalp wound, besides seven cuts in the back from a knife in the hands of John West. His injuries are not dangerous. Goodman received only slight injuries.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Lawyer Goudy Thinks It Will Be Held at Chicago Next to the Lake.

MR. GOUDY has returned from Washington, says a Chicago telegram, bringing with him a large and sanguine hope that the Democratic National Convention will meet in Chicago.

Mr. S. S. Gregory, chairman of the local committee on the national convention, says that members of the national committee are very encouraged by the national committee's action in the way of the convenience of New York by coming to Chicago. Mr. Goudy says the national committee will probably hold an early convention. The Democratic leaders want to get their tickets in the market and their platform before the country before the Republican convention meets June 15. By a sort of unwritten law, based on custom, the minority party for over a quarter has held its convention first. The Democrats propose to follow this custom. They will probably hold their convention a week or two before the Republican convention. Mr. Goudy, who is a member of the committee, thinks June 5 will be the choice of that body.

INDIGNANT MANITOBANS.

The Province on the Eve of the Greatest Agitation It Has Ever Had.

A WINNIPEG special says a perfect storm of indignation has been created among the independent members of the conservative party over the proposition for a compromise with the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific outlined in the conservative meeting at Brandon. A plan therein proposed for the selection of Norquay as the successor of Dewdney, and declares that all agitation for the completion of the Red River Valley railroad should be abandoned if the Canadian Pacific makes certain concessions, among them that the monopoly shall be abandoned in 1891. It is the general belief that Manitoba is on the eve of an agitation far greater than any previous one.

Fire Losses.

FIRE destroyed the Peoria Chamber of Commerce, entailing a loss of $250,000. The destruction by fire of a business block in Pittsburg caused a loss of $300,000, and Mamaroneck, N. Y., suffered a loss of $200,000 by a similar disaster. The printing establishment of H. W. Booker, State printer at Springfield, Ill., was burned, and valuable documents and manuscripts destroyed; the loss is estimated at $100,000. The Chappell block at East Saginaw, Wis., was destroyed, loss, $60,000. The Chemical Paper Company's mill at South Holyoke, Mass., burned; loss, $75,000. The Western Theological Seminary, Ridge avenue, Allegheny City, was damaged to the extent of $15,000, while many students lose their books and clothing.

Tally-Sheet Forgers Convicted.

THE jury in the trial of the election workers at Indianapolis returned a verdict, finding Simon Coy and W. F. A. Bernhamer guilty as charged, and declaring Stephen J. Marmon not guilty. Judge Claypool, one of the lawyers engaged in prosecuting the cases, was assaulted by John E. Sullivan, County Clerk, whom Claypool denounced in the trial as a villain.

Telegrams in Brief.

GERMAN ice has been excluded from the St. Louis public schools.

AN explosion of natural gas at Indianapolis injured several persons.

THE jury has declared the famous Cora Lee "not guilty," at Springfield, Mo., as recited.

AN order has been issued suspending the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Pennsylvania.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., is wildly excited because a colored clergyman has been placed on the Board of Education.

COL. WIMODE, of West Virginia, has been called upon by the authorities of Logan County to send troops to suppress the McCoy-Hatfield feud.

AN express train on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Road was derailed near Ferrand, Mich. One passenger was fatally and several badly injured.

THREE negroes were taken from jail at Plymouth, N. C., by a party of masked men and shot to death. The prisoners were charged with the murder of a peddler.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Congress to suppress lotteries of all kinds, and pass a bill prohibiting newspapers containing lottery advertisements from circulating through the mails.

THE EASTERN STATES.

A TERRIFIC explosion, the effects of which were felt for miles around, occurred at the dynamite factory at Dethayer's Station, near Jenkintown, N. Y. Four men were engaged in the manufacture of dynamite cartridges when a large can of deadly stuff exploded, tearing the building to pieces and blowing the unfortunate workmen to the air and landing their torn and bleeding many yards away. All were badly injured. The force of the explosion was so great that it rent the earth in many places a hundred yards away. Hugo Pieces of timber were scattered for a distance of a mile and a half, while every pane of glass within a half-mile of the spot was shattered into fragments.

NEAR Huntingdon, Pa., three masked men entered the hut of Henry Merritts, an aged bachelor, with the intention of securing the money which he possessed. He refused to confess the hiding place, upon which they bound and gagged the man, held his bare feet to the fire, and otherwise maltreated him. The robbers carried off $2,000 which they had concealed under the flooring. Merritts is not expected to recover.

THE Eastern States, notably New England, have been suffering from the effects of a blizzard which, judging from the telegraphic reports, was not a bit less severe than some of the boreal waves that so frequently sweep over the Northwest. The temperature was below zero, the wind blew sixty miles an hour, and snow fell to the depth of from fifteen to twenty inches, placing a complete embargo on railway traffic. Several serious railroad accidents are reported as a result of the disorganization which spread among train men all along the various lines.

THE WESTERN STATES.

A MAN was found in a lumber yard at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the other day, with his throat cut. He was taken to the hospital, and was found to be Wendl Cermey, a Bohemian carpenter of Scotland, Dakota. He claimed he had been in Sioux City, where he was accused of complicity in the Haddock murder, and was threatened with lynching. This preyed on his mind and led him to attempt suicide. Before his wounds were dressed, he waited to repeat of the Haddock tragedy, but when told he would live he refused to talk further about it. When, in spite of himself, he was assured that the Haddock murderer had been caught, he said: "No, they haven't got him yet." The physicians say he is case, and it is thought he knows much of the Sioux City crime.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch announces the death of George Clark, one of the best known printers in the United States. He had been twice President of the International Typographical Union, and President of the local union times without number. Mr. Clark was a prominent candidate for the office of Public Printer previous to the appointment of Benedict, and had the indorsement of all the typographical unions as well as the support of the Missouri delegation in Congress. He would have been appointed had not the President preferred an Eastern man. Mr. Clark was proof-reader on the *Globe-Democrat* at the time of his death. He is alleged that half the citizens of Bainbridge, Ohio, have been involved in coal thefts of a singular character. A miner, Constable Marshal, a hotel proprietor, and twelve prominent citizens have been arrested, and many other persons will be locked up. Although coal is universally used at Bainbridge, not a car-load has been billed to a resident this winter.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A NUMBER of Democratic members of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Texas, Missouri, and other tobacco-growing States held a meeting at Washington the other day and decided to unite in a request for the removal of Mr. J. B. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, on account of the alleged effects in his estimate of the tobacco crop last summer.

MR. SPOONER, of Wisconsin, has introduced in the United States Senate a bill "to regulate commerce carried on by telegraph," a synopsis of which is telegraphed from Washington.

The bill applies to persons or corporations engaged in interstate telegraphy or in telegraphing from a foreign country to points in the States. It declares that all rates shall be reasonable and just, and forbids discrimination of any sort against persons or places, or against other telegraph companies. It requires the publication of rates and the allowance of reasonable time for other telegraph companies are also required to publish their rates and file a copy with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and also to notify the commission by days notice of any lower changes. Telegraph companies violating the provisions of the act are liable to the aggrieved persons injured thereby for damages which may be recovered either by suit before the commission or in the courts. In suits for damage the telegraph company is required to prove that the charge complained of was a reasonable one. The commission is empowered to investigate matters whether of a criminating nature or otherwise, when demanded by petition signed by five citizens, or on its own motion against them in any criminal case. The commission is empowered to call for the attendance of witnesses, compel their testimony, and enforce the production of the books and papers of the telegraph companies. The commission is empowered to inquire into the business of telegraph companies, and to investigate complaints under substantially the same provisions that constitute the Interstate Commerce Bill, which provisions have been canvassed into by the commission.

AFTER some discussion, says a Washington special, the House Committee on Banking and Currency on Thursday referred to a sub-committee Mr. Weaver's bill providing for the issue of $20,000,000 in fractional currency to meet the public demand for currency that can be readily nailed in small amounts. The discussion tended generally to develop a sentiment in favor of omitting about $20,000,000 in currency of this description.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE Republicans of the District of Columbia met in convention at Washington on Tuesday to choose delegates to the National Convention. What followed is thus told by the Associated Press agent:

Most of the delegates were negroes. In less than half an hour the convention was little more than a pandemonium, and the rival factions were struggling for mastery in possession of the stage. Frederick Douglass, who was chosen temporary chairman, called the order and had money, but he had no sooner finished then both factions broke again. Chairs were thrown and shouting continued until about 4 o'clock, at which time there was more of the appearance of a prize fight than when it assembled. The police who had been passive spectators of the disorderly proceedings, then took possession of the stage and cleared the hall. Half an hour later the Douglass faction, which claimed to be the majority, were readmitted one by one and the convention reassembled. Douglass was chosen, and the delegates who belonged to the majority faction in the Chase faction finally succeeded in getting a vital control of the convention, and elected delegates. Their Chairman, Mr. Lewis, of Ward 2, was chosen temporary. The Carson faction then took possession of the hall, and elected another set of delegates, known to be favorable to Sherman.

THE Louisiana Republicans assembled in convention in New Orleans and nominated the following State ticket unanimously: For Governor, H. C. Warmoth; for Lieutenant-Governor, H. C. Minor; for Attorney-General, W. G. Wyly; for Treasurer, A. H. Breer; for Auditor, James Foverth; for Secretary of State, J. H. Patty; for Superintendent of Education, S. F. Flanders. The candidate for Governor, H. C. Warmoth, was the first Republican Governor of the State. H. C. Minor, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a large sugar planter in Terre Bonne Parish. Andrew Herz, the candidate for Treasurer, is an ex-Confederate soldier. J. F. Patty, the candidate for Secretary of State, is the only colored man on the ticket. The platform adopted by the convention contains a strong protection plank, and indorses the Blair educational bill.

On the 16th ballot the Republicans of the Eleventh Michigan District broke a deadlock in convention at Ishpeming, nominated Henry W. Seymour for Congress. The Democrats met at Marquette, and named Barthel Breen, while the Prohibitionists, in convention at Ishpeming, named S. S. Stalle for the vacant Congressional seat.

The following Albany special to the New York *Sun* tells briefly the story of the meeting of the Democratic State Committee:

The Democratic State Committee failed to agree on a chairman to represent New York in the National Committee. Senator Hill was not at the Delaware House, and after thirty ballots adjourned without day. The vote was 17 for J. Jewell T. Flower and 17 for William C. Mowry on each ballot. This leaves the state without a representative on the committee. It was a square issue, and it was down between the friends of the President and the friends of the Governor, and neither won.

JULIUS S. GRINNELL is growing as a candidate for Governor of Illinois on the Democratic ticket, says a Chicago telegram. His party in Cook County is not united on him, but the contest promises to be hopeless to place his name at the head of its columns.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

REPORTS of dullness in the bituminous coal trade come from Pittsburg, and a tendency to a reduction in prices in Chicago and other Western points is announced.

J. R. COG, Nationalist member of Parliament for Clare, was arrested in London, after having been hunted long days and nights from back to Ennis, where he will be tried for addressing proclaimed league meetings. A row occurred at the railway station at Galway between a crowd which was awaiting the arrival of Fathers Dunlea and Francis and the police. The latter charged the people, using their baton freely, while the crowd retaliated by throwing stones at the police. Several persons were injured, among them a member of the Municipal Council, who received three cuts on the head from a policeman's baton.

MR. FAYRER, of Tipperary, M. P. for the North Division of the County Monaghan, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment in Dundalk and Clonmel for offenses against the coercion act in a speech delivered in County Donegal last January. The other gentlemen were sentenced at the same time for similar proceeding—one to four, the other to three months. Notice of an appeal was given, but they were allowed out on bail, but no sooner had the member of Parliament given his recentities than the police put him under arrest again for a speech delivered in County Kilkenny.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A COMMUNICATION transmitted to the Senate of the United States from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that since the present system of internal-revenue taxation went into effect, September 1, 1862, down to June 3, 1887, there was collected from the taxes on distillers, $25,128,819; brewers, $5,952,963; manufacturers of tobacco, $2,271,002; manufacturers of opium, $2,000; on dealers in leaf tobacco, $2,000; on dealers in manufactured tobacco, $2,000; on dealers in manufactured opium, $2,000; on distillers having a distilling capacity exceeding a certain fixed amount, $7,836,487. The production of distilled spirits during this time was 1,645,063,194 gallons, and of fermented liquors 369,719,292 barrels. The amount of tax collected on the spirits was $1,090,357,880, and on fermented liquors $249,596,119.

THE British Columbia mining disaster proves to have been of greater magnitude than the first reports indicated. A telegram from Victoria says:

A dispatch received here from Nanaimo, about fifteen miles east from the accident occurred, says the bodies of the men who lost their lives in the colliery explosion were found thirty-one white men and forty-one Chinamen. The men were found in a heap in the east slope when the accident occurred, and it is thought they died from the effects of the explosion or by the foul gas. The bodies of the men were found in the location of the bodies when found in the location of the bodies when found in the location of the bodies when

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Representative Blount, of Georgia, introduced a bill in the house authorizing the issue of letter-sheet envelopes, which shall be sold at cost of manufacture, with the addition of the value of the stamp.

A SPECIAL from Marquette to the Grand Rapids Democrat, says that "W. R. Bates, chairman of the republican state central committee, has arrived here to take charge of the campaign. Orders have gone forth to the mining bosses to have the miners vote solid for Seymour against Breen. As one of the wealthy republican mine owners stated to-day, 'I'll be blanked if we're going to have our men crowing over us.' The railroad magnates have been called on to put up money for the election of Seymour, who as chairman of the railroad committee in the senate last winter championed the railroad interests. Breen's friends are making a plucky up-hill fight." And a special from Detroit states that besides secretary Bates, ex-governor Blair and senator Babcock have also gone to the rescue of the eleventh district from the hands of the laboring men. It is needless to add that the "barrel of boodle" is also there, and "on tap."

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Detroit has $3,000,000 in churches.

Emmet county will vote on local option Feb. 28

Calhoun county goes "dry" by about 3,000 majority.

Ingham county gives nearly 3,000 majority for prohibition.

It is said that a Michigan girl has found 2,125 four-leaf clovers, and isn't married yet.

St. Ignace prosecutes her marshal for failure to levy and collect poll taxes according to a city ordinance.

Michigan originally had 150,000,000,000 of pine, but it is now estimated from 12,000,000,000 to 20,000,000,000 feet.

John Tad-gas-ong, the chief of the band of Indians near Oceola, says his people have lived in that region for 400 years.

A lecturer at Grand Rapids says he can prove it to be a physical and moral abomination to wear mustache, and the fashion ought to be fired out.

A man over in Antrim county, on his way home from town, drank until he was tired, then laid down in the snow to rest. He was found frozen to death.

It is proposed to have the skin of "Old Buckskin," the horse that Lieut. Baker rode at the capture of J Wilkes Booth, mounted and placed in the state military museum at Lansing.

The business men's association of Lansing has passed resolutions declaring it a commercial necessity that congress authorize the issuing of fractional currency in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, for the convenience of sending small sums of money through the mails.

The seductive Bohemian cat industry has received its death blow. It comes in the shape of a straight-from-the-shoulder decision of the supreme court, and as a result many thousands of dollars will be saved to farmers, and hundreds of deluded agriculturists throughout the state will draw a long breath of relief. The supreme court's decision is on an appeal from Gratiot county, which has been generally regarded as a test case.

American Wages.

Wages are higher in this country than in other countries, because our workingmen are more intelligent, do better work and more of it, and are better organized. The present war tariff has about as much to do with raising the rates of wages as last year's almanac.—Albany Argus.

Voorhees and Chamberlain.

Joe Chamberlain is accused of bad behavior on the floor of the senate while Mr. Voorhees was delivering his speech in reply to Sherman. Mr. Chamberlain's conduct should occasion no astonishment. If there is anything which can make an Englishman of the ruling class squirm it is to hear the principles of true Democracy set forth in due and ancient form.—St. Louis Republican.

Of the "Hurrah Boys" Order.

The Minneapolis Journal remarks that the "unanimity of Minnesota for Mr. Blaine is not so unanimous as it was." No, the Blaine enthusiasm is of the "hurrah boys" order, and will be hard to find by next November.—Farrington Tribune.

An Interesting Spectacle.

Next to Blaine himself making a speech for civil service reform, it is hard to imagine anything funnier than Eugene Hale playing such a part.—Philadelphia Times.

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Notes and News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The House has been in session nearly two months without developing anything characteristic. The qualities of timidity of humbuggery appear most marked. There are plenty of young men and there are some fine heads and bright eyes, but no one has said anything. All the members seem to have settled down to the dullest sort of common-place.

General Weaver, of Iowa, who used to sit just on the edge of the democratic side, and of whose democracy there was some doubt, has got right into the heart of the party, and has jumped into a prominence that is astonishing to some of his old associates. He comes to the front with more boldness than any man on that side, and has developed qualities as a leader. He is conferred with by Mr. Mills, who, as leader of the House, relies on him for assistance and support. He is listened to with more respect than he ever was before. The House seems to have just discovered that there is a great deal in him.

The complaints of congressmen on account of interruptions by callers during the sessions of the house multiply in number and daily become more emphatic. Some men who represent near-by districts in Maryland and Virgidia declare that they spend at least one-half of each sitting, of the house in the outside corridors listening to the complaints, appeals and demands of importunate constituents, while other representatives do not fare much better. Some of them have been compelled to deny themselves to callers, while others have prohibited the delivery of any cards to them when the house is in session. The assistant doorkeepers at the various entrances to the hall of the house kept tally on Tuesday of the cards sent in to members during the day. It was estimated that there fewer people at the capital than usual, yet 1,700 cards were sent in, 800 of these going in by the main door. This does not include all the cards sent in from the ladies reception room, which must have numbered at least 700.

The resolution introduced in the House by Representative Anderson, of Iowa, to authorize the institution of judicial proceedings against the various Pacific railroad companies, contains in a preamble the charge of mismanagement and fraudulent manipulation of the affairs of the companies embodied in the Hosley resolution of last year, and directs the Attorney-General to bring suit against the companies to enforce the forfeitures prescribed in the Thurman act. He is directed to include as parties defendant in the suit against the central Pacific, C. P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker, and in the case of the Union Pacific, John B. Alley, Elijah Atkins, Ezra H. Bacon, Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould, Frederick L. Ames and Russell Sage. The Attorney General is also directed to make application to the United States courts for the appointment of receivers to manage the trusts.

The accumulation of bills in the senate and house of representatives providing for the construction of new public buildings, illustrates the temptation to extravagance that will always be afforded by a large surplus in the treasury. These bills number 60 in the senate, providing for the expenditure of about $13,000,000, and 150 in the House, appropriating in the aggregate $15,000,000. The amounts vary from $50,000 to $2,000,000 with little reference to the actual needs of the public service in the matter of new buildings. Nobody pretends that the bills will be closely examined with reference to those needs and dealt with on their merits. It will be a grand demonstration of logrolling. Supporters of meritious bills will be given to understand that they cannot have votes enough to pass them unless they give their support to others that have no merit. It is a grand scramble to give one hundred thousand-dollar post-offices to towns in which ample accomodations can be obtained at a rent of 1 per cent of that amount. There seems to be little hope that civil service reform will be found in either house to stem the tide of reckless extravagance, and though congressmen may be depended upon to veto the worst of the schemes, it is a question if he will be sustained even by one-third of the members. The manner in which these appropriations are made, without any proper examination of the actual needs of the government, is a disgrace to our national legislation.

The inventor of the Maxim automatic gun some few weeks ago presented the navy department with two of the pieces and desires to get the United States to adopt the gun. A trial was given of the invention this week and the results are all that is claimed. It is a rapid-firing, small-caliber weapon, operating solely by the action of the recoil. Its chief advantages are its small weight and its portability, the whole gun in its box weighing less than 70 pounds, the box being about 6 feet in length and a foot square. The gun is provided with a water-jacket around the barrel, which prevents overheating. Seven hundred shots a minute can be fired. The action is started by the operator, who sits on a saddle on the rear leg of the tripod, pressing on a spring in the breech, when the firing begins. The feed is from belts holding about one-hundred shots each, which are contained in a box fitting under the middle of a gun. Sighting is done by means of a pair of handles at the breech, and the gun, being so light, can be readily moved so as to sweep the horizon in a very extended field.

Senator Hoar has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the president to open negotiations with the government of Great Britain and the dominion of Canada for the purpose of having the Welland canal made free to the merchant ships of the United States, and also for the construction and opening of a free ship canal from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the joint expense of both nations. The president is also requested, in view of the probable competition in the building of the proposed canal and ship railway to unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, to enter upon negotiations with the proper authorities to secure the freedom of the canal in perpetuity to the American merchant marine. Also to take similar steps to obtain the freedom of the Suez canal for the American mercantile service.

Wide Awake for February.

February *Wide Awake* has come; bright with pictures and full of entertainment and wisdom for young folks.

One series of papers alone is enough to make the fortune of a magazine, "The Children of the White House" by Mrs. Upton; a familiar sketch of the children of John Adams with many curious portraits and relics.

"About Rosa Bonheur" by Henry Bacon is accompanied by copies of several of her pictures with a portrait of the artist herself in her studio.

"My Uncle Florimond" by Sidney Luska comes to its third instalment.

Mrs. Sherwood takes "Those cousins of Mabel's" to Richfield Springs.

Olive Bisby Seward visits the Great Wall of China.

Oscar Fay Adams occupies himself with Æsop the story-teller.

And many more. The number is very rich, varied and interesting.

A sample copy can be obtained by sending five cents to the publishers, D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

Detroit Journal For $1.00.

The Sunday's issue (eight pages) of the Detroit Evening Journal will be mailed to any address for one year for one dollar ($1.00), or every day for $5.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COWEN, Proprietor.

CHARLEVOIX - - MICHIGAN.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lake and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for hunters and Elk Rapids stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

PENSION BLANKS.

And all other blanks used in prosecuting claims before the U. S. Pension, Patent, or Land offices Send for price-list. Address,

J. H. WHEELER,

Rooms 512 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

THE FRENCH NURSE.

Her Career as Queen of the Household. A Recognized and Expensive Institution.

Her first care is to provide for her own infant, which she farms out to some acquaintance similarly situated, and who, for a small compensation, undertakes the care and nourishment of two, or even three, babies at the same time. By determinedly supplementing her meager food supply with potatoes, bouillon and cow's or goat's milk, this brevet mother manages to feed her duplicate or triplicate charge, but although the little ones have a hard time of it. If they live it is only to inherit a life of toil and privation. If they die, what matter? And they do die in such numbers that statistics show that of the farmed out children of France less than 40 per cent. live to reach the age of 5 years.

Thus emancipated from her own trouble, the nurse enters upon her career as queen of the household. She appreciates the importance of her role and is not slow in compelling the entire family to recognize it. Her wages are not only nearly double those of the cook or chambermaid, but she is precious and must be tenderly nourished and cared for. She can eat only the choicest food. She must have her regular sleep and not be startled by scolding or fault finding; otherwise the effect might be disastrous to the baby. She must have abundance of fresh air, and nothing is so exactly to her mind as gossiping with other nurses and their charges from under the trees in the park or public promenade on pleasant afternoons.

She is the one servant in the establishment who cannot be discharged for any misdemeanor and replaced by a substitute, and she makes the utmost profit out of this circumstance. Her exactions are specific and conceded by custom so old as to have almost the force of law. When the baby is christened she is entitled to a liberal present of money, when it cuts its first tooth she expects another; when it walks alone she expects another, and when the event must be celebrated by a substantial gift to the nurse, who has developed these manifestations. If she be thoroughly competent and knows her trade well, she has come into service in her shabbiest clothes, so that madam, who cannot bear to have her infant exhibited in the arms of a slattern, has had to supply the divinity of the nursery with a presentable wardrobe.

It is thus that the nursing of children in France has become not only a recognized industry, but so expensive withal, and so troublesome as to lay a serious embargo upon the reproductive capacity of the people. In that country, where labor is cheap and opportunities for acquiring wealth comparatively few, the keynote of all domestic life, especially in the provinces, and among the laboring classes everywhere, is economy. While people in easy circumstances deprecate large families of children by reason of the restraints and troubles they entail, the peasant and operative classes dread the advent of a baby on account of the expense which it must involve.

"We love children," say many of these poor people," but how can we afford so costly a luxury?"

Such are the elements of the vital problem in France, against which all the elaborate machinery now being invented, admired and talked about in Paris can hardly a very limited influence. The difficulties are too deep to be reached by nursing bottles, hobby horses or bath tubs.—Philadelphia Times.

J. Russell Lowell on Blaine.

The Courier-Journal refers to The New York Tribune to deliverances by Mr. Lowell, even more personal and obnoxious than those contained in his recent Boston speech. We find for instance the following lines in the "Biglow Papers," and they apply with peculiar aptness to Mr. Blaine as the Republican candidate in 1888:

Case exonerates air dead an' gone, and some has been defeated,
Which reminds yo pooty much the same, fer it's been proved repeated
A heap o' breed that hain't ris once ain't goin' to rise agin,
An' yer jest money thrown away to put the magine in
But there's times folks won't never liars; they must have to go,
Arter you want their room, no more'n a bullet begged beer;
There's other's chaps a-langin' roun' that can't see position's part;
Mr'ble as roosters in a rain, heads down an' tails half sunk:
It ain't disgraceful bein' beat, when a hull nation does it,
But chance is like an amberill—it don't take twice to lose it.—Interior-Journal.

The Union Is Restored.

Mr. Lamar had been a rebel during the war and a Democrat since the war. On this ground the Republican senators were urged to submit action on his nomination to the decision of a political caucus. The defeat of the attempt is gratifying, because its success would have indicated a disposition to give a partizan complexion to the highest court in the United States. The people would not have objected to the most searching scrutiny of the nominee's legal qualifications for the high position. They did very generally object to the consideration of his pretended political qualifications. The result marks William E. Chandler's first failure as a bloody shirt leader in the senate.—New York World.

They Can't Cope with Randall.

Mr. Randall, the Democratic leader in the house, took some of the Republican orators in hand the other day and wiped the floor with them. The debate was over the little deficiency bill. Fred Mussey, who is a Republican, writes to The Commercial Gazette as follows: "It must be acknowledged that what Mr. Randall said was a little bit ugly for the Republicans to tackle, and it was remarked that he was not replied to from the Republican side." There is no Republican congressman capable of coping with Mr. Randall on the floor on the house.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Good Thing All Around.

We congratulate the cabinet on the accession to its counsels of so able and energetic a member as Postmaster General Dickinson. We likewise congratulate Mr. Vilas on his transfer to a broader field of usefulness, as well earned recognition of the ability with which he has administered the office of postmaster general. We congratulate the president that, at the same time that he has well settled a mighty issue by the appointment of Justice Lamar, he has so felicitously completed a harmonious and efficient cabinet. —New York Star.

The attitude of The Tribune toward Mr. Lamar is the attitude of the Republican party toward the south, and, taken in connection with Mr. Chandler's electoral bill, it makes impossible any Republican gains in the south during the next campaign.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

As I am the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods House in Charvleoix county, and having lived here for the past twenty years, I think I know pretty well what this trade needs, and you will always find my line complete. In Trunks and Valises, Gloves and Mittens, Neck Wear, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Mufflers, I am headquarters for Presents.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Dry Goods!

The only exclusive stock of DRY GODOS in Charlevoix, at the corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE of LADIES' WRAPS AND JACKETS AT COST.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

DO YOU WANT

PURE DRUGS

Or Carefully Compounded Prescriptions,

CALL ON US.

DO YOU SMOKE? We Keep the Best Cigars.
DO YOU LIKE MUSIC? We will take pleasure in showing our well-selected Stock?

Yours Respectfully,

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,

Druggists and Pharmacists,

Opera Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. & I. 1888 S. & I.

You will need something in our line during 1888. Do get fail to buy of us. You will SAVE YOUR DOLLARS by so doing.

Yours Respectfully,

S. & I. CHAPPEE.

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 1, 1888.

Stoves, Saws, Axes, Files, and Tools of all kinds. Then you may want a New Stove. If you do, you miss it if you don't get one of ours. A majority, a large majority, of the Stove Buyers of this county will tell you, We've got their names, and can refer direct to them. The Champion Pumps, too; what a splendid record they have, working easily and quickly.

Come and see us; if you want anything, BUY OF US. Yours in the belief that we will not fail to please you.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,

Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.

TERRACE FARM. - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

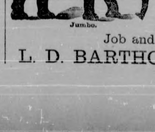
Bargains

IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER



THE ATKINS SAWS

NEW PERFECTION AXES

Round Oak Stoves.

Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 9, 1888.

Local Notes and News.

☞ Valentines at Weed's. Call early.

☞ For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. my1

☞ Perry Weed has put in a full line of legal blanks.

See to it that you are registered Saturday, if not already.

☞ Perry Weed is carrying a large assortment of legal blanks.

☞ You will find it easy to select a valentine at Perry Weed's.

☞ For legal blanks of all kinds, go to Perry Weed's book-store.

☞ Perry Weed has a large assortment of valentines to select from.

☞ The handsomest valentines ever brought to Charlevoix are found at Perry Weed's.

☞ Call on G. W. Beaman when selecting Valentines. He has the finest line in town.

☞ If you want to pay part of the cost of a new organ with green wood, call at this office for particulars.

The singing school promises to be a success. A large number joined Monday evening, and the class now has over 60 members.

A. I. Mudge will soon move his stock of groceries into the Crouter building, two doors north of the post office, recently occupied by J. F. Smith.

S. M. See & Sons have purchased the store building lately occupied by Will See & Co. and will move their stock of furniture into the same in about ten days.

☞ If you want something nice, or something comical in the line of Valentines, just drop into G. W. Beaman's where you can have a large assortment to select from.

Many of his friends have received hand-books and circulars descriptive of Salt River Valley, Arizona, from Ed. F. Parmelee, who has been sampling fruit in that region the last few weeks.

C. S. Hampton, of the Petoskey Independent Democrat has been sued in Emmet circuit court for $10,000 damage by E. F. Allen, of Boyne, for the publication of an article in that paper alleged to be libelous.

F. A. Watson has purchased the engine and boiler lately used in Horton & Budd's lapidary and placed them on the second floor of Pappin's blacksmith shop where he will engage in turning brush handles.

A. Buttars, Stockman & Iddings, John Nicholls and a number of others are making arrangements to cut all the cedar bolts into shingles that they can purchase. They will lease power of the Charlevoix manufacturing company.

A. M. Bennett has bought thirteen acres of land on the shore of Pine lake. Clay, suitable for brick-making, is found there in paying quantities, and Mr. Bennett intends to engage in that business as soon as work begins on the D. C. & E. railroad.—Bellaire Breeze.

C. Badd has just finished an elegant secretary for C. H. Whitford, of Undine, of native wood, which is so fine as anything in that line we have seen in a long time. It is made of dark-colored cherry, with birds-eye maple panels and mouldings, and is altogether, a rich piece of furniture.

Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba railroad company proposes to condemn property enough for right of way across the land of Charlevoix summer resort company, which owns beautiful grounds practically within the limits of that charming little city. Railroad officials say they can have the road bed ready for iron within forty days from the time work is commenced on the division between Kalkaska and Charlevoix. They propose to build huge dock at Charlevoix with side tracks on one side, and prophesy for the town a splendid growth on account of its location relative to rail and water transportation facilities, its excellent harbor and its adaptation for manufacturing industry.—Otsego County Herald.

Coming Events.

The subject at the Congregational church Sunday evening will be Local Option, by the pastor.

Remember that next Tuesday is the only chance for three years that you will have to express your sentiment on the question of local prohibition.

Ladies should not forget the regular weekly meeting of the W. C. T. U. at Jefferies hall Friday afternoon at 2:30; also the half hour prayer service at same hour and place.

The ministers exchange pulpits next Sunday morning. Rev. H. G. Clark will occupy the Congregational church, Rev. A. O. Downs the M. E. church and Rev. W. H. McCartney the Baptist church. Each will occupy his own pulpit in the evening.

Don't forget the calico masquerade ball to be given by the Charlevoix fire department, at the opera hall on Wednesday evening, February 22d. Music by Blakeley's full band. Tickets to dance 75 cents. Spectators' tickets 25 cents. An oyster supper will be served at the Fountain City house, 75 cents per couple. The department have spared no labor and expense to make this party the grandest success of the season.

Purely Personal.

J. Milo Eaton returned from Saginaw Saturday.

Mrs. Cash. Rifenburg went to Muskegon Monday.

Ira. H. Morehouse has been granted an original pension.

Miss Lula Gray, of Alanson is the guest of Miss Lula Bacon.

Elsie Webb expects to go to Cadillac next Monday for a visit.

S. H. Beardslee left Monday for Chicago on railroad business.

A. F. Draper of South Arm made us a brief call Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. N. J. Perry returned Saturday from his three months visit at Pontiac.

F. D. Phillips has returned from his business trip to the upper peninsula.

W. A. Brown will represent Charlevoix Lodge I. O. O. F. at Lansing next week.

Mrs. Eunice Allen of Hastings is visiting at the home of her brother, J. A. Hawkins.

W. H. Downer left Monday for points in Georgian Bay looking up the cedar business.

Bryant Weed returned Tuesday from the state normal school, on account of poor health.

A. D. Crinckshank left Monday for Battle Creek to attend the Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. in session there this week.

G. W. Jefferies and daughter, Miss Gladys left yesterday for a visit at Clare. Miss Gladys will remain about six weeks

Dr. Crouter goes to Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. this week, to be followed by a few days with friends in Canada, after which he expects to devote his entire time during business hours to dental work, in the office in rear of Beaman's drug store. He will be back to business in about ten days.

Eveline.

INGERSOL, Feb. 7.—The shortest month in the year.

Has it occurred to you that next Tuesday, Feb. 14, is St. Valentine's day?

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tridgeon Jan. 26, a son.

Miss Clara Hayden has gone to East Jordan, to stay a short time with the family of Chas. Hosler.

Quite a crowd at Mrs. Trimble's last Friday evening. The ticket was 75 cents which entitled the holder to a chance of drawing a silver watch. As yet we have not learned who was the lucky one.

The small saw-mill at Dwight started up Monday.

Local option is all the talk now-a-days in this town.

Miss Mary Johnson, teacher in mountain district spent Sunday in East Jordan.

Industrial school meets every Saturday afternoon at 1:30; the little boys are requested to come in at 3:30 and learn to sing.

A. D. Jones, formerly of Eveline, but now of Ruminus writes that his wife has presented him with a fine 10 pound boy.

Miss Sibbie Miller is home from Norwood where she has been for the past two months.

Services next Sunday at the M. E. church at 7:30 by Rev. J. Dornance.

The following is the report of the school in mountain district for the month ending Jan. 27, as handed to us by the teacher Miss Mary Johnson: The pupils present every day were Ephraim Tuttle, John Galbraith, Ivy Gregory, Edith Hammond, Alma Freeman, Selina Saunders, Sadie Benson. Average daily attendance fifteen.

Historical Society.

The historical society will meet this week with Dr. Carleton. The paper will be presented by Miss Carrie Hilton; subject, "Mary and the Monarchy." The conversation will be lead by Robert Miller and Mrs. W. H. McCartney.

DEATH OF MRS. G. W. CROUTER.

She Passes Peacefully Away at her Mothers Residence Here.

From the Strathroy (Ont.) Dispatch.

It is our painful duty to record this week the demise of the above estimable lady, wife of Dr. G. W. Crouter, of Charlevoix, Mich., and second daughter of Mrs. E. W. Auld, of this town, which sad event occurred at the residence of the latter on Saturday morning last, after an illness of some nine month's duration. Deceased was born in Warwick village on the 28th Nov. 1854, being but in the 34th year of her age at the time of her death, and came here with her mother in 1860, where she resided until her marriage with Mr. Crouter in 1874, who had been also a resident of Strathroy for some time, engaged in the drug business, both being well and favorably known to most of our older residents. Since that time, Charlevoix has claimed them as two of their most respected citizens. About a year ago their only daughter, 11 years of age, was taken from them after a long and lingering illness, during which the fond mother was in constant attendance, and to which is attributed in great measure her own early death. Some nine months ago it was apparent that the strain had been too much for her, and although everything possible was done, and the best physicians consulted, nothing appeared to give her relief. In October last, thinking that Southern California might effe t a change, her husband took her there, purchasing a residence at Pasadena, with the intention of remaining if the climate afforded the benefit sought. During the first month the effect appeared to be excellent, but afterwards this wore off, and a gradual decline set in, until on Friday afternoon, 20th ult., she expressed a wish that she might be taken home to die among her friends in Strathroy. This was promptly acceded to, and on Saturday a special Wagner was chartered and the sad journey commenced. Owing to the patient being so low, Dr. Crouter found it necessary to engage special trains to make connection at several points, arriving here on a special from Detroit, via Komoka, on Thursday evening of last week, having made the run from that city in two hours and fifteen minutes. She was immediately taken to her mother's residence, where she peacefully passed away on Saturday morning at six o'clock, surrounded by members of the family and near relatives, which was a source of great comfort and satisfaction to her. As each of the well known faces appeared, it seemed to brighten her up wonderfully, and for each she had a special message or request when bidding them a long farewell. To the last she was sensible and clear, thoroughly realizing her position, and by a long and constant Christian life, well prepared for the call that everyone must obey. Her principal regret was that her brother, Mr. W. H. Auld, of the Forest Free Press, was unable to be present on account of serious illness.

It being her desire that she should be interred beside her daughter at Charlevoix, the remains were taken there on Monday, being escorted to the station by a deputation from Howard Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which her husband and brother John A., of the Amherstburg Echo, are honored members, and numerous friends of the family. We might further state that Mr. Auld, Dr. Crouter, and the family feel very grateful to the many friends for their kind sympathy on the sad occasion.

The Journey from California.

Dr. Crouter, who brought his dying wife home from California to Strathroy last week on a special Wagner palace car, speaks very highly of the treatment received from the officials of the Southern Pacific, Wabash at Detroit, and particularly of Supt. R. Larmour, of the G. T. R. They left Los Angeles Saturday afternoon, reached Detroit at 5:50 p. m. on Thursday, and arrived at Strathroy at 8:30 the same day. It only took fifteen minutes to arrange for a special engine from Windsor.—Strathroy Dispatch.

Resolutions Adopted by the Charlevoix Historical Society, Feb. 3d.

Whereas, The death angel has again entered our ranks, and taken from us our accomplished and beloved associate, Mrs. Dr. Crouter, who for many years has been an esteemed member of this society, a faithful and efficient officer, and a personal friend, therefore

Resolved, That in Mrs. Crouter's death this society has sustained a great loss.

Resolved, That we desire to place on record our appreciation of her worth, and of the benefit we have derived by her work and presence as a member of this society.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved husband and other relatives our most sincere sympathy in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished our village papers for publication, and that a copy be given to Dr. Crouter.

MRS. DR. CARLETON,
MRS. O. D. WOOD,
REV. W. G. CLARK,
Committee.

CHARLEVOIX SCHOOLS.

Report for the Month ending February 3, 1888.

The following is the report of the Charlevoix public schools for the month ending Feb. 3d, as furnished by Prof. H. M. Enos, principal:

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department, Mrs. Upright	40
Second department, Miss Mason	42
Third department, Miss O'Neill	46
Fourth department, Miss Nelson	46
Fifth, grammar section, Miss Gregory	46
Fifth, high school, H. M. Enos	26
Total	246

NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	37
Second department	42
Third department	44
Fourth department	45
Fifth, grammar section	27
Fifth, high school	23
Average	218

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	646
Second department	716
Third department	869
Fourth department	865
Fifth, grammar section	567½
Fifth, high school	490½
Total	4654

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	44
Second department	29
Third department	32
Fourth department	21
Fifth, grammar section	46½
Fifth, high school	71
Total	174

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	32.2
Second department	35.8
Third department	40
Fourth department	43.2
Fifth, grammar section	45.2
Fifth, high school	34.5
Total	231.6

CASES TARDY.

First department	4
Second department	10
Third department	7
Fourth department	6
Fifth, grammar section	3
Fifth, high school	1
Total	26

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	92.62
Second department	96.1
Third department	96.19
Fourth department	97.62
Fifth, grammar section	95.81
Fifth, high school	96.49
Average	96.34

NUMBER OF PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY DURING THE MONTH.

First department	11
Second department	26
Third department	20
Fourth department	24
Fifth, grammar section	27
Fifth, high school	20
Total	132

Mrs. Wright's Lectures.

The churches waived their prayer meetings last Thursday evening, and came together at the M. E. church to listen to the lecture given by Mrs. E. C. Wright, of Port Huron, upon the subject of local prohibition. The speaker arrived late, and found the meeting in progress, with the ministers in charge. The singing was led by W. A. Smith, prayer was offered by Rev. O. A. Downs, and Rev. W. H. McCartney led the subject with some excellent remarks. Mrs. Wright thought it scarcely necessary that she should speak, as the subject seemed to be thoroughly agitated already. She gave, however, an interesting address, showing in apt illustrations the great evils of intemperance. On Friday evening, Mrs. Wright spoke in Green's hall, to the young ladies, on the subject of social purity. The W. C. T. U. also enjoyed two of her interesting talks while she remained here.

W. C. T. U.

Ellsworth.

Feb. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hillman rejoice in the possession of a young daughter.

W. A. Boss, who has been quite sick the past week is much better.

School on the peninsula closed last Saturday, and the teacher, Wilbur Smith, returned to his home at Central Lake.

The series of revival meetings that were being held on the peninsula are now closed. We earnestly hope that the good done will be permanent.

Wm. Madill sr. and wife, of Leetsville, Mich., are visiting relatives here.

Secure Admission.

Who can help admiring a lovely face, a clear, smooth, beautiful complexion? These can easily be obtained by the use of *Hamilton's Oriental Balm*. It will surely remove Freckles, Tan, Pimples and Blemishes of every sort and is in no way injurious to the skin, but is the most harmless and elegant preparation of its kind. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. 6m

Boyne

Feb. 6.—Our thaw, a very mild one has taken cold; it was 6° delow zero last night.

Oss son of Frank Smith, of this place has been very sick for several days

Richard Crane arrived home last Wednesday from New York, after having buried his Father, whose sickness called him thither some time since.

Marshall Holmes is on the sick list, having been confined to his bed for about a week.

Mrs. Suth Coon died in Bay City Jan.30 after a long and severe illness, leaving an infant child. Mrs. Coon, for several years previous to her marriage was a highly respected citizen of Boyne.

Rev. Conley, pastor of the German Evangelical church has been ill some days.

The revival services at the M. E. church will continue for this week.

Matt. Canningham, lumber in the Cadillac Pine lake mills has hammered saws when out of repair, for several sawmills in this vicinity lately, and always with success.

The Business Men's Association of Boyne held their first annual banquet last Wednesday. A very enjoyable time was had and a goodly attendance.

Hayes.

BURGESS, Feb. 7.—The many friends of Mrs. Burgess, one of the pioneers of this place, will be pained to learn of her death last Sunday.

Mr. Blyth's mother came from Canada last Thursday, to visit her son, who is working for Mr. Bennett.

Mrs. Edna Kane has been over in Evangeline a few days, visiting her father and brothers. Her father, Mr. Long, is some better.

Mr. Ed. Bartlett visited his friends in Hayes Monday and Tuesday of this week.

School closes in district No. 4 this week Friday.

More snow Monday night and Tuesday.

Wilson.

FEB. 6.—A mild week followed by cold winds again.

Elder Tracy preached at the school house on Sunday evening.

Elder Grover has gone to Advance to hold meetings.

F. B. Brower of Bronson now "sets" at the saw-mill.

Mrs. J. R. Vance visited relatives at East Jordan and South Arm last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jason Lewis of Advance visited friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Hutkins spent Sunday with Mrs. H's parents, D. Delong.

Business has been lively the past week at the mill. Ten teams drawing logs, six drawing lumber, one drawing saw-dust, and one drawing slabs.

Arthur Cook, who has been in Cadillac for the past year, is shaking hands with friends here.

Wm. LeClair of South Arm was the guest of F. L. Smith one day last week.

James Wilson of Echo visited friends here recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vance were guests of J. R. and wife recently.

Harsard.

Feb. 7.—Mr. Rodney Bogart is expecting friends next week from Canada.

Miss Jennie Harkness is visiting at Rev. B. H. Whitman's in Norwood this week.

DIED.

BURGESS.—On Feb. 5, at the residence of E. H. Burgess, in Hayes, Mrs. Sylvia A. Burgess, aged 80 years and 4 months. Funeral services yesterday at 1 o'clock, conducted by Rev. W. H. McCartney.

VALENTINES!

The Finest Line in Town.

Geo. W. Beaman,

(Successor to G. W. CROUTER.)

DRUGS AND STATIONERY,

Charlevoix, - - Michigan.

VALENTINES!

The Finest Line in Town.

Quarter Off!

OUR ANNUAL SALE

of one-fourth off

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS AND Carpets.

We always Give our Customers a benefit when it is of some use. On February 1st Everything in our immense stock will go at 1-4 off. Now is a rare chance to secure a Cloak, of which we have a great many in Children's, Misses' and Ladies'.

RULE:----You purchase goods at regular retail prices and 1-4 will be deducted from the entire bill or One Dollars worth of Goods for Seventy-five Cents. This sale will continue until March, to get best value come early.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

SIBERIA.

Russia's Annual Crop of Criminals Amounts to Thirty Thousand.

That Number of Men and Women Exiled to Bleak Siberia Every Year.

How the Long and Dreary March of Three Thousand Miles Is Accomplished.

Wretched Life of the Unfortunate Creatures in the Far-Away North.

Recently received Russian statistics show that during the year 1887 no less than 30,000 people were sent from Russia as exiles to far away and inhospitable Siberia. John P. Jackson, a well-known journalist who spent some years in Siberia, has contributed to current literature an entertaining article on "Siberia and Its Exiles." He says that each year this great number of exiles join the army already in Siberia, and that its great exodus over the Imperial Russian Siberian Road, perhaps by steamer from Odessa via the Suez Canal to Sagalin, where they are condemned to labor in the mines, or to the country of the Trans-Baikal. They are the Guiteaus of Russia who believe in destruction rather than development, or in despair shoot their arrows against the heavens and are themselves the victims. Their favorite target for some years past has been the Czar, whose life has been made a burden to him ever since his coronation, and who may yet fall a victim to the assassin's bomb, as did his father, Alexander II. Then the exile army of Siberia would again be largely increased, the telegraph would throb with the dread news over the vast empire ruled by the White Czar, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, from Orenburg to Merv, and along the great line that extends four thousand miles from Ekaterinburg to the shores of the Pacific. And where the telegraph ends the news would be sent by couriers in sleds from governor to governor, from ispravnick to ispravnick, until the news reached the Tongusse and the Tchukchees dwelling on the shores of the Polar Ocean from the White Sea to Behring's Straits.

When the news of the assassination of Alexander II. reached Irkutsk, the courier who took the dispatches from the Governor General of Eastern Siberia to the Governor of Irkutsk, two thousand miles further to the north, the great journey was made within nine days, and the story of it causes a Yenshik to this day to shiver. But the officer did this at high pressure, eating and sleeping in his sled, and beating horses and drivers with his whip when speed was not rapid enough for him. In one place, however, he nearly came to grief. The Yenshiks refused longer to submit to his furious lashings, and getting round him, and supported by an entire village of sled-holders, they assumed a very threatening attitude. The officer had to draw his revolver in order to defend himself, but it is certain he would not have been allowed to proceed further had he not told the people the value of the important news of which he was the bearer. On his return from Irkutsk the officer was called to account for his brutality on the road, but as the nature of his mission was supposed to justify the harsh measures employed, he received only a slight punishment. Whether he met with adventures with wolves on his journey is a matter which may be left undecided. Wolves are not very plentiful on Siberian post roads, but then who ever heard of a Siberian adventure in which they did not take part?

But let us glance at a Siberian post road—a beautiful sledding-ground, 6,000 miles long, dotted every ten or fifteen miles with sleds bearing exiles to eastward, or with the convoys of unfortunates wearily plodding through the snow, the chains on their legs clanking musically in the crisp air, with the guards, like themselves, shivering in the biting blast of the pourge. Its strange feeling comes over you when, mounted among your trigs in your comfortable sled, you first hear the clank of the exiles' chains. You look out and there you see a procession, on the march from one steppe prison to another. It is fully three months since they left Moscow, in the bright autumn days. They were transported to Nishni-Novgorod by rail then they were transferred to the big cages on the exile steamboats as far as Perm; then by rail across the Urals to Ekaterinburg, and then further by steamboat to Tomsk. Then the weary marching commences in earnest; winter has come, but the great army must be kept on the march so as to leave the temporary prisons vacant for their successors. They are on their way to Irkutsk, or to the mines on the Lena, or of the Transbaikal. Their fetters are fastened round the legs just above the knees, so that though they can walk they cannot run away. They are the worst class of dangerous criminals. After the chain gang, who march ahead, preceded by soldiers with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, follow sledges or wagons with the sick, the weak and exhausted, and the women and children.

In one such army I noticed several women and boys and girls who wandered freely alongside the men. They were the wives and children of some of the exiles. The former were peasant women, generally with coarse features, whose appearance was not calculated to awaken much sympathy. Yet they had women's loving hearts, had once been young and beautiful, had sworn to love, honor and cherish their husbands till death should them part; and they had willingly forsaken civilization to follow them to the unknown, in spite of the fact that a sentence of banishment at the same time is one of divorce. Some of the men were most debased and wretched-looking creatures—cutthroats, who looked as if banishment were not more than a sufficient punishment for them. But all exiles are not traveling over the Siberian snow wastes thus painfully. Those who can afford to do so can engage their own private vehicle and special guard, and make the journey to their destination as comfortably as the ordinary traveler. In such a way travel the "hooders" and erring bank presidents of Russia, and their destination is usually one of the great cities like Omsk, Tomsk, or Irkutsk, where they live as comfortably as their means will allow, and in time, if they have wealth enough, have a good chance of moving in good society, in something the same way that our boodle aldermen and embezzlers make themselves at home among our Canadian friends. Such an exile has not a very wretched time of it, for the large Siberian capitals are well-built, handsome cities, with amusements in plenty, and the millionaires who have gained wealth in the mines are not exclusive in their choice of companions. The only thing they have to do is to report occasionally to the police; otherwise they can do what they please, and life again, and make themselves useful and respectable citizens. Irkutsk is a pleasant place of abode for such exiles. It has been called the civilized beings and compelled to return to primeval methods of securing a subsistence by hunting and fishing. The so-called political exiles are perhaps the unhappiest, because they are not allowed to do any kind of work, but are kept in enforced idleness and allowed a small sum monthly for the necessaries of life.

The Pullman Conductor.

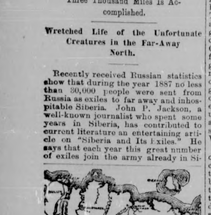
The attitude adopted by the Pullman Company toward its employes is so rigorous and unnecessarily exacting, and so much is expected for the low wages paid, that it is a wonder a sufficient number of men answering the requirements are always to be found who will engage and be blighted for the opportunity. A conductor is "to suit the regal carriage then will be a new style of speaking, of course. It will be slow, yet free from drawl; dignified and commanding. I am afraid it will not be more easily acquired than the imperial walk itself. Endless practice will be necessary for both, and, given even industry and perseverance, there will be many failures. The capacity for being dignified is not born in every woman. And then there is the question of height. The tall girls will have the advantage this season. How can one be stately if one is short? It is almost an impossibility. Queen Victoria is the only woman in the world, I believe, who has accomplished the feat. The girls who stand, stop, too, are 'out of it,' and so are the ones who poke their heads forward, or swing their arms, or raise one shoulder higher than the other, or bury their chins in their collars, or shuffle their feet, or turn their toes in, or are addicted to any of the other thousand and one bad habits which young women fall into at that interesting period when, see-ring to the poet, they stand

Antedating History.

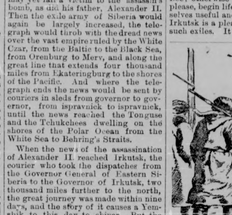
At that vague period of time touched by the earliest ray of historic knowledge, the eye of the student of human annals discovers the Iberians, a race of men called Iberians. These Iberians were not a tribe or a clan, but a people, numerous and potential, with a fully developed and virile language, which they spoke on the working of precious metals, and which, notwithstanding its antiquity, can be clearly inferred from the extent of their territory and the resonant or sonorous character of their names and habits, which still remain. This old people, themselves a colony from some other country, once existent and highly civilized in the remote past, spread from the Mediterranean Sea to the slopes of the Pyrenees, and all over Southern Gaul, as far as the Rhone, and flowed westward with a movement so forceful that it subdued all the British Islands. All this happened 1000 to 5000 B. C. They are older than the Egyptians probably by 1,000 years, and were strong enough to attempt the conquest of the known world.

These Iberians colonized Sicily. They were the original settlers in Italy, and pushed their way northward as far as Norway and Sweden, where can still be found among the present inhabitants their physical characteristics—dark skin and hair. The ancient people were not barbarians, but highly civilized. They had the art of writing and a literature. Poetry was cultivated. Their laws were set in verse, and for these laws they claimed an antiquity of 6,000 years.

This ancient race has passed away, as all great races do. The rise and decline of a people are as a day. They have a sunrise, a noon, a sunset, and then comes the night of oblivion. Their glory has passed, their splendor nothing but a gloaming, a twilight of a thousand years, perhaps, and all that remains of them and their splendor and civilization will be a few ruins. The capacity for being dignified is not born in every woman. And then there is the question of height. The tall girls will have the advantage this season. How can one be stately if one is short? It is almost an impossibility. Queen Victoria is the only woman in the world, I believe, who has accomplished the feat. The girls who stand, stop, too, are 'out of it,' and so are the ones who poke their heads forward, or swing their arms, or raise one shoulder higher than the other, or bury their chins in their collars, or shuffle their feet, or turn their toes in, or are addicted to any of the other thousand and one bad habits which young women fall into at that interesting period when, see-ring to the poet, they stand



MAP SHOWING THE ROUTE OF ESCAPE FOR THE VERCHOYANSK EXILES.

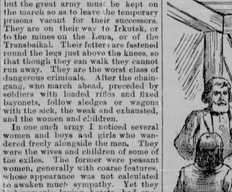


SIBERIAN EXILES ON THE MARCH.

A RUSSIAN COURIER EN ROUTE.

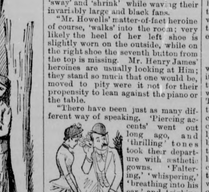
TAKING PRISONERS TO THE PETER-PAUL FORTRESS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A RUSSIAN STUDENT.



A CROWD OF EXILES IN VERCHOYANSK.

THE MURDERER.



WALKS THAT ARE OUT OF DATE.

a large number of persons who are classed as "suspects," and banished by judicial authority without trial. It may be that if the cable reports from St. Petersburg respecting a new attempted assassination of the Czar turn out to be true, a small regiment of students from St. Petersburg will be added to the army of Siberian exiles, for it is from this class that the great army of exiles is steadily recruited.

It would be of interest to seek the reason why the student classes of Russia furnish so many revolutionists. "The young men are, for the most part, sons of poor people of the peasant class, who receive free instruction at those institutions of learning, which, strange to say, produce more discontent than the army itself, comparatively speaking. In this case the old adage that a little learning is a dangerous thing seems to hold good. The revolt is usually the result of despair. The young men are exhausted for petitions beyond their usual station in life; they have learned to hope to take an interest and a share in the government; but they find themselves excluded from all official positions; they are too proud to return to the occupations of their fathers, and they indulge in revolt that brings them in the chain gangs, or at least in the convoys that are sent from Moscow every year eastward to the land of snow and desolation. Except in cases of absolute crime, however, the class of prisoners is treated with some degree of consideration. But Nihilists, who plot against the life of the Czar, are not

A RUSSIAN EXILE.

FLOATING INTO THE ARMS OF THE LAW.

IT IS QUEENLY.

The Style of Woman's Walk for the Season Definitely Settled Upon.

It Is Called the Regal Walk, and Is All the Rage in Chicago and Elsewhere.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

What a splendid carriage that girl has!" was remarked by a Chicago man as the daughter of a well-known South Side millionaire slowly turned the corner of a street.

The young woman's chin was elevated, her shoulders thrown back, and he had the general air of being monarch of all she surveyed.

"Yes, that's the latest thing in walks—the regal, the stately, the slow, the swaying, the swing-swing-swing-spring. It is decreed that the young woman of 1890 must be 'queenly' and 'dignified.' She must indulge neither in the style of her sister the scroll of '85, nor the twistings and contortions of the gawky girls of '86, but follow she will avoid, but all masculine dash and go will be equally abhorrent to her. She will be graceful, but with an imperial, not languid, grace, and a touch of hauteur will be considered desirable. By the end of the winter you will see the regal walk adopted by the society novels, especially those which come out in the fashion magazines, will have adopted the regal walk. At present they are in a sadly unsettled condition. Sometimes they are guilty of an offence they stride, and occasionally they 'drift.' It would be a great comfort to these young women when the style of walk for the season is definitely settled on.

"In the higher class of novels I don't know whether the heroines have more usually followed or set the fashions in movement. Charles Reade's supple, swaying, swinging, giving women are said to have had at one time a marked influence upon the carriage of a certain London clique, and Thackeray's nauby-pauby Amelia and Rowena also fitted into the room and 'nestled' upon George's shoulder like true followers. Miss Burney's Evelinas and Cecilias, like the ultra-fine ladies of Queen Elizabeth's time, given to 'sinking' upon chairs and 'casting' themselves about promiscuously, and Miss Austen's and Miss Braddon's heroines invariably 'entered' the 'apartment' and 'seated' themselves—usually upon a 'settee'—all the properties of a 'drift.' Miss Edgeworth's heroines invariably 'entered' and 'seated' themselves—usually upon a 'settee'—with all the primness of their day. Miss Young's country prince dance or moved quietly and sedately; Miss Bradon's and Thackeray's heroines of twenty years ago by 'sweeping' into the presence of the Valued Object; now they either 'dash' or 'start' upon him. It is reserved for the young women portrayed by the Duchess to 'dawn' upon the afternoon tea-table, to 'float' into the ball-room, and to 'sway' and 'shrink' when they are invariably large and black fans.

"Mr. Henry James's matter-of-fact heroine of course, 'walks' into the room; very likely the heel of her left shoe is slightly worn, and she turns it out on the right shoe the seventh button from the top is missing. Mr. Henry James's heroines are usually looking at Him; they stand so much that one would be moved to pity were it not for their propensity to lean against the piano or the table.

"There have been just as many different way of speaking. Twenty accents' went out long ago, and Harlitha, Tone's book her departure with 'esthetic.' 'Faltering,' 'whispering,' 'breathing into his ear,' and 'sighing embrace' are all out of date, and the 'long, musical voice' is now 'bad style.' For a long time the 'heroine sinks delicately,' and then 'sinks into a chair' is the fashion to 'announce' and 'declare,' always with compounce. 'Caressing tone must not be forgotten; they had a long season of popularity, and are still occasionally employed. The 'low murmur' which reigned for a time was sufficiently irritating when met with in books, but language fails to describe the power of annoying one in real life. To attempt to keep up a conversation with a woman who drops her voice so that you can hear only one word in ten and are obliged to guess at the rest is enough to drive one mad.

"To suit the regal carriage then will be a new style of speaking, of course. It will be slow, yet free from drawl; dignified and commanding. I am afraid it will not be more easily acquired than the imperial walk itself. Endless practice will be necessary for both, and, given even industry and perseverance, there will be many failures. The capacity for being dignified is not born in every woman. And then there is the question of height. The tall girls will have the advantage this season. How can one be stately if one is short? It is almost an impossibility. Queen Victoria is the only woman in the world, I believe, who has accomplished the feat. The girls who stand, stop, too, are 'out of it,' and so are the ones who poke their heads forward, or swing their arms, or raise one shoulder higher than the other, or bury their chins in their collars, or shuffle their feet, or turn their toes in, or are addicted to any of the other thousand and one bad habits which young women fall into at that interesting period when, see-ring to the poet, they stand

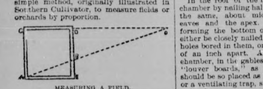
THE LATEST WALK.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A SELF EMPTYING BUCKET FOR NARROW WELLS.

Information About Ordinary and Contagious Foot Rot—Ventilating Roof for Poultry Houses—Simple Way to Measure Fields or Orchards by Proportion.

In the accompanying cut is shown a simple method, originally illustrated in Southern Cultivator, to measure fields or orchards by proportion.



MEASURING A FIELD.

Take a plank an inch more than one or two feet square, planed and smoothed, leaving outside say an inch; draw a line exactly, with the best carpenter's square obtainable, making the line so as to leave the margin all around—marking the 1, 1-2, 1-4, 1-8, 1-16, 1-32, etc., as far as you can for the fractions to be paid, and be very careful to have your line around perfectly square and every fraction as exact as possible, for a small error here will become greater the larger the field to be surveyed. Fasten in the center on the under side a block with a hole in it, so it will set on a staff, the upper end of which is to be fitted in, the lower end sharpened to stick in the ground. Select a place, on the straightest line of your ground is best, but any place where you can see some of all of the various angles the fence makes, will do.

Stick your staff firmly in the ground and get your little plank to stand in exact center of your line have a small hole and a rule with a peg, so it will fit, and two pins for sights, the length of your rule or line. Then sight your objects and measure, turning your rule or instrument to sight the objects in succession. Note carefully the distance on your table marked by the rule. Then you have a series of right angled triangles, whose like sides are proportional. Any one who understands the "single rule of three" can then measure in a few minutes a field that would take hours with chain and compass with suffi cent accuracy for all practical purposes. Illustration:

To find distance C to O we have two similar triangles: COA and BAE. Suppose BE=8 inches, or 2-32, or 1-16, it does not matter which, so far as the proportion is concerned; CD and AE=12, say—then

Base.	Horizontal.	Base.	Horizontal.
BE :	CD ::	AE :	CO
8 :	12 ::	12 :	x

12 times 12=144; divided by 2=48—CO=48 inches, or fraction, as the case may be. Taking other points, by turning your table, find other distances, and knowing these it is very easy to find the area. It is not necessary to stay in one place. Stick a stake at first place and you can then measure other distances from it. Any boatlipent school boy can make this instrument and measure with sufficient accuracy for ordinary farming purposes. The more accurate your instrument the more accurate the result. Of course, by taking a long plank and marking it the more correct you would be, as your sight would be farther off and the triangle larger.

Treatment of Foot Rot.

Common foot rot is caused by decay of the horn or excessive moisture, and in where the outer rind of the foot grows so that it turns under the sole and gathers sand and gravel, which wear the surface of the sole and make the foot sore. In cattle the space between the hoofs is affected in the same way, and the soft horn wears and decays. Then the tissues under the horn become inflamed and sore, and suppurate, and this is what is known as ordinary foot rot. It is easily cured by paring away the dead decayed horn, washing the diseased tissues under it, and applying some healing dressing. Lanigar recommends for this purpose tincture of benzoin, or the cerate ointment made of four parts lard, one part venice turpentine, one part spirits of turpentine and one-half part acetate of copper, all well mixed by melting the lard and well stirring.

Contagious and malignant foot rot occurs in sheep and is a more serious and neglected ordinary foot rot. The purulent matter gathers under the horn and burrows in the vascular parts of the foot and destroys the bones, which become uncovered. A diseased sheep fouls the pasture and the floors of the sheds, and virus other sheep pick up their feet the virus thus scattered, and so the disease thus spreads. The remedy, according to the authority already referred to, is to pare the feet and remove all loose horn; to thoroughly clean the feet, down to healthy tissue, from all diseased matter, by a solution of one ounce blue vitrol (sulphate of copper) in a pint of water, and then dust them with air slaked lime. The sheep should be put into a clean grass field or into a shed with a clean floor, or sprinkled with air slaked lime, and the feet should be dressed with the copper solution until the purulent discharge ceases and then smeared with pine tar and boiled oil.

Ventilation of Poultry Houses.

The question of ventilation is an important one in the construction of poultry houses, which are too often built without any consideration of how the fowls in closed winter chaste boundaries are to be supplied with air.

VENTILATING ROOF.

The failure to make arrangements for the escape of vitiated air and the introduction of pure air in poultry houses is the prolific source of two-fields the ailments that attack domestic fowls, damp, cold quarters accounting for the remainder. The droppings of domestic fowls decay so rapidly, and so quickly emit offensive gases, which, if confined so that the fowls inhale the polluted air, prevents thrift and occasions serious diseases.

A way often adopted is to make a few holes in one end of the house and let the air out in and out the best way it can. Occasionally a very shrewd manager will leave a board or two off for the purpose, or, with malice aforethought, build a house with the boards left a little apart for ventilation. These methods, while induce draughts, are worse than no ventilation at all, almost, because draughts of cold air invite colds, and colds quickly run into that most dreaded of all diseases, the roup.

The plan illustrated in the cut is a very simple one and costs almost nothing beyond the labor of carrying it out. It is equally suitable to a single slope or to a gable roof. The latter way is desirable, but readers can easily adapt it to the former.

In the roof of the house form a small chamber by nailing half inch boards across the same, about midway between the eaves and the apex. The cross boards forming the bottom of the chamber may either be closely nailed together and have holes bored in them, or be left a quarter of an inch apart. At each end of this chamber, in its gables, flat cross bars, or "louver boards," as these are termed, should be so placed as to exclude the rain or a ventilating trap, such as is for sale at hardware stores, may be put in. Holes bored in both ends will do, but not so well.

The system of ventilation described enters a constant current of air through the ventilating chamber, carrying off the vitiated air, and this prevents any draught whatever in the house itself, but, at the same time, fresh air is in a day and night for the fowls to breathe. In winter some of the ventilating holes can be stopped up, for fewer are required than during the hot summer months. The facility with which the current can be regulated is the advantage the trap ventilators have over the holes or louver boards, though the latter serve well and are at the command of all.

Readers are cautioned against making holes near the ground or doing anything to create a draught upward, as when this is done there is danger of the fowls having to roost midway between two openings—a plan which, sooner or later, results in diseases so fatal to cattle.

The floor of the house ought to be higher than the ground outside to prevent the water running into the house, which it will do if below or upon the level. A dirt floor is an excellent one when the soil is well drained so as to insure freedom from dampness. Cement when well laid makes a good floor. An excellent plan is to spade up the ground and rake it over fine and even, then overlay it with ashes, a little fine gravel, etc. This top layer ought to be removed every few days and a fresh one supplied.

Bucket for Narrow Wells.

If buckets with a pulley or windlass are used in deep, narrow wells, it is best, says Prairie Farmer, to have these long and of small diameter, so as to pass each other easily and not upset by knocking against the walls. The kind shown in the cut at A is common in some parts of the country but unknown to others. It was recently illustrated and described as follows in the journal quoted from.

LOOG, SELF EMPTYING BUCKET.

It is made of heavy tinned or galvanized sheet iron with a wooden bottom 1 1-2 or 2 inches thick, having a hole through its center 2 inches in diameter. Over this hole, inside of the bucket, is a valve like those used in wooden pumps. To the top is hinged or riveted a bail. In the bottom which is attached to the curb to conduct the water to the pail is a peg of wood or iron 4 or 5 inches long. To empty the bucket set it in the trough so this peg will go through the hole in the bottom and then push open the valve. There will be no trouble in pouring out just the amount wanted. A sinker is never needed, as the bucket's own weight causes the water to push through the valve at the bottom.

One Way to Make an Egg Tester.

A cheap and simple egg tester may be made of a pasteboard box and about half a yard of any light weight, dull black cloth. The box should be seven inches long by six inches wide and deep. Cut a hole in each end of the box, one hole large enough to fit over the largest part of a common lamp chimney and the other so that it will just fit over the top. Cut another hole in one side about the shape and a little smaller than the average size of an egg. Line the inside of the box and the cover with the cloth and fasten the cover of the box on tightly, so that no light can reach the inside of the box. Also cover the outside of the box, cutting out three holes in the cloth, drawing the inner and outer linings together and the edges of the holes so that they will not come in contact with the lamp. Light your lamp, put the tester over the chimney, exclude all light from the room and you are ready. Place the eggs against the hole in the side of the tester and you will find that it will work to your complete satisfaction. Care should be taken to get the hole in the side of the tester opposite the flame of the lamp, so as to get the full strength of the light through the egg.

Good Effects of Drainage.

Experiments conducted at the Experiment station at Uniontown, Ala., according to a bulletin recently issued, show that the average yield of corn on drained land was 36.84 bushels to the acre. The average yield without drainage was 21.03 bushels per acre. Drainage therefore caused an increase of 53.4 per cent. There was neither excessive rainfall nor drought during the season.

On the Country Road.

Moderate confinement and plenty of corn meal and boiled potatoes will put on the desired "pound of flesh" on the young goose.

The Niagara grape seems to have established itself as a favorite along the grape growing regions of eastern and southeastern New York. It has proved to be a meritorious market variety.

The common American chestnut is far more delicate, as well as better flavored, than any of the foreign varieties.

Avoid a southern or western slope for the pear orchard; all others are preferable, and an eastern one is the best.

Our Little Men and Women, 1888.

This aim of this magazine is to interest children just at the time they begin to read for themselves and lead them along for a year or two with pictures and stories and plea-sant tasks so pleasant as to make them forget the task part altogether.

The following outline includes the larger topics of the year:

Pocahontas teaches a little early American history through the year.

A French story, Susanna's Auction, fall of amusement.

A story a month entitled Laura's Holidays suggests to other little girls what they can do on holidays.

A story a month on Tiny Folks in Armor; which means beetles.

A flower poem in every number.

Buffy's (six) Letters to his Mistress. Buffy is a coon-cat.

Six Mexican stories on Little Plaza; also about some Mexican animals.

Besides there are many, too many, to tell of, stories short and bright and unexpected.

With all this entertainment of picture and humor there is a serious purpose all through implied in the name, Our Little Men and Women. It is to teach and lead the children to take reading for profit; but pleasure comes first as it ought.

A dollar a year. Five cents for a sample copy.

D. Lothrop Company,
Publishers, Boston.

Vick's Floral Guide.

A silver lining to every cloud! With the short dull days of early winter come the cheery holidays and Vick's beautiful annual and bulb spring already up ears not far distant. We can almost see the greening grass and hear the morning birds. In the way of Catalogue, Vick's Floral Guide is unequaled in artistic appearance and the edition of each year that appears simply perfect, is surpassed by the next. New and beautiful engravings, and three colored plates of flowers, vegetables, and grain, predominate for the issue for 1888. Its lavender tinted cover, with original designs of most pleasing character, will insure it a prominent place in the household and library. It is in itself a treatise on horticulture, and is adapted to the wants of all who are interested in the garden or house plants. It describes the rarest flowers and the choicest vegetables. If you want to know anything about the garden, see Vick's Floral Guide, price only 10 cents, including a certificate good for 10 cents worth of seeds. Published by James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y.

Babyland, 1888.

In general it will be about the same as ever.

Nothing in Babyland ever pleased more people than Finger-play rhymes and pictures. They have even been sought by Kindergartners in Boston and elsewhere; and the author has personally taught them. Six of the Six Babylands will contain new Finger-plays.

The other six will have a series of baby stories in rhyme about crickets, how they manage their babies, with many pictures.

Me and Toddlekins is a baby cat story all through; and Mr. Oliver Johnson, wit pictures also by Margaret Johnson.

There will also be a lot a jingle bits and story bits and picture bits, so many as to make a book wonder where next year's entertainment is to come from.

Fifty cents a year; a copy sent for five cents. D. Lothrop Company,
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Club with this paper. We divide with you.

Take this list:

	Publishers' price for each magazine alone	Our price for it and this paper together
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Young Folks' Journal	1	1.00
Babyland	1	1.00
Little Men and Women	1	1.00
Babyhood	1.50	1.40

Send to the publisher of the magazine you want for a sample copy, enclosing a rifle in stamps, say five cents, enough to show you are not a deadhead. He will send you his terms of course. Compare them with ours.

These five magazines are published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston. Made for families, they actually open a new world to them.

Babyland, full of pictures and songs and stories, helps the mother amuse even a little baby, helps him grow, and directs his growth.

Our Little Men and Women takes the six-year-old when he begins to read.

The Pansy comes with the Sunday School age.

Chautauqua Young Folks' Journal is for young scholars.

Wide Awake—this is what the publishers say of it—"library, study, play-house, life at home and abroad, companionship of the wise and good"—designed for the young, but for all improving people.

We have the more satisfaction in clubbing with such magazines because they encourage civilized life wherever they go.

Beware.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the Detroit, Charlevoix and Escanaba railroad company, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at their general offices in the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, on Tuesday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
C. M. HOYT, Sec'y D. L. & E. R. R. Co.

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Call and see my new stock of
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MORTGAGE SALE.—Four hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-nine cents is hereby claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a mortgage made by Ira Dennis, which was recorded in Charlevoix County Register's office, August 28, 1886, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 428. Said mortgage was assigned to Orvin D. Woodin on December 31, 1887, and the assignment recorded in said Charlevoix County Register's office, on the 6th day of January, 1888, in Liber 21 of Mortgages, on page 11. The interest on said mortgage being due and unpaid, whereby the power of sale contained therein becomes operative, the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section fifteen, in township eighty seven north of range seven west, containing eighty acres more or less, will be sold at public auction, at the front door of Lewis Hall, in the village of Boyne City, in said county, on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1888, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to satisfy the amount due, with costs.
Dated Charlevoix, Mich., January 4, 1888.
ORVIN D. WOODIN,
Assignee of Mortgage.
J. MILO MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated January 16th, 1885, executed by Ira Dennis, a bachelor, to Horace S. Habisha, of Charlevoix, County and State of Michigan, of deeds for real estate, recorded in Liber 2 of Mortgages, at page 342, on the 19th day of January 1885, on which there is claimed to be due, interest, to wit: $72.92 in past due and delinquent taxes paid by said mortgagee, including taxes on said premises for the year 1887, the sum of $300 and no suit or proceeding having been instituted to collect the same, the Year Lease from said mortgagee to said mortgagor, of said premises and the power of sale having become operative by reason of default in payment of said taxes, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, at the Lewis Hall, in the village of Boyne City, in said County, at the front door of the Lewis block, in the village of Boyne City, in said County, on Saturday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The said premises are described as follows: Lots 1 and 2 of Block 3, Boyne City, in said Charlevoix county, Michigan.
Dated January 7th, 1888.
THE LAKE IRON CO.
A. D. CHUCKSHANK, Attorney for said Company.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Ellen Hunter.
ALBERT HUNTER.
Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 1, 1888.

SHE MARRIED A SCHOLAR.

Oh, she said she'd never marry any Tom and Dick and Harry,
She'd wed some famous scientist of learning and renown;
But her Tom was quite commercial, and of Arcadia and Hecabe
He was so ignorant, she said, as any circus clown.

So she gave poor Tom the mitten, and as meek as any kitten
He went to making money and forgot his wild Cassandra;
Forsooth, pay, at any rate he hastened to do penance,
Into a social business man, a trifling million aspirant.

But she wed a scientific, and his tastes were quite terrific
For various kinds of insects and for toads and other game;
And instead of plaques and pictures, rattlesnakes and bob cousteroes
He'd take into his sitting room to ornament the same.

As a zealous decorator he preferred an alligator
To a statue of Minerva or a bust of Henry Clay;
And you could to hear him talk awhile of his menagerie
Think he played with it in his parlor just to while the time away!

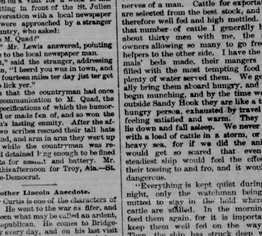
And his notes di capello, a very charming fellow, Through his dressing room and bedroom used to noisomely infest;
And an elephant's proboscis and two young rhinoceroses
He presented to his children as a fitting Christmas gift.

But he sold his wife's piano to buy lycoonanba, To feed his hippopotamus to cure the mange;
And a shark ate up his baby, for you know how hungry they be,
And he went and pawned his overcoat to feed his rattlesnakes. —Yankee Blade.

Latter Day Tyrants.

Customer—This steak is raw on one side and burnt on the other.
Unfed Waiter—Yes, sah.
"And it's ground all over with olive or something worse; tastes as if flavored with kerosene and gaslite."
Waiter—Yes, sah.
"Take it back, tell the cook what the mailto'er is and see if he can't give me something fit to eat."
Waiter entering kitchen)—Steak for one, —Omaha World.

Well Qualified.



Finmber (to applicant for work)—Where were you employed last?
Applicant—I was walking out bills for an foundry all winter.
Plumber—That's enough! You may consider yourself engaged for the winter.—New York Sun.

Met His Waterloo.

"Jed a minute, if you please," said a man to western Nebraska as he came out of a house and hailed us as we were going past. "Did you happen to see a big Dane in here much when you come past it down here a mile?"

"Yes, we saw it."

"School wasn't called yet, I reckon?"

"No."

"Was the boys down in the yard playing marbles or any other deal like Injuns?"

"No; everything was very quiet."

"Then I guess he broke up way—winders gone or door store in?"

"Guess not."

"See anything of the teacher?"

"Yes; saw him through the door, sitting with his feet on the desk reading a book."

"Was he? Humph! Anything else?"

"He reported that way."

"Was anything of a big, raw boned boy, with long sandy hair and freckles, wearin' a high felt hat painted red, white 'n' blue?"

"Yes; we saw that."

"Wah! he walkin' 'round talkin' loud with his thumb hooked into his suspe'n' clip on his shoulder?"

"No. He was sitting on the ground near the school house, with his back against a tree. His nose was red, his eyes were bloodshot, his hair was tousled, he looked sick. His clothes were about half torn off of him, and one of the small boys in the neighborhood had his hat full of water to hire from the creek."

"Wy-ah! I swar if that don't beat me! Didn't holler no slang at you or offer to fight you?"

"I don't think he saw us at all—one eye was closed up."

"I expect—nothing stirjes me now! I reckon the plan didn't work."

"Why, that fellow's my boy, you see, sir! he 'bowed to hit the teacher this mornin', but I reckon from what you say something went wrong somewhere. The teacher gave him a longer 'rithmetic lesson than he orter, an' says I to him, 'Jed, yer ain's the little dog an' whale him—jes' show him that you understand what's the matter of Jamier?' He said that he'd do it an' that I'd better see the other two school officers to get another teacher another day, for there wouldn't be enough o' this un left to wad a gun when he gets through with it. Says he, 'Pap, don't be scart if you notice small pieces of a school teacher fetched 'round here long durin' the forenoon.' One eye shet an' his nose bloody! I'm sure I expect he was a fighter, too! I'll be tectotally chawed if he ain't been troublin' in the wrong pasture for two years. When I come home wif I don't bring oon the old strap an' hanger him myself then you can shoot me. A black eye an' nose all bloody! Say, wait till 4:30 o'clock an' you'll see a big, lazy, double dead fraid, a good 'n, an' behind by pieces by his old father!—Chicago Tribune.

The Irrepressible Tourist.

Lady—Your clothes are very ragged. Can't I do some sewing for you?

Tramp—Yes, madam; you may sew an overcoat on this button, if please. It seems to feel the need of society.—Brift.

STORIES OF MEN.

Dr. Bryant's Joke Upon a Teller of Old Stories.

Dr. Bryant, who accompanied President Cleveland on his recent tour through the West and south, is a serious man, who never jokes and never uses slang. One day the doctor was walking through the woods on the Belle Meade farm, near Nashville, with Gen. "Bill" Jackson, who is known far and wide as a very successful raconteur. The general was in particularly high spirits that day, and stories ran out of him like sap out of a sugar maple.

At the end of one especially good story the doctor, who did not seem to be much struck by the point of it, continued to look up at the trees, which he had been some time examining, and said:

"General, you raise a good many chestnuts here, don't you?"

All the rest of the day the doctor wondered why Gen. Jackson told no more stories.—Chicago News.

Elihu Washburne, Sr. and Jr.

Elihu B. Washburne, Jr., who was called home by the death of his distinguished father from the college he had been attending at Kingston, N. Y., tells this anecdote of him to a friend at the Coleman house, New York: The ex-minister was entirely lacking in appreciation of American humor. From the time he was recent in the old oak cradle at Livermore he saw the sterner side of life, and failed with the most humorous surroundings to appreciate Yankee fun. Last summer Elihu, Jr., spent some weeks with his father at the old homestead in Maine. During the collegiate year the young man had not failed to draw on his father for funds. As the old gentleman was sitting and reading and meditating perhaps on the expense of trying to make money fly upward, like the sparks, Elihu, Jr., passed by the hall and singing in a fine baritone:

The fifteen dollars
In my inside pocket,
wherewith the cider is to be drunk!

Jim Nichols, of Minneapolis, speaking to a friend shortly after a mass in Posen had left him stranded about $200, said: "I've got Bismarck got the money just at the time, when he could get, comfortably horse to ride. He always refused to buy one on the ground that he couldn't afford it. Bismarck is a mighty hard man to deal with. The prices, it will be remembered, has an income of $125,000 a year.

Dickens' Characteristic Reply.

A manuscript phonologist once wrote a note to the late Charles Dickens, asking permission to make an examination of his cranium. Dickens replied: "Dear sir: At this time I require the use of my skull, but as soon as it shall be at leisure I will willingly place it at your disposal."—Manchester Guardian.

The government of the state of Yucatan, Mexico, is making experiments on a new species of silk, supposed to be a wild silkworm, which is closely allied to the domestic silkworm. The silk on the cocoons is elastic and of excellent quality, though rather uncertain in color, varying from white to pale brown, but one difficulty is that it is covered with a gum which is very difficult to dissolve.—New York Sun.

CATTLE ON SHIPBOARD.

An Experiment Cattle Man Describes His Divine Behavior on an Ocean Voyage.

William Reilly is the foreman for one of the largest cattle exporting houses in New York city. He has made about fifty trips across the ocean, taking from 100 to 200 head of cattle each trip.

"We are improving every day," he began, in answer to the reporter's inquiry as to how the exportation is carried on, "but nothing," he continued, "will ever be absolutely perfect until some one builds a ship purposely for cattle exportation.

"When we first began to export, we were new in the business, and—we had to pay heavy for our experience. At that time we used to lower the animals into the hold of the vessel in pens in which they were packed so tight that they couldn't move. It was impossible for them to lie down, and if one managed to, it could not get up again—but soon another would drop from sheer exhaustion, and then the crowd that would follow after the pressure had been broken would dirty the poor fellow. Many in the pen would be either trodden or kicked to death, others have their limbs broken and have to be killed.

"Nowadays the system is more perfect in the hold of the vessel. In big freight ships, whose holds are wide and properly constructed for the traffic, we build stalls running the whole length of the ship.

"When an animal is lowered into the hold of a ship it is led along the passageway and backed into one of the stalls, which are made of strong boards and timber posts. In this it is firmly fastened by a door. The pen is wide enough to allow the animal to lie down, but not broader how heavy the sea it cannot be thrown down, as it is strongly protected both front and rear.

"How do cattle act at sea?

"Well, when first shipped, what with the excitement of being lowered down into the hold and then backed into the stall—and that is no easy job, I tell you—the animal is certainly more or less excited; but when any 200 get excited—and I've taken more than that at one trip—then it is a scene that is apt to try the nerves of a man. Cattle for exportation are selected from the best stock, and are therefore well fed and high metled. For that number of cattle I generally have about thirty men with me, the ship owners allowing so many to go free as helpers to the other side. I have the animals' beds made, their mangers well filled with the most tempting food and plenty of water served them. We generally bring them aboard hungry, and they begin munching, and by the time we get outside Sandy Hook they are like a tired, hungry person, exhausted by travel and feeling satiated and warm. They soon lie down and fall asleep. We never start with a load of cattle in a storm, or in a heavy sea, for if we did the animals would get so scared that even the smallest ship would feel the effect of their tossing to and fro, and it

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, — MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS GRIST.

Important Happenings in Every Quarter of the Civilized Globe.

The Very Latest Intelligence Flashed Over the Telegraphic Wires.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LABOR RIOTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Colored Non-Union Roustabouts at Pittsburg Fire Receivers at Jeering Boys, Several of Whom Are Shot.

THERE has been bloodshed at Pittsburg as the result of non-unionizing of the Solar Iron Works. The trouble had been brewing for months because the firm and the employees differed on the question of allowing William Simms, a roiler, to retain two jobs. Saturday morning the mill was filled with negroes, the furnaces idled, and the machinery set in motion. At 4 o'clock p. m. work ceased for the week, and sight of the negroes, escorted by a score of policemen, started for their homes. They were followed by a crowd of about three hundred men and boys. A short distance away from the mill one of a crowd of boys threw a brick at a policeman. Nearly all the negroes at once drew revolvers and fired at the boys. A policeman also fired one shot and the boys scattered in all directions. Joseph Kenny, aged 17, was fatally shot through the stomach. He was shot in the face. Two other boys are said to have been wounded and spirited away by their companions.

A SERIOUS riot occurred at Shenandoah, Pa., between the men who are taking up a Reading mine and the strikers. Several persons were badly beaten. Many of the strikers have armed themselves with revolvers.

DEATH'S DECAD DECREE.

It Comes Without Warning to Ill-fated Passengers of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

A PASSENGER train on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio road had was thrown from the track by a broken frog while passing Jamesburg station, NY. The engine and first two cars passed over safely, but the third caught in the rails and dashed into the caboose of a freight train on a side track. It is reported that four or five persons were killed, including Conductor Bates and one boy. Several others were wounded. The following persons were killed:

Hans Hansen, aged 17, of Sheffield, Ill., in company with Mrs. Cyra and Miss Jessie Cyra, residents of Sheffield, Ill., who are cousins of Judge Shaw, of Chicago.

Miss Jessie Battey, Sheffield, Ill., right arm cut and leg mangled, died at Jamesburg.

Alfonzi, passenger on route from Dover to Jamesburg, a boy, name unknown, who ran out of the left side door and was crushed.

William McNeil, electrical engineer, Cincinnati, Ky., found in the wreck, with a gaping gash.

Hiram Beatty Schaffer, Montville, Pa., Pleasant Valley, Pa., and Jamesburg, Pa., in consideration of trade; will recover. Two or three other passengers sustained slight injuries, but examination has not been made. Were brought from Randolph and Salamanca, who made the injured cases as comfortable as possible.

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Excitement at All the Capitals Over the Publication of the Austro-German Alliance.

A SPECIAL cable dispatch from Berlin says that

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BRAVE MISS ROYCE.

A Nebraska Teacher's Sufferings—The Result of the Terrible Blizzard.

AN Omaha telegram says: "Miss Louise Royce, who remained on Call night with three pupils at Plainview during the terrible blizzard, the children all dying in her arms, is in a most deplorable condition. A consultation of physicians was held Sunday, and it was decided to amputate both feet and one arm. Several thousand dollars have been raised for her benefit here, and the people of Nebraska and Iowa are still responding liberally to the appeals for her."

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A YOUNG man in Louisville who smoked forty cigarettes a day has been promotoed of smoked mind by the physicians.

CYRUS S. OBRIEN, brother of Civil Service Commissioner Oberly, died at Houston, Texas. He was a well-known journalist.

THE committee now engaged in investigating the chain-gang scandals of Georgia have unearthed a horrible state of affairs under the convict-lease system of that State. Many of the details are so vile that they will not bear publication.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE surviving supporters of Gen. N. P. Banks, at his election for Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1855, celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of the event at Washington the other night.

A WASHINGTON special to the *Chicago Daily News* says:

Gov. Swineford of Alaska says that as will ask President Cleveland to relieve him because Alaska can be given a proper system of law. He wants local legislation or a council to form laws in lieu and a system of juries, as we to insure titles to occupants. Unless he is satisfied that the matter will be taken up at once in the examination Mr. Swineford intends to leave Washington. In case of his resignation he will not return to Michigan, but will give all his attention to his mining interests in Alaska.

THE Chicago *Tribune* has written a representative telegraphic that:

The meeting in the Ways and Means Committee have substantially agreed upon the Tariff bill. It will be reported for a total cut of more than $60,000,000, possibly $65,000,000. In the cut on sugar, the Senate Committee has come down to 40 cents. The northern men now making the final revision. A few obvious mistakes in the bill will be made by the force of necessities of the hour, but the leading features of the bill will be adhered to. The cut on sugar is the most important change made in the bill. Sugar is the material in the cost of the pig-iron and the cost of the pig-iron will be lessened. The cotton-tie will not be disturbed. The cotton-tie will stand at 50 cents. The cut on wool will be lessened, and coal will get on the free list. Here is the Senate Committee's reason for the cut on sugar: The Senate Committee found that numerous raw materials of no great importance, were taxed at rates ranging from 20 per ceut up to from 35 to 45 per ceu. Sin plate, about 30 per cent, and the Senate Committee felt that the duties on such articles as tin plate, cotton ties, pleasants and tools, sugar, super cent, tobacco, etc., made the injured cases as comfortable as possible.

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NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

MR. PLUMB offered a resolution in the Senate on the 20th ult. instructing the postoffice committee to inquire into the cause of the excellent mail service, especially in the West and south, and presented newspaper extracts and letters to show the "incomparable" course and the service to be adopted. The committee stopped attempt to make a report on the subject, and the postoffice committee reported adversely on a proposition to reduce postage rates to one cent." Mr. Morgan made his third speech in the Senate in opposition to the Blair education bill. The Senate passed the House bill to provide for the appointment of inspectors of agricultural colleges. Mr. Collum introduced a bill to repeal the internal revenue taxes on the manufacture of the Remington Cannon, and appropriating $1,000,000 to pay the claimants. Mr. Cockran, of Missouri, introduced a bill to provide for the payment of a service pension of 1 cent for each day's service, and $1 per month for each year of service. Mr. Palmer introduced a bill to provide for the sale of the Michigan Central Canal and the Michigan Central Railroad to the Hydro Lake Channel, Michigan.

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MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Romeo's street lamps are now in good repair.

—Clothes-line thieves are reaping a harvest at Jackson.

—Manistique wants a town hall, jail, library and a few other things.

—A hen in Bay City strangled to death in attempting to swallow a live mouse.

—The inmates of the Soldiers' Home now number 400, and the home is crowded.

—At Bradley's camp, in Midland County, four pine logs from one tree scaled 4,500 feet.

—A home-made mail box on a prominent Jackson street is labeled in large red letters "male box."

—The Linderman & Gray box factory has finally decided to remain a Whitehall, at least for the present.

—Chester Root, an old resident and prominent farmer living near Plymouth, died recently, aged 70 years.

—David Putman, a wealthy farmer of Williamston, was caught in a bay press recently and fatally injured.

—If Muskegon needs one thing worse than another it is a new depot. The present one is a disgrace to the city.

—Rev. M. J. Hall, who was found dead in the woods in Alpena County, is thought to have died from heart disease.

—Emmet County will vote on prohibition February 28, and it is conceded will give a big majority for prohibition.

—There will be no litigation over the will of the late James H. Fleet, of East Saginaw. The estate amounts to $815,000.

—Portland dry goods stores close at 7:30 to give the clerks a chance to attend church. Of course they all go—somewhere else.

—The State Treasurer's report shows cash on hand from the year's receipts and disbursements of 1887 to be $94,600.46.

—The chair of entomology in the experimental station at Columbus, Ohio, has been placed at the disposal of C. M. Weed, of Lansing.

—John Short, said to be a woodsman, recently stumped sunlin at Bay City, by shooting himself in the region of the heart. He will live.

—Tawas Bay, at a distance of about four miles from the shore, is covered with fish shanties. Some trout are caught weighing thirty-five pounds.

—George Hall has been appointed station agent of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad at Plymouth to succeed John Jacob, who recently resigned.

—The Kalkaska Business Men's Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, A. G. Drake; Vice President, Dr. Ferguson; Secretary, C. S. Blom; Treasurer, H. E. Stover; Executive Committee, B. C. Elms, W. P. Perkins, T. Lynch.

—A base-burner in D. H. Hibbard's office in Jackson refused to operate satisfactorily and was thrown out to the sidewalk, where it proceeded to do business as usual. Two Norwegians, recently landed, passing by, took a seat on the sidewalk and gazed at the fire, and, scenting a couple of boxes, seated themselves by *its* stove and proceeded to cook up a mess that so pleased them, remarking upon the superiority of America over any country on earth in the matter of stoves, that they would go to Ironwood and get a stove like that.

—Ionia's new postmaster, Mr. Fitzgerald, has a Democratic predecessor who is a Republican and a Democrat. Mr. Fitzgerald is a Democrat and a Republican. Mr. Fitzgerald's predecessor is a Republican and a Democrat. Mr. Fitzgerald's predecessor is a Republican and a Democrat. Mr. Fitzgerald's predecessor is a Republican and a Democrat

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. CRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

MR. BLAINE has come to the conclusion that he does not want to be president. The people came to that conclusion three years ago.

No political theory is valuable unless it benefits, in its application, the business of the people, and when our business men engage more generally in political affairs we shall have safer and better politics.—President Cleveland.

"THE tariff" says the Cleveland Leader, "is purely a question of wages High tariff; high wages. Low tariff; low wages — or no wages at all." What on earth are the workingmen grumbling about their wages for, then? Isn't the tariff high enough!

FEB. 29th is the day congress has assigned for the pronouncing of eulogies upon the life and character of Seth C. Mosdell, late representative from the 11th district. It is expected that addresses will be made by Burrows, Chipman, Ford and Catcheon of the Michigan delegation.

The little three cent nickel piece is doomed to be swept out of existence, and in a few years they will be worth their weight in gold. The house has passed Mr. Mark's bill to discontinue their coinage, and ordering that they shall be melted down as they come to the treasury and go to mrke five-c ent pieces.

JAMES G. BLAINE has written a letter to the chairman of the national republican committee, in which he says that he is not a candidate for the presidency, and that he not permit his name to go before the national convention at Chicago next June, but the entire document is an earnest appeal for the nomination. And in this appeal he evidently seeks to show that he is the only man in the republican party able to carry the nation next fall.

Senator Stanford, of California, has written as follows to a constituent who asked his reasons for voting for the confirmation of Lamar as justice of the United States supreme court: "I voted for him because I considered him one of the best men in the south for the place. He is in my judgment a broad, liberal-minded man of a great deal of learning. He was professor of law in the university of Mississippi, and I think he is a thoroughly converted unionist and I do not think it wise to reject anyone on the ground alone that they were engaged in the late rebellion. I think we want to be one people politically and socially. Gen. Grant expressed the idea when he said: 'Let us have Peace.' Lamar's loyalty and integrity to the union was passed upon most conclusively when both houses of congress provided for the succession to the presidency and made him heir only a few removes from the presidency. I am reluctant to find myself not in harmony with all the republican senators, but it was a case, so far as my action was concerned, entirely for my own judgment and conscience and I voted accordingly."

Seventh District Congressional Election.

Tuesday's election in the eleventh congressional district is a great victory for democracy. This being the first congressional election since president Cleveland's tariff reform message, which placed this great tariff question before the people, and this district being largely made up of an iron region, it was watched with interest from all quarters. The republicans have boasted that the president's message would kill him politically, and his party with him, and they undertook to make this prediction good at this the first opportunity and to distinctly raise the tariff issue.

While Breen is probably defeated by perhaps 200 votes, considering the old time republican majority of that district, the result is a grand vindication of the president in his bold stand for the people's rights.

Breen's defeat is to be attributed to the boodle and bulldozing of the republican managers. But it seems that the voting "like sheep" as Tim Nester, an old-time republican puts it, does not roll up such republican majorities as it did a few years ago. Had there been a fair vote, Breen would have been elected by a handsome majority.

1882, republican majority	.....	8,000
1884, " "	.....	7,000
1886, " "	.....	2,240
1888, " "	perhaps	200

The following telegram from Tim Nester, mayor of Marquette, to I. M. Weston, chairman of the state central committe, is a fair statement of the situation:

I. M. Weston, Grand Rapids:

MARQUETTE, Feb. 15, 1 a. m.—Latest returns show a majority for Seymour of 100, with Benzie, Manitou, and Leelanaw yet to be heard from.

Seymour got 1,500 votes where men were coerced and driven to the polls like sheep. TIM NESTER.

Public Sentiment in the West.

The following letter is from a political observer of unsurpassed experience and excellent judgment:

"I have been travelling pretty steadily in the west for the eight months last past. I have been among the people who will elect the next president. I have talked to thousands of farmers, and I know what the people are thinking about. Mr. Cleveland has made the platform on which the democracy must fight. The tariff is being discussed at every country store. It is the only issue talked about. The people are absolutely indifferent as to who shall hold the offices. They want more of the money which they earn to remain in their pockets. And the talk about southern outrages begins to fall on impatient ears. The writings of the tariff are but imperfectly understood in the west. The farmers know that they are annually growing poorer, but they do not know why. If the democratic speakers will confine themselves to the issue of the tariff, and know what they are talking about, there is not, in my opinion, a sure republican state in the Mississippi valley. The distress among these farmers, the larger portion of whom are republicans, is very great. More than half the farms are mortgaged, and they are on the downward course from freeholders to tenants, and from tenants to peasants. If the speakers can show these men that their financial straits are the result of the tariff they will smash the republican party to flinders, and this can be so clearly shown that every farmer can see it."

The writer of this letter is not a member of any democratic organization, and he has during most of his political lifetime been in sympathy with the republican party. His observations agree with those of many other Star correspondents, who are competent to judge the tendency of political currents.—New York Star.

High Tax and Low Wages.

After the national tube works of Pittsburg (protection, 45 per cent) shall have locked out their 4,000 men, the proprietors will have time to go to Washington and plead the dangers that would accrue to American workmen if the robber tariff were abolished or reduced. The proprietors can make Washington a stopping place, going on to Europe to secure the 4,000 pauper workmen who will take the starvation wages that the "strikers" have refused. When the presidential canvass shall be well under way, we may expect to see James G. Blaine on the hustings, and he will ask these 4,000 defeated strikers if they desire to have free trade and compete with pauper labor. Then the 4,000 will yell with enthusiasm and vote for protection, exactly as the new batch of workmen will do as soon as they shall have been naturalized. In this way Pennsylvania goes 80,000 for high tariff every time.

The man who tries to make a living with cards and bunco and confidence games when the high tariff "cracks" is open to all, is as much fool as he is rascal.—Chicago Herald.

Advertisers and the Cash System.

A merchant of long experience in selling dry goods said recently: "I have tried fancy cards, almanacs and circulars, but the best of all advertising mediums is the newspaper. I pay special attention to my newspaper advertisements and change them every week. The city in which I do business is too small to support a daily newspaper, but I utilize the columns of the weeklies to the best advantage. As it regards the benefit of newspaper advertising over all other mediums there can be no two opinions. When other plans fail of desired results, not so the newspaper. It circulates everywhere, and advertisements if properly displayed, are sure to be read. Advertisements appearing in reputable journals seem to possess an authority and command an attention which is entirely lost in a circular. The former speaks with positiveness the latter seldom makes an impression, and is thrown aside without a thought.

High Tariff, Low Wages.

If the high tariff of this country causes the high wages that are paid here for labor, why does taxation not have the same effect in other countries? Wages in Germany are very low, but Germany has a high tariff. Wages in Russia are lower than in Germany and yet Russia has a tariff far higher than that of Germany.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

Montana All Ready.

Omaha Man—Montana wants to come into the Union, eh!

Montana Man—That's just what we're after, and we'll make it, too.

"I did not suppose Montana had enough population."

"Great Scott! We've got 1,400,000 cattle, 400,000 horses, 2,000,000 sheep and no end of hogs.—Omaha World.

Barking on the Back Seats.

A story comes from Belgium to the effect that once upon a time a dog found his way into the chamber of deputies just as a prosy member was boring the house with a harangue. The facilecousness of the speech was soon appreciated by Carlo, who gave vent to his feelings in barks. And no sooner the stenographers report of the speech had at various points the interpolation (barking on the back seats).—Boston Transcript.

A SAD TALE.

Bill Nye Tells a Story with a Doubtful Moral.

This is the story of William Johnson, a Swede, who went to Wyoming territory, perhaps fifteen years ago, to seek his fortune among strangers, and who, without even a knowledge of the English language, began in his patient way to work at whatever his hands found to do. He was a plain, long legged man, with downcast eyes and nose.

There was some surprise expressed all around when he was charged one day by Jake Paizen with feloniously taking, stealing, carrying away and driving away one team of horses, the property of the afflicted, and of the value of $200, contrary to the statutes in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the territory of Wyoming.

PLEADING BEFORE THE GOVERNOR.

Everybody laughed at the idea of Jake Peizen owning a team worth $200, and, as he was also a chronic litigator, it was generally conceded that Johnson would be discharged. But his misfortune seemed to sweep down on him like the very first mountain breeze. In preliminary examination Johnson acted like a man who is about to be discharged, and he declared English very well. He failed to get a lawyer. He pleaded guilty, not knowing what it meant, and was permitted to take it back. He had no witnesses, and the court was in something of a hurry, as it had to prepare a speech that afternoon to be delivered to the errand boys on the "Beauties of Eternal Justice," and so it was adjudged that in default of $200 bail the said William Johnson be committed to the county jail of Albany county, in said territory, there to await the action of the grand jury for the succeeding term of the district court for the second Judicial district of Wyoming.

Finally the regular term of the district court opened. Men who had come from a long distance to vaunt their ignorance and other qualifications as jurors could be seen on the streets. Here and there you could see the familiar face of those who had served as jurors for years and yet had never lost a case.

William Johnson was peculiarly unfortunate in the selection of his counsel. The man who was appointed to defend him was a very much overestimated young man who started the movement himself. He was courageous, however, and perfectly willing to wade in where angels would naturally hang back. His brain would not have soiled the finest fabric, but his opinion had a large muscle on it like a leaf of Vienna bread. He was the kind of a young man who goes up to see the drama and explain it along about five minutes in advance of the company in a loud, trombone voice.

He defended William Johnson. Thus in the prime of life, hardly understanding a word of the trial, stunned, helpless, alone, the latter began per his term of five years in the penitentiary. His patient, gentle face impressed me as it did others, and his very helplessness thus became his greatest help.

One lawyer said it was an outrage, and Charlie Bramel said that if Johnson would put up $50 he would agree to jerk arm out of the jog on a writ of habeas corpus before dinner.

Seeing how the sentiment ran, I resolved to start a petition for Johnson's pardon. I got the signatures of the court, the court officers, the jury and the leading men of business in the county. Just as I was about to take it to Governor Thayer, there was an incident at the penitentiary. Wm. Johnson had won the hearts of the warden and the guards to that extent that he was sent out one afternoon to assist one of the guards in overseeing the labor of a squad working in a stone quarry near by. Taking advantage of a time when the guard was a few hundred feet away, the other convicts knocked John son down and tried to get away. He got up, however, and intercepted them till the guard got to him and the escape was prevented. Johnson was tried till all was secure again, and then fainted from loss of blood occasioned by a scaly wound ever which he had a long fight afterward with erysipelas.

This was all lucky for me, and when I presented the petition to the governor I had a strong case, made more so by the heroic action of a man who had been unjustly condemned.

I spoke earnestly of his good character since his incarceration, and the governor promised prompt action. But he was called away in December and I feared that in night, in the rush and pressure of other business, forget the case of Johnson till after the holidays. So I telegraphed him and made his life a burden to him till the afternoon of the 24th, when the 4:30 train brought the pardon.

I went away to spend my own Christmas, but not till I had given Johnson a few dollars to help him get another start, and had made him promise to write me how he got along. And so that to me was a memorable and a joyous Christmas, for I had made my self happy by making others happy.

BILL NYE.

P.S.—Perhaps I ought not to close this account so abruptly as I have done, for the reader will naturally ask whether Johnson ever wrote me, as he said he would. I only received one letter from him, and that I found when I got back, a few days after Christmas. It was quite characteristic, and read as follows:

"LARAMY the twenty-fift day.

"PRENT JIM:

"When you get this Letter I will be in A nother territory where the weeds seize from trubbling & the weery air at Rest on one my Feet writing I refer above to the territory of Utaw where I will begin Life A new & all will be forgot.

"I hop god will Reward you In Caise I Shood not Be Abel to Do so.

"Yo have Bin a good frent off me and so I am shure you will enjoy to hear of my success I hope the sleech hounds of Justice will not try to tolly me for it will be worse than I have Bin if I have a dozzle better team than I had Before.

"It is the Sheriff's team wich I have got & his name is Genis, tell the Governor to Pardon me if I have seemed Rude i shall go to some new Plais where I will not be Looked upon with Sudspicion wishing you a mary Crismas hapy new year and April Fool I will Close from your to Feet

"AN. JOHNSON."

The Wisconsin Decision.

The women of Wisconsin have lost their case before the supreme court. They secured the right to vote for school directors, and, given an inch, they at once took an ell. Because the election judges refused them votes for mayor, when the mayor was to appoint the school board, they sued the unlucky yellow jers, and ran them a pretty race from court to court until at last the supreme justices have settled the matter, and, as it were, patted the brave poll-keepers on the back.

Women do not vote because they do not bear the burdens of citizenship. As a rule they care nothing for politics, except to lament the fact that men should talk on such a subject and go to political meeting when they might otherwise stay at home and hear the children repeat their lessons. It is not settled that the present rule of universal manhood suffrage is fair, for where a woman is the head of a family she is frequently of a mind to take on all the burdens of such a position. Neither should a tramp's vote for war count for as much as the householder's vote against war. These inequalities will be leveled without doubt. But the advocates of women suffrage, while they assert the needs of women for political sovereignty, should also advocate that women escape no part of a citizen's burdens. If there be a draft for jury or war the unwilling woman should be drafted as well as the voting man. In Washington territory, the women, while they demand the ballot, have peremptory declined to do jury service. In such a debate the ordinary privileges granted to women must cease. Having the ballot, there would be no reasoning in reason why woman should not assume all the other obligations of man. In the case of the British subjects, both congress and the state of Illinois have declared this principle. Here the alien must become a citizen and put himself under the authority of the state, or forfeit many privileges as a property-holder. That is only fair. It forces a large body of intelligent men to the ballot box they had hoped to forever escape doing. If British adult male residents did not want the ballot, how much smaller boon must it prove for the housewife happily married and surrounded by a growing family!—Chicago Herald.

Secure Admiration.

Who can help admiring a lovely face, a clear, smooth, beautiful complexion? These can easily be obtained by the use of *Hamilton's Oriental Balm*. It will surely remove Freckles, Tan, Pimples and Blemishes of every sort and is in no way injurious to the skin, but is the most harmless and elegant preparation of its kind. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. feb

A HOME FREE

Two and One-Fourth Acres of Land, Less than Three-Fourths of a Mile from Charlevoix, to be GIVEN AWAY.

Every person paying Five Dollars in CASH for goods or on account at our store will receive a number which will give one chance to obtain the prize.

One number, between 1 and 1,000, will be sealed in an envelope, and deposited in the bank, and will not be opened until all the numbers are given out. After the 1,000 numbers are given out, the sealed number will be opened, and the person holding the ticket calling for that number will receive a deed of the above premises.

A general stock of GROCERIES on hand.

A. J. RUDGE & SON,
Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets, Charlevoix.

Abstracts of Title

At the Old Rate.

I will furnish Abstracts of Title to all parties desiring them, upon the following terms, viz: One Dollar for the first transfer, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent transfer.

REMEMBER, I have **the only Complete Set of Abstracts** in Charlevoix county, and will certify to the correctness of all Abstracts made in my office. **E. F. ALLEN.**

Boyne City, Mich., Feb. 15, 1888.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Weed at 12½ cents a week.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in the thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention, to those who are in need of profitable work. We can set them at work earning from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free, capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. ady

PATENTS.

FRED W. CROCKER,
Counselor at Law & Solicitor of Patents,
ROOM 32, 234 BROADWAY,
New York, N. Y.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

As I am the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods House in Charvleoix county, and having lived here for the past twenty years, I think I know pretty well what this trade needs, and you will always find my line complete. In Trunks and Valises, Gloves and Mittens, Neck Wear, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Mufflers, I am headquarters for Presents.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Dry Goods!

The only exclusive stock of DRY GODOS in Charlevoix, at the corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE of LADIES' WRAPS AND JACKETS AT COST.

ELSEE.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

DO YOU WANT

PURE DRUGS,

Or Carefully Compounded Prescriptions,

CALL ON US.

DO YOU SMOKE? We Keep the Best Cigars.
DO YOU LIKE MUSIC? We will take pleasure in showing our well-selected Stock!

Yours Respectfully,

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,
Druggists and Pharmacists,
Opera Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. & I. **1888** S. & I.

You will need something in our line during 1888. Do not fail to buy of us. You will SAVE YOUR DOLLARS by so doing.

There's Saws, Axes, Files, and Tools of all kinds. Then you may want a New Stove. If you do, you miss it if you don't get one of ours. A majority, a large majority, of the Stove Buyers of the county will tell you. We've got their names, and can refer direct to them. The Champion Pumps, too; what a splendid record they have, working easily and quickly.

Come and see us; if you want anything, BUY OF US. Yours, in the belief that we will not fail to please you.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

J. S. & J. R. DIXON,
Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.
TERRACE FARM. - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Bargains IN BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

THE ATKINS SAWS
NEW PERFECTION AXES
Round Oak Stoves.
Job and Tin Work.
L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 16, 1888.

Local Notes and News.

Circuit court will convene the 28th.

East Jordan is to have a gymnasium sure.

When in town stop at Washburne & Co's.

For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. mp1

Perry Weed has put in a full line of legal blanks.

Perry Weed is carrying a large assortment of legal blanks.

For legal blanks of all kinds, go to Perry Weed's book store.

Tell your neighbor that A. T. Washburne & Co.'s ½ off sale will do them good.

You only pay for ½ of what you purchase during the month, at Washburne & Co's.

James A. Lawrence informs us that he has just filled the Belvedere ice house with very fine ice.

If you want to pay part of the cost of a new organ with green wood, call at this office for particulars.

Washburne & Co. draw trade for 25 miles around. Their ½ off sale is the biggest thing out for the community's benefit.

A. J. Milne has moved his stock of groceries into the Crourter building on Bridge street this week, and is now ready for business in his new quarters.

Those interested in real estate transfers will do well to take notice that E. F. Allen, of Boyne, advertises abstracts of title at reduced rates in another column.

The Delta, of Gladstone, says: "The propeller Champlain which was recently burned, with the loss of 24 lives is being rebuilt, and in future will be known as the Charlevoix."

Major S. Kase came near being obliged to move out of their office without much notice last Saturday. Fire caught in the partition near the chimney, but was discored before it got beyond control.

The East Jordan Enterprise has an item box hung up in the postoffice and those who desire a personal mention of their friends in the papers and are too modest to mention it to, or in the hearing of the reporter, can write the same and drop it into the box.

At the meeting of the railroad commissioners held at Lansing last week, the maps of the Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba railroad through Antrim and Kalkaska counties were approved, and an injunction ordered at the meeting of the same road with the Bay View and Little Traverse railroad at Petoskey. The maps of the entire road from Kalkaska to Mackinaw City have now been approved.

F. M. Fogg, of Lansing spoke over two hours at the opera house last evening on the Labor question of the day. He came there at the solicitation of the local assembly of Knights of Labor for the benefit of the Schuylkill and Lehigh valley sufferers, and that effort seemed to have had the house packed with those interested in the subject. This lecture was without doubt the most learned address of the character ever delivered in Charlevoix.

Blood Brothers' establishment at Clarion is booming this winter They are working 35 to 40 men constantly, and running 12 hours a day, not even than being able to keep up with the orders On Monday their lathes used 6,000 feet of maple, and it keeps their saw mill busy pretty much all the time to get out lumber to feed the lathes. We are glad to hear of their success, and after their brave fight against many obstacles well and hindrances, they certainly deserve it.—Petoskey Record.

Tourists from Michigan are sending back anything but flattering accounts of their improvidence in northern California. We think that most of the accounts they little to boast of except ite "glorious climate," and that is not half what it has been cracked up to be. The boom there already begins to show signs of collapsing and when it bursts a great many people will find themselves poorer and wiser. There is no doubt whatever that Michigan is a vastly better country for a home than California, in all respects.

Charlevoix county has voted to try prohibition for three years from the first of next May, and now the real battle will commence, and now the advocates of prohibition may demonstrate to the people that they are in earnest. If prohibition is sternly enforced right along and all the time for the whole three years, it will be a good thing. But if prohibition is not enforced effectly and all the time, regardless of expense or trouble,—if, after a few spasmodic attempts at first, the enforcement of the law is relaxed, and free whisky reigns—then a terrible mistake will have been made. The county and the village will lose all the taxes levied upon liquors, and in addition will be compelled to stand heavy expenses for attempting to enforce the law so long as such attempt is maintained. Everybody may as well be certain in advance that the long entrenched evil of liquor selling and drinking will not depart without a stubborn and protracted resistance, during which many taxpayers will grumble at the expense of the contest. Therefore the temperance men and women who have been working for prohibition must not make the mistake of stopping their work now, and regarding their task as done, merely because the people have voted to give prohibition a trial. Their real, practical work has only begun. Those who believe in prohibition have now their work cut out for them, and the community will watch them closely to see whether they take hold of it in earnest. The test is upon them.

Purely Personal.

Capt. Aldrich came home to-day.

W. H. Downer returned from Canada yesterday.

Capt. J. H. Wilson returned from Chicago to-day.

J. A. Hawkins arrived on the stage this noon from Chicago.

Mrs. Chas. Swallow and son have gone to Muskegon on a visit.

Ben Campbell was home from Torch Lake the fore part of the week.

Miss Mattie O'Neill is home from her school this week, on account of illness.

Capt. Harrison Miller and wife arrived this morning with the remains of their son Willie.

Capt. Penfold, of Frankfort, arrived last Thursday, and is the guest of F. A. Watson this week.

George Bates is about to remove to Winona, Minn., where his services are sought by a lumber firm. Mr. Bates has been with Mr. Nicholls a number of years and has many friends in Charlevoix.

The Grand Encampment held at Battle Creek last week by a unanimous invited our townman, A. D. Cruickshank to a position higher up among that order of patriarchs than he held last year. He brought home the regalia of senior warden.

Mrs. A. B. Gates, of Rockford, and Miss Anna Bell, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bell, of Charlevoix were married last Thursday evening at the bride's home, by Rev. W. H. McCartney. Mr. and Mrs. Gates left the same evening for their future home at Rockford.

Chas. See, jr., of Charlevoix and Miss Jennie Harris of Elk Rapids were married at the bride's home Wednesday, Feb. 8, by Rev. A. J. Elliord. Mr. See with his bride arrived in Charlevoix the next day of the same and is receiving congratulations of his many young friends.

Coming Events.

The fire department are making arrangements for the most enjoyable hop of the season Feb. 22.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning the subject will be "Who do God's will know of the Doctrines." In the evening, "Look and Live."

Christ church Sunday school at Green's hall every Sunday at 3 Topic for senior grade next Sunday, honesty, test, 8th commandment. They will meet every Wednesday evening during Lent at the residence of W. P. Brown. All are welcome.

The Vote for Prohibition.

Below will be found the vote on local option in this county, by towns, as reported by our correspondents:

	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.
Bear Lake	8	7
Boyne Valley	45	36
Charlevoix	10	10
Charlevoix	119	25
Evangeline	133	7
Eveline	45	10
Marion	25	1
Melrose	55	2
Norwood	35	1
South Arm	189	6

Historical Society.

The historical society will meet this week with Mrs. Gaylee in her rooms at the E. M. Clark residence. Mrs. C. J. Grier will furnish the paper of the evening on "The Era Queen of Elizabeth." R. W. Kane and Mrs. H. M. Enos will lead the conversation subject, "Kenilworth."

DEATH OF MRS. ROBERT MILLER.

Stricken with Heart Disease Last Monday Afternoon.

We were all shocked Monday, a few minutes after noon, on learning of the sudden death of Mrs. Robert Miller, of heart disease, at her house on Mason street. Although she had been ailing for several days, her immediate danger was not thought of except by her most intimate friends.

Mrs. Miller has for many years been one of Charlevoix's most respected citizens, whose Christian character leaves impressions upon society which will long be remembered and felt.

The funeral took place at the family residence yesterday afternoon, conducted by Rev. C. T. Stout, of Petoskey, of Christ Episcopal Mission Church, of which deceased was a member.

The following was adopted at an informal meeting of Baxter Post, G. A. R., February 15, 1888:

Whereas, Our comrade, Robert Miller, has been bereft of his beloved and cherished companion in life; and Baxter Post, in her death, has lost one of its most faithful, true, and devoted friends; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of Baxter Post extend most heartfelt sympathy and condolence to our afflicted comrade and his family in their sad bereavement. And as a token of our esteem for the deceased, we will now proceed in a body to pay last tribute of respect to her memory.

D. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Commander.
H. B. KEENS, Adjutant.

Eveline.

IRONTON, Feb. 14—Our recent warm weather has caught a dreadful cold.

The oyster supper given by the ladies aid society on Tuesday evening was a success in every way. The receipts of the evening were $20.

Mr. Fairbanks, fruit tree agent of Traverse City, was in town last week taking orders.

Ira McKee is still unable to work.

The thermometer registered 28° below zero last Saturday morning.

George W. Jones, of Boyne, was in town last week taking orders for a book entitled "The Beautiful Story."

We are informed that the school in the Hillsgrove district is in a flourishing condition, with Miss Ellen Beal as teacher.

Mrs. J. Purvis, of Ironton, was called to Lansing by the sickness of her mother, a week ago.

At the examination of the Ironton schools held in the school house last Friday evening a good time was had, and it was a success in every way. The admission fees amounted to $7.50 which is to go toward buying a school library.

Joseph Tuttle gave a party to a number of his young friends last Saturday evening.

Our good-natured treasurer S. B. Brown is keeping himself busy these days collecting our few pennies.

Mr. and Mrs. James Reed have been very sick for some time, but we understand both are convalescent.

M. J. Staley was home Sunday, and reported that Foreman's camp was broken up last week; that all of the teams have been discharged but two, and that most of the men are at work in the Pine Lake mill which started up Wednesday.

Charlevoix to Have a National Bank.

A meeting was held last evening at the Bank of Charlevoix, and the initiatory steps taken toward the organization of a national bank. For some time the operators of the Bank of Charlevoix have felt that their facilities for the large and increasing banking business of this place were not sufficient, hence they are about to enter upon a system of larger proportions, and will make the concern one sufficient to accommodate the business of this region. The present operators will be joined by a number of the best business men of Charlevoix, and the new concern will take the place of the present Bank of Charlevoix. It is expected that the new bank will be ready to do business in about three months.

Hayes.

BURGESS, Feb. 14.—Milder weather for St. Valentine's day!

Levi Lewis left yesterday for Valparaiso, Indiana, where he is going to attend commercial college.

The school house in district No. 4 was burned Thursday evening, Feb. 9. This was a new house and had no insurance.

The treasurer of the township reports taxes as coming in rather slow.

The United States land office located at Detroit, East Saginaw and Reed City are to be abolished and merged into a new office to be located at Grayling.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

St. Ignace talks of a national bank.

The postmaster at Kalkaska allows no smoking in the post office.

There are now over 500 patients in the Traverse City insane asylum.

Grand Rapids manufactures $20,000,000 worth of furniture annually.

Petoskey's wood-pulp-mill grinds up about 600 cords of wood per year.

Montmorency county is about to be all torn up by a rebellion over the county seat.

The Detroit, Bay City & Alpena railroad company is looking toward Mackinaw straits.

Gladstone has a Board of Trade that publishes a circular every month advertising its resources.

Traverse City's new woolen factory is nearly ready to commence work, and when fully completed will have a capacity of about 1,000 yards of cloth per day.

Charges of cruelty and bad treatment of inmates of the insane asylum at Kalamazoo have been preferred against the authorities of that institution, and an investigation will probably follow.

According to the Bellaire Breeze the good, sensible people of Central Lake are about to establish a public reading room, and supply it with some of the best current periodicals, deeming it a more attractive place for young men than the poker rooms.

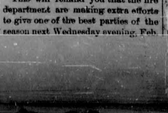
The state board of corrections and charities has drafted a letter which will be sent to every public charitable and other institution in the state over which they have visiting authority, calling attention to the need of drilling with fire protection apparatus.

Louis Gerard who has been engaged in freighting from Bois Blanc to Cheboygan, had a terrible experience yesterday. His team broke through the ice and horses, sleigh load and harness went down. Gerard narrowly escaped drowning. He reached a fish shanty nearly frozen to death. It is probable that he will yet die from the effects of his terrible exposure.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Under the terms of a bill introduced into the house by Mr. Blount, chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads, Monroe, Adrian, Coldwater, Niles, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Marshall, Jackson, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Pontiac, Howell, Lansing, Charlotte, Flint, Owosso, Muskegon, Big Rapids, Newaygo Manistee, Alpena, Traverse City, Cadillac, Sault Ste. Marie, Menominee, Escanaba and Houghton, and perhaps others, would be entitled to public buildings costing $25,000 or less, depending on the income of the postoffices.

There was a large attendance at the grand encampment of the Odd Fellows at Battle Creek last Thursday. Deputy Grand Sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Gen. Underwood, of Kentucky, was present. Officers were elected as follows: Andrew Harshaw, Alpena, Grand Patriarch; James M. Crosby, Springport, High Priest; A. D. Cruickshank Charlevoix, Senior Warden; James Dean, Detroit, Junior Warden; E. H. Whitney, Lansing, Scribe; Harrison Soule, Ann Arbor, Treasurer; J. B. Alward, Camden, Representative. The next annual Encampment will be held at Grand Rapids next October.

A Washington dispatch says A W. Wright, a seventeen million aire, of Alma, Mich., and Philip Ketchum, the Saginaw lumber prince, forming the firm of Wright & Ketchum, are the first on Indian Agent Mark Stevens list of prominent Michigan lumbermen against whom suits are to be vigorously prosecuted for cutting timber on the Indian lands of Michigan. Mr. Stevens has been here some time, ostensibly to push the establishment of an industrial school for Indians of Michigan, but more particularly at the order of Indian Commissioner Atkin to work up the final details in many prosecutions, civil and criminal, against leading Michigan capitalists who are accused of having despoiled the Indian lands.



This will remind you that the fire department are making extra efforts to give one of the best parties of the season next Wednesday evening, Feb. 22d. For particulars, read their colored posters headed "grand calico masquerade ball."

Disturbing the Equilibrium.

When, dar, the equilibrum an' slippin'

—Philadelphia Times.

An Opium Eater's Face.

The effect of the drug on the physique of a person varies somewhat. Sometimes he will become dreadfully emaciated, but if the appetite keeps good he will not decrease in weight. There is always, however, a peculiar color about an opium eater's face, and by that he can be known; the complexion assumes the color of old brass, having a peculiar dead, like hue, but it is seldom that the digestion is impaired.

Opium affects the spinal cord and brain principally. The nerve power of the opium eater is very much lessened without the opium, and it is very much increased with the drug until the end comes. The death of the opium eater is not marked by any particular scenes of horror. I have seen several opium eaters die a very pleasant death, and I do not know that I ever saw a very bad death among such patients.—E. N. Carpenter, M. D., in The Epoch.

Thankful for Anything.

Bobby was at a neighbor's, and in response to a piece of bread and butter politely said "Thank you." "That's right, Bobby," said the lady. "I like to hear little boys say 'Thank you.'" "Yes, ma told me I must say that if you gave me anything to eat, even if it wasn't nothing but bread and butter."—Christian Advocate.

Queer Burial Customs in Europe.

The ceremonies for death and burial are alike for men and women. In the hour of death the face is turned towards Mecca or Jerusalem, and when the final moment comes the women of the harem, in regular succession, send forth shrill falsetto cries that rend the air and make the nerves quiver. This cry brings to the home the women of the village, who join in the lament for the dead. All are dressed in soiled, dark blue robes, and have faces, hands, breasts and even the walls of the house daubed with indigo. They unbraid their hair, and often pluck it out and lash themselves into a frenzy. Among the rich the clothing of the dead is strewn about the room, and the dishes and ornaments broken with great noise. Before the chill of death has fallen upon the inanimated form it must be carried to the tomb. The mourners follow the bier, which is covered with a cashmere shawl and carried on the shoulders of men. All are in soiled garments, with coarse cloth on the head.

The night following the burial, the men pass the hours with friends, smoking and drinking coffee, calm and resigned to destiny; the women spend the night in wailing and shrieking. On certain days the mother bewails her dead through the years, and on the festivals of the dead, families take their provisions and shawls and spend the night at the graves of their relations. After the death of a husband the widow must remain in the house a year, with all the covering of the furniture wrong side out, and the mirrors and ornaments covered. She does not offer refreshments to visitors, and the pipes are without their mouthpieces, and she must have, at stated times, professional waiters to perform in the house. The women beautify themselves by tattooing the face and hands, and the men have a cross or star tattooed on the arm. Lips are stained a dark purple, and finger nails and palms of the hands are colored orange with henna. Women of every class put a black rim under the eye, made with kohl, which is not injurious and besides lending size and force to the eye, gives it shade from light.—Alexandria Cor. Milwaukee Sentinel.

Tabor to the Rescue.

"It is a shame," said a patriotic Colorado man to Senator Tabor, "that we have no monuments to any of our great men in this state."

"So it is. I'll have my measure taken for one immediately," was the reply.—Chicago News.

(Successor to G. W. CROUTER.)

DRUGS AND STATIONERY,

Charlevoix, - - Michigan.

Quarter Off!

OUR ANNUAL SALE

of one-fourth off.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS AND Carpets.

We always Give our Customers a benefit when it is of some use. On February 1st Everything in our immense stock will go at 1-4 off. Now is a rare chance to secure a Cloak, of which we have a great many in Children's, Misses' and Ladies'.

RULE:—You purchase goods at regular retail prices and 1-4 will be deducted from the entire bill, or One Dollars worth of Goods for Seventy-five Cents. This sale will continue until March, to get best value come early.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Geo. W. Beaman,

REIGN OF THE ICE KING.

St. Paul's Mid-winter Festival a Grand Success from Every Point of View.

An Interesting Description of the Magnificent Ice Palace.

The Entrance of King Borealis—A Magnificent Procession—Storming the Palace.

ROYAL sport was the order of the day in St. Paul from Jan. 25 to Feb. 4. It was the season of the mid-winter festival—the Ice Palace Carnival. Two of these carnivals had previously been held, in the winters of 1886 and 1887, and hundreds of thousands of people have been drawn thither to witness the gorgeous social carnival and participate in the many exhilarating winter sports. The grand central feature of these festivals is, of course, the mammoth castle of glittering ice. The palace of 1886 was the largest of the kind ever builded in the world up to that time, and it contained 10,000 blocks of ice. The one erected in January, 1887 was, however, nearly twice as large, containing 45,000 blocks of transparent ice, and being 223 feet long, 200 feet wide, and 115 feet high. It was a wonderful combination of towers, turrets, battlements, balconies and outworks.

Astonishing as is the achievement of that year, the present ice palace far outshines it in every detail. It covers about an acre of space, and reaches a height of 140 feet. Its ground dimensions are at least 250 feet square, and 75,000 blocks of ice 22x12 inches and about 18 inches thick were used in its construction. The ice, which was taken from a pond lake north of the city, would weigh 16,200,000 pounds, and if used in the building of a wall six feet high and eight inches thick would reach fourteen miles!

The main entrance has a large arch twenty feet in width and seventeen feet in height, flanked by small circular towers on either side sixty feet high. The three other entrances have large openings and are flanked by towers of different heights and sizes. The court walls have an average height of thirty feet, and run at various angles, terminating in small towers of different shapes and designs.

Probably one of the most unique attractions of the Palace is the Maze, situated at the northeast corner of the court walls. It is designed to bewilder those unwary enough to undertake to thread its mystic paths. It is about 80 feet in diameter, and has five separate passages which lead to the center of the pyramid, where circular stairs lead to a platform extending to the exterior of the Maze. The interior of this novelty is divided into a series of circular walks by low walls of ice, and the problem is to reach the staircase—not an easy task, by any means.

The main tower of the Palace starts from the centaur on snow-shoes and runs for four blocks around the park. One copying a large space at the north side as an Indian village, in which a band of fifty genuine red men, squaws, and pappooses reside. They occupy their skin tepees, and have their dogs and ponies with them.

FANCY SKATING.

An elaborate programme had been arranged for the ten days covering the Carnival season, and it was carried out almost to the letter. There were decorations, illuminations, monster processions, snow-shoe races, curling and skating contests, etc.

A correspondent at St. Paul gives the following interesting account of the inauguration of the Ice Carnival: Borealis, king of the hyperborean realm, arrived in the city in a blaze of glory that was chilly yet magnificent. He came followed by a retinue of attendants clad in polar bear skins and flowing beards that hung heavy with frost. He came followed with a blare of trumpets and a wild waving of banners that brought every table-bedecked citizen to the gate of entry and set them wondering at this scene of unique magnificence. The day was a propitious one for the event. The mercury, which had been low-spirited for two weeks past, manifested an inclination to be gay and jubilant, and when the king's chariot reached the city the thermometer registered five degrees below zero, but the air was damp and the heaviest kind of wraps were the order of the day.

An unusual amount of labor and expense had been expended in the construction of the ice palace for the king and the floats occupied by his attendants. They were of elaborate design and extremely rich in finish. The king's chariot was a massive affair mounted on runners. A throne in the rear end of the chariot reached the height of fifteen feet, and over it was a grand canopy sparkling with diamond dust, perfectly representing a coating of hoar frost. On the throne sat his Majesty, massive and imposing, in his robes of polar bear skins. The interior of the chariot was thickly covered with skins of the same kind, and from the back of the throne they hung, their skirts dragging in the snow. Back of the throne slumbered an antelope.

On the front of the chariot a Rocky Mountain goat stood on a pedestal of ice. The framework of the chariot, which was thirty-two feet long, was covered with white canvas, upholstered and painted in realistic representation of ice, snow, and frost. The chariot was drawn by six milk-white horses in elaborate trappings. White frost plumes nodded above their heads, and their harness was covered with diamond dust to represent frost. A man disguised as a polar bear sat on the seat and held the reins, while at the head of each animal walked a white bear in upright attitude.

Following the King's chariot were four floats, built for the benefit of his suite, comprising the Mayors of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Winona, all hidden under bear-skins and their faces disguised with heavy white beards. The boats of the suite were made in various designs. One represented a big seal, another an Arctic whale, and the two others polar bears. The prevailing colors of each were white and blue-and-green, representing snow, water and ice in infinite forms of picturesque beauty. The horses drawing the floats were white, and across the haunches of each animal was thrown a light-blue blanket, with a white bear in bas-relief in the center. The second float was drawn by three horses tandem, and led by white bears. The third float was drawn by a span of horses driven by a polar bear. The fourth was drawn by two span of horses, led by bears, and the fifth was drawn by four horses abreast.

The carnival clubs, with attendant drum-corps and brass bands, formed for the reception of the royal visitor at 9 o'clock, and fifteen minutes later his Majesty arrived and the procession started on its march to the ice palace through the principal streets of the city. The streets were crowded several hours before the time set for the appearance of his Majesty. There was a scrambling for good positions, and, when an exceedingly good point was secured, nothing would prevail upon its possessor to leave until the last toboggan suit was lost to view around the next corner. In nearly every window along the entire route there were packed anxious spectators, who cheered the Ice King with a will. As the procession started from Seven Corners the crowd assembled there gave a hearty cheer, and this was carried along the line, growing louder at every step.

There were thousands of people from the rural districts and surrounding Dakota, Wisconsin and Minnesota towns, who were paying their first visit to a celebration of this nature, and the police had hard work to keep excited farmers and wild-eyed woodsmen from the logging districts from climbing telegraph poles and running down the ice statues along the line of march into points of observation. Thousands of women were out, and in their enthusiasm forgot that the keen wind that blew down the valley was covering their noses and chs as with frost. They insisted with dogged determination on getting in the front row of observers, and they got there. Muffs, handkerchiefs and hats were waved in the air, and a chorus of yells went up that made the hills ring. There was a great deal more enthusiasm manifested than has been known before since the first year of the carnival, and the assurance is confident that, financially, this year has proved to be a success.

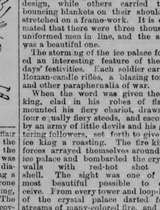
The procession marched to the Palace grounds, where Mayor Smith tendered the freedom of the city to the Ice King, together with the keys of the Palace. There were upward of 50,000 people on the grounds. The vast concourse patiently stood in the cold and pounded their feet on the snow and watched the tedious ceremonies of giving Borealis possession of his glittering abode. At the close of the ceremonies an immense bonfire, with a polar bear painted upon it, was run up over the central tower of the Palace, and the reign of Borealis had begun. The procession was nearly a mile in length, and several of the clubs carried with them elegant floats of peculiar design, while others carried their bonnie blankets on their shoulders stretched on a frame-work. It is estimated that there were three thousand uniformed men in line, and the sight was a beautiful one.

The storming of the ice palace formed an interesting feature of the ten days' festivities. Each night witnessed Roman-candle rifles, a blazing torch, and other paraphernalia of war.

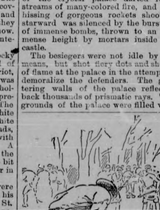
When the word was given the fire king, clad in his robes of flame, mounted his fiery chariot, drawn by four equally fiery steeds, and escorted by an army of little devils and his glittering followers, set forth to the ice king a roasting. The fire king's forces arrayed themselves around the ice palace and bombarded the crystal walls with red-hot shot and shell. The sight was one of the most beautiful possible to conceive. From every tower and loop-hole of the crystal palace darted forth streams of many-colored fire, and the hissing of gorgeous rockets shooting starward was silenced by the bursting of immense bombs, thrown to an immense height by mortars inside the castle.

The besiegers were not idle by any means, but shot their darts of flame at the palace in the attempt to demoralize the defenders. The glittering walls of the castle reflected back thousands of prismatic rays. The grounds of the palace were filled with gaily uniformed snowshoers, which imparted additional life and color to the scene.

CURLING.

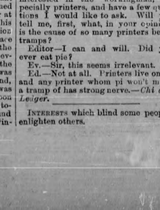


AS MERRILY WE GLIDE.



AT THE BATON.

THE PAPER CHASE.



IN THE GYMNASIUM.

FOUNDING BISMARCK'S HEAD.

THE ICE PALACE.

AN EXPERT ON SNOW SHOES.

FRENCH SPORTS.

Pugilistic, Rowing, Running, or Walking Contests Unknown in France.

The Drafting of the Young Men into Military Service the Chief Cause for This.

Fencing, Billiards, and Lacrosse—The Paper Chase—Pounding Bismarck's Head.

[NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.]

Not far from the Bleecker street station on the Sixth avenue road is a little omnibus house, if it ever had any, has been blown away and forgotten. It is the very birthplace of the so-called French quarter. When the frequent snow-storm of a New York winter finds the ground cold enough to retain the flakes unmelted, the little court becomes the dumping place of the snow from the neighboring sidewalks and the overhanging roofs. And when the days and the thermometric mercury elongate simultaneously, and the snow becomes slush and disappears into the soil, the sewer, and the lazy gutter, the French boys of the quarter bring out a big iron frog, and stand it up in the further end of the court, and pitch pennies into its mouth for hours at a time, for fun and profit. I'm one of their most popular games, and, to a certain extent, a typical French sport. For it seems that what Americans understand as sport is little known in France, and little admired by the French. Not all their recreations are colored with the gambling, but very few are calculated to develop muscular prowess, or renown it. Contest for a champion belt in pugilism, or the badge of championship in rowing, or in walking, or in running, or in any of the scores of exercises so popular on this side of the water, are practically unknown in France. Nevertheless, the French residents of America have furnished some of the best-known contestants in several fields, and the undersigned, encouraged, at the one two departments of sport that they say considerable attention to at home Monsieur Alphonse Dumont, a Parisian who is visiting this country, and spending a part of his time in the city, said on this subject:

"The Frenchman cares little to contest in anything where mere muscular ability is at an advantage. He prefers sport as he does art—striving to develop its fine points, aiming to become great, and admiring only the most that may be attained in the exercise. We have no such thing as a national game; nothing that approaches to your base-ball, or polo, or the English cricket. Sport with us means, as a rule, horse racing, and incidentally your jockeys, of whom we think highly, would compare favorably with the best that this country knows. The contest that really occupies our attention as a national institution is fencing, and that probably arises from the military character of the national life. Much of the energy that the American youth puts into play and physical contests is absorbed by the government in recruiting the army. Here the boys of the village have to provide their own amusement, their own exercises, and have to depend upon themselves for acquiring the skill that is so essential to safety and successful sport. With us the amusements of youth are developed and the discipline, and if the young men can get any amusement out of it, so much the better for them. It is the next war that is always uppermost in every Frenchman's mind. It is the necessary preparation for this terrible event that makes the nation one without a typical game for the required service in the army takes all the young men into the military drill at just the time when they would naturally be kicking a ball on the diamond, or striking at the oars on the river; and when the few years of army life are at an end, if no war comes along to keep the enrollment at its highest, those who return to the ranks of civilians find themselves under the stern necessity of making a living, and all the less is their time available for play; and moreover the discipline of the army tends to make a man averse to taking up any new department of physical activity. He has already learned to do certain things, and may be regarded as beyond the age when it is desirable to spend any more time in learning accomplishments. So I think we shall remain as we have been, without a national game, and without any special activity in sport.

"The rare, nevertheless, certain directions in which the love of recreation finds expression. One is rowing. It is a popular diversion in France, and there are clubs and boat-houses floating in the Seine, some of them very elegant and well-appointed, and richly furnished. They are, as a rule, roofed over, but the doors are almost altogether, except for a narrow platform running round the four walls, on the level of the water. Almost on a level with the water of the river into which the swimmers plunge. There are instructors in swimming in all these houses, and clubs, such there is naturally no opportunity for long distance exercise, or practice in making time, there is yet considerable opportunity for fun and unlimited means for cultivating diving to its best. Many good swimmers go to these places to practice; indeed, it would be practically impossible for three-fourths of the population of Paris to learn to swim in any other way, for there is no place in the city, or within many miles of it, where the bathing can be indulged in with safety except in these places. Each establishment of the kind has a corps of men, some of them very skilled in the art, agreed for a wager to swim across the island in the night. Several gentlemen interested in sporting circles were notified, and, in addition to the wager, a purse was offered; the wager, by the way, was that the swimming to go there at all unless they attached themselves to the end of the rope held by the instructor. Some of these bath-houses are free, and others are the result of private enterprise and are open only on the payment of an admission fee. That there is actually an interest in swimming, apart from the limited opportunities in the Seine bath-houses, was evidenced just before I left France at Chelsy. There is an island in the river there that is from a mile and a half to a mile and three quarters in circumference. The hotelry, famous in their locality for their skill in the water, agreed for a wager to swim around the island in the night. Several gentlemen interested in sporting circles were notified, and, in addition to the wager, a purse was offered; the wager, by the way, was that the circuit could be made in an hour. At the appointed time all hands dove into the river. The man who backed them followed in a boat, and I am told that upward of twenty thousand francs were won on the question whether one of the contestants would finish on time. They came to the finish precisely at the same instant, having accomplished the circuit in fifty-seven minutes. The prize money was divided between them. When they were taken from the water the weather was so cold that one forced an hour to elapse before they could be got under shelter. One of them became dangerously ill, but the other suffered nothing from his hardy adventure.

"Fencing is the one everybody knows about, the French are the acknowledged masters in the art, and every educated man in the country knows how to handle the sword. The war department does everything possible to encourage the general cultivation of this exercise, instructors being in himself a famous swordsman, and frequently pass out of his way to add a judge in a public contest. These contests are numerous, much more numerous than I am inclined to think by the sparring exhibitions that take place in New York. And this, I should be said, is distinctly a sport wherein mere muscular power is at a discount; it is skill that counts.

"The French are also experts at billiards, and, in short, will be found the peers of any nation in games of skill.

"We have had some good wrestlers, also, notably Crystol, Terrier and Regnier, but the wrestler with us is not limited to the extent that a champion would be in America."

"Is there no general interest in aquatic sports?"

"Yes," responded M. Dumont laughing. "The wealthy have their yachts as you have here, and there is a form of rowing that, when I think of it, is rather amusing, would hardly pass for sport in the sense you mean. Canoeing is a popular exercise on the Seine, and in fact those addicted to it like it so well that they often spend the entire day at it. That is more than your boat-club men do on the Harlem, is it not? But the canoeist on the Seine is almost invariably accompanied by the lady whom you Americans would denominate as his best girl, and he not infrequently takes along a cargo of friends. Yes, canoeing is good sport, but I do not remember that I have heard of a championship contest. And on our holidays it is not a game of base-ball that attracts the crowds; they go to the Tuileries and listen to the music and roam about the gardens, and, you see, then an irregular kind of football is indulged in. It is not the lingly game by any means, more a kind of indiscriminate kicking.

"In the northern part of France they play a variety of lacrosse, but it is considerably different from the game as it is played in this country. It is played by the same class of people who play it here, and in the winter, when the weather allows, there is some skating, but it is an intensely aristocratic sport, not at all the popular game that it is here. Our champion skater, by the way, is a man who has come, as an American, George Frost. More than that, I believe he is a journalist. Speaking of aristocratic sport reminds me to say that our sport is mostly or somewhat democratic. Such great games as we have are played mainly by the titled persons in the military. The paper chase one I think of is a paper chase on horseback, conducted in very much the same way that the English and American play hare-and-hounds. With us, two of the most intrepid horsemen start from a given point at a good gallop, and, to throw off the pursuit, scattering bits of paper as they go. They stop not for barriers of any description and disregard roads. The pack, also on horseback, pursue them and catch them if they can. This game is always accompanied by a considerable concourse of spectators in carriages, who keep up with the pursuit as best they can by driving along the roads. It is a great game, and calls for the exercise of no little nerve and vigor. The courses are from fifteen to twenty miles in length."

"A striking difference between the French and American ideas of sport may be seen in this, for in harvest hounds as played in this country on foot the course is rarely less than fifteen miles long. It is evidently not a sport for France. M. Dumont continued:

"At the country fairs, with which all Americans are familiar through the comic opera, for what, opera ever was written that did not include as one of its scenes a country fair in France, there are various physical diversions that are more or less in vogue here in modified forms. Perhaps the most popular is pounding Bismarck's head. In this game the player strikes with a mallet on a figure of Bismarck, and the concussion is felt in the base of the skull; with which it is delivered, a soft cheek up in a slit in an upright plank. The game is of course to see who can send the ball up the highest. Then the chasing of a greased pig needs no explaining, I suppose. The best fun with a greased pig, however, is to be found in Paris itself. There they take a pig into one of the swimming houses in the Seine, such as I have spoken of, and having greased his tail force him into the water. Then the swimmers who are contesting for the prize, which is the pig, follow and try to bring him to land. It is great sport, I assure you."

"You have spoken, monsieur, about the government providing exercise for the army. Is there any?"

"Hardly is a boy in school before he is made to enter upon a series of gymnastics. It is a regular part of the curriculum, and increases in importance until the end of the course. Some had the peculiar feature of all this is, that although the government maintains the exercise is calculated to develop bodily vigor, the main thing sought for is uniformity of action. The drilling is all in platoons. In the gymnasium the same feature obtains. You cannot imagine the curious evolutions that the future soldiers have to go through together. There is no individual dose, but, as a rule, if you enter a gymnasium you will see a dozen boys at a long gallop back down the steep descent, with the chisels, all smiles and in full glory, stood waiting to welcome him under the archway with thanks for his generosity. The other guests had not yet appeared, the host became fidgety, automatic, and, at a given signal, ordered the repast to be served without them. The Frenchman's sanguinous were quite allayed by this time. The dishes were exquisite, the wines of the choicest growths. He drank deep, so did the Count; their tongues loosened, jest followed jest, and the host was most excellent company. The merriment was at its height, when suddenly Montmayer's manner changed, and he said in a solemn manner:

"Sacre de Pessigny, are you a good Christian?"

The President laughed, and raising his glass answered, lightly:

"You are very kind, my dear Count; what concern may you have in the state of my soul?"

"Turn round and you will see," thundered Montmayer.

De Pessigny turned and sprung to his feet. The arras behind him had been drawn aside. He saw a funeral bier at the end of the hall, and a dozen monks ranged round it began chanting a litany for the dead. A masked figure, dressed in black, stood at the head, beside a block.

"Through you I lost lands and gold," cried the Count. "Your head is forfeit. Quick, make your peace with heaven, for you have to die."

The scared President tried to laugh. "It is a sorry jest, my lord Count," he stammered, with trembling lips.

"Tis no jest. Make your peace with God."

Then the betrayed man fell upon his knees, appealing to the laws of hospitality, asking mercy for wife and child's sake. But in vain. The Count, from the chief two of the feigned monks dragged the victim to the block, and in an instant the executioner's work was done.

Early the next morning the Count mounted his horse and—again with a leathern bag at his saddle-bow—rode down to the Senate.

"Here is a fresh document connected with my case," he said, laying his bag on the table, and, hastily sainting the assembly, at daybreak the next day he rode away. The Senators sat waiting for De Pessigny's coming, and, when what at his delay, when presently red drops were seen oozing from the leather bag. It was opened and they found the head of De Pessigny.

Festivals of the Devil.

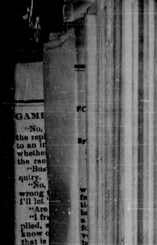
The Devil Festival is said to have originated in a legend of the mother of a fabulous person, Mu-lien; she was about the wicked-est lien in existence; there being no crime which she left uncommitted. After her death the spectre appeared one night to her son Mu-lien with a heavy wooden collar round about her neck, and she harrowed his soul with the tale of her sufferings in the lower regions. She said she was enduring the penalty for her unnumbered sins during her early life, and pleaded with her son to deliver her out of the hands of Pluto. This to him seemed an impossible task, as no human being can enter the dark regions and return alive. She told him he must become a Buddhist priest, and that there was a door in a certain Buddhist temple which he could open, and so let out the prisoners from the shades below. Mu-lien, thus ordered, obeyed the behest of his mother and sought out a well-known Buddhist priest to be his friend in all his plans

FARM AND GARDEN.

A SELF GRACING PORTABLE FENCE FOR POULTRY YARDS.

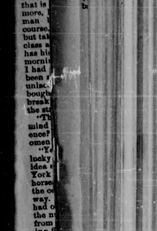
Experiments of Mr. Bonner and Others in Roasting Coffee—Final Estimates of the Crops—Pork Packing Statistics. Convenient Appliances for Butchering.

At this season all information that in any manner relieves the labor involved in butchering is most welcome. Following are suggestions with illustrations of convenences from The Ohio Farmer that will be appreciated.



TRIPOD FOR HANGING BEEF OR HOG.

The first figure here given represents a tripod for hanging the beef or hog. It is made of ash scantling, 2 1-2x4 inches, and is light. Two of these are fastened together firmly, as here shown, the third one being used as a prop and to elevate the carcass after being hooked on to "A" by means of a short chain or rope around the hind shank. It is a convenient device, enabling the farmers to hang up a carcass without assistance, and take it down when cleaned and ready. The tripod can be folded together and put out of the way when not needed.



A CLEANING TABLE.

The second cut shows a cleaning table. It is made with a slightly curved top to prevent the carcass from rolling off. Its construction is easily seen. The slats on it are 1x3 inches, set on edge and firmly spiked down to the two curved end pieces. It is a very convenient table for cleaning hogs before hanging up, and, indeed, for cleaning and washing almost anything.

A vat for scalding can be made of two inch planks. One described is six feet four inches long and two feet deep. One end is made sloping to facilitate the putting in and drawing out of the carcass. Fill this vat within six inches of the top with boiling water, turn the hog in it several times, until the hair slips off easily, when the animal may be drawn out and placed upon the scraping table. In this last operation the tripod shown in the first cut may be used with advantage. Place over the vat, attach the gambrel stick and elevate the carcass as far as needed, then remove the table.

Treatment of Colts.

The time to prep a colt and lay the foundations for a superior horse is in the first twelve months of its life. Treat well of the weaning and you will have a well developed yearling, and ultimately a horse that is a horse. Frequently breeders no longer allow colts to shift for themselves. They feed the young animals on milk, oats and hay, and follow a system of regular exercise and sufficient shelter. A well known breeder of trotting horses gives his system in Turf, Field and Farm as follows:

The brood mare, after foaling, is fed liberally on grain. When the files are bad she is sheltered during the heat of the day and is given the run of well shaded pastures at night. When the air is chilly she is housed at night and is turned out during the day. Each mare is put in a box as feeling time is that she may enjoy her oats in peace.

The foal will begin eating grain when two weeks old, and if the mother is fed in a quiet place the baby will have more distinction as well as no more room in the trough itself. At five months old the filly is weaned and is goes for the winter into a sunny and sheltered yard used exclusively for yearlings. At night two colts occupy one box, and during the day the whole band enjoy the bright and bracing weather. Each is fed oats in a separate box and is given plenty of good hay, and gathering in a band for exercise promotes cheerfulness and adds dignity.

Mr. Bonner's experiments with colts at his Tarrytown farm are alluded to in the journal quoted from. Majolica, the first foal of Starlite and Jessie Kirk, was raised in the old fashioned way. He was allowed to shift as a youngster pretty much for himself, and in the belief that the foregoing process was beneficial he was given any opportunity to shiver on the bleak hillsides. As a weanling and a yearling his growth was stunted, and the result was that he grew up into a peculiar edition of a trotter. He stands but a shade over fourteen hands. An entirely different plan was followed with Westchester, the brother of Majolica. The dam was fed on grain, and the suckling munched oats with her. As a weanling the colt was shelted of and given oats and bran, and as a yearling he weighed more than his sire. He is now a young and powerful horse of 16.1. There is, in the face of many practical facts, no room for argument as to the best method of maturing yearlings.

Crops of 1887.

The statistician of the department of agriculture, at Washington, gives the following estimates of acreage, product and value of corn, wheat and oats for the country. The area of corn harvested, excluding abandoned or worthless acreage, is 72,000,000 acres in round numbers; product, 1,456,000,000 bushels; value, $446,000,000. Area in wheat, 37,400,000 acres; product, 456,000,000 bushels; value, $300,000,000. Area in oats, nearly 26,000,000 acres; product, 659,000,000 bushels; value, $200,000,000. The report of winter wheat do not show much decrease of area. In Texas there is a considerable increase, and slight increases in Arkansas and some other states. The average decline seems to be between 1 and 2 per cent. In Kentucky the average is 21; Ohio, 22; Michigan, 28; Indiana, 100; Illinois, 98; Missouri, 99; Kansas, 98. Condition is affected somewhat by the dryness of the seed bed in the district that suffered from drought, delaying seeding, germination and growth. The late rains greatly improved the situation. The average condition is 99, ranging in the principal states from 90 to 98. The condition of winter rye coincides very closely with that of wheat.

Digging Ditches in Winter.

There are many places where ditches can be dug in winter, even in the northern states, provided one makes the necessary preparation before the hand is frozen too hard to plow. Joseph Harris' plan, as told in American Garden, is to first stake out the place where the ditch is to be, say from A to B:

A.....E
B.....F

Then take a right hand plow and strike out a furrow from C to D, turn back and plow out a furrow from E to F, and keep plowing till there is a wide "dead furrow" in the center of the proposed ditch A, B. The more you plow the better, not merely because the earth can be more cheaply moved with the plow than with the spade, but because the plowing is necessary to stir up and loosen the soil and thus prevent freezing. A mill repeatedly plowed till it is loose and mellow, a foot deep, will stand exposure to zero weather for several days without freezing more than an inch and a half or two inches deep, and this crust, with loose soil beneath, can be broken with a spade.

I list it must be understood that the plowing should be well done and the land left in mellow condition. The bottom of the dead furrow should especially be well broken up by the plow. The deeper and the more repeatedly it is plowed the less danger will there be of the work being stopped by frost. In sections where there is much snow, the dead furrow, or the space plowed out for the ditch, will be likely to be filled up with snow, and this will keep out the frost. All that will be necessary in digging the ditch will be to shovel out the snow, and underneath the loose mellow, plowed earth will be found nearly or entirely free from frost.

The Number of Hogs Packed.

This season, during November and December, says Cincinnati Price Current, the total number of hogs packed at leading points, was 3,835,000, against 4,175,000 during the same period in 1886. This is a falling off of 340,000 head. The weights show a decrease in the last month. At Kansas City this shortage has amounted to twenty pounds per head, and at Cincinnati twenty pounds. At Chicago the difference has been less, and at Iowa and Nebraska points, the average of weights is nearly the same. It is also stated that there is a reduction in the proportion of dressed to live weight. The above makes it appear that the pork product of the season suffers three reductions—number of hogs, weight and percentage of meat. There has been no falling off in the pounds of pork exported as compared with last season.

Protecting Half Hardy Plants.

Many half hardy plants, which are left in the ground and are destroyed by the severity of our winters, might be saved by covering the plant with a fairly deep coating of ashes, which may be raked over the soil and dug in when spring comes.

Wood ashes also form an excellent manure for the plants, and spread over lawns produce beneficial effects. In dressing a lawn with ashes it is best done when wet weather is likely to follow. After being spread on the lawn ought to be rolled. The results will be a strong, close growth of fresh grass for the ensuing season.

Mules on the Farm.

The mule is a despised animal only in the eyes of those who know little about it. If treated kindly mules are not dangerous animals to handle. They are as precious brutes, and if abused by their drivers are quite likely to return the abuse by kicks. Mules need not be so highly fed as horses; in fact, they will not eat grain to a great extent when put before them. They will leave it and not long after will be found patiently pawing and sipping a thistle. To get good sized, active mules breed a large well made mare with neat limbs to a good sized Spanish jack. If you do not wish to have a lazy mule take care that the mare be lively and active. Mules are less subject to disease than horses and their term of work averages twice as long. For cultivating crops mules are superior to horses as they walk Indian fashion, one foot directly in front of the other.

A Desirable Fence for Poultry Yards.

W. N. Merwin, Vineland, N. J., described in a recent issue of The World the portable woven fence here illustrated. As this is both cheap, durable and effective, it is here reproduced for our readers.

A PORTABLE FENCE FOR POULTRY.

A wire fence is constituted to be the cheapest and best for yarding poultry. The fowls do not attempt to fly over it, because they cannot see the "top rail." Given the Leghorn is unique in her attempts to scale the wire.

The above sketch represents a worm fence made in sections of about ten feet in length and four feet in height, with posts at each end of every section, which may be two inches square. A bottom board six inches wide is to be nailed to these two inch end pieces, and a two inch strip to be nailed in the middle of each section (as is shown in the cut) to secure strength and position to each section.

The warning of the fence will take up but little more room, and is self bracing. The wind cannot get hold of the wires to move it.

The sections are fastened together top and bottom with hooks and staples. This fence is portable, and can be moved very readily at any time. No stakes in the ground are necessary.

Agricultural News.

Farmers' clubs in New York state can have fertilizers analyzed at the general experiment station free of charge.

All the bench and poultry exhibits collected at Columbus, O., for the annual show of the Ohio Fanciers' association were destroyed by fire.

Potatoes are arriving in large quantities in the port of New York from Scotland.

According to a recent estimate, about one-fourth of the cranberry area of the United States is in New Jersey. After New Jersey Wisconsin and Massachusetts rank in the largest areas devoted to the growing of this fruit.

An Opportune Movement.

Castle Garden is known to be the entry way through which all the emigrants landing at New York pass before being distributed to various parts of the country. The great influx of foreigners can be judged when we take into account that eighty-four large steamships arrive every month and land their emigrants at this point. A new enterprise is being started at Castle Garden which proposes to establish an emigrant's home and industrial training school.

Mrs. R. S. Rust gives so much of the proposed work in the following: This movement is specially important in connection with the question of city emigration. A large proportion of the vice and misery abounding in large cities is owing to such facts as these: The people depreciate the dignity of labor, are ignorant of any occupation by which an honest living may be secured, and of the economics essential to home making. Every avenue of employment offering any industrial means is crowded by young women anxious to secure self support. A large majority of the applicants are unable to do anything well. It is not surprising that 10,000 girls a year are lost in the metropolis in a single city. The wrong might be largely remedied if the youth were given industrial training, to improve the advantage of a skilled labor, and assured of employment. If instruction could be provided for girls in all branches of home service, including new ones in making, in bookkeeping, stenography, type setting, etc., and provision could be made for distributing these trained workmen over the country where their skill and strength are in demand, incalculable good could be secured its young girls."—Chicago News.

Governor Gordon's Favorite Dishes.

Governor Gordon, of Georgia, on being asked to name his favorite dishes, said: "I was reared in the country on a farm, and have never quite lost the taste for that which was manad upon plantations before the war. I prefer to eat hoe cakes made of rich milk and fresh butter, with all the usual products of the farm, especially spareribs, backbones and sauerkraut. My favorite dessert for summer is blackberry pie and for winter the old fashioned sweet potato pudding. I also keep up the habit of my early boyhood, not of hunting opossums but of buying one occasionally and having it cooked in the most approved style and laid away to the cat. I always have it cooked with sweet potatoes around it.

This is not only the mode established by immemorial custom, but it is the best. I have one at my house now, already cooked. I will, of admit, as is customary now, that the southern habit of having hot breads and hot batter cakes for breakfast is unwholesome. My own experience is that the most severe attacks of indigestion I ever had was from eating a cold luncheon. One of the cherished memories of my life was an experience with the little negroes and white boys around the fire hog killing days, broiling on the coal hog molts and eating them with corn bread and salt. I think it would make me ten years younger to have that sort of experience now."—Chicago News.

Facts Concerning Respiration.

According to Dr. Walsh, a medical writer of distinction, the agricultural woman, who is ignorant of stays, breathes much less than the town bred woman. During sleep, too, the conditions of pectoral and vocal breathing of the female, he tells us, are much less striking than those of the male. In the male in the waking state, the waist being, for the purpose of dress, constricted, and the lower animals, the male and female dog and the horse and mare breathe alike, he also comes to the conclusion, after a careful study of the respiratory movements of Indian girls in the Lincoln institute, that they had always worn loose clothing, that, "so far as the Indian is concerned, the abdominal is the original type of respiration in both male and female, and that the costal type is the acquired, and is developed through the constricting influence of dress around the abdomen."—New York Sun.

Danger of Centralization.

The tendency toward a paternal form of government at Washington in the last twenty-five years has been marked and ominous. Centralization in Europe, where government is more fatal to the welfare of our people than such even in any part of Europe, to be centralized power in Europe, geographically considered, are really specimens of home rule compared to ours. Abroad there is in each instance a compact body with a government of interests that places the government in direct contact with the governed. We, on the contrary, have a sparse population spread over a continent half as large as Europe, and to have such a power as this proposed at Washington, with all our diversity of interests to be legislated for, is to build above us, under the name of a republic, a dense and odious despotism. It is not only death to liberty, but degradation, for it is done in violation of our written constitutional law.—New York Star.

Hale Proves Cleveland a Democrat.

On the whole, Mr. Hale's great effort must be called pretty small potatoes. The part of his speech which is disingenuous or false need not be considered by fair minded men. The part which is substantially true, that is to say, his charge that Mr. Cleveland has been getting into harmony with the Democratic party, is a charge which the Democrats will admit to be a true bill, and they are glad of it.—New York Sun.

The Nation's Favorite.

Mrs. Cleveland's popular flower is the lily of the valley, the sentiment of which is the "return of happiness." She has certainly returned a great deal of happiness in and around the houses she has graced by many returns of the same in different parts of the country.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Books as a Substitute for Life.

Books are good enough in their own way, but they are a mighty Hoodlum substitute for life. It seems a pity to sit, like the Lady of Shalott, peering a mirror, with your back turned on all the bustle and glamour of reality.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Some of the Republican organs are amused to discover that the Republican supreme court is in favor of state rights. The organs confess state rights with succession, just as the free traders confess protection to be a moral revenue system with opposition to tariff reform.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Mr. Blaine is at Venice. As everything in that beautiful city is conducted over the streets, it is suggested that Mr. Gould may join his friend Jay's Maine.—New York Herald.

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We have the more satisfaction in clubbing with such magazines because they encourage civilized life wherever they go.

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Coughs, Colds and Slight Throat Diseases often develop into Bronchitis, Seated Cough, Consumption, etc., and should have immediate attention and be removed in their first stage. Not by palliatives, but all, are liable to throat troubles and to obtain relief should use *Hamilton's Cough Troches*, which relieve Coughs, and hoarseness, making the articulation clear. Warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25c per box. Sold by G. W. Beaman. feb

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Jacob Sherman and Mary Sherman, his wife, of Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Henry Bowers, of Charlevoix County, Michigan, dated the 29th day of November, A. D. 1882, and recorded in Liber 3 of Mortgages, on page 428. Said mortgage was assigned by the said Henry Bowers to Orlando Bowers, of Charlevoix County, Michigan, by assignment dated the 29th day of January, 1883, and recorded in Liber 3 of Mortgages, on page 429. Said mortgage was assigned by the said Orlando Bowers to Jacob Sherman, of Charlevoix County, Michigan, by assignment dated the 29th day of January, 1883, and recorded in Liber 3 of Mortgages, on page 15. The said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one bond and mortgage bearing date and signed, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage, is by the terms thereof, made operative, the premises described in said mortgage, situated in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix County, Michigan, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

A DAY'S DOINGS.

Eventful Happenings in Every Hemisphere, as Transmitted by Telegraph.

Political, Social, Financial, Commercial, Industrial, Criminal and Other News.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SNELL MURDER.

Funeral of the Victim—The Police Working in the Dark.

The body of Amos J. Snell, the murdered millionaire, was consigned to the earth on Saturday, says a Chicago telegram. After the ceremonies at the house fully one hundred and fifty carriages followed the remains to Rose Hill cemetery. When the funeral cortege departed the police took charge of the house, allowing no one but those having a right to do so to enter. While the family was absent they made a thorough investigation of the premises. Not even a burned match or scrap of paper could be found that would furnish a clew to the perpetrators of the dastardly crime. "We are perfectly at sea," said Chief of Detectives Henshaw; "but while we have no positive clew upon which to work we have not given up the case by any means, but, on the contrary, are confident that we will be able before long to run the murderers down."

RUSSIA DEFIANT.

Firmly Resolved Not to Initiate Steps for a Settlement of the Bulgarian Question.

VIENNA dispatches state that "Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Embassador, in a conversation with several diplomats on the Bulgarian question, declared that Russia was firmly resolved neither to initiate steps for another settlement by diplomatic means, nor to discuss the schemes of other powers if at variance with her own policy." A Constantinople dispatch says that "Russia threatens to sever diplomatic relations with Turkey if the latter persists in sending Kiamil Pasha to Sofia as Turkish Commissioner. On the other hand, Bulgaria claims that the Berlin treaty provides for the sending of a Turkish Commissioner to Bulgaria, and that failure to send a Commissioner would be tantamount to assenting to the independence of Bulgaria."

MURDERED BY ROBBERS.

A Marion (Ill.) Tragedy Which Resembles the Killing of Mr. Snell.

A TERRIBLE tragedy, resembling in some of its features the mysterious murder of millionaire Snell, of Chicago, was enacted Sunday last at the little town of Marion, Ill., says a recent St. Louis special.

The victim was George W. Guthrie, one of the wealthiest and best-known citizens of southeastern Illinois, who occupied an elegant residence adjoining the town. When the servants and other members of the family returned from church Sunday morning they found the old gentleman went to his room, where he was found by his father lying dead on the floor, with a bullet wound through the heart, and an examination showed that the pockets of the clothes had been rifled of a watch, a pocket-book, a diamond ring and other articles, and that an unusual amount had been made to drill into a safe which stood in the room. The appearance of the room shows that there was a struggle. The murdered man was at least 70 years of age, and exceedingly popular with all who knew him.

WANT SEPARATE ACTS.

Republicans Object to an Omnibus Bill for Admitting the Territories.

A WASHINGTON special says: "In regard to the admission of the Territories, the Republicans in Congress are determined to keep the enabling acts separate. They are determined not to lump Dakota with Washington, Montana, and New Mexico. They have no serious objections to the House passing separate bills admitting all four Territories, because they can rely upon the Republicans of the Senate to pass the Dakota bill and lay the New Mexico bill on the shelf."

Beheaded in His Office.

A FOUR WORTH dispatch says that the Treasurer's office at Carthage, Panola County, Tex., was robbed and County Treasurer Hill killed. The crime was not discovered for twenty-four hours, when search was made for the missing official. The door of his office was broken open and his body, with the head cut off, was found lying on the floor. The safe was robbed of $6,003.

Mrs. Robinson Convicted.

AT last Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson, the Massachusetts Borgia, has been convicted of murder in the first degree. On a former trial for killing her son and daughter the jury disagreed, but this time she is found guilty of causing the death of her nephew, Prince Albert Freeman. She is believed to have murdered seven persons by poisoning.

The Crown Prince.

REPORTS from the German Crown Prince are not encouraging. He is still alive and said to be doing as well as could be expected after undergoing the operation of tracheotomy, but that is all.

Beating the Record.

ALBERT, the pedestrian, finished first in the six days' walking match at New York, beating the world's record. He made 621¼ miles in the six days.

Telegrams in Brief.

The remains of Stephen J. Meany are to be sent to his mother in Ireland.

A PULLMAN palace-car was levied upon and chained to the tracks near Newport, Ky., for taxes.

A SIEGE has been prepared at Washington looking to reorganizing the Federal judiciary, and giving District Courts the work now done by the Circuit Courts. The object is to relieve the Supreme Court, which is three years behind with its business.

THE EASTERN STATES.

A NEW YORK dispatch says that a *Herald* reporter interviewed General Sherman in regard to the long article by Senator Wade Hampton on the surrender of Columbia, S. C. The Senator's story of that event filled eleven columns of the Charleston *News and Courier*. The *Herald* says:

The article from beginning to end of its eleven columns is a bitter attack upon Gen. Sherman, and bristles with such phrases as "Gen. Sherman recklessly and needlessly," "utterly unworthy of credit," "he shall be dealt with as his conduct deserves," "base and contemptuous," "Sherman's reckless disregard of the truth," "Sherman's charge of having incendiaries, not to use a harsher word," etc., etc. The closing paragraph of Hampton's story begins: "There seems to be here the usual discrepancy between the statements of Sherman and those of truthful persons." Gen. Sherman read the article in question, and said: "I have not time, nor inclination or desire to bandy lies with such a liar. I can't waste my time in this way. I will say, I do not care a damn what the people of Columbia say, but I do care what the people of the North think." Asked if he had any question as to what judicial opinion was uttered by the international commission, a most unofficial body, before the Senate and the Senate committee, he said: "I have always supposed that the opinion delivered was to the effect that the United States carried that decision, and that it was done so. Also they asked, and that settled it."

CLERMONT ARTHUR DAY was executed at Utica, N. Y., on Thursday. The culprit clasped his hands after the death-warrant was read. He smiled as the cap was being drawn over his face, and when the body was cut down the smile was still there. The crime for which Day was hanged was the brutal murder of a loose woman, Johanna Hoss Cross. Day was jealous of the woman, with whom he had been living for some time and feared she would leave him.

At the February meeting of the Board of Trustees of Princeton College the resignation of President McCosh was accepted, to take effect at the end of the present school year. A minute was adopted making provision for his future relations with the college. He will remain at the head of the School of Philosophy, and an honorarium was established for his benefit of $2,500 a year. The board then received the report of its committee on the selection of a successor to Dr. McCosh. The committee unanimously nominated Prof. Francis L. Patton, D.D., LL.D., for President. The board elected him unanimously on the first ballot, there being no other nomination made. Dr. Patton was formerly a resident of Chicago, was for several years editor of the *Interior*, was the instigator and chief conductor of the famous prosecution against Prof. David Swing, which eventually resulted in the latter's withdrawal from the Presbyterian Church.

A VOLCANIC explosion occurred at the Dupont Powder Works, at Wapwallopen, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., by which four men were killed, many injured, and a great deal of damage done. The new Methodist Church, 200 feet away, was completely wrecked. There were two tons of powder in the building. There is no trace of the packing-house left, not even the foundation. Rocks weighing over a hundred pounds were blown to the top of a mountain a quarter of a mile away.

THE WESTERN STATES.

A TERRIFIC dynamite explosion destroyed two packing-houses of the Hancock Chemical Company's works at Woodside, near Hancock, Mich. Three men employed in the building were blown to pieces—Joseph Tissand, Atanas Uaila, and John Olsson, two being Finlanders, and one a Canadian, all single. The force of the explosion was fearful and was felt for miles.

OMAHA special: "Miss Etta Shattuck, the young school teacher whose exposure to the blizzard made amputation of both limbs necessary, died Monday at Seward, Neb. The Omaha *Bee's* fund for her benefit has reached $5,700, and will be turned over to her parents."

A FAMILY of five persons in Toledo are seriously and perhaps fatally ill of trichinosis from eating diseased pork.

The Metropolitan National Bank of Cincinnati is a dead concern, and President Scott has been arrested. A Cincinnati special says: "The developments show that the bank has been in a very bad condition for some time. It is known that Scott has loaned his own or other names of the city but it was generally quiet in business circles that he was a Keely-plan banker having been fooled for a long ago. A sensation was caused by the arrest of Scott, President of the bank, and that no sooner was known than that his arrest was contemplated by the Clearing-House Committee. Scott was arrested on a warrant sworn out by assistant Attorney Burnett's office shortly after noon, and voluntarily gave himself up. It is understood that he is charged with signing the statement of the bank, which was made public yesterday to be a true statement of the condition of the affairs of the bank. Means is also charged with the misappropriation of $22,000 of the funds of the bank by loans to himself between Jan. 1, 1887, and Feb. 1, 1888."

TWO MEN were killed and four injured by the bursting of a boiler at Farmerville, Ohio.

DAKOTA is getting very sensitive about her blizzard reputation. The Yankton Board of Trade is out in a circular recitine the history of the fearful storm of Jan. 12, and claiming that not over two hundred lives were lost in an area of 150,000 square miles, while not more than fifty head of live stock perished.

As a cable-car train at Kansas City was rounding the top of a steep grade the car coupling broke and allowed the train to run, injuring the grip-lever with the cable broke and the cars dashed down the incline and collided with another train at the bottom. Two cars were wrecked, three persons being fatally hurt and seven others badly injured.

A Dubuque (Iowa) special says: "Judges Conch, Ney, and Lincoln filed decisions in the Circuit Court, Thursday, granting permanent injunction against the proprietors of the five principal saloons in Dubuque. These are the first permanent injunctions granted in Dubuque County, notwithstanding there have been over two hundred cases pending for nearly four years. All of the Judges took the ground that the defendants, having filling her son and daughter the jury disagreed, but this time she is found guilty of causing the death of her nephew, Prince Albert Freeman. She is believed to have murdered seven persons by poisoning.

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from the officers. This morning his body was found hanging in a tree."

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

WASHINGTON telegram: "The Sheridan boom is booming enough to attract the rather thoughtful attention of various Presidential aspirants of both parties."

New York dispatch: "A dispatch from Chicago to the New York *Herald*, upon the authority of a member of the Republican National Committee, asserts that William Walter Phelps has a letter from Blaine, authorizing the withdrawal of his name whenever such a course seems prudent."

THE *Evening Critic* quotes a Washington telegram which speaks editorially as follows:

If the editor of the *Sun* could only see the gathering at the White House on the night of meeting of the New York State Committee at which the decision was reached that Governor Cleveland is a candidate for renomination and is mounted on his political war-horse in hand and ready for the fray, he would be cured of his conflict. Since that time some between the adherents of President and Hill, Col. Lamont has been busy at his friends from all parts of the country who have come to Washington to confer with the President. The Hill element in the Democratic party has been carried on with a zeal that would paralyze a mugwump and astonish the civil-service reformers. Cleveland not a candidate! Why, he is in the fight, a renomination and will certainly get it."

THE Democratic members of the House met in caucus at Washington on the 5th inst., and elected the following Congress-out Committee:

Alabama, James T. Jones; Arkansas, Thomas C. McRae; California, T. L. Thompson; Connecticut, Frank Miles; Delaware, E. W. Houghton; Florida, R. H. M. Davidson; Georgia, Henry G. Turner; Illinois, Scott Wike; Indiana, Benjamin Ind; Iowa, W. P. Hayes; Kentucky, W. C. Taulbee; Louisiana, M. D. Leake; Maryland, Isaac Lefevre; Michigan, Julius C. Burrows; Massachusetts, J. A. Methews; New Hampshire, Cyrus A. Sulloway; New Jersey, Benjamin F. Shermann; Ia. Bryan; South Carolina, F. H. Simonds; Texas, Roland Gibson; Tennessee, Thomas Bobbitt; Tennessee, Benton McMillin; Texas, Roger Q. Mills; Vermont, W. W. Grout; Virginia, John Paul; West Virginia, Charles Hedd; Arizona, M. A. Smith; Montana, J. K. Toole; New Mexico, Antonio Joseph; D. C. Caine; Washington Territory, G. S. Voorhees.

THE Republicans have revised the rolls of Prussia with Russia since 1868. Frequently, he said, they had laid a meaning aspect, and the United States Government continues displayed by the ministers on the subject of the murderer. Hart said that he had made a discovery for protecting human life, and wanted to live to demonstrate its value. One of the ingredients, he said, was safety, which he had been eating for four months.

Mrs. PICKENEY, of Toledo, a well-shooter, and Harry Johnson, a workman, were blown by blown to pieces by an explosion of nitro-glycerine at Bellevue, Ohio.

A SCHOOL existed on the farm of John Spencer, near Lincolnville, Ind., killing two boys. Several others were hurt by the flying pieces of the boiler, but the thickness of the underground saved their lives. Nothing was left of the sawing outfit but a wheel and a few scraps of iron. Pumping cold water into the heated boiler caused the accident.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A PONCHATOULA (La.) special says: "On last Sun'ay night a negro forced an entrance into the residence of Mr. Albert Tunnage and assaulted Miss Tunnage. The negro was arrested and held here until last evening, when officers took him in charge to convey him to the parish jail at Amite City. As they were about to board the train a squad of thirty men appeared on the scene and took the negro

BLAINE OUT OF THE RACE.

He Says His Name Will Not Be Presented before the Republican Convention.

A Letter to the Chairman of the National Committee Defining His Position.

(Pittsburgh telegram.)

Mr. B. F. Jones, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, has received a letter from Mr. Blaine declining to allow his name to be presented to the National Republican Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. Following is Mr. Blaine's letter in full:

FIRENZE, Italy, Jan. 31.

B. F. Jones, Esq., Chairman of the Republican National Committee:

DEAR SIR—I wish through you to state to the members of the Republican party that my name should not be presented to the National Convention called to assemble in Chicago in June next for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

I am constrained to this decision by considerations entirely personal to myself and which I need not now enumerate in detail. I feel I can not make the decision without giving expression to my deep sense of gratitude to the many friends and my party who have so long sustained me so long and so cordially that I may well regard it as the chief honor of my political life. Such a decision is painful and to partake somewhat of the nature of personal abandonment of the long and honorable history of friendship. I can make no adequate return for the kindness I have received except the assurance that I shall ever cherish the memory of it as the chief incident of my life.

Permit me, I refrain from congratulating the Republican party upon the prospects of success which I anticipate from the opening of the National contest, if only the Republican party will be true to the Republican party throughout the country, and will nominate a ticket which shall embody the opposite Garfield and Arthur in the election of 1880 and which shall be the Republican ticket in the Northern elections unless some Republican shall the election exceeded half a million votes, and which shall be the ticket in the South, divided between the friends of the reform party, gave to the Democrats over three hundred votes out of a majority of one hundred and seven. There was a partial reaction in favor of the Republican party in 1882, when the Democrats, after still held possession of seven Northern States, gave to the Republicans a majority of over three hundred in the House of the National College of the whole country.

The election of last November naturally following the adverse elections of these two years, and the Democrats have had the advantage of the patronage of the Government, the Treasury for information regarding the office-holders, and a large number of Republicans when the act of late limiting their time was passed, and whether any act has been done or stroyed since. Among the measures passed by the Republicans in the House of Representatives for the purpose of aiding them in suppressing facts in their reports; to prevent the Republican Government from a tariff reform, but among protectionists such a tariff is called "protection." Most men, when they hear the word "protection," are men who with the use of language, and know that the word House again, and who knowing that the Bloody Shirt waved in the face of the Southern people can find nothing to tack, cast every thing into the category of "protection." Yet, when we come to consider the matter, we find that the word "protection" is a misnomer, a misnomer of the worst kind, for it misleads the people, and, if it is not intended to do so, it is a misnomer which ought to be exposed to the people.

Protection is a word that comes from nature, and it means the protection of the children of the parents, and the protection of the people in their homes and their firesides. Protection is a word that comes from the people, and it means

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THAT genial, eloquent, and popular mayor "Tim" Nester, of Marquette, has formally renounced republicanism, and identified himself with democracy. Tim says Michigan will give 10,000 majority for Cleveland next November.

The house committee on postoffices and postroads have agreed to report favorably a bill to allow the mailing of packages weighing eight pounds This increase in the limit of weight if adopted, will accommodate a great many people who have no express accommodations, besides increasing the business of the postoffice department.

THE Scandinavian farmers of the fifth district of Minnesota, who have heretofore voted the republican ticket are almost unanimous in their demand for a reduction of all tariff taxes, and for an extension of the free list, by including all staple articles. This is the banner republican district of the state, and is populated almost wholly by Scandinavians. The Scandinavians are this year ignoring candidates and talking almost wholly about "President Cleveland's tariff message." Unless the republicans come out unequivocally for reform they will vote next fall as they talk now.

A NEW YORK World correspondent had an interview with J. H. Manley, chairman of the republican state committee, and learns that Blaine's letter was decided upon before he went abroad last June. It was prearranged that the letter should be sprung as a surprise. The result is being carefully watched by Mr. Manley, and he says the manner in which the letter is received by the press and public will decide Mr. Blaine's future movements. "Mr. Blaine's letter is not to be taken as final," said Mr. Manley. "He does not say that he will not accept the nomination, but merely that he is not fighting for it If the republican convention shall tender the nomination to Blaine I have no doubt that he will accept it."

MAYOR TIM NESTER, of Marquette, in an interview says that three mining locations in Marquette county, whose aggregate majority for Seymour exceeds his plurality in the district, there were only 34 votes cast for Breen, and not one of these came from the mines. These localities were the Palmer, Humboldt, and Champion mines. Lumber companies also coerced their men in many cases, voting them illegally. In other parts of the district mine agents and bosses interfered with the men on election day in Seymour's interest, and but for the intimidation of this sort Breen would have undoubtedly carried the district by 2,000. At mines near the cities the managers were more careful, but there was outrageous coercion at the locations alluded to above.—Bay City Press.

COL. COWLES, the distinguished independent republican of Boston, said in his speech at the Norfolk club the other evening: "I confess that every day I am drawn by bands that I cannot resist to range myself in the ranks of the old democratic party. I had been feeling for a number of years discontented with my party associations; dissatisfied with much that was going on in the republican party; dissatisfied more especially with what seemed its inevitable tendency, namely, to become the champion of the present high tariff, with which I had been for years utterly disgusted. And it only needed the nomination of Mr. Blaine to let that discontent express itself. If I am acting with the democratic party today, it is because I believe the democratic party is returning to its first love. As I remember it in its early days, it was the party that was opposed to taxing the people for the benefit of a few monopolies, and this is, I believe, the principle of the democratic party today; and it is for this reason I range myself with them."

The Republicans of the Eleventh District.

The republicans had a narrow escape yesterday in the eleventh district of Michigan. Their Malakoff and Gibraltar majority there, lies dismantled and in ruins. It is a bad omen for next fall. They are trying to explain it away by shouting "boodle." The fortress was betrayed, not stormed. But what kind of a grand old party is it that can be bought and sold like cattle? A republican proud of its history will not admit that his party defeats can be explained by declaring that its members are in the market for the highest bidder.—Detroit Journal.

Proud of the Record.

During republican control, public honesty was maintained and less money was lost by fraud than under any previous administration or in any other country in the world.—Senator Sherman.

What about the credit mobilier, the star route frauds, the theft of the presidency, the whisky ring, the Pacific railroad steals, and other rascalities too numerous to mention?—Albany Argus.

Fieldings.

A base insinuation—Out on first.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Muffs are common necessities with the ladies at this time of the year. In summer they are frequently seen in the baseball field, where they are not so popular.—Boston Budget.

"An error gracefully acknowledged," says Gascoigne, "is a victory won." It is very evident that Gascoigne was lamentably ignorant of the first principle of baseball playing.—Boston Transcript.

The Proper Thing to Do.

While the Republican organs are trying to persuade themselves that there is a great quarrel between the Cleveland and Hill factions in New York, the proper thing for a sagacious Democracy to do would be to slip quietly into Indiana and fix up that so called pocket borough.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Reasons Why.

We like the suggestion of holding the Democratic national convention prior to the meeting of the Republican convention at Chicago on the 19th of June. The party in control of the administration, with positive principles and policies to affirm, should first take the field.—Pittsburg Post.

Small End of Blaine's Boom.

One of the most remarkable things in politics is the decline of the Blaine boom. Hundreds of prominent Republicans are leaving the Maine man's ranks daily, and it is already evident that he cannot be nominated without increasing the number of Mugwumps ten fold.—Chicago Herald.

They Want Too Far.

It is announced that Mr. Trobe will run for congress again. This is more than the Republicans bargained for. They were just a little too affectionate and reassuring in patting Mr. Trobe on the back.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Let Us Know About It.

There seems to be a Republican effort to retard the publication of the decision series made in consequence of Boutelle's resolution to investigate the rebel flag order. A palpitating public pines for the facts.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Well Up in Grammar.

Pretty School Teacher—James, is "to kiss" an active or passive verb?

James sobbed top in the class—Both.

Pretty School Teacher—How is that James?

James—Active on the part of the feller and passive on the part of girl.

Pretty school teacher blushes and marks James "perfect" in grammar.—New York Sun.

Sentiment vs. Sense.

Reporter—I have been assigned to interview a number of the noted men on the subject of books which have most influenced them.

Great Author—I understand.

"My question is this: What book has been to you the greatest stimulus to mental activity?"

"An empty pocketbook."—Omaha World.

Perhaps it Wasn't the Counsel's Fault.

An Illinois jurryman went insane during the trial. If this thing happens often counsel will have to be prohibited from addressing the jury.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Language of Coattails.

The coattail flirtation is the latest. A wrinkled coattail, bearing dusty toe marks, means, "I have spoken to your father."—Corondo Mercury.

Sick Enough Already.

Mr. Blaine is hearing some very bad news from Mr. Pillsbury and other prominent Republicans just now. Other men in his frame of mind might turn to that great solace for human ills, tobacco; but, notwithstanding his high opinion of that article as a necessity of life, Mr. Blaine never uses it, and a pipe or a chew would undoubtedly make him sick.—Chicago Herald.

Or Fortyoff or Fortybusky.

The fact that the emperor of Russia gave the empress a necklace composed of forty emeralds has been made public. What the empress said in private after the bestowal was something like this: "You dear old bodyovski, why didn't you disguise the truthovich and make the number thirtyoff, or thirty-fiveky, at the most."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

A Matter of Courtesy.

By courtesy, Bill Chandler's southern election control scheme is called "Chandler's policy." It is a policy that is perfectly harmless.—Atlanta Constitution.

Nor Likely to Be.

Justice Lamar has been on the supreme bench of the United States for a long time now, and the constitution is not yet demolished.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Too Modest Altogether.

Senator Ingalls is entirely too modest in acknowledging the authorship of his prophetic letter about President Cleveland. It is a letter which no political prophet should wish to have burned.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The United States Mail.

Woman (to country postmistress)—Is there anythin' for me today? I'm sot on hearin' from my darlin', Miranady.

Postmistress—There's a postal. Miranady writes she's enjin' herself an' won't be home till nex' week.—Texas Siftings.

The March of Time.

Times have changed since 1861. It is now such men as Murat Halstead who are the real disunionists.—Atlanta Constitution.

Who Does?

We do not regard Gen. Sheridan as a candidate for the presidency.—New York Herald.

Nor Any Body Else.

True Republicans do not believe that they can elect Mr. Blaine.—New York Star.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Notes and News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The reception and ball given by the Chinese minister was a large, brilliant, and orderly affair. Stewart's Castle is perfect in its appointments for entertaining, and the beautiful rooms were artistically decorated. The minister, assisted by Mr. Liang and Mr. Shin, received the guests in the grand saloon. In the hall room Mr. Ho Shen Chee presided as floor manager. The dance began at 10 o'clock. The supper room was thrown open, and a superb feast was served by Demonet—oysters, croquettes, terrapin, salads, fancy ices, champagne, punch, coffee, bullion, and cake, and so on. The center was a great basket of flowers, tulips and hyacinths, which presented a brilliant spectacle.

The constitutional amendment changing the date of inauguration day to April 30, is not, perhaps, as comprehensive and far-reaching a measure of reform as could be desired. But it has the merit of simplicity, and is one to which no valid objections can be urged. Doubtless Senator Hoar and the other eminent statesmen who favor this amendment would be glad to secure other changes of equal or greater importance. The advantages to be gained by the proposed amendment are really much greater than would seem at the first glance. With the crowded state of the calendars of congress, the value of nearly two months added to the short session is almost incalculable.

Postmaster general Dickinson has sent to the secretary of the treasury an estimate of $125,000 for deficiencies in appropriations for his department for the current fiscal year, and asks that the items be available immediately. Mr. Dickinson shows in this report that the increase in the volume of business for this year is 12 per cent in excess of estimates predicted on previous reports. He also adds that there are many cases of exceptional, almost phenomenal, increase of population which justly demands relief by additional postal facilities, and the demand should be promptly met by the government.

Owing to the alarming frequency of attacks of robbers upon the mail trains on sparsely settled routes in the far west and the almost constant peril in which the lives of postal employees are placed by these marauders, the post-office department has determined to arm, at the expense of the government, every postal employe on these exposed railroad routes with weapons of the latest and most effective kind. They will be supplied with an abundance of ammunition and every convenience necessary for prompt work, and will thus be prepared to successfully defend themselves and the mails from the attacks of these "road agents," how ever skillfully planned or unexpectedly made. This action has been taken at the earnest solicitation of General Superintendent Phillips, of railway mail service, who has already taken steps to carry the new order into immediate effect. It is said that many of the western railroads are also decided to arm their trainmen, and it is expected that with arms in the hands of the trainmen, express messengers already armed and postal employes, train robberies in the far west will be less frequent in the future.

The postmaster-general has directed such postmasters in lower California who have not the necessary force to handle mail matter at their offices to employ temporary help at once and secure help sufficient to handle the mail. The influx of tourists has had the effect of overcrowding the postoffices in that section so much that several of them are weeks behind in handling the mail.

Col. Moore, the superintendent of police, told me the other day, that for several weeks the detective office had been besieged with hackmen, who complain of having been hired by men who, after being driven to different places about the city, finally ask to be landed at a hotel, tell the coachman to wait, disappear through the entrance and never return, probably passing out at once at some other door so as to avoid paying for the ride. The hackmen, after waiting an hour or two, enter the hotel in search of their customer and can find no trace of him. Thirty or forty of such cases were reported within as many days, and there seemed to be a sort of epidemic in this kind of swindling.

Gov. Swineford has been granted an extension of his leave of absence, and will remain in the capital a week longer.

Recently some visitor at the white house cut a piece of silk out of the seat of one of the new chairs in the red-room. How it could have been done is a mystery, and the damage was not discovered until preparations were being made for the last public reception. It is supposed that a male vandal wanted the silk for a memento, or that a female visitor desired it to put in a crazy quilt. After the receptionons over the chair was carried to the president and Mrs. Cleveland. The former remarked that the mischief must have been done by some fellow on his wedding tour.

An earnest and vigorous exposition in a cheap and handy form, of the moral aspects of the international copyright question, is something that has been much needed. Such a paper has now been published by Chas. Scribner's sons, of New York, in the well-known paper-covered series of this house, at a price which ought to insure for it a circulation of hundreds of thousands throughout the country. The title of the pamphlet is "The national Sin of Literary Piracy," and the author is the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. Dr. Van Dyke considers the subject under three phases:—The Nature of the National Sin of Literary Piracy, (2) Its Punishment, and (3) Its cure. His paper is well worth reading, and ought to touch the public conscience and have its effect upon public opinion. The publishers will send anyone a copy upon the receipt of 5 cents.

Catalogue of Vaughan's Seed Store.

The annual issue for 1888 is just at hand, and we must say in behalf of western enterprise, that as a work of art it excels anything in this line we have ever seen, both in its exceedingly beautiful gold and colored cover, and in its readable print and handsome wood engravings. It should be in the hands of every one who plants a garden, and we had by sending five stamps to J. C. Vaughan, 88 State street, Chicago.

Secure Admiration.

Who can help admiring a lovely face, a clear, smooth, beautiful complexion? These can easily be obtained by the use of *Hamilton's Oriental Balm*. It will surely remove Freckles, Tan, Pimples and Blemishes of every sort and is in no way injurious to the skin, but is the most harmless and elegant preparation of its kind. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. feb

As I am the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods House in Charvleoix county, and having lived here for the past twenty years, I think I know pretty well what this trade needs, and you will always find my line complete. In Trunks and Valises, Gloves and Mittens, Neck Wear, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Mufflers, I am headquarters for Presents.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Dry Goods!

The only exclusive stock of DRY GOODS in Charlevoix, at the corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE of LADIES' WRAPS AND JACKETS AT COST.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

DO YOU WANT

PURE DRUGS

Or Carefully Compounded Prescriptions, CALL ON US.

DO YOU SMOKE? We Keep the Best Cigars.
DO YOU LIKE MUSIC? We will take pleasure in showing our well-selected Stock?

Yours Respectfully,

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,
Druggists and Pharmacists,
Opera Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

A HOME FREE

Two and One-Fourth Acres of Land, Less than Three-Quarths of a Mile from Charlevoix, to be GIVEN AWAY.

Every person paying Five Dollars in CASH for goods or on account at our store will receive a number which will give one chance to obtain the prize.

One number, between 1 and 1,000, will be sealed in an envelope, and deposited in the bank, and will not be opened until all the numbers are given out. After the 1,000 numbers are given out, the sealed number will be opened, and the person holding the ticket calling for that number will receive a deed of the above premises.

A general stock of GROCERIES on hand.

A. J. MUDGE & SON,
Cor. Antrim and Grand Streets, Charlevoix.

S. & I. 1888 S. & I.

You will need something in our line during 1888. Do not fail to buy of us. You will SAVE YOUR DOLLARS by so doing.

There's Saws, Axes, Files, and Tools of all kinds. Then you may want a New Stove. If you do, you miss it if you don't call at one of ours. A majority, a large majority, of the Stove Buyers of the county will tell you, We've got their names, and can refer direct to them. The Champion Pumps, too, what a splendid record they have, working easily and quickly.

Come and see us; if you want anything, BUY OF US. Yours in the belief that we will not fail to please you.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Bargains IN **BOOTS & SHOES**

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

Abstracts of Title

At the Old Rate.

I will furnish Abstracts of Title to all parties desiring them, upon the following conditions: One Dollar for the first transfer, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent transfer. REMEMBER, I have the only Complete Set of Abstracts in Charlevoix county, and will certify to the correctness of all Abstracts made in my office. E. F. ALLEN.

Boyne City, Mich., Feb. 10, 1888.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month, delivered by John Wood at 12½ cents a week.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in the thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the wonders of creation. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done at home, should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. sels

PATENTS.

FRED W. CROCKER,
Counselor at Law & Solicitor of Patents,
ROOM 32, 234 BROADWAY,
New York, N. Y.

"I'm Just Going Down to the Gate" and 96 other Popular Songs, in back form, sent for 25 CTS PER SHEET. Music. Sent, post-paid, for 25 CTS PER SHEET. Stamps taken. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. 5000 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia Pa.

THE ATKINS SAWS
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Round Oak Stoves.
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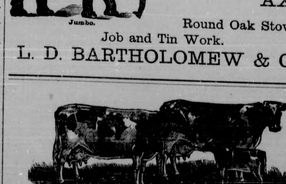


J. S & J. R. DIXON,
Milk, Butter, and Vegetables.
TERRACE FARM. - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 23, 1888.

Local Notes and News.

Ice harvesting is in order.

For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 2717

Perry Weed has put in a full line of legal blanks.

O. W. Smith has a new soda fountain that is a beauty.

Perry Weed is carrying a large assortment of legal blanks.

For legal blanks of all kinds, go to Perry Weed's book-store.

A boy about 14 years old was killed by a falling tree near Norwood, on Tuesday.

Two cords of three-foot wood wanted, to be delivered in March. Inquire at this office.

Two loads of Charlevoix Good Templars visited the lodge at Horton's Bay last Saturday evening.

If you want to pay part of the cost of a new organ with green wood, call at this office for particulars.

C. R. Bellinger has just treated himself to a new jeweler's lathe, with which he will be able to do very fine work.

The teachers of this vicinity have formed a reading circle, and hold monthly meetings at the library room in Charlevoix.

The house of Geo. Compton, who lives west of Ironton burned last Thursday afternoon, with its entire contents, except two chairs.

The remains of Casper Schaub, victim of the Champlain disaster, and father of J. C. Schaub, of Boyne, were removed to Wisconsin Monday.

Late letters from our Florida friends relate some wonderful snake stories. Stockman and Cook report having killed a rattlesnake 26 feet long.

Applications have already been made by outside parties for stock in the new bank. One party in Iowa desires to invest $25,000 in the concern. Our own parties would also be pleased to invest.

Give your friends in other states an idea of Charlevoix village and county, by sending one or more copies of our holiday supplement. A few copies on hand, at five cents each or fifty cents a dozen.

Remember, A. T. Washburn & Co.'s sale will continue until March 1st, and during that time until the 15th we give a grand remnant sale of dress goods, carpets, hosiery, mittens, corsets in odd pairs—remnants of everything, to clean up, preparatory to invoicing.

The masquerade at the opera house last evening was a splendid success, of which the Firemen may well be proud. The costumes were unusually numerous and varied. The music by Blakely's band was excellent, and a fine supper was served at the Fountain City house. The net receipts were $28.

The organization of the national bank was consummated last Thursday. February 16. The officers elected were W. P. Brown, president; Dr. G. W. Cromter, vice president; W. A. Brown, cashier. The board of directors are the president, vice president, cashier, Byron See, L. D. Bartholomew, R. W. Kane and J. L. Hurd. The new concern will have a capital stock of $50,000 and will supercede the Bank of Charlevoix in about sixty days.

F. D. Phillips brought his factory to Charlevoix last July, and since that time has made about 150,000 cigars. He is building up a large trade on the merits of his goods. He now employs 20 hands, and expects to put in two or three more in the near future. The factory will be moved into the room over Emrey Bros. store this week, where they will have more room for the works. This is becoming one of the important industries of Charlevoix.

The fire department held its annual election of officers last Monday evening. The following named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year: Will Horton, president; Robert Miller, vice president; Charles See, secretary; Harry Nicholls, treasurer; O. S. Washburn, chief; A. B. Brink, assistant chief; Andrew Mellish, foreman of the hose; Lee Smith, assistant foreman of the hose. Regular meetings will hereafter be held on the first Monday of each month.

Down They Go.

Large, white, select, Baltimore oysters in bulk, always perfectly sweet and fresh, down to 35 cents per quart, at O. W. Smith's specialty house, opposite Bridge Street house.

Purely Personal.

F. D. Phillips is in Detroit this week buying stock for his cigar factory.

S. J. Lobdell is now selling cigars for F. D. Phillips, and is making excellent sales.

Word from John Cooper, now in the hospital at Toronto, is to the effect that he is doing well.

Dr. Cromter, A. D. Cruickshank and W. A. Brown left Sunday for Lansing to attend the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Clande Smith, who has been with Dr. Cromter for the last year, left Sunday afternoon for his home in Woolsey, Dakota.

Prof. J. M. Harris and Miss Nellie Noyes, daughter of A. B. Noyes, of Ironton, were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. H. McCartney.

Coming Events.

Arrangements are being made for a grand social hop at Bedwin's hall in Ironton, March 2.

The historical society will meet this week with Mr. and Mrs. Levi Blanchard. Some one will present the paper; subject, "The Reign of James I." O. S. Washburn and Miss Flora Nelson will lead the conversation on "Fortunes of Nigel."

Next Sunday morning, annual offering for foreign missions will be made at the Baptist church, subject of sermon, "A Profitable Investment." Sunday school immediately after morning service. Evening service at 7 o'clock, subject, "Unreasonable Reasons." Covenant meeting Thursday evening, March 1.

The Vote for Prohibition.

Below will be found the vote on local option in this county, by townships, as reported by our correspondents:

	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.
Bear Lake	8	7
Boyne Valley	45	36
Chandler	10	....
Charlevoix	119	25
Evangeline	123	7
Eveline	45	10
Marion	26	10
Melrose	55	2
Norwood	25	18
South Arm	24	6
Springvale	189	2
Wilson	35	6
Totals	717	121

Hayes, and Hudson, not reported.

Wilson.

Feb. 21.—Richard Lewis is on the sick list.

Lerry Barber spent Sunday at Boyne.

W. P. Brown, of Charlevoix was seen on our streets recently.

The mill shut down for repairs two days last week.

H. Barber, of Deer Lake, visited friends here on Sunday.

Elder Tracy preached at the school house on Sunday evening.

A light vote was polled in this township. 35 for, to 6 against local option.

A school exhibition is talked of on the last night of school.

Dar F. Meech, of Charlevoix is buying cedar in this vicinity for F. J. Meech & Co.

Mercury went down to 31° below zero one night last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bower visited friends at Advance over Sunday.

Eveline.

IRONTON, Feb. 21.—Ironton has four street lights.

What became of that leap-year party, girls?

Eveline voted to save the boys, and make homes happy, there being 45 for prohibition and 10 against.

We have the best school teacher this winter we have ever had.

The sad intelligence has been received here of the sudden death of Mr. Moses Dennis, in Grand Rapids. Mr. Dennis was formerly a resident of this place for three years, and was the father of Mrs. Geo. Rogers, of this town.

Miss Mattie O'Neil, teacher in the Ironton school, was compelled to give up teaching on the 10th on account of illness and returned to her home in Charlevoix. Miss Nellie Noyes has been engaged as teacher until Miss O'Neil can return.

W. H. Jarman who has been confined to the house for the past two weeks is able to be at work again.

Mr. John Hammond is very sick.

Born—To Capt. and Mrs. Richard Williams, a daughter.

One of Ironton's best young men went to Boyne last Saturday to transact a little business with the county clerk. We'll tell you more about it next week.

Last Thursday night the house of Geo. Compton, two miles west of Ironton burned to the ground, with all the household effects. When the fire was discovered by Mr. Lennox's family the kitchen was all ablaze and the family had just time to escape. It is a total loss as it was not insured. Mr. James Reed is yet quite ill.

Miss Mary Hawkins contemplates a visit to her parents in Canada soon.

A hop at Schoffen's hall last Friday evening. A good time reported.

Salt Deposit in Colorado.

In the middle of the Colorado desert there is a curious depression in the earth's surface, through which the Southern Pacific railroad runs. The lowest point is 200 feet below the sea level, and here is a great body of salt, more pure than any known to commerce, and in an abundance that may supply the world if all other resources should be exhausted. From a point on the road called Indio the descent is rapid to this place of salt. It was once an inland sea from which the waters have apparently passed away by evaporation, leaving a salt deposit that resembles ice. Standing upon its margin, we look upon a perfectly level and white crust of salt, some thirty or forty miles in length and perhaps twenty in width. A tramway is laid over the crust to a distance of more than a mile, over which a steam dummy and train of freight cars run to the mill where the salt is ground. Beyond the mill a smaller engine pushes its smaller cars further out upon the salt crust where the salt is gathered.

The process of collecting is very simple. Laborers, provided each with a wheelbarrow, shovel and rake, go out upon the salt field, pick the surface to the depth of an inch or two, gather barrow loads and wheel them to the cars. This salt crust varies in thickness; in some places it is but a few inches above the mud and water, and in some places nearly five feet in thickness. Liverpool salt must be kiln dried before being ground. Nature sends this to the mill as dry that it may be ground as fine as flour. At the mill it is bagged and marked for shipment, and is ready for table or dairy use. This salt is 99 per cent. pure, and is placed upon the market as "New Liverpool." It is undoubtedly the best and purest salt in the market.—The Argonaut.

Getting the Worth of His Money.

"How much yer charge for yer mile?" an old negro asked of a street car conductor. "I wanter go out to see Brother Liss Smif. Ain't er flesh an' blood brussier, yes, understa', jes er brudder in de faith."

"Five cents."

"Jes fur er mile? I tell yer dat de man ain' nuer sho nuff brudder—jes er brudder in de faith."

"The fare is five cents."

"Jes fur er mile?"

"Yes."

"How much is it fur two miles?"

"Just the same."

"Look yere, how fur yer take me fur fi' cents?"

"Five miles."

"What's de name o' de place?"

"City limits."

"Take me all de way out dar fur fi' cents?"

"Yes."

"An' won't take me no mo'n er mile wa'k Brudder Smif lifs fur no less?"

"No."

"I ain't got no bimeus out dar at yer limits, but yer may take me on out dar an' I'll walk back yer w' brudder Smif lifs. Yere's yer money, sah. Jes one o' dose yillerd 'coonskins, and hides in dat fur de full worth o' mer money. It would be er mighty fool man dat would pay er dollar fur er pair o' britches w'en he kin git er whole suit o' clues fur de same price. Take me on out to yer limits, sah."—Arkansaw Traveler.

Principles of Insurance.

It is surprising that the public know so little about insurance, when more people are interested in it than in anything else. There is scarcely a family in the land in which there is not one or more persons interested in, either life, fire, marine, accident or live stock insurance—in fact, insurance is something that is of vital interest in every household; it is more talked about and more thought of than anything else. Nevertheless the great mass of mankind are as ignorant of its principles as they are of the component parts of the sun.—Insurance Agent in Globe Democrat.

A Choice of Evils.

Omaha Dame (looking up from the paper)—Dear me! Horrible!

Husband—Eh! Another disaster!

"No. The paper says that a colored barber in Philadelphia became so enraged because a customer had not the money to pay for the barbering he had done that he seized a razor and cut the retreating man horribly about the face and hands. The wounded man's nose was nearly severed from his face."

"Well, well! The poor man wouldn't have looked much worse if he had shaved himself."—Omaha World.

Seeing the Show at Home.

"John, I am afraid we can't go to the theatre any more," said a Chicago woman to her husband.

"No, I'm afraid we can't; money is getting very tight."

"I shall miss it dreadfully."

"So shall I."

"What shall we do?"

"I have it. We'll hang your big hat on the back of baby's chair and sit and look at it."—Merchant Traveler.

His Sorrow Explained.

"George, there is a sadness and melancholy in your eye tonight, and your cheeks seem blanched as though with mortal agony."

"Yes, Naomi, I am far from being happy."

"Speak to me, my life and light. Let me share your sorrow. Have the buffetings of this cruel world cast a gloom over your soul?"

"Well, not exactly, but you see these shoes are new and they pinch like thunder."—Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.

A Numerous Family.

Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Jones' Servant Girl—What do you want?

Servant Girl—Mrs. Jones sends her regards, and says would you be so kind as to count your children and see if you haven't got one too many, as our Kitty hasn't come home and school has been out two hours.—From the German.

Another Great Living Curiosity.

"What is your specialty, my friend?" inquired the owner of a dime museum Freak.

"Phenomenal intelligence."

"In what direction does it lie?"

"I'm the man who always shuts the door."—Harper's Bazar.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Cheboygan expects to have another railroad in the near future.

About April 1st, the Bay City Evening Press is to be changed from four to eight pages.

Missouri parties are about to build a wooden ware manufactory at Kalkaska. So says the Leader.

With its new head, (a plain letter, almost like the JOURNAL's) the Manceilona Herald is the handsomest, as well as the cleanest, country paper that comes to this office.

About 15,000 pounds of peppermint oil has been bought thus far by local dealers at Mendon, but the bulk of the crop of 1887 is still held by the growers for higher prices. The oil has ranged in price from $1.40 to $1.90 per pound.

E. C. Cummer, of the Cummer lumber company of Cadillac, was killed last week Tuesday, by being drawn under the wheels of a locomotive, his clothes being caught in the gearing. He was horribly mutilated, but lived nearly half an hour after being released.

The train from the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie bridge, to Sudbury, the point of connection with the Canadian Pacific road, does not run but once a week each way, nor does it proceed to run any oftener. The Soo papers do not dwell on this point very forcibly however.—Detroit Journal.

After a year's experience at the City Evening Press will raise the price of their paper from 35 to 50 cents a month. The raise in price is based on the fact that with a necessarily limited circulation the paper cannot be produced profitably at so small an advance over the cost of the white paper.

The monthly crop report just issued from the secretary of state's office states that wheat suffered no injury in January, the ground throughout the state having been well covered with snow during the month, excepting, perhaps, two or three days from the 5th to the 7th. High knolls and other equally exposed places are, of course, exceptions to this statement. The snow in the southern counties on February 1 averaged, in open, level fields, eight inches in depth; in the central counties 14 inches, and in the northern counties, 27 inches. The report also says that there will number of bushels of wheat marketed in the six months from August to February is 6,435,789 or about 28 per cent of the crop of 1887.

Representative Chipman has introduced a bill in congress providing for new range lights and fog signals on the upper lakes. Appropriations of interest in this region are, for the removal of the lighthouse on the Peninsula Point to the neighboring point upon Eleven-foot shoal, with the addition of a fog signal, $60,000; for the erection of a lighthouse and fog signal on Squaw Island, Lake Michigan, $25,000; for the placing of a fog signal on Beaver Island $5,500; for the erection of a lighthouse at White Shoals, Lake Michigan, $60,000; for establishment of a fog signal at Mackinaw point, $5,500; for the removal of the lighthouse at McGulpin's point to Old Mackinac point $25,000; for fog signal at Cheboygan point light station, $5,500; for fog signal at Presque Isle, $5,500; for fog signal at South Fox Island, $5,500.

One of our Michigan contributors designated, in a late issue of the Timberman, the standard gauge railroad recently constructed by David Ward, the pine king, from Frederick on the Michigan Central road, to Alba on the Grand Rapids & Indiana road, as "a logging road." As a matter of fact, the road is the standard gauge, and as much of a passenger carrying road as a freight transportation route, and is the only road connecting the northern extension of the Michigan Central and the Grand Rapids & Indiana road, between Bay City and Mackinaw, a distance of some 200 miles. It will thus be seen that David Ward's "cross-cut" road will shorten the distance for passenger travel from eastern Michigan and all south and east of Michigan, saving from Detroit, Saginaw, etc., to Petoskey, Charlevoix, etc., from seventy to ninety miles. The road is twenty-five miles long, and runs its entire length except one mile, through a solid body of pine belonging to Mr. Ward.—Timberman.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

A Card of Thanks.

None of us are exempt from the infirmities incident to nature, and when overtaken by any of the many calamities by which we are environed there are none of us but highly appreciate the friendly grasp of the hand; the sympathetic word and kindly act. During our recent affliction and final sad bereavement, we were the recipients of so many sympathetic kindnesses as to overwhelm us with a sense of our obligation to the many who so kindly ministered to the wants of the patient sufferer during her last hours, and kindly placed such rare floral tokens of respect on the casket of her whose foot had ever been swift to the bedside of the suffering, and whose hands were ever ready to bathe the fevered brow. Comrades of the G. A. R., the touch of elbows in days long past, lent confidence and courage for the fate of the day. The same touch to day inspires us to bear up under our misfortunes. The Sons of Veterans who paid such marks of respect, and the friends who sent kind words of sympathy and condolence, to one and all we acknowledge our obligation and tender our heartfelt thanks.

Feb. 20. ROBERT MILLER
MR. and MRS. A. C. JARVIS.

A New Ice-Breaking Vessel.

A remarkable boat is soon to be turned out at the docks of the Detroit Dry Dock Company. It is built for the Mackinaw Transportation Company, and is to be used as a car ferry boat. The boat is 235 feet long, 52 feet broad, and 25 feet deep, and will be able to carry ten freight cars or eight passenger cars. It is, however, as an ice crushing machine that the new boat is expected to be remarkable, and her construction is such that it will be impossible for soft ice to cling to her sides. The propelling power is furnished by a compound engine of 2,000 horse power, with 28½ inch and 53 inch cylinders, having a 48 inch stroke, and driving a 12 foot wheel. In addition to this there is another and smaller engine of about half the power, the chief object of which is to serve as an ice breaker.

It has been found that the easiest and quickest way to get ice out of a slip is to back the boat into the ice, hold her there with lines, and then by working the engine forward throw a column of water under the ice, which never fails to break it up and drive it out of the slip. This fact suggested the peculiar feature of the new boat, —her two wheels. No. 8?, as the new boat is known on the company's books, will go in the ice bows on, and while held there by her larger propeller, the smaller wheel, itself ten feet in diameter, will clear the way into the ice. The top of the buckets of this wheel will be 6 feet under the surface of the water, so that there will be no danger of its being broken by the ice. There are three double-ended boilers, 18 feet long by 11 feet 6 inches in diameter, equivalent to six ordinary boilers. They are placed side by side, and have two smokestacks, one forward of the other, ocean style. Her bows are so constructed as to stand the severest shocks, and her hull is sheathed with steel plates ½ inch in thickness. Naturally requiring great steering power, a special three steering engines has been designed for her by the Manton Steam Windlass Works of Providence, Rhode Island. To prevent her rolling in heavy seas, two tanks, holding about 25 tons of water each, have been placed athwartship. An electric light of 2,000 candle light power will be fastened to her pilot house.—Scientific American.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

Geo. W. Beaman,

(Successor to G. W. CROUTER.)

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

Charlevoix, - - - Michigan.

Quarter Off!

OUR ANNUAL SALE

of one-fourth off

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS AND Carpets.

We always Give our Customers a benefit when it is of some use. On February 1st Everything in our immense stock will go at 1-4 off. Now is a rare chance to secure a Cloak, of which we have a great many in Children's, Misses' and Ladies'.

RULE:----You purchase goods at regular retail prices and 1-4 will be deducted from the entire bill or One Dollars worth of Goods for Seventy-five Cents. This sale will continue until March, to get best value come early.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

MURDER MOST FOUL.

A Chicago Millionaire Shot Dead in His Own House by Burglars.

He Is Awakened by the Noise Made by Forcing a Door and Confronts the Intruders.

The Latter Fire Two Bullets Into His Body, Either Of Which Would Have Proved Fatal.

(Chicago special.)

Amos J. Snell, the millionaire real estate owner and acknowledged leader of the Republican party on the West Side, was shot and killed in the hallway of his brownstone residence at the corner of Adams street and Washington boulevard yesterday morning at about 2 o'clock. Two burglars who had forced their way into his house by the other in his board. Either wound would have produced instant death. He was found

AMOS J. SNELL.

where he fell, five hours later, at the head of the front hall stairway stretched at full length across the last step, lying in a pool of blood. His pistol, within a few feet of his hand, had been fired one shot had been recently fired. The wound in his breast was a ragged one, produced by a bullet of very large caliber, and must have evidently fired at short range and while the man was facing south. His assailants had left side to the murderer or murderers who were making their escape.

SHOOTING THE OLD MAN DOWN.

The crime is one of the most daring grade and sensational nature to have been committed in recent to Chicago criminal annals. It was the direct outcome of an attempt—successful or not, time will tell—to rob a wealthy citizen, who in his footfall, and who, it is generally conceded, has very ample and evidence of ready cash at his disposal. Contrary to the usual sensational accounts of such crimes, there is no clue, beyond a few vague rumors, and that is that in reality, the burglars were interrupted in their work, and in the crime committed instead. Who they were—for it is generally believed there were at least two were concerned in the affair—is not known, and thus far there is not even the slightest clue to their identity. The perpetrators of the crime are the only living witnesses of the affair, and the unfortunate victim of their police will be alive and at his probability fatally, despite the fact that two men are overhauled up in the house when police officers on suspicion of knowing something of the affair.

There were but five persons besides the thieves in the mansion when the burglary occurred—Mr. Snell, Miss Jane Bielenhaber, the cook, and Ida Borcstadt, a Swedish waitress, and Mr. Snell's son, Amos J. Snell, and Edmond Coffin, were asleep on an upper floor.

ALONE WITH THE DEAD.

Miss Bielenhaber was the only one who saw the murder done, and she was prevented from giving an alarm of it at the time by being seized by the heavy rept of a revolver and hearing loud cries of "Leave here!" Her mother was first and a second later four others ran down the stairs and out of the house. The whole affair was over in a few minutes, and the girl was left to the mercy of the murderers.

The window panels were frozen and she was unable to open it, fortunately for her mom, she aroused her companion, Miss Borcstadt, and the two ran to the front door in terror of what she had heard. Again she was so her mom

FARM AND GARDEN.

A DEVICE FOR BREAKING A HORSE PULLING AT THE HALTER.

Comparative Value of Corn, Cornmeal and Oatmeal for Pigs—Causes of and Remedies for Feather Eating Hens. Benches for Husking Corn.

For husking corn under shelter or in the open field, a husking bench is a great convenience. In the accompanying cuts are shown two styles of husking benches that were recommended and illustrated a short time ago by Country Gentleman.

FIG. 1—HUSKING BENCH.

The bench shown in the first cut requires no description. Any one can make one like it, without other guide than the figure here shown. To use it, tip it down against the shock, grasp the top of the shock and tip it back with its load.

FIG. 2—HUSKING BENCH.

Fig. 2 shows another form of husking bench. It is made by using small benches connected by two pieces of wood two by three inches and six or twelve feet long, with cross boards for seats. The shock is thrown on the bench between the buttons. When enough stalks are husked for a bundle, they are bound, without the trouble of tying a band, and thrown to one side. The seats have cleats on the lower side to prevent dropping. They are most convenient when about twenty-seven inches high. By the use of this bench, either in field or under shelter, we find that a man will husk one-fourth more than in the ordinary way.

Growing Lettuce in Cold Weather.

There are four ways of growing lettuce for market in cold weather—in the green house, where steam or hot water is used; by steam heat under dirt in beds, by steam or water over the lettuce beds, and in the old way by manure heat. This last most easiest way is described by a correspondent of American Garden. He uses one cord (128 cubic feet of manure to fill under eight or ten sashes; one foot in depth of manure in this latitude, under eight inches of dirt with six inches of space between glass and soil is about right. The sides of the beds on which the glass rests should be of two inch plank well nailed to posts or joists made tight to keep out cold, well protected on the outside with soil. If sunk almost to the level of the ground, frost is kept out better. The beds need to be sheltered by buildings or a high fence. Sash should be 3x6 feet and two inches thick, made from pine and have two coats of white paint. Glass with 6x8 glass, double thick, bedded, tacked and putted on the outside with oil and whitened over.

The correspondent referred to uses solid shutters of pine boards to cover sash with in place of mats and uses them better. For heating, horse manure is employed. The plants for setting he obtains by sowing a small bed in December. One ounce of seed under two sashes gives plants enough for thirty sashes or more. The plants in time of setting should have four to six leaves and be set six to eight inches apart.

Experiments in Feeding Pigs.

On the agricultural grounds of the Illinois university, a number of experiments have been made in feeding pigs. One series of experiments were made to determine the comparative value of cornmeal and oatmeal. Two lots of hogs were fed. Lot 1 ate during the period of five weeks, 498.23 pounds of cornmeal, costing $3.24, and 403.22 pounds of ground oats, costing $3.35, making a total cost of food of $6.63. The increase made was 145.5 pounds, which makes the cost of food per 100 pounds of increase $3.99.

The increase produced by cornmeal cost $2.58, and by shelled corn $2.30 per 100 pounds. It thus cost $1.32 more per 100 pounds of increase with the mixed food than with corn meal, and $1.60 more than with shelled corn.

Another experiment made was one in feeding corn in the ear, shelled, and ground into meal. Conclusions arrived at from results gained were that, Looked at from all sides, when fed dry, whole corn produces better results than corn meal. Where the difference is simply due to the cost of grinding the corn, the difference in the cost of producing 100 pounds of increase at the low price of twenty-eight cents per bushel for corn, will be twenty-five cents or more, an item worthy the attention of any hog raiser.

Feather Eating Hens.

Feather eating among poultry appears to be a habit acquired rather than the effects of disease, and no one has appeared with a specific for its cure. The experience of many growers, however, seems to point to the fact that the inciting cause may be traced to idleness, too close confinement and a deprivation of exercise, together with a want of green food, worms or insects, and possibly some articles not usually given in their food which are necessary for their contentment when they are not allowed to forage at large for themselves. Charcoal pounded or ground fine and mixed with soft food has been found useful in more than one instance, and a small lump of lime in their drinking water is advised, also the hanging up of a cabbage or piece of meat where they can pick at it, and where the habit has been confirmed in a few it will be best to separate them from the flock. When a hen eats her eggs it is best to kill her before she teaches the trick to others, and for a preventive make the nests in dark places and feed plenty of lime, broken bones and oyster shells to make hard shelled eggs; besides, remember never to throw out egg shells in large pieces where they can get them, as it tends to teach them the habit.

Pyrethum for Cabbage Worms.

In his report on entomology to the Ohio Horticultural society, Professor Alwood states that many remedies have been employed on two species of cabbage worms, consisting of about slaker of different decrees of strength, tansy water, tobacco water, beg-lime, coal oil emulsions of different strengths, Hammond's sling shot, Cayenne pepper, half a dozen preparations from England, several preparations of tobacco soap and pyrethrum.

None proved of any value except the tobacco soaps and pyrethrum. The tobacco soaps prepared with potash were quite efficient, the value of which was ascribed to the potash.

Pyrethrum is recommended as the best remedy, being perfectly safe, easy of application and more deadly on the worms than any remedy used. Powder of good quality, mixed with three times its bulk of flour, was found perfectly effective, applied with a dusting bellows. One pound, costing fifty cents, was enough to cover an acre if properly handled.

Grasses and Clover.

When the dry season began to tell on an improved pasture at the Guelph, Ontario, agricultural grounds, Professor Brown, at the critical time, made the following observations on the appearance of the grasses and clover that composed the pasture:

Meadow fescue, most plentiful of any, alike clover, a large quantity; Canada blue, considerable quantity; white clover, medium in quantity; timothy, a good average; red top, good; red clover, a small quantity; Italian rye, very little; tall oats, very little; perennial rye, none.

The pasture composed of the above grasses and clover furnished ample grazing, until the snow came, for seven head of sheep per acre. Such pasture, it has been demonstrated by Professor Brown, produces milk, beef and mutton in quantities three times as great as the present average of the province of Ontario.

Remedies For Hog Cholera.

A number of South Carolina planters are claiming that soda is a cure-pen for hog cholera. One says that by the use of this medicine alone, he has saved the first symptoms of the disease were noticed, he checked it. Another used soda and salt together, mixed in moderate quantity with the food.

An old Kentucky breeder of swine places salt first in importance as a preventive of cholera, and believes that salt, of all substances, is the best promoter of digestion as well as an antidote against worms. This breeder has adopted the plan of salting all his animals in which tight troughs, keeping a supply of salt on hand continually. He also feeds some charcoal with the salt to swine that are closely penned, and gives ashes occasionally under all conditions.

Laying Tile Drains.

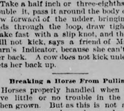
At the annual meeting of the Indiana State Tile association, numbered with other pertinent statements made, were those of a member from Fort Wayne on the way to lay tile in ditches. He advocated the employment of an engineer to lay off the work and letting the farmer put in the tile at his leisure. A member from Noblesville advised that the ditches be dug about three feet deep, sloping from the top to the bottom. Long handled tools were recommended and workmen advised not to stand in the bottom of the ditch, but to lift in the tile with hooks and place carefully in line. He also advised in laying a drain that one should begin at the mouth and work back to the head.

The Kicking Cow.

Take a half inch or three-eighths rope, double it, pass it around the body of the cow forward of the udder, bringing the ends through the loop, draw tight and make fast with a slip knot, and the cow will not kick, says a friend of Mr. Coburn's Indicator, because she can't arch her back. A cow does not kick unless she gets her back up.

Breaking a Horse From Pulling.

Horses properly handled when young give little or no trouble in the halter when grown. But as this is not always done, measures have been adopted to break horses that pull at a halter, some of which are both ingenious and simple.



PULLING AT A HALTER.

In the cut is illustrated a device, said by the Indiana Farmer to be very effective. The authority in question describes it as consisting of an ordinary halter, strong, with two side rings, connected by a strong flexible cord. Whenever the horse pulls the inner part of the cord is drawn forcibly against his jaw, and the pain is a severer punishment than he is willing to endure.

Hens of General Interest.

The council of Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., recently recommended that the $15,000 appropriated by congress for an experimental agricultural station should be divided into two parts—$10,250 for salaries and $4,750 for supplies.

Cows fed with meal mixed with straw eat and mistreated, says Professor Arnold, give more milk and considerably richer than when fed on the best hay alone.

The belief is general that high prices will naturally stimulate the planting of more onions next year in districts where they are not largely grown.

Recent tests appear to confirm the theory that planting whole potatoes is followed by the largest crops.

E. Williams, secretary of the New Jersey Horticultural society, has proved to his satisfaction that bagging grapes prevents rot, provided no rot is on the clusters when bagged.

Farmers in all localities where there are long winters are more and more favoring silos and ensilage.

Potatoes have been coming to this country of late in large quantities; they are of the magnum and bonum variety, and are of good quality.

Advices are growing from the hop growing region of New York and other states, sales are slow, with low prices.

Bradstreets cotton to the cotton crop at 25,000 bales less than last year.

SUCCESS IN JOURNALISM.

Advice to the Ambitious Beginner—Newspapers Now Expensive Than Ever.

This is the golden age of journalism in New York. Never in the history of newspaper making in the city was so much money made by newspapers, and never was so much paid by newspaper proprietors to those who make them. Journalists are better paid now than ever before. Good articles from special contributors are more eagerly sought after and more liberally paid for than at any time since journalism became a profession. First class editors and reporters command much double the pay they did fifteen years ago.

Journalism is finally become a well paid and dignified profession, a profession that brings as many rewards and emoluments as any profession in the land. And it needs new recruits. It needs new life and new blood, and young and women with originality and new ideas. How to begin is the great problem. It was with the view of getting the opinion of an expert, a man who has made a phenomenal success in the line that I called upon Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the editor of The New York World, and asked him some pertinent questions. The first one was this:

"What chance has a young man, with nothing but brains and pluck, of getting into journalism?"

"There never was a better chance in journalism for a man with brains than just now," replied Pulitzer, "if he is lucky enough. To rise to a commanding position it must be accompanied by character and persistent work. Any man of brains and pluck and principle is sure to succeed."

"What course would you advise a beginner to pursue?"

"To work and work, to think and think and think. Before he will do that, he will have some original ideas, he will not have to wait long to become both prominent and prosperous."

Is it necessary for a successful journalist to be a college graduate?

"The best college is the college of the world—the school of life—the university of actual experience. Knowledge is highly desirable and a college education valuable, but it is not indispensable. The history of our country and the history of the most successful men in America conclusively establish the possibility of self cultivation and self education. Few of our greatest men, even in politics and the intellectual pursuits, were college graduates. Self made men are generally self educated men."

"What branch of the newspaper profession brings the highest honors and emoluments?"

"This is rather a hard question as you put it. There is no particular branch of the paper or mine which commands higher honor than another. It is the man rather than the department. It is simply the capacity, character and force of service which influence me in fixing either the highest honors or highest emolument among my associates. Time of service influences me almost as much as capacity. Long tried and faithful service the test and reward of loyalty, originality and integrity of character. If a man stays with me ten years he will certainly be better and more valuable to me first, or I should not want him to be with me ten years. If I want a man to stay with me I want to make it worth his while to do so. I want to be sure that I would have very little sense if he expected to be as well off the first year as the tenth."

"Newspapers are more expensive now than a few years ago, are they not?"

"Newspapers are very much more expensive than they were a few years ago, and the tendency is irresistibly that way. There is hardly a paper in the country, I should judge from my own experience, the expenses of which are not increasing year by year, and there is no prospect of diminution in the cost of white paper, which is much less now than I ever thought it possible to be a few years ago."

"In most newspaper offices there is a conflict between the editorial and the business office. Which do you consider the most important?"

"There is no such conflict in my office, never was and never can be. That is one reason why I have always maintained absolute control of my papers. It was not on account of the pecuniary element involved, but simply because of the supreme necessity that there should be one head, and that head the absolute control over every department."—New York Mail and Express.

Suboring a Drunken Bridegroom.

As a remedy for dissipation the Turkish bath is sometimes an important factor in social life. Not long since the youthful hope of a Murray Hill family had an important engagement at 11 o'clock in the morning. It was, in fact, no less than a wedding at church, with himself as the groom. At 8:30 o'clock he was scarcely sober enough to summon a devoted friend to his room, where he took him how he had been enticed into the river indulgence the night before and led into a dissipation that had lasted until morning. He had not even dared to go to sleep lest he should oversleep himself, and had reached his house at 8 o'clock, with a brain so befuddled that he could not remember even to his friend that he was liquor that had upset him. Fortunately the man he had summoned knew what a Turkish bath would do. In ten minutes the young man was undergoing a process of heating and cooling and pounding and kneading and rubbing, out of which he emerged a fifty cent wooden new man. His wedding suit meanwhile had been brought to the house, and at 11 o'clock he marched into the church with the suppleness of an athlete and the firm tread of a soldier. It was a close shave, and he made any number of good resolves by way of penance.—New York Tribune.

A New Missionary Movement.

Orthodox Christians will watch with interest and perhaps some fear the new missionary movement in Germany. So called advanced theologians have a well organized society, whose object is to make use of the elements of culture and morality that are found in educated heathen nations, and on this basis build up a Christian culture according to advanced ideas. This society thinks that the old methods fail in that they do not interest the thinkers among educated non-Christian people. It has 7,750 members in Switzerland and Germany, and has a few men at work in Japan and China.—New York Sun.

Magazines for nearly Half.

Club with this paper. We divide with you.

Take this list:

	Publishers' price for each magazine alone	Our price for it and this paper together
Wide Awake	$1.40	$1.60
Young Folks' Journal	1	2.10
Funny	1	2.10
Little Men and Women	1	2.10
Babyland	0.50	1.35

Send to the publisher of the magazine you want for a sample copy, enclosing a trifle in stamps, say five cents, enough to show you we are not a dead-beat. He will send you his terms of course. Compare them with ours.

Ours for magazines are published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston. Made for families, they actually open a new world to them.

Babyland, full of pictures and songs and stories, helps the mother amuse even a little baby, helps him love, and teach love.

Our Little Men and Women takes the six-year-old when he begins to read.

The Funny comes with the Sunday School age.

Chautauqua Young Folks' Journal is for young folks in their teens.

Wide Awake—this is what the publishers say of it: "Story, song, adventure, life, all the land and broad, companionship of the wise and good"—designed for the young, but for all improving people.

We have the more satisfaction in clubbing with such magazines because they encourage civilized life wherever they go.

Beware!

Coughs, Cold and Slight Throat Diseases often develop into Bronchitis, Seated Cough, Consumption, etc., and should have immediate attention. Take it while it is easy. Be not careless. Not only public speakers, but all are liable to throat troubles and to obtain relief should use *Hamilton's Cough Troches*, which relieve the throat in a few minutes, making the articulation clear. Warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25c per box. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

feb

Wonderful Cures

Dr. G. W. Crosier, retail druggist of Charlevoix, Mich., says: We have been selling Dr. Kings New Discovery Electric Bitters, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for six years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of prolonged consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crosier.

When a Cure is Guaranteed.

Why will you refuse to be relieved? That cough which is liable to be some seated on your lungs and to cause you many a suffering day and sleepless night? Your children are liable to be taken with *Croup* and die before a doctor can be summoned. Be wise and obtain a remedy that will not fail to give relief from Coughs Colds Whooping Cough, Croup and all other lung difficulties. *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* will do all this and much more. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

feb

Personal.

Mr. H. N. Prettebottom, of Mobile, Ala., writes: "Our great grandmother, Mrs. Winslow, of King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a seven years attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh, It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me, and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I have tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crosier's drug store.

Toothache.

Money is a great cure for aching hearts, but a twenty dollar gold piece placed on an aching don't seem to ease the least pain. In fact nothing is sure to cure but *Hamilton's Toothache Drops*, which are warranted to cure in one minute. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

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Give your friends in other states an idea of Charlevoix village and county, by sending one or more copies of our holiday supplement. A few copies on hand, at five cents each or fifty cents a dozen.

Beckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crosier.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us of the fact, as the omission may be corrected.

Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

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HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

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Hot and cold baths at any hour of the day and evening.

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Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Spavin, Sweeny, Ringbone, Curb, Splints, Contracted Muscles, Tendons, Ligaments, Joints, Bones, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness, Lameness, Sciatica, Scratches, Sitfast, Tetter, Ringworm, Mange, Barbacoe, Galls, Scurvy, Sores, Spavin, Cracks, Swellings, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Croup, Toothache, Earache, Frost Bites, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Piles.

THIS COOD OLD STAND-BY

comprises for every body exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of Mexican Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine. The Lumberman needs it to cure his accidents. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Farmer needs it for his stock and himself. The Mechanic needs it always on his work shop. The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Traveler should never think of going without it. The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his dairy. The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it for himself and for his crew. The Horse-dealer needs it—it is his best friend and stand-by in adversity. The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars in a year. The Railroad man needs it and he does use it in all parts of the world. The Stage Driver and The Backwoodsman need it. There is nothing like it as an outside application for man and beast, and no other which compared the money, can be so universally relied upon. Druggists everywhere are selling it. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Ask your druggist for it. Take no other.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Niagara Falls Route

Great Express Train Service between Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York, Boston, Montreal, Quebec and Portland. Only one night out between Chicago and New York. Best Equipment. Quick time. Low rates.

THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT JACKSON, The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Detroit ..... 9.10 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson ..... 10.30 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Toledo ..... 6.35 a. m. and 4.45 p. m.
Buffalo ..... 6.15 a. m. and 8.40 p. m.
Cleveland ..... 9.50 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

D. W. JOHNSTON, Mich. Pass. Agt., Grand Rapids. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect Oct. 1887.

Leave, going north, 8.18 p. m., 2.05 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m., 11.00 p. m.

Daily except Saturday.

PENSIONS!

WILLIAM GREENE, late Assistant Chief of the Western Division, U. S. Pension office, is now engaged in the prosecution of **pension and all other soldier claims.**

Soldiers who served 90 days in the war of the Rebellion and died from any cause, leaving a wife or minor children, are entitled to a pension. Fathers and mothers are now allowed pensions for the death of their sons, if they were dependent upon their sons for support. Soldiers who served 90 days and are now suffering from any disease or disability are entitled to a pension. Veterans who have served 90 days in the war and are now suffering from any disease or disability are entitled to a pension. Veterans who

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A Summary of the Eventful Happenings of a Week, as Reported by Telegraph.

Political, Commercial, and Industrial News, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Suicides, Etc., Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SNELL MURDER.

The Crime Fastened Upon William B. Tascott—The Murderer Still at Large.

WILLIAM B. TASCOTT, the stylish, lion-eyed young burglar who murdered Amos J. Snell, the Washington boulevard millionaire, and escaped safely in Europe, has not yet been arrested, says a Chicago telegram of Monday.

He is still secure in the belief that he has an army of spies in on the watch for the appearance of the man he robbed and murdered, says a Chicago telegram of Monday. He is still secure in the belief that he has left no clues behind him, and detectives are going there for some time to come, if they do so at all, to find a city the like of which was Tascott's companion, who stood on guard on the outside of the house while Tascott, the youthful burglar and mock medical student, was ransacking the house of the aged and unfortunate victim of his crime, Mr. William B. Tascott, against whom circumstantial evidence accumulates daily, has already been piled up. Tascott watched night after night the house of his victim, and night after night his surgery was to be completed the next morning. Tascott was not long in finding out that Mr. Snell was in the habit of going to his office upon the kitchen door, which was left unfastened, and he goes to his place. His accomplice remained outside while Tascott went in. The two then went together into the house, and upstairs, where they found the aged man in his night clothes, and he was accosted, but resented the intrusion. Tascott came out, the latter was pale, excited and trembling, and said he had killed the man and said that he had shot the man, and then he and his accomplice walked away together, and escaped. The alarm was finally given at 2:17, when the Madison street The next morning they planned out and mapped, a journey that Tascott was to take to the Northwestern depot and board a train for Canada, and he was to take the train and make his escape. The accomplice was horrified at the murder, and so alarmed lest he might be arrested and held for complicity in the crime that he refrained from giving information to the police, and he was so much in fear of Tascott that he thought that he had no other course of action with the Snell murder, or with any other crime that was planned and executed by young Tascott. The name of this man is well known in the secret service of the United States officers at the Central Station. Sunday were spent in the detective bureau in looking over all parts of the well copies of the following revised circular, which gives the very latest description of the man wanted:

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"Well," said the General, "I know nothing more about this alleged boom than what I have read in the papers. I think it would have some friend to look out for and see about getting a candidate. But if the matter is really now discussed seriously, I think that all parties concerned should be informed that they are wasting their time. I have once said that the Presidential bee in my bonnet is entirely extinct. I am for there is nothing I have would induce me to accept the profession in which nearly forty years of my life have been spent to enter upon a civ career. So all talk about my being a candidate or accepting if I should be nominated is foolish and should not be taken seriously. Nominate me? I would not accept. But there is not the slightest probability of my being nominated, and, in any event, I would not accept. No, not under any circumstances. I do not want that or any other civil office.

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TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

DESCRIPTION OF WILLIAM B. TASCOTT, Age, Feb. 19, 1866—Look out for and arrest William B. Tascott, alias T. A. Cathright, alias Moore, alias Scott, alias Clark, the supposed murderer of A. J. Snell, who was killed on the night of Feb. 8. Twenty to 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, 160 pounds weight, slim build, very light complexion, light hair, light blue eyes, very fair complexion, high brown hair, thin on top of head, cut short, prominent blue eyes, small thin dark mustache, may be dyed, may have some front teeth, upper jaw, filled with gold, small mouth, small ears, small hands and feet, talks quick and low, and drawl, with silk hat, square top coat, set with garnets and pearls, gold watch, silver, May carry cane with a round gold head, engraved with "T." Is a good talker, and may be cool-headed and desperate. Has a scar from one and eight inches deep, hung by a strap over his shoulder. Claims to be a newspaper reporter. Is also said to be an expert pool-player, and may be playing pool for his expenses. Tattooed on chest his initials "W. B. T." Tattooed on arm, "Mamie." The above reward will be paid for his capture and conviction until officer with papers can arrive for him. Send all information to

JAMES H. BURNAND,
Acting General Superintendent of Police.

SHERIDAN WON'T RUN.

Satisfied with His Military Position, and Would Not Exchange It for Any Civil Office.

THE Washington agent of the Associated Press sought an interview with Gen. Sheridan on Monday for the purpose of ascertaining whether he would consent to make an authoritative statement in regard to his alleged Presidential candidacy.

"Well," said the General, "I know nothing more about this alleged 'boom' than what I have read in the papers. I think it would have some friend to look out for and see about getting a candidate. But if the matter is really now discussed seriously, I think that all parties concerned should be informed that they are wasting their time. I have once said that the Presidential bee in my bonnet is entirely extinct. So all talk about my being a candidate or accepting if I should be nominated is foolish and should not be taken seriously. Nominate me? I would not accept. But there is not the slightest probability of my being nominated, and, in any event, I would not accept. No, not under any circumstances. I do not want that or any other civil office.

Four New States.

THE subcommittee of the House Committee on Territories which has been charged with the preparation of the "omnibus" bill to enable the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Washington, and Arizona to secure recognition as States, was busily engaged in framing that measure, says a Washington telegram. The bill provides for the election of delegates to a constitutional Convention in Dakota on the second Monday in August, for the meetings of the four conventions in September, and for the submission of the four Constitutions to the people of the four Territories on the day of the Presidential election.

The Reading Strike.

LETTERS have passed between representatives of the striking miners and the Reading managements looking to a resumption of work, and it is believed that the pits will again soon be manned. The wages question will be arbitrated after the miners return to work, and no man will be blacklisted who has been quiet and orderly during the troubles.

Two Thousand Lives Lost.

CHINESE advices are to the effect that a terrific earthquake has occurred in the province of Yunnan. Two thousand lives are reported to have been lost.

THE EASTERN STATES.

A WILKESBARRE (Pa.) special says that a new Polish Catholic Church was dedicated in Hazelton, Pa., on Sunday, and the Slavic population poured in from all sides. Nancy became drunk on pollish, a Hungarian beverage, composed of beef liver and coarse whisky. A party of them returned intoxicated to their boarding house, where they engaged in a fight, during which a lamp was knocked off a table and the house set on fire. The door was locked and the fire was put out. Nancy escaped through the windows, but the more boozified ones were roasted to death.

Following is the list: John Elias, aged 37; John Sedda, aged 37; John Kobinko, aged 35, and married; Mondy Yankowitch, aged 40; Mrs. Mary Wasilick, aged 16; Paul Sikowitz, aged 30. Martin threw her baby out of the window to save it, but it was fatally burned. Half a dozen others were badly burned.

A NEW YORK telegram says that part of the Brooklyn Elevated structure on Broadway, between Ellery and Fayette streets, Brooklyn, collapsed with fatal results. A local amusement surface car containing half a dozen people was caught under the falling mass and entirely demolished. Three men were killed outright and nine people were severely injured, two of whom are not expected to live. Four horses were killed. The accident resulted from the breaking of the sixty-foot longitudinal girder which ran the sleepers and rails are laid, and was due to carelessness.

THE WESTERN STATES.

TWO MEN were killed and four injured by the bursting of a boiler at Barnesville, Ohio.

WILLIAM BARR ING, the would-be assassin of his stepfather, Barker Dawson, has been sentenced at Chicago to eighteen months in the County Jail on his plea of guilty of an attempt to commit murder.

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, — MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A Summary of the Eventful Happenings of a Week, as Reported by Telegraph.

Political, Commercial, and Industrial News, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Suicides, Etc., Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SNELL MURDER.

The Crime Fastened Upon William B. Tascott—The Murderer Still at Large.

WILLIAM B. TASCOTT, the stylish, blue-eyed young burglar who murdered AMOS J. Snell, the Washington boulevard millionaire, and sought safety in flight, has not yet been arrested, says a Chicago telegram of Monday.

He is still secure in his place of hiding. An army of spies is on his trail, and he knows wherever he may go, and will go, he will be watched and his movements reported to the police. It is alleged that he was seen in Milwaukee on Friday, and detectives have gone there to watch for him. Sunday last there was arrested in Milwaukee a man who bore a Tascott exterior, and he was kept in a guard of the outside of the Snell residence while the beautiful burglar was moving around lighting tender, and this man has made himself very obnoxious to the police. He is an Wilmette, Illinois, boulevard resident, so much damaging circumstantial evidence has already been piled up against him that he has been watched with some little care. The police have found that Tascott went to the house on Wednesday, the day before the murder, and in the guise of a gas inspector, he managed to get into the house, and, under the pretense of examining the gas fixtures, he made a careful survey of the premises. Tascott went to the house disguised as a gas inspector, and he was so well dressed and so well acquainted with the gas fixtures, that he succeeded in deceiving the servants, who let him in. He was recognized by the servants who had seen him in the house the day before, and they were positive that he was the man who had been in the house. Tascott went to the house a second time, on the night of the murder, and he admitted himself with a key which he had secured from the gas inspector, and he concealed himself in the house until the family had retired, when he began his work of robbery. He was discovered by the wife of the murdered man, who was awakened by the noise he made in his work, and she alarmed her husband, who came down stairs with a revolver, and he was met by Tascott coming out. The latter was pale and trembling. He grasped his friend by the throat, and, before he could realize what he was about, he had shot him through the heart, and, as he fired, he felt a sharp pain in his side, and he knew that he had been stabbed. He ran out of the house, and, as he ran, he fired two shots at his pursuer, who was then in the second story of the house, and he was sure that one of his shots had taken effect. He ran to his home, which is only a few blocks from the house of his victim, and he told his story to his father and mother. He said that he was pursued by a man who had shot at him, and he was sure that he had killed his pursuer. He said that he was stabbed in the side by a man who had attempted to arrest him, and he was sure that he had killed his assailant. He said that he was pursued by a man who had shot at

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE National Democratic convention is to be held at St. Louis, June 5.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is an excellent railroad man perhaps, but the road to the White House is not a railroad he will find.

JUDGING from the number of republican candidates alone, the next president of the United States will be a democrat.

THE Chicago News, which is independent in politics, and has the largest circulation of any paper in the city, says that the west and northwest are going to be full of just such surprises for the republican party this year as the unwelcome one given them from the Eleventh district of Michigan, and thinks they may as well get their nerves in trim to with stand the rude shocks which are coming. "Something will have to be done," says the News, "for the grand old party's load of hay has tipped over, and the grand old party itself is under the load."

THE secretary of the state board of health has issued a bulletin stating that smallpox has been reported since January first, in Connecticut, New York, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Tennessee and Louisiana, and urging that if the people keep thoroughly protected by vaccination and re-vaccination, no epidemic of the disease will occur. It is to be hoped however, no one in Michigan will be so simple as to run the risk of spreading other diseases by indulging in that old, filthy, barbarous and worthless practice of vaccination.

Our Cotton and Woolen Industries.

Chairman Mills, in a speech at Providence, said: In cotton manufactures you excel the world, and you can do the same in wool. A good many of you have wool over your eyes instead of on your backs. A good many think that American wool is the wool, and that if the government will keep other wool out of this country, there will be of more value. Wool differs in gloss, length, and fiber, and you have got to have all these wools to manufacture goods that meet the needs of the people. Those who are trying to keep foreign wool out of this country forget that we raise but 265,000,000 pounds of wool, where 600,000,000 pounds of wool are needed to clothe the people against the rigorous weather of this country. You are trying to keep the wool from the poor, but it will come and the other fellows will reap the benefit of it. The woolen men of this country have been coming to us and asking for free wool. The first wool tariff was in 1824. Prior to that we had free wool. Our forefathers had greater heads than we have, and they knew when the country was well off. In 1824 the wool tariff was to foster the "infant business" and now, after sixty years, the infant is "mewling and puking in its nurse's arms."

The Sugar Trust.

The object of the sugar trust as explained by the president of that wicked monopoly, is to increase the price to consumers, decrease the amount produced, and lower the price of the raw sugar before being refined. That's just the object of all trusts. Increase the cost to the consumer and cut down the cost of production, and a double action arrangement to grind the laboring masses into the earth. And yet many of the poor deluded creatures will support a high protective tariff, the fostering mother of all trusts and monopolies.—Menominee Democrat.

Utah's Folly.

Utah continues to knock at the door of the Union. She will probably continue her nonsense until Uncle Sam comes out and kicks her off the stops.—Philadelphia Press.

An Electrical Stratagem.

When the electric telegraph was first introduced into Chili, a stratagem was resorted to in order to guard the posts and wires against damage on the part of the Araucanian Indians and maintain the connection between the strongholds on the frontier. There were at the time between forty and fifty captive Indians in the Chilian camp. Gen. Pinto called them together, and, pointing to the telegraph wires, he said: "Do you see those wires?" "Yes, general." "Very good. I want you to remember not to go near nor touch them; for if you do your hands will be held and you will be unable to get away." The Indians smiled incredulously.

Then the general made them each in succession take hold of the wires at both ends of an electric battery in full operation. After which he exclaimed: "I command you to let go the wire!" "I can't; my hands are benumbed," said the Indian. The battery was then stopped and the man released. Not long afterward the general restored them to liberty, giving them strict injunctions to keep the secret, and not to betray it to their countrymen on any account. This had the desired effect, for, as might be expected, the experiment was related "in the strictest confidence" to every man of the tribe, and the telegraph has ever since remained unmolested.—Electrical Review.

A Journalist's Note Book.

In regard to subjects, I have found it a very wholesome and inexpensive plan to carry a little note book around in my pocket. You will find this a very worthy friend. Set apart a pocket sacredly to its use, and always have it there. If you wake up at a quarter of 9, and have to be at the office at 8, and must needs economize on your dressing time, just let your suspenders and collar buttons go, but be sure to have the book. Don't leave your room without it.

Into this book put every odd, whimsical or suggestive thing that you run across, whether you see it, hear it, read it, or whether it comes popping into your head without apparent cause or reason. You'll soon find that you have subjects enough to last the whole family for six months. Then all you have to do, when you feel the divine afflatus creeping down your spine, and hear the inviting murmur of the muse, is to seize your book, run your finger down its pages till you find a theme to suit your mood—humorous, religious, philosophical or Walt Whitmanical, as the case may be, and then, putting your best foot forward, follow it up with equally good feet till the thing is done. You will find, by adopting this plan and putting in your odd moments, that an evening or two, you can average one or two pieces of rather so-so verse every week.—John P. Lyons in The Writer.

A Banking Trial.

It's the hardest thing in all legal practice to convict a banking criminal. While the jury may be convinced that he's a rascal and deserves conviction, there are so many ways in which every questionable banking transaction may be made to look business like that the attorneys of the swindling defendant can easily make it appear to a conscientious jury that there is at least a reasonable doubt in the case, and the prisoner goes free. It is difficult, too, to make a jury understand the points in a banking case. The clearing house is the greatest puzzler of all.

In one banking trial I had I put a St. Louis banker on the stand to explain the clearing house system to the jury, and although he did it in what might have appeared to bankers a most lucid manner, yet never saw twelve men more muddled than these jurymen were when he finished. That trial, by the way, was one of those in which the criminal escaped. After hard work, I convicted the man on five counts, but the supreme court saved him by deciding that the law he had violated did not apply to private banks.—Bank Attorney in Globe-Democrat.

Whites on the Congo.

The engineer on the Congo who has been writing his experiences in Blackwood's Magazine assures his readers that with ordinary good care white men can live there at least as conveniently and in as good health as in Jamaica, and he expresses the opinion that when they have more home comforts they may enjoy life with as much ease and safety as now in India. The white men on the Congo within the past two years have become convinced that the great mortality during the early years of Stanley's enterprise was largely due to the privations and hardships that his followers had to undergo. It is a noteworthy fact that at Boma, on the lower Congo, which Stanley years ago described as a pest hole, the sanitary condition has been so far improved that it is now the seat of government of the Congo state. Among the thirty or forty traders and agents of the Congo state who are living at Boma, not a death has thus far been reported this year.—New York Sun.

Switzerland's Milch Cows.

Switzerland has 660,000 milch cows, all of native breed, and divided into two sharply defined races, the brown and the spotted. The former color varies from deep fawn to mouse gray, the latter invariably being held in the most esteem. The brown race is short horned and considered as the original type. It corresponds to the remains found on the sites of the Roman cities of the Third century of our era. The skulls of this race, furthermore, are identical with those found in the Swiss lake dwellings. The spotted race, peculiar to Berne and Fribourg, is believed to be of Scandinavian origin. From the milking point of view there is not very much difference between either race. The average daily yield is about two gallons, or twelve gallons per 112 pounds of live weight. The percentage of butter to the milk varies from 2 3-4 to 4 3-4 per cent.—Chicago Times.

A Hohenzollern Statute.

According to its family statutes, no member of the house of Hohenzollern is to undergo an operation dangerous to life, save on the battlefield or under like urgent circumstances, without the formal consent of the king of Prussia for the time being and his ministry of state. This is the reason of the state council which was held at Berlin to consider the case of the crown prince, at which the prince regent of Brunswick and the grand duke of Baden were present, Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, minister of the household, presiding. The Emperor William and Prince Bismarck have, of course, requested the crown prince to act as he pleases.—New York Tribune.

The "Maple Sugar Man."

The "maple sugar man" is a character welcomed in the offices of many down town business men. With his marketing basket of five cent cakes of sugar on his arm he travels from office to office tickling the sweet tooth of many a weary clerk and employer. His sales aggregate $50 to $60 daily in the busy season. He orders sugar from Vermont by the ton and car load.—New York Tribune.

Eye Shade for Night Work.

A good thing for those who write much is an eye shade. The one I use is made like a cap visor of light pasteboard covered with black silk. Strings are attached to the points for tying around the head. Do not use rubber, unless you want a headache. This is better than a lamp shade for night work.—"B. H. A." in The Writer.

A resident of India has discovered a tree which is really a weeping curtain. For ten days in spring drops of water fall from the tree, which do not appear to interfere with its natural vigor.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Central Lake has no public hall sufficient for even a magic lantern show.

Charlotte is about to sink a gas well, claiming to possess strong indications of success.

The Big Rapids Herald has another libel suit on its hands, and this time the damages are alleged at $50,000, and James Donovan is plaintiff.

Lansing capitalists have organized the Lansing, St. John's, & Northern railroad company, to build a road from Lansing to Ithaca, Gratiot county, and possibly farther north.

The Gale manufacturing company has decided to move its works from Albion to a more advantageous location, and a number of the cities in the southern part of the state are bidding for it.

The general executive committee of the Knights of Labor at their meeting at Philadelphia recently assigned the members to various parts of the country for the purposes of furthering the interests of the order. Michigan comes under the supervision of Grand Master Workman Powderly.

"The Northern Michigan Gas, Oil, and Mineral Co. (Limited) is a corporation created by some of the substantial business men of Petoskey last week. The mission of this corporation is an exploring expedition of several hundred feet under ground in the vicinity of Petoskey in search of gas or other mineral wealth.

At the institution for the deaf and dumb at Flint, the inmates are called by beating a drum. With the drum resting on the floor and beaten in the usual way, everybody in the building is awakened in the morning. It is also used to call the boys from the playgrounds. The teachers state that those who cannot hear at all feel the vibrations and answer the summons.

A special from Cadillac to the Grand Rapids Democrat says: The locomotive, E. C. Cummer of the C. & N. R. railroad, named in honor of her late victim, has been retired to the round house, never more to be steamed up, but to be kept as a memorial of the evil she has done. Her career has been so disastrous that she has not been sounded since that sad affair.

Andrew J. Blackbird, an Indian chief at Harbor Springs, Mich., has written a book on the traditional history of the Ottawa and Chippewa tribes. The author is a son of Blackhawk, and was a student at the normal school at Ypsilanti 20 years ago. The book contains a grammer of the Indian language, and dates back to the early settlement of the whites in this country.—Evening News.

At Lansing last Wednesday the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of Michigan elected the following officers: Grand Master, George M. Dewey, Owosso; Deputy Grand Master, D. W. Croton, Charlevoix; Secretary, E. H. Whitney, Lansing; Treasurer, B. D. Pritchard, Allegan; Grand Warden, Charles H. Haskins, Jackson. The Grand Secretary reports a gain of 1,100 members; total membership, 18,404; amount paid for relief of brothers and widowed families, $15,000; for burial and benefits, $5,300; charity, $4,300; cash in treasury, $10,000.

STRAY JOKES.

If this country should ever become involved in a war with England a good many of our young naval officers will know what it is to be sea sick.—The Epoch.

A western paper says that some educationalists are questioning the usefulness of Vassar college. Against them are arrayed in one solid mass the gum manufacturers of the country.—Rochester Post-Express.

"I shouldn't care to marry a woman who knows more than I do," he remarked. "Oh, Mr. De Bapsy," she replied with a coquettish shake of her fan, "I am afraid you are a confirmed bachelor."—The Epoch.

Mistress—I am glad to see that you enjoy sleeping so much. You seem to make a business of it. Bridget—Enjoy it, shape, is it? How could I, I'd like you to tell me. The minit I lay down I'm asleep, an' the minit I'm awake I have to get up. Where's the time for enjoyin' it to come in?—Philadelphia Call.

The famous trotter Dexter is 29 years old. A sort of a horse chestnut, as it were.—Washington Critic.

"Your bill has been running a long time," insinuatingly remarked the butcher to Sipsey the other morning. "That's bad," replied Sipsey, sympathetically. "Why don't you let it waitf"—Washington Critic.

Never employ a doctor who is on speaking terms with an undertaker.—Washington Critic.

Old Men for Council.

Youthful Active Partner—Well, you told me to sell everything for what I could get, and take trade where I couldn't get cash.

Aged Silent Partner—Yes, it seemed the only way to stave off bankruptcy. What is the result?

"Two thousand dollars in cash, one ton of second hand overshoes and five tons of gutta-percha."

"That's all right. We'll start a gum drop factory."—Omaha World.

Scribner's Magazine.

The March number of this excellent magazine presents the following table of contents:

Rancher Uncovered at Lisco. Frontispiece. Drawn by R. F. Zogbaum. Engraved by Peckwell.

The Campaign of Waterloo—I. By John C. Ropes. With illustrations by E. F. Zogbaum and others, and from drawings made on the field by W. T. Smedley. Also with reproductions of old prints and a map furnished by the author.

The Yellow Elms. By Bessie Chandler.

The Niaie. By Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson.

A Shelf of Old Books—Leigh Hunt. By Mrs. James T. Fields. Illustrated with drawings, portraits, and facsimiles.

The Electric Motor and its Applications. By Franklin Leonard Pope. With illustrations.

Natural Selection—A Romance of Chelsea Village and East Hampton Town. *In three parts. Part III.* (Conclusion.) By H. C. Bunner. With illustrations.

Storm and Calm. By C. P. Cranch.

Mendelssohn's Letters to Moscheles—From the Manuscripts in the Possession of Felix Moscheles—II. (Conclusion.) By William F. Apthorp. With portraits, reproductions of drawings, musical scores, etc.

The Bar of the Cyclone. By Octave Thanet.

Ashcake. By Thomas Nelson Page.

First Harvest—Chapters XIII-X. (To be continued.) By F. J. Stimson.

The Tragedy—Song. By Charles Edwin Markham.

Beggars. By Robert Louis Stevenson.

Wide Awake for March.

The March number of *Wide Awake* has a short war-story less than two pages long so good—so are all—so ready to say about it that it never was so perfect a little bit of a story. Two little children go between the two hostile bands of soldiers just as they came together. After the scrimmage, the mother comes out in search of them, all the men there were left began to hunt for them. How they found them and carried them home is the story. We shall not spoil it by telling.

Sidney Lanier's story "My Uncle Florimond" takes little Gregory two or three years along in his quest New York life. He is going to school and getting ashamed of the kind old Jew, who is going to make a man of him.

Mrs. Sherwood's party of girls are at Newport. Her story is how to be have at such places.

Miss Seward's paper is on life in Java, a coaching party.

There are many stories and sketches and pleasant bits of verse and pictures. Altogether *Wide Awake* is as good as it can be. $240 a year; 20 cents a number at your news-stand. In this number is announced a series of ninety-four prizes for contributions suitable for publication in WIDE AWAKE. The contribution may be an essay, story, anecdote, poem, or humorous trifle. In total these prizes foot up $2,000. You can get a back number by sending five cents to D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

Stock Growers

All agree that for general use in cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, a better calculated to give satisfactory results than those prepared by E. M. Parmelee, because they really do contain the valuable remedies claimed, and do not fail to act quickly and effectively in Coughs, Colds, Epizootic, Bad Blood, Stoppage of Water, and Poor Digestion, &c., in horses. For Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Poultry, they are invaluable. Pail pounds only 35 cents. Sold by G. W. Beaman. sm

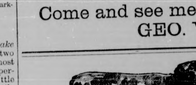
Look at the date on the label of this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

As I am the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods House in Charvleoix county, and having lived here for the past twenty years, I think I know pretty well what this trade needs, and you will always find my line complete. In Trunks and Valises, Gloves and Mittens, Neck Wear, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Mufflers, I am headquarters for Presents.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER.



We have now one nice Thoroughbred BULL CALF, six months old. He is a dandy. Also, several Grade Calves, of both sexes, ready to sing about. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Dry Goods!

The only exclusive stock of DRY GOODS in Charlevoix, at the corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE of LADIES' WRAPS AND JACKETS AT COST.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

DO YOU WANT

PURE DRUGS

Or Carefully Compounded Prescriptions,

CALL ON US.

DO YOU SMOKE? We Keep the Best Cigars.

DO YOU LIKE MUSIC? We will take pleasure in showing our well-selected Stock?

Yours Respectfully,

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,

Druggists and Pharmacists,

Opera Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. & I. 1888 S. & I.

You will need something in our line during 1888. Do not fail to buy of us. You will SAVE YOUR DOLLARS by so doing.

We keep Saws, Axes, Files, and Tools of all kinds. Then you may want a New Stove. If you do, you miss it if you don't get one of ours. A majority, a large majority, of the stoves of the county will tell you. We've got their names, and can refer direct to them. The Champion Pumps, too; what a splendid record they have, working easily and quickly.

Come and see us; if you want anything, BUY OF US. Yours in the belief that we will not fail to please you.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

A HOME FREE

Two and One-Fourth Acres of Land. Less than Three-Fourths of a Mile from Village, to be GIVEN AWAY.

Every person paying Five Dollars in CASH for goods or on account at our store will receive a number which will give one chance to obtain the prize.

One number, between 1 and 1,000, will be sealed in an envelope, and deposited in the bank, and will not be opened until all the numbers are given out. After the 1,000 numbers are given out, the sealed number will be opened, and the person holding the ticket calling for that number will receive a deed of the above premises.

A general stock of GROCERIES on hand.

A. J. MUDGE & SON,

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets, Charlevoix.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in the Profundity of Ocean, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who read this will probably learn of a fact that, while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex of all ages can earn from $5 to $25 daily and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Expensive outfit and a start. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. sdn

PATENTS.

FRED W. CROCKER,

Counselor at Law & Solicitor of Patents,

ROOM 32, 234 BROADWAY,

New York, N. Y.

"I'm Just Going Down to the Gate" and $6 of Sheet Music, Sent, post-paid, for ONLY FOUR CENTS. Stamps taken. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. 8560 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia Pa.

Bargains

IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

THE ATKINS SAWS

NEW PERFECTION AXES

Round Oak Stoves.

Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 1, 1888.

Local Notes and News.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

Two more cigar-makers arrived last Friday.

Circuit court is in session at Boyne this week.

Long-year sleigh-rides are quite popular now.

O. W. Smith opened the banana season last Friday.

For first-class blacksmithing go to J. W. Kirby's. ztyl

Perry Weed has put in a full line of legal blanks.

Perry Weed is carrying a large assortment of legal blanks.

Gallon oil cans only 25 cents, at L. D. Bartholomew & Co's

For legal blanks of all kinds, go to Perry Weed's book-store.

East Jordan expects to have three new stores by the middle of May.

Five of F. D. Phillip's force yesterday made 2,040 hat-band sizes.

It is reported that Dan Jerrue is going a season in Los Angeles, Cal.

F. D. Phillips and D. S. Way exchanged places of business last Friday.

There is but a mile of ice in sight, in lake Michigan. Beyond, is open water.

The Palmiter Bros. new mill at East Jordan, commenced operations last week.

Twenty-eight counties in the lower peninsula have decided in favor of prohibition.

W. J. McGeagh is rejoicing in an upward tendency in the price of broom handles.

Don't fail to read about A. T. Washburne & Co.'s big remnant sale in another column.

The total vote on local option was 890. Against the manufacture and sale, 763; for, 127.

Ten cords of three-foot wood wanted, to be delivered in March. Inquire at this office.

Get kindling-wood at the shingle-mill. Delivered for 75 cents per cord. Telephone, No. 22.

V. F. Thurston organized a lodge of I. O. G. T. at Clarion last Saturday of about forty members.

E. B. Hodge & Co. will sell horse blankets and sleigh bells at cost until they close out their stock.

Capt. Geo. Madison has sold his interest in the harness shop of E. B. Hodge & Co. to R. S. Shapton.

If you want to pay part of the cost of a new organ with green wood, call at this office for particulars.

S. M. See & Sons now have their stock of furniture placed in their new and commodious store opposite opera block.

Our farmer friends will be interested in J. S. & J. R. Dixon's announcement concerning thoroughbred cattle.

Building operations the coming season will include two churches and several residences which are already being planned for.

The shingle-mill was idle most of last week for want of logs. They want all that can be got, and are ready to pay the cash.

Some monstrous loads of logs are going into Nicholls' yard now. One load of eleven large logs passed this office last evening.

Fred Watson starts his lathe this week, with 1,000 dozen potato-markers in the mail. No doubt plenty of orders will soon follow.

Fine comb and extracted honey, gilt edge Florida oranges and Port Lyman bananas at the Special store of O. W. Smith.

Anyone wishing work done by Dr. N. J. Perry, will please call soon, as he is likely to be called away again at any time to be absent a month or more.

D. C. Loveday has sold his vacant lot just south of the Commercial house, East Jordan to Harry Branch, who will erect a brick building thereon during the coming season.

The building opposite O. W. Smith's fruit store, formerly occupied by Mrs. Stewart's lunch room, was removed last Friday. Probably a part of Smith's scheme for a central market.

Look out for bogus $5 and $10 silver certificates. They are of the series of 1880, with a picture of Robert Morris on the face. The paper is soft and spongy, the words "engraved" and "printed at the bureau of engraving and printing" are omitted from the right end of the bill's face. The word "receivable" is spelled "receivable," "reissue" is spelled "reissued." The check letter in the upper left hand corner is omitted.

Give your friends in other states an idea of Charlevoix village and county, by sending one or more copies of our holiday supplement. A few copies on hand, at five cents each or fifty cents a dozen.

As F. D. Phillips' cigars become known, his sales are not confined to the Grand Traverse region, but he is shipping to Chicago, Grand Rapids, Detroit, Bay City, and a number of points in the upper peninsula.

Many of our exchanges are taking a step in the right direction, in their endeavors to impress upon the general public the fact that the advertising columns of a newspaper represent a cash value. No newspaper can afford to give advertising or notices free any more than a merchant can toss over his counters free gifts of groceries or shoes.

The board of directors of the Charlevoix county agricultural society will hold a special meeting on March 5th, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the secretary's office in East Jordan, for the purpose of arranging matters for the fall fair of 1888; also to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. Any members of the society having suggestions to the benefit of the society and cannot be present at this meeting are requested to forward them in writing to the secretary.

In the distribution of political honors in Michigan during the past few years, Charlevoix has not been wholly forgotten, but rather has been quite fortunate. This year we are represented (not political, however) in both bodies of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows, A. D. Cruickshank having been elected (as heretofore announced) to the office of grand senior warden of the grand encampment of patriarchs, at the session at Battle Creek, and Dr. G. W. Crouter to the office of deputy grand master of the grand lodge of Michigan, at Lansing, and these gentlemen will not fail to advertise Charlevoix thoroughly and properly whenever on business pertaining to the order.

Here is an item from the Petoskey Independent which may help to prepare the minds of prohibitionists for the business they have in hand beginning with next May: "The practical workings of the local option law are illustrated by a case at Alanson. We have been shown affidavits stating a certain man there with violating the liquor law, and the attention of both the prosecuting attorney and the editor of the Petoskey Record has been called to the facts. But no steps have been taken to punish the offense from the fact that no one has made a complaint. And after the people vote to tax themselves five thousand dollars for the benefit of the saloon men, that is the way it will be all over the country inside of a year."

The people of this county have declared emphatically for prohibition. They recognize the fact that the open saloon means ruin, more or less complete, to a certain percentage of the boys and young men of the community. The chronic soakers alone cannot sustain the saloon. They get used up, and of no good to the whiskey seller. As they are swept off into the jails and graveyards, a new supply must come from somewhere, or the saloons must close for lack of custom. Where do they come from? The homes of our community must supply the grist—so many bright boys every year—to keep the mills running. As the bums and vags are swept out of the tail race into the gutter, the boys are drawn in above, and homes are more sorrowful than they would be had death entered them. We have said by our ballots that the saloons must go now let us see to it that they do go.—Enterprise.

"Charlevoix shingle men are having their shingles to Petoskey and shipping them by rail. We are glad they come but are liberal enough to hope they will have a railroad of their own next winter.—Ind.-Democrat. We think the local editor was misled in the above. The shingles which have been shipped from here for several weeks past were manufactured in Charlevoix county, but in Springvale township, south-east from here, by the Fell mill, which was removed from Petoskey a few months since.—Record. We were not misled in regard to our statement. It is true shingles are being hauled from Springvale township and other minor points to Petoskey for shipment, but it is also true, that fifteen car-loads of shingles will be hauled from the mills at Charlevoix to Petoskey. One of the mill men was in Petoskey only a few days ago, and secured ground

Boyne

Feb. 28.—Winter again. Eleven degrees below zero last night and only three above to-day at noon.

T. J. Hill is daily expected home from his trip to Arizona and California.

A. B. Goucher has returned from Calhoun county, where he was called a week ago by the sudden death of his father.

Miss Mattie Messenger who has been spending the winter with her sisters, Mrs. E. F. Allen and Mrs. W. A. Norton, left for her home at Grand Ledge last Tuesday.

Oscar Smith, son of Frank Smith died on Wednesday night. He had suffered for some years from occasional sick spells, consequent to a severe attack of diptheria. Funeral services were held by the Rev. J. Burdge at the M. E. Church, on Friday Feb. 24th.

Charles Shaub, who started on Monday to convey his father's remains to Wisconsin, returned home Thursday afternoon.

Willie Hill left Tuesday to visit friends in Eagle, Clinton county.

Amasa G. Davis, of this place and Bertha Wagerman of Boyne Falls were married at the latter place on Sunday, Feb. 19.

Samuel Ward, who lived three miles northeast of Boyne City died Sunday, Feb. 26th, after a short illness, of lung fever.

The L. M. D. society of Boyne gave their first public entertainment on Thursday evening at Lewis' hall to a full house. The audience expressed themselves pleased with the program, and pronounced the work well done.

Court sets to-day.

P. F. McIntire and wife started for Kansas this morning on a visit to his brother to be gone two or three weeks

Eveline.

Ironton, Feb. 28.—Spring-like weather last week.

There is to be a hop at Chas. Bedwin's to morrow evening, March 2d. There will be a supper, a large crowd and a good time, we predict.

Homer McKee, while chopping last Thursday, cut a gash over his right eye. Had it struck a little lower it would have ruined his eye entirely.

Mead Benson made a flying trip to Charlevoix Saturday.

A team broke through the ice on the Arm last week, but got out without much damage.

A letter from northern Ohio states that the mud is, oh, so deep. We prefer the beautiful.

Hayes.

PLAGGES, Feb. 28.—Last Tuesday Mrs. Geo. Scott was called to attend the bedside of her mother who is very sick. She resides in Kent county, a short distance from Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Bartlett, of Charlevoix was visiting friends in Hayes last week.

Chas Hale started for the southern part of the state last Friday.

Mr. Blythe has leased Dr. Lewis' farm and intends to move on it this week.

There is notice of a special meeting in district No. 4, to make arrangements for building a school house, to replace the one that was burned.

There was such a small vote cast on the prohibition question that it was not considered of enough importance to report it; 26 in favor and 6 against.

Historical Society.

A choice program was rendered by the society at the parlors of Levi Blanchard last Friday evening as follows: Instrumental solo by Miss Luna Washburne; select reading by Mrs. Downs; paper, "The Reign of James I," by Byron See; conversation on "Fortunes of Nigel" by O. S. Washburn and Miss Flora Nelson; vocal solo by Miss Gray; select reading by Mrs. Enos; instrumental solo by Miss Carrie Hilton. This week the society will meet with H. Lee Iddings. The paper by J. A. Carlstein will be on "Charles I." The conversation on "Woodstock" will be lead by W. A. Brown and Miss Esther Buttars.

Barnard.

Feb. 27.—Six below zero here this morning.

Mr. Will Burns went to Reed City last week to see about homestead land.

Mr. Cummings has timber out for a new barn.

The surprise party at Mr. Harkness' on the evening of the 22d was enjoyed by all.

Mr. Roach, of Torch Lake was in the neighborhood last week.

Two families arrived from Canada recently.

Havana as a Health Resort.

Havana, Cuba, is growing in popularity each winter as a health and pleasure resort for Americans. The present hotel accommodations are not very desirable, and it is said that a first class building of large dimensions and elegant appointments will be erected by a company now being formed in New York for that purpose. The plans call for a five story building 166x240 feet, entirely fireproof.—Boston Budget.

IN WYOMING TERRITORY.

Why It Has Waned as a Cattle Country. The English Dudes.

Three years ago Wyoming territory stood next to Texas as a cattle country. Fortunes were made fast in the business, and a Wyoming cattle man was always another name for a man who was a millionaire, or who would be one inside of two years. Why two years ago you could't throw a stone in Cheyenne without hitting a rich man. Today you would have to look around a spell to find one. The cattlemen made stock companies out of their herds and sold the stock at fancy prices, I reckon. It was understood in the east that the dividends were enormous, and in order to meet the expenses and the demands for dividends these companies were, in many instances, obliged to sell all of their cattle down to yearlings, when they shouldn't have been sent to the market until they were 4-year-olds. That comes about as near to killing the goose that lays the golden eggs as anything can in these times.

Then the cattlemen began to fence in the earth. Government land was acquired by every pretence possible under the laws, and other land was fenced—just taking you know. A lot of eastern fellows and English dudes came in, drew big salaries from the cattle companies and cut a big dash. It actually got to be a common sight to see one of those awkward chaps riding a lobtailed horse, with a little English saddle, and rigged up with white topped boots, a whip handle without a lash, and all the fixings and trappings of regular British swells. They paralyzed the cowboys and old timers with amazement at first, but we got used to it after a time and just let them go it. Inside of two years Cheyenne became the most English town in the United States. The tenderfeet cattlemen cut a wide swath, too. There was a few of them, I reckon. They elected the society of the Englishmen, built fine residences off in one corner of the city, and put on more style than a pilgrim eating pie with a fork.

The crash came last summer, and the thing isn't over with yet. The Swans, who were about the biggest cattlemen of the United States, sold out to an English syndicate for $2,000,000, and failed last summer. It has come the hardest on the old timers, the men who settled in the country in the early days and worked up. These were plain sort of men, and were led on by the dash and brilliancy of the new comers. Some of them were badly punched, and everybody is sorry for them.—Chicago Mail.

Didn't Consider It Polite.

Florence is a very pretty little girl, also precious. As well as being one of the chief members in her father's church, called one day, and said to her brother, "You have one, don't you, Wilson?" and the truthful little fellow reluctantly said, "Yes."

"Oh, yes; I am sure you must love me a little, don't you?"

The poor child faltered out that "nobody could love her when she was a cross old woman."

In great indignation she turned to Florence, and asked her the same question, and that young lady ran to her, hugged and kissed her, and said she loved her as hard as she could.

Wilson looked on in amazement, and when Mrs. Irish was gone, said, "Zizzie, you are truly force ful!" and the 4-year-old sister replied, "Course I don't; I think she is a horrid old woman; but I didn't p'lite to tell her so."

"But, Zizzie, you told a bad story."

"Don't care if I did; I was a little lady."—Harper's Magazine.

Geo. W. Beaman,

(Successor to G. W. CROUTER.)

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

Charlevoix, - - Michigan.

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

A BIG REMNANT SALE

FOR TWO WEEKS,

To Clear Up, Preparatory to Invoicing.

Our 1-4 Sale has left us lots of Remnants in Everything. Dress Goods Trimmings, Satine, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Pants Cloths, Odd Corsets, Wool Hosiery, &c., &c. COME AND GET SOMETHING USEFUL during our Remnant Sale, at about 1-2 price. We want to clear up for new goods. We have $2,500 in Spring Fancies to be here very soon, so that all can have a chance to make up light goods in time for summer. Thanking all for the liberal patronage, we remain very truly yours,

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

March Butterick's Paper Patterns and Fashions now Ready.

Coming Events.

The regular communion service will be held at the Congregational church Sunday morning. Subject of sermon "The cup of Salvation." In the evening the discourse will be to the young people: "Let no man despise the Youth."

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

THE STRICKEN PRINCE.

A Biography of Frederick William, Heir to the German Throne.

Incidents of His Happy Marriage to Princess Victoria.

Grief at the Death of an Idolized Son—Gallant Military Record.

THE HEIR of world's interests and sympathies seems to have hung up on the life of a single individual. This time it is the Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany who is stricken down by a disease which all men know must at last end in death. How long before the end comes, that we know not. Till it does, the bulletins from San Remo will be awaited with that cruel expectancy with which we are so familiar since the sad days that brought about the end of the great life on the heights of Mount Medregor. The two causes are very similar. The one, a ruler by heredity, the other by selection; both soldiers modest and brave, both stricken with the same dread disease—cancer of the throat. Both led great armies to many battles; both were silent, thoughtful men, both honored for their greatness of character, their magnanimity in victory, their lovable ness in private life. In both cases medical science seems to be quite incapable of arresting the ravages of the terrible malady. Even nature herself has no remedy, and the unfortunate human being stricken by it has simply to wait for

THE CROWN PRINCE—THE NEXT EMPEROR

death. In the case of the Crown Prince, the doctors disagree as to how long they think the illustrous sufferer may live. Dr., now Sir Morell Mackenzie, believes he may live from eighteen months to two years, while Drs. Schroeter and Howell think he may last for four or five years. But all agree that the disease is incurable. The Prince received his death warrant calmly. "I thank you, sir, for being so frank with me," he said to Mackenzie, when he heard the sentence. Prince Hohenzollern, death comes to him early. He was born on the 18th of October, 1831, in the New Palace at Potsdam, and he is therefore in his 57th year. As a boy he was sickly, and his life was often despaired of, but he grew up to be strong and manly, and his life's wars that were necessary to bring the empire into existence, at present the position in the world. In the hearts of millions there is a warm response to the words of the aged Kaiser reported by cable: "May this heavy affliction upon my house and our fatherland soon pass away through God's omnipotence and grace."

The Crown Prince's present visit to Italy is in great contrast to his former sojourns in the land of sunshine. He has paid more visits to that country than any German ruler since the days of the Hohenstaufen Fredericks, which, however, generally crossed the Alps for the purpose of conquest by force of arms. Pegli was the favo rite place of sojourn for the Prince and his family. He was also fond of Portosino, on the Riveria di Levante, a quiet idyllic hamlet to which he took a great fancy, and spent several summers there in a house built by Lord Carnarvon—a model villa of two stories high, but commanding a beautiful view extending to the Gulf of Rapallo, Camogli, Sestri-Levante, and in clear days to the harbor of Spezia. There he lived a calm, contemplative life in the midst of his family more like an artist than a prince. Among the simple fishermen he was a great favorite. They could hardly believe their senses, however, seeing this quiet, diffinified man, the son of one of the greatest potentates of Europe, wandering around like a common mortal, sunning a short pipe, climbing over the rocks with his children on the sea shore, rowing about on the water in a small boat, or taking moonlight walks in the garden of his house or under the trees that surrounded it. "Look you, the Crown Prince said to Herr Bamberg, who visited him there, "I have never felt better and happier than I do here. This solitaryness soothes and strengthens me." As a matter of fact, the Prince was always happiest away from Berlin, and there is reason to fear that his present malady has been developed earlier than might have been the case by the unpleasant state of affairs at the Berlin court, just as the unfortunate business affairs were of influence in hastening the death of General Grant by the same disease. A gentleman who attended one of the court balls in Berlin, a year ago, said: "The Crown Prince, who is now close on to 57 years of age, has considerably aged during the past two or three years. His look has lost the bright merry twinkle which was formerly its distinguishing feature, and his whole aspect bears traces of worry, annoyance and anxiety." He certainly has up to the present had anything but a pleasant time in Berlin. He has never been able to agree with Prince Bismarck and his policy, and is not in sympathy with the military party at the court, which knows that with his coming to power, he would devote more attention to the commercial, intellectual and artistic development of the empire, and to endeavor to relieve the country as much as possible from the present burden of militarism. Not that he would weaken the strength of the empire, but he certainly would strive to bring Germany more into harmony with the progressive spirit of the nineteenth century. Hitherto, with the exception of the brief time in which he was made regent, after Nobling's attempt upon the life of the kaiser, he has been kept as much as possible in the dark as to the policy of the government. As a matter of fact, the Crown Prince's eldest son, Prince Wilhelm, is the favorite, both with the Emperor and Prince Bismarck, who see in him the salvation of the empire by the means through which it was created, that is, by the sword. The excited state of the European bourses during the last few weeks shows in what light Europe would look upon the advent of this young, reckless, hot-headed Prussian junker to power in Germany.

Prince William is only 28 and fitted in no way to fill the imperial throne. He has shown no ability for anything but military matters and for the carrying on of scandalous amours, the results of which have brought agony to his wife. His life, in fact, has been a continuous scandal. Still, time may work changes even with him, as it has done with other members of Hohenzollern dynasty; but before that time comes he may work irreparable injury to the cause of German unity. Germany has willingly enough submitted to Prince Bismarck's tyranny and his attacks on constitutional government, remembering his great services and in the hope that with the Kaiser's death constitutional principles would, under the begign rule of Frederick William, be allowed to develop, but these sentiments of gratitude will have no *raison d'etre* under a young Prussian Lieutenant whose training has been in the spirit of an age long since past in German history.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

Marriage of the Crown Prince to Princess Victoria, in England.

It would take too much space to give all the details of the Crown Prince's life. Some events connected with it, however, are of more than ordinary interest. First, his marriage, which has had a remarkable influence upon his life. In 1858 (Jan. 25) the Prince left Berlin for England, where he was to wed Princess Victoria. He was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick Carl, Albrecht and Adalbert, the King of the Belgians, and the Duke of Coburg. The marriage took place on Jan. 25, and proxy Baron Stockmar was made happy in seeing his plan of the houses of Prussia and England joined in more intimate relationship. Prince Albert wrote, "The young people seem to be heartily in love with each other, and the innocence and unselfishness of the young man is very touching. Tears flowed freely." When the Prince took his bride away from England, "Farewell, Rose of England" was the inscription over the triumphal arch built at Dover. "Keep her well! Be true to her! God bless you" were the words of greeting sent after him by the good men of Dover as the "Victoria and Albert" sailed away. In the first week in February the Prince entered Berlin in state with his bride. The Princess Hohenzollern wrote that no princess ever had such a hearty welcome given to her in Berlin. The Crown Prince himself telegraphed to Queen Victoria: "The whole royal family is enchanted with my wife. F. W." He did this probably to soothe the fears of the Prince Consort, who had written to his daughter: "Just because they were so enchanted and enthusiastic, at first, the public will pass over to the sharpest criticism and unfortunal dissection." It must be allowed that this philosophical remark bore much truth in it, for the Princess never became very popular with the Prussian aristocracy. Her

THE CROWN PRINCE IN THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

influence on the Prince, however, has been remarkable. To her must belong the credit of making him what he has long been, a model husband and father, which was not always the case with the Hohenzollerns. Soon after the marriage, it will be remembered that the Princess ran away from Berlin, on discovering some rich present that she

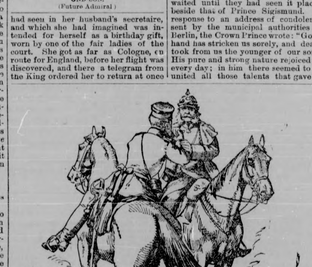
PRINCE HENRY, THE CROWN PRINCE'S SECOND SON.
(Future Admiral.)

had seen in her husband's secretaire, and which she had imagined was to be laid for herself as a birthday gift, worn by one of the fair ladies of the court. She got as far as Cologne, on route for England, before her flight was discovered, and there a telegram from the King ordered her to return at once. The Princess, like a sensible woman, set to work earnestly to win a firm hold upon the Prince's affection and esteem, and she succeeded in making him what is now, is the noblest, gentlest, and most moral of the Hohenzollerns. They have now six children in life, and two are dead. Prince Sigismund was born January 27, 1850. Princess Charlotte was born July 24, 1860; Prince Heinrich (the future Admiral of the German navy, August 24, 1862; Princess Victoria, April 12, 1866; Princess Sophie, June 14, 1870; Princess Margherita, April 22, 1872. Prince Waldemar, who was born February 10, 1868, died in 1878, and Prince Sigismund died two years before. On the 25th of January, 1885, the Crown Prince and Princess celebrated their silver wedding in Berlin amid great festivities.

PRINCE WALDEMAR'S DEATH.

First Great Sorrow of the Royal Couple—Touching Scenes.

One of the greatest sorrows of the Crown Prince's life was the death, in 1878, of Prince Waldemar, born February 10, 1868, therefore ten years old. He was greatly beloved by him and the Crown Princess, taking the place in their hearts of Prince Sigismund, who had been called away two years before. He was also a favorite of the Kaiser. On March 22 he had visited his imperial grandfather to congratulate him upon his birthday. Two days afterward he was suddenly attacked by inflammation of the throat, with signs of diphtheria. On the 27th the young Prince died. The Crown Princess was long inconsolable, and the Prince himself was almost heartbroken, for he was fond of his children, and Prince Waldemar had especially grown around his heart. The burial ceremonies at Potsdam were very touching. After the service the Crown Prince went up to the little coffin and knelt down beside it and prayed for a long time in silence. Then he kissed the burial pall and started to leave, but he could not go away from the spot; he turned to give one last look; then gathering himself together, passed out with firm tread. The tears coursing down his cheeks, I lowers were thrown upon the coffin and then the imperial and princely mourners passed out. A short time afterward, however, the Crown Prince again entered the sacred place. This time he held by the hand the Crown Princess; and both together knelt at the side of the little coffin and waited until they had seen it placed beside that of Prince Sigismund, in response to an address of condolence sent by the municipal authorities of Berlin, the Crown Princess wrote: "Your hand has stricken us sorely, and death took from us the young heir of our sons. His pure and strong nature rejoiced us every day, in him there seemed to be united all those talents that gave us



THE MEETING ON THE FIELD OF KENIGGRATZ.
(Battle of Sadowa.)

to Berlin. She had reluctantly to obey the royal command. When she returned she was kindly received by the Emperor, who is said to have made the remark: "My dear, you should not have run away from Berlin if you had expected otherwise."

THE AUSTRIAN WAR.

Gallant Conduct of the Crown Prince on the Field of Sadowa.

The Crown Prince has taken part in three great wars—the Danish, Austrian, and French. In the former, under Wrangel, he was only a spectator attached to the headquarters of Marshal Wrangel. His first leadership was given in the Austrian campaign. In that war the main thing to do was to prevent the forces of South Germany joining with those of Austria that had been gathered in Bohemia. King Wil lam led three separate armies, the first called the army of Bohemia, the second and under Prince Frederick Charles; the second the army of Silesia, 116,000 men under the Crown Prince; the third the army of the Elbe, 40,000 men commanded by Herwarth von Bittenfeld. Moltke's plan was, "March separate,—strike combined," and in seven weeks the war was over. On the 22nd of June Prince Frederick Charles crossed the Austrian frontier, and six days later he was joined by the army of the Elbe. They were at Gitschin. On his left the Crown Prince with his army was at Koniggratz, on his right, and while the Austrians had retired in Koniggratz ready for battle. The plan of attack was very simple. Prince Frederic Charles with his three corps was to assault Gitschin with his 300 wagons and driven thirty miles over to Koniggratz and join the army of the Crown Prince attack their right. But the Crown Prince was twenty-five miles away, and at one four in the morning before Colonel von Frankenstein, who was the only one of his staff the most remarkable instance of the tenacity of life under brain destruction to be found in the medical records of any country. So remarkable was the case that the Texas Medical Association daily received reports from prominent surgeons in every part of the Union asking for some official confirmation of details of the case as reported by the ex. Lotter and the Associated Press. In every case the Texas Association been able to confirm their detailed reports. But so strange is human nature, and so well is the Texas Medical Association known for its conservatism, that some doubt has been made, both ante and post mortem.

Briefly summarized, Pease's injuries were: The right hand blown partially off, the left eye blinded, the right eye entirely gone; the skull fractured from the top of the head, the skull removed, leaving all that portion of the brain exposed. A piece of some three tablespoonfuls of brain tissue, a fracture of the skull extending from the nose over the top of the head to the base back to rear of right ear. During six days he remained in a state of coma, with stertorous breathing, and not drink nor take food. On the seventh day he was able to distinguish between drinks and food, and from that time on he took pain, and more than once expressed strong hopes of recovery. The attending City Physician, Drannagel and Dr. Herff lifting the flap and making an exploration, it was taken five days after the accident, and the surgeons then expressed a strong desire for ability to see himself. Dr. Herff, the surgeon, and gave the Sisters of Charity an opportunity to see the case, and it was taken upon the same day.

Pease had inserted his dynamite and was pounding a gravel around it to fight and give the expressive greater purchase. Sorrow of the long iron bar which he wielded fired the dynamite. His family heard the report and, noticing his failure to accompany to the well in alarm. Peering down they saw him in erect posture, leaning against the side of the shaft. A rope was lowered and with his remaining good arm he fastened to fasten himself somehow and was hauled up to top. He was plied with questions concerning the explosion, and and drawing strain to which he was subjected, his ghastly wounds, his utter sage fresh, the entire retention of consciousness, and the length of time in which he lived—he further probably the most remarkable instance of the tenacity of life under brain destruction to be found in the medical records of any country. So remarkable was the case that the Texas Medical Association daily received reports from prominent surgeons in every part of the Union asking for some official confirmation of details of the case as reported by the ex. Lotter and the Associated Press. In every case the Texas Association been able to confirm their detailed reports. But so strange is human nature, and so well is the Texas Medical Association known for its conservatism, that some doubt has been made, both ante and post mortem.

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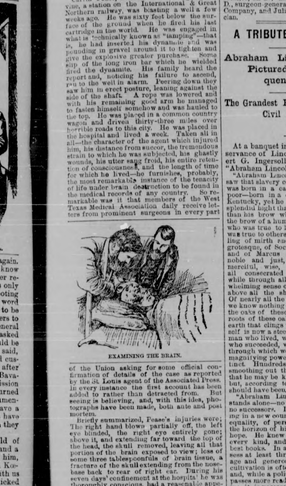

THE CROWN PRINCE IN TYROL

ished to hear firing commence again. He sent his aid-de-camp to know what was the trouble. The officer returned and reported that it was only the Bavarians, who were shooting at Vicrtorer. The Prince sent word back that when "Victoria" was to be celebrated he would send the orders to do so himself. A Bavarian General then put in an appearance and asked permission that his soldiers should be allowed to continue, because, he said, the Bavarians had a time-honored custom of shooting their guns off after every great victory. When the Bavarians heard the Prince's gracious message, the Crown Prince turned round and, laughing, said to his staff: "I think they ought to have a chance at any rate, for it must have been in the thirty years' war when they had such an opportunity before."

There is another anecdote told of how after the victory at Worth, and a Bavarian regiment was passing him, one of them called out a "Nah Kronpiglich Hobeit; if we had you with us we should never have had been licked by the cursed Prussians." After the war the Crown Prince took prominent part in the triumphal entry of the Bavarian troops into Munich, where he was received with such immense enthusiasm that King Ludwig was greatly offended, and in the banquet given in the Rathhaus the same night failed to put in an appearance. The young Prussian was almost "let off on his way to his mountain retreat at Hohenschwangau. The Prussian heard at the triumphal entry of the Prussian troops into Berlin, and sat beside his father, surrounded by the brilliant group of princes and generals who watched the victorious troops passing down the Unter den Linden. During the war the Prince was a favorite subject for painters and poets, and one of our pictures represents him as he was often seen when not in the field, namely at Versailles, with his pipe in his mouth and taking matters most philosophically.

Loss of Paint in Paris.

Business people in Paris have long since ceased to be surprised at which certain trades are easily recognized. First of all, the coachmen are distinguished by being painted outside in squares and stripes of the most brilliant colors. Vermicelli makers, bronze, and trinket shops have begun to use the same system, the prevailing color being black; then the Spanish wine shops use yellow and red, the Italian green, white, and red, and the housemaids place where furniture carts for removal are kept painted yellow, as well as the wagons—why, not even the proprietors know. There no longer remains a door outside, and within white and gold, so that one is involuntarily reminded of the pastry itself. Milk shops are white and blue both inside and out. The butchers seem now to paint the outside of their ironing shops a bright blue, while the carts that take the meat to the washhouses in the country are bright green. Wine houses are all painted brown, or a dull red, which is exactly the color of the vin ordinaire mixed with cranberry juice and logwood. Still darker is the color of the charcoal shops, which the dust soon makes a compacted velvet. Barbers are fond of light brown and white, with red and blue poles, and large mirrors. Many of their shops are decorated with paintings representing goddesses of beauty, groaning, and similar subjects. —*London Daily News.*

Queer Things in Dresden.

The authorities of Dresden, Germany, will not allow a piano to be played in a private house after 10 o'clock at night, and they punish with a fine any person found throwing an article of refuse, however insignificant, into the street. Flagpoles are stationed at the corners of streets intersected by horse-car lines to warn persons of the approach of a car. Drug stores are closed at sundown, and when a drugist is called up he has to be satisfied with all the politeness of a dane ng master before he will condescend to grin in patronizing his store. —*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

At the Museum.

Mrs. N.—My dear, I wish you to observe this beautiful statue of Apollo; and this is his wife, Apollinaria.—*Fife.*

Good things have to be engraved on the memory; bad ones stick there of themselves.

PRINCE WILLIAM, ELDEST SON OF CROWN PRINCE.
(The Future Emperor.)

story will be when it is written, a record of worthy deeds and generous aspirations. His death will be a sad blow to the hopes of non-military Germany. He seemed as if created to carry on the work of German unity to its completion, to inaugurate an era in German history that would be marked by a development of the highest qualities of her people, checked by the influence on the Prince, however, has been remarkable. To her must belong the credit of making him what he has long been, a model husband and father, which was not always the case with the Hohenzollerns. Soon after the marriage, it will be remembered that the Princess ran away from Berlin, on discovering some rich present that she

PRINCE WILLIAM, JUNIOR.
(Also a Future Emperor.)

had seen in her husband's secretaire, and which she had imagined was to be laid for herself as a birthday gift, worn by one of the fair ladies of the court. She got as far as Cologne, on route for England, before her flight was discovered, and there a telegram from the King ordered her to return at once. The Princess, like a sensible woman, set to work earnestly to win a firm hold upon the Prince's affection and esteem, and she succeeded in making him what is now, is the noblest, gentlest, and most moral of the Hohenzollerns. They have now six children in life, and two are dead. Prince Sigismund was born January 27, 1850. Princess Charlotte was born July 24, 1860; Prince Heinrich (the future Admiral of the German navy, August 24, 1862; Princess Victoria, April 12, 1866; Princess Sophie, June 14, 1870; Princess Margherita, April 22, 1872. Prince Waldemar, who was born February 10, 1868,

EXAMINING THE BRAIN.

APPEARANCE OF THE BRAIN.

THE FACE BEFORE DEATH.

AFTER REMOVAL OF UPPER PART OF SKULL.

ostium. The entire slope of the skull (2) represents the part of the skull (1) removed.

Such is the case of Calvin Pease, Texas farmer and amateur miner. He was 24 years of age and not, in appearance, a man of any remarkable ability. He will live possibly many in medical magazines, and for many a

STRUGGLE WITH DEATH.

The Extraordinary Case of Calvin Pease, Which Is Puzzling the Surgeons.

A Wonderful Instance of the Tenacity of Life Under Brain Destruction.

[San Antonio special to Chicago Daily News.]

Calvin Pease, a small farmer living at Devine, a station on the International & Great Northern railway, was blasting a well a few weeks ago. He was alone at the time. He had drilled a hole in the rock in the gravel bed of the well. He was engaged in carefully inserting a well known "tamping"—that he had inserted his dynamite and was pounding a gravel around it to fight and give the expressive greater purchase. Sorrow of the long iron bar which he wielded fired the dynamite. His family heard the report and, noticing his failure to accompany to the well in alarm. Peering down they saw him in erect posture, leaning against the side of the shaft. A rope was lowered and with his remaining good arm he fastened to fasten himself somehow and was hauled up to top. He was plied with questions concerning the explosion, and and drawing strain to which he was subjected, his ghastly wounds, his utter sage fresh, the entire retention of consciousness, and the length of time in which he lived—he further probably the most remarkable instance of the tenacity of life under brain destruction to be found in the medical records of any country. So remarkable was the case that the Texas Medical Association daily received reports from prominent surgeons in every part of the Union asking for some official confirmation of details of the case as reported by the ex. Lotter and the Associated Press. In every case the Texas Association been able to confirm their detailed reports. But so strange is human nature, and so well is the Texas Medical Association known for its conservatism, that some doubt has been made, both ante and post mortem.

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AN IMPORTANT FACT.

An Easy Cure for Weak, Tired, and Nervous Feelings.

Persons complain that they are weak, tired, and exhausted; they have lost all appetite, no strength, no life or ambition; they wake up in the morning feeling tired and discouraged; in some cases there are pains and aches in various parts of the body, and there is often indigestion, constipation, dizziness, dull head and general disjointed feeling. Sleeplessness, nervous and wakeful nights follow. Neglect of these symptoms results in excessive nervous prostration or paralysis, with sunstroke, trembling, cold feet and hops, prickling sensation and weakness and weakness of the limbs.

Thousands are now prostrated, paralyzed or insane, by neglecting the first symptoms, thinking that the mere nervousness, fitfulness, gloom of the mind, loss of memory, nervous weakness and depression show an exhaustion of nerve force which will, unless the proper restorative remedy is used, result in utter mental collapse and absolute prostration of nerve and physical power.

Have compassion from these terrible results while there is yet time by the use of that wonderful nerve invigorator, health restorer, Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Blood Life. It is a most powerful remedy, and may be used by children or the most delicate lady, avoids with absolute certainty of cure. Its effects are truly marvelous, and it is only necessary to use it to be convinced of its marvelous restorative and strength-giving powers. Do not fail to use this remedy, for it is the prescription of the great nerve specialist, and an absolutely certain cure will result. All druggists have it, price $1.50 per bottle, or sent add. Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve and Blood Life Pills, 25 cents per box. Consult Dr. Greene, 34 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for advice, free, or by letter. Use his great remedy and write him about your case.

An Arab Household.

He was a grand-looking old man, and looked all the more so in his picturesque Arab costume. I followed him through a small lobby, we ascended a dark and narrow wooden staircase, and wandering about, and from behind curtains and doors numerous dark faces were peeping at us. The principal lady of the house received us at the door of the sitting-room, and soon we were surrounded by at least a dozen women and lots of children, not two of them dressed alike. The poor children were all perfectly laden with bracelets, anklets and nose-rings, while a few had even nostril-rings. Indeed many of them looked as if they had had little patterns painted on their faces in scarlet, yellow or white. Some of the women, too, had white spots painted round their eyes. I thought that very pretty, though, for they strongly resembled rows of teeth. One exceedingly pretty girl had a little brown border, and a little chin surrounded by tufts of feathers all the colors of the rainbow. His arms and legs were perfectly laden with bracelets, but little neck smotherd by rows and rows of beads, from which hung numerous sorts of charms and talismans. Several of the women were afraid to shake hands with us, and had little fingers with an enormous nose-ring screwed on limpid. This led to my discovering that they were afraid of my dangerous rings. I had on a pair of brass gloves, and the whole party were very much astonished when I took them off. We drank coffee, and then Miss Miss Allen pr. duced a scrap-book, and handed it first to the old gentleman. He commenced looking at it at the wrong end, as Arabs always do, and evidently thought it was a little strange as much as the children. Shortly after one image of a woman with a big gilt tray with two large green globes of sweet syrup; and we had to drink a glass of this, as well as three small cups of coffee, the old gentleman particularly insisting on my drinking that it was Arab custom to drink not less than three.—*Pearson's.*

A Large Family.

At the State Fair at Dallas, Tex., last fall, they had a "baby show," open to the world. As far as the little ones entered for the contest by their doting mothers the infants were numbered and a record made, with the appropriate number placed on their backs, when each mother, who had been expressing her surprise at whatever attracted his attention, pointed to her own and a baby marched seven. "Say, partner," he said, "here is a great country for big families. My wife's to number ten." Passing on he saw another child with the tag No. 53. "Here is another one of 'em," he remarked. "No. 53. Great guns! What a large family!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Could Hardly Believe His Eyes.

A well-known lawyer, when about to start on a railway journey, found that the clerk given him a shilling too much. He accordingly returned to the booking-office, and informing the clerk of his mistake, handed back the money. For a moment the clerk stood speechless. Recovering himself, exclaimed:

"Please stand still one moment and let me look at you." After a pause, he added, in a low-stricken voice, "and a lawyer, too!"

No More Tick.

"Do you know why so many people are behind with their Clocks?"

"Because it's run down. Give us another."

Yes, and it reminds me, inquires that, like the clock, for them there is no more tick.—*Clockmakers' Journal.*

CONTRARY to general opinion, leprosy is spreading rapidly, according to Dr. Hansoffer, of the Berlin Medical Society. French colonists are fast falling victims. Thousands are urged to seek a means of abating its ravages. The disease is contagious and is a bacillus resembling that of consumption.

It is an impossibility for any man or any number of men to put asunder what God hath really joined together.

What It Means.

To a man or woman who has never been ill the word "health" is meaningless. But to one who has suffered and despaired health appears as a priceless gem. To the thousands of unfortunate women who are suffering from some of the many forms of weakness or irregularities peculiar to their sex, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription holds forth the promise of a speedy restoration of this "priceless boon."

Message of Condolence.

"And so Gen. Greatheart is dead? He was my dearest and best friend. The world is a starless wilderness of gloom and tears without him. I will make a pilgrimage, barefoot and on bended knees, across the wild ocean to lay a chaplet of flowers upon his tomb for love's own sake for a guarantee of $60 a chaplet, hotel and traveling expenses for two, and 45 per cent. of the gate money. Answer pain." Job Mourner, 41,114 Weeping Lane, Igling Terrace, Olborn-on-the-Ouse, Whackem-Straight-Corners, Picaninny, Strand—*Burdette.*

A Prominent Merchant in Trouble.

Old Moneybags mopes in his office all day,
As snappish and cross as a bear
The clerks know enough to keep out of his way,
Lest the merchant should growl or and swear.
Even Tabby, the cat, is in fear of
The merchant, and shuns his presence
They all know the master is apt to be rough,
And his freaks unexpected and queer.
What makes the old fellow so surly and grim,
And behave so confoundedly mean?
There's certainly something the matter with him
Liver!
Stomach, or liver, or spleen?
We've guessed it—his liver is sluggish and bad,
His blood is disordered and foul;
Enough to make anyone hopelessly mad,
And great his best friend with a growl.
The well-tried remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, will correct a disordered liver and purify the blood, tone your system, and build up your flesh and strength.

WHEN statesmen talk of taxing the raw material they forget the oyster on the divided shell.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE spoke and goblins that delight
To fill with terror the night
Will shake in their shoes
When they see Dyspepsia's fancy tissues,
Will never trouble their little
The man who trusts in Pierce's Pills.

DR. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—Vegetable, harmless, painless, sure!

WHEN you ask a tramp to cut a stick or two for you in exchange for food he generally cuts his stick.—*Boston Courier.*

AN OPEN LETTER.

Which Is More Fully Explained by One from Rev. J. Roberts, Pastor First M. E. Church, Fremont, Mich.

Rheumatic Syrup Co., Jackson, Mich.:

GENTLEMEN—From the fact that several remarkable cures by Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup came under my observation, some of which were those of Rev. S. Berry, of Morrison, Ill., and Mrs. Hoffman, of Ionia, I recommended Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup to her daughter give the remedy a trial. As I expected, it broke up the disease, as the following letter explains:

FREMONT, Mich., Oct. 10, 1887.

O. C. PEMBERTON, Druggist:

My daughter Maud has used Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters, which you so strongly recommended her to try for inflammatory rheumatism. Her limbs were badly swollen, and she was lame in her knees and ankles. Her sufferings were severe. The Syrup and Plasters soon drove the pain out of her limbs and, as a result, the swelling was reduced and she became quiet and rested. The Syrup corrected her indigestion, cleansed the rheumatic poison from her blood, and she is now able to be about her work.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters are remedies of great merit.

REV. J. ROBERTS,
Pastor First M. E. Church.

FREMONT, Mich., Oct. 10, 1887.

He is a particularly mean thief who would rob the only cash we have in the country.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children,

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequaled. The rapidity with which children improve after taking it upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have seen more than I dared to hope for, in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New Orleans.

THERE are no rounds of drinks in the ladder of success.—*Puck.*

"I have been afflicted with an affection of the Throat from childhood, with Dyspepsia, and have used various remedies, but never found any permanent relief. I have Brown's Bronchial Troches.—*Rev. W. F. Vaughan, Fulton, Ky.* Sold only in boxes.

If love is blind, how can there be such a thing as love at first sight.

HOUGH ON PILES. Quick, complete cure. 50c.
HUCHU-PAIBA, Great Kidney Remedy. $1.
WELLS' HAIR DYE. Best in the world. 50c.
WELLS' HAIR BALSAM. If gray, gradually restores color; cures baldness. 50c.

Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense Itching and Stinging; most at night; worse after warming. If allowed to continue tumors form, which bleed profusely and become painful. Dr. Chase's Ointment relieves instantly, stops bleeding, heals skin raticle, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. Dr. Swayne & Son, Druggists, Philadelphia. Dr. Chase's Ointment can be obtained of druggists, or by mail, 50c.

LOOK YOUNG, prevent tendency to wrinkles by using the Oriental Cream or MAGIC BEAUTIFIER. Removes a sallow, pimply, tired complexion of the features. A transcendental skin beautifier. $1. Druggists or exp. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N.J.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P.O. address.—*Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.*

"BOUGH ON ITCH" Ointment cures Skin Humors, Pimples, Flesh Worms, Ring Worm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Itch, Ivy Poison, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Eczema. 50c. Druggists or mail. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N.J.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured him. Sent free to any fellow sufferer. Address, Rev. W. Mantle, Box 1818, New York, N.Y.

AGENTS AND PEDDLERS Fine Gold Plated Watches and Chains, Diamonds, Rubies, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Guns, Sewing Machines, Novelties, Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Sporting Goods, Bicycles, Tricycles, Tools, Fishing Tackle, Fishing Nets, Tents, Awnings, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Notions, Tinware, Woodenware, Willowware, Stationery, Photographic Goods, Musical Goods, Jewelry Repairing, Watch Repairing, Clock Repairing, Gun Repairing, Bicycle Repairing, Sewing Machine Repairing, Tricycle Repairing

FARM AND GARDEN.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON PRUNING AND TRAINING YOUNG TREES.

Timely Advice About Sheep—Weevils and Infected Beans—A Promising New Curiant—Explicit Directions for Making a Serviceable Wagon Jack.

The present is an opportune season for studying other people's inventions and exercising one's own ingenuity and cleverness in the workshop. All farms, by the by, do not include a workshop among their outbuildings, but in our opinion a room or shop set aside for the storage and use of tools is a necessity. All will agree it is a convenience; those who have tried it claim that it is an economy.

A HANDY WAGON JACK.

For the benefit of says readers as do possess a kit of tools, a work bench, etc., is presented the following cut of a wagon jack recently illustrated and described in Rural New Yorker:

The base F (see cut), made of two inch plank, is 6 feet wide and 3 feet long. E is a hollow tube, made of hard wood inch stuff, inside of which A slides up and down; E is mortised into a base 2 inches from the end, and D is mortised into the base 6 inches from E; D is made from a piece of 2 1-2 by 2 1-2 2 inches long; C, the lever, is 3 1-2 inches long. The length of A must be according to the height of the wagon axle; B, the catch, is hung to E by a hinge. The lifting is to be done with the foot.

Among the Sheep.

The wisdom of providing shelter against cold storms and chilly winds has been made apparent, even in the more southern exposures. The old idea that sheep do not require drink and that their wool will keep them warm without shelter is an exploded one. Extra care during the winter season in way of both feed and shelter pays in the long run, and must be given if best results in wool and mutton are obtained.

Bear in mind the fact that sheep thrive much better in dry than in wet seasons, and provide when it is practicable, high, dry localities for winter quarters. Low damp places are bad for all animals, and especially so for sheep.

On the subject of feed for sheep, particularly the animals that are to have lambs in the early spring, Rural New Yorker has given some sound advice, in which occurs the following: Cottonseed is not a desirable food for any breeding animal, for the sufficient reason that its effects encourage abortion. Again, the foods are not suitable for sheep, which mastitate their food most thoroughly. Corn and other carbonaceous foods are also not good for sheep except in small quantities. Sheep are warmly clothed and do not require so much carbonaceous food as other animals do. They are kept for wool and lambs, chiefly, and as the wool contains 16 per cent. of nitrogen and the lambs needs special provision for its flesh and bone, foods rich in nitrogen and phosphoric acid are required. Hence, clover, as pasture and hay, should be the main feeding for sheep, and bran and oats, with a little corn only, should furnish the grain food. Three pounds of good clover hay and four ounces of mixed bran, oats and buckwheat would give a sheep of 150 pounds' weight in good condition, along with as much oat and pea straw as it will eat.

Beans Infested with Weevils.

An English experimenter has lately published a report giving the results of a series of trials with beans infested with weevils. The general impression prevails that provided the plumule or radicle be not injured, the plants do not materially suffer from the mere perforation and partial consumption of the cotyledon.

The report of the English experimenter makes it appear that for a time plants raised from seeds thus performed show no signs of weakness, but when the flowering period arrives then the blossoms produced are few and small, the plant withers and sometimes dies without producing a single pod. Additional experiments made with five different varieties showed that the total product was so greatly diminished as to leave no ground for doubt that the presence of the weevil in the seed is highly detrimental, affecting to a very considerable degree the reproductive powers of the future plant.

WEEVIL AND PERFORATED BEAN.

The injury done to peas by the pea weevil, is of the same character as that of the bean by the bean weevil, though the latter insect eats several holes in the pea, while the pea weevil makes only one. The injury to the vitality of peas produced from buggy peas may not be so great as that to the beans, as shown by the experiments mentioned, though by the experiments mentioned, though by the experiments it is lacking. At all events, one should be careful to secure sound peas, as well as sound beans for seed. The small line between the weevil and bean, in the cut, represents the natural length of the bean weevil.

A New Variety of Currant.

The new currant introduced last season under the name Crandall is supposed to be a hybrid between the cherry currant and Ribes Aureum. The introducers of this new variety, which originated in Kansas, describe it as a bluish black in color with fair flavor, and varying in size from one-quarter to one-half of an inch in diameter, and growing in bunches of five to eight berries each. The flavor of the fruit is said to be peculiar to itself and superior to the English black currant.

Professor Budd, of Iowa, has expressed himself as believing the Crandall to be valuable for general cultivation. Yet, the well known New York seedsman, says that the currant worm does not infest this variety, and that it adapts itself to almost any soil. It appears to be especially prized for preserves and jellies.

A Word About Alfalfa.

Alfalfa is a perennial plant, which flourishes best in warm, climates and deep, rich soils; the roots grow long and large, and when once established in a favorable location an immense amount of fodder will be produced for several years. It succeeds admirably in California, where its long tap root seems to defy drought, and is especially well adapted to our southern states; but it is not suited to a hard pan or close compact clay soil or thin lands, but delights in soils where its long tap roots meet with no obstruction. There is no better plant known for producing a large amount of fodder for soiling purposes from a small area of ground adapted to its growth, and it is also used for hay, although owing to the wooly fibre of its stem it is not equal to red clover. It has been grown to some extent in the northern states, and even in Canada, but being of southern origin its best results are to be expected in warm, dry climates on soils adapted to its habits. The seed can be had from almost any seedsman, and the quoted price is fifteen cents per pound. It seem broadcast the land should be rich, well prepared and free from weeds, otherwise the plants are liable to be overrun and killed out, for its first growth from the seed is not a vigorous one, and for this reason many put it in in drills from one to two feet apart, so that the weeds can be kept down until the plants have gained the mastery and are able to take care of themselves.

More Lose Meat Than Fat.

There is a decided tendency among our more progressive breeders to build up breeds of hogs and cattle with more lean meat than fat. This movement has been brought about in part by the growing objections of consumers to so much fat, especially where pork is concerned, and the waste entailed. In feeding with a view to the production of more lean meat, close pens and large rations of corn have given place to a run for hogs in day time, with a warm shelter for the night, and a varied ration in which corn forms but a small part.

Pruning Trees.

A Kansas correspondent in Prairie Farmer, adds an interesting chapter, illustrated with a plain diagram, to the vast amount of literature already published on this important subject. The correspondent alluded to believes that one-half of the trees lost south of parallel 40 degs. north is caused by improper training or heading of the young tree the first two years of its growth, both in the nursery and in the orchard. Nursery culture is not conducive to the proper heading of the trees in his opinion. The want of room for the growth of the side branches, and the cutting back of the main central stem, is the invariable practice the first year from the graft. As a consequence, a large number of limbs start out, often three or four, that dwarf the central stem, and then to cap the climax the planter, when setting out his trees in the orchard, cuts out the main stem.

PROPER AND IMPROPER WAY OF PRUNING.

While the Kansas correspondent does not seriously object to the very small loss of training two limbs from opposite sides of the stem of a tree, he considers it to be far better for the growth of all above for only one limb to start from the stem at any one place. Four to six or eight inches apart is better. These limbs should radiate from the trunk or stem like the spokes of a wheel, alternating from side to side of the tree.

As for height of first limbs from the ground, the planter should be governed by his latitude. From 37 degs. to 47 degs. north, twelve to eighteen inches is by far the best to prevent sun scald and the attacks of the round headed borer. Figs. 1 and 3 illustrate the proper training of the limbs in a horizontal position from the trunk. A limb growing this way will not split down by either ice, winds or weight of fruit. The reverse of this is shown in the acute fork in Fig. 3. The junction of the limb to the trunk on the upper side is imperfect, the swaying of the limbs by wind or storm and the entrance of moisture causing early decay and splitting.

In conclusion this writer says: "It will be profitable for a planter to procure his grafts, plant in rows four feet apart and two in the rows, the latter to be at distance apart, by good culture and proper training, he can raise a tree worth a score of many of those from our overcrowded nurseries."

On the Country Road.

Saving is not always economy.

Gentleness cannot be kicked into a cow.

Walnuts are the latest wrinkle for fattening turkeys.

Remove the seeds before feeding pumpkins to cattle.

The safe way to get good milk cows is to raise them.

Water cattle frequently or let them have free access to it.

Dampness is a great producer of disease among poultry.

Put all farm machinery and tools into first rate order during leisure hours this season.

Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of industry, says that pleuro-pneumonia among cattle is longer exists west of the Allegany mountains.

The development of wheat production in Dakota has been truly wonderful. The area sown to spring wheat for the 1887 crop is placed by the governor at 2,892,369 acres, and the yield at about 50,000,000 bushels, or nearly double the production of 1880, or nearly one-seventh of the entire wheat production of the whole country.

BILL NYE ON TYPEWRITING.

He Gives Some Variegated Advice to a Friend.

GREAT rain my correspondence now. I pause to praise and give the following letter the languish ing public: GUILLAUME NYE, Esq. Respected Sir: * * * I do you a favor that I could GET ALONG IN NEW YORK with mys. BILE WRITE ITS ME. Mr. Nye, I mean coulteen I write things for you out pppssssbrom my own thoughts if you would FIGHT THINK the SKIN out of course I can write—but I mean those this when I had some good yumrus THERE to be with THIS now DOing it of a that there SATISFIDDING EVERY a SUDdayis it born in youtor is it just PLAIN bring my UP.

Please excuse bad spelling and bad colubb. I thought I would tell you it is enjoy my have to be a good BXeo!!! yours truly

(dictated)

The above is, of course, more or less personal, but the question is one which concerns many other young men who may be thus afflicted. I therefore take the liberty of answering an inquiry publicly which I would otherwise regard as strictly confidential, supposing the name, however, and the 3rd par graph, both of which read like the soliloquy of a "bell box" or the mothered ejaculations of a "pied fiend."

To the correspondent, if these letter is above given, I might say that I believe there would be an opening here for him that would give him a chance to exhibit himself up to a certain class of work. Of course, he could hardly be expected to take regular channels of commercial correspondence, with a typewriter in his hand as a pronounced impediment in its speech as this one has, but could he not hope to get a job advertising for a fresh face?

Certainly there ought to be a place somewhere for one whose only trouble seems to be a kind of information of the vowels.

There might be a demand for such a graphic and graceful style of writing, if it could be used in reporting telephonic remarks over crossed wires. The word painting and vulgar fractions are similar, and it might be made to arouse a good deal of interest if properly worked up.

Of course it would be necessary that he should lose down some of his extravagant figures of speech and sweat, overexertion of the pacemaker, but with his wealth of full steps he might do well on a periodical, and his space work would certainly attract attention. Or he could get into the dunning room of a man who did not advertise and do assignment work.

The typewriter, in strong and willing hands is mightier than the sword. I look for the typewriter to take the place of Indian century in our literature, and its tinkling notes will soon be heard, I believe, in homes where the one legged pen and the bottle of blacking all the writing now are doing.

Come to the metropolis ƒ&%%ƒ&%%ƒ. Come with your shorthand and your little ƒ&%%ƒ&%%ƒ&%. Come with your starting style of English and your little ƒ&%%ƒ&%%ƒ&%. Come with your starting style of English and your little ƒ&%%ƒ&%%ƒ&%. Come with your brazen cheek and with milk&ƒ& and milk &%%%. ƒ&%%ƒ&%!!

Here you will meet many yumrous people who will amuse you to a high ƒ. You will also meet Mr. &%%%ƒ& charcoal, who will require you to drape all your figures in the following manner ƒ&.

Come to New York and get a new soft palate put into your typewriter and have an incision performed on the tonsils.

Come and visit the produce ƒ&%%%ƒ&%% Exchange. Come and see the ƒ&%%%ƒ&%%%ƒ&%% street. Ride on our Elevated railway from ƒ&%%%ƒ&%%%ƒ&%% to ƒ&%%%ƒ&%%%ƒ&%% street, to GGXXKKrttt@ƒ&%%ƒ&%%ƒ&%%ƒ&%% street. Visit the brig. Theodore, dam Tarantula, brought by Capt. S. m. Rob Roy dan Ella Jackson horse races!

The more you stay up with us the more you will like us. We New Yorkers from Wyoming territory enjoy having people thrown among US. You would meet with a hearty welcome whether you came to grow up with our bacteria or to buy green goods. Cordiality is our watchword. If you can take pressing would not hurt you. Come and spellbinds water. Will your mental backbone bear up under the pressure, perhaps that would be best, say way.

I used to be acquainted with a young man who wrote a beautiful hand ƒ&%%ƒ&%%ƒ&. He had no use before the days of typewriters. He would bring out his writing materials and his lungs and make a corkscrew peacock swimming in a large cranberry march infested by loons and fancy frogs, and the 3rd par graph, both of which read like the soliloquy of a "bell box" or the mothered ejaculations of a "pied fiend."

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE WORLD IN A WORD.

The Latest Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign, Transmitted Over the Electric Wires.

Political, Railroad, and Commercial News, Accidents, Fires, Crimes, Etc., Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A LONG STRIKE.

C. B. & Q. Engineers Idle—Passenger and Freight Traffic at a Standstill.

WHAT promises to be one of the most remarkable strikes ever known in this country began at Chicago on Monday morning. The strongest labor organization in existence has opened war against the largest railroad corporation in the West, and one of the greatest in mileage and wealth in this country. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has ordered its men to quit working for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers numbers about twenty-five thousand members—the total number of engineers in the country being in the neighborhood of 30,000. At the head of the brotherhood is the greatest labor organizer and manager in America, P. M. Arthur. In April the brotherhood will be twenty-five years old. From twelve members it has grown to 25,000. In seven years that is the first strike Mr. Arthur has been unable to settle. The elevated-railroad strike was not under his direction, was begun without his defiance of the rules of the order. It was not successful. The policy of the order has always been pacific. Chief Arthur has the respect and admiration of every law-abiding citizen in the land because of his wise and prudent management of the difficulties that have arisen from time to time between his men and the railroad companies. The order is the richest in this country and best able to maintain a long struggle.

WILLIAM E. MORRISON A CANDIDATE.

He Wants to Run on the Ticket with President Cleveland.

A WASHINGTON special says that "William R. Morrison, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has decided to become a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland. Some months ago Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson was thought to be a candidate, but he is now considering his efforts upon the Governorship, and is said to be working in harmony with Black. The engineer of Col. Morrison into the field will make matters lively."

In Foreign Lands.

LONDON dispatches announce that Mr. Gladstone, in an article in the *Contemporary Review*, makes another appeal to the Conservative party regarding home rule in Ireland.

THE war cloud is still threatening, and the powers are making preparations for war, but on the measures there is a protracted country of negotiations which will precede the tragedy of war. The game of diplomacy is exceedingly interesting to outsiders. A Russo-Franco alliance is said to have been consummated.

THE silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales bids fair to dim the splendor, if not eclipse the effulgence of last summer's rejoicings. That the popularity of the future King and Queen of Great Britain is in no way on the wane is made quite apparent by the extensive preparations which are being everywhere made within the realm to celebrate the event in a royal and befitting manner.

Home Again.

The Presidential party arrived in Washington at an early hour Sunday morning from their trip to Florida and the South. Owing to the unmeasurable hour of their arrival there were no persons at the station except the railway employes and a few drowsy travelers awaiting the departure of their trains. The members of the party immediately entered the carriages in which they were waiting, and were driven to their homes. They are all well and in good spirits, but are naturally quite fatigued from their journey, and spend the day indoors enjoying much needed rest. The receptions given to the President and Mrs. Cleveland and the party, both on their journey to and through the land of flowers and on their return home, was hearty and enthusiastic. They were delighted with their trip.

The Corcoran Estate.

MR. CORCORAN'S will was offered for probate on Tuesday. It is understood that he changed it many times. His estate foots up something less than $4,000,000. Much of this is in real estate in Washington. The Corcoran building is worth at least $300,000 and the Arlington Hotel property as much more. Mr. Corcoran's residence is valued in the neighborhood of $100,000. The policy of the estate has always been pacific. Chief Arthur has the respect and admiration of every law-abiding citizen in the land because of his wise and prudent management of the difficulties that have arisen from time to time between his men and the railroad companies. The order is the richest in this country and best able to maintain a long struggle.

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THE JOURNAL

CHAS. S. GREE, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX - - - MICHIGAN

The Manistique Pioneer nominates Gen. Cyrus G. Luce for his own successor.

The Cleveland Association of vessel owners have resolved against loading and unloading vessels on Sunday.

S. O. Fisher of the 19th congressional district of Michigan has been made a members of the national democratic committee.

The senate committee on the District of Columbia voted 6 to 3 against the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia. The committee then by a vote of 8 to 1 decided to frame and adopt a local option and high license bill.

The house committee on banking and currency has decided that the new fractional currency to be issued in the denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents shall be silver certificates and exchangeable for standard dollars deposited in the treasury.

All is not peace in the tents of the war tariffites. In Massachusetts so long a protection stronghold, petitions are being numerously signed, asking congress "to place upon the free list the largest possible number of commodities used as raw materials by the manufacturing industries of the country" and the Boston Advertiser is moved to threaten that the manufacturers of scoalled raw materials will thrust the knife as deeply into New England industries as New England shall thrust it into theirs." This says as plainly as words can, that the protected are a mutual association for the purpose of plundering the consumer, and that if any member of the association kicks the concern shall be broken up. Tariff reformers will welcome the prospect of such a warfare. "When rogues fall out," etc.—Detroit Free Press.

We are able this week to present to our readers one of the most able articles on the tariff question that we have ever seen. It was written by Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, and was published first in Harper's Magazine for January. In this article, which is

tection. The farmers of Michigan can sell their wool at twenty cents a pound, and then buy it back at fifty cents a pound, thanks to protection, is like the Octopus of fable—it gently fans its sleeping victim while it sucks its life blood away.—T. S. Hasselt in Grand Rapids Leader.

The Farmer and Prices.

The burden of the song of the protectionists to the farmer is that there has been a decline in the price of wool since the reduction of the tariff in 1883; that the number of sheep in the country has declined, and that a restriction of the wool tariff of 1887 is necessary to revive the wool industry. In the appeals it is assumed that the reduction in price has been consequent upon the reduction of the tariff, although the importations of wool of descriptions which come into competition with American wool have not been exceptionally large since the reduction of the tariff—and were larger in some previous years when the tariff of 1867 was in full operation—and although the reduction in the tariff was equivalent on an average to less than three cents per pound on clothing and combing wools.

There are other products besides wool which have declined in price since the reduction of the wool tariff in 1883, and the farmer will soon find it very profitable, in drawing a contrast between his situation now and what it was in 1883, to take note of these.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, the American farmer sold for export 166,385,828 bushels of wheat. The value of this stand of the pyrex whence it was shipped to foreign countries was $119,875,341. During the year ending June 30, 1887, the quantity of wheat exported from the United States was 103,971,045 bushels, the value of which was $89,716,481, or $29,000,000 less than the value of the wheat exported in the year ending June 30, 1883. There was a reduction of barely one twenty-fifth in quantity, but a shrinkage of almost exactly one-fourth in price.

During the year ended June 30, 1883, 9,205,614 barrels of flour were exported, valued at $54,824,459, and while the quantity of flour exported for the year ending June 30, 1887, was one fourth larger, or 11,516,413 barrels, the export value of the larger quantity was less by nearly $8,000,000 or $23,291,982.

Reducing the flour to wheat at the rate of one to five, the farmers of the United states sent abroad during the year ending June 30, 1883, 152,060,000 bushels of wheat, worth at the point of export $175,000,000. During the year ended June 30, 1887, they sent 129,000,000 bushels, worth $145,000,000. That is, they had to sell more of their wheat abroad, but for a good deal less money, the difference being the pretty sum of $32,000,000.

During the year ended June 30, 1883, the American farmer sent to foreign markets 40,598,825 bushels of Indian corn. During the year ending June 30, 1887, they sent almost precisely the same quantity, or 40,307,202, but the export value of the former was $27,756,082, of the latter only $19,347,361—a shrinkage of $8,400,000.

Of the three items of breadstuffs above enumerated there was no shrinkage in the quantity reported, but there was a shrinkage in the value of over $40,000,000.

Of bacon and hams the United states sent abroad for sale during the year ending June 30, 1883, a total of 340,238,670 pounds. The quantity sent abroad during the year ending June 30, 1887 was 419,922,955 pounds, or twenty-three per cent more. The export value of the former quantity was $38,155,952; of the latter, $33,314,570, nearly $5,000,000 less. Of pork the figures for 1883 are: Quantity, 62,116,392 pounds, value, $6,192,268. For 1887 they are: Quantity, 86,893,297 pounds; value, $8,641,357. Much more pork; fewer shillings. In lard the comparison is as follows: 1883, 224,718,474 pounds; valued at $26,618,048; 188", 221,533,746 pounds valued at $22,703,921. Nearly one hundred million pounds more lard, nearly $4,000,000 less money for the larger quantity. Of beef about 122,000,000, were sent abroad during the year ended June 30, 1883; value over $12,000,000. In 1887 the quantity was 120,000,000 pounds; value, $9,200,000. We sent abroad during 1883, 38,8 0,098 pounds of tallow, valued at $3,248,749. In 1887 a larger quantity by 24,000,000 pounds was worth $400,000 less.

It will be seen that much larger quantities of provisions were sent abroad during the year ended June 30, 1887, than during the year ended June 30, 1883, but they brought the farmer less by $14,000,000 or $15,000,000.

A large proportion of the produce of the American farmer must find a market abroad. It is brought into competition with the product of the cheapest kind of labor. The farmer sees the price of his produce steadily fall, and his income diminishing. The fixed charges upon his farm suffer no diminution, and he has less with which to meet them, to provide the necessary implements and tools for his use, and to supply his family with clothing, furniture, and the necessaries of life. He is advised by the protectionists, however, not to take any steps to bring down the price of the things he has to buy, but to depend on the "great American system of protection" to do that for him. He is told that it is to his profit to have a tariff tax of $17 per ton on steel rails, as, by costing the railroads more to lay their tracks, it will cheapen transportation for him. He is asked to maintain a heavy and excessive duty, one out of all proportion to the difference in the labor cost, on

sources of articles that are essential to him. He must sell his products at bottom prices in competition with the whole world, but he is told that it is not to his interest to buy on anything like even terms with his competitors.—Free Press.

More About That Load of Hay

Something will have to be done, for the grand old party's load of hay has tipped over, and the grand old party itself is under the hay.—Chicago News.

The g. o. p. has crawled out, righted the load again and is taking it right along to a good home market. —Grand Traverse Herald.

Just so. Mr. Herald, your g. o. p. had on, in 1884 a load of 7,475. In 1886 your load got into a mire and lost 5,000. Now, in the cold winter of 1888, on St. Valentine's day, you tipped over and lost 2,000 more. You were too weak to right the load, but you righted the old broken wagon and drove off with a little jag. Yes, sir, you have lost seventeen-eighteenths, or 7,003 of your load of hay, and now you can carry what is left of it on a wheelbarrow; and further more, the strong democratic jag-wagon has got your lost hay carefully loaded and will soon relieve you of your wheelbarrow jag.—Traverse Eagle.

The Pansy.

The Pansy for March has come. For once let us tell what is in it. Pansy's story on the Golden texts for the month. Pansy's other story, Up Garret. Margaret Sidney's story The old Brimmer Place. Mrs. Archibald's story of a disappointed girl. A cat story. Mrs. Livingston's pansy society story. A sea story. Several missionary sketches. Life in Indian School at Carlisle. Baby's corner. Pictures and music for two. A lot of letters to Pansy from boys and girls. And a Queer Story.

81 a year, 10 cents a number.

D. Lothrop Company, Boston, will send you a sample copy of *The Pansy* (back number) if you send five cents and ask for it.

The "Barn Stormers" of Old.

There was another grade below even the present books—the barn stormers, not that class known by the same name today, but men and women who tramped from town to town, carrying their properties and scenery and costumes on their backs. These companies would erect a stage on beer barrels or boxes in an old barn or shed—anything that effected an inclosure with a door at which decisions could be taken. Thespians included some actors of very marked talent, who later obtained recognition. The late Charles Pinnkett, one of the oldest of the English managers, was authority for the statement that even Gustavus Von Brooke traveled on foot, bearing a load of costumes, etc., that would weigh down an ordinary shipping porter now. All alike played in the legitimate and blood and thunder. The latter really had its origin in such old plays as the "Floating Beacon," "George Barnwell," and "The Murder of Maria Martin."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mrs. Cleveland's Voice.

A Washington correspondent, who recently attended Dr. Sunderland's church, and sat in a pew directly in front of the president, says: "I sat near Mrs. Cleveland, and during the singing I could hear her pure, fresh voice joining in every hymn that was sung. She has a trained soprano, which she uses without affectation, and apparently with real enjoyment, uttering each word distinctly, so that the song becomes a recital."—New York World.

The Mustiness Disappearing

The Atlantic Boston, of Boston, says that the mustiness are rapidly disappearing, and that undoubtedly mustiness is rare in the southern cities and scarce in the country. One reason is that the real people are beginning to show that they do not respect the mustiness of mulatto children, and that they are depriving them of social privileges.—Exchange.

Erroneous.

"Is that you, Charley?"

It was a beautiful night and the soft rays of the moon fell about the fair form of the speaker like a benediction.

The young man had come quietly from the gate and the slight noise he made in ascending the steps attracted the girl's attention.

"Great heaven!" he muttered to himself, "how I love that maiden."

"Is that you, Charley?" she repeated, in a low, sweet tone. "Pa is gone and you can. Draw a chair from' the parlor; it is lovely here in the moonlight."

But, alas! it wasn't Charley, it was George, and the cold wind whistled through his whiskers.—Life.

Returning Letters Was All Nonsense.

A Somerset business man not long since had occasion to write to a gentleman who evidently had few correspondents. The envelope had the usual "return in ten days, —, Somerset, Ky.," on it. In about ten days the letter came back to him, seemingly by a swarming note, the writer saying that he had returned the letter according to the request on the envelope, though he "didn't see why he was so all fired particular about having it sent back."—Somerset (Ky.) Republican.

A Long Felt Want.

American on European—I understand you are willing to sell your Wild West show.

Buffalo Bill—I am willing enough, but the Indians object.

"Why so?"

"I don't know; superstition, I suppose. They say they will never be bought."

"Okay, Bill, take those Indians back to New York and we'll elect them aldermen."—Omaha World.

Too True, Too True!

The ardent love of the Republican party for the Union soldier is strictly confined to veterans of the Republican party; for the same rule that southerners who turn Republicans are eligible for anything, however personally unfit, while those who remain Democrats are available for no appointment, however well qualified they may be.—New York Star.

Too True, Too True.

A music dealer says that a violin has not improved any since 1723. The same may be said of the violin player who lives next door. —Norristown Herald.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sunday Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Thus far, Wasatenaw county is the only county that declares against local prohibition.

It is reported that White and Friant are about to begin the manufacture of the large tract of pine lying east of Kalkaska.

Matrelona has secured a large wooden ware factory, which will be built by Missouri parties. It is said they will employ 75 to 100 men.

Mr. Ashley has been looking up Frankfort for a terminus of his road, and now Frankfort people are anxious to know how much money they must pay.

The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cadillac railroad company has merged into the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern railroad, and the latter company controls the entire track.

Chippewa county will probably vote on the question of local prohibition some time this month. This will be the first county in the upper peninsula to tackle the thing.

The Petoskey Record says that the G. R. & I railroad company has notified the Gas and Oil company that they will transport the necessary tools and supplys for the well, free of charges.

Some of the young men of Cadillac, recognizing the need of general improvement and the benefits to be derived therefrom, have organized a society called Young Men's Advancement Association.

Manitou is the banner county of the eleventh district. She cast 136 votes for Breen and 2 for Seymour. Among the Breen voters was Indian Chief Pouy, over one hundred years old, who walked four miles across the ice from Garden island to St. James to cast his vote. Many of the voters had to walk from ten to fifteen miles through drifts with the thermometer fifteen degrees below zero to cast votes.—Traverse Eagle.

David Ward's shrewdness has often been narrated, and he is said to be one of the old dogs who is full of new tricks. It is claimed that when he saw a butter dish factory erected at Manistee, Mich., he calculated upon the amount of timber that industry would require, and quietly bought all the adjacent timber he could get, and the owners of the factory will be compelled to buy from him at a good price.

Bar or Approria-ous.

Gen. Poe makes a report on Charlevoix and Frankfort harbors as follows:

CHARLEVOIX.

Am't available July 1, 1887	$37,287 18
Am't to complete work	165,000 00
Am't that can be profitably used in '88	52,000 00
FRANKFORT.	
Am't available July 1, 1887	83,748 36
Am't to complete work	75,000 00
Am't that can be profitably used in '88	50,000 00

Village Treasurer's Report

Moneys received by the Village Treasurer for the village of Charlevoix.

April 2, 1887—Ex-Treasurer in paid-up orders	$72 15
May 2—In cash	18 77
May 2—Chas Chalupka	300 00
May 3—County Treasurer	297 00
May 6—A. J. McLeod	50 00
June 2—Village Marshal	59 90
July 7—Village Marshal	2 00
July 27—Bank of Charlevoix	100 00
Aug. 11—Village Marshal	78 00
Aug. 24—S. S. Washburn	20 00
Sept. 1—Village Marshal	373 60
Sept. 24—Village Marshal	432 40
Sept. 30—Village Marshal	18 90
Oct. 6—Village Marshal	39 50
Oct. 14—Village Marshal	89 90
Oct. 18—Village Marshal	77 00
Oct. 22—Village Marshal	221 32
Nov. 21—Village Marshal	50 23
Nov. 22—Village Marshal	33 79
Nov. 24—Village Marshal	19 90
Nov. 26—Village Marshal	25
Jan. 6, 1888—Village Marshal	2 50
Jan. 6—School District No. 1	260 50
Jan. 6—Taxes collected	10 72
Total	$2,784 47

Moneys paid out by the Village Treasurer for the Village of Charlevoix.

April 1, 1887—Paid-up orders from Ex-Treasurer	$72 15
Orders paid in April	31 40
Orders paid in May	418 34
Orders paid in June	35 50
Orders paid in July	60 95
Orders paid in August	141 66
Orders paid in September	166 71
Orders paid in October	71 62
Orders paid in November	358 80
Orders paid in December	46 31
Orders paid in January, 1888	130 40
Orders paid in February	289 90
Cash on hand to balance	260 88
Total	$2,784 47

A. J. MUDGE,
Village Treasurer.

As I am the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods House in Charvleoix county, and having lived here for the past twenty years, I think I know pretty well what this trade needs, and you will always find my line complete. In Trunks and Valises, Gloves and Mittens, Neck Wear, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Mufflers, I am headquarters for Presents.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

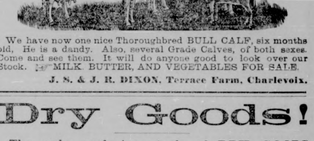
Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER.

FOR March!

SAP PAILS.
SAP PANS.
SAP SPILES

(Job and Tin Work) L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.



We have now one nice Thoroughbred BULL CALF, six months old. He is a dandy. Also, several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Dry Goods!

The only exclusive stock of DRY GOODS in Charlevoix, at the corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE of 'LADIES' WRAPS AND JACKETS AT COST.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

DO YOU WANT

PURE DRUGS

Or Carefully Compounded Prescriptions,

CALL ON US.

DO YOU SMOKE? We Keep the Best Cigars.
DO YOU LIKE MUSIC? We will take pleasure in showing our well-selected Stock?
Yours Respectfully,
F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,
Druggists and Pharmacists,
Opera Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

S. & I. 1888 S. & I.

You will need something in our line during 1888. Do not fail to buy of us. You will SAVE YOUR DOLLARS by so doing.
There's Saws, Axes, Files, and Tools of all kinds. Then you may want a New Stove. If you do, you miss it if you don't get one of ours. A majority, a large majority, of the Stove Buyers of the county will tell you, We've tried their names, and can refer direct to them. The Champion Pumps, too; what a splendid record they have, working easily and quickly.
Come and see us; if you want anything, BUY OF US. Yours in the belief that we will not fail to please you.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Bargains IN BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

F. E. WOOD,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.
Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

NO HOME IS BLESSED WITH A BABY to compare with the monthly visits of BABYLAND, that delight, comfort and aid the young mothers. Only $1 in the world devoted to the care of young children. We offer a handsome premium, (Q Beckman St., N. Y.) $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 8, 1888.

Local Notes and News.

Monday is charter election.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

See that your name is on the village register Saturday.

Snow interfered with the mails again last Friday.

For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 20y1

Perry Weed has put in a full line of legal blanks.

Perry Weed is carrying a large assortment of legal blanks.

The snow-shovel brigade was out in force last Friday morning.

For legal blanks of all kinds, go to Perry Weed's book-store.

One of the worst storms of the season struck this region Maren 1st.

Some of the boys have purchased boxing gloves and are practicing.

Girl wanted, to do general housework. Inquire of D. C. Bacon, telephone 24.

The M. E. parsonage chimney burned out during the gale last Thursday night.

Ten cords of three-foot wood wanted, to be delivered in March. Inquire at this office.

Get kindling-wood at the shingle-mill. Delivered for 75 cents per cord. Telephone, No. 22.

According to the Enterprise, the "green goods" dealers are trying to work their racket in East Jordan.

During the month of March, L. D. Bartholomew & Co. are making a specialty of sugar making utensils.

Hannah, Lay & Co. write that they intend to run the propeller City of Grand Rapids this season on her old route.

Capt. Vanderhoef, of the steamer Friant, proposes to have his steamer overhauled and repainted in fine style this spring.—Harbor Springs Republican.

J. H. Purvis store at Ironton was broken into last Friday night, and about $12 in money, tobacco, and cigars was taken. The money was all small change.

Should the Northern Michigan Line see fit to give the name of our village to one of their passenger steamers, we must see to it that she bears appropriate colors of our selection.

Will Francis has just completed for Jas. Washburne a very handsome and convenient secretary and bookcase, with oak finish. He is also finishing two elegant dressers. His prices insure him all the work of that class he can do.

A. T. Washburne & Co. have received their first invoice of spring goods, embroideries, laces, hosiery, corsets, ribbons, and notions. In the evening inserting, lace in French point and oriental, torchons in an endless variety. They always get to the front on new goods. Drop in and see them.

W. H. Francis has been awarded the contract to build a cottage for B. L. D'Ooge, of Ypsilanti on the W. Van Vleck place on the Charlevoix summer resort, to be commenced as soon as possible in the spring. Mr. Francis also has a contract for erecting an addition to Mrs. Wood's cottage.

Col. O. T. Booth has made very great improvements on his farm between Petoskey and Charlevoix during the past year, and has just completed a large 100 foot barn. He says he will in five years show as fine a farm as any in Michigan, and that inside of five years there will be a summer resort located there. The survey made last fall passes a station on his farm.—Petoskey Record.

The steamer Lou A. Cummings will run from the opening of navigation until July 1, between Charlevoix, St. Ignace, and Mackinac Island, by way of Cross Village and Beaver Island, making three trips per week. C. W. Caskey, her owner, expects to make some additions and improvements in the boat before she comes out in the spring, which will make her the finest boat of her size on the lakes.

Seymour Bros.'s new passenger steamer, the City of Petoskey, is rapidly approaching completion, the engine and boiler being placed in her this week. She is a fourteen-inch boat, measuring 170-foot keel and 30-foot beam, and will be in this port on her first trip about May 1. She will be commanded by Capt. Fred Seymour; Edward McElligott, clerk, and John Durr first engineer. She will have accommodations for 84 passengers, will ply between Chicago and Harbor Springs, touching at Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, and Petoskey, and will make two trips a week. In appearance She resembles the F. & P. M. steamers, except that she has more cabin room. She will be a clipper, and no doubt fill a long want in this community.—Manistee Times-Sentinel.

Purely Personal.

Frank Wood is sick this week.

Wm. Gray is house from the north.

A. Buttars returned from Reading Thursday.

Capt. John Penfold has returned to Frankfort.

Mrs. G. B. Guyles and daughter go to Detroit to-day.

Mrs. A. T. Washburne left for Detroit Monday, to visit her parents.

Miss Maggie Metcalf goes to Burgess to-day for a visit with friends.

S. Minier, of Burgess, was in town Tuesday, and called upon the Journal.

Edmund Shapton is now recovering quite rapidly from his recent illness.

Mrs. I. H. Morehouse went to Ann Arbor last week for medical treatment.

Supervisor M. Hudkins, of Wilson township, made the Journal a call on Tuesday.

Rev. B. H. Whitman, of Norwood, was called to Burr Oak, Tuesday, by the sickness of his brother.

Frank Fox entertained a number of his young friends yesterday afternoon, it being his twelfth birthday.

Miss Ada Goss is operator at the telephone exchange during the absence of Miss Mary Scroggie.

Miss Mary Scroggie left yesterday for St. Ignace to spend a few days with her sister Mrs. F. E. Fogg.

Dr. G. W. Crouter returned from Strathroy, Ont., last Saturday. He will now give his entire time to dentistry.

Mrs. Hannah Wagner desires to thank the people of Charlevoix for the generous gifts she received Tuesday at their hands.

Roswell Leavett, of Bellaire, and Alf. Drake, of Kalkaska, were in town yesterday attending the annual meeting of the D., C. & E. R. R.

C. S. Brown, representing the Chicago Newspaper Union, called on the Journal to-day, and took a large order for paper stock and printing materials.

F. E. Gregory has resigned his position with the Riebburg Milling Company that he might take charge of a mill in Wisconsin where he will go in about a month. E. H. Broughton takes his place to-day.

Coming Events.

"Working Together for Good" is the subject of the Congregational church Sunday morning. In the evening inserting, lace in French point and oriental, torchons in an endless variety.

They always get to the front on new goods. Drop in and see them.

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THE RAILROAD.

Encouraging Prospects for its Early Completion.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba railroad company was held yesterday at the general office in Charlevoix, more than three-fourths of the entire stock being represented.

The old board of directors were re-elected by the stockholders, with the exception that F. W. Mayne was elected to take the place of Wm. Pipp, who could no longer act in that capacity. The board of directors is composed of the following named gentlemen: R. M. Cherrie and E. A. Lewis, of Ironton; John Nicholls, F. J. Meech, J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, J. R. Dixon, and F. W. Mayne, of Charlevoix; Roswell Leavitt of Bellaire; and A. A. Bleazby and A. G. Drake, of Kalkaska.

The reports of the several officers were received with entire satisfaction. President Cherrie's report of the work already accomplished, and the early pushing forward of the work to the completion of the road, fully confirms what we have already published in relation to the same. Survey maps and profile of the entire route between Kalkaska and Mackinaw City have been made, and approved by the commissioner of railroads, including the crossings at Kalkaska and Petoskey. Also that grading and gravelling will be commenced at an early date and pushed to completion as soon as possible.

After the adjournment of the meeting of the stockholders, the directors re-elected the officers as follows:

President—R. M. Cherrie.
Vice President—A. A. Bleazby.
Secretary—J. Milo Eaton.
Treasurer—F. J. Meech.
Attorney—A. D. Cruickshank.
Executive Committee—John Nicholls, A. D. Cruickshank, and A. G. Drake.

President Cherrie will go to New York again this week to further the interests of the road.

Considering the magnitude of this enterprise, we have reason to congratulate ourselves for the rapid progress that has already been made, and that we now have so promising an outlook for a railroad.

Secretary Eaton has received many letters from outside parties in relation to the building and the finance of the road, which shows that others than those in this vicinity are interested in this enterprise, and are ready to assist in carrying it forward.

Ellsworth.

March 6.—E. B. Marshall, of Antrim, closed a very successful winter school in the Boss district last Friday.

Charles Hillman has a new pair of sleighs to replace those that were run over a short time ago.

Mrs. Deline closed her term of school in the Ingalls district last Friday.

C. F. Mason, who teaches in Echo, spent Sunday with friends here.

At the annual held for the benefit of Rev. J. F. Wakely a week ago, over twenty dollars was raised, beside spending a very pleasant evening.

A cow belonging to Wm. Madill got into a spring last Sunday.

Seymour Bros.' New Passenger Boat.

Advices direct from Seymour Bros., of Manistee, fully confirm the rumor that they intend putting a new passenger steamer on the route between Chicago and northern Michigan. The contract calls for the boat to be ready to sail April 1. The machinery is now being placed, and her cabin is being finished. The route will be between Chicago and Harbor Springs, two round trips a week, stopping at Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Leland, Traverse City, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, and Petoskey. Seymour Brothers write that the new boat will be here just as soon as the ice will permit. This boat making two trips per week, in addition to our other boats, will give Charlevoix excellent accommodations.

Hayes.

Burgess, Mar. 5.—Mrs. Hale was visiting her friends in Hayes part of last week.

At the special meeting of school district No. 4, they voted to bond the district for $200, to build a new school house.

Mr. Samuel Solter has a brother visiting him. He came from the south part of the state near Grand Rapids.

Thos. Murray and wife, who have been visiting in the south part of the state returned home one day last week.

Mrs. Geo. Scott returned from the south part of the state where she was called by the last illness and death of her mother.

Wilson.

March 6.—M. P. quarterly meeting on Saturday and Sunday last.

Thermometer went down 15° on Sunday and 10° on Monday morning.

Elder Tracy, wife and child stayed in this vicinity on Saturday night.

Mr. Jason Lewis and family of Advance are visiting in this vicinity.

Mrs. Cyrene Burley was taken seriously ill while attending church last Sunday.

Lou Ayliff spent Sunday at South Arm.

J. R. Vance made a business trip to Echo on Monday night.

The Only Line That Gets There.

It has been well said by a distinguished writer that "the Michigan Central is the only Niagara Falls route in the country." It is the only railroad that runs directly by the falls and stops its trains at a point from which all parts of the falls and the rapids are in full view. From this point, called Falls View, the scene from the Michigan Central train, whether in its summer setting of emerald or its winter setting of crystal is one of unexampled grandeur and suplimity. As it is on the direct route to New York, Boston, and New England, no east-bound traveler should fail to take advantage of it.

Citizen's Caucus.

A citizen's caucus is called for Friday evening, in the opera block, to nominate candidates for village offices.

CHARLEVOIX SCHOOLS.

Report for the Month ending March 24, 1888.

The following is the report of the Charlevoix public schools for the month ending Mar. 24, as furnished by Prof. H. M. Enos, principal:

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department, Mrs. Knight	41
Second department, Miss Mason	42
Third department, Miss O'Neill	41
Fourth department, Miss Nelson	48
Fifth, grammar section, Miss Gray	49
Fifth, high school, H. M. Enos	25
Total	246

NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	39
Second department	39
Third department	41
Fourth department	47
Fifth, grammar section	47
Fifth, high school	34
Average	247

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	646
Second department	660¼
Third department	678
Fourth department	893
Fifth, grammar section	939
Fifth, high school	477
Total	4,6

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	29½
Second department	55½
Third department	38
Fourth department	53½
Fifth, grammar section	58½
Fifth, high school	14½
Total	199½

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	35.8
Second department	35.1
Third department	40.3
Fourth department	44.7
Fifth, grammar section	45
Fifth, high school	24
Total	225

CASES TARDY.

First department	4
Second department	19
Third department	15
Fourth department	15
Fifth, grammar section	9
Fifth, high school	1
Total	63

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	96.06
Second department	92.39
Third department	94.32
Fourth department	92.39
Fifth, grammar section	96.57
Fifth, high school	97.35
Average	95.66

NUMBER OF PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY DURING THE MONTH.

First department	39
Second department	14
Third department	38
Fourth department	27
Fifth, grammar section	39
Fifth, high school	18
Total	178

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in profusion in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. $5

Geo. W. Beaman,

(Successor to G. W. CROUTER.)

Charlevoix, - - Michigan.

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

A BIG REMNANT SALE

FOR TWO WEEKS.

To Clear Up, Preparatory to Invoicing.

Our 1-4 Sale has left us lots of Remnants in Everything. Dress Goods Trimmings, Satine, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Pants Cloths, Odd Corsets, Wool Hosiery, &c., &c. COME AND GET SOMETHING USEFUL during our Remnant Sale, at about 1-2 price. We want to clear up for new goods. We have $2,500 in Spring Fancies to be here very soon, so that all can have a chance to make up light goods in time for summer. Thanking all for the liberal patronage, we remain very truly yours,

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

March Butterick's Paper Patterns and Fashions now Ready.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

President Cleveland Indorses the Convention in His Letter of Transmittal.

Abandonment of Canada's Construction of the Warning of Three-Mile Limit.

If the States Will Remove Certain Duties Her Fishermen May Buy Bait.

(Washington special.)

The Senate has seen fit to ratify the fisheries treaty, with the President's letter of transmittal. The President, in his letter transmitting the document to the Senate says:

"Especially satisfactory do I believe the provisions contained will be found by those of our citizens engaged in the open sea fisheries of Alaska and the Northern Pacific according to these parts and adjacent inland waters" "provisions and the rule of international law."

The proposed delimitation of the lines of jurisdiction in Behring's sea, which for years has been a cause of controversy between citizens of their legitimate field; the familiar theory of boundaries is abandoned by Great Britain, and the specification in the treaty of certain points has necessarily rendered difficult adjustment by the commissioners of the lines which shall be established between the United States and Canada.

"Under the circumstances I have felt that I could not be accomplished under safeguards which have been thrown around the work of delimitation, the deliberate consideration of the tribunal in advance of trial, delays and inconvenience and unnecessary expense.

"The history of the events of the last two years shows that my fears have been well founded, consultation was more harassing and minutely critical than the occasion called for, and seemed to make formal entry and exhaustive every occasion of temporarily seeking shelter in Canadian ports and harbors. Such inconvenience is provided against in the proposed treaty, and I have no doubt it will be found that comparatively a trifling expense.

"The articles permitting our fishermen to obtain provisions and the ordinary supplies and trading vessels on their homeward voyages, and the right to transship cargoes in Canadian ports are of the highest importance to all concerned. The ordinary supplies are entirely created to trading vessels, are of great importance and value, for reasons, which are to be appreciated at a glance and on application, in order to enable the vessels to pursue their voyages, and to be remunerative and profitable. Equally of the least authorities to identify the prospects and present close, and for the reason that I seek to those who intend to see them fairly. The large fleet employed in the fishing industry and of the United States, without the privilege of the exchange of participations of the kind, have not enjoyed the privilege of the treaty. The delimitation as soon as possible thereafter in case of death, or in the event capacity of any commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner being unable or neglecting to act as such, the President of the United States or the Queen of Her Majesty, respectively, shall forthwith name another person to act as commissioner or umpire instead of the commissioner originally appointed.

"Art. 4. The delimitation referred to in article 1 of this treaty shall be marked upon Britain's dominions and the United States and shall be duly described. The charts so marked shall, on the termination of the work of the commission, be signed by the commissioners, and be deposited in duplicate, one whereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of State of the United States and three copies to Her Majesty's Government. The delimitation shall be made in the follow ing manner: on the ground wherever it may be found convenient and practicable, and in the following manner: Beginning at the point where the 141st degree of west longitude from Greenwich intersects the boundary line between the Territory of Alaska and the British possessions in North America, the boundary line shall be made to follow the 141st degree of west longitude from Greenwich to the point where it will be at once published to the world, the zone of such settlement it appears to be adjacent that, by publication here, early and full knowledge of the treaty may reach all. Copies shall be affixed to the principal post offices and other public places in the Pacific coast, and the information contained in the treaty and to authorize the public interests touching the same, as well as the commissioners, and the rights of the citizens of both nations involved, and the rights of the contract terms of the proposed adjustment in place of the exaggerated and inaccurate statements which will otherwise reach the ear.

"I therefore beg leave respectfully to submit the text of the treaty, with such correspondence, that seem and documents relative to the same as may be deemed important to accompany the treaty, be at once made public, and in the order of your honorable body.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

Provisions of the Document as Agreed To by the Commissioners.

The following is the text of the treaty:

"WHEREAS, Differences have arisen concerning the interpretation of the treaty of the convention of 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being mutually desirous of removing all cause of misunderstanding in relation to the matters to which the said treaty has given rise and good neighborly feeling between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, have agreed to enter into a treaty to that end, and have named their plenipotentiaries, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, upon the following articles, form, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article 1. The high contracting parties agree to appoint a mixed commission to delimit, in the manner provided in the treaty, the fishing waters, bays, creeks, and harbors of the coasts of Canada and of the Newfoundland, of the United States, of territory of the coasts of the United States and the United States and Great Britain, respectively, forever any right to take, dry, or cure fish.

"Art. 2. The commission shall consist of two commissioners to be named by her Britannic Majesty and of two commissioners to be named by the President of the United States, without the necessity of the exchange of participations of the treaty. The commission shall meet and complete the delimitation as soon as possible thereafter in case of death, or in the event capacity of any commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner being unable or neglecting to act as such, the President of the United States or the Queen of Her Majesty, respectively, shall forthwith name another person to act as commissioner instead of the commissioner originally named.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

A CHEAP AND EASY PLAN OF WARMING WATER FOR STOCK.

Double Purpose Ladder—Protection Against Insects—Sweet Pickle for Hams. How to Cure Hams—Porcherons a Distinct Breed—The Honey Union.

Farmers who live at remote distances from railway stations often use valuable animals because they lack knowledge and time for a thorough treatment, but, in cases calling for such applications, **Dr. Bull's Cattle Purgative** Balls. When hot poultices are in order it is very necessary that they should be adjusted so as to retain the heat and prevent an evaporation of the medicinal which is likely to follow when the poultice is not closely held in place. It is with any application, only a lot of trouble to arrange a bandage that the animal will suffer no inconvenience from it.

FIG. 1—THROAT BANDAGE.

The first figure here presented, illustrates a bandage for the throat, which was described recently in Ohio Farmer. This bandage is very well for outside application to the throat. It is positive in book, as it is easy of application, and can be adjusted to first subject the bandage, then place the poultice in a cloth folded so as to retain the heat and keep the bandage and the throat. After it has been on about an hour, it will be cooler. A liniment can be applied in the same way.

FIG. 2—CHEST BANDAGE.

In the second cut is shown a properly adjusted bandage for the chest. This will be found especially useful for coughs, bronchitis and like affections in cases of long fever, etc., or for holding in place a poultice on the chest.

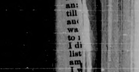
Insectivorous Figures in Fly Protection.

A French authority gives the following as the average weight of eggs from different—Light Brahmas and Dorkings, Cochins, 2 oz. to the pound; they lay, one for to treasonet and keepers, from 90 to 100 per annum, oftentimes more. Black and Dark Brahmas, 2 to the pound, and about 70 per annum. Black, white and buff Cochins, 2 to the pound, 100 is a large yield per annum. Plymouth Rocks, 2 to the pound, 100 per annum. Houdans, 2 to the pound, 100 per annum. Hamburgs, 2 to the pound, 100 per annum. Polish, 2 to the pound, 100 per annum. Bantams, 16 to the pound, 60 per annum. Turkeys' eggs, 5 to the pound, lay from 20 to 60 per annum. Duckes' eggs vary greatly with different species, but from 5 to 6 to the pound, and from 150 to 25 per annum, according to age and keeping. Geese, 4 to the pound, lay 20 per annum. Guinea fowls, 11 to the pound, lay 60 per annum. Large eggs have generally a thicker shell than smaller ones.

A Convenient Ladder.

The present is an opportune time for preparing conveniences that may be made in the work shop for future use. A farmer can hardly comprehend the number of appliances—too many ladders, short ladders, long ladders and step ladders—being all required at one time or other.

The accompanying cut shows a wonderfully convenient ladder, which, while by means new, is very desirable. It plays an excellent, in addition, the double use of step ladder and an ordinary straight ladder.



A STEP AND STRAIGHT LADDER IN ONE.

The idea is conveyed in the cut, in which the two parts are shown ready to be put together. The upper round of the step ladder should be run through slots in the narrow one. The slots are a little more than wide enough and just as wide, as the diameter of the round. The notches in the end of the inside ladder should rest firmly upon the second round of the outside one, and the notches in the end of that one on the projecting ends of the round of the other. The uprights are made of 2 by 3 inch pieces, and when spliced for a long ladder, and a hook is provided on the slots beside the rounds, it is nearly as firm as though made of one piece. It takes but a moment to pull it apart enough to slant it up to the desired angle for a spliced ladder.

Manufacturing Bone Dust.

The method of manufacturing bone dust at home and how given is varied by an a New England farmer who has tried it: From 150 pounds of steamed ground bones separate fifty pounds of the fluid. Put into a cotton 100 pounds into a steamer or kettle with sufficient weight of water, and boil about an hour. Then dip over and boil about an hour. Then dip out the contents into a hopper and let it drain, and gradually pour into it 6 while hot, and gradually pour into it about fifty pounds of the oil of vitriol, stirring the mixture. When effervescence has ceased, add the remaining fifty pounds of dry, fine bones and mix thoroughly. Bones which have had the grease and glue removed from them are much easier dissolved than raw ones.

The Percheron a Distinct Breed.

For a long time war has been waged among the breeders of French draught horses as to the claims made by Percheron breeders that theirs are a distinct breed and constitute a separate class. The contention seems to emphasize that all the draught horses of France are substantially of the same breed. To settle this matter a committee was appointed by the Illinois state board of agriculture last spring to investigate the subject and report thereon. This committee sent representatives to best authorities in France. These authorities unanimously decided that the Percheron is a distinct breed and is the leading draught horse breed in France. On the report of this committee the Illinois state board voted to put the Percheron in a distinct class.

Sweet Pickle for Hams.

The principal point is to get the hams well cured, and to keep sweet, and not to be to injure the flavor and cause the meat to become tainted.

A real nicely cured ham from a young hog is one of the luxuries of the table. Make a brine fast strong enough to float an egg, stir in sugar or N. O. molasses enough to give it a slight sweetness, taste. With two ounces of saltpetre dissolved in a gallon of the pickle, add a small piece of allspice, bits before boiling, and keep it boiling while skimming it off. Let it cool. When pickle is cool put the hams in the brine, weighing down so that not exposed to the air. Keep in a cool place, or, if warm weather, in a temperature, more time will be required; and small and large hams should be packed separately, otherwise the small ones will be too salt. Smoke with hickory wood or cobs.

Silage Without a Silo.

Minnesota Farmer tells about silage without a silo. About the end of October, or earlier, take a barrel, cut out one end and feed cutter, fine, half an inch and less and place into a box tight without pressure or weight or sackcloth of air, beginning at the bottom and tramed by a single own weight. The rates limited, and often a whole day for two feet depth of three or four inches molded a little. This food has been fed to milk. We have fed it to stock, and with no other rations than a little ground cake. The animals are remarkably healthy, and seem to pull it apart enough to shut it up to the desired angle for a spoiled ladder.

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Agricultural News.

W. A. Wadsworth, of Livingston, has been elected president of the New York state board of agriculture, corresponding secretary, J. S. Woodward, of Niagara.

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At a late meeting of the New Jersey State Agricultural society, Dr. E. A. Quick, of Newark, was elected president, and the old board of directors was re-elected.

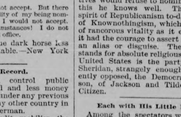
The export trade in American apples during the past shipping season fell short of that of last year.

A postal card directed to "Experimental Station, New Haven, Conn." requests the bulletins of that institution, and giving the writer's name and address, will bring these documents as fast as issued and free of charge to any person in any state of the Union.

Warming Water for Stock.

The practice of warming water for stock, especially milch cows and animals being fattened, is growing every year in section where the winters are long and cold. An iron stove for warming water for stock despites a plan which he has found both cheap and effective. The boiler used by the Iowa advocate, and said to do the work perfectly, at the minimum cost of construction and running. It is made of galvanized iron. A is a cylinder twelve inches in diameter and eight inches high, provided with a four inch smoke pipe, the lower one as shown in the cut C, made long enough to carry off the smoke and gases. B, B, eight inches in diameter, and high enough to reach from the edge of the water tank, in which it is to be set. This must be anchored to prevent floating. The water may be put in any tinner at a cost of from $2 to $2.50. A cover may be made to fit over B to be but supplied with a small hole, for ship draft.

Next take a kerosene or other strong cask of equal size, and saw off one end, making a tub ten inches deep, inside measure. Set this tub in your water tank, put the heater in the tub and secure the latter by a movable cross piece, which must cross firmly on the tub's edge and be held in place by projections on the inner side of the tub. Now fill the tank, tub and all, full of water, the heater being totally submerged, which must always be kept in this shape when a fire is it. Put some live coals in the heater, a man be lighting, and then some short, hard bits of wood or soft coal, after the fire gets well started put the cover on pipe, B, and the fire will burn slowly, but will burn very rapidly, for the reason that not a particle of heat is radiated except through the water.



A SIMPLE WARMER.

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FOLLOWING THE HOUNDS.

What About Fox Hunting in England. What Its Defenders Say.

In first week in November is the best hunting period, and, as a rule, all through the winter until March without stop, check, impediment or interruption, save by one inevitable enemy. That enemy is a gentleman popularly known as Jack Frost. No weather is so bad, frost, hail, sleet or rain, will hinder hunting. Indeed a wet day is not objectionable, the ground is softer and and a cloudy sky keepeak a hunting morning "sings the sad song, and no man or woman who hunts would dream of staying away from a meet, for fear it should be "black like a hat." It is a curious thing that following the hounds should offer such inducements to get a wetting without minding it. At other times the average English lady or gentleman of hunting proclivities is as much against going out in the rain as they are in favor of it, or rather indifferent to it. Exactly when hunting is on the tapis they certainly "know enough to go in when it rains." Generally a wet day is a day to spend in the library, by the fire, peering out of the windows, wondering if morning light in the sky is make a safer a pair of trousers, wandering absolutely from room to room, asking gossamer questions, and generally knocking the balls about at pool or pyramids in the billiard room, or lolling out an end of crochet and crewel work done, and work off a vast stock of long arrears of letters, notes and unanswered letters. Foreigners are wont to think that the Englishman carries his hobby so very dear. Englishman carries rolled tightly up in his breast, and he does not put down your that may come up unawares. There are no people in the world so afraid of being laughed at; but if rain doesn't put a stopper on hunting, frost does.

There is no hunting, there can be no hunting, when there is frost. And for two reasons. First, the ground would be too hard for the horses' hoofs, and jumping would be dangerous; second, there is no scent, and without scent the hounds wouldn't know where the fox had gone. The long spell of frost is therefore a disastrous condition of things for fox hunters. Days and weeks go by, sometimes, waiting for a thaw, or in hopes that "this bloody weather will break up, and be done with." Last winter was a particularly hard one, in more than one respect, for hunting. Continued hard frost for six weeks or more, and you should have seen the Duchess of Beaufort and stamp. The horses did nothing but stand in their stalls and lose house eating their heads off

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

FRESH FROM THE WIRES.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Habitable Globe.

News Relating to Politics, Religion, Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Other Topics.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

POST TO KEEP HIS SEAT.

A Decision by the House Elections Committee that Worthington Was Defeated.

A Washington dispatch says: The House Committee on Elections unanimously confirmed the decision of the sub-committee in favor of Gen. Post's title to the seat as Representative of the Tenth District of Illinois. Before beginning the tedious examination of the ninety pages of printed record it was agreed by the sub-committee that under precedents disputed points of law should be the statutes of Illinois, as construed by the Supreme Court of the State. The points of law were taken up one by one, and it was found that irregular and illegal votes had been cast for both parties to the contest, but after giving Mr. Worthington the benefit of all doubts the net result of the sifting was about fifty-nine majority for Gen. Post.

NO HOPE FOR UNSER FRITZ.

The Worst Fears Confirmed by Prof. Waldenstrom's Microscopical Examination.

The imperial family has ceased to hope for the recovery of the Crown Prince, says a Berlin despatch. The first results of the microscopical examination by Prof. Waldenstrom, communicated to the Emperor, are unfavorable, disclosing traces of cancer in the pus arising from necrosis of the cartilage of the larynx. Apart from the results of the examination, court dispatches confine the progress of symptoms tending toward a fatal issue. The occasional appearance of improvement is followed by a renewal of the gravest indications.

Internal Revenue Reduction.

The internal revenue reductions have been agreed on by the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee, and will be considered with the tariff bill, says a Washington telegram. They effect a total reduction of about $24,000,000 or $25,000,000. The tobacco tax, except on cigars and cigarettes, is repealed, reducing the revenue about $14,000,000. Licenses abolished will make a further reduction of between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000. There is no reduction on spirits of any kind. The manufacturers of fruit brandies are allowed to place their product in bonded warehouses and take warehouse receipts for the same time as the whisky distillers now have. Some extreme penalties have been lessened.

The Burlington Strike.

"The Burlington strike, from appearances, is as far as ever from settlement," says a Chicago telegram of Monday. "Eight hundred engineers and firemen are now working for the road. Passenger traffic is running regularly, and a few freight trains have been moved. Reports from Brookfield, Mo., are at hand to the effect that a striker has been shot by a guard. The strikers are hopeful. The brotherhoods are contemplating a general strike, involving many lines."

Trouble on the Texas Border.

An Austin (Tex.) dispatch says: The Governor has received information from Eagle Pass, Tex., that two Mexican Lieutenants and two soldiers crossed into Texas to arrest a deserter. When the Sheriff ordered them to release the man they returned and fired upon the Sheriff and his deputy. The fire was returned, and one Mexican soldier was killed and one soldier wounded. The wounded man and his two companions succeeded in getting back into Mexico. Reinforcements are expected.

Interstate Telegraphy.

The Postoffice Committee of the Senate has decided to report favorably what is known as the Spooner bill to regulate interstate telegraphy. There were some amendments made to the bill as introduced by Senator Spooner, but they are chiefly of an explanatory nature, and do not materially change the provisions of the bill.

The Hatfield-McCoy War.

Kentucky already has jurisdiction of the Hatfield outlaws arrested by West Virginia. Such is the decision of Judge Lurton, of the United States District Court, at Louisville. If Kentucky will now proceed to hang the entire gang there will be reason to rejoice at the decision.

The Snell Murder.

William R. Tascott, the Chicago murderer, has been seen at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Chicago detectives are on his trail.

At a Ripe Old Age.

A. Bronson Alcott, the founder of the Concord School of Philosophy, died at Boston of paralysis.

KNOCKING OUT GOULD.

The Pacific Railway Telegraph Bill Passes with a Rush.

With extraordinary unanimity the House of Representatives, on the 21st inst., voted to attack the Western Union Telegraph Company at its most vulnerable point. The bill, which passed by 204 on the Pacific Railroad Telegraph bill three years ago yea and 1 nay. The effect of this bill is to justify the existing contracts between the Pacific Railroads and the Western Union, by which the latter pays the transportation of the wires along the railroads of the Pacific coast. It is claimed that these contracts are in violation of the law of Congress authorizing and aiding the Pacific road and in the construction of the Pacific railroads, and are fraudulent as well as void, because they are obtained by railroad tracks, and had no power to either sell or lease the telegraph part of the plant.

THE EASTERN STATES.

The Grand Jury at New York failed to indict Gould and Sage for the alleged larceny of $3,000,000 worth of Denver & Rio Grande Railroad bonds. This ends all proceedings against the two Wall street magnates.

A loss of three-quarters of a million dollars was entailed by the burning of the Union Square Theater and Morton House, at Quincy, in New York. Several firemen were badly hurt by falling walls.

John R. Buckalew appeared before the New York Senate Trust-investigating Committee, and testified that he was the President of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, and a member of the Standard Oil trust. He produced the agreement, saying that its contents be kept from the press, as it contained private matters. Mr. Buckalew said the trust was started with $70,000,000 capital, which had been increased by stock dividends to $90,000,000. He believed all the companies entering into the agreement were corporations. No companies were taken afterward except for reasonable value of their refineries. No efforts had been made to force their stocks on the market, and then drop the trust. The witness said that the output of the country is about 27,000,000 barrels annually. Three-quarters of this is controlled by the trust. The trust certificates are worth $105, par value $100. They have been higher. In 1887 the shareholders received 20 per cent more stock, and in addition a dividend of 10 per cent. Dividends have been declared every three months, the average being 7½ per cent. annually.

THE WESTERN STATES.

The Coroner's jury at Chicago, after deliberating over three weeks on the murder of Anna J. Snell, has contented its labors, and found that the deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot fired by William R. Tascott. The Grand Jury had already indicted Tascott for the murder. The young criminal is still at large, but the Chicago police express confidence that will be ultimate capture. Some think he has fled out of the country, others that he is dead, others express the belief that he has fled to the Bluffs, Nebraska, and others are held to the theory that he is hiding in Chicago.

During 1887 railroads in Michigan earned $81,949,959, an increase over 1886 of $9,938,102.

A Chicago telegram gives the following particulars of a horrible murder in that city:

A smoking tragedy took place in the dingy two-story frame building at No. 1419 State street. When pretty Josephine Maggie Gaughey wanted work early in the morning she went to the door of her father's room and took a young man named Jacob Hebner by the throat as she ran to the place at the time. There was no one else in the place at the time. The brute seized the opportunity, and dragging her to the rear of the building attempted to outrage her. She fought desperately, and he dragged her into a little closet under the stairway. And choking her to the floor in the corner, completed his infernal work. She still struggled, and the fiend seized a small hatchet and chopped her about the face and head, gripping one hand around her throat, the other still wielding the hatchet. Then he fled. After crashing her skull the murderer went on with his butchery. He slashed away at the cheeks, he tried to cut out the staring eyes. The features were not recognizable when the police arrived. Hebner had fled, but he turned toward the dead form into the furthest corner of the closet and piled sack after sack of heater feedings upon it. The closet door was closed and his crime hidden for a while. It was evidently his intention to wait till night and then devise some means for carrying the body out of the place. But at 7 o'clock the black fiend disappeared, but his flight this morning was arrested at Forreston, Ill., sixty miles south of Chicago. He confessed to his awful crime. Some holes after he had fled the place of his crime, he had returned to view the dead. His parents were almost frantic with grief when apprised of the terrible fate that had befallen their child.

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THE POLITICAL FIELD.

A Washington special to the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says "it is definitely settled that at least two Democrats will go from Dakota and one Dakota when the question comes up in the House. They are Gov. Mellette, of South Dakota; Wardwell, of Yankton; Scott, of Pennsylvania; and Outhwaite, of Ohio."

The official returns of the special election held in the Eleventh Michigan Congressional District gave Seymour (Rep.) a plurality of 462 over Brown.

A Tuscola (Ill.) special to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

To a direct question put to William R. Morrison, Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois as to whether he wanted the nomination for the office, he replied: "I do not hunt for the office; but if he thinks the wishes of the Democracy of Illinois demand that I should be the nominee, I will submit the question to the Democratic National Convention, and, if I am nominated, I will be the class of state should not be disrupted. He further said: "I am not a candidate for the Senatorship, and I do not consider him a candidate in the full sense of the word. This declaration is not to be construed into a withdrawal from the race."

The United Labor party of the Twenty-second District of New York declared in its last meeting that the party should make every effort to have a Presidential candidate in the field, and that the party should be conducted on an active campaign in all the doubtful States.

The Republicans of Michigan have adopted a local option bill, and the lower branch has passed a bill providing for scientific temperance instruction in the schools of the public institutions of the State. The lower house passed a bill to prohibit horse racing on Sunday throughout the State by a vote of 70 to 21.

The Democratic State Committee of Minnesota has fixed the time for holding the State convention for delegates to the National convention for May 17. At the committee meeting on St. Paul President Cleveland's administration was indorsed by a close adjusting vote, and the declaration made that "We are willing to abide the result of the next national election on the platform adopted in his last message."

A Prohibitionist Society, numbering 350 members, has been formed at Bethel, Me., for the purpose of agitating the repeal of the prohibition law. Similar societies are to be organized throughout the State of Maine.

The date of the Illinois Prohibition State Convention, to be held in Representative Hall, Springfield, has been changed from May 23 and 24 to May 22 and 23.

The call for the Iowa Democratic State Convention, to be held at Dubuque May 2, has been issued. The convention will be composed of 580 delegates.

The Senate committee of the Iowa Legislature has passed a bill granting municipal suffrage to women, and permitting them to vote on school questions.

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

The Knights of Labor and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen have buried the hatchet, says a Chicago special of Friday.

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In the United States Court at Chicago, on Thursday, Judge Gresham denied the application of Coy and Burnham, of Indianapolis, for a release on a writ of habeas corpus. This compels them to remain in confinement pending a hearing by the United States Supreme Court.

A Texarkana (Texas) dispatch says: "The wife of James McElmore, living at this place, has given birth to triplets, two boys and a girl. The couple have been married only three years, and this is the third set of triplets that have been born during that time, and all live."

Six years after the crime, and after having been sentenced to death six times, Oscar F. Dockwith has finally been hanged at Hudson, New York, for the murder of Simon Vedder, in 1881.

The paper stock of Barnes Brothers, Detroit, was destroyed by fire. Loss $150,000.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The President has nominated John E. Carland, of Dakota, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; M. J. Cubbage, of Louisiana, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; R. R. Nash, of Washington Territory, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; and Mary F. Ballantine, Postmaster at Syracuse, Neb.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has substantially, though not formally, agreed upon a public land bill to repeal the timber culture and pre-emption laws, amend the Homestead law, etc., similar in general features to the Senate bill of last session.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, on the 1st inst., submitted to the full committee the tariff bill upon which the Democratic members have been at work for several months. The free-list section is to take effect July 1, 1888. A Washington dispatch says the Republicans and Randallites are dissatisfied with the bill, and that the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee will frame another one.

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

Tuesday.

The bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua passed the senate on the 27th ult., by a vote of 36 to 11. All the Senators voting in the negative had from the beginning been opposed to the measure, and at length too bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and to the dependents of deceased soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion, was taken up. Senator Mahone, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a substitute for the bill, providing that the pension laws be so construed as to include the widows of Revolutionary soldiers, and that the Commissioner of Pensions, and the Committees on Pensions, whenever any pension claims have been rejected through the failure of the claimant to furnish the proofs required, should be notified of the fact, and instructing the Committee to report forthwith the Senate's action upon such claims. The substitute was vigorously opposed by Senators Cockrell and Morgan, who contended that it would be a fruitful source of fraud, and would open the door to the employment of agents and attorneys to hunt up claims. The substitute was finally passed, and the bill was then passed. The House bill for the relief of the widows of deceased soldiers and sailors, and the Senate bill for a portal entry and exit to the Capitol, were considered, but both C. M. Conger of Michigan were delivered by Messrs. Hiscock, Cullom, Sherman, Dawes, Whiting, Cannon, Hayes, Allen, Wade, Ingalls, Sawyer, Chandler, Palmer, and Stockbridge, relating to the disposition of the remains of the deceased were adopted upon motion of Mr. Sherman, and a further conference was asked by the House adjourned.

The remains reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee requesting the President to negotiate a treaty with the Emperor of China for the protection of the Chinese in the United States, and for the exclusion of Chinese laborers from the senate on the 1st inst. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill, the pending question being on Mr. Wilson's amendment to the bill, which was adopted by the House. Mr. Beck delivered a set speech against the bill, and Mr. Morgan follow

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, — MICHIGAN

EMPEROR WILLIAM left 300,000,000 marks, or $72,000,000 in cash.

An eastern paper says: "The woods are full of good republican candidates." They are taking to the woods early.

NUMEROUS reasons have been given for Mr. Blaine's withdrawal from the presidential race, but the real one probably is that Mr. Cleveland's conduct of public affairs makes Mr. Blaine too tired to run.

THE Chicago Herald suggests that some kind of humane society should be organized at once for the prevention of cruelty to statesmen. Not a day goes by but that a dozen or two are proposed for the republican nomination.

A PROTECTION organ indignantly resents the charge that protection encourages trusts. Trusts are formed, to be sure, outside the protected industries, but the dime museum impresario would give a good deal to secure so rare a curiosity as a member of a trust who is not a protectionist.

THUS far in every county of Pennsylvania where the Democrats have had occasion to make a public expression of opinion, they have indorsed President Cleveland and the tariff message he sent to congress. The students of the drift of the political current should make a note of this fact.—Philadelphia Record.

A New York paper is still agitating the question of Phil Sheridan's birthplace. But what difference does it make anyway? The question as to where any republican candidate was born will have no bearing on the presidency this year. The republican candidate that can beat Cleveland has not yet been born at all.—Chicago Herald.

As absent-minded protection paper which forgets the protection claim that the tariff does not encourage trusts says: "An effective blow can be aimed at the sugar trust by wiping out the duty on all raw and refined sugars." If wiping out this duty would deal and effective blow at the sugar trust, why would not wiping out other duties have the same effect on other trusts?

It is said that the Chatsworth disaster has already cost the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad more than $300,000 in damages, and there is another $100,000 yet to pay. A new culvert, by which the accident would have been avoided, would have cost $400. The difference between that sum and the total amount of damages paid and to be paid represents the company's investment in experience.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, died, March 8, at Berlin, in his 91st year. He was appointed regent in 1858 and became king of Prussia in 1861 and emperor of Germany in 1871. He was at once a great warrior and statesman—he created the German empire and made it the leading power in Europe. The mourning for the dead Kaiser is evidently genuine. His people loved the man, as well as the emperor.

THE demand for paper is national currency grows largely out of the drift of a certain class of business toward large cities, where trade is to be carried through the mails. Of this class of barter in general, it may be said that the consumer usually pays a large price and buys of a stranger, something which has not been seen by the purchaser. To facilitate this line of trade a re-issue of the war "shinplasters" is asked.

Loss and loud were the Republican cries in Minneapolis that a Democratic victory in the municipal election would be accepted by the country as an indication of Minnesota's position toward President Cleveland and his tariff message. Minneapolis heard the cries, took them at their full value and elected the entire Democratic ticket by good majorities. Carry the news to Manley—Joe Manley of Maine!—Buffalo Courier.

THE plan of strangling "trust" monopolies by state taxation need not interfere in the least with other practical remedies. Congress can easily dispose of the "trusts" that have grown up under the tariff by simply withdrawing the "protective" duties. American consumers would thus keep the taxes in their pockets while managers of the "trust" might whistle for their millions of prospective booty. This would be cutting off the tail of the dog right behind the ears.—Philadelphia Record.

HON. J. M. WEEVOC of this state, chairman of the democratic state central committee, has been chosen president of the democratic association of the northwest, an organization, embracing the states of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, and Kansas. The headquarters of the association will be in Chicago, and its purpose is to thoroughly organize the party in these states for next fall's campaign. This is a worthy complement paid to Mr. Weston, and is an endorsement of his able and conscientious political work in the past.

FALLS VIEW was unknown until created by the Michigan Central Railroad, which stops its trains at this point to enable its passengers to enjoy the grandest and most comprehensive view of the falls that is to be anywhere obtained. Before that time people came in carriages from the American side to "Inspiration Point," the view from which Howells said was "unequalled for sublimity," but Falls View, being more elevated, the scene from it is much finer. No other road runs to, or near this point and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

In 1867, when the high wool tariff went into operation, there were here in the state of Iowa valued at $1,483,245, and sheep valued at 2,084,476. After twenty years experience with protected wool growing, in 1887 the assessed value of sheep in Iowa was 277,489, and of hogs 2,852,530. So far, the wool grower. In 1870 there were 85 woolen factories in Iowa, and in 1880 there were 24. Thus protection failed to protect the farmer, and also failed to protect the manufacturer. The bill agreed upon in the committee on ways and means is a step toward reunning woolen manufacture in this country. Matters now stand wool sells at low prices and woolens cannot be made at a profit.—Philadelphia Record.

The Question of Wages.

There is no subject on which high protectionists more persistently and dishonestly mislead the public than that of wages. They continual cry is that protection increases wages. Yet, when it is pointed out that wages in continental Europe are much lower than in England, they assert that wages were made high by protection in England, and by its original force in that country have, since 1848, maintained their then high standard.

That such a monstrously absurd proposition as this should receive credance is almost inconceivable. Yet it is blatantly advanced by our local high protection organ, in face of facts which incontestably prove it to possess not even the credibility of a myth.

The facts relative to European wages in Europe are as follow, and are taken from Mulhall's Hisory of Prices," 1885. Wages have risen in all countries for the last thirty years, while prices have fallen 10 per cent. The wages of a day laborer have risen in England from 32 cents in 1855 to 56 cents in 1884; in France same time, from 30 to 50 cents; in Russia, from 12 to 24 cents; in Belgium and Holland (free-trade countries) from 19 to 40 cents; in Italy, from 10 to 24 cents; in Austria, from 20 to 40 cents.

Artisans' wages have risen in England from a little over 52 cents a day in 1840 to $1.26 in 1884, and in France from 50 cents in 1850 to 70 cents in 1880.

According to the United States census report, the average earnings of operatives have risen from 80 cents a day in 1850 and 96 cents a day in 1860 to $1.14 a day in 1880.

The rise in wages in all Europe since 1850 has been 40 or 50 per cent, and in the United States 44 per cent, indicating that the wages of operatives have risen in the same degree both in Europe and America. The reasons given for this rise are the gold discoveries in California and Australia, the spread of public instruction, the greater efficiency of industry, and demand for labor.

There is, however, a phase of this question which protectionists wholly ignore, yet on it hinges the entire question of wages remuneration as between the British and continental European laborer. It is this: The British operatives have to pay only 45 per cent of their earnings for food, while the continental pay 55 per cent.

There is another important circumstance, also which our protectionists wholly ignore, and which tells largely in favor of the British free-trade laborer. It is this: In France, Germany, and the United States the profits of the capitalist are larger than in England, where the competition of capital outweights that of labor. Thus, British operatives as a rule, earn in wages from 30 to 33 per cent of the value of the manufactures they produce, while in the United States the workman gets only 18 per cent. And still another point. In 1850, under comparative free trade,

PRESIDENTIAL SOUR GRAPES.

Sheridan—Me, too, Jim.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

St. Louis Will Come First and Victory Will Follow After.

The National Democratic convention of 1888 will be held at St. Louis, and it will begin its proceedings upon the 4th day of the month of June. This latter fact presents a new departure. Usually, since the war, it has been the custom of the Democratic party to wait until the Republicans had put forth their candidates and their platform before taking similar action itself. This time it seems to be possessed with the courage of its convictions. It practically says to its great opponent: "Nominate whom you please. Say what you please. We shall beat you any way. We will take the field first, regardless of what you may do."

The correspondents say that this is an administration victory. We look upon it differently. We look upon it as a Democratic victory. It is an out and out announcement that the Democratic party is not afraid of itself; that it is prepared to fight for its cause; that it believes that it has come into national power to stay.

This is the proper attitude for the party to take before the country. Let them take good care that their action at St. Louis sustains it. Let them see to it that they come from there with a harmonious and enthusiastic following. And, to accomplish this, but one thing is necessary, and that is to pursue in all its proceedings the grand old maxim: "In essential unity, in non-essential liberty, in all things charity."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Democracy Sets the Pace.

The selection of St. Louis as the place of meeting for the Democratic national convention will meet with general approval. It is always good policy to begin a political campaign in a political stronghold of the party. St. Louis and the state of Missouri are joined to the Democracy by bands of steel and will give the nominee an appropriate send off.—Philadelphia Record.

A Slogan of Triumph.

The action of the national committee is a message to the Democracy of the nation which will strengthen their confidence, arouse their enthusiasm and inspire them with an energy and resolution that will render them invincible in the campaign. The course taken will demoralize and dishearten the opposition.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The First in the Field.

The national committee has done a wise thing in naming an earlier day for the Democratic convention than the date of the Republican convention. To be first in the field is everything when an aggressive fight for a good cause is the requisite of victory, and this is certainly the necessity in the coming contest.—Richmond Times.

More of an Undertaking.

The St. Louis convention will have a bigger job on its hands this year than it one that is to be held in Chicago. The former will have to name a president, while the latter will simply have to choose a historical man-of-war for its party.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

On the Run.

From all sources comes approval of the early date fixed for the Democratic national convention. The party is strong enough to show its hand first. The other side is all broken up. The Republicans are on the run, and the best they can do is keep them there.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Early Aggressive Campaign.

We congratulate the Democratic national committee on the result of its meeting at Washington. In the selection of St. Louis as the place for the convention at a central point, in a city affording ample accommodations and loyal to Democratic purposes.—Manchester Union.

The Date Shows Good Judgment.

The national Democratic committee did a wise thing in reconsidering the determination of the day before and fixing the date of the convention June 5.—Boston Post.

A Fortunate Selection.

The selection of St. Louis as the place for the holding of the Democratic national convention is a fortunate one for the Democracy.—Milwaukee Journal.

Victory in '76, Victory in '88.

St. Louis well received the national Democratic convention in 1876, and it claims to the same distinction in 1888.—Buffalo Courier.

The Next President.

The next president is to be nominated in St. Louis. This is satisfaction enough for one day.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Magnetism All Gone.

Those who saw Mr. James G. Blaine when he was in London last year at the jubilee, will not be surprised at his letter from Florence declining to be put in nomination as Republican candidate for the American presidency. Mr. Blaine looked as if he were very much exhausted. His energy and his magnetic powers seemed to have evaporated.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The True Inwardness of Things.

The "anti-saloon Republican convention" will be held in New York in April. It will be largely composed of delegates to the saloon Republican convention in Chicago.—St. Louis Republican.

A Sign of the Times.

There is an old superstition that a year with three eights in it is a lucky year.—Atlanta Constitution.

This Is What They Did.

When the issues of the twenty years from 1856 to 1876 were substantially settled the Republican party began to lose its vigor, because it seemed incapable of setting its face to the future and dealing with new questions. It lingered over the past and tried to keep up the sectional division when the people began to wish for its disappearance. It permitted grave abuses to make their way into the public service, and seemed to lack the vigor to grapple with them. The revenue system, which had been necessitated by the war and the public debt, had fostered powerful monopolies and built up special interests at the expense of the people, and these were concerned for their own perpetuation. They were permitted, in a great measure, to control the action of the party. Their money was at its service so long as their protection was guaranteed. Their rich representatives made their way into the party councils and obtained high places in legislation and administration. They dictated party declaration and had a dominating influence upon party action.—New York Times.

A Mighty Slander Platform.

The friends of Gen. Harrison—who, by the way, was never anything more than a colonel, and not a very gory one at that—out in Indiana, are making a great effort to secure a delegation to the Republican national convention favorable to his nomination for the presidency. This prompts us to remind them that an election was held in the Empire state a few months ago that was supposed to have given proof for good and all the bosmirch of Grant and Lincoln, the respective sons of their respective honored fathers.

Gen. Harrison is a very worthy but mediocre statesman, whose principal recommendation, so far as we can make out, is not that "he is the son of his father," but that "he is the grandson of his grandfather, 'Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too.'" And that is a mighty slender platform to run upon, and don't you forget it, oh, men of Indiana.—New York Sun.

The New Postmaster General.

President Cleveland is to be congratulated in having put a Jacksonian Democrat at the head of the postoffice department. The new postmaster general is such, and he has proceeded to work in a very business like way, and after a fashion which should commend him to the hearty good will of all Democrats.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Boomerang Boom.

With Foraker forging to the front in Ohio, Uncle John Sherman's baby blizzard boom, which he fondly hoped would sweep over Ohio, now that Blaine is out of the way, appears to have exhausted all its energies in leveling some of his own fences.—New York Evening World.

The Opportunity May Come.

By all means let the Ohio men continue to shout for John Sherman. The Democrats who still bear in mind the frauds which put Rutherford B. Hayes into the White House, will welcome at the polls such an opportunity to settle up with the Ohio senator.—New York Sun.

A Thing of the Past.

It did not seem probable a few years ago, but it is now almost an accomplished fact, that the Republican officeholder has ceased to be a reality, and has become in the city of New York merely a reminiscence of a past and unregretted period of history.—New York Sun.

Ever Since He Took Tilden's Seat.

H. B. Hayes has come out with an expression of deep commiseration for American sheep, in case the duty on wool is removed. It will not surprise the country to know that Hayes has been feeling sheepish for some time.—Alta California.

A Gentle Reminder.

Those persons who think that Blaine will no longer be the presidency are earnestly asking: "Who is Blaine's heir?" It does not appear to have occurred to them that there may be a pocket in Blaine's political shroud.—Chicago News.

No Doubt About This.

If the convention were to nominate me I would not accept," says Gen. Sheridan. "Why, you would, general, you'd accept p. d. q. Good American citizens like you are throwing away presidential nominations.—Kansas City Times.

A Step at Ingalls.

Ingalls' reading of Washington's farewell address was thoroughly appreciated by the members of the senate. Probably a good many of them were sorry that it wasn't Ingalls' farewell address.—Chicago Herald.

And It Will not Either.

Republican organs are claiming that their party is rich in presidential timber, but a little time like this doesn't prevent the party from selecting a man weak enough to insure his defeat.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Question of Time Only.

What are we to do about all those rebel flags that Republican secretaries of war, from Stanton down, have returned to the ex-rebel states? Ought not the Republican party to be abolished?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A True Statement of Affairs.

The Democratic party is much stronger everywhere than it was in 1884, and is threatened by none of the dissensions which so seriously handicapped it in New York that year.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Plenty of Land on Hand.

The Democratic party was never so full of the courage of its convictions; never so ready to fight for them; never so sure that to fight is to win as it is now.—St. Louis Republican.

Discord in the Air.

The voice of the Blaine banquet is still heard in the land and it is very harsh discord to the owners of the sherman boom.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Let Him Think So.

Young Mr. Lincoln announces that he is out of politics, and he evidently believes that the announcement is important.—Atlanta Constitution.

Inquiry by Republican Clubs.

Have you read our Jimmie's letter?
Have you read it through and through?
Have you read it so you're certain
What Jimmie's going to do?
—Washington Critic.

GEO. W. MILLER,

The Leading Clothier of Charlevoix County,

Will next week tell about that new stock of goods just placed on his shelves. In the meantime come and select your

New Spring Suits.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!!

ANYTHING and EVERYTHING in the line of

SUGAR-MAKING SUPPLIES

Obtainable at Stockman & Iddings' Store.

☞SAP PANS (large and small), SAP PAILS, SPILES, CARRIERS, SKIMMERS, Sheet Iron Goods, Copper Goods, Brass Goods.

☞The REED SPRING TOOTH DRAG, for which we are sole agents, always on hand.

☞CLOVER SEEDS (Mammoth and Medium), CHOICE TIMOTHY and MILLETT. Reliable, pure, clean. The Best Goods for the smallest sum of money.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS, by buying of

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

FOR

March!

SAP PAILS.
SAP PANS.
SAP SPILES

(Job and Tin Work)

I. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

We have now one nice Thoroughbred BULL CALF, six months old. He is a dandy. Also, several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Dry Goods!

The only exclusive stock of DRY GOODS in Charlevoix, at the corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE of LADIES' WRAPS AND JACKETS AT COST.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

DO YOU WANT

PURE DRUGS

Or Carefully Compounded Prescriptions,

CALL ON US.

DO YOU SMOKE? We Keep the Best Cigars.
DO YOU LIKE MUSIC? We will take pleasure in showing our well-selected Stock!

Yours Respectfully,

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,
Druggists and Pharmacists,
Opera Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

Bargains

IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County
Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 15, 1888.

Local Notes and News.

☞Perry Weed has put in a full line of legal blanks.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 2m1

☞Perry Weed is carrying a large assortment of legal blanks.

☞For legal blanks of all kinds, go to Perry Weed's book-store.

D. S. Way, the photographer, is turning out some good work these days.

Sugar makers will be interested in the new advertisement of Stockman & Iddings.

Sixteen Horton's Bay Good Templars visited Charlevoix lodge Monday evening.

☞Get kindling-wood at the shingle-mill. Delivered for 75 cents per cord. Telephone, No. 22.

Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co.'s dock is receiving its usual huge pile of cedar, for spring shipments.

Upright Bros. have sold their large safe to Dr. Allen, of Boyne, and the same was taken to that place yesterday.

Space will be given to the discussion of the question of cattle running at large, if anyone has any arguments to offer.

Geo. W. Beaman, the druggist, calls attention to a number of articles this week, which he is making a specialty of.

D. S. Way expects to begin the erection of the building for his new photograph gallery as soon as the snow is off.

A. T. Washburne & Co. have a new advertisement this week, in which they state some plain facts in relation to purchasing dry goods.

The Enterprise says that Charlevoix has a cigar factory that employs five hands, Mr. Enterprise, please multiply that number by three.

Geo. W. Miller, the clothier, will have a new advertisement next week. His display of hats and caps will interest buyers of the latest spring styles.

Byron See has a rather novel arrangement for showing carpet samples. From a single pattern he can show how a carpet will look made up ready for the floor.

Mr. and Mrs. Cash, of Eveline, who are well and favorably known in this town, expect to go to San Jose, Cal., in a few weeks, to remain for an indefinite period.—Enterprise.

W. W. Washburn has been delivering John B. Gough's "Platform Echoes" last week, and will take orders from all who desire. It is an interesting book, well finished, and a valuable accession to any library.

Capt. R. Vanderhoef writes that the steamer Thomas Friant will commence her season's run as soon as the ice will permit. The route will be substantially the same as last year, and the boat will be manned by the same crew.

The new safe for the register's office has arrived and is being put in position. It is 86 inches high and 67 by 33 inches in width and depth, and weighs 6,800 lbs. It is the Chicago Safe Lock Company's manufacture.—Boyne Citizen.

Is it not about time for the voters of this township to prohibit cattle from running at large in the streets? All towns with any pretension to cleanliness enforce such a by-law, and Charlevoix ought to. We hope that the matter will be thoroughly discussed before town-meeting, and that it will be decided to try prohibition for a year.

Late advices from Mr. Burke give assurance that the rebuilt Champlain will be called the "City of Charlevoix" if it be possible to effect the change of name, and there is good reason to believe it is possible. The boat is rebuilt from the keel up, and her machinery is made practically as good as new. This will correct any contary impression that may have gained circulation.

Purely Personal.

Miss Mary Scroggie returned Tuesday from St. Ignace.

An original pension has been granted William Ho-ne.

Henry Newman has been granted an increase in his pension.

Chas Swallow and Levi Lamphear returned from Florida yesterday.

Mrs. E. M. Clark left Monday to join Mr. Clark at Atlanta, Georgia. Her mother, Mrs. Howard, accompanying her as far as Ionia.

James Beauvais is home from his upper peninsula hunting and trapping camp.

Rev. W. G. Clark moved this week into Mrs. Wrisley's house on the south terrace.

Mrs. A. G. Aldrich and daughter returned from their visit in southern Michigan last Friday.

John S. Baker, of Grand Rapids is at home this week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sim Baker.

Fred A. See left Monday for a trip through Washington Territory. He will stop first at Spokane Falls.

Geo. Burns started Monday for Beaver Island with several passengers. He will take the ice off Crosswhite village.

Dan Durance returned Tuesday from Lambton, Ontario, where he has been visiting friends for a number of months.

Mrs. Robt. Wilks, and daughter Carrie, returned home Tuesday from Flint where they have been visiting since last fall.

Reuben Hatch, ex-judge of this circuit, has left Traverse City and opened an office in Grand Rapids for the practice of law.

E. H. Green left Tuesday for Lansing. From there he will go to Ohio, and will bring his daughter, Miss Mabel, back with him.

Dr. N. J. Perry left yesterday for Pontiac, where he takes charge of his brother's dental rooms. He will be absent about two months.

Mrs. Eunice Allen, of Hastings, who has been the guest of her brother J. A. Hawkins and family the past month, returned to her home Tuesday.

Rev. B. H. Whitman returned Saturday from Burr Oak where he was called by the sickness of a brother. His brother died before he reached there.

Dr. G. W. Cromter has accepted the appointment of aid, with the rank of captain, on the staff of O. A. Janes, of Hillsdale, brigadier general Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., of Michigan.

Coming Events.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning the subject will be "The church; the Body of Christ." In the evening, "A Band of touched Hearts."

There will be an oyster supper at Mr. William Clarke's in Barnard, on Tuesday evening March 20 for the benefit of the pastor. Admission 75 cents per couple. A cordial invitation extended to all.

There will be a union township caucus in the Burns house, 1 of a mile south of the Black school house in the township of Charlevoix, on the 24th day of March, to nominate candidates for township offices.

There will be an open meeting of Charlevoix Lodge I. O. G. T., held in Green hall, Tuesday evening, March 20th. Good entertainment will be provided. All are cordially invited to attend. Admittance free.

Friday evening of this week the historical society will meet with Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Washburn. Rev. W. H. McCartney will read the paper on "Our Ancestors." The hosts, Mr. Washburne and Mrs. A. O. Downs will lead the conversation on "Old Mortality."

Eveline.

INGOTON, March 13.—Miss Jennie Jarman was sick last week.

W. H. Downer was in town last week Thursday, contracting for bark to be got out in June.

On Monday of last week, Miss Mary Johnson, teacher in Mountain district, was called home to Central Lake, by the sickness of her mother. Miss Johnson has taught a very successful term of school.

The friends of Mrs. James Reed will be pleased to learn that her health is improving.

Geo. Allen, of Mancelona, arrived in town last Thursday, and will remain. He informs us that about 25 Mancelona boys will be here soon to cut wood.

W. E. Hayes started on the fifth for Kansas, for an indefinite time. All was a friend of your reporter, and we wish him good luck.

J. M. Harris contemplates purchasing an interest in the store of J. H Purvis soon.

A letter received from Loraine, Ohio, states that the steam barge W. P. Thew, of that place, which carried ore from St. Ignace for the Pine Lake Iron Co. last summer, is receiving a double deck, and otherwise being improved; and that she will be here at the opening of navigation.

There will be a social at the residence of T. C. Bird on Friday evening of this week. March 15th, for the benefit of Rev. J. Durrance, pastor of the M. E. church of Ironton.

Miss Anna Rodger, of this place, was among the successful ones at the teacher's examination held at Boyne City on the 1st.

Last week a number of chipmunks and woodchucks were seen in this vicinity, indicating an early spring.

Our townsman, Mr. N. L. Cash and wife, contemplate a trip to San Jose, Cal.

Samuel Curry, brother of Alexander Curry, of this place, writes from Garnesville, N. Y., that he will start for here on the 12th, and if he likes the country he will probably stay.

John Hammond became worse on Friday last, and still continues to fail.

David Lane returned from Canada last week, bringing with him a fine team of horses.

Mr. Dolph of the Pine Lake Iron Co., is at Ironton, on business.

Mr. Joseph Monroe, of South Arm, was in Ironton over Sunday.

J. D. Parrish, of Ironton, is on the road again buying rags in exchange for tin ware.

Hayes.

BENZONA, March 13.—Mrs. Wilks and daughter returned from the south part of the state whom they have been visiting, and are now at Mr. Frank Kane's.

Miss Metcalf closed a very successful term of school in district No. 6 last Friday. Of the 77 days of the term, Clara Kane and Sula Kopf were not absent at all. Mabel Salter missed a day and Jennie Banks one day.

Thos. Murry who has been visiting in the south part of the state and in Canada, was calling upon some of his old friends in this section yesterday. He looks as if he had been well kept while absent. Mrs. Murry's mother, a lady 85 years old came back with them.

Richard Cooper who has been under the doctor's care for some time past, is getting around again.

Morris Chew, who has been having sore throat is getting better.

Some of our Hayseites have warm friends in Charlevoix and when they go down there they insist on keeping them over night.

It is rumored that Mrs. Gibson and her daughter Mrs. Leeds are coming here to spend the summer. Her many friends will be glad to see her.

Our Lumbermen are thinking of breaking camp before long.

C. H. Whitford has his mill fully stocked up with logs and has quit buying.

A great many are complaining with hard colds.

The Village Election.

The citizens caucus at the room in the opera block last Friday evening to nominate candidates for village officers, named the following ticket:

President—Fred A. Smith.
Trustees—John W. Kirby, Joseph M. Clarke, Geo. W. Jefferies.
Clerk—H. S. Harsha.
Treasurer—A. J. Hodge.
Street Commissioner—Carley Boak.
Assessor—H. C. Cooper.
Constable—Carley Boak.

Later in the evening another caucus was held at the Sentinel office, with the following result:

President—J. M. Sec.
Trustees—John M. Ackert, J. Milo Eaton, John Burns.
Clerk—H. S. Harsha.
Treasurer—A. Rosenthal.
Street Commissioner—Carley Boak.
Assessor—H. C. Cooper.
Constable—Carley Boak.

On Saturday and Monday the contest was exceedingly warm. The latter ticket was elected by majorities from 14 to 68, in a total vote of 248.

W. C. T. U. Week of Prayer

The meetings of the week of prayer to be observed by the W. C. T. U. of this place will be held as follows:

Sunday afternoon, March 18th in Congregational church, commencing at three o'clock. Meeting led by Mrs. Downs; Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. L. E. Madgo; Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Stewart; Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. McElroy. Wednesday evening there will be a union meeting in the M. E. church. Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Kirkpatrick; Friday afternoon in Jefferies' hall; Saturday afternoon with Mrs. Jefferies. All the ladies are cordially invited.

MRS. L. E. MEDGE, President
MRS. W. J. STEVENSON, Secretary

Ellsworth.

March 13.—Frank Wrisley started early this morning for Bellaire to serve on the jury at the circuit court.

A. L. Pickard, of East Jordan, is visiting this region as a sewing machine agent.

Neil Flanagin, of Atwood made a flying visit here this morning.

It is reported that the thermometer stood 24 degrees below zero at East Jordan last night.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Manistee is having a series of tariff debates.

Open water in lake Huron is visible from Cheboygan.

It is said that St. Ignace is to have another newspaper.

Twelve of Lansing's saloons will go out of blast May 1. So their keepers promise.

The Bay City Press has changed its form to eight pages, of six columns to the page.

The election at Petoskey Monday was a political contest with a sweeping victory for the democrats.

Gladstone has been incorporated less than one year, and she has just voted to pave several miles of her streets.

It is said that Traverse City is organizing several social clubs anticipating the enforcement of county prohibition.

The subscription to the natural gas fund at Charlotte has reached $3,500 Boring will be commenced when $5,000 is raised.

The officers of the Northwestern Carringemakers' association are trying to have the Michigan manufacturers join them, but were unsuccessful at a meeting at Lansing last week. Only two Michigan manufacturers now belong to the association.

A certain young man in Vernon Township, who has a longing to be a railroad conductor, recently wrote to "Jim" Ashley for a chance to run on the road." In due time he received a reply that he could "run on the road as much as he liked if he would only keep out of the way of the trains.—Clare Democrat.

Kalkaska has raised $4,000, and in consideration thereof the Freeman box factory will locate there. The company will erect a main building 150x40 feet, two stories high, a brick engine room 40x50, a work shop 20x30, a large storage room, and a saw mill. This is the same plant that Manistee has lost.

As the season advances the prospects for an extraordinary large crop of peaches becomes more flattering. Winter is nearly gone and no temperature has been recorded in this section lower than five degees below zero. If the growers were as sure of good prices as they are of a good crop there would be no limit to their joy.—Saugatuck Commercial.

One of the most important engineering projects of the day is a plan whereby the distance by water from ports on lake Michigan to lake Superior points could be reduced about 300 miles. A party of capitalists considered the feasibility of the project and about decided to carry the plan into execution. The proposed plan to construct a canal connecting the two great bodies of water from the head of Big Bay de Noc on lake Michigan to south bay in Lake Superior. The distance is forty miles. New York and Minneapolis capitalists have revived the project, and that a survey will soon be made locating a route with a view to commencing the construction of what would prove an important waterway. Competent engineers, whose attention has been directed to the plan, pronounce it perfectly feasible. The estimated cost of the canal is $5,000,000, and if sufficient capital can be secured and his plan meets the expectations of those interested, the work will soon be inaugurated. Vessel owners and captains speak very highly of the scheme, and pronounce it a grand achievement if perfected.

Banks.

ATWOOD, Mar. 12.—Rev. P. F. McClelland, on account of ill health will take a short rest from his labors.

Harry Kooman cut his foot badly last week. It is feared it will cripple him for life.

Mrs. Will Knight is quite sick yet.

Ed. Yettaw is home from the lumber woods.

Patrons of the Barber Shop.

The worst thing a man with a tender skin can do is to go from shop to shop and get shaved by as many different barbers as there are days in the week. A barber who is up to his work gets as well acquainted with the faces of the men he shaves as the engineer gets to know the grades and curves of the road he runs over. It takes one or two shaves to find out the peculiarities of a customer's face and the man who drops into any shop he may be passing suffers unlimited torture in consequence. People who shave themselves have generally been constrained to do so by the unintentional cruelty of strange slaves of the tonsorial art. Fortunately for the profession, they mostly return to their old habits, for although at best one man in five can shave himself, not one man in twenty can stop a razor and keep it moderately sharp.—Barber in Globe-Democrat.

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

A full line of ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

Druggists' Sundries

TOILET ARTICLES,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
PERFUMES,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS, and
WALL PAPER

GEO. W. BEAMAN

(Successor to G. W. CROUTER.)

FACTS.

PLAIN FACTS EASILY COMPREHENDED BY ECONOMICAL BUYERS.

THIS WEEK

A. T. Washburne & Co. offer New Spring Goods. A bright and sparkling stock of the Latest Novelties. Embroideries in all widths, from 2 cents per yard to $1.50, with Insertings to match. A beautiful line of Laces and Torchons in all Linen in 12-yard pieces, from 15 cents to 50 cents per piece. A most superb stock of Dress Goods, comprising all the new and popular shades. We have made unprecedented bargains in all of our spring purchases, and offer to our patrons with a confidence that our goods are well bought. We have in fine 54-inch Flannels 12 different shades to select from. New colorings in those popular Scotch Ginghams, which are guaranteed fast colors; also, Chambrays, Percales, Touile De Nors, Ginghams, Satteens, Batiste, Manilla Cloths, and Prints. Our line of Corsets and Bustles is excelled nowhere in the State. Call and see us.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

FACTS.

In the American Magazine for March, lovers of Indian antiquities will find much to interest them in an article by Charles Ellis, describing and illustrating the natural features of Mackinac Island. And living so near this historic place makes it doubly of interest to us. Mr. Ellis has been fortunate in discovering a very curious Indian legend of the Creation, which accounts for white men as well as red, but not in a flattering way. The ancient legend of creation has the most natural and complete explanation ever given of the origin of Lover's Leap, the red Adam was driven from the island by an evil minded angel who was enamored of the red Eve, and she having denounced the angel as "devil," with whose sins could not be compared to remain longer than to express her hate of him, "fled like wind as it swept down from far Wangalaunee" and leaped from the cliff. Her banished mate, who was paddling sorrowfully along the shore and saw her fall, urged his canoe forward and saved her life; and Manitou restored them to the island and banished the angel from Heaven. He fell to the underworld of bad spirits and there became a great leader and the father of the white race of beings called men, who filled with the hatred of their father toward the red Eve, have never ceased to work for the ruin of her descendants.

The Return of Piety.

"You were once a member of our church, I believe?"

"Yes."

"Why do you never attend?"

"Ah, I have a number of reasons."

"By the way, I don't find the choir any more. I've lost my voice completely."

"Is that so? Well, I think I'll renew my attendance at the church at once."—Lincoln Journal.

How to Get a Crowded House.

First Actor—I am going to have my benefit next Saturday night.

Second Actor—You are!

"Yes, but I'm parted to know how I'm going to fill the house."

"That's easy enough done."

"But how?"

"Invite your creditors."—Texas Siftings.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage made and issued by Timothy D. Smith and Ellen M. Smith his wife, to Andrew R. Dugan, dated July 1st, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, Michigan, in Liber 1 of mortgages on page 344, on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due and unpaid the entire principal and interest thereon, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of Twenty Dollars. The said mortgage is now owned by the undersigned, who hereby gives notice that the proceedings having been instituted either in law or in equity to collect the same, or any part thereof, the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and that the same will be foreclosed by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, with costs, including an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, stipulated for in said mortgage, and the attorney who is now acting for the undersigned in foreclosing the same is provided by statute, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Circuit Court room, in the village of Charlevoix, at the front door of the Lewis Block, which is the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix is held, in the village of Charlevoix, in Charlevoix County, State of Michigan, in which county the premises herein described are situated. The premises in said mortgage are described as follows: Lots one (1) and two (2) of section six (6), in township thirty (30) north, of range ten (10) west in Charlevoix County, Michigan.

Dated March 12th, A. D. 1888.

THE CHARLEVOIX SAVINGS BANK,
Party to the Mortgage.

FRED W. MCDONALD,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in every part of Dimmick's Mammoth Store, and are passed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of clothing will find that to be true while living at home should at once send their address on a card to Dimmick's Mammoth Store, receive free, full information how either male or female, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Leading Changes Proposed by the Ways and Means Committee's Measure.

It Is Said It Will Reduce the Revenue About $53,000,000 Annually.

Large Additions Made to the Free List—Internal Taxes Not Touched.

Many Very Important Changes in the List of Taxed Merchandise.

Washington special.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has submitted to the full committee the tariff bill which he and his associates have been working on for a week or more past. The bill proposes to fix duty on pig iron at $6 per ton; on iron ores and pyrites, at a rate more than twenty-five pounds to the yard; on steel rails, $17 per ton; on steel ingots, steel billets, steel blooms, slabs and bars, one cent per pound; on boilers, tanks, stills, steel for nails, pounded, 1½ cents per pound.

The bill provides for admitting free of duty after July 1 all wools, hides, skins, furs and other like animals, wools on the skin, and all other articles which have been on the sugar free list, 1 cent per pound; on all other articles, 2 cents per pound; on woolen and worsted cloth and other manufactures of wool not specially enumerated, and on flannels, blankets, hosiery, knit goods and children's dress goods composed in part of wool, 35 cents per pound.

The Tariff.

The bill makes the following additions to the list of articles which may be exported without duty:

Timber hewn and sawed and lumber and ties sawed and in building wharves; timber squared or sawed.

Wood unmanufactured not specially enumerated, and wood in the form of staves, heads, shingles, and other articles not specially enumerated.

Hides for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon blocks, carriage blocks, spokes, felloes, felt and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed.

Harness of wood, Pickets and palings, lathes, shingles, Clapboards, pine or spruce, logs, protected that the duties on the same shall be the above-mentioned articles or either of them by any country which imposed or shall impose duties imported from said country shall be subject to the duties imposed by this act.

Salt in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages or in bulk, when imported from any country which does not charge an export duty on salt exported from the United States.

Sugar, tenths of one cent less than the Dutch standard, and all sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, and syrups of cane juice or other sugar cane or other vegetable juice.

Boilers, and steel plates or sheets not special; leathers of all kinds—crude or not specially enumerated, or manufactured or unfinished; gloves; gunstocks; hoops and hoop iron; barrels, kegs and hogsheads; lumber, sawed, dressed, planed, tongued and grooved, more than two inches in thickness; lumber, manila, and other like substitutes for hemp; jute twine, jute; sumac, extracts, and other vegetable tinctures.

Bolting, cut and sawed only inches in width, of flax, jute, or hemp, of of which flax, jute, or hemp is the material of chief value, and all materials of chief value.

Bagging for cotton or other manufactures not specially enumerated or provided for in this act suitable to the uses for which cotton bagging is adapted, or made of cotton, flax, jute, hemp, jute, jute twine, flax, gunny, gunny cloth, or other material, provided that so far as hemp and flax, jute, jute twine, sumac and grass, and manufactures thereof, except burlaps not exceeding sixty inches in width, and bagging for cotton, this act shall take effect 30 days.

Iron or steel sheets or plates or tagger' iron, coated with tin or lead or with a mixture of which these metals are a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers' tin.

Glassware, gelatine, and all similar preparations; glycerine, crude or refined, and all glycerine or isinglass; phosphorus, soap stocks, fit only for use as such.

Soap, hard or soft, all of which are not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for, and waste of tallow, oil, or other fat, and all other fats and oils, and of carmined; indigo, carmined; Bluing, prepared; oil crocus, hempseed and rapeseed oil, oil cotton-seed, petroleum, alumina, alum, potassa; alum, alum chloride, sulphate alumina, and aluminous cake and alum in crystals or powder.

Drugs and Dye-Stuffs.

Whiting and paris white; sulphate of copper and iron, green and crude, carbonate of potash and caustic potash; chlorate of potash and nitrate of potash or saltpeter crude; sulphate of potash; sulphate of soda known as salt cake, crude or refined, or after cake, crude and refined; sulphur, roll or crude; brimstone.

Wood tar; coal tar, crude; sulfate of and its homologues; coal tar and product of, such as anilin; benzine, benzole, dead oil, and pitch.

All preparations of coal tar—not colors or dyes and not acids or colors and not specially enumerated or provided, and decoctions of logwood, fustic, and other dyes, Brown Black, Black, and Iron Black, and Iron Brown, Ivory drop Black, and Ivory Black, and Ivory Black and earths, umber and umber earths, sienna and sienna earths, which.

All preparations known as essential oils, expressed oils, and all other essential oils not specially enumerated. All combinations of any of the foregoing, and chemical compounds by whatever name known, and not specially enumerated or provided in this act.

All lards, lard oil, tallow, stearine, lard, fluids, bullions roots and preparations, and all other animal oils, and all fish oils, and all other oils and greases, and all fish oils, and all other oils and greases, and all fish oils, roots and stems of vegetables, seeds and seeds of medicinal, and all other seeds not expressly for dyeing, and dried insects.

All non-enumerated articles, and all articles which have been subject to duty under the provisions of this act or by other process of manufacture or by manufacture or process not provided for.

All cattle or clays unwrought or unmanufactured; china, clay, or kaolin.

Opium, in the form of powder, and of morphine for medical purposes.

Wire, steel cotton ties or hoops for baling purposes, not to exceed No. 7 wire gauge.

Needles, sewing, darning, knitting, and all others not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

Copper imported in the form of ores, regulus of metal, matte or coarse copper and copper ex-ore, 22 copper, 24 only for manufacture.

Nickel, in ore, matt, or other crude form not ready for consumption in the arts; antimony, as regulus or metal.

Quicksilver; chromate of iron, or chrome ore; mineral substances in a crude state and not enumerated specially enumerated or provided for.

Brick.

Vegetables, in their natural state, or in brine or pickle, ground or unground, burned or prepared, and all other articles used, or intended to be used, as coffee or substitutes therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for, cocoa, prepared or not, potatoes, yates, yams, potatoes, tapioca, cassava, sagos, pulses, peas, and pulses, and poultry; beans, peas, figs, and spelt peas.

Paper Pulp and Books.

Pulp for book-makers' use; bibles, books and pamphlets printed in other languages than English, and books and pamphlets and publications of literary or scientific societies, not for sale or for gratuitous distribution.

Bristles, not cleaned, not exceeding inches in length; feathers of all kinds—crude or manufactured, or manufactured or unfeathered; grass; grass cloth; hair, hair and mattresses; human hair, not manufactured and drawn; hatters' fur; skins on the skin.

Hemp and rape seed and other oil seeds of like character; lime; garden seeds; linseed or flax seed.

Marble of all kinds, in block, rough, or sawed.

Paper; paper, when ground or calendered, made of whatever material composed, rosined and sized, manufactured tok and made up into finished articles.

Paper or wire, prepared for basket-makers' use; blotting paper, unsized.

Paper, stained or printed or painted or otherwise ornamented. But the term "stationary" shall be understood to include gentlemen's requisitions of a stationary or of scriptor only.

Stone, manufactured or unfinished; freestone, granite, sandstone, and all building or ornamental stones.

All strings of gut or any other like material; tallow.

Waste, all not specially enumerated or provided for.

Some of the Reductions.

In addition to the free list the following are some of the principal changes in duties:

Tea bill: China, ornamented, 40 per cent, ad valorem, now 60 per cent; China, unornamented, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 50 per cent; Japan, ornamented, 50 per cent, ad valorem, now 60 per cent; Japan, unornamented, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 50 per cent; green and other teas, 10 per cent, ad valorem, now 25 per cent; there is also a provision for setting the value of foreign teas, that is, for a basis of the dutiable goods; flint and lime glass bottles and other glassware, not cut, not specially enumerated, and between 3 by 8 and 16 by 20 inches square, and weighing one pound, above that measurement, 40 cents per sq. ft. and, now 50 and 60 cents; glass, not specially enumerated, and window glass, not exceeding 16 by 20 inches, and weighing 30 lb. 35 cents; all above, 1½ cents, now 1½ cents; cast, polished plate glass, not ornamental, 45 per cent, ad valorem, now 45 per cent.

Iron in pigs, kind large, 40 per ton, now $10 cents per pound; iron railway bars, $11 per ton, now $13 per ton; steel and part steel railway bars and slabs and billets of steel, $11 per ton; steel rails, $17 per ton; iron or steel hoop and band, not exceeding inches in width, 1½ and 1½ cents, respectively, round iron, 1 cent per pound; steel in bars, 1½ cents per pound, on iron there is a uniform reduction of 1-10 cent per pound, except nails, tacks, and brads, and screws, and iron less than three inches in width, and iron or steel hoop and band, not in grades thinner than No. 10 wire gauge. Cast iron pipe of every description, 0-10 cent per pound, now 1 cent.

Nails and Manufactured Iron.

Cut nails and spikes, 1 cent per pound, now 1½ cents; wrought nails, 30 per cent ad valorem, now 40 per cent; screws, 40 per cent, ad valorem, now 50 per cent; screw plates, 35 cent per pound, now 1½; wrought iron or steel, not specially enumerated, 1 cent per pound, now 2 cents.

Steel, not specially enumerated for machinery, 1½ cents per pound, now 2 cents; steel springs, 1½ cents per pound, now 2½; hammers, crowbars, sledges, and other forgings, 1½ cent per pound, now 2; iron and steel axles, 1½ cents, now 2½; horseshoes, 1½ cents per pound, now 2½; horse nails, 20 cents, now 25; hollow ware, 35 cents per pound, now 40 cents; castings, 1½ cents per pound, now 2 cents; castings of steel, 1½ cents per pound; iron in bars, 0-10 cents—now 1½; iron in rods, 0-10 cents, now 1½.

Saws, 35 per cent, ad valorem, now 40 per cent; files, 35 per cent, ad valorem, now 40 per cent; steel, not specially enumerated, 1½ cents, now 2 cents.

Steel ingots, blooms, die-blocks, blanks, bars, rods, hoop and band, not in coils, plates, sheets, plates, gun molds, steel castings, etc., valued at more than 1 cent and not more than 2 cents, 1½ cents per pound, now 2 cents; valued at more than 2 cents and not more than 3 cents, 2 cents per pound, now 2½ cents; valued at more than 3 cents per pound on higher grades, 2½ cents per pound, now 3 cents; steel wire, not specially enumerated, and structural shapes, 0-10 cent per pound, now 1 cent; steel wire, 1½ cents, now 2 cents; steel wire, 1½ cents, now 2 cents; steel wire, 1½ cents per pound, now 2½ cents.

Tin plates, terne plates, and taggers' tin, 1½ cents per pound, now 2 cents.

Steel, not specially enumerated, 1½ cents, now from 12 cents per pound.

Tubes, pipes, and fittings, unchanged, with provision that no duty shall exceed 40 per cent, ad valorem.

All copper and copper alloyed, not specially enumerated, 1 cent per pound, now 2 cents; ingots and ingot metal, 1½ cents, now 2 cents; plates, sheets, rolled pipes, etc., 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 40.

Lead ore and dross, 1 cent per pound, now 1½; pigs, bars, etc., for manufacture, 1½, now 2 cents; lead pipe, and sheet, 2 cents; sheathing and yellow metal, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 40.

Nickel, ore or matte, 1 cent per pound; of nickel, 1½ cents per pound, now 2½ cents.

Tin, in pigs, bars, and blocks, 1½ cents per pound, now 2 cents; tin in sheets 3 cents per pound, now 3½ cents.

Furniture, Cutlery, Sugar, and Tobacco.

Hollow ware, 35 cents per pound, now 5, and 40 cents, now 50; cutlery, 35 per cent, now 40 and 50; Penknives, razors, etc., 40 per cent, ad valorem, now 50 per cent; Scissors, 40 per cent, ad valorem, now 50 per cent; Surgical instruments, 30 per cent ad valorem, now 40.

Pipes and smokers' articles not enumerated, 35 per cent, ad valorem, now 40 and 50 respectively.

Clocks, watches, and parts, 35 per cent, ad valorem, now 40; Jewelry, 35 per cent, ad valorem, now 40 and 50 respectively.

Sugar, tenths of the Dutch standard, 1½ cents per pound, now 2 cents; Molasses, 6 cents per pound, now 7 cents; Glucose, 1½ cents per pound, now 2 cents; Glucose, 1½ cents per pound, now 2 cents; Glucose, 1½ cents per pound, now 2

FARM AND GARDEN.

PROBLEM OF VENTILATING A CELLAR SATISFACTORILY SOLVED.

Statements Made by an Experienced Horse Breeder—Professor Shelton Tells How to Cut Corn Fodder—An Economical Plan for Feeding Stock in Yards.

Every section of the country has its own special feed racks, and an assortment of files and plans on the subject between widely differing localities often results in added conveniences heretofore untried by many.

FIG. 1—ECONOMICAL FEED RACK.

For economical feeding in the yard there is perhaps no better device than the one here reproduced from Minnesota Farmer, and in use in many sections of the west.

A simple way to build one of these feed racks is to begin by setting four tall posts in the ground in the form of a rectangle. Their height and distance apart will determine the size of the rack. It is not best, however, to make it very wide, say not over six feet, as some difficulty would be experienced by the animals in pulling out the hay if bound solidly in the center. Set the posts leaning toward the center, in order to make the opening at the bottom wider than at the top. This will prevent binding, and the hay will easily settle as it is being eaten away from below. From about eighteen inches above ground, to the tops of the posts, the sides and ends should be boarded tightly, making it possible for the animals to reach the hay only from the bottom.

To make the rack complete, a manger must be built entirely surrounding the upright part, set four short posts securely in the ground opposite the corners, and others between to give firmness to this part, where pressure is always brought to bear. If the manger is made slanting, and narrow at the bottom, it will prevent animals from getting in, as they are tempted to do in cold or stormy weather. Many consider it a good thing to cover such a rack with a shed roof, thus always keeping the hay dry. This can be done with very little extra expense.

FIG. 2—FEED RACK AND SHED.

Farmers who have many animals to feed sometimes build several of these racks, arranging them at the entrance of their sheds. This admits of the animals eating under shelter from one side during inclement weather; the second cut, in which the rack is shown at A, and the shed at B.

Hints on Horse Breeding.

At one of the New York farmers' institutes, an experienced breeder in horses read a paper on "Horse Breeding," in which occurred the following statements: First decide what style of horse you want to produce. There are several classes of horses, the race horse and trotter, the carriage horse, such as the Cleveland bay and French coach, and the various breeds of draft horses. The English Shire, the Clydesdale and the Percheron. Of these various breeds the race horse can only be bred to advantage in large establishments. The American trotter has only become a distinct breed within a generation, but now we produce the trotter quite uniformly. The English race horse was the product of years. A American trotter, of which Rysdik's Hambletonian, Mambrino, Henry Clay and a few others were the foundation. Only within fifteen years has an intelligent study of the trotter been pursued. Now the rules adopted and published in the register govern. Breeders of trotters of the trotter have reached a degree of success of which they are justly proud. They produce the fastest road horse in the world.

The Cleveland bay was the offspring of the thoroughbred race horse on larger mares. The French coach horse was bred under government supervision, which owned all the stallions. The Norman should not be confounded with the Percheron. The former is massive-set carriage horse; the latter better adapted to heavy draft. It is the draft horse of France. The English Shire and Clydesdale horses have been much improved by the best of care and feed well. Such treatment pays.

The farmers can breed a few colts every year and work their mares most of the time. Cheap raising of colts on the starvation plan does not pay. The dam should have her feed. It is estimated the cost of properly raising a colt until it is four years old at $100, and the dam of less will depend upon the quality of the colt at that age.

Length to Cut Corn Fodder.

Numbers of interesting experiments reported upon by Professor Shelton, of the Kansas Agricultural college, is the one relating to the proper length to cut corn fodder. According to the professor it pays to feed corn fodder cut much less than the usual length of the stalk. He estimated the cost of properly raising a colt until it is four years old at $100, and the dam of less will depend upon the quality of the colt at that age.

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Ventilating a Cellar.

In this enlightened age, it is not necessary to waste space or time in explaining the reasons why every cellar, whether under dwelling house or elsewhere, ought to be ventilated. Every progressive man and woman understands the necessity, but everybody does not know how to bring about the desired ventilation. A Kansas genius, who has solved the problem to his own satisfaction, explains, in Prairie Farmer, with the assistance of a diagram similar to the one here presented, his mode of ventilating an outdoor cellar.

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A WEEK OF PRAYER.

For the National, State and Local W. C. T. U., from March 18th to 25th, 1888.

BELOVED SISTERS:—We call every union, and every woman in our heroic constituency to spend a week in united and special prayer, both private and public, for such a baptism of wisdom and courage upon ourselves and our work as will put the fire of divine power as shall be felt in all this land. Reasons, year upon year, is one of struggle and of destiny. Within these months the temperance cause shall be in the very heart of a mighty contest. Then let us pray,

First: That upon our great organization may come a fresh impulse from Heaven; and on every active worker a new anointing of the Spirit.

Second: For our unused membership held to the pledge and name, but not consecrated to the spirit and activities of the work. Let us ask God to call our dormant women to life.

Third: For the great body of Christian womanhood who yet stand afar from this greatest of missionary agencies for the salvation of our own and other lands.

The meetings of the week need not be widely public, but there aim to invite universal attention. Begin quietly an afternoon meeting for prayer in your own union, a public meeting, or in a parlor, with the door touched already with a long, long for more of God in our work, and more of His power on all our people. Make special first for all members of the unions, that together we may offer our prayers. If attended to, there will be a fresh and deep consecration upon the temperance reform or its methods.

Seek God. Seek Him alone for a great wakening of the church and the nation. The liquor traffic is here with its abominations legalized because of spiritual death. We need consecrate anew and made true, Sisters of the W. C. T. U., set the week apart, hold at least one meeting a day for the quiet, unostentatious seeking of God herein suggested. Two public evening meetings, with sermons, gospel talks, or conferences would be of great value. The evening of March 25 might be made effective by union services where these can be arranged. When the week closes, not give way for this, hold such a meeting in the afternoon of that day.

No topics are suggested, but they lead from the one central thought of all the days. Many things you will remember; our own work; our country's need and perils; the workers who must go out into the coming contest; the pleaders at the fireside; the voters at the ballot; but this one thing seek and find—God's touch of power upon our own spiritual life, and the spiritual life of the nation.

On behalf of the National W. C. T. U., FRANCES E. WILLARD, *Pres.*, CAROLINE B. BURLL, *Cor. Sec.*

One Bouquet a Day.

Somebody once said 'the didn't mind a plain dinner if their were roses on the table." If we can afford A cella in bloom will make the bared room beautiful. Flowers help us over many rough places in life. There should be plants in every sunny window; there should be flowers, or, at least, something fresh and green on the table three times a day every day in the year. Leave out the cake, but have some flowers. Better a rose-bud before the guest's plate than a Welsh rarebit or the richest gravy—better for all concerned. Did you ever take some flowers to a sick room or hospital? It's the greatest pleasure ever invented. Try it and see. Here, a little bouquet for mother, "O, that's for girls" Wait a little, my man, and we shall see you spending all your spare change for button-hole bouquets and sending roses to your friend on the other just through the roof, as shown at C. The construction of his cellar is as follows: F, ventilator, with screen over inside end. This is for summer use, being closed in winter, though it might serve as a chimney if it was necessary to have a stove in the cellar during the latter season. The roof beam A and brace B are 2 hard timber, 6 by 6 inches. The plank covering the rafters, E, is 2 by 12 inch hard pine. The walls are made of stone.

Hints on Horse Breeding.

At one of the New York farmers' institutes, an experienced breeder in horses read a paper on "Horse Breeding," in which occurred the following statements: First decide what style of horse you want to produce. There are several classes of horses, the race horse and trotter, the carriage horse, such as the Cleveland bay and French coach, and the various breeds of draft horses. The English Shire, the Clydesdale and the Percheron. Of these various breeds the race horse can only be bred to advantage in large establishments. The American trotter has only become a distinct breed within a generation, but now we produce the trotter quite uniformly. The English race horse was the product of years. A American trotter, of which Rysdik's Hambletonian, Mambrino, Henry Clay and a few others were the foundation. Only within fifteen years has an intelligent study of the trotter been pursued. Now the rules adopted and published in the register govern. Breeders of trotters of the trotter have reached a degree of success of which they are justly proud. They produce the fastest road horse in the world.

The Cleveland bay was the offspring of the thoroughbred race horse on larger mares. The French coach horse was bred under government supervision, which owned all the stallions. The Norman should not be confounded with the Percheron. The former is massive-set carriage horse; the latter better adapted to heavy draft. It is the draft horse of France. The English Shire and Clydesdale horses have been much improved by the best of care and feed well. Such treatment pays.

The farmers can breed a few colts every year and work their mares most of the time. Cheap raising of colts on the starvation plan does not pay. The dam should have her feed. It is estimated the cost of properly raising a colt until it is four years old at $100, and the dam of less will depend upon the quality of the colt at that age.

Length to Cut Corn Fodder.

Numbers of interesting experiments reported upon by Professor Shelton, of the Kansas Agricultural college, is the one relating to the proper length to cut corn fodder. According to the professor it pays to feed corn fodder much less than the usual length of the stalk. He estimated the cost of properly raising a colt until it is four years old at $100, and the dam of less will depend upon the quality of the colt at that age.

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Incident Consumption

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, &c., are all the results of neglect or exposure, and must have prompt and active remedies to remove them. Croup and Whooping Cough cause great suffering because an effective remedy is not at hand. Why then leave yourself and children exposed to disease and death, when *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* will relieve all of these, and prevent diseases, such as Pneumonia, Inflammation of Lungs, and Consumption. All Lung difficulties are relieved by this wonderful balm. Sold by 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. mar

Sherman Answered.

In his speech at the Lincoln banquet in Columbus John Sherman said:

"We gave them an overflowing treasury and they don't know what the devil to do with it."

"They" know what not to do with it—not to squander it, steal it, scatter it as the navy rings, the star route rings and the treasury department rings have done before them. They do not propose to do anything with it "in the devil," but they do propose to use it in the administration of government, and in that alone, until they can cut down taxes, in spite of Sherman, and stop the overflow.—Missouri Republican.

Do You Value

Your horses and cattle? Attention to their health is as necessary as their regular food. If your horse is suffering from Epizootic, Ringbone, Spavin, Sprained Leg, Fever in Feet, Strains, Distress or Cuts, or your Cow has Caked Bag, Sore teats, or Bad Blood, you will save money by buying *Parmelee's Veterinary Liniment* and using it freely for any or all of these troubles. Any man, with your stock into a healthful and valuable condition. It is the best Liniment that for general use. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. mar

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and running into consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing, and was unable to sleep. Finally he tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself cured, and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures as Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it. Trial bottles free at all Crosier's drug store.

Stock Growers

All agree that for general use in their business no powder is better calculated to give satisfactory results than those prepared by E. M. Parmelee, because they really do contain the valuable remedies claimed, and do not fail to act quickly and effectually in Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia, Bad Blood, Stoppage of Water, and Poor Digestion, &c., in horses. For Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Poultry, they are invaluable. Full pounds only 35 cents. Sold by G. W. Beaman. mar

A Novel Church Entertainment.

In a Presbyterian church at Placerville, Cal., a few evenings ago, a novel entertainment was given. A young lady representing America was seated on a dais covered by the flag and stripes and was attended by four little pages, who introduced successively representatives of various heathen countries dressed in appropriate costume. These kneeling as supplicants pleaded with America to send them the Gospel. The parts were well carried out, and the proceeds go to the cause of the mission.—New York Tribune

Health Will Follow

The use of *Parmelee's Hop, Iron and Rye Bitters*. This remedy cures all troubles arising from the stomach, Kidneys or liver, and as a tonic for the aged, the school of any thing before presented to the public. This preparation is purely vegetable and contains the best of Rye, the combination of these three wonderful things cannot fail to produce wonderful results. Sold in large bottles 50 cents. For sale by G. W. Beaman mar

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Cousins, Hartford, Conn. Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 78 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years and can now myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c. at Dr. G. W. Crosier's drug store.

Strength of Actresses.

Fanny Davenport is said to be the strongest woman on the stage. She has a powerful physique and the test of health, Morphine, she does not use. Her looking, is physically strong. She thinks that she developed her muscle as a young girl by walking miles in the country, her family, and in after years by churning butter on her ranch in California.—Cleveland Leader.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the publisher. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please write us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

Backlen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crosier

Ink, Paste, Mucilage

Ink, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

STORY & CLARK FINE ORGANS

SEND FOR ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—FREE!

N. J. PERRY Agent, Charlevoix.

CHICAGO Canal AND 16TH STS

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatics, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Stings, Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Bunions, Sores, Scratches, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Scrds, Spavin Cracks, Contracted Muscles, Erysipelas, Hoof Ail, Screw Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

seems, choice for everybody exactly what it claimed form. Great the reason for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine. The Lumberman needs it in case of accidents.

The Backwoodsman finds it a friend in need.

The Farmer needs it for his farm and his home.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—wherever he may be.

The Stockman needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat men or the Boatman needs it in the vessel supply of medicines.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of vex ile.

The Sportsman needs it and we need it as long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers he lives from and comfort when disease or misfortune.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen and when they do Mustang Liniment is at hand and ready.

Keep a Bottle in the House. "In the hour of need."

Keep a Bottle in the Stable. "Be merciful to the dumb creatures."

Keep a Bottle in the Office. "Be prepared against accidents."

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

A HOME FREE

Two and One-Fourth Acres of Land. Less than Three-Fourths of a Mile from Charlevoix, to be GIVEN AWAY.

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One number, between 1 and 1,000, will be sealed in an envelope, and deposited in the bank, and will not be opened until all the numbers are given out. After the 1,000 numbers are given out, the sealed number will be opened, and the person holding the ticket calling for that number will receive a deed of the above premises.

A general stock of GROCERIES on hand.

A. J. MUDGE & SON, Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets, Charlevoix.

Abstracts of Title

At the Old Rate.

I will furnish Abstracts of Title to all parties desiring them, upon the following terms, viz: One Dollar for the first transfer, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent transfer.

REMEMBER, I have the only Complete Set of Abstracts in Charlevoix county, and will certify to the correctness of all Abstracts made in my office.

E. F. ALLEN.

Boyne City, Mich., Feb. 15, 1888.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who first read this and then set to work, for it will be the beginning of a new life to them. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, and even those who are willing to work, but are poor, should first secure a competency of money, that they may live while they are learning the business. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as anyone. Write us at once for full particulars, which we will mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 8m

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

"I'm Just Coming Down to the Gate" and 56 other Popular Ballads, in book form, with words and music. Sent, post-paid, for ONLY FIVE CENTS. Stamps taken. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 8360 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia Pa.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 245. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1888. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street, CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

BUSINESS CARDS.

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A. SHUKE, MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

CRUIKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys at Law Office, Pinkney Block. Office in Rose Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. E. CRUIKSHANK. C. J. GRIER.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East St. Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEIN, M. D., Office and Residence, on Main street. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 6 and 7 to 8 P. M.

L. L. Hole, Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

W. F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN.

Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Money received on deposit, Collections promptly made and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines. Conveyancing done. Represent Home Fire Ins. Co. New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT JACKSON,

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. (only except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at

Detroit ..... 9.10 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson ..... 10.30 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Toledo ..... 10.55 p. m. and 4.45 a. m.
Buffalo ..... 6.15 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.
Cincinnati ..... 6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

D. W. JOHNSTON, Mich. Pass. Agt., Grand Rapids. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect Oct. 1887.

Leave, going north, 8.18 p. m., 2.05 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m., 11.00 p. m.

Daily except Saturday.

PENSIONS!

WILLIAM D. GREENE, late Assistant Adjutant General of the Western Division, U. S. Pension office, is now engaged in the prosecution of claims against all other soldier claims.

Formerly Principal Examiner in the Pension Office and in the prosecution of these claims he feels his services especially valuable.

Special attention given to the new law for the relief of disabled soldiers.

Address, WM. D. GREENE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARBUCKLE'S'

name on a package of COFFEE is a guarantee of excellence.

ARIOSA

COFFEE is kept in all first-class stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

COFFEE

is never good when expose to the air. Always buy this brand in hermetically sealed ONE POUND PACKAGES.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with sloop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON

HORSE-SHOEING

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Horse Shoeing a specialty. Also manufacture my own wagons, of the best material and warrant them for a YEAR. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Corner Bridge and Dock Streets, Charlevoix.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Lacces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

Old Newspapers for Sale.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Four hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-nine cents is now due on a mortgage made August 28, 1884, by Ovide Trudelle and Ellen, his wife, to Orvin D. Wood, of Charlevoix, Mich., and recorded in Charlevoix county, Mich., Liber 3 of Mortgages, on page 346. Said mortgage was assigned to Orvin D. Wood on December 29, 1887, and the assignment recorded in said Charlevoix County Register's office, on the 6th day of January, 1888, in Liber 3 of Mortgages, on page 347. Default on said mortgage being due and unpaid, whereby the power of sale contained thereon becomes operative, the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: The north half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, containing forty acres more or less, will be sold at public auction, at the front door of Lewis Hall, in the village of Boyne City, being the place for holding the Circuit Court for Charlevoix county, on Saturday, the 31st day of March, 1888, at one o'clock P. M., to satisfy the amount then due, with costs.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., January 4, 1888.

ORVIN D. WOOD, Assignee of Mortgage.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default being made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Charles Hoffman and Ellen, his wife, to Lake Iron Company, dated Nov. 24, 1882, and recorded in Liber 3 of Mortgages, on page 436, on which there is claimed to be due at the date, Sept. 25, 1887, the sum of Two Hundred Dollars and Twenty Cents, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale having become operative, notice is given that by the power of sale therein contained the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Lewis Hall, in the village of Boyne City, on Saturday, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1888, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the premises being all that part of the s w ¼ of the s e ¼ sec 24, Tp. 33 N, range 7 W, lying south of Lake Street.

Dated January 17th, 1888.

LAKE IRON CO., A. D. CAMPBELL, Agent for the Company. Attorney for said Company.

A HOME FREE

Two and One-Fourth Acres of Land. Less than Three-Fourths of a Mile from Charlevoix, to be GIVEN AWAY.

Every Person paying Five Dollars in CASH for goods or on account at our store will receive a number which will give one chance to obtain the prize.

One number, between 1 and 1,000, will be sealed in an envelope, and deposited in the bank, and will not be opened until all the numbers are given out. After the 1,000 numbers are given out, the sealed number will be opened, and the person holding the ticket calling for that number will receive a deed of the above premises.

A general stock of GROCERIES on hand.

A. J. MUDGE & SON, Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets, Charlevoix.

CHARLEVOIX Savings Bank

Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

O. D. WOOD, President. A. BUTTARS, Vice President. F. A. SMITH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

O. D. WOOD, A. BUTTARS, F. A. SMITH, JOHN NICHOLLS, M. H. WOOD, F. W. MAYNE, J. L. HURD.

CAPITAL $25,000
Surplus 2,000

The liabilities of Stockholders in all State banks or trust companies in the State of Michigan, to double the amount of their stock, by the law of this State, are added to the capital stock of this bank for the protection of every legitimate branch of banking, and extended to our customers on terms as favorable as are consistent with safety.

Drafts drawn direct on the principal cities of Europe. Money received on deposit. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

CORRESPONDENTS: National Park Bank, New York. Commercial National Bank, Chicago. National City Bank, Detroit. Detroit National Bank, Detroit.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacture of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Dar Mill, Shingles, Lath Etc.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

NEW LITNEY AND Feed Barn.

LITNEY & STEIMEL PROPRIETORS

Opposite Bridge Street House Charlevoix.

FIRST-CLASS RIGS REASONABLE RATES.

NEW - GOODS!

Call and see my new assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVERWARE, OPTICAL GOODS, ETC., ETC.

NEW PATTERNS IN SILVERWARE

Repairing done promptly and Warranted. Repairing done promptly and Warranted. Spectacles and Eye Glasses to suit all ages, for both far and near sight.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Repairing done promptly and Warranted. All work warranted one year. Prices as low as any house in the state. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

O. L. BELL, JEWELER, Bridge St., Charlevoix.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTING & NEW

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale.

INVENTION has revolutionized the last half century. Not least among the wonders of the world of invention is the system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Any liberal anyone can do the work either sex, young or old, no special ability required. Capital not needed, you are started free. Out the cost and return to us and we will show you how you can make money at the business you can well start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.

DRUGGISTS.

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E. F. ALLEN.

Boyne City, Mich., Feb. 15, 1888.

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Old Newspapers for Sale.

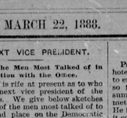
THE NEXT VICE PRESIDENT.

Sketches of the Men Most Talked of in Connection with the Office.

Speculation is rife at present as to who will be the next vice president of the United States. We give below sketches and portraits of the men most talked of to take the second place on the Democratic ticket.

Daniel W. Voorhees was born in Butler county, O., Sept. 26, 1827. In 1849 he was graduated from the Indiana Asbury university. He began the practice of law in 1851. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first and Forty-second congresses, and took his seat as a Democrat in the United States senate in November, 1877, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Oliver P. Morton. Was subsequently elected by the legislature for the unexpired term and for the full term expiring, re-elected in January, 1885. His term of service will expire March 3, 1891.

William Freeman Vilas, present secretary of the interior, was born at Chelsea, Vt., July 9, 1840. In 1858 he was graduated at the University of Michigan. He studied law in Albany and after he was admitted to the supreme court her of the state of New York he moved to Wisconsin. He enlisted in the army of the rebellion in 1861 as a private in the Fourth Indiana cavalry and in the Forty-seventh Indiana infantry. In 1868 he was elected to the state senate and served four years. He was elected lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket in 1876 and governor in 1878.



DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

NEWS BUDGET.

Fresh Intelligence from Every Part of the Civilized World.

Foreign and Domestic News, Political Events, Personal Items, Labor Notes, Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-NINE ROUNDS.

The Prize-Fight Between Sullivan and Mitchell Results in a Draw.

Too much talked-of fight between Sullivan and Mitchell occurred on Baron Rothschild's estate at Croll, France, and resulted in a draw. Thirty-nine rounds were fought, Sullivan getting the first knock-down, and Mitchell the first blood. Both men were severely punished, but the reports agree that Sullivan probably had the worst of it, for the reason that he stood up and fought, while his opponent was dodging and failing to save himself. THE Methodist University at Mitchell, Dakota, was burned to the ground on Friday morning. There were over forty journals of the conference present. Those in the vicinity of the university had begun at 12:30, Mitchell winning the toss for corner and choosing the sun at his back. Sullivan came in like first round both contestants showed their tactics, Mitchell's aim was to avoid punishment and produce the fight in the hope of tiring out the American. Sullivan fought for a knock-out from the start, and in round two he was three to one against the field. Toward the end of the fight the betting became even. In the first round Sullivan got away with two blows on Mitchell's head, and receive a left-hander in his stomach in return. Mitchell then crouped to avoid punishment, but in the second round Sullivan landed his man on the ropes twice and went down. The third and fourth rounds were like the preceding one, Mitchell being knocked down at the close of each. It was evident at this time that Sullivan was surprised and disappointed at the stamina and pluck displayed by Mitchell. In the eighth round the ring, full could rarely get to close quarters. Sullivan evidenced, however, in the sixth round that Sullivan was suffering for lack of wind. Mitchell was gaining courage and taking advantage of his adversary's condition by forcing the fight at close quarters. Sullivan's recent jaw was swelled from blood, lasting rounds rose to fifteen a fearful storm prevailed, and nearly all but the principals and their seconds took shelter in a shed. In one of the rounds Sullivan received a severe cut on the cheekbone, which bleed copiously and shaken up the temple, but Sullivan was evidently trying. He was shivering visibly, and his teeth were chattering from the dampness which he had endured. By and by, however, the sun came out quite warm, and with the appearance of renewed vigor on Sullivan's face, the fight recommenced rather, but Mitchell agaitly stood him in good stead, and he rolled out the retired most of the time. The end of the fight was tedious. The ground had become soft, which was used by the men to their advantage, and would stand in the middle of the ring while Mitchell would dance about, Sullivan seemed little hurt, and showed great generosity and scared the best, but it was evident he was afraid of Sullivan's right. A draw had been mutually agreed upon by the seconds of the pugilists all get together and shake hands, but at least two hours elapsed, probably favor, owing to the darkness. The fight occupied 2 hours and 10 minutes.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A POLITICAL quarrel in Clark County, Georgia, between Sheriff George W. Allen and ex-Sheriff Davis Carter, resulted in a murder and suicide. Allen shot Carter dead and then killed himself.

A CHARLESTON (W. Va.) dispatch announces the death of Gen. D. H. Strother, an old time and popular author. His literary career was begun in 1853 by the publication in *Harper's Magazine* of a series of illustrated sketches of Virginia life, over the nom de plume of "Porte Crayon," which appeared regularly several years. He was 72 years old at the time of his death.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE new internal-revenue bill was submitted by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee to the full committee on the 6th inst. The following is a brief outline of the measure:

It begins by removing the tax from tobacco on July 1, 1886, after which date manufacturers of cigars will pay a special tax of $5 annually instead of $10 as now. Dealers will pay $5 annually as a special tax. Dispensaries and tobacco to the full amount of the tax will be allowed on cigars and cigarettes packages held by manufacturers and dealers on July 1. The tax on fruit brandies is reduced one-half. Stills of less than 40 gal. capacity are exempt. Penalties and minimum punishments are laid down for violations of internal-revenue laws in the statutes they are abolished, and it is left to the discretion of the court to fix the penalty, not exceeding the maximum imposed. Revenue officers are empowered to administer oaths, issue subpoenas, and, without asking permission from the district attorney, to bring suits. Any deputy collector, with this exception warrants for arrest, search and seizure, shall make and set forth the facts and alleging facts to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant. Cases to court officers in prosecutions under the internal-revenue laws shall only be tried in cases where a district attorney shall, or wherein the district attorney, upon application of the collector, shall refuse to prosecute upon information or indictment. Persons arrested upon warrants under the internal revenue laws must be taken before a United States judicial officer in the county of arrest, or if no such officer be in that county, within the county of arrest, and the judicial officer shall have power to make the preliminary examination and discharge, admit to bail, or commit to prison the persons arrested. This section does not apply to persons arrested for offenses committed in internal revenue districts in which the secretary of the Treasury may compromise civil or criminal cases and remove or remit fines, penalties, or assessments under the internal-revenue laws. Provision is made for not made, or are made, upon the ground of any compromise, or remission of any penalty or forfeiture, or of any claim for internal revenue tax or tax upon which the tax shall be assessed with interest at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum. All fruit brandies made from the product of the year 1886 shall be stamped on or before March 31, 1887. When a distillery is seized the machinery and apparatus must be sold without being condemned to forfeiture. Distilleries which much less than twenty-five bushels of grain per day shall be rated according to their capacity, and may be operated without bonded warehouses. Special warehouses may be established where the president of any designated number of these distilleries may be appointed, which president shall be responsible subject to the customary bond, and distillers may withdraw spirits free of tax for use in the arts and medicine. The act provides that it shall go into effect July, 1886. The total reduction in revenue made by the act is about $71,000,000, made up of $60,000,000 on tobacco and $6,000,000 on the special taxes remedied.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee have received to add this bill to the Mills tariff bill, making it an integral part of the scheme for revenue reduction.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The House Committee on Elections unanimously confirmed the decision of the sub-committee in favor of Gen. Post's title to the seat as Representative from the Tenth District of Illinois. Before beginning the tedious examination of the ninety pages of printed record it was agreed by the sub-committee that their guide upon disputed points of law should be the statutes of Illinois, as construed by the Supreme Court of the State. The disputed votes were taken up one by one, and it was found that irregular and illegal votes had been cast for both parties to the contest, but after giving Mr. Worthington the benefit of all doubts the net result of the sifting was about fifty-one majority for Gen. Post.

THE swords in the possession of Mrs. Shields belonging to her late husband, Gen. James Shields, are to be purchased by Congress for $10,000.

ENVOYS are being made to have locomotive engineers, like marine engineers, licensed and controlled by the Government. It is said that a bill has been prepared on the subject, and will be submitted to Congress.

THE Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has agreed to make a favorable report on Judge Hayes' bill appropriating $75,000 for a Government building in Davenport.

THE House Committee on Commerce has made a favorable report on Mr. Bayne's postal telegraph bill, says a Washington dispatch. It appropriates $2,000,000 for the purpose of the act, and places the general supervision of the system under a Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. The work of establishing the telegraph lines, etc., is to be done under the direction of the Secretary of War. The rates of tariff for twenty-word telegrams are 10 cents for 500 miles or less, and 20 cents for 500 to 1,000 miles, with proportionately increased rates for longer distances. The report which accompanies the bill defends the Government's right to build and operate telegraph lines, and says that public opinion, good faith and justice do not require the Government to purchase the property and franchises of the Western Union Company.

AN investigation designed to cover the general subject of combinations and monopolies was begun Thursday by the House Committee on Manufactures. The sugar trust was the first to be investigated. John E. Parsons, a New York lawyer, was the only witness examined, and his testimony did not throw much light on the subject.

THE Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means are standing like a stone wall between their tariff bill and criticism, says a Washington special to the Chicago *Daily News*.

They are determined that the bill shall be reported to the House, and, if possible, passed just as it is, without a change in punctuation or a comma inserted. They say that the majority of the committee have had great vexation in getting up a bill that will satisfy the Democracy long and long, and with immense difficulty have finally secured an agreement among themselves upon a measure. They say that they dare not risk any further consideration lest an entering wedge shall force the measure to pieces. They have all sworn body calls by the Democratic caucus, and they say that they will stand by their work. So stand are to be resisted and voted down if possible, and they will succeed, unless Congressman Morrison introduced a petition from a cement company in Illinois, asking that cement be placed in their capacity, and pay for material used in the construction of their Special warehouses. Opposition to this petition is expected, and it is doubtful if it will be reached. Then Mr. Reed presented a similar petition from a Maine cement company, which has dealed also. Several other petitions representing various industries, will be presented, and, if they are not reached, Mr. Morrison will make a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Should different interests involved be requested to be heard, the request will be granted by a party vote. Judge Kelley then will be ready to present the report of the sub-committee by the time Mr. Morrison's motion is made.

THE United States Minister at Pekin has informed the Department of State that the ports of China at which foreigners have the right to reside in and transact business of its business are as follows: Shanghai, Newchwang, Tientsin, Chefoo, Ichang, Hankow, Kiukiang, Wuhoo, Chinkiang, Ningpo, Wenchow, Foo Chow, Pamoin, Takow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Kiung-Chow, and Pakhoi.

In the death of Thomas J. Potter, Vice President and General Manager of the Union Pacific system, that company loses an executive officer whose services were almost indispensable, and from the list of the really great railroad magnates of America one of the most conspicuous names will be missed. Mr. Potter died in Washington.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE Union Labor party of Indiana met in convention at Indianapolis and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, J. R. Mellor; Lieutenant Governor, John F. White; Secretary of State, A. C. Geyer; Auditor of State, John P. Hannegan; Treasurer of State, H. C. Dull; Clerk of the Supreme Court, J. C. Smith; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. H. Johnson. The platform reaffirms the platform of the Cincinnati convention of 1886.

At the convention at Grand City, Neb., Gen. Colwell was re-elected by a majority of six over Francis. The contest was bitter. The latter was supported by the Law and Order League and was pledged to enforce the prohibitory law. Ex-Senator Thomas H. Carpenter, a Prohibition Democrat, was in Harrison on the convention day. The people's ticket, headed by the Hon. Fabio Mayor, was elected Mayor of Nashua, Iowa. Mr. Mayor is a Democrat, Democrats were elected Aldermen. Three Republican Aldermen and two Democrats were elected at Waverly, Iowa. At Waterloo, Iowa, three Republicans and one Democrat were elected Aldermen. The village of Oak Grove, Mo., recently incorporated, elected three license trustees, and two anti-license trustees. H. C. Blackburn, Prohibitionist, was elected Mayor of Washington, Ind. At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, P. Mullaly, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 700. The Democrats elected four Aldermen. For Councilmen out of the twenty-one Aldermen, one elected at Cilumwa, Iowa.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD, in his report submitted to Congress on the Pacific railroads, stated that the Treasury surplus would reach $140,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. It is now estimated at the department that the surplus at the end of June, 1888, will exceed $100,000,000.

GEN. NEAL DOW, the venerable "father of prohibition," has announced himself as a candidate for the Mayoralty of Portland, Me., on Tuesday, by the Republican candidate, Charles E. Shannon, with a majority of 1,000. It was a fight of runs against prohibition, and prohibition was laid to bed. Dow was the social candidate of the Prohibitionists and Democrats, heading both their tickets. The democrats and temperance men had been holding meetings, rallied for Dow, but did not think it necessary to go to the polls on the issue of the anti-prohibitionist election.

At a meeting of the Illinois Republican State Central Committee held in Chicago on the 6th inst., it was decided to hold the Republican State Convention at Springfield May 5 and 6.

THE Maine State Democratic Convention will be held at Augusta, May 26, for the nomination of a State ticket and delegates to St. Louis.

THE Iowa Prohibitionists have decided to hold the Democratic National Convention in the north now of the Tippecanoe Indian Land, which will be arranged to seat 11,000 people.

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

THE question of the legal obligations of railroads to operate their lines in connection with the Burlington strike, says a Chicago telegram, is now brought up for adjudication before Judge Gresham in the United States Circuit Court in the form of an application for injunction restraining the Wabash from further refusing to receive or deliver Burlington cars. It is said that the school of Locomotive Engineers and its officers from issuing orders to engineers and firemen to refuse to handle Burlington freight. The Burlington case is thus appealing to the courts to restrain the most strongest because the Wabash road is in the hands of a receiver appointed by and acting under the authority of the United States Court. The decision in this case will determine the relation and legal standing of all the roads that have entered into pledges of neutrality as a means of avoiding trouble with the brotherhoods.

A CHICAGO dispatch of Saturday says: The Burlington officials received the following telegram from the General Manager of the Burlington and Missouri River Railway in Nebraska:

Judge Dundy, of the United States Court, has issued an order requiring the Union Pacific Railway Company to take our business in accordance with our charter, and restraining and restraining the engineers of the Union Pacific Railway Company from refusing to take our business; also restraining the engineers from striking, combining, or conspiring for the purpose of organization or advising a strike.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

DELAY in the settlement of the Bulgarian question continues to threaten the peace of Europe. Increasing irritation in Russia is plainly indicated in the cable dispatches. Orders have been issued to dissolve the colleges of military stores at Warsaw and for the immediate return of officers absent on furlough from their regiments. Should the powers continue to postpone action Russia may say she yield to the pressure of influential public sentiment and herself undertake the expulsion of Ferdinand and the selection of his successor.

A BULLETIN was issued at San Remo on the 6th inst., signed by all of the six doctors in attendance upon the Crown Prince, which says as follows:

In view of the reports published in the press alleging that there are differences of opinion among the medical attendants of the Crown Prince of Germany, the undersigned deem it their duty to inform the public that the condition of the illness to such divergence exist. Just as little do they maintain that a consultation of the kind has taken place during and since the illness, the contrary has been repeatedly affirmed. The wound has healed, the voice is improving, and the other physical things are in a healthy condition. The nourishing and strength of the patient increase. The patient's strength is more satisfactory. The fever has abated. The night was free from fever. The patient has slept well, has had no fever. He sleeps, with interruptions, for hours together.

LORD LONGFORD is on his way to the far northwestern portions of the Queen's dominions in America, to hunt polar bear and musk ox.

THE GRIP OF BERLIN.

THE grief of Berlin at the loss of the Kaiser is pitiful, if we may credit dispatches from the German capital.

The stewed churches are thronged with weeping men and women, heartbroken over the loss of their beloved Kaiser. Crowds assemble near the monument of Frederick the Great, uncovered, and sing the hymn of the Prussian dead at the window where the body of the Kaiser lay in state. The Crown Prince Late Thursday night the royal patient gave an audience to Prince Bismarck and Count Von Moltke, which has marked the closing days of his life. The Prince of Wales has telegraphed to the Crown Prince of Germany the news of future announcement of death, and found Prince Bismarck and Count Von Moltke in the bedside. Despite the remonstrances of his physicians, the Crown Prince insisted on prolonging the conversation with them, discussing with cold-blooded calmness the chances of his present course, the possibility of peace, of war, and the illness of Frederick. The Crown Prince, who is now dying Emperor by his signature, gave the Chancellor and Count Von Moltke the Emperor's last signature is as bold and firm as that of his father, Frederick. The interview lasted half an hour. The Chancellor and the Emperor had a short conversation with the Empress, who was in a state of stricken family. Tears rolled down the cheeks of the Empress, who is the mother of the Crown Prince, and of Prince Henry, the Grand Duchess of Baden, was present at the interview. The Empress is passion to her father, accompanying him on his long rides and drives in the open air, and in the study. After leaving the family, Prince Bismarck and Count Von Moltke had a long talk with Prince Bismarck. Throughout his last at 8:30 o'clock Friday morning, Prince Bismarck, Count Von Moltke, and the moment of dissolution was near, and summoned the Crown Prince to his bedside, and stating to the people, as well as the officers of the army, and court

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

A BILL to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company was reported to the Senate on the 5th inst. A resolution was agreed to instructing the select committee on Indian bonded to inquire into the methods of allotting lands in severalty to Indians on reservations in Nebraska and Minnesota, and as to the sale of timber on those lands. Resolutions were also adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information relative to the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, and as to the sale of timber on those lands. The Senate then took up the bill for a bridge across the Mississippi River between Rock Island and Davenport, Iowa, and after a long debate the bill was passed. The Senate then took up the bill for the relief of the pre-emptor, homestead, and timber-culture settlers

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

JOHN SHERMAN is 65 years old, but he still hopes to live long enough to see the war ended.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE democratic party lion proposes to lie down with the republican lamb but have him on the inside.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE Supreme court of Iowa, has decided that liquor unlawfully brought into the state is subject to seizure at any time or place.

THE widow of the late Amos J. Snell, of Chicago, who was murdered by William B. Tarcott, has offered an additional reward of $10,000 for his arrest and detention.

REPUBLICAN leaders in Minnesota, who claim that Minnesotians are in favor of a high tariff, should mix a little with the people and find what the sentiment really is. The result would surprise them.—St. Paul Globe.

WM. H. HERNDON, long the law partner of Lincoln, has for two years been at work writing a "Biography of Abraham Lincoln," which will be ready for press in June. Mr. Herndon lives on his farm seven miles from Springfield, Ill., and has been, it is said, collecting materials for the work for the last 25 years.

OFFICIAL notice has been issued by the commissioner of the General Land office, that the offices for the disposal of public lands, now at Detroit, and Saginaw be discontinued, and the records transferred to the Reed City office. March 31st the office at Reed City closes, and all of the records will be taken to the new office at Grayling which will be opened April 16.

SULLIVAN, from the standing point of pugilism is not the man that his devotees claim him to be. He has brute force and that is all that he possesses. He has not courage, but obstinacy. He is not so much a hero as a bull dog, being a big brute, with a spark of intelligence that makes him all the more dangerous. It is a good thing that his pretensions have been slipped from him. He has been a noisy jackass masquerading in a lion's skin. Let us hear no more from J. L. Sullivan.—Bay City Tribune.

IF the protective tariff does not foster and encourage trusts and monopolies, why does hard coal that was sold all through 1877 and 1878 for $4 and $4.25 gross retail—why does that same coal now cost $8, with severe fines to be imposed on any distributor who may dare to sell for a smaller price? If a protective tariff be such a wise expedient of government in time of profound peace, why are wages lower now than when coal was $4? Why, anyhow, should coal be held at the cornered price of $8 in the cold months?—Dayton Democrat.

TENNYSON can take a worthless sheet of paper and by writing a poem on it make it worth $50,000. That's genius. Vanderbilt can write fewer words and make the sheet worth $50,000,000. That's capital. The United States government can take 412¼ grains of silver, stamp it, and call it a dollar. That's power. A mechanic can take $25 worth of material and make it into a watch worth $100. That's skill. The merchant can take an article worth ten cents and sell it for ten dollars. That's business. A lady can purchase a good bonnet for $10, but prefers to pay $100. That's style. The ditch-digger works ten hours a day and shovels tons of earth for $1. That's how the doctrine of supply and demand regulates the price of labor.

MEN who have succeeded in acquiring wealth do not lie exactly on a bed of roses. The wealth of a rich man is frequently regarded, not as the reward of labor, but as the proceeds of robbery of the unfortunate. Whatever he does with it, his acts are censured. If he lives expensively and spends his money freely in all directions, thus promoting the prosperity of all to whom it may go; or if he gives great dinners, keeps a coach and four, and indulges in all the luxuries which he can well afford, then he is criticised as being a drone in the human hive and of no advantage to the community. If he lends his money at the market rate he is a Shylock; if he invests it at a low rate of interest—in government bonds for instance—language is scarcely sufficient to express the enormity of his offense in the eyes of his many censors. And is not labor entitled to a reward? Undoubtedly. Possession of wealth is no more a crime than possession of poverty. The men who complain against the rich and their immunities are complainig against all they consider most desirable. In censuring methods and ways of making money or spending it they are censuring the very means they are themselves using as far as they are able, and the privileges they would claim if their sphere of action should be enlarged. The reward of labor must not be rendered uncertain.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

St. Ignace has a new Silsby fire engine.

Late letters from Beaver Island indicate considerable sickness over there.

The Edison Electric Light company is to erect towers on either side of the canal at Sault Ste. Marie.

St. Ignace is to have two large grain elevators the coming season, of a capacity of 90,000 bushels each.

The Kalamazoo Telegraph celebrated St. Patrick's day by issuing the regular edition on green paper.

The Detroit Journal has a new head, which makes it in that respect the best-looking daily paper published in Detroit.

A Methodist church and a couple of miles of pavement will make a pretty respectable town of Gladstone before it's a yearling.

Michigan railroads raked in a little over $80,000,000 for services rendered during 1887, an increase of $10,000,000 over the preceding year.

The business men of Marquette are arranging for some factories. They are sick of getting out raw material for shipment to Pennsylvania.

Crawford county's first murder case will be tried at Grayling in May. The accused is Dan Mahoney, the ex-convict who killed Foreman Grund, of Louis Sands lumber camp, near Grayling.

R. Connable & Son, of Petoskey, have purchased a new fourteen-mile tug in Chicago for their fishing business. Henry Burns will ship as her engineer and will go to Chicago in a few days to fit out.

Col. O. T. Booth has sold to Chicago parties about 500,000 feet of seasoned birch and cork pine lumber which he has had on hand for the past two years.—Petoskey Independent-Democrat.

The three-year-old stallion, Bell Boy, owned by S. A. Brown & Co., of Kalamazoo, was sold a few days ago to parties at Frankfort, Ky., for $36,000, the highest price ever paid for a three-year-old trotter.

On the first of May, Mackinaw City will be made a signal display station, and a full station will be opened at Sault Ste. Marie. The display station at Mackinaw City will receive cold wave and signal warnings during such time of the year as navigation is open.

The Cheboygan Democrat is about to commence its ninth year of publication, with new body type and other improvements, which bespeake prosperity for the publisher. The Democrat is one of our most valued exchanges, and any amount of prosperity is none too good for its owner.

The state crop and weather report shows injury to the wheat in the southern four tiers of counties. The average depth of snow in the northern counties was 22 inches, the central sly and southern four tiers were practically bare. There remain in the hands of farmers about 1,700,000 bushels of the 1887 wheat crop for market. Live stock's condition is slightly below the average.

The Jackson Patriot says: Michigan pays its chief executive $1,000 salary per year and its secretary of state $800. The former is eking out an existence by delivering grange lectures and attending banquets, and the latter is earning an honest livelihood on the state news column of the Detroit Journal, and desires it understood that he is not a candidate for further honors in the line of statecraft.

A special from Grand Haven to the Grand Rapids Democrat, under date of March 14, says: Capt. Snyder yesterday sold the steamer Van Raalte to Messrs. Mayo, Brown & Hofstra, of Muskegon, for $7,500. The Van Raalte only last season had new ceiling, deck, and deck beams put in, about $3,200 having been laid out on her in the past two years. She will now be rebuilt and made over into an excursion boat for the purpose of running on Muskegon lake.

THE Detroit Evening Journal asks for the truth of the following: A young man of Jackson called upon his lady love a few nights ago, and she met him at the door. By some means not explained, while in the hallway she found that his breath smelled strongly of whiskey. She led him to the door, and with more sorrow than anger in her voice, she said: "Joe, this county has voted on the prohibition question, and now I am going to vote. I vote no! Now don't come back until you have got around on the side of the majority." He got out.

Frankfort raised $7,500 for the T., A. A. & N. M. railroad, instead of $75,000, as first published. J. M. Ashley said to the committee that waited upon him in regard to the matter, that "if the citizens of Frankfort will give me the right of way on both sides of Betsie Lake, to the shore of Lake Michigan, I will commence work soon as the weather will permit." This proposition was accepted at a citizens' meeting, and the village council called a special election for last Monday, March 19, to bond the village for $7,500, with which to purchase the desired right of way.

Louis F. Arno, the pilfering portrait painter, of Cadillac, pleaded guilty before Judge Aldrich last week, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Jackson. He deserved much more, and would have received it but for his eloquence in depicting the lonely condition of his wife and children during his imprisonment, which brought tears to the artist's eyes, and reached the heart of the judge. After sentence had been pronounced, the judge learned that the wife and children had been heartlessly deserted long before his coming to that city. The judge will hereafter undoubtedly look into the history of such fellows outside of court before passing sentence.

Additional Local.

Eveline.

ironton, March 20.—Homer McKee was under the weather last week.

Mr. Delly Crocker an old resident of this town, but for five years past of Wayne county, arrived here one day last week and will remain.

The "H. H." society met with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Harris, at Ironton last Wednesday evening. Mr. Harris entertained the society about twenty minutes with a talk on the earth; he will continue the subject at next meeting. The query box is becoming more interesting each meeting All members should be present at next meeting which will be held with Miss Belle Dorrance Wednesday evening, March 28th. An interesting program is being prepared.

Geo. Compton has a house under process of construction, to replace the one recently burned.

Capt. Harrison Berdan, of Charlevoix was in Ironton last Friday, taking in the sights.

Master Harry Lake, formerly of Eveline, is page to in the Canadian house of Parliament.

Miss Ada Staley came home Saturday for a short stay.

John Hammond, one of the oldest settlers of this place, died at his home two miles west of Ironton, last Saturday morning. Mr. Hammond had been failing in health for some time. In June, 1865 Mr. Hammond with his family arrived at Charlevoix. The following fall he moved his family to Eveline upon the farm on which he has since lived and where he died. The funeral took place on Sunday at the M. E. church, Ironton, conducted by the Post G. A. R. of which fraternity he was a member, Rev. J. Dorrance preached the sermon, aided by Rev. J. J. Kanagy, of Charlevoix. The remains were deposited in the cemetery in Charlevoix. The deceased leaves a wife and eight children.

Miss Mary Johnson returned from her home in Central Lake Sunday, and will finish her school in mountain district this week.

Mr. Watson formerly of Ironton, but now of St. Ignace, is here on a visit.

Ten Kentucky boys arrived here last week to work.

Boyne.

March 20,—Phil Jubanville goes on a wooden leg, having cut his foot badly the other day.

Geo. Ferson and family of Kalkaska, have moved to our village and will occupy the Wallace Fuller place. Capt. Jepson, its present tenant will move into his own building next to Schaub's meat market.

Truman Swinning sr., who lives near Bear Lake, met with an accident on Saturday last, whereby his leg was broken. Mr Swinning is an old man and much respected, consequently, when a subscription was circulated in his behalf, it got many signers, and quite a sum of money was collected.

The L. M. D. society held a public entertainment at the Hall last Friday evening. All who attended announced themselves well pleased with the program.

Easton brothers have bought a couple of registered Poland China hogs. We hope this may be the means of improving the swine in the vicinity.

The political pot has been boiling furiously in this village for a week or two, preparing for the spring election.

Delinquent Taxes of 1887.

Statement showing the amount of delinquent taxes of 1887, returned to the county treasurer's office, by the several township treasurers:

Bear Lake	$384 66
Boyne Valley	1,137 66
Charlevoix	324 68
Chandler	794 79
Evangeline	1,324 62
Eveline	835 63
Hayes	699 47
Hudson	502 87
Marion	183 29
Melrose	739 87
Norwood	14 18
Resort	59 12
South Arm	851 19
Springvale	444 49
Wilson	1,852 23
Total	$10,208 20

The following is the amount of school tax returned by the several township treasurers, delinquent for 1887 tax, and reserved out of state and county tax collected by township treasurers:

	School Tax Returned.	State and County Tax Reserved.
Bear Lake	$153 38	$153 38
Boyne Valley	522 86	522 86
Charlevoix	116 30	116 30
Chandler	297 73	297 73
Evangeline	695 05	695 05
Eveline	295 06	295 06
Hayes	360 56	360 56
Hudson	175 99	175 99
Marion	72 83	72 83
Melrose	185 03	185 03
Norwood	4 01	4 01
Resort	25 10	25 10
South Arm	342 68	342 68
Springvale	136 32	136 32
Wilson	845 71	715 98
Totals	$4,228 52	$4,099 79

Hayes.

BENZONIA.—Mar. 20.—Leroy Hamlin and family, of Charlevoix, are visiting their friends and relatives in Hayes this week.

Bell Long, of Bay township was in Hayes over Sunday.

The friends of Mrs. Jack Sandy will be glad to hear of her improving health.

Frank Kane has been on the sick list for several days, but is better now.

Hard odds are quite prevalent in this region.

R. Bennett will break camp the coming week.

Quite a number of Hayesites who went to Charlevoix on Monday, had it quite wet on the outside, at least coming home.

A son of Mr. Moore, with his wife, made his father a visit this week.

Banks.

Arwoon, Mar. 20.—The snow has settled enough so that we can see the top of the fences.

Will Sparrow is building an ice house.

Will Byers, Denis Yettaw, Wes. Wilson, Charlie Rogers, and Charlie Emry are home from the lumber woods.

BORN.

RIPLEY—On March 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Ripley, a daughter.

SAUNDERS—On March 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Will Saunders, at Wilson, a daughter.

SPENCER—To Mr. and Mrs. Ed Spencer, of Ironton, a daughter.

Hayes Township Caucus.

A People's Caucus will be held at the residence of Chauncey Howe, jr., in Hayes, on Friday, March 30th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

By order of committee.

F. J. SMITH, Chairman.

Marion Township Caucus.

There will be a union township caucus in the Burns house % of a mile south of the Black school house in Marion, on Saturday, March 24th, at one o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for township offices.

Norwood Township Caucus.

There will be a caucus held at the Town hall in the village of Norwood, on Tuesday, the 27th day of March, 1888, at 7 p. m. for the purpose of nominating township officers for the town of Norwood for the ensuing year.

Norwood, March 19th, 1888.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Committee.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in the thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the wonders of nature. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how to earn from 50c. to $5 and upwards, per day, in the spare time or all the time they can give to the business. You are started free. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. 8d3

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the monthly visits of Bayrisch, that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. Sent post paid to mothers. 75 Chatham St., N. Y. $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.

GEO. W. MILLER,

The Leading Clothier of Charlevoix County,

Will next week tell about that new stock of goods just placed on his shelves. In the meantime come and select your

New Spring Suits.

Dry Goods!

Notions and Carpets.

Having received a large line of **CARPETS**, we would invite all to call and inspect them, and get prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident we can give better value for the money than any house in this vicinity. Remember the Place.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

We have now one nice Thoroughbred BULL CALF, six months old. He is a dandy. Also, several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

STORY & CLARK FINE ORGANS

SEND FOR ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—FREE!

N. J. PERRY Agent, Charlevoix.

CHICAGO + Canal AND 16TH STS

Labor Costs Less in America Than in Germany or England.

I have recently made some investigations which prove indisputably that American labor can compete with foreign. A lady's laced gaiter shoe, 24-button, can be made in Lynn, Mass., for 35 cents worth of labor. The manufacturer of the same shoe in Manchester, England, pays his workmen 60 cents. In Germany the labor costs 80 cents. For the single shoe the American laborer is paid less than either the English or German workman, yet he earns more per day. That is because of the superior intelligence, skill and organization of American labor. Another instance lies in the manufacture of cotton cloth. A German weaver turning out 100 yards of a certain quality will receive 70 cents for his labor. The English workman on the same quality of goods will receive 60 cents, the American 40 cents. Yet the American weaver will make more wages per day than the English or German laborers. It is our machinery and the skill of our workmen that enables them to earn more wages than foreign laborers and not a protective tariff. We could drive England out of the world's market if we would exchange for the commodities of other countries duty free.—Frank Hurd.

They are Demoralized.

One thing is very clearly demonstrated by the election of last Monday. That one thing is, that the republicans of Petoskey need a better organization and more thorough methods of working up and getting out their full strength at the polls. *Every democrat except five* voted on Monday.—Petoskey Record.

This is the situation all over the country. Ever since the death of Zack Chandler, republicans in Michigan have been losing their grip, and this demoralization has gradually extended to all the primaries. Here lies democratic opportunity. The best organization will win.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Ludwig Liberg, of Charlevoix, Michigan, his wife, to Adelbert R. Upright, dated July 1st, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of deeds for Charlevoix County, Michigan, August 20th, 1884, in Liber 8 of mortgages, on page 97, and assigned by said Adelbert R. Upright to said Mortgagee, on page 98 of said Liber 8 of mortgages, by an assignment dated August 20th, 1884, and recorded in said office, in Liber 8 of mortgages, on page 98, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of two bonds of the Charlevoix Savings Bank (a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the state of Michigan) of Charlevoix, Michigan, bearing date July 1st, 1884, one for $1,000 and the other for $500 respectively, which said bonds are in Liber 8 of mortgages on pages 567, and 568 respectively, and which said Liber 8 of mortgages on pages 98, on March 16, 1886, on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due and unpaid the entire principal and interest thereon secured by said bonds, viz: Nine hundred and twenty-three one hundredths Dollars (923.23). The said mortgage is now owned by the above said Charlevoix Savings Bank, and by proceedings having been instituted either in law or equity to collect the same, or any part thereof, the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage and all legal costs, at public vendue, at the front door of the village of Charlevoix, and 3rd one (1) of section six (6) of thirty-three (33) north, of range six (6) west, in Charlevoix County, Michigan,

Dated this 19th day of March, A. D. 1888.

THE CHARLEVOIX SAVINGS BANK, Assignee of Mortgage.

TRACY MAYNE, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, lest the omission may be corrected.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 22, 1888.

Local Notes and News.

☞ Perry Weed has put in a full line of legal blanks.

☞ For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 8m1

☞ F. A. Cochran & Co. keep the finest Manicure sets.

☞ Perry Weed is carrying a large assortment of legal blanks.

☞ For legal blanks of all kinds, go to Perry Weed's book-store.

A genuine thunder storm struck this town last Monday morning about three o'clock.

The schooner Hattie Fisher and tug Campbell are receiving thorough repairs at Washburn's yard.

Prof. Gordon has finished one term of singing school, and a second term was begun Monday evening.

☞ All parties having open accounts with me are requested to call at once and settle, to balance the books. A. E. MASON.

☞ Geo. W. Beaman has just received an invoice of the latest novelties in artists materials. Call and see them.

☞ A full and complete assortment of artists materials on hand at Geo. W. Beaman's drug store. Call and see them.

James Ackert has purchased Joe Steimel's interest in the livery business of Litney & Steimel, and the new firm is Litney & Ackert.

The result of the Petoskey election and how it came about was explained and highly illustrated in the Independent-Democrat last week.

Beaman's drug store is receiving new counters this week, and the inside woodwork will be re-painted before the summer trade begins.

☞ Now is the time to buy carpets. The largest stock to select from. All the latest designs. All carpets cut and matched without waste. B. SEE.

☞ We can afford to, and will sell carpets from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than any house in northern Michigan. B. SEE.

The Evening News says: Rev. Van Auken is laboring to bring St. Louis sinners into the fold this week, and has immense audiences every night.

C. W. Sutton is contracting for bark for the Pfeister & Vogel Leather Co., of Milwaukee, and will make Charlevoix his headquarters this season.

Wm. Holmes is giving the schooner Peoria new timbers and planking, and otherwise fitting her out in good condition. A. M. Ross has charge of the work.

The Monday evening's meeting of the Business Men's Association was adjourned to meet next Monday evening at the Bridge Street House at 8 o'clock sharp.

Through the kindness of county treasurer Orlando Blair, we are able this week to give a statement of the delinquent taxes of 1887 returned to the county treasurer's office by the several townships.

An Indian named Kee-was-kee-ons was arrested Saturday for stealing several small articles from Bartholomew & Co. He was tried before Justice Kane Monday morning, and fined five dollars and costs, or ten days in jail. He went to jail.

The C. W. Hill Granite Co., of Jackson, delivered last week a monument to the memory of G. W. Wrisley, victim of the Champlain disaster last June. It is of fine gray marble, of appropriate design and excellent workmanship, and is a worthy memorial.

A village newspaper is a photograph of the town where it is printed, and is the only evidence in the origin readers have of the town's prosperity. Every firm should be represented by a standing advertisement, be it large or small, that strangers may get a good impression of the place.

Geo. W. Miller, the clothier has a profuse display of hats and caps for the spring trade. He can suit all peculiarities of taste, fit all sizes of heads, and dress you all in the prevailing fashion. The principal change in style from last season is in the soft wool or "crush" hats, which are made with higher crowns. Other styles are substantially unchanged.

Jos. Beauvais is building forty new row boats, six clipper-rigged sailing yachts, and one coal burning steam yacht as an addition to his present excellent boat library. A number of the rowboats are built of cedar and butternut with deck inlaid of different colored woods. Wherever Mr. Beauvais' boats have been used they are very popular, and the demand for his work has made it necessary for him to enlarge the capacity of his works. He has just placed a twenty horse power engine in his factory, to drive his machinery. Mr. Beauvais' long experience in boat-building and his facilities for doing the work makes his place headquarters for all kinds of pleasure boats.

Mr. J. Milo Eaton, the well known attorney and real estate agent, has purchased of Oscar Upright the abstracts of title from Jan., 1885, which completes Mr. Eaton's abstracts to date, and enables him to furnish a complete and reliable abstract of any piece of land in Charlevoix county. Mr. Eaton has been actively engaged in the real estate and money loaning business for the past twelve years, and for that reason is better acquainted with the titles of the county than any other man in the county, and any person desiring to have their titles examined, and if defective made perfect, will do well to call on him at his office over the postoffice.

All appearances indicate that the school entertainment next Wednesday evening will be one of the very best of the series that in the past has been so universally popular with the friends of the Charlevoix schools. The character of the exercises chosen, and the preparations in the line of practice and drill, all point to a successful effort. If any have thought that preceding programs have exhausted the resources of good material, they will be agreeably disappointed if they witness this one. No one should miss it. Nearly one hundred and fifty children will participate in a pleasing variety of parts. Remember: At opera house, Wednesday evening, March 28th.

Twenty years ago tomorrow (on March 23d, 1868) the publisher of this paper packed his little grip with one change of underclothing, and walked from Onondaga, Ingham county, to Eaton Rapids, Eaton county, Mich., and entered the office of the Eaton Rapids Journal to learn the printing business. We were then fresh from school, our teacher for that winter being now the Hon. R. A. Montgomery, of Lansing, and it was he who secured for us the position in the printing office. During the twenty years we have devoted our time continuously and exclusively to that business, with no desire to exchange for any other. In that twenty years we can note many changes in the methods and circumstances of the country press, especially in the means of securing prompt information of important county news, and the giving each week the local news from all over the county.

W. P. Brown has received the plans and specifications of the new Episcopal church to be built at Charlevoix the present year. The plans present a gothic chapel 24x50 feet on the inside of auditorium, with enchancel, and under transept 12x20 feet, and also a vestry. It is expected to complete this much of the chapel, and have the same for occupancy the coming summer. The plans are so arranged that the structure may be enlarged when desirable without injury to the entrance, or chancel, by adding side transepts which, when fully completed will make the auditorium 48x75 feet, and accomodate three hundred persons On the inside will be seen the framework in natural wood, polished, with the chancel finished in colors. The window in the south, behind the chancel will be a memorial to the deceased daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Brown, in which may be seen a figure, life size, elegantly set, representing charity. The plans of the church were prepared by M. W. Roberts, a well known architect, and are the gift of Rev. Jones, rector of St. Luke's church, of Kalamazoo. The church will be erected upon the vacant lot west of S. M. See's residence.

Wilson.

Mrs. Robert Shepherd is on the sick list.

School closes next Friday. Exhibition in the evening.

Logs are coming in to the mill lively since the snow is fleeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Todd visited friends in South Arm township last Saturday and Sunday.

Wilson township caucus is to be held at the Newman school house on March 24th.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Advance were guests at M. Sedgman's on Saturday last.

Elder Tracy preached at the school house on Sunday evening.

Dugald McMillan of Echo is one of the mill crew at present.

THE COW QUESTION.

Some Reasons Why They Should Not Run at Large.

The JOURNAL is not in a ring to oppress poor people, neither is it actuated by purely selfish motives in the attempt to prevent cattle from running at large in the streets of the village. Anyone who ever lived in a city where cattle were prohibited from running loose in the streets, and at the same time made themselves acquainted with the labor and expense of the beautifying of streets, yards, and grounds, will agree with us that it is impossible to do that work successfully when cattle are likely at any moment to destroy what has taken years of time and many dollars in expense to cultivate and grow.

In addition to the property they destroy, cows in the street are a constant menace to small children who may chance to wander outside the yard and into the street or alley. There have been numerous instances reported where children were injured by violent cattle. The thrifty, cleanly housekeeper who looks beyond her doorstep to the sidewalk, will not hesitate to declare the average cow a most intolerable nuisance.

Shrubbery and thrifty gardens are especially unsafe, no matter how good the fences. Gates and bars are no protection against very many cattle. In an unlucky moment the fence is opened, and the work of a season is lost.

The Sentinel argues that there is not sufficient pasturage. There never will be until it is certain that pasturage is necessary. When it is made necessary someone will be enterprising enough to furnish it. Some have argued that the expense of pasturing will make it necessary to sell the cows. Nine out of every ten owners of cows sell one-half or more of the milk produced. Then let the cost of pasturage be added to the price of milk, and the consumer, who does not keep a cow, but suffers from other people's cows, will willingly pay the one, two, or three cents a quart increase, giving the cow owner a positive benefit. A ten-dollar tree or shrub saved will pay two cents a quart increase on five hundred quarts of milk; and what man would not much rather pay that increase to save the labor and expense already invested. As a rule cattle that are pastured give better milk, because of better food, than those which run wild. After the first season, the price of pasturage and the price of milk will be governed by the law of supply and demand, as now, and no one will suffer, while all will find a renewed interest in cultivating gardens, and in beautifying front yards, and streets, adding all the time to the inducements to strangers bred in the city to come and live with us.

If you are not wholly convinced, will you not consent to try it one year and have cattle herded or pastured outside of the principal streets of the village?

The Wandering Cow Prevents Yard Ornamentation.

Editor Journal.—Thank you for stirring up the bovine question. To any one not raised, reared, and brought up a mossback, and dry-rotted as such, the nuisance of cows running at large in the street is beyond doubt the most disgusting practice a community claiming to be civilized can indulge in. Not enough that said street ornament is very unsightly and continually in the way of buggies, or spill their manure on the sidewalk for people to slip on, and ladies to drag their clothes in, and make life miserable for people that are not twenty years old in Charlevoix, or people not used to associating with cows; but some persons want to beautify their homes and our village by planting trees, shrubbery, and flowers, and our neighbor's cows are sure to put at nought any and every attempt. A twenty-dollar cow will destroy a hundred-dollar garden in a few minutes.

Charlevoix is peculiarly—not situated, but constituted—that it might try have to feed the cows for a minority, and respectable owners feed their own cows.

Do the poorest classes have cows? I have not found that to be a fact. If a person is well enough off to be the owner of a cow, he certainly ought to be well enough off to feed her. If he is not, why should I or you feed her for him. Let us take one more step forward in civilization. Let the village council put a stop to this nuisance. Let people that have cows feed them, and not impose in this indecent manner upon the public any longer.

Please agitate this question and oblige the community at large.

A CITIZEN.

Eveline Proposes to take a Step Forward in this Matter.

Our Eveline correspondent sends a long letter reciting some of the hardships through which the pioneers of that township have passed in the matter of stock raising, but asserting his belief that the time has arrived when it is better and cheaper for each farmer to fence his own stock in a pasture lot than all the stock of the township out of his crops. That in the clearing of new land it is much more of a hardship to be compelled to enclose it with a fence before he can get a crop, than it is to get cattle pastured. That cattle at large frequently break into crops and not only injure the crops, but in many cases injure themselves by overeating of green wheat, oats or corn, and sometimes from choking on potatoes or bagas. Another matter of some importance is the frequent quarrels between neighbors on account of cattle breaking into growing crops, and destroying more than their necks are worth. The opinion is also expressed that while in some cases fewer cattle will be kept, all will be kept in better condition all the year and not so many as now will come out of the winter mere skeletons,—"spring poor." This system will gradually improve the stock, and give better results and more cash profit to the stock owner. Come to the polls April 2d, prepared to vote to keep cattle out of the roads, and you can go home at peace with your neighbor, and rest at night without fear that your summer's work will be destroyed by cattle before morning.

[We have been promised a defense of the present system, but the copy is not at hand at time of going to press.]

Purely Personal.

Ben and George Weaver, of Boyne, Sundayed in Charlevoix.

Lou See expects to go to Los Angles, Cal., about April 1.

Miss Nettie Hawks of Torch Lake is visiting at W. A. Smith's.

Mrs. H. Lee Iddings left Monday to visit her parents at Albion.

E. H. Green, and daughter, Mabel returned from Ohio yesterday.

Gilbert H. Randall, of Atwood, has been granted an original pension.

Miss Celia Nicholls is visiting friends in Central Lake this week.

Ed O'Donnell and Chas. Gregory of Petoskey were in town Saturday.

Mrs. Amos Fox has been quite sick the past week, but is now slowly recovering.

Mrs. A. F. Draper, of South Arm, has been visiting in Charlevoix this week.

A. J. McLeod was in Petoskey the fore part of the week, on U. S. court business.

Mrs. C. J. Strang entertained the missionary society at tea Tuesday evening.

W. C. Newman left Monday for Bay City, where he will place a number of his patent bridge gates.

F. E. Gregory left yesterday for Muscoda, Wisconsin, where he will take charge of a large flouring mill. Mrs. Gregory will visit friends in Petoskey a few weeks before going to their new home.

Coming Events.

"What God Requires," is the subject of discourse at the Congregational church Sunday morning, by the pastor. In the evening the subject will be "Soul-Thirst Assuaged."

The Bennett Monument.

Last week the C. W. Hill Granite Co., of Jackson, Mich., delivered and set up in the Charlevoix cemetery the monument purchased last fall by the family of Mr. Henry Bennett. It is of Gray Scotch Dice Granite, cottage design, eight feet high, on a granite base three feet two inches square, making a total height of eleven feet two inches. Total weight about 7,000 pounds. There are four raised polished panels, with fine hammered border lines and ornaments. The inscription is simple, giving only the words "AT REST" in addition to the names of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, the date of birth of each, and the date of death of Mr. Bennett. With the monument came also a granite marker bearing the word "Father." The entire work was done in Aberdeen, Scotland, and was delivered here in the original packages in which it was imported. C. W. Howard, agent for the firm, superintended the erection.

Well, Hardly.

They are not particular about small things in China. Recently the census takers forgot to enumerate the population of a little province containing 60,000,000 of souls. Such a thing would never have happened in St. Paul or Minneapolis.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

A full line of ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

Druggists' Sundries

TOILET ARTICLES,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
PERFUMES,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS, and
WALL PAPER.

GEO. W. BEAMAN

(Successor to G. W. CROUTER.)

FACTS.

PLAIN FACTS EASILY COMPREHENDED BY ECONOMICAL BUYERS.

THIS WEEK

A. T. Washburne & Co. offer New Spring Goods. A bright and sparkling stock of the Latest Novelties. Embroideries in all widths, from 2 cents per yard to $1.50, with Insertings to match. A beautiful line of Laces and Torchons in all Linen in 12-yard pieces, from 15 cents to 50 cents per piece. A most superb stock of Dress Goods, comprising all the new and popular shades. We have made unprecedented bargains in all of our spring purchases, and offer to our patrons with a confidence that our goods are well bought. We have in fine 54-inch Flannels 12 different shades to select from. New colorings in those popular Scotch Ginghams, which are guaranteed fast colors; also, Chambrays, Percales, Touile De Nors, Ginghams, Satteens, Batiste, Manilla Cloths, and Prints. Our line of Corsets and Bustles is excelled nowhere in the State. Call and see us.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

FACTS.

FOR

March!

SAP PAILS.
SAP PANS.
SAP SPILES

(Job and Tin Work) L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!!

ANYTHING and EVERYTHING in the line of

SUGAR-MAKING SUPPLIES

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FOX & MILLER

THE KING IS DEAD.

Death at Berlin of the Venerable Emperor of Germany.

Pathetic Description of the Last Hours at the Bedside of the Dying Ruler.

Prince William Takes Charge Under an Imperial Decree Signed in November.

The venerable Emperor William of Germany breathed his last at 8:30 on the morning of Friday, March 9. The event was not unexpected, as he had been sinking for forty-eight hours. In fact he was so near death's door the day previous to the final collapse that his death was prematurely telegraphed from the German capital to all parts of the civilized world. A Berlin dispatch dated at midnight of those days says:

"An immense but silent crowd stood near the palace all day, notwithstanding the fact that a heavy rain fell and that the streets were patrolled by cavalry. Business in the city was virtually suspended, and the theaters were closed. Divine service was held in the palace at 5 o'clock. All the members of the imperial family, the court dignitaries, and the members of the household were present. Hundreds of people knelt on the pavements in front of the palace and joined in the prayers offered by Chaplain Koegel. The Emperor fell into a swoon at 4 o'clock, and remained unconscious until 8 o'clock. He afterward fell into a quiet sleep, which lasted till 7 o'clock. Wine and other liquid nourishment were administered to him occasionally.

"Special services were held during the afternoon in the various churches. All the edifices were crowded to their utmost capacity, fervently is the prayers. Much personal grief was shown.

"The scene in the Kaiser's sick chamber between 4 and 5 in the afternoon of Thursday was impressive and affecting. At about 4 o'clock the Empress, the Crown Prince and Wilhelm, his son, entered the room, while sobs and silently persons were standing around his bed, among them being the Prince and Princess William, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Hereditary Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden, the Princess Frederick Charles, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince and Princess von Bismarck, Count von Moltke, and several ministers of state. The old monarch was full of fortitude. He felt that his end was near, but he desired to utilize the last moments of his life to bid farewell to his nearest and dearest, who, like the Empress, joined fervently, and then he took leave of everybody, speaking individually to each of those present. His mind was perfectly clear, and his ideas were quite connected, but he nearly half an hour he spoke with scarcely any interruption. At 5 o'clock he fell into a deep sleep, from which he awoke refreshment, and afterward again conversed with those around him. When he was beaught to husband his remaining strength he lay quietly, with his hands folded, in a state of partial stupor. Toward evening he conversed with Prince William, the Emperor went on to talk in cultured tones of various matters, and spoke a short time. The rule of Frederick William and Germany, being regarded as almost equally sacred, and his sympathies, is considered with as deep concern as is the soon-expected accession of his son. Prince William will probably not offend Bismarck and Von Moltke. The experience of his father has taught him that it is wise to know to be prudent. The Emperor, as a European war, will doubtless be maintained during his brief reign. But after Bismarck and Von Moltke have gone, and the affairs of the great German nation are in the hands of young Prince William, the Emperor may be more aggressive. Naturally, all only throughout Germany, but all Europe, he has suddenly become an object of the greatest interest and solicitude.

"DEATH OF THE MILITARY PARTY.

His mother's death, which he felt keenly, and has clearly distinguished himself as yet as a representative of the most objectionable type of the Prussian military "Junker." He is the pride of the military party, was a favorite of the late Emperor, and is the hope of Prince Bismarck.

"Prince William has great friendship for Frederick, as the latter has no special liking for him. Frederick has little of the Hohenzollern spirit of aggressiveness. He believes the time has come for Germany to devote herself to the arts of peace, and he is particularly accessible as a rule to the anti-Prussian states of Germany. He is not a believer in immense standing armies like his father or Prince Bismarck; he does not dream of the conquest of France, and he knows that the time has passed when Germany can rely on the mere strength of bayonets, sabres, and artillery.

"This has not been the belief of Emperor William and Prince Bismarck. Both have believed that the power of Germany, which was won by the sword, must be kept by the sword. The Prince's son is in a manner calculated to give him

Poets and Modern Ideas.

Mr. Sam Foss, one of the great poets, invent "Tom Hoods" in America, says in a recent issue of the *Yankee Idea*:

Homer was the great poet of his time because he wrote of matters that were interesting to his contemporaries, he described the single combats of warriors; he charged on the exciting tails of chariot races; his poetry is full of minute descriptions of armor, clothing, weapons, and the other belongings of his time. He wrote of things that people were interested in. His song was as full of current interest as the current newspapers of to-day. He came on the world of David, the poet of the Hebrew race. He was of flocks and shepherds; of green pastures and still waters; he embodied his song the popular conceptions of the theology of his time, and appealed directly to the sentiments of the people of his generation. All great poets have done the same—Dante and Shakspeare and Milton. The poets have been honored most by poetry who have been most in sympathy with their contemporaries.

But though Homer was a great poet in his day is no reason he should be copied and imitated indefinitely. In this is just what our poets are doing to-day. They are far behind the times. Yankees. Fauns and dryads sylphs and naiads, mermaids and Olympian gods and goddesses are the political stock in trade. The cotton wool of mythology, despite its original beauty, in the hands of many long-eared poets looks like a growing a trifle tiresome. We long to be New York, a Denver, a San Francisco, and are yawning drearily on such a dead monotony of Athenian ports. Who can doubt that there is as true poetical souls living in Boston or Omaha, or in our American farmhouses, or on our cattle ranches, as ever lived in Attica or Asia Minor. The world is not dead, but the world is hamadryads and wood-nymphs; but is a pretty tiresome thing to be in the roads and ocean steamers, in elastic lights and tenderness. If the workmen were a little of wonder and poetry for Job and Homer, why should we be the locomotive engineer like an angry demon, breathing smoke and fire across the continent, be a weary theme for the Jobs and Homers of to-day. The old bards sang of Mercury, the messenger of the gods. The people were interested in the telegraph messenger, he was a theme of current gossip, so to speak. If there is no excitement in regard to a messenger who carries a telegram, why should we be expected to have a swifter message-bearer of the gods, coming around a sharp angle caused by a boulder, was a jack rain of twenty-three animals. They all looked like phosphorescent glow, which made them appear all the more vivid against the dark of the hill.

They were loaded with different articles of merchandise, and the last one, which the spectral driver was urging on with his short goad, seemed to be loaded with bibles.

Every once in awhile as the train slowly filed along, the spectral driver of lean his load against a projecting rock as if resting himself. He would cause the driver to stop and look in his short stick. The weird specters slowly turned their heads and looked at him. More dead than alive from fright we made our way to where we had left the horse and buggy.

My companion informed me while on our way back to the city that this strange sight could be seen any dark night.

On the Outposts, 1780.

The way through the woods was deep in snow, and incumbered as they were with cattle, party progress Roberson made but slow progress, it being Christmas Day, 1779, before they arrived at the outpost of Lamb's Ford. Here we were molested by the Indians, but suffered much from the cold, and waited for the winter was the most severe which had been known in a century. The ice in the Cumberland was thick enough to sustain the passage of animals, and it was not many days before the settlers had crossed over and begun on the bluffs which lined the opposite bank the building of the fort and the few big houses which formed the nucleus of the future capital of Tennessee.

It was in the very heart of the wilderness, surrounded by nearly twenty thousand Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Chickasaws, all of whom were in alliance with Great Britain, which at that season of the year was all but subjugated the Southern colonies.

The stations erected, the settlers awaited in anxious suspense for the coming of the Indian wives and children. The three months allowed for the voyage had expired, but no news had come from them, nor had the sound of the paddle been heard on the stillness of the river solitudes. The anxiety about them soon became intense. Thus it was for a full month, and until the end of April. Then one morning at sunrise a solitary flat-bottomed boat, along the Cumberland, and in a few hours the little fleet of forty flat boats, canoes, and pirogues came to anchor under the walls of the fort, amid such rejoicing as was never before known in the wilderness.

We had been a voyage without a parallel in modern history. A thousand miles they had come, through a country infested with Indians, living in frail boats, down rapid and perilous streams never before navigated by white men. Their way had been through foaming whirlpools and over dangerous shoals thirty miles in extent, and they had endured the bitterest cold, and for many long days and nights were subjected to the constant and deadly fire of fifteen hundred Chickasaws, the most ferocious tribe of savages on the American continent. Thirty-one of the company had been left by the way, tortured by the savages, and one had been drowned.

Thus, amid ice and snow, and the intense cold of 1780—not noted as the coldest weather in American latitudes—was planted the first civilized settlement in the Mississippi Valley.—*Edmund Kirke, in Harper's Magazine.*

How Jumbo Came.

Jumbo had never been out of the Garden since the day he entered it, twenty years before. When my agents attempted to get him out he would stay out, and he seemed to know instinctively that something extraordinary was going to happen. My agent cabled me: "Jumbo is lying in the Garden and will not stir. What shall we do?" I replied: "I am his lawyer as long as he wants to." All this, it will be observed, kept up public interest. Then we built a car on wheels and sunk the wheels into the ground, leaving both ends of the cage open. It was many days before he could be induced to walk through. We let him get used to going through for several days and finally shut him in. It took a score of horses to pull the cage out of the earth after we had dug around the wheels, and we dragged the cage down to the wharf. Those Jumbo feet a whole crowd of his admirers, including such fashionable people as Lady Burdett-Coutts, who brought him cakes and dainties. One enthusiast testified his affection by sending some champagne and oysters. On the vessel we had to cut away part of the deck above his lodgings to make his apartment large enough. The cost of Jumbo was $10,000; his final cost was $30,000. He paid for himself the first ten days after his arrival.—*P. T. Barnum, in the Epoch.*

Records That Went to Halifax.

It has not long been known that at the commencement of the British troops in March, 1776, many of the loyalist inhabitants of Boston departed with them. The fleet, conveying the troops and the fleeing civilians, proceeded to Halifax, where many of the loyalists took up their abode and where they subsequently remained, as we found at the present day. It is also a matter of general belief that these fleeing ladies took with them many valuable records. It is not, however, generally known that among the missing records include all of the papers of the Boston Custom House, which at that time had established to the time of the evacuation. Among these papers were the records of the arrival of many of the vessels which brought the early settlers of the colony, and which included much which, at the present day, would be of the greatest value as historical material. It is credibly reported that many of these documents are still in existence in the possession of the authorities at Halifax. Would it not be an excellent idea to secure, if possible, these valuable papers, which it probable might be done upon proper application?—*Boston Advertiser.*

Rebuked.

"Well, Bertie, dear, were you a good boy at school to-day?" said a fashionable mother of her boy of 10 years.

"You can just bet I was," replied Bertie. "I had to stay after school in one room for a month is going to get a licking, and I'm going to resign out myself."

"Bertie," cried his shocked parent, "I want you to stop using such slang words and phrases. Where you catch up such stuff at times is a mystery to me. Every other word you say is a slang expression, and I want you to cease it at once. Talk about 'freezing' on to a thing! What you giving us, boy? Do you expect to freeze on to anything valuable? Not if I know myself, I don't. Now, you light out, and let it be a cold day before I hear any more such talk from you, and don't you forget it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

She Appreciated Emerson.

An old washerwoman in Concord, at work one day, as it began to grow dark unrolled her sleeves and said she must go home and get ready for Mr. Emerson's lecture.

"Why, are you not too tired to go?" she was asked.

"Oh, no, indeed; it always rests me," was the reply.

"Do you understand what the lecture is about?" continued the questioner.

"Well—no" was the answer; "but it does me good to see him stand up there, looking so beautiful, and telling us all we are just as good as he is!"—*Boston Gazette.*

Always Prepared.

"Did you ever have a lady hand you a twenty-dollar?" was asked of a car conductor yesterday.

"I have."

"Nicely dressed, high-toned ladies?"

"Just so. There were several on this line who used to hand me lead quarters."

"And you didn't feel like saying anything to them?"

"There was no need to. I always had four lead nickels to return for change."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Why Hair Curls.

It is not generally known that the reason hair curls when moistened is a hot iron is that the moisture on the side next the iron being evaporated by the heat the cells in that part approach each other more closely, and this shrinking of one side causes a bend or curve.—*London Hospital.*

He was Too Isolated.

A Texas man desirous to canvass for a paper published in this city became in five seventy-five miles from the nearest approach to a house. Boise is his county.—*New York Tribune.*

Forces than gold—a generous heart. Where all the Creole charities come.
The sweetness of the summer life,
Hallowed by mother or sister, or wife.
In tried with sorrow by trying care,
Or tried with sorrow by parting or death,
And center there, we believe, bought or sold,
Gold is dross, and dross is gold.

Man, Jonxson (mournfully)—Ah, Deacon! I am very hard ly loss do biggest chile I've got. Deacon Smith (consolingly)—Dat am true, Mr. Johnsing; but less chi'lderments o' Providence am alius mercies in disguise. Mr. Johnson (meditatively)—Ya-a-s; Jeems was all us a most'one good boy, I judge.

Two on four shade lamps, three lights being considered unlucky by the superstitious, are its latest fashion's drawing room, and nobody can fail to admire the present style. They are usually placed on a pedestal by themselves, and are worthy the starred distinction.

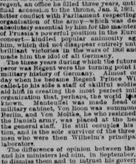
Warm colored ribbons with soap, and iron with two thicknesses of cloth over them at first, afterward one. Black ribbons on some plain board surface, and leave till dry. They will not bleed.

The desire implanted in conversation is truth, the second good sense, the third good-humor, and the fourth wit.

TOMMY, THE BEACH CAT.

A Story Written to Interest and Amuse the Little People.

But Which Will Prove Edifying, if Not Profitable, to Adult Readers.



TOMMY, the beach cat, says a writer in the Chicago Times, was catching a rat, and Barbara was sitting at watching Tommy. Barbara was very tired and tomorrow at sunrise she found herself in a wedding, and the kids kept dropping over her round blue eyes.

Barbara had named Tommy "the beach cat" herself, because he had been found wandering on the beach. They were always together, up stairs and down, and half a dozen times a day they were given their milk together. The house was very still on the particular day, for mamma and all the rest had gone up stairs and forgotten Barbara, who sat alone in the kitchen in her little red chair. Tommy, the beach cat, sat quietly and shiny near her, and both of them were quite startled when a rat suddenly whisked into the room. It was a very small rat indeed, and it would have given a peck of chaos to have been caught in the act of that room without being noticed. But that was absurd to hope for, for very little escaped those two friends, Barbara and Tommy. Barbara saw it. There was a sudden exchange of challenge between the scared rat and the cat, whose whiskers were twitching with enjoyment, but after a few seconds of brilliant racing and dodging they both sat so still that Barbara was on the very verge of rolling out of her chair on the floor, when the rat made a dart into the rat hole. Tommy bolted after. The rat vanished through a hole. Barbara feared Tommy would follow and be lost to her, perhaps forever; so she gave a rush after him and caught him by the tail just as he reached the hole. To the surprise of Barbara, this hole opened wide enough to let both her and the beach cat through, and they found themselves safe after being dragged through a very tiresome journey, at least Barbara thought so. The rat's journey was much longer than that of the cat, and when Barbara and Tommy had come to the end of the journey, they found themselves in a strange place, and Barbara was very, very small for a girl and Tommy very large for a cat, they looked at each other, they were nearly the same height.

"I always take a walk in the country when I can," remarked Tommy, "it soothes me so."

"Have your fur in the right way, so to speak," broke in the black cat.

"I am very fond of the country" Barbara saw that it was very full. The meadows stretched in long rows down the yard.

"All killed by care," said Tommy, sadly, as he looked at the cats.

"And have none died from anything else?" the little girl asked sadly.

"Well, sad Tommy, "I hope you won't feel hurt if I tell you that boys and girls are responsible for a good many of their deaths."

"You don't mean to tell me that the tin cans we tie to their tails hurt them, do you?" Barbara asked, blushing red.

"No, not that. Worse than that. They never take a swing on a summer afternoon that they don't let the old cat die.

"But do you do the first eight times you are killed?" inquired the little daughter, stopping to pull up her stocking.

"We fall into a state of catalepsy and are laid on a mantelpiece for nine days. At the end of that time we feel as well as ever. But each life is better than the last, and at the close of the ninth we go where all cats go. The cats that scratch and caterwaul and commit all those crimes in the category of catdom are in only the first or second stage of life."

They walked back through a lovely forest of catnip, which was all in bloom and filled the air with delightful perfume. Barbara said good-by to all the cats and dogs, and invited them to spend a day with her in her boy and girl land. Just then she felt a dreadful pain in her head. She screamed at the top of her voice, and she heard mamma saying:

"Why, this poor child has fallen right out of her chair on the floor! Poor little dear! Let mamma rock you to sleep again:

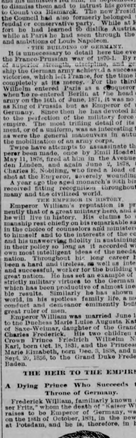
"Drowsy, heavy, winsome maiden,
Close thine eyes and take thy rest.
On the daywards arrow laden,
Close them, sweet,
Go to dreamland, Love, thy pilot,
In this wise,
There is no pain or sorrow
Made you sleep.

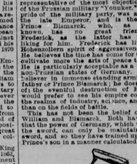
A Poetic Thought.

A 4-year-old grandchild of Hannibal Hamlin was told that if a bit of blue sky could be seen among the heavy clouds caused by a passing shower a rainbow would be visible, and he was able to go to the picnic which the shower had decreed. At last he looked up, and on seeing a wee spot of blue, exclaimed with delight:

"I see you, God, with your pretty blue eye looking down here, and now we can go."—*New York World.*

Bertie is the last smile than the first laughter.—*Ba on.*

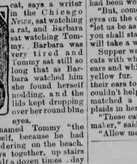


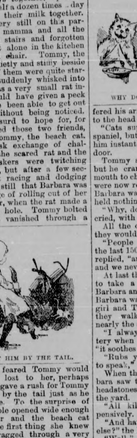


WHY DO CATS EAT HOT SCAF?

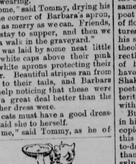
ALL KILLED BY CARE.

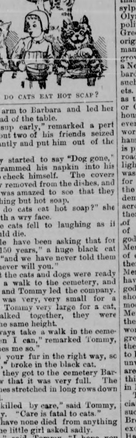
SEE CAUGHT HIM BY THE TAIL.





A CAT MAY NOT LOOK AT A KING.





PRINCE WILLIAM, JUNIOR.

plain the devotion he has always shown to Prince William.

A DARK OUTLOOK.

Possible Effect of the Emperor's Death on the Future of Germany.

(From the Chicago News.)

The outlook for Germany's future is not a bright one. Prince William, the heir to the throne, is a man of a very limited mental and hereditary nature, his grandmother, the beautiful Queen Louise of Prussia, has left of him a curious rumor in the neighborhood of the Court, which is to the effect that he is not a man who seems to admirable his disease to a degree which he never has a more unfavorable change from which he never has ever led power and more wholesome lives than "Queer Fritz."

PRINCE WILHELM.

Life and Characteristics of the Eventual Emperor of Germany.

Prince Wilhelm, the eldest son of "Unser Fritz," will be all probability succeed his father as Emperor of Germany. According to reports, he is physically sickly, but Bismarck's malady is not in nature and has reached such an advanced stage that his death is expected to occur within a short time. The rule of Frederick William and Germany, being regarded as almost equally sacred, and his sympathies, is considered with as deep concern as is the soon-expected accession of his son. Prince William will probably not offend Bismarck and Von Moltke. The experience of his father has taught him that it is wise to know to be prudent. The Emperor, as a European war, will doubtless be maintained during his brief reign. But after Bismarck and Von Moltke have gone, and the affairs of the great German nation are in the hands of young Prince William, naturally, all only throughout Germany, but all Europe, he has suddenly become an object of the greatest interest and solicitude.

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"This has not been the belief of Emperor William and Prince Bismarck. Both have believed that the power of Germany, which was won by the sword, must be kept by the sword. The Prince's son is in a manner calculated to give him

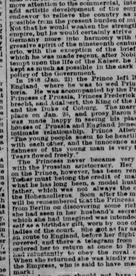
HIS EDUCATION.

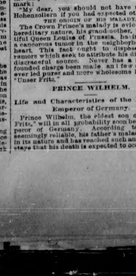
Prince William has been carefully educated and has been instructed by tutors and private instructors in the ordinary branches of learning, such as history, religion, and gymnastics. He was then sent to the gymnasium at Cassel, where he passed his examination for the university with great credit. He then entered the university of Bonn, and afterwards spent a year with them at Leipsic, where he was kindly received by the Emperor, who has ever been fond of him. A biographer of the Prince chronicles the fact that he not only loved military history but also black bread for his breakfast, and for his dinner he preferred a plain joint of meat to an entire opera. Like most German boys, he was fond of botanizing. He loved to smoke, to drink and every kind of sport. He was recognized as a capital swimmer and a good shot, and he was fond of a game of cards. He was a great admirer of Heine, and liked to read the more classical contents in which he was not a little bitter than that for Prussia, he considered it also that he had a youthful passion for writing dramas, of which he wrote a dozen pillow-slightly. One of these productions was a tragedy, which he called "Ala-in-Cassovelin." He also translated some of the odes of Horace. Finally he took his degree, and then was commissioned in the Guards. In 1867, he was immediately placed on the military staff of his father, and he was with the Prussian troops at the battle of Sadowa.

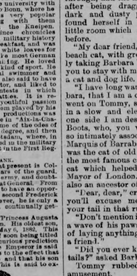
HIS MILITARY RANK.

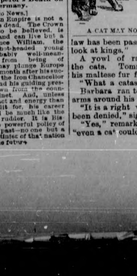
The Prince William is now present in Colonel Commander of the Guards of the Guard. He has the entirely affectionate to have an opportunity of proving himself worthy of his father, the Great. At present, however, he is only a Major, and he has, of course, no actually field ting into scrapes.

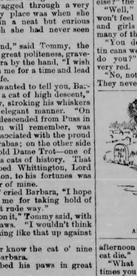
"On the 27th of Feb. 27, 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. His other wife, Prince Wilhelm, was born May 9, 1882. This was the last act of such an important and crown prince. There was a curious prediction connected with the birth of the Prince, which is to have implicit faith. It was said that he would live to the age of 81, and that his son would not succeed to the throne. He is said to be

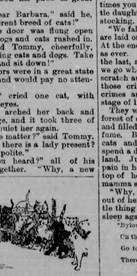


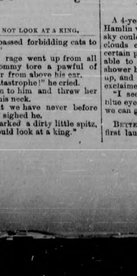


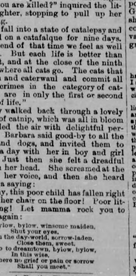


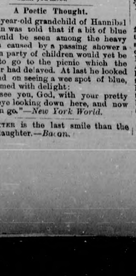












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FARM AND GARDEN.

A NEW PEAR, ADAPTED TO A WIDE RANGE OF COUNTRY.

A Well Known Horseman's Talk on Distemper—Hints on Tree Planting—Taking Wire from Fences and Hop Yards. Device for the Apiary.

A Kentucky apiarian, J. S. Reese by name, had in practical use the past season a device for getting bees out of finished or full cases of honey while on the hive without the use of smoke, etc. The plan also works well when applied to a pile—less or more—of full cases, when the bees can escape and not return. Mr. Reese believes his plan to be a new one, but modestly, declines to apply for a patent, and describes it in detail for the benefit of others, with plain illustrations, in Gleanings in Bee Culture.

A COST CASE BEE ESCAPE.

This cone case bee escape is simply as follows: Take an empty supers case that any beekeeper may be using—say, for illustration, the T super. Cut a thin board to fit well just inside the T rods here two one inch holes, one near each end. Make two small cones of wire cloth, that large enough to tack over the one inch holes, and about one and one-half inch high. Now make two more larger cones, about three and one-half inches in base and three and one-half inches high, and tack over the smaller cones. This will leave a space between the smaller and larger cones, and each cone has a hole in its apex that will admit a bee. You now have a device like E in the illustration. Make this board, with cones, near the bottom of your empty super, as shown by B. Now, as this empty section case with the false bottom—or top—with cones, is just the size of the supers cases already on the hive, the full super may be raised, as at A, and a super (C) filled with empty sections can be put on the hive. Between the supers A and C, the cone case B is placed, with cones pointing toward the brood nest. The full supers of sections may be left on but on top of the cone case, and all is done in a twinkling. In a few hours you may expect to have your full super all clean of bees and not a cell unsupped. If the cone case be adjusted in the afternoon or evening, your full super will be just as you would desire it next morning.

Mr. Reese says that he makes the wire cloth cones very rapidly by using two tin cones of right size, molding the wire cloth between the tin ones. I shows the outside cone. G is the square of wire cloth and H is the finished cone, which is fastened on to a wooden stake, the latter stuck into the hive. The central mesh of G, or as nearly as may be, is placed on the apex of the cone K. The cone K is then driven down, forming the square of wire cloth into a cone. Queen cell protectors can also be made on these tin cones to perfection.

Mr. Reese inclines to the belief that one set of wire cones would answer every purpose that the two do, especially if the hole was made larger, say one and three-quarters or two inches. The editor of the Journal quoted from, commenting on the same, expressed the opinion that one set of cones is practically safe.

Quinine for Horse Distemper.

Quinine is said to be the favorite remedy in Southern Kentucky. Mr. L. Brodhead, the superintendent of that breeding establishment is credited with having given his method of treatment for distemper as follows:

Give for weanlings from fifteen to twenty grains a day. We generally give two granules once a day, but when they are taken and the fever is high, give about fifteen grains twice a day, morning and evening. If the attack is mild we give only one dose a day, and continue until the fever has left the system. The quinine allays the fever and is good for the inflamed throat. It is an excellent tonic, and so far has cured every case we have had, about 100 in number. In the early spring we had several very severe cases that I am sure we should have lost but for the quinine. Three were yearlings, and we gave about twenty grains in a dose twice a day. Older horses can be given sixty grains a day, in two doses. Whenever one has fever use quinine freely, no matter what the disease. It is almost a specific for lung fever and pneumonia. I have cured two cases of lockjaw in colts by using this summer with quinine and altho-thin, twenty drops of the latter to a dose. We are not partisans to weigh the quinine, but guess at a dose. Put it in a spoon and put it on the tongue without elevating the head, or exciting the animal. We pull the tongue to one side, insert the spoon, turn it over and wipe on the tongue, then pass to the other side and the animal gets it all. It is perfectly safe, and there is little, if any, danger in giving too much. We are twaddling in the south average considerably larger than our northern cousins, a smaller dose would probably answer the purpose in this section. It is best to administer in the morning to get it put up in ten grain powders. Open the quinine can be required very easily, for if fifteen grains is required divide one of the powders in two, and add one half to one of the ten grain powders. As distemper is very prevalent in all sections of the country, the above directions should be remembered by those who have the care of horses."

Experiments with Field Corn.

Of thirty-five varieties of field corn tested on the grounds of the State Agricultural college of Colorado, and reported upon by Professor Blount, but two have been in any way improved. The Pride of the North and the Yellow Flint, having proved most valuable, have been selected for several years. Peach's six ounce ear, growing singly on the stalk, in five years the ears have been much to average eight or ten ounces, and have been doubled on the stalk. Reese's from those who have tested the seed, and are most disturbed. The fodder is fine and when cut before frost and well cured, stock prefer it to hay. When selected for seed all stalks bearing two ears or more are left standing in the field until dead ripe, and when they are cut up the top ears only are saved, and only those that are well formed and have straight rows. By judicious selection of the first ears that ripen, the period of maturity has been materially shortened. This variety, the first year was 141 days ripening. Last year it ripened in ninety-eight, and in the fields of some farmers in ninety days.

Transplanting Trees.

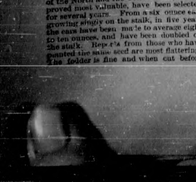
A southern correspondent calls attention to what he considers an important point in transplanting trees, viz.: To have the tree, when transplanted, in the same position as to the points of the compass as before removal. He says: "The south side of a tree is exposed to the direct rays of the sun, while the north side is more or less protected from them. Nature accommodates itself to the changed condition, and the difference in development in many trees on the south and north sides is obvious to ordinary observation.

When the south side of a tree is turned to the north, each side finds itself in a position for which nature has made no preparation, and death follows almost as certainly as if the top were put in the ground and the roots turned up to the sky.

The willow and some other trees will grow if planted upside down, and many trees will grow with the south side turned to the north, but with trees difficult to transplant at best, it is a mistake very apt to be fatal to turn the south side to the north, and the older the tree the greater the danger from changing sides in transplanting.

A Pear of Promise.

The Idaho pear, which takes its name from the state where it originated, attracted, during last season, considerable comment from prominent pomologists. The shape of this pear, which is roundish or obovate, is shown in the cut. It is of large size, the illustration here given having been reduced one-third from natural size. It varies in color from a green yellow to a bright yellow, according to its ripeness. The flesh, which is firm and juicy, is devoid of any gritty texture, and is characterized by a very pleasant flavor and distinct aroma. Its season is later than that of the Bartlett and it gives promise of being a good keeper.

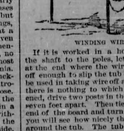


IDAHO PEAR—TWO THIRDS NATURAL SIZE.

It is claimed that the trees are vigorous in habit, having dark foliage, with the fruit quite evenly distributed over the tree, sometimes in clusters. The Idaho pear is a seedling, grown from the seed of a large red cheeked pear (name unknown) planted by a lady at Lewiston, Idaho, some twenty years ago. The tree fruited the fourth year from seed, it is claimed, and has borne annually ever since. As the latitude of its origin is 46 degs. 24 mins. north, and it has survived winters when the thermometer ranged from 15 to 30 degs. below zero, there is good reason for believing it hardy and adapted to a wide range of country.

Cheap Device for Winding Wire.

The device shown in the cut for taking wire from hop yards or fences appeared originally in Rural New Yorker, where it was described as follows: Take an old washtub and bend five or six inches wide; nail the board across the tub, letting it project three or four inches at each end. Then through the center of the bottom of the tub and of the board on top bore a one and a half inch hole. Put a pole through the hole for a shaft. Also bore a hole about a foot from the center and drive in a peg for a crank handle, as shown. The one seen in the cut is an old well crank



WINDING WIRE.

If it is worked in a hop yard, fasten the shaft to the poles, letting it project at the end where the wire is to be taken of enough to slip the tub on. If it is to be used in taking wire off a fence or where there is nothing to which it can be fastened, drive two posts in the ground six or seven feet apart. Then in the wire to the end of the board and turn the crank, and you will see how nicely the wire will coil around the tub. The tub must be tapering, of course.

Things to Know and to Do.

Fowls should always have access to a sand or dust bath.

Cold, more than any other one cause, checks the production of eggs.

Plant the Beurre d'Anjou pear. It is for a fall pear what the Bartlett is for a summer pear, and more.

Study well the new seed catalogues, especially those from trustworthy seedsmen.

Fresh lime scattered around the cellar will help to keep it dry.

In making out orders for nursery stock one is liable to invest too largely in novelties. Stick pretty closely to tested and proven varieties.

Secretary Woodward would draw and spread manure from the stable, even if the snow were a foot deep. He believes that, spread on corn land in the fall, it does 50 per cent. more good than when spread the following spring.

Sealy legs in fowls, a complaint of the season, should be treated by rubbing twice a week with a mixture of lard and kerosene, applied warm.

Carrycomb and brush are good for the cow as well as the horse.

A Fit Applicant.

"Yes, we want a good strong boy. Where you been before been employed?"

"I'm a permanently academy."

"And what kind of work did you do there?"

"I was employed to jogg the table when a scholar wrote his fair sample of my hand writing," before taking "cause at Scribbling academy.—Boston Transcript.

The Purpose of Pain.

It is as conceivable—we refer it as a suggestion to be considered and not as a theory to be accepted—that the object with which pain is sent into the world is not the development of man's moral nature so much as the development of his energy. Man can do one thing without God, from his very perfec ness, cannot do, and that is, make an effort: and whatever the ground concealed purpose, a jury of it must be that man should strive. We can not make a man love or believing, or how he can add by striving to the stature of a foot in the universe—but if were not intended to strive, to develop will, and display energy, and make exertions, the world would surely have been made a very different one from what it is. It is always whipping him up, him and the animals, too.

There are only two forms of pain which are absolutely universal among sentient creatures, which man feel as strongly as women, and which are felt more by man both, and which human beings, whether refined or degraded, absolutely refuse to endure; and those two are hunger and thirst, the two grand impelling forces of the world. Without these two pains, there would be no world such as we know it. The wild animal would scarcely ever stir. Hunger, doing nothing; the useful, dead, released alike from hunger and the whip, would be worthless to man; and man himself, though he might reflect as well as sensate, would scarcely be brought to work.—The Spectator.

A Story About Jenny Lind.

I was too young to be an analyst of a voice or to know one when I heard one. But this I remember, that Jenny Lind affended me a new and delicious sensation. Her singing is affected me that I burst out crying, and as it was thought that I was sick, nothing would satisfy me but I was shamefaced to explain my feelings and so lied.

There was so little sleepiness in me and I was so vexed at the summary judgment passed upon me that I lied about crying when I was in my cot. Jenny Lind, at the hour when the company was to go away, came into the room where I was. She saw me wide awake, and asked if I was the little sleep child; then came over to me and whispered, "Why did you cry?" "Because your voice is so nice." She laughed and said, "That can't be. We only sing when things are ugly and unpleasant." I, thinking she considered me a little flatter, cried again, and then was able to get out, "The Bakes in the Wood' is very nice to read, but it makes me cry so fearfully that grandmamma has taken it from me and locked it up." Jenny Lind said, "You're a dear child. When I sing I don't I'll bring you such a pretty toy, and sing on purpose for you." She never did come back, and so I never got the toy.—Cor. London Truth.

Theodore Thomas' Extraordinary Powers.

Theodore Thomas' extraordinary power over a foot which he had seen Professor Wieniawski and Thomas perform. The professor, it appears, had been "training" an orchestra and a brass band at one and the same time, in a building in which this was done was a long one, divided in the center by a wall. Thomas, it appears, had in reality been two separate buildings at one time, but the upper part of the dividing wall had been "cut away". On the top of this wall a platform had been built just broad enough for a single good standing room. On this platform Thomas stood. Before him on the floor were the brass instrument players, and to his left the string and soft instrument players. The former were playing a lively march, two four time, while the latter were sweetly rolling out an air in the "down, left, up" beat. Thomas' right arm went through the quadruple movement without the slightest interruption, while the left arm and hand beat triple time just correctly, both at the same time.—Rochester Argus.

For Bridesmaids to Carry.

A shoe filled with flowers is the very proper thing for bridesmaids to carry, and charmingly pretty it is. The first wedding at which this idea was carried out was that of Miss Stewart and Mr. Carlberry Rice Vaughan-Pyne, which took place about a month ago. The bride's wedding at which the bridesmaids carried shoes were those of Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel's eldest daughter and Mr. Barton. The shoes in the case were of pink satin lined with a mixture of green and of mauve colored roses, and hung from the arm by pink ribbons. Shoes were carried by the youthful members of the bevy of bridesmaids of Miss Whitehead's wedding. The shoes were of pink satin filled with flowers of hues to match that color.—London Court Journal.

Bridge Over the Channel.

A scheme for the erection of a bridge over the English channel is in active consideration among French capitalists and engineers. The projected bridge would be twenty-two miles long, resting on piers of concrete and structure 150 feet long by 100 broad, placed at intervals of 540 yards. The causeway of the bridge would be 120 feet above the sea level, to permit the passage of ships, and would be 100 feet wide. The estimated cost is $200,000,000. It appears that the channel is not so deep at the proposed crossing. There are shallows out from Folkestone and over twenty feet from the surface, the depth from these shallows to the shore on either side varying from 100 to 160 feet.—St. Louis Post.

Feet and Meter.

According to Mr. R. G. Ravenstein, the English foot is used as the standard of length in about one-fifth of the 1,000 inhabitants, the meter by 347,091,000 people and the Carolina foot by 5,905,000. Denmark and Russia are the only countries in continental Europe which have not adopted the meter.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Not a Drop to Drink.

At least there is one locality in the wide world where prohibition prevails, and that is on the waters of the North sea. By an agreement recently entered into by the powers of Europe, the sale of liquor to fishermen and sailors in that sea is prohibited.—Atlanta Constitution.

The tomb of G. P. R. James, the salary horseman, at Venice, is in a state of great dilapidation.

A LETTER FROM J. G.

He is Earning No Money and Writes Touchingly to B. N.

"ARTIST ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, 1 IN THE GOAMING, 1883.

"Mr. Wilbehn (Contiguous) Wind Office, New York, U. S. A.:

"Sun.—Would you mind using your influence in trying to get the enclosed piece printed in the Sabbath Worship and send me whatever it is worth in currency by registered mail, care lock box 29, Rome Italy? I am not earning anything this winter, being disabled by neuralgia, and so it has occurred to me that I might write some piece for the paper, telling of sights and sounds abroad. If you print this letter, or use your influence to that end so that it gets into the paper, will you send me ten or three copies and I will pay you in a few weeks. But, if you do not use it, I wish you would avoid making mention of it with a blue pencil, as several other editors have done, for it annoys me very much.

"Please do not make fun of the piece if you do not use it, as I am nervous and heart disease, and anything that makes me cry angers me so that I can't write. If the heart is what it is called, and if I live twenty years longer it will be about all I can expect, so please be some light of my piece. Fraternally yours,

"J. G."

For some time we have been selling our "Sun" correspondence at ridiculous prices. It is a beautiful sheet of water, which has been placed by nature in a frame that as history can inform us. It is from 20 to 30 feet in depth, and is well located to do business upon. It has two mines of silver, one of gold and one of quicksilver in Africa.

An enormous quantity of water flows into the Mediterranean sea, for a half dozen European rivers contribute to it, and the Atlantic commales discharge its waters into the sea. And, yet, owing to the hot, dry winds which sweep across from the sandy wastes of Africa, the evaporation is very great and keeps the sea from overflowing its banks. This should teach us that even nature abhors a surplus. I would rather be twenty quarter of a good yacht on the Mediterranean than to live upon Sun Yorr.

We visited Milan not long ago. It is an inland town without soldiers and is watched by the Odona river. Otherwise the place is very pretty indeed. Milan, in pronouncing Medium by hearing down hard on the last syllable, is a railroad center in northern Italy. It is eight miles in circumference and has ramparts around it. Milan points with pride to her statues. I often think that New York would invite more visitors from abroad if she had a better line of ramparts.

The architecture of Milan embraces many types, but a good deal of it is mediæval, with a roof of the same. Florence, however, has some palaces that are much older than those of Milan, I think. Milan used to have 240 churches, but 117 of them did not pay and have suspended. We visited the church of Joseph II. Since that other churches that were closed have been opened and the convent to attract, and now there are not over eighty out of the original number. I see no trouble doing the whole business. I could hire a carriage and carry people inland to the churches here for $17. The cathedral at Milan is the rate in every respect, and is a thing well, I sometimes think that it is foolish for other churches to try to compete with a cathedral. They may succeed for a while, but sooner or later they will have to succumb to the cathedral and give up.

Everywhere we go we find the Caucasian is in the ascendant. I sometimes think that the blood of the Caucasian is more red and has a wider circulation than any other. But this is a deviation from what I was saying.

The narrow streets of Naples are quite pretty, and extend several miles out beyond the town, like those of Fargo, D. T., where sidewalks several hundred miles in extent are laid down at the expense of the county, in this way Fargo had sidewalks that extended for miles in one direction through the neighboring farms, and the county paid for them. Fargo has been a wider river than Sun Yorr ever has attempted. Aside from this there is little similarity between Naples and Fargo. The old streets of Naples are narrow and crooked, and the houses are so high that a tripe peddler standing upon the roof on the flat hat of a passing tourist is permanently inspired and the last price yourself.

Naples claims to be the loveliest harbor in the world. We try to imitate her in New York, but we fail. We have property enough in New York and fleet, contemporaneous beggars as well as more or less disease, but we have not been able so far to unite our poverty and disease in such a way as to successfully imitate the picturesque bazaarous of the east. Our poor people in America are too robust and our invalids are too many of them wealthy. So long as it is that way Europe and Asia will be able to attract business in spite of all we can do to prevent it.

We can get up a fair specimen to look at, but it lacks age and the air of travel as well as the lounging and picturesque poverty of bazaarous bigotries of the old world. I sometimes think that the reason Naples is long retained her supremacy over other cities in this line was largely due to the stimulation resulting from the close competition between Venice and the Italian cities which set up bazaarous in the matter of eruptions.

The population of Naples is nearly 500,000, but the annual rainfall I have been unable to obtain. If I can find out in time I will send it in my next letter. If I can not I will send me the money for this piece and hold the article till I can ascertain that the rainfall is you may do so.

The foregoing is written in such a plain, straightforward way, and contains so much information, that I am in doubt whether Mr. Ward wrote it or not, but possibly he has been taking something for his energy. Whether he has done so or not, it is safe to say that he has been taking something. The only way to keep Mr. Ward from taking something is to sail it firmly to the floor.

In printing the letter I like to help Mr. Gould, and wish to state that I do not hold myself responsible for any of the statements made therein.—Bill Nye in New York World.

A Pop to Drink.

At least there is one locality in the wide world where prohibition prevails, and that is on the waters of the North sea. By an agreement recently entered into by the powers of Europe, the sale of liquor to fishermen and sailors in that sea is prohibited.—Atlanta Constitution.

The tomb of G. P. R. James, the salary horseman, at Venice, is in a state of great dilapidation.

HAZING AND ITS REMEDY.

The Evil Being Traditional and Deep Seated Requires Heroic Treatment.

The evil is deep seated and has its tap root in the past. It is traditional. The older colleges, if there are based, are also cursed with traditions. And college traditions are easily born, and die hard. These disorderly tendencies are not only inherited from the past in this country, but they are imported from abroad. The extent of their survival there may be seen in the hazings, fightings and midnight serenades with which "Tom Brown at Rugby" is overweighted. They have survived, with additions, in American colleges.

Members of advanced classes presently instruct the younger classes what is always done, and what, therefore, they are bound to do. The newer ones aspire to be as "smart" as their predecessors, and so they must have hazing, rushes, "Monday Monday," freshman beer, reciprocal hornings, small marauding, and what not? The effect of these foolish traditions at one particular stage of the college course, in the sudden but transient transformation of a considerable number of well minded and well mannered young men, is something as serious as it is surprising and otherwise unaccountable.

In other communities it is the acknowledged rule that the whole population is banded together to detect and punish wrongdoing. In college communities the case is reversed; the combination is to prevent detection. It is seldom the case that one student will give information against another that might lead even to his reformation. And when it becomes apparently a question of punishment, not only will young men of no principle disregard the truth, but men of high principle will generally prove lighter sooner than aid in rectifying the wrong. Dr. Gore, where it became an question, sorry for the safety of father and son that the father should know of the notorious habits of uncontrol into which the son had fallen, he went away, "convinced of the injustice done by the father to the young man, because he was informed by classmates that the statements were untrue. It should be said, however, that one of these classmates, after graduation, had the manhood to come to a college officer and say: "I lied to Mr. ——."

In another instance, a case of assault upon a professor by a whole class, including, with one exception, all its best men, were induced to agree beforehand that they would not answer any question as to their own whereabouts at a given time—though many of them were quietly studying in their rooms—lest the circumstance should lead to the discovery of the offenders; and they submitted to suspension rather than answer the question. Illustrative facts of this kind might be accumulated to any extent. But it is not necessary. The college man can bear witness to the general state of the case.

After young men have been fully and fairly warned that they will be held amenable to the law of the land, the application of the law is not to be withheld. Young men of high spirit are sometimes applied with excellent effect. In one case the young men of the 'nobs' mentioned disclosed themselves and brought him before a magistrate. One of them proved to be a son of the chief justice of the state, and the settlement was easy for the young man. In other cases the young men, under arrest for gross violence, have lost and not jury in an appearance again.

In a third institution certain college riots, sons of influential parents, felt the lockup while their class was graduating. These are hard remedies, to the last degree undesirable, but the abuses are still more undesirable, and if all other educational influences prove ineffectual, then the law must be the educator. The application of the remedy in a few instances would render further application unnecessary.—The Forum.

The Salmon of Kamchatka.

Hundreds of salmon were in sight, absolutely touching one another, and as we passed the river boats were nearly stopped upon them. Their back fins were visible as far as we could see the stream, and apparently stretching over from shore to shore. Some of the upon the banks were piled up in a solid mass, and our then boat-decaying fish was distinctly perceptible at a distance of a mile and a half or two miles. In weight these salmon range from seven to fifteen and even twenty pounds. They were, for the most part, foul fish—blotchy, with patches of red and white, and the kind known to the Russians as the Garbusa; but others in fair condition were to be found, and with a little trouble I succeeded in pulling three good ten pound fish in as many minutes with a gaff. Any other method of fishing would have been useless. It would have been nearly impossible to make a cast without foul hooking a fish, and nine-tenths or more of them were in a condition to be foul hooked.—The Cruise of the Marchesa.

Stock Growers

All agree that for general use in their business no postage is better calculated to give satisfactory results than those prepared by E. M. Parmelee, Boston, who very really do contain the valuable remedies claimed, and are put up in convenient form for ready in Coughs, Colds, Epizootic, Bad Blood, Stoppage of Water, and Poor Digestion, Price 25 cents. For Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Poultry, they are invaluable. Full pounds only 50 cents. Sold by G. W. Beaman. mar

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Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, &c., are all the results of neglect or exposure, and must have prompt and active remedies to remove them. Croup and Whooping Cough cause great suffering because no effective remedy is not at hand. Why then leave yourself and children exposed to danger and death, when *Hamilton's Cough Balsams* will relieve all of these, and prevent diseases, such as Pneumonia, Inflammation of Lungs and Consumption. All Lung difficulties are removed by this remedy. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. mar

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Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abcess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlebrook, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Was it not been for Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by the doctors. am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Dr. Crosier's drug Store. g

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back.

Your house and cattle? Attend to them in their health is as necessary as food regular food. If your horse is suffering from Epizootic, Ringbone, Spavin, Sprained Leg, Fever in Feet, Stiffness, Bruises or Cuts, or your Cows are Caked Bag, Sore teats, or Bad Blood, you will save money by buying *Parmelee's Veterinary Vademecum* and using it freely for any or all of these troubles, and no longer pay your stock into a healthful and valuable condition. It is the best Liniment and Blood Purifier in the world. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. mar

Beckler's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crosier.

Health Will Follow

The use of *Parmelee's Stop, Iron and Buchu Bitters*. This remedy cures all troubles arising from the stomach, kidneys and liver, and as a General Tonic it is far ahead of anything before presented to the public. This preparation is purely vegetable in all parts except the Iron, and the combination of these three wonderful drugs cannot fail to produce wonderful results. In large bottles 50 cents. For sale by G. W. Beaman mar

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PENSIONS!

WILLIAM R. GREENE, late Assist and Chief of the Pension Bureau, 7 years, Attorney at Law and Solicitor of Patents, 15 years, prosecutes all pension and all other soldiers claims.

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Tuesday, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1883, the undersigned will offer for sale at public vendue, at the hitching hitching bobbs, in the front door of the Lewis Block (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is held), in the village of Boyne, in the County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, the following described lands, as mentioned. The premises in said mortgage are described as follows: Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 of Mason's addition to the village of Boyne, as platted and recorded in liber 1 of deeds, page 25, Charlevoix County Records, and the south half of the south half of the northeast quarter of section ten (10) in town thirty-three (33) north, of range seven (7) west, containing in all one hundred and twenty (120) acres, more or less, according to the United States survey, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section fifteen, in township and range aforesaid, containing in all one hundred and twenty (120) acres, more or less, according to the United States survey, will be sold at public auction, at the front door of Lewis Hall, in the village of Boyne, in the County of Charlevoix, Circuit Court for Charlevoix County, on **Saturday, the 31st day of March,** A. D. 1883, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with costs.

Dated Lansing, Mich., January 4, 1883.

ORVIS D. WOOD,
Assignee of Mortgage.

J. MILO EATON,
Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default being made in the conditions of a mortgage made and executed by Homer Meacre and Mary E. McKinney, his wife, bearing date Nov. 24, 1881, and recorded Jan. 5, 1882, in the register's office for Charlevoix county, in liber 1 of mortgages, page 46, on which there is claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of Twelve hundred and twenty dollars, the Company now being the owner of said mortgage, by virtue of an assignment thereof, notice is given that by the power of sale therein contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the premises therein described, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said mortgage, with interest and the costs of foreclosure and attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, and also the legal fees of the foreclosure, will be sold at public vendue, at the hitching bobbs, in the front door of the Lewis Block that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County is held, in the village of Boyne, in said County of Charlevoix, on the 17th day of March, 1883, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the premises in said mortgage described, to wit: Lots eight miles of the plaza. Of course, all contriers and all officials who discover from the mortgage fund to the Premier Ito were "suspected." In a word, Japan was suddenly placed under martial law.

So decided a step necessarily needed a pretext, and a conspiracy was invented. Ito was officially discovered. Ito, who models himself on Bismarck, is a believer in the blood and iron policy, with this difference, that he has no personal aversion to shedding blood on the scaffold, a form of manifestiveness which, with the great chancelor cannot truthfully be accused. Ito, since he got home from his tour of Europe, has only bided his time to head off the parliamentary movement, and now believes he has accomplished his object. His methods are those peculiar to Germany. The army is increased and liberally paid; the laboring masses are kept lustily employed on unnecessary railroads and expensive public works, and the school appropriations are cut down, and this is characteristically "absolute."—Boston Transcript.

Smooth Work Silver Coin.

A short time since Deputy Postmaster W. S. Leake, when paying money into the federal office in that city, was informed that a silver coin that had become very smooth was counterfeit by a citizen and was refused. As such coin had been received at the postoffice for stamps, etc., in the transaction of business, the question became an interesting one, and having it could not be rejected as multated coin, a half dollar which had been refused acceptance was forwarded to the secretary of the treasury for his decision, and the following reply has just been received by Postmaster Stephens:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1883.

Sir—I return herewith, as requested, the half dollar inclosed in your letter of the 5th ult., with information that the coin has been examined by experts in the office of the treasurer of the United States, and that it was accepted if presented at that office for deposit or redemption. It is the law or regulation under which it could be declined, is being simply worn smooth by natural abrasion.

Under department's regulations of Aug. 1, 1882, coin reduced in weight either by wear or so reduced, but "reduction by natural abrasion is not considered mutilation." Respectfully yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON, Assistant Secretary.
—Sacramento Daily Record Union.

A Tall Musical Story.

A young lady who is a very fine vocalist was telling me an incident of an annoying experience with a musical friend. Her attention was first directed to the music in her romance on an occasion when she was particularly anxious to show the sweetness of her voice, and she became conscious of a shrill, harsh and grating sound, like a tuning fork on a piano. She stopped in the middle of the song and asked if there was not something wrong.

It was readily seen that the piano was all right, and the singer was asked if that the discordant noise was her own. She was deeply mortified, and it was not till some time afterward, and after several repetitions of her former experience that she discovered the source of the sound—a loose remnant of a breastpin which she wore close to her throat. The vibrations of her chords were transmitted in some way to this pin, thus setting the instrument in motion, which grated against its setting and created a most discordable noise.—Louisville Post.

Who Stopped the Train?

When a railroad train was about five miles out of Nashville the other day it was stopped and the conductor found that the conductor was not on board. The train was backed up and the wrathful conductor was taken on. A theatrical company, carrying a great among its properties, was on board. Soon after leaving Nashville the second time the property man came back and asked who pulled the bell cord. No one knew. "The gun did it," said the property man, in a hoarse whisper. He then explained that the gun had climbed on top of a pile of trunks in the baggage car and discovered a small piece of cotton hanging to the bell cord. The animal at once began pulling at it and kicking, and the man gave a pull on the bell cord, which the gun signaled the engineer to go ahead.—Chicago Herald.

Railroad Building Out West.

The western people apparently think no more of throwing down a railroad, if they want to go anywhere, than a conservative farmer does of taking an unmeasured walk across country, and the railroad constructors and managers are a little amused at the extreme shyness and want of facility in construction and management of the Eastern roads. The west is a country made and crossed by roads, and so accustomed to eastern work is not desired on a western job.—Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine.

We are lately in suspecting a prosperous man to be a fool.

Farmers and the Tariff.

A fact of considerable interest has just been brought out in the course of a discussion at to the lowest price at which wheat can profitably be grown in this country. Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, who is well known as a political economist and statistician, makes the statement—on information procured from fifteen companies and firms of Eastern money lenders that out of 250,000 mortgages put upon Western farms in the last forty-eight years 113,000 have been paid. He makes the further statement that of all these mortgages less than one per cent have been foreclosed and there are very few instances where the foreclosure has failed to bring the amount of the mortgage.

As evidence of the patience, economy and thrift which, in the struggling against enormous indebtedness, these facts are interesting and valuable. They bear testimony, also, to the shrewdness of New England money lenders in estimating the value of farm land. But why the protectionist newspapers should be publishing the facts—as they are—with apparent exultation we are at a loss to imagine.

Can it be possible that they regard the statement of mortgages paid as an evidence that the farmers have been prosperous under the war tariff? If they do they must be wondefully perverted. For the statement of mortgages paid invites attention still more strongly and significantly to the number unpaid and to the enormous extent to which the American farmer has been obliged to mortgage his acres.

Of this extent Mr. Atkinson's figures give us but a feble idea, covering, as they do, the operations of only fifteen firms and companies of lenders on farm mortgage. To do him justice, he did not intend his statement to be comprehensive or exhaustive. It was not his purpose to show how largely the farms of the country had been mortgaged, but to show that a considerable proportion of the farm mortgages had been paid. He probably reasoned—and was probably justified in reasoning—that if something like fifty-three per cent of the mortgages given to the fifteen firms had been paid, there had been a similar ratio of payment throughout.

Fortunately information is not wanting as to the approximate extent to which the farms of the country are mortgaged. In an article published recently in the New York Times, Frank Wilkeson made an elaborate calculation from which it appears that the amount represented by the face of mortgages in the great agricultural states of the west is $3,424,000,000. The value of the farms in these states, as shown by the census and the assessment rolls, is $13,931,000,000, so that the mortgages represent not far from twenty-five per cent of the entire farm value in the states referred to.

When it is considered that twenty-eight states are not included in these figures it is apparent that the proportion has nothing upon which to congratulate itself in the showing Mr. Atkinson makes as to payment of mortgages. Behind that showing is the ominous and disheartening fact that with protection in full force for a quarter of a century the farmers in ten states of the west have mortgaged three billion and a half more of money than they have earned. A more complete condemnation of the whole impositions scheme can scarcely be conceived.

Yet it is upon the farmers, next to the workingmen—if not before the workingmen—that the protectionists mainly rely for the continuance of their plundering scheme. When he grows under the imposition of a tax upon his plow and his harrow, his hoe, his shovel, his ax, the lumber that builds his house and the glass that lets light of heaven into it, he is sweetly told that it is all to go in him a "home market," and this he is expected to believe, notwithstanding his daily interview with the fact that the market price of his principal product is regulated at Liverpool and not at "home." And if he should point to the fact that his utmost efforts avail only to keep up the interest on his mortgage after standing his share of taxes and supporting and educating his family, he is again invited to contemplate the beauties of a "home market," and to see how the wealth of the country has increased, as shown by the enormous extent of our millionaires in the south and elsewhere. It is safe to predict, however, that the farmer will not be hoodwinked much longer by these pictures or pretenses of the protectionists who have so long used him as a pack-horse.—Free Press.

Republicans and the Surplus

"Put us in power and we will get rid of the surplus," say the republicans, look at our last administration! we didn't pay a dollar of the debt for nine months, and you notice that the surplus in the treasury was not alarming when we left."

A Valuted Girl.

He to Miss Breezy, of Chicago—Your friend, Miss Shawgarden, of St. Louis, is something of a linguist, is she not, Miss Breezy?

Miss Breezy—Yes. Clara speaks French, German and the Missouri language.—New York Sun.

Winter Travel in Montana.

Trapper—Hello! Where on earth did you come from?

Aspartimus—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

STORIES ABOUT MEN.

Governor Joel Parker's Success in Cranking out of a Small Hole.

**An incident which illustrates Governor Parker's readiness in extricating himself from an unexpected dilemma was related by him to the writer very years ago. While he was a member of the house of assembly, in 1848, a question of some local and political importance came up, and the then young and rising statesman decided to oppose it vigorously. To this end he prepared an elaborate speech, in which he let his patriotic fire run into fluent. It was so well pleased with his effort that he told a friend what he was going to try. To emphasize portions of his speech he referred to an oil portrait of Washington, which hung on the wall at the right of the speaker's desk. When he got to that portion of his speech, he exclaimed: "And over this portrait of the father of his country, which hangs on the wall at the right of the speaker's desk." When he got to that portion of his speech,

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

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Political Gossip, Railroad Notes, Personal Mention, and Occurrences of Lesser Note.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THROUGH A TRESTLE.

A Passenger Train in Georgia Takes a Fearful Plunge—Twenty-five Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

A TERRIBLE railroad calastrophe happened at a point seventy-five miles south of Savannah, Ga., in which twenty-five people were killed and thirty-five seriously injured. The following particulars of the accident are telegraphed from Savannah:

An Indian fast mail from New York for Florida ran through a trestle a hundred miles south of Savannah early yesterday. The exact number of the killed and wounded is not known. Twenty-five people are known to have been killed and between thirty and forty injured, ten of whom are expected to die. The private car of President Walker, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Mr. Wilson and Miss Gould and wife and others in it, was one of the cars that went down but was not injured. George Gould and Mrs. Gould received slight injuries. The engine was saved by a broken link between the baggage-car. The baggage-car got off the track and ran along the ties for about 100 yards, the bridge at Horse-shoe Bend. The baggage-car mounted the track, but the train passed safely over the bridge. Immediately on the other side of the bridge there is a long curve, and the train left the track. The baggage-car struck the cross-ties—it gave way, and the entire train, with the exception of the engine, dropped through, and all the cars but one were completely wrecked. The train was composed of a combination car, three baggage-cars, a smoking-car, one coach, two Pullman cars, and a car belonging to the Lehigh Valley. This last car was occupied by President Wilhur, of the Lehigh Road, his family, and friends, and survived the shock. The second engine ran at one to Black Shear, a mile and a half from the place where the accident occurred, in the place where such accidents MIGHT WHO were ready to render assistance in getting out the dead and rescuing the wounded. The Superintendent of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Mr. Flournoy, was on the board of it. left Savannah for the scene of the accident with physicians and nurses.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Report of the Signal Service Bureau.

The Signal Service Bureau at Washington reports that—

The backwardness of the season has been greatly overcome in Minnesota, but as the government is now conducting a specially reported throughout the States of the Mississippi Valley. Killing frosts are reported as having injured fruit in the northern portion of the Gulf States, Missouri, and Tennessee, although the weather conditions in the Southern States have been favorable for the ripening of cotton, which has been somewhat injured by freezing weather. The alternate freezing and thawing have doubtless proved more or less injurious to the winter wheat in the States east of the Mississippi. Heavy snows prevented injury to wheat in the Middle and Atlantic States.

Emperor Frederick's Condition.

A Berlin dispatch says that serious reports concerning the Emperor's condition are again in circulation. The Emperor's despondency, which has been increased by the change from the blue sky of San Remo to the severe frost and deep snow of Berlin, causes great anxiety. Although he can speak, his voice is so thick and husky and his pronunciation of vowels so imperfect that only those who have been constantly with him, such as the Empress and Dr. Mackenzie, can understand him.

Judge Dundy's Decision.

JUDGE DUNDY's decision, at Omaha, in the injunction case brought by the Burlington against the Union Pacific and the engineers, declares that while the engineers can quit work when they please they have not the right to enter into a conspiracy, and by concerted action leave the Union Pacific without engineers in order to prevent it handling Burlington freight. Engineers have not the right to refuse to haul Burlington cars, and to refusal would subject them to imprisonment.

End of the Santa Fe Strike.

THE strike on the Santa Fe system ended on Sunday, and the engineers and firemen returned to their posts. This move was made in accordance with a notice issued by Mr. Conroe, Chairman of the General Grievance Committee at Kansas City, to the effect that he was advised by Chief Arthur to request the men to resume work, and for himself to proceed to Chicago to adjust all outstanding standings. The notice was promptly obeyed.

A Railroad Indicted.

THE Illinois Central Railway, its general agent, and its freight agent at New Orleans have been indicted for violation of the interstate law by overcharges on cotton shipments and alleged discriminations.

Telegraphic Briefs.

A FAMILY named Wilson, living near Green River, Ky., consisting of four children, a wife and husband, were poisoned by arsenic which the father had put in a piece of pork to destroy worms. All died from the effects.

A MOUNTAIN of Bulgarian pork by the combined naval forces of Russia and Turkey is advocated by M. Neldoff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople as a means of compelling Prince Ferdinand to leave Bulgaria.

THE Democrats of Missouri have called three State conventions, as follows: First, for the selection of delegates to the National Convention at Sedalia, May 17. Second, for the nomination of judges at Springfield, Aug. 15. Third, for the nomination of Governor and other State officers, at Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 22.

Congress.

BILLS were reported to the House of Representatives on the 19th inst., and placed on the calendar as follows: For public buildings at Jackson and Saginaw, Mich. To provide certain arms and equipage for the militia of Oregon. Granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars between 1828 and 1842. The bill authorizing the President to appoint veterinarians in the army of the regular corps. The bill to amend stamp was reported adversely. The Senate was not in session.

THE EASTERN STATES.

Fog the combined fury of the hurricane, the darkness and pallor of the snowfall, and the lowness of the temperature, the storm which raged on the Atlantic coast on Monday and Tuesday has no parallel in the history of that section of the country. A New York special of Wednesday says:

The story from daylight Monday to noon Tuesday is simply the history of the paralysis of a great capital and contiguous territory, and even of portions of the country. Mobile avenues obstructed, and finally absolutely blocked; streets were made impassable; the elevated closed up; telegraph and telephone service was destroyed, and the metropolis was absolutely at the mercy of the elements. If people who rose at the terrible dawn of the Northwest this winter will picture the same conditions on this scarcely inferior scale of an inland city can form some idea of the extent of the storm. Fancy a city of half a million of people, with a population of a ten-foot snow-drift in Broadway near New York's population, or a woman dropping dead from fatigue and exhaustion at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York, in the thoroughfare in New York City. It is now twelve hours since the storm subsided, and New York is still snow-bound. Not a train of any kind has entered or left the city. Not a horse-car has moved in the streets. Not the elevated railroads, which have ceased just like some kind of running order. On the surface roads not a wheel moves. The snow and ice is frozen solid over the tracks to a depth of from two to three feet, and it will take, even if even the great battery turns to the task, time, and thousands of people walked from Brooklyn to New York over the East River on a solid ice-bridge which had accumulated in the two days. New York is depopulated, so to speak, territory for food and fuel from day to day, and only for the most necessaries of life boats enter. No milk reached New York yesterday. No coal came in, and it had arrived there was no way of taking it away. No meat came in from the West. Up town, the Harlem River was impassable, and bakers got yeast in many cases that the supply of bread had run out, as no flour could be delivered. The blockade in the streets was so bad that when a fire alarm occurred it could not be answered. The Brooklyn Bridge pulled over the shoulder cut of a snowy road, because of railroad trains are snow-bound in Brooklyn and on all sides of the city, and no idea can as yet be formed of the loss of life. About the only incident of the storm was the death of a woman from Mr. George D. Harmount, a well known down town merchant, who was found lying on the table and smoking a pipe of fifty-fourth street, within three blocks of his home. Her husband had left her to go for help, and then fell on his face dead. The assumption is that she died from too pipe too murdered man and freezing in the cold. The thermometer in the car into the brain. Mrs. Alcright and her husband left their home in Brooklyn Sunday, but before the girl could cross the threshold she murdered fired another ball, which struck her at the check and passed through her head and out at the neck. She fell on the porch in a pool of blood. Whitmyer then ran to the bar, made a hole in the hammer, entered it, and then shot himself in the left side of the head. He died in the house of the insane. The girl is still living, and is expected to recover, but the mother is nearly crazed by the terrible affair.

By the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court relative to the Hyde Park annexation, the city of Chicago finds itself in a municipal and fiscal complication that promises to be extremely awkward. The court decides the act of the Legislature to be unconstitutional under which the attempt was made to annex Hyde Park to Chicago, and remands the case taken up on appeal back to the lower court. Under the ruling Hyde Park is relegated back to its previous status as a village, and all the proceedings taken by the municipality of Chicago on the supposed on the the annexation was which are rendered unlawful and unpleasant. Complications and embarrassments almost amount old will arise in consequence of this decision. All that has been done as regards the improvements of the city and the addition of new wards goes for nothing, and the registration for the spring election is completely upset. The decision will be followed by lawsuits and precedents that have no legal existence.

THE Ohio Legislature has embarked in the business of investigating pools and trusts, unanimously passing a resolution reciting that—

It is apparent that through the combinations commonly termed "trusts" or "pools" salutary competition has ceased to exist, and that the combination has in many instances, if not generally, been depressed, and lower organized that may be so read as to endanger the best interests of both government and people. It provides for a joint committee, consisting of two members of the Senate and three members of the House, with power to send for persons and papers, to hold meetings and report to the General Assembly at its adjourned session the facts ascertained and the legislation deemed necessary in its premises to protect the interests of the people of the State.

At Springfield, Mo., Dr. George M. Cox, United States Pension Examiner, and a woman named Ellie Ellis at the railway station, entered a carriage with her, then beat her with a bottle containing sulphuric acid, which burned out her eyes and otherwise disfigured her handsome face. The man fled. The Emperor has issued the following proclamation:

To My People:

The Emperor has ended his glorious life. In the much-loved father whom I bewail, whom my royal house with me laments in deepest sorrow, the faithful Prussian people have lost a ruler who, with the crown of the German Empire, has restored to Germany the ancient glory of the German Emperor. His illustrious name will always be inseparably bound up with all the greatness of the German fatherland, in whose new creation the united princes of the Prussian people and princes has now with the German people to thank him. It is my hope that Prussia may be able to see in the hold of its earnest vocation by never-tiring care, a national father, to lead a sure foundation for that success which was afterward gained by German valor, and which, in the year of grace, 1871, has given national unity to the German people, and the empire a portion of power such as up to the time of the new creation of Germany had never but and scarcely dared to hope for, and that Prussia, in the 200 years of its existence, has always been the nucleus of its strength and strengthen and beneficially increase by the blessings of peace, and by the wise increase of governmental, lately resting upon her own strength, and the strength of her allied princes, the confidence of nations, and serene only to enjoy in peaceful progress that which she has gained. That the to so we have to thank Germany the center of peace and to foster and preserve it, is my firm determination, and I have strong by my house throughout the history of the Prussian people, and I am, in the place of my ancestors, the Prince of Prussia, entrusted that on the basis of the unbreakable fidelity of the princes and of the people, which, independently of every change in the form of the State, has been the strong foundation of the Prussian State, the monarchy, my royal state transformed as it now is, may continue to be the nucleus of a German State, of which I am now called, and of which I solemnly promise to be, the faithful, the true, the happiness and to assure. May God grant me the strength to fulfill this my promise, and to the people, with my royal house, the blessing of peace and labor, because we as much desired as for years.

Perished in the Blizzard.

ALEXANDRIA (N. J.) special:

Two men were found dead in Alexander and Lamberton's Bigler Sawing Machine Company's lumber yard, in this place, on the morning of the 19th inst., and it is supposed they perished in the fog or fell out of the cars. The men were Jacob Lamberton, of this place, but perished while crossing the meadow.

TAMAQUA (Pa.) special:

Jacob Hoffman, a farmer, running three miles from Tamaqua, left his home on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock to drive to town, and left for home at 6 o'clock in the evening, and was found dead in the road. The horse and buggy were found in a ditch. Hoffman's death was caused by the storm.

Tamaqua (Pa.) special:

Three persons in this vicinity are now known to have frozen to death on Monday—a farmer, a milk, meat, and coal famine is threatening.

Newark (N. J.) special:

Dead bodies of three men, nearly dressed, were found in the Passaic River on Monday morning. The bodies were identified as different parts of Newark. The men are still unable to reach their homes, and are still unable to reach their homes. Farmers are now coming to market with their produce.

CANE-BOTTOMED reception or rocking chairs, which come with very pretty fringe, can be made very handsome by having the cane-work upholstered. Select a piece of the artistic stuffs used for this purpose, having a thought always for its hanging, and the effect will be much improved. The result is an exceedingly pretty chair for a small sum.

NEW YORK'S BLIZZARD.

Graphic Account of the Effects of the Great Storm in the Metropolis.

The Losses Occasioned by the Snow-Blockade Estimated at Millions of Dollars.

(SPECIAL NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.)

Business men in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey since last Monday morning are something unprecedented. During that time the New-Yorkers have been as completely cut off from the world as if they were in a city other, as though their big city was in the middle of the Sahara. For the last three days living from hand to mouth, and yearned for but and scarcely dared to hope for, and that only for food, fuel, and light, the people have begun to realize the full extent of the blow which was attached a placard with the inscription: "Justice at last." The body was the boast of the blizzard. The blizzard was the assassination of Gen. Bryan Grimes, seven or eight years ago. He has been heard to boast of the deed on several occasions when in liquor. It is not known who the lynchers were.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE House Committee on Public Lands at Washington have decided by a party vote to forbear to take any action looking for a forfeiture of all unearned land grants.

MAY 27, at Springfield, is the decision of the Illinois Supreme court. The Central Committee as to the date and location of the Democratic State Convention. The court has each 490 votes or fraction thereof cast for Cleveland in 1884 is the convention apportionment.

THE Republicans of Bradford and Wyoming counties, Pennsylvania, have nominated Hon. Myron R. Wright for Congress from the Fifteenth District. The other counties will concur.

CALIFORNIA Republicans will hold their State convention at Sacramento, May.

THE Democrats of Arkansas will hold their State convention at Little Rock, May 30.

THE Thirteenth Ohio District Republican Convention elected Sherman delegates to the National Convention.

THE Indiana Prohibition State Convention at Indianapolis nominated Dr. Jas. J. Hughes for Governor and adopted a platform demanding strict prohibition and woman suffrage. Electoral tickets were also nominated, large wore chosen, and four members of the W. C. T. U. were added to the State Central Committee.

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

It is not given to every judge to be able to please both sides, but Judge Gresham found himself in that happy position after rendering his decision in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy-Wabash case, on Saturday, says a Chicago special. It suited the Burlington people, giving them more than they expected, and the lawyers were quite jubilant over it, while the Wabash attorneys had nothing to complain of. The decision went further than accomplishing the rare feat of being mutually satisfactory. It virtually gave the "Q" road a clean sweep of the Wabash and interchange freight with it. In the decision Judge Gresham laid down the law for the bodies being in the hands of the court, the Wabash was governed by the receiver in the same way as any other road, and was free from amenable to the operation of the law governing common carriers. Under the provisions of the interstate commerce act it could not refuse to accept freight from one line and accept it from another. Any such discrimination would not be tolerated by the court. The Wabash receiver, having announced that he was ready to haul all the freight a connection by the "Q," there was no necessity for an order in the case. The Chicago papers announce that Chief Arthur and Grand Master Sargent have acknowledged that the strike on the Burlington Road is lost to the men. Mr. Arthur does not believe the Burlington will yield now, but the men want to fight it out longer, and still hope to win the road.

A KANSAS CITY dispatch of Friday says "the journeymen tinsmiths who were employed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company went on on a strike. The strike involved about twenty men in this city, and is the reason that the road has not been handling Burlington freight. The men left work ordered by some one in authority there is no doubt, but in this city the men profess ignorance of the cause of the strike, and say they have quit because they are "tired."

Journals of Chicago, where men are remained unchanged on the surface, says a Chicago special of Saturday, the strike of the engineers of what is known as the Sack IV system is spreading rapidly, its effects already being extended to points on the Pacific coast. Other roads seem certain to share in the difficulty, and the general strike is now thought to have been averted is now more probable than ever unless some settlement can be reached within a few days. Chief Arthur professes ignorance of the cause of the strike on the Santa Fe.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

MORMON elders who have been making converts in small districts of Rutetourt County, Virginia, have been notified to leave or be lynched.

SULLIVAN, the pugilist, is reported to have said that instead of training himself he intended to sparring exhibitions and glove contests, as he considered himself fat enough for the ring. Mitchell's friends are jubilant over the result of the recent fight.

THE following dispatch was sent from Bismarck, the capital of Dakota, on Wednesday, bearing New York date:

BISMARCK stands ready to give substantial aid to the blizzard sufferers in New York, as soon as possible.

GOV. N. G. ARMSTRONG, Chamber of Commerce.

AN EDMONTON (N. W. T.) special says: "Last evening it was reported that owing to hunger during the previous winter several cases of cannibalism occurred among the Sioux Indians on the Peace River, and below Vermilion. It is now reported that the cannibalism was not confined to the Sioux, but that a child of a woman who has killed and eaten twelve persons, members of her family and others, was alive at last accounts."

THE idea of establishing commercial union with Canada meets with approval in the House Committee on Foreign Relations, which has unanimously agreed to report favorably Mr. Hitt's resolution providing for the appointment by the President of three commissioners to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

DEPUTATIONS from all the regiments swore allegiance to the new Emperor, Frederick III.

"CAUSE, sure a shocking accident," says Crown Prince William took the oath with the Second Regiment of Guards. The Emperor's appearance has caused a shock to the loyal people of Berlin. Every one who has seen him agrees that he is looking very badly. The Emperor has issued the following proclamation:

To My People:

The Emperor has ended his glorious life. In the much-loved father whom I bewail, whom my royal house with me laments in deepest sorrow, the faithful Prussian people have lost a ruler who, with the crown of the German Empire, has restored to Germany the ancient glory of the German Emperor. His illustrious name will always be inseparably bound up with all the greatness of the German fatherland, in whose new creation the united princes of the Prussian people and princes has now with the German people to thank him. It is my hope that Prussia may be able to see in the hold of its earnest vocation by never-tiring care, a national father, to lead a sure foundation for that success which was afterward gained by German valor, and which, in the year of grace, 1871, has given national unity to the German people, and the empire a portion of power such as up to the time of the new creation of Germany had never but and scarcely dared to hope for, and that Prussia, in the 200 years of its existence, has always been the nucleus of its strength and strengthen and beneficially increase by the blessings of peace, and by the wise increase of governmental, lately resting upon her own strength, and the strength of her allied princes, the confidence of nations, and serene only to enjoy in peaceful progress that which she has gained. That the to so we have to thank Emperor William. In his never-wavering determination to be a faithful ally of Prussia, he was ever supported by his reliance upon the self-sacrificing spirit of the Prussian people, the people had given unvarying proofs and in times of the most critical nature, of the rights and duties which are connected with the Prussian crown. Firmly rooted in the affections of the people, and in the hopes and in so to rule, I am resolved to faithfully preserve the inheritance of my ancestors. I am filled with the greatness of my mission I shall make it my task to be a father to my people, and to live only for their welfare. I shall be able to make Germany the center of peace and to foster and preserve it, is my firm determination, and I have strong by my house throughout the history of the Prussian people, and I am, in the place of my ancestors, the Prince of Prussia, entrusted that on the basis of the unbreakable fidelity of the princes and of the people, which, independently of every change in the form of the State, has been the strong foundation of the Prussian State, the monarchy, my royal state transformed as it now is, may continue to be the nucleus of a German State, of which I am now called, and of which I solemnly promise to be, the faithful, the true, the happiness and to assure. May God grant me the strength to fulfill this my promise, and to the people, with my royal house, the blessing of peace and labor, because we as much desired as for years.

Metamorphosis.

"Well, mamma, isn't it funny how people turn into other things?"

"But people don't turn into other things yet, Bessie, that happens in books, you know, in 'Alice in Wonderland.'"

"Yes, but, mamma, they do turn into other things. Little gals turn into grandmas, and mamma turns into grandma."

"That is true."

"Then little boys turn into papas, and papa turn into grandpas."

"Yes, dear."

So it seems that there is such a thing as metamorphosis in this world, after all, and one only needs to look around to find it out! Evidently we do not get half the benefit of our education we should, if we might if we took the childlike view of things—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

Good and Bad Little Boys.

Mother (to Bobby)—I'm shocked to hear that Willie Waffles whipped the poor cat, Bobby. My little boy ought to be such a thing.

Bobby—Yes, with conscious moral superiority—No indeed, ma.

Mother—Why didn't you stop him, Bobby?

Bobby—I couldn't, ma; I was holding the cat.—*New York Sun.*

BRUSSELS lace is celebrated all over the world, and the manufacture is confined to one of the places where this beautiful and costly lace is made. Here we see a group of women, very quiet, very neatly dressed, with their hands in their lap, working the delicate and soft-looking hands, although the fingers are quite workmanlike. The busy fashioning the delicate pattern of a piece of lace, and it is marvelous how each has a pattern of her own, which she alvers from memory, which has been handed down to her from her mother and grandmother, and which the women are working on cushions, with pins and bobbins, and some one pattern, which is the most costly and delicate of thread. We are told that the thread is all made by hand, and is so fine that it is difficult to see the signs of a single beesnice in the dry upper air it would break before he feel it is finished. There are old women in Brussels who have spent nearly all their lives spinning in cellars.

A PRETTY ornament for the hair is the "rose bow." The petals of the rose are formed of ends two inches long of gros grain corded ribbon cut in sharp points at the upper edge, fine gold spiral wire is used stems, and sawtoothed ribbon, for the calyx. This is attached to a long hairpin.

WIRE hats promise to figure conspicuously as an item in the fashion world this season. The very dressy costumes will have them of the dress material and trimmed with metal and jewelled clasps. With extreme will prevail—extreme of fashion. Half up the bodice or just mark the waistline.

HIGH LICENSE AT WORK.

How It Prohibits Prohibition and Fails to Root Out Rum.

Under an $845 License the Saloons of Kansas City Have Nearly Doubled.

Illustrations from Illinois, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Other States.

The Kansas City *Herald* has been engaged for the short fallacest the very extreme high license system prevailing in that city and the influences which have been practised under it. The facts produced are even more startling than those given recently in the Voice for Chicago by Samuel W. Allerton. And yet Kansas City enjoys the benefit of a saloon license three-fifths larger than Chicago's.

Kansas City changed from low license to high license in April, 1882. Previously to that time the saloon license fee was $150 a year, and under that fee there were 250 saloons in the beginning of 1882. The license fee charged after April, 1882, were increased to $500 and $650 to the State and county, making a total fee of $860 a year, which has since been increased to $845 a year. Under this high license system there were, in 1883, 445 saloons, and at the beginning of February 471. The population of Kansas City at that time is as high as in 1882, the number of saloons has probably increased much beyond the ratio of the increase of population.

In the year 1887 there were 7,920 arrests in Kansas City, of which 3,021, or more than one-third, were for drunkenness. No record of arrests for drunkenness was kept in the last year or two, but the comparative figures are recorded for one to understand that with the increase of saloons, drunkenness keeps pace with the increase of saloons. The

THE JOURNAL
CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in State Convention in Hartman's hall, at Grand Rapids, WEDNESDAY, MAY, 9TH, 1888,

At 12 o'clock noon,

For the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic National Convention, called to meet at St Louis, Missouri, June 5, 1888, the selection of a State Central Committee to serve for the ensuing two years, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The convention will elect four delegates and four alternates at large, twenty-two district delegates from each congressional district and twenty-two district alternates, two members of the State Central Committee, from each congressional district, and a chairman at large.

According to the rule adopted by the state convention held at Detroit in 1886, every county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes, but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the county they represent.

The delegates from each Congressional District will meet in caucus at ten o'clock a. m., on the day of the convention and recommend candidates as follows: Two district delegates, two district alternates, two members of the State Central Committee, one vice-president of the convention, and one member each for the committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business and resolutions.

All voters who are in accord with the present Democratic administration in its efforts to reduce taxation to the legitimate wants of the national government, economically administered are invited to participate in the selection of delegates to this convention.

T. M. WESTON, Chairman.
JOHN MINER, Secretary.

Under the above call Charlevoix county is entitled to four (4) delegates.

THREE of the nine justices of the supreme court were born in 1816.

THE Duluth Paragrapher says its presidential ticket is "Conkling and Lockwood—the Apollo and Belvedear, of American politics."

LABOR's demands are being heard at Washington. A bill applying the eight-hour law to letter carriers was favorably reported to the senate last week.

THE democratic state convention will be held at Grand Rapids May 10, to elect delegates to the national convention to meet at St. Louis, June 5th, 1888.

A YOUNG man in Louisville, who smoked forty cigars a day has been pronounced of unsound mind by the physicians. It was pretty good evidence of weakness somewhere.

A PENNSYLVANIA wife kept her husband away from a certain saloon in a rather novel manner. She trapped a skunk and flung it into the place, and even the proprietor, who is a great home body, decided to take a week off.

THE Philadelphia Telegraph calls upon the republicans in congress to redeem the pledge of the party made in national convention in 1884 to revise the tariff and reduce the surplus. It calls in vain. The republicans in congress are not given to keeping the pledges of their party when it comes to a question of tariff revision.

THERE are 141 veterans of the civil war in the house of representatives at Washington, of whom 58 were confederate, and 83 union soldiers. The seven members from Mississippi all fought in the confederate army, and they are matched by the seven representatives from Kansas, all of whom served their time in the union army. Thus the north and the south are united in fact, as well as in law.

THE Supreme court of the United States has decided that the section of the Iowa statute of 1886, prohibiting railway companies from bringing liquor into that state, is invalid. The court holds that the power to regulate or forbid the sale of a commodity after it has been brought into a state does not carry with it the right and power to prevent its introduction by transportation from another state. The chief justice and Justices Gray and Harlan dissented.

BEFORE the death of Chief Justice Waite the following was the composition of the United States Supreme Court, with the age of each member, the time of appointment and residence: Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, (rep.), born 1816, appointed, 1874; Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, (rep.), born 1816, appointed 1862; Stephen J. Field, of California, (dem.), born 1816, appointed, 1863; J. P. Bradley, of New Jersey, (rep.), born 1813, appointed, 1870; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, (rep.), born 1833, appointed 1877; Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, (rep), born 1824, appointed, 1881; Horace Gray, of Massachusetts, (rep), born in 1828, appointed, 1881; Samuel Blatchford, of New York (rep), born 1820, appointed in 1882; L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, (dem.), born 1825, appointed 1887. Mr. Waite's successor will now be appointed by President Cleveland, and will undoubtedly be a democrat.

Death of Chief Justice Waite.

Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court died suddenly last Friday morning of acute pneumonia. He passed away without a moment's warning. The illness which was the immediate cause of his death began only the Saturday night before, when he complained of a chill. He attended court Monday and was not considered in a critical condition until the evening before he died.

We Want More Eggs.

Every family wants more eggs. We don't have half enough nor one third enough in our home, and yet we have as good hens as you can find anywhere. The trouble seems to be they don't produce enough, and we have been studying how to make them produce more. Eureka! We have found it—we have, as it were, "it onto" just the scheme. We have been reading and listening to protective tariff arguments, and we learn that high tariff stimulates our productive industries—that if it had not been for our protective tariff we would be making nothing in this country, probably not even anarchists. Now in looking over the tariff list we find that eggs are on the free list—that is the reason that our hens do not produce more eggs. We are glad we have found it out, and now if our congressmen do not speedily give us a tariff on our hens—we will try an experiment of our own to test the truth of this tariff theory. We will resolve so helping us John Rodgers, not to buy a single egg laid by our neighbors hens except we pay double what they ask for them, and thus will we be able to force our hens to "lay on McDuff, and damed be he who first cries, hold, enough"—eggs.—Broadaxe.

DEMOCRATIC UNITY.

The Day of Destruction Draws Nigh Unto the Republican Party.

On the threshold of the great political contest of 1888 the Democratic party is practically a unit. There is no issue capable of dividing it. There is no possibility of any such issues arising. The spirit with which the eastern Democrat enters the conflicts is the spirit which animates the Democrat of the north, the south and the west. The purpose of each is the purpose of all. The great principles for which Democracy stands today and which will constitute the distinguishing features of its platform are principles that cement the party in an adamantine union. It represents three cardinal ideas: First, the obligation to conduct the government of the nation on business principles; second, the duty of reducing the burdens of taxation, and, third, the necessity of protecting the rights of the people and the interests of trade from the encroachments of rapacious industrial combinations.

In the details incident to the practical embodiment and enforcement of these ideas there may arise honest differences of opinion, but those differences will never be permitted to seriously disturb the harmony of the party's councils or imperil the integrity of its battle array. They will be settled without diminishing its capacity for effective action, without sowing the seeds of personal dissension, without producing a murmur or a break in the ranks. This perfect concert and consolidation are recognized as the essential condition of victory, and they are already insured without risk of sacrificing one jot or tittle of the duty which public opinion summons the Democracy to discharge. As to our friends—the enemy—the day of destruction is at hand. They will choose some gallant leader to command their forlorn hope, and after the battle has been fought they will resemble the imperial guard when night fell on Waterloo.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Future of the Colored Race.

Care comes with competence. People who are troubled about to-morrow are more thoughtful to-day. A race with only animal pleasures and instincts increase like animals under favorable conditions as to climate. Fecundity and thought are antagonistic. Hence "a poor man for children," not because he is poor in pocket, but in brains. The Irish peasantry have almost run the Yankees out of New England. They have from ten to fifteen children. The New England rule is two. The black population advances in numbers like a glacier advances, slowly, and steadily, and no temporary device will stop it. When the negro's become as anxious to provide for the future as the whites their crania will be larger and longer, but their families smaller. No microbe will destroy them, as it does the Australian rabbits. The only plan is to dose them liberally with cook books.—Chicago Times.

Another Pipe Line.

It is stated that a syndicate of New York, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit capitalists, representing $25,000,000, has just organized to build a pipe line from the northwestern Ohio oil fields to Toledo, and to erect refineries, so as to compete with the Standard Oil company. They claim to own patents on a new process of refining, and can place the product on the market at a cheaper rate. The capital stock of the new company is $10,000,000.—Frank Leslie's.

Sherman, the Champion Shirt Wearer.

The rumor that "Old Red Shirt" is homesick and is preparing to leave the Wild West shore and return to America need cause Buffalo Bill no anxiety. After about June 6 John Sherman will be open to engagements. He has more or less successfully filled the role of "Old Red Shirt" for the past twenty years, and it would be nothing more than right to give him a chance at the position so honorably filled by the Pawnee chieftain.—Chicago News.

Lord Tennyson's Income.

Lord Tennyson receives an income of from $20,000 to $25,000 a year from the sale of his books, but not a cent of it comes from an American publisher, despite the fact that his poetry is nearly as popular here as in England.—Chicago Herald.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

A celery trust is to be formed at Kalamazoo.

Greenville is to have a $10,000 opera house.

Grand Rapids will have its new cable road by May 1.

William Steele, of Ionia, owns two cows that cost him $4,925.

It is said that Crystal Falls has 27 places where liquor is sold.

Michigan men have recently purchased 250,000 acres of Mississippi timber lands.

The government has granted the state troops the use of the government field at Mackinac for the next encampment.

The Gale Plow Company have already received 100 bids from different towns that think they want them, and the suckers keep on biting.

The Cheboygan News says Capt. Thos. Gallagher will be promoted to the mastership of the Algomah when Capt. Boynton takes his post on the St. Ignace.

Tom Caroll, the Mud Lake tough, who is now in Canada at $500 expense to his bondsmen, is wanted at Elk Rapids for biting off a man's nose.—Kalamazoo Herald.

Saginaw valley loggers are leaving the woods. It is estimated that about 400,000,000 feet of old and new logs will came out of the Tittabawassee and its tributaries this year.

The owners of the Canadian propeller California, which foundered in the straits off St. Helena last September, with the loss of nine lives, are asking for bids from the several wrecking companies to raise her and deliver her at St. Ignace.

A jury in a Crawford county justice court has decided that it is not a violation of the game law for a setter to kill deer out of season. A verdic of "not guilty" was rendered in the case of J. Herron on the above grounds, although he admitted the killing, in January.

Arnold Van Loghen has a well-trained bird, known as a siskin, from our own northern woods. This pet has been drilled to draw a miniature wagon loaded with seed, up an inclined plane, and his supply of seed also calls forth his energies in the same direction.—Kalamazoo Herald.

Tekonsha possesses a musical prodigy. Ethel Cogswell, a little girl six years of age, exercises her voice and instrumental music with the greatest of ease and with excellent effect. She knows nothing about notes, but takes up difficult tunes and with great rapidity.—Battle Creek Journal.

There are 1,667 students in the university this year, of whom less than half, or 811, are residents of Michigan. Every state and territory in the union is represented; also Canada, Japan, England, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Sandwich Islands, Italy, Turkey, Costa Rico, Russia, Scotland, and the United States of Columbia.

Beaurle & Co., have purchased ten acres of land on Bear river, adjoining the G. R. & I. railroad in the south part of Petoskey, and will erect a large steam factory to be used for the manufacture of wood faucets, bungs and a variety of wooden wares, and will employ 50 to 75 men. Mr. Fay, a Chicago capitalist, is backing the scheme.

The free traders of Manistee have challenged Judge Ramsdell of Traverse City to discuss the question of free trade at Manistee, and have chosen Rev. Mr. Walkley, pastor of the Unitarian church there, as their champion. He takes the affirmative that absolute free trade is far the best interests of the United States; Judge Ramsdell the negative. The discussion will take place at Manistee this week.

Michigan lumberman have this winter begun to use sled locomotives for logging purposes. The engine is built on runners instead of wheels, but has one driver with sticker spurs to it, that digs and pushes the sled along. The sled runners dampen the snow and the runners press it down. After a trip or two the roadway becomes coated with several inches of solid ice, and sledding is easy after that.—Cheboygan News.

A Berrien Springs correspondent of Benton Harbor Palladium unearths the latest scheme of swindling to bamboozle farmers: "A seed company, whose place of business is in Oceana county, send out their oily-tongued agents representing that the company have new kind of oats and potato, the oats yielding from 80 to 120 bushels per acre, and they desire to place them in the hands of a few of the leading farmers of each township to introduce them. The company exacts for their share, one-half of all the crop grown from their seeds, and further bind the farmer not to sell any of his share of the oats for less than $1.50 per bushel; thus the farmer who bites at their scheme is virtually working his own farm on shares. I have been told that several grangers have already been taken in."

At the school house yesterday Master Clyde Leavitt held a cartridge on the stove to melt some grease that was attached to it. The grease melted all right enough, just as Clyde thought it would. But something else happened, also, and the doctor soon after removed a bullet from Clyde's hand. He is now having a vacation, carries his hand in a sling, and knows more about cartridges than he did. This accident is the result of several of the smaller boys carrying revolvers and cartridges to school of late.—Bellaire Breeze.

Additional Local.

Boyne

March 26.—Mrs. William Thompson returned home the last of the week from near Lansing, where she has been visiting for two or three months.

Daniel Tainter has been granted an increase of pension.

Mat Cunningham has not got over smiling yet at the return of his wife and daughter from Canada, where they have spent the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jones have gone to Eaton county, whither they were called by the serious illness of Mr. Jones' mother.

Miss Ida M. Garner, principal of the Boyne schools spent last week's vacation at Cross village, was taken ill there and consequently is unable to return to her charge this week.

On Saturday, March 24, after a protracted sickness, Miss Jessie Malosh, daughter of L. N. Melosh, of this place, died at the age of fourteen years.

Wilson.

March 27.—Jack Shepard is at home again.

Thermometer went 30 below zero on the 23d. It is somewhat warmer at present.

Mr. Lewis and family went to Advance on Sunday.

Mrs. G. W. Fast was a guest of Mr. F. L. Smith two days last week.

School closed on Friday last. The exhibition in the evening was very satisfactory. A sleigh-load of 21 from South Arm, and 11 from East Jordan attended the exhibition.

Ellsworth.

March 27.—Wm. Ballou was in town Wednesday.

H. Hall and family spent a few days in Boyne last week visiting Mr. Hall's father.

Phil Eastcott spent Sunday last with his brother, near Atwood.

Mrs. Deline had a severe attack of neuralgia last week.

School commenced in the Miles district Monday with Wilber Smith, of Central Lake as teacher.

Barnard.

March 27.—Mr. David Francis is very sick with inflammation of the lungs. Dr. Lewis is attending him.

All who attended the oyster supper at Mr. Clark's on the 20th report a good time. $37 cleared.

Mr. Harkness presented his daughter with a new home sewing-machine Monday.

Card of Thanks.

John Shapton sr. and wife desire us to convey their thanks to the Charlevoix friends who rendered so much sympathetic aid during the recent serious illness of their son. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Mills, of this village, at whose home he was ill, are especially thanked by the old people.

Masonic.

There will be a special communication of Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 F. & A. M. on Saturday evening of this week, March 31, for work on Entered Apprentice Degree. General atten dance desired.

W. A. SMITH, W. M.

Union Caucus.

A Union Caucus will be held at S. M. See's former furniture store, OPEN HOUSE BLOCK, **on Friday Evening, March 30,** at 7:30 o'clock, sharp, for the nomination of township officers.

(Signed)

W. A. Smith,	J. Mills Eaton,
S. M. See,	A. H. Cobbsmith,
Fred W. Mayne,	Geo. Jones,
Byron See,	W. F. Brown,
Alick Rosenthal	C. J. Grier,
Byron W. Miller,	Geo. W. Miller,
John Aikert,	A. J. McLeod,
H. G. Edwards,	Chas. Dougherty,
J. T. Kirkpatrick,	A. D. Mathieson,
F. A. Smith	C. J. Strang,
	A. J. Mudge.

☞ Get kindling-wood at the sheriff's mill. Delivered for 75 cents per cord. Telephone, No. 22.

GEO. W. MILLER,

The Leading Clothier of Charlevoix County,

Will next week tell about that new stock of goods just placed on his shelves. In the meantime come and select your

New Spring Suits.

Dry Goods!
Notions and Carpets.

Having received a large line of **CARPETS**, we would invite all to call and inspect them, and get prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident we can give better value for the money than any house in this vicinity. Remember the Place.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

We have now one nice Thoroughbred BULL CALF, six months old. He is a dandy. Also, several Grade Calves, both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞ MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. N. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

STORY & CLARK FINE ORGANS

SEND FOR ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—FREE!

N. J. PERRY Agent, Charlevoix.

CHICAGO + Canal AND 16TH STS

NEW LIVERY AND Feed Barn.

LITNEY & ACKERT
PROPRIETORS
Opposite Bridge Street House
Charlevoix.

FIRST-CLASS RIGS
REASONABLE RATES.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county for the week ending March 24.

Wm. J. Tripp to John H. Pillsbury, s ½ of n ½ of sec 22, town 33 n r 8 w, $600.

Wilmer K. Roberts and wife to Jane R. Preston, w ½ of lot 3, sec 34, town 34 n r 5 w, $400.

Orlando Weller et al to Lorenzo Campbell e ½ of n ½ of sec 14, town 32, n of r 6 w, $800.

Orlando Weller et al to Frank McKenzie, w ½ of n ½ of sec 14, town 32 n r 6 w, $800.

Jerome Hill and wife to John Chamberlain, n ½ of n ½ of s ½ of sec 32, town 32 n of r 6 w, $300.

Geo. M. Kerry and wife to M Heagney, lot no 11 blk D, South Boyne, $400.

Asher and Margaret Bowen to Jasper M. Warden, w ½ of n w ¼ of sec 20, town 32 n of r 6 w, $1,000.

John and Caroline E. Nichols to Henry Rock, part of s w ¼ of sec 25, town 33 n of r 6 w, $100.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co. to John A. Incest, the s e ¼ of n w ¼ of sec 1, town 32 n of r 7 w, $400.

Charles Merritt and wife to Chandler S Taylor, lot 4 and S w ¼ of n w ¼ of sec 2, town 33 n of r 7 w, $1,000.

Heirs of Medad Thompson to Eliza Jane Green, part of sec 21, town 31 n of r 8 w, $1.

Heirs of Medad Thompson to Hiram A. Thompson, part of sec 35, town 34 n of r 8 w, $1.

Lewis Williams and wife to Chandler S. Washburn, part of sec 26, town 34 n of r 8 w, $284.68.

Charles J. Bishop to Perry Nowland, s ½ of n w ¼ of sec 36, town 34 n of r 5 w $300.

BORN.

BEDWIN—On March 28, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bedwin, twins, a son and daughter.

NICE—To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rice, a son.

TRIMBLE—On March 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Trimble, a son.

WILLIS—On March 26, to Mr. and Mrs. James Willis, a daughter.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in the shape of bargains in dry goods. Those who are in need of profitable work that will pay them while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive by return mail, free, information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. Reader, if you want to know the world's greatest money making business address Hallett & Co. at once.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

THE JOURNAL
Charlevoix, Mich., March 29, 1888.

Local Notes and News.

Next Monday is election day.

See that your name is on the township regis-er.

Next week is Easter vacation in the village school.

Remember to see that you are registered Saturday.

Litney & Ackert will convert the rink into a livery barn.

☞ Perry Weed has put in a full line of legal blanks.

☞ For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 2m1

☞ F. A. Cochran & Co. keep the finest Manicure powder.

☞ Perry Weed is carrying a large assortment of legal blanks.

☞ For legal blanks of all kinds, go to Perry Weed's book-store.

W. D. Thompson brought some first class apples to the Charlevoix market to-day.

Remember the JOURNAL will print township tickets or gummed slips on short notice.

☞ Perry Weed has a large assortment of handsome Easter cards for you to select from.

F. A. Cochran & Co., the druggists, have a new and attractive advertisement this week on the first page.

☞ All parties having open accounts with the undersigned are to call at once and settle, to balance the books. A. E. MASON.

☞ Geo. W. Beaman has just received an invoice of the latest novelties in artists materials. Call and see them.

☞ A full and complete assortment of artists materials on hand at Geo. W. Beaman's drug store. Call and see them.

The regular meetings of the village council will be hereafter held on the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

The wise man does not hesitate to spend in advertising what a lawyer would charge for superintending his assignment.—Merchant Traveler.

☞ Now is the time to buy carpets. The largest stock to select from. All the latest designs. All carpets cut and matched without waste. B. SEE.

☞ We can afford to, and will sell carpets from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than any house in northern Michigan. B. SEE.

The editor of the Sentinel recognizes the justice of the JOURNAL'S position on the cow question, and straightway engaged pasture for the season.

The Litney & Carr millinery store has been the scene of attraction for the ladies the past few days. The opening of their spring goods is the occasion.

☞ A. T. Washburne & Co. have a fell line of the celebrated Jamestown Broadhead goods, and never asked more than 25 cents per yard. Come and see now shades.

A large number of the little people enjoyed a sleigh-ride Saturday afternoon with Dr. Lewis as Miss Elle's guests, and in the evening Willie Lewis gave a party to his young friends.

The Sentinel says that the JOURNAL last week "bristled" with cow literature. As usual, the Sentinel follows where the JOURNAL leads, and it this week "bristles" with literature of the same sort.

☞ Twenty colors new and desirable in window shades at A. T. Washburne & Co.'s who make make up all orders without extra charge ready to put up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for samples and prices.

Returning on Tuesday from a trip to Lake county, we stopped a few hours at Cadillac, and among other places visited we called at the retail store of Wm. Gray, the "Co." of the firm of A. T. Washburne & Co., of Charlevoix. Mr. Gow was in New York buying goods for the spring trade, for both the Cadillac and Charlevoix stores. But what he wants of more goods in the Cadillac store is a conundrum, as the salesroom (100 feet long) was packed from one end to the other. We think it safe to say that that store contains nearly as many goods as any two stores in Charlevoix. Buying as they do for so large a trade, it is no wonder they can offer so many unusual bargains.

We are glad to announce that O. B. Weed, M. D., his decided to make Charlevoix his permanent home. He has spent years in hard study, and for the past year has been attending medical lectures at the Detroit College of Medicine, and has not only enjoyed the clinical advantages this well known institution, but also those of Harper and St. Mary's hospitals, where thousand of patients are treated each year. Dr. Weed graduated with honor, and has also taken special course in gynecocracy and diseases of the eye and ear, and therefore enters upon his professional work with confidence. He has secured pleasant office rooms over the Bank of Charlevoix, and hopes to be fully settled by the last of this week. His family are visiting friends in the southern part of the state, and expects to join him in his new home in May or June.

One seldom has an opportunity of spending so pleasant an evening as the school entertainment afforded last night. While the hall was so filled that standing room was at a premium, order was so preserved that even the smallest pupils were distinctly heard. The rendering of each piece on the program would warrant special mention, but time and space will not permit. The concert recitation of Barbara Frietchie by the primary department could but reflect credit upon their teacher as they being so young, caught the life and expression of the recitation through her. The gymnastic exercise with piano accompaniment, could not have been more harmoniously performed. Money Musk by Winnie Bartholomew was musically and gracefully rendered. Prof. Enos requested that the audience should not ask the pupils to repeat any of the selections, as the program was lengthy, but the trio, "Three Black Crows," by three crows, proving too irresistable for obedience, the hearers heartily asked for a repetition. The net proceeds of the entertainment were $45, to be expended for school library.

Purely Personal.

Miss Ruthie Smith is quite ill this week.

Mrs. J. L. Hurd will start to-day for Ionia.

Mrs. Isaac Mills is recovering from a recent illness.

Mrs. R. A. Bedford returned from Manton Friday.

Miss Mattie O'Neill is spending her vacation at home.

Orlando Blair was in Charlevoix charged with being so young he could not keep a cow and hire her pastured. We do not believe the statement made by our correspondent in this issue, that "twenty head of the cows owned in the village would have to be sold or given away if they are shut off from the commons." It is not true.

It is true, however, that the price of milk could be made to balance the extra cost of keeping the cow, and the saving of trees, shrubbery, and garden, would more than counterbalance the extra price of milk. One gentleman who keeps for rent several houses and lots, and who has lost many valuable shrubs, asserts his willingness to give free pasturage to three cows whose owners are too poor to hire them pastured, if by so doing he can be guaranteed against further loss by reason of the cows running in the street.

Last summer our park committee posted signs in the park, imposing a fine of $5 for destroying any tree or shrub, yet the cattle which were permitted in the park did more damage than could possibly be done by malicious boys. Anyone acquainted with cattle can refer to many instances where they have wound the limbs of a small tree or shrub around their horns and absolutely ruined it. If we are to continue paying $50 to $100 a year for improvements in the park, let us protect those improvements by keeping out the cattle.

On account of this agitation several have already engaged pasturage for the summer, and if the voters decide next Mon'ay by a full, hearty ballot to restrain the cattle, we are sure there will never be reason to regret the action.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I, as a citizen of Charlevoix, would like to say a word on the cow question through your very valuable paper. In answer to your editorial but few words are necessary. It is not a question of pasturing our cows, for it is a well known fact that there is no pasture to be had contiguous to our village. It is a question of cow or no cow. Nine tenths of the cows owned in the village would have to be sold or given away if they are shut off from the commons. The income derived from the cows owned in our village goes a great way towards furnishing food for the poor man's table. And many are the little ones that will go to bed hungry, if the cows are banished from our town. Now a word to "Citizen." I think that citizen could very much improve his or her manners by associating more with those they call "mossbacks" or even with some of the more gentle cows. I think they would learn not to kick so hard. I should say there were many things more of a nuisance than cows on the street. For instance, drunken boys and the places where drunkards are made, and the gambling dens in town. They can violate the laws every day and no one has the courage to say why do you so, but the cow calls forth any amount of invectives. The reason why the saloon and gambling holes are so much more to be protected and encouraged than the cow is that they can furnish votes and prepare candidates for our prison and alms-house while the poor cow only furnishes good pure milk and cream for the mossback. I always supposed that a person's standard of respectability was measured by most people by the length of their purse, but I see that the "Citizen" introduces a new standard,—the size of their cow pasture. And here let me say that the way to keep the cows from the street is for owners of vacant lands contiguous to the village to enclose those lands so as to provide pasturage and at the same time increase their repectability, and I will guarantee that nearly all owners of cows would be glad to patronize them by hiring their stock pastured. But enough has been said. Vox Populi is Vox Dei in this matter.

ONE WHO LOVES AND DRINKS GOOD THICK CREAM IN HIS COFFEE EVERY MORNING.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The anguish of your contemporary on the cow question is so like and worthy of himself that an answer to his foul epithets and vile language is entirely below my dignity. As the publishing of my name has nothing to do with the right or wrong of cows running at large, I will sign myself simply.

A CITIZEN.

ACT No. 303, of the Public Acts of 1887, provides severe penalties for illegal voting at primary elections, conventions, etc., and as the method of electing overseers of highways and voting on the question of cattle running at large is the same as in a caucus or convention, we trust that the inspectors of election will see that the provisions of the act are enforced. If cattle must run at large, we want to feel that it is the expression of a majority of the bona fide voters of the township.

Eveline.

ILONTON, March 27.—Geo. Allen moved his family into Mrs. R. Bedwin's house east of the store.

At the social held at T. C. Bird's the evening of the 16th, a good time was had, and the receipts were $12.

The Ironton schools closed Friday for two weeks's vacation.

Another wedding at Ironton, Wednesday evening of this week.

Splendid traveling on the lake now.

One of the worst snow storms of this season struck this place last Wednesday evening and continued all day Thursday.

The following ticket was nominated at the caucus, held on Saturday afternoon at the Mountain school house:

For Supervisor, AVA SMITH.
For Clerk, Robert A. Miller.
For Treasurer, Albert R. Steele.
For Justice of the Peace, R. L. Allen.
For Highway Commissioner, John Dunlop.
For School inspector, Fred E. Shiller.
For Constables, Dan Melville, I. G. Waldron, John A. Hammond, John Loose.

The question of publishing the proceedings of the township board was discussed and will come before our voters on election day to be decided. This would be a good plan, let our tax-payer know what becomes of the money for it is right we should know. All of our tax-payers should turn out and have a say in this matter.

Our school closed Friday with the best of satisfaction.

Chas. Hardy wishes us to mention that he will be on the road buying rags in exchange for tinware, paying one cent per pound. He will start April 1.

W. H. Jarman spent two days in Bay Springs and Boyne, visiting, this week.

Eveline can boast of a sixteen year old girl, who weighs 165 pounds.

The Saints denomination have have been holding a series of meetings in Coon's store building. Rev Grover officiating, every evening for the last two weeks. They will begin holding meetings at Ironton, middle of this week.

Mrs. A. B. Noyes, of Ironton, visited at Boyne last week.

The eleventh annual reunion of the Michigan Press Association will be held in Detroit, May 23, 30 and 31.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix - Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and scenery. Express office, and hotel quarters for Pelosky and Fox Rapids Steamers. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the monthly visit of BABYHOOD, that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (5 Beekman St., N. Y.) $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

A full line of ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

Druggists' Sundries

TOILET ARTICLES,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
PERFUMES,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS, and
WALL PAPER

GEO. W. BEAMAN
(Successor to G. W. CROUTER.)

FACTS.

PLAIN FACTS EASILY COMPREHENDED BY ECONOMICAL BUYERS.

THIS WEEK

A. T. Washburne & Co. offer New Spring Goods. A bright and sparkling stock of the Latest Novelties. Embroideries in all widths, from 2 cents per yard to $1.50, with Insertings to match. A beautiful line of Laces and Torchons in all Linen in 12-yard pieces, from 15 cents to 50 cents per piece. A most superb stock of Dress Goods, comprising all the new and popular shades. We have made unprecedented bargains in all of our spring purchases, and offer to our patrons with a confidence that our goods are well bought. We have in fine 54-inch Flannels 12 different shades to select from. New colorings in those popular Scotch Ginghams, which are guaranteed fast colors; also, Chambrays, Percales, Touile De Nors, Ginghams, Satteens, Batiste, Manilla Cloths, and Prints. Our line of Corsets and Bustles is excelled nowhere in the State. Call and see us.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

FACTS.

FOR March!

SAP PAILS.
SAP PANS.
SAP SPILES

(Job and Tin Work) L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!!
ANYTHING and EVERYTHING in the line of

SUGAR-MAKING SUPPLIES

Obtainable at Stockman & Iddings' Store.
☞ SAP PANS (large and small), PAILS, SPILES, CARRIERS, SKIMMERS, Sheet Iron Goods, Copper Goods, Brass Goods.
☞ The REED SPRING-TOOTH DRAG, for which we are sole agents, always on hand.
☞ CLOVER SEEDS (Mammoth and Medium), CHOICE TIMOTHY and MILLET. Reliable, pure, clean. The Best Goods for the smallest sum of money.
SAVE YOUR DOLLARS, by buying of
STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Bargains IN BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County
Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

THE SMOKE SPRITE.

BY JOHN ALSBO.

Clear in mouth I cast,
Of smoke like frolicks on a gusty day,
Wreathed round my brow, with blended gate pro-
found and deep,
Tobacco-tinted, scribled me into sleep.

Dreamed that my pipe was ascending sky
Heaped forth a blithe and merry sprite, a thing
Agile, with laughing eyes and rosy cheeks
Whose coral lips are sinuing as she speaks:

"I am the spirit of that nothing weed
Which men extol for what that nothing is
Which, when smoked and the bowl has been cleaned,
That rests the weary, makes the sleep unneed.

"Loved in all climes since Raleigh, noble sect,
From peasant's cotch could men here rich or
Nor found he aught of honor, since or pelf
Be paradise of Tobacco, as thyself.

"Prized by all men except a wealth few
Who, in their pride, do as honest chews;
Too nervelessness and effeminate, they say,
Their weakness wealth some weaker
joke;

"One, young essays of less sense than sound,
Much pity I have seen pitying fool
Twice, thrice during friends what demons
Bound in the bondage of a pipe vice:

"The ladies, these them I am one, admit
"Tis nasty habit to smoke, I little not,
The winsome wife, cuddle in sofa, says: "Dear,
I like the flavor; stay and smoke it here."

"Tobacco, sweet narcotic, meat and drink,
Thou art a cozy mind, no help, a think,
Life's cares are nothing, and life's joys: "Dear,
I adore thee, Have a bowl of Tobacco."

"There's sense in all you say, but still it seems
That you indulge, like mortals, in extremes,
Tobacco is good, but not good to excess,"
And so I would, but, just then, I awoke.

IT WAS THE CAT-TAILS.

BY EVA N. DE JARNETTE.

"Cat-tails, *Genus Typhus*, also called Reed-mace." Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

Girls, do you know what they say? In your
ceal for fashioning and decorating soft them,
have you ever thought to bend down your
ear and listen to their whispers?

In the long ages of antiquity King Midas
was punished for ill-taste in music by having
ass' ears clapped on his head.

At his wife's suggestion the king invented
the fashion of bangs, frizzes, ear-locks
and such, and he wore a great bag-topped
crown to conceal his deformity.

But no man is a hero to his valet, and
the barber knew the secret. Weary of the
burden of the terrible secret, he dug a hole
in a solitary place, and whispered into it,
"Our master has asses' ears!"

Cat-tails sprang up, and to this day, when
agitated by the wind, they mischievously
repeat the hint, unkiniously varying the
message to make a personal affair of it,
"Our rulers have asses' ears!" they mur-
mur—"asses ears!"

They whisper in Greek, and if Dick and
Tom, fresh from college, cannot make it
out, it is because they are just humbugs,
and don't know anything about the lan-
guage.

Moreover, Homer says, the giant Typhus
gave more trouble to the gods than all the
rest put together. He was like a cork; push
him under in one spot and he would pop
up in another. It was a difficult thing "for
to put a head on him," for he possessed
already a hundred of his own. And when
at last Jupiter "planted" him alive in the
Isle of Ischia, and was thinking about
setting up a nice tombstone over him, to let
the friends know what a person, spread-
ing, ubiquitous kind of old hairpin he was,
all at once cat-tails with their hundred
heads, appeared, and the wind floated
their downy seed-puffs over the face of
the earth.

Diseases with a hundred forms broke
out among men and beasts, which are still
called by the same name wherever the cat-tail
grow. So Jupiter concluded not to
waste his money on a fellow who could
actually make the four winds of heaven
and ether do his nature in his behalf.
He grabbed, even bundling into the same
channel the esthetic fancies of fashion-
able young ladies of the nineteenth cen-
tury.

But Dick Harrington didn't know a word
of all this.

Although long past the age when a fel-
low's friends constantly tell him, as a
piece of unexpected news, "how he has
grown," Dick had all the whiskers he
could call his own, and had grown fat cer-
ty he had not let his troublesome ans-
tache remain ident, instead of respectfully
scraping it off, and cutting it with his sis-
ter's scissors, till it was as cuff as a black-
ing-brush.

If course, he had trampled over cat-
tails and cish-mosses, pond-lilies and wild
roses, thousands of times, but had never
bothered his brain over the generic names
of sedges and reeds.

He had published them as good "cover" for
grouse, partridges and Indian hens, ex-
cellent than stong with snake-worms, cra-
shells, and other small cra-tacea, as the
proper food, or signs of feeding ground for
"snipes," "marins," "summer ducks,"
"sora-rails," and "doe-wilders."

He wasn't esthete at all, Dick wasn't,
and wonder his pretty sister Dale was
"out" with him for putting on that rust-
ty-brown shooting-jacket, and stuffing his
pantaloons into boots that were quite big
and strong enough to walk about sleep,
and for going out after "dippers" and
"spring-tails" when a girl was coming—and
those "utterly utter" kind, too, who have
never a shadow of any kind of real trouble
to sour them, and consequently think that
the sun shines and the "wide world wags"
for their private and individual benefit.

Afraid of a girl! And he just at free
two in the stocking feet." No wonder he
looked sneaking and mean, and when
Dale followed him as far as the horse-
blocks, still arguing the question, he gave
three perfectly hypocritical reasons for not
going to the station to meet Dora, his
dainty dear cousin and bosom friend.

Dora.

Falsely he averred a flock of dappers
or wild turkeys (Kate could not make out
that he said, he mumbled so) to be scat-
tered and in waiting for him to fill in
Carrie's Wood, in testimony of which he
produced a "yelper," and velped till Kate
put her fingers to her ears, for all the gob-
blers in the yard, angrily answering, came
strutting up, with their "Turk's heads"
swelled up as red and big as some tomatoes.

"Dick, I am too sick only mean to
live. I'd like to throw a plate at you,
really. Dick, I am ready to cry. To have
to send the hired boy to drive, when I've
got a brother tall as a church steeple."

"Kate, I'd go in a minute, but I've got to
meet a man.

"Hush, Dick, you are telling sisters
Dora is so pretty too," sighs Kate.

"The washerwoman has all my collars,
and——

"I wonder you are not afraid you'll end
like Ananias and Sapphire. Oh, I do wish
I wasn't afraid to drive Flirt myself. And
two bright little tears rolled down her
cheeks.

"Really, Katie, I was in the village
yesterday, where they have manners, and
should not like to run the risk of her catch-
ing them in me.

"Oh, I do hope Dora will pay you for
this; indeed I do. I hope she will flirt fit
half off your hand, you aggravating, good-
for-nothing——

Dick fled away out of hearing, for in his
heart of hearts he was afeard of a girl."

He had climbed Forney's Peak when it
was two feet deep in snow, and shot a
Texas panther, had slept quietly by the bri-
once fire to the music of the gray wolves'
hideous howling and the mountain-lion's
doleful roar. He had dared the redskins
of the Black Hills in their fearful fastness,
but was pitifully "afeard of a woman."

Stepping out, as if he was owner of the
Seven League Boots, keeping a keen eye
to the sickbed tabitha, a "point" from his
his black-and-tan setter, he communed
sadly with himself as to how he could
possibly avail himself of lodging privileges
under his father's roof for the coming
week. How he was to eat and sleep, keep
out of sight of his sister's friend, and still
be highly thought of and admired by her,
"afeard of a woman."

Kate this time, for he dearly loved his
pretty sister, and hated to cross her
wishes.

"Unless I break a large knock out an
eye, she would never forgive me," was his
conclusion. "However, I'll hunt to-day,
and go into the merry business in the
morning."

"Sing while we may,
Another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

Hola! Something is the matter with
Pluto! His white-tipped tail has ceased
to vibrate—he elongates his body, thrusts
forward his head; his eye is set; his limbs
stiffen rigidly; he is "point to have a fit!

"His only White-ear! hang, hang!
How the feathers fly! Three birds, by all
that's lovely

He bags the prettr, brown, quivering
creature, witnessing a pang of commotion,
and looks up for fresh victims. When
game is plentiful the true hunter takes no
note of time, nor does he heed the pangs
of hunger.

Passing through the dim, damp depths
of the leafless woods, he added some wood-
cock and "hairy brown-eyes" to his bag.

The short winter day is almost ended.
The naked, rusty tree-tops stand cut coldly
against the pale, grayish sky; the shudder-
ing wind of the coming day creeps over him,
and he begins to realize that he has eaten
nothing since breakfast.

As the Loadstone Rock drew Sinbad's
frail bark remorselessly to its destruction,
so Dick is marching straight into the
clutches of his fate, unknowing and unwilling.

The unerring certainty with which skill-
ful sportsmen can distinguish objects afar
off is well known, but none the less re-
markable. By the pale, smothered gleam
of the fading sunset Dick perceives a thing
which makes his heart flutter.

There has been a signal of danger. His
own footsteps crunching over the stiff, dry
flags, and the boss of

"The ripple wanting in the reeds,
And the water lapping on the crag,"

are the only sounds he hears.

Yet (Venus and Bacchus!) Pluto was not more
startled at "the man's footprint in the sand"
than was Dick at a fine game well, cuddling
in a bunch of briers, gently, innocently
waving in the evening breeze.

A step further there is a spring of scarlet
China berries, some small footprints in
the mud, and a glove.

Not Dick! Rags make a big, tough old
salesman particularly fastidious about
"fits," and Dick liked them small hun-
ney, although his own would have done for
Hercules. Lady gloves are sometimes
prettier than the hands they cover.

This one was a dainty, embroidered lit-
tle affair, and told a tale of distress lying
there among the dried grasses and things
girls are for ever reaching after for their
winter vases, with scrambling little foot-
prints to the mud all around it.

Beauty bedeggled in its greed for the
decorative cat-tail. Dick sighed as he put
the pretty trifles in his vest-pocket.

A few more strides on the Seven-league
Boots and he was on the high road, where
Flirt had stamped hither, while the lived
boy held her in, and the young lady "went
for" the rushes.

After off he could, through the parlor
windows, see the light, "where horse-hoof
fires gleamed warm and bright." He
called along with remnie of mad ins-
ing to his boots, bristling all over with
cockle burrs and Spanish needles, hands
grimed with gunpowder, and a heavy gun
on his shoulder.

But nothing felt so heavy as that bit of
green in his pocket, and the dusty glove,
with the sylvanite's crumpled rose-leaf,
they made a lump that ridiculed and galled
him. He was in a fever to be rid of them.

He made a circuit of the stable-lot and
garden to prevent the possibility of his
being seen from the parlor windows, as if
in these days of high art young ladies
had nothing better to do than sit moping
in a gloomy light like Marius in the mosed
grange.

Cautiously passing the hasseyacke arbor,
looking about and around over his shoul-
ders, he plumped upon what he most
wished to avoid.

Sat and the dear boy—and sitting on the
stone rising in mystic majesty over
the big wooden gate, as Saint and Sel-
dom.

He nearly stepped upon them, but be-
fore he had time to swoon or shoot him-
self, would have to walk around them
lovely the situation, was introducing
a fairy-like creature, with Indian
sunset in her hair, and aurora borealis in
her cheeks, was murmuring his name.

He had not the sense to excuse himself
and leave, but stood like a great object,
blushing, muttering, looking like the poor
"Exile of Erin," or a Pennsylvania road-
side.

To Dora he appeared more of a beauti-
ful Dryad than ever, for the shock had lit
the face his great beard left exposed, and
in a pretty fine voice, she began talking to
him.

"Oh, Mr. Harrington, Kate and I have
been thinking such things about the Plei-
ades and Orion, and Bernice's Hair. How
they must have looked and shone, just as
they do now, thousands of years ago, when
the Greek boys and girls went tramping
over the lofty roads of Arcadia on their way
to the Olympic Games; and they talked of
them under the same names that we do to-
night—don't they, Kate?"

"Indeed they did, Dora."

"And they twinkle now just as they did
on the night Alexander stormed Tyre, and
Hannibal terrified Rome with his victory
at Cannae. Don't you think so, Mr. Har-
rington?

"Kate did not want to see her brother die
right in the prime of life, so she mercifully
answered for him in an off-hand kind of
way.

"Indeed he does, Dora. Dick has been
half over the world, you know."

Then she carried her friend into the par-
lor, leaving Dick too weak to walk up his
steps.

Then she went up to his room later, to
see why he did not come down, he told her
he had a chip in his eye, his ankle was
out of joint, his nose was bleeding.

Katie just went on laying out his best
clothes on the bed for him to put on.

"Now, sonny, don't you be a great goose.
Dora's the dearest little creature in the
world. Don't you mind her talk about the
stars and things; it is just a way she has,
and she'll get over it in no time. She is
all dressed up in her great grandfather's
shoe-buckles, playing backgammon with an
old Greek.

"Dick! Dick! I hope she will flirt fit
half off your hand, you aggravating, good-
for-nothing——

Dick fled away out of hearing, for in his
heart of hearts he was "afeard of a gal."

He had climbed Forney's Peak when it
was two feet deep in snow, had shot a Cali-
fornia panther, had slept quietly by the bri-

HE WAS NO KICKER.

Bot Mr. Tooter Williams Vehemently Objected to One of the Committee's Rules

A Half Hour's Excitement and Fun in the Thompson Street Poker Club Room.

THE Thompson Street Poker Club held its meeting, and Mr. Cyando Whiffles, Chairman of the Committee on Jack-pots, Ante and Stakes, submitted his report on Saturday evening, writes H. G. Carleton, in the New York *World*.

It was read twice, according to rule, and Elder Jubilee Anderson was about to move its acceptance, when Mr. Tooter Williams slow, leaned in a graceful position against the mantel, crossed his legs, and let his left hand drop in the manner best calculated to show his new amethyst ring to advantage, bestowed a smile, first on the chairman, who was plunging his nose into his handkerchief, and then on the assembled club, and remarked:

"The Thompson Street Polyah Club knows dat I hain't no kickah, 'a the hain't no membah what razzles wif he lock mo' reckerless dan me. Jodd," he continued, addressing the Elder forefinger and shaking it so the amethyst fairly attracted Elder Jubilee Anderson, "dar am a rule passed ter night by de gemman on de kummittee, what I'm willin' ter kiss de Bible ter dat fur me. Dad rule," pursued Mr. Williams, with a fine, high, Ciceronian flourish, "dat yo' mustn't ketch no pa'ds."

"Jodd, tole yo'!" When a membah yo' busted hoss' outen cash he mus' jump up de ladder ter de ceiling, an' yo' mus' say, 'I'm sky fo' chips,' or 'I love yo', ole hoss,' or 'I'm dat glad ter see yo' back,' or 'I'm a-goin' down wif dis chair arter de jigaboo dis' de rule. 'Poke, pa'r, yo' hole, I'm a-fo' yo.'"

"Jesso," assented Reverend Thankful Smith, at whose suggestion the rule had been passed.

"Jodd, tole yo', Mr. Williams, "I hain't 'sputin' dat de rule am a-jaw, 'a dar mo' money in de cards game dan in de Jackson Five Cent Bank."

"Dasso," assented Professor Brick, who had held seven of Mr. Williams' U O's nine months.

"Jodd," said Mr. Williams, fixing a dignified and temporized his pistol at the Professor, "ef de word of a gemman—here he drew himself into his full height, and twiddled the amethyst ring some more—"ef de word of a gemman hain't gwine ter be taken no mo' in dis club, den I hes do honah"—here he traversed the reversed Masonic sign a cruelly low—"I hes de honah to offah my resign." Here the speaker retracted a nickel-plated box of great brilliancy from an inside pocket, drew from a cigar-tube, lighted a fine Havana and with great dexterity blew a dense cloud of smoke, contemplated the Jubilee Anderson, who never used tobacco in any form, and considered cigarettes rank poison.

The reverend Chairman wiped his specs, resolved to continue, as he took a careful survey of Mr. Williams, leaned back, folded his hands, and smiled.

"Toot Williams," he said, "I've allers noticed at pokah dat de man what looks ter lite-prescribed rules an de man dat de rule fits like a plaster."

"Dat's prezecksy," said Mr. Williams, hotly.

"No, dat's not prasonal, Toot," said the reverend gentleman, sweetly; "dat's pokah. Gimme de man what breaks ter pieces de de chips when he busts, but blows in de bref agin money, I'll show yo' dat I'm a-sho I O U's fer ten times mo'n he's worth.

"Dat's a lie!" asserted Mr. Williams, knocking off his cue and leaping into warlike attitude.

"Ef yo' mo'n any man in de room—"

Here Mr. Williams made a pass at the reverend gentleman, who failed to duck. Simultaneously a leg shot out from beneath the table and landed on Mr. Williams' shin bone, and with a skill that he fell heavily to the floor, Mr. Williams was upset by Mr. Smith, who fell on top of Mr. Williams as he fell. The excitement in the club was intense.

"Chew offen the nose," advised Mr. Cyrando Whiffles.

"Bottin in de stummick," counseled the Elder.

"Comb de kinks wif yo' chin," urged Mr. Gin-Johnson.

"Laminate silly," said Professor Brick.

Excellent as these suggestions were, and great as was his evident support by the club, the reserved chairman pursued as even tenor.

Astride of Mr. Williams' digestive organs, he grasped that gentleman firmly by the whiskers, and butted his head against the floor with rhythmical skill and considerable force.

"Jar 'em up," said Mr. Williams, "Am de rule jood? Jar 'em up! Jar Mr. Smith."

"Jodd, tole yo'," said Mr. Williams.

"You votes for de rule?" asked Rev. Mr. Smith, introducing a double butt into his obligato with Mr. Williams' head.

"Jist hammerin' de lid," said Mr. Williams.

"De rule goes?" inquired Rev. Mr. Smith, varying his exercises with a brilliant series of triple butts—"de rule run a-goes?"

"Jist sayin'," said Mr. Williams. "Git offen my stomach."

Rev. Mr. Smith unloaded himself from Mr. Williams' abdomen, but still he kept up a strip on the Bibles. Mr. Williams' head.

"Den—butt—yo' grees—butt—dat wen yo' pokes in dis club—butt—butt—it's agoin' ter git mo' nuffs?—triple butt—'a de new rule goes in fo'ce ter night?"—a butt of tremendous power.

"Yezzah," responded Mr. Williams, "please lemme ketch my breh."

Rev. Mr. Smith arose and resumed his seat at the table. Mr. Williams lay quiet a few moments, breathing heavily, then got up, with the assistance of Mr. Whiffles, and was led to a chair.

The gavel fell.

"I ax hein no yapersition tor de new rule," said the chairman, calmly, "de secretery will write in de minnits dat it am passed unanimous, 'a' de Mr. Whiffles'll jount de kyards 'a de members'll hait in de boodle for de chips de perfesser'll go bline, Brer Tooter'll straggle, 'a de chairman'll parse de aces 'a I'll play de skilter pat."

The club then went into executive session.

The Pope as a Governor.

His ability and administrative capacity soon attracted the attention of the authorities at the Vatican, and, after a short apprenticeship in the room of administration at Rome, he was sent by Gregory XVI. to assume the Governship of the province of Benevento, which was then in a state of great disorder. The petty nobles oppressed the poor, and of them having gangs of brigands in their service.

The new Governor set vigorously to work protecting the peasantry and restoring order, and the insolent nobles had corrupt officials were long in discovering that in the young priest—for Gioacchino Pecci was but 28—they had not only their match but their master. He went personally among the peasantry, in spite of warnings, and, in their grievances, examined their accusations against the landlord and their agents, cited the accusers and the accused to appear, and, on the evidence carefully himself. He had, moreover, a sufficient force of military and police at his command to back up the decisions of the Governor. Hence the "Lion of Benevento" was soon called the "Lion of Rome," and, in the hearts of the oppressed, he became a noble and honored name.

Some persons are prone to consumption, and they should never allow the disease to become seated.

A Rare Tart Paid.

It has been held, here truthfully we cannot say, that a man who is fast becoming a slave to intoxicants can sometimes be cheated in his self-poisoning. Degraded course by causing him to drink what has been adulterated with deliriums tremens, and so making him realize his danger. In the following of even more degraded, and more succeded, although the deception used was not intended.

John A——— was fast going the drunkards path, without the resolution to check his downward career. When remonstrated with his reply was: "Oh, I can stop when I want to, and will stop when I see signs of the d. t."

Two of his companions, on a plan which should make him see signs of the d. t.

One day they called on John, and found him, as they knew he would be, in his same half-stupefied condition, drunk. Each friend had in his pocket a rat, an animal to which John had an aversion.

After a time one of the visitors let a rat, by means of a string, down his back.

The new Governor set vigorously to work reducing the pauperism and the insolent noble to the condition of peasantry, and succeeded in the room of administration at Rome, he was sent by Gregory XVI. to assume the Governship of the province of Benevento, which was then in a state of great disorder. The petty nobles oppressed the poor, and of them having gangs of brigands in their service.

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The Fancy Bread.

Prof. Ramsar believes that the particular deficit giving rise to color-blindness lies not in the eye itself, but in the brain. Certain persons, he points out, are incapable of judging which of two colors is the more intense, and when they are more than an octave apart. Yet, on the contrary, when the tone perfectly, the defect is not one of deafness. He accordingly argues that in such persons the fault is in the brain, and thence proceeds to the assumption that the brain is not wanting in the inability to perceive certain colors is not due to a defect in the perceptive or sight by the eye, but to the power of interpreting the impressions conveyed to the brain by the optic nerve.

No Use for Second-Hand Teeth.

Little Johnny Fizzletop is an Austin boy who has been obliged for many years to wear the sad-coat of dolls of his elder brother, Bob. Johnny never gets anything until Bob gets through with it. A few days ago Bob had a drunken fit, and when it was all sobered that the aching tooth should be pulled.

"You may pull all his teeth out if you like," said Johnny, "but I ain't going to chew with them afterward. I can tell you that right now."—*Texas Siftings.*

Everybody in the church, except the new pastor himself, seemed to enjoy it when he lost the place in his manuscript, and while hunting for it spoke of "Esau, who sold his message for a birth of protight." —*Burdette.*

GIANTS.

Some of the Tall People of History.

The existence of a race of giants far exceeding those exhibited in modern times was fully believed in up to the commencement of the eighteenth century. Millis, baliff was founded partly upon the Old Testament, partly on the discovery of huge bones supposed to be those of human beings, and partly upon the accounts handed down by medieval writers. The Old Testament says: "There were giants in those days," and giant is applied to several races of men, as the Anakim, Zeuzim, Emim, the Zonzemim and others. There are several instances in the Old Testament of individual giants, such as Og (who slept on a bedstead of iron) and Goliath. The height of Og is not mentioned, but Goliath, at most, did not exceed eight and a half feet in stature, other historians (sometimes called profane) also mention giants, but some of their accounts are not worthy of belief. Plutarch states that when the grave of Antaeus was opened by Sertorius the body was found to be sixty cubits long. Pliney also relates that at an earthquake in Crete the bones of a giant forty-six cubits in length were disclosed. Giants play a large part in the mythology of almost all nations of Aryan descent. The Greeks, who represented them as being of monstrous size, with hideous countenances, and having the feet of serpents instead of their abode in volcanic districts, whither they were banished by Jupiter, and buried after three unsuccessful attempts to overthrow the gods, with the assistance of Hercules, represented them under Titan and other volcanoes. The Greek giants were called in the Greek history, was eleven and one-half feet high. The giant Gallus, brought from Arabia to Rome under Claudius Cesar, was about ten feet, and the bones of Scandilla and Gelasia, keepers of the gardens of Salina, were but six inches shorter. We read of a giant Ferragus, slain by Orlando, a nephew of the celebrated Charlemagne, was eighteen feet high. Fumum, a Scotchman, who lived at the time of Fagene II., King of Scotland, measured eleven and a half feet; and Lo-Mare, in his voyage to the Indies, in Magellan, reports that on December 15th he found at Port Desire several graves covered with stones, and, having the curiosity to remove them, he found human skeletons and eleven feet long. Coming to more reliable evidence, it seems certain that a height of even nine feet has not been at any time attained. In the museum of Trinity College, Dublin, there is a skeleton of eight feet six inches in height. In the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, of Edinburgh, there are two skeletons, one of eight feet and two inches in height, and another at Dunn eight feet. The skeleton shown at Rouen 1855 measured eight feet four and a half inches. The skeleton Maximinus was one inch shorter. Skenkna and Platerus, physicians of the last century, say Ascalon, of that stature, and Gorapius saw a girl nineteen years old, who was eight feet high. In 1613 the remains of a supposed giant were found on the Rhone. It was stated that the skeleton had been in a tomb thirty feet long, and the skull was stuffed with long mosses, like old men's gray beards, and dry red-pods, and nucleus of "tuak" for Dora.

He had caught a part of the tune of "Wapping Old Stairs," which in secluded spots he sang with great gusto, and he foolishly kissed the little glove more than once, a thorn in the side no longer.

The week had nearly slipped away, and he was out washing his gun, when she came to watched him.

"You have not kept your promise," she remarked.

"What promise?"

"To help me get cat-tails."

"I'll do it now. Shall I shoot them first?" he asked.

"What do you mean? I'll run in and get my hat and shoes."

"Lake as not they are on the roof of the house," muttered Dick, "and I don't know what Kate will do. But if Dora wants Massepa's fall it shall be out of hire. What queer fancies girls have! To want a cat-tail!"

Under that great furry black hat, with its wealth of soft plumes, any girl would have looked charming. Dora always looked so.

"Come," she said, "they are down on the ice. I want to scramble after them myself. It brings good luck."

"They'll scratch you fearfully."

"Certainly. Why would you not prefer me? I know a fellow who has a claw-cat full. He cuts them off as trophies."

"How awfully cruel!"

"Cat-tails would be worse, as you would have to kill them first." "Indeed, I'm sorry I ever thought of such a mouse-tail of Tabby as she does of me."

Dora looked as completely mystified as she were listening to a foreign remarks in the Hebrew language.

Dick, who was observant, caught the expression, and carried her friend off to the piano.

Was it a shaft at random sent that made Dick remember the Greek boy and girl of the German songs she had spent so much time over?

Come little fairylike creatures know their own footsteps crunching over the stiff, dry flags, and the boss of

"The ripple wanting in the reeds,
And the water lapping on the crag,"

are the only sounds he hears.

Yet (Venus and Bacchus!) Pluto was not more startled at "the man's footprint in the sand" than was Dick at a fine game well, cuddling in a bunch of briers, gently, innocently waving in the evening breeze.

A step further there is a spring of scarlet China berries, some small footprints in the mud, and a glove.

Not Dick! Rags make a big, tough old salesman particularly fastidious about "fits," and Dick liked them small hunney, although his own would have done for Hercules. Lady gloves are sometimes prettier than the hands they cover.

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He had not the sense to excuse himself and leave, but stood like a great object, blushing, muttering, looking like the poor "Exile of Erin," or a Pennsylvania road-side.

To Dora he appeared more of a beautiful Dryad than ever, for the shock had lit the face his great beard left exposed, and in a pretty fine voice, she began talking to him.

"Oh, Mr. Harrington, Kate and I have been thinking such things about the Pleiades and Orion, and Bernice's Hair. How they must have looked and shone, just as they do now, thousands of years ago, when the Greek boys and girls went tramping over the lofty roads of Arcadia on their way to the Olympic Games; and they talked of them under the same names that we do to-night—don't they, Kate?"

"Indeed they did, Dora."

"And they twinkle now just as they did on the night Alexander stormed Tyre, and Hannibal terrified Rome with his victory at Cannae. Don't you think so, Mr. Harrington?

"Kate did not want to see her brother die right in the prime of life, so she mercifully answered for him in an off-hand kind of way.

"Indeed he does, Dora. Dick has been half over the world, you know."

Then she carried her friend into the parlor, leaving Dick too weak to walk up his steps.

Then she went up to his room later, to see why he did not come down, he told her he had a chip in his eye, his ankle was out of joint, his nose was bleeding.

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"Now, sonny, don't you be a great goose. Dora's the dearest little creature in the world. Don't you mind her talk about the stars and things; it is just a way she has, and she'll get over it in no time. She is all dressed up in her great grandfather's shoe-buckles, playing backgammon with an old Greek.

"Dick! Dick! I hope she will flirt fit half off your hand, you aggravating, good-for-nothing——

Dick fled away out of hearing, for in his heart of hearts he was "afeard of a gal."

He had climbed Forney's Peak when it was two feet deep in snow, had shot a California panther, had slept quietly by the bri-

The Funeral Month of the Month.

An observant metaphysic barber says that he can tell one's physical condition by the state of the hair.

The Bible tells us that with his hair gone Samson lost his strength. The Roman sensational baldness a serious affliction, and Julius Cesar was never quite satisfied with Pompey because his poll was bare.

In the Jewish Talmud, the book, and can readily trace in the various expressions, lines, changes, and complexion the state of the system.

The eye that is unusually bright, and yet has a dull appearance, the tongue that when shows nature paints a cross of singular beauty and flesh, more marked in contrast with the alabaster appearance of the forehead and neck than any part of the face, is one of those whom the skilled physician will tell you that "the end of the flesh is near." Cases are sent by Gregory XVI. to assume the Governship of the province of Benevento, which was then in a state of great disorder. The petty nobles oppressed the poor, and of them having gangs of brigands in their service.

The new Governor set vigorously to work protecting the peasantry and restoring order, and the insolent noble had corrupt officials were long in discovering that in the young priest—for Gioacchino Pecci was but 28—they had not only their match but their master. He went personally among the peasantry, in spite of warnings, and, in their grievances, examined their accusations against the landlord and their agents, cited the accusers and the accused to appear, and, on the evidence carefully himself. He had, moreover, a sufficient force of military and police at his command to back up the decisions of the Governor. Hence the "Lion of Benevento" soon called the "Lion of Rome," and, in the hearts of the oppressed, he became a noble and honored name.

Plantation Philosophy.

"It 'pear like de moans' tem has de mos' finence ober de lesi' women.

Dis would be er diffent worl' of we all had our lives fer live ober ergin, but I doubts of at de las' we would be any better prepared fur neaben den we now is.

Dat sorter charity dat is only drawed out by de fack dat de pusson whus needs hep longs fer de same secret s'ciety dat yerself does ain't de sorter charity do. Lawd lubs.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Cucumber Taking Root.

An English gardener has noticed roots protruding from the stock end of a cucumber which had been immersed in water. The fruits of the prickly pears, which have the same botanical conformation, are been known to root in the same manner, and the plant has been propagated in this way.

"If I might venture to make a suggestion, it 'pear like de moans' tem has de mos' finence ober de lesi' women.

"Dis would be er diffent worl' of we all had our lives fer live ober ergin, but I doubts of at de las' we would be any better prepared fur neaben den we now is.

Dat sorter charity dat is only drawed out by de fack dat de pusson whus needs hep longs fer de same secret s'ciety dat yerself does ain't de sorter charity do. Lawd lubs.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A Business-Like Offer.

For many years the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have offered, in good faith, $500 reward for a case of Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents. This tendered remedy has fairly attained a world-wide reputation. If you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges, dropping in the throat, offensive breath, coughing, sneezing, and snuffing, and, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed; if there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice being changed and has a nasal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hopeless feeling, nervous irritability, you are afflicted from nasal catarrh. The more complicated your disease, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without mentioning half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians.

A TOBACCO buyer visiting Kentucky is one of the politest of men. He says, "Buy your leaf, sir!"—*Texas Siftings.*

A Michigan Central Railroad Employe Was His Case After a Seven Years' Control.

ALMON, Mich., Dec. 20, 1887.

While employed as a gang of the Michigan Central Railroad Company at Augusta, Mich., about seven years ago, I contracted a disease, and I have been a great sufferer since then. Have consulted the ablest physicians of this city and Ann Arbor, and all have pronounced my case Bright's disease, and taking every highly recommended remedy that I had knowledge of, but without avail, while suffering under a very severe attack in October last, began taking Hilbert's Electric Syrup, and am to-day a well man. It cured me after all else had failed. I feel it my duty to recommend this and, on receiving the remedy, allow me to say that it is the greatest medicine of the age for the cure of Chronic Diseases and Bright's Disease.

E. LAELISER, Agent M. C. R. R.

"CHARITY suffereth long." This is lucky owing to the fact that we have so much red tape in doling out assistance.—*Boston Transcript.*

Many People Refuse to Take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste, and, difficulty in digestion, but Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to say, "Physicians report our patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

"WHAT did Addie have on at the coming-out?" "Better ask me what she had off—quicker work."

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall feel glad to send sufficient of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

"ROUGH ON ITCH" Ointment cures Skin Humors, Eruptions, Scaly Skin, Itch, Ringworm, Itch Blotch, Pimpled Face, Chilblains, Itch, Ivy Poison, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Itch, Ivy Poison, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Blackheads, Nursing Sore Nipples, Ulcers, Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, Bunions, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Sore Eyes, Catarrh, Piles. 50c. Druggists or mail. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that troublesome disease, Catarrh, and trying every known remedy, at last found a simple remedy which cured him, and he gladly gave him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease, Catarrh, by enclosing stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 312 East Fourth street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

"ROUGH ON RATS," for rats, mice, bugs. 15c. "Rough on Corns," Ease for tender feet. 15c. "Rough on Coughs." Hard or soft cough. 25c. "Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

Half-Rate Land Excursions

Will leave Chicago via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Line, Feb. 7th, for Western Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska, and March 6th, April 3rd, May 1st, June 5th and 19th, July 3rd, 17th and 31st, and thirty days. For further information, circulars, etc., address, Chas. E. Phelps, C. P. A., Chicago, 62 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Prospectus this date for the asking.

The habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

SJACOBS OIL

THE LEADING REMEDY.

THE TRADE SAYS SO.

The Suffering Class Says So To The Trade.

IT IS VIRTUES ARE UNANSWERED AS IT IS CLEAR AND MERITORIOUS.

Chronic Cases 40 Years' Standing Cured Permanently.

Sold by Druggists and Jobbers Everywhere.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.

$66 Lives at home and make more money working for us than anything else in the world. Some have made over $100 in a week. Costly outfit and terms free. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

CONSUMPTION

TENSIONS to Soldiers and Heirs. 15 DRS. BAIR, ASTY, Washington, D.C.

$5 per day at home. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

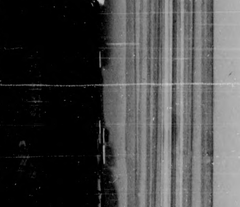
FARM AND GARDEN.

A CONVENIENT AND SAFE DEVICE FOR HOLDING A BULL.

Southern Exposure and Sunshine for Bees. Live Stock Statistics—The Farmer's Garden—Radish—All About Hotbeds. Safe Device for Handling a Bull.

In this progressive age most farmers grow some of their plants under glass, and in this manner keep space with the regular market gardener. The construction and management of hotbeds is a comparatively simple matter after one has had some practical experience in this direction. Manure beds are the sort that are used, and horse droppings is the preferred manure.

There are two methods in use now by gardeners in forming the manure bed, some digging a pit and filling the manure into it, and others building the manure up into a square bed and setting the frame on it. The first method requires the most labor and the second the most manure, hence in making a choice of methods one must let labor versus manure decide the matter. The first plan is the one most generally employed, and therefore is familiar, having been often described in print. Our here given shows a perspective view of a bed constructed on the manure without a pit, and described by Isaac J. Tringham, of La Plume, Pa., in his "Plant Manual," along with other interesting matter of general and widespread interest.



HOTBED WITHOUT A PIT.

Mr. Tringham advises that the spot selected for the bed be so sheltered as possible on the north and west by some building or high board fence. The sash should slope gently to the south or east. If the manure is fire and contains little or too long straw it will be necessary to put a plank frame around it to keep it in position. After leveling the manure there ought to be three or four narrow boards laid across it on which to rest the hotbed frame, so that after the manure heats all will settle together evenly. Unless the weight of the frame and sash will force it down into the manure, and the center of the bed will appear to raise and displace the plants.

When ready to begin operations the manure needs to be forked over, shaken out finely and thrown into a high conical heap to heat, if dry it should be watered until well dampened throughout the heap. If allowed to stand in this heap about one week it will heat and begin to smoke like a small volcano. A vital point to be observed in making a hot bed is to spread the manure down while hot; it then continues to heat, but if spread down cold it will heat slowly and unevenly. Early in the spring, when considerable cold weather is still anticipated, it is advised to use a common wagon box full of manure to each sash, but later in the season, when forming beds in which to transplant seedlings, one-half that quantity will suffice.

The soil used should be prepared in advance; it must be light, loose and rich. This soil should be placed on the manure to a depth of from four to six inches and the glasses properly adjusted. The most common sashes are 3 by 6 feet. The frame, therefore, should be made 6 feet wide and as long as is necessary to accommodate the number of sashes to be used.

After the soil becomes warm sow the seed in rows about four inches apart and scatter them quite thickly in the rows. Mr. Tringham advises against sowing broadcast, as the labor of keeping free from weeds is greater. When the seedlings are about three inches high he transplants them from 3 by 6 inches, and assures us these require more space he transplants without injuring the growing plants it is advised to get the stem well into the soil. The object sought is plenty of fibrous roots on a short, stocky stem. Closely watch the temperature of the beds, which ought to be from 60 to 65 degrees, suitable for tomatoes, peppers, etc. Cabbage and cauliflower require less heat and ought not to be placed in the same bed with tomatoes. Mr. Tringham thinks that better cabbage plants are produced without bottom heat, and employs for these a frame fitted the same as for a hotbed, except that the manure is omitted and a pit is made. He covers this frame with sash and sows the seed in February or early March.

A Good Radish for Market Gardeners.

Among novelties in vegetables extolled for the first time in the Philadelphia white "box" radish, which is illustrated and described by James Vick in his Guide for 1888, and shown in the accompanying cut. The points of superiority claimed for it are, a short, top, rapid growth, perfect uniform shape, extra fine quality, and showing no disposition to become pithy with age.

PHILADELPHIA BOX RADISH.

Vick says: "It is especially adapted for growing in boxes or frames, hence its name, as well as early sowing on squares or borders in the open ground. Owing to its thick short leaves, it can be sown very thickly in the row without causing the slightly in the row without causing the leaves to "draw." It has been estimated that fully one-half more radishes can be grown in the same space of this sort than most other varieties, hence its value to those engaged in forcing early vegetables under glass."

To the Vegetable Garden.

Cabbage, Irish and sweet potatoes do best on a coarse, sandy loam, the latter, however, attaining size at the expense of quality. Watermelons, cucumbers and sweet potatoes grown for fine quality flourish best on a bank of about 60 per cent. of very fine sand and 40 per cent. of clay.

Plant cauliflower early, five feet apart each way. Make the cabbage plants on one side of the hill; a week later plant the other side, and when well up thin to three of the best plants in the hill. For watermelons furrow eight feet apart each way, and proceed in all respects as above, and cultivate until the vines meet. Sifted coal ashes gives the best satisfaction in preventing the attacks of the melon bug.

In arranging dates for planting vegetables for a succession, it should be noted as the season advances and becomes warmer that peas, and in fact all kinds of vegetables, grow faster and overtake one another. The dates for planting the different sorts does not lead to corresponding intervals in gathering the crops. For instance, though five days' difference in date of planting peas in April will make about as many days' difference in the time of harvesting in June, yet five days difference in planting in May will make hardly any visible difference in ripening in July.

Sunshine for Bees.

Numbered with other queries of general interest sent out among leading apiarists all over the country, by the editor of The American Bee Journal, was the following:

"In wintering bees outdoors, would it be better to have the apiary on the south side of a hill facing south, where the bees get plenty of sunshine; or on the north side of a hill facing north, and no sunshine, as some have contended?"

In the twenty-one replies received all, excepting one, favored the southern slope and the sunshine. J. P. H. Brown said: "I prefer the apiary on the north side of a hill in a warm climate, and on the south side in a cold climate." G. W. Demaree replied: "I would prefer a southeastern slope to any apiary ground. But I have had my apiary on four sites in the past, differing widely from each other, and I have really seen but little difference as to the results." The editor of The Bee Journal concludes the replies with the following advice: "In the northern latitude, place the bees on the south side of the hill. In the south some prefer the hives to face the north, but all desire them to have as much sunshine as possible."

Live Stock of the Country.

A recent report of the department of agriculture shows an increase in horses, mules and cattle, with a decrease in sheep and swine. The largest rate of increase is in horses, amounting to 5 per cent. The increase in cattle is nearly 2 1-2 per cent., comparing closely with the advance in population. The total of cattle shows an aggregate upward of 40,000,000, or 82 per 100 of population. In sheep the decline appears to be between 2 and 3 per cent., the aggregate of flocks being about 43,500,000. Swine have declined in numbers less than 1 per cent., leaving the total upward of 44,000,000. The aggregate value of all farm animals is $8,000,000 more than a year ago, the total for cattle being smaller by about $64,000,000. The horses represent a total valuation of $946,050,000, the mules upward of $75,000,000, cattle $979,000,000, swine $221,000,000 and sheep $89,000,000, a grand aggregate of $2,250,000,000.

Safe Device for Handling a Bull.

A farmer in Rural New Yorker gave recently an illustrated description of a device for holding bulls that has proven convenient, durable and safe. It is simple and any blacksmith can make one. Put it on and let it remain on as long as the bull is being handled. It is not in the way of anything or at any time. It needs no attention. Lead with a rope or staff and hitch in the nose ring or above as you see fit. This farmer had a heavy, stout harness snap put on the end of the chain to hitch in the ring in the nose, and another snap to hitch the ring half way between the horns. Fit a ring on the horns under the nubs. If any bull is too harsh for common brass nubs and tears them off, have a blacksmith make a heavy iron nub with a heavy thread that will stand the racket.

DEVICE FOR HOLDING A BULL.

Labels and Outdoor Woodwork.

If wood labels are soaked in a solution of sulphate of iron, dried and then soaked in a strong solution of lime water until the wood is thoroughly saturated, they will last for a long time without rotting. To preserve outdoor woodwork from the effects of the weather, treat it in the following manner: Boil one gallon of coal tar and two and one-half pounds of sulphate of zinc and paint it on while hot.

Onion Notes.

It is probable, says a Pennsylvania correspondent in Orchard and Garden, that the Italian varieties of onions do better south than they do here, as they seem to require a longer season, and do not come to proper maturity here. The most reliable sorts for this section are the Yellow Danvers and Red Wethersfield, by far the greater quantity grown being the former.

Silk Culture.

Readers interested in the production of silk cocoons will be furnished with desired information on the subject on application to Commissioner Colman, department of agriculture, Washington. Silk worms' eggs will also be furnished, free of charge, to those who are in earnest about the matter provided they apply before the supply on hand has all been distributed.

Here and There.

Already Augusta, Ga., is taking active steps for a grand exposition next year—a sort of centennial affair.

The Iowa Register believes there will be an entire revolution in the matters of silos and in threshing corn and fodder.

Arkansas and Texas claim that the immigration into those states during the past year has been greater than in any previous season.

A special meeting has been called, to be held at Denver, Colo., March 27, to consider the future of the ranching industry, by the International Range Cattle association.

Florida nurserymen, it is said, are during a large business in shipping young orange trees to California.

The cotton manufacturing interests of the south are increasing rapidly.

STORIES OF MEN.

The Boy Knew Him and Senator Edmunds Knew Him Not.

A young man applied to Senator Edmunds for some money to enable him to go back to his home in Vermont. Being unknown to Mr. Edmunds, the senator addressed him as follows:

"How do I know that you live in Vermont? You might come from Texas, for all I know."

"I can only assure you that I speak the truth, senator. I have no way of proving it. My home is in Vermont."

"Oh, it is, is it?" said the senator, grimly. "Well, I've visited in that place a number of times. I suppose you know everybody there, don't you?"

The boy replied that the people he didn't know were not worth mentioning.

"Well, then," said the senator, "tell me the name of the fat old man who peddles milk about your place."

"He isn't fat and he isn't old," answered the youngster, digging his toe against a Skinny Eccles."

The hottest sort of a smile lit up the Vermont senator's stern features. Turning to his clerk, he said: "Give him some money. There's no doubting the boy's honesty," and then he added with a chuckle, as he turned to re-enter the chamber, "Skinny Eccles! well, well. I haven't thought of him oftener than a dozen times."—Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Lamar's Absentmindedness.

I remember a joke told about Lamar when he was in the senate. He has the reputation of being given to writing and thinking on paper, and his appearance sometimes is as walks along the avenue is very pensive and absent minded. At one time when he was living at Willard's his friend as he was coming from the senate down by the National hotel.

"Come up and have dinner with me," said Lamar to the gentleman in question, cordially.

The friend accepted the invitation and started to walk up the street with Mr. Lamar. He began the conversation as soon as he arrested in telling about some occurrence at home, but Lamar had fallen into one of his reflective moods, and was not listening to anything the friend said. The space between the National hotel and Willard's was passed over, and, finally arriving on the pavement in front of the latter hotel, Lamar suddenly pulled himself together, and, looking around, he remarked that he had a friend with him. He had not heard a word the gentleman had said, but, turning to him, stretched out his hand and said:

"Well, this is my hotel. I am very much obliged to you for walking up the street with me. Good-by," and turned to go in.

But the man was not so easily shaken. He laughed and said:

"Big pardon, senator; you invited me to dinner, and I am not going to lose it."

"So I did, so I did," cried Lamar quickly, and taking his friend by the arm he went in.—Washington Correspondence Courier-Journal.

Crowding Out at a Small Rate.

"I am usually very good at remembering names," said Senator Davis, of Minnesota, "but I did get stuck once and under the most embarrassing circumstances. I was sitting in my office at St. Paul, when in came a man whom I was delighted to see and who was delighted to see me. We had been raised as boys together, had enlisted in the same company and served through his war together, he being the lieutenant of the company of which I was captain. I knew him as well as my own brother, and as we had not met for many years I was glad to give him a genuine hearty welcome. But for the life of me I couldn't think of his name. He recognized with as all the meaning and I invited him to go to my house to stop. He consented to do so, and as I expected for the first time I commenced to grow very nervous for, of course, I would have to introduce him to my family, and I couldn't ask my old chum and comrade what his name was. Finally I thought of a funny expedient. Getting a pen and a sheet of paper I told him I thought it would be a good idea for us to join in a letter to another of our comrades with whom we were both very intimate during the war. He approved the suggestion and I wrote a couple of pages, telling our friend how pleasant it was to meet again and wishing that he was with us. Then I signed my name and passed the paper over to him. Much to my relief, he signed his full name and I was saved from the impending mortification."—Philadelphia Times.

One of "Nat" Goodwin's Pranks.

"That reminds me of a joke on Nat. I was out with Nat Goodwin," said the tall, board of trade man. "Thirsty, fellow he was, and so was I. We were going down to Kinsley's, and over on Jackson street we passed a thing was quiet, so saw a young couple just ahead of us—going home, probably, from a late afternoon supper.

"If that fellow had any grit in him," said Nat, "I'll make him sort with that girl."

"With this he took me by the arm, and we hurried along and overtook the couple. In passing them Nat gave the young chap a nudge, and then gave a parody at him, said:

"'What are you going to do about it?'

"The young man quickly caught on to Nat, and was going to thrash him, when Nat pulled me by the arm and we both turned and ran.

"'There,' said Nat, 'won't that make him solid with his girl? She thinks he pulled over, and, finally arriving on the pavement in front of the latter hotel, Lamar suddenly pulled himself together, and, looking around, he remembered that he had a friend with him. He had not heard a word the gentleman had said, but, turning to him, stretched out his hand and said:

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THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

A Small Boy's Anxiety Not to Know Everything.

A gentleman once saw a boy peeling the bark from one of his lime tree saplings with a hatchet. The gentleman tried to catch the boy, but the latter was too quick for him, so the farmer changed his tactics. "Come here, my little son," he said, in a voice that has wife with counterfeited friendliness, "come here to me a minute. I want to tell you something." The boy came up to the gentleman, "little boys like me don't need to know everything."—Texas Siftings.

The Wiggles of Wakefulness.

Some expressions are all the more notable for having sprung spontaneously into existence without the fostering aid of grammar. Lillian had an uncomfortable way of waking before light, and expecting the family to rise with her at what they considered an unseasonably early hour.

"Lillian, you must lie still and try to sleep," said her mother one morning, when this early bird began to chirp.

"I'll try," said the child, and so she did, but it was to no purpose. In five minutes she was sitting up in bed playing with her pretty fingers among their lands—Ben James S. Brisbin in New York Tribune.

Naval Station in the West Indies.

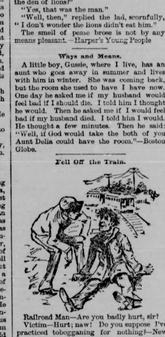
Professor Stephen O. Williams is of the opinion that the United States should establish a naval station in the West Indies. The United States does not own a foot of ground in the whole stretch of country between Cape Horn and Florida, and in case of war would be at great disadvantage. Professor Williams, from careful observation, has picked out the West Indies as the most suitable place for such a station. Cuba would be too great a load to shoulder, and Haiti and Santo Domingo, because of its size and the unpowerable character of its inhabitants. But there is an island, Professor Williams thinks, which must have been intended for the United States to use for naval reserve purposes. That is St. Thomas.

St. Th nas could not probably be purchased from Denmark without taking also the islands of Santa Cruz and St. Jan. The whole would cost about $3,000,000. The population of the group is about 35,000. In case of a canal being completed, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, the value of St. Thomas would be increased. England has Jamaica, and France and Spain both have commanding situations. With St. Thomas in its possession, the United States, Professor Williams thinks, would be on an equal footing with the European powers. As Denmark is supposed to be somewhat in need of money, and desirous of selling her West Indian possessions, it is suggested that the United States should step to the front and not let the golden opportunity slip by.—Demorest's Monthly.

Washington's Log Cabin.

Most biographers have given Indiana in their lives of Washington fail to mention an interesting relic of his youth, which might also be called a landmark in America's history. It is the log cabin home to which Washington, at 16 years of age, and George William Fairfax built and occupied while they were laying out Shenandoah valley now embraced in Clark county.

At that time the land upon which she building stood belonged to Lord Fairfax, but was afterward owned by Col. Daniel Morgan.



Railroad Man—Are you badly hurt, sirr?

Pat—Hurt—hurt! Do ye suppose I've practiced tobogganing for nothing?—New York Sun.

The Way of the Wise.

"It is greatly to be regretted," was remarked in the hearing of an Illinois farmer, "that farmers' boys do not stick to the farm. It seems as if scarcely any of them do."

"Oh, I dunno," said the farmer. "I've raised eight boys and they're all farmers yept one."

"Is that so? Only one of them caught by the glitter of the city, eh?"

"Yes, that's all. Four Job would go, spite of all I could do—run away to the city when he was 12, and we ain't never seen him since, nothin' to have come over twenty year. Pat I dunno but it's all right; he hadn't no likin' for farm work, nor wouldn't take no interest in it. He jest hankered after the hosses on the farm and didn't know enough about farm work to drive a team to water."

"Yes, I think it was better that he should have taken the hosses, if he wanted bad no taste for it. Is he in the mercantile business?"

"Oh, no, nothin' like that. He's jedged the farmer; 'no,' for the last ten years Job has been editor of an agricultural paper. He writes most all of the 'Hints to Farmers,' 'How to Do Farm Work,' 'Stick to the Farm, Boys,' and such things."—Fred Carrath in Chicago Tribune.

Every Man to His Taste.

Chicago Man at a union depot—So you are moving to Chicago, eh?

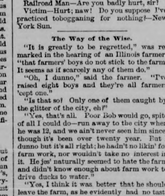
Philadelphia Man—Yes, I am tired being swindled, and have made up my mind to settle in Chicago, where I can get my Pennsylvania coal cheap.

Chicago Man—I am moving to Philadelphia. My health is not very good, and I want to live where I can get the best quality of western beef cheap.—Omaha World.

A Little Mixed.

A youth from the rural regions, with his pants at half mast and evidently suffering from malaria, called at one of our village stores the past week for a box of queen-anne pills and a small bottle of pneumonia.—Connecticut Valley Advertiser.

Between the Kisses.



Miss McCunker (of Cincinnati—I'm so glad to see you, dear. And just in time for the party, too.

Miss Hinesley of New York—I'm afraid I'm too tired to dissemble much.

Miss McCunker—That isn't dissipation chess amie. Papa's invited several people you'll like to go over to the factory and see their pack York to-morrow.—Tid Bits.

Incipient Consumption

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, &c., are all the results of neglect of exposure, and must have prompt and active remedies to remove them. Trump and Wooding Cough cures great suffering because an effective remedy is not at hand. Why then leave yourself and children exposed to danger and death, when *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* will relieve all ill effects, and prevent diseases, such as Pneumonia, Inflammation of Lungs, and Consumption. All Lung difficulties are removed by this remedy. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. mar

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Mosby, esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Texas, says: "Have used Electric bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. An satisfied its virtues cannot be its equal."

Mr. D. I. wilkerson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a this testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unrivaled. Price 50c, and $1 at Crouter's drug store.

Do You Value

Your horses and cattle? Attention to their health is as necessary as their regular food. If your horse is suffering from Epizootic, Ringbone, Spavin, Sprained Leg, Fever in Feet, Strains, Bruises or Cuts, or your Cow has Caked Bag, Garget, Scours, Blood, you will save money by buying *Parmelee's Universal Liniment* and using it freely. It is a cure for all these troubles, and so bring your stock into a healthful and valuable condition. It is also a valuable remedy for family use. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. mar

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by G. W. Crouter.

Health Will Follow

The use of *Parmelee's Hop, Iron and Bloode Bitters*. This remedy cures all troubles arising from the stomach, Kidneys or liver, and as a General Tonic it is far ahead of anything before presented to the public. This preparation is purely vegetable in all parts except the Iron, and the combination of these three wonderful drugs cannot fail to produce wonderful results. In large bottles 50 cents. For sale by G. W. Beaman. mar

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INVENTION has revolutionized the world of medicine. Man wants only the last half century. Not least among 1,17 wonders of inventive genius is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country by men, women, boys and girls, without capital or experience, by which any person may, at home, or elsewhere, at spare or all hours, easily make from 50c. upward per evening. Capital not needed, we start you. Full outfit free. Address at once, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always means death sooner or later. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption coughs and colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung, and chest affections. Trial Bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's.

Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Timothy D. Smith and Eliza M. Smith, his wife, to Ann Arbor Savings Bank, a corporation, dated April 1, 1885, in the office of the Register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Mich., in Liber 1 of mortgages, on page 38, and re-recorded in said office in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 32, on March 1, 1886. Which mortgage was assigned August 20, 1886, by said Ann Arbor Savings Bank to Charlevoix Savings bank (a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the state of Michigan) of Charlevoix, Michigan, said assignment was recorded August 20, 1886, in the Register of Deeds office in said county in Liber 2 of mortgages on page 565, and re-recorded in said office in Liber 2 of mortgages, on page 566, on March 16, 1887, on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due and unpaid the entire principal and interest amounting to Six Hundred and Thirty-nine and Twenty-five hundredths dollars ($639.25). The sum being large enough to satisfy the debt, and the expense of foreclosure, notice is hereby given that a sale of said premises will be made at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, of the premises hereinbefore described, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said mortgage, with interest and legal costs and expenses of said sale, which said premises, situated in the county of Charlevoix, are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block one (1) in the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof, and the south half of the south east quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty (20) in township three (3) north, of range six (6) west in the township of Charlevoix.

Dated the 19th day of March, A. D. 1888.

THE CHARLEVOIX SAVINGS BANK,
Assignee of Mortgage.

FRED W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default being made in the conditions of a mortgage bearing date, executed by Homer Mackee and Ella Mackee, his wife, to Jonathan Bennett, dated Nov. 24, 1886, and recorded Jan. 3, 1887, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix Co., Mich., in Liber 2 of mortgages, at Page 456, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of Six Hundred Dollars, and no suit having been instituted to collect the same, the Pine Lake Iron Company now being the owner of said mortgage and the power of sale having become operative, notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described, at public vendue, at the Court House door in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1888, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: Lots 29 and 30, range 7 W. Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated January 19, 1888.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.
A. D. CROUCHER, Mortgagee.
Attorney for said Company.

A HOME FREE

Two and One-Fourth Acres of Land, Less than Three-Fourths of a Mile from Village, to be GIVEN AWAY.

Every person paying Five Dollars for a Bill of Goods at one time at our store will receive a number which will give one chance to obtain the Land.

One number, between 1 and 1,000, will be reached in the envelopes that are posited in the bank, and will not be opened until all the numbers are given out, when the envelopes will be opened, and the person holding the ticket corresponding therewith will receive a deed of the above premises. A general stock of GROCERIES on hand.

A. J. MUDGE & SON,
Cor. Antrim and Craig Streets, Charlevoix.

J. F. SMITH,

Confectionery, Tobacco, Cigars,

GROCERIES

And Provisions,

HOT AND COLD LUNCH

At all hours.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

NEW LIVERY AND Feed Barn.

LITNEY & ACKERT

PROPRIETORS

Opposite Bridge Street House Charlevoix,

FIRST-CLASS RIGS REASONABLE RATES.

Abstracts of Title

At the Old Rate.

I will furnish Abstracts of Title to all parties desiring them, upon the following terms, viz: One Dollar for each Abstract, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent transfer.

REMEMBER, I have the only complete set of Abstracts in Charlevoix county, and will certify to the correctness of all Abstracts made in my office.

E. F. ALLEN.

Boyne City, Mich., Feb. 15, 1888.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix - Michigan.

Fitted location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Pelonkey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER,

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Dar Blades,

WAGON TUNGUES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

NEW - GOODS!

Call and see my new assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE,

OPTICAL GOODS, ETC., ETC.

NEW PATTERNS IN SILVERWARE

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both old and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Reopened articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

C. R. BELLINGER,
Bridge St., - - Charlevoix.

MILLINERY

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,
At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

PATENTS.

FRED W. CROCKER,
Counselor at Law & Solicitor of Patents,
ROOM 32, 234 BROADWAY,
New York, N. Y.

PENSION BLANKS.

And all other blanks used in prosecuting claims before the U. S. Pension, Patent, or Land offices Send for price-list. Address

J. H. WHEELER,
529 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

"I'm Just Going Down to the Gate"

and 86 other Popular Songs, in book form, ONLY FOUR CENTS. Dramas taken in exchange. Catalogue free. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. 3566 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia Pa.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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F. A. COCHRAN & CO.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.

DRUGGISTS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit.....3.10 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson.....10.10 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Toledo.....10.55 p. m. and 4.45 p. m.
Buffalo.....6.35 a. m. and 8.40 p. m.
Cincinnati.....6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

D. W. JOHNSTON, Mich. Agt. G. W. RUGGLES, A. G. P. & T. Agt.
Grand Rapids. Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect Oct. 1887.

Leave, going north, 8.18 p. m., 2.05 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m., 11.00 p. m.

Daily except Saturday.

F. J. WHITCOMB, Agent.

Portable Boiler FOR SALE.

Twelve feet long, 2½ feet shell, 4 feet wood; in perfect order, good and cheap. Address

L. E. ALLEN,
Charlevoix, Mich.

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WILL H. FRANCIS,
Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do Contracting and Building in Charlevoix and adjoining resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of hand and foot power lathes, Scroll Saws, Jig Saws, Tools for Repairing, Etc., on short notice. Shop on Bridge street, opposite Harlan Berdan's residence.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for any industrious person, many have made fortunes at the business. Nothing else offers a match. It is sure for anyone to make a good income by doing what is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you render only a few hours a day, and live at home. Any hours you may devote to the business will add large sums to your income. Many have made over $50 in a single day. Some $100 and $200 per month. Full particulars and directions free. Address at once, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

J. H. WHEELER.

The Sultan of Morocco, with whom our relations are not at present of the most amicable character, enjoys an annual revenue of about $2,500,000. He may have to put his hand in his pocket one of these days and pay for his abuse of American citizens.—New York World.

INGALLS DONE FOR.

Extracts from His Abusive Speech and Blackburn's Dignified Answer.

DOLLIE'S CREEK, BLACKBURN'S ARMY.

Personal allusions to myself I will pass by with but one single observation, and that is, exercise of this country in the terms that he has seen fit to employ in a deliberately prepared speech, and coined effort, he (Ingalls) has revealed the presence of a delicately prepared and well-ventilated, but, I should say, not unlike some other, which, if I concede that it is not entitled to be called a cow, yet, in my judgment, is not far from being the same. When the senator from Kansas undertakes to speak of the chief executive of the United States after such a fashion as to do violence to the office, I do not wonder that he should be the unparalleled coward that he has proven himself to be. When he undertakes to denounce

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Intelligence Gathered In by Wire from Every Quarter of the Nation.

Also a Few News Sandwiches from Lands Beyond the Broad Ocean.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

BADEAU AND THE GRANTS.

Col. Fred Publishes a Long Reply to the General's Address.

COL. F. D. GRANT makes public a long statement in reply to Gen. Adam Badeau's address to the American people upon the controversy which has arisen between Gen. Badeau and the family of the late Gen. U. S. Grant as to the services rendered by Gen. Badeau in connection with the writing of the "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant."

Colonel Grant says that it was with reluctance that he took up the matter for discussion, feeling that it was not his place to correct the history of the case to outsiders. Under the circumstances, however, he felt that the ground which has already been covered by Gen. Badeau's address, and the facts which have been given to correct the errors contained therein by himself and the lawyers in the case, clearly in the negotiations with a view to the settlement of the case without resort to the courts, to personal denunciation of General Badeau, and he feels that it is due to the memory of his father and love ones of a much less important character than Badeau claims that they were. Colonel Grant then reviews the relations of Gen. Badeau was a source of grief and anguish to his father, and he feels that it was the knowledge that the letters of his father, written in his sleep, days before my father's death, at a time when he was personally weak and when the memory of Gen. Badeau's letter of May 2 made his mental anguish greater than that of the body.

THE ROCK ISLAND'S ANSWER

It Charges the "Q" with Trying to Force All Western Roads Into a Trust.

THE answer of the Rock Island to the bill filed by the Burlington company in Judge Grosham's court to compel the former to haul Burlington freight and cars is highly sensational in character, says a Chicago special.

The charge made by the Rock Island is, in substance, that prior to the trouble with the Burlington the latter had been working in harmony and entered into a contract for the pooling of freight rates with the purpose of forcing all the competing lines great and small, to form a gigantic railway trust, to be managed by three men vested with absolute power to make and alter rates and divide the earnings of the lines entered into the combination. It is also charged that the Burlington foresaw and made use of the disaffection among its own employes for the purpose of covering the other roads into joining the trust, and that it was for the purpose of this latter purpose, attempted to induce the Rock Island trouble with its own employes and firemen. The Burlington officials deny these allegations and characterize them as baseless and absurd.

The Peace of Europe.

THE situation between the Central allies and Russia remains the same. The visit of the King of Roumania to Vienna resulted in a definite treaty under which Austria pledges to resist any violation of Roumanian territory. Leading Roumanian army officers will be replaced by German and Austrian officers. The Emperor's decree of March 21, authorizing Crown Prince Wilhelm to represent him in the transaction of state business, is now recognized as tantamount to the creation of a co-regency. Besides this decree another exists giving to the Prince fuller powers in his capacity as the Emperor's growing worse.

The German Emperor Improving.

A BERLIN dispatch says that "a wooden walk is being constructed in the park at Charlottenburg to enable Emperor Frederick to take outdoor exercise. Dr. Bergmann visits the Emperor every Sunday in order to reassure Germans who are opposed to Dr. Mackenzie. Dr. Mackenzie hopes to be able to pay a short visit to his London patients in a week or two. The Emperor has countermanded the order for the spring review of the guards."

Base-Ball in Australia.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for taking a company of at least twenty of the leading ballplayers of America to Australia. Mr. A. G. Spalding, the President of the Chicago Base-Ball Club, is at the head of the undertaking, and will accompany the party. Under his direction the great cities of the antipodes will be afforded a fine exhibition of the game of American base-ball, compared with which cricket is dull and lifeless sport.

The Burlington Road's Trouble.

A CHICAGO dispatch of Monday says: "Not a wheel of a freight car turned in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy yards yesterday. For the second time within a month the freight business of this road is temporarily paralyzed, this time by the action of the switchmen."

Telegrams in Brief.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, ex-Governor of New York, died last week in Germany, where he was staying for his health.

COLD and sleet are thought to have done serious injury to fruit and other crops in Central and Northern Illinois.

THE Central Theater and the Theater Comique, an unused structure adjoining, in Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire.

A JUNIATA at Clinton, Iowa, ordered twelve barrels of beer shipped, but this was found in a wholesale notice, in violation of the prohibition law.

A NEW scheme to pipe oil to Toledo, Ohio, and there refine it, has been floated by a syndicate that is determined to compete with the Standard Oil Company.

EMPLOYERS of Chinese labor in California having resolved the conditions that the wages demanded by the Chinese are extortionate, have sent agents to the South to engage negroes to take the place of the Mongolians. The first consignment of negro laborers passed through St. Louis en route to the coast last week.

THE EASTERN STATES.

The purchase of the *Mail and Express*, the leading Republican afternoon paper of New York City, by Elliott F. Shepard, a son-in-law of the late William H. Vanderbilt, is construed as favorable to the interests of Chauncey M. Depew as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. The paper was bought by Cyrus W. Field, and the price paid is understood to have been $350,000.

THE WESTERN STATES.

The Insurance Commissioners of Missouri are brought and agreed the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which has refused to comply with the law, on the ground that it is not an insurance company.

The United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of Bowman Bros. vs. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, which involves the validity of a statute of Iowa forbidding a railroad company to bring intoxicating liquor into the state, unless such company has been furnished with a certificate from the County Auditor of the county to which the liquor is to be transported, showing that the consignee is legally authorized to sell it. The court holds that the power to regulate or forbid the sale of a commodity after it has been brought into the State, does not carry with it the right and power to prevent its introduction by transportation from another State. The action of the Iowa statute of April 5, 1886, which prohibits railroad companies from bringing liquor into the State, is therefore declared to be invalid, and the judgment of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois is reversed, the Chief Justice, Justices Gray and Harlan dissenting. A Des Moines dispatch says that Prohibitionists at the Iowa capital think the decision will hurt their cause but little, while the liquor dealers are highly elated, and claim that it breaks down Prohibition.

EX-SENATOR TABOR, of Denver, owner of the Vulture Mine, near Phenix, Arizona, has received information that two of his messengers from the mine were murdered near Nugger Wells and robbed of $7,000 in bullion. He offers a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the murderers and $1,000 for the recovery of the bullion.

A Omaha special says: "There has not been such a flurry for several years as is now observable among the bankers and jobbers of wholesale shoving of counterfeit $5 silver certificates during the last three days. The bunco-steerers are working the new counterfeits."

THE Commercial National Bank of Dubuque, Iowa, has suspended payment.

In the tally-sheet forgery case at Columbus Junction, Iowa, the jury disagreed after being out two days, and was discharged. The ballot had stood six to two for conviction.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

At Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday, Governor Buckner suspended Treasurer of State James W. Tate. Tate is charged with defalcation in his office, and has fled the State. The defaulting official has been Treasurer for twenty-one years. He was considered the soul of honor, and the news will produce a tremendous sensation throughout the whole. It is thought Tate's shortage will amount to between $200,000 and $300,000. Stock speculations seem to run back eleven years.

A REWARD of $5,000 has been offered for the arrest of Tate, the defaulting Kentucky treasurer. His shortage is between $180,000 and $300,000.

A TERRIBLE wind-storm visited Georgia and East Tennessee Wednesday night, causing immense destruction to property and much loss of life. A Nashville dispatch says:

"The storm seems to have formed in the vicinity of Calhoun, Ga., and pursued a northeast course through Polk county, Tenn., and into and around East Tenessee, bounding across the Chilhowee mountains, and was next heard from near Lenoire, Tenn., on the East Tennessee road, eighty miles northeast of Chattanooga, at about 7 o'clock. At Lenoire, Joe Edmonds, an employe of the road, was killed, thirty minutes. The path of the tornado from Calhoun to Lenoire was through a section remote from railroads and telegraph lines and the accounts are very meagre. Reports say that houses have been blown down, and that many persons have been ground completely of grass, and a forest of timber was strewn as with a great scythe. The cyclone had a rotary motion, leaving a scene of desolation and destruction in its path. Large trees were twisted from their brush and others were torn up by the roots.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The great event at the national capital on Monday was the decision by the Supreme Court of the telephone cases, which has been so long in coming and has been the source of much anxiety, controversy, and speculation.

The number of people directly interested in this decision, including the stockholders in the various corporations involved, says a Washington special, was probably greater than in any case that has been decided for many years, and the value of the entire telephone property involved, estimated by the parties interested, is the greatest. The full points were reserved, however, as was expected by almost everybody here, for the benefit of the Bell and other companies, in fact, it was a fight of all the telephone companies against one. The decision rendered in the court-room was comparatively large, and the opinion, written and read by Justice Blatchford, although the longest that has been attempted to be read for years, and occupying the entire session of the court, was not intelligible to the interested in the case generally until after the adjournment. This decision settles the entire telephone business of the country, and Justice Blatchford said, that Bell was the original inventor of the telephone, and that patents may be transmitted over long lines, and that the patent of Bell is good and free to adopt the discovery to the wants of his fellow-men, and is entitled to the full value of the invention.

Two hundred and twenty-five cases have been lawyers in the United States have been engaged in the telephone cases, ex-Senator Edmunds, ex-Attorney-General Dickinson, former Postmaster-General Dickinson, Robert G. Ingersoll, and other eminent counsel appeared, and it is estimated that several million dollars have been expended in the prosecution of the cases. The Bell company will now have its own way, and the think that if that company, which has fluctuated widely on account of the contest in litigation, will have a fixed value until the expiration of the patents, which will be shortened in the case for the benefit of the public. The decision was rendered by a large interest in the Bell Company, and Justice Lamar became ill and not hear the argument. The decision was announced by Chief Justice Waite, but was read by Justice Blatchford, owing to the former's indisposition.

LYNCH a storm at Washington lightning struck the Capitol, the flash being especially vivid in the Senate Chamber. All the occupants of the Supreme Court-room—judges, lawyers, and suitors—jumped to their feet, but quickly resumed their seats, thinking balls of blue fire were not cool playing about the corridor, and some members thought the roof was about to tumble. A home could was knocked down, and an engineer in the basement was prostrated.

A BILL is to be reported by the House Committee on Revision of the Laws, at Washington, proving for an amendment to the Constitution which the Senators will be asked by a direct resolution to submit to the Legislatures. A member of the committee is quoted as saying:

We have agreed upon this report only after a careful and painstaking investigation of the matter by the people. It proposes a change in the mode of voting for President and Vice-President, so as to give to the representative character of a majority of the States. The present system under which the senate has long rested on account of the unequitable manner in which states have been used in making up electoral colleges, is not satisfactory to the people, and the committee of a second vice-President, but it does not seem to be in response to any popular demand.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE Iowa Republican Convention met at Des Moines March 21. J. P. Dolliver was chosen temporary Chairman, and, owing to the illness of Gov. Larrabee, was continued permanent Chairman. Congressman Farwell H. Henderson was, by acclamation, selected a Delegate-at-large to the National Convention, the balloting for the other three delegates resulting in the election of J. S. Clarke, George D. Perkins, and J. P. Dolliver. The resolutions set forth the qualifications and attainments of Senator William B. Allison, and recommend him as the fit candidate for the Presidency. These were adopted with cheers; Allison songs were sung, the convention joining in the chorus, and an Allison brigade was formed to go to Chicago in June.

WITHIN a week or ten days a letter from Chauncey M. Depew is to be published stating that he will not accept for the Republican nomination for President, says an Albany (N. Y.), special. The letter will be sufficiently explicit to check all talk of Mr. Depew as a candidate. Mr. Depew has never encouraged the mention of his name in association with the nomination, and has never had an idea of running for the office. The mention of his name has been gratifying to him as a man, who is a little proud of the versatility of his talents. His views on the subject have never been a secret to his personal friends and acquaintances.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

THE earthquake shocks in Yunnan China, continued three weeks, destroying several towns and causing great damage to shipping. At Kien-Shin 4,000 persons were killed.

A GAS explosion set fire to a crowded theater in Vienna, Austria, while a play was in progress, and the building was consumed. Upwards of a hundred persons lost their lives.

SENATOR ALDRICH, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill to reduce the revenue from internal taxation, on March 30. Six pages contain binding bill, which proposes to repeal all taxes on tobacco, small issue in exchange for 4-per-cent. bonds an equal amount of 4-per-cent. bonds issued in 1907, and that in consideration of the reduction of revenue the banks be allowed to tax bankers' capital at the rate of one-half of one per cent. on the present worth of the difference in the circulation of the banks, which the present worth interest should be computed at not less than 4 per cent. The bill also provides for the redemption of the 4-per-cent. bonds shall be paid at the option of the government at any time after the expiration of twenty years. The bill also provides that the surplus in the treasury be used to pay the national debt, and if continued in excess of the amount required for the public purposes, it shall be applied to the payment of the bonds of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase the bonds at the rate of not exceeding $100 for the principal and accrued interest thereon, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the purchase of said bonds.

Keep the Stables Light.

Dark stables are an accumulation, and should be avoided. Light is not so necessary to sanitary comfort, either in winter or summer, to secure health. If a horse's eyes are enlarged—the pupil of the eye is made to contract by light, and also a harness put on to him and suddenly brought out into the light, the sudden light, which contracts the pupil so suddenly is so intense excites pain. In the evening in this very foolish and injudicious manner we bring our horses out of the dark, and they become impaired, and if continued long enough, they will become blind. I see how very painful it is to face a bright light, and I know that if I should go out of a dark room day night for a short time, till my eyes became accustomed to the darkness, then drop suddenly into some well-lighted room, I would be so sorely stricken, to see for a few moments in the sudden light that my eyeballs would burn to the point of pain, and I know that if I should put my horse repeatedly into a dark place, and then, when his eyes have dilated, put a light in his face, the pupil of his eye would become impaired, and if continued long enough, he would become blind. I see how very painful it is to face a bright light, and I know that if I should go out of a dark room day night for a short time, till my eyes became accustomed to the darkness, then drop suddenly into some well-lighted room, I would be so sorely stricken, to see for a few moments in the sudden light that my eyeballs would burn to the point of pain, and I know that if I should put my horse repeatedly into a dark place, and then, when his eyes have dilated, put a light in his face, the pupil of his eye would become impaired, and if continued long enough, he would become blind. The one and only right way is to have light stables, and then retire the light when the horse is in them. Let the light shine on the horse's eyes, and let the horse see the light. Light is the great purifier, and the great preservative of health. Light is the great purifier, and the great preservative of health. Light is the great purifier, and the great preservative of health

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. GRIER, EDITOR.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in State Convention in Hartman's hall, at Grand Rapids,

WEDNESDAY, MAY, 10TH, 1888,

At 10 o'clock noon,

For the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic National Convention, called to meet at St. Louis, Missouri, June 5, 1888, the selection of a State Central Committee to serve for the ensuing two years, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The convention will elect four delegates and four alternates at large, twenty-two district delegates from each congressional district and twenty-two district alternates, two members of the State Central Committee, from each congressional district, and a chairman at large.

According to the rule adopted by the state convention held at Detroit in 1886, every county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes, but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the county they represent.

The delegates from each Congressional District will meet in caucus at ten o'clock a. m., on the day of the convention and recommend candidates as follows: Two district delegates, two district alternates, two members of the State Central Committee, one vice-president of the convention, and one member each for the committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business and resolutions.

All voters who are in accord with the present Democratic administration in its efforts to reduce taxation to the legitimate wants of the national government, economically administered, are invited to participate in the selection of delegates to this convention.

I. M. WESTON, Chairman.
JOHN MINER, Secretary.

Under the above call Charlevoix county is entitled to four (4) delegates.

We are in receipt of the fifth annual report of the bureau of labor and industrial statistics from A. H. Heath commissioner of labor.

It is hinted that upon the death of the Queen of England the Prince of Wales may be elected president of the new empire.

The friends of Gen. Hancock, who have been active in their efforts to raise sufficient money to purchase a house in Washington for Mrs. Hancock, have met with complete success.

The executive committee of the Minnesota Farmers' alliance comprising members of both political parties in session at St. Paul, March 26, adopted resolutions endorsing President Cleveland's views on the tariff issue, denouncing the protective tariff and calling for its immediate repeal on all raw material and the necessaries of life.

The political complexion of the Tribune, Lansing's new daily, can readily be gathered from the following paragraphs: That long-tailed rodent, Godfrey, says he don't care a d——n for the republican party. * * * Whitelaw Reid, of the N. Y. Tribune, ran a "rat" sheet and James G. Blaine was defeated for the presidency of the United States.

The great state of Texas is *mutatis mutandis*, in almost as bad a fix as the great United States. It has $1,000,000 surplus in its treasury, and the governor is about to call an extra session of the legislature to determine what shall be done with it. How would it do to lend it to the republican managers who have bankrupted the state treasury of Ohio?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Texas has now been a total of $2,275,000 recommended by the committees of the two houses for expenditure upon Michigan public buildings and the present status of the several bills is as follows: Detroit, favorably reported by senate committee at $1,500,000; Bay City, passed house at $150,000, and favorably reported in the senate at $200,000; Saginaw, favorably reported in the house at $125,000; Lansing, same, at $100,000; Kalamazoo and Jackson at $75,000 each, and Grand Haven at $50,000. The Muskegon bill is expected to be heard from this week.

The tariff discussion between Judge J. G. Ramsdall, of Traverse City, and Rev. A. Walkley, of Manistee, was concluded last Thursday night before an audience of about 1,000 people. Mr. Walkley opened with a half-hour's speech and reviewed the talk of an hour made by the Judge the previous evening. The position of the Judge that free trade would destroy our factories and turn us into an agricultural country, was handled in a masterly way that drew round after round of applause from the audience. He reviewed the assertion of the Judge about the so-called bad effects of the low tariff of 1850-60, and after showing by census figures that the interval referred to was the most prosperous one in an increase of national wealth, he turned the Judge's point on him by charging him with now desiring to lower the present tariff so as to nearer approach that much abused tariff of 1850-60. Mr. Walkley's half hour was packed with just such ringing points—every one of which fell like a sledge hammer on the protection advocate. Mr. Walkley's reply was loudly applauded, and the free traders are heartily elated over the result.

Morrison R. Waite was the seventh chief justice of the supreme court the United States. John Jay, the first one, was appointed by George Washington in 1789. He resigned in 1795, and John Rutledge was appointed, but presided over only one term of the court, the senate not confirming his appointment. Oliver Ellsworth was then chosen and served until 1800, when he resigned. He was the third chief justice named by "the Father of his Country." John Marshall was appointed by President John Adams, in 1801, and served until his death in 1835—a period of thirty-four years. Next came Roger B. Taney, who was appointed by Andrew Jackson. He died in 1864. Salmon P. Chase, was appointed by Lincoln in that year, and Waite received his appointment from Grant in 1874.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Clippings From Our State Exchanges.

A milk trust is to be formed at Grand Rapids.

Navigation is open between Frankfort and Manistee.

The Leeland Enterprise says that there is a good opening at that town for a lawyer.

Navigation is open on Lake Erie and boats are running between Detroit and Cleveland.

The April term of the supreme court convened Tuesday, April 3, with 146 cases on the calendar.

Mitchell Petoskey second son of the great chief of that name, died, of pneumonia, at Petoskey, last week, Monday.

A Schoolcraft man has a sweet scented scheme on his mind for this year. He is going to raise 40 acres of onions.

The Lansing condensed milk factory, though but two years established employs 60 hands and cannot keep up with its orders.

Gen. Cutcheon has received a favorable report from the lighthouse board on his request to have a fog signal established at Manistee, at a cost of $5,500.

At the session of the state railway crossing board, March 28, the map of the Frankfort & Southeastern railroad was approved through Benzie county, except the crossing of the Northeastern railroad.

The Chicago & West Michigan management intends to extend its road from Baldwin to Traverse City during the coming summer. The chief engineer and 14 surveyors are now at work running the line.—Traverse Herald.

People of Manistique are often told their duty about contributing money for the purpose of educating the heathen; but very little is ever said about getting the Indian children of Schoolcraft county into schools.—Manistique Pioneer.

The pine barren experimental farm, which the state board of agriculture is starting, has been located a mile from Grayling. If the pine barrens can be made half as rich as the pine barons, it will be a great thing for Michigan.—Frankfort Express.

Some of the leading citizens of Harbor Springs and Cross Village are making a strong effort to secure a change of the survey made for the Charlevoix railroad, so that it will pass through Harbor Springs and Cross Village.—Independent-Democrat.

The Michigan state agricultural college has furnished the president for agricultural colleges of Kansas, Colorado and Dakota, and professors for similar institutions in seventeen different states of the union, besides contributing educators in specialties for Japan.

The propellor City of Grand Rapids, of Traverse City & Mackinac line, will be given speed wheel this season. Her machinery has been thoroughly overhauled and other repairs made at total expense of nearly $3,000. She will run same as last season, touching at Northport, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.—Elk Rapids Progress.

C. W. Caskey begins carrying the Cross Village and St. James mail Monday on his steamboat contract. We understand the schedule will be Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the same as last year. The mail will go overland to Cross Village, and overice to St. James until the opening of navigation.—Independent Democrat.

After receiving offers of bonus from nearly every large city in southern Michigan, the Gale Plow Works have decided to stay at Albion. It is not clear just how much they are to get, but they have bought a farm of about 200 acres, will erect new buildings, enlarge the work's capacity, and and do just what the newspapers said they would—stay in Albion.

The Morning Tribune is the name of a daily paper just published at Lansing, by the Lansing Typographical Union, and the first number was issued last Monday morning. The necessity for this paper seems to to have grown out of the late trouble in the state printing office. The Tribune starts out with a good appearance and we hope it may prove a success to its projectors.

In the river and harbor bill which the committee have agreed upon, the "Soo" is down for a million dollars, and Hay Lake channel for $500,000. The other appropriations for Michigan are as follows: Saginaw river, $65,000; Clinton river, $10,000; Black river, $10,000; Rouge river, $10,000; Ludington, $60,000; Grand Marais, $50,000; Grand Haven, $25,000; Marquette, $25,000; Muskegon, $45,000; Sand Beach, $70,000; Charlevoix, $12,500; Cheboygan, $15,000; Frankfort $8,000; Manistee, $10,000; Monroe, $5,500; Ontonagon, $12,500; Pentwater, $8,000; Portage Lake, $10,000; St. Joseph, $10,000; Saugatuck, $5,000; South Haven, $10,000; White River, $10,000; Black Lake, $5,000; St. Joseph river, $2,500; Menominee, $9,000; Au Sable, $4,800; Thunder Bay, $4,500. This aggregates $2,550,000, or one-ninth of the total appropriation. Congressman Fisher, who is on the committee, has got in some big work for Michigan, and if the items are not cut down the "Soo" folks will feel called upon to get up another banquet.

Additional Local.

Christ Church Mission.

Report of Christ Church Mission Sunday school from Advent to Easter, 1888:

The whole number on the roll is 132, scholars, teachers, and officers; fifteen names have been stricken off for removal and non-attendance; 117 present number. Average attendance, Sundays, at 3 o'clock, 82. Services and instructions under the direction of the Warden of the Mission. There are primary, intermediate, and senior departments. Each under one head.

Rev. C. T. Stout was present Jan. 1st, and addressed the Sunday school. Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Jan. 22d, visited the mission, addressed the school, and baptised eighteen persons,—eleven children, and seven of "riper years." Services have been held Wednesday evenings and Good Friday, in Lent, at the residence of W. P. Brown. Average attendance from the Sunday school, about 40.

All who had a perfect record for attendance, lessons, and behavior, at every session from Easter before were enrolled as members of "League of Honor" in Advent, 1887, viz: Ada Litzan, May Brown, Anna Blodgett, Ralph Washburn, Herbert See, Maggie Green, Orvil Phelps, Lillie Hayes.

Hayes.

Benzonia, April 3.—To day George Willis of this place leaves for Missouri. Although his many friends here are sorry to have him go, they all all wish him the best of success in his new home.

Peter Kane was over in the town of Bay, visiting with his relations last Saturday and Sunday.

The citizens ticket was successful with the exception of road commissioner in our town this year.

Chas. Hanlin, who has been recruiting here for the past two or three months started for Washington Territory yesterday.

Mrs. George Cook, of Charlevoix, has been visiting friends in Hayes since Saturday.

Wm McNally is on the sick list.

Banks.

Will Byers has gone to Ohio to visit friends. He is coming back when he gets ready.

Miss Cora Wood is visiting in Charlevoix.

Miss Sanlisbury closed a very successful term of school last Friday.

George Blazett jr., of Spencer Creek, is visiting his uncles Will and Dave, of this place.

John Jolliff jr. is home again from Traverse City.

Fred Stafford has purchased ten acres of land, and will build a house this summer.

Gene Byers moves on his farm this week.

Part of the lumber is on the ground for the M. E. church.

CHARLEVOIX SCHOOLS.

Report for the Term ending March 23d, 1888.

The following is the report of the Charlevoix public schools for the month ending Mar. 23d, as furnished by Prof. H. M. Enos, principal:

NUMBER ENROLLED.	
First department, Mrs. Upright	46
Second department, Miss Mason	42
Third department, Miss O'Neil	43
Fourth department, Miss Nelson	48
Fifth, grammar section, Miss Gray	49
Fifth, high school, H. M. Enos	25
Total	255
AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.	
First department	38⅞
Second department	38⅞
Third department	42⅞
Fourth department	45½
Fifth, grammar section	46⅞
Fifth, high school	24⅞
Average	236⅞
DAYS ATTENDANCE.	
First department	2909
Second department	2169
Third department	2441½
Fourth department	2673
Fifth, grammar section	2711
Fifth, high school	1431
Total	14335½
DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.	
First department	111½
Second department	163½
Third department	129
Fourth department	63
Fifth, grammar section	118
Fifth, high school	205½
Total	611½
AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	
First department	35.3
Second department	36.1
Third department	40.1
Fourth department	44.4
Fifth, grammar section	45
Fifth, high school	23.8
Total	224.8
CASES TARDY.	
First department	12
Second department	21
Third department	21
Fourth department	25
Fifth, grammar section	15
Fifth, high school	03
Total	96
ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.	
First department	94.75
Second department	93.00
Third department	95.00
Fourth department	97.70
Fifth, grammar section	95.83
Fifth, high school	98.18
Average	95.05
NUMBER OF PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY DURING THE TERM.	
First department	07
Second department	10
Third department	16
Fourth department	17
Fifth, grammar section	16
Fifth, high school	12
Total	79

List of pupils neither absent nor tardy for the term ending March 30.

First Department—Ernest Brown, Eddie Brink, Miley Miller, Walter Beauvais, George Hamlin, Zala See, Nellie Brown.

Second Department—Forest Bartholomew, Carrie Gelken, Garfield Myers, Ida Olney, Daisy Ackert, Mattie Brink, George Lamphear, George Emery, Frank Ripley, Johnnie Ackert.

Third Department—Grace Carter, Morris Ackert, Grace Emery, Frank Lawrence, Frank Wilson, Roy Washburn, Clara Eaton, Jessie Brown, Gertrude Myers, Lillie Newman, Onsta Herson, Ethel Herson, Bertie Taylor, Bertie Bence, Hugh Green, Thomas Lindsay.

Fourth Department—Matie Lamereaux, Harvey Lawrence, Wallace Newman, Carrie Brown, Perry Gotham, Walter Keele, Mary Tullock, Willie Gotham, Emma Lamphear, Florence Phelps, Eva Swain, Bertie Campbell, Ernest Peasley, Frank Metcalf, Hiram See, Clarence Sherwood, Lena Goss.

Fifth Department, Grammar Section—Edith Phelps, Maude Scott, Geo. Newman, Charles Lawrence, Annie McCartney, Edward Stewart, Eddie Widdifield, Lillie Eaton, Carl Clifford, Winfred Bartholomew, Cloie McCartney, Hettie Blodgett, Mary Wood, Rose Stokoe, George Metcalf, Fred Myers.

High School—Maggie Enos, Luna Washburn, Phila Wood, Blanche Bartholomew, Lulu Carter, Ada Litzan, May Brown, Anna Blodgett, Ralph Washburn, Herbert See, Maggie Green, Orvil Phelps, Lillie Hayes.

Coming Events.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning the subject will be: "The share of those who tarry by the stuff." In the evening, "Neglect of Salvation."

Christ Church Sunday school at Green's hall next Sunday 3:30 o'clock p. m. Subject, senior department, "Our duty towards our neighbor," and beginning of Church History. All are invited.

At the Baptist church next Sunday morning, subject of sermon, "The fact and religious importance of the resurrection of Jesus Christ." Sabbath school immediately after morning service. In the evening some points of the Sunday question will be under consideration. Prayer meet-Thursday evening.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our thanks to our friends for the many acts of kindness and assistance during the sickness and death of our infant daughter.

MR. and MRS. W. E. BEDWIN.

Aid Society Election.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church the following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. C. J. Strang.
First Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Second Vice President—Mrs. W. H. McCartney.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Geo. Braman.
Treasurer—Mrs. Alex Cameron.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the furnishing of all the material, and building a school house in district No. 4, in the township of Hayes will be received by Chauncey Howe sr., of Hayes at any time before the 20th day of April, 1888. Specifications to be examined on and after April 12 at 12 o'clock noon, 1888. Specifications for the same can be seen at the office of A. D. Crozier, Chase, Charlevoix, and at the residence of J. B. Lewis in Hayes. Reserving right to reject any or all bids. By order of the board.

CHAUNCEY HOWE SR. Director.

F. E. WOOD, BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

GEO. W. MILLER,

The Leading Clothier of Charlevoix County,

Will next week tell about that new stock of goods just placed on his shelves. In the meantime come and select your

New Spring Suits.

Dry Goods!

Notions and Carpets.

Having received a large line of **CARPETS**, we would invite all to call and inspect them, and get prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident we can give better value for the money than any house in this vicinity. Remember the Place.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. **B. SEE.**

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County. Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

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Lowest Prices AND BEST GOODS MAKES SUCCESS.

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CHICAGO Cor. Canal AND 16TH STS

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 5, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending April 5, 1888.

BUTTER, per lb, 22c.
EGGS, per doz., 15c.
POTATOES, per bu., 75c.
WINTER APPLES, per bu., 60 @ 85c.
WHEAT, per bu., 80c.
OATS, per bu., 40c.
HAY, per ton, 12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $3. steers, $4 @ $4.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.50@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c.@$1.00.

Local Notes and News.

School will commence again next Monday.

☞ Perry Weed has put in a full line of legal blanks.

☞ I. D. Bartholomew & Co. will sell goods for cash.

☞ For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's.

The boys are returning from the lumber and wood camps.

The iron keel of the Stockbridge yacht weighs five tons.

☞ Perry Weed is carrying a large assortment of legal blanks.

☞ For legal blanks of all kinds, go to Perry Weed's book-store.

O. D. Hilton expects to plant about 100 more fruit trees this spring.

Brown & Co. now do their corresponding with a Hammond type writer.

Congressmen Tarsney and Whiting have each ordered a quantity of Charlevoix cigars.

The Stockbridge yacht is nearing completion at Campbell's yard, and will be handsome craft.

At Monday's election, the township of Marion voted to build a town hall, not to exceed in cost $600.

Charlevoix county now has sixteen townships. The town of Bay is fully organized, and elected its first officers Monday.

It is reported unofficially that John Kilborn was re-elected supervisor of Bear Lake, and W. E. Housley was elected in Chandler.

The house of Oland Wood in Norwood was entirely destroyed by fire Tuesday morning, with nearly all the household furniture.

We are in receipt of a copy of a booming edition of the San Diego (Cal.) Daily Bee, from Ed. F. Parmelee, now one of its editors.

C. R. Bellinger announces a quarter off sale in rings, pins, chains, cuff and collar buttons, charms, etc., for one week, beginning Saturday, April 7th.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co., have secured the planting of 12,000 brook trout in Monroe creek, and 4,000 in Newman creek. The planting was done last Friday.

A large party from Smithson's camp gave the family of O. D. Hilton a pleasant surprise on Monday night of this week. Music and dancing and a good supper were on the program.

From a sack of the Rifenbury Milling Co.'s Bridal Veil (patent) flour, Mrs. Strang has made just as white, light, and sweet bread as can be made from any flour in this market. It is equal to the best.

A. T. Washburne & Co. have placed three convenient cash-carriers in their store, which will save many steps and much time,—an item of considerable importance on busy days.

While the people are wading around in mud in southern Michigan we have snow right over the tops of our front gates. Our gardens will be planted, however, about as soon as theirs. When our snow once starts it does not stand upon the order of its going but goes with a right smart git.—Enterprise.

Capt. Huime is thoroughly rebuilding the schooner Peoria. From the water line planking up she is entirely new, with new timbers and stays. Capt. Joseph Swails has charge of the work. While Capt. Swails has no ship yard he has facilities for ship building and is kept busy all winter.

Last Saturday was the 41st anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Barnard Burns. In the evening they were very agreeably surprised, when thirty-one of their children, grand-children and great grand-children gathered around them and seemed to take complete possession of the premises. It is needless to say that this was one of the most enjoyable events of their married life. Mr. and Mrs. Burns were the recipients of many handsome and valuable gifts. Nineteen of their lineage were unable to be present.

Mrs. W. P. Brown yesterday celebrated her fifty-sixth birthday, and last evening about thirty intimate friends gathered in their parlors, and participated in a general good time. Quite a number of mementoes were received by Mrs. Brown.

At the election Monday Henry Cunningham was chosen overseer of the highway in district number one and A. B. Upright in district number two. Horace Hull and Joseph Pappin were elected pound masters. The highway tax was fixed at ½ of one per cent, the contingent fund at $1000, the library fund at $200, and the bridge fund at $800.

In another column will be found an advertisement of J. Milo Eaton's abstracts of title, which have been completed, and are now in good shape for a prompt response to all who want to know the condition of their title. Mr. Eaton's long acquaintance with the real estate business of this county gives him an excellent advantage in this matter.

When the steamer Joseph Gordon comes out this spring it will be a new boat. She is now at Campbell's yard being rebuilt, and will be lengthened twelve feet and raised two feet, a commodious cabin will be built aft, but forward will be left open, which will fit her for the freight trade as well as for passengers. Capt. Guard is superintending the work personally.

The prize gold pen offered for the greatest improvement in penmanship in the fifth department grammar grades during the last half of the winter term, was won by Bertie Brown, of the eighth grade. The prize was offered by one of our citizens and the award was made by a committee composed of Miss Nelson and Mrs. Upright. The contest was so close that the ladies named called in a third party to decide between two specimens which were very nearly alike in merit.

Purely Personal.

Ed. Aldrich is at home this week.

Mrs. Wm. Gray went to Burgess, Tuesday.

Mrs. Wrisley has been quite ill the past week.

Harry Widdifield lost a horse Tuesday night.

A. Stewart returned from Canada last Saturday.

Geo. Bates left last Friday for Winona, Minn.

M. S. Mason has been granted an original pension.

Miss May Papineau is spending the week's vacation at home.

A. G. Cook moved into the Harsha house on Main street Monday.

Miss Anna Cooper is at home this week during the vacation of her school.

Mike Litney left Monday for a drive to Traverse City with a traveling man.

Mrs. A. J. Malge left yesterday for Covert on account of the sickness of a brother.

Henry Barth, the boiler maker, is at Norwood repairing boilers for Goyles & Nash.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls are now in Washington where they will spend about two weeks.

We are pleased to learn from Wm. Black, of Marion that his eyesight is much improved of late.

Dr. Wood has decided to take a trip west before locating at Charlevoix. He expects to leave this week.

Thomas Barrett, of Hayes, recently cut three of his toes nearly off. Dr. Carlstein reports him doing well with the loss of but one toe.

W. S. Johnson, of Sutton's Bay, when in Charlevoix county looking after business interests, last week, called upon the JOURNAL.

Miss Lilly Huntington gave a party to a number of her friends on her seventeenth birthday, Monday, April 2d. All enjoyed a very pleasant time.

Fred See did not stop at Spokane Falls as he intended when leaving here, but went on to Walla Walla, where he soon found employment in a factory.

F. D. Phillips left Tuesday for a trip down the G. R. & I. to Reed City and back on the Michigan Central, in the interest of the Progressive Cigar Factory.

Frank Wood and wife left Tuesday for Grand Rapids where Mrs. Wood will visit relatives. From Rapids they will visit in Indiana and perhaps further south before returning.

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

Full Reports of Township Officers Elected.

By the kindness and promptness of our friends we are enabled to give this week full reports of the election last Monday in most of the townships of the county. No political elements were introduced, the people generally uniting in union caucuses. Where contests occurred, the issues were purely local.

BAY.

Supervisor—Edward Starmer.
Township Clerk—Fred Van Ansburg.
Treasurer—Herman Bathke.
School Inspectors—John Karcher, and George Long.
Highway Commissioner—Morrel Long.
Justices of the Peace—Geo. Long, Edward Boynton, William Willis, and Stephen Hicks.
Constables—Morrell Long, Joseph Shaw, Wm. Corwin, James Francis.

BOYNE VALLEY.

Supervisor—Wm. A. Nelson.
Clerk—Wm. N. Vliet.
Treasurer—H. H. Eaton.
School Inspector—Merritt Magee.
Highway Commissioner—John Baker.
Drain Commissioner—Cromwell Magee.
Justices of the Peace—Wm. Mears, Marshall Magee, Judge Barnes, John Sabiers.
Constables—Fred Tuttle, Jacob Deitz, George Van Buren, Robt. Findley.

CHARLEVOIX.

Supervisor—F. J. Meech.
Clerk—Horace S. Harsha.
Treasurer—G. W. Miller.
Justice of the Peace—A. J. McLeod.
School Inspector—Frank G. Hines.
Highway Commissioner—Roswell Madge.
Drain Commissioner—Jacob Weyland.
Constables—Elmer Mayne, George Pappin, Thomas Beak, Sr., and Charles See.

EVANGELINE.

Supervisor—Franklin M. Chase.
Clerk—Wm. J. Lewis.
Treasurer—Wm. Gardner.
School Inspector—C. C. Batchelor.
Highway Commissioner—Wm. F. Hayward.
Justices of the Peace—David M. Hunt, A. E. Martin, Chas. Denell.
Constables—Lewis McWain, John Clickner, Geo. L. Griffin, Charles Ward.

EVELINE.

Supervisor—Ava Smith.
Clerk—Robert A. Miller.
Treasurer—Albert B. Steele.
School inspector—Fred E. Miller.
Highway Commissioner—John Dunlop.
Justice of the Peace—R. L. Allen.
Constables—Dan Melville, I. G. Waldron, John A. Hammond, John Loose.

HAYES.

Supervisor—Fred Smith.
Clerk—C. H. Winford.
Treasurer—Moses Cooper.
School Inspector—Horace S. Newson.
Highway Commissioner—Isaac Stauffer.
Drain Commissioner—Chauncy Howe, Sr.
Justice of the Peace—John E. Robinson.
Constables—S. W. Setter, Wm. Compton, Charles Arnold, Wm. Whitford.

MARION.

Supervisor—John Ward.
Clerk—W. D. Thompson.
Treasurer—John A. Johnson.
School Inspector—Wm. Black, Sr.
Highway Commissioner—Wm. Black, Jr.
Drain Commissioner—Michael Nowland.
Justice of the Peace—John Simpson.
Constables—Myron Geer, Fred Mason, Henry Dixon, John Dougherty.

MELROSE.

Supervisor—A. K. Smith.
Clerk—Willis Kerns.
Treasurer—O. L. Card.
Highway Commissioner—N. N. Card.
Drain Commissioner—John Van Saw.
Justices of the Peace—John Jones and R. A. Howard.
Constables—Chas. Van Saw, S. Stone, Henry Howard, and Henry Easton.

NORWOOD.

Supervisor—William Harris.
Clerk—Wm. F. Pearl.
Treasurer—Aldrich Stafford.
School Inspector—G. V. Nash.
Highway Commissioner—D. D. Hilton.
Justice of the Peace, (full term)—Wm. Harris.
Justice of the Peace, (vacancy)—John Mulhead.
Constables—Alden Stafford, Chester Denton, Elias Stafford, O. D. Hilton.

RESORT.

Supervisor—John B. Williams.
Clerk—Sidney S. Shepard.
Treasurer—Charles Nadofsky.
School Inspector—M. A. Thompson.
Highway Commissioner—J. Z. Davis.
Justices of the Peace—Charles Adams, Gilbert Torrey.
Constables—Isaac L. Davis, Fred Ern-d, John Kemp, Julius Martz.

SOUTH ARM.

Supervisor—Frank H. Barney.
Clerk—L. C. Madison.
Treasurer—H. L. Page.
School Inspector—G. W. Allen.
Highway Commissioner—G. W. Hayner.
Drain Commissioner—Robert Grossett; Justices of the Peace—John Blake, and Samuel McCormon.
Poundmaster—G. B. Martin.
Constables—Jacob Rogers, Wm. H. Colman, Chas. Reinhart, John Tenenie.

WILSON.

Supervisor—Marion Hodkins.
Clerk—John A. Newville.
Treasurer—Edward S. Brintnall.
School Inspector—William H. Campbell.
Highway Commissioner—John W. McAlea.
Justice of the Peace—Abira B. Goucher.
Constables—Silas S. Deming, Herman C. Barber, Franklin L. Smith, George Todd.

Antrim County.

BANKS.

Supervisor—D. H. Stebbins.
Clerk—Edwin B. Marshall.
Treasurer—William C. Byers.
Highway Commissioner—Tom King.
Justices of the Peace—E. R. Marshall, Philip Madge, W. C. Mears.
School Inspector—Eugene Byers.
Drain Commissioner—Thos. King.
Constables—W. H. Stigar, Frank See, S. A. Brown, B. F. Wrisley.

An Open Letter.

A. T. Washburne & Co. are in receipt of a letter from their Mr. Gow, who is in New York, of which the following is an extract: "I have been very busy for the past week making my selections of staple and fancy dry goods from the superb stocks which the wholesale houses carry in this great metropolis of the east. I think New York is the finest dry goods market in the world, and I have been in London and Paris, which are next best. I will be through next week. Tell your customers and the public of Charlevoix that it is our purpose to give them this year the very latest fashions and the choicest goods that can be procured in this country at the price; and they will be brought, as it were, to their doors as cheap as if they had bought them in Chicago or Detroit."

Historical Society

The closing meeting of the historical society was held last Friday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wood. The attendance was large, the parlors being well filled. Music seemed to be the prevailing feature, there being seven selections on the program. Two instrumental duets, one by Maggie Enos and Maggie Green, and one by Mrs. Kane and Miss Cochran. Vocal solos by Mrs. Mayne, Mills Kanagy and R. W. Kane, and a vocal duet by Mrs. Kane and Mayne. The readings by Misses Phila and Mary Wood were well rendered. These sisters possess elocutionary talents decidedly gratifying, and promise well for the future. The origin of the society, and its subsequent history written in verse was rendered by A. T. Washburne. Some of the personal hits were apt. Mr. Washburne expected to accompany his paper with charcoal caricatures but had not the time to prepare them. He promises them, however, next winter with a revision of the paper During intermission the society was agreeably surprised by being served with ice cream and cake. At the close of the business session a vote of thanks was given Mrs. Wood for so pleasantly entertaining the society. Following this a vote of thanks was tendered to the president, secretary, and the executive committee for their faithful and efficient work for the society during the winter. President Green then asked that the vice president be accorded the same recognition which seemed to be a signal, as a member facetiously remarked, to turn the meeting into a mutual admiration society, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the first and second vice presidents, the treasurer, and finally to all who had attended during the winter, not forgetting Mrs. Dougherty and Mrs. Ingalls, of Elk Rapids, who were present. With much mirth and good will the society adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in October next.

Railroad Prospects Encouraging.

In a conversation with Mr. R. M. Cherrie, president of the D., C. & E. R. R. Co., since his last visit to New York, he gave assurances that all the negotiations were progressing as favorably as could be expected, and that there was no possible doubt about the early completion of the road. He said: "The road is just as sure to be built as that night follows day, but of course I cannot now state what day the work of grading and track-laying will begin." Further statements indicated the belief that the road could be completed ready to operate before the close of the summer. Mr. Cherrie's own personal interests are sufficient to induce him to push the matter as fast as possible, for when the road is completed it will not be necessary for him to pile up so much ore before the close of navigation, it will not be necessary to hold the product till the opening of navigation in the spring, and the furnace can be made to run the entire year if he so desires. With him as with all other retail merchants in Charlevoix, it will not be necessary to carry such large stocks over winter to save cartage. For these and other reasons, we think Mr. Cherrie is as much interested in the early completion of the road as anyone else can be, and that his assurances that everything is progressing as fast as possible, can be relied on as the facts and truth of the matter. While the other officers of the road share in the same or similar expressions, we all have reason to feel encouraged, and can safely prepare for the good times so near at hand.

The Cows to Run at Large.

At the township meeting last Monday, it was decided by a vote of 134 to 37 to allow milch cows to run at large from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., from April 15 to November 15, this year. The most effective argument used to accomplish this was that the commons adjacent to the village could not be used for pasturage until the owners fenced them, and that there is not sufficient pasturage ready to receive the cattle as soon as grass starts, and as a consequence the owners would be compelled to keep their cows stabled at a loss. It was generally admitted, however, that the principle of keeping cattle out of the street is right,—which gives us reason to believe that if owners of commons will enclose them with substantial fences, it will not only give these owners a good money rent, but make it possible to carry the issue another year.

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

A full line of ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

Druggists' Sundries

TOILET ARTICLES,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
PERFUMES,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS, and
WALL PAPER

GEO. W. BEAMAN

(Successor to G. W. CROUTER.)

FACTS.

PLAIN FACTS EASILY COMPREHENDED BY ECONOMICAL BUYERS.

THIS WEEK

A. T. Washburne & Co. offer New Spring Goods. A bright and sparkling stock of the Latest Novelties. Embroideries in all widths, from 2 cents per yard to $1.50, with Insertings to match. A beautiful line of Laces and Torchons in all Linen in 12-yard pieces, from 15 cents to 50 cents per piece. A most superb stock of Dress Goods, comprising all the new and popular shades. We have made unprecedented bargains in all of our spring purchases, and offer to our patrons with a confidence that our goods are well bought. We have in fine 54-inch Flannels 12 different shades to select from. New colorings in those popular Scotch Ginghams, which are guaranteed fast colors; also, Chambrays, Percales, Touile De Nors, Ginghams, Satteens, Batiste, Manilla Cloths, and Prints. Our line of Corsets and Bustles is excelled nowhere in the State. Call and see us.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

FACTS.

We have now one nice Thoroughbred BULL CALF, six months old, He is a dandy. Also, several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞ MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!!

ANYTHING and EVERYTHING in the line of

SUGAR-MAKING SUPPLIES

Obtainable at Stockman & Iddings' Store.

☞ SAP PANS (large and small), PAILS, SPILES, CARRIERS, SKIMMERS, Sheet Iron Goods, Copper Goods, Brass Goods.

☞ The RED SPRING-TOOTH DRAG, for which we are sole agents, always on hand.

☞ CLOVER SEEDS (Mammoth and Medium), CHOICE TIMOTHY and MILLETT. Reliable, pure, clean. The Best Goods for the smallest sum of money.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS, by buying of

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Bargains IN BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

CHILDREN FOR THE BALLET.

Drilling Young Dancers' Limbs for the Footlight Performance.

The Little Girls Class—An Incessant Daily Labor—Examination Days.

The Stage Rehearsals—Trained Feet and Uneducated Brains.

Paris is, of course, the nerve center of the ballet, writes Theodore Childs, in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. Children begin training for the ballet when 7 or 8 years of age. Mme. Theodore, the professor of the opera, first examines the candidate, and then she passes on to the doctor, who in turn his examines and pronounces her to be fit or unfit for the profession. The verdict being favorable, the child henceforward belongs to the opera; if she works hard she will become a passable danseuse in about ten or twelve years. The first stage is the little girl's class, in classe des petites. Winter and summer, day after day, every morning at 10 o'clock, Mme. Theodore awaits her pupils, who come accompanied by their mothers, each one carrying a little bag that contains a regular Noah's ark full of miscellaneous objects necessary for the studies or the happiness of a pupil of the petite classe, such as stockings, dancing shoes, a box of poudre de riz, a comb, a button-hook, some bread, a bottle of wine and water, some cold veal, hard-boiled eggs, sardines, apples, and what not.

Let us look at the room: It is a large, bare room, with bars fixed parallel to the walls on three sides, and a sloping floor, to accustom the pupil to the sloping stage of the theater. Along the free wall are benches, and two cane-seated chairs accommodate the professor and her assistant, who plays a fiddle, or sometimes a sort of harmonium. The girls, of whom the oldest is perhaps 15, wear low-necked corsages, leaving their arms bare, white muslin skirts, broad sashes of blue or red ribbon, pink tights, and gray canvas shoes. They are a lean, scraggy lot, not lovely to look upon individually, but full of good-humor and vivacity, for all these little people are conscious of the glory of belonging to the opera, and they adore that grand abstraction, which is at once an art, a career, and an institution, namely le danse.

"Allons, mesdemoiselles, a vos places," cries the Professor, and the girls run to the bars, and the fiddle gives the word of command just as the bugle calls direct the soldier. There is no melody, but simply a series of andante, allegro, pizzicato and trill movements, each followed by a tremolo, so that the musical part of the solo, so that the musical part of the sounds suggest the confusion of the tuning of an or bestra. But the dancers understand that such and such notes indicate such and such a posture or step of the bar, which must be held as long as the Professor keeps up the tremolo; other notes followed by a tremolo indicate another posture. Such are the general exercises, the object of which is to dislocate the dancers, namely, to develope, sur le barre, the developpe, a la quatrieme devant, the grand developpe a la barre, the petite battements a terre and the pointes, gymnastic exercises that can better be understood from M. Paul Hennequin's sketches than from verbal description. And at every moment during the lesson the Professor interspersed her remarks with the words, "Smile! Won't you smile?" To the mind of the most difficult and torturing dislocations the ballet girl must smile, and the art of smiling has to be learned just like a step or developpe.

DEVELOPPE A LA QUATRIEME DEVANT.

After half an hour of these general exercises at the bar there comes a real, and the little girls begin once more to chatter and flutter. Then follows the adage, or second part of the lesson, which consists of an ensemble and composed steps. The dancers take place in the middle of the room in rows; Mme. Theodore holds up her skirts and indicates the step, and the little ones hop a to hound, whirl, pirouette, from groups by twos, smile in unison, while the fiddle scrapes out tunes and the Professor cries in strange terms to do this and that.

The experience of almost all observers that have had the privilege of seeing the dancing class at work is the same. At first you feel inclined to laugh. Almost all these children are ugly and common-looking. The visitor remarks their turn-up noses, their slender stature, their spindle legs. But the moment the group is formed for the ensemble, the moment the Professor gives the word of command, all that is vulgar vanishes; the discipline of the movements communicates to the whole quadrille a certain air of nobleness and majesty; the result is something poetic, rhythmic, harmonious and unexpected.

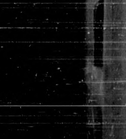
At intervals there are concerts of rest, but the seasons pupils do not rest; they run to the bar and work their knees and loins, multiplying their efforts to gain the suppleness and lightness that the public often seem to regard as natural and innate.

The third part of the lesson is the variation. The girls gather in a group around the Professor, who, with her fingers, dictates the steps that are to be executed, one finger of each hand representing the two legs of the dancer. Suddenly the fiddle stops. There is a rest, and then the girls go through another course of dislocation at the bar, and then, with their sweetest smiles, they salute first to the right and then to the left, as if thanking an idolizing public for a deserved ovation. Then, "Au revoir, Mme. Theodore." In a second the class-room is empty; the little girls, panting and worn out, don their patty robes of poverty and return under their mothers' wings to their homes.

Such is in outline a sketch of the daily work of the petite classe and of the apprentice dancer in the first stage of the career. The higher the dancer mounts the greater are her labors and fatigues. In the upper class, the class des grandes, the dancer, in addition to the fatigue of the daily lessons, which are the same for all, has to dance at the opera at night, or at least to take part in the processions and groups, and, of course, to work in rehearsals. On representation nights the dancer must be at the opera at 8 o'clock; in the morning her lessons begin at 9:30 or 10; in the afternoon she is rarely free before 6 o'clock; so that it may be easily imagined that she has not much time left for getting into mischief. And yet many of them do get into all sorts of mischief, and in spite of all the coquette, form groups by twos, smile in unison, while the fiddle scrapes out tunes and the Professor cries in strange terms to do this and that.

PETITS BATTEMENTS A TERRE.

A DUET.



ON TIP-TOE.

"SMILE! SMILE—WON'T YOU SMILE?"

AFTER AN EXERCISE.

physical torture that they constantly undergo the young dancers seem always happy and chatty.

So then for the work of the grande classe we shall not need to go into the details of it. The biz girls, like the little girls, all come to the opera with bags in which you will invariably find, among other things, a piece of cold veal and a pack of cards for the purpose of fortune telling. Like the little girls, the big ones work at the bar, execute at the word of command various steps, such as jetes, balances, pirouettes, gargouilles, entrechats, fouettes, ronds de jambes, assemblies, pointes, pareours, petits temps. Like the little ones, too, they learn variations on their fingers. However great a dancer may be, she must go through her lesson; not even a Taglioni is exempt from the torture of the bar; nay, more, above all a Taglioni can not escape it, for a danseuse must always remain in training. A week's rest for a dancer implies a month's extra hard training to recover her lithe ness and agility.

The examinations are naturally great days in the existence of the aspiring ballet girls. A stage rehearsal of a ballet is less ceremonious than an examination. The dancers wear flannel or pique corsages, low necked and without sleeves, drawers coming down to the knees, long stockings, tarlatan skirts, and dirty old dancing shoes, both examinations and rehearsals are long, tiresome, and exhausting.

Having now seen something of the dancers in training and in the undress, let us take a glimpse of a ballet as seen at night from behind the scenes. But before looking at the dancers on the stage, let us pay a discreet visit to a dressing-room. At the opera the divertissements and ballets rarely begin before 10, but the dancer must be at the theater at 8 o'clock in order to prepare her person. The dressing-rooms of the opera are airy and commodious, abundantly provided with gas, hot and cold water, looking glasses and other civilized conveniences. After passing through the hands of her coiffeur, the dancer performs one of the most important operations in her toilet, namely, her make-up, or mastic, to use the slang term. The danseuse who is about to fare son mastic sits before her looking-glass, and over face, arms, neck, shoulders and bosom she spreads a coat of liquid white, which dries and forms a sort of varnish. In plain words, she, as it were, kalsomines herself. The first coat she greases with a little cold cream, and perfumes it with a dash of poudre de riz. Then she touches upon her cheeks with vermilion; heightens the red of her lips with carmine; magnifies the contour of the eyes with kohl; paints her eyebrows with Indian ink; picks out a few veins and the mastic is complete. This operation requires at least half an hour. Next the dancer draws on her silk tights and next she dons her underskirt; then follow the corsage, the

dancing. I speak, of course, of the real dancers, and not of the mere figurantes and marcheuses.

JUSTICE GRAY is said to have drawn 1,500 French novels from the Congressional Library since his accession to the Supreme Bench.

DR. Shylock really hias, "Yes, to smell pork," or did he say Bacon?

BEN BUTLER.

He Writes a Remarkable Letter to Capt. W. P. Black, of Chicago.

In Which He Refers to the Execution of the Anarchists as a Judicial Murder.

(Chicago special.)

The following letter from Gen. B. F. Butler to Capt. W. P. Black is given to the public through the columns of the local press:

"I am very much obliged to you for your letter, and I am also thankful for the court and your argument to the jury in the case of Spies and others, which I have read from the time to time as the "exercises" came.

"Our personal acquaintance under the most unpleasant circumstances—the most unsuccessful advocacy of life for men who were unfairly convicted and unjustly sentenced—has given me an insight into your position which I should not have had if I had not been in labor myself, at least on my side.

"I had not believed it possible that palpable judicial murders could again be done in our country. They once did in which we have been ashamed of them ever since. But in the early days of the Union, it has been two generations since seven men of the highest standing, a majority of whom were judges of the supreme court, as good and pious men as ever lived, were hanged on Boston neck for what it was popular to call a crime, such meeting seemed to them to be, namely, a violation of the divine source of all knowledge, grace, and love, namely, the Quaker, and yet I have seen the judges of that court, and the descendants of those who were their prosecutors, stand before Governor Andrew and beg his children up for the association that they had commenced with their fathers, and I have seen as a means of spite upon their neighbors, and revenge upon the Governor, the Legislature became there the devil has upon them their proper retaliation to the of common force pass their children, by which they were cruelly afflicted. But, as I said, that was in the early days, and we, as a nation, have grown old, God, our protector, was not disgraced, because of Quakers and witches. In the middle ages, detailed creatures sometimes pleaded guilty, and were hanged, and yet it is well known that they were found guilty and hanged, the evidence, on which they were convicted, was given to them by the court-house of the county of Essex, Massachusetts.

"And beyond all this that court settled down to the business of hanging, and accordingly hanged seven men who were tried for their life on this conviction. Giles Corey was an old man, 80 years of age, of the highest standing, of the years of age, simple minded, not able to earn his own living, but living on his farm, with his wife, by the grace of God, he was allowed to leave to his daughter at his time impending death, the property of which he was seized.

"His life had been blameless in everything except his supposed connection with the witch. Upon ex parte testimony he was indicted for the crime of witchcraft, and was found guilty, and in either case he is said to be pressed to the king. But, if he did not plead at all—such was the law—time he would not be tried at all, and his property could not be forfeited to the king, and he was pressed to death, and it was on account of that the court ad dictum—that the court of pleas of oyer and terminer—agreed to a constitutional law that pressed witch had not been in practice in England for two hundred years, and never before or since Giles was taken and laid on the ground, his clothes were stripped off, and a board was laid on him, and he moaning in his agony, was given a cup of water from the ditch of the jail with a crust of bread, and was twice given, one on Tuesday, one hours, and weights were placed upon his body until his ribs were broken and his eyes, as he lay upon his back, were forced out of his head, but not until his parched tongue protruded from the old man's mouth and he died. It was tried back by the Chief Justice with his case. The prisoner's counsel argued that

"Being fully convinced that the knowledge of the supreme court will do when they are either called upon to try a case of witchcraft, or to reverse an indictment for witchcraft, I should shall be subject to the laws of the state in which I am, and subject to the laws of the manufacturers and dealers in non-poisonous and non-adulterated articles, and I shall be subject to the laws of the state in which I am, as may be prescribed by the prohibitory laws of the state.

"The early submission of an amendment to the constitution of the state of Illinois, prohibiting the importation or sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, or sacramental purposes.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

Spurious $5 Silver Certificates in Circulation in the West.

(Chicago special.)

Dangerous $5 silver certificates are in circulation in Chicago. Many merchants have received them in the past week, and some of them have been passed at the banks. They are well executed and calculated to deceive the unwary, but a little care will enable one to distinguish them from the genuine. The lathe scroll work in the counterfeit is far from good, while the quality of ink appears to be better than that used by the Government. The very best means of detecting the new counterfeit is by the printed imitation of the silk threads, which are entirely wanting in the bills. In some of the original bills there are two of these silk threads, while others have but one. On the back of the counterfeit is printed a small vignette in the lower left hand corner, which is not on the genuine. The lathe scroll work in the counterfeit is far from good, while the quality of ink appears to be better than that used by the Government. The very best means of detecting the new counterfeit is by the printed imitation of the silk threads, which are entirely wanting in the bills. In some of the original bills there are two of these silk threads, while others have but one. On the back of the counterfeit is printed a small vignette in the lower left hand corner, which is not on the genuine. The counterfeit is dated series of 1878, and bears the signature of Jas. Lynch, Treasurer, and Jas. Gilfillan, Register

FARM AND GARDEN.

A VERY DESIRABLE VARIETY OF EARLY SWEET CORN.

Making Poultry One of a Series of Rotations—How Farmers Feel About Dehorning Cattle—One Way to Layer the Grape.

Numbered with experienced southern horticulturists is Mr. T. V. Munson, of Denison, Tex. In an article on "Horticultural Survey," in Texas Farm and Ranch, occurs the following:

FIG. 1—LAYERING THE GRAPE.

In Fig. 1 it is desired to produce new individuals by layering. We must first partly stop, by a wound, the food supply from the parent, cause the layer to heal the wound, and at the same time secure its food from mother earth itself. We do this by cutting the branch partly in two from wing tips, as at "a," so as to get all the young roots on your layer, and not as at "b," by cutting on lower side, causing generally weak roots to start both from the layer we wish to move and the old stock, which damages both the mother plant and the young sought, with no advantage otherwise. Another quicker, and about equally safe way is to bend the branch a quick twist, as though intending to make a wither, but twisting only at one point, then bend down in trench and cover, leaving top out with leaves on. In fall, cut away from old plant, take up and transplant. That is for layering, in summer time, young growing wood.

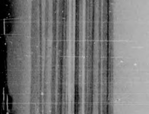


FIG 2—LAYERING THE GRAPE.

For spring layering the grape, proceed as shown in Fig. 2. A trench some four or five inches deep along row is made so as to be out of way of cultivation. A good strong cane is selected, pinned down as at "c, c, c" in the trench while yet dormant, and left uncovered till buds expand and grow branches, "b, b, b," reaching several inches above surface of ground, then begin gradually filling in fine soil along trench till level. By fall nearly every shoot will have taken root near the old vine when it spring. Then cut apart at "a, a," and "c", remove and plant as a separate vine. Some varieties, very hard or impossible to grow from cuttings, can be quite readily grown in this way.

Dehorning Cattle.

The practice of dehorning cattle is rapidly increasing, not only in the west but in many sections of the middle and eastern states. The chief objection urged against dehorning has been the cruelty of the operation, least one is that it detracts from the appearance of the animal. The second objection, remains, but the great majority of those who have practiced dehorning contend that it is no more painful, if as painful, as other operations generally practiced. However this may be, it is fairly safe to conclude that dehorning, carefully performed, is not a painful operation.

The arguments advanced in favor of dehorning are: First, the prevention of terrible accidents in handling vicious cattle, especially bulls; second, that the dehorned cattle can be turned loose in sheds and stalls without fear of their injuring each other, even if they are more or less crowded.

The subject has received considerable attention this season at the farmers' institutes and clubs, and if reports of these meetings may be relied upon the farmers and breeders who have experimented in dehorning their cattle almost with one accord favor the practice. From these and other sources it appears that the preferred age at which to dehorn is in the second year of the animal's life, and spring is the season favored. The operation, it is averred, is more successful in moderate weather, then in either extreme of heat or cold.

Preparatory to the operation the animal's head is made fast; then the horns are sawed off with a suitable saw close to the hair, where a soft place occurs in the horns.

Double Runs for Poultry.

The importance of double runs for poultry is not appreciated by the majority of amateurs who are growing poultry on a comparatively small scale, and yet these double runs are of untold value. The object of the double run is to supply the birds with fresh ground, and thus prevent any tainting of it, so prolific a cause of disease in small yards.

Only one run at a time ought to be occupied by the fowls, and the other may be profitably employed with growing vegetables, which will be found to thrive astonishingly in such a place. One not only gets the profits of some quick growing crops by this practice, but the soil has at the same time been purified and brought into good condition for the poultry. If such run is alternated by fowls and crops, say every four months, the disease so common in confined poultry runs will be few and far between.

The efficacy of this plan has been proven to the writer's own satisfaction, and is well worth a trial. There appears no reason why farmers should not make poultry one of a series in a rotation of crops as by this means the land occupied by the fowls is well manured, and before being used again by the birds is purified by the crops grown thereon.

It may happen that the small poultry keeper cannot give these double runs. In that case a good plan would be to lay down the one run he has in gravel, as that can be more easily removed and renewed than earth, and then it is not so readily contaminated by the droppings as is soil.

Preparing Compost.

Contrary to a prevailing opinion, says The Southern Cultivator, it is not in practice a matter of great importance to determine and adhere to fixed proportions of ingredients in compounding a mixture of fertilizing materials, or compost, for a particular crop. Where home materials are to be utilized, it is generally safe to use a good deal of latitude in the relative proportions according to the respective quantities of each ingredient that may be available. By a sort of common consent, to some extent suggested by the fertilizer laws of the state, the ingredients of a fertilizer for cotton, and most other crops, should contain the three valuable elements in about the proportions of ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid 8 to 12 per cent., and potash 1 1-2 to 2 per cent., and this is about the average of the commercial fertilizers sold in Georgia. If these proportions are approximated within wide limits in mixing a compost, its practical maximum value will be realized. Stable manure being one of the principal ingredients in point of bulk usually employed in composting, and varying greatly in composition, it is manifestly impracticable to formulate any near approach to accuracy.

P. ductiveness of Fruit Trees.

"It is curious to note," says James Fitz, of Virginia, "the difference in the productiveness of fruit trees, caused by soil and climate. For instance, the North-ern Spy apple, the Esopus Spitzenburg and the Baldwin, three of the most popular varieties of the northern and some of the middle states, are perfectly worthless in most parts of Virginia and states further south. On the other hand our best sorts, such as the Nicks Jack, Winesap, Limbertwig, Grimes' golden, Buckingham, Hawle's Great and many others are worthless at the north. It is true that some European varieties, and a few that originated in the northern and middle states, are at home in southern and southwestern soil. It is for the amateur to grow and test such and introduce new varieties. The farmer has not time to attempt discoveries in this line, except in a small way."

The Treatment of Colts.

The treatment which colts receive has a lasting effect upon them when they are grown up. Injuries and blemishes are like the leaves on trees—they increase in size as the body increases. It is an unfavored fact that the condition of the feet of a horse is more or less affected by the condition of the ground on which the feet are treated in any kind of soil. If they are kept confined to stables and compelled to stand continually upon hard, plank floor, the feet will be more or less injured by it; or if they are constantly kept on soft, loamy ground the feet will be soft and spongy, and in about as bad condition as if bruised up by being stabled continually.—Southern Cultivator.

Utilizing Coal Ashes.

It is the general understanding that coal ashes are not of enough value as fertilizer to pay for hauling them out for that purpose, but when sifted the fine ashes will be useful on stiff clay soils, lightening them up and making them more friable, but the cinders should be kept off from any land you intend to cultivate. Many persons consider a few shovefuls of fine ashes useful around their fruit trees and use them for that purpose, and the sifted ashes have given excellent satisfaction when used in the garden to prevent the attacks of the melon and cucumber bugs.

Best Milk Producing Food.

Professor Stewart, authority on such matters, says: "Neither corn meal nor bran is the best milk producing food. With the best clover hay, corn meal should be added as a part of the ration—but with corn fodder, straw or poor hay, good wheat bran should be added instead of corn meal. Bran will balance poor fodder better than corn meal. But in making up the milk ration the fodder should seek variety in food. Corn meal and bran together, are better than either alone. The kinds of food best in a milk ration depend upon how the foods balance each other."

Sowing Oats.

Undoubtedly the Burt oat is the safest for spring sowing, as it will mature in 100 to 120 days when sown in February or March, according to latitude. Sow plenty of seed; the later the sowing the heavier should be the seeding. Allow for yield of twenty-fold is a pretty safe general rule, unless the expected yield or quality of the land is small, in such case the seeding should be somewhat heavier than this rule would indicate, and vice versa.—Southern Cultivator.

Earliest of All Sweet Corn.

Repeated tests of the new extra early varieties of sweet corn from these and other sources it appears that the preferred age at which to dehorn is in the second year of the animal's life, and spring is the season favored. The operation, it is averred, is more successful in moderate weather, then in either extreme of heat or cold.

Preparatory to the operation the animal's head is made fast; then the horns are sawed off with a suitable saw close to the hair, where a soft place occurs in the horns.

Double Runs for Poultry.

The importance of double runs for poultry is not appreciated by the majority of amateurs who are growing poultry on a comparatively small scale, and yet these double runs are of untold value. The object of the double run is to supply the birds with fresh ground, and thus prevent any tainting of it, so prolific a cause of disease in small yards.

Only one run at a time ought to be occupied by the fowls, and the other may be profitably employed with growing vegetables, which will be found to thrive astonishingly in such a place. One not only gets the profits of some quick growing crops by this practice, but the soil has at the same time been purified and brought into good condition for the poultry. If such run is alternated by fowls and crops, say every four months, the disease so common in confined poultry runs will be few and far between.

The efficacy of this plan has been proven to the writer's own satisfaction, and is well worth a trial. There appears no reason why farmers should not make poultry one of a series in a rotation of crops as by this means the land occupied by the fowls is well manured, and before being used again by the birds is purified by the crops grown thereon.

It may happen that the small poultry keeper cannot give these double runs. In that case a good plan would be to lay down the one run he has in gravel, as that can be more easily removed and renewed than earth, and then it is not so readily contaminated by the droppings as is soil.

Preparing Compost.

Contrary to a prevailing opinion, says The Southern Cultivator, it is not in practice a matter of great importance to determine and adhere to fixed proportions of ingredients in compounding a mixture of fertilizing materials, or compost, for a particular crop. Where home materials are to be utilized, it is generally safe to use a good deal of latitude in the relative proportions according to the respective quantities of each ingredient that may be available. By a sort of common consent,

THE STORY OF A SLAVER.

Heartless Experiments of a Man Now Living in Boston.

The other day I heard a story from a man who says he has been all over the world and finally settled near Atlanta, the best place, he says, he has ever found. Among the amusing men he has met before the war was a captain that had been a slaver. Once he had a cargo of 300 slaves, sailing with them from off the coast of Africa to Cuba. After a few days sail he saw he was chased by a United States man of war. If he was caught with the slaves the penalty was death for him and his crew, and his cargo was worth $200,000. So he had two incentives to get away, and made his preparations for either event—escape or capture. He hung the heavy iron cable or chain that holds the anchor all around the hull of his vessel, on the outside, just below the edge of the deck. It was held by some cleats. These cables are so heavy that a man can lift only about two feet of one. Then he had the 300 naked negroes brought on deck and each one's wrists crossed and tied fast. They were then placed along the gunwales, facing outward and leaning over, and a strong cord fastened the hands of each one to the heavy iron cable just below them on the outside.

Then the captain awaited the result of the race. He had on every stitch of canvas his poles could carry. If he could run till dark he hoped to dodge the steamer and be out of sight before another day. But the man of war was a fast enough, and the steamer came on too fast. Then was at that hope for escape. The crew stood ready with axes; the captain raised his hand, and in an instant every arm of every slave fell down. There was a sudden jerk, over went the disposed fact that ten the condition of the feet of a horse is more or less affected by the condition of the ground on which the feet are treated in any kind of soil. If they are kept confined to stables and compelled to stand continually upon hard, plank floor, the feet will be more or less injured by it; or if they are constantly kept on soft, loamy ground the feet will be soft and spongy, and in about as bad condition as if bruised up by being stabled continually.—Southern Cultivator.

THE CRY CONS.

Yorkshire, and Early Jersey Wakefield are among the earliest of all sweet corn. It originated in Rhode Island with Joseph Cory. Gradually a few of his neighbors began obtained some of the seed, and from this it became gradually known to the needmen. In 1883 it was introduced to the public by Mr. Gregory, of Marblehead, the well known Massachusetts seedsman. To this gentleman we are indebted for the representation of this corn here given. Mr. Gregory claims that it has proved on his grounds to be earlier and larger kernelled than the Marblehead. The agricultural editor of The New York World, who tested it along with other early sorts in sandy New Jersey soil, has reported it as not only the earliest, but the sweetest and tenderest of all.

Facts Farmers Ought to Know.

Lettuce gives best results when grown in a moist soil and in comparatively cool weather.

The radish will thrive in any good soil, but to be crisp and tender must be grown quickly.

The black walnut tree will ent a figure on our farms in the future. It can be made as profitable as the apple tree in localities where it will thrive at all.

Two new lettuces are the Ohio and the Golden Apple.

In view of the fact that the potato crop was short in many sections last year, and that much of the crop was not well ripened, greater care than usual should be taken with this season's seed potatoes. Try and get seed from healthy well matured tubers.

According to a recent announcement the next convention of the American Horticultural society will be held in Texas two years hence.

In pruning trees remember the older the tree the more liable to loss in transplanting

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL
Published every Thursday,
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Office on Bridge Street,
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Brown & Co's Bank
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O. D. WOOD, President.
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O. D. WOOD, A. BUTTARS, A. A. SMITH, JOHN NICHOLLS, F. W. MAYNE, J. L. HURD.
CAPITAL.....$62,000
Surplus.....$6,000
The liabilities of Stockholders in all State banks are double the capital stock. See the laws of the Statutes of the State of Michigan, in double the amount of their stock in addition to the capital stock of this bank, and are liable to the extent of their stock for the transaction of every legitimate branch of banking business, and we solicit an examination as to our terms as favorable as are consistent with safety.

QUIET CHUCKLES.

A sermon and a hornet resemble each other in that they both have a concluding point.—Danville Breeze.

As freckles are to the countenance of a pretty girl, so are delinquents to the subscription list of an editor.—Danville Breeze.

The calicoes of a popular dry goods house are said to be selling at a remarkably low figure—the prints of good fellows.—Boston Bulletin.

The chiropodist is content to begin at the foot in business; the barber straight at the head.—Boston Courier.

Water from the river Styx should be good material for mucilage manufacturers.—Boston Bulletin.

A sign over one of the concert halls reads: "A large chorus of solo singers."—Buffalo Courier.

And now we hear of an oil can trust. That's nothing new. We knew the fate of many a servant girl slows.—Richmond Dispatch.

The man with a magic lantern should be expected to hold your opinion. He may have other views of his own.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Singular Lack of Courtesy.—"I 'olar, Mr. Shoskins, I didn't forgit to ax yr' to take off yr' hat! I'm actually gittin' dat absent-minded I hain't got no manners left no mo'."—Harper's Bazar.

A serious accident occurred in an up town drug store last night. A mixture was spilled. The owner's husband stepped upon it and ran a hairpin into his foot to the depth of an inch.—Norristown Herald.

Chicken Feed.

A man in Athens, Mich., numbers a hen 9 years old. She is still in egg-collect health.—Lowell Citizen.

A St. Louis chicken has three wings, and the old rooster says gravely that the young chicken is altogether too fly.—Somerville Journal.

It is stated that gold is found in the chicken feed in Nebraska. They have imported 'em, too, we judge from the price of the last pair we bought.—Boston Bulletin.

"Don't crowd your fowls," says a poultry exchange. We will add that if you do crowd them, do it with corn. We are some on poultry ourself.—Danville Breeze.

Russia has placed a tax of one kopeck each on every egg sold in the kingdom, and the hens keepeking around with every mark of dissatisfaction.—Epoch.

A Michigan man has a chicken which is 15 years old. Sealed proposals for the purchase of it will be received from boarding house keepers.—Detroit Mail.

A Connecticut man made a bet that he could kill, clean, cook and eat a spring chicken in forty minutes. He won the bet, but it was an awful surprise to the chicken. —Burlington Free Press.

Composition of an Aerolite.

There was on exhibition at the Texas state fair a large aerolite which was found among the Comanche Indians by Lieut. Geological Raester in 1858. The Indians had known of the stone for generations by tradition as the "thunder stone," and said it had fallen from the sky. They were accustomed to visit it when there by partially buried in the earth, to whet their knives and arrow points upon it, which they believed that they were greatly acquired magic power. The stone is of considerable size, being to consist in parts: Iron 88.78, nickel 10.78, cobalt 10.54, and the remainder graphite, which contains some aluminum, protoxide of iron, protoxide of manganese, and traces of magnesia, soda, potash and chromium. The stone is extremely hard and takes a fine polish.—New York Sun.

A Foreigner's Mistake.

Distinguished foreigners, I have travelled a great deal in this country and I cannot help wondering why your government does not catch those train robbers and lock them up.

A American—Have you met train robbers?

"Plenty of them; they're everywhere, it seems to me, but I mean why they are very polite for highwaymen."

"Politer"

"Very; and I notice, too, that they are all colored men."

"Oh, those are not train robbers; those are porters."—Omaha World.

A Cook's Blunder.

Omaha Darling—Papa, your guest, Mr. De Hunter, complains that you chopped up his turkey dinner for him.

New Cook—It wuss'n' for kindling, mum. I thought he was a pair of kindlin' sticks my husband sent home, an' I was tryin' to cut them, mum.

"Of all things! Where was it you said you worked before you came here?"

"At Mrs. De Style's boarding house, mum."—Omaha World.

Republican Decrease in Michigan.

Had Mr Blaine waited a few days his disappointment would have been relieved by that result seasate computation of the increase of his party vote. He would have learned from the election in the Eleventh Michigan district that the same old story is going on—Republican decrease and Democratic growth. From nearly 9,000 majority in 1884, the district has receded to a beggarly 500, and this only after most desperate efforts on the part of the machine.—New York Star.

Scientific Investigation.

Has proved that nothing but a direct application of the same many forms of Piles, that so trouble all classes of mankind. In all forms of Piles, immediate and careful attention is needed. By faithfully following this direction, with use of Dr. Cross of *Parmelee's Pile Suppositories* a cure is certain. Warranted to give immediate relief. 50 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Beaman. apr

Personal.

Mr. H. N. Fredrickson, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me, and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I have tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve, both of which I can recommend.

King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crosier's drug store.

Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Jesse Smith and Ellen B. Smith his wife, to Adelbert R. Corlett, dated the 7th day of May, 1884, and executed on the 8th day of the same date, and recorded in Liber of deeds for Charlevoix County Michigan, August 26th, 1884, in Liber 4 of mortgages, on page 204, and re-recorded in said office in Liber 21 of mortgages on page 36, on the 17th day of March, 1886, which mortgage was assigned August 26th, 1884, by said Adelbert R. Corlett, to Charlevoix Savings Bank, a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the state of Michigan, and which assignment was duly recorded August 26, 1884, in Liber 4 of mortgages, on page 205, and re-recorded in said office in Liber 21 of mortgages on page 36, on the 17th day of March, 1886, on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-seven and seventy-three one hundredths Dollars ($337 73). The said mortgage is now owned by the aforesaid Charlevoix Savings Bank, and no proceeding having been instituted either in law or equity to collect the same, or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, the premises therein described, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs, including an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and no proceeding having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, will be sold at public vendue, at the front door of the Lewis Block that being the building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is held, in the village of Boyne, in said County of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of June, A.D. 1888, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the premises in said mortgage described are situated. The premises in said mortgage are described as follows, viz: The south half of the south half of the south half of the south half of the south half (two (2) of Mason's addition to the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in the town thirty-three (33) north, of range six (6) west in the state of Michigan. Dated March 12, 1888.
CHARLEVOIX SAVINGS BANK,
Assignee of Mortgage.
FRED W. MAYNE,
Attorney for the Assignee of Mortgage.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default being made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Jesse Crawford and Mary Ann Crawford, his wife, to Hosmer Mackee and Charles Mackee, of Chicago, Illinois, dated Nov. 24, 1886, and recorded Jan. 3, 1887, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix County, Michigan, in Liber 21 of mortgages, on page 204, and re-recorded in said office in Liber 21 of mortgages, on page 37, on the 17th day of April, 1887, which mortgage was assigned by said mortgagees to Fourth National Bank, Chicago, Illinois, by assignment dated Nov. 24, 1886, and recorded Jan. 3, 1887, in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Charlevoix, in Liber 21 of mortgages, on page 205, on which there is claimed to be due the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars ($325) besides the interest thereon, and no proceeding having been instituted to collect the same, the Pine Lake Iron Company, being the owner of said mortgage, and the power of sale having become operative, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power contained in said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Lewis block, in the village of Boyne, in said County, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1888, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs, including an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and no proceeding having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, which said premises are described as follows, viz: Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4), in Block Twenty (20) of Range Six (6) West, according to the recorded plat of the village of Charlevoix, Michigan. Dated Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 17, 1888.
PINE LAKE IRON CO.
Assignee of said Mortgage.
Attorney for said Company.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the furnishing of all the material and building a school house in Ironton, in the township of Boyne, will be received by Chauncey Howe, sr., of Ironton, Charlevoix County, Mich., on or before the 15th day of April, 1888, at the office of said Howe, or before June 1st, 1888. Specifications for the same to be seen at the office of said Howe, in Ironton, and at the residence of J. B. Crouch, in Boyne City, on and after the 15th day of April, 1888, by order of
CHAUNCEY HOWE, Director.

The Surplus revenue—Where Is It?

It is known to our readers and the people generally that our government is under our tariff and internal revenue laws, is drawing from the pockets of the people $10,000,000 every month in excess of the needs of the government.

What disposition is made of this surplus? Many doubtless suppose that this money is piled into the subtreasuries of New York, Cincinnati and other cities. This would be the natural conclusion of the unsophisticated. The withdrawal from circulation of $10,000,000 which is being increased $10,000,000 per month would result in a financial panic, a stagnation of business and a paralysis of trade. This would never do, and relief must be found in some other quarter.

President Cleveland has urged upon congress such modification of the revenue laws as would leave the money in the pockets of the people and in the channels of trade. Thus far congress has failed to heed the advice of the executive, and the surplus continues to increase. The fact is not generally known, but the tax payers should be informed, that their money is divided up among the national banks. There are now $60,000,000 of the surplus revenue in the banks without interest, and they are loaning it to their customers upon such terms as dealers in money prescribe. True, the banks hold it subject to the call of the government, but so long as the receipts exceed the disbursements, no call is likely to be made, and the banks are reaping a large profit by handling the surplus revenue. It is to whom that the Sherman school of politicians denounce Cleveland as a free trader for urging upon congress the reduction of the revenue, so that our own revenues would be diminished. Nearly three hundred of the national banks have been selected as depositories of the surplus revenue, and they are amassing large fortunes for their stockholders by loaning out the money which has been surreptitiously taken from the people. Secretary Sherman was secretary of the treasury the first national of New York, in which he was personally interested with a capital of $250,000 was the custodian of $45,000,000 of the government funds. Some of these favorite institutions are allowed to hold *fixed balances*, which enable them to loan all the surplus revenue in their agency. The surplus in the banks is nominally subject to call, but a money panic would be precipitated upon the country if a call for any considerable amount was unexpectedly made. The whole business world, as well as the government, are at the mercy of this organic and infamous money trust. The individual example we have given, using the article of sugar as an illustration, applies as well to every other necessary of life which is subjected to a heavy duty. The tariff bill now before congress in accordance with the recommendation of the president, proposes to take off $11,000,000 from the $60,000,000 now collected from the article of sugar.

The duties upon the other necessaries of life are scaled down to the actual needs of an economical government, so that there shall be no surplus to distribute among the banks to be used for their private gain. The president has been censured for not directing the secretary of the treasury to go into the market, buy up and cancel the unmatured bonds with the surplus revenue. By a strained construction of the law he might do this, paying the enormous premium demanded for them. The President says he will exercise no such power without express act of congress authorizing it. As the government requires a deposit of its bonds as security for the safety of deposits, the banks availing themselves of the surplus revenue can afford to pay a large premium for bonds. They would be competitors with government in the bond market and the premium would be thus greatly advanced. The "moneyed trust" has the ear of hedged about, that, no matter whether it gets the deposits of the surplus revenue or it is appropriated to the purchase of unmatured bonds, the combination will get the benefit.

The president says let the homes of the people be blessed with the necessaries of life without the imposition of a tax; the high tariff men say "No! if you would reduce the revenue let the people have their tobacco, beer and whiskey." Assuming that congress will not disturb our revenue laws, which, from present appearances is most probable, and that the surplus will continue at the rate of ten millions per month, it will be an easy mathematical problem to determine how long it will be before every dollar of the circulating volume of money will be yielding a revenue to the bank syndicate!

Every citizen should determine for himself, independent of all party dictation, whether the recommendation of President Cleveland is wise, just and patriotic.

The charge that he is a free trader as all can see, is false and malicious, and is only made to deceive the people in order that "the money trust" may continue to grow rich by robbing the producers of wealth.

The current expenses of the government are very large, and the debt we owe to our patriotic soldiers is great, rendering enormous tax levies indespensible for years to come. It is cruel, oppressive, dishonest and unjust to ask of a patriotic and generous people to contribute a surplus beyond the needs of the government. We have no language with which to denounce the infamy of placing this surplus in the hands of bankers to be used for their private gain. We heartily agree with the president that in the revision of our tariff schedule care should be taken to foster and encourage our domestic manufactures on the same time that the articles of necessaries of life should not be burdened with heavy taxes. The taxes upon pernicious luxuries like tobacco, beer and whiskey should be retained until every soldier who is entitled to a pension for patriotic service is in his grave. The consumers of these luxuries will cheerfully submit to this levy. When the money thus derived is no longer needed and there is a surplus revenue to distribute among the bankers, we will advocate untaxed whiskey.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wise Mercantile Maxim.

A thoroughly honest clerk can always command a better salary than one of equivocal habits.

He who has trusted out his neighbor's good opinion is pretty sure to die a poor man, however high the price for which he sold it.

When business is attended with minuteness of detail, strict punctuality, it runs evenly, without jar or friction, and leads to success.

It is statistical truth that no single cause leads to more disastrous results than the use of liquors, not necessarily through drunkenness, but the enfeebling of the judgment. In dress, be neat and unobtrusive. The perfection of dress is to be so perfectly in keeping with your occupation that the attention of an observer is not directed to it at all.

Daily shall a man hope to live and thrive by buying and selling after his neighbors and customers have learned by sad experience that his word is not reliable, that his representations of the cost or quality of his wares are not to be trusted.

Planing and fretting in and around a store, flinging fault with clerks and employes, denotes a lack of order and business tact, and exposes the merchant to ridicule and unpleasant comments from those from whom he should have respect and confidence.—New York Mail and Express.

Ingalls' Emphatic Declination.

Second cousin thought must convince all intelligent citizens that of all the prudential declinations of the season, that of Senator Ingalls is the most emphatic and absolute.—Philadelphia Times.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."
Niagara Falls Time Table
Niagara Falls Time Table
THE DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN
MACKINAW CITY
AND
DETROIT JACKSON
The South and East.
Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 8.00 p. m. daily, arrive at at
Detroit.....3.10 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.
Jackson.....6.30 p. m. and 11.20 p. m.
Toledo.....10.55 p. m. and 4.45 p. m.
Chicago.....6.45 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.
Cincinnati.....6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.
WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.
D. W. JOHNSTON, Mich. Pass. Agt. G. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt.
Grand Rapids.
Cleveland, O.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.
Time Card for
PETOSKEY STATION,
In Effect Oct. 1887.
Leave, going north, 8.18 p. m., 2.05 a. m.
Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m., 11.00 p. m.
†Daily except Saturday.

LIVERY
Feed and Sale Stables.
Burns, Stevens & Co.,
The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.
BRIDGE STREET,
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WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
Repairing Neatly Done and Prices Reasonable.
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy and light wagons and sleighs made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best materials, and warrant them. All Work Done Well and Warranted. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ON BLOCK WEST OF CENTRAL HOTEL, BARTING'S NEW & OLD STANDS, CHARLEVOIX.
The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale.

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

Portable Boiler
FOR SALE.
Twelve feet long 32 feet shell, 4 feet wood; in perfect order, good and cheap. Address
L. E. ALLEN,
2001 Charlevoix, Mich.

WILL H. FRANCIS,
Furniture and Jobbing Shop.
Will also do Contracting and Building in the village of Charlevoix. Having added a full set of hand and foot-power machinery, which enables me to do Jobbing, Repairing, Etc., on short notice. Shop on South Terrace, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who will first honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is the business you should write home about when you write to work. Either sex, young or old, capital not needed, we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as anyone. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we will mail free. Address Hinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 4d8

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For the convenience of our friends who want a city paper the coming year, we will furnish, over of the following with the JOURNAL one year at the price named:

	With the Journal.
Regular price.	
50 to Babyland	1 85
1 00 Chicago Weekly Herald	2 00
1 00 Chicago Weekly News	2 00
1 00 Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer	2 00
2 00 Cosmopolitan Magazine, monthly	3 00
1 00 Cottage Hearth, monthly	2 00
1 00 Detroit Weekly Press	2 00
1 00 Farmer's Barar	2 00
4 00 Harper's Magazine, monthly	4 50
4 00 Harper's Weekly	4 50
1 00 Harper's Young People	2 00
1 00 Little Men and Women	2 00
1 00 Montreal Herald and Star	2 00
2 50 New York Weekly Graphic	2 50
1 00 New York Weekly Star	2 00
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1 00 Toledo Weekly Blade	2 00
1 00 Wide Awake	2 00
1 00 Young Folks' Jour	2 25

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CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
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Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TUNGUES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

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Call and see my new assortment of
WATCHES, JEWELRY
SILVERWARE,
OPTICAL GOODS, ETC., ETC.
NEW PATTERNS IN SILVERWARE
A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sight.
Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Required articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.
C. R. BELLINGER,
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MILLINERY
Dressmaking,
Ladies' Fancy Goods.
A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.
ALDRICH SISTERS,
At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.
The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with the
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

A HOME FREE
Two and One-Fourth Acres of Land, Lying in the Corporate limits of a Mile from Charlevoix, to be GIVEN AWAY.
Every person paying Five Dollars in CASH on any goods or on account at our store will receive a number which will give one chance to obtain the prize.
One number, between 1 and 1,000, will be sealed in an envelope, and deposited in the bank, and will not be opened until all the numbers are given out. When the last number is given out, the sealed number will be opened, and the person holding the ticket calling for that number will receive a deed of the above premises.
Remember, only one chance for one dollar, which, upon the amount consumed, is $10.12½.
The government, having no use for this money, deposited in the national bank of Cincinnati without interest. The Dudebr Watch Company is conducting four immense business, would doubtless require bank accommodations. They offer to this bank, good commercial paper and it is discounted at the moderate rate of six per cent.
The company uses the proceeds in conducting their business purchasing supplies, paying for labor. It will be conceded without argument that in any venture where capital and labor are employed the interest paid upon the capital must be deducted from the earnings before labor can demand its share. It must be readily seen that the workingmen are paying interest on their own money, which has been drawn from them unnecessarily under the pretext that it was needed to meet the wants of the government.
At st

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE WIDE WORLD.

A Catalogue of the Week's Important Occurrences Concisely Summarized.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

PROHIBITION IN MISSOURI.

Forty-nine Counties Vote "Wet" and Thirty-three Have Banished Liquor.

OWING to the political excitement in Missouri over the approaching National Democratic Convention, the Prohibition leaders have decided to take a rest, and no more elections will be held for two years, says a St. Louis dispatch. Eighty-two counties and twenty towns of more than 2,000 inhabitants have voted. Forty-nine counties have voted "wet" and thirty-three "dry." The total vote cast in these same counties and towns was 251,417. The total vote this year on the prohibition question was 176,76. The Democratic counties voting "dry" were 26; Republican, 15; Democratic counties voting "wet," 32; Republican, 14. Thirteen of the twenty towns went "dry," 7 "wet." Of the 13 "dry" towns 4 are Republican and 9 Democratic; of the 7 "wet" towns 5 are Democratic and 2 Republican. The aggregate "dry" majority is 18,091; aggregate "wet," 14,672. Thirty counties have not voted.

AVALANCHES LOSS OF LIFE.

Destructiveness of the Recent Earthquake in China—Fifteen Thousand Persons Killed and Many Towns in Utter Ruin.

RECENT cable dispatches bring some further particulars of the great earthquake in China last before Christmas, which proves to have been of appalling magnitude.

Fifteen thousand people perished in the course of four days, during which at uncertain intervals the earth continued to be convulsed to its core, to such extremities, because it was scarcely possible to ascertain the exact loss of life. How many have been injured appears by dry communication yet. The capital district of Yunnan is absolutely one heap of ruins. Many towns and villages were killed by the fall of houses at the first shock, other Chinese towns the effect on buildings was most as fatal, with the additional horror of the earth yawning till a frightful chasm was opened, into which houses, with a red color was reported, the sides of the earth seems to have been following the example of the houses of the unlucky inhabitants. Further north, at Lo Chan, where 10,000 met their doom, the aspect of the country has been completely changed. Large tracts of land suddenly disappeared, and in some places the Yiulaison and the Yiaor pieces lake formed.

CRISIS OF THE STRIKE.

The Burlington Becomes Aggressive—A General Tie-up Apprehended.

THE phases of the great railroad strike have materially changed during the last forty-eight hours, says a Chicago telegram of Monday.

Instead of being the attacked party the Burlington Company has assumed the aggressive and is bringing the trouble to a crisis by demanding an interchange of business with other roads. This policy, if continued, is almost certain to precipitate strikes in more of the local labor unions. The Knights of Labor, Trades Assembly, Most strikes will be ordered on Northern Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern and Illinois Central through the Southern Ute Indian reservation in Colorado, abolishing the office of Indian Agent, Charles Adams, the Cleveland appointee, has resigned, and Colonel Pratt, of the Carlisle Indian School, has been appointed in his place. Pratt is a strong advocate of the allotment system and a firm believer in the assimilation of the Indians with the white people.

THE WESTERN STATES.

A TORNADO passed over Nimescah, Kansas, and left but three houses standing. Two churches, five stores, and fifteen dwellings were destroyed. Three persons were killed and seventeen wounded.

DANE ELIMINTER FORBE reports the assets of the Commercial Bank of Dubuque, Iowa, to be $524,000, only $250,000 of which are good; liabilities to depositors, $127,000.

JOHN R. DE CAMP, the judicial cashier of the late Metropolitan Bank at Cincinnati, has been sentenced by one of his bondsmen.

AT Kearney, Neb., Albert Murrish killed his wife and shot and fatally wounded his hired man, Thomas Patterson.

A DISPATCH from Rich Hill, Mo., a mining town on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 100 miles south of Kansas City, gives the following brief account of a horrible colliery disaster:

About 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon there was a rumbling sound in mine No. 3 at this place, and a minute afterward a fearful explosion occurred that entirely wrecked the mine and buried in its debris over a hundred miners, who were out of 2 from all means of escape. Up to 10 o'clock Thursday night forty bodies have been taken out, and at least fifteen more are expected to have met a similar fate. The superintendent of the mine was taken out badly injured, but will survive. In the mine at the time of the explosion 150 men were employed. The cause of the disaster is claimed to be the fire damp, but it is now thought that over sixty men were killed.

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PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has sent a letter to Mr. Cockrane, from Gettysburg, recommending an extension of the limits of the classified service. He says:

Competitive examinations are the exceptions to the plan of the act, and the rules prescribed by the Commission for the guidance of the boards sitting under the exception above recited should be very low, and when presented to the appointing officer only the requirements specified and should be supported by the certificate of the board that the applicant has the qualifications of a fair average, upon which will commend them to the judgment of the commission and the President. The sole purpose of the provision is to benefit the public service, and it should not be perverted to the benefit of any examination the main features of the law which it is to be hoped will remain. As the cases will first be presented to the committee for recommendation, I have to request that you will bring to the attention of the Commission the matter of the extension of the rule above quoted, and that it be made to apply to all cases of the kind.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

UNITED STATES Marshal W. R. Meade, who was in Denver to take possession of the Territory of Jarnes, Mexico, while in pursuit of a gang of train robbers, left for Santa Fe in the case in a letter to Secretary Bayard. He says he and his men were treated with the greatest courtesy.

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Charlevoix, Mich., April 12, 1888.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in State Convention in Hartman's hall, at Grand Rapids, WEDNESDAY, MAY, 16TH, 1888, At 12 o'clock noon,

For the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic National Convention, called to meet at St Louis, Missouri, June 5, 1888, the selection of a State Central Committee to serve for the ensuing two years, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The convention will elect four delegates and four alternates at large, twenty-two district delegates(two from each congressional district,and twenty-two district alternates, two members of the State Central Committee, from each congressional district, and a chairman at large.

According to the rule adopted by the state convention held at Detroit in 1886, every county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes, but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the county they represent.

The delegates from each Congressional District will meet in caucus at ten o'clock a. m., on the day of the convention and recommend candidates as follows: Two district delegates, two district alternates, two members of the State Central Committee, one vice-president of the convention, and one member each for the committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business and resolutions.

All voters who are in accord with the present Democratic administration in its efforts to reduce taxation to the legitimate wants of the national government, economically administered, are invited to participate in the selection of delegates to this convention.

I. M. WESTON, Chairman.
* JOHN MINER, Secretary.

Under the above call Charlevoix county is entitled to four (4) delegates.

ROSCOE CONKLING is reported to be dying.

GOV. LUCE has appointed Friday, April 20, as Arbor Day.

R. A. ALGER has declared himself a candidate for the presidency.

CASS county made interesting democratic gains in township elections last week.

The postmaster general has decided to give Detroit three suburban postoffices,

PROBABLY the highest and most important position to be filled during President Cleveland's administration is the appointment of Chief Justice.

THE Butchers Protective Association is a new organization in Detroit, and roasts will probably advance in price. They claim, however, to protect the consumers as well as butchers.

TWENTY-SIX states will elect governors this year. Two of these will occur in April, one in June, two in August, three in September and one in October. All others take place in November.

SATURDAY's Chicago Herald states that president Cleveland has expressed a desire to appoint Chief Justice Schofield, of Illinois, to the vacant place in the U. S. supreme court in case he will accept.

THE Oregon democratic convention indorsed Cleveland and his tariff reform policy and instructed delegates to the national convention to vote for Cleveland for president, and Gov. Pennoyer, of Oregon, for vice president.

CAPT. D. W. LOCKWOOD, engineer in charge at Grand Rapids, has been transferred to duty at Cincinnati, in charge of certain river and harbor improvements. His place will be filled at Grand Rapids by Maj. S. M. Mansfield.

At the state election in Rhode Island last week the democrats made some substantial gains. The issue of the canvass were much the same as those embodied in the president's message, and will become the issue this fall. For that reason the result is considered very encouraging for Mr. Cleveland's chances next fall.

THE recent democratic victory in Petoskey is but another proof of the principle that if democrats and all naturally in sympathy with democratic principles will settle their differences in the caucus, and will go to the polls united, they can win every time. That is the principle that held the republican party together so long, and one the democrats must heed if they would control the elections.

THE farmers alliance of Minnesota at its recent meeting in St. Paul put itself on record with a "demand" for radical reduction in the tariff, and passed resolutions approving President Cleveland's views and denouncing the protective tariff, so-called as "an iniquitous tax on the people for the benefit of the monopolists and trusts." This was not in a republican gathering. It was a gathering of farmers. But it was a gathering of farmers from all sections of a strongly republican state, and its action shows that the party lash with the protection:at snapper can no longer be used to whip the republican farmer into line on election day.

Michigan's Farm Mortgages.

Some most interesting and useful information is furnished by the report of the Michigan bureau of labor regarding the number of farm mortgages in the state. The work has been carried out faithfully in the face of many discouragements and difficulties, but the result is certain to be productive of some remedial legislation respecting the taxation of mortgages.

The commissioner of labor says that he has reports from 90,803 farms or 58 per cent of all the farms in the state. The assessed valuation of all farms reported is $194,854,633, upon which there is a mortgage indebtedness of $37,456,272, or a little more than 19 per cent of the total assessed valuation, and nearly 47 per cent on that of the farms mortgaged. An average interest charge of 7.2 per cent gives an annual interest charge upon 58 per cent of the farms of Michigan of $2,701,923. The assessed valuation of all the farms in the state is $335,378,025, upon which the estimated mortgage indebtedness is $64,392,580, with an annual interest charge of $4,636,255 on farms alone. The mortgage indebtedness on the entire real estate of Michigan is estimated at $129,229,553, with an annual interest charge of $9,451,851.

An interesting revelation of the commissioner of labor's investigation is that so far as it extended 63,579 farmers were American whose farms were assessed at $153,777,813, carrying a mortgaged indebtedness of $25,313,153; while 31,570 farmers were foreigners who brought $4,633,188 with them to Michigan and now own farms assessed at $52,537,871, carrying a mortgaged indebtedness of $11,191,714. From this it appears that the farms of Americans are mortgaged for 17 per cent of their assessed value while those of foreigners are mortgaged for over 21 per cent.

Against an estimated mortgaged indebtedness on real estate in Michigan of $129,229,553 the amount of capital invested in manufacturing institutions in the state is $136,697,397. One of these amounts is an investment for the benefit of the whole community; the other represents, as the commissioner of labor says, "a mammoth sponge, constantly and unceasingly absorbing the labor of the farmer." But it should not be forgotten that much of the value of the farms of Michigan is due to the fertilizing influence of the mortgages plastered so thickly over its surface.

Ingalls and the Soldiers.

Senator Ingalls' recent picturesque filistic assault upon President Cleveland and Gens. Hancock and McClellan, has not only entirely retired him from the list of possible presidential candidates, but it has exposed him to the very emphatic resentment of the gallant soldiers of the country regardless of their political faith.

Senator Ingalls was an applicant for admission to the Loyal Legion, one of the most dignified and respected of the various soldier organizations, when he delivered his recent disgraceful assault upon the president and Hancock and McClellan. He had attempted to gain admission to the first class in the legion, which requires actual service or commission in the army during the war, on the strained pretext that he had served as judge advocate in the Kansas militia. The commandery of the Legion in Washington has just rejected his application on the ground of want of military qualification, and it is not conceded that, even if qualified, he would have been rejected solely because of his infamous partisan defamation of gallant soldiers in his late speech.

Determined to retrieve his fallen condition, he is now an applicant for admission to the third class of the Legion, in which civilians are admitted who rendered conspicuous service to the country during the war; but it is an open secret that if his admission shall be pressed, he will be rejected as a scurrilous defamer of leading soldiers of the country.

It goes without saying that if Senator Ingalls could have his speech yet to make, with the light he now has on the subject, he would make it clearly within the lines of public courtesy and common decency; but unfortunately the speech is made and cannot be recalled, and the Kansas senator will have a protracted season of repentance and humiliation as the only substantial fruits of his fall market rhetoric. —Philadelphia Times.

A Severe Scoring.

We are sadly disappointed in Senator Ingalls' long advertised speech. He is conceded to be a man of great parts, and a very happy user of the English language, but it is passing strange that the presiding officer of the upper house of the federal congress should descend to such unwarrantable abuse of the president of the United states and of one of its greatest generals—simply because they were of opposing political faith. He richly deserves the scoring that he received from Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, and all the evidences go to show that it was about as severe a scoring as any man ever received under the restraining influences of parliamentary law.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Singular Ignorance.

Senator Ingalls showed a singular ignorance of recent events in his mud machine speech delivered in the senate. For instance, he declared that as far as he knew, no Union soldier had ever been sent congress by Democratic votes; and Senator Blackburn called his attention to the fact that such a thing had been done in Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky and Virginia.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Navigation opened at Frankfort April 5th.

Montcalm county will hold a local option election May 1.

Michigan lost 14,855 men by wounds and disease, in the late war.

The St. Ignace News talks of running a branch printing office on Mackinac island this summer.

Reports from Shelby, April 5, are that peach buds were yet in good condition, and that fruit growers are hopeful.

A dispatch from St. Ignace, April 10, at 11 A. M. says the ice crusher St. Ignace, was about five miles off Mackinac Island.

The G. R. & I. will not issue a guide book this year, but, instead, will send out a handsomely illustrated folder and the usual calendar.

The Big Rapids Herald has commenced its ninth volume, and celebrated the event by taking possession of a new building of its own.

It is said that the officers of the F. & P. M. railroad have notified their employes that entering a saloon is liable to cause a man to get the bounce.

The C. & W. M. surveyors are nearing Baldwin, and will reach that place in a few days, having completed the survey from Traverse City.—Traverse Eagle.

Kalkaska voted on Saturday last 120 odd to 9 in favor of bonding the village in the sum of $3,200 to reimburse those who advanced money for the Freeman boma.

The business men's association of Kalkaska has declared a boycott on the Grand Rapids Telegram Herald for an alleged misrepresentation of its natural resources.

The election Monday developed the fact that the republicans of Traverse township are no longer in the majority. Only one man on their ticket received a majority of the votes cast. —Traverse Eagle.

Armour & Co., packers, of Chicago are arranging to build a large supply house here on lands recently purchased and making St. Ignace headquarters for thier Upper Peninsula trade. —St. Ignace News.

The extensive state library at Lansing is taken care of by five persons. Mrs. Harriet Tenney, librarian, who succeeded her husband in 1869, gets $1,200 a year, Mrs. Mary C. Spencer gets $1,000, James W. Tyrate $900, William Clark $700, and Jesse Coryell $600.

Canadian currency is an object of suspicion at the best, but there are issues from two Dominion banks which should be refused on sight. They are those issued by the Federal and Central banks. Both have suspended and the latter is considered worthless, while the former may pay bill holders sometime.

Spencer Creek is after a stave and heading factory with some little degree of success. Just as soon as it is decided that the D., C. & E. railroad will touch there,men with money are ready to snap up a site. The factory will consume $30,000 worth of timber per year and employ about 30 men.—Elk Rapids Progress.

Remember, girls, this is leap year. Don't approach a young man in that uncouth, unladylike and unbecoming style common among some girls, and say: "Jack, may I go home with you to-night?" but in a kind yet winning way, say: "will you be so condescending as to sacrifice your convenience and allow me the pleasure of accompanying you to your destination?" In nine case out of ten the young man will say "yes."

There are now in the northern asylum at this place 534 patients,—289 males, and 245 females. The male wing and small cottage are full to overflowing, and long before the new cottage can be completed, it will be a serious question how to care for new cases. There are still 25 or 30 beds on female side, but these will soon be filled. Work will begin on the new male cottage as soon as the weather will permit. This cottage will accommodate 50 patients.—Traverse Herald.

Railroad men are laughing at the project now "incoming" at St. Ignace and the Soo to build a railroad between these two points. The list of alleged stockholders in the company is a curiosity; some men are put down for fifty or a hundred shares that could not buy a peck of turnips when they were selling at 20 cents a bushel and pay cash for them with out borrowing. There is no traffic between the two places, and it is the old scheme for a railroad from Nowhere to Nowhere.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Additional Local.

Hayes.

Geo. O. Scott and wife visited at I. S. Webster's last Sunday.

Morell Long, of Bay, visited relatives in Hayes Saturday and Sunday.

Levi, youngest son of John Brown, is quite sick.

Mrs. J. Saunby's sister, with her husband, arrived from New York one day last week, and will settle here permanently.

Mrs. J. Murry's sister, with her husband, from southern Michigan, intend to settle here.

Some of the young people of Hayes assembled at the residence of Mr. Whitford last Saturday evening, to enjoy a vocal and instrumental concert. The work of the evening denoted a high order of talent, and gave great pleasure to al present.

Mrs. Russ, mother of the postmistress at Burgess, arrived one day last week.

Mr. Minier opened his sugar bush last week.

Wilson.

Leeks are springing up abundantly.

F. B. Brower has gone farther north.

John Tremain is engineer at the mill at present.

Mr. Isaac Vance, of Echo, visited relatives here on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith and daughter, of Advance, were guests of F. L. Smith and family on Friday.

Elder Tracy, assisted by Revs. Robinson and Blake held meetings here last week. The meetings are still in progress.

T. Downer, of East Jordan shook hands with friends here on Saturday last.

A load of people from East Jordan attended church here on Wednesday evening.

Mr. H. Vance and family of East Jordan visited at J. R. Vance's on Friday last.

Boyne.

T. J. Hill, Esq., and his son William started on a second trip to Arizona, Monday morning.

A. D. Cruickshank and F. D. Phillips, of Charlevoix, were in Boyne on business Monday.

Teams were drawing material to the school house site to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jones returned from a visit to Eaton county the last of the week.

The ice crop is about harvested.

Daily the snow grows less.

Soon the song of the bull-frog will echo o'er the land.

Then will the gentle spring time bless us with balmy breezes,—and mosquitoes.

Unless the bull-frog catches cold in which case Jack Frost will nip the early corn and potatoes, and all the signs of all the weather prophets will come true.

Banks.

Arwoon, April 9.—Large patches of bare ground now.

First butterfly of the season seen to-day.

At the bee last week, drawing stone for the M. E. church, about half enough stone was drawn.

Nearly every other day the boys have a bid to a wood-cutting bee, and from forty to fifty cords of blockwood is the result.

Miss Clara Wood visited her friend, Miss Frankie Sweet, last week.

Miss Ida Byers is suffering with a sore throat.

Was it all wind,—that talk of organizing a grange, last Saturday night?

The Atwood cornet band begins to grind this week. Prof. Brown, of Mancelona, is teacher.

Ellsworth.

APRIL 10.—School commenced in the Boss district last Monday, with Mrs. Francis Smith, of Mitchell, as teacher.

Robert Gordon is helping Wm. St. Clair make maple sugar.

Date Parks and H. Clagg moved into their respective houses on Tuesday.

We are to have a new bridge across the Intermediate river, to replace the old one, which has been built a long time and is not considered perfectly safe.

Annie Kinner, of Boyne City, is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. A. Boss.

Eveline.

Mead Benson has moved his family from E. G. Jarman's house to W. S. Stripp's place.

The "Saints" have been holding a series of revival meetings in Schoffen's hall, with good attendance.

Mr.Samuel Gray, of Gaynvill, N.Y. is visiting relatives in Eveline.

GEO. W. MILLER,

The Leading Clothier of Charlevoix County,

Will next week tell about that new stock of goods just placed on his shelves. In the meantime come and select your

New Spring Suits.

Dry Goods!
Notions and Carpets.

Having received a large line of CARPETS, we would invite all to call and inspect them, and get prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident we can give better value for the money than any house in this vicinity. Remember the Place.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., Druggists

Perfumes Rich, and Perfumes Rare,
Now their Fragrance fills the Air.
Come test Ours, beyond Compare,
We Invite the Ladies Fair,

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., Druggists

Lowest Prices
AND
BEST GOODS
MAKES
SUCCESS.
PLOWS, HARROWS,
AND FIXTURES.
Tinware, Hardware,
BARB WIRE
NEW COOK AND HEATING STOVES.
Job and Tin Work.
L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

Barnard.

The snow is fast disappearing.

Miss Annie Metcalf visited friends here last week

Mr. Wm. Clark is putting up ice this week.

Preparations are being made for an exhibition here in the near future.

Mrs. Clover had the misfortune to get her leg broken last week.

Quite a number of our young people attended the entertainment at Black's school house last Thursday evening.

The Weekly Evening Post.

The New York Evening Post will begin, on the third of May, to issue a weekly edition, having for its principal aim the promotion of Revenue Reform, which has become the paramount issue in national politics. The existence of an actual surplus in the Treasury estimated at $140,000,000 on the 30th of June, 1888, and the further increase thereof under present laws, are a menace to all business interests, and a direct incentive to wastefulness and corruption in the appropriations of public money. The attention of the Post will be largely and strongly drawn to this subject by the President in his last annual message, the need of information and popular enlightenment on questions of revenue and taxation has been increasingly felt in all parts of the country.

It is the intention of the management to make a first-class weekly newspaper of 12 pages. Subscription price $1 per year. A free copy of the first number will be mailed anywhere on request. Send address on a postal card to The Evening Post, New York.

"I'm Just Going Down to the Gate"
and 86 other Popular Ballads, in back form, with 86 of Sheet Music. Sent, post-paid, for ONLY FOUR CENTS. Stamps taken. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. 8200 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia Pa.

Wide Awake for April greets us with eighty pages overflowing with beautiful, delightful stories and poems. Mrs. Sherwood's serial, "Those Cousins of Mabel's," enforces the usages of good society by the experience of the heroines. The frontispiece, "Easter Lillies," is a charming illustration; a lovely girl, her arms filled with flowers. Lieut. Fremont's breezy Indian story for boys, a paper on "Old Ballads of London Bridge" (the London Bridge famous in the nursery jingle), an article on Landseer, the famous animal painter, beautifully illustrated, are all throughly entertaining through written with a serious purpose. A tale of two children and a lion, thrillingly illustrated by Sandham, gives the exciting element this month. Gregory needs with an unpleasant surprise in Sidney Luska's serial "My Uncle Florimond." Your newsdealer has this issue for 20 cents, or will be mailed by the publishers, D. Lothrop Company, Boston. A sample back number of any of the Lothrop magazines costs but 5 cents.

"Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

F. E. WOOD,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.
Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 12, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending April 7, 1888.

BUTTER, per lb, 25c.
EGGS, per doz., 18c.
POTATOES, per bu., 75c.
WINTER APPLES, per bu., 60 @ 85c.
WHEAT, per bu., 80c.
OATS, per bu., 40c.
HAY, per ton, 12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $3. Steers, $4 @ 4.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $1.50@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 90c.@$1.00.

Local Notes and News.

A fine line of shawls just received at B. See's.

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

☞For Perry Weed has put in a full line of legal blanks.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 21y1

Orville Phelps is learning the drug business at Beaman's.

☞Perry Weed is carrying a large assortment of legal blanks.

☞For legal blanks of all kinds, go to Perry Weed's book-store.

The survey from Traverse City.—Traverse Eagle.

☞Lost.—A large folding key. Finder please leave at this office.

The township safe was moved to Geo. W. Miller's store on Monday.

Wheels were resumed on our streets Tuesday, after 130 days of continuous sleighing

The running of the ferry at Ironton was let last Saturday to R. A. Miller, of Ironton, at $1. 50 per day.

Beaman's drug store is receiving a through painting at the hands of Chas. Graves and E. W. Daniels.

Henry Barth the boiler maker is repairing the boiler of the steamer North Star at South Arm this week.

The first invoice of our new spring goods just received; consisting of the latest shades and weaves. Also buttons and dress trimmings. Call and see them. B. SEE.

Dr. J. R. Brown of western New York, an old friend of Rev. W. H. McCartney, has decided to locate permanently in Charlevoix for the practice of his profession.

We warn the village cow to get into quarters every night promptly at time. R. W. Kane was elected village pound master Monday evening, and we have an idea he will be on hand to look after all cows delinquent at 9 hook

The tug Campbell is being repaired at Washburn's yard, and when she comes out she will look like a new boat. She is almost entirely new from the keel line. Capt. J. E. Carter will command the tug Campbell this season.

"Yes Clarence I can feel your heart beat; and it beats for me alone" she said, as her cards read, "I guess you're next pattern (one of Geo. W. Miller's spring styles) "That," gasped the poor fellow, "is not my heart; it is my Waubury watch."

Tay Lansing business men have recognized the cause of the striking printers to the extent of giving them eleven and one-half columns of advertising in the daily Morning Tribune, the very best kind of recognition that could be given.

Some new books are soon to be ordered for the township library, and if anyone has a desire for any new book not now in the library they will do the board a favor by leaving the title of such books with J. B. Allen, H. S. Hayden, or F. G. Hines.

There is success in persistency. The man who keeps pegging away, keeping his expenses below his receipts is a successful man. A man need not have a large business in order to make the most money. A small business well managed is better than many a good large business we know of. The size of a man's store is no index to his income.

Persistency pays in advertising. Every day and at all times, a man's name and business are liable to be turned to in his trade paper. The indirect influence, which makes itself felt through the introduction it secures to every new firm; the easy entrance it makes for traveling salesmen; the constant association in the mind of a firm's name with his line of goods; in all these and many more ways, a persistent, year is and year out, advertisement works directly or indirectly for the good of a firm.

S. H. Beardslee, engineer of the D. C. & E. R. R. R. Co., arrived home from Chicago on Tuesday.

Gen. John H. King, of Detroit, well known at the Charlevoix Resort, died at Washington, last Saturday the bridges of the line from Kalkaska to Mackinac, for turn-tables, and for the depot building at Charlevoix. The turn tables will accommodate the largest size locomotive, and Mr. B. has information that there will be at at least four Mogul freight engines on the road as soon as it is ready to operate. This does not look much as if the enterprise had collapsed, notwithstanding the croakers would have it so.

While our citizens are rejoicing at the change of name of the steamboat propeller "Champlain" to the "City of Charlevoix" and recounting the many benefits to be had from the change, we trust they will not forget to whom we are indebted for the change. We personally know that to J. Milo Eaton more than to any other one man in Charlevoix, is due the credit for the change, we having seen the letter from the treasury department to Hon. Don M. Dickinson, stating that the change had been ordered after having once been refused by that department, and quoting the letters of Mr. Eaton to Mr. Dickinson as giving the reasons for such change.

Purely Personal.

J. A. Hawkins returned to Chicago last Friday.

G. J. Grier went to Chicago, Monday, on business.

F. D. Phillips sold 15,000 cigars in one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Cook returned from Fort Orange Friday.

Mrs. J. E. Wood returned Tuesday from her trip to Grand Rapids.

G. W. Beaman is at Williamston Ingham county this week.

Mrs. C. H. Ball is visiting her parents and friends in Carlevoix this week.

Joe Hallet begins to-day as shipping clerk for the Charlevoix Cigar Company.

John Bowen and Hiram Wakefield left for Almont and Hudson respectively last Monday.

S. H. Beardslee, engineer of the D. C. & E. R. R. Co., arrived home from Chicago on Tuesday.

Gen. John H. King, of Detroit, well known at the Charlevoix Resort, died at Washington, last Saturday night, of pneumonia.

P. B. Wachtel, of Petoskey, recently elected supervisor of Bear Lake township, will return from Washington in a few days to assume the duties of his office.

Dr. O. S. Wood left last Thursday for his trip in the west. After visiting Cheboygan and Manistique he will go to Minneapolis, and from thence to Washington territory.

Mrs. Wm. Joyce has had the misfortune to break one of her legs last last week. While riding with her husband on a sawlog, the sleigh ran very close to a high stump, and he thought he could get around out of the way she was dragged to the ground, with the result above stated.

W. H. Jarman, for a long time correspondent of the Journal from Eveline, has taken a step higher up, and is now struggling with the mysteries of the typographic art in the office of the Boyne Citizen. In his work for the JOURNAL Mr. Jarman has exhibited many of the elements which go to make up a successful newspaper man, and if his physical health permits the necessary close application to business, we have no doubt of his ultimate success.

Coming Events.

Special meeting of Charlevoix encampment on Monday night for work on the third degree. A full attendance is desired.

At Green's hall, Sunday morning service at the usual hour. Subject of sermon, "When does a Church Cease to be Evangelical?" Sunday school immediately after morning service. Sunday evening. "Religion in Business, and Business in Religion."

Village Officers.

At the meeting of the Council on Monday evening, the following officers were appointed:

President pro tem.—A. Cameron.
Marshal—Gurley Boak.
Pound Master—R. W. Kane.
Engineer—Gurley Boak.
Surveyor—J. B. Allen.
Harbor Master—Gurley Boak.
Health Officer—J. A. Carlebach.
Fire Wardens—N. Anstis, A. Cameron, and H. Bentan.

The salary of Gurley Boak was fixed at $900 a year and rent, to cover also his services as street commissioner, librarian, and janitor.

Card of Thanks.

The family of the late Mr. David Mosebart, desire to return their heart felt thanks to the many friends who showed such marked kindness to us and ours through our bereavement.

ROBERT MATCHETT.

"CITY OF CHARLEVOIX."

The Name Given to the New Passenger Steamer of the Northern Michigan Line.

No event for months past has given our people such a thrill of pleasure as the following telegram received last Friday afternoon:

Washington, D. C., April 6.

J. MILO EATON, Charlevoix,
Collector at Milwaukee has been directed to grant papers to City of Charlevoix.

DON M. DICKINSON.

From the moment work was begun on the rebuilding of the Champlain, frequent desire has been expressed to have the new boat carry the name and become a living and moving advertisement for our ambitious village. All the influence possible was brought to bear on the owners of the line and the authorities at Washington, but every request was without success. The agents and owners of the line were persuaded, but they seemed to be unable to bring the necessary influence on the powers at Washington.

Several weeks ago, when the matter seemed utterly hopeless, Mr. Eaton wrote to Hon. Don M. Dickinson at Washington, reciting the history of the transaction from the beginning, quoting facts concerning the amount of new material in the boat, and the proportion of new to old, and asked his assistance. The result of that assistance is given in the above telegram. And for this our people have reason to be rejoice.

The following extract from a letter from Mr. Burke to Emrey Bros., agents in Charlevoix, (written, however, before the change of name was authorized) give the details of capacity of the new boat, list of offices, schedule, etc. for the season of 1888:

"No expense has been spared to make her first class in every way She will have cabin capacity for 96 first class passengers, and freight capacity for 800 tons. The name will be the only familiar thing about her. She will be ready to leave here at the opening of navigation through the straits, and will be officered as follows: Captain, Ira Bishop; Mate, Thos. Woods; Clerk, Jno. Murry; Steward, Ed. Dassel; Engineer, Jno. McAffery.

"The sailing days and route of our boats will be about the same during the excursion season; boats leaving Chicago Tuesdays and Fridays same as in seasons past. And everything shall be done on our part in the future same as if the part to take care of the business at Charlevoix. We shall not expect to make schedule time until after June 15th, but from the opening up to June 15, the boats will run and make as near schedule time as weather and business will permit.

"We shall commence receiving freight at this point on the 11th, inst, and if there is a fair prospect that a boat can reach 'your place we may start the Lawrence Saturday, the 14th. She will be officered as follows: Captain, Wm. Finnemay; Mate, Jos. Boyd; Clerk, Geo. E. Bond; Steward, Thos. Healy; Engineer, Wm. Burns."

Business Change.

On Monday of this week the Progressive Cigar Co., under the management of F. D. Phillips, passed into other hands, with sufficient capital to push it of all there is in it, and it will hereafter be known as the Charlevoix Cigar Co. Mr. Phillips has not entirely severed his connection with the shop, however, as he will take the road and introduce the goods among new dealers. Already large orders are being received from him daily.

Commencing less than a year ago with small capital, the business has grown beyond all anticipation, chiefly because of the excellent quality of goods sent out. Fourteen hands are now employed, and more will soon be needed to keep up with the increasing demand.

The factory is under the general supervision of Mr. L. W. Kirby a practical cigar maker of considerable experience, and no depreciation in quality from present high standard will be permitted.

With this assurance, our retail dealers will find it to their advantage to encourage the use of Charlevoix goods by consumers, as the money so paid circulates at home instead of going out of town.

Teacher's Association.

The spring meeting of the Charlevoix Teacher's Association will be held at the high school room in this village on Friday evening, May 11th, and Saturday, May 12th. The program will be published in full next week. It will include the following subjects: Teachers' Institutes; their value, how to use, and how to improve them. A plan for composition exercises with language work. Exercises outside the textbook; how much, and why necessary. How much time does the the teacher owe to the school? Advanced reading; objects and how most profitably taught. Free discussions will follow each paper. On Friday evening a spelling contest will be held, open to all. Also a pronouncing contest, likewise open to all. Books to the value of $2.25 are offered as a prize to the winner in each contest. These prizes are offered by Mr. D. E. McClure, representing Harper & Bros. Full particulars next week. This is to be the best meeting of the association thus far.

Real Estate Transfers.

Transfers of real estate left for record at the register's office in Boyne Charlevoix county, Mich., from March 27 to April 7, inclusive.

John Nicholls and wife, to Hiram A. Thompson, lot no 11, ¼ of lot 72 and part of lot 73 in the village of South Boyne, consideration $105.

United States to Henry Marsh, w ½ of s w ¼ of sec 23, town 34 n of r 6 w (homestead certificate No 3295.)

Caroline Habner to August Habner, w ½ of s w ¼ of sec 24, town 34 n of r 8 w, consideration $1.

Andrew J. Cruikshank to Silas Detlof, s e ¼ of n w ¼ of sec 16, town 32 n of r 7 w, $600.

Heirs of Medad Thompson to James M. Thompson, part of sec 35, town 34 n of r 6w, $1.

John M. Harris to George W. Crouter, lot 21 of Upright & Hurlbut's ad to village of Charlevoix, $100.

Auditor General to J. S. Smithson, e ½ of s e ¼ and other lands, sec 14 town 33 n of r 8 w, $28.99.

Auditor General to F. W. Mayne, e ½ of s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 25 town 34 n of r 7 w, $4.11.

Auditor General to R. W. Kane, s e ¼ of n w ¼ and other lands, sec 22 town 34 n of r 7 w $6.54.

Auditor General to C. J. Grier, w ½ of s w ¼ of sec 26, town 33 n of r 7 w, $21.35.

Reuben H. Bennett and wife to Joan L. Hurd, s ½ of n ½ and n ½ of s ½ of sec 34 town 34 n of r 7 w, $1,000.

Willis B. Hurd, under-sheriff, to Williams & Bevins, part of sec 6 town 34 n of r 6 w, $802.33.

Auditor General to Richard S. Hubbard, s e ¼ of sec 26, town 33 n of r 8 w, $24.93.

James Fox and wife to Charles Sterrils, 4 0 a off s side of n e ¼ of sec 28, town 34 n of r 8 w,$5.

United States to Ezra Ecker, w ½ of s w ¼ sec 26, town 33 n of r 8 w, $5.

Moses Hart and Wife to Henry B. Vance, part of sec 22 town 32 n of r 7 w, $175.

James Hobson and wife to Henry B. Vance part of sec 22 town 32 n of r 7 w, $400.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co. to Alexander Stewart, w ½ of n w ¼ sec 3 town 33 n of r 8 w, $320.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co. to Francis Shaw, n w ¼ of n w ¼ of sec 25 town 32 n of r 8 w, $320.

Auditor General to Joseph G. Glenn, s w ¼ of n w ¼ of sec 26 town 34 n of r 7 w, $7.26.

Additional Election Returns.

CHANDLER.

Supervisor,—Wm. E. Housley.
Township Clerk,—Eli Snyder.
Treasurer,—Jacob M. Snyder.
School Inspector,—Frank Atkin.
Highway Commissioner—Martin J. Pearson.
Drain Commissioner—William Morton.
Justices of the Peace—A. J. Booth, A. R. Howard.
Constables—Martin J. Pearson, Frank Atkin, Marcus E. Bradford, William Mackie.

SPRINGVALE.

Supervisor—Warren W. Waltman.
Township Clerk—Allen C. Midlem.
Treasurer—Joseph Kerner.
School Inspectors—Horace Pardee, Hiram Madden.
Highway Commissioner—C. J. Annable.
Drain Commissioner—W. H. Bright.
Justice of the Peace—Warren. W. Whitman.
Constables—Francis Sheldon, Henry A. Schaister, Henry Rivers, Alanson L. Spencer.

Some Want the Earth.

A. T. Washburne & Co. do not; they are satisfied with fair profits, and the nimble nickle is ever on the go at their store. Call and see them.

Not a Good Investmnt.

Senator Ingalls has made the discovery that slandering Union soldiers because they happened to be Democrats is not a profitable political investment. Here in the Hancock association of Pennsylvania sending flowers to ex-Confederate Senator Blackburn for defending the good name of the great soldier whose memory they cherish. Mr. Ingalls has simply fallen down and trampled on himself.—New York World.

Our Cause Helped.

The Hon. John J. Ingalls has disappointed those who most admired him, whether in his own party or in opposing ones. Even his own partisan journals are forced to admit that he said many things which would better have been left unsaid. But there is this consolation about it: He has greatly helped the Democratic cause.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Would Do Just as Well.

If Senator Chalmers is to be boomed for the presidency on the ground of his strong resemblance to the lamented Lincoln, the Republican party could equip itself with candidates from the Eden Musee in New York, or, indeed, from any good collection of wax works.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Weighed and Found Wanting.

If the Republican leaders cannot rend the handwriting on the wall, furnished by some of the municipal elections in the state of New York, then they should at once send for Daniel. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Useful Microphone.

Microphones are made so powerful now that they cause the footsteps of a fly to sound like the heavy tramp of a Texas congressman. John Sherman, who keeps one slipped against his ear, says he can almost hear his presidential boom grow. —Chicago News.

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

A full line of ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

Druggists' Sundries

TOILET ARTICLES,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
PERFUMES,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS, and
WALL PAPER

GEO. W. BEAMAN

(Successor to G. W. CROUTER.)

FACTS.

PLAIN FACTS EASILY COMPREHENDED BY ECONOMICAL BUYERS.

THIS WEEK

A. T. Washburne & Co. offer New Spring Goods. A bright and sparkling stock of the Latest Novelties. Embroideries in all widths, from 2 cents per yard to $1.50, with Insertings to match. A beautiful line of Laces and Torchons in all Linen in 12-yard pieces, from 15 cents to 50 cents per piece. A most superb stock of Dress Goods, comprising all the new and popular shades. We have made unprecedented bargains in all of our spring purchases, and offer to our patrons with a confidence that our goods are well bought. We have in fine 54-inch Flannels 12 different shades to select from. New colorings in those popular Scotch Ginghams, which are guaranteed fast colors; also, Chambrays, Percales, Touile De Nors, Ginghams, Satteens, Batiste, Manilla Cloths, and Prints. Our line of Corsets and Bustles is excelled nowhere in the State. Call and see us.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

FACTS.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!!

ANYTHING and EVERYTHING in the line of

SUGAR-MAKING SUPPLIES

Obtainable at Stockman & Iddings' Store.

☞SAP PANS (large and small), PAILS, SPILES, CARRIERS, SKIMMERS, Sheet Iron Goods, Copper Goods, Brass Goods.

☞The REED SPRING-TOOTH DRAG, for which we are sole agents, always on hand.

☞CLOVER SEEDS (Mammoth and Medium), CHOICE TIMOTHY and MILLETT. Reliable, pure, clean. The Best Goods for the smallest sum of money.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS, by buying of

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

The Wool Growers' Demand for Protection.

—Life.

A Thankless Job.

Omaha Man looking at a funeral—Well, well! A hearse, but no carriages and no mourners! Who can it be?

Editor—That must be the funeral of Jinks who worked on our paper.

"I should think the whole editorial, reportorial and typographical force would attend out if the deceased had been a comrade. That funeral which just passed had no mourners."

"Jinks was proof reader."—Omaha World.

Art in Chicago.

Chicago Dame (in Chicago art store)—That is just the sort of picture I want. Ask the proprietor how much it is.

New Boy—The boss is out just now, but I see him sell that picture to another lady only half an hour ago. He's gone to get a man to hard it away, I guess. It's a Raphael.

"Too bad. Will, tell Mr. Raphael to paint me like it."

"Yes ma'am. He and his men is awful busy at the factory now, but I guess he can fill your order."—Omaha World.

WANTED!

One or two good men with team to work, either on shares or by the job, two good Farms.

Farm for Sale.

If you want to buy a good farm at a bargain, on Easy Terms, apply to the

BANK OF CHARLEVOIX.

BRIDGE LETTING.

Notice is hereby given that there will be received for swinging the iron bridge, and taking care of the same for the season of navigation of 1888, will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, on Saturday, April 21, 1888. The bids to be left at the Township Clerk's office, on or before April 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

ROSWELL MUDGE,
Highway Commissioner.

Poster Printing

Quick and Cheap,

ROMANCE OF A CITY.

St. Petersburg, the Magnificent Capital of Russia, and How It Was Built.

A Swamp Transformed in a Few Years Into a City of Grand Palaces.

No Such Work Ever Prosecuted Before or Since in the World's History.

The Most Conspicuous Instance of the Power of Human Will in Existence.

A Graphic Description of the Czar's Winter Palace, the Finest Building on the Planet.

[WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS, IN THE CHICAGO NEWS.]

Whether he comes from the east, or west, or southward, every traveler who visits Russia for the first time, and travels by rail, approaches the capital of Russia by the same route, through a dreary waste of sand, with occasional patches of swamps, which offer few traces of human habitation or industry. Therefore, the first impression of Petersburg is an exaggerated one, for it seems like an oasis in the desert. Within a few miles, as the train approaches the city, one notices an improvement in the landscape, and the habitations of the people. More of the forest plain is cleared of the fire and brambles that infest it; there are larger patches of cultivated ground, and fence are seen here and there. The highways are in better order, and occasionally one sees a country house, the peasants but the signs of poverty and desolation are more marked than the eye. There are glimpses of towers in the distance, showing where some noble or wealthy merchant has a country place, and occasionally the gilded or gaudily colored dome of a church or chapel enamelled with some so-questered convent or monastery, but there is not enough to prepare the eye for the panorama that is brought into view when the train takes a wide curve and brings the spires and domes of the capital before it. It is a city of palaces and churches, but the first glance fascinates the greatest.

Much has been written about the glories of Petersburg. Many writers have given it the highest place on the list of the world's capitals; but while it is grand it has not the stately commercial buildings of New York and Chicago and can never have, because it is built upon a swamp, nor has it the cleanly, artistic beauty of Paris, nor the modern and noble magnificence of London. The Russian architecture is much more elaborate, and the picturesque residences, vindicating grades, and shaded avenues of Washington, are far more pleasing to the eye. Still when one sees the Winter Palace, the most magnificent one that was built, and (as one frenzy succeeds another of the grandest and most luxurious palaces in the world, the mind is awakened by a succession of wonders and finds enough, too much, to admire.

The Romance of a City.

The history of Petersburg is a romance. Makowicka, a popular poet, wrote, "Illusions bands built Rome; divine hands created Venice, but he who sees Petersburg, will say, 'This town is the work of the devil.'"

The romance was in the genius of a tsar, at the character of Peter the Great, the most

PETER THE GREAT AT FORTY YEARS.

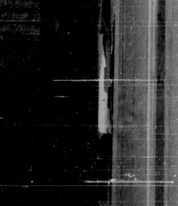
religious of his city. As I have said, the boasted glories of the Russian capital are exaggerated, and those who are familiar with the other great cities of the world will agree with me, but the most conspicuous triumph of the power of the human will in existence. There are a multitude of shabby buildings, and neither or granite. Most of the structures are of brick, the only building material available in a climate where the extremes of cold and heat follow each other, for Petersburg is at one season of the year one of the coldest places of human abode, and often in the summer as hot as Cairo or Naples. The bricks used are cheap and porous, and are invariably stucco'ed on the outside in grandiosity designs. The architectural effect is often ruined, by painting the exterior in hideous colors. The winter palace, one of the largest and most magnificent buildings in the world—I believe that only the Vatican and the palaces at Versailles come in greater area—is painted a dark crossing orange, while other mile structures are painted green, yellow, and white. But the prevailing hue is an imitation of sandstone, like Paris.

The Origin of Petersburg.

Ivan the Terrible conceived the idea of erecting a city on the Gulf of Finland, but it remained for Peter the Great, the most enterprising and progressive of all the Russian Czars, to carry it into effect, and he did it because he "wanted a window to look out upon Europe."

When Peter went to England in his youth, he was one of the sovereigns to leave the beaten path of travel. He not only studied shipbuilding in Holland, but he got a fair idea of the world's progress and the enterprise of other nations, and he saw, on his accession to power, that he owed his main defense on the northern boundary against the aggressive Swedes. He began by conquering Finland, and then selecting the most available site near the mouth of the Neva River, called an army of 60,000 men into service to subdue the swamps. Every year 40,000 workmen were drafted from different parts of the dominions, and they built a city on piles, made streets, and built walls, and the same, like Rome, disaster by blar, experienced, conquering everything, cleaning all the debris, and carrying out the plans of architects that were brought from all the other great cities of Europe.

Every boat upon the Neva or the Gulf of Finland, every cart upon the highway, had to bring to Petersburg a certain amount of building material, at certain intervals, as a tax, and every noble and property-owner in the empire had to contribute something to aid the construction of the palaces. All the



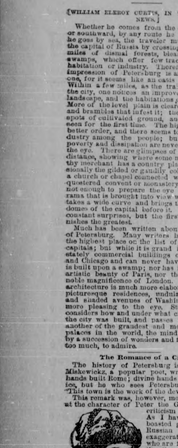
PETER AS A YOUNG MAN.

nobles of the district were required to erect palaces for themselves, and the price they paid for the land was taken from them, from which the foundations of buildings were paid for. All the palaces in the Russian capital are built in the same style as St. Petersburg; to labor on the building of the town, and there was not a man, woman, or child in all the dominion of Peter but did something toward carrying out the Czar's great plan.

How the Work Was Done.

Peter has left to posterity, in a series of sketches, which show a great grand during the construction of his capital, a fair idea of the motives and the methods of a remarkable man and a remarkable work—the most important project that in this age would seem absurd. A monarch without technical knowledge, with none but rude ideas in his poor mind, and no skilled workmen, was about undertake at this era to erect a city of palaces in a swamp, would be considered as crazy as King Ludwig of Bavaria. That poor fellow never undertook anything half so insane. It was an unfortunate, but a great and a noble work of Peter, and, as he was an autocrat could execute; but, with the exception of some less enthusiasm, he commanded and directed the work; but his instruments were constantly breaking in his hands; his walls crumbled, and his foundations sunk in the mud, yet he toiled on with a persistence and a courage that has never been equaled, recognizing his failures, and seeing his mistakes soon enough to correct them, never allowing a word of despondency to escape himself, or permitting an expression of discouragement from others, and never ceasing his efforts, till he saw the ideal of his half-doubting eye.

Everything was on the most colossal scale, and every plan was approved by Peter before it could be executed. He determined how much land each noble should improve, and how much money he should invest in his residence,



ON THE WAY FROM MARKET.

their extravagance, but contributing to the general grandeur. There is no record of people who rent so much upon external appearance, and who lived in such a manner as to make wonderfully extravagant than the Russian nobles of the time of Peter the Great, and the system of tax on made them so, and their love of luxury is as strong a passion as the opposite is non for strong drink or gambling. Therefore in Petersburg one finds more wealth and more extravagance than in any other useless gratification of the taste for display, and more wealth and extravagance, but anywhere else in the entire world. The visitor who has been educated in the thrift and economy of the Anglo-Saxon, who has been taught that the idle expenditure of wealth in the long run will be most impressed or all things by the extravagance displayed in every one of the original cities, places from so too or more, for, and when he stops to think that the money that have cost has been wrung from the degraded, desolate, and starving poor, he can scarcely restrain his indignant remonstrance. It speaks the pleasure of visiting a palace to see how the millions of which the poor have been deprived are thrown away.

The Winter Palace.

Take the Winter Palace, for instance, which I have said is the finest building in the world. It is about 1000 in the size of the Capitol at Washington, an square structure, fronting on the Neva, contains 1,700 rooms, and, it is said, that in olden times as many as 6,000 people, including a guard of soldiers, have been sheltered and fed under its roof. The roof itself used to be the dwelling place of a large colony when it was necessary to keep watchmen against fire there, and the Czar and Czarina were wont to present the reservoir from freezing by casting red hot cannon balls into the bath. These built into between the chimneys of the great palace, and their families there, and even raised chickens and pigs and goats merry feed above ground. But such guards are unnecessary now in the age of water works and fire engines.

The palaces of the Louis at Versailles, and of the German Emperor at Potsdam, are much more elegant and perfect specimens of architecture. The Queen's castle at Windsor is by far more picturesque, the new State, War and Navy Departments at Washington surpasses the Winter Palace in beauty and simple elegance, while the new Palais of Justice at Brussels, the finest architectural work of this century, is grander, more graceful, and pleasing in every respect, yet in none of them has so great an attempt at display been made or so much money expended. The Winter Palace is a mixture of splendor and shabbiness, and one finds it difficult to determine which dominate him most.

ST. GEORGE.

Interior Decorations.

The present building was erected upon the site of one occupied by the high admiral in the time of Peter the Great and bequeathed by him to Peter's son. In 1754 that was pulled down, and the present one, which was completed in 1762. Much of the interior was destroyed by fire in 1837, but was rebuilt, and the whole was restored to its present form in 1839, at a cost of about 5,000,000 rubles. The palace has been occupied by the Czars, and by all the czars till the present one, who will not live there, but has built a far grander palace, while he resides in the much smaller and less imposing house which he occupied when Czarina Prince on the Neva's Prospect, the finest of all the streets.

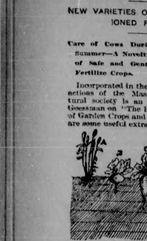
The visitor enters, which, however, is used only on occasions of ceremony, down from the landing of the carriage porte through a vestibule of marble, with wide stairways leading to the second floor and to the grand opulent rooms above. A stairway is adorned by giving of malachite, and it is said that this, 200 feet by 60, presents an array of dead figures in marble, as well as a portrait the heroes of Russian history. The throne-room is a magnificent hall of white and gold, so large that the entire White House at Washington could be placed in it and lost to view, but it is not overdone with gilding, for the eye rests on the colossal proportions of the room, and the ceiling is so high

FARM AND GARDEN.

NEW VARIETIES OF AN OLD FASHIONED FLOWER.

Care of Cows During the Spring and Summer—A Novelty in Pepper—Value of Safe and Gentle Horses—How to Fertilize Crops.

Incorporated in the report of the transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural society is an essay by Dr. C. A. Geneesman on "The Rational Fertilization of Garden Crops and Fruits." Following are some useful extracts from the same:

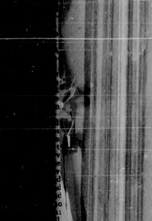


A, RYE; B, TURNIP; C, BEET; D, CARROT; E, LUCERNE.

One of the first requirements for a healthy condition and a subsequent successful propagation of any plant consists in adopting a well devised system of fertilization. An indifferent system of manuring is at the root of a great many failures. A system of manuring is rational when it is based upon the results of a careful examination into the composition of the plant under cultivation and on a due consideration of its natural qualifications for availing itself of the needed plant food, both from the atmosphere and the soil. Plants well well developed and extensive root system may prosper where those with a compact one will fail, and the same statement applies with equal force to the character of their leaf system. (See illustrations in which "A" represents rye, "B" turnip, "C" sugar beet, "D" carrot, "E" lucerne and "F" potato.)

To determine with certainty the composition of a plant, especially with reference to its soil constituents, requires repeated examinations in different stages of its growth, and when raised upon different kinds of soil. The good effects of barnyard manure and wood ashes rest on their complex character and on their influence over various physical and chemical qualities of the soil. Experience proves that barnyard manure is most efficient when used for the reproduction of those crops which have contributed materially to its manufacture, and the same proposition may be maintained with reference to the manurial value of vegetable compost and ashes.

To raise plants rationally implies information of two kinds, a knowledge of the special wants of the plant as regards the absolute amounts and relative proportions of the various plant foods, and a familiarity with the composition of the different kinds of manurial matter at our disposal.



POTATO PLANT.

It ought to be borne in mind: 1. All cultivated plants contain the same elementary constituents, yet no two of them in the same absolute amounts and relative proportions. 2. These plant constituents are furnished in part by the surrounding atmosphere, in part by the soil and some in varying proportions by both. 3. The essential plant constituents are not wanted in different plants in the same proportions at the various successive stages of growth, but are wanted at different stages of growth in different absolute amounts and relative proportions. Each plant has its especial wants at different stages of its development. Grain crops require much nitrogen in an available form during their later period of growth, when blooming and forming seeds; large vines need a large amount of potash during the growing and maturing of the grapes. 4. The absolute amount of essential mineral constituents may vary in the same plant without affecting, as a rule, the general character of that plant; yet not one of the essential elementary mineral constituents can serve in place of another one to any marked extent without altering, in many instances in a serious way, the relative proportion of the organic constituents of plants. 5. The particular form in which we apply various articles of plant food, as well as the special circumstances in which they may be applied, exerts quite frequently a decided influence, not only on the quantity of the crop, but also on its quality. 6. The natural resources of the soil in available plant food have proved, as a rule, ultimately insufficient for a remunerative management of the farm, the garden and the orchard.

Care ought to be exercised to secure within certain limits a liberal supply of every essential food constituent of the plant under cultivat'on, so as to meet promptly its periodical wants when called for. The heavier the crop the larger should be the return of the constituents carried off from the soil. Manure we must bear in mind that success does not depend on any exceptionally large amount of one or the other, prominent article of plant food, such as phosphoric acid, potash or nitrogen, but on a liberal supply of every essential plant constituent; for of the essential articles of plant food that one which is present in the soil in the most limited proportion controls the ultimate result.

Value of Safe Well Trained Horses.

The value of a gentle and safe horse is difficult to estimate. Dollars and cents, says National Stockman, do not always express it. Without any trouble in the way of upsets or runaways the true value of a sturdy and reliable horse is often lost sight of. This matter presents itself in its strongest light, perhaps, when driving and carriage horses of a high order are placed upon the market. Such horses find the best buyers, people who are willing to pay the most money for them, among the wealthier class of the citizens of our great cities. These buyers are generally obliged to trust the handling of their team to servants and the drivers, and to them safety means a great deal, something that has an absolute market value.

People who are able to afford the luxury of carriages and horses are in a position to pay for what suits them, and when they find combined in the same animal style, size, action, endurance and a gentle disposition they are generally willing to pay a good round sum for it, the disposition playing no small part in the makeup of the value. When a wealthy man has to trust his own life and the lives of his family behind a team which he does not need to be ashamed of as far as spirit and mettle are concerned, with the reins in the hands of some coachman who he is not positive is entirely trustworthy in the way of handling horses, it is not to be wondered at that he looks toward the disposition and gentleness of the horses when he is estimating their value.

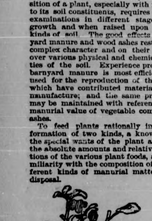
The moral then to be drawn from all this is that thorough training is the only kind that it pays to give to good horses. There are but few horses that cannot be made gentle and quiet by the proper kind of treatment, and if the owner of a horse is not capable of giving this kind of training it will pay to employ some one who is.

Varieties of the Iris.

Among the first flowers brought to this country by our flower loving ancestors was the sort known at the present time under the various names of iris, fleur de lis and flag. The pioneer in this country was the old English iris in two colors, dark blue and pure white.

The irises are hardy perennials, showy, beautiful, easy to grow and general favorites. There is a large assortment of species and varieties, and of recent years many new and worthy sorts have been introduced.

Nothing among hardy herbaceous plants, says a writer in The American Garden, from which Journal the accompanying is reproduced, has created a sensation for a long time like that produced by the iris kaempferi, which is daily gain-



THREE VARIETIES OF IRIS KAEMPFERI.

ing favor with the public. They are natives of Siberia and Japan. But we are indebted to hybridization by those clever gardeners, Mr. Joye, for upward of a hundred varieties. They are often cultivated as sub-aquatics, and like plenty of water during the growing season. They do well in tubs, a small one placed in another containing a few inches of water. Some of the flowers measure ten inches across, and, if less veined than others, are spotted, striated, splashed and dotted with vivid colors in a true Oriental style. The flowers are flat in form, distinct, beautiful and large, and in ease of cultivation seem to equal the old German iris.

Cure of Milk Cows.

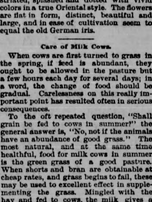
When cows are first turned to grass in the spring, if feed is abundant, they ought to be allowed to be pasture but a few hours each day for several days; in a word, the change of food should be gradual. Carelessness on this really important point has resulted often in serious consequences.

To the oft repeated question, "Shall grain be fed to cows in summer?" the general answer is, "No, not if the animals have an abundance of good grass." The most natural, and at the same time healthful, food for milk cows in summer is the green grass of a good pasture. When shorts and bran are obtainable at cheap rates, and grass begins to fail, these may be used to excellent effect in supplementing the grass. Mingled with the hay and fed to cows, the milk gives a larger percentage of cream, while the quantity of milk is also increased.

It often happens that when cows are giving an extra quantity of milk they incline to become thin and weak. This condition should be prevented by the judicious use of concentrated food. The strength and condition of the animal must be kept up at all times for best results.

A New Pepper from China.

The new pepper from China, which has been christened "Celestial pepper," is one of the most ornamental varieties grown. In our cuts are represented two peppers of natural size, but no idea of the color is, of course, given. Up to the time these are fully ripe they are of a delicate creamy yellow hue, and when fully grown change to a vivid scarlet. This striking contrast in colors renders the plant a beautiful object as well as a useful one.



THE CELESTIAL PEPPER.

Seedmen who have grown this pepper on their own grounds have catalogued it this year with their novelties and specialties. Burpee says of it: "The plant sets its peppers very early and continues until frost, branching freely and bearing profusely. It is wonderfully productive. The peppers are all carried upright, are of superior quality and of fine sharp flavor."

Things Farmers Tell One Another.

Mr. E. S. Carman names the "telephone" as one of the best of the intermediate pens.

Sweet corn, generally speaking, thrives better when planted in rows than in hills; this to about eight inches apart in the row.

Sweet potatoes are a good crop for a light soil, and are a valuable addition to a farm, if there is a market value.

Ashes are a good fertilizer for potatoes, and should be applied in the hill.

Bone dust is a large assortment of species and varieties, and of recent years many new and worthy sorts have been introduced.

Nothing among hardy herbaceous plants, says a writer in The American Garden, from which Journal the accompanying is reproduced, has created a sensation for a long time like that produced by the iris kaempferi, which is daily gain-

STORIES ABOUT MEN.

How Judge Gary Revenged Himself on a Friend.

One day while the Anarchist trial was going on in Judge Gary's court, Mr. William King, who is upward of 80 years old, sought admission, but was told he could not go in. Going to the state attorney's office, Mr. King expressed that he was the friend of Judge Gary, and he was sure the judge would let him in if he knew he was there. The old man told him the court room was full, but that he would try to find a place within the bar. In a few moments the two entered the court room, and started to walk down the aisle.

"Sit down," said Judge Gary, sternly.

"Your honor," explained Mr. Furthman, "this is an old friend of years."

"Sit down," said Judge Gary, louder and more sternly.

Mr. King looked as if he would like to have a big hole come up through the floor and swallow him. There was no place for him to sit down, and still the judge kept calling for him to do so. He looked appealingly at his old friend, but the old friend only glared on him savagely and repeated the awful command, "Sit down."

When the old gentleman had succeeded in reaching the bar Mr. Grinnell got up and gave him his seat. When court was adjourned Judge Gary came down from the bench, rubbing his hands together gleefully and laughing close to his face.

"I made him sit down, didn't I?" said he to Mr. Grinnell in Mr. King's presence. "I'd teach him not to beat me at whist as he did last night. I wish I had half a chance, I would have gotten rid of him." and grabbing Mr. King by the arm he took his old crony out to lunch with him.—Chicago News.

Ben Butler's Big Appetite.

The gastronomical peculiarities of great men are frequently mentioned in the press. Of all the public characters who visit Washington, I am told that Ben Butler heads the list as far as his ability for stowing away food is concerned. He literally "takes the cake." As for the cleaning process, his weakness, and it is the testimony here that has most ado cook in the house and turn the farinaceous flapjack fast enough to meet the demands of "Ben's" appetite. In the lower part of Pennsylvania avenue there stands a little hotel, an unpretentious little caravansary, noted for the correctness of its cuisine and its excellent service. It is a quiet resort, with all the comforts of an old English tavern and the seclusion so dear to the average government clerk. Ben Butler frequently comes to this place to order his favorite dish.

"I have heard of appetites," said an attendant to me the other day, "but I never have exactly what we call a great appetite. I saw Mr. Butler. I remember the first time he came here he ordered two porterhouse steaks, a dozen fried eggs, with fried onions, raw fried potatoes and pancakes to suit. I thought it was for a party of four, and I fixed plates, napkins, knives and forks accordingly.

"'What the —— are you bringing all these dishes in here for? Do you suppose I've invited a regiment to dine with me? Take them away, should say the waiter.

"While I cleared away the dock Mr. Butler was then impatiently with a fork in one hand and a knife in the other, waiting for me to set the orders on the table. There was no waiting for the coffee. The man he sliced through at one blow, cut out a section and apparently swallowed it in one mouthful. The average man does an oyster after giving it two bites. Ben swallows a biscuit in the same way, and before I could turn around he thundered out:

"'Bring in some more pancakes.'

"I rushed back to the kitchen and detailed the situation to the head cook.

"'Why, dat must be Mr. Butler,' said the cook, knowingly, and, calling to an assistant, he told him to make up a big panful of pancakes faster and to be mighty quick about it, for dar is a man in de dinin' room wid an appetite like a rat hole.' When I got back to the dining room one of the porterhouse steaks was missing. It had disappeared so quickly that I began to doubt whether I had brought it or not, when my mind was settled by Mr. Butler, who said, as he wiped his mouth and chin:

"'That steak was just right, but this one is not quite rare enough.'

"But he fell in it all the same and destroyed it in large sections, supplemented by mouthfuls of egg, potatoes and onions, and an occasional sip of coffee.

"'Where the —— are those pancakes?' he shouted, while glaring at me with one good eye, and then he turned as if to the cook:

"'Bring in those pancakes!'

"Well, sir, you may believe me or not, but Mr. Butler ate up the entire dish, was pancakes, and as for the steak, eggs and potatoes, there wasn't enough left to feed a cat. And then he got up and walked down the avenue as briskly as if he had only lunched on half a dozen raw oysters."—New York Sun.

Not Likely to Forget It.

Maj. Thacher, of Portland, Me., is one of the few veterans who know that Virginia was the state in which were fought the twelve cavalry regiments into the war. He got his information this way: He went out with his regiment from Warrenton, Va., on a raid. When he returned at night he rode to the place whence he had set out and came upon a cavalry camp asleep.

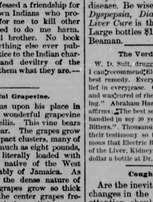
"What regiment is this?" he shouted.

"The Twelfth," was the answer.

"The Twelfth what?" he asked.

"Twelfth Virginia, you —— fool!" was the answer from one who was surprised that any one shouldn't know that there was but one Twelfth cavalry regiment in the service.

Maj. Thacher didn't wait for further information, but got away. He afterward learned that the Union troops had fallen back and the Confederates taken their place.—New York Sun.



THE Evolution of a Poet.

"We are always glad to note the result of close application, determination to succeed, and true American grit. Peter Funks, Dunman, of Ovona, sent us a poem about a year ago, which, while bristling with gems of literary acumen, was not exactly suited to the requirements of this paper. We returned it with the advice that he persevere in his efforts, and that he be down, so, with magnificent determination at the same time not allowing his brain to run away with the practical affairs of life, is evidenced by his coming in today with a forty-four thousand pamphlet, to which he has added the following beautiful sentiment exquisitely engrossed in purple ink:

"When this you eat,
Remember Pete.
—Saskatchewan (Minn.) Exposer.

Bold Western Hyperbole.

"Did it rain?" exclaimed the western man, in the course of a thrilling recital of border life. "Stay, it rained so hard that afternoon that the water stood three feet on a slant roof.—Buffalo Courier.

Scribner's Magazine for April.

The current issue of this excellent magazine presents the following table of contents:

A Street in Gibralter. *Frontispiece.* From a drawing by F. C. Jones. Engraved by Hoskin.

The Campaign of Waterloo—II. (*Conclusion*). By John C. Ropes. With illustrations by R. F. Zogbaum, W. T. Smedley, C. Bernard Chapman, H. C. Edwards, Margaret Landers, E. J. Meeker, and others. Also with reproductions of the prints and maps referred to by the author.

"The Snowing of the Pines." By Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

The Centre of the Republic. *First Paper.* By James Baldwin. (To be concluded in the May number.)

The Greek Vase. By William P. P. Longfellow. With illustrations, by Sidney L. Smith and others, from vases owned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and at H. T. Clark, and in the Englefield Collection.

The Shadow Conscience. By Henrietta Wright.

The Town of the Holy Children. By Thomas A. Janvier.

A Dream. By Ellen Burroughs.

Gibraltar. By Henry M. Field. With illustrations by J. D. Woodward, Harry Fenn, F. C. Jones, R. Eichelberger, Harold Warlen, and E. J. Meeker.

A Happy Accident. By Sophie Radford de Meiner. With illustrations by W. T. Taylor. Toward Spring. By Edith M. Thomas.

Where shall we bend our Summer? By A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer. With two illustrations by the author.

The Star to its Light. By George Parsons Lathrop.

Social Harvests—Chapters XI-XV. By F. J. Stimson. (To be continued.)

Pulvis et Umbra. By Robert Louis Stevenson.

Newspapers in 1888.

From the edition of Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s "American Newspaper Directory," just issued, we learn that in its twenty-sixth year, it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds now issued in the United States are 15,104 in 1888, now number 16,310, showing a growth of 950 in one year, but 22 months and of 7,186 in 10 years.

The publishers of the directory assert that the statement made by them that the proprietor of a newspaper undertakes to state what has been his exact circulation, has been quite generally told the truth is an erroneous one. And they conspicuously offer a reward of $100 for every instance in their book for this year, where it can be proven that the detailed report received from a publisher was untrue.

Indians Fifty Years Ago.

"What kind of people were the Indians in those days?" was asked.

"The best people I ever knew," was the prompt reply. "They never knew any more except what the whites taught them. They naturally taught each other all the evil they knew. They were honest as the day and faithful into death when they had professed a friendship for you. I have known Indians who professed friendship for me to kill other Indians who wanted to do me harm. Brother would kill brother. No book ever written or anything else ever published has done more to debauch the Indian character. The vice and devilry of the whites have made them what they are.—Omaha Herald.

A Wonderful Grapevine.

Mr. A. F. Tift has upon his place in Key West, Fla., a wonderful grapevine covering a great trellis. This vine bears four crops every year. The grapes grow in exceedingly compact clusters, many of them weighing as much as eight pounds, and the vine is literally loaded with bunches. It is a native of the West India islands, probably of Jamaica. As an illustration of the dense nature of the bunches, the grapes grow so thick upon them that the center grapes frequently cannot reach the sunlight to mature. The outside grapes can be picked off as needed, but the center grapes remain until the outside layer left to ripen.—Chicago Times.

Students Trick a Spectator.

At one of the city colleges, last week, while a class was busy anatomizing the body of a colored pauper, a visitor made himself disgusted by his inquisitiveness. To get even with him one of the students cut off an ear and surreptitiously placed it in the visitor's pocket. A few minutes later the bell signaled the close of the exercises for the day, and as the victim of the joke put his hand in his pocket for his gloves he pressed, instead, the cold, clammy ear of the subject he had been watching. With a look of horror he flung it on the dissecting table and broke for the door amid the laughter of the class.—Indianapolis Journal.

Making the Most of It.

"You seem to be enjoying yourself, Bobby," remarked one of the guests at dinner party.

"Yes," assented Bobby, with his mouth full, "I am makin' the most of it, 'cause I don't get no pies at home. At dinner like this, it's always cold pickin' for the next thirty days."—Harper's Bazar.

The Force of Habit.

Wong Chin Foo says that in China, when a highway robber is caught, his head is chopped off. When he becomes an author it seems odd, at this distance, that a little thing like decapitation should prevent a man from pursuing the profession of highwayman; but a human will be a human.—Rochestown Herald.

Keep Your Eyes Peeled.

The Democratic masses cannot be too anxious in watching every scheme to defeat and defeat them in their choice for next President. When the Democrats shall have become aroused intrigue and conspiracy will fee from their presence.—Philadelphia Record.

A Long Training.

Brown—Do you know how long Robinson has been keeping house?

Smith—No; but it must be a good many years. I took dinner with him the other day, and he carved a duck without spilling it on the floor.—Harper's Bazar.

A Paradox.

In a newspaper office the truth is well known,
And the people will oft of the *paradox* speak,
Although signs of *labor* he never thus shows,
Yet the devil's to pay at the end of each week.
—Boston Budget.

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Do you know that you are liable to attacks of Dyspepsia and all kinds of Stomach Derangements? Yes, worse still, to that result of Kidney and Liver disorder that is known as Diabetes or possibly Bright's Disease. They are often fatal and that in a very short time. Loss of Appetite, Sour Stomach, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness, Pains in Side and Back and urine high colored are the symptoms of disease. Be wise in time. *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* is the sovereign remedy. Large bottles $1.00. Sold by G. W. Beaman. 3pr

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MORTGAGE SALE—Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Timothy D. Smith and Elion M. Smith, his wife, to Adelbert R. Upright, dated July 14, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix County, Michigan, August 29, 1884, in Liber 2 of mortgages on page 264, and re-recorded in said office in Liber 3 of Mortgages on page 362, on March 16, 1886. Which mortgage was assigned August 29, 1884, and duly recorded in said office in Liber 10 of mortgages on page 92, and assigned by said Adelbert R. Upright to the State of Michigan of Charlevoix County. And assignment was recorded August 29, 1884, in the Register of Deeds' office in said county in Liber 10 of mortgages on page 92, and assigned by said State of Michigan to Jacob Jordan on page 36, on March 14, 1888, on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due and unpaid the entire principal and interest amounting to Six Hundred and Thirty-nine and Seventy-three one hundredths Dollars (639 73) and no suit or suits has or have been commenced to recover the same, or any part thereof, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, or so much as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and legal costs, including an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, stipulated for in said mortgage on all or any part of said premises, at public vendue, at the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, in Charlevoix County, State of Michigan, which is the place where the premises herein described are situated, on the first day of June, 1888, at ten o'clock in forenoon. Lots five (5) and ten (10) of Block Forty-two (42) in the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof, as shown by the records in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County. Dated this 6th day of March, A. D. 1888.
JACOB JORDAN, Assignee of Mortgage.
FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney for Assignee.
Charlevoix, Mich. 3pr

SEALED PROPOSALS for the furnishing of all the material and building a school house in District No. 1, Charlevoix, will be received by Chas. Dow or, at Horton's at any time before the 20th day of April, 1888, when and where the bids will be opened and considered. Plans and specifications for the building can be seen at the residence of Chas. Shank, Charlevoix, and at the residence of J. R. Lewis, Charlevoix, and at the office of the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. By order of school board.
J. R. LEWIS, Moderator.
CHARLEVOIX HOMES, Dist. Clerk. 3pr

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BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

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DEMOCRATS IN THE PAST.

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE CERTAIN FAMOUS CONVENTIONS WERE HELD.

Origin of Democracy—The Greek Demos, Roman Plebeians, Etc. —"Jac-bins." Jefferson—The First National Convention, 1832—Succeeding Conventions.

ANDREW JACKSON.

In one of the facts of history that ever since constitutional government began has been one party advocating more power and special privileges, and another party advocating more liberty and a more equitable share of the good things of life. The first party has been variously claimed for its self most of the virtue and learning, and for the various countries, the 2,500 years, stigmatized as the "aristocracy," "the few," "the nobles," "the patricians," "the rich," "the wealthy," "the aristocrats," "aristocrats," "the plebeians," "Jacobins," and finally "Democrats." It has been the delight of the luxurious rich in all ages to make fun of the "ignorant Democrats," and the "greasy and sweaty Democrats," and the comic poets and satirists, who lived by pandering to the patricians, have left us some very funny sketches of them as "Clown, the Democrat," in Plautus; the "agrarian Gracchi" and other democrats. Similarly in the United States from Jefferson to Cleveland, the party of the laboring man, the advocate of personal freedom and low taxes, has been sneered at and laughed at as "ignorant Jacobins." But all the same, this much abused party has ruled those United States for nearly two-thirds of their national nationality; and on the 5th of June, at St. Louis, it will name the president for four years more.

It is a good time, therefore, to review the national conventions of this curious party, which, in the elegant language of Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, "knows brains enough to run a country," and yet has somehow ruled the original area of the United States, paid two national debts, and lived by two-thirds of that

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS GRIST.

Important Happenings in Every Quarter of the Civilized Globe.

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COERCING THE IRISH.

Efforts to Hold Proclaimed Meetings Frustrated by Police—Many Persons Injured.

SUNDAY last was an exciting day in Ireland by a Dublin dispatch. Mr. Balfour's assertion that it proclaimed districts the National League was a thing of the past had a palpable refutation in numerous meetings, which in Clare, Galway, and Cork were of a character demonstrating that the league was anything at all but a thing of the past. The meetings were everywhere large, and were marked by the greatest enthusiasm. They were in most instances dispersed by the police and military, but the organizers were of opinion that they effectually accomplished the object they had in view. In Kilrush, County Clare, where John Redmond, M. P., and Dillon, M. P., attended, the police attacked the people with bayonets. A priest was assaulted and several persons were wounded. There were violent scenes at Ennis, where Michael Davitt attended. The Longford meeting, at which William O'Brien, M. P., attended, was disturbed, but the meeting came off nevertheless. In Macroom, County Cork, there were scenes of violence. Dr. Tanner, M. P., and the authorities had a disagreeable time which ended in Dr. Tanner being arrested.

BISMARCK.

The Chancellor Consents to Retain Office to Preserve the Unity of Germany.

A CABLE dispatch from Berlin states that Prince Bismarck was without any resignation, but solely from the consideration that the domination of Empress Victoria would speedily lead to the breaking-up of German unity. Nothing since the accession of Emperor Frederick has occurred that has so strongly animated the Prussian conservatives against the Empress as the marriage question. It now becomes known that the Empress will impel her helpless husband to urge Prince Bismarck, without regard to the respect due to the late Emperor or to the national safety. The *National Zeitung* says that the betrothal is postponed, but that circumstances may arise under which Prince Bismarck will no longer oppose the union."

Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore Dead.

GEN. QUINCY A. GILLMORE, who became famous during the civil war while directing the siege operations against Charleston, died at his residence in Brooklyn. He was born in Lorain County, Ohio, was graduated at West Point, graduating high in his class in 1849 at the age of 23, and was assigned to the engineer corps. He was 68 years old.

Cooking Had a Narrow Escape.

A NEW YORK special says that Senator Conkling's condition is much improved, but his physicians will not yet pronounce him out of danger. Mr. Conkling has been very ill indeed, and it was thought at one time that he was dying. His illness is directly attributable to the blizzard. It is now hoped that he will soon be all right again."

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

A WASHINGTON special to the Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says: "The Illinois politicians are saying in Washington that Judge Schofield, of the State Supreme Bench, will be selected to succeed the late Chief Justice Waite. Their confidence is apparently well founded."

A Female Smuggler.

CUSTOMS inspectors at New York searched Mrs. Frank De Goss, a Chicago boardinghouse keeper, just arrived from Antwerp on the steamer Belgenland, and found a pair of gold earrings in her hat and three watches, several rings and other jewelry in her pockets. The jewelry was sent to the assistant treasurer.

Oleomargarine Better than Poor Butter.

AS THE result of various hearings upon the subject given by the Massachusetts State Board of Health, that body has made a special report declaring it substantiates that oleomargarine is good, wholesome, and preferable to poor butter.

Telegrams in Brief.

THE issue of the steamship Rio Janeiro is reported at Montevideo. She had 120 passengers on board, all of whom are supposed to be lost.

THE negro boy Zephyr Davis, who murdered little Maggie Gaughan in Chicago, five weeks ago, has been sentenced to hang on the 12th of May.

THE is officially announced that Prince Jesus in Colosa, numbering 10,000 families, chiefly natives of Austria and Roumania, will be expelled shortly.

CONGRESS.

Another Day of Filibustering in the House of Representatives.

THE opponents of the direct-tax bill continued their obstructive tactics in the House on the 7th inst., and the day was consumed in calling the roll on dilatory motions. In answer to a roll-call a maximum Cox about 150 of the Democratic members of the House met in response to the evening session, which was held pursuant to a resolution adopted Saturday, providing for the payment of the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Washington, and New Mexico should be passed at this session providing for Constitutional amendments for the purpose of the enfranchisement of these Territories for the election or rejection at an election in November, 1888, of such amendments as may be reported by the Committee on Territories.

THE EASTERN STATES.

AT the recent annual conference of the Methodist Church in Philadelphia resolutions were adopted deprecating the exclusion of the native Indian language in the Government schools. President Cleveland was written a reply to the letter, inclosing the resolutions, in which he expresses surprise at the conclusions reached by the signatories. He defends the exclusion of the native vernacular from the regular course of instruction and has substitutions of the English language as best calculated to prepare the Indians for their struggle for existence, and thinks the use of the Indian tongue in religious instruction will answer every purpose.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland has been elected President of the Eastern Alumnæ Association of Wells College. The lady of the White House, who is a graduate of the college, has written a letter accepting the tendered Presidency.

ARTHUR SHAFFER, aged 32, was hanged at Lock Haven, Pa., for the murder of Isaiah Colby and his wife last August.

AFTER an illness of several months, Benjamin Harry Brewster, United States Attorney General during President Arthur's administration, died in Philadelphia, aged 72 years.

JACOB SHARP, notorious for his connection with New York street railway schemes, who was convicted of bribery, died in Albany.

A WILKESBARRE (Pa.) dispatch says that "Mrs. Mary Stacey, of Wasonia, Pa., was engaged in the manufacture of whisky, when the pot containing the same toppled over into a hot fire. The fluid blazed up, setting fire to her clothing, and she was burned to death in a few moments. Three of her children who tried to save her were also burned, and will die. The husband and father, John Sharp, who was at work at the time, is reported to have become insane."

THE adoption of the Rhode Island earthquake amendment to the constitution is being vigorously discussed in all quarters, says a Providence dispatch. There can be found hardly a three intelligent men who agree as to the meaning of its provisions, and it is certain to come before the Supreme court for construction. The Democrats expect that 5,000 of the 6,000 naturalized citizens of the State will become qualified voters next fall for the election of 1888. The total number of aliens who will eventually come in under this law is upward of 30,000; there being 20,000 who will become naturalized as soon as possible. The correct-ness of this vote on the amendment is: Approved, 29,167; rejected, 12,657.

THE Italian band, the Panza Avellinese, at No. 72 Thompson street, New York, is broken and the manager, Aurelio de Tommis, has deposited with $20,000. All the deserters are poor and ignorant Italians. The whereabouts of the manager is unknown.

FRANK L. WILSON, a clerk in the Boston and Providence freight office at Boston, has confessed to embezzlements of the company's funds. His savings may reach $10,000.

REV. M. KOCHMAN, the evangelist, better known to the theater-going public as Doctor Bob Hart of the minstrel stage, which he quit to preach the gospel, was found dead in bed at New York. He had been on a spree.

ELEPHANTINE BORDEN CONNARD is confined to his room in New York with an abscess in his right ear.

THE WESTERN STATES.

AN account over in Michigan has unexpectedly demonstrated that for the sake of a parade a man may safely jump out of a balloon ten thousand feet above the earth. The trial was a daring one, but its utility is not very clear, as very few people ever find it necessary to jump from a balloon when it is ten thousand feet from the ground.

One of the worst accidents that have ever happened on the Iowa and Dakota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road occurred on Thursday, near New Hampton, Iowa.

The west-bound passenger train plunged over a bridge into the Wapsie River, swollen to a raging torrent by the recent rains. The cars were piled together in the river where the water was ten feet deep, the two passenger coaches following. Five persons were killed and over twenty injured, many of them so severely that they will not recover. Immediately the shrieks of men, women, and children were heard above the roar of the rushing waters. In less than thirty minutes not a person remained in either of these coaches. Following are the names of the dead: William Andersen, Lemont, Wis.; Gene Martin, Christiansen, Denmark; Mrs. Ole Iverson, Lake Prairie, Minn.; Christopher Kimball, St. Paul; James Kimball, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mary, his daughter of Mr. Hornbacker.

A WIND and hail storm raged at Faribault, Minn., for fifteen minutes, during which time the roofs of several store buildings were torn off, telegraph and telephone poles blown down, and a total loss of about $100,000 caused. A tornado demolished several buildings in Sioux City, Iowa, and another died an hour later too up the Illinois Central track at Marion, fifty miles distant.

A MAN accident is reported by telegraph from Palmyra, Mo., in which a score of school children had a narrow escape from death.

IT was Arbor or Tree-Planting Day in Michigan, and fifty forty little ones started out with their teachers to dig trees in a neighboring grove and plant them in the school-yard. Twenty of the children were in a sleigh when the team took a runaway course on a frozen creek. The rotten planks covering the well gave way and fifteen children were precipitated to the bottom. It was twenty feet to the water, and the creek was full of ice. Two of the children, Arthur Little and May Dolan, were drowned before any help could be rendered. Help was summoned and the little one were hauled up as fast as possible. Three of the rescued are not expected to live.

ADMIRAL WHITE, recently Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Cincinnati, has been indicted for embezzlement and for receiving goods under false pretenses.

A PATIENT and sick man who attempted to row across the St. Clair River from Port Huron to Sarnia, Mich., had their boat capsized by a mass of ice and both were drowned.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A MEMPHIS dispatch says that just before daylight Wednesday morning the jail at Trout's Point, Miss., was discovered on fire. Desperate efforts were made to release the five prisoners it contained, but without success, and they perished in the flames. They were William Gray (white), Fred. Powers (white), Brown, another white man, John Brown (colored), and a negro boy, aged 15, whose name Gray set the jail on fire in order to be had threatened to do, rather than go to the penitentiary.

IN a saloon fight at El Paso, Tex., between Bert Penn and William Owens, colored desperadoes, Penn was killed, and Sander Oliver and Lillie St. Clair, white women in the saloon, were shot, the former fatally.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The House Democrats on Saturday unanimously confirmed the decision of the sub-committee in favor of Gen. Post's title to the seat as Representative of the Tenth District of Illinois. Before beginning the tedious examination of the ninety pages of printed record it was agreed by the sub-committee that their guide upon disputed points of law should be the statutes of Illinois, as construed by the Supreme Court of the State. The disputed votes were taken up one by one, and it was found that irregular and illegal votes had been cast for both parties to the contest, but after giving Mr. Worthington the benefit of all doubts the net result of the sifting was about fifty-nine majority for Gen. Post.

THE Public Lands Committee of the House has decided to report bills forfeiting about 40,000,000 acres of the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroad land grants and the Oregon land grant.

THE President has made the following appointments: George J. Bangs, United States Attorney for the Southern District of California; Ezekel R. Smith, of North Carolina, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia.

A STRONG protest is entered by Secretary Bayard against Germany's high-handed proceedings in the Samoan Islands. Minister Pendleton is authorized to convey to Prince Bismarck the impression that the United States Government is quite put out about the matter.

TO FIND a man who doesn't want an office has astonished President Cleveland enormously. He had sent to the Senate the nomination of J. Marion Brooks as District Attorney for the Southern District of California, but before the nomination could be acted upon along came a letter from Mr. Brooks stating that since being tendered the appointment he has made over a million dollars in real estate and doesn't care for the office now. Accordingly another man was nominated.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

A DISPATCH from Wichita (Kans) says: "Assistant Attorney General Hollowell, is conspicuous for his futile attempts to enforce prohibition, is employed by a recent move of the State. He has gone to Washington as the Oklahoma Band, with power to do business in Wichita, has been directed, others were duly elected, the Republicans for the election of Mr. Hinkle, and also elected Mr. Hinkle, and also elected Mr. Hinkle, and also elected

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 19, 1888.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in State Convention in Hartman's hall, at Grand Rapids, WEDNESDAY, MAY, 10TH, 1888, At 12 o'clock noon,

For the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic National Convention, called to meet at St Louis, Missouri, June 5, 1888, the selection of a State Central Committee to serve for the ensuing two years, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The convention will elect four delegates and four alternates at large, twenty-two district delegates from each congressional district and twenty-two district alternates, two members of the State Central Committee, from each congressional district, and a chairman at large.

According to the rule adopted by the state convention held at Detroit in 1886, every county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes, but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the county they represent.

The delegates from each Congressional District will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock a. m., on the day of the convention and recommend candidates as follows: Two district delegates, two district alternates, two members of the State Central Committee, one vice-president of the convention, and one member each for the committee on credentials, permanent organization and order of business and resolutions.

All voters who are in accord with the present Democratic administration in its efforts to reduce taxation to the legitimate wants of the national government, economically administered, are invited to participate in the selection of delegates to this convention.

I. M. WESTON, Chairman.
JOHN MINER, Secretary.

Under the above call Charlevoix county is entitled to four (4) delegates.

ROSCOE CONKLING died Tuesday evening April 17, in New York, after a brief illness. In his death the people lose a gentleman, a lawyer, and a statesman.

THE death of the oldest printer in the world occurred at Dublin, Ireland, recently. His name was Partkess Jolly. He was one hundred and four years old, and pulled the first sheet of the Edinburgh Journal, more than seventy-five years ago.

PUBLIC PRINTER BENEDICT is now strictly enforcing the eight hour law in every department of the Government Printing Office. The force is divided into two sections, one beginning work at 8 a. m. and continuing until 5 p. m. with an hour for dinner, the other beginning at 5 p. m., and working until 1 a. m.

THE governor-general of Canada will shortly issue a proclamation placing upon the free list certain natural products, the equivalent of which has been placed on the United States free list. This action is taken at the request of the United States government, and is in accord with the Canadian government's expressed policy of reciprocity.

THE CHICAGO GLOBE is the name of a new democratic paper established in Chicago, last week, designed as an unflinching supporter of the administration of Grover Cleveland. It is edited and managed by four of the leading writers of the Chicago Times when that paper was in the zenith of its glory as the strongest and best democratic newspaper in the west. What the Times was then, the projectors intend to make the Globe now.

THE house committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has authorized a favorable report on the Dunn bill making it lawful for citizens of the United States to buy vessels, built in whole or in part in any foreign country, import free of duty or other charges and have them registered as vessels of the United states; and to be entitled to all the rights and subject only to the same regulations as vessels built wholly in the United States.

THE envelope "trust" having succeeded in monopolizing the business and putting up prices 50 per cent, is now engaged in sending out circulars calling upon dealers to do all in their power to boycott the government and its stamped envelopes because the government has a five-year contract for all the envelopes it wants, and the trust dare not put up the price of envelopes further for fear of driving business to the government supply. We fancy that these consumers will have a lively time of it boycotting Uncle Sam. Why not put envelopes on the free list and knock the trust out.—Cheboygan Democrat.

CHARLEVOIX people have reasons to appreciate the following praise from a republican paper, the Detroit Tribune, to a democratic congressman, the Hon. S. O. Fisher. The Tribune says: "Congressman Fisher has done excellent service for his state in the matter of securing appropriations for the Michigan rivers and harbors. The total amount appropriated by the bill, which is now almost ready to be reported to the house is $19,432,783. Of this, Michigan secures about $2,250,000 all told. The greener portion of this goes to the "Soo," and the Hay Lake channel of course, but the other harbors of the state are well provided for, and it is a long time since Michigan claims have been so well considered as well as they have this year. The member from Bay City has been indefatigable in working for the interest of his state, and he is entitled to all the credit that accrued to the passage of such a bill. He has of course been materially aided in his arguments by all the members of the delegation who had interests at stake, and without a worker on the committee, arguments would not have carried so much weight."

The Copper Trust.

The duty on copper ores is 2½ cents a pound. The imposition of this duty was supposed to be for the purpose of developing the rich mines of copper in this country, and thus building up a great industry, with a view of cheapening the price of that metal by stimulating competition. For years the people of the United States have been purchasing this copper in the hope that it would, under the stimulating influences of the tariff, be cheaper. But what is the result? A French syndicate controls the produce of our copper mines for the next three years, and in this syndicate is placed the direction of the Calumet and Hecla, Tamarack Quincy, Franklin, Osceola, Atlantic, Huron, Central, Copper Falls, and Algomez mines. The owners of these mines, to which the people of the United States have for many years paid tribute to help them as "infant industries," consent to put the price of copper at 18 cents a pound, and to take a share in the profits of all sold above that price. In order that the price may be enhanced, the production of copper is to be limited, the Calumet and Hecla being limited to 150,000,000 pounds in three years, the Tamarack to 55,000 in the same time, and so on. The world's production of copper last year was about four hundred and twenty million pounds, and as this syndicate, of which our "pauper" industry forms an important part, controls mines that last year produced 400,000,000 pounds of that copper, it is easy to see what a death-grip the syndicate has on all who use copper and on every industry into which that material enters. The price of copper in New York is usually between 10 and 11 cents a pound, and, with a bottom price of 13 and a limited production, together with the tariff imposed, it is easy to see that the United States end of this gigantic fraud is not likely to prove "a dead-head in the enterprise." To such ends does our protective tariff now contribute.—Chicago News.

The Mills Tariff Bill

The most effective and meritorious provisions of the bill are those which place tin plates and raw wool on the free list, and reduce the duties on woolen goods. The revenue now collected from tin plates is about $5,000,000. In these two items more than half the reduction by transfers to the free list is accounted for. The reduction on woolen manufactures is estimated at $12,000,000. The freeing of tin plates will relieve the canning industries of a burden, and favor the export trade in canned goods, which is exposed without the possibility of protection to foreign competition.

The new woollen schedule is really the best feature of the measure. It is so framed as to relieve the people of a tax of $8,000,000 a year now paid to the government, and of a further protective tax of at least $7,000,000. At the same time, it favors, rather than endangers, the interest of our wool growers. This schedule is strictly in line with the president's suggestions, excepting in that it provides for ad valorem instead of specific duties. The hottest of the fight will be on this schedule. The tariff reformers must defend it and hold it at all hazards. If they loose it, they lose the battle. If they are wise they will stop their filibustering on a side issue, and force the fighting right here.—Chicago Globe.

Webster on Tariff Reform

Daniel Webster is one of the idols of the war tariff defenders. But this is what the immortal Daniel said about tariff reform fifty years ago, when the Treasury had a big surplus to get rid of:

"I have no hesitation in declaring that the income from customs must be reduced. It need be reduced at the hazard of injury to some branches of manufacturing industry, because this, in my opinion, would be a less evil than that extraordinary and dangerous state of things in which the United States should be found laying and collecting taxes for the purpose of distributing them."

What do the protectionists think of that "at the hazard of injury to some branches of manufacturing industry?"—Free Press.

The Duty on Steel Rails.

The protectionists now claim that the present exorbitant duty on pig iron should be retained because cheap freights from England to the Pacific coast make it cheaper to ship rails from England and pay the duty than to ship American rails across the continent. The idea that Michigan ought to pay $8 a ton more for rails in order that the steel rail trust may control the California market is an admirable one for the trust. But have Michigan and California nothing to say at out it?—Democrat.

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sunday Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

The net tonnage of the new propeller, City of Petoskey is 244.

The Cadillac telephone exchange is to be made an all night office in a few days.

"Soo City" is the name of a new boat on the route between Cheboygan, Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie. The model is like the Minnie M., and the arrangement like the Ossifrage.

The jury in the suit against G. R. & I. railway company, for recovering damages for the death of H. B. Balch, who was killed on the company's track is this city, about two and a half years ago, returned a verdict of $3,500 in favor of plaintiff. The case will probably be appealed.—Cadillac News.

Mayor Weston, of Grand Rapids, polled the biggest vote ever given a candidate for that office in Grand Rapids though the total vote was less than it was a year ago. He is the first democratic Mayor elected in the city in ten years, and with a single exception, the first, democrat who has pulled through a Presidential year for six teen years.

Thirty million whitefish eggs will be deposited in Lake Michigan at various points by the state fish commission this spring. This week 3,500,000 have been deposited in the lake at South Haven. The car in use by the commission is loaned free by the G. R. & I. railway, and is transported gratuitously by all the roads in the state. At ports where the fry is deposited tug owners also donate the use of their boats.

Michigan has over 1,700 miles of lake coast, and it may not be generally known, and can scarcely be believed that the tonnage of her shipping exceeds that of the American shipping on the Atlantic sea-board. Such, however is the fact, and a few days will see this immense fleet teeming with its freightage of valuable products, busy traders and happy tourists in motion. Ice breaking has commenced even in the most sheltered bays and in the extreme north.

A reduction in freight rates will take effect on the line of the G. R. & I. railroad on or about April 15. After that date the rates will be as follows: First class, 25 cents per 100 pounds, second class, 20 cents per 100 pounds, third class, 16 cents per 100 pounds, fourth class, 12 cents per 100 pounds, fifth class, 10 cents per 100 pounds. Arrangements have also been made whereby Chicago freights will reach Petoskey inside of two days after shipment via Michigan Central.—Independant Democrat.

The Ice Crusher at Work.

ST. IGNACE, April 11.—The much talked of and long looked for ice crusher St. Ignace arrived here last night at 10 o'clock, and was met at her new dock by nearly the entire population of the city. The gallant boat was at once boarded and inspected by everybody, and all are proud of the namesake of their city.

Capt. Boynton says: "We had only 25 miles of clear water since leaving the river, and the St. Ignace walked through the entire distance of ice, which varied from 2 feet in thickness to windrows nearly 20. Only once was the boat stopped by the ice and that was when we struck a windrow as high as her bow, but I backed the forward wheel and she went through it like a steer through a corn field. The entire run could have been made without a stop but for the heating of the machinery, which made it necessary to stop several times to let it cool. I have expected a good deal from the boat from the start, but she more than meets my expectations, and I am satisfied that there can't get ice enough in the straits to stop her."

The ice her is as solid as it was last January, and varies in thickness from 31 inches up, so that the St. Ignace has had a severe test, probably as great as she will have in years to come. People here are jubilant, as all are satisfied that the passage of the straits in winter, on which the future of our growing city has depended to a certain extent, is a settled question. The Algomah became fast in the ice last night and the St. Ignace has gone to her relief.

History a la Ignatius Donelly.

Will Shakespeare—Please, sir, the manager of the Globe theatre wants his new play.

Lord Bacon—How soon?

"Next once, sir, for to-night."

"To-night! Great St. George! how does he expect me to finish my Cyclopean, write my public speech, get ready for that trial and write him a play all in one night?"

"If I don't know, sir, but he wants the little right away so he can put it on the bills."

"Well, I'll do it. Let—me—see. Tell him the title will be 'Hamlet.'"—Omaha World.

A Few Gratuitous Suggestions.

The grand old Republican party appears to be put so easily to its trumps for a ticket that we cannot forbear throwing out the following suggestions, gratuitously:

For president—J. B. Foraker, of Ohio.
For vice president—J. J. Ingalls, of Kansas.
Platform—The rebel flags and John Brown.
For president—George Frisbie Hoar, of Massachusetts.
For vice president—R. G. Horr, of Michigan.
Platform—Piousness and bad grammar.
For president—J. Sherman, of Ohio.
For vice president—W. M. Evarts, of New York.
Platform—Hayesian trapped.
For president—C. B. Depew, of New York.
For vice president—M. A. Hanna, of Ohio.
Platform—Anti-monopoly.
For president—Jay Hubbell, of Michigan.
For vice president—Powell Clayton, of Arkansas.
Platform—Civil service reform.
For president—R. G. Ingersoll, of New York.
For vice president—Carl Schurz, of Missouri.
Platform—God in the constitution.—Chicago News.

A Total Wreck.

Senator Ingalls is being denounced in every state of the Union for his slanders of Blaine and McClellan, and though he has the secret sympathy of the bigoted element of his party, even Republicans celebrated for bigotry have repudiated party responsibility for his unpovered tongue. The exposure of his "war record" in Kansas has followed to his confusion and discomfiture, and for the good of the party" it will be necessary to keep his lies in the background until the incident is forgotten. A more crumpled and frowzy member of the Brahmin caste than he is politically at present it would be hard to find anywhere.—St. Louis Republican.

Look Out for Fun.

There promises to be a fun fest and fortuna in the forthcoming Republican national convention. Mr. Blaine's letter has left his great following in a state of anxiety not easily to be relieved. It would seem that the natural result should be the presentation of a large list of "favorite sons," whose state following will have no faith in the success of their nominal candidates, and who will be ready to jump for the winner the moment that they can form an intelligent opinion of who he is likely to be. In the search for such an one is afforded every opportunity for a free fight of portentous proportions.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Unnecessary.

Mr. Henry Grady's reply to Senator Ingalls is manly and dignified. But it seems to us that Mr. Grady put himself to unnecessary trouble in adopting an argumentative style. It is like a gentleman arguing with a street Arab.—Kansas City Times.

Helping the Cause.

Ingalls assists on Mississippi and Hancock makes New Jersey surely Democratic and Pennsylvania a doubtful state. The Democrats should encourage the Jayhawker to speak often.—St. Louis Republican.

With Silence, Probably.

Senator Ingalls may deny that he was ever a Democrat, but how will he meet the charge that he was once a lieutenant governor?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Let Him Rest in Peace.

Now that Ingalls has put his foot in it so deeply, it is to be hoped that the Republican organs will give poor old Burchard a rest.—St. Louis Republican.

A Pressing Need.

Cold storage for presidential aspirations. Apply to J. Sherman, Washington, D. C.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

But He Won't.

John Sherman is 65 years old, but he still hopes to live long enough to see the war ended.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

This Is too Much.

Mr. Ingalls might divert public wrath a little by writing a spring poem.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Beauty Versus Cosmetics.

One afternoon I got mixed up in the holiday crowd which intends Broadway between Twenty-third and Fourteenth streets after the matinees. The weather was mild enough, so there was no physical cause for the profusion of pink cheeks which the women wore. It was plain enough that nine-tenths of them had dashed their faces with some of these beastly washes or powders which are so extensively advertised. Some had done it with art, others with the rough hand of ignorance. Enough a majority of the faces were pretty and the costumes were irreproachable, there was a general look of uncleanness and vulgarity about these women which they never suspected and was certainly very far from their intention. The few shop girls who hurried through the throng with pale but natural complexions seemed actually beautiful by comparison.—New York Star "Tattler."

Standing in a Street Car.

Dear sister, the next time you find yourself suspended from a strap try this experiment. Catch the eye of some you please in your immediate neighborhood, and this in itself is no easy matter, for they are all ashamed of the ouslves, and will follow the thorough-fare as humble behind their newspapers—but persevere, and when he at last unwarily glances toward you, impress upon your countenance an air of utter and wistful weariness, a sort of sweet, uncomplaining martyrdom, that has resigned itself to bear all that human nature can endure, but finds itself fast approaching the limit, and pensively considering on whose lap it will presently be necessary to fall in a dead faint.

Just get all that on your face without looking at any one, and the chances are largely in favor of your having one seat offered—perhaps a choice of them.—Mrs. Frank Leslie in Chicago Times.

Utterly Worthless.

It will be remembered that three years ago Senator Ingalls wrote a letter in which he declared, in substance, that Cleveland was a good president, was doing his duty, and would probably make a successful administration. This, viewed in connection with his recent vile and treasonable assaults on the president, shows how worthless are the statements of this cheap and windy demagogue.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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Ice at the Straits of Mackinac.

The following table shows the date of the opening of the straits for the last thirty four years:

1887	April 23	1870	April 18
1886	April 21	1869	April 23
1885	May 6	1868	April 19
1884	April 28	1867	April 23
1883	April 28	1866	April 20
1882	April 5	1865	April 21
1881	May 4	1864	April 23
1880	April 5	1863	April 18
1879	April 23	1862	April 18
1878	Mch. 14	1861	April 25
1877	April 20	1860	April 13
1876	April 28	1859	April 4
1875	April 28	1858	April 6
1874	April 29	1857	May 1
1873	May 1	1856	May 2
1872	April 28	1855	May 1
1871	April 9	1854	April 25

The Cyclone Goes to Petoskey.

PETOSKEY, Mich., April 11.—Charles W. Caskey, of Petoskey has just purchased the large and elegant steam yatch Cyclone of Cleveland parties, paying $15,000. The Cyclone is a model of speed and beauty, will carry 200 people and has fine accommodations. She will be put on the bay as a ferry between Petoskey, and Harbor Springs and adjacent resorts, and she will be the fastest and best boat in these waters, will add one more to our many attractions.

☞Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

BRIDGE LETTING.

Notice is hereby given that the contract for swinging the iron bridge, and taking care of the same for the season of navigation of 1888, will be let to the proper responsible bidder, on Saturday, the 7th day of May, 1888, at one to be left at the Township Clerk's office, on or before April 21st at 9 o'clock p. m. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

ROSWELL MUDGE,
Highway Commissioner.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the monthly visits of Estrymon, that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (5 Beekman St., N. Y. $1.00 a year—15 cents a copy.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

GEO. W. MILLER,

The Leading Clothier of Charlevoix County,

Will next week tell about that new stock of goods just placed on his shelves. In the meantime come and select your

New Spring Suits.

Dry Goods!
Notions and Carpets.

Having received a large line of CARPETS, we would invite all to call and inspect them, and get prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident we can give better value for the money than any house in this vicinity. Remember the Place.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., Druggists

Perfumes Rich, and Perfumes Rare,
Now their Fragrance fills the Air.
Come test Ours, beyond Compare,
We Invite the Ladies Fair.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., Druggists

Lowest Prices
AND
BEST GOODS
MAKES
SUCCESS.
PLOWS, HARROWS,
AND FIXTURES.
Tinware, Hardware,
BARB WIRE
NEW COOK AND HEATING STOVES.
Job and Tin Work.
L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!!
ANYTHING and EVERYTHING in the line of
SUGAR-MAKING SUPPLIES
Obtainable at Stockman & Iddings' Store.
☞SAP PANS (large and small), PAILS, SPILES, CARRIERS, SKIMMERS, Sheet Iron Goods, Copper Goods, Brass Goods.
☞The REED SPRING-TOOTH DRAG, for which we are sole agents, always on hand.
☞CLOVER SEEDS (Mammoth and Medium), CHOICE TIMOTHY and MILLETT. Reliable, pure, clean. The Best Goods for the smallest sum of money.
SAVE YOUR DOLLARS, by buying of
STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 19, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending April 19, 1888.

BUTTER, per lb, 25c.
EGGS, per doz., 18c.
POTATOES, per bu., 75c.
WINTER APPLES, per bu., 60 @ 85c.
WHEAT, per bu., 80c.
OATS, per bu., 40c.
HAY, per ton, 12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $3. STEERS, $4 @ $4.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.50@ $1.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c.@$1.00.

Local Notes and News.

☞For wall paper go to Perry Weed's.

☞Perry Weed takes the lead in wall paper.

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 22y1f

☞Small cottage to rent. Call soon. J. Milo Eaton.

J. Milo Eaton now has a telephone in his office.—No. 20.

When looking for wall-paper call on G. W. Beaman.

To-morrow plant a tree, by order of his Excellency, C. G. Luce.

☞Geo. W. Beaman has the largest assortment of wall-paper in town.

☞Perry Weed has the finest and most complete stock of wall paper in town.

Alick Rosenthal is expected home from Chicago this week with a stock of spring goods.

G. W. Beaman talks about wall paper this week. Householders should make a note of it.

J. F. Smith has sold his stock of groceries to Chas. Chalompka, and they were moved that week.

C. R. Bellinger has just received a large stock of watches, chains, pins, rings, etc., that he will sell way down.

The new propellor City of Petoskey, and C. W. Caskey's Charlevoix and Mackinaw boat will stop at J. L. Hurd's dock.

The propellor Ossifrage has been purchased by Duluth parties, and will run excursions during the coming season.

William Withers of Marion is treating himself to a new bank barn this spring.No. 53. Isaac Mills of Charlevoix is doing the work.

The latest advices from Seymour Bros. were that the City of Petoskey would be launched yesterday, and be ready to leave Chicago April 25.

The telephone office has been undergoing a general brightening up with paint this week, and of course this makes Mary more cheerful than ever.

After reading the governor's arbor day proclamation, the editor of the Charlotte Leader suggests that the executive should plant a chestnut tree.

Business men can get along without advertising, so can a wagon run without greasing; but it draws hard and goes slow. The men who do business in this country advertise their business.

Don't sign any receipts or vouchers even for clerical goodness claiming to be agents of bible societies. Your signature may come back to you attached to a big note which you will have to pay

OVERCOAT LOST.—On Saturday, April 7, a gray overcoat, nearly new, lost between Charlevoix and junction of Norwood and state roads; also a bundle of new under-clothing. Finder please leave at postoffice.

The prohibitionists will hold a mass convention at Boyne, on Monday, April 30, to select delegates to the state convention. State organizer, W. A. Taylor, of Lansing, will be present and address the convention.

The JOURNAL job department this week received a fine assortment of new job type of the latest styles for card and stationery printing, and is now better fitted than ever for the business of the spring and summer. A full assortment of paper stock also on hand.

Our subscribers will consult their own interests, if when convenient they will patronize the live business men who advertise. The advertisements say over one-half of the cost of publishing paper, and the better the advertising support, the better paper we will be enabled to give our subscribers for their money, consequently you receive a direct benefit from every dollar paid to newspapers for advertisements.

☞A wonderful interest has been shown throughout the West in Prof. Baldwin's paper, "The Centre of the Republic," in Scribner's Magazine for April. It is an inspiring account of the rise and progress of the Ohio Valley, suggested by the Centennial celebration soon to take place at Cincinnati. Prof. Baldwin's account of what has been accomplished produced a glow of patriotism and makes his readers proud of their birthright.

Bring in the news. An editor taught go through the street and ask a humored people, "what's the news?" ninety out of the lot would say, "Nothing special." And yet fifty out that mines know something which if it is not in the next paper will astonish them greatly and disappoint them more, and perhaps make them madder than honests. Dont be afraid to spit out your information. If you are going away don't wait until you have been and come back, but let the editor know it, and thus help make a good newsy paper.

Referring to the paragraph in the last Enterprise about Mr. Dan Jerrue's "representative party organ," not publishing a certain letter, we have to say that Mr. Jerrue's treatment of that "party organ" after his election two years ago, was not such as would encourage it to give him further consideration at any time. It is generally considered that when a newspaper stands alone in support of a candidate before election, it is entitled to all his official printing after election. Mr. Jerrue did not so consider it; he must now get his "hearing" where he put his business.

Is it not about time that the driving park matters was with drawn from obscurity and made a living reality? The snow is gone, and our fast horses need exercise. The business street is not the best place to do this exercising. If a track could be laid out at once, the travel which would be done on it would fit it for summer and fall races. Some of our people have exhibited a disposition to encourage the raising of fine horses. We should like to see this disposition appreciated by the building of a track now, and the offering of premiums at some convenient time, later in the season.

To test the sincerity of those people who cry out against personality in news papers, Frank Hamilton makes the following proposition in the last issue of the Independant Democrat: "Next week we shall not say a word against Mr. Bontecou, no matter how wildly he raves, and if two of his subscribers stop their paper and transfer patronage to the Independent Democrat we will continue to refrain from reply to him as long as there is on average, two men a week who back op their pretensions with cash. Now here is a chance for you people who have been complaining because the newspapers indulge in so much controversy."

Purely Personal.

C. J. Grier returned from Chicago Saturday.

Ben Weaver, of Boyne, Sundayed in Charlevoix.

Mrs. Byron See returned yesterday from Chicago.

Elmore Mudge returned from Port Orange to-day.

Miss Gladys Jefferies returned from Clare last Friday.

Capt. Crysler is building a new warehouse at Harbor Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stockman returned from Port Orange, Florida, to-day.

Geo. W. Beaman returned Friday, from Williamston, Ingham county.

James Perry has moved into Parmenter's house on the south terrace.

R. M. Chamberlin of Detroit is in Charlevoix, the guest of his parents.

Chas. Sea. Jr., is fitting out Gurley Book's house on Clinton street for occupancy this summer.

A. Buttars returned last night from a visit with his daughter, Mrs. E. F. Parmelee, at Reading, Mich.

Oscar Upright left yesterday for Los Angeles, Cal., where he has engaged with a real estate firm. Mrs. Upright will remain in Charlevoix during the summer.

Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hinsbaugh, of Marion, died Tuesday evening, April 17, at the age of 30 years. The funeral occurred yesterday at the home.

F. D. Phillips returned Sunday from a trip outside, bringing with him a handsome chestnut horse, which looks to be able to throw dust in the eyes of anything in this vicinity.

Mrs. A. Gaylord returned Friday from Covert, Van Buren county, where she attended the sickness, death, and burial of her brother, Mr. Edwin Gillard. He was formerly a resident of Charlevoix, and was quite well known to our older residents, having lived about fifteen years in or near this village.

Coming Events.

"What to Glory In" is the subject at the Congregational Church Sunday morning. In the evening the subject will be "Three One Things."

EPISCOPAL.—Rev. J. W. Bancroft, general missionary expects to hold service with holy communion and service in Odd Fellow's hall, Sunday next at 10:30 a. m and meet the Sunday school at 3 p. m. in Green's hall with service, address and the sacrament of baptism. Will receive calls from the Sunday school and all candidates for baptism or confirmation, their parents and friends, at the residence of W. P. Brown Saturday, at 7:30 p. m., for instruction and rehersal of music. All are invited. The Bishops visitation for confirmation, March 7, in Green's hall at 7:30 p. m.

Teacher's Association.

Teachers and all interested in the school work should remember the coming meeting of the Teacher's Association at this place, May 11th and 12th.

The spelling and pronouncing contest on Friday evening will be alone worth the trouble of attending. Fifty words will be pronounced to the contestants and written by them on lists which will be carefully examined by competent critics. The one making the highest percentage of correct words will receive the prize of books noticed in last week's issue. Should two or more have the highest percentage, an additional twenty-five words will be pronounced to them to decide the contest, words will be spelled by the one in charge, and pronounced successively by the member of the class, those missing to withdraw until all but one are down. Common words only will be used in either exercise. Teachers and friends of education, attend the meeting.

Eveline.

BOYNTON, April 16.—Oscar Maze, who was badly hurt by the falling of a tree a short time ago died Thursday, and was buried Friday, Elder Grover preaching the funeral sermon.

Delbert Crooks, of this place, who has been cutting wood for Mrs. Trombal for some time cut his foot very badly Saturday.

Farming will commence soon.

The Peterson camp broke up about two weeks ago; and the family of E. G. Jarman, who have done the cooking for the camp during the winter, moved back on their farm last Thursday. During the winter Mr. Peterson has beached about eight hundred cords of furnace wood; a large quantity of cedar ties and posts, cedar bolts and logs. He contemplates running the camp during the summer, getting out bark and more wood.

School in our mountain district commenced the first of last week, with Miss Anna Metcalf, of Charlevoix, as teacher.

Dugald Galbraith left last week for Canada, called there by the sickness of his mother, who was not expected to live.

Mrs. Jas McKee has been very sick.

Hayes.

BENZONIA, April 17th.—Mr. Brown has made engagements with the Pine Lake Iron Co. to take all the wood off his west 80 acres this season, and they will commence at it right away. They talk some of putting up kilns on it and burning their coal on this side of Pine Lake.

We hear the whistle of of Whitford mill, and it sounds like spring.

Mr. Chas. Hamlin who left for Washington Territory some time ago, wrote home from Kansas City, where he made a short stop, but will continue his journey soon.

The many friends of Mr. Wm. McNally will be pained to hear that he is dangerously ill.

Mrs. Joseph Lewis has been very sick but is slowly recovering.

Mr. John Brown has two very sick children.

One day last week the population of Hayes was increased by one, by the arrival of a little one at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lewis, Jr.

Barnard.

Our pastor failed to make his appearance on Sunday last.

Mr. Gornell, who came from Canada recently, has purchased Mr. West's farm and will take possession this week.

George Williams, of Ironton visited friends here Sunday.

Mr. David Francis has so far recovered from his late illness as to be about the house again.

Rob Gregory has moved back on his farm again. His wife is very ill.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. And Mrs. G. S. Washburn Entertain a Few of Their Friends.

"Orange S. Washburn, Maggie L. Smith, married April 17, 1868. At home Tuesday evening, April 17, 1888, at seven o'clock; Charlevoix, Mich." So read the card which called together a houseful of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their married life.

The evening was devoted principally to recounting the pleasant features of life during the twenty years just ended. The supper prepared by Mrs. Washburn and served by attentive waiters was one to tempt a person to over-eating by its great variety and exceeding richness.

Mr. and Mrs. Washburn are among the pioneers of Charlevoix, having lived here more than twenty years; and have accumulated a competence in business, a comfortable home, with pleasant surroundings, and have three children to make them happy.—Miss Luna, and Masters Ralph and Roy.

The following list of presents has been furnished: China tea set: From Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Bartholomew, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Blanchard, Prof. and Mrs. H. M. Enos, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. McCartney, Hon. and Mrs. John Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cooper, Mr. Jas. Inwood, Miss Sarah Inwood, Hon. A. Buttars, Miss Esther Buttars, Mr. and Mrs. J. Milo Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Upright, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Meech, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dixon, Major E. H. Green, Dr. G. W. Crouter, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lee Iddings, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Strang, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brown.

China fruit plates, from Dr. J. A. Carlsten and wife.

Fruit dish, from W. P. Brown and wife.

Wilson.

April 18.—Georgie Burley is quite ill.

Snow storm on Tuesday looked discouraging to farmers.

S. Folsom is night-watch at the mill.

April 18.—Georgie Burley is quite ill.

Jap Worden has traded farms with his grand father.

Sugar making is now in progress but the season has not been very favorable so far.

Mrs. Jabez Brown has a cataract over one eye, which renders that eye sightless.

Rev. J. Blake, of South Arm, preached at the school house on Thursday and Friday evenings. He was a guest of J. R. Vance during his stay.

Elder Tracy preached Sunday morning and evening, and contemplates holding meetings the balance of the week.

Rev. H. C. Scofield and Mr. John Loye are getting out material for new barns to be built the coming summer.

We are glad to hear that several of the young men here are reforming in regard to the tobacco habit.

A new school district has been formed and a school house is in process of erection on the state road opposite Mr. Sedgeman's.

Rev. G. S. Robinson, of East Jordan, preached an excellent sermon at the school house on Monday.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The second convention of Charlevoix county W. C. T. U. will be held in Boyne City, Commencing Tuesday evening, May 8, and closing Thursday noon, May 10.

Each union is entitled to five delegates. General officers are delegates by virtue of office.

Superintendents of departments in local unions are expected to give a summary of work done, followed by plans of work, plain and practical.

Reports to be followed by questions and discussions.

Each union will please furnish full report of work done during the year.

Entertainment will be furnished to delegates and visitors. Clergymen and their wives are especially invited.

Dear sisters of Charlevoix county, spare no effort to make this gathering a grand success, and an inspiration to greater work in the future.

MRS. FRANC J. W. STONE, Pres.
MRS. ELLEN F. EMPEY, Cor. Sec.

A New Landlord.

On May 1st the Fountain City House will pass to the management of Mr. C. H. Ball, late a commercial traveler for Root, Strong & Co., of Detroit. Mr. Ball's long experience on the road gives him an excellent knowledge of the wants of the traveling public, and we have no doubt that his personal popularity will insure the house a good business.

The house will be refurnished, and will be given a thorough renovation, with new paper, paint, etc., in abundance.

Mr. Cooper will move his family to rooms in the Ingleside, and will take a much-needed rest from the burdens of business.

Banks.

ATWOOD, April 16.—Winter still lingers fondly in the lap of spring; too fondly for anxious farmers.

The wood bee at Mrs. Wood's Saturday was well attended.

George Bissett will work for Will Knight this summer.

Will Knight was sick Saturday.

Rev. W. H. McCartney, of Charlevoix preached at the school house Sunday. He gave a sermon full of counsel, cheer, and comfort, and at the close of services his old, familiar cry of "shake hands everybody," rang through the room.

School in district number two will begin next Monday, Miss Ellie Sauisbury, teacher.

Clint and Chilt Stafford are getting out timber for a barn.

Boyne.

April 16.—Mrs. George W. Bailey is on the sick list.

The trench for the wall to the new court house was dug to-day.

A. J. Hall's health is improving.

J. L. Handy has closed out his grocery business and expects to start in a few days for his new home in Tennessee.

There is great excitement in Boyne over the fact that an extra session of the township board has been called to meet next Wednesday, in order to ascertain, if possible, what has become of the funds belonging to district number one, fractional, of Evangeline and Wilson.

Ellsworth.

April 17.—Frank Wrisley's little daughter has been quite ill for a few days past.

Eddie Bass while playing at school fell on the sharp edge of a stick of wood, and cut a deep gash in his leg.

The farmers are very busy making maple sugar now.

We stowed away our sleighs too soon this spring, as winter has overtaken us again.

Real Estate Transfers.

Transfers of real estate left for record at the register's office in Boyne Charlevoix county, Mich., from April 9th to April 13, inclusive.

Dunes Andrews to Fran E. Andrews, the ½ of s e ¼ of sec 19, town 35, n of r 5 w, $200.

Archibald M. Murphy and wife to Charles B. Murphy, part of sec 22, town 32 n, of r 7 w, $125.

Estate of Francis Farewell dec, to Margaret Farewell, letters of Administration.

Mary Ann Gordon-geschlock, to Joseph Neschwegschlock, part of sec 20, town 34 n, of r 7 w, $75.

Auditor General to Oscar Dunning, the n w ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 18, town 33 n, of r 7 w, $23.00.

Willis B. Hurd, auditor general to Horace S. Harsha, the s ½ of s e ¼ of sec 32, town 33 n, of r 5 w $200.00.

Wm. T. Addis and wife to Theresa Rouse, lot 12 of blk 4, village of Spring Harbor, now Bay Springs, $200.

Benj. W. Fordick, to Joseph K. Frick n ½ of w ½ of s w ¼ of s ½ of s e ¼ of sec 20, town 34 n, of r 4 w, $250.

WANTED!

One or two good men with team to work, either on shares or by the job, two good Farms.

Farm for Sale.

If you want to buy a good farm at a bargain, on **Easy Terms**, apply to the

BANK OF CHARLEVOIX.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Full Line of

WALL PAPER

CONSISTING OF

White and Brown Blanks, Gilts, Ceilings, Borders and Ceiling Decorations

AT

G. W. BEA

"When springtime sunbeams call again to life
Pale violets from their cold, damp, mossy bed,
Will I return to claim their sweet perfume?
And naught but death shall part us two
again.

"O, my true love let these the token be.
These Easter flowers, dear, of faith's own
hue;
When sense between us rill they'll breathe to
thee,
My changeless love, from fragrant petals
blue."

She took the blossoms from her lover's hand—
Alas for trusting love that casts out fear!
While he stained pleasure's cup in foreign
land,
Nestled in her heart she wore his gift so dear.

But when another springtime's Easter flowers
Hailed the glad sunshine from their mossy
bed,
Summer days and dreamy autumn
hours
And dreary winter once again had fled

And brought him not, the maiden drooped and
died,
Like the frail flowers her faithless lover
slighted.
On her cold breast his cherished gift they laid,
With pale, blue Easter flowers they decked
her grave.

SHE'S SO GIDDY.

BY ABBIE C. MCKEEVE.

"Papa, I want some money."

"So do I, my pet, a good deal."

"I know, but I am in sober earnest, Pug—is's a bad doggie, a dreadful fellow, and he quite spoiled my best hat, and I do need a new one so much."

"Where was your best hat, pet, that naughty Pug found it?"

"On the floor," said Susan, her elder sister, "she keeps her things there generally."

"Now Susan, what a fib! But it must have rolled off the bed where I'd laid it, and it wasn't a very nice one, papa, because Susan, as my elder, hands down her old things to me and calls them new—for me."

"Ruby, my child, how can you?"

"But mamma, you know it is true in this instance. Wasn't my best hat, that Pug chewed up, one of Susan's old ones on a new frame?"

"It was a lovely hat, and you are a dreadful girl to talk so to papa," exclaimed Susan, a little hotly.

"Now Susan, dear, don't! You're old enough to know better than to quarrel with me, and I'm young enough to wear your old things, and look lovely—at least Harry Fane says so," smiled Ruby, roguishly.

"Harry Fane is—oh, as dreadful in his manners as you are. I do wonder that papa encourages his attentions."

"Do you, papa?" laughed Ruby, "Cause if you do I can guess why. His father's rich, and—and, he's a splendid fellow. But, papa, you know I cannot attend Easter service without a new bonnet. I'll make five dollars answer."

"Five dollars! don't grow on bushes, pet; but here it is, and I do wish you'd stop fussing and quibbling with your sister."

"She ought to have got married long ago, and she would been only me to have dressed then."

"Ruby!"

But her mother's horrified exclamations and reproofs were quite lost, as the girl, with a merry, teasing laugh, ran out of the room, the five-dollar bill held fast in her hand.

"She's only in fun," said the father.

"Susan, you are too old to mind such teasing. It's a pity you couldn't take it differently."

With which comforting (?) remark the old gentleman took up his newspaper and began to read, while Susan, aged twenty-eight, and anything but handsome, bent her head over her sewing to hide her silly tears.

Suddenly her father lowered his paper and said:

"Susan, my dear, don't you want a new Easter bonnet? Here is a five for you. I don't like to appear partial."

"But my best hat was not turn up, papa."

"Never mind; keep the money. I dare say you've none too plenty."

They were practicing for the service on the morrow, and the grand anthem scored and left; the organ seemed full of a hundred-voiced sweet songsters when the skillful touch of Susan's slender hands

"Flow grandly she plays, and, oh, what a voice!" whispered one of those who lingered at the door.

"She does such good work, too, among the parish. Nearly all her wages as music teacher go for charity. But, oh! isn't that little sister a beauty?"

"A badly spoiled one, I should say, from the way that she snapped at her sister a moment ago."

The night set in darkly, and a slow rain was falling. Dr. Rupert Fane could with difficulty see the way in the dense woodland through which ran a country road.

Slush, slush, and splash, splash.

"Goodness me!" he said, ruefully, "why can't folks be skin is pleasant weather? Old Granny Simpson's no worse, I dare say; for fear she *is*, however, I could not refuse. What's the matter, Bobbin?"

"It's only I, Susan Clare, Doctor."

"In the name of Moses! child, what are you doing here at this time of night? Goodness! get in my gig, at once—there's plenty of room. Now, tell me what it means?"

"I have been at Granny Simpson's, and—and—she will not need you now, for she is dead."

"Dead! you don't say so! Dead! Well, I knew she was liable to go at any moment. Poor old lady! Why did you leave with the little grand-daughter?"

"Mrs. Smith and her son Joe. Everything is arranged for the funeral day after to-morrow.

"Indeed! Did she have any money I thought—"

"She had a little, and we took up a small collection so she can have a resting place that is paid for."

"You are very kind and brave, Miss Susan."

"Oh, no. I made no sacrifice; don't mistake me. It was only an Easter bonnet went in as my share."

"Some women folks would call that a good deal; but here we are at your gate! Your feet and skirts must be wet. You'll be sick; go in and change at once."

The doctor's prophecy was correct. Susan was ill on the morrow and could only speak in a whisper.

"I'm sorry," she said to Ruby, who was bowing and smiling at a lovely image in the mirror, "but you will certainly have to take my place in the choir.

"Oh Susan. I can't! Harry is to be there, and I know I'll make a mess of it. You must go."

"No; it is impossible. Come and go over it in the parlor, there is plenty of time."

Ruby managed to do passably, but Susan saw them depart with dread.

"She's so giddy—oh, dear, how my head aches!"

Doctor Fane looked up when the notes of the opening anthem first began. He was a music lover as well as his son who sat beside him.

"What's the matter with the music?" he said to Harry in much surprise. "That's not Miss Clare?"

The boy merely shook his head and tried not to hear the discords, musing: "I thought she could do better than that, and with such splendid opportunities how careless she must have been.

But when all was over, the bad music was soon forgotten at sight of the beautiful face under the "killing" bonnet at least by Harry Fane.

While the doctor made it a special point to call that very afternoon, for he knew Miss Susan must be ill.

"Oh, no, I'm not," croaked Susan, blushing; "it's only a—a little cold."

"Serious things come from colds frequently; but, Susan, my dear, I didn't come altogether profes onally—that is—oh, pshaw! I want you to be my wife, that's all."

Susan regarded him in extreme astonishment, and had indeed lost even her hoarse voice.

"I've admired you always, and—and last night when you told about your Easter bonnet, my poor lost Easter bonnet, I knew then that I loved you and had loved you a long time."

"Susan, are you going to be my stepmother?" laughed little Ruby, pinching her sister's hot cheek. "Do you think I'll mind you a bit better than I do now? I won't, either, unless Harry makes me; but I'm awfully proud of you since you have made up your mind to marry that nice, rich doctor. I don't admire old maids, though, of course, I always loved you. But the future Mrs. Rupert Fane's a somebody, indeed."

"Children," said the father, laying down his newspaper, "you'll never change your natures, and it's only an old story after all, that from what I can learn, came of two Easter bonnets—one that was purchased and one that was not, eh?"

Ruby clasped her hands in delight.

"Yes, papa, you are correct; but which one was the prettiest?"

Her father answers, sir only, "Susan's, my pet."

IT WAS ALL A DREAM.

BY JEFFIE FORNUSH HANAFORD.

The holidays were over, and the large dry-goods establishment of "Tompkins Powell & Co." was fast assuming its general every-day appearance.

Business was very quiet, compared with the great rush of the previous weeks. The clerks stood round talking in groups, and making remarks about the few customers who strolled in with an I-don't-know-what-I-came-for air, and straightway strolled out again without purchasing anything.

The millinery department on the second floor was entirely deserted as far as customers was concerned.

Behind one of the large glass cases, filled with flowers of every conceivable shade, and beautiful feathers in all the tints imaginable, on a low stool of crimson velvet, stood a young girl, gazing, with a careful look in her big blue eyes, at a bunch of beautiful pale ostrich tips which she held in her hand.

Her hair was short and curly, with a touch of red in it, and her pain black dress, although of cheap material, fitted her slender figure to perfection.

Only sixteen, very pretty, and very poor. Ah! how she longed for fine clothes and the luxuries money could buy. But, alas! her father was dead, and she was the eldest of five children, and obliged to work for her daily bread.

She lifted the bunch of pink tips tenderly, and laid them inside of the case. Perhaps they was not just the hour, or near dimmed the blue eyes and rolled down the pretty cheek.

Ah! how tired she was; for the past two weeks she had been very hard for one so inexperienced as Delsa Kingston.

Obliged to stand up all day, and show one bunch of flowers, then another, to a succession of rude fools, who came in just all so undecided as to what color they really did want.

Delsa remembered it all with a sigh as she glanced up at the big clock on the wall.

Only half-past five—nearly five hours longer. Oh, dear! how her head ached.

Only one customer had been near the counter since the morning, a pretty lady who came to exchange the very bunch of pink tips she had just replaced in the case.

The lady said she had decided to have pale-green tips instead of pink.

Slowly Delsa glanced at the clock. How slowly the hands move. Twenty-five minutes to six. Hark! What was that? The sweetest music Delsa had ever heard, like little bells. And listen!—music is speaking; it cannot be—yes, it is the bunch of pink tips, she has just laid by. No, I can't say that I am, for the lady that bought me sat on one the loveliest pink plush bonnet I ever saw, and I know I looked well. Then I had a very pleasant time, for I went to the opera twice and to a grand reception, all inside of two days."

The low voice assumed a strange rose.

"Yes, it was nice," continued the pink tips, "since while it lasted, but I was sorry when I heard the lady call Miss Delsa that she had scarcely had me out of the box for an evening, so with the shade of plush on the bonnet she saw at once that we did not harmonize, and she preferred green."

"It is a shame," spoke up a cluster of white lilies, indignantly. "A lady purchased me and said I was for a bride to wear, but she took me home, and that very evening the bride, a lovely blonde, fastened me among her lace on her left breast. I looked even better than the real orange flowers, for I never fade. I felt a glow of pride as I nestled close to the beautiful white lace, and I thought what a happy life was before me. But alas! the very next day I was exchanged for a bunch of scarlet roses." And, saying this, the white lilies relapsed into silence.

"Well! it is very pleasant here," ventured a spray of white daisies, quietly.

"Yes, very pleasant, and Miss Delsa is very tender of us all," said the blue violets, thoughtfully.

"Let me tell my experience," spoke up a bunch of ostrich tips of an opaque shade of green.

"A lady returned me last week, after keeping me three days, and during that time was I utterly miserable, if you did believe it. She selected me for a hat or blue velvet—just think of it—green and blue! It is a wonder I survived. I had the 'blues' all the time I was there, and I was delighted when I found myself back here once more."

"That was a dreadful experience," said a cluster of lovely white roses. "I can sympathize with you, for, if anything, I think it was even more heartrending than yours.

"The green tips rustled softly, and looked interested.

"Yes," continued the white roses, speaking very slowly. "I was very unfortunate. A woman bought me, and hired for me, but didn't like her appearance, but I was obliged to wear it. I was the joke of the Jubilee to her house, and the walked every step of the way, strutted proud as a peacock—*very thin* paste-board box. O, but I felt ashamed." And the white roses relived at the remembrance.

"Well, I must end, I can tell you; quite a contrast to this warm case. Well, at last I thought she could do better than that, and with such splendid opportunities how careless she must have been.

But when all was over, the bad music was soon forgotten at sight of the beautiful face under the "killing" bonnet, at least by Harry Fane.

While the doctor made it a special point to call that very afternoon, for he knew Miss Susan must be ill.

"Oh, no, I'm not," croaked Susan, blushing; "it's only a—a little cold."

"Serious things come from colds frequently; but, Susan, my dear, I didn't come altogether profes onally—that is—oh, pshaw! I want you to be my wife, that's all."

Susan regarded him in extreme astonishment, and had indeed lost even her hoarse voice.

"I've admired you always, and—and last night when you told about your Easter bonnet, my poor lost Easter bonnet, I knew then that I loved you and had loved you a long time."

"Susan, are you going to be my stepmother?" laughed little Ruby, pinching her sister's hot cheek. "Do you think I'll mind you a bit better than I do now? I won't, either, unless Harry makes me; but I'm awfully proud of you since you have made up your mind to marry that nice, rich doctor. I don't admire old maids, though, of course, I always loved you. But the future Mrs. Rupert Fane's a somebody, indeed."

"Children," said the father, laying down his newspaper, "you'll never change your natures, and it's only an old story after all, that from what I can learn, came of two Easter bonnets—one that was purchased and one that was not, eh?"

Ruby clasped her hands in delight.

"Yes, papa, you are correct; but which one was the prettiest?"

Her father answers, sir only, "Susan's, my pet."

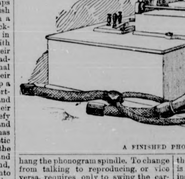
THE TALKING MACHINE.

An Illustration of the Wonderful Phonograph as Finished.

We present our readers this week a view of the finished phonograph as it will appear when in general use. The illustration is a fine perfect commercial phonograph that has been published, the instrument being the result of the most careful work of Mr. Thomas A. Edison and his associate, Mr. J. Ellinland. It occupies a space of less than two feet in length and six inches in width, the very efficacious little electric motor being contained in the base beneath. A small battery—a battery that has been perfected to the satisfaction of the above-named electricians—and that is saying a good deal—is connected with the motor, and it is estimated will last for six months. In one now in use at the laboratory having so yet given no indications of decrepitude, although it has been in constant daily use for several months. When the phonograph was first invented, the main idea was to secure longevity, a natural result of the numerous public exhibitions that were being made. Later work has been in the line of accuracy and clearness, results which have been attained to perfection.

Judging the phonograph from the point of commercial value, there can not fail to be a great field for it. The type-writer can use both hands in copying from a, contrasted with the speaker's lips, should she desire a sentence read back, or she may interpose at will, with the recording of the speaker's words. Its adjustment is simple, and it can be used anywhere, and be delicate as the telephone transmitter.

The illustration shows the speaking tube, to be seen at the bottom of the box, which stands on the small copper socket of the phonograph devoted to recording (shown directly above the tube), and the reproducing mouthpiece, which fits down over the speaking, or rather the recording, part. The change from recording to "talking back" is instantly made, every instrument being a complete recording and talking machine. The phonograph has one instrument for talking into to make the phonogram, and another to reproduce the speech. Both are fixed in a swinging plate or turn-table, as will be seen, and set with guides so as to overhang the phonogram spindle. To change from talking to reproducing or vice versa, requires a mere turning the carrier plate into proper position and set back the carriage to the desired point.



"GETTING AWAY" WITH THE FIRE.

A FINISHED PHONOGRAPH.

SHOOTING OUT FIRE ENGINES.

A New Scheme for Subduing Flames.

Our cities are getting so large that even Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See could not pull a squirting machine to a distant tenement house fire in time to save the fresco, and even if the hook and ladder was attached the average train it would not reach the scene until some superfluous relative had been widily tossed out of the fifth-story window. Flames can greedily devour yard after yard of costly lace-curtaining, and revel in rare hemlock wainscoting, the Crown Prince leaps through the brown-paper glass to drive away the fire demon. In London a novel system is being introduced, which will construct this evil of long distances. A new off hail is being made, with a revolving turret tower, having huge portholes and guns. The guns are extra large mortars, and quite roomy enough to admit a modern fire engine. A long pole (extending above all surrounding objects) will be erected at each fire station in the metropolis of city, and same will be surmounted by a bright-red disc. Under this new system, when the patrolman touches the alarm the disc aloft vibrates rapidly, which attracts the eye of the watcher in the city-hall tower; whereupon the mortars are aimed at the red mark, the turret revolves, and as each gun reaches its proper angle the engine within is fired toward the burning tenement, and its hydrant in a very vulgar fraction of a second. At the trials, so far, some accidents occurred, such as shooting the engine and men into the adjoining lodging a hook and ladder in the following writes, etc., but these are doubtless at aiming will correct all this. Another system for handling fires is now being discussed, which, if adopted, will revolutionize the old methods. It is proposed to build a huge fire department balloon, which will be stationed over the city. When a fire occurs the balloon will at once get into position above the burning building. Chains will then be passed under the balloon, and afterward attached to the ship, which will thereupon majestically rise, taking with it the whole conflagration. The balloon will then start for the ocean (or any large inland water), and, when over the sea, will lower the whole burning mass into the waves. (What remains of the building can afterward be recovered by divers and derricks.) The great advantage of this plan is that it at once prevents a spread of the conflagration. When the house is in the air, ladders will be lowered from the balloon to rescue any remaining inmates. This presents another advantage—i. e., people on the fifth floor will have the best chance of escape. A recent trial presented the strange spectacle of people on the ground floor of the burning building, frantic at the prospect of not being rescued in time. When a tall building is on fire at night, the streams cannot reach so far, it is now proposed to send up the engine on the elevator.—*Walla's Peck.*

Musing of a Straggler.

I saw a beautiful wax figure in the show-window of a dry-goods house recently, and later in the morning I visited a museum in which were wax images of persons of notoriety. It is amusing to watch the various expressions of the countenances of people as they walk round the room and make their examinations. They apparently experience a species of pleasure that is at once very natural and very remarkable; for, although humanity may be generally acknowledged to be a feeling of which the indulgence is essential to the pleasurable existence of us all, there is probably nothing in which that feeling is so strikingly manifested as in the peculiar gratification which we derive from the sight of the most famous and the most infamous men of the age. Whether they, who step out of the ordinary track, be philanthropists, murderers, soldiers, statesmen or villains, we are anxious to see what sort of men they are, and if they be impostors, that we cannot see them in proprio *persona*—why, the next best thing in public estimation is to see their portraits—being public lions, or objects of curiosity—and as wax models are a species of portraiture which is by far the most striking, and which approaches the nearest to nature, the gratification they impart, if they be perfect, is greater than that which is derived from representations on canvas.

Nothing can give so correct an idea of the features and figures of men as wax models. Every shade, every line, every little peculiarity can be so perfectly as to make it appear that the originals are living and breathing before you. It is impossible to take a portrait on canvas for life; but a perfect wax model may be taken for a living man. Hence, if the most exact imitation of nature be the perfection of art, then we must be of the mind that the art of wax-modeling, as far as portraiture is concerned, may be held to be by far the most perfect.

Mercantile Item.

Very few people outside of business circles have any idea how much profit there is on certain lines of goods, but the following incident throws considerable light on the subject:

A country merchant not far from Austin, who does all his trading in that city, became financially embarrassed. Being an honest man he offered to Austin to notify his creditors of his condition. One of his creditors is Moses Sauman-berg.

"Well, vat are you going to do mit your creditors?" asked Moses.

"I am able to pay ten cents on the dollar, but in your case it is different. I am not opened that last lot of goods I bought of you, so instead of paying you ten cents on the dollar, I'll just return you the goods. I am willing to do this because I'm your friend."

"If you was a good friend by me," replied Moses, grinning, "you vill say ten cents on der dollar. I make sort money so den ven I dakes de goods pack?"—*Texas Siftings.*

LANTERNS of scraped horn, glass not being much known, were invented, it is said, by King Alfred of England; and it is supposed that prior to the introduction of glass, scraped horn was also used for window lights in the ninth century.

KANSAS was organized as a Territory May 30, 1854, and was admitted into the Union as a State January 29, 1861.

"Didn't Know It Was Loaded."

The young man fell dead!

"I thought I pointed a revolver at him. My God! how could it have loaded!"

"Why, you should have known that a man is not responsible for what he does not know. The law presupposes knowledge of the effect of powerful drugs, and, therefore, makes crime by ignorance!

"If I had only known" has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil deed done through, not in a malice aforethought, but in a mere ignorance, for instance, that laxative pills, that nauseate and gripe like a deadly poison, that the blood is heavily charged with poisonous matter, that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a cure for the worst form of catarrh, that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sure cure for consumption, that Hop Bitters is a sure cure for all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys, nerves, blood, and a wonderful tonic, and so on ad infinitum.

This wonderful remedy, whose praises is upon everybody's lips, stand in the most marvelous in its curative powers of any remedy ever offered to the public. It is a most startling remedy for nervous prostration, weakness, exhaustion, paralysis, or other nervous diseases caused by this great nerve tonic and restorative. Here a person rescued from the grave, as was Kate Annie Donovan, of Ottawaugan, Conn.; there a case saved after all else had failed, as was that of Mrs. W. C. Miles, of 49 Bush Hill avenue, Boston, Mass.; again cures of paralysis of years' standing, like that of Mr. Alexander Moss, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., who had lost the use of his left leg for years. Again, a case of total prostration from the effects of a long spell of sickness, as was the case of Mr. James Bowen, of 27 Market street, New York City. Cures of sleeplessness, with nervous and physical exhaustion, are very frequent, the wonderful case of Mrs. W. F. Rice, of 19 Affleck street, Hartford, Conn., being only one among hundreds. Again, the remarkable powers of Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy, as shown by these cures, are by no means confined to curing by health sufferers from nervousness, but it is equally powerful in curing all forms of dyspepsia or sick headache, trembling, sleeplessness, despondency, and all other results of a disordered condition of the stomach, liver, and bowels. Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy is a most powerful tonic, and is the best of all tonics for the weak, nervous, and debilitated. It is the great blood purifier, and makes the old feel young and the young strong. Its wonderful powers, and at times of almost miraculous effects in curing disease, it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that drug stores everywhere are crowded with people who are testifying to its wonderful powers, and at times of almost miraculous effects in curing disease. It

FARM AND GARDEN.

LAY OUT GARDENS SO AS TO ADMIT OF HORSE CULTIVATION.

Various Modes of Potato Culture Practiced in This Country—Corn Marker Which Marks Three Rows—Salient Points in Cheese Making.

The corn marker illustrated in the accompanying cuts is recommended by The Ohio Farmer and is described by that authority as follows:

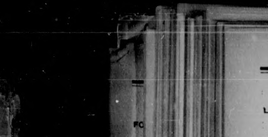


FIG. 1—CORN MARKER.

Fig. 1 shows a marker which makes three rows at a time, and is plain to the eye. The headpiece is 3x3 inches and is hinged at A, to permit all the markers to touch the ground at all times. Without this hinge, the inequalities of the ground would often keep one of the markers off the ground. It is the gauge rod, to the outer end of which is attached a marker of some sort to follow the last row previously made by the hoe, to keep the rows straight all over the field. If the markers do not make the marks plain enough, nail a piece of plank on the bottom, as shown at C. It is better to have the gauge rod turned on a post over the central marker, and then it can be turned over at the ends, to use in going back.

FIG. 2—CORN MARKER.

Fig. 2 has the gauge rod extending only on each side far enough to reach the last row marked. The middle marker is hinged to the headpiece, instead of having the latter hinged, which answers the same purpose. For making four rows at a time, the hinge in the first cut must be put in the center of the head, half way between the middle and outer marks. In the second one illustrated, the hinged markers must be at the ends of the headpiece. A marker making four rows is rather unwieldy to use, and in practice three marks will be found enough.

Different Modes of Potato Culture.

Not a great many years ago it was the practice to plant whole potatoes in such quantities as to form quite a large percentage of the expected yield, which has been succeeded as the present time by the opposite extreme of planting single eyes, leaving ample room between the two methods for cultivators to experiment as to the amount of seed and the methods of planting, from which the best results may be obtained. Owing to the short crop of last year, seed will be high, and it will be a good time to plant whole small potatoes, such as have been given to the pigs in plentiful years, and with many persons they have all along been preferred to cut seeds. Planting Irish and Scotch groves seems safe, as those who have experimented with them generally represent them as unsuited to our climate.

There is a general agreement on rows about three and a half feet apart, with hills twelve inches apart in the rows, and one or two eyes in a hill, while at the same time vigorous trials with whole seed have yielded larger crops; but no one has as yet seed proportionately as largely will no doubt continue its use. It is of no use to plant potatoes on wet, heavy soil; while the ground should not be excessively rich, it should be clean, dry and mellow, and generously fertilized. Where barn yard manure is used, which contains all the necessary elements, it should be well rotted and incorporated, as its presence is liable to cause scabby potatoes; where this is not plentiful some reliable commercial article should take its place. Another quite good plan is to spread the barn yard manure and plough it under, and at planting, drill the commercial kind moderately in the rows; this method is practiced in many sections and by it the tubers get the advantages of both kinds of fertilizers, first from the quicker action of the highly concentrated one, and later on from that of the barn yard, a moderate application of both being thought better than the use of either one by itself.

A successful potato grower in Union county, New Jersey, says his practice for several years has been to plant only one eye to a hill, cut from the butts of large potatoes, not using the other end with its more numerous eyes at all. He puts in the rows 600 pounds of some well known brand of commercial manure in the acre, mixes it with the dirt in the rows by drawing a chain through them, drops the seed, and using no other kind. He has always had good results, even including the present unfavorable year, and believes he can profitably continue to the acre of commercial fertilizers whenever the average price of potatoes in his section shall be maintained for his crop.

The potato has the habit of degenerating to a degree that has caused the best and favorite varieties of former times to become obsolete, so that even their names are scarcely remembered, and some of the more recent ones, such as the Peach Blow and Early Rose, are giving place to newer seedling varieties, to be themselves displaced hereafter in the same way. If we were dependent on the tubers alone for the propagation of the potato this would be an alarming fact, but fortunately we have in the seed the ready means of rejuvenating the species, and the more than 500 new varieties, many of them surpassing the former excellencies of the parent stock, attest the success of potato specialists in this direction.

In states where the crop can be harvested in May or June, and sold soon as late as July, it is becoming somewhat common to raise a second crop by export from the seed potatoes to the air—but not top the sand—for a couple of weeks or to the sun—for a month—and then go longer, until they become dry and green in color. These are then planted whole, and are dug in the fall for seeds the next year. This seed has not the same tendency to sprout through the winter from a warm cellar as the fully matured tubers. As the seed used in the summer for the second planting are slow in germinating so soon after being dug, they should be started to sprouting before being planted, by putting them into barrels in a cool place and sprinkling them daily and covering the barrels with a damp cloth until they show signs of germinating. Flat and hill culture each has its advocates; farmers are more competent to determine from their own experiments, which is best for their own soils than from any advice that can be given. For the same reason, no particular varieties will be recommended for seed, except to say that for the main crop select the ones that from your own experience and that of your neighbors you know to be well adapted to your soil and your market. This, however, is not to be understood as discouraging any one from testing in a moderate way the new varieties confidently recommended by well known specialists, as it is only in this manner that the best can find their way into general use.

In the Vegetable Garden.

It is a very important point, in forming a good garden, so to arrange the planting of the different vegetables as to insure both a judicious selection of sorts and a proper time of planting for each of the varieties selected, thereby securing for the table a succession of the different kinds extending throughout the season, rather than a dozen varieties all coming in together, when it is impossible to use more than three or four; or, on the other hand, the occurrence now and then of times when there is no vegetable whatever ripe for the table.

In arranging dates for planting vegetables for a succession, it should be noted that as the season advances and becomes warmer, peas and, in fact, all kinds of vegetables grow faster and overtake one another, as it would seem. The dates of planting the different sorts do not lead to corresponding intervals in gathering the crops. For example, though five days' difference in date of planting peas in April will make about as many days difference in the time of the harvesting in June, yet five days' difference in planting in May will make hardly any visible difference in the ripening in July.

Important Points in Cheese Making.

One of the leading features of the forthcoming report of the New York state dairy commissioner consists of opinions from leading dairymen on the best methods of conducting the cheese business, the prevalence of fraud in production and by what means the consumption of it can be best increased.

The question of branding cheese with the official state brand evidently remains an open one among the state dairymen. A good many of them are pronounced in favor of the plan; others consider such a branding advantageous to consumers only; others are indifferent, while a considerable number condemn the state brand as useless or detrimental to the natural relations of producer and consumer.

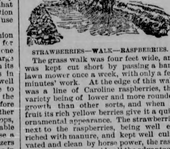
The replies to the question, How prevalent is the habit of branding cheese as "full cream" when it is not, cannot fail to gratify cheese consumers, as in more than 100 reports on this point there is not a single expression of positive knowledge of the existence of this habit.

Hints About Truck Farming.

Where truck farming, as it is called, or gardening for market is to be carried on along with other farm work by a farmer who has some grown up or nearly so, it will be an excellent plan to put one of them in charge of this department and require no other service from him, or else hire a reliable man for the purpose, or rent the garden plot on such terms as may be agreed on. In this business it will generally be found best to separate it as much as possible from the ordinary farm work, else both are liable to suffer from conflicting demands for attention from such at a critical time.

How to Lay Out Gardens.

Since it is becoming the practice to lay out vegetable and berry gardens so as to be kept clean by horse cultivation, it is well to place the different crops in such a position with each other as to make them convenient of access, as well as to afford a pleasing appearance. As a single example of such an arrangement is here reproduced from Country Gentleman an illustration in which a line of raspberries was placed next to a narrow grass walk extending lengthwise through the garden and next to the raspberries several rows of strawberries, and still beyond these a line of currants.



STRAWBERRIES—WALK—RASPBERRIES.

The grass walk was four feet wide, and was kept cut short by passing a hand lawn mower once a week, with only a few minutes' work. At the edge of this walk was a line of Caroline raspberries, the variety being of lower and more rounded growth than other sorts, and when its fruit its rich yellow berries give it a quite ornamental appearance. The strawberries were intended for sale, hence its clear cut features. Secretary Fairchild tried to engage him in conversation, and Mr. Brown, the next neighbor, seemed disposed to make himself agreeable to the visitors. Claim berlain, with his gold rimmed monocle stuck in his right eye, would have been present in the century of by two neighbors and relapse into his frozen state. He glared straight ahead like a soldier on dress parade. He spoke, of course, with an "English, yer know" accent, and in his speech of 2,000 words only two forlorn and unprotected periods were accompanied with rounding young. It was a speech of commas.—New York Sun.

Mark Twain as a Lecturer.

The last time I heard him lecture, after having got rid of his hands, he had the house as stiff and silent as an unopened oyster. The audience was as still as he. After a long pause, during which he stood as if in a dream, he suddenly wondering what ailed him, he said "Hum!" and immediately relapsed into silence. A full minute went by during which he remained perfectly quiet with his eyes staring straight before him. Then he said "Hum!" again. At last, some one started a little ripple of applause. Mark looked up, radiant with smiles. "Thank you," he said, "I was waiting for you to begin."—New York Ledger.

STORIES ABOUT MEN.

Be Wanted to Buy a Jewsharp from Flat Foxes.

Cal Thomas, who always has a good story to tell, has this one on Flat Foxes, a statesman joker, who was one of the early pioneers of Cincinnati: "In early days," says Cal, "we used to be thought capital fun to send a countryman from store to store inquiring for the things he would be certain not to find at the places to which he was sent. One day a fellow came, as he had been directed, to Flatt's store to buy a jewsharp. Flatt was a merchant tailor. He was busy with a customer as the man appeared, but, observing that several of the 'boys' had dropped in at the door just to see what Flatt would do, he caught sight of one, and responded to the inquiry for the musical instrument, 'Wait a minute, sir.' Having served his customer, he picked up a pair of glove stretchers and approached the rural mischief with, 'I do not mean you your mamma!' and, introducing the stretchers, manipulated them so as to transform the aperture into a horizontal yawn, awful to see, and capacious enough to hold a dozen jewsharps. Removing the apparatus, he examined it carefully and deliberately, as one might scrutinize a lobster before a pocket compass, and then dismissed the unsuccessful hunter for jewsharps, as he said in a tone of well feigned disappointment: 'W-w-we hain't g-g-got any your s-size.'"—Exchange.

What Kept Lincoln Awake.

During the ..... days of the war there was a quibble in Springfield about the appointment of a postmaster. Two factions had candidates, and each was sure to win. Congressman Lincoln signed petitions for the appointment of his favorite. Finally, to get the matter settled, a delegation composed of the wealthiest men of the town and several of the most prominent ministers and lawyers, headed by Gen. Leavenworth, visited the national capital and secured an audience with President Lincoln. Gen. Leavenworth had carefully prepared the case for Mr. Lincoln and it ran something like this:

"Mr. President, it is with great reluctance that we intrude upon you this morning. We appreciate the arduous responsibilities and perplexities of your position, and do not forget that the very life of the nation is in your hands. But, Mr. President, the people of the great town in which we live, and which we are praying, sir, that your life may be spared and that you may be given strength to carry this war through to a successful issue."

Mr. Lincoln listened to Gen. Leavenworth with some impatience until he reached this point, and then interrupted him with:

"I assure you, my dear sir, that it isn't the war or the arms that is worrying the life out of me; it is that Syracuse postoffice that is keeping me awake nights."

The delegation pulled out and dinner was served.

Sturdy John Marshall.

The descendants of Chief Justice John Marshall are a sturdy race. One of them, bearing the great jurist's name, owns a farm in Virginia and runs a saw mill thereon. He got into the woods with his saw pit not along ago to fix a loose screw. Suddenly he felt some one moving behind him, and he turned around arm up and felt the saw cut right through about the elbow, almost from side to side. Raising his head he struck the saw, which was a power right through his hair over his forehead, and face and down into his throat.

Man in his place, and he felt the ooze of blooding flesh. They laid him on the grass and brought a surgeon. While the latter was running across the fields to the spot where the man had left Marshall he heard a voice saying, as well as he could speak with his throat, "Sew that stuff away from my eye so that I can see whether it's here." They did "sewe the stuff" away from his eye carefully as possible, and he gave them one plaintiff glance and exclaimed, "It's all right; I can see." It took the surgeon an hour and a half to sew up his wounds. He endured the pain with perfect composure. Within a month he was out again on the farm. Some one was telling one of the old darkies on the place, while "Marse John" was still in bed, what a narrow escape he had had from death. "Huh!" said the darkey, "take lamp more than that to kill Marse John. Way, if you wanted to kill Marse John you'd have to cut his head off—and then hide the head."—Chicago Herald.

A Judge's Quick Repartee.

The following was perpetrated by a judge of one of our lower courts while on the bench, but whose identity will be instantly discovered by any lawyer without mentioning his name. On the first Monday of a term many jurors were summoned before him to present reasons for being excused from serving, most of them, as a very dirty, unkempt, shaggy bearded man, who despite the efforts of the attendants to restrain him, kept advancing to the judge's desk and speaking privately with him. The judge, noticing his importunity, signed for his willingness to allow the talesman to approach, and then said to him somewhat sternly: "Well, sir, what is it?" The man bent over the bench until his lips almost touched the judge's ear, and then whispered: "I've got the itch." The crowded court room was watching the result with curiosity. "Mr. Clerk," said the judge instantly, without the slightest change of expression, and in a voice painfully loud and distinct: "Mr. Clerk, let this gentleman go!"—New York Tribune.

A Peep at Joseph Chamberlain.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is one of the most popular of the thousands of people who have been feasted in Dunedin's great dining hall. He sat through the long dinner of the chairman's speech, which lasted nearly eight and listened to the flow of oratory and not the faintest indication of a sign of weariness could be seen in his clear cut features. Secretary Fairchild tried to engage him in conversation, and Mr. Brown, the next neighbor, seemed disposed to make himself agreeable to the visitors. Claim berlain, with his gold rimmed monocle stuck in his right eye, would have been present in the century of by two neighbors and relapse into his frozen state. He glared straight ahead like a soldier on dress parade. He spoke, of course, with an "English, yer know" accent, and in his speech of 2,000 words only two forlorn and unprotected periods were accompanied with rounding young. It was a speech of commas.—New York Sun.

Mark Twain as a Lecturer.

The last time I heard him lecture, after having got rid of his hands, he had the house as stiff and silent as an unopened oyster. The audience was as still as he. After a long pause, during which he stood as if in a dream, he suddenly wondering what ailed him, he said "Hum!" and immediately relapsed into silence. A full minute went by during which he remained perfectly quiet with his eyes staring straight before him. Then he said "Hum!" again. At last, some one started a little ripple of applause. Mark looked up, radiant with smiles. "Thank you," he said, "I was waiting for you to begin."—New York Ledger.

The New York Evening Post

WEEKLY EDITION.

In accordance with its traditional policy of opposing abuses, and fearlessly exposing the wrongs of the people, the Evening Post will begin, about the first of January, a series of articles on the process, carried for its principal aim the possession of revenue surplus.

This question has become the prominent issue of the political day, and the existence of an actual surplus in the Treasury, amounting to much $140,000,000 on the 1st of June, 1888, and the urgent necessity, dread under consideration, of the immense to rift business interests, and a direct appropriation of the surplus among the States, are considerations of the first magnitude.

The attention of the people having been strongly drawn to this subject by President Cleveland in his last annual message, the need of information upon the subject, and a clear exposition of reasons and facts, has been felt by the Editors of the Evening Post.

The Evening Post holds that the tariff should be reduced and reconstructed in order

(1.) To relieve the great body of the people from needless burdens on the ordinary necessities of life, and to remove artificial obstructions to the growth of our manufacturers, which restrict trade to the home market, and shut them out from the markets of the world.

(2.) To remove the burden of equal taxation according to the means of the taxpayer, instead of according to his needs as consumers of dutiable goods.

(4.) To remove the causes of social discontent, by giving to every citizen the whole of his earnings, instead of taxing one class to ensure profits for another class.

(5.) To destroy the monopolies now multiplying all over the country under the name of trusts, under cover of the tariff.

(6.) To increase the national wealth by leaving capital and labor free to seek each other in the world.

(7.) To remove from concerns the corrupting influence of a government so powerful to favor and wealth, under the tariff, to pay bounty to some, while exacting from others the payment of those no so favored.

(8.) To remove the false and unwelling idea that the Government is a "Mother" to her child and the greatest and rich resources that the nation possesses, rising in revenue from the taxation of imports, to the amount of "per year more than is needed for the economical administration of the Government, and forcing the interested beneficiaries of the tariff to demand, as a special purpose of enacting legislation, that the surplus be expended in the improvement of our rivers and harbors.

The daily edition price of the weekly Evening Post is $9 a year, but we have arrangements with the undersigned that we can offer new subscriptions at the reduced price of $1 for fifty cents in any case where the money is sent to us in advance. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on orders for ten copies or more. Address, as above,

THE EVENING POST,
"ON BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Danger.

Do you know that you are liable to attacks of Dyspepsia and all kinds of Stomach Derangements? Yes, worse still, to that result of Kidney and Liver disorder that is known as Diabetes or possibly Bright's Disease. They are often fatal and that in a very short time. Loss of Appetite, Sour Stomach, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness, Pains in Side and Back and many others are but the symptoms of disease. Be wise in time. *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetic, Kidney and Liver Cure* is the sovereign remedy. Largest bottles $1.00. Sold by G. W. Beaman. apr

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headaches, you are nervous, sleepless, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with intoxicants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and are sure to leave you far worse than, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action in the liver, regulate your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. 3

Coughs and Colds

Are the inevitable results of sudden changes in the weather. Immediate attention should be given them or they may get beyond control, and result in Bronchitis, Congestion, Inflammation or even consumption. *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* soothes the irritated membrane, and assists in removing Phlegm and Mucus, that by its adhesion to the membranes, causes violent coughing. Trial size 25c, is received by even those in the Last Stages of consumption. In *croup and whooping cough* it is invaluable. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. apr

The Three hottest Days in 1888.

In his article on "Where to spend the Summer," in Scribner's for April, Geo. Gresly, chief signal officer, says: "The three warmest days in the hottest days in the year 1888. The Detroit Journal, that year, made a very generous offered a prize of $500 to the person guessing correctly, before June 1st, what the 3 days would be. Gen. Gresly immediately telegraphed his guess to the paper, in accord with his reasons in Scribner's for April.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such general comment of trade as Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, popular as they are, sure free trial bottles of Dr. Guys'

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

A DAY'S DOINGS.

Eventful Happenings in Every Hemisphere, as Transmitted by Telegraph.

Political, Social, Financial, Commercial, Industrial, Criminal and Other News.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

GERMANY.

The Condition of the Emperor—Bitter Political Feeling.

ADVICES from Berlin are to the effect that the Emperor Frederick's condition is such as to cause apprehension and alarm. He is certainly worse, and there is fear of a sudden fit of suffocation, growing out of his defective breathing apparatus, that will carry him off at night before the surgeons can be summoned to perform an operation. The New York *Herald's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs as follows:

The intense bitterness of the political struggle now going on for some almost passes belief. One well known Conservative journal, the Post, for instance, said in its issue of Sunday that Bismarck keeps his place by will in a few years he the Emperor in name as well as in power. There will be no rest or quiet for the Hohenzollerns till he is driven from the throne and confined to his estates. That sounds very treasonable, I suppose, but with due regard for the libel laws it is said daily by hundreds of papers, and in a thousand places, for example, things dangerously near the wind in an article on "The Government Prosecutions" in the Sunday copies, with exclamation marks to assist stupid readers. Another paper, the name of which I prefer to Bismarckian ears, protests in big type against the royal puppet. One of the Bismarck papers, speaking of the Post, said the masses will lose patience and assemble to show unmistakably that they will not longer be ruled by the Hohenzollerns and by their alone.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN DITCHED.

About Twenty People Injured in a Collision on the Pennsylvania Road.

WHERE a New York and Washington express was passing over the elevated road of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia, it collided with a heavy passenger locomotive at Thirteenth street. The express train consisted of a baggage car and ten coaches, including two vestibule cars. Four cars were badly smashed and toppled over on their sides. About twenty passengers were more or less seriously, and two or three probably fatally, injured.

Bismarck and the Women.

THE conflict between Prince Bismarck and the Empress is only temporarily suspended. The Empress has gone so far as to apply to the Russian and Austrian courts in order to secure support and achieve her purpose. If the Czar would be induced to send an assurance to Bismarck that the Battenberg marriage would not alter the friendly relations existing between Russia and Germany, the Empress might down the latter. The Austrian imperial family maintain a neutral attitude in the matter.

Roscoe Conkling.

A NEW YORK special of Monday morning says: "The hopeful bulletins issued by the physicians in attendance upon Mr. Conkling do not seem to have exerted much encouragement to the sick man's friends. The belief is gaining ground that there is little or no hope, and that the chance of recovery is diminishing daily."

Telegrams in Brief.

CASHIER W. A. CAMERON, of the Union Bank of Winnipeg, Manitoba, emigrated to the United States with $48,000 of the bank's money.

The twenty-third anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln was observed at Springfield, Ill., in the form of exercises at the tomb by which contained the Lincoln monument.

FIVE men from a passing engine ignited a hundred kegs of powder in a freight car at Montgomery, Alabama. The explosion shook the whole city, and killed a negro standing near the car.

THE contested-election case of Nathan Frank against Mr. Glover, involving the seat in Congress for the Ninth Missouri District, has been decided in favor of Mr. Glover, the sitting member, by the House Committee on Elections.

THE national legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill, as agreed upon in the House committee, aggregates $39,472,294, which is $657,556 less than the estimates and $320,290 less than the current appropriations for the same service.

TWO COLORED men at a prayer meeting in Berkeley County, South Carolina, got into a quarrel about a girl. The preacher and deacons tried to make peace, but without success, as one of the parties drew a pistol and blew out the other's brains in the church.

A Party in Baltimore and Ohio securities seems to be on the increase. These properties, so long held as gilt-edged, lost value rapidly on the result of some of the recent money mistakes, and last week they reached par for the first time since the break occurred.

A Day in Congress.

THE legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was reported to the House by Mr. Randall on the 14th inst. The bill for the relief of soldiers and sailors who enlisted and served in the army and navy during the rebellion under assumed names was placed on the calendar. The senate bill to relieve pilgrimsers of and to indemnify certain states for the expense of maintaining the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., was taken from the table, were reported and placed on the calendar for the erection of public buildings at Stockton and Fremont, Neb. The bill granting back pension pensioners to soldiers who have lost both hands, and the bill granting pensions to soldiers who have lost both feet, were passed for unusual labor and providing pensions for dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors were both referred to the committee of the whole. The bill declaring the Iowa River navigable for a navigable stream was placed on the calendar. The senate was not in session.

THE EASTERN STATES.

The validity of the law of Pennsylvania prohibiting the manufacture and sale of any of the forms of imitation butter or cheese has been sustained by the United States Supreme Court. It is held to be entirely within the police powers of the State to protect public health, and to determine whether or not the sale of oleomargarine may be altogether suppressed.

RECORDER PATTIE, of New York, has denied the application to submit the case against Gould and Sage, charged with the larceny of Kansas Pacific bonds, to a new Grand Jury.

The Recorder reviews the history of the case, and concludes by saying:

Upon a state of facts such as have been presented upon this application I would be doing a great injustice to the accused, if, seem to me, were I to grant their prayer, upon the same evidence, and within a few days after the Grand Jury, for some or misconception, was the part of the grand jury who acted upon it, to be submitted to another body of grand jurors for the purpose of reviewing the action of their predecessors. I am satisfied that if the case is presented before a competent grand jury after a previous grand jury has fully examined into the case is not to be commended.

ALL of the producers in the Pennsylvania oil-exchange have decided to close down their works.

BURGLARS effected an entrance into the the First National Bank at St. Johnsville, N. Y., and plundered the vault of $10,000 in cash and some jewelry left there for safe-keeping. They escaped with their booty.

THE WESTERN STATES.

WORK is in active progress on the Standard oil-pipe line from Lima to Chicago.

FIRE broke out in the Indiana State Normal School, at Terre Haute, on Monday morning, and in a few hours the extensive building were a mass of ruins. There were $25 students in the building and the fire was discovered in the middle of the morning exercises. They had plenty of time and were marched out in regular order. The loss on the building will be nearly $225,000. Besides the structure, one of the finest libraries in the State, valued at $19,000, and a fine chemical laboratory were lost. There was no insurance. Temporary arrangements have already been made for the continuance of the school.

ADVICES from Indian Territory say that forty farmers of Ashland and other Southern Kansas points organized a vigilance committee last week and made a raid on a band of horse thieves in No Man's Land. Four of the band were caught and strung up to the nearest trees. Nine more were chased into the sand hills of the Cherokee strip and are surrounded in a dugout. They refuse to surrender, and the farmers propose to starve them out and hang them.

THE heirs of Philip Francis Bennett have organized an association to prosecute claims to a large tract of land in Illinois and Missouri, said to have been granted to Bennett by Louis XV. of France.

THE champion bigamist of the age turns up in Detroit. A dispatch from that city says:

In December last a license was issued by the Clerk of Wayne County for the marriage of William M. Brown, of Cleveland, aged 65, and Ella Hamilton, aged 18, about two weeks after the ceremony was performed the minister who performed the ceremony received a letter from a man who was making sound seeking whom he might scarry. He did not appear, however, until March 1, at which time the ceremony had been repeated, and a license was issued permitting the marriage of Ella Jane Brown. The couple were duly married and left the city. The Monroe detective bureau took the matter in case for several days, and as a result of their investigations, it is said, not less than twenty victims of Brown's matrimonial ventures have been disclosed.

MRS. JOHN GREEN, of Ridgeville, Ind., died of what was then an unknown disease, but further investigation into the cases of her husband, two sons, and three daughters, who died in quick succession, showed the disease to be the same which killed a negro student at Oberlin, Ohio, and James A. Savage of Nashville, Tenn.

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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 26, 1888.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in State Convention in Hartman's hall, at Grand Rapids, THURSDAY, MAY, 10TH, 1888,

At 12 o'clock noon,

For the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic National Convention, called to meet at St. Louis, Missouri, June 5, 1888, the selection of a State Central Committee to serve for the ensuing two years, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The convention will elect four delegates and four alternates at large, twenty-two district delegates from each congressional district and twenty-two district alternates, two members of the State Central Committee, from each congressional district, and a chairman at large.

According to the rule adopted by the state convention held at Detroit in 1886, every county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes; but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the county they represent.

The delegates from each Congressional District will meet in caucus at ten o'clock a. m. on the day of the convention and recommend candidates as follows: Two district delegates, two district alternates, two members of the State Central Committee, one vice-president of the convention, and one member each for the committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business and resolutions.

All voters who are in accord with the present Democratic administration in its efforts to reduce taxation to the legitimate wants of the national government, economically administered are invited to participate in the selection of delegates to this convention.

I. M. WESTON, Chairman.
JOHN MINER, Secretary.

Under the above call Charlevoix county is entitled to four (4) delegates.

Ninth Congressional District Democratic Caucus at Grand Rapids.

Delegates from the ninth congressional district to the democratic state convention, to be held at Grand Rapids, on Thursday, May 10, will meet in caucus at the **Morton House, at 11 o'clock, sharp,** on the morning of the convention, for the purpose of nominating two district delegates, two alternates, two members of the state central committee, one vice-president of the convention, one member each for the committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business, and resolutions, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the caucus.

By order of congressional committee.

WM. F. MISBETT, chairman.
Big Rapids, Mich., April 21, 1888.

THERE will be a meeting of the democratic county committee at the office of A. D. Crooksbank, chairman, next Tuesday, May 1st.

THE Chicago Herald states a truth related to labor strikes which can hardly be too often reiterated: "There is need of a better understanding of the fact that an employe who deserts his post relinquishes all claim upon his employer. Trade unionism cannot change this truth. Brotherhoodism cannot make it otherwise."

IT is needless to repeat facts of so recent occurrence, for it is indisputable that the panic of 1873 under the highest tariff known, was the most disastrous in the industrial or business history of the country. To it we owe the development of the worthless tramp, who is probably a fixture. And since the panic, we have the authority of the United States commissioner of labor, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, that in 1885-86 the number of strikes and lockouts, the number unemployed, the resulting money loss to capital and labor, especially in the states where industries are largely "protected" has been unprecedented. All under the highest of high tariffs.—Muskegon News.

UNDER the republican party the war taxes were continued; the farmers, mechanics and all consumers were taxed heavily, and the money was used in carrying out the partisan purposes of the republican party, or to enrich the Blaines, the Shermans, the Robinsons and hundreds of others like them. There has been nothing of that during the present administration, and the democratic party proposes to cut off the useless taxation, stop the surplus of revenue, and give farmers, mechanics and consumers generally a chance to make some money—a chance that has heretofore been given mainly to monopolies, and which has created the offensive combinations and trusts which the democratic party is determined to destroy.—Muskegon News.

The Mills Tariff Bill.

In the House of Representatives last Tuesday, chairman Mills opened the debate on the tariff bill. The interest of the people was such that every available seat in the galleries was occupied and the entire speech was listened to with marked attention.

Mr. Mills began his remarks by saying that, though the war had been over for a quarter of a century, tariff taxes were higher now than then, and averaged 47.10 per cent on imports. The income tax had been imposed to meet war expenses. It was gone. It was a tax on wealth, and the $72,000,000 annually realized from that source was swept away. But the war ments of labor remained, and the war was still being prosecuted against the people—a fiscal war, exhausting in its demands, and every effort to remove or lower that taxation had been resisted and defeated. The democrats have been taunted with the charge that they had failed to reduce taxation. This charge has been made by the minority, which had been guilty of preventing action on the many bills brought into the house by the committee on ways and means. Mr. Mills turned his attention to the woolen manufacturers and argued that the public at large was injured by the present excessive tax and no body was benefited. High duties, he said prohibited and limited importations and exportations. We were feeding the people of Europe, and when we put high duties on the goods they sent us in exchange for food it amounted to taxing our own agricultural exports. A reduction of duties would not, as asserted, check manufactures and cramp labor. We always imported more goods when prices were high. Under lower duties we could export more goods, our manufactories would run steadily, and labor would be constantly employed. Not more than 10 per cent of the goods consumed in the United States would be imported if all the custom houses were torn down and the government supported by direct taxes.

In 1883 the party in power took off the tax on playing cards and put a tax of 20 per cent on the Bible. It did not lie with the republican party to accuse the democratic party of failure to reduce taxation. Time and again they had mustered the full strength of their party to strike out the enacting clause of a tariff bill. Twice they had succeeded, and twice had they refused altogether to consider this subject. The duties of this country prohibited and limited importation, and this prohibited and limited exportation. This was the greatest evil resulting from the war tax. Our home products were therefore thrown upon home markets, and the prices in consequence went down. The average rate of duty during the last five years amounted to 44.51 per cent. And during the last year the average was 47.10. After this large increase had been made by congress, congress had imposed a slight direct or internal revenue tax upon domestic manufactures, and that tax had brought into the Treasury in 1886 $127,000,000. That was but a tithe of the heavy burdens that were laid upon imports. It amounted to about 3 per cent on the whole manufactured products of the country in 1886. It was thought to be a reasonable tax to impose on manufacturers who were receiving large bounties from the government, in the enhancement on the prices of their products, to pay 3 per cent when they had increased their bounties up to 22 per cent. But that tax was gone. It could not live. It was a tax on wealth.

Congress had imposed a tax on income by a corporate tax, on the war, and there were 403,170 people in the United States in 1886 that had $707,000,000 of net income, upon which they were assessed a duty which brought into the treasury, in 1886, $22,000,000. But that tax was gone; it was a tax on wealth. There had been a tax on insurance companies; it was gone. There had been a tax on express companies; it was gone. There had been a tax on bank deposits and bank capital; it was gone. Three hundred million dollars that had been paid by the wealth of the country had been swept away, and the burden of taxation had been made heavier, as it had been loaded upon the shoulders of those who had to support themselves and the government. Was a tax of 3 per cent to be paid out of the pockets of the manufacturers of blankets, a weight more enormous than the tax of 70 per cent paid by the consumer on imported and domestic products? Was the tax of 3 per cent on income more oppressive than the tax of 100 per cent on women's and children's dress goods? Yet all these taxes on wealth had gone, and the gentlemen of the minority boasted that they had reduced taxes to the amount of $360,000,000, while the democratic party had reduced it only a bagatelle. That was the splendid column these gentleman had erected. All the tax on wealth had passed away and all the burdens were now cast upon the shoulders of the laboring man. In 1883 taxation had still further been reduced and this magnificent shaft, which the party then in power had erected to commemorate its legislative wisdom and the beneficence of its laws, was crowned with a capstone—taking off the internal revenue tax on clothing, on food, on implements of all the industrial and building trades, on playing-cards and putting a tax of 20 per cent on Bibles.

Protectionists argued that manufactured articles were cheaper here than in any other country as a result of protection. It was not so; but, suppose that it was, why, then, should they resist so strenuously any effort to lower duties if they were able to undersell European manufacturers? Did the manufacturers pay higher wages because protection enabled them to do so? No. Jay Gould was able to pay his bootblack $500, but he did not do it. He paid the market price—he paid his nickle like a little man. Higher wages are made by coal, steam and machinery, and higher wages meant lower cost of production. This accounted for the fact that free trade England paid higher wages than protection France and Germany, and yet controlled the world's markets. He had requested the present chief of the labor bureau to ascertain if there was any exception to the rule that wages depended on the efficiency of labor and the result of higher pay, efficient labor was low cost of product. In answer he read a tabulated statement prepared by Mr. Wright, giving the result of inquiry in a number of cases, which appeared to fully bear out the rule.

In conclusion Mr. Mills said he hoped the bill which had favor throughout the country would receive a majority of the votes of the house, though it was not all the commitee could ask. It is a very moderate bill, yet it would send comfort and happiness into all the homes and bosoms of the poor laboring people of this country, and he asked the house in behalf of these people to consider their claims and help reduce the burdens that had been loaded upon them.

When Mr. Mills sat down applause and cries of "Vote", "Vote," came from the democratic side of this hall. He was at once surrounded by a crowd of democratic members, who pressed forward to shake his hand and tender their congratulations.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Kalkaska dedicated a new opera house last week.

Geo. Oviatt, of the Chase Eclipse, died April 13th.

The Lawrence was at Frankfort on Monday morning.

The Rosscommon News commenced volume XIV last week, by doubling its size.

The Cheboygan Democrat's new dress gives that paper a much cleaner appearance.

Cheboygan pays $100 a year for the publication of the proceedings of the village council.

An effort is being made to secure a passenger boat for the Bellaire-Elk Rapids route, with fair prospects of success.

The Grayling Avalanche closed Vol IX last week, and reports a balance on the right side of the ledger. Good for McKinley.

Capt. Thomas Baldwin, master last season of the steamer City of Traverse, will be master of the new steamer Petoskey this year.

Cheboygan is considerably excited over the prosecution of the people who gathered up the jettisoned cargo of the Allanp last fall.

Gaylord democrats are making a move toward establishing a democratic paper in that town. They need one, as there is none in the county.

Plank's Grand hotel at Mackinac is to be enlarged by the addition of a wing containing 200 rooms. This will give the house room for 1,000 persons.

Congressman Fisher has presented a petition from 2,500 citizens of the Tenth district, asking for the establishment of a government system of telegraphing.

Gladstone offers a bonus of a whole block to the man who will build a $25,000 brick hotel there. A $5,000 engine house is now being built and a couple of miles of paving will be finished by Oct. 1.

The lumber shover's union, of Muskegon demanded $5 a day, but the vessel owners have agreed to allow no more than $3.50 per day, and have threatened to tie up their vessels before they will pay more.

A Jackson saloon keeper has been arrested for keeping his saloon open on the day of the local option election and his defenses will be on the unconstitutionality of the local option law, which will come up for hearing May 1st, the very day the new law takes effect.

A former who emigrated from south west Missouri to California last spring writes back from Los Angeles to his home paper: "Try and induce your county fair this fall to offer a liberal premium for the biggest fool on earth. I will try to be there on time." The latest from the emigrants from Michigan was, "don't come."

A new swindle is now in operation in this state. A man buys cattle of a farmer, gives his check on a local bank where he has money enough deposited to cash the check. The check is duly cashed, and the farmer feels happy, until eventually the receipt which the farmer gave for the check turns up as a note for about four times the amount of the check.

A Mackinac telegram, dated April 23, says the weather the past two days has been quite warm and the ice begins to show signs of weakening. Here in the narrows the current is wearing is out from the under side so that in places it will not bear a man on it. A week of warm weather will probably cut the ice below here so that a good wind would clear it out, but it will take at least ten days longer to clear it out of above here. If the weather is favorable boats may get in by May 10, but not before.

The state board of agriculture at its session at Lansing, April 18, adopted the following resolution with reference to Prof. T. C. Abbott, former president, of the agricultural college, who has for a long time been in feeble health: "Resolved, In view of his long connection, more than a quarter of a century with the college, most of the time as its president, and having given, as it were, his whole life and strength to it, and its work, and under whose administration it grew to be the foremost agricultural college in the land, that we now grant him an indefinite leave of absence and instruct our secretary to continue his name on the pay roll of employes at the rate of $1,000 per year, in recognition of his past services to the college."

A Great Steamer.

A reporter of the Mining Journal was shown large photographs yesterday by Mr Jarvis, local superintendent of the D. S. S. & A., of the steamer St. Ignace, taken while she was transferring the eight big mogul engines, spoken of elsewhere, across the strait. It was about as heavy a load as the big boat will ever have to carry, yet it only weighed her down eighteen inches below her usual water mark. Four engines were on one side, and four were on the other, and as an experiment those on one side were taken off first to see what the effect would be upon the steamer. Under this heavy one-sided load she only listed 23 inches, showing that she possesses great stability.

(Official.)

Proceedings of Eveline Township Board.

Township board of Eveline met at Newberry's hall, Ironton, on the 6th day of April, 1888.

Present: Ava Smith, Supervisor; A. B. Noyes, Justice of the Peace; A. B. Steele, Justice of the Peace; R. A. Miller, Clerk.

Board called to order by chairman.

On motion of Mr. Noyes the interest on bond was voted to be paid.

On motion of Mr. Steele the supervisor was appointed health officer for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Steele John V. Lane was appointed member of board of Review.

On motion of Mr. Smith James E. Mitchell was appointed member of board of review.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the bill of Will N. Moore, for taking testimony in the Holland case, was voted to be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the township clerk was instructed to correspond with J. L. Newberry, for the use of his hall for township purposes.

On motion of Mr. A. B. Steele, A. B. Noyes and Fowler Steele were designated as the two justices of the township board for the ensuing year.

The following bills were audited by the board:

Wayne county Savings Bank, of Detroit,	$40 00
School district No. 5,—for use of school house	20 00
R. Williams, services as highway commissioner	3 00
F. E. Miller, services as chairman School Inspectors	4 00
S. B. Brown, services as treasurer	3 75
R. A. Miller, township clerk's fees	7 40
J. M. Harris, services at election, deputy clerk	2 25
A. B. Steele, services	3 75
A. B. Noyes, services	4 25
John Moulis, for constable's fees	2 25
Ava Smith, services	5 25
Charlevoix Journal for printing 200 election tickets	1 50
	$97 90

On motion of Mr. Noyes the board adjourned.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the proceedings of the township board of Eveline.

R. A. MILLER, Township clerk.

A. J. Mudge & Son,

GROCERS,

SECOND DOOR NORTH OF POSTOFFICE,

Charlevoix - - Michigan

GEO. W. MILLER,

The Leading Clothier of Charlevoix County,

Will next week tell about that new stock of goods just placed on his shelves. In the meantime come and select your

New Spring Suits.

Grand Opening
AND
SPECIAL SALE
AT
ALICK ROSENTHAL'S
ON
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 3d, 4th, and 5th.

I have been to market the past three weeks, and have bought the largest stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING and
CARPETS,

Ever before brought to Charlevoix, and at lowest prices. We are going to give special prices on those days to introduce our new goods.

Everybody Come and See

The Grand Opening, whether you buy or not.

ALICK ROSENTHAL,
Lewis Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

At Cochran's Drug Store You will Find

Honey and Glycerine,
Sulphur and Tar,
Eastman's and Pear's. I ween,
Best that there are.

Thistledown, Jacquemnot.
Oatmeal and Rose,

Flaxseed, Aloha, O!
How the list grows.

Dominoes, large and white,
Now we will make
A box for a quarter, bright,
This, "takes the cake."

Toilet Soaps of the Choicest Kind.

Dry Goods!
Carpets and Notions.

We have in stock now one of the most complete lines of **DRY GOODS** ever brought to Charlevoix, consisting of **FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS, DRESS AND TRIMMING SILKS, LADIES' READY MADE UNDERWEAR,** and in fact everything usually found in a first class Dry Goods Store. Call and examine the goods and get the prices at the leading Dry Goods House.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

B. SEE.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the furnishing and all the materials and building a Town Hall, in Charlevoix, Mich., will be received by Jabez Ward at any time before the **4th day of May, 1888,** at ten o'clock a. M. Building to be completed on or before Sept. 1st, 1888. Specifications for the same can be seen at residence of John Ward, Marion. Committee reserving rights to reject any or all bids.

JOHN WARD,
HENRY BLACK,
GEORGE ANDERSON,
Building Committee.

NAVIGATION OPEN.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND STEAM NAV. CO.

Palace Side Wheel Steamers

For Detroit, Port Huron, Sand Beach, Ocoeda, Harrisville, Alpena, Cheboygan.

LEAVE ST. IGNACE

Wednesday.....19.00, A. M.
Saturday.....10.00, P. M.

Regular service will be resumed soon between Detroit and Cleveland daily except Sunday at 10.00 P. M.

E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A.

"I'm Just Going Down to the Gate" and 86 other Popular Ballads, in book form, with 86 of Sheet Music. Sent, post-paid, for ONLY FOUR CENTS. Stamps taken. AMUSEMENT PUBLISHING CO. 3860 Paulmount Ave., Philadelphia Pa.

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 26, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending April 26, 1888.

BUTTER, per lb, 25c.
EGGS, per doz, 10c.
POTATOES, per bu., 75c.
WINTER APPLES, per bu., 60 @ 65c.
WHEAT, per bu., 80c.
OATS, per bu., 40c.
HAY, per ton, 12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $3. Steers, $4 @ $ 50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.50.
GREEN HIDES, $2.50@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c.@$1.00.

Local Notes and News.

☞For wall paper go to Perry Weed's.

Geiken's fish tug had steam on yesterday.

☞Perry Weed takes the lead in wall paper.

Awnings are taking the place of storm houses.

C. Y. Cook begins on Monday to build a barn.

Green grass shows up as soon as the snow is gone.

Marion folks advertise for bids for their new town hall.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 2091

☞Small cottage to rent. Call soon. J. Milo Eaton.

The Boyne mail was carried on horseback last Friday.

When looking for wall-paper call call on G. W. Beaman.

☞Perry Weed received this week a fine lot of ceiling paper.

Part of Alick Rosenthal's new goods will be here to-day.

Perry Weed reports the sale of 200 rolls of wall paper last Saturday.

Byron See's new goods come in for a share of your attention this week.

☞Geo. W. Beaman has the largest assortment of wall-paper in town.

☞Perry Weed has the finest and most complete stock of wall paper in town.

The schooner Hattie Fisher was launched from Washburn's yard yesterday.

John Nicholls' mill whistle was heard this morning for the first time this season.

F. A. Cochran & Co. have a pleasant way of calling attention to their specialities.

The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co. have a time card in this paper.

The young people of Norwood will give a minstrel entertainment at that place on May 4th.

Mrs. Stewart is building a bakery and grocery on the corner of Grant and Mason streets.

A good many people are anxiously waiting for the ice to leave the harbor so that boats may run.

The official report of proceedings of the township board of Eveline will be found in this paper.

The job of tending the bridge for the season of 1888, was let to Geo. Olney, at 95 cents a day.

J. F. Smith will continue to mend your boots and shoes at his shop next to A. J. Mudge's grocery.

Low water is reported as seriously interfering with the Lake Superior interests at Chicago.

The wind shifted from the north to the southwest Tuesday night and yesterday the ice moved out.

A. Cameron is making some changes in the house occupied by Mrs. Cochran on Clinton street.

☞WANTED.—one yoke of good, four or five year old working steers. Address, H. GORRELL, Charlevoix.

Are you naturalized? If not, and want to vote at the fall election you must get your papers before May 1st.

Jos. Stevens returned from the south Sunday with as fine a team of heavy horses as there is in this region.

The Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co. want more strippers. An excellent chance for two or three young men to learn the trade.

A. T. Washburne & Co.'s spring opening is announced in another column. Al. is rejoicing in a good business for this time of year.

D. Sherwood & Co. have dissolved. M. J. Stockman will continue the business. Mr. Sherwood is undecided as to his future operations.

Alick Rosenthal returned from Chicago on Tuesday, where he bought a full line of new spring goods. See announcement in another column.

Last week sleighs run; this week some farmers are plowing. Can any county in southern Michigan beat this record?

Henry Barth, the boiler maker, is making a good deal of noise lately, indicating that he doesn't have a chance to play very much.

At the recent ball in Petoskey to raise funds to pay for the colors of the "City of Petoskey," $80.13 was cleared,—enough to pay for the colors.

Certain mischievous boys will get into trouble if they don't stop their devilry about the streets and business places after closing hours at night.

Jas. R. Dixon has sold to O. D. Wood his fine thoroughbred bull calf recently advertised in this paper, together with some other thoroughbred stock.

F. D. Phillips sold 20,000 Charlevoix cigars in two days this week. The factory is increasing its force of help every week, and then cannot keep up with orders.

The best news of the season—a large flock of wild geese were seen going directly north Sunday afternoon,—an indication that warm weather is near at hand.

The steamer Lawrence is reported as the first boat to leave Chicago for the straits. She was at Frankfort Monday, waiting for the ice to open to come further north.

Aldrich sisters are having some changes made in their dress-making rooms this week, to accommodate Mr. Cooper's family, who will move into the Ingleside in a few days.

Dr. Crozier says the horse editor lied last week. The only way to settle it, gentlemen is to have it out on a race track, and then we will know to a certainty, whose horse is the best.

R. A. Campbell reports that the harbor at Manistique was clear of ice last week, so that the steady north wind which keeps us locked in gives a benefit to our friends across the lake.

☞Dr. N. J. Perry will arrive soon with a furnace and a complete outfit for porcelain filling and capping. Anyone having broken teeth will have the opportunity to have them made as good as new.

A. T. Washburne & Co. are doing a considerable mail business lately, receiving orders from the surrounding country. This is one more proof that newspapers are read, and that advertising surely pays.

The question of employing a night watch is agitating the people. Our opinion is that the council should employ and pay that officer, give him power of a policeman, and make him keep order as well as night watch for fires.

Work is progressing rapidly on Litney & Ackett's new livery barn. The excavating has been done, and stalls are being finished for the horses. When finished it will make an excellent place.

C. P. Bellinger has just received a stock of watches and jewelry direct from the manufacturers, at figures fully 25 per cent less than could ever be obtained from jobbing houses, and he proposes to give his customers the benefit.

The remarks in last week's JOURNAL about F. D. Phillip's fast horse has stirred up a bit of strife among owners of horseflesh. If this strife can be encouraged to the extent of providing a place to test the speed of some of our fast horses, we will all be gainers.

There are lively times at Washburn's ship-yard now, fitting out the schooner Hattie Fisher, the tugs Alice Campbell, Higgie and Rob Stephenson, and five scows for the Fine Lake Iron Co. On all of these there has been put a large amount of work in repairs, etc.

It is going to be a little more difficult than usual to find liquor bonds that will be suitable this year. Signers of bonds must swear that they are not sellers of liquor themselves or by agents, and that they do not hold any elective or appointive office, and no man can be the signer of more than one liquor bond.

Farmers are gradually coming to light concerning a night of disgraceful, drunken debauchery which occurred about two weeks ago, the details of which would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every respectable citizen of Charlevoix, and if generally known, would place our fair village on a level with the vile lumber towns of the northwest.

Those who urged local option must not forget that on themselves rests the enforcement of that law, beginning next month. We have reason to believe that there will be an appearance of submission; but some actions indicate that arrangements are being made to evade the law, and furnish liquor to all who want it very bad. The experience of the past year is sufficient to give a warning for the future.

Now that spring is here the dirty streets, alleys, and yards need attention. For several months they have served as receptacles for ashes, kitchen refuse and garbage generally. What is accessible now, is, of course not the most dangerous part of the stuff, but it should be removed nevertheless without delay, so as the season advances, they may be taken off which contains the seeds of disease in many forms. See that is done.

Personal Mention.

J. L. Hurd was in Chicago this week.

O. D. Wood is in Wisconsin this week.

J. Milo Eaton was in Petoskey Tuesday.

Dr. O. B. Weed is in Tacoma, Wash. Ter.

Mrs. H. Lee Iddings returned from Albion yesterday.

E. B. Hodge has been granted an increase of pension.

Mrs Wm. Clover is reported as improving very slowly.

W. H. Downer returned Friday from his trip to Wisconsin.

Theo. Engbring will act as engineer on the Alice Campbell this year.

J. S. Smithson and family expect to be in Charlevoix about May 3d.

E. Carpenter and family expect to arrive home from Florida next Wednesday.

Geo. W. Miller went to Chicago Wednesday to buy new goods for the summer trade.

John Nicholls and wife returned home yesterday from Florida, and other southern states.

R. A. Campbell, of Manistique was in town Monday and Tuesday, shaking hands with friends.

Capt. Penfold, of Frankfort, was in town this week, looking after work on the tug Alice Campbell.

J. T. Kirkpatrick is at work on a large building for the Minneapolis & "Soo" railroad at Gladstone.

Capt. Jas. Roberts arrived last Saturday, and is now preparing the tug Higgie for the season's work.

Moses Cooper will drive his family to town in a bright, new spring wagon, just out of Kirby's shop.

Dr. J. E. Brown has a card in this issue. For the present he may be found at the Bridge street house.

C. S. Brown, representing the Chicago Newspaper Union took an order for paper stock last Friday, for the JOURNAL job department.

We had a pleasant chat last Friday evening with Charles J. Grier, of the Charlevoix Journal. He says that place is bound to have a boom before long, as they are to have railroad facilities.—Charlotte Tribune.

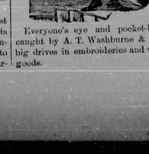
☞ Mr. C. J. Grier, for the past year editor of this paper, expects to start Friday for Chicago, to take a position with the law-book publishing house of Callaghan & Co. During his residence of five years in Charlevoix, Mr. Grier has made hosts of friends who express regret at his departure. Mrs. Grier will remain here sometime before joining her husband.

Coming Events.

At the Congregational Church Sunday morning subject: "Our Great Nation," (home missions) Sunday evening, "Those who go down to the Sea in Ships. "Sailors cordially invited.

The W. C. T. U. desire an audience in K of L. hall on Friday at 2:30 p. m. A premium is offered them on every adult person who will give fifteen minutes of their time. Who will help in a good cause?

Christ church Sunday school at Green's hall, Sunday next at 3 o'clock p. m. Subject in senior department, "Conversion of Saul." Instructions on confirmation. The Bishop's visit for confirmation will be Monday evening, May 7th.



Everyone's eye and pocket-book caught by A. T. Washburne & Co.'s big drives in embroideries and white goods.

Boyne.

Mrs. Eugene Ward is dangerously ill with hemorrhage of the lungs.

Mr. James Mitchell is very low with congestion of the lungs, though somewhat improved at this writing.

Mrs. Myers, mother of Mrs. J. C McFellin, of this place, who was seriously burned about two weeks ago by accidentally throwing in the stove some explosive substance, is slowly recovering.

The masons began laying wall for the court house to-day.

At the special meeting of the township board it was determined that the actual deficiency of E. F. Allen, treasurer of Evangeline for the year 1887, was the sum of nine hundred and thirty seven dollars and twenty three cents. No settlement has been effected.

Married.—on Saturday, April 21st, by A. E. Martin, justice of the peace, at his residence in Boyne, Mr. Wm. A. Stanley and Miss Laura M. Jarman, both of Ironton.

Hayes.

BURGESS, April 25.—The Kentuckians and others cut about 400 cords of furnace wood last week on Mr. Brown's west eighty.

It has been the best sugar season thus far that we have had in quite a number of years.

The snow is fast disappearing.

Mr. Thomas Sunderland's wife is quite sick; had a physician on Monday, and Tuesday about noon his house caught fire while he was out in the sugar bush and before the fire was extinguished it burned one side of the roof nearly off. Her aunt who was with her at the time, worked so hard and was so excited that it made her sick. The fire was supposed to have caught from a spark from the stove pipe.

Mr. Solter, who was quite sick with his wounded arm last week, is some better.

Eveline.

IRONTON, April 24.—The ice bridge is slowly disappearing.

Mr. Arden Sheldon is on the sick list this week.

Mr. Godfrey McDonald returned home last week from St. Ignace, where he has worked the past winter.

It is reported that a wedding took place Sunday, near Peterson's camp. For further particulars enquire of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Stanley.

Our enterprising merchant, C. Bedwin has purchased a dog (now let the cattle look out for their tails) for the cattle problem must be solved in some way.

The W. C. T. U. meet with Mrs. Dorrance this week.

Elder Dorrance gave a lecture to the young men last Sunday evening on high and noble attainments.

Elder Grover preached at Schoffen's hall last Sunday evening, attendance large. He is holding a series of meetings at the Chartrand school house, with good success.

Wilson.

Good enjar weather.

Farmers have begun to plow.

Will Holland had an attack of sore eyes last week.

Miss S. L. Jones, of Boyne, visited friends here last week.

Dan Hudkins, wife and sister-in-law visited his parents on Sunday last.

We learn that Miss Tensie Whitford, of South Arm is to teach our summer school, to begin May 7.

Mrs. Albert Todd, Harry and Mit the Hudkins and Katie Burley all had an attack of asthma last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wilks, of Jordan township, was a guest at Rev. H. C. Seofield's on Wednesday last.

The Way of the World.

At the Club.—"Ah, there is Gribble, the great humorist. Did you ever hear him recite?"

"Yes."

"Wonderful, isn't he?"

"Very."

"Greatest humorist, I suppose, this country ever produced."

"Who is that fellow sitting over there alone?"

"I've forgotten his name. He doesn't amount to much. He wrote the stories that Gribble recited last night. Look at Gribble. Look at that expression of countenance. Charmingly ridiculous."—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Heartless, Heartless Man.

"I can never be anything more to you than a sister, Mr. Nevins," said Miss Kajoun, with a mocking smile.

"Belinda," said the young man bitterly, as he took his hat, walked to the door with a slow, despairing Henry George movement, and stood on the threshold a moment, "you will live to regret this. I am going to open a large candy store next week."

"O, Leonidas! Leonidas! I am yours!" she exclaimed. But she spoke to the empty air. It was forever too late. He had gone.—Chicago Tribune.

MARRIED.

DURANCE—WILKS.—On April 18th, by Rev. W. H. McCartney, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Daniel Durance and Miss Carrie Wilks, both of Charlevoix.

J. E. BROWN, M. D., Under at Bridge Street House. Diseases of women treatment a specialty.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Full Line of

WALL PAPER

CONSISTING OF

White and Brown Blanks, Gilts, Ceilings, Borders and Ceiling Decorations

AT

G. W. BEAMAN'S

Drug and Stationery Store.

Spring 1888 Opening

This week and next, big drives in White Goods and Embroideries.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

WIDE AWAKE PRICES

Lowest Prices AND BEST GOODS MAKES SUCCESS.

PLOWS, HARROWS, AND FIXTURES.

Tinware, Hardware,

BARB WIRE

NEW COOK AND HEATING STOVES.

Job and Tin Work.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!!

ANYTHING and EVERYTHING in the line of

SUGAR-MAKING SUPPLIES

Obtainable at Stockman & Iddings' Store.

☞SAP PANS (large and small), PAILS, SPILES, CARRIERS, SKIMMERS, Sheet Iron Goods, Copper Goods, Brass Goods.

☞The REED SPRING-TOOTH DRAG, for which we are sole agents, always on hand.

☞CLOVER SEEDS (Mammoth and Medium), CHOICE TIMOTHY and MILLETT. Reliable, pure, clean. The Best Goods for the smallest sum of money.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS, by buying of

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

WANTED!

One or two good men with team to work, either on shares or by the job, two good Farms.

Farm for Sale.

If you want to buy a good farm at a bargain, on **Easy Terms**, apply to the

BANK OF CHARLEVOIX.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the monthly visits of BABYHOOD, that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (5 Beekman St., N. Y.) $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

IN THE CZAR'S CAPITAL

The Streets, the Houses, and the People of Beautiful St Petersburg.

The Proverbial Dishonesty of the Shop-Keepers a Peculiarity of the City.

Vigilance of the Russian Police, and How They Get Their Information.

The Dangerous Dvornik, and the Pains He Plays in Dictating Nihilistic Poems.

WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS, IN CHICAGO MORNING NEWS.

The streets of Petersburg are wider than those of any city in the world. More than one-third of the area is in streets, and most of them are 200 feet between the building lines. Indeed, almost are the open spaces and squares, trees and untured, surrounded by houses gauged upon the same scale as the streets. In one place you can walk half an hour and pass only three palaces, and it is common for a single residence or palace to occupy the whole front of a long block.

Many of the large houses belong to members of the imperial family, others to nobles, and more to wealthy merchants and bankers. In some of the houses, it is said, as many as 100 servants are employed, but in Russia every servant has his own peculiar duty, and will not do anything else. Wages are nominal, however, and it costs little to keep such a retinue.

JUST HOME FROM WORK.

They are given one suit of livery each year, 4 or 5 rubles a month, and what they can steal or obtain as tips from visitors, which is a good deal in the houses of the aristocracy. When a guest is leaving a house where he has been entertained for a week or a day, he is met at the door on his departure by the entire household, from the bootes to the cook, and is expected to give everybody something, and the same is the case at all the hotels. If he is entertained at luncheon, he is expected to give a tip to the dvornik who opens the door for him, the footman who takes his coat, the butler who serves him at the table, and so on all around, which makes dining out a rather expensive matter. And the host looks on complacently from long association to see his servants paid by his guests.

The Dangerous Dvornik.

The fact that a very large proportion of the inhabitants of Petersburg and other cities of Russia live in large apartment houses, like those of Paris, makes it an easy matter for the police to exercise a constant and almost absolute surveillance over them day and night. These apartment houses, accommodating ten, fifteen, and sometimes thirty families, all have the same entrance, through which all who enter must pass—the butcher, the baker, the boy from the telegraph office, the man who comes to take the slops, and the ladies who are out paying fashionable visits. This single entrance usually leads into a court-yard, which furnishes light and air for the inner rooms, and is a thoroughfare used in common by all the tenants. In charge at the entrance, and occupying a little office on the ground floor is the dvornik, or concierge, or doorkeeper for the establishment. He has the keys to the great oak doors that bar the passage after certain hours; he sees all who enter; he takes charge of the letters the postman leaves and the packages that come from the shops. He sweeps the front pavement, sprinkle it with a hose, and is responsible for the tidy appearance

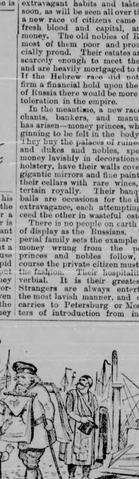
THE DVORNIK'S DINNER.

of the court-yard and the stairway; and thus far is a harmless and a useful servant.

Russian Traders Unions.

But his relations with the police are such as to surround him with odium to any illegal lodger, and to make him feared by all who enter his door. He is the little czar of that establishment, an autocrat with unlimited power, and, if he is ambitious, a very dangerous man. But no matter how bad he is, neither the owner of the establishment nor the tenants can get rid of him without the consent of the police, to whom he owes a higher allegiance than his employer. His wages are paid by the landlord who owns the building, but he is appointed by the Director General of Police. In Petersburg, in fact throughout all Russia, the workingmen are organized in unions of trades unions called artels. They are represented in the trades organizations of the United States, for mutual strength and protection. In Russia the artels are the outgrowth of the emancipation of the serfs. When a coachman, or a carpenter, or a house servant, or a shoemaker was no longer a slave, he was like an untrained horse. He worked for whomsoever work was to be done, for such wages as he could get. He had no wages before, and anything, even a few copecks, was a treasure to him. The several trades which had been under the control of freemen soon found themselves disorganized and paralyzed by having no regular rates of wages or hours of labor, and the artels or unions are the result, having been organized by the leaders among the mechanics of the empire, whom the non-thinking classes were very glad to follow.

Among the other artels is that of the dvornik, the closest and most powerful of all, for it has the patronage of the police and their protection. The dvornik, as I have said, is selected by the police for the house which he attends—more properly speaking, he is



STREET PEDDLERS.

assigned by the grand master of his artel, to whom the landlord of the apartment house has applied for a door-keeper, but the grand master is an official of the police, is in constant communication with police headquarters, and when the detectives want a door-keeper changed from one house to another, when they want a stupid one to be dismissed and a keen one put in his place, it always does. If they have occasion to suspect that the dvornik of a suspicious house has not given them accurate information as to the movements of its occupants, or if they doubt his loyalty to the Czar, the police officers can have him shifted to another place at once, and a sharper, more honest and loyal man put in his place. Very often regular detectives are assigned as dvornicks when the ordinary member of the artel is not shrewd enough to penetrate the mysteries of the establishment, but under all circumstances the door-keeper is expected to keep the police informed of everything of importance that happens in the house of which they have charge. An inspector may call on them any hour of the day or night. They know him, and give him such information as they choose. Thus it will be seen that the artel of dvornika is a most extensive and effective system of spies.

The police authorities of Russia boast that they know the whereabouts and disposition of every cit zen of the empire every night, and it is through the dvornik that they get the most of their information. No more effective spy system could be organized. People must live in houses, and the law requires every house to have a dvornik. No one can be employed who does not belong to the artel, and the police control the artel. The tenant is therefore completely at the mercy of his servant, who, if so disposed, can send him to Siberia on a charge of treason any time he likes, and it requires little more than a dvornik's testimony to obtain a "wolf's passport," as a sentence to exile is called.

Strict Police Surveillance.

It will also be seen how difficult, how nearly impossible it is to organize nihilistic conspiracies in a city where every building is so watched. Every commotion about the establishment, every unusual assembly, every suspicious visitor, every mysterious package is reported to the police, and package intend for occupants of a house are usually examined by the dvornik before they are delivered. He is apt to open letters and telegrams, too, if he can seal them, for with the protection of the police he is safe in any impertinence. There are nihilists among the dvornika, as there are in every one of the artels, and they are exceedingly useful members of a conspirators club. One of the most famous of nihilistic leaders, since hung, was for many months a dvornik at the residence of a high official of the Czar's Government. He sought the place for the information he could gain, and kept it as long as the information was wanted.

The nihilists usually meet in houses where the dvornika are friendly. The doorkeeper, of course, knows when apartments are for rent, and he usually has the authority to let them. The nihilistic dvornik notifies his friends, and they come in as tenants. As long as he remains and is loyal to them, they are comparatively safe, although the police do not depend entirely upon the dvornika. They, too, are always watched, and if their fidelity is doubted in the slightest degree, every door in some other house or on the retired list.

Many of the homes of private citizens in Petersburg, and the rule is even more extensive in Moscow and other cities, are quite as fine and gorgeous as the palaces. The development of trade and industry has naturally enriched the merchants and manufacturing classes, while the emancipation of the serfs impoverished most of the nobles, who were agriculturists and depended upon the earnings of their slaves for support. The conditions are about the same as they were in our northern States at the close of the war. The rich and aristocratic planters were financially ruined, with lots of land and taxes and extravagant habits and tastes. Very soon, as will be seen all over the South, a new race of citizens came in, with fresh blood and capital, and made money. The old nobles of Russia are most of them poor and proud—especially proud. Their estates are paying scarcely enough to meet their taxes and are heavily mortgaged to the czar. If the Hebrew race did not have so firm a financial hold upon the nobleman of Russia there would be more religious toleration in the empire.

In the meantime, a new race of merchants, bankers, and manufacturers has arisen—money princes, who are beginning to be felt in the body politic. They buy the palaces of impoverished princes and dukes and nobles, spend their money lavishly in decorations and upholstery, have huge wine cellars and gigantic mirrors and fine paintings, fill their cellars with rare wines, and entertain royally. Their banquets and balls are occasions for the display of extravagance, each attempting to exceed the other in wasteful ostentation.

There is no people on earth so fond of display as the Russians. The imperial family sets the example with the money wrung from the poor, the princes and nobles follow, and of course the private citizens must keep up the fashion. Their hospitality is proverbial. It is their greatest pride. Strangers are always entertained in the most lavish manner, and one who carries to Petersburg or Moscow letters of introduction from influential

A RUSSIAN COOK.

people, is sure to be wined and dined as long as he remains.

Economy Behind the Scenes.

But behind all this ostentatious display is practiced an economy which the people try to conceal as if they were ashamed of it. The private rations of the gorgeous homes, the living rooms, are usually plain and comfortless, and the cost of a dinner party is sufficient to keep the family for a month or more. It is so in all the royal residences. The show rooms are gorgeous, but the living rooms do not keep up the standard. They are plain and poor enough to make a fair average. The ladies of the ordinary household have their party and dinner dresses from Paris, but the garments in which they appear when not on dress parade are made by their own servants at home—always plain, and often shabby.

Another peculiarity of the country is the proverbial dishonesty of the tradesmen. About this a great deal has been said by English writers. While the commercial conditions are steadily improving, and are not so bad as represented by English authors, who are more or less inspired by the national prejudice, one trades in Russia with a great deal of caution. The ordinary merchant always asks a greater price than he expects the customer to pay, particularly if he is a stranger and unfamiliar with the value of the article. The native, or resident, knows what the article sought should cost, and "treats down" the salesman accordingly. The tourist who does not attempt to do so makes a mistake and pays a heavy tax upon his ignorance. Of late the principal merchants on the Nevski Prospect and other fashionable streets have attempted a reform in this particular, mark their goods in plain figures, and hang a sign reading "prices fixed" in their windows. Their example will soon, it is hoped, extend into all branches of the commercial community, for experience in Russia, as elsewhere, teaches that honesty is the best policy.

A Kentucky Country Town.

Ab (addressing a friend)—Hello, Zeb, what'd you leave yo' hoss?

Zeb—Hound yan in a lot. What'd you leave yo'?

Ab—Got him hung up out yauder for a swingin' limb.

Zeb—Wall let's see of they ain't right.

(They go and look at their horses and then return to the public square.)

Ab—How long you goin' let stay?

Zeb—Bout a hour by sun, I reckon.

Ab—All right; we'll ride out together. What you goin' tet eat dyer?

Ab—Don't low tet eate not. Cost too much. They tax a feller a quarter ev'ry blue fo'ma, an' I hain't eat nothin' like that.

Zeb—Wall, I ain't a-goin' tet try. Let's go in this licker-shop here an' gill a little sotin.

(They go into a doggery, and after taking several drinks go and look at their horses and then ride out to the doggery.)

Ab—Wall, the idee of taxin' a man twenty-five cents for dinner is all wrong.

Zeb—Shootin now, I tell you. Tell you what let's do. Let's git some yv these hyer oysters.

Ab—With you—stick a pig of I'ain't. Here, give us "foot a hafer dollar's suth uv oysters an' crackers.

(They eat the oysters, take another drink and then go and look at their horses, after which they return to the saloon and take another drink.)

Ab—What did you come ter town fur, anyway?

Zeb—Wall, jest ter be sloshin' round, ez the feller says. Let's licker.

Ab—Wall you.

(They drink.)

Zeb—Let's git our horses an' fetch 'em up here whar we ken see 'em.

Ab—I'm agreeable.

(They go to their horses near the door and take another drink.)

Zeb—Jest ter my horse ken outrun yo'n.

Ab—Take you.

(They mount their horses and with a whoop start up the street. They are both so drunk that they fall off. A crowd collects about them and the town marshal comes up and takes the two gentlemen to jail. The next morning they are furious, and when they have been set at liberty they go home and tell how the malicious marshal dragged them into disgrace. Words are heeded, and this is the beginning of a feud.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Imitation Gems.

"What a brilliant diamond!"

"Yes."

"Why, one could almost see to read, in the dark by its rays," said a reporter to a shopper who jested.

"Think so," he replied. "Well, it does look rather fine. How much do you think it is worth?"

"Five thousand dollars."

"Is that all?"

"Well make it $2,000 or $2,500, or possibly $3,000."

"I'll sell it to you for $10."

"Why or anyone else?"

"There's no generosity about that. Most buyers would not give more than $5." Ex.

"Why not?"

"Because it is not a real stone. They come from Oberstein, in Germany. The entire town is supported by the manufacture of such gems, as they are thus tried up." In various ways. This imitation diamond is only quartz, and it has been boiled in some chemical that will make it look brilliant for a while, but it soon wears off. If you handle it much it will not look so brilliant. Diamonds are so scarce and so successfully imitate."

"What other gems are manufactured cheaply?"

"One of the easiest is the emerald. Many stones you think are rubies are only red spinal, and lapis lazuli is only cloyed chalcedony. Chalcedony is the usual base of false onyxes and agates, which are most counterfeited. The stones are boiled in some coloring matter and then sub ected to intense heat. The color is permanent and quite stone. Some of the families at Oberstein have one secret and some another. They never give them away. One family has the secret of converting crocidolite into cat's eyes. Gypsum and scrablonite are also made into the same gems. Glass, which is composed of silica and zirconia, look like diamonds. A thin slice of diamond is sometimes laid over a topaz so that the whole appears to be one gem."—*New York Mail and Express.*

How They Do It in Maine.

Tourist in Maine—Say, landlord, I've been out in the cold all day, and I'd like a little something hot.

Mine Host—Well, we don't sell anything, now, but cold perhaps—

Tourist—Oh! Ah! Yes—Eh?

Mine Host—Well, I guess, Exit landlord.)

Tourist (reading the bill next day)—"Room, $1; supper and breakfast, $1." Yes, here's a Y. Never mind the change.

Mine Host—Very kind, I'm sure.—*Detroit Free Press.*

An Albany jeweler says morning is the best time to wind a watch. The spring is tightened and it is apt to suffer from changes of position. If wound at night the spring becomes loosened and there is more liability to derangement.

OUR INDUSTRIES ARE NOT INFANT

A High Tariffan Unnecessary Burden on the Workingman.

[From a speech by Senator Salisbury of Delaware.

It is said that our industrial establishments cannot compete with manufacturers abroad. This was the plea for a high tariff nearly 100 years ago, when tariff legislation was commenced in this country. Use plea at that time was doubtless a good one. We had at that time but few industries of the kind—but little capital invested therein—no skilled labor employed in manufacturing and but little experience in the business. Now, we are in a position to compete with the older and better regulated establishments of Europe was hopeless, and Congress in the early legislation to secure revenue by impost duties wisely sought to adopt them in a manner that would not stop the infant industries in their struggle for existence so far as it could consistently with the necessity for revenue. That necessity, however, was the acknowledged limit of the taxing power, and to one thought of imposing higher taxation on importations than was necessary to raise the revenue required by the Government. Within that limit discriminations might properly be made in adjusting the details of a tariff so as to aid incidentally the many infant industries then existing. That policy of incidental protection in the adjustment of duties was continued in the early legislation on the subject, and it continued to be wise and necessary, because the average rate of duties was so moderate that it was not burdensome to and some of the industries in the competition with those which were established.

But how different are our manufacturers placed to-day. There is no lack of skilled labor, and in machinery we excel all other countries. There is no lack of capital or want of experience, and we know how to do business, and without protection other than our revenue tariff we control our tariff of our manufacturing industries could compete at home and abroad with similar industries in any part of the world. Some of us have been trying to do so for years in the principal item of cost and in which manufacturers cannot be said to compete to any extent, may be an exception, and no one would hesitate to make a reasonable allowance in the adjustment of the details of a tariff intended to be sufficient for the Treasury for revenue.

Such a tariff would require an average rate of duty of not less than 25 or 30 per cent., which would more than pay the difference between the cost of labor here and in England or any country in Europe and leave a fair margin of profits on the capital investment without lessening the wages paid to operatives.

Again, the advocates of a high tariff insist that it is necessary that they should pay wages to labor. They have become ardent and tender in their regard for the poor laborer. The most of our manufacturing establishments have grown to maturity and are no longer infants needing the paternal care of the Government and their own account; but the plea of protection is interposed in the name of the men employed. This is a specious plea, and if it were true would be entirely unanswerable, but everybody knows it is not honest. It is an attempt to confuse unnecessary taxation under false pretenses, in order that the manufacturer may make larger profits, not that the laborers in the mills and factories may obtain higher wages. The manufacturers and all other employers obtain their labor at the lowest possible price, and this will continue to be the case whether the tariff is high or low. Has honest man in this world complained because he could not buy his coat for less in order that his tailor might have a higher wage? Does anyone complain because he could buy a yard of cloth in the American market for less than ten cents, why should the American who manufactures the cloth be required to pay more than nine cents, to keep the market for himself? Does he could sell it for five cents and make a profit, but why should the American who manufactures dealing there is no reason why he should. And he does not.

A tax is levied upon foreign imports. Who pays it? The foreign manufacturer? No; he gets his price from the American importer. The American manufacturer? He makes his price, as nearly as he can, what the foreign manufacturer charges, plus the tax, then? Well, you do, for one. You pay it on almost everything you wear, and it is the same everything you by dollar. You pay the fraction of a cent on every pin and pocket knife when you stir your corn-meal, boiled into what is called "pappaw" in New York "pudding" in New England, and "mush" in Illinois and Indiana, and so on through the entire list of articles, from a pin to a house or your thrasher. You pays a dime on a felt hat every time the wear off your head all the long summer's day; you pay from $1 to $10 on the cloth in your coat, and a dime by dime, dollar by dollar this tax is collected of your daily, weekly, monthly, yearly expenses.

You will be told, we suppose, that it is your duty to pay this tax for the good of the country. Judge for yourself how far you are to go for the good of the country. A single study of easily accessible figures. Of the 70 persons who are engaged in agricultural operations there are in this country more than 7,000,000. Of those engaged in trades or manufactures which subject them to foreign competition, the highest annual estimate is under 300,000. So that you 7,000,000 are taxed to support the 300,000. And of those 300,000, how many receive their wages under the tariff to limit production and thus increase the cost of commodities and thereby diminish the means and opportunities of labor?

"How did the jury stand?" was asked of one of the jurors in a police court case. "Nine for the defendant and a disagreement. "Well, sir, the hell five of 'em were agin me from the start." "Oh, then, you are the one who hung out?" "Of course. Wasn't the prisoner me own brother-in-law, and didn't I know that I'd have to support his family if he was sent to jail."—*Detroit Free Press.*

SO MANY lawyers neglect their business to engage in politics that every law-school should have a chair in "How to get and hold office."—*New Orleans Picayunie.*

WAGES AND HIGH TARIFF.

How an Ultra High Tariff Reduces Wages and Cripples Employment.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

In regard to the oft-repeated protestory that high wages depend upon a high tariff, Mr. Kante Nelson, the distinguished Republican Representative in Congress from Minnesota, remarks that if the United States did not exist "you would have the strongest kind of argument in favor of free-trade England against the high protective countries of the Continent with their low wages." It is the fact that nowhere else in Europe are wages so low as in Germany and Russia, and that the rates of wages are lowest in countries in the direction of which there is the most protection, present performing operations which the tariff advocates in the United States are unable to solve to their entire satisfaction. Nor can they explain, in accordance with their theories, the enormous difference of wages in the flourishing colonies of Australia, where the earnings of a day's work are much higher than in most of this country, and where the protective duties are extremely low. Nevertheless, our tariff-mongers insist that by some occult process this indirect method of taxation keeps up the wages of labor in the United States, though the theory utterly fails to stand any show or place on the face of the globe.

So far from maintaining the wages of labor, there is no lack of proof that the tariff has actually reduced the rates of increasing wages and lessening the means of employing labor. Food, clothing, clothing, and the condition of the treasury will allow, but the duties on the articles produced by the earnings will be increased or his condition improved by the reduction of the duties on the articles of the cost of everything he has to buy.

If high tariffs increase the wages of the working people, how is it that Germany and other European countries having much tariffs wages are lower than in England, which is practically a free-trade country, and in our Republican friends, upon their theory of high tariffs and high wages, solve that problem? Tariff laws, whether they increase high or decrease low the wages, but they do increase or diminish the cost of living, and the more so in every workingman in the country is interested in having the tariff as low as possible.

FACTS ABOUT THE AMERICAN WORKMAN.

What He Does and What Is Done for Him—Overworked and Robbed.

[Press Dispatch.

There is one man in this country who works harder than any other man, and is organized into labor unions. He gets up before the rest of the world, and he looks after his live stock before breakfast. His breakfast, when it comes, consists probably of salt pork and pie or some food of that kind. After breakfast he goes to work in the field, and there he works all the time except for a little midday dinner, which is about as nutritious as a cracker and an earlier meal. After dinner he works until supper time. His evening is likely occupied in mending harness, soaking corn for the morrow's feed, or doing some useless "odd jobs" which farm life calls for, according to the season. After a year of such toil this man is contented if he can make enough of the fruits of his labor to cover industrious he may be, this is a man for which depends happy man ever year expenses. Does not this strike you as an anomalous state of things? It is not worth your while to reason out the why and wherefore of the anomaly?

You sell at a profit on the actual cost of production, and yet your business can scarcely be called profitable. Why is this? Is it not because your expenses are greater than your income? Is it not because you have to pay for almost everything that you buy more than any other farmer in civilized countries is obliged to pay? Make your calculations for yourself. You pay more for iron, in all its forms, than any European pays. That means you pay a premium on all agricultural implements—on plows, cultivators, spades, shovels, rakes, hoes, thresheres, corn-cutters, pitchforks, manure forks, trowels, mowing machines, scythes, sickles, axes, hammers, hatchets, knives, nails, tacks—and every thing, big or little, into the composition of which that metal enters.

And this is not all. You are paying a premium on a great many other things—on your clothing, for instance; on the clothing of your wife and the clothing of your child. Indirectly, you are paying the tax on the clothing of your farm-hands and the women employed in your household. In order that American manufacturers should be encouraged, you are paying a duty to all American manufacturers. You are told that a duty is levied on importations of foreign goods. But you pay the duty if you buy the foreign goods. You pay it, in part, if you buy the American goods of the same sort; for the American manufacturer naturally puts his prices as near as possible to the mark fixed by law for the foreigner. If the European manufacturer cannot sell a yard of a certain sort of cloth in the American market for less than ten cents, why should the American who manufactures the same sort of cloth sell for less than nine cents, to keep the market for himself? He could sell it for five cents and make a profit, but why should he? The duty is levied on importations, and the American manufacturer knows that he is not required to sell his goods for less than the duty.

A tax is levied upon foreign imports. Who pays it? The foreign manufacturer? No; he gets his price from the American importer. The American manufacturer? He makes his price, as nearly as he can, what the foreign manufacturer charges, plus the tax, then? Well, you do, for one. You pay it on almost everything you wear, and it is the same everything you by dollar. You pay the fraction of a cent on every pin and pocket knife when you stir your corn-meal, boiled into what is called "pappaw" in New York "pudding" in New England, and "mush" in Illinois and Indiana, and so on through the entire list of articles, from a pin to a house or your thrasher. You pays a dime on a felt hat every time the wear off your head all the long summer's day; you pay from $1 to $10 on the cloth in your coat, and a dime by dime, dollar by dollar this tax is collected of your daily, weekly, monthly, yearly expenses.

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HOW IT FEELS TO FREEZE.

Acute Pain Followed by a Very Comfortable Condition of Mind.

Early in January, 1854, I left Red Wing in company with S. J. Willard, John Day and Albert Olson for a place fourteen miles distant, near where Vasa Church now stands, for the purpose of cutting and hauling hay preparatory for our settlement at that point the following spring. It was a clear, beautiful day, with the thermometer 20 degrees above zero. We had a span of good horses, a sleigh partly loaded with lumber, forage and provision for a few days.

We arrived at the spot just before dark, and camped in a ravine well sheltered with timber. After making ourselves comfortable with a good supper and a blazing log fire, all four lay down to sleep on a bed made on the snow, with a thin layer of hay on top of some boards, and were wear wrapped up in blankets. During the night the temperature changed to a terrible cold, the thermometer falling to 15 degrees below zero, as we learned afterward. Had we known this and kept our fire burning, there would, of course, have been no danger, but being very comfortable we all fell asleep early in the night, and were unconscious of the danger we were in until awakened by the pain of intense cold, and then we were already so benumbed with the cold that we lacked power or energy to get out or even to move.

Comparing notes afterward, we found that all had experienced a like sensation, namely, that it felt just as like the point of a needle in every pore, but free from all mental anxiety, except a dull conception of something wrong and a desire to get up, but without sufficient energy to do so. This feeling, however, did not last long, and was succeeded by a sense of rest and quiet satisfaction until consciousness was almost entirely lost, without any struggle or pain, either bodily or mental. We had all reached that stage when to go to sleep is to freeze to death, and have hand of Mr. Day, who lay on the outside, fell in the snow. This started the circulation in his body, and gave him such intense pain that he quickly aroused himself and got on his feet, and of course we were all saved. It took a long time before we could use our limbs sufficiently to rebuild the fire, and during that time we suffered much more pain than we had before. I am satisfied from experience that a person inclined to go to sleep has a very easy death, because he sinks gradually into a stupor, while the intense sensibility both to physical pain and mental agony long before life becomes extinct.

It was about 50 degrees in the morning when we got up, and we did not lie down again or attempt to haul out building logs, but spent the rest of the hours on a bee line for a ravine that would lead us back to Red Wing. It was a struggle of life and death to get across the rolling prairie, and had the cold been accompanied by a blizzard, we would not have got across.

To keep warm, we took turns to walk or run behind the sleigh, and Mr. Willard was walking when he was suddenly missed and found sitting back, following its tracks a short distance to a hillside, where we found him sitting down in the snow apparently comfortable and with no desire to move. He rather expressed a for coming back after him, claiming that he was all right, and that he was sent to have come along when he got ready, but the fact was that he was already so stupefied with the cold that he never have made any exertion to move.

After a drive of some two miles we arrived at the first and only inhabited house between Vasa and Red Wing, and it was high time that we found shelter, both for ourselves and the horses. That was the coldest day in the history of Minnesota.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Marriage in This Country.

An examination of the few available marriage statistics of this country shows no such variations from year to year, owing to operations of the tariff, as have been claimed by the advocates of a single year, and prove by their relations with those of a given number of years, that the tariff has been either a decline or an increase. The statistics of Massachusetts for the data from 1850, show 21 marriages to the thousand in that year. In 1854 the rate had risen to 25, and in 1858, the year succeeding the panic, it had fallen to 17.8. In 1860 it had risen again to 20.1, but during the three following years, it averaged only 17.6. The year 1866 saw the ratio increased again to 22.1, and it averaged 21 up to and including 1873, owing to depressed business conditions the rate fell of very rapidly after this, the average for 1874-77-78 being only 15.5 per thousand. This was low water mark, the ratio rising again to 19.8 in 1880, and declining to 17.5 in 1885.

No approximate statistics were available for the United states as a whole before 1850, and even then generalization from the returns of a few cities was all that was possible. The meager data available at that time indicated a marriage rate of 19.1 per thousand. During the war the average was 18.1, but jumped to 22.6 when the army was disbanded and the boys who survived the war had an opportunity to get married. During the next eight years, including 1874, the average was about 19, when it g.adually dropped to 18.8 in 1875, and rose to 19.4 again in 1883. During 1884 it fell to 18, and in the following year to 17.1.

It will be seen from the Massachusetts figures, as well as from those covering the entire country, that the marriage rate is very visibly affected by special conditions, such as war, business panics and seasons of general commercial depression.—*Philadelphia Times.*

EXPERIMENTS in transplanting the beautiful Alpine flower, edelweiss, into the other mountain ranges of Europe show that the flower changes its character in a new home. In the mountains of Bohemia it has become a new species, bearing red blossoms, instead of the beautiful pure white blossoms of Switzerland.

GREAT bargains can only be secured in any market by being on the spot.

MYSTERIOUS FATALITIES.

What Is It That Is Killing So Many Prominent Men?

The death of Rainer Wilhelm, ex-Gov. Hoffman, banker J. W. Drexel, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Comptroller Chaffee, Gen. Waite, and Gen. R. H. Brewster, in quick succession, and all from the same cause, although having different names, "startling.

Heart and Kidneys are fatal mottles, not only for consumptive, but for many diseases more disguised but none the less fatal.

Gen. Grant had heart disease, Gov. Dorsheimer "actually a strong, well, robust man, over six feet, of gigantic frame."

Chief Justice Waite meets the same fate, and he was supremely the personification of vigor.

Drexel, the Philadelphia banker, and Brewster, ex-atty. Gen., were suddenly cut off, in the midst of great usefulness, by Bright's disease, and Dr. Carpenter, the New York physician, suddenly by heart and kidney disease, never having suspected that he was at all troubled therewith.

This reminds us of the case of Dr. Frank Hawkins, of New Orleans. He was testifying before the Louisiana University on the peculiarly deceptive character of Bright's disease and the methods of microscopical and chemical tests.

After having shown specimen after specimen of deceptive fluids, and making clear the point that kidney disease may exist without the slightest indication for four years, with perfectly easy, with gracious self-confidence he said that he was at all troubled therewith.

"He applies the test!

"Gentlemen, I have made a terrible disclosure! he gasps; I have had the fatal Bright's disease!"

Within a year this specialist of the commonest and most fatal of diseases was taken with a severe attack of Bright's disease the presence of which to himself he had so clearly demonstrated.

Dr. Ira M. Hart, M. D., a gentleman physician of the highest standing, of Hanover Ct. House, Va., says: "I have used Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and find it an excellent remedy for Bright's disease, including albumen in the urine, and pain in the back. Warner's Safe Cure is a good medicine, and I have never had the slightest cause to doubt its curative powers."

MR. JOHN HERBERT, of Concord, N. H., was given up and broken by the "best" physicians in 1878. He was in a dreadful condition. Bright's disease, dropsy, and he was "a mere skeleton, with only skin and bones." Warner's Safe Cure cured him.

Mr. Jas. Pierce, 100 Gregory St., New Haven, Conn., was first taken sick in 1873 with what his physicians called a "complicated case." Bright's disease was in all the other deceptive signs of kidney disease. The physicians gave him a "certain" cure for life. He then began using Warner's Safe Cure, and was cured by it. He and his friends are still living.

Mr. Wm. Wright, a prominent St. Charles Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, "was a cripple from rheumatism through the South, several years ago was in the last stage of Bright's disease, albuminuria and Bright's disease. The most Philadelphia physicians, and the best of them, had been consulted, and had given up the case. Everything else failing, he took Warner's Safe Cure, and was completely cured, and fully restored to health, and now he says, he is a well man, and can do a good day's work, which he could not do before he used Warner's Safe Cure. He owes his life to Warner's Safe Cure."

Kidney disease is the most deceptive, the most fatal, and the most insidious.

If the most learned men cannot know whether or not they are suffering from diseases that they have kidney disease, how much more so is it with the people in general, who have not had as well at formerly, but who does not feel sick enough to consult a doctor, and whose physician may assure him that he will soon be "all right."

In these days, people recognize that it is better to prevent disease than to wait its arrival to cure it. When you know that you are sick, or feel that you are not quite well, and are not able to do your work, do not wait for a bed, and I thought my work would be lighter, I weighed 250 pounds, and was reduced by this terrible disease to 150 pounds, and since I have taken Hubbard's Rheumatic Syrup I have regained my weight and health, and I believe I am on the road to a cure cure, and I earnestly recommend all persons that are afflicted with rheumatic diseases, rheumatism, to give Hubbard's Rheumatic Syrup a trial, as it is believed it will cure them, as it has in many instances. I am yours, truly,

WILLIAM A. BAKER.

White Cloud, April 22, 1887.

This is to certify that we are well acquainted with William A. Baker and know the above facts to be true.

A. M. CLARK,
R. S. TRASK,
Druggists White Cloud, Michigan.

It is the dry-goods clerk who most frequently sales under false colors.—*New Haven News.*

In 1850 "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

To require a clever surgeon to dress a wound.—*Ex.*

SOMETHING WORTH READING.

Extract from the New York World—A Most Wonderful Remedy.

"I have been a sufferer from nervousness and sleeplessness for years, and have tried all the medicines and remedies that I could hear of, about Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic from the testimonials of persons who had been cured by it, and I thought it was a good medicine for immediate relief, and nervous, sleepless, and weak persons, and I recommended it to my friends. I was induced to try it myself, and I found it a most wonderful blessing to nervous people.

This wonderful remedy, whose praise is upon every tongue, is said to be most good in cases of nervous prostration, sleeplessness, exhaustion, paralysis, or other nervous diseases, affected by great nervous tone and recuperative. Here a person recommend it, Mrs. Ann Eliza Ainsworth, Director, of Attawaugan, Conn.; there a case saved from that dreadful disease, insanity, by no means. Mr. W. C. Miles, of 46 Bunker Hill avenue, Boston, Mass.; again, cures of paralysis of years standing, like that of Mr. Alexander Horn, of Hoboken, N. J., who "could not walk a step and had been able to walk before for years," restoration from the severest neuralgia and sleeplessness, in the case of Mr. Henry Howe, of 22 Market street, New York City. Cures of sleeplessness, nervous and physical exhaustion, are very frequent, the wonderful cure of Mr. W. F. Allen, of 9 Affleck street, Hartford, Conn., being only one among thousands. Altogether, for remarkable powers of Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic, we think the testimonial of Mr. Gerard S. Ely, of 1 Cedar street, New York, relating to health sufferers from nervousness, nervous weakness, exhaustion, sleeplessness, the prostration of mind, headache, trembling, numbness, nervous debility, complete, the opinion or clerical habit, etc., have been unequaled. Mr. Ely says of Warner's Safe Nervura Nerve Tonic, "I have taken it and derived all the benefits from it that I have claimed for it." Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic is a remedy for these troubles. Sold by druggists.

EPITAPH on an editor's tombstone in Maine.

Within this town he lived and lied
For forty years, and then he died."

REPORT FROM NEWATGO COUNTY.

Great Excitement in White Cloud.

I have had the rheumatism for over 26 years, and have doctored with all the medicine of money. One doctor's bill was over $50. For over two years I have not been able to do my work. In July, 1886, I took to my bed, and I thought my time was short. I weighed 250 pounds, and was reduced by this terrible disease to 150 pounds, and since I have taken Hubbard's Rheumatic Syrup I have regained my weight and health, and I believe I am on the road to a cure cure, and I earnestly recommend all persons that are afflicted with rheumatic diseases, rheumatism, to give Hubbard's Rheumatic Syrup a trial, as it is believed it will cure them, as it has in many instances. I am yours, truly,

WILLIAM A. BAKER.

White Cloud, April 22, 1887.

This is to certify that we are well acquainted with William A. Baker and know the above facts to be true.

A. M. CLARK,
R. S. TRASK,
Druggists White Cloud, Michigan.

It is the dry-goods clerk who most frequently sales under false colors.—*New Haven News.*

In 1850 "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

To require a clever surgeon to dress a wound.—*Ex.*

SOMETHING WORTH READING.

Extract from the New York World—A Most Wonderful Remedy.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

WIRE STAKES ADVISED FOR PLANTS, A PROLIFIC WAX BEAN.

Improved Modes in Corn Culture—Valuable Facts Regarding Plows and Plowing—Some Other Matters That Will Be Found to Be of Interest.

The important subject of plows and plowing has been recently shown forth in many phases by Professor Sanborn, in a bulletin giving a report of results and observations gained and made on the Missouri state agricultural grounds. Following is a brief summary of some observations:

FIG. 1—PROPER DEPTH.

1. A defection of the traces when under draught from a straight line from shoulder to doubletree results in a decided loss of power, and such loss is applied to the gilling and worrying of the horse.

2. The use of a truck or a little wheel under the end of the plough beam gained 14.1 per cent. of the draft as an average of the trials made, and in addition gave a more uniform furrow and relieved the plowman. This saving can be made only when the line of draft is right.

3. The use of the coulter was, without exception, attended with a decided loss of force or increased draft by whatever form of coulter used, but was less with the new style coulter than with the rolling and old fashioned coulter. The average gain of draft by dispensing with the coulter was 15.6 per cent. The coulter invariably disturbed the line of draft, resulting in a furrow of different dimensions from those formed without it.

4. The draft of a plow decreases as depth of furrow increases until it reaches the plow's normal capacity, and then increases as the depth is increased beyond this capacity of the plow. This law is modified by the fact that as a furrow increases in size the ratio of cutting face or edge of plow to the furrow turned decreases.

5. The draft of a plow decreases as width of furrow increases until the normal capacity of the plow is reached, after which it increases again under the same limitations as in previous case of depth, yet it does not increase as rapid a ratio as is seen in case of depth. The absolute draft in a 15-inch furrow was less than for a 10-inch furrow.

6. The discord of these results with those previously found by others has several possible explanations, one of which may possibly be the influence of plow improvement.

7. The necessity of intelligently adjusting the furrow to the normal capacity of the plow on using only plows that will be normal to the furrow turned was made apparent. The loss in draft from a furrow varying from the plow's normal capacity by two points only was for an average of all trials of varying widths and depths 21 per cent. From the standpoint of draft it is poor economy to turn a small furrow. Three horses are better than two in plowing.

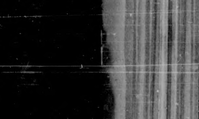

FIG. 2—IMPROPER DEPTH.

8. If one adds the saving from the three factors (double-tree, coulter, and with and depth—one gets 49.7 per cent.; or a plow with truck on, coulter off, and plow a good sized furrow, will give this per cent. of gain when put against a plow with coulter on, truck off and turning a shallow, narrow furrow; or rather the latter will draw 49.7 per cent. harder on the former, if the professor's data are correct.

9. A seven by fourteen inch furrow requires about three horse power to turn it. Those who use two horses, either turn a small, costly furrow or overdrive their horses upon and land of the latter position—a clay loam.

10. A furrow turned whose size is not normal to the plow is usually, if not always, a jerky or uneven one, and hard on the workman. The accompanying cuts, which represent the actual draft and its fluctuations at varying depths and widths, show this. Attention is called to the irregularity of the lines in Figs. 1 (proper depth) and 2 (improper depth in comparison. The wrong depth gives an uneven draft. The same was found in cases where a too narrow furrow is compared with a furrow of proper width. In both cases the more irregular lines drew the harder of the two.

The Planting and Cultivating of Corn.

The time for corn planting varies with the latitude and also depends much upon the weather. As soon as the days are mild and the ground warm is a safe rule, wherever that may be, in all localities. Three conditions are essential to the process of a paying crop of corn, namely, choice of a rich friable soil and thorough tillage. Progressive farmers have demonstrated the economy of a thorough preparation of the soil for the seed; indeed not a few of our most successful growers advocate and practice, as best and easiest, the cultivation previous to planting; that is to say, they do not use a deep plow after planting, but let all the deep culture of the soil precede it.

Where manure is required the better way is to spread it broadcast and plow it in, if coarse, or harrow it in, if well pulverized and decomposed. When manure is thoroughly incorporated in the soil, the roots of the plants are certain to take it up, and the development of ear and grain will correspond with that of stalk and leaves, which is not the case when a limited amount of fertilizer is placed in hill or drill only. To gain the best results from the employment of stimulating elements in hill or drill, available plant food must be near at hand and in sufficient quantity to carry the plant, once started, on to the perfection of its growth. An early start is a great point gained, and the employment of fertilizers in the drill is of decided advantage, provided, as has been already told, the soil outside contains sufficient food to keep up the growth of the plant. Poultry manure and Peruvian guano have each rendered valuable service when applied in the drill.

Large areas are nowadays usually planted in drills, and corn planters and cultivators are quite generally adopted, and it is commonly conceded that the drill system induces the greatest yield, other conditions being equal. Flat culture is now the general rule for the corn crop, it having long ago been proven that hilling is not required for the support of the plant, as was formerly supposed, and there is also a saving of labor in the flat culture system. A plan of drill culture, favored by some on light and naturally dry upland, is what is known as the furrow system of planting. The field is broken up as usual and made level. At the time of planting one thorough harrowing is given and the furrows laid off and thrown up into five feet beds, the corn being planted in the furrows between the beds. The object of this plan is to insure moisture to the crop. The fertilizers are sown in the bottom of the furrows and mixed with the soil by running along the furrows a sharp single shovel coulter or dragging a chain through them. Then the seed is dropped and covered.

The after cultivation is done with cultivators, which gradually level down the surface of the beds, returning the soil to the corn and leaving the general surface level when completed.

The system of "checking" corn, so that the cultivation may be in two directions, direct and across, is much practiced in the northern and western states. At the east and in many of the middle states planting in drills and cultivating shallow and flat with cultivator and hoe prevails among the more progressive farmers.

As to the matter of seed, farmers are advised for their general crops to plant such varieties as in former years have proven successful in their own localities and in soils similar to their own. Small plots may be profitably employed in testing new and promising kinds introduced by trustworthy seedsmen or other farmers.

An Improved Wax Bean.

The old German wax bean has long enjoyed an enviable reputation among wax beans. It matures early, the flavor is superior and its pods are tender, but it is not so prolific as some other varieties.

NEW PROLIFIC GERMAN WAX BEAN.

And now is introduced for the first time to the public the new prolific German wax bean, an improved strain of the old favorite German wax. This new strain, which has been tested in many localities with both field and garden culture, appears to have given very general satisfaction. Vick, who has been testing it for four years, has it catalogued this season under the name of New Prolific German Wax. His stock was started from a single seed of the old German wax, and while the general appearance of the plant of the new prolific resembles the old and retains its good points, Vick claims for the newcomer that it is a stronger and more robust grower; its pods are straighter, longer, rounder, and (tat it is more than twice as productive—in fact, combines all the good qualities of the old with the improvements wrought by years of careful selection and cultivation.

Wire Plant Stakes.

American Garden made an admirable suggestion when it advised wire plant stakes as worthy of adoption. In these days, when wire is so much used for fences and arbors, there are always short lengths left over that can be utilized for stakes. The authority referred to tells just how to do this:

Take wire of sufficient strength to afford support—small wire will do for delicate little plants, but heavy ones require stout; straighten it and cut into lengths from one to three and a half feet; then, with a strong pair of pliers or one of an anvil swage, bend one end into a ring, as in Fig. 3. It is important to put this curve on the end, as it holds the tying material in place without being so tight as to choke the plant, and without it the sharp wires are a constant source of danger, being liable to catch in the clothing and seriously injure any one throwing upon them. Groups of flower stalks can be tied up by taking three or four wires and passing the string through the wire loops. A better way when shaping the wires is to make some of them into pairs, shaped as in Fig. 1, where the two catch together, forming a wire circle to support the plants, allowing them to develop their natural beauty of growth. If these wires are dipped into thin paint or black varnish they will last for years. An easy way to do this is to stop up one end of a piece of two inch gas pipe of the right depth, fill with the varnish and quickly dip the stakes in and hang them up to dry. Make these now and you will be glad of it when staking time comes.

PLANT STAKES.

Here and There.

Now is the time to study the catalogues of trustworthy seedsmen.

According to late accounts the Louisiana strawberry crop is the largest ever grown.

Arkansas and Texas claim that the immigration into those states during the past year has been greater than in any previous season.

Prof. De Muth is quoted as saying, that lay fed to a cow between meals is worse than wasted, as it interferes with the digestion of the regular ration.

In no way can a farmer with less trouble enrich a poor field with nearly Lerbage than by feeding sheep on it. So affirms an English sheep farmer.

Readers interested in the production of silk cocoons can obtain information on the subject by applying to the commissioner of agriculture, Washington, D. C., who has on hand some silk worm eggs for distribution.

PARTY ACHIEVEMENTS.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS MADE AND LIBERALIZED A NATION.

From Atlantic to Pacific, St. Croix to Rio Grande — Josiah Quincy — Felix Grundy—Robert H. Dalsell—Wm. L. Marcy—Robert J. Walker—Alaska.

When the Democratic party first came into power the United States territory extended only to the Mississippi and south to latitude 31 degs., leaving all Florida and the lower part of the Gulf states to other nations, when it went out of power our territory stretched from ocean to ocean, from latitude 49 degs. to the Gulf and from the St. Croix to the Rio Grande. These are hard facts, which no party malice can obscure; they cannot be overthrown by all the casuistry of a Sherman and all the "gall" of an Ingalls. They persistently charge—and by persistent reiteration make some of their callow followers believe it—that Democracy is and always has been "without brains," "incapable of governing the country, etc.;" but they take good care not to mention the facts that this much stigmatized party acquired all our territory worth having, made this the leading nation of the continent, secured the present liberal constitutions for the states of the Mississippi valley, completed the separation of church and state, established an independent treasury after paying two national debts, and, in short, made the country in size east and in many of the middle states planting in drills and cultivating shallow and flat with cultivator and hoe prevails among the more progressive farmers.

As to the matter of seed, farmers are advised for their general crops to plant such varieties as in former years have proven successful in their own localities and in soils similar to their own. Small plots may be profitably employed in testing new and promising kinds introduced by trustworthy seedsmen or other farmers.

Josiah Quincy announced that the bonds of the Union were "watered, and that Massachusetts, of which he was a representative, ought to secede. The believers in centralization were wise enough to see that such an addition of territory was liable to their schemes, that the new states in the south and west would naturally be adverse to local self government. Young voters are apt to think that the habit of denouncing Democrats as "ignorant," "unpatriotic," "Jacobins, etc." was sprung up since the war; they may be surprised to learn that it was much more usual before, that Jefferson particularly was pictured as a demagogue, a libertine and an atheist, and that thousands of "old women of both sexes" actually believed that they would have their throats cut from them and burned if he were elected president. Louisiana was admitted into the Union in 1811, against the protests of Josiah Quincy and members of the house of representatives, almost every one of them from the northern states. In 1819, by a treaty with Spain, we acquired the whole of Florida and got an unquestioned title to all west of the states between it and the Mississippi. Out of this and the expeditions of Gen. Jackson, which preceded it, grew personal and party hatreds, which endured thirty years. Therefore the Democrats voted almost solidly for the new states of the west, while the opposing party was generally against them.

In this period the Democratic party contained some of the grandest men in history. There, for instance, was Felix Grundy, whose name ought to be better known to this generation—a friend of humanity whose career young Democrats should study. He was born in Berkeley county, Va., Sept. 11, 1777, and died in Nashville, Dec. 19, 1840. Nearly all his active life was spent in Tennessee, and as a representative and senator from that state; and he takes high rank among those noble men who established the liberal constitutions of those western states. Any one who will compare the constitution of Tennessee, for instance, with that of any of the New England or Atlantic states of the time of its adoption, will be struck with the contrast—especially as to the property rights of women, the exemption of witnesses from compulsory exposure of their religion, and the complete separation of church and state; but it is a great and generally known fact that the Republican justices of the supreme court are changing back to it, despite all the constitution of the war period.

When Thomas Jefferson acquired Louisiana the Federalists fell afoul of him with abuse, the reading of which now makes us think of Billingsgate and scurrility. Josiah Quincy announced that the bonds of the Union were dissolved, and that Massachusetts, of which he was a representative, ought to secede. The believers in centralization were wise enough to see that such an addition of territory was liable to their schemes, that the new states in the south and west would naturally be adverse to local self government. Young voters are apt to think that the habit of denouncing Democrats as "ignorant," "unpatriotic," "Jacobins, etc." was sprung up since the war; they may be surprised to learn that it was much more usual before, that Jefferson particularly was pictured as a demagogue, a libertine and an atheist, and that thousands of "old women of both sexes" actually believed that they would have their throats cut from them and burned if he were elected president. Louisiana was admitted into the Union in 1811, against the protests of Josiah Quincy and members of the house of representatives, almost every one of them from the northern states. In 1819, by a treaty with Spain, we acquired the whole of Florida and got an unquestioned title to all west of the states between it and the Mississippi. Out of this and the expeditions of Gen. Jackson, which preceded it, grew personal and party hatreds, which endured thirty years. Therefore the Democrats voted almost solidly for the new states of the west, while the opposing party was generally against them.

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No, her Democrat of note during the war, the Democrats were rounding out the borders of the nation, was the refined and scholarly Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina. He learned medicine and the natural sciences at the famed university of Edinburgh and military engineering at Woolwich. However, his life in Great Britain only made him love his country more, and he came home to devote his life to her service. In 1810 he went to South America, under the President Madison to advise and assist the friends of liberty there; in 1822 he went to Mexico on a similar errand, and his able reports to Presidents Monroe and Adams give the best picture of the peculiar condition of Mexican affairs in the disturbed period following her march to freedom. These reports were read and digested, all far seeing men knew that the time was near at hand when the United States must extend to the Rio Grande and Pacific. He was secretary of war under President Van Buren, and further secretary of the navy under President Van Buren's administration; but the bringing of that treasury to its highest efficiency and establishing the fairest system of revenue this country ever had, was the work of Robert J. Walker. The Whigs indulged in some ridicule of Marcy because he did not insist upon extending our northwestern boundary up to 59 or 49 degs.; but the solid fact remains that when he came into office there was no undisputed title to Oregon, and when he went out we had, South of Oregon and west of the Rocky mountains added to the territory of the United States a region as large as the state of Ohio, a region which has contributed to the national treasure $1,600,000,000 in gold and silver.

In conclusion, perhaps, the other side should be heard. Well, the Republicans have brought—Alaska! Once or twice a year the Republican party has occasion to demonstrate to prove that the country was worth having, but its people are still "without brains." Mr. Wind-gulls (or whatever his Kansas name is), would probably say that the common people are "without brains" to appreciate it.

Danger.

Do you know that you are liable to attacks of Dyspepsia and all kinds of Stomach Derangements? Yes, worse still, to that result of Kidney and Liver disorder that is known as Diabetes or possibly Bright's Disease. They are often fatal and that in a very short time. Loss of Appetite, Sour Stomach, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness, Pain in Side and Back and many others are but the symptoms of disease. Be wise in time. *Warner's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* is the sovereign remedy. Large bottles $1.00. Sold by C. W. Beaman. apr

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and running into consumption. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced to a fleshless skeleton, in bed, and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption, and realizing immediate benefit from the first dose, took it regularly and was soon about a half dozen bottles found himself well, and has been a sufferer from the disease. No remedy can show so grand a record of cures as this. Sure to win. New discovery for Consumption guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it. Trial bottles free at all druggists' drug store. 1

Coughs and Colds

Are the inevitable results of sudden changes in the weather. Immediate attention should be given them so that they may not become established, and result in Bronchitis, Congestion, Inflammation or even consumption. *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* soothes the irritated membranes, assists in removing Phlegm and Mucus, that by its adhesion to the membranes, causes violent coughing. Great relief is received by even those in the Last Stages of consumption. In croup and whooping cough it is unrivalled. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. apr

Remove Her Youth.

Mrs. Phebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co. Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of that town: "I am 72 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and backache for many years' could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c. at Dr. G. W. Beaman's drug store. 1

In the Spring

Nature intends that the human body should be relieved of the Heavy Stagnant Humors which always accumulate during the winter months, and the very best medicine for accomplishing this object is *Parmelee's Blood Purifier*. It will cleanse and purify the system and drive out all humors and impurity safely and quickly. Price $1.00 for large bottles. G. W. Beaman. apr

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Scientific Investigation

Has proved that nothing but a direct application can cure the many forms of Piles, that so trouble all classes of mankind. In all forms of Piles the speedy and painless relief Anticon is needed. By faithfully following the direction given with each box, *Pyramids Pile Suppositories* a cure is certain. Warranted to give immediate relief. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Beaman. apr

Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

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To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County.
Call at
J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,
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The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County
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We have now one nice Thoroughbred BULL CALF, six months old. He is a dandy. Also, several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. 12tf MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.
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"Niagara Falls Route."
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway.
Shortest and Quickest Route to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Boston and New England States.

THE DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN
MACKINAW CITY
AND
DETROIT JACKSON
The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. only except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit 7.00 a. m. and 6.00 a. m. next day.

Jackson	10.30 p. m.	3.05 a. m.
Lansing	11.50 p. m.	4.45 a. m.
Ionia	12.35 a. m.	5.35 a. m.
Grand Rapids	1.05 a. m.	6.05 a. m.
Allegan	2.35 a. m.	7.35 a. m.
Kalamazoo	3.10 a. m.	8.10 a. m.
Battle Creek	3.45 a. m.	8.45 a. m.
Marshall	4.15 a. m.	9.15 a. m.
Albion	4.35 a. m.	9.35 a. m.
Jackson	5.15 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
Ann Arbor	6.15 a. m.	11.15 a. m.
Detroit	7.00 a. m.	12.00 m.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. only except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit 7.00 a. m. and 6.00 a. m. next day.

Toledo	11.52 p. m.	4.45 a. m.
Buffalo	6.15 a. m.	8.40 p. m.
New York	10.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.
Boston	7.00 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

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In effect Oct. 18th.

Leave, going north, 8.18 p. m., 2.05 a. m.
Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m., 11.00 p. m.
*Daily except Saturday.

F. E. WOOD,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.
Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made from $5 to $10 and upwards daily, and have established a business for themselves that will bring them in money for years, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old, capital not needed, we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you reader can do as well as others. Write to us for full particulars, which we will mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

ARBUCKLE'S'
name on a package of COFFEE is a guarantee of excellence.
ARIOSA
COFFEE is kept in all first-class stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

COFFEE
is never good when expose t to the air. Always buy this brand in hermetically sealed cans ONE POUND PACKAGES.

INVENTION The revolutions of the last half century. Not the least of these is the system of invention patents, a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Any thing, anyone can do the work, boys and girls, men and women, succeed from the start. Capital not needed, you are assisted in every way. To introduce the principle of equal taxation of all industries, we will give free to any one not according to their needs as consumers and taxpayers.

(1.) To relieve the great body of the people from unnecessary burdens, we propose to aid them in the manufacture and tools of Industries.

(2.) To distribute the business of the country, we propose to encourage the decentralization of all industries.

(3.) To reduce the great body of the people from unnecessary burdens, we propose to aid them on the materials and tools of Industries.

(4.) To equalize the burdens of taxation, we propose to encourage the decentralization of all industries.

(5.) To increase the great body of the people from unnecessary burdens, we propose to aid them on the materials and tools of Industries.

(6.) To reduce the great body of the people from unnecessary burdens, we propose to aid them on the materials and tools of Industries.

(7.) To increase the national wealth by leaving capital and labor free to seek their highest reward.

(8.) To remove from congress the corrupting influence of the tariff, by leaving all industries and advantages, under the tariff, to particular classes, which can be given only at the expense of those not so favored.

(9.) To expunge the false and growling idea that the American people will tolerate less and not the greatest natural resources that the world ever knew, and the highest wages, the highest home market, and the highest home market, and the highest home market, and

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A Summary of the Eventful Happenings of a Week, as Reported by Telegraph.

Political, Commercial, and Industrial News, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Suicides, Etc., Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS TROTTER.

Dexter, Once King of the Turf, Dies of Old Age and Exhaustion.

DEXTER, the famous trotter, died at the stable of Mr. Robert Bonner, in New York City, last week. He died of old age and exhaustion. The body was buried at Mr. Bonner's farm, at Tarrytown, N. Y. For years the story of the best trotting record fell to the honor of Flora Temple, and she held it until Dobbs took it from her with Dexter in 2:17¼. That was the best time until Dobbs beat it with the same horse, whose record he finally worked down to 2:17. Subsequently he lowered that record with Goldsmith Maid, who went the mile in 2:14. She remained the queen of the turf until the advent of St. Julien, who in turn was beaten before Maud S., who has the present and best trotting record ever made, 2:08¼. Dexter was 30 years old when he died. Except as an advertisement he was never of much use to Mr. Bonner, who seldom ventured to drive him. The proprietor of the *Ledger* paid $25,000 for the horse, but very soon afterward his record was beaten. Bonner loved his horse and was always eccentric and vicious.

DETAILS OF THE CHINESE EARTHQUAKE.

Terrible Loss of Life and Property in the Province of Yunnan.

By the arrival at San Francisco of the steamer City of New York from China, we get details of the earthquake in Yunnan. The Prefect of Lin An, with Chi Hiens of Shih Ping and the Kien Hsien, in that town, has reported to the Governor of Yunnan as follows:

From the second day of the twelfth month of the last Chinese year (the 18th of January this year) there were quite shocks of earthquake, accompanied with a noise like thunder. Yamen, in the City of Shih Ping, and Kien Shih were either knocked down or cracked. On the 14th there was another shock. On Shih Ping eight or nineteen of the houses in the south fell down and half those in the east; in the northwest about 100 were cracked or bent out of the perpendicular. Over 300 people, both men and women, old and young, were crushed to death and over 500 wounded, some of them dying. At Hiang over 800 were crushed to death and about 700 or 800 wounded. At Nan Hiang over 200 were killed and over 400 injured. At Ch Hiang about 300 were killed and the same number injured. The above four places are situated in the town and suburbs over 8,000 people were either killed or wounded. In the country round about, houses were broken down, and the rest are cracked and bent out of over. In the northwest about 30 to 40 houses were overturned, killing 20 people, and wounding 150 to 160.

The Emperor Better.

The doctors attending the German Emperor declare the published descriptions of his Majesty's sufferings, with the exception of the difficulty in breathing, are exaggerated. He suffers from no local pain whatever. Absolute rest is still imperative. It is impossible to predict whether or not the present improvement will continue. The favorable turn in his condition, however, has awakened but slight hopes of recovery.

Tate, the Defaulter.

The amount of ex-Treasurer Tate's defalcation, with all credits made, is now placed at $150,000. It is learned that just before leaving Louisville, Tate sent the negro porter to the bank for a large sum, saying he wanted to pay a school claim. As no such school claims were due this is evidence that he took with him $75,000 to $100,000.

Minister Pendleton Recovering.

Cincinnati, Mrs. Mcenen's Pendleton is rapidly recovering. He is attended by his daughter, who hurried to his bedside at Berlin from Italy, where she was on a tour for her health. Mr. Pendleton's physician advises him to abstain from work for a long time.

Telegrams in Brief.

The dry-goods firm of Marks & Hyman, of Tyler, Texas, has failed for $50,000.

AUGUSTUS DALY'S theatrical troupe has left for New York on the Scythia for England.

HORTON, born at Springfield, Ohio, were fined and imprisoned for passing off oleomargerine as pure butter.

HENRY E. ABBEY has released M. Damala, Sarah Bernhardt's husband, from his contract for a tour in America.

AT Austin, Texas, the new State House has been opened. Thousands of people were present at the dedicatory exercises.

ROBERT DE FAUCONNET and Comte d'Ecl-man fought a duel at Meudon, near Paris. The Comte was wounded. The duel arose from a dispute about Gen. Boulanger.

A Day in the House.

THE Freedmen's Bureau bill was reported to the House by Mr. Collins from the Judiary Committee on April 20. The Texas free ... bill was also reported to the House by the Committee on Commerce Marine and Fisheries. It is identical with the bill reported to the last Congress, and provides that the Texas Commissioners may submit to Congress the question of the assent of the Texas Legislature to the vessels admitted to American registry to be free of duties and exempt prohibiting them from engaging in the coastwise trade of the United States. The Oklahoma bill was also similar to that which accompanied the report at the last session. The bill for the relief of the Cherokee Nation was also reported. The House went into the committee of the whole and passed the committee proved that it had the House under good control, for an amendment to the rule offered by a member from the other side was voted down by a large majority. The House then adjourned, after a resolution had been offered that there was quite exceptional and could be no increased expenditure of money, and requiring the House voted down the amendment and withdrew the committee.

THE EASTERN STATES.

THE new building of the Consolidated Exchange, at New York, has been opened.

ELIZABETH ARNOLD, a colored woman, has just died at Pittsburg, at the age of 118.

DR. ASHBY, the celebrated New York physician who was the first to be called in when Roscoe Conkling was shot, died at his residence last night.

After the operation the patient rallied, and, though suffering considerable pain, seemed relieved, but he later grew worse, and was unconscious for some time before he died.

FIRE at North Braddock, Pa., caused a loss of $60,000. Fifty persons were rendered homeless.

A WOMAN who was wounded in the hand by a rooster on the farm of Ephraim Hershey, at Lancaster, Pa., died from lockjaw.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Roscoe Conkling took place in Trinity Chapel, New York City, Rev. Morgan Dix officiating. The remains were taken by special train to Utica, where the burial services and interment were held.

At Newark, N. J., the planing mill of Jarvis & McClure was destroyed by fire, at a loss of $60,000, partially insured.

THE WESTERN STATES.

THE gates of the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary have at last closed upon Benjamin E. Hopkins, Harper's accomplice in the wreck of the Toledo bank. Hopkins goes down for a term of seven years and eight months. He professes to be very ill, and to expect to leave the prison a corpse.

FIVE MILROAD laborers were fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast at Labadie, Mo.

A NEWARK, Wis., special says that on the upper Wolf river, near Embarrass, an entire family named Lathrop, comprising father, mother and three children, were drowned in the flood. They lived in a small shanty near the bank of the stream, and though they had been warned to leave their dangerous abode, they neglected to do so, and the floods swept the building and occupants down the stream.

The Standard Oil Company's plants at Fort Wayne, Ind., has been destroyed by fire. Loss on building $12,000.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, the Betts Street Furniture Company's factory was burned, causing a loss of $60,000; fully insured.

The stave works of J. T. Jackson, at Menfis, Ind., were destroyed by fire, with a loss of from $15,000 to $20,000, and no insurance.

THE Consolidated Tank Line Company's building, near Cincinnati, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire. The loss of $20,000 is partially insured.

THREE bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Bethel House at Lynn, which was destroyed by fire. Four other persons were badly hurt. The loss is $16,000.

EIGHT horse thieves were caught by an armed posse thirty miles from Purcell, I. T., after a running fight, and strung up without confession or prayers. Some of the posse were killed.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

MAJOR JOHN S. RUDD, member of Longstreet's staff during the rebellion, committed suicide with chloroform at Coal Valley, West Virginia.

A STRANGE story of murder and swift retribution comes from Calhoun County, West Virginia. Jacob Holies returned home late at night, accompanied by George Freels, a peddler, and on arriving at the house they saw through the window that Mrs. Hollies and her three children lay dead on the floor, and that four men who killed them were still in the house. At Freels suggestion Hollies made a noose at the back door, while the peddler crept near the front door, and as the unknown ones came out of the house he shot three of them dead, and severely wounded the fourth. J. S. HAMILTON, on trial at Preston, Md., on a charge of having murdered Roderick Ross, near Greensboro, April 7, last, has been acquitted.

ISAAC EDENFIELD and his wife Fuss, both colored, living near Gallatin, Tenn., were taken from their house by a mob. The woman was first hanged in her night dress, and the man was then shot to death. The woman was suspected of arson.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE national legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill, as agreed upon in the House committee, appropriates $39,472,396, which is $867,506 less than the estimate and $209 046 less than the current appropriations for the same service.

THE President has vetoed the bills granting pensions to Hannah H. Langdon, Betsy Mansfield, and Laura A. Wright, on the ground that the deaths did not result from injuries received during the war, or sickness due to army service; and until it is established as a policy that all soldiers' widows shall be pensioned, it is unfair and unjust to make exceptions in favor of only such as procure the passage of special acts.

SECRETARY FAYARD is to marry Mrs. Folsom, the mother of Mrs. Cleveland.

COMMISSIONER of Arbitration, whose duties are to investigate the causes of labor troubles between interstate common carriers and their employes, are provided for in a bill which has passed the House at Washington. These commissioners are also to act as arbitrators when requested to do so by both parties to the dispute.

The Metropolitan Club House in Washington has been damaged by fire to the extent of $10,000 or $15,000

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The Republican Convention of the Seventh Congressional District of Georgia has nominated Maj. Z. B. Hargrove, of Rome, for Congress.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch of Wednesday says "the election throughout Louisiana was exceedingly quiet, not a single breach of the peace being reported outside of the city, where three assaults have occurred. Messrs. Nicholls and the entire Democratic State ticket are elected by a majority, probably 50,000 or 60,000. In the city of New Orleans the regular Democratic ticket for Mayor and other municipal officers was defeated, which ends the 'ring' rule from which the city has so long suffered."

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch says that "further returns from the interior of the State show unexpectedly heavy Democratic gains. Nicholls' majority will probably reach 75,000 or 80,000. Parishes that never failed to go Republican heretofore are Democratic for the first time. In New Orleans the regular Democratic ticket has been beaten clean out of sight by that of the Young Men's Democratic Association, the majorities ranging from 8,000 to 12,000."

THE Ohio Republican State Convention, at Dayton, was presided over temporarily by ex-Speaker Keifer, who yielded to the Hon. E. L. Lampson as permanent Chairman. The following State ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, Daniel J. Ryan; for Supreme Court Judge, J. F. Bradbury; for member of Board of Public Works, W. S. Jones. Gov. Forster, ex-Gov. Foster, and Congressmen McKinley and Butterworth were nominated delegates-at-large to the National Republican Convention. The resolutions were read by ex-Gov. Foster, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. The platform declares for the protection of American industries, and for the Blair educational bill; denounces the Democratic party for "suppressing votes in the South and nullifying the war amendments of the Constitution"; declares it the duty of Congress to pass a comprehensive pension bill; endorses the Democrats in Congress for not passing the direct-tax bill; and declares in favor of such economic legislation as will protect all American industries that can be profitably pursued by American citizens. John Sherman was indorsed for President in the following resolution:

The Republican party recognizes the merits, services, and abilities of the statesmen who have for the President of the Republic, any one who may be selected, presents John Sherman as one who by an eminently qualified had time the duties of that exalted office, and the delegates to the Republican National Convention from this district are directed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Senator Sherman.

AN Indianapolis dispatch says that "conventions were held in each Congressional district of Indiana on Thursday for the selection of delegates to the National Republican Convention. Overall there was a sweeping victory for Gen. Harrison. The Tenth district delegates were given no instructions, but they are Harrison men. The sentiment seems almost unanimously in favor of the nomination of the Hon. A. G. Porter for Governor."

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD, the noted English poet, scholar, and critic, whose recent article on "Civilization in the United States" attracted so much attention, left suddenly in Liverpool, from heart disease. Mr. Arnold went to Liverpool to meet his daughter, who was on her way to England from New York. He was to all appearance in excellent health. He attended church and after luncheon went out for a walk with Mrs. Arnold. He was still in high spirits. Soon after leaving his home he suddenly fell forward and never afterward spoke. The daughter arrived at Liverpool an hour after his death. Mr. Arnold was 67 years of age.

THE Bundesrath has voted to expel from Germany Herr Bernstein, the editor of the Social Gazette, together with the publisher and two sub-editors.

MR. PENDLETON, the American Minister, was taken with apoplexy on the train while traveling from Wiesbaden to Frankfort, Germany. He was insensible when taken to the hospital at Wiesbaden, where the paralysis was found to be slight and to be confined to one side. He is reported much better, and his complete recovery is expected.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A COMPANY has been organized in Canada to organize toboggan slides throughout the country.

THE prince winter wheat crop report in the Northwestern States is good.

The developments of the last fourteen days, and particularly the last seven, have put a large percentage of the winter wheat in a condition where it can not recover, even if there should be an abundant and seasonable supply of moisture, but both have failed to give the impression of a reliable character at this stage of the season, and we have reduced our estimate 5 per cent. from all the same time last year, and 10 per cent. from the average crop. The remainder ranges from fair to very poor. Take the State of Ohio as a whole, the condition is decidedly unfavorable, and the showing at present is poor and discouraging.

The City Brewery of Peoria, Ill., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $100,000. R. G. Dun & Co., in their last weekly trade review, say:

There are higher prices in speculation, but not in general trade. Cotton, provisions, and stocks are stronger, and breadstuffs are strong with oil and provisions; but purchases for consumption are so restricted that almost every important branch of manufacture feels the effect of it, and the aggregate of business done in both cities and towns of two years is already 10 per cent. than at the same time last year, and a decrease of over fifty per cent. at New York. Prices of manufactured products and the raw materials are generally lower, in spite of a material advance in speculative markets. The failures for the week are 214, in spite of all printed a slight lower than at the opening of the year. Wheat has risen 7c, cotton, 7c, provisions, 25c, and pig iron, 50c, while nearly 1 cent, hogs 35 cents per 100 pounds, and

THE last half-season of the National League of Baseball Clubs, commenced on April 19, at Chicago defeated the Indianapolis team 5 to 4; Pittsburg defeated Philadelphia twelve to nine, 5 to 2; Boston overcame the Philadelphias, 4 to 3, and New York calentined Washington, 8 to 4. Last season the Chicago and Indianapolis game was a fat fight between the managers and players, which, in the first and certain police officers became notably active.

A PENSION of $25 was imposed by the Commissioner of Pensions, which was accepted after the game.

THE MARKETS.

CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	$5.00	$5.50
Cows and Heifers	3.50	4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.50	5.70
SHEEP	4.00	5.00
FLOUR—No. 2 Red	3.50	3.75
CORN—No. 2	.35	.36
OATS—No. 2	.29	.29½
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.84	.85
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.23	.25
Fair to Good	.20	.22
CHEESE—Full Cream, fall	.11½	.12
EGGS—Fresh	.12½	.13
POTATOES—Choice per bu	.35	.40
PORK—Mess	14.00	14.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.78	.79½
CORN—No. 3	.36½	.36½
OATS—No. 2 White	.29½	.29½
RYE—No. 1	.54½	.55
BARLEY—No. 2	.67	.68
PORK—Mess	13.75	14.00
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Cash	.87	.87½
CORN—Cash	.37½	.37½
OATS—No. 2 White	.29½	.29½
CLOVER SEED	4.45	4.50
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.84	.84½
CORN—Cash	.36½	.36½
OATS—Cash	.29½	.29½
RYE	.52	.53
BUTTER—Creamery	.23	.24
PORK—Mess	14.50	14.75
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	4.00	5.50
HOGS	5.50	6.00
SHEEP	4.50	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	.90½
CORN—No. 2	.41½	.42
OATS—White	.32	.35
PORK—Mess	16.00	16.25
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	4.00	5.50
HOGS	5.50	5.75
SHEEP	4.00	6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.87	.87½
CORN—No. 2	.37½	.38
OATS—No. 1 White	.29½	.29½
RYE	.57	.58
BARLEY—No. 2	.67	.68
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	4.00	5.25
HOGS	5.50	5.80
SHEEP	3.50	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86	.86½
CORN—No. 2 White	.37½	.38
OATS—No. 2 White	.29½	.29½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Fair	3.00	3.85
Fair	4.15	4.45
Common	3.50	4.00
HOGS—Common	5.50	5.75
Good	5.60	5.75
Common	5.50	5.60

ROSCOE CONKLING DEAD.

His Last Hours Painless, and Weeping Friends Watched His Slow but Sure Decline.

Pathetic Scenes in the Sick-Room—Biographical Sketch of the Famous Ex-Senator.

(Special New York telegram.)

Roscoe Conkling, the famous ex-Senator, died in his room in the Hoffman House annex at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. He began declining rapidly early in the day, and was with slight concessions, steadily from forenoon, sinking swiftly into the coma that preceded death. When his death took place, he was alone, with, there were beside him but his wife, his physician, Dr. Ashby, and his nurse, Mrs. Sagdeer. Dr. Ashbrook, and the colored nurse Mr. Conkling passed away without moving a limb. He looked as though peacefully sleeping. There were a number of persons outside

of the street waiting to learn the last report within there were tears between forty and fifty persons present when the end came. Mrs. Conkling was not present at the death bed of the great and friends of the dead Senator.

The last days of Mr. Conkling were passed in great pain and suffering, but at last his end came with the quietude of sleep. The last days of the great Senator were passed in the room in which he died. Mr. Conkling and his daughter Julia were up bravely, but the latter alone was the most prostrated of Mrs. Conkling, accompanied her mother. The last days of the great Senator were passed in the room in which he died. Mr. Conkling passed three or four times and passed away. In death the one-armed hero looked as he did on his face was slightly drawn, but still his face seemed full of life.

It was a sorrowful group that surrounded the sick man's bedside, and tearfully watched the passing away of the great orator. It is strange fancy that to his delirium required the presence of his dead wife, who was waiting for him in the other day now and illness in the bloodless, emaciated form, the old lion-like spirit, lines vanished, and the old, sonorous sound reverberated through the halls of the sufferer. He, thinking

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 3, 1888.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in State Convention in Hartman's hall, at Grand Rapids,

THURSDAY, MAY, 10TH, 1888,

AT 12 o'clock noon.

For the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic National Convention, called to meet at St Louis, Missouri, June 5, 1888, the selection of a State Central Committee to serve for the ensuing two years, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The convention will elect four delegates and four alternates at large, twenty-two district delegates (two each congressional district and twenty-two district alternates, two members of the State Central Committee, from each congressional district, and a chairman at large.

According to the rule adopted by the state convention held at Detroit in 1886, every county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 200 votes. But any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the county they represent.

The delegates from each Congressional District will meet in caucus at ten o'clock a. m., on the day of the convention and recommend candidates, as follows: Two district delegates, two district alternates, two members of the State Central Committee, one vice-president of the convention, and one member each for the committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business and resolutions.

All voters who are in accord with the present Democratic administration in its efforts to reduce taxation to the legitimate wants of the national government, economically administered, are invited to participate in the selection of delegates to this convention.

I. M. WESTON, Chairman.

JOHN MINER, Secretary.

Under the above call Charlevoix county is entitled to four (4) delegates.

Ninth Congressional District Democratic Caucus at Grand Rapids.

Delegates from the ninth congressional district to the democratic state convention, to be held at Grand Rapids, on Thursday, May 10, will meet in caucus at the **Morton House, at 11 o'clock, sharp,** on the morning of the convention, for the purpose of nominating two district delegates, two alternates, two members of the state central committee, one vice-president of the convention, one member each for the committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business, and resolutions, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the caucus

By order of congressional committee.

WM. F. NISBITT, chairman.

Big Rapids, Mich., April 21, 1888.

REPRESENTATIVE FORD, of Grand Rapids, delivered a powerful speech the other day, in support of the Mills tariff bill, which we shall have occasion to make liberal extracts from before the campaign closes.

At the meeting of the democratic county committee on May 1st, Geo. W. Crouter, H. S. Newson, F. E. Bossinger and E. Shay were named as delegates to the democratic state convention at Grand Rapids, May 10. J. Milo Eaton was named to fill the vacancy in the office of secretary.

CONCERNING the appointment of M. W. Fuller to the office of Chief Justice of the United States supreme court, it is said that Judge Cooley, of Michigan, chairman of the inter-state commerce commission, said the appointment was a most excellent one. He telegraphed Judge Fuller his congratulations.

THE republican papers are trying to make fun of the President's veto of the bill for the relief of the army paymaster who had a sum of money stolen from him while he was absorbed in destroying a pie. But the President is right, and his refusal to see that even the allurements of pie are any excuse for inattention to duty is an impressive illustration of the rigid honesty with which he conducts his administration.

PROBABLY no shipload of people were ever more glad to reach shore than the passengers of the Catalonia, which brought over Mr. Sullivan. To be on a ship at sea with Mr. Sullivan on a drunken rampage is truly an appalling situation. The scene of terror on board the Catalonia can be but faintly imagined. It must have surpassed in its awful horror the scene on board the man-o'-war, so vividly described by Victor Hugo, when an eighty ton gun burst from its fastenings during a terrific storm and plunged madly down the deck, crushing down the crew and battering down the sides of the vessel.—Chicago Herald.

Chief Justice Fuller.

On Monday, April 30, the president sent to the senate the name of Melville W. Fuller for the vacant office of Chief Justice of the United States supreme court. Those acquainted with Mr. Fuller say a more fitting selection, or one that would better command the respect of the bar and the country, could not have been made by President Cleveland. Rich in the acquirements essential to the judicial character, Mr. Fuller also possesses the firm and just mind and the sober age necessary to him who would worthily fill the seat made illustrious by Jay and Ellsworth, by Marshall and Taney. A lawyer in the very front rank of his profession, thoroughly versed in the wide and varied learning of American law, he is also a scholar; and a ripe and good one. The law is a jealous mistress, and exacts from her devotees the most unwearying allegiance, yet while giving this mistress all her due, Mr. Fuller has found time to stray at times in the alluring field of literature, and to cultivate and widen his mind by liberal studies. This has, indeed, made him all the better lawyer, and will make him all the better judge. Few of his predecessors have been more excellently equipped in these respects. Mr. Fuller is of unimpeachable integrity, and his private character is exemplary in every respect. He is about 54 years of age, is in good health and gives promise of a long and brilliant career on the bench. He is exceedingly courteous in his manner, but firm in his convictions of right. He is not a partisan, but is a democrat in the enlarged and better sense—a democrat in principle. His appointment will give great satisfaction to the people of the northwest, without regard to his party, and to the entire country, as soon as his character and great abilities are known.

A Buested Boom.

The republican scheme to capture the Fifth Congressional district has proved a dismal failure. Capt. Chas. E. Belknap, their strongest man, whom they elected mayor of Grand Rapids in 1884 by 726 majority, was again put on the track backed by a a colossal campaign fund, which was calculated to elect him mayor by 1,000 majority and put him in congress next fall. But I. M. Weston took the fusion nomination, polled the biggest vote ever given a candidate for mayor in Grand Rapids and knocked out the republican champion.

Now Belknap is further disgraced by the unlawful action of his republican managers who are on record in the late decision of the supreme court as guilty of a midnight raid on the ballot boxes and a high-handed attempt to defeat the will of the people by an illegal recount of the votes before an illegal tribunal. This settles Belknap's aspirations and assures Congressman Ford's re-election by a round 1,000 majority.—Grand Rapids Leader.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Bellaire is to have an orchestra of four pieces.

Dr. M. E. Wadsworth was appointed state geologist, April 30.

S. J. Tomlinson, of Lapeer, is to be editor of the Bay City Tribune.

The Gladstone Delta enters its third year with encouraging prospects.

Mancelona people talk of fixing up their rink, and using it for an opera house.

The ice moved out of Little Traverse bay on Monday, but went back Tuesday morning.

Williams Hall, at the agricultural college, was damaged by fire to the amount of $1,000 on Monday.

H. E. H. Bower, editor of the Ann Arbor Democrat, died suddenly on Monday, of kidney complaint.

Bay City liquor men have organized and propose to compel all dealers to pay a license and abide the law.

Connable's new flash tug, the J. W. Parmelee, started out Tuesday morning, with a full outfit of nets, etc.

While the new light house is being built at Skillagalee, a light of the fourth order will be shown near at hand.

Twice a day mail service has been ordered between Traverse City and Elk Rapids. This will be a wonderful convenience to both places.

No. 3 of the Antrim County Advertiser, published at Bellaire, is a clean six-column folio, full of vim, with an excellent local page. It bids fair to hustle the Breeze.

Work has begun upon the foundation walls of the new patients' cottage at the asylum at Traverse City. The building is to cost $13,000, completed and furnished.

The Saginaw Daily Courier has just celebrated its eighteenth birthday. It is a model paper, always newsy, clean and enterprising, and is a sheet that is of particular interest to lumber and salt men.

W. F. Hubbard, of Rapid River, had an artificial trout pond which promised good profits for the season, but last week it broke away at a loss of over $200, besides destroying this year's fishing completely.

A twenty-two inch vein of what appears to be an excellent quality of hard coal, was struck on the farm belonging to D. P. Wittmore, just south of Mason, Ingham county, while workmen were drilling a well, thirty feet from the surface. Smaller veins have been struck in other parts of the city at different times, and there is no doubt whatever but coal exists there in paying quantities.

The Ostego County Herald, one of the oldest newspapers in this section of the state, having been published in the interest of the republican party during the last fourteen years comes out in the last issue as a democratic paper, and will henceforth advocate the good, sound, honest doctrine, as set forth in the principles and practice of the democratic party.

Many of our extensive lumberman have been complaining for years that land cut over, that they would almost give away, were being assessed at a value of $2 or $3 per acre by the supervisors of townships. We hear that one of our most extensive lumber firms recently deeded several thousand acres to parties in New York to get rid of the taxes on their valueless lands.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Elk Rapids must have a railroad and we desire to impress it upon the minds of our citizens that if they will but form an organization and act, the sooner we will have one. Get up a citizen's improvement association and work for the C, & W. M. as we feel positive that something can be done. The companies here are always ready to come in for their share when there is any chance for improving the village and when it would be of special value to their business.—Progress.

Additional Local.

The First Boat.

Last week we stated that the Lawrence was at Frankfort on Monday. She afterwards started for Beaver Island, but found the ice too heavy, and headed for Charlevoix. She gradually worked this way, arriving here Friday noon, and discharged nearly a full cargo of freight at Emrey's dock in the afternoon. She is therefore the first boat in. Capt. Finucan exhibited a wonderful peristence in working his boat in the ice three days to reach this port, for which our people should certainly feel grateful. If the Northern Michigan boats are handled all the season with the care and business persistence of this officer, the company will have no such losses against them as they had last year. The Lawrence cleared Saturday morning

OF IMPORTANCE TO DRUGGISTS.

And Such Persons as Contemplate Engaging in the Drug Business in Michigan

Act No. 134, laws of 1885, amended 1887, entitled "an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the state of Michigan," requires that every pharmacy or drug store must be in charge of a registered pharmacist; that no drugs, medicines or poisons can be sold or prescriptions compounded except by a registered pharmacist or a registered assistant pharmacist, or under the personal supervision of a registered pharmacist. A registered assistant pharmacist cannot supervise or manage a store, he can do a certain work himself but he cannot supervise anyone else. He may be allowed to remain in charge of a pharmacy during those temporary absences of the registered pharmacist in charge of pharmacy which are incidental to any business. Therefore a registered pharmacist must be in charge of every drug store or store of any description where drugs, medicines or poisons, within the meaning of that act, are sold. Having a registered pharmacist's certificate hanging up in the store does not answer the requirement, the registered pharmacist must actually be in charge.

Any person not a registered pharmacist, within the meaning of that act, contemplating starting or purchasing a drug store, or of adding a line of drugs to a general store, must employ and place in personal charge a registered pharmacist. Such proprietor can only compounds physicians prescriptions, or sell drugs, medicines and poisons, in the absence of the registered pharmacist in charge, except a few articles allowed to be sold by anyone under section 10 of said law.

In case of violation of the law, if complained of, it is made the bounden obligatory upon the board to investigate the case, and if such case is based upon facts it prosecutes the offender. For this purpose they employ an attorney who has been very successful in securing convictions. Out of thirteen cases tried since August 1st, 1887, he has secured eleven convictions; one case was lost on account of a defect in the complaint and the other case by reason of an unreliable witness.

The board proposes to see the law enforced and take this method of informing the public of the fact, and also as a warning to those who may now be violating the law or may intend to violate the law hereafter, that they will be prosecuted if such violation comes to the knowledge of the board. It is the moral duty of every registered pharmacist in the state to notify the board of violations. Such complaint should be filed with the secretary, duly signed by the person cognisant of the facts. Notifications not signed will for good reasons not receive any attention. The person giving the information will not be required to take part in the prosecution, or be known in the case, but we desire the name so as to know that it is a bona fide complaint. We do not desire to do any person an injury, but intend that all must live up to the law.

The board meet upon the first Tuesday in March, July and November of each year for the purpose of examining candidates for registration. Do not engage in the drug business until registered as required by law; a failure to pass may leave you with a stock of goods on hand that you cannot sell at retail yourself. In such case you must place a registered pharmacist in charge at once.

Copies of the law and such other information as may be deemed can be secured by addressing the Secretary.

MICHIGAN BOARD OF PHARMACY

Health will Follow

The use of *Parmelee's Hop, Iron and Buchu Bitters.* This remedy cures all troubles arising from Stomach, Kidneys or Liver, and as a general Tonic it is far ahead of anything before presented to the public. This preparation is purely vegetable in all parts except the Iron, and the combination of these three wonderful drugs cannot fail to produce wonderful results. In large bottle 50 cents. For sale by G. W. Beaman. may

Worse than Heathen

Are those parents who allow their children to suffer with Worms when 25 cents will buy a box of *Parmelee's Santonine Worm Candies* which will immediately cure the child and remove the worms by dissolving them. Do you know the simptoms? Feverishness, sudden starting in sleep, bad breath, great desire for food day and night. Be wise and leave nothing to regret. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Beaman. may

Our exchanges from southern Michigan are complaining bitterly of the cold, backward spring. They are sighing for the ice to go from the ground so they can navigate their plows.

A. J. Mudge & Son,

GROCERS,

SECOND DOOR NORTH OF POSTOFFICE,

Charlevoix - - Michigan

Clear and Beautiful.

After using *Hamilton's Oriental Balm*, the skin will have a fresh, clear and beautiful appearance. Entirely free from Tan, Freckles and all blemishes. It is so perfectly harmless that it cannot fail to please the most fastidious. We recommend it to all the ladies. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. may

Teachers' Examination.

At the Teachers' examination held at Charlevoix Friday last, there were twenty applicants. The following passed: Clinton Whitmoyer, Amelia Martin, Nellie Burnett, Josie Litzau, Della Patten, Ella Trimble, Sidney Shepard, Cora C. Clow, Mate Coopin, Mattie O'Neil, Ida C. Clyde, Ella Adams and Annie Blodgett.

Ellsworth.

ELLSWORTH, May 1.—Our farmers are very busy now getting their crops in.

Our highway commissioner let the contract for building the new bridge to-day.

Falls H. Skow has bought H. Hall's farm. The latter intends to move his family away this week.

Hiram Cramer has lumber cut for a new house in the near future.

The Intermediate Lake is open for two miles below us.

Charlevoix County Fair.

At a meeting of the directors of the Charlevoix County Agricultural Society, held at the secretary's office in East Jordan on Saturday last, Wm. Mears, of Boyne Falls, was elected president to fill vacancy, caused by the resignation of Wm. Block. Jas. H. Stone was elected secretary, the annual election of secretary being a tie vote. The dates for the fall fair was named as Sept. 26, 27 and 28. The board adjourned to meet again on the second Tuesday of June next, at one o'clock, at the secretary's office.

Ward off the First Attack

of any disease and you need never fear a dangerous condition. If those who are troubled with dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Pains in Side and Back, Constipation, Excessive Flow of Urine, Insatiable Thirst, Lack of Circulation of the Blood, would use *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure*, they would not be in constant fear of sickness, for they not only cure Diabetes, Bright's Disease, &c., but prevent them by removing the first symptoms. Large bottles $1.00. Sold by G. W. Beaman. may

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GEO. W. MILLER,

The Leading Clothier of Charlevoix County,

Will next week tell about that new stock of goods just placed on his shelves. In the meantime come and select your

New Spring Suits.

Grand Opening AND SPECIAL SALE AT ALICK ROSENTHAL'S ON Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 3d, 4th, and 5th.

I have been to market the past three weeks, and have bought the largest stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING and CARPETS,

Ever before brought to Charlevoix, and at lowest prices. We are going to give special prices on those days to introduce our new goods.

Everybody Come and See

The Grand Opening, whether you buy or not.

ALICK ROSENTHAL, Lewis Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

At Cochran's Drug Store You will Find

Honey and Glycerine, Sulphur and Tar, Eastman's and Pear's. I ween, Best that there are.

Thistledown, Jacquemont, Oatmeal and Rose.

Flaxseed, Aloha, O! How the list grows.

Dominoes, large and white, Now we will make A box for a quarter, bright, This, "takes the cake."

Toilet Soaps of the Choicest Kind.

Dry Goods! Carpets and Notions.

We have in stock now one of the most complete lines of DRY GOODS ever brought to Charlevoix, consisting of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS, DRESS AND TRIMMING SILKS, LADIES' READY MADE UNDERWEAR, and in fact everything usually found in a first class Dry Goods Store. Call and examine the goods and get the prices at the leading Dry Goods House.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

"I'm Just Going Down to the Gate" and 96 other Popular Ballads, in back form, are Sheet Music. Sent, post-paid, for ONLY FOUR CENTS. Stamps taken. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 5860 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia Pa.

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the furnish ing and all the carpenter work of building a Town Hall in Marion Township, will be received by John Ward at any time before the 4th day of May, 1888, at ten o'clock A. M. Building to be completed on or before Sept. 1st, 1888. Specifications for the same can be seen at residence of John Ward, Marion. Committee reserving right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN WARD, HENRY BLACK, GEORGE ANDERSON, Building Committee.

NAVIGATION OPEN.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND STEAM NAV. CO.

Palace Side Wheel Steamers

For Detroit, Port Huron, and Beach, Oconda, Harrisville, Alpena Cheboygan,

LEAVE ST. IGNACE

Wednesday.....10.00, A. M.
Saturday.....10.00, P. M.

Regular service will be resumed soon between Detroit and Cleveland daily except Sunday at 10.00 P. M.

E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 3, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 25c.
EGGS, per doz., 15c.
POTATOES, per bu., 75c.
WINTER APPLES, per bu., 60 @ 85c.
WHEAT, per bu., 80c.
OATS, per bu., 35c.
HAY, per ton, 12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $2, steers, $4 @ 4.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $1.50@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c @$1.00.

Local Notes and News.

Chas. Hull lost a valuable colt last week.

☞For wall paper go to Perry Weed's.

☞Perry Weed takes the lead in wall paper.

Ice in Pine Lake is fast disappearing to-day.

John Nicholls' mill started Monday afternoon.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kitchen.

There is no ice in sight in Lake Michigan this morning.

The upper part of the light house has been painted black.

The East Jordan hoop factory has started up with a force of 40 men.

The ice in Pine lake commence to break up during the rain on Sunday.

Wonder if the presence of the assessor makes everybody feel so poor?

Don't forget the "crazy social" at the Bridge Street house, Friday night.

A good many fences were built, and others repaired during the past week.

The north approach to the bridge was repaired and extended yesterday.

J. Price's barber shop received a dressing of paper and paint last week.

☞Geo. W. Beaman has the largest assortment of wall-paper in town.

The Good Templars held a sugar social at J. E. Carter's last Saturday night.

The tug Bob Stephenson was launched from Washburn's yard last Saturday morning.

The Sentinel gives Mr. Berdan another boost for the nomination to the office of sheriff.

The tug J. L. Higgie and schooner Bertie were launched from Washburn's yard last Saturday.

John Shapton, jr., and E. B. Hodge have been south and brought a fine young team home with them.

The "Lime Kiln Band" will give a minstrel entertainment followed by a dance, at Norwood, Friday evening.

The Odd Fellows and their friends will have a hop at their hall next Friday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

O. W. Smith has moved his soda fountain to his counter in the pagoda where he will have it for the summer trade.

Mrs. M. Litney is in Northport this week with a stock of spring millinery and will be at Sutton's Bay next week.

The smoke of a large steamboat could be seen Monday afternoon, in the direction of the Fox islands, go north.

The schooners Sea Gem, Florence M. Smith and Mocking Bird are receiving considerable repairs this spring.

S. M. See & Sons expect a fine line of bed room sets, bedsteads and other furniture, on the City of Petoskey this week

The telephone office is now open till nine o'clock in the evening,—this arrangement to continue during the summer.

E. D. Phillips took orders for 30,000 cigars on his trip last week. The managers find it hard work to keep up with the orders.

"Gen. Alger's March" is the title of a pretty piece of music by Harry R. Williams, just received from the Detroit Music Co.

The Stockbridge yacht is nearing completion and is a wonderful piece of work, to a landsman. She will be in the water early in June.

The steamer, North Star is at South Arm, ready for the summer travel as soon as ice will permit. Capt. Mel Thompson will have command.

Work is progressing on a new building between the savings bank and Jefferies' market, to be occupied by D. S. Way with his photo. outfit.

C. R. Bellinger received a large invoice of new clocks last week. There are some handsome designs of eight-day cathedral gong, half-hour strikes, etc.

R. L. Corbett, Wm. Mears, F. J. Meech and R. M. Cherrie will represent Charlevoix county in the Republican state convention at Grand Rapids, May 8th.

At the "crazy social" at the Bridge Street house Friday night, the ladies of the M. E. church will serve ice cream and cake, and doughnuts and coffee. Tickets, 15 cents.

Round Lake Lodge I. O. O. F. celebrated the sixty-ninth anniversary of Odd-fellowship in America, with a social party, including music and dancing, at their hall last Thursday evening.

J. W. Kirby completed this week a chain 90 feet long for the Smithson Lumber Co., to be used in conveying refuse from the mill. The chain contained nearly three hundred links, all hand-made.

D. Sherwood has concluded arrangements by which he is to open an entirely new stock of boots and shoes in the opera block in about ten days. Workmen are now building the shelving, counters, etc.

We understand the flowers from Mooch's greenhouse, now at A. T. Washburne & Co's, are for sale, and many more like them. Allowed to how have a chance to decorate their homes with rich flowers in bloom.

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A committee of the council is laboring with the authorities to secure a little dredging of the channel at once to be paid for out of the unexpended appropriation, with fair hopes of success. It is believed that there is enough available money to give us full twelve feet to the bridge, and a letter from the engineer to J. Milo Eaton gives assurance that the work will be done if possible.

The steamer Jos. Gordon goes into the water next week. Her old friends will not recognize her, so complete will be the transformation. She has has been lengthened 15 feet, planked new above the water line, raised several inches, and will be modeled something after the style of the Gazelle. It is expected that she will accommodate the Pine Lake trade better than ever.

There is a craze now going the rounds which may safely become popular. It is the "lime craze." The fad is to keep every dime that is paid you in change, and under no circumstances to again pay it out. If you have only a dime in your pocket and want a cigar go without it rather than spend it. At first it is a little hard, but after a while it is said that real pleasure is taken in this self-denial. Try the new craze, you will be surprised at the number of dimes you will save up.

A farmer who knows what he is talking about hits the nail on the head when he says that raising pays better than good county roads. It costs something to secure them, but they are the arteries which connect village and country, along which the life currents of business, prosperity, safety and solid comfort perpetually flow. Bad roads, chuck holes, slough and bottomless mud, kills time, team and temper. Be sure then that money thus intelligently expended is wisely invested and sure to realize future satisfactory results.

To-day, to-morrow, and Saturday occurs Alick Rosenthal's grand opening and special sale of dry goods, clothing, carpets, etc., and every lady will be attracted by the rich display of dress goods, trimmings, laces, etc., in the show windows. Alick and all his clerks have been busy for a week opening boxes of new goods, and arranging them for effective display, and those ladies who want first choice of the best goods must call at once. Alick proposes to keep in the front of the procession, and his efforts this spring will doubtless be appreciated by our people.

While our people are discussing the propriety of giving bonuses to aid in the establishment here of certain factories, how would it do to include in that consideration a little bonus to the Charlevoix Mfg. Co., to enlarge the plant, and to enable them to run all winter, and give employment to our mechanics, now here, instead of closing, as has been done every winter. While the men are lying idle, or working in the woods they get discouraged and naturally look elsewhere for steady employment all the year. A little encouragement in this direction would come back into the coffers of our merchants in more regular and satisfactory order than now, and as all the year factory would be a big encouragement to other factories that wanted to run all the year. Look it up a little.

A. T. Washburne & Co. are decorating their windows and counters this morning for their spring opening announced in another column. The shelves and counters are piled full of the latest styles of all kinds of dry goods,—the ladies know the list if we do not enumerate. There is also a profusion of flowers from Mooch's greenhouse, to add a charm to the scene. When the sun shines to-morrow morning, the entire store will be like a fairy-land, and Al. will be in his glory. That all this advertising pays, is attested by the fact that more room is needed to accommodate the trade, and the basement is being fitted up for a carpet room, and to accommodate the Indian basket work. An open stairway will be built near the middle of the store, for the convenience of the patrons who are looking after those specialities. This firm is well prepared for their spring rush, and people from the surrounding country will do well to be present during their opening days.

Personal Mention.

O. D. Wood returned from Wisconsin yesterday.

J. S. Smithsen and family arrived home to-day.

Geo. Pappin is to run the engine at John Nicholls' mill.

C. J. Grier took the Lawrence for Chicago last Saturday.

E. Carpenter and family returned home Tuesday from Florida.

D. Sherwood has moved into the Whitman house, on Main street.

Chas. Gagnon moved into the McCartney house on Main street on Monday.

A. Buttars has been appointed superintendent of the Charlevoix Mfg. Co.

Mel Livingston returned to Charlevoix May 1, to take a situation in the JOURNAL office.

J. B. Parsons, of Chicago, son of Mrs. M. S. Monton, is visiting in Charlevoix this week.

Chas. Hull goes to Norwood this week to work with his team on W. H. McCartney's farm.

Fred L. Hemmings went to Chicago on the Lawrence last Saturday, to go into a printing office.

John B. Williams of Resort township, was in town Tuesday, and favored the JOURNAL with a call.

Lorenzo Cook has moved into his house on Antrim Street, and the Bridge Street house is closed.

Roswell Leavitt, of Bellaire, and Alf. G. Drake, of Kalkaska, were in town last Friday, on railroad business.

S. H. Beardslee, engineer of the D., C. & E. R. R., goes to Grand Rapids this week. His family will return with him.

Will Taylor and Chas. Noyes went to Harbor Springs on Monday, to be ready to start with the Friant as soon as the ice will permit.

Mrs. F. J. Hall returned yester-lay from Kent county where she has been visiting two months. She was accompanied by her cousin Miss Martha Burnham.

H. B. Bacon and son, Ed, returned this week from Torch Lake, where they had been engaged for the past two months repairing the steamer Annie Silkman.

Sam Lobdell returned Tuesday from Detroit, where he had been in consultation with a physician in regard to his eye trouble. He reports not a very encouraging result.

Mrs. Henry Barth will go to Chicago on the City of Charlevoix, and from there will start on a trip to Germany, to visit relatives and friends, and expects to be absent six or seven months.

Jerry Hagerty, son of John Hagerty of Hayes, died Tuesday morning, after a very short illness. He was a very ambitious young man, about 17 years old, had worked hard all winter, and it is believed that the sickness resulted from overwork and exposure.

Contoe Events.

The subject for consideration at the Congregational church Sunday morning will be "Proper Elements for Communion." In the evening: "Why Christianity Triumphs."

Episcopal Sunday school next Sunday at Green's hall at 3 o'clock, as usual. All invited. Bishop Gillespie sends telegram announcing that on account of death of Bishop Brown, his visitation will be deferred to May 14.

Banks.

Atwood, April 25—Will Pankett is framing a barn for Gean Byers.

Albert Supernau has a contract to build a barn for Ethan Jolliffe.

The band boys are to build a band stand.

Ingalls & Rogers shut down their mill last week, owing to a scarcity of logs.

The M. E. quarterly meeting at Atwood last Saturday and Sunday was well attended. Rev. Mr. Ball, of Petoskey, presided, and made many warm friends.

John Tromble is building a new house.

Frank Brown is doing a job of logging for Johnnie Jolliffe

April 30—M. E. Byers raised a barn Saturday, the first of the season.

Sheriff Hardy was in town last week and summoned Walter Chamberlain, M. E. Byers and S. A. Brown as jurors to the circuit court at Bellaire.

Miss Clara Wood and Miss Ida Byers were at the teachers' examination at Bellaire last week.

Miss Emma Byers came home from Charlevoix Saturday.

Rained all day Sunday.

The frogs have opened a series of nightly concerts and will continue until further notice.

Wilson.

May flowers, April 22d.

April showers, April 23th.

Messrs. Slaughter, Bowen and Scofield feed prond of the young colts recently arrived at their farms.

No meeting or Sunday School here on Sunday morning or evening. Too rainy.

Mrs. J. Tremain and son, of Jordan township, were guests of Mrs. J. H. Vance on Tuesday last.

Mr. Ed Nowland and family have taken their departure for Cadillac, where he will run a tug during the season.

Mr. H. Vance of Echo, was a guest of his son, J. R. and family, on Sunday.

Protracted meetings closed last week. Elder Blake, of South Arm, preached Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Mrs. Robert Shepherd was seriously ill last week, but is slowly recovering under the care of Dr. Bennett.

Sarah Jones, of Boyne City, is to teach in the fractional district of Wilson, Boyne Valley and Jordan.

Charles Gibbard, of Torch Lake, is now working in the mill. He contemplates moving his family here soon. Mr. G. formerly resided here and his old friends will be glad to see him back again.

A social for Elder Tracy is to be held at the school house on Friday evening.

Eveline.

IRONTON, April 30.—Mr. Galbraith returned home last week from his trip to Canada.

R. A. Miller commenced running the ferry last Thursday.

The Ironton base ball boys played Saturday, for the first time this season.

J. H. Purvis is building a new addition to his residence and other wise improving it.

Miss Ella Reinhart contemplates taking a trip to South Haven to spend the summer.

Mr. Eddie Bird, who has been ailing the past winter is no better.

Mr. A. Eaton, who has been a resident of this place the past year, will move back on his farm in Antrim county, this week.

The furnace started Monday morning and the music of the big whistle is again heard.

List of Jurors.

The following is list of the jurors drawn for the May term of the Circuit Court, commencing May 15:

Bear Lake—Chas. Hawkins, Frank Hines.

Boyne Valley—Jacob Baker, John Hopkins.

Charlevoix—A. Buttars, A. Hamlin.

Chandler—Alva J. Rice, George Fetterly.

Eveline—Chas. Bechtel, J. Coblentz.

Evangeline—Z. N. Garbutt, Edwin Starmer.

Hudson—David H. Gillett.

Hayes—E. M. Hall.

Marion—Charles H. Stevens.

Melrose—Sherman Wheeler.

Norwood—James O'Brien.

Resort—E. Fogelsonger.

South Arm—Isaac Barlett, S. G. Isaman.

Springvale—B. W. Fostick, Arthur D. Sanborn.

Wilson—Silas S. Deming, Geo. S. Smith.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Full Line of

WALL PAPER

CONSISTING OF

White and Brown Blanks, Gilts, Ceilings, Borders and Ceiling Decorations

AT

G. W. BEAMAN'S

Drug and Stationery Store.

Spring 1888 Opening

This week and next, big drives in White Goods and Embroideries.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Lowest Prices AND BEST GOODS MAKES SUCCESS.

PLOWS, HARROWS, AND FIXTURES.

Tinware, Hardware, BARB WIRE

NEW COOK AND HEATING STOVES.

Job and Tin Work.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!!

ANYTHING and EVERYTHING in the line of

SUGAR-MAKING SUPPLIES

Obtainable at Stockman & Iddings' Store.

☞SAP PANS (large and small), PAILS, SPILES, CARRIERS, SKIMMERS, Sheet Iron Goods, Copper Goods, Brass Goods.

☞The REED SPRING-TOOTH DRAG, for which we are sole agents, always on hand.

☞CLOVER SEEDS (Mammoth and Medium), CHOICE TIMOTHY and MILLETT. Reliable, pure, clean. The Best Goods for the smallest sum of money.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS, by buying of

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

WANTED!

One or two good men with team to work, either on shares or by the job, two good Farms.

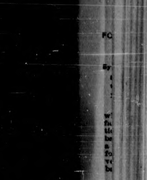
Farm for Sale.

If you want to buy a good farm at a bargain, on Easy Terms, apply to the BANK OF CHARLEVOIX.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the monthly visits of BABYHOOD, that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (5 Beekman St., N. Y.) $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

BILL NYE, ON A SCALDED CHILD.



JAG 1.

Come, all kind friends, both old and young,
Oh, hark, and you shall hear
How death did quickly snatch a child
The parents loved most dear.
Our sad and heart of this little flock
Was caught on a stove by its little frock,
In falling it scalded its little chin,
When the parents dear were not away.

JAG 2.

And to see and hear, but not to save,
Their little boy from a watery grave,
Which pale them in mind of one of you
Who died by a scald while on the flow,
Strange! their locks were burned on a Sabbath day,
And placed in the ground on Tuesday;
A family living in the young room
Stunned to the depest of grief and gloom.

JAG 3.

Eighteen months Jessie spent with them
And enamored them with its smile
But soon they mourn, for death call one of woe
For their dear scalded child
But Oh! what sorrow fills their heart,
'Tis more than tongue can tell,
To think how soon the time did come
To take Jessie last farewell.

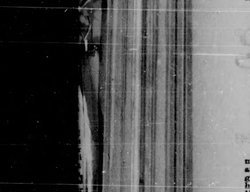
JAG 4.

And now the little boy has went
To that bright world above,
Let us improve by this way
Are scalding, no joke
Then Josephine now a warning take,
Prepare to meet your God,
That you may meet your happy flock
In yonder blest abode.
Death may lurk around the throne,
Parents, children, young and old;
Where farewell tears are never shed
And scaldings are no more.
New York World.

HE WAS A GOOD PROVIDER.

BY MRS. W. E. SMITH.

When Katie Watson became Mrs. Deacon Lee, everyone said what a good match she had made; for the Deacon was an honorable, upright man, pleasant, kind and generous; and in addition to this, was owner of the best farm for miles around, including a large piece of woodland.



Jessie seemed very much occupied with her own thoughts next day as she went about her work. At last a gleam of mischief came into her eyes, and she seemed to have arrived at some settled determination, for, as she hung the last piece of her snowy ironing on the clothes-bars, she brought her small foot down very emphatically and said:

"I'll do it if I ever have a chance."

Her chance came that having-time. Deacon Lee had a nice lot of hay to put in, and, as it was the fashion there for the farmers to change work, he concluded to have a bee. Accordingly, he asked a number of his friends to come, and made arrangements for a big day's work.

But when he returned to the house, after mowing a roadway to the north meadow, he found that Mrs. Lee had been taken suddenly ill. The doctor was hastily summoned, who said it was necessary that the patient be kept perfectly quiet—must not be worried about anything—or it would result in brain fever. He left two or three bottles of medicine, and went away again, leaving the Deacon almost in danger of brain fever himself.

What should he do? In spite of his thoughtlessness, he dearly loved Katie, and was very anxious about her now. In addition to this anxiety, were his thoughts of the bee and the care of his little girl and sick wife. What wonder that his face was very grave as he leaned over his wife, asking if there was anything he could do or get for her.

He had her welfare too much at heart to say one word that would worry her, so when she began to speak of her work he kissed her forehead and told her that would be all right. But he was relieved when she mentioned Jessie; he went to the window at once, to watch for some one passing by whom he could send word; but, as no one came, he was obliged to leave little Tod go for the nearest neighbor to stay with Katie while he went after Jess.

He found that young lady willing to come and take care of her sister; but a look the Deacon did not quite understand, or like, flashed into her face when the bee was mentioned.

"I don't know, John," she said, "whether I can cook to suit you. You know I am rather particular about what I have to work with, and my way may not be a way you'd like."

Now the Deacon rather prided himself on keeping a well-furnished storeroom and good kitchen garden, so he smiled very complacently and replied that if she was obliged to prepare a dinner in that shape, he guess'd he could stand it.

"Boys, I propose that we get some wood for Mas Jessie to cook a little dinner with." And the cheerful way in which they accepted the proposition made the Deacon ashamed of his momentary anger.

When, an hour and a half later, they again seated themselves at the table, he was honest enough to acknowledge to Jessie before them all that the lesson had been needed and he would try to profit by it.

He did profit by it; for when, a couple of months later, Mrs. Lee was first able to walk out in the yard, the Deacon, with pardonable pride, took her to see a large, new woodshed, well stocked with hardwood and building, telling her as they stood there of the way Jessie got dinner for him, and how sorry he was that the woodshed had not been built years before.

A mile or so from the Deacon's there is a cozy little house where Jessie cooks for one person, Mr. Brooks, and, to his credit be it said, she has never been obliged to try the same experiment with him that she did with her brother-in-law. From the way Deacon Lee laughs with her and her husband about the way she taught him to keep a supply of wood on hand, it is safe to say he has forgiven her for the lesson.

Sorrows of the Poor.

Some one has declared that there are few sadder sights than that of a family Bible in a pawnbroker's window. Still another person says that the story told by such a mute witness is relieved by that to be read from seeing a set of mechanics' tools in the same place. Both are token of downfall, the one of religious feeling, and the other of industrial and domestic ease. A teacher in a city school attended largely by the poor told the little ones that

"I was going home late from school on a cold night, when I met one of my scholars—the brightest girl of all. She was trotting along, clasping something tightly to her breast until her great shawl—the garment, which was her mother's, reaching to her feet—looked strangely grotesque and forlorn. The tears were running, disregarded, down her cheeks.

"'Why, what can be the matter?' I asked, putting my hand on her shoulder.

"'I don't know, John,' she said, 'whether I can cook to suit you. You know I am rather particular about what I have to work with, and my way may not be a way you'd like.'

"It must be something." I insisted. "Step inside this doorway and tell me. What is that under your shawl?"

Then her sobs redoubled, and she allowed me to draw forth from the shawl a package—Longfellow's poems, which I had given her at Christmas.

"I've got to pawn it," she whispered, holding her head low in shame.

"Why? Who wants the money?"

"Mother; there's nothing to eat in the house. She went to finish her sewing to-day, and got the pay for it; but last night father was gone till twelve, and when he came home he wasn't just right. So, being kept awake all night, mother had a blind headache to-day, and couldn't do her work. I don't suppose I ought to feel so about my books, but I can get a book again; but it's hard to think of its lying round in the shop."

"Suppose you make me the pawnbroker?" said I, giving her some money. "And when you have twelve perfect days at school, you shall have it back again."

How her eyes sparkled!

"May I?" she cried. "May I, truly? Oh, how good you are! Oh, I am glad!"

She could not thank me in words, and so she impulsively kissed my hand, as she laid the book in it, and darted away with the money.

It is needless to say that she was there promptly at the appointed time next day; and it is only safe to prophesy that when she grows up, my sturdy little maid will try to carry all the family burdens on her own shoulders.—*Youth's Companion.*

Cruelty to Insects.

Of all the birds in this section, says a correspondent, the robins seem to afford an idler lots of amusement if he will spend an occasional hour watching them. It was about noon a darker bird, a few days ago I was in an orange tree within sight of my house, where an old darky, with the leisurely air of a man who knows he is executive may retard or prevent whole furrow, looking for insects. Every few minutes he would go to pick up a beetle or insect, not for some time he put an end to his victims. After a little he seemed to have had enough for one day, and began to throw the beetles, as fast as he could, over his head, and the darky were seen running along in the newly turned furrow, at times actually touching the old darky's heels. Now and then they would come across an insect too large for them to easily manage, and then would begin a little scuffle. Then the intruder bird would swoop down in the center of the little flock, snatch up the insect, and fly off with it before the larks know what had happened. The butcher bird had eaten all he wanted, and so, with the beetle in his beak, he flew to the nearest orange tree, and, selecting a long sharp thorn, he impaled the insect on it. I watched this bird put at least ten insects on different thorns. During an hour, besides numerous large insects, the butcher bird captured two snakes, the largest of which was two feet long, and over half an inch. These snakes although they squirmed and twisted, were taken with little difficulty to the nearest thorn, after a good bit of hard tugging, they were left with a thorn through their body.

When the butcher bird is not looking for food or for fun, he seems to think he is generally looking for other birds for the purpose of fighting them, and so he keeps busy from daylight till dark.

Getting a Pleasant Expression.

Photographer (to sitter—let's see you sit church last Sunday, Miss Smith.

Sitter—Oh, did you?

Photographer—Yes, and also your friend, Miss Brown—if you could raise your chin a trifle, thanks—and what an atrocious looking hat she had on! (After a pause)—There, Miss Smith, it is over, and I think we have caught a very pleasant expression.—*New York Sun.*

CONVENTION HALLS.

Where the National Conventions of the Two Leading Parties Will Meet.

The Auditorium Building in Chicago and the Exposition Hall in St. Louis.

Pictures of the Two Great Structures, and Their Seating Capacities.

Plenty of Candidates—A History of National Nominating Conventions.

THE CHICAGO AUDITORIUM.

The National Republican Convention, for the naming of candidates for President and Vice President, will assemble at Chicago on the 19th of June. The Auditorium building, where the convention meets, is a grand structure, capable of accommodating an eight thousand. Work on the building is rapidly progressing, and everything will be in readiness by the 19th of June. The Hon. J. S. Clarkson, of Des Moines, Iowa, the Chairman of the subcommittee of the National Republican Committee, visited Chicago last week, and, after going over the building, expressed himself as very much pleased, both with the promising splendor of the great structure and the progress being made.

"It will be a magnificent building. It will be the finest convention hall ever erected in this country. A feature in the construction of the Auditorium and one to which particular attention is being paid is the arrangement of the seats and galleries. They are very much nearer the stage than is usual in such structures, and, as a large audience-room. The most distant seat is only 170 feet from the platform. This seat will be located in the upper gallery. There will not be a poor seat in the house; every one commanding a good view of the stage. There is every prospect that the next Republican National Convention will be more comfortably taken care of than I have been accustomed than any previous gathering of the kind. The location of the building on the lake front, the massive walls, etc., all tend to make the situation pleasant one.

"The convention hall will be seated with stationary chairs. We will use the theater system in taking care of the people this time. Each seat will be represented by a ticket or coupon. The ticket will be taken up as the door, and the coupon will be the holder's claim to a seat. Tickets will be issued for each day in place of season tickets as has formerly been the rule. This will enable more people to see the convention.

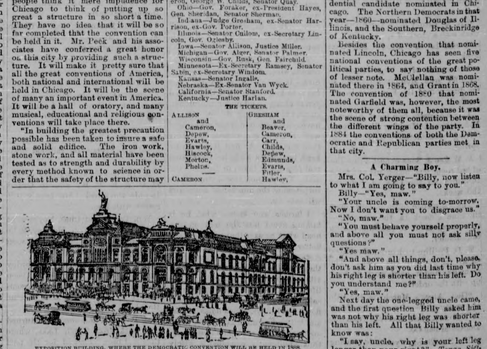
"Chicago will have the honor of possessing the greatest auditorium in America. Everybody will be surprised at its magnitude. Eastern people think it mere impudence for Chicago to think of putting up a great a structure in so short a time. They have no idea that it will be so far completed that the convention can be held in it. Mr. Peck and his associates have conferred a great honor on this city by providing such a structure. It will make it pretty sure that all the great conventions of national importance both national and international will be held in Chicago. It will be the scene of many an important event in America. It will be a hall of oratory, and many musical, educational and religious conventions will take place there.

"In building the greatest precaution possible has been taken to insure a safe and solid edifice. The iron work, stone work, and all material have been tested as to strength and durability by the most noted known to science in order that the safety of the structure may be assured. The work is being driven ahead with wondrous energy and rapidity."

NEW CHICAGO AUDITORIUM BUILDING, WHERE THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION HALLS.

It was a sharp and pretty fight before the Democratic National Committee that resulted in the selection of St. Louis as the place for holding the convention to nominate the Presidential ticket. San Francisco, with offers of cheap rates and travel, and promises of most generous entertainment in the



EXPOSITION BUILDING, WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN 1888.

place to will be found a complete list of the several candidates for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, and the nominations made by friends of the candidates and printed in the newspapers. All of the names and tickets are genuine, in that they have all been printed in newspaper. The man who can run over the list and stick a pin where the lightning is going to strike will go upon record as a fairly good guesser. Here are the candidates:

Maine—Blaine, Hale.
Vermont—Edmunds.
Massachusetts—John D. Long, Lodge, Hoar, Crapo, Dawes, Robinson, Russell, Ames, Brooks, Bishop, Bacon, Bowditch, Bowles, Burrows, Butler, Chandler, Clark, Cushing, Dalton, Dawes, Dexter, Dickinson, Dillon, Dorr, Dwight, Eaton, Edmunds, Emerson, Fairchild, Fairbanks, Farwell, Field, Fisk, Flint, Foster, Frost, Gardner, Gaston, Gillett, Gorham, Grant, Greenleaf, Greenwood, Hale, Hall, Harris, Harrison, Hartshorn, Hasbrouck, Hill, Hoar, Hooper, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hunt, Hurlbut, Jackson, Jenks, Jewell, Jones, Kelley, Kellogg, Kimball, Knowlton, Lamb, Lawrence, Leach, Lee, Lewis, Lincoln, Lodge, Long, Lord, Lovering, Low, Lowell, Lyman, Mason, Matthews, McCrary, McKinley, Merriam, Merriman, Miller, Morrill, Morse, Moulton, Nelson, Newman, Norcross, Nutting, Osborne, Osgood, Parker, Parsons, Pearson, Perkins, Pettibone, Pierce, Pillsbury, Plaisted, Plumb, Pope, Prescott, Price, Randall, Rice, Richardson, Robinson, Rogers, Rowell, Russell, Sawyer, Scott, Shaw, Shelley, Sherman, Simonds, Smith, Stanwood, Stevens, Stevenson, Stewart, Stone, Sumner, Swift, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Tracy, Tucker, Turner, Upham, Wadsworth, Walker, Wallace, Walker, Washburn, Wellington, Wheeler, Whiting, Whitney, Wilson, Wolcott, Wright, Yeomans, Young.
Rhode Island—Anthony, Chace, Chandler, Cranston, Dixon, Dorr, Eddy, Gardner, Hale, Harris, Hazard, Hopkins, Jenckes, Jones, Kenyon, Lippitt, Mathewson, Miller, Pearce, Pitman, Potter, Rice, Sayles, Sherman, Spencer, Stiles, Tillinghast, Tobey, Wilbur, Wilson.
Connecticut—Barnum, Beach, Bill, Bissell, Bulkley, Bunnell, Chamberlain, Chapman, Cheney, Clark, Coe, Cone, Cornwall, Cowles, Crosby, Cutler, Dana, Day, Deming, Dickinson, Dixon, Dwight, Eaton, Edwards, Ely, Fenn, Fitch, Foster, Gallup, Gilman, Gold, Goodrich, Goodyear, Granger, Greene, Hall, Harrison, Hart, Hawley, Hayden, Hoadley, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Hull, Huntington, Ingersoll, Jewett, Kellogg, Kimberly, Lathrop, Lewis, Lockwood, Lyman, Mallory, Marvin, Merriman, Miles, Minor, Morgan, Morris, Morse, Newton, Noble, Norton, Olmsted, Pardee, Parker, Perkins, Phelps, Pomeroy, Pratt, Pratt, Prentiss, Pritchard, Prout, Pryor, Pumpelly, Pynchon, Rice, Robinson, Rockwell, Rogers, Root, Russell, Sanford, Sargent, Sedgwick, Seymour, Shepard, Sherman, Sherwood, Shipman, Smith, Starkweather, Stoddard, Stoughton, Strong, Sturges, Taylor, Terry, Thompson, Tibbits, Tracy, Trumbull, Tuttle, Tyler, Wadsworth, Wait, Walker, Warner, Watrous, Webster, Wheeler, Wheelock, Whiting, Whitlock, Whitney, Wilcox, Wilson, Wolcott, Woodbridge, Woodruff, Woodward, Wright, Wyllys, Yale, Young.
New York—Arnot, Arthur, Baker, Barber, Barnum, Beach, Bennett, Bentley, Bidwell, Bigelow, Bliss, Bloodgood, Bogardus, Boyd, Brown, Bruce, Bryan, Bunting, Burdett, Burnham, Burrows, Butler, Cantine, Carpenter, Carter, Chapman, Chase, Chesebro, Cheney, Clark, Clarke, Cleveland, Cochrane, Cole, Comstock, Conger, Cornell, Cornell, Cornell, Cornell, Cornwell, Cowen, Crandall, Crapo, Crosby, Cullen, Curtis, Davenport, Davis, Davis, Dayton, Dean, Dickinson, Dimmick, Dodge, Dorlon, Dorsey, Dox, Dwight, Eaton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, Emerson, Fairchild, Fairchild, Fairchild

FARM AND GARDEN.

PROTECTION OF CHERRIES AND OTHER FRUITS FROM BIRDS.

Remedies Suggested for the Apple Root Louse—Facts About Guernsey Cattle. Trellis and Arbor Suited to Fast Growing Vines.

Farmers are often puzzled as to the style of arbor or trellis best suited to vines of rapid growth. The trellis shown in the cut is of simple construction, and is advised by Farm, Field and Stockman for grape vines, along with other sorts.

TRELLIS AND ARBOR.

The journal quoted from says that grape vines planted at intervals of twelve feet, alternating on each side so that plants may not come opposite, will completely cover the trellis and arbor overhead and at the same time bear full loads of fruit if annually shortened in to prevent too great elongation of the main vines. The leading shoots should be cut back annually to about six feet, and the spurs to two buds each. If grapes are not desired any good climber may be substituted, and in this case, after the trellis is fully covered, all that will be necessary will be to keep down too rampant growth.

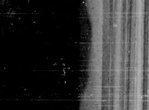
The posts rest on stones sunk a little into the ground. The posts may be of any limited size of timber. Cap pieces connect them along each side, and cross pieces join the opposite posts. Wire is used for the lattice work.

The Production of Apples.

No farmer who has the land to spare should be deterred from setting out an apple orchard of good fruit by the fear of no market, or from other work, overproduction. The population is constantly increasing, and the apple is the king of American fruits, sought for everywhere, and only in exceptional cases and limited districts is there in any year such an excess over the demand as to render an orchard of good fruit unprofitable. As many as 50,000 barrels of American apples have been sold in London in a single week, and the demand for them is steadily increasing. And England is only one of the many countries to which they are sent. The manufacturers of pure vinegar in this country also make a market for an immense amount of the more common varieties. The fear of apple growing being overdone has been entertained by some people, from time to time, for as many as forty years back; nevertheless a good orchard has continued to be a good thing to have, and it is quite safe to predict that it will be the same hereafter for first class apples of good keeping qualities. The amount exported to other countries has grown to such an extent that it is stated that the value of it is almost equal to one-seventh of the estimated merchandise value of the whole amount produced.

Protection Against Birds.

Every season innumerable contrivances are invented and employed to frighten birds away from cherry laden trees and other fruits. The one represented in the cut was originally suggested in Popular Gardening, and, it is claimed, has been found effectual.



MONSTER OF THE AIR.

As will be seen on examining the cut, this is an improvement over the pieces stuck with feathers, to which the birds soon become accustomed, finding it not possessed of life. For the body of the monster take a long mangel wurtzel, a large parsnip, or a mammoth beet. into this thrust feathers along what is to be the back and sides, with two at the head for horns. For the tail, the feathers are mounted on light twigs, the object of this being to keep the suspended monster lively by turning with the wind. The eyes are important parts for giving a life like appearance. These consist of two bits of broken porcelain, thrust into the root from the top downward, and with the holes opened out of the sides to them.

Two small spin wheels are projected forward in the eyes, to add horror to the look. They are made of circular pieces of tin, from four inches across. These are cut from the edge to near the center into about ten or more radiations, and the parts give a slight twist, windmill like. A wire nail through the center attaches each wheel to the end of a stick, and on this it should revolve in every slight breeze.

For suspending it, a cord which engaging the body is carried up to one end of a half hoop shaped iron rod, the other end of which is bolted to a pole that is raised slightly above one of the trees to be protected. Then the monster bobs about and turns with the wind, the spin wheels fly and clatter, and altogether there is a dreadful looking terror to evil doing birds, even those disposed to boldness.

Apple Root Louse.

In the last annual report of the New Jersey State Horticultural society, along with much other matter of practical importance is a communication on the apple root louse from Mrs. Mary Treat, Vineland, N. J. This communication is of very general interest, for the root lice are far more destructive to vegetation than those that inhabit the stems and leaves. Following are some of the statements made, in condensed form:

The root louse increases even more rapidly than do plant lice, and when ready to migrate they know enough to go to new pastures, not from insides on apple trees not before inhabited by their predecessors. For the last twenty years a boy's plant louse has been known to infest the roots of apple trees, causing swellings and deformations of almost every possible shape, and, when very numerous, killing the tree.

Although the insect usually confines itself to the roots of the tree, yet a few may be occasionally found on the suckers that spring up around the butt of the trunk, and even on the trunk and limbs, especially in places where the branch has been amputated and nature is closing up the out wound by a circle of bark.

When it works upon the naked trunk it often causes a mass of little granulations very apparent on about the size of cabbage seeds, thus producing, on a small scale, the same effect that it does upon the roots.

Wherever the insect works, small as it is, it may easily be recognized by the peculiarly black white cottony matter which it excretes from its body and which is never met with in the case of the common apple tree plant louse that inhabits the leaves and tips of twigs. Fortunately, there are two or three natural checks to this pest, or it would soon destroy all the trees. The nice spotted lady bug is one of these.

As for artificial remedies, Professor Riley says: "The best mode to get rid of the apple root louse is to drench the roots of the infested tree with hot water. But to render this process effectual the water must be applied in quantities large enough to penetrate to every part of the infested roots." Professor Comstock says that the root lice thrive in a dry, porous soil. Mrs. Treat therefore recommends that, as a heavy, damp soil does not agree with these pests, the earth around the crown of the tree be kept hollowed into a sort of basin, in order that the water may collect there.

No tree can bear knots and excrescences on its roots such as these lice make and bear good apples at the same time, for the main part of the sap and nourishment of the tree goes to support the galls which these creatures produce.

Successive Planting of Peas.

Peas should be planted as early as the ground will admit, in a rich, deep soil, for a vigorous growth and large production. Several successive plantings should be made at short intervals to secure successive pickings through the season. The same result can be obtained to some degree by planting at the same time varieties that have earlier and later periods for ripening. From the many excellent kinds offered by seedsmen choose the ones most to your liking, and follow the directions as to planting and cultivation that are given on the packets. The wrinkled peas are more delicate in flavor and remain longer in season than the smooth sorts, and there are many to select from that do not require support from brush.

Petroleum as a Wood Preservative.

As a preservative of wood, hardly any thing better than petroleum is known, as many persons have realized, and more are finding out every day, and its cheapness makes it available for purposes for which no substitute of the same cost can be found. It can be applied to advantage on unpainted posts, gates, shingles, etc., greatly increasing their durability, but should not be used with colors as paint, for it does not dry and harden well, but wool, where it has been applied, can afterward be painted more easily than if it had not been used.

The Capacity of a Barn for Hay.

The exact weight of a body of hay cannot be ascertained by measurement, varying as it will according to the kind of hay and the length of time it has been packed away. The rule is to measure the space to be filled with hay and multiply the length by the width and that by the depth, all in feet, then divide by 500, which is the number of cubic feet commonly taken to represent a ton of average hay. Some times, owing to quality and condition, 400 cubic feet will weigh a ton, when in other cases 600 may be required.

Pure Water for Fowls.

It is of great importance in keeping fowls in a healthy condition that they should have access to no water that is not pure. Leakings from the manure heap, water from the kitchen sink or slop holes in the yard are all unwholesome, as is stagnant water of any kind. Drinking vessels should be easily accessible at all times and supplied with water that is pure and fresh. Tin, galvanized iron or earthen drinking vessels may be used, and should be thoroughly cleansed and rinsed out whenever refilled.

Bagging Tomatoes.

All have heard of bagging grapes as a preventive of mildew and rot. Progressive men who have tried the bags on tomatoes say that the tomatoes thus covered were so delicate in color, so very smooth and perfect that members of the household did not, upon first seeing them, know what they were. Now we hear of perfect specimens of pears and plums raised in this way. It would not pay in a money sense to do such work, but it might well serve to delight and foster the little folk.

The Guernseys.

The Guernseys, one of the several types of dairy cattle represented in the herds of this country, are nearly allied to the more popular Jerseys, and like them are great butter producers.

GUERNSEY BULL "WONDER OF THE WORLD."

The Guernseys make a fine show not only in the herd, but in the exhibition ring, being beautiful animals, somewhat larger than the Jerseys and more uniform in color.

Numbered with remarkable specimens of this breed is the famous cow Jolie 51, imported by Mr. J. W. Fuller, of Catasauqua, Pa., who won first prize as the best cow in the island of Guernsey in 1884. She is considered one of the best among milk cows of this breed in this country. A noticeable characteristic is the extreme yellowness of her skin.

In the annexed illustration is given a true likeness of another prominent Guernsey, the bull "Wonder of the World," imported by E. N. Howell, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. At the last New York dairy and cattle show this animal was awarded the first prize for the best bull over 1 and under 2 years old. He is pale fawn and white with a rich colored skin.

Things Farmers Tell One Another.

Mr. M. B. Paxton advises that parsnip seed be planted early, and when well up thinned to six inches apart.

Never allow potatoes to throw off sprouts in any cellar warm cellar; it weakens vigor, says Mr. Alfred Rose, the veteran potato grower.

Mr. J. H. Hale, Connecticut, says that peach trees that have been annually and heavily tucked with wood ashes to keep out the borers have been more free from yellows than those not so protected.

To have sweet corn for a succession Mr. E. S. Carman advises, first, either Cory or Northern Pedigree, then Shoker's Early or Perry's Hybrid, then Moore's Concord, Triumph or Hickory, then Stowell's Evergreen, Mammoth or Egyptian.

Bill Nye on the Tariff.

On board a western train the other day I held in my bosom for over seventy five miles the elbow of a large man whose name I do not know. He was not a railroad hog or I would have resented it. He was built wide and he couldn't help it, so I forgave him.

He had a large, gentle, kindly eye, and when he desired to spit he went to the car door, opened it, and decorated the entire outside of this train forgetting that our speed would help to give scope to his remarks.

Naturally, as he sat there by my side, holding on tightly to his ticket and evidently afraid that the conductor would forget to come and get it, I began to figure out what might be his business. He had pounded one thumb so that the nail was black where the blood had settled under it. This might have happened to a shoemaker, a carpenter, a blacksmith, or a tinsmith as one also. So I didn't help me out much, though it looked to me as though it might have been done by trying to drive a fence post through a leather hinge with the back of an ax, and nobody but a farmer would try to do that. Following up the clew, I discovered that he had tails on his boots, and then I knew I was right. The man who mikes before daylight in a bark barn when the thermometer is 28 degrees below zero and who hits his boots by reason of the uncertain light and the nervousness of the cow is a marked man. He cannot conceal the fact that he is a farmer unless he wears a false badge. So I started out on that theory, and remarked that this would pass for a pretty hard winter for stock.

The thought was not original with me, for I have heard it expressed by others either in this country or in Europe. He said it would.

"My sons have gone through a mowful o' hay since October, and eleven ton o' bran. Hay don't seem to have the goodness to it that it had last year, and with their new process grain mixtures they jerk all the juice out o' brand, so's you might as well feed cows with excelsior and upholster your horses with bran, and the men folks buy brand."

"Well, why do you run so much stock? Why don't you try diversified farming and rotation of crops?"

"Well, mostly cuse I got that idee in the papers. A man that earns big wages writing 'Farm Hints' for agricultural papers can make more money with a soft lead pencil and two or three season cracked ideas like that's in it than carrying off the cash on the farm. We used to have a fellow in the drug store in our town that wrote some good pieces for the Rural Vermonter and made up such a good condition powder out of his own head that two years ago we asked him to write a essay for the annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society to use his own judgment about choice of subject. He wrote a good one and he got elected for a essay that took the whole forenoon to read?"

"What subject, you mean?"

"Yes."

"Give it up."

"Well, he'd wrote out that whole blamed intellectual wad on the subject of 'The Influence of Dyspepsia upon Hydraulic rams.' How's that?"

"That's pretty fair."

"Well, farmin' is like runnin' a paper in regard to some things. Every feller in the world will take and turn in and tell you how to do it, even if he don't know a blame thing about it. Now, I've been in the United States to-day that don't secretly think he could run any one if he wanted to, and nobody but a farmer he knows the difference between a new milch cow and a horse has got a chance. Well, I had those embroidered night-shirt farmers come from the cities to my farm and buy a Boston a toilet soap man and dose well, and so he came out and bought a farm that had belonged to me. I'd a funny house and barn, and a lot of medder in the front yard, and a southern exposure. The farm was no good. You couldn't raise a disturbance on it. Well, what does he do? Goes and plants a passel of slim-tailed yeller cows from New Jersey and aims to handle cream and diversified farming. Last year the cuss sent a load of cream over and tried to sell it at the new creamatory while the funeral and hollercrust was goin' on. I may be a sort of a chump myself but I read my paper and don't get left like that.

"What are the prospects for farmers in your state?"

"Well, they are pore. Never was so pore in fact, sense I have been there. Folks wonder why boys leaves the farm. My boys left so as to get protected, they said, and so one of them went into a clothing store, and one went into hardware and one is talkin' protection in the legislature this win ter. They said that farmin' was getting to be like fishin' and huntin,' well enough for a man that has means and leisure, but they couldn't make a livin' at it, they said, any more than in a drug store and the man that hires him says he is a royal feller."

"Kind of a center shot and a feller," I said, with a shriek of laughter.

He waited until I had laughed all I wanted to, and then said:

"I've always hollered for high tariff in order to hyste the public debt down so we'd get the national debt cooped I wish they'd take a little back at mine. 'I've put in fifty years farmin.' I never drank licker in any form. I've worked from ten to eight teen hours a day; been economical in clothes and never went to a show more'n a dozen times in my life; raised a family and learned upwards of two hundred calves to drink out of a tin pail without blowing their vittles up my sleeve. My wife worked along side o' me sewin new seats on my pants, skimmin milk and bein even helpin' me load hay. For forty years we toiled along together and hardly got time to look at the new faces, or dared stop and get acquainted with each other. Then my health failed, and I went out in the spring house, mostly skimmin' milk and washin' pans, and scallin' pails, and spankin' butter. Anyhow, she took in a long breath one day while the doctor and me was watchin' her, and she says to me, 'Henry,' says she, 'I've got a chance to rest,' and I put one tired woman's shawl on top of the other tired wore-out hand, and I knew she'd gone where they don't work all day and do chores all night.

"I took time to kiss her then. I'd been too busy for a good while previous to that, and then I called in the boys. After the funeral I was too much for them to stay around and eat the kind of cookin' we had to put up with, and nobody spoke up around the house as we used to. The boys quit whistlin' around the barn, and tailed kind o' low to themselves about going to town and gettin' a job.

"Then the snow fell so loaded on the cow window quite a long while without saying anything.

"I don't blame the boys for going into something else long's other things pays better, but I say—and I say it with a heavy sad the man who holds the prosperity of this country in his hands, the man that actually feeds the nation, the man who has to spend, the man that eats three good simple square meals a day and goes to bed at sun down, the man that future generations with good blood and cool brains can go back to when they be the senate and congress and the white house—he is the man that gets left at the bottom in the farm, with nobody to help him but a hired man and a high protective tariff. The farms in our state is mortgaged for over $700,000,000. Ten of our western states—I see by the papers—has got about three billion and a half mortgages on their farms, and don't count the chatter mortgages filed with the town clerks on farm machinery, stock, waggins and even crops, by gosh! that aint even inches high under the snow. That's what the prospect is for farmin now. The government is rich, but the men that made it, the men that fought prairie fires and perraire wolves and injuns and potato bugs, and blizzards, and paid the war debt, pensions and everything else that was laid out to, is left high and dry this cold winter with a mortgage of seven billions and a half on the farms they have earned and saved a thousand times over."

"Yes; but look at the glory of sending from the farm the future president, the future senator, the future member of congress."

"That looks well on paper, but what does it really amount to? Soon as a farmer boy gits a place like that he forgets the soil that produced him and holds his head as high as a hollyhock. He bellers for protection to everybody but the farmer, and while he talks about the tariff a tightey-tighty room with a fire in it night and day, his own father on the farm has to kindle his own fire in the morning with elm shivers, and he has to wear his son's lawn-tennis suit coat to him or freeze to death, and he has to milk in the old gray shawl that has held that member of congress since he was a baby, by gorry! and the old lady has to patch up through the winter in the flannels that Silas wore to the riggatter before he went to congress.

"So I say, and I think that congress agrees with me, Dana a farmer boy."

He then went away. BILL NYE.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used the celebrated bitters are loud in praise of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Kidney and Liver ailments, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other manifestations of impure blood.—Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts and 1.00 per bottle at Dr. Crouter's Drug Store. 5

A Grief Stricken Act.

Ants not only recognize one another after separation for more than a year, but there are evidences of strong affection between them. After hoeing one nest of ants for seven years Sir John Lubbock had still two survivors, and this pair finally died within a week of each other, after living together two years longer. The shock produced by the loss of her companion was the only apparent cause of the death of the last member of this remarkable colony.—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Has been with me a cripple, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and can walk across the house without crutches." Trial bottles free at Crouter's Drug Store. Large bottles, $1.

Arnica Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New discovery for consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by the doctors, am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Crouter's Drug Store. 5

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

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The New York Evening Post

WEEKLY EDITION.

In accordance with its traditional policy of giving the fullest and most comprehensive view of the news, the New York Evening Post will begin, about the first of May, to issue a weekly edition (32 pages), having for its principal aim the presentation of revenue reform.

This question has become the paramount issue in national politics. The revenue of an annual income of $60,000,000 is now estimated to reach $140,000,000 on the 30th of June, 1888, and the tariff increase thereof under present laws, are a burden to all business interests, and a direct incentive to wastefulness and corruption in the age operations of public life.

The attention of the public cannot be too strongly drawn to this subject by President Cleveland in his last annual message, the issue of information and popular enlightenment on questions of revenue and taxation has been increasingly felt in all parts of the country.

The Weekly Edition of the Evening Post should be relied on and recommended to secure:

(1.) To relieve the great body of the people from needless burdens the necessaries of life and on the materials and tools of industries.

(2.) To remove artificial obstructions to the growth of our manufactures, which restrict the market for our farms, and which, if taken out, would be a benefit to all industries.

(3.) To introduce the principle of equal taxation according to the means of the taxpayer and not according to their needs as consumers of dutiable articles.

(4.) To remove the causes of social discontent, growing out of the fact that the whole of his earnings is liable to taxation, while his wealth by barring capital and labor from his use to seek their highest reward.

(5.) To remove from congress the corrupting influence of a never-ending struggle for favors and advantages, under the tariff, to particular manufacturers, which is sure to be the purpose of every tariff bill.

(6.) To expunge the false and grovelling idea that the American people, with the richest land and the greatest natural resources that the sun shines upon, cannot compete with the pauper laboring themselves $100,000,000 per year to support.

The Evening Post, in its editorial views on all the day domestic and foreign, the intention being to make a first-class weekly paper with the special purpose of emancipating American industry from the American protective system of bounties.

The subscription price of the weekly Evening Post will be one dollar per year, but to all who will submit until the end of 1888 for fifty cents in advance, or two copies for one dollar, we will make a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed to clubs of ten. Address, Address, Address every sent to any address one dollar.

THE EVENING POST,
206 Broadway, New York.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 252. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1888. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG,

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN

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The liabilities of Stockholders in all State banks are provided in Art. 3174, Sec. 46 of Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan, is double the amount of stock owned by them, thus affording a fund of $50,000 to pay depositors. Superior facilities for the transaction of every legitimate business. Interest allowed on time deposits.

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At the Old Rate.

I will furnish Abstracts of Title to all parties desiring them, upon the following terms, viz: Ten Dollars for the first transfer, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent transfer. REMEMBER, I have **the only Complete Set of Abstracts** in Charlevoix County, and I will compare the correctness of all Abstracts made in my office. E. F. ALLEN.

Boyne City, Mich., Feb. 23, 188

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Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

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LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

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The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am Sound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with st op.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

MORTGAGE SALE—Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Timothy D. Smith and Ellen M. Smith his wife, to Adelbert T. Upright, dated July 1st, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the Ottawa County Michigan, August 20th, 1884, in liber 47 of mortgages, on page 584, and re-recorded in said office on the 29 of Mortgages, on page 86, on March 6, 1885, which mortgage was assigned August 20th, 1884, by said Adelbert T. Upright, to the Grand Rapids Savings Bank a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the state of Michigan of Grand Rapids, said assignment was recorded August 20th, 1884, in liber 29 of Mortgages, on page 87, and in Liber 30 of mortgages on page 507, and the mortgage was duly assigned by Liber 31 of mortgages on page 1, of records of said county, on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due and unpaid the entire principal and interest amounting to Six Hundred and Thirty-nine and Twenty-five cents (one hundred Dollars) (639.25). The mortgaged premises are owned by the aforesaid Timothy D. Smith and Ellen M. Smith, and are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of the lot of Charlevoix, thence north 3 chains, thence west 3 chains, thence south 3 chains, thence east 3 chains to the place of beginning, the said mortgagee will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Chicago House in the village of Charlevoix, in said County, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due said mortgage, with interest and legal costs, including an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, stipulated for in said mortgage on attorney's fees in case of foreclosure, at public vendue, at the said place of sale, on **Tuesday, the 19th day of June**, 1888, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, public auction, to the highest bidder, at the said place of sale, of the premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay said mortgage, with interest and legal costs, including said attorney fee, and all legal costs, stipulated for in said mortgage on attorney's fees in case of foreclosure, at public vendue, at the same place and hour on the said **Tuesday, the 19th day of June**, 1888.

Dated this 6th day of March, A. D. 1888.

GRAND RAPIDS SAVINGS BANK,
Assignee of Mortgage.

FRED W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

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HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

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Will also do Contracting and Building in Charlevoix and Emmet Counties. Keeps in my shop a full set of hand and foot power machinery, and can do as good work as any. Repairing, Etc., on short notice. Shop on Sixth Street, opposite Dennison Bordan's residence.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. These are in front of profitable work that can be done by any person of either sex, in any locality, and will succeed well. We will explain the business, and secure you full information how either sex, at all ages, can earn from $5 to $20 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $5 in a single day at this work. All succeed. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Political Notes and News.

THE Chicago Tribune is one of the most influential republican papers in the great west. Four years ago it was one of Blaine's most enthusiastic supporters. On all questions but the tariff it is a hide bound republican paper, but on the tariff question it is outspoken in favor of a revision and in every issue it pours hot shot into the high tariff men in Congress. It says: Give them cheap whiskey and we will have provided the republican party with a winning platform next fall," says McKinley, Burrows, "Pig Iron," Kelley and Tom Reed. "Keep up the trust monopoly prices on the necessaries of life, but lower the price of rot to the poor man and he will be satisfied," say these gentlemen. Is it any wonder that many western republican members feel indignant at the position in which they see their party being placed by the congressional agents of the trust robbers?

THERE is now enough money in the treasury to pay the huge expenses of this government for one year, and the extra inflow is over a third of a million a day. The law-maker who stands before the people advocating a continuation of this Turkish method of tax collection is both knave and fool. He is a knave because he is so cruel to the poor; he is a fool because, like the monkey in the fable, he is tearing out the beam that supports him in order to hurl disaster on his fellows.

THE republican party seems determined to get rid of the surplus by spending it in senseless extravagance rather than by reducing the taxes, and leaving the money in the hands of the people who produce it. They do not look upon the unjust tariff taxes as the main cause of the surplus, but say that if there must be any reduction in the taxes, it should be made by the repeal of the internal revenue taxes. Better free whisky and free drunkenness, than that the sacred tariff should be touched.

THE unneeded tax on a five-dollar pair of woolen blankets is $3.15, or 63 per cent. The people stand like the auctioneer, waiting for some one to speak—make it $3, $2.50 take it for $2. The people of the Pacific coast pay 75 cents a ton of tax on all their soft coal. Salt, lumber, sugar and iron bear a crushing tax. The sugar tax is just abetting the most onerous scheme the world ever saw, and 60,000,000 people are paying at least a cent of bonus to the trust on every pound of sugar.

MRS. CLEVELAND always calls her husband "Mr. President." He always calls her "Frank." Martha Washington in her younger days called her husband "George," but in the last 25 years of her life she always addressed him as "General." While in the White House Mrs. Hayes called her husband "Mr. Hayes." Mrs. Lincoln and Garfield always addressed their husbands respectively as "Abram" and "Jim."

AN EDITOR works 365¼ days per year to get out fifty two issues of a paper; that's labor. Once in a while somebody pays him for a year's subscription; that's capital, and once in a while some son of a gun of a dead beat takes the paper for a year or two and then vanishes without paying for it; that's anarchy; but later on justice will overtake the last named creature, for there is a place where he pays his deserts—that's hell.—Ex.

It is Still Thursday.

The blues show is not likely to fall into innocuous desuetude. Just as it was about to drop from the weary grasp of John Sherman it was triumphantly upheld by Senator Jingles.—Chicago Herald.

All In a Nutshell.

The coming Democratic convention will meet in a nutshell. It will be a Democratic platform and nominate the next president.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Othello Sherman's Occupation Gone.

Bourbon Jingle is certainly entitled to be the presidential candidate of the bloody shirt phalanx. No other man could possibly make a fighter for the nomination than he.—Philadelphia Times.

A Peculiar Novelty.

Republicans have already elected their ticket for 1888. They will nominate it later. The trifling formality of voting is not. Jone Secret as worthy discussion.—Kansas City Times.

Came Back on Himself.

Is striking at the president Senator Ingalls seems to have imitated the blinded rattler and buried his fangs deep in his vulnerable flesh. — Philadelphia Times.

The Surplus in the Treasury.

It was the sapient Fred Grant, emulous of his father's ability to say a pithy thing, who remarked in one of his speeches that "it was easier to handle a surplus than a deficit." Doubtless he thought that a surplus of money in the National Treasury bears the same relation to the government as a plethoric bank account does to private individual, and that all the government has to do to reduce it is to lend, to spend, or to give it away.

I be saying is of course, unworthy of a well advanced schoolboy, and would not be recalled now were it not that the republican orators and platform-makers seem to regard the surplus in very much the same way. At the Great banquet the other day at Pittsburg General Harrison said that if the country would elect a republican president this year the world guarantee a reduction in the surplus, a better navy, better coast defences, and the return of the direct tax to the states. That is to say, he would squander the people's money in all kinds of extravagant and unjust schemes. Not a word as to reducing taxation or relieving the burdens of the taxpayers, which causes the surplus.

So the Pennsylvania republicans in their recent platform denounced the president's message and declare that the surplus can be got rid of by repealing it on pensions, public buildings, fortifications, and the navy. They do not look upon unjust taxation as the main cause of the surplus, and say that if there must be any reduction in the taxes it should be made by the repeal of the internal revenue taxes. Better free whiskey and free drunkenness, than that the sacred tariff should be touched.

Thus, following the keynote struck by Blaine in his Paris message, the republican party is being committed more and more deeply to these unstatesmanlike theories. And as Blaine is their leading statesman on these lines why waste time in subterfuge and dallying second-rate men? By all means let Blaine be the candidate on the Paris platform. And if any other Guard another wish little Frankee stand there with him. Then with one single kick the American people can capture their collective chadain of them, their motives, their theories, and their statesmanship.—Chicago Herald.

A Republican View of it.

Senator Ingalls, president of the United States senate, has notoriously gotten "left." The prince of good fellows himself, and personally popular with his political opponents, it is strange that he should ever have permitted party zeal so run away with his judgment as to comment as he did y

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE WORLD IN A WORD.

The Latest Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign, Transmitted Over the Electric Wires.

Political, Railroad, and Commercial News, Accidents, Fires, Crimes, Etc., Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

JOINED THE G. A. R.

Gen. Joe Johnston Received Into the Military Organization.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, the highest in rank of living officers of the Confederate army, has been unanimously elected honorary member of E. D. Baker Post, No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, of Philadelphia. The election was brought about upon the receipt of a letter reading:

For the purpose of enabling me to participate in the noble work of charity performed by the Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, I hereby make application for constituting myself a member of E. D. Baker post, and find inclosed the sum of $10 to cover the fee.

The petition was unacompanied by any other communication, and was presented to the members of the post for consideration it went through with a rush, and the cheers of the two hundred veterans present for Joe Johnston is the only ex-Confederate soldier who has been received into the ranks of any Grand Army post.

IMPATIENT LAND-GRABBERS.

Hundreds Awaiting the Opening of the Black Hills Reservation.

NEWS of the opening of the Blackfoot reservation is awaited impatiently in Dakota and throughout northern Montana. The desirable valleys are fairly covered with tents, the greatest rush apparently being to the Big Sandy, the famous hay-grounds. When news comes that the bill is signed there is likely to be a rush. Bullhook Valley, beyond Fort Assiniboine, is staked off, and the tents of the squatter may be seen all along the valley of Milk River. There is a silver-lead lode in the Bear Paw mountains that was located several years ago.

A PALACE ON WHEELS.

The New Vestibule Train Plying Between the East and West.

THE first passenger train on the Chicago extension of the great Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system left Chicago Sunday crowded with passengers and railway officials. The train, composed exclusively of vestibule cars, is said to be the finest ever put on a track, and will hereafter be a regular feature between Chicago and Kansas City. With the inauguration of this new line of passenger travel Chicago is for the first time connected with the Pacific coast by a continuous railroad system under one control.

From Foreign Lands.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Panama lottery loan.

FRESH revolutionary troubles have arisen in Roumania, this time near the Russian frontier.

THE ship Smyrna was sunk in a collision with the steamer Moto off the Isle of Wight. Thirteen persons were drowned.

ANNUAL reports of German banks show that eighty paid large dividends; thirty dividends equal to those of last year, and only eighteen smaller ones.

THE election of General Ignatieff as President of the Slavonic Benevolent Society at St. Petersburg is regarded in Vienna as indicating for the peace of Europe.

THE German Emperor finds that hard dances with him, and has decided it. He has taken to eating beef, which is a sign of improved digestion and increasing strength.

LONDON papers make various comments on the Pope's condemnation of the plan of campaign. The *Post* says it is the most formidable blow yet struck on the nationalists, but hopes that the Pope's action is the result of a bargain with Lord Salisbury.

Germany's Sick Kaiser.

A BERLIN telegram of Monday says of the Emperor's condition:

The beginning of the week sees an unhoped-for change, and a feeling of relief and joy at the most serious illness yet experienced in the course of the daily visitors to the schloss. There is every reason to hope that the further convalescence will set in, at least for some weeks, and that the dangers of the crisis are over. The original disease, however, is tardious in its progress, and the final result is only positively stated. The patient's good humor and appetite is increasing, his appetite good, he is allowed everything he takes, and he is in the best of spirits.

Serious Railway Accident.

A PASSENGER train on the New York and Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked near Olean, N. Y., by the spreading of the rails. The mail and baggage cars and two passenger coaches, continuing about forty passengers, rolled down a twenty-foot embankment. About twenty passengers were seriously injured. No one was killed outright, but some of the injured will die.

Elevator Flashes.

CLAIMS amounting to about $300,000, arising out of the Chatsworth railroad horror, have been adjusted by the railroad company.

LACK of support has compelled the suspension of the *Storm*, the anarchistic sheet formerly edited by A. R. Parsons. The trouble was that anarchists are a poor, penniless crowd.

NEAR Stanwood, W. T., Tillie Wheeler, Annie Thompson, Ella Aldridge, and J. Thompson, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in which they were crossing the Stillaguamish river.

THREE desperadoes women occupied a home together near Berwick, Pennsylvania. The mother morning the house was found to be on fire, and one of the women was burned to death and another fatally injured.

THE EASTERN STATES.

AT a meeting in Pittsburgh of brass manufacturers and jobbers prices were made uniform, and some of the lower grades were slightly advanced.

A GANG of men were working in a sewer-trench sixteen feet deep, at Yonkers, N. Y., when a water-pipe burst, causing the sides of the ditch to cave in, and quickly filling the trench with earth and water. All the laborers are known to have been buried alive.

TWO SHOCKING stories of the results of alcoholism are told by wire at Altoona, Pa., a young woman addicted to drink fell dead in her bridal costume a short time before she was to have been married, and a man fell dead in a boy of 7, who with a playmate had drunk the contents of a quart bottle of whiskey which he found in the house, was poisoned and killed by the liquor.

DR. LINCOLN GRAY DOV. LEWIS CATLIN died at Hartford, Conn., at the age of 90.

A THOUSAND dollars' worth of counterfeit silver dollars of 1887 date were passed in Erie, Pa.

CLARKE-RADCLIFFE & CO., dry-goods commission merchants, New York, have failed, with liabilities estimated at $250,000.

MRS. J. A. HUBBARD, the widow of Dr. Hubbard, and a leader in fashionable society, of Beaver, Pa., brought suit against Henry C. Fry Sr., for breach of promise of marriage. Damages will be laid at $100,000. Fry is a prominent citizen of the Rochester Tumbler Company, a heavy stockholder in various other corporations, and very wealthy. Both parties stand high, and if the case is allowed to go to trial it is likely to rival the famous Arbuckle suit in interest.

JOHN FERRELL, tailor, aged 60 years, and his wife, aged 55, a childless couple, lived in Philadelphia. They were a neat, quiet, inoffensive, and apparently affectionate couple. Their two bodies were found hanging by pieces of clothesline, one from the transom of the door on the second floor, the other from that of the third floor. They had evidently been dead several days. The story they advanced in the case is that the couple had made a compact of death, being tired of and their existence.

THE schedules of Francis E. Trowbridge, the New York broker, show liabilities $266,174, nominal assets $236,017, and actual assets $7,000.

JAMES A. RADCLIFF and Frank R. Vernon of Brooklyn, N. Y., have failed for nearly $70,000.

THE WESTERN STATES.

A FREIGHT train on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Road collided with a work train at Bruan Hexam Wood, Wis., and fifteen persons were injured. The names of those whose injuries are considered serious are: J. Black, Brooklyn; F. Eblert, W. Struck, W. Bolow, C. Parsons, and A. Rusbel. The work train was going on a side-track when it was struck by the freight. Both trains were badly wrecked.

THE business portion of Central City, Dakota, three miles above Deadwood, has been destroyed by fire. Not a store or a shop is left standing. One hundred and thirty buildings were burned. Fifty families were left homeless. The loss is $250,000; insurance, $50,000.

M. J. BILLSBUR of Waverly, Iowa, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life, the extreme penalty of the law. The court reviewed the evidence in the case, and concluded by denying the motion for a new trial, and the motion for arrest of judgment. During the reading of the sentence Billings was unmoved, but his wife burst out crying, and her husband held her closer to him and whispered words of comfort and encouragement in her ear. After sentence had been passed the counsel for defense filed a notice of appeal. Judge Reddick fixed the bail bond at $8,000, and ordered that in case bail was not secured, the defendant should remain in jail.

THE town of Bucklyvania, near Bellefontaine, Ohio, was on Friday the scene of a terrible accident. While a school exhibition was in progress in a public hall the floor gave way with a frightful crash. It appeared to sink in the center, funnel-shaped, and the entire audience went down in a surging mass of both a frightful crash. It appeared to sink in the center, funnel-shaped, and the entire audience went down in a surging mass to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. Many women and children were killed and wounded. The total loss of life and injury would have been much worse. A number of infant and children were taken out, some of them unhurt, with their clothing torn completely off of them.

A MEMOR on the Burlington and Missouri River Road near Alma, Neb., gave way, having been weakened by rains, as a through passenger train was passing, and the cars and express cars went down with it, and all passenger coaches except one left the track. L. A. Towne, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was killed and several others were seriously injured.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE report of the investigating committee of the Kentucky Legislature shows that the stockage of the fugitive Bank of Louisville Tate is $230,000. The grossest carelessness is said to have prevailed during Tate's management of twenty years.

AT Pearsall, Texas, Frank Nolan and William Jordan, cattle dealers, removed an old quarrel, and both were fatally hurt.

THE dwelling-house of Lewis Stroman, near Springfield, S. C., was burned, and four of Stromans' children, two boys and two girls, who were sleeping upstairs, perished in the flames. Stromans' eldest son was frightfully burned while frantically endeavoring to rescue his brothers and sisters, and will probably die.

THREE men, Jack Crow, George Moss and Owen D. Hill, were hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., for murders committed in the Indian Territory. All the men were negroes with Indian blood.

JOHN R. BRYCE, colored, was executed at Leonardtown, Md., for the murder of Capt. W. P. Dixon. The murder was committed on the Potomac River in August, 1886.

JACK PRATER, colored, was hanged at Columbia, S. C., for the murder of Andrew Jackson, also colored, whom he shot through the window of Jack-on's cabin.

JASPER DAVIS, white, convicted of wife-murder, was hanged at Orangeburg, S. C.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The House Committee on Elections unanimously confirmed the decision of the sub-committee in favor of Gen. Pope's title to the seat as Representative of the Tenth District of Illinois. Before beginning the tedious examination of the ninety pages of printed record it was agreed by the sub-committee that their guide upon disputed points of law should be the statutes of Illinois, as construed by the supreme Court of the State. The disputed votes were taken up one by one, and those votes that irregular and illegal votes had been cast for both parties to the contest, but after giving Mr. Worthington the benefit of all doubts the net result of the sifting was about fifty-nine majority for Gen. Pope.

The national legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill, as agreed upon in the House committee, aggregates $20,454,294, which is $427,606 less than the estimates and $220,366 less than the current appropriations for the same service.

AT Bessemer, Ala. Hardy Posey, colored, was lynched for an attempted criminal assault on a young white girl, and it is reported that the town was at once surrounded by armed negroes, who threatened to burn the houses of those who refused to assume the lynching.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of Saturday announces the serious illness of Judge Thomas M. Cooley, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

"THE greetings between Queen Victoria and the royal family of Germany," says one of says a Berlin dispatch of Wednesday. "The Crown Prince controlled the Queen on her marriage, drawn by four horses, which she entered, and with the Empress beside her was driven to the castle. Crowds of people inundate the route and cheered enthusiastically as the carriage passed. The Queen looks pleasantly upon the Emperor shortly after her arrival at the castle. The doctors feared that the meeting would excite the Emperor, but it probably upset him, but their fears were groundless. The Emperor seemed rather brighter after the interview and his temperature was normal. The Emperor rose to receive the Queen and warmly welcomed her. The meeting between Queen Victoria and the Empress was touching. The Queen burst into tears on the approach of her daughter. They embraced and kissed each other repeatedly, with hands firmly clasped. The greeting of the people of Berlin to the Queen was everywhere respectful. The sun defied of their hats and the women curtsied. She was cheered outside until by exercise in the immediate vicinity of the palace, where the people refrained from any noisy demonstration on account of the Emperor.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL's speech in Parliament Thursday night created a sensation and was a matter of surprise to all parties, says a cable dispatch from London.

In the Commons there was an interesting debate upon the motion for a vote of thanks to the Irish county government bill. During the discussion Mr. Chamberlain charged the Government for its breach of its promises to the Unionists, and Lord Randolph Churchill said the promises made to the Unionists during the government could not be extended to Ireland, and Randolph Churchill said that the powers meet in Ireland would be extend to Ireland the same assertion of the Government. Lord Randolph Churchill said that the powers meet in Ireland would be extended

THE JOURNAL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH., MAY 10, 1888.

THE Chicago Herald predicts for Chief Justice Fuller "thirty blessed years" on the bench.

IT is a notable fact that every democratic state convention so far held has declared itself in support of the present administration, and insists upon the renomination of Grover Cleveland.

THE Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R. Co. will run a special train from Detroit to St. Louis, to the national democratic convention, leaving Detroit at 4 p. m., June 6th, and arriving at St. Louis 8 a. m. June 8th.; one fare for round trip.

"THE whiskey-ring or the tariff must fall, which shall it be?"—Protection Organ. Resolved into the practical workings means, Shall we have cheaper whiskey, or cheaper necessaries of living? Let every sober, industrious laboring man give answer by his vote next fall.

"FREE TRADE would make three million men now employed in manufacturing, competing producers of food instead of consumers."—Protection Organ. Yes, and every one of them would produce from his little farm a better living for his family, without interfering with his neighbor farmer than he can now get out of any "protected" industry if he simply works for wages. Protected manufacturers do not pay the highest wages.

Congressman Ford: Sir, Congress has no right to take the part of a few manufacturers against the great body of consumers. But that is just what has been done. Our war tariff declares for high prices for the producer of iron; low prices for the producer of corn; high prices for the producer of glass; low prices for the producer of wheat. Our present tariff tax aims to secure a few manufacturers a disposal of their goods at a large profit. To do that their price must be raised. To raise their prices the supply of their foreign competitors must be diminished. To diminish the supply is to create scarcity. I would like to ask if the farmers of the west are more prosperous because they have fewer clothes? Are they better off because they must pay an enhanced price for the necessaries of life; because the products of iron, copper and glass are scarce and high?

Labor Protected with Rifles.

ANDREW CARNEGIE is a philanthropic protectionist. He protects his workingmen with Winchester rifles in the hands of Pinkerton's police. The police stand ready to shoot down any who attempt interference with the workingmen of the kind bearted Carnegie. From whom does he fear interference? Is he afraid of men who have wives and children dependant on them for bread, who have worked faithfully for him for years, and to whom he has given the choice of working 12 hours a day at severe and exhausting labor or be thrown out of employment, and, in many instances, be driven from their homes? It is because of such tyranny he invokes the protection of Winchester rifles and Pinkerton's police? The humane and generous Carnegie has lately bought a large estate in Scotland and according to the report of Stephen B. Elkins, the intimate friend of Mr. Blaine, the latter and Mr. Carnegie are preparing for a coaching tour in Europe. These two eminent advocates for "protection to American labor" find in each other an affinity, a sympathy in thought and a community of ideas which give to their friendship a peculiar flavor. The laws of our land have given to the foreigner, Carnegie, a protection by which he has acquired millions, and he in return "protects American labor" by exactions which drive it to despair. This he confronts with armed bullies authorized to kill. Is not "protection" exemplified by the contrasted conditions of Carnegie and his workingmen?—Grand Rapids Democrat.

The New Chief Justice.

In nominating Melville W. Fuller of Chicago to the vacancy on the Supreme bench of the United States, caused by the death of Chief Justice Waite, President Cleveland has made a selection that will give general satisfaction throughout the country. In this city, where Mr. Fuller's character and abilities are best known, the appointment will be regarded with especial favor. He has occupied a prominent and honored place at the bar of Illinois, and in the political counsels of the democratic party he has been a strong and conservative force for good.

Mr. Fuller's name was mentioned by the Daily News on the morning after Justice Waite's death, as among the few available lawyers in the northwest to fill the vacancy which it was then claimed should be filled from this section of the union. That the president has seen fit to give the northwest increased representation in the supreme court, is additional reason for congratulating the country on Mr. Fuller's appointment.

It may be taken for granted that the nomination will receive prompt and favorable consideration by the senate, for both Senators Cullom and Farwell have practically pledged confirmation in case Mr. Fuller's name was submitted. The supreme court will still remain republican by six to three.—Chicago News.

Indorsing President Cleveland.

Some republican papers still claim that Cleveland is losing ground as a candidate for re-election. It does not look that way. The democrats of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Iowa have elected delegates to the St. Louis convention, all favorable to Cleveland's renomination and the resolutions adopted most cordially indorse his message to congress last December and the policy of his administration of public affairs.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Bois Blanc Island is to have a $10,000 hotel.

A democratic newspaper is to be established at Grayling.

Grand Rapids wants a suburban postoffice on the west side.

The Freeman factory in Kalkaska is nearly ready for business.

Work has commenced on the T., A. A. & L. M. R. R. extension toward Frankfort.

The steamer Morley is to run between Traverse City and Elk Rapids this spring.

Prosecuting Attorney Clay of Kent county, has been removed for official misconduct.

The straits were cleared last Friday, and navigation is fully open. Fifteen vessels passed down Friday forenoon.

The postmaster and assistant at Newberry, Luce county, are in jail for a shortage of $1,200 in money order funds.

The democrats of Petoskey have rented Mitchell Hall until after election, and it will be used as headquarters, reading room, etc.

The first national bank of Stanton is closing up its business affairs. It will be succeeded by a savings bank association. J. C. Percival of Ionia will be cashier of the new bank.

The Roscommon News has enlarged to eight pages. Now if it will remove the ugly-looking advertisement from the margin over the head, it will be a pretty good looking newspaper.

The Cyclone, which C. W. Caskey had bargained for to put on the ferry route, burned at Cleveland Sunday night. Fortunately for Mr. Caskey, she was not to be delivered before May 10th.—Independent.

The Detroit electrical works gets the contract for building the Sault Ste. Marie street railway. Electricity is to be the motive power, $35,000 will pay for it all, and two miles of road must be done July 1.

In Judge Reilly's court last Friday, a jury gave Geo. W. Ayres a verdict of $2,500 against the Detroit Free Press. The libel was based on the reports of a shooting affair last November. The case will be appealed.

The first number of the New York Weekly Post shows a generous amount of the news of the day, besides an energetic discussion of the issue of revenue reform. Twelve large pages. Send for a sample copy to The Weekly Post, 208 Broadway, New York.

The body of a man about 60 years old was found last week in the woods about seven miles east of Muskegon where it had probably lain since last January. The remains were indentified as those of W. H. Lavender, an Englishman who had worked in Muskegon and left that place for Otsego Lake Jan 11th. and had not been seen since.

The Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic, the Minneapolis & Northwestern and the Aberdeen, Bismark & Northwestern railroads have been consolidated and will hereafter be known as the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie. This road will make a continuous route from Bismark to the Soo and will be operated as one road.

The death of President Dinsmore of the Adams Express Company leaves a peanut and candy vendor at Sault Ste. Marie in pretty affluent shape and at the mercy of the army of real estate dealers that infest the city. Ed. Rowers is the unfortunate Scotte and he ought to receive several millions from the dead man's estate, as he is his nephew and almost the only heir to the Dinsmore fortune of $20,000,000.

Not a dollar was cut from the Michigan river and harbor appropriations as they came from the committee in which representative Fisher had done such earnest work on behalf of the waterways of his native state, and the bill passed on Monday with all sails flying for Michigan. The Michigan delegation were all in their seats and voting to aid the passage of the bill. It needed a two-thirds vote, and it secured it, eleven votes from Michigan helping to swell the majority.

Gen. O. M. Poe of the United States engineer's office, has let the contract for dredging the harbor at Cheboygan to C. E. Mitchell, at 14 1-10 cents per cubic yard, and also the contract for removing all the rock in the "Soo" canal, to Hechler & Green. This contract calls for the drilling of 2,000 holes six and one half feet deep and two inches in diameter so that a cartridge one and three-quarters inches in diameter, containing three quarters of a pound of Hercules powder, can be used in each hole. The contractors furnish everything and get $4.75 per hole for drilling and blasting. They expect to finish at least 160 holes every twenty-four hours.

Selling staple Goods Below Cost.

Our attention has been called by A. T. Washburn & Co. to the following "true to life" statement taken from the columns of the New York Dry Goods Chronicle. Sensible people will do well to read it carefully.

"It was Canning, we believe, who said that the fault of the Dutch was that in buying they gave too little, and in selling asked too much." This of course will not apply to merchants of this country, where the competition is keen and close, particularly where business is done on so small a margin of profit.

"The way business is being done to-day, the merchant has to exercise as much care in getting trade as in selling his stock. His customers have to be angled for or some special bait put on the hook in order to catch them. He makes a leader of some staple article and sells it at less cost to bring customers to his place of business, so as to dispose of other goods on which there is a profit. The methods thus employed are at best of a doubtful character. Why should trade be conducted in this way? Do not the people see the hook no matter how nicely or well it is covered? Is it a safe and honorable way of doing business?

"To sell goods under cost may attract customers, but will the use of such devices enable merchants to hold their trade or pay their bills? We think not. Business is getting so low days that the margin of profit is very small indeed. The custom of having leaders in almost every line has become so general that Chicago here and elsewhere now Cummings the leading journals to see what is offered, on leaders they are marking a run on some line of staple goods. The merchants both wholesale and retail, are the cause of making leaders of staple goods at less prices in some cases than the cost of manufacture, thus making it up in some other department. The principle is all wrong. It has wrecked more houses than it has made successful. It creates an unnatural and unhealthy stimulus to trade.

"Bargains, when bought as bargains and which yield a profit, are all right, but staple goods for which the market prices are known by every merchant, when sold at a loss, do not benefit the firm who makes such sale, because other sellers invariably meet the cut.

"This we see frequently illustrated in this market. Within an hour after one jobber offers a standard brand of muslin or prints under price his competitors follow suit, so that really no one is benefited, not even the customer himself, because the loss is invariably made up in some other line of goods with which he is not familiar.

"The keen, intelligent customer is never attracted by a 'leader' offered him to buy the leader, knowing that if he buys the other goods he needs, he will likely pay as much as he would where he usually does his trading. However much customers may like bargains they are always attracted by low prices. It is not that they object to say where they can buy the cheapest, but they are often afraid to rely on their own judgment, unless they can see the incentive for selling under the market values.

"As a rule good customers generally deal where they have confidence in the honesty, integrity and judgment of the merchant, and are willing to pay a fair, reasonable profit. The honorable dealer who does a strictly legitimate trade very rarely cuts the prices of staple goods, on which the profits at best are very small, unless he has erred in judgment in buying too much stock, or when the season has been unfavorable to trade by reason of its bad weatheer."

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.

(STANDARD TIME.)

Season of 1888

Steamer NORTH STAR,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBOOY.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDERBOOY.

Going North every morning, except Sundays, Charlevoix 7.00, leave East Jordan 8.00, Cross Town 8.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sundays—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

WANTED!

One or two good men with team to work, either on shares or by the job, two good Farms.

Farm for Sale.

If you want to buy a good farm at a bargain, on **Easy Terms**, apply to the

BANK OF CHARLEVOIX.

Dry Goods!

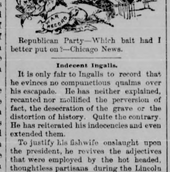
Carpets and Notions.

We have in stock now one of the most complete lines of **DRY GOODS** ever brought to Charlevoix, consisting of **FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS, DRESS AND TRIMMING SILKS, LADIES' READY MADE UNDERWEAR,** and in fact everything usually found in a first class Dry Goods Store. Call and examine the goods and get the prices at the leading Dry Goods House.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

B. SEE.

A QUESTION.



Republican Party—Which bait had I better put on?—Chicago News.

Indecent Ingalls.

It is only fair to Ingalls to record that he evinces no compunctious qualms over his escapade. He has neither explained, recanted nor mollified the perversion of fact, the desecration of the grave or the distortion of history. Quite the contrary. He has reiterated his indecencies and even extended them.

To justify his lubricious onslaught upon the president, he revives the rude adjectives that were employed by the hot headed, thoughtless partisans during the Lincoln campaigns. But even if this were a warrantable precedent, there is no analogy. No member of congress, no high official in opposition to Mr. Lincoln ever referred to him by the opprobrious names Ingalls so boisterously enumerates. Indeed, during Lincoln's first troublous term, Mr. Hendricks, the Democratic leader in the senate, was the constant adviser of his political adversary, and never alluded to him odiously in any other than the most decorously respectful terms. But even if Democrats had so far forgotten good manners, to say nothing of the amenities of the senate, the things men did and said in the passionate controversies of war times would not be adopted by a self respecting public man in the normal discussions of a time of peace.

But we shall watch with interest the denouncement of this crusade of black guardism. Ingalls is proud of his inspiration. He defiantly announces his leadership in a campaign of malignant and dirt throwing. He invokes the remnants of the army that filled up our armies during the civil war to unfurl the banner of mendacity—to carry on the crusade of defamation. To his cooing call he welcomed the describer, the bounty jumper, the banner bearer, the skulker who manned the camp kettles, the sutlers' stores, the peaceful purlieus of the commissariat, the grand guard that tarried hen roosts and clothes horses, the leather lunged squadrons of the hustings, the patriots for revenue, who, like John James Ingalls, sat securely in the civilian pale of our armies—all these will joyfully accaim his leadership and begin the new warfare that bodes no danger, that risks no bullets.—New York Star.

GEO. W. MILLER,

The Leading Clothier of Charlevoix County,

Will next week tell about that new stock of goods just placed on his shelves. In the meantime come and select your

New Spring Suits.

Grand Opening

AND

SPECIAL SALE

AT

ALICK ROSENTHAL'S

ON

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 10th, 11th, and 12th.

As the weather was stormy last week, and by request of the Majority of our Customers, we are going to give all Another Chance to get the Bargains we are offering, by extending the dates of our opening and Special Sale to Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. Largest stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING and

CARPETS,

Ever before brought to Charlevoix, and at lowest prices. We are going to give special prices on those days to introduce our new goods.

Everybody Come and See

The Grand Opening, whether you buy or not.

ALICK ROSENTHAL,

Lewis Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

At Cochran's Dog Store You will find

Honey and Glycerine,
Sulphur and Tar,
Eaman's Ear's. I ween,
Best that there are.

Thistledown, Jacquemont,
Oatmeal and Rose,

Flaxseed, Aloha, O!
How the list grows.

Dominoes, large and white,
Now we will make
A box for a quarter, bright,
This, "takes the cake."

Toilet Soaps of the Choicest Kind.

TO TROUT FISHERMEN!

We have just received an assortment of

TACKLE

FOR TROUT FISHING.

☞ Call and Examine.

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & ALABASTINE.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS, by buying of

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS

Lowest Prices

AND

BEST GOODS

MAKES

SUCCESS.

PLOWS, HARROWS,

AND FIXTURES.

Tinware, Hardware,

BARB WIRE

NEW COOK AND HEATING STOVES.

Job and Tin Work.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

THE JOURNAL

CHARLEVOIX, MICH., MAY 10 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb. 25c.
EGGS, per doz., 15c.
POTATOES, per bu., 75c.
WINTER APPLES, per bu., 60 @ 80c.
WHEAT, per bu., 80c.
OATS, per bu., 40c.
HAY, per ton, 12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, dre weight, per cwt., $3. STEERS, $4 @ $ 50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.50@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c @$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

☞For wall paper go to Perry Weed's.

☞Perry Weed takes the lead in wall paper.

☞For first-class blacksmithing go to J. W. Kirby's. 27y1

A dense fog o'erspread this region yesterday afternoon.

The North Star commenced carrying the mail last Saturday.

The North Star arrived down from South Arm Friday afternoon.

Geo. W. Cook's stage barn has been added to the telephone exchange.

☞"Geo. W. Beaman has the largest assortment of wall-paper in town.

☞Perry Weed has the finest and most complete stock of wall paper in town.

Bert Mason is building an addition to his store, to give him more storage room.

The ladies cleared about nine dollars at their "crazy social" last Friday evening.

The schooner F. M. Smith took a cargo of cedar at Carpenter's dock last Friday.

Time cards of the Friant and North Star in another column. They will run the same as last year.

Wm. Ferguson is fitting out the schooner Mockingbird this week, and will sail her this season.

Operations on a small scale are beginning at the factory, preparatory to a steady season's run.

Burns, Stevens & Co. received a wind mill on the Priant Monday, to be placed on their livery barn.

Stockman & Iddings call attention to their tackle for trout-fishing; also to their paints, oils, and brushes.

The steamer City of Grand Rapids goes to Chicago for a new wheel before beginning her summer business.

About twenty of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Crmickshank gave them a pleasant surprise party last evening.

The steambarge Westover arrived Friday from Bellaire, and will tow to St. Ignace for iron ore, for the Ironton furnace.

The contract for building the Marion town hall was let last Friday to Warren D. Thompson for $900. To be completed by Sept. 1st.

Jos. Swails has the schooner Peoria nearly ready for business. With the new timbers, new plank, etc., she is considered as good as a new boat.

The Norwood Lime Kiln Band will repeat their entertainment at Atwood on May 11. The entertainment at Norwood gave no general satisfaction.

The steamer Lou Cummings came over Tuesday morning, on her regular trip to Beaver Island. It is understand she is to call here three times a week.

M. W. Savory who served the first year and a half of his apprenticeship in the JOURNAL office, is now junior partner in the office of the Brighton Citizen.

The Friant commenced regular trips between Harbor Springs and East Jordan on Monday morning. She will run on the same schedule as last year.

L. E. Allen has word from Michigan City that a dredge is to be sent down here to dredge our river. She is expected in a few days, and work will begin at once.

On Monday Martin Butler was arrested for a failure to support his family. The matter was settled before Justice Kent, by a bond being given for their support one year.

On Monday morning Chas Chaloupka's saloon was decorated in mourning,—the liquor signs being painted over black, and a rosette of red, white and blue, attached to the sign post.

Although stormy weather prevailed during A. T. Washburne & Co's opening they report an unusually good trade and are made happy by the many compliments they received during that time.

J. A. Gellick is laying a new hardwood floor for his saloon building and will have the place fitted up bright and clean for a restaurant. The tax he has historically paid for the city, he will spend in improvements to his own property.

Byron See comes to the front this week with an enlarged advertising space, and an enumeration of his stock will convince anyone that he intends to keep in the front of the procession in style, quality, and price.

The office and dining room of the Fountain City House have passed through the ordeal of paint and paper, and offer a pleasant welcome to the weary and hungry traveler. When Mr. Ball gets through, the house will be in excellent trim for summer business.

Jos. Beauvais has thirty new clinker boats ready for the spring opening and is better than ever prepared to meet the demand for first-class boats.

The tug Alice Campbell was on Saturday launched from Washburn's yard. Capt. Penfold has given this boat a thorough rebuild, inside and out, and she goes into the water practically as good as a new boat. Capt. J. E. Carter will have command this season, and Capt. Penfold returns to Frankfort this week, to look after his interests at home.

On account of the storm last Friday and Saturday, Alick Rosenthal's "opening" is continued to Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week. His elegant draperies and lace goods are rare bargains. His stock of dress goods is of the latest styles, and is not excelled anywhere. The ladies are enthusiastic in praise of his entire display.

Last week we mentioned the fact that Geo W. Miller was in Chicago buying new goods. He returned on the City of Charlevoix with a full assortment of clothing and goods for nishing goods, and the shelves and counters are piled full. The customers who cannot be suited in style, quality and price, in a stock so large and varied, is indeed hard to please.

One of the worst nuisances in this town is the great number of gates hung so as to swing over the sidewalk. They are not always kept shut, and to run against one on a dark night almost knocks a person stiff. The council ought to pass an ordinance compelling them to swing toward the lot and away from the sidewalk, or in some manner prevent their obstructing the walk.

Speaking of the bird's-eye view of Charlevoix, as painted in the cabin of the steamer City of Charlevoix, the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, in a late issue, says: Nature seems to have chosen this spot as a haven of rest from the cares of business and summer heats, and a single glance at the painting referred to is sufficient to create a desire to go a-summering at once, and hasten to the point it so charmingly represents.

Seymour Bro.'s new steamer Petoskey was in port Saturday evening. We did not see her, but she is reported to be a very fine boat. She is designed for speed, has powerful machinery, every modern convenience, and her trial trip was in every way satisfactory. She has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will no doubt have many friends in northern Michigan ports. She will stop at HURD's dock in Charlevoix.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Earnest Beauvais is home from Grand Haven.

George Weaver arrived Tuesday from Reed City.

Leslie Giddings started for Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday.

George Sherwood left on his hand and carpenter tools a sling now.

C. W. Sutton is settling his family in Charlevoix for the summer.

J. L. Bird returned from Ohio on the Petoskey, Saturday night.

F. F. Wood and wife returned home last Saturday from their trip south.

Mrs. Robert Gregory of Norwood township, died Sunday evening.

Mark Miller of Coldwater is the guest of the Aldrich family this week.

F. J. Meech arrived home from the Grand Rapids convention this morning.

W. A. and Miss Florence Smith went to Chicago on the City of Charlevoix.

Mrs. Geo. Bates went to Winona, Minn., last week, where Mr. Bates is at work.

John Cooper arrived home from Ludington last Thursday, in good health and spirits.

John Wagner left Sunday evening for a visit among friends in the south end of the state.

Mrs. Abbie T. Washburne is home from Chicago, the guest of her son, A. T. Washburne.

Mrs. S. K. Bagley started Monday for Grand Rapids with her daughter, Mrs. G. W. Reed of Stanwood.

D. C. Loveday's new brick building in East Jordan is said to be the finest building in that town.

Dr. Crouter started Tuesday afternoon to attend the democratic convention at Grand Rapids.

R. W. Kane is brightening up his knowledge of agriculture by looking after his farm and fences in Eveline.

Mrs. W. H. Cooper and child arrived on the City of Charlevoix from Milwaukee for a visit with her parents.

S. E. Watson, of Grand Rapids, was in these parts last week looking after Michigan Bell Telephone interests.

P. B. Wachtel who has been in Washington all winter returned to his home in Petoskey to resume the duties of supervisor. Mr. Wachtel's next position will be representative in the state legislature from this district.—Cheboygan News.

Bernard.

May 8.—Plenty of wet weather.

Spring work is rushing.

Fall wheat is looking quite good in this section.

Miss Ella Trimble who was attending school in Charlevoix, is at home again.

Mr. Rodney Bogart who got his leg cut some time ago is still confined to his bed.

Mrs. Robert Gregory died Sunday evening after a long illness. The funeral occurred here Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Gregory leaves a husband and little son and a host of relatives to mourn her loss.

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX.

The Staunch New Steamer of the Northern Michigan Line.

Last Thursday afternoon about five o'clock, the staunch new steamer City of Charlevoix arrived at this port direct from Chicago, and was welcomed by several hundred of our citizens, notwithstanding the rain poured down in streams. The band welcomed her at Emery Bro.'s warehouse, and as soon as she reached the dock people began to get on board. The officers gave a courteous welcome to the people anxious for a first glimpse of the inside of the elegant new steamer.

The City of Charlevoix is one of the finest equipped steamers of her size on the lakes. Her cabin is a model in point of construction and arrangement. The saloon presents a striking array of delicate tints, while the staterooms give an assurance of comfort not excelled by any of the larger passenger steamers on the lakes. The panel under the skylight at the head of the cabin has a sketch oil representing in perspective the harbor entrance and two lakes of Charlevoix, with a pleasing glimpse of the city itself. In the ladies cabin is another beautiful painting representing the City of Charlevoix at sea.

In size, the City of Charlevoix is about thirty feet longer than the old Champlain and correspondingly wider. She has staterooms accommodations for nearly one hundred passengers, and can carry 800 tons of freight. Particular attention has been paid to the firehold and engine-room, and the former is pronounced by experts to be absolutely fireproof. In appearance at sea, and in every quality which goes to make a first-class boat, our people have reason to feel proud of our namesake.

Owing to the rain she could not display theset of colors costing about $150, which was presented to her by the village, whose name she bears, but got a chance to hoist them for a few minutes before diarr.

The captain of the City of Charlevoix, Ira Bishop, is a veteran commander of lake passenger steamers, having for years held a position in old Northern Transportation Company and brought out the steamer Champlain. Mate Thomas Wood; steward, Edward Bassett; clerk, John Murray; engineer, John McCffrey.

The Northern Michigan Line is prepared better than ever to give Charlevoix people safe and comfortable transportation, for passengers and freight to Milwaukee and Chicago; and if the officers of these boats maintain their present reputation for sobriety and good judgment, the line will increase in popularity with our people.

Growing Industry.

An industry that has grown to considerable proportions in our midst without getting into the papers, is the greenhouse and floriculture of F. J. Leech. We know that he was busy with seeds and plants, but did not realize the extent. Attention was called last week to the fine array of beautiful flowers used in the decoration of A. T. Washburne & Co's store, and this suggested a visit to the greenhouse yesterday afternoon. His house on the south terrace is filled with a choice assortment of the most beautiful plants and flowers for the season. Already about one hundred geraniums have been sold or engaged for delivery this spring, and he has about one thousand verbenias in pots, five hundred begonias in various stages of growth, fifty to sixty varieties of fuschias, and all the finest cryasanthemums, ready for this spring's delivery, besides numerous others not here enumerated. During the present season, the house will be more than doubled in size, and a boiler set for steam heating. The yards are now being prepared for outdoor plants, and the entire lot on the north side of the street is to be filled with plants and flowers. Mr. Meech recently imported a large assortment of rare bulbs and seeds from England and Germany, and expects to be ready by next season to do a general business in this line. To supply our home gardens, Mr. Meech has nearly 3,000 tomato plants, now ready for setting. Lovers of flowers will appreciate this opportunity to get the latest and best, without the trouble of starting and caring for them during their early growth.

Congregational Church.

Sunday morning, May 13th, Rev. J. S. Smithson will occupy the pulpit. It has been the privilege to hear with profit our welcome brother, returned from his beneficent work in the east and south. Sunday evening, "The Greatest Name," by the pastor.

Rev. A. O. Dowes has been granted a vacation of four weeks. On his way east he attends the Congregational State Association at St. Joseph, to read a paper on "The Inspiration of the Word and the Worker." May 14-18. During his vacation the pulpit will be supplied by Rev's Smithson, Cate and Lee of Traverse City, Kern of Bellaire, and others of like celebrity.

Custom House Open.

The custom house is opened for the season. The impression is abroad that this year it was permanently closed, but this is not true. Charlevoix was included in an order last fall permanently closing several ports, but an influence was brought to keep this office open, and a slight misunderstanding on this account is the cause of the office here not being open sooner. It is now open, however, and vessel men will govern themselves accordingly.

Boyne.

BOYNE, May 7.—The merry waves of Pine Lake are dancing gleefully o'er its blue depths to break in ripples along the shore, for the last of the ice disappeared on May 5th.

N. J. DeBar started last Saturday for the Soo, having obtained a building contract at that place. His wife and son Earnest, who have lately returned from the south part of the state, will follow him in a few days.

Miss Ella Baker, who resorted in our town several summers and has been a resident for the last two years, left Wednesday for a visit to relatives in southern Indiana.

A log arrived last night and pulled the Clara Belle out of the sand in the river, and she now lies at the dock ready to wood up in the morning.

F. M. Abraham returned last Saturday for the summer from his old home near Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent the winter.

Rev. J. R. Robinson, of the Indian Mission, Petoskey, conducted the quarterly services of the M. E. church at Boyne Falls on Saturday and Sunday. He also held services at the Methodist church in this place on Sunday evening to a crowded house.

The second convention of Charlevoix county W. C. T. U. will commence in this place to-morrow; a good attendance is hoped for.

George L. Griffin returned from Pennsylvania last Wednesday. He brought a wife home with him.

Wednesday morning the safe containing the Upright stationery was removed from the drug store to the store of R. R. Perkins, he having purchased them from E. F. Allen.

The shortage in the accounts of the township treasurer of Evangeline was paid over to its proper custodian on Wednesday morning, and the matter is, of course, adjusted. "The quality of mercy is not strained, it droppeth as the gentle dew from heaven, it blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

Eveline.

IRONTON, May 8.—The first thunder storm of the season May 3d.

Mr. Delbert Crocker who cut his foot so badly some time ago, is able to be at work again.

Mr. A. Box has purchased the Hick's property at Ironton.

The North Star made her first trip to Charlevoix May 4th.

George McMullin has given his house a coat of paint, which greatly improves its appearance.

Mr. Fairburn has purchased twenty acres of land of James Reed and will move on it this spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Sheldon have taken a gentleman boarder for twenty-one years. He weighed nihe pounds.

The new ferry boat arrived here last Monday.

The first cargo of ore arrived here last Sunday on the Westover.

Quarterly meeting services were held at the M. E. church at Ironton Sunday last. There will also be meetings at the same place this week.

Burgess.

BURGESS, May 8.—Ezra Furguson has moved back on his farm.

George Blythe is busy improving the looks of Dr. Lewis' farm.

Mrs. W. T. Dake is slowly improving from her recent illness.

Mr. I. S. Webster left last Wednesday for Chicago to take his position on the steamer Japan.

Mrs. Hale has been spending a week among her neighbors and looking after her farm and getting some improvements made on it.

School commenced in district No. 6 yesterday, with Miss Keat of South Arm, as teacher.

People are very busy plowing and sowing grain, and making gardens, fully up to time with our southern counties.

All dinners and houses all upside down is the prevailing order of the day.

T. W. Solter has on a fresh supply of groceries.

Mrs. Thos. Sunderland is able to be about the house again.

Wilson.

May 9.—Farmers are sowing grain, chopping and building fences. Every indication of spring.

The social for the benefit of Elder Towne netted about $8.00.

Elder Grover preached at the school house on Saturday evening. We understand he intends soon to go south.

George Berger of Chicago, representing the Presbyterian Mission Society, is organizing Sunday schools in this vicinity.

Miss Mary McMillan is stopping at the Commercial House at present. Miss Anna Quye takes her place at J. R. Vance's.

We hear that Isaac Burton and family, also Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tyler, nee Georgie Kitson, will soon leave their departure for Indian Territory.

Mrs. Kuhns and daughter Blanches, are visiting at Mr. Hodges. They have just returned from Pennsylvania. Mrs. K's health is much improved.

Banks.

ATWOOD, May 7.—Mrs. Yettaw was buried last Monday.

A logging at L. Comps last Saturday.

Chilt and Clint Stafford raised their barn frame to-day.—54x30, 16 foot posts.

There were six jurymen instead of three, as reported last week.

Mr. A. Demas moved into Cy. Jolliff's house.

Mr. Dennis has rented Mr. Peter Blair's farm.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Hagerty desire to thank their many friends in Hayes for their kindness during the sickness and death of their son Jerry.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Full Line of

WALL PAPER

CONSISTING OF

White and Brown Blanks, Gilts, Ceilings, Borders and Ceiling Decorations

AT

G. W. BEAMAN'S

Drug and Stationery Store.

Spring 1888 Opening

This week and next, big drives in White Goods and Embroideries.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

CHARLEVOIX SCHOOLS.

Report for the Month Ending May 4th, 1888.

The following is the report of the Charlevoix public schools for the month ending May 4th, as furnished by Prof. H. M. Enos, principal:

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department, Mrs. Upright	69
Second department, Miss Mason	60
Third department, Miss O'Neill	44
Fourth department, Miss Nelson	44
Fifth, grammar section, Miss Gray	41
Fifth, high school, H. M. Enos	34
Total	292

NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	54
Second department	57
Third department	41
Fourth department	43
Fifth, grammar section	35
Fifth, high school	30
Total	340

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	909
Second department	1,020
Third department	773½
Fourth department	845½
Fifth, grammar section	745½
Fifth, high school	575
Total	5455½

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	28½
Second department	36½
Third department	21
Fourth department	12½
Fifth, grammar section	35
Fifth, high school	5
Total	138½

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	50.4
Second department	51.5
Third department	40.
Fourth department	42.4
Fifth, grammar section	37.5
Fifth, high school	28.9
Total	237.0

CASES TARDY.

First department	5
Second department	3
Third department	1
Fourth department	6
Fifth, grammar section	2
Fifth, high school	6
Total	23

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	96.96
Second department	94.73
Third department	97.56
Fourth department	98.59
Fifth, grammar section	94.74
Fifth, high school	95.46
Average	97.67

NUMBER OF PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY DURING THE MONTH.

First department	16
Second department	26
Third department	26
Fourth department	29
Fifth, grammer section	12
Fifth, high school	17
Total	149

Being 56½ per cent of number belonging.

Teachers' Association.

The Charlevoix Teachers' Association will hold the first meeting of the series of 1888, at the high school room in Charlevoix, May 11th and 12th, commencing at 7.30 Friday evening. Among the subjects to be discussed are the following: (1) Teachers' Institutes, their nature, how to use and how to improve them. (2) A plan for one month's work with language study. (3) Exercises outside the text book, how much, and why necessary. (4) Advantages of reading objects, and how most profitably taught. (5) A query box will be opened at each session. On Friday evening a spelling contest and also a pronouncing contest will be held open to all. D. E. McClure, of Harper & Brothers, offer books to the value of $2.25 to the winner in each contest.

Man Overboard.

Last Thursday night the steambarge Westover, from Milwaukee to Ironton, lost a wheelsman overboard in lake Michigan. He stepped to the side of the boat to get a pail of water and the night being wet and stormy, he probably lost his foothold and fell overboard. He shouted for help, and the barge was stopped and the small boat lowered, but he could not be reached before he was engulfed and his body could not be found.

THE DROSKY AND ITS DRIVER

The Hansom Cab of the City Founded by Peter the Great.

Cheap and Rapid Transportation—The Ishvoshtnik and His Habits.

Drosky-Riding, and Why It Is Popular with Young Men and Women.

The Russian Horse—The Imperial Postal Service—The Genuine Russian Bath.

[WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS, IN CHICAGO NEWS.]

Instead of Washington, Petersburg should be called the city of magnificent distances. It is a ride of three-quarters of an hour from the railway station to the hotels in the center of the town, and it is so far to almost every place the stranger wants to visit that he has neither the time nor the strength for walking. But he has the drosky, that curious vehicle that is found nowhere else, and street cars that take him anywhere and everywhere. Only the peasants use the street cars, however, and we were warned against using them because of the vermin.

The fares are very cheap—as cheap as the ferries in New York. One can ride from one end of the city to the other for 10 copecks, and the usual fare is 5—about 2 cents. But the droskies are quite as cheap when comfort is taken into consideration. I was about to take a street car one day to go to a shop a mile or so distant from the hotel, when the guide remonstrated and insisted upon a drosky.

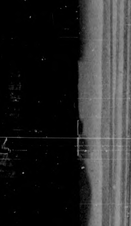
"But what's the use of taking a drosky," I said, "when the cars go right to the place?"

"It is about as cheap for the two of us," he replied, and so it was, for the cost of the journey, for two passengers, about a mile, was 9 cents, and we were hauled by a horse that would sell in New York for $500.

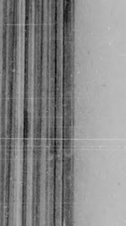
In no country in the world are there such cheap, comfortable, and rapid facilities for city transportation as in Petersburg, and nowhere can one find such splendid horses.

The drosky is an institution that ought to be introduced into the States. There is one in Washington, owned and used by Mr. Alex. Gregor, the Secretary of the Russian Legation, and it is a great curiosity, but they would be very useful and popular in all our cities, particularly if they could be drawn by Russian horses. There is as much fascination in riding in a drosky as in a gondola in Venice, and it is the first thing a traveler wants to do when he arrives in Petersburg. He will send his bags by the omnibus and go to the hotel in a drosky. It is a low vehicle, the floor being scarcely more than a foot from the ground, on four wheels not much larger than those of a wheelbarrow—a sort of a miniature victoria. The ishvoshnik, or driver, sits upon a high perch far above the heads of the passengers, who have a low, narrow, backless seat over the hind wheels. It is not uncomfortable, but the sensation at first is alarming, particularly when you are whizzing around a corner, for the drivers always go like mad, and you wish there was something to hold on to. You fasten your hand on the seat with a good grip, and cling to your your fellow-passenger, if you have one.

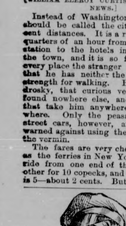
I should remark, by way of parenthesis, that when a gentleman is riding with a lady in Russia, in the daytime as well as after dark, in the principal thoroughfares as well as in the secluded portions of the parks, he always puts his arm around her waist. It is the custom of the country, and makes drosky-riding popular with young people—as popular as dancing—and causes no more remark than the attitude of a waltz in a ball-room—every one expects it. A little experience causes the alarm to wear off, and you become accustomed to let your body sway with the motions of the vehicle. I inquired if any one was ever thrown out of a drosky, and was told that such a thing never happened, and I think it is true, for I know my horse riding in them so drunk that I thought they would topple over the next instant, but they never did.



SHOP-KEEPER.



THE ISHVOSHTNIK.



THE ISHVOSHTNIK COSTUME.

A TARANTAS.

A PELDSHER.

HOW THE HORSES ARE HARNESSED.

The Russian Horse.

The horse that draws you and the driver who holds the reins are both Russian institutions, and you won't find their like elsewhere.

One can find poor horses in Russia, I suppose, but very few in Petersburg or the other large cities. They are tall, long-legged animals, with slender bodies and limbs, long silken manes and tails, the latter nearly always reaching to the ground, small heads, small feet, large, intelligent eyes, and necks arched like the chargers one sees in pictures of the Hedonins of the desert. I always thought such horses were the creation of the artists, but Russia is full of them. There is a familiar picture of wild horses fleeing from a fire on the prairies, with long manes and tails floating in the breeze, with eyes flashing fire and fury, and flecks of foam floating in the air from their lips and nostrils, and another of similar animals ridden by Bedouins with sheets wrapped around their heads and scimetars in their hands.

I have always admired these pictures as expressive of all that horses should be, but I never saw such animals alive till I went to Russia. There you can see a thousand that look just as if they had stepped out of that picture, on any street of the city, every day, many of them harnessed to droskies that you can have for 45 cents an hour. The ishvoshnik is always proud of his horse, if he has a good one, and treats him much better than he does his wife. Nearly all the time he is disengaged the ishvoshnik is either petting or rubbing his horse, and at intervals he brings out a little nose-bag from under the seat, to feed him oats or meal.

Habits of the Ishvoshtnik.

Not one in ten of these charioteers has a home, and not one in ten of these splendid horses knows the inside of a stable. They live in the harness, in the open air summer and winter, being always on duty, eating when opportunity offers, and sleeping in their droskies between drives. Every hour or two the driver takes a nose-bag full of oats from under his seat to feed his horse. Sometimes he takes a little meal, which connects the ends of the thills and looks like an exaggerated, badly formed horseshoe, is called the "duga," and underneath the apex, on equipages in the country, is fastened a big bell—sometimes two or three bells—which jangle so loudly that they may be heard a half-mile away. The purpose of the bell is to announce the coming of the horseman; to frighten away the wolves that invest the country roads, and to warn other travelers upon narrow and dangerous highways against collisions. The droskies in the cities are more formally decorated with bells, but they made such a din that the government issued an edict to abolish them. The speed of the vehicle is approaching a corner at a high rate of speed, and it never goes slowly, the driver announces his coming by a shrill, prolonged, prolonge tone like the gondoliers use at Venice. In the winter bells are necessary, for their sleigh-bells are noiseless and the ordinary speed is great.

A Whip Is Never Used.

I did not see one during my entire stay in Petersburg, but the ishvoshtnik keeps up a continual one-sided conversation with his fleet-footed partner, now encouraging him with tender, caressing epithets; now stinging him with sarcasm and taunts of scorn, and again hurling at the horse profane epitetes. The effect of the driver's voice is peculiar and powerful, and an observant rider will be interested in studying this old relationship. Now the stallion, and only stallions are used, "is precious to the soul" of the ishvoshtnik, or is his "tender dove," a few moments later he is accused of his sex and addressed in terms that cannot be printed here, and the horse seems to understand every word.

"Come, pretty pigeon, let go thy legs."

"Go! Go! pass the brute beside thee, my sweetheart; let not that worthless **vrtcka** kick dirt in thy eyes."

"Go swiftly, my beauty, and thou shalt have more oats than thy eyes have seen for a month."

"Thou art lazy to-day, thou son of my heart; wilt thou freeze in thy tracks here, starveling?"

"Look out for that stone there, little father; carefully, carefully; this road was not made for the Czar."

"What dost thou with thine eyes, accursed thing? Thy mother's colt ought to run in holes like the mice."

"Now speed thee, oh, kitten! for the passenger has promised me a ruble if thou makest haste!"

This sort of taunts and pet phrases takes the best care of himself he can. People seldom cross the street at a walk, unless it is deserted. They give a look in one direction, then in the other, and, gathering their skirts around them, run for their lives. Vehicles always have the right of way, and it is a popular tradition that the hospitals are established solely for the treatment of unfortunates who have been run over.

The costume of the ishvoshtnik is novel and picturesque. It is a long cap of blue cloth, made in the Tam-o'-Shanter style with a wide front-piece of soft leather, or a stiff silk hat about half the height of the ordinary "plug," a long blue shirt that reaches to his heels, and covers his high-top boots. Under that surtout or overcoat, which is bound around his waist by a belt, are supposed to be concealed all the world's treasures, among which one can imagine are several feather beds, from the dropsical appearance of the subject. His circumference is enormous; he fills up an ordinary doorway, and when perched upon his drosky he laps over the seat many inches on all sides. When you attempt to attract the driver's attention by poking him in the back with your cane or umbrella, you must use considerable violence, for the point will sink into his wrapping several inches before it reaches the sensible part of his frame.

The Imperial Post Service.

Travelers in the country where there are no railways usually prefer to make use of the imperial post service, which exists upon the principal lines of communication, and will furnish relays of horses at intervals of twenty or thirty miles. In order to obtain them, one must secure from the authorities a "podorozhnaya"—a formidable-looking document, which directs whom it may concern to assist the bearer on his way, to furnish him promptly with the number of the horses, from certain points to certain points, for a certain consideration, and must be paid in advance at the respective road stations. The "podorozhnaya" costs a considerable sum itself, which is devoted to the repair of the roads. Armed with these credentials the traveler applies to the nearest post station for a mettlesome, horse, and a vehicle known as a "tarantas," a sort of overgrown drosky, heavily and strongly made, with cross-legged stiff springs, and a general condition of discomfort. Sometimes the horses are very fine and fast; sometimes they are only ordinary, but their appearance is no test of their speed, for I have seen the most "ornary"-looking brutes gallop over a distance of twenty miles in two hours and a half without turning a hair. Horses that are driven three abreast, but often when the passenger is in a hurry, or the roads are bad, or the distance is great, four or even five are harnessed abreast. There is no tongue, or pole, but only a pair of thills, no matter how many horses. One is hitched in the thills and does the steering; two others are fastened to the axle or the whiffletree, and their traces are kept together by straps. Very seldom do they trot, but commonly go at a gallop mile after mile.

In the wider spaces it is much more agreeable, notwithstanding the cold. The sledge is much more comfortable than the wheeled vehicles, and one can sleep in a nest of furs that provided for the purpose, and often frost bitten, but a Russian thinks a little frost is good for the system after a mosquito bite. The latter would probably annoy him the more. He does not go to a fire to warm when frost-bitten but rubs the part with snow until the friction thaw it out, and no ill consequences follows.

But the natives of all classes are capable of enduring an almost incredible amount of heat and cold. They dress warmly in furs and flannels, but even such garments would not reconcile an ordinary man to the extreme temperature which sends the mercury down to thirty or forty degrees below zero, day after day and week after week, almost continuously from November till April. The Russians seem to be entirely excluded to as first cousin to the polar bear, and his habits and endurance seem to establish the relationship. He will drive a sledge across the bleak plains, with the wind howling at the rate of thirty miles an hour and the mercury at forty degrees below zero, and apparent discomfort, and he will take you to a village twenty miles off for the theater, or a house in which there is a reception, hour after hour, and dance with the girls the while, when the mercury is down to forty below zero.

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This extraordinary procedure is adopted as a cure for disease, as well as for the purification of the person, and is said to be effective. The upper classes have baths in their homes as we do, and have physicians of great skill to treat them when they are sick, but in the rural districts there are few doctors and medicine, and diseases are treated—sometimes cured—and wounds are dressed, either by what is known as a "Feldsher," or a "Znakharka."

The former is usually some old soldier, retired from the army, crippled or disabled by disease, and has some knowledge of surgery which he has learned in the barracks or the hospitals. He can set a limb with some skill, is familiar with the standard remedies for fevers and other common ailments, and understands the uses of ordinary physics.

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"Can you name another State showing eighty different varieties of timber and 5,000 square miles of heavily timbered land? And we are erecting one new wood-working establishment every two days. And, by the way, Arkansas produces more cotton per acre than any other Southern State. Poor old Arkansas!

"We have pine trees enough to make 100,000,000,000 feet of lumber, and last year the output of our mills brought in $20,000,000 and furnished our already over-taxed railroad lines with 100,000 car-loads of product, and besides we also made heavy shipments of logs to European countries via river to New Orleans. Unknown, idle, traduced Arkansas!

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"Isn't that rather a peculiar ring for a man to wear?" asked Mr. Madison Square of Mr. Broom Corner, as they met in one of those up-town cafes where they don't sell cafe.

"Dunno," replied Mr. Downes, gloomily. "I tried it on a girl and she broke my head. I think it was what she wanted."—*Puck.*

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"Him what?" asked an Indian of a visitor at the Central Park menagerie, pointing at a baboon that was swinging by his tail from a perch in the cage.

"Baboon," returned the gentleman politely.

"Ugh!" grunted the Indian, after watching the animal intently for a few moments, "half Chinaman, half cat!"

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THE HIGH TARIFF ON WOOLENS.

How Far a Forty Per Cent. Customs Duty Protects Manufacturers.

Mr. J. S. Moore, the well-known writer on tax tariff, revenue and cognate subjects, contributes the following to the New York *Times*:

When the President in his message called attention to the burdensome tax on necessary clothing worn by the people the cry of "free trade" was at once raised. Of course the "cry" was an omnipotent "falsehood," because the President did not recommend free woolen goods, but simply stated what is a fact—namely, that most oppressive taxes were paid by the people. When the Mills bill was published, which proposes free raw wool and a tax of 40 per cent. ad valorem on woolen fabrics, another "cry" arose from the protection and trust oligarchy. This time it was not exactly "free trade," but the proposal was holding toward free trade. But the most wicked, impertinent, and lying statement of the woolen protectionists is that a reduction of duty to 40 per cent. must reduce the wages of the hands employed in the woolen mills. Now, let me once more plainly and clearly prove that 40 per cent. ad valorem actually protects the home manufacturer of woolen goods.

I shall, of course, have recourse to the official returns of the census of 1880, and I beg my readers to judge these facts impartially. First, the returns of wages were given by the manufacturers themselves. Second, the year 1880 was a year of prosperity, when high wages were paid. Yet, in 1880 there were employed in the United States the following hands in manufacture of woolens:

Males above 16 years	75,464
Females above 16 years	26,614
Children	2,187
Total	104,265

The wages paid during the year 1880 in the above hands were $64,371,551. The material used amounted to $164,371,551. The total value of finished goods was $267,252,913. Now, if we deduct the $164,371,551 of material from the value of the finished goods—namely, $267,252,913—we get a balance of $102,881,362, and the wages amount to a little more than 62 per cent. The duty at 40 per cent. is a duty of 22 per cent. on foreign woolen fabrics, we virtually protect and pay the "total" wages paid by the home manufacturers.

If we give the woolen manufactures free wool and place them on a par with the English woolen manufactures the home woolen mills will be in a better world or should have the full advantage over the foreign manufacturers. But the Mills bill proposes free wool, and at the same time protection, or, in other words, to protect the home manufacturer to the extent of nearly double the wages he pays. And yet, in 1880 the duty was but 40 per cent. ad valorem, and it was a tariff without turning a hair. Now, I do not believe that there is abroad, but often when the passenger is in a hurry, or the roads are bad, or the distance is great, four or even five are harnessed abreast. There is no tongue, or pole, but only a pair of thills, no matter how many horses. One is hitched in the thills and does the steering; two others are fastened to the axle or the whiffletree, and their traces are kept together by straps. Very seldom do they trot, but commonly go at a gallop mile after mile.

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A Large Estate.

A broad land is this in which we live, dotted so thickly with thrifty cities, towns, and villages. And them all, with ever-increasing popularity and helpfulness, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, giving hope and health to the sick, where, there, is disease and poverty. Wherever there is humanity there is the best field for this superb American Remedy. Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, yields to it, if enough is the early stages of the disease. Chronic Nasal Catarrh yields to it; Kidney and Liver disease yield to it! If you want the best known remedy for all diseases of the blood, sold by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and take no other.

A Fact Book.

Scintillating with Sarcasm and Brilliant Thoughts.

[New York Letter.]

Chap. I. "The Sunny Land of Florida. Chap. II. "Overwrought" goes to Europe. Chap. III. "Has Recuperated" and Has Gone. Chap. IV. Has a row with his Doctor.

I have read a deal of sarcasm in my day, but I never read anything equal to the sarcasm contained in the above, the last-named book, written by one myself. I showed the manuscript to a friend, a personal friend, the "sister-in-law" of an august lady, and he gave you a synopsis.

"Sarcasm," said he, "is the cloak with which superficial physicians cover up a multitude of ill feelings which they do not understand, and do not much care to investigate. It is also a cover for sick stomachs and tongues. When they advise their patient to travel or that he has overworked his brain and is probably suffering from malaria, it is a confession of ignorance of disease."

"The patient goes abroad. The change is a tonic and he comes home hale and hearty. Consumptions, Fickle appetite, frequent headaches, severe colds, cramps, sleeplessness, irritability, tired feelings, and general dullness are the symptoms of a sluggish liver, and are the warning attacks of rheumatism which follow in its wake by regardless of all human feelings.

"It is muscular—in his back. Articular—in his joints. Inflammatory, no! how he fears it will fly to his heart.

"Now off he goes to the springs. The doctor sends him there, of course, to get well; at the same time he does not really want him to die on his hands!

"Has would but his business!

"Better for a few days. Returns. After the winter, neuralgia. Headaches. Bad blood; constipation; has pneumonia; goes to Florida. Sunny Land. Has a row with his doctor; is irritable; is irritable; is irritable. Is a bear; everything about him seems to go wrong; becomes suspicious; mutters aloud; talks to himself; talks to everybody and everything.

"Great heaven!" he cries, "why have you kept me so long in ignorance?"

"Because, I answer, I have tried your fare five years ago. I thought best to keep you quiet and let you die."

He dismisses his doctor, but too late! His disease has fastened on him.

"But him, what become of him?

The other day a well-known Wall street broker, who is a man of considerable means, who prevailed Knight's disease is becoming, two or my friends, I was informed by one of it. But it is not incurable, I am certain, for my friend, who was given up by all the physicians and recovery was impossible, is now in good health and attending to his business. This gentleman, formerly represented in Congress a district in Brooklyn. He knows, he appreciates and believes the value of that preparation, because his nephew, who is a son of Duncan Cox, Consul General, was pronounced incurable when the remedy, Warner's Safe Cure, saved his life. Sarcasm, I repeat, "I was very skeptical, but since taking that remedy he is well.

"I happen to know what it was that cured Mr. Cox's nephew, because I was with Mr. Morgan & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., when the order was sent for the safe cure.

"Well, I suppose I must be convinced, but I prefer the same means.

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"If, in my case, I should, I am yet enough of a believer in the medicine, because it has been made a peer solely by reason of its literary achievements is Lord Tennyson.

It is clearly seen in England, however, that the Sunny Land is a place for thoroughly well-fitted to be a powerful and practical physicians in these days. The idea of a man becoming a legislator for life, merely by right of birth, is a thing of the past, and a time when the masses of the people have learned that the Sunny Land is the Salisbury, a high Tory, and very tenacious of the privileges of his order, is in favor of making some changes in its composition. "We belong too much to the Sunny Land to be surprised at that, with respect to a large number of questions, we are all too much of one mind."

The reform of the House of Lords, indeed, is one of the questions of the day, and, as I said, the Sunny Land is not one of the questions that will probably come to a settlement, for the necessity of reform is perceived, there is an immense amount of conservatism to be overcome before the movement can be successful. Among the suggestions that have been considered are the creation of more life peers in order that more power ability may be secured, and all fields of knowledge and action may be represented, and the creation of territorial peers as a whole choose a portion of their number to represent them in the House. The House of Lords, if it should be reformed in two ways, would be made to be more in accordance with the spirit of the age, and, in the first place, it would be fitted to perform its task in the system of the English Government.—*Youth's Companion.*

Blessing Sacred Lambs.

There is a curious ceremony which takes place at Rome every year on St. Agnes's day—the blessing of the lambs the sacred lambs, whose fleece is used for the Pope's pallium. The lambs are provided by the canons of St. John Lateran. They are first taken in a grand carriage to St. Agnes' church, outside the walls, to be blessed; then driven to the Vatican, where they are formally presented to the Pope, and afterward given over to the care of some of the convents, where the nuns seen them till Easter, when the fleece is shorn and the sacred vestment made, while the flesh is eaten by the poor.

The ceremony we went to see was very short; two little white lambs, their fleece carefully washed and combed, were carried in, each tied with red ribbons into an open basket, on a correspondent of the *Times* of Greenville and Carnarvon are debaters who are not excelled by more than two or three of the greatest speakers in the Commons. Many of the peers, moreover, have served in the Commons, and have either succeeded to titles employed in the House of Lords, or have been created peers on account of ability or party services. Manufacturers, bankers, brewers and other business men have been raised to seats in the House of Lords, and yet science and medicine are unrepresented in the House of Lords, and they were carried back to their carriage, the people thronging round and seizing bits of wool as souvenirs, as they were taken through the congregation.

He Will See It Later.

Clerk—I worked off some of that pastel butter today.

Grocer—Indeed! Whom did you send it to?

Clerk—Mrs. Blank, around on Dash street.

Grocer—Great guns! Why, I board with her.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MORAL strength is the highest kind of health.

The British House of Lords.

A few weeks ago a young English peer, of high rank, was caught cheating in a horse race, and was expelled from the jockey club. He had entered a horse in a race, and in order, dishonestly, to make money, had directed his jockey not to let his horse win. This disgraceful incident happening to a man who, by right of birth, had the power to aid in the making of laws, has, it is said, called general attention to the defects of the upper branch of Parliament—the House of Lords.

It is not, indeed, the only incident which has taken place in recent years involving a peer in personal disgrace. At the present time a peer is lolling on the continent so as to be out of the reach of the law. Instances of peers being made bankrupts have not been rare in recent years, and cases of hopeless moral depravity, on the part of noblemen, have again and again been made public. In a body comprising between five and six hundred men, however, most of whom have been born to rank, and are peculiarly subject to the temptations of great wealth and luxury, it is perhaps not surprising that some should go wrong; that there should be extravagance, dissoluteness and dishonesty on the part of weak peers.

But the House of Lords also contains a large number of able, useful and upright men. Its Chairman of Committees, and its ablest debaters, are men who have shown a great deal of talent and pure personal worth. The house, not long ago, was found to contain twenty-one peers who had served as Viceroys in British colonies abroad; six who had governed large cities; twenty-three ex-ministers of the house, two ex-lord chancellors, two field-marshals, eight able judges, forty generals, and twenty-six admirals; and twenty-four who were or had been members of the Commons.

In political eloquence, the hereditary element seems not to be represented with the popularity elected lower house. The duke of Argyle, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Rosebery, the Granville and Carnarvon are debaters who are not excelled by more than two or three of the greatest speakers in the Commons. Many of the peers, moreover, have served in the Commons, and have either succeeded to titles employed in the House of Lords, or have been created peers on account of ability or party services. Manufacturers, bankers, brewers and other business men have been raised to seats in the House of Lords, and yet science and medicine are unrepresented in the House of Lords, and they were carried back to their carriage, the people thronging round and seizing bits of wool as souvenirs, as they were taken through the congregation.

A Hot Stomach Bitter?

Bottling up electricity so as to be able to carry it around and use it at pleasure is done with "Jersey lightning," is one of the modern marvels which stagger the average mind. A simple, popular explanation of the "storage battery" is not easy to give, to make it clear to the reader which has some knowledge of the correlation of forces and of the different forms of energy. But even the non-scientific may get some idea of "storage" of electricity if he understands that an electrical current has the power of decomposing metals and rearranging their particles. In this process whatever energy the electrical current possessed is absorbed or "stored" up in the new form, just as the sun's heat is stored up in coal. A storage battery consists essentially of metallic plates immersed in an acid liquid; through these is passed an electric current generated by a dynamo-electrical machine driven by a steam engine; a chemical change is set up which is continued until a state of chemical equilibrium is produced. If, now, the proper connections be made between the metallic plates—which are in two sets, positive and negative—a reverse action is begun, and the metallic particles resume their original form and compounds, and in so doing the energy originally derived from the steam engine is given off. Man is again given out for use in any of the many forms in which the electrical current might have been primarily employed, as in driving an electric motor or furnishing electric light.—*Chicago News.*

Poetical Preparations!

Pure, Potent, Powerful! Vital People Pass, Progressive People Purchase! Positive Pain Pacifier, Potent Physical Purifier, Powerful Pachyderm, Preserve Physical Powers, Produce Permanent Physical Perfection. Purchase, Prove!

RICHARD III. demanded another horse when his steed was killed in battle! Why had been riding him.—*Texas Siftings.*

VERDICT OF THE JUDGE.

Great Excitement In and About a Justice's Office at Chester, Mass.

For three years I have been troubled with a cough and a lame back. I have tried and got no relief permanently until I tried Dr. Wood's Pulmonic Syrup and Kidney Cure. The first bottle of each has relieved me wonderfully, and I shall never be without them. I have tried a great many other remedies, but none have given me such lasting relief as these. I have recommended them to many friends and getting, and for the last eight months I have not thought of my lame back, or coughing, thought nothing could be done for me. Lindsay, Ont., Canada, Feb. 1, 1887. I have been troubled with a cough and a lame back for years. It is to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now known to mankind. Dr. Wood's Pulmonic is the last trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure.

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

Ex. Rosebery, Dunsgan P. O., Canada Co., Ont., Feb. 1, 1887. My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, and I tried Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now twelve years old and sound and hearty.

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That Tired Feeling

Is experienced by almost every one at this season, and many people resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla to drive away the languor and exhaustion. The blood, laden with impurities which have been accumulating for months, moves sluggishly through the veins, the mind fails to think quickly, and the body is still slower to respond. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, makes the head clear, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling, tones the nervous system, and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is proven to be so vastly superior to any other sarsaparilla, or blood purifier, that one hundred and fifty times as much is spent in the manufacture of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of any other preparation of the kind. Nearly everybody needs a good spring medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is equal to any emergency. It accumulates in the blood during the winter, keeps up strength as warm weather comes on, creates an appetite and promotes healthy digestion. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will be convinced of its peculiar merits. It is the ideal spring medicine—reliable, beneficial, pleasant to take, and gives full value for the money.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring tonic, and I recommend it to all who have that miserable tired feeling." C. PARMELEE, 160 Bridge street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Make the Weak Strong

"My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had headache, a great deal pain in my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me so much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved. I say to others, try Hood's Sarsaparilla." G. F. JACKSON, Seneksey Station, Conn.

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

"I was troubled with Catarrh for many years. My wife urged me to take Sage's Catarrh Remedy. I have now been free from the disease for a year." W. H. HAYES, Ex-Sheriff, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from Catarrh, constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months I have not thought of my Catarrh. Everything I thought nothing could be done for me. Lindsay, Ont., Canada, Feb. 1, 1887. I have been troubled with a cough and a lame back for years. It is to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now known to mankind. Dr. Wood's Pulmonic is the last trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure.

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

Ex. Rosebery, Dunsgan P. O., Canada Co., Ont., Feb. 1, 1887. My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, and I tried Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now twelve years old and sound and hearty.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A WET HEN

THE ONLY CHICKEN THAT WILL LAY AN EGG WHEN SHE GETS HER FEET WET. Not a good egg, but a good egg. Not a good egg, but a good egg. Not a good egg, but a good egg. It is FELICKER, "a name familiar in every household," and the Felicker Egg Tester, Cost 10 "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker." Ask for the "FISH BRAND" and take no other. Sold everywhere. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, BOSTON.

**Silk

FARM AND GARDEN.

A VARIETY OF TIMELY TOPICS CONSIDERED.

Laying Out Farms Into Symmetrical Fields That Will Admit of Closest Economy of Money and Time in Fencing and Cultivating.

In laying out farms and in shaping fields the common rolling practice is to give them a square form or as nearly so as practicable, in order to economize fencing. A ten acre lot, for example, if square, will measure forty rods on each of the four sides and require for its entire inclosure 160 rods of fencing. By altering its form and making it twice as long and half as broad it will require 200 rods of boundary fence.

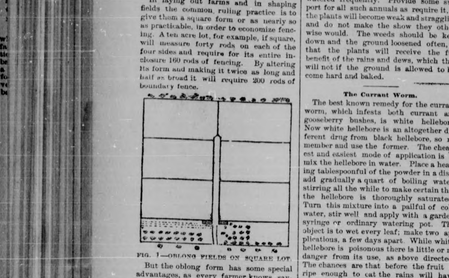


FIG. 1.—ONE HUNDRED PIECES OF SQUARE LOT.

But the oblong form has some special advantages, as every farmer knows, saving considerable time in plowing, harrowing and working with the cultivator. Country Gentleman, in commenting on the above, calls attention to the fact that in portions of the country like many of the western states, where the land has been surveyed into squares and right angles, it is easy to lay out farms in symmetrical fields, a form which may be adopted being represented by Fig. 1, where the fields are twice as long as wide, and every one is entered from the central lane or farm road through a gate. On the left of this road is a barn, orchard and long vegetable garden cultivated with a horse. On the right is a dwelling, cottage house and another fruit trees. The six principal fields may be brought into a convenient rotation of corn, barley, oats or peas, wheat and clover and timothy for two or three years in meadow and pasture.

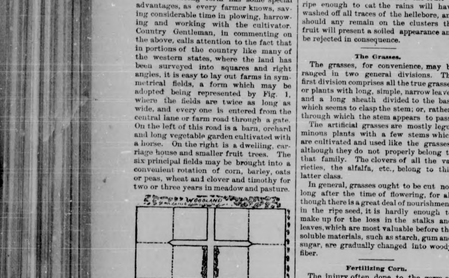


FIG. 2—SQUARE FIELDS ON A SQUARE LOT.

Fig. 2 represents a farm of the same shape laid out with square fields, which would obviously be less convenient than the one shown in Fig. 1.

When, from uneven, hilly land this symmetrical form cannot be adopted, the authority quoted from suggests that the plan may be modified or varied to suit circumstances. For instance, if a hill is in the way of the farm road, it may be made to deviate and to pass around it, shaping the direction of the oblong fields accordingly; and a deep depression in the land may be avoided in a similar way, or by turning to the right or left and securing a moderate grade.

Permanent Pastures.

Numbered with the many excellent papers read at the New York institute's meetings this winter was one by Mr. Gold, of Connecticut, on "Treatment of Permanent Pastures." In this paper Mr. Gold called attention to the important fact that land in which pasture grasses fed, whether closely or otherwise, has much to do with their permanency in value. It is possible to feed a pasture so closely as to dwarf the grass roots and kill the large growing species. Too light stocking favors the growth of coarse and useless vegetation, choking out sweeter and richer grasses. Dairy cows, unless fed some grain, impoverish pasture more than young stock or fattening animals. The fields are apt to be too fresh in June and too bare in August. Rather than these extremes, feed some grain or sowed corn in the scant season and do not allow pastures to run too sod in June. Pasture is often benefited by a change of the live stock kept upon it. Sheep will eat and destroy the white daisy and wild carrot. The tread of sheep has a marvelous influence on the physical condition of certain light lands. Horses may be profitably changed around with cattle consuming much rank growth that is refused by neat stock. Young cattle may be advantageously pastured in connection with dairy cows, which have a habit of injuring their time about the entrance to the pasture. It is well to have trees in the more elevated parts, that in escaping the animals to leave their droppings where they are most needed.

For a real permanent pasture we must cherish and retain the very best grasses that are fitted to the soil, the climate and the treatment our pastures receive. Sometimes plowing and reseeding is the only resort. But consider other remedies first. Cut the bushes, trees and destroy such weeds as can be handled without plowing. Drain and irrigate. Dress with lime or ashes, and do not expect very sudden improvement.

Flower Seeds.

A very common mistake in sowing flower seeds, as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium sized seeds like balsams, zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as portulaca need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of wood, or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get a firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier annuals may be sown where these are to grow, but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such annuals as require it, or the plants will become weak and straggling and do not make the show they otherwise would. The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

The Currant Worm.

The best known remedy for the currant worm, which infests both currant and gooseberry bushes, is white hellebore. Now white hellebore is an altogether different drug from black hellebore, so remember and use the former. The cheapest and easiest mode of application is to mix the hellebore in water. Place a heaping tablespoonful of the powder in a dish, add gradually a quart of boiling water, stirring all the while to make certain that the hellebore is thoroughly saturated. Turn this mixture into a pailful of cold water, stir well and apply with a garden syringe or ordinary watering pot. The object is to wet every leaf; make two applications, a few days apart. While white hellebore is poisonous there is little or no danger from its use, as above directed. The chances are that before the fruit is ripe enough to eat the rains will have washed off all traces of the hellebore, and should any remain on the clusters the fruit will present a soiled appearance and be rejected in consequence.

The Grasses.

The grasses, for convenience, may be ranged in two general divisions. The first division comprises all the true grasses or plants with long, simple, narrow leaves and a long sheath divided to the base which seems to clasp the stem; or, rather, through which the stem appears to pass. The artificial grasses are mostly ligneous plants with a few stems which are cultivated and used like the grasses, although they do not properly belong to that family. The clovers of all the varieties, the alfalfa, etc., belong to this latter class.

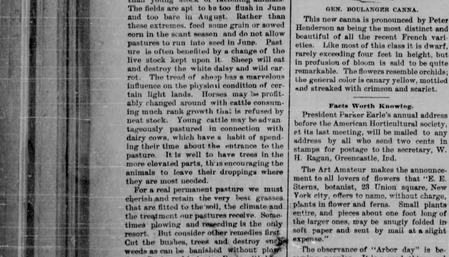
In general, grasses ought to be cut not long after the time of flowering, for although there is a great deal of nourishment in the ripe seed, it is hardly enough to make up for the loss in the stalks and leaves, which are most valuable before the soluble materials, such as starch, gum and sugar, are gradually changed into woody fiber.

Fertilizing Corn.

The injury often done to the germ of the seed corn comes from contact with manure applied at planting time. Decomposed stable manure or well rotted compost will not generally do harm. Cotton seed meal seems to be very hurtful to small seeds, as we have learned at some cost in our gardening operations. In applying all concentrated manures, it is generally best to drop a little on each side of the seed corn as planted, not nearer than two or three inches. We prefer always to apply, at least, some portion of the fertilizer at the time of depositing the seed corn, and very close at hand, so that the young plant may be supplied at once with nutritious and soluble food, and pushed into vigorous growth from the very beginning.—Southern Cultivator.

A New French Canna.

Among new things in the floral line is "Gen. Boulanger," a French canna.



GEN. BOULANGER CANNA.

This new canna is pronounced by Peter Henderson as being the most distinct and beautiful of all the recent French varieties. Like most of this class it is dwarf, rarely exceeding four feet in height, but in profusion of bloom is said to be quite remarkable. The flowers resemble orchids; the general color is canary yellow, mottled and streaked with crimson and scarlet.

Facts Worth Knowing.

President Parker Earle's annual address before the American Horticultural society, at its last meeting, will be mailed to any address by all who send two cents in stamps for postage to the secretary, W. H. Ragan, Greencastle, Ind.

The Art Amateur makes the announcement to all lovers of flowers that "E. B. Sterns, botanist, 23 Union square, New York city, offers to name, without charge, plants in flower and ferns. Small plants entire, and pieces about one foot long of the larger ones, may be snugly folded in soft paper and sent by mail at a slight expense."

The observance of "Arbor day" is becoming popular. It is a good thing and ought to be encouraged.

The National exposition opens in Augusta, Ga., Oct. 10, and closes Nov. 3. Circulars can be obtained on written application to the secretary, Dr. J. H. Alexander.

It is told that President Head, of the International Range association, and others of the cattle trust, have made a contract with the French government to supply the French army with 150,000 cattle annually.

The American Magazine for May.

In the May number of the American Magazine there will be a remarkable discussion of a question of vital importance to every American citizen. Two years have passed since the brave policemen of Chicago were cruelly murdered by the Anarchists. Two years, and neither the United States nor any single state has enacted a law looking to the prevention of a recurrence of the horrible deed. The people seem seem to have settled into a sense of security and safety not warranted by the circumstances.

During these two years the Anarchists have not been idle. Secretly, stealthily, they have spread their pernicious doctrines, formed branches of their baneful order, and laid their plans with the utmost care to prevent another failure.

Their leaders are not ignorant men, they are fanatics, with brains—the most dangerous class in the community. Many of them are in the secret commission and are willing to die for victory. They have counted the cost, and will fire the mines they have laid under our cities, even if they themselves are involved in the common ruin.

In this article the infernal plottings of these men will be brought to light. Their schemes will be laid bare. The author with terse and powerful diction, describes scenes that will cause many a heart to throb and a blanch many a face.

He shows us that we are treading on a volcano whose hidden fires may at any moment break out and overwhelm us. He forces upon the reader a reality most awful to contemplate and too frightful to endure.

If not already too late, the author would by this article arouse in the public sentiment that will compel our rulers to make such laws as are needed for the protection of the country and its families, for the very existence of our social system. It is a powerful and timely argument, exposure and appeal. God grant it may not pass unheeded nor be too late to accomplish its object.

The author is a prominent army officer who is well known in literary, military and social circles, and many will recognize the writings of one whose pen is as powerful as his sword.

A Democratic Magazine.

Belford, Clarke & Co., New York, announce that in May they will issue the first number of a monthly magazine, to be devoted to politics, fiction, poetry, general literature, science and art. The new monthly will be under the editorial charge of Col. Don Piatt and in politics will be distinctly democratic. It will give independent support to the democratic party and the present administration. The department of fiction will be a special feature; a complete novel will be published in each issue. There will be no illustrations and the price will be 25 cents per copy.

Ward off the First Attack

Of any disease and you need never fear a dangerous condition. If those who are troubled with dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Pain in Side and Back, Constipation, Excessive Flow of Urine, Insatiable Thirst, Loss of Strength, Loss of Blood, would use *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure*, they would not be overcome by such sickness, for they not only cure Diabetes, Bright's Disease, &c., but prevent them by removing the first symptoms. Large bottles $1.00. Sold by G. W. Beaman. may

Health will Follow

The use of *Parmelee's Hop, Iron and Buchu Bitters*. This remedy cures all blood diseases arising from Stomach, Kidneys or Liver, and as a general Tonic it is far ahead of anything before purchased by the public. This preparation is purely vegetable in all parts except the Iron, and the combination of these three wonderful drugs cannot fail to produce wonderful results. In large bottle 50 cents. For sale by G. W. Beaman. may

Worse than Heathen.

Are those parents who allow their children to suffer with Worms when 25 cents will buy a box of *Parmelee's Santonine Worm Candies* which will immediately cure the child and remove the worms by dissolving them. Do you know the symptoms? Peevishness, sudden starting in sleep, bad breath, great desire for food day and night. Be wise and leave nothing to regret. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Beaman. may

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—A pure medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure almost any form of disease. Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice and Kidney Diseases will disappear before their use, and a general improvement be experienced. Health and strength will be restored. Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness and Melancholy give way to Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts and $1 per bottle at Dr. Crouter's Drug Store. 8

Clear and Beautiful.

After using *Hamilton's Oriental Balm*, the skin will have a fresh, clear and beautiful appearance. Entirely free from Tan, Freckles and all blemishes. It is so perfectly harmless that it cannot fail to please the most fastidious. We recommend it to all the ladies. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. may

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The Round or "Official" Calling.

"I shall be glad when these foul fresh fool years are over," said the wife of an official in high position in the executive branch of the government to me, "and we can go back to our home in the country. I prefer a quiet, domestic life to all this round of official calling. Washington is not my home, and my interests are not here." In saying this she but uttered sentiments I have often heard others express. More than one of the president's official household came to Washington upon his request, feeling it to be a duty they owed to the administration and to the Democratic party. A well known commissioner at the head of one of the great departments in this city said to me a few days ago: "I should not hold my present position through another administration, no matter who is elected president. It doesn't pay. It is all of an annoyance. I cannot afford to stay. My private business is suffering, and I want to get home and attend to it. It isn't altogether fun, honor and a good time presiding over a department as cabinet officer or acting as the head of a bureau, or even as a chief clerk."—Washington Cor. New York Graphic.

They Know Ingalls.

A St. Joseph paper editorially announced Senator Ingalls as a candidate for the presidency. When a friend ordered him the paper, with a question or so on the subject, he replied that he was engaged at the extraordinarily low prices at which ladies' hose were delivered in St. Joseph—4 cents for stockings of extra length. He believes that the women of Missouri have no excuse for going barefooted when they can buy stockings at such prices." He stops at this point and signs himself 'your friend, John J. Ingalls' but the letter is clearly intended to be shown to husbands, fathers and brothers who vote and influence the vote of their kinsfolks in the reach of their wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts of the fact that Ingalls delegation to Chicago. Mr. Ingalls has no distance as a lover, or wooing, but they understand him out in Kansas.—St. Louis Republican.

Ohio Republicans Embarrassed.

The Republican managers in Ohio are in agony over their bankrupt state treasury. They cannot get permission to struggle with the problem by themselves. During the last state campaign this paper frequently pointed out that they had driven the state over the verge of bankruptcy, and they denied it as the wicked professed to be indignation, but was really a weak vituperation, more they openly confess the fact. They want the state to borrow $1,000,000 to meet current expenses. Let the responsibility rest where it belongs.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Getting Badly Scared.

Some of the Republican organs seem to be sorely frightened at the alleged candidacy of Judge Gresham for the Republican presidential nomination. They are already striving to force him out of the race.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Fish City one of the oddest towns in the country, having no existence except in the winter. It is situated on Saginaw bay—not on the shore but literally on the bay—and is a collection of board shanties built upon the ice. This season it contained 1,000 houses, and 1,500 men. One of men who do the winter fishing for pike, pickerel, lake trout and whitefish, and he says that the ice forms on the bay their construction is begun. The fishermen live in their shanties all the time they are built until the breaking up of the ice in the spring forces them to abandon them. There is a door in each hut, and in the floor a trap-door 20 inches square. When this is raised a hole of the same size is discovered. At the side of this the fishermen sits all day and a great part of the night watching for his game, which he captures by a dexterous use of the trap. From 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 pounds of whitefish are caught from the bay each winter.

A sort of phenomenon was discovered in Harbor Springs while driving piles. The men had sunk a 20 pile, would rebound after going a certain depth. It even raised the huge hammer weighing seven tons. Thinks there was gas in the bowels of the earth there, the citizens proceeded to drive a pipe down to the other rebounding a depth of 75 or 80 feet it was found that they had struck a flowing vein of pure spring water, sparkling and bright, of sufficient volume to supply the whole town and therefore sufficient to distribute it in all parts of the village which will be of inestimable value, both for culinary purposes and for fire protection.

Every woman could find both pleasure and profit in reading The Woman's Magazine. A certain sense of hominess pervades its pages, a personality you do not often find. There is a wide range of subjects presented of practical interest to women. No number repeats any other. There is always something fresh and charming. And none more so than the Easter number now before us. We will not mar your pleasure by even a list of the contents, but when you have sent 10 cents to D. Lothrop Company, Franklin St. and Rollins St., Boston, Mass., and have it for your very own, you will say we told the simple truth. Prove us.

In Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. Hoffman, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abcess of lungs, and pronounced by consumption incurable. Commenced using Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made." Sold by druggists.

Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had a cough that would not let me sleep. My Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by the doctors, am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Dr. Crouter's drug store.

Quick, Lasting, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County. Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

Bargains

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The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

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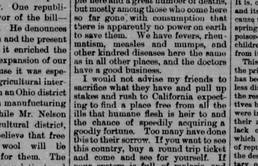

We have now one nice Thoroughbred BULL CALF, six months old, He is a dandy. Also, several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Taking Effect Sunday, May 27, 1888.

GOING NORTH.

Mackinaw Express, for Mackinaw and intermediate points, 7:00 a. m.

Mail, for Mackinaw and intermediate points, 12:05 p. m.

Accommodation, for Mackinaw and intermediate points, 5:00 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Mail, for Detroit and intermediate points, 10:40 a. m.

Accommodation, for Detroit and intermediate points, 6:45 p. m.

Night Express, for Detroit and intermediate points, 11:00 p. m.

Sunday Express, for Detroit and intermediate points, 5:00 p. m.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 5.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit, 3.30 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.

Jackson, 10.30 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.

Toledo, 11.55 p. m. and 4.45 p. m.

Buffalo, 4.15 a. m. and 4.40 p. m.

Cincinnati, 6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.

THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 5.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit, 3.30 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.

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O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect Oct. 1887.

Leave, going north, 8.18 p. m., 2.05 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m., 11.00 p. m.

†Daily except Saturday.

NAVIGATION OPEN.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND STEAM NAV. CO.

Palace Side Wheel Steamers

For Detroit, Port Huron, Sand Beach, Oscoda, Harrisville, Alpena, Cheboygan.

LEAVE ST. IGNACE

Wednesday, 10.00, A. M.

Saturday, 10.00, P. M.

Regular service will be resumed soon between Detroit and Cleveland daily except Sunday at 10.00 P. M.

E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A.

A. J. Mudge & Son,

GROCERS,

SECOND DOOR NORTH OF POSTOFFICE,

Charlevoix - Michigan

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

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The New York Evening Post

WEEKLY EDITION.

In accordance with its traditional policy of opposing unjust and unnecessary tariff taxation, the New York Evening Post will begin about the first of May to issue a weekly edition in paper, having for its principal aim the presentation of the tariff question.

This question has become the paramount issue in national politics. The existence of an actual surplus in the treasury estimated to exceed $140,000,000 on the 30th of June, 1888, and the further accumulation of money at the rate of $100,000,000 a year, threatens business interests, and a direct incentive to wasteful and corrupt expenditure in the appropriations of public money.

We attention of the people having been strongly drawn to this subject by President Cleveland in his last annual message, the most able, and the most decisive utterance on the dangerous condition of public affairs that has been increasingly felt in all parts of the country.

The Evening Post holds that the tariff should be reduced and reconstructed in order

(1.) To reduce the revenue to the needs of the people needless burdens on the necessaries of life and on the materials of our manufactures.

(2.) To remove the artificial stimulus to growth of our manufactures, which restrict our foreign trade, and which put them out from the markets of the world.

(3.) To remove the artificial obstructions to the free exchange of commodities, which restrict the free exchange of commodities between the people of this country and those of other countries.

(4.) To remove the causes of social discontent, by trying to every man the whole of his earnings to the benefit of any other class to secure similar benefits.

(5.) To destroy the monopolies now multiplying all over the country under the name of Trusts, under shelter of the tariff.

(6.) To diminish the temptation to bribery and corrupt and labor free to seek their highest reward.

(7.) To remove from congress the corrupting influences of a never-ending scramble for favors and advantages, under the tariff, to particular classes, which can be given only at the expense of the rest of the community.

(8.) To expose the false and growling lies that the American people, with the richest land and the greatest natural resources that the sun shines upon, cannot earn their living without a tariff to tax the other half of them for them.

Careful attention will be given to the news of the day throughout the world, but the intention is to make a first-class weekly paper with the special purpose of emancipating American industry and the American people from unnecessary taxation.

The subscription price of the weekly Evening Post will be one dollar per year; as it will be furnished only to those who shall by their subscriber remitting that amount before July 1, 1888, in advance, no per cent will be allowed on clubs of 50 or more. Sample copy sent to any address on request. Address,

THE EVENING POST, 208 Broadway, New York.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 253. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1888. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

Entered at the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., as second class matter.

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G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 109, meets every Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 299, meets every Wednesday evening, in Oak Fellows' hall.

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The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

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CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

POLITICAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Most of the republican delegates who went to Grand Rapids shouted for Alger because they thought they must, but to their friends the wind was expressed that Blains would be the next candidate. So far no other state has expressed a first choice for Alger.

The Chicago Herald completed its seventh year May 10th. The Herald is without exception the handsomest daily paper in this country, and the conservatism in its editorial and business management has given it an enviable standing among the readers and advertisers of the northwest. We can recommend the Herald to all who want a first-class daily newspaper.

The Lansing city council is a fine specimen of democratic rule and has the casting vote. On the night for the election of subordinate city officers one republican purposely absented himself, and as the charter calls for a full board at the night of election, the absence caused a deadlock in the proceedings from 8.00 in the evening until the next afternoon, the democrats remaining in their seats until the marshal could find the absent member. After his "resurrection" a full set of democratic officers were elected.

One democrat, so far, has made a speech against the Mills tariff bill—Foran of Ohio. He declares his dissent from the spirit and purpose of the bill and denied that it was such a measure as demanded the united support of the representatives of the party. It would prove destructive to the prosperity of the country. One republican has spoken in favor of the bill—Nelson, of Minnesota. He denounces the protection system and the present tariff because while it enriched the few it prevented the expansion of our industries and because it was especially unjust to the agricultural interest. Mr. Foran is from an Ohio district which is interested in manufacturing and wool raising, while Mr. Nelson represents an agricultural district, where the farmers believe that free salt, lumber and wool will be about the best thing for them. The views of such representatives contained by the whims of their constituents.

Inspiration of the Moment.

As I was about to have put pen on paper I am reminded of a story I heard of a celebrated orator and his inspiration. He was asked what plan he adopted in preparing his speeches. He replied: "I have a very excellent one always, and always mean to follow it, but the red in this document, and I have just to let the boys loose on them, with the advice to do their worst, and I do it is with myself. I have an exalted idea of the ability of the gentlemen I have prepared, and I intend always to do my best to live up to the reputation I have chosen for myself." Inspiration is a gift

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

FRESH FROM THE WIRES.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Habitable Globe.

—Relating to Politics, Religion, Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Other Topics.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Seven Persons Perish by the Explosion of a Car-load of Dynamite.

A CAR-LOAD of dynamite and one of giant powder blew up a train of freight-cars at Leacock, Pa., causing the loss of seven lives and injuring about twenty-five persons, three of whom will die. Twenty-one houses were demolished and glass was shattered for miles around. The scene presented an appalling sight, the debris of the freight-cars and the houses, together with here and there little heaps of ashes and charred remains of the dead, disclosing a frightful picture. So great was the upward force of the exploding powder that the wheels and axles of the cars were thrown a distance of two hundred yards, and one axle fell through the roof of one of the houses on the lower street on the hill above. Traces of the debris may be found a quarter of a mile away. One of the train men was blown several rods, but was not badly injured. Loss, $75,000.

TWO-POUND HAILSTONES.

Many People Killed and Injured by Their Fall in India.

DISPATCHES from India announce that Delhi and Moradabad had been visited by disastrous hail-storms, about 150 persons having been killed. The hailstones were flat and oval in shape and some of them weighed as much as two pounds. At Jacobabad, in Bengal, twenty persons were killed, 300 severely injured and 2,000 houses were destroyed by hailstones.

Base-Ball Record.

THE national game has been fairly launched for the present season. Popular interest has by no means abated, and every indication points to a most successful season. The following table shows the standing of Monday of the clubs of the four leagues in which Western readers are interested:

League.	Won.	Lost.	American.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	11	2	Cincinnati	12	4
Boston	8	3	Louisville	11	4
New York	8	4	Brooklyn	11	5
Detroit	7	4	Athletic	8	5
Philadelphia	5	3	Baltimore	7	6
Pittsburgh	5	6	St. Louis	5	8
Indianapolis	2	8	Pittsburgh	4	8
Western.	Won.	Lost.	Cleveland	3	8
Des Moines	9	0	Columbus	4	9
Omaha	4	1	Washington	1	9
St. Louis	4	1	Bloomington	3	7
Minneapolis	3	2	Quincy	2	7
Atchison	2	2	Burlington	2	7
Milwaukee	2	2	Rockford	1	7
St. Paul	1	3	Springfield	1	7
Minneapolis	1	3	Decatur	0	8

Flashes from the Cable.

MR. PENDLETON, the United States Minister to Berlin, has fully recovered.

THE league branches of Limerick, Ireland, have condemned the papal rescript.

A WAX figure of Gen. Boulanger in a shop window in Berlin attracts constant attention from crowds.

VICTORIAN SARDOU, the dramatist, in an interview said he thought the French Republic would soon be broken up.

ERICSSON are the Russian has three corps of soldiers upon her western frontier. Opinion in London is that Russia intends showing an aggressive eastern policy.

Condensed Dispatches.

WILLIAM McCOY, on trial at Wilkesbarre, Pa., for the murder of Thomas Brennan, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

DUNCAN McDONALD, of Cape Breton, the last known survivor of the battle of Waterloo, in which he fought under Wellington, has died and is buried at Sydney, in the province of Nova Scotia in 1853.

AN expense package containing $41,001 in currency, shipped by the American Exchange Bank of New York to the Treasury in Washington, was found to have been strangely converted into brown paper by the time it reached its destination.

JOHN DEAN was murdered at Helena, M. T., in 1870. His slayer has remained undiscovered. Mrs. M. A. Eckert, an old resident, died recently, and before her demise confessed to her nurse how the crime was committed.

THEY ALMOST FOUGHT.

Congressmen Brumm and Bryce Nearly Come to Blows in the House.

THERE was a scene of excitement in the House on the 5th inst., after Mr. Woodburn, of Nebraska, had closed his remarks on the tariff bill. He had incidentally recorded that Lynch in Pitt street, New York, had appointed to the British minister for having entertained the Prince of Wales, and had referred to Congress in regard to the judicial murder of an American citizen in England. Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, followed at Woodburn, said the statement as to Hewitt was false, and Lynch was a man who was well known to most members of the House. Mr. Bryce, gesticulating wildly, shouted that it was a lie, and he was prepared to do anything on the Republican side rose to his feet, and Mr. Brumm (Democrat) Pennsylvania, was loudly called to order. Bryce at first was inclined to be pacific, but changed his mind when he saw the excitement he had created. Brumm, in his place at Bryce, said Hewitt acknowledged the lady to be one of his friends and apologized for it. He said that if Bryce desired it he said he would go to the cloak room with him and be ready to answer to his call whenever the two could be standing within arms length and shaking hands. Bryce said he was satisfied and was so polite that they would come to blows. Mr. Cox, the Speaker, said the House of Representatives would not be a place for a duel, and he was sorry that such a thing had occurred. Bryce and Brumm parted on this friendly footing.

FIRE at San Diego, Cal., destroyed the stores of S. G. Hopkins, hardware; Charles Hamilton, groceries, agricultural implements, etc., and Frederick Hamilton, hardware, and slightly damaged other stores. The total loss was $150,000; total insurance, $85,000.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

FOLLOWING is the public debt statement issued by the United States Treasurer on the 1st inst.:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$250,044,050
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,000,000
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	19,206,500
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Total	$1,084,874,062
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	2,275,187
Interest	175,761
Total	$1,085,325,010
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,737,306
Certificates of deposit	10,585,000
Gold certificates	94,607,520
Silver certificates	194,879,891
Fractional currency (less $6,935,369 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,964,064
Principal	$659,773,781
Principal	$1,669,097,791
Interest	7,746,487
Total	$1,676,844,278
Less cash items available for redemption	34,955,323
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
Total debt less available cash	$1,541,888,955
Net cash in the Treasury	$34,955,323
Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1887	$1,491,622,655
Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1888	1,519,968,155
Decrease during the month	$28,345,500
Decrease since June 1, 1885	94,255,655
CASH IN TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates not actually outstanding	$99,962,000
Silver held for silver certificates	19,488,891
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit	10,585,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unclaimed	34,414,372
Fractional currency	6,964,064
Total available for reduction of debt	$171,414,327
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt	71,414,327
Fractional silver coin	23,126,229
Minor coin	1,000,000
Total	25,126,229
Certificates held as cash	19,488,891
Net cash balance on hand	19,244,962
Total cash in treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	$97,368,576

TREASURY CLERKS were on the rack on Monday, the 5th ult., the name of Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, to be Chief Justice of the United States Supreme court, the Washington special to the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says:

When the nomination reached the Senate, by a singular coincidence, Minister Pirlo and Senator Gray were sitting together on one of the sofas. The nomination was immediately made the subject of general whispered comment throughout the Senate. Mr. Pirlo was the nominee's most ardent friend and most earnest advocate from every standpoint. Mr. Fuller's qualifications and fitness were urged upon the Republican side of the chamber, while the political friends of Mr. Gray urged the selection of Minister Pirlo. Mr. Gray and Mr. Pirlo are both of Chief Justice as a political office from Mr. Cleveland, but he has been twice offered it at different times by the President of the United States, and has declined it. Mr. Pirlo is a member of the Commission of Public Buildings, all of which he declined. It is understood that he and Senator Gray worked together not talking seriously.

THE EASTERN STATES.

THE New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion elected Gen. Schofield Commander.

THE Massachusetts Supreme Court has denied a rehearing of the case of Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson, who in November pounced on the head of the murder of Arthur Freeman, for her divorce law. This means that Mrs. Robinson must hang unless the Governor and Council commute the sentence to imprisonment.

THE experience of the New York elevated railroads as defendants in damage suits emphasizes the importance of securing right of way either by purchase, lease, or condemnation proceedings. Large sums of money are being quietly paid out by the Manhattan people in settlement of claims, as recent decisions of the courts establish the fact that damages can be collected for loss of rental buildings in the past and in the future, and for all damage to the property itself, besides punitive damages for trespass in the original invasion of the streets.

THE strike at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works at Braddock, Pa., has been declared off by the Knights of Labor.

THE WESTERN STATES.

WILLIAM GARLAND, of Lafayette, Ind., one of the oldest hardware merchants in that State, has made an assignment. His assets are $7,000; liabilities unknown.

A STORM of wind struck the little village of Lacona, in Warren County, Iowa, demolishing a two-story building used as a store and burying in the ruins a farmer—Leonard Wilson. He was dead when taken from the ruins. Two other men were slightly injured. Several buildings were unroofed.

A CHARTER has been filed at Topeka, Kan., for "The Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley," the farmers' trust. The capital stock is $20,000,000, with shares at $10 each. The charter is signed by citizens in fourteen States and five Territories.

HOOVER & ALLENCY, merchants of Youngstown, Ohio, have failed, with liabilities of $300,000 and assets of $200,000. The Second National Bank of the same place, which held considerable of the paper, was forced to suspend.

ALBAN O. MYERS has been committed at Columbus, Ohio, for contempt of court in publishing objectionable articles during the railway street forgery case. He was fined $500 and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. An appeal was taken.

ON the farm of the Widow Freers, near Arlington, Neb., occurred a horrible catastrophe. Fire broke out in the barn, and when citizens reached the spot two hours later they found in the ruins the charred remains of seven human beings, distributed among the burned carcasses of the live stock. The entire family, consisting of four adults and three children, has been burned to death, probably in the attempt to rescue the cattle from the burning stable.

FIRE destroyed the Los Angeles Cal., Cracker Company's block and one dwelling, causing a loss of $65,000, with but $16,000 insurance. John Schultz, a watchman, is supposed to have perished in the flames.

AT Lacrosse, Ind., in the trial of Henry Augustine for the murder of Samuel Brown, one of the jury became insane, flaxy up the two fellow-jurymen were going to murder him, and not improving, the Judge dismissed the jury.

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THE SOUTHERN STATES.

AT Summerville, Ga., Henry Pope, colored, who was to have been legally executed, but had been reprieved by the Governor, was taken from the jail and hung by a mob, regardless of the respite.

GEORGE MOORE, a tiller, shot and killed a deputy marshal at Warner, Alabama. Officers from Jacksonville, received Monday in the caboose of a freight train, with the intention of taking him to Birmingham, the caboose was detached and the prisoner taken out and hanged and riddled with bullets.

A CYCLONE passed over the eastern portion of Ouachita County, Arkansas. It struck Joseph Herron's place, wrecked his house, and destroyed his fencing, but no lives were lost. The storm traveled from the southeast to the northwest, and its track was about 150 yards wide. Trees were twisted and torn from their roots and buried almost like straws. Damage is also reported at S. Blake's and other places in the neighborhood.

JOHN L. BLACK and Samuel Black, brothers, who went from Alabama nearly thirty years ago to Nevada, and had acquired a large amount of real estate in Virginia City, had a quarrel which resulted in the death of the former. Two shots rang out in a building which the brothers owned, and then Samuel came staggering from the house with an iron wrench in his hand, went to the Sheriff's office and surrendered. His brother's body was found in the house with the front part of the skull broken and with a bullet wound. Samuel claims that he killed his brother in self-defense.

AT New Orleans, C. W. Moore, President of the spurious "Honduras Mining Company," H. Y. Mulles, Vice President; and J. W. Quary, the Secretary and Treasurer, were indicted by the United States Grand Jury for devising a scheme to defraud.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

THE Chinese are not wanted in Australia. The Governor of Melbourne has called on the landing of 268 immigrants brought from Hong Kong.

AT Loughrea, Ireland, William O'Brien, member of Parliament and editor of *United Ireland* of Dublin, was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Mr. O'Brien appeal from the sentence. The offenses act by advising the people in a proclamation issued by the Irish National Land League, which proclaimed the most brilliant abuse of the Land Act, and the most personal feeling entertained for Mr. Fuller as lawyer and his ability to do the work of the Democrats or Republicans.

How Mr. Fuller Received the News.

(From the Chicago Times.)

"I didn't expect it, and I didn't want it, I am so surprised that I can't think of anything to say. What it means to my partner, I can't tell, but it means the place, and I didn't believe all the Democrats in the Pacific Railway Commission would be willing to see me appointed." Thus spoke Mr. Fuller, the Democrat, who was appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme court, to a reporter of the Times. "The chief justice's salary is $10,000 a year, I believe, I don't know." Mr. Fuller's law partner, Mr. Gray, said:

"I am not a Democrat, or any Democrat in office," replied Mr. Farwell, "but I will tell you what I think. If you will consider I believe it will get every Republican Senator to vote for it. Fuller is a Democrat, but he is a lawyer, and he is a gentleman. He is a lawyer and gentleman of the highest character. I know him well. I know his ability, and I know that he will give our Supreme court a good name. I know that he will give the Republicans no cause to be ashamed." Asked what the president would do for Democrats if he should do this, Mr. Farwell said: "I don't know what he will do, but I know he will do what is right." Asked if he would be in favor of the appointment of a Democrat, Mr. Farwell said: "I am not a Democrat, but I know Fuller, every man of them, and I know that he will do what is right. He is a Democrat."

Mr. Farwell was asked if he thought that it was a wise thing for all the Democrats in the Senate to vote for any one, and he thought Mr. Farwell would have to endorse such a man.

Washington special to Chicago Tribune:

The Democrats that brought about Mr. Fuller's appointment were various. The immediate cause of the nomination was the Democratic caucus of last night, at which Mr. Fuller was endorsed without trouble. They did not go to Mr. Cleveland for the name, but they did represent that his name would be one that the Senate would confirm without trouble. They did not go to the White House, but they did represent that his name would be one that would be acceptable to other citizens of Illinois without distraction of factions. Mr. Cleveland was not in Washington when the caucus was held. The President is continuing Mr. Fuller. "Well," replied Senator Farwell and Cullom that he would be the White House to urge the President to appoint Fuller, "I don't know what he will do, but I know he will do what is right." Asked if

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 17, 1888.

FOR CASH IN ADVANCE.

To induce the payment of subscriptions in advance, in cash, we offer until July 1st the JOURNAL at the following reduced prices:

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Will the friends of the JOURNAL give us a lift now?

THE type-founders association recently raised the price of all kinds of type about twenty per cent.

TOWNS along the Mississippi river and its tributaries are flooded with high water, and great damage has been done to property.

HON. W. R. BURT of Saginaw is receiving a boom for the nomination as governor on the democratic ticket, and so far there appears no tangible opposition.

GEN. L. G. RUTHERFORD of Hart presided as chairman of the state convention at Grand Rapids, and during his short speech on taking the chair he suggested the name of John C. Black, commissioner of pensions, for second place on the national ticket.

THAT President Cleveland will have no opposition in the St. Louis convention is incontestibly shown by the enthusiasm with which the democrats are indorsing him at their local conventions. He is the "first, last and all time" choice of the party. Whatever feeling against him may have at one time existed among certain elements of the party has wholly disappeared.

Democratic State Convention.

Charlevoix county was represented at the convention at Grand Rapids last week by G. W. Crouter of Charlevoix; H. S. Newson, of Hayes; F. E. Boosinger, of East Jordan; and E. Shay, of Bay Springs.

Dr. Crouter was made chairman of the ninth district caucus, which met on Thursday morning, and nominated the following district vice-presidents, committee men, and delegates:

Vice President—Moses R. Dunning, of Manistee.

Member of committee on permanent organization—P. or Jackson, of Antrim.

Members of committee on credentials—C. J. Robinson, of Lake.

Member of committee on resolutions—L. N. Keating, of Mackinaw.

Delegates to St. Louis—A. V. Mann, of Muskegon, W. P. Nisbett, of Mecosta; alternates, Geo. Wilson, of Mason; Fred Judson, of Oceana.

Member of State Central Committee—R. R. Barker, of Manistee; L. J. Law, of Wexford.

At the convention Thursday afternoon, I. M. Weston of Grand Rapids, Geo. L. Yaple of Mendon, H. H. Chamberlain of Borrion, and Peter White of Marquette, were elected delegates at large; and R. A. Montgomery of Lansing, L.G. Rutherford of Hart, Frank A. Dean of Charlotte and I. C. Holden of Saginaw were successively elected alternate delegates at large.

The resolutions are quite long, and will probably be given in full on our ready-print next week.

The following is a full list of delegates and alternates as nominated in the several district caucuses, and approved by the convention:

First District—Edwin Haag, Rufus W. Gillett. Alternates—Frank E. Ashley, J. W. Fryer.

Second District—I. H. Salsbury, Lenawee. Chas. E. Wattson, Washtenaw. Alternates—Geo. W. Stimson, Monroe; C. P. Cook, Hillsdale.

Third District—John G. Parkhurst, Branch. Col. Hugh Riddle, Jackson. Alternates—R. J. Frost, Calhoun; A. D. Baughman, Eaton.

Fourth District—Harvey G. Sherwood, Berrien; W. G. Howard, Kalamazoo. Alternates—Frank W. Lyle, Allegan; Lester W. Baker, Van Buren.

Fifth District—Thomas F. McGarry, Ionia; Jas. Savidge, Ottawa. Alternates—Joseph Stevenson, Kent; J. C. Knapp, Allegan.

Sixth District—Byron G. Stout, Oakland; E. M. Wilsons, Livingston. Alternates—Josiah Buckbee, Genesee; W. M. Stevens, Ingham.

Seventh District—Alexander McAlpine, Saginaw; Fred W. Hubbard, Huron. Alternates—Abraham Smith, St. Clair; A. M. Clark, Sanilac.

Eighth District—Freeman Estey, Isabella; J. S. Crosby, Montcalm. Alternates—Jerome Turner, Shiawassee; Mason Anderson, Midland.

Ninth District—A. V. Mann, Muskegon; Wm. P. Nesbitt, Mecosta. Alternates—Geo. Wilson, Mason; Fred Nellson, Oceana.

Tenth District—Joseph Turner, Bay. J. Mann Pier, Crawford. Alternates—Judge W. H. Sharpless, Iosco; C. W. Perry, Clare.

Eleventh District—A. Finnigan, Missaukee; A. J. Scott, Houghton. Alternates—C. A. Parker, Ontonagon; Jas. Gallagher, Mackinac.

Youthful Political Ardor.

The great hope of the Republican party this year is a combination of standard oil, tin lamp, lampwick, and youthful enthusiasm. A tremendous importance is attached to the small boy and a torchlight. The Republican club idea castly has the call with the grand old party over all other campaign expedients

The result of the Republican club convention in New York some time ago was the formation of a great national league of Republican clubs, and since then the work of organization has been actively going on all over the country. A Mr. Foster, who fills the honorable position of president of this league, has just returned to New York from his "extensive tour of the west," and a Republican paper of that city notes with much satisfaction the success of his work. "Mr. Foster's opportunities for observation were unrivaled," and he reports "that the movement is making the most satisfactory progress." In all the cities that he visited he "found the same hopeful condition of things," and he believes that the number of clubs that will be organized for the coming campaign will greatly exceed the league's most fervid expectations.

There is a great deal of ardor in the young Republican. He is not crushed by defeat nor daunted by the gloomy hues of the Republican future. Even the teaching of observation that, in the event of party success, it is only the few gorgeous fellows who ride horseback and gallop fiercely up and down the line that get the offices, is no discouragement to his patriotic bosom. He is always ready to shoulder his torch and to walk, though the walking be bad, and to perform to the full extent of his lung power the required amount of hurrahing. The Republicans, no doubt, will turn out some tremendous processions. There will be a mighty rallying of the hosts, the streets will glow with burning kerosene, and the nights will resound with outbursts of enthusiasm.

But, although they may outdo all previous brilliant efforts of this kind, as evidently they are now bent on doing, will the Republican club idea elect a Republican president? The political power of illuminated standard oil, of the blare of brass bands, of flags and banners, and of noisy enthusiasm, it is feared, may be exhausted without achieving party success.

There is a quiet and sober after time in the somber days of November, when the grass is yellow and sere, when the dead leaves are falling, when the summer song bird has flown, and snow flakes are chasing each other in the chilly air, when the great issue is to be decided at the polls without these exciting accompaniments and without the aid of the myriad of youngsters under age who filled the torchlight processions and made most of the noise.—Chicago Herald.

Of Humble Origin.

The Democratic party can ask nothing better than a general adoption by Republicans of the tactics in favor with Ingalls, Dolliver, Foraker and other orators of the opposition. When these men sneer at the humble origin of Grover Cleveland they cast reproach upon the chief glory of American citizenship. Had his beginnings been much more obscure than they were there would have been nothing in the fact on which to base the contemptuous flings now so popular in some circles. The American roll of honor is a long one, but it contains the names of few men who at birth were not poor and apparently not in the line of fame or greatness.

As a matter of fact, however, Grover Cleveland was respectably born. He was reared in an honest, industrious and intelligent American family. He came on to manhood as hundreds of thousands of Americans have done, and went about his life work decently and quietly. When called to public place he discharged his duties with fidelity, and nothing in his career is more creditable to himself and to the American system than the fact that his promotion was so rapid as to excite the wrath of lifelong pretendants for place and pelf.

Grover Cleveland has never been investigated by congress. John James Ingalls cannot say as much.—Chicago Herald.

The Next Republican Defeat.

It will be interesting to watch the antics of Wm. B. Allison and John Sherman in the United States senate for the next few months. Both are presidential candidates and each has received the indorsement of his party in his state. Allison's is the most emphatic indorsement, as it is well known that whatever honor favors Iowa men receives are granted through the grace of Foraker. Allison has long been one of Blaine's pets, and if Blaine is not a candidate himself and desires the election of the next Republican candidate, it is not unlikely that his influence might be for Allison. But if Blaine is not the candidate himself he cannot afford to have any other Republican elected. Blaine cannot afford to let it go to history that he was defeated in 1884 and another Republican elected in 1888. Blaine must shift the blame from the candidate of 1884 to the party, and this can only be done by another Republican defeat in 1888.—St. Louis Republican.

Foraker's Little Boom.

All doubt about Governor Foraker being on presidential lists has been removed. Some of the newspaper men, scouting the battle, are reviving and elaborating the story of the governor's coffee sack breeches. If the governor should, unfortunately for him, be nominated for the presidency, the "Little Breeches" story will never die out. There will be times when he will want to join Tecumseh Sherman when that famous general prays for death while the band is playing "Marching Through Georgia."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Blaine's Shattered Health.

While Mr. Blaine may not be in a critical condition of health at present, it is evident that his physical powers have been so much impaired as to make him hesitate, at least, about accepting the severe strain of another presidential contest, and judging from the weight of testimony that comes from Americans abroad, it is reasonable to assume that his health is hopelessly shattered. — Philadelphia Times.

An Elephant on His Hands.

One thing that tends to reduce the Republican presidential booms to an equality is the pretty well assured fact that the successful boom will lead its possessor to disaster and defeat. The man who gets the Republican nomination this year will have something of an elephant on his hands.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

What They Want.

The Democrats of the country want a Democrat, and, if possible, they want to be sure of this, beyond the ruggedness of his Democracy.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dry Goods!

Carpets and Notions.

We have in stock now one of the most complete lines of DRY GOODS ever brought to Charlevoix, consisting of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS, DRESS AND TRIMMING SILKS, LADIES' READY MADE UNDERWEAR, and in fact everything usually found in a first class Dry Goods Store. Call and examine the goods and get the prices at the leading Dry Goods House.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Ogdego county is out of debt, and has cash left in its treasury.

Marquette is to have a government building costing $65,500, and to be completed in one year.

Two hundred tons of pig iron was shipped on the City of Charlevoix to Chicago from the Elk Rapids furnace.

An occasional letter still comes to the Bellaire postoffice addressed "Keno," the first name of the postoffice there.

The D., S. S. & A. round house, water tank and four engines, two of them the new moguls just completed, were burned at St. Ignace Saturday morning. The engines could have been saved, were it not for a rickety turn table that dumped the first engine in the ditch and prevented the rescue of the others. Loss probably $75,000.

The handsome steamer T. S. Faxton, Capt. Aldrich, goes into commission on Monday, and the "old reliable" steamer Algomah leaves the same day for Detroit to go into the dry dock for general repairs to hull and machinery. When the Algomah returns the Faxton will go below for repairs. She will be fitted out expressly for the excursion business, and will run out of St. Ignace and the Island.

The board of school examiners of Emmet county offer a prize banner to the best school in the county, the competition to be based on the following considerations; 1st, the progress which the pupils make in their studies; 2d, the deportment of pupils, neatness of the school room and grounds, etc.; 3d, the number of the pupils of school age in the district who attend school; 4th, the percentage of daily attendance; 5th, the lowest percentage of tardiness.

The Detroit Evening News has recently been enlarged by the addition of two inches to the length of columns. The publishers make a comparative statement showing the News to have a larger circulation, in proportion to the population of the city in which published, than any other exclusive afternoon paper in the United States. The News, we always been considered an excellent state paper, and its circulation is not confined to the population of Detroit.

Hon. James Birney, of Bay City died May 8th, after a week's illness with kidney and heart troubles, in his 70 years. He was a son of James G. Birney, who ran for president on the liberal ticket in 1840, getting 7,000 votes. The deceased had been a resident of the Saginaw valley since 1853, and was elected state senator in 1858, lieutenant governor in 1860, and then served as a circuit judge four years. In 1875 he went as United States minister to the Netherlands, returning in 1882, and had been practicing law since. He was president of the city board of education at the time of his death and he leaves two daughters.

Dr. M. E. Wadsworth, who was appointed state geologist by Gov. Luce, was born at Livermore Falls, Me., in 1847, and graduated from Bowdoin College. From 1872 to 1885 he was one of the instructors at Harvard and the Agassiz Museum. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard in 1879. He has served on the geological surveys of several states, and has been engaged actively in the study of the mineral resources of Michigan. He is an author of advanced workers in petrography in this country, having published over eighty articles and works. He has traveled extensively in Europe, is now connected with the Houghton mining school, and is the intimate friend of the late State Geologist Wright, is peculiarly well adapted to carrying out the work now in hand.

Petoskey Independent: The railroad company are preparing to lay a side track on the east side of the main track, opposite the freight depot, and when completed all freight will be delivered at a point about where Hungerford's office formerly stood. ...Our prediction that local option would induce men to drink who had never drank before, was verified on Monday when a certain individual who was never known to indulge issued into Fochmann's and endeavored to get a drink.... The water in Lake Michigan is lower this spring than it has been for years. The difference in the water line is very perceptible at this place. Some people claim that the lowering of the water in the lake is caused by the local option law in the adjacent counties and the increased consumption of water in consequence.

Retired His Prospects.

Colonel D. R. Anthony, editor and principal proprietor of the Leavenworth Times, is the ultra anti-saloon candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Kansas and has been most bitter for years against those not in love with prohibition. Last night thieves broke into the cellar of his handsome house in Leavenworth and carried off the major portions of its contents. This morning he went below on business and discovered the raid and his wrath soon aroused the neighbors. Then it was learned for the first time that the stolen goods consisted of several hundred dollars' worth of the finest bottled wines, flasks of the choicest of whiskeys and brandies, and bottles of the best beer. The prohibition leader did not attempt to conceal his loss, and the matter soon became common gossip. It is likely to ruin the Colonel's chances for the gubernatorial nomination, before this most excellent body.

Who Favors Tariff Reform?

Who is that has cold chills for fear the tariff will be reduced. The workingman? The independent newspapers? The farmers? The business men? The people? Oh, no. The tariff league, a political organization owned by the iron and steel monopoly furnishes most of the printed matter against tariff reform, and such organs as the New York Tribune help on the work; the real newspapers are for reform. Look at the New York World, Herald, Evening Post, Sun, Times, and News; the Chicago Herald, Tribune, News, Globe; Cincinnati Inquirer, Boston Herald and Detroit Free Press and News. They are the recognized journals in existence and they are for tariff reduction.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Postmaster General Dickinson.

The Postmaster-General seems to be in full sympathy with the Boston and New York merchants who desire a better mail service between the two cities, and is doing all that he reasonably and properly can to forward the fast mail service. Postmaster-General Dickinson has made Postmaster Corse a very liberal allowance for clerical force, and the postmaster will be able to further improve the service. This new official at Washington is certainly acting as though he appreciated the existence and needs of Boston and New England.—Boston Globe.

Chandler Has Subsided.

Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, is about the quietest man in Washington of late weeks. Mr. Chandler's effort at leadership was almost too vehement to be enduring. Exactly what upon it is not made public, but the fact that some one has decided it out is apparent to the most superficial observer.—Boston Herald.

Deep Enough Already.

Senator Vest expresses the opinion that Senator Ingalls is the quietest man in Washington of late weeks. Mr. Chandler's effort at leadership was almost too vehement to be enduring. Exactly what upon it is not made public, but the fact that some one has decided it out is apparent to the most superficial observer.—Boston Herald.

Getting Tired of It.

It looks as though the Republicans of Ohio were dead in love with Senator Sherman. They have had a tremendous flirtation with him, but now that the time has come when they must propose or back off they are a terrible mass of indecision. And so is the senate.—New York Herald.

A Variegated Record.

Senator Sherman has a longer and more variegated record of service to one republican party than any other Republican now in America. This is why the Republican party will not have him for its candidate.—St. Louis Republican.

Cause for Nervousness.

Governor Benjamin Forakar, perhaps the greatest man (in his own mind) that this country ever produced, is for John Sherman for president. This fact ought to make Mr. Sherman a little nervous.—Atlanta Constitution.

GEO. W. MILLER,

The Leading Clothier of Charlevoix County,

Will next week tell about that new stock of goods just placed on his shelves. In the meantime come and select your

New Spring Suits.

Look Out for a BIG-BLOW NEXT WEEK

Alick Rosenthal

At Cochran's Drug Store You will Find

Honey and Glycerine,
Sulphur and Tar,
Eastman's and Pear's. I ween,
Best that there are.

Thistledown, Jacquemnot,
Oatmeal and Rose,

Flaxseed, Aloha, O!
How the list grows.

Dominoes, large and white,
Now we will make
A box for a penny, bright,
This, "takes the cake."

Toilet Soaps of the Choicest Kind.

MILLINERY, Dressmaking, Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Hosiery. Prices always on hand at Lowest Prices.

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The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

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PETOSKEY
Will leave Charlevoix, Mondays at 1 p. m. and Thursdays at 11 p. m., landing freight and passengers for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Northport, Leland, Suttons Bay, Old Mission, Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs.
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WANTED!
One or two good men with team to work, either on shares or by the job, two good Farms.
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If you want to buy a good farm at a bargain, on Easy Terms, apply to the
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX.

INVENTION has revolutionized all industries and is now in the full swing of its career. Not least among the wonders of invention is a method, system or work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Yes Virtue, person on the war or sailor, soldier, widow or orphan, mother, maiden or child, can work in their own spare time or all the time and make money at

THE PANAMA ABYSS.

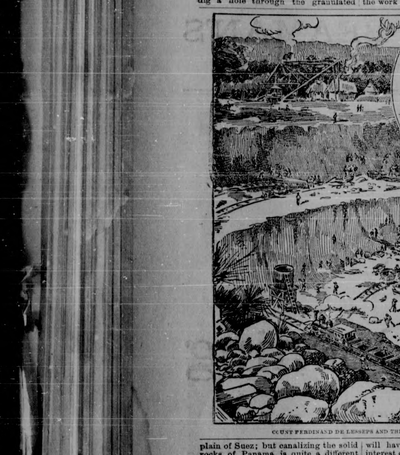
A Crisis Near at Hand for M. De Lesseps' Gigantic Enterprise.

An Array of Financial Figures Large Enough to Stun an Ordinary Person.

Interview with the Chief Engineer of the Slaven Dredging Company.

He Asserts That the Work Can Be Done Only by American Men and Money.

It has cost some hundreds of millions of dollars to demonstrate to Count Ferdinand de Lesseps that stone has not the degree of permeability possessed by sand. It was no trick at all to dig a hole through the granulated



COUNT FERDINAND DE LESSEPS AND THE GREAT DITCH.

plain of Suez; but canalizing the solid rocks of Panama is quite a different thing. This is at last admitted by De Lesseps, and he now proposes to change his work from a sea level to a lock canal. But will the undertaking, even in its new shape, ever be a success? Can its promoters ever raise the money same needed for its completion?

Le Genie Civil, the most prominent engineering periodical in France, has an article in a recent number on the subject of the proposed alteration in the plan of the canal. The statistics it presents must certainly startle the Gallic enthusiasts who have been inveigled into dumping money by the cart-load into a big ditch which promises to remain for all time "without form and void." Following is a synopsis of statements made by this French scientific authority, which, by the way, is not hostile to the enterprise:

"The five divisions into which the line of the canal at Panama is divided contained at the outset 125,000,000 cubic meters to be removed. The accomplishment, up to this time, has been as follows: In the first division, from Aspinwall westward, three-fifths of the excavation, and in the fifth division, from Panama eastward, one-third; and in the second and third divisions, from Tavernilla to Emperador, one-eighth each, and in the fourth division, La Culebra, two twenty-sevenths. Of the total accomplishment of 30,000,000 cubic meters out of the 125,000,000 to be extracted 10,000,000 come from the Atlantic and Pacific sections, where the earth is soft and the dredges encounter no serious obstacles. From the three central and difficult divisions 11,000,000 cubic meters have been extracted after seven years' operations, and out of a total of 95,000,000. Even if the substitution of a canal with locks should reduce the total remaining excavation in these sections to 40,000,000 cubic meters, as claimed by the company, it would require twenty-five years to complete the work at the same rate of progress. In the time even at the present rate, the aggregate interest on the existing debt, unencumbered, would amount to 500,000,000, and the world would have, for the requirements of its commerce, an incomplete canal, not more than fifteen feet in depth (4.57 meters), and burdened with debts exceeding $1,000,000,000."

The face of M. de Lesseps appears in the illustration accompanying this article, and beneath it yawns that fearful hole, the Panama Canal. The most daring of the world's engineers, it is mournfully appropriate that his greatness should be doomed to burial in the most stupendous work that man ever attempted. For it seems to-day absolutely certain that the canal will never be completed. The money expended to date—almost entirely from the people of France—amounts to 1,000,000,000 francs ($217,000,000) and nearly every franc has been expended. All except $18,000,000 paid for the railroad has gone into the abyss. To complete the excavation, the experts say, will require 800,000,000 francs more; to build the locks and fit up the ports 200,000,000 francs more; and to provide the necessary dams and reservoirs 200,000,000 francs more, making a total of $1,200,000,000 francs still to be raised and expended. But, estimating the time required to complete the work at five years, the company will have paid 65,000,000 francs of interest on its outlay at 6 per cent, which, at a total of 1,565,000,000 francs, will be added to the 1,000,000,000 already gone—an aggregate of 2,625,000,000 francs!

And even this is not all.

In order to raise 1,200,000,000 francs, the company has had to issue obligations amounting to 1,057,500,000 francs, and if the additional 1,065,000,000 required should be raised on similar terms, the total obligations would be 4,121,864,000 francs, or $817,725,500!

But this total, enormous as it is, is deduced in the main from the figures most recently stated by De Lesseps. Tested by results, his figures must be multiplied. His original estimate for the entire cost of the canal was $120,000,000, which he raised; after that, sum gave out, he increased his estimate to $214,000,000, then to $240,000,000, and finally to $300,000,000, where he stopped.

The two greatest obstacles to the work are the peculiar hill section of the isthmus called the Cuebra, which is formed of greasy clay that slides, and the Chagres River, which the canal crosses twenty-eight times, and which is often converted into a resistless torrent by the heavy rainfall. The deadly climate is another obstacle, but high wages have kept the force of man and officers at a total exceeding 11,000, the dead being rapidly replaced. It is here interesting to note that the principal hospital maintained by the company has cost over $830,000.

LETTER FROM ASPINWALL.

An Interview with One of the Contractors on the Great Ditch.

(From the Boston Globe.)

ASPINWALL, April 10.

The great question which interests everybody at Aspinwall, Panama, and all over the Isthmus, is the one in connection with the opening of the Panama Canal.

Count Ferdinand De Lesseps has named 1890 as the year when he intends to sail across his water route from ocean to ocean, but it is very doubtful whether Ferdinand believes in his prophecy.

M. Jacquier, Director General of the Panama Canal Company, stationed at Panama, declines to speak on the subject except when closely questioned by admiring Frenchmen, and then, of course he joins in and with enthusiasm shouts 1890.

M. St. Aune, chief engineer of the French company, however, does not agree with his superiors, and told me that he expected to be present at the ceremonies incident to the opening of the Panama Canal in 1893.

Frank Germann, Chief Engineer of the American Dredging Company (Slaven & Co.), goes still further, and states that the Panama Canal can never be a canal as long as De Lesseps and his associates are the recognized leaders of the great enterprise, but at the same time points out that the canal could be finished within four or five years from date if American engineers would undertake its management.

I asked Mr. Germann to give me his opinion as to the future of the Panama canal. He said:

"Nobody here who knows anything at all about the canal believes that the route will be opened to commerce in 1890, as De Lesseps has promised the stockholders of the company. For that matter, the canal is to-day just as far from being opened as it was two years ago. Our work here is progressing rapidly, and we intend to complete the same as required from us per contract this year. All there is left for us to do now is to excavate the portion you see here before you between the Dingler and the City of Paris, and then we will have to go over the entire route once more, commencing at Colon and working up to Bohio, in order to make the canal nine metres deep. The mean trouble with the enterprise lies in its management, and I am willing to say that De Lesseps will never finish the canal."

"Can the canal be finished at all?"

"Certainly. There is nothing on the whole route, no engineering difficulties so great that they could not be overcome. Let De Lesseps step out and a responsible business concern take charge of the work, and I can see no reason why this canal could not be completed within four or five years."

"All that is wanted down here now," said Mr. Germann, "is an American company with American capital at the head of the concern, and the Panama canal will be the great canal of the world. I know that De Lesseps himself is no engineer; he is a financier, and the old man would gladly give his last dollar to have this canal finished, yes, he would take the cost from his back if he thought that by doing so he would push the canal work along. But he is surrounded by a number of his officers who lead him on, and thereby enrich themselves, while at the same time they ruin the reputation of Count Ferdinand De Lesseps."

From personal observation, as well as good information obtained during my stay along the Isthmus of Panama, I have come to the conclusion that all the engineering difficulties can be overcome, and that the Panama canal could be finished within four or five years, provided the present management would step out and leave the finishing of the great water route to some good company.

GEO. C. RORDER.

BOULANGER.

Some Interesting Points Anent That Man on Horseback.

Those Who Come in Personal Contact with Him Charmed by His Manners.

It is curious to note the ceaseless interest with which the world follows French history and politics. Events in Paris echo round the world in a way commanded by no other capital in the metropolis. Mr. Frederic Harrison, who like all the Positivists, regards France with something like filial love, contrasted the commerce and the conquest in 1871; all eyes, he said, were fixed on Paris, none on Berlin; the vanquished was the object of attention, not the victor. It was quite true, but the inference he drew—the superiority of the French over the Germans—was not just. France is an interesting country because of its contrasts. It does by short leaps and bounds what in other lands is achieved after centuries, or at least generations, of growth and development. In 1789 France leaped from the England of the Tudors to a point far beyond the England of the Guelphs. The suddenness of the change was fascinating in itself. Principles of political liberty which had been taught soberly and cautiously in England, France leaped at in a century before were suddenly flashed upon Europe, was set at a twinkle in a language known by every aristocracy in every country; they were not new by a, but they were new to Italians, Germans, Spaniards and Danes. There is another cause for the attractiveness of Boulanger. Our minds are so constituted that we are arrayed against him. Cast from his military position, they thought he would drop into obscurity; but the people, encouraged by the Bonapartists, who see their opportunity in the foreign state of the nation, have showered honors upon him. With or without his candidacy votes are cast for him, wherever elections occur throughout the country.

Such popularity is without precedent. Boulanger seems practically the master of France. It remains to be seen what use he will make of his power.

Boulanger Opposes Aggression.

A recent cable dispatch from Paris says that "Gen. Boulanger has written a letter protesting against the warlike ideas that have been attributed to him. He wishes now to declare distinctly that Democratic France is maligned by being credited with the rights of aggression, to which it he has ever been, and still remains, resolutely opposed."

GILMORE.

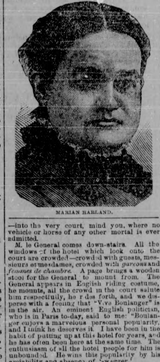
Portrait and Sketch of the Great Band Leader.

Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, probably the most renowned and certainly the most popular bandmaster in the United States, was born near Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1829. At the age of 15 he connected himself with military bands, and at once showed a remarkable talent and aptitude for the work. The youngster thought of that he was taken to Cork to join a well-drilled British band. After that engagement was at an end he went to Salem, Mass., and became leader of a band there. He soon found, however, that his talents demanded a wider field, and he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he organized "Gilmore's Band," and made such a success therewith that he was enabled to make an extensive and successful tour of the cities of the country. In 1861 he accompanied the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment to the field, and in 1863 was placed in charge of all the bands in Louisiana by General Banks. He originated monster concerts in this country, and was the projector of the great "Peace Jubilee," held in Boston, in 1869-72, and published an account of the first thereof. This account was published at Boston in the year 1871. Seven years after the latter date he made a European tour with his band, and created quite a furor in the large cities there. He is now Bandmaster of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York. Bandmaster Gilmore has composed and revised many marches and songs, the most renowned being his American National Hymn.

MARIAN HARLAND.

Portrait and Brief Sketch of a Familiar Author.

The name of Marian Harland, the authoress, has long been a familiar one in literary circles, and from her pen, which is guided by a gentle, firm hand, has flowed by a fine stream that has emanated some of the purest sentiments of modern literature. Marian Harland is one of the busiest women of our country to-day. In addition to conducting the household department for a syndicate of fifteen papers, she, in addition to this, does editorial work in



MARIAN HARLAND.

—into the very court, mind you, where no little or no other work is done—and is admitted.

M. is General comes down-stairs. All the windows of the house which look out on the court are open, and, as she walks gracefully through the *salon* and *salle de chambre*, A page brings a wooden chair for the General, to be placed in the General appears in English riding costume, the mounts, at the crowd in the court salute him respectfully, he rides forth, and we depart—we with a feeling that we have been in the air. An eminent English politician, who is his hostess to-day, sat to "Punch" for a marvelous personal popularity, and I think he deserves it. I have been a habit of putting up at this hotel for years, and of our country to-day, with enthusiasm. He was this popularity by his personal charm and manner of speaking.

"The best informed people think that he has not the remotest desire to make himself dictator or to make himself anything. Politics he does not understand in the least. But the great point of the popularity of these days of judging is this: He saw that what the French may need, was to be put in good heart, and to feel the old *esprit de corps*, which has been damped by a long, ingrate peace. For this reason he assumed all his style so generally—the black charger, the dashing way of prepaids pas, is serais un misérable."

Is Boulanger Another Napoleon.

For or against Boulanger, Thus the French republic seems to be politically divided at present, says an exchange.

SATAN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

FOR THE BOOKS EVERY I'VE KEPT MY BOOKS
I'M AWFUL FAMILIAR WITH THE
THINGS IN THIS COLUMN BOOK
I MAY READ IT IF THE CAT
DIDN'T TOP THE ORDINARY KNOWLEDGE NOW—
BEGIN AGAIN AGAIN!
FROM WHAT I'VE GOT MY WISDOM GROW,
FOR WHAT I'VE DONE IS VERY.

ARAB—A news reporter.

BAND—An imitation of a cat corral is famous.

COLLEGE—An institution for training young men to kick a foot-ball in Honorific Greek fashion.

DUMPLINGS—Boarding-house cannon balls.

EEL—A debtor.

FARMER—A vegetable juggler.

GREEKS—Old resident in Limerick.

HEARTS—A bust padding of flint, worn by fashionable female belles.

ISAAC—Avuncular relative of everyone save himself.

JESTER—The obituary editor on the London *Punch*.

KIN—Conventional sponges.

LADY—The boss of the kitchen, who sits around the house while the family hustle for grub.

MAP—A design made by industrious cockroaches, who bathe in ink, the crawl over paper in war times for James Gordon Bennett to have their tracks photographed on a startling sample of the progressiveness of the New York *Herald*. Usually labeled, "Surveyed by your correspondent on the spot." Spot, 3,000 square miles.

NEWSPAPER—A daily magnifier of horrors, calamities and scandal.

OLLAPODRIA—Spanish for boarding house soup.

POST—A boy half started on an unwilling errand.

QUAKMIRE—Editorial ink.

REQUIEM—A humorous anthem sung over the skeleton of deceased newspaper men.

SIDEBOARDS—Little knots of hair worn in front of the ears to hold up the cheek of bashful drummers.

TABLESPOONFUL—Poorhouse soup form.

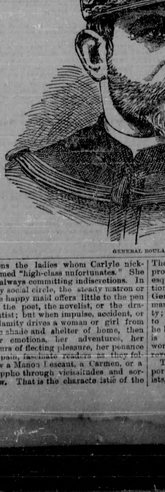
US—Not you.

VOID—A nothingness in the head of the rhyming san tum-bore.

WHITE—What we have when writing this column.

XYSTER—An instrument for scraping the inside of a poet's skull.

YES—A word that makes a man feel disappointed when his heart's choice fails to utter it, and makes him doubt ducting the household department for a syndicate of fifteen papers, she, in addition to this, does editorial work in



GENERAL BOULANGER.

tions the ladies whom Carlyle nicknamed "high-class unfortunates." She is always commanding indiscretions. In high social circles, the steady matron or the happy maid offers little to the pen of the poet, the novelist, or the dramatist; but when impulse, accident, or calamity drives a woman or girl from the circle and shelter of home, then her emotions, her adventures, her hopes of fleeting pleasure, her pinacos of pain, fascinate readers as they follow a Manon Lescaut, a Fantine, or a Sapho through their vicissitudes and sorrow. That is the character side of the "brave General, with tears to prove his every battle;" the "picturesque General, with scores of decorations on his breast;" the "persecuted General," reduced from active command because of dangerous popularity; the "people's General," so opposed to the Government of France, which he has defied and outfaced, Boulanger, the god of the masses, the idol of the people, the man for a revolution.

Thus moderate Republicans, the Opportunists, the Parliamentary Royalists, and the followers of Clemenceau

The Young Ruler of China.

The palace of the Emperor's palace at any European has ever seen of it since the days of Marco Polo—a fabul, a fairy palace. High walls shut in the forbidden city; a moat surrounds them; and then there are the glistening yellow tiles, the roofs built by the old Mongols in imitation of their tents. There is the green hill with its trees and the palace roofs shining up it. The entrances are of deep blue, bright green, golden-dragon-ed, with bars and there a touch of vermilion. The sky is blue above, the sun shines, and there in the roadway sits a child, stark naked, its face no dirty that it is impossible to see what it is like, its head misshapen with disease. No wonder the present Emperor never cares to come outside, and is supposed never to have done so. The world inside must be far more delightful, if it matches with those glittering fairy roofs. Report does not speak well of the young Emperor. He is described as unwilling to learn, sickly and froward—very ready to fling things at people's heads if displeased, and altogether cut out to commit some great folly if he ever becomes really the ruler of China. He receives the high officers of the empire kneeling on their knees, he sitting upon his throne, but he has a curtain site the reigning Empress, leaves all and really ruling China.

The Lazarist fathers and the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, who alone of Christian missions have for centuries posted under the Imperial walls, and who of late years built themselves a church to whose high towers the Emperor strongly objected, are now moving into other quarters; and it is said the Empress intends to bring the fathers' house, and to use the church as an audience hall in which to receive foreigners. If this report is good be true, Peking may shortly see great changes. She has particularly asked for the organ to be left, and the high towers, from which, if not as now walled up, you could inspect the palace garden. She says now that she has always been fortunate since they were built.

This little incident may perhaps illustrate the Chinese state of mind. The Chinese minister lately accredited to a leading European court was taking leave of a very eminent English man, and, pitying him that his wife had gone to England for the education of their children, said: "You must be very lonely. But, of course, you have a number two." "Number two! no, sir," said the Englishman, "that that was quite out of the question. My wife would be in a great rage if I took a second wife, and my government would punish me severely. The Chinese diplomatist was astonished, but after a pause he said: "You Europeans have so much more intercourse with China now that we may hope you will soon become sufficiently civilized to act as we do." In this spirit the Chinese diplomatist started for Europe, and in this spirit he will probably return.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A High Hat Story.

Interpreters are a probability of the future, if high hats continue to be worn at the theater.

There was a young woman at the theater one evening last week with a hat on like the leaning tower of Pisa. Behind her was another woman vainly trying to see the play. Every few moments this woman would nudge her husband and say:

"Harry, dear! what are they doing now?"

Harry dear, with set teeth: "They have just thrown Jack over the cliff down into a raging 900 feet deep."

A little grunt of satisfaction and sweet silence for several minutes.

"Harry, dear, have they found his body?"

"It didn't kill him, Goosie. They are trying it over again," answers Harry dear.

A succession of pistol shots, and Mrs. Harry dear leaned back that hat in front of her, but fails ignominiously to get either over or around it.

"Harry, dear what are they doing now?"

"They are throwing him down an old mining shaft. Now they set it on fire."

"Oh, how lovely! and I can see a single thing. What are they shouting for?"

"His sweetheart rescues him. She is lifting him out of the burning mine. He is saved."

More silence, and Mrs. Harry contemplates the back hair of the owner of Pisa. Then more silence.

"Harry, dear, what are they doing now?"

"It is a bar-room in a mining-camp. A fellow is just trying to sneak a drink."

A golden silence for a brief space, then:

"Harry, dear?"

"W-h-a-t?"

"Did he get it?—*Detroit Free Press.*

Try It with Your Dog.

A girl in Manchester, England, telephoned to her father's office asking if her dog was there. Curley was there, and his mistress asked the man to hold him up to the telephone. She whistled and spoke, and told him to come home. Curley cocked up his ears, and he spoke as he was placed on the floor started for home.

PERFUMED glass is used largely in place of sand on the rough surface of sandpaper. Paper of the proper thickness is covered with a strong size of glue, and the surface covered with powder—glass, sifted on through fine sieves. Glass is easily pulverized by heating it to a high temperature and throwing it into cold water. The reduction into powder is completed in an iron mortar.

Daughter—I am very sorry, pa, but I can not help it. Mrs. Jones told me well that young Mr. Harvard wanted me to see me last night, and you should have tied the dog out of harm's way.—*New York Sun.*

THE battle of Agincourt, which Henry V of England, with about 9,000 men, defeated a French force of 60,000 (?), the village of Agincourt, near the place where the battle was fought, and was there the contest its name, is situated in the north of France.

CONVINCING GUARANTEES.

Which Are Justified by a World-Wide Experience.

To the public:

Having branch houses and laboratories in seven different quarters, and therefore have the world-wide experience, we, H. H. Warner & Co., justly conceive in making the following statements:

First—For the past decade we have held the key of disease originate in that system, which introduces nine solid into the blood, circulates through every organ, attacking and destroying the very organs which are the weakest. We have also held that *if the kidneys are kept in perfect health most of the ordinary ailments will be prevented*, or, if contracted, quickly cured. Other practitioners have held that extreme kidney disease is incurable. We have *proofs to the contrary*, however, in hundreds of thousands of cases, in every section of the globe.

Second—The kidneys being the sewers of the system, it is impossible to keep the entire system in good working order without their healthy action. We have held that *Most people do not believe their kidneys are out of order* because they never give them any pain. *It is a peculiarity of kidney disease that it may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or of the practitioner.* It may be suspected if there is any gradual departure from ordinary health, which departure increases as age comes on.

Fourth—Warner's Safe Remedies have been recognized by the doctors and the public as the *most reliable and standards of the highest excellence.*

Fifth—We make the following unqualified guarantees.

GUARANTEE 1.—That Warner's Safe Remedies are *pure and harmless.*

GUARANTEE 2.—*That the testimonials used by us are genuine*, and so far as we know, absolutely *true*. We will forfeit $1,000 for proof to the contrary.

GUARANTEE 3.—Warner's Safe Remedies are permanent cures in all kidney and liver complaints, and the doctors have pronounced them so. Permanent cures are always convincing *proofs of merit.*

Ask your druggist, your friends and neighbors what they think of Warner's Safe Cure.

REV. J. W. DAVIS, Camden, Tenn., had long full abscesses caused by kidney disease. In his case the doctors predicted a speedy death. He was fully cured by using Warner's Safe Cure, and in 1886 reported himself sound and well. This is over four years ago.

MRS. ANNIE JENNESS-MILLER, editress of the Woman's Department, New York, sick years ago was cured of nervous prostration, by Warner's Safe Cure, and in 1886 she wrote: "I feel no symptoms of the disease Warner's Safe Cure, and writes in 1887: 'To-day I feel perfectly well women. It is the only medicine ever taken.

DR. J. H. LOZIER, a gentleman and physician of the highest standing of Hanover N. M., Va., four years ago, after trying every other remedy for Bright's disease, including famous mineral waters, cured himself by Warner's Safe Cure. He says: "I have not seen a case last the slightest symptom of my old and painful trouble."

REAR ADMIRAL J. W. MCNAIR U.T.Navy, safe makers, Cincinnati, Ohio, was broken down by excessive labor and exposure. He was fully restored to health four years ago by Warner's Safe Cure, and has since been in robust health.

DR. DIO LEWIS wrote: "If I found myself sick, I would use Warner's Safe Cure, because I would use Warner's Safe Cure."

REV. W. H. WOLF, Gettysburg, Pa., S. C. Farrington, Gerlin, Fla., J. G. Long, of East Saginaw, Mich., Hon. Jas. Dunn, of Ottawa, Ont., and hundreds of others, who were cured of consumption caused by kidney solid in the blood, are all ready to testify to Warner's Safe Cure.

We could give many thousands of similar testimonials. Warner's Safe Cure does exactly as we claim.

Seventh—Warner's Safe Remedies were put before the medical profession in the year 1884. It is now that, if the remedy only knew, it would be adopted universally. It is now in use in every civilized country of the world. In no year have the demand has grown so large as now, and in no year have sales been so great in all parts of the globe. Warner's Safe Cure is a scientific specific—*it cures when all the doctors fail*, thousands of the best physicians prescribe it daily, and the power over disease is permanent, and its reputation is of the highest character. Can you afford to suffer longer? Can you afford longer to ignore its extraordinary power? Now, in the spring of the year, a few bottles of Warner's Safe Cure will prevent disease in a general sense, and a few bottles of Warner's Safe Cure is a scientific specific—*it cures when all the doctors fail*. Thousands of the best physicians prescribe it regularly, its power over disease is permanent, and its reputation is of the most exalted character. Can you afford longer to suffer? Can you afford longer to ignore its extraordinary power? Now, in the spring of the year, a few bottles of Warner's Safe Cure will prevent disease in a general sense, and a few bottles of Warner's Safe Cure will cure Bright's disease, diabetes, or any other form of disease originate in that system, which introduces nine solid into the blood, circulates through every organ, attacking and destroying the very organs which are the weakest. We have also held that *if the kidneys are kept in perfect health most of the ordinary ailments will be prevented*, or, if contracted, quickly cured. Other practitioners have held that extreme kidney disease is incurable. We have *proofs to the contrary*, however, in hundreds of thousands of cases, in every section of the globe.

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Decay of Sentiment.

A recent writer on the "Decay of Sentiment" declares that nowadays "it is heartless to laugh, it is foolish to cry, it is indiscreet to love, it is morbid to hate, and it is intolerant to espouse any cause with enthusiasm." Not a doubt of it. Only this morning a wee little girl stared at our neighbor's child, and said: "Do you love me?" And the tot lisped in reply, "I really can't say whether I do or not."—*Con. ord Monitor.*

The Earth Exhales Poison

To the air in breathing whose vegetation, rotted by freshets, is laid bare to the sun's rays by receding tides. Millions of square acres, in the vicinity of the great tributaries of the Mississippi and the Missouri in the South and Southwest, give forth this fever-laden miasmatic vapor, disseminating malarial pestilence broadcast. Not only throughout the great West, but wherever on this continent fever and ague makes its pedotic appearance—and what locality is wholly exempt from it?—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the recognized defense, the most highly accredited and popular cure of ever. Fever and ague, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake are eradicated by it. Also, it is a sure cure for dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and the pains, kidney troubles, nervousness and rheumatism, which are the usual concomitants of these troubles, and will prevent them.

He Had to Go Home.

"Jimmy! Jimmy!" shouted an Irishman as he stood at the foot of a hill where a number of boys were coasting on a wagon-lid, "I want you the utilized for the purpose.

"Yes, father," came the reply from a crowd of urchins who were toiling up the ascent.

"Come home wid yez this minute."

"Why, father, it's early yet.

"I know it, but yez mother do be wantin' to use the dishpan."—*Merchant Traveler.*

The Properest Way.

First Texan—I don't believe that yarn about Martin blowing out the gas in Washington.

Second Texan—I don't neither. Every darned fool knows the properest way is to wet your finger and put it out. You know they got up just sich a lie on Regan—and that he tuck a bath.—*Texas Siftings.*

THE influence of the moon upon vegetation is an interesting problem awaiting solution. A recent writer upon the subject mentions that wood-cutters in Cape Colony and in India insist that timber is full of sap and dried until to be cut at full moon. Another observation of lunar influence in Cape Colony is the rapid spoiling of meats and other provisions when exposed to moonlight, though this may be due to the fact that the light serves as a guide to insects.

Better than a Hero.

"What a coward that Major Smith is," said Jones to Robinson, "why, the very sight of gunpowder would make him ill. How did he ever manage to become an officer in the army?" "Don't say anything against Smith," answered Robinson, "he once saved my life!" "Nonsense, impossible! What do you mean?" "I mean that I was in a duel and I shot my man, and Smith was the man I shot at."

A Quiet Neighborhood.

Items from Sandy Fork, Ky.: A good many people are coming to this city to farmers. Jeff Hawkins was flung by a colt and killed.

Uncle Bates shot Oliver Henderson one day last week.

Old Aunt Peggy Page has seen her eight-ninth birthday. Her grandson, Jim, was shot in a fight before last by a feller, we don't know his name, but he water-mail old Hoggin's daughter.

Old Man Hoggin's daughter is married now. We don't know what that is won't do for a man to put his dependence in the hands of a feller. We had a large number of turnips on hand last year, and they all rotted in the ground, froze and consequently our cow is left in the hurch. During a shooting affair that occurred here the other day, Uncle Bennie Boyle was hit with a bullet and his hand badly crippled.

Mort Scroggins is dead.

Lige Brewster and Becky Shaw was married last Friday.

Good deal of land being cleared up.

Sam Ancell has lost a heifer with a as the other day and hurt him a right sharty, I am told.

Wild ducks are plentiful.

Bill Dooley is dead.

Varmints are getting into the corn cribs and are toting off a good deal of the corn.

Ah! Fyle and Joe Dillon had a fracas at Parker's mill night before last. Alf was badly cut about the throat. He suffered a good deal and died the next day.

Aunt Susan Miller stepped on a round stick and it turned with her and she fell and broke her hip and died the next day. Sich is life.

Ben Bradley and Hackett Plummer fit yestiday. Both of them are in bed.

Our neighborhood is mighty quiet for the time of the year.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Intuities of Sex.

A little girl was to recite a verse of Scripture in Sunday school, but failed to remember it. Said she: "I wish I was my sexer? Oh. I know now; "Blessed are the dressmakers."

TO GIVE leather to cast-iron, spread over the metal a thin, hot solution of good glue; soak the leather with a warm solution of gall nuts before placing on the metal, and leave to dry under a light but continued pressure. It is claimed that when fastened in this manner it is impossible to separate the leather from the metal without tearing it.

THE caterpillar crawlers on a lettuce sheet, the cabbage worm on the under side; The cucumber beetle gives us the cholera morbus, Burbs, bumbugs, bugs, bugs, b

FARM AND GARDEN.

OF INTEREST ALIKE TO MARKET GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

All About the Cabbage Caterpillar Worm and Butterfly, with Remedies for All the Different Worms That Infest Cabbage Plants.

The cabbage worm is a garden pest that makes the website felt in many sections of the country. There are several varieties of this pest. The one illustrated in the cut is numbered with the same number as. This species has a wide range, and about the last of May numerous specimens may be seen over cabbage, radish or turnip beds or patches of mustard, where on the under side of the leaves they deposit their eggs. In about ten days the caterpillars are hatched. In about three weeks more they have attained their full growth, which is about an inch and a half long. These worms, being green, are not readily distinguished from the leaves on which they live. They eat indiscriminately any part of the leaf.

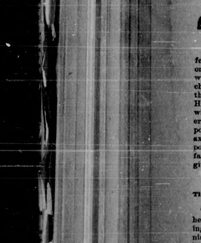
CATERPILLAR WORM AND BUTTERFLY.

Of the numerous remedies that have been suggested and tried for the cabbage worm since it first began to spread over the country, none play have with our cabbage fields, few, if any, have given entire satisfaction. It is, however, safe to say that the most satisfactory remedy thus far discovered is in the use of pyrethrum. The general experience with this insecticide is most favorable, and as high authority as Professor Riley unhesitatingly recommends it for all the different worms affecting the leaves of our cabbage plants.

Some have found not water very effective on a large scale. Living plants will bear without injury, for a few seconds, water hot enough to kill soft bodied insects. The water should be at the temperature of about 160 degs. when it reaches the plants. It will cool somewhat during application, and allowance should be made for this. The pyrethrum is, however, advised, and there is no reason why every farmer should not use it, for it or buhach, which is practically the same, is now very generally for sale throughout the country.

One Way of Removing Fence Posts.

Prairie Farmer gives the following description, with illustration, of a simple device for pulling fence posts:



DEVICE FOR PULLING FENCE POSTS.

"Take a two by eight inch plank, four feet long, and a log chain. Set the plank on the ground at a slant of about 45 degs., with top end against the post; fasten the chain around the foot of the post, and hitch on the team over the top of the plank. Hitch on the team and see how easily they will pull out a post. To save time, I generally drive the wagon close to the row of posts, fastening the chain to the hind axle, close to the remail nearest to the posts, and haul them into the wagon as fast as pulled. I like the idea of farmers giving such simple ways of saving time."

TIMOTHY AND RED CLOVER.

Timely Hints About the Two Great Forage Crops of the Country.

Timothy is usually placed at the head of all the meadow plants for producing hay of the finest quality. It is perennial in character, and when well established lasts several years without the necessity of plowing up and reseeding. Timothy, however, is not a good pasture grass, from the fact that it will not bear close grazing as well as many others. Its chief excellence consists in its production of hay of the purest and finest quality for all general purposes, and especially for horses, in which it has no rival. Wherever timothy flourishes it is universally preferred for hay and sells for the highest price.

Timothy is best adapted to a partially moist peaty or clayey soil, and does not thrive so well on light, sandy lands. When sown alone half a bushel of seed to the acre is the rule; it may be sown in either spring or fall, but autumn sowing is the more common practice. It is advised to sow seed not more than one yard wide.

A good way to test the vitality of the seed is to sprinkle the seeds on a hot fire shovel, when, if it mostly burns up without a lively popping it should be rejected. Another good way to test not only timothy seed, but the seed of other grasses, is to sow a little in a box of fine earth and keep it warm and damp a few days until their character is determined. Growing the crop for its seed is quite common in the western states, and Chicago is the leading primary market.

Although red clover is not, strictly speaking, a grass, no true grass is entitled to a higher rank unless it be timothy; and, indeed, if we were wholly restricted to the use of only one of the two, it would be a difficult matter to say which the country could lost spare. The great value of clover as a manurial plant and renovator of worn out soils fully makes up for its efficiency is may have as hay for horses. For cattle, especially cows in milk, where its dusty character is not especially objectionable, it is usually preferred to timothy.

It is a common claim that there are more than 100 species of clover, but in this country only a few are cultivated, and of these the common red clover (trifolium pratense) is the species most generally in use, and for general purposes is the best of all. It is easily grown on every properly drained soil. Soils too much exhausted or too poor to afford clover its nutriment naturally, with the addition of a dressing of barnyard manure to give it a foot hold, will, by its persistent use, be brought up to a condition of fertility, beyond any that can be obtained from sowing any of the natural grasses.

In furnishing vegetable mold and changing hard, compact soils for the better, red clover is wholly unexcelled. It is one of the most important crops for soiling on account of its rapid, early growth and the large amount of excellent green food grown on an acre.

Care must be observed when pasturing red clover while wet with dew or rain, as cattle are likely to eat enough of it to cause bloating, which not unfrequently results in the death of the animal. It is, in fact, unsafe at any time to turn cattle when hungry into a large growth of clover and permit them to eat their fill. Of course when it has become partially cropped, and the cattl! are accustomed to it, they may be allowed to graze at will. Red clover is not really a pasture plant, and its best results are realized by soiling or cutting for hay and seed. A very usual plan is to sow clover in the spring, using from 12 to 20 pounds of seed to the acre, according as the soil may be loam or clay.

Clover ought to be cut as soon as the blossoms assume a brownish hue and the swath should lie until well wilted, when it must be turned over, but not scattered or spread, and when sufficiently dry be taken to the barn. Clover is more liable to be damaged by rain than is either timothy or red top, hence care should be observed to protect it from storms.

Half a bushel of salt to the ton of hay is often sown upon the mow, when clover is housed in a green state. Its proper place in the order of value as a farm product is generally thought to be between timothy and blue grass. Clover seed when kept undamaged will retain its vitality for many years.

Considered at a Farmer's Institute.

The black knot on cherry and plum trees was shown to be a fungus disease penetrating the bark. The only safe remedy is to cut it off and then rub the spot affected with turpentine. The tomato rot was also declared to be a fungus, the preventive being sulphur powder.

Col. F. D. Curtiss spoke upon pigs as a dairy and fruit farm necessity, and how to feed them lean. He advocated a radical change, and said it was a mistake to think it impossible to keep pigs without corn. Corn is the farmer's ideal of everything, and it is all wrong. Pigs ought to be fed but twice a day, to give time for rest and an opportunity for digestion. The food should be strongly impregnated with phosphate nitrogen. Feed them with meals, turn them into rye fields, put them in clover fields and apple orchards—that is nitrogenous food. Follow up with sweet cornstalks and sorghum. The best quality of pork is made out of apples alone. He pictured the difference between the effects of carbonaceous and nitrogenous food, and such a pig could be fed so long on corn as to be starved to death.

Dr. J. S. Woodward addressed the farmers upon "Nitrogen, Potash and Phosphoric Acid." He said the air was the great storehouse of nitrogen; another source was the coal fields. He described the ammoniacal liquor of the gas factories, and said it was one of the best forms of nitrogenous manure. Potash is found in plants in the mines of Germany. Phosphoric acid builds up the frames of animals, and is found in the bones of animals. It also exists in the slag of iron furnaces, in natural deposits in the south, along the St. Lawrence and in the Canadas.

The Yellow Transparent Apple.

In the following cut is represented the form of the yellow transparent apple, which is now considered by some of our leading pomologists as altogether desirable fruit, and one well adapted to a wide range of country. The general appearance of this apple resembles that of the Early Harvest; it is handsome and of good size.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT APPLE.

Mr. E. A. Riehl claims in Orchard and Garden that the yellow transparent apple "is entirely hardy, or to use his exact words, 'is tender both in summer and winter.' He has found it to bear young and almost overabundantly, and thinks it less subject to the attacks of the codling moth than some other sorts.

Agricultural Notes.

R. G. Head, president of the International Range association, disputes the report that the loss of range cattle the past winter reached 50 per cent. He asserts that cattle in Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Indian territory, Wyoming and a portion of Arizona were never in better condition at this season of the year.

Col. Curtis avers that good pork, with fat and lean evenly distributed, can be made by feeding the pigs on turnips.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature fixing a bounty of two cents per head for English sparrows.

In the ordinary conditions of town work and stable management, it has been observed that the wall of a healthy foot grows down from the coronet at a rate of about one-quarter of an inch per month, and that the entire wall of a medium sized hoof has been regenerated in from nine to twelve months.

WHAT DEMOCRACY HAS DONE.

A Few Points Which Will Be Interesting to Democratic Readers.

A subscriber asks The Herald to narrate the benefits which the Democratic party, as an organization, has conferred upon the country. He is consistently importuned with this question by well meaning Republicans, who aver that the party saved the Union, and therefore ought to remain forever in the office of Commander of the public liberties. Through a popular error of immense retention in this hasty age, first principles, as in this case, are entirely lost to notice, and young Democrats come forward with the following a natural instinct, can yet advance no reason why any school or any order has given why they should vote against the Republican party.

The Democratic party exists, and has always existed, because this is a republic. The very spirit of free government is lodged in the arrangement that there shall be at least two great bodies of men, each striving for the honor of serving the state as trustee of the governing power. Without an opposition the government must centralize and become despotic, as under Napoleon, when the legislature and the tribunates were gradually merged into a Cæsar's senate. Because the Democratic party preserved its organization throughout the civil war, every Republican of today may be thankful he is not under a monarchy with all public documents written and all solemn acts done in the name of a son of some favorite leader of the northern idea—some son who today, thanks to the Democratic party, fills a mission in life which may be more humble, but better comports with the merits of the man and the happiness of the people.

The Democratic party in its best estimate has always been liberal in the idea that the people should have the highest practicable attainment of home rule; that government should meddle in the least possible way with private enterprise; that taxes should be used for economical governmental expenditure, and should be collected only for the money that government profit through the contributions of the inhabitants assessed. The party has adjudged that the officers of the government are the servants of the people, and that criticism and punishment of a derelict officer are the duties of the people of the electors. These ideas are Jeffersonian and Jacksonian. Through fidelity to them the non-military leaders of the northern opposition during the civil conflict were assigned, proscribed and imprisoned. In its struggle for self preservation the party was regarded even the basic idea that a political opposition could exist. Those Democrats who could see as Lincoln saw, enlisted—as Grant, Sherman, Hancock, Meade, Hancock, Thomas, Rosecrans, Logan. Those Democrats who were unable to see as Lincoln saw went to prison. The election of 1868 buried the Democratic party still in existence, though so weak as to exercise a conserving influence on free government. After four further years of Republican post bellum rule, dedicated to a further destruction of Democratic principles, the country beheld the lowest estate of the Democratic party, when confusion reached its meridian, when the aspiration of free and honest government treasured as the dying, and only schemes for the enlivenment of sons were politically respectable.

But all the leaders of the Democratic party in our time have sent to have false and perfidious. Out of the lease and mist of the scandals that overshadowed the celebrated second term there rose the figure of Samuel J. Tilden, whose warnings sounded to a stricken and humiliated people as the voice of a statesman to be trusted in a trying time. His cry was for a return to simple government by a conduction of war taxation, for a severe accountability in public offices.

To that brave outcry, at that crucial moment, between corruption and self government—the outcry which brought the nation to its senses—the country is indebted for its existence to-day, and indebted as much as to the act of the Grant, the Sherman, the Thomas, the Meade, Democratic soldier or the private Republican soldier, who held the state together a decade before. Because there was still a Democratic party, it was not possible for the "bosses," who had degraded every part of Republicanism, to wear a crown whipped from public place and the stewardship of the nation begun at a date, it may be, more remote than hoped.

Today The Herald's subscribers may still be the true Democratic picture of the recognized and only leader of his party, holding his personal opportunities as nothing, and pronouncing to a profligate legislature and to a country that, it must awaken or perish—pronouncing to the fearful and anger of all Republicans in authority, and to the inconvenience of distinguished statesmen, who ought to bear friendship rather than betrayal—pronouncing the gospel of free home rule in these memorable words in his message of Dec. 6, 1877:

"The strong and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion or governmental powers.—Chicago Herald."

Emperor William Never Smoked.

The late emperor of Germany never smoked, which was chiefly because the fact that his digestion was absolutely unimpaired; but whenever any of his officers dined or took supper with him he was wont, when the coffee was brought in, to ask: "Has any one of you gentlemen a cigarette to spare?" and selecting one from the cases eagerly proffered to him, to light it, to draw from it one puff of smoke, and then, let it go up as though inadvertently. Knowing full well that nine-tenths of his guests were confirmed smokers, precluded by etiquette from indulging in their favorite habit until the sample dinner was over, the kind-hearted sovereign, the emperor waived his own strong dislike to the smell of tobacco in order that they might not be balked of any accustomed pleasure at his table.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

The Population of Iowa.

Iowa lies as near as may be at the geographical center of the United States. As might be expected from this situation its population has been drawn from all directions. The census of 1885 shows that of 1,762,998 inhabitants more than one-half are born in the state. Of the 500,000 people who have emigrated to Iowa from other states, 20,000 were from New England, 160,000 in the middle states, 60,000 in the southern states, 240,000 in the other states east of the Mississippi and 20,000 in the western states and territories. Of the 270,000 foreign inhabitants of the state, Germany has sent much, 120,000, followed by Ireland, 42,000, and Norway, 27,000.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Word of the First Attack

Of any disease and you need never fear a dangerous condition. If those who are troubled with dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Pains in Side and Back, Constipation, Scanty Flow of Urine, Insatiable Thirst, Lack of Circulation of the Blood, would use *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure*, they would not be in constant fear of sickness, for they not only cure Diabetes, Bright's Disease, &c., but prevent them, by removing at the first symptoms. Large bottles $1 00. Sold by G. W. Beaman. may

Worse than Head'en.

Are those parents who allow their children to suffer with Worms when 25 cents will buy a box of *Parmelee's Vermifuge*. Worm Candies which will immediately cure the child and remove the worms by dissolving them. Do you know the symptoms? Feverishness, sudden starting in sleep, bad breath, great desire for food dry and sight. Be wise and leave nothing to regret. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Beaman. may

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. It will prevent Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion Electric Bitters are unequaled. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—price 50 cts and 1.00 per bottle at G. W. Beaman's drug store. may

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, N.J., says: "For years I was a victim to the worst form of Consumption, my friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable. I commenced using Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the greatest cough cure made."

Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by the doctors am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Dr. Crouter's drug Store. 5

Clear and Beautiful.

After using *Hamilton's Oriental Balm*, the skin will have a fresh, clear and beautiful appearance. Entirely free from tan, freckles and all blemishes. It is so perfectly harmless that it cannot fail to please the most fastidious. We recommend it to all the ladies. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. may

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage made and executed by Timothy O. Boyington and Mary his wife, to Adelbert R. Upright, dated July 1st, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of deeds for Charlevoix County Michigan, on July 2nd, 1884, in liber e of mortgages on page 296, and re-recorded in said office in Liber 2 of mortgages on page 1 on the 3rd day of July, 1886. Which mortgage was assigned August 26th, 1884, by said Adelbert R. Upright, to the Charlotte Savings Bank (a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the state of Michigan) and recorded in said office. The assignment was recorded August 26th, 1884, in the Register of Deeds' office in said county in Liber 2 of mortgages on page 197, and re-recorded in said office in Liber 2 of mortgages on page 2 on the 3rd day of July, 1886. Which mortgage there is now claimed to be due and payable at the date hereof the sum of twenty-three hundred and fifty dollars ($2350 00). The said mortgage has been duly assigned by said Charlevoix Savings Bank, and be proceeded to the Charlotte Savings Bank, a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the state of Michigan, by assignment dated July 1st, 1887, by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at the premises therein described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said mortgage, with interest and legal fees and costs, including an attorney fee of twenty five dollars, stipulated for in said mortgage in attorney and counselor at law being employed to foreclose said mortgage, which sale will be on **Tuesday, the 14th day of June**, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Lewis Block (the) being the building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is held, in the village of Boyne, in said County of Charlevoix, Michigan, the premises therein described are situated. The premises to said mortgage are described as follows: Lots five (5) and ten (10) of section two (2) of Mason's addition to the village of Boyne City, in the County of Charlevoix, according to the plat thereof, and range six (6) west in Charlevoix County, Michigan.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1888.

THE CHARLEVOIX SAVINGS BANK,
Assignee of Mortgage.

FRED W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County.
Call at
J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,
Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

Bargains

IN

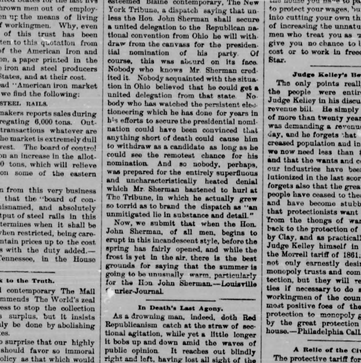
BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

We have now one nice Thoroughbred BULL CALF, six months old. He is a dandy. Also, several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.



Lowest Prices AND BEST GOODS MAKES SUCCESS.
PLOWS, HARROWS, AND FIXTURES.
Tinware, Hardware,
BARB WIRE
NEW COOK AND HEATING STOVES.
Job and Tin Work.
L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

NEW LIVERY AND Feed Barn.
LITNEY & ACKERT
PROPRIETORS
Opposite Bridge Street House Charlevoix,
FIRST-CLASS RIGS REASONABLE RATES.

WM. J. STEENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. Repairing promptly done. Shop on the hill in Jerusalem and WORKMANLIKE WORK. Call and examine before hiring elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, EASTING UNDER THE OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale.

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

WILL H. FRANCIS,
Furniture and Jobbing Shop.
Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and Emmet Counties. I keep on hand a full set of hand and foot power machinery, which enables me to do **Scroll Sawing, Etc.**, on short notice. Shop on South Bertrand, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.
Leave Charlevoix.
Season of 1888
Steamer NORTH STAR.
CAPT. E. P. THOMPSON.
Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 8.00, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.
Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF.
Going North every morning, except Sunday—Will Leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00 Charlevoix 9.30; arrive at East Jordan 11.30.
Going South every afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 3.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"Niagara Falls Route."
Great Lakes Division.
THE DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN
MACKINAW CITY
AND
DETROIT JACKSON
The South and East.
Trains leave Mackinaw City and St. Ignace (Eastern time) as follows:
Daily except Sunday, and on Sunday:
Detroit ..... 3.10 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.
Jackson ..... 7.00 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.
Toledo ..... 11.52 p. m. and 4.45 a. m.
Buffalo ..... 4.15 a. m. and 9.40 p. m.
Cincinnati ..... 6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.
WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.
JAS. S. HALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.
Time Card for
PETOSKEY STATION.
In effect Oct. 1887.
Leave, going north, 8.20 a. m., 11.00 p. m.
Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m., 11.00 p. m.
Daily except Saturday.
DETROIT & CLEVELAND STEAM NAV. CO.
Palace Side Wheel Steamers
For Detroit, Fort Huron, Sand Beach, Ocoda, Harrisville, Alpena, Cheboygan.
LEAVE ST. IGNACE
Wednesday and Monday ..... 10.00, A. M.
Thursday and Saturday ..... 4.00, P. M.
Between Detroit and Cleveland daily except Sunday at 10.00 P. M.
Sunday trips during July and August.
E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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PHYSICIANS.

J. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at Bridge Street in Hosler. Organ treatment a specialty.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARRIS, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second and fourth Saturdays, in Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 109, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

I. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Howard Miner's hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 292, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

S. OF V.—Major F. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Asst. Cashier.
F. A. SMITH.
JOHN NICHOLLS.
Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix
CAPITAL, $25,000
Surplus, $5,000
The liabilities of Stockholders in all State Banks as provided in Sec. 127, 128, 129, and 130 of the laws of the State of Michigan, is double the amount of their stock, in addition to the paid up capital stock. This Bank offers facilities for the transaction of every legitimate branch of banking business consistent with safety, and on terms as favorable as are consistent with good banking.
Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of the world. Interest allowed on deposits. Money to loan on approved security at reasonable rates.
National Bank, New York.
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John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON BUNCHES, SHINGLES, LATH' ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

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Call and see my new assortment of
WATCHES, JEWELRY
SILVERWARE,
OPTICAL GOODS, ETC., ETC.
NEW PATTERNS IN SILVERWARE
Gold Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Gold Bows, Classes, Cut Glass, Tumblers, Lamps, Clocks, Jewelry, Etc.
Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Spectacles fitted with Perfect Sight. Eyes examined free of charge.
C. R. BELLINGER,
Bridge St., Charlevoix.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.
The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. Time Payments to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

POLITICAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Trusts and Pools.

Sir, let that deluded statesman, who believes that the high duties which we have thrown around our country can ever insure to the people low prices for commodities, behold the situation nigh. For years we have had these falls ringing with statements that by and by home competition would give us the lowest possible prices. The welkin has been made to ring with this declaration, iterated and reiterated, until even those who first proclaimed it have almost gotten to believe it. But look at our unfortunate situation and let this delusion be dispelled. While the government has thrown up its tariff walls without, monopolists have joined hands within for the purpose of putting up and plundering the people through the devices known as trusts, pools and combines. We have the steel rail trust, which cost the people of this country last year millions of dollars. It is not a trust to increase production, but to restrict it; it is not a trust to give cheaper commodities to the people, but to put bigger profits into the pockets of the monopolists. It has closed furnaces that were successfully running; it has aided by the tariff, increased by more than $1,000 the cost of every mile of railroad built in the United States for the last five years; it has thrown men out of employment and brought the wages of living of thousands of workingmen. Why, even the existence of this trust has been known, but listen to this quotation from The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel association, a paper printed in the interests of the iron and steel producers of the United States, and at their cost.

"The tariff has strengthened our market for steel rails" we find the following:

"STEEL RAILS.

"One of the makers reports sales during the week aggregating 6,000 tons. Outside of this no transactions whatever are reported, and the market is extremely dull both east and west. The board of control has decided upon an increase in the allotment of 200,000 tons, which will relieve the pressure on some of the eastern mills."

It would seem from this very business like statement that the "board of control" is not misnamed, and absolutely controls the output of steel rails in this country. It determines when it shall be increased and when restricted, being carried only to sustain prices up to the cost of foreign goods with the duty added.—McMillin, of Tennessee, in the House Debate.

Stick to the Truth.

Our esteemed contemporary The Mail and Express commends The World's zeal in urging congress to reduce the revenue of a dangerous surplus, but it insists that this can only be done by abolishing the internal taxes.

We confess to surprise that our highly esteemed contemporary should favor so immoral and unjust a policy as that which would exempt whisky from taxation in order to perpetuate war taxes on the food, fuel, clothing and shelter of the people. It is bad enough to have internal taxes on liquors, with no religion to speak of, favor the abolishing of the taxes on clothing, sugar, salt, lumber, glass and crockery, but for a moral reform agent that heads its editorials with a text of Scripture, and "blows the silver trumpet," to advocate a system is quite startling.

A more scrupulous regard for what is known in secular and jocular circles as the truth would prevent such blunders as Brother Shepard. It is not in accordance with the truth to say that the Morrill bill is "a free trade" measure, or that it "may operate to increase the revenue." It will increase the revenue, but it will not be higher than it was under the Morrill tariff. The additional revenue this would surely cut off revenue. So would the reversal of the tariff on sugar. The repeal of the tobacco tax would increase the profits of the trust. It is a measure of revenue reduction and tariff reform as well.—New York World.

Protectionist Contradictions.

The laboring man's interest and the employer's interest are, in a certain sense, antagonistic. The laborer is desirous of receiving as high wages as possible, while the employer would like to have wages low; and the consumer wants to purchase the product as cheap as possible. Here we have the state of things when along comes an all wise congressman, and he proposes to make everything lovely. To the laboring man he says, "I will make your wages high." "What are you doing with me?" says the manufacturer. "Do not fear," he replies, "I will make wages low for you." "What!" exclaims the laboring man, "make wages low! Why, you just said you would make me wages high." "Yes, but listen to this quotation from The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel association, a paper printed in the interests of the iron and steel producers of the United States, and at their cost.

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Stick to the Truth.

Our esteemed contemporary The Mail and Express commends The World's zeal in urging congress to reduce the revenue of a dangerous surplus, but it insists that this can only be done by abolishing the internal taxes.

We confess to surprise that our highly esteemed contemporary should favor so immoral and unjust a policy as that which would exempt whisky from taxation in order to perpetuate war taxes on the food, fuel, clothing and shelter of the people. It is bad enough to have internal taxes on liquors, with no religion to speak of, favor the abolishing of the taxes on clothing, sugar, salt, lumber, glass and crockery, but for a moral reform agent that heads its editorials with a text of Scripture, and "blows the silver trumpet," to advocate a system is quite startling.

A more scrupulous regard for what is known in secular and jocular circles as the truth would prevent such blunders as Brother Shepard. It is not in accordance with the truth to say that the Morrill bill is "a free trade" measure, or that it "may operate to increase the revenue." It will increase the revenue, but it will not be higher than it was under the Morrill tariff. The additional revenue this would surely cut off revenue. So would the reversal of the tariff on sugar. The repeal of the tobacco tax would increase the profits of the trust. It is a measure of revenue reduction and tariff reform as well.—New York World.

Protectionist Contradictions.

The laboring man's interest and the employer's interest are, in a certain sense, antagonistic. The laborer is desirous of receiving as high wages as possible, while the employer would like to have wages low; and the consumer wants to purchase the product as cheap as possible. Here we have the state of things when along comes an all wise congressman, and he proposes to make everything lovely. To the laboring man he says, "I will make your wages high." "What are you doing with me?" says the manufacturer. "Do not fear," he replies, "I will make wages low for you." "What!" exclaims the laboring man, "make wages low! Why, you just said you would make me wages high." "Yes, but listen to this quotation

SHERMAN'S INFLATED BOOM.

It is made of airy nothing

A Warm Summer Ahead.

The Courier-Journal wishes to put itself on record for once as a weather prophet, and here makes the prediction that we are going to have an unusually warm summer. There are more reasons than one for believing this, but one ought to be sufficient to convince those who are skeptical concerning weather lore that we do not speak at haphazard.

A few days ago there appeared in our esteemed Blaine contemporary, The New York Tribune, a dispatch saying that un less the Hon. John Sherman shall secure a united delegation to the Republican national convention from Ohio he will withdraw from the contest for the presidential nomination of his party. Of course, this was aimed on its face. Nobody who knows Mr Sherman credited it. Nobody acquainted with the situation in Ohio believed that he could get a united delegation from that state. Nobody who has watched the persistent elaborating which he has done for years in his efforts to secure the presidential nomination could have been convinced that anything short of death could cause him to withdraw as a candidate as long as he could see the remotest chance for his nomination. And so nobody, perhaps, was prepared for the entirely superfluous and uncharacteristically weak denial which Mr Sherman hastened to hurl at The Tribune, in which he actually grew so torrid as to brand the dispatch as "an unmitigated lie in substance and detail."

Now, we submit that when the Hon. John Sherman, of all men, begins to erupt in this incandescent style, before the spring has fairly opened, and while the frost is yet in the air, there is the best grounds for saying that the summer is going to be unusually warm, particularly for the Hon John Sherman.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

In Death's Last Agony.

As a drowning man, indeed, doth Red Republicanism catch at the straw of sectional agitation, while yet a little longer it bobs up and down amid the waves of public opinion. It reaches out blindly right and left, having lost all sight of the political bottom. Always a sentimentalist, its decay is marked by a rush of blood to the head, and very bad blood at that, such flabby and nawish fiction about the heart, which it mistakes for patriotism. Already the cold perspiration of death bespangles its brow, while the Rolls, the Ingalls and the Shermans run up and down the shores of the ocean which must soon hide it, beating the air and making the welkin ring with shrill hideous with their cries, and, in their frenzy, recalling those withered hags of years that little Patrick Henry thought he encountered on the blasted heath, but which, as we now know, merely got up for the occasion by a mean dress shifter of stage effect. In Shakespeare's world was the dreaming dream, however, they succeeded in imposing upon the superstition of a credulous soldier of fortune as their modern prototype, and that succeeded in imposing upon the credulity of the people of the United States. It really is a pitiful spectacle, and it will need no great stretch of imagination and journalism that they should imagine that they can.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

All Kinds on Hand.

The political situation appears to demand that Mr Blaine should be in perfect health, and he gives no country the strongest possible assurance that he feels like fighting cock. Some years ago the political situation demanded that Mr. Blaine's state of health should be truly pathetic, and he got up a sensational case of sunstroke to meet the occasion. Mr Blaine is always prepared to furnish health in every variety at the shortest notice, and the political situation can always get any kind of health from him that it calls for.—Chicago Herald.

Should Teach Them Two Things.

The state election in Louisiana and the municipal election in New Orleans on Tuesday convey a lesson which it would be well for the bloody shirt orators of the north to consider and digest. They ought to convince them that there is no hope whatever of their breaking the solid south so long as they direct their streams of bitterness and abuse into that quarter, and the other that efforts to overcome stand just as good a chance of success in the Democratic party as out of it.—Brooklyn Citizen.

In Its Last Throes.

When the Republican party of Ohio turns to such men as J. Warren Keifer, Charles N. Valiandigham, Sam Rowe and "Shorty" McDonald to lead it out of the wilderness it must be in a sad strait. There is no wonder decent men turn from the party of great "moral ideas." Their cup of sorrow is filled to overflowing.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cold Comfort.

Ohio Republicans declare that John Sherman is their beloved son and choice for the president, but the indorsement is such a one as a snowball might be expected to extend to an icicle.—New York World.

Facts for Workingmen.

There is a tax on every pound of iron you buy and every yard of cloth you wear. This tax takes just so much money out of your pockets. It makes your wages just so much less

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS BUDGET.

Fresh Intelligence from Every Part of the Civilized World.

Foreign and Domestic News, Political Events, Personal Points, Labor Notes, Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT TO PATENTEES.

A Resolution Introduced in the Senate Contemplating Radical Changes.

A BILL introduced in the Senate of the United States, declaring that all patents granted are for the active use of the public, subject to the rights of the inventor, discoverer, or assignee, who shall receive the consideration for the use thereof, and must be put into active use. Failure to do so within five years from the date of issue shall be held to be an abandonment of it, and thereafter the article patented shall be public property, and the patent ipso facto void. Corporations and combinations for the control of articles patented are prohibited under the pain of a fine not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000, and by imprisonment for not less than six months. The Attorney General is charged with the enforcement of the law, and proceedings are to be summary.

BASE-BALL.

Relative Standing of the Clubs in Four of the Leagues.

THE following table shows the standing of the clubs in four of the base-ball leagues on Monday last:

League.	Won.	Lost.	American.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	11	2	Cincinnati	7	2
Boston	13	3	Brooklyn	14	6
New York	10	3	St. Louis	9	6
Detroit	10	5	Baltimore	9	8
Philadelphia	7	6	Athletic	8	11
Pittsburg	5	8	Louisville	6	11
Indianapolis	2	10	Kansas City	3	14
Washington	2	11			
Western.	Won.	Lost.	Interstate.	Won.	Lost.
Des Moines	8	2	Davenport	7	2
Omaha	6	2	Peoria	6	2
Kansas City	5	2	Rockford	4	2
Denver	4	2	Crawfordsville	3	2
Milwaukee	3	4	Bloomington	3	2
St. Paul	3	6	Hannibal	2	3
Chicago	2	6	Rockford	3	6
Minneapolis	2	8	Decatur	2	6

DESPERATE BANDITS.

They Attack a Western Passenger Train —A Lively Fusillade of Shots.

SIX train robbers, supposed to be Mexicans, attacked the south-bound Sonora train as it was slowing up at a small station called Adna Zaros, A. T. The robbers opened fire and killed Fireman Forbes and wounded several others, one of whom, Conductor Atkinson, has since died. Messenger Hay was badly wounded in the bowel and back and will die. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s box, containing about $164, was taken. The railway officials have offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of the robbers.

ZEPHYR DAVIS.

He Is Executed in the Chicago Jail.

ZEPHYR DAVIS, the young colored man who murdered Maggie Gaughan, a working girl, several weeks ago, in Chicago, was hanged in that city. He admitted his guilt. His last words on the scaffold were, "I believe in God."

Floods in the Mississippi.

THE overflowing waters of the Mississippi River are doing great damage in the towns and farming lands along its banks. At Keokuk, Iowa, the river is destructively high; while at Alexandria, Mo., the town and adjacent country are submerged. Davenport, Iowa, Dubuque, Iowa, Quincy, Ill., Rock Island, Ill., Muscatine, Iowa, and Clinton, Iowa, are all suffering severely from the inundation. Floods are also reported from Des Moines, Iowa, Winona, Minn., and Burlington, Iowa.

The Moors Apologized.

A DISPATCH from Gibraltar concerning the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Morocco says: "After the withdrawal of the claims for a money indemnity an apology was tendered to the American Consul, and orders were given for the immediate release of the persons whose arrest gave rise to the trouble."

Steel Works Burn.

THE large brick building which contained the steel works and rolling mill of Dunham's extensive saw works at Tecony, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $300,000; insured for $100,000.

Sparks from the Wires.

MORE than 4,000 immigrants arrived in New York on Saturday from Europe.

TWO convicts escaped from Lake Fale, Minn., were poisoned to death by eating wild asparagus.

AFTER eating their fire, one of a party of trappers died of starvation. The party left Edmonton, N. W. T., last fall.

THE St. Louis Wire Mill Company, of St. Louis, filed a suit against the Washburn-Moen Company and others for $500,000.

The House Still Debating the Mills Bill.

THE tariff discussion was continued in the House on the 12th inst. Mr. Hangen, of Wisconsin, spoke in opposition to and Mason, of Tennessee, in favor of the Mills bill. The Ways and Means Committee had a conference, at which the Democrats consented to extend the tariff debate another week. They yielded to receive a considerable number of amendments, but both parties insisted that it should really be the beginning of the end. The members who had proposed amendments were anxious to insist upon their right to bring in the five-minute debate, if they could not deliver their speeches. The Senate bill granting the right of way through Indian Territory to the Southern Kansas, the Texas Railroad Company, passed the House, as did a bill for a bridge connecting the Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Red River of the North. The Senate was not in session.

THE EASTERN STATES.

GRANT & FOSTER, dry-goods dealers of Scranton, Pa., have assigned, with assets $30,000; liabilities, $80,000.

DAVID W. VICKERS and Robert G. Hall were hanged at Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia. The former killed a sailor; while Hall in a fit of jealousy murdered his mistress. Mrs. Lillian Rivers, and then cut his own throat, but survived the wound. It is claimed that Vickers was insane.

NATHANIEL W. T. HAVOT of the banking and brokerage firm of Walter T. Hatch & Co., New York, dined at a public resort with the handsome wife of Charles W. Seofield, formerly a broker in good circumstances. After supper the woman invited Hatch to her apartments, but her husband became violent, and for a time Hatch was concealed in a room. His lady was found in the yard of the premises the following morning, and the coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he had been killed by falling from a window while trying to escape from Scofield. The police at first suspected that Scofield had thrown Hatch from the window. The victim was a married man 55 years of age. The affair produced a great sensation in New York.

AT Buffalo, N. Y., Hiram F. Everest and Charles M. Everest, of the Niagara Oil Company of Rochester, under conviction for conspiracy to injure trade and commerce by attempting to blow up the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Works in 1881, were fined $250 each by Judge Haight in the Supreme Court. H. F. Everest's fine was immediately paid.

THE eighth day of the Twenty-fifth General Conference of the Methodist Church opened at New York, with Bishop Mallalieu presiding. Dr. Wilder, of Illinois, offered a resolution calling for a general election in 1890 to settle the question in regard to the admission of women as delegates. The motion was voted down. The Rev. Dr. Gray, of Williamsport, Pa., offered a resolution providing that the Bishops shall be appointed to contiguous districts rather than to be sent, as now, to different parts of the country. After considerable discussion the resolution was referred to a special committee to consider.

ARTEN experimenting with imported preachers Plymouth Church has decided to fill the pulpit of the late Henry Ward Beecher with an American, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who for some time past has been serving with marked success as a temporary supply, has been chosen the permanent pastor of Plymouth Church, and has signified his intention of accepting.

THE high-license bill passed by the New York Legislature has been vetoed by Governor Hill.

AS SUCCESSORS to Dr. Moffatt (resigned), the Rev. George T. Purves, of Pittsburgh, has been elected to the chair of ecclesiastical history in Princeton Seminary.

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AN explosion of natural gas in St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral at Buffalo caused a fire which speedily destroyed the building. The loss is about $250,000, while the insurance is less than $50,000. Many other churches in the city and for a time created consternation. Firemen and others were wounded, but none seriously.

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MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS.

They Indorse Cleveland, as Do Conventions Held in Several Other States.

A Criticising Resolution Promptly Tabled in the Tennessee Convention —Political Notes.

The Michigan Democratic Convention assembled at Grand Rapids, and was called to order by Chairman West of the State Central Committee. L. G. Rutherford, of Paw Paw, was the Michigan representative of the Democratic National Committee. The usual committees were appointed, and Hon. Don M. Dickinson was continued as permanent Chairman. Several speeches were made, and the name of Cleveland's name was loudly cheered. The interest taken in the convention was heightened by the factional fight between the Stephenson and Stone factions, the selection of ex-Mayor Chamberlain, of Detroit, as a delegate-at-large, John J. M. Weston, of Grand Rapids, and George L. Yaple, of Manistee, had been chosen delegates-at-large by acclamation, and half a dozen other names were made for the two remaining nominations. Among the names presented were those of Chamberlain and Peter Dale Ball of Marquette. The latter gentleman succeeded one delegate, and Wells was then chosen by acclamation on the last ballot by the Stone and other district delegates were instructed to vote for Edmund Haug and Rufus W. Gillett of Detroit.

Charles B. Wickham and J. H. Salisbury, of Ann Arbor, were chosen delegates-at-large, and Charles Kiefer, of Saginaw, and Richard Albrecht, of Frost and A. D. Baughman, of Ionia, were chosen by acclamation. Albert Albrecht, F. W. Lyle and W. T. McGeary, of Marquette, were chosen by acclamation. Joseph Hill was chosen by acclamation.

Mr. Stevens and Byron G. Stout, ex-Mayor Chamberlain, Mr. Weston, Mr. Jerome Turner and Mr. Gillett.

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Mr. Joseph Turner and J. Maurice Thomas, of Detroit, were chosen by acclamation.

H. C. Flanigan and A. C. Sylvester, of Ann Arbor, were chosen by acclamation.

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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 24, 1888.

FOR CASH IN ADVANCE.

To induce the payment of subscriptions in advance, in cash, we offer until July 1st the JOURNAL at the following reduced prices:

One year	$1 25
Six months	65
Four months	45
Three months	35
Two months	25

Every person now taking the JOURNAL is entitled to these reduced rates by paying all arrears to date at the rate of $1.50 per year (a shilling a month), and the reduced rate such time as they choose to pay in advance.

This offer is good only to July 1st; after that date the price will be $1.50.

Will the friends of the JOURNAL give us a lift now?

THE St. Ignace Republican says the "appointment of Hon. Peter White, of Marquette, on the board of visitors to the West Point military academy, is an excellent one."

THE Cheboygan Democrat makes a this timely observation: "Six thousand immigrants landed at Castle Garden last Friday, and not a cent of duty was collected from any of them. Protection for labor."

SPEAKER CARLISLE made the closing speech in the tariff debate last Saturday, and it is conceded on all sides that he made made many friends for himself and many converts to tariff reform by the masterly yet fair and generous manner in which he treated the subject.

THE battle between Cleveland and the champion who shall be set up against him will not be a battle for men. It will be a victory for high or low taxes. The republicans have been so placed that they cannot furnish a candidate who represents a reduction of the levy of $371,000,000 without lightening whisky and tobacco.—Chicago Herald.

THE Charlotte Leader learns of a case of a widow, Mrs. Sarah Robinson, who formerly lived in Brookfield township, Eaton county, who was dependent on a son, and this son lost his life in the war. A pension was applied for and followed vigorously in her behalf by herself and friends, but without success. Six years ago Mrs. Robinson died and nothing more was done about the claim in question. Yet under a democratic administration, a party that the g. o. p. so loudly denounced as antagonistic to the best interests of the soldiers, found pigeon-holed and covered in the dust the pension claim of Mrs. Robinson, but notwithstanding the antiquity of the affair, they found sufficient evidence for them to grant her a pension and acting upon this and not knowing of her death, granted her a pension of twenty eight hundred dollars of which a portion will be returned to the pension department. This surely does not look as if all friends of the soldiers were contained in the old republican party, and interested in the administration of the affairs of government.

PETER WHITE, of Marquette, one of the delegates at large to the St. Louis convention, in an interview at Grand Rapids during the conversation, said: "There is no question about November. The February vote was not an accident. That was the coldest day we had last winter, and if it had been a mild day Breen would have surely been elected. Trains were ready to take several hundred lumbermen who were back in the woods from ten to twenty miles to the nearest polling places, but with the thermometer 40° below zero the men said they could not stand it. And I could not blame them either. No it was no accident. It was a general change of sentiment. A few days before the election I met some miners on the street, with one of whom I was acquainted. I spoke to them, told them I know they were republicans, but asked if they couldn't manage to get on one anti-republican slip. The leader replied: 'We will not need any slips. We were talking the matter over at a meeting the other night and the boys have come to the conclusion that times have never been so good, work never so steady, nor wages better than they have been under Cleveland's administration, and we can make up our minds not to vote any anti-Cleveland ticket. I found that sentiment very general, and you can rely on it the Upper Peninsula will do better in November than it did in February.

Exit, Local Option.

The decision of the supreme court in the "local option" case disposes effectually of the law passed a year ago giving each county in the state the right to decide for itself whether it will prohibit the sale of intoxicants or not. It does not strike at any particular section of the law, which it wipes out as completely as if the legislator had never wrestled with the subject at all. It is unconstitutional, the court says, because it conflicts with section 20 of article 4, which provides that a law shall embrace but one subject that shall be expressed in its title. The title of this law does not express the object. It defines the act as "an act to regulate the manufacture and sale of liquor in counties," when such is not its object. Therefore, say the court, the law must go. There are other objections to it, some of them important; but this is enough to finish it.

The decision can hardly be called a surprise. The defect for which the law has been set aside was noted and commented on immediately after its passage. It was the chief reliance of the council representing the parties who sought to set the law aside, and more than half of their brief before the supreme court was devoted to that single point. There was a pretty general feeling that the court as constituted would sustain the law if it were possible; but the feeling was also pretty general that it would be found impossible, as it apparently was. There will therefore be little surprise at the decision.

There will be some regret; but there will be less than might be supposed. Those who have voted for the law in the "dry" counties will naturally regret their lost time, money and effort; and as they probably believed the law was destined to work a reformation in their counties, their regret will be keen. But on the part of the political prohibitionists there will be no regret. The leaders of the third party awoke some time since to the fact that the local option law was a republican false pretense, the sole object of which was to secure prohibition votes without sacrificing the saloon vote. In their last state convention they openly declared that this was what the republicans passed the law for. They have never had any special confidence in the law anyway, regarding it at best as a pitiful compromise. They have never wanted it to succeed; because they have felt that if it did succeed, the day of state and general prohibition would be postponed. There will be no tears, therefore from the political prohibitionists over the decease of local option.

As for the republican party which passed the law it will regret the supreme court decision even less, if possible than the political prohibitionists will. Before that decision was rendered the law had utterly failed in the purpose they intended to subserve. It not only did not secure for the party the prohibition vote, but did secure the condemnation of the prohibition leaders, who saw through the sham. At the same time it was made, through the weak babble and drivel of some of the party organs, to alienate the saloon vote. Between the two stools the party had fallen to the ground, and it is not going to grieve because the supreme court has stepped in and removed the stools.

It may be doubtful whether we shall have any renewal of the local option law, though it is probably practicable in the light of the supreme court decision to pass one that will stick. The prohibitionists certainly will not pass one even if they should get control of the legislature, which they are not at all likely to do. The republicans will not try to get the whiskey and anti-whiskey vote with a single enactment until they have recovered fully from the effects of the first attempt; and that will be a long time first. As for the democracy, who are tolerably certain to control Michigan legislation next winter, they will probably prefer to give high license a fair trial rather than devise any new scheme.

These are the probable political effects of the supreme court decision. Among the practical effects the first will be an increase in drinking in the "dry" counties. But if those who voted to make the counties "dry" will take hold heartily in sustaining the license law they can give their counties quite as much freedom from the evils of intemperance as they could possibly have done under local option. In a county where a majority of the voters are opposed to the use of ardent spirits under any circumstances as a beverage there ought to be very little difficulty in keeping the drink habit at the minimum, under any law or no law.—Free Press.

Special Train to St. Louis.

I. M. Weston, chairman of the democratic state central committee has secured a special train for delegates and all others who desire to attend the democratic national convention, to be held at St. Louis Mo., June 5th, 1888, from Chicago to St. Louis, via Illinois Central railroad.

The route selected to St. Louis from Grand Rapids is the Chicago & West Michigan Railway to Chicago and the Illinois Central railroad from Chicago to St. Louis Mo. Train will leave Grand Rapids at 11. p. m. June 3d, arriving at Chicago 6.40 a. m. Monday, June 4th, arriving at St. Louis Monday evening. Tickets can be purchased from any station agent for one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 2d, 3 and 4th, good to return until June 6th.

Dry Goods!

Carpets and Notions.

We have in stock now one of the most complete lines of **DRY GOODS** ever brought to Charlevoix, consisting of **FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS, DRESS AND TRIMMING SILKS, LADIES' READY MADE UNDERWEAR,** and in fact everything usually found in a first class Dry Goods Store. Call and examine the goods and get the prices at the leading Dry Goods House.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

B. SEE.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

The Northern Democrat is the name of Grayling's new paper.

The new bowl factory at South Boardman will start up next week.

High license has caused twelve saloons in Big Rapids to close up.

The Hart Journal says the prospects for grass and wheat were never better.

During the last year 17,981 feet of sewer pipe have been laid at Lansing at a cost of $11,222.03.

It is claimed that Western avenue Muskegon, is the most brilliantly lighted street in Michigan.

Lake City, Missaukee county, is agitated over the prospects of a branch of the M. C. R. R. to that place.

When the atmospheric conditions are favorable the Calumet electric lights are visible at L'Anse, 30 miles away.

The Bellaire Breeze has enlarged by the addition of one column to each page, making it now a six column quarto.

The Knights of Pythias, of Petoskey are organizing a uniform rank and will be able to turn out forty-eight swords for parade.

The keel of a new steel steamship for the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co. has been laid at the Wyandotte yard.

R. Connable & Son of Petoskey will set 50 miles of nets this summer, and will use two tugs in lifting and bringing them to their packing houses at Petoskey.

Not a single liquor dealer at Imlay City has been able to secure boniface under the new law, and although the place is situated in a "wet" county, it is gone "dry."

The Gladstone Delta has 35 columns of live advertising, and that town is not three years old yet. Live business men there and they appreciate printers' ink too.

The late Dr. Dorsch, of Monroe, has left a legacy of his library to the Michigan university. There is a ton and a half of them, and they include many old and valuable German and English works.

The editor of the Newberry News, who was arrested along with the ex-postmaster Stewart, for improper handling of Uncle Sam's funds, was discharged from custody, no evidence having been found against him.

Rev. J. A. B. Stone, of Kalamazoo, whose name has been prominently associated with the educational growth of half a century, died suddenly at 12 o'clock Saturday morning at the residence of his son, James R. Stone of Detroit.

Luther, Lake county, is in the midst of a sensation on account of the discovery of oil in a well of that village. The well is only 22 feet deep, but a cloth dipped in it will become so saturated with oil it will burn fiercely. A boom is looked for.

The St. Ignace, Sault Ste. Marie & Northern surveyors have returned to this city—come in out of the wet, so to speak. The survey will be finished when it is possible to do it without the assistance of a boat. Too much water in the swamps.

The Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Transit Co. has chartered the propeller Wisconsin, and during the excursion season she will run between Chicago, Mackinac Island and St. Ignace. She is one of the finest passenger steamers on the lakes.

The Gladstone Delta of May 19 says: "We stop the press to announce that the snow storm still continues." This will be interesting news to some who have expressed the opinion that Gladstone is the coolest, most gloomy place in the world.

Coldwater has been all torn up over the breaking of a barrel of "crackers" consigned to a leading prohibitionist. Now it appears that the bottled beer, which the barrel really contained, was for the prohibitionist's wife, her physician having prescribed it.

The policemen in six towns Monday night, and in the morning the marshal got a chance to dispose of them, which he did. The Prop. Charlevoix being short of hands they were put aboard hunting freight, it was their 60 days in the county jail and they preferred the former.—Cheboygan News.

English sparrows are creating sad havoc with the native birds in various parts of the state. These pests are increasing very rapidly, and in addition to killing off our insect-eating birds are doing a great deal of damage. A law for their extermination should be devised to get rid of them.

The farmers of Cheboygan county are wearing long faces. Winter lingered so long in the lap of spring and then was followed by the wet weather, so that they have not been able to do their spring plowing and seeding, and they are wondering where their profits for the season are coming from.

The prospects of a very light wheat crop in Tuscola county are becoming daily more and more apparent. Secretary Wormley, of the county agricultural society, predicts that the county will not harvest more than an average crop of eight bushels per acre, for the number of acres sown last fall. Many wheat fields in different localities have been plowed up and planted to spring crops.

A visitor to our sanctum this week had the hardihood to inquire if the people of this city were preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July. We have been watching our exchanges to see if any of the inmates of the State asylums had made their escape, as we certainly thought our visitor must be crazy to talk of the glorious fourth with the snow falling as lively as in January.—St. Ignace Democrat.

The month of February was in one respect the most remarkable in the world's history. It had no full moon. January had two full moons and no old March, but February had none. Do you realize what a rare thing in nature that was? It has not happened since the time of Washington nor the beginning of Christian era nor the creation of the world; and will not occur again, according to the computation of astronomers, for 2,400,000 years.

The supreme court of Michigan has decided that property within a city or incorporated village are responsible for the condition of the sidewalks, and should any accident happen to an individual though a defective walk the victim has grounds for damages against the property owner. The case in question was the city of Detroit vs. Chaffee, verdict for $2,500. Now that property owners are made responsible, poor sidewalks will become the exception rather than the rule as at present. Several thousand dollars paid out in damages for a broken leg would build good walks opposite the property, no doubt for a whole generation of years, and even the most niggardly class of property owners will perceive the wisdom and economy in having excellent sidewalks.

GEO. W. MILLER,

The Leading Clothier of Charlevoix County,

Will next week tell about that new stock of goods just placed on his shelves. In the meantime come and select your

New Spring Suits.

NOW FOR THE

Clothing Trade!

AT

Alick Rosenthal's

We have been giving the Ladies a Special Sale in DRY GOODS, and now we are going to give the Men, Boys and Youth's a chance.

OUR CLOTHING STOCK has never been more complete than it is this year, and we are satisfied that you will be pleased both in PRICE and STYLE.

SEE OUR NEW STYLES. This is one of our great bargains: A Fine all Wool Blue Suit, guarantee color, with Extra G. A. R. Buttons for Coat and Vest, and a G. A. R. Cap, for $10.00.

EVERYTHING in the CLOTHING LINE

Reduced. Come and See the Bargains.

Yours to Please,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

At Cochran's Drug Store You will Find

Honey and Glycerine,
Sulphur and Tar,
Eastman's and Fear's. I wees,
Best that there are.

Thistledown, Jacquemnot.
Oatmeal and Rose,

Flaxseed, Aloha, O!
How the list grows.

Dominoes, large and white,
Now we will make
A box for a quarter, bright,
This, "takes the cake."

Toilet Soaps of the Choicest Kind.

-:-D. SHERWOOD,-:-

Has just placed on his shelves in the Opera Block a New Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

To which he invites the attention of the People of Charlevoix and the surrounding country.

NO OLD STOCK, but EVERYTHING NEW & FIRST-CLASS

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

D. SHERWOOD, -:- OPERA BLOCK.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 24, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 25c.
EGGS, per doz., 15c.
POTATOES, per bu., 75c.
WINTER APPLES, per bu., @ @ 85c.
WHEAT, per bu., 90c.
OATS, per bu., 45c.
HAY, per ton, 13 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $1. SHEEP, $4 @ 4.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $1.50@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c.@$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. mtf

George Anderson has planted 100 plum trees this spring.

☞When in town come in and renew your subscription.

☞New stock of baby carriages at S. M. See & Son's this week.

Eugene Spaulding of Norwood has planted 100 pear trees this spring.

☞Geo. W. Beaman has the largest assortment of wall-paper in town.

The steamer Gazelle is being repainted—hull green and upper works white.

☞Call and see samples of the latest new type for calling cards, invitations, etc.

Wm. Ranger has bought a Chicago cottage organ of H. S. Harsha, agent for Charlevoix.

F. A. Cochran & Co.'s soda fountain was charged last week, —the first of the season.

C. Hanson's shingles are being shipped by the Friant to Petoskey and from there by rail.

☞Miss Sherman has opened a dressmaker's shop on the corner of Grant and Mason streets.

A recent letter from a friend in Lansing reports business unusually dull there for this time of the year.

☞Two floors filled with new furniture of all kinds. The largest stock ever in Charlevoix. S. M. See & Sons.

☞In laying your carpets this spring, recollect that we have plenty of old newspapers at five cents a dozen.

J. S. Dixon took Lily Merril of Clarion to the reform school for girls at Adrian last week under the truancy act.

The farms are looking splendid around Charlevoix, and as we heard a farmer say, "You can almost see the grass grow."

Alick Rosenthal gives clothing a new this week. Alick is a live-wire and wants people to know it. Hustlers always get to the front.

The cash house building at Boyne is well under way, but will not be as large a building as the former one, though a much better location.

John Ward delivered $93 worth of fruit trees in one day recently, and collected nearly all as he delivered. This is not a bad record for these times.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Co., will, in a very few weeks, begin work on the handsome $250,000 depot they intend building at Grand Rapids.

The steambarges Leland and Thos are now making tri-weekly trips from St. Ignace with ore, the former going to Elk Rapids and the latter to Ironton furnaces.

Landlord Ball is serving some good meals these days, and it would be a natural benefit if City Officials put some of their business men and their wives should drop in occasionally and get better squalished.

Horton's Bay has a new man and new appearance this spring. A number of new buildings are up and others under way. All they need now is a more sidewalk to be a model town.

Persons who are in the habit of killing robins and woodpeckers as a spring pastime are violating a state law, and are liable to a fine of $5 and ten days imprisonment.

O. D. Hilton has planted this spring 75 pear trees, 25 plums, and 50 apple trees. Next year he intends to plant as many more fruit trees. The fruit interests of this region are booming.

W. B. Flower of Petoskey was over Saturday looking up a location for a photo. gallery. He asserts his intention to come here permanently if he can dispose of his interests in Petoskey.

The rebuilt steamer City of Charlevoix has developed into a most magnificent carrier and far exceeds in speed any boat ever on the Northern Michigan line.—St. Ignace Republican.

James Rogers returned to Charlevoix this week and is at work with Cameron and Burns. One by one, the boys will come back, satisfied that there are worse places than Charlevoix.

Frank Tucker's Metropolitan theater company were favored with good houses Saturday and Monday evenings, and as usual gave general satisfaction. They can be sure of a good house whenever they come.

The steamer Westover has a season contract to carry pig iron from the Pine Lake Iron Co. to Cleveland. This is her first season on fresh water. She has for a number of years plied on the Atlantic coast between New York and Boston.

Joseph M. Clark calls attention in another column to the vacant lots of the Upright & Hurlbut addition which is destined to make fine homes for men of small means. The prices of these lots are generally low, and the terms are made easy as possible.

A story is passing around quietly that a promising young gent of East Jordan and one of Charlevoix's fairest marriageable daughters went to Boyne recently to get a license, but as the county clerk was out fishing they were compelled to return without the coveted permit, and another trip will be necessary.

The Boyne Citzen has a paragraph descriptive of Salt River Valley, Arizona, as seen by T. J. Hill, which will not tend to boom the settlement of Boyne and vicinity very much. Perhaps, however, Bro. Chapin is buying up all dissatisfied holders at 50 cents on a dollar and hopes to realize on his investment when the boom here is really on.

Attention is called to the practice of depositing rubbish,—rakings from streets, alleys, and back yards,—in holes and vacant lots, within the corporation limits of Charlevoix. If this stuff is bad for health lying around loose, is it not infinitely worse piled up to rot and breed disease. Far better to have the stuff piled up where it can be burned, and the ashes and remainder plowed under. This is a matter for the health officer, if not for the village council.

The propeller Petoskey will leave Chicago every Monday at 1.00 p. m., arriving at Harbor Springs on Tuesday at 6.00 p. m., returning, will stop at Charlevoix at 11.00 p. m., arriving at Chicago Thursday at 12.00 noon. Leave Chicago at 11.00 p. m. stopping at Charlevoix at 12.00 noon Saturday and arriving at Harbor Springs at 6.00 p. m. At ports between Ludington and Harbor Springs and on Traverse Bay, the boat stops but one way each trip.

Building Notes.

Cameron and Burns built an addition to J. J. Kanasy's residence last week.

Painters are this week priming the outside of Parker & Way's new picture gallery.

Burns, Stevens & Co. have finished their wind-mill tower, and have the mill in operation.

Cameron and Burns are this week crowding work on the addition to the M. E. parsonage.

James Gellick has made quite a transformation in the interior appearance of his saloon building.

W. H. Francis has completed the addition to Mrs. A. B. Wood's cottage and is now working on Mr. D'Ooge's cottage on the Van Vleck lot.

James Lawrence is building a cottage for the warden of the Charlevoix resort, on the upper terrace, near the middle of the grounds. A garden patch is also being prepared.

Fifteen rooms for the help have been made in the attic of the Belvedere, only four of which have windows in them, though, we think, they don't raise a row it will be a little strange. A row of dormer windows though would be just the thing, to give the girls more light and air.

The cottage next to the Belvedere formerly owned by E. H. Gross, is being plastered this week from bottom to top. Mr. Green's interest has been bought by the association and the building is to be considered as an adjunct to the accommodations of the Belvedere, and be occupied and cared for as are the rooms of the hotel.

Boyne.

BOYNE, May 21.—Weather fine.

R. S. Hubbard is spending his out on streets shaking lands with old friends, and looks refreshed after his winter's rest at home.

The frame of the new court house is now raised.

G. W. Jones left for the Soo on the 14th, where he will spend the summer.

The Smith Post is at the Boyne City mill dock loading lumber for William White.

Mrs. William White and children return home last Friday from Essex Centre, Canada, where they spent the winter. We are pleased to learn of her improved health, and again to see their house opened.

Mrs. N. J. DeBar, with son Earnest, left for the Soo last week where she will remain with her husband for the summer.

Your correspondent has been engaged in rural occupation during the day on his little farm a few rods south from town. His nerves are shaky from holding the plow, and his lungs are sore from too frequently repeating the word "back."

We met Bro. Weaver on the street one day last week, and at first thought him very pleased to meet us, but soon learned that he was made happy by the advent of an infant son on Thursday.

Burgess.

BURGESS, May 22.—Ezra Ferguson has gone to the south part of the state after his wife and children, and expects to resume house keeping as soon as they return.

Mr. Sunderland's brother has arrived and expects to remain all summer.

Farmers are very busy improving the past few days of pleasant weather.

There is a school meeting in district No. 4 today, to add another burden on the tax payers of said district.

Mr. Hunter is confined to the house with his old complaint.

George Blythe has commenced a job of logging for Dr. Lewis.

Another increase to the population of Hayes last week. (Geogge Banks will look after his interest for a time.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mills Kanasy was in Chicago this week.

Rose M. Stokoe has returned to her home in Louisiana.

Judge A. J. Mills of Kalamazoo, was in town Tuesday.

J. W. Tripp goes to Almont, Lapeer county, this week.

Thos. E. Nowland has a job at Frankfort for the summer.

W. H. Hurlbut of South Haven was in town last Friday.

Mike Litney returned Monday from a week's visit at Traverse City.

W. H. Jarman is now in the office of the East Jordan Enterprise.

Dr. J. E. Brown went to Milwaukee this week on a visit to reintives.

Mrs. R. M. Mokeel started Monday for Chicago, where she will make her home.

Mrs. R. A. Emery is in Manistee this week visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. M. P. Burns arrived Saturday to visit with her son, H. S. Harsha.

H. L. Page and Dr. Lafevre of East Jordan, were in town the last of the week.

Ben. Weaver's nine pound boy cost him over a box of cigars in Charlevoix this week.

R. W. Kane was admitted to practice as attorney-at-law, at the term of court last week.

Mrs. Harris of Elk Rapids is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Sos, in Charlevoix this week.

Will N. Moore of East Jordan made the JOURNAL a call last Friday, on his way home from court.

Alick Rosenthal is to move into Stockman's house on State street, formerly occupied by D. Sherwood.

Dr. G. W. Cronter has a fine 10x14 photo. of the Michigan board of pharmacy. They are a fine-looking lot of men.

Chas. S. Hampton of the Petoskey Democrat, was in Charlevoix Saturday, looking after the interests of his paper here.

Mrs. Fred See starts this week for her new home in Coburg, Oregon, where her husband has been at work for several weeks.

Mrs. Geo. Madison is expected to return to Charlevoix this week, and will not live in Milwaukee this summer as intended.

S. H. Beardslee and wife and one son are at the Fountain City house, and expect to remain during the hot months and enjoy our cool, refreshing breezes.

Mrs C. J. Grier started Monday for a week's visit with friends in Cadillac, after which she will probably make her home in Charlevoix while Mr. Grier remains with Callaghan & Co. Mrs. Grier leaves many friends who regret her departure from Charlevoix.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting in the Town Hall Friday Evening May 18th.

Meeting was called to order by the president.

Council called. Full board present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A communication was read from the Chief of Engineers relative to the dredging of Pine River channel, which stated that he could not procure a dredge until sometime in June, but it would be forthcoming as soon as possible.

A motion to build a sidewalk four feet wide on the north side of the street, running from Chas. Chaloupka's corner down to the pier was referred to the committee on streets and sidewalks.

On motion to draw an order for $98.50, to pay for the flags for the school house City of Charlevoix.

The following bills were allowed for cleaning streets etc.:

Albert Hutter, rake and shovel	$4.12
J. B. Allen, establishing grade	3.00
Ed. Bennett, raking on street	1.50
Jack Pagiman, raking on street	5.00
George Wilbur, raking on street	75
Will Cady, raking on street	75
Will Ward, raking on street	75

The street commissioner was instructed to move the fence on the lot of Mrs. Arza Campbell, back on a line of the street.

The committee on streets and sidewalks were instructed to establish a line of shade trees on the south side of Mason street.

It was moved the adoption of the "Notice to property owners," relative to the cleaning of back yards, alleys, lanes, etc.

On motion the council adjourned for one week at 8 o'clock.

At a special meeting of the council Monday evening the saloon bonds were fixed at $3,000.

The bond of Jaenes Gellick, with O. D. Wood and N. Anderson sureties was approved.

The saloons were permitted to remain open from 6 a. m., to 10.00 p. m.

The street commissioner was instructed to put sewer pipe under the crosswalk, across Bridge street on the north side of Mason street.

Bartholomew's Opera House.

The following entertainments are booked for the near future:

June 21, Scofield's concert company, one night.

July 9, Prof. Kennedy, mesmerist, to continue one week.

July 16, Little Nugget, one night.

July 31, Sol. Smith Russell, two nights.

☞English Sweets Liniment removes all hard soft, or callous lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

Memorial Observances, May 30, 1888.

The procession will form on Bridge street, the right resting on Clinton, in front of the store of Stockman & Iddings, and the left on Main street reaching the store of Byron See, and will move promptly at one o'clock p. m., under the direction of Comrade Carlstein, Marshal. The Boys Cornet Band will head the procession. The schools and different civic societies who have accepted the invitation to participate, will be assigned places in the procession by the marshal and assistants. The flower car, the decorating committee's carriage, the carriage with the clergy, the ambulance with infirm soldiers, and all other carriages will also be assigned their proper places in the line. At the cemetery the following will be the order of exercises:

Part First—Dedicating the cemetery according to the very expressive rites of the order.

Part Second—The usual memorial service.

1st, Music by the band.

2d, Prayer by the Rev. W. H. McCartney.

3d, Music by the choir, "We Deck Their Graves Alike Today," by H. P. Danker.

4th, Ceremonies at conotaph.

5th, Decorating the graves under the direction of a committee of ladies and an escort of the post, (Miss Phila Wood will be the committee's reader.)

6th, Recall to the conotaph.

7th, Address by the venerable commander, Dr. D. C. Chamberlain.

8th, Duett, "Sleeping for the Flag" —H. C. Wark, by Comrades Carlstein and Muirhead.

9th, The procession will re-form and return to place of starting, where they will be dismissed with the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Clark.

Baxter Post and Major E. H. Green camp of Sons of Veterans will rendezvous at the opera house.

The schools, societies, and fire departments will see that their flags and banners are properly draped.

Comrade Byron See will be ready to receive floral offerings from all, and place them on the car, which will be near his store.

All old soldiers and sailors and their sons are invited to be present and fall in with the post and camp.

Let the public generally turn out and spend the day in commemoration of the deeds and deaths of the boys of the late war. Bring flowers.

Wilson.

May 22—Thirty-six were present at Sunday school.

Snow and rain last week.

Cool and pleasant this week.

School is now in session; nine pupils enrolled.

Willie Quye cut his foot badly last week.

Mr. Hawkins has a span of colts he is breaking.

Saints prayer meeting at Meb Healey's on Wednesday evening last.

Patrick Whalen has gone on a business trip to Detroit, Toledo, etc.

Jim Bulkins accompanied by his wife and sister-in-law, came home to spend Sunday.

W. F. Empey and wife of East Jordan, were riding in this vicinity on Sunday last.

Mr. Reuben Glenn and Miss Bessie Barbour of East Jordan were driving on our streets one day last week.

A load of people from here attended saints meeting at Advance on Thursday evening.

Ben Healey is happy; a young daughter arrived at his residence on Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Preble were called to Advance on Thursday by the illness of Mrs. Medbon.

Mill shut down on Friday night on which occasion the boys had a jubilee.

Peter Pinks thinks of starting again in a few weeks.

Shipments.

May 17—Schr. Lettie Cooper, 200,000 feet maple lumber, 3,000 cedar posts, Pine Lake Iron Co., to Chicago.

May 19, G. Dunbar, 9,000 cedar ties, W. H. Dewey, to Chicago.

19—Schr. John T. Green, 72 cords slabs, N. P.

22—Schr. J. A. Holmes, 600 hemlock ties, 2,500 cedar posts, W. H. Dewey, to Chicago.

22—Schr. W. H. Hawkins, 3,500 cedar ties, W. H. Dewey, to Chicago.

22—Schr. Stockbridge, 110,000 feet hardwood lumber, East Jordan Lumber Co., to Chicago.

22—Schr. Starke, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, John Nicholls, to Chicago.

22—Schr. Mahoning, Smith, 2,400 posts, R. Boland, to Milwaukee.

22—Schr. J. B. Prime, 140,000 feet hardwood lumber, East Jordan Lumber Co., to Milwaukee.

22—Schr. Ever Lawson, 140,000 feet hardwood lumber, Jacob Anderson, to Chicago.

22—Schr. Kelley, 77 cords slabs, John Sawyland to Milwaukee.

22—Schr. Sahara, 72 cords slabs, Gjerson, to Milwaukee.

Mr. Conkling's Fee.

There is a story of two Rochester men who lately were in New York on legal business. It occurred to them to consult Mr. Conkling, and they did so at some length and very much to their satisfaction. As they rose to go the spokesman said: "Mr. Conkling, we thank you for your advice, which is very valuable to us. When main open from 6 a. m., to 10.00 p. m. we shall send you a check for $500." "Oh, no gentlemen," said the ex-senator don't do that. I am only too happy to be of service to you, and make no charge. You are quite welcome, but when I do charge, my fee is $5,000."—Rochester Union.

Health will Follow

The use of *Parmelee's Hop, Iron and Buchu Bitters.* This remedy cures all troubles arising from Stomach, Kidneys or Liver, and as a general Tonic it is far ahead of anything before presented to the public. This preparation is purely vegetable in all parts except the Iron, and the combination of these three wonderful drugs cannot fail to produce wonderful results. In large bottle 50 cents. For sale by G. W. Beaman. may

JUST RECEIVED.

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White and Brown Blanks, Gilts, Ceilings, Borders and Ceiling Decorations

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Spring 1888 Opening

This week and next, big drives in White Goods and Embroideries.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

UNDOUBTEDLY—The very Best and Cheapest Stoves are those manufactured by the Detroit Stove Works. Don't buy our Stove until you have seen the stove "The Save-your-$-$-by-Trading With our Hardware Store." N. & I.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

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To The Village of Charlevoix.

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NEW MUSIC.

INDIAN SUMMER TIME.

A beautiful song and chorus, by Will L. Thompson, author of *Gathering Shells on the Sea Shore. Come If here the Lilies Bloom, etc.*

It is one of the prettiest songs ever such issued; any music dealer will mail it for 40 cents. Published by

W. L. THOMPSON & CO.
East Liverpool, Ohio.

Portable Boiler

FOR SALE.

Twelve foot long, 2½ feet shell, 4 feet wood; in perfect order, good and cheap. Address

L. E. ALLEN
Charlevoix, Mich.
200tf

CATHERINE THE GREAT.

A Woman of Whims, Humor, Candor, Vanity, Courage, and Talent.

The Hermitage, the Principal Museum of Petersburg—Choice Collection of Antiquities.

The Relics of Prince Potemkin, the Most Famous of Catherine's Lovers.

[WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS, IN CHICAGO NEWS.]

On one side of the Winter Palace of Petersburg is the Neva River, so close that one could throw a stone from any of the windows into the water, and on the other side a semi-circle of vast and ugly rococo palaces, surrounding an enormous parade ground, in which fifty thousand troops have been maneuvered and inspected at one time. The palaces are imposing only because of their immensity, there being a dozen or more of them with several hundred rooms each, all built by the Czars at one time or another for themselves or their poor relations, and now occupied by government offices or for the quarters of troops. The city is reached through an enormous arch, similar to the Arc de Triomph in Paris, although not so large, and surmounted with a bronze chariot and a lot of prancing chargers—favorite model in all the capitals of Europe.

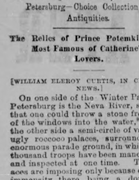
ARCH OF TRIUMPH.

It was to this parade ground that the great Catherine came from the Winter Palace when she led the revolution against her husband, and sword in hand, straddling her horse like a man, demanded the allegiance and support of the mob.

"I am your Queen," she said. "Whoever obeys me shall be loved as a loyal subject. Whoever refuses shall die like a dog."

Catherine was one of the vainest, most extravagant, most licentious of women, without a doubt. She had forty lovers with whom she lived as publicly as if the relations had been sanctioned by marriage, had children by seventeen of them as she herself claimed, and founded an order of nobility for the classification of her illegitimate heirs and their posterity, of whom she was very proud. It is said that she built, at the government expense, and gave to her favorites more than a dozen palaces, and distributed among them 92,000,000 rubles of public funds. When one of her paramours died, as was several times the case, she went into mourning for him, and gave Catherine, but few; there have been wiser women, but few; and there may have been greater women, but history conceals their names.

She was the only foreigner who ever ruled over the Russian race, being the Princess Sophia Augusta of Anhalt-Zerbst, married and brought to Russia by Peter III., the son of the Empress



CATHERINE AT 70.

Elizabeth, and grandson of Peter the Great. He was a poor weakling, whom his wife could not tolerate, so after a honeymoon of six months, she headed a revolution against her own husband, and had him strangled by two of her favorites, Count Orloff of diamond fame, and Gen. Baratinski. Then, with grim humor, she forced the assassins to walk each side of the coffin that inclosed his remains, and carry the pall. Orloff was perfectly composed during the entire ordeal, but the other man fainted repeatedly and had to be carried away. Catherine sent him into exile for his cowardice, and it was only when he made his confession at death that the manner of the murder of Peter was known. Catherine reigned for fifty-two years, and the epoch in the history of the empire in which she is the chief figure, was the most prosperous it has ever known. She achieved victories over the Turks and Tartars, added many thousand square leagues to the area of her dominions, and did much to improve the condition of the people.

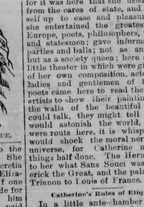
She wrote books of stories for children, some of which are still in use, founded hospitals and asylums for unfortunates of all sorts, erected fortresses which she herself designed, established public libraries, and did much to elevate the taste of the people in literature and art, besides carrying on wars and amours. In her retirement she reached her golden age, the nobles were rich and their Queen set them an example in extravagance which they did their best to follow.

A RUSSIAN COSTUME.

The Hermitage, as it is called, although the name is a misnomer, was the palace of Catherine, at least it was her favorite place of residence in Petersburg. She had a dozen other palaces scattered about. It adjoins the Winter Palace, being connected to that building by corridors, and is by far the handsomest piece of architecture in the capital except that cathedral of St. Isaac. It is one of the few structures of stone, is beautifully carved externally, and internally finished with great extravagance and better taste than most of the Russian palaces. Catherine called it "The Hermitage," for it was here that she used to retire from the cares of state, and give herself up to ease and pleasure. Here she entertained the greatest men in Europe, poets, philosophers, travelers, and statesmen; gave infernal dinner parties and balls; not as an empress, but as a society queen; here she had a little theater in which were given plays of her own composition, acted by the ladies and gentlemen of her court; poets came here to read their verses, artists to show their paintings, and the walls of the beautiful structure could talk, they might tell tales that would astonish the world, for there were rots here, it is whispered, that would shock the moral nerves of the universe, for Catherine never had things half done. The Hermitage was to her what Sans Souci was to Frederick the Great, and the palace of the Trianon to Louis of France.

Catherine's Rules of Etiquette.

In little ante-chamber adjoining her great drawing-room there hangs a little frame, inclosing a list of rules to be observed by all who enter the Hermitage, written in Catherine's own



MICHAEL ROMANOFF.

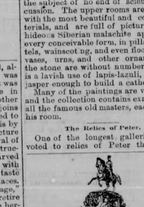
hand, of which the following is a translation:

1. Leave your rank outside, as well as your hat, and especially your sword.
2. Leave your right of precedence, your pride, and any similar feeling, outside the door.
3. Be gay, but do not spoil anything. Do not break or gnaw anything.
4. Sit, stand, walk, as you will, without reference to anybody.
5. Talk merrily, but not very loud, so as not to make the head of anybody ache.
6. Argue without anger and without excitement.
7. Neither sigh nor yawn, nor make anybody dull or heavy.
8. In all innocent games, in whatever one proposes, let all engage.
9. Eat whatever is sweet and savory, and drink with moderation, so that each can find his fogs on leaving the room.
10. Tell no tales out of school. Whatever goes at one one may go out at the other before leaving the room.

Whoever broke one of these rules, on the testimony of two witnesses, had to drink a glass of cold water and read a page of the Telemachiades—a much ridiculed Russian poem. Whoever broke three of them rules the same evening had to commit six lines of the book. Whoever broke the tenth rule could never again be admitted to the Hermitage.

The Treasures of the Hermitage.

The Hermitage is now the principal museum of Petersburg, what the Louvre is to Paris and the British Museum to London; and if it had been constructed for such a purpose could not be better adapted for the display of the treasures of art and antiquity that have been collected by the later sovereigns of Russia around the magnificent nucleus Catherine left in the building. The building itself is a par-



ENTRANCE TO THE HERMITAGE.

allegoram 550 by 375 feet, inclosing two large courts which Catherine had arranged so that they could be flooded for skating parks in winter and gardens of luxurious foliage in summer. The entrance is a noble vestibule supported by ten massive caryatides, in Finland granite. The main hall is supported by sixteen splendid monoliths of granite, terminating in capitals of Carrara marble carved in Florence, while the grand stairway, in three large flights, is hewn of great blocks of the same marble, which causes every one who sees them to wonder how they could be brought from Italy before the days of railroads.

The rooms on the ground floor are filled with the choicest collection of antiquities outside the British Museum, including two enormous pieces of Siberian malachite, the silver vase of Nichopol, and the golden vase Kertch, both of which, like many other pieces in this collection, are well known to every antiquarian in the world, and have been the subject of no end of scientific discussion. The upper rooms are finished in marble, jasper, and precious materials, and are full of pictures. The collection of Italian masters is second only to that of Florence, and includes many of the best examples of Raphael, Titian, Rubens, Rembrandt, Murillo, Tintoretto, Leonardo da Vinci, Vandyke, Van Dyck, Teniers, Poussin, Claude Lorrain, Ribera, Salvator Rosa, Vernet, Greuze, Vanloo, Gerard, Lancret, Pater, Watteau, Boucher, Fragonard, Vigée Lebrun, Lawrence, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Landseer, Turner, Wilkie, Murillo, Velasquez, Zurbaran, Ribera, Ribalta, Morales, Cano, Ribera, Ribalta, Morales, Cano, Ribera, Ribalta, Morales, Cano

FARM AND GARDEN.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

An Unpatented Device of Easy Construction for Holding a Cow's Tail in Fly Time, That Promises to Lift a Burden from Summer Milking.

There are numerous patent devices for holding a cow's tail while milking. There are also many ingenious ones, and equally effective, for which no patent has been taken. In Ohio Farmer is described and illustrated the simple plan shown in the cuts.

The device represented in Fig. 1 is simply a stout cord with a loop at one end and a small wire hook at the other. The cord is just long enough to go twice around the tail, then around the thigh and then hook. If this is too simple, get two pieces of stool wire 8 or 10 inches long, of the size of a knitting needle; bend and loop them together as shown in Fig. 2. One end is sprung around the tail and the other around the thigh above the hock. Neither of these is patented; so was born unhesitatingly when flies begin to worry the cow and make milking a nuisance.

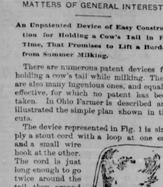


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

Hamburg Fowls.

Conspicuous among all laying breeds of fowls stands the Hamburg, for they are exceedingly prolific layers. Their eggs, however, run small as regards size, and the fowls do not bear confinement as well as some other breeds. These fowls are remarkable for their beauty, and this fact, along with the drawback of small sized eggs has had its influence in placing the Hamburg as a fancier's fowl rather than a common purpose bird.

SILVER PENCILED HAMBURG HEN.

As show birds there are several varieties recognized, among which are the gold penciled, silver pencilled, gold spangled, silver spangled and black. The silver pencilled variety represented in the cut is an old one—one of the best known, in fact, to fanciers. The black Hamburgs are considered the best for commercial purposes.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Some Facts Regarding a Subject That Is Remaining Popular With Many Farmers.

So many different forms of silos are in use varying in cost and capacity, says The New York World, that lengthy descriptions of them cannot be given, nor is it necessary to give the general principles understood. For a silo of moderate capacity, which is to remain permanently for one from one to year, it will be best when it can be located inside of a barn or some other building, and indeed, in most other cases, to have it all below ground by making an excavation of the size wanted. If the ground is firm cement on the smooth dirt, but if liable to cave in then a brick or stone wall will be required, which must be cemented on the inside. Instead of such a silo over those wholly above ground consists in the ease with which it can be filled from the first floor instead of elevating the ensilage in some way to the top of one above ground. In taking out from an underground silo only so much of the top should be removed at a time as is necessary for getting at it conveniently, and the ensilage can be raised in a large tub or square box swung by blocks and tackle, with the aid of a small windlass.

A silo can be made of any form so that air and water are excluded, but it will be found best to make the width about one-third of the length, and the depth may be from twelve feet upward as desired. Large and expensive silos are usually divided into compartments, with various appliances for cutting, filling and emptying, according to the ideas of the owners. It is claimed that for a cow that has pasturage for half the year 275 cubic feet of ensilage will generally be sufficient. In locating a silo and determining whether it shall be above or below ground, the convenience afforded for cutting, filling, emptying and feeding should be primarily considered. In addition to the advantages named, an underground silo once properly made is a permanent affair, while one made of lumber above ground and exposed to the action of the atmosphere is liable to shrinkage and openings, and a large mass of perishable material in close contact with the boards will soon cause decay.

The corn plant is so universally preferred for ensilage in this country that it is unnecessary to discuss the merits of the different grasses. Well grown stalks and partly cured are more desirable than those so thickly sown as to be spindling and watery. The seed may be drilled in rows, three feet apart, with stalks eight inches apart in the rows, with the ears begin to glaze and should be hauled in and cut into inch lengths or less and shoveled in and thoroughly trampled down as fast as cut. It is desirable that the corners of the cemented silo should be rounding rather than square, and that the ends and sides slope gently toward the center, making the diameters at the bottom about a foot less than at the top, when the settling down of the top will prevent any crevice being made at the sides by the shrinkage of the mass below. The ensilage may be covered in various ways. One is with boards covered with earth and stones; another with straw two feet deep and the straw covered with muck or sand. An impression seems to be gaining ground that the very heavy weights once thought necessary, may be dispensed with, provided the covering is sufficient to exclude the air, as the tendency of the finely cut mass is to become compact from its own weight. Cutters costing from $50 or less upward, to be driven by light horse power, can be had from dealers in agricultural implements.

How to Feed Horses.

Horses have small stomachs; remember this. A good plan is to divide corn rations into three daily portions, the hay two. May object to giving hay just previous to work, as it distends the stomach and causes the animal inconvenience.

Delicate feeders must be tempted to take their rations, and such should never be fed too strongly at one time. "A Scotch plate is a rule very generally observed in England—everything cleaned up before placing other food in the racks or mangers. A little linseed boiled to a jelly and mixed with the corn is seductive. Hay dampened and salted will tempt others. Bran, a double handful, are a relish in weakly subjects, pale malt for the convalescent or indisposed; damp bran and oats are engaging for others. Some grooms give carrots and tares in small quantities. Carrots superlicidase diabetes if given in excessive quantities. The peculiar habits of horses demand the attention of all horse owners and grooms. A sufficiency of flesh is all that is required, and not "hog fat," or "beastly fat" as some phrase it.

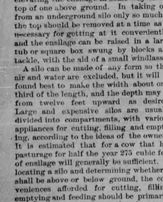
Give Milk Cows Plenty of Water.

Milk stock are averse to any great amount of exercise, and do not ordinarily take any more than is necessary in supplying themselves with food. Give them plenty of food and an easy access to water and they will quickly fill themselves and spend most of their time at rest. When water is situated in out of the way places on a farm, cows will often go thirsty for a considerable portion of the day rather than make a special journey to obtain it. This has been observed by all practical farmers, and yet it is curious that many who are conversant with the fact neglect to take proper advantage of this peculiarity in the habits of the animal. It is an important object with the dairy man who desires the highest success to promote, as far as may be (without resorting to artificial means), the taking of an abundant quantity of water by his herd. Milk cannot be made without water, and when it is secreted largely a large amount of water is absolutely required.

A Convenient Cattle Stall.

Among farm conveniences recommended at one of the western farmers' institutes is the cattle stall here illustrated. The Minnesota Farmer describes it as follows:

Each animal requires a space three to four feet in width, according to size. The platform upon which the animal is to stand should be about five feet long, including a space of one foot in width slanted, for the hind feet to stand upon. The spaces between the slats should not be more than three-fourths of an inch in width. Every stat should rest edgewise upon end supports; that is, the wide way of the slats should be in a vertical direction. Under this grating a space four to six inches in depth is left open as far back as the solid floor. All the dung falls beneath, and can be scraped out with a hoe or some tool made for the purpose. Behind the stalls a trench of eighteen



MODEL CATTLE STALL.

inches or two feet in width, and about eight inches in depth, is left for collecting the manure. Next to this again is left a walk of convenient width through the stable. If desired another set of stalls can be arranged in a corresponding position to this wall. The use of stanchions of course is optional. Many prefer a strap around the stall fastened to a chain or rope.

Things Farmers Tell One Another.

A. B. Allen says: The first thing in the morning is to water the horse, which should be done before feeding, otherwise it might work more or less of the food just eaten undigested from the stomach.

A Vermont maple sugar maker says that the great point is to keep the sap pure and clean so as to retain its original color; this once lost or lessened cannot be regained.

A Connecticut farmer claims for common unblanched mustn. that it affords satisfactory covering for hot beds, and at a much less cost than glass.

A Maryland farmer tells that low wagons wi' wide tires make easier work in hauling out manure.

John M. Stahl believes that no improvement in southern agriculture would be of greater advantage than making sheep rearing an important industry. No animal is so well adapted to the purification and enrichment of worn out lands that should be "pricked out" in a bed, with suitable heat for their needs, says W. D. Philbrick.

A New York horticulturist reports having applied liquid manure to a peach orchard last year with excellent success.

Slipping Away.

The most ominous outlook yet for the Republicans comes from the recent numbers of the Michigan Farmer. The ground appears to be rapidly slipping away from beneath their feet. Carried at the last state election by a mere scratch, and coming almost within hand's reach of an absolute Democratic victory, there have not been a few Republicans from time to time who have seen the storm cloud gathering, and who have honestly endeavored to warn of the peril awaiting it there unless something was done to patch the mesh. What could be done? Not a few Republicans saw the watch towers pointed out the road that it was necessary to travel, and briefly formulated a creed which at least had in it, if nothing else, prudence and common sense. In substance this creed was: Let the war issues go. Cut out the cancer of sectionalism by the roots. Bury the bloody shirt. Unite the country, thereby subjecting it to statesmanship instead of partisanship. Reduce the war taxes. Modify the war tariff. Be economical. Give agriculture a chance to breathe freely once more and get out of debt. The farmers are not prosperous in Michigan. They do not know exactly why, yet they feel that something hurts them.

They look to congress for some sort of relief or attempt at relief, and what do they get? Such speeches as that of Ingalls—savage, malignant, full of an undying and unmoonshiny hatred, and predicting another civil war, with all of the murderous and atrocious surroundings which belong to civil war. The old, old story over again of a snake for a fish and a stone for a dinner.

This is the way some honest Republicans have talked of the real political condition of Michigan, after the feasting there, of the tremendous upheaval going on there, and they have told only the simple truth. We have watched the Democratic rollcation going on in Michigan for years, and we have seen the Democrats have advanced and the Republicans have retreated. In Ubleraace at home also has had a great deal to do with this. Prohibition not a little also. The same fell spirit which has made the radical machine in Kansas a synonym for everything that is polluted in politics, puritanical in act, debasing to national credit, rascally in administration and putrid in misexegesis, attempted also to reach its hand in Michigan. A Republican revolt, joined to a solid Democratic phalanx, crushed it for the time, but it is now convalescent and prepared to come back again. Hence the result of the recent municipal elections. Hence to weather wise Republican eyes the signs they see of a gathering storm cloud.—Kansas City Times.

A Political Revolution.

If the Democratic party of Rhode Island was beaten at the polls in the contest for state offices, it is the Democratic party a notable triumph in the adoption by the necessary three-fifths majority of the proposed amendment of the constitution repealing the arbitrary clause which excluded from the privilege of the suffrage all foreign born citizens not taxed for at least $134 worth of property. The effect of this victory will undoubtedly be to change the political complexion of the state within the next three years, and, probably, to make it doubtful at the approaching presidential election.

According to the latest census figures there are in Rhode Island 85,717 men of voting age. Of these the number of native born is 53,976, and of foreign born 31,916. Under the law as it at present stands no man is entitled to exercise the elective franchise unless he is registered and has paid a poll tax of $1. The Republican amendment makes changes in this respect. It simply removes the property qualification and leaves foreign born citizens, who have paid interest and paid the poll tax, on the same footing as native born citizens. The question of most interest excited by the adoption of the amendment is as to the effect it is likely to have on the political fortunes of the two great parties in the state. * * * While the amendment is at least makes the state doubtful this year, there is every reason to believe that at the presidential election of 1892 it will cast its vote for the Democratic candidate. Of the naturalized foreigners there are 19,000 Irish, 6,000 English and 900 German. The Irish to a man will probably embrace the opportunity to vote against Britain, and their accession is the chief ground for assuming that Rhode Island is doubtful at the ensuing three years, and completely changes her political complexion.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Let Them Show Their Hand.

If the Republicans have a policy for the management of taxation and the surplus for which they claim the support of the people in preference to the Democratic policy, why do they not embody it in a bill so that the people can examine it and estimate what it may be worth? Why do they confine their opposition to mere statements and empty discussions, which involve no party responsibility, and can bring to their party no credit or party responsibility?—New York Star.

Republican Despondency.

The Republicans are already full of gloom regarding the appointment to the vacancy on the supreme court bench. A large share of their distress is due, no doubt, to the fear that they dare not control the appointment this year, and can't trade it off for political support as they did on a former occasion.—Chicago Times.

The Kind of Victory He Won.

They say that Senator Sherman won a victory at Lima. Napoleon claimed to have won one at Leipzic, and quietly remarked to Bernadotte: "Another such victory and I am lost."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dissolution Near.

Pennsylvania is said to be the birthplace of the Republican party. Pennsylvania, as things now look, is bringing on the death of the party she horned.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Moving Right Along.

The Democrats seem to have voted very well in Indiana. The party is making progress.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ward off the First Attack

Of any disease and you need never fear a dangerous condition. If those who are troubled with Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Pains in Side and Back, Constipation, Excessive Flow of Urine, Insatiable Thirst, Lack of Circulation of the Blood, would use *Dr. Bigelow's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure*, they would not be in constant fear of sickness. It will not only cure Diabetes, Bright's Disease, &c., but prevent them by removing the first symptoms. Large bottles $1.00. Sold by druggists.

J. W. BEAMAN. may

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any trifler to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. Don't be deceived but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung, and chest affections. Trial Bottles free at Jas. W. Beaman's.

Worse than Heather.

Are those parents who allow their children to suffer with Worms when 25 cents will buy a box of *Parmelee's Santonine Worm Candies* which will immediately cure the child and restore them to health and dissolving them. Do you know the symptoms? Peevish, weak, sudden starting in sleep, bad breath, great desire for food day and night. Be wise and leave nothing to regret. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Beaman. may

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Balmbridge Monday evg., Atty. Clay'ton, writes: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also is very low with malarial fever and ague but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied it saved his life." Sept. 8, '88.

Mr. D. I. wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds his testimony saying he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c, and $1. at Crouter's drug store. g

Clear and Beautiful.

After using *Hamilton's Oriental Balm*, the skin will have a fresh, clear and beautiful appearance. Entirely free from Tan, Freckles and all skin blemishes. It is so perfectly harmless that it cannot fail to please the most fastidious. We recommend it to all the ladies. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. may

Beckien's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

☞ Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. E. Stines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE—Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Timothy D. Sands and Eliza M. Sands, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Ira M. Smith, of the same county, dated the 1st day of December of the Register of deeds for Charlevoix County Michigan, Aug. 20, 1888, in Liber 1 of mortgages, on page 204, and recorded, by said office, in Liber 20 of Mortgages, on page 604 on the 1st day of Nov. 1888, which mortgage was assigned August 20, 1888, by said Ira M. Smith, to the Charlevoix Savings Bank (a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the state of Michigan) of Charlevoix, Michigan, said assignment was recorded August 20, 1888, in the Register's office in said County of Charlevoix, in Liber 21 of mortgages on page 267, and re-recorded in said office in Liber 21 of mortgages, on page 268 on March 15, 1889, which mortgage there is now claimed to be due and payable at the date hereof, the sum of Seven Hundred and Thirty-nine and 50 100 dollars ($739.50) principal and interest. The said sum is now owned by the aforesaid Charlevoix Savings Bank, and no proceeding having been instituted at law for the recovery of the same, or any part thereof, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said mortgage, with interest and legal costs and charges, which premises are the following, to wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) of Mason's addition to the village of Charlevoix, and lot one (1) of section sixteen (16) township three (3) north, of range six (6) west in Charlevoix County, Michigan.

Dated this 27th day of March, A. D. 1889.

THE CHARLEVOIX SAVINGS BANK, Assignee of Mortgage.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

A. J. Mudge & Son,

GROCERS,

SECOND DOOR NORTH OF POSTOFFICE

Charlevoix - Michigan

FE WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at the rooms day and evening.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County.

Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

Bargains

IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

We have now one nice Thoroughbred BULL CALF, six months old. He is a dandy. Also, several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞ MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

BEST PAINT.

New Cook Stoves

FISHING TACKLE.

HARDWARE, TINWARE

PUMPS

WIRE FENCING

Job and Tin Work.

DIAMOND WALL FINISH.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

NEW LIVERY

AND

Feed Barn.

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PROPRIETORS

Opposite Bridge Street House

Charlevoix, Mich.

FIRST-CLASS RIGS

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop

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Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. Repairing promptly done. Shop on Bridge St. Material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before giving your work elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTING (NEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ THE OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE I am hired and for sale. 41

A J McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop,

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix, and Steamer Reports. I keep by my shop a full set of hand and foot-power mortises, tenons, and other tools for **Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on Bush Terrace, opposite Gustious Bertlan's residence.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.

CHARLEVOIX DIVISION.

Season of 1888

Steamer NORTH STAR,

CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Mornings—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT,

CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF.

Going South every morning, except Sundays. Will Leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 7.30, Charlevoix 8.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday. Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.30, Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The New Fast Steamer Shasta

PETOSKEY

Will leave Chicago from L. M. & L. S. R. R. dock, foot of Michigan Ave., every Wednesday at 5 p. m. and Thursdays at 11 a. m. taking freight and passengers for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Northport, Sutton's Bay, Old Mission, Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. L. HILL & CO., AGENTS, Charlevoix.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty. Office in Bulmer block, Charlevoix, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor and Notary Public. Insurance Agt. Office ☞ MONEY TO LOAN.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Charlevoix Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 108, meets every Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 2315, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

K. O. L.—Tree Rivers No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

O. E. S.—Star of Bethlehem Chapter No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

F. W. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & Co's Bank of Charlevoix

CAPITAL, $25,000.

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines. Exchange on Detroit, New York, Chicago, New York State National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

CHARLEVOIX

Savings Bank

Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

O. D. WOOD, President.

A. BUTTARS, Vice President. F. A. SMITH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

O. D. Wood, M. H. Wood,
A. Buttars, F. W. Mayne,
F. A. Smith, J. L. Hurd.
John Nicholls,

CAPITAL, $25,000
Surplus, 2,000

The liabilities of stockholders in all state banks as provided in Act 3124, Sec. 40 of Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan, is double the amount of stock taken, making a guaranteed fund of double capital stock. Superior facilities for the transaction of every legitimate branch of banking business. Interest allowed on deposits, terms as favorable as are consistent with safety.

Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of the world in large or small amounts. Money loaned on approved securities only. Bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Our banking house is fireproof.

CORRESPONDENTS:

National Park Bank, New York.
Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
National Bank of the Republic, Chicago.
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John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHOAFS, LATH ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

NEW - GOODS!

Call and see my new assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELRY

SILVERWARE,

OPTICAL GOODS, ETC., ETC.

NEW PATTERNS IN SILVERWARE

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, (or both far and near sight).

Sleeping done Promptly and Warranted. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, all in readiness subject to use for sleeping.

C. R. BELLINGER,

Bridge St., - Charlevoix.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in North ern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

POLITICAL NOTES AND NEWS.

ALBERTY, the present democratic administration has paid fifty million dollars more to the soldiers in pensions than was paid in any four year of republican administration.—Cassopolis Democrat.

SAM RANDALL lost his grip in Pennsylvania. The democrats of that state in their convention last week, elected a solid Cleveland delegation to St. Louis, and gave hearty endorsement to President Cleveland and his tariff message of last December.

THE Lansing Republican says that not far from 6,000 new voters have been manufactured in the Upper Peninsula, and as they will mostly vote the republican ticket, that party will secure an old time majority in November. To insure success the republicans must secure new blood and plenty of it.

"WHEN President Cleveland, in his annual message, forced the issue of tariff reform," says the New York World, "Mr. Blaine became at once as logically the candidate of the protectionist republicans as Mr. Cleveland himself became by that act the invitable candidate of the Democrats. Mr. Blaine instinctively recognized this in his immediate reply from Paris to the president's message. He is as pre-eminently the champion of a perpetual high tariff as Mr. Cleveland is the champion of a lower tariff. With one burning issue for the campaign, the logic of the situation seemed to suggest the nomination of the two men who most perfectly represented the conflicting ideas and divergent policies underneath this issue. Hence Cleveland, and hence Blaine."

THE senate committee has favorably reported the bill prepared by Postmaster-General Dickinson for the erection of postoffice buildings in towns and cities where the postoffice receipts for three years preceding have exceeded $3,000 annually. The bill meets the strong support of prominent senators and is received with great favor in the house. Congressman Whiting said today: "It is pretty well proven that aside from saving to the government and is a matter of justice to smaller cities and towns. I have thought for several years, the policy of building government buildings in the large cities only was wrong. The smaller towns and the country contribute, necessarily to the prosperity of the large cities, and they should be required to bear the cost of public buildings for them alone when their own convenience, classification of business and stable property justifies the expenditure on the permanent location of a postoffice building. If the postmaster general succeeds in this measure he will have inaugurated a policy of the greatest importance. It would revive business by the employment of labor and the purchases of material in every part of the country. It would be well distributed at most to the people. It would be a just way to spend the surplus, and in my opinion, be the proper way to use it. It would be a great stimulus to and in supplying a circulating medium should the surplus, through decreased taxation, become exhausted. It is a greater project than any postmaster-general has had courage to undertake, and if successful will do honor not to the name of Dickinson alone, but to the state of Michigan."

The Monopolists Vigilant.

The servants of the Money Devil are always at work. Let the people better themselves. They have only to assert their power to lay down such policy and legislation as will bring in the coming presidential election as will insure the completion of the good work so lately begun by our Democratic administration and carried forward by the Democratic majority in congress. Let your texts, O, Israel!—Louisville Courier-Journal.

An Unnatural Situation.

This social situation is not normal or permanent. There is something the matter with it, and the matter is taxation—before and behind. In front is the false government of bounty, and behind, taking 28 per cent. on all things, plus four times as much for "protection." In the rear is the oil ring, the coal ring, the gas ring, the sugar ring, the railway ring, taking absolutely every penny of the wage earner's savings.—Chicago Herald.

Novel Anti-Tariff Argument.

The fact that the different sections of this country with their differing wages rates get along prosperously without any trade barriers between them is a fact worth thinking about.—Providence Journal.

Ladies Not Admitted.

The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in session in New York decided that ladies cannot be admitted to seats in the conference or have a voice in its deliberation. Here we have an example of Bourbonism that is simply unparalleled. By Bourbon we mean one who never learns anything and never forgets to whom the force of obsolete precedents usages and customs, is all powerful, no matter how absurd. What would become of the Methodist church—or any other church, for that matter—if it was not for the ladies? Where would the money to run them come from were the ladies to strike, and resolve to get up no more fairs, socials, suppers, grab-bags, picnics, excursions, sewing societies, and other schemes by which two thirds of the expenses of the churches are raised on? What would become of the poor of the churches if not the christian ladies look after them. What would become of the prayer meetings did not the ladies attend, and what would become of the church services and Sunday school did the ladies grow indifferent and stay empaled their offspring and husbands to attend. If the ladies are not fit for lay delegates in a general conference, they should strike long enough to teach the selected and self-made rulers a lesson. It would not take long.—Cheboygan Democrat.

An Aid to Memory.

There is one thing those can do whose taste for reading has been trifled with by too much indulgence in the stimulating novel and light reading so that they find when they attempt to read some standard work from a master of the English language that they are unable to hold their attention to the work or fail to appreciate it, and that is when they sit down to read let them take any dictionary, a 25 cent one will do, and when over they come to a word they do not thoroughly understand, making a whole sentence ambiguous, let them look it up in the dictionary, and they will see the beauties in the English language that they never dreamed of before, and they will understand what they read thoroughly. This is all that is necessary to obtain proficiency with practice. Readers will be soon inclined to find how many words they think they understand have, in some cases, almost an entirely different meaning from what they understand. In this way it is astonishing how fast one's vocabulary increases and how much more fluent in speech and pen it becomes, even to the indolent and superficial of readers, and will, in the growth of your knowledge of words, comes understanding, appreciation, and respect for author, who were considered dull and stupid before.

What the Republicans Must Do.

Why should not the democratic party make such a platform that its candidates can make a campaign in the southern states in the coming year? Why not show the white men in the south why they ought to work with the Republican party?

This very question is a virtual admission that the Republicans have not in the past acted in good faith toward the southern whites—a charge which they have always been ready to deny in the past, but which many of the most extreme Republicans are willing to confess today. They are now trying to force on the Republican party the policy of dealing honestly with the south. They will find this easy matter to bring about. We would only be too glad to see them succeed, for the bloody shirt laid at rest and a Republican bid made for southern support—not that we think it would succeed—we are here. After having acted in bad faith with the south for years, they can scarcely expect it to believe their first profffers of friendship and not to think them mere tricks to catch votes. The Republican party must do more than merely promise this, must do something practical—demonstrate its good will by years of good acts—before it can make any impression here. It will take more than mere promises to remove from our minds the feeling produced by the ten years—1868 to 1878—during which the Republican party dealt out to the south such injuries, losses and hardships.—New Orleans Times Democrat.

Bracing Up John Sherman.

Murat Halstead says that the defeat of Sherman's friends, says that in Lima, in the Eighth Ohio district, was only a bit of playful badinage on the part of the young Republican bloods of the district. He forgets the old adage of the frog and the mice. Lima is one of the young bloods means death to Sherman in spite of Mr Halstead's remark that the only man who could divide the Ohio delegation with Sherman has put himself out of the race.

Nobody disputes that the Ohio delegation will come to Chicago solid for Sherman—externally. But on the deciding ballot the Ohio delegation will be on the side of the road ready for scrambling for a place on the rack.

It is not a good combination to the Sherman boomers in the north. It may interest them to know that The Louisville Commercial has taken a poll of the chairmen of the Republican county committees in Kentucky, and the returns show that, with Blaine out, nine-tenths of them are for John Sherman. On election day Kentucky will cast a plurality of 30,000 votes against whoever is running against Grover Cleveland. Sherman's strength is greatest where the Republicans have the least show.—Chicago News.

W. C. T. U.

Annual Address of County President, Mrs. Franc J. W. Stone.

The following is the address of Mrs. Franc J. W. Stone, president of the Charlevoix county W. C. T. U. as delivered at the recent convention at Boyne:

Dear Sisters of Charlevoix County:

A second time in our history, we are gathered from our distrest homes, to consider the question that lies so near our hearts: "The Coming of Christ's Kingdom," and the deliverement of King Alcohol.

When I look over assemblies of this nature and purpose, and see before me the earnest faces of our women, who form the larger part of our congregation, I can but wonder where all the brothers are!, and do women constitute the majority that need saving? Are we that particular class addressed, when Jesus said, "this thing ought ye to have done, and not left the other undone."

I know we have many good whole-souled men on our side, that stand by us faithfully in all our lines of work. We appreciate them and know how difficult it would be to do without their protection; but the number seems so few, in comparison with the mothers, wives, and sisters, that we wonder when faces are true indeuss to the intense anxiety of the heart, and whose prayers are raised in earnest, pleadings to the throne of the "Most High God," for the redemption of their loved ones, from the "sin that takes hold on death" and destroys "body and soul."

Has the father so duty toward the child, only that he be fed with earthly food, and clothed with earthly raiment?

Have they no part nor parcel in this struggle for "God and home, and native country?"

It makes a pleasing story, to read of the "Mothers Influence," and the "hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," etc.

I think men have rather enjoyed the idea that all the responsibility of character-moulding and building up the home life, belonged to the mother, and every since the days of Eve, for all the mistakes made therein, the cry has been, "the woman thou gavest me," forgetting this other sentence "Vengeance is mine," and the great will not hold him guiltless, "who neglects to put forth his hand to save his own."

Woman's world is her home; her husband and children are the subjects she serves with loving loyalty. Under the license has this home world of woman's destroyed, and the old adage of ruling the world, becomes a myth or poetical fancy, since each mother is required to furnish new recruits each year, to fill the ranks of those who go down to drunkard's grave that Uncle Sam's revenue may not grow less, nor gover ment offices less occupied.

Women are tired of this dual world when fathers with ballot in hand vote the destruction of home, and mother on bended knees are pleading, "How long, oh Lord, how long."

We propose to arrange matters on a basis of equality, where husband and wife can share alike the influences and responsibilities of this home, and the setting up of Christ's Kingdom in the hearts of the children.

In this there is strength.

I was very forcibly reminded of this one-sided history and idea of home, last summer, during the early part of winter, when nearly every woman stopped with the question—what are you not starting a petition for local option? I said, are the men ashamed of the child that they seem to shoulder the responsibility of the adoption upon the women? Supposing we take hold, and make it a recognizable thing; bring before the people in proper form and shape, the work we attempted you have the power to prve some very important temperanly; and if your votes declare the whole arrangement illegal and unconstitutional.

I was further reminded of our work through the subsequent campaign.

Ah, I remember too well, the wading through snow drifts to our meetings, the tiresome and weary days, we worked for a Constitutional amendment, only to be defeated by that little slip of paper in the hands of party men, saloon keepers, drugsists and scheming political tricksters, who never intended anything else, but utter defeat.

Members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; we are pledged to prohibition from God; study it, plan it, talk it, interest others in it, and by so doing you will soon find that instead of your having to push the work, it will push you, and the surprise will be at the amount of work you find to do when you put yourself in readiness to receive it.

Our local superintendents should immediately correspond with a district or state superintendent representing their work. It is their special business to help you. You will receive very helpful letters, full of encouragement, with samples of leaflets to assist you in your particular department. Do not wait for our district or state officers to hunt you up for they are not supposed to know the names of local workers. Oftentimes these busy sisters send letters to every union, and not knowing the names, the letters are not received by the proper persons and become lost, or thrown aside by those receiving them as of no importance. When receiving letters from the district or state officers report at once. It is only through the help of our local workers they are prepared to report properly to the state and national meetings. Through this very carelessness the work we actually do is never reported at all and in consequence the whole are weakened. There is no excuse for any sister to stay away from the union for the want of work; there is a place for all. The fields are already white for the harvest and the laborers are few.

I hope that every sister attending this convention will go home fully prepared to interest herself in this work for 0-1 and hoss and nuttree land. I am glad we need not report the condition of our union in our county. Some are discouraged many times when only two or three persons attend, when the work seems so great. Dear sisters, never yield to discouragement, let not your faith falter. Do we not constitute a link in this great net-work of organizations which cannot be broken without weakening the whole. Christ said, "Could ye not watch with me one hour." And having once enlisted under His banner to fight the dodgeys of our bosses, let us never turn back but be ye faithful to the post of duty, ready and willing to go forward until victory is ours and the blood stained banner of sin, shall be trailing in the dust beneath the trampling feet of millions, freed from the galling chains of depraved appetites. Contemplate, if we can, that great day of rejoicing, when our round-the

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

WORDS BY WIRE.

The Latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World.

Political Gossip, Railroad Notes, Personal Mention, and Occurrences of Lesser Note.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

MILLIONS SWEPT AWAY.

The Great Mississippi Freshet said to Have Caused a Loss of Nearly $4,000,000.

This mighty flood in the Mississippi, which will be remembered as without a precedent in its destruction and suffering created, is slowly abating and it is thought that the worst of the high water is passed, says a Quincy (Ill.) dispatch.

Hundreds of families have been rendered homeless, and thousands of acres of growing crops ruined, to say nothing of the loss of cattle, horses, farming implements, wrecked houses, etc., generally. A trip through the submerged region of Illinois and Missouri shows the suffering already published have not been exaggerated. From the northern part of Pike County to the land on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, a distance of 200 miles, the region embracing 500,000 acres of the most fertile soil in the world, the region is now not less than six to ten feet in depth. Along the bluffs on the eastern edge of the county, there are hundreds of families who escaped, leaving all beds, bedding and household goods, and in many instances even their wearing apparel, behind them. Many of these were well-to-do, prosperous farmers, and now they have little or nothing. Much sympathy is felt for the unfortunates, owing to their sudden exposure, but prompt measures have been taken to relieve the destitute. Nothing can be the great subject in the country is not the dead losses, but the aggregate will reach $4,000,000 in round numbers. The damage to levees, houses, and railroads will approximate 500,000.

BLAINE.

He Is Again Interviewed by a Newspaper Correspondent.

T. C. CRAWFORD, the London correspondent of the New York *World*, has again interviewed Mr. Blaine in Paris.

I have seen Mr. Blaine several times within the last three days, says Mr. Crawford. He looks in my opinion, like a winner. As regards the true question, whether he would accept, I can be sure that Mr. Blaine adheres to his Worcester letter, and does not withdraw one word of it, and does not intend to do so. I have no authority to say more than that, as Mr. Blaine did not authorize me to interview again on this subject. His interview under was so explicit that the best opinion here is that nothing is left to be explained. Mr. Blaine is enough to satisfy the most doubtful of Mr. Sherman's friends. The entire impression his conversation gave you since correctly represent his present state of mind.

Of his health the correspondent says:

It needs no medical expert to pass upon the origin, clear look of his eyes, his good color, and the vigor shown for every one of his seventy years. He has to-day the health that comes to a man as a reward for a life of simple habits and labor.

TWO BODIES CREMATED.

Five Successful Cremations at St. Louis.

Two bodies have been cremated at the St. Louis Crematory lately, making five successful incinerations since the furnace was put in operation. The body of Robert Martin was cremated with Masonic honors. The ritual was changed to conform to the retort where "the grave" is the common form. Otherwise the services did not differ from those at the grave. The body of Frederick Grafunstein was also cremated.

The Sunday Law Enforced in St. Louis.

The Sunday law as applied to saloons went into effect at St. Louis, Mo., on Sunday last. A few saloon keepers kept open until forced to close by the police, but the law was voluntarily observed for the most part, the Brewers' Association having acquiesced in the law. The same law prohibits work on Sunday and amusements of all kinds, but no effort will be made to enforce these provisions or say except the one against the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The steamship Umbria landed 607 immigrants at Castle Garden, New York, on Sunday. The La Bretagne, 741 from Havre, and the Bohemian 551 from Amsterdam.

The attempt in New York to raise a Grant monument fund of $500,000 has completely failed. The project was begun in 1885, and now but $150,000 has been collected.

FRED MASSON, the well-known page-writer, committed suicide at his residence in New York, by turning on the gas in his room. His wife says his death is due to his daughter's cruel and shameless conduct.

REED AND CARLISLE.

They Make the Closing Speeches in the Great Tariff Debate.

The great tariff debate was brought to a close in the House on the 19th inst. Messrs. Reed of Maine and Carlisle of Kentucky making the final oratorical efforts in behalf, respectively, of the protectionists and tariff reformers. A large number of members were absent, many of them, doubtless, ready congressmen, having little pieces in gay color, a few ladies, should hundred House employes, and a number of general ex-Congressmen listened to the discussion. Speaker Carlisle and Speaker Reed, the latter had the honor of the first and last speeches made by Republicans, the former made by Democrats. The speech of Mr. Morrison was deprived of his usual Congressional prestige by the absence on the part of the protectionists. Mr. Baker, as he stood before the Speaker's desk, was the two had a friendly conversation, for Mr. Blanchinger did not allege or hinge that Baker had personally taken part in any immoral or improper transaction, and that he benefit the great corporation, for it would be done by Mr. Insell, of Maine, and Mr. Mulvey were not fully realized in the speech of either, yet both were far above the average and in the language of characteristic, the one that their respective friends could rightly claim for them. Mr. Carlisle's speech was a wonderful array of facts and figures, and that winds blood effect but below that of Mr. McKinley, as a logical presentation of the protection argument, it was a good philosophical discussion of the question. Mr. Reed's speech was one of a strong Republican nature, but had failed to cover the whole ground, and in its enumeration of McKinley and Randall to the details of the bill. Democrats said they thought Mr. Carlisle exerted any previous effort so had made, which was very high praise.

THE EASTERN STATES.

FANNY DAVENPORT has sued the Manhattan News Company in New York for infringement in publishing "La Tosca" as a novel.

CLARA SPARGRAM has brought a piece of land in Philadelphia for $150,000, and will at once proceed to erect a sugar refinery.

A SUIT has been begun in the United States Court at Hartford, Conn., to wind up the affairs of the Hoosac tunnel through a receiver.

IN the Methodist General Conference at New York a motion was made providing that hereafter it shall require a two-thirds vote to constitute an election of Bishop. After considerable debate the motion was carried by vote of 220 to 135.

GEORGE, alias Harry, Benson, the Paris ticket swindler, committed suicide at New York by jumping from the second tier of the Ludlow Street jail to the floor below.

Time and again during the proceedings leading to the conviction of Mrs. Mary Jane Cox, it was declared that to return thither was equivalent to signing his death warrant, and that he would rather one man go back. Benson a swindling career was perhaps the most marvelous of any man in the history of crime. The son of Hon. Joseph Benson, a member of Congress, some years ago, he was given a brilliant education, and at an early age he entered the office in Paris, where he made his mark at once. Before he was twenty-one he was a partner of one of the Parisian dailies, and at the age of twenty-one he had made a fortune, which he drifted at the rate of $10,000 a year for his subsequent criminal career, as he was unable to procure the means of indulging his extravagant and criminal tastes. There he perpetrated a prodigious series of swindles, and finally, in December, 1884, he forged the name of the mail in the City of Mexico by selling $50,000 worth of bogus Paris concert tickets. While a prisoner in Ludlow Street jail he attempted suicide by setting fire to his clothing in his cell.

The greatest gathering in the history of the Presbyterian Church assembled at Philadelphia on the 17th inst. The General Assembly, which began its centennial session on that day, is the largest and most important Calvinistic assemblage ever seen in this country, and its deliberations promise to have an unusually important bearing upon the status of American Presbyterianism. There was a lively contest for Moderator between the venerable Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, and Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, of Kansas City, the Western man captured the plum by a good majority.

ONE man was blown to pieces and two seriously injured by the explosion of a magazine containing 300 kegs of powder, at Stockton, N. J. Scores of houses were ruined by the tremendous concussion.

THE action of the Philadelphia Post, of the G. A. R., in electing Gen. Joseph E. Johnston (ex-Confederate) a "contributing member," has brought an order from the Department Commander declaring that such election is irregular, and not in accordance with the laws and rules of the order.

MISS SCOFIELD, involved in the death of Frederick Hatch at New York, has been discharged by order of Judge Lawrence.

THE WESTERN STATES.

THE flood in the great Father of Waters has produced widespread destruction of property in Illinois and Missouri. A dispatch from Quincy says:

The flood has done its worst and the expectations of our have been fulfilled. Both levees have broken and over 30,000 acres of the most fertile farmed and hundreds of head of stock drowned. People living in the doomed district, who were forewarned by the danger signals, were forced to flee for their lives, leaving all their household goods and stock to the mercy of the rising. Delirious escapes from the onward rush of the water are numerous, and many have had narrow escapes. The flood has swept many miles of the richest farming land in the Mississippi Valley. The farmers with their families were compelled to abandon their homes and flee to the bluffs for safety.

A TERRIBLE railroad accident occurred at Freeman, Ont. A telegram from the scene says:

The north-bound "thunderbolt" train stopped at Fountain for orders, and hardly came to a dead stop when a caboose and five loaded freight cars, which had broken away from a train on the Canada Southern Railway, which lay two miles away, came dashing down the long grade at lightning speed, crashing into the passenger express and the locomotive and first car in rear on top of the engine, smashing the engine and the first car into a mass of ruins, and the second car was thrown off the track, and the contents were scattered over the depot platform. The engine was in a shed of flame in an instant everything was in a shaded of flame, and the cars were burning in a few minutes, and all efforts were paralyzed by setting fire to his clothing.

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ONE man

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 31, 1888.

FOR CASH IN ADVANCE.

To induce the payment of subscriptions in advance, in cash, we offer until July 1st the JOURNAL at the following reduced prices:

One year	$1 25
Six months	65
Four months	45
Three months	35
Two months	25

Every person now taking the JOURNAL is entitled to these reduced rates by paying all arrears to date at the rate of $1.50 per year (a shilling a month), and the reduced rate such time as they choose to pay in advance.

This offer is good only to July 1st; after that date the price will be $1.50.

Will the friends of the JOURNAL give us a lift now?

Is an interview with a Detroit Journal reporter, Mrs. Obenauer, a prominent temperance advocate, details some of the dreadful doings among the vile dens of the upper peninsula, and blames Gov. Luce for not demanding the enforcement of the law up there.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S address to the Presbyterian assemblies, north and south, gathered at Philadelphia, elicited the admiration of both republican and democratic journals. The former comment on its sagacity, the latter on its good sense and piety. Those are three pretty good attributes, sagacity, good sense and piety.

A DEMOCRAT has occupied the presidential chair for more than three years, and yet it cannot be gainsaid that the country has never experienced a more prosperous era. And, moreover, the signs of the times indicate that this happy era will be continued for at least five years to come. All of which causes the Home Sentinal to reflect that the people can now go on with their business and not be afraid.

THE superintendent of the Industrial Home for girls reports that institution more than full, and suggests that county agents learn from her if there is room before going to the expense of taking a girl there and then learning that she cannot be received. It is expected that the new cottage will be ready for inmates about August 1st next, after which there will be an abundance of room. The board would recommend the county agents to make committing girls to the Industrial Home a means of last resort. Keep out all that can be kept out. If homes could be found in which to place girls who are arrested for some trivial offense, committed, perhaps, because of the lack of a real home, reformation might be sooner accomplished, for no reformatory is equal to a real home—not even the well regulated and conducted one at Adrian. Educate the people in this line. Counsel with good, motherly women of your acquaintance and have the young girl, who though arraigned for trial is no criminal, from the stigma which with all the effort to have it otherwise, even to naming the institution, must attach to an inmate of the Industrial Home for girls.

The Local Option Decision

Another hypocritical so-called temperance statute enacted by a republican legislature has been knocked on the head by the supreme court of this state.

There is but little doubt that the crude, incongruous and fraudulent measure known as the local option act was purposely drawn by such shrewd old prescriptions whisky republicans as Senators Hubbell and J. W. Babcock to supply the supreme court with abundant reasons for declaring it unconstitutional and void. The act was conceived in hypocrisy and was intended to serve only the temporary political necessities of the republican party. Nearly every lawyer of reputable standing in the state pronounced it unconstitutional upon an examination of its provisions. It is incredible that republican lawyers like Hubbell and Babcock in the senate and Markey and Deikema in the house were ignorant of its flagrant and glaring defects. They were probably only too well convinced of its utter inability to stand the test of the courts. They advocated it purely through a desire to give the "grand old party" another opportunity to pose as the "only real temperance party."

The fact that the court was unanimous in declaring the law unconstitutional is a matter for congratulation. It ranks the minority of Dems who enacted it appear in so strong and clear a light that even the most ardent republican partisan will hardly dare to excuse or defend them.—Lansing Journal.

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Mills and Kelley Contrasted.

Whatever may be thought of the policy of the Mills bill, it is admitted that he presented his views with candor and ability and appealed to the practical business intelligence of the nation, rather than to partisan or past prejudices.

On the other hand, Judge Kelley is the father of the house, the oldest member of all in continuous service, the special student and champion of the protective policy and one of the most experienced of our parliamentary debaters. Of him much was expected in answering Chairman Mills; but it is obvious from the faint praise given by the regulation organs, from the incisive criticisms of the more independent journals of every faith, and from the outspoken condemnation of some of the ablest Republican journals of the land, that Judge Kelley has disappointed the friends of his policy and done much to alienate the more liberal Republican sentiment of the party, especially in New England and the west. The Providence Journal, the accepted organ of the manufacturers of New England, says that "Judge Kelley is behind the procession," and protests against the party following his "rambling lead." The Chicago Tribune, the ablest Republican organ of the country, declares that Judge Kelley's speech indicates that "the old man has sunk into his dotage," and criticises him as a "benighted, bigoted, chattering old crank." Nor is The Tribune alone in expressing its keen disappointment of Judge Kelley's speech. The Minneapolis Press is equally outspoken in protest against his indefensible stand in favor of the present extortionate taxes on the industry of the nation. In this city, where there is the liveliest interest in legitimate protection, two Republican journals—The Telegraph and The Call—distinctly dissent from Judge Kelley's policy, and not one of the party organs has heartily commended his carefully prepared speech.—Philadelphia Call.

Wages.

In another column of The Star today we give an extract from a recent speech by Mr Sherman on wages, wherein he expands and vindicates by illustration the truth first clearly and concisely announced by Mr Manning in his last annual report to congress, which is that high wages insure a low labor cost in the product.

That truth, as declared by Mr. Manning, is powerfully affecting the whole current discussion of taxation. It is seen in the recent speech by Mr. Mills. It is seen everywhere. When the voter has got well hold of that truth, he will quickly see that what our country needs and what our manufacturers need to promote our manufacturing industry, and really protect it, is to take off all customs taxes on the crude materials upon which our artisans and workingmen are employed.

That is not British Cobden club free trade, or a single tax on land levied to confiscate rent, but is protecting American industries and increasing American wages by American and not by English methods.—New York Star.

An Old Absurdity.

The claim that things are cheaper by reason of a tariff or tax on them is one of the most glaring absurdities ever received outside of a lunatic asylum. A protectionist points out that he can get things so much cheaper than he formerly did—therefore the tariff is responsible for the cheapness. If he would stop to think a minute it might occur to him that the past twenty five years have seen more inventions in the way of labor saving machinery and appliances for cheapening articles than any other period of the world's history and that in spite of the tariff tax articles are cheaper. This would be the result even if the competition for the home market had not driven every manufacturer in the United States to a wholesale and shameless adulteration, which more than neutralizes the cheapness of any article. We eat glucose sugar, wear paper shoes and shoddy cotton clothes, where in the good old days we got decent goods, which would wear.—Rockville (Ind.) Tribune.

Cheap Liquor or Cheap Clothing.

The Mail and Express certainly has the courage of its delusions. It now calls for a Republican caucus to frame such a tariff bill as "will carry the war into Africa" and convert the south to the Republican party. This it promises can be done within a few weeks. The buoyancy of faith and self confidence that causes every expression of such an opinion immediately after the Louisiana election is surely phenomenal. By all means let the Union League club programme be carried out. Let the Republican party declare itself against all relief to our industries except the distilling of whisky. Let the issue between cheap clothing and cheap liquor be thus made perfectly clear to the people as the corner stone of the Republican faith. And then see what the people will do with such a platform on election day.—New York Sun.

Whisky Versus Blankets.

During the war certain internal taxes were imposed as the contribution of the rich to war expenses, and since the war the reduction has been confined to those internal taxes, while the war tariff, be cause of its specific duties, has steadily increased.

The income tax, a tax on wealth, has been abolished; the railroad taxes have been abolished; likewise the tax on express companies and on insurance companies, and now it is proposed by the Republicans to remove the tax on whisky instead of the tax on blankets.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Silly Protection Argument.

It must be a silly man indeed who cannot see that if a tariff lowers the price of an article it cannot "protect" it. There is lots of logic in the argument that a tariff is needed to protect goods when its conclusion is the making of them cheaper! —Rockville (Ind.) Tribune.

Tariff Reform the Wisest.

Even on the low ground of party expediency, tariff reform, projected in a true Democratic platform since 1868, would be the wisest issue, according to the Louisiana verdict.—New York Star.

Dry Goods!

Carpets and Notions.

We Keep Our Line of Dress Goods, Buttons and Trimmings Complete at all Time.

We have a Fine Line of **MOREY AND SATIN PARASOLS**, also **SUN UMBRELLAS**, with the Best Assortment of **CARPETS** to select from in Charlevoix at the Very Lowest Cash Prices. Call and Examine the quality of the Goods. Compare Prices and make your Selections, At the **LEADING DRY GOODS STORE.**

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

B. SEE.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

The Gladstone Delta is now sixteen pages, all home print.

L. E. Slussar of the Mancelona Herald starts for Europe June 10th, to be absent two months. He must have made some money out of the Herald.

The Cheboygan Democrat published a fine edition last week, showing a map of Cheboygan and surroundings, with a four column article descriptive of business and resources.

W. H. Mosteller manager of a large mill property near Harrison, committed suicide last week. Business reverses said to be the cause. Leaves an invalid wife and four small children.

Big Rapids is to have a new postoffice outfit to cost about $2,400, and the Herald gives a diagram of its internal arrangement. It will no doubt be a very handsome and convenient office.

The Petoskey oil and gas well has reached a depth of 300 feet and struck a strong flowing mineral stream, not unlike the water at either Mt. Clemens or Ypsilanti. The flow is 50,000 to 100,000 gallons per day.

General manager Mullikon, of the C. & W. M. stated to Mr. E S. Noble last week in Grand Rapids that his road would reach Traverse City this fall and would come to Elk Rapids. Here you G. R. & I. folks, do you want $30,000?—Progress.

The success of the ice crusher St. Ignace has attracted general attention. Orders have been received by the Detroit Dry Dock company for drawings for a boat to be used at Baltimore, for the purpose of keeping the Potomac open during the winter.—Detroit Tribune.

Dowagiac Times: Times are a little "tight," but it's a wonder that they aren't more so when we consider that our farmers are buying grain and baled hay at exorbitant prices. We are informed that nearly $80,000 worth of grain and feed have been imported here during the past six months.

Word has of the principal stockholders of the G.R.& I. railroad petition the Kent circuit court to name William H. Barnes of Philadelphia commissioner in place of George W. Cass, deceased. Cass and J. Edgar Thompson were trustees holding a trust deed covering the company's line and bands issued to them in 1869.

James Kelley of Marquette sold a farm for $800, and arrived at Cadillac the next day on the train. After a night of revelry at the latter place he found himself with a very large head and an empty purse. He claims to have been robbed, but was undoubtedly too drunk to know positively where the money went.

A twenty-five foot black spar buoy has been placed to mark the shoal three-quarters of a mile southwest by west from Detour Light Sta'n, Mich. This buoy marks a danger to navigation in the St. Mary's River, which can be avoided by vessels keeping on the range made by Frying Pan Island and Pipe Island lights. The bearings are as follows (magnetic): Frying Pan Island north one-half east, one five-eighth miles; Detour Light Station southwest by west, one-quarter west, three-fourths mile.

Turned the Republicans Out.

After a quiet but earnest contest the democrats of Petersburg, Va., last Tuesday elected their entire city ticket, headed by Hon. Charles F. Collier for mayor, by 520 majority, and eight out of twelve councilmen chosen for four years. Thus the entire municipal government passes into the hands of the democrats for the first time in eight years. A large number of negroes hitherto republicans, voted the open democratic ticket. Some of the defeated republicans had been in office continuously for fourteen years. There is great rejoicing among the democrats.

Lay it to the Democratic Administration.

An order came from the postoffice department a month ago establishing two mails a day privileges. What is the matter? Who is to blame? Tell us who to go for?—Elk Rapids Progress.

GEO. W. MILLER,

The Leading Clothier of Charlevoix County,

Will next week tell about that new stock of goods just placed on his shelves. In the meantime come and select your

New Spring Suits.

NOW FOR THE

Clothing Trade!

AT

Alick Rosenthal's

We have been giving the Ladies a Special Sale in DRY GOODS, and now we are going to give the Men, Boys and Youth's a chance.

OUR CLOTHING STOCK has never been more complete than it is this year, and we are satisfied that you will be pleased both in PRICE and STYLE.

SEE OUR NEW STYLES. This is one of our great bargains: A Fine all Wool Blue Suit, guarantee color, with Extra G. A. R. Buttons for Coat and Vest, and a G. A. R. Cap, for $10.00.

EVERYTHING in the CLOTHING LINE

Reduced. Come and See the Bargains.

Yours to Please,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

At Cochran's Drug Store You will Find

Honey and Glycerine,
Sulphur and Tar,
Eastman's and Pear's, I ween,
Best that there are.

Thistledown, Jacquemnot,
Oatmeal and Rose,

Flaxseed, Aloha, O!
How the list grows.

Dominoes, large and white,
Now we will make
A box for a quarter, bright,
This, "takes the cake."

Toilet Soaps of the Choicest Kind.

The Tax on Matches.

The Alpena Journal calls on some intelligent protectionist to tackle this and answer through the Journal. The Journal will not be bothered by replies:

"When matches were protected by a high tariff, a box of matches was 10 cents. This protective tariff on matches has been abolished, and now we have free trade in them, and a box which cost 10 cents with matches protected costs less 1 cent now, unprotected. How has free trade in matches injured labor? Has it ruined the manufacture of matches? Has it lowered wages?

The Tiogs Takes the Broom

CHICAGO, May 23.—The steamer Tioga covered a course from Buffalo at 8 o'clock this morning, winning the race from that city with the new steamer Hudson, and breaking the record at the same time. The Tioga's time from Buffalo dock was 4 hours and 40 minutes. The Hudson came in two hours and twenty minutes later. The race was for a silver cup and give the Tioga the broom for the fastest record on the lakes.

Health will Follow

The use of *Dyspepsia Cure, Liver, Iron and Buchu Bitters.* This remedy cures all troubles arising from Stomach, Kidneys or Liver, and as a general Tonic it is far ahead of anything before presented to the public. This preparation is purely vegetable in all parts except the Iron, and the combination of these three wonderful drugs cannot fail to produce wonderful results. In large bottle 50 cents. For sale by G. W. Beaman. may

The Explanation We Want.

What the country wants Mr. Ingalls to explain is how it happened that, after supporting McClellan for president, he could bring himself to defame the memory of his dead chief.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Makes Little Difference.

It matters very little whether the Republican convention in this congressional committee names the candidate, since the Democrats will elect the next president, anyway.—St. Paul Globe.

Ingalls' Pathetic Refrain.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, still labors under the delusion that the south is in the habit of and marching on Washington. The idea has taken such strong hold of his mind that he forever hums the pathetic refrain, "Johnny, get your gun, get your gun."—New York Herald.

Not Much.

If Senator Ingalls so desires we can give him the name of a man who called Lincoln a clown and Grant a drunken loafer. The name is Murat Halstead. And he isn't much of a Democrat either.—Kansas City Times.

A Day in Bedlamville.

One day Death assembled his grisly court and called on each for a report from all his faithful agents. "Who best has done my work upon mankind?" demanded the monarch. Up rose the Kerosene Lamp, but before she could speak the Toy Pistol put her down and stood up for the King of Terrors. "I—I—he began, but was kicked clear out of the presence by the Empty Gun. "I am here, oh king," he began, but an American Pie choked him in the act of speaking. "Away, thou sniveling death" exclaimed a haughty voice, and the speaker strode into view, all the court protested itself with fear, and even Death made ready to vacate his throne. "And who art thou?" asked the monarch. "I am a Fire Escape." But with the applause that greeted his name a dark shadow fell upon the court, and as a figure of ghastly terror loomed in view, the court took to its heels, and Death, gathering his bones together for a good start, asked who trembling jaws, "And thou?" "I replied the new comer, "I am the Boss. I am the Life Boat." And with a terrible shriek Death fled.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

In Payment for the Paper.

How you may get The Herald without money. Bring us:

Twenty pounds of pork; or
Ten pounds of good sausage; or
Two bushels of sound Irish potatoes; or
Five bushels of sound turnips; or
Two good chickens;
Ten pounds of good lard; or
One bushel of good onions.

Any person bringing us any of the above in the quantity specified will receive the paper until Jan. 1, 1889; for half the quantity we will send it half the time.—Hand Green (Ky.) Herald.

But Gets There All the Same.

The sermonat doesn't want the earth.—Detroit Tribune.

It ain't the man dat is hard ter wing fur glim you de mos' trouble. It is de feller dat won't stay whupped.

It Was, It Was.

Was John Sherman's boom caught out in the blizzard?—Atlanta Constitution.

Never Fear, Brother.

Above all things we desire to see the Democracy united.—New York Star.

Not Partners.

Sherman and Ingalls are on the same line, but they are not partners by any means.—Atlanta Constitution.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat,

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Weed at 12½ cents a week.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 31, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb. 15c.
EGGS, per doz. 10c.
POTATOES, per bu., 75c.
WINTER APPLES, per bu., 60 @ 85c.
WHEAT, per bu., 90c.
OATS, per bu., 45c.
HAY, per ton, 12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $2. steers, $4 @ $ 40.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.50@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c @$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

E. H. Green's residence is to be repainted outside.

A blind organ grinder struck town Tuesday morning.

For first class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's.

The steamer Jos. Gordon was launched last Saturday.

When in town come in and renew your subscription.

Notice A. T. Washburne & Co.'s bargains in summer goods.

Gelick's saloon building is to be repainted, outside and inside.

The Stockbridge yacht is nearly ready to be put into the water.

G. C. Geiken reports the fishing very good for this season of the year.

H. S. Harsha's lost cow was found last Saturday, two miles south of town.

The front of the opera block was brightened with a new coat of paint this week.

Call and see samples of the latest new type for calling cards, invitations, etc.

Invitations and wedding cards printed on short notice. New styles, first-class stock.

Byron See calls attinition to pars sols and other summer goods in his new advertisement today.

Mr. Riley of St. Ignace, has leased the hotel at Boyne Falls, and proposes to make it a model house.

The Prop. Annie Laura went out last night loaded with hardwood lumber, drawing 11 feet 6 inches of water.

Business continues to boom at the cigar factory, and every report gives the goods a better reputation than before.

In laying your carpets this spring, recollect that we have plenty of old newspapers at five cents a dozen.

Geo. Weaver took a load of potatoes to Manistique on the Velocipede last week, and is to leave with another load this week.

J. S. Smithson, will, God willing, give an address in the Hilton school house, on Sunday June 3d, at 10.30 a. m., standard time.

The Sentinel's appeal for a soldier's monument in the Charlevoix cemetery will bring a generous response from every patriotic citizen.

An effort is being made to raise funds to build a sidewalk on the west side of state street from Horace Hull's corner to the cemetery.

Just received this week, at Geo W. Beaman's drug store, a full line of artists studies, including land scapes, floral, and marine. Call and see them.

Dr. Crouter has secured the necessary signatures to form a connection of Clarion with the telephone exchange, via Petoskey, which will be done at once.

Capt. Guard is considering the advisability of running on the East Jordan route, leaving Boyne City place at 6.30 and 1.30, making two round trips a day.

A. T. Washburne & Co. have the contract for furnishing the Green cottage on the Charlevoix resort with carpets and furniture, which, etc. throughout. It is quite an item of trade.

The W. C. T. U. and I. O. G. T. of this place combine in giving an entertainment at opera house Friday evening, June 8th. A small admission free will be charged. All are cordially invited.

"Best paint, fishing tackle, wire fencing, and Diamond wall finish," are items of business and prosperous which L. D. Bartholomew & Co. would call your attention this week. See eighth page for the latest news.

E. H. Green has raised the east wing of his residence making another bedroom on the first floor, with a stairway from the kitchen, besides enlarging the kitchen. A veranda will also be built on the south side of the wing. The north wing will also be raised in a similar manner.

F. D. Phillips, representing the Charlevoix Cigar Mfg Co. of Charlevoix, called in this week to get some cards printed, and incidentally passed around some samples of his cigars, which the force can recommend as some of the finest.—St. Ignace Watchman.

For little folks beginning to read there is nothing so good as Our Little Men and Women, published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston. The June number is before us and we can say this from personal examination. It is made especially for youngest readers and has plenty of short stories and pretty verses—all easy for the little ones to read and understand. It costs but one dollar a year. The publishers will send a sample for 5 cents—or of their four magazines for 15 cents.

W. J. Green, of Waterford, Mich., has rented the Central House, East Jordan, of W. J. Weikel, and will open it up June 1st. Mr. Green brought with him a carload of new furniture, which in addition to the furniture already there, will make it one of the best furnished hotels in the county.

Oh, no, Bro. Bonteenu, the City of Charlevoix is not so slow as some Petoskey people would like to make you believe. She makes her time just as easy as ever. But then, that complaint is only got with other expressions in Petoskey. They would have the stranger believe there is nothing right in Charlevoix.

W. C. Newman erected two of his automatic bridge gates at Bay City, and one at East Saginaw, and is to erect another at Bay City as soon as the bridge is ready to receive it. Mr. Newman says the gates appeared to give excellent satisfaction, and he has the unanimous endorsement of the committee in charge of the work.

While at Boyne City last week L. C. Hardy had a conversation with Charlevoix gentlemen from whom he learned that D. C. & E. railroad matters were progressing very favorably and prospects are bright for work commencing on the line within two months and being pushed to completion this summer.—Bellaire Breeze.

We neglected last week to call attention to the new advertisement of D. Sherwood, who has heretofore been mentioned in these columns, as having bought a new stock of boots and shoes and located in the opera block. Mr. Sherwood has a pleasant store, is centrally located, and will no doubt receive a full share of the trade of the surrounding country.

Jos. Beauvais expects to be able to handle the boat livery business this season better than ever. With thirty new boats, and with all the old ones repaired, repainted, and made as good as new, he thinks he can meet all demands. Last week his dock and boat house in rear of Beaman's drug store was given some repairs, made necessary by the present low stage of water in the lake.

Geo. Durance and others have held leases from J. Milo Eaton to property on the Eaton addition, of which Mrs. Sweetland now claims possession. Last week some difficulty arose concerning the moving of certain personal property, as a result of which Mrs. Sweetland was arrested last Friday, had a hearing before Justice Kane, and required to give bonds to keep the peace and pay costs of suit. The case will be appealed.

Will Balour is expected here next week to superintend the extension of the telephone line to Clarion, and to repair the line generally where necessary. Will is reported as having reached a very desirable point in the estimation of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company, and is considered one of their shrewdest, most reliable men. For the work in this place he made his first beginning under the direction of the Charlevoix office.

When the steamer Jos. Gordon begins her regular trips in a few days she will be certainly a new boat of different model and finish, larger, and in every way better than when she went into the ways last fall. Her cabin will be similar to the North Star, and about the same size, the pilot house will be located above the engine room, instead of at the extreme end of the boat, and the forward deck will be covered, and arranged for the convenient handling of freight. The cabin will be furnished with new carpet and cushions, and fitted up for the comfort of passengers. Capt. Gaskill is doing the work thoroughly, and with the intention of making the boat fill all the requirements of the Pine Lake trade.

Memorial Services.

The weather was never more favorable, and the boys of the G. A. R. turned out unanimously to witness the observance of memorial day than that of yesterday. The day was cool, bracing and fine, and the people turned out unanimously to witness the ceremonies, and to do honor to our departed and best friends now at rest in the city of the dead.

The program of service was substantially as given in these columns last week, the various schools and societies taking places in the procession. At the cemetery the customary service was held, with an address by the commander, Dr. D. C. Chamberlain, which has been highly complimented.

The floral offerings were numerous and pretty. Many of the graves were handsomely decorated with live flowers in urns, and cut flowers in crosses, bouquets, etc. Among the floral offerings sent from abroad, was a cross from the ladies of Grand Haven for the grave of Lieut. Frank Kanouvis, a member of the Women's Relief Corps; and a bouquet from Miss Christy Simons for the grave of Ellie Crouter. Mr. D. L. Porter sent a bouquet, after listening to the evidence and argument, the Judge charged the jury that the item in question was frivolous, and that they must bring in a verdict for the plaintiff, but left the amount to their own judgment. The jury returned a verdict of six cents, which the court deemed sufficiently under the charge. Mr. Hampton promises a full report of the trial in this week's Independent-Democrat.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Gill White of Boyne City, was in town yesterday.

S. S. Burke' accompanied the Lawrence on her last trip.

Miss Lizzie Seymour, of Alanson, is visiting at J. B. Allen's.

Miss Lulu Gray of Alanson, is visiting friends here this week.

Mrs. M. Westnate of East Jordan, visited friends here this week.

Mills Kanogy arrived home from Chicago on the City of Charlevoix.

A. T. Washburne made a flying trip to Cadillac this week, on business.

Mrs. C. A. Shepard of Manton, is visiting her parents, Mr and Mrs. H. G. Edwards.

J. C. Bonteenu, oil inspector, was in town Tuesday, and made the JOURNAL a call.

Henry Wade started Tuesday for St. Ignace to work—possibly for the entire season.

T. L. Vosburg, of Athens, Penn., is the guest of his brother, Wm. Vosburg of Marion.

F. D. Phillips returned from the road yesterday, having been sick since he left here.

Alf. G. Drake of Kalkaska, and Roswell Leavitt, of Bellaire, are in town today, on railroad business.

Miss Winnifred Matthews, of Detroit, is here to spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. A. T. Washburne.

Mrs M. Litney arrived home from Sutton's Bay on the City of Charlevoix, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. J. Litney.

Will Field, of Eaton Rapids, arrived yesterday morning to take a position in Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co.'s store.

Jas. A. Campbell has assumed entire charge of the Boyne Citizen, Mr. Chapin having gone south to be absent several months.

A. Buttars, J. Milo Eaton, F. W. Mayne, and F. J. Meech, of Charlevoix, were in attendance at the Allen-Hampton libel suit at Harbor Springs last week.

Boyne.

BOYNE, May 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thomas rejoice over the advent of a son.

The Presbyterian church received a coat of hard finish last week and is otherwise receiving repairs.

On Wednesday last David Kahun returned from Pennsylvania, where he has resided during the last year.

J. F. Fairchild has built an addition to his house, graded his lot, and otherwise improved his residence.

From the dock of the Boyne City mill, Wm. White shipped 200,000 feet of hardwood lumber, and 100,000 feet of hemlock lumber to Chicago.

Quite a number of our citizens were at Harbor Springs the most of last week attending the Hampton-Allen libel suit. The case was ably contested and resulted in a verdict of six cents in favor of the plaintiff, and as no more costs can be recovered than the amount of the verdict, Mr. Hampton's attorney, Judge L. C. Holden of East Saginaw, paid twelve cents costs and taxed up a receipt in full from the clerk.

The graduating exercises of the class of '88 of Boyne City high school, will be held in the Presbyterian church, Thursday evening, June 7.

Atwood.

ATWOOD, May 28.—Will Byers is home from Ohio.

Mr. Jos. Laslair lost an ox last week.

Nearly all the grain is sown in this vicinity.

Winter wheat and grass is just a booming.

Mr. S. S. Spaulding instead of Eugene Spaulding that set out the pear trees, as was reported in our last number.

Charlie Pearl has set out over a thousand strawberry plants. Guess he likes strawberry shortcake.

Chilt Stafford is at work on a strawberry bed. He says that he can grow plants as high as your knee.

Hon. H. Knight has the contract of building the M. E. church of this place.

Bayview.

BENZONIA, May 29.—Crops are looking splendid.

Seeding is nearly done.

There was a spelling school in district No. 6 last Friday evening, and all report a successful time.

There will be a box social at the Burgess school house on Tuesday evening, given in honor of several of the young people who are soon to leave the neighborhood.

Mrs. Edna Kane, Miss Keat and Mrs. I. S. Webster were visiting in Bay over Sunday.

Mrs. Lenox Dead.

When Capt. Lenox returned from his last trip, he found a sad gift very sick, but she appeared to be making a good recovery and he started on a trip to Chicago and Milwaukee. She continued to improve until yesterday morning, when matters took a decided turn, at about 11.00 o'clock she died. Telegrams were sent, hoping to find him at some port, so he could hasten home. She was about 35 years old, and leaves five children,—four boys, and a girl.

A Potential Pear.

A stone, of the size and shape of a large pear, was picked up on the beach of Lake Michigan near Smithson's camp, on Monday. It can be seen at A. J. Mudge & Son's grocery.

Lowe's Sparks Unalloyed removes all hard soft, or callous-all lumps and bloodshots from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeny, ringbone, stifles, swelling, all wounds, strains, etc. Sure cure for any one of our bottle. Warranted. Sold by Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

NOW FOR BUSINESS.

The Construction of the D., C. & E. R. R. to Begin at Once.

There has been considerable quiet work on behalf of the railroad during the past two weeks, and the directors are "mum" as to what has been done, but from what we can pick up here and there, we have reason to believe that the negotiations are so nearly completed that the contracts are being drawn, and will probably be signed in a few days.

Engineer Beardslee has been engaged by the contractor to superintend the construction, which is expected to begin at Petoskey in about three weeks, and the cars are to be running as far as Ironton within three months.

We hope to be able to state next week by authority of the officers what has been accomplished.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting in the Town Hall Friday Evening May 25th.

Meeting was called to order by the president.

Roll called. Full board present.

Minutes of last two meetings (18 and 21st) read and approved as read.

Councilman Eaton moved that the survey of the grade on Mason street be adopted.

The committee on finance reported favorably the bill of the JOURNAL for $2.10 and that of J. B. Allen of $5.00.

Adjourned after a very short session to meet again June 1st.

Shipments.

May 24—Schr. Sea Gem, 40,000 feet hardwood lumber, Ryan Lumber Co. to Chicago.
25—Schr. J. Hall, 100,000 feet hardwood lumber, 400,000 shingles, W. H. Bowser, to Chicago.
25—Schr. Lettie Mason, 1,500 posts, Johnson to Milwaukee, 1,200 bushels potatoes, Bowman & Coulter to Milwaukee.
26—Schr. Ontario, 250,000 feet lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Sheboygan.
26—Schr. Lodie Conover, 5,000 ties, 12,000 feet of timber, and 1,200,000 cedar shingles, Pine Lake Lumber Co to Chicago.
26—Schr. Ella Ellen, 50,000 feet, 70 cords slabs, N. P. Paterson to Sheboygan.
26—Schr. Nellie Pratt, 2,000,000 feet hardwood lumber, East Jordan Lumber Co. to Chicago.

A Wise Plan.

Husband (with carving knife and fork)—Aren't the children ready for dinner?

Wife—Yes, dear, but as we have ducks for dinner, and the children have just returned from Sunday school, I thought it better that they should remain upstairs until you got through with the carving.—New York Sun.

After the Dinner.

Miss Gotham—What an elegant menu they had!

Miss Chicago—Did they? Well, now, I didn't notice it. You see, I was so busy eating up the bill of fare.—Tid-Bits.

A Late Literary Event.

The latest novel submitted to this office for publication is the product of an ambitious boy, who, in the excitement occasioned by the thrilling adventures of his hero, forgets that such a thing as a spelling book is an existence. The story is written on ragged manila paper, in pokeberry ink, and the impression on the mind of the gentle reader is partial in the extreme. We make no formal announcement of the publication of this literary sensation, but spring a specimen chapter on our readers unaware:

CHAPTER FIFTH.

"Hist!"

The Boy Wonder of the Yellowstone led to the Dred Avenger. The Avenger followed.

"Do you smell blud?" he asked, hoarsely.

"No," was the answer, "but I cent footsteps, Dwen."

The to fell forward on ther faces, as the sound of footsteps seemed to be walking nearer. It was an unfortunate move. The Boy Wonder accidentally pulled the trigger of his sixteen shooting rifle, and the 15 shots ran out in rapid succession.

Instantly there was a wild yell from the throats of the murderous Blackfeet, and they sprang yel ned into the glade.

"We must kill," sed the Dred Avenger. "There is not ever too, or ever shall dy be. cause they stole the butiful Rose blossom from my ranch. I will reveal a grate secret to you, Boy Wonder. I am the father of that girl, an' if you will help me kill these murderous band of dusky Blackfeet and rescue her you can marry her. What do you say?"

"I will," sed the Boy Wonder of the Yellowstone, firmly. "Dis infernal savages are as shall dy. We shall shed ther blood."

"Hist—lasegi!" cried the Masked Terrer, who we shall know in the future as the Slayer of the grit.

Then the ten Indians was treated to a deadly surprise. The two white men drew their knives an' pistols, an' the unfortunate warriors dropped ded.

This is the end of chapter V, and we draw the curtain.—Drake's Travelers' Magazine.

Returned Without Thanks.

Mr. A. E. Olmstead, of Center market, was the recipient of a serviceable holiday present. Just one year ago Mr. O. had a new ax mysteriously disappear from his premises and he could never even surmise what modern Rinka had spirited the useful implement away. Early on Christmas morning he found the missing article tied to one of the outer doors of his residence, and attached to it a bit of brown paper, on which was written, in pencil, the following brief but touching words: "Take you a—d old ax. Santa Claus."—Connecticut Yankee Advertiser.

Simple Truth.

This Union is going to be preserved. And the democratic party is going to do it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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JUST RECEIVED.

A Full Line of

WALL PAPER

CONSISTING OF

White and Brown Blanks, Gilts, Ceilings, Borders and Ceiling Decorations

AT

G. W. BEAMAN'S

Drug and Stationery Store.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO

ARE SELLING

PARASOLS

AT BED-ROCK PRICES.

In Fact our Margins are this Year pretty much Made on Discounts.

Also a facinating line of Gloves in all the New Shades.

Our Aim is Quality at Lowest Possible Prices.

COME AND SEE US.

A. T. Washburne & Co.

We are offering at Extraordinary Value

LADIES - AND - MISSES FAST BLACK HOSE.

Microscopy and Baldness.

At a meeting of the biological and microscopical section of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences there was only one bald headed man in the gathering of seven. This was accounted for upon the theory that "the persistent use of the optic nerve a d retina by means of the microscope has a beneficial and stimulating effect upon the capillary tubes."—New York Sun.

A patent law has just been adopted in Switzerland by popular vote. It covers mechanical inventions only.

The Place for Invalids.

Omaha Man—Your sojourn in Texas seems so have done you a great deal of good; must be a fine climate.

Returned Inval

AUGUSTIN DALY.

America's Foremost Dramatic Manager, and His Leading Lady.

An Enthusiastic Reception Accorded the Daly Company in London.

Mr. Augustin Daly and his company of actors, who not long ago sailed for a long tour abroad, have been so thoroughly established in popularity during the past three or four years that they will perhaps never again be seen outside of the five or six greatest cities of this country and London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other capitals of Europe. They draw crowded houses wherever they play, and naturally they play only where there is most wealth.

But, as a matter of pride, Mr. Daly and his actors are subjects of interest throughout the country. He has won tiently wrought dramatic pictures that without her public would soon pass out for a time at least, be lost.

Upon their reappearance upon the London stage they were most enthusiastically received. The London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says of their opening night:

The Daly company was treated to an extraordinary reception at the Gaiety Theater. The extreme enthusiasm and warmth of their reception seemed to overwhelm even Daly when he was called on for a speech at the close of the play. No success yet achieved by Daly in London reached the appreciation given his company upon this occasion. All of his people had made their reputations before, but no one expected that they would be this time welcomed upon their return as if they were coming back home instead of to a foreign audience. Every seat in the theater had been taken, and when the curtain rose the theater was filled from top to bottom with one of the most brilliant and characteristic of first-night audiences.

In one of the principal boxes were

AUGUSTIN DALY AND ADA REHAN.

his fame and fortune by the hardest of the family of Minister Phelps and different members of the Legation. In the audience there were quite a number of Americans, but the greater number were English people notable in society, literature, and art.

When Miss Rehan appeared she was cheered over and over again before she was allowed to proceed. Mrs. Gilbert was cheered many times. Between the acts London critics were most cordial in their praise, and the leading people were called out at the end of each act.

At the end of the play there was a great storm of applause, and demands for all of the members of the company. After they had all appeared and bowed to repeated cheers and cries of "Brava" there was a loud call for Mr. Daly. He appeared after a moment upon the stage, which had been deserted by the others of the company. When he came down the middle of the stage there was a demand for a speech. Mr. Daly spoke briefly and with great modesty. His little speech was greeted with another round of applause. The audience then moved out slowly, expressing openly opinions which indicated a most brilliant season for Mr. Daly's company.

LESTER WALLACK.

The Veteran Actor and Manager Retires from the Dramatic Stage.

Full of Years and Honors the Great Artist Will Rest from His Labors.

The formal retirement from the

LESTER WALLACK.

stage of J. Lester Wallack, for many years the most conspicuous theatrical figure in this country, has been announced. Edwin Booth played the part of Mr. Wallack's father in Boston, John Gilbert, now in the prime of his powers, and still an active member of the Abbey-Wallack stock company, was the Polonius; Joseph Jefferson, the first grave digger; Lawrence Barrett, the ghost; Eben Plympton, Horatio; Maurice Barrymore, Osric, and Herbert Kelcey (now even the small character of Bernardo. Madame Modjeska and Mrs. Bowers were the queen mother and player queen, and Miss Rose Coghlan was the Ophelia.

The Wallack house has led the advance of the drama in this country for sixty years. Lester Wallack having succeeded his father, James W. Wallack, who died in 1864. Its interests have borne the name. The house now called the Star Theater was built by the elder Wallack, and after 1864 remained under the control of Lester until his retirement from active management in 1887. In the meantime—in 1882—the theater now known as Wallack's, on Broadway and Thirty-first street, was constructed at a cost of $350,000 and was unprecedented in New York.

In light comedy and romantic parts, Mr. Lester Wallack, until the burden of years came upon him, was accepted as our greatest actor. In elegance he was inimitable. His first success was in "Monte Cristo," but his most probable plays were "Romance of a Poor Young Man" and "Rosedale," which he began playing many years ago and has often revived. Educated in England, Mr. Wallack proclaimed and upheld the taste for dramas and actors direct from England, and he claims for his school that has for years been a thing of the past; but it was only very recently that his house began to lag in patronage.

Mr. Wallack is in his 76th year, and he is incapacitated by rheumatic lameness; but his intellect, his vigor, his eye, and in private life his career is still precocious.

He Was from the West.

The following story is going the rounds of the various papers.

A few days ago a middle-aged man in decidedly homespun attire, wearing a felt hat much the worse for wear, and carrying an umbrella of the unfashionable description, entered the shop of one of the leading jewelers in the expensive Rue de la Paix, and asked to see a "river" of diamonds, as the large, broad necklaces are technically called.

The jeweler, very polite, but a little distrustful of the pecuniary ability of his peculiar-looking customer, showed one of the least resplendent "rivers" in his collection; but it was little more than a brook. The stranger rejected it aside.

"Oh! I want something better than that, he remarked, with a strong transatlantic accent, the jeweler thoughtlessly himself to inquire about the price.

The jeweler opened a large casket and displayed a real "river," but in a manner that said very plainly: "Take care, my good man; this was not made for you."

"Monsieur, this is worth thirty thousand francs" was what he really said.

"Take it away," said the stranger, pushing it aside as he had done the first. "I want something stylish. Real stylish, you understand. It's for a lady."

"Mon Dieu" ejaculated the astonished shopman, who did not suppose the gift was intended for a woman.

"I could show you another, but unfortunately it has been purchased by the wife of an ambassador, and it's worth eighty thousand francs."

The man from the West seemed disappointed, and again asked whether there was nothing really first-class in the shop. He was rewarded for his perseverance by a sight of a necklace, the majority of the stones in which were purchased at the sale of the crown jewels last May.

"This, now, will cost you one hundred and sixty thousand francs, or, if you take the other two pieces that go with it, the lot will be two hundred and twenty thousand francs."

"Looks like real stuff, that! Guess I'll take the lot with me from the West."

"I am sorry," remarked the *nouveau riche* stranger, "because this, you know, isn't really first class. However, as I can't wait, I'll make it answer. You may send it to my hotel. What's your address."

The jeweler took the card handed to him, and when he had read the name was most profuse in apologies for not having recognized his wealthy customer. It was one of the heaviest capitalists of the "Wild West," whose great trait, it is said, is to figure in the approaching Paris Salon.—*Paris Letter.*

How He Raised Ten Dollars.

"Isaac, I'm dead broke, and I want to pawn my dog; it's all the security I have left," said an old sport to his Jerusalem uncle.

"And My Cott! Shadt of Abram! I don't dake togs, mine friendt."

"Well, you'll have to take one this time, old man. He's worth a hundred, and he'll make a good watch dog for you while you have him! Ain't he a beauty? Watch him, Handsome." And the sport dropped a pink bell-mouthed bull-dog inside the counter, then rolled around behind it himself, and took ten dollars from the cash-drawer. Isaac attempted to stop him, but the pink pet paused and showed the size of his bite me wanted to take out of the frightened Hebrew, and he departed.

"Isaac, just send me a ticket for the dog by mail, and I'll come and take him out in a day or so. Good-bye, old man." And he disappeared through the door.

For about ten minutes the pawnbroker stood trembling with fear while the perspiration stood in big globules on his forehead. Suddenly, a long, sharp whistle was blown from a study down the street, and the dog bounded for the door and disappeared, leaving the Sheeny in a dead faint.

A MINI-TER overtook a Quaker lady and politely assisted her in opening a gate. As she was a comparative stranger in town, he said: "You don't know, perhaps, that I am Mr. ——. Haven't you heard me preach?" "I have heard you try," was the quick rejoinder.—*Rare-Bits.*

BETTING on horses is a short road by which a theological student can reach the good pill.

CLINTON BOWEN FISK.

The Boyhood of a Prospective Presidential Candidate.

How the Son of a Blacksmith Rose to the Enjoyment of Wealth and Fame.

A Brave, Bright Lad Who Dearly Loved His Mother.

That Gen. Clinton Bowen Fisk will be the Prohibition candidate for President is as much a settled fact as any prohibitionist ever held a general expectation; that a President will be nominated by his party. The *New York Herald* in its inimitable way, has been gathering some facts about the boyhood of Gen. Fisk. The investigators are not so thorough as the students who believe in the philosophy of environment would wish, but enough sketches are a relief from the formal, dignified, and usually meaningless accounts of statesmen that find their way into print. The following is the story:

The first sounds that broke upon his infantile ears were the ringing blows of his father on the village forge of Canada, in a little hamlet in Livingston County, New York State. The father, Jim Fisk, was not only the blacksmith but the military oracle of the town, and in his darkest hour home guards he fairly won the title of Captain. The Captain was poor. It was hard work to set wagon-tires and make horseshoes; so he had to supply the expenses of the by no means little family living in the old-fashioned cottage near by the shop.

In spite of an additional burden imposed upon him on Dec. 5, 1825, the Captain was unusually happy. He made the anvil ring louder than ever. He, Jim Fisk was happy, too, and proudly exhibited No. 5, as fine-looking, healthy-looking a youngster as one might wish to see. The new arrival was called Clinton, after Dr. De Witt Clinton, and Bowen, after his mother's family. This mother was one of the best kind ever had. She came from "good old New England stock," and she had a strong pride when complimented on his success, replied, "Whatever there is in me is due to my mother."

Before the eyes of Clinton Bowen Fisk had got used to the light he was taken to the wildest part of Michigan to live in a log house among 2,000 Indians in the dense. The place where the Jonas settled was called Clinton, in honor of the bouncing baby. The Captain bought out a trader, who went away as he went, and managed to pound out quite a little money, which he put into wild land. The first thing that ever made an impression on young Fisk's mind was his father's pride when complimented on his success, replied, "Whatever there is in me is due to my mother."

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All were in truth happy in the Fisk family, for things went well until 1831, when the Captain was called away by the Great Commander. The loss of the Captain was indeed a terrible blow to Mrs. Fisk. She was left entirely alone in a half-cleared place with six boys, the oldest of whom was not quite 14. To add to her troubles, her advisers did better with her husband's wild land about all the property he left behind. Her husband, too, had spent she was absolutely in want.

The little family was broken up. The boys were bound out to learn trades, all except Clinton, who had been lame in Michigan, and Clinton, who was then but 9 years old. It was not long before he, too, had to go. Arrangements were made with Deacon Wright, a worthy old farmer, to take the lad, and for his work to give him, when 21 years old, a heifer, a bushel, and $200 in money. Besides all this, the Deacon was to let the boy go to school for three months in each year for the next four years. "Oh, my! such a chance!" exclaimed Clinton. "I'll go, mother, I'll go."

The next morning the lad was put with his bundle behind the Deacon on his horse, and the boy was away to begin back in the log hut. His mother stood in the doorway waving adieus. Now and then the corner of her apron sought her eye, and the boy thought how he forgot good-bye when he had such a chance to become wealthy and famous at 21.

Hard work on the Deacon's farm occupied the little fellow's time pretty much from morn till night. He was a great reader, however, and he took care to see that his mother had told him of the benefit of a circulating library in the New England home, the boy decided to establish one in his neighborhood for his fellow-boys.

The librarian was just 10 years old, and the library was an old shoe box set up in the Deacon's barn. Only 25 cents in the wealth of reading matter. The first volume was a torn copy of Shakspeare, the gift of an old man who was said to be owned by a farmer, who only used it to keep cut leaves on which he wipe his razor. The lad book corn two days for that farmer, and the prize was carried home in triumph and put in the shoe-box library. By saving the eggs he found people Fisk got enough money to buy copies of "Pilgrim's Progress," "Paradise Lost," and "Robinson Crusoe." These, with the dilapidated Shakspeare, were all the books the library afforded, and the circulation was very high.

At the end of three years the boy had picked up just enough learning to make him hunger for more.

The desire of his life at the time was to possess a book from which he could learn Latin. He had set his heart on getting a copy of "Antion's Latin Lessons," but had no money to buy it, or friends to indulge his wish.

One day the lad caught a wild coon. By dint of hard work and patience Mr. Coon was soon taught many wonderful tricks. Among the coon's admirers was one, pieted young Fisk heard that Sandie circus in the village, and decided to go away. He started to walk to that town, not to see the circus, but to sell pet for money to buy the coveted volume. The venture was successful. The boy was sorry for the loss of his coon, but happy at being able to purchase Latin lessons, fairly ran the twelve miles homeward to the bookstore.

There was no one in the village to teach him Latin, but that made no difference. He studied alone by the log light in the cabin at night, and in the day time he filled his pockets with paper on which he had copied his next lesson. The slips served as a cheat, for whenever they could be easily held on the plow handle as the horses stopped a short time to rest attracted the attention of the watchful farmer, who soon would have had an end to that kind of schooling.

At the age of 12 the lad was converted and joined the Methodist Church, in which he has grown up. Very few men have had the honor of doing so much for it or have done it with so much pleasure as he. His conversion and his constant study and reading soon worked a change in the boy's mind. A horse, a saddle, a bridle and $200 at the end of nine years of toil did not seem so wonderful to him as it had to his old home three years before. He determined to see the outer world. After a little he convinced the deacon that it was wrong to keep him from improvement, and the study and travel, and finally secured his freedom.

About the first thing he released boy did was to turn bookseller on the side. Besides his hire earned in the farm, he had his heifer and bushel of corn, for which he paid with copies of the old *Knickerbocker Magazine* and the Philadelphia *Courier*. In the latter is the time the Fisk was a Democrat, and he was a serial. Little as was the ambitious boy able to earn by dint of hard work, it supported him while he attended the district school, to do which he was obliged to walk three miles morning and at night, winter and summer. It was proud day for the 12-year-old boy when he entered that school. His study at its fire and while following the plow bore good fruit. He took his place at the head of his class in these at once, and kept it, too, against boys 16 and 18 years of age. Well as he stood in his classes, he did not lead the whole school in declamation. He could soon recite the wonderful power for one of his years every piece in "The American Preceptor and Columbian Orator," the only book of the kind in town. He has them yet among his treasures, in which he was obliged to walk three miles morning and at night, winter and summer. It was a proud day for the 12-year-old boy when he entered that school. His study at its fire and while following the plow bore good fruit. He took his place at the head of his class in these at once, and kept it, too, against boys 16 and 18 years of age. Well as he stood in his classes, he did not lead the whole school in declamation. He could soon recite the wonderful power for one of his years every piece in "The American Preceptor and Columbian Orator," the only book of the kind in town. He has them yet among his treasures, in which he was obliged to finished at the district school at the head of his class.

Then came a milestone that changed the whole course of his life. It was a great ambition to be graduated from the Albion Seminary of Michigan. He enumerated a list of fellow-competitors in Latin and Greek, and he was ready to undertake self-taught. In preparing for the examination the poor boy was obliged to work all day and study all night. The strain was too much, his eyes gave out, and he was forced to stop poring over books.

To leave Le college, the dream of his life, was a terrible blow, but the young man's talents soon found occupation in business. He advanced rapidly in the duty by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. In doing so, he is reported to have alcohol 10 per cent. of the insane, 10 per cent. of the idiots, 40 per cent. of the paupers, and 40 per cent. of the criminals, and he then strikes a balance, as follows:

To expense of main-by Federal Troops, raising 1861 army, 2,778,304 men	$1,000,000,000
To pensions and civil pensions	$186,000,000
Total	$1,186,000,000

This, he triumphantly declares, shows a balance in favor of alcohol of $11,583,576, and the *Brewers' Journal* complacently reproduces the figures, and cries out that "altogether, Mr. Thomann has much the best of the controversy. A more cold-blooded calculation we don't remember to have seen. The Superintendent of a street-car line, in making up his book account, could not be more heartless in considering the profit and loss occurring from the number of horses that had been killed. Our traffic has used up 1,000,000 these animals called men, women, and children, save Dr. Thomann in effect, but it has paid in more than it cost to burn them, imprison them, and cure them in asylums, and who can find fault? No logic, of course! So long as there is money in the business, who can complain? That heartless mother, from whose life the light has gone out; that father with bowed head and tears falling hand—don't they understand that there is money in this traffic? that has send their boy to a felon's cell. Why don't they chear up? Why doesn't anyone tell that widowed wife and her orphans that these that the ledger account shows there is money in it, and that they are the smiles that fed so long ago? For the sake of humanity we hope that Dr. Thomann's figures and the comments of the *Brewers' Journal*. Sire of the joyous things around among the bowels of our great cities—the lager saloons! Sire of there's money in it. Let wated cheeks cease their labors, and let the hearts that have called for food for heaven knows how long, sing songs of praise, and the weak fingers that ought to be cobbler cease tugging at the dress of the heartbroken mother, for Mr. Thomann says there's money in it.

Great God, what a mockery! The most heartless slaveriver that ever corralled human beings into a pen on the coast of Africa never committed a greater one. And yet, let us be just to Mr. Thomann. He but voices what millions of his fellow-citizens, some of them prominent members of Christ's church, are saying in their secret hearts—there's money in it.

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ONE thing has become reasonably clear, that the advocates of High License dare not face the facts and figures bearing against their theory.

A Dish of New P's.

P stands for Pudding, for Peach, and for Pear,
And I choose for Pastry and Pastes
The Patent, the Pigeon that flies in the air,
The Pie with a Pilgrim, Puritan and Prayer,
For Paper and Pen,
For Pretty Pence, people who sell it!
But what I am most in a pucker about
Is Pierce's Pellets and Pierce's Purgative Pellets.
Take a Pellet, Pleasant Pellet, Pellet Pill,
Oh, P! Pellet Pellet Pill!
Pills that make or remove a pain in the side,
For the lessening the bowels kindermouth regulated
and in order—tiny, sugar-coated granules,
scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They act
gently but thoroughly.

HANDS that the rod of empire might have swayed, have fed in the snow-drifts wield the ready spade.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.
Restores gray hair to its youthful color; elegant tonic dressing. Wells, Druggists, or Hall's size one dollar. Address Prof. R. P. Wells, Jersey City.

HOUGH ON PILES. Quick, complete cure. 50c.

That Tired Feeling

is experienced by almost every one at this season and many people resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla to drive away the languor and exhaustion. The blood, laden with impurities which have been accumulating for months, moves sluggishly through the veins, the mind fails to think quickly, and the body is all slower to move than usual. Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, makes the mind clear, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling, gives the nervous system, and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had back ache, a dull pain across my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a short line all for me to speak about. It is the best medicine. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved, I sleep well, my bowels are regular and easy." G. F. JACKSON, Rexbury Station, Conn.

Makes the Weak Strong

"I was down-hearted, nervous, and weak, and I recommended it to all who have that miserable feeling." C. DRAKE, 488 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1 a bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

GENTS WANTED for the Life of Gen. Grant. The Saint Of Ages, just in demand at double a book by dozens. BRADLEY, GARRETSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED CROWN JEWELS. Grandest, most fascinating work. Pay monthly. Allison National Pub. Co., 192 Adams St., Chicago.

$10 Investment manufactures stock worth $1000 at working size in the world. Other sys. Cert. cash Bank. Cert. Gold Mine. Cert. Gold Mine. Cert. Gold Mine.

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$5 to $25 a day. Samples worth $5 free. Silk Velvets, Rhinestones, Jewelry, Notions, etc. Pacific Novelty Co., San Francisco, Cal. CAUTION THIS PAPER. WRITE WANTED TO ADVERTISEMENT.

YOUNG MEN, and young women, learn Telegraphy and Shorthand. Positions guaranteed. Address, with stamp, Valley Telegraphic Institute, Jamestown, N. Y.

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$100 to $300 A MONTH can be made by any active person selling our goods. Sample free. Address, with stamp, Mrs. M. Hanford, Lock Box 1, Detroit, Mich.

LAWN GAMES, CROQUET SETS, BASE BALL AND BOATING OUTFITS, FISH HOOKS, RODS, TACKLE, ETC. GUNS and Hunters' Accoutrements. Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods, Money Back. Send for Catalogue, and mention this paper.

ASTHMA CURED
German Asthma Cure cures Asthma in one minute. Cures Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Consumption in the most alarming cases. Price 50 cts. & $1. SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMA CURE.

Ely's Cream Balm
Gives relief at once for
COLD IN HEAD.
CURES
CATARRH.
Not a Liquid or Snuff.
Apply Balm into each nostril. Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

The OLDEST MEDICINE in the WORLD is probably Dr. Thompson's Celebrated Eye Water

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been used by him in his practice for twenty-five years, and notwithstanding the many cheap preparations now offered, it still continues to be the best. It is perfectly harmless, and any intelligent person may compound it. Druggists everywhere have it. Its reputation is established, it will never fail. We particularly call attention to the fact that it is not to be compared with any other Eye Water. Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. Price, 25 cts.

$10 VALUE FREE!
Every reader of this publication who sends us a trial order for our goods will receive in return a package of all kinds that are wanted, containing a full assortment of Gold Watches, Chains, Rings, Lockets, Jewelry, Silverware, etc., which they can sell at home among their friends for 25 cents each, and when they have sold the goods and returned the money we will send them a gold watch of REST STYLE, warranted to keep time and to be a good, reliable, stylish watch, such as they could not buy of any jeweler for less than $10. Address, THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., 1123 Broadway, New York.

Kensington Hand painting, with or without brushes, Silk Embroidery, Stamping for other Embroidery, Lessons in painting, Hand painting on satin or velvet, Stamping Outfits, Stamping Patterns, Stamping Outfits, Stamping Patterns, Stamping Outfits, Stamping Patterns

FARM AND GARDEN.

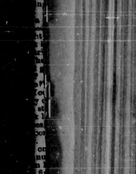
USEFUL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Some of the Leading Varieties of Field Corn, Illustrated and Described, with Hints as to Where These Kinds Thrive Best.

In the accompanying cut are represented two popular varieties of field corn. Fig. 1 shows an ear of Chester County Mammoth, one of the largest varieties of field corn in cultivation, yielding under good culture from 100 to 150 bushels per acre. The ears are large, and the stalks furnish a large amount of excellent fodder.

Burpee, the well known Philadelphia seedsman, says of it: "It is undoubtedly one of the best yellow field varieties for rich land in latitudes where it will grow."

Gregory, the Massachusetts seedsman, says: "It is the Dent sort for the south and the west."



CHESTER MAMMOTH—GOLDEN DENT.

The second figure represents Favorite Golden Dent which ripens very early and does succeed far north. Above many varieties, including Chester County Mammoth, will not mature.

Varieties of field corn valuable for soiling and fodder are Southern Horse Tooth, Sweet Fodder corn, Blunt's Prolific and Thoroughbred White Flint. This latter is of such spreading habit that not more than one kernel should be allowed to grow in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade and smallness of stock recommend it as a fodder plant, while for ensilage purposes it is one of the most valuable varieties now grown.

Alfalfa or Lucerne.

An effort has been made of late to boom Alfalfa or Lucerne throughout the country. Now the truth in a nutshell is just this: There is no better plant known for producing a large amount of green fodder and many also use it for hay, but owing to the wooly fiber of its stem it cannot easily shock, cure and housed and many other well known hay grasses. It grows best in warm climates and deep rich soil, and it is not suited to a hard pan or close, compact clay soil or any thin land where its long roots would meet with obstructions. It may be sown broadcast or in drills, but in either case the ground should be rich and well prepared, and not of a weedy character. The first growth of the young plants is slow and feeble, hence it is usually better to sow in quite narrow drills that can be kept clear of weeds the first season. Lucerne has been grown to a small extent in the northern states, but seems especially well adapted to the south. From ten to twenty pounds of seeds will be required to the acre, according to the manner of sowing.

Imported Potatoes for Seed.

I have been somewhat interested in reading the remarks on foreign potatoes for seed in the agricultural papers this winter. I have grown a large number of foreign varieties, importing the seed from England, Scotland, Scotland, Germany and France. The result of my experiments is this: It takes from four to five years to acclimatize a foreign variety, and then we are not sure of having a valuable variety. After several years' trial of all the leading English and Scotch varieties, I have not found one that will compare for productiveness with an average American kind. My advice to potato growers is: Do not plant imported seed if you wish to grow a crop of potatoes that will pay the cost of cultivation.—*New England Farmer.*

Two Good Tomatoes.

In the cut, Fig. 1 represents Hubbard's Curled Leaf tomato, numbered with the earliest of early sorts. The fruit is small to medium in size, the plant dwarf in habit. The name comes from the fact that the leaves curl as though the plant were drying up

1—CURLED LEAF. 2—HATHAWAY'S EXCELSIOR.

Fig. 2 represents Hathaway's Excelsior, which Vick claims is the best tomato he has ever grown. This is early, medium to large, smooth as an apple, solid, and of excellent quality.

Training Grape Vines.

For training the vine the Kniffen trellis is a popular one and easily made, consisting of two wires stretching from posts; the lower wire three and a half feet from the ground and the upper one two feet higher. After the first season's growth the vine should be cut off just above the lower wire, then a bud on each side is trained along the wire for the lower pair of arms and in due time the upper pair of arms is formed from a bud trained up right to the upper wire in the same way.

MILK COWS AND OTHER CATTLE.

Prices of Milk Cows—Extension of Cattle Growing—The Outlook.

From 1879 to 1884 the annual estimates of prices of milk cows and other cattle advanced yearly, and the decline has since been uninterrupted, without exception for either class of stock. The fall in milk cows has been over 5 per cent., and in oxen and other cattle a decline of 10 per cent. in the last year.

The extension of cattle growing, according to Statistician Dodge's recent report, has been normal, corresponding very nearly with increase of population. Though prices have been low and heavy losses have occurred in some of the ranch districts, there is an abiding faith in the future of the business, grass being the cheapest and most abundant source of beef, yielding perhaps nine-tenths of all that is produced in the country. Corn has a relatively small share in the beef making in any country. The northwestern states are giving more and more prominence to cattle, the wheat interest relatively declining in the older settlements.

Milk cows are receiving rather more attention than in recent years in the eastern and middle states, and are increasing everywhere with the advance of population. There is some recuperation from the depression felt in cheese making districts, New York especially, where prices of their products ruled so low.

The belief is expressed, in the report quoted from, that the stock interests of the United States are in a comparatively prosperous condition, with a prospect of advance in prices, especially those of cattle.

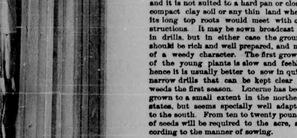
The Asparagus Beetle.

We are informed that the common asparagus beetle appeared the past summer in such vast numbers in New Jersey that the owners of some rather extensive plantations of this excellent vegetable have almost concluded to abandon its cultivation in consequence of the depredations of the insect named. It seems almost unaccountable that any cultivator of asparagus should know how to quickly destroy this well known pest, inasmuch as it has been published hundreds of times during the past twenty years. The remedy is dry caustic lime scattered over the plants in the morning when wet with dew. The larva of the asparagus beetle is a small, soft, naked, thin skinned grub, and the least particle of lime coming in contact with this causes almost instant death. If the grubs are killed there will be no beetles.—American Agriculturist.

Fancy Flower Gardens.

The inclination is growing for carpet beds and fancy flower gardens. To readers who are contemplating efforts in this line the accompanying cut may prove suggestive.

The plan presented is designed for a square plot of ground, but can be adapted to other shaped plots with a little contrivance. It possesses the merit of novelty, and with a careful arrangement of plants is exceedingly effective.



PLAN FOR FANCY FLOWER GARDEN.

Star beds in flower gardens are much patronized, as are also crescents, horseshoes and other fanciful shapes. The star bed is effective when occupied with foliage plants arranged so as to give the visitor a view in the center of the bed and the more subdued and sober foliage at the tips of the star.

Brine Salting Butter.

A practical advocate of brine salting for butter recommends the proportion of one half pint of salt to a gallon of water in making the weak brine that is used to wash the butter, a little more or less salt being immaterial. Churning is stopped while the butter is in the form of granules about as large as a pinhead; the buttermilk is drawn off, and at least enough of this weak brine is put in to float the butter, and the buttermilk is washed out, the brine being drawn off and the process repeated till the brine runs clear. The strong brine to be next used is a saturated solution—as much salt as the water will dissolve. The washing brine is thoroughly drained from the butter, and enough strong brine is poured on to cover it. In this strong brine the butter stands till every single atom is covered with a film of brine. Great difference of opinion prevails in regard to the advisability of brine salting. As good authority as T. D. Curtis falls to see either its utility or economy as compared to applying the salt direct.

Along the Country Road.

Make certain that your seed is clean. There is nothing more disastrous than sowing foul seed.

Cover unsightly places with vines. Where grape vines will not serve, there are many annual vines that can be easily grown.

Don't select all the disagreeable bits of work for the boys you wish to keep on the farm.

Sick hens should be taken from the rest of the brood, and be carefully cared for separately.

Lettuce requires to be grown in a moist soil and in cool weather; for this reason the best is obtained only in the spring or early summer.

To grow carrots to perfection there is needed a good, light and well enriched sandy loam.

Linseed cake, in moderate quantities, is good for milk cows.

The pig on many dairy farms is an important item.

Ward off the First Attack

Of any disease and you need never fear a dangerous condition. If those who are troubled with dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Pain in Side and Back, Constipation, Excessive Flow of Urine, Insatiable Thirst, Lack of Circulation of the Blood, would use *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure,* they would not be in constant fear of sickness, for they not only cure Diabetes, Bright's Disease, &c., but prevent them by removing the first symptoms. Large bottles $1.00. Sold by G. W. Beaman. may

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption coughs and colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung, and chest affections. Trial Bottles free at Dr. G. W Crouter's.

Worse than Heathen.

Are those parents who allow their children to suffer with Worms when 25 cents will buy a box of *Parmelee's Sanfonine Worm Candies* which will immediately cure the child and remove the worms by dissolving them. Do you know the simptoms? Peevishness, sudden starting in sleep, bad breath, grub desire for food day and night. Be wise and leave nothing to regret. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Beaman. may

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Monday esq., County Atty., Cly Co., Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice but was cured by timely use of this medicine. I am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life." Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c, and $1. at Crouter's drug store.

Clear and Beautiful.

After using *Hamilton's Oriental Balm,* the skin will have a fresh, clean and beautiful appearance. Entirely free from Tan, Freckles and all blemishes. It is so perfectly harmless that it cannot fail to please the most fastidious. We recommend it to all the ladies. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman. may

Backlen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

☞Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE—Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Timothy D. Smith and Ella A. Smith his wife, to Adelbert R. Upright, dated July 1st, A. D. 1884, and recorded in Liber 2 of mortgages on page 396, and recorded in Liber 3 of mortgages, on page 396, and recorded in Liber 3 of mortgages, on page 362, on March 16, 1885, in Charlevoix County Michigan, on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due and unpaid the entire principal and interest secured by said mortgage, and the sum of Twelve hundred and twenty dollars and one cent, and no proceedings having been instituted either in law or equity to recover the same, or any part thereof, the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and I, the undersigned, by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and legal costs, including an attorney fee of twenty dollars, at public vendue, at the south door of the factory and counsellor at law being employed in foreclose the same as provided by statute, on **Tuesday, the 19th day of June,** A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south door of the factory and counsellor at law, from door of the Lewis Block (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is held), in the village of Boyne, in Charlevoix County, State of Michigan, in which county the premises herein described are situated. The premises in said mortgage are described as follows: Lot numbered one (1) in Block two (2) of Mason's addition to the village of Charlevoix, and lot one (1) of section six (6), town thirty-three (33) north of range ten (10) west in Charlevoix County, Michigan.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., May 3, D. 1888.

THE CHARLEVOIX SAVINGS BANK, Assignee of Mortgage.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

A. J. Mudge & Son,

GROCERS,

SECOND DOOR NORTH OF POSTOFFICE,

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FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

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Touching at intermediate points both ways.

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G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second and fourth Saturday evenings in Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 189, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 292, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 2211, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

I. O. L.—True Blues No. 187, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 262, meets at Jennings' or before full moon, at their hall.

G. OF V.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

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Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Watches carefully wound for a six months warranty to take for charges.

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The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the money. Give me a Trial. I am Sound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

POLITICAL NOTES AND NEWS.

ANOTHER "strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," has occurred at Alpena. Some time ago a spark from a D. B. C. & A. locomotive set fire to the humble home of Mary Rajnosic, and besides burning up all her worldly effects, it incidentally incinerated one of her children. The poor woman sued the company—that is Gen. Alger—and got a verdict for $186. But the company—Gen. Alger—the Mr. Hyde, as it were, appealed the case to the supreme court. However, the good Dr. Jekyll, ex-Gov. Alger, the philanthropist and would-be president, accidentally heard of the case and sent the poor woman a $200 check, remarking that he hoped she would win the suit if her case was just. As a railroad magnate Gen. Alger has no soul, but as a man who is hunting the presidency with a brass hand he is after Polish votes.—Cheboygan Democrat.

An Honest Protectionist.

There is none of the hypocrisy of the average protectionist about Mr. Blanchard, of Chicago. Mr. Blanchard is engaged in the lumber business, and like, with delightful candor to what extent and why he is a protectionist:

"I am high tariff on lumber, but low tariff on copper, iron, wool, cotton, leather, glass, etc., and I will tell you why. I own timber land and sell stumpage; besides I operate largely myself and this tariff puts money in to my pocket. I get $2 per thousand for my stumpage and $2 per thousand for my boards. I have just sold 5,000,000 feet of lumber. Now $2 a thousand on 5,000,000 feet is just $10,000. That is the difference to me between high tariff and free lumber. I am high tariff on lumber, I am! This blessed tariff, they tell us, is all for the benefit of the American laborer. What do you suppose I did with the $10,000? Divide it with my workmen? Not a bit of it. I put it right into this corkskin wallet, I did! Of all my employees I am the only protected American laborer. Wages depend on supply and demand, my friends, not on tariff taxes. When you see two men after one boss, wages are low; when you see two bosses after one man, wages are high. That is the whole of it—the theory, principle and practice.

Cause and Effect.

Never had a party a better chance to revolutionize a state than the Republican party have just had in Louisiana. But Democrats who had property interests threatened by Democratic legislation, and Democrats who hated the other side, forgot everything in view of the outside pressure that the Republicans brought upon their state. They would not rebel and they would not divide while the Democrats were accepting a party which kept up an assault against their state on sectional grounds. As to Virginia, the Republicans made the mistake of allying themselves with dishonesty there. Regards the whole south, their attitude is one of sectional hostility. The density of population and its relative importance of the futility, if not of the injustice, of this policy is amazing. Sherman, Candler and Ingalls have just thrown away a promising a chance to carry turee, if not more, southern states as could well have been thrown away.

The original tactics in this respect, as originated by Lincoln, were to try to disregard the south as a voting population—to abuse it, in fact, unjustly, with a view of making it so easy to appeal to a spirit of animosity, the remnant of the war, toward the Democratic section. As a cold blooded politician's policy this might have had some reason then. It has none now. The south will cast a vote as the north is to be gained by bloody shirt agitation, which is now so thoroughly neutralized by two votes repelled by such methods. Ordinary sagacity, therefore, should have taught that while everything is repelled at the south more strongly, if possible, than ever, the time has come when nothing is gained at the north to offset it. But ingrained habit and hidebound prejudice are too much for ordinary politicians. They go on in their old way. This election in Louisiana is the first response to it.—Boston Herald (Ind.).

The South Still Solid.

There is still no rent in the solid south. Louisiana elected Democratic state officers and has a Democratic legislature, notwithstanding the combined opposition of the Republicans, the Louisiana lottery and the anti-monopoly clique in New Orleans. Gen. Nichols, the governor elect, is a reform Democrat, in full sympathy with the views and feelings of the national Democracy as represented by the president and a majority of the party in the house of representatives. Warmoth, the defeated candidate, was governor during the carpet bagger rules and robbed the state, and his republicanism is a credit to the people of Louisiana.—St. Louis Republican.

Sure but Steady.

Fortunately, to secure a majority in the senate, the Democratic party is not compelled to rely on success in Kansas next winter. The Democrats are not quite ready to elect the successor of Senator Plumb. They are getting there gradually, but it will take a few more years to overthrow the Republican majority in the dominant state. There is no great hurry. The growth of Democratic principles is sure and steady.—Kansas City Times.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

ITS ASSURANCE IS IN THE AIR ABOUT US.

The Republicans Understand It as Well as the Democrats, and Will Move Heaven and Earth to Prevent It, but Their Task Is a Hopeless One.

It is in the air

The Democrats breathe the assurance of it, and swell with patriotic pride. The Republicans feel it in "their bones," and their leaders are flying about like a suddenly beheaded hen trying to raise false issues and throw dust in the people's eyes. Any close observer of politics can see that the shrewdest Republican leaders see defeat in the existing condition, and are exhausting the resources of mendacity to prove that the south is lawless and rebellious, and that the president is an "enemy of American industry."

It is a plain case that if the current can be kept moving as now it will cover Cleveland will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority, and with him a good working majority in congress. If any man says this is mere assertion, let him consider the following cold comments on the situation—and even the most venomous Republican does not deny that they are facts:

First, every prediction of evil made by the Democrats in 1884 has been completely falsified; and though the condition of the country is not yet what the friends of Democratic principles desire to make it, it is much better than it was in 1884, 'our enemies themselves being judges.' This simple and undeniable fact spoils two-thirds of the Republican ammunition. Every prophet of evil is discredited in advance. Every Republican orator in this campaign will have to use the first half hour of his speech in explaining why his predictions of '84 did not prove true, and how, though he is proved to have been a false prophet then, he is a true prophet now; and then the people won't see it. What a godsend a great national calamity just now would be to them. It is plain why they do not want taxation reduced and the surplus wiped. It is plain why they do not want a change in August or September, when it will be too late to do any good.

The Democrats are in power and the country is somewhat more prosperous than in 1884; that means 500,000 votes in the close states. And by a queer coincidence, wherever there is the reverse of prosperity it is plainly due to something Democrats are striving to correct. Look where you may for a strike, a lock out or a labor riot, you will find its cause in some "trust," "pool" or combination opposed to Democratic policies. The people see it, and will vote accordingly.

Secondly, and of far more effect, the Democratic party, from ocean to ocean, from Canada to the gulf, is united as it never has been since 1852, and only twice since 1860 has a united Democracy been beaten. Every other defeat has been due to division in its ranks. Look at New York. Tilden carried it in 1876 against a defection of the most powerful party in the city, and Cleveland, in 1884, in spite of another division, but now the party is that great state is a unit, and to a united Democracy New York is a certainty. The April elections show Indiana to be safe, and five states, only lately Republican by overwhelming majorities, are now so close and doubtful that the party will move in each one calling for the nomination of a "favorite son" to "carry the state." Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa, with a fair home made on reducing taxation, will not be able to invoke Indians with them and money this year.

Third factor, and a very important one, is that the Republicans no longer have the offices to bank on as they did three years ago. If, with every postmaster a Republican document room, every custom house a treasury for "supplies," every collector a party agent, every gauger and supervisor a recruiting officer and all the immense departments at Washington back of them, they were still beaten in '84, what will they come out in '88, with all these supports cut off? It is true the offices will not be made as effectively partisan for the Democrats as they were for the Republicans; but all the same their force is not used against us as it was.

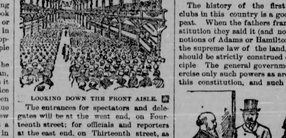
Fourth in the list of forces working for the Democracy we should place this. Republican malignity against the south has reacted; and sensible men very naturally ask why, if there is not freedom and security there, northern men by thousands and northern capital by tens of millions are hastening to locate south, and why have the very states which are most denounced gained a thousand millions in assessed property within two or three years? Men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles; neither do they expect to reap rich rewards by investing in a lawless country. The northern men turn south as south turn never before. Almost every business man in the border northern states has a friend or correspondent in the south, and knows more of the real situation than the "bloody shirt" orators are willing to tell him. While the people are free to admit that many evils sprang up in the south as the result of war and undone reconstruction, they very naturally ask how we could expect any people to improve their condition more rapidly. The frantic follies of the Wind-gulls tribe will not cover up their party. The issue is defined. Even Gen. Sherman is compelled to recall his brother John that dancing in the "bloody shirt" is out of date as a means of winning votes.

There are many other signs of the times which indicate Democratic success. The people are aroused against incorporated oppression as never before; they intend to find out the meaning and effect of all these "trusts," "pools," "syndicates" and other financial devil fish which have absorbed all the profits of agriculture and commerce, and by a deep mysterious influence they turn to the Democratic party. Very few of them, perhaps, could tell why they think it; but all the same they do know and feel that the party which created most of the monopolies, the party which never sends a poor man to the senate if it can find a millionaire which boasts of thirty senators jointly worth $120,000,000, and which moves at the "poor and ignorant masses of democracy," is not the party which will grant relief. The quiet, thoughtful laboring men have made up their minds to deal as hard a blow as they know how at these bloated "trusts," and this is the year they have picked out to do it. They have so far got just a taste of thorough investigation and reform, and they like it. The senate and the solidly organized money power has stood in the way and prevented all but a mere beginning; but the sufferers see the obstruction and propose to kick it out of the way. It will be a tremendous kick, too. It will be the great historic kick of the Nineteenth century. All the currents tend towards Democratic success. It is not in the power of the discorbant Republicans (who have announced in advance that they consider their chief candidate a liar and will "force it on him") to stay our triumphal march.

THE CONVENTION HALL.

Where the Delegates Who Will Nominate the Next President Will Meet.

We present herewith front and side views of the immense hall in St. Louis in which the coming Democratic national convention is to be held. All accounts agree that St. Louis is exerting herself as never before, and men of all parties are contributing liberally the intention being to make the occasion a great Mississippi valley festival rather than an exclusively Democratic gathering. The hall is the north nave of the great exposition building, but off from the rest of the structure by temporary partitions; it stretches all the way from Thirteenth street to Fourteenth street, east and west, and is 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, but only 235 by 97 "in the clear," as the architect phrases it—that is, the east and west measurements are taken from the inside of the walls. When the seats are all in, there will be seats for 10,000 persons.



LOOKING DOWN THE FRONT AISLE.

Four entrances for spectators and four gates will be at the west end, on Fourteenth street; for officials and reporters at the east end, on Thirteenth street, as the platform is at that end. The arrangements for hearing and reporting are the best possible, and it is claimed that the acoustic properties of the hall are so perfect that all the vast multitude can hear any ordinary speaker. Beginning at the east end of the room are the seats behind the platform, which have to be moved the other to the height of thirty feet; then comes the platform proper, for chairman and officials, and in front of that, westward, is a lower platform with tables and chairs for the reporters. An aisle upon twenty feet wide extends from this to the two new entrances seats, and these are two inches to the foot clear back to the west end of the hall. On both sides of the platform are rows of boxes, entered from row passages behind them; above these private boxes are the rows of seats for spectators, and above them again the great galleries, in which the seats rise circus fashion. The entrances will be for so that all but ticket holders can be easily excluded, but many extra can be provided which can be instantly thrown open, so that in case of fire or panic from any cause the hall can be cleared in a few minutes. It is estimated that if all available standing room be utilized, about 18,500 people can witness the proceedings.

A SIDE VIEW

Three aisles run the length of the hall, the middle one six feet wide. The committee have had all the supports thoroughly examined and tested, and their strength is guaranteed to be sufficient to remove even the possibility of accident. The entire interior will be decorated in the most lavish manner to an extent never before seen in a national convention hall. The exterior will be decorated somewhat less lavishly. The citizens of St. Louis have arranged for parades, decorations and illuminations on a scale which will make the days of the convention an almost continuous fete, and committees will be appointed to direct arrangements in advance. Chicago, on the other hand, will take no pains to entertain the delegates, the people there being too busy with their own affairs, and the city is full of strangers who are there for business purposes. The Democratic committee will be obliged to make the best of it, and it will do so, and the convention will be held in St. Louis.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS.

THE PROPOSED GRAND COMBINATION OF POLITICAL CLUBS.

Something About the History of Such Organizations—The Great Good to Be Accomplished by Co-operation—Now Let Every Democrat Go to Work!

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, May 30.—The young Democrats of this city have inaugurated a movement which is at once so simple and effective that it must rapidly become national. It contemplates nothing less than the organization of all the young Democrats of the country in a congeries of clubs, maintaining a thorough connection with each other, and devoted to inquiry

CHAIRMAN COUDERT

and discussion that will keep each and every member being rooted and grounded in the bed rock principles of the faith. This is the way the Democratic party in the United States was originally organized and gained its early victories, and this system is all it lacks to change probability to the glorious certainty of an overwhelming victory in November next.

Political clubs are as old as politics. Originally, of course, they were secret, for there was no press and speech was not free. But nowadays only the business management need be a private affair, and the more open the discussions are the better for the country, for true democratic principles have such strength and merit in themselves that the more they are discussed the more firmly do the plain and commonsense people grasp them. The Young Men's Democratic clubs of New York, Brooklyn and some other cities call upon the young men elsewhere to join with them for intelligent agitation in favor of reduced taxation, an economical administration of the government, strict construction and rigid enforcement of all laws for the protection of the people against "trusts" and corporations, a reservation of public lands for actual settlers and true civil service reform. These are principles the organized forces of Young Democracy can hold in common, and those who oppose them and beat down Satan under their feet.

The history of the first Democratic clubs in this country is a good one to repeat. When the fathers framed the constitution they said it (and not the private notions of Adams or Hamilton) should be the supreme law of the land, and that it should be strictly construed on this principle: The government shall not exercise only such powers as are granted by this constitution, and such as are necessary to carry into effect the granted powers; but "all other powers are reserved to the states respectively or the people." Language could not be plainer. Yet when the Federalists gained a majority in congress they proceeded to set aside

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Intelligence Gathered In by Wire from Every Quarter of the Nation.

Also a Few News Sandwiches from Lands Beyond the Broad Ocean.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INDORSING THE LEADERS.

Monster Meetings in Ireland to Protest Against the Pope's Rescript.

IMMENSE meetings were held throughout Ireland on Sunday, May 27, to indorse the resolutions of the Irish Catholic members of Parliament on the Papal rescript.

William O'Brien, M. P., addressed an enthusiastic meeting in Limerick. The meeting took place in the cathedral yard. The Bishop of Limerick addressed 15 the Mass meeting characterizing the Attention as one directed against the Pope. Two other prelates were present, but several sent letters of apology and indorsement. Resolutions similar to the Irish Catholic resolutions were adopted in Kildare, Mr. Dillon addressed a monster meeting. The energy were absent, but letters of sympathy were read. Mr. Dillon said the meeting was a Fenian meeting (O'Dwyer, he said, was with the exception of O'Dwyer, and perhaps one or two other Bishops, the hierarchy of Ireland were with the people in their great struggle. At a National meeting held in Bray, Mr. Michael Davitt said: "Irish Catholic women are no longer to be treated as chattels, and Irishmen or bales of goods destined wherever they are by the views or commands of any other foreign potentate." At Waterford Wexford and Clonmel meetings were also held, and the resolutions following the Irish meetings adopted.

BASE-BALL.

The Record of the Clubs of Four Associations.

FOLLOWING is the record of games won and lost by the clubs embraced in the four base-ball leagues in which Western people take an interest:

League.	Won.	Lost.	American.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	21	7	Cincinnati	22	5
Boston	19	11	St. Louis	18	9
Detroit	16	12	Brooklyn	21	9
Philadelphia	15	12	Louisville	17	11
Cleveland	15	12	Baltimore	14	11
Pittsburg	11	13	Cleveland	9	17
Indianapolis	9	17	Pittsburg	7	20
Washington	6	19	Kansas City	3	19
Western.	Won.	Lost.	Invincibles.	Won.	Lost.
Des Moines	11	3	Bravenport	11	4
Omaha	10	4	Des Moines	10	4
Kansas City	11	6	Dubuque	11	5
St. Paul	8	6	Davenport	8	6
St. Louis	7	6	Keokuk	7	6
St. Paul	6	6	Bloomington	6	7
Chicago	4	7	Burlington	5	7
Minneapolis	3	10	Decatur	3	10

AN INDIAN OUTBREAK FEARED

Settlers Fleeing from Oelrich, in Dakota Territory.

ADVICE from Bismarck, Dak., are to the effect that "Gov. Church received a telegram announcing great danger of an Indian outbreak at Oelrich, and that residents and ranchmen were leaving. He immediately informed the War Department, and directed Col. Thomby to proceed to Oelrich and investigate. Col. Thomby reported that the scare was started by friendly Indians, who told the ranchers to leave the country, as the young Indians were going on the warpath. The women and children have left Oelrich, and the town is wild with excitement.

DRANK ALL THE WHISKY.

A Commercial Traveler, After a Spree, Commits Suicide.

JULIUS GERSWOLD, a Baltimore traveling salesman, struck Cambridge, Maryland, a few days ago. He drank all the whisky in the local option town, then consumed large quantities of Jamaica rum, alcohol, and bay rum, and finally got to water as a last resort. He jumped into the river and was drowned.

News from Other Lands.

A SYNDICATE of Austrian speculators controls the corn market of that country, and has forced up the price considerably.

The projected levy of retaliatory customs against Russia by Germany has been decided upon and Austria is prepared to join in the measure.

It is said that the American exhibits at the Paris Exposition will be particularly fine. Gen. Coxe, of Boston, it is expected will be the American Commissioner General.

ENVELOPE makers are being rapidly pushed to both the German and Austrian frontiers by the allied powers. The garrisons of Galicia are to be increased by eighteen battalions.

THE Crown Prince of Germany, in a conversation with the Prince of Wales, lately, in Berlin, said that he felt convinced that the maintenance of Germany depended on the army. At the same time, however, he avowed his desire for the preservation of peace.

Osman Digna's Camp Burned.

A REPORT comes from Egypt that Osman Digna's camp has been burned by incendiaries in order to compel him to retreat. Two thousand of his followers are said to have perished.

Telegraphic Brevities.

SEE capitals arriving in New York report having suffered from a fearful hurricane May 23 and 24.

BOSTON COMETS, the slayer of John Wilkes Booth, has escaped from the insane asylum at Topeka, Kan., and is large. He is said to be dangerous.

A Day in Congress.

THE Houses, in committee of the whole, devoted the entire day's session on May 30 to the consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, the pending amendment being the clerical force of the Civil service under the civil service law. After a somewhat protracted debate the amendment was adopted by 95 to 71. The amendment provides for the additional clerks to be employed, and increases the appropriation by $1,840, and increases the appropriation for contingent expenses of the House from $1,000 to $5,000. On the adoption of the House the Republican members went into caucus. It was decided to recommend the adoption of the Blair educational bill, and the policy of the party on the tariff question was fully discussed. The Senate was not in session.

THE EASTERN STATES.

A FIRE in Hackett's chair factory in Philadelphia caused a vat of varnish to explode, destroying the building. Loss, $10,000. John Curley and David Hayton, colored, were killed.

IT is reported that the association of boss printers of New York have agreed to cut the price of composition. If this is done the journeymen printers say they will strike.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention, at New York, Rev. J. H. Vincent and Rev. J. N. Fitzgerald were chosen Bishops on the ballot. Dr. Vincent is a native of Alabama, and is 56 years old. He was educated at the Methodist Lewisburg Seminaries and at the Lewisburg Wesleyan Institute. He established in Illinois, in 1865, the Northwestern Sunday School Quarterly. In 1868 he was elected Secretary of the Sunday School Union, a position he still occupies. Bishop Fitzgerald is 50 years of age, and has been in Newark, N. J. He studied at the Newark Academy and then at Princeton College. On leaving college he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was admitted to the church thirty years ago.

Dr. H. W. Tryon, pastor of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, was elected Bishop by the Methodist General Conference, at New York, on the 25th.

A RECEPTION was given at Philadelphia to the members of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian General Assemblies by Mr. and Mrs. Wistar Morris at their residence in Overbrook. President and Mrs. Cleveland were the guests of honor. The President made a ten minutes' speech, closing as follows:

I am here to greet the delegates of two general assemblies of the Presbyterian Church. One is called "North" and the other "South," but I cannot help wondering why this should be. These words, so far as they denote separation and estrangement, should be obsolete. In the councils of the nation and in the halls of legislation, we have seen the representatives of both sections, from the soldiers who fought for the North and for the South are restored to fraternity and amity. This fraternity and unity is taught and exemplified by our church. When I shake hands with some of the leaders of strength and usefulness that harmony and unity prevail in our church.

The President spoke with much earnestness and to a close, ringing voice that was heard all over the lawn. He was frequently applauded, but his reference to the question of union and fellowship were greeted with cries of "good" and "hear, hear," from members of both assemblies.

THE ancient corps, "The Honorable Artillery Company of London," the oldest probably in the world, as it was founded in 1537, of which the Prince of Wales is now Colonel and the Duke of Portland Lieutenant Colonel, has sent a delegation to America to represent their corps in the festivities of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Massachusetts in Boston during the 250th anniversary in Boston June 2 to 7 proxi.

THE Most Bishops—Ire. Newman and Goodwell—were elected by the Methodist General Conference at New York on May 24.

Rev. John F. Newman, D. D., was born in New York City Sept. 1, 1826. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1847, and entered the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal church the same year. He was the editor of the New Orleans *Advocate* from 1866 to 1869. He was pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church in Washington, D. C., from 1869 to 1872, and chaplain of the United States Senate from 1869 to 1871. He was General Grant's pastor from 1869 to 1872.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Goodell is regarded as one of the most conservative ministers of the church. He has been for fifteen finishing seasons in the Troy Conference. He was born in New York in Dutchess, N. Y., in 1845 and his entire ministry has been spent in and around that city.

THE temperance question gave rise to a long and animated debate in the Methodist General Conference, at New York. The discussion ended in the adoption of the following resolution, which was ordered to be placed in the discipline of 1888:

We are emphatically opposed to the enactment of laws that propose by license, taxing or otherwise to regulate the drink traffic, because they provide for its continuance and afford opportunity for its extension. We are opposed to the prohibition of the liquor traffic in some of its forms. There was a strong and spirited discussion of the resolutions upon this subject, and it was evident that while there are a few who sympathize with pipes and dejeuns ale fate, a large proportion of the minority voted against the resolutions on other grounds than those of sympathy with or approval of the social use of smoke.

A PERIOD train on the Rock Island Railroad was thrown a bridge near Randolph Point, Mo., crashing into a ravine twenty-five feet deep. A short time after a freight on the Hannibal and St. Joseph went through a bridge which adjoined the Rock Island, and the wreck was followed by the first wreck. A trackman, an engineer and two tramps were killed, a fireman fatally injured and two other trainmen badly hurt.

In a suit brought by a citizen of Omaha and backed by your Irrepressible Alliance for an injunction to restrain ball-playing on Sunday in the inclosed grounds of the Western League Club, Judge Wakeley, of Omaha, Neb., decline to issue an injunction, holding that base-ball was a clean and wholesome sport, that the noise of the crowds in cheering at critical periods of the game would not be considered a nuisance such as to justify interference by the courts, and that the question of prohibiting Sunday games was one for the criminal courts to settle.

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The question of woman suffrage in Washington Territory came up before Judge Nash at Spokane Falls on a recent day. The Judge delivered a lengthy opinion, in which he decided that the act of the Territorial Legislature extending the franchise to women is unconstitutional.

Several living in the neighborhood of Lake Winona, Minn., are a good deal exercised over the appearance of an enormous fish which spouts water fifteen or twenty feet in the air, and is declared by many to be a species of whale. The fish is said to be four or five feet long, very large and heavy, with smooth skin and without fins.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A SPECIAL from Spring City, Tenn., says: "Word has just reached here from Washington, the county seat of Rhea County, that four negro laborers on a new school house, were arrested for the assault of Mrs. Jane Whitney and so severely beaten and cut up on the person of her daughter, were taken from jail by an infuriated mob and lynched. Great excitement prevails among the people, many of whom swear vengeance."

FRANCIS T. Nicholls has been inaugurated Governor of Louisiana.

At the laying of the corner stone of a relief monument at Lickens, Miss., a silver crown or diadem was presented to the daughter of Jefferson Davis, to be placed on the monument upon her return home. The crown, it is said, is the gift of Queen Kapiolani.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE Supreme Council Knights of the Golden Eagle met in annual convention at Washington. The street parade of the order passed through the White House grounds, and was reviewed by President Cleveland.

At the session of the American Baptist Missionary Union at Washington, the Hon. O. A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, was elected President.

A CONVENTION of delegates to form a National Bar Association, assembled at Washington and adopted a constitution. It provides that the name shall be known as the "The National Bar Association of the United States," the objects of which shall be to promote the unification, so far as is practicable, of the laws of the various States which relate to matters in which the people of the United States have a common interest; to promote uniformity and to promote the improvement of the judicial system of the States and of the United States, and to consider the necessity and practicability of the establishment of international codes between the civilized and commercial nations. Col. James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis, was elected President for the ensuing year.

THE corner-stone of the divinity building of the new Catholic University of America was laid at Washington City last week. Cardinal Gibbons and a large number of Archbishops, Bishops, priests, scholastics, and seminaries were present, and took part in the ceremonies. Bishop Spalding of Peoria made the principal address. He predicted a speedy end to the war between Catholic Church and the conclusion of his address said: "And now has our work begun, we conclude than with the name of her whose generous heart and enlightened mind were the impulse which has given to what had been long hope deferred and a dreamlike vision an existence and a dwelling place—our Gwendolen Caldwell." Bishop Keane, rector of the university, here stepped forward, and, uncovering his head, said: "I request that a sealed letter from the Cardinal to Miss Caldwell, expressing the profound gratitude of the church for her gift of $20,000, which, he said, enables her to commence the erection of our Catholic University." Bishop Keane then handed Miss Caldwell the medal given to her by the Pope. A lot of gold and about two inches in diameter.

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Ex. A. H. MARELAND, of Washington, who was given charge of the army mails by Gen. Harrison after the inauguration, and up to close of the war, and was Third Assistant Postmaster General and representative of Maryland, has been appointed Commissioner of the West under Grant, is dead.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

A RECENT dispatch from Milwaukee to the Chicago *Herald* says:

The principal political sensation in the Cream City is the springing of George W. Peck's name as the Democratic candidate for Governor, which took place in a manner unknown to all people who enjoy his personal acquaintance. Mr. Peck is a Democrat of the old school and of practical local fame, which he has shown in the manner in which he has kept Joseph Pulitzer, Jay Gould, Fortune, and Rogers off in a modest, unassuming way from the Democratic office, and has come out with a letter signed by, and suggesting the names of other Democrats who ought to succeed, has so effectually cloud him in public estimation that if the Democratic party should be so foolish as to ever would probably be nominated by acclamation.

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FOR PURE WATER ONLY.

Wisconsin Prohibitionists Nominate Candidates for State Offices.

North Carolina Republican Convention—Miscellaneous Political News.

The Wisconsin Prohibition State Convention assembled at Milwaukee on the following state ticket in the field: For Governor, E. G. Durant, of Racine; Lieutenant Governor, I. H. Dahl, of Stoughton; Secretary of State, Nelson La Due Collins, of Lafayette; Treasurer, D. Clow, of Marinette; Attorney General, Geo. Charles E. Pike, of Oshkosh; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Gould, of Lake Geneva; Railroad Commissioner, L. N. Drake, of Milwaukee; Insurance Commissioner, S. M. Bixby, of New Richmond.

The following delegates were chosen: T. C. Richmond, Madison; S. D. Hasselquist, Madison; E. J. Durant, Racine; Amy Kellogg, Morse.

The platform adopted denounces the liquor traffic, insists upon the enforcement prohibition laws and their enforcement by a party friendly to them, opposes all forms of license, and opposes the issuing of free passes to public officers. The woman suffrage plank was defeated after a warm debate.

The National League at a meeting indorsed the manifesto recently given to the public by the Parnellite members of Parliament. The Bishop of Dubuque, of Limerick, has sent a letter to the Mayor of Limerick, giving warning that Catholics who attend the Sunday League meetings will be guilty of a grave sin in the sight of God. Some of the papers of the Papal rescript. The Bishop regrets that the national organization should be formed for the sake of upholding the plan of campaign, which is condemned by the Pope, and the action of the Parnell. The letter has caused a sensation.

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THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	$4.75	@5.00
Good to Choice do	4.45	@4.65
Common do	3.75	@4.00
Stockers and Feeders	2.50	@3.25
BAKERS	4.00	@4.60
HOGS—No. 1 Hard	.70	@.71
CORN—No. 2	.36½	@.37
OATS—No. 2	.25½	@.26
RYE—No. 2	.56	@.57
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.22	@.23
Dairy	.16	@.17
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	.08½	@.09
EGGS—Fresh	.12½	@.13
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.60	@.65
BEEF—Extra Mess	11.00	@14.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Spring	.92	@.93
CORN—No. 3	.36½	@.37
OATS—No. 2 White	.27½	@.28
RYE—No. 1	.57½	@.58
BARLEY—No. 2	.67½	@.68
PORK—Mess	14.00	@14.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Cash	.91½	@.92
CORN—Cash	.37	@.37½
OATS—Cash	.26½	@.27
CLOVER SEED	4.55	@4.65
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88½	@.89
CORN—No. 2	.35½	@.36
OATS—Cash	.27	@.27½
RYE—No. 2	.56	@.57
PORK—Mess	14.75	@15.25
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	4.65	@5.25
HOGS	5.00	@5.25
FLOUR—Superfine	2.50	@3.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.96	@.97
CORN—No. 2	.41	@.41½
OATS—White	.32	@.47
BEEF—Extra Mess	13.50	@14.00
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	4.00	@4.25
HOGS	5.00	@5.75
SHEEP	4.00	@4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.92	@.92½
CORN—No. 2	.38½	@.39
OATS—No. 2 White	.28½	@.29
RYE	.57	@.58
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE	4.00	@5.00
HOGS	5.00	@5.50
SHEEP	4.00	@5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.97	@.98
CORN—No. 1 Yellow	.40	@.40½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.29	@.29½
RYE	.58	@.59
CATTLE—Prime to Choice	4.50	@5.00
Fair	4.00	@4.50
Common	3.50	@4.00
HOGS	5.30	@5.60
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4.00	@5.00
LAMBS	5.00	@6.00

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The river and harbor bill was reported to the Senate on the 21st with amendments, and was ordered printed and recommitted. The committee amendments increase the bill about $1,500,000. The appropriation for Dunkirk, N. Y., harbor is $50,000; Charlotte, N. Y., $60,000; Genesee River, West Virginia, $1,500,000; Grand River, Ohio, $1,000,000; Ashtabula, Ohio, $50,000; St. Croix, Wisconsin and Minnesota, $50,000; Mississippi from Des Moines Rapids to the mouth of the Illinois River, $150,000; for improvement of the Illinois River, $150,000; for river and harbor at Grand Haven, Mich., $50,000; Grand Rapids, Mich., $50,000; Mississippi River, $500,000; Mississippi River from Minneapolis to Des Moines Rapids, $500,000; Illinois River, $50,000; for the purchase of the upper Mississippi River improvements, $1,000,000 per year, West Virginia, $1,000,000, in stock, as also in the appropriation for Port Clinton, Ohio, Senator Hoar introduced a bill which provides that no person or corporation shall perform, or cause to be performed, any manual labor or business on Sunday to the disturbance of others—works of necessity, mercy, and humanity excepted—nor shall any person engage in any play, game, amusement or recreation to the disturbance of others on Sunday. A fine is imposed for the violation of the provisions of the act. Section 2. It is made unlawful for any person or corporation to demand or receive any money for service rendered in violation of this act. Section 3. Provides that the District of Columbia, Mich., as a part of delivery, will be subject to the provisions of the act. Section 4. Provides that the Supreme Court of Illinois, Mich., declaring that certain vouchers issued by the Treasury Department are not to be missed by any such decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Section 5. Repeals.

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RYE—No. 2	.56	@.57
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.22	@.23
Dairy	.16	@.17
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	.08½	@.09
EGGS—Fresh	.12½	@.13
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.60	@.65
BEEF—Extra Mess	11.00	@14.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Spring	.92	@.93
CORN—No. 3	.36½	@.37
OATS—No. 2 White	.27½	@.28
RYE—No. 1	.57½	@.58
BARLEY—No. 2	.67½	@.68
PORK—Mess	14.00	@14.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Cash	.91½	@.92
CORN—Cash	.37	@.37½
OATS—Cash	.26½	@.27
CLOVER SEED	4.55	@4.65
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88½	@.89
CORN—No. 2	.35½	@.36
OATS—Cash	.27	@.27½
RYE—No. 2	.56	@.57
PORK—Mess	14.75	@15.25
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	4.65	@5.25
HOGS	5.00	@5.25
FLOUR—Superfine	2.50	@3.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.96	@.97
CORN—No. 2	.41	@.41½
OATS—White	.32	@.47
BEEF—Extra Mess	13.50	@14.00
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	4.00	@4.25
HOGS	5.00	@5.75
SHEEP	4.00	@4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.92	@.92½
CORN—No. 2	.38½	@.39
OATS—No. 2 White	.28½	@.29
RYE	.57	@.58
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE	4.00	@5.00
HOGS	5.00	@5.50
SHEEP	4.00	@5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.97	@.98
CORN—No. 1 Yellow	.40	@.40½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.29	@.29½
RYE	.58	@.59
CATTLE—Prime to Choice	4.50	@5.00
Fair	4.00	@4.50
Common	3.50	@4.00
HOGS	5.30	@5.60
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4.00	@5.00
LAMBS	5.00	@6.00

SIDE-LIGHT FLASHES

Thrown on the Temperance Field from Many Points of View.

Vans of Personal Effort in the Liquor War—A Pennsylvanian's Experience.

Alcohol as a Medicine—Temperance Notes from Everywhere.

Prohibition in Kansas—Whisky, Beer, Corn, and the Farmer—Some Personal Observations.

A correspondent sends us the following account of some successful "missing" against the saloons in a Pennsylvania village which, he says, may be suggestive in showing what may be accomplished by unbroken personal effort and as demonstrating that continual agitation is the life of the war against the saloons:

Our village is a small mining town of about 1,500 inhabitants, and has a large population for liquor business. The boroughs, though young in years, are old enough to have a ring. The first counsel employed by the ring to defend a case in which ever sat its executive session was one to which I was present himself, and he was a well-known Democrat, who had a pail of lager—beer, I suppose, he called it—and their own will and way that they did not. Prohibition was then a phenomenon when twenty-eight applications for license were made in our borough at one of the year. There are a few good and law-abiding citizens in our village, but none at first felt the courage to go to the Court House and fight the ring single-handed. Only a few years ago, a correspondent begins his letter, there were only two men in the borough who were willing to stand up and vote against the license question. Now, Wilson Jones and Dr. Hughes, of Ohio, begin, many assisted, and the ring has grown to be quite a small minority. The ring, by means of the liquor traffic, has grown so powerful that it has ventured to defy the law, and has actually brought forward many witnesses to prove that no license was necessary, and boldness were challenged, the character of applicants questioned, and finally the license was granted.

"Nothing of the sort ever united the temperance people of Edwardsville as the remonstrance work. Men who were cold as ice for ever, timid and half decided came out boldly for the cause and signed on to the list. During a fortnight of suspense and anxious waiting on both sides for the decision of the court, there was no faltering, regretting, and all kinds of prophesying as to the result. But when the decision was known that twenty-one applicants were refused and one had withdrawn, a shout of joy went up from the people, a cry of rage on the other was heard all over Edwardsville, and the Democratic Judge, Frank Murphy has worked in Edwardsville. Even the saloons have shown that the cause is right and shall have a fine fellow. But when a few unexpectedly for practical resistance, the saloons began to tremble.

"Many was the attempt to remonstrate, spending time, money and energies, when the law's arm was too feeble. Then I resolved to favor "the trade." But to be sound in order to be advantageous, besides this, all practical work is agitation, and agitation in these times is the one thing need needful.

Eli Perkins Explains How Prohibition Is Nullified in Kansas.

Not long ago I was in Kansas and saying where they have prohibition. An immensurate man came to me one day

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 7, 1888

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in State Convention in the Detroit Opera House, at Detroit,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888,

At 11 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for state officers and for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

According to the rule adopted by the state convention held at Detroit in 1885, every county is entitled to one delegate for each 200 votes cast for governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 200 votes, but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the counties they represent.

The delegates from each congressional district will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock a. m., on the day of the convention

I. M. WESTON, Chairman.
WM. J. MCGEE, Assistant Secretary.

Under the above call Charlevoix County is entitled to four delegates.

CLEVELAND AND THURMAN.

At 2:00 o'clock yesterday afternoon Grover Cleveland was renominated by acclamation for president of the United States, by the convention at St. Louis, amidst great enthusiasm, after which the convention adjourned to 10:00 o'clock this morning. At 2:00 o'clock this afternoon Allen G. Thurman of Ohio was nominated for vice president on the first ballot.

MRS. CARSE has been appointed a member of the Chicago board of education.

THE democratic convention to nominate state officers will be held at Detroit, July 19th.

JOHN G. CARLISLE's great tariff speech in the house of representatives may be found on our inside pages.

MR. BLAINE has written another letter declining the nomination for the presidency, but his letter is like Gen. Grant declining a third term,—he will not accept unless there should arise a combination of circumstances to make it necessary.

THE president gives respectability to his party not on account of civil service reform, because such reform is ideal; not on account of economy in the government, because his party is as yet prodigal in its disbursements, but for the reason that he uttered the truth of taxation in the ear of congress, though that utterance might split his party in twain. The act made Cleveland a political hero and champion.—Chicago Herald.

THE prospects for a good degree of prosperity in the land this year are excellent. There is but one drawback. Too much blood is being drawn from the arteries of trade by taxation, compelling the resort to credit and interest paying. If the surplus money in the treasury could be restored to use and the drain stopped by the reduction of taxation, business would start forward with great leaps and the face of prosperity would take on a smile extending from ear to ear.—Bay City Press.

THE funny man of the Sentinel would make it appear that President Cleveland was in attendance at the national democratic convention at St. Louis, by saying: "The telegraph informs us that President was there." We have no doubt there were many presidents (of societies, associations, municipalities, etc) there, and that there was immense cheering, and that the bands played, but President Cleveland was not there. Bro. Smith seems to retain much of that bitterness of spirit which caused him to write four years ago that "the rebels have captured Washington," and would make the people who read only his paper believe that the national democratic convention this week was a rebel convention, plotting disunion and the destruction of the nation. Getting a renomination by acclamation after a three years' crucial test of his mettle, is far more to the credit of President Cleveland, than the wavering, undecided policy of Mr. Blaine, who undoubtedly will not be nominated by acclamation by the republican convention June 19th.

A Republican Scheme.

A committee of the national W. C. T. U. is urging the repeal of all internal revenue taxes on liquors, and quotes Miss Francis E. Willard, their president, as saying "the amount of the tax is about equal to the surplus in the U. S. treasury,—let both be wiped out together." These ladies would leave the burden of tax on all necessaries of life,—on everything required for the sustenance of the family of the sober, industrious laborer, and make as cheap and free as possible the damnable stuff that poisons the laborer's heart, and palsy's the hand that ought to furnish bread. The idea that the traffic should not be recognized is nonsense. It should be recognized, and handled in a way to be *regulated* and controlled, if not *prohibited*. If the ladies undertake to settle the surplus question that way, they will not find much sympathy and assistance in the democratic camp.

Wellington R. Burt, East Saginaw.

SAGINAW CITY, May 25, 1888.—In the Hoyt block, corner of Genesee and Washington avenues, East Saginaw, may be found any day in the week, and at nearly any time of the day, one of the busiest and brightest men in the state of Michigan. The visitor passes up to the third door, and going a short distance along the hall finds himself facing a door on which is painted the name, "W. R. Burt. A tap on the door, and a pleasant "come in," is all the ceremony that's needed to secure an audience with the gentleman who is now so prominently mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination for governor. On entering the room the visitor is surprised at the remarkable simplicity and even plainness of the surroundings The furnishings would be rejected by an ordinary business man as too common for his taste and position, but the gentleman who greets you as you enter is just as plain and unostentatious as the surroundings. There are no cards or letters of introduction needed to reach the presence of this busy man; no ushers or clerks to politely inquire your business and perhaps to tell you that "the gentleman is engaged." The visitor ushers himself in and is received with unaffected frankness and cordiality. Wellington R. Burt is a man readily approached; a good listener as well as a good talker; is well informed, and deals with all questions in a manner characteristic of one who handles large affairs and depends upon his own common sense in doing so. His voice is pleasing, and in a quiet, frank style he talks business, politics or any other subject of particular personal interest, while on subjects outside this limited range he is genial, social, polished man of the world. There is something fascinating about him, and the visitor who meets Mr. Burt a stranger parts from him a friend. He is one of the finest specimens of Michigan's self-made men that one will meet anywhere —one that wealth has not corrupted and made hard, selfish and austere. He takes kindly interest in his neighbors, in young men, and poverty is not a bar to his good offices. All classes of people go to him for counsel and advice in private and public affairs.

This great Saginawian was born in Genesee county, New York, in August, 1832 and when seven years old his parents moved to Jackson county, Michigan. His father died when he was 13 years of age. After working on the farm until he was 22 he set out to see something of the world and traveled extensively. After an absence of three years he returned to Michigan and located 320 acres of land in Gratiot county, beginning the work of making a farm in what was then a wilderness. In 1858 he went into the lumbering business for him self and located in East Saginaw, which has been his home ever since During his entire career he has been an honest, hard-working, and virtuous man, wronging no one but lending a helping hand to others. Hundreds of men in this country owe their start in life to Mr. Burt. The laboring classes hold Mr. Burt in high esteem; indeed no man in Michigan is more popular with the workingmen. The secret of this popularity lies in the fact that he is always a just man in his dealings with others. He has been at the head of great labor-employing industries for over 20 years and himself had a day's trouble with his men; but on the contrary has helped many of them to better their condition in the world. His great strength lies in the fact that his own individual success and prominence has never removed him above the people. He is with them to-day as close as when he earned his living by honest toil, they know it and appreciate it. If all of the beneficent acts of this great Saginawian were known and paraded in public press like those of other individuals, his charities and public gifts would figure up thousands of dollars annually, but like the plain, quiet, unostentatious man that he is, he prefers to do good deeds for the pleasure they give.

In no place is a man seen to better advantage than in his home life. Home is a kingdom which man rules and enriches to his liking. Mr. Burt's home on Genesee avenue is the pride of the eight-hundred adjoining all its elegance and luxurious surroundings, there is a democratic simplicity within that charms every visitor. He has a family of which any man would be proud, and they have all been taught that true refinement comes not from mere wealth but rather in doing and acting their part in the world with honor and pride. In this model household honest labor is respected by every member, and unaffected hospitality awaits every guest. Large and grand as the residence is, it is always the same unpretentious, cozy, home place to all friends. In short, it is a model American home.

The most remarkable characteristic of Mr. Burt is his influence with the people. Call it magnetism, if you choose, but there is something about him that draws the people toward him. No man in Saginaw, or perhaps in the state, has a larger following of close personal friends, who stand ready at all times not only to follow but to honor their chief. He is fair with every one and is always true to his friends. If he was a politician he would be a power in any party, but there is nothing of the politician about him, as he is too frank and open with the people. This is why the people believe in and respect him.

If Mr. Burt is nominated for governor on the democratic ticket he will go out of his own county with four thousand majority, an increase of about three thousand in the usual democratic majority. He will bring to the support of the democratic state ticket nearly all the young men, most of the labor and greenback vote, a large following of republican friends, and also a class of business men that no other candidate can reach. On all public questions his views are those of the prudent business man and not of the scheming politician. He believes in removing the inequalities and the injustice of class legislation, in a radical reduction of taxation in all instances, and on the tariff question he is with the great conservative wing of the democratic party, who want to see tariff reform an accomplished fact. He believes in reaching a basis of tariff for revenue only, gradually but surely, so that the changes demanded by the people will be brought about with as little disturbance to business interests of the country as possible.

If he is elected governor, Mr. Burt will be one of the best executives the state has had in twenty years. He will bring to the office the splendid business ability that has made him the successful and brilliant man he is to day, and this combined with his personal presence and genial and polished manners, his wide knowledge of state affairs and his closeness to the people, will make him a governor of whom any state would be proud.

Rusk's Campaign.

The ill advised friends of Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, inspired perhaps by their champion himself, are taking very energetic steps to induce the people to think that Governor Jerry possesses admirable qualifications as a presidential candidate, and that as an earnest of the honor held in his acting he will have the Wisconsin delegation pledged in his favor.

We note, however, that thus far the schemers have failed to stir up any great amount of enthusiasm in Governor Rusk's behalf. And this failure is the most natural thing in the world. A man who has shown himself unfitted to meet the problems coming before him in his capacity as governor is not well calculated to inspire sympathy in his aspirations for a higher office.

The fact that no organized effort has been made by Governor Rusk to stampede the pinery dens which have disgraced Wisconsin's name is a notable instance of his incapacity. His duty has been pointed out to him frequently enough, but he neglected to perform it. Until he does show something like an intention to respond to the demands made upon him, he is unworthy of even such an empty honor as a Republican presidential nomination would be.

As a "favorite son" Governor "Jerry" has little to commend him, as a conspiration favorite he has still less. The Wisconsin Republicans would do well to try again.—St. Paul Globe.

A High Tariff Needed.

Armed Pinkertons are again pouring into Pennsylvania to keep down the wealthy protectionist workingmen of that state, and are supported by a strong body of deputy sheriffs. It takes a very high tariff to pay Pinkertons and sheriffs.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Democracy Cannot Lose.

We are fighting the last campaign on the old sectional lines. The Democracy stands for Union and the future Republican opposition represents a worse disunion and division than that of open and avowed warfare. In such a cause Democracy cannot lose.—St. Louis Republican.

Getting Weaker Day by Day.

It begins to look as if the Sherman boom, if it is well enough to go at all, would have to be carried to the Chicago convention on a litter.—Chicago Herald.

We Must Have It.

We believe that Democratic success in 1888 is necessary to the welfering of the country.—Atlanta Constitution.

Dry Goods!

Carpets and Notions.

We Keep Our Line of Dress Goods, Buttons and Trimmings Complete at all Time.

We have a Fine Line of **MOREY AND SATIN PARASOLS**, also **SUN UMBRELLAS**, with the Best Assortment of **CARPETS** to select from in Charlevoix at the Very Lowest Cash Prices. Call and Examine the quality of the Goods, Compare Prices and make your Selections, At the **LEADING DRY GOODS STORE**,

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

B. SEE.

GEO. W. MILLER,

The Leading Clothier of Charlevoix County,

Will next week tell about that new stock of goods just placed on his shelves. In the meantime come and select your

New Spring Suits.

NOW FOR THE

Clothing Trade!

—AT—

Alick Rosenthal's

We have been giving the Ladies a Special Sale in DRY GOODS, and now we are going to give the Men, Boys and Youth's a chance.

OUR CLOTHING STOCK has never been more complete than it is this year, and we are satisfied that you will be pleased both in PRICE and STYLE.

SEE OUR NEW STYLES. This is one of our great bargains: A Fine all Wool Blue Suit, guarantee color, with Extra G. A. R. Buttons for Coat and Vest, and a G. A. R. Cap, for $10.00.

EVERYTHING in the CLOTHING LINE

Reduced. Come and See the Bargains.

Yours to Please,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

--FISHING :- TACKLE !--

Purchased before the rise in Prices.

SODA WATER, FRESH CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, ETC.

We are all Prepared to meet the Demands of Warm Weather and invite you to call and examine our Stock.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., - DRUGGISTS.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From our State Exchanges.

Gladstone is to have a street railway this year.

At Reed City the new bowl factory will be ready for biz soon.

The Lansing Morning Tribune suspended last week, having issed 51 numbers.

Last year Marshall had 24 saloons. This year high license and high bonds have cut the number down to 12.

The Cummer mill at Cadillac, caught fire last Tuesday, but was extinguished without serious damage.

When the Alma commons voted elevated lignor bonds to $2,000 it elevated all the saloons out of business except one.

P. F. Powers of the Cadillac Express was elected vice president of the Michigan press association at the meeting in Detroit last week.

It is now affirmed that the Chicago and West Michigan railroad will be extended from Baldwin to Traverse City and Elk Rapids this fall.

A Cincinnati firm has an order from Europe for 400,000,000 copper cartridge shells, and it will be Michigan copper that will be made of.

The Rev. L. B. Potter, ex-pastor of the Lansing Freewill Baptist church, and one of the founders of Hillsdale college, died Thursday night, aged 70 years.

John Shire has an egg on exhibition measuring 8½ inches in circumference one way, and 7¼ the other and weighing 4½ ounces.—Petoskey Democrat.

Clarence Cole, of Carmel, sheared a 2-year-old Lincolnshire ram a few days ago, the fleece of which weighed sixteen pounds, and the staple was fourteen inches in length.

All the hands on the construction train at Petoskey struck Friday morning for higher wages. They were receiving $1.25 per day, and demand an increase.—Petoskey Democrat.

The body of a man was found in the bay near the Escanaba docks last Tuesday, which had evidently been in the water over a month. It was identified as John Peterson of Masonville.

Oil was discovered in the water of an abandoned well on Westley Duel's place at Tustin Monday. When pumped dry a vein of oil was found running into the well. Great excitement prevails there.

Two Boston scientists, who wanted to study the habits of the wild pigeons with guns, spent two weeks in Emmet county, near the great pigeon roosts, and got exactly two pigeons. They also obtained the information that the pigeons haven't roosted in Michigan for six or seven years.—Detroit Journal.

A. J. Mudge & Son,

GROCERS,

SECOND DOOR NORTH OF POSTOFFICE,

Charlevoix - - Michigan

SUBSCRIBE FOR

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Weed at 12½ cents a week.

INVENTION has revolutionized the last half century. And back among the wonders of inventive progress will be found a system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Any liberal anyone can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special talent required. Capital not needed; we furnish you all. Out this out and return to us and we will send you free something of great value and importance to you that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Great outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. 858

The Leviathan has abandoned the schooner Blazing Star, ashore on Pilot Island, (reported as a total wreck). They succeeded in saving the anchors and chains and the remainder of the outfit that had not been stolen by pirates.

The amount of the railroad taxes for 1887, as computed by the commissioner of railroads to the auditor general is $93,243.—This is the largest assessment ever made and it includes the special charter of roads payable July 1. It goes to the support of our common schools.

Ever since postage stamps were invented millions of people, old and young, wise and simple, good and bad, have licked them every day, and it was only last week that the editor of the Manistique Pioneer discovered that there is an wrong. You should lick the corner of the envelopes, as by licking the stamp your tongue may take all the mucilage off it.

A party of venturesome, woods-loving, river-loving citizens of the Soo are arranging a coasting trip up the north shore to Michipicoten; thence up Michipicoten river to its head, portage across the watershed to Moose river and float down to Moose Factory on James Bay and then return. The round trip is one of 1,020 miles in canoes, and there are 144 portages.—Soo News.

The Cheboygan Tribune says that the propeller California, which lies sunk in 50 feet of water 12 miles from Mackinac, on the north side of lake Michigan, has been purchased by E. Pease, of East Saginaw, who will raise and repair her. The California foundered in a gale Oct. 3, 1887, and eight lives were lost by the disaster. Divers report her resting on a clay bottom in a fair preserved condition. She was valued at $35,000.

Detroit News: Arrangements for the encampment of the state troops are perfected by Col. Fred E. Farnsworth and Quartermaster General Dabol, of Grand Rapids, who will use the place selected is on the bluff level of Mackinac Island in a clearing of Senator Stockbridge's farm to the right of Plank's hotel. Application through Senator Palmer has been made to the general government for an order to send a company from the U. S. regulars into camp with the state troops.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 7, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 14c.
POTATOES, per bu., 75c.
WINTER APPLES, per bu., 60 @ 85c.
WHEAT, per bu., 90c.
OATS, per bu., 40c.
HAY, per ton, 12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $1 Steers, $4 @ $5.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $3.50@ $4.00.
MUTTON PELTS, 50c @$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Charlevoix will celebrate this year!

The street sprinkler started yesterday.

S. M. See & Son's have a new hearse.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 23y1

☞When in town come in and renew your subscription.

The death of Michael Dooney is reported from the Traverse City asylum.

The north wing of E. H. Green's residence was raised one story last Saturday.

The hot weather of the past few days has given vegetation a wonderful growth.

☞Call and see samples of the latest new type for calling cards, invitations, etc.

☞Invitations and wedding cards printed on short notice. New styles, first-class stock.

☞In laying your carpets this spring, recollect that we have plenty of old newspapers at five cents a dozen.

Will Scroggie has sold his interests in the Commercial house livery barn to Bellaire parties, who take immediate possession.

We are authorized to state that the Orangemen will celebrate the 12th of July at Charlevoix this year, for the first time.

The entertainment by the W. C. T. U. and I. H. G. T. will be given Friday evening, notwithstanding the report to the contrary.

Jas R. Parsons has bought M. S. Moulton's jewelry business, and will add a large stock of new goods as soon as he can go to Chicago.

A number of the friends of B. H. Whitman gave him a pleasant surprise Friday evening, June 1st, ending with a bounteous supper.

☞Take the popular steamer City of Charlevoix June 16, for the Chicago convention. Tickets, round trip, $9.00. EMMET BIGGS, Agents.

☞Just received this week at the Geo W. Beaman's drug store, a full line of artists shades, including land, aqua, floral, gate and marine. Call and see them.

Prof. Wellington, with the Schofield Grand Concert Co., was here with the Schubert Club two years ago, and his friends will be glad to meet him again.

Emrey Bros., agents, will sell round trip tickets on a popular steamer City of Charlevoix to the republican convention at Chicago, for $9, leaving Charlevoix on the 16th.

Dr. O. B. Wood returned last week from his trip through the western states, and has reports will not induce anyone to leave Charlevoix. He says western cities are over run with men looking for situations.

The boys' band are looking for a musical treat when the Schofield Grand Company's big apparatus for opera house June 21st. They have an excellent reputation, and make new friends wherever they go.

The supreme grand lodge of Orgsignors of America meets at Cleveland, O., June 12th. Barnard Burns starts to-day as grand representative for northern Michigan. The sessions will continue three or four days.

☞Steamer Petoskey will give an excursion to Chicago on Saturday, June 16th, leaving Charlevoix at 10.30 a. m. Round trip tickets $9.00, including meals and berths, and good to return any time until June 30.

Perry Weed has sold his entire stock of books, stationery, wall paper, etc., to Geo. W. Beaman, and the goods are being transferred today. The new stock is also transferred and the old patrons will find their papers at Beaman's.

The funeral of Mrs. Lennox was held at the Charlevoix M. E. church Friday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Ford officiating, assisted by Rev. W. H. McCartney. Baxter Post, G. A. R., and the W. C. T. U. attended the services in a body.

The democrats of Petoskey are preparing for a grand ratification meeting Saturday afternoon, and wants as many Charlevoix democrats as can go. The City of Grand Rapids will leave here at noon, and arrangements will be made to return home in the evening after the meeting.

The cheapest and simplest gymnasium in the world—one that will exercise every bone and muscle in the body—is a flat piece of steel notched on one side, fitting tightly into a wooden frame, and after being greased on both sides with a bacon rind, rubbed into a stick of wood laid lengthwise of a sawbuck.

H. C. Cooper is canvassing for J. A. Shaw, nurseryman, of Rochester, N. Y., and will make most of our people a call within the next few weeks. He has made one delivery for this firm, which, so far as we have heard, gave satisfaction. The firm guarantee all stock, and will replace anything that fails to live, if it has been properly planted and cared for.

The steamer Jos. Gordan made her first trip to East Jordan Sunday afternoon, carrying a party of excursionists. Capt. Guard has reason to be proud of his boat, and deserves a good business. The people of East Jordan will no doubt appreciate his efforts,—the more because he will make that place his home. He makes two round trips a day, arriving in Charlevoix at 9.00 a. m. and 3.30 p.m.

☞Babyland for June is here, bright as ever. this little magazine is better than candy for keeping your baby in good humor. Why don't you try it once? A year's subscription (50 cents) is a trifle compared with the many hours of entertainment prepared for the little ones. Full of pictures and jingles, and little stories. Pub. lished by D. Lothrop Company. Any newsdealer or bookseller will forward your subscription.

A change of schedule has been ordered on the Boyne route. The mail will hereafter leave Boyne Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6.30 a. m., arriving at Charlevoix by 1.00 p. m.; leave Charlevoix at 1.00 p. m., arriving at Boyne by 7.30 p. m. Whoever made this schedule did not consider the accomodation of the people who will use the mail service. It is simply impossible to receive a letter from Boyne and answer by return mail. All replies must be held 48 hours before return, except by way of Petoskey. The only remedy we can discover is for the people interested to make a demand for a daily service that will be heard and heeded.

☞The June issue of The American Magazine is an exceptionally brilliant number. The illustrations and letterpress are excellent, and the contents varied and entertaining. Among the notable features is an interesting and finely illustrated paper on "Our defenses from an Army Standpoint" by Gen. O. O. Howard, Mrs. Geo. John A. Logan contributes a graceful article on "The Art of Entertaining," a subject she is well qualified by experience to handle, and George Edgar Montgomery has a charming paper on "Dickens on the American Stage" that will be read with much interest by the great army of the distinguished novelist's friends. This article is illustrated by portraits of leading actors, showing their conception of Dickens' characters. The month furnishes Zitell's Cocke with the text for a pretty poem "Jean" "Barbados: The Elbow Island," is described in an illustrated paper by Dr. William F. Hutchinson.

The Hillsdale College Herald says that "when Ed F. Parmelee, '83, went to Chicago last week he lost a live journalist. He is now assistant manager of The Daily Bee, San Diego, and lives paper is southern California. We congratulate the Bee upon getting hold of Mr. Parmelee as an associate. He's no drone. A land of perpetual sunshine and perennial flowers is just the place for a live, and if the Bee doesn't find honey it will not be Ed. Parmelee's fault. He will come around as lively as the best, and when there's nothing but an old dry jackass talk to walk on, he'll shape it into something useful, and all the while be cheerful. We never saw the day how he used to help the Herald. When we ran ashore and didn't know what to do for copy, he would just go at it and make up something good "out of his own head." He's worth more to Michigan to attend commencement, spend a little time with old friends, and entice his fellow citizens out West. We shall be glad to see him, but sorry to lose that excellent lady."

Woman's Suffrage Meeting.

James Thomson Andrews of Chicago will give a lecture in the M. E. church next Saturday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject of lecture: My Partner. This is not a temperance lecture but in favor of woman suffrage. Andrews comes highly recommended and a rare treat is promised. Come and bring your partner. Of this lecture Francis E. Willard says: "It is brimming with fun, good will and noble sentiment and the person who would not be converted is a hopeless case." Mrs. France J. Stone of East Jordan says: "My Partner is a scholarly appeal for woman's suffrage with enough of the humorous to make it palatable to all."

Charlevoix Will Celebrate.

Arrangements are being made for a grand semi-fashioned celebration of July 4th in Charlevoix this year, to which the people for miles are invited. Rip Van Winkle old-fashioned or old fogy about it. The committee have not yet completed all the arrangements, but we are authorized to state that the Wild West show will be one of the features.

Richmond Report of District No. 6, Hayes

Number of scholars enrolled, twenty-one.

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during month ending June 2d: Etna Rose, Robert Kane, Clara Kane, Phebe Kane, Frank Webster, and Jennie Banks.

A. J. L. KEAT, Teacher.

Books Received.

The Objects and Principles of the Order of Knights of Pythias. R. T. Colgrove, grand chancellor, Hastings, Mich.

☞English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes on horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweenies, ringbone, stifles, sprains, all wounds, bunches or swelling, etc. Save $50 by the use of one bottle. Warranted by Geo. Gregory, druggist, Charlevoix, Mich.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Geo. Nowland built a new barn last week.

L. Hansen of Greenville is in town this week.

H. E. Giddings of Clarkston is in town this week.

Mrs. M. Himebaugh has been sick for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hart arrived Saturday morning.

Miss Cynthia Keyes is visiting at the Litney residence.

Cameron & Burns built a good barn for A. Risley this week.

D. N. White and Dr. Calkins of Petoskey are in town today.

Geo. Burns went to Chicago on the Lawrence to buy some more horses.

Mrs. M. Litney went to Chicago on the City of Charlevoix last Saturday night.

Mrs. Bishop of Kalamazoo, arrived Wednesday morning, to remain the resort season.

Dr. Kendall Brooks arrived Friday and occupied the Baptist pulpit last Sunday morning.

F. W. Wilcox arrived Wednesday morning, and will open his boat livery business for the season.

Miss Ada Goss spent Saturday and Sunday with the family of M. Hudkins, in Wilson township.

L. S. Beardslee, of Grand Rapids, arrived Tuesday evening to remain the season with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Beardslee.

Dr. J. E. Brown returned from Milwaukee on the City of Charlevoix, satisfied that Charlevoix is a better place for a home and business.

Wilson.

Pleasant weather.

Mrs. Sutton and Grandma Folsom are on the sick list.

Elder Tracy did not fill his appointment on May 27 on account of memorial day services at East Jordan.

Elder Scofield preached at the Newman school house on May 27th, and in district No. 3 on Sunday last.

J. H. Vanes loaded the Lilly Pratt with lumber for Chicago on May 25.

Miss Ada Goss of Charlevoix Sundayed at M. Hudkins.

Jap Watkins' friends gave him a house warming on June 1st.

Mrs. Sedgman was badly scalded recently. Is recovering slowly.

John Vance took a business trip to Banks last Friday and brought back a span of horses.

Some of the boys went to Advance fishing on Saturday night and had good success.

Township board of review met at Supervisor Hudkins for a four days session recently.

As a lady teacher of this township was preparing for sweet repose in her chamber she unfortunately stepped on a loose board and was hastily precipitated down stairs on the stove, but her fall was somewhat retarded by a tin teakettle and she was not seriously injured.

Eveline.

TRAVERSE, June 6.—Linen dusters are in very good demand as yet.

The City of Charlevoix made a trip up the Arm Saturday.

School exhibition at the Ironton school house last Tuesday evening. A good time reported.

Everything looks lively around the furnace nowadays. They are making more iron this year than ever before,—60 to 65 tons per day.

Mr. A. Box has taken the contract to haul and deliver on scows 1,500 cords wood for the Pine Lake Iron Co.

Much sympathy is expressed in this vicinity for Capt. Lennox and family in his sad affliction. Mrs. Lennox was very much loved and respected by all who knew her and her death is greatly mourned by all.

Mrs. Charles Hicks left this place on the 4th for her old home. Her husband accompanied her.

Sabbath school has been organized in the Mountain district with Mr. James McKee as superintendent.

Robert Miller has the lumber on the ground for a store on the Ironton side of the ferry.

Barnard.

June 6.—Crops are looking splendid.

Seeding is about done in this vicinity.

The fruit trees are putting on their white robes.

Quite a number of Barnardites attended church at the Hilton school house Sunday.

Thomas Shapton is giving his house a new coat of paint this week.

J. S. Smithson will give an address at Barnard school house June 17th.

Miss Jennie Smith returned from Eastport Sunday accompanied by her mother.

Atwood.

ATWOOD, June 4.—Byron Wilkinson is having his house reshingled. Mr. Roe is driving the nails.

Will Knight has a bran new house in his orchard.

There are a number of colts being broke to the harness and if there is anything in what the boys say, we shall see some fast roadsters here. Get there Eli.

The youngest child of W. Chamberlain was buried Sunday.

Miss Emma Stiger was home on a flying visit from Traverse City Sunday.

Almost a Blaze.

Fire started in an upper room of Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co.'s store yesterday afternoon, and made lively time for a few minutes, but was extinguished without serious damage.

Shipments.

June 1—Schr. Amaden, 160,000 feet hardwood lumber, C. G. VanPatten, to Chicago.
2—Schr. Ida, 3,000 posts, 3,000 ties, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.
3—Schr. Fleetwing, 1,000 posts, J. H. Wilson to Chicago.
4—Schr. M. L. Collins, 220,000 feet pine lumber, Cameron Bros. to Milwaukee.
4—Schr. John Tibbitts, 180,000 feet hardwood lumber, C. H. Whitford, to Detroit.
5—Prop. Roanoke, 250 cords wood, J. Pickings, to Chicago.
6—Schr. James Garrett, 3,100 ties, 2,200 posts, A. F. Draper & Co., to Chicago.
7—Schr. Florence M. Smith, 68,000 feet hardwood lumber, Whitford & Crane, to Schiedegan.

Gets Back at the Bottle.

THE BOTTLE.

Harness me down with your wire bands,
Be sure that the cork is tight,
For I scorn the power of your pithy hands,
As the sunshine scorns the night.
I'm only a bottle of ginger ale;
I make no boast of fame,
But I burst all barriers, strong or frail,
And I get there just the same.

In the darkest depths of the bottle tight,
My bubbles are doth play,
And when I burst in the dead of night,
The devil of death hails away.
I've no muscles to weary, no strength to tire,
My spirit no power can tame;
I come not in lightning and shriek and fire,
But I get there just the same.

THE VICTIM.

Pick it up tenderly,
Cork it with care,
Fashioned so slenderly
Looking so fair,
Sit not beside it,
It's a snare and a sell,
It's hatched destructiveness,
Concentrated hell.
Only a "busted" bottle,
Only an eye in a sling;
Only a bandaged optic,
That aches like a scorpion's sting,
Only a face all gory,
Only a vision pale,
Only a little story,
Of a bottle of ginger ale.
—Marquette Journal.

The Debate in Congress.

The debate will be long and, in the nature of things, educational. To be educational in this era of surface reading is to be stupid and dry. The people cannot follow the debate, for it will be the policy of the minority not to elucidate but to conceal the main and all subsidiary questions. But the pivotal idea is fixedly in the public mind. The unnecessed tax, on a $5 pair of woolen blankets is $3.15, or 63 per cent. The people stand like the ass to mass, waiting for some one to speak—make it $3, $2.50, take it at $2. The people of the Pacific coast pay seventy-five cents a ton of tax on all their soft coal. Salt, lumber, sugar and iron bear a crushing tax. The sugar tax is just now shelting the most onerous corner that the world ever saw, and 60,000,000 people are paying at least a cent of bonus to the trust on every pound of sugar, besides paying five cents of tax for every seven cents' worth bought. The representative in congress who, on any excuse, votes against the Mills bill, votes to retain all the vices of the present fiscal administration of government. There is now enough money in the treasury to pay the huge expense of this government for one year, and the extra inflow is over a third of a million a day. The law maker who stands before the people advocating a continuation of this Turkish method of tax collection is both knave and fool. He is knave because he is cruel to the poor; he is fool because, like the monkey in the fable, he is tearing out the beams that support him in order to hurl disaster on his fellows.—Chicago Herald.

Farm Exports Cannot Be Protected.

What is it that fixes the price of the farmer's wheat? It is the Liverpool market. Let the price of wheat go up in Liverpool, then watch how quick it will advance in Chicago. Let the price of wheat in Liverpool decline, and the market in Chicago will respond instantly, and go down. We cannot begin to consume our agricultural productions. We produce a good deal more than enough to supply the United States, and are obliged to depend upon a foreign market for the disposal of the surplus. No tariff can keep the farmer from surplus production, because the price at which it is sold is fixed by competition with all the producers of the world. We now consume at home about 70 per cent. of our agricultural productions and export about 30 per cent. of them. Now, mark this: Whenever any country produces more than it consumes and has a surplus, the price of that surplus will fix the price of the whole product. Therefore, so long as our farmers produce a surplus (and this they will always do) the price of the agricultural productions in the United States will be the same as the world's price. There is no escaping this conclusion. You may pile tariffs on wheat, corn, beef, pork and cotton mountains high, and it will not increase the price of those products in this country a penny—not a farthing.—Mr. Ford, of Michigan, in House Debate.

They Yield to the Pressure.

The Massachusetts Republicans look upon the tariff question with somewhat different views from those of their Ohio brethren. The Ohio Republicans cling to the war tariff like a heathen to his idols, but the Massachusetts Republicans say they "favor a proper revision of the tariff." The Massachusetts Republicans seem to be in a measure alive to the needs of the country. After stating what the Republicans have done towards tariff reduction they say that the "reduction of revenue to current needs of the government the Republican party will continue when in power." The spirit of the Massachusetts platform in this direction is commendable, but the means proposed through the abolition of the whisky tax to reach the desired end is condemned by the masses of the people.

The Massachusetts Republicans found the pressure of public opinion so great that they could not avoid demanding tariff reduction. They saw $150,000,000 surplus annually piling up in the treasury. They know, as all sensible people know, that to effect a remedy the root of this evil must be reached. It will be only a matter of time before there will be no difference of opinion as to the methods that must be adopted to prevent the accumulation of the surplus.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Full Line of

WALL PAPER

CONSISTING OF

White and Brown Blanks, Gilts, Ceilings, Borders and Ceiling Decorations

AT

G. W. BEAMAN'S

Drug and Stationery Store.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO

—ARE SELLING—

PARASOLS

AT BED-ROCK PRICES.

In Fact our Margins are this Year pretty much Made on Discounts.

We are offering at Extraordinary Value

LADIES AND - MISSES FAST BLACK HOSE.

Also a facinating line of Gloves in all the New Shades.

Our Aim is Quality at Lowest Possible Prices.

COME AND SEE US.

A. T. Washburne & Co.

A Protectionist Fallacy Exposed.

The fact of the matter is, as every observing man knows, that the tendency of prices is to change constantly, not on account of the taxes imposed by our war tariff, but owing to improved means of transportation and production. Prices have declined everywhere. And the prices of agricultural productions, which our war tariff does not benefit to any appreciable extent, have declined out of all proportions to those of manufactured commodities; and, as usual, the farmer has got the worst of it. Prices have declined the world over; they have declined in free trade England and in China as well as in the United States. But the proposition it make is this: that the price in this country of nearly every article on which our war tariff is imposed would be a good deal cheaper today if the tariff were reduced. —Mr. Ford, of Michigan, in House Debate.

John Sherman's Boomerang Thrust.

John Sherman will hold in contempt all who question the legality of the election of Rutherford B. Hayes to the presidency of the United States. This dead republican! men is, then, in store for the whole Democratic party about 93 per cent. of the organization which considers Mr. Sherman an ornament and an oracle.—Buffalo Courier.

It Makes Little Difference.

It is said that Senator Stanford, of California, is anxious to be the Republican orphan this year. In our opinion John Sherman is the man that ought to be defeated by the Democrats.—Atlanta Constitution.

Ah! That is the Question.

The Republican Hoosiers have declared for Harrison, and the Republican Buckeyes for Sherman; but who will these slippery politicians vote for on the third ballot?—Philadelphia Record.

They Take the Cake.

In Bourbonism, pure and unadulterated the Ohio Republicans, with John Sherman as their candidate, are certainly entitled to first prize against all possible competitors.—Philadelphia Times.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Good always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

Hannah, Lay & Co's Steamers

Season of 1888.

Str. City of Grand Rapids,

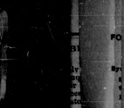
CAPT. O. E. WILBER.

Going North—Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday—Leave Traverse City at 7:0 a. m., Charlevoix 11:30

OUR TRIBUTE.

Memorial Day—1888.

BY A. P. F.



THE swords are red with
The offered lives we
laid away—
Memorial of a vanished
foe.

Death is the cannon's
iron throat,
Still is the bugle's mar-
tial note,
No hostile flag this air
will float.

Peace, blessed Peace!
She sits supreme
O'er all the land. No bayonets gleam;
War's iron scenes are but a dream.

And they who nobly died to save,
Who for the land their life-blood gave,
Their beats and flowers we'll deck each grave.

THE HEART OF MEMORIAL DAY.

BY JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS.

"I REALLY wish," said Mrs. Maxwell to her daughter Belle, "that you would be more polite to Mr. Curry."

"I suppose, mother," replied Belle, with the independence of a true American girl, "that I *could* be polite to a horse or a cow, if there was anything in particular to be gained by it. Now please tell me why I should try to be polite to that sarcastic, cold, heartless creature, Leander Curry."

"Why, Belle, you ought to know. He is worth a quarter of a million."

"Indeed! I'm glad, then, that he's got one recommendation. I don't know of another."

The widow sighed and looked rather distressfully at her handsome but plain-spoken daughter.

"Belle Maxwell," she said, "more and more every day do you grow like your poor father. He was just so proud-spirited—just so independent."

"I'm glad to hear it, ma! I hope I may always deserve to be spoken of in that way. To be the daughter of one

of the heroes who fell at Chickamauga, fighting for the Union and the old flag, and to resemble him as I grow up—I think that is glory enough for a poor girl like me. Poor, dear father!—how well I remember how fine he looked in his Major's uniform when he took me up and kissed me, as he went back from his leave of absence just before that battle! I was only a little thing; but the recollection will never be blotted out from my memory."

Such a reminiscence as this very naturally set good Mrs. Maxwell crying, and for a moment the subject of their conversation was forgotten. It was brought up again by the ring of the door-bell.

"That's his ring," said Mrs. Maxwell, hurriedly drying her eyes. "Now do try to treat him well. Just think what a chance it would be for you, Belle! I know he likes you."

"This was rather more than the widow had said yet to her daughter on the subject. She was a good-hearted woman, but the prospect of having Mr. Curry for a son-in-law had rather unsettled her usually level head. She had made a great many plans in secret, based on that desirable event. The death of her husband in the war had left her poor, with nothing to rely on but her daughter's musical abilities, the exercise of which now gave the two a very comfortable support. Belle was a good girl, as well as handsome and clever, and cheerfully labored for her mother and herself. She was probably as happy in her independence and in the love of her work and her home as any girl in the city. Some years having passed since the fall of Major Maxwell, among the country's heroes, the widow's grief had become blunted, and she, too, was enjoying a certain happiness. That is, she had been, until the advent of Mr. Curry and his marked attentions to her daughter threw into the good woman into a flutter of excitement and anticipation. Nothing is so disturbing to the average person as a remote and uncertain prospect of wealth; and the truth is in this case that Mrs. Maxwell lay awake the greater portion of several nights, speculating about what would happen should Belle should become the rich Mrs. Curry.

"The young lady herself was not in the least disturbed by any such prospect. The man was positively disagreeable to her. He was gentlemanly in his ways, cold and unemotional; one to whom generous impulses were strangers. He was devoted to the care of the large fortune that had been left him by his uncle, a great war contractor, and was constantly looking out for chances to swell it by speculation. This was the last man that might naturally be expected to fall in love. But "match" was to be a single lady," and the first sight of Belle Maxwell effectually did the business for Leander Curry. He had been prevailed upon, against his custom, to buy a ticket for a charity concert, in which "home talent" was largely to be represented. The gem of the evening proved to be a song by Miss Belle Maxwell, which was heartily applauded and encored. The gem of the evening proved to be a pure sweet voice of the singer, made a deep impression upon the vast audience; and they actually struck some sparks from Mr. Curry's flinty heart. He came, he heard—and was conquered. He became a frequent caller at the humble Maxwell home; and this condition of things had been in progress for some months at the time that our sketch opens.

All this time we have left Mr. Curry standing at the door, while our necessary explanation has been made. He might well be standing there, for all Miss Maxwell would do to admit him; and the widow, seeing Belle's perfect indifference, answered the ring herself, in a great state of vexation. She presently returned with the caller, who saluted the young lady, receiving a distant return.

Mr. Curry was practical, at least, and never wasted time. The particular object of his call was made known before he had taken a seat.

"Miss Maxwell, I have lately bought a pair of fine trotters, and have not yet had them out on a long ride. I am going over to Ridgford to-morrow, and I should be pleased to have you accompany me. It is a business trip, but I think it will be a pleasant one. It will, of course, take all day."

The widow's heart leaped. Things were getting on admirably. For her daughter to be seen riding with Mr. Curry behind those trotters was almost as good as an engagement or marriage. She had never heard of his taking a lady out to drive.

The next instant Belle made a reply that gave her mother a chill.

"I am greatly obliged to you, sir, but it would be impossible for me to go to-morrow. I have promised to sing at the public Memorial Day exercises in the square.

"You should not decline on that account," the mother eagerly put in. "You can get them to excuse you. There are others that can sing. Go with Mr. Curry, by all means.

She got looked at both her mother and the gentleman with a quiet but severe dignity. She was a dutiful child; but there are occasions when a child reproof from child to parent is the correct thing; and it was so now.

"I shall sing at the exercises, as I promised," she said, decidedly. "Even since the war closed, from the time I was a little girl, I have taken a part in the observance of this day, and I shall do so as long as I live. You surely can't mean to advise me against it, mother?"

"No, Belle, you know I would not; but this is an unusual invitation—"

"It must be declined," was the firm interruption.

Mr. Curry was very much vexed, and was indirect enough to show it. He was also foolish enough to say some things in his vexation, which, while correct by representing his own narrow views, were very impolitic things to say in this house.

I am much disappointed, Miss Maxwell, at your refusal.

She did not think it necessary to say that she too was sorry; for she was not sorry, and this was the last man on earth that she would tell a white lie to, for the sake of mere politeness.

"And I am rather surprised," he pursued, "that you should prefer such a meaningless show to a pleasant ride in the country at this charming season.

Meaningless show. The blood of her heroic sire flushed up in the girl's cheek at the words; but she kept back her temper, and kept silence.

"It has always seemed to me to be a very silly parade of false sentiment," the unfeeling man went on. "The soldiers enlisted as a mere matter of business; they were paid for their work; those that did took that risk at the start; the account was closed some years ago. For sensible people to get up these observances every year, to sing, and pray, and palaver, and have a great fuss with flowers over a pack

of dead soldiers seems to me the very foam of folly. I wish—

He never had the opportunity to express his wish. Belle Maxwell bounded from her chair with flashing eyes and burning face.

"Mr. Curry, such sentiments are disgraceful!" she cried. "I won't sit here and listen to them. Mother, if you get any pleasure from this man's company you may stay here and enjoy it! I must be excused."

She abruptly withdrew to her own room.

On the following day Mr. Curry drove his splendid trotters over to Ridgford alone, thinking along the way a great deal about his investments and alternating these reflections with others about the curious nature of girls.

Belle Maxwell participated in the tender and touching ceremonies of the day; and many remarked that her voice had never sounded so sweet as when she sang "They Sleep the Sweet Sleep of the Brave."

A tall young veteran walked by her side as they went to the adjoining cemetery to witness the ceremony. There was much talk between the two, in the course of which she observed that he had not called upon her lately.

"No," he said; "and I believe no man has but Mr. Curry."

"If you mention that odious man's name to me again, I'll never speak to you," she said.

The tall young veteran was very glad to hear this, and he governed himself accordingly. And he conducted himself generally in such a way toward Belle Maxwell that before another Memorial Day the two were married.

Some years have elapsed since then. Nothing in our country is more common than a sudden reverse of fortune; yet such examples are always surprising. It will not astonish the reader to learn that the tall young veteran has become a middle-aged inventor, and has accumulated a great fortune by his patents; but it may occasion a mild surprise when it is stated that Mr. Curry lost every dollar in speculation, and is now earning ten dollars a week in the employ of Belle's husband. And old Mrs. Maxwell, sitting by the happy fireside of her daughter, with her grandchildren about her, has often confessed to herself that Belle's way was the best.

WOMEN'S WEAR.

The Season's Fashions Distinguished by No Special Characteristics.

The Newest Styles in Hair-Dressing Graphically Described and Picturesquely Illustrated.

The Blossoming Summer Toilet, with Its Spring-Trimmed Head Ornament.

The six heads in the accompanying sketch are illustrative of the newest styles in hair dressing. It will be seen that, while they are similar in general effect, the details differ. There is a similarity in the shading of the brows and in the height of the pile at the rear. The ostrines produced are not to harmonize well with nearly all faces, and in that respect they are an improvement over those of several seasons. In every instance the hair is brushed up from the nape of the neck and massed on the crown of the head. Bows of ribbon are the usual adornment, instead of the fanciful pins and combs formerly in use. In connection with this subject it may be formally announced that the Psyche knot is an exaggeration that has already been dismissed from favor. How much has been seen of it in the West I do not know, but throughout the winter and spring it was an infliction to eyesight in New York, especially at the theaters and on the upper Broadway promenade. It was affected principally by actresses who began with a close imitation of the twist of hair seen on the classic statues of Venus, Minerva and other Grecian goddesses. Very soon they began to magnify and elongate this rendezvous, until it achieved a positively comical aspect. Close cropped heads, fluffy curls and other extensions of hair are also going into taboo, and out of a hundred well-dressed ladies one ladies not more than a proportion of one to two will be seen differing materially in her hair dressing from the examples given. So, my lady readers, arrange your hair after these patterns, and be sure that the result will not only increase your attractiveness of head but will also put you into conformity with the best fashion in that respect.

At the current picture show in the Academy of Design I was struck by the positive fact that the best of our painters, copying and supposedly improving on the prettiest female models they can get, do not begin to put on canvas as handsome young women as those daily seen alive on the same promenade. I sat down and sketched two fair visitors at the exhibition, partly to illustrate this idea of mine, and at the same time to show the representative toilets. Their frocks were what, in Fifth avenue parlance, are called smart. Their hats were very coquettish ones, in straw. One wore a black bodice, which set off her fine figure conspicuously, while the other contrasted a broadly striped waist with a light, speckled skirt. *They* may be taken for about the nobblest female duds that the metropolis produces this spring. And it was undeniable that they were finer to look at than any of the heroines of the canvases which they inspected.

The season's fashions are truthfully said to be distinguished by no special characteristic, unless it may be a study and an art of dressing having come to the conclusion this year that it be well dressed one may have a distinct individuality. This tendency makes a peculiar development in the lop-sidedness of many costumes. One half of a dress need not match the other in its shape, colors, or even altogether in its kind of fabric. There used to be a female vocalist on the stage who had a high soprano voice and a low alto voice, each about as distinct from the other as though they belonged to separate persons. Her method of utilizing this phenomenal duality was to wear a dark, rich Spanish dress on one side of her body, and light, airy German dress on the other. She also displayed her hair in the same manner by wearing a wig blonde on one side and black on the other. She would come out on the stage to sing, presenting the German side to the audience as the German would sound. Then she would turn half about surprising the people with the contrasting brunette, and in that aspect sing the Spanish romanza. Our fashionable women do not yet divide their hair and their voices into two individualities, but they do present more contrasts on sections of dress, and I don't know but they have been suggested by the popular story of Jekyll and Hyde.

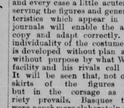
The ball toilet is apt to embody this idea of one-sidedness, or what a turfman might call a cross-match costume; but we have seen a gown made altogether of a single kind of material. There is not a scrap of trimming of any sort not composed of the foundation fabric. This dress also illustrates the newest outlines of a decolleté bodice wholly without sleeves, and with the opening running to its lowest point in tee center. For the heroination of the prudes it may be said that there is no indication of waist they would call a reform in this matter of low corsage. The enormous feather fan carried by this lady is a model of its kind, and we shall see plenty of them next summer, not only on full dress occasions but for day-time use. They are as big as the bunches of feathers waved by East Indian slaves for the cooling of their mistresses and the dispersion of insects. They are made of long ostrich plumes, and come in more colors than a rainbow can show.

All the summer dresses sent out from one of our extra fashionable manufacturers are scented by some new sort of process. The hint has already been taken by rival dressmakers, and each endeavors to produce some specialty in sweet odor to characterize her wares. As a result, some very delightful new scents have been evolved from the laboratories of the chemists. I am assured that experts will soon be able to

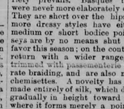
FAIRER THAN ART.

trace the source of a toilet by its odor, and so we may have inquisitive old women sniffing at the gowns of their rivals' daughters, with a view to their detection. Perfumes are also used to fix their social status by the standing of their dressmakers.

The models of home gowns are meant to be diversified enough to prove the assertion already made—that individual tastes may nowadays be indulged without being unfashionable. The ideas of embellishment embodied in them are simple, strong and easily utilized. With an old, well-fitted dress as a guide, the amateur self-dresser will be able to carry out any single detail, or a whole gown, as she may choose. The accessories of dress are always carrying the day in this respect. Certain garments may prevail, said an expert, "and certain shapes may be adopted by one, but in each and every case a little acuteness in observing the figures and general characteristics which appear in illustrated journals will enable the amateur to copy and adapt correctly. The real individuality of the costume, however, is developed without effort, and almost without purpose by what Worth calls facility and his rivals call angels!" It will be seen that, not only in the skirts of the figures sketched but in the corsage as well, pretty prevails. Basques themselves were never more elaborately decorated. They are short over the hips, and the more they stray from the middle long, medium or short bodice points. Jerseys are by no means shut out from favor this season, on the contrary, they return with a wider range, and are adapted to a much greater variety of rate braiding, and are also made with sleeves. Sleeves are by no means shut out, but they are made more elaborately and with a much greater variety of silk, which diminishes gradually in height toward the front, where it forms merely a pointed bell. The front may be made of pleated gauze, drawn by tie or net smocked with gold beads. This style of bodice is in fact the same as that so pretty in black velvet over lace skirts, or entirely of lace and silk. As to skirts, they will be made full and gathered by bustles, although that form of artificiality is on the wane. A stripe of



NEW HAIRDRESSING.



NEAT HOUSE DRESSES.

striking embellishment runs down the side in one of the models, and in these are often bestowed great richness and beauty of embroidery, and it is a theory, if not a fact, that those stripes take on the graceful action (or at least the appearance) of a girl when she walks—being an exterior and visible expression of her manner of step.

—Chicago Leiger.

A PRETTY model of a school girl's hat is blue straw with the flat brim faced with blue velvet and its half high crown surrounded by a full soft crown of white silk, on which rests a bunch of bluettes, white loops of ribbon catch up the back of the brim and expand high on the white crown. A scarlet straw has a crown of red velvet.

ARTIFICIAL ivory is actually used to trim some of the extraordinary dresses seen in Paris this season.

JOHN G. CARLISLE.

A Great Effort by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A Masterly Argument in Favor of the Reduction of the Burdens of Taxation.

Figures Showing that the Country Has Prospered Under a Low Tariff—How Farmers Are Robbed.

We present below the salient points of Speaker Carlisle's closing argument in the House of Representatives on the Mills tariff bill.

On the first day of the present month there was in the treasury $106,000,000 in excess of all the demands against it, including the outstanding bond issues now maturing, and also an average monthly accumulation of more than $11,000,000. Every cause of this enormous gain has been taken by law from the commercial pursuits of the people and from the revenues which belong to the government of their fellows, and under circumstances which scored no justification whatever for the exaction. The purpose of the Congress most decisive in whose time policy was adopted to reduce the revenues to the necessities of the government, instead of the needs of the people, was in no way inconsistent with the integrity of legislation and the prosperity of our people, and it was not to be anticipated that the accumulation of a large surplus in the public treasury would be made the occasion for such manufacturing as would result in the transfer of wealth from the producing classes to the government, and thence back to the manufacturers, or that the imposition of any such result would be regarded as a proper or the inevitable effect to be encouraged instead and avoided. Such a result would be a direct violation of the principle that a healthy and prosperous economy which have been found to be absolutely essential to the preservation of a free system of government and the constitutional liberties of the people, can not be maintained so long as this policy continues largesses and gratuities to the manufacturers, and so long as the government shall continue to collect and use for the exercise of legislative labor; now on pets for the support of the government, and will be observed. But it is said, we still have a surplus, and it is said that we have a great surplus, and that we must have a reduction of rates of local an ar-continued and the great surplus of the revenue. For my part I believe that so long as we actually have a surplus of the revenue, and so long as it is true that the public debt is the very best one that can be found, and so long as there is a surplus of a million that it is the duty of the government to pursue a fiscal policy that taxes the people merely for the purposes of raising revenue to be used in the purchase, at a premium, of the bonds of the government, and to the extent that so far as may be necessary to comply with the requirements of the sinking-fund law. And I am not disposed to vote for a tax on the people for any purpose relied it would not be wise to pay the public debt as fast as it is now falling due, for some short period of time. The Treasury purchased last year 122,000,000 of bonds, which interest had accrued to the Treasury, and the Treasury purchased 100,000,000 of bonds on which interest had accrued to the Treasury. For these bonds, which the accrued interest, or a premium of 2 per cent. The Treasury purchased 100,000,000 of bonds which had been forced by the failure of Congress to pass a proper funding bill, and which were dedicated by law to the payment of the sinking-fund, and which were taken by law from the banks or the people who were the owners of the bonds, and which were in all in the possession of their business to be used for the purpose of the sinking-fund, and for the purchase of the bonds, and for the purchase of the bonds, and for the purchase of the bonds

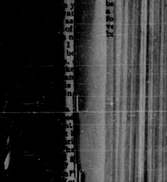
FARM AND GARDEN.

TIMELY TOPICS CONSIDERED IN A PRACTICAL MANNER.

Requirements of the Cabbage Plant—Necessity for its Rapid Growth—Varieties That Have Gained Widespread Popularity Among Gardeners and Consumers.

The cabbage requires a deep, rich soil and thorough working. Some of the large late varieties seem to do best if the seed is sown in the hills where they are to remain, and in that case sow two or three seeds where each plant is desired and then pull up all but the strongest. Plant the large varieties three feet apart, the small early sorts, from a foot to eighteen inches. The Savoy cabbages have wrinkled leaves and are of fine flavor, especially after a little frost has touched them in the autumn.

Insects have been exceedingly troublesome to cabbage in many sections of late years, and growers are obliged to try for a rapid growth and wage a constant warfare against the enemy.



JERSEY EARLY WAKEFIELD.

In the cuts are shown two popular varieties. The first is the Jersey Early Wakefield, is a great favorite with market gardeners for the New York market, being the earliest, sure to head and true to seed. The second, Louisville Drumhead, is a variety grown largely by market gardeners in the southwest. It stands the weather better than most other sorts, and is a sure cropper and resembles Premium Flat Dutch.

HINTS ON STABLE MANAGEMENT.

How to Govern a Horse, What to Feed and When to Water.

Pure air is as essential to the blood as sound food is to the sustenance of the body. Consumed air is vitiated air, the volume of oxygen is reduced, carbonic acid is in excess. The stable is full of organic impurities given off by the skin and the lungs. Ventilation is found in all well regulated stables, and draughts are un known, or ought to be.

Good grooming is demanded under stable management and is fast work. The brush, as a rule, should follow the direction of the hair, except when dirt and sweat are caked onto the coat; then you require to go against the lie of the coat—the set of the coat. Good grooming shortens the coat, gives a gloss and develops physical force.

Horses fed largely on other foods demand less hay, but hay is useful in distending the stomach, and thus assisting digestion. From six to fourteen pounds daily, the average use is ten pounds in many stables. To maintain hunting or racing condition, old hay is essential.

Clover, vetches and trifolium are laxative and cooling, and excellent for the invalid horse or the youngster. They should be given sparingly, at the early part of the season. Green forage should never be given to horses in fast work, except on Saturday nights.

The horse may be trusted to gauge his thirst, except on occasions of extreme exertion. That horses are the better for being watered before being fed is an admitted fact with all veterinary surgeons. Colic and gripes are thus avoided. The explanation given is this: When the stomach is full, water, passing rapidly through the stomach, on the way is very apt to carry with it into the small intestines undigested corn, and this produces local irritation. There is less danger in watering a horse actively warm than when the system is somewhat lowered. Soft water is better for all stock, and on no account let horses drink dirty water. It is most objectionable.

Watermelon Culture.

Southern Cultivator gives the following advice on the management of this crop:

A sandy, loamy soil suits melons best. It should be well supplied with humus. If the land is level and flat, liable to be water sogged, it should be thrown into beds twelve feet deep, with deep water furrows, having previously been well broken, rolled and harrowed.

If good stable or yard manure is available, make a compost of twenty-five pounds of manure, one pound of cotton seed meal, one pound of acid phosphate and half a pound of kainit, and work it well into the soil of each hill. Great care should be taken at this point lest the cotton seed meal destroy the germination of the seed.

The hills should be ten feet apart in the drill. After preparation and bedding keep the land perfectly clean by running a harrow over it as often as may be necessary. Continue the harrowing until the seed is ready to come up. As soon as the plants appear begin working with wide scrapes, going over at short intervals so as to keep the soil clean and mellow. Until the vines are one or two feet long, they may be moved to one side to allow the plow to run near the hill; but after that the vines should not be disturbed, the plows running only in the middles between the ends of the vines.—Southern Cultivator.

A Well Trained Grape Vine.

In the cut is shown a Mills grape vine properly trained on a Kniffin trellis of three wires. The system is an exceedingly simple one and the illustration makes it so plain that a full description would be superfluous. The symmetry shown in training and the well balanced distribution of fruit over the vine is only a matter of skillful management.

A GOOD GRAPE VINE WELL TRAINED.

The Mills grape is introduced by Messrs. Ellwanger and Barry. It is the result of crossing Muscat Hamburg with Concord. It is claimed that this grape is a little later than the Concord and a long keeper.

Mr. E. Williams, in Orchard and Garden, from which the above illustration is taken, advises in addition to the trial of new varieties, enough trustworthy old standbys for an abundant home supply. He says truly that one vine of a well tested and approved kind, like Worden, or even like the older Concord, may prove worth more than ten yet untried novelties which do not happen to succeed with you.

Fruit Storage.

James Vick says: We must aim for fruit storage houses above ground. You will never get what you want in building under ground, where there is always dampness. I think you can erect a wooden building with walls thick enough to keep out frost. Fruit kept in the cellar with other fruit and vegetables is not what it ought to be; there is a taint to the flavor, and a great deal of fruit is injured by being kept in this way. A person living in the city ought to have a house to preserve the fruit he wants for the table. If we do not see fine fruit on the table every day through the winter, it is a sure mark of great negligence on the part of somebody. I do really believe that it is not an impossible thing to build a fruit house above ground simply by having walls lined with hay, straw or sawdust, and provided with dead air spaces.

A Happy Family

Circle is the greatest blessing of our civilization, but such a thing is not possible when disease and death lurks on the threshold. One of the most important matters to be attended to, is that the Liver and Kidneys are in a healthy condition. More trouble arises from derangement of these organs than any other disease, often resulting in Diabetes, Bright's Disease, and other difficulties that are generally counted incurable. *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* will prevent and cure all these difficulties with great certainty. Large bottles $1. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Personal.

Mr. H. N. Fredickston, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me, and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I have tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. 1

Cholera.

And the milder forms of bowel difficulty, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., all come from a disordered condition attended with pain in the Stomach, Cramps, Colic, &c. To wise and ward off these attacks by taking *Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure*, which is a sure remedy. Never known to fail to give immediate relief. As an outward application in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Strains, Lame Back and Side it can be beat. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Wonderful Cures

Dr. G. W. Crouter, retail druggist of Charlevoix, Mich., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for six years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter. 1

Toothache.

Did you ever have a cracking, jumping, snapping, roaring, bothersome, toothache, that kept the whole family in an uproar until 3 o'clock in the morning? Many have it, but all have not heard of the wonderful cures made by *Hamilton's Toothache Drops* which are warranted to cure in one minute. Safe yet effective. Price only 25 cts. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Got to Stand it!

Mr. A. bought his wife one bottle of *Parmelee's Blood Purifier*, and now he thinks he has got himself into business. He says she raved so much benefit from it that she must try another bottle or two and he permitted her to do so. This Purifier is known so efficient in its working as this. Only $1.00 per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

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The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

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Morning steamer leaves Charlevoix at 7.30, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive Charlevoix 11.00.

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I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 295, meets first and third Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 299, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

K. OF L.—Star of Assembly, No. 3310, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferson Hall.

O. L. T.—True Blues No. 127, meet Saturday on or before full moons, in Barnard school house.

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The Position of Wellington R. Burt in Michigan Politics.

From the Detroit Journal.

If the democratic convention to nominate state officers were to be held within 15 days, the candidate for governor would be Wellington R. Burt, of East Saginaw. What combination may be made between now and July it is impossible to foresee. It may be that Mr. Burt's friends will see that it is for his best interests to support some other candidate, and present the drift of sentiment in the democratic party is undoubtedly toward Mr. Burt.

The journal, therefore, takes the occasion to discuss at some length the position which Mr. B. occupies toward the party and the issues of the campaign, both state and national; and, further, to give its readers some idea of the man.

In this year of presidential grace, 1888, Michigan is classed as a doubtful state. Four years ago, the republican party found itself in a minority for the first time in a presidential year since John C. Fremont carried the state in 1856. To be sure, the republican electors were chosen in 1884, but the margin was only about 3,000 votes, and during the interval the democrats have once carried the state by 16,000 majority and once they carried Texas and carried it by 7,000. In November no fewer than 48,000 new voters will come into the polls to cast their first votes for the president of the United States. The political bias of these young voters must remain largely in doubt until the ballots are counted; but it is reasonable to suppose that by the right kind of nominees on the right sort of a platform, and by good political management, the state may be carried for the democratic ticket.

As is well known, the republicans carried the state in 1886 only by hardest kind of work. The candidate for governor, Cyrus G. Luce, was put in nomination in order to win back the farmers, who were growing to distrust the republican party on account of what they conceived to be monopolistic tendencies. There was abundance of money to pay republican workers, while the funds in the democratic organization were reduced to zero. Again, Mr. Stockbridge's untiring work for senator ship had a tendency to help the whole ticket.

Looking at the present condition of affairs, the democrats feel greatly encouraged. They count upon the fact that every governor must make some concessions to the party, and that the present governor is no exception to the rule. They notice that there is a growing sentiment in favor of the reform of the tariff, and a disposition to follow President Cleveland's policy, if not with equal feet, at least not far behind. They think that there are mistakes in party management can and will be corrected and that they will be able to "rise on the stepping stones of their dead selves to do nobler things."

Three issues will stand prominently to devise the two parties in the coming campaign. These are tariff, the public land and liquor laws.

On the question of the tariff, Mr. Burt has very clear and positive views. He believes that the time has come for a decided reduction in the duties levied on imports, and although many Michigan products are now among the protected articles, he believes that Michigan should and will submit to a fair reduction in the duties which protect its products.

Being largely interested in both lumber and salt and occupying the position of president of the Michigan Manufacturers' association, Mr. Burt's position on tariff is of more than ordinary weight. That he openly advocates this policy of reducing the tariff on all necessities of life, including the products of his friends in the Saginaw valley are, as a rule, willing to submit to such a reduction, is so far as the tariff is concerned, would seem to mean that the day of tariff reform is not far distant.

There is one qualification which Mr. Burt and his friends always make when they speak in favor of reduction. Michigan, they say, must not be singled out and made to bear all the brunt of lower duties. She is willing to take her share. More than that she can not, and ought not.

Again, Mr. Burt is opposed to taking the duty off wool. Before 1883 the duty on wool was fixed at a tariff of 20 per cent ad valorem, and specific duties of 10 per cent. The republicans set down this without making any corresponding reduction in the duties on woolen goods. They claim, Mr. Burt believes, the farmers have had their reduction and should not be asked to take half of what they got. At the same time, the duties on woolen manufactures should be so adjusted to make up for the cut on wool in 1885.

It will be noticed that Mr. Burt does not approbate from the position taken by President Cleveland in his latest message. Yet the difference is more apparent than real. President Cleveland *suggested* that the duty *might* be taken off wool, if at the same time the tariff on woollen goods was taken off. Mr. Burt says that the proposition to make so sweeping a change would be too much of a shock to business interests. He would favor a reduction rather than in kind. Mr. Burt is a tariff reformer who believes in incidental protection.

There is one position on tariff matters on which Mr. Burt upholds unique views. He was the first to point out the facts that while the poor man pays a tax on his salt and lumber, Armour gets a rebate on salt and the Standard oil company gets a rebate on the lumber used for foreign shipments. Every year the Standard oil company import 10,000,000 feet of lumber on which it pays duties, only to have them refunded when the stuff is made up into boxes for their oil exports. So, too, Full Armour pays not a penny of duty on the $18,000 worth of salt he imports from Canada and uses in salt meats for British markets. Hale Allison and Logan were the champions of these rebate measures.

Since Mr. Burt began to make the fight on lumber and salt rebates his views have attracted great attention and letters from Cincinnati, Buffalo, and other cities have poured in upon him to get information on this subject.

Mr. Burt believes that the democratic party can and will readjust the tariff so that it will be a blessing and not a burden; and he thinks that if the republicans were in earnest in their professions about a reform in the tariff they would have brought in a minority bill suggesting their views of the correct method of reduction.

The question of the ownership of lands Mr. Burt places next in importance to that of the tariff. Every acre of land grants not already earned he believes, should be restored to the public domain. Furthermore, he takes strong ground against the ownership of lands by foreign corporations and syndicates, or by any one who is not a citizen of this country.

On the liquor question, Mr. Burt believes that the republicans are uncertain, and the democrats are the only ones who consistently oppose all sumptuary laws. As a consequence, he thinks, the Germans, who have hitherto been a considerable part of the republican party are now ready to vote with the democrats; and this accession to the party strength he is disposed to value very highly in the coming contest.

On purely state topics Mr. Burt is a well informed man. He believes that appropriations for state institutions should be large enough to carry on those institutions in the most thorough manner; but he is opposed to multiplying charitable foundations and believes that there is no good reason why the state taxes should have been doubled since 1885.

No one ever said that Mr. Burt was not a good fighter. Tall and commanding in appearance, with a strong will and tremendous energy, when he puts himself to a task he is sure to carry his point if a way can be either found or made. His fortune is somewhere in the millions, and his commercial enterprises are by no means speculative. He has a fine home on Genesee avenue, and is fond of his friends and they are fond of him. If the nomination and election shall fall to Mr. Burt's lot the Saginaw valley will be likely to be called on to rejoice with him over his good fortune and well wons success.

Michigan in Doubt.

The Algerines speak truly when when they say that Michigan is a doubtful state if Alger is not nominated, but they suppress a part of the truth when they neglect to say that if Alger is nominated he will be nominated. There will, of course, be a tremendous effort to carry the state for Alger if he is nominated, and the state pride will be backed with those arguments upon which republicans chiefly rely in these latter years.

But spite of state pride and arguments with emerald backs, the republicans have no assurance of Michigan. Four years ago the republican plurality on president was 3,308. Alger's plurality as governor was 3,983, but his vote was 1,850 less than Blaine's. The prohibition vote that year for President was 18,000; this year it will be twice that, and the increase will come mainly from the ranks of the republican party, which has been playing fast and loose with the prohibitionists until the temperance members of the organization are disgusted.

It would be unkind, of course, to deprive General Alger of the vote of his own state, especially if he shall be nominated, as his followers urge he shall be, for the express purpose of saving Michigan to the republican party. But we are very much afraid that sentiment will have to be perpetrated. One doesn't get a chance every four years to vote for a strong man against such a duo as Cleveland and Thurman; and a good many democrats are going to avail themselves of the opportunity.—Free Press.

The Democratic Platform.

Here is your Democratic platform, sentiment: To lift burdens from the shoulders of taxed labor; to restore to the treasury the money in excess of the requirements of the public business; to reduce revenue in accord with the principles of strict economy and the directions of the constitution, and to lift every vacant office with an honest and capable Democrat. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

What the G. O. P. Will Learn.

There is no need of a civil war party in the United States in 1888. This will be one of the lessons of November.—St. Louis Republican.

A Good Suggestion.

It is thought that Brother Blaine ought to burn his letters before mailing them.—Atlanta Constitution.

NOTHING TO ATTACK.

The Administration Is Solid and Clever and Will Be Renominated.

Cleveland has changed and upset Washington as generally as a first class cyclone would change and upset it in the same length of time.

No other president since he was born has had his own way so entirely. He has rallied the partisan fangs out of the opposition senate and taken the reluctant and doubtful house under his arm. The generally turbulent and unruly larger branch of congress never behaved better than it is behaving this session, when the president's influence is supreme and his connection close.

His enemies in the party that he has transformed cannot find a rival to rally around. The suggestion of any other name for the head of the Democratic ticket of 1888 is instantly recognized as no less ridiculous than the mention of his name for the place would have been in the Cincinnati convention of 1880.

What wonder is it then, that Washington is bewildered? Men are continually coming from the outside country in search of high information. They see Washington seating about helplessly under the shadow of the strongest and the grimmest personality of recent times. They see the old aigrettes have lost and a good deal dazed. To these latter it seems as if the strange man on top had even swallowed the points of the political compass.

So all wait on him while he waits on himself, without a confident and a composer as surely as he is without a master. His indifference to the town is uncommon. As soon as he got into the White House he discharged the president's valet. He has no men, use for a manservant than for a piano. He often fills half a dozen pages with his own free writing in addressing a subordinate about some business matter.

Although a thorough believer in himself, he has never been guilty of display or betraying the least bit of cheap vanity. He is a president without a clique. For the first time in a long while Washington is without a White House lion. What cabal moreover can such a man have except patriotism?

I cannot see any reason for his taking a second term other than that he cannot leave the people's job in time to go out next March. What personal reason could he possibly have for staying? He has already got the name of the thing. He will never get any fun out of it. But have he stts, pegging away, and the good fortune to be one of the greatest men in history have chased until they died, comes rolling up hill to his feet. The chestnuts pirsue him in newspapers of the day looks some thing like this: "All the delegates are for Cleveland. The majority of this situation may possibly be appreciated when it is recalled that only thirteen of Mr Cleveland's twenty-one predecessors ever were thought of when the time came to choose their successors. Only eleven candidates ever made their second appearance in the electoral college.

For twenty years the Democrats have been running like whitelaws from the hounds of hell, and the pursued have left Cleveland stopped running; the almost pursued have gone by, and the almost pursuers panted. Then the pursuers panted and the pursued faced about. Now with the battle cry of the president's veto ringing in their ears the hounds of crowd sprang at their adversaries, who quickly lost sight of them in a cloud of dust and sun cheats. They are still running.

The Democratic party cannot be put on the defensive in this canvass. There is not a single thing to defend and nothing to attack. What has the administration done for which it would be wise to assail it before the people? Although he has dealt out death to the Republicans, the president has probably caused more pain among the Democrats than among their enemies. After living for nearly five years off the husks of opposition, we may be excused for too much joy when we see the crib of plenty the party's own best and permanent interests needed just such restraints as were imposed on it and just such lessons in self denial as were taught it by man who opened the door.

To Mr. Cleveland a party is simply the means and is not the end. He has always been a Democrat, but he has not let his Republicanism bother him much. Whether the situation today is the result of a deliberate and consistent policy of the president's or not, it is still certain that the Democratic condition is much better at the outset of this than it was at the close of the last campaign. The president's course in the matter has been to treat all the factions to an occasional dose of cold shoulder. This is a novel treatment for the trouble, but it may have some good.

This will be the eighth re-election of a president. Mr Cleveland will be the first, however, to gain that rare glory by the pain and single works of peace. Every other president who has had a second term came out of war. They were all men on horseback.

Here's to the man afoot—Morgan's Washington Letter to Boston Globe.

Or to Keep Still.

It would relieve the monotony of senate proceedings to a certain extent if Senator Ingalls would deliver his speeches in Volapuk.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Stick by the Party, Boys.

As for The Constitution the Democratic platform is our platform. We may differ with others as to what we believe to be the true policy of the Democracy—that difference is honest. Our course shall be directed by the party. Whatever policy it may announce shall be supported by all Democrats, for in the unity of the party lies its power for good. It has won its glorious victory, and its success is referred to lose the fruits of its successful fight for an honest administration of national affairs.—Atlanta Constitution.

Advice to Sherman.

In John Sherman so incredibly foolish as to allow Foraker to present his name to the Republican convention? If he wants the nomination he should go to the convention as a delegate and present Foraker's name to the convention.—Chicago Herald.

That's So.

John Sherman has taken the trouble to deny that he will withdraw from the presidential race. John never withdrew from anything yet in which he could see money and notoriety.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Question for Western Republicans.

Dr. F. L. Burden, chairman of the Massachusetts Republican state committee, in addressing the state convention asserted that "the policy of the Republican party is identified with the principles of protection to American capital and labor."

This is true; but what do the Republicans of the agricultural west think of it? Are they going to consent to be whipped into supporting the present tariff because it is a Republican measure, even after it has been demonstrated that it is draining hundreds of millions of wealth from the farming states into the manufacturing section of the northeast? When Dr. Burden speaks about protecting "American capital and labor" he means manufacturing capital and labor. He does not refer to the capital invested in farms and the labor employed in tilling them. The tariff does not protect them—and it was never intended to. When one class of persons are granted special favors, it must be at the expense of other classes—and, therefore, it is the capital and labor of the farming states that must pay for, and are paying, for, the special protection given to the capital and labor of the manufacturing states. The manufacturing states have certainly profited by the Republican high tariff policy—and profited enormously. There is no doubt of that. The vast and increasing accumulations of wealth in the states of United States bonds, western state, county and city bonds, western farm mortgages, railroad stocks and bonds, bank deposits, gold, silver and paper money to be found in those states prove it clearly enough. But the money paying farm mortgages in the west proves, also, that the policy has been anything but advantageous to this section—for it has transferred nearly one-half the actual wealth of the west to eastern owners. Are the people of the west in favor of maintaining this policy?—Missouri Republican.

Dangers of Paternalism.

Woe will betide the day when the laboring people of the United States come to believe that congress, and it alone, can give them prosperity or adversity in their industrial pursuits. It is better to follow the old doctrine of the fathers, to protect the citizen in his life, his liberty and his pursuit of happiness, and leave him to do the balance unhampered by legislative restraint and undeluded by demagogic flattery and folly. I now and then am most profoundly disgusted by hearing some man, while sawing the air with his hands and splitting the ears of the groundlings with his tongue, proclaim that the American citizen cannot stand the least competition with the men of other countries. I am an American born, and an American by instinct, and an American in all my affections, and I am never going to do the people of the United States the injustice to suppose that God ever created a race of human beings on this earth who can successfully put down the American citizen in the race for supremacy in all that is right. [Applause.] I do not believe it now; I never will believe it until I shall have seen it tried and demonstrated that I am wrong; and he does himself injustice, he does his dear fellowmen and his sons injustice, who holds to the doctrine that we are a generation of pygmies to be overridden by other people without we have congressional legislation to aid us.—Mr. Millin, of Tennessee, in House Debate.

Some Hard Conundrums.

If the present war tariff is necessary to sustain the American workingman, why is it that wages are higher in industries not affected by the tariff, than in those which are benefited by it—which is a fact easily susceptible of proof?

If this high tariff is kept up to maintain our infant industries, why is it that it is given to the manufacturers of cotton, wool, and iron? The manufacture of cotton cloth had a fixed establishment in here sixty years ago. The manufacture of woolens was firmly settled in this country over seventy years ago. And ninety-seven years ago Alexander Hamilton said that the manufacture of pig iron was well established here, and that we had the ability to manufacture steel sufficient to meet all internal demand and have left a considerable surplus for exportation. Are not these infant industries becoming rather aged? Ought they not to get along without the nursing bottle?

If the present 47 per cent. tariff tax is a benefit to the farmer, why is it that the price of the majority of the farmers' products is the lowest ever known? And why is it that the farmers' financial condition is constantly becoming worse.—Mr. Ford, of Michigan, in House Debate.

A Conservative Reform.

The present average rate of the tariff on dutiable goods is 47.10 per cent. The Mills bill would leave it at 40 per cent. The present average rate on articles affected by the bill is 54.16 per cent. The proposed rate would leave it on those articles at 52.36 per cent.

And this is the bill that is called a "free trade" measure! It leaves the average duty 10 per cent higher than it was under the Morrill tariff of 1862, and within two points of what the average was in 1861 when a Republican tariff commission recommended and a Republican congress proceeded to make a reduction of 20 per cent., which would have left the average duty 32.60 per cent.—New York World.

The Republican party's policy will be defensive in the campaign as it is in congress. It is making a final stand against the Democratic onslaught on its policy of high taxes and civil war sectionalism. It cannot advance on those issues. After this year it will not be able to stand on them. Defeated in 1884, it will be routed in 1888.—St. Louis Republican.

A Precocious Answer.

Minister—Well, Bobby, what do you expect to be when you grow up?

Bobby (solemnly)—A man.—Drake's Magazine.

THE REPUBLICAN QUESTION.

Will he jump?

CLEVELAND AND BLAINE.

What Possible Show Has the Man from Maine?

A remarkable change has just occurred in the political field. About a month ago there was great popular uncertainty as to who the Republican candidate for president would be, and a few Democratic editors were still booming a favorite son here and there, but now all Democrats say Cleveland, and nearly all Republicans really mean Blaine. Shrewd observers are practically unanimous in the opinion that the candidates will be the same as in 1884, and if the Republicans had handed the job over to us, to be fixed at will, they couldn't have added a letter to the Democratic victory had before been doubtful, this would remove the last doubt. Every element of the existing situation is more favorable to Cleveland and hostile to Blaine than to any other men in their respective parties if we cannot beat Blaine clear out of sight, the Democrats should never again presume to call themselves patriots or men of sense

Look at the facts. Every bit of dire that could be raked for the purpose was thrown at Cleveland in 1884, and did not suffice, not an atom of it can be used again. The pop pile have passed on it, and in a social light he has gained strength every day since he was elected. The independent vote of the country is satisfied with him. The Republicans make a great outcry about removals from office, and a few Democrats complain that there have been removals enough to make the sensible men who do not want office very naturally conclude that when a man is condemned by both extremes he is about right. We want to ask any intelligent Republican this question Do you believe that the personal charges against Cleveland, that admittedly had some effect in 1884, will have any effect whatever in 1888, and can effect in 1888? Do you not know secret against Blaine, which were but barely started in 1884, will come to full force and effect in 1888? Do you not know secret soul suspect that those dark charges and counter charges, which were then thought to black that most men only hinted at them, will prove far worse for Mr Blaine when they begin the scanning instead of ending it?

There are several other little points our Republican friends overlook In 1884 they had at their command a compact phalanx of 500,000 office holders—where is that phalanx now? Then they were able to set up their quadrennial spook—"democ get so that business interests were a Democratic president was elected and the business interests are confoundedly in better shape than in 1884.

The people's verdict will be a vote for Cleveland

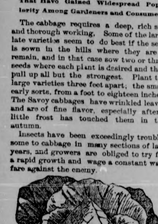
FARM AND GARDEN.

TIMELY TOPICS CONSIDERED IN A PRACTICAL MANNER.

Requirements of the Cabbage Plant—Necessity for its Rapid Growth—Varieties That Have Gained Widespread Popularity Among Gardeners and Consumers.

The cabbage requires a deep, rich soil and thorough working. Some of the large late varieties seem to do best if the seed is sown in the hills where they are to remain, and in that case sow two or three seeds where each plant is desired and then pull up all but the strongest. Plant the large varieties three feet apart, the small early sorts, from a foot to eighteen inches. The Savoy cabbages have wrinkled leaves and are of fine flavor, especially after a little frost has touched them in the autumn.

Insects have been exceedingly troublesome to cabbage in many sections of late years, and growers are obliged to try for a rapid growth and wage a constant warfare against the enemy.



JERSEY EARLY WAKEFIELD.

In the cuts are shown two popular varieties. The first of these, the Jersey Early Wakefield, is a great favorite with market gardeners for the New York market, being the earliest, sure to head and true to seed. The second, Louisville Drumhead, is a variety grown largely by market gardeners in the southwest. It stands hot weather better than most other sorts, and is a sure cropper and resembles Premium Flat Dutch.

LOUISVILLE DRUM HEAD.

Among new and superior varieties is the All Seasons. It is very sure heading, of excellent quality and may be planted early or late, as it forms large and very solid heads quickly.

Sweet Potatoes.

The sweet potato is extremely sensitive to frost and, except in the south, its season must be prolonged by means of the hot bed. No other plant than sprouting and setting the plants is now thought of by experienced growers. It succeeds well on many soils that must be easily drained, but not on a wet one of any description. Alluvial and peaty soils are not adapted to it.

The Southern Queen is the earliest of all sweet potatoes; the root is very large and longer than the Nansemond, of light color, with excellent keeping qualities. The Hanover, or improved Nansemond variety, is a favorite in Virginia, and the yellow Nansemond is preferred by many to all other kinds.

Artificial Manures.

Results obtained with artificial fertilizers and especially with wiat are known as "commercial manures," are often surprising in potato culture and truck gardening. Potatoes grown with the use of commercial fertilizers are less liable to disease, and the quality of vegetables in many instances is improved. Quality seems to be largely dependent upon the rapidity and uninterrupted growth, and a slow acting manure will most surely produce inferior vegetables, lacking flavor. Peas, beans, radishes, carrots, etc., grown thereon are tough and flavorless, and likewise many fruits. The tenderness of beets, onions, etc., depends on quick growth. Asparagus from soil rich in soluble food is full flavored, tender and luscious to the very tips.

Kubanka Wheat.

The much talked of Kubanka wheat, raised in the neighborhood of Winnipeg, has been badly set upon by the Canadian boards of trade. They say it is only "goose or rice wheat," and not worth to them within twenty-five cents a bushel of good red fife. The Russian grown Kubanka is a valuable cutting wheat on the Mark Lane market, and there may be a mistake somewhere.

Agricultural Notes.

Reports from various locations make it appear that the several forms of wire fencing wiltstood the blizzards of the past season better than any other sort. Post and rail, and the lighter board fences suffered most.

Arbor day is being observed in many of the states. It is a good institution.

Hot milk in the morning will benefit the little chicks.

An extensive Kansas vine grower's short and plain rule for trimming grape vines: Trim a vine from a 3-year-old vine in good condition all but twelve feet of new wood, divided among the different branches, and train the arms of the vine as much as possible in a fan shape on the trellis. Vines older and stronger vine more wood; weaker ones less.

Experiments with wheats at the New York station make it appear that compacting the soil aids the plant to resist winter killing and favors increased yield.

The remarkable development of the dairy interest in the northwest is worthy of notice.

HINTS ON STABLE MANAGEMENT.

How to Govern a Horse, What to Feed and When to Water.

Pure air is as essential to the blood as sound food is to the sustenance of the body. Consumed air is vitiated air, the volume of oxygen is reduced, carbonic acid is in excess. The stable is full of organic impurities given off by the skin and the lungs. Ventilation is found in all well regulated stables, and draughts are unknown, or ought to be.

Good grooming is demanded under stable management and in fast work. The brush, as a rule, should follow the direction of the hair, except when dirt and sweat are caked onto the coat; then you require to go against the lie of the coat—the set of the coat. Good grooming shortens the coat, gives a gloss and develops physical force.

Horses fed largely on other foods demand less hay, but hay is useful in distending the stomach, and thus assisting digestion. From six to fourteen pounds daily, the average use is ten pounds in many stables. To maintain hunting or racing condition, old hay is essential.

Clover, vetches and trifolium are laxative and cooling, and excellent for the full valid horse or the youngster. They should be given sparingly, at the early part of the season. Green forage should never be given to horses in fast work, except on Saturday nights.

The horse may be trusted to guage his thirst, except on occasions of extreme exertion. That horses are the better for being watered before being fed is an admitted fact with all veterinary surgeons. Colic and gripes are thus avoided. The explanation given is this: When the stomach is full, water, passing rapidly through the stomach, on the way is very apt to carry with it into the small intestines undigested corn, and this produces local irritation. There is less danger in watering a horse actively warm than when the system is somewhat lowered. Soft water is better for all stock, and on account let horses drink dirty water; it is most objectionable.

Watermelon Culture.

Southern Cultivator gives the following advice on the management of this crop:

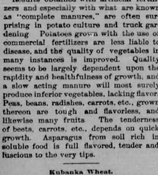
A sandy, loamy soil suits melons best. It should be well supplied with humus. If the land is level and flat, liable to be water sogged, it should be thrown into beds twelve feet deep, with deep water furrows, having previously been well broken, rolled and harrowed.

If good stable or yard manure is available, make a compost of twenty-five pounds of manure, one pound of cotton seed meal, one pound of acid phosphate and half a pound of kainit, and work it well into the soil of each hill. Great care should be taken at this point lest the cotton seed meal destroy the germination of the seed.

The hills should be ten feet apart in the drill. After preparation and bedding keep the land perfectly clean by running a harrow over it as often as may be necessary. Continue the harrowing until the seed is ready to come up. As soon as the plants appear begin working with wide scrapes, going over at short intervals so as to keep the soil clean and mellow. Until the vines are one or two feet long they may be moved to one side to allow the plow to run near the hill; but after that the vines should not be disturbed, the plows running only in the middles between the ends of the vines.—Southern Cultivator. 4

A Well Trained Grape Vine.

In the cut is shown a Mills grape vine properly trained on a Kniffin trellis of three wires. The system is an exceedingly simple one and the illustration makes it so plain that a full description would be superfluous. The symmetry shown in training and the well balanced distribution of fruit over the vine is only a matter of skillful management.



A GOOD GRAPE VINE WELL TRAINED.

The Mills grape is introduced by Messrs Ellwanger and Barry. It is the result of crossing Muscat Hamburg with Creveling. It is claimed that this grape is a little later than the Concord and a long keeper.

Mr. E. Williams, in Orchard and Garden, from which the above illustration is taken, advises in addition to the trial of new varieties, enough trustworthy old standbys for an abundant home supply. He says truly that one vine of a well tested and approved kind, like Worden, or even like the older Concord, may prove worth more than ten yet untried novelties which do not happen to succeed with you.

Fruit Storage.

James Vick says: We must aim for fruit storage houses above ground. You will never get what you want in building under ground, where there is always damp and cold. If you can erect a wooden building with walls thick enough to keep out frost. Fruit kept in the cellar with other fruit and vegetables is not what it ought to be; there is a taint to the flavor, and a great deal of fruit is injured by being kept in this way. A person living in the city ought to have a house to preserve the fruit he wants for the table. If we do not see fine fruit on the table every day through the winter, it is a sure mark of great negligence on the part of somebody. I do really believe that it is not an impossible thing to build a fruit house above ground simply by having walls lined with hay, straw or sawdust, and provided with dead air spaces.

A Happy Family

Circle is the greatest blessing of our civilization, but such a thing is not possible when disease and death lurks on the threshold. One of the most important matters to be attended to, is that the Liver and Kidneys are in a healthy condition. More trouble arises from derangement of these organs than any other cause, often resulting in Diabetes, Bright's Disease, and other difficulties that are generally counted incurable. *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* will prevent and cure all these difficulties with great certainty. Large bottles $1. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Personal

Mr. H. N. Fridlestein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me, and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I have tried other remedies with no good results. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Cholera.

And the milder forms of bowel difficulty, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c., all come from a disordered digestion attended with pain in the Stomach, Cramps, Colic, &c. Be wise and ward off these attacks by taking *Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure*, which is a sure remedy. Never known to fail to give immediate relief. As an outward application as in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Strains, Lame Back and Side it can't be beaten. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

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Going South every morning, except Sundays—Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, touching at Bay Shore at 7.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

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-:-D. SHERWOOD,-:-

Has just placed on his shelves in the Opera Block a New Stock of

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To which he invites the attention of the People of Charlevoix and the surrounding country.

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We have now one nice Thoroughbred BULL CALF, six months old. He is a dandy. Also, several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞ ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

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NEW MUSIC.

INDIAN SUMMER TIME.

A beautiful song and chorus, by Will L. Thompson, author of *Gathering Shells on the Sea Shore, Come Where the Lilies Bloom, etc.*

It is one of the prettiest songs ever published; any music dealer will mail it for 40 cents. Published by

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Sylvester D. Smith and Ellen M. Smith his wife, to Adelbert R. Upright, dated July 1st, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of deeds for Charlevoix County Michigan, on the 3rd day of July A. D. 1884, in liber of mortgages, and on record in said office in Liber 36 of Mortgages, on page 362, on March 16, 1886, which mortgage was assigned August 20th, 1884, by said Adelbert R. Upright, to the undersigned, by an assignment duly executed and recorded in the office of the Register of deeds in said county of Charlevoix, Michigan, said assignment was recorded August 20, 1884, in the Register of Deeds' office in said county in Liber 36 of mortgages on page 527, and re-recorded in said office in Liber 38 of mortgages on page 75, on March 16, 1886, on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due and unpaid the entire principal and interest amounting to Six Hundred and Thirty-nine and seventy-three one hundredths Dollars ($639.73). And no proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage the premises described therein, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and legal costs, including an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and not being employed to foreclose said mortgage by action of law, will on **Tuesday, the 19th day of June,** A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Lewis Block (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in said Charlevoix County in Michigan), in the village of Charlevoix, County, State of Michigan, in which said County the premises described are situated. The premises in said mortgage are described as follows: Lots five (5) and ten (10) of block two (2) of Mason's addition to the village of Charlevoix, according to the plat thereof, in township one (1) north, range six (6) west in Charlevoix County, Michigan.

Dated the 19th day of March, A. D. 1888.

THE CHARLEVOIX SAVINGS BANK,
Assignee of Mortgage.

FRED W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

F. E. WOOD

BARBER SHOP

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Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

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G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 118, meets second Saturday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

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I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. P.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 2131, meets every Friday evening, at Jedediah Hall.

K. L. O. T. M.—Tent Hiawa No. 132, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house.

K. O. T. M.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 82, meet Thursday on or before full moon, at their hall.

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Boat Livery

In connection with ship yard.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

A POSSIBLE GOVERNOR.

The Position of Wellington R. Burt in Michigan Politics.

From the Detroit Journal.

If the democratic convention to nominate state officers were to be held within 15 days, the candidate for governor would be Wellington R. Burt, of East Saginaw. What combination may be made between now and July it is impossible to foresee. It may be that Mr. Burt's friends will see that it is for his best interests to support some other man. But at present the drift of sentiment in the democratic party is undoubtedly toward Mr. Burt.

The Journal, therefore, takes the occasion to discuss at some length the position which Mr. B. occupies toward the party and the issues of the campaign, both state and national; and, farther, to give its readers some idea of the man.

In this year of presidential grace, 1888, Michigan is classed as a doubtful state. Four years ago, the republican party found itself in a minority for the first time in a presidential year since John C. Fremont carried the state in 1856. To be sure, the republicans elected a governor in 1884, but the margin was only about 3,000 votes, and during the interval the democrats have once carried the state by 10,000 and upwards, and the republicans have carried it by 7,000. In November no fewer than 48,000 new voters will appear at the polls to cast their first votes for the president of the United States. The political bias of these new voters must remain largely in doubt until the ballots are counted, but it is reasonable to suppose that by the right kind of nominees on the right sort of a platform, and by good political management, the state may be carried for the democratic ticket.

As is well known, the republicans carried the state in 1886 only by hard-fought kind of work. The candidate for governor, Cyrus G. Luce, was put in nomination in order to win back the farmers, who were growing to distrust the republican party on account of what they conceived to be monopolistic tendencies. There was abundance of money in the republican workers while the funds in the democratic committee's treasury were not so large again. Mr. Stockbridge's untiring work for senatorship had a tendency to help the whole ticket.

Looking at the general condition of affairs, the democrats feel greatly encouraged. There are indications that the every governor must make some enemies during his term, and that the tremendous force of an exception to the rule. They notice that there is a growing sentiment in favor of the reform of the tariff, as is evidenced by the fact that President Cleveland's policy, if not with equal force, at least not far behind. They think that the people are tired in party management can and will be corrected and that there will be no "rise on the stepping stone of their dead selves to do nobler things."

Three decisive issues presentedmently to devie the two parties in the coming campaign. These are tariff, the liquor traffic and Mormon.

On the question of the tariff, Mr. Burt has very clear and positive views. He believes that the time has come for a decided reduction in the duties on the imports, and although many Michigan products are now among the protected articles he believes that Michigan should and will submit to a fair reduction in the duties which protect her products.

Being largely interested in both lumber and salt and occupying the position of president of the Michigan salt producers' association, Mr. Burt's position on tariff is not that of a manufacturer who openly advocates this policy of reducing the tariff on all necessities and declares in favor of protection for the Saginaw valley are, as a rule, willing to submit to such a reduction, if to do so will insure the reform he would seem to mean that the day of tariff reform is fast drawing near.

There is one qualification which Mr. Burt and his friends always make when they speak in favor of reduction. Michigan, they say, must not be singled out and made to bear all the brunt of lower duties. She is willing to take her share. More than that she does not ask.

Again, Mr. Burt is opposed to taking the duty off wool. Before 1883 the farmers were protected by a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, and specific duties of 10 per cent. The republicans made a great outcry against making any corresponding reduction in the duties on woolen goods. Mr. Burt, he says, believes, the farmers have had their reduction and should not be asked to make any more at this time. At the same time, the duties on woolen manufactures should be so adjusted to make up for the cut on wool in 1883.

It will be noticed that Mr. Burt does not differ somewhat from the position taken by President Cleveland in his latest message. Yet the difference is more apparent than real. President Cleveland *suggested* that the duty *might* be taken off wool, if at the same time the tariff on woollen goods was taken off. Mr. Burt says that the presence of the duty on wool and that the woollen goods tariff should be lowered. Mr. Burt's position, then, is not such as to place him in antagonism to the president's policy of tariff reform. It is a difference in details rather than in kind. Mr. Burt is a tariff reformer who believes in incidental protection.

There is one position on tariff matters on which Mr. Burt upholds unique views. He was the first to point out the facts that while the poor man pays a tax on his salt and blanket, Armour gets a rebate on salt and the Standard oil company gets a rebate on the lumber used for foreign shipments. Every year the Standard oil company import 10,000,000 feet of lumber on which it pays duties, only to have them refunded when the stuff is made up into boxes for their oil exports. So, to, Phil Armour pays not a penny of duty on the 818,000 worth of salt he imports from Canada and uses to salt meats for British markets. Hale, Allison and Logan were the champions of these rebate measures.

Since Mr. Burt began to make the fight on lumber and salt rebates his views have attracted great attention and letters from Cincinnati, Buffalo, and other cities have poured in upon him to get information on this subject.

Mr. Burt believes that the democratic party can and will readjust the tariff so that it will be a blessing and not a burden; and he thinks that if the republicans were to attend in their professions about a reform in the tariff they would have brought in a majority bill suggesting their views of the correct measure of reduction.

The question of the ownership of lands Mr. Burt places next in importance to that of the tariff. Every foot of land great is not already owned he believes, should be restored to the domain. Furthermore, he takes the ground that the ownership of lands by foreign corporations and syndicates, or by any one who is not a citizen of this country.

On the liquor question, Mr. Burt believes that the republicans are uncertain, and the democrats are the only ones who consistently oppose all sumptuary laws. As a consequence, he thinks, the Germans, who have hitherto been a considerable part of the republican party are now ready to vote with the democrats; and he believes that the party strength he is disposed to value very highly in the coming contest.

On purely state topics Mr. Burt is a well informed man. He believes that appropriations for state institutions should be large enough to carry on those institutions in the most thorough manner; but he is opposed to multiplying charitable foundations and believes that there is no good reason why the state taxes should have been doubled since 1880.

No one ever said that Mr. Burt was not a good fighter. Tall and commanding in appearance, with a strong and impressive energy, when he sets himself to a task he is sure to carry his point if a way can be either found or made. His fortune is somewhere in the millions, and his commercial enterprises are all based upon speculative. He has a fine house on Genesee avenue, and is fond of saying he thinks enjoy it with him. If the nomination and election shall fall to Mr. Burt's lot the Saginaw valley will be likely to be called on to rejoice with him over his good fortune and well won success.

Michigan in Doubt.

The Algerines speak truly when when they say that Michigan is a doubtful state. If Alger is not nominated for president he will be the truth when they neglect to say that it is also a doubtful state if Alger is nominated. There will, of course, be a tremendous effort to carry the state for Alger if he is nominated, but the state pride will be backed with those arguments upon which republicans will rely only in these latter years.

But spite of state pride and arguments with emerald backs, the republicans have no assurance of Michigan. Four years ago the republican plurality on president was 25,000. Alger's plurality as governor was 3,983, but his vote was 1,850 less than Blaine's. The prohibition vote that year for President was 18,000; this year it will be twice that, and the increase will come mainly from the ranks of the republican party, which has been playing fast and loose with the prohibitionists until the temperance members of the organization are disgusted.

It would be unkind, of course, to deprive General Alger of the vote of his own state, especially if he shinl be nominated, as his followers urge he shall be, for the express purpose of saving Michigan to the republican party. But we are very much afraid that unkindness will have to be perpetrated. One doesn't get a chance every four years to vote for so strong and brilliant a ticket as Cleveland and Thurman; and a good many Michiganders are going to avail themselves of the opportunity.—Free Press.

The Democratic Platform.

Here is your Democratic platform, gentlemen: To lift the burdens of the excessive burden of taxation inherited from Republican management, to expend the revenue in accord with the principles of strict economy and the directions of the constitution, and to fill every vacant office with an honest and capable Democrat. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

What the O. O. P. Will Learn.

There is no cost of a civil war party in the United States in 1888. This will be one of the lessons of November.—St. Louis Republican.

A Good Suggestion.

It is thought that Brother Blaine ought to burn his letters before mailing them.—Atlanta Constitution.

NOTHING TO ATTACK.

The Administration is Solid and Cleveland Will Be Renominated.

Cleveland has changed and upset Washington as generally as a first class cyclone would change and upset it. In the same length of time

No other president since he was born has had his own way so entirely. He has pulled the partisan fangs out of the opposition senate and taken the reluctant and doubtful house under his arm. The generally turbulent and unruly larger branch of congress never behaved better than it is behaving this session, when the president's influence is supreme and his connection close.

His enemies in the party that he has transformed cannot find a rival to rally around. The suggestion of any other name for the head of the Democratic ticket of 1888 is instantly recognized as no less ridiculous than the mention of his own name for the place would have been in the Cincinnati convention of 1885.

What wonder is it, then, that Washington is bewildered! Men are continually coming from the outside country in search of high information. They see Washington beating about helplessly under the shadow of the strongest and the most consummate security of recent times. They see the old stagers here afoot and a good deal dazed. To these latter it seems as if the strange man on top had even outdoneed the pulse of the political community.

So all wait on him while he waits on himself, without a confidant and a counselor, as surely as he is without friends. His indifference to the town is uncomfortable. As soon as he got to the White House he discharged the president's valet. He has no more use for a stenographer than he has for a piano. He often half a dozen pages with his own fine writing instead of employing a subordinate with business matter.

Although a thorough believer in himself, he has never been guilty of displeasing or betraying the least bit of cheap vanity. He is a president without a clique. For the first time in a long while Washington is without a White House set. What other motive can such a man have except patriotism?

I cannot see any reason for his taking a second term other than that he cannot finish the people's job in time to go out next March. What personal reason could he possibly have for staying? He has already got the name of being the man who never get any fun out of it. But here he sits, pegging away, and the good fortune that some of the greatest men in history have chased until they died come rolling up hill to his feet. The chestnut phrase in the newspapers of the day looks some like that it "All the colleges are for Cleveland." The uniqueness of this situation may possibly be appreciated when it is recalled that only thirteen of the Cleveland's twenty one predecessors were ever thought of when the time came to choose their successors. Only eleven presidents ever made their second appearance in the electoral college.

For twenty years the Democrats have been running like whitetails from the hight tariff whoopers. A few months ago Cleveland stopped running, the almost frightened party halted, turned and the pursuers paused. Then the pursuers and the pursued faced each other. Even with the battle cry of the president's message on their lips the party refused to spread at their adversaries, who quickly turned tale and ran like so many scared steers. They are still running.

The Democratic party cannot be put on the defensive in this canvass. There is not a single thing to defend and nothing to attack. What has the administration done for which it would be wise to assail before the people? Although he has dealt out death to the Republicans, the president has probably caused more pain among the Democrats than among their opponents. After living for twenty-five years off the basks of opposition, we may soon come to see that when he has the grin of plenty the party's own best and permanent interests needed just such reasons as were imposed on it and that such lessons is self denial as were taught by the man who opened the door.

To Mr. Cleveland a party is simply the mass, and is not the end. He has always been a Democrat, but he has not let his Democratic bother him much. Whether the situation today is the result of a deliberate and consistent policy of the president's or not, it is still certain that the Democratic condition is much better at the outset of this than it was at the outset of the last campaign. The president's course in the matter has been to treat all the factions to an occasional dose of cold shoulder. This is an entirely new treatment for the trouble, but it may have some good.

This will be the eighth re-election of a president. Mr. Cleveland will be the first, however, to gain that rare glory by the gains and single works of peace. Every other president who has had a second term came out of war. They were all men on horseback.

Here's to the man afoot—Morgan's Ford, of Michigan, in House Debate.

Or to Keep Still.

It would relieve the monotony of senate proceedings to a certain extent if Senator Ingalls would deliver his speeches in Volapuk.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Stick by the Party, Boys.

As for The Constitution the Democratic platform is our platform. We may differ with others as to what we believe to be the true policy of the Democracy—that difference is honest. Our course shall be directed by the party. Whatever policy it may announce should be supported by all Democrats, for in the unity of the party lies its power for good. It has won victory, and victory is what it cannot afford to lose the fruits of its successful fight for an honest administration of national affairs.—Atlanta Constitution.

Advice to Sherman.

In John Sherman so incredibly foolish as to allow Foraker to present his name to the Republican convention? If he wants the nomination he should go to the convention as a delegate and present Foraker's name to the convention.—Chicago Herald.

That's So.

John Sherman has taken the trouble to delay lest he will withdraw from the presidential race. John never withdrew from anything yet in which he could see money and security.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE WORLD OVER.

A Catalogue of the Week's Important Occurrences Concisely Summarized.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World.

DEBATING THE MILLS BILL.

Ten timber paragraphs of the Mills tariff bill were discussed at length in the House on the 1st inst. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, declared that the explanation of the failure of the lumbermen to agree to increase lay in the fact that 80 per cent. of the lumber used in this country was or other industries; that the men employed in our manufacturing industries were foreigners imported under contract labor laws, and against American labor. Mr. Fuller, of Massachusetts, offered a bound of lumber from the Democratic side by declaring that as far as he believed it could be done without protection to labor involved in this question he should vote for free lumber. Mr. Gunther, of Tennessee, predicted that the Democratic party, if it passes the bill, would go to that place paved with good intentions. Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, said the timber would be taxed, not to raise the revenue, but to raise the temperature. Mr. Wilkins, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported to the House a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Buckner to authorize the issuance of the United States notes.

SERVED WITH A SHORT SHRIFT.

A Negro Ruffian Found Under a Woman's Bed Is Lynched.

An Augusta (Ga.) special says: "A few nights ago Allen Sturgis, a burly negro, was found by Mrs. Burnsides, of Thomson, Ga., under her bed. She effected his arrest by sending her little sister for aid under the pretense of going for a glass of water. When arrested Sturgis confessed that he was a member of an organized band of incendiaries and robbers who have committed outrages in that vicinity. Several of his associates have been arrested. Two disastrous conflagrations have occurred in Thomson in the last few months, and several attempts have been made to assault defenseless women. Last night the men of Thomson determined to make an example of Sturgis, and he was taken from jail and hanged to a tree in the public street."

DISARMED IN A MINE.

Five Men Caught in a Cave-In in a Shaft in Montana.

A terrible accident occurred in the St. Lawrence, Montana. While a number of miners were ascending the shaft for their dinner a cave-in occurred, extending from the 400-foot level to the 200-foot level, and about eighty feet back from the shaft. The men who were at work on the 200-foot level had all arrived at the shaft to be drawn up, with the exception of five on that shaft who had delayed placing some drills. The latter five were killed.

SPURIOUS COIN MAKERS.

A Gang of Tennessee Counterfeiters Captured.

A gang of counterfeiters have been at work in Chattanooga, Tenn., and surrounding country ever since early in the spring. The United States officers have succeeded in capturing two of their number, Fred Fowler and Will Ferguson. There is a large amount of counterfeit money and $5 silver certificates now in circulation. The bogus certificates are so perfect that one of them was received by the National Bank of Chattanooga.

TERRITIC STORM IN ARKANSAS.

Houses Swept Away and Many People Killed.

A dispatch from the Southwest says a furious storm swept over Washington County, Arkansas, causing much loss of life and property. In one hamlet twelve houses were destroyed, seven or eight persons were badly injured. It is rumored that in the interior seven persons were killed.

The Base-Ball Record.

The appended table shows the standing of the clubs in the four leading base-ball associations up to Monday, June 4:

League.	Won.	Lost.	Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	21	10	Brooklyn	27	10
Chicago	22	12	Syracuse	22	12
New York	19	10	Cincinnati	21	14
Detroit	19	11	Athletic	15	11
Philadelphia	15	13	Baltimore	13	18
Pittsburgh	12	20	Metropolitan	12	15
Indianapolis	10	22	Boston	10	20
Kansas City	8	23	Louisville	10	22
Western	Won.	Lost.	Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.
Des Moines	14	6	Pittsburgh	14	7
Omaha	16	10	Davenport	15	7
Minneapolis	15	10	Rochester	12	8
St. Paul	14	10	Crawfordsville	11	8
Milwaukee	11	11	Bloomington	6	9
St. Louis	7	17	Brookfield	6	12
Chicago	7	17	Decatur	5	12
Minneapolis	5	19	Keokuk	5	15

Jeff Davis' Birthday.

Jeff Davis celebrated his 86th birthday at his home in Beauvoir, Miss., on the 3d of June. A dispatch from there says:

The house was filled with flowers, his neighbors voicing their good wishes with their heartyeats, while many evidences of appreciation and kindness poured in from distinguished admirers from the North, and there came a bright many letters of congratulation from old army and political friends. Davis is in better health than he has been for some time, and is quite deeply interested in current events, political and social. He is concerned in the affairs of the Nation, reads the papers, and reads all the newspaper gossip with the relish of a veteran politician.

Gen. Sheridan's Condition.

A Washington dispatch of Monday reports that "Gen. Sheridan had not rested well for several hours, and had had a couple of attacks of coughing since the last bulletin. Dr. Pepper had been summoned."

Telegraphic Brevities.

Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill intend to visit America in August.

Victor Hugo's book, "Toute la Lyre," has been published in Paris. The booksellers claim it does not sell.

A New York engineering paper calculates that $230,000,000 will be necessary to be raised to complete the Panama canal.

Democratic Caucus.

At a caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, about ninety being present, Mr. Springer presented a resolution binding all the Democrats in the House to vote for the bill as it comes from the caucus and for only such amendments as are presented by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee. After some discussion the resolution was adopted without division. Another resolution offered by Mr. Springer was also adopted, requiring all Democratic members to be present or secure pairs during the five-minute debate in the House. Mr. Bacon, of New York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the caucus to proceed with the consideration of the tariff bill in the House immediately after the disposition of the legislative appropriation bills.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Government's Obligations Were Reduced Nearly Two Millions in May.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st inst.:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4½ per cent	293,027,150
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,271,850
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	138,600,000
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	$1,031,922,362
Interest	10,536,588
Total	$1,041,457,150
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	2,253,645
Interest	309,192
Total	2,562,837
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	346,737,203
Certificates of deposit	12,030,000
Gold certificates	190,561,710
Silver certificates	136,645,400
Fractional currency, less $10,024,000 estimated as lost or destroyed	6,932,556
Principal	$692,908,869
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,695,793,901
Interest	10,845,780
Total	$1,706,639,681
Less cash items available for reduction of debt	23,739,637
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
Total debt less available cash items	$1,582,900,044
Net cash in the Treasury	34,300,417
Debt less cash in Treasury June 1,	$1,548,614,130
Debt less cash in Treasury May 1, 1888	1,549,552,856
Decrease during month	$938,726
Decrease since June 30, 1887	66,414,571
CASH IN TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	109,561,710
Silver held for silver certificates	136,645,400
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit	12,030,000
Gold held for national debt and interest unpaid	19,000,000
Fractional currency	1,445
Total available for reduction of debt	$281,239,637
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of United States notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt—	
National silver coin	28,468,872
Minor coin	145,369
Total	28,612,241
Certificates held as cash	54,352,776
Net cash balance on hand	34,706,417
Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	406,971,040

POLITICAL.

North Carolina Democrats.

The North Carolina Democratic State Convention nominated D. G. Fowle for Governor on the twenty-third ballot, and the nomination was made unanimous. S. R. Alexander, of Charlotte, one of the contestants for the nomination for Governor, was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor.

Political Notes.

Frank P. Fleming, of Jacksonville, was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Governor of Florida on the fortieth ballot. He is a leading lawyer.

A New York morning paper is authority for the statement that President Cleveland has assured Gov. Hill of New York that he will support his candidacy for renomination for the Governorship.

The majority of the Iowa delegates to Chicago favor Judge Gresham for second choice, but it is said on reliable authority that the delegation has agreed not to commit itself to a second-choice candidate for fear of hurting Allison's chances.

FATAL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS.

Five Men Killed by a Boiler Explosion on the Traverses.

Two of the lines of the steamer Inverness, plying on the Mississippi River, collapsed when the boat had reached a point twelve miles below Quincy, resulting in the death of five men. These men, with half a dozen others, were precipitated into the river. The killed were: Joseph Halpin, the fireman; George Crull, runner for the captain; John Green, deckhand; Charles Conroy, deckhand; William Turney, deckhand; Some of the bodies of the killed were recovered. The others who were precipitated into the water swam ashore or were rescued by boats from the Keokuk Packet, which was near the Inverness at the time. The damaged boat belongs to McDonald Bros. of La Crosse, where all the victims lived.

The steamer Fulton was blown up by the explosion of her boiler at Pass a Loutre. Edward Perkins, the pilot, and Capt. Biddle were killed.

SWEPT BY STORMS.

Hail and Wind Storms Visit Various Parts of the Country.

FATALITIES and disasters from rain, wind, and hail storms are reported from various parts of the country. Near New Orleans, Lo., a tent in which a dozen people had taken refuge from the rain was struck by lightning, and one man killed and ten injured, one of them mortally. Near Beatrice, Neb., two children, who with their mother were trying to escape a threatened rise of the stream on which they lived, fell into a gully while going to higher ground in the dark and were drowned, and three children who were swept away by the swollen flood of Solomon Creek in Kansas were also drowned. Great damage was done by hail and lightning in various parts of Kansas and at Des Moines, Iowa. At Canton, Ohio, buildings were blown down by the high wind, and losses amounting to $70,000 caused. The heavy rains flooded farm lands and did great damage to crops in many parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

BOLD ROBBERY IN OMAHA.

A Daring Thief Steals Mrs. Garneau's Diamonds in Her Presence.

A daring and successful robbery was committed at the house of Joseph E. Garneau, a wealthy cracker manufacturer of Omaha. As Mrs. Garneau was entering the house she met a stranger coming down stairs from her room. The man drew a revolver and told her if she made an outcry he would kill her. He then walked coolly from the house and disappeared in the crowd around the corner, when she recovered she found that $4,000 worth of diamonds had been taken from her room, together with a small amount of money.

AN OLD SOLDIER $200,000 AHEAD.

A Veteran of the Mexican War Wins a Famous Lawsuit.

JUDGE WAKELEY, of Omaha, Neb., has decided that Franklin Robinson, of California, will eventually gain possession of Omaha real estate valued at $200,000. Robinson was a soldier in the Mexican war and was entitled to a Government warrant for 160 acres of land. He authorized his father to go to the warrant and locate the land for his benefit. He then went to the Pacific Coast. Jones got the warrant, located the land, and held possession of it by virtue of a pretended assignment on the papers from Robinson. In 1858 Jones sold the land to Sydney Dillon for Union Pacific depot grounds on the Iowa side of the river for $24,000, and invested the proceeds in other property in his own name. Robinson remained in ignorance of all this until 1886, when he brought suit.

BISHOPS SUMMONED.

The Irish Clergy Will Discuss the Pope's Rescript.

It is reported by cable from Dublin that "the Irish Bishops have been summoned to Rome immediately for the consideration of their attitude toward the Papal rescript." William O'Brien, addressing the Gweedore tenants, said that Bishop O'Dwyer, by his letter regarding the Papal rescript, and Archbishop Croke, by his speech, the speaker firmly believed that the Sunday meetings marked the end of the controversy and the fall of the rescript. The Nationalists must preserve, if only for the sake of the 40,000 tenants under notice of eviction who were too poor and too much disorganized to have a convention, lest we seem to step in their horses by the indirect influence of the plan of campaign and the wholesome terror which it inspired.

WOMAN'S VENGEANCE.

Tried to Poison Her Husband, But Drank the Dose Herself.

During the session of the Circuit Court of Chicago, Friday forenoon, June 1st, Judge Tuthill Jamieson presiding, another startling tragedy occurred in connection with the notorious Dawson divorce case. Mrs. Rawson, mother-in-law of Mrs. Henry C. Whitney, the attorney of the Rawson family, and Mrs. Rawson, the banker, in the court-room, emptying five barrels of a revolver, two of the charges taking effect, inflicting wounds that will probably prove fatal. Last October Ralph Rawson, the son of Mrs. Rawson and previous husband, shot Mr. Rawson on a public street in Chicago, for which crime he is now suffering imprisonment. Mrs. Rawson is in custody.

DON'T LIKE ABBOTT.

Brother's Successor Not in Accord with the Pastoral Helper.

Some time ago Rev. S. R. Halliday declared his intention of resigning his place as pastoral helper in Plymouth Church, New York, which he has held for more than twenty years, when Mr. Beecher's successor was chosen. It is said that the selection of Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott as permanent pastor has precipitated matters. Mr. Halliday has been very emphatic in his opposition to Dr. Abbott. It is also said that the relations between Mr. Halliday and the Advisory Committee since Mr. Beecher's death have been far from pleasant, and that Mr. Halliday would have resigned several months ago had he not feared that such a step would cause trouble in the church.

BISHOPS ELECTED.

Ceremonies of an Imposing Nature by the Methodists.

THE six new bishops recently elected by the Methodist General Conference at New York have been consecrated with imposing ceremonies. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne was elected Secretary of the Committee on Episcopacy, and the number of Bishops elected was increased from four to six years. After a long debate the majority report was adopted, the chairman of the Committee of the Freedmen's Aid Society to the Freedmen's Southern Aid and Educational Society of the Methodist Church was adopted.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

The General Synod Adopt Various Resolutions.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church met in the Union Hall, Pittsburg, Pa., reaffirming their conviction that the Constitution of the United States is "a covenant agreement with the God of heaven to administer the government without reference to Christ or Christian principles, and in consequence with the Government on the basis of this Constitution, is, therefore, an act of apostasy to Christ. The question of uniting with the United Presbyterian Church was almost unanimously rejected.

TWO OF THE GREENS KILLED.

The Feud with the Jones Family in Tennessee Ends in Another Battle.

Another battle has taken place between the Jones and Green factions in Hancock County, Tenn., which resulted in the death of two of the Green clan, Frank, the son of Hampton Green, and Lewis Moor and A. D. Jones led the attacking party. The feud began in January over a "bad fence," and Sunday, Feb. 12, one of the Jones' family was shot by Dave Green. Since then the two families and their respective friends have been under arms, and several battles have occurred.

MONEY FOR HOME RULE.

The Irish Parliamentary Fund Association Send $10,000 to Parnell.

THE Irish Parliamentary Fund Association of Philadelphia, of which Congressman John New York, intrusted Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde with a draft for $10,000 to be used by Mr. Parnell as he sees proper for the cause of home rule for Ireland. The draft was handed to Mr. Esmonde at a dinner in his honor given by a number of American gentlemen interested in the Irish home-rule movement. Mr. Esmonde has sailed for Ireland.

Decoration Day.

Memorial Day was generally observed throughout the country by appropriate exercises. All Chicago turned out to decorate repaired to the numerous cemeteries and strewed the graves of the dead with flowers. At New York Gen. Sickles and Gen. Ford delivered an oration at Gen. Grant's tomb in the presence of a vast audience. At the close of the oration the Richmond Grays and a detail of the Ninth Regiment fired volleys over the tomb. A Memorial Day address was also held at the Metropolitan Opera House. Chauncey M. Depew presided and the Rev. Robert Collyer opened the meeting with prayer, praying especially for the restoration of Gen. Sheridan to health. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll delivered a brilliant oration.

Garland Bars a Pleasure Trip.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL GEORGE W. MELLEN, of Pittsburgh, who has been observing President Cleveland's orders regarding the enforcement of the Interstate Commerce law, has received a reduction of rates between Chicago and St. Paul to take effect June 4.

DURING a storm at Lake Pontchartrain, in Louisiana, one man was killed and ten fatally injured by lightning, which struck the house in which they were.

GEN. SHERMAN'S memoirs, soon to be published, are said to contain an interesting story of his life, filled with adventures, and written in clear and simple language.

Seven or ten tragedies have been bought the building at 16 Gramercy Park, New York, for $200,000. He will refit it at a cost of $60,000, and present it to the Players' Club.

Signor Nicotera declared in the Chamber of Deputies on the 31st that the ports of Naples, Leghorn, Messina, and Salerno were dangerous, and that a cholera shoot be forthwith. The Government accepted his recommendation.

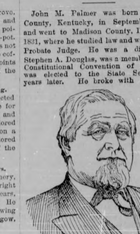
THE Grand Lodge of anarchists invaded the office of the *Intransigeant* and threatened M. Henri Rochefort, the editor, with bodily violence, but he not retract an offensive article. M. Rochefort defended himself with a revolver.

THE MARKETS.

	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	$4.75	@ 5.25
Good	4.20	@ 4.75
Stockers and Feeders	2.75	@ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.60	@ 6.00
Choice Light	5.90	@ 5.95
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76½	@ .76¾
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .41½
OATS—No. 2	.24½	@ .24¾
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	@ .65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.18	@ .19
Fine Dairy	.15	@ .16
CHEESE—Full Cream, Fat	.10½	@ .11
EGGS—Fresh	.11½	@ .12
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.60	@ .65
BACON—Clear Rib	14.00	@ 14.50
	MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—June	.81	@ .82
CORN—No. 3	.38½	@ .38¾
OATS—No. 2 White	.26½	@ .27
RYE—No. 1	.57½	@ .58
BARLEY—No. 2	.65	@ .66
	TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Cash	.76	@ .76½
CORN—Mixed	.41½	@ .42
OATS—Cash	.24½	@ .25
RYE—Cash	.57	@ .58
	ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76	@ .76
CORN—Mixed	.38½	@ .38½
OATS—Cash	.24½	@ .24½
RYE	.56	@ .57
BARLEY	.62	@ .65
PORK—Jobbing	12.00	@ 12.25
	NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	5.80	@ 6.05
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.84	@ .84½
CORN—No. 2	.47½	@ .47¾
OATS—White	.31	@ .32
PORK—New Mess	12.75	@ 13.00
	DETROIT.	
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.75
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77½	@ .78
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .42½
OATS—No. 2 White	.26	@ .26½
	INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	5.60	@ 5.90
SHEEP	4.00	@ 5.00
LAMBS	5.00	@ 6.00
	BUFFALO.	
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.50
HOGS	5.35	@ 6.00
SHEEP	4.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.84	@ .84½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.50	@ .50½
	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime	5.00	@ 5.35
Fair	4.60	@ 4.80
Common	4.00	@ 4.25
HOGS—Prime Heavy and Medium	5.90	@ 6.00
Light Yorkers	5.80	@ 5.85
LAMBS	5.00	@ 6.00

JOHN M. PALMER.

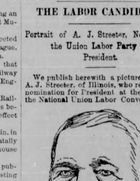
Portrait and Sketch of the Democratic Nominee for Governor of Illinois.



John M. Palmer was born in Scott County, Kentucky, in September, 1817, and went to Madison County, Illinois, in 1831, where he studied law and was elected Probate Judge. He was a disciple of Stephen A. Douglas, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and was elected to the State Senate five years later. He broke with his party on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and went back to the Senate as an anti-Nebraska Democrat. He was a delegate in one of the five who voted for Lincoln for President, and subsequently forced the Whig members to take him up and elect him. Palmer presided over the Illinois State Convention at Bloomington in 1856, and henceforth took an active part in promoting the interests of his party. He was beaten for Congress in 1860, was a Republican delegate in 1860, and the next year was one of the five Illinois delegates to the Peace Congress at Washington. When the war broke out Palmer entered the service as colonel of the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, and soon became a Major General of volunteers, ending his army career in charge of the military administration of Kentucky in 1865. He had several quarrels with Gen. Sherman. Gen. Palmer was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator in 1867, but the following year was made the choice of the party for Governor. It was his lot to call a special session of the Legislature after the great Chicago fire. Later his protest was made against the military occupation of the city under General Sheridan. It was under Gen. Palmer's administration that the new Constitution of 1870 was adopted. In 1872 Palmer strayed off into the Liberal fold as a supporter of Horace Greeley, and soon was in full fellowship with the Democratic party, where he has ever since remained. His latest appearance in public affairs was as a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention, where he was an ardent supporter of McDonald of Indiana. April 4 last the General was married to Mrs. H. L. Kimball.

THE LABOR CANDIDATE.

Portrait of A. J. Streeter, Nominee of the Union Labor Party for President.



We publish herewith a picture of Hon. A. J. Streeter, of Illinois, who received the nomination for President at the hands of the National Union Labor Convention, recently in session at Cincinnati. Mr. Streeter is a wealthy farmer, and has served two or three terms as State Senator in the Illinois Legislature. He has accepted the nomination.

ELECTRIC BREEZES.

JUDGE CHILDS, at Albion, Orleans County, N. Y., has sentenced George Wilson, the wife-murderer, to be hanged June 27.

THE body of the man Bonville, who was tortured and killed by the Indians near Duluth, has been found. A large posse is hunting for the murderers.

ALEXANDER BOYLE has been asked to submit a design for a statue of Horace Greeley. A committee will be given at Saratoga, Aug. 15, to raise funds.

THE Ohio State Board of Pardons has passed upon the application of "Blinky" Morgan for a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life, and recommended that the time of executing be extended to sixty days from June 1.

A. B. WRIGHT, of the wholesale boot and shoe house of Curtis & Wheeler, of Rochester, N. Y., was found dead in his berth in a sleeper on the arrival in Cincinnati, it is supposed from an overdose of opium, as a vial bearing the opium label was found by his side.

THE body of Henry Whitehouse, aged 22, was found near Portsmouth, N. H. His throat had been cut from ear to ear, and his body were disfigured with gaping wounds. James Hines was arrested for the murder. Whitehouse was killed while returning from his home, at Amherst, Mass., to spending her children to the care of her husband.

AN Augusta, Maine, dispatch to a New York evening paper states that Mr. Blaine's private residence was broken into recently and his private and business correspondence, including financial operations, which were in his library, was overhauled. Nothing miscreant is not known, neither have the papers abstracted been recovered.

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

THE following resolution, offered by Mr. Sherman, was adopted by the Senate on the 24th ult. by a strict party vote: "Resolved, that the attention of secrecy be removed from all the proceedings of the senate in executive session, and that the rule be stricken out under consideration. The proposed river and harbor bill was reported to the Senate. The bill as it came from the House carried an aggregate appropriation of $19,000,000. Mr. Cockrell, who spoke against it, proposed a reduction of the amount to $10,000,000, and pointed out objections to the bill. The Senate, then, on the motion of Mr. Allison, referred the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, reported by Mr. Cockrell, with a favorable report, and proceeded to consider the bill, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Cockrell, to strike out the clause appropriating $100,000 for dynamite. The estimates were for $1,000,000 for dynamite, and the House had allowed $100,000 for the establishment of a Government dam at Rock Island Arsenal. Cockrell, in urging the amendment, said it had been unwonted in battle after twenty-five years of peace, and he was sorry, by the Treasurer, yesterday for an assistant Secretary of War; by Mr. Plumb, to-day, for dynamite. Mr. Cockrell's motion was finally carried by a vote of 28 to 25. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to revise the grade of General Sherman and to place on the retired list Gen. Sherman was passed by the Senate on the 30th ult. by a vote of 32 to 16, the negative being given by Senators Berry, Coke, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas, Vest, Vance, and Wilson, of Maryland. The House spent everything section on the fisheries treaty. Mr. Dingley said it was a "humiliating, and the treaty as a disgraceful, humiliating, and shameless surrender." Mr. Hitt said the treaty was a long, long, and shameful, the legislation, and further consideration was postponed. The House then took up the bill to provide for the retirement of Gen. Sherman, and after a long debate the House passed the bill by a vote of 157 to 54. The House then proceeded to consider the report of the conference committee on the Indian appropriation bill, and after a long debate the House receded from its amendment to the Senate amendment, providing that the Indian Bureau should be administered in the interest of the civilization of the Indians. The House then receded from its amendment to the Senate amendment, providing that no money should be used for the purchase of Indian lands in Dakota, and the House

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 14, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.
For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in State Convention in the Detroit Opera House, at Detroit,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888,

At 11 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for state officers and for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

According to the rule adopted by the state convention held at Detroit in 1885, every county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes, but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the counties they represent.

The delegates from each congressional district will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock a. m., on the day of the convention

L. M. WESTON, Chairman.
WM. J. McGEE, Assistant Secretary.

Under the above call Charlevoix County is entitled to four delegates.

THE democratic badge this year will be a red bandanna.

THE New York Star calls this the "bandanna campaign."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has signed the bill appropriating eighty million dollars for the payment of pensions next fiscal year.

ALLEN G. THURMAN is not only one of the most upright men in the nation, but he is one of the most thorough scholars in public life.

THE Detroit Weekly Free Press was held until after the convention, and gave three pages of convention news in addition to the usual quantity of excellent reading matter.

MR. SHERMAN is nearing the top of Pisgah and catching another glimpse of the promised land. So great a man as Moses had a similar experience, yet never got there.—Lake City Independent.

MR. CLEVELAND'S inconsistency in becoming a candidate for re-election notwithstanding his expressed disapproval of a second term might not look so glaring to the republicans if they had any chance to beat him at the polls.—Lake City Independent.

"The 12,000,000 voters of the country when they come to vote, will care little for the poor and petty disapointment and heartburnings of the few, and will look only at the grand result of pledges kept and realized for the good of all. The administration of Mr. Cleveland has justified his election. It has been honest—and how much that means when we consider recent history! It has been temperate, wise, and patriotic. In my judgment the people will not change it for something 'they know not of.' The people are more concerned in good government—honest trusteeship of the common stock—than most politicians suppose. One disappointed politician will make more noise than a thousand good voters who have neither been appointed nor disappointed. But the thousand voters count. This year I think they will be with Mr. Cleveland. He is stronger personally with the masses than he was four years ago; the party is stronger also in the confidence of the country, only tentatively given at the last election. We have been on trial more than three years. The party and the president may have made mistakes—but there are spots on the sun. But the country has been served with wisdom, ability and integrity, and that is precisely what the people stipulated for when they selected Mr Cleveland four years ago. They will prefer a repetition of this service rather than risk the untried—or too much tried—administration that may be offered by the other side."—P. A. Collins.

CLEVELAND AND THURMAN.

The democratic press of the United States is jubilant. It never gave so unanimous an endorsement of the nominees of a national convention as this year. For months the rank and file of the party have declared as with one voice that Grover Cleveland must serve a second term to accomplish the reforms so satisfactorily begun. It was only necessary for the representatives of the party to ratify that determination by a formal nomination by acclamation. For second place a man has been selected who is so just, so fair, so thorough, and so true to the people, that his political enemies recognized his eminent abilities and honored him with a seat in the United States senate. He is a man eminently qualified to lead the nation should anything befall our noble president.

Not one word of reproach can be raised against the men who have been selected as our standard-bearers. They are a ticket that will solidify the toiling masses, and will sweep this country in the interests of democracy and the emancipation of trade from the fetters of unnecessary and burdensome taxation.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Every reader of the JOURNAL has one or more friends whom they can, with a little effort, persuade to become regular readers and patrons of the paper. As an inducement to use that effort and influence now, we offer the paper until November 8th for the small sum of 25 cents—the sooner you begin the more papers you get for the money.

Any person receiving the paper without having ordered it, may know that some friend has paid for it for them, if the address tag shows the figures **Sample** following the name.

Send us the names as soon as possible.

In consideration of this very low rate, and to avoid separate accounts, it is desired that campaign subscriptions be paid in advance.

Send us the names this week.

Ratification at Petoskey.

The nomination of Cleveland and Thurman was received with satisfaction by all parties, especially the democrats, who are enthusiastic over the nominations. Prominent republicans admit that the ticket is a strong one and that it will sweep the country next November. A ratification meeting was held Saturday evening at Mitchell hall, and speeches were made by C. S. Hampton, Dr. Calkins and Dr. Williams, all prominent democrats. Cannon were fired and a large bonfire built in front of the hall. Work will be commenced at once by the Cleveland club of the city.

THE WINNING TICKET.

Press Comments on the Democratic Nominations.

"With the public record of Cleveland and Thurman the democracy needs no platform of words to define its policy."—Hastings Journal.

"With Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman as our standard bearers, the democratic party can triumphantly march to victory this fall.—Petoskey Democrat.

Roswell P. Flower of New York, says of the democratic ticket: "The nomination is the strongest one that could possibly be made. Nothing can keep the democratic party from success on the present issue."

Cleveland is the only president in the nation's history ever renominated without an opposing vote; Thurman's nomination was almost as unanimous, and both will be elected by an overwhelming majority."—Howard Record.

The ticket will sweep the country like a cyclone. The different labor factions through the country will undoubtedly drop their respective candidate and rally to the support of the democratic ticket.—Cheboygan News.

"The platform is plain and outspoken; no dodging, no equivocation. The ticket is invincible. Thurman is still the 'noblest Roman of them all' and the republicans will this year have a urgent political business over a wide extent of territory."—Fort Wayne Journal.

The democratic convention yesterday supplemented its wise renomination of Grover Cleveland for president by the equally auspicious nomination of Allen G. Thurman for vice-president. It had to take Cleveland and it would take no one else but Thurman."—Chicago News.

"The most ardent supporters of Cleveland can hardly fail to be astonished by his wonderful hold upon his party as shown by the current of events at St. Louis. The anti-administration men and the tariff-reform faction are alike swept away before the tremendous following of his Cleveland lieutenants."—Kansas City Evening News.

"The nomination of Thurman means something; there is no abler, purer or honester man in the whole country, and it was eminently wise to select a candidate honored and revered the country over rather than one simply because he hailed from Indiana or any other particular state. Cleveland and Thurman is most worthy ticket."—Jackson Patriot.

"President Cleveland enjoys the distinction of being the first president unanimously demanded and chosen by his party as candidate for a second term. It is a proud distinction, fairly won and richly merited. The United States will have a good president and vice-president in Cleveland and Thurman for the coming four years."—Big Rapids Herald.

"It is a strong ticket. Cleveland is stronger with the people than when nominated four years ago, and no man in the country occupies a warmer place in the public estimation than Allen G. Thurman. His name stands for rugged honesty, indomitable courage and uncompromising democracy. The republican party will need to put up its very best man to even make a fair race."—Saginaw Courier.

With Cleveland and Thurman for the democratic candidates, it matters very little who the republicans nominate at Chicago, so far as the final result is concerned. With these men to lead the democracy, the best the republicans can hope to do will be to name a ticket that will possibly carry one or two states and thus prevent the electoral votes being cast unanimously for the democratic candidate.—Traverse Eagle.

With Cleveland and Thurman, the democracy will go forth to a certain and, doubtless, to most decisive victory. Throughly organized as they are throughout the land, with the advantage of national power, possessing the confidence of the people, proved by their past record, and flushed with the view of greater honors to come, they will move steadily on to a triumph of far broader proportions than a year ago was deemed possible.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The St. Louis gathering rose above itself when, in any form of words, it commended the president's message. The plank is fairly alongside of Cleveland; he can stand on it. That the name of Thurman will strengthen the national ticket will not be denied by his most confirmed partisan opponent. Every votebat revengeful monopolies throw against him will bring a thousand suffrages that no lesser candidate could have commanded."—Chicago Herald.

James H. Walker, one of the big wholesale dry goods dealers of Chicago, and always a republican, said to one of the Chicago papers: "I am afraid that Cleveland and Thurman is too strong a ticket. Cleveland has the call and there is a natural aversion among business interests of the country to make a change. Thurman has an excellent record and the people of the west echo the sentiments of Mr. Cleveland. They demand tariff reform." There are plenty republicans who entertain this same kind of feeling.

The harmony and unanimity that have signalized the deliberations of the democratic national convention of 1888 are without precedent in our political history. The candidate for president nominated by acclamation; the platform adopted without contest or dissension; the candidate for vice-president nominated on the first ballot—such is the unparalleled record.

The democratic administration has been so fair, so just, so economical and so regardful of the interests of all classes of our citizens, without regard to party, that the people are satisfied. The public record is made up now, and it will not change. When election comes an irresistible majority of the votes will be cast for Cleveland and Thurman and honest government.

The ticket as constituted is a singularly happy combination of talent and command, as few if any possible combinations could, the warm support of the entire party. Mr. Cleveland represents the young democracy fired with zeal for reform, and his credentials are the brilliant record he has made in four years of earnest and successful striving to purify the government from evils and corruption which the politician brought upon it in a quarter of a century of misrule. Thurman represents the "Old Hickory" element and bringing into the canvass a lifetime of patriotic devotion to principle and statesmanlike service. His nomination is not only a well-deserved tribute to one of the grandest exemplars of democracy, but a wise recognition of the value in a presidential campaign of the mature elements of the party.—Free Press.

"Cleveland and Thurman—there is magic in that legend. It is the combination which gives every assurance of zeal, courage and discretion. The democratic party is the party of action the party of progress. Its creeds are inspiration from the past, but it moves forward to fresh fields and to new conquests. What has been done is only an incentive to go on in the work upon which it has entered. No doubt any longer exists in the mind of any one as to the purposes of the democratic party toward the tariff. Nothing doubt may have existed as to the meaning of any phrase of that instrument is removed by the declaration that the party reiterates those declarations as interpreted by the messages of Mr. Cleveland, and the subsequent approval of the action of the democrats in congress, who for four years have labored to give force and effect to the promises of 1884."—Henry Watterson's Courier Journal.

Dry Goods!

Carpets and Notions.

We Keep Our Line of Dress Goods, Buttons and Trimmings Complete at all Time.

We have a Fine Line of **MOREY AND SATIN PARASOLS**, also **SUN UMBRELLAS**, with the Best Assortment of **CARPETS** to select from in Charlevoix at the Very Lowest Cash Prices. Call and Examine the quality of the Goods, Compare Prices and make your Selections, At the **LEADING DRY GOODS STORE,**

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

GEO. W. MILLER,

I am going to show you something that will open your eyes. I have just received a bargain in unlaundried shirts, that I am selling for Fifty Cents. Don't fail to take advantage of this price for I don't know as you will ever get another such a Bargain.

GEO. W. MILLER.

B. SEE.

Unlaundried Shirts

NOW FOR THE

Clothing Trade!

AT

Alick Rosenthal's

We have been giving the Ladies a Special Sale in DRY GOODS, and now we are going to give the Men, Boys and Youth's a chance.

OUR CLOTHING STOCK has never been more complete than it is this year, and we are satisfied that you will be pleased both in PRICE and STYLE.

SEE OUR NEW STYLES. This is one of our great bargains: A Fine all Wool Blue Suit, guarantee color, with Extra G. A. R. Buttons for Coat and Vest, and a G. A. R. Cap, for $10.00.

EVERYTHING in the CLOTHING LINE

Reduced. Come and See the Bargains.

Yours to Please,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sunday Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Elk Rapids will celebrate the Fourth with a band tournament, base ball, etc.

James I. Mead, a prominent greenbacker of Lansing, died last Saturday morning, aged 71 years.

The Grand Rapids Democrat starts the campaign with a complete new outfit of type and a new press.

An exchange says: In Michigan large tracts of hemlock are being advanced upon for its full crop of bark and timber. In Northern Michigan, the work of lumbering hemlock this season will be especially pushed, and the increasing demand for this description of "bull stuff" is fairly indicated by the gradual appreciation of prices. Time need not be wasted in telling the relative value of hemlock to that of pine; for the innumber who to which the latter has been constantly subjected. Suffice to say that hemlock is rapidly dropping into the place nature designed for it in the economy of architecture. In Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, large tracts of hemlock are being lumbered and placed upon the market at paying figures. The immense hemlock forests of the west are also being rapidly utilized, and especially will the present season witness a perfect revolution in sentiment regarding this much abused staple.

Anti-Compact Insurance Law.

LANSING, June 8. The supreme court, by its decision to day denied a mandamus in the case of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company vs. the Commissioner of Insurance, sustains the "Anti-Compact" law prohibiting all contracts preventing a free competition in regard to rates and the regulation of their business by companies not organized under the laws of the state, but doing business direct on pay their business direct on pay with the law under protest, and asked for a writ of mandamus to test the law with the above result. The case may go to supreme court of the United States, as it was claimed by counsel for the insurance company that questions arising under the federal constitution are involved, and the point was raised so as to warrant an appeal.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 14, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices at home unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 14c.
POTATOES, per bu., 75c.
WINTER APPLES, per bu., 60 @ 85c.
WHEAT, per bu., 90c.
OATS, per bu., 40c.
HAY, per ton, 12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $2. STEERS, $4 @ $ 50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.50@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c@$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Levi Blanchard is building a small barn this week.

☞ For first-class blacksmithing go to J. W. Kirby's. 22y1

☞ Pine lath for sale cheap, enquire of Parker & Way.

☞ When in town come in and renew your subscription.

Children's day was appropriately observed in our churches last Sunday.

☞ Buy the best, the Capitol wagon—for sale by L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

The last number of the Boyne Citizen shows improvement in its typographical execution and in the quality of its issues.

W. D. Thompson drew on Saturday the first load of lumber for the new town hall.

The City of Charlevoix took out a cargo of hoops from South Arm last Saturday.

A fourfoot sidewalk is being built from the bridge to the beach of Lake Michigan.

Reserved seat tickets for the Schofield Concert will be sold at Cochrans drug store.

☞ Call and see samples of the latest new type for calling cards, invitations, etc.

Geo. Van Pelt surprised his wife with a new survey on his last trip from Chicago.

Dr. Crouter is looking after the building of the telephone line to Clarion this week.

☞ Invitations and wedding cards printed on short notice. New styles; first-class stock.

The Lawrence loaded 307,000 hoops from the factory for Milwaukee.—East Jordan Enterprise.

W. A. Smith has his cigar box factory in operation, in connection with the Sentinel job department.

J. E. Withers has traded his house and lot on Mason street for a house and lot in Norwood township.

The Cheboygan band gives open-air concerts. With a little encouragement our boys would do the same.

Chris Hanson has moved his shingle mill to Hennepin Park, and expects to be in operation again in about two weeks.

In a fit of bad temper last week Chas. Chaloupka tore up part of the sidewalk in front of premises adjoining Fountain City House.

The new shingle machine for the Charlevoix Mfg. Co. arrived on the City of Charlevoix last Thursday night, and is being set up this week.

☞ Take the popular steamer City of Charlevoix June 16, for the Chicago convention. Tickets, round trip, $0.00. EMMT HOOS, Agents.

R. Mudge has built up the south abutment to the bridge east of the street, so as to move the bridge further over from the north side of the river.

☞ Just received this week, at Geo W. Beeman's drug store, a full line of artists studies, including land scapes, floral, and marine. Call and see them.

The lecture on womans suffrage, by J. C. Ambrose, at the M. E. Church Saturday evening, did not make many converts, there being but 22 persons present.

Henry Barth is building a new boiler shop this week and will have a good dock extending to deep water, the piles for which were driven by L. E. Allen.

Miss Ella Wilson of Petoskey, one of the Champlain survivors, has received a complimentary season ticket from the Northern Michigan line.—Democrat.

"Milk shake" is having a great run in connection with our fountain now. F. A. Cochran & Co. received their new apparatus and set it up Saturday.

John and James Isaman are going to build a dock along the north side of the bridge. The piles are being driven by L. E. Allen of Charlevoix.—East Jordan Enterprise.

Parkers Way are setting in their new art gallery and have a delightful place. Among the novelties are several fine oil paintings of Charlevoix scenes, besides a good assortment of miscellaneous scenes.

The Central House opened for the season Monday. The dinner table was well patronized and judging from the number of names on the register the house will not lack support.—East Jordan Enterprise.

☞ Steamer Petoskey will give an excursion to Chicago on Saturday, June 16th, leaving Charlevoix at 10.30 a. m. Round trip tickets $9.00, including meals and berths, and good to return any time until June 30.

Geo. Miller's clothing house is making a big drive this week on fifty cent unlaundried shirts. George says there is no use paying $1.50 for shirts made to order when a fit can be guaranteed from his selection.

C. R. Bellinger did a very neat job of work on a finger ring for G. W. Beeman, making a hinge on either side of the set, so as to open like a bracelet. Mr. Bellinger says that it is the only one that he ever saw like it.

A. D. Crunckshank is personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Schofield expert banjoists, and says in his opinion they have no equals on any stage. He advises all who want to enjoy a first class entertainment to come and hear them.

Isaac Mills commenced a new house for Ben Rice of Marion, this week, to be L shaped, each part 16x26 and two stories high. He has also furnished the inside of John Connor's house in Banks, and put 100 feet of vermin around the cellar.

Gilbert Moblo and Peter Dufore have returned from their prospecting trip through Washington territory and Oregon. They declare them selves disappointed with the country in every respect and glad to get back home.—East Jordan Enterprise.

On Friday last a man named Clugg of the Ellsworth mill, met with an unfortunate accident while felling trees in the woods near Echo. The tree he was cutting knocked a small beech onto him and drove his nose nearly into his head.—East Jordan Enterprise.

Clement J. Strang, at one time local editor of the JOURNAL, has secured control of the Black River Falls, Wis., Independent, and promises to make an independent local newspaper, touching politics only incidentally. His friends will rejoice at his success in his new field.

The City of Charlevoix came into port last Saturday, and loaded with 327,000 hoops and 200 kerosene barrels for the Wilson Hoop Factory, for Milwaukee. There was a throng of people visiting her during her stay. She is a magnificent steamer.—East Jordan Enterprise.

The Charlevoix Historical Society held a special meeting on Monday evening, at the residence of R. W Kane, and voted to tender a reception to the graduating class of the high school, at the residence of A. Buttars, immediately following the commencement exercises to be held at the opera house next Tuesday evening.

"I never in my life," says John Wanamaker, the millionaire merchant of Philadelphia, "used such a thing as a poster, a dodger, or a handbill. My plan for 15 years has been to buy so much space in a newspaper and fill it up with what I wanted. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper of 400 circulation for 5,000 dodgers or posters."

Mr. Smithson has in his possession a camp outfit for cooking, which Sir E. Hubbard carried in the Crimean war. The whole outfit is so compact that it is carried in a leather case not over twelve inches square, yet includes oil stove, tea kettle, tea pot, two cups for carrying tea and coffee, and a dark lantern or lamp. In packing, the whole fit together very compactly.

Dr. Crouter called at our office on Tuesday and informed us that the telephone line will be taken from across the head of the Arm and run along the bridge, the draw being cabled to allow vessels to pass. In a few days or two a body of men will thoroughly overhaul and strengthen the line in this vicinity, the demand for the service being now sufficient to warrant every attention from the company.—East Jordan Enterprise.

W. N. Hideman, of the Louisville Courier Journal, a regular visitor at Charlevoix every summer, recently took a trip to Kalama, Fla., a lake over six feet four inches long, which weighed 108 lb. Mr. Hideman used a rod and reel, and was alone when landing his fish, which drew the skiff half across himself and a negro oarman two miles. This tarpon is said to be the gamiest fish for sport in the world, catching, and the landing of this specimen must have been exit enough to satisfy anyone.

On Monday last, J. M. Alexander and Chas. Roher made a splendid catch of fish at the head of South Arm above the bridge, near where the river flows in. Besides a large quantity of bass and other small fish, perch eels etc., they got five muskalunge, averaging 25 lb. each the smallest scaling 21 lb and the largest 31 lb. Fish of all sorts are more plentiful than ever, and sportsmen are jubilant over their success. The small streams in the neighborhood are literally filled with good sized speckled trout. —East Jordan Enterprise.

This year of grace, 1888, marks a new era in the Charlevoix high school, in that a class of six young ladies have completed the prescribed course of study, and will graduate with honors. These young ladies are Misses Lina E. Washburn, Jessie Stover, Josie M. Litzan, Phila Wood, Maggie Enos and Edith M. Hawkins. It is safe to predict that each of these young ladies that they have studied diligently to accomplish this result, as well as to fitted themselves for I. Prof. Enos, who have maintained a constant and lively interest in the work.

If parents desire their children to receive the benefit of our high school they should allow them to attend regularly. When a pupil is absent a day his classmates are one day ahead. It may be that they have gained some principle which will help them to go no further. It may be the key to several days' work. All this absent pupil has lost. He cannot be placed in a separate class, he cannot get his lessons for he does not know how the class classed you over the same work for the benefit of those who have been absent, the result is a confused struggle on the part of the pupil to regain what has been lost, which often lasts for days and sometimes for weeks. In reviewing the different branches, the brightest pupils often fail in some parts, and upon inquiry as to the cause, almost invariably the answer is: "I was absent when we had that lesson." Absence from school cannot always be avoided, but should be as much as possible.

☞ "Pansy's own magazine (The Pansy) for June is here. Of special interest are two descriptive letters from missionaries in the far east. The magazine is filled with choice literature for young folks from eight to fifteen, and from many illustrations. Pansy, Margaret Sidney, Faye Huntington, and other favorite writers contribute to its pages. The Pansy still specially meet the wishes of that class of our readers who prefer that their children should read something having a religious tendency, on Sunday. The subscription price is but a dollar a year. the publishers D. Lothrop Company, Boston, will send a sample copy for 5 cents—or samples of all their magazines (four) for 15 cents.

This week begins the great presidential campaign of 1888 by the renomination of President Cleveland at St. Louis. To him are the people indebted for many reforms and economic administration of affairs and other benefits, among which is the forcing of a live and pertinent issue into the coming canvass, viz, the unequal taxation of high tariff laws maintained since the close of the war for necessary purposes and political propaganda. It is upon this question we desire every reader of the JOURNAL to be fully informed and to aid by his own effort to instruct others by soliciting them to read THE JOURNAL during the campaign. At the small sum of 25 cents for the campaign for THE JOURNAL is the most effective way of doing good and serviceable campaign work, as also to obtain the best results with least cost. No less an authority than the United States supreme court has decided that for a government officer to place his hands upon the property or possessions of one citizen and transfer it to another is no less a robbery, though it be done in a legal manner under the sanction of unjust laws. Now that President Cleveland has given the people a chance to voice their opinions by their vote, it is their first duty to fully understand the issue, and THE JOURNAL is the best medium through which to gain such information.

The Schofield Concert Company.

Concerning the merits of this company, which will appear at the opera house June 21st, the press of the state are unanimous in praise. The following are but examples:

Mr. Jam Schofield, with the banjo, scarcely has a peer in the United States, and last evening he was most ably supported by Mrs. Schofield. The instruments fairly talked, and especially was this true with the negro melody, which was given to the first encore—we say first encore, for the audience seemed to have no mercy and would have kept Mr. and Mrs. Schofield before them half the night, if it were possible to have done so.—Grand Traverse Herald.

Of Mrs. Etta Yale we are constrained to say that her song, "Marguerite" is enough of a card to fill the largest auditorium the city of Cork. Her interpretation of both sentiment and composer is simply perfect. She is not one of those artists whose music is to be enjoyed, one must turn one's back to. She is good to look upon. Her facial expression follows the sentiment of her words and a deaf man could enjoy her singing.—Gaylord News.

Prof. Wellenstein is a man who can play and transpose Liszt, Beethoven, Mozart, and the whole category of celebrated composers at a glance. No better proof of his talent in this direction could be cited than the concert which was given last evening.—Telegram-Herald.

Sunday School Department, Charlevoix Baptist Church.

You are cordially invited to come to our Sunday school which meets every Sunday at noon. We will do our best to make it pleasant and helpful to you. If there are any members of your household who are not connected with a Sunday school, we cordially invite them to come to ours. We have in each department —primary, intermediate and adult—a place for them of any age who are disposed to find a Sunday school home with us. While not wishing to draw to our school any who are connected elsewhere, we kindly urge upon the importance and benefit of regular attendance at some school. Our own personal experience leads us to believe that persons of every age are not only benefited but made happy by attending this service. All who unite with us will receive a warm welcome, and we as a school will endeavor to make your union with us mutually pleasant and helpful. Visitors are always welcome.

A. T. WASHBURNE,
W. G. CLARK, Superintendent.
Assistant.

Notice

The ladies of Atwood M. E. church will open their bazaar to the public at the town hall, on Tuesday, June 26; at 1o'clock p. m. Supper will be served in the evening from 7.30 to 9.30 o'clock, at 25 cents each. All are cordially invited. Proceeds to go towards furnishing the Banks First M. E. church.

By Order of Committee.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

PERSONAL MENTION.

C. F. DeGolyer is at C. Y. Cook's.

E. H. Green went to Lansing this week.

Acting Sheriff Hurd of Boyne, was in town Monday.

Miss Lulu Gray returned to her home in Alanson yesterday.

Miss Alma Dupree of Traverse City is visiting Miss Nettie Gray this week.

Frank Lamphear returned from Chicago last Friday on the Charlevoix.

Miss May Papineau closed her term of school at East Jordan last Friday.

F. M. Potter traveling for the Detroit Tribune made us a brief call Monday.

Mrs. M. J. Stockman has been on the sick list the past week, but is now improving.

Misses Cora and Lillian Mills, and Maud Dunn, of Boyne, visited in town this week.

Mrs. Spring of Colman, Mich., is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. W. Jefferson, of this place.

S. H. Sweet of the Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald worked this town last Thursday and Friday

W. F. Harsha of Traverse City, visited his brother H. S. Harsha, in Charlevoix over Sunday.

F. D. Phillips has severed his connection with the cigar factory, and went to Grand Rapids last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. West, Ed West, and Miss Mary West, of Chicago, arrived last Saturday, and are at their cottage for the season.

MathewSmith of Chicago is visiting the family of Wingfield Watson of Boyne and the two made the JOURNAL a call on Tuesday.

A letter from Mrs. Henry Bath, states that she arrived at Hamburg, Germany, all safe, and had a reasonably pleasant journey.

High School Commencement.

The first annual commencement of the Charlevoix high school, class of 1888, will be held at opera hall, Tuesday evening, June 19th, at 8 o'clock sharp. The following is the program:

"Hail and Farewell." Chorus.....Pupils
Reading of Scriptures and Prayer.....
.....Rev. W. H. McCartney
Essay—Class History.....Louis E. Washburn
Address—Society and the School.....
.....Rev. W. C. Clark, Milford
Vocal Duet—Shih Ahoy.....
.....W. A. Smith, Florence M. Smith
Essay—Why Rise by the Tribes Beneath our Feet.....Fennie Stover
Essay—As Education; What is it?.....
.....Josie M. Litzan
Essay—The Mission of the Girl Graduate.....
.....Edith M. Hawkins
Instrumental Duet—Rigoletti.....Leybach
Mrs. Kane and Miss Cochrane.
Essay—Class Prophecy.....Phila Wood
Valedictory—What is Beyond?.....
.....Marguerite Enos
Vocal Duet—Flora's Vesper.....Glover
Mrs. Mayne and Mrs. Hines.
Conferring Diplomas.....By Superintendent Benediction.

In order to insure comfortable sittings for all who attend, the number of tickets to be issued is limited to twenty-five hundred and fifty. These will be distributed free to all the patrons and friends who may call for them at Cochran's drug store, on and after Friday of this week until all are disposed of. Members of the school will obtain tickets of their teachers. The agent is instructed to give preference to adults in distributing tickets. Each ticket will be good for the seat numbered on it until five minutes before eight. Those who are to participate, request that parents do not bring young children to the hall. Friends will please call early for tickets.

Atwood.

ATWOOD, June 12.—A heavy shower Saturday evening, after which the sun came out marshal out of the hall with their new caps. They make a fine appearance, and their marching betrayed the fact that Charley Brown their teacher, is a thorough drill master. The music they rendered showed that the boys have worked hard, and have had careful training.

Sunday was children's day at the M. E. Sunday school at Atwood, notwithstanding the rain, was a success. The school house was crowded, the decorations were fine. A mound of light green moss with the word "Welcome," attracted considerable attention. The bouquets were many and added a charm to the entertainment; the singing and speaking were excellent; the address by the pastor on "Higher Education," was listened to with rapt attention, and approved by all in the house.

S. A. Brown commenced the foundation of the M. E. church this week.

B. Wilkinson is painting his house.

The boys band stand is nearly completed.

W. Knight and C. Pearl have traded cows.

Burgess.

BURGESS, June 11.—The fine shower of Sunday made crops look promising.

Morrell Long of Bay and Mr. J. Colwell of Shawnassee, were the relatives in Hayes over Sunday.

Miss Alice Kent has given such good satisfaction in her school that the officers are trying to secure her services for the winter term.

The infant twins of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Dake were buried last week.

George and Sam Long of Bay, hauled several loads of potatoes through Hayes last week to Charlevoix.

There is a pile of new lumber being hauled onto the farm of Henry Hamlin. Looks rather suspicious, Henry.

W. B. Sayers is getting out quite a quantity of bark on his land opposite the Hamlin farm.

Mr. Austin has the nicest piece of corn in town.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGGIST & STATIONER

We Carry a Full Line of

Blank Books, School Books, Wall Paper, Toilet Articles,

Tobacco, Imported and Domestic Cigars,

GOLD PENS,

Wright and Eastman's Perfumes.

The Finest Line of Artists Material in this Vicinity.

Call and Look them Over.

THE ONLY NEWS DEPOT IN TOWN.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO

ARE SELLING

PARASOLS

AT BED-ROCK PRICES.

In Fact our Margins are this Year pretty much Made on Discounts.

We are offering at Extraordinary Value

LADIES - AND - MISSES FAST BLACK HOSE.

Also a facinating line of Gloves in all the New Shades.

Our Aim is Quality at Lowest Possible Prices.

COME AND SEE US.

A. T. Washburne & Co.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
CAPT. LEWIS GUARD

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 7.30; arrive Charlevoix, 8.00; Charlevoix, 8.30; Ironton, 9.00; arrive East Jordan, 9.30.
Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.45; arrive Ironton, 2.15; Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 4.30; arrive East Jordan, 5.00.
Stopping at intermediate points each way.

Northern Michigan Line of Steamers.
Season of 1888.

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX,
IRA BISHOP, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday 6.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 8.00 a. m.; Frankfort, 11.00 a. m.; Traverse City, Thursday 3.30 a. m.; **Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m**.; Petoskey, 12 p. m.; St. Ignace, Friday, 8 a. m.; Mackinaw, 11.00 a. m.; arrive Cheboygan, Friday, 1.45 p. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Friday, 4.00 p. m.; Mackinaw, 6.00 p. m.; St. Ignace, 7.00 p. m.; Petoskey, Saturday, 5.00 a. m.; **Charlevoix, 9.00 a. m.**; Traverse City, 5.30 p. m.; Frankfort, Sunday, 7.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, 12.00 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Monday, 3.00 a. m.

LAWRENCE.
WM. FENTLAN, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 4.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Saturday, 4.30 a. m.; Frankfort, Sunday, 3.00 a. m.; Traverse City, 5.00 p. m.; **Charlevoix, 12.00 p. m.**; Petoskey, Monday, 2.00 a. m.; St. Ignace, 12.00 m.; Mackinaw, 1.00 p. m.; arrive Cheboygan, 2.30 p. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday 6.00 p. m.; Mackinaw, 8.00 p. m.; St. Ignace, 9.00 p. m.; Petoskey, Tuesday, 12.00 m.; **Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m.**; Traverse City, 3.00 p. m.; Frankfort, Wednesday, 7.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, 12.00 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Thursday, 9.00 a. m.

EMERY BIRDS, Agents, Charlevoix.

A. J. Mudge & Son,

GROCERS,

SECOND DOOR NORTH OF POSTOFFICE,

Charlevoix - - Michigan

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Weed at 12½ cents a week.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich.

INVENTION has revolutionized the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal—anyone can do the work. Capital not needed, you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free something of great value and importance to you that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. 449

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

"INVITATION" Pansy's own magazine (The Pansy) for June is here. Of special interest are two descriptive letters from missionaries in the far east. The magazine is filled with choice literature for young folks from eight to fifteen, and from many illustrations. Pansy, Margaret Sidney, Faye Huntington, and other favorite writers contribute to its pages. The Pansy still specially meet the wishes of that class of our readers who prefer that their children should read something having a religious tendency, on Sunday. The subscription price is but a dollar a year. the publishers D. Lothrop Company, Boston, will send a sample copy for 5 cents—or samples of all their magazines (four) for 15 cents.

Wilson.

Heavy rain on Sunday.

Grass is looking splendid.

Fruit trees are blossomed heavily and strawberries promise good.

A few at Sunday School and no church services on account of rain on Sunday last.

Mr and Mrs. S. Smith, of Advance were guests of their son F. L. Smith on Tuesday last.

Albert Todd has begun building a barn for Mr. Quye. This is the third one this season.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Vance of echo, visited their son J. E. on Monday and Tuesday.

Latest news from former residents but now in southern Michigan say that they were homesick and would be glad to see a speckled dog that ever ran through Wilson.

☞ English Spavin Liniment removes all hard lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ringbone, sweeney, stifles, sprains, all swollen and painful spots. $1 per bottle. Warranted. Sold by druggists. Horse & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

MARRIED.

BUTLER—HYDE.—On June 12th, at the M. E parsonage, by Rev. W. H. McCartney, Mr. Ira F. Butler and Miss Fannie Hyde, both of Charlevoix.

BORN.

MADDAUGH.—On June 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Maddaugh, a daughter.

NO HOME BLESSED WITH A BABY is complete without the month rules of BABYHOOD, that delight, comfort and aid of the mother. Only publication in the world devoted to the care of young children. We are glad to recommend it. (5 Beekman St., N. Y.) $4.50 a year; 45 cents a copy.

Poster Printing

Quick and Cheap,

At the Journal Office.

SKILLFUL PITCHING

How the Base-Ball Twirler Practices the Art of Curving the Sphere.

Out-Shoots and In-Shoots, Up-Curves and Down-Curves, Raise-Balls and Jump-Balls, Etc.

The Manner of Holding and Delivering the Ball to Produce Certain Effects.

A great deal has been said and written about the art of curving a base-ball, and scientists have worked for months trying to solve the principle involved in the peculiar shoots and curves which a sphere takes after leaving a pitcher's

hand. It is probably easy enough to explain how a ball can be made to commence curving the moment it leaves the pitcher's hand, and continue in a semi-circle until it loses its force and falls to the ground, but it has never

The Astute Chinese Minister.

The accompanying cut is an excellent portrait of Chang Yen Hoon, the Chinese Minister to this country. He is an astute diplomat, and is said to be much interested in Chinese emigration; has set up a fine establishment at Washington, and is entertaining in gorgeous style. His banquets and entertainments to Cabinet officers and Senators

been satisfactorily explained how a ball may be made to move in a straight line for quite a distance, and then take a quick shoot. Thus:

THE OUT-SHOOT.

Or how it will move along in a straight line for a certain distance, and then fall to the ground, although traveling at a remarkable rate of speed when it falls, as for instance:

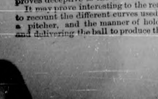
THE DROP-BALL.

And yet such wonderful phenomena are witnessed at every game of ball played during the year. The average artist can, as a rule, explain his art, and the why and wherefores of this

THE OUT-CURVE,

and that, but to the ball pitcher the cause of the effect produced by his work is as a sealed book of whose mysteries he is as ignorant as the tiniest of infants. It is true that he can tell you that if he holds a ball in a certain position and gives it a peculiar jerk in delivering it, a peculiar curve will be the result; but he cannot tell you why that curve is produced, and so he does not bother his head about it, as long as it proves deceptive to the batter.

It may prove interesting to the reader to recount the different curves which a pitcher, and the manner of holding and delivering the ball to produce those curves. It must not be understood that every pitcher has all these curves, as some of them are peculiar to some men, while these same may be ignorant of other curves. It is often said, for instance, that this or that pitcher has a good drop ball, or a good jump ball, by which it is meant that his most deceptive delivery is one or the other of the above. The most common curve, and without which the average pitcher can not hope to be effective, is the out-curve. This may be obtained by holding the ball firmly in the hand, with the tips of the first and second fingers closely pressed to the sphere. The ball, in being delivered, is given a peculiar jerk, it slides across the tips of the fingers, and out between the first finger and the thumb. The in-shoot is as common as the out-curve. It comes straight for a distance, and then shoots in toward the batter, as for instance:



THE OUT-CURVE AND IN-SHOOT.

It is a very effective ball, because more speed can be given to it than to any other. It is also not so hard on a pitcher's arm, as it does not require that peculiar jerk needed in producing the curves. To produce it the ball is held the same as the out-curve, except that in place of the ball being delivered through the thumb and index finger, it is allowed to glide out right across the tips of the first and second fingers.

A remarkable ball is the drop ball, now used so much. It comes straight from the pitcher's hand for a short distance, and then falls to the ground. It is produced in several ways, and by some pitchers is held the same as an out-curve. It must be started at a good height, most pitchers delivering it from above the shoulder. It is then given a peculiar jerk downward as it leaves the hand. It is a great ball with some of the most effective pitchers in the country, such as Clarkson, Hatfield, Hudson, Sowders, and others. It

THE JUMP BALL.

entire control of the ball, however. The hand is held with the palm toward the ground, and the ball is brought from as high as the shoulder, with a sweep down. When released it is allowed to glide out over the tips of the fingers. It seems to ride the air for a short distance, and then takes the peculiar jump noted.

These are the principal curves and shoots used on a ball field, although some men find a more effective delivery in a change of speed than in the use of curves. Stories have been told of men who could curve a ball in a zig-zag course, or have it jump a few feet never has and never will be accomplished, simply because a zig-zag curve does not exist. The rules for curving a ball, as given above, are not the only ones that can be used, as some men have, for instance, three fingers in producing an out-curve, etc. But if followed and practiced they will produce the desired effect.

Misjudged.

It is sometimes impossible to avoid the appearance of evil; we are suspected of deceit, we know that we are suspected, and yet we are unable to clear ourselves from the imputation. A lady once gave a chapter from her own experience to illustrate the deceitfulness of appearances, and the difficulty of convincing one's self right when circumstances are persistently adverse:

"Aunt Ann once gave me a hideous green dress. I think she had a suspicion that I didn't like it, but she never would believe that I really intended to wear it. The first time I wed to her house after receiving it, she asked:

"'I know why didn't you wear your green dress?'

"'I couldn't, aunt,' said I, quilly; 'I spilled some ink on the front breadth.'

"She looked at me rather suspiciously, but only said, 'Lower the drapery a little, and see if you can cover the spot.'

"So I did, but the dress was doomed, and the next time I saw her, I was obliged to falter, in answer to the same question: 'I did put it on, but in going down stairs I tore a large, threecornered rent in the skirt.'

"And so it went on from bad to worse. Never did I don that dress without injuring it in some way, and I actually never did wear it in Aunt Ann's presence. I didn't bring one of these calamities on myself, but I always felt that my offended benefactor thought I did.

"Oh, yes, no doubt," put in a listener. "I've been through exactly the same sort of thing. I once went to a picnic, after all the events of the day had combined to prevent my preparation of lunch. I tried to make cream-cakes, and put in soda instead of salt; I made a sheet of cake, and it fell flat as an old newspaper joke.

"By the time I had discovered this second failure it was twelve o'clock, and I was tired, so I made up my mind to go to the picnic empty-handed, contributing only the story of my woes.

"I did fourth very boldly, obligingly laughed over my misfortunes, but I afterwards heard one neighbor confide to another the fact that 'Jane Towers was always master high, but it she didn't mean to bring anything to the picnic, she needn't have made up such a long story to get out of it.'"

Different Infinitive.

Minister—So you go to school, do you, Bobby?

Bobby—Yes, sir.

Minister—Let me hear you spell bread.

Bobby—B-r-e-d.

Minister—Webster spells it with an a, Bobby.

Bobby—Yes, sir; but you didn't ask me how Webster spells it; you asked me how I spell it.—*New York Sun.*

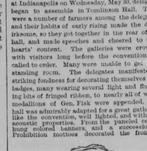
FISK AND BROOKS.

The Prohibitionists Nominate Their Candidates for President and Vice President.

Woman Suffrage Wins an Overwhelming Victory in the Convention.

Text of the Platform—Convention Proceedings—Enthusiasm and Sentiment.

Nearly two hours before the time set for the opening of the National Prohibition Convention at Indianapolis on Wednesday, May 30, delegates began to assemble in Tomlinson Hall. There were a number of farmers among the delegates, and their habits of early rising made the delegates, so they got together in the rear of the hall, and made speeches and cheered to their hearts' content. The galleries were crowded with visitors long before the convention was called to order. Many were unable to get even standing room. The decorators busied themselves with striking fondness for decorating themselves with badges, many wearing several light and flaring ones of bright colors, while nearly all of which medallions of Gen. Fisk were appended. The hall was admirably adapted for a great gathering like the convention, well lighted, and with the opposite platform and the speaker's stand hung gaily with bunting, and a number of large Prohibition mottoes decorated the front of



GEN. CLINTON B. FISK.

the gallery. Among the sentiments the following: "No Rum; No Slavery; Distinction in Politics; No Sex in Citizenship," "The Prohibition Party is the True Anti-Slavery Party." At a little before 10 o'clock the Marshals of the convention, who had been busy marshaling the delegates into place, were seen with the canes of St. John and Daniel embellished upon it. It was hearty applause, but the great outburst came when the New Jersey Young Men's Prohibitory Club came in, marching by a large banner in yellow, on which was inscribed, "Our Mothers, Wives and Sisters, and how dare we do evil that they may do good." The cheering was tremendous when the well-known face of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Boston, Mass., appeared. She was the real lion of the occasion, and the cheering seemed to a set beside the Chairman, and how dare follow a speech of such notable enthusiasm. Chairman Dickie called the convention to order at 10:30 o'clock, and Mr. Stewart, the nominee of the party in 1876, offered the prayer. Secretary Cook read the call for and when the venerable figure of General Neal Dow, of Maine, came up on the stage he received a cheer greater than one could think that the enthusiasm had reached its height, but it was not long before it was plain that the cheers for St. John where a tremendous burst of applause followed, which lasted for a minute or two, but it had its effect.

The audience then sang "Praise God from whom All Blessings Flow," Rev. Mark Hopkins Dickie announced that the Rev. R. L. Dashiell, of Indiana, had been appointed Temporary Chairman, and the choice was unanimously ratified by the convention. An address of welcome was then delivered by Governor Porter, an Indianapolis attorney. Many of his references to the Prohibition party, and to the Rev. John Pierce, "if you do not like yet, you will yet," were heartily welcomed by Indians.

"Aunt Ann once gave me a hideous green dress. I think she had a suspicion that I didn't like it, but she never would believe that I really intended to wear it. The first time I wed to her house after receiving it, she asked:

"'Elinor why didn't you wear your green dress?'

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"Oh, yes, no doubt," put in a listener. "I've been through exactly the same sort of thing. I once went to a picnic, after all the events of the day had combined to prevent my preparation of lunch. I tried to make cream-cakes, and put in soda instead of salt; I made a sheet of cake, and it fell flat as an old newspaper joke.

"By the time I had discovered this second failure it was twelve o'clock, and I was tired, so I made up my mind to go to the picnic empty-handed, contributing only the story of my woes.

"I did fourth very boldly, obligingly laughed over my misfortunes, but I afterwards heard one neighbor confide to another the fact that 'Jane Towers was always master high, but if she didn't mean to bring anything to the picnic, she needn't have made up such a long story to get out of it.'"

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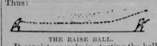
perfectly red and puff up, showing inflammation upon it.

A ball which was formerly used considerably, and which is yet used occasionally, is the raise-ball, as it is called. Thus:



THE RAISE BALL.

It consists merely in starting the ball from close to the ground and forcing it to rise gradually until after it passes the plate. It is easily produced, but is very hard to command, and hence is not particularly effective. It was formerly used with wonderful effect by Tom Bond, of the old Hartfords team. Its chief exponent now is McCormick, of the Pittsburgh club, who continues to use it with effect. He has wonderful command of it, and has speed combined, which renders it unusually effective.

Many people who watched one of last season's pitchers marveled at his effectiveness, and wondered how he succeeded in fooling the batters with what seemed to them a straight ball. The close observer would notice that the batters almost invariably struck under the ball. This was owing to the fact that he was master of what is called the jump ball, which, owing to the fact that few men have mastered it, remains

THE IN-SHOOT.

as probably the most effective ball pitched. It comes up to the plate, apparently, perfectly straight, and then takes a quick jump. This is one of the phenomena which scientists have yet to explain satisfactorily. It is produced by holding a ball well in the palm of the hand, with the tips of the fingers closely pressed to it, the first and second fingers having almost

THE JUMP BALL.

entire control of the ball, however. The hand is held with the palm toward the ground, and the ball is brought from as high as the shoulder, with a sweep down. When released it is allowed to glide out over the tips of the fingers. It seems to ride the air for a short distance, and then takes the peculiar jump noted.

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BLAINE SAYS NO.

In a Letter to Whitelaw Reid the Maine Man Positively Withdraws.

Ohio Prohibitionists Nominate a State Ticket—Other Political News.

[New York dispatch.]

The *Tribune*, of this city, publishes the following letter from James G. Blaine:

PARIS, May 17.

Whitelaw Reid, Esq., Editor New York *Tribune*:

MY DEAR SIR—Your cable dispatch of Tuesday, received the 9th, has been followed by another to the same effect, which I did not, before leaven that my name may not be presented to the national convention by a delegate from Maine, instructed to support the Republican party. A single phrase of my letter of Jan 31, from Florence (which was dispatched from Paris) has been taken literally and literally, and the organization of the Prohibition party is imperatively demanded in State and Nation.

"2. That any form of license tax or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to the principles of any party which supports regulation by license; or tax enters into an alliance with such traffic and becomes the actual foe of the state's welfare, and that we arraign the Republican party for its recent action in the most abject attitude in favor of the licensed liquor traffic whereby they oppose the demand of the people for prohibition and through open complicity with the liquor cause defeat the enforcement of law.

"3. That we recognize in the use of intoxicating liquors a common enemy of the State and Government, to defeating support from our greatest antagonist.

"4. Texas an adequate public revenue being necessary, it is our purpose to which we pledge our lives, but equal duties should be so adjusted that no class of citizens, whether the Roman Catholic or the Protestant, shall be unjustly burdened to prevent from food, clothing, and other comforts and necessaries of life, and imposed upon such articles of import as will give protection both to the manufacturer and to the laboring man, thereby giving the competition of the world.

"5. That civil-service appointments for all civil offices, either elected in their duties, should be based upon moral, intellectual, and physical qualifications, and not upon party ties or party necessities.

"6. That the right of suffrage rests on no more circumstances of race, color, sex, or nationality, and that where, from any cause, it has been held from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored to the people through the legislature of the several states or the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and we pledge our lives, the establishment of uniform laws governing marriage and divorce.

"7. For prohibiting all combinations of capital and labor to the injury of the people, and we pledge our lives to the enforcement of such laws.

"8. For the preservation and defense of the rights of the laboring man, without any regard to any one religiously observe the same on Sunday, and we pledge our lives to the enforcement of such laws.

"9. For the abolition of the Chinese, and a common method of settling national differences, and we pledge our lives to the enforcement of legislation be applied to the settlement of disputes between large bodies of employes and employers, and that the laws of the states would remove the burdens, moral, physical, pecuniary, occasioned by the liquor traffic, and that it of its earnings, and would grove to be the wise and beneficent agent of the laboring man, and we invite labor and capital to unite with us for the accomplishment of this end.

"10. Recognizing the prospects of which promise greater every day, can be imperfect only by the ballot in the hands of the women, we pledge our lives to the enforcement of such laws.

"11. That the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be made public crimes and prohibited and punished as such.

"12. That the Prohibition party is obedient to the commands of our Lord and Saviour, and that no potent shall have the power to make a law in direct violation of the Ten Commandments, and that no potent shall have the power to make a law in direct violation of the Ten Commandments, and that no potent shall have the power to make a law in direct violation of the Ten Commandments

FARM AND GARDEN.

EVERY DAY MOTTOES THAT NOW CALL FOR ATTENTION.

A Plan by Which Pastures May Be Constantly Cropped by Sheep Without Danger of Injury to the Grass Described and Illustrated.

The accompanying illustration shows how an Englishman feeds his sheep on pasture by the use of hurdles, and furnishes suggestions some of our readers may be glad to act upon. Southern Cultivator gives the following description of these hurdles.

The hurdles are twelve feet long, and are made with a stout pole bored with two series of holes twelve inches apart; stakes six feet long are put into these holes so they project from them three feet on each side of the pole. One series of holes is bored in a direction at right angles to that of the other, and when the stakes are all properly placed they form a hurdle, the end of which looks like the letter X

ENGLISH METHOD OF HURDLING SHEEP.

The above engraving shows how these hurdles are used in the method of using them. A row of these hurdles is placed across the field. The field in which they are used consists of six acres. A strip of ten feet wide is thus set off, upon which the sheep feed. They eat up all the grass upon this strip and that which they can reach by putting their heads through the hurdles. The hurdles are then turned over, exposing another strip rather more than four feet wide at each turn. When this is fed off, the hurdles are again turned over. The sharp points presented by the hurdles prevent any trespassing on the other side of them, and by using two rows of hurdles the sheep are kept in the narrow strip between them. Their droppings are very evenly spread over the field, and it is richly fertilized by them. At night the sheep are taken off. The growth of the grass continues under this treatment, and when the field has been fed over, the sheep are brought back again to the starting point and commence once more eating their way along.

How to Pack and Ship Small Fruits.

For shipping straw berries long distances or for eastern markets the gift crate is advised, a thirty-two quart ventilated crate (quart baskets) such as Florida growers use.

Blackberries are not good shippers, so better avoid sending to distant markets. The strawberry case is the most suitable package. Gather this fruit as soon as fairly colored—while yet firm.

There is a good demand for the black as well as the red raspberries from the canning and preserving establishments, but for immediate consumption the red varieties take the precedence and are most largely shipped to market. Pint boxes, in most, but three gallon cases, are a proper package for this fruit, which will not stand long shipment.

It is advised that gooseberries be shipped only in drawers or strawberry cases—twenty-four quarts—as, while good shippers, they are liable to heat in barrels. Ship them full grown, before the fruit turns brown. For currants use the same packages as are advised for gooseberries. Raspberries are not good.

Whenever practicable ship the fruit at night. Saturday is a bad day on which to make shipments. Friday is considered the best day of the week. Avoid if possible getting goods into market Sunday morning. Sunday night shipments usually strike a good market.

Treatment of Young Trees.

Professor Goessman, of Amherst, Mass., calls attention to the importance of the after care of trees newly transplanted. He says:

It often happens that trees received in good condition and very carefully planted, fail to grow, from want of after care. This, for the first season, consists in seeing that a sufficient supply of moisture is present about the roots.

In the time of drought watering may be avoided by covering the ground for several feet about the tree with mulch, five or six inches deep, or by stirring the surface soil once or twice each week. Trees planted in turf are especially liable from the moisture being taken up by the surrounding grass roots. This can only be prevented by covering the ground with a mulch of any waste material, like corn stover, old hay, tan or shavings, sawdust, or fine brush, other pomace, meadow mud or peat.

The same result may be obtained by packing the loose stones often found about the tree. Mulching material of any kind should not be in contact with the trunk of the trees from Nov. 1 to May 1, unless they are protected by banking up by a tin or tar paper band about them to protect from injury by mice.

Where it Pays to Apply Ashes.

Those of very old wood do not contain so much potash as that of younger growth. Ashes generally pay well on all ordinary crops, but are specially adapted to the wants of fruit trees, grapevines and all kinds of vines, clover and peas. Perhaps the very best use that can be made of them is to apply them to sweet and Irish potatoes, also specially good for peanuts. But they are also good for both cotton and corn, especially in old and sandy soils, and may be applied in the drill as any other fertilizer, or dropped in the side of the cotton or corn at first plowing. We can suggest no reason for your apparent failure to derive any benefit from the application to corn. Do not mix them with acid phosphate, as the potash and lime in the ashes would cause the phosphate acid to revert as soon as moistened.—Southern Cultivator.

POULTRY IN RESTRICTED RUNS.

The Ground Necessary to Keep Fowl Healthy—Fencing.

When fowls must be kept within certain limits the question arises "How much ground is required to keep the grass fresh?" for grass is beautiful only when fresh and clean. Half an acre to every fifty full grown fowls is the rule, and this is hardly enough for the heavier breeds

POULTRY FENCE.

A very good plan when the runs are restricted is to have gravel runs to the houses of moderate capacity for each fifty birds, and a large field in grass, where they can go in turns during the day.

When fencing is necessary the best material is wire netting, which, if galvanized, lasts a long time. That with two inch mesh is fine enough. An admirable fence is shown in the cut. The bottom half is of galvanized iron and the upper half of wire, thus forming a complete division between runs and, being at the same time a shelter against rain, wind and sun. Movable fences are a good invention, as these prevent a frequent shifting of runs.

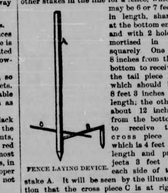
Bones for Fertilizing.

Bones may be reduced by dissolving with sulphuric acid or boiling them in lye, also, in a slower way, by mixing them up when broken in a heating compost of horse manure, earth, ashes, etc., and to be kept moist with drainage from the stable. Bones in burning lose the nitrogen they contain, but as they are chiefly valued for their phosphoric acid, which is mostly retained in the ash, this is the easiest way of making a small amount of them available. When burned in a wood fire they will add largely to the value of the ashes as manure. Ten per cent of potash is contained in the ashes of hard woods.

Aid to Fence Building.

The fence laying device shown in the illustration is from Ohio Farmer, and is described as follows:

A is an upright piece to set in line with other stakes in the line for a fence, which may be 6 or 7 feet in length, sharp at the bottom end and with 2 holes mortised in it squarely. One is 8 inches from the bottom to receive the tail piece B, which should be 8 feet 8 inches in length; the other about 12 inches from the bottom to receive the cross piece C, which is 4 feet in length and projects 2 feet on each side of the stake A. It will be seen by the illustration that the cross piece C is at right angles with the tail piece B. These pieces are made of material 4 inch thick by 2 inches wide. The tail piece B should have a block or stake fastened on the end of it 5 or 6 inches in length, sharpened on the end so as to stick into the ground. Now place the sharpened stake in the ground at the starting point, with the upright piece A in line with the stakes along the line of fence, the cross piece C will show you where to lay your corner stone or block. Then go on and put the stake on the tail piece B into the same hole from which the upright piece A came out, and so on. With 11 feet rails this will give a fence with 16½ feet panels and straight as a line. This will be found a valuable and expeditious aid in laying a fence.



FENCE LAYING DEVICE.

Things Worth Knowing.

Celery is often grown as a second crop among the onions, five rows of the onions being sown twelve or fourteen inches apart, and the sixth row being left vacant for the later sowing of celery seed or the setting of celery plants.

Lice on young chickens can be prevented by making sure that hens are not lousy when set. Good Persian insect powder, well sprinkled through the feathers, is a quick and convenient cure.

The great points to be observed in grafting are the making of smooth, clean cuts; the placing in perfect contact the inner barks of scion and stock; then the whole cut surface and every portion of the scion to be perfectly covered with the grafting wax and the exclusion of air and water.

Dealers and manufacturers call the longest wools combing wool, the next Delaine or medium, and the shorter staples are clothing wools, and they are graded as superfine, fine, medium and coarse.

Manure should never be placed in contact with the roots when setting out a tree, but used for a mulch or top dressing.

Discussing the Food Question.

The relative value of various vegetables as an article of food was once under discussion among a party of East End villagers, when one of the number imparted this valuable piece of information "I don't think much of turnips. There isn't much sustenance in 'em, as they're more'n seven-fifths water." Another one of the number freely, if not intelligently expressed his opinion regarding the adulteration of food. He said "It's awful to think of the fearful extent to which our food products are being adulterated. Nothing seems to be free from the wicked practice. Here are all the stores selling what they call genuine New Orleans molasses, and yet I have been told by a custom house official of my acquaintance that there hasn't any of the stuff come through the custom house in years. It's a pitiful thing the way we are continually cheated in this way."—New York Sun.

A Happy Family.

Circle is the greatest blessing of our circles. Dyspepsia, of the most important matters to be attended to, is that the Liver and Kidneys are in a healthy condition. More trouble arises from derangement of these organs than any other cause, often resulting in Diabetes, Bright's Disease, and other difficulties that are generally counted incurable. *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* will prevent and cure all these difficulties with great certainty. Large bottles $1. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she wildeoed its' severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of "'s King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept quietly, and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at Crouter's Drug store. 2

Cholera.

And the milder forms of bowel difficulty, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c., all come from a disordered digestion attended with pain in the Stomach, Cramps, Colic, &c. The best remedy for all these attacks by taking *Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure*, which is a most wonderful remedy. Never known to fail to give immediate relief. As an outward application it is unsurpassed for Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Strains, Lame Back and Side it can't be beaten. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

The Vercics Unanimous.

W. h. Salt, druggist, Hopkinsville, Ind., testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters, as they never fail to satisfy those who use them, and in the case of Rheumatism of 20 years standing, Electric Bitters have wrought a complete cure. Mrs. Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony for the world to know that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Stomach. Only 50 cents a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Toothache.

Did you ever have a cracking, jumping, snapping, roaring, bothersome, toothache, that kept the whole family in an uproar until 3 o'clock in the morning? Many have it, but all have not heard of the wonderful cures made by *Hamilton's Toothache Drops* which are warranted to cure in one minute. Safe yet effective. Price only 25 cts. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Got to Stand It!

Mr. A. bought his wife one bottle of *Parmelee's Blood Purifier*, and now she thinks he has got himself into business for she derived so much benefit from it that she must have another bottle or two and be permanently cured. There is no Purifier known so efficient as the working as this. Only $1.00 per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Backien's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Charles Hoag and Ann Hoag, his wife, to Fred W. Mayne, dated the 16th day of March, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix County, Michigan, on August 26th, 1884, in Liber 4 of mortgages, on page 96, and assigned by said Fred W. Mayne to Jas. Van Wali, by deed dated on page 98, of said Liber 4 of mortgages, on the 26th day of August, 1884, said Van Wali assigned said mortgage to the Charlevoix Savings Bank (a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the state of Michigan) of Charlevoix, Michigan. Said assignment was recorded in said office in said Register of Deeds' office in said county, in Liber 4 of mortgages on page 97, and re-recorded in said office in Liber 2 of mortgages on page 36, on March 16, 1886, on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due and unpaid the entire principal of said mortgage, viz: Four hundred Dollars, principal, and interest on one hundred Dollars since 7th. The said mortgage is now owned by the aforesaid Charlevoix Savings Bank, and no proceedings having been instituted either in law or equity to collect the same, and the undersigned, the owner of said mortgage, by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, including an attorney fee of twenty dollars, stipulated for in said mortgage (an attorney and counselor at law being entitled to foreclose the same, as provided by statute, on Tuesday, the 19th day and at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Circuit Court room, in the village of Boyne City, in said county, the place where the last circuit court was held, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Lewis Block (said being the building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is held), in the village of Boyne City, in said County, State of Michigan, in which said county the premises covered by said mortgage are situated, to satisfy said mortgage, as described as follows: Lots five (5) and ten (10) of block two (2) of Mason's addition to the village of Charlevoix, and lot one (1) of section six (6) thirty-three (33) north, of range six (6) west, in Charlevoix County, Michigan.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., July 19, 1886.

THE CHARLEVOIX NATIONAL BANK,
Assignee of Mortgage.

FRED W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

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Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

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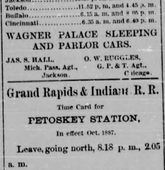
Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix, and Summer Resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of hand and foot-power machinery, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on South Terrace, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.



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J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.
OTTAWAS TIME
Season of 1886
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CAPT. J. M. TOMPSON

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive Charlevoix 11.30.

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Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

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Going South every morning, except Sunday—Leave Petoskey 7.00, Harbor Springs 7.30, Cross Village 8.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.

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Hannah, Lay & Co's Steamer Line.
Season of 1886.

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Going North—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—Leave Traverse City at 7.00 a. m., Charlevoix 1.00 p. m., Petoskey 2.30 p. m., Harbor Springs 3.30 p. m., arrive Mackinaw City 7.30 p. m.

Going South—Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Leave Mackinaw City at 10.00 a. m., leaving Harbor Springs 12.30 p. m., Petoskey 2.15 p. m., Charlevoix 3.45 p. m., arrive at Traverse City 8.45 p. m.

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For freight or passage apply on board or at office on dock.

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A. O. U. W.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 10, meets every 2d Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 2311, meets every Friday evening, at Jedediah Elliott's.

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 262, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

I. O. F.—Mount Hermon Encampment, No. 98, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jedediah Elliott's.

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Call and see my new assortment of

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A large assortment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Removed articles not called for in six months will be sold to pay for the work.

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THE OLD FIGHT AGAIN.

AND ALL THE ELEMENTS IN FAVOR OF CLEVELAND'S RE-ELECTION.

Two Weighty Facts—A United Democracy. Enthusiasm for Cleveland—Blaine's Down Game and How It Disgusts the "Favorite Son"—Historical Precedents.

Here are two little facts for "our friends, the enemy," to remain with. No president renominated has ever been defeated unless a commercial revulsion had come in the meantime, and the united Democracy has only been beaten twice since the constitution was adopted. These are only precedents, they may say, and precedents may be overthrown. Well, let us take a few more facts. In the first place, it is now evident that Mr. Cleveland will enter the campaign with the hearty and enthusiastic indorsement of his party, while if Mr. Blaine runs he will enter it only at the end of a mauve sewer which many Republicans have already denounced as a disreputable trick, with a certainty of leaving the supporters of some other gentleman in a very ugly temper.

How could it be otherwise? Mr. Blaine issued his Junes letter, which was understood by every honest reader to be an official notice to the "favorite sons" that they could take the field, and take it they did with a grand rush. Now the Blaine sons propose to put the laugh on them, to announce in the true Big Tim Winkle style, that "we don't count that swear of us, time." And then Mr. Blaine only will drew in a Pickwickian sense to give the other candidates room to slay each other? So Mr. Blaine is to be credited with having told a nice little political fib, and the other fellows are to be laughed at for having believed him. A man can take defeat and smile; but to be defeated and laughed at—ah, that is what will hurt!

"But we won't nominate Mr. Blaine," you say. Won't you, though, with nearly three-fourths of the delegates already chosen from the controlling states known to be for him? True, many southern delegates are for Sherman; but what does a southern delegation amount to in a Republican convention? Flanagan, of Texas, will be there, perhaps, and Mahone, of Virginia, and a few other reformed rebels' like Longstreet, Mosby & Co.; and Flanagan will repeat his humorous query, "What are we here for if not for the offices?" and when the New York delegation points out, as it will be able to do, that New York money can be had for Blaine and Blaine only in the campaign, we all know how the southern delegation will turn. If you really think Blaine will not be nominated, just ponder this question. Can you name a single convention, state or congressional, in which there has been a tussle between Blaine and anti-Blaine, that the Blaine faction has not completely downed the other fellows, wiped the floor with them? Even in Virginia the ones all powerful Mahone could not create a respectable diversion in favor of Blaine's senatorial rival. The convention will nominate Mr. Blaine, and in that act will fix upon him the stigma of dishonesty; they will say, in effect, our man was only playing one of his Mulligan tricks when he wrote that Florence letter, and we knew him too well to believe him.

We have now one nice Thoroughbred BULL CALF, six months old. He is a dandy. Also, several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

A PARTY OF VIOLENCE.

A Stirring, Simple and Truthful Editorial from the Courier-Journal.

The attitude of the Republican party on the threshold of another presidential campaign is conclusive proof of its obsolete character it looks backward, not forward. It does not see the whole of its country, but only half of it. It is or re concerned to make a point upon the internal affairs of Louisiana, and to divert the whole pressure of the nation to this, than to consider what is really done to be done about it. It seeks to inflame, not to allay, the passions and prejudices of the people. It is a war party, not a peace party.

The protest on which it keeps up its hostility to the south—that the negro vote is suppressed—is not sincere because it does not aim to cure the evil of which it complains, but to organize the solid north by every manner of appeal to sectional ignorance and belligerent feeling. That the negroes of the far south are a different species from the negroes of the north and the middle and border states, and wholly unfit to vote and unable to protect their vote, and therefore bound inevitably to be the prey of what ever force is applied to make them vote, or to prevent their voting, is not allowed to enter into the account, or accepted as an argument. Nevertheless these are the simple facts, and until they are recognized we can hope for no sectional reform.

For ten years the repression of the white race tried, and such scenes of corruption and carnage as make the heart sick to recall. We have had ten years of normal conditions; and they have been years of development and progress. We have had no more of the government. No one claims that the millennium has been reached, in the south, as in the north, ignorance is at a discount, whereas, during the reconstruction period which the Republicans seek to restore, it was at a premium. There is in southern elections, as in northern elections, the customary amount of fraud; but there is no longer the violence which prevailed whilst the Republicans were forcing the white people to submit to the black people by arbitrary acts of congress and military power. In a word, we have peace and law where we had bloodshed and tyrannies, and if one negro is no longer the equal of two white men, he is at least protected in his rights of person and property, which is more than the Republicans were able to insure him.

The thorough emancipation of the black man can be wrought only by time, and, even by time, only through conditions of complete repose from race agitations. The foolish theories of fanaticism urged in his behalf, and the wicked schemes of party interest advanced by the Republican leaders for their own benefit, can work nothing but mischief to him, no matter what cries they may do. The whites of the south have no motive to oppress and every motive to befriend him individually. He constitutes our labor system. Nor is he politically dangerous except when organized on race lines against the white race, the majority of the Blaine leaders for delving into the dead past.—St. Paul Globe.

The Blaine Hatred.

Our Washington dispatches indicate that the Blaine hatred has extended to nearly all of the prominent Republican male leaders of the party. This is not surprising. Blaine's delirium is apt to conjure up all sorts of horrible shapes, and the Blaine specter, for obvious reasons, is chief among them. It was he who made the man Blaine, despite his letters of declination, his most formidable competitor. Each accordingly hates him with a cordiality which is unknown and would do his interests no harm out of the way. Naturally, too, the most prominent and conspicuous figure in part of Candidate Sherman. The memory of man goes not back to the time when Sherman was not a candidate, and to see his hopes frustrated and deprived of his world. Or he could continue to run for the office of President, and yet, again the Blaine specter rises to confront him. Hence his rage, in which the others seem to take part—a rage the fruitful of which, should Mr. Blaine definitely decide not to be a candidate, is only too evident. It is a fine spectacle of the disloyalty, the subordination of party fealty to personal ambition, the utter demoralization prevailing in the Republican party, which this Blaineiadem with which the Republican leaders are afflicted presents. But in passing it may be added that it is a fear which the Democratic party does not share. It defeated Mr. Blaine once. It is in even a better position to do it the second time. The presentation of his name would cause it no forebioding whatever. As to the smaller fry—Sherman, Allison, et al.—it would view the success of any of them by securing the nomination with as much indifference as it now does their beseiling efforts to secure an empty honor. —St. Paul Globe.

No Reason for Lying.

The underlying principle of the Republican party is its sentiment of war, the purpose of its being, sectional supremacy, and these eliminated, there can remain no other reason for the existence, and it will disappear as the old Federal party, which was the old Whig party, successively disappeared, before the more liberal aspirations of popular freedom and the larger needs of national progress.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Farm Produce Then and Now.

These western congressmen who advocate a continuance of the war tariff give as some fabricated figures on the improvement in the condition of western farmers since James Buchanan's time, but they carefully omit the fact that the prices of farm products were a great deal higher in New York years than now. Whatever improvement there has been (and the farmers have to look earnestly to see it) has been in cheaper transportation. The lowest price of wheat in New York in 1858 was $1.30, and the highest $2.17, more than twice the present price.

Still In the Ring.

Blaine's candidacy for the nomination is but thinly concealed by the explosion of the Maine Republicans over the results of the recent elections in that state, and it is apparent that Maine believes that her favorite son is still in the ring.—Chicago Herald.

BLAINE'S DILEMMA.

He is between the devil and the deep sea.

Cry of the "Infant" Industries.

Is it not time to attend to matters that concern all races? But here a nightmare has settled down upon Republican leaders. The oppressive tariff, the medicine for the war, has become the daily food of the convalescent nation. The cry is: More of it! More of it! Our farmers are taught that but for protection they must kill their sheep; that they cannot raise wheat, or potatoes, or cabbage without protection, that, indeed, they are the most helpless people in the world. All this is done to recondile the farmer to dear clothing, food and tools. The word protection has a soothing sound. Thousands repeat it, quite unaware that it means a monopoly. It is that there hid beneath it a corroding canker, all the more deadly in that it is unseen.

Like the bat of Indian lakes,
Whose pinions fan the wearied air asleep,
And, sucking thus the dreamer's pain,
Drinks out the life blood from his vein.

The bugbear of free trade alarms no sensible man, for no sensible man will shock business. Revenue reformers stand where Webster and Clay, and latterly Garfield, stood. In the language of the last, they favor that protection that ends in free trade, they favor that policy which, in the words of Lincoln applied to another subject, will place protection "in the course of ultimate extinction." They demonstrate that protection which builds up "trusts."

It is not a shame to see Republican leaders advocating free whisky and dear food and clothing enriching the $120,000,000 whisky and tobacco yield without oppression to any one and positive benefit to every one? In the general darkness The Chicago Tribune is a beacon light. It may yet save the party.—Judge Dickson, of Cincinnati, in Chicago Tribune.

Extortion and Betrayal.

The Herald has not failed to keep some main national facts before the people. The surplus of $175,000,000, the surplus income of the last year, the surplus in a day and the annual levy of nearly $400,000,000, fourth largest in all the universe, and yet these have served as the base line of all The Herald surveys the present government. The war found us with a debt of $50,000,000, or 60 cents per capita; it leaves us with twenty years of taxation at the rate of $6.33 per capita per annum. The average man feels that this per annum ought to be closed as soon as possible, and that the nation should be relieved to the financial blessings it enjoyed before the war. The robbery in the interest of protection demands that the poll tax of $6.33 is none too high, and that means must be invented to be definitely piloring the levy and definitely bleed the nation.

The Democratic party, in its leader, the president, has taken a firm ground on the side of the people, and duty to the people. He has addressed a return to the ways of peace. He has recommended the reduction of this $6.33 more than four times as much money as is needed for the public business is "protected" by these high taxes. Protection was invented to be definitely priming the levy and definitely bleed the nation.

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Protection Is Cutting.

The progress of reform during the past twelve months has been marvelous and demonstrates the value of courage and conviction in politics. The Republicans insisted at the time of the defeat of the Morrison bill that the Democrats would not dare to force the fighting on the tariff issue at the beginning of a presidential election. They have lived to do this very thing. They have formulated the recommendations of the president in the Mills bill, and they are using all the force of party organization to make that bill a law.

Whether it passes congress or fails to pass it becom

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NUGGETS OF NEWS.

Important Happenings in Every Quarter of the Civilized Globe.

The Very Latest Intelligence Flashed Over the Telegraphic Wires.

A DAY IN THE HOUSE.

THE House of Representatives, on the 9th inst., voted appropriations for handsome public buildings at Jackson, Mich., and Ottumwa, Iowa. The tariff discussion was resumed. A spirited discussion arose on fast Mr. Hiscock spoke favoring the placing of tax on the free list of articles of foreign manufacture. Mr. Hiscock said that manufactories are rapidly springing up in the United States that trade which put a stop to all such industries.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

The Physicians Find the Patient's Heart is Not So Badly Diseased as to Preclude All Hope of Recovery.

A thorough examination of Gen. Sheridan was made by the physicians on Sunday. It was found that there was extensive trouble of the mitral valves of the heart, and that owing to a change in their structure they did not fully close the aperture, and thus allowed blood to be forced back into the heart. This trouble was ascertained positively, and the rushing of the blood back into the heart could be distinctly heard. It was thought that the aortic orifice might also be diseased, but the General's breathing was still too heavy to allow this to be definitely determined. It is said, however, that the disease of the heart is not such as to entirely preclude hope of the General's recovery. The liver was found to be of larger size than was feared. Albumen and casteli were found in the kidneys, but as they have been acting quite freely it was not thought that they are seriously affected. On the whole it can be said that the consultation was of an encouraging nature. The case is, however, a desperate and critical though not altogether a hopeless one. On Monday the General was resting comfortably, and his chances for recovery were regarded as better than at any previous time.

Base-Ball.

The following table shows the relative standing of the clubs composing the four principal associations in their race for championship honors:

League.	Won.	Lost.	American.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	36	11	Brooklyn	32	15
Detroit	34	12	St. Louis	29	15
New York	32	13	Cincinnati	24	16
Boston	24	21	Athletic	22	21
Philadelphia	17	18	Baltimore	16	18
Pittsburgh	14	24	Louisville	15	25
Indianapolis	12	26	Kansas City	11	26
Washington	9	28	Louisville	11	30

Western.	Won.	Lost.	Interstate.	Won.	Lost.
Dubuque	19	12	Burlington	17	10
Omaha	17	13	Davenport	16	11
Kansas City	15	13	Dubuque	16	11
Milwaukee	15	14	Rock Island	14	11
St. Paul	14	14	Bloomington	9	11
St. Louis	13	14	Peoria	9	14
Chicago	10	19	Rockford	6	19
Minneapolis	7	22	Keokuk	4	20

COL. KING-HARMON DEAD.

He Passes Away at His Estate in Ireland.

Col. E. King-Harmon, member of Parliament for East Ennis of Thanet and Parliamentary Secretary for Ireland, died, aged forty-seven years. The death of Col. King-Harmon was very unexpected. He had been suffering from diabetes for several months, and a short time ago took a trip to the Cape of Good Hope, in the belief that he would derive benefit from the voyage. He was much better while on shipboard, but sustained a relapse within a few days after his return to London and became prostrated. His physicians ordered his immediate removal to his estate at Rockingham, County Roscommon, Ireland.

DRAGGED OUT TO DIE.

James Foster, a Negro, Taken from a Kentucky Jail by a Mob.

At Henderson, Ky., twelve miles below Evansville, Ind., James Foster, accused, was taken from jail by a mob and hanged. Foster was arrested at the instance of John Howard, charged with outraging the latter's little 8-year-old daughter a few miles from Henderson. Foster, on being arrested, strenuously denied his guilt, but the evidence was convincing. He was taken to the woods and strung up.

Knights of Labor.

The National Convention of the Knights of Labor iron-workers which was in session at Pittsburg last week, adopted resolutions indorsing General Master Workman Powderly for re-election, and pledging Robert D. Layton the support of the furnacemen for Secretary. This latter action may bring about a serious internal conflict in the General Assembly.

Lives Lost in a Death-Trap.

A tenement house was burned at Lowell, Mass., Sunday night, and it was found after the fire that three of the inmates had perished in the flames. The dead are: Eugenia Vallerand, aged 18; Peter Vallerand, aged 8; Delia Vallerand, aged 5. Mother of the family and another occupant named Roisivert were fatally hurt. The house was a death-trap.

Decrease in Wheat Acreage.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the approximate reduction of wheat acreage as compared with last year is about 1-750,000. The percentage of reduction for the winter-wheat region is placed at 12. The acreage of barley is nearly the same as last year. Rye is practically the same as last year. The area of cotton appears increased in every State except Florida.

Death at an Old Lady.

Mrs. Mary Mossmer died at Findlay, Ohio, aged 101 years 5 months and 5 days. She was born in Virginia Jan. 1, 1786, and went to Ohio in 1833, first settling near Marietta, and in 1840 removing near Findlay. At her death she was the oldest woman in Northwestern Ohio, if not the oldest in the State. She was the mother of ten children, three of whom survive her.

Miss Rives to Be Married.

The sensation of the hour in fashionable circles in Richmond, Va., is the reported marriage next fall of Miss Amelia Rives, Virginia's gifted authoress, to Mr. John Armstrong Chanler. The train stopped since his boss talked about for the past few days, the announcement having taken everybody by surprise.

OHIO TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED.

A "Big Four" Baggagemaster Shot Three Times and Fatally Injured.

A daring attempt was made to rob the "Big Four" train, which left Indianapolis nearly the other evening. The train stopped at Delphi, a small station about eight miles from Cincinnati, and when about a mile further on its way, and moving quite slowly, five men jumped on board. Three of them boarded the baggage car and two entered the cab of the locomotive. The baggagemaster, Joseph Ketcham, tried to eject them. The three men jumped upon him, but he fought to save the valuables in the car. Suddenly there were five shots, and Ketcham fell to the floor of the car. In the cab of the engine the two other robbers were meantime battling with the engineer, James Boyd, and his fireman, who were trying to compel them to jump off. There was a pitched battle, in which the robbers were beaten off the engine. Conductor William Lofer was also attacked by the ruffians. The train crew were preparing to ride the car. There was another fight, in which the robbers were put off the train without securing any booty. Ketcham will die. Meanwhile parties are scouring the country, and the capture of the desperados is not improbable.

LIQUOR WINS A BIG VICTORY.

The Supreme Court of Michigan Kills Part of the Law as Void.

The liquor law adopted by the last Michigan Legislature has received another blow from the State Supreme Court, says a Lansing dispatch.

The decision this time invalidates the provision which declares that brewers and saloonkeepers shall not become responsible for damages, and is the result of a test case brought by Frederick Schwaner, a brewer, against Peter Dey, of Ionia County. Schwaner's brewery was burned by lawless men, a claim was made against the township under the provisions of the law, and Schwaner, in the sale of liquor (was becoming sureties on the bond of the saloon-keeper, Dey, and he became involved in difficulties with the provision of the State Constitution which provides that "no person shall be deprived of his liberty or property without due process of law," and also in conflict with the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws. The court concurs with both of these objections, and holds that the section of the liquor provisions of the act in question, by establishing of sureties and facilities for collecting judgment from them, and are reasonable restrictions upon the right to carry on the business. The provision prohibiting a person from engaging in business in which he is engaged from enforcing a claim against the township, which are equal to all other persons would be a violation of the constitutional principle. The right to make such contracts is included in the right to liberty, and it is also a right of property. The court holds that the law does not give a right to property as either title or possession, thus practically leaves the regulation of the traffic where it was before the new law was made, except that the tax is higher.

T. H. GARRETT DROWNED.

The Baltimore Millionaire Perishes in a Collision at Sea.

T. Harrison Garrett, a brother of Robert Garrett, and manager of the banking firm of Robert Garrett & Sons, of Baltimore, was drowned in the Patapsco River. His yacht, the Gleam, in which he and a party of friends were going to Baltimore from Annapolis, was run down by the steamer Joppa, and sunk, being struck amidships and almost cut in two. All hands on the Gleam were rescued except Mr. Garrett, who was seen by a passenger on the Joppa to fall overboard. Mr. Garrett was manager of the firm of Robert Garrett & Sons, which was founded by Robert Garrett, his grandfather. He leaves a fortune of several millions of dollars.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE DEAD.

The Great Divine Expires After a Short Illness—Sketch of His Life.

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the well-known Unitarian divine, died at his residence in Jamaica Plain, near Boston, aged 78 years. Although he had been in poor health for two years or more his condition was not considered dangerous until within a few weeks. His death resulted from a complication of diseases. James Freeman Clarke was one of the best-known clergymen and reformers in the United States. He was a native of New Hampshire. In 1850 he started the church of his view—the Church of the Disciples—to which he ministered up to his death.

BURNED IN THEIR BEDS.

Eleven Persons Lose Their Lives in a Burning Hotel.

Rockdale, Texas, has been stricken with a death-dealing fire. It originated in a brick building occupied by the Mandine Hotel. Of the thirteen persons in the hotel eleven perished. Those known to have been lost are Mrs. W. A. Brooks, wife of the proprietor of the hotel; her four sons, aged 4, 6, 9, and 15 years; J. T. Briscoes, wife, and two children; Isaac Crown and a traveling salesman, supposed to be named Pemberton Pierce, representing George Zigler, of Philadelphia. D. M. Oldham, representing F. Connor & Co., of Galveston, escaped uninjured, and W. A. Brooks, proprietor of the hotel, was pulled out of the room occupied by his family.

FEARFUL WINDSTORM IN CANADA.

Houses Blown Down While the Inmates Narrowly Escape with Their Lives.

The several wind and tornado storm known for many years passed over Montreal, Que., and district, doing much damage, particularly in the country districts, where much valuable timber was destroyed and many houses were blown down. At Coteau-du-lac the house of O. Perrault was demolished and Perrault's wife and five young children were instantly killed. Several other disasters are reported from various points, and it is feared the loss of life will be heavy. Two wooden houses in St. Jean Baptiste, north of the village were blown down, but the occupants escaped. It is feared the storm did much damage to vessels on the river and lower lakes.

DEATH OF GEN. STOUGHTON.

A Prominent Warrior, Statesman, and Politician Passes Away.

Major General W. L. Stoughton, warrior, statesman, and politician, died at his residence in Sturgis, Mich., recently. He went to the war as Lieutenant Colonel of the Eleventh Michigan, having resigned his office of United States District Attorney to help save the Union. He was promoted to Colonel and Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious services, and afterward brevetted Major General. He lost a leg at Stone River. After the war he was Attorney General of Michigan two terms and member of the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. He was buried with military honors.

A LAKE VESSEL MISSING.

The Schooner Blanche with Her Crew Believed to Have Been Sunk.

A Toronto telegram says the schooner Blanche, of Lakeport, has without doubt sunk with all hands. She left Oswego May 26, with a cargo of coal for Brighton, Ontario, and has not been heard of since. Another schooner which left Oswego on the same day struck by a heavy squall, accompanied by a thick fog, which lasted three hours, and it is supposed that the Blanche went down in this squall. She belonged to A. Campbell, of Lakeport, and her crew consisted of Captain John Henderson, Mate William Leeds, two sailors, and Anne Smith, cook, all belonging to Lakeport.

AN ACTRESS' GOOD LUCK.

Marion Hartranft, a Variety Star, Left a Fortune by a Chicago Lady.

Miss Marion Hartranft, a member of the Lily Clay Gaiety Company, playing at the London Theatre, in New York, has resigned her position, and proposes to retire from the variety stage. A telegram received some valued news which prompted her to take this step. She has fallen heir to an estate valued at $50,000. The circumstances of the information is that an eccentric old lady, living on Peoria street in Chicago, had died and bequeathed her entire estate to the actress. Miss Hartranft is the descendant of an old Pennsylvania family. She is 22 years old, and went on the stage through necessity. She is a niece of ex-Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania.

KILLED BY A BURSTING ENGINE.

A Sad Fatal Explosion, Resulting in Three Deaths and Serious Injury to Four.

Three men were killed and twelve injured by the explosion of a portable engine on the outskirts of the wholesale district at St. Louis, Mo. The killed are: J. H. Duffey, foreman, Kohn's company; Thomas Kennedy, of Kohn's company, and a traveling salesman, supposed to be named Pemberton. Fatally scalded: Pat Walker, intoxicated, and W. A. Brooks, proprietor of the hotel, was pulled out of the room occupied by his family.

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A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

At Wheeler, a Discharged St. Louis Waiter, Hits a Man with a Bottle and Cuts Two Inflicting Fatal Injuries.

The Hotel Rozier, at St. Louis, was the scene of a treacherous assault which is likely to result in murder. The parties to the affair were the head waiter, Thomas Gordyce, a white **man**, and his assailant Al Wheeler, one of the colored waiters, who, the police say, was compelled to leave the place, where he attempted to kill a waiter in his employ. Gordyce was stabbed in the head with a bottle filled with water. Wheeler escaped.

DILL GE-HAY.

The First Indian Prisoner Ever Admitted to the Ohio Penitentiary.

The first Indian prisoner ever received at Ohio Penitentiary arrived at Columbus from Arizona and was registered as Dill Ge-Hay. The prisoner is sentenced for ten years for having killed another Indian on the reservation. Dill Ge-Hay was accompanied by two other United States prisoners, both mail robbers. "Dook" Smart is on a life sentence for robbing the mail and placing the agent's life in peril; and George Mills, the other robber, gets five years of Buckeye discipline.

TEN YEARS FOR PETE MCARTNEY.

The Aged Counterfeiter Can Soon Compare Louisiana and Illinois Penitentiaries.

Pete McArtney, the noted counterfeiter, has been sentenced at New Orleans. McCartney was convicted of passing counterfeit bills and raising $1 bills to $10 and $50. When he was arraigned he said a few words in behalf of himself and claimed that the evidence in the case was not sufficient to convict him. Considering the age of the prisoner, the sentence is the most severe in the law, which is fifteen years. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000 and suffer imprisonment at hard labor in the Illinois State Penitentiary for the term of ten years.

SHOUT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

The Treasurer of Merrick County, Neb., Found to Be an Embezzler.

Colonel W. H. Townsend, Treasurer of Merrick County, Neb., has been found to be an embezzler, his shortage amounting to about $35,000. A committee of experts appointed by the County Commissioners to examine his books have finished their investigation and reported.

ASSIGNED TO THE GALLOWS.

July 13 Fixed for the Hanging of Brooks, Alias Maxwell, Who Butchered Preller.

In the Supreme Court in session at Jefferson City, Mo., Chief Justice Norton fixed the day for the execution of Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, the murderer of C. Arthur Preller, at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, on the 13th of July. At this time last year the execution was fixed for the 3d of last August, but the case was carried to the United States Supreme Court. There is no further appeal for the case, and executive clemency is all that can be hoped for by Brooks' friends.

A COLORADO DEATH.

"Commodore" Stephen Decatur, Brother of Gov. Hunt of Chicago, Dies in Colorado.

"Commodore" Stephen Decatur, one of the mysteries of the West, died at Rosita, Col., a small mining camp in the Sangre de Cristo mountains and in a wooden shack. Decatur's real name was Stephen Decatur Hunt, and he was born in Seneca County, New York. His older brother is ex-Lieut.-Gov. Bross, of Illinois, President of the Chicago Tribune Company.

SHOT BY MOONSHINERS.

Witnesses Against Illicit Distillers Attacked by a Party of Ambushed Men.

Officers report a desperate state of affairs in Clay County, Ala. A few days ago an attempt was made to murder Alex Hughes, who had been a witness in several cases against moonshiners. He lived in Clay County, and was first on the ground by an unknown party ambush. He was struck by seven buckshot in his arm and body. The revenue officers report that the moonshiners are killing or intimidating witnesses, so that they can have a big run in the illicit distillery business.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Eighteen Persons Killed and Forty-one Injured by a Train in Mexico Crashing Through a Bridge.

A railway accident occurred just outside of Tampico, Mexico, in which many lives were lost. A construction train was passing near a bridge by a cow and a donkey which were on the track. The train crashed through the bridge, and went down an embankment. The dead and injured were taken to the City of Mexico. So far as known, 18 were killed and 41 injured.

BOODLER M'GARIGLE.

He Is Having a Fine Time—Has Been in Chicago.

McGarigle, the ex-Chicagoan, is at Banff Hot Springs, near Demaid, B. C., spending his ill-gotten gains in a very reckless way. He says he was in Chicago since his escape, but that he only remained one night, and drove out the next morning in a covered carriage. He has been living a pretty fast life in the mountains, and says he will stay there all summer. He is going to China by way of Victoria, B. C.

THIRD 250TH ANNIVERSARY.

Interesting Celebration of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston has celebrated the 250th anniversary of its organization. There was a parade, a review by the Governor, divine services, a banquet, and a dream-night section. Among the guests were a deputation from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of London, and General Middleton of Canada.

THEY STRUCK AN AVERAGE.

Governor Porter's Son Robert Killed—His Brother Shoots a Man Seriously.

Dudley Porter, a son of ex-Governor James D. Porter, was shot and killed by Alexander B. White, cashier of the Commercial National Bank. Porter had accosted White and made a motion as if to draw a pistol. Armoody Porter, another son of the ex-Governor, assaulted Bill Edmunds and shot him three times. Edmunds had shot Porter some days ago.

GRASSHOPPERS.

Otter Tail County, Minn., Hatching Them Out in Myriads.

A dispatch from St. Paul says that Prof. Luger, entomologist of the State University, just returned from Otter Tail County, reports myriads of grasshoppers, of the Rocky Mountain variety hatching out. The danger to the Northwest is imminent. Gov. Moreill has sent four carloads of material for the destruction of the pests. Grave apprehensions of the spread of the scourge are felt.

A Missing Hoosier.

Joseph Ridgeway, son of David B. Ridgeway, a prominent citizen of Indiana, has not been seen since he left home to go to Wabash. He was dressed in green and carried his home life pleasant, no explanation can be given for his disappearance. The Young Ridgeway leaves a wife and two children.

Trade Looking Up.

Bradstreet's, in its review of the week, says: "Special telegrams state that general improvement in the trade situation throughout the country has stimulated the retail and jobbing trade, principally grceeries, dry goods, and boots and shoes, to a moderate extent."

Live Stock.

CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	$ 5.75	@ 6.00
Good to Choice Butchers'	5.00	@ 5.50
Fair to Good Butchers'	3.50	@ 4.00
Stockers	2.50	@ 3.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.80	@ 5.00
SHEEP	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.07	@ 1.08
CORN—No. 2	.48	@ .48½
OATS—No. 2	.29½	@ .29¾
RYE—No. 1	.60	@ .61
BARLEY—No. 2	.74	@ .75
BUTTER—Fine Creamery	.17	@ .18
Fine Dairy	.16	@ .17
EGGS—Fresh	.12½	@ .13
POTATOES—Per bu	2.25	@ 2.50
PORK—Mess	11.00	@ 11.12½

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	.99½	@ .99¾
CORN—No. 3	.39½	@ .39¾
OATS—No. 2 White	.31	@ .31½
RYE—No. 1	.58	@ .59
BARLEY—No. 2	.74	@ .75
PORK—Mess	10.75	@ 11.00

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Cash	.99	@ .99½
CORN—Cash	.37	@ .37
OATS—Cash	.29	@ .29½
CLOVER SEED—Cash	4.60	@ 4.80

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.99	@ .99½
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .36½
OATS—No. 2	.28½	@ .28¾
PORK—New Mess	12.25	@12.75

DETROIT.

CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP	4.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.99½	@ .99¾
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.38½	@ .38¾
OATS—No. 2 White	.30½	@ .30¾

INDIANAPOLIS.

CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.50
HOGS	4.80	@ 5.25
SHEEP	4.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.99	@ .99½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.38½	@ .38¾

BUFFALO.

CATTLE	4.80	@ 5.25
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	4.81	@ 5.00
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.40	@ .40½

LAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Prime	5.00	@ 5.50
Cod	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP	4.50	@ 5.25
LAMBS	5.00	@ 6.00

THE PLATFORM.

Declarations of the Democratic Party on the Issues of the Coming Campaign.

Text of the Resolutions Adopted by the National Convention at St. Louis.

The Democratic party of the United States, in National convention assembled, declares:

Reaffirmation of the principles of the Democratic platform of 1884 is the greatest duty and highest privilege of the party, and the most fitting means of celebrating the return of a Democratic President and a Democratic majority to the National Legislature after a long period of Republican misrule, and of the enactment of a tariff for revenue only, in accordance with the pledges of the party, we deem it unnecessary to make any other declarations of principles than those contained in the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention in the memorable year of Democratic victory, but we do reiterate the conviction that the proper, honest, and economical administration of the government, in the interest of the people, is the best guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, and we recall the fact that the last Democratic National Convention in a time of profound political tranquillity, and when no party was in power to be affected, or office to be gained, by the adoption of a wise and statesmanlike course, boldly and successfully met the issues growing out of the prosperity of the people.

We do now, in the spirit of conciliation and mutual concession which then prevailed, and which gave to the Union its greatest good, and which, if continued, would have prevented the present necessity for this declaration, and would have saved the country from the dangers and evils which have resulted from the violation of the principles of the Democratic party, and from the refusal of the Republican party to adopt and carry into effect the principles and policy of the Democratic party, hereby submit to the judgment of the people the following as the principles and policy which should be adopted and carried into effect, in the interest of the people, for the relief of the people from the burdens and dangers which have been imposed upon them by the Republican party, and for the restoration of the government established by our fathers, and for the preservation of the Union and the perpetuity of our institutions:

1. We believe that the Democratic party will continue, with all its energy, to oppose the Republican policy of taxation, which, by the imposition of duties upon the necessaries of life, has been made to yield a revenue far in excess of the needs of the government, and has been so adjusted as to fall most heavily upon the poor, and to yield the greatest profit to the wealthiest class of our people. Judged by Democratic principles, the present tariff law is indefensible, on account of the inequalities and injustice of its operation, which, through unnecessary taxation, drains and condensation, from the laborer, the farmer, and the producer, the means of comfort and happiness, and transfers them, in the form of enormous profits, to the hands of a few, who, under the fostering care of the Republican party, have become the beneficiaries of the partial and unjust system of taxation.

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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 21, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in State Convention in the Detroit Opera House, at Detroit,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888,

At 11 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for state officers and for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

According to the rule adopted by the state convention held at Detroit in 1886, every county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes, but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the counties they represent.

The delegates from each congressional district will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock a. m., on the day of the convention

L. M. WESTON, Chairman.
WM. J. McGEE, Assistant Secretary.

Under the above call Charlevoix County is entitled to four delegates.

The campaign slander against the family of President Cleveland has already begun. In a few weeks the republican papers will be full of it.

Mrs. John A. Logan is reported as a conspicuous figure in the Chicago convention, using her influence in aid of the settlement of certain old political scores.

You can buy the Oliver Chilled Plow, made at South Bend, Ind., in Canada for $8, but you have to pay $17 for it in the United States. Oh, Protection is not added to the cost of plows. Oh no!—Cheboygan Democrat.

J. W. Fitzmaurice of Cheboygan denies the truth of Mrs. Obenauer's statement that young girls are detained in dens of infamy in the lumber regions against their will. While many disgraceful things do occur, the girls are there of their own choice.

The republicans are in favor of tariff reform—some other year. They want to reduce taxes—whenever they, and they alone, can secure the credit for it. They want to strengthen the coast defenses of the country—when they return to power. They are the boldest champions of civil service reform—when they are out of power. —Governor Hill's speech.

Boyne.

Boyne, June 18.—The thermometer stood 92 degrees in the shade today for some time.

Miss Dell Hill and brother Ervin will start for Phoenix, Arizona, on Wednesday, June 20.

G. W. Jones who has been sojourning at Newberry and the Soo, returned the other day and reports dull times, and says Boyne suits him to live in vastly better than any place he saw in the north.

Every two or three days J. C. Schaub ships another hundred cords of wood to the Pine Lake Iron Co. at Ironton.

R. L. Corbett, W. J. Lewis, S. B. Thatcher and E. F. Allen have gone to Chicago to attend the convention that meets there this week to nominate a candidate to walk in the triumph of democracy next November.

D. Halliday was up from Manton the other day and while here sold his house and lot on Main street to Geo. Persons for $900. Mr. Persons is one of the heroes who faced the cohorts of Stonewall Jackson on the night that doughty warrior fell. And he has cause to remember it for it was his nineteenth birthday, and he received a bullet through his leg which eventually rendered its amputation necessary; another through his right forearm smashing the bone to atoms, and still another through his left wrist.

Eveline.

Hot weather the past week.

Strawberries and cream will soon be plentiful.

The Pine Lake Iron Co. lost a valuable horse last Saturday by falling from a tramway.

A new coat of paint on the roof of the Congregational church makes quite an improvement in its appearance.

R. Miller has gone to Kalamazoo this week on business.

D. N. Gregory has planted 40 bu. of potatoes this spring.

Potatoes corn and all kinds of crops are looking splendid.

A big fight in Ironton last week caused by to much bad whiskey from East Jordan. Ironton is not a very enterprising place but the people are proud to know that they have no saloons to disturb their neighbors with and it seems as though some of our sister villages might have the same thing to be proud of if they would.

Harsard

June 19th.—Beautiful weather of late.

Grass is looking splendid.

J. S. Smithson gave a very interesting address to a large congregation in the grove Sunday.

Corn is looking well.

Mrs. Oudekerk is visiting her brothers John and Rodney Bogart this week.

CHARLEVOIX HIGH SCHOOL.

Graduating Exercises of the Class of 1888.

On Tuesday evening, June 19th, occurred the exercises of the first graduating class of the Charlevoix high school.

Promptly at 8.00 o'clock all the seats were filled and the exercises commenced by a chorus of nearly fifty voices. Rev. W. H. McCartney then read an appropriate selection of scripture, and offered prayer.

Miss Luna E. Washburn read the class history as follows:

"For the structures that we raise,
Time is with materials filled.
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build."

In the beginning of the school year 1886-7 the first class was composed of but three members—Maggie Enos, Jennie Stover, and Luna Washburn. A consultation was called by the principal, the class meeting in the old recitation room of the village hall building. As the first class was only six months in advance of the second, it was thought best to unite them, thus organizing the graduating class of 1888. After this union the class numbered nine. Our motto, "We Rise by the Trifles Beneath Our Feet," was selected and put up in the school room. Within a few weeks Sadie Miller withdrew because of ill health. Soon after Adella Patten joined the class, keeping the number nine until the fall term of 1887 when she concluded to "wield the rod" and teach young urchins how to climb the "hill of science." The next to sever connection was Florence Smith, who preferred to make "pi" in the Sentinel office. And now, when we have so nearly reached the goal toward which we have been looking all these years past, another classmate falls out of the race. It is Blanche Bartholomew, who was compelled through sickness to leave when her time was but ninty. The class now numbers but six. [Miss Washburn here gave an interesting biographical sketch of each member of the class, stating the date and place of birth, and some of the principal events of their early school days, which we have condensed considerably.]

Maggie Enos was born June 30, 1870, in Ovid, Mich., at which place she spent the first two years of her school life. Her parents removed to Cadillac, where she continued for six years, completing some of the high school studies. Coming to Charlevoix in 1883, she finished her high school course here, and was chosen by the class to pronounce the valedictory address.

Jennie Stover was born in Norwich, Ont., Nov. 25, 1869. Three years later her parents removed to Charlevoix, and her entire school life has been spent here. Has successfully taught two terms of school, and is the happy possessor of a second grade certificate. Being a hard-working and careful student, we selected her as the one best fitted to write on our class motto.

Josie Litzan was born in Traverse City, Dec. 16, 1869. Attended the public schools of that city until four years ago, when she entered the Charlevoix schools. Has taught two terms of school with success. Tonight she will give us her ideas on the subject: "An education: what is it?"

Phila Wood was born at Norwood Feb. 23, 1872. Her entire school life has been spent in Charlevoix. Like the oracles of old, she will unfold to us this evening the mysteries of our future.

Edith Hawkins was born in Hastings, Mich., March 19, 1872. A part of her school life was spent in Grand Rapids, until her parents removed to Charlevoix. For a parting injunction she reminds us of our mission.

Luna Washburn was born Aug. 16, 1869, in Charlevoix. The only member of the class who is a native of the village. Therefore was chosen class biographer.

Of the six graduates, three have laid the foundations of their future greatness here.

At the conclusion of Miss Washburne's essay, Rev. W. G. Clark gave an address on the relation of the schools to society, and answered in a very interesting manner the questions: What Shall the School demand of Society? and What Shall Society demand of the Schools?

W. A. Smith and Miss Florence M. Smith then favored the audience with a pleasing vocal duet.

JennieStover's subject was the class motto: "We Rise by the Trifles Beneath Our Feet."

In the lower level, which men occupy by nature, they are alike. It is in their looking toward something higher that they differ. Suppose a man to be educated only physically, and not mentally and morally. His supreme happiness is in gratifying the desires of the flesh, or those sensual enjoyments alone which lift him above the animal only as they manifest a higher degree of animal life. But let his mental and moral faculties be developed, and he is capable of filling with honor any station in life. This culture is not reached in a single bound. We separate from each other, some rising, and some falling behind, in the pursuit of that which is good, by almost imperceptible degrees. If there is anything great or good in store for you, it will not come down to your level, nor can it be reached by pursuing your own ease and comfort.

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

We must have a worthy aim; then a determination to reach that at which we aim. Following this must be persistent efforts to reach practically what we mentally conceived. To these add firmness and courage, so that when we take a step in any direction, we may be able to maintain it regardless of consequences.

In this age an education is deemed essential to the realization of a truly high aim. But what constitutes the superiority of educated persons? Knowledge is that, indeed, which, next to virtue, raises one man above another. Yet knowledge, however vast its stores may be, is not sufficient to make the man rise. It is but the material with which wisdom builds. The mind has to shape, to square, and to polish it. Nothing is so essential for the production of good as a highly cultivated intellect. Birth, wealth, and official station, may and do secure to their possessors an outside superficial courtesy, but they never can command the reverence of the heart. It is only to the man of large and noble soul, to him who blends an upright heart with a cultivated intellect, that men yield the tribute of deep and genuine respect. On the moral side a strong mental discernment marks him as capable of the highest station. Every person has this principle of excellence which can be developed by a wise course of training and discipline. There must be a culture of the heart as well as the intellectual and moral natures, to insure the balance of all the faculties which wins admiration, respect, and affection. But we must put away all dreams of superiority, unless we are determined to lift ourselves by untiring labor to the level to which we aspire. It is only by persevering efforts and patience to wait for satisfactory results, that it can be reached. It was labor that built the pyramids, and labor is essential to the happiness and success of all. We are liable to look at the difficulties in our way in the aggregate, and be discouraged by them. In like manner we are inclined to see the little opportunities for learning, wealth, or character as single units of little value, and to underestimate them. But fortune favors few with great and good things. If a man were raised suddenly to the realization of some high ambition, there is danger that he could not long enjoy it, because he has had no foundation. "Life is history, not poetry; it consists mainly of little things, rarely illuminated by flashes of great heroism, rarely broken by great dangers, or requiring great exertions." We must be content with the little things, for be few in number, yet the aggregate of them depends on this earth, is from little things combined. A single star in the night seems nothing; but a myriad of scattered stars break up the night and make it beautiful. The sapling grows by nature tall and straight; but let it by some little fault be bruised or twisted, it grows gnarled and contorted, and makes the hollow oak. The dangerous bar at the harbor's mouth is only grains of sand.

In all the activities of human life, men seldom rise by great strokes of fortune. The morning values even the smallest fraction, and counts his gains and grows rich by pennies, or he goes into bankruptcy by little losses that for a day or a year would be unnoticed. The farmer, the mechanic, and the common laborer gain by slow accumulations the experience which makes them independent. The sculptor will work for weeks moulding the face. Even a few grains taken off or left on in the wrong place would ruin the whole expression.

"Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle." In our school studies, letters and words are little things. Yet combinations of these make words, and all our language, with its animated power of expression, is made up of letters rightly placed. These are all improvements on the place, laborious ways of which the savages conveyed their ideas. If at times we fail in our lessons, is it any reason we should be discouraged? Should we rather not try to do better in the future, bearing in mind that every new thought is something toward the many things to be attained? For this world is made up of little things.

Thus our characters are indicated by little things.—the result of little things. Man is said to be a bundle of habits. His character is made up of habits gained by victories over little difficulties and temptations, which seem to offer but small reward for mastering. We are strongr as we have the habit of mastering, or weak with the opposite habit of yielding. Planets do not govern the souls and destinies of men, but trifles light as straws are the levers in building the human character.

Josie M. Litzan answered the question, "An Education; What is it?" with the following interesting paragraph:

The proverb of Solomon that "knowledge is better than riches" is universally admitted as true, though not always accepted as such in practice. An education, if it give such knowledge as the wise man meant, is certainly worth all the expense involved in its acquisition. But sometimes from a wrong view of what constitutes an education that is truly valuable, much time, money and labor are wasted. It is therefore necessary to understand of what an education consists.

It is not merely the accumulation of knowledge, or the quantity of facts stored in the mind. It is a mistaken idea that when the mind is filled with a great mass of definitions and principles of science, or rules and formulas of mathematics, an education has been secured. A person may be thoroughly master one branch of study and if it did not help him in the practical affairs of life, it could not in the truest sense of the term be called an education.

An education consists more in the power to apply our knowledge to the affairs of life, to promote health of body, temporal success and happiness of mind and soul, than in the knowledge itself. We may be well-versed in the learning of books but if we cannot use our knowledge in a way that will benefit mankind, we lack the true education. While the knowledge to be gained by a college course should be secured, if possible, the common school education should not be neglected nor despised, for it is that which is needed daily. Milton says:

"Not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtle, but to know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom."

In order to use our knowledge wisely, good judgment is needed. This is gained only by experience. He who has been kept from boyhood to manhood in within the narrow circumference of his schoolroom, although he may have mastered all the arts and sciences, is deficient in that knowledge of the world and its activities, necessary to prepare him for his life work. But he who has been accustomed to think and act for himself has acquired the power to receive, investigate, and arrange all ideas presented to the mind, forming for himself a standard of duty and conscience. Sound judgment will regulate and direct the other faculties, restraining them, when necessary, and preventing them wandering into unprofitable efforts.

An education embraces also the exercise and training of the intellectual faculties: the direction and growth of the mind. By the exercise of the mind in a course of study, studious habits are acquired and the mental powers strengthened. With power developed, the mind loves to deal with the further development of its faculties and the tendency grows with exercise. By judiciously exercising our mental powers, we experience a satisfaction by which we know we are fulfilling one of the great objects of our life. We find a delight in it which no existence circumscribed by the narrow limits of outward sense and more consciousness can afford. If the mind is not thus strengthened and established in habits of exercise leading to the growth and development of the individual's highest nature, another direction, less noble than a studious life, will be taken. Our mind is like a fire, until quenched, it must feed upon something—upon the pure spirit of knowledge, or the foul dregs of passion.

But an education consists of more than the development of merely the intellectual faculties. Daniel Webster said: "Knowledge does not comprise all that is contained in the large term of education. The feelings are to be disciplined, the passions are to be restrained; true and worthy motives are to be inspired; a profound religious feeling is to be instilled, and pure morality inculcated under all circumstances. All this is contained in education." It is, in brief, the development and training of the mind until its action is in the highest sphere, come forth spontaneously. It is the unconscious result of all the powers of intellect and heart and soul, with which man has been endowed, giving effective power to his energies, thus making them available for good to the individual and to the world. Not, though, in having reached a certain height, but with whatever he may have gained, the power and the disposition to use this as a vantage-ground from which to go on to higher attainments and greater successes in the pursuit of true wisdom.

Will this value of an education is found chiefly in the happiness which it brings to its possessor. An educated man is a source of many rational enjoyments from the outward senses, but those moments when he is wrapped in the sublime realities are among the happiest of his life. He who possesses a good education has secured that which no reverse of fortune can take away, but which will cling to him during all his life. An education will open to him boundless avenues of thought. It will make his motives, laudable his energizing powers, strong; his resources, illimitable; it will make him more powerful than his uneducated companions and lift him above them in all relations in life.

"The Mission of the Girl Graduate" was shown in an admirable twenty-minute essay, by Edith M. Hawkins.

In olden times woman was thought incapable of receiving an education equal to that of man. At first she was merely a slave, needing no knowledge but that of the management of domestic concerns, with perhaps a little reading and writing. In intermediate times she was considered, when she was thought of only as regarded her ability to grace some home, and obey some lord and master of creation. Girls were fitted for none but domestic employment; popular prejudice was everywhere against the mental superiority of man, decreed that to do so would be out of harmony with the design for which she was created. * * * Women were formally taught according to their station or rank. Those of the lower classes being nothing but drudges, while ladies of nobility were treated as playthings or ornaments, their accomplishments were considered in nothing;—in fact, they were supposed to have no minds of their own, to say nothing of opinions.

With the march of time everything has progressed. Men are beginning to think that perhaps they may be benefited by an education after all. Step by step prejudices of the olden times have been conquered. Girls schools and female seminaries at first offered her a means of education; then the common schools embodied the idea of universal education; finally colleges opened their doors, giving her the opportunity to complete what is begun in the lower schools. Many of these places of learning are maintained by the state, and they are constantly multiplying. In most of them no distinction of sex is made. Boys and girls alike pursue the same course of study, and, with equal success, finish it, and the girls graduate with honors equal to their stronger companions. * * * In this nineteenth century there is scarcely an employment followed by men, that is not also engaged in by women. Some of the best writers are women, but it was not until this century that they were recognized as authors. Everyone will concede that for reporters no man can equal a woman. In some newspaper offices, where women are employed the publishers acknowledge that their papers are much more spicy and readable than when men only were employed. As physicians, women have also distinguished themselves. No man may engage successfully in any occupation she chooses, and in any field there she proves herself to be, her influence is almost unlimited. Without departing from what has been recognized as her proper sphere, she can exert this influence, and almost unconsciously mould public opinion at her will. What revolutions might not be wrought by women, even young women, guided by cultivated tastes, and with clear views of life and its truest aims, which an education should give. With these opportunities opening and multiplying, with her aid demanded in almost all fields of labor, the duty is upon her of better education, and this she avails herself of, with perhaps a few eagerly striving to secure. As education increases her power and broadens her influence, her duties will also be increased, but she will be better able to perform them. * * * The "girl graduate" is called upon, by her superior privileges, to take a leading position in the work of improvement, both from the power derived from her educational advantages, and also because these advantages place her under greater obligations to society. Woman's course is plain. Let us improve our opportunities, and reap for ourselves the golden harvest which lies before us.

Mrs. Kane and Miss Cochran favored the audience with an instrumental duet.

How Miss Phila Wood could crowd so much interesting matter into a fourteen-minute essay, can only be explained by the fact that she is a rapid, distinct reader, and interested her hearers with every word uttered. We regret the necessity of giving only a brief outline of her "Class Prophecy."

All of us, old as well as young, have a natural tendency to look into the future. Acting upon this impulse of human nature, our class have anticipated each their graduate life, and one to foretell what is in store for them in the years to come. I cannot say to what extent my efforts may meet with their expectations, but they kind of necessity said for the future, leaving shreds of time to unfold the truth or falsity of my predictions.

Jennie Stover will fit herself for a school teacher, and an excellent one she will make too. Commencing in an "out-of-the-way" county school, she will have a great deal to contend with, and will have undergone the usual vastages of poor boarding places, worse school houses, and long distances to walk in all kinds of weather. The scholars will be few in number, and she will observe a great scarcity of brain tissue. Patience and perseverence will overcome all discouragements, and the success of that term will give her a chance to decline a second term. As a teacher she will progress until she becomes a teacher of mathematics, devoting about seven years to that work. Becoming tired of teaching, she will take a complete course of study of law, and graduate a full-fledged lawyer, in which profession she will succeed by doing well whatever she undertakes.

Luna Washburne will go to Ann Arbor and take the high school course which will fit her for college, perhaps Vassar, and will distinguish herself for learning. After she has finished school she will become interested in the question of "woman suffrage," and will do effective work for the cause of temperance. In recognition of her superior merits she will be nominated for president, but will be defeated by the man who has such handsome black eyes and lovely head.

Marguerite Enos is going to choose her entire time to music, at the Conservatory of Music, Cincinnati. She will take the complete course, and afterward become one of the leading teachers of the institution. After years of sight years she will buy a home ranch in Texas and be lost to the musical world. In later years a passenger on a disabled train will seek rest and shelter at her house, and they will recognize each other as old friends and class-mates. She will become very wealthy, and will enjoy her romantic life.

Josie Litzan will probably teach school a short time, but will not be contented with that profession. She will be impressed with the necessity of preaching the gospel, and will grow in her work from the country school house to some of the larger churches, leading many to live better lives. As a missionary she will remain five years on a distant island, doing a noble work. Her piousness rather attracts all with whom she comes in contact, and her friends are numerous and firm.

Edith Hawkins will go to Chicago, will prospect for a time, and finally settle in the suburbs of that city. To occupy her time she will start a small monthly magazine, which will grow in size and influence to rank with the best in the land. She will write several novels which will become very popular, and her magazine will continue to increase in size and value by reason of her own work. She will have to support an invalid husband who was once a promising young editor of a rural paper, but who disposed of his business and added his name to the already countless invalid list.

The last on the roll is Phila Wood. But as prophets are unable to tell their own future, I will leave my future to you, to picture as may suit your fancy. One thing I might say, however; I am a vile of different times tempted to share labors and fortunes of some of my classmates. Whether I shall be in the missionary field of our devoted Josie, the ups and downs of political agitation with our class historian, the law office of Luna, the trials and vexations of authorship and editorial duties with our young est classmate, or the wild freedom of the Texas ranch with the valedictorian, I cannot easily settle in my mind. Just now I feel like finding a safe retreat in some far off wilderness, and am tempted to try the ranch.

To the valedictory M. Marguerite Enos discussed the practical future of the class in a pleasing manner in closing high and noble conceptions of life. Her manuscript having been promised in advance to the Sentinel, and Mr. Smith declining to consent that it should come to the Journal first we are unable to give even a brief abstract of it, not having made any notes during its delivery.

Mrs. Mayme and Mr. Hines rendered a pleasing vocal duet, after which Prof. Enos conferred the diplomas. In his address he reviewed the work of the class recalling many of its pleasant features and pointed out some of the duties sure to fall to the lot of the graduates.

After the benediction, the class, and all the Historical Society, with numerous invited guests, went to the residence of A. Buttars on State street, where a formal reception was tended by the Society to the class. Refreshments were served and the society adjourned at a late hour rejoicing that Charlevoix could take so proud a position in the sisterhood of cities.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Bryant Weed is clerk at the Belvedere house.

Mrs. C. Allen of Petoskey, is visiting at Mr. Hawkins.

E. H. Green returned home Sunday from southern Michigan.

Will Hawkins and family arrived last Tuesday from Chicago.

J. Milo Barton left by steamer Lavender Tuesday for Chicago.

The Belvedere House opened Wednesday for the season. Business of J. Kilborn, implement dealer of Petoskey, was in town Wednesday.

Henry Allen of Kalamazoo, arrived Tuesday morning for the season.

C. Barry returned home last week and immediately engaged in the cigar factory.

Herb See had a thumb split open at the factory by one of the saws this week.

Mrs. Simpson of Minneapolis, is visiting her sister Mrs. Chas. See jr. this week.

Rev. and Mrs. A. O. Downs returned from their bridal trip last Friday.

A. P. Nicholas of the Commercial house, East Jordan, made us a call on Tuesday.

Mrs. France Allen of Hastings, sister of J. A. Hawkins is visiting Mrs. Hawkins this week.

Rev. A. P. Nicholas and son, of East Jordan, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Allen this week.

Mr. W. H. Downs and son, of Lake Geneva, Wis., are at the Fountain City house for the season.

Mr. Barton and wife, of Ironton, were in attendance at the high school graduating exercises on Tuesday.

Mr. Abe Munro of East Jordan and Miss Lillian Gloria of Detroit, were married June 12th at Detroit.

Miss Lettie Mason takes Miss Effie Berdan's place at A. Buttars' store on account of the latter's illness.

Miss Hazel Lovejoy and Mrs. Chas. Dunham, of East Jordan, attended the graduating exercises last Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Chas. Swallow and the Misses Maggie Ross and Mary Scougale, left Saturday on the City of Charlevoix for Chicago.

Mrs. J. T. Iddings and granddaughter Winifred Gale arrived this morning and are the guests of H. Lee Sale and family.

Miss Nettie Gray, for the past year preceptress in the Charlevoix high school, returned to her home in Traverse City Wednesday.

Nelson White attended the graduating exercises of the Macedonia high school this week. His brother Elmer is one of the graduates.

J. Reed Jones, D. Sherwood, J. B. Parsons and Elmore Mudge were among those who found it an excursion to Chicago Saturday.

Alex. Rosenthal and wife attended a wedding of his sister, Miss Jennie at Petoskey, last Tuesday, to Mr. M. Rimerson of Manistique.

Lee S. Scarlett is entertaining the youth of Charlevoix with his skillful riding of the bicycle. He has a new wheel that weighs only 36 pounds.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 21, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

Butter, per lb, 20c.
Eggs, per doz., 12c.
Potatoes, per bu., 75c.
Winter Apples, per bu., 60 @ 85c.
Wheat, per bu., 80c.
Oats, per bu., 45c.
Hay, per ton, 12 @ $14.
Beef Cattle, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $2. Steers, $4 @ $5.
Dressed Hogs, per cwt., $7.50.
Veal, per cwt., $7.00.
Green Hides, $2.50@ $4.00.
Sheep Pelts, 50c @$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Bark peelers find it hot work these days.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's.

The Chicago Club house is expected to open on July 24.

The Friant look a load of feed to Boyne on Tuesday.

☞Fine lath for sale cheap, enquire of Parker & Way.

Don't forget the Schofield concert at the opera house tonight.

Nicholas & Morgan of Boyne will commence making brick about July 1st.

☞Buy the best, the Capitol wagon—for sale by L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

The Stockbridge yacht was launched at Campbell's yard last Thursday afternoon.

☞Fine cabinet photos only $2.00 a dozen, for three weeks, at Parker & Way's new gallery.

Frank Cole purchased this week of James Gellick, 20 acres of land one mile from town, for $1,000.

The Harbor Springs base ball club will play the Charlevoix boys at Dixon's park, Saturday, June 23d.

Don't forget that Charlevoix is going to "whoop-er up" on the Fourth, in regular Young America style.

Trying to learn a boy to swim on a dry sidewalk was one of the events of Bridge street late Monday night.

The Citizen estimates the season's output of bark at Boyne at 3,000 cords. The ruling figure at present is $6.00 per cord.

On Monday the schooner Forest City, owned by W. S. Johnson of Sutton's Bay, was reported ashore at Skillagalee island.

Episcopal service and sermon by Bishop Gillespie at Odd Fellows hall on Sunday next. Sunday school at Green's hall, 3 P. M.

Mr. Ball has placed in the office of the Journal a sample of his fine and convenient writing table and business directory combined.

Reports from the boys who went to Gladstone are that they might better have stayed in Charlevoix and saved their traveling expenses.

New sidewalks on Mason street and Bridge street this week. Also new timber and street crossings over Bridge street, north side of Mason street.

The new township safe arrived this week, and is being put in place by L. E. Smith, drayman. Jones delivered the new safe for the cigar factory.

A. B. Meech has a pair of Pats at his mill—Pat Walsh and Pat Whalen. Pat Walsh tells him how to, and Pat Whalen Pat does the Whalen.—Enterprise.

There was an interesting meeting of the Business Men's Association at the Fountain City house Monday evening, which continued until nearly midnight.

The iron roof is being removed from the Hitesburg mill and John's shebos roofing put in its place. L. D. Bartholomew & Co. are agents for both roofings.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning, June 24th, Mr. Downs will discuss "Abraham, Friend of God," In the evening, "The Christian God's Building."

The blacksmith shop in connection with Palmiter Bros.'s mill East Jordan, caught fire last week, but by prompt assistance it was extinguished with slight damages.

The press of the country is unanimous in pronouncing the Schofield concert an entertainment of the highest merit. Go and hear them at the opera house tonight.

If Bro. Smith wants the graduating essay he mentioned can no doubt be obtained. But he doesn't. He only wanted to keep them from the Journal until next week.

B. Burns arrived home from Cleveland, on Monday last, with his family. He reports that Father Chaplain of the supreme grand lodge of Orangemen. Next year the lodge will be held in Charlevoix.

One night last week about $50 worth of tiling and sewer pipe in the drying yard on the beach, was broken up and destroyed. Somebody will fetch up in the state prison that thing they know.

Two of the Ferguson boys, who were implicated in the riot on March 31, have given themselves up to be dealt with according to the law, and on Tuesday were held on bail for trial at circuit court.—Enterprise.

Ben. F. Smith has got the contract to build the Intermediate bridge at $768.00, the work to be done in fifty days. It is calculated that this bridge will open a short road into town and be of great advantage to truckers and others.—Enterprise.

J. E. Carter was so proud of that morning boy which arrived at his house Sunday evening, that he started out early Monday morning with a box of "Belvedere" cigars to let the other boys rejoice with him.

J. S. Smithson will deliver his "candle lecture" at the Barnard school house on Tuesday evening June 26th. Admission 20 cents; children under twelve 10 cents. Proceeds to be used toward purchasing an organ for the Sunday school. Everybody invited.

Mrs. Dr. Carlstein received notice last Friday that Mrs. Howard, mother of Mrs. E. M. Clark, and well known in Charlevoix, died on Tuesday, June 12th, at Saline. Mrs. Clark had returned from Florida before Mrs. Howard's death, and was with her during the last hours.

Chas. S. Hampton was in town Wednesday, looking after the interests of the Daily Resorter, which will be issued July 8th, and continue eight weeks. The Daily Resorter has done more to advertise the resorts of northern Michigan than any other paper published in this region.

E. B. Hodge has disposed of his stock of harness goods, and will close the shop. He will, however, remain in town, and find something to busy himself. This step has been made necessary by the slow collections; and the scarcity of ready money among the patrons of the shop.

Lee Beardslee's bicycle is not from Grand Rapids, and did not cost $180, as has been stated. It is made by Gormly & Jeffrey, of Chicago, and can be had for $135, and Mr. Beardslee, as agent will furnish list of sizes and prices, and take orders of any who want to buy one of these excellent wheels.

Perry Weed has gone west to "grow up with the country." He will locate in Edgeley, Dak., his family stopping a while with friends in Wisconsin, while he establishes himself in business. Perry has many friends in Charlevoix, who will be glad to hear of anything rich he may strike in that western country.

The Noss family, musical novelty company, will give one of their entertainments at the opera house, June 30, under the auspices of Maj. E. H. Green camp, S. of V. The press of this country unite in praise of this troupe. Tickets 35, 25, and 15 cents, on sale at Cochran's drug store, and by members of the camp.

An attempt by the Sentinel to monopolize the manuscript essays of the graduating class until after the Journal was issued this week failed, in all but one case. If Mr. Smith is satisfied with that kind of journalistic enterprise, he will find the Journal on hand often enough to keep him busy. His scheme will work harm only to himself and Miss Enos.

To Prof. Enos more than to any other man is due the credit for the high standard attained by our public schools. We have not heard one word of complaint of discipline and mediocrity, but have heard numerous patrons express their satisfaction at the progress made by the pupils in the various departments, and the influence indirectly extends to the primary classes.

C. W. Caskey was in town Monday, and completed arrangements by which the steamer Lou A. Cummings is to leave Charlevoix every morning at 6 o'clock, run to Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Cross Village, and Lake James, and return same day, leaving Petoskey after the arrival of the evening train from the south. This will give the Charlevoix people a chance to go south by morning train, as well to return home after arrival of evening train. J. L. Hurd, agent in Charlevoix.

The directors of the Agricultural Society met Saturday last at the Secretary's office. The attendance was small. The business was important, and arrangements made to make the annual fall fair excel all previous fairs, in fact, an effort will be made to make Charlevoix County Agricultural Society the best institution of agricultural products and implements north of Grand Rapids. Will the people help? Are the citizens of the neighborhood interested in their county?—Enterprise.

☞The Noss Family gave a very pleasing entertainment at the opera house Tuesday evening. When the curtain rose and the band began to play all eyes were turned upon the little drummer, who was leaning by the principal attraction for the evening, although the entire programme pleased the audience. But little Bertha by her readness in everything and the correctness and ease with which she performed her numerous parts as drummer' cadet, drum major, in song and dance, delighted everybody. The operetta at the close gave us a chance to laugh heartily.—Coldwater Republican. This company will appear at the opera house June 30.

Last Friday Mrs. W. A. Brown approached the editor with tearful eyes and said she had always been willing to share her most valuable and beautiful plants with her friends and neighbors, and would give ships as long as she said any, but when it came to a rose, the best lavavanna pulled up and carried away, root and branch, she thought that was asking too much. On the night previous, the flower garden, as well as those of Mrs. Capt. Wilbur, Mrs. Capt. Pollock, Mrs. Capt. Edwards and Mrs. Kirkpatrick were decorated and robbed of their choicest treasures,—some of them plants that had received the best of care for a number of years. So far there is no certain clue to the perpetrators, and no cause can be assigned for the outrage.

☞The Noss Family made their first appearance in this city at the opera house last evening, and played to a large audience. No organization of its kind ever gave better satisfaction! The performance of Miss Bertha Noss, 10 years old, was wonderful, and alone worth the price of admission. She is a whole show in herself, manipulating 16 instruments in one selection. All acted their parts perfectly and the entire performance was very attractive and popular.—Niles Star. Will appear at opera house June 30.

Death of Mrs. Dr. Chamberlain.

Mary P Chamberlain wife of Dr. D. C. Chamberlain died yesterday morning at the residence of F. J. Meech in this village after a long illness. Mrs. Chamberlain was born in Shrewsbury, Vermont, April 10, 1819, and in early life settled in Troy, N. Y., where with her husband she lived over thirty years.

They came to Charlevoix Co. in 1878 and for the past four years have lived in Charlevoix village. Her remains are held at the house to-day and the remains will be taken to Leroy, N. Y. for burial.

Burgess.

Burgess, June 19—Now people come plain of the weather being too hot.

Geo. Blythe left for Canada Monday,—called there by the severe illness of his uncle and grandfather.

Hayes was well represented at the show in Petoskey last week.

Amos Webster left last Friday for the "Soo," to join his father on the Japan

There was a bear seen in this vicinity last Sunday morning and several of the neighbors gave him a chase but bruin was too cunning for them and made good his escape.

Banks.

Atwood, June 18.—Byron Wilkinson's dwelling, from Traverse City, has purchased a lot here and will build a house this summer, and make his home here.

The band boys dedicated their stand Saturday night. The young ladies of Atwood presented the boys a fine streamer bearing the initials of the band. The boys played some very fine music, and we hope they give them a substantial token of their appreciation.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Andrew Muckle, for the past five years a freight conductor on the G. R. & I. R. R., was instantly killed at Leroy last Thursday morning, by falling across the track in front of a moving car. He leaves a wife and family in Grand Rapids.

The Mio Mail has reduced its size. Only two local firms use the Mail's advertising columns, and the supervisors cut the publisher's bill for legal printing 50 per cent and pay in scrip that are shaved 12 percent. Mio evidently does not appreciate a newspaper.—Detroit Journal.

Last Saturday portions of the upper peninsula were visited by both fire and floods. The town of Norway, Menominee county, received a bad scrething, forty-seven buildings being burned, the loss being estimated at $225,000. Ishpeming, Marquette and other places were damaged by floods, bridges and houses being washed away.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Books Received.

Report of the commissioner of the State Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. Roscoe D. Dix, commissioner, Lansing.

BORN.

BARTLETT.—On June 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Bartlett, a son.

CARTER.—On June 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Carter, a son.

Dry Goods!

Carpets and Notions.

We Keep Our Line of Dress Goods, Buttons and Trimmings Complete at all Time.

We have a Fine Line of **MOREY AND SATIN PARASOLS**, also **SUN UMBRELLAS**, with the Best Assortment of **CARPETS** to select from in Charlevoix at the Very Lowest Cash Prices. Call and Examine the quality of the Goods, Compare Prices and make your Selections, At the **LEADING DRY GOODS STORE,**

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

B. SEE.

GEO. W. MILLER,

I am going to show you something that will open your eyes. I have just received a bargain in unlaundried shirts, that I am selling for Fifty Cents. Don't fail to take advantage of this price for I don't know as you will ever get another such a Bargain.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Unlaundried Shirts

NOW FOR THE

Clothing Trade!

AT

Alick Rosenthal's

We have been giving the Ladies a Special Sale in DRY GOODS, and now we are going to give the Men, Boys and Youth's a chance.

OUR CLOTHING STOCK has never been more complete than it is this year, and we are satisfied that you will be pleased both in PRICE AND STYLE.

SEE OUR NEW STYLES. This is one of our great bargains: A Fine all Wool Blue Suit, guarantee color, with Extra G. A. R. Buttons for Coat and Vest, and a G. A. R. Cap, for $10.00.

EVERYTHING in the CLOTHING LINE

Reduced. Come and See the Bargains.

Yours to Please,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

---FISHING :- TACKLE !---

Purchased before the rise in Prices.

SODA WATER, FRESH CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS ETC.

We are all Prepared to meet the Demands of Warm Weather and invite you to call and examine our Stock.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., DRUGGISTS.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGGIST & STATIONER.

We Carry a Full Line of

Blank Books, School Books, Wall Paper, Toilet Articles,

Tobacco, Imported and Domestic Cigars,

GOLD PENS,

Wright and Eastman's Perfumes.

The Finest Line of Artists Material in this Vicinity.

Call and Look them Over.

THE ONLY NEWS DEPOT IN TOWN.

THEY WILL GO QUICK!

This week and next

¼ off on

EMBROIDERIES,

---at---

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO

THE DEMOCRACY.

Proceedings of the National Democratic Convention.

Stephen M. White, of California, Made Temporary Chairman.

Patterson, of Colorado, Presents a Silver Gavel, and Praises the Noble Metal.

The Various Committees Announced—Incidents of the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, June 5, 1888.

The Democratic National Convention began its eight days of work in this city in the early hours of the morning, it being shown that the gavel of Chairman Barnum was not wielded until ten minutes had sounded its opening until noon.

The trickling stream of humanity which began to run into the big Exposition building as early as 8 o'clock grew to a torrent, which surged in and swirled about gauge of the ball to overflowing, and long before noon 10,000 human faces

Assistant Reading Clerks—M. L. Scott of Virginia, I. E. Barnett of New Jersey, John W. of Iowa, S. H. Henry of Mississippi, John W. Kern of Indiana, J. S. Carr of Missouri, E. D. Lawson of Ohio, W. A. P. Beasley of Missouri.

Official Stenographer—Edward B. Dickson of Illinois.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Richard J. Bright.

Chief Doorkeeper—Daniel Able of St. Louis.

The convention unanimously adopted the list as read by Mr. Prince, and then, on motion of the Chairman, Senator Hon. Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, Hon. Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Hon. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, to wait upon Mr. White and escort him to the stand.

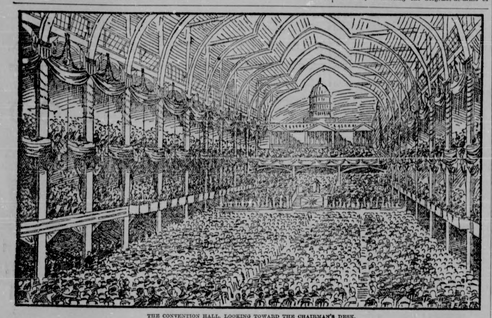
The committee entered the hall amid great enthusiasm, as the chair, and Mr. Barnum then introduced him to the convention in the following words: "Gentlemen of the Convention, I have the pleasure and the honor to present to this convention the Hon. Stephen M. White, of California.

ARTHUR P. GORMAN.

Mr. Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, if there is no objection, and I assume that there will be none, this present will be deemed as the order of the day, that when we shall adjourn we will have to be ruled by silver. (Great applause.)

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, passed up the following resolution, which was read by the Secretary:

Resolved, That the roll of States and Territories be now called, and that each delegation name one member to act as a member of the Committee on Credentials, one member on the Committee



THE CONVENTION HALL, LOOKING TOWARD THE CHAIRMAN'S DESK.

gazed upon the high desk reserved for the presiding officer of the convention, as yet empty, but with its gleaming white silver gavel, a gift of the Nevada delegation, fall of curious interest for the expectant multitude.

The noise proportions of a cyclone in a few minutes, it is only long in size, referred on either side by half a dozen lusty lungs, and more which stretched around the auditorium in a broad, overhanging gallery. A superstage reaches from the main floor to the platform fifty feet in the east wall of the hall and accommodates 440 of the gallant sons of Erin, members of the National Democracy, who thus are enabled to overlook officers, delegates, and spectators. The chair throne arrangements are simple but effective, the hangings with red, white, and blue bunting, relieved by festoons and borders of evergreen. Upon a pedestal on the right of the entrance of the stage stands a bust of Thomas Jefferson, while the left hand side of the gallery above the stage, heavily draped in gilt, is a large portrait of the President in office. On either side are smaller portraits of Cleveland, Hancock, Tilden, Hendricks and ex-Gov. Marmaduke of Missouri. The balconies of the pillars and the faces of the long, wide, massive pillars between the great windows are profusely decorated with American flags, alternate large and short festoons, caught up with large red, white and blue rosettes.

The hall is amply lighted in the daytime by a skylight in the roof, and at night by 1,000 incandescent electric lamps. A very striking effect is produced in the gallery above the stage, in full sight of the delegates and spectators, by an enormous shield bearing the portrait of George Washington upon a background of a white cravat.

At 12:05 p. m. ex-Senator Barnum of Connecticut, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, rose from his chair, and with the aid of a gavel on the desk, rapped for order. The band which were discoursing a lively tune ceased playing, and the hum of conversation and the cheers which greeted the appearance of each distinguished individual who entered the convention gave way to quiet, and with a preliminary rattle the great assemblage subsided into comparative silence.

"The committee will please come to order," said Chairman Barnum. "Bishop J. C. Gregory, of St. Louis, will open the proceedings of this convention with prayer.

Bishop Gregory stood forward and addressed the throng of guests, saying:

"Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who art ever above all the turmoil, and yet dost stoop to us in answer to our prayer, we adore Thy name. We praise Thee. We give Thee thanks for Thy great goodness to the people of Thy heritage, and we pray Thee, in Thy mercy, to strengthen and the work of this Democratic Party. We thank Thee for this great country which Thou hast given us; for the increase of our population and our wealth and our power; for the division of our country, for the peace that followed it; for the Church, and for all Christian institutions.

"Despite of our ingratitude or forgetfulness of Thee, our disobedience according to the multitude of Thy laws, Thou hast kept us from the ravages of pestilence, famine, and war; from sedition and treason, and murder; from the high crime, and crime and sin.

"Empty. May this Democratic party of our country be laid in faith and hope and charity, with righteousness and love to God and our country. We beseech Thee, Almighty God, that Thou will bless this Democratic party that there are in authority, and in the place to provide for us able men who fear God, who love truth and righteousness, who love our country, who love God and our country, who love the people of our country, who love the poor, who love the rich, who love the people of the South, who love the people of the North, who love the people of the East, who love the people of the West, who love the people of the Pacific Coast, who love the people of the Territories, who love the people of the District of Columbia, who love the people of the Church, who love the people of the world, who love God and our country, who love God and our country, who love God and our country.

"Grant, O Lord, that this convention may be guided upon the high desk reserved for the presiding officer of the convention, as yet empty, but with its gleaming white silver gavel, a gift of the Nevada delegation, fall of curious interest for the expectant multitude.

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"Grant, O Lord, that this convention may be guided

WM. H. ROBINSON.

by a spirit of wisdom and of love, that it may be the means of the salvation of our country, and of the salvation of our country, and of the salvation of our country, and

FARM AND GARDEN.

EVERY DAY LESSONS OF VALUE TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

An Important Point in Horticulture That is Often Ignored in the Endeavor to Make Shapely Trees and Induce Uniform Growth of Vines.

Pruning is one of the most important operations connected with the management of trees, shrubs and vines. We prune one part of a tree to reduce its vigor and to favor the growth of another and weaker plant. We prune a branch, or a shoot, to produce ramifications of these parts, and thus change or modify the form of the whole. We prune to induce fruitfulness and to diminish it. We prune in the growing as well as in the dormant season, and finally we prune both the roots and branches. Thus we see that pruning is applied to all parts of a tree at all seasons, and to produce the most opposite results. How is it, then, that there, fore, to know how to prune, what to prune and when to prune.

A COLUMNAR PEAR TREE.

A horticulturist in Country Gentleman, who is attention to a fact often ignored, viz., that pinching back a growing shoot or pruning a growing branch weakens the same. This fact must be borne in mind when one is endeavoring to make a tree shapely or get a uniform growth of vine.

In the Old World use is made of this principle in training fruit and other trees into various forms. Some fruit trees are trained so as to make perfect trellises, flat as a pale fence, these are called espaliers. Others are erect, round and shoot up like Lombardy poplars, columnar trees. Appended is an illustration of a columnar pear tree.

To make this tree, explains the horticulturist quoted from, the grower has to pinch back all the strong growing shoots toward the upper portion of the tree, as the season progresses, and any shoot that seems stronger than the rest, anywhere. In the fall and winter, when the finishing time for pruning arrives, the upper part of the tree is still severely pruned, as shown in the illustration.

Attention has been called to this form of tree simply to illustrate the general principle that pruning or pinching back a strong shoot weakens it, and that the weaker ones profit by what is to the strong ones has been denied. In conclusion adds this horticulturist. If the shoots on a growing vine are all weakish at the bottom, and a few strong ones are pushing at the top we should pinch these strong ones back and take out the growing point noon after it starts, or as soon as it occurs to us that the lower branches need strengthening. If it be an evergreen that we would thicken at the bottom, pinch out the growing points of the strongest branches, but let alone the weaker ones. If it be a pear tree that we would train to any special form, keep back the stronger branches and let the weaker ones grow. Only in this way can we get branches where we need them.

Honey Plants.

All flowers, whether wild or cultivated, are visited by the industrious bee for honey, and it is not easy to say from what species it derives the most of its sweets. Orchards in full bloom are melodious with their hum, and later on the fields of buckwheat are extraordinarily attractive, so much so, indeed, that honey made principally from this plant is readily distinguished from that made earlier from fruit blossoms, white clover, etc., which is more highly esteemed on account of its finer color and quality.

Crimson Roses.

Numbered with desirable crimson roses is the Louis Van Houtte, which last summer endured so well the heat and dry weather at the English rose shows, where the varieties exhibited are judged by very strict rules. Louis Van Houtte occupied the twelfth place in a list of sixty varieties at the National Rose society's London exhibition last summer.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE.

The one fault of this rose, according to James Vick, the well known seedman at Rochester, N. Y., is that it is a little tender in most localities this will not detract from its merits, for if properly protected, as thrifty rose growers of the north always practice, it will bear northern winters unharmed. One excellent characteristic of this rose, according to Vick, is its continuous, blooming habit. It blossoms freely the second time, and so is a true remontant. The flowers are of medium size, semi-globular and full. Our cut gives an idea of form, though reduced in size. The color is a crimson maroon, very rich and strong.

Louis Van Houtte was introduced by the late Francois Lacharme, of Lyons, France, one of the most celebrated rose growers of our time. Among other noteworthy crimson varieties raised by him are Alfred Colomb, Anne de Diesbach, Charles Lefebvre, Hippolyte Jamain and Xavier Olibo. The only rose of American origin, according to Vick, that will compare with Louis Van Houtte and the varieties above mentioned in color and other valuable qualities is Marshall P. Wilder.

CHINCH BUGS.

Remedies and Preventives for This Serious Pest.

Hem ellen and preventives recommended by Professor Riley, and found to be effective on trial in the extermination of that serious pest, the chinch bug, are briefly as follows Irrigation, burning, rolling, trampling, manuring, early sowing, mixing seed, or protecting one plant by another, preventing the migration from one field to another by upright boards or plowed furrows or ditches and abstaining from cultivation of grains upon which the insect feeds. With not a sect more than the chinch bug is there greater necessity for clean cultivation.

Numbered with other summer remedies is irrigation where it can be practiced. In addition to winter burning the remedy can be used to good effect in other cases, as where the attack of the bugs appears to be confined to a definite portion of the field, that portion should be overlaid with straw and burned, if not too large. The prevention of migration by means of ditches or turned boards has been employed with good effect in some localities Sowing strips of plants distasteful to the bugs, such as flax, hemp or buckwheat, around the fields to be protected is resorted to in some cases. On the other hand, sowing strips of favored food around the fields to be protected is practiced, as a strip of timothy, Hungarian grass or millet. The bugs lay their eggs by preference in this protective strip and then are destroyed by the plowing and burning

A new, and, under certain circumstances, efficacious remedy is that of kerosene emulsion. Applications made by Professor Forbes and reported upon by L. O Howard all proved efficacious The time of application was just after the wheat harvest, when help is abundant. Experiments made with kerosene emulsions by Professor Osborn, of Ames, Ia., and reported to the Entomological department of Washington, make the emulsion appear of value when directed against the bugs that are massing on corn. The results in the destruction of great numbers. In this application the cyclone nozzle was found exceedingly satisfactory.

A Simple but Useful Implement.

The little implement here illustrated is a very simple but useful affair in the garden. It may not be familiar to our gardeners, but it has stood the test of time among French gardeners, who use it quite extensively.

It is made of hardwood turned on a lathe or otherwise cut. The great use made of it is in putting out bedding plants from small pots, and the diameter should be the same as that of the pot from which the plants are taken. A single stroke in prepared ground will be all that is necessary, although it may take not a tap with a mallet or some convenient object makes quicker work.

A FRENCH DIBBLE.

Potatoes Under Mulch.

At the Colorado state agricultural college, where potatoes have been grown under mulch for three seasons, it has been decided that the best mulch is composed of either partially decayed materials or of clean out straw. It is reported that the yield under mulch is ordinarily greater than without, especially in uncongenial climes. The shading of the ground furnishes the proper conditions of temperature and moisture at the rock, as well as assuring the necessary mechanical condition of the soil so desirable in securing uniformity and the greatest possible development of tuber. A mulch, to be of any value in a dry climate, should, according to the report in question, be quite a foot thick, using large seed pieces, however, to enable the tops to push through the cover.

The opinion is expressed that mulch culture is only practicable on a small scale and in localities, soils and seasons unfavorable to the potato under ordinary culture.

Remedy for Apple Tree Borers.

The entomologist of the Ohio experiment station advises one and the same remedy for both the round headed and flat headed borers and bark lice that so injuriously affect the trunks of apple trees. The remedy is a wash made by mixing one quart of soft soap, or one pound of hard soap with two gallons of boiling hot water and then adding a pint of crude carbolic acid. This mixture should be applied late in May and again three weeks later with a scrub brush to the trunk and larger branches of the tree. If the bark is rough it ought to be scraped before the wash is applied. No cracks in the bark at the base of the trunk where the insects can enter should be missed in the application, as the sole object is to prevent the laying of the eggs from which the grubs are hatched.

Deep Soil for Strawberries.

Strawberries will send their roots from twenty to thirty inches into the ground, if it is made very rich and well worked to that depth. Mulching with rotted forest leaves saves all necessity for watering, and with the ground prepared and fertilized in this manner the plants will be sure to produce larger, more and better colored berries. This is not guess work, but the teaching of practice and experience.

Agricultural News.

Farmers can have the bulletins sent out from their state agricultural experiment stations forwarded to them free by making written application to the station for the same.

A peanut trust is reported as having been formed in Norfolk, Va., and embracing firms engaged in the peanut trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Norfolk, Petersburg and Smithville, Va.

The South Carolina department of agriculture has recently issued a bulletin on the resources and industries of that state. Readers desiring full information on any point are invited to apply to the commissioner of agriculture, Columbia, S. C.

The experiment station at Cornell university, under the provisions of the Hatch bill, has been organized, and work will begin at once.

The Monterumia irrigating tunnel in southern Colorado, just completed, is more than a mile long. It is destined to convey, with some fifty miles of canal, the water of the Dolores river over one of the richest valleys in Colorado. It is claimed that by this enterprise 200,000 acres of land will be reclaimed.

How the West Was Unclosed.

We have been taunted with the question, "Why do you not, in the west and the south, go to manufacturing, if so much money is gained in that way?" Mr. Chairman, let us look at the history of this country for the last twenty-five years, and its legislation as affecting the west and the south on the one side and New England on the other Before the war, as the census returns show, I have not time to read them, but will incorporate them in my remarks, under a low tariff manufactures prospered in New England. The great west and the south, having an agricultural people, were producing also, but all were prosperous in the same ratio, and were upon an equal fly, so that there was but little complaint. The people of the south and the west had all their capital invested in farms and farming.

But, sir, when the Morrill tariff law increasing the duties on imports was enacted New England was in a position to receive the benefit of that measure Manufacturing had been her business she had plant and capital engaged in it, while at the west capital was engaged in agriculture What was the result, then, of Morrill tariff? It immediately set in operation a process of transferring the wealth of the west into the lap of New England by a protective tariff In manufacturing for the army New England had a vast market and an enormous profit, for she sold products in greenbacks ranging all the way from thirty to sixty cents on the dollar, and received bonds paid for in greenbacks all the way from forty to sixty cents on the dollar New England was ready to take advantage of this legislation and did so.—Mr Beam, of Nebraska, in House Debate.

"Preventive" is Death.

There is no little meaning in the statement, based on official reports, that in the last thirty one years our manufacturing trade has fallen off $257,000,000 The explanation is that while the Republicans took charge of the government American ships sailed on every ocean and every port American commerce exports and importations and now they are carrying away almost one sixth The carrying of this large commerce of $1,200,000,000 was a very profitable business, but the money went into foreign pockets—chiefly free trade British ship owners It is stated that in the last eight years we have paid out to foreign steamship companies $1,200,000,000 in freight and passage money.—St. Louis Republican.

A Happy Family

Circle is the greatest blessing of our civilization, but such a thing is not possible when disease and death lurks on the threshold. One of the most important matters to be attended to, is that the Liver and Kidneys are in a healthy condition. More trouble arises from derangement of these organs than any other cause, often resulting in Diabetes, Bright's Disease, and other difficulties that are generally counted incurable. *Parmelee's Impregnin, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* will prevent and cure all these difficulties with great certainty. Large bottles $1. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Brace Up.

You are feeling tired, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are dispirited, nervous, and generally out of sorts and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with whiskey, stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of the general functions the proper conditions of temperature and moisture at the rock, as well as assuring the necessary mechanical condition of the soil so desirable in securing uniformity and the greatest possible development of tuber. A mulch, to be of any value in a dry climate, should, according to the report in question, be quite a foot thick, using large seed pieces, however, to enable the tops to push through the cover.

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Toothache.

Did you ever have a cracking, jumping, snapping, roaring, toothsome, toothache, that kept the whole family in an uproar until 3 o'clock in the morning? Many have it, but all have not heard of the wonderful cures made by *Hamilton's Toothache Drops* which are warranted to cure in one minute. Safe yet effective. Price only 25 cts. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Got to Stand it!

Mr. A. bought his wife one bottle of *Parmele's Blood Purifier*, and now he thinks he has got himself into business for she derived so much benefit from it that she must try another bottle or two and be permanently cured. There is no Purifier known so efficient in its working as this. Only $1.00 per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Backlen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and, positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crosier.

☞In laying your carpets this spring, recollect that we have plenty of old newspapers at five cents a dozen.

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

THE DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN
MACKINAW CITY
AND
DETROIT & JACKSON
The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m; arrive at Jackson 4.50 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit 7.15 a. m. and 11.00 p. m.

Leave Jackson 10.30 a. m. and 10.30 p. m.; arrive at Detroit 1.45 p. m. and 11.30 a. m.

Leave Detroit 7.00 a. m. and 4.45 p. m.; arrive at Jackson 11.17 a. m. and 9.45 p. m.

Leave Detroit 6.15 a. m. and 9.05 p. m.; arrive at Jackson 10.00 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.

Leave Detroit 6.30 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.; arrive at Jackson 11.17 a. m. and 9.45 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Northern Michigan Line of Steamers.
Season of 1888.

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX.
DAN BISMONT, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday 6.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 8.00 a. m.; Frankfort, 12 m.; Traverse City, Thursday 3.30 a. m.; **Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m.**; Petoskey 12.00 m.; Harbor Springs 2.00 p. m.; Cheboygan 5.00 p. m.; arrive Cheboygan, Friday, 11.30 a. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Friday, 4.00 p. m.; Harbor Springs 5.30 p. m.; Petoskey 6.30 p. m.; arrive Charlevoix, 8.00 p. m.; Traverse City, 11.00 p. m.; Frankfort, Saturday, 4.30 a. m.; Milwaukee, 12.00 m.; Chicago, 6.00 p. m.

LAWRENCE.
WM. PINCKNEY, Master

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 5.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Saturday, 8.30 a. m.; Frankfort, Sunday, 3.30 a. m.; Traverse City, 10.00 a. m.; **Charlevoix, 12.00 m.**; Petoskey 1.30 p. m.; Harbor Springs 2.30 p. m.; Mackinaw, 5.00 p. m.; arrive Cheboygan, 7.30 p. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday 5.00 p. m.; Mackinaw, 6.30 p. m.; St. Ignace, 7.30 p. m.; Harbor Springs, 10.30 p. m.; **Charlevoix, 11.30 p. m.**; Traverse City, 3.00 a. m.; Frankfort, 10.00 a. m.; arrive Milwaukee, 7.00 p. m.; Chicago, 12.00 m.

EMERY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.
(STANDARD TIME.)
Season of 1888

Steamer NORTH STAR.
CATT. J. M. TOMPSON

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 8.00, leave East Jordan 8.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 3.00, leave East Jordan 3.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
CATT. LEWIS GUANO.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30; Ironton, 10.00; arrive East Jordan, 11.00.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.00; Ironton, 2.15; arrive Charlevoix, 3.00. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 5.00; arrive East Jordan, 6.00.

Stopping at all intermediate ports both ways.

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Time Card for
PETOSKEY STATION.
In effect Oct. 1887.

Leave, going north, 8.18 p. m., 2.05 a. m.

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Season of 1888.

Str. City of Grand Rapids.
CAPT. O. E. WILSON.

Going North—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, leave Traverse City at 1.00 p. m., **Charlevoix, 4.00 p. m.**; Petoskey 5.15 p. m.; Harbor Island 6.45 p. m.; arrive St. Ignace 8.00 p. m.

Going South—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, leave St. Ignace 1.00 p. m.; Harbor Island 2.30 p. m.; Petoskey 3.45 p. m.; **Charlevoix, 5.00 p. m.**; arrive at Traverse City 8.45 p. m.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS PRIANT.
CAPT. THOS. GOTHAM.

Going South every morning, except Sundays. Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Pelosky 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30; arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sundays. Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Pelosky 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.30.

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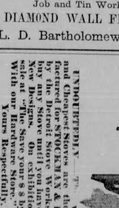

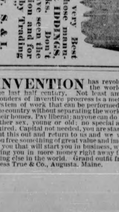

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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A. D. CRUCKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office in Sutton's block, Charlevoix, Mich.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Real Estate Broker. MONEY TO LOAN

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post, No. 384, meets every 2d Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 162, meets 3rd Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 222, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

K. OF L.—True Blue Lodge, No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house.

P. OF H.—Charlevoix Lodge, No. 262, meets 1st Tuesday on or before full moon, at Uhlar hall.

K. OF P.—Major W. H. Green Camp, No. 122, meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening, in each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

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Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do Carpentering and Building in Charlevoix and Summer Resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of hand and foot-power machinery, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on Smith Terrace, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

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The General Issue.

The great issue of the coming campaign is Progress against Reaction.

Since the St. Louis Convention of 1876 the watchword of the democratic party have been Administration and reform. Its policy has been liberal, enterprising, and aided to the duties of healing the wounds of a great conflict, restoring the healthy and united action of all parts of our governmental system, and making laws and administering them accordingly with the requirements of the new era of peace and reunion. Fraud in 1876 and misapprehension of issues in 1880 postponed the opportunity of the democratic party to enterprise the program of progress through fraternity until after the election of 1884.

During a season of excessive power of a little more than three years great advance has been made in spite of difficulties created by the survival of republican laws and practices and the constant opposition of one branch of the national legislature. Prosperity, public lands, foreign relations, the interests of labor and the administration of all departments of the government, the democratic reform scheme of public service, and the tariff lead away. Every one now understands that democratic policy is not merely a policy of reform, and that under it the country is bound to go on gaining in wealth and prosperity and in the enjoyment of the rewards of labor. All apprehensions have been dispelled, and the conservative and the bold and radical theories have found no countenance in a plain, practical, common sense course through which the conditions of the times have been met and dealt with masterfully.

There has been no attempt at sudden or violent revolution either as to methods or as to men. The march forward has been straight and steady, without confusion or rush, and every step gained has been deliberately taken and firmly held until the next advance is made.

Under the conditions that exist four years is not long enough to complete so conservative and orderly a change, conducted so entirely in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. But a beginning has been made, and the achievements of the administration are solid and enduring. This is what the democratic party has done and is doing for the country.

Now what do the republicans propose? Under the utterly false cry of opposition to free trade—false, because by no democratic authority or organ is free trade proposed—the country is asked to go back to the extreme doctrine of monopoly protection, which was introduced only as a war expedient, and then apologetically, as born of great necessity. Now, after a period of a century of the failure of that theory to satisfy American labor or preserve American commerce, we are called upon by the republicans, not merely to save and respect existing interests, as democrats are doing, but to make the principle of our great country that of isolation and the still stronger principle that the rights of whose wealth and special privileges already set them apart as an aristocracy should be made safe.

With a monster surplus, the danger of which every one admits, it is urged to extend the policy under which that surplus accumulated. In the face of unprecedented labor agitation, it is resolved that the system under which those disturbances were created be made permanent and unassailable. And as part of this programme of big city and corporation domination it is urged to renew the hates and proscriptions of the period of reconstruction, to invent an issue against the tariff, and to remit the people of the Southern States back again to the condition of defeated insurgents on probation and under discipline.

This is the issue of the election that of progress against reaction. It depends not upon the individuality of the republican candidate, but on the essential conditions of the republican party. Whether Gresham, Depew, Hawley, Harrison, Sherman, Allison or any other republican presidential nominee, does not matter. The question before the people will continue the same—shall the country go forward in the path peace, progress, prosperity and equal rights, or, turning it back upon all these, shall it go back to the days, retrest along the road leading to the despotism of monopoly, industrial and commercial confusion, administrative extravagance and sectional hate?—New York Star.

Thurman the Democrat

And what a democrat ALLEN G. THURMAN is!

A plain Virginia farmer's son, he imbibed his first lesson of the dignity of labor in the fields and reaped the first fruit of his labors in the open market.

A college bred man he stored his mind with the treasures of Demosthenes' pleadings, and studied the consequences of the overthrow of the will of the majority.

A lawyer, he delved deep into the foundations of the constitution, and became saturated with the doctrines of personal liberty and universal equality.

A law-maker, he has summed up the limit of corporate aggression upon public and private rights, and lent the ear of kindness and consolation to the cries of the oppressed people of the republic.

A partisan, he has neither shirked nor shunned the contest not only his own ranks, but has managed to make his influence beneficially and powerfully felt in public affairs without antagonizing the factional enmity of either party.

An orator, he is logical without being tedious, frank without making any confidences, witty without vulgarity, and eloquent without bombast.

He has lived a pure and blameless life, and he has made an imperishable name. An election to the vice presidency can hold nothing to the honors of such a man. It can only show "the old man eloquent" the great love which a grateful people entertain for one of their most faithful and illustrious champions.

The Effect of Protection.

The effect of a protective tariff is to foster and maintain a horde of monopolies that will disappear at the touch of free trade. With the world for a market as well as a target from which to draw the utilities and luxuries of civilized life, "corners" will be impossible and the "trust" must prove an untrustworthy method of getting a living. The high tariff promises most to those trusts is the hand that wins at Chicago, but will it stop there, when the nation? Will when the people understand the effect of the tariff in sustaining the price of goods and lowering the price of labor.

American workman—Give me wages sufficient to feed, cloth and educate my family in a decent manner. What I think manufacturer—Give my dear sir, depend on the demand and supply of labor. We always buy in the cheapest markets.

American workman—But isn't the tariff for our protection against cheap labor

Protected manufacturer—The tariff is to protect against cheap goods, we demand free trade in labor.

American workman—But I must live.

Protected manufacturer—That is your lookout. I run my factory on business principles. Those willing to work the cheapest are the ones I employ.

American workman—Then it appears that the tariff is a sham, a fraud, a delusion, a trick, so far as giving me any protection from cheap labor I am compelled to buy where I can, in the dearest market and sell my labor in the cheapest market.

Protected manufacturer—You shouldn't bother your head about such abstruse questions. We know what is for your best interests.—Evening News.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Every reader of the JOURNAL has one or more friends whom they can, with a little effort, persuade to become regular readers and patrons of the paper. As an inducement to use their influence now, we offer the paper until November 8th for the small sum of 25 cents—the sooner you begin the more papers you get for the money.

Any person receiving the paper without having ordered it, may know that some friend has paid for it for them, and therefore may place the figures **Snow** following the name.

Send us the names as soon as you will.

In consideration of this very low rate, and to avoid separate mailing, it is desired that campaign subscriptions be paid in advance.

Send in the names this week.

A New Railroad Project

Jerry Boynton says he has a project to build a road from the Baltimore & Ohio Road in Indiana to Rogers City, on the Huron shore of Michigan, 250 miles long, touching the commons, Higgins' Lake, Houghton Lake, Harrison, Six Lakes, Greenville, Lowell, Hastings, Battle Creek, Coldwater, Indiana Line, and the Baltimore & Ohio. Rogers City is but thirty-five miles from Sault Ste. Marie and a point where navigation is early in the spring and open late in the fall. It will tap the best undeveloped country in the state, both for lumber, salt, and a fine agricultural country. It will cost several million, but he says there will be no trouble about getting money.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

A Rare Combination.

CLEVELAND AND THURMAN.

Young man for war and old man for counsel.

Cleveland to fight the battles of reform against the monopolists, tariff robbers, land thieves, trusts and evil legislation.

Thurman to watch over the United States House of Lords, a sentinel to look after the people's interests.

It's a rare combination and will sweep the country, including Michigan.

A Great Ticket.

On every hand it is asserted by democrats and conceded by republicans that the St. Louis ticket is the strongest one that could have been found. Such a belief makes an admirable starting point for the campaign that will follow. There are no jealousies or rivalries to be smoothed over. If the democrats cannot win with

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

A NEWSY MELANGE.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Habitable Globe.

News Relating to Politics, Religion, Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Other Topics.

THE HOUSE PASSES THE ARMY BILL.

THE House passed the army appropriation bill on the 16th inst. after adopting an amendment appropriating $100,000 for a military post near Chicago. Mr. Sandall reported the sundry civil appropriation bill. The total of the bill is $64,714,796, being $3,027,807 less than the regular estimates, and $7,861,276 less than the regular and special estimates. The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year is $61,000,000, and the total year was $62,828,076. The apparent excess of $1,926,317 over the present appropriation is nearly accounted for by two features of the bill alone—for the Congressional library $214,000, and for the Bureau of American States such an increase of $126,000. Another big increase in the bill over the present appropriation is for the Rock Island bridge, Davenport and $50,000 for the Rock Island bridge.

GERMANY.

The Death of Kaiser Friedrich Announced to the Army in a Spirited General Order.

Emperor William II. of Germany has issued the following general order to the army:

While the army has only just discarded the White Mourning for the mortal remains of the Willing, I, my dear friends, great father, whom heaven will ever bless, lay down the sceptre of Frederick Barbarossa by the death of his dear and warmly beloved father. This is indeed a serious and sorrowful time in which God's decree places you at the head of the army. It is your duty, my faithful comrades, to show the world in full daylight the confidence with which I step into the place to which God calls me so imperiously strong, for I know what sense of honor and duty my glorious ancestors have implanted in your hearts, and how in how great a measure this feeling has at all times been manifested in the army. A firm and irrefragable fastness to the land was as an inheritance handed down from father to son, from generation to generation, and in the same way I refer you to my grandfather, who stands fresh and hale before your souls, and to my father, the glorious and unforgetable war lord, such as could not be more freely conceived, or in a form more appealing to the heart. I refer you to my beloved father, who as Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, at the head of the army, led to victory a host from the glorious ancestors whose names shine brightly in history, and whose hearts beat warmly for the army. Thus we belong to each other—I and the army, thus we wave from one to another and thus we will stand together in an indissoluble union of fidelity and obedience. I know that I left army of Charles Frederick the best guard, and I swear over to remember that the eyes of my ancestor look down upon me from the other world, and that I shall die day and night in the service to them of the glory and honor of the army.

TRAIN ROBBERY.

A Missouri, Kansas and Texas Express Held Up by Robbers.

Dispatches from Muscogee, Indian Territory, give the following particulars of a bold train robbery near that point:

The south-bound Missouri, Kansas & Texas express was stopped at the Verdigris bridge by a masked man who had crawled out on the girder of the bridge. He had a Winchester and a revolver and the express car was covered. The express messenger was killed by a bullet, he being a very warm night, the side door was open, and he was sitting in the door when shot the fatal shot. Before he could close it two men entered the car and robbed him of the express and a valuable package. One shot was fired into the baggage car, but no damage was done. The left arm of Charles Gardner, the mail agent. Two shots were fired in the front of the smoking car, one shooting through the right forearm of Harry Ryan. The other struck a passenger named Ben C. Turver in the left cheek, and passing backward broke his neck, causing instantaneous death. Turver was from Sherman, Texas. He is a single man, and was going home from a trip to Chicago. The leader of the robbers gave his name as Captain Jack. Some of them were masked. They secured but little booty.

ROBBED BY MASKED BRIGANDS.

The Northern Pacific Express Held Up by Bold Road Agents.

The west-bound express on the Northern Pacific Road was held up and robbed between Big Horn and Myers stations. When the train was in the vicinity of Junction City the engineer noticed a bright light ahead, which was being moved to and fro. Knowing there had been a heavy storm the night before, and fearing a bridge was gone, he slowed up. Scarcely had the train stopped before a masked man appeared at the steps of the engine. An instant later three shots were fired in rapid succession. About $1,000 was secured by the robbers, who escaped. Several persons were injured by the shooting.

TO STOKES SUED FOR DAMAGES.

Broker Trumbridge Asks $10,000 as a Salve for His Wounds.

Brewster Kissam, counsel for Captain Trumbridge, who came to fisticuffs with Ed Stokes in New York City, has begun suit in the Supreme Court of Kings County for $10,000 damages against the proprietor of the Hoffman House. Captain Trumbridge was more severely injured than at first reported, and was confined to his room several days.

Base-Ball.

The following table shows the relative standing of the clubs composing the four principal associations in their race for championship honors:

League.	Won.	Lost.	Western.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	67	29	Minneapolis	19	14
Boston	66	30	St. Paul	19	14
New York	64	32	Kansas City	20	16
Philadelphia	59	37	Omaha	18	15
Indianapolis	43	56	Chicago	14	19
Pittsburgh	35	62	Denver	14	20
Washington	29	66	Minneapolis	13	24
American.	**Won.**	**Lost.**	**Interstate.**	**Won.**	**Lost.**
Brooklyn	54	31	Peoria	24	6
St. Louis	51	35	Quincy	18	12
Athletic	46	35	Springfield	15	11
Cincinnati	38	43	Evansville	11	16
Baltimore	35	50	Keokuk	10	16
Cleveland	32	49	Danville	10	20
Louisville	32	54	Terre Haute	9	20
Louisville	32	56	Decatur	Withdrawn	

Fears for Stanley.

The fears that trouble has befallen the Stanley expedition have been confirmed by letters from the Congo.

St ley Wounded.

A dispatch from Lisbon to the Brussels *Independence Belge* says: Advices from the Congo say that Arabs, who have arrived at Kinshassa state that Henry M. Stanley was wounded in a fight with natives and that afterward one-half of his escort deserted. Tippoo Tib had not sent the promised convoy to Stanley.

Breaking Booms.

The lumber booms at Cloquet, Minn., broke recently, setting free 60,000,000 feet of logs, causing a loss estimated at $300,000. Alarm prevails along the river, and the Minneapolis lumbermen have begun to run their logs into Coon Creek as a precautionary measure.

JOY FOR FOUR HEARTS.

The Late President's Son and Daughter Wedded to Miss Belle Mason and J. Harry Brown.

The Garfield home at Mentor, Ohio, presented a fascinating and happy scene last week. A courtship that began eight years ago, when one of the parties was a young man just approaching his majority and the other a girl barely in her teens, ended in the marriage of Miss Mollie Garfield, daughter of the late President, to J. Stanley Brown, formerly private secretary of the bride's father. At the same time Harry A. Garfield, eldest

MR. AND MRS. J. STANLEY BROWN.

son of the late President, wedded Miss Belle Mason, daughter of the late James Mason, for years chief counsel of the Lake Shore Railroad and a prominent attorney. The double ceremony took place in the library of the Garfield mansion, made famous during the memorable campaign of 1880. Rev. W. V. W. Davis, of Worcester, assist., formerly pastor of the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church of Mentor, where Mrs. Garfield and family attended, was the officiating clergyman, having come on from Massachusetts expressly for that purpose. Mr. Brown and Miss Garfield were first made man and wife, and this service over, Harry Garfield and Miss Mason were united in marriage. The ritual was the simple one of the Presbyterian church. There were two bridesmaids for each bride. Many prominent people were present.

HOW HE DIED.

Germany's Beloved Emperor Passed Away Without a Struggle—The Death-Bed Scene.

The last hours of Emperor Frederick of Germany were absolutely painless, and the end came without a struggle. A Berlin dispatch thus describes the final scene:

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PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Executive Clemency Shown to a Number of Condemned Men Whose Cases Had Been Considered by Mr. Cleveland.

The President has granted a pardon to George L. Weber, of Montana, convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced Nov. 5, 1885, to twenty years' imprisonment. Pardons have also been granted to George Smith, Western District of Arkansas, convicted of larceny and introducing spirituous liquor in Indian Territory, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment on each charge and to pay $50 fine; John Bishop, of Minnesota, selling whisky to Indians, sentenced Oct. 7, 1887, to thirty days' imprisonment and a fine of $300; John R. Barnes, of Utah, for unlawful cohabitation, sentenced April 30, 1888, to three months' imprisonment and $300 fine; John Sevier, a Cherokee Indian, Western district of Arkansas, for manslaughter, sentence suspended; Zial Eagle, of Utah, for bigamy; Barney C. Dooley, of Arkansas, for destroying letter by burning a postoffice of which he was postmaster, sentenced Nov. 6, 1887, to one year; W. V. McCandless, of Montana, for counterfeiting, sentenced in May, 1886, to seven and one-half years; and R. D. Jones, of Utah, for bigamy. In the case of John Q. Adams, of Missouri, selling whisky to Indians, sentenced in March, 1888, to six months' imprisonment, the President commutes the sentence to four months.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Statement for the Past Week—A Hopeful Feeling Prevails.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for the past week says:

The moderate improvement in trade noted a week ago does not yet seem to be more than the slight reaction which occasionally breaks a period of uncertainty and comparative inactivity. The signs of a lasting improvement in trade do not yet appear. Uncertainty still prevails and the speculation which has been so disastrous to many, tends to impede exchanges in most branches of business. In some, moreover, the cold weather of spring has so far curtailed trade that retailers are carrying over stocks larger than usual, and postponing their purchases. But the feeling is not so hopeful as it was a month ago, it may be not so hopeful as it should be, while the prospect as to spring wheat and other crops is necessarily vague. With favorable weather the general results would probably be fair, and in some quarters a decidedly hopeful feeling begins to prevail. Money is in ample supply at the leading centers, for money is overabundant and quoted at 1 per cent, notwithstanding the renewal of gold exports. The Treasury has raised its price for bonds, taking a large amount one day, but the only considerable offers since have been $1,000,000 at a shade its new limit for 4s, and a like amount at a shade its limit for 4½s.

LOCUSTS HAVE COME AGAIN.

After Nineteen Years' Absence the Devastators Resume Work.

A Dubuque (Iowa) dispatch says that locusts have appeared there in vast numbers in the last two days. They are popularly supposed to be the seventeen-year locusts, but the calculation is two years off this time. Their last appearance was in 1869, just nineteen years ago. They come up from the ground, leaving holes about one-half inch in diameter. They come up as a grub, and soon after shed their skins and cling to the scarcest shrub for awhile and then fly away. A Wheaton (Ill.) dispatch says the seventeen year locusts have appeared there in vast numbers, and literally cover all kinds of bushes, hedges, trees, and even perch on the fences while they peck their teeth. Their favorite food appears to be the leaves of currant bushes and maple trees. They also eat potato vines and other vine. Great apprehension is felt over their general devastation, and it is feared the shade and fruit trees will be ruined.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

Various Pointers, Nominations and Resolutions of Political Bodies.

The Maine Union Labor party met in delegate convention at Waterville and nominated W. H. Simmons for governor. The platform favors greenbacks, postal banks, government telegraph and railroads, service pensions, an income tax, a secret ballot, and homestead laws.

The Maine Republican State Convention, held at Portland, nominated Edwin C. Burleigh for governor on the first ballot. He is a warm friend of Blaine's. The resolutions denounce the President's message, the Mills bill, and free trade, and express the government for its course in the fisheries dispute. President Cleveland is charged with hypocrisy in the enforcement of the civil-service law; and prohibition is indorsed. The mention of Mr. Blaine evoked great enthusiasm.

The Prohibitionists of Vermont, in session at Montpelier, nominated a full State ticket headed by Henry M. Seeley for *Governor* and adopted a radical prohibition platform.

LYNCHED A FLORIDA NEGRO.

Dennis Williams Hanged by a Mob for Wounding a White Man.

Dennis Williams, the colored man who shot Superintendent McCormick at Ellaville, Fla., a few days since, thirty miles east of Tallahassee, was lynched and his body found in the Suwanee River. The grounds were tied to a stone and the negro were bound hand and foot by the lynchers. Williams was shot while in a buggy with the superintendent of the mills to make Williams deliver up a loaded gun which he had concealed in anticipation of her in a crowd of people. Williams refused to do so, and then McCormick undertook to take the gun, and Williams fired a charge into McCormick's shoulder, shattering the bone. McCormick is very popular, and the shooting created immense excitement. Since the finding of Williams' body it is rumored that the negroes have banded together for revenge.

MRS. SHERIDAN DEAD.

Gen. Phil Sheridan's Mother Passes Away at Somerset, O., at the Age of 87.

Mrs. Mary Sheridan, mother of Gen. Philip Sheridan, died at her home in Somerset, Ohio, the 12th. Mrs. Sheridan's death was due as much to extreme old age as to a slight bruise she had received a few days before, which she had contracted. She retained all her faculties, except that of speech, to the last.

Mrs. Sheridan was born in Ireland in March, 1806, and came to America in 1817. She was married to John Sheridan at an early age and came with him and their one child to the United States in 1853. After two years' residence in Albany, N. Y., they went to Somerset, where Mrs. Sheridan lived at the time of her son's death. The father died in February, 1866, and the mother in 1875. Gen. Phil was the only daughter, in her old age. The three of the family are now alive—Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, Col. Michael V. Sheridan, of the General's staff, and Col. John L. Sheridan, of Indianapolis. The funeral occurred at Somerset on the 15th.

A MURDERER REPRIEVED.

An Indian Widow Lays Open the Scalp of Her Husband's Murderer.

Flute Willie Dunn killed Charlie Wilson, mucca, grandson of old Winnemucca, of the Pyramid Lake reservation, near Winnemucca, Nevada, by stabbing him in the throat. Dunn was tried by a jury of his peers, sentenced him to be hanged. Agent Gibson telegraphed the result to the Indian Department at Washington. The Department stopped the execution and the United States Marshal took the pris ner to Reno, where he was almost a fight on the reservation, as the dead man's relatives wanted him hanged at once, but Chief Natchez decided for the white man's law. The widow, however, got even satisfaction by laying open the murderer's scalp with a club.

SHOT HIMSELF BEFORE HIS WIFE.

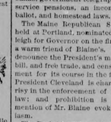
Poor Health Drives Jacob Doll to Suicide—Mrs. Doll Insane.

Jacob Doll, who has successfully conducted a grocery business in Louisville, Ky., for nineteen years, shot himself in the presence of his wife. Both had been in poor health for some time. Doll asked his wife how she was, and she said she felt much worse. He said he was feeling very badly, too, and at once fired a ball from a pistol into his temple and fired the shot produced instant death. Mrs. Doll later tried to kill herself with the same pistol. Doll was worth $15,000.

AMELIA RIVES MARRIED.

The Virginia Authoress Weds J. A. Chanler, of New York, at the Home of Her Mother.

Miss Amelia Rives, the authoress, and John A. Chanler, of New York, were married at Castle Hill, near Charlottesville, Va., in the presence of a small band of relative friends. The ceremony took place in the library of the Garfield mansion, made famous during the memorable campaign of 1880. Rev. W. V. W. Davis, of Worcester, assist., formerly pastor of the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church of Mentor, where Mrs. Garfield and family attended, was the officiating clergyman, having come on from Massachusetts expressly for that purpose. Mr. Brown and Miss Garfield were first made man and wife, and this service over, Harry Garfield and Miss Mason were united in marriage. The ritual was the simple one of the Presbyterian church. There were two bridesmaids for each bride. Many prominent people were present.



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A RICH GOLD FIND.

Two Prospectors in the Cascade Range Show a Forty-two-Pound Gold Nugget They Picked Up.

Two prosp ctors have arrived at Ottawa, Ontario, from the Cross Range of mountains in British Columbia with a lump of almost pure gold weighing forty-two pounds. They had it tested until satisfied of its value, and then shipped it to Montreal to be melted up. A reporter saw it and offered them $500 for their find, but the offer was refused. The men are silent as to where the lump was found. They are looking up the subject of mining rights, and will go west again immediately.

DEMOCRATIC LORD STANLEY.

The Actions of Canada's New Governor General Meeting Approval.

Lord Stanley, the new Governor General, took the oath of office on Monday, says an Ottawa (Canada) dispatch. His democratic actions have already become the subject of remark. He was on Parliament hill long before the general honor and enjoyed his waiting time in walking up and down the boulevard, chatting with Sir A. Caron, Sir Fred Middleton, and his aid-de-camp. After the guard had arrived Lord Stanley inspected the men, which no other Governor before him has ever done.

A BAD BLAZE.

The Works of the Indianapolis Veneer Company Destroyed.

Fire destroyed the works of the Indianapolis Veneer Company, the large cabinet ware factory of D. E. Stone & Co., and the lumber yard of A. Burkhardt, on Kentucky ave. Indianapolis. The aggregate loss will be about $100,000, with $53,500 insurance. While this fire was still burning a second alarm came in from the south-west part of the city, which proved to be a fire in a stave factory. The building was destroyed. The insurance will cover about two-thirds of the loss.

HONORS FOR A CHICAGO GIRL.

She Makes a Successful London Debut as a Prima Donna.

A cable dispatch from London says that Miss Scanlan, of Chicago, under name of Miss Columbia, made her debut at Covent Garden Theatre as Amina in Bellini's opera, "L'Alticaine." She was well received by a crowded audience. Her voice was especially sweet in the upper tones in the fourth act and in the closing scene. Madjeson, who was present, said it was the finest performance, and a splendid dramatic action and a good voice, which is especially rare in an American singer. Her reception was enthusiastic. She has a good future."

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHERS.

E. T. Plank Elected President—Other Officers—Next Meeting to Be Held in Denver.

The election of officers in the International Typographical Union Convention, at Kansas City, resulted as follows: President, E. T. Plank, of San Francisco; First Vice President, Charles Hayes, of Leavenworth, Kan.; Second Vice President, Columbus Hall, of Rochester; Third Vice President, J. J. Weldon, of Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, W. B. Prescott, of Indianapolis. The term of office was changed from one to two years. It was voted to hold the next convention at Denver.

HIGH WATER CAUSING TROUBLE.

Sixty-five Families at Crookston, Minn., Forced to Leave Their Homes.

The Red Lake River, near Crookston, Minn., has touched eighteen feet above low water mark, and is up to the bridges. Some sixty-five families have had to leave their homes, some losing all their effects. At Crookston the Red Lake River is very high. The bridge between the junction and Thief River Falls is reported swept away and the big boom is in great danger.

AN UNFORTUNATE RIDER'S DEATH.

Solomon Strauss Unhorsed and Dragged Along the Street.

People in the vicinity of the Postoffice building at Cincinnati, Ohio, were horrified to see a frantic horse running close to the curbstone, dragging his rider. Where foot was fast in the stirrup, and dashing the boy's head against the curbstone from time to time. When the horse was stopped the boy was dead. His name was Solomon Strauss.

Ministers Nominated for Congress.

The Rev. J. H. Wilson has been nominated for Congress by the Prohibitionists of the Tenth Indiana District.

Solomon G. Comstock has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth District of Minnesota, and if elected will succeed Kustre Nelson.

Charles Dwyer, Democratic member of Congress for the Second Iowa District, has been renominated.

Charles C. Townsend has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania District.

Abner Taylor has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Illinois District.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	$6.00	@6.25
Good to Choice and Heifers	5.00	@6.00
Common to Fair Do	4.00	@4.75
Stockers	4.50	@5.25
HOGS—No. 1 Red	.78	@.78½
Corn, No. 2	.32	@.32½
Oats, No. 2	.22	@.22½
Rye, No. 2	.49	@.50
Barley, No. 2	.59	@.60
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.19	@.20
Dairy, Fair to Good	.12	@.14
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	.09½	@.10
EGGS—Fresh	.12½	@.13
POTATOES—New, per bu	2.75	@3.25
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.25
WHEAT—June	.80½	@.81
CORN—No. 2 Cash	.47	@.47½
OATS—No. 2 Cash	.20	@.20
RYE—No. 2	.49	@.50
BARLEY—No. 2	.59	@.60
PORK—Per bbl	10.35	@10.37½
LARD—Per 100 lbs	6.37½	@6.40
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Cash	.80½	@.80¾
CORN—Cash	.47½	@.47¾
OATS—Cash	.22	@.22½
RYE	.50	@.50½
CLOVER SEED—Prime, March	4.25	@4.30
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87½	@.88
CORN—Mixed	.47½	@.48
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.22½	@.23
RYE	.50	@.51
BARLEY	.60	@.65
CLOVER SEED—Prime, March	4.25	@4.30
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	5.00	@5.25
SHEEP	4.00	@5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	@.87½
CORN—No. 2	.51	@.51½
OATS—No. 2	.27	@.27½
RYE—New Mess	1.05	@1.06
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	4.00	@5.25
SHEEP	4.00	@5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	3.30	@3.40
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.48	@.48½
OATS—No. 2 White	.24	@.25
RYE	.50	@.51
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	4.50	@5.30
HOGS	5.00	@5.25
SHEEP	4.00	@5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80	@.80½
CORN—No. 2 White	.47½	@.48
OATS—No. 2 White	.22½	@.23
RYE	.50	@.51
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE	4.50	@5.50
HOGS	5.00	@5.25
SHEEP	4.25	@5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.90	@.90½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.50½	@.50¾
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime	5.00	@5.50
Good	4.50	@5.00
Tidy	4.00	@4.25
HOGS	5.30	@5.60
SHEEP—Prime	5.00	@5.25
Good	4.50	@4.75
LAMBS	5.00	@6.00

NO MORE BURCHARD.

The National Committee Does Not Care to Have "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" Repeated.

Preparing for the Republican Convention—Estimate of the First Ballot.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1888.

The inauguration of the formalities preliminary to the calling to order of the Republican National Convention took place, when the members of the National Committee assembled in these headquarters to settle all preliminaries.

Mr. Hiram Price, Chairman of the committee, presided, with Gen. W. L. Alexander of Iowa acting as Sergeant-at-Arms, and Theodore Roosevelt of Oyster Bay, N. Y., assisted by Carson Lake of New York. Twenty-eight States were represented by members or by proxy. Seated about the long table were the following gentlemen: Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, E. F. Putney of Georgia, David T. Little of Illinois, John C. New of Indiana, Hiram Price of Iowa, Joseph Ross Leland of Kansas, Walter Evans of Kentucky, J. M. Hayne of Maine, James A. Gary of Maryland, R. G. Horr of Michigan, Dwight Merriam of Minnesota, Ira Evans of Minnesota, John R. Lynch of Mississippi, Robert T. Van Horn of Missouri, Joseph A. Hobart of New Jersey, A. L. Cooper of Ohio, Chauncey I. Filley of Missouri, W. P. Brownlow of Tennessee, N. W. Cuney of Texas, George W. Hooker of Vermont, Jacob Rich of Wisconsin, Clark Churchill of Arizona, Robert E. Wood of Dakota, Frank W. Mondell of Utah, Thomas S. Minor of Washington Territory, and Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming Territory.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Clarkson on behalf of the sub-committee of arrangements, who reported in substance the plan of seating that had been adopted, which was based on the plan used in the Chicago Lynch of Mississippi, Payne of Wisconsin, Clark of Arizona, Hayne of Maryland and Conger of Ohio took part in the discussion that the report gave rise to. Mr. McCormick is very popular, and the shouting created immense excitement, since the finding of Williams' body it is rumored that the negroes have banded together for revenge.

Mr. Clarkson called attention to the notice of adjourning Chamber. Several members of the committee at once intervened and the Chamber was cleared. The committee then adjourned, to meet again at 10 o'clock to-day. Only a few of the Democrats were present, and most of the Republicans were personal friends of the gentlemen. It will come out that most of the Republican members of the committee are for Sherman, and that the Democrats will be called upon to do the work of nominating the ticket. Another gentleman moved that the Chairman prepare every meeting be submitted in manuscript before delivery to the Chairman of the committee, that the Chairman thought the officers of the committee should be given time to do so, and that he would be obliged to do the work of the committee. The matter of prayers and Chaplains was then promptly relegated to the Sub-Committee on Arrangements.

Mrs. John A. Logan is in the city. She is looking Alger, and is firm in the conviction that he is all there.

Naval Holstead is doing yeoman service for Sherman with the Pennsylvania people.

The Gresham boom has perceptibly weakened within the past few days.

The Harrison men are not doing much shouting, but they are thinking the issue as solid for their man.

Mr. Fowler, of Arkansas, the veteran of many national conventions, is here. He says he would rather see the chances of Allison and Alger than for any other aspirants, save Blaine, and that Blaine was out of the field to stay, and he knows it.

All of the big guns of the party are against Gresham, Filley, New, Clayton, Hawley, Hooker, and the men who generally are smiling at his boom.

The Allison men are doing any loud shouting, but they are credited with doing a good deal of quiet work in the right way.

Alger, Allison, Gresham, Harrison, and Sherman are the chief factors in the contest, and the Ohio delegation is one-way in force and bending every energy in the direction of keeping their respective men.

The *Daily News* this morning gives the following estimate of the first ballot:

Interviews with numerous friends of the candidates indicate that the contest will be long and not as the writer result in arranging the contest there, and that the first ballot will be as follows: Sherman first, with over 300 votes; Allison second, with about 250 votes; Blaine, a fair fifth, with possibilities in favor of several other candidates.

If the contest does not end on the second ballot, that over five hundred of the delegates will be in Chicago who will have the opportunity to nominate him, and if the convention should be deadlocked on the second ballot not related his availability as a candidate.

The Pedigree of Mr. Blaine's friends is the following special telegram from Washington:

The Republican platform of 1888 has been formulated by the Committee on Resolutions in Chicago, and it is said that it will be found to be a very creditable document, and that it will be a workable platform of the party. It is not yet known how the Committee on Resolutions, but everything points to a Tariff Reform plank, and a strong plank in favor of the Monroe Doctrine.

The main features of the platform will be as follows: Reaffirmation of the principles of the party as expressed in the strong terms of the President's last message, and in the civil service promises as outlined in his letter accepting the nomination, and in the pledges given in his private letters, and in the long work of Senator Hoar and Representative Grosvenor of Ohio and Henderson of Iowa, in a general way it may be said that the platform will be in the spirit of Blaine, and it will be all sufficient in the strongest terms on the Tariff question, and the Monroe Doctrine, and the Chairman of the Committee of Resolutions is called to account for his game, at usurpation of the power vested.

The tariff plank is the joint work of Representatives Hoar and Grosvenor, and it will be found to be a very strong plank, and it will be the majority of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee in the House, and it will be found to be a minority report on the Mills bill, which recommends a Tariff Reform plank, and it will be a gentleman. It will come out that most of the work of the committee was done by Mr. Hoar, and that the Senator will be made as to the disposition of the surplus. Not much attention will be given to the Mills bill and the Tariff Reform plank, and the Secretary of the Treasury is not mentioned in the Chicago dispatches, and it is generally understood that the Secretary of the Treasury is not a candidate.

Senator Plumb of Kansas has written the Chairman of the committee that he would arrange the President for the way in which the Lake Lead Commission Bill, which passed the Senate, was defeated.

TO CLEAN carpets, go over them once a week with a broom dipped in hot water, to which a little turpentine has been added. Wet up a little more than a yard and set soft ones of the woolen fabric. Irregularly is one of the best laws of dress-making just now, but there is artistic arrangement and instinct.

The high English darts and manners are yet in vogue, and are as uncomfortable as of yore.

STRIPES are seen in preference to checks. Plain and striped silk dress patterns are a feature this season.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

MR. GRAY made a speech in open executive session of the Senate on the 11th inst. in favor of the ratification of the Samoan treaty. At the close of Mr. Gray's remarks Mr. Sherman moved the floor and further consideration of the treaty. On motion of Mr. Sherman, postponed till May, 1889. The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the resolution for the relief of the widow of Gen. Custer, with a substitute. The bill has been increased to $5,000, the amount paid to the widow of Gen. Custer, and $1,000,000 is made to carry out the right-hand rule in the distribution of surplus. The House concurred, estimating that $1,500 additional individual, by request, a bill appropriating $10,000 for the development and conservation of the resources of Alaska, by Mr. Dawes, was reported adversely. Mr. Cullom made a long general attack on Mr. Cox's tariff bill, and on the interstate commerce bill, which he said was a bill which he characterized, Nevada, as a "crude, ill-digested, and impracticable measure." In the House, Mr. Coxe, replied in a humorous vein to the speech of Mr. Cullom, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Springer, of Florida, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report bills repealing all laws providing for the appointment of United States officers, and authorizing the President to appoint officers, and providing that the President shall nominate to the Senate the officers for which the United States shall enter the ports of the United States, and for other purposes.

SENATOR CULLOM, of Illinois, addressed the Senate on the 12th inst. in support of his bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce law. Mr. Charles Foster, of Ohio, presented the credentials of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, for the unexpired term of Senator Jones, of Arkansas. Elections and instructing that committee to report back the bill with a view to its passage, Senator Hoar said he would do so. The Senate had a heated debate on Mr. Stewart's resolution instructing the Finance Committee the day to the consideration of the Mills tariff bill, and on the Senate's action on the Mexican Pacific railway bill, which Mr. Stewart desired to strike from the free list flat, but which the committee had reported back with a recommendation to strike from the free list hemp, manila, and sisal, and to place upon the dutiable list. The bill was finally recommitted.

MR. SWEANEY's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the purchase of bonds since April, 1886, with issue of the Treasury for a statement of the purchase of bonds since April, 1886, with issue of the Treasury for a statement of the purchase of bonds since April, 1886, with issue

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 28, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.
For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in State Convention in the Detroit Opera House, at Detroit,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888,

At 11 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for state officers and for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

According to the rule adopted by the state convention held at Detroit in 1885, every county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes, but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the counties they represent.

The delegates from each congressional district will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock a. m., on the day of the convention

I. M. WESTON, Chairman.
WM. J. MCGEE, Assistant Secretary.

Under the above call Charlevoix County is entitled to 6 in delegates,

Committee Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the democratic county committee, at the office of A. D. Cruickshank, chairman, in Charlevoix, on **Thursday, July 12th,** at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of naming four delegates to the State Convention to be held at Detroit, July 19th, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Chairman.
J. MILO EATON, Secretary.

To the outcry, "Give the poor man cheaper blankets," the grand old party replies: "Not any. We can't give the poor man cheaper blankets, but will give him cheaper 'booze.'"

The tariff attitude of the republican managers is one of defiance. They refuse not only to reduce the tariff, but to adjust inequalities they themselves admit. There are a good many earnest republican tariff reformers, and there will probably be two mugwumps this year where there was but one four years ago.

"FREE trade but not free trade"—necessary but not superfluous protection—a tariff for revenue but no tariff for surplus—is the democratic doctrine as expounded by Gov. Hill. This is the principle and policy that the World has steadily favored. It is the idea in the president's message. It is the basis of the Mills bill. And it is the platform laid down by the St. Louis convention.—N. Y. World.

HARRISON AND MORTON.

After six days of agony and turbulence, the republican party, in convention at Chicago, on Monday nominated Gen. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana for president of the United States, and Hon. Levi P. Morton of New York for vice president. Mr. Harrison is best known to the people of the nation as the grandson of president William Henry Harrison, who was elected president in the memorable campaign of 1840. He is 55 years of age, is an Indianian by birth, and a lawyer by profession. Mr. Morton represents the money interests of the empire state. He is a rich banker, and a very cultured man. Mr. Morton was one of the "300" who held out to the last for Grant in the convention of 1880.

A Shrewd and Bold Bid.

From the point of view of higher politics, the most interesting incident at the convention at Chicago yesterday, and indeed the whole convention, was that portion of the platform which finally commits the republican party to the abolition of the whole system of internal revenue. The question of the surplus made it absolutely necessary that the party should propose some specific measure for tax reduction, and this is the only one that is consistent with the continuation of the present protective duties. It is "Pig Iron" Kelley's pet scheme. It furnishes a counter to the democratic scheme for the reduction of duties, and it is a shrewd and bold bid for the support of one or two of the closer southern states. Above all, it is the first effort of the party to meet the surplus problem with a specific solution other than extravagant expenditure.—Evening News.

Wellington R. Burt.

It is now almost a settled fact that Wellington R. Burt, of East Saginaw, will be the democratic nominee for governor. It is a popular clamor from the people, and when the convention meets we expect to see him nominated by acclamation as unanimously as Grover Cleveland was nominated for the presidency. There is no question but he would be a tower of strength to the ticket. He is in hearty sympathy with President Cleveland on the tariff notwithstanding he is one of the largest salt producers in the state, and has large interest in lumber. Besides this he is extremely popular in the Saginaw valley among the lumber men, a strike never having occurred among men in his employ.—Charlotte Leader.

Get your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

What is Beyond?

Valedictory essay by Miss Marguerite Enos, read at the graduating exercises of the Charlevoix high school, June 19th:

Our happy school girl life is a thing of the past; all its studies, pleasures, and real or imagined griefs; our little disappointments that now seem only things over which to laugh, but which then were perhaps borne with no small amount of murmuring, of complaining for our own benefit, and pouting for the benefit of the long suffering teacher.

But if we magnified our disappointments, we also magnified our amusements, and we did not outgrow this last trait as we did the other. No one sees the ridiculous side of occurrences in such a ridiculous light, as the school girl, and no one giggles more frequently or delightedly than she. Perhaps I might say the sane of school boys; I do not know. The members of this class have had very little opportunity to observe their habits.

It seems so short a time since we were little girls in school. How we looked with awe on the Misses of the graduating class of that time, and now very old and wise they appeared to us to be! We scarcely dreamed of ever attaining to their seeming knowledge. If we ever thought of their having once been no higher than we then were, it seems as if vast lengths of time must have passed since they were at the beginning. Now, looking back, time has flown so rapidly, our ascent has been so gradual and unnoticed, that our attainments do not seem so great, after all, compared with what they then seemed to us.

We think with regret, of the hours spent in idleness, of what we might have done, and of the opportunities wasted, for the loss of which we can never atone. But in spite of these lost opportunities, we still had in view some object. At first, it may have been only to get each day's lessons, with no thought beyond that; as we grew older, it was to reach a higher grade, a higher room, and gradually we grew to think of finishing the course as the goal to be attained.

In the beginning, we hardly thought of it; we did not look so far ahead; but, as we went from one class to the next higher, we began to realize that we were working for something beyond, and as our object became more definite and we drew nearer to this goal, so our interests increased.

To know that we are in the last year but one, is to feel almost as if we had a right to the distinction of being in the graduating class. There is a great satisfaction in the thought that we are almost ready to step into the shoes of the graduate, although they may not fit especially well, and we may not be able to proceed with any greater dignity, as we would naturally be expected to do. But when we do reach the last year, and draw on those shoes in which we expect to distinguish ourselves, who can blame us if we feel a certain elation?

Then it is, that we apply ourselves, we strive to make each day's work, the best that is possible; we talk of it days and we dream of it nights, and in proportion to our several ideas of what we are aiming, so we each think of it and work for it. Perhaps we exalt this object too much, or we make it seem the end of all. If, as we should do, we have looked upon this as only the gateway through which we may enter in that which lies beyond,—the future with all its possibilities for further attainments—we cannot fail to realize that we should greatly retard our future progress.

And now, as we stand at the gateway, before the gate which lets us into the future, is swung open, we turn back once more, to review the scenes with which we have been familiar. We see ourselves as children there is the old school house where one began her studies, and there, the place where another mastered her A, B, C's. So, there is brought before each one of us, the scenes and incidents attending our first school days. The faces of old friends from whom we have long since been separated, come before us. We see ourselves growing older, leaving those old acquaintances, and gradually drifting together, working together for a time, and then,—how inexpressibly saddening, as we turn toward the future and the gate opens a little way—to see ourselves drifting apart again! To feel that we shall never meet again under the same circumstances, never have the same relations to each other, never live again our glad school life together. We must take a last farewell to old associations. Thus, we linger, pausing in recollection, one after another, the mile-stones of our lives; stopping here and there, as some scene of especial interest attracts our attention and lingering longer and with greater affection, on our school days which we have passed together. However we may be scattered, our thoughts will always return to these days, and whenever our pathways cross—and may they cross often—we will greet each other with a kinder regard and a warmer interest, because of old associations.

But what of the future? What has it in store for each one of us? We cannot tell. It reaches on and on before us, but there are no vistas through which we may look and know. We can only remove obstacles as they come—and each obstacle removed, proves an advantage—thus clearing our path as we go along.

Why can we not all so live, that when this future becomes our past, it will be pleasant to look back upon? To a certain extent, we may each control our future. As we have different dispositions, so we have different degrees of ambition, and will make varied use of our opportunities. Now we are in a position where we may choose whether or not, we will pursue a higher course of study; and should that choice be denied us, still there is no cause for discouragement, for if we have the firm purpose within us, we can make of ourselves almost anything we choose. Surely there is not one of us contented to idly waste the opportunities offered, satisfied with the little already gained and which will certainly be lost if we remain inactive. There is so much remaining for us to accomplish, for when we endeavor to realize something of the possibilities presented to us, we must think, what a very meagre portion we have made our own! When we read the biographies of men of learning, the thought of our comparative insignificance, must almost dishearten us. But a great deal that is possible for others is possible for us; and there may be some among us, whom we shall be proud to own as friends and class-mates. However that may be, there is not one among us, who, by availing herself of every opportunity as it is offered, cannot make of herself an intelligent woman. It is very natural and easy to talk of what we intend to do and to make plans for the future; it is decidedly quite another thing to execute those plans. We should have some definite purpose in view, and follow that steadily. It is so easy to turn aside for little things, to neglect to take advantage of little things, and without realizing it, to allow our purpose to become obscured. If the time spent in planning lofty things, were utilized in pursuing a fixed purpose we would come much nearer to the attainment of something lofty.

Our studies so far, have had a twofold effect. Not only have we promoted mental discipline and knowledge but we realize the advantage it has been to us, and the pleasure we have taken in its acquisition, and desire to go on. The old adage "The more we have, the more we wish for," proves as true in this case, as in all others. The higher the plane we reach, the more are our sources of enjoyment—of literary enjoyment certainly. We grow to understand better and appreciate more, that is really elevating. We are no longer confined to the most ordinary literature, but a great wealth is opened to us. It is our privilege to enjoy that which has ennobled the great thinkers and minds, and no one can deprive us of the intellectual advantages gained. The broader our range of knowledge, the more there is for us to enjoy, and not only this, but the mind expands and develops and we are able to take an unprejudiced view of things, where if one line of thought is closely followed, the mind becomes narrowed.

Our capabilities increase with the discipline of our minds and our ambition increases with our capabilities and thus we are led higher and higher. By the thoughtlessness or indolent neglect of little things, we are led to the neglect of greater, we become dissatisfied with our progress and are easily induced to give up. By the opposite course, to become better and better able to rise and we will. But if we cannot all be great, we can all be good. It is said that "an honest man is the noblest work of God," should it not also be written that "a noble woman is the grandest work of God?" Is it not something to be the "greatest work of God?" There cannot be anything half so well worth striving for. All doubt we are unable to tell just what is in store for us, we know it is possible to make our lives well worth living; to make that our purpose—to use our best efforts to develop all that is noblest in our minds, to strive to develop intellectually—then there is in store for us, a future to which we may be glad to look forward; all our memories will be bright and as our pathway opens, it will continually brighten.

"So let us, then, the while we live,
May die as dies the natural flower,
A self-evolving thing of power;
That every act and every deed
May bear within itself the seed
Of future good and future need."

English Serpentine Liniment removes all hard and soft lumps and blemishes on horses, based mouth, corns, splints, sweeney ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

Buy the best, the Capitol wagon—for sale by L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

Dry Goods!

Carpets and Notions.

We Keep Our Lin of Dress Goods, Buttons and Trimmings Complete at all Time.

We have a Fine Line of **MOREY AND SATIN PARASOLS,** also **SUN UMBRELLAS** with the Best Assortment of **CARPETS** to select from in Charlevoix at the Very Lowest Cash Prices. Call and Examine the quality of the Goods, Compare Prices and make your Selections, At the **LEADING DRY GOODS STORE,**

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

B. SEE.

GEO. W. MILLER,

I am going to show you something that will open your eyes. I have just received a bargain in unlaundried shirts, that I am selling for Fifty Cents. Don't fail to take advantage of this price for I don't know as you will ever get another such a Bargain.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Unlaundried Shirts

A GRAND CELEBRATION JULY 4th.

Alick Rosenthal,

Invites Everybody to call at his Store on this day, as great bargains will be given in EVERYTHING.

EVERY LADY who calls will Receive a HANDSOME FAN.
And a DANDY CAP will be given the Boys.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE THIS DAY.

Everybody invited to give us a Call.

Yours to Please,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH!

Will be Celebrated at

CHARLEVOIX

PROGRAMME:

National salute at sunrise.

A match game of base ball at Dixon's grounds at 10 a. m.

Grand cavalcade, headed by the band at 9.30 a. m.

Presentation of a fine new banner by Maj. E. H. Green to the sons of veterans.

Exhibition of fire department.

At one o'clock sharp will be witnessed **Bill Wild's Wild West.** The greatest show of the kind on the road, will give a free exhibition. Be in time to witness this procession. The following are a few of the rare curiosities to be seen at this wonderful show. A live long-eared elk, a specie supposed to be extinct a thousand years ago, a jaguar or American tiger, a live buffalo, a Rocky Mountain zebra, or better known as the wild ass, the swiftest beast in the world, and many others equally rare and curious. There is in connection with this show a large company of noted Indian warriors, among which are the noted Chief Roaring Bull, the brave Red ground, and Big Bear, that stands on the rock.

There are also a large company of genuine cowboys, all mounted. Under the canopy will be exhibited the attack on an emigrant train by Indians, and the rescue of the train by the cowboys. The buffalo chase will conclude the grand entertainment. Don't fail to come and bring your families, as this is an opportunity of a life time.

Suitable prizes given for the following races. Horse race, foot race, boat race and other races and games, giving the athletes a chance to disport themselves.

All entries for any of the games or races must be made to the committee in charge by 10 a. m., who will make known terms and conditions. Games and races will be called by the marshal or assistant at the sound of a bugle.

COMMITTEE:

Horse racing—A. J. McLeod, A. Fox, Wm. Scroggie.

Boat racing—M. J. Stockman, C. Y. Cook, Earnest Beauvais.

Foot racing—J. L. Price, Mike Litney, James Gellick.

Jumping—R. A. Emrey, Thomas McGuire, Harrison Bufford.

Sack racing—Andy McCall, Henry Barth, Wm. M. Miller.

Tug of war—George Burns, Geo. Pappin, captains.

Ordinance—John M. Ackert.

Finance—Fred L. Smith, L. D. Bartholomew.

Fire works—Prof. J. B. Allen, W. A. Brown, H. Lee Iddings.

In the evening there will be a beautiful display of fire works which will end what will probably be the grandest Fourth of July celebration ever witnessed in Northern Michigan.

Grand ball at opera hall both day and evening with the best of music.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 28, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 15c.
POTATOES, per bu., 75c.
WINTER APPLES, per bu., 60 @ 85c.
WHEAT, per bu., 90c.
OATS, per bu., 40c.
HAY, per ton, 12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $3. STEERS, $4 @ 4.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.00@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c.@$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

See Alick Rosenthal's celebration in another column.

For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 27y1

Sewing machines from $3.00 up, at Parker & Way's.

Fine lath for sale cheap, enquire of Parker & Way.

The Orangemen will celebrate at Charlevoix on July 12th.

The Petoskey band will assist Charlevoix in celebrating the Fourth.

A. T. Washburne & Co. will celebrate this year, beginning next Monday.

Mayne & Kane's office was brightened up with paper and paint this week.

The Gordon knocked out a cylinder head yesterday, and went to the shop for repairs.

All kinds of Sewing Machine parts, oils, and attachments at Parker & Way's.

The steamer Lon A. Cummings broke down yesterday, and is at the shop for repairs.

Fine cabinet photos only $2.00 a dozen, for three weeks, at Parker & Way's new gallery.

The family of Judge Mills of Kalamazoo arrived yesterday, and will occupy Sweetbriar cottage.

The service at the M. E. church Sunday morning, was for the benefit of the Masonic fraternity.

"Man wants but little here below" is the shape of clothing just at present and that little must be light of weight.

See Sherwood's announcement in our advertising columns. New goods for the Fourth are being put on the shelves.

Many a man won't support his home paper, but he wants the home paper to support him—when an office is in sight.

On the Fourth the postoffice will be open from 10.00 a. m. to 2.00 p. m., and from 6.00 to 7.00 p. m. Keep this in mind.

In another paragraph Parker & Way announce that they will make cabinet photos for $2.00 a dozen until after the Fourth. First class work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Our Fourth of July poster in red and blue has received many compliments, We can furnish as good to anyone, if they will give us a chance

The Friant will run excursions from Harbor Springs and Petoskey to Charlevoix on the Fourth, leaving here after the dance in the evening.

The pastor's subject at the Congregational church next Sunday morning is "Communion Meditation." In the evening, "The Golden Age."

On July 4th, F. A. Cochran & Co. fireworks will send up three Montgolfier balloons in front of their store at 9 o'clock A. M., and three more at 7 P. M.

John Wagner, of this place, and Miss May Winans, of Perrinton, Gratiot county, were married at Boyne last Thursday. The JOURNAL extends congratulations

Don't forget the Nose Family Musical Co., at the opera house Saturday night, for the benefit of the Sons of Veterans. Secure your seats at Cochran's drug store.

The deadly firecracker is right on time and now adorns the window of some of our merchants, waiting an opportunity to be soldito some lad who longs to be an angel.

S. E. Watson superintendent of the Michigan Salt Manufacturing Co. and J. F. Tyler, manager of the Ionia telephone exchange, were in town Monday and made the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

We can say Hello! to Clarion before another issue of the JOURNAL. This accomplishes what manager Center set out to do when he took charge of the Charlevoix circuit, and connects the entire county with the Charlevoix exchange.

The ladies of the Congregational and M. E. churches will unite in furnishing ice cream, cake and lunch with hot tea and coffee, on the Fourth in the Wheed building next to Jefferies' market.

Charlevoix extends a cordial invitation to her sister towns to celebrate with us on the Fourth. This will be a center of attraction, as it is of transportation and travel. All roads lead to Charlevoix.

The Friant, Cummings, and Cyclone will run excursions from Harbor Springs and Petoskey to Charlevoix on the Fourth. And the people in great crowds will celebrate in Charlevoix.

Late last Tuesday evening Dr. Carlstein heard a gentle tap at the door and on opening, found a small boy with two huge watermelons—a present from Engineer McCaffrey, of the City of Charlevoix, whom Dr. Carlstein attended after the Champlain fire.

We have frequent letters from people in central and southern cities asking for summer board at some stated price. If those who keep boarders will insert a small card, at only 50 cents a month, we can send a marked copy to all inquirers, so they may correspond with the advertiser.

Burns, Stevens & Co. have recently added eight new horses, five buggies, and several sets of new harness to their livery outfit, besides a windmill and numerous other improvements about the barn at a cost of over $1,300 and they are now able to accommodate the public better than ever.

The Schofield concert company gave two fine entertainments at the opera house last Thursday and Friday. The vocal music was of a class to which the words could be easily understood and the sentiment appreciated, while the banjo exercises were emotionally the best we ever heard.

The latest fad among young ladies is called "tips." They count every time a gentleman tips his hat to them and when they reach 100 tips the 100 recently, if unmarried, is supposed to be "the huckleberry" the young lady receiving the tip will marry. The "tip" craze is spreading with frightful rapidity.

"A paper that will secure manuscript for publication and then mangle it, is a very poor specimen."—Sentinel. Just so. Those papers which print all the news, in full or in abstract as their time and space will permit as soon as possible, are considered the most enterprising. There are many worthy examples.

P. A. Earl died at Chicago last Saturday morning, of heart disease. The remains were brought to Charlevoix on the steamer Petoskey, and the funeral services were held at the Congregational church yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of Pioneer Assembly 3311, K. of L. of which he was a member. Mr Earl was about 60 years of age, and leaves a widow.

With a day and a half of good working time after an entertainment or two even, before the hour of publication, anything short of a complete report would be considered an unpardonable slight. But time, space, and human endurance are limited as events of the past week abundantly prove. However, there is no objection to anyone running a continued story if they like.

At the invitation of Mrs. T. B. Smith, the editor and wife enjoyed a pleasant dinner at the Belvidere house last Sunday. Mrs. Smith gave such excellent satisfaction in her attendancy of the affairs of the hotel last season that she has been retained the present season. And last Sunday's dinner is a sufficient guarantee that everything will be as pleasant and satisfactory as could be desired.

The Nos family lost evening at Lake Winter, gave one of the finest entertainments ever given in our city. The instrumental music was unusually fine, and all the acts were well received. Miss Bertha Nos captured the hearts of the people at once, and her exhibition of marvelous skill elicited generous applause. Mr. Sam Nos she is a host in himself, and well worthy the generous applause given him. The entertainment will be repeated this evening with change of program and those who fail to attend will miss a genuine treat.—Petoskey Democrat.

Permission has been obtained from the postoffice department to have the mail from Petoskey carried on the Friant, but it must be done without expense to the department. As Mr. Cook must continue the stage, to supply intermediate offices and be ready for the mail, instead of receiving and delivering the mail to the boat at both places, the extra expense will have to be provided by subscription. There should also be a fund to compensate Capt. Wm. Gaskill for the care and responsibility of safely carrying the mail on his boat. Now if escorters and business men will the mail brought on the Friant to arrive at 9.30 instead of 1.00 as at present it will be necessary to go down into their pockets for at least $50 for the months of July, August and September.

Married.

Cooler this week.

Rev. Adam Clark arrived home from college last Saturday and preached here Sunday.

Mr. Cameron of Texas passed through here Monday with twenty-seven mustangs.

The candle lost re by J. S. Smithson yesterday evening was not very well attended.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Leroy Hamlin has been granted a pension.

Miss Emma Kerweeher is telephone operator.

O. S. Satterlee arrived at the resort yesterday.

A. E. Mason may now be called with telephone 21.

Dr. Brooks of Kalamazoo, was at the resort Monday and Tuesday.

Adam Clark is home from Albion college for the summer vacation.

Capt. A. G. Aldrich arrived home from Mackinac Tuesday for a brief vacation.

Mrs. R. A. Stone and daughter Ride arrived last Thursday and are at the Wood cottage.

O. C. Ainsworth, wife and daughter of Sandwich, Ill., arrived last Saturday for the season.

Dr. W. M. Preston arrived from Kansas, Sunday evening, for a brief vacation from business.

Nelson White returned Thursday morning from his visit to Muscelona, Manistique, and other places.

R. W. Corson and family, of Grand Rapids, arrived on the 20th and are at the Eastwood for the season.

Bishop Gillespie, Miss Mary Gillespie, Josephine Wheelock, and Margaret Rogers, are at Gillespies cottage.

Montie Lewis is at home for the summer season, he was accompanied by F. A. Murray of Whitewater, Wis.

Harry Branch and wife of East Jordan, also Mrs. Wheeler of Hillsdale, attended the Schofield concert Thursday last.

D. B. Bennet and family of Dighton, Kans., arrived on the Lawrence Sunday to visit their Charlevoix relatives and friends.

W. E. Herman of Cincinnati, is at the Belvedere. He will give our trucing atmosphere a test in his trial for the benefit of failing health.

The arrivals at the Belvedere on the 21st included F. P. Geow and family and Mrs. O'Hara, of Chicago, Mrs. and Miss Tyler of Kalamazoo, and Mrs. Mattock and daughter of St. Paul, Minn.

The most important society event of the season was the marriage of Mr. Moses Blumrosen, of Manistique, and Miss Jennie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenthal, of Petoskey, which took place at the residence of the bride's parents on Tuesday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Coplan of Detroit. The ceremony consisted of the ancient Israel form and was very impressive. After the usual congratulations, refreshments were served in a large pavilion which had been erected especially for the occasion. Many fine and costly presents were received. Mr. Blumrosen is one of the leading business men of Manistique.—Democrat.

That Apology.

"Now, Mr. JOURNAL, in your next issue produce the proofs of what you state concerning the missing manuscript."—Sentinel.

All right, sir. After the exercises at the opera house were concluded we went to Prof. Enos, and asked if he would give us the manuscript of the essays. He said he had promised it to Mr. Smith for the Sentinel. We then went to the graduates and found them willing that we should have their manuscripts. The next morning they were all brought to the office. Afterwards in deference to her father's wishes Miss Enos came and took her manuscript away. We then asked Prof. Enos if he would try to get Mr. Smith to consent that we have the use of Miss Enos' paper for last week. He said he would. Afterward he returned and said he could not get it for us for last week "but that Mr. Smith seemed to hold him responsible for all the papers because of his promise.

As to making abstracts of the papers, we simply followed a time-honored and respectable custom—a custom that is adopted by enterprising newspapers everywhere. We had no time nor space to print them in full, and preferred to give the outline, while the matter was fresh.

No one regrets a controversy more than we do; but whoever thinks for a moment we are going to sit down quietly every time anyone says "No," will get left. It is a matter of business, and if we don't hustle a little for ourselves, no one will do say his thing for us.

Courteous Journalism.

The Sentinel says, "At all times we have tried to act neighborly and courteous toward it, journalistically, and its editor personally." Yet the same article ascribes to us "a condition of imbecility and depravity." This is very courteous, journalistically. And last Saturday, when in our office, he said, "Your hair grows down too close to your eyes, you ain't got any brains." This is also very courteous, personally. When you give that text chapter, Willard, just touch it gently. You forgot got a partner to share the responsibility as on a former occasion.

The Van Raalte Sank.

The propeller Favorite, while entering Muskegon harbor Sa urday night last, collided with the passenger steamer Van Raalte bound for Grand Haven, with about 75 excursionists aboard. The proper signals were given and responded to, but when nearly abreast, the Favorite veered from her course on account of some derangement in her steering apparatus and struck the steamer, crushing a hole in her bow three feet long. The Van Raalte began filling, but was hastily run alongside the north pier and her passengers landed safely. Soon afterward she sank.

Roll of Honor

The following named pupils are entitled to special credit for punctuality and regular attendance at the public schools.

Neither absent or tardy for three years:—Ralph Washburn, High school, George Newman, 1st Grammar.

Neither tardy or absent for two years: Winfred Bartholomew and Julian Eaton, 1st grammar

Neither absent or tardy for one year:—Phila Wood, High school; Chas. Lawrence, Curt Clifford, Chloe McCartney, and Mary Wood, 1st Grammar; Florence Phelps, Leon Goss, Mary Lamoreaux, Hiram See, Frank Metcalf, Wallace Newman and Walter Krohn, 4th department; Grace Emrey, Frank Lawrence, Bernie Tay, Clara Eaton, Ethel Herson, and Forest Bartholomew, 3d department; Mattie Brink, Edith Lamoreaux George Emrey, Garfield Myers, and Johnie Ackert 2d department; Zala See, and Earnest Brown 1st department.

Eveline.

June 27.—The weather is ever so much more comfortable these days for work, but is good for the crops.

Mr. George Steele formerly a resident of Eveline, but now of Northport visited friends here last week.

There will be an ice cream social at the M. E. church Thursday evening, for the purpose of raising money to help pay for a parsonage.

H. Miller returned from Kalamazoo Friday, bringing with him a boy, who was being temporary cared for at that place at the expense of this county. He is a hopeless idiot. H. E. Sheldon has taken the contract to take care of him for one year.

A magic lantern exhibition of Bible scenes was given at the M. E. church Saturday evening.

J. M. Harris will close his term of school at Ironton with a grand picnic on Friday.

Charlie Badwin made a trip to Petoskey, Monday, on business. Hope he will succeed.

We wonder if any of our eastern neighbors ever get left in buying barbwire fencing.

Bernard Burns Dead.

At 3.30 o'clock this afternoon our people were shocked with the announcement that Bernard Burns was dead. Only last night he was about the streets apparently hale and hearty. At 6.00 o'clock this morning he went to the barn, attended to all his stock, and was just ready to return to the house, when he was stricken with a fit of coughing, with sharp pains in the throat. In a few moments the pains went to the stomach, followed by vomiting blood, cramps, and diarrhea, which continued with more or less severity until a few minutes past three this afternoon, when he died. Mr. Burns was about 63 years old. He will be buried Saturday at 12 o'clock, the funeral services to be conducted by the society of Orangemen, of which he was a member and an officer.

"Not Our Style of Journalism."

In last week's Sentinel, eighth page, under head of "Northern Michigan Line," read "Prop. Lawrence, Capt. George Thorp." It is our recollection that Capt. Thorp was transferred to the command of the Prop. Vernon last July, and lost his life on that ill-fated boat near the last of October.

Salt went down to 50 cents a barrel in the Saginaw market last week, the lowest notch ever reached. W. R. Burt says eastern railroad discrimination against the Michigan products is the reason, and that the salt association of the Saginaw valley, of which he is the president, will make a fight before the interstate commerce commission.

Shipments.

June 7—Schr. John L. Green, 40 cords slabs, 80 posts, N. P. Peterson to Sheboygan.
8—Schr. Libbie Sam, 30,000 lath, hardwood bunder, A. P. Draper to Chicago.
8—Schr. H. M. Scott, 100,000 feet hardwood lumber, Chicago, W. H. Downer to Chicago.
9—Schr. Mecklenburg, 120,000 feet hardwood lumber, Chicago, W. H. Downer to Chicago.
9—Schr. A. J. Morton, 1,500 ties, 6,000 posts, W. S. Stripp to Chicago.
9—Schr. Peoria, 7,500 posts, W. H. Downer to Chicago.
9—Schr. Radical, 3,500 ties, 2,500 posts, W. H. Downer to Chicago.
15—Schr. Augustus, 45 cords slabs, H. Heese to Milwaukee.
15—Schr. Narragansett, 500 tons pig iron, The Lake Iron Co. to Buffalo.
15—Schr. Wm. Smith, 4,000 posts, 37 cords bark, W. Tuthill to Milwaukee.
15—Scow Peter Ayer, 400 ties, 500,000 cedar shingles, W. H. Downer to Chicago.
15—Schr. Harvest Queen, 200,000 feet maple lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Sheboygan.
15—Schr. Ida May, 40 cords wood, D. J. Smith to Milwaukee.
15—Schr. Lettie Mason, 2,500 posts, W. S Johnson to Milwaukee.
15—Schr. John L. Green, 48 cords wood, N. P. Peterson to Sheboygan. 25,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Sheboygan.
15—Schr. W. H. Cooper, 40 cords slabs, Whitbeck & Cooper to Chicago.
16—Schr. Stampede, 20,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Chicago.
16—Scow Pioneer, 500 tons pig iron, Pine Lake Iron Co. to Buffalo.
16—Schr. Lake Breeze, 20 cords bark, W. L. French, to Kenosha.
16—Schr. Pioneer, 35 cords wood, 15 cords bark W. H. Downer, to Milwaukee.
16—Schr. Ontario, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Sheboygan.
21—Schr. Lettie Cooper, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, 3,000 posts, Fred L. Smith to Chicago.
21—Schr. F. M. Smith, 45 cords bark, R. Tulsch, to Milwaukee.
25—Schr. John L. Green, 43,000 feet hardwood lumber, 10,000 slabs, N. P. Peterson, to Sheboygan.
25—Schr. W. H. Chapman, 70 cords bark, Carpenter, Lamson & Co. to Milwaukee.
25—Schr. Lettie Cooper, 9,000 feet elm lumber, A. P. Draper & Co. to Sheboygan.

BORN.

HEATH.—On July 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Heath, a son.

MARRIED.

WAGNER—WINANS.—At Boyne, June 21st, Mr. John Wagner of Charlevoix, and Miss May Winans of Perrington.

DIED.

EARL.—In Chicago, June 23d, of heart disease, Mr. P. A. Earl of Charlevoix, aged 62 years.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGGIST & STATIONER

We Carry a Full Line of

Blank Books, School Books, Wall Paper, Toilet Articles,

Tobacco, Imported and Domestic Cigars,

GOLD PENS,

Wright and Eastman's Perfumes.

The Finest Line of Artists Material in this Vicinity.

Call and Look them Over.

THE ONLY NEWS DEPOT IN TOWN.

TO THE LADIES!

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Will start this Year's

CELEBRATION

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And Continue until the evening of the 4th, by Presenting each Customer with an Elegant and Useful Souvenir.

TWENTY PER CENT OFF ON PARASOLS

DURING THE SAME TIME.

Bargains in White Goods

And all FOURTH OF JULY Wearing Apparel

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BEE HIVE DRY GOODS & CARPET HOUSE

—OF—

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CASH - PRICES!

SEE WHAT CASH WILL DO FOR YOU!

Men's $4.00 Shoe for	$3.50
" 3.50 "	3.00
" 3.00 "	2.50
Womans $4.00 French Kid button shoes for	3.50
" 3.50 Kid Shoes for	3.00
" 3.00 " "	2.50

We sell Strictly For Cash and this why we Sell So Cheap.

M. SHERWOOD, -:- OPERA BLOCK.

The Cadillac Democrat has completed its sixth year, and seems to be in a reasonably prosperous condition.

The Minneapolis & "Soo" railroad company will expend two million dollars in docks and warehouses at Gladstone.

The Eaton Rapids Journal is publishing a neat daily edition during the campmeeting at that place, which cannot fail to boom the town.

The Gladstone Delta has been enlarged to a six column 12 page paper. It is a good town which can give such a support as the Delta is getting.

The Adrian postmaster is keeping a record of the errors made by the public in doing mail business. It is a handy thing to hit back with when the public growls at the postmaster.

News was received at Chicago of a collision on Lake Michigan between the schooner Willie Keeler and the steamer Robert Mill, Friday night between the Big and Little Au Sables Islands. The schooner went to the bottom but her crew escaped. She was loaded with 17,000 bushels of corn and will prove a total loss.

EARLY DAYS.

Romantic Incidents of the Settlement of Prairie du Chien, Wis.

The Gallant Defense of Fort Crawford Against the British, in 1814.

Jefferson Davis' Elopement with the Daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor.

How Old Rough-and-Ready Was Cured of His Nose-Tweaking Propensities.

BY GEORGE P. MATHER.

The denial which Jeff Davis made some little time ago of the story of his elopement with the pretty daughter of Gen. Taylor reminds me of an incident in that romantic affair that was told by Hon. Daniel E. Burt, one of the pioneers of the State, not heretofore published. At the time, Taylor, then a Major, was in command at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, and Davis, then a young lieutenant at the same post. Mr. Burt had settled on the main road between Fort Crawford and Galena, about midway of the two places, a few years before. At Mr. Burt related the story to me, he had just finished his chores one winter night, and was returning to the house when he heard the sound of bells approaching from the direction of Fort Crawford. He stopped, with his foot on the doorstep, and in a moment out of the woods came a male

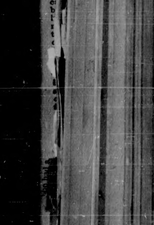
CAPT. THOMAS O. ANDERSON.

sleigh, drawn by one horse, in which were seated two ladies. The sleigh drew up, halted opposite the house, and the gentleman in quick, sharp tones, asked if they could stay all night. The latch string in those days was always out, and Mr. Burt at once responded heartily in the affirmative, and invited the pair to 'walk right in.' The invitation was quickly accepted, while their host took the horse, which showed signs of having been driven fast and far, to the stables. After seeing that the animal was well cared for, Mr. Burt returned to the house, where the travelers had already been made at home by the good wife. A traveler in those days was a godsend, as but faint echoes of the world's progress reached the pioneers in the backwoods. From the bearing of the gentleman, Mr. Burt at once came to the conclusion that he was an army officer. The companion was a young and very pretty girl, much agitated somewhat nervous and constrained. Contrary to usual custom, they avoided conversation, except to say they were relatives on route to Galena. To any and all leading questions the young officer replied briefly and in a non-committal way. The couple retired early, and were up and off soon after daylight. From a few rifflards dropped in his hearing, Mr. Burt arrived at the conclusion that if it was not an elopement it was something very like. He knew there were no army posts nearer than Fort Crawford, and he guessed the pair came from there. He afterwards learned that his surmise was correct, and that the couple were Lieut. Jeff Davis and Miss Sarah Knox Taylor, daughter of old "Rough and Ready." So far as he could learn Col. Taylor was not sufficiently impressed with Davis as to desire him as a son-in-law, and refused his consent to the marriage of the young couple.

The elopement followed.

The pair had expected to reach Galena the same night. Knowing Col. Taylor's energetic ways, it was no wonder they were nervous over their delay at Mr. Burt's. They were not followed, though having been turned in the wrong direction. This is the story as Mr. Burt related it in conversation, while at Crawford, from which the lovers fled, was at that time one of the most important frontier stations, and was erected soon after the war of 1812 to keep the Indian tribes in check. For many years it marked the frontier line. It is less than forty years since Congress was memorialized to station a company of dragoons there "to protect the frontiers." During its time the old fort has passed many an officer who rose to prominence later in the Mexican war or the Rebellion. Among those besides Taylor and Jeff Davis were Dick Taylor, the late Gen. Hancock, and others who afterwards became prominent. Crawford resembled the present Fort Snelling. It was occupied up to the close of the Mexican war, with the exception of a short time in 1827. During the civil war the old barracks were utilized for hospital purposes, if not some remains of the works be a part of the officers' quarters, that are incorporated in the handsome residence of Gen. John Lawler, and a section of the barracks now used as tenement houses. These are given in the accompanying sketch.

Very few people are aware that Prairie du Chien, where Fort Crawford was erected, is one of the oldest settlements in the country,



REMAINS OF FORT CRAWFORD.

and was a commercial center of note long before the revolutionary war. Beneath the prominent shelf of the old town is a block of history richer than that of any early New England village in story of Indian wars and sieges.

The Frenchman had penetrated there before the French and Indian war, and made the town the headquarters for the Northwestern fur trade. It used to be in his time in favor of England, which was not slow to recognize the commercial importance of the point. Although known to fame as the place selected by Fort Crawford for its defense, it was the scene of a memorable siege at the hands of a mixed British and Indian force. When the war of 1812 broke out, Prairie du Chien was left unprotected. After the fall of Detroit, the Government recognized the necessity of fortifying this point so as to secure control of the waterways and commerce of the section. Early in 1814 Lieut. Perkins, of the United States army, was sent with three boat-loads of men to erect a fort and garrison with the troops composing the expedition. By this diversion it was hoped to hold the Western tribes in check.

The fort was a fairly built, the central log house barracks being surrounded with stout works of oak palisades firmly set in the ground and backed by dirt. Two substantial block-houses flanked the works. The armament of the fort was very light. The artillery was concentrated on two gunboats commanded by Capt. Yeager, which was the first war flotilla known on the Mississippi.

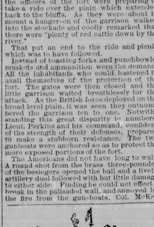
The structure of no important a point caused quite a stir at Mackinac, then the headquarters of the British troops, and before the last palisade was in place an expedition had been organized to resist it. This led to a siege and defense which for brilliant achievements in arms stands out more prominently than any other incident in our early history. The attacking force consisted of eighty British volunteers, under the command of Col. McKay, with a swarm of Indian allies, which had been picked up on route. Fortunately, they were illy supplied with cannon, their only piece of artillery being a brass three-pounder.

The little garrison came very near being taken by surprise, saving heard nothing of the approach of the British forces, on the Sunday morning which preceded the siege. The officers of the fort were preparing to take a ride over the plain which extended back to Prairie du Chien, when a shot from the gunboat announced the garrison warned of the situation and coolly remarked that there were "ponies of red cattle down by the river."

That put an end to the ride and picnic which was to have followed.

Instead of tasting forks and punchbowls, muskets and ammunition were the demand. All the inhabitants who could hastened to avail themselves of the protection of the fort. The gates were then closed and the little garrison waited breathlessly for the attack. As the British force displayed more broad level plain, it was seen they could approach within a short distance of Northwest, unobstructed by any cover. Lieutenant Lieut. Perkins and his command, confident of the strength of their defenses, prepared to make a stubborn resistance. The two gunboats were anchored so as to protect the more exposed portions of the fort.

The Americans did not have long to wait. A round shot from the brass three-pounder of the besiegers opened the ball, and a lively artillery duel followed with but little damage to either side. Finding he could not effect a breach in the palisaded wall, and annoyed by the fire from the gun-boats, Col. McKay



THE FORT OF 1813.

turned his attention mainly to them, meanwhile making arrangements to carry the fort by assault. Twice, everything was ready, but at the last moment the Indian allies refused to advance, warned by the effective fire of the besieged and by the fate which befell others of their nation when attempting to carry a fort further north.

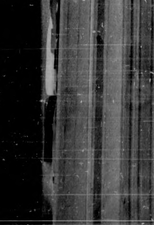
The attack on the gun-boats was more successful. Two or three balls planted between wind and water led the commander of the flotilla to up anchor and flee down the river, leaving the garrison to its fate.

Discouraged by the failure to capture the fort and enhance their fight, Col. McKay ordered a lot of red hot shot prepared to fire the barracks and block houses. About this time the supply of powder ran short in the fort. The commissariat was also uncomfortably low, the gun-boats when the British force arrived, having drop their keg of powder down the river to re-enforcements could reach him, and learning the preparations being made to attack the walls. Lieut. Perkins arranged terms of surrender by which the garrison was allowed to march out with their arms and baggage, and drum and fife, followed by the British officers, these terms of surrender being not violated by the Indian allies, of course. Not only was the Indian force kept from the fort, but a guard was placed around it to prevent anything like an ambuscade. The casualties during this memorable siege were very light. An attempt was made to retake the fort by means of an expedition from St. Louis, but it was attacked and routed on the Rock Island rapids by a force sent from Prairie du Chien under command of Capt. Duncan Graham, by Capt. I. G. Anderson, then commanding the fort.

In accordance with the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, Fort McKay was at last given up, and occupied by the British in 1815, in Prairie du Chien, the place being known as Fort Shelburne. On the night after the evacuation the fort was destroyed by fire, supposed to have been set by some one left by the retiring forces.

When Fort Crawford was erected the Sioux were almost an unknown factor, and of those Redcoats of the plains, the Cheyennes, not so much was known as of the inhabitants of the Tongs islands. It was the treacherous Winnebagoes and crafty Sacs and Foxes who made the most dangerous quality in the problem of a peaceable occupancy. The removal of the garrison to Fort Snelling in 1826 gave the former an opportunity, and a massacre of the inhabitants of the flourishing village was arranged. The scheme was frustrated by the action of a chief named Red Bird and two braves. The murders took early in June, 1827, went to the house of Hon. Jas. Lockwood, and broke their way into Mrs. Lockwood's bedroom. The lady hearing them coming fled to the store of Capt. Graham, of Rock Island Rapids fame, and was saved by him. Baffled in their first prey, the Indians went further down the river, where they killed two men and scalped an infant, which they left for dead. Strange to relate, the child lived and became the mother of a large family. The news of the massacre soon reached the village and the settlers flew to arms. The Indians retreated and the Winnebagos, who followed, which was terminated by the dramatic surrender of Red Bird, who gave himself up to Major Whistler. He was brought to Fort Crawford, where he died of consumption. His two accomplices were sentenced to be hanged, but were pardoned by President Jackson.

When the Blackhawk war closed that noted chieftain was confined at Fort Crawford, where he remained until taken to St. Louis by Lieut. Jeff Davis, who turned him over to the United States authorities at that point. Warned by experience the War Department maintained a garrison at the fort until the commencement of the Mexican war. It was just previous to that time that Zachary Taylor was commandant.



LIEUT. JEFF DAVIS.

"Old Rough and Ready" had earned his nickname among his soldiers before Buena Vista. Although he was a rough character, and as kindly a heart beat under that homely exterior, he was something of a martinet, and a terror to the privates of his command, especially such as were accustomed to shirk from grace. Of this class was one unfortunate who was officer in the guard house on duty, which circumstance led, oftentimes, to the full retreat of Col. Taylor's wrath. Being directed against Private Blank when the engagement of the same did not seem exactly to warrant it. Among other peculiarities, the Commander of Buena Vista had a disinclination to allow objects to the nose and giving the tweaking of the same a place in his memorabrance for hours afterward. One day Col. Taylor happened to have his ire aroused by some offence by Blank, and he came striding down the line uttering numerous words not provided for in the regulations of war. Reaching the trembling private, in tones more vigorous than refined the outraged commandant asked what Blank meant by such an infraction of discipline—and, without waiting for a reply, reached for the prominent facial projection of the unfortunate soldier. In anticipation of the tweaking which was to follow, Blank had taken the precaution to his nose, and commencing with pork rind. His commanding officer's fingers therefore only closed on slip. Another attempt resulted in dismal failure, for this time the officers and man had grasped the situation, and a broad smile spread over the face of those who happened to be in the rear of the outraged colonel, while those in front indulged in most seraphic disturbances that threatened to result in a general laugh. The Taylor attempted to execute the favorite movement of his adversary, but the Blank, When he did he caught, it was something terrible to witness. Poor Blank was at once conveyed to the guard house and double-ironed, with a prospect ahead of seeing a court-martial, when his superior had evolved something commensurate with the offence. The sentence was then promulgated in a broad grin—when Col. Taylor was not about—and the story spread over the village.

When his anger had time to cool down, Col. Taylor began to appreciate the joke, and it did not need much urging to get his consent to have the court dismissed. The old fort began to go to pieces. Prairie du Chien, too, fell into decay, and ceased to be spoken of as the place of the pontoon bridge across the Mississippi.

DEADLY STRUGGLE.

Extraordinary Contest Between a Gorilla and a Lion in Central Africa.

The Giant Ape, Challenged by the King of Beasts, Accepts the Defi.

The Gorilla Superior as a Slugger and in Science—Is Combat Fit for the Cassars.

In the gloomy recesses of the primeval forests still to be found in Central Africa there is a wonderful battle still raging forth its unmeasured space to the monarch and the gorilla. The lion, the great traveler, gives the following account of the struggle he witnessed in Central Africa between a gorilla and a lion: My guide book, and to make my way through the jungle with his back against a tree, the shoulders of a huge gorilla. His head hung down by his sides, his legs crooked in front of him, and his long arms hung sideways on his shoulder. Some distance off a lion was lying, his head between his paws and apparently sound asleep. Suddenly the gorilla, emerging into the sunlight, commenced to beat his breast, and to keep watch and ward over the shoulders of the lion, and to sound the alarm. The scream of agony from the female, which was the signal for the battle, ceased, and it did so the female literally fell from a tree and rapidly by a force sent from Prairie du Chien under command of Capt. Duncan Graham, by Capt. I. G. Anderson, then commanding the fort.

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MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Measles have taken Bell site by storm.

—The St. Ignace people mean to have a high old time next Fourth of July.

—Merrill, Saginaw County, is to have an old-style Fourth of July celebration this year.

—Central Lake, Antrim County, is rent from center to circumference over a dispute over a name.

—Wheat in the southern part of the State has headed out and the harvest will be on within a fortnight.

—They know not what they do. The St. Ignace people are trying to get up a brass band as a permanent institution.

—Bellaire has a new paper, and is going to have water works, and has a band pavilion and other "city" appurtenances.

—Worms are reported to be destroying the strawberry vines in various parts of the State, and fruit growers find them a new and formidable enemy.

—The too abundant use of water on lawns and the continued wetting of shaded places is said to be injurious to health. Malarious fevers are said to be the result.

—Ionia is to have a new hotel, and the citizens are now canvassing for the funds. The proposed structure is to be four stories high and to cost $40,000.

—Jay R. Monroe, a young man of usual promise, and Cashier of the Kalamazoo Savings Bank, of Kalamazoo, died of pulmonary consumption.

—Women lawyers are becoming a power in the land. Michigan University has already sent out twenty-four young women finishing the course of law. This year a young woman from the Sandwich Islands, Miss Alma Hitchcock, will make the twenty-fifth.

—The officials of the Soo Road and the Atlantic Elevator Company were in Gladstone the other day. The object of their visit was to select a site for a grain elevator which will have capacity for a million bushels, and will be built at once.

—A recent fire destroyed the principal business portion of Norway. A strong wind was blowing and the flames jumped rapidly from one wooden building to another. In the burnt district none was saved, and careful estimates place the loss at $200,000, with very little insurance. The weather was cold and stormy, and many were seriously suffering among the homeless. The business part of Norway is in ruins, and the principal buildings burned. More than five hundred people are sufferers. The largest losers by the fire are: C. L. Embury, general merchandise, $25,000; Hasson, hotel and fixtures, $8,000; Patenaude, drugs and jewelry, $6,500; Lindquist, general merchandise, $6,000; J. H. Gee, $5,500; F. Levy, generals, $4,000; Kosenhainer, general merchandise, $4,000; Masonic building, $4,000.

—Reports from thirteen places chronicle the storm of the 10th inst. was general, and unprecedented in the annals of Michigan. The storm broke like the bursting of a water-spout, and continued for two hours, accompanied by heavy lightning. All the country from the Wisconsin line to the upper range and the whole width of the peninsula suffered. In all, for fifty miles from Houghton the work of the deluge was most damaging. At Houghton, Calumet, Lake Linden, Hancock, Lake Linden, Tamarack, Mesnard, Nonesuch, Ishpeming, Marquette, and as far east as Seney the storm was terrible. In approximation of damage is possible. Houses were undermined, and in some cases swept away; culverts and bridges were destroyed, and miles of fences and sidewalks were washed away. Although several railroad culverts were destroyed and washed out, but travel was generally delayed on all the peninsular roads. Three culverts on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway near Baraga were washed away. The damage will require much time to repair. The water was so high in all the streams.

—The State Board of Agriculture meeting recently closed was confined principally to a consideration of topics relating to the interests of agriculture, and to Prof. Bailey in the chair of horticulture was not appointed, but it is thought he will be appointed may fall upon Prof. Taft, of the Missouri University.

—Fire in the capsule factory at Ann Arbor destroyed the entire stock and one of the buildings. Loss $15,000; insurance $12,000. The fire was without doubt the work of an incendiary.

—Hargreaves Bros. & Tripp, lumbermen, at Detroit, have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, to Francis G. Russell. Assets, $2,374.85; liabilities, $7,072.39.

—The body of Charles Maiden, of Cheboygan, who committed suicide several nights ago by jumping into the river, has been recovered, disproving the theory that he had not drowned himself, but had left town.

—Fred Plant is a Huron County farmer. He has in the habit of keeping a smudge burning day and night to keep away the pesky mosquitoes. One day, during the absence of the family, the high wind carried some sparks to his house. Neighbors discovered the flames in time to save Plant's furniture. There was no insurance on the house.

—The high water in the Sturgeon River and in Sturgeon Bay do Noc caused the dams of the Van Winkle Lumber Company to be carried away, and a big log jam resulted. Several million feet of sawlogs have been scattered through the woods for miles, and to get them back into the stream will necessitate an outlay of many thousands of dollars. One report says it will cost $20,000 to replace the dams and remove the obstructions from the river.

—Some time ago Hattie, the wife of Edwin Wartens, of Norway, left him and returned to her family, and she has possessed was burned up in the great fire. She was on the street, when she met her husband. He demanded her return to his house. She refused. He at once shot her with a revolver, then picked her up, and, at the muzzle of the revolver, marches her through the streets to his house. She was terribly injured, but caught her to move. He is in jail at Iron Mountain awaiting the appearance of Judge Lynch. The poor woman will probably die.

—The Michigan weather-service supplement to the monthly crop report says that the temperature for May was four and four-tenths lower than the normal for thirteen years. The rainfall was three and fifty-one-hundredths, which is slightly above the normal. The central portion of the State had the greatest amount. The prevailing winds were from the ——. Frosts were reported on eight days previous to the 20th. The percentage of vitalization of weather and temperature signals was 83-2-10 per cent. Signals are displayed from 140 stations and from baggage-cars of twenty-six railroad trains in the State.

—Jay R. Monroe, a young man of usual promise, and Cashier of the Kalamazoo Savings Bank, of Kalamazoo, died of pulmonary consumption.

—Lumber sales are reported at East Saginaw of 2,000,000 feet at $10, $20, and $28; 2,000,000 feet at from $14 to $19 straight; 500,000 feet at $28 per M. straight measure; 3,000,000 feet of Upper Peninsula stock, to be cut, at $10, $20, and $25; and 500,000 feet dry, at $14

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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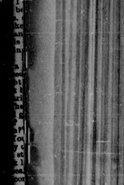
FARM AND GARDEN.

TIMELY TOPICS CONSIDERED IN A PRACTICAL MANNER.

Opportune Hints About Cutting and Curing Grass, with Advice in Relation to Stacking the Hay—A Good Ventilator for Hay Stacks.

Progressive farmers have laid aside the sickle and the scythe for the horse mower, and not a few employ the labor saving implements of hay tedder and horserake in the curing of their hay crops. This saving of time and labor means, where large areas are to be gone over, a saving of health and money as well.



A VENTILATOR FOR A HAY STACK.

Where a haying machinery is to be used the farmer who takes time by the forelock will have in readiness, so that there will be no needless delays when the press of work comes on this account. Implements already on hand will be put in good working order, and such new machinery as is required selected.

When the grass is heavy let the dew be partly dried before beginning the cutting; about noon the hay tedder may follow the mower, and toward night the grass raked and put into cocks. Care should be taken not to use the tedder after the leaves have dried, if there is much clover, as it will crumble and waste a valuable portion of the hay. When the day is fair, with probabilities of continued fair weather, many farmers practice cutting their grass in the middle of the day, or toward evening, and leaving it until the next day.

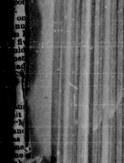
Burning too long in a hot sun is bad for the newly cut grass, as this renders it brittle. Dry sunless weather, with little dew, presents the best possible opportunity for making hay. Much of the best clover hay is only fairly wilted when it is raked into cocks; in this case the cocks are opened once or twice and exposed to the air a few hours, and then put up again. If not well cured, hay keeps better in a close mow in the barn than in a loft or in a stack that is exposed to the air.

A ventilator will do much to preserve hay stacked when damp. There are many kinds. The one shown in the cut is advised by Prairie Farmer as being as good as any, and is described by that journal as follows: The three heavy poles should be set in the ground rather firmly and fastened together at the top. This not only acts as a ventilator but will help to keep the stack from settling to one side. It will also assist in keeping the center of the stack from settling faster than the outside, this slanting the hay so as to carry the water off. A pole or rail from the center to the outside laid on blocks will let the air into the ventilator. A V shaped trough with the open side down will answer the same purpose, and may have a screen or stakes over the outer end to keep vermin out.

Tying Up Lettuce and Early Cabbage.

The Gardeners' Chronicle, in the way, are exceedingly desirable, being tender and of fine flavor, are greatly improved by tying up to blanch. Fold the soft outer leaves carefully around the heart, or centre of the plant and bind the whole firmly, but carefully, with twine.

Tying up of the leaves of early cabbage is much practiced by the London market gardeners, says Gardening. Illustrated, and is economical. The operation is simple of time; the fact, the same as above described for the Cos lettuce.



A TIED UP CABBAGE.

There are several good reasons given by the gardeners for this practice. The center being protected from the weather, the cabbages is hard, sooner by two or three weeks than they otherwise would do, and they are more easily handled in gathering and packing for market. The plan is one that is seldom adopted in private gardens, but there can be no doubt that it is one that can be recommended, says as good authority as J. T. Lovett, the well known New Jersey market gardener, inasmuch as there is a gain of a week or two as regards cutting, and compact little cabbages are always preferable to loose ones, which, moreover, are apt to get broken or otherwise injured in gathering. It may be worth while to test this method with our early cabbages.

Silage on a Noted Dairy Farm.

Messrs. Smith, Powell & Lamb, who have 50 of nearly all the crops grown on the farm for silage, first corn most desirable and profitable, clover next, but pre fer for stock a part of each. They say:

Corn should be drilled thin enough to produce ears which should be well glazed before cutting. We would leave it lying in the field one to three days to wilt and partially dry before ensiling. Cut one-quarter inch, pack thoroughly and see that the corners of the silos are well filled. We prefer to fill one silo three or four feet and then change to another, leaving the first two or three days to heat. When full and the last filling has heated, cover with building paper, on which place matched planks. We weight about one hundred and fifty pounds per square foot, but some parties have good success with very little weight. Clover should be cut when nicely in bloom. It may be put in the pit and kept nicely without running through the cutter, but it will require less room in silos and probably give better satisfaction to cut it.

The New York assembly has passed a bill giving a bounty of two cents a head on all English sparrows killed.

MODES OF APPLYING MANURE.

Different Opinions Expressed on a Subject of General Interest.

It is not an easy matter to lay down general rules in regard to the application of manures that will be wise in all cases.

Opinions differ somewhat as to the economy of spreading farm yard manure upon the surfaces of fields or lawns in late autumn or early winter. Circumstances also cause here as elsewhere. It seems, however, reasonable to maintain that winter top dressing should be restricted to level fields; for both rain and snow must sweep manure from frozen hillsides before its constituents have had any fair chance to soak into the ground.

There are advocates both at home and abroad of the practice of carting out fresh manure from the barn yard as fast as it is made and spreading it directly on the fields. The chief gain in such practice is doubtless the saving of labor.

The spreading of short manure upon grass in the spring, or in the autumn even, is no doubt commendable in many situations as a means of maintaining the same. A chief objection to the system of surface spreading, which applies particularly to light leaching soils, is that the soluble portions of the manure, as they lie on the ground, are liable to dry out to a peat like substance that is not specially useful to the growing crop.

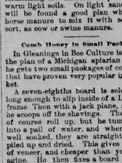
However manure may be applied, it is of importance to secure its equable distribution in the soil. In a general way, it may be said that horse droppings and manure from sheep pens should be applied by preference to cold clayey loams, or to moist soils rich in humus. These hot manures tend to warm and enliven the land. On the other hand, the slowly fermenting cow manure is preferred for warm light soils. On light sandy soils it will be found a good plan when using horse manure to mix it with some slow sort, as cow or swine manure.

Comb Honey in Small Packages.

In Gleanings in Bee Culture is described the plan of a Michigan apiarian by which he gets two small packages of comb honey that have proven very popular in his market.

A seven-eighths board is selected just long enough to slip inside of a Langstroth frame. Then with a jack plane, set coarse, he scoops off the shavings. The shavings of course roll up, but he tumbles them into a pail of water, and when they get well soaked, they are straightened out, piled up and dried. This gives thin strips of veneer, and cheaper than you can imagine. He then fires a board as in the second engraving. The langstroth frame is slipped over this board.

These little blocks are made by gluing a three-eighths board on top of a seven-eighths board, as you see. Now, with a circular saw, cut grooves clear through the thin board until the saw strikes the thick one. These grooves are of such a width that three of the afore mentioned strips of veneer will drop into each groove, the strips running lengthwise of the frame. When this is done, three short pieces of veneer are dropped into the grooves crosswise. But to make these bits of wood stay in place when the frame is pulled up, a little glue is put into each corner with a camel's hair brush. You want to be careful so the glue will not run in too far, and stick in the fore. Before you put in the glue, however, drop some little squares of foundation into each little section. The glue should just catch each corner of the foundation. When the whole thing is dry, lift it off and hang it in the hive. When the little sections are full and sealed over, take frame and all to the grocer: slip off the outside, and show him that he can separate the squares into long strips. With a sharp knife he can now cut them up into little cakes as wanted. If a customer wants two, four, six or eight, let him have them all in a slice, to save handling so many loose pieces.



PLAN FOR MAKING SMALL SECTIONS.

Of Interest to Bee Keepers.

The query recently sent out to authorities on bee culture by "Gleaning in Bee Culture"—"Do you prefer the entrance at the end of the frame? Why?" elicited quite a number of replies including pluls of which is conceded by the residents of the town "It has 15 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c. at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Toothache.

Did you ever have a crooking, jumping, snapping, roaring, bothersome, toothache, that kept the whole family in an uproar until 2 o'clock in the morning? Maybe you have it, but all have not heard of the wonderful cures made by *Hamilton's Toothache Drops* which are warranted to cure in one minute. Safe, yet effective. Price only 25 cts. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Got to Stand it!

Mr. A. bought his wife one bottle of *Burnett's Blood Purifier*, and now he thinks he has got himself into business for she declared so much benefit from it that she must try another bottle or two and be permanently cured. There is no Purifier known so efficient in its working as this. Only $1.00 per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Beckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with distressing cough and running into consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced to flesh, had difficulty in breathing, and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption, and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well, and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show a record of cures as does Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it. Trial bottles free at Dr. Crouter's drug store. 4

Cholera.

And the milder forms of bowel difficulty, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c., all come from a disordered digestion attended with pain in the Stomach, Cramps, Colic, &c. Be wise and ward off these attacks by taking *Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure*, which is a sure remedy. Never known to fail to give immediate relief. As an outward application in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Strains, Lame Back and Side it can't be beaten Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phebe Chosley, Peterson, Clay Co. Iowa, tells the humiliating remarkable story, the truth of which is conceded by the residents of the town "It has 15 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c. at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. 4

The Wide Awake.

In the June Wide Awake Margaret Sidney gives an amusing story of home life, called "Eurania's Boys and How They Kept House," which teaches mothers nor boys will think far out from the truth, though both are married. F. Anstey, the author of Vice Versa and The Tinted Venus, has a funny story too, "Don." Chronicling the heroic treatment of a deceitful greedy little dog by a young lady of fortune. Edward Everett Hale begins "The Story of Boston Common" and tells about the witches and the Whipping Stone and the old train-band parades and the cow-pastures of this celebrated old park. Another historic field is surveyed, over the sea, by Amanda B. Harris, in "The Wild White Cattle of England"; Landseer's famous painting. "Wild Cattle of Chillingham," is reproduced to illustrate the paper, together with a lifepicture of Cadzow herd. Elbridge S. Brooks writes about "Polo," and Henry Brooks, the Salem antiquarian, has an illustrated article about "The Old Tinder-box." Frank C. Crowninshield, wife of Commander Crowninshield, U. S. N., begins a good training-ship serial, "Plucky Smalls; His Story," full of fun, pathos and adventure, drawn from life. Mrs. Sherwood in "Double Roses" goes on with experiences of Phyllis and Wilhelmina in New York City. A good coin-story, "The Red, Red Copper," is begun, following the article last month about "The Pleasures of a Young Numismatist." There is a capital little paper on "Two Ways of Making a Birthday Book," and a good biography of La Fontaine, and Mrs. Lemmonnier writes about "One Asiatic Consin, the Arabs." Margaret Eytinge, Cavazza, M. E. B. Mrs. Margaret Delaland and Mary E. Wilkins contribute poems of the number; everybody should read "The One Hoss Shay" of Holmes, a year. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

A Happy Family

Circle is the greatest blessing of our civilization, but such a thing is not possible when disease and death lurks on the threshold. One of the most important matters to be attended to, is that the Liver and Kidneys are in a healthy condition. More trouble arises from derangement of these organs than any other cause, often resulting in Diabetes, Bright's Disease, and other difficulties that are generally counted incurable. *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* will prevent and cure all these difficulties with great certainty. Large bottles $1. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route"

GRAND TRUNK Western Division. Shortest and Quickest Route between Detroit and Chicago. Only Line running Sleepers between Detroit and New Orleans Without Change.

THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT JACKSON The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 5.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily; arrival at Detroit.....9.10 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson.....10.30 p. m. and 11.25 a. m.
Toledo.....11.52 p. m. and 4.45 a. m.
Buffalo.....4.15 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.
Cincinnati.....6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Northern Michigan Line of Steamers. Season of 1888

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX. Ira Benson, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday at 5 p. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 8.00 a. m.; Frankfort, Wednesday, 1.00 p. m.; Traverse City, Wednesday, **Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m.**; Petoskey, 12.00 m.; Harbor Springs, 1.00 p. m.; arrive Mackinaw, 3.00 p. m.; arrive Cheboygan, Friday, 11.00 a. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Friday, 2.00 p. m.; Mackinaw, 4.00 p. m.; St. Ignace, 7.00 p. m.; Petoskey, 8.00 p. m.; **Charlevoix, 8.00 a. m.**; Traverse City, 5.00 p. m.; Frankfort, Sunday, 7.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, 12.00 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Monday, 9.00 a. m.

LAWRENCE. Wm. Finucan, Master

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 8.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Saturday, 5.00 p. m.; Frankfort, Saturday, 10.00 a. m.; Traverse City, 5.00 p. m.; **Charlevoix, 12.00 p. m.**; Petoskey, Monday, 2.00 a. m.; St. Ignace, 12.00 m.; Mackinaw, 1.00 p. m.; arrive Cheboygan, 3.00 p. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday, 6.00 p. m.; Mackinaw, 7.00 p. m.; St. Ignace, 8.00 p. m.; Petoskey, Tuesday, 7.00 a. m.; **Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m.**; Traverse City, 2.00 p. m.; Frankfort, Wednesday, 7.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, 12.00 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Thursday, 9.00 a. m.

EMERY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers. (EVERAGREEN TIME.) Season of 1888

Steamer NORTH STAR. Capt. J. W. Thompson

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 5.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON, Capt. Lewis Guard.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30; Ironton, 10.00; arrive East Jordan, 11.15.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.00; Ironton, 2.15; arrive Charlevoix, 3.00. Leave Charlevoix, 3.30; Ironton, 4.00; arrive East Jordan, 5.15.

Stopping at all intermediate ports both ways.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND STEAM NAV. CO.

Palace Side Wheel Steamers For Detroit, Port Huron, Sand Beach, Oscoda, Harrisville, Alpena, Cheboygan.

LEAVE ST. IGNACE

Wednesday and Monday.....10.00, A. M.
Thursday and Saturday.....9.00, P. M.

Between Detroit and Cleveland daily except Sunday at 10.00 P. M.

Sunday trips during July and August.

E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Time Card for PETOSKEY STATION. In effect Oct. 16th.

Leave, going north, 8.18 p. m., 2.05 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m., 41.00 p. m.

†Daily except saturday.

SEYMOUR'S LINE. The New Passenger Steamer PETOSKEY Will leave Chicago (foot L. M. & L. S. P. Co. dock) every Wednesday at 4 p. m. Water streets, Mondays at 5 p. m. Leave Traverse City, Tuesday at 10 a. m. Leave Chicago on Thursday at 11.00 p.m., arriving at Charlevoix Saturday at 12.00 noon. Taking freight and passengers for Lansington, Northport, Leland, Omena, Suttons Bay, Elk Rapids, Old Mission, Traverse City, Dacota, Elk Rapids, Petoskey, Harbor Springs.

For freight or passage apply on board or to F. W. HUD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Hannah, Lay & Co's Steamer Line. Season of 1888.

Str. City of Grand Rapids. Capt. O. E. Wilder.

Going North—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—Leave Traverse City at 5 a. m.; **Charlevoix 10.00 a. m.**; Petoskey, 12.00 m.; Harbor Springs, 1.00 p. m.; arrive St. Ignace 5.30 p. m.

Going South—Leave St. Ignace, Wednesday and Friday,—Leave St. Ignace 7.00 a. m.; Mackinaw 8.00 a. m.; Petoskey 2.15 p. m.; **Charlevoix** 4.45 p. m.; arrive at Traverse City 8.45 p. m.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT. Capt. R. Vanderhoef.

Going South every Monday, Wednesday, Except Sunday—Will Leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00 Charlevoix 9.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every Afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

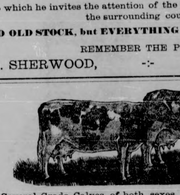
SUBSCRIBE FOR Grand Rapids' best paper, The Daily Democrat. It contains the Associated Press Dispatches. Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by John Weed at 12½ cents a week.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS! I Have a Complete set of Abstracts of Title To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County. Call at J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange, Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS! FOR SALE, ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH. —On The UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION To The Village of Charlevoix. Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX. Also Farming Lands For Sale.

Bargains IN BOOTS & SHOES The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices. FOX & MILLER

-:-D. SHERWOOD,-:- Has just placed on his shelves in the Opera Block a New Stock of BOOTS & SHOES, To which he invites the attention of the People of Charlevoix and the surrounding country. NO OLD STOCK, but EVERYTHING NEW & FIRST-CLASS. REMEMBER THE PLACE. D. SHERWOOD, -:- OPERA BLOCK.



Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE. 40,000 Winter Cabbage Plants, Flat Dutch. $3.00 per thousand, 50 cts per hundred. J. S. & J. H. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

BEST PAINT. New Cook Stoves FISHING TACKLE HARDWARE, TINWARE PUMPS WIRE FENCING Job and Tin Work. DIAMOND WALL FINISH. L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

Cheap for Cash or on Time. Best Cooking Stoves, are those we manufacture at STOCKMAN & EDDINGS. Tinware, Agate Ware, Pipe, Pumps, Wire Fencing, Plaster, Hair, Cement, Sewer Pipe, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Chimney Tops, Flue Linings, Drain Tile, Wall Coping, Fire Proofing, Fire Clay, Gas Retorts, Chemicals, Coke, Etc. Agents for Portland Cement. Agents for Akron Sewer Pipe. Agents for Milwaukee Cement. Agents for Peninsular Stoves and Ranges. We are Headquarters for Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces,

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CLARENCEVILLE, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A Summary of the Eventful Happenings of a Week, as Reported by Telegraph.

Political, Commercial, and Industrial News, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Suicides, Etc., Etc.

A DAY IN CONGRESS.

Routine Work Transacted by Both Houses.

Communication of the public land bill was resumed in the House the 27th, the ayes and noes being taken on Mr. Holman's amendment retaining title in the Government to coal mines found on the public lands, but allowing entrymen to mine such coal deposits until Congress sets further order. The amendment was adopted, and the bill was then passed. When Mr. Mills called up the bill for the relief of Pennsylvania suggested, on his individual responsibility, as a means of expediting adjournment, that the tariff bill be laid aside until next session. He felt compelled to make the suggestion because of the fact that the surplus is kept down by an entire repeal of the tobacco tax. Mr. Mills rejected the suggestion, and made a counter proposal that an early day be fixed for taking a final vote on the bill. No action was taken. In the Senate, House amendments to Senate bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Ouachita river, Arkansas, the Mississippi river at Muscatine, Ia., the Missouri river at Nebraska City, Neb., the Columbia river between Oregon and Washington territory, the Mississippi river at Quincy, Ill., and the Illinois river at Peoria, Ill., and the Mississippi river at Clinton, Ia., were severally concurred in. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

LYNCHED FOR HIS CRIME.

Wallace Mitchell, the Kansas Murderer, Hanged by a Mob.

Wallace Mitchell was returned to Syracuse, Kan., from Trinidad, Col., whither he fled after murdering Oscar Johnson, aged 15, and wounding August Johnson, the boy's father, in an attempt to rob him. He was taken before a justice and pleaded guilty of the crime. He told the story of the murder with the utmost sang froid, and as if it was an every-day occurrence. At the conclusion of the testimony he was remanded to jail until the September term of court. The coldblooded cowardly act of this fiendish deed by the prisoner excited the people, and about midnight a hundred armed men succeeded in taking him from jail and hanging him to a telegraph pole.

THE BATTERS.

Relative Standing of the Prominent Ball Clubs.

The annexed table shows the relative standing of the clubs competing for the championship of the associations named:

League.	Won.	Lost.	Western.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	34	16	Davenport	31	8
Boston	31	17	Omaha	27	11
Detroit	31	18	Quincy	19	19
New York	26	20	Crawfordsville	18	19
Philadelphia	24	20	Bloomington	17	20
Washington	17	26	Danville	12	22
Pittsburgh	14	31	Lafayette	7	32
Indianapolis	10	35	Rockford	Disbanded.	
American.	**Won.**	**Lost.**	**Western.**	**Won.**	**Lost.**
St. Louis	33	15	St. Paul	32	15
Brooklyn	29	17	Des Moines	25	15
Atlantic	30	20	Milwaukee	21	18
Baltimore	27	21	Minneapolis	19	18
Cincinnati	26	21	Sioux City	18	19
Cleveland	18	22	Omaha	19	20
Kansas City	17	24	Minneapolis	17	20
Louisville	15	36			

GO UP IN SMOKE.

Various Fires Causing Heavy Losses.

A fire at Fort Apache, Ariz., destroyed the entire quartermaster and commissary supplies. The estimated loss to the Government, including buildings, is $100,000. Fire destroyed the across-the-road-house, corn house, and other departments of the Isabella furnace at Isabella Station, Chester County, Pa., together with valuable machinery. Loss over $50,000. The Mexican freight depot and adjoining building in Paso del Norte, Mexico, were burned, together with about seventy freight-cars. A large amount of freight was also burned. The estimated loss is about $200,000.

SAD END OF A PLEASURE EXCURSION.

A Steam Yacht Struck and Sunk—Two Ladies Drowned.

The small pleasure yacht Enid was struck by the steamer James W. Rankin, a mile north of Newburg, N. Y. There were eight persons in the small boat, and two of them, Miss Anna Miller and Mrs. Benjamin Odell, Jr., were drowned. The rest were rescued by the steamer. Miss Miller was the daughter of David Miller, of New York, and Mrs. Odell the wife of the Republican State committeeman in the Fifteenth Congressional District.

CHARGES AGAINST A CONDUCTOR.

Marshall Lafferty Imprisoned for Embezzling Ohio and Mississippi Tickets.

Marshall Lafferty, a conducter on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, has been bound over to the Grand Jury, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the sum of $5,000 on a charge of embezzling. It was in testimony that he took up tickets from passengers and appropriated them to his own use by failing to cancel them, or to return them to the proper officer. The amount of his embezzlement is considerable.

Killed by Dynamite.

Thomas Prentice and Patrick Rooney, workmen engaged in blasting out stumps at the New Park, Wellsville, N. Y., were instantly killed by the premature explosion of a dynamite cartridge, and Henry Wilback was seriously hurt.

Body Exhumed.

The body of Margaret Lears, who died at Logansport, Ind., aged 20, and was buried, was exhumed for post-mortem examination. It having been ascerted that her death was caused by criminal malpractice.

George Wilson Hanged.

George Wilson was hanged in the Albion, Orleans County, N. Y.) Jail for the murder of his wife on the night of Jan. 17, 1887.

Iowa Roman Catholics.

The Roman Catholic Mutual Protection Association of Iowa has elected the following officers: President, the Rev. James Barom, of Lenane; Vice President, W. E. O'Brien, of Independence; and Louis H. Kurtz, of Des Moines. It was decided to hold the next convention in Fort Dodge next June.

Fatal Explosion of Powder.

An explosion of powder in the warehouse of a fertilizing company at Louisville, Ky., burned Henry Burkhardt fatally, John Johnson dangerously, and John Willets severely.

WATERY GRAVES.

Fifteen Hundred Persons Lose Their Lives by High Water in Mexico.

The particulars of the terrible disaster on the line of the Mexican Central Railway, particularly at Leon and Silao, Mexico, are made known. During ten days the tableland between the City of Mexico and Zacatecas were visited by unprecedented rains. Every mountain rivulet along the Central Railway for more than two hundred miles was converted into a destructive torrent, and the valleys presented the appearance of lakes. Many cities and towns were inundated, and Leon and Silao were partially destroyed. The rain raised the Silao river out of its banks, the water passing through the streets with irresistible force and volume. About 525 houses were destroyed. The station buildings were occupied by homeless people, who were unable to obtain anything to eat except watermelons and fruit found floating on the water. The flood was more destructive in Leon than in Silao. The scene as the water rose beggared description. People believing themselves secure from the flood went to bed. The steady downfall of rain, with the extensive water-shed of the outlying country, increased the flow of the river and rapidly extended its channel until over half of Leon was under water. Houses tumbled in rapidly, having been worn away by the scour of the road, inflicting a fatal wound. He then turned his pistol upon himself, killing himself instantly. He then fired four shots into his body, and fell mortally wounded.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Flames in Gotham Cause a Loss of Nearly Half a Million Dollars.

Fire in New York partially destroyed the Grand Union hotel and its building extending from Thirty-eighth to Thirty-ninth street on First avenue. It was occupied as a cigar factory by Lichtenstein Brothers, Brown & Earle, and Foster & Hilson. The estimated loss on the building, owned by George Ehret, is $100,000; on the stock of Lichtenstein Brothers $100,000, and on the stock of Foster, Hilson & Co., $250,000.

PLAYED THEIR VICTIM ALIVE.

A Band of Masked Fiends Butcher Charles Gross in Missouri.

A telegram from Pulaski County, Missouri, says a bold outrage was committed there by an organized band of men. About midnight a party of masked night-riders rode up to the house of Charles Gross, a wealthy farmer, and dragging him from the house carried him a mile away, and there whipped him to death. The alleged cause is the divulging of secrets of the Knights of Honor.

DEATH IN AWFUL FORM.

William Patterson, While Being Slowly Strangled by the Sheriff, Calls Upon the Almighty for Mercy.

William Patterson, tried and condemned at Louisville, Ky., as the accomplice of Albert Turner in the murder of Jennie Bowman, April 3l, a year ago, suffered an awful death on the gallows. When he ascended the scaffold he made a short speech, asserting that he was innocent of the crime. When the drop fell probably the most horrible scene ever witnessed on a scaffold ensued. The body dropped four feet and then sprung upward. For two minutes it quivered silently at the end of the rope. Then occurred something unprecedented in the history of hangings. In a deep guttural tone from beneath the black cap came distinctly the words: "I curse them." Suddenly the hanging man's hands, which had been left untied, the arms being pinioned behind his back at the elbows only, came together in a position as if for prayer. The legs drew up until they almost touched his breast, and while his body writhed and twisted he uttered in a voice that could be distinctly heard, "Lord have mercy upon me." The rope had slipped completely around and rested on the point of his chin. He had hung by the back of his neck until choked from the rear. His sufferings were awful.

CROP CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

Rains Having Good Effect in the Northwest—Harvesting in the South.

The weather during the past week in the grain regions of the Northwest has been generally favorable to growing crops, and prospects have improved in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and in Michigan, although heavy local rains in Missouri are reported to have injured winter and delayed harvesting. An excess of rain is reported at Washington, from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, which has been unfavorable to the cotton crop. In the west portion of the cotton region less rain and clear weather would, doubtless, benefit the growing crops, while in the east portion, including Alabama, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the weather has been favorable to crops. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, moisture is needed, while generally throughout the Middle Atlantic and New England States the weather of the past week has improved the crop conditions. Harvesting is in progress in Tennessee and Kentucky, where the weather conditions have been favorable for wheat and corn, but unfavorable for grass.

VICTIMS OF THE WAVES.

A Steam Yacht Runs Aground and Upsets, and Six Passengers Are Drowned.

A party of sixteen ladies and gentlemen of Newark, N. J., hired the steam yacht Gilmette and left that city for a pleasure excursion. It being flood tide the jetty at the mouth of the bay was covered with water. The pilot had scarcely got his bearings when he heard a sharp, grating sound, and realizing that he was on the jetty, stopped the engine. Several of male passengers jumped over on the jetty and in doing so the boat lurched and slid off into deep water. The girls then made a rush for the side of the boat. This caused her to keel over suddenly and in a second she turned bottom side up. Rescuers hurried to the scene, but were unable to save all. Louis Graff, Gussie Lutz, Lizzie Celius, Minnie Burg, Gussie Webber and Amelia Fricke were drowned.

CELEBRATED 100 YEARS OF LIFE.

Daniel Bartlett of Ohio Advances to the Age of His Brothers.

Daniel Bartlett, who is, so far as can be discovered, the oldest inhabitant in Crawford County, Ohio, has celebrated his 100th birthday. Mr. Bartlett is now living where he has lived for the last sixty-four years. He is quite supple and lively for one of his years. He does a few chores, feeds two pigs and one cow, and bids fair to attain the advanced years of some of his ancestry, who died at the age of 110 and 114. Two of Mr. Bartlett's brothers died at the advanced ages of 105 and 108, and a sister in Maryland, if living, is near 102. Mr. Bartlett is in good health.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

The Albuquerque Indian School Destroyed for the Second Time.

The main building of the Albuquerque, New Mexico, Indian School, which was nearing completion, has been totally destroyed by fire. There were ten employes and 170 sick pupils in the building at the time the fire broke out, all of whom escaped. The school was conducted by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and the loss, which amounts to nearly $25,000, will be severely felt, especially as last August the institution sustained a loss by fire of $30,000. The Board will at once rebuild. The insurance is only $5,000.

STRUNG THE NEGRO UP.

William Moore, Who Assaulted a German Girl, Taken from Jail at Charleston, Ill., and Strung Up.

William Moore, the negro who committed a criminal assault on a young German girl near Mattoon, Ill., was taken from the jail at Charleston by a mob and rushed down near the railroad war-rank and hanged to a beam. The assaulted girl, Mary A. Baumgardner, aged 16 years, and not very bright, went to Mattoon from her home in Effingham. Moore was arrested and bound over in $1,000, but met summary justice at the hands of indignant citizens.

SALED HIMSELF WITH MURDER.

A Worthless Drunkard Shoots His Wife, Her Friend, and Himself.

A bloody triple tragedy is reported by telegraph from Minneapolis, Minn.:

Silas Robbeson is a big, six-foot teamster, on account of whose drunkenness and general worthlessness he was petsed by his wife two years ago, mondest, and, Mrs. Robinson lived with her mother, Mrs. Bowen, and in a cottage near Lake Nokomis. Mrs. Bowen is a young man of 22, employed as a clerk, and had long been intimately acquainted with Mrs. Robinson, though nothing of an improper character had been noticed by the family. Last the case, Robbeson walking in to Mrs. Bowen "You have been going with my wife too much," he said, and then pulled a revolver and shot at the road, inflicting a fatal wound. He then turned his pistol upon his wife, killing her instantly. He then fired four shots into his body, and fell mortally wounded.

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GROVER ACCEPTS.

Officially Notified that He Has Been Named for a Second Term.

He Accepts, and Says He Will Be Heard From Formally in Due Time.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

The committee appointed by the St. Louis convention to inform President Cleveland of his renomination, together with the members of the National Democratic Committee, called upon the President at the White House yesterday afternoon, and formally notified him of his renomination. Mrs. Cleveland and nearly all the members of the Cabinet and their wives were present.

Senator Patrick A. Collins, Chairman of the Notification Committee, addressed the President as follows:

"Mr. President, we come as a committee authorized and instructed by the National Democratic Convention, recently held at St. Louis, to notify you that it is the action in making you its nominee for President, that the Democratic party of this great Republic, assembled in the exercise of your prerogative to express a preference for a President, has selected you as its standard-bearer of the Democratic hosts in the great contest which will be waged for the principles and purposes which we have long cherished and which we believe to be essential to the well-being, if not the existence, of our free institutions. Your nomination was made by acclamation, and the unanimity of your selection, if any, was due to the recognition of your wise, just, and patriotic administration of the office.

Mr. Charles B. Jacobs of Kentucky read the following as the Democratic platform:

"Resolved, That we, the Democrats of New York, in the delegates to the National Democratic convention assembled, in the city of St. Louis, do hereby declare our adhesion to the principles and the policy of the Democratic party, and pledge our support to the nominees of the National Democratic convention, Grover Cleveland, for President, and Allan G. Thurman, for Vice President of the United States, it has been our duty to inform the President, through the committee to formally announce to you that, in the judgment of the Democratic party, you have been the standard-bearer of the Democratic hosts in the great contest which will be waged for the principles and purposes which we have long cherished and which we believe to be essential to the well-being, if not the existence, of our free institutions. Your nomination was made by acclamation, and the unanimity of your selection, if any, was due to the recognition of your wise, just, and patriotic administration of the office.

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"Gross as it seems, six inches and I say emphatically, it is the same country that I found when I is remembered that you have been the chief executive of the nation for four years, during which time the country has been in a state of profound peace, and prosperity has been universal, and the country has grown in population, in wealth, in power, and in the respect of the civilized world, and, if I could, for myself nor for you, I would, if I could, I would not, I would not, I do not, I am not, I will not, I do not, I shall not, I will not, I do not, I shall not, I will not, I do not, I shall

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 5, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in State Convention in the Detroit Opera House, at Detroit,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888,

At 11 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for state officers and for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

According to the rule adopted by the state convention held at Detroit in 1886, every county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes, but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the counties they represent.

The delegates from each congressional district will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock a. m., on the day of the convention

I. M. WESTON Chairman.
WM. J. MCGEE, Assistant Secretary.

Under the above call Charlevoix County is entitled to four delegates.

Committee Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the democratic county committee, at the office of A. D. Cruickshank, chairman, in Charlevoix, on **Thursday, July 12th,** at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of issuing four delegates to the State Convention to be held at Detroit, July 19th, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Chairman.
J. MILO EATON, Secretary.

CADILLAC has organized a young men's tariff reform club.

THE laboring men of the Saginaw Valley are solid for W. R. Burt for governor.

EAST JORDAN has organized a Cleveland and Thurman club, with forty-two names the first night. Good for East Jordan.

WASHINGTON dispatches say that senator Sherman is mad at the result of the Chicago convention and proposes to expose the methods of Alger and Foraker.

THE Chinese of this country are enthusiastic in their support of Harrison for president, because of his efforts, while in the senate to further Chinese immigration.

EVERY American boy and girl should know how to make the American flag in its proper proportions. The rule in the ...vy is this: "The flag is thirteen stripes wide and twenty-one stripes long. The union (blue) is seven stripes square. There is one star for each state in the union."

Is a canvass by the Grand Rapids Democrat as to first choice for governor on the democratic ticket, 180 responses call for Geo. L. Yaple, 153 for W. R. Burt, 20 for S. O. Fisher, others scattered. For second choice 82 call for Geo. L. Yaple, 70 for W. R. Burt, 52 for S. O. Fisher, 48 for Peter White, 36 for Henry Chamberlin, others scattering.

FOR 20 years the proposition to free from taxation alcohol used for art purposes has been urged, but always met with the objection that no taxing system could be devised that would distinguish between the alcohol used in the arts and manufactures and that which went down with boy drinkers' throats. How can such a distinction be made unless the government has officers to watch every print of alcohol and report how it is used?

In 1876 Samuel J. Tilden, a civilian ran against Rutherford B. Hayes, a soldier, and fairly mopped the earth with him. The soldier racket was worked for all it was worth in that remarkable campaign, and the memories of the war were fresher than they are to-day. The presidential contest of the present year will be fought on the lines of principle, and the united hosts of democracy will knock out its high tariff and free whiskey opponent in elegant shape. —Lansing Journal.

THE republican platform, adopted at Chicago, may be found on our inside pages. It is a queer make up and is "in direct contradiction of the history, of the principles, of the teachings, and the oft-recited promises of the party in whose name a conspiracy of unscrupulous politicans has put...t forth. Lincoln would have repudiated it with disgust and loathing because it antagonizes individual liberty and the rights of the people in the interest of a favored and would be aristocratic class. Henry Wilson would never have assented to it. Salmon P. Chase would have scanned it. Garfield, Grant, Arthur, McCulloch and Folger left words on record which condemn its most vital parts, and we mistake the character and temper of intelligent republicans of to-day if many thousand of them do not condemn it with their ballots, as their representative newspapers have through many many months condemed its suggestions in advance."

THE money now lying idle in the federal treasury resulting from superfluous taxation amounts to more than $125,000,000, and the surplus collected reaches the sum of more than $60,000,000 annually. Debauched by this immense temptation, the remedy of the republican party is to meet and exhaust by extravagant appropriations and expenses, whether constitutional or not, the accumulation of extravagant taxations. The democratic policy is to enforce frugality in public expense and to abolish unnecessary taxation.—National Democratic Platform.

The War Tariff

The farmers dance and foot the bills in "protecting" our "infant industries"!

Tariff on plows	-	50 per cent.
" nails	-	40 "
" barb wire,		90 "
" clothing		40 "
" lumber	-	15 "
" sugar	-	60 "
" boots	-	30 "

Wages—Syllogisms.

I do not affect elaborate tables They are so common as hardly to be read, especially when they refer to wages under the tariff. A table may show a low scale of wages for England and a high scale for the United States But what does it prove? Let me reproduce here, in syllogistic form, these logical sleights of hand or mouth.

Thus argues the protectionist

England has free trade. England has low wages Ergo, free trade produces low wages

Again The United States has protection. the United States has high wages. Therefore protection produces high wages. [laughter.]

Now, one may very easily parody such chop logic, thus

England has a house of lords; England has low wages Conclusion, the lords make wages low [Laughter.

Or, the United States is infested with tramps The United States has high wages Therefore, tramps make wages high. [laughter.]

Ireland has no stakes. Ireland has low wages Argal. Stakes make wages high. [laughter.]

Apply the same argument to Russia. Russia has high protection. Russia has low wages Therefore, protection makes wages low

Turkey—will the gentlemen excuse me for this reference? [laughter.] Well, Turkey has a low tariff—8 per cent. Turkey has the Koran. Therefore, the Koran makes wages low [laughter.]

The truth is, as has been frequently stated on this floor and proven, that wages are a matter entirely irrelevant to the discussion of tariff, depending upon the law of supply and demand, and the circumstances, situation and resources of the country. [Applause.]

I have discussed. Mr Chairman, very often here the relation between the tariff and wages I will not enter upon that further now, except to say that by the reports of our consuls and notably the one issued at Birmingham, Mr. Schoenhof and by a comparison of tariffs and wages in other countries, it is safe to conclude that the tariff does not affect wages in the sense in which the Republicans claim it. No man is a large, however, from these relations between wages and prices and tariffs, as to the beneficial results to the people.

A country like ours, which has 250,000 inventions protected by the patent law, 916 families had $.957,812 income as well recognized, and with her artisans and laborers replete with intelligence and ability, need not fear competition from nations which have withdrawn, at great cost, millions of their productive citizens for standing armies The nations we compete with we have one man for every twenty-four of the population in the military in the United States we have but one man in 1,610 of the population.—Hon. S. S. Cox in House Debate.

Free Wool Hurts No One.

"If Mr. Burrows desires information he can find it in the tariff debates of 1857 preceding the adoption of the Republican act which placed nearly all kinds of wool on the free list. A few benighted compromisers predicted blue ruin, and "being found hard and fast by foreigners," as gibly or as basely as Mr Burrows does now, but the result was that during the four years following the free listing of wool that product commanded the best maintained prices for any consecutive four years in the history of the country

How does Burrows get around that fact? A slight wool duty was imposed in 1861, a stronger one in 1862, and so on until the high protective duties of 1867 were reached Under the latter wool has sagged down in price, and the number of sheep in the states between New York and Nebraska has decreased nearly one half Mr Burrows own state of Michigan, had in 1867, when the high wool duty was imposed, 4,028,767 sheep, while in 1886, after thirteen years of high protection, only 1,930,655 remained alive. How does Mr Burrows explain that?

Mr Burrows ought to know that the United States is the only civilized country that now thinks of levying an import tax on such product as wool. No country produces all the varieties of wool needed for mixing in making fine woolen goods, and hence when the import is free woolen manufacturing has a great advantage and the demand even for the home product is strengthened The lack of wool duties has not "ruined" sheep husbandry in England, France or Germany, and did not in this country when, under virtual free trade in wool, prices were better than at present and better maintained through terms of years than they ever were under high protection.—Chicago Tribune.

Will Be Answered Later On.

While the Republicans were adopting the bloody shirt plank of their platform at Chicago Senator Sherman, by a coincidence not severely singular, was making a bloody shirt speech in the United States senate. Vest, of Missouri, answered him there, and the people will answer his party in November.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dry Goods!

Carpets and Notions.

We Keep Our Line of Dress Goods, Buttons and Trimmings Complete at all Time.

We have a Fine Line of **MOREY AND SATIN PARASOLS**, also **SUN UMBRELLAS**, with the Best Assortment of **CARPETS** to select from in Charlevoix at the Very Lowest Cash Prices. Call and Examine the quality of the Goods, Compare Prices and make your Selections, At the **LEADING DRY GOODS STORE,**

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

B. SEE.

ASTOUNDING STATISTICS.

How Tariff, Trusts and Monopoly Have Made Millions Homeless.

In 1850 there were 2,598,207 families in this country who had 3,362,337 dwellings to live in. at that time only 235,903 families were separately with their separate homes for themselves In 1860 there were 3,216,954 families, and they lived in 4,969,692 houses or dwellings Thus 241,249 families were without separate homes in all the land. The families had increased 1,612,692 in numbers, and all of them had new homes but 5,839 Glory allelujah! The millennium is at hand, and the protective tariff has done this surely One million six hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and ninety four new families in the past decade, and all but 5,839 possessed of new homes. All hail and glory to a protective tariff! But hold on. This period from 1850 to 1860 was the period of lowest tariffs this country ever knew or had.

From Sept. 14, 1851, to March 3, 1857, it had enacted four tariff laws, the duties running lower and lower until the last only ranged from 4 to 30 per cent., averaging 18 per cent., instead of from 10 to 300 per cent and averaging 45 per cent., as does our present tariff What comfort in the land is expressed in the figures 1,612,694 new families in ten years, and all living in new homes except 5,839! Surely it must be a low or revenue tariff that did it. No discontent abroad in the land then! Tramps unknown, the word is not yet coined

Now let us look at the decade from 1873 to 1880, a decade under the highest tariff this country has ever known; one claimed by its friends to be a d ntirely protective tariff. In 1873 there were 7,579,363 families living in 7,042,883 dwellings During the decade from 1873 to 1879 the number of families without dwellings had increased to 828,515, as in 1850, out of 5 per cent., or 5,839 out of 100 per cent.—yes, of 123 per cent.

But, observe, this is under a era of a high protective tariff imposed between 1860 and 1870 Yet what misery is revolved in the figures 295,328 families unable to find a separate house or dwelling, either to buy, build, or rent to live in, as against 5,839 families in the decade from 1850 to 1860 But the opposition will say this is a consequence of the war period. Be patient and let us see what was in the war.

We will now look to the decade from 1870 to 1880 for the story In 1880, 9,945,916 families had 8,955,812 dwellings to live in. In this decade the families increased 2,366,553 in number, but the dwellings only increased 1,912,079, leaving a total of 995,108 families in the land without separate homes or dwellings

Thus in this decade the 828,515 unhoused families of 1870 had increased to 168, an increase of 482,596 in ten years, an increase of almost 58 per cent. In this decade, as against 123 per cent from 1860 to 1870, as against 5 per cent from 1850 to 1860, of homeless and houseless families for Democratic times and a low tariff, as against 123 per cent. and nearly 100 per cent. for Republican rule and a protective tariff running through two decades.

Poor men of the land, choose ye whom you like the best, and then, in November, 1888, do your duty at the polls like free men, who, knowing your power, dare assert it.—Mr. Maguire, of Missouri, in House Debate.

"All Wool and a Yard Wide."

Congressman John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, put the whole question regarding free wool and the tariff as concisely and plainly as any man who has yet spoken on the subject. In the course of conversation he said

"The protectionists are constantly talking of the great injury that will be done to the millions of people who are dependent on the sheep raising industry, and that if the tariff is taken off they will be in a worse condition than the pauper shepherds of Europe. It is to be regretted that The annual value of all the wool raised in the country is $70,000,000 and about 2,000,000 persons are said to be engaged in the industry That means that each of those persons receives exactly $35 a year under the beneficent provisions of a high tariff Think of it, $35 a year! It seems to me they ought to welcome any change that would alter this state of things, and the advocates of protection should consider the wages paid to these shepherds when they talk about the pauper labor of Europe."

Why They Stick.

Many Republicans are sticking to Blaine because they hesitate to choose between Sieva Lockwood, Billy Wo and John Sherman.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

No Man of Sense Does.

The Eagle does not believe that reflecting Republicans expect to be able to beat Mr Cleveland with any man whom their party can name.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Republican Quandary.

Who would put up money to elect Gresham? Who would put up votes to elect Blaine?—Philadelphia Record.

LOOK OUT!

For this Space

NEXT WEEK.

Alick Rosenthal,

---FISHING :: TACKLE!--

Purchased before the rise in Prices.

SODA WATER, FRESH CONFECTIONERY,

CIGARS, ETC.

We are all Prepared to meet the Demands of Warm Weather and invite you to call and examine our Stock.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., - DRUGGISTS.

Republicans Favor Millionaires.

The minority report of the ways and means committee signed by William D Kelley Thomas M Browne, T B Reed, William McKinley, Jr., and J. A. Gorfield, claims that the Republicans during twenty years of their control of the house of representatives reduced the revenues $262,000,000 in round numbers

Assuming this statement to be true, which it is not in some respects, let us see how these so called reductions were made, for whose special benefit, and for whose injury The expenses are to be found in Mr Mills speech The Republicans begin their "reduction" by raising the tariff rates from 18 to more than 40 per cent. average. They created the internal revenue system

Among the items of the value of the tax on home manufactures, which in 1865 brought in a revenue of $127,000,000 That was now clean in price with the value of the manufactured products of that year, which had an increased production of 22 per cent. as against the former tariff

There was also an income tax which produced $72,000,000 in the year 1866.

The official reports show that in a population of more than 45,000,000 at this time only 451,777 persons had incomes above the exemption, and they represented the enormous average income of $797,000,000. The remaining thirty-four and a half millions of "plain people," as Mr. Lincoln called them, had only sufficient resources from their different forms of labor for a decent and too often a very pinched support.

Now these two internal taxes operating directly on prosperous manufacturers, then enriched by exorbitant gains, and a class with great incomes, yielded together $200,000,000 every year to the treasury, in round numbers. Had these taxes, falling on a wealthy class most able to bear them without the least strain, been continued for ten years, the public debt would have been extinguished.

Then there were the 5 per cent. taxes on railroad companies, insurance companies and express companies, taxes on bank capital, deposits and bank checks to swell the aggregate of so called "reductions of revenue" in the minority report.

All these taxes, which only touched wealth and prosperity, were wisely established by Republican congresses, while not a tax was preserved from the burdens that bore hardest on the poor and affected the industry That remained and were forced to carry the load And in this way what the tariff was revised by a bill which originated in the house of territory to the constitution, the Republicans reduced the tax on playing cards and put 50 per cent tax on the Bible.—Washington Sentinel.

One Thing He Knows Well.

Mr Ingalls may indeed be placed upon the expressive adjective-day, and it might be well to put him there as early as possible. It would not be amiss to have one day in each week devoted to the world's grasp understandingly the great chicken pecas that are sent up from Kansas.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

No, Indeed.

Some enterprising gentlemen in the west are hunting up Mr. Ingalls' records Although we have no absolute knowledge of the matter, we venture the opinion that it will not be a great way ahead of the record of either ex-Hancock or McClellan.—New York Graphic.

The Real Issue of the Campaign.

We are upon the verge of the most important political contest of the century The privileged classes will employ every possible artifice to mislead, and will strain every nerve to the utmost extent to wrest victory from the common people that they may continue to live at public expense and exact tribute from the hard hand of honest toil What the result may be man can tell

The pending bill is a moderate measure. If it should pass the tax remaining would average fifty per cent Violent or radical changes should not be suddenly made. For twenty years the business of the country has been adjusted on the basis of protection The Democratic party does not propose any radical disturbance of existing conditions There is no reason for any uneasiness We simply propose to assert the right of the people who pay the taxes to levy them, and then gradually to make such modifications of the tariff as will be just to all interests and reduce the volume of taxation to the needs of the government.

Against this reasonable demand the Republican party makes war in the interest of the protected class The president, speaking for the tax payers, has challenged the issue, and the coming fall will see the battle upon this issue His message was the heaviest single blast that has been blown for many years It rang out like the insistent call of a bugle to those upon whom liberty is peril Already there is terror bordering on the panic. A month hence the storm will break and will grow increasing fury until truth and right shall triumph or Slovenism or its beaten down by the victorious arms of an aristocracy more omnipotent by the power of money —Mr Stone, Missouri, in House Debate.

Golden Rule in Politics.

A New York paper presents each morning at the head of its editorial column a text of Scripture. The text seems to be selected without any reference to the appropriateness, but still the plan is a good one If the Republican papers would read the Bible more they would not have the nerve to advocate the impudent and high tax which is now their favorite theme.—Omaha Herald.

In his message of 1853, President Pierce said the cost of the pension roll was $2,365,447 for the year. This was in excess of all ordinary expenses, and along that the country was prosperous, according to the argument of those who think it treasonable for the Mills bill.—St. Louis Republican.

"Tariff Did It All"

An old farmer near Coldwaville, Ills., has made the same discovery and writes it to The Chicago Inter Ocean, that the products of his farm will buy a great deal more of the necessities of life now in 1889—therefore, he concludes, burn up the benefacent tariff! And this is a fair specimen of the "arguments" advanced by the votaries of war taxation. That money sinks more expensive and rapid progress in a new country, resulting half a million immigrants a year, inventing and perfecting machinery and building railroads without pauses, should have improved the condition of a land owner, is indeed a wonderful discovery—for a war tariffite. Is there any other money under heaven or beneath any man that requires such far fetched stuff to support it?

And after all the records show that the old farmer is wrong, for the lowest price of wheat in New York in 1850 was $1.40 and the highest $1.60, against 85 cents and $1 at present, while corn then averaged 75 cents, oats 42 cents and four $5.10 per barrel, and unless the cost of freight was four times what it is now the farmer was certainly cheated And what did the farmer have to pay for his sugar then? Well, first grade Bio coffee retailed at from 10 to 13 cents a pound, leather at 30 to 36 cents, molasses $1 per barrel and pig iron at $22 to $23 per ton; and if this old farmer gets that things much cheaper now, he is in error. Indeed, the figures indicate that the monopolists have "bogged" all the gains from the improvements of twenty-nine years and left the old farmer about where he was in 1853

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 5, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 14c.
POTATOES, per bu., 75c.
WINTER APPLES, per bu., 60 @ 85c.
WHEAT, per bu., 90c.
OATS, per bu., 45c.
HAY, per ton, 12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $1. Steers, $4 @ 4.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.50@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c@$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

"Its a long road that never stops or turns."

Some rascal stole Dr. Carlstein's flags last night.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 27tf

☞Buy the best, the Capitol wagon—for sale by L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

Cheboygan assembly of Knights of Labor has surrendered its charter. At one time it had 600 members.

Joseph Bennett went to Harbor Springs last Saturday to take a position as engineer on the tug Mentor.

The ladies of the Congregational and M. E. churches will serve a serving dinner yesterday, and the gross receipts were over $90.00.

On Monday morning, a raft containing 2,000,000 feet of logs, passed Charlevoix in tow of tug Duncan City, from Leland to Cheboygan.

Prof. Kennedy, mesmerist, will occupy the opera house all next week, commencing Monday evening. The Cadillac News gives him a good recommend.

☞Twenty-four views of Charlevoix or Petoskey, Bay View and Harbor Point for $1.40. Twelve cabinet photographs for $2.00 at Flower's gallery, Charlevoix.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning, the pastor will discuss "The Love of God." In the evening, "The National Birthday"; with a selection of national hymns.

The Big Rapids Herald recently moved into a building of its own, and now it is printed on a new Cottrell & Babcock book and job press, run by water power. We are pleased to note the Herald's prosperity.

The entertainment by the Noss Family Musical Novelty Co., at the Opera house last Saturday evening, was all that the press of the country has given credit for. The Noss family is the center of attraction throughout the whole entertainment.

Report of school district No. 6 Hayes. Names of scholars neither absent nor tardy during the month ending June 29, 1888. Mary E. Robert Kane, Ollie Chew, Sula Kopf, Mary Kopf, George Kopf, Clara Kane, Frank Wolcott, Mary E. Jennie Backs and Minnie Banks.

ALICE L. KEAY, Teacher

Volume 4, No. 1, of the Northern Review, made its appearance June 28th, and gives a great many interesting items pertaining to the prosperous growth and prosperity of Yonker as well as the usual boom for each of the resorts.—Charlevoix coming in for a full proportion, The Review will double its size more popular than over this season.

The funeral of Bernard Burns took place last Saturday in his own grove. The immense crowd and the many floral offerings gave evidence of the great esteem in which he was held by men by Rev. B. H. Whitman, and remarks by Mr. Adams, Master of the Orangemen, of which order Mr. Burns has so long been leader in northern Michigan, were both touching and appropriate.

Our Barnard correspondent having stated last week that the Smithson lecture at the Barnard school house was not very well attended, we are requested to state that the audience by tickets amounted to $10.50, the lecture was very interesting and instructive and at the close, over $35.00 was pledged for the organ fund; so that any person, who is interested in music will be pleased to hear that necessary instrument—cash.

Up in the northern lakes lies the fairy Isle of Mackinac, which, on account of its great natural beauties and remarkable summer climate, has been reserved by the United States government as a National Park. It lies in the midst of some of the most charming scenery and some of the finest fishing grounds, anywhere found in the country. The Michigan Central which is the best route to this delightful isle, has just published a profusely illustrated book descriptive of this region, which will be sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents, by O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Illinois.

Fire at Smithson's Camp.

Last Sunday afternoon it was reported that fire was uncomfortably near to Smithson's camp and that the mill, store, and other property was in danger. The fire department was on hand to the camp, and was taken on a scow, with 100 or more of our best men. They fought the flames all night, and until Monday afternoon, before it was considered safe to return to Charlevoix. All household goods and movable property was taken to the dock, and the whole attention was devoted to saving the buildings, lumber and shingles. About three hundred acres were burned over, the value of which cannot easily be estimated. The fire is supposed to have been started by Indians.

Burgess.

BURGESS, July 4th—Beautiful day for pleasure seekers.

Mr. Henry Hazen is the happiest man in Hayes because of the arrival of a 11½ lb boy at his home the 3d.

Mr. Corn Wood has gone to Charlevoix.

H. E. Brown is home from the upper peninsula. He says that they wear overcoats there yet.

Fred Gillet of Norwood and Miss Amelia Yettaw of this place were married at the residence of the bride's father.

Mr. Smith Apologizes.

We ask your pardon Mr. Strange, for our hasty judgment of your hasty understatement and cerebral capacity. But if we shaped our works as the JOURNAL states we should have been kicked and kicked hard.—Sentinel.

☞English Spavin Liniment removes all hard lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ringbone, sweeney, stiffness, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. ... Hixon & Co., druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Jerrie Rogers of Lansing, was one of our callers on the 4th.

A. E. McCabe of Alanson is visiting with friends in Charlevoix.

Col. Dunbar, manager of the Belvedere, arrived June 30th.

Dr. N. J. Perry has returned and reopened his dental office.

Mary Scroggie has accepted a position in B. W. Starke's store in Petoskey.

Mrs. J. Litney and daughter Grace, of Traverse City, are at Mrs. M. Litney's.

Miss Emma Todd of Cheboygan, arrived Tuesday, for a short vacation among friends.

M. F. Guinon of the Petoskey Democrat, was a caller at the JOURNAL office yesterday.

It is expected that the dredge will begin work on the harbor about the 23d of this month.

M. J. Matthews and family of Detroit are the guests of their daughter Mrs. A. T. Washburne.

Mrs. A. R. Brink and children are at Keystone, Grand Traverse county, on a visit to relatives.

Mrs. J. A. Hawkins and daughter Edith went to Chicago, on the City of Charlevoix last Saturday.

Mrs. Oscar Upright and Miss Flora Nelson went to Wisconsin Saturday, on the City of Charlevoix, for a few weeks visit.

Secretary Warner of the Cheboygan resort association arrived last Saturday, to put business in motion at the Club House.

John J. Goss, who has been at work in Milwaukee several months, arrived home yesterday for a short visit with his family.

Prof. C. B. Cochran and wife of West Center, Pa., arrived on the Lawrence Tuesday evening, for a vocation from business.

E. F. Parmelee and wife arrived yesterday morning for a visit with old friends. At the close of the resort season, they will return to California where Ed. has a good thing on the San Diego Daily Bee,—one of the best papers in that state.

Among the arrivals at the Charlevoix Desert during the past week are the following: O. M. Allen and family of Kalamazoo, at Blue Bell cottage, D. A. Waterman and family, and Mrs. Z. Grennell and family of Detroit at Waterman cottage. Lieut. Edwards and family, at the Belvedere. S. A. Gibson of Kalamazoo; W. H. Holden and family of Chicago, at the Holden cottage. Samuel Johnson and family, at Friend cottage. Prof. Barbour of state normal school, at the Belvedere. Prof. S. D'Ooge and wife, instructor in latin of state normal school, at their cottage.

Wilson.

Strawberries are ripe.

Mrs. Blanch Kulnas was a guest of Mittie Hudkins over Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Ems, M. E. president for the state, preaches at the school house on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Hudkins and several days recently at Boyne City visiting relatives.

Rev. Mr. Allanbaugh, Baptist of Mt. Pleasant, will preach at the school house on Thursday evening.

Mrs. John Tremaine of East Jordan spend last week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jordan township.

Eld. Schofield will preach in district No. 4 the usual hour on Sunday afternoon.

Olio Smith narrowly escaped a sun stroke the first part of last week.

Mrs. Geo. Todd is on the sick list.

It has been suggested that the name of this place be changed from Deadwood to Preacher's Paradise.

Boyne.

BOYNE, July 4.—Our village is very quiet today as most of the citizens are away celebrating.

The Boyne Dispatch Evoline has been loading bark for J. C. Schaub.

Mrs. M. J. Sullnan is on the sick list.

Arthur and Adelbert Johnson with their mother, visited Mrs. Lillie Mills spend the Fourth with Miss Garner, late principal of our schools, at the Irons near Fowl Village.

Matt Cunningham has resigned his position in the Boyne City mill where he has been employed as head sawyer for the past two years, to accept a position and more wages at Horton's Bay. Himself and family are missed by their many friends in Boyne.

The editor of the Citizen, although a Canadian citizen, took a little Yankee holiday yesterday, ago to Petoskey and by a mistake understanding it is expected that he will remain for twenty one years. There seems to be the most friendly relations existing between Boyne and Petoskey, the disagreement over the fisheries treaty is possibly the exception.

J. C. Schaub is enjoying a visit from his brother, principal of the Clinton high school, Wis. Mr. S. is accompanied by his bride a refined and cultivated lady.

Banks.

July 3d.—Very warm dry weather. Miss Alice Marshall is home from school.

The ladies bazaar last week was a grand success. Mrs. R. Knight is a competent manager.

Mr Lon. Conklin's uncle and aunt from Detroit, and his mother and sister from Leroy are visiting friends here.

Ed. Coughlin hitched a three year old colt to a buggy left it standing in the yard while he went to dig angle worms; the dog barked; the colt started to run and was caught some miles from home; the damage was not serious.

Wm. Greenman and Dennis Yetter have cut trees to-day.

M. E. Byers is enclosing his barn.

Mr. Corn Wood has gone to Charlevoix.

H. E. Brown is home from the upper peninsula. He says that they wear overcoats there yet.

Fred Gillet of Norwood and Miss Amelia Yettaw of this place were married at the residence of the bride's father.

Mr Smith Apologizes.

We ask your pardon Mr. Strange, for our hasty judgment of your hasty understatement and cerebral capacity. But if we shaped our works as the JOURNAL states we should have been kicked and kicked hard.—Sentinel.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

A Fine Day, a Big Crowd, and Everybody Happy.

The rain of Tuesday evening cooled the air, laid the dust, and put every body in a mental and physical condition to enjoy the exercises of our national anniversary. All the early boats on Wednesday morning were literally crowded with people coming to Charlevoix. From Petoskey, the Friant, Cyclone, and Lou A. Cummings brought all the law would permit, and the Pine Lake boats did the same from Boyne and intermediate landings.

Very early in the morning, the streets were full of people, and the crowds surged to and fro all day long, and till late into the night, receiving large additions from the afternoon boats.

Booths and boweries grew like mushrooms, and numerous catch-penny traps did a flourishing business.

The parade at 9.00 o'clock included the Petoskey band, Charlevoix fire department, G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and other societies and citizens. The Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co. took a leading part by putting up an elegant display of all their brands of cigars and the employes taking part in a body.

Maj. E. H. Green was to present the sons of veterans an elegant banner, but for some unavoidable cause it did not arrive.

After dinner the "Wild West" occupied the attention a few minutes,—laughable while it lasted.

In the boat race there were seven entries three in the men's race, and four in the boys, Frank Wrisley secured the men's prize, and Joe Meanvials Jr. the boys.

In the horse race Chas. Tobey took first prize, and Wm. Bolton second.

In the foot race there were seven contestants, and B. B. Forbes of Harbor Springs took the prize.

In the jumping contest there were three participants. R. A. Emrey and Tom McGuire were a tie and divided the prize.

During the afternoon the Petoskey and Charlevoix base ball clubs played a friendly game, resulting in 20 for Petoskey to 9 for Charlevoix, Jas. Gish, umpire.

Two dances were in progress all day and evening.

An unfortunate spark spoiled the display of fire works by burning a large proportion of them at once.

The revelries continued until past midnight.

The committee of arrangements can congratulate themselves on having drawn to Charlevoix the largest crowd of people ever within our limits, and so far as we have heard everything was pleasant and satisfactory.

CHARLEVOIX SCHOOLS.

Report for the Month Ending June 15th, 1888.

The following is the report of the Charlevoix public schools for the month ending June 15th, as furnished by Prof. H. M. Enos, principal:

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department, Mrs. Upright	53
Second department, Miss Mason	51
Third department, Miss O'Neill	43
Fourth department, Miss Nelson	45
Fifth, grammar section, Miss Gray	44
Fifth, high school, H. M. Enos	32
Total	268

NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	46
Second department	47
Third department	39
Fourth department	42
Fifth, grammar section	31
Fifth, high school	22
Total	227

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	2367
Second department	2320½
Third department	1874½
Fourth department	2060½
Fifth, grammar section	1502½
Fifth, h.h school	1023
Total	11147

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	72
Second department	81½
Third department	45½
Fourth department	29½
Fifth, grammar section	59½
Fifth, high school	7
Total	319

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	47½
Second department	45½
Third department	38½
Fourth department	42
Fifth, grammar section	31½
Fifth, high school	21
Total	227

CASES TARDY.

First department	17
Second department	16
Third department	10
Fourth department	7
Fifth, grammar section	1
Fifth, high school	1
Total	52

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	97
Second department	98½
Third department	97⅔
Fourth department	97½
Fifth, grammar section	96⅔
Fifth, high school	99½
Average	97¼

NUMBER OF PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY DURING THE MONTH.

First department	19
Second department	14
Third department	16
Fourth department	21
Fifth, grammar section	11
Fifth, high school	19
Total	84

Summary for the year, compared with last annual report:

Total No. pupils enrolled	1897-8	1886-7
Average No. belonging	235.5	260
Average No. attending	226.5	247
Days Lost by absence	3825	3674.5
Average attendance	96.2	95.0
Cases tardy	263	517
Pupils attendance	84.1	94.72
Percent Punctuality	99.66	99.39

Berliner's Magazine for July.

The following is a brief statement of the contents of this magazine.

Sheet music, Pretty Polly, song and piano by J. H. Tweddman, engraved by J. Clement. Sheet music, Ballade and Polonaise, by Berliner, engraved by Jos. Dominguez. Sheet music by Shirlaw, Otto Stark, J. B. Woodward, C. C. Johnson, and others, and from photographs and prints lent by the American Society of Civil Engineers, Kimball Brothers, Kranich and Bach, Hovis, Healy, Jacobsen, E. A. Clement, Tretbar, Bettenmann, etc.

Death and Justice. By Cyrdnam B. Tunison.

Maestro Ambrogio. By T. E. Sullivan.

Sheet music, Dance in Modern Greece. By Theodore Thomas. Illustrated from original drawing by Frank Millet, and photographs furnished by Mr. Thomas.

Solitude. By Alfio Rubes.

Sheet music. In four parts. Part second. By Henry Sonnes.

Sheet music, Summer Trip. By Charles A. Young. With illustrations in photogravure made by the American Bureau Expedition of 1887.

Gettysburg—A Battle Ode. By Charles A. Sprague. Sheet music for the fourth of July, arranged by Society of the Armed Men, Stoeman, Gottschalg, Gottschalk, Hoffman, Kreutzer, Lachner, Lindpaintner, Lee, Mozart, Pinsuti, Rossini, from a bottle sketch by W. H. Shelley.

Sheet music, Chapter XXI. Lift. By F. J. Scissons.

Sheet music. By Allan Simpson Botsford. Popular Authors. Robert Louis Stevenson.

Orangemen's Day

District 17, of the American Orangemen, will celebrate the eighteenth anniversary of the Battle of Boyne, at Charlevoix, July 12th. There will be a parade, plenty of good music, and addresses by several prominent speakers. All lovers of Protestantism are cordially invited to be present and enjoy the exercises. Excursion rates on all boats. The steamer Lou A. Cummings will give an excursion from Cross Village and intermediate ports.

The Farming Interests.

It is easily shown that not more than 5 per cent of the labor of the country is affected by our present tariff in the way of protection. Other members known to the relation which the agriculturist bears to the protective tariff have seem to be not protected at all. But the other must be as well protected of other countries, with their cheap forms of labor. We must sell his crops at prices fixed by the paper labor, not only of Europe, but of Asia and Africa, since the price of wheat in this country is regulated by the price of the European markets The whole world contributes its supplies to those markets, and the peasants of Russia, Hungary and India, with their cheaper labor, are rivals of our farmers. Therefore, our farmers are in direct competition with the cheapest labor in the world.—Hon. S S Cox in House Debate.

Sherman's Little Boom.

Visitor at residence on h street, Washington, D C (in great alarm)—What frightful noise is that? Is it a cyclone? Host (reassuringly)—That noise? It's nothing, my friend. We are used to it. We hear it every morning about this hour. John Sherman lives next door. He is winding up his boom and it sends groans—that's all.—Chicago Tribune.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGGIST & STATIONER

We Carry a Full Line of

Blank Books, School Books, Wall Paper, Toilet Articles,

Tobacco, Imported and Domestic Cigars,

GOLD PENS,

Wright and Eastman's Perfumes.

The Finest Line of Artists Material in this Vicinity.

Call and Look them Over.

THE ONLY NEWS DEPOT IN TOWN.

TO THE LADIES!

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Will start this Year's

CELEBRATION

ON

MONDAY - JULY - 2 D,

And Continue until the evening of the 4th, by Presenting each Customer with an Elegant and Useful Souvenir.

TWENTY PER CENT OFF ON PARASOLS

DURING THE SAME TIME.

Bargains in White Goods

And all FOURTH OF JULY Wearing Apparel

—AT THE—

BEE HIVE DRY GOODS & CARPET HOUSE

—OF—

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO

The Latest Outrage.

The latest crime of the Mills tariff is dwelt upon with an indignant sense of its strange duty by our esteemed contemporary The Journal. By placing the article of borax in the free list it has been the chance of bringing

THE PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles by the National Republican Convention.

The Third Day Largely Consumed in Nominating Candidates.

Alger, Allison, Gresham, Harrison, Depew, Sherman, and Others Named.

The Convention Overwhelmed by a Flood of Oratory—How the Speeches Were Received.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1888.

Chairman Estes called the third day's session of the National Republican Convention to order at 10:05 o'clock yesterday morning, and Rev. Thomas E. Green of Chicago invoked the divine blessing. The first order of business was the calling of the States for hanging memorials of the National Committee.

The roll was called by the band, Chairman McKinley of the Committee on Resolutions stepped upon the platform and was greeted with loud applause. I am instructed by the Committee on Resolutions," said Mr. McKinley, "to report the following declaration of principles:"

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national convention, make for that purpose to harass innocent citizens with spies and prosecutions, under the false pretense of exposing fraud and enforcing the law.

The governments by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, for the end that they may become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence, and morality are such in any Territory as to warrant the belief that upon the people of such Territories should be permitted as a right inherent in them to form for themselves constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union, upon terms of equality with the other States, such privilege should be accorded them in the usual form and manner. We hold that the bona fide residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are were, South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union under the Territorial formal and simple form of government, and we heartily unite with the people of Dakota in their present pressing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred Democratic pledge to the people of the Territories, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana Territories to form constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho, and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as States, such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become qualified.

The political power of the Mormon church in the Territories, as exercised in the past, is a menace to free institutions too dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting and maintaining the supremacy of the laws over those who assume to disregard them, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and bless civilization with the extinction of polygamy. The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to a uniform rate of two cents.

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where the power is exercised simply by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should intelligently exercise the franchise in the selection of that intelligence which is to govern them. We therefore demand that a high standard of intelligence, coupled, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to secure to every citizen a fair and equal opportunity of a good common-school education. The Republican party favors such legislation as may be taken by Congress to the end that such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a free-ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in producing the material to be transported in the proposed free ships. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance, and other approved modern implements of war, in order that our country may be secure from the insult and the outrage of foreign invasion and capture; and for the State of Lincoln, Grant, and Logan, I nominate as a candidate for President of the United States the son of Illinois by adoption, Walter Q. Gresham." (Great applause.)

Senator Dolph of Oregon, in a speech in second, Mr. Davis of Minnesota came forward to the platform and seconded Gresham in behalf of Judge Gresham in a pretty little speech of ten minutes.

Messrs. Lynch of Mississippi, McCall of Massachusetts, and Lewis of Montana, then seconded the nomination of Judge Gresham, on behalf of their respective States.

"I speak for a State of Indiana," when every one interested in Harrison set up a howl, and Col. John Dunlap, ex-Senator Jones, and Judge Taylor, of Indiana, tried to get him from the stand, but the man refused to be budged from his place. "I speak not to make a nominating speech," said he. "The Republican party of Indiana has entered a remnant of the Confederate Army, Albert G. Porter, to present their candidate for President of the United States, Benjamin Harrison!" (Applause.) In October, Indiana's Republicans will be in the battle, and we will go to Republican victory. Indiana's Republicans will go to Chicago, and New York and the nation will hear of Indiana's protection at home and fellowship and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be in in a lawful errand.

The man who abandoned the Republican party because it was controlled by the Democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom, and of the rights of the people, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not do so. We will not desert our principles, we will not desert our party, we will not desert our candidates, we will not desert our cause, we will therefore repeat our declaration of principles in this regard, viz:

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to actual settlers, not speculators, in such quantities and upon such terms as will best secure the permanent occupation of the land by the people of the United States, and which has brought our people to Washington into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned land grants to the public domain, which have been made in violation of the intention of Congress and the administrative policy of the Government. We deny that the Democratic party has at any time or in any way served the people, but declare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats about fifty millions of acres of the unearned land grants only granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the policy declared by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge that Democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers titles to their homesteads, and with using appropriations intended for the support of their proceedings to favor the memory of their first leader, the martyrs of the cause of liberty and the heroes of the Union, who, with unparalleled generosity, brave and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders, who have been more recently called away from our companionship by the angel of death and the long, May time between the fallen leaders and the living. We pledge ourselves to the support of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of the nation and of the world, and we declare that to the soldier and his family we owe a debt of care and gratitude.

In the spirit of those dead leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression, which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we extend our sympathy and assistance to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that by peaceful means the political security of peoples of Irish birth and the peaceful security of peoples of Irish birth and the peaceful security of peoples of Irish birth and the peaceful

FARM AND GARDEN.

TOPICS INSTRUCTIVE ALIKE TO FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.

An Apron Designed Especially for Dairymen, but Which, with Slight Alteration, Becomes an Admirable Protection in the Milking Shed and Stable.

In the annexed cuts are illustrated a new dairy apron and pattern for making the same, which are described and recommended by W. H. Lyndl in his manual on "Dairy Practice."

FIG. 1.—A CONVENIENT DAIRY APRON.

In Fig. 1 is shown the apron as it appears when worn for general dairy work. Fig. 2 presents the pattern of said apron. This pattern will also serve as a guide to making a very convenient milking apron.

PATTERN FOR DAIRY AND MILKING APRON.

The pattern shows one-half the apron. When a milking or stable apron is desired the front is divided across the middle, say near the dotted lines. For the lower part a wider piece of cloth may be used, which may be gathered into folds. This will give it a larger skirt, so that it will cover the knees while the milking pail is held between them. For a dairy apron the front is made in a single piece. Two buttons are sewed on the front of the apron, to which a clean towel may be fastened for use in wiping the hands—a frequent necessity in doing dairy work. (See Fig. 1.) The strings for tying the apron are attached one at each point at the back (A). In tying cross the strings at the back, bring them to the front and there tie them. If preferred they may be made of sufficient length to reach again around the person and be tied behind.

The peculiar merit of this style of apron is the complete manner in which it protects the body and arms of the person and the ease with which it is put on and off. There are no buttons to be buttoned. It can be made in an hour or two by almost any body who can use a needle, and will cost for material from thirty to sixty cents for cheap calico or heavy cotton.

If farmers, as well as dairymen, will have some of these aprons made for themselves, they will soon become favorite articles of use. On special days, when the farmer has on his Sunday clothes, such an apron would be especially useful, for it would prevent spilling his clothes when it happens not to make a complete change of dress. In any case by its use the ordinary clothes of stable workers will be saved and be kept cleaner for wear throughout the day at general work, and especially for carrying milk into the dairy. It is one of those simple expedients which may be adopted by the farmer as a practical and easy means of securing, in a manner, a labor result to that attained, at the expense of greater pains, by the makers of fancy brands of butter.

Feeding Young Chickens.

For the first twenty-four hours after hatching no feeding is necessary, the chief want of the little brood being material heat, and the mere quiet and less jostling of the hen can be kept the stronger the chicks will become and the less danger there will be to them in their weak state from the feet of the mother.

In about thirty-six hours after the first chirping is heard, some of them will make their appearance on the outside of the nest, as if curious to learn into what kind of a world they have entered and how they are to make a living in it.

As soon as the hen is removed from the nest the box can give a little food, consisting of fine oatmeal, or bread soaked in milk, which is continued three or four days, with an occasional hard boiled egg, which is then gradually changed to any variety suitable to their age, until they are able to eat cracked corn, wheat and other whole grains, when the labor of feeding will be greatly reduced. A little meal and finely chopped vegetables will be useful occasionally, especially as long as they are kept in limited quarters.

Several Valuable Insecticides.

Among the best insecticides is pyrethrum, which does not require to be eaten, but kills by coming in contact with the insects and is safely and easily applied in all cases where it may be useful, for it is quite harmless except to insect life. For fowls it can be sprinkled with vermin dust it into the feathers. It is very useful in killing cabbage worms and the slugs and insect pests that infest rose and currant bushes. Kerosene emulsions may be made with one quart of soft soap to eight quarts of boiling hot water, well stirred together, when for safety the kettle should be taken away from the fire and one pint of kerosene and one pint of sour milk be added, and all well mixed up while hot by churning or using a small hand pump. This makes a quite useful wash for trees infested with borers and any kind of insects. Powdered white hellebore is also specially effective on currant worms and rose slugs. Unlike pyrethrum, it is poisonous, and care should be taken not to sprinkle it on fruits that are to be eaten. Paris green is the standard remedy for the potato beetle.

RATS IN CELLARS.

A New York Farmer Tells How to Circumvent the Rodents.

Henry Ives, of Batavia, N. Y., in a letter to The New York World, tells what every farmer will be glad to learn, namely, how to keep rats out of cellars. He says:

When a cellar is infested with rats it is always found that they obtain their entrance under the cellar walls, or at least they must have holes or passageways there to retreat to, and places there to burrow. If not they very soon will abandon the premises. It is said that in making an entrance they first dig down just outside of the walls and under the bottom of it into the cellar, and whatever holes they dig in the cellar are always to make passages under these walls instead of into the earth or any other part of the cellar bottom. Knowing this habit of theirs, then, one can so build that they will not be able to get through under these walls, and then they will be most effectually excluded from the cellar.

This is easily done by following what is also a most excellent practice in forming the foundations for these walls. After the cellar is dug and the lines marked where the wall is to stand, then dig a trench twenty inches or two feet deep and a little broader than the wall is to be, directly under where it is to stand. Fill this with small broken stone, say small as for a macadamized road, or, what is better, break up these lines, shelly flint-stones in the trench, enough to fill it. Either of these will make a good abutment to construct the wall on, will act as a drain for the cellar, if it is needed, and above all will prove impenetrable to the entrance of rats. They might dig down from the outside, as their custom is, but, finding at the bottom of the walls this loose, broken stone, which they are unable to make a passage through, they will be obliged to stay outside, and the cellar will be practically "rat proof."

But if the walls to the buildings one has were not made as above and the cellars are already infested with rats, they may be made nearly "rat proof" in the following manner: Dig a trench fifteen inches wide and eight or ten inches deep just inside, at the bottom of the walls. Fill this two-thirds full of the pounded stones, and then with water lime cement, enough to be even with the cellar bottom and plastered a little way up from the bottom of the walls. This will prove as much of a barrier to the rats in trying to get a passage under the walls again that they will doubtless abandon the premises.

Shipping Poultry to Market.

To meet the demands of the New York market, the crops of turkeys and chickens must be free from food or other substance, hence poultry designed for that market must be kept from food about twenty-four hours before killing. It is generally conceded that all poultry is best killed by cutting through the roof of the mouth to the brain with a sharp pointed knife. For this market leave the head and legs on, and do not "draw" the entrails.

The advice has been given many times not to pack poultry until it is entirely relieved of all animal heat. This is an important point, for birds packed before they are cold are almost sure to spoil. For packing material clean dry wheat or rye straw will be found preferable.

A Useful Device.

The useful device shown in the cut here presented was originally described and illustrated in Rural New Yorker. This device has been used with success in driving planks into the ground.

DEVICE FOR DRIVING PLANKS.

A little wooden box or trough cut out of a solid piece of wood was placed at the top of the plank, as shown in the cut, and the mallet was pounded upon this. Thus the plank was driven securely to its place and the top was comparatively uninjured. Had the attempt been made to drive the planks with the ordinary mallet, the tops would have been mashed and defaced.

Things Farmers Tell One Another.

Secretary E. Williams of the New Jersey Horticultural society, tells that a member of this society had a plum tree trained against the side of his house, which he inclosed in a mosquito netting, and the result was twenty-two quarts of plums in perfection.

Mr. Speckels is credited with having imported twenty-five tons of beet seed to be planted by 150 California farmers on 2,000 acres of land. A factory is being erected at Watsonville, Cal., to work the product.

A North Carolina authority declares that bagged grapes rotted in his vineyard almost as badly as those exposed and the bags made the skin tender.

W. D. Philbrick, a Massachusetts market gardener, says that in preparing the land for deep growing root crops like parsnips and horseradish, it is necessary to run the plow very deep and take a narrow slice and after harrowing, plow again and rake fine. Quick growing crops, like radishes and lettuce, spinach, etc., do not require so deep working of the land, but will usually well repay the extra expense of two plowings and often of two manurings.

Says Professor Cook, of Michigan: Kerosene emulsion if used early enough and persistently enough will prove successful as an exterminator to the onion maggot. It will kill all it touches. But as they hatch every few days you must use the remedy as often, and as the worms soon burrow into the substance of the onion or the radish the application must be made before they have got in out of reach.

Mr. Manning, who is authority on floriculture, says well rotted cow manure is the best fertilizer that can be used, but the manure can be put on green in the fall if desired.

A Conseling Barber.

"I dunno what's got into me today," said the Dakota barber, as he stropped his razor. "My hand is so unsteady I can't hardly do nothing."

"Is that so?" anxiously inquired the customer from the chair, as he peered over his lower eyelids.

"Yes, sir," and a tremble. Cut the last gentleman in the throat," he continued, as he swept the steel down one side of his victim's face. "Steady customer; hated to lose him, too."

"You didn't kill him, I hope" asked the subject.

"Don't know yet—friends took him home. Very uncomfortable, though, to turn to reach for the lather brush an' have the blood squirt out of a customer's jugyler vein into a fellier's boot leg," went on the operator as he rounded the chin and took a swath down the throat. "I hate to go round with my boot full of blood—liable to catch cold when it cools off."

The human sacrifice only gasped, but could not speak. The executioner continued:

"It looks bad, too, for a first class shop like this un to see blood a-squirting all over everything. Apt to discourage other customers, too," he continued, as he stepped around behind, pulled the victim's little higher up on the rack, and executed some rapid up strokes on his throat. "You probably wouldn't a got in the cheer if you'd a seen how that man's neck looked. Besides, I hate to have my towels and razor get bloody, an' it makes the floor sloppy," he went on as he rubbed the sufferer's head this way and that and laid the cold flat side of the razor on his throat, "an' it a'ways gives me such a start when the stream strikes me to turn round an' find the customer a-laying in his cheer tryin' to holler an' his windpipe cut off short. It a'ways makes me more tremby than I was afore—I ain't what I was fore I cut that last man. I do it steady down pretty quick I'm going to lay off. You don't know how it breaks me up to see a man rollin' round in the cheer scatterin' blood all over the other customers as are layin' still. Close shave, sir? Not all right, sir. To-morrow for the bald place, sir! You're bald as a lamp shade, sir—some like it this way, some like it that way, sir—fifteen cents, please—don't step where you'd ought to wipe off the blood in the cheer an' laid an' bleed!—Fred Caruthers in Chicago Tribune.

The Household.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Headache seem to take the place of the thing graces in many households. How sad is the condition of such a family. The Kidneys and Liver often get deranged and perhaps the parents or even children may be suffering from Diabetes, Bright's Disease or some kindred disease. As a preventive and also a cure for all the diseased conditions of the human family no preparation equals *Parmelee's Vegetable Pills for the Liver, Kidneys and Entire Core.* Only $1.00 for large bottles. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—A trial once produces a trial and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other effects caused by impure blood. —Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—price 50 cts and 1.00 per bottle at Dr. Crosier's Drug Store.

Nature Cleanses.

The system, if given an opportunity but very few persons find time to give nature a chance and so the blood which is filled with impurities, which, if not away impurities, becomes so clogged with disease that unless some help is given it, the person will be afflicted by blood poisoning and suffer with Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles, Cancers, Sores, Tetter, &c., and often die without help. Save yourself from all this suffering and loss of time by using *Parmelee's Blood Purifier* which prevents all diseases in the system. Large bottles $1.00. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "To a man who has been given up by his friends and physicians pronounced *not an incurable consumptive.* Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and now on my third bottle, and able to exercise the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by the doctors. am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Dr. Crosier's drug store.

Health Will Follow.

The use of *Parmelee's Hop, Iron and Bucha Bitters.* They promote sleep and allay nervousness. They tone up and strengthen the system, without exciting the brain as do most other stimulants. They soothe to rest the jarring nerves, and calm the irritable and jaded system. They are prepared from the purest materials and are the best medicines you can use for restoring health and strength. Try them. 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

We Are Anxious.

That every young lady should know what a delicate and harmless beautifier is to be found in *Hamilton's Oriental Balm.* It is absolutely harmless, and it makes the complexion so soft and brilliant, so surely removes all tan and freckles, that one needs only to give it a trial to be convinced of its merits. Only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Beckine's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crosier.

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☞When in town come in and renew your subscription.

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Season of 1888.

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX,
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Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday 6.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 8.00 a. m.; Frankfort, 11.00 p. m.; Traverse City, Thursday 5.30 a. m.; **Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m.**; Petoskey, 12.30 p. m.; Mackinaw, 5.00 p. m.; Cheboygan, 11.00 a. m.; arrive Cheboygan, Friday 12.30 p. m.
Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Friday, 4.00 p. m.; Mackinaw, 6.00 p. m.; St. Ignace, 7.00 p. m.; Petoskey, 11.00 p. m.; **Charlevoix, 8.00 a. m.**; Traverse City, 10.00 a. m.; Frankfort, 2.15 p. m.; Milwaukee, 7.30 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Monday, 6.00 a. m.

LAWRENCE,
Wm. Fewcus, Master.
Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 4.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Saturday, 8.00 a. m.; Frankfort, Sunday, 5.00 a. m.; Traverse City, 5.00 p. m.; **Charlevoix, 12.00 a. m.**; Petoskey, Monday, 5.00 a. m.; St. Ignace, 10.00 a. m.; Mackinaw, 2.30 p. m.; arrive Cheboygan, 3.30 p. m.
Going South—Leave Cheboygan, 5.30 p. m.; Mackinaw, 6.00 p. m.; St. Ignace, 9.00 p. m.; Petoskey, Tuesday, 7.00 a. m.; **Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m.**; Traverse City, 1.30 p. m.; Frankfort, 8.00 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Wednesday, 12.00 p. m.
ESTEY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.
(STANDARD TIME.)
Season of 1888
Steamer NORTH STAR,
Capt. J. M. T. Thomson.
Morning—Leave Charlevoix, at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan at 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix at 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
Capt. Lewis Guard.
Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30; Ironton, 10.00; arrive East Jordan, 11.00.
Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton, 2.45; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 4.30; arrive East Jordan, 6.00.
Stopping at all intermediate ports both ways.

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Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m., 11.00 p. m.
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Season of 1888.
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Capt. O. E. Wilson.
Going North—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, after Petoskey, touching at Charlevoix at 11.30 p. m., Petoskey, 1.30 p. m., Mackinaw Island 7.45 p. m., arrive St. Ignace 9.30 p. m.
Going South—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, leave St. Ignace 7.00 a. m., Mackinaw Island 8.00 a. m., Petoskey, 2.15 p. m., Charlevoix 5.45 p. m., arrive at Traverse City 8.0 p. m.
Harbor Springs and East Jordan.
Steamer THOMAS BRIANT,
Capt. R. Vandenhoek.
Going South every morning, except Sundays—Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00 Charlevoix 9.30; arrive at East Jordan 11.30.
Returning same route every afternoon except Sundays—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.30.

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I. O. G. T., Charlevoix Lodge 627, meets at Jedlicka's Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.
J. K. CREW, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 76, meets 1st Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Friday evening, at Jedlicka's Hall.

G. L.—True Blue No. 157, meets Saturday on or before full moons, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

I. O. G. T.—Charlevoix Rebekah No. 202, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

G. W. CROSIER, M. D. Green Camp No. 102, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jedlicka' Hall.

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Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.
O. D. WOOD, President.
A. BUTTARS, Vice President.
F. A. SMITH, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
O. D. WOOD, M. H. WOOD,
A. BUTTARS, F. W. HAYES,
F. A. SMITH, J. L. HURD.
JOHN NICHOLLS.
CAPITAL.....$32,000
Surplus.....2,000
The liabilities of stockholders in all State banks as provided in Act. 314, Sec. 40 of Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan, is double the amount of stock taken, making a capitalized fund of $64,000 to protect the depositors of this institution. Interest paid on time deposits. Banking business extended to our customers on terms as liberal as are consistent with safety.
Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of Europe in sums to suit purchasers. Money to loan on approved paper. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.
We respectfully solicit your patronage.
CORRESPONDENTS:
National Park Bank, New York;
Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
National City Bank, Grand Rapids;
National National Bank, Detroit.

WILL H. FRANCIS,
Furniture and Jobbing Shop.
Will also do Carpentering and Building in Charlevoix and Summer Resorts. Keeps on hand a full line of Furniture, Mouldings, Shingles, which enables me to do Jobbing, Repairing, Etc., on short notice. Shop on Sheldon Terrace, opposite Harrison Bevier's residence.

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

F. E. WOOD,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.
Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

Portable Boiler
FOR SALE.
Twelve feet long, 2½ feet shell, 4 feet wood; in perfect order, and good. Address
L. E. ALLEN,
200tf Charlevoix, Mich.

Poster Printing
Quick and Cheap,
At the Journal Office.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture wagon wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTING'S NEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale. 11

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHELVES, LATHS' ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

NEW - GOODS!
Call and see my line of new assortment of
WATCHES, JEWELRY
SILVERWARE,
OPTICAL GOODS, ETC., ETC.
NEW PATTERNS IN SILVERWARE
A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sight.
☞Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Repaired articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.
C. R. BELLINGER,
Bridge St., - - Charlevoix.

LIVERY
Feed and Sale Stables.
Burns, Stevens & Co.,
The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.
BRIDGE STREET,
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.
The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with ab ove.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

MILLINERY,
Dressmaking,
Ladies' Fancy Goods.
A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.
ALDRICH SISTERS,
At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

A. J. Mudge & Son,
GROCERS,
SECOND DOOR NORTH OF POSTOFFICE,
Charlevoix - - Michigan

NEW LIVERY
AND
Feed Barn.
LITNEY & ACKERT
PROPRIETORS
Opposite Bridge Street House Charlevoix,
FIRST-CLASS RIGS
REASONABLE RATES.

PUBLIC CREDIT IN 1860.

HOW REPUBLICANS PERVERT THE EVIDENCE.

Some Facts That Will Be Interesting and Instructive—The Truth About Matters the Republicans Are Now Distorting Good Democratic Doctrine.

In almost every speech of the war tariffites during the weary debate in congress just closed, they repeated in almost every form these statements: That the Polk Walker tariff of 1846 "ruined the industries" of the country, lowered wages, checked development and, above all, depressed the credit of the government. So often have these things been repeated that thousands believe them, just as men will believe anything persistently dinned into their ears, when they lack time or inclination to examine the evidence. And yet nothing is more clearly proved, and by the high official evidence, than the exact opposite of what they assert. A few of them are very enough to put the date of depressed credit in the doings of Polk's administration, and coat the key fact that this was at the beginning of the period when the national Republican organ had said that the revenue statutes had allowed to go to peace. They dishonestly omit the fact that down to November, 1860, 5 per cent. bonds of the United States sold at par, or above in gold.

Now we assert positively, and will prove it by the testimony of Horace Greeley, Abraham Lincoln, Salmon P. Chase, Bishop's "Impending Crisis" and all the leading authorities, that during the period from 1846 to 1860 was one of the most uninterrupted advancing improvement, that wages through the Union as a whole advanced over 40 per cent., that exports grew with astonishing rapidity, that the national wealth increased 195 per cent., and that on the day Abraham Lincoln was elected the price of government bonds in gold was higher than ever before, with two exceptions, and higher than it ever was again till 1873. The Republicans have a little trick of publishing the premium on the bonds soon after the war and omitting the fact that that premium was in currency on gold bonds, and less at that than the premium on gold; but this is such a cheap and simple trick that it deceives no one. If the reader cares to examine the Republican evidence of great prosperity from 1850 to 1860, let him read the "Impending Crisis," a book indorsed by Republican congressmen, which is simply a long glorification of the "record of Congress of the free states" and the good wages paid. Or the discussion on the finances in 1877-78, in which James A. Garfield proved that 1860 was a year of wonderful prosperity. Or the argument of Lincoln that the great prosperity which he admitted, was not due to the party in power. Or the same argument, amplified by Blaine in his "Twenty Years in Congress." We content ourselves with giving a little of the testimony of Horace Greeley.

In the summer of 1860 the papers advocating the election of Douglas charged that the campaign of Lincoln was injuring the public credit; and Greeley replied with a series of defiant articles to the effect that the credit of government was first class and improving. Here is the specimen from The New York Tribune of Oct. 24, 1860:

"BONDS AND BUGABOOS.

"It is instructive to compare the bids for the United States loan of Monday with those made in February last. The highest price then paid was 102 50-100; the highest price paid on Monday was 101 45-100, or nearly 1 per cent. higher! The Long heeded bankers give 1½ per cent. for the privilege of loaning the government money at 5 per cent. interest. 'Is not the conclusion irresistible? No one heeds the shaved braggadocio of the brazenest southern agitators, and no one believes the pretended fears of northern public makers who, like pickpockets in a crowd, hope to gain something in a scramble.

And this is a journal which is now the worst screaming "public measures," and asserts almost daily that the Democrats of 1850-60 lowered government credit. Two days later, Oct. 26, Greeley denounced The Herald for actually selling government bonds, closing his article with this precious sermon:

"Unlawfully for the plot, every number of The Herald also set forth our greatness and prosperity and the inevitable future grandeur and growth of the country, with which we, not often agreeing with The Herald, do most heartily agree."

Yet there was "greatness and prosperity" in 1860, though The Tribune now denies it. On Oct. 29, noticing a decline in the value of stocks, The Tribune announces that it is a political trick to check the high tide of "good times," adding that if the conspiracy succeed

"From a condition of high, palmy and general prosperity, with a bright bow of promise spanning the horizon, we shall be precipitated into pressure and distrust. (This appears to be a quotation from another paper, but it is in The Tribune business column with approving editorial remarks.) A few days later The Tribune announced the election of Lincoln and continued prosperity in spite of the Democratic prophecies of ruin. 14 it repeated in a surplus of gold, closing with this testimony:

"We have grown $100,000,000 worth more in 1860 than in any previous year; our exports are large and our imports not excessively so. If we must have a political jubilee, it could not come at a better time than the present.

Then came November. The Tribune grew quite hilarious over the attempt of some men to depress prices, saying

"The country was never before so rich and prosperous. It is now—full of cattle, full of grain and swine, full of specie, full of everything. Our exports are large by good proceedings. Specie has ceased to flow from us, and will soon begin to draw to us. Our mines, our herds, our farms, our factories are all doing well; a panic may frighten some timid souls, but it is easy for anyone to make $5 and upwards per day who is willing to work. Either set, young or old; capital not needed; we start you, everything you need. No special ability required; you can live at home and do the work. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we will mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

ALL THIS WAS IN 1860.

HERE IT IS, IN BRIEF!

A VERY SHORT AND PITHY HISTORY OF THE TARIFF.

It May Not Be a Wildly Exciting Subject, but You Will Never Get It in Less Compass Than As It Is Here Presented.

Honesty Above All Things.

The St. Louis convention presents to the people a candidate and a principle. Of the candidate they have already once recorded a favorable judgment. The principle is now first put before them as the dominant issue of a national contest. Against the renomination of President Cleveland no dissenting voice has been raised at St. Louis. In its form and its bearing it is made without a call of states, by a shout of acclamation, amid a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm, and in response to a demand in which the Democracy of all the states have joined, this renomination of Mr. Cleveland, with no dissent, proceeded in the history of the country. He is called to the battle by his party synchronously with a single voice, and not only his own conspicuous merits and proved strength, but the traditions of presidential nominations, and coat the key fact that this was a foregone conclusion, and that the national Republican organ had said that the revenue statutes had allowed to go to peace. They dishonestly omit the fact that down to November, 1860, 5 per cent. bonds of the United States sold at par, or above in gold.

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE WORLD TO-DAY.

The Latest Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign, Transmitted Over the Electric Wires.

Political, Railroad, and Commercial News, Accidents, Casualties, Crimes, Etc., Etc.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

A BILL to make the manufacture, preparation, or sale of adulterated articles of food, drink, or medicine a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment, was introduced in the Senate on the 5th inst. by Mr. Wilson of Iowa. The Senate Naval Committee has decided to report on the bill to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The session of the House was mainly taken up with a discussion of the land-grant forfeiture bill. The Senate did not meet on Monday last, owing to the funeral on account of the absence of a quorum. The President sent both houses a message vetoing a bill granting a pension to Mary Anne Doherty.

DYNAMITERS UNDER ARREST.

Three Ex-Employes of the Burlington Road Arrested for Carrying Explosives on Passenger Trains.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company procured the arrest of three of its former employes at Chicago on Thursday, upon what is thought to be a conspiracy to blow up its property with dynamite. The men arrested are Thomas Broderick and J. A. Bowles, two former engineers, and Frank Q. Wilson. The arrests were made upon one of the company's passenger trains bound for Chicago, while it stopped at Aurora. Dynamite cartridges prepared for explosion are said to have been found in the possession of the prisoners, wrapped up in a newspaper. It was found to contain four dynamite cartridges, each about ten inches long and an inch and a quarter square. Each contained about a pound of dynamite. In Broderick's pocket in a purse were found stowed small dynamite fulminating caps. The parties were held in $5,000 bail each. While the captive were being handcuffed Broderick snatched a letter from his pocket and threw it out of the window. The train was stopped and this letter recovered. It is said to furnish damaging evidence against the conspirators, involving the Brotherhood.

TEXAS AND ARKANSAS POLITICS.

The Texas Union-Laborites and Arkansas Prohibitionists—Resolution Affirming the Savior's Supremacy.

The Texas State Convention of the Union Labor party met at Ft. Worth. A committee of conference, one from each Congressional district, was appointed to confer with a similar committee appointed by the nonpartisan convention. The committee's report advised that the platform of the nonpartisan convention be adopted as the State platform of the Union Labor party; that the State ticket of the nonpartisans be indorsed; that the National Union Labor party candidate be recommended to the Independent voters of Texas, and that the national platform of the Union Labor party, except the tenth plank, in regard to woman suffrage, be indorsed.

The Arkansas State Prohibition Convention met at Little Rock. The features of the session were the platform, the nomination of candidates for Presidential Electors, and the debate on a resolution declaring that Jesus Christ is the governor, and his word should be the law of nations. The resolution was tabled. The platform reaffirms the principles of the Prohibition party as expressed in the Indianapolis Convention. May 30 congratulates the people on the fact that thirty-three counties in the State are ranged on the side of local option. The estimate of the probable number of votes which will be cast next November for Fisk and Brooks ranged from 50,000 to 60,000.

THE RATTERS.

Relative Standing of the Prominent Ball Clubs.

The annexed table shows the relative standing of the clubs competing for the championship of the associations named:

	Won.	Lost.	Western.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	38	8	Detroit	31	11
Detroit	35	21	Des Moines	26	15
New York	33	16	Kilkenny	25	15
Boston	33	17	Kansas City	21	21
Philadelphia	29	16	Omaha	20	20
Pittsburgh	19	26	Milwaukee	20	24
Washington	19	36	Minneapolis	16	28
Baltimore	18	27	Sioux City	1	2

American.	Won.	Lost.	Interstate.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	37	17	Terre Haute	3	11
Brooklyn	35	18	Keokuk	3	11
Cincinnati	34	24	Peoria	4	14
Baltimore	27	26	Dubuque	19	15
Cleveland	20	26	Rockford	19	15
Louisville	18	26	Danville	16	27
Kansas City	16	26	Lafayette	1	11

Widespread Damage.

The late storms throughout Iowa proved much more serious than was at first supposed. Great damage was done to all the growing grain, many houses were struck by lightning, railroad tracks were washed away, and telegraph communication impeded with. Only one death has been reported. Alvin Cox attempted to cross a freshet with his vehicle near Rock Island, Ill., and was drowned. Many horses and cattle were killed. At Cedar Falls the opera house and a large canning factory were unroofed. Eighteen houses and barns were destroyed between Cedar Falls and Junction City, covering an area of a mile and a half. At Waterloo considerable stock was killed by lightning. In Scott County bridges were swept away and in Iowa City many buildings were blown down. Near Martins the Burlington and Northern track was washed out, and near Charlotte the Midland tracks are under water. A bailstorm in the southern part of Wapello County injured the apple crop.

Manitoba for the Government.

A Winnipeg (Manitoba) telegram states that the Government is jubilant over the result of the nominations throughout the province. There are thirty-eight seats, and eleven won by acclamation for the Government. Premier Greenway says that he expected the Opposition would have only eight seats out of the entire number, and probably not that many. Nearly all will return three supporters of the Government.

Death of a Prominent Divine.

The Very Rev. P. J. Conway, Vicar General of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, died at the parsonage of the Holy Name Cathedral, the 8th.

THE CASE OF MR. FULLER.

A Report Agreed Upon by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The nomination of Melville W. Fuller to be Chief Justice will be reported to the Senate in a few days, says a Washington special to the *Chicago Tribune*.

The Judiciary Committee will simply report the nomination without any recommendation. The committee was divided on the question whether it should report favorably or not. It was agreed to report the nomination to the Senate. The discussion was mainly confined to the question of the qualifications of Mr. Fuller for the position, precedents growing out of the war, judging partly by his record in the Legislature of 1862 the Republicans generally seemed to doubt whether he was thoroughly in accord with the Northern sentiment on those questions which led to the war. The main charge made by Mr. Jackson was given little weight, and the opposition was almost solely confined to his record in regard to the war while a member of the Illinois Legislature. Senators who were political members of the committee were unwilling to vote for a favorable recommendation. The Democrats insisted upon some sort of an expression, and finally asked that the case be reported back without any recommendation. The majority of the committee felt that to do so would be to carry into effect a partisan caucus, and will vote solidly for confirmation, and it is said Senators Farwell and Cullom will do the same.

CINCINNATUS PRIDE.

The Centennial Exhibition Opened on the Fourth Under Flattering Circumstances.

The formal opening exercises of the Exposition building at Cincinnati were held July 4th, in Music Hall, which was reserved for a public resting place and amusement hall. The stage was filled with the May festival chorus and the Cincinnati orchestra. The entrance of Gov. Foraker, Gov. Thayer of Nebraska, Governor Gray of Indiana, ex-Gov. Bryan of Kentucky, Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania, with their brilliant staffs, the Hon. John Sherman, and the Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Mer. engineers, and Adam Q. Wilson. The arrests were made upon one of the company's passenger trains bound for Chicago, while it stopped at Aurora. Dynamite cartridges prepared for explosion are said to have been found in the possession of the prisoners, wrapped up in a newspaper. It was found to contain four dynamite cartridges, each about ten inches long and an inch and a quarter square. Each contained about a pound of dynamite. In Broderick's pocket in a purse were found stowed small dynamite fulminating caps. The parties were held in $5,000 bail each. While the captive were being handcuffed Broderick snatched a letter from his pocket and threw it out of the window. The train was stopped and this letter recovered. It is said to furnish damaging evidence against the conspirators, involving the Brotherhood.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

It Is Opened in Lively Fashion in the National House of Representatives.

Chairman Mills Attacks and Mr. Kelley Defends the Republican Platform.

[Associated Press Report.]

The House was in committee of the whole on the tariff bill on Thursday, and was discussing a motion to strike out the proviso that all vegetable dyestuffs, including logwood, fustic, etc., shall be free, as recommended by Messrs. Brewer (Mich.), Bryan (Va.), and Mills (N. Y.), who contended that the admission of vegetable dyes free would enable China dishes to undersell American farmers on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Mills (Tex.) called attention to the fact that potatoes were specifically provided for in another part of the bill. The clause, he contended was in the interest of the consuming classes, and he queried where the Republicans would be willing to reduce taxation. Mr. Brewer (Mich.) urged that they were ready to reduce taxation on the products of the farm.

Mr. Bryan said: Why don't you do it? Why do you not say in your platform that you want to reduce the duties on farm products? The convention has overruled what you have contended for. Your party convention has gone for free whisky. We go with you to the country on that issue. We go with you to reduction on the things which enter into consumption as necessaries. We believe that taxes shall remain on whisky as they are to-day.

Mr. J. H. Taylor, of Ohio, challenged the statement that the Republican party had declared for free whisky. He (Taylor) desired to be heard for a few minutes in favor of abolishing internal revenue taxation. There were about fifty delegates present. Hon. A. J. Streeter, of Illinois, chairman of the Republican National Committee, presided over the convention. Four party caucuses in Chicago

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 12, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in State Convention in the Detroit Opera House, at Detroit,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888,

At 11 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for state officers and for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

According to the rule adopted by the state convention held at Detroit in 1885, every county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes, but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the counties they represent.

The delegates from each congressional district will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock a. m., on the day of the convention

L. M. WESTON, Chairman.
WM. J. MCGEE, Assistant Secretary.

Under the above call Charlevoix County is entitled to four delegates.

Committee Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the democratic county committee, at the office of A. D. Cruickshank, chairman, in Charlevoix, on **Thursday, July 12th,** at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of naming four delegates to the State Convention to be held at Detroit, July 19th, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Chairman.
J. MILO EATON, Secretary.

National County Convention.

There will be a mass convention of the National Party held at Boyne on the 15th of July, 1888, at 1 o. m., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the state convention to be held at Grand Rapids on the 19th inst. This will be the most important meeting held by the party this year, as the committee is to be reorganized, a new chairman elected, and a course determined upon for the action of the party in the coming campaign. All independent voters who are opposed to monopoly oligarchs, are invited to take part in this convention. By order of Committee.

Boyne City, July 9, 1888.

T. J. HILL, Chairman.
F. H. SHEPARD, Secretary Co. Com.

FIVE YEARS.

This number closes the fifth year of the JOURNAL. How well it has fulfilled the expectations of its promoters we leave each to say for himself.

As a business venture, we have made a living, and a little besides.

As a political organ, it has not met the desires of a few who demand redhot abuse of everything not in strict harmony with their own views. While the county has not been changed from a republican to a democratic county, it has been brought so near that two of the most important offices were carried by the democrats at the last election.

Because of the conservative course of the JOURNAL, it is to-day in the families of scores of republicans who would not tolerate an abusive partisan paper, and we believe it is making converts to the cause of democracy. Yet notwithstanding this conservatism, the paper has been sufficiently partisan to alienate a large amount of republican advertising; and the patronage has been refused with the assertion that they would not support a paper which worked as the JOURNAL was working to defeat the republican party.

During those years we have tried to be fair and truthful, and to admit nothing to our columns that we would not read aloud in our own family.

We have no promises for the future beyond a continued effort to make a clean, respectable, thoroughly local newspaper, which shall give an honest, hearty support to democratic principles as we understand them.

L. M. WESTON, chairman, has secured half rate for all who desire to attend the democratic state convention at Detroit, tickets to be on sale on July 18, and good to return the 20th.

THE republican platform is not protection to industry, but prohibition of commerce. The cheapest labor on earth and the highest prices under the sun form the republican prescription for producers and consumers.

JAMES G. BLAINE stated a truism when he recently declared that "manufacturing centers will buy their bread stuffs where they can get them the cheapest." It would only be fair play to give the agriculturists an opportunity to buy their manufactures where they can get them the cheapest.—*Lansing Journal.*

WHILE carefully guarding the interests of the taxpayers and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equity, this democratic administration has paid out more for pensions and bounties to soldiers and sailors of the republic than has ever been paid before during an equal period.—National democratic platform.

UNDER the present war tariff, which our republican friends tell us is levied for the sole purpose of "protecting" the American workingmen, the "pauper" laborers of Italy are coming into this country at the rate of nearly 80,000 a year! American workingmen, do you propose to vote for the perpetuation of republican sham protection?—*Lansing Journal.*

IN conversation with a prominent citizen and leading busines man of Petoskey the other day, a man of pronounced republican views heretofore, he said, "that as long as the offscourings of foreign nations were permitted to land in this country unrestrained, the cry of protection to American labor was a farce and a delusion, no matter by what party it was made. Protective tariffs were of no avail to the laboring classes while this flood of immigration was permitted to continue." The above is good sound common sense.—*Democrat.*

THE NewaygoTribune presents the name of Hiram B. Hudson, of Manistee, Antrim county, as a candidate for congress for this (ninth) district. Mr. Hudson was a republican until 1877, and since that time a greenbacker. He is a fluent, ready speaker, and is very popular in his own county, where he has been elected to the office of prosecuting attorney against a republican majority of over 250. He is thoroughly posted on matters pertaining to the welfare of the nation, and will be always in the front of the work. He served through the war and has an honorable record, and if nominated and elected will look after the interests of his comrades.

The Thread Tariff.

The tax on thread is 60 per cent. The census for 1880 shows that there were in 50 principal cities of the United States 208,829 men and women working as tailors, milliners and dressmakers. The tariff tax on the thread consumed by a needle-woman in a day's work is equal to the pay she receives for 15 minutes' work. Divide the number of tailors and sewing women, 208,829 by 4, and you have 52,207 hours of work which go to the monopolist each day. Divide this by 10, the number of hours in a days' work, and you have 5,220 days' work which has to be performed by these laborers each day to pay the tariff on thread. In other words, 5,220 sewing women are required to work 10 hours every day in the year to pay this tax. And yet these 208,829 are not a tithe of the people who consume thread.

But when tariff reformers insist that this is not fair, and that the hundreds of thousands of weak-eyed, pale-faced women who are stitching away with this thread in attics, garrets and tenement houses are entitled to some relief, honorable congressmen talk wisely about the necessity of protecting home industry (this thread industry has in some years reached a profit of 100 per cent), and propose to take the tax off whiskey and tobacco. American women as a general thing neither drink, smoke, nor chew, but they do use thread. The question naturally comes, aren't the women entitled to any consideration at all? It is in order for some brilliant economist of the McKinley school to suggest free chewing gum.

A Comparison.

"Necessity makes strange bed fellows," and it must have been a dire necessity which forced the Bonnville temperance plank and the McKinley free whiskey plank under the crowsfoot of the republican platform. Compare them:

Temperance plank: "The first concern of good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the homes. The republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality."

Free whiskey plank: "If there should still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of the internal taxes [whiskey and tobacco] rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whiskey trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers."

Sol Smith Russell in Bewitched.

Sol Smith Russel begins an engagement at the opera house on July 21, in a new play by Ed. E. Kidder, called Bewitched which is said to run in a just now popular vein of fiction, and is to afford Russel ample and natural opportunities for the introduction of his peculiar specialties. Sol is one of the best fellows in the world as well as one of the funniest comedians. He is the very embodiment of comedy from head to foot, and refined, intelligent comedy at that. It is questionable if the stage has ever produced an actor who was capable of such wonderful facial transformation without apparent effort. Sol Smith Russell's acting is not confined to his face, and to such gestures as those with which an ordinary comedian is apt to be contented. His body, arms, feet, legs and even his clothes seem to act, there is comedy in everything about him, and one cannot help laughing every time he looks at him. And all this is accomplished by methods that are so quiet and artistic that one is puzzled to understand where the secret of all the fun lies.

Dry Goods!

Carpets and Notions.

We Keep Our Line of Dress Goods, Buttons and Trimmings Complete at all Time.

We have a Fine Line of **MOREY AND SATIN PARASOLS,** also **SUN UMBRELLAS,** with the Best Assortment of **CARPETS** to select from in Charlevoix at the Very Lowest Cash Prices. Call and Examine the quality of the Goods. Compare Prices and make your Selections, At the **LEADING DRY GOODS STORE.**

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

Apportionment of School Moneys.

To the County Treasurer:

The annual apportionment of the primary school interest fund is as follows, to-wit:

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole No. of scholars under age	No. scholars in apportionment district	Amount apportioned
Bear Lake	90	90	$ 59 40
Boyne Valley	145	145	95 70
Charlevoix	50	50	33 00
Charlevoix	361	361	238 26
Evangeline	401	401	264 66
Eveline	412	412	271 92
Hayes	226	226	149 16
Hudson	29	29	19 14
Marion	87	87	57 42
Melrose	86	86	56 76
Norwood	163	163	107 58
Resort	81	81	53 46
South Arm	624	624	411 84
Springvale	141	141	93 06
Wilson	141	141	93 06
Total	3,040	3,040	$2,006 28

SAMUEL B. THATCHER, County Clerk.

To the County Treasurer:

The apportionment of library moneys (penal fines, etc.,) is as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount apportioned	No. included portions
Bear Lake	$ 3 60	36
Charlevoix	14 44	361
Evangeline	16 04	401
Eveline	16 48	412
Hayes	10 24	256
Hudson	1 16	29
Marion	3 48	87
Melrose	3 44	86
Resort	3 36	84
Total	$75 52	1,886

SAMUEL B. THATCHER, County Clerk.

Roll of Honor.

In the school report published last week the reading of the last item should read "No. pupils neither absent nor tardy for the entire term." 84. We give names as follows.

First Department—Earnest Brown, Zula See, Lewis Sharrow, Willie Tooley, Lert Gotham, Anna Clark, Kittie Ackert, Earl Emery, Dollie Linsey, Earl Miller—10.

Second Department—Daisy Ackert, Katie Gotham, Robert Slatter, Miley Miller, May Mason, Cora Lawrence, Bernie Brown, Bertha Wade, Ida Pattee, Mattie Brink, Edith Lamerson, George Emery, Garfield Myers, James Ackert—14

Third Department—Grace Emery, Grace Carter, Katie Kirkpatrick, Frank Lawrence, Earnest Campbell, Maggie Mossington, Morris Arnet, Roy Wilson, Forrest Bartholomew, Jessie Strang, Bernie Taylor, Jennie Lamphere, Frank Gotham, Edith Lewis, Ethel Berson, Clara Eaton—18.

Fourth Department—Emma Lamphere, Florence Phelps, Jes. Benavais, Herbert Campbell, Lillie Wood, E. Pomeroy, Frank Metcalf, Willie See, Lena Goss, Walter Clifford, Herbert Holmes, Mary Holmes, Mary Lamerson, Minnie Nowland, Walter Newman, Perry Gotham, Walter Krebs, Mary Tullock, Cassie Allen, Bertha Ackert, Antoine Sharrow—23.

Fifth Department Grass Section—Geo. Newman, Chas. Lawrence, Little Eaton, Carl Clifford, Winnie Bartholomew, Chie McCartney, Aggie Lawrence, Mary Wood, Lephie Huntington, Henry Wood, Willie Lewis—12.

Fifth Department High School—Lena Washburn, Maggie Ross, Philo Wood, Josie Liscum, C. R. Whitmyer, Ralph Washburn, Maggie Green, John Nicholls, Kate Smith—12.

Total 84.

Receipts and Shipments.

Some time ago chief of engineers S. M. Mansfield, of Grand Rapids, called on deputy collector J. Milo Eaton for a statement of the receipts and shipments of the port of Charlevoix, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. From the records of his office, and from statistics furnished by shippers, he compiled and forwarded the following statement, which may be considered official:

Vessels	Entered	Cleared
Tonnage	258	45,759
	Ex e'l'n	Shipped
Lumber, hardwood, ft		20,000,000
Shingles		2,000,000
Hoops		5,550,000
Broom Handles		10,000
Railroad Ties		165,000
Cedar Posts		1,000
Telegraph Poles		11,000
Slabs, cords		2,000
Hemlock Bark, " cords		8,000
Merchandise, tons	3,925	7,250
Chair Stuff, feet		10,000
Pig iron, tons		15,000
Iron Castings, "	25,500	
Coal, tons	3,000	
Lime, barrels	1,000	
Kerosene, barrels	1,000	
Wheat, bushels	12,000	
Corn, bushels	18,000	
Oats, bushels	15,000	
Potatoes, "	5,000	
Hay, tons	300	
Brick	47,500	
Beer, barrels	400	
Potatoes, bushels		2,000
Fresh Fish, pounds		450,000
Lime Stone, tons	1,100	
Total	1,888	1,888

SAMUEL B. THATCHER, County Clerk.

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Fourth Department—Emma Lamphere, Florence Phelps, Jes. Benavais, Herbert Campbell, Lillie Wood, E. Pomeroy, Frank Metcalf, Willie See, Lena Goss, Walter Clifford, Herbert Holmes, Mary Holmes, Mary Lamerson, Minnie Nowland, Walter Newman, Perry Gotham, Walter Krebs, Mary Tullock, Cassie Allen, Bertha Ackert, Antoine Sharrow—23.

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Fifth Department High School—Lena Washburn, Maggie Ross, Philo Wood, Josie Liscum, C. R. Whitmyer, Ralph Washburn, Maggie Green, John Nicholls, Kate Smith—12.

Total 84.

The Spy of Shiloh.

Frank Howard is preparing to give this national drama at Bartholomew's opera house, three nights, commencing July 23d. Of the author and the play the Hudson Post says: "Mr. Frank Howard, a young man, but an old soldier, well be proud of his grand national military war drama, "TheSpy of Shiloh." No words of ours can add to the fame that grows yearly out of all war dramas. Mr. Howard served in that hell. Andersonville, with our fellow comrades, Sergt. Farney, and to say that their meeting was friendly, does not express it. The tableaus connected with the drama, of which there are eighteen, are beautifully grand, we cannot describe them, they must be seen to be appreciated. The increased crowds on each of the four evening attested the wide-spread and deep interest of our citizens, in fact it was an era in our history."

"Little Nugget" at the Opera House.

Grand Rapids theatre-goers have been captured completely by "Little Nugget." Redmond's Grand was well filled last evening by an audience which laughed, applauded and encored nearly every line in the play. It is an extremely funny production in dialogue and situations, and under the able handling by the "Little Nugget" Comedy Company, comes all who see it to hold their sides and give themselves over to unrestrained laughter for the evening. It is rare nowadays that anything really new is put on the stage, but in "Little Nugget" there are a score of new points introduced, and they are not only new, but they are good.—Daily Democrat, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1887. At Bartholomew's opera house, July 16. Tickets at Cochran's drug store.

Parker & Way, Photos.

Fine cabinet photographs at Parker & Way's new art gallery, at $2.00 per dozen.

At Parker & Way's you can get a small picture enlarged from eight by ten to life size at a very low price by applying at once.

All kinds of picture frames manufactured to order or ready made at Parker & Way's.

Baby pictures taken instantaneously at Parker & Way's and only $2.00 per dozen and satisfaction guaranteed.

Holding Them Back.

The Republican party is nervously at work on its Stanforis and Depews to induce them to make themselves a little less conspicuous as candidates for the Republican nomination.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The hot house economists are advising farmers to quit raising wheat. As wheat is the natural product of more than one half the farms of the country, this is a sad state of affairs brought about by their pet theory. The next thing will be to advise them to quit raising corn and hunt around for some unnatural product, which if it only could be made grow, would make the farmers all rich.—Rockville (Ind.) Tribune.

The Minnesota Republicans declare for free lumber, salt and sugar. If this is not rebellious rebellionness, what is rebellion?—Louisville Courier Journal.

GEO. W. MILLER,

I am going to show you something that will open your eyes. I have just received a bargain in unlaundried shirts, that I am selling for Fifty Cents. Don't fail to take advantage of this price for I don't know as you will ever get another such a Bargain.

GEO. W. MILLER.

B. SEE.

Unlaundried Shirts

Make Our Store Headquarters to buy your

DRY GOODS

Dress Goods and Notions.

We can give you the Best Bargains for the Money of any house in this part of Michigan. Our CLOTHING and GENTS FURNISHING GOODS Department is complete.

Notice our fine FLANNEL SHIRTS for Summer Wear.

Give us a call and be convinced that we cannot be undersold.

Alick Rosenthal,

Lewis Block.

---FISHING :-: TACKLE!---

Purchased before the rise in Prices.

SODA WATER, FRESH CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, ETC.

We are all Prepared to meet the Demands of Warm Weather and invite you to call and examine our Stock.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., DRUGGISTS.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 12, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the price paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 14c.
POTATOES, per bu., 75c.
YIVETS APPLES, per bu., 40 @ 45c.
WHEAT, per bu., 90c.
OATS, per bu., 45c.
HAY, per ton, $12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $2. Steers, $3 @ $ 50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.50; $3.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c; $1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. zmyt

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Clark returned Saturday morning.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co. are having work for two tinners.

This region was visited by a glorious rain Tuesday night.

The Bay View Assembly opens July 26, and closes August 15th.

Read Stockman & Iddings announcement on eighth page.

S. M. Moore arrived at the Chicago resort last Saturday, on the Petoskey.

The Daily Resorter resumed its regular visits Monday morning, July 9th.

J. L. Newberry's shingle mill at Alanson burned yesterday. No insurance.

No one can fail to read the card of A. T. Washburne & Co. on the fifth page.

The Rifenburg Milling Co. will close its exchange work with farmers July 15th.

Harry Hudkins of Wilson township is the guest of John Goss for a few days.

Charlevoix and East Jordan will cross bats at Dixon park at 1.30 this afternoon.

The Friant brings an excursion party from Petoskey to Charlevoix today and another next Sunday.

Mrs. M. Nowlan remembered the JOURNAL again last Saturday, with a fine large bouquet of her choice roses.

The "Little Nugget" company, which appear at the opera house July 16th, carry their own scenery and orchestra.

Alba Heywood the impersonator is on a trip through the northern resorts. He may be sure of a good house in Charlevoix.

Cameron & Burns have added an upper story to the kitchen of the Center house, corner of Clinton and Grant streets.

August Vogel, of the Pfeister & Vogel Leather Co., of Milwaukee is in Charlevoix this week looking after his business interest.

H. L. Smithson and family, of Wichita, Kansas, arrived last Saturday, to remain a month with J. S. Smithson and family.

A. J. Emrey, of Manistee, arrived on the City of Charlevoix last week for his usual summer visit with his son J. Reed and R. A.

SamLobdell's mother and sister arrived Wednesday morning, and the family will soon be settled in Perry Wood's house on Clinton street.

The Allegan Gazette relates how five girls,(Miss Hattie Thompson and the Misses Delemere) tramped from South Haven to Hopkins, recently, a destance of 43 miles, walking the entire distance in two and one-half days.

Prof. Kennedy seems to be driving everybody wild over his work as a mesmerist. It is the leading discussion on the street and in all business places.

Lake City, Missaukee county, closed her celebration of the Fourth with a $70,000 fire destroying seventeen buildings with but little or no insurance.

The "Bee Hive" of A. T. Washburne & Co. demands your attention this week. A visit to the Green block will reveal an immense stock of goods to select from.

☞John McCabe will re-open his meat market this morning, with a full assortment of humbugged meat, and invites old friends and new to give him a call.

At the Congregational Church Sunday morning July 15th the pastor's subject will be "Not Weary in Well doing." In the evening "The Plan of Salvation.

Fred W. Hathaway, of the Red path Lyceum Bureau, Chicago, arrived Tuesday evening, for a few weeks release from the heat of the city and burden of business.

E. H. Green has built a new sidewalk in front of his premises, and trimmed the lower limbs from the maple trees, to give more light and sunshine to the front yard.

Will Badour completed his work of putting the Charlevoix telephones between in first class order and returned to Muskegon last Thursday. Mrs. Badour arrived early last week, and will remain for a time with her Charlevoix friends.

The exercises of the Orangemen's celebration today will include a parade by members of the order, addresses by Rev. W. G. Clark, Rev. W. H. McCartney, Rev. Mr. Hackett, and others. The Bellaire bagpipes will be present to enliven the occasion.

☞The Pansy for July is as fresh and entertaining as ever. It is a most excellent magazine for young folks from eight to fourteen. Especially suitable for Sunday reading. $1 a year. The publishers, D. Lothrop Company, Boston, will send a specimen on receipt of 5 cents in stamps.

Close on the heels of the blotter man comes an advertising clock man. The clock has three revolving cylinders each bearing four advertising cards, which change positions at intervals of five minutes. The clock is about five feet high, and is an ornament as well as an accurate time keeper.

The "Little Nugget" company played a week's engagement to full houses in Detroit last Christmas time. The Free Press of Dec. 21, said: "Little Nugget" is packing Whitney's house delight, and it is quite likely to go on crowding the theatre all the week.

The popular G. R. & I. and D. L. & N. road began Monday to run their regular excursion through trains to Petoskey and the neighboring resorts with the most flattering results. The early Tuesday morning train consisted of three regular coaches with four sleepers loaded with human freight. The baggage car was filled up at Grand Rapids, necessitating the laying over of that baggage which should have been transferred at Howard City until a later train. Forty-seven pieces of baggage were checked to Charlevoix.—Petoskey Democrat.

An impromptu and informal reception was given M. J. Morgan and family of Detroit, Mrs. J. T. Iddings, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Parmelee, and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cochran at the residence of O. S. Washburn last Friday evening. Refreshments were served on the lawn, and all enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

At the Baptist Church, on Friday evening, July 13, a special sermon will be held in memory of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of Burman missions by Adoniram Judson. An interesting programme will be prepared and a general invitation is extended. Service at the regular hours next Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at noon.

Ben Weaver resigned the office of deputy register last Friday. Had he continued in the office until to-morrow (July 13th) he would have held continuously for six years. This for a democrat, under republican administrations speaks well for his ability and efficiency in the office and we venture the assertion that no man in the county has had better knowledge of the affairs of that office than he.

Divine service and sermon at Odd Fellows hall, every Sunday at 10.30 o'clock, this summer. Rev J. W. Bancroft is expected for July and Rev. Greenleaf of Battle Creek for August. All members of the Sunday school and the class recently confirmed are especially requested to be present next Sunday. Rehearsal Saturday evening at the residence of W. P. Brown. The older children of the Sunday school will meet with the singers for practice in singing.

The people of Charlevoix are wide-awake and insisting on great things but they have not had their share of the resort business. There is not one summer boarder in the boarding houses at Charlevoix where there are a hundred in Petoskey. They should find preparation for other resorters pleasant boarding places and then should exert themselves to get a part of the people who stop at private houses in other places. If our Charlevoix neighbors will exert themselves this paper will cheerfully assist them.—Resorter.

☞"Every month shows a decided improvement in The American Magazine. The July issue is particularly interesting. While maintaining its high literary standing, preference is given to the class of matter which is appropriate for summer reading. Wilfred Patterson has a well-written and finely-illustrated article on the famous Walters Art Collections; Dr. Allen McLane Hamlinton, the eminent brain specialist, contributes an entertaining paper on "Spiritualism and Like Delusions," in which are many statements that spiritualists will not like to read, insomnia as the doctor evidently considers them of unsound minds. Among other things, this paper shows how chemicals may be used in producing spirit pictures.

Chicago Resort Arrivals.

S. M. Moore, Robert L. North, R. W. Oates, and W. R. Barnes, of Chicago, and A. Willard, of Milwaukee, Mrs. G. H Irwaine, Misses Emma and Lillie, and Master George McIlwaine of Peoria, Ills. E. D. Smith and J. F. Collum of Minneapolis, Minn. G. H. Walker, wife and child, Mrs. Wm. and Miss Jennie Rodgers, of Peoria, Ills. Jas. C. Edwards and Mrs. H. S. Clarke, of Waterloo, Ills.

☞"English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft, or enlarged lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, sweeny, fistulas, stiffes, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Bliss & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

Banks.

Atwood, July 9.—The Fourth is past.

Atwood celebrated at home. A large crowd gathered at the hotel at an early hour and the band, playing a lively march, led the procession to the grove. Music by the choir, prayer by Rev. P. F. McClelland, music by the band, reading the declaration of independence. Hon. F. R. Williams, of Elk Rapids, the orator of the day, was introduced and for two hours held the attention of the crowd. After dinner the games and races were the order of the day. The wheelbarrow race was won by Will Byers. Four entered the potato race (George Blizzett the victor. Aeron clarwood won the sack race. Will Byers and Ell Coulter the three-legged race. Tilda Coon carried off the honors of the little girls. Little boys class one, Alfred Moblo; class two, Johnnie Parsons. David Blissett and John Smallegen were a tie on the lid men's race. Joseph LeClair by long odds, the fat man's race. Bob Rogers and Jack Jolliffe a tie on the hundred-yard race. The doughnut race was won by Will Kanagy. More music by the band. Mr. Williams paid the boys a handsome compliment on their playing. They received over forty dollars for their days work and went home happy.

Haying is in full blast.

C. Arno sold his horse "Old Billy" to C. Flannagin.

Mrs. Wood has a new foundation under her barn.

School in district No. 2, closed last Friday. Mr. Bachelder, the teacher, boarded for M. E. Byers till the fall term commences.

L. M. Kanagy is building a cellar.

Wilson.

The drouth shortened the strawberry crop.

Lily Smith has been ill, is recovering.

Edd Tracy preached at the school house on July 8th.

Slim attendance at Sunday school on account of the rain.

Sunday prayer meeting at the new school house on July 4th.

No school the last of the week owing to the hot weather.

Miss Lily Thompson of Echo was a guest of Misses Mabel and Phedia Schofield for three days last week.

"The boss bark peeler" (see Enterprise of July 5th) and some of the lesser lights have relaxed their vigor since the 4th. They need a rest.

Mrs. Hudkins has been on the sick list but is now better.

Dr. Bennett and H. L. Page of East Jordan, forded the creek for 1½ miles on Saturday last, fishing. They caught their game.

Quite a number of our towns-people took in the 4th at East Jordan. They nearly all express the opinion, that the modern way of celebrating was degenerating and that the people whose brains ran higher than dancing and games were not very much entertained.

Charlevoix Resort Arrivals.

July 7th.—Mrs. A. E. Mather and daughter Hattie of Battle Creek. C. B. Conyne, wife and daughter Bessie of Chicago, Mrs. F. W. Wilcox and daughter Lottie of Kalamazoo.

July 8th.—Mrs. and Misses McAdam of Chicago.

July 10th—Mrs. R. H. Weideman and family of East Saginaw, Miss Blanche Vinton, Mr. J. Vader, and Mrs. Jacob Houghton and daughters Sadie and Annie, of Detroit.

July 11th.—I. D. Bixby, O. M. Allen, and D. B. Merrill and family of Kalamazoo. Mrs. W. H. Olney and family of Chicago.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGGIST & STATIONER

We Carry a Full Line of

Blank Books, School Books, Wall Paper, Toilet Articles,

Tobacco, Imported and Domestic Cigars,

GOLD PENS,

Wright and Eastman's Perfumes.

The Finest Line of Artists Material in this Vicinity.

Call and Look them Over.

THE ONLY NEWS DEPOT IN TOWN.

Mail Carrier Missing.

On Tuesday evening Mr. W. H. Hunter, mail carrier for Geo. W. Cook, between Charlevoix and Petoskey, left the National hotel, Petoskey, saying he was going to see a friend at Bay View, and might not return till morning. At 6.20 Wednesday morning, he was at the National, attending to business apparently well as usual. At 11.00 o'clock the Petoskey postmaster telephoned that the mail has not been called for and a search failed to find Mr. Hunter the carrier, and at this writing has not been heard from. He is about 60 years old, of temperate habits, and no cause can be given for his strange disappearance. So far as known he had not to exceed $15.00 in money about him and his business transactions seem to have been all straight up to 6.30 on Wednesday morning.

Burgess.

BURGESS, July 10.—The shower of to-day dampened considerable cut hay in this vicinity.

Geo. Blythe returned last Friday from his trip to Canada.

Mrs. Jack Stanley is seriously ill with hemorrhage of the lungs.

Mrs. Hale has returned to Charlevoix after a pleasant week's visit among her many friends.

Mrs. Wilks has been visiting with her daughter Mrs. F. Kane, but owing to illness had to return to her home in Charlevoix for treatment.

We neglected to mention the close of Miss Alice Keat's school. The last day was devoted to literary exercises and a picnic and ramble on Lake Michigan shore. All seemed to enjoy themselves. Should Miss Keat conclude to return and teach the winter term she would receive a hearty welcome, for she made many warm friends while here.

Quite a call for haying hands in this vicinity.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected

OPERA HOUSE

One Night Only

Monday, July 16.

CRUSADERS In the Land of Fun!
The New Flights of Mirth!
A Perfect Cyclone of Merriment!

SISSON & BRADY'S

Company of Comedians;

Under the management of S. W. BRADY

PRESENTING

THE LATEST BRIGHTEST FUNNIEST, BEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES,

LITTLE :- NUGGET!

NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW MUSIC.

A Grand Metropolitan Cast.
The Famous Nugget Quartette.
New and Wonderful
Scenic and Mechanical Effects.

PRICES, - 50 CENTS

Reserved Seats on Sale at F. A. Cochran's without extra charge.

TAKEN UP.

Came into my enclosure on July 4th, a yearling heifer, red with white spot on face, and on back and other places. It is supposed to have come from the township of Marion. The owner is requested to come to the pound of O. D. Hilton, in Norwood township, and pay one dollar damages, costs of advertising and other charges, and take the animal away.

WM. RICE,
Sec. 17, Norwood Township.

Books Received.

Albion College Year Book, 1887-8, Parts I. and II. are devoted to the discussion of important educational questions. Part III. explains the appliances and work of the Institution. Part IV. shows a large increase of students over former years.

IN THE GREEN BLOCK.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

:-: Offer This Week and Next :-:

WHITE GOODS, WHITE GOODS

At a tremendous Sacrifice. Our Jobbing House last week made a big error and sent us Four Times the amount we ordered in WHITE GOODS, at an Extra Low Price. We have decided not to return them, but place the Entire Lot on our Counters at just the Purchase Price. Come and get them, in Plain, Checks, and Lace Stripes, just the thing for you; 6, 8, and 10 Cents Per Yard. Also 250 yards all wool Cashmere---Good Colors---At a Straight 1-3 Cut. THEY GO.

They are Good Value at 85 and 65 Cents, their former price. We want you to understand We mean to be THE

DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE

Regardless of what others may say of Largest Stock, Etc. The fact is we carry Four Times the amount of any Store in Charlevoix, and an Inspection WILL PROVE IT.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Free Bridges and Free Trade.

Did the citizens and business men of Clinton and the farmers of Florida township ever stop to think that this bridge, the toll bridge, we mean, which connects, while it separates, Parke and Vermillion counties, stands in precisely the same relation to a big community, only on a smaller scale, that the so called protective tariff stands to our whole country? It protects our farmers and gardeners against the gardeners and farmers of Parke, for, rather than bring their produce over here and pay high toll tax, they go clear to Terre Haute to sell their stuff, and there they also buy a great deal of their goods. So you see that bridge is in a small way a protection to us for it tends to discourage the importation of goods into this town which we can produce or ought to produce ourselves. At least this is the protective theory in a nutshell, and as fully illustrated by the present institution which exacts toll from the purchaser and the producer. And yet there is not a person of ordinary sense living about here who is not honestly in favor of removing this restriction of our trade by having a free bridge.—Clinton (Ind.) Argus.

Borax is used in manufacture and in household life in many ways; yet the people of the country were astonished at the existence of a $2,000,000 corner on it until the monopolist operating it failed and had the assurance to complain that the Mills bill broke his corner and ruined him. This is a protective country, with room for all sorts of enterprises, from stage robbing to big deals in borax—but the best laid plans will fail occasionally.—St. Louis Republican.

We have heard a great deal from the Republican side of the house in opposition to the Mills bill, but **we have not heard of any** Republican tariff bill which Republicans would agree to pass.—Cleveland Plain Dealer

Of Course.

Quite a number of Republicans have their eyes on Roscoe Conkling, in case of his nomination Mr. Blaine would, of course, take the Republican stump with intense earnestness and enthusiasm. — Chicago Herald.

Will Never Have It.

John Sherman will never have an opportunity to write a letter of acceptance or a letter of declination.—St. Louis Republican.

Eveline.

IRONTON, July 11.—Haying is the order of the day just now.

The strawberry crop is not nearly so good as it was last year, either in quality or quantity, owing to the wet, cold weather that has also been impaired but all other crops are looking well.

The company lost another 200 dollar horse Saturday. He ran away with a coal buggy, broke his hind leg and had to be shot.

The Helping Hand society held a strawberry and cream festival at the M. E. church Tuesday evening. A pleasant time was had and the proceeds amounting to nine dollars is to be applied on the parsonage debt.

J. M. Harris has purchased a horse and buggy and is riding around as comfortable as you please these days.

J. Peterson is tearing down his old barn in Ironton preparatory to building a new one.

We have always rather envied an editor his easy way of making money; but skirmishing around for a bit of news each week to assist him a little, has changed our mind wonderfully and we think that he well earns his money.

Shipments.

July 2—Schr. Mystic, 1,000,000 shingles, 100,000 feet lumber, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

2—Schr. Radical, 25 cords bark, W. H. Downer to Chicago.

3—Schr. W. H. Harkins, 125 cords wood, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

4—Schr. Peoria, 175 cords bark, C. W. Sutton, to Milwaukee.

4—Schr. John L. Green, 60 cords wood, 26 cords bark, N. Peterson, to Sheboygan.

4—Schr. Sea Gem, 95 cords bark, W. H. Downer to Port Washington.

4—Schr. Chicago, 22,000 feet lumber, East Jordan Lumber Co., to Chicago.

5—Schr. F. M. Smith, 65 cords bark, R. Tullock to Milwaukee.

5—Schr. Contest, 118 cords bark, A. F. Draper to Milwaukee.

5—Schr. Ella, 500,000 shingles, 125 cords bark, A. F. Draper & Co., to Milwaukee.

7—Schr. Lottie Mason, 65 cords bark, A. F. Draper & Co., to Milwaukee.

7—Schr. Mockingbird, 42,000 feet hardwood lumber, 100,000 cedar shingles, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

7—Schr. Lottie

FREDERICK III—IN MEMORIAM.

BY EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

A humbled peasant, as of humblest king,
Bares in little time his sceptered sway,
Takes chief place among the dead and lay
Breaks the dim way with Death as with a friend.
And God of grace, Continents, he alone
Knows of what suffering loss he knows.
Say sunshine! Say the sunshine of a day,
Leads the wide earth, with hope of better day
Now, to be man in all that nobleness can,
And to be monarch in his loving man.

Up in what hop the nations' fates shall forge—
Past shall be the bitterness of change;
Garman eagle breaks its sabled wing,
Wrown fresh glories for a kingdom weak;
Half wave above the Seine and Loire
Lowerded flags shall shriek in pain or fear;
Modern crowns shall totter in the throes
Of labor; the stainless barrier trod
To the loving heart of all mankind.

THE MAIDEN'S PAREWELL.

The time has come and we must part;
The leap-drop dims mine eyes
How oft I've clasped thee to my heart
With joy in days gone by.

When first I saw thee I was sure
Thou came at to me to stay;
But nothing mundane doth endure—
All things must pass away.

Slow oft in days forever past
My form thou hast caressed;
Another takes thy place at last
And clasps me round the waist.

But such is life—we meet to part;
In midst of change and dread,
Another clasps to-day my heart—
Oh sweet, fare thee well!

—Boston Courier.

JESSIE'S ANSWER.

BY JEFFIE FORBUSH HANAFORD.

"Will you marry me now, Jessie?"

The tone was sincere and the speaker, a handsome man of five and twenty, with a wary mass of brown curls clustering around a broad forehead, turned from the window and confronted his pretty listener.

Jessie Southern lifted her bewildering dark eyes to his face and smiled gaudily.

"Not now, Chester; I am too young; and besides, I never want to marry and settle in this dull place.

"But, Jessie," interposed Chester Culver, his handsome face flushing, "I am in business here and doing well, and so this must be our future home, at least for the next few years."

"Must?" echoed Jessie, a faint smile playing around the sweet mouth and coaling the bewitching little dimples into view. "Why do you say must, Chester? Can't you go into business somewhere else? Anywhere in the wide world will suit me, excepting this place."

Chester looked troubled, but what could he do. He loved this willful little gipsy, with her dark eyes and winning ways, and knew his life would be a blank without her.

"Jessie, I beg of you, be reasonable, "tell me, dear, and go somewhere, get settled in business, and then——"

"Then what, sweet one?" exclaimed Chester, as Jessie hesitated, and a pretty flush suffused her cheeks, tipping the pretty ears a glowing shell pink. "Then, what pet? Do you mean that I may come for you, that you will be my wife, then?"

"Yes," answered Jessie very softly, and happy Chester clasped her in his arms and said:

"It is the one aim of my life to make you happy, so Jessie, darling, I will do as you desire.

Two months later Chester Culver had disposed of his business for cash and was prepared to start in search of a new place in which to settle.

"Jessie," he said, on the evening of his departure, "I am now going, at your request, to make a home for you, and as soon as I have succeeded I shall come for you. You can trust me, Jessie."

"Yes, Chester, we can trust each other."

Thus they parted.

Two months passed away, oh! so slowly and wearily to Jessie.

"Why did I send him away?" she asked herself over and over again.

His letters came regularly, full of undying love, and a hope that he would soon come for her.

At last a speculation he had counted a great deal by fell through, and Chester was almost discouraged. He went from one place to another, last losing all his money; he seemed to be unlucky in everything he undertook; he no sooner got into "a good thing" than it proved a failure; he put a thousand dollars of his money into a bank, but the bank failed, and he received only three hundred dollars out of that.

Poor Chester! It was now over a year since he had laid Jessie good-by, and his prospects of a home were fast diminishing.

Is it any wonder that his heart grew bitter, and life seemed a burden too heavy to bear?

Then he thought of Jessie waiting for him, and he with no prospects for the future.

Jessie's letters came regularly. Such pathetic, pleading letters; they made his heart sick.

How could he return? Chester was proud, and would never return with less money than he left with.

At last he started in business in the busy, active city of D——, but, being a complete stranger, without influential friends, he was obliged to give it up, for he lost more money than he made; so, after losing nearly all his capital, he got out of the business, a sadder if not a wiser man.

"I ask is against me," he murmured, "and have been ever since I left Clayville. Poor Jessie! I wish I could forget her; but that is impossible."

As for Jessie—pretty Jessie Southern—the last two years of her life had not been of the happiest.

After Chester's departure other young men tried hard to win her love, but in vain. Jessie's heart was far away, with Chester, and she gradually gave up attending parties and places of amusement, and settled down, as she told herself, to "wait for Chester."

Another year had passed away, and Chester was still unsettled.

A party of gentlemen were talking of going to Mexico and pressed Chester to become one of their number.

Chester knew not what to do. He disliked to go so far away from Jessie, yet he had not heard from her for a long time. Was she sick, or had she forgotten him?

He had written repeatedly, and it was now over two months since he had heard a word from her.

Finally he decided not to go, and with this determination he went to the Clayborne Hotel to see his friend, Ned Holbrooke, and tell him of his decision.

Arriving at the hotel, he found Mr. Holbrooke was away, but would be in presently, so he concluded to wait.

Seating himself, he took up a New York daily paper, to pass away the time.

Presently he started from his seat, his face very pale, and his eyes riveted on the printed page before him.

Under "Society Notes" he read the following:

"Married—Will L. Bernard, of the firm of Ferard & Lockwood, last evening, to Miss Southern, younger daughter of F. H. Southern, Clayville."

Chester looked at the date of the paper; it was over a month old.

Just that Ned Holbrooke came so.

"Ah, Culver, my boy, glad to see you. What's the matter—you look pale as a ghost?"

Chester managed to say something about "a headache—not feeling well," and that he came to say that he would go with the party as soon as they were ready.

"Glad to hear it, Culver, glad to hear that, a year since of making money. Don't be in a hurry," as Chester rose to go.

Once in the open air, Chester tried to collect his thoughts and realize what he had just read, and to his surprise he found he had the paper still in his hand.

There was no mistake; he read it over and over again. "Younger daughter!" Jessie was the younger. She had only one sister, Glyda, and she was two or three years older.

Never thinking for an instant there could be a mistake, he seated himself to write to Jessie.

What should he write? Tears, which were no disgrace to his manhood, filled his eyes.

At last it was finished, and read as follows:

"JESSIE—I know all, and you will never see me again. I start for Mexico to-morrow. May heaven bless you!

"HUGH CULVER."

The next day found Chester on his way to Mexico.

Let us now return to Jessie.

She has changed, we can see that at a glance, and instead of the willful, thoughtless girl of seventeen we see before us the blossoming woman.

The sweet mouth is a trifle sad, perhaps, and the dark eyes wear a troubled, far-away look; yet she is a the same warm-hearted, affectionate Jessie of old.

She had received Chester's last letter, but knew not where to direct a reply.

She wrote to his old address, asking for an explanation of his strange letter, and telling him of her sister's marriage, but the letter was uncalled for, and so returned to her.

"I shall never marry," she told her mother, "for I feel positive that Chester will return to me.

Mr. Southern felt very much worried about his daughter.

Another year passed, and during all this time she had not once heard from Chester.

"Take her away for a change. It has left her more good than all the medicine I could possibly give her," the family physician said, in his bluff, hearty way.

So Mr. Southern decided to take Jessie with him to New York. He felt very much afraid she would refuse to go, as nothing seemed to interest her of late.

The next morning at breakfast he ventured to remark that he had been called him to New York, and, turning to Jessie, he said:

"Jessie, dear, I am sorry I start so soon, for if you could get ready I would take you with me."

He watched her closely, half expecting a refusal, but Jessie quietly answered:

"I should like to go very much, papa."

And so it was settled.

Glyda had been very anxious for Jessie to come and stay with her awhile. Since her marriage to Will Bernard she had lived a short distance out of New York, in the lovely little suburban town of I——, but until now Jessie had not cared to go.

Mr. Southern thought if he only succeeded in getting Jessie there, her sister would insist upon her remaining for awhile.

And it all happened just as he expected, and he returned home leaving Jessie safely under her sister's care.

"I intend you shall have a gay time, this season, my dear," said little Mrs. Bernard, "and we will try and banish those blues and coax back the roses to these pale cheeks."

"Really, Glyda," said Jessie, seriously, "I had much rather remain quietly at home with you and Baby Bell! I don't care for society since——"

Tears filled the mournful dark eyes, and Jessie hastily caught up Baby Bell and buried her face in the soft golden curls that covered the little head, to hide the tears she could not control.

Baby Bell laughed and crowed with all a baby's glee, and soon Jessie was laughing at her funny little ways.

Mrs. Bernard felt positive Chester had forgotten Jessie, and would never return to her, and she felt sorry to have her sister give up all society and remain so secluded or his sake; "for," argued Glyda, "if he loves her why doesn't he write to her?"

So she devoted herself entirely to her sister and succeeded in all outward appearance she succeeded.

"Oh, if Jessie would only give up all thoughts of Chester Culver, and be content in the love of Walter Lawrence" said Mrs. Bernard to her husband, one evening, as they were seated on the veranda watching Jessie and Lawrence coming slowly up the path leading to the house.

"What a handsome couple they make," continued Glyda. "Jessie's black hair and dark complexion contrasts so nicely with Walter's blue eyes and golden hair. And in truth they did make a pretty picture.

Jessie had her arms full of apple-blossoms, and Walter had fastened a spray of the fragrant pink buds in her dark braids of hair, which lent an added color to the dusky cheeks.

Jessie came slowly up the steps and relieved herself of the flowers by tossing them all into her sister's lap.

"Well, Jessie, did you have a pleasant walk?" asked Will Bernard.

"Yes, very pleasant," answered Jessie.

Time passed on. Walter Lawrence spent a great deal of his time at Jessie's side, and, although she did not encourage his attentions, she always seemed pleased when he was with her.

One morning early Jessie came down in her riding-dress for a long riding habit, a dark-blue felt cap, with a long plume, set jaunty on her head, with gauntlets and riding whip in hand, evidently ready for a ride before breakfast.

Her dark eyes sparkled as Will Bernard brought "Black Gypsy" to the door.

"This is a lovely morning for a canter before breakfast, to give one an appetite," observed Jessie.

"Are you going alone, Jessie? asked her brother-in-law, anxiously.

"No, Will; Mr. Lawrence is going too," she answered, carelessly. "There he comes, now," as a horseman seated on a dark-bay horse came into view around a curve in the road.

In a few minutes they were riding slowly down the avenue, and Will went into the house.

After they had ridden some time in silence, Walter Lawrence said:

"Miss Southern—Jessie—may I call you Jessie? To me it is the sweetest name on earth—Jessie, Jessie, do you know I love you?"

Jessie grew pale under his gaze, and looked so pained and startled that he at once repented being so hasty.

"Forgive me, Jessie, for startling you so; but, oh! my darling, if you only knew——"

Jessie put up her daintily gloved hand as if to ward off a blow.

"Oh! Mr. Lawrence, I never dreamed of such a thing. I am so sorry." And her pained eyes filled with tears, and fell, unheeded, on the small gloved hand.

"Why, darling, why are you sorry?" said Walter, gently, trying hard to control his feelings.

"I—I am so unhappy," said Jessie.

"Walter Lawrence, you have done me a great honor, and I attempt I can never be your wife——

"Oh! Jessie, do not say so. I will wait, only give me one word of hope.

"I can never be, Walter," answered Jessie, sadly. "Had I met you first before——"

Here Jessie broke down completely.

"Before what, dear?" questioned Walter. "Is it true, then, that you are engaged? Jessie, I can not believe it."

"In justice to us both I will explain," said Jessie. "Three years ago I was engaged to a good and noble man, whose greatest fault was loving me too well. He was at that time established in business at Clayville. At that time I was a willful, thoughtless girl of seventeen, and one day when he spoke to me and asked me to marry Clayville I declared I'd never marry and live in such a dull place, and insisted on his starting in business somewhere else; so, for my sake, he sold out his prospects in business and went away. For the first year I heard from him regularly; but going into a new place as he did, without influential friends, he found it very discouraging, so he nearly as I could make out by his letters, had to spend a great deal of money and nearly two years ago he wrote me saying he was going to Mexico, and that is the last I have heard from him.

After Jessie finished speaking the latter was unbroken for several minutes; then Walter Lawrence took her hand gently in his and said:

"Jessie, I thank you for your confidence, and you shall never regret telling me. I love you more than ever now, for I know you to be a true, faithful woman. We can be at least friends, if no more, and I shall live only to see you happy."

Jessie thanked him through her tears, and they turned their horses heads toward home.

Three weeks later found Jessie safely at home in Clayville.

Somehow she felt she could not remain longer with her sister and mother Walter Lawrence daily; for, knowing his love for her, she felt sad when with him, although none knew the secret side he had not once mentioned the subject of their conversation, but with brotherly solicitude awaited her alighted at nothing.

Another year had fled on the wings of time, and Jessie was just entering a twenty-first year.

If she was pretty at seventeen, she was beautiful now, tall and stately, with her dark hair and eyes and coil upon her neck, her clear, soft complexion, her bewildering dark eyes and bewitching little dimples peeping into view, making the small, rosebud mouth appear smaller, if that could be possible; and as she stood in the arched door of the summer house, framed by overhanging honeysuckles and wild roses, swinging her wicker basket in one small hand, she made a pretty picture.

The scene before her was a beautiful one, but its picturesque beauty was entirely lost on Jessie.

She was in deep thought, trying to realize the possible truth of a remark she had heard so long ago, and on times that morning, ", hester Culver is coming home."

"Is it true?" she murmured over and over again; then she remarked that he must belong to her; that she had no right even to think of him.

Perhaps he was married, she told herself. Possibly his wife would come with him.

That last thought was a little too much.

Jessie put on her hat and hurried out of the summer house, down a winding path leading to her favorite nook, and throwing herself down, dashed the very tree where she had parted from Chester four years ago, and rested her head on her hands and burst into tears.

When, when her grief had exhausted itself, she lay perfectly quiet, wishing, with dim concern, a bright eyed little squirrel—happy and contented, carving a wild nut, and apparently much delighted with things in general.

"Even the squirrel is happier than I," said Jessie, aloud.

Her thoughts were suddenly interrupted by a hasty step, and the bushes were parted, revealing the handsome face of Chester Culver.

"Jessie, my own, have I found you at last, here where we parted four years ago?"

Jessie neither screamed nor fainted, but sat perfectly quiet.

Chester took her side, and said, softly:

"Jessie, have you no word of welcome? Have you forgotten me?"

"Forgotten? Oh, Chester!" Jessie had found her voice at last, and, forgetting for the time that he might be married, that years had passed and that four years ago—she lifted her tearful eyes to his face and said:

"Oh, Chester, why did you treat me so?"

Chester had her in his arms and was kissing the sweet lips, and thanking God for his great happiness.

"Jessie, let me explain. There was a great mistake, my darling, but we are happy now.

Then he told her all that had happened since they parted, of the mistake in the New York papers regarding the marriage of the younger Miss Southern.

"It was only a week ago that I found out my mistake, through a New York gentleman who is a friend of your sister's husband; and, darling, believe me, I started at once for Clayville."

"Did you go to Mexico?" asked Jessie.

"Yes, dear, I did, and in a financial point of view, my stay there was a success, and now I am prepared to settle down, and enjoy the remainder of my life, providing your answer to a question I am about to ask is a satisfactory one.

Then in a voice of tenderness Chester asked: "Will you marry me now, Jessie?"

And a world of love filled Jessie's eyes, as she softly answered: "Yes, Chester."

Bright Eyes After Shopping.

"Kitty, I'm so glad to see you looking yourself again. What have you been doing to regain your rosy cheeks and bright eyes?" "I have been doing one of this class asks for samples the clerk answers. It is too has been my day to out samples,' or they have some other plausible excuse ready. If the lie is convinced that you really intend making a purchase he is usually liberal and willing. But because very frequently as much excitement and pleasure whether you buy or not.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Men of Great Memories.

As an illustration of how the memory may be cultivated to retaining a long list of numbers, one has only to observe the freight conductors, and very often remarkable examples of retentive memories will be found.

I have been on the road as a freight conductor for fourteen years, and in that time my memory has had a certain amount of training in the line of retaining the numbers on the cars. I start from a yard where I know the number of all the cars with which the train is made up, and while some cars will be left at stations along the road, and other cars will be taken up, yet at the end of my run I can tell at a glance whether I have a car number so-and-so. I can generally tell him without referring to my book.

Now, when it is remembered that the brain may be made up of 100 cell for one number, the number run all the way from one to ten thousand, or perhaps, for thirty-thousands, and that a dozen cars may be taken off and another dozen taken on along the road, it is apparent that it is doubtedly seems incredible to those not familiarly acquainted with this particular department of railroading. But it is a fact, nevertheless, and I have known quite a number of freight conductors who have memories of equal retentiveness.

Noting the numbers on the cars daily for years a conductor becomes so familiar with the work that his memory holds these large numbers with but little difficulty. The style and peculiar finish of the cars from different roads are also a help to the memory, and at a glance can tell the road to which a car belongs as far as he can see it.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CALIFORNIA papers report that a farmer near Los Angeles, Cal., is all swelled well, which at the depth of 300 feet struck a vein of water at the rate of 200 gallons a minute. The water, which is hot enough to cook an egg, flows for half a mile over the sandy desert, then forms a pool several feet in depth and miles in length. It is said that some tains hundreds of mountain trout from one to three inches long. Where they came from is a mystery, as all the water that flows into the pond is hot, there is no spring anywhere near the place, and no one has stocked its waters with small fry.

THE Jambine seed, or *Eugenia Jambolana*, is now recognized to have the property of arresting the transformation of starch into sugar, and hence its great value as a medicine. Specimens of this medicinal plant are now being cultivated in England.

CULTIVATE forbearance till your heart yields a fine crop of it.

Bill Nye and the Book Agent.

I had a personal conflict of a bitter and sanguinary character last night with known person on my grounds at Staten Island. I desire to speak of it myself rather than have the matter go into the papers in a garbled state.

I live in a quiet portion of the Island, just within sight of the Prodnee Exchange tower, but beyond the reach of the smoke of New York. Here we have civilization on one hand and the ocean on the other. Just near enough to make it exciting.

I did not think I would be annoyed here by peddlers, beggars and fakirs. Yesterday a man, who looked like a low-bell. He told my representative that he desired very much to see me, and presented his card. The name was not familiar to me, but I put on my best coat and invited him into the cold, cold parlor to which I invite people who do not come frequently indeed.

He was rather quiet and sad in spots. I sympathized with him, for I know what it is to be sad.

He had a letter of introduction, he said, from a well-known litterateur and conferee of mine, which he begged leave to read to me. I said I would discard the bearer in the usual form and begged me to treat him kindly, and that I would give him a chair in his world he gladly reciprocated. I then told the stranger that we had met in another room than that, and I would be glad to have him come in and sample my wit.

"Now," said I, touching an electric button, and ordering a servant to come, "what can I do for you? Would you like to visit the Women's Exchange, or would you prefer to come to dine in an afternoon with me at Vanderbilt's palace?

He said that he did not wish to take up my time. He had only come to see me on a business and would not detain me but a moment. He then drew from his capacious pocket a roll of his person the prospectus for a subscription book, and, as he began to step him, had said: "We purpose in this work to treat of everything that people want to know about. It has statistics in it, but they are so presented that you like them. You read along down the columns with the keenest enjoyment. There is a thread of interest running through these tabulated statements which makes you sit up till long after you ought to go to bed. The book is socked full of interest and thrill, and yet it would not harm any young man to read it. That is just all. It is reliable. Every remark in it is backed up by a thousand facts. It comes just at a time when every one is doubting the authorship of other books, and gives the lie to all the other books. Testimonies and assurance when faith is wavering and all is doubt, is a great comfort, and is for something tangible and stable. It is reasonable, it is cheap, it is. It tells how to break colts, how to treat cribbers, botts, and army worms, how to bring up children and put up huckleberries, how to treat a setting hen, how to construct a sewer, how to make a good, durable style of pork brine that will not smell like a delayed egg in dog days, how to make a hen lasses candy or speak a piece, how to fill by a pig's weight in the Midwest we are going to have an open winter or not, how to have a happy home, how to win the affection of the opposite sex, how to meet an emergency, how to make an home which will speak for itself, how to dye a dress black, how to make lavender pantaloons to match stains, how to sew up a man who has tried to run a colored german, hints on how to prune, how to cure a sore tire, hints on marriage, farming, reading and thinking in the line of a good, palatable poultice, what to do in case of drowning; how to make one dollar go as far as two, how to manicure for a gallon of bitters every spring for twenty years, how to dodge the Grand Jury; how to snare a grizzly bear. In fact, everything you want to know, and a thousand times more for $3.50."

I was at this time that the personal encounter took place. I am not a muscular man, but my arms and legs extend in every direction when I am excited. They are longer and more lithe than the arms and legs of any artist from Munich once told me that he thought I was the man who came over saw, and he had seen a great many men.

I did not permanently disfigure this person, but I pelted him severely and continued and concussed him in three or four places, after which he went away. After he had gone I became more calmed. I refused to see anybody come, where my valet turned my coffee cup. I then returned to my parlor. On the floor I found the prospectus. It had been left by mistake. I was cooler now. I took it up and read the name of the author on the title-page. It was as follows:

THE ADHESIVE POSTAGE-STAMP.

The Adhesive Postage-Stamp.

Patrick Collins, of Wimbledon, England, has been engaged for some years, and apparently with much success, in demonstrating to the public that his father, the late James Collins, invented the idea of the adhesive postage-stamp. The credit is usually given to Rowland Hill, who succeeded in getting penny postage adopted, and certainly rendered a great service to the world by making it cheap for something tangible and stable. It is reasonable, it is cheap, it is. It tells how to break colts, how to treat cribbers, botts, and army worms, how to bring up children and put up huckleberries, how to treat a setting hen, how to construct a sewer, how to make a cook-stove or a cistern pump draw, how to write for papers, how to dress nuts out of the pantry, how to make parents self-supporting, how to put up a lambrequin over the door, how to make a pretty politician or make floating soap, how to make a good, durable style of pork brine that will not smell like a delayed egg in dog days, how to make a hen lasses candy or speak a piece, how to fill by a pig's weight in the Midwest we are going to have an open winter or not, how to have a happy home, how to win the affection of the opposite sex, how to meet an emergency, how to make an home which will speak for itself, how to dye a dress black, how to make lavender pantaloons to match stains, how to sew up a man who has tried to run a colored german, hints on how to prune, how to cure a sore tire, hints on marriage, farming, reading and thinking in the line of a good, palatable poultice, what to do in case of drowning; how to make one dollar go as far as two, how to manicure for a gallon of bitters every spring for twenty years, how to dodge the Grand Jury; how to snare a grizzly bear. In fact, everything you want to know, and a thousand times more for $3.50."

I was at this time that the personal encounter took place. I am not a muscular man, but my arms and legs extend in every direction when I am excited. They are longer and more lithe than the arms and legs of any artist from Munich once told me that he thought I was the man who came over saw, and he had seen a great many men.

I did not permanently disfigure this person, but I pelted him severely and continued and concussed him in three or four places, after which he went away. After he had gone I became more calmed. I refused to see anybody come, where my valet turned my coffee cup. I then returned to my parlor. On the floor I found the prospectus. It had been left by mistake. I was cooler now. I took it up and read the name of the author on the title-page. It was as follows:

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HUMOR.

AN old settler—the egg shell.

An early settler—The cocktail.

THE patron saint of journalism is the pen.

WHISKY and the police are a good many men into trouble.—*Washington Critic.*

A PATCH on a boy's trousers is something now under the sun.—*Boston Traveler.*

THE man who goes "over the bay" too often is apt to get into a strait.—*Hotel Mail.*

A WELSH barber may not be able to cook a Welsh rarebit, though he is a Welsh hair-dresser.

THE reason that the stove pipe is such a favorite among paragraphists is that it always looks funnily when put together.—*Boston Courier.*

Its now that the school ma'am begins to remember

Tho two months vacation 'twixt June and September

Has labored with order and needs a vacation,
And shows its anxiety with pleasant emotion.

MR. HAY (the eminent tragedian, is also dealer)—Sarrah, methinks that on your line of theatrical shoes I c'an will pass. Sirrah—Yes, sir; something. I s'pose, in double soles, wrought-iron tips and heel plates?—*New York Sun.*

SIR—What a frigid, tall creature Miss Cantrices is. He—I agree with you, but what is that high note she is on now? She—I'm sure I don't recognize it. Perhaps it may be a new one.—*Yankee Blade.*

Women as Hotel Guests.

"Just at present, madam, we have no room that would suit you. Our vacant rooms are almost all on one, the lower floors of the house, and our charges for them are much more than you say you care to pay. Thank you for favoring us with a call. Good afternoon."

That was the pretty speech delivered by a middle-aged gentleman to a sharp-featured lady of about forty-five years, who wore corkscrew curls and her other evil sense of being an old maid of determined disposition, who was endeavoring to secure a room in an uptown hotel.

As she walked away the smilling clerk turned with a weary sigh to a reporter and said:

"That's one of the lies which we have to keep in stock."

"What is the necessity for it? Just this, our hotel is patronized largely by men of means, who believe in getting all they can for the money, and it is tainted in a first-class hotel. They patronize theatre, the wine-cellar and the cigar stand. The hotel is a small one and we often have more than a few rooms vacant. If we should take this elderly female, whom you just saw talking to me, as a boarder we would not make any money on her, for single women of her age seldom spend any more money than is absolutely necessary. They don't go in for luxuries.

"Take Mrs. Bonifacio Tom Young or old, single or married, women are all alike, they measure their fair with tongues, or making a cap of fresh tea for themselves or their callers, and they are probably afraid of being alone in the dark.

"The poor, lonesome dears light each and every gas jet in their rooms, turn the gas on at full pressure and let it burn that way from sunk until dawn. They are constantly ringing the bell for ice, pail boys and asking more questions than can be answered by reference to the encyclopedias that have yet been published.

"Of course they mean well, but, my dear fellow, some of the most infernal nuisances hotel clerks have to deal with are people who mean well. No, sir, we don't want unmarried women of the severe age in our hotel."—*New York Telegram.*

A Wrong Diagnosis.

"Um! Yes! Singular!" he said, as he sat at the cashier's desk in the restaurant and felt in his pockets.

"Been robbed, I suppose?" sneered the cashier.

"Perhaps. Let's see. Did I change my mind yesterday?

"Oh, of course."

"Well, I did, and left my money in the other pair."

"Say, that's too old to go down here, mister! I want de cocts."

"Yes—yes, but you see——"

"Say, I don't want no excuses. Dat's de kind of a game I'm tired of kicking if he doesn't hand over the cash."

"Mercy! but you don't take me for a dead-beat, I hope?

"Sixty cents!"

"But I've left my money."

"I see a dead-beat who'll get a good kicking if he doesn't hand over the cash."

"Mercy! but you don't take me for a dead-beat. I hope!

"Sixty cents!"

"But I've left my money."

"Oh, no! Hand it over, or the kicker will take charge of you!"

"Can I go out and borrow it

FARM AND GARDEN.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION ABOUT EVERY DAY MATTERS.

Diversity of Practice in Corn Culture. How Some of the Big Yields Have Been Obtained—The Way the Roots of Corn Plants Grow.

The diversity of opinion that exists in regard to the cultivation of corn can, generally speaking, be explained by all who stop to consider the matter. Take the subject of harrowing corn; some farmers report absolute injury to their crops therefrom; others, equally trustworthy, consider it a cheap and at the same time effective way of cultivating their corn. As with other questions, so with this one, circumstances must be considered in determining it. Experiments to decide the benefits of harrowing corn make it appear that when the crop has been planted on land not well prepared, harrowing is likely to do more damage than benefit; while on soil thoroughly pulverized and in good condition, the harrow becomes a positive benefit, especially as it admits of earlier working of the young plants than does the cultivator.

NO. 1—ROOTS OF THE CORN PLANT.

In cultivating corn, it ought to be borne in mind that the roots of the corn plant run nearer the surface than those of many other plants, and while there are some advocates left for root pruning, the great majority disapprove of cutting and tearing corn roots. Some years ago Professor Roberts, in a lecture delivered before a New York farmers' club, explained the effects of ordinary cultivation by means of diagrams. He remarked that it was common to begin cultivating at a distance from the corn plants and to go nearer and deeper as the stalks were better able to withstand the breaking of the earth.

Fig. 1 shows by the vertical marks the young plant uninjured by the teeth; and Fig. 2 the longer roots cut by the operation.

NO. 2—ROOTS OF THE CORN PLANT.

A better way would be to begin nearer the row and cut shallow, and extend the distance as the plants become more growth. These different modes of cultivation, says Country Gentleman, exhibit the diverse results obtained in cultivating corn, some experimenters finding it frequent performance positively detrimental to the product, while others obtain a gain of from ten to twenty bushels an acre from continued working until the plants overtop the horse's back in passing the cultivator between the rows. The detrimental operation is performed so as to cut and tear the roots, and on heavy soils after heavy rains it tends to pack the surface, reducing it to a condition more nearly resembling mortar, changing to crust and clods as it becomes dry. On the other hand, a fine, clean, mellow surface, not deep enough to hurt the roots, is positively beneficial. Taking all these different influences into consideration, farmers may easily try the experiment in a different forms for themselves, the only care required being an accurate measurement of the crops.

Some of the largest yields of corn on record have been those to which, in addition to generous manuring of the soil previous to seeding, have been applied fertilizers during the growing season. One of the big corn yields grown on the experimental grounds of The Rural New Yorker received three or more applications of Mopes' corn manure during the season. The cultivation consisted in running a cultivator between the rows after every rain and after the application of the fertilizer. The result was a crop of 124 bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

Pot Grown Strawberry Plants.

For the amateur, the pot grown strawberry plant serves well. There is no more risk of losing the plants than in ordinary bedding plants. These plants are obtained, explains Prairie Farmer, as the runners grow in summer, by sinking two or three inch pots in the soil, on a level with the surface, and fastening, by a peg or stone, a single runner over each pot. The roots strike into this, and as soon as the plant has become well established, the runner is cut off, the pots lifted and placed by themselves, where they can have shade for a few days, and the plant is ready to be transplanted into the bed. It is ready to go on growing at once, and gives a good crop the following summer.

Every one who has a garden should grow a few strawberries. When fresh from the plant they are quite a different article from the very best that can be obtained in the market. The best way for a small garden is to make a new plantation for fifty or a hundred plants every year, and dig up an equal number of old ones, after gathering the crop. By beginning at one end of the lot new soil can be used for a number of years. For manure use is this method the rows need not be over two feet apart and the plants one foot. It is always best to depend upon such varieties as have proved suitable for the locality. We have heard good reports of the Sharpless from many sources. Although not an attractive berry in appearance it is fine in quality. One grower says: "Plant of strong, healthy growth, and, when heavily manured, prolific; and it requires but one thing beyond keeping the ground free from weeds to insure success, to wit, a liberal supply of fertilizers, with this it will succeed on all soils, and without it will fail on any. The earth must be rich and heavily fertilized also to have it do its best." The amateur will find no difficulty in supplying this.

Governor Hill has signed a bill authorizing the New York state dairy commissioner to appoint five expert butter and cheese makers to visit factories and agricultural fairs and conventions to impart information thereat of the best methods of making butter and cheese.

IN THE APIARY.

Suggestions on Hiving Two Swarms That Issued at Once.

If two or more swarms of bees issue at once, will these on returning separate and go to their different hives, or will they all go to one hive? If they all go to one hive how shall they be separated so that each queen can have her bees?

The above queries have recently been answered by prominent apiarists in different sections by American Bee Journal. Following are some of the replies: Mrs. L. Harrison and G. L. Tinker answered: "Each swarm will return to its own hive." A. J. Cook said: "Sometimes all will go into one hive, but usually they separate for me. Simply take the frames and shake the bees in front of another hive." C. C. Miller said: "They will often unite. When they do you cannot separate them, but you can give a share of the mixed bees to each queen." M. Mabin said: "Generally they will go back to their own hives. If they do not shake a part of the bees in front of the hive that is deficient. But caps both queens for a day or two. They will stay where they are put."

A. B. Mason replied: "Sometimes the bees will return to their own hives, and sometimes they will not. If they are made to fly before they are ready to break up the cluster, and the hives they come from are some distance apart, they will generally return to their own hives."

James Hedden said: "Usually the bees will not return to their own hives in perfect order."

O. W. Damaree answered: "They will generally separate and return to their own hives, but they sometimes make a great mass of it. You can divide the united swarm and give to each one of the queens, but it is the safest way to leave the queens caged for twenty-four hours, as the mixed swarms will often 'ball' the queen."

G. M. Doolittle said: "Frequently both ways; but with a sheet to spread over the hive that is getting the most bees, I have no trouble in getting them divided in each hive about as I desired. 2. You must not let them all go to one hive, but should they get the start of you and do so keep the queens caged, and after they get settled slip them up as you would wheat till you get them as you desire them."

R. L. Taylor said: "If the swarms unite in the air they will cluster together or return to one hive. If the swarms unite you cannot give each queen her own bees, but you can give each half of the united swarm, which is just as well. If swarms cluster together place each queen in a separate basket and shake into each basket the proper share of the bees. If they offer to return to one hive when that hive has its share of the bees, quickly remove it, substitute the other hive and attract the rest of the bees to it by placing the queen at the entrance. But circumstances and experience must often dictate the course to be pursued."

The editor of The Journal said: "The bees may separate and return them to their respective hives but quite often they will go to one of the hives. If they all go together, give the surplus bees to weaker colonies, carefully caging the queen before doing so."

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FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Every reader of the JOURNAL has one or more friends whom they can, with a little effort, persuade to become regular readers and patrons of the paper. As an inducement to use that effort and influence now, we offer the paper until November 8th for the small sum of 25 cents—the sooner you begin the more papers you get for the money.

Any person receiving the paper without having ordered it, may know that some friend has paid for it for them, if the address tag shows the figures **SNov5** following the name.

Send us the names as soon as possible.

In consideration of this very low rate, and to avoid separate account, it is desired that campaign subscriptions be paid in advance.

Send us the names this week.

The Household.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Headache seem to take the place of the three graces in many households. How sad is the condition of such a family. The Kidneys and Liver often get deranged and perhaps the parents or even children may be suffering from Diabetes, Bright's Disease or some kindred disease. As a preventive and also a cure for all the diseased conditions of the human family no preparation equals *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure.* Only $1.00 for large bottles. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to experiment in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. Don't be deceived but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery which is guaranteed to give relief in all chest, lung, and chest affections. Trial Bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's.

Nature Cleanses.

The system, if given an opportunity but very few persons find time to give nature a chance and so the blood which is the great drain for carrying away impurities, becomes so clogged with disease that unless some help is given it, the person will be afflicted by local poisonous deposits such as Skin Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles, Cancers, Scrofula, &c., and often die without helping yourself from all this suffering and loss of time by using *Parmelee's Blood Purifier* which prevents all diseases in the system. Large bottles $1.00. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Hensley, Jay County Atty., Clay Co., Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. An satisfied Electric Bitters cured Lis life." Mr. D. I. wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c. and $1 at Crouter's drug store.

Health Will Follow.

The use of *Parmelee's Hop, Iron and Buchu Bitters.* They promote sleep and allay pain, restore vigor, tone up and strengthen the system, without exciting the brain as do most other stimulants. They soothe to rest the jarring nerves, and calm the irritable and jaded system. They are prepared from the purest medicines and are the best medicines you can use for restoring health and strength. Try them. 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Guard Against the Strike.

And always have a bottle of Acker's English Remedy in the house. You cannot tell how soon Croup may strike your little one, or a cold or cough may fasten itself upon you. One dose is a preventive and a few doses is a positive cure. All throat and lung troubles yield to its treatment. A sample bottle is given you free and the remedy guaranteed by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1 1019

We Are Anxious

That every young lady should know what a delicate and harmless beautifier is to be found in *Hamilton's Oriental Balm.* It is absolutely harmless, and it makes the complexion so soft and brilliant, so surely removes all tan and freckles, that one needs only to give it a trial to be convinced of its merits. Only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

We Can and Do

Guarantee Acker's Blood Elixir for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 2 1019

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. N. Crouter.

Happiness and Contentment

Cannot go hand in hand if we look on the dark side of every little obstacle. Nothing will so darken life and make it a burden as Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure the worst form of Dyspepsia, Constipation and Biliousness and make life a happiness and pleasure. Sold at 25 and 50 cents by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

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Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday at 9.00 p. m., Wednesday, 8.00 a. m.; Frankfort, 11.00 a. m.; Traverse City, Monday at 2.00 p. m.; Charlevoix, 3.30 p. m.; Petoskey, 5.30 p. m.; Mackinaw, 11.00 a. m.; arrive Cheboygan, Friday, 5.00 p. m.
Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Friday, 8.00 a. m.; Mackinaw, 1.00 p. m.; Petoskey, 6.30 p. m.; Charlevoix, 8.00 p. m.; Traverse City, 5.00 p. m.; leave on trouble in getting them divided in each hive about as I desired. 2 You must not let them all go to one hive, but should they get the start of you and do so keep the queens caged, and after they get settled slip them up as you would wheat till you get them as you desire them."

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Men's $4.00 Shoe for	$3.50
" 3.50 "	3.00
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" 3.50 Kid Shoes for	3.00
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THE LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.
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DETROIT & CLEVELAND STEAM NAV. CO.
Palace Side Wheel Steamers
Between Detroit, Port Huron, Sand Beach, Ocoeda, Harrisville, Alpena, Cheboygan.
LEAVE ST. IGNACE
Wednesday and Monday.....10.00, A. M.
Thursday and Saturday.....9.00, P. M.
Between Detroit and Cleveland daily except Sunday at 10 P. M.
Sunday trips during July and August.
E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.
The New Passenger Steamer
PRETTY BETTY
Will leave Chicago from L. M. & L. S. C. City dock, Rush and N. Water streets, Mondays at 7 p. m. for Charlevoix, Petoskey and Mackinaw, and arriving at Charlevoix Saturday at 12.00 noon. Taking return trip Mackinaw, Petoskey, Charlevoix, Manistee, Frankfort, Northport, Sutton's Bay, Leland, Glen Arbor, Glen Haven, Glen Ellen, Petoskey and Charlevoix.
L. H. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Hannah, Lay & Co's Steamer Line.
Season of 1888.
Str. City of Grand Rapids.
CAPT. O. E. WILSON.
Going North—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—Leave Traverse City at 7.00 a. m., **Charlevoix 11.00 a. m.**, Petoskey 12.15 p. m., Harbor Springs 1.30 p. m., Cross Village 2.30 p. m., Mackinaw, 11.00 p. m., arrive Cheboygan, Friday, 5.00 p. m.
Going South—Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Leave St. Ignace 7.00 a. m., Mackinaw 10.30 a. m., Petoskey 2.15 p. m., **Charlevoix 4.45 p. m.**, arrive at Traverse City 6.45 p. m.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.
Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. E. VANDERBOW.
Going South every morning, except Sundays. Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.30; Petoskey 8.00; Charlevoix 9.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.
Leaving Northerly afternoon, except Saturday. Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

5000 Book Agents wanted to sell THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF

Grover Cleveland
Full and complete from his boyhood to his nomination in 1884. Embracing his early life on the farm, his career as a boy and young man, his entrance into the law office as a student, his admission to the bar, his first office, his first case, his first success, his first law partnership, his first political speech, his first office, his election as district attorney, his election as mayor of Buffalo, his election as governor, his election as president, his official life, and his nomination and election to the presidency. Every incident in his life is here given, and the whole story is told in the most attractive manner. Every man who votes, every man who has a father, mother, sister or brother who votes, every man who has a son who will be a voter, every man who is interested in the history of his country, every man who is interested in the history of his fellow-men, every man who is interested in the history of himself, should have this book. It is the only authentic life of Grover Cleveland now in the market. It is the only one that will be read by the people. It is the only one that will be read by the people. It is the only one that will be read by the people

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DOINGS OF THE DAY

Eventful Happenings in Every Hemisphere, as Transmitted by Telegraph,

Political, Social, Financial, Commercial, Industrial, Criminal and Other News.

SLOW PROGRESS.

But Little Business Transacted in Either Senate or House.

THERE was an extended political debate in the Senate the 12th, over a motion to print extra copies of the Pension Committee's report on the revolution pending in the House upon the resolution providing for the appointment of an investigate alleged cruelties of the contractors. The debate in the House was rather more on the tariff bill was generally argued by Republican speakers would destroy the wool-growing industry of the country, while the Democrats argued that it would greatly cheaper clothes. After a long and rambling discussion, which touched upon almost everything except the tariff, including Southern elections, the consideration of the Senate took a recess till 8 o'clock. The House failed to accomplish anything at its evening session, and only passed bills naming up was a ineffectual roll-call the House adjourned.

DEATH IN THE DARKNESS.

A Virginia Midland Passenger Train Makes a Fearful Plunge. Near Orange Court House.

The through Southern train on the Virginia Midland Railroad that left Alexandria, Va., at night went through the trestle between Orange Court House and Barboursville, killing eight persons outright and wounding upward of twenty-five, some severely. The dead and some of the wounded were taken to Orange, while the more seriously hurt were taken to Charlottesville and placed in the Colored Hospital, hotels, and homes of friends. Colonel C. of Alexandria, of the Engineering Department of the Piedmont Air Line, was instantly killed. H. T. Whittington of Greensboro, N. C., lived ten minutes; F. C. Brightwell, of Prospect, Prince Edward County, Va., lived until he reached the hospital; W. D. Parrott, of Albemarle County, was badly injured; J. D. West and J. L. Walthall of Washington, D. C., were also badly injured. Louis Jenkins, of Lynchburg, Va., slightly injured. Pattie Field was seriously injured. Z. Jennings, of Lynchburg, suffered internal injuries, while Capt. T. C. Taylor, of Alexandria, who was in the car near the smoker when the accident occurred, was hurt about the head, and had one leg injured. In addition to the list of killed, three more persons were found dead in clearing away the debris. Two of them were men and one was a woman.

ON THE GALLOWS AT MIDNIGHT.

Ebenezer Stangard, Murderer, Executed in the Columbus (Ohio) Prison.

Ebenezer Stangard, the Mahoning County murderer, was executed in the Ohio Penitentiary annex at Columbus at 1:15 o'clock in the morning. The crime for which he suffered death was the killing of his sweetheart, Alice Hancock, of Youngstown, March 26, 1887, because she received attentions from a rival, Wilbert Knox. He had two trials, his defense in each case being insanity. He met death with a sort of reckless bravado, and left a statement proclaiming his innocence of the crime. Stangard was an ignorant man, and his demeanor on the scaffold was more in keeping with that of a brute than of an intelligent human being. He played a tune on his accordion before ascending the trap.

THE BATTERS.

Relative Standing of the Prominent Ball Clubs.

The annexed table shows the relative standing of the clubs competing for the championship of the associations named:

League.	Won.	Lost.	Western.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	30	10	St. Paul	25	15
Boston	26	12	Des Moines	21	15
New York	25	12	Kansas City	22	17
Pueblo	24	20	Omaha	22	17
Philadelphia	20	20	Chicago	22	20
Washington	16	21	Milwaukee	20	20
Detroit	16	22	Minneapolis	18	24
Washington	11	26	Sioux City	8	32

American.	Won.	Lost.	Interstate.	Won.	Lost.
Louisville	36	11	Keokuk	25	14
St. Louis	26	21	Peoria	23	13
Athletic	26	21	Davenport	18	18
Cincinnati	22	22	Bloomington	19	20
Baltimore	19	25			
Cleveland	11	26			
Louisville	12	27			
Kansas City	10	27			

WHITE VS. BLACK.

Trouble Between Colored Officials and White Residents in Arkansas.

The principal county officers (all colored) at Marion, Ark., were escorted to trains by white men, given tickets, and warned never to return. The County Judge fled the previous night, and the County Clerk was given twenty-four hours to arrange his books. The dispatch avers that the county has been under pretty rule since 1876, and that as prominent white men had been warned to leave, the white citizens undertook to assume control of affairs. The negroes in the county outnumber the whites seven to one.

A CASE OF LEPROSY IN IOWA.

The Patient is a Young Norwegian Woman at Le Grand.

Report has been made to the Iowa State Board of Health of a case of leprosy at Le Grand, Marshall County, the first case, so far as known, in Iowa. The patient is a young Norwegian woman, Helena Halverson, who went to Iowa from Norway in June, 1886. The nature of the disease was not fully determined till a careful examination a few days ago. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Good-By to America.

Advices from Honolulu state that Rev. Alfred Snelling and wife, of Chicago, have arrived at Honolulu, and will soon take passage on a missionary steamer to Ruk Islands, where they will devote the remainder of their lives to missionary work, never again expecting to set foot on American soil.

Husband and Wife Strangle Themselves.

David Clark and his wife were found hanging in a corn-crib on A. Gage's farm, near Sandwich, Ill. They left a paper signed by each saying that they died for each other. Clark was 30 years old and had been employed by Gage a few months. He went to Sandwich from Streator.

WOE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Hundreds of Families Made Homeless by a Freshet Greater than Ever Before Known.

The freshet in the vicinity of Wheeling, W. Va., was the greatest ever known. The destruction to property is beyond computation, but enough is known to warrant the declaration that nearly every house and most of the lowlands between that point and Clarksburg on the west, and as far at least as Grafton on the Valley River, have been swept away. The Monongahela continued to rise for twelve hours, and during that time the channel was constantly filled with houses, fencing-timber, sawlogs, shocks of wheat, parts of bridges, and other debris. From reports received from the flooded districts of West Virginia it looks as if the money loss would reach nearly $2,000,000. At least three lives have been lost. The flood at Pittsburgh, Pa., and 100 miles north, was most disastrous, thousands of acres of farm land being inundated, and portions of towns swept away.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of the Trade Situation.

R. G. Dun & Co., of New York, in their weekly review of trade, say:

The commercial situation changes little, but only for the better. Crop prospects grow more favorable with every week, the weather improves, and the hopeful feeling, once overcome throughout the West and South is felt throughout the country. Business is still speculative, speculations are now here of weight at present, and there is no disposition to yield to the belief prevailing that the Treasury will prevent pressure or disturbance. Such is the confidence in everywhere controlling, and business depends largely upon sentiment that hopeful sentiment is now. Yet for more than two-thirds of the country the uncertainty usual at this season as to the outcome of the tariff discussion, and the hopes regarding the tariff, by wars of rates, by labor disturbances, or by unfavorable crops, has kept many from entering into better business in near at hand, and everywhere the business is larger than usual for seasonal activity. Better crop prospects account for much of the prevailing confidence. Even in winter-wheat regions, where the damage was greatest, the yield appears to be greater than formerly, and in the South and Southwest, where improves with every week of good weather. So of corn, which promises a large yield in spite of the bad turning in many sections.

HARVESTING PROSPECTS.

The Signal-Service Weather-Crop Bulletin for the Last Week.

The last weather-crop bulletin issued from Washington says that—

The season is about one week late in Northern New England, and from two to three weeks late in the Middle States and in the Upper Mississippi Valley. The vegetative conditions last week were generally favorable throughout the country, except all the agricultural regions east of the Rocky Mountains. A decided improvement is reported in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and in the central valleys. The high temperature in the central valleys, and the abundance of rain in the east, have greatly improved the condition of the cotton crop. Improvements are reported in the conditions of the tobacco and corn crops in the north, due to the favorable weather of the last ten days. Reports from Minnesota and Dakota show that the spring sowing, which was very backwards, is now progressing finely and promising an abundant harvest. Harvesting is now in full swing in Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. Harvest is about a week in progress as far north as New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and northern portions of Ohio and Southern Illinois. Wheat is reported in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but reports from Michigan show that the weather has been favorable for all crops and the wheat harvest will commence next week.

HEAVY LOSS BY STORM.

Damage Amounting to Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Occasioned in Illinois.

A disastrous flood prevailed through central Illinois the 9th, rain having fallen for thirty hours. There are probably twenty thousand acres of corn under water in Douglas County, while the east crop, which was almost ready to harvest, is damaged to such an extent that it will scarcely pay cutting. About fifteen families in the southern part of Tuscola were compelled to move to higher ground as the water was three feet deep in their homes. Several miles of track on the St. Louis branch of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad were submerged, and in places were being run over the Wabash to Westville Crossing. Hundreds of farms were submerged, bridges washed away, and the damage will reach 200,000.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

Terrific Explosion of Mineral Paint Tanks at Armstrong & Co.'s Paint Factory.

A terrific explosion, as of a hundred dynamite bombs, occurred in the vicinity of Hay-market Square, Chicago. The first report was followed by a second and a third one, which guided the excited thousands to the paint manufactory of D. R. Armstrong & Co., No. 105-7 Fulton street, a three-story frame building extending back to Lydia street. Every few minutes a dull explosion occurred and immediately after huge sheets of flame shot skyward. In the rear of the building, where the fires raged most fiercely, by the body of Alexander Johnson, roasted to a crisp. The explosion occurred in a tank containing twenty-three barrels of naphtha, benzine and mineral paint. The building was completely gutted, causing a loss of over $60,000.

SALOONS MUST BE CLOSED.

A New Decision that Aids the Iowa Prohibitory Law.

A decision "more than ordinary importance and involving a new point under the prohibitory liquor law of Iowa has been rendered by Judge Phelps, of the District Court at Burlington, the salient points being:

Two years ago a saloon-keeper whose place of business was enjoined as a nuisance, appealed to the Iowa Supreme Court, and after filing a supersedeas bond continued the traffic. The saloon-keeper sustained and carried his case to the Supreme court, where it is not likely to be reached for a year or two yet. Recently proceedings were brought to have him arrested and fined for contempt of court in continuing the illegal traffic while his case was in court. His defense was that, pending the decision of the Federal Court, the injunction did not apply, but the District Court now decides that the injunction must stand, and that the saloon must close. The saloon-keeper has now closed up, and others will follow suit, as they admit that further resistance to the law is useless.

KILLED HER HUSBAND.

A Petty Quarrel Leads to a Deadly Fight with Hoes.

A German named Bernard Krugg, living on a farm near the town of Chiown, Neb., got into a quarrel with his wife, with whom he had been working in the corn-field. The dispute ended in a pitched battle with hoes, in which Krugg was struck several times about the face and temple, and fell to the ground fatally wounded. Mrs. Krugg then returned to the house, leaving her husband lying in the field. She is now in jail.

CAPTURED THE CATTLE-THIEF.

A. L. Hunt, Arrested at McGregor, Iowa, Makes a Confession.

The cattle-thief, A. L. Hunt, alias John Hall, was arrested at McGregor, Iowa, and at the time of his arrest had in his possession a shipping bill of a car-load of cattle he had stolen from William Smith, of Rockwell. When questioned as to the theft he finally acknowledged the entire transaction, which led to the arrest of an entire gang of cattle-thieves which have been operating in the western part of Iowa, Northern Kansas, and Eastern Nebraska. He gave as his immediate accomplice in this transaction W. J. Wright, who for several years has circulated between Marshalltown, Creston, and Sheffield.

GEN. SHERIDAN AT NONQUIT.

He Is Removed to His Own Cottage Without Apparent Disorder.

General Sheridan has at last reached his cottage at Nonquit, Mass., where he is now pleasantly located. The trip was not particularly fatiguing, though he was somewhat exhausted. Mrs. Sheridan, who is at the General's side, is much rejoiced over the successful termination of the journey, and with the doctors hopes for the recovery of her husband. The cottage is pleasantly located, and was fittingly decorated in honor of the distinguished patient. Hundreds of people were present when the boat anchored, to welcome the General. General Sheridan's general condition is quite favorable.

DEACONS SENT TO ETERNITY.

The Murderer of Mrs. Ada Stone Executed at Rochester, N. Y.

Edward A. Deacons, murderer of Mrs. Ada Stone, was hanged at Rochester, N. Y. He showed no feeling, and protested his innocence, although he had confessed to the crime before his trial. The drop fell and Deacons was dead in ten minutes. Deacons was accompanied to the place of death by Ada Stone at East Rochester on the evening of Dec. 16, 1887. The husband of the victim, upon returning home found the body of his wife in the cellar, with a flour sack drawn tightly around her neck. She was then murdered because she would not give Deacons food.

A COLORED LYNCHING.

Wm. Smith, a Negro, Dies at the Hands of a Mob.

Some days ago a negro, William Smith, committed a felonious assault on a respectable lady of Pulaski County, Virginia, of which she has since died. The news got to the people in the neighborhood where the diabolical crime was committed, and soon a such a character that it was thought wise to take the fiend to Lynchburg for safe keeping. And night the Sheriff was overpowered and the prisoner taken to the woods, where they hanged him to a tree and riddled his body with bullets.

QUAY PUT AT THE HELM.

The Republican National Committee Chooses a Chairman.

The Republican National Committee has elected M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania Chairman, and J. S. Fassett of New York Secretary. They were also appointed to hold the offices on the Executive Committee, The Executive Committee also was made up as follows: M. H. De Young of California, Frank Hatton of Connecticut, Clarence Brown, R. Davis of Illinois, John C. New of Indiana, J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, W. C. Goodloe of Kentucky, J. Manning of New Hampshire, Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey, A. L. Conger of Ohio.

The Dreaded Texas Fever.

Farmers along the line of the Lake Erie and Western Railway in Indiana are greatly alarmed over the appearance among their cattle of the dreaded Texas fever, a carload of Texas cattle passed over the road a few days since, and some of the animals died en route and were buried in Tipton County. The infection appears to have caught and is spreading rapidly. In one neighborhood near Tipton ten head of valuable cattle have since died, and a similar disease has made its appearance among the cows of Kokomo, fears fear that the scourge will become general.

Minor Mention.

An elevator with a capacity of 200,000 bushels will be erected by the Western Distillers' Association at Omaha, Neb.

At Alliance, Ohio, the first trial under the prohibition law resulted in a conviction and the closing of the last saloon.

George William Stoddart, the well-known actor, brother of J. H. Stoddart, died at his residence, in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

The name of an unknown man was found in the river near Louisville, Ky., the thread having been cut from ear to ear and weighted with a stone.

Frederick Fairbairn, of Plymouth, Pa., superintendent of gas and oil companies, has been missing since June 27 and is now in Canada. His shortage is figured at $5,000. He has a wife and two children.

THE MARKETS.

	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	$ 5.50	@ 6.25
Good to Choice Cows	3.00	@ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.35	@ 5.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.82	@ .83
CORN—No. 2	.47½	@ .47¾
OATS—No. 2	.27½	@ .27¾
BARLEY—No. 3	.57	@ .62
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.16	@ .17
Fine Dairy	.16	@ .17
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	.10½	@ .11
EGGS—Fresh	.14	@ .15½
POTATOES—New, per bbl	2.50	@ 3.00
PORK—Mess	13.50	@13.75
	MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.79½	@ .80
CORN—No. 3 White	.47½	@ .48
OATS—No. 2 White	.29½	@ .29¾
RYE—No. 1	.48½	@ .49
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	@ .63
PORK—Mess	13.25	@13.75
	TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Cash	.84	@ .84½
CORN—Cash	.48½	@ .48¾
OATS—Cash	.31½	@ .32
PORK—Mess	14.00	@ 14.25
	ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@ .80½
CORN—No. 2	.40½	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.27½	@ .27¾
RYE—No. 1	.48	@ .48½
BARLEY	.60	@ .62
PORK—Mess	13.50	@ 14.00
	NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	5.00	@ 6.50
HOGS	5.60	@ 5.80
SHEEP	4.00	@ 5.30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	@ .87½
CORN—Western	.52	@ .53
OATS—White	.37	@ .38
PORK—New Mess	14.75	@15.25
	DETROIT.	
CATTLE	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.84	@ .84½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.51	@ .52
OATS—No. 2 White	.29½	@ .30
	INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE	4.50	@ 6.00
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.60
SHEEP	3.00	@ 5.00
LAMBS	4.00	@ 5.50
	BUFF LO.	
CATTLE	4.90	@ 5.35
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.60
SHEEP	3.25	@ 5.00
LAMBS	4.50	@ 6.00
	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime	5.00	@ 5.50
Good	4.35	@ 4.90
Common	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS	5.50	@ 5.65
SHEEP—Prime	5.00	@ 5.25
LAMBS	4.00	@ 5.50

A Strange Breed of Cattle.

A strange breed of wild cattle is found in the high hills skirting the Umpqua valley, Oregon, says a letter in the **Boston Transcript**. In the mountains, near Riddles and Rosebud, they are probably most plentiful, but they do not venture down in the valley much. They stay on the hills, and get water from the living springs which rise there. For the most part they are concealed in the dense growth of oak and fir in their mountains. They are heavy underbrush, too, so that it is a hard matter to get them. They go in bands of six or eight usually, but at night a herd of forty or fifty get together and lie down in the same yard—that is, they sleep in the same spot, which is usually a secluded place among the brush. A band of wild cattle have been known to get together on a cleared place like this every night for a couple of years. "When feeding, there are always a few of them to act as sentinels. While the cattle graze in bands of half a dozen or so, they are, nevertheless, close to other bands, so that an alarm from one of the bulls, which leisurely feed on higher ground, they all run away together. The cattle are all colors and wilder than deer. It is a hard matter to get a shot at them, for the reason that their rest is so keen. They can smell a man at a distance. One was got will in 1855, when the old man Riddles and his son-in-law, Rosebud, first settled came to the valley. Their cow was dried off, and could not be found. After two or three years, all the pioneers had to do when they wanted beef was to rig out a three-pack and mails and go up into the mountains and have had to be killed on sight, the same as bear or panther. It could no more be driven down than deer could. The Rosebud boy, a half-breed, packed on the horses, and carried it down. This occurred a good deal of late years, so that there are not so many as there used to be. A peculiarity about these cattle is, they are eyes and horns are jet black. The rest of the body is a pale apple of the eye are one mass of black. It is distinguish any difference in any part of the body, the color is as black as ink, are long and sharp. Brought to Lake Co. Oregon wild cattle are very wicked fighters.

The Pay-Rolls of Congress.

There is one bill which, when it is introduced into the Senate and House of Representatives, is always sure of prompt passage. It is the one which provides for the salaries of Congress.

There are just 401 members of the House and of the Senate, and to wait upon them and run errands, and look upon the doors as they pass in and out, and open the doors for them, and take care of the thousands of bills they put in, there have employed about 400 people, who are paid the sum total of $684,000 for doing so. Fact. Every member of Congress, for the service of the same there is paid an average of about $1,800 each. The sum little sum of $380,000 is required to pay the salaries of the Senators, and for the compensation of the members of the House $1,695,000 has to be provided, and this further brings the salaries of our national lawmakers up to over $2,000,000 per year.

It costs a little less than $150,000 per session to pay the mileage of the members, and the country pays $50,000 to purchase the stationery for the members and officers of the House alone in any one session. The Treasury spends $20,000 for reporting the debates, whether Congress sits for one month or for twelve, as the official reporter, like most of the clerks, are paid by the year, though they seldom do more than twenty-four work in the twenty-four months that the Congress sits here. Right here is where the political workers come in; over $150,000 is appropriated for clerks to committees, who have about the snuggest places in Washington. Many a lady's time was wasted in the fairness suffice for the performance of these duties, and that only when Congress is in session. When the government takes place the good clerks go home to their homes and spend most of their time in the Sergeant-at-Arms forwards a check for their salary due him, just the same as if he were engaged in the government service every working day in the year. It requires $50,000 to keep up the annual pay-roll of the officers, clerks, and messengers of the Capitol and the dome of the Capitol to do the business of our 401 working Congressmen.—**New York Graphic.**

The Great Wealth of Alaska.

A prominent further of New York recently said to a **Mail and Express** reporter: "No one will ever be able to tell the real wealth of Alaska. Its wealth of the abundance of its skinned animals. The Russians used to value the country for its furs, and it was mainly for the furs that this country acquired it from Russia. The trade has grown very much since its acquisition to this country. The shipments of sea otter and fur sealskins alone have more than doubled during the past two years, and now averages annually $1,500,000 in value. The fur of the fur seal is about that part of the country is a long one. The land furs comprise otter, beaver, brown bear, black bear, lynx, red fox, blue and white fox, mink, martin, polar bear, lynx, and muskrat. Rabbits, marmots, and wolverines are also common, but their skins are retained by the natives. The furs are tanned, and the furs, sea and land, now obtained from Alaska are sold for from average over $3,000,000, and there is no sign of decrease in the yield. The competition of the traders for skins has stimulated the natives to greater industry in hunting, and the prices paid to them by the hunters are from four to ten times more than were current during the Russian rule."

Thoughts for the Family.

First convict—It's all fixed, Jim, and to-night we can make our escape.

Second convict—I've been thinking the matter over, Erastus, and I have changed my mind. I shall not go.

First convict—What's wrong?

Second convict—I cannot consent to compromise my family by any conviction.—**New York Mail and Express.**

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

THE President sent to the Senate, on the 6th inst., messages vetoing the bills granting pensions to Nathaniel D. Chase, Harriet Cooper, William M. Campbell, Jr., and Julia Weiss. In vetoing the Cooper bill, the President says: "The husband of this beneficiary served as Major in an Illinois regiment from Sept. 3, 1863, to April 1, 1865, when his resignation was accepted, it appearing that he contracted a disease of the ankle. It is admitted on all sides that Mrs. Cooper drank a good deal, but the evidence shows that their cause arose at the conclusion that death was attributable to that cause. The husband was medically examined in 1866 and then claimed was caused from rheumatism, but no physical disability was found to exist, and he was given four documentary and cheap absolutions. The physician who last attended the soldier testifies that the disease of which he died was alcoholism. This should be the most reliable of all the testimony, coming from the physician who treated the husband during the incompetent habits of the deceased, and the fact that the brain was involved, it satisfied me that the rejection of the widow's claim by the Pension Bureau, on the ground that her husband's death was mainly attributable to his habits, and the other acts are vetoed on the ground that the evidence in the case is insufficient to warrant a departure from the rules of the House and the remainder of the sections of the pension laws. The pension bills vetoed are those made by the Republicans being rejected affirmatively by the Democrats, and are those of Mrs. Weiss, the widow of a Mexican soldier, aged, poor, and sick, and those of Mrs. Campbell, the widow of a Mexican soldier, aged, poor, and sick.

THE House of Representatives spent the day in the consideration of the bill to amend the 7th and 8th sections of the internal revenue laws relating to the manufacture of and traffic in spirituous liquors, and to the manufacture of and traffic in oleomargarine, and to the adulteration of the same, and to the taxes on the manufacture of and traffic in tobacco and cigars, and fixing the duty on imported cigars, and for other purposes.

The Committee on Ways and Means, by a majority vote, reported the bill with a recommendation that it be passed, and Mr. Kelley announced himself in favor of the proposition to tax the adulterations of the liquors and to the alternative proposition to increase the tax on the manufacture of spirits, that the system of protection duties had developed a class of manufacturers who considered themselves essential to the maintenance of that position, and who, if the revenue should be reduced, would demand that the Chairman make an assault upon the protection system. He (Mr. Kelley) was not prepared to assent and opposed the bounty policy. He was in favor of the tariff, and was prepared to arrange the amendment and his speech was directed to the proposition to increase the tax on the manufacture of spirits. Mr. Morrison said he was not prepared to discuss the question of the tariff, and though they declare their purposes to be in favor of a tariff bill, yet they do not, of course, claim to speak for those who are opposed to the tariff. The Democratic friends are threatened. They advocate a measure which, if it should pass, will be a sweeping reform, and every Republican in the land—a system which bounts discontent, because it takes the money from the people and gives it to the reserve (an from the Empress. Again, it is declared that the Democrats are in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and that the taxes, and forced the metal use of the people, and which enhances the cost of the necessaries of life, and which enables the manufacturers to levy a tribute on the people. The Republicans are in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and that the opening of the larger and more profitable sources of revenue, and the reduction of the revenue, and the reduction of the revenue, and the reduction of the

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 19, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.
For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

The republican party is in favor of protection to capital; the democratic party would rather protect the workingman, who is not so able to protect himself.—Congressman Ford.

"THE Gogebic *Iron Spirit* has a candidate for congress this fall in the person of W. S. Johnson, of Sutton's Bay. Johnson is a wealthy lumberman and is largely interested in Gogebic mining properties. It is claimed that he is quite popular in the lower counties of the districts, and is a most available candidate"—Menominee Democrat. Johnson is a hustler, and if the convention should select him, we can guarantee a lively canvass.

LOCAL political circles at Grand Rapids are somewhat agitated by the open declarations of Dr. C. S. Hazeltine, Wm. Widdicomb, G. M. Lemon and Joseph Martin that they will vote the Cleveland ticket. They have always been staunch republicans and have stood high in social and political circles and Widdicomb was six years ago the republican candidate for mayor. They say they cannot stand the republican platform and have great admiration for Cleveland's business administration.

The Beauties of Protection.

WHEN you are being talked to about the beauties of protection,
REMEMBER,
That the "protection" the republican party is advocating is not protection, but prohibition absolute.

That unprotected labor is better paid in this country than that employed in protected industries.

That Blaine says that American spinners get $7.07 per week while English spinners get $7.20; yet Americans make 2¾ yards of cloth to an Englishman's 2½;

That "protection" makes you buy goods at any price the American manufacturer may demand, yet he can import pauper labor from Hungary and Italy *free*.

That tramps were unknown before the present protective tariff;

That "protected" miners in Pennsylvania lost 128 days in 1884, 111 in 1885, and over a hundred each year since, so that coal trusts might control the output of coal and raise the price you pay for fuel;

That in protected Pennsylvania, laborers are working for 50 cents per day;

That the labor on a piece of ingrain carpet upon which the duty is 24¼ amounts to only $7.50;

That the labor cost of a pair of shoes in Lynn, where the wages are double that paid in England, is only 33 cents, while the English manufacturer has to pay 50 cents.

That under "protection only 17 per cent of our commerce is carried by American ships, while under low tariffs we carried 90 per cent;

That President Cleveland does not advocate *free trade*, but a reduction of tariff rates;

That the Mills bill only reduces the average rate of duty from 47 to 40 per cent;

In fact, that you will bear nothing but misrepresentation from the advocates of "protection," miscalled;

That they have no argument;

That the masses of the democratic party are wage-workers;

That the advocates of "protection" are monopolists who have been able by its help to fatten on their countrymen;

That "protection" has made more millionaires and more paupers in a shorter space of time that could have been possible under any other circumstances;

That the democratic platform means social equality.—Cadillac Democrat.

Spirit of the Political Press.

Protection means monopoly. Bear that in mind.—[New York Graphic.

Two battle cries. 1840—Log-cabin and hard cider. 1888—Chinese wall and free whiskey.—[Springfield Republican.

The more the workingmen look into Ben Harrison's Chinese record the more they don't like it.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The State of New York is not only democratic, but the most democratic of the states of the north, and furthermore, the chances of Harrison and Morton are to be regarded as hopeless if New York is to be relied upon to elect them.—[New York Sun.

It is not "free trade" Europe, but tariff-cursed and monopoly ridden Europe that is sending a half million of its pauper laborers to America every year. Free Trade England pays the labor more and contributes fewer immigrants to the United States than any other nation of Europe. These are solemn facts, and we challenge any protectionist paper to disprove them.—Lansing Journal.

The Hour and the Man.

The convention has nominated Grover Cleveland for a second term. It was done by acclamation. It was done with enthusiasm. It was done because the unanimous sentiment of the Democratic party demanded it. It was done because justice to the man who has given the country a capable, honest and efficient administration required this indorsement of his conduct at the hands of the Democratic party.

Well, it has been done and the announcement comes without surprise, because everybody knew it would be done. Everybody expected it. Perhaps it would not be too much to say that, excepting the Republican politicians, who naturally and for obvious reasons do not like it at all, everybody hoped it would be done.

It will be said, of course, because they who do not like Grover Cleveland and who fear his strength with the people must say something to break the force of their bitter disappointment, that the president compelled his renomination against the real sentiment of his party. It is said that Democrats do not like Cleveland, but they nominate him because they have to. This is the current Republican explanation of what has happened at St. Louis.

It is very weak folly. It may indeed be that there are some Democratic politicians of a certain sort who do not like Grover Cleveland and who would have prevented his renomination if they could have prevented it. No doubt they have reason for their enmity. They have made no stand against Cleveland, have arrayed no opposition, have put no effective obstacle in the way of his nomination, but have been swept out of the way like withered leaves before a mighty wind.

What compelled the renomination of President Cleveland? Not his own will nor the power of any combination or political machine as Republicans vainly pretend. It was not that, but it was the irresistible force of public sentiment called out by the invincible courage, the unflinching honesty, the earnestness and sincerity of the plain man who simply did his duty and did it well. It was that force that, sweeping before it the objections of the timid, the sophistry of the demagogue, the machinations of the corrupt and envious and malignant, has compelled the renomination of Grover Cleveland, the faithful official, the earnest patriot, the honest man.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Tribute to Thurman.

The candidacy of Mr. Thurman emphasizes the palpable fact that the face of Democracy is turned toward the sunrise. From conferring merited reward on the conservative, honest, straightforward administrator who occupies the White House, the party, with one accord, hastens to glad acclaim to bestow the highest remaining honor at its disposal on the veteran statesman who during nearly half a century has borne aloft its banner. The practical unanimity of the great national organization in support of the Ohio statesman is a spontaneous uprising of the party in obedience to the voice of the people. To stimulate enthusiasm for Thurman no artifical methods are needed. "One blast upon his bugle horn" rallies the Democratic millions from the lakes to the Gulf. One wave of the red bandanna inspires with courage, confidence and the elation of impending triumph every believer in the Democratic theory of individual behavior, partisan direction and governmental administration. What Democrat can hear the name of Thurman without feeling his pulses thrill, his heart beats quicken, his brow flush with honest pride? What independent can contemplate the spectacle of a united Democracy cheering to the echo the "old Roman" without appreciating the significance of a wise and noble action? What Republican of enlightened and liberal spirit will hesitate to yield to Democracy the admiration due to a gracious recognition of qualities that have adorned high public station and reflected credit, by Thurman's splendid services, on his country-n, irrespective of party?—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Strongest Yet.

On every hand it is asserted by Democrats and conceded by Republicans that the St. Louis ticket is the strongest one that could have been named. Such a belief makes an admirable starting point for the campaign that must follow. There are no jealousies or rivalries to be smoothed over. If the Democrats cannot win with Cleveland and Thurman, they cannot win at all. If the Republicans at Chicago should end their contentions by similar concord and agreement, it would be a matter of wonder as well as of congratulation.—Philadelphia Record.

Like the Brook.

Wife—Do you think that Mr. Sherman, if defeated at Chicago, will be a candidate four years from now?
Husband—Oh, yes.
Wife—he may not live.
Husband—That won't make any difference.—New York Sun.

Power of a Good Name.

Every old fashioned Democrat in the land is rejoicing over the fact that Allen Granberry Thurman has been nominated for the vice presidency. This shows the power of a good name.—New York World.

Democracy, Cleveland and Thurman.

That spirit of Democracy is embodied in the present administration and is represented by the candidates of the Democratic party, Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman.—New York Star.

Has No Equal.

The harmony and unanimity that have signalized the deliberations of the Democratic national convention of 1888 are without precedent in our political history.—New York Star.

Pleases All Patriots.

The ticket nominated at St. Louis pleases not only every Democrat, but all those who think more of their country than they do of party.—Philadelphia Herald.

No Doubt About This.

It is better to be right than be president, but Grover Cleveland will be both.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Let the Services Begin.

The Chicago funeral procession now has the right of way.—Boston Globe.

Not Much.

The Democrats have no clam ticket this time.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Pot Will Boil.

The old Roman will make things warm in Ohio.—Atlanta Constitution.

And What a Big One It Is.

The coming bandanna casts its shadow before.—Philadelphia Times.

B. See,
Dry Goods!
Carpets and Notions.

We are giving Extra Bargains in all Light-weight Summer Goods.

Our Line of Staples and Dress Goods is complete at all times.

The Place to get Bargains is at the
Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

GEO. W. MILLER,

I am going to show you something that will open your eyes. I have just received a bargain in unlaundried shirts, that I am selling for Fifty Cents. Don't fail to take advantage of this price for I don't know as you will ever get another such a Bargain.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Unlaundried Shirts

B. SEE.

State Teachers Institute.

The State Teachers' Institute for Charlevoix county will be held at Boyne City, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, July 30, and closing at 4 p. m. Friday, Aug. 3.

Mr. R. L. Corbett, Boyne City, local committee.

The value of the instruction received at these institutes is being very generally recognized by teachers and school officers. As a rule, it has been the experience of county examiners and other examining officers, that the most successful teachers are those who have availed themselves of the normal instruction offered by these local institutes.

The daily sessions of the institutes for this year, will as heretofore be devoted exclusively to topics of special interest to teachers, presented by persons of extended practical experience as teachers, and who have made a special study of institute work. The evening lectures will be of a popular character.

The institute law allows teachers whose schools are in session at the time appointed for the county institute, held under the direction of the state superintendent, to close their schools during the continuance of such institute without forfeiting their wages for as many half-days as they are in attendance at the institute. This provision of the law, and the fact that there will be no tuition or enrollment fee exacted, should insure the attendance of every teacher in the county who possesses the true professional spirit.

Full particulars in regard to board etc, may be obtained upon application to the local committee.

Wilson.

New potatoes and green peas.

Sunday fishermen now disturb our Sabbath quiet.

Mrs. Lewis and Olive Smith have been on the sick list but are now convalescent.

Ed Schofield preached at the school house on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs Tracy and two children visit here on Tuesday afternoon.

J. R. Vance is fixing up around the mill, preparing to saw a little.

Early oats are heading out and will not be more than half a crop on account of the drouth.

Delightful rain on Tuesday last, hindered the hay makers but other crops were greatly refreshed.

Chas. Knutlet has traded one of his mustangs for a horse. His team were under the care of a horse trainer (?) on Sunday last. By the way, Charlie has a span-new buggy which came from Petoskey.

About 50 men were fishing or on Deer Creek on Sunday last, among them was noticed; Chas. F. Dixon of the Enterprise, Isaac Bartlett, East Jordan, A. W. Bolton and friends from South Arm, also parties from Boyne Falls.

The prevalence of intemperance among our boys is rapidly increasing. Is there any way to enforce the law in regard to minors procuring liquor? Yes men give answer.

The young friends of Miss Stella and Master Ollie Smith called to see them on Tuesday evening July 10th to inform her that her birthday occured on July 9th and that his would occur July 12th. A good time was enjoyed by those present.

Hayes.

BENESS, July 16.—People are quite busy in the hay field nowdays, and the crop is generally light.

Some more happy men in Hayes This time it is Frank Sweathen and Thos. Sunderland over the arrival of a son to each residence the past week.

Mrs. Holmes is quite sick; has been feeling ill for some time.

Several of the friends of Mrs. Ross are to meet at her residence on Wednesday to celebrate her birthday.

Mr. John Brown, wife and son were visiting at Mrs. Webster's on Sunday.

Mrs. Jack Saunby is improving and is able to ride out.

More Railroad News.

Those gentlemen who agreed about June 1st for the immediate construction of the D., C. & E. R. R., having failed to return in compliance with the terms of the agreement, and the limit of time for the option having expired, the board of directors on Tuesday signed a contract with Mr. Geo. S. Frink, of Millerton, N. Y. whereby that gentleman furnishes the necessary capital to build and operate the road, conditioned upon the directors raising a bonus of $10,000 along the line of road. The survey is to be continued southward to Marion, Osceola county, on the line of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan railroad, and the road is to be in operation before the close of next season.

While this appears to look very encouraging, our readers must not fail to observe that it means the raising by Charlevoix of at least one-fourth the entire amount asked for ($25,000) by bonds of the village, that being probably the only way in which that amount can be raised. Briefly it means, "No bonds; no road." Will any one for a minute believe that it would not be a good investment? The heaviest tax payers of the village are in favor of it. The survey party are expected to start next Monday.

Parker & Way, Photos.

Fine cabinet photographs at Parker & Way's new art gallery, at $2.00 per dozen.

At Parker & Way's you can get a small picture enlarged from eight by ten to life size at a very low price by applying at once.

All kinds of picture frames manufactured to order or ready made at Parker & Way's.

Baby pictures taken instantaneously at Parker & Way's and only $2.00 per dozen and satisfaction guaranteed.

Wide Awake for July.

An exquisite portrait of Helen Keller, the wonderful little deaf and dumb blind girl of Alabama, is the frontispiece of July Wide Awake, and Sallie Joy White, in an illustrated article, "The story of Helen Keller," gives details about this marvelous child that will interest old and young, school-children and metaphysicians. Another delightful piece of biography is the Monroe chapter in "The Children of the White House," the fourpresidential series which has been so long preparing for Wide Awake. Very little has ever been given to the public concerning President Monroe's two beautiful daughters, Eliza and Maria, but for this paper the most interesting matter has somehow been unearthed. Eliza was educated in Paris at Madame Campan's famous school where her intimate schoolmate was the future Queen of Holland, Hortense Beauharnais, the daughter of Josephine, and the school-life is the interesting reading; and as Mrs. Hay, in the White House this same Eliza started most of the vexing questions in Washington etiquette—the entire chapter is piquant reading for everybody. Susan Coolidge has a fine old-world story, entitled "Eloka's Choice." John Burroughs, in "How to Observe Nature," tells some of his charming secrets. Geraldine Butts has a beautiful illustrated four-page ballad, "The Little princess." Edward Everett Hale in "The Story of Boston Common" gives an account of "The Artillery Elections" when he was a boy. There is capital corn collector's story, "The Red, Red Copper." Mrs Humphrey tells "How Poems, Opinions and Parodies," which we hope to mention after a careful reading. Mr. Smiley is doing considerable literary work, and his book has reached the fourth edition. For sale by G. W. Beaman.

The Charlevoix Mfg. Co. made their first bunch of shingles last Saturday, but the machinery is not yet running its full capacity. We hope to go and see it work before another issue.

Last Monday the Charlevoix postoffice sent out the largest letter mail of the season. Last Saturday the sales of stamps was $11.72, and on Monday $14.63, most of which was mailed on Monday.

Dr. J. E. Brown has moved into the Mudge house on Bridge street nearly opposite the school house, where he will also have his office. Office hours 8.00 to 10.00 a. m. and 6.00 to 8.00 p. m.

William Harris, secretary of the board of examiners writes that teachers examination will be held at Boyne on Thursday, Aug. 24, commencing at 8.30 a. m. All interested will please make a note of it.

H. P. Parmelee has a copper medal about the size of an old fashioned cent, which was circulated during the campaign of 1840, bearing a log cabin on one side and a bust of William Henry Harrison on the other.

This is the kind of weather that induces the fishermen to visit the secluded places about our streams and lakes, which our county so amply affords, and is not a few that regale themselves of its pleasures.

The East Jordan Lumber Co., have put in another boiler and are now running a double crew. We understand that this company are to furnish the power for the water works that the town will have in the near future.

Teachers of Charlevoix county will be interested to learn that the State Teachers Institute will be held at Boyne City during the week beginning July 30th. It is a good time and a large attendance should be assured.

Chas. Gotham with the Charlevoix Mfg. Co., built for E. H. Green a fine hardwood mantle with brackets and frame for a mirror. It was a good piece of joiner work, and both design and workmanship will be admired by all who see it.

W. H. Healey, of East Jordan, has one kiln of fine brick—55 thousand—ready for shipment and another one ready to burn. Mr. H. furnished the brick for the new drug store of Harry Branch, at that place, which for quality is surely A1.

Mrs. John T. McElroy died at her home in Banks township last Friday, of apoplexy, age 57 years, and was buried on Tuesday. She was born in Antrim county, Ireland. Came to America in 1848. Has lived in this vicinity about 15 years.

To resorters and others who want to see the beauties and enjoy the fresh air of a ride on Pine Lake, the North Shore excursion rates of 50 cents per round trip,—to go and return same trip,— and in parties of eight or more, these tickets are good for the day.

The Central House, East Jordan, since it opened has in patronage far exceeded the expectations of Mr. Green, the proprietor. But this is just as it should be. Mr. Green has taken every pains with the house and surroundings, is very courteous and friendly, and well merits the patronage he is surely getting.

Twice during the past week the telephone line between Dr. Charlevoix and Smithson's camp has been cut with an axe,—evidently no accident but done on purpose. Dr. Crouter says he will give $25 for any information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrator of the outrage.

The Friant will give an excursion to Petoskey next Sunday, leaving East Jordan at 7.30 a. m. and Charlevoix at 9.00 for the benefit of all who desire to attend the exercises at camp meeting at Bay View. Returning the boat will leave Petoskey at 5.00 o'clock. Round trip tickets: East Jordan $1.00, Ironton 75 cts., Charlevoix 50 cts.

The yacht Margnerite was fitted out this week, and made a trial trip on Pine Lake on Tuesday. She will go to Mackinac, to Duluth and other Lake Superior ports and afterward down the west shore of Lake Michigan, to Chicago. Two sailors from the Grand Haven life-saving station arrived last week to accompany the party.

☞"The Spy of Sibloh" is as well known as was ever Uncle Tom's Cabin, and we predict that it will never fail to draw crowded audiences as long as there is one old soldier left in our land. It is grand, and has the estimable feature of being realistic but not overdrawn.—Cincinnati Commercial.—At Bartholomew's opera house, three nights, commencing Monday, July 23d.

The "Little Nugget" company were greeted with a full house at the opera house Monday evening, and their performance in every respect sustains what they advertise. Their programme says, "In three acts and five thousand laughs," and their survey was five thousand laughs, for the audience was in continual laughter for three hours. The manager announced his intention to return here next season.

A great many resorters insist that Charlevoix does not need a railroad; that with our many boats we are better off without that a railroad would be a damage to us; and other like expressions. If those same resorters could be set down here some time in mid-winter, and have an urgent call to another part of the state, they would very soon change their minds about our need of a railroad, and instead of doing everything to discourage a road would use their influence in behalf of it. If the cars could be started today, the resort hotels would receive the first direct benefit. Our hotels would not accommodate one-half the people who would come here on the cars. But over-looking our hotel interests, our permanent, all-the-year business interests demand better facilities for travel and transportation in the season of closed navigation and those resorters who oppose or discourage these interests make enemies of our citizens.

Barnard.

Good weather for crops.

There will be no religious services here Sunday on account of quarterly meeting at Norwood.

Mrs Geo. Bell is the guest of her sister Mrs. W. M. Clark this week.

The hay crop is light this year especially on high land.

Little Saddie Anderson entertained a number of young friends last Wednesday afternoon, it being her seventh birthday. The little folks had a very enjoyable time.

Mr. and Mrs. Gannon of Petoskey gave their son Tom a call on the 12th.

PERSONAL MENTION.

H. C. Bradley of Reed City was in town last Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Gagnon arrived home last Saturday from a visit to Detroit.

Hon. Hampton Rich, of Ionia is visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. L. Hurd.

S. E. Watson, suprintendent of the Bell Telephone Co., was in town again last Friday.

Henry Wade and Marion Bence were home from St. Ignace a few days this week.

J. A. Gellick is in attendance at the democratic state convention at Detroit this week.

C. S. Hampton was in Charlevoix last Friday looking after the interests of the Daily Resorter.

A. D. Crnickshank went to Detroit Wednesday, as a delegate to the democratic state convention.

W. S. Johnson of Sutton's Bay was in Charlevoix last week, looking after his business interests.

Rev. J. T. Iddings arrived Wednesday morning for a visit among old friends and a rest from labor.

Rev. J. W. Bradshaw of Galesburg Ill., arrived Tuesday and will stop with Mrs. L. Blanchard a week or two.

F. D. Waldron of the Grand Rapids Democrat, was in town Saturday looking after the interests of that paper.

Rev. Dr. E. B. Fairfield of Manistee will occupy the pulpit of the Congregational church morning and evening, next Sunday, July 22d.

Roswell Leavitt, of Bellaire, A. A. Beasley and A. O. Drake of Kalkaska, were in attendance at the railroad meeting on Tuesday.

J. T. R. McKay of Cleveland, general freight agent L. S. & M. S. R. R. arrived Tuesday and is in the Lake Shore Cottage, with his family.

H. P. Parmelee of Hillsdale, arrived last Thursday to put his cottage in order for the reception of his family who will arrive in a few days.

The Detroit Journal's social column says; Miss Blanch Vinton is at Charlevoix.... Mrs. Fred B. Wemple and Mrs. George Hancock are summering at Charlevoix.

Mrs. A. B. Gates of Rockford, arrived Monday evening, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. John Bell, for a few weeks visit with old friends in and around Charlevoix.

Dr. F. Smith, and Alice C. Colby, of Howard City, were married at Boyne, last Saturday, returning here Monday morning, and are now settled in the Wilson house on Antrim street.

Ewelme.

IRONTON, July 17.—A refreshing rain, which was needed very much, brightened things up wonderfully.

The Westover has been loading with pig iron the last few days. She came in from her last trip looking rather rusty from her experience in exploring the bottom of the Detroit river, but a new coat of paint on her hull while here makes her look as well as ever.

Children's Day was observed Sunday at the Congregational church. They had a very interesting program. One feature was the opening of barrels and barrels of pennies that the children had been collecting amounting in all to something over $21, to be used we understand, in building a fence around the church.

I. G. Waldron has purchased a yoke of oxen. He has also bought seven acres of grass to be converted into hay for the aforesaid oxen.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGGIST & STATIONER

We Carry a Full Line of

Blank Books, School Books, Wall Paper, Toilet Articles,

Tobacco, Imported and Domestic Cigars,

GOLD PENS,

Wright and Eastman's Perfumes.

The Finest Line of Artists Material in this Vicinity.

Call and Look them Over.

THE ONLY NEWS DEPOT IN TOWN.

Charlevoix Market.

Dealers will notice the quotations are the prices they will allow otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday morning.

BUTTER, per lb, 20c.
EGGS, per doz, 14c.
POTATOES, per bu, 75c.
WINTER APPLES, per bu, 60 @ 85c.
WHEAT, per bu, 80c.
OATS, per 32, 45c.
HAY, per ton, 12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt, $1. Steers, $4 @ 4.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $1.50@ $4.00.
DRY HIDES, 3c@$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

☞See calls attention to some new features this week.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 2931

The U. S. Steamer Andy Johnson was in the harbor last Saturday.

The Friant gave an excursion to Gaylord yesterday from Petoskey.

Miss Emma Todd has opened a bazaar and notion store in the Wheat building on Bridge street.

☞Advertisers will do us a favor by bringing in their copy as early as Wednesday every week.

After July 20th, J. D. Parish will pay twenty cents a hundred pounds for all the old iron he can buy. Save it till he calls.

The steamer Lou A. Cummings ran an excursion to Petoskey next Sunday, leaving Charlevoix at 8.30 a. m. Tickets 50 cents.

Charlevoix handled her big crowd so well on the Fourth, how would it do to agitate for a regatta on Pine Lake some time in August.

The steamer Joseph Gordon will give excursion rates on the East Jordan route for picnic parties and others who want a pleasant, cheap ride.

Dr. F. Smith, of Lansing, veterinary surgeon, has located in Charlevoix with headquarters at Burns, Stevens & Co's livery barn. Give him a call.

Jack Rosenthal has a change of advertisement announcing a special sale of dry goods for Thursday, Friday and Saturday this week, but too late for this issue.

Beginning next Monday, mail will be exchanged between Charlevoix and Boyne City daily leaving Boyne at 6.30 a. m. and returning leave Charlevoix at 1.00 p. m.

The U. S. dredge Farquar arrived in Charlevoix last Tuesday evening in tow of the tug Graham. It is expected that work will begin on the lower channel next Monday.

Kennedy the mesmerist had full houses all last week and maintained increasing interest throughout. On Monday night the gold watch was drawn by Miss Pearl Dart.

The first schooner to enter the race flying colors for either party was the schooner George A. Marsh of Chicago with a Cleveland and Thurman streamer at masthead.

James Hemmings arrived home from Chicago on the Petoskey Tuesday evening and will remain the balance of the season prepared for any job of painting that is offered.

J. B. Smiley has left on our table a copy of the "Meditations of Samwell Williss; a collection of original poems, opinions and parodies," which we hope to mention after a careful reading. Mr. Smiley is doing considerable literary work, and his book has reached the fourth edition. For sale by G. W. Beaman.

The Charlevoix Mfg. Co. made their first bunch of shingles last Saturday, but the machinery is not yet running its full capacity. We hope to go and see it work before another issue.

Last Monday the Charlevoix postoffice sent out the largest letter mail of the season. Last Saturday the sales of stamps was $11.72, and on Monday $14.63, most of which was mailed on Monday.

Dr. J. E. Brown has moved into the Mudge house on Bridge street nearly opposite the school house, where he will also have his office. Office hours 8.00 to 10.00 a. m. and 6.00 to 8.00 p. m.

William Harris, secretary of the board of examiners writes that teachers examination will be held at Boyne on Thursday, Aug. 24, commencing at 8.30 a. m. All interested will please make a note of it.

H. P. Parmelee has a copper medal about the size of an old fashioned cent, which was circulated during the campaign of 1840, bearing a log cabin on one side and a bust of William Henry Harrison on the other.

This is the kind of weather that induces the fishermen to visit the secluded places about our streams and lakes, which our county so amply affords, and is not a few that regale themselves of its pleasures.

The East Jordan Lumber Co., have put in another boiler and are now running a double crew. We understand that this company are to furnish the power for the water works that the town will have in the near future.

Teachers of Charlevoix county will be interested to learn that the State Teachers Institute will be held at Boyne City during the week beginning July 30th. It is a good time and a large attendance should be assured.

Chas. Gotham with the Charlevoix Mfg. Co., built for E. H. Green a fine hardwood mantle with brackets and frame for a mirror. It was a good piece of joiner work, and both design and workmanship will be admired by all who see it.

W. H. Healey, of East Jordan, has one kiln of fine brick—55 thousand—ready for shipment and another one ready to burn. Mr. H. furnished the brick for the new drug store of Harry Branch, at that place, which for quality is surely A1.

Mrs. John T. McElroy died at her home in Banks township last Friday, of apoplexy, age 57 years, and was buried on Tuesday. She was born in Antrim county, Ireland. Came to America in 1848. Has lived in this vicinity about 15 years.

To resorters and others who want to see the beauties and enjoy the fresh air of a ride on Pine Lake, the North Shore excursion rates of 50 cents per round trip,—to go and return same trip,— and in parties of eight or more, these tickets are good for the day.

The Central House, East Jordan, since it opened has in patronage far exceeded the expectations of Mr. Green, the proprietor. But this is just as it should be. Mr. Green has taken every pains with the house and surroundings, is very courteous and friendly, and well merits the patronage he is surely getting.

Make Our Store Headquarters to buy your

DRY GOODS

Dress Goods and Notions.

We can give you the Best Bargains for the Money of any house in this part of Michigan. Our CLOTHING and GENTS FURNISHING GOODS Department is complete.

Notice our fine FLANNEL SHIRTS for Summer Wear.

Give us a call and be convinced that we cannot be undersold.

Alick Rosenthal,
Lewis Block.

---FISHING :-: TACKLE!---

Purchased before the rise in Prices.

SODA WATER, FRESH CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, ETC

We are all Prepared to meet the Demands of Warm Weather and invite you to call and examine our Stock.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., DRUGGISTS.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE,
EAST JORDAN, MICH.
W. J. CROUGHTON, Proprietor.

Good Sample Room. Pleasantly located. Will use you well and give you good table fare and a clean bed. Rates, $1.00 per day. 262

The Travelers' Home.

Jordan township, Alpena county. Hotel and Fishermen's Home. Best trout fishing on the Jordan. Boats and guides furnished. Within one mile of the Jordan River, above the logs. The best fishing point on the water. Teams furnished for any point desired. Intermediate Lake within forty minutes drive.
Apply to J. E. CHILD,
Chestonia, Antrim Co., Mich.

Farm for Sale or Trade
On Your Own Terms.

Eighty acres of land, three miles from Charlevoix, on south side of Pine Lake, known as the Steele estate. One half mile frontage on Pine Lake. Thirty acres improved. Good log barn.
Apply to J. I. AITKIN,
Petoskey.
262

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

TAKEN UP.

Came into my enclosure on July 4th, a yearling heifer, red white spot on face, and on back and other places. It is supposed to have come from the township of Marion. The owner is requested to cor e to the pound at O. D. Hilton, in Norwood township, and pay one dollar damages, costs of advertising and other charges, and take the animal away.
WM. RICE.
Sec. 17, Norwood Township.

MARRIED.

WILSON—MILLS.—On July 15, by Rev. W. H. McCartney, at the residence of L. E. Allen, Mr. Geo. A. Wilson and Miss Bertha Mills, both of Charlevoix.

DIED.

McELROY.—On July 12th, in Banks township, Mrs. John McElroy, aged 57 years.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be made for it in NEW YORK.

To Keep Mosquitoes Away.—Oscar Fay Adams writes the biography of the great French fairy-story-teller and politician, Lakeslape. Mrs. Lemmon's sketches in "Wide Awake" This "Year." In "Double Roses" Mrs. Sherwood draws a good picture of a fashionable New York rector and his parishioners, while Mrs. Crowninshield, in her serial, "Plucky Sonalls. His Story," gives a rollicking experience among the boys on a training-ship and tells "how they executed Charlie Noble."

Other delightful things "too numerous to mention." All for 25 cents. $1.50 a year D. Lothrop Company, Publishers. Boston, Mass.

The Doctor's mistake.

The novel of the season which is calculated to make everybody talk about it is "The Doctor's Mistake," by Charles Howard Montague and and Clement Milton Hammond. Mr Montague is well known as the author of "Two Strokes of the Bell," and even more widely as the "review" of Washington Irving Bishop in the mind-reading sensation of a year ago. "The Doctor's Mistake" is a weird and curious story. There are but four characters in it and they are whirled along in a most unexpected climax in which the wind of one passes into the body of the other. "The heroine," says the New York Sun "is one of the most unique and hideous characters to be found in fiction." The doctor, her guardian, is a scientist with the theological views of Robert G. Ingersol and the hero is a well-meaning man, strong in the faith of his ancestors. These are the two whose personality gives so strangely mixed in the end. It is a question whether the materialistic arguments advanced by Dr. Lewenthal in the course the work are intended to be overthrown, wholly or in part by unexpected ending. And that is just why discussion and argument follow in its wake wherever it is read It is certainly startling enough and novel enough to warrant a second reading. It is published by Thomas Bowmer, Jr. & Co., Globe Building, Boston, in cloth at $1. per copy.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected.

☞Call and see samples of the latest new type for calling cards, invitations, etc.

☞When in town come in and renew your subscription.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGGIST & STATIONER

We Carry a Full Line of

Blank Books, School Books, Wall Paper, Toilet Articles,

Tobacco, Imported and Domestic Cigars,

GOLD PENS,

Wright and Eastman's Perfumes.

The Finest Line of Artists Material in this Vicinity.

Call and Look them Over.

THE ONLY NEWS DEPOT IN TOWN.

Charlevoix Summer Resort.

At the annual meeting held on Thursday, the time for holding the annual meeting was changed from third Tuesday to third Thursday of July each year.

A committee was appointed to make a thorough revison of the bylaws and report next year.

The report of the treasurer showed a prosperous state of finances.

The outlook for the present season is most encouraging. There are more people at the hotel than at this time last year.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in this annual meeting of our association we cannot refrain from expressing our sorrow that since we were last together, death has removed from among us three of our valued members Messrs Charles N. Holden, J. P. Woodbury and John H. King. While we bow in submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, we make grateful mention of the character and worth of these our associates; we cherish their memory with sincere and affectionate regard; and we extend to the surviving members of their several families our unfeigned sympathy, and invoke for them the comeoling support of the God of all peace.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year;

President—S. A. Gibson.
Vice President—D. B. Merrill.
Treasurer—Kendall Brooks.
Secretary—F. M. Hodges.
Directors—H. P. Parmelee, O. M. Allen, I. D. Bixby, J. L. Sebring, P. Ranney.

Chicago Resort Arrivals.

The arrivals of the week include John Alling and wife of Chicago; Edward L. Brown and wife of Chicago; E. S. Pierce, wife, and daughter, of Grand Rapids; Thomas D. Gilbert, wife, and niece, of Grand Rapids.

☞In laying your carpets this spring, recollect that we have plenty of old newspapers at five cents a dozen.

OPERA HOUSE
SATURDAY, JULY 21ST,
Appearance of the famous Comedian
Sol. Smith Russell,
And his superb company in the successful COMEDY,
BEWITCHED
Russell in all His Famous Songs and Specialties.
A GRAND DOUBLE BILL
The Comedy Event.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 75
On Sale at Cochran's Drug Store.

Wilson—Mills.

George A. Wilson and Miss Bertha Mills were married by Rev. W. H. McCartney, at the residence of L. E. Allen, on Wednesday evening.

At the close of the ceremony they took a carriage and were driven to their new home, corner of Clinton and Grant streets, where they were surprised to find the house already well filled and an excellent lunch of coffee, cake, ice cream and fruits, awaiting them. After lunch, the evening was devoted to a general good time until a late hour. The contracting parties are well-known young people of Charlevoix, Mr. Wilson having been for a number of years an assistant in Crouter's drug store, and at present with Geo. W. Beaman. Miss Mills' home is Aurora, Ohio, but she has lived so long with her sister, Mrs. L. E. Allen, that all have come to regard her as one of our own people,—as she now is. Unlike many young married couples their home was made comfortable in every respect in advance, and the reception of last evening was a sort of house-warming for them. "May they live long and prosper."

☞English Spavin Liniment removes all hard lumps and callouses from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ringbone, sweeney, sore throat, all swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. M. Hodges & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

IN THE GREEN BLOCK.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

:-: Offer This Week and Next :-:

WHITE GOODS, WHITE GOODS

At a tremendous Sacrifice. Our Jobbing House last week made a big error and sent us Four Times the amount we ordered in WHITE GOODS, at an Extra Low Price. We have decided not to return them, but place the Entire Lot on our Counters at just the Purchase Price.

Come and get them, in Plain, Checks, and Lace Stripes, just the thing for you; 6, 8, and 10 Cents Per Yard Also 250 yards all wool Cashmere---Good Colors---At a Straight 1-3 Cut. THEY GO.

They are Good Value at 35 and 65 Cents, their former price. We want you to understand We mean to be THE

DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE

Regardless of what others may say of Largest Stock, Etc. The fact is we carry Four Times the amount of any Store in Charlevoix, and an Inspection WILL PROVE IT.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

ON THE BEACH.

Our Correspondent Busy with His Camera and Pencil at Long Branch.

Feminine Bathers, Fashionable Lovers, Summer Courtships, and Umbrella Matches.

The Old Bran of the Turf, the Belle of the Beach, and Other Picturesque Characters.

LONG BRANCH, July, 1888.

It seemed to me your correspondent, as though an instantaneous camera with which to photograph some of the sights of this beach, might lend a pencil in the making of sketches for your paper, and so the idea was tried, but only with a kind of success in the first instance. The difficulty in the way to the inducements of beauty, one of the earliest of the belles at this great seaside resort was frowned without her knowing it. The accompanying drawing shows how she was caught in an agreeably graceful pose, as she sat gazing seaward, with one hand holding to her wind-blown hat. She was aware of the general fact, of course, that she was a handsome young woman, but she had no idea at that instant that a flash of light let into a detective camera was making a portrait of her. No complaint was made of the result. That why do I legally assertion that this first attempt in Long Branch photography was a success? Only because of the dialogue that ensued.

"Ah, how d'ye do," said an obtrusively jovial and forcedly vivacious voice, coming from a man whom I recognized as a theatrical agent. "You're photographing her, eh?"

"Yes," I admitted, "I was trying whether I could get a picture worth engraving."

"All right—alright—but if your shotgun of a camera missed the target just let me know, and I will shot you twenty-seven different photographs of her. Who is she? Who is she—eh?" And then he went on to name her as an actress whom he was promising to engage for a dramatic season, and as to whom he went into a quarter of an hour of extravagant laudation.

All of which seems to prove that the professional actress can subdue her fair sisters in private life in focusing the eye of admiration, even when she is off the stage, and pretending to be careless of her power.

There is one kind of person at Long Branch who doesn't alter with season after season's changes of fashion. He is the old bran of the turf, and I managed to fit my lens on a good specimen as he stood talking with a belle of the yearnda. Considered as a fashion plate, the girl was edited and amended right up to date, and the contrast between

eye upon the first feminine bather in sight. As usual, the earliest of the season's sojourners of the surf are the most prominent in style. The first July proof of this fact is a shapely creature who exposes her face and arms to sun, water, and the gaze of spectators, and who will quickly be so scorched by the elements, if not by the criticisms of observers, that she would have to extend her sleeves to her wrists and cover her head with a wide-brimmed hat. Its only rival in audacity thus far is a young woman whose bathing costume is of conventionally modest sightliness, but who wears its seemingly scant material so adjusted as to reach to her ankles, but at that point a pair of bangles jingle as she walks, and a ring of gold is a finger ring. Now I say that such eccentricity is the rare exception, and that generally Long Branch bathers are much more decorous in garb and conduct than the average at seaside resorts.

Even in a business way, however, it seems to be at this summer capital of frivolity the thing to practice the very latest fads. One of the secondhand hotels is filling up faster than usual, and with a higher grade of society. Mirrors, chairs, three or four such fashions have already arrived, and the landlord tells me that more are to come.

"Why, I can't imagine," said the caper. "His clerk caught on to the fact that the newest notion in stationery was an envelope with a flap so arranged that it lastened just under the corner upon which the postage stamp was placed, and thus it closed the letter without any gumming or sealing. The use of these envelopes had extended before Fifth avenue, where they had only been in vogue a month or so. The clerk suggested that the season's circulars for the ensuing

ward, "and I was awfully glad that it hadn't been a thousand."

"And why?" was asked.

"Oh, because I would have lost nothing, and a thousand would surely have made him

pier is one of the unfortunate constructions, so far as keeping up the tone of the place is concerned, and excursion boats bring down multitudes of casual and miscellaneous visitors. These invaders are kept out of the first-class hotels, unless they are willing to pay for such shelter by registering for dinner. Otherwise, the more economical take their luncheon baskets to certain booths on the bluff, where they are allowed to eat under shade, provided they quench their thirst, to a reasonable extent, with beer bought on the premises. The Shrewsbury and Navesink rivers, which are in the way to the ocean, and the shore invites excursionists, who come from New York in small steamboats, and who can there find a great variety of diversion, ranging from the pleasure of a clam-bake to the wickedness of a secluded gambling hall. As people from the hotels go to the Shrewsbury, also for amusement, various conglomerates of folks are to be seen. One extensive sort of young matron discovered, aboard a Shrewsbury steamer, a suit of her own clothes on the person of her maid, who was taking an afternoon off. The mistress did not notice herself at the time, but she discovered the resemblance when she saw the young and worn to have her another slipping that this one should be at least three sizes bigger or smaller than herself, so that her wardrobe should in future be safe. But she had to sacrifice the particular costume that had been misused because she learned that the girl's sweetheart companion on this occasion, although he had looked genteel enough in a white flannel suit, was a threadyard monte man, awaiting the opening of the rare season for business, and she declared that she couldn't think of ever again putting on a dress that had been contaminated by such low companionship. She was trusting, is my information.

I judge that there is a fine opening at

hotel be sent out in such envelopes. That was done, and it is a positive fact that no less than eight or ten rich families, who were undecided which hotel to go to, were brought to a decision by that trivial device."

It is a fair estimate that of all the marriages in wealthy circles seventy-five per cent. are the result of summer courtship. A saunter through the parlors, verandas and grounds of any Long Branch hotel will yield evidence enough to support these figures. If the offering be restricted to the matrimonial resort it may be added that not less than twenty-five per cent. of the matches made on the bluff overlooking the sea, and the sands below, are the result of mutual understandings arrived at under umbrellas. There must be something in the shade, and the fashionable lover, for he seems to imagine that an umbrella held pretty well down in front of the faces of the cooing pair will hide them from observation; but he forgets that the eyes of curious spectators may make an attack from the rear, and so the camera was able to make the negative from which this sketch of positive courtship is drawn. And this couple may be safely accepted, by the way, as exhibits of neat things in summer young folks. The dandy in coat of the beau, along with his soft, black hat, and the belle, who hands is in the extreme of July styles. To the strap across his shoulders he carries a pair of small but powerful field glass, with which to study the ocean for distant crafts. The sailor hat of the belle and her flannel gown are also in obedience to the latest commands of fashion.

But all who come to Long Branch do not belong to the ranks of swelldom. An iron

man, and the many-seasoned fellow was therefore green. His bald head, with its remnant of hair brushed straight forward from the back, parting nearly at the corners of his eyebrows, was uncovered by his polite salute to the young woman who had spoken to him. He carried a cane, and his patent leather shoes were topped by white canvas overgaiters. But his chief characteristic, and one which he had maintained annually, according to my recollection, for not less than fifteen years, was a frock coat of so bright a drab that it was almost white. This garment was buttoned closely from his wide, loose to below the level of his hips, and it set off his tall, straight figure admirably. He was an early arrival from the exterior of sportsmen who keep the Monmouth Park horse races going from the Fourth of July to the end of the season, and who augment the attractiveness of the place by the presence of their belongings in the gorgeous club houses of the Branch. The two palaces of chance hitherto famous for their splendors at this resort have now a rival in a third and equally pretentious concern, and so Long Branch becomes more than ever before the Monte Carlo of America. The ancient bean has just had his first go at faro in one of these respondent dens, and his luck had been pretty good.

"It told me that he had won five hundred dollars," said the belle a few minutes after

camera was making a portrait of her. No complaint was made of the result. That why do I legally assertion that this first attempt in Long Branch photography was a success? Only because of the dialogue that ensued.

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The Art of Kissing.

At the start the average man makes a botch of kissing, writes a New York correspondent. The beauty of a kiss lies in its impulsiveness and its impressibility, nor is it possible to make the first one too brief. There is danger in the attempt to make the initial kiss complete. The girl won't have it. There is too much audacious avarice about it. The thing to do is to go at the fair creature's lips slowly, so as not to frighten her. It is to be expected that she will draw them away from the point of attack; but instead of retracting the thing for heroism to do is to kiss her on some place—on the cheek, the temple, behind the ear or on the hair. A woman's fancies are as branching as the trees of a forest, and, however unsatisfactory to the swain the misplaced kiss may have been, if well if left to itself, make the recipient wonderfully indignant next time. She will caress the spot where your lips have been, look at the place through a handmirror and dream of the one who placed it there. When sufficient progress has been made in the lover-making to warrant the ideal kiss, take it methodically, with both hands, and the "gentle touch that love is made of." Let the left arm go about—not her neck, to wrinkle a crape-like ruche and mess a 72-cent coiffure, dressed for your special benefit, no doubt—but about her shoulders. Take her chin in the right hand, allowing the three fingers to touch the throat, and lift her face to yours. Look with the thumb and forefinger, which issue skyward, three or four such quiet. Move her head to one side and a little backward, and approaching so that the quarter of lips describe the diameters of an imaginary square, kiss her twice—the second double the length of its very short predecessor. This double kiss is a clew to a man's culture. Only the uncouth, ill-bred lover kisses as he learned to count—by ones. The gentleman who has had the good fortune to be born in an atmosphere of refinement makes a duet of his first and final salutation, whatever may be the numerical value of the intermediates. The well-bred girl wants short sharp, snapping kisses, that pop imaginably, but still that pop. A kiss on the hair is the kiss of a poet; tenderness is implied when the lips press the eyelids; reverence is spoken when the brow is caressed, and protecting love when the cheek is embraced.

Nothing can sanctify a kiss but love, without which the sweetest lips are unsavory and unwholesome.

Invisible Reins.

All our readers may have power if they seek it. But what sort of power? Not the public office which makes conspicuous both their good deeds and their bad ones; not the great wealth which causes the world afoot to doff its caps while the millionaire rolls past and then curse him behind his back. Nay, but they may hold either invisible reins of influence by which people of all conditions may be turned hither and thither, restrained, urged forward, or controlled.

Would you find these invisible reins? There are many to be had; let only two of them be mentioned: One is gentleness. "The power of gentleness," said Henry Martyn, "is irresistible." Is it not true? Look around your group of acquaintances. Whose word has most weight? Whose approval is most valued? Not the blusterer's, not the bold, loud-voiced wrangler's, not the positive, unreasoning dogmatist's, but that of the gentle man, whose opinion of self, quiet manner, willingness to stand back, all point out true wisdom.

But gentleness alone will not do; it is a strong influence, but it needs a counterpoise, lest it degenerate into weakness. Let the right hand of gentleness be united with the flame-driven steel wire of firmness, and you hold in your grasp power which crowned heads might envy.

This is no fancy sketch. We have in mind one who from boyhood has ever exercised the strongest influence in whatever community his lot was cast, and all thoughtful people agree that he owes his position mainly to these two well-adjusted reins, gentleness and firmness; to the fact that, while his speech and behavior to all are gentle and kind and considerate as a tender woman, by his principles in matters great and small are as fixed as is the mountain chain of his native land.

A Modest Doctor.

A physician who had put his professional cap into his pocket and discussed the editor to give him a notice.

"Just sit down there at the desk, Doc, and write out what you want," said the editor.

"Oh, dear, no! I can't write about myself."

"I think you can. Just give me the points if you are too modest to say what you want, and I will do the necessary strength."

The Doctor sat down, and after much spluttering produced the following modest piece of work:

"Dr. Ale Collier, whose card we print to-day, is without doubt the finest physician in our city. He is a perfect gentleman, and is one of the best surgeons in our city, if not the best. His charges are reasonable for all, even for those who never loses a case, and we are glad to know that he has refused a lucrative practice in another town in order to remain in our city, where he is so highly esteemed for his skill and gentlemanly qualities. He is not an old man, but he is thoroughly experienced and rarely loses a case. We congratulate the people of our enterprising and beautiful city that he will remain in our city. His office hours are from morning until night when not engaged, and this of itself is an accommodation to the people of our city."—*Ark. Traveler.*

WHAT JANE ANN SAID.

A right smart lass was the maid, Jane Ann,
And she had wooers, the land round.
For a baker boy and a lawyer lad
Both sighed for the lovely Jane.
But Jane Ann liked the lawyer lad,
And he was the man for Jane Ann said.
"The baker boy is honest, to wise
And the baker boy I'll wed.

O, the baker boy makes cakes and pies,
And the lawyer lad makes laws,
"The baker boy is honest to wise
Just like his lovely brown."

So Jane Ann married the baker boy,
And the lawyer lad married Jane,
And glad was she, for he never knew
What it was to want for bread.
And Jane Ann lived in plenty,
And this is what Jane Ann said;
"It's a pinch for the lawyer lad
When a baker boy they wed.

The fee-er was the lawyer lad,
And his practice didn't pay;
But the baker boy kept his purse,
So the lad he ran away.
"Then Jane Ann said to her voice,
And this is what Jane Ann said:
"If I had married the lawyer lad,
I'd have died for the want of bread."

O, the baker boy makes cakes and pies,
And this is what Jane Ann said,
"The baker boy is bound to rise
Just like his lovely bread."

—*Yankee Blade.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Well, gentlemen, if you wish it, I'll tell you the story. When I was a youth of 19, and lived with my parents in a Pennsylvania town, I had a taste for railroading and a boyish ambition to become a driver, although I had been educated for a totter pro suits.

During my college vacation I lounged about the station almost constantly, chatting with the firemen and trainmen, and especially with a driver named Silas Markley. I became much attached to this man, notwithstanding he was 72-cent coiffure, dressed for your special benefit, no doubt—but about her shoulders. Take her chin in the right hand, allowing the three fingers to touch the throat, and lift her face to yours. Look with the thumb and forefinger, which issue skyward, three or four such quiet. Move her head to one side and a little backward, and approaching so that the quarter of lips describe the diameters of an imaginary square, kiss her twice—the second double the length of its very short predecessor. This double kiss is a clew to a man's culture. Only the uncouth, ill-bred lover kisses as he learned to count—by ones. The gentleman who has had the good fortune to be born in an atmosphere of refinement makes a duet of his first and final salutation, whatever may be the numerical value of the intermediates. The well-bred girl wants short sharp, snapping kisses, that pop imaginably, but still that pop. A kiss on the hair is the kiss of a poet; tenderness is implied when the lips press the eyelids; reverence is spoken when the brow is caressed, and protecting love when the cheek is embraced.

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"Dr. Ale Collier, whose card we print to-day, is without doubt the finest physician in our city. He is a perfect gentleman, and is one of the best surgeons in our city, if not the best. His charges are reasonable for all, even for those who never loses a case, and we are glad to know that he has refused a lucrative practice in another town in order to remain in our city, where he is so highly esteemed for his skill and gentlemanly qualities. He is not an old man, but he is thoroughly experienced and rarely loses a case. We congratulate the people of our enterprising and beautiful city that he will remain in our city. His office hours are from morning until night when not engaged, and this of itself is an accommodation to the people of our city."—*Ark. Traveler.*

The Fisherman.

Food for Thought.

Many a cook is not hasheme, but he can make a good stew. The dude cannot—eat her own cooking.

If you don't chew disappointment you won't have so much of it to chew.

God will never demand of any of his creatures more than any more of capital than he gave them.

Truth is even a clean majority, though the returns may not so show it.

A doctor never yet cured a person of any disease.

A person has no use for a pigeon that he can not understand and carry right along with him for every day use.

The taller a person the bigger things can he look over.

Beware of any one who uses you as a convenience.

Who could expect angels to visit a home where one quarrel is never ended up before one or two more are spilled?

As a rule children are punished when they should be educated.

It is far more honorable to help a man up than to knock him down.—*Pomeroy's Advance Thought.*

Fast Telegraphing.

When the first electric telegraph was established the speed of transmission was from four to five words a minute, with the fire-needle instrument. In 1849 the average rate for newspaper messages was seventeen words a minute. The present pace of telegraphy is about time for maternal interference, cried out: "Marma, Johnnie kicks Jessie into the sandbox." Jessie's little sis was the fisher's bait, and Johnnie's foot was the fish that bit the bait. Jessie's little sis was the fisher's bait, and Johnnie's foot was the fish that bit the bait. The little town approached. As the first house came into view, the engine sent its shrieks of warning; it grew louder—louder.

We dashed into the street, up to the station, where a group of passengers waited, and passed it without the halt of an instant, catching a glimpse of the appalled faces and the waiting crowd. Then we were in the fields again. The speed now became literally breathless, the furnace glared red hot. The heat, the velocity, the terrible nervous strain of the man beside me seemed to weight the air. I found myself drawing long stertorous breaths like one drowning.

I heaped in the coal at intervals as he bade me. I did it because I was oppressed by an odd sense of duty, which I never had in my ordinary brain work. Since then I have understood how it is that dull, ignorant men, without a spark of enthusiasm, show such heroism as soldiers, firemen, and captains of wrecked vessels. It is this overpowering sense of routine duty. It's a finer thing than sheer bravery, in my idea. However, I began to think that Markley was mad—laboring under some frenzy from drink, though I had never seen him touch liquor.

He did not speak a word or look, except in the mechanical control of his engine, his eyes going from the gauge to the timepiece, with a steadiness that was more terrible and threatening than any gleam of insanity would have been. Once he glared back at the long train sweeping after him as though with a headlong speed that rocked it from side to side.

One could imagine he saw hundreds of men and women in the carriages, talking, laughing, smoking, unconscious that their lives were all in the hold of one man, whom I now suspected or pected to be mad. I knew by his look that he remembered their lives were in his hand. He groaned out to me:

"Twenty miles, he muttered. "Three more coal, Jack," he cried in a tone of command.

I did it. Yes, I did it. There was something in the face of that man I could not resist. Then I climbed forward and shook him by the shoulder. "Markley," I shouted, "you are running this train into the jaws of death."

"I know it," he replied, quietly.

"Your mother is aboard this train."

"Heaven!" he exclaimed, staggered to his feet. But even then he did not remove his eyes from the gauge.

"Make up the fire, he commanded, and pushed in the throttle valve.

"I will not."

"Make up the fire, Jack," very quiet.

"I will not. You may murder yourself and mother, but you will not murder me."

He looked at me. His kindly gray eyes glared like those of a wild beast. But he controlled himself a moment.

"I could throw you off this engine and make short work of you," he said. "But look here; do you see the station yonder?"

I saw a faint streak against the sky about five miles ahead.

"I was told to reach that station by 6 o'clock," he continued. "The express train meeting us is due now. I ought to have laid by for it at Dufreme. I was late on the road. The track is a single one. Unless I can make the siding at the station in three minutes, we shall meet it in yonder hollow."

"Somebody's blunder!" I said.

"Yes, I think so."

I said nothing. I threw on coal; if I had had petroleum I should have thrown it on. But I never was calmer in my life. When death actually stares a man in the face it often frightens him into the most perfect composure. Markley pushed the valve still further. The engine began to give a strange panting sound. Far off to the south I could see the bituminous black smoke of a train. I looked at Markley inquiring. He nodded. It was the express! I stooped to the fire.

"No more," he said.

I looked across the clear summer sky at the gray smoke of the peaceful village, which lay beyond that at a black line coming closer, closer across the fields. The train was black. In one minute more—well, I confess I felt down and buried my face in my hands. I don't think I fainted. I hope I had a confused thought of mangled, dying men and women—children and their babies.

It was a terrific shriek from the engine against which I leaned. Another in my face. A hot, hissing tempest swept past me. I looked up. We were on the siding, and the express had gone by. It grazed our end carriage in passing. In a sort of delirious joy I sprang up and shouted to Markley. He did not speak. He sat there immovable and cold as a stone. I went to the train and brought his mother to him, and when he opened his eyes and took the old lady's hand in his I turned away.

Yes, gentlemen, I have been in many a railway accident, but I have always considered that the second shave I ever had

"What was the blunder?"

I don't know. Markley made light of it ever afterward and kept it a secret, and I was too much in love with the life to make the start as it were to make the quarrel of lips describe the diameters of an imaginary square, kiss her twice—the second double the length of its very short predecessor. This double kiss is a clew to a man's culture. Only the uncouth, ill-bred lover kisses as he learned to count—by ones. The gentleman who has had the good fortune to be born in an atmosphere of refinement makes a duet of his first and final salutation, whatever may be the numerical value of the intermediates. The well-bred girl wants short sharp, snapping kisses, that pop imaginably, but still that pop. A kiss on the hair is the kiss of a poet; tenderness is implied when the lips press the eyelids; reverence is spoken when the brow is caressed, and protecting love when the cheek is embraced.

Nothing can sanctify a kiss but love, without which the sweetest lips are unsavory and unwholesome.

Invisible Reins.

All our readers may have power if they seek it. But what sort of power? Not the public office which makes conspicuous both their good deeds and their bad ones; not the great wealth which causes the world afoot to doff its caps while the millionaire rolls past and then curse him behind his back. Nay, but they may hold either invisible reins of influence by which people of all conditions may be turned hither and thither, restrained, urged forward, or controlled

Would you find these invisible reins? There are many to be had; let only two of them be mentioned: One is gentleness. "The power of gentleness," said Henry Martyn, "is irresistible." Is it not true? Look around your group of acquaintances. Whose word has most weight? Whose approval is most valued? Not the blusterer's, not the bold, loud-voiced wrangler's, not the positive, unreasoning dogmatist's, but that of the gentle man, whose opinion of self, quiet manner, willingness to stand back, all point out true wisdom.

But gentleness alone will not do; it is a strong influence, but it needs a counterpoise, lest it degenerate into weakness. Let the right hand of gentleness be united with the flame-driven steel wire of firmness, and you hold in your grasp power which crowned heads might envy.

This is no fancy sketch. We have in mind one who from boyhood has ever exercised the strongest influence in whatever community his lot was cast, and all thoughtful people agree that he owes his position mainly to these two well-adjusted reins, gentleness and firmness; to the fact that, while his speech and behavior to all are gentle and kind and considerate as a tender woman, by his principles in matters great and small are as fixed as is the mountain chain of his native land.

A Modest Doctor.

A physician who had put his professional cap into his pocket and discussed the editor to give him a notice.

"Just sit down there at the desk, Doc, and write out what you want," said the editor.

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AMONG THE CHILDREN.

[From the Boston Globe.]

STARTLING A CLERGYMAN.

Harold V., who is three and a half, has quite a number of little verses which he is fond of reciting to visitors. He also very learned in the terms and expressions of card-players, as he sits and watches the games of his parents and friends with much interest. It chanced about this time that a Baptist clergyman, an old friend of the family, and who viewed all cards with holy horror, came to a short visit. Of course, Harold was eager to show off his accomplishments in recitation, and needed but little coaxing to start off on "Happy Land." He proceeded well, and the manifest pleasure of the clergyman, till he finished the verses:

Lonely all the angels sing
Worthy is our Savior king.

Then at once a new idea seemed to strike him, and in louder tones and with great impressiveness, he said, addressing the astonished audience: "Save your king, Mr. M——; not the low, per the jack, but the king; save your king."

Mr. O. was sufficiently worldly to understand the point, and for a time Harold was the only remembrance person in the room.

GOT OVER BEING TWINS.

Henry, short in stature, met one Sunday morning to show his new winter coat. He walked alongside with his. I asked him about two of his sons. I said, "Henry, are Lily and Kitty twins?" "No," said Henry, "not now they were when they were babies."

"How do you mean?" I said.

"Oh, how perfectly awful!"

"But I hadn't begun to tell you the story. Lily was born first, but it was only a week after our marriage, while we lay down Woodward avenue, arm in arm, he so far forgot himself as to imagine he had an extremely handsome bundle under his arm, and called a newsboy a quarter to carry it for him.

"But sav'e you listen, Jack, the little fellow inquired. And, will you believe it, my Benedict deliberately looked me over to the middle boy, and I was so mortified——"

Her voice was drowned in the orchestra.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Mr. Benton and the Cattle-Dealer.

Thomas Benton once lived in Williamson County, Tennessee, at Hillsborough, which at one time was called Boston," and practiced his profession in the town of Franklin. I remember an incident of his professional career that took place. It seems that one Bryan of Benton's had circulated a story to the effect that Benton had appropriated a five-shilling note belonging to a schoolfellow and hid it in his cravat. While the story was not believed, Mr. Benton, then a thriving practitioner, was somewhat sensitive on the subject. He was at one time engaged in the trial of a lawsuit in which a shrewd and unscrupulous cattle-trader was a witness. The latter had become somewhat familiar with the

FARM AND GARDEN.

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO FARMERS IN ALL SECTIONS.

The Operation of Dehorning Cattle Described and Illustrated by One Who Has Practiced the Method with a View of Deciding Its Advisability.

In a recent issue of Prairie Farmer appears a long article, with illustrations, on "Dehorning Cattle," by T. F. Hunt, of Champaign. The method of dehorning therein described is pronounced as simple, efficient and expeditious. Following are in brief this description, with two of the cuts.

FIG. 1.—ROPE AND METHOD OF TYING.

To perform the operation are required a rope, a stanchion and a saw. Procure twenty-five feet of one-half inch rope and fasten two three inch rings to one end by passing the end of the rope through the rings and braiding it into the rope again, in a similar manner to splicing.

A kitchen saw answers the purpose fairly well, provided it is sharp, strong and moderately fine. A regular dehorning saw differs from a kitchen one in having a stronger back and a thicker and narrower blade. It is thus less liable to break. The blade being narrower the direction is more easily changed while sawing. The blade can also be reversed, so as to saw while pulling toward you in case of pushing from you, as is the case with an ordinary saw.

If a strong stanchion is not at hand, set two strong posts eight and one-half feet long, four feet apart and three feet in the ground. Set the posts securely. The stanchion must be strong. Fig. 2, drawn to the scale of one-half inch to the foot, will assist in making one. The timber used is two by six inches, and may be hard pine or equally strong material. The lower edge of the top piece is five feet from the ground. This piece is five the stanchion this height so as to be able to raise the head of the animal well up, as it is thus more powerless. The side of the stanchion next the animal is planked up two feet from the ground. This helps to prevent the animal from running through the stanchion while attempting to catch hay and holds it back, as if he throws himself, as animals are very apt to do.

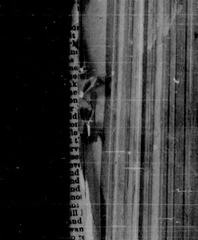


FIG. 2.—A STANCHION FOR DEHORNING

Keep the animals out of sight of those just dehorned, so that when their turn comes they will not be frantic with the sight or smell of blood. Having secured an animal in the stanchion, pass the rope around his neck and doubling it pass the loops through one of the rings and slip the loop thus formed over the nose of the animal. Next pass the free end of the rope over one end of the cross piece at the top of the stanchion (which has been left projecting a foot or so for the purpose), draw the head up as close as possible, wrap the rope once around the cross piece, pass it through the free ring and over the cross piece again, and have it held by an attendant. The extra ring is simply a convenience. After passing the rope over the cross piece the first time it is difficult to get the rope through the ring already in use. It is important to bring the rope back to the head a second time in the manner described, otherwise it will slack and allow the animal to move his head about too freely.

Then secured to one side, saw off the opposite horn. Then unfasten and refasten on the other side in similar manner and remove the remaining horn. No exact rule can be given as to the place to saw. The best rule probably that can be given is to saw so as to leave from one fourth to three fourths of the hair bearing skin remaining on the horn. Animals vary in regard to the extent of the skin at the base of the horn. The thinner skinned animals naturally have the least, and the thicker skinned the most. The main object is to saw off the horn even with the head, so that no projecting stub remains. No application to the wounds is needed and ordinarily is not advisable.

Not only does the animal suffer but the operation is not a pleasant one to a man of sensitive nerves. It hurts different animals differently, and the younger more than the older usually. In Mr. Hunt's opinion. *Every one must decide for himself the advisability of dehorning.* It has not been decided yet to the entire satisfaction of the public generally that dehorning is desirable.

Harvesting of Grain.

It is a matter of familiar observation with regard to the phenomena which determine the times of harvesting grain crops that the standing crop ceases to grow soon after the ears have fully formed. It is evident enough that from this time forward the grain ripens at the expense of the leaves or stalks. Hence the common custom of farmers to cut grain before fully ripe and leave it to ripen in sheaves and stooks in order to avoid loss by shaking.

After the heads have fairly formed it is little matter whether the plants remain connected by their roots or not. In either event it can be seen that the stalks gradually dry up and change to straw from below upwards.

A new brand of fowls—the Orpington—is just coming into notice among English poultrymen. It is claimed that they are good layers and table fowls.

Don't let insect pests get the start of you. Much trouble is saved by beginning to fight them as soon as they appear.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Trials of New Varieties—Interesting Results from Experimental Plots.

W. J. Green, horticulturist at the Ohio Agricultural station at Columbus, in a report on experiments made on small fruits and vegetables, summarizes the results published as follows:

Of the newer varieties of strawberries thus far tested at this station, the following have given the most promising results, viz. Bubach, Gold, Jessie and Ohio.

The following seem worthy of further trial, viz. Itasca, Jewell, Ontario, Sumnail and Warfield.

The following are classed as doubtful, or not sufficiently tested to justify an opinion, viz. Belmont, Bomba, Car michael, Covell, Crimson Cluster, Gandy Henderson and Lida.

Of the newer raspberries, the following are classed as promising, viz. Cuman, Earhart, Golden Queen, Hilborn and Johnson's Sweet.

The following are classed as doubtful, or not yet fully tested, viz. Hansman, Nemaha and Springfield.

Crimson Beauty and Hansell are found unsuited to the soil and climate of this station.

Of the newer potatoes the largest yield obtained at this station over a period of three seasons (256.5 bushels per acre) has been from Lee's Favorite. Empire State and Early Ohio come next, ranking above Early Rose, which has yielded 223.4 bushels per acre for the same period.

Larger yields of potatoes have invariably been obtained from planting whole than cut potatoes, but a portion at least of this increase has been offset by the greater cost of the seed and the larger per cent of small potatoes in the produce.

Complete fertilizers have given the largest increase in yield on potatoes. The application of phosphoric acid (in superphosphate and bone meal) appears to have been attended with profit, while that of nitrogen alone (in nitrate of soda and ammonia) has resulted in loss, as has also that of potash alone.

The importance of careful selection of seed is forcibly shown in the experiments with tomatoes in which the farms selected with a view to earliness, for several seasons has outstripped other strains of that variety by about ten days.

Insects That Attack Foliage.

The two principal classes of insects which attack the foliage of the apple tree are plant lice and leaf eating caterpillars. The lice hatch in spring, as soon as the leaf buds begin to expand, and increase so rapidly that, almost as fast as the leaves develop, there are colonies of pints lice ready to occupy them.

The best applications, according to several good authorities, are kerosene emulsion and tobacco decoction. One formula for the emulsion is as follows: Add two parts of kerosene to one part of a solution made by dissolving half a pound of hard soap in one gallon of boiling water, and churning the mixture in the manner commonly directed for this emulsion, until the whole forms a creamy mass. The solution must be hot and removed from the fire when the kerosene is added. This emulsion must be diluted with nine parts of cold water before being used.

Tobacco decoction is made by soaking refuse tobacco in hot water and then draining off the liquid. When the plant lice are so numerous early in the season as to make it necessary, these remedies should be applied by means of hand force pump and spray nozzle, which may be attached to a tank or barrel containing the insecticide solution that can be driven in a wagon along beside the trees.

Fortunately, where it is not actually necessary that the remedies should be used early in the season, nearly or quite all of the leaf devouring insects, including the caterpillar, may be destroyed at the same time and with the same application of London purple and Paris green that is required in May or June to protect the newly formed apples from the codling moth, by which one spraying is made to destroy the two classes of insects and thus answers a double purpose.

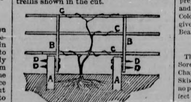
Items on Tomato Culture.

In experiments in training tomatoes, conducted last year at the farm of the Michigan Agricultural college, the method that gave greatest satisfaction consisted of a simple rack that was continuous throughout the row. About every six or eight feet a stout stake was driven on either side of the row and 15 inch inches from the plant, the stakes when firmly driven standing something over a foot in height. A strip of old bands was nailed near the tops of the posts along either side of the row. Then edgings were tacked across from one side to the other, four about each plant and a foot apart. The plant now found itself growing up between horizontal edgings, and as it began to lop the rack held it above the ground. Upon this simple rack the tomatoes needed no tying nor training, and they spread themselves freely to the sunlight. The circulation of the air under the racks was so free that there was no unusual danger from rot. This is decidedly the best rack tried. It was noticed also that the fruit ripened more uniformly than on the plants which were tied to stakes.

On the same grounds some observations were made in tomato rot, which makes its first appearance as a slight, spotty discoloration about the apex of the tomato, gradually extending and becoming darker until the whole top of the fruit sinks in. This disease attacks the fruit at any time after it is a third or a quarter grown. Tomato rot is of fungus origin. Abundant use of stable manure appears to augment the disease.

A Convenient Trellis.

A correspondent in Orchard and Garden furnishes the description of the adjustable trellis shown in the cut.



AN ADJUSTABLE TRELLIS.

A A are posts, eighteen inches above the surface of ground; B B the upright or trellis; C C slats which support the arms of the vines; D D iron rods. By removing either the top or bottom set of bolts the frame and vine may be laid down upon the ground for winter protection.

In spring it is simply lifted up again and the bolt relaunched.

President Cleveland has signed a bill opening the Montana Indian reservation, making available over 17,000,000 acres for settlement. 4,000,000 acres being in the famous Milk valley.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Every reader of the JOURNAL has one or more friends whom they can, with a little effort, persuade to become regular readers and patrons of the paper. As an inducement to use that effort and influence now, we offer the paper until November 8th for the small sum of 25 cents—the sooner you begin the more papers you get for the money.

Any person receiving the paper without having ordered it, may know that some friend has paid it for them, if the address tag shows the figures **S8JUN** following the name.

Send in the names as soon as possible.

In consideration of this very low rate, and the special urgent object, it is desired that campaign subscriptions be paid in advance.

Send in the names this week.

The Household.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Headache seem to take the place of the three graces in many households. How sad is the condition of such a family. The Kidneys and Liver often get deranged and perhaps the parents or even children may be suffering from Diabetes, Bright's Disease or some other disease. As a preventive and also a cure for all the diseased conditions of the human family no preparation equals *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure.* Only $1.00 for large bottles. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Personal.

MT. H. N. Frollichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me, and I have not been afflicted since. I feel it to my duty to make my friends and neighbors aware of the fact. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store.

Nature Cleanses.

The system, if given an opportunity but very few persons find time to give nature a chance and so the blood which is the great drain for carrying away impurities, becomes so clogged with disease that unless some help is given it, the person will be afflicted by blood poisoning and suffer with Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles, Cancers, Scrofula, &c., and often die without help. Save yourself from all this suffering and loss of time by using *Parmelee's Blood Purifier* which prevents all diseases in the system. Large bottles $1.00. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Wonderful Cures

Dr. G. W. Crouter, retail druggist of Charlevoix, Mich., says: "We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery Electric Bitters, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for a year, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter. 1

Health Will Follow.

The use of *Parmelee's Hop, Iron and Buchu Bitters.* They promote sleep and allay nervousness. They tone up and strengthen the system, without exciting the brain as do most other stimulants. They soothe to rest the jarring nerves, and calm the irritable and jaded system. They are prepared from the purest materials and contain the best medicinal properties for restoring health and strength. Try them. 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Pimples on the Face

Denote an impure state of the blood and are cleared away by many 4th series of Swift's Blood Elixir will remove all impurities and leave the complexion smooth and clear. Three days will do wonders. Dyspepsia, Constipation, Kidney Complaints and Malaria are cured by this great healing remedy.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

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National Bank of Commerce, New York. Commercial National Bank, Chicago. National Bank of the Republic, Boston. Detroit National Bank, Detroit.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in carpentry and Summer Resorts. I keep in my shop a full line of Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on Bridge Street, opposite Harrison Borden's residence.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"Niagara Falls Route"
Chicago & Buffalo Express
Grand Trunk Junction
Niagara Falls Express
Niagara Falls Express
Niagara Falls Express

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A Summary of the Eventful Happenings of a Week, as Reported by Telegraph.

Political, Commercial, and Industrial News, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Suicides, Etc., Etc.

DOINGS OF THE SENATE.

The Long Debate on the Mills Bill Closed and the Measure Favorably Reported by the House.

The nomination of Samuel J. Bigelow for District Attorney of New Jersey was rejected by the Senate the 19th. Senator Blair introduced a bill declaring that hereafter no alien shall be admitted to naturalization until after he shall have lived a resident of the United States during the period of five consecutive years, nor until he shall establish to the satisfaction of the court that during those five years he has behaved as a person of good moral character, and shall also, in the English language, speak, read, and write the ordinary business language of ordinary citizens, and shall have resided for the space of one year after receiving his first papers. Judges are forbidden to try more than twenty naturalization cases per day, and criminal cases in which the offense is declared to be a felony. The forfeiture of the person's right to suffrage is declared to be a felony, and punishable by the penitentiary. The Senate bill amendatory of the act of June 18, 1885, as to contract crimes, declaring non-mailable all matter in any part of which, exterior or interior, indicates, shows, or purports to show a contract, obligation, or language in written or printed. The House bill supplementary to the interstate railroad act, with amendments. This is the bill passed by the House on the 3d of March regulating railroad telegraph companies in Territories, and to allow and operate telegraph lines and to afford equal facilities to all companies for telegraph lines. The amendments merely strike out the word "construct" where it occurs. The House disposed of a little minor business, and then went into committee of the whole on the Mills tariff bill. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Mills restoring the present rate of duty on wool of class 3 (a) was agreed to without division. On motion the present rate of duty was restored on yipes, braids, and manufactures of straw, not plaited or made up for consideration. The next paragraph taken up was that relating to manufactures of wool at 20 per cent, ad valorem on bonnets, hats, and hoods composed of hair, whalebone, or any vegetable material. After considerable discussion the bill went to committee of the whole. The House resumed at 8 o'clock and spent the evening in a general debate on pensions. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

The Kansas Prohibitionists Nominate a State Ticket.

The Prohibition State Convention of Kansas has nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—Hy. Ber. J. D. Botkin of Wichita.

For Lieutenant-Governor—R. J. Fredy of Abilene.

For Secretary of State—L. V. McIntyre of Dodge City.

For State Treasurer—R. M. Slonaker of Anderson County.

For Auditor—The Rev. Gabriel Burdett colored, Marshall County.

For Attorney-General—Stanton A. Hyer of McPherson County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Miss S. A. Brown of Lawrence.

For Associate Justice Supreme Court—J. O. Pickering of Olathe.

The platform, which was read by John P. St. John, advocates woman suffrage, government control of the telegraphs and railroads, reduction of the surplus, repeal of tariff laws, and absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic.

A TERRIBLE CLOUD-BURST.

Twenty Lives Lost in the Flood at Wheeling, W. Va.

Heavy rain caused a flood at Wheeling, W. Va., the debris from the hillsides rendering some streets impassable. One of the B. and O. bridges collapsed, and it is feared that twenty persons were drowned. At Caldwell's Run four dwellings were swept away, eleven persons being drowned. The Western Union office and other buildings at Wheeling had a foot of water on the main floors. Sewers were burst and streets washed out. Many bridges are gone. Railroad tracks have been torn up, and it is even reported that trains and coal cars have been carried away. The damage in Wheeling is placed at $50,000, while the loss to crops in the surrounding country can not be estimated.

BASE-BALL BATTERS.

How the Various Clubs Stand That Are Competing for First Place.

The relative standing of the clubs that are competing for the championship of the associations named is shown by the annexed table:

League.	Won.	Lost.	Western.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	41	24	St. Paul	37	21
Detroit	42	24	Des Moines	30	21
New York	35	19	Omaha	29	25
Boston	35	21	Kansas City	26	26
Philadelphia	32	25	Denver	25	28
Indianapolis	26	32	Milwaukee	20	33
Pittsburgh	21	38	Sioux City	7	42
Washington	21	41	Minneapolis	21	38
American.	**Won.**	**Lost.**	**Interstate.**	**Won.**	**Lost.**
St. Louis	47	22	Davenport	28	15
Brooklyn	47	22	Peoria	36	19
Cincinnati	44	27	Fort Wayne	24	19
Athletic	40	27	Bloomington	21	22
Baltimore	32	37			
Louisville	25	42			
Kansas City	21	45			

A COALITION TICKET.

Michigan Greenbackers and Democrats Nominate a State Ticket.

The Democrats and Greenbackers of Michigan have held their convention, the former at Detroit and the latter at Grand Rapids. A coalition ticket was nominated, the Greenbackers securing the Attorney General, the Auditor General, the Commissioner of the State Land Office, and the Electors for the Second, Eighth, and Eleventh Districts. The Democrats secured the rest of the ticket, nominating Wellington R. Burt, of Saginaw, for Governor. The platform indorses the President and his administration, and also the declarations of the St. Louis Convention.

Foreign Paupers.

Catherine McCarthy, an insane pauper recently shipped from Ireland, has been returned to New York from Pittsburg. At the latter place the systematic unloading of alien paupers is complained of. Last week a family that had been in the country but forty-eight hours were sent to the poor-house.

Murdered by a Mexican.

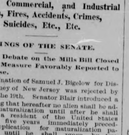
George Stevenson, who was postmaster, express agent, telegraph operator, and station agent at St. Gloans, Ala., Atticus was murdered. Pedero Jones, a Mexican youth, aged about 15, has confessed to the crime.

The deed was committed for the purpose of robbery.

THE FIELD OF HONOR.

M. Floquet and Gen. Boulanger Fight a Duel with Swords—The Latter Wounded.

The insult offered to M. Floquet by Gen. Boulanger resulted in a duel, in which the latter was seriously wounded. The two men met at Count Dillon's estate at Neuilly-Sur-Seine, not far from Paris, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The weapons used were swords, and the duel was fiercely fought. Gen. Boulanger tried hard to kill M. Floquet, and threw himself upon the minister again and again. At the second encounter both men were slightly wounded.



PRIME MINISTER FLOQUET.

but refused to stop. When the fighting was renewed for the third time, Gen. Boulanger made a lunge at M. Floquet's left breast, but only slightly touched the mark. Gen. Boulanger then received a wound in the throat which put an end to the encounter. The wound is a severe one, but on account of hemorrhage the doctors are unable to decide whether it is likely to prove serious. M. Floquet received scratches on his head, chest, and foot. M. Floquet in the evening presided at the unveiling of a statue to Gambetta. In his speech he extolled the patriotic firmness which Gambetta had shown during the war with Germany, and the invincible energy with which he afterward fulled the reactionary coalition against the republic.

RIDER HANGS.

The Slayer of R. P. Tallant Hung at Marshall, Mo.

George M. Rider was hanged at Marshall, Mo., for the murder of R. P. Tallant. He exhibited a wonderful amount of courage and nerve to the last moment. The drop fell at 11:58 a. m., and Rider was pronounced dead in twenty-four minutes.

The crime for which Rider was executed occurred on the night of July 25, 1885, about ten miles north of Marshall, Mo., near the house of Tallant. It was about 9 o'clock at at Tallant's house, returning home and was met by Rider and killed with a shotgun. Rider was arrested the following day on the charge of robbery, Tallant was returning with him to escaped, remaining in a cornfield until the evening of the next day, when he goes himself up to the authorities. There were no witnesses to the killing. Rider claimed that Tallant had borrowed money of Rider's wife; that when upbraided about it Tallant rushed at him with an uplifted ax, and the killing was done in self-defense. The case was tried twice, Rider was 44 years old. He engaged in the guerrilla warfare in the war, and participated in a cousiderable battle in Missouri and Arkansas. He served three years in Company Shelby and Marmaduke. He married a widow named Woolsey at Springfield, Mo. They separated about six years ago he married a Mrs. Hood. Rider is credited with killing a man named Jack Hood, a brother of his wife, in 1882. Both Rider and Tallant were among the most prominent farmers of southwest Missouri. On Tuesday last Rider professed conversion to religion, and since then has prayed and sung every day with leading church people. He protested to the last that he killed Tallant in self-defense.

NEGOTIATING WITH INDIANS.

A Commission Appointed to Confer with Them to Modify Their Treaty.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed the Hon. T. S. Childs of Washington, D. C., Maj. R. B. Weaver of Arkansas and J. Montgomery Smith of Wisconsin as a commission to negotiate with the band of Ute Indians in Southern Colorado for such modification of their treaty and other rights and such exchange of their reservation as may be deemed advisable by the Indians and the Secretary of the Interior. The Commission is authorized, if the result of the negotiations shall make it necessary, to negotiate with any other tribe of Indians for such portion of their reservation as may be necessary for the Utes if they shall determine to remove from their present location. The Commission will leave for the West in a few days.

A GREAT LOCKOUT ENDED.

The Association of Iron Manufacturers Dissolved.

The Western Iron Association has dissolved. The Conference Committee of the association met at Pittsburg, Pa., and after a long sitting came to the conclusion that it was better to dissolve. The withdrawal of several firms which had vowed allegiance to the association caused the disruption of the organization. The committee adopted the following:

Resolved, That the conference committee of manufacturers be dissolved and that all members of the Association of Manufacturers of Iron and Steel Nails who have not signed the Amalgamated scale will be absolved from all pledges, written or otherwise, and are authorized to act in their individual capacity regarding the starting of their works.

A general resumption is now looked for in a few days. Up to date thirty-eight firms employing 25,000 men have signed the scale.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Death of John Henry Brand, President of the Orange Free State.

A London telegram says Sir John Henry Brand, President of the Orange Free State, is dead.

Sir John Henry Brand was born at Cape Town, in 1823, being a son of Sir C. Brand, Speaker of the House of Commons, and a cousin of Lord Hope who died in 1870. He received his education at the South African College under Dr. N. E. Changnion and Dr. J. R. Jones. He continued his studies at the University of Leyden, where he proceeded to the degree of D. C. L. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, the Inner Temple in 1845 and practiced as an advocate in the Supreme Court at the Cape of Good Hope from that year until 1863. In 1850 he was appointed Professor of Law in the South African College, and in 1854 he was elected to the Orange Free State in 1863, and subsequently re-elected for periods of five years in 1869, 1874, 1879, and 1884. In March, 1886, he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George.

SHATTERED BY A STORM.

A Church and Twenty Frame Structures at Henkleman, Neb., Blown to Pieces.

A terrible wind-storm struck Henkleman, Neb. Twenty frame buildings were destroyed. The Presbyterian Church was torn from its foundation. No loss of life is reported. The buildings destroyed were of cheap frontier character, hence the loss was small.

GAS TANKS EXPLODE.

Four Men Killed and a Dozen Seriously Wounded.

A battery of eight gas tanks in Ludlow, Ky., exploded and injured twelve men, four of them fatally. The gas was generated from naphtha for lighting the railroad shops and for use in the Mann boudoir cars. The escape of a small quantity from one tank caused an explosion which exploded the other tanks. The brick room of the Mann Boudoir Company was wrecked. The fatally injured are: Frank Collins, Michael Welch, George Medlon, David Harris. The others injured were James Sullivan, Peter Lickenbrill, Charles Gould, ex-base-ball player, Richard Curran, George Goodwin, —— Griffin, and two others.

MURDERED BY REDSKINS.

Two Men Killed by Indians and a War of Extermination Now Is Threatened.

There is great excitement at Victoria, B. C., over the reports from Alberni River. The steamer Caribou Fly has arrived at Victoria. Its officers say when the steamer left Skeena it was reported there that Mr. Clifford, in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company at Hazelton, and one of the special constables sent from Victoria had been murdered by Indians. The Indians are thoroughly excited and threaten to exterminate all whites in that part of the country. The Indians who murdered the white men are the worst on the coast, are large, powerful fellows, and have never killed white men before. Troops have been sent to the scene.

MIRACULOUSLY ESCAPED DEATH.

Thirty-four Cars Pass Over a Brakeman, and He Is Not Killed.

A remarkable escape from death occurred on the Central Railroad in Elizabeth, N. J. A brakeman named Robinson, residing at Phillipsburg, was putting on brakes on top of a freight car, and finding it an order to avoid being struck by the Cherry street bridge, he jumped on the ladder which runs down the end of the car. The ladder broke, precipitating him under the train, and thirty-four freight cars passed over the prostrate man as he laid on the ties. By a miracle he escaped being crushed to death, and the doctors say he is not injured.

MASONIC LODGE SUSPENDED.

Liquor Dealers Cause a Disruption in Masonic Ranks.

A serious row has broken out among the Masons of Mount Vernon, Ind., through the refusal of the main body to expend certain men engaged in selling liquor, in violation of the laws of the order. Deputy Grand Master Douglas, of Evansville, went to adjust the difficulty, but finding the lodge incorrigible in its determination to resist the order of the Grand Lodge, he took away its charter. The matter has caused considerable sensation, and the feeling runs high.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED.

A Party Returning from a Dance Meet Sudden Deaths.

Six persons—three men and three women—were drowned while crossing the Arkansas River near Fort Smith, Ark. Their names were John Logan, Jesse Morris, Tom Davis, Sallie Jackson, Mary Pettis, and Carrie Davis. The party had been attending a dance, and were on the way home, when in the middle of the stream the boat upset.

Nominated for Congress.

Wm. Prentiss, of Macomb, has received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eleventh Illinois District. The Republicans of the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania have nominated Chas. Bay, of Green County, for Congress. The Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District of Kansas have nominated W. H. Sheppard of Wichita, for Congress. The Hon. J. H. Mountain, who represented Arkansas in Congress by the Democrats of the Second District of Mississippi.

Nominated for Congress.

The Prohibitionists of the Seventh Illinois District have nominated A. H. Hanson President of the college at Fulton, for Congress. The Indiana Democratic National Convention for the Eighth District nominated E. T. Brookshire, of Montgomery County, for Congress on the 18th ballot. A candidate was named by every county in the district except one. The Mills bill, the Democratic national platform, and Cleveland's administration were indorsed.

Democratic Executive Committee.

The President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs has selected the following Executive Committee: Charles Ogden of Nebraska, Bradley B. Smith of Mississippi, Alexander T. Ashley of Minnesota, Jerry Work Busser of Maryland, Jas. P. Foree of New York, Harvey N. Collison of Massachusetts, Lawrence Gardener of the District of Columbia.

The Way of the Transgressor.

G. H. Jarvis, who deserted his wife and two children at Toronto, Ontario, and Mrs. Madeline Campbell, who and been married just a month when she eloped with Jarvis, have been held in $300 bail at Cincinnati, on a charge of living together as man and wife, written or otherwise, and are authorized to act in their individual capacity regarding the starting of their works.

A general resumption is now looked for in a few days. Up to date thirty-eight firms employing 25,000 men have signed the scale.

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DYNAMITERS ON TRIAL.

The Squealers Tell Their Story, Which Is Highly Sensational.

John J. Kelly and Others Give Startling Testimony Against the Defendants.

(Chicago special.)

The six men charged with engaging in the late dynamite conspiracy against the "Q." Road have been placed on preliminary trial before Commissioner Bryan, at Canton, Ohio. The defendants, George J. Gosling and J. A. Dunnelson, who were in Canton, had been arrested on the day of the earliest conversation with their attorney's, Messrs. Masson and Gaskill. These young barristers claimed for an opportunity to confer with their other clients, three of whom, J. Kelly, Wm. Smith, and Jas. Thomas, were in the county jail. Accordingly, on the court adjourning for the day, the party took a hack and drove to the county jail, the narrow limits of the three-cornered cage in the Marshal's office, and the prisoners turned their way into the office and gazed at the men, much as they would at a wild animal. The prisoners were a young, powerful fellow, and two men of middle age, with a young woman, to whom the lately, housed men in the cage, or pacing contemplatively. It was John J. Kelly, one of the "squealers."

Kelly was dressed in a dapper suit and wore a silk hat, and looked a successful artisan, bank young man, who was "keeping company" with a young lady, and was behind a party of railroad officials, including General Manager Stone, Paul Morton, and Attorney Chester

THE FIVE DEFENDANTS.

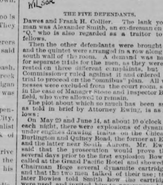
Dawes and Frank H. Collier. The lank young man was Alexander Smith, an ex-detective in the "Q," who is also regarded as a traitor to his friends.

Then the other defendants were brought in and the quintet were arranged in a row along the wall, with Kelly, Smith, and Collier in the front for separate trials for the men, as they were accused of different crimes, and Gosling and Dunnelson, the two last named, had which contained cartridges, caps, and fuse.

Kelly was the first witness called. He said he had "sat off any of the stuff," and again, on the 4th of July, he had "sat off some of the stuff." Gosling was accordingly tried the cartridges on the track, for the purpose of testing the fuse, and it was found to be a good fuse for explosion.

The district Attorney said it would be proved that while Bowles was away there, was a certain "Dynamite Jack" who came to the house, which the latter said was "Jack" to be careful, to look out for persons supposed to be "spotters" and to "keep a good lookout." Dynamite Jack Mr. Ewing took of meetings between Bowles and Dynamite Jack, at which the latter said he had "a good job now doing" took South to his house and gave him "a lot of stuff" for the cages and "a lot of fuse." Dynamite Jack Wilson and Bowles were subsequently arrested on the train, Jack having a sawed-off shotgun, Bowles a dynamite cartridge on his person.

After the testimony of two or three unimportant witnesses, Mr. Ewing said he was ready to stand. He said: "In May last I was secretary of the Knights of Labor, and I was in the Pacific Hotel. I knew J. A. Bowles. I saw Bowles a package there, which I was told contained



SMITH AND KELLY, THE "SQUEALERS."

dynamite. It was couched 'Hercules.' Bowles said he was going to Chicago with it. I saw Bowles had little caps in his pocket, which he said were used to explode the dynamite. I saw Bowles take the package from the table to the dynamite. He told me personally that he had placed a cartridge of dynamite on the track with wheel tear, and that the cage was blown to pieces."

Cross-examined by Mr. Masson, witnesses was asked if he had not been paid by the R. R. Men, filled Bowles as the man who had on those diagrams, and he said he had not, but that he had put the latter part of Jack, visited his store, and had given him information. He had been paid $100 for his services, and expected a reward, if the doctors say he is not fit to be a witness.

Andrew E. Barlow, a clerk in Lloyd's store, corroborated his employer and also identified the fuse, which was purchased at the store, and he at least two different occasions. The material he sold to him was in 100 feet lots, and he had sold about 1,000 feet. He said Bowles had asked him if there was any danger in handling it, and he had replied that it was safe.

When Bowles "filled Nobbsville he was in the habit of sitting at the house of a man named Sapper, who lived a mile and a half from the town, and on particular occasions, when Sapper was called to the stand and told of Bowles' visits, he said he was "sick." Sapper was a cripple, and was supposed to have suffered for his connection with the "Q."

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix. Mich., July 26, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

THE republican county convention is to be held at the opera house to morrow.

ON Friday afternoon the United States Senate confirmed the nomination of Chief Justice Fuller by a vote of 41 to 20

"T. J. H." in the Boyne Citizen, announces the demise of the greenback party in this county, and states that a large majority of the members of that party are now in hearty support of President Cleveland.

THE republican senate is divided against itself on the tariff question, and no substitute for the Mills bill is likely to be presented. The only question on which they are agreed is to vote against the Mills bill.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan assembled in state convention at Detroit last Thursday, to nominate candidates for state officers. Charlevoix county was represented by A. A. Cruickshank and J. A. Gellick of Charlevoix, and E. Shay of Bay Springs.

Throughout the entire proceedings there was nothing but harmony and enthusiasm.

At the same time the greenbackers were in session at Grand Rapids. Between the two conventions a basis of fusion was agreed upon, as follows: The democrats to nominate governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction and member of the state board of education. The greenbackers to nominate attorney general, commissioner of land office, and each convention to nominate Hon. Bartley Breen for auditor-general; and that upon the electoral ticket the democrats to nominate ten and the greenbackers three. The democrats to nominate the two electors-at large and for the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, ninth and tenth and the greenbackers to nominate electors for the second, eighth and eleventh districts.

Williston R. Burt of Saginaw was nominated for governor by acclimation.

The entire ticket is as follows:

For Governor—
WELLINGTON R. BURT, of Saginaw.

For Lieutenant Governor—
WILLIAM S. MORAN, of Wayne.

For Secretary of State—
THOMAS D. HAWLEY, of Ionia.

For State Treasurer—
JOHN D. NORTON, of Oakland.

For Auditor General—
BARTLEY BREEN, of Menominee.

For Commissioner State Land Office—
SMITH W. FOWLER, of Manistee.

For Attorney General—
ADOLPHUS A. ELLIS, of Ionia.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
STUART ECKIRSH, of Oceana.

For Member of Board of Education—
CHARLES R. KING, of Washtenaw.

The electors are as follows:

At Large—J. M. Sterling and Edward Ryan.
First District—S. D. Elwood.
Second District—C. H. Dewey.
Third District—Wm. H. Thompson.
Fourth District—Wm. Kelfer.
Fifth District—Wm. S. Canters.
Sixth Dis rict—Josiah W. Begole.
Seventh District—Thos. M. Crocker.
Eighth District—A. W. Nichols.
Ninth District—Geo. Gossett.
Tenth District—W. D. Mayburry.
Eleventh District—A. M. Fairbanks.

The platform adopted is as follows:

The democracy of Michigan assembled in convention for the nomination of state officers, recognizing the fact that its chief duty is to present to the people candidates whose election will bring to the administration of state affairs integrity of character, purity of purpose and sound business methods, reaffirm its adherence to the traditional and established principles and policies of the democratic party in respect to national politics.

We reserve the expression of our approval of the administration of President Cleveland which has won the respect and confidence of the people and has justified his renomination in response to the universal sentiment of the democracy by his unceasing devotion to public duty his courageous maintenance of democratic principles and his enforcement of pure, just and impartial methods of administration in all the departments of the government.

Upon the chief question of national politics, the relief of the people from the burdens of tariff taxation, we endorse our unalterable opposition to the present tariff policy of the republican party. We affirm our approval of the last tariff message of President Cleveland as an accurate expression of the just and traditional democratic principles which should govern the whole subject of revenue reform and the reduction of the surplus in the treasury. To him as the chosen standard bearer of the national democracy in the present campaign and to his associate, Allen G. Thurman, a tried statesman distinguished by a long life of public service which has been illustrated by high ability and perfect integrity of and fruitful of benefit to the people we pledge our best efforts to the end that Michigan may once more be enrolled in the list of democratic states

We declare our adherence to the platform of the national democratic convention at St. Louis, and we approve the action of our democratic representatives in congress in their efforts to secure a reduction of tariff taxation, thereby preventing further accumulation of a dangerous surplus in the treasury and relieving the people from the burdens of the war tariff.

We believe this course only can bring the policy of the government on this subject in harmony with the constitution, the true interests of the people, the just demands of labor the prosperity of all industries and the development of the resources of this country.

The democracy of Michigan believes in the dignity of American labor; recognizes the rights of wage workers in the fostering care of the government and that legitimate industry of every walk of life shall be encouraged in its work of imbuing up the material interests of state.

The ownership of real estate in this country by foreign corporations and non-resident aliens is injurious to American interests and should be prohibited.

We favor the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in manufacturing, mining and building industries, and the repeal of all class legislation under which monopolies have been fostered and protected.

We demand that congress shall open to the public domain for settlement all lands granted to railroads or other corporations which have not been earned, and more particulary do we demand the forfeiture of all unearned grants of lands in the Upper Peninsula, that that portion of the state may no longer be deprived of its natural growth and and developments.

That to the multiplication in this state of petty boards, commissioners and officials, with such powers and surroundings as insure nether official responsibility nor respect for the legislature or people, leaving the matter of appropriations for state institutions to be largely controlled by log rolling combinations, and as well as to the lack of system we attribute the great and constant increase of appropriation; therefore we submit that the case is one demanding the election of a legislature and state officials free to make changes which economy and good business methods may dictate.

The doctrines of home rule and local self government are cardinal principles of the democratic party. Therefore we cordially sympathize with the people of Ireland in the grand contest which they are making under the leadership of Gladstone and Parnell for the right to have the management of their own affairs.

That though more than twenty-three years have elapsed since the war we should not forget that a large number of that gallant and patriotic army that preserved to us an undivided country is still among us with increasing years and increasing disability, the result of their privation and hardship. We believe the general government should deal justly with them and that liberal pensions should be granted to the disabled, not as charity, but as due them because of the inestimable services they rendered their country, and we point with satisfaction and approval to the liberal construction of the existing pension laws by the present administration, resulting in a large increase in the amounts annually paid to veterans.

The cordial union of the two conventions secures for the ticket the solid hearty support of all the elements of opposition to the republican party in Michigan. With the strength that comes from union, with the grand record made by President Cleveland's administration, and with the above strong state ticket, there is no reason why Michigan democracy should not carry this state in November.

Private Pension Bills.

The reckless manner of passing individual pension bills through congress is a serious reflection upon the integrity of both the senate and the house of representatives. They are put through by wholesale, without inquiry as to their merits. Nearly two hundred were passed through the Senate in an an hour and a half and sent to the president for his approval. It can not be expected, even if it were possible that the president will inquire into the justice of these claims upon the people's treasure, but with that cautious and painstaking and arduous labor which has characterized his administration and distinguished it above all others he hesitates to approve such bills as a matter of course.

Whenever he finds a flagrant case he does not hesitate to withold his signature, and returns the bill with his reasons. He is so conscientious and particular that many of these bills will become laws without his signature, for the reason that he has not time to investigate and ascertain their merits. This is an injustice to the deserving, but the president is not to blame. The people who want an honest and economical administration feel that the executive power is in safe hands. They are daily gaining more and more confidence in him. He has exercised the veto power in more cases than all the presidents who have preceded him put together. It would be strange if he did not make some mistakes, but they are excusable when his motive is patriotic.

The reasons which have frequently been given for returning bills without his approval seriously reflect upon the criminal carelessness of congress, not to say guilty knowledge of members who have in mind their ends. Deserters and worthless vagabonds have been awarded government bounty by congress, but none such find favor by our executive president.

A few days since the president gave the senate a pretty severe scold ing for asking him to approve a bill pensioning a notoriously bad woman, whose name had once been stricken from the pension roll on account of perjury in obtaining government aid. A little of the conscientiousness of the president infused into congress would save millions of the people's treasure from being squandered.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Spirit of the Political Press.

The present corner in sugar is a beautiful illustration of the combined operation of excessive tariff and monopoly trusts.—New York Star.

The Saginaw Valley and Northern Michigan will give Mr. Burt the largest majority ever given to a can didate on any ticket.—Saginaw Courier.

Mr. Burt is one of the great business men of Michigan. He is a man of generous feeling, of splendid executive ability and powerful character He is a predominant force in the commercial and political life of the booming Saginaw Valley, and indeed of all Northern Michigan. He will make a red hot campaign. He is an aggressive leader and a game fighter. After he gets his canvass fairly started he will make things hum. There is no question but that if he is elected Mr. Burt will distinguish himself as one of the best chief executives Michigan has ever had.—Lansing Journal.

The issue of the campaign is falsely stated by the republican convention. No proposition has been made for free trade. The issue is: Shall there be a high tariff or a low tariff? Shall all the people be burdened that some number of the people shall enjoy exceptional and dishonest prosperity? or shall there be equal justice for all? Shall the excise tax on whiskey and tobacco be maintained to the end that the direct and indirect tariff tax on the necessities and comforts of existence shall be reduced, or shall it be abolished in order to make wearing apparel and those things without which existence is miserly expensive? The democratic party and its candidates stand for a low tariff as against a high tariff, for reduced taxation as against excessive taxation, for the maintenance of imports upon whiskey and tobacco rather than upon articles of general and necessary consumption. The democratic party stands for reasonable economy and a reduced surplus, not for wild extravagance which, continuing excessive taxation, will dissipate the surplus. Cleveland and Thurman, a fair tariff and no favorites, will win by the voice of a swinging majority of twelve million overtaxed electors of the republic, against free whiskey, free tobacco, taxed clothing, and the nominees of a convention presided over by a railroad jobber of Nebraska. —Chicago times.

A New Trust.

It is a cold day when a new trust is not announced. The last of these legalized robberies organized to play the part of public extortioners is the Bell Rod bolt trust now going forward in the forms of organization in the city of New York.

There is not a machine, from a farmers wagon to a locomotive engine in which bolts and nuts are not used, nuts and bolts made by the parties to this syndicate, nor is there an implement used in domestic economy from a coffee-mill to the kitchen pump, that does not contain these contrivances. They are in every shop, store and store in the country. They are adapted by a heavy duty, which is 45 per cent ad valorem and 45 per cent specific duty. In addition to this they are made by patent machinery and have the advantage over foreign made bolts of the cheaper freight and insurance. Hence the trust to put up the price. The patents on the machinery are owned by a few men and the business is easily controlled.

How long would such a combine have the ability to plunder the people if its officers were not secure for one half? It would then be ample to protect legitimate business, but not high enough to enable a few men to form a nut and bolt trust.—Chicago News.

A Dreadful Destructive.

Dr. Junemann, an Austrian chemist, has invented a fluid of the most dreadful destructive properties. This fluid, when brought into contact with the air, after the explosion of a shell in which it has been contained, is transformed into a gas, which, being heavier than the air, descends to the ground, killing all men and animals within its reach, and moreover destroying iron, bronze and other metals, as well as setting all inflammable things on fire. So at least the inventor declares in a letter published in one of the Vienna newspapers, and he adds that as far back as 1848 he offered his invention to the Austrian war office, which, however, declined both then and on a subsequent occasion to make experiments. For this reason he has given publicity to his invention, as his patriotic feelings do not allow him to reveal his secret to foreign governments.—Vienna Cor. London Times.

They Can't Beat Our Ticket.

The Republicans will, of course, try to raise an issue out of the surplus, plug cabin and hard cider Tippecanoe and Tyler, too, campaign of **88**. But the old chicken won't fight. The present Harrison is not that sort of person. He lives in a palace and drinks only champagne out of cut glass. He never wore homespun in his life, and would not know a cow skin if he saw it. He is a cold, selfish, conceitedly arrogant and vain patrician. He hates a poor man worse than the devil hates holy water. There is nothing popular or magnetic about him. If he lived in the east he would be a drawing Anglomaniac. Living west, he is merely the grandson of his grandfather.

If we cannot beat this ticket, we can beat some at all. But we can beat it. There is in it nothing either captivating or inspiring, and it sets out on its propriety journey with death staring it in the face. By all means let the battle begin.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Reviewing the Fight.

It is now nearly six months since the president's message forced upon congress the consideration of the subject of tariff reform. What has been gained within this half year, and what is the present outlook for the president's policy?

The Mills bill has been persistently called "free trade measure." Nothing men have been told that high wages depend upon high taxes. Capital has been warned to "save protection." And yet it is a striking fact that the old agitation, merely so effective, has fallen flat. Not even Blaine's bill, the greatest of all manufacturing cities, could a significant meeting be drummed up to protest against tariff reduction.

The president has united his party upon this issue as it has not united it upon any great question since the close of the war

The educative effect of the discussion has been considerable. Public opinion has been enlightened, some prejudice has been removed and the minds of others have been aroused to the danger of an enormous surplus in this country and of unnecessary taxation. Not in many years before has there been so able a debate in congress or such a widespread discussion by the press of a governmental policy as that which has followed the message.

Whatever may be the fate of the Mills bill, the issue is joined, and there is no escape from it. It grows out of a new, irrepressible conflict, between two antagonistic ideas, tariff reform against over protection. In this issue the presidential campaign must be and will be fought.—New York World.

Cobden and His Sympathizers.

It must not be forgotten that the men who founded the Cobden club were the men who, through the darkest hours of our own civil conflict, in and out of parliament, were devoted to our Union. It was this school of Manchester that prevented the English cabinet from joining with the French emperor in recognizing the Southern Confederacy and breaking the blockade. What Bright, therefore, are these Republican lovers of the Union so fond of? Not the founder of the Cobden club. These promoters of interchanges, in which both countries are benefited and neither injured, or who, in the language of Cobden, "defied in this country the doctrine of the balance of power." Bright, the friend of the Union,

HOW IT HAPPENED.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

I go to thinkin' of her—both her parents dead
And all her sisters married off, and none but her
and John
A-livin' all alone there in that lonesome sort of
way
And was a blame old bachelor, mebbe ever since
I'd known 'em all from children—and their daddy
from the time
He settled in the neighborhood, and hasn't any a
kin
Er dollar, when he married, for to start house-
keep'n
So I go to thinkin' of her—both her parents dead
and gone
I go to thinkin' of her, and a-wondern what she
has done
That all her sisters kep' a giltin' married, one by
one,
And her never so much as chances—and the best girl
of the peek—
An old maid, with her hands, you might say, tied
behind her back!
And thinkin' on John, after she died, she set to jest
take on,
When none of 'em was left, you know, but Eva-
line and John!
And jest declare to goodness 'at the young men
jest wern't no villun
To see what a wife they'd git if they got Eva-
line!

I got to thinkin' of her; in my great affliction
she
Was such a comfort to us, and so kind and neigh-
bor'ly
Some and I guess her housework, or to help
out little Jane
And talk of her own mother, 'at she'd never see
again—
Maybe sometimes cry together—that's the
most part, she
Would say—'at she'd be reconciled and happy-
like 'n we
Felt lonesomer'n ever she'd put her bonnet on
And say she jest reckoned 'bad to be agittin' back to
John!

I got to thinkin' of her, as I say—and more and
more
I'd think of her dependence, and the burdens 'at
she bore—
Her parents both a-bein' dead, and all sisters
married off,
And skeered off, and her a-livin' there alone with
John!
You might say jest a-tetlin' and a-solavin' out her
life
For a man 'at hadn't pride enough to git hisself
married
Less some one married Evaline, and packed her
off some place
So I go to thinkin' of her—and it happened that
way.

WITHOUT THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT.

When I looked at Elizabeth as she stood there before me, I understood fully, and for the first time, why she refused to marry me *just yet*, and in my heart I could not blame her.

Picture to yourself a fresh and charming young girl in brave attire—that is, in a silken robe made ridiculously long and looped up ridiculously high, with a delicately flaring affair of ribbon and lace and feathers towering above a most bewildering arrangement of puffs and frizzes, from which elaborate structure one poor little golden curl had escaped and run away over her shoulder; girded with silver bangles upon her perfect arms, and jewels in her bits of ears, and a delicate perfume floating like incense about her—and you have Elizabeth as she appeared that summer morning when we discussed the momentous question of our marriage and its possible consequences. She was speaking:

"I mean to say, my dear boy, that we could never live upon what you earn—never! It would barely give us bread. Don't frown, Julian; you know that I would only be a drag upon you. I am such a helpless, ignorant creature. I can dress and dance, and play the piano a little, and I don't believe that I know a girl who can do any more. It is a great mistake, I suppose, letting us crop up into such worthlessness; but there! the mischief is done, and we can't help it, can we? Of course not. Now see, dear, you must remember that father refuses to listen to us, and as I have not a penny of my own

"You do not need a penny!" I interrupted, angrily. "Will not my life, with all its years and possibilities, be yours, to reign over for ever?"

"Nonsense!" laughed Elizabeth. "Come now, get to work, like a brave fellow, and paint something grand—something that will make you famous. Can't you?"

I shook my head despondently.

"At least you will try?"

"Yes, and fail once more."

"I lose all patience with you!" exclaimed my companion, her blue eyes flashing warmingly. "You provoke me past endurance. What! Am I not worth trying for? Paint portraits, then, and leave off those fussy old historical things. Why, some one have become famous at portrait-painting—haven't they?"

"Oh, as for portraits, yes," I answered, nonchalantly. "I am quite willing to venture upon that field, for there is Miss Talbot—she has offered me a sitting more than once."

I glanced furtively at Elizabeth, and saw that my shot had told. Her eyes fell, a vivid flush stained her cheeks, and that pretty, pouting nether lip quivered pitifully. Only for a second, however. Then she looked up fearlessly, and said, without a tremor in her voice:

"You speak of Miss Talbot because you think that I am jealous of her. You are wrong. I do not pretend to deny that I have been jealous—frightfully so, even—but that feeling is dead now, Julian, and you have just killed it. Ah, believe me, I may be very silly in many respects, but I have my own ideas about some things, and especially about lovers, and can tell you, sir, that the man I love is placed as far above other men as heaven is above the earth. He cannot do anything dishonorable; but if you——

"Well, and if I should, what then?" asked, mimicking her emphasis.

Elizabeth dismissed the subject with a wave of her little white hand.

"It is time to quitch!" she exclaimed, looking at her watch. "Goodness! Aunt Janet will be frantic. I am going, Julian.

"You will come again to-morrow to see this picture?"

"I think not; I may be busy. Wait, I must leave you there—some fresh, sweet violets; I gathered them expressly for you."

I received the little cluster of flowers in differential enough. That Elizabeth had worn them on her bosom and blushingly detached them was to me a matter of small import then.

"Tell me good-by, please," she murmured.

"I call it be good-by or farewell?"

She did not answer, so I kissed the tempting lips that were raised to mine, said something—I don't remember what—something cold and cruel, no doubt, and presently stood alone upon the threshold of my studio, listening to the rustle of a silken robe, the tickling of bangles, and the clinking of little bottines as she sped swiftly down the stairway. Then I returned to my work, grimly resolute.

"That chapter in my life is ended," I said to myself. "It was very sweet, but very silly. To-morrow I will write to the poor child and release her from all her promises. Little simpleton! she has her ideas of what a lover should be, has she? *By Jove!* she was sensible in refusing to marry me. And I not only imagined that I was in love, but fancied that she—that I am an idiot! A girl like that, and so uncommon—and, by heavens! not ashamed to tell it, either! Well, I suppose she will marry some rich fool. I loove so."

I have said that I went to work; it was not so—I could not work. Somehow the sunlight seemed no longer to freshen and brighten up the room. It was a gloomy place at the best, but now it seemed how drily lonely and cheerless.

Then, too, thoughts of Elizabeth and of my miserable position were half-craving me, for, despite my pretended indifference, I was madly in love, and knew it.

"By all the gods of pagan Rome she shall be my wife, if she cares enough about it to wait for me!" I mentally exclaimed, for, like an inspiration, a plan of action had suddenly suggested itself, and I resolved to lose no time in putting it into execution.

I had a friend—an old college chum—Fred Denbigh, a royal good fellow, free-hearted, open-handed, and as loyal as a Scot. Putting aside my brushes, I sought Denbigh; then we dined together and soon afterward I returned to my room alone.

Late that evening, when I went out again, I could have met my principal creditor and safely defied the danger of recognition. I had sacrificed my beard—that profusely flowing beard which, if some what unduly, was also of that picturesque kind mostly affected by artists. I had sacrificed it without a pang, and by so doing had completely destroyed my own identity.

In point of fact, I was now a tall, well-built, and clean-shaven young fellow, not altogether bad-looking, and certainly attired with the most scrupulous regard to neatness and refinement.

Nor was I Julian Vancourt—I was plain John Warner, and I was to start at midnight for the West, commissioned by Denbigh to look after certain claims in which he had an interest.

Two weeks later I read in a New York paper a long account of the mysterious disappearance and supposed suicide of Julian Vancourt, an artist of recognized ability, who, after years of honorable endeavor, had attained an envied position in his profession, and bade fair to become one of the greatest historical painters of the age.

I laid aside the paper with a curious sort of shiver; I felt like a man might feel who has just seen his own tombstone. But, then, I was dead, you know—legally so, at least. A letter from Denbigh followed close upon the paper. Here is an extract:

"The pictures went off like wildfire. Each brought a fabulous price. Everything is sold, and Colonel Silkstone bought your 'Jephtha's Daughter,' because it resembles his daughter, I suppose. At any rate, he has it. He was at the sale, looking grimmer and sterner than ever. I have heard that——is ill. No one seems to see much of her, and her friends say some spiteful things about her and the dead man, poor girl!

I was a wretch; but there, it was too late now to undo what had been done, so I went about my work with a will, and in that way sought to lessen my regret that night also of the loss of so close a friend as that poor beggar of a painter. Maybe, after all, there was a deeper regret for someone else, but if there was, I never acknowledged it, even to myself. Yet, as the months were on, and the anniversary of the day upon which I had last seen Elizabeth drew nigh, I became restless and unhappy, and finally I did a very silly thing. I took from their hiding place a little cluster of dried violets, about which a faint perfume still lingered, and I am not ashamed to say that at first I could not see them very clearly for the tears that rushed to my eyes. One of these I detached, and folding it carefully in a sheet of blank paper, addressed it in a disguised hand to the woman who was dearer to me than the life of my heart.

And that was the only bit of sentiment which I permitted to creep into the dreary black years of my self-imposed banishment, although there were times when I felt as if I must go mad, so unutterable was the sense of loneliness and desolation that would overcome me.

Yet, despite all this, despite the dread of what *might happen*, I deliberately and determinately turned my face away and walked in the path I had chosen.

And at the end of five years I was a rich man! I could scarcely realize it. That poor beggar, Vancourt! Here was a lesson for him, to be sure. A clear case of energy, industry, and simple business tact against genius and fancy and a painter's palette—and the painter's palette was distanced.

Well, no matter; I had money and I was going home. Through all those years a vague, shadowy phantom had walked by my side, mocking, consoling, luring me ever; but that spirit was exercised now, and in its place came ecstatic visions of a sweet girl-woman, Elizabeth! I was going to her, and in the blue sea of her laughing, loving eyes I would drown every care and regret.

Five years! And five times, upon each anniversary of our last meeting, I had sent her a faded violet—only that, a faded violet! But the poor little flower had gone to her freighted with such a wealth of hope and fate that surely in some dumb way it must have told its story. Five years! And Denbigh had given me but scant information concerning Elizabeth in all that time. True, I had never made any inquiries about her, nor had I seen my old friend since we parted so long ago, yet he might have known and have learned for a word—a single word that would tell me ever so little of her. It was a day in midwinter when I reached New York. The cold was biting, and the air was whitened with the falling snow. Yet for me it might have been a day in midsummer, so light was my heart, so warm and glowing all my dreams.

"Was Denbigh whom I first sought out. My old friend was in his studio, hard at work. He rose and welcomed me warmly enough, but great heaven, how the fellow had changed! No longer frank, free and jovial, he had become reserved and quiet, even taciturn. I confess that the alteration shocked me inexpressibly.

"And Elizabeth?" I had questioned, as our hands met.

"She is well," he returned, briefly. "And not married yet," he added, answering the eager inquiry in my eyes.

"Well, I shall see her presently; but first we will dine together, my boy, you and I."

For a moment Denbigh was silent, then he suddenly exclaimed:

"Julian, we can never break bread together again. I need hardly say that I have been false to my friend. God help me, I love Elizabeth Shinstone!"

"You love Elizabeth Shinstone?" I repeated, calmly.

"Could I help it? Was I to blame? Am I more than man? And the wrong-doing was yours—yours alone! An angel stood in your path, and, blind fool that you were, you turned aside from it. An angel, I say! Oh, Vancourt, old friend, kill me if you will, but don't look at me like that. Before Heaven I swear that I have fought against this thing, but——

"And she—Elizabeth?" I interrupted.

"I have never breathed a syllable to her that you might not have heard. You see, there are still greater depths of treachery that I have not reached. No, I have not told it to her."

"Then you must tell it to her."

Denbigh's haggard eyes met mine questioningly.

"Go to her," I continued. "Tell her and hear her answer."

"Are you serious?"

"As if I stood upon the threshold of eternity. If she is what I believe her to be, I need not fear; if she is not—well, even then I shall know it at once. Go!"

"Julian, surely—a love her still?"

"Yes, I love her; but the woman I marry must come to me without the shadow of a doubt to cross our lives. Go! But remember this: Say nothing of my return—not even if—if all is as you wish it."

So I waited there in Denbigh's studio while he went to win the one for whom I, in earnest faith and true loyalty, had worked so long and patiently. How those three weary hours of my solitude dragged on, what frightful forebodings, what glimpses of heaven, what fortures of the nether world, were mine! Had I but known her better, know her as she was—a weak, vain, frivolous creature! Ah, had I been less of a fool! A fool? Ay, thrice-double, for who but a fool would have exposed the woman he loved to such a temptation? Yet here the old thought would steal back upon me, and I would cry aloud:

"No! I have done right to send him. If she comes to me at all, she must come without the shadow of a doubt to cross our lives."

At last there came a step upon the stair, a hand upon the door-latch. I arose. It was Denbigh's servant, and he gave me a sealed envelope. I tore it open and read:

"Go to her. She does not know you are here. Do not wait for me. Go at once."

Ah, my friends, my friends—I had battled, wearily, and, thank heaven the victory was mine.

And so at once I went that way I had so often dreamed of going, in the dim twilight, and the gray ghosts of houses loomed up like spectral shapes in the long white streets.

Looking back at it all now, it seems like a dream, just as it seemed then when at last I stood in Colonel Shinstone's drawing-room, and some one was coming toward me with a wonderfully lithe, light and beautiful eyes.

Not a pale, unhappy, simply attired creature, That I detected at the first keen glance. Not a man, a brave man indeed, saint, but a girl in all the finn and glory of early womanhood, whose eyes at first seemed but the fitting frame for such radiant, true, and tender light. Not a great bound, but I took courage to call to her:

"Elizabeth!"

She sprang to me with a glad little cry. Ah, yes, my beloved was to my arms, I felt her warm breath upon my cheek, her dear hands were clasped about my neck, whilst away behind us, for the first time—fell all the ugly shadows of our lives.

"I have come for you," I said.

"And I have waited for you," she answered. "My violets came back to me with tenderest words of hope and comfort, Julian. Ah, my dear, my own, own dear! I do not know what you have been doing all this while, away from me, but I am sure that it is something grand and noble."

Well, she is mine at last. My sudden disappearance and long absence were plausibly explained to the public, and I am bound to acknowledge that the critics were quite kind; they retracted nothing of all they had written in my favor. Still I cherish a firm conviction that they are only awaiting a fair opportunity to fall upon and demolish me; hence am I exceedingly wary. Let me add that my wife came to me without a penny. It was my will and hers as regards that our home is like heaven. I suppose that in the world, wherever the old Adam has dwelt, I am bound to acknowledge that the scribes were quite kind; they retracted nothing of all they had written in my favor. Still I cherish a firm conviction that they are only awaiting a fair opportunity to fall upon and demolish me; hence am I exceedingly wary. Let me add that my wife came to me without a penny. It was my will and hers as regards that our home is like heaven. I suppose that in the world, wherever the old Adam has dwelt, I, my friends, every one of them.

Denbigh is in Europe, painting himself famous, I hear. Well, *he* has genius, poor fellow.

Now, my friends, if you fancy that the years had wrought no change in that little woman of whom I write, you err. Nor would I have her so. Let her be just as she is, my type of truth, of womanhood and of perfection—*my wife, Elizabeth!*

Grew a Beard After Death.

About thirty years ago Hal Clayton, one of the best known gamblers on the coast, died here of a fever. He was rich, and his remains were placed in a costly metallic casket, with a glass top, and consigned to a handsome tomb. His wife, who was frantic with grief, placed her diamonds on his shirt bosom, as he was dressed in his best clothes. Fearful lest the gems would be taken from him, she placed a watch in one of the tomb, and it was maintained for many weeks. Clayton was a Southerner, and the body was disposed of after the Southern fashion, above ground.

Not long ago George Rodsley, who has the care of the cemetery, was possessed with a curiosity to visit Hal Clayton's tomb, and accordingly the keys of the vault took a look at the remains. He was astonished to find that Clayton's beard and mustache had grown under the glass case to such an extent that they reached below his knees. The beard was a rich brown color, extend ing almost from his eyes to his feet, and having a perfectly healthy appearance as it spread over his form as a living man. The beard had been growing in this way for thirteen years.

Clayton had a romantic life. He was engaged to a handsome young girl in the South, and left her to go to the West to make his fortune. Years of his absence, and setting out to find him, drifted, homeless and friendless, from one place to another. After years of this life she met her former lover. She was so changed by her wandering life that he refused to marry her. After his repudiation of his old sweetheart, he became sick, and when lying at death's door she came to his bedside and nursed him back to health. Filled with gratitude at her devotion, he married the affection of his youth, and married her. She proved a devoted wife, and when he died she built, at great expense, the vault where his remains now lie, and in which she lived for many years during all these years. Whether the diamonds are on his shirt front is not known, as the board hides the body from the knees up.—*Carson (Nev.) Special.*

A Pair of Geological Puzzles.

The Grecian island of Cephalonia, in the Mediterranean, contains two rather remarkable natural phenomena. The first is a rock which oscillates several inches to and fro with the regularity of a pendulum, pressing firmly against a fixed rock one moment and directly afterward opening a space into which the clenched hand may be thrust. The motion is due to some unknown cause, having been found to be quite independent of the sea's action. In the other phenomenon about half a million gallons of water daily flows upon the land by four inlets and is sucked into the earth. The water has been collected in a short canal to drive two mills, but disappears among the rocks, with no visible outlet, after being thus used.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

UNBIDDEN guests are welcomed when they are gone.

LAND OF THE NIHILIST.

A Glance at the Homes of the Grand Dukes and Czars of the Past.

Prince Potemkin's Feathery Romance—The Imperial Crown of Russia.

Some of the Magnificent Palaces and Gorgeous Jewels—The Great Orloff Diamond.

[WILLIAM E. CURTIS, IN CHICAGO NEWS.]

One may look in vain for the picturesque in the architecture of the residence or business portion of Petersburg. No buildings are notable for originality or conception, nor has there been any attempt to introduce variety. One building follows the other, and the traveler who has seen one of them constructed on the same pattern and of the same height. The eye is nowhere gratified either by artistic groupings or pleasing effects. The streets are a monotonous succession of six-story stucco palaces, or apartment houses, with stucco stairways and ornaments, but they are used for dwellings and those for business are used for shops. The ground floor is devoted to the business of the building, and the upper apartments above his counting-house, for the merchant prefers to live above his place of business for a shop, and for the merchant to live under the same roof with his stock of goods.

There are one or two exceptions to the monotony of architecture. One is what is known as the marble palace, although there is very little marble about it. It was built of brick and stucco, and was erected by Catherine the Great for one of her lovers, and it has always been in the possession of the Grand Duke Constantine, the brother of the Emperor. A very widow still resides there and who is famous for the value of her jewels. It is an imposing building of granite and iron, surrounded by a high iron fence, with a statue to Napoleon I., criticising the crown of his head and, instead of disengaging himself, smashed the whole thing to atoms with his cane, and then quietly and unconcernedly his escort who remonstrated with him.

A Queer Sort of Fellow.

His friends and attaches knew when his passions were roused by a quivering of his lips, and usually fled for their lives. He brutally killed a number of people by beating them with his cane or sword, and once cut off the ears of his musician with his own hands. He was an ugly looking man, and exceedingly sensitive about his appearance, suspecting that every one who laughed or smiled in his presence was laughing at him, and they suffered for it.

One of his edicts was that whenever he passed along the street every one should stop his carriage and stand with his face in the direction of his house, and he was invented forms of dress for the people, and compelled everybody to adopt them. He would send women from his balls to prison because their gowns were not cut to suit him. If he thought a woman appeared in his presence too plainly dressed he would punish her, or if he considered another too richly dressed, she would go to prison for lese offense. As he was seldom in the same mood, and as he changed his mind from one day to another, it was a very common occurrence for a woman to be sent to prison for a dress which was perfectly proper when she left her house, but which was considered too low or too high when she reached the palace.

One of the Old Laws.

One of the laws provides that a gentleman whose style of dressing does not suit the Emperor may be arrested on the street and forcibly carried to a barber with orders to have his face shaved, and he must be shaved.

He issued an edict setting forth the amount of money travelers might carry with them, and they might have of ordinary man might take with him 200 rubles or so, according to his rank, but the Czar was to be away; the nobles might have a little more, and a prince might take thousand rubles, while the princess might take two or three thousand rubles. The object of this edict was to keep that too much money was not carried out of the country. Paul wanted to be a great man, and he thought he could make himself great. He organized his army on a military basis. He had several regiments composed of 1,000 men, every one of them a hump-backed, pock-marked; another regiment was composed of men with large noses, another regiment of men with small noses. There was a regiment of men with long necks, and he used to delight in reviewing these regiments, and he would call out the regiment with long necks, and he would stand in front of them, and walking back to the Michael palace, spent an hour or two amusing himself by watching the long necks bobbing very fond. While he sat with his Majesty, Alexander, the Czarewitz, and his wife, Princess Sophia.

"Father, why are you called Paul the First?"

"Because no one of that name ever ruled in Russia before me," was the Czar's reply.

"Then I shall be Nicholas the First," replied the boy.

For an instant the Empress feared some thing dreadful would happen to the child, for any allusion to his successor on the throne always threw her into a raving passion. To her surprise he simply took up his cane and walked out of the room, and he never spoke with his mistress, where he left her in a state of hysterics. Alexander was so frightened that the woman excusing herself from his presence, he ran to his mother and asked her what she was doing that not to encourage his father in his fancy? He was astonished to find that the house he remarked to her that she would be ruined if she did not cease to rave, and that the next few days, which looks as if he had some premonition of his assassination kill him.

After he had retired the conspirators, who were mostly officers of his own household, discussed the question as to how they should rid themselves of this man, made their way to his chamber, and, dragging him out of his bed-clothes, gave him a choice from six assassins, and he chose one of the six, and the assassin, without a word, shot himself, having an arm broken and one eye put out in the struggle that ensued.

The Palace of Potemkin.

Near the Michael Palace is another of the remarkable palaces of the country, and one which is considered the handsomest of them all. This palace is called the Taurida Palace, built by Catherine the Great for the most famous of her lovers, the Prince Potemkin. It was here that he is supposed to have been secretly married to the Empress Catherine. The building is 400 feet in front, and the Michael palace, spent an hour or two amusing himself by watching the long necks bobbing very fond. While he sat with his Majesty, Alexander, the Czarewitz, and his wife, Princess Sophia.

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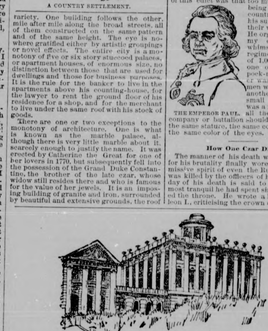
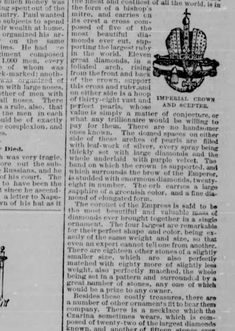
After he had retired the conspirators, who were mostly officers of his own household, discussed the question as to how they should rid themselves of this man, made their way to his chamber, and, dragging him out of his bed-clothes, gave him a choice from six assassins, and he chose one of the six, and the assassin, without a word, shot himself, having an arm broken and one eye put out in the struggle that ensued.

A COUNTRY SETTLEMENT.

ROADSIDE CROSS.

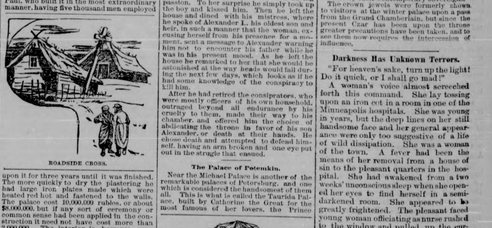


THE EMPEROR PAUL.

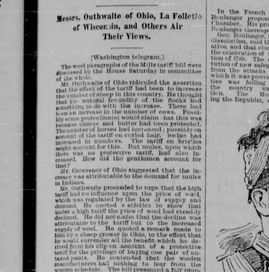


THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

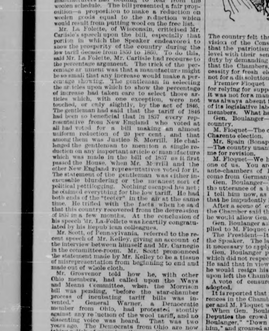
MICHAEL PALACE.



ASSASSINATION OF PAUL.



THE JEWELS OF THE EMPRESS.



IMPERIAL CROWN AND SCEPTER.

THE ORLOFF DIAMOND.

was nothing more nor less than a murderous mania. One day when he was inspecting his uncompleted palace the skirts of his coat caught on the arms of a chandelier of Venetian glass that had been manufactured to order at Venice upon designs of his own, and had only been unpacked the day before. Although it cost more than a hundred thousand rubles, it turned around, upon it for three years until it was finished. The more quickly to dry the plastering he had large iron plates made which were heated red hot and fastened to the walls. The palace cost 10,000,000 rubles, or about $8,000,000, but if any sort of economy or common sense had been applied in the construction it would not have cost more than 2,000,000. The interior is, however, very fine, some of the great halls being entirely of Carrara marble, exquisitely carved by artists imported from Florence to do the work. It is now occupied as a school of engineers by the Czarewitz.

The room in which Paul was murdered was added to the palace by Alexander, who built it in the Doric style. He was as eccentric a monarch as the late King Ludwig of Bavaria, and one can scarcely read the account of his conduct without believing that he was insane. He ordered the luxurious tastes of his mother, Catherine the Great, and sometimes during his brief months showed glimpses of her talent, but he was an unfilial blackguard, and gave way to fits of passion, in which he

The Whims of a Czar.

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upon it for three years until it was finished. The more quickly to dry the plastering he had large iron plates made which were heated red hot and fastened to the walls. The palace cost 10,000,000 rubles, or about $8,000,000, but if any sort of economy or common sense had been applied in the construction it would not have cost more than 2,000,000. The interior is, however, very fine, some of the great halls being entirely of Carrara marble, exquisitely carved by artists imported from Florence to do the work. It is now occupied as a school of engineers by the Czarewitz.

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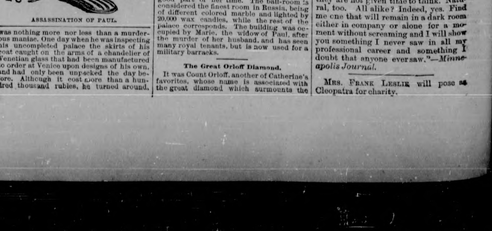

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"Father, why are you called Paul the First?"

"Because no one of that name ever ruled in Russia before me," was the Czar's reply.

"Then I shall be Nicholas the First," replied the boy.

For an instant the Empress feared some thing dreadful would happen to the child, for any allusion to his successor on the throne always threw her into a raving passion. To her surprise he simply took up his cane and walked out of the room, and he never spoke with his mistress, where he left her in a state of hysterics. Alexander was so frightened that the woman, excusing herself from his presence, he ran to his mother and asked her what she was doing that not to encourage his father in his fancy? He was astonished to find that the house he remarked to her that she would be ruined if she did not cease to rave, and that the next few days, which looks as if he had some premonition of his assassination kill him.

After he had retired the conspirators, who were mostly officers of his own household, discussed the question as to how they should rid themselves of this man, made their way to his chamber, and, dragging him out of his bed-clothes, gave him a choice from six assassins, and he chose one of the six, and the assassin, without a word, shot himself, having an arm broken and one eye put out in the struggle that ensued.

The Palace of Potemkin.

Near the Michael Palace is another of the remarkable palaces of the country, and one which is considered the handsomest of them all. This palace is called the Taurida Palace, built by Catherine the Great for the most famous of her lovers, the Prince Potemkin. It was here that he is supposed to have been secretly married to the Empress Catherine. The building is 400 feet in front, and the Michael palace, spent an hour or two amusing himself by watching the long necks bobbing very fond. While he sat with his Majesty, Alexander, the Czarewitz, and his wife, Princess Sophia.

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Grew a Beard After Death.

About thirty years ago Hal Clayton, one of the best known gamblers on the coast, died here of a fever. He was rich, and his remains were placed in a costly metallic casket, with a glass top, and consigned to a handsome tomb. His wife, who was frantic with grief, placed her diamonds on his shirt bosom, as he was dressed in his best clothes. Fearful lest the gems would be taken from him, she placed a watch in one of the tomb, and it was maintained for many weeks. Clayton was a Southerner, and the body was disposed of after the Southern fashion, above ground.

Not long ago George Rodsley, who has the care of the cemetery, was possessed with a curiosity to visit Hal Clayton's tomb, and accordingly the keys of the vault took a look at the remains. He was astonished to find that Clayton's beard and mustache had grown under the glass case to such an extent that they reached below his knees. The beard was a rich brown color, extending almost from his eyes to his feet, and having a perfectly healthy appearance as it spread over his form as a living man. The beard had been growing in this way for thirteen years.

Clayton had a romantic life. He was engaged to a handsome young girl in the South, and left her to go to the West to make his fortune. Years of his absence, and setting out to find him, drifted, homeless and friendless, from one place to another. After years of this life she met her former lover. She was so changed by her wandering life that he refused to marry her. After his repudiation of his old sweetheart, he became sick, and when lying at death's door she came to his bedside and nursed him back to health. Filled with gratitude at her devotion, he married the affection of his youth, and married her. She proved a devoted wife, and when he died she built, at great expense, the vault where his remains now lie, and in which she lived for many years during all these years. Whether the diamonds are on his shirt front is not known, as the board hides the body from the knees up.—*Carson (Nev.) Special.*

A Pair of Geological Puzzles.

The Grecian island of Cephalonia, in the Mediterranean, contains two rather remarkable natural phenomena. The first is a rock which oscillates several inches to and fro with the regularity of a pendulum, pressing firmly against a fixed rock one moment and directly afterward opening a space into which the clenched hand may be thrust. The motion is due to some unknown cause, having been found to be quite independent of the sea's action. In the other phenomenon about half a million gallons of water daily flows upon the land by four inlets and is sucked into the earth. The water has been collected in a short canal to drive two mills, but disappears among the rocks, with no visible outlet, after being thus used.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

UNBIDDEN guests are welcomed when they are gone.

DISCUSSING THE TARIFF.

The Wool Paragraphs Give Rise to a Lively Debate in the House.

Messrs. Outhwaite of Ohio, La Follette of Wisconsin, and Others Air Their Views.

[Washington telegram.]

The wool paragraphs of the tariff bill were discussed by the House Saturday in committee of the whole.

Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio rejected the assertion that the framers of the tariff had been to increase the revenue. The revenue was derived from the natural security of the Stocks had greatly increased in the last decade. There had been an increase in the number of cows. Foundlings were increasing in number. There was an increase also in the number of horses. The number of horses had increased, possibly on account of the tariff on coffee bags. Dogs had increased in numbers. The tariff on hides benefited society for this. But maybe, upon which there was no protective tariff, had also increased. How did the gentleman account for that?

Mr. Governor of Ohio suggested that the increase was attributable to the demand for dogs in Indiana.

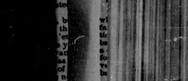
Mr. Outhwaite proceeded to urge that the high tariff had enriched the manufacturer of wool, which was regulated by the law of supply and demand. He wanted a statute to be made upon a high tariff the price of wool had steadily declined. The farmer was compelled to sell his wool at a price

FARM AND GARDEN.

MODES OF AGRICULTURE PRACTICED BY PROGRESSIVE FARMERS.

An Illustrated Description of How Hay Is Stacked in the Field by Farmers in Northwestern Iowa, Where Wild Grass Is Largely Grown.

A correspondent in Prairie Farmer gives the following illustrated description of how hay is stacked in northwestern Iowa, where wild grass is mostly grown and where it is stacked in the field.



A NOVEL HAY STACKER.

Cut and rake in square lands of such a size that the hay will make stacks of the desired dimensions. The stack is to be made in the center, and the windrows, which should be straight, run towards it. To get the hay to the center use a plank twelve or fourteen feet long as a rake. Hitch a steady team to each end by a rope or chain ten or twelve feet long. The team walks on each side of the window and the driver may stand on the board or net, as he pleases.

To elevate the hay an inclined plane like that shown in the illustration is used. The incline is made of force boards ten feet long, placed on the upper side, and supported by a frame made of two by four scantlings, which are firmly braced. The frame should be fourteen feet long, twelve or fourteen wide, and eight high. To elevate the hay, drive one team on each side of the incline, sliding the hay up and letting it drop over the end onto the stack. It is best to have two men drive while doing this. The man who stacks can help, only two men being actually needed to perform all the work.

When one part of the stack gets as high as the incline, the incline can be moved forward a few feet by hitching one or both teams to the front of it, or by moving it with the plank, as you would a bunch of hay. The first part is topped out while the rest is being built. To get the plank out after unloading, unhitch one team and the other pulls it out lengthwise.

Late Fall or Winter Cabbage.

For late fall or winter cabbage, where land is cheap, the plants are set in rows three feet apart each way. This, says Joseph Harris in American Agriculturist, requires 4,840 plants per acre. The land is marked out with a common marker both ways, the plants are dropped where the two rows cross, and a careful man sets them out. They are set deep enough, so that the lower leaves stand level with the surface. The great point is to press the soil firmly around the roots and not merely around the upper part of the stem. Mr. Harris' plan, after marking out the land both ways, is to drop about two tablespoonfuls of fertilizer or a good handful of pulverized hen dung where the two rows cross, and then run a narrow horse hoe up and down each row both ways.

The favorite varieties and the time of planting vary considerably in different sections. The usual time of planting these varieties for late fall and winter use ranges from the 20th of June until the 10th of July. Much, however, depends on the land and season. When the soil and preparation are all that could be desired, these varieties can be frequently planted safely until the 20th of July, and occasionally until the 1st of August.

The after management of the crop consists merely in keeping the land clean and mellow by constant use of the cultivator and hoe. Simple as this is, it is where many cabbage growers fail. In two or three days after the cabbage plants are set out it is well to run a cultivator between the rows, and follow with a hoe and break the crust round the wilted plants and draw a little fine fresh soil round them. If any of the plants are dead, set out others in their place. In two or three days cultivate again, and keep on cultivating until the cabbage leaves cover the ground. It is one great secret of success.

Ripening Tomatoes.

Tomatoes ripened on the vines are much superior to those that are picked off partly green and laid in the sun to ripen. Many persons, in order to get early fruit, tie the plants to stakes and pinch off the ends of the vines as soon as enough fruit has set. The best soil for tomatoes is a sandy loam, and they will not do well on wet or too highly manured lands.

One Method of Training Tomatoes.

A leading market gardener of Pennsylvania describes in Popular Gardening his plan of training tomatoes.

STAKING TOMATO PLANTS.

Each plant is trained to a stake four to five feet high. The plants are trimmed closely at first, leaving only a few branches for early fruiting. Later he does not trim, but simply ties the vines to the stakes until the top is reached, when they are allowed to hang over and fruit until killed by the frost. In training he makes about three tyings to a stake, leaving only the main vine to grow. The shoots or laterals are cut back to one leaf. The grower quoted from is convinced that leaving sufficient foliage to protect the fruit from the direct rays of the sun, and at the same time not so dense as to exclude light and air too much, will produce the finest fruit.

WHEAT FOR DIFFERENT SOILS.

Interesting Information Furnished by Intelligent Observers.

It is quite well known that varieties that succeed well in some sections of the country prove unprofitable in others under different conditions of soil and climate. New varieties are also being constantly introduced, and it is desirable to learn when and where they succeed or fail in order that as little loss as possible may be sustained by making unnecessary experiments with sorts not adapted to one's own locality. Some interesting information of this kind is furnished in the reports of intelligent observers to the agricultural department at Washington.

The Michigan Agricultural college reports that the imported varieties—Democese, white Crimean, Egyptian and Indian—grew vigorously in the fall, but were not sufficiently hardy to withstand the winter. Extra early Oakley proved too tender for this latitude. The Dehl Mediterranean, a bearded variety, stood thick on the ground, no smut or rust, was ready for harvesting July 1, the berry being plump and hard. The Medboe white slowed some rust on the leaves, but no rust, ripened nicely.

Missouri experiment station reports: The Crimean, a coarse wheat, mostly winter, killed. The Indian and Egyptian wheat, all winter, killed. The Dehl Mediterranean stood the winter well and gave a good berry. The Democese, a failure. The Medboe white gave a moderate yield of most beautiful wheat of light color, with a pearly luster, and ripened June 16. From Pawnee county, Neb., the Sheriff wheat is reported as badly winter killed.

The New York experiment station reports the Dehl Mediterranean is well adapted to this climate. Martin's amber is first class. Democese, white Crimean and Egyptian are failures.

The Pennsylvania state college reports all the imported varieties, white Crimean, Democese, Egyptian and India, winter killed. The yield from one quart Medboe seed was 22 pounds; extra early Oakley, 22 pounds; Dehl Mediterranean, 20 pounds; Martin's amber, 18 ounces. All suffered considerably from the fly.

South Carolina experiment station reports the extra early Oakley a very early variety, and as admirable sort for this latitude. Yield, about 30 bushels to the acre. Medboe's white is a week later and a good southern wheat. The Dehl Mediterranean rather late, but made a fine yield; the Sheriff too late for this latitude; the Egyptian, Crimean and Indian all killed by cold; Martin's amber about half killed.

Virginia, Hampton School reports: Red Mediterranean seems to be the only wheat at all sure here.

The southern states generally report but little wheat sown, as it is not as successful as in higher latitudes and is almost invariably injured by rust.

A Desirable Hybrid Rose.

Professor Budd, of the Iowa state agricultural college, thinks that the question of the possible improvement of the beautiful foliaged Rosa rugosa ought to be agitated. He writes:

"So far as yet tried all of its forms from China, Japan, Poland, north Siberia and central Russia are perfectly hardy and perfect in foliage on the great prairies of the west and northwest, where, under common cultivation, nearly all the varieties grown at the east either fail on account of severe winters or imperfect foliage and flowers in hot, dry summer air. Some of the red and white varieties of east Europe have already developed all of their stamens into petals, and there are good reasons for believing that judicious crossing and selection would soon give a list of varieties uniting the grand foliage of the rugosa with the beauty and perfume of bloom of some of the favorite old varieties."

HYBRID ROSE—MME. GEORGES BRUANT. (Half natural size.)

The need of hardier varieties of roses than we now have is made apparent over a large part of the rich prairies west and northwest of Lake Michigan, where no variety less hardy than the yellow Harrison can be grown unless more care is given in the way of winter protection than is usually bestowed by the average owner of a prairie homestead. Professor Budd closes his letter with the remark that the "professional rose growers should take up this much needed work." The editor of American Garden heartily indorses the professor's remarks and calls attention to the new variety, Mme. Georges Bruant, and Mr. E. S. Carman's success in the same line, as sufficient encouragement to induce our rose growers to systematic efforts in this field of promise.

The experiments of Mr. Carman on the grounds of The Rural New Yorker have resulted in sixty hybrids between Rosa rugosa with pollen from many different roses. One of the first of these to bloom this season is explained by the editor of The Weekly World, a hybrid between R. rugosa and Harrison's yellow. The flower is a surprise. It has twenty petals, and the color is far from that of either its father plant (yellow) or its mother plant (a light pink). The color is almost that of Gen. Jacqueminot.

The hybrid rose depicted in our cut, Mme. Georges Bruant, is the result of a flower of R. rugosa fertilized by the pollen of Scmbrouli. The plant is said to inherit the hardy constitution of the mother plant, and having foliage much like that of rugosa, while in the flower it resembles a tea rose; the flower is white, semi-double and fragrant, and is particularly attractive in the bud.

Agricultural Notes.

The Friday following the first day of May in each year shall hereafter be known throughout New York state as Arbor day, by proclamation of the governor.

New York's appropriations for agriculture and kindred purposes, available after Oct. 1, 1893, make a total of $238,424.11.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Every reader of the JOURNAL has one or more friends whom they can, with a little effort, persuade to become regular readers and patrons of the paper. As an inducement to use that effort and influence now, we offer the paper until November 8th for the small sum of 25 cents—the sooner you begin the more papers you get for the money.

Any person receiving the paper without having ordered it, may know that some friend has paid for it for them, if the address tag shows the figures **8893** following the name.

Send us the names as soon as possible.

In consideration of this very low rate, and to avoid separate account, it is desired that campaign subscriptions be paid in advance.

Send us the names this week.

The Household.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Headache seem to take the place of the three graces in many households. How sad is the condition of such a family. The Kidneys and Liver often get deranged and perhaps the parents or even children may be suffering from Diabetes, Bright's Disease or some kindred disease. As a preventive and also a cure for all the diseased conditions of the human family no preparation equals *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure.* Only $1.00 for large bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she submitted to experiment tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not, sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hasenick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at Crouter's drug store. 2

Nature Cleanses.

The system, if given an opportunity but very few persons find time to give nature a chance and so the blood which is the great drain for carrying away impurities, becomes so clogged with disease that unless some help is given it, the person will be afflicted by blood poisoning and suffer with Fine pies, Boils, Carbuncles, Cancers, Scrofula, &c., and often die without help. Save yourself from all this suffering and loss of time by using *Parmelee's Blood Purifier* which prevents all diseases in the system. Large bottles $1.00. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are biliety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and whose effect must be followed by your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. 3

Health Will Follow.

The use of *Parmelee's Hop, Iron and Buchu Bitters.* They promote sleep and allay nervousness. They tone up and strengthen the system, without exciting the brain as do most other stimulants. They soothe to rest the jarring nerves, and calm the irritable and jaded system. They are prepared from the purest materials and are the best medicines you can use for restoring health and strength. Try them. 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

Guard Against the Strike.

And always have a bottle of Acker's English Remedy in the house. You cannot tell how soon Croup may strike your little one, or a cold or cough be fastened upon you. One dose is a preventive and a few doses is a positive cure. All thread and lung troubles yield to its treatment. A sample bottle is given you free and the remedy guaranteed by G. W. Beaman. Price 25 cts. and $1.00. 16y9

We Are Anxious.

That every young lady should know what a delicate and harmless beautifier is to be found in *Hamilton's Oriental Balm.* It is absolutely harmless, and it makes the complexion so soft and brilliant, so surely removes tan and freckles, that one needs only to give it a trial to be convinced of its merits. Only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Beaman.

We Can and Do

Guarantee Acker's Blood Elixir for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisons, Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 3 16y9

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Happiness and Contentment

Cannot go hand in hand if we look on the dark side of every little obstacle. Nothing will so harass and irritate a person as Constipation. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure the worst form of Dyspepsia, Constipation and Indigestion and make life a happiness and pleasure. Sold at 25 and 50 cents by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

☞ Call and see samples of the latest new type for calling cards, invitations, etc.

THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave M. Junction City 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit.....9.25 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson.....10.36 p. m. and 11.39 a. m.
Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 4.15 p. m.
Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.
Cincinnati.....7.35 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mgr. Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Northern Michigan Line of Steamers.
Season of 1893.

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX.
IRA BISHOP, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday 4.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 7.00 a. m.; Manistique, Wednesday, 10.00 a. m.; Cedarville, 12.00 m.; Pt. Dolomite, 1.00 p. m.; Pt. Inland, 1.45 p. m.; arrive St. Ignace, 2.30 p. m.

Going South—Leave Mackinaw, Friday, 10.00 a. m.; Cedarville, 11.00 a. m.; Pt. Dolomite, 11.45 a. m.; Pt. Inland, 12.30 p. m.; arrive St. Ignace 1.30 p. m.

Way Ports—Leave Chicago every Friday, 4.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Saturday, 8.30 a. m.; Frankfort, Sunday, 10.00 a. m.; Charlevoix, 12.00 m.; Petoskey, 2.00 p. m.; Harbor Springs, 3.00 p. m.; Cross Village, 4.00 p. m.; Mackinaw, 7.00 p. m.; St. Ignace, 9.00 p. m.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Monday 6.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, 8.00 p. m.; Manistique, Tuesday, 7.00 a. m.; Cedarville, 8.00 a. m.; Pt. Dolomite, 8.45 a. m.; Pt. Inland, 9.30 a. m.; arrive St. Ignace, 10.30 a. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday 6.00 p. m.; Mackinaw, 8.00 p. m.; St. Ignace, 9.00 p. m.; Petoskey, Tuesday, 7.00 a. m.; Charlevoix, 8.00 a. m.; Frankfort, 10.00 a. m.; Manistique, Wednesday, 7.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, 12.00 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Thursday, 9.00 a. m.

EMERY BIRON, Agents, Charlevoix.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.
Season of 1893

Steamer NORTH STAR.
CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00, Ironton, 8.15, arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30, Ironton, 10.15, arrive East Jordan, 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, at 12.00 m., Ironton, 1.15 p. m., arrive Charlevoix at 2.00 p. m. Leave Charlevoix, 3.00, Ironton, 3.45, arrive East Jordan, 5.00.

Parties desiring to go to Ironton can leave Charlevoix or East Jordan on any trip, and return on any other trip, the same day.

Passengers for points beyond Charlevoix will find the Steamer NORTH STAR at the dock immediately on arrival of the train from the south, ready to take them to their destination.

Freight taken at the lowest rates.

Stopping at all intermediate points both ways.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND STEAM NAV. CO.

Palace Side Wheel Steamers

For Detroit, Fort Huron, Sand Beach, Oscoda, Harrisville, Alpena, Cheboygan,

LEAVE ST. IGNACE

Wednesday and Sunday.....10.00, A. M.
Thursday and Saturday.....2.00, P. M.

Between Detroit and Cleveland daily except Sunday at 10.00 P. M.

Sunday trips during July and August.

E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.
The New Passenger Steamer

PETOSKEY

Will leave Chicago from L. M. & L. S. T. Co's dock, foot of Wells street, every Tuesday at 1 p. m., returning, leave Petoskey on Tuesday at 1.00 p. m., every Thursday at 11.00 p. m., and every Saturday at 12.00 noon.

Taking freight and passengers for all points in Manistique, Thunder Bay, Saginaw Bay, Old Mission, Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.
Time Card for
PETOSKEY STATION,
In effect July 1, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 5.27 a. m., 2.48 p. m.

Leave, going south, 9.00 a. m., 2.45 p. m., 8.55 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Hannah, Lay & Co's Steamer Line.
Season of 1893.

Str. City of Grand Rapids,
CAPT. O. E. WILBER.

Going North—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, leave Chicago at 4.00 p. m., **Charlevoix** 11.30 a. m., Petoskey 12.00 m., Harbor Island 1.45 p. m., arrive St. Ignace 3.30 p. m.

Going South—Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Leave St. Ignace 7.00 a. m., Mackinac Island 8.00 a. m., Petoskey, 2.15 p. m., **Charlevoix** 3.45 p. m., arrive at Traverse City 8.45 p. m.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF.

Going South every Monday, except Sunday. Will Leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00 Charlevoix 9.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday. Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

WM. J. STEVENSON, HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture the celebrated Jackson Sulky Rake, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, HASTING I NEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale. 44

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County.
Call at
J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,
Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!
FOR SALE,
ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.
—On The—
UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION
To The Village of Charlevoix.
Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of
J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX
☞ Also Farming Lands For Sale.

CASH PRICES!
SEE WHAT CASH WILL DO FOR YOU!

Men's $4.00 Shoe for	$3.50
" 3.50 "	3.00
" 3.00 "	2.50
Womans $4.00 French Kid button shoes for	3.50
" 3.50 Kid Shoes for	3.00
" 3.00 "	2.50

We sell Strictly For Cash and this why we Sell So Cheap.

M. SHERWOOD, -:- OPERA BLOCK.

Bargains
IN
BOOOS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

NEW LIVERY
AND
Feed Barn.
LITNEY & ACKERT
PROPRIETORS
Opposite Bridge Street House Charlevoix,
FIRST-CLASS RIGS
REASONABLE RATES.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.
The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

NEW - GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED AT
WATCHES, JEWELRY
SILVERWARE,
OPTICAL GOODS, ETC., ETC.
NEW PATTERNS IN SILVERWARE
A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for sale at low prices.
Repairing, Etc., on short notice. Shop on Bridge Street, opposite Harrison Borden's residence.
C. B. BELLINGER,
Bridge St., - Charlevoix.

LIVERY
Feed and Sale Stables.
Burns, Stevens & Co.,
The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.
BRIDGE STREET,
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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ATTORNEYS.

D. CRUIKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent. Office over Bank, Bridge street, Charlevoix, Michigan.

A. SHERMAN MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Collections promptly attended to. Office—BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. RUPERT, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

PHYSICIANS.

E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, on Bridge street, Charlevoix. Diseases of women a specialty. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a. m., and from 4.00 to 6.00 p. m.

J. CARLSTEIN, M. D., Office and residence, on Main street. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 A. M. and 4.00 to 5.00 P. M.

LEWIS M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. K.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Wednesday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. G. T., Charlevoix Lodge 427, meets at Jefferies Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 103, meets 2nd Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 375, meets every Saturday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

U. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3211, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

L. O. T.—Charlevoix, No. 701, meet Saturdays on or before full moon, in Barnard school house.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at Hurd hall.

G. O. P.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets 2nd and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

Brown & Co.'s Bank of Charlevoix
(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
CAPITAL, $25,000.

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits. Loans and stock securities bought and sold. Interest on Time Certificates of Deposit.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Chase National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit; Commercial National Bank, Detroit.

CHARLEVOIX
Savings Bank
Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.
O. D. WOOD, President.
A. SUTTAS, Vice President.
F. A. SMITH, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
O. D. WOOD, M. H. WOOD,
A. SUTTAS, F. W. LEWIS,
F. A. SMITH, J. L. HURD.
JOHN WOOLLEY.
CAPITAL, $25,000
Surplus, $2,000

The liabilities of Stockholders in this state banks as provided in Act 3174, Sec. 40 of Revised Statutes of 1882 are added to the assets of the association and are subject to making a guaranty fund of $50,000 to depositors. Interest allowed for the immediate or prospective deposits. Money to loan on approved security. Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of the world. Collections promptly attended to. Interest on deposits paid on time certificates. Business transacted with the utmost care and promptness consistent with safe banking. Interest allowed on time deposits. Money to loan on approved security. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

CORRESPONDENTS:
National Park Bank, New York.
Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis.
Detroit National Bank, Detroit.

WILL H. FRANCIS,
Furniture and Jobbing Shop.
Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and vicinity. Keep on hand a supply of all kind of lumber and sawed lumber, which will be sold at **Lowest Prices. Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on Bridge Street, opposite Harrison Borden's residence.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE,
EAST JORDAN, MICH.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Prop'r.
Good Sample Room. Pleasantly located. Will use you well and give you good table fare and a clean bed. Rates, $2.50 per day.

The Travelers' Home.
Jordan township, Antrim county. Hotel and Fishermen's Home, Bellaire, Antrim county, Jordan township. Good accommodations. Within one mile of the Jordan River, above the logs. The best fishing point in the state. Trout. Trout. Trout

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NUGGETS OF NEWS.

Important Happenings in Every Quarter of the Civilized Globe.

The Very Latest Intelligence Flashed Over the Telegraphic Wires.

LABORS OF SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Army Appropriation Bill Passed—The Oklahoma Bill Discussed in the House.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill, the 20th, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Hawley appropriating $750,000 for an armory and gun factory at the Watervliet arsenal, New York; $5,000,000 for the purchase of land for a high-power ordnance-range; $83,000 for the purchase of submarine torpedoes, and $1,000,000 for submarine torpedoes. The Senate then adopted the amendment, and the army appropriation bill was passed. The Senate then proceeded to consider the fisheries treaty in open executive session, and after a time it was taken. Two Presidential vetoes were read and referred, and the Senate adjourned without completing the Oklahoma bill. After discussion the bill was read by paragraphs and it was then agreed that after Oklahoma shall have been organized five years, all officers appointed by the President shall be selected from residents of the Territory.

REPUBLICAN DOINGS.

The Kansas State Convention—L. V. Humphrey Heads the Ticket.

The Kansas Republican State Convention met at Topeka. There were a number of possible nominees for Governor, but after several ballots L. V. Humphrey, of Independence, was chosen. He is a lawyer and banker, and has served Kansas as Lieutenant Governor. Following is the ticket:

Governor, L. V. Humphrey; Associate Justice, W. A. Johnston; Lieutenant Governor, C. H. Skelton; Secretary of State, William Higgins; Auditor, F. J. McCarthy; Treasurer, George Hamilton; Attorney-General, Charles Kelogg.

The platform indorses the platform and nominees of the Chicago convention; commends the State administration; favors home rule for Ireland; declares for the home as against the saloon and demands the complete execution of the liquor laws in all parts of the State; denounces the Prohibition party; favors protection in every sense of the word; indorses the pension policy recommended by the Winfield encampment, and heartily indorses the course of Senators Ingalls and Plumb.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Colored People Meet in Convention at Indianapolis, Ind.

The National Conference of colored people met at Indianapolis, Ind. There was a large attendance from all parts of the country. The following resolutions, reviewing the political conditions affecting the negro and the promises made by President Cleveland touching the full enjoyment of their rights, were adopted:

Resolved, That we indorse the position taken by the St. Louis convention upon the target question.

Resolved, That this conference of colored American citizens pledge themselves and their best efforts to secure the success of the Democratic party of the nation.

A National Committee was chosen as follows:

Arkansas, B. F. Allsor, District of Columbia, W. A. Robinson; Illinois, Jonathan Jones, C. H. Shelton; Iowa, Charles Curtis; Kansas, Frank Bond; Kentucky, J. A. Ross; Massachusetts, G. H. Plummer; Michigan, G. H. Moore; Missouri, J. Milton Turner; New York, Henry T. Jones; Ohio, John A. Jones; South Carolina, T. G. Cromwell; Tennessee, H. C. Smith; Virginia, S. W. Fisher; N. Y. Scott, of Illinois, was elected Chairman.

BASE-BALL BATTERS.

How the Various Clubs Stand That Are Competing for First Place.

The relative standing of the clubs that are competing for the championship of the associations named is shown by the annexed table:

League.	Won.	Lost.	Western.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	48	17	Denver	32	12
New York	41	27	Des Moines	32	13
Chicago	41	29	Omaha	31	26
Boston	36	26	Sioux City	27	16
Philadelphia	34	30	Kansas City	22	17
Indianapolis	28	34	Chicago	22	22
Pittsburgh	27	42	Minneapolis	13	35
Washington	17	45	Kansas City	12	35

American.	Won.	Lost.	Interstate.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	48	20	Davenport	42	8
Brooklyn	49	27	Peoria	32	19
Cincinnati	44	31	Bloomington	25	25
Athletic	42	31			
Baltimore	35	41			
Cleveland	32	45			
Louisville	27	47			
Kansas City	26	49			

Nominated for Congress.

H. Clay Evans, of Chattanooga, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District of Tennessee.

The Democrats of the Seventh District of Virginia have renominated Col. O'Ferrall of Winchester for Congress.

The Republican Committee of the Fifth District of Georgia have nominated G. S. Thomas, a white lawyer of Atlanta, for Congress.

Serious Charges.

Government writs have been issued from the United States courts at Fort Smith, Ark., for the arrest of all non-residents who reside on the reservation of the cattle tax in the Chickasaw Nation. The leaders will be charged with rebelling against the United States laws as well as Chickasaw laws.

Late News Notes.

Major J. M. O'Brien has resigned the superintendency of the Mahoning Division of the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., to accept the position of general manager of the Mexican National line.

The directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable in the new series of stock.

The funeral services of Courtlandt Palmer, founder of the Nineteenth Century Club, were held at New York, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll delivering the address.

Doubled Their Sentences.

Richard Devereaux and William Smith, claiming to be from Chicago, were sentenced at Kalamazoo, Mich., to five years each in State's Prison for blowing open the safe of the Kalamazoo Spring and Axle Works. That night they made an unsuccessful attempt to break jail, and next day their sentences were doubled.

A Sick Scoundrel.

A man calling himself O. S. Hammerslaugh, of Chicago, and claiming to represent the Diebold Safe Company, recently sold a safe to O. B. Harding, of Rockford, Ill., passed a forged check on him for $150, and another on a Rockford bank for $300, and stole $130 worth of clothing.

FULLER IS CONFIRMED.

The Selection of the Eminent Chicago Jurist for Chief Justice Approved by the Senate.

Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, when he shall have subscribed to the oath of office and entered his name in the big book in the office of the Clerk at Washington, will be the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was confirmed by a vote of 41 yeas to 20 nays, after an executive

session three hours in length. This time was occupied by five Senators, who were the only ones who spoke upon the nomination.

Three Senators were Edmunds and Evarts, members of the Committee on the Judiciary, and Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, who opposed the confirmation, and by Senators Cullom and Farwell, of Illinois, who favored it. No Democratic Senator spoke on either side. Ten Republicans voted for Mr. Fuller's confirmation, and they were as follows:

Cullom and Farwell of Illinois, Cameron and Quay of Pennsylvania, Hale and Frye of Maine, Platt of Connecticut, Jones of Nevada, Mitchell of Oregon and Riddleberger of Virginia.

All of the Democrats present voted for confirmation. The twenty Republicans voting against confirmation were:

Blair, Brown, Chandler, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Morrison, Palmer, Platt, Sabin, Sawyer, Sherman, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller, and Wilson of Iowa.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Owen Lovejoy the Democratic Candidate in the Seventh Illinois District—Other Nominations.

The Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois have nominated Owen Lovejoy, of Princeton, for Congress. The Prohibitionists of the Tenth District of Illinois have nominated for Congress Judge J. B. Sedgwick, of Peoria. G. W. Blewett, of Vincennes, has been nominated for Congress by the Prohibitionists of the Second Indiana Congressional District.

The Eighth Congressional District Union Labor Convention of Iowa met at Lenox and divided, one faction nominating George C. Calkens, of Adams County, for Congress, and the other indorsing Congressman Anderson.

Creed F. Bates, of Chattanooga, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third District of Tennessee, after 237 ballots had been taken.

Hon. G. W. Dargan has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of Florence, S. C.

James Love of Liberty County, a rich and very popular man, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District of Missouri.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of West Virginia have nominated J. M. Jackson, of Parkersburg, for Congress. The Second District Democrats, at Pleasant, renominated W. A. Wilson for Congress by acclamation.

James Stephenson, of Montezuma, Ind., a leader in the Methodist church, and superintendent of the Sunday-school, is charged with having embezzled $2,200 of the public school funds and fled to Canada.

A bronze statue of General Moses Cleveland, the founder of the city of Cleveland, has been erected at Cleveland. The monument stands on the spot where he first landed.

Settlers near Bates, N. M., went to the ranch of George Blosser and reinstated him in possession of his property. This has been taken by representatives of the Maxwell land grant. Vigorous measures are being taken to dispossess the settlers, and now they will not yield until forced to do so by Congress.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
	Ordinary.	Good.
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	$ 5.75	$ 6.50
Good	5.00	5.60
Common	4.00	4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.30	5.50
Packers	5.00	5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83	.83½
No. 3 Red	.78	.81
OATS—No. 2	.30½	.31
RYE—No. 2	.50½	.51
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.19	.20
Fine Dairy	.15	.16
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	.10½	.11
POTATOES—New, per bu	.15	.18
PORK—Mess	13.50	14.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.78	.79
CORN—No. 3 White	.45½	.46
OATS—No. 2 White	.31	.31½
RYE—No. 1	.52	.53
BARLEY—No. 2	.65	.66
PORK—Mess	12.75	13.00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79	.79½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.45½	.46
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.30½	.31
RYE—No. 2	.53	.54
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.79	.81
CORN—No. 2	.43½	.44
OATS—No. 2	.29½	.30
RYE	.53	.54
BARLEY	.65	.66
PORK—Mess	14.00	14.25
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	5.00	@ 6.25
HOGS	5.50	@ 5.75
SHEEP	5.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86	@ .86½
CORN—No. 2	.48½	@ .49
OATS—New Mixed	.34½	@ 35
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Western	.86	@ .86½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.49	@ .49½
OATS—No. 2 White	.32½	@ .33
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	4.00	@ 6.00
SHEEP	5.75	@ 5.50
HOGS	5.40	@ 5.50
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .44½
WHEAT	.81	@ .82
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Prime	4.00	@ 4.25
Fair	3.50	@ 3.75
Common	2.50	@ 3.00
HOGS	5.50	@ 5.60
SHEEP—Fair	5.00	@ 5.25
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
LAMBS	5.50	@ 6.50

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The President Informs Congress of the Work Accomplished by the Commission.

Sixteen Thousand Persons Examined Last Year, Two-Thirds of Whom Were Competent.

President Cleveland sent the following message to Congress on the 23d of July:

Pursuant to the section 1 section of Chapter 27 of the laws of the second session of the 48th Congress, I herewith transmit the fourth report of the United States Civil Service Commission, covering the work of the year ending with the 30th of June, 1886, and the work of the fourth year.

While this report has special reference to the operations of the commission during the period above mentioned, it contains, with its accompanying appendices, much valuable information concerning the inception of civil service reform in the United States, and the progress made, and is interesting and instructive to all who desire improvement in administrative methods. Further than the period covered by the report, the persons now examined for admission to the classified service are those who have made their application since the closing of the last examination and 4,500 failed. Of those who passed the examination, 2,677 were appointees for admission to the departmental service at Washington, and has been followed by 1,000 appointees to the outside service. During the same period of appointments were made from the eligible lists to the department service, 641 to the customs service and 1,000 to the postal service.

Concerning separations from the classified service, the report shows that during the year 2,000 were separated, and 1,000 from the outside service who had been appointed from eligible lists, the remainder for causes which the rules took effect they did not apply to the persons who had been appointed from the eligible lists, or to persons who had been appointed to positions independently of the new law and rules, and to persons who, by reason of the accession as in take numerous class, were not in the classified service. The report shows that there have been 1,000 appointments made from the eligible lists, and that the number of separations from the service was 1,000, and that the number of separations mentioned, in the report, is the greater by 1,000 than the number of which no report was made to the commission. The report shows that the number of appointments made from the eligible lists under civil service rules was 1,000, and that the number of separations from the classified service were filled by appointments from the eligible lists under civil service rules, and that 1,000 separations in the classified service were made by reason of the expiration of the probation of 1,000 appointees made from the eligible lists under civil service rules, and that 1,000 were separated from the service in which it had its origin.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 21, 1886.

News Nuggets.

TWO MEN in Arkansas are in dark by mistake some wine poisoned with arsenic to kill flies. Both died.

A NEW YORK super-dealer died of opium smoking, the first in that town.

SAM JONES is conducting a campaign at Bluff Park, Iowa.

A MAN in Rochester, New York, has just awakened after a two-years' sleep.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN has bought the circus he was traveling with last year, and run it himself.

THE corn area in Illinois has increased, and the corn crop is looking well.

A DEAF-SERPENT has been discovered in the St. Lawrence River just out of one of the Thousand Islands.

It is authoritatively denied that Congressman Randall has a cancer of the stomach. He is improving.

A MAN in Kansas City, Mo., has sued for a divorce on the ground that his wife has taken to the use of morphine.

THE condition of grain crops in Iowa, as reported by the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, is prime.

A BRACE of skilled counterfeiters have been arrested at Pittsburgh with $45,000 in spurious greenbacks on their persons.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE bill was reported and passed on the Senate calendar the 20th for the erection of a public building at Chicago. Mr. Dolph called up the bill to prohibit the coining of Chinese silver into the United States, and pending discussion it was laid aside without action. The bill passed the House was the bill appropriating $400,000 to aid State homes for disabled volunteers, which was passed. Mr. Blackburn (Ky.) submitted the conference report on the river and harbor bill, which was agreed to. The report of the conference committee on the bill to provide for the payment of Union soldiers, which was agreed to. The Senate recedes from its amendment striking out the provision for the payment of the purchase of the Portage Lake Canal and the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad and Burrell River Canal. The Senate amendment for a survey of a ship canal around the Falls of the Ohio, and the Niagara River was agreed to. Also the Senate amendment providing for a survey and location of a canal from the Illinois River at or near the town of Hennepin to the Mississippi River, and the amendment providing for a survey and report concerning the waters of Lake Michigan with the Calumet River. But the Government is not to be deemed committed to these projects, nor, indeed, to any other project for which a survey is provided for, by the adoption of the report of the engineers. The Senate agreed to the House amendment to the Senate bill for the relief of Fort Smith, Ark., which was amended by the House so as to provide that the Government shall not be deemed committed to these projects, nor, indeed, to any other project for which a survey is provided for, by the adoption of the report of the engineers. The Senate agreed to the House amendment to the Senate bill for the relief of Fort Smith, Ark., which was amended by the House so as to provide that the Government shall not be deemed committed to these projects, nor, indeed, to any other project for which a survey is provided for, by the adoption of the report of the engineers. The Senate agreed to the House amendment to the Senate bill for the relief of the Hastings & Dakota Railroad Company, was agreed to. The House then proceeded to consideration of the whole on the Oklahoma bill, but adjourned without action.

THE Senate resumed consideration of the river appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Hoar to insert the items for the repair of a cofferdam to locate a navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and the amendment was agreed to. The bill was then laid aside, and the bill passed. The House then resumed the consideration of the Oklahoma bill. Mr. Allen (Neb.) was passed, and Mr. Springer (Ill.) was recognized. The bill was then read for the purpose of offering amendments. Mr. Springer offered an amendment providing that the lands ceded to pass the private pension bills on the calendar were passed, and the bill was then in order to be considered by the Speaker pro tem. Mr. Springer offered an amendment providing that the lands ceded to Missouri, Kansas and Texas be subject to their respective laws, and that the Secretary of the Interior should not be required to do anything in the premises. The House took up and considered a bill to provide for a national bureau of labor statistics, and for the investigation and settlement of private labor controversies. The bill was passed, and it provides for the appointment of a commissioner of labor, who is to be a person of practical and scientific knowledge, and who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the President. The duties of the commissioner are to collect information upon all matters relative to labor, and to report the results of his investigations and recommendations to Congress. The bill provides for the appointment of a clerk and other employes, and the salaries of the commissioner and clerk are fixed at $5,000 each, and the salaries of the other employes are fixed at $1,200 each. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Oklahoma bill, but adjourned without action.

BASE-BALL.

The Struggle for the Championship Between the Clubs of the National League.

The Detroit and Chicago Teams Neck and Neck—President Spalding Interviewed.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

Chicago has placed in long-sounding lead of games with Detroit upon the latter's own grounds, and although it tickled to the Detroiters to see the pennant marks in the flag, it left their finish still in most of its rivals. It was hard work, however, and up to the last moment it looked as if Detroit would make Chicago take a slight one at the last moment. President Spalding said:

"Don't you be I put a little shaky over us because we asked your correspondent to do a little spalding foolish.

"We have taken the lead of the possible pennant winners of last year, and I say that I have seen too many hangs change sides and lost too well worn over the last stage of the race. Way, the fun has just commenced.

"Undoubtedly I feel how it is going to end. Only, in the only way it can end, I think we can change anything without a doubt.

"Now, you know what I mean.

"Well, I don't care who knows it. There is nothing in it that I did not say with my

"Now, you know what I mean. Maybe I am making a party goof of myself.

"Now, see here; there has not to be a word said about anyone to be in the club, when, just as well as a first, hasn't there? Well, we have not. We have not, and we will not. We have worked together, we have fought the struggle, and although Chicago has been in the lead we have not said a word. We have in the country to fig it in its office. We have shaded our heads and let it go. We should have started third if when it was the time we should have made an effort either. Now how ridiculous. The New York, which is supposed to be the most cosmopolitan and most experienced ball game in the country, has not yet so good a game of ball as Chicago plays, and I don't care who knows it. Now, I don't care who knows it. There will be no walkover crowded in the Lingo of Chicago.

"The Chicago team is now organized, well and fairly, and I know it, and I know it is the strongest team in the country. Now, I am feeling. It has inside some country club. Well, I know it. I know it. I know it. I know it not done the something. In batting signal and fielding

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., August 2, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND of New York.

For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
WELLINGTON R. BURT, of Saginaw.

For Lieutenant Governor—
WILLIAM H. WORDEN, of Wayne.

For Secretary of State—
THOMAS D. HAWLEY, of Ionia.

For State Treasurer—
JOHN D. NORTON, of Oakland.

For Auditor General—
BARTLEY BREEN, of Menominee.

For Commissioner State Land Office—
SMITH W. FOWLER, of Manistee.

For Attorney General—
ADOLPHUS A. ELLIS, of Ionia.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
STUART McSIBBIN, of Owosso.

For Member of Board of Education—
CHARLES E. KING, of Washtenaw.

Ninth District Democratic Congressional Convention.

The democrats of the ninth congressional district of Michigan will meet in convention at at the opera house, Manistee, on **Tuesday, August 21st, 1888**, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for congress for the ninth district of Michigan, electing a district committee, and transacting any other business that may properly come before the convention.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, on the basis of one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes:

Antrim, 3; Charlevoix, 4; Kalkaska, 2; Lake, 3; Manistee, 6; Mason, 5; Mecosta, 8; Missaukee, 2; Muskegon, 15; Newaygo, 8; Oceana, 6; Ottawa, 4; Wexford, 4.

A full delegation from every county is earnestly desired, and all opposed to the republican party are cordially invited to participate in the deliberations of the convention.

By order Dem. Cong. Committee.

WM. P. NISBETT, Chairman.

THE Luther Lance has come out for the democratic ticket.

MRS. CLEVELAND is a guest of the family of the editor of the Century Magazine during the heated season.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND took an "outing" last week on the Susquehanna, spending Saturday and Sunday at Fire Island near New York.

FOR every democratic "wheelhorse" who deserts his party to support Chinese Harrison, will be found a dozen progressive young mechanics and laborers to rally to the support of honest government as exemplified by President Cleveland.

THE congressional committee evidently did not consider the protection facilities of the north end of the district when the convention was called at Manistee. Delegates from Charlevoix will have to leave here on the Saturday previous to go by boat or rail via Reed City. The latter would have been a better place.

THE republican county convention at the village hall last Friday was a turbulent affair and resulted in a good deal of bad feeling between the various factions. The fight began at the opening of the session, and will continue long after next November. Delegates were elected to the state, congressional, senatorial and representative conventions and a county ticket put in nomination. The latter is as follows: Sheriff, Willis Hurd; clerk, Sam Thatcher; register, Frank Ramsey; treasurer, H. S. Harsha; judge of probate, F. W. Mayne; prosecuting attorney, F. E. Fogg; circuit court commissioner, W. N. Moore; surveyor, a man unknown to the official republican organ. R. L. Corbett was elected chairman of the county committee, and Jas. A. Keat secretary.

PRESIDENTIAL TARIFF VIEWS.

From President Grant's Message of 1875.

I would mention those articles which enter into manufactures of all sorts. All duty paid on such articles goes direct to the end of the article when manufactured here and must be paid for by the consumer. These duties are not only come from the consumers at home, but act as a protection to foreign manufacturers in our own and distant markets.

From President Arthur's Message of 1882.

The present tariff system is in many respects unjust. It makes unequal distributions, both of its burdens and benefits. * * * * Without entering into minute details, which, under present circumstances, is quite unnecessary, I recommend an enlargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue, a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel and a substantial reduction of the duties upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods.

From President Arthur's Message of 1884.

The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia, and Africa should be sought by reducing tariff burdens on such of their wares as neither one or the other American states are fitted to produce, and thus enable ourselves to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of food, of raw materials, and of the manufactures in which we excel.

From President Cleveland's Message of 1887

The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship, but the necessaries of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every house, should be greatly cheapened. * * * Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption—saving them from the depression, interruption in business and loss caused by a glutted domestic market and affording their employes more certain and steady labor, with the resulting quiet and contentment.

President Garfield's Speech in the House in 1870.

I believe that we ought to seek that point of stable equilibrium somewhere between a prohibitory tariff on the one hand and a tariff that gives no protection on the other. What's that point of stable equilibrium? In my judgment it is this: A rate so high that foreign products cannot flood our markets and break down our home manufacturers, but not so high as to keep them altogether out, enabling our manufacturers to combine and raise the prices, nor so high as to stimulate an unhealthy growth of manufactures. In other words, I would have the duty so adjusted that every great American industry can fairly live and make fair profits; and yet so low that if our manufacturers attempted to put prices unreasonably high the competition from abroad would come in and bring down prices to a fair rate.

Evarts Then and Evarts Now.

Republican chickens seem to be coming home to roost at this season of the year with a pertinacity which is decidedly amusing. Here is one of them. When he was secretary of state, in 1878, Senator Evarts, of New York, transmitted a number of consular reports to the speaker of the house in a letter, from which the following extract is made:

"Our workmen in the United States as will be seen from the foregoing extracts, does as much work as two workmen in most of the countries in Europe. . . . We have no oppressed and stupid peasantry, little more intelligent than the tools they handle. All are self-thinking, self-acting and self-supporting.

"Within the last fifteen years we have demonstrated our ability, by the brilliant development of our own resources, to exclude by honest competition, foreign manufactures, to a large extent from our shores.

"The question which now peremptorily challenges all thinking minds is how to create a foreign demand for those manufactures which are left after supplying our home demands. We cannot stand still, for the momentum of increase will soon become so great that it will push us onward anyway; to push us safely and profitably is of so much importance as to almost overtop all other public questions of the hour.

"This question appeals equally to the selfishness and patriotism of all our citizens; but to the laborer it appeals with tenfold force, for without work he cannot live, and unless we can extend the markets for our manufactures he can not expect steady employment, and unless our manufactures can undersell foreign manufacturers we cannot enlarge our foreign market."

This is good democratic doctrine, Mr. Evarts need not be ashamed that he is the author of such sensible remarks, although that he so earnestly wrote in 1879 he will repudiate in 1888, because just now the republican party is fostering the millionaire monopolist at the expense of the American workman.—Free Press.

More Pensions and Bounty

A gentleman representing Milo B. Stevens & Co., of Washington, D. C., will be at U. S. Hotel, Boyne, Saturday, Aug. 11, at Cushman House, Petoskey, Monday, Aug. 13, at the Kensington, Harbor Springs, Tuesday, Aug. 14, and at Fountain City House, Charlevoix, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1888, to receive claims for pension, increase of pension, bounty, etc., which interested parties may desire to have prosecuted by said attorney.

Russia's Agricultural Machinery.

At the recent agricultural exhibition held at Kharkoff, Russia, foreign firms were well represented. At the exhibition it was noted that foreign machinery is far superior to Russian, in spite of the clever imitation by Russian makers of the most complicated machines. This inferiority is due, in a great measure, to the use of inferior steel, iron and wood.—Boston Budget.

Fearful Extravagance.

Complete returns of the Republican corruption feature of the Rhode Island election are in. The showing is not a very creditable one to the Republicans, for they were compelled to pay $7.50 for votes, when the market price in Rhode Island is not over $5. Such extravagance should be heartily condemned.—Atlanta Constitution.

Will It Stop Their Mouths?

Louisiana has probably opened the eyes of some of the bloody shirters.—Atlanta Constitution.

Comes Back on Him.

Republican mud slinging deflys only the thrower.—St. Paul Globe.

B. See,

Dry Goods!

Carpets and Notions.

We are giving Extra Bargains in all Light-weight Summer Goods.

Our Line of Staples and Dress Goods is complete at all times.

The Place to get Bargains is at the

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

B. SEE.

GEO. W. MILLER,

I am going to show you something that will open your eyes. I have just received a bargain in unlaundried shirts, that I am selling for Fifty Cents. Don't fail to take advantage of this price for I don't know as you will ever get another such a Bargain.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Unlaundried Shirts

Make Our Store Headquarters to buy your

DRY GOODS

Dress Goods and Notions.

We can give you the Best Bargains for the Money of any house in this part of Michigan. Our CLOTHING and GENTS FURNISHING GOODS Department is complete.

Notice our fine FLANNEL SHIRTS for Summer Wear.

Give us a call and be convinced that we cannot be undersold.

Alick Rosenthal,

Lewis Block.

---FISHING :-: TACKLE !---

Purchased before the rise in Prices.

SODA WATER, FRESH CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, ETC

We are all Prepared to meet the Demands of Warm Weather and invite you to call and examine our Stock.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., - DRUGGISTS.

CRADLES

AND OTHER

Harvesting Implements.

DOLLARS SAVED

By Buying of

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

Hardware and Iron Merchants.

Banker and Depositor.

It is generally supposed that banks are eager to receive deposits from all sources and pay little attention to the character of the depositor, provided they get their money. This is a very great mistake. Good banks are not in the habit of opening accounts with every man who wants to deposit without knowing something of their customers' business methods. It is almost as hard to become a depositor in some of the strong eastern banks as it is to get a position in one of them, and the depositor must come highly recommended before his money is accepted. The fact is, the relation between a banker and his depositor is a confidential one, and the banker cannot afford to have tricky or dishonest patrons whom he knows he must watch all the time. He would rather let them keep their money and have nothing to do with them.—Globe-Democrat.

A Story of the War.

Maj. Andrew D. Wells, who rode in the famous charge of the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry at Chancellorsville, received a note, while in Virginia during the war, from a Confederate maiden, asking him to do her some slight service. The gallant major rode to her house, outside the Union lines, and was captured by the enemy. He was sent to Libby prison, and narrowly escaped hanging. For a quarter of a century he cherished a grudge against that fair southern girl, who, as he thought, had lured him into danger. A few days ago he learned her address and wrote to her. In reply to his letter she proved her innocence of all thought of treachery, and told of her endeavors to save him from hanging.—San Francisco Argonaut.

To Set the Ball A-Rolling.

Hostess—My dear Miss Howler, won't you sing something for us? I'm afraid people are feeling things fearfully dull.

Miss Howler—Really, Mrs. Brown, I'm afraid you must excuse me. I'm awfully hoarse to-night.

Hostess—Oh, my dear, that won't make the slightest difference. Nobody will listen, for they'll all begin to talk directly you begin to sing, and I just want something to start the conversation.—Boston Beacon.

Fond of Fireworks.

Messrs. Brock, the English pyrotechnists, have at their factory a Newfoundland dog which revels in fireworks. He rushes into a shower of sparks with as much delight as some of his kind display in a cold bath; and on a lighted squib being thrown within his reach he will run and trample the smoldering stump with his paws.—New York Sun.

Easy Work at Home.

"I see the papers advertising easy work at home," said Mrs. Brown, as her husband seated himself in his easy chair to read the evening news.

"Yes," he replied, "I have noticed advertisements of that kind."

"Well," she said, as she prepared to wash a pile of dirty dishes, "I'm sick of housework, you bet!"—Boston Courier.

A Hearty Old Time Server.

"Ma," said Bobby, after a thoughtful silence, "do you know that I don't believe Santa Claus is really as good as he is cracked up to be?"

"Why, Bobby, what makes you think that?"

"Because he gives the nicest presents to little boys and girls that have rich pas."—New York Sun.

The Clerk Had Been There.

Experienced Dry goods Clerk—Ladies, have you seen this pattern sheeting?

Ladies—No; we came to you first of all.

E. D. C.—Then you will pardon us if I decline to show it to you, for if you have just begun shopping you will not buy here.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Shaking Rinks in Australia.

With $20,000 capital a Connecticut man went to Australia a year and a half ago and put his money into skating rinks. It is said that he now owns four rinks, and that they net him $75,000 a year.—Chicago Herald.

The French Dog Corps.

The dog corps in the French army is being carefully trained at Belfort. Large dogs are chosen. Every day they are shown soldiers in German uniforms and taught to fly at them on sight.—New York Sun.

How to Get Up Speed.

The only shorthand writer who ever yet attained a speed of 200 words a minute got his skill by practicing assidiously on his wife's conversation.—Exchange.

Society Item.

Mistress (to maid)—Did any one call while I was out, Mary?

Mary—Yis, mum; a young man called to see Bridget, the cook, an' she sint word up that she "wasn't at home till sevenl."—Texas Siftings.

An Interesting Course of Lectures.

The Political Science Association of the university of Michigan has made arrangements for a course of six lectures to be given during the next year. These lectures will treat of the American constitution as modified by the federal and the state courts, and will be delivered by prominent jurists of the country. Hon. Stanley Matthews, of the supreme bench; Hon. T. M. Cooley, chairman of the inter-state commerce commission; Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, governor of South Carolina; and Hon. Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis, have already signified their willingness to take part in the course. As the lectures will be both critical and biographical, treating of the lives of the chief justices of the United States, they will be of interest to students of American history as well as to students of law.

An Injurious Shampoo Mixture.

"Speaking of adulterations," said a medical friend to me, "one of the most outrageous I have lately discovered is the one many barbers are making of washing soda for a shampoo mixture. It comes cheaper than ammonia—to the barber. To his customer it is a great deal dearer. It has an injurious effect on the hair and scalp, and it does not clean the head. The refreshing sensation that comes from the evaporation of ammonia is absent, and instead of being invigorated up there was no smell of ammonia about the shampoo. Then I noticed that my head, in spite of shampooing, remained dandruffy and that it lathered up when I put water on it. This led me to investigate. I have got a barber now who uses proper shampooing materials, but I tried a dozen before I found him. Considering the charge of a shampoo, the barber who is not willing to give his customers an honest one don't deserve to have any chance."—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

Nothing is at last sacred but the integrity of your own mind.—Emerson.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 2, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the cash paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening:

BUTTER, per lb, 15 to 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 12c
POTATOES, per bu 75c.
WHEAT, per bu., 60c.
OATS, per bu., 25c.
HAY, per ton, 12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt, $1. STEERS, $2 @ $ 2.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.50@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c @$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

"Egypt," Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The teachers institute is in session at Boyne City.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's.

C. R. Bellinger, jeweler, has a change of ad. this week.

Stockman & Iddings have a new ad. this week. Read it.

A new sidewalk is being built on the east side of Antrim street.

The Petoskey brings large excursion parties from Petoskey nearly every day.

☞Remember Washburne's important hosiery sale. See advertisement.

Remember the lecture by Jos. S. Smithson, Wednesday evening, Aug. 8, on Egypt.

☞The Jackson corset has reached the very low price of 49 cents at Washburne's Bee Hive.

Geo. W. Miller has received a very unique and pretty Cleveland neck tie. See them; only 50 cents.

☞Advertisers will do us a favor by bringing in their copy as early as Wednesday every week.

The concert by the Amphion club on Monday night is mentioned by musical people as very fine.

A large number of our citizens are in attendance at the soldiers re union at Traverse City this week.

The officers of the D. C. & E. R. R. start today for a trip along the line between here and Kalkaska.

A Cleveland and Thurman club was organized at Manceiona last week with 75 charter members.

The City of Charlevoix gave a free excursion to the people of Charlevoix last Saturday up Pine Lake.

Mrs. Andrew D. Wells, who rode in the famous charge of the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry at Chancellorsville, received a note, while in Virginia during the war, from a Confederate maiden, asking him to do her some slight service. The gallant major rode to her house, outside the Union lines, and was captured by the enemy. He was sent to Libby prison, and narrowly escaped hanging. For a quarter of a century he cherished a grudge against that fair southern girl, who, as he thought, had lured him into danger. A few days ago he learned her address and wrote to her. In reply to his letter she proved her innocence of all thought of treachery, and told of her endeavors to save him from hanging.—San Francisco Argonaut.

☞In laying your carpets this spring, recollect that we have a full line of all newspapers at five cents a dozen.

Vol. 1. No. 1. of the Benzie Banner is now a fine week at Charlevoix, made quarto, republican, and has a fair patronage.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning, Aug 5th, the pastor will discuss "John Three Sixteen," in the evening, "Christian Experience."

A large force of men are crowding the new Baptist church. The stone foundation walls are about completed and the wood work will begin at once.

Alba Heywood had good houses both Friday and Saturday nights, and gave excellent satisfaction, many expressing the sentiment that he was the best entertainer.

The office of the East Tawas Democrat was recently seized and sold for debt. Alex Bentley brought it and W. W. Ashley, of Eaton Rapids, will edit the paper hereafter.

The Cushman House will have public installation of officers at Green's hall next Monday evening. H. B. Reynolds of Big Rapids, will be present and address the people after installation.

Patsey Flannigan and George Weaver have purchased the schooner Rough and Ready of Beaver Island, for $400, but owing to some misunderstanding have not taken possession as yet.

We were requested by Mrs. Pope to publish the address of the Phonetic Publishing Co., Room 3, Wiggins blk, Cincinnati, Ohio, for the benefit of the teachers in the county who might want any of their publications.

On Wednesday evening, Aug. 8th, Jos. S. Smithson will give an illustrated lecture at the opera hall entitled "A Trip to Egypt" entire proceeds to be devoted to the Congregational church. Amission 50 cents.

Chas. Plass, the boat-builder, of Mt. Clemens, made us a call yesterday. The Daily Reporter says he took several orders for boats at Harbor Point, to be built at once. He expects to have a shop at Harbor Springs next year. He says he has built 73 boats since the first of March, which looks like success in the boat-building line.

Ferry Wood formerly a druggist of this place, has, after several weeks journeying through the western states with a view of locating, returned to this state, and brought out a drug store at Freeport, Barry Co. We can say right here to the people of Freeport that in him they will get a good citizen, and a live business man. So much for Michigan.

A reporter for the Resorter while in Charlevoix the other day making his usual round, could not fail to notice the vast improvements made in that village during the past six or seven years. The s e t part of town that a few years ago was a dense and almost impenetrable forest is now occupied by beautiful and costly residences, which mark the rapid progress of that place. The only serious drawback at the present time seems to be a railroad. Could that object be achieved, there is no doubt but that Charlevoix would make rapid strides forward.—Daily Resorter.

Very much as an article which appeared in these columns some time since said it might happen, it has. Geo. Frink representing the syndicate which backs the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern, has entered into a preliminary contract by which he is bound to go ahead and build the road when the survey and right of way shall have been completed south from Kalkaska, to a junction with the present line of the T. A. A. & N. R. R. at or near Marion in Osceola county. The D. C. & E. R. R. is to be swallowed up by the T. A. A. & N. and they can't get to swallowing a second to quick.—Bellaire Advertiser.

Wilson.

Raspberries are ripe.

Benlah Vance was on the sick list last week.

Republican caucus was slinly attended.

F. L. Smith went to Charlevoix on Friday to attend the county convention.

Mr. Deitz and J. Bills went to Traverse City to attend the soldiers' reunion.

Mr. and Mrs. Scofield visited relatives and friends in Echo for two days last week.

George Smith and Fred Willard took a pleasure trip in the region beyond Bellaire.

Eld. Scofield preached on Sunday last on the "Marriage Relation," his topic for two weeks is "Training up the Children."

Mr. Reuben Todd has his new house enclosed and will soon be completed.

Prof. J. M. Harris of Ironton was in this vicinity interviewing school officers in regard to school books.

Albert Todd has sold his shop to J. R. Vance. Mr. Vance will use it for a hay barn having recently added a new stable to it which is quite convenient.

Mr. Frank Ruggles, of Bronson, noted for his famous Bibliopolic jubilee, passed through here last Saturday enroute for the Soo on a business trip. He is an old friend of Rev. H. C. Seofield.

Miss Prudie Scofield and Master Earl Vance celebrated their birthdays, one occurring July 29th the other July 30th. Master Earl is eight years old and Miss Prudie ten years old. Some valuable presents were received by each of which were from Mrs. Thompson of Texas who is sister and aunt to the recipients.

Hon. Mr. Chatterton a lawyer from Lansing accompanied by his brother, an insurance agent from Hubbardston, were fishing in Deer Creek for a few days last week.

The Stars & Stripes floated proud on Saturday night on the U. S. flag pole at the corner near the mill.

Atwood.

Atwood, July 30.—Rev. Mr. Papon and wife are guests of Rev P. F. McClellan. Mr. Papon preached Sunday in the church. He also lectures in the church Tuesday evening. Subject, "Alaska."

Mrs. Wm. Greenman was taken ill suddenly in the church Sunday morning.

Dr. Kanagy is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Jolliffe Sundayed at Bay View.

The carpenters commenced this morning on the M. E. church.

Mr. Roe has the job of building Dr. Kanagy's new house. He begins his work today.

Pete Manchester is plastering Mrs. Connor's house.

The wheat and harvest has commenced.

Wm. Ingalls' saw mill was burned last week. Total loss.

It is Remarked

That the interest in politics is flourishing.

That it is fine weather for picnic parties.

That "milk shake" is exceedingly popular.

That it is about time for another game of ball in this village.

That the JOURNAL office is the place to get artistic job printing done.

That the republican county convention was not any too harmonious.

That the recent rains did wonders of good to the corn and potatoes.

That we have here in Charlevoix cooler winds, the most and finest lot of shade trees on our streets of any summering town in the state.

Notice.

To the Voters of Charlevoix County:

At the convention holden in the village of Charlevoix, July 27, I was censured by my friends in that village as going back on them and supporting Boyne City. I deny the charge, and do hereby say that it was a falsehood perpetrated by the Boyne City folks to beat me. I hereby announce myself as an independent candidate for county clerk, and trust that my friends may have the chance of showing their good faith at the polls.

PHIL L. LANWAY.

Evolutions of a Brain.

"There are elements in the internal affairs of Charlevoix county which tend to disturb equanimity. * * * The ticket is not exactly as we would have it. * * * The ticket is all right"—Sentinel

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mary Tullock is sick with typhoid fever.

Dr. O. B. Weed is in town for a few weeks.

H. G. Van Tuyl of Ypsilanti is at the Fountain City.

A. V. Anderson and wife of Fenton are at N. Ainslie's for a visit.

W. M. Roach and wife returned to their home in Howell this week.

Miss Lydia Smith of Ann Arbor is visiting J. Milo Eaton for a short time.

Montie Lewis now handles the lever in the Smithson Lumber Co. mills.

Wallace Fuller, of Boyne, may now be found in A. J. McLeod's meat market.

Rev. J. T. Iddings left today for his home and pastoral duty at Hillsdale, Mich.

Capt. Penfold has sold the tug D. P. Hall, and taken the Alice Campbell to Frankfort.

Mrs. Paul Marrin of Saginaw, is paying her sons, Frank and Will, a short visit.

J. D. Parish starts for Milwaukee with about 15 or 20 tons of iron and rags next week.

Mrs. C. Sutherland of East Saginaw is visiting her brother L. E. Allen of Charlevoix.

Mrs. Wheeler of Hillsdale, is visiting her brother, Geo. W. Bonnan of this place, this week.

Prof. G. M. Bice, of Escanaba, well known here, circulated among old friends last week.

Ben. Weaver tells Geo. W. Miller's customers the price of goods while George is at Traverse City.

Lewis Reynolds and wife, of Middleton, Clinton county, are visiting friends in town this week.

Mrs. S. D. Allen and daughter, of Ann Arbor are visiting her brother, L. E. Allen of this place.

Mr. Wilbur Buzzel, of Ohio is visiting for a short time, his brother-in law E. H. Green, of Charlevoix.

Henry Barth, boiler maker was at Carpenter the first of the week doing some work on a boiler in a saw mill there.

Ralph Vanderhoef, assistant postmaster of Grand Haven, is taking his annual summer vacation on the Frank.

S. S. Burke of the Northern Michigan Line, stopped over in Charlevoix last Friday in the interests of the line.

F. A. Murray, who has been visiting at John Nicholls', left for his home in Whitewater, Wis., Saturday last.

Dr. La Favre and wife of East Jordan, and Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, of Holly, are visiting their brother S. A Lobell of this place.

A. E. Barnhart, of Barnhart Bros. & Spencer, Chicago, who is summering in the vicinity of Charlevoix, made the JOURNAL a pleasant call on Monday.

Celia Nicholls, May Papineau and F. A. Murry helped a number of their Detroit fashion friends to enjoy a "camping out" on the Jordan river last week.

Miss Amelia Miller and Miss Lou Gagnon of Northport, the latter a sister of Chas. Gagnon of this place, are visiting the fam.'s of Pat O'Neil, and other friends in Charlevoix this week.

Misses Bessie and Mamie Dougherty, daughters of Hon. A. K. Dougherty, attorney of Elk Rapids, a former resident of Charlevoix, were in town on Saturday. They came in on the Petoskey and returned on the City of Charlevoix.

Lyndon's Sweets Liniment removes all hard, soft, or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, such as curbs, splints, sweeny, ringbone, stifles, spratns, all wooden throats, all swellings. Save $50 by use of one bottle guaranteed. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Drugists, Charlevoix, Mich.

Shipments.

July 12—Schr. Ida, 8,000 posts, 1,000 ties, W. H. Dewner, to Chicago.

14—Schr. John L. Green, 79 cords wood, N. P. Peterson, to Sheboygan.

13—Schr. W. H. Chapman, 75 cords bark, Carpenter, Bartholomew, & Co., to Milwaukee.

16—Schr. Erskine, 320 cords bark, W. L. Dewey, to Kenosha.

16—Schr. Fleetwing, 65 cords bark, Carpenter, Bartholomew, & Co., to Milwaukee.

17—Prop. Westerner, 200 bags pig iron, Pine Lake Iron Co., to Chicago.

17—Schr. Success, 175 cords bark, W. H. Dewner, to Milwaukee.

17—Schr. Lottie Cooper, 270,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.

17—Schr. J. A. Holmes, 145 cords bark, W. H. Dewner, to Milwaukee.

18—Schr. F. M. Smith, 65 cords bark, R. Tuttle, to Milwaukee.

18—Schr. Sardinia, 120,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.

19—Schr. Mocknight, 120 cords wood, W. C. Lennox, to Milwaukee.

20—Schr. Siasta, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, John Nicholls, to Chicago.

21—Schr. Otter, 100,000 feet hardwood lumber, 600,000 shingles, W. H. Dewner, to Chicago.

21—Schr. Ida, 120 cords bark, W. H. Dewner, to Milwaukee.

21—Schr. Lottie Mason, 55 cords bark, 12 cords wood, A. P. Draper & Co., to Milwaukee.

23—Schr. Charlie Marshall, 60 cords wood, 12 cords bark, W. F. Rogers, to Chicago.

23—Schr. John L. Green, 84 cords slabs, 20,000 feet pine lumber, N. P. Peterson, to Sheboygan.

26—Schr. Lewis Lindington, 175 cords bark, W. L. French, to Kenosha.

31—Schr. F. M. Smith, 65 cords bark, W. C. Tooley, to Milwaukee.

Aug. 1—Schr. C. Amsden, 225 cords bark, W. L. French, to Kenosha.

1—Schr. John L. Green, 60 cords slabs, 20,000 feet hardwood lumber, N. P. Peterson, to Sheboygan.

BORN.

JARVIS—On July 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Jarvis, a daughter.

JOHNSON—On July 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson, a son.

THE LIME KILN CLUB.

Death of Col. Whyfore Johnson—A Thunder Clap to the Club—A Mistake.

The secretary announced an official communication from Vicksburg announcing the death of Col. Wh.yfore Johnson, an honorary member in good standing.

"While I has his expectin' it fur some time," observed the president, "it nebberthless comes wid a shock. De kurnell was an average man. He'd steal a waterme'yon, in summer, but divide up his wood pile in winter. He'd give up a lost wallet he had found, but cheat you blind in a mule trade. While he'd return yer borrowed wheelbarrer on de worry musk, it wouldn't do to lead him a dollar in cash. If he war' a leetle hard on his ole mule he war' de kindest master a dog ever had. I won't go so far as to say dat Kurnell Johnson unfolded his black wings an' flew straight into heaven's gate, but we shall hang out de usual emblem of mournin' an' hope dat he war' giben a fa' an' impartial trial."

The secretary then read the following:

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 29, 1888.

To the President of the Lime Kiln Club, Detroit.

HONORED SIR—Two suspicious characters were arrested here today, who claim to have come from Detroit. From letters and effects found on their persons I am satisfied we have the parties who made the sixty-fourth attempt to destroy Paradise ball several nights ago. The following are a few of the articles found on their persons:

Part of the hair from the head of Plato.

One eye from the bust of Cato.

The nose and ears from the bust of Nero.

The cheek from the bust of Augustus.

A two inch square snipe bearing the name of De Soto on it, with a large number of mottoes and proverbs with the name of Paradise ball on them. Also a large leather pocketbook, with the name "Lime Kiln club, of Detroit," engraved on the back of it in past letters. This pocketbook contains:

Seven thousand $1,000 bills, seventy-nine $500 bills, $28 $100 bills, $11 $50 bills; total, $108,950. This pocketbook I send to the Commercial and Sentinel for safe keeping.

If you will come yourself, or send Pickles Smith and Gresham Jones with a certificate bearing the great seal of the club, and identify them as the said money, they will be cheerfully turned over to you or them. Congratulating you and the Lime Kiln club on the arrest of these two vandals and return of the property,

I am yours very truly,

WILLIAM C. ROSEMARY, C. M.

The letter was a thunderclap to the club, as according to a communication received last week from Brooklyn, one of the guilty wreckers had been caught, made a confession and been strung up to a limb. It was evident that a great mistake had been made, and after a brief conflab with Sir Isaac Walpole, the president said:

"We shall send a telegram to Selma to hold dese parties, as dar' kin be no doubt dey are de villains who robbed an' wrecked us. As fur de party who was lynched in Brooklyn, war' sorry dat such a mistake was made, an' de club holds itself in readiness to contribute money 'nuff to buy him a tombstone—a cheap one. I reckon he war some passon who peddler had $5 all at one time, an' a $10 gravestone will round him off in fust class shape.—Detroit Free Press.

Prisoner from Russian Casemates.

To a prisoner who had lived for years in the silence and solitude of a bomb proof casemate the noise and rush of the train, the unfamiliar sight of God's green world, and the faces and voices of friends who seemed to have been raised suddenly from the dead, were at first intensely exciting; but the excitement was soon followed by complete prostration. Early in the evening one of my counsels, without the least warning, suddenly became hysterical, and in less than ten minutes seven men in our set were either delirious or lying on the floor in a state of unconsciousness. Some of them raved and cried, some sank from one long faint into another, and some lay motionless and breathless in a profound swoon until we almost gave them up for dead.

The surgeon who accompanied the convoy was summoned, stimulants were administered, water was dashed into the white, chastly face, and everything was done that could be done to restore the sufferers to a normal condition; but all night the car was filled with moans and hysterical weeping, and the women of the party—particularly Anna Pertowna Korba, who was stronger and more self possessed than any of the men—went from one fainting or hysterical patient to another with restoratives, stimulants, and soothing intoxication. When we arrived at Moscow nearly half of the party had to be carried out of the car in the arms of the guard, and our journey was temporarily suspended in order that they might receive medical treatment.—George Kennan in the Century.

Something That Bergh Stopped.

Jump back with me twenty years. You are a school boy. What is this coming round the corner? A butcher's cart. What is in it? Calves, sheep. The heads of the calves hang over the sides of the wagon. The swift revolving wheels, for butchers' boys drive quickly, hit, roll, plunge against the sorrowing head with continuity of torture. Look at the sheep, free their eyeballs distend, their necks swollen, their throats lacerated; hear them bleat, and hear the calves as they believe!

Bergh stopped it.—Joe Howard in New York Graphic.

Money in English Roses.

The great London sporting men who make "books" on the English races do an immense business. They give large credits to responsible patrons and generally get paid promptly. One of them said recently that his outstanding accounts amounted to $1,500,000, but he was perfectly satisfied to have that amount owing him, as his "turnover" amounted to $250,000 a week. There are others on the English turf who do an equally large business.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Colorado "Poverty Dance."

The "poverty dance," in Nevada City, Colo., is thus described by a local paper: "Invitations printed on strawboard and inclosed in cheap yellow envelopes are circulated. Tickets for the ball are fortysix cents and supper nineteen cents. No gentleman is allowed to participate who has less than two patches on his clothes; the ladies are dressed in calico, and refreshments are served on wooden plates."—Chicago Herald.

All Want the Same Man.

They have a curious condition of politics in Milwaukee. All parties, Republican, Democratic and Labor, desire to nominate the same man, Mr. Edward F. Allis, for mayor. This is strange enough, but the more curious fact is that Mr. Allis, who might be elected unanimously, refuses to run at all.—Frank Leslie's.

Nineteen thousand more Irishmen left their native land last year than in the year before.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGGIST & STATIONER

We Carry a Full Line of

Blank Books, School Books, Wall Paper, Toilet Articles,

Tobacco, Imported and Domestic Cigars,

GOLD PENS,

Wright and Eastman's Perfumes.

The Finest Line of Artists Material in this Vicinity.

Call and Look them Over.

THE ONLY NEWS DEPOT IN TOWN.

This Week Saturday and Next

AT

WASHBURN'S,

10 PER CENT OFF

--ON--

Hosiery,

An Elegant Assortment to Select From.

THE JACKSON CORSET

THIS WEEK IS

49 Cents

Worth $1.25, but must be Sold.

LAWNS,

Good Colors, $3¼ Cts.

Parker & Way, Photos.

Fine cabinet photos at Parker & Way's new art gallery, at $2.00 per dozen.

At Parker & Way's you can get a small picture enlarged from eight by ten to life size at a very low price by applying at once.

All kinds of picture frames manufactured to order or ready made at Parker & Way's.

Baby pictures taken instantaneously at Parker & Way's and only $2.00 per dozen and satisfaction guaranteed.

Resolution of the Village Council.

Resolved, That the village of Charlevoix raise the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars by bonding bonds of said village, payable in twenty years, if not less than twenty years from the date thereof for the purpose of building a bridge across the upper end of Pine River, in said village of Charlevoix, and that the question of raising said sum of money and issuing said bonds be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of said village of Charlevoix, at a special election to be held on Monday, the 20th day of August, A. D. 1888. The ballots to be used at said election shall read "For the bonds," and "Against the bonds."

Dated July 25th, A. D. 1888.

Attest: A true copy.

HORACE S. HARSHA,
Village Clerk.

Notice of Registration.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the board of registration of the village of Charlevoix will be held at the office of the village clerk in said village on Saturday, the 18th day of August, A. D. 1888, for the purpose of revising the registration of the electors of said village, at which time and place the board of registration will be in session from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Dated at Charlevoix, Mich., July 30th, 1888.

HORACE S. HARSHA,
Village Clerk.

Notice of Election.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of the village of Charlevoix, Mich., that a special election will be held at the village hall in the village of Charlevoix, on Tuesday, the **20th day of August**, A. D. 1888, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purpose of voting upon the question of raising the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars by the bonds of the village thereof, for the purpose of building a bridge across the upper end so called of Pine River. The polls of this election will be opened at the place of said election in the village of Charlevoix, and will be in the manner, and in the board shall in their discretion adjourn the polls at twelve o'clock noon for one hour.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., July 27th, 1888.

HORACE S. HARSHA,
Village Clerk.

"KISSED HIS MOTHER."

She sat on the porch in the sunshine
As I went down the street,
A woman whose face was silver,
Her white hair was blossom-sweet;
Making me think of a garden,
Where in spite of the frost and snow
Of bleak November weather,
Lads fragrant lilies grow.

I heard a footstep behind me,
And the sound of a merry laugh,
And I knew the heart it came from
Was as light as a mischief-staff.
The blue sky and the hour of trouble,
Hopeful and happy, I ween,
One of the hearts to look on
Where we think all things go wrong.

I turned at the click of the gate-latch,
And met a young man's face
A face that's given me joy in years,
Like the page of a pleasant book,
A load of a steadfast purpose,
Of a brave and daring will;
Of a man's a promise in it
That, God grant, the years fulfill.

He went up the pathway singing,
I saw the woman's eyes
Twinkle with a wordless welcome,
The sunshine warms the skies.
"Boy," she said, when he reached her,
She cried, and took his face
The loving face that was uplifted
For when some mothers died.

That love will die to depend on;
I hold that there is no time
Even lads in love with their mothers
Can forget heaven's prime.
Heaven's greatest hearts have been loving
Those who gave them birth
And the boy who came to meet her
Is sweet in his manhood's worth!
—*Christian Intelligencer.*

AS INNOCENT AS SHE WAS PRETTY.

"If is all fel-de-ced," said Miss Henrietta Henshaw, sitting bolt upright in her bamboo rocker. "It is all fibble-rab. I say, for people to think they must make up jimcracks that nobody wants and scatter them about among their friends."

"But it is for a birthday present, aunt."

"Well, what of that? Do you suppose because my birthday happens to be coming that I want anyone to give me an ungainly gimcrackism with two H's worked in the corners?"

"What if there should be three H's?" said Lottie, slyly, remembering old Peter Hammond's clumsy attentions, with, as he admitted, "an eye to a snug home."

"What's that you say?" snapped Miss Hetty.

Lottie did not venture a repetition, but and demurely considering what, under the circumstances, she should do. Lottie was Miss Henrietta's orphan niece, and had been a member of her household for nearly a year. She had learned dearly to love the prim old lady, though that love was not unmixed with fear. Her wants had all been kindly anticipated and generously supplied, but now she had come to fear such a great for a few shillings to spend on trifles, of which Miss Hetty did not approve, and had been flatly denied.

Oh, dear, what should she do! Harry had always brought her some tasteful gift, and she did so want to make him a husband for her aunt's derby. She had not dreamed that she could not, and had put it off till the last moment.

The great drops welled up suddenly to her eyes. If Miss Hetta saw any symptoms of heartache, she had had heartaches herself, and they had never killed her yet. But Lottie did not mean to droop. Auntie was usually kind, and was silent her only living relative—except Harry. Well, Harry was not a relative, exactly—and, oh, dear, if she could only have a hat-band!

She forced back the rebellious tears, and went singing about the house like the bluthe bird she was.

The birthday morning arrived, and the problem of Harry's presence was still unsolved. "If I could just give him something," she sighed, looking wistfully down the long street. "Oh," she said, suddenly, clearing her hands, "I will, I will! What a happy thought!" And she fairly bounced into her cloak and hat and went skipping down the street.

Dr. Beach, an eccentric bachelor, lived in the rather lonely house at the extreme end of the street. Lottie was never sick herself, and Aunt Hetta never employed Dr. Beach for her occasional ailments; yet the kindly-hearted girl had contrived to make the acquaintance of the uncouth doctor, who had her and called her "Little Miss."

"What if the dear old man was a little gruff? He was good." And into his office Lottie now went, assured of a warm welcome. Absorbed in her own interest and distress in her errand, she approached the bay-window where stood the great monthly rose-bush which had been the wonder and envy of the admiring public since almost before Lottie was born.

"Oh, *Doctor*," she said, "I came to ask if you would be so kind as to give me three or four of those lovely buds!"

"What for?" growled the doctor, savagely.

"You see," she began, "I wanted to make something like a birthday gift for—for a friend, but I could not," choking a little, "and I had almost given up hope of anything, when this morning, as I glanced down the road, your beautiful rose seemed to say, 'Come after us,' so here I am. Flowers are always nice to give, you know, and I had none."

"Humph! Why couldn't you make what you wanted to?"

"Aunt Hetta would not let me."

"*Humph!* Is not Henrietta Henshaw good to you?" he demanded, trotting up and down, as kind as can be. But she does not believe in birthday gifts, she says."

"Hah! you say money yourself?"

"No."

"She might give you a cent or two from time to time; then you would have a fund to *draw* from.

"Oh, she does; I had five dollars Monday that I had not needed to use. But I saw—aunt and Tommy Elroy with their little knees in a peeping out of their old shoes and—"

"So you squandered your money to clothe the feet of little vagabonds!" growled the doctor, wondering why he hadn't seen the base knee.

"Yes, I got shoes and the nicest red stockings. Jennie cried and cried when she heard me, because she was so glad," refuted Lottie, her quick tears starting.

The doctor rubbed his knuckles vindictively in his own eyes.

"Well, little miss, if you had known you could not get any more money for your pleasantry would you have spent all you had on the little beggars?

"I don't know; I hope so; I'm sorry you asked me. I really think I should. But I did want the other so dreadfully that I might have saved out a little.

"You could have got brown stockings."

"So I could. But I guess I'm glad I did once, the red ones are so much prettier, and the poor like pretty things as well as the rich."

The doctor looked ponderingly on the little miss. She was a pretty creature, as innocent as she was pretty. Though she was precocious, her looks and appearance would hardly have claimed her fifteen well-rounded years.

"It is a bridal rose," said Lottie, keeping her errand in mind, as she looked admiringly at the great bush, whose beautiful blossoms rivaled the whiteness of the snow.

"Humph! I suppose so. You would not think now that it had spoiled a wedding. But it did, just fifteen years ago this day."

Lottie looked in alarm at the white, treacherous thing.

"You would not think, either, that a gruff old fellow like me could ever have got a rosebud to say she would have him?"

"Oh, yes, I would," said Lottie, "I think you are the nicest man in the world—except—"

"Except whom?"

"I was going to say Harry."

"Exceedingly fine compliment you are paying me. You expect some of my choicest flowers for that bid-bit of flattery."

Lottie did not reply, but looked in such consternation from the rosebush to himself that the doctor could not but smile.

"You would like to hear the story? Well, it never came from my lips before, little miss, but I will give it to you. You see, I had been a medical student under old Dr. Weed, and when he died I got my diploma and stuck my shingle out here. Soon after that I got acquainted with so trim a built girl as you often see, and after a while, somehow or other, we became engaged. I was young and had my way to make, and we resolved to wait two years before setting down. Over back of the hill yonder lived a girl named Nancy Brown, a pretty, pale creature, who seemed just ready to go off to the angels. I was called to attend her, and I wanted to do my best. I knew they could never pay me a cent, and perhaps for that reason I went a little oftener than I needed. Nancy had one precious thing, her rosebush; small then, but giving promise of great things. It did seem as if everybody begrudged it to her, for half the town, in one way or another, sought to make it worth her while to give it up.

"Perhaps the motives were good. But, though Nancy was in comparative poverty, no gold was richer enough to buy her one treasure. Well, her fragility proved not to be incipient consumption, after all, and she went on until within twenty-four hours of my wedding-day, and that morning I was in my office here on the watch for my sweetheart, who soon, all smiles and blushes, with the consciousness that it was the last time as a maiden, came tripping down the street. I went out to meet her. This bush, not half as large as it is now, stood here in the window.

"Oh,' said my bride that was to be, in a pretty manner, 'and will you give me a rose? Did you crow it root and branch with silver coin?'

"'Not I. Nancy gave it to one of her own sweet sill.'

"A jealous flush came over my girl's proud face.

"I thought,' she said, 'that your visits there were more frequent than her illness called for. You love her, and if you are fair to you are false to me.'

"I made a sharp reply. She had charged me with double dealing. We were both terrible angry. The next morning we were to have been married. That was fifteen years ago and we have never spoken since. Nancy was going away to fulfill a promise made in childhood, and she gave me her rose because I had 'saved her life for her lover.' Perhaps I had; but she had unknowingly rung a muse. I kept the bush, and it has blossomed every month with all its might. More than one young mother has begged of me some dainty bude to clasp in her dead baby's hand, and many a bride has pleaded with sweet lips for just a few blossoms to gem her hair. I have denied them all, and have never cut one of the flowers until it withered from the stem. It was not for Nancy's sake, either, but some how for the life that was to have blessed mine.

"But you did not love your sweetheart much,' ventured Lottie, winking of the salt drops that had collected on her long lashes.

"Not love her?' roared the doctor. 'Zounds! can a child like you unfortunate enough to be the mother of a man's soul?'

"If you had you would have acted differently,' bravely asserted this small council of one, sitting in judgment, with her chin resting on her hand.

"Acted differently, thundered the irate doctor. "Pray, Miss Wisdom, how should I have acted?"

"You would have said to your sweetheart, 'I do not love Nancy, but I do love her rose. She is going away and gave it to me in gratitude. But I give the rose and myself and all that I have to you, because I love you better than all the world. There, don't you see that everything would have been smooth, and you would have been all three years full of joy?'

"Zounds! so I should!" exclaimed the excited doctor, rising to his feet. "John, come in here," he called. "Help me to wrap up this rose tree. There, put it on your hand-sled and draw it home for this young lady and set it in the house. And you, little miss, present it, with my compliments and best wishes, to Miss Henrietta Henshaw. Good heavens, what a fool!" said the doctor, striking his ball had a vigorous thump, when left alone.

Lottie did as she was bidden, giving Aunt Hetta such a galvanic shock as to paralyze her; but the good lady came to enough to glance furtively down the street to see really that the "impertinent white thing" was no longer scarring at her from the doctor's bay-window. She had a bay-window, too, looking southward, and into it she contrived to roll the great box, with its wealth of white blossoms.

The doctor rubbed his knuckles vindictively in his own eyes.

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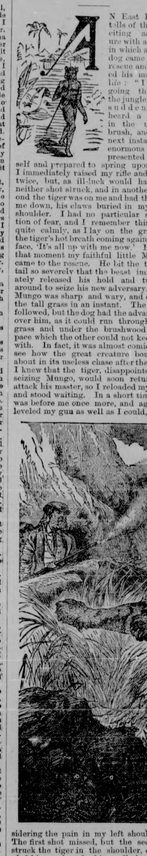
HUNTING THE TIGER.

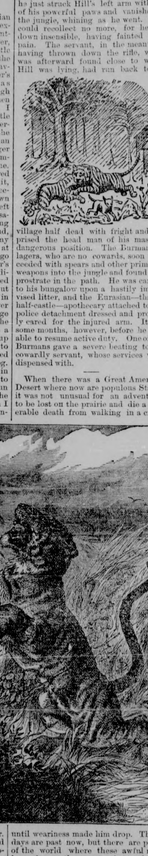
Exciting Adventures and Hair-Breadth Escapes in the Jungles of India.

Punching a Tiger's Nose with a Walking Stick and Frightening the Beast Into a Retreat.

How a Little Dog Came to the Rescue and Saved His Imperiled Master's Life.

IN East Indian hills of the circling advent are with a tiger, in which a little dog came to the rescue and saved his master's life. "I was going through the jungle, when I suddenly heard a rustle in the brush, and the next instant an enormous tiger presented himself and prepared to springupon me. I immediately raised my rifle and fired twice, but, as ill-luck would have it, neither shot struck, and in another second the tiger was on me and had thrown me down, his claws buried in my left shoulder. I had no particular sensation of fear, and I remember thinking quite calmly, as I lay on the ground, the tiger's hot breath coming against my face, 'It's all up with me now.' But at that moment my faithful little Mungo came to the rescue. He bit the tiger's tail so severely that the beast immediately released his hold and turned around to seize his new adversary. But Mungo was sharp and wary, and off in the tall grass in an instant. The tiger followed, but the dog had the advantage with him, as it could run through the grass and under the brushwood at a pace which the other could not keep up with. In fact, it was almost comical to see how the great creature loomed about in its useless chase after the dog. I knew that the tiger, disappointed in seizing Mungo, would soon return to attack his master, so I reloaded my gun and stood waiting. In a short time he was before me once more, and again I leveled my gun as well as I could, considering the pain in my left shoulder. The first shot missed, but the second struck the tiger in the shoulder, crippled him, and made him roll about in agony. Reloading as rapidly as possible, I went nearer to him, aimed very deliberately, and this time gave him his quietus. Scarcely had I done so before Mungo came bounding to me, looking up my face, and whining with joy at seeing me safe.





A sub-commissioner, who is a magistrate for a sub-district, went out in the jungle one day to try and find a tiger which had been reported to him as having been seen near the village where he resided. There being no white man within many miles of him, his guard being composed of Mahrattas police under a native subhadar or lieutenant, Hill went to hunt the wild beast by himself, the Indian servant he took with him to carry his rifle, etc., not counting as an effective. He was walking leisurely along a path in the jungle with only his walking-cane in his hand. It happened to be a fine specimen of the gregarine cane, cut from a bamboo stalk, upon which Hill had brought from the West Indies some years before. The cane had a natural knot or knob as a head, and was remarkably strong and flexible. As he was looking about him from side to side, a large tiger emerged from the thick undergrowth only a few yards in advance of him. Keeping his eyes fixed full on the brute and staring into his eyes, Hill put his left hand cautiously behind him, telling his servant in a low tone to give him his rifle. The Hindoo up to this had been following closely in the footsteps of his master. Not getting the rifle handed to him, Hill repeated the order in a louder tone, but again without any response. As the situation was becoming rather critical, and the tiger was evidently restless and anxious to be at him, Hill, unfortunately for himself, turned his head to see where his servant was, but the cowardly fellow had evidently fled at sight of the dreaded beast. The brute, who had only been kept in check by the resolute gaze of the white man, took instant advantage of Hill's head being turned aside and made a spring, landing just in front of him. Hill had no time to lose in thinking what was now best to be done; he, however, with sure presence of mind, aimed a blow at the tiger's nose, a sensitive part of the animal's body, and, luckily for him, hit his mark. This blow caused the tiger to swerve somewhat in his attack, and he just struck Hill's left arm with one of his powerful paws and vanished in the jungle, whining as he went. Hill could recollect no more, for he fell down insensible, having fainted from pain. The servant, in the meantime, having thrown down the rifle, which was afterward found close to where Hill was, brings had run back to the village half dead with fright and appraised the head man of his master's dangerous position. The Brinjaree jugglers, who are no cowards, soon provided with spears and other primitive weapons into the jungle and found Hill prostrate in the path. He was carried to his bungalow, and a hostile demonstration was made against the Brinjaree, half-castle—apothecary attached to the police detachment dressed and properly cared for the injured arm. It was some months, however, before he was able to resume active duty. One of the Brinjaree gave a severe beating to the cowardly servant, whose services were dispensed with.

When there was a Great American Desert where now are the populous States, it was not unusual for an adventurer to be lost on the prairies and die a miserable death from walking in a circle until weariness made him drop. Those days are past now, but there are parts of the world where lost men still are perhaps frequently occur. A traveler in Dakota one afternoon started off for a little sport, taking his Winchester rifle and his Mulrooney servant to carry his cartridge-belt. He soon discovered the footprints of a tiger in the moist soil, and very incautiously entered the elephant grass, which grows to ten or twelve feet in height. "I followed the trail," said he, "for about half an hour without any result, and then, thinking it time to return, I retraced my steps, as I thought, until, to my surprise and horror, I came upon the footprints of a person wearing boots, and going the same way! I knew that the footsteps were those of my servant, and that I was going in a circular direction and was lost in the grass. There was no mode of elevating myself above the grass and ascertaining my whereabouts, and although I fired several shots in rapid succession I knew my people, on hearing them, would think I was simply shooting at game. My Mahrattas boy was more than useless, falling flat on the ground and howling out prayers to his Hindoo gods. I kicked him once or twice to rouse my feelings, and then started off on a weary tramp, firing my rifle at intervals. Night came in despair, and sank on the ground and thought of the tales I had heard of the Indian tiger, of his nightly visits to the barracks and never heard of again until some hunter would come across a tattered uniform and a few bones. Just as I had resigned myself to the same horrible fate, I heard a dog bark. I rose in an instant, and ran toward the sound, and within fifty yards came upon a native house. The Burman and his family were most polite, and within an hour I was safely conveyed to my boat. You may be sure I paid him well, and I did not forget the yelping dog to whom I really owed my life, although the Mahrattas boy declared that his deity had made the dog bark."

Comedy and tragedy go hand in hand in Hindoo tiger hunts. An amusing example of the former is given by a traveler. A tiger had been wounded, but although one of his hind legs was broken it made its way into a patch of high grass and hid there. Guided by the Bheels, the elephant entered the grass patch for the purpose of driving out the tiger. The enraged animal allowed the pony to pass, and then leaped at one of the Bheels, "a little, hairy, bandy-legged man, more like a satyr than a human being." The Bheel dashed to the nearest tree, and, owing to the broken leg of the tiger, was able to climb out of reach. Finding himself safe, the Bheel "commenced a philippic against the father, mother, sisters, aunts, nieces, and children of his helpless enemy, who sat with glaring eyeballs fixed on his contemptible little enemy, and roaring as if his heart would break with rage.

As the excited orator warmed by his own eloquence, he began skipping from branch to branch, grinning and chattering with the emphasis of an engaged lunatic, pouring out a torrent of the most foul abuse, and attributing to the tiger's family all the vices of male and female relatives in particular, every crime and atrocity that any relative of ours will be committed.

Occasionally he varied his insults by roaring in imitation of the tiger, and at last, when fairly exhausted, he leaned forward till he appeared to be within the reach of his enemy's paw, and, ended this inimitable scene by spitting in his face. Comedy and tragic element prevails. In one of these two instances a man escaped, which for six months had been the terror of the neighborhood, had been treated with all the respect due to a tiger, which had already been rendered furious by a wound. Unfortunately for these men are in the habit of half interesting themselves with opium before driving the tiger from its refuge, and one of them, having taken too large a dose, refused to escape and challenged the tiger, drawing it definitely. In a moment the animal sprang upon him, dashed him to the ground with a blow of his paw, and turned at bay. After a terrible conflict, in which the tiger was killed, the hunter then went to the assistance of the wounded man, but found that he was past all aid, the lower part of his face, including both jaws, having been carried away as if by a cannon-ball. The terrific effect of the single blow indicates the power of the limb which struck it. Had the blow taken effect a few inches higher, the whole of the head would have been carried away. The tiger, after the fatal blow, was known to crush the skull of an ox completely, like an eggshell, and break broken bones felt as if they were loose in a sack. Its power of lower limbs and strength diminishes when the limb is measured. The tiger which killed the Indian's arm was not quite so large, one, measuring nine feet five inches from the nose to the tip of the tail by the girth of the forearm was two feet seven inches. The corresponding limb of a very powerful man measures exactly a foot in circumference. I have not had the opportunity of measuring a tiger, but I have helped to dissect a lion, which is possessed of similar powers, and was struck with amazement at the tremendous development of the muscles of the forelegs.

Too Greedy.

There is perhaps as much difference among birds as among human beings, some are very greedy, others are not. The English sparrow furnishes two illustrations of this, one of them seems to scatter bread crumbs and other table scraps about the door in cold weather that he may have all the fun of driving thrushes, and other like visitors.

A lady, living near Mt. Cochin, China cook sometimes found its way to the parlor window as we were feeding our wild bird pensioners.

When we threw out a plateful of crumbs and other scraps, he would be cobbled up their food very fast by going showily and sensibly to work, each time taking a bite or two, then flying to be instantly swallowed with little or no trouble; yours, finder, and throwing taking only such bits as they very plainly and sensibly seemed to their individual power of deglutition.

It was amusing, however, to see the stupidity of the rice Cochin-China. Greedily pounced upon some big piece, so big that he could not swallow it, and rather than let it drop in order to pick up some more sizable bit, he invariably stuck to it, like a fool as he was, and he, and will be to the end of the chapter.

He would strain and strive to swallow it till you feared he would choke himself, and then, after walking about in the snow with uncertain steps, his eyes bulging out of his head, he would at last swallow it.

The rice bird never once occurred to the stupid Cochin that, by taking smaller and more manageable bits, he could much the gainer in the long run; for he would be able to swallow the big bit in his throat had at last become compressed and lubricated enough to be swallowed outright, then he would be no more for him.

The tiger wild birds had finished it all up, even to the last crumb, and the Cochin, having finally succeeded in the show, looking very discomfited and foolish, and yet manifestly unable to conceive of his greediness, for the next time he got a chance he behaved in precisely the same senseless manner.

One of the human footprints found in volcanic rock in Nicaragua, several years ago, is described by Dr. D. G. Brinton as being 9½ inches long, 3 inches wide at the heel, and 4½ at the toes. The apparent length of the foot itself is eight inches. Dr. Brinton considers the footprints genuine, but is uncertain whether they are so ancient as has been supposed.

A GEORGIA minister made a sensation by preaching his own funeral sermon.

HUMOR.

A MATTER of course—Dinner.

ISN correct—A first-class hotel.

ANOTHER matter of chorus—Opera.

FEW editors ever refuse to puff a good cigar.—*Lowell Citizen.*

DISEASES will walk sooner than ride in a Victoria carriage.—*Picayune.*

LADY of the house (to tramp)—If you will saw up that wood you can have this pie, Tramp—Lemme tackle the pie first, while I'm okal to it.

MAN's singer is ambitiously reaching for high "C" while her husband is humbly and obsequiously struggling for low, jack, and the game.

IT is somewhat remarkable that even the most delicate girl is not afraid of taking cold; at least not when it comes in the form of ice-cream.

"I CALLED upon an editor to-day, Pa." "Well, I'll tell you what he didn't say to you." "What?" "Shut that door."—*Boston Courier.*

"BOOKS always seems to be lost in thought." "Lost in thought! No wonder. His ideas are so far apart that he can't help getting lost on the way from one to another."—*Boston Post.*

"IT is pity," said an Irish laborer the other day, as he mopped his brow; "tis a pity that we can't have the cool weather in the summer and the hot weather in the winter."—*Boston Courier.*

"DO as you would be done by," said the deacon, earnestly, to the boy in the chorister; "I've just been down by a place where a boy hooked my hat, and I can't do a blind man with the 12-year-old colt he's shoved onto me."—*Burlington.*

CUSTOMER (to barber)—I spose that in your business it is rather difficult to achieve great wealth? Barber—Well, I dunno; it's like all headwork; there's plenty of money in it. Look at the head sandpapered, sir!—*New York Sun.*

"HAVE you a mortgage on young Brownlett, that you hang on to him so persistently?" asked a Woodward sawmill man of his "pretty good friend." "Mortgage? Why, I don't know what you mean." "Why, I mean that you stick to him like a leech." "Oh, I see. Well, I dunno; it's like all headwork; there's plenty of money in it." "Look at the head sandpapered, sir!—*New York Sun.*

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The Care of a Cold.

A cold is a departure from health, and should really be attended to at once. Do not let it take its chance for rid of it at once. Do not feed it, though, for starve it. One cold dire another nearly always ends in thickening of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, and before you are aware you become the victim of winter cough. The membrane that lines the lungs is a very sure preventative of colds. Never overdoze or overheat yourself. The body should be kept at a low ebb from fires indoors if you are subject to colds, coughs, or any weak tendency of simple laryngal or bronchial catarrh, may mean a very serious departure from health; and the sooner you are alerted in such a case the better. Do not be afraid to confess to a cold, because it is only those that delay who suffer in the end.

Getting this is another serious departure from health. One generally throws some weight on the system and gobbled up their food very fast by going showily and sensibly to work, each time taking a bite or two, then flying to be instantly swallowed with little or no trouble; yours, finder, and throwing taking only such bits as they very plainly and sensibly seemed to their individual power of deglutition.

It was amusing, however, to see the stupidity of the rice Cochin-China. Greedily pounced upon some big piece, so big that he could not swallow it, and rather than let it drop in order to pick up some more sizable bit, he invariably stuck to it, like a fool as he was, and he, and will be to the end of the chapter.

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OUR AFRICAN ARISTOCRACY.

Washington the Seat of the Best Colored Society.

(Washington letter.)

Washington is a colored man's paradise. Here at the Nation's Capital he enjoys social and educational advantages that no other city in America affords. Here he finds his highest intellectual and social development. So numerous is the class of cultivated and well-to-do people that they really form a community sufficiently large to make themselves independent of the masses of their race on the one hand and the white aristocracy on the other.

Away from Washington, in the smaller communities, the condition of the wealthy and cultivated colored man is too often a pitiable one. His natural and acquired attainments lift him so high above the rest of his race that he looks down upon them with ill-concealed contempt, and could no more associate with them than could a white person accepting the same relative position. Yet the inexorable "color line" shuts him off as effectually from white society as if he were buried at the bottom of the sea, and so he stands almost alone—a melancholy example of the injury that sometimes follows too great an ambition to outstrip one's fellows. To such colored men Washington holds out inducements that are denied everywhere else.

Under the civil-service law he is given a fair chance for employment, education, an equal opportunity with his white brother to secure a place in the government employ. That many of his race have done so is shown by the fact that more than 1,000 of them hold good paying positions in the classified service in the departments, and can do to-day. These people, it should be understood, are not mere messengers and laborers, but hold clerks, do writing in the same rooms, doing the same class of work and receiving the same salary as white clerks do in their respective grades.

The salaries drawn by these fifty clerks range from $900 to $1,600 a year. In the Third Auditor's office, for example, one young colored man is paid $1,600, two are paid $1,400 each, and two more $1,200 each. Auditor Will ams speaks well of their efficiency and deportment. He says their work is fully up to the average of the other clerks, and that in every way they are worthy of the highest commendation and esteem. Other bureaus who employ colored clerks speak equally well of them.

These clerks form no inconsiderable part of the more exclusive Washington colored society. Associated with them are those of colored blood—lawyers, physicians, college professors, and retired shopkeepers. Drs. Purvis and Shadd, the two surgeons in charge at the Freedman's Hospital, and their wives are among the more prominent members of this social set, which includes also the families of Wormley, the celebrated hotel proprietor; ex-Congressman Lynch of Mississippi, ex-Senator and Reg ster of the Treasury Blanche K. Bruce, James P. Cook, for many years Tax Collector of the District, Fred Douglass, and others.

Probably a dozen of these members of this coterie are financially well to do. Mr. Cook, for instance, is possessed of a income estimated at $30,000; the Wormleys are worth as much more, Fred Douglass pays taxes on $200,000 worth of good city property, and the others class their possessions at from $5,000 to $70,000.

They live in many cases in fashionable neighborhoods. The houses are well furnished and their children receive at the Howard University and kindred institutions of learning. Their entertainments are elegant and recherche, and are marked by a refinement and good taste not to be obtained by any white aristocracy.

The ladies entertain their friends with a dignity and good breeding that would shame many of their white neighbors. Although the ladies have every way from free indoors if you are subject to colds, coughs, or any weak tendency of simple laryngal or bronchial catarrh, may mean a very serious departure from health; and the sooner you are alerted in such a case the better. Do not be afraid to confess to a cold, because it is only those that delay who suffer in the end.

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An Invalid's Appetite.

As a matter of food it is important to please the cravings of invalids. Poor sheet-eat from delicate china and glass. Ore ange sauce always serves iced-tea and milk in a wine-glass; one of the thin, bell-shaped glasses that hold more than they look to hold. A sick person will turn away from a bowl of soup, and be pleased with a pretty cupful. Sick children, especially, are amused and pleased with the color and pattern of the cups and dishes, and there is a trace of the fretful child in every invalid. There is something very tempting in a small quantity. It does not tax the eye. Therefore always present just as little to please the invalid wants to see. A course, white dinner-plate heaped with food, will take away all appetite, while a small plate or saucer, especially if it is a dainty one, will be successfully cleaned. A mauve saucer or a pink plate will coax a feverish patient to eat rice pudding or orange cream, or a few grapes, when all other arts have failed. There seems to be an appetite of the eye as well as the stomach, and it must not be offended. Very often invalids are confined to the exertion of lifting the hand to partake of a nourishing drink. Let him have their way. A bent glass tube, sold for five cents at the apothecary's, is not a signal for extreme illness or lowness, except that the head may rest low. It simply means comfort, and that the invalid need not be disturbed, in a sick headache or extreme fatigue, but can take the beverage provided without a change of position. The art of comfort is well understood, and is a great way toward it. When the nerves are not fretted, the body has far better chance of recuperating.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Motion Ruled Out.

"Well," said the court reporter to his new assistant, "how do you like the work?"

"Business must be dull?"

"Very dull."

"But were no motions made?"

"One."

"Well, did the Judge entertain it?"

"No; ruled it out."

"Ruled out a motion! What was it?"

One lawyer made a motion to throw an ink-bottle at another lawyer, both lawyers. Judge said it should not come under him, but said he would appoint two masters and a referee, and let the case be decided at the fair grounds, and that the winner should be carried by friends."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Little Louie.

A teacher in one of our public schools had been much annoyed by truancy. The following is a note he brought by one of her young pupils after two weeks' absence:

"Louisa was absent monday, please excuse her.

"Louisa was absent tooday, she had a sore throte.

"Louisa was absent wensday, she had a sore throte.

"Louisa was absent thursday, she had a sore throte.

"Louisa was absent friday, she had a sore throte.

"Read this over again for the next week."—*Harper's Bazar.*

From the Ex-President of the New York State Senate.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1887.

I have used ALLCOCKS POROUS PLASTERS in my family for the last five years and can truthfully say they are a valuable remedy and effect great cure. I would not be without them. I have in several instances given some to friends suffering with weak and lame backs, and they have invariably affected certain and speedy relief. They cannot be too highly commended.

EDMUND L. PITTS.

Not in a Proper Frame of Mind.

"Well, deacon," said the new minister to a Deacon of his flock, "did my sermon seem to please the congregation?"

"Yes; some of the boys were havin' a little game of draw after the meetin' when you came, and I reckon everybody among 'em was 'bout unanimous in your favor. Homestretch Mike allowed the sermon wasn't much, but he'd jest run up agin fours with a king full, an' under them circumstances a most anything would naturally seem kind o' cornery."—*Life.*

Ancient Altar of St. Bernard.

There has recently been discovered in the high Alps, near the summit of the great St. Bernard, five large granite altars and numerous other relics of the same kind, used in pagan worship for sacrifices. Swiss scientists consider this discovery a proof that Mount St. Bernard was a place of sacrifice in pagan times, and that the canton of Valais must have been inhabited by human beings as far back as the stone age.—*American Analyst.*

Do tortoise in bed in the mornings. The early bird catches the worm, and it you are up a sufficiently long time you may perhaps find your neighbor's papers before he comes down to breakfast. Early to bed, early to rise, will depend largely upon the number of papers your neighbor takes, but one is a day nets you $5.60 a week, except in leap year, when you will make a cent more. The following out this plan, remember it is not compatible with the obligations of a married man, unless the out items which you think will interest your wife.

ACCORDING to Professor Sargent, the strongest wood in the United States is that of the nutmeg hickory of the Southern states, which is weaker than the least elastic, and the lowest in specific gravity, is the wood of the Iowa aurea. The highest specific gravity, upon which in general depends value in fuel, is attained by the blackwood of Texas.

It is all right to open a camp-meeting with a prayer, but you cannot open oysters that way.

Better try to get whipped—even by beating your own.

When They Leave Us.

The exodus of our bodily troubles is (only) welcome. Of these departures is pimples and blotches. It is the fault of the best of commendable eulogists, which act solely upon the bowels, that in operating they gripe and weaken them organs. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters produces a laxative effect, but neither causes pain nor weakens the abdominal region or the stomach. This is pre-eminently the medicine which is constipated, bilious or dyspeptic person should use, since a resort to it involves no bodily discomfort nor produces a violent reaction. The system is invigorated, strengthened and the appetite is improved, and permanently improved, so to it. Fever and ague, rheumatism, and kidney complaints are also conquered by means of their race; experience has proved it to be effectual. Yet it is a wholesome aperient, and is far more reliable tranquillizer of the nerves than sciatica-disturbing narcotics and sedatives.

Circulation of the Blood.

Before William Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood there was little known of its connection or purpose. That there was such a fluid in the human or any other body knew for it was made to flow by ruthless violence from the die at Gaza, tapped his brother on the head with a heavy club. To spill blood was the chief occupation of the people for many centuries, and he was considered the greatest man who succeeded in spilling the greatest quantity. In fact, few seemed to know that blood was designed for anything else. Even after the discovery of the fluid's use, it was for a long time thought that it had any circulation. Harvey was ridiculed for the discovery. He not only advertised to possess the secret, but swore to it before a Justice of the Peace, and this custom, originating with Harvey, has been copied by modern newspapers quite generally. Every well equipped and properly conducted newspaper employs a Harvey to swear to its circulation.—*Texas Siftings.*

A "Pat and Call."

This is a true story, though unmistakable, but all the brokers understand it. They use the expression in their business, and it is for the option of buying or selling stock one day, at a price which is agreed on, for a price given. It is often a serious operation to the parties, and it is a "pat and call." It is said that the Commodore was accosted with a severe cold and your friends "call" a physician, who gave you a "pat" with the house Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The great cure for pulmonary and blood diseases. In action is marvellous. It cures the worst cough, whether acute, lingering, or chronic. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, Bronchitis, Night Sweats, and kindred affections it surpasses all other remedies.

It is reported from Detroit that a lad named Frank Bailey, 16 years old, has a habit of swallowing sewing needles into the right side of his face and much that it has become necessary to send him to the lunatic asylum. At the time of the departure he had from 30 to 40 pins buried to the head in his cheek, besides an unknown number of needles that were out of sight.

ROOM! ROOM!

Not Only from the Cannon's Mouth, but in Human Actions.

If there was ever a dirty, nasty drenched, and soaked, in fact, with enthusiasm, that can be said of the Cincinnati Exposition, it was down on the maps, Cincinnati, O. The fact is, it was so that of the Ohio Valley, and the eyes of the world are directed upon that locality, that is the site selected for the principal demonstration of the people of the Ohio Valley and Northwestern Territory, of the Grand Jubilee celebrating the Settlement of the Northwest Territory. Two years the valley of the country has changed from an Indian reservation to the highest stage of civilization, and the grand Centennial Exposition of 1887 will be a fair for the descendants of the noble men and women who offered their lives in honor of the labors and sacrifices of those who have gone before. Cincinnati, Newport, Covington, positions were when comparatively local interests prevailed, and have been only in the shade by this one, to whose wheel the eyes of the world are turned, and which will with a strength and vitality never seen in after years that he did not visit it will be looked upon as having missed his opportunity.

"HAMLET" is a play for all time. It will never give up the ghost.—*York.*

One Fact

Is worth a volume of theories, and an American statesman. It is a fact, established by the testimony of thousands, that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup promptly does cure scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases of the blood, and cures all pulmonary complaints and of the blood. It also overcomes that tired feeling, and restores the system to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by

FARM AND GARDEN.

TIMELY TOPICS CONSIDERED BY TRUSTWORTHY AUTHORITIES.

A Short Chapter on Fruit Ladders, with Illustrations Showing Approved Forms That Are Easy to Make and Perfectly Safe in Use.

Every farm should be supplied with two or more ladders, one for short distances that can be readily carried about with one hand, and one for greater heights. A common ladder with parallel poles or bars does not rest well against the branches of a tree, hence do not make convenient ladders for picking fruit in orchards.

LADDERS FOR THE ORCHARD.

James Fife of Kanawha, Va., gives some advice on the subject of making ladders, and describes the forms here illustrated. These will be old to many readers, but beginners may receive timely help from the same. If the bars are made to run up to a point, the ladder may be thrust upward and inward into the tree and will remain firmly in its place. A broad wooden padded hook may be attached to the upper end, by which this ladder may be hung on any limb and drawn down slightly, so that the legs may rest on the ground. This is one of the most convenient forms of step ladders in use. See Fig. 1 in the cut.

A modification of the ordinary ladder may be made by attaching a similar padded hook to the upper end of one of the bars, cutting off a foot or so of the other bar so as to allow the hook to be placed on a limb. See Fig. 2.

Another convenient fruit ladder is shown in Fig. 3, and may be constructed of any light, tough sapling timber, such as young ash, poplar or chestnut. The sapling should be split at the butt and opened to about two feet. The holes for the rounds in the split part should be bored rather slanting so that the rounds when driven in will fit the distance apart ought to be eighteen inches and the timber from which they are split should be well seasoned. The other short rounds or pegs should be made of stuff three fourths of an inch by about two inches, and put in mortises of the same size, and trimmed, curving upward, the ends to project about six inches on each side of the pole as represented in Fig. 3.

Hanging Horses' Tails.

The docking of horses' tails is a mere method of fashion. Just now, in and about New York city, one sees bangs of tails on all the saddle horses. There is a fashion too in some sections of hanging the tails of carriage horses—cutting the hair irregularly—just beyond the end of the bone of the tail. The tails of some of the racing horses are cut square and left somewhat longer as to the hair than those of carriage horses. The cutting off of a portion of the bone of the tail is now rarely practiced.

The Gladiolus.

The gladiolus is not only one of the most beautiful of the summer or tender bulbs, but few plants are so easily managed and none give greater satisfaction in proportion to time, labor and money expended. The flowers are of almost every desirable color.

Successive plantings on the same ground should be avoided, and the fertility of the bed should not be changed so much as to return to the same spot for at least three years. It is the better plan to make the ground very rich for a desired crop this year and plant gladiolus on it the next.

DURABLE TIMBER.

The Chief of the Forestry Division Tells How to Save Timber.

In a bulletin recently issued from the forestry division of the agricultural department at Washington occurs the following advice on treating timber so as to insure its durability:

Early winter felling (December) should have the preference. Always remove the bark from felled timber to aid seasoning, but not from the standing tree. If winter felled, shape the timber to size within a fortnight after felling and have it placed on blocks away from sun and rain as much as possible, as it might not to dry too rapidly. Sufficiently thorough seasoning for most purposes is obtained in from twelve to eighteen months while for special work according to the size, from two to ten years is required.

When timber is cut in the leaf it is advantageous to let the trees lie full length until the leaves are thoroughly withered (two or three weeks) before cutting to size. With conifers this is good practice at any season, and, if it can be done, all winter felled trees should be left lying to leaf out in spring, by which most of the sap is worked out and evaporated.

The best method of obtaining proper seasoning without costly apparatus in shorter time is to immerse the prepared timber in water from one to three weeks to dissolve the fermentable matter near out the surface. This is best done by running water—if such is not at hand a bath may be substituted, the water of which needs frequent change. Timber so treated, like felt timber, will season more quickly and is known to be more durable.

If practicable the application of boiling water or steam is an advantage in leaching out the sap.

Never apply paint or any other coating to green or unseasoned timber. If the wood is not well dried or seasoned, the coat will only hasten decay.

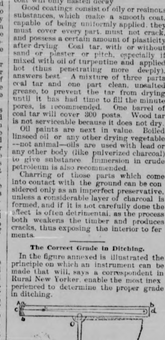
Good coatings consist of oily or resinous substances, which make a smooth coat, capable of being uniformly applied; they must cover every part, must not crack, and possess a certain amount of plasticity after drying. Coal tar, with or without sand or plaster or pitch, especially if mixed with oil of turpentine and applied hot (thus penetrating more deeply), answers best. A mixture of three parts coal tar and one part clean, unsalted grease, to prevent the tar from drying until it has had time to fill the minute pores, is recommended. One barrel of coal tar will cover 300 posts. Wood tar is not serviceable because it does not dry.

Oil paints are next in value. Boiled linseed oil or any other drying vegetable—not animal—oils are used with lead or any other body (like pulverized charcoal) to give substance. Immersion in crude petroleum is also recommended.

Charring of those parts which come into contact with the ground can be considered only as an imperfect preservative, unless a considerable layer of charcoal is formed, and if it is not carefully done the effect is often detrimental, as the process both weakens the timber and produces cracks, thus exposing the interior to fermenta

The Correct Grade in Ditching.

In the figure annexed is illustrated the principle on which an instrument can be made that will, says a correspondent in Rural New Yorker, enable the most inexperienced to determine the proper grade in ditching.



Blighting Influences.

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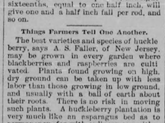

THE GLADIOLUS.

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A DITCHING LEVEL.

This levelling instrument, according to the authority given, may be made of a board five feet, eight inches long, six inches wide, and one half inch thick, made the shape of A, B. A pointer c d, made exactly five and a half feet long turning on d, is fastened to the board at C. At the end A of the board e f is a graduated arc divided into spaces one-sixteenth of an inch each. On the pointer c d is a level L. The upper edge of the pointer should be parallel with the edge of the board A B. To use it drive a stake at the lower end, where the outlet of the ditch is, exactly the same height as the board is at A. Sight the edge A B to the top of this stake. Push the pointer c d down (or up as the case may be) until it is level, and the point should be at zero of the arc. Then read the number of sixteenths from zero to the pointer's end. This will give the fall per rod. As the pointer is five and a half feet long a variation of one-sixteenth of an inch will equal three sixteenths of an inch in fall per rod. Two sixteenths, equal to one eighth of an inch, will indicate a fall of three eighths of an inch per rod, and eight sixteenths, equal to one half inch, will give one and a half inch fall per rod, and so on.

Things Farmers Tell One Another.

The best varieties and species of huckleberry, says A. S. Fuller, of New Jersey, may be grown in every garden where blackberries and raspberries are cultivated. Plants found growing on high, dry ground can be taken up with less labor than those growing in low ground, and usually with a ball of earth about their roots. There is no risk in moving such plants. A buckleberry plantation is very much like an asparagus bed as to permanency, for with ordinary care either will last a lifetime.

P. B. Crandall stated before the Western New York Horticultural society that grapes, picked and wilted, then buried in stone jars three or four feet below the surface, will come out with stems green and full plump and bright in the spring.

A. C. Hammond, secretary of the Illinois Horticultural society, reports most excellent results from spraying his orchard with London purple. He recommends using a pound of purple to three barrels of water and applies with an ordinary force pump.

A. W. Cleaver claims that grass can be grown much more economically in a section with other crops than if the attempt is made to grow it continuously on the same land for a long term of years.

"If we do not raise crops of one sort too long we will always find that the introduction of deep rooted crops will benefit the soil," says Dr. Geesman.

The director of the Massachusetts Experiment station favors spreading out barnyard manure on the surface of the soil as soon as possible. It does not gain in value by being kept, and it is unhealthy for stock to have it stored under them.

The total exports of apples from the United States and Canada for 1887-8 were 998,968 barrels, as against 811,410 barrels for 1886-7. About one half the shipments were made to Liverpool.

The Boy Knew How.

A mother on Madison avenue lately requested her daughter, who is the possessor of a long womanhood, to give her beau a kiss that she must not at sup later than 10 o'clock. This the girl was reluctant to do, but her little brother threatened that unless she did he would open the parlor door and announce the material relict. The sister supposed that she had put a quietus upon her brother by reminding him of his playing hookey and forging his mother's name to excuses from school to go skating, not forgetting to mention the little riding whip his mamma kept in her room. All this, however, was not enough to keep the youth from getting even with his beau for not giving him anything Christmas. The other evening he got an alarm clock with a bell as loud as the gong on the Brooklyn bridge bob, and placed it under the sofa where his sister and her betrothed were to do their spooning. The hands were pointed at 10. The unsuspecting lover's Waterbury. He was just tickling her ear with a yarn about a horse his papa was going to buy when the gong sounded. There was a pause—and then, as though understanding the meaning, he grabbed his hat and never stopped running until he stubbed his toe over Hoop, when he flew. The boy had fixed the steps. The little brother now takes a cushion to school with him.—Albany Journal.

His Own Children.

Not long since there was a crowd of excited darkies in an Austin alley, gathered around two negro boys who had clinched each other and were fighting away for dear life on the ground. There was one negro man present, and he urged the combatants not to give up. "Gosh! him in de eye, Bill!" "Stick it you gimlet in I'll tan yer hide for yer. If you whips Bill, I'll give a quarter for yer."

A well dressed gentleman stopped and said to the negro man: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself to encourage these boys to fight."

"Lor', Lor, boss," was the response, "dem's my own childrens."—Texas Siftings.

Refreshing Her Memory.

"I am so glad you came in, Mr. Wabash," said Miss Bruce, brightly, "mamma and I were trying to recall a certain poet's name, perhaps you can kindly offer the one needed. His first name is Walter."

"Scott" suggested Mr. Wabash.

"No, not Scott; it begins with W."

"Whitman, possibly; Walter Whitman?"

"Yes, yes; that is it; Walter Whitman. Thanks, awfully."—The Epoch.

A Big City.

Omaha Child (on cistern railway train)—Oh, mamma, there's a policeman walking around in a cistern!

Mamma (without looking out)—Is he chasing any one?

"No; he's walking along just as they do in the street."

"Dose me! Got your things on. We are within the city limits of Philadelphia."—Omaha World.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Every reader of this journal has one or more friends whom they can, with a little effort, persuade to become regular readers and patrons of the paper. As an inducement to use that effort and influence now, we offer the paper until November 8th for the small sum of 25 cents—the sooner you begin the more papers you get for the money.

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Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and consider his recovery doubtful in his final stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced to flesh, had difficulty in breathing, and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption, and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well, and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures as Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it. Trial bottles free at Dr. Crouter's drug store. 4

Pimples on the Face

Denote an impure state of the blood and are evoked upon by many with suspicion. Acker's Blood Elixir will remove all impurities and leave the complexion smooth and clear. There is nothing that will so thoroughly build up the constitution, purify and strengthen the entire system. Sold and guaranteed by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1899

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If so we will convince you that Acker's English Remedy for the lungs is superior to all other preparations, and is a positive cure for Coughs and Long troubles, Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds. We guarantee the preparation and offer you a sample bottle free. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1899

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Season of 1888.

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Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Friday, 6.30 p. m.; Mackinaw City, 7.30 p. m.; St. Ignace, 8.30 p. m.; Petoskey, Saturday, 5.00 a. m.; **Charlevoix**, 10.00 a. m.; Traverse City, 1.30 p. m.; Frankfort, Sunday, 7.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, 12.00 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Monday, 5.00 a. m.

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Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday 6.00 p. m.; Mackinaw City, 7.00 p. m.; St. Ignace, 8.00 p. m.; Petoskey, Tuesday, 5.00 a. m.; **Charlevoix**, **10.00 a. m.**; Traverse City, 1.30 p. m.; Frankfort, Wednesday, 8.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, 12.00 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Thursday, 9.00 a. m.

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STANDARD TIME.
Season of 1888

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Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 8.00, leave East Jordan 8.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

"Counting at intermediate points both ways.

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Time Card for
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I. O. G. T.—Charlevoix Lodge 97, meets at Odd Fellows' hall every Saturday evening at eight o'clock. E. Crake, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 103, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3211, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

O. L.—Tree Hives No. 157, meets Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnes' school house.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

O. U. A. M.—Maple E. H. Green Camp No. 125, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

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CAPITAL.....$25,000
Surplus.....2,000

The liabilities of stockholders in this bank are as provided in Act 314, Sec. 40 of Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan, viz: Double the amount of stock taken, making a guaranteed fund for the protection of depositors, in addition to the protection of every individual branch of Banking business, viz: Stock, Surplus, Profits, Deposits, Bills Payable, Bills Rediscounted, Bills Drawn.

Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities the world in large or small amounts. Money loaned on approved paper. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

CORRESPONDENTS:
National Park Bank, New York.
Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
National Bank of Commerce, Detroit.
Detroit National Bank, Detroit.

WILL H. FRANCIS,
Furniture and Jobbing Shop.
Will also do Carpentering and Building in Charlevoix and Summer Resorts. I keep in stock a full set of hand and foot-power lathes. Repairing enables me to do Jobbing, Regulating, Repairing Sewing Machines, Trunks Trunk Tarrage, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE,
East Jordan, Mich.
W. J. CROSS, Proprietor.
Good Sample Room. Plumbing Properly located. Will use you well and give you good table fare and a clean bed. Rates, $2.00 per day. 202

TAKEN UP.

Came into my enclosure on July 6th, a yearling heifer, red with white spot on face, and on back of her pelvic pinch. It is supposed to have come from the township of Marion. The owner is requested to come and take the point of O. D. Hilton, in Norwood township, and pay one dollar damages, costs of advertising and other charges, and take the animal away.

WM. RICE,
Sec. 17, Norwood Township.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be made for it in NEW YORK.

A SELF MADE MAN.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

Wellington R. Burt, the Poor Boy, Sailor, Miner, Woodsman, Lumberman and Businessman Citizen—A Worthy Example for Emulation.

Wellington R. Burt, the nominee of democratic preelection conventions for Governor of Michigan, is a self made man in all the term implies. He was born in Gorresse county, New York, on August 26th 1832. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Jackson county, Michigan, and began the work of clearing and making a new home. He was the eldest child of a large family and when he was only 13 years of age his father died leaving him to become general manager and provider.

The life of the farmer was a vigorous reality to him all through his youth and early manhood. He attended district school in Jackson county, one year at the Albion Academy, and one year at Michigan Central College at Spring Arbor.

At the age of 22 he left the farm and went to sea, visiting over the world. In the course of his wanderings he visited Australia, Van Diemen's Land, the Cape of Good Hope, the Canaria Islands and South America, being variously employed as a sailor, a minor and a contracter.

After three years he returned to Michigan with large experience and a small purse. He had seen the world and was satisfied to come home to stay.

Northern Michigan was then just fairly waking to the importance of her resources as a lumbering territory and Mr. Burt, 25 and full of energy, started north. He located 520 acres of government land in Gratiot county and began the work of making a farm in what was then a wilderness. The lumbering interests of Gratiot county were then in their infancy, but were full of promise and Mr. Burt soon began to think of taking a hand in their development.

In the winter of 1857 he went into a lumber camp with a promise of $15 per month for his work. At the end of the first month he was made foreman of the camp with a promise of $25 per month, and there he labored five months where now stands the thriving village of St. Louis. But in those days the men who embarked in the lumbering business were not so "solid" as many of them are now, and unfortunately for Mr. Burt's first venture, the men for whom he was working failed, and he lost five months' wages, together with a small sum of money he had loaned them.

This did not discourage him in the school of experience.

He learned from the step that settled the future of his life. In the year of 1858 he determined to go into the lumbering business for himself and with that object in view he located in East Saginaw, which has been his home ever since.

He erected a large mill and salt works at Midland, eight miles below this city, which was destroyed by fire 11 years ago, involving a loss of $200,000. He then joined hands with the New York firms, mill and salt block, at Zilwaukee, which then operated a large one, when he disposed of his interest in the concern to Hamilton, McDougal & Co. He owned two mills at Grand Marias, Lake Superior, a planing mill and a lumber yard at Bay City, operated pine lands in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and a cattle and sheep ranch in Texas.

His interests as a lumberman led him into the shipping business and he largely invested in vessel property. As a lumberman he also became a big manufacturer and when the development that interest brought about the formation of the Michigan Salt Association in 1873 Mr. Burt was elected its president, which office he has filled with marked ability to the present time.

The only political office ever held by Mr. Burt was that of Mayor of East Saginaw in 1867.

In 1886 his friends in the Saginaw Valley made an effort to secure his nomination for governor on the democratic ticket, but in the convention held at Grand Rapids fusion with the greenback party was carried out and that arrangement the greenbackers were permitted to name the candidate and Mr. Burt's name was withdrawn.

Mr. Burt has always been popular with the laboring masses. His early life and struggles as a working man created a kindly feeling and a large honest and industrious toilet that has strengthened with the lapse of years, and no object in Saginaw Valley is more easy of excess to the sons of toil and his power is ever open to the call of worthy charity.

He is public spirited, liberal and progressive. The magnificent Opera of Music at East Saginaw, erected at a cost of $75,000, was largely the result of his efforts, and he is one of the foremost men at present engaged in giving the Saginaw Valley a new railway connection with the outside world—the Toledo, Saginaw & Mackinaw—the iron ropes which is now being laid between East Saginaw and Durand, connecting at the latter place with the Grand Trunk system and with the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan. In fact Mr. Burt's name is identified with nearly every project that has added to the development and prosperity of this section of the state.

Mr. Burt's personal character is stainless, and no citizen of the Saginaw Valley is held in greater esteem by all classes of people.

He will make the most aggressive and interesting campaign ever witnessed in Michigan politics.

In seconding the nomination of W. R. Burt, Chauncey Wisner made a brilliant speech which we give below minus the punctuations of laughter and applause which frequently interrupted the learned speaker.

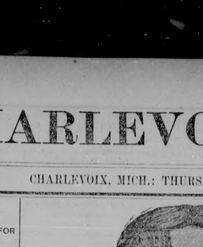
Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention:—Since my earliest recollection two rival cities in the Saginaw Valley have fought each other. For twenty-five years of republican rule the contest was waged until the territory embraced in that valley sent two democratic congressmen to Washington, and to day the citizens of Bay present to this convention an honored citizen of a sister city! Allow me in behalf of the democracy of Saginaw to reach across the marshes and grasp the hand of Bay City for this noble action.

Mr. Chairman, Wellington R. Burt needs no introduction from me in this convention. His record as an energetic business man is known wherever commerce floats upon the lakes or industries of the Saginaw Valley are offered in the markets of the world. His career as a laboring man is told at every camp fire, in every log shanty in the northern woods. There, as a co-laborer, he worked for daily wages and to-day thousands of laboring men in the northern pineries are watching with trembling nerves and quivering faith for the action of this convention anxious to cast their ballot for the man who rising from their rank, by his own efforts has carved out a fortune and who, unlike others, has reached the summit of success. **Wellington R.** Burt's sympathy is of no sentimental character, born in office,—it is the result of early education, inured by hardship and toil. Gentlemen, if you want Wellington R. Burt's record as a financial man? It is known throughout the length and breadth of this nation in this country, and his familiarity with business and the business of others will not compel him to falter and pale when as your governor he is asked to sign appropriations for the grand educational institutions of the state. Do you want in the office of governor of this state a man with backbone enough to enter the office of governor and say to the men of the money changers and cast out a den of thieves? Do you want for governor of this state a man of broad views and sterling honesty? Do you want a man in sympathy with the laboring men of the state, one of them an honest man? Suggestions from his wife, Mrs. Wellington R. Burt, and Wayne county with her 5,000 majority must look well to her laurels, in a generous rivalry with the democracy of Saginaw county. Wellington R. Burt for governor and in a hundred day campaign, like another Wellington will wrest from Waterloo, and send to exile another disturber of public peace. We know a man in Indiana and will put it at the top of the pole and in unity with the force in the state who are ready to do or die we will march to victory.

I heard a man to day urge as an objection to Wellington R. Burt that he was a millionaire. Yes he has made a million. Shall we, as southern delegates, not a bid to corrupt elections or pollute the ballot box.

Gentlemen of Wellington R. Burt is a recent convert from republicanism. Why, gentlemen, some of the men who are leading the democracy today came from the republican party, and you may as well confess a paler of the church because two or three years ago he was a sinner and a republican. We in the tenth district and I myself have followed our banner since 1872—know and appreciate and heartily endorse the democracy of our candidate and I would sooner cast my right hand where it would be cunning than to stand up here and advocate the nomination of any who is not heartily in accord with the policy of this administration. The eighth district owes Wellington R. Burt a debt which we now want to pay, for he buried the power of his mighty influence into our congressional district and defeated the combination of the republican party, Roswell G. Horr, and sent to congress that sterling, young democrat, Tim Tarsney, and he earned a place in the affections of the democracy of that district which never can be forgotten. At our late municipal election this spring he gave his aid, and for the first time in years a majority of the common council and a majority of the school board were elected by the democrats. How can I doubt his democracy.

We have come here for the purpose of placing his name before you, not as a politician but as a business man, for the indorsement of the democracy of this state, and I tell you that in company with those glorious leaders and with that great watch word, tariff reform, in the coming fight we will shout out until the stars shall appear at night in the stormiest night of battle. In my third ballot I cast my vote for Wellington R. Burt.



WELLINGTON R. BURT, OF SAGINAW.

TWENTY QUESTIONS

For the Advocates of Free Whiskey and a Prohibitory Tariff as Necessities to Answer When They Find Time.

1. Why, under the benign influences of our war tariff, are one-third of our wage earners out of work one-third of the time. [Mass. Labor Rep., 1885, p. 224.

2. Why did wages in Great Britian go up between 1872 and 1883 nine per cent, while they went down in Massachusetts during the same period five per cent? [Mass Labor Rep., 1885, p. 143.

3. Why did the cost of living here increase fourteen and one-half per cent. between 1860 and 1878, notwithstan

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

BREEZY BRIEFLETS.

Intelligence Gathered In by Wire from Every Quarter of the Nation.

Also a Few News Sandwiches from Lands Beyond the Broad Ocean.

A DAY IN CONGRESS.

The Fisheries Treaty Again Discussed—Bills Passed by the Senate, Etc.

AFTER the transaction of some routine business the Senate, the 50, by a strictly party vote, determined to take up the fisheries treaty, the question being on Mr. Morgan's motion to postpone its further consideration until the coming next, and a lengthy and heated debate followed. The following bills were taken from the calendar and passed by the Senate: The House bill establishing additional aids to navigation at the mouth of the Columbia River; the Senate the bill providing for an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The Senate Senator Dawes introduced a bill to ratify the agreement made by the Northwestern Indians in connection with the Court of Alsen in the Indian Territory. After some routine work the House took up the deficiency bill, the question being on Mr. Morgan's motion to postpone to a formal amendment, Mr. Hever of Indiana precipitated a long political debate by some criticism of Mr. Matson's speech published in the Record of the Fifty-fourth Congress. A long debate as to the relative claims of the parties to the title of "The Soldier's Friend," and the robed flag incident came in for a share of attention. The consideration of the bill was then resumed and for some time ran smoothly until Mr. Pockery of Missouri precipitated a brief tariff debate by a criticism of a certain feature of the surplus. After a short discussion the committee arose. The House voted to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill and ordered a conference.

DIED ON THE GALLOWS.

The Notorious Blinky Morgan Hanged—He Protests His Innocence.

Charles, alias Blinky Morgan, the principal figure in the Ravenna rescue and the murder of Detective Hulligan of Cleveland, Ohio, was executed at the Ohio Penitentiary in Columbus. The prisoner spent a quiet day, refusing to see visitors except those with whom he had been intimate and who had taken an interest in the commutation of his sentence. To all with whom he talked he protested his innocence of the crime. Thirty persons witnessed the execution, which was singularly quiet. Morgan dying of strangulation.

BASE-BALL BATTERS.

How the Various Clubs Stand That Are Competing for First Place.

The relative standing of the clubs that are competing for the championship of the association named is shown by the annexed table:

League.	Won.	Lost.	League.	Won.	Lost.
New York	50	18	Boston	36	34
Detroit	47	21	Philadelphia	32	35
Chicago	46	23	Washington	27	39
Philadelphia	45	25	Cleveland	25	42
Boston	42	27	Louisville	24	42
Pittsburgh	39	31	Cincinnati	22	45
Indianapolis	37	33	St. Louis	21	45
Washington	37	33	Baltimore	20	45
American.	Won.	Lost.	Western.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	51	26	St. Paul	42	23
Brooklyn	52	28	Des Moines	42	23
Cincinnati	48	30	Omaha	36	27
Athletic	45	30	Denver	34	29
Baltimore	36	41	Kansas City	30	34
Louisville	34	41	Sioux City	29	36
Lincoln	30	42	Sioux City	24	42
Kansas City	22	54	Minneapolis	25	39

Nominated for Congress.

The Illinois Democratic Congressional Convention for the Twentieth District met at Murphysboro. The Hon. A. T. Robinson, of Union County, was unanimously nominated for member of Congress.

The Prohibition Convention of the Second District of Nebraska have nominated the Rev. George Scott, of Saline County.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Ohio District have nominated E. L. Tybarker for Congress.

A Double Tragedy.

At Pittsburg, Pa., May Patton, of Johnstown, Pa., aged 20, shot and killed Charles De Knight, a Pullman car conductor, and blew her own brains out in a hotel where they had registered a few hours before as C. Lewis and wife, of Johnstown. Both were dead before any one reached their room, and the cause of the murder and suicide can only be surmised. Both were young people of good connections and reputation.

Mrs. Jenkins Found Guilty.

After thirty hours' deliberation the jury at Terre Haute, Ind., returned a verdict of guilty against Mrs. Jenkins for the killing of her sister's daughter, Hattie Denaun. Mrs. Jenkins' son, who saw his mother driving the girl out of the yard, and handed her the musket with which she shot the girl, is under indictment as an accessory.

Murdered by a Nihilist.

On the death of Gen. Drenteln, Military Governor of the Kieff district of Russia, it was announced that death was due to apoplexy. The Wiener *Allgemeine Zeitung* now says it has learned that Gen. Drentelu was murdered by a nihilist at Kieff.

Condensed News.

All cases against the Boston & Providence Railroad Company arising out of the Bussey bridge accident have been settled without trial at a total cost of about $1,000,000.

E. S. Smedley, of Fort Wayne, Ind., traveling boot and shoe salesman, died at a hotel at Columbus, Ind., by suicide as reported, but his friends think of an overdose of morphine taken to relieve pain.

A young girl named Julia Flynn, of Des Moines, Iowa, has begun suit against her mother and guardian for $10,000 damages for false statements made concerning her character and brutal treatment.

The wife of Thomas W. Eck, the bicyclist, has begun suit in Minneapolis, Minn., for divorce. Just a year ago quite a sensation was created in that city by the runaway marriage of this same couple.

Prohibition Candidates Decline.

The Rev. T. H. Dahl, of Stoughton, Wis., Prohibition candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and D. C. Prescott, of Marinette, candidate for Treasurer, have declined to run, and Chris Carlson, of Eau Claire, and L. W. Hoyt, of Madison, have been named, respectively, for the vacant places on the ticket by the State Central Committee.

Burglar Killed by a Woman.

Near Dawisville, W. Va., Maria and Virella Reeves, maiden ladies living alone, were awakened by burglars moving in their room. One of the sisters fired, killing one burglar, and the other marauder was shot and mortally wounded by the other sister while trying to escape through a window.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Reports of the Harvest and Growing Grain in the Western States.

The following summary of the crop report appears in the last issue of the *Farmer's Review*, of Chicago:

A summary of the crop reports received from our correspondents this week furnishes interesting information relative to the estimated yield of spring wheat, the estimated yield of oats, the average condition of the corn crop, and the acreage of flax, potatoes and tobacco, as follows: Illinois—Estimated yield of spring wheat, 15 2-7 bushels; estimated yield of oats, 35½ bushels; condition of corn crop, 103 per cent, as compared with average; yield of hay, average, 1½ tons. Indiana—Estimated yield of spring wheat, 15 bushels; condition of corn, 98 per cent; hay, yield, 1 4-5 tons. Indiana, Oats, 35 bushels; condition of corn, 104 per cent; hay yield, 1.90 tons. Michigan—Spring wheat, 15 bushels; oats, 35 bushels; condition of corn, 95 per cent; hay yield, 1 ton. Ohio—Oats, 35½ bushels; condition of corn, 102 per cent; hay, 1½ tons. Missouri—Oats, 34 bushels; condition of corn, 99 per cent; hay yield, 1½ tons. Iowa—Spring wheat, 15 bushels; oats, 34 bushels; condition of corn, 98 per cent; hay yield, 1 ton. Nebraska—Spring wheat, 14½ bushels; oats, 31 bushels; condition of corn, 104 per cent; hay yield, 1½ tons. Kansas—Spring wheat, 16 bushels; oats, 33½ bushels; condition of corn, 100 per cent; hay, yield, 1½ tons. Nebraska—Spring wheat, 14 bushels; oats, 32½ bushels; condition of corn, 97 per cent; hay yield, 1.5 tons.

There are complaints of rust in wheat in some districts, while oats are badly laid out in others. Rain is needed for corn and potatoes.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

An Encouraging Outlook in All Branches, Though Trade Is Somewhat Dull.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s trade review for the past week says:

Improvement continues. The collapse of the Western Iron Manufacturers' Association has not caused the least alarm, but has rather encouraged, but has iron weaker. Stocks have been strengthened by a decision arresting the enforcement of the Sherman law for the time being, and there are interesting decisions on many important points. The failures for the past week were much as last year, but the liabilities were much greater, though their gross earnings gained 6.4 per cent, and the gains in gross earnings for July have been less than half as large. Statements show that the earnings of 64 roads have been placed in the hands of receivers during the last year with $153,000,000 bonds and $50,000,000 stock, and the gross and $28,300,000 net earnings for the first half of last year. But the average price of stocks has risen about 21.40 per share, though less strong of late. Reports of domestic trade are generally very encouraging, though the dullness yet prevails, improvement appears at many points. The Treasury has taken in during the past week $9,000,000 more than it has paid out, but reports from all internal revenue collectors show a large falling off for all legitimate business, with a general deficiency of demand. Once more the country closes a crop year with a surplus of nearly 200,000 bushels of wheat on hand unsold, and the prospect is that there will be an ample supply for every demand during the coming year, exceed 14,000,000 bushels, exports for the last year having been less than 150,000,000 bushels.

ACROSS THE WATER.

Happenings in Foreign Countries—A Terrible Storm in France.

Eight thousand navvies are on a strike at Paris.

Clotten, the man who threatened Mr. Gladstone's life, has been liberated on his own recognizance.

Jem Smith, the prize-fighter, was seriously injured by being thrown from a trap while driving in Kilburn, London.

Five hundred strikers attacked the police at Lavilliette, France. Ten of the rioters were wounded with swords.

The Paris Municipal Council has voted 1,000,000 francs to erect an electric-light station in the Halles Centrales to supply the whole city.

A fearful storm has caused much destruction in Northwest France, and many fishermen have been drowned. The Duke of Grammont's yacht was foundered off Cherbourg.

Advices from Khartoum say that the Austrian, Neidel, who was engaged to build a mausoleum, managed to escape from that city, but was recaptured at Dongola and hanged.

THEY SHOT TO KILL.

The Sheriff, Four Deputies, and Six Others Killed in Stevens County, Kansas.

The county-seat war in Stevens County, Kansas, has broken out afresh, and has resulted in the murder of John Cross, Sheriff of the county; S. H. Hubbard, C. W. Eaton, H. Taney, and W. H. Wilcox, all citizens of Woodsdale, and it is reported others, making eleven in all. The county was organized two years ago and is occupied largely by hard characters. Hugoton was chosen the county seat by fraud, the Woodsdale people say, and the election result is in litigation. Bad blood has long existed between the two towns. Constable C. E. Short, of Woodsdale, and two others attempted to arrest Sam Robinson and three other Hugoton men in the county seat trip. Sheriff Cross received a request for help from Short, and, with Hubbard, Eaton, Taney, and Wilcox, he started to render it. The party stopped at a ranch that night, and were there surprised in their sleep by Hugoton men, headed by Robinson, who seized them, took away their arms, stood them up in a road and shot them. The Governor has been appealed to for troops. More trouble is feared.

SWARMS OF EAVENOUS GRASSHOPPERS.

Canadian Priests Say They Are a Punishment for the People's Wickedness.

In the parish of St. Barthelemi, county of Berthier, says a Montreal, Que., dispatch, swarms of ravenous grasshoppers have settled down oven and eaten almost everything in the fields. The wheat and oat crop in the neighborhood has been completely destroyed. The grasshoppers do not seem to be satisfied at the ruin they have wrought to everything in the shape of fruit and vegetables, but actually eat the cedar fence and the posts along the fences. In speaking after mass with reference to the plague, the priest attributed the serious visitation to the probable wickedness of the people, who had neglected to perform their religious duties in a manner becoming a Christian people.

BLEW OFF HIS HEAD.

A Michigan Man Ends His Life Almost as Did Anarchist Lingg.

The body of Michael Weiss, a single man 40 years old, was found near Bird Jacket Depot, Mich., with his head completely blown off. It is supposed he committed suicide by placing a stick of Hercules powder in his mouth and touching it off. The brains and skull were scattered for a hundred feet around.

BIGAMIST AND MURDERER.

A Man with Thirteen Wives Kills No. 4 and Then Shoots Himself.

The village of Wellsboro, Pa., has been aroused by the arrival at the county jail of George S. Bailey for shooting his wife. Bailey has not less than thirteen wives. He married her in good faith, believing her husband dead, killing one burglar.

RESCUED AT LAST.

The Thrilling Sensations of a Man Who for Ten Days Was Buried in a Well.

John Anderson, of Nebraska, Alive and Well After a Remarkable Experience.

[Johnstown (Neb.) special.]

John Anderson, who was buried in a caving well, near Johnstown, Neb., and was rescued after ten days of torturing uncertainty, tells a thrilling story of his experience. "The days were as long as for the next ten days," says Anderson, "will not get rich very fast. What have I to say about my experience? It is good deal. It was awful. July 19 I went into R. H. Hall's well to clean it out and repair the curbing. The well, which was 150 feet deep, was a very dangerous one and I felt as though I ought not to work in it. Fifty feet down was where the curbing needed the most repairing, as at this point the old curbing had given away and about a foot of sand had caved in. After taking the measurement I came out, put my curbing together and lowered it, supported by four ropes. Of course this curbing was strung together than the other and would have to be made fast. This I did by going below and nailing it by four inch stuff on the old curbing. In this new curbing I had laid three boards across the bottom, letting them rest on the old curbing, thinking that if any sand was in this box stuffing hay in behind, preparatory to filling in the sand, would keep it with straw.

"When I was about ready to leave the well I saw it beginning to cave about me, dumping into the bucket I called for them above to pull me up quick, but before I move could be made the sand and boards had closed in on me and I was a prisoner. For the first few minutes of my imprisonment cold words cannot express my feelings. That my time had come I did not doubt in the least, and the thought of such a horrible death was terrible. After collecting my thoughts a little I discovered I was held fast in the bucket by two or three boards, but by a hard struggle I managed to extricate myself from this position and dropped down into the bottom. From the bottom of the box it was three and a half feet to the boards above, which in falling had formed themselves into an arch and protected me from the sand. The box was now only about two feet square, and not room enough for me to stand erect. I could get on my knees or sit down, but had to stay in a crouching position the whole time I was in the well.

"About the first three days I got along very well, but after that I began to want water badly. The fourth day when it rained I heard what I thought was water slowly dripping. Feeling around I found it, and holding my mouth open managed in this way to get about a dozen drops of water, which gave me much relief. I had no difficulty in breathing until the well below me came so near being filled by sand occasionally coming in, caused by the digging above. I had breathed the air over so much that it had become impure, causing me to have a smothering sensation, but about this time the workers got near enough to me to let in air from above.

"By having a good supply of chewing tobacco I did not suffer so much for food as might have been expected. From the beginning I could hear considerable that was said and done above. I had the wagon when it started to town for lumber and heard some one say the man is dead and the order given to have the well dug out. When they began to pull I knew there was great danger of the bucket giving way and crushing me, and for my own safety and to give evidence of being alive I cut the ropes and heard the exciting talk that prevailed when it was discovered that I was alive. It was music to me, and from that time on I was hopeful of being rescued.

"About the sixth day I felt something crawling on my hand and found it to be a blue-bottle fly. I thought by this that an opening had been made from above. I was correct, for soon Mr. Henry Archer had the opening large enough for a bucket and reaching down, handed me a bottle of water and a little bread, which I drank thankful.

"From this time on I began to gain strength, and by laying down and taking a time passed quicker than one would suppose. When my feet ached, which as bulbs swollen, are better, and I dare eat a square meal. I will be able to come home and rest for a few days before I can be persuaded to go into the well again."

When reaching the top of the ground, Anderson shook hands with his rescuers and tried to thank them but failed, he said, say, "God bless you, boys," when his voice was choked with tears. There were 200 people present, and there were very few dry eyes among them. He was carried carefully to a farm-house, and placed under the care of two physicians. They say he is doing as well as could be expected, and that he will soon be entirely out of health.

The sympathy naturally called out by a situation such as Anderson was interested in the country where, by force of circumstances, every effort in a neighbor, and for ten days business in Johnstown and Atwood, and on the farms was practically suspended. So intense was the excitement and anxiety that farmers left their fields and merchants their stores and flocked to the scene of the accident. Large supplies were sent to the workers from private residences and stores, and the women were unceasing in their kindly offices. But although the morning paper said that every one in the person would never have been saved but for the kindness of a neighbor, he rejected the work during the last two days, and was unceasing in his own efforts and encouraged the men by his cheerful words when they were almost ready to despair.

Robbing the Dead.

The widow of a woman who died at Ellenville, N. Y., the other day, has confessed that he was a professional grave-robber. He took jewelry from the dead and silver plates and handles from the caskets.

The Chicago Anarchists.

The Chicago anarchist conspirators, Chosek and Claibourne, do not appear in court at the time set, and their bail bonds were forfeited. They were afterward found and arrested.

Gone Up in Smoke.

Richardson's planing-mill and Moir, Son & Co.'s grist-mill and elevator at Bradford, N. S., have been destroyed by fire. Loss $45,000.

MOLLIE MOTT and Tyer Scanlan, the Chicago toughs, have been lodged behind the bars at Joliet, Ill.

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

THE Senate again considered the fisheries treaty in open executive session the 27th, but it went over without action. The sundry civil appropriation bill was then considered. Among the amendments the Senate agreed to were the following: Increasing the appropriation for repairs of lighthouses, etc., from $300,000 to $325,000; increasing the appropriation for salaries of lighthouse-keepers from $848,000 to $850,000; increasing the appropriation for lighting of rivers from $670,000 to $680,000; inserting an item of $50,000 for examination of harbors in the Lake district; inserting an item of $40,000 for improvement of Ocmulgee River, Georgia; inserting an item of $10,000 for improvement of Altamaha River, Georgia; inserting an item of $8,000 for a fish-culture station at Neosho, Mo., and of $7,000 for the maintenance of the same; inserting an item of $25,000 for the survey and relocation of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico; inserting an item of $50,000 for a private war-claim bill, now passed by the House. On motion of Mr. Cullom (Ill.) bill was passed authorizing the Illinois River Channel and Dock Company to improve the mouth of the Illinois River. Mr. Cullom also (Ill.) introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a marine hospital at Evansville, Ind., at an expenditure of $75,000. At the evening session sixty-six private pension bills were passed.

THE sundry civil service appropriation bill was the principal topic of discussion in the Senate the pending question being on the paragraph relating to the new Library Building at Washington, which, according to various amendments agreed to, is to be fireproof, is to cost not more than $4,000,000, and will meet all requirements of the Library for a period of twenty years. The House had not yet acted on a portion of the work, and for new designs and general consideration of the subject the Senate added a clause of a previous appropriation $ 50,000 for the completion of the plans, and provided that the building should be erected under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers of the Army, and that it shall be the duty of all contracts made for the construction of the building to employ only American citizens. The work of all grading, excavating, and masonry was ordered to be done by day labor, and the contract for a rapid motor system was awarded to Lowrey of Pittsburgh. Mr. Lowrey was reported and placed on the floor of the Senate by Senator Cullom (the Senate took up and passed the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to revise the laws relating to the Postmaster-General, 19, to 18, for the purpose of expending the $50,000 appropriated in said office. The Senate agreed to committee amendments to the bill for the relief of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, increasing the pension from $5,000 to $5,000; to authorize the Wisconsin and Southwestern Railway Company to build a bridge across the Mississippi River; to pay the actual purchasers of lands lying in the vicinity of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, which, owing to the organization of the company, fell within the limits of certain railroad grants and had increased greatly in value, and to give a vote for the disposal of the Fort Wallace military reservation, Kansas, for the benefit of the public school in the state. The House passed a resolution to the same effect. The Senate also passed a bill to pay Kate Sherman, widow of Gen. Sherman, $5,000 for the use of the committee, as far as the minor amendments were concerned, was passed by the full House.

A Liberal Man.

Downes—I say, Kirby, you haven't got a quarter in change about you. Kirby—Yes, I have got a half-dollar. Downes—Lend poor old fellow on the corner.

Stone (handing him the money)—You generosity will get you into trouble some day, Upson.—*Puck.*

Man's Inhumanity to Man.

"I hate that woman!" said Mrs. Upperca, "I'd like to make his life miserable!"

"Tell you what," said her husband, warmly, "I'll send the wretch an invitation to your musicale. Well torture him!"—*Burdette.*

GALILEO, a.d. 1564, discovered the presence of air to be about fifteen pounds to the square inch, and this was demonstrated by Torricelli (the inventor of the barometer) about 1643.

COLD-WATERITES.

Connecticut Prohibitionists Convention Nominate a State Ticket.

The Public Debt Statement—High License in New Jersey—Sheriff Jack's Health.

The Connecticut State Prohibition Convention met at Hartford, and the Hon. E. Northrup was elected Chairman. In his address he said he was convinced that the prohibition amendment in Rhode Island would never be enforced. "It is no use to attempt a reform of this sort through either of the old parties. The Prohibition party has now taken its position on solid ground and will make no compromise." Mr. Northrup was heartily applauded. The platform declares for prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by statutory or constitutional enactments enforced by a prohibition party; will declare for a tariff adjusted so to be for the best interest of all; for civil service reform; for a uniform divorce law; for the Australian ballot; for settlement of labor troubles by arbitration; for a revision of the pension laws in justice to the soldiers, and an appeal to all voters to unite with the party. Four hundred and fourteen delegates were present. The Hon. T. C. Desmond, of Wisconsin, spoke, and a collection was taken up, and over $100 subscribed. The Committee on Resolutions split on woman suffrage, and no reports were made. The Temperance party ignored the woman subject, while a minority favored it. The minority was left on the issue. Ex-Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire, is reported as saying that he would vote for the disposal of the Fort Wallace military reservation, Kansas, for the benefit of the public school in the state. The House passed a resolution to the same effect. The Senate also passed a bill to pay Kate Sherman $5,000 for the use of the committee, as far as the minor amendments were concerned, was passed by the full House.

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RUSSIA.

A Government Which Amuses the People, but Does Little for Their Education.

The Theaters of St. Petersburg, and the Manner in Which They Are Conducted.

A Foundling's Home Which Shelters Twenty-four Thousand Abandoned Babies.

Mammoth Residences of the Russian Millionaires and Their Sumptuous Entertainments.

[BY WILLIAM ELIOT CURTIS.]

One of the most important public establishments in Petersburg is the Foundling's home, which, with its baby farm, is known to thousands of those who visited Russia when it was added to the Imperial Exhibition of 1893. The building occupies 26,325 square feet of ground, and has a capacity of twenty-two thousand fatherless babies were received during the year, representing a family of 24,000 inhabitants. As this is one of the most popular institutions of the country, the Committee on Reception and Reports were made. The Memory ignored the woman subject, while a minority favored it. The minority was left on the issue. Ex-Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire, is reported as saying that he would vote for the disposal of the Fort Wallace military reservation, Kansas, for the benefit of the public school in the state. The House passed a resolution to the same effect. The Senate also passed a bill to pay Kate Sherman $5,000 for the use of the committee, as far as the minor amendments were concerned, was passed by the full House.

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PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The Country's Debt Reduced $4,172,000 During the Last Month.

The following is the debt statement for the month of July:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 10,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,050
Bonds at 2 per cent	25,364,500
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	$90,084,062
Interest	1,124,377
Total	$91,208,439
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED MATURITY.	
Principal	$ 1,856,640
Interest	32,490
Total	$1,889,130
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$ 346,739
Certificates of deposit	24,000
Gold certificates	121,860,509
Silver certificates	54,606,489
Fractional currency: Less $8,315,594 estimated as lost or destroyed	4,684,406
Principal	$ 186,522,143
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$278,681,644
Interest	1,156,867
Total	$279,838,511
Less cash items available	$ 105,000,000
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
Total deduct	$ 205,000,000
Total debt less available cash	$ 74,838,511
Net cash in the Treasury	$ 5,000,000
Total debt less cash in Treasury July 1, 1896	$ 69,838,511
Total debt less cash in Treasury July 1, 1895	$ 74,010,511
Decrease of debt during the month	$ 4,172,000
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1896	$ 4,172,000
CASH IN TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR RESERVE.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$ 121,860,509
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	54,606,489
Gold held for outstanding certificates of deposit actually outstanding	24,000
Total available for reduction of debt	$ 176,491,000
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, act Jan. 14, 1875, and act July 12, 1882	$ 100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt	
Net gold in gold coin	$ 76,491,000
Minor coin	$ 1,000,000
Total	$ 77,491,000
Certificates held as cash	$ 1,000,000
Total available cash	$ 78,491,000
Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	$ 78,491,000

GEN. SHERIDAN IMPROVING.

Dr. O'Reilly Notes the Change for the Few Weeks Have Brought.

Dr. O'Reilly has issued the following encouraging bulletin at Nonquitt, on the date of Aug. 1:

"Gen. Sheridan was last seen by me the morning of July 7, the day after the bulletin was issued. He was then very suffering to-day to be the attending physician. He noted the changes which have occurred since he left Nonquitt. The tissues are firmer, better and his color more healthy. The eyes are not so bright, the face is less pleasant. His face is fuller, and the contour of the face is changed to advantage. He has good volume and tension, and probably a little increase in his respiration from nervousness. He is taking food well. The organs of digestion are in good order. The urine has brought here by mechanics to whom they follow: Lieutenant Commander Colwell, Navy Yard; Lieutenant Governor, Nathan Goodwin; of Manchester; Secretary of State, Theodore L. Pease, of Nashua; Treasurer, Henry E. Reis, of Newport; Comptroller, Edward Manchester, of Keene. Electors-at-large and district electors were then chosen, and the convention adjourned.

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FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY VILLA.

TYPE OF THE YOUNGER RESERVE.

AWAITING THE DOWAGER'S ORDERS.

OPERA HOUSE AT PETERSBURG.

A FIRE TOWER.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The first load of new wheat this season has been marketed in Jackson, the price paid being seventy-eight cents a bushel.

—A severe thunder and rain storm occurred in the vicinity of Calumet recently. Lightning tore the roof off Cooper's boarding house at Red Jacket, and Mrs. Adolph Bajorce was badly injured and Mrs. Ezra McFadyen of Jackson was killed.

—Several Polish young men of Alpena have organized themselves into a brass band, chipped in about $200, and sent for a set of tan brass instruments. Alpena will, in a short time have three brass bands, the German, the Norwegian, and the Polish. Now the French and Americans should come to the front.

—There is no village in the State where the Sunday liquor law is more strictly enforced than that of Mackinac Island.

—The Catholic congregation of Ontonagon are contemplating making some important improvements on the church property.

—The outlook this year is for a heavy crop of nut-bearing trees, and consequently the small boy rejoices.

—The new Union Depot at Sault Ste. Marie is completed.

—Fifty-one people listened to the farewell sermon of Rev. M. W. Haynes of the First Baptist Church of Kalamazoo, and they were moved away, being unable to gain even standing room. Every foot of space, excepting the aisles, was occupied, chairs being placed on the pulpit, and even the pulpit steps serving as seats for interested listeners.

—The Rev. Father Chebul has arrived at Ontonagon, and assumed charge of the Catholic Church in the village. He is now the oldest priest in the diocese, having been in the ministry thirty-three years; he has been laboring very hard at Ironwood, and thought he would take the more quiet and less laborious parish in Ontonagon.

—Train No. 27, the east-bound freight train, engine No. 1126, and the west-bound passenger train No. 98, engine No. 1095, on the Wabash, collided at Bellevue, on the regular meeting place of the two trains, and the order is for No. 27 to sidetrack and wait for No. 98. Instead of this No. 27 went weeping around the curve west of the station and crashed into the passenger train, lifting the locomotive off the front trucks and forcing the passenger train back about forty car lengths. No damage, save that to the two engines, resulted from the collision. No one was killed or injured. The engineer of 27 has been on the road several years and feels the accident very deeply. He says he forgot about sidebracking. Had not the engineer of No. 98 reversed his engine on seeing the danger, a terrible accident, probably involving the loss of many lives, would have been the result.

—The population of Copper Harbor has dwindled down to seven families.

—The East Saginaw Water Board are experimenting with crude petroleum fuel, with a view of using it instead of coal or wood.

—One slight sun-stroke has occurred in East Saginaw.

—Work on the new Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, Ponoyer Farm, is progressing rapidly, and the edifice when it promises to be an exceedingly neat and tasty structure, is likely to prove the most speedily built church edifice in Saginaw Valley.

—The Manistique *Pioneer* says that the cut-over portion of the Escanaba Valley, and that there is plenty of water in the channel now.

—William Fane, Jr., was arrested in Sue Island last week for attempting to kill William Cates. The parties were on a pleasure trip and engaged in a quarrel, when Cates struck Fane fired at him with a rifle. Fane was held in $300 bonds for examination.

—Mrs. Carpenter, the West Bay City faster, is dead, having gone forty-five days without food, excepting a small quantity of milk, which was forced down his throat. The cause of his refusal to eat is said to have been melancholia.

—The body of an unknown man was found in the river near the Michigan Central freight depot at Bay City. It was in an advanced stage of decomposition and badly decomposed. The coroner found that one of the eyes bore evidence of having been blackened previous to death, and from this fact a report has spread that the man was foully dealt with. Some three weeks ago a light took place on Saginaw street, the exact place where the body was found, in which one man, a person known as "Scotty" among his associates, was knocked down. This man has not been seen since that night. The finding of the body and the disappearance of the man Scotty seem a trifle mysterious.

—High McSimonn, on Black River, has a huge wolf for a family pet. It was caught in a trap by one of P. H. Strehfield's foremen. He muzzled it, and put it in a boat and towed it across Black Lake to Mr. McKinney's place. It stands about three and one-half feet high.

—At Detroit, Jacob Moore, a carpenter, aged 37, who lived with his mother, but had not paid his board for eight months, shot and killed his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Moore, in a rage, because she asked him to pay. He shot himself, but not seriously.

—Wm. Perkins & Son, of East Saginaw, are putting up a portable saw-mill to cut about 10,000 feet of lumber daily on the farm of Joseph Burgess, three miles north of West Branch. They will also cut cedar shingles, posts, etc.

—The planing-mill and warehouse of the Western Lumber Company at Manistique has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $50,000, with no insurance.

—One year ago Mrs. Adeline C. Hotchkiss died in Detroit, leaving a $50,000 estate to New York heirs. When the estate was settled, Dr. Hugh McGregor Wilson stepped in with apparently authentic papers from Jackson and claimed all the money aggregating with interest $40,000. He claimed that small payments had been made on each, thus preventing them from becoming outlawed. As he was a poor man and the notes had never been indorsed or secured or sued upon, the estate became suspicious and had them submitted to experts, who, after a minute examination, pronounced them forgeries, one having been raised in a bungling way from $18 to $18,000, and another from 1,000 to $18,000. From appearances both were raised recently. About fifteen years ago Mrs. Hotchkiss and her son, who had a two-thirds interest in the estate, lived at Lockport, N. Y., as did also the doctor. The son was taken insane and soon died, leaving his mother. Dr. Wilson, Mrs. Hotchkiss and Wilson soon after came to Detroit. Three years ago they were arrested for the murder of the son. His body was disinterred and arsenic traces were found. It was uncertain whether it had been administered to him while alive or used by the undertakers. So both were discharged.

—Monroe Collins, of Hiroa, raised 26 bushels of rye on nine acres of ground this season.

—A certain young man of Mio is willing to bet $50 that he can walk across the distance between Mio and Mack City inside of thirty-

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 9, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.
For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
WELLINGTON R. BURT, of Saginaw.
For Lieutenant Governor—
WILLIAM R. MORAN, of Wayne.
For Secretary of State—
THOMAS B. HAWLEY, of Ionia.
For State Treasurer—
JOHN D. NORTON, of Oakland.
For Auditor General—
BARTLEY BREEN, of Menominee.
For Commissioner State Land Office—
SMITH W. FOWLER, of Manistee.
For Attorney General—
ALOYSIUS A. ELLIS, of Ionia.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
STUART McKIBBIN, of Oceana.
For Member of Board of Education—
CHARLES S. KING, of Washtenaw.

Ninth District Democratic Congressional Convention.

The democrats of the ninth congressional district of Michigan will meet in convention at the opera house, Manistee, on **Tuesday, August 21st, 1888,** at 3.30 P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for congress for the ninth district of Michigan, electing a district committee, and transacting any other business that may properly come before the convention.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, on the basis of one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes:

Antrim, 3; Charlevoix, 4; Kalkaska, 2; Lake, 2; Manistee, 6; Mason, 5; Mecosta, 4; Missaukee, 3; Muskegon, 15; Newaygo, 8; Oceana, 6; Osceola, 4; Wexford, 4.

A full delegation from every county is earnestly desired, and all opposed to the republican party are cordially invited to participate in the deliberations of the convention.

By order Dem. Cong. Committee.

WM. P. NISBETT, Chairman.

GEN. SHERIDAN died at Nonquit, Mass., at 10.50 Monday morning.

B. M. CUTCHEON was renominated for candidate for congress for this district at the republican convention at Reed City, Monday afternoon.

D. W. DONSEY, R. H. Gillchrist, and other colored orators will make speeches in New Jersey, in favor of Cleveland and Thurman, this fall.

THE Port Huron Tribune hitherto an independent paper, with republican tendencies, has come out for tariff reform, Cleveland and Thurman. Editor Finn would rather be right than President of the U. S.

THAT Rev. Burchard's "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" speech four years ago represented the true sentiments of a large proportion of the republican party there can be no room for doubt. Another eminent divine, Bishop J. H. Vincent, who scores that rickety wreck of the political demagogue, writes that because he is "a true prohibitionist and antiromanist, he is also a republican." The letter has been published in the Jacksonville, (N. Y.) Journal, and is causing republican managers no end of worriment.

As ancient philosopher once wrote "The mills of the gods grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small," or works to that effect. Hon. Charles H. Hoge, the democratic representative from the fourth congressional district of West Virginia, who paired with Sam. Randall on the Mills tariff bill, will doubtless pin this bit of ancient wisdom in his hat and wear it where he can refer to it often. He was badly beaten in an effort to secure a renomination. Democrats of republican proclivities are not in demand as candidates this year.

IN a store window in Washington there was recently displayed what should prove a popular style of handkerchief among the supporters of Ben. Harrison. It is a handkerchief emblazoned with stars at top and bottom for the states and territories, with a small 8c. stamped upon it and the following it scription:

PROTECTION
TO
AMERICAN LABOR
AND
AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

Appended to it is a card reading as follows: "Republican handkerchief, endorsed by the chairman of the Chicago convention. The only authorized campaign handkerchief. Imported Chinese silk."

The republican party of the upper peninsula has lost one of its leading lights in the desertion of Fred Brasted, of Ishpeming, who announces that it is his intention to hereafter affiliate with the democrats. Mr. Brasted is one of the leading and most influential Scandinavians in the upper peninsula. He has resided in Marquette county for many years, and although a poor boy when he came to this country, he amassed a fortune estimated at from $300,000 to half a million. He owns a large general mercantile establishment which does a business of about $50,000 per month, and a few weeks ago he purchased the Winthrop and Mitchell iron mines, located near Ishpeming. Mr. Brasted was a delegate to the democratic state convention held at Detroit recently, and the delegates from the eleventh congressional district chose him as presidential elector. With becoming modesty, however he declined, saying that he was too new in the party to accept such an honor. Mr. Brasted's advocacy of the election of Cleveland and Thurman, shows that he is not at all afraid that the iron district will suffer from democratic legislation.

MUCH has been said and written regarding the position of candidate Harrison toward the laboring man. In a recent response to a series of resolutions adopted by the Harmony Legion, of Philadelphia, he said: "I have always believed that no man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provision in his days of vigor for the feebleness of old age." To aid the laboring man in accomplishing this desirable result, he asks him to vote to make him (Harrison) president, on a platform that proposes to tax the laborer on the commonest necessities of life; but genuously proposes to allow him free rum and tobacco.

Spirit of the Political Press.

An off-set will be made to have Blaine stump Michigan. His services may be needed.—Menominee Democrat

There is a surprise in store for the republicans of Michigan unless we are grossly mistaken. "There's a hen on."—Menominee Democrat.

O. M. Barnes, a Michigan lumberman says that "Michigan pine is in no danger from competition with Canada." "The lumbermen," he says "should be led to see that reducing the tariff will not hurt but rather benefit them.—Menominee Democrat.

Tippecanoe { and Chinaman / and Monopoly / and Rat pie / and Boodle / and Free whiskey / and Dear clothing / and Cheap labor } too.
—Philadelphia Herald.

There is not a high tariff monopoly in the country that does not hire the cheapest labor it can get and pay the lowest wages it can find anybody to take. And until a democratic congress prohibited it by law those high tariff plutocrats were scouring the slums, not only of Europe, but of Asia as well, for low priced serfs and coolies.—Boston Globe.

None of the newspapers say whether Mr. Carnegie is in company with Mr. Blaine on the steamer that is now heading towards our shores. If the great manufacturer is on board he ought to come in for his share in the glorious welcome that awaits the plumed knight. A man like him, who can pile up $1,500,000 profits out of protected labor in one year and not distribute a cent of it among his poorly paid employes, ought naturally to look for a grand reception from the high tariff nabobs.—New York Graphic.

The Wonder Will Increase.

In his speech at Terre Haute, Ind., Saturday night, before 6,000 people, Senator Voorhees declared: "I have and nothing in saying that the annals of mankind may be searched in vain for a parallel to the present condition of American affairs."

The wonder will increase when it is considered that this situation has lasted over four long years, during which the national income was a hundred millions above legitimate expenditure, save so far as $195,000,000 of call bonds were redeemed, and that they were kept out a year while the money lay in the treasury.

The wonder will increase, if the reader will consider that, in 1886, with $292,000,000 of government money in the treasury, and an extra income of $300,000 a day, congress reduced no tax, but added a bogus-butter levy of nearly a million a year.

The wonder will increase if the American taxpayer understand that there is, in the treasury, for each man, woman, child, Indian and Chinaman the sum of $8 of unneeded funds above the gold reserve—$1,000,000,000.

And the wonder will increase if we behold a party of 6,000,000 voters who lay it down as doctrine that this system should continue to oppress us in the future as it has robbed us in the past.—Chicago Herald.

The Reckless Element.

Let no man make any mistake about this The power behind Grover Cleveland is not intrigue nor partisan cunning, nor anything that arises out of political expediency or any combination. The power back of Grover Cleveland is public sentiment. It is overwhelming. It will be resistless.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Read the Answer in His Name.

To the Editor of The Evening Sun—Sir: Will Harrison be elected? Read his name backward and you will have the correct, enthusiastic answer. No, sir, Hah!—New York Evening Sun.

And a Weak One, at That.

It should be remembered that Indiana's favorite son is she a grandson.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

B. See,
Dry Goods!
Carpets and Notions.

We are giving Extra Bargains in all Light-weight Summer Goods.

Our Line of Staples and Dress Goods is complete at all times.

The Place to get Bargains is at the

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

B. SEE.

GEO. W. MILLER,

I am going to show you something that will open your eyes. I have just received a bargain in unlaundried shirts, that I am selling for Fifty Cents. Don't fail to take advantage of this price for I don't know as you will ever get another such a Bargain.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Unlaundried Shirts

"Leprosy Disowns Scrofula."

It is not at all uncommon to see some measly children disown their parentage but it is perfectly unnatural to see parents disown their offspring. Here is the leprous monopoly scrofula, the parent of the scrofulous trusts, actually feeling ashamed of its own offspring, and taking pains to repudiate and deny the relationship.

Some months ago I pointed out, as I thought then, as clearly as possible that the trust scrofula was the offspring of the monopoly tariff leprosy. Now let me once more make this point clear. There is a duty of 1¼ cents per pound on iron or steel beams and girders for building purposes. This product costs in Europe 1.30 cents per pound. Therefore a duty of 1¼ cents per pound is 102.75 per cent. There is a combination or trust in this country which regulates the price of iron beams and girders. I believe that Mr. Carnegie is one of the chief producers. In 1887 we imported 13,516,673 pounds of this product, which cost abroad $164,403, and the duty paid thereon was $168,920.93. The home combination or trust have an agreement, so at least it is said, and they have but one price between them. There is no home competition. In order that there may be no mistake, I call upon the iron beam and girder producers to gainsay these facts, and I will then, as it becomes an honest reformer of abuses, stand corrected. Now then these home manufacturers, having a protection of 102 per cent. and having combined upon a selling price, naturally take, as near as possible, the full pound of flesh that the tariff gives them, and still we import at 102 per cent. duty 13,500,000 pounds. This statement, I hope, is plain for everybody to understand. In other words, the tariff lepers having put 102 per cent. duty on beams and girders, the trust scrofula was begotten in the shape of a trust or combination of manufacturers, and the tariff leper, in the shape of a trust or combination to exact millions of dollars taxes from the people who use this building material in the country. Now, is it not plain that without a high tariff there would have been no trust or combination? Is it not a fact that if as in the Mills bill, the duty on these iron girders and beams is reduced from 1¼ cents per pound to 6 10-10 of a per pound, this combination will have to reduce the price at least 6 10-10 a cent per pound? And is it not possible that when the leprous duty of 102 per cent. is reduced to about 50 per cent. there may be a chance of the monopoly breaking up and a wholesome home competition setting in? What is the use of this cabinet statesman Senator Sherman who so acutely suffers now from this "green sickness" leaves as the clearly pointed presidential "itch," to try to repudiate trusts and relieve the consumers of that curse by impudable and almost impeachable laws, when the only method in burning deep into the leprous tariff with a hot iron and so purge and purify the leprous poison out of the scrofulous trust? The action of the president in repudiating the trust which they alone are responsible for, is of a piece with the anxiety of the Republicans to repudiate the free whisky plank in the Chicago platform. What is the use of trying to evade or explain the actual facts?

The tariff as it now exists is leprosy. Trusts are its offspring, and therefore when the national income was a hundred millions above legitimate expenditure, save so far as $195,000,000 of call bonds were redeemed, and that they were kept out a year while the money lay in the treasury.

Make Our Store Headquarters to buy your

DRY GOODS

Dress Goods and Notions.

We can give you the Best Bargains for the Money of any house in this part of Michigan. Our CLOTHING and GENTS FURNISHING GOODS Department is complete.

Notice our fine FLANNEL SHIRTS for Summer Wear.

Give us a call and be convinced that we cannot be undersold.

Alick Rosenthal,
Lewis Block.

Wide Awake for August.

All boys will enjoy the frontispiece of the August Wide Awake, "The Crisis," a wild Canadian river-scene, also the accompanying story of peril and pluck, "Across the Breach," by Macdonald Oxley, and both boys and girls will have great fun over James Otis' complete serial, "A Neck-tie Party," for it is a jolly story. One of the most beautiful things in the number is by May Kendall, an English writer, the author of "Dreamthorp." That Very Man is a "parable" entitled "The Temple of Music," and teaches one of the best precious of life's lessons—that "he who loses his life shall find it" and who have ever given up an ideal for the sake of duty will be happy over the touching and beautiful story. In "The Elephants of an Indian Prince" Miss Bisby Sweat offers the young folks the most entertaining elephant article ever written

> ... you are even acquainted with the Dutch elephants of Asia. Pets in Artist Life," by Eleanor Lewis, has some beautiful pictures and some very amusing anecdotes. "Dolly" is a pathetic little tale for little folks by Katharine Macquoid, "Ship-building Bees and a Queen" by Lucy Everett Hale writes ab.ut Boston Common as it was in Revolutionary times, and the article "on Henry Bacon's famous picture of "The Boston Tea Party and General Gage," Dr. Garnett of the British Museum has a witty chinese story called "The Rewards of Industry," amusingly illustrated. Mrs. Lucy Larcom contributes a long suggestive story "A Helping Hand," written in young women's interest from a social standpoint. "Double Roses," the serial by Mrs. Burnett, relates the overthrow of Phyllis and Bisebell, and the training-ship serial by Mrs. Crowninshield, "Plucky Senalb," shows how the Government discovered Harry's pluck and how it saved a steamer. Mrs. Dodge contributes a charming poem, "The Little Town Maid," which is a most pathetic appeal for a university education for girls. There are many other a tractions—a pretty paper by Mrs. Frances A. Humphrey about "The English Daisy," written among English dainties, an article on Hans Andersen, an account of this baby Buddhas in Tibet by Mrs. Emerson, instructions how to make a "handy microscope," interesting letters from Susan Coolidge, Children, poems, prize-questions and pictures.

> 20 cents a number. 25 Bulfinch Company, Boston.

Will Vote as They Believe.

The old party lines are broken. The people believe in Democratic principles as embodied in Cleveland and Thurman. Democratic party of today is the administration, not President Cleveland. The people believe so will they vote.—New York Star.

Everything Ready for Victory.

The public mind is made up now, and it will not change. When election day comes an irresistible majority of the votes will be cast for Cleveland and Thurman and honest government.—New York Star.

Favors for the Few.

The Chicago platform is a square tool declaration in favor of the trusts and monopolies that today hold the people by the throat. Its denunciation of them is a piece of hypocrisy that will deceive nobody, because its attitude in respect to the tariff favors a policy under which every trust in the land will thrive.—Congressman Ford.

The One Thing They Want Free.

There is one thing the Republicans do not want protected this time, and that is the treasury.—Philadelphia Times.

A Damaging Confession.

The Leader goes into considerable detail to show that a reduction of the tariff would not cheapen anything but wages. It says it would not make the cost of food any cheaper. It would not, it thinks, lessen the cost of meat, flour, butter and eggs, nor any of the food products that the farmers furnish. If this is so, what is the good of a high tariff for the farmer? How can it "protect" him when, as The Leader now admits, its reduction of tariff would not affect him in the least? If he could sell everything he produces at just as good prices without a protective tariff as he does with one, what does he want a protective tariff for? It taxes his clothes, his lumber, his nails, his carpets. If he has any, and his farming implements, and now comes The Leader saying that the process that makes him pay him get a single cent more for anything he sells. This is the most scandalous confession the tariff trust advocates have made yet. What sort of a tariff humbug have they been putting upon the honest farmer all these years, anyhow?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Natural and Artificial Obstructions.

Whenever you diminish the abundance of things which minister to our necessities, it is like interposing a desert, swamp, an unbridged stream or a bad road between producer and consumer. No road at all! It is a prohibitory duty. Twenty per cent. duty is like a bad road; 40 per cent. is a corduroy road (laughter); 60 per cent. like a broad, deep and rapid unbridged river, and 50 per cent. like a swamp fanking the river on both sides, while 100 per cent., such as levied upon steel in rails, blankets and window glass, is a band of brigands who strip the merchant of nearly all he possesses. Is it strange that he should be grateful to God that he escapes with his life.—Congressman S. S. Cox.

Best Colored Lead Paint
ONLY $1.15 PER GALLON.
L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.
Job and Tin Work.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER,
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TUNGUES, SHINGLES, LATH' ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

ARTISTIC
JOB WORK
AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE
BEST SHOW
OF
Hardware, Tinware, Notions,
STOVES

MILLINERY,
Dressmaking,
Ladies' Fancy Goods.
A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.
ALDRICH SISTERS,
At the Ingleside, Charlevoix. Mich

Farm for Sale or Trade
On Your Own Terms.
Eighty acres of land, three miles from Charlevoix, on south side of Pine Lake, known as the Hecks estate. One half mile frontage on Pine Lake. Thirty acres improved. Address
Apply to J. ATKINS, Jr.
Pinckney.

TO FARMERS.
Wanted Immediately At the
MOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE, some young pigs. Must be good stock.
C. H. BALL, Proprietor.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 9, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 15 to 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 13c.
POTATOES, per bu., 75c.
WHEAT, per bu., 90c.
OATS, per bu., 45c.
HAY, per ton, 12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $3. Steers, $4 @ 4.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.50@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c.@$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

A schooner is reported ashore near Norwood.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 2319

☞Remember Washburne's important hosiery sale. See advertisement.

One Mon, a chinaman, late of Chicago, is now an assistant in Weyburn's laundry.

☞The Jackson corset has reached the very low price of 49 cents at Washburne's Bee Hive.

☞Advertisers will do us a favor by bringing in their copy as early as Wednesday every week.

The old soldiers who attended the reunion at Traverse City last week report a good time all around.

The outlook this year is for a heavy yield from oat-bearing trees, and consequently the small boy rejoices.

John Burns is building for John Nicholls this week a new dry house for dressed lumber, 28x56 feet.

☞In laying your carpets this spring, recollect that we have plenty of old newspapers at five cents a dozen.

On account of the gale Wednesday afternoon, the Friant and City of Grand Rapids lay in the Charlevoix harbor over night.

The fortieth annual fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society will be held at Jackson, commencing Monday, Sept. 10th.

Our livery stables reaped quite a harvest during the blow of yesterday afternoon and this morning by taking people overland to Petoskey.

Wm. Harris, of Norwood, was re-elected a member of the board of school examiners at Boyne, Aug. 7th, receiving ten votes to four for Jas. A. Keat of South Arm.

Sunnby's mill at Burgess burned Sunday night. Amos Fox and W. H. Downer were losers to a considerable amount, in machinery and stock on hand. No insurance.

J. S. Smithson's "Trip to Egypt," at the opera house last night, was favored with a full house, and was very interesting and instructive, as are all of Mr. Smithson's lectures and discourses.

A letter from H. H. Everard and and family, who are sojourning at Alpena, reports that all is well with them and they are enjoying themselves, having most pleasant weather.—Kalkaska Leader.

The gale of Wednesday afternoon struck the fish boats without warning John O'Neill's boat was caught in the north point, and Pat O'Neill's boat run into Clam River by near Potoskey. No lives lost, however.

J. H. Stone of East Jordan, has recently added a fine large Holstein bull to his stock of thirty head of pure bred dairy cows. He is a gentleman of the right stamp, and the farmers of that vicinity are encouraging the enterprise. We are glad to note the improvement of stock.

W. A. Norton, James H. Stone, and John Nicholls were made an executive committee at the close of the men's picnic held at Boyne, to arrange for and call the next annual picnic meeting, and to perfect the organization.

The person who borrowed a silk umbrella with oxidized handle and gold end, from Geo. W. Beaman's drug store, about Aug. 1st or 2d, will please return it and receive a quarter.

Rev. Z. Grennell, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Detroit, will preach at Green's hall Sunday, at 15.30 a. m. Usual services in the evening. Sunday school at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

During the gale Wednesday afternoon, the schooner Peoria, Capt. Wm. Hains, lost part of her deck load of bark, and a new yawl, while coming out of Traverse bay, and ran into Charlevoix harbor to wait for fair weather.

By the bursting of a pully at the Pine Lake mills last Thursday afternoon, the main shaft was twisted, and the big mill will probably be closed the balance of the season. The small mill is running night and day, with a double crew.

The new shingle machine put in by the Charlevoix Mfg. Co. will cut shingles more than twice as fast as they can be taken care of with the present machinery for edging and packing. More room will be required to run the cutter to its full capacity.

The last Enterprise mentions a portrait to be seen in the window of A. F. Draper & Co., South Arm. We have seen it. The artist is Mr. Dixon of the Enterprise. It is a steel (pen) engraving, and is worth a trip to South Arm, especially if you buy some of Draper's goods.

The Charlevoix postoffice now exchanges closed ponches with Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, and Detroit, in addition to the regular exchange with the railroad, with Petoskey, and with offices in the county, opening and closing regularly twelve ponches a day, besides newspaper sacks.

Concerning the "Charlevoix Railroad," will the editor of the Petoskey Record please turn again to the issue of the Charlevoix JOURNAL, of July 19, fourth page, bottom of third column, and read under the headline, "More Railroad News," then apologize for the apparent misrepresentation in his issue of Aug. 2.

Rev. A. P. Greenleaf, of St. James' church, Battle Creek, will hold service and preach in Odd Fellows' hall every Sunday in August, at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Expecting to see all persons interested in this mission, we extend a most cordial welcome to all others to all these interesting and profitable services.

The steamer Lou A. Cummings will give an excursion to Petoskey and Bay View on Sunday, Aug. 12, leaving Charlevoix at 9 o'clock sharp, arriving at Petoskey at 10.45. Returning leave Bay View at 4.30, and Petoskey at 5.00 o'clock. Fare round trip, 50 cents. The Charlevoix band will accompany the excursion.

The I. O. G. T. held an open installation Monday evening, at Green's hall, after which D. L. Reynolds, of Grand Rapids, gave a temperance talk. The new officers are, C. T., J. E. Chew; V. T., Pearl Dartt; Secretary, Lillie Runyan; F. S., I. Hogan; Treas., Mrs. J. E. Dartt; Marshal, Jonah Durance; D. M., Chloe Mooney; Guard, Annie McArthur; Sentinel, Fred Hemmings.

The yacht "Glad Tidings," with Capt. Sandy aboard, left port Monday morning bound for Petoskey. The yacht was built and fitted up by the Y. M. C. Association of Chicago, and placed in charge of Capt. Sandy, who is an evangelist, for the purpose of making a tour of the lakes, visiting the lumber camps near the shore, and the small towns and harbors that have no churches. The captain held several very interesting meetings here and according to all reports is doing good work. He is accompanied by his wife and two daughters.

Wilson.

Aug. 7.—Nice rain on Monday.

Wheat is nearly ready to harvest.

The bark business is nearly finished.

Mrs. Ledgerman has been quite ill for a week.

No school last week,—teacher went to the institute.

Eld. Tracy did not fill his appointment on Sunday afternoon.

Miss Prudie Scofield was eighteen instead of ten as stated in your last issue.

George Smith and Fred Holland have returned from their huckleberry trip. Not much success.

Mrs. Ed. Nowland and niece of Cadillac, are sojourning here for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudkins went to Boyne on Saturday last to attend a funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Shepard of Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer of Advance and Mr. Charles Shepard of Petoskey, dined Shepard's on Sunday last. The occasion being Mrs. Shepard's thirty-second birthday. A delightful time was enjoyed.

Teachers' Examination.

At the teachers' examination held at Boyne City, Aug. 2, there were 21 applicants. Two first grade, two second grade, and one third grade were issued as follows:

First Grade—Henry M. Enos, J. E. Warbond.

Second Grade—Della M. Patten, V. L. Woodworth.

Third Grade—Maggie O'Neil, Lottie Mason, Nettie M. Hawks, Nellie Sharp, Amos Fox and wife, Ella Fleming, Argyle Thompson, Sarah Lee, Jennie Lillian Mills, Lela M. Hull.

Hayes.

BUNONS, Aug. 6th.—Geo. McRoberts has been on the sick list the past week.

Jack Saunby's mill burned to the ground Saturday night, and several thousand shingles also burned.

Dave Scougale has the lumber on the ground for a barn.

School commenced Monday morning at Maple Grove with Josie Litzan as teacher.

Barnard.

The rains are improving the corn and potatoes crop.

Farmers are busy harvesting.

Thomas Cannon was visited by his sister last week.

The new organ for the Sunday school is expected this week.

Charlevoix people were here last Sunday on account of the pastor attending camp meeting at Bay View.

They Don't Grow There.

Chauncey Depew told this experience in a speech last week. "I was in Scotland this summer, where they understand a joke more easily than anywhere in the world, and was tired out traveling and sightseeing, and said to my Scotch guide: 'I must find a soft stone somewhere to sit down on.' He said: 'My friend, there are no soft stones in Scotland.'"

What He Needs.

A little pair of pants with stars on their bosom and stripes down the legs, should be ordered by the war department for Fly Forker.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Sherman's Jelly Fish Boom.

It will require an expert to get any magnetism out of John Sherman's jelly fish boom.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Natural Inference.

Niagara Limitted—You look tired and thirsty. Won't you have a glass of water? Cautious Visitor—Is the water dried up? Fall—How much is it?—Buffalo Drum.

PERSONAL MENTION.

P. Leede of Louisville, Ky., is with his family this week.

S. M. Mccrea returned to the Chicago club house Tuesday night.

E. B. Hodge and family returned from Traverse City this week.

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, of Chicago, is at the club house this week.

Wm. Shaw of Motherwell, Gut., is a guest of John Burns this week.

Mrs. Calvin Wilcox, of Howell, is a guest at W. P. Brown's this week.

Henry Aldrich and wife, of Cadillac, visited Charlevoix friends this week.

Miss Blanche Bartholomew was at Bay View from Saturday to Tuesday, this week.

Ben Weaver went to Chicago last Saturday on the Lottie Cooper, to be absent a week or two.

Rev. Dr. Fairfield, of Manistee will preach in the Congregational church next Sunday evening.

Geo. Budd, of Chicago, formerly with the Charlevoix Sentinel, is in town trying to regain lost health.

Prof. H. W. Munder will organize a dancing school at Bartholomew's opera hall Friday evening, Aug. 10th.

R. W. Kane, W. A. Brown, and Alick Rosenthal attended the business men's convention at Cheboygan this week.

THE DEMOCRATS ORGANIZED.

Cleveland and Thurman Tariff Reform Club.

At Bartholomew's opera house last Saturday evening, the democrats organized a Cleveland and Thurman Tariff Reform Club, with the following officers:

President—John Nicholls.

Vice Presidents—Amos Fox, Jos. M. Clark.

Secretary—C. J. Strang.

Assistant Secretary—R. W. Kane.

Treasurer—L. D. Bartholomew.

Five members of the executive committee were appointed, and five more are to be appointed at the meeting next Saturday evening. Those appointed are as follows: J. Milo Eaton, Alex. Cameron, Chas. H. Ball, A. J. McLeod, Geo. Pappin.

Seventy names were enrolled that evening, and the list has increased every day since.

It is expected that the room formerly occupied by A. J. Mudge & Sons grocery will be secured for a club room, where the boys may gather to discuss the issues of the day, and for holding the meetings of the club. The next meeting will be held next Saturday evening, at which time the executive committee will be completed and the night for the regular weekly meeting will be determined.

There are daily accessions to the ranks for tariff reform, from among the laborers, who are beginning to see who are benefited and who are robbed by high tariff, and the prospects are encouraging for an increased vote for Cleveland over that of four years ago.

What Makes Wages Low in Europe.

Wages are low in Europe—there is no doubt about that. They are probably low, and, in the continental countries, are apparently going lower yet. But why? Those who say that it is because of a mistaken economic policy in Europe regarding imports forget that there is only one European nation which does not maintain a protective tariff, they forget that on the continent wages are lowest in those countries where tariffs are highest and they forget that all through Europe the protection numbers hundreds of people to the square mile. In this last fact lies the real explanation of the low wages rate.—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Iron Workers' Wages Reduced.

In a presidential year it is always possible to tell the men employed in protected industries that their wages would be higher if somebody on the other side were not suspected of a design to ruin American industries. In Pennsylvania the workingmen have always shown a most obliging disposition to believe this tale. A canvass that begins with a reduction of wages in the most highly protected industry while the sacred and admirable tariff is in full operation subjects the Pennsylvania workingman to a test of faith more searching than has heretofore been imposed upon him; and it will be interesting to see how he takes it.—New York Times.

Cannot Be Denied.

The poorest paid wage workers in the United States use those engaged in manufacturing goods "protected" by high tariff laws. The assertion cannot and will not be denied.—Stillwater (Minn.) Messenger.

A Word About the Squash.

The squash is one of our tender annuals, and cannot be planted until all danger of frost is past. Again, the seed itself is liable to rot in damp, cool weather. The plaster is about as good an article as has yet been found for driving away bugs. The crop must be gathered before it is nipped in frost or it will not keep well. The vines may be allowed to grow as long as enough, but of the fall or winter sorts, five or six rows should be planted.

Altogether, 1,023 novels, of which 635 were reprints of English works, were published in the United States last year.

BORN.

RUSSELL—On Aug. 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Russell, a daughter.

☞English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ringbone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, goitre, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hixon & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

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The Return of Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Blaine is expected to land on these shores about the 7th of August. Fifty thousand ardent partisans, representing the national league of Republican clubs and the admirers of the Plumed Knight in all parts of the country, will assemble here to welcome him back and give vent to the enthusiasm which only Mr. Blaine is capable of making them feel. There is no magic for them in the candidacy of the man whom the Chicago convention placed at the head of the ticket. They can neither shoot nor sting for the descendant of "Old Tippecanoe." Nothing in his career or his personality stirs them as they need and wish to be stirred. It is but natural, therefore, that their hearts and hopes should turn toward the magnetic exile, whose very name is an inspiration and whose presence will arouse the slumbering ardor of Republicanism.

Mr. Blaine must expect to witness a scene rivaling the popular demonstrations that attended the last visit of Lafayette to the United States, at those which marked the arrival of Kossuth. He comes to impart to the canvass the only fervor on that side which it is destined to display, and the first step of his triumphal stumping tour is certain to be characterized by all the devices to promote his cause that devotion and ingenuity can suggest. We say "his" cause, inasmuch as the nominal candidate of the Republican party is not the real candidate. A Republican victory will not mean the triumph of Harrison, but the triumph of Blaine. A Republican administration would not be the administration of the nominee of the Chicago convention, but the administration of the nominee of the Republican masses—James G. Blaine.

Under such circumstances his coming, while sure to be greeted by the most flattering proofs of political loyalty and personal affection, is almost equally sure to involve the dangerous consequences which the unpremeditated utterances of impetuous friends entail. The Burchard of 1884 is likely to be succeeded by a Burchard in 1888. This amenability is one of the positive traits which distinguish him who aspires to favor heat the blood of the multitude. The passion of the crowd is full of peril for the object of its adoration. Enthusiasm despises the calculations of prudence and refuses to be chilled by the cold counsels of reason. Therefore, while Mr. Blaine is destined to tread a path strewn with the flowers of a personal loyalty, he can scarcely escape the discovery that it is a path full of pitfalls.

Democrats may accordingly share with Republicans the pleasure of beholding the "white plume" waving at the front again. Mr. Blaine's positive committal against the chief plank in the Republican platform—the free whisky plank—will not be the least of the embarrassments that await him. If Burchard should fill to play his appointed role, the magician himself can be relied upon to multiply the difficulties which environ his party. Clever as he is, there is sufficient quicksilver in his blood to warrant the expectation of numerous lapses from caution in the course of a long campaign. He cannot adjust himself to the conditions of this fight, or reconcile his past declarations with the Chicago creed without exposing himself to criticisms that must be greatly to the disadvantage of the Republican cause. But it will be a great day for political magnetism when he disembarks at the port of New York, and the more insignificant will Harrison appear as the tour he takes up his line of march across the continent.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Will Blaine Recant?

Mr. "Pig Iron" Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who so handsomely played into the hands of Congressman Scott, a few days ago, in the matter of Andrew Carnegie's $1,500,000 income, electrified his Republican friends in the house by declaring that Mr. Blaine could be induced to recant the passage in his now notorious Paris letter against striking the Federal tax off whisky. According to Mr. Kelley, Mr. Blaine was carried away "enthusiasm" when he wrote the letter in question and will now be in returning shame the heart of the party by saying: "I am ready to admit I had formerly an erroneous opinion, but now I am with you heart and soul." We do not, of course, believe that Kelley, who is a great deal of a windbag, had any authority for making such a statement, but it is plain, nevertheless, that Mr. Blaine has an exceedingly awkward situation to face. It is quite impossible for two declarations to be more antagonistic than those of the Republican platform and Mr. Blaine's epistle. Here are the two platforms now:

"If there shall still remain a larger revenue than to repudiate the debts of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes that is, the whisky rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system.

Mr. Blaine to Blaine:

"I would not advise the repeal of the whisky tax. There is a time for all. To cheapen the price of whisky is to increase its consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the repeal of the tax, while there are some states, if the national government neutralizes the good effect by making whisky within reach of every one at twenty cents a gallon. It would destroy high license at once in all the states."

There is no way of getting round or away from this. Mr. Blaine asserts that free Federal whisky would "destroy high license at once in all the states" (the Republicans are in favor of high license) —and the platform declares in favor of free whisky.

Kelley is entitled to a vote of thanks from the Democrats for his success in emphasizing this point.—Brooklyn Citizen.

A Shuffling Platform.

The Boston Herald (Ind.) explains to a contemporary who evidently cannot see why the Germans should object to the "white plume" waving at the front again, Mr. Blaine's positive committal against the chief plank in the Republican platform—the free whisky plank—will not be the least of the embarrassments that await him. If Burchard should fill to play his appointed role, the magician himself can

THE TARIFF.

An Earnest and Eloquent Plea for the Reduction of Import Duties.

Protection Without Restraint Means Monopoly, and Both Mean Death to American Commerce.

Speech of Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, on the Mills Bill, Delivered in the House of Representatives.

Our farmers in the West are more and more coming to understand that the benefits of protection, as portrayed by its advocates, relate to the condition of those who are the benefiaries of the system, and not to those who feel the burden of the protective tariff. They know, too, that the balance of trade being against the farmers of the West and as to the products they raise upon their farms to meet that balance that the people of that section of the country are in no sense benefiaries of protection, whatever may be said of them. The farmers of the West are a plain and, considering their surroundings, a prosperous people, and with a fair fight in which to have a fair show. But what I do mean to say is that there is unjust discrimination somewhere; that there are unjust and onerous burdens laid upon them by the protective system; that the evil is not the result of the people engaged in with the agenta of the protective system, but that some backset for the average power of the Government, is an unequal contest. And it is for the reason that the discussion of this question, so intimately involved in the pending measure will be of the greatest benefit to the people, that I make the discussion of protection in general that I shall with unfeigned pleasure the present debate.

When the question of tariff taxation is put from the field and the people calmly and dispassionately look at it, it will be found, as it appears, they will see that a tax is a tax; that a fraud is a fraud; that a robbery is a robbery, whether making a foreign or a domestic market the leading, vital principle of the life of all of them lod, the fundamental, the principle of competition. Protection without proper restraint means monopoly, and both mean death to the most vital and effective principle of American commerce—competition. Competition means fair play, honesty and justice, and it means foul play on the highest authority, for the Scriptures tell us that the Lord hates robbery. Can anyone imagine a system, as up to where we can appreciate as never before, the Golden Lad's Prayer which prescribes the absence of temptation as the condition on which we can gain the kingdom of heaven. But as obvious as this proposition is, and as commonly it is, I do not think it is necessary in the common affairs of state as the daily potions are necessary to the practice of the healing art of medicine.

The people of the country the time has come when the farmers of the great West have such time for thought and action with reference to their own affairs as he was. If this is the country is marred one that has a tendency to equalize the business and the benefits between the different sections of the country and the different classes of people, I am sure I speak for myself as a citizen of one of the great central wealths of the West, which I have the honor in part to represent, I will say that the West will meet this question in the broad-minded, generous spirit of patriotism that has ever been the dominant spirit of our states to the Republic, but in the spirit of fair and honest discussion of the rights of our Eastern protection friends of the manufacturing interests, and of the great sections of Western representation with Eastern ideas, that we are such dull, obtuse, and easily deceived people that we will regard the tariff as a blessing, and that the acquiesce in the policy of a tariff for revenue with fundamental protection we are doing in the interest of the, deceived by the sophistries of the modern protectionist, we will be really to be into all of the blessings that have come to man in the ages of the world, and that the tariff, with all its evils and its shams, and its sophistries, and its robbery can make it seem otherwise.

The secretary of the Treasury estimates the needs of the Government for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1886, and ending June, 1887, at $215,000,000. The aforementioned sum will come into the Treasury within that time from—

Customs duties	$195,000,000
Internal revenue	30,000,000
All other sources	10,000,000

Making a total of $235,000,000

Leaving a surplus of $20,000,000 to be applied to the payment of the public debt.

Ah, or nearly all, agree that there should be such a recast of the revenue laws of the country as to leave that amount of $20,000,000 in the coffers of the Government annually, and that the surplus of the Government unnecessarily abstracted from the just measure of taxation.

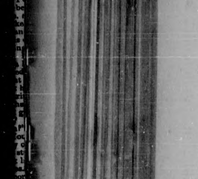
It must these Obligations is stern business, and no array of figures or labyrinth of statistics can make it other than a stern, hard, and, to those who view the great mass of the people, who bear the burden of the tariff, a cruel, and, I may add, a wicked, and, I may add, a wicked, and, I may add, a wicked

FARM AND GARDEN.

PRACTICAL LESSONS FROM EVERY DAY LIFE ON THE FARM.

Plows Manufactured in Various Parts of the Country—Diverse Results with Different Soils in Which They Are Used. Plowing Under Green Crops.

There are many good plows manufactured in various parts of the country and these give diverse results with the different soils in which they are used, and from the unlike modes of using them by the different owners. Country Gentleman, in reply to recent queries concerning plows that will turn under green crops, gives expression to the following statements, which are of widespread interest.



FIGS. 1, 2—PLOWING UNDER GREEN CROPS.

The chilled plows have generally given better results than those with steel mold boards, and are mostly better for avoiding adhesion of the soil. A personal examination of the different plows made or sold in your region of the country would doubtless give more satisfactory results than any single recommendation. For turning under a short or moderate growth of a green crop, important aid is rendered by the skids, further, such as is represented in Fig. 1. For taller growth of rye or clover, two or three feet high, a wood hook or heavy chain is indispensable. A good wood hook is represented by Fig. 2. The curved hook sweeps and bends over the green crop in front of the mold board, and they are at once buried out of sight.

A single and nearly straight iron rod, in the proper place (Fig. 2), throws the green crop over into the previous furrow. This form has the advantage of not being caught by any obstructions; but it is important that it be properly adjusted for efficient work and that it is stiff enough to hold its place.

FIGS. 3 AND 4—PLOWING UNDER GREEN CROPS.

Different modes are employed for using the heavy chain for covering the growth. Fig. 4 represents one of these modes, the operation being quite similar to that of the wood hook (Fig. 2). Sometimes the chain is attached so as to operate like the straight rod (Fig. 3).

The appearance of a field where the corner has had to turn under a tall crop of grass without chain or hook, the tops of the growth projecting between the furrows a foot or more in height, is very different from a field properly treated, with the growth thoroughly buried.

Tucking Butter.

It detracts greatly from the market value of butter to mix different makes, which generally smack different colors, together in a solid pack. Buyers of country made butter in large quantities usually work it over again and color it uniformly before packing it down in a solid mass. This, however, injures the grain, and the result is to average the quality of the good and poor that are packed together. When practicable, it is best to keep each make by itself and ship it to market in tubs, wrapped in bleached muslin, wet enough to keep from sticking to the roll. As a general rule, a country dealer or producer will realize most from his butter trade who sells it as soon as in season, and before it has lost the delicate flavor and aroma of fresh butter by long keeping.

In packing solidly in tubs or firkins from fifty to 100 pounds are used. The packages should always be made of hard wood. When it is desired to keep early made butter through the summer to a season of scarcity and better prices, the following plan has proved one of the best:

Pack only sweet and fresh rolls where the buttermilk has been got out and the grain of the butter is good. Wrap each roll in a thin muslin cloth wet in strong brine and pack the rolls closely in the package without jamming or disfiguring them. Then immediately cover the butter entirely with clear, strong brine and set it away in a cool place. The first may be weighted down and more put in afterward, but none should be left floating partly out of the brine. In this way each roll is entirely embargoed and does not come in contact with the air.

Japanese Buckwheat.

Considerable curiosity has been evinced concerning Japanese buckwheat. Mr. Peter Henderson, the well known New York seedsman, says of it: "Japanese buckwheat is entirely distinct from all other varieties so far offered." Mr. Henderson speaks of it as to the productiveness of Japanese buckwheat, and recommends a trial of it, whether it be for selling, for the apiary or the aviary. Good reports come of the variety from bee keepers, who have grown it in connection with bee culture.

Encouraging Silk Culture.

Senator Chandler has introduced a bill into congress appropriating $150,000 for the encouragement of silk culture in the United States. It creates a division of silk culture in the department of agriculture and authorizes the establishment of experimental silk culture stations through out the country and provides for the free distribution of mulberry seed and silk worms.

Crops of 1886 and 1887.

According to the department of agriculture, the acreage of the several crops in 1886 and 1887 are as follows: Wheat in 1886, 38,000,000 acres; in 1887, 37,000,000. Corn in 1886, 65,365,000; in 1887, 74,400,000. Rye in 1886, 1,000,000; in 1887, 28,000,000. Oats in 1886, 16,200,000; in 1887, 22,900,000.

SCAB IN POTATOES.

Opinions Expressed by Scientists and Progressive Farmers.

The two principal desires of the potato grower are, of course, quality and quantity, and if only one may be realized the former has the preference. Potatoes without disease are, or ought to be, the great aim in this day of rot, blight and scabby tubers. Of late years not only learned scientists, but progressive farmers, have endeavored to discover the cause and a preventive for scab in potatoes.

Some of our ablest authorities, including Dr. J. B. Lawes, of England; E. S. Carman, editor of The Rural New Yorker; Dr. F. M. Hexamer, Dr. Henry Stewart and Professor Stockbridge, after extensive and repeated experiments, have become convinced of the efficacy of special commercial fertilizers for the potato. Mr. Carman, who believes that wire worms are at least one cause of scabby potatoes, says: "Whether the wire worm dislikes potato chemical fertilizers or whether these do not furnish the shelter which the worm prefers, we do not pretend to say. We do say that in all of our tests the potatoes grown with farm manure have invariably been more injured wire worms than those grown with fertilizers."

The feeling very generally prevails that manure, especially fresh manure, is prolific cause, in many soils, of potato scab, and ought to be avoided for this crop. In general, it is claimed that potatoes grown on chemical fertilizers are more free from rot scab and blight, and are smoother, more uniform and of better quality than those grown on unfermented stable manure.

In a word, experience has proven that organic manures tend to promote scab and rot in potatoes. The organic substance seems to afford a soil peculiarly adapted to the development of fungi and insects, which in time attack the potatoes. On the other hand, results favor the belief that commercial fertilizers made from minerals and properly treated animal products are comparatively free from fungi, and that such fertilizers tend to prevent or destroy any chance fungus growth in the potato itself.

Capes in Chickens.

Wright, who is a good authority on poultry, thinks capes infectious, or at least epidemic. Unless, perhaps, thus communicated by others, its occurrence is caused by foul water, exposure to wet, and want of nourishing food. The actual symptoms exhibited are a number of small worms in the windpipe and gasping for breath. If taken early it will be sufficient to put a little camphor in the drinking water or a little turpentine may be given daily in meal. In bad cases the worms must be removed by introducing a loop of horse hair into the trachea and turning it round during the withdrawal, repeating the operation till the worms are extracted. A feather stripped almost to the top may be used instead of the horse hair. Small pellets of camphor are sometimes given, and the feather may be dipped in turpentine diluted with three parts water. When young chickens are kept in clean coops and out of the early morning dew and rains, they are not often troubled with capes.

The Elm Tree Beetle.

For the elm tree beetle, that has become such a pest in many sections at this season of the year, Professor Riley recommends as the best remedy spraying the trees with a solution of London purple made from half a pound of purple and three quarts of flour in forty gallons of water, or in these proportions

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Every reader of the JOURNAL has one or more friends whom they can, with a little effort, persuade to become regular readers and patrons of the paper. In the excitement in use that effort and influence now, we offer the paper until November 8th for the small sum of 25 cents—the sooner you begin the more papers you get for the money.

Any person receiving the paper without having ordered it, may know that some friend has paid for it to them, if the address tag shows the figures **SNOVS** following the name.

Send us the names as soon as possible.

In consideration of this very low rate, and to avoid separate account, it is desired that campaign subscriptions be paid in advance.

Send us the names this week.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is rapidly becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise,—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—price 50 cts and 1.00 per bottle at Dr. Cramer's Drug Store.

Remove Her Tooth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co, Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the citizens of the town: "I am 72 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and backache for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I can do my work, walk a mile, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having removed my pain, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c, at Dr. G. W. Crouter's drug store. 4

Guard Against the Strike.

And always have a bottle of Acker's English Remedy in the house. You cannot tell how soon Croup may strike your little one, or a cold or cough may fasten itself upon you. One dose is a preventive and a few doses is a positive cure. All throat and lung troubles yield to its treatment. A sample bottle is given you free and the remedy guaranteed by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1 1959

We Can and Do

Guarantee Acker's Blood Elixir for it has been duly demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 2 1959

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Happiness and Contentment

Cannot be enjoyed if a person is laid on the dark side of every little obstacle. Nothing will so clear a dull and muddy brain as a hearty appetite. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure the worst form of Dyspepsia, restore healthy digestion and make life a happiness and pleasure. Sold at 25 and 50 cents by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1959

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☞When in town come in and renew your subscription.

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PANEL FOR FENCE.

Fig. 1 represents one of these panels, the panel illustrated in the accompanying cut was recently described in Rural New Yorker, and they may be made of poles, edging, fencing wire lath, any or all of these, combined or separate, as chance may be convenient.

These panels can be fastened to each other with wire, willow bands, old hoops or anything that will hold. This sort of fence was recommended originally for portable hog yards. An extension, so to speak, of the idea resulted in the inclosing of a piece of ground the right size for a garden that was cumbered by the hogs until it was rich and clean enough to be properly tilled. Then three sides of the frame was removed for convenience in plowing. The long yard joins the garden side, so that, of course, if one wants his garden inclosed he can leave the fence standing. The ends of the pieces that answer the purpose of posts are well sharpened and driven into the ground to some depth, the one in the middle of the panel having a longer point than the end ones. One can make up a lot of such panels during winter

Along the Country Road.

It is best for the average farmer to have but one kind of chicks. They can then have unfinished grain, and there will be no expensive yards to keep up, and you will always know that your birds are pure. Birds can't remain healthy unless they are allowed plenty of room to roam and hunt for early worm.

President Chamberlain, of the Iowa Agricultural college, does not believe in permanent pastures, preferring a regular rotation of crops, with clover and timothy meadow for two years of the rotation. The land, under rotation, is in better heart, and you get more grass, relatively.

During the hot summer months the Douglas mixture placed in the drinking vessels—one ounce of mixture to one gallon of water, placed in vessels to run at will—is the best tonic that can be given chickens.

An English farmer says: "My twenty-five years' experimentation with potash on Norfolk soils warrants me in advising its application to roots, in preference to any crop in the ordinary rotation."

An able bodied load of industrious habits will make way with and digest his own weight of insects during twenty-four hours. If you be of an insecticidal turn of mind turn out by daylight and watch the toads getting breakfast. It is entertaining.

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Trains leave Mackinaw City 9.00 a. m., daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Jackson.....10.30 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 4.15 p. m.
Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.
Cincinnati.....6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

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JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Detroit.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Jackson.

Northern Michigan Line of Steamers.

Season of 1886.

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX,

IRA BISHOP, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday at 12.00 m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 7.00 p. m.; Frankfort, 11.00 a. m.; Traverse City, Wednesday, 5.30 a. m.; **Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m.**; Petoskey, 12.00 m.; Harbor Springs, 1.30 p. m.; Mackinaw, 11.00 a. m.; arrive Cheboygan, Friday, 10.00 a. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan, Friday, 4.00 p. m.; Mackinaw, 6.30 p. m.; St. Ignace, 7.00 p. m.; Harbor Springs, 10.30 p. m.; Petoskey, 11.30 p. m.; **Charlevoix, 8.00 a. m.**; Traverse City, 5.00 p. m.; Frankfort, Sunday, 12.00 m.; Milwaukee, 12.00 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Monday, 9.00 a. m.

LAWRENCE,

W. D. FINCAN, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 4.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Saturday, 4.30 p. m.; Frankfort, Sunday, 5.00 p. m.; Traverse City, Monday, 10.00 a. m.; **Charlevoix, 1.00 p. m.**; Petoskey, 2.00 p. m.; Harbor Springs, 2.30 p. m.; Mackinaw, 1.00 p. m.; arrive Cheboygan, 3.30 p. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday, 6.00 p. m.; Mackinaw, 8.0 p. m.; St. Ignace, 9.00 p. m.; Harbor Springs, 12.00 m.; Petoskey, 1.00 p. m.; **Charlevoix, 3.00 p. m.**; Traverse City, Tuesday, 10.00 a. m.; Frankfort, Wednesday, 12.00 m.; Milwaukee, 12.00 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Thursday, 9.00 a. m.

EMREY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.

(STANDARD TIME.)

Season of 1886

Steamer NORTH STAR,

CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 8.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 10.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 3.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 5.30.

Boats will stop at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,

CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30; Ironton, 10.00; arrive East Jordan, 11.15.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton, 2.45; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 4.30; arrive East Jordan, 5.45.

Stopping at all intermediate ports both ways

Charlevoix, Cross Village & Beaverisland

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS,

C. W. CASKEY, MASTER.

Monday, leave Charlevoix at 7.00, leave Chaddock's 7.30; Hayes, 8.00; Pleasant, 8.30; Hudson's, 9.00; arrive Cross Village at 10.00 a. m. Returns—Leave Cross Village at 1.30 p. m., Hudson's, 2.30; Pleasant, 3.00; Hayes, 3.30; arrive at Chaddock's 4.00 p. m.

Tuesday, leave Charlevoix at 7.00 a. m.—Leave Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m.; Beaver Island 12.00 m. Returns—Leave Beaver Island, 2.30 p. m.; Harbor Springs 5.30 p. m.; Petoskey 6.30 p. m.; arrive Charlevoix 7.30 p. m.

Thursday—Leave Charlevoix, at 7.00 a. m.; Harbor Springs, 8.30 a. m.; Cross Village, 10.00 a. m. Returns—Leave Cross Village at 4.30 p. m.; Harbor Springs at 6.30 p. m.; arrive Charlevoix, 7.30 p. m.

J. E. HURD, Agent, Charlevoix.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND STEAM NAV. CO.

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For Detroit, Port Huron, Sand Beach, Oscoda, Harrisville, Alpena, Mackinaw.

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Between Detroit and Cleveland daily except Sunday at 10.00 P. M.

Sunday trips during July and August.

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SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The New Passenger Steamer

PETOSKEY

Will leave Chicago from L. M. & L. S. R. R. Dock, foot of Michigan Ave., every Tuesday at 12 m., arriving at Charlevoix on Thursday at 11.00 a. m., Petoskey 12.00 m., Harbor Springs 1.30 p. m., Mackinaw, 11.00 a. m.; arrive Cheboygan, Friday, 10.00 a. m.

Leaving Mackinaw every Friday, 4.00 p. m.; Mackinaw, 6.30 p. m.; St. Ignace, 7.00 p. m.; Harbor Springs, 10.30 p. m.; Petoskey, 11.30 p. m.; **Charlevoix, 8.00 a. m.**; Traverse City, 5.00 p. m.; Frankfort, Sunday, 12.00 m.; Milwaukee, 12.00 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Monday, 9.00 a. m.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect July 1, 1886.

Leave, going north,	7.55 p. m., 5.27 a. m., 2.45 a. m.
Leave, going south,	9.00 a. m. 2.48 p. m., †10.55 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Hannah, Lay & Co's Steamer Line.

Season of 1886.

Str. City of Grand Rapids,

CAPT. O. E. WILSON.

Going North—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays Leave Traverse City at 7.00 a. m., **Charlevoix at 10.00 a. m.**, Petoskey 12.00 m., Harbor Springs 1.30 p. m., Mackinaw 11.00 a. m.

Going South—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Leave St. Ignace 7.00 a. m., Mackinaw 8.00 a. m., Petoskey 2.15 p. m., **Charlevoix 5.45 p. m.**, arrive at Traverse City 8.30 p. m.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS PRIANT,

CAPT. E. VANDERBOOY.

Going South every morning, except Sunday. Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30; arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday. Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.30.

EDUCATIONAL.

Those having children to educate, will do well to send a postal card for a copy of the Spencerian Number of the Herald and Prompter containing specimens of penmanship, and full details of the leading schools and colleges in this country. Address MOSHER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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100 VILLAGE LOTS!

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Men's $4.00 Shoe for	$3.50
" 3.50 "	3.00
" 3.00 "	2.50
Womans $4.00 French Kid button shoes for	3.50
" 3.50 Kid Shoes for	3.00
" 3.00 "	2.50

We sell Strictly For Cash and this why we Sell So Cheap.

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The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

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☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE has based and for sale. 17

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Apply to J. R. CHILD, Jordan, Antrim Co. Mich.

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Eighty acres of land, three miles from Charlevoix, on a good road, 35 acres of it cleared. Good orchard. One half mile from Lake Michigan. Thirty acres improved and good buildings. Apply to J. I. ATKINS, Petoskey.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL

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BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

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Draft drawn and money loaned on any part of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Foreign money bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines. Correspondence with Brown Brothers & Co., New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants National Bank, Grand Rapids; Detroit National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

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The Liabilities of Stockholders in all State banks are provided in Act 317, No. 401 Session Statutes of the State of Michigan, to double the amount of their stock. This bank has complied with all the requirements of the law, and is prepared for the transaction of every legitimate branch of Banking business, and will do business on terms as favorable as are consistent with safety.

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National Park Bank, New York.
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WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do Contracting and Building in Charlevoix and adjoining towns. Keeps a first class shop a full line of furniture and Undertakers' supplies. Repairing neatly done. Jobbing and Repairing, Etc., on short notice. Shop on Mich. Ave., opposite Harrison Bros's residence.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE,

EAST JORDAN, MICH.

W. J. Green, Proprietor.

Good Sample Rooms. Pleasant location. Will use you well and give you good table fare and a clean bed. Rates, $1.00 per day. 22

A Good Tribute to Randall.

A correspondent writes from Washington dispatches, it is definitely settled that Mr. Randall is suffering from that dread affliction, cancer of the stomach. Accepting this as true, it may be well to remember that Mr. Randall's usefulness as a legislator is at an end. The country will hear with sorrow of his enforced retirement. Whatever may be said of Mr. Randall's disagreeable traits, he is faithful to his party on economic questions, his great ability, his unquestioned integrity and his devotion to principle must be acknowledged. No man in congress has rendered the Democratic party more faithful service. His heroic battles in the reconstruction period can never be forgotten. He has earned for himself the respect and admiration of all high minded men, and in his affliction he will have universal sympathy.—New York World.

PLEA FOR FREE WOOL.

By the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

In 1885, only three years ago, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers addressed a statement to the secretary of the treasury as "unanimously approved" by that body, arguing in favor of free wool and showing the necessity that existed therefor. Among other arguments advanced for free wool were these:

"The American woolen manufacturer is engaged in a perpetual struggle with the manufacturers of Europe for the possession of the markets of this country. In this strife the European manufacturer possesses the advantage, which would be overwhelming if not counteracted by special legislation, of having the raw material of his manufacture free from duty—no duties on wool existing in Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and slight duties, if any, in other manufacturing nations. Our European competitors are exempt from the direct enhancement, by a duty, of the cost of wool, thus having less capital to supply their trade and no cost of interest on the duty upon the wool, which, at the low rate of duty now in force, is a very large item. While the "left" lasts the pupils of the eyes are dilated, and a sort of drowsy indifference to all outside objects seems to pervade the whole system. Not in connection with the use of tobacco in Persia is the manner in which its solace is taken so different from the way it is used by all passers by. Cigars are not sold there, but the cowdens, and they have a large supply of pipes and tobacco with him, are plentiful. For the most part only one or two puffs are taken at a time and smoke a well filled qualyan. This takes him about thirty minutes to do.—The Cosmopolitan.

A STUNNING EXAMPLE.

How the War Tariff "Protects" the Coal Miner.

If we can find any state in the Union whose every product is and always has been the beneficiary of protection, then, in that state, if the protection theory be sound, wages should be ample and the condition of the workingman prosperous. And, happily, we find just such a state in Pennsylvania.

For three quarters of a century Pennsylvania has been the home and cradle and creature of protection. It has varied in other things. It has been Whig and it has been Democratic; it has been Republican and it has been Democratic; it has been pro-railroad and anti-railroad; it has been pro-slavery and anti-slavery; it has changed its religion and its habits; but one thing it has never changed, and that is its belief that the industries of Pennsylvania must be protected. Fifty years ago the newspapers of Philadelphia declared that the Commies would all shut down if the advocates of a revenue tariff triumphed; twenty years ago, Pennsylvania was buried in ofsigy their favorite son, Dallas, for voting for the tariff of 1846; twenty eight years ago, Pennsylvania made the assertion of a protection plank in the Chicago platform the price of her vote for President, and ever since then Pennsylvania has insisted on her representatives, whether Democratic or Republican, insisting every attempt to reduce customs duties and demanding at all times and under all circumstances that the tariff be erased. Here, then, is an example of the complete working of protection, here is a state where the protectionist policy has had full and free scope for nearly four generations of men, and where it must have produced its fruits if it is true that protects wages it ought to have protected them there.

The two great industries of Pennsylvania are coal mining and iron making. In the latter an attempt to reduce wages has just caused a general strike. In some cases the mills, having heavy contracts on hand, have been forced to yield, but most of them hold out, and the men are offered the choice of partial starvation at low wages or absolute starvation at no wages at all. Their condition is thus described by an eye witness, who has just traveled through the state:

"There is no human existence more purely animal than that which moves on from the cradle to the grave in the coal villages of Pennsylvania. From day's end to day's end, year in and year out, the miners' families toil along in that hard, toilsome, brutalizing grimy path to the grave. Squalor and impudence, the wretched homes in keeping with their more wretched lives."

Most of the miners are paid by the place and earn from eighty-five cents to $1.40 per day. But hardly any of them are so well paid that they can afford to let their children remain at school after 12 or 14. At that age they must go to work for a share towards earning the family's bread. The iron workers get better pay, but owing to the fluctuations in the trade, they are always on the ragged edge of a precipice. Not a few of them have saved from eighty-five cents to $1.40 per day. But hardly any of them are so well paid that they can afford to let their children remain at school after 12 or 14. At that age they must go to work for a share towards earning the family's bread. The iron workers get better pay, but owing to the fluctuations in the trade, they are always on the ragged edge of a precipice. Not a few of them have saved from eighty-five cents to $1.40 per day. But hardly any of them are so well paid that they can afford to let their children remain at school after 12 or 14. At that age they must begin to do their

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THE WORLD OVER.

A Catalogue of the Week's Important Occurrences Concisely Summarized.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World.

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Little of Importance Transacted by Senate or House.

MR. PALMER introduced a bill for the purchase of the Portage Lake and River Improvement Company's canal, etc., in the Senate the 9th. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information relative to the Lake Michigan Mill land case. Adopted. The bills to the Northern Pacific lands, Oregon and Washington Territories, for the subsidization of the fisheries treaty in open executive session, and the Nicaragua canal bill were passed upon. Considerable time was taken in debate and sharp passages between Morgan on the one side and Hoar and Sherman on the other. The discussion came to a close and the Senate adjourned. The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Brigadier-General Carlin, from the Commissioner of Agriculture, transmitted the report of the expenditures and results obtained by the Ladies' Silk Culture Association of California, and the arrangements for the development of the culture of the silk. The report shows that the orchard of mulberry trees, about 4,000 trees from one to three years old, and as many cuttings. The work of the society is in its infancy, but has increasingly been limited in expenditure. Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, submitted the report of the minority of the joint committee of a public building in Sioux City, Iowa, and it was agreed to. It fixes the limit of cost at $125,000. The House then adjourned.

OLD ONES GOOD ENOUGH.

The Michigan Republicans Renominate Most of Their State Officers.

The Republicans of Michigan met in State Convention at Detroit, and placed in the field the following ticket: For Governor, Cyrus G. Luce; Lieutenant-Governor, James S. McDonald; Secretary of State, Gilbert R. Ganson; Treasurer, George L. Maltz; Auditor-General, H. H. Alpin; Land Commissioner, Roscoe D. Dix; Attorney-General, Stephen V. R. Trowbridge; Superintendent of Public Instructions, Joseph Estabrook; member State Board of Education, Jerry F. Power; Electors at Large, Russell A. Alger and Isaac Cappon. The convention indorsed the Chicago platform, and progressive temperance legislation, favoring local option.

A SOUTHERN BLAZE.

Over One Million of Property Destroyed at Chattanooga, Tenn.

A fearful fire occurred at Chattanooga, Tenn., which destroyed several blocks in the business center of that city, causing a loss of $1,500,000. Five men were killed by the falling of a wall, and several firemen were overcome. The following parties were burned out: M. Black Drug Company, the Beall Printing Company, Gibson & Lee, wholesale queensware; Rosson, Crutchfield & Co., wholesale dry goods; Bankers' Clothing Store; M. Rosenbaum & Co.; A. T. Schopik, wholesale liquor dealer; N. Deamtess & Bro., wholesale and retail grocers; A. T. Schipik, baker and confectioner; Howard Shelton, wholesale and retail harness.

BASE-BALL BATTERS.

How the Various Clubs Stand That Are Competing for First Place.

The relative standing of the clubs that are competing for the championship of the associations named is shown by the annexed table:

New York.		**Won.**	**Lost.**
Chicago		42	24
Detroit		42	24
Philadelphia		41	25
Boston		41	26
Washington		32	35
Indianapolis		32	40
Indianapolis		30	41
Western.	**Won.**	**Lost.**	**American.**	**Won.**	**Lost.**
St. Louis	43	20	Brooklyn	54	22
St. Paul	42	20	Cincinnati	46	29
Omaha	39	23	Louisville	44	31
Sioux City	19	16	Baltimore	37	37
Milwaukee	24	42	Cleveland	32	37
Chicago	21	42	Louisville	31	38
Minneapolis	21	42	Kansas City	24	44

Gone Up in Smoke.

Fires were started in the furnaces of the old crucible works of the Cleveland Steel Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, recently. Loss to the Prospect Rolling Mill Company, but before operations had been begun sparks ignited the frame walls of the mill, and it was totally destroyed at a loss of $30,000; insurance, $10,000.

The Pioneer Knight's Return.

Hon. James S. Bliss and family have returned in safety from their foreign visit, looking and feeling better than when going abroad. They were received with honors by their admirers, when landing at New York. It is expected that Mr. Blaine will take an active part in the approaching campaign.

Nominated for Congress.

Judge C. A. O. McClellan, of Auburn, Ind., has been nominated for Congress by the Twelfth District Democrats.

Here and There.

John Ellsworth was arrested at Astoria, Oregon, and turned over to the Sheriff of Marion County, Illinois, on a requisition. He is charged with having fraudulently conveyed a piece of land to an old German for $1,500, the deed proving worthless.

George Grubb and Abraham Snyder were arrested at South Amboy, N. J., charged with fearfully beating and maiming an aged woman, Rosella Wycock.

A commission in New York is taking testimony in the suit of Charles C. Franklyn against the London *Times*. The paper wrongly charged him with misappropriating $3,000,000 intrusted to him.

Killed Three Men and Escaped.

Advices from the Cheyenne Nation, Indian Territory, say that Charles Perkins, a noted horse-thief and murderer, shot and killed two Deputy United States Marshals and one citizen at Marshall's Ferry, on the Red River, while resisting arrest. Perkins escaped. There are nine indictments against him for murder. He says he will never be taken alive.

Injunction Dissolved.

Judge Vanscoy, of the Common Pleas Court at Hamilton, Ohio, has dissolved the temporary injunction to restrain the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company from selling the stock of its Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago branch. It is understood that the sale will be made to the Pennsylvania Road.

BUSINESS SITUATION IMPROVING.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of the Situation in Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s business review for the past week says:

Business is a little better, and in aggregate volume is now fully equal to that of last year at this date. The iron and woolen trades have improved, and the cotton manufacture is more limited and farm products move in greater volume. Trade has improved in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Paul, Nashville, and Galveston, and is excellent in Omaha. In Philadelphia and Pittsburg the lumber trade is seriously mentioned as excellent, and in Pittsburg and Nashville the demand for iron has been better prices in iron have been settled, with improvement also in charcoal iron in Philadelphia. Cotton dealings are smaller than usual, and dry goods are dull, especially selling. The speculative market for cotton has ruled higher. Wheat has risen 4 cents for the week with sales of 16,000,000 bushels in New York, and corn 1 cent with sales of 15,000,000 bushels, and oats 2 cents. Hogs have risen 10 cents, lard 15 cents and pork 25 cents, while beef is 25 cents lower, dressed beef 50 cents, and cattle 5 cents per 100 pounds, with sales of 325,000 head. Reports as to collections do not improve and complaints are common. The New York exports of specie for the week are $1,000,000; imports over exports, about $11,000, and for July, following $61,000,000 for the six months. The Treasury has taken in during the last week $2,000,000 more than it has paid out, and the total circulation of all kinds is about $6,000,000 less than it was a month ago. The settlement of the Clearing House for the week just ended show that there have been exchanges stocks about 62 cents per share, but West-bound freight rates do not yet improve in spite of frequent hopeful reports. Business failures throughout the country for the month of July have numbered 235, as compared with 221 the previous week.

HURLED DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Awful Railroad Accident Near Morgantown, Ind.—Many Hurt, Ten Fatally.

An awful railroad accident occurred near Morgantown, Ind., on the Fairland & Frankfort railroad. The train was the usual accommodation, several freight and one baggage and passenger car, thirty-five passengers being in the latter. While crossing a trestle it gave way and the passenger coach was hurled down a fifty-four foot embankment. The injured were: Mrs. Lyon, daughter and son, of Kentucky; Mr. Voyles, Martinsville; Mrs. T. Hancock, Morgantown; Tom Kennedy, mail agent, Martinsville; N. S. Hicks, Nicholas; Mr. Jacob Eckert, Indianapolis; Tom Summerville, conductor, Martinsville; Rev. Stark, Georgetown; Mrs. William Morgan and three children, Indianapolis; William Griffith, Needmore; Miss Prewitt, Martinsville; Harry Matthews and daughter, Indianapolis; Mabel Rund, Brown County; unknown lady and daughter, of Indianapolis. Of the above number at least ten cannot live.

SHERIDAN'S FUNERAL.

His Remains to Be Taken to Washington and Interred with Military Honors.

A Nonquitt, Mass., special of the 7th says: The funeral party bearing the remains of General Sheridan will leave here Wednesday evening for Washington, where the services will be held at St. Matthew's Church Saturday, conducted by Cardinal Gibbons, followed by interment with full military honors in Arlington Cemetery. The following gentlemen will act as pall bearers: Gen. W. T. Sherman, Marshall Field, of Chicago; Gen. Hawley, of the United States Senate; Speaker Carlisle, Vice-President Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States army; the senior member of the Grand Army of the Republic in the District of Columbia, Secretary Whitney, Gen. McFerley, Gen. Joseph Fullerton, of St. Louis; Secretary Endicott, and George W. Childs.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

Various Parties Throughout the Country Name Candidates for Congress.

The Republican Convention of the Sixth Congressional District of Iowa unanimously nominated Mayor John P. Lacey, of Ottumwa, on the first ballot. Lacey is a leading lawyer of Iowa.

The Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional District of Nebraska nominated G. W. Hastings of Saline.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District of Iowa have put in nomination for Congress Col. Park W. McManus, of Scott County.

The Democratic Convention at Brinkley, Ark., renominated C. R. Breckinridge by acclamation for Representative from the Second District.

Dr. W. W. Root, of Mason, Mich., has been nominated for Congress by Sixth District Prohibitionists in convention at Lansing.

JOHN H. HARMON.

The Well-Known Michigan Politician Dies of Paralysis.

John H. Harmon died suddenly of paralysis at Detroit, Mich., aged 60 years.

Few men were better known in politics than Mr. Harmon. He was during the days of Democratic ascendancy, previous to the war, a trusted friend and counselor of Presidents Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan, and held in the Cabinet of the last three Presidents, and all the older line of Democratic statesmen. He took up his residence in Detroit in 1837, seeking employment in the *Free Press* and was for a long time State printer. He was twice elected Mayor of Detroit, and was appointed Collector of Customs by President Pierce. Mr. Harmon was a lobbyist for the Michigan Central, and retired from journalism. He was well known as a lobbyist.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATS.

They Nominate a State Ticket and Indorse the St. Louis Platform.

The Democrats of Georgia, in convention at Atlanta, nominated the following for State offices: For Governor, John B. Gordon; Secretary of State, N. C. Barnet; Treasurer, R. U. Hardeman; Comptroller, W. A. Wright; and Attorney General, Clifford Anderson. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Democratic State administration and the Democratic national platform, laying special stress on the tariff-reform plank and the President's message.

A TENNESSEE TOWN BURNED.

The Village of Newborn Nearly Wiped Out.

Advices from Newborn, Dyer County, Tenn., say that fire had broken out in the entire eastern part of that town. But for the blowing up of one building by the citizens to prevent explosions, the whole town would have been wiped out. The loss is $25,000, and not a cent of insurance. The fire was incendiary.

CLAIMING COMMISSIONS.

Suit Against the St. Louis, Alton and Springfield for $120,000.

A suit for $120,000 against the St. Louis, Alton and Springfield Railroad of Illinois has been begun in the Supreme Court of New York. The claim is for commissions earned in the sale of $1,200,000 first mortgage bonds in London. Robert G. Ingersoll has been retained by the plaintiffs as senior counsel. It is stated that the suit was made on representations authorized by the company's officials, which are now disclaimed.

ENGLISH CROPS DAMAGED.

Heavy Rainfalls Injure Crops, and Prices Go Up.

The London *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: "August opened with disaster to the agricultural interests of the whole country. The rainfalls have been unprecedented in many districts, and the damage done to the wheat crops is irreparable. The values of English wheat have risen 1 shilling per central in the London market and 2 pence in the Liverpool market. Country flour is quoted at 40 shillings per sack. Foreign wheat has stiffened at Liverpool, and values are 1 penny per central higher. Corn is steady. Oats and barley are in fair demand at unchanged prices."

GEN. HOYEY NOMINATED.

The Indiana Republicans Place Him at the Head of Their Ticket.

The Republicans of Indiana, in convention at Indianapolis, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Alvin P. Hoyey; Lieutenant-Governor, Ira J. Chase; Secretary of State, Charles F. Griffin; Auditor, Bruce Carr; Treasurer, Julius A. Lemcke; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Harvey M. LaFollette; Attorney-General, Lewis Ross; Judge of Supreme Court, John Griffiths. The convention indorsed the Chicago platform.

Two Workmen Killed.

Six workmen building a bridge on the Pennsylvania Road over the Juniata River, near Mifflin, Pa., were engaged upon a light trestle, when a heavy car of stone in running a flying switch became uncontrollable, left the rails, and landed on the trestle, crushing it and the men to the river fifty feet below. Two will die from their injuries, and the other four are badly hurt, three of them crippled for life.

Electric Light Companies.

—The semi-annual meeting of the Association of Electric Illuminating Companies, comprising all the companies in the United States and Canada doing business under license from the parent company, was held at Nantasket Beach, Mass., and elected John J. Boggs, of New York, President.

New Telegraph Company.

—The Gray National Telautograph Company has been chartered at Richmond, Va., with a capital stock not to exceed $15,000,000. Thomas M. Logan is President. The company will engage in the general telegraph and telephone business under the system invented by Professor Elisha Gray.

Attempted to Shoot a Preacher.

A crank named Hensel created a sensation in the German Methodist Church of Dayton, Ohio, by attempting to shoot Ezekiel Light, the preacher. He was captured before any harm had been done.

An Ohio Storm.

A severe wind and rain storm raged for five minutes at Springfield, Ohio, doing damage amounting to thousands of dollars, including the partial wrecking of the Arcade Hotel.

A Wine Merchant Assigns.

James Guest, a wholesale wine merchant of Montreal, Canada, has made an assignment. The liabilities are $200,000, assets not large losses by failures caused the assignment.

Died from Suffocation.

A family of four—Gustav Frey, aged 40, his wife, 36, mother-in-law and 12-year-old daughter—living on the top floor of a fourtory tenement building in New York City, died from suffocation and burns in a fire.

Stabbed in the Neck.

During a dance at Arquill's grove, Dubuque County, Iowa, Ed Jennings stabbed Dick Jones in the neck, inflicting a mortal wound. Both are young farmers.

Striking Brakemen.

The brakemen on the Toledo & Iron Ronton Road, who have been getting $55 per month, are on strike for $65.

Minor Mention.

J. L. Lagano, who claims to have assisted in the capture of Sitting Bull, is trying to get a reward from the government.

The European Union of Astronomers announces the discovery of Euck's comet on its present return, at the hour of observation at the Cape of Good Hope.

John Sanderson, cotton goods dealer, New York City, has assigned.

Twenty-one hundred union molders in three non-union shops at Cincinnati struck in support of J. W. Foley & Co.'s strikers, who are out because of their objection to a non-union foreman.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	$6.00 @ $6.50
Good to Choice do	4.75 @ 5.75
Common to Fair do	3.75 @ 4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	6.00 @ 6.35
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3.00 @ 3.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87 @ .87½
CORN—No. 2	.47½@ .48
OATS—No. 2	.25 @ .25½
RYE—No. 2	.47 @ .48
BARLEY—No. 2	.70 @ .72
BUTTER—Fine Creamery	.17 @ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	.08½@ .09
EGGS—Fresh	.14 @ .15
POTATOES—Per bu	.40 @ .45
PORK—Mess	10.00 @ 10.25
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.82 @ .83½
CORN—No. 3	.45½@ .46
OATS—No. 2	.25 @ .25½
RYE—No. 1	.47 @ .48
BARLEY—No. 2	.69 @ .71
PORK—Mess	10.00 @ 10.25
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.84 @ .84½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.25 @ .25½
RYE	.48 @ .49
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.84 @ .84½
CORN—No. 2	.45 @ .45½
OATS—No. 2	.24 @ .25
RYE—No. 1	.47 @ .48
BARLEY—Choice	.70 @ .72
PORK—Mess	10.25 @ 10.50
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	4.00 @ 6.25
HOGS—Live	6.00 @ 6.60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	4.00 @ 5.25
CORN—No. 2	.50 @ .50½
OATS—White	.41 @ .46
PORK—Mess	10.50 @ 10.75
DETROIT.	
CATTLE	3.75 @ 5.25
HOGS	5.50 @ 6.50
SHEEP	3.00 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87 @ .87½
CORN—No. 2	.48½@ .47½
OATS—No. 2 White	.26 @ .26½
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE	3.50 @ 6.00
HOGS—Shipping	5.50 @ 6.50
SHEEP	3.00 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86½@ .87½
CORN—No. 2	.45 @ .45½
BUFFALO.	
CATTLE	4.50 @ 5.50
HOGS	6.00 @ 6.75
SHEEP	4.25 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90½@ .91½
CORN—No. 2	.52½@ .53½
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Fair to Fair	4.50 @ 5.50
Fair to Good	5.60 @ 6.25
HOGS	6.25 @ 6.75
SHEEP	3.50 @ 4.25
LAMBS	4.50 @ 5.85

DEATH OF SHERIDAN.

The Valiant Hero Passes Away Painlessly and Unexpectedly at Nonquitt.

The Great Soldier's Last Hours—Biographical Sketch of His Life and Deeds.

[Nonquitt (Mass.) special.]

Gen. Phil H. Sheridan is dead. The end came suddenly and unexpectedly at his cottage at Nonquitt, Mass., Sunday night, August 5th, at 10:30 o'clock, from heart trouble. Previous to the sudden appearance of heart failure, at about 9:30 p. m., there had been no premonitions of any unfavorable change in his condition during the day. The weather had been warmer than usual and the General was at times a little restless, but seemed generally bright and cheerful. His voice was strong, he took a full supply of nourishment, slept occasionally as usual, and the doctors and his family were in hopeful spirits. At 7 o'clock Mrs. Sheridan and the doctors went to the hotel for supper, and soon after their return the usual preparations for the night were made.

At 9:20 symptoms of heart failure suddenly appeared, and Drs. O'Reilly and Matthews, who were with him at the time, immediately applied the remedies which proved successful in all similar previous attacks, but this time they were without effect, and despite all that could be done the General gradually sank into a condition of complete unconsciousness, and at 10:30 breathed his last. Mrs. Sheridan, the Sisters Mabun and Justina—the faithful lady attendants—were at his bedside throughout his dying hours.

The following official bulletin was issued shortly after his death:

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Late at first eighteen days after his arrival the change of climate and surroundings wrought a favorable impression upon his health, and he gained in vigor and in the general tone of the world as the normal and healthy stages of progress. The physicians who had been in charge of the Robert O'Reilly, who had been in charge of the Sheridan family, and who had been with the family since the first attack, left the family a few days. He returned to Washington, leaving only Drs. Matthews and Yarrow in charge.

A few days ago it became evident that the General was really recuperating instead of progressing. The reaction which had been occasioned by the long journey, the change of climate, and symptoms of rapid decline were noticed. Dr O'Reilly was hastily summoned, and he was arrived where he found the case was hopeless. He at once sent word to Dr. Pepper, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, who had been called into the case when the General was in Washington and disabuted the Second impression. It was, however, given out to the public that Dr. Pepper's visit was not professional, but simply a friendly one. The physicians had been assisted by Drs. Matthews and followed the case closely that the General had been attacked with a sudden relapse, and that heroic methods were necessary to prolong his life. M. V. Sheridan, brother of the General, was relieved about the condition of the patient, and was hopeful of his recovery. He admitted, it is said, that the General was in a bad way. This was really the first intimation which had come from the sick room a cottage of the serious condition of the General.

The family received a telegram Sunday night that Sheridan was attacked with three visited its of consulting which so alarmed his physicians in Washington, and to which it was supposed would die. The physicians recorded to the use of oxygen to sustain life and frequent applications were given him. They entered him for a long stay, and he was able to be out of his room, which unusually followed their application when he was in Washington. Then the electric battery was called into requisition, and from his frequent use momentary good results were obtained. The electric battery was used the same day and night. The distressing suffocating cough, which resembled a violent, unsuccessful retching after vomiting rather than an attempt to raise phlegm or clear the lungs, continued all night. The family were in constant fear of the coming of such a paroxysm. The frequency with which they occurred was a sure indication of the physicians that they might expect the worst. The family were informed of the condition of the patient. The General's devoted wife was constantly by his side, and his sons, who had come under the direction of the physicians. The trained nurses from the Baltimore Convent, and Colonel Mike Sheridan's aide was in constant attendance. The sunshine of Nonquitt was a great comfort to previous attacks proved up hope in the family, though it was evident to the physicians that the overcirculatory and pulmonary troubles which had sustained the patient throughout his long stage at Washington were of no further benefit to him, and he was very weak exhausted, and the life spark almost flickering. Late at first eighteen days after his arrival the change of climate and surroundings wrought a favorable impression upon his health, and he gained in vigor and in the general tone of the world as the normal and healthy stages of progress. The physicians who had been in charge of the Robert O'Reilly, who had been in charge of the Sheridan family, and who had been with the family since the first attack, left the family a few days. He returned to Washington, leaving only Drs. Matthews and Yarrow in charge.

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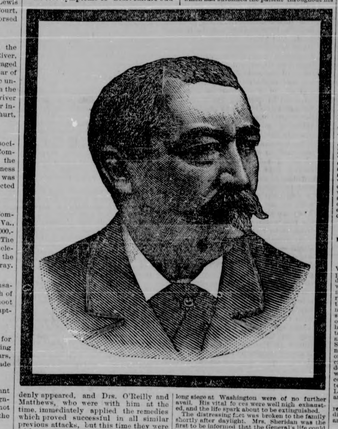

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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 16, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.
For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
WELLINGTON R. BURT, of Saginaw.
For Lieutenant Governor—
WILLIAM M. ROBAN, of Wayne.
For Secretary of State—
THOMAS D. HAWLEY, of Ionia.
For State Treasurer—
JOHN D. NORTON, of Oakland.
For Auditor General—
BARTLEY BREEN, of Mesaninne.
For Commissioner State Land Office—
SMITH W. FOWLER, of Manistee.
For Attorney General—
ALEXANDRUS A. ELLIS, of Ionia.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
STUART MCKIBBIN, of Ocosta.
For Member of Board of Education—
CHARLES E. KING, of Washtenaw.

Ninth District Democratic Congressional Convention.

The democrats of the ninth congressional district of Michigan will meet in convention at the opera house, Manistee, on **Tuesday, August 21st, 1888,** at 3.30 P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for congress for the ninth district of Michigan, electing a district committee, and transacting any other business that may properly come before the convention.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, on the basis of one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes:

Antrim, 3; Charlevoix, 4; Kalkaska, 2; Lake, 3; Manistee, 6; Mason, 5; Mecosta, 8; Missaukee, 2; Muskegon, 15; Newaygo, 8; Oceana, 6; Osceola, 4; Wexford, 4.

A full delegation from every county is earnestly desired, and all opposed to the republican party are cordially invited to participate in the deliberations of the convention.

By order Dem. Cong. Committee.

WM. F. NISBETT, Chairman.

Democratic County Convention.

A democratic county convention will be held at the VILLAGE HALL, Charlevoix, on

TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1888,

at 11.00 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating delegates to the representative and senatorial conventions, for the nomination of candidates for county officers, for the reorganization of the county committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention. Each township is entitled to delegates to said convention as follows:

Bay 2; Bear Lake 1; Boyne Valley 2; Chandler 1, Charlevoix 6, Evangeline 3, Eveline 5, Hayes 3; Hudson 1; Marion 2, Melrose 1, Norwood, 2; Resort 1; South Arm 6; Springvale 1; Wilson 2.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Chairman.

J. MILO EATON,
Secretary.

National Party County Convention.

The county convention of the national party of Charlevoix county, will be held at the opera hall in the village of Charlevoix, on the **28th day of August,** 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket and transacting such other business as may come before the convention. The several townships are entitled to representation as follows:

Bear Lake, 2; Boyne Valley, 3; Chandler, 2; Charlevoix, 5; Evangeline (including Bay), 5; Eveline, 6, Hayes, 3, Hudson, 2, Marion 2; Melrose, 2; Norwood, 2; Resort, 2; South Arm, 2; Springvale 1; Wilson, 3.

Boyne City, Aug. 14, 1888.

By order of Committee.

E. H. SHEPARD, Sec.

T. M. NESBIT, O. C. Wright and H. G. Wright, three prominent republicans of Ionia, have deserted that party and openly declared themselves in favor of tariff reform.

W. R. BURT has a grand record in all his dealings with his employes. It is no wonder that the genuine workingmen of the Saginaws are solid for him.—Port Huron Herald.

HARRISON publicly made the assertion not long since that $1.00 a day was enough pay for a workingman. Fifty cents a day is enough pay for the workingman who casts his ballot for him in November.—Menominee Democrat.

WHEN we reflect that the Mills bill leaves a duty of forty-one per cent on imports, it shows that we are a long way from free trade yet and that nobody need get scared at the monopolistic British free trade howl that has been raised by the millionaires and their benchmen of the press.—Genesee Spectator.

IT will be noticed that the bulk of the "deserters to the republican ship" heralded with a flourish of trumpets by the radical press, are either screen heads, office seekers, or personally interested in the continuance of a protective tariff. Those swamping to the democratic banner are the tariff cursed masses, and their name is Legion.—Big Rapids Herald.

THE Cleveland club completed its organization Saturday evening and appointed G. W. Crouter, Chas. E. Swallow, Harry Nichols, Pat O'Neill and Dr. Frank Scott as additional members of the executive committee. The regular meetings are to be held on Saturday evening of each week. It was decided to have a discussion of some subject under the tariff question at each regular meeting, the speaker to be provided by the executive committee. For the present the speakers will be selected from the membership of the club. Later in the canvass there will be speakers from abroad. On Monday evening the executive committee held a meeting and appointed sub-committees for the various departments of work requiring immediate attention. The democracy of Charlevoix seems to be organizing to win this year. At least it has that appearance now.

THE Gogebic Iron Spirit booms W. S. Johnson of Sutton's Bay for congress from the eleventh district. We can assure our friends of the eleventh that if Mr. Johnson consents to run and is given the nomination, he will make a lively canvas. In 1886, Johnson reduced the republican majority in this senatorial district nearly six hundred.

THE Blaine reception in New York has stirred up the biggest rumpus among the republican managers that was ever known. The Blaine men are determined to run the campaign and distribute the rewards while the Harrison managers are anxious in regard to the attentions given to Blaine and fear to grant all the Blaine men ask, because of having nothing left for themselves. And so the fight grows fiercer from day to day.

THE democratic congressional convention at Manistee next Tuesday may not have a full representation from these northern counties, because of the long distance necessary to travel to reach there, but what we lack in numbers may be made up in vigor and a determination to put in nomination a good man. There has been mentioned for this office Mr. H. B. Hudson of Mancelona, and from all we can learn of his history and methods, if nominated he will make an active personal canvass of the district, and if elected will serve his constituents faithfully and well. It seems an almost hopeless undertaking to overcome the majority given for Mr. Cutchson two years ago, and yet if anyone can do so Mr. Hudson is the man. He is personally popular at home and among the soldier voters wherever known, (and that is not confined to the district by any means), is right on the money question, and is a ready and pleasing speaker. We should like to see him nominated.

IN 1880 Garfield's plurality of the total popular vote was 3,093; in 1884, Cleveland's plurality was 71,422, a democratic gain of 74,455, in the face of the republicans having every advantage and also in spite of the cry that the country would surely go to ruin. Instead of the country going to ruin, all must admit that Grover Cleveland has made a careful conscientious president and the country is *certainly* no nearer to ruin than when the republicans had full and absolute control. When these things are considered and the further fact that republicans everywhere are becoming more and more disgusted with their own party measures and management and are leaving it to join other parties there is no reason to doubt that Grover Cleveland will secure the same or greater ratio of increase of the popular vote and will also have a safe majority of the electoral vote. The republicans are organizing all over the state with brass bands and glee clubs to keep up appearances, and make much ado over an occasional deserter from democracy but democracy everywhere is alert and encouraged. There are daily accessions from the ranks of the republican party,—not of the hoodlum element, but of the bone and sinew of the country,—men who are thinking for themselves, and studying out the problem of the tariff and unnecessary taxation. They are determined that taxes shall be reduced to the actual needs of the government, and they can see in the policy outlined by President Cleveland, and sustained by the national democratic platform a solution of that question. There is abundant reason to believe that Cleveland will be re-elected by a greatly increased majority.

Republican Discord.

The following communication is furnished by a gentleman who has always been recognized as one of the faithful in the republican ranks. But he is not pleased with the republican ticket and the method of its nomination. The tenor of the letter would indicate that if the democrats nominate a clean ticket of honorable, capable men, he will give them his support, and will vote and work against his old party. And there are others like him.

The drift of the politics of this county is fast reaching a point, which must prove disastrous to our best interests, and is antagonistic to the spirit of free institutions.

The wise men in the east seem to carry the county in their grip sacks, that is to say, they have, through means known only to those who can condescend to put their own interest above that of their town, county, or state, acquired a lead which gets at defiance the voice of the honest voters, who alone have the power, if used judiciously, to say who shall be their servants to represent their interests in the affairs of the county. The Sentinel thinks it could have made a better choice than was made by the late republican convention. Why don't it? But says also that the "nominations are all right," because they represent a clear majority of the republican vote of the county. No such thing, the republicans of the county will not sustain such a nomination. The republican majority in this county wants to have a clean nomination of men, for the various offices, who will be a credit to our county, which needs so much, a better record than she has got in neighboring counties who have watched our progress and know our history. Votes, see to it that we vote the demagogue and the autocrat out.

Let it not be said that we have a dictator, upon us rests the responsibility of good government in the county. Let us show to the world that we can discriminate between those who want to serve their own interests, and those who would serve the best interests of the county. Let us, then, apart from all sectional feeling and personal considerations, cast our vote for those whom we can conscientiously trust with the interests of the county.

This is a matter which is of interest to all parties; let it then, by our vote, say, thus far, and no farther,—let us not forget that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

VOTER.

Sunday Excursions.

I am a stranger in these parts, but I may say how it strikes a stranger. Last Sunday I was in one of the villages that are the sea ports of the lake country. Soon after the morning service the boat arrived with an excursion party accompanied by a brass band. This was enough to call the juvenile part of the population to say nothing of their elders. The band playing on the street was a natural if not a necessary part of the excursion. So the Sunday quiet was disturbed in a town otherwise restful. I am told that the same band on the streets of Charlevoix, seriously disturbed the worship of more than one congregation.

And this is common experience during the summer time. The Sunday excursion belongs to the day. It is widely advertised and largely patronized. To say nothing of the insult to Him who has commanded to keep holy His day, it is a wrong to those who believe and enjoy a quiet Lord's Day. The excursion concerns more than the excursionists, and those who furnish the boat or car, and the accompanying entertainments. What I have detailed is the best side of the matter. Often drunkenness and rioting are accompaniments. The law may not reach these breaches of good order, but the sentiment of the community should. And it should, to say the least, discontinue the public advertisement and in every reasonable way to ke its protest.

GEO. D. GILLESPIE.

Atwood.

ATWOOD, Aug. 12.—Miss Anna Coulter of Leroy, is visiting her brother at this place.

Mr. Northrop of Middleville, a former resident of this place, is visiting relatives here.

Rev. Mr. Norris of Harbor Springs, preached in the school house Sunday.

Mr. Norris and daughter are guests of Mr. Stebbins.

El. Coulter has traded his bay mare for a gray trotter.

Charlie Brown has traded his horse for a pair of oxen, and then traded the oxen for another horse.

The band boys were out Saturday night and treated us to some fine music.

Mrs. Calvin Supernaw is on the sick list.

E. N. Moblo of East Jordan, is in town taking photographs. Now is your time boys.

B. See,
Dry Goods!
Carpets and Notions.

We are giving Extra Bargains in all Light-weight Summer Goods.

Our Line of Staples and Dress Goods is complete at all times.

The Place to get Bargains is at the

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

GEO. W. MILLER,

I am going to show you something that will open your eyes. I have just received a bargain in unlaundried shirts, that I am selling for Fifty Cents. Don't fail to take advantage of this price for I don't know as you will ever get another such a Bargain.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Unlaundried Shirts

B. SEE.

SUMMER - GOODS!

1-3 Off

THIS WEEK and NEXT

AT

Alick Rosenthal,

Lewis Block.

Parker & Way, Photos.

Fine cabinet photographs at Parker & Way's new art gallery, at $2.00 per dozen.

At Parker & Way's you can get a small picture enlarged from eight by ten to life size at a very low price by applying at once.

All kinds of picture frames manufactured to order or ready made at Parker & Way's.

Baby pictures taken instantaneously at Parker & Way's small price $2.00 per dozen and satisfaction guaranteed.

Lecturing on Current News.

In nothing is more lax than the system of education since the days of our grandmothers more especially and only than in one of the departments of a fashionable female part of the population, to say nothing of their elders. The band playing on the street was a natural if not a necessary part of the excursion. So the Sunday quiet was disturbed in a town otherwise restful. I am told that the same band on the streets of Charlevoix, seriously disturbed the worship of more than one congregation.

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SUMMER - GOODS!

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THIS WEEK and NEXT

AT

Alick Rosenthal,

Lewis Block.

---FISHING :-: TACKLE |---

Purchased before the rise in Prices.

SODA WATER, FRESH CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, ETC

We are all Prepared to meet the Demands of Warm Weather and invite you to call and examine our Stock.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., DRUGGISTS.

FREE CONSULTATION.

—DR. A. B. SPINNEY,—

Medical Superintendent of the Ypsilanti Sanitarium for the purpose of accommodating those friends and patients that cannot visit or consult him at the Sanitarium, has opened an Office at the point named below, and will be open every first day, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. The Doctor has been twenty-eight years in practice—thirteen years in general practice, and fifteen years in the study and treatment of all forms of Chronic Diseases. The last two years he had charge first of Alma and now Ypsilanti Sanitarium. Having secured as able assistant, he is enabled to get away from the Sanitarium four days at a time. If you have **Catarrh, Throat, Lung, Eye, Ear, Liver, Stomach, Kidney, or Nervous Diseases,** improve this opportunity for a careful examination. If you cose is curable he will tell you so; if you can be treated at home he will do so, if not, he will tell you what it will cost and how long it will take at the Sanitarium.

GLASSES fitted to all cases needing them. Special attention given to Spermatorrhœa, Uterine and Private Diseases.

Fountain City House, Charlevoix, Saturday and Sunday, September 15 and 16th.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Received articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

Call and see samples of the latest new type for calling cards, invitations, etc

When in town come in and renew your subscription.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., on Saturday, Aug. 4, 1888. If not called for in two weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

When calling for any of these letters, please say "Advertised," and give date of list.

Adams, Miss Mamie
Adams, J. H.
Abbott, F. E.
Bennett, Capt Ed
Beck, Mrs M
Burns, Bob
Brand, Mrs Harriet
Cook, Rev. Herbert
Cadieux, Wm D
Collins, Wm H
Graves, T.
Gillespie, C G

Jackney, J. Butcher
Long, Miss Angie
Marshall, Mrs F
Mitchell, Jas
Murray, Louis C. 2
Oberholtzer, Martin
Parker, D. A.
Phillips, Chas P
Sherman, C C
Stanford, C H
Taylor, H S
Wood, Jas

List for Aug. 11.

Bailey, C L
Borden, Edmund
Black, Jessie S
Baxter, Leon F
Barclay, J
Barclay, Mrs J
Campbell, Mrs Wm
Chase, C H
Cook, Mrs
Colwell, Angie
Greene, Mrs Floyd P
Hale, Mrs
Hale, J D

Hunt Pad Dein
Larrue, Jas
Lowrie, Miss Jessie S
Lewis, F L
Lewis, Miss Mildred
Wilson, Capt J
Wilson, Mrs Ella P
Sunday, F. M.
Walker, Miss
Wilcox, A H
Worfall, M L
Wood, Alonzo

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Stephen Sears, Jr., and Jerome Sears, Jr., as owners in firm name and style of Sears Bros., Sawyer, Washington, Michigan, has been dissolved by common consent of the parties thereto. The general business of said firm will be continued at the old place of business in said Sawyer, Washington, by said firm will be continued at the old place of business in said Sawyer, Washington, by said Stephen Sears, Jr., who will receive all the outstanding accounts of the firm and pay all its liabilities, and to whom all the old firm are transferred to the new firm, which also assume all the liabilities of the old firm. For the present all the accounts due the old firm can be found at the office of Burns & Stevens, Boyne City, and we request a prompt and immediate payment of the debts due the old firm necessary, and these having accounts unsettled will confer a favor by giving them immediate attention.

Dated Charlevoix, Michigan, August 1, 1888.

STEPHEN SEARS,
WILLIAM STEVENS,
NASSAU BURNS.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 16, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 15 to 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 12c.
POTATOES, per bu., 75c.
WHEAT, per bu., 90c.
OATS, per bu., 45c.
HAY, per ton, 12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $3, Steers, $4 @ $4.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
CHEESE HOGS, $2.50@ $4.00.
BEEF FELTS, 50c.@$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 29y1

John O'Neil lost eight nets during the blow of last week.

Charlevoix offers inducements to any enterprise that may locate here.

The fire-fly fleet on the lake Saturday evening looked exceedingly nice.

The tug L. S. Payne returned to Charlevoix this week for general towing

Remember Washburne's important hosiery sale. See advertisement.

Girl wanted for general housework. Inquire at Beaman's drug store.

A. F. Myers is building a wire fence in front of his lot on Clinton street.

The boys ball club defeated a nine from the resorts by a score of 10 to 9 last week.

Dr. J. F. Perry and wife of Pontiac arrived Friday, for a week with his brother, N. J. Perry.

The Jackson corset has reached the very low price of 49 cents at Washburne's Bee Hive.

The Cyclone, with an excursion on board, passed through town Sunday bound for East Jordan.

Advertisers will do us a favor by bringing in their copy as early as Wednesday every week.

A number took in the excursion to Petoskey Sunday, and report a pleasant trip, on the Cummings.

John C. Miller remembered the editor with sample boxes of his red raspberries. They are very fine.

Large yoke of oxen, eight years old, for sale cheap for cash or good security. J. J. Bennett, Charlevoix.

A dancing school was organized at the opera house last Thursday evening and will meet at the same place to-night.

The new Baptist church shows its mammoth proportions to excellent advantage now. It will be a fine building.

Dr P. S. Henson of Chicago, whose reputation as an oculist is world wide, is national, has been secured to deliver a lecture at Charlevoix about Aug 24.

F. W. Hathaway returned to business at Chicago last Friday. He expected to start the agents of the lecture business on the road on last Monday morning.

Will the young man who took a silk umbrella, with a silver mounted herd's crook handle from Beaman's drug store Aug 2d return same. If returned no question will be asked.

The frame of the new church is up. Mr. Heath of Charlevoix, has charge of the contract, and Mr. Cook of Petoskey is the man who has the job of painting.—Atwood Cor. in Bellaire Pressa.

The firm of Dudley & Kibby, of the St. Ignace Democrat have been dissolved. Mr. Dudley retiring. But Mr. Kibby went right into partnership again by marrying a young lady from the Soo.

The Charlevoix Manufacturing Co. is said to have invented a shaved single machine, which turns out 75,000 shingles a day, at a saving of material and reduced cost of manufacturing.—Cheboygan News.

"Happy George," who it will be remembered, sold his cheap wares on our streets some time ago, dropped dead on a train between Negaunee and Escanaba. He is said to have accumulated $200,000 at that business.

Every laborer, mechanic and business man should consult his own interests by voting yes on the bond question next Monday. It will begin to give Charlevoix an all-the year outlet for her products, and greatly increase trade.

While we have a few days in Charlevoix which those residing here permanently look upon with warm, visitors from more southern localities are expressing their delight at our enjoyable weather and say that the people here do not know what warm weather is.

Oscar Upright, now of LosAngeles, Cal., will represent the interest of southern California at the Ohio state fair held at Columbus, Ohio, from the 15th of Sept. to the 6th of Oct. Oscar will visit Charlevoix on his way, and when he returns will take Mrs. Upright with him.

The corner stone of the new Baptist church will be laid Friday, Aug. 17, at 6.30 p. m. Dr. Kendall Brooks of Kalamazoo, Dr. Z. Grenell of Detroit, and others will participate in the services. Every one in the community is cordially invited to be upon the grounds. Regular Sunday services at Green's hall. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

The flagstaff at Traverse City, owned by the signal service department, was sold at auction yesterday. There was a good deal of bidding but it was bought by the Cleveland & Thurman club, and will hereafter fly democratic colors. The club has a fine flag and streamer and the location of the staff is a good one, being on front street near the center of the town.—Eagle.

No well balanced citizen or true business man will ever fly off the wheel if he happens to see an item that does not just suit his fancy in the village newspaper. Remember that an editor has hundreds of items to get each week to fill the columns of his paper and to think that he can please every reader is simply nonsense and the thought should not be tolerated for an instant in the mind of any sensible man.—Ex.

The Grand Rapids Democrat of the 8th has the following Charlevoix items: Joseph Beauvais, the boat builder, has just turned out a $125 row boat for J. H. Harmon of Chicago..... Ed West of Chicago has a new sail boat which he has been trying for the past week. It is some of Joseph Beauvais' work. Mr. West makes himself very agreeable on the resort. He is exceedingly hospitable with his sail boat..... George Stockbridge has not been exercising his new yatch very much. It is a very elegant little vessel, said to have cost in the neighborhood of $4,000. It is in charge of Capt. James Beauvais, late of the United States life saving station at Grand Haven.

The following from the Bellaire Advertiser echoes our sentiments exactly: We do not believe in the business policy of giving an advertiser a dollars worth of laudatory local notice every time he indulges in a few cents or for that matter a few dollars' worth of advertising, nor do we think it fair to the patron who keeps a large advertisement standing that he should receive less local puffs than the small advertiser who keeps constantly changing. We shall at all times, to the best of our ability, give the news, without puffing our friends or patrons nor slurring or ignoring our enemies but those who see fit to withold their favors. Paid local notices appear amongst the reading matter but always prefaced by the warning ☞ which puts the reader on guard and enables them to skip it if desired. Free puffs are barred.

People who hang to northern Michigan will in a few years thank their lucky stars for the circumstances which compelled them to remain. There can be no doubt about it. When we first came here, Traverse City, Charlevoix and Elk Rapids were little towns and at that time Petoskey was almost unknown. What a glorious growth and development since that time. Mancelona had but two buildings; Kalkaska had but six, and since then they have all kept pace with, we might say, rapid development of the country. The development of northern Michigan is not a bubble—it is more solid, substantial and healthy. If you live to see it twenty-five years from now you will find the most beautiful portion of all Michigan. When we were first at Mancelona it had two families; now it has a population of about 2,000; Traverse City, 1,000; now 3,500. Kalkaska had two families; now 1,500. Petoskey a few, now upwards of 5,000. In the face of all this improvement some people cannot go backward. We know men in this town who didn't have a dollar when they struck it and who are now in comfortable circumstances. These men do not and never did, speak ill of their poor luck. —Elk Rapids Progress.

Wilson.

School closes to-day in district No. 3.

The saw-mill is running again.

A hop at George Bowen's on last Monday night.

Mr. Crowell preached at the new school house on Sunday afternoon.

Jas. Stackus and daughter have been visiting at Mrs. Hudkins for a few days.

Miss Alice Rest, of South Arm, was a guest at Miss Whiteford's school on Friday last.

The knickleberry pickers consisting of Messrs Ben Healy, John Goss, Harry Hudkins and Ed Holland have returned well rewarded for their trip.

Ed Mcgregor, a bachelor minister living at Gaylord has been a guest, of his old friend Mr. C. Cunningham, of Jordan township for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. McArthur and granddaughter of South Arm, are visiting relatives in the Wilks neighborhood, their former home.

Mr. Roberts of this place and Miss Lizzie Hagerman of Advance were married at Boyne City on Thursday last. He entertained his friends in the evening. May their path of life be long and happy is the wish of all.

Eveline.

BOYNE, Aug 8.—One of the Kentucky hogs recently arrived at Ironton while splitting furnace wood the other day had a narrow escape from death. A piece of the sledge that he was using flew up and entered his side near the place where to his heart. He was taken to Charlevoix for treatment.

J. O. Peterson has the frame up for his new barn.

A very neat fence has been erected around the Congregational church.

C. C. Bird has made since the 15th of May 535 pounds of butter and sold 7 dozen eggs. How is that for a far mer in this new place.

☞ English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft, or callous lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeny, ringbone, sore throat, quinsy, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by C. G. Hixon & Co. Druggists, Charlevoix, 26ly.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Jos. Beauvais is at Mackinac this week.

Linus Parmelee arrived Saturday morning.

J. Litzau visited friends at Lelanan last week.

H. VanTuyl returned to Ypsilanti last Friday.

Wint Lamphear is building an addition to his residence.

Miss Lulu Kanagy of Elburn, Ill., is making her parents a short visit.

M. D. Eaton of the Clare Democrat made us a pleasant call on Tuesday.

Miss Katie McCabe of Detroit, is visiting her brother John, of this place.

Frank Lamphear is building a new house on Antrim street west of Grant street.

Mrs. Chas. See returned Saturday from a visit among friends at Elk Rapids.

G. E. Lorenz, postmaster of Toledo, O., made us a brief call on Monday.

Chas. Hull has the frame up for a new house on Antrim street near the state road.

Frank and Miss Mattie O'Neil returned Sunday from an extended visit at Frankfort.

John Goss returned Saturday from a week in the berry patch, and brought with him a barrel of huckleberries.

Harrison Berdan of Charlevoix, is in Cheboygan today visiting his relative, Dr. D. W. Berdan and family.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis and Mrs. Bedell, of Denver, Col., are visiting their old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Capt. H. G. Edwards and family.

Miss Edna Kelly and Miss Clementine Brien returned Tuesday from a two weeks visit with Miss Maggie Enos at Charlevoix.—Cadillac News and Express.

Burgess.

BURGESS, Aug. 14.—Henry Hamlin has been quite sick the past few days but is considered out of danger.

Mrs. Jack Saunby is again under the doctor's care.

Amos Webster has returned from off the lakes. Arrived home last Sunday.

Mr. Morell Long and Mrs. Ganson of Bay, were in the neighborhood over Sunday. Mrs. G. will remain some time visiting her sister and friends.

Mr. John Brown has been sick the past week but is now able to be around again.

Mrs. Albert Moran is confined to the house with quinzy throuble.

Mr. Alex. Ross and son of Milwaukee, in answer to a telegram, arrived today to attend the funeral of his daughter, but arrived one day too late.

Misses Nora and Vera Cooper were visiting several days last week at their aunts, Mrs. I. S. Webster.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Scott are away on a visit.

Mrs. Scroggie of Charlevoix, is making a visit with her children in Hayes.

Again this community is called upon to mourn the loss of a much respected friend. Mrs. Thomas Sunderland died last Sunday morning at nine o'clock, leaving an infant son not yet a month old. Mary was well known and all loved her. The heart stricken husband and mother have the deepest sympathy of their many friends.

Dearest Mary, thy work is done,
And thy race was bravely fought,
But we know that God is good,
He alone can all our sorrows heal.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the many kind friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us in the last sickness of our wife and daughter, and minghed their affections and tears with us, we take this way of expressing our gratefulness to you.

CHARLES SUNDERLAND.
MRS. ALEX. ROSS.

Boyne.

BOYNE, August 8.—Nice rain yesterday.

Mrs. Thurston, wife of Rev A. L. Thurston of Sherman, Wexford county, is the guest of Mrs. A. E. Martin the present week.

The Charlevoix county teacher's institute was held in Boyne last week. A large number of teachers were present.

James Mitchell one of Boyne's oldest residents was buried Sunday. Funeral services held in the Methodist church at three o'clock, conducted by Rev. J. Burige. There was a large attendance of citizens.

An ice cream social was held Friday evening Aug. 3d by the ladies of the M. E. church for the benefit of the pastor.

The Methodist church held their 4th quarterly meeting Saturday evening and Sunday morning, the 4th and 5th. Services were conducted by presiding Elder Sherman who delivered a wonderful instructive and beautiful sermon to a crowded house. Several were baptized in the morning and five accessions were made to the church.

Memorial Service.

Philip H. Sheridan memorial service will be held at the Congregational church, Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, by the Grand Army. The old soldiers and Sons of Veterans are requested to be present. The G. A. R. will meet at Maj. E. H. Green's office at 3.45 p. m. The public are cordially invited. Rev. W. H. McCartney will be the orator and remarks are expected from citizens and comrades and especially those who served under that heroic leader.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

A RAILROAD BOOM.

Plenty of Enthusiasm all Along the Line.

The officers of the D. C. & E. R. R. are closing up the right of way, the surveyors are extending the line southward from Kalkaska toward Marion, and villages all along the line are preparing to give the necessary aid to complete the building of the road.

At every town the officers have met a generous response in the matter of aid, and there is not now a doubt that the whole $100,000 will be raised without a dissenting vote.

A gentleman from Petoskey, well informed in business circles, says that although Petoskey has one railroad, the people there are quite unanimous in favor of voting aid to secure another competing road.

Kalkaska has now in operation a woodenware factory, located there by reason of the prospects of D., C. & E. R. R., which takes the raw material from the forest and produces goods to the value of $60,000 a year, and many others in view that are quite sure to come as soon as the road is in operation.

For these and other reasons, Charlevoix should cast a unanimous vote for the bonds next Monday and thus secure some of the factories and other business sure to follow the completion of the road.

The following from the Bellaire Advertiser, and other papers, shows the general sentiment in behalf of the road:

On Thursday evening, Robt. M. Cherrie, J. Milo Eaton, and Fred J. Moore, president, secretary and treasurer respectively of the Detroit, Charlevoix, and Escanaba Railroad, arrived in Bellaire. A representative of this paper secured an interview, and this is what we learn:

The D., C. & E. R. R. Co. have levied three five per cent assessments on the subscribed stock and with the money so raised have surveyed the line from the straits of Mackinac to Kalkaska, have paid incidental expenses and secured the greater part of the right of way. Some few debts have been incurred, but there is enough unpaid assessments to meet them and no more assessments will be levied. Those who have not paid their assessments should do so at once, that the officers be not hampered in their work. The directors have signed articles of agreement with Geo. S. Frink who represents a syndicate of New York capitalists, whereby he agrees to put the survey through from Kalkaska, south to a junction with the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern, and also pay the expense of procuring the right of way. He also pays all expenses of procuring right of way over the present surveyed line which is not met by assessments already levied. He also agrees to commence the actual work of construction the very instant that the survey is completed and—now comes our side. We must pay up the present 15 per cent assessment, we must see that the right of way is given from the straits through to Marion, we must execute and deliver to some third party bonds of the villages and townships, through which the road runs, to the amount of $100,000. These bonds can run for 30 years at 5 per cent semi annual interest and the amount raised by each village or township will be spent right where it is raised.

The entire length of the road is 150 miles which makes the bonus demanded only two thirds of a thousand dollars to each mile, which is only a very small fraction of what other roads have received from towns in southern Michigan. Charlevoix will bond for $25,000, an equal amount can be raised north of there and $20,000 can be counted on south of Kalkaska, leaving $30,000 to be raised between Bellaire and Kalkaska. $15,000 for Bellaire in 30 days and bonds drawing 5 per cent semi-annual interest means an annual expense of $750.—but, you say, the bonds will have to be paid—so they will, thirty years from now when Bellaire will be worth enough so that $30,000 would cost the tax roll of a single year would not be as much as the $750 we shall pay next year.

The letting up on assessments should make us all willing and anxious to issue these bonds at an expense which is merely nominal. Better terms were never offered any community and we shall jump at the chance.

Mr. Frink is going ahead with his work and the surveyors are 3½ miles south of Kalkaska, and meeting with no success. Survey will be finished in about thirty days and then Mr. Frink will be waiting upon our municipalities unless we move lively. We can call a special election, give twenty days notice, vote and issue bonds and have them ready on time if we will.

Bonds are not to be delivered until the road is built, but must be executed and placed as an escrow in some third party's hands to wait for it. Frink may know what to depend upon. That he will do his share is manifest from the way he is now expending his money on the additional survey, etc.

Here it is:

Pay up!
Right of way!
$15,000 bond!
And in return
No assessments.

RAILROAD!!!

—Advertiser.

We interviewed President Cheney of the Charlevoix railroad, last week, and find him so calmly confident of the immediate construction of that road that our skepticism was somewhat shaken. Charlevoix votes this month on the question of bonding the village for $25,000 of the $100,000 of local aid required, and we suppose that there is no question about the vote being largely in the affirmative, since the coming of a railroad will greatly advance the value of property, while the taxes for the bonds and interest on the bonds will not amount to much of an offset.—Petoskey Record.

The subject of the projected railroad to Charlevoix is the engrossing topic here now among the business men. The feeling on the Kalamazoo resort is largely against it, but the village and the Chicago resort clamor vociferously for the railroad. The Chicago people have offered ground on their resort for a depot. The upper cut, connecting Round and Pine lakes, will probably be bridged, and most likely the bridges will be arranged for vehicles and pedestrians as well as for the railroad. Quite a number of moneyed men are looking up Charlevoix real estate in expectation of the coming boom.—Cor. Grand Rapids Democrat.

If Bellaire gets that road before Elk Rapids gets one, which is likely, this town ought to crawl into a hole. Those folks up there haven't much money but they do work—and work is what counts.—Elk Rapids Progress.

Mellvaine's Rest.

Reported for the Journal.

One of the jolliest camping parties of the season returned last evening to the Chicago resort. Last Monday one of the resorters proposed to get up a camping party in true Indian style, and eleven jumped into the proposition.

The party was composed of W. D. McIlvaine (Buffalo Bill), Albert Harmon (Pute Joe), R. C. Givins (Stone Chariey), Ned Wiley (Mohawk Tom), Jack Alling (Pokanogah), Mr. Knapp (Pottawattamie Sam), Bert Gates (Wild Cat Jim), Mrs. Ed. Wiley (Starlight), Mrs. R. C. Givins (Moonlight), Miss Kate Harmon (Katy did), Miss Minnie Hutchins (Minnehaha).

They camped at Holy Island, Pine lake, and had a pow wow that would turn the aborigines white. The party enjoyed themselves so thoroughly that they almost shed tears when they pulled up stakes and came back to the horrors of sewer-gas and civilization.

"Ugh, Big Injun!"

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage, by which the power of sale has become operative, given by Charles Hermanson and Catharine Heinemann, dated the 17th day of December, 1886, and recorded in liber 2 of register of deeds, for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on page 200, and which was on the 3d day of May, 1887, assigned by said mortgagee to Wm. M. Beach, on page 201, given to William M. Beach and recorded in said register of deeds, on page 202, which assigns the whole principal and interest, and there is due, at the date of this notice, for principal and proceeds dollars, And no proceedings either at law or in equity have been taken to recover the said mortgage debt or any part thereof, therefore, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises hereinafter described, to wit: The west one-half of the south-east quarter of section 36, in town 33 north of range 7 west, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in Boyne City, that being the place of holding the circuit court for Charlevoix county, on the 8th day of November, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy said mortgage debt and the costs and expenses of sale, as provided by law.

Dated August 3, 1888.

WILLIAM M. BEACH,
A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. Mortgagee.

Resolution of the Village Council.

Resolved, That the village of Charlevoix raise the sum of twenty five thousand dollars by issuing bonds of said village of Charlevoix, payable in not less than twenty years from the date thereof, for the purpose of constructing a bridge across the upper end of the harbor, so called in the village of Charlevoix, and that said bridge be a public highway, said issue of said village bonds be submitted to a vote of the electors of said village of Charlevoix, at a special election to be held on Tuesday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1888, "The ayes and nays" on said question shall stand "For the issue of bonds," and "Against the issue."

Dated July 25th, A. D. 1888.

HORACE S. HARSHA,

THE PRESIDENCY.

Seven Tickets in the Field Seeking the Suffrages of the Dear People.

Portraits and Biographies of the Numerous Candidates for the White House.

Interesting Facts About Re-elections and the Voting by Presidential Electors.

Popular Vote for President in 1880 and 1884, as Shown by the Official Returns.

There are seven Presidential tickets before the American people seeking their suffrages at the quadrennial election to be held on the first Tuesday in November next, namely: Albert E. Redstone, of California, for President, and John Colvin, of Kansas, for Vice President, nominated at Washington on the 4th of May, by the Industrial Reform party; Petra A. Lockwood, of the 11th district of Columbia, for President, and Alfred H. Love, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President, nominated at Chicago, on the 9th of June, by the National Woman's Suffrage party; Robert H. Cowdrey, of Illinois, for President, and W. H. T. Wakefield, of Kansas, for Vice President, nominated at Cincinnati on May 17, by the Prohibitory party; Clinton B. Fisk, of New York, for President, and John A. Brooks, of Missouri, for Vice President, nominated at Indianapolis May 9, by the Prohibition party; Grover Cleveland, of New York, for President, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice President, nominated at St. Louis, June 5, by the Democratic party; and Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, for Vice President, nominated at Chicago, May 25, by the Republican party. With such a large collection to choose from the Republican voters will be at a loss, with very little trouble, to make a selection suitable to his taste. "You pays your money and takes your choice." We print below brief sketches and portraits of nearly all the candidates.

Benjamin Harrison.

Benjamin Harrison, the Republican nominee for President, comes from Puritan stock. Several of his ancestors were men of distinction. His great grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, of

Virginia, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was three times Governor of his State, and was a member of the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution. His father, John Scott Harrison, the grandfather of the nominee, was the ninth President of the United States, besides being a renowned soldier and statesman.

Gen. Harrison was born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1833, received a classical education, graduating at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1852, and married in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 20, 1853, he then went to Indianapolis, where he has since resided, and has been engaged in the practice of the law. He was elected in October, 1860, by the people, Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was commissioned on July, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of Indiana Volunteers (raised Company A, of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned Captain, and on the organization of the regiment was commissioned Colonel) in August went with the army to Kentucky, and in December, 1862, participated out in June, 1863, was brevetted Brigadier General in February, 1865; in October, 1864, while in the field, was re-elected Reporter of the Supreme Court, which office he had held by election in the interval, and held it until he resigned, was re-elected, and served for four years; in 1876 he was the candidate of the Republican party for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated; was appointed a member of the Mississippi River Commission in 1879; was elected, in 1880, United States Senator, but resigned to accept Joseph E. McDonald, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1881. He sought re-election to the Senate in 1886, but was defeated by Judge Turpie, the Democratic nominee.

Levi P. Morton.

Levi P. Morton, the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, was born in Vermont sixty years ago. His mother was the widow of a Revolutionary soldier, and his father was a tailor in a community where clothes hardly ever wore out, and times were always hard. Levi's boy hood days were passed in a country store. The removal of the family to Clinton, Oneida County, New York, afforded the lad educational advantages in the academy there. In his 17th year he became a clerk and assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind in New York City, in which his elder brother was now a Presbyterian Sunday-school teacher. In 1853 Grover went to Black Rock, near Buffalo, to teach, and succeeded his uncle, Lewis J. Allen, in the compilation of a volume of the "American Herd Book," receiving $50 for six weeks' services. In August, 1853, he entered the Buffalo Law School, and in the spring of 1854 left Black Rock to apply himself to the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Erie County Jan. 1, 1863, and held the office two years, when he was elected City Attorney, and was re-elected in 1866, but was defeated by Lyman K. Bass, Republican, and became a law partner of Isaac W. Vandergrift, and in 1869 formed the law partnership of Lansing, Cleveland & Falconer. His practice was fairly successful until 1876, when he was elected Representative in Congress, and served one three-years' term by because a member of the law firm of Bass, Cleveland & Morton, which was a prominent one. In the fall of 1880 he was nominated for Mayor by the Buffalo Democrats and Greenbackers, and was elected by a plurality of 192; 4 votes; his opponent being Jacob Kemp, Secretary of the Treasury. July 11, 1884, the National Democratic Convention, in session at Chicago, nominated Morton, who, on the second ballot, 683 votes out of a total of 820, and on motion of the late Thomas A. Hendricks, who became his running mate, the nomination was made unanimous. Morton was the man who, Conkling believed to be right, as a new ticket, Cleveland received 219 votes to the Electoral College and Blaine 182. The popular vote was: Cleveland, 4,874,986; Blaine, 4,851,981; Butler, 175,370; St. John, 150,369. At the National Democratic Convention, held at St. Louis, in June last, President Cleveland was renominated on the second ballot, Morton made large gains under him.

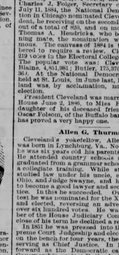
President Cleveland was married in the White House June 2, 1886, to Miss Frances Folsom, daughter of his deceased friend and partner. Under Morton's lead in the state law, and the union has proved a very happy one.

Allen G. Thurman.

Cleveland's ticket-fellow, Allen G. Thurman, was born in Lewisburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813. When he was six years old his parents moved to Ohio. He was educated in the common schools, and was graduated from a great school of hard knocks at a collegiate training. While still a boy he studied law under his uncle, ex-Gov. Allen of Ohio, and Judge Swayne, and his ambition was to become a good lawyer and a good citizen. He succeeded. Over his own protest, he was nominated for Congress, in 1845, and elected, returning on adverse majority of over six hundred votes. He was made a member of the House Judiciary Committee. At the close of his term he declined a renomination.

In 1851 he was appointed by the Supreme Court Judgeship and elected. He sat on the bench for four years, the last two years serving as Chief Justice. In 1857 he was put forward as the Democratic candidate for the Supreme Judgeship against Judge Swan, and was defeated by 3,000 votes. The Democrats at the same time secured the Legislature and elected Thurman United States Senator to succeed Ben Wade. He took his seat in the Senate in the long session of December, 1857, and served to the close of the 36th Congress.

On retiring from the Senate, March 4, 1861, Senator Thurman determined to devote himself to his private affairs. In a week, however, he was appointed by President Garfield, with ex-Senator Pugh, of Alabama, Commissioner of State Evarts, to represent the American Government in the International Congress to assemble in Paris in the spring of 1881 to consider



the question of a universal silver currency. Mr. Thurman was a member of the Ohio Legislature, and was chosen President, and for four

years at his own risk and without salary, canvassed one hundred counties of the State in the interest of the Democratic party, addressing from two to three thousand people in each, but it failed by two votes, and he was compelled to remain a private citizen. In 1882 another Legislature plagued to wheeze, and Thurman was elected by one vote

FARM AND GARDEN.

EXPERIENCES AND OBSERVATIONS FROM MANY SECTIONS.

A Florida Farmer Expresses Himself on the Subject of Poultry House: and Describes One Which He Claims Possesses Many Merits.

A Floridian, whose idea of a fowl house is a building that will give protection to the birds from the weather and animals, and seclusion to hens while laying, describes his plan in Florida Farmer. He thinks it a mistaken idea that a hen house must be constructed large enough for a man to enter. The house he describes can, he claims, be built cheaper, gives all needful accommodation, does not require half the labor in cleaning and is capable of being more thoroughly cleaned than ordinary houses, besides other advantages that are obvious.

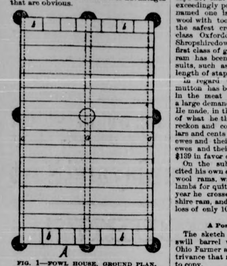


FIG. 1—FOWL HOUSE, GROUND PLAN.

A is a plan of the house, showing three sills, a, a, a, of 4x7 lumber, placed on edge, and resting on nine blocks fifteen inches high. On these sills the flooring is laid (inch floor boards, or jobs necessary) b, b, are the nests.

FIG. 2—FOWL HOUSE, END VIEW.

B is a section; b, b, are the nests; f is a small sliding door for fowls to enter; c, c, are rafters, a pair at each end and in the middle, these are 4x1 lumber; d is the ridge pole, 4x1; e, e, are the roosts, and the crossed lines represent wire netting, which should be used to inclose upper part of ends, the lower part, behind nests, being made as a flap to hang for easy access to nests.

Now take some thin lumber, say 2x12, and make skeleton framings. Cover them with sacking or other stout material, and paint well inside and out. Hang them from the top as shown by the dotted lines g g. Cut out a few squares, six inches each way and fill in with wire netting for ventilation. A shutter the shape of the end of house would be serviceable to put up on the windy side on cold nights. It will be seen that the above can be practically turned inside out, the roof can be thrown open on letting the fowls out, and while they are breakfasting the floor can be cleaned. Then the house should be closed, excepting the small door, and the hens can go in and be nearly in the dark while laying, which is just what they like. This house will accommodate fifty fowls, and the under part forms a dry place for them in wet weather. It may be urged that they will not have sufficient air. This is not so. They will have about the same cubic space per head as two persons in an ordinary statroom of a steamboat and very much more ventilation. By this contrivance the minimum labor is attained, all the droppings are free of sand, and the house can be removed at will. The floor need not even be nailed if cut down the middle, so as to be in four feet three inch lengths. An open flooring of sticks can be used. The blocks might then be dispensed with, the house resting on the ground, which should be hollowed so as to let the droppings fall through. This would entail the removal of the house frequently, not every time it was swept, but say once a week.

A house on this principle, but smaller, say eight feet long, three feet six inches wide, and three feet high for about twenty fowls, would do well to place under trees in a grove, as it could be removed every few days and the droppings hoed in, thus fertilizing every tree in the house. The roosts should be made of hard wood and the edges rounded off. They should not be nailed, but let into sockets so as to be readily removed. The nests should also move easily. An occasional drenching of kerosene and some tobacco dust sprinkled in the nests will keep the place from mites. The correspondent who described the above has found pine straw the next best material to wheat straw for making nests. He does not approve of show.

Cut Worms.

Cut worms are worse in sandy than in stiff clay land. They are especially fond of young beets, cucumbers and melons, but almost any tender young vegetable attracts them. No practicable means of poisoning, trapping or destroying them in any other way than by hand picking has, so far as I know, been discovered. Examine young crops in the morning, and whenever you observe that some of the plants have recently been cut, remove a little of the soil from about the plants, and probably the depredator will be found.

The Cabbage Root Worm.

The cabbage root worm, which attacks the roots of cabbages and cauliflowers, may, according to Professor Cook, of Michigan, be circumvented with bisulphide of carbon. A small hole is made in the earth near the main root of the plant, one-half a teaspoonful of the liquid poured in and the whole filled in at once with earth, which is pressed down with the foot.

CROSS BREEDING SHEEP.

The Advisability of Crossing Fine Wool Ewes with Coarse Wool Rams.

In reply to the query "Is it profitable for the average farmer to cross fine wool ewes with coarse or middle wool rams?" Mr. Henry Lee, among other statements, made the following at a sheep breeders meeting in Lapeer county, Mich.:

We depend on three sources for the profits from sheep, viz., wool, mutton and increase. The grade of sheep that affords us largest profit with the least expense appears to be the most desirable.

To consider wool first. There has been of late a large demand for combing and medium wools at larger prices. The only way we can grow this wool is by a cross between the fine and coarser breeds, the object being to increase the size of carcass and the length of staple. What cross are we to make? Will it be on fine ewes and a Leicester or Southdown ram? Mr. Lee, judging from his own experience, says no; that the cross first named is an exceedingly poor one, and on the second named one is shortening the staple of wool with too much dryness. He thinks the safest cross to make is with a first class Oxforddown, Hampshiredown or Shropshiredown. His experience with a first class of grade ewes and a Shropshire ram has been productive of desirable results, such as increased size of carcass, length of staple and number of increase.

As regards to mutton, Mr. Lee said mutton has become an important factor in the meat consumption, so there is a large demand for mutton at high price. He made, in this connection, a statement of what he thought it would be safe to reckon and compared the product in dollars and cents between 100 medium grade ewes and their lambs and 100 fine grade ewes and their lambs, with a balance of $189 in favor of the medium grades.

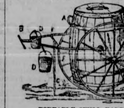
On the subject of increase Mr. Lee cited his own experience, which, with fine wool rams, was a loss of 50 per cent of lambs for quite a number of years. Last year he crossed fifty ewes with a Shropshire ram, and raised forty-five lambs, a loss of only 10 per cent.

A Portable Swill Barrel.

The sketch here given of a portable swill barrel was recently described in Ohio Farmer and affords a convenient contrivance that many readers may be glad to copy.

The correspondent who made the original of the model here shown, and who has successfully used it for some time, says: "I took two wheels from an old corn cultivator and procured a disused barrel. I prefer this kind, as it is thoroughly soaked with oil and burnt the oil out of it, but not enough to draw it out of the wood. I have found it more lasting and durable, besides, the sun appears to have less effect on it than any other kind I ever tried. I sawed about four inches off of the top end and put a lid on. I had stout iron pins or gudgeons seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, bolted to the middle of the bilge, on opposite sides at a point to balance it, and swung the barrel to the frame between the wheels. These gudgeons are forged out of a heavy piece of iron, with a broad surface, so as to give strength and support for the weight of a barrel of slop.

"I took a 1½ inch axle of an old spring wagon, bent it perpendicularly 9 inches, then horizontally again, letting it project in front of and around the barrel, with just sufficient room so the barrel can be tilted back to be emptied by means of a leather loop at A, in front, at the top. The barrel swings or is carried 9 inches from the ground to pass over obstructions, and in case of mud, the wheels do not sink so deep but that the barrel will pass over clear. The gudgeons rest at the bend at a point (e) in sockets or slots 9 inches above the center of the wheel, as the wheels are not high enough to swing the barrel far enough away from the ground without this extra perpendicular bend of the axle. Have a light, flat iron bolted on the side projection of axle at (f) with two small bolts on each side, and let it come to a point at B, through which the handle is placed for propelling it. There is a leg of iron at C, welded in



PORTABLE SWILL BARREL.

the center of the forward projection of the axle in front of barrel to hold up the frame and make it more convenient. D D are buckets hung on each end of a wooden lath, 1x2 inches, notched, and wired on the iron frame with light wire. Now pull up to the swill tank, fill and hang on the buckets as shown in figure, and it is ready to be distributed to the hungry porkers in their respective lots, and the labor of feeding is lessened fourfold.

"I believe a more simple one can be constructed by taking the highest spring wagon or buggy wheels and having the spindles or the ends of the old axle spoken of fastened directly to the bilge of the barrel in the manner before described, and putting the wheels on these spindles, which fastens them directly to the barrel; then a couple of thills with a cross piece can connect the forward ends, bolted to the axle with small bolts. The gudgeons are bolted on the bilge of the barrel with four small bolts."

Bee and Bee.

Pigs in the orchard are best both for the pigs and the orchard, provided there is fair pasturage.

Mr. Dunlap, after an experience of thirty years with the plum, finds that it requires to be well fed. Hen manure and manure from the hog pen are as good as any. As it requires clean cultivation, not doing well in grass, a hen yard seems to be just the place for it. Besides, the hens are the best protection against the curculio.

P. M. Augur, of the Maine Pomological society, believes in thorough cultivation for the strawberry. He would subsoil to the depth of twenty inches, and apply twenty-five cords of stable manure to the acre.

Beekeepers say that honey from apple blossoms is the purest and clearest derived from any flower. It will run like water.

Do not cut the lawn too frequently when the weather is dry.

Do not neglect to support the tomato vines with brush, if nothing else.

The first, last and always necessary item in poultry raising is good care, and no one should undertake the business who has not time to give this.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture the KEYSTONE WAGON, of the best materials. WAGONS SOLD ON EASY TERMS. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 11

LIVERY
Feed and Sale Stables.
Burns, Stevens & Co.,
The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.
BRIDGE STREET,
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

NEW LIVERY
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Feed Barn.
LITNEY & ACKERT
PROPRIETORS
Opposite Bridge Street House
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FIRST-CLASS RIGS
REASONABLE RATES.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.
The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with the above.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH' ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

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Dressmaking,
Ladies' Fancy Goods,
A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.
ALDRICH SISTERS,
At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

5000 Book Agents wanted to sell THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF
Grover Cleveland
Full and complete from his boyhood to his nomination in 1884. Profusely illustrated with steel engravings. Price reduced to suit the times. Agents make from $200 to $500 per month. Address, quoting this paper, HENRY L. SHEPARD & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Great Trunk Line."
Niagara Falls Route.
Gorge Route.
Shortest and Best Line between the East and West.
Connections made in Union Depots with all Railroads.
THE DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN
MACKINAW CITY
AND
DETROIT JACKSON
The South and East.
Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. (all except Sunday, and 10 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit ..... 3.25 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.
Jackson ..... 10.30 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Toledo ..... 11.40 p. m. and 4.45 a. m.
Buffalo ..... 6.15 a. m. and 8.40 p. m.
Cincinnati ..... 6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.
WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.
JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Northern Michigan Line of Steamers.
Season of 1888.
CITY OF CHARLEVOIX.
Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday at 6.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 8.00 a. m.; Frankfort, 12.00 p. m.; Traverse City, Thursday 5.30 a. m.; Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m.; Petoskey, 12 p. m.; St. Ignace, Friday, 10.00 a. m.; Mackinaw, 11.00 a. m.; arrive Cheboygan Friday, 12.30 p. m.
Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Friday, 4.00 p. m.; Mackinaw, 6.00 p. m.; St. Ignace, 7.00 p. m.; Petoskey, Saturday, 5.00 a. m.; Charlevoix, 8.00 a. m.; Traverse City, 5.30 a. m.; Frankfort, Sunday, 1.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, 12.00 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Monday, 9.00 a. m.
LAWRENCE.
WM. FINCANE, Master.
Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 4.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Saturday, 10.00 a. m.; Frankfort, Sunday, 5.00 a. m.; Traverse City, 1.00 p. m.; Charlevoix, 11.00 p. m.; Petoskey, Monday, 2.00 a. m.; St. Ignace, 12.00 m.; Mackinaw, 1.00 p. m.; arrive Cheboygan, 2.30 p. m.
Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday 8.00 a. m.; Mackinaw, 9.30 a. m.; St. Ignace, 10.30 a. m.; Petoskey, Tuesday, 7.00 a. m.; Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m.; Traverse City, 3.00 p. m.; Frankfort, Wednesday, 7.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, 12.00 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Thursday, 9.00 a. m.
EMERY BIRD, Agents, Charlevoix.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.
(STANDARD TIME.)
Season of 1888
Steamer NORTH STAR,
CAPT. J. M. TOMPKINS.
Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 8.00, leave East Jordan 8.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 2.45, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 5.15.
Touching at intermediate points both trips.
Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.
Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 7.20; arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. Leave Charlevoix at 9.30; Ironton, 10.30; arrive East Jordan, 11.00.
Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton, 1.50; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 4.30; arrive East Jordan, 6.00.
Stopping at all intermediate points both ways.
J. L. HURD, Charlevoix.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND STEAM NAV. CO.
Palace Side Wheel Steamers
For Detroit, Fort Huron, Sand Beach, Ontoas, Harrisville, Alpena, Cheboygan,
LEAVE ST. JOSEAH.
Wednesday and Saturday ..... 10.00, A. M.
Thursday and Saturday ..... 9.00, P. M.
Freight taken to any port in Cleveland daily except Sunday at 10.00 P. M.
Sunday trips during July and August.
E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.
The New Transit Route
PETOSKEY
Will leave Chicago from L. M. & L. S. R. T. Co's dock, lower end of N. Water street, Monday, at 1 p.m., arriving at Charlevoix on Tuesday at 11.00 p.m. Leave Chicago on Thursday at 11.00 a.m., arriving at Charlevoix Saturday at 12.00 noon. Stop only at Manistique, Escanaba, Menominee, Manistee, Frankfort, Northport, Suttons's Bay, Old Mission, Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.
J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.
Time Card for
PETOSKEY STATION,
In effect July 1, 1888.
Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 3.27 a. m., 2.48 p. m.
Leave, going south, 2.00 a. m., 2.48 p. m., 10.55 p. m.
†Daily except Sunday.

Hannah, Lay & Co's Steamer Line.
Str. City of Grand Rapids.
CAPT. O. E. WILDER.
Going North—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—Leave Traverse City at 7.00 a.m., Charlevoix 11.00 a.m., Petoskey 1.30 p.m., Mackinaw 3.45 p.m., arrive St. Ignace 8.30 p.m.
Going South—Sunday, Wednesday and Friday—Leave St. Ignace 7.00 a.m., Mackinaw 11.15 a.m., Petoskey 2.15 p.m., Charlevoix 4.45 p.m., arrive at Traverse City 8.45 p.m.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.
Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. E. VANDERBORE.
Going South every morning, except Sunday—Will Leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.
Going North every afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 3.15, Petoskey 4.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Charlevoix, Cross Village & Beaverisland
Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS,
C. W. CASKEY, MASTER.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Leave Charlevoix at 6.00 a. m., Pleasant Harbor 6.30 a. m., arrive at Cross Village 11.30 a. m. Return, leave Cross Village at 1.00 p. m., Pleasant Harbor 5.30 p. m., Petoskey 6.00 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix at 8.00 p. m.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—Leave Charlevoix at 6.00 a. m., Petoskey 7.00 a. m., Harbor Springs 8.30 a. m., arrive at Cross Village 11.30 a. m. Return, leave Cross Village 1.00 p. m., Harbor Springs 3.30 p. m., Petoskey 5.30 p. m., arrive Charlevoix at 6.30 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Charlevoix at 8.00 a. m., for Petoskey and Harbor Springs. Return—Leave Harbor Springs at 4.30 p. m., Petoskey 5.30.
J. L. HURD, Charlevoix.

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" 3.00 " 2.50
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" 3.00 " " 2.50
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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Butler Post No. 116, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 92, meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 46, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Inland Lake Lodge, No. 295, meets every Saturday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 2211, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

I. O. L.—True Blues No. 182, meet Saturdays at or before full moon, in Barnard's new hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 260, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

G. A. R.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Jefferies' Hall.

F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. SHOWN, Ass't Cashier.

Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix
CAPITAL, $25,000.
Drafts drawn direct on the principal cities of the world. Collections promptly attended to. Interest allowed on time deposits. Loans on approved securities. Money to loan at 7 per cent. Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposit times. Buying interest.
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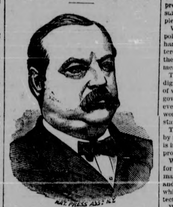
Old Newspapers for Sale.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND of New York.

State Ticket.

For Governor,
WELLINGTON R. BURT, of Saginaw.
For Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM H. MORvariables, of Wayne.
For Secretary of State,
THOMAS B. HAWLEY, of Ionia.
For State Treasurer,
CHAS. D. NIMAN, of Oakland.
For Auditor General,
BARTLEY BREEN, of Mecosta.
For Commissioner State Land Office,
WILLIAM V. FOWLER, of Manistee.
For Attorney General,
ALEXANDER A. ELLIS, of Ionia.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
STEARNS S. ROBINS, of Washtenaw.
For Member of Board of Education,
CHARLES A. KIRBY, of Wayne.

Democratic County Convention.

A democratic county convention will be held at the VILLAGE HALL, Charlevoix, on TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1888,
at 11.00 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the representative and county officers, for the reorganization of the county committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention. Each township is entitled to delegates as said convention, viz:
Bay 2; Bear Lake 3; Boyne Valley 2; Chandler 2; Charlevoix 8; Hudson 2; Lake 2; Marion 2; Hudson 1; Marion 2, Melrose 1; Norwood, 2; Resort 1; South Arm 2; Wilson 2; Total 32.
A. D. CHURCHSHANK,
Chairman.
A. MILO EATON, Secretary.

National Party County Convention.

The county convention of the national party of Charlevoix county, will be held at the opera house in the village of Boyne City, on the 28th day of August, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a county and district ticket and transacting such other business as may come before the convention. The several townships are entitled to representation as follows:
Bear Lake, 2; Boyne Valley, 2; Chandler, 2; Charlevoix, 3; Evangeline (including Bay), 3; Eveline, 4; Hudson, 2; Lake, 2; Marion, 2; Melrose, 2; Norwood, 2; Resort, 2; South Arm, 2; Springvale, 2; Wilson, 2; Total, 32.
By order of Committee.
E. H. SHEPARD, Sec.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Adopted by the State Convention at Saginaw, Aug. 15.

The democracy of Michigan assembled in convention for the nomination of state officers, recognizing the fact that the office of city is present to the people candidates whose election will bring to the administration of state affairs integrity of character, purity of purpose and industrial experience, and pledgeing our allegiance to the traditional and established principles and policies of the democratic party in respect to national politics.

We renew our expression of our approval of the administration of President Cleveland which has given to the national government of the people and has justified his renomination in response to the unanimous and spontaneous demand of the overwhelming devotion to public duty his courageous maintenance of democratic principles and his enforcement of honest, just and impartial methods of administration in all the departments of the government.

Upon the chief question of national politics, affecting the welfare of the people from the burden of taxation, we declare our unalterable opposition to the present tariff policy of the republican party. We express our approval of the last tariff message of President Cleveland as an adequate exposition of the true and time honored democratic principles which should govern the subject of revenue reform and the reproduction of the surplus in the treasury. To him is the chosen standard bearer of the national democracy in this presidential campaign and to his associate, Allen G. Thurman, a tried statesman distinguished by a life long record of public service which has been illustrated by high ability and honesty, integrity of and fruitful of benefit to the people we pledge our hearty support to the end that Michigan may once more be enrolled in the list of democratic states

We declare our adherence to the platform of the national democratic convention at St. Louis, and we approve the action of our democratic representatives in congress in their efforts to secure a reduction of tariff taxation, thereby preventing further accumulation of a dangerous surplus in the treasury and relieving the people from the burdens of the war tariff.

We believe this course only can bring the policy of the government on this subject in harmony with the constitution, the true interests of the people, the just demands of labor the prosperity of all industries and the development of the resources of this country.

The democracy of Michigan believes in the dignity of American labor; recognizes the right of wage workers to the fostering care of the government and that the legitimate industry of every walk of life shall be encouraged in its work of building up the material interests of state.

The ownership of real estate in this country by foreign corporations and non-resident aliens is injurious to American interests and should be prohibited.

We favor the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in manufacturing, mining and building industries, and the repeal of all class legislation under which complaints have been fostered and protected.

We demand that congress shall open to the public domain for settlement all lands granted to railroads or other corporations which have not been earned, and more particularly do we demand the forfeiture of all unearned grants of lands in the Upper Peninsula, that that portion of the state may no longer be deprived of its natural growth and industrial development.

That to the multiplication in this state of petty boards, commissions and officers, with unequal powers and surroundings as insure feeble official responsibility and respect for the legislature or people, leaving the matter of appropriations for state institutions to be largely controlled by log rolling combinations, and as well as to the lack of system we attribute the great and constant increase of expenditures, therefore we submit that the case is one demanding the reform of a legislature and state officials free to make changes which economy and good business methods may dictate.

The doctrine of home rule and local self government are cardinal principles of the democratic party. Therefore we cordially sympathize with the people of Ireland in the great contest which they are making under the leadership of Gladstone and Parnell for the right to have the management of their own affairs.

That though more than twenty-three years have elapsed since the war we should not forget that a large number of that gallant and patriotic army that preserved to us an unbroken country is still among us with increasing years and increasing disability, the result of hardships and privation and hardship. We believe the general government should deal justly with them and that liberal pensions should be granted to the disabled, not as charity, but as due them because of the services rendered to the country and their country, and we point with satisfaction and approval to the liberal construction of the existing pension laws by the present administration, resulting in a large increase in the amounts annually paid to veterans.

The Tramp in New Orleans.

Somehow I always had a sneaking sympathy for a tramp. I fancy he loves the certain roof of blue sky that is his, the unfailing coverlid of dew, the smell of clover fields and the lure of wild flowers. I cannot picture him as vicious and malicious, thirsty, but rather as a strolling philosopher, who takes a larger view of life than you or I; a cynic in rags, a satirist out at elbows, a man of the world in a battered hat and a pair of impossible boots. Go into Lafayette park any early morning and there, lying in the grass, sleeps some wretch. He has a boot on one foot and a shoe on the other, the rags about his legs are tied on in a fashion that would not disgrace a beggar of the Roman campagna; his wretched coat sits upon his slouchy shoulders with an easy grace, the devil may care kind of a fit that so plainly says "I care for nobody and nobody cares for me." A dirty wisp of a hat—"scrilled" he based about his unshaven throb, his face is flushed, his aspect is one of supreme indifference. He holds a battered tin can in his hand, having found the sesamia wasser is good for the health, and with the air of an aristocrat he drinks the regulation three cups. New Orleans is his Nice, his San Remo, his Vichy, his Carlsbad.

By and by the police get tired seeing him around and yank him off to the station, and he is sent down for twenty or thirty days for being—what? A vagrant? A tramp? Not a man of the world, a philosopher, to whom a bed is all the more, whether is be of down or deal, a strolling bocker on air, who has his eye fixed belief, and that is that the world owes him a living and he means to collect the debt.—Catharine Cole in New Orleans Picayune.

Cold Snaps.

Now is the time to lay in your thermometer. They are way down.—New Britain Record.

It was well said of an ill assorted couple that they were like two thermometers—both the fact that they never agreed.—Boston Bulletin.

We are forcibly reminded in our daily walks that the year is not the only thing that is slipping away.—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Blogge—What is the use of all this snow? Blogge—Snow enough.—Burlington Free Press.

We might, perhaps, have more agreeable weather if we should substitute coal for mercury in our thermometers. Coal is going up much higher than mercury.—Exchange.

Every coal dealer believes that economy is to be gained by weighing.—New Haven News.

Many poor people find themselves in a peck of trouble when they try to procure a bushel of coal at the present high ratos.—Boston Gazette.

Gagely—By Jove, Skinnem, I can't see why you don't keep your office warmer. Skinnem—Can't afford to; coals too high. Gagely—But it's just the same when coal is cheap. Skinnem—Oh, I don't make anything then, and have to economize.—Life.

The saddest thing about the Dakota blizzard is the mournful fact that an Uncle Tom's Cabin company, with two "Topsys" and two "Lawyer Marks," which was performing in that territory, escaped being frozen to death.—Norristown Herald.

Worthy of His Hire.

Stranger (to boy)—Boy, can you direct me to the nearest bank?

Boy—I kin for twenty-fi cents.

Stranger—Twenty-five cents! Isn't that high pay?

Boy—Yes, sir, but it's bank directors what gits high pay.—New York Sun.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Adopted by the National Convention at St. Louis, June 7, 1888.

The Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and endorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction; and also endorses the efforts of our Democratic representatives in congress to secure a reduction of taxation. Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and indestructible states, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown; devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written constitution strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the states or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the enforcement of a policy popular rightness, efficiency and economy; the maintenance of the rights of the states and the preservation of the union with the duty of preserving peace, ensuring equality and establishing justice. The democratic party welcomes an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power, which four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland president of the United States, and it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people.

During a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from over-taxation, the accumulation of our currency, and a public debt unassailed, it has by the adoption of a wise and conservative course, not only averted disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of the people. It has reversed the improvident and injurious policy of the Republican party loading the people, business, and has reclaimed from corporations and monopolies, and restored to use and stored to the people, nearly 200,000,000 acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interests of the taxpayers, and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equity, it has paid out money for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the republic than was ever paid before during an equal period.

By intelligent management and a judicious and economical expenditure of the public money, it has set on foot the reconstruction of the American navy upon a system that forbids the recurrence of scandal and insures successful results.

It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations while scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own government and people at home and abroad. The searches and seizures of Chinese laborers has been effected by the city of American labor for a better share of the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretences of enterprise to fatten at the hoard of domestic monopoly, capital is distorted with doubt, and industrial enterprise can neither be properly attempted nor prosecuted.

The Democratic party will continue with all its power confided to it to struggle to relieve these laws in accordance with the pledges of its platform between the states and people by the suffrages of the people.

We believe in the industrious freemen of our land as immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, will unanimously pronounce in favor of the proposition that the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favorites of an unnecessary and iniquitous legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessaries of life should be unjustly increased to all our people. Judged by Democratic principles, protection is a system of robbery and wrong. It enriches a few at the expense of many, and has not permitted a single year of its existence to pass without some one or more corporations or combinations of citizens by depriving them of the benefit of unrestricted competition, taxing them for governmental action is violated when through unnecessary taxation a vast surplus is raised to support the needs of an economical administration, drawn from the people and the channels of trade and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the national treasury. The money now lying idle in the federal treasury resulting from superfluous taxation amounts to more than $100,000,000, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than $60,000,000 annually. Debauched by this great temptation, the remed

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

NUGGETS OF NEWS.

Important Happenings in Every Quarter of the Civilized Globe.

The Very Latest Intelligence Flashed Over the Telegraphic Wires.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

The Senate Still Struggling with It—The House Lack a Quorum and Adjourns.—Most after assembling the Senate went into open executive session on the fisheries treaty. Ile 10th, and voted on Mr. Morgan's resolution to patch up the Bennatar treaty. The resolution was disagreed to yeas 14, nays 37. As soon as the vote was announced Mr. Morgan's resolution was withdrawn. The agriculture bill was then taken up. After some discussion the bill was concurred in—yeas, 30; nays, 17. The sundry civil appropriation bill was presented from the conference committee on Appropriations. The Senate then went into executive session on the fisheries treaty, and the presiding officer directed that the treaty be read for amendment. Pending the debate the Senate adjourned. The House managed to pass the forestry bill, and the pension bill without division, but all efforts to dispose of any other business were defeated because of the lack of a quorum. Several votes were made to get such a lot. Tuesday of the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill, which, if it should be passed, would be a great benefit to the commerce of the country. The House adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

A COLD-WATER TICKET.

Nebraska Prohibitionists Nominate a Ticket—Their Platform.

The Nebraska State Prohibition Convention was held in Omaha, and the following nominations made:

For Governor—George A. Bigelow.
For Lieutenant Governor—John Dall.
For Secretary of State—Martin L. Hopper.
For Auditor—John Jones.
For Treasurer—J. H. Stewart.
For Superintendent of Instruction—The Rev. Horatio Hutton.
For Attorney General—John J. Ryan.
For Commissioner of Public Lands—A. Rotzer.

For United States Senator—William F. Gimpel.

A platform was adopted which demands the repeal of liquor-license laws; assails the old parties; favors the repeal of the internal-revenue tax on liquors and a speedy and thorough reform of the tariff; demands the objective franchise for women, and the regulation of railway and telegraph companies by commissioners, and favors the restriction of labor contracts. An effort is being made to form an old-soldiers' ticket of the party.

SMASHED AT A CROSSING.

South Lawn, Illinois, Stewed with Wreckage of Freight and Passenger Cars.

The little town of South Lawn, located at the junction of the Illinois Central and Grand Trunk Railroads, twenty-three and a half miles south of Chicago, was the scene of a bad railroad wreck. The colliding trains were an Illinois Central passenger express and a Grand Trunk freight of twenty-five box cars, all loaded. Nine people on the passenger train were injured, none, it is believed, fatally. That there was no loss of life was a fortunate circumstance, as the wreckage was piled high on the track, and the wood in not serious. Two passengers were also wounded—Gen. Boulanger was not touched. The act was that of a political opponent.

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT.

The Republicans in Convention at Hartford and Nominate a State Ticket.

The Republican State Convention of Connecticut met at Hartford and nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—Morgan G. Bulkley, of Hartford.
For Lieutenant Governor—Geo. E. Marvin, of New Haven.
For Secretary of State—R. A. Walsh, of Greenwich.
For Treasurer—E. S. Henry.
For Comptroller—John B. Gallup.

A platform was adopted which indorses the Chicago conference and platform, favoring compulsory recovery of the ballot and liberal pensions, indorsing the State liquor law, and pledging the party to further legislation to restrict corporations.

THE LONE STAR STATE.

Democrats Place a State Ticket in the Field.

The Democratic State Convention at Dallas, Texas, renominated L. S. Ross for Governor and T. B. Wheeler for Lieutenant Governor. J. W. Stayton, R. R. Gaines and J. L. Henry were nominated for Supreme Judges, the last being a new man. Stayton was made Chief Justice. The proposition for a constitutional convention was defeated by a majority of 90 in a total vote of 729.

Retirement of Count von Moltke.

A Berlin special states that Count von Moltke has been retired from active duty in the army and has been nominated by the Emperor as President of National Defense. The office was held by the late Emperor Frederick until he became Emperor William and has since been vacant. Count von Moltke continues in active duty. General von Waldersee succeeds to Count von Moltke's place in the army.

Resembled Dynamite.

The Municipal Labor Committee of Paris is arbitrating between the navvies and the masters. Premier Floquet has received deputations of workmen and employers and members of the Labor Committee. The bomb which was thrown in the Place Vendôme was similar in construction to those employed by American anarchists. It contained a substance resembling nitro-glycerine.

An Arizona Lynching.

James Stott, James Scott, and Jeff Wilson were lynched by a party of outlaws in the southwestern part of Apache County, A. T. The affair grew out of the recent war in the Four-Leaf section between the sheep and cattle raisers.

Sentenced Under the Crimes Act.

A Dublin special says Councillors Finlay and Mora, of Roscommon, have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment respectively for conspiracy in connection with the plan of campaign.

A Wine Merchant Assigns.

James Grant, a wholesale wine merchant of Montreal, Canada, has made an assignment. The liabilities are $200,000, assets not stated. Large losses by failures caused the assignment.

At the Head of the Army.

The President has issued an order placing Major General Schofield in command of the army, with headquarters at Washington.

American Party's Nominee.

The American party, in session at Washington, nominated Gen. James L. Curtis, of New York, for President.

Told In a Few Words.

In a quarrel in a saloon at Tipton, Ind., John Shaw assaulted James Gordon, fatally wounding him. Shaw was arrested.

Mrs. Priscilla Harvey, of Little Rock, Ark., has celebrated her 103d birthday.

John Wentz, a Cerro Gordo (Ill.) farmer, died of injuries received by the breaking of a hay fork.

The Lord Mayor of London, who is a tailor, has used Berry Wall and another New York swell for tailors' bills.

A counterfeiter who was caught in New York trying to pass a spurious note, swallowed the bill.

Mayor Hewitt of New York, says he will accept a renomination, as he wishes to complete reforms he has begun.

A deputation of navvies called on M. Floquet, the French prime minister, and assured the Government of taking the part of the employers against the strikers. Floquet said the Government would protect workers against all violence or interference by the strikers.

A fine natural-gas well was shot at Washington, Ind., recently and named the "Harrison."

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	$ 5.75	@ 6.45
Good	4.50	@ 5.75
Common	3.00	@ 4.50
Hogs—Shipping Grades	3.75	@ 4.25
Sheep	3.75	@ 5.25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.87	@ .87½
Corn—No. 2	.48	@ .48
Oats—No. 2	.26½	@ .26¾
Rye—No. 2	.47½	@ .48½
Butter—Choice Creamery	.17	@ .18
Cheese—Full Cream, flat	.09½	@ .09¾
Eggs—Fresh	.12½	@ .13
Potatoes—New, per bu	.45	@ .65
Pork—Mess	9.75	@ 10.00
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—Cash	.80½	@ .81½
Corn—No. 3	.45½	@ .46
Oats—No. 2 White	.26½	@ .27
Rye—No. 1	.47	@ .47½
Barley—No. 2	.60	@ .61
Pork—Mess	9.75	@ 10.00
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.89	@ .84
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	.48	@ .48½
Oats—No. 2 Mixed	.27	@ .28
Rye	.48	@ .49
Hogs	3.50	@ 4.50
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2	.85	@ .85½
Corn—No. 2	.43½	@ .43¾
Oats—No. 2	.23½	@ .24
Rye—No. 1	.47	@ .48
Pork—Mess	10.75	@ 11.00
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	4.00	@ 6.00
Hogs—Live	4.00	@ 4.75
Dressed	5.00	@ 5.75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.90	@ .91
Corn—No. 2	.52	@ .52½
Oats—White	.42	@ .48
Pork—New Mess	10.25	@ 10.75
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	2.75	@ 4.25
Hogs	3.50	@ 4.50
Sheep	3.00	@ 5.00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.87½	@ .87¾
Corn—No. 2 Yellow	.47½	@ .47¾
Oats—No. 2 White	.26	@ .26½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	4.00	@ 6.00
Hogs	3.50	@ 4.50
Sheep	3.00	@ 5.00
Lambs	4.00	@ 6.25
TOLEDO.		
Wheat	.87½	@ .88½
Corn	.48½	@ .48¾
Oats	.26	@ .26½
Clover Seed	4.90	@ 5.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime	5.35	@ 5.50
Fair	4.75	@ 5.00
Fresh Cows	3.00	@ 4.75
Hogs—Prime Mixed	4.30	@ 4.35
Sheep	4.75	@ 5.25
Lambs	5.00	@ 6.25

GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

Brief Sketch of the Life and Deeds of General Sheridan's Successor.

The Mother of Young Albert Parsons Will Rear Him as an Anarchist.

(Washington (D. C.) special.)

While there is no law requiring it, the custom seems to have grown up that the President shall serve to such an extent that it has rarely been deviated from, and the next highest officer is reasonably certain of promotion to Commander-in-Chief. Lincoln served out the term of John M. Schofield, the senior Major General of the army, succeeded by Ulysses S. Grant. Gen. Sheridan, promoted, as Gen. Sherman, to the rank of General, was the senior Major General when Gen. Grant died, and his military position, as major general is, therefore, at the head of the army. Sheridan, in rank of general remains, is vested in Gen. Sherman, who is on the retired list. Gen. Sheridan was promoted to the lieutenant-generalship of the army when Gen. Sherman retired, but had only been invested in the war of rebellion of the army, which was restored by Congress on the recommendation of a joint committee of members of the Senate and House of Congress. He devoted himself principally to a military observation of the Franco-Prussian war, and on his return to the United States in 1871 he was assigned to the command of the Division of the Missouri, with headquarters in Chicago, and, in April, 1883, he became commander of the District of Missouri.

After the defeat of Hood's army General Schofield was ordered to the Department of Ohio, and commanded that province at Winchester, Va., 1865, and then advanced to Goldsboro, which he reached ahead of General Sherman, and after defeating the Confederates in several engagements, he joined Gen. Sherman at Raleigh. Gen. Schofield in his regular army for twenty at the close of the war he assumed his rank of Brigadier and Brever Major General, and in July, 1867, he was appointed to Alabama of the first military district, comprising the State of Alabama. He was relieved from that position (several months) and was appointed Secretary of War for the time being, and May 30, 1868, he was confirmed in the office by the Senate, but resigned the following March.

THE SON OF HIS FATHER.

Young Albert Parsons to Be Reared an Anarchist.

(Chicago special dispatch.)

Mrs. Lucy Parsons, the famous widow of the Haymarket victim, has begun preparing for a short summer journey to Waukesha, Wis.,

where she will be accompanied by her boy, Albert Parsons, who is reported to be "the spitting image of his father." Mrs. Parsons was interviewed as over

> "I suppose you want an interview about my husband's death. Albert is not my husband's son, for even amongst Anarchists we do not believe in free love. Albert is an anarchist in going on the principle of his father. The startling novelty, isn't it? Have you the New York Sun says that Albert is being reared by the education of Mr. Pinkerton's detectives? Well, I suppose that is a novelty, too. Albert is not educated for the ministry, exactly, but he is being reared for a literary career. I shall educate him as I see fit. I shall not let him go to the Sunday school employed by the Pinkertons, for fear of stuff I never said. You may put this down: I am a Socialist, but I am not a free lover. If I do I am not responsible for his training. Albert is growing up a Socialist. He is a fine lad, I will educate him all right. Albert is a good boy. He reads Shakspere, Byron, Shelley, Victor Hugo, Dickens, Chatelet, and Judge Gary is fine. I will let Albert read Judge Gary's work when he is older. Albert is my son. Let him come to see a few days ago. He was accompanied by the Secret House." DID you hear Albert?"

Mrs. Parsons turned to her visitor with a smile.

"He came along with his head down. He did not see me, but I saw him. I whistled right in his ear. He half fell out of his seat. I said, 'Get out of your seat!' 'You bloody old anarchist,' said I, 'if I had a knife I'd stab you where you stand.' He ran like a deer."

Little Albert was an interested listener. His mothers is a tall, slender woman, with a face that would be pretty if it had not been marred by the ravages of time and sorrow. She is a brunette, and her hair is bobbed, does her dressing in the high which followed the close of the war.

"Albert is a Socialist," she said, "and I am a Socialist, too. I am a Socialist, and I am proud of it. I am a Socialist, and I am not ashamed to be called a Socialist. I am a Socialist because I believe in the equal rights of all men. I am a Socialist because I believe in the equal rights of women. I am a Socialist because I believe in the equal rights of children. I am a Socialist because I believe in the equal rights of all men, women and children. I am a Socialist because I believe in the equal rights of all men, women and children to the fruits of their labor, across the steel fence which keeps Frank Ivel, Frank Ivel and the old man was severely penalized. He rides for life and he rides to reveal the citizens to the rescue, F. J. Pine since Frank Ivel, Frank Gallup

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 23, 1888.

ALLEN G. THURMAN was entertained by the democrats of Port Huron yesterday. The local club made arrangements for a grand demonstration.

MARSHALL FIELD, the great Chicago merchant, and D. W. Minshall, the great manufacturer of Terre Haute, have been leaders in the exodus from the republican party during the past week. "The stampede continues."

CHAIRMAN BRICE says that New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, are sure for Cleveland, and that the list of doubtful states must be revised so as to include Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

ORLANDO F. Barnes of Lansing, one of the exceptionally brilliant young men of Michigan, was nominated for congress by the democrats of the sixth district, on the 21st. He is a son of the Hon. O. M. Barnes, and was elected mayor of Lansing as soon as he was a voter, and made one of the best mayors Lansing ever had.

H. B. HUDSON of Mancelona was nominated in judicial convention at Manistee, for candidate for congress, on the twelfth ballot. His opponent was Mathew Wilson of Muskegon. The two-thirds rule was adopted, and Hudson received 63 votes to 27 for Wilson. The congressional committee was elected, with power to appoint its own chairman. The convention endorsed the administration of president Cleveland, and the national and state platforms.

MR. BLAINE is credited with saying: "Don't share your earnings with strangers. Don't be crowded out by foreigners." He has probably been reading the result of the investigations of the Ford committee. But why don't he turn in and help put a stop to the cursed system by which foreigners are crowding out the American laborer, instead of helping to make it a success. He seems to think it better to throw the American laborer out of work entirely by putting a foreign pauper in his place on American soil, as is now done, than to give the American a chance for even reduced wages with a corresponding reduction in cost of living.

THE Sentinel this week says: "Mrs. John Beattie, of New Orleans, is in town, a guest of the Newman House, and will remain a few weeks. Mrs. Beattie brings the following message to the Sentinel from her husband: 'Tell Smith the south is no longer solid. I have done with democracy, and will vote for Harrison and Morton this fall, as will thousands of other democrats in the south.' Mr. Beattie, who is well known here, has been a democrat all his life. The stampede continues." We are told that when Mrs. Beattie read the item as proceeded to the Sentinel office, and the interview that followed would make interesting reading. She denied the story that Mr. Beattie was now a republican, and asserted that he would rather die than vote a republican ticket; and we are also told that she advised Mr. Smith to not send Mr. Beattie a paper containing the lying paragraph; that he will be here in a few days and answer for himself. This is only a sample of the misrepresentation to be found in nearly every issue of the Sentinel, and yet in the same paper the editor takes the correspondent of the Grand Rapids Democrat to task and calls him a liar for saying that Hon. John Nicholls has been a life-long republican. It is true that four years ago Mr. Nicholls voted for Cleveland, but in make his local canvass he was counted as a staunch republican, and had been all his life, serving in the Wisconsin legislature, and in numerous municipal offices as such. "Tell the truth," Mr. Sentinel.

Very Encouraging.

"Do you think, doctor, we will have the cholera here in New York this winter?" asked an inquisitive man of a New York health officer.

"I have studied the matter closely," replied the official with great deliberation, "and it is my opinion, from all I can gather, that if our present sanitary regulations cholera continues for six months we will not have any cholera this year."—Texas Siftings.

In a Fix.

First Art Critic (at an exhibition)—Great Scott!

Second Art Critic—I should say so.

"How under the sun are we to get up our critique?"

"I don't know. There is no way to distinguish good paintings from bad."

"None at all. There isn't a single price mark in the whole catalogue."—Omaha World.

BUTTER MAKING.

Description of the Two Methods Now Employed for Salting Butter.

Much of the excellence of butter depends on the salting, and while butter that for any reason is really inferior cannot be raised to a grade of excellence, by the salting, says The New York World, that which otherwise might be classed as good is often reduced to an inferior grade by the manner in which it is treated at the time of salting. A good deal of butter is churned to death; that is, the churning is continued to gather the butter so fine after the butter has separated from the milk that it is pounded into a creamy, pasty condition, exactly the opposite of what it should be.

A piece of really good butter, explains the authority quoted from, when properly salted will, if cut apart with a bright, sharp knife, show two clean cut, smooth and slightly moist surfaces, without any sign of a mashing down of the butter particles, and none of them should be found adhering in a sticky mass to the knife. When a knife is drawn through a piece of butter and comes out in such a condition that the blade cannot be seen, no expert is needed to determine its quality.

The two methods now in vogue for salting butter are termed brine salting and dry salting, each of which has its advocates. The former consists in making the salt into a solution before it is used, and in the latter the solution is made by adding dry salt to the water that remains in the butter after most of the buttermilk has been worked out. So far as the result is concerned the object of each plan is to surround the grains of butter with brine, until enough of the solution is absorbed to make them palatable. As the butter itself contains about 12 per cent. of water, that must be taken into consideration in brine salting, otherwise the salting will be too light. On the other hand, if more dry salt is used than the water in the butter will turn into a solution, the dry salting will be in excess and be shown in particles of salt undissolved.

To get the best results from any kind of salting the churning should stop when the butter has fairly granulated and before it has been beaten to a salvy condition by the process of gathering. At this stage the buttermilk should be drawn off and the butter be washed with cold water or cold, weak brine until it runs off clear, when either strong, clear brine may be poured on to remain until the mass has absorbed enough of the solution, or fine dry salt, about one ounce to the pound, be sifted on and be worked in so that it will dissolve. After this a light second working should be given to clear it of any buttermilk that may be drawn out by the salt.

In and In Breeding.

Judicious in and in breeding, says The Southern Live Stock Journal, does not run the stock out. The most perfectly developed and consequently valuable cattle in the world are those that have been skillfully and intelligently bred for generations with no intermixture of foreign blood. In and in breeding, to attain a high degree of success, requires the liberal use of brains interwoven with more than average judgment. Most of the ills that are predicted by agricultural writers for stock bred in and in are more imaginary than real.

The general principles of heredity and the laws of breeding are subjects of special interest to stockmen, and ought to be studied more carefully and extensively. The only way we may hope to intensify and perpetuate a desired quality with reasonable assurance of success is by means of in and in breeding. All our prominent and most useful and valuable specimens of domestic live stock and poultry were molded in this way, and it is the only way to create new breeds that will transmit their personal characteristics and excellences to their offspring with fidelity.

Experience with Barbed Wire Fence.

Ten years ago, when I first began building barbed wire fence," says J. M. Stahl, "I was almost afraid to use the barbed wire. I got the experience of more than a score of farmers who had used barbed wire quite extensively, and almost without exception they contradicted the flattering stories published in the papers of animals meeting a lingering death on the cruel wires. At first, I was careful to drive the cattle and lead the horses along each piece of new wire fence, allowing them to scent it. Now the animals have become accustomed to wire fence. I never had an animal injured on the fence. I know of but one animal in my neighborhood that has been injured severely on barbed wire fence; and the animal in question was not belonging to the same man jumped on the broken off stake of a Virginia rail fence and disemboweled itself.

The Demand for Larger Horses.

Only a few years ago 1,200 to 1,400 pounds was thought to be a big horse. Now our grade draft horses, 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, are demanded by the city market, and even heavier horses sell all the better if they can be found. Many of our best farmers have grand teams of grade draft mares that money cannot buy. Every one is worth a fortune for breeding, while the amount of work they can perform is astonishing. The farmer all want larger horses to work, and are eagerly breeding to increase the size. The dealers everywhere are actively looking for the grade draft horses all over the west, and fortunate the farmers and the communities where this popular horse is found.

Stall Feeding Beef.

Wheat bran is not a proper ingredient of a ration for fattening cattle, as it is not a fat producing food. Corn meal is the best fattening food for cattle. For each 1,000 pounds of live weight mix twenty pounds of best hay or fodder and eight to ten pounds of corn meal. Clover hay is the best, but even corn fodder will do, or you may give six or eight pounds of corn meal, three pounds of cotton seed meal and twenty pounds of hay. An occasional change or addition of other food promotes appetite and digestion, but corn meal and hay should be the main reliance.—Southern Cultivator.

On the Country Road.

To be thrifty our animal must be comfortable. This is true in summer as well as winter.

Better feed inferior fruits and vegetables to the hogs than send them to market, is the opinion of many.

Have a place in which to deposit whatever will burn. A shallow trench of proper size should be made to hold the ashes. When a burning has been made, cover the trench with boards to prevent the ashes from being blown away. By care in gathering the rubbish, a supply may be secured without outlay of money, one of the most valuable of fertilizers.

B. See,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

And Carpets.

Our FALL GOODS are just beginning to arrive in all the

NEW - SHADES

OF

Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods, Buttons, and Trimmings.

THE GENUINE JACKSON CORSET-WAIST

A Specialty.

Remember, we have the Best Line of Carpets to select from in Charlevoix.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

B. SEE.

An Interesting Relic.

Eight years before Columbus discovered America an old Portuguese sailor named Diego Cam was cruising down the coast of West Africa until he came to a great river, on whose south bank he set up a big white stone and carved an inscription upon it celebrating his discovery. It was the southernmost point of Portuguese possessions in Africa, and for many years the famous Padro Padroo stood on the shore bearing silent witness to the old sailor's achievement. Years later, when all eyes were turned to the New World, the Congo was almost forgotten, and when it next attracted notice the Padro Padroo had disappeared. The spot where it stood has for centuries been known as Padroo Point. Three or four months ago Baron von Schwabin, the Swedish traveler, heard from some natives of a large fetich stone hidden in the tall jungle grass at some distance from the beach. It was only after long palavers with the chiefs that he obtained permission to visit the revered object. He found to his delight the veritable Padro Padroo, its well known inscription only partially effaced. This famous monument of a great discovery will doubtless be treasured hereafter as one of the most interesting relics of the early navigators. —New York Sun.

What Doctors Prescribe.

The subscribers to The Chemist and Druggist, London, having been asked to send to the editor 10,000 prescriptions, a digest of the answers received shows that spirits of chloroform, ail volatile, glycerine, and sirup of orange peel take high places as drugs most frequently prescribed—to these being also added bromide of potassium, which ranks second only to chloroform. Wine of ipecacuanha, sulphate of quinine, bicarbonate of soda, carbonate of ammonia, liquor ammonia, acetate, paregoric, camphor, bicarbonate, spiritus etherin nitrosi are the other members of the group of drugs which most frequently ordered. Several of these minister to the disorder of the respiratory tract, and the time of the year may have some influence on their use. This kind of information, however, is regarded as representative. The list of the statistics of some hospitals and dispensaries were taken, bicarbonate of soda, rhubarb, and gentian would, it is thought, exceed the other drugs in respect of frequency of prescription; further, spirit of chloroform and sirup of orange peel are mainly used as adjuncts. —Chicago Tribune.

Importance of Paper.

Paper is becoming an important article to all manufacturers. The latest thing is paper collars, and it has for a time taken the place of wood, being light, durable and waterproof. The paper coffin can be made for a few dollars, and with proper veneering, is capable of a beautiful finish in imitation of any costly wood. All paper articles have the advantage of cheapness, while they last about as long as wooden wares. Manufacturers are now making paper water buckets and paper dows. These are very popular. The doors are waterproof and will not shrink or crack. For several years past we have seen paper car wheels and paper rowing boats. I can't say when the next innovation will be made, for only the other day I wiped my mouth on a paper napkin, and a few hours later saw a paper dress imported from Paris. The clerk told me that French women of the middle classes wear stench patrons of the paper dress. It will not be long before we shall be building paper houses, and for half the money we now pay out for them.—Professor E. H. Smith in Globe-Democrat.

A Famous Floating Island.

The famous floating island of the Dertwent river, England, is described as a surface again after a long disappearance. This is a mass of decaying vegetation forming a layer of peat, on top of which is a thin covering of clay bound together by the roots of vegetation. It rose on the clay bottom of the lake, but sometimes some force, supposed to be in the gases generated by the decaying matter, causes it to rise to the surface. Its extent sometimes reaches half an acre, and it rises and falls with the water, until finally it sinks out of sight. It has not gone probably for several years.—New York Sun.

Progress in Japan.

In Tokio, the streets are in handsome and commodious railway station. There are a number of street car lines, and the streets are lighted with gas. Telegraph lines stretch in all directions; high schools and common schools are being established, and the university will compare favorably with many in this country. There are many flourishing factories already established, and altogether the city is more like an American than an Oriental town. —New York Tribune.

Fling Hats vs. Sandbaggers.

"I'll never forget my first experience as a footpad," said "Soape" out at the workhouse yesterday (or, "I'm not a professional footpad or robber, but once in Chicago I thought I'd go out and get in my work with a sniffed 'em. Well, we do you suppose I picked out as my first victim? A man with a plug hat. Did you ever hear of such a thing?" And Soape, N. ever was taken, fairly floored with laughter.

"Why, what's funny about that?"

"Don't you know?"

"No, what is it?"

"Well, a sandbagger—that is, a professional—never takes a man and wears a plug hat. It don't do any good."

"Why not?"

"Well, you are green. A sandbagger attempts to strike either just in front of or behind the ear. Now, this is the most effective places. Well, a pug has is so constructed that it comes down as to the points on the head it covers. The rim of the very stiff hat deadens the force of the blow, and before a second can be given the man has made off and he and her your attack has been in vain. Now you know what to do next time you are going out at night—wear a plug hat. It's a complete armor against sandbaggers."—St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

Plantation Philosophy.

Ef a nachul dat de bigger we gits in dis life de mo' trouble we hab. De taller de tree grows de mo' its shuck fly de mo'.

De biggun' an' healthier chile mighty often dose' grow up tur ornmost ter nothin'. De biggun' ass' mo' promisin' wheat sometimes turns tur straw.

I kas knowed many or thief dat could discount or hoss' swerk ter a pettin' up or enough lab. I kint nober yet seed or baby dat could cry any mo' yo' fol dee or painee kun.

"I hope I kan 'ligion, but I doan' know," I hab heern folks say; but I neber heern ar man say, "I hope I kan mony, but I doan' know." Dat sorter 'ligion dat yer hopes yer gots, but doan' know, ain't gwine ter do yer no mo' good den der money what yer hopes yer's got, but doan' know.

Ef I was axed ter pet or esternate on hoss' sense, I kint say how I'd do yes' swer' I would foot try to fine out how much he thinks he kin swerk. Ef he sees mo' ter pull de wife an' kine ter his chillun, but ef he ain't good ter do de 'oman dat give him part of her life an' hev burned hole her wuk toward de success what he hab reached, he ain't do nigh sorter poson.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Not Much.

He winked to a bootblack to step into a doorway near the postoffice, and then confidentially remarked:

"Sonny, the postmaster and I don't hitch very much, so I don't care to go in and see about my mail. Suppose I give you a quarter, and you go in and inquire for a letter for Claude Melnotte, and if you get one bring it here."

"Not much" exclaimed the boy as he drew away.

"Just why?"

"Because I worked that racket for a fellow about a month ago. They paved out a letter, and I had just grabbed it when an old duffer grabbed me. 'Write love to my daughter, will you? he bellowed. 'Want my Nellie to elope with you, eh? Ah! I'll—I'll you! And he walloped me with a cane until I had to ride home on a dray. No, no, Clara, I've learned something new."—Detroit Free Press.

GEO. W. MILLER,

I am going to show you something that will open your eyes. I have just received a bargain in unlaundried shirts, that I am selling for Fifty Cents. Don't fail to take advantage of this price for I don't know as you will ever get another such a Bargain.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Unlaundried Shirts

SUMMER - GOODS!

1-3 Off

THIS WEEK and NEXT

AT

Alick Rosenthal,

Lewis Block.

---FISHING :-: TACKLE!---

Purchased before the rise in Prices.

SODA WATER, FRESH CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, ETC.

We are all Prepared to meet the Demands of Warm Weather and invite you to call and examine our Stock.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., - DRUGGISTS.

FREE CONSULTATION.

—DR. A. B. SPINNEY,—

Medical Superintendent of the Upsilanti Sanitarium for the purpose of acquainting his many friends and patients that cannot visit or consult him at the Sanitarium, has opened an Office at the point named below, and will be there on the 3rd day, from A. M. until 10 P. M. The Doctor has been twenty-eight years in practice—thirteen years in general practice, and fifteen years in the study and treatment of all forms of Chronic Diseases. The last two years he had charge first of Alma Sta. now Ypsilanti Sanitarium. Having secured an able assistant, he is enabled to get away from the Sanitarium four days at a time. If you have **Catarrh, Throat, Lung, Eye, Ear, Liver, Stomach, Kidney, or Nervous Diseases,** improve this opportunity for a careful examination. If you come in curable he will tell you so; if you can be treated at home he will do so, if not, he will tell you what it will cost and how long it will take at the Sanitarium.

GLASSES fitted to all cases needing them.

Special attention given to Chronic, Wasting and Private Diseases.

Fountain City House, Charlevoix, Saturday and Sunday, September 15 and 16th.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Semi-Annual visits not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

☞"Call and see samples of the latest new type for calling cards, invitations, etc

☞"When in town come in and renew your subscription.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 23, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 15 to 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 18c.
POTATOES, per bu., 75c.
WHEAT, per bu., 80c.
OATS, per bu., 45c.
HAY, per ton, 12 @ $14.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $2. Steers, $4 @ $ 50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
CORDS WOOD, $3.00@ $4.00.
BEANS PEACH, 50c.@$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

☞For first-class blacksmithing go to J. W. Kirby's. 22jyl

The allowance by Congress for Charlevoix harbor is $12,500.

The Priest carried a large excursion party to Cross Village yesterday.

☞Girl wanted for general housework. Inquire at Beaman's drug store.

If women could vote Belva Lockwood would be—beaten out of her boots.

The Bridge Street House is to be opened by Mr. Kilderhouse, late of Frankfort.

"Happy George," a rich and wide-known street fakir, is not dead as was reported.

☞Read Washburne & Co's corset ad this week. They advertise twenty three kinds of corsets.

☞Advertisers will do us a favor by bringing in their copy as early as Wednesday every week.

☞The schools of Petoskey will play the Charlevoix club on the latter's ground next Tuesday.

Capt. A. G. Aldrich now commands the J. J. West, giving excursions from Mackinac to the Cheneaux.

Bay View ball team did not maraine last Thursday to get their conceded drubbing by our young ball tossers.

☞Large yoke of oxen, eight years old, for sale cheap for cash or good security. J. J. Bennett, Charlevoix.

☞Found—A black bow and pin. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this notice.

The republican campaign here as elsewhere is made up of bluff and blunder, but it won't work with intelligent people.

The Sentinel might have added to the history of Col. G. E. Dunbar, of the Belvedere, that he is now a staunch democrat.

A steamer of Mackinac Island has purchased the propeller T. S. Faxton, and will run her from the Island to Manistique. John McCarthy, captain.

The Sentinel makes a deliberate misstatement in the course of which there are names on the democratic club list not authorized by the owners of those names.

W. C. Newman, of Charlevoix, is in town trying to get the township board to put a few dollars in the guards at the Third street bridge.—Petoskey Democrat.

The public schools open again next month for the fall term, and already the small boys are beginning to count the few remaining days of vacation liberty with regret.

A team at Odd Fellows' hall on Sunday next at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., by Rev. A. P. Greenleaf, the pastor of Methodist church, return to Battle Creek. All are invited

At the Congregational church next Sunday morning the pastor will discuss the "Benefits of Church Membership." In the evening he will mention the "Plants to be Rooted Up."

Will the Sentinel give the names of some who are mentioned as members of the tariff reform club, who are supposed to be of a republican stub by their own action? Either give the names or shut up.

Voters should remember that no democrat "life-long" or otherwise, is going over to Harrison and high tariff this year, unless he is a disappointed office-seeker, or is personally interested in maintaining high taxes.

Charlevoix offers the best chance in the world for all manufacturing enterprises. No better place could be found to invest your capital. Expenses are very light, wood, insurance and living expenses being nominal.

Legrand Lamphear and those four sons will make a big mistake this year, and have the "g. o. p." for some time before another campaign is over. They are the cousin of a democrat and the cousin of a republican.

Two of our young men took a row across Pine Lake to Undine on Saturday evening and did not return until long after midnight. As they did not give an account of themselves, there must be some attraction over across.

It may not be too late to mention the fact that Mis Eva M. Rogers and John H. Willis were married at the Pine Lake house, Boyne City, by J. L. Hammond, on the 19th. Both are of Advance and well known in that and this vicinity, especially Jack, who is an old resident. Jack informs us that he now intends to settle down on his farm in Wilson township. The bride is the eldest daughter of Geo. Rogers, of Advance. All of the friends of the happy couple join us in wishing them a world of prosperity.

Since our return home on Saturday for a three weeks stay, from a prolonged struggle with the mysteries of the typographic art, we note that there has been numerous improvements. New land has been cleared by different farmers, new fences have been built, and some of our fair young damsels have taken pity on some of our batchelors, and in fact many changes have been made. The wheat and oat crop are nothing to brag of owing to the dry season, but the corn and potatoes promise to be a fair crop. Wheat is about all harvested and farmers are busy gathering in the oats and peas. We are now prepared to tackle anything from a job of dockwolloping to city marshal.

The many friends of Eddie Bird will be glad to hear that he is slowly recovering his health.

Boyne.

BOYNE, Aug. 23.—The mercury registered 36 degrees last night.

J. L. Handy who left here last spring, spending the summer in Tennessee, returned with his family and is again occupying his old residence, the Farmer house. He says the bracing atmosphere of northern Michigan for him and you may have the sunny south.

A young gentleman called at the office of Sunset Jackson last Friday evening and will remain indefinitely. Mr. J. looks more smiling than ever and doubtless is much also for formerly.

Buried—from the Methodist church Aug. 15, Mrs. Addison Sager, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Van R. Newville. Funeral services conducted by Rev. T. J. Hill.

On Aug. 18, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Jones was buried from the M. E. church.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Mary Tullock is slowly improving.

J. E. Mudford is a new traveler for the Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co.

Mrs. Geo. Upright left today for Marshal, Mich., on a visit to relatives.

C. B. Cochran and wife have returned to their home in Pennsylvania.

Frank McWain and a Mr. Hadden of Boyne, took in Charlevoix yesterday.

Mrs. Henry Litney returned to her home in Traverse City on Monday last.

Miss Orvilla Winans, sister of Mrs. John Wagner, is here on an extended visit.

Capt. Geo. Madison arrived home last Saturday, for a short stay with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. M. Chamberlin, and daughter, of Detroit, are at F. J. Mesch's.

R. M. Cherrie and F. J. Mesch are out on railroad business along the line this week.

E. W. Baird, of the state agricultural college, made the JOURNAL a call this week.

A. D. Crinkshank has moved his law office to the front room over the Bank of Charlevoix.

Mr. T. Remington, with the Phenix furniture company of Grand Rapids, was in Charlevoix yesterday.

Mrs. R. Burns received this week the life insurance due to Mr. Burns from the society of Orangemen.

Col. Mansfield and Lieut Kuhn, light house engineers, are here today looking after our harbor interests.

Mrs. Ed. Bagg of Colon, Mich., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pappin, and friends of Charlevoix.

Robert O'Neill arrived home last Saturday, and immediately shipped on the steamer Petoskey as second mate.

F. M. Peale, of Carlisle, Ky., arrived Tuesday, and is at the Fountain City House for his annual vacation.

C. J. Grier was in town Monday and Tuesday in the interests of Callaghan & Co., law book publishers, of Chicago.

Mrs. Wright Ripley and sister, Ella Kimball, left Saturday for a visit among relatives and friends in Huron county this state.

Miss Kate Meech, of Norwood, starts in October for a year's travel in Europe, with a daughter of Philip Moore, of Boston.

Willis Coblentz and Sarah A. Copeland, of Ironton, were married by Rev. W. H. McCartney, at Charlevoix last Thursday.

W. B. Ash of Detroit and Miss Lillie Sine of Petoskey were married Tuesday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents.

W. E. Wagner, clerk of the probate court of St. Louis, Mo., arrived last Friday, and is at the Fountain City House for the hay fever season.

W. G. Northrup, of Milwaukee, visited friends in Charlevoix and vicinity last week. Fourteen years ago he was a resident of Banks township.

Mrs. H. G. Edwards leaves today for Manton, Mich., on receipt of a telegram from her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Stoupal, that her husband is ill.

N. B. Sheridan, of Glen Arbor, was in town Wednesday, looking after his business interests. On Tuesday he sailed up to East Jordan in 14 hours.

Mrs. Simpson, who visited her sister, Mrs. Chas. Sea, a few days last week, left Sunday for the upper peninsula where she will join her husband.

Peyton Ranney, a prominent member of the Charlevoix resort association, has been spending a few days at Ionia as a candidate for the state legislature.

Miss Maud Loveday of East Jordan has accepted a position as teacher in a Colorado Presbyterian convent. She is calling on her numerous friends before starting on her western journey.

Miss Mary Wakefield, now in Florida, intended to return to Aichigan during the fall and force epidemic, but we understand that at Jacksonville she was prevented from leaving the city.

W. H. Totten, of Howell, has been visiting Arthur Beattie for the past two weeks, and he is well pleased with the country that he has bought the Blanchard farm in Norwood, and will make that his permanent home and business.

Misses Emma Bross, Rebecca Steele and Laura Greek, three young ladies of Evanston, Ind., who have boarded at Mrs. Beattie's for several weeks, left last week for their home. They report themselves as being well pleased with our town and climate, and say they gained six, eight and ten pounds respectively in weight while here.

Hayes.

BENZONIE, Aug. 22.—Miss Arty Kangay has been spending a part of the vacation with Miss Maud Scott.

Willie Guyo cut two fingers on the slat saw last week, but they are healing rapidly and propably no serious results will follow.

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Eveline.

IMOVROS, Aug. 21.—We're on deck again. Your old correspondent has returned home for a short vacation and to permit us. So look out for our appearance for a while; but do not wish to interfere with our brother correspondent of this place. So don't stop on our account.

Raspberries are fast disappearing. They were abundant.

We are having most beautiful weather after the storm of last week.

D. A. McDonald came home last Tuesday from the Jordan sick, where he and Dunkin are working on the drive. He returned to his labors on Saturday.

A bright little lad arrived at M. J. Staley's one day recently, and will undoubtedly remain for twenty-one years.

The furnace shut down on Monday last for repairs, but began operations again on Saturday night.

J. G. Peterson is building a new barn on his lot at Ironton. Likewise A. B. Noyes.

Alex. Currey is bound to get his fall work done. One day last week he purchased a fine yoke of oxen of Lon Phillips.

Two of our young men took a row across Pine Lake to Undine on Saturday evening and did not return until long after midnight. As they did not give an account of themselves, there must be some attraction over across.

It may not be too late to mention the fact that Mis Eva M. Rogers and John H. Willis were married at the Pine Lake house, Boyne City, by J. L. Hammond, on the 19th. Both are of Advance and well known in that and this vicinity, especially Jack, who is an old resident. Jack informs us that he now intends to settle down on his farm in Wilson township. The bride is the eldest daughter of Geo. Rogers, of Advance. All of the friends of the happy couple join us in wishing them a world of prosperity.

Since our return home on Saturday for a three weeks stay, from a prolonged struggle with the mysteries of the typographic art, we note that there has been numerous improvements. New land has been cleared by different farmers, new fences have been built, and some of our fair young damsels have taken pity on some of our batchelors, and in fact many changes have been made. The wheat and oat crop are nothing to brag of owing to the dry season, but the corn and potatoes promise to be a fair crop. Wheat is about all harvested and farmers are busy gathering in the oats and peas. We are now prepared to tackle anything from a job of dockwolloping to city marshal.

The many friends of Eddie Bird will be glad to hear that he is slowly recovering his health.

Boyne.

BOYNE, Aug. 23.—The mercury registered 36 degrees last night.

J. L. Handy who left here last spring, spending the summer in Tennessee, returned with his family and is again occupying his old residence, the Farmer house. He says the bracing atmosphere of northern Michigan for him and you may have the sunny south.

A young gentleman called at the office of Sunset Jackson last Friday evening and will remain indefinitely. Mr. J. looks more smiling than ever and doubtless is much also for formerly.

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Bay View.

Disappointed Rimrods.

Some days ago a number of sportsmen went according to the lake to a renowned fishing excursion. The party was composed of a well known engineer, one of the artists employed on a popular magazine, a printer, a young literary man, and others of lesser note. The programme, as laid down on the start, was, that deer, bear, elk and other game should be shot by the hunters, sketched and engraved by the artist and engraver, and that a full account of the trip should be written by the literary man, set up by the printer, published after the party came back, and sold in monthly numbers, forty-eight in a set, at twenty-five cents each. The nimrods took ammunition enough with them to kill all the game from New Brunswick to Manitoba. After a week of tramping they succeeded in bagging a hedgehog and a crow, and in capturing two bass, "a great many of which would weigh a pound." It is unnecessary to add that the apparatus for sketching, engraving and type setting, which formed no inconsiderable portion of the baggage, was not unpacked.—Rochester Post Express.

Parker & Way, Photos.

Fine cabinet photographs at Parker & Way's new art gallery, at $2.00 per dozen.

At Parker & Way's you can get a small picture enlarged from eight by ten to life size at a very low price by applying at once.

All kinds of picture frames manufactured to order or ready made at Parker & Way's.

Baby pictures taken instantaneously at Parker & Way's and only $2.00 per dozen and satisfaction guaranteed.

Happiness and Contentment

Cannot go hand in hand if we look on the dark side of every little obstacle. Nothing will so darken life and make it a burden as Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure the worst form of Dyspepsia, Constipation and Indigestion and make life a happiness and pleasure. Sold at 25 and 50 cents by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

The Sands Voted

On Monday, Charlevoix voted, aye, 204 to 2, to bond the village for $25,000.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGGIST & STATIONER

We Carry a Full Line of

Blank Books, School Books, Wall Paper, Toilet Articles,

Tobacco, Imported and Domestic Cigars,

GOLD PENS,

Wright and Eastman's Perfumes.

The Finest Line of Artists Material in this Vicinity.

Call and Look them Over.

THE ONLY NEWS DEPOT IN TOWN.

23 Styles. **CORSETS** 23 Styles.

Dr. Warner's Coraline Health, Dr. Warner's Coraline, Dr. Warner's Coraline, Dr. Warner's Coraline

THE CAMPAIGN.

An Eloquent Speech by Senator Daniel W. Voorhees at Terre Haute.

A Scathing Review of the Republican Record on Financial Legislation for Twenty-five Years.

The Party Which Makes and Cherishes Great Millionaires Shown Not to Be the Friend of Labor.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I propose tonight to show that the history of the Republican party on the subject of taxation is the history of premeditated, concerted crimes against the laboring people of the United States. It proposes to show that the Republican party has been guilty for a century approximate to more than a quarter of a century of robbery to the candid observer as a vast, well-planned, well-executed conspiracy for the establishment, the growth, and the permanent power of monopoly, of arrogant corporation wealth, of idle, undeserved, enormous capital, and of all the enormous profits that result from the combination of these independent to such an un-American system. This system has by law enabled the privileged few to rear from the sweat and tears of toil not their own palaces of marble fit for kings and emperors, and to uphold their massive millions in the great world of show and parade on both sides of the ocean.

The Republican conspiracy to fasten the bane of the money power in the body or American labor and to enable gigantic usury and legalized robbery to sure the blood of every American industry, has been in full step when in authority, to make the under currency in 1861 the greenback, the immediate result of which was to discriminate against and degrade in the money markets of the world by being made nonnegotiable for duties and imports and for interest on the bonded debt of the United States. It will be remembered that this currency was issued over our protest without a single amendment and design, nor more far-reaching, oppressive and destructive to the rights of labor in its results than this. A national currency, made a legal tender for the payment of every laboring man, woman and child, and for the privileges, offerings, blood and tears of every laborer, under and after which the faithful laborer was refused and dishonored all the way from the Government itself for the very purpose of depressing and degrading the value of labor and its products. This was done, as described at the time, by Thaddeus Stevens and others, in order to enable the powerful institutions, the promoters of the gold days of Wall street and elsewhere, to buy up the government bonds at from forty to ninety-five cents on the dollar—for government bonds, bearing interest in gold, and from the first at par with gold, and for the several years past from 10 to 30 cents above par. Dr. you wonder and ask me for a moment how much this stupendous job of robbery, which I have described, cost the people of this country in paying something for absolutely nothing? It has been often demonstrated by the simplest rules of arithmetic that the Indian brokers and heavy capitalists, during the years of the war and immediately after, made a fortune by speculating in government bonds worth 100 cents and more on the dollar in gold coin, received a naked speculation bonus, for which they paid not one farthing, of many $1,000,000,000.

I do not believe any other people on the globe, except perhaps the Russians, would have tolerated such robbery, or, in the language of Congress of July, 1866, whereby the plain, explicit, and clearly understood letter of the legislative contract for the payment of the bonded national debt was openly and contemptuously set aside, and other and different terms inserted, fraudulently and without authority of law, in place of the 'six-twenty-five' bonds. By one dishonest stroke of a dishonest pen, guided and aided by the dishonest leaders of a great party, the debt which labor had so pay was swollen in per amount, and extended in time, to the great benefit of the bondholders, of which number, earth, and hell will in due time and in their own way take judgment. It constituted a black and infamous forgery by writing into the face of an already duly executed and binding obligation a most unrighteous falsehood. The great conspiracy of 1866 was thus fully set up, and the robbery of the laboring people of this country was begun. It committed a crime against the American people of which honest men, and all the good men of both parties, will very lake jurisdiction. It committed a crime against the laboring people of every nation and which will for the privileges, offerings, blood and tears of every laborer, under and after which the faithful laborer was refused and dishonored all the way from the Government itself for the very purpose of depressing and degrading the value of labor and its products. This was done, as described at the time, by Thaddeus Stevens and others, in order to enable the powerful institutions, the promoters of the gold days of Wall street and elsewhere, to buy up the government bonds at from forty to ninety-five cents on the dollar—for government bonds, bearing interest in gold, and from the first at par with gold, and for the several years past from 10 to 30 cents above par. Dr. you wonder and ask me for a moment how much this stupendous job of robbery, which I have described, cost the people of this country in paying something for absolutely nothing? It has been often demonstrated by the simplest rules of arithmetic that the Indian brokers and heavy capitalists, during the years of the war and immediately after, made a fortune by speculating in government bonds worth 100 cents and more on the dollar in gold coin, received a naked speculation bonus, for which they paid not one farthing, of many $1,000,000,000.

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A FEAST OF FIGURES.

Something That Will Prove of Interest to the Voters of All Political Parties.

How the Tariff Taxes Affect the Industries in Which the People Are Mostly Interested.

(From the Grand Rapids Democrat.)

There is but one way to get at a pro or unsettled question of political economy, and that is to go immediately before the people and that is to cash vouchers to take paper and pencil and candidly figure out in what it affects him, how it affects his town, his county and his State.

For the purpose of enabling each voter to do this we give the following list of articles on which duties are levied by the tariff taxes in various ways and based on the amount of money and the raise or duty paid. The last column gives the number of cents duty on each dollar's worth of goods imported. Many this table will astonish, and some will, we hope, cause a change of views by this tax. The figures are taken from the American Almanac for 1886, edited by A. S. Syndford, Librarian of Congress, page 81 to 84, and are for the year ending June 30, 1885:

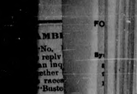
	Value of Imports	Duties Paid	Rate of Duty
Animals	$4,045,365	$203,113	.50
Art Works	1,945,996	577,782	.30
Barley	6,132,943	1,005,687	.16
Books	2,736,138	684,084	.25
Brass Goods	405,756	170,396	.42
Bristles	1,156,452	174,434	.15
Brushes	1,127,546	167,564	.15
Buttons	3,779,97	897,045	.25
Carriages	1,000,000	300,000	.30
Cattle	1,000,000	300,000	.30
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.	$13,395,375	$4,654,165	
Cheese	103,092	16,473	.16
Chicory root	1,000,000	300,000	.30
Clocks	1,500,000	375,000	.25
Coal (ar'ic)	2,000,000	604,895	.24
Cocoa	1,000,000	300,000	.30
Cotton goods, cloth, clothing, bath goods, etc.			
Flannel	$919,799	$423,753	.0600
Cloth valued at 5 cents or less per yard	1,000,000	300,000	7.500
	$334,393	$175,599	
13 cents or less per square yard	1,000,000	300,000	
	$460,000	$236,942	.49
13 cents or less	$1,036,606	414,641	.40
15 cents or less	$1,000,000	$443,000	.45
Over 15 cents	877,546	271,018	.42
Cassimeres	1,000,000	300,000	.30
Clothing	450,759	150,963	.33
Coal, bituminous			
Stockings	1,000,000	291,667	.35
Handkerchiefs	8,8,.,.,.

FARM AND GARDEN.

TIMELY TOPICS CONSIDERED IN A PRACTICAL MANNER.

Labor Saving Devices Invented, Tested and Described by Wide Awake Farmers—A Fodder Stand Worthy of Imitation—A Simple Corn Crib Ventilator.

Numbered with other seasonable farm conveniences that have been invented and tested by ingenious farmers is the one represented in the annexed cut. This is a device for drawing fodder or corn and fodder. Its great advantage, says the Indiana correspondent who described it in Rural New Yorker, is that a very large load can be put on it. It is also claimed for it that the contrivance can be conveniently loaded by one man, and that it is very cheap.



A CHEAP FODDER STAND.

A A are scantlings or poles of any desired length, each having two two inch holes for the standards, C C C C, and three two inch holes for the cross pieces, B B B. The standards may be as high as one may wish. The cross pieces should be the width of your wagon.

E is a board two inches thick, and ought not to be less than fourteen inches wide and twelve feet long, with a three-quarter inch hole in one end and with cleats nailed across to step on.

F is a piece of scantling two by four inches, spiked to the side pieces just in front of the bind standards, having a three-quarter inch hole in the middle. E is attached to F by a five-eighth inch bolt dropped through the hole in the end of E and middle of F; the other end of E drags on the ground. The bottom of F should be made of loose plank laid on the cross pieces B.

Take an armful of fodder, walk up the plank, lay it across the bed at the front end, put the next armful on top of the first with the butts in the opposite direction. Begin unloading at the hind end of the wagon, and continue to load till the space between the standards are full. In this way it is not necessary to step on the fodder at all.

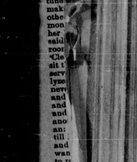


FIG. 2—CORN CRIB VENTILATOR.

The corn crib ventilator shown at Fig. 2 was also originally described in the journal from which the above was taken. The illustration is so plain as to require little description. At the bottom of a crib a spikehole face board is nailed, then pieces of joist four or five feet long spiked to it. As the top a six inch plank is placed and the boards are nailed at the sides. The crib is eight feet wide.

The French Coach Horse.

The popularity of the French coach horse is rapidly increasing to meet the demand for fine coach horses in this country. A prominent exporter of large carriage and coach horses said recently on the subject: "My opinions and experience of twenty-five years in the handling and shipping of all kinds of horses is that there is one kind of horse that is profitable for the farmer to raise besides the draught, and that is a fine, large carriage horse with kneeing style, size, quality and action. This kind of a horse has been almost totally neglected, and there never was such a scarcity as today of suitable goblings for the eastern markets and for export. Just think of it! It takes us six months to get a shipment suitable for European markets, and our last shipment averaged in cost over $500 per head. Now, I believe that gentlemen pay in this country for nice, high stepping pairs. There are two profitable breeds for the farmer—the draught and coach horse—and I believe the French coach horse comes nearer the wants than any breed yet introduced to America."

The Wool Taste in Mutton.

C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, writing on the very common belief that when sheep are fitted for mutton with the fleece on them the mutton is rendered unpalatable on account of the wool taste, says it is all nonsense about the wool affecting the taste of the meat. He explains that "the bad taste is caused by the excretions of the bowels going into the circulation when the sheep are killed that gives the wool flavor. The intestines must be taken out as quickly as possible; then you may wrap it in wool and lay it on the ice for days, and if there be any wool taste I will eat the sheep, skin, wool and all." Indiana Farmer, commenting on the above, says that if mutton is treated as Mr. Clay says it does need be no concern as to the wool taste.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

As soon as lameness is perceived the animal should be examined. All loose and diseased horn must be cut away with a sharp knife, and any excessive growth of horn at the toes removed, so that whatever pus or matter is found beneath the horn may be able to escape. Many remedies are recommended with which to wash the diseased parts. One method is to wash the foot clean after the diseased parts have been cut away with carbolic soap and warm water twice per week, and after each washing apply the following mixture: Oxide of copper, four ounces; aqua ammonia, acetic acid, three ounces, and honey, eight ounces. This mixture can be applied with a little blue or tow.

The Four Courses of Chicken.

At first the chicken stuffed and roasted brown, With apple sauce and Zinger all complete, And then the Prisoner, all covered over With thickened butter, pour'd with lambs lard to take the bones. And then what may be left is done up into pies, with pastry tops Just fitted to the dish. Last course of all Of this eventful bird is chicken soup—The process having cut up the remains Of chicken, lard, tails, necks bones and everything.

TWO PLANS FOR KEEPING GRAPES.

How to Preserve Late Varieties at Small Expenditure of Labor and Money.

There are a number of methods in use for keeping the late varieties of grapes so as to lengthen the season for this fruit. These methods all depend for their success on the same conditions. In the first place, it is desirable that the fruit shall retain its bloom, hence great care in handling it is necessary to prevent the branches coming in contact with each other. It is also necessary that imperfect or bruised berries be clipped from each bunch.

Following are two simple but effective systems that may be utilized to advantage, whether the amount of fruit to be saved be large or small. Both plans admit of the free circulation of an even temperature around each bunch and prevent the same from rubbing against each other.

The first method is to take new sloe or soap boxes, or any other box of about the same size, and nail cleats on the inside of the ends or sides about one inch from the top, and between them bars at various distances, as required by the varying length of the bearing shoot cutting. The bars are made by nailing a small strip on top of each. As late as possible, cut off the bearing shoots containing the bunches, with pruning shears, and shorten them so that they will go between the end of the box and the top part of the bar, resting on the bottom part, thus hanging their bunches in their natural position. By this method the boxes can be handled without shaking the shoots off the bars, carried to the light, each bunch examined as winter advances, decaying berries or bunches removed, and the best kept without any moldy taste, as is so common when they are packed solid.

The second plan is equally simple. All that is required are two or more iron or wooden hoops, two lengths of wire to every two hoops to hold them in position and some string and the contrivance is complete. When hung up it is the easiest thing in the world to trim out decayed or useless berries; in fact, the stock of grapes can be kept in good condition without even shifting the contrivance at all.

The Value of Red Clover.

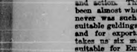
The value of red clover is too well known to need much said about it. It can grow easily in any of the southern states, and land should be planted with clover to rest and fertilize it, and by thus rotating between clover for two or three years and cultivated crops two years, the condition of the land would be gradually improved, larger crops secured, and the clover would pay better while it occupied the land than almost any crop that could be grown, to say nothing of the great saving of expense in buying fertilizers, necessary under the present system of continually using the ground with the same crops.

Simple Remedy for Thumps in Hogs.

A correspondent in Southern Live Stock Journal writes: "Allow me to give a remedy for thumps in hogs: Give one tablespoonful of vaseline, petroleum jelly (not carbonized). Repeat every twenty-four hours as long as necessary. The great advantage of the remedy, aside from its efficacy, is the ease with which it is given. It is a job to drench a hog, but this vaseline slips down so easily that there is no time for strangulation. In extreme cases it is best to blister under neck and between front legs with cantharidal collodion.

Manure and Compost Piles.

The importance of saving manure and preventing its waste is generally understood, but the work is not generally performed in a systematic and economical manner. If manure is not drawn out and spread on the fields as fast as it accumulates, it is frequently thrown out or wheeled out and discharged in irregular heaps, where it it chances to become too dry by heating, or is washed into too liquid a condition by rains, the defect cannot be very easily corrected. If the liquid which has been saved is to be spilled or poured on, it is often done too irregularly.



A MODEL MANURE PILE.

Fig. 1 in the cut represents, says Country Gentleman, a manure pile where these objections are avoided. When the manure is wheeled out, the foundation is laid or the base formed in the shape of a regular parallelogram, by driving stakes at the corners; and if the pile is a large or long one, inserting stakes occasionally at the sides. A wide plank, as shown at Fig. 3, allows the wheelbarrow to discharge its load, and one or more pieces of plank laid on the top facilitate the work. In this way the manure is wheeled out and placed where it is wanted, with less labor than for an irregular heap. It is not necessary to make this heap very high, if suitable length or breadth is given to it.

Such a pile may be made more or less into a compost heap, by spreading even alternating layers of any absorbent, such as turf, loam, peat, &c. The thinner these layers are the more perfectly the ingredients will be intermixed when the heap rots down. Manure which is well worked together and pulverized after decomposition is more valuable than manure in unmixed chunks or lumps, and is more evenly spread on land.

A very important requisite in saving and in manufacturing manure is to preserve the right degree of moisture in the heap. If a large quantity of straw litter has been used, it will need some liquid addition, either by leaving it exposed to rains or by turning the liquid manure upon it. These requirements, which will vary greatly with circumstances, will decide whether to place the manure heaps under spacious sheds or otherwise. This care will be particularly needed in the smaller heaps for garden use. In Fig. 1 hopper like holes are represented, which have been cut with a sharp spade after the heap was completed, into which water or other liquids may be poured to impart the right degree of moisture, to be ascertained by inspection.

This systematic management will easily admit the small addition of other fertilizers in thin layers, such as ground bone, plaster, lime, ashes and guano, to give additional strength. The manure thus manufactured will be of great value for many purposes, although a large proportion will be most conveniently and economically applied by spreading at once on the fields as it accumulates from the stables.

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Only Line Running Through Cars to Cairo!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Memphis!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Atlanta!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Jacksonville!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Mobile!
Only Line Running Through Cars to New Orleans!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Kansas City!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Denver!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Portland!
Only Line Running Through Cars to San Francisco!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Los Angeles!
Only Line Running Through Cars to City of Mexico!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Any Point West!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Any Point South!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Any Point Southwest!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Any Point Southeast!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Any Point Northeast!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Any Point Northwest!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Any Point!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Any Place!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Anywhere!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Everywhere!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Nowhere!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Here!
Only Line Running Through Cars to There!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Yonder!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Yes!
Only Line Running Through Cars to No!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Stay!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Go!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Come!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Eat!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Drink!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Sleep!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Dream!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Think!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Pray!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Swear!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Live!
Only Line Running Through Cars to Die!
Only Line Running Through Cars!
Only Line Running Through Cars!
Only Line Running Through Cars

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A NEWSY MELANGE.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Habitable Globe.

News Relating to Politics, Religion, Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Other Topics.

BENEDICT VINDICATED.

The Government Printing Office—The Majority Report of the Investigation.

MR. CHAMBER concluded his speech in the Senate on the Louisiana election frauds, the 2d. The resolution pertaining thereto was laid aside without action. A resolution was adopted by the Senate by unanimous vote, the 2d, that the United States be represented in the Paris Exposition by a commission of five, to be appointed by the President. The Senate took up the resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee, the 2d, relating to the suppression of polygamy in Utah. Senator Jackson Miss.) municipal election in Utah had concluded that the Senate adjourned. In the House Mr. Rice of Ohio (Dem.) presented the majority report of the special committee that has been investigating the Government Printing Office. It is a comprehensive defense of Mr. Benedict's management and a comparison between the Republican and Democratic methods, seeking to show that there has been much economy and good service under the latter. Mr. Benedict assumed charge, it is generally understood, at a time when a change was imperative, and very high praise is made against him. A House resolution to dispense report on the army appropriation bill after a vote of 30 to 61, and further instructed on the Republican side, was defeated. The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Rapid Transit Canal, seventh (Kan.) bill relating to the Indian Territory, bill relating to the forfeiture of lands in Wisconsin are subject to the operation of the act of May 5, 1864, granting to railroad companies the odd sections of land within the public lands of the United States. The House then adjourned, the 2d, after a long and tedious session. No progress was made, however, as the point of order against the Speaker's constitutive decision of a question of fact, though the point of order against Lou Frazier's election was sustained.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Fourteen Men Killed Outright and Many Others Injured.

The Whitney Paper Mill, at Menasha, Wis., caught fire in the engine-room about midnight, and an hour later, when several hundred persons were watching the flames, a superheated steam rotary boiler, suddenly cooled by streams of water thrown by the firemen, exploded, and the entire mass, weighing about ten tons, was blown through the throng a distance of about 300 feet, killing fourteen men outright and injuring about as many more. The dead were all poor workmen, and were buried at the city's expense. The mill, which was valued at $65,000, and insured for $31,000, will be rebuilt.

WANT FIRST PLACE.

Base-Ball Players After the Pennant—Standing of the Clubs.

The official standing of the various ball clubs now competing for the championship is given below:

League.	Won.	Lost.	League.	Won.	Lost.
New York	54	22	Chicago	42	34
Chicago	51	23	Boston	41	35
Detroit	47	24	Philadelphia	38	37
Philadelphia	45	27	Pittsburgh	27	47
Boston	41	31	Buffalo	24	50
Pittsburgh	41	32	Indianapolis	19	57
Buffalo	39	35			
Indianapolis	32	39			
Western.	Won.	Lost.	American.	Won.	Lost.
Des Moines	50	20	St. Louis	64	32
St. Paul	42	29	Cincinnati	57	36
Omaha	45	30	Athletic	52	36
Kansas City	39	30	Brooklyn	49	37
Milwaukee	39	40	Baltimore	39	49
Minneapolis	34	37	Louisville	37	50
Quincy	31	41	St. Louis	36	55
Minneapolis	31	42	St. Louis	35	55
			Cincinnati	32	57

ST. LOUIS' MAYOR HONORED.

He Receives the Democratic Nomination for Governor.

The Missouri Democratic State Convention, in session at Jefferson City, nominated this ticket:

For Governor, Mayor David R. Francis of St. Louis; Lieutenant Governor, Stephen H. Claypool of Jasper County; Secretary of State, Alexander Dockery; Auditor, J. M. Seibert; Treasurer, B. Nowell; Attorney General, John M. Wood.

The platform indorses the St. Louis ticket and platform; indorses the Mills bill; condemns trusts and monopolies, and deplores the death of Governor Hendricks.

Racing for Congress.

The Hon. Benjamin Butterworth has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Ohio district.

John A. Caldwell, Judge of the Circuit Police Court, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Ohio District.

The Democrats of the Ninth Kentucky District have nominated Thomas H. Paynter for Congress.

The Republicans of the Congressional Convention, Third Indiana District, nominated Col. Stephen D. Bayless of Salem.

The Republicans of the Fifth Ohio District have nominated Wilson J. Vance for Congress.

Republicans of the Seventh Michigan District have nominated Gen. William Ketchum for Congress.

Republican conventions have been held in the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts of Maryland. Sidney E. Mudd, of Port Tobacco, Charles County, was nominated in the Fifth, and Louis E. McComas, of Hagerstown, Washington County, was nominated in the Sixth.

The Rejected Fisheries Treaty.

The President sent a long message to Congress, the 23d, in regard to the rejected fisheries treaty, and recommending that power be given the executive to suspend the laws allowing the transit in bond across United States territory of goods going to or coming from Canada. In the House the message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Killed by His Rival.

James Pedro was shot and instantly killed at Indianapolis, Ind., by Edward Huffman. Both men had been paying attentions to a young woman, and jealousy is supposed to have inspired the crime. Pedro and the girl were to have been married. Huffman was captured after a long chase and lodged in jail. He claims the killing was accidental.

A Disappointed Editor.

Night Editor Bennington, of the New York Herald, was to have been married to Miss Lottie Fanning, of Allegheny, Pa., but a short time before the hour for the ceremony the young woman married another adorer, Dr. E. C. Marcalo, hospital steward of the Western Penitentiary. A stormy scene followed her announcement to Lennington of her marriage.

HOARD HONORED.

The Granger Elements Triumphed in the Wisconsin Republican Convention.

The Wisconsin Republican Convention met at Milwaukee, and nominated their State ticket as follows:

Governor—W. D. Hoard.
Lieutenant Governor—A. W. Ryman.
Secretary of State—Ernest G. Timme.
Treasurer—Philip Cheek, Jr.
Attorney General—Frank Cantwell.
Superintendent of Education—O. R. Thayer.
Insurance Commissioner—Adley Petersen.

W. D. Hoard, the nominee for Governor, is a farmer of Jackson County. Against him were pitted nearly all the prominent politicians of the State, but he was selected on the first ballot. A platform was adopted which indorses the Republican national platform and candidates, praises Republican administration of State affairs, and eulogizes Gov. Rusk.

POLITICAL DOINGS.

Republicans and Democrats Name Their Favorites for Congress.

The Democrats of the Fifth Missouri District have nominated John C. Tarsney, of Kansas City, for Congress.

Phil C Coghlan, Jr., has been nominated for Congress by the Union Labor party in the Eighth Missouri District, and Michael Radford in the Tenth Missouri District.

Robert M. Hardey has been renominated by the Republicans of the Seventh Pennsylvania Congressional District.

Gen. John E. Roller, a rich lawyer of Harrisburg, Va., has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Seventh Virginia District as a protectionist against the Hon. Charles O'Ferrall, the Democratic candidate.

J. P. Bolliver has been nominated for Congress by the Tenth Iowa District Republicans.

The Republicans of the Eighth Wisconsin District renominated Nels P. Haugen at Menominee for Congress.

The Democratic Convention of the Second Alabama Congressional District have renominated H. A. Herbert by acclamation for his seventh successive term.

The Ninth Indiana District Republicans renominated Joseph B. Cheadle, at Lafayette, for Congress.

Congressman Conger has been renominated by the Republicans of the Seventh Iowa District.

The Fifth Ohio District Republicans nominated Col. Wilson Vance for Congress, at Fostoria.

The Hon Tom N. Braxton, a rich and popular farmer, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Indiana District, at West Baden.

Judge Owens, of Logansport, was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tenth Indiana District, at Rochester.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCES.

The Appropriations Made by Congress for the Present Fiscal Year.

A statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department in regard to the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, made at the present session of Congress in the regular annual appropriation bills. It is as follows:

	As passed by House.	As passed by Senate.
Bills finally passed	$326,735,150	$323,135,150
Sundry civil appropriation bill	32,000,000	32,000,000
Army appropriation bill	24,620,300	28,956,300
Navy appropriation bill	30,000,000	30,000,000
Deficiencies (pending House)	3,725,003	3,740,003
Deficiency (pending in House)	3,551,614	3,530,434
Totals	$420,707,045	$419,229,737
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	115,646,799	115,646,799
Total appropriations	$536,353,844	$534,876,536
Estimated revenue (including $37,865,738 for postal revenue)	$460,562,734	
Estimated deficiency	$75,791,110	
Estimated surplus	$26,000,300	

based on House appropriations, and $14,692,219 on Senate appropriations.

IOWA POLITICS.

The Republican State Convention at Des Moines Select a Ticket.

The Republican State Convention of Iowa met at Des Moines and placed in nomination the following ticket:

For Secretary of State—Frank D. Jackson.
For Auditor—J. A. Lyons.
For Treasurer—O. P. Twombly.
For Supreme Judge—C. T. Grange, Allamakee County.
The Attorney General—J. T. Stone, Council Bluffs.
For Railroad Commissioners—F. T. Campbell, Spencer; Smith John Mahin.
Electors at Large—Ex-Governor Stone, Col. Stephenson.

A long platform was adopted which indorses the Republican national nominees and platform; commends Gov. Larrabee's administration, declares adherence to the principles of legislation in behalf of railroads, and indorses the railway legislation of the present legislature; congratulates the people on the temperance legislation and the results of the prohibitory law; favors gold, silver, and greenbacks as currency; denounces acts of the Democratic Congress and administration, and laments the death of General Sheridan.

INCREASED CONFIDENCE.

The Business Situation of the Country Improved.

Bradstreet's, in its review of last week, says:

Special telegrams furnish evidence of increased confidence East and West, as to the prospect for the autumn's trade. There is also a moderate improvement in distribution at New York and Philadelphia in dry goods and in wool, as well as at St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Paul, and San Francisco, towns. At Kansas City orders received are larger than the previous week's operations, which were expected to prove a great deal. Reports concerning the crops are more favorable than heretofore, as are a trifle more views from England and France. It is more than likely that United States, Russian, and Indian reserve stocks of wheat will be drawn upon to the extent of 45,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels this year. The Texas cotton crop sends rain, and business in the cotton belt is improving. Business at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul, and Detroit. The New York Produce Exchange is unsettled and lower on favorable wheat prospects, though early in the week it was higher. The Dun's Journal summarizes the failures for the month of August, much of which was in railroads for January to date are about doubling the first half of 1886 as against 1887, and comparing the first half of 1886 as against increases of 7 and 11 per cent. The reports of failures for August, 1887, in the United States and Canada has been little more than half as many as last week, and little more than half as many as last July. To date it is 1,000 in advance of last year.

WESTERN WAYS.

Masked Men Deal Out Summary Justice at Guide Rock, Neb.

Billy Cole has been lynched at Guide Rock, Neb. Ever since the shooting of Thomas Montgomery and Charlie Grant at Talbott's Hall, at Guide Rock, the friends of the wounded men have sworn vengeance, but the prisoner was so closely guarded to prevent any attempt at lynching that it was thought best to wait until the officers should be convinced that there was no danger, and so relax their vigilance. The officers fell into the trap laid for them, and the vigilants were successful in carrying out their plot and Cole was strung up. As soon as he was dead the masked men quietly disappeared, leaving no clew as to their identity.

A NOTED MAN'S DEATH.

Governor Morris Passes Away at Barnsdale-on-the-Sound.

Governeur Morris, a member of the famous old family of that name, died at Barnsdale-on-the-Sound, L. I., aged 75. He was a grandson and namesake of the famous Gouverneur Morris, who was the youngest member of the first Continental Congress, and founder of the American system of money. He was one of the earliest projectors and constructors of the Erie railroad, and he was also one of the originators of the Illinois Central and Iowa system of roads. His mother was a niece of Thomas Jefferson.

JUDGE WILSHIRE DEAD.

The Ex-Chief Justice of Arkansas Dies in Washington.

Judge William W. Wilshire died at his home in Washington recently from exposure while on the train. During the war he served in the Union army as a major of volunteers. He was appointed Chief Justice of Arkansas in 1868, which office he resigned three years later. He was elected on the certificate of election to the Forty-third Congress, but his seat was contested and his competitor was declared elected. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress.

GEN. BOULANGE ELECTED.

He Receives a Majority of 34,723 in the Department of Somme.

A Paris special states that Gen. Boulanger has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the Department of Somme by a majority of 34,723. He also headed the polls in the Charente and Nord departments. The announcement of the figures caused great excitement in Paris.

Allectrative Blaze.

At Rondout, N. Y., fire destroyed a malthouse belonging to Niedlinger, Schmidt & Co., and two large ice-houses owned by the Brewers' Ice Company of New York. At South Rondout a portion of Hiltenbrandt's lumber yard was burned. The total loss is estimated at $200,000.

A Wife Murderer Hanged.

Alexander Wood was hanged at Blackfoot, Idaho, for the murder of his wife in March, 1885. He was sentenced to be hanged July 31, but, with Williams, who was hanged on that day, broke jail and was not recaptured until the time had gone by.

Shot His Wife for a Burglar.

Isaac Spencker, a merchant of Kansas City, Mo., was aroused by his wife early in the morning, and informed that there were burglars in the store. A moment later a shadow crossed the door, and Spencker fired, fatally wounding his wife.

A Bloody Affray.

At a party in Bloomfield, Pa., August Blettner and Frank Waltzer, two German, quarreled about a young lady. Waltzer assaulted Blettner with a knife, inflicting a fatal wound. During the affray the girl was badly cut on the wrist.

Railroad Matters.

The Burlington's St. Louis and St. Paul Line, having headquarters at St. Louis, has secured joint occupancy of the Wabash tracks from St. Peters, Mo., to St. Louis, including terminal facilities at the latter place.

Plenty of Sashes.

Rattlesnakes abound in Crawford and Venango Counties, Pennsylvania.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	$ 5.75	@ 6.50
Common	3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.75	@ 5.00
SHEEP—Good to Choice	4.30	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No 2 Red	.83	@ .83½
CORN—No 2	.34½	@ .35
OATS—No 2	.24½	@ .25
RYE—No 2	.60	@ .61
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.18	@ .19
Dairies	.15	@ .16
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	.08	@ .08½
EGGS—Fresh	.16	@ .16½
POTATOES—Per bu	.35	@ .40
PORK—Mess	13.50	@ 14.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No 2 Spring	.81	@ .81½
CORN—No 2	.35½	@ .36
OATS—No 2 White	.26½	@ .26½
RYE—No 1	.57½	@ .58
BARLEY—No 2	.62	@ .63
PORK—Mess	13.50	@ 13.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No 2 Red	.84½	@ .85
CORN—No 2 Mixed	.37	@ .37½
OATS—No 2 Mixed	.26	@ .26½
RYE	.58	@ .59
PORK—Mess	13.50	@ 14.00
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No 2 Red	.87	@ .88
CORN—No 2	.37	@ .37½
OATS—No 2	.24½	@ .25
RYE—No 2	.58½	@ .59
PORK—Mess	13.50	@ 14.00
NEW YORK.		
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.00
BEEVES—Steers	4.50	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No 2 Red	.91½	@ .92
CORN—No 2	.41½	@ .41¾
OATS—No 2	.31	@ .31½
PORK—Mess	13.50	@ 14.00
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	4.00	@ 4.25
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No 2 Red	3.00	@ 4.00
CORN—No 2 Yellow	.38	@ .38½
OATS—No 2 White	.28½	@ .29
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	4.75	@ 5.00
HOGS	4.90	@ 5.00
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.50
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT	.94	@ .95
CORN	.40	@ .40½
OATS	.32	@ .32½
CLOVER SEED—EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime	5.00	@ 5.25
Fair	4.50	@ 4.75
Common	3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP—Prime	4.50	@ 4.75
LAMBS	4.00	@ 5.50

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Fashions in Dress, Notes on Housekeeping Affairs, and Other Topics of Interest.

[NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.]

A depiction of summer fashions for children is incomplete if mention is not made particularly, and to make pleasant pictures for readers generally. Nothing seen in a round of the watering places is more agreeably striking than the modishly clad youngsters. Charming that would be grotesque on a woman are unceasingly picturesque on the belle of a single decade, and no experiment of toilet seems too bold for adoption on her behalf. One of the prettiest of the misses in a hotel at the seashore just now is a fatherless child whose frolics are all in mourning. There is a fad among the little folks, by the way, for lambs as pets, and this child at the time of the sketch, was lugging a lamb nearly as long from head to heels as herself. But it is her frolic in a black-and-white dress as an example in juvenile mourning. The black collar, cuffs, and lower border of the white dress were made of lustreless crêpe. Many object to all indications of sadness in a child's clothes, but the fashion is nevertheless followed to some extent. It is either black is worn the material may be India silk, cambric, or nuns veiling, but never crape. Clear white is the dress mourning, if it be a bleak white. Cream-white is far more indicative of mourning than pink would be, according to many, as it may be a blue shade of white. Nainsook white dresses are hemstitched, and embroidered, or with tucks and insertion, but never with an embroidery or lace. Mourning hats for children are trimmed with lace, white grosgrain ribbon or dead white flowers. The stockings with these toilets must be plain black, or white and black striped.

But black and white stripes in themselves do not mean bereavement, this summer, any more for youngsters than for grown women. They appear in all sorts of fabrics and are made up in all sorts of ways. The larger girl in the second picture wears striped flannel made up in a sailor-like suit, and her cap is a white crocheted Tam-o'-Shanter in the Jersey suit would not strike you as being clad in a costly way. The suit was felt and her frock gingham. The hat is of straw, and the visible articles upon her would not aggregate ten dollars. But they cost her able-pursed father forty times that sum, if one of the expert hands of a Fifth avenue modiste. "I was an everyday costume for Adele—something simple, but be-coming," said the mother. She made no mention of price. Why should she? Monsieur looked critically at the girl. A plenty of blonde hair, banged across her forehead and hanging thick over her shoulders, was the distinguishing characteristic. The pretty white felt hat would look well on that head. The gingham frock of red and white would harmonize with the hair and the hat, besides, that particular shade of rose was a very fashionable one and had not yet gone out into the summer down at Nonquit, where a great Brazilian died. A colony of artists have placed there, and have peopled that a number of city children's faces is in sight there, and many of the aspects of the youngsters have tempted the pencils of my artistic acquaintances. The sympathetic lines of the mothers, perhaps, to special endeavors, will be the chief little girls and boys are often fit for pictures.—*Chicago Long Life.*

SUMMER GARB.

TWO PETS—ONE IN MOURNING.

PERT AND PRIM.

Fashion Notes.

MILITARY braiding remains in vogue.

CHINA crape is liked for dinner-gowns.

BRIGHT red will be much worn in the fall.

YACHTING dresses are made in Directoire style.

SLEEVES are steadily growing fuller in the shoulder.

PLAIDS are no longer made on well-made underclothing.

THE tones of shoes are more pointed than they were last summer.

COMBINATIONS of mohair and watered silk are very fashionable.

STRIPED flannel for petticoats are now liked better than plain ones.

SHIRRED sun bonnets of white lawn are worn by some handsome girls.

A PRETTY best summer dress for a small boy is of cream-white flannel, trimmed with a white sailor hat with a blue ribbon band.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

WHEN the fisheries treaty was taken up in the Senate on the 17th, the Chair ordered, on the motion being made, that the debate on the treaty should close at 6 o'clock on the 20th, the day the treaty having the last day to run, and that on the last, at 12 o'clock, the Senate should sit upon the treaty, all amendments should be disposed of, ratification, if ratification should be agreed to, to be the last question. Some time in debating a resolution requiring the removal of all obstructions to navigation in the Mississippi River above Vicksburg, the resolution was finally referred to the Commerce Committee, by a vote of 29 to 25. The Senate then took up the resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee, the 20th, relating to the suppression of polygamy in Utah, and after a long debate, in which Senators Hoar, Edmunds, and others participated, the resolution was passed. Further action on the Fisheries Treaty was then postponed, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Speaker announced the new committee on the Mississippi Levees, and the House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to dispose of the surplus in the Treasury, for general pension legislation, but the votes on closed the fate of a quorum. The House then adjourned, the 20th, after an exciting session, during which the Speaker decided against the point of order that the Senate bill should be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and that the Speaker's decision was sustained by a vote of 127 to 61. The Senate, the 21st, by a vote of 37 to 15, passed the House bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Rapid Transit Canal, in Dakota. The Senate passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands in Wisconsin, which had been granted to the State for the benefit of the Menomonee Indians, but which had been sold by the State before the patents were issued. The Senate then took up the Fisheries Treaty, and after a long and animated debate, the Senate adjourned without action on the treaty. In the House, the Speaker announced the following committee of conference on the Senate bill to provide for the disposition of the surplus in the Treasury, namely: Messrs. Morrison, Springer, and Randall, on the part of the House, and Messrs. Beck, Coke, and Platt, on the part of the Senate. The House then passed the Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Rapid Transit Canal, in Dakota, without a division, and passed the Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands in Wisconsin, which had been granted to the State for the benefit of the Menomonee Indians, but which had been sold by the State before the patents were issued. The Senate then took up the Fisheries Treaty, and after a long and animated debate, the Senate adjourned without action on the treaty. In the House, Mr. Urland, from the Committee on Rules, reported back the Senate bill to provide for the disposition of the surplus in the Treasury, with a resolution providing that the Senate bill be taken from the Speaker's table, with the House amendment to the Senate bill to pay the bounties of the soldiers of the late war, and that the House insist on its amendment and request a conference thereon, and that the Speaker appoint the conferees on the part of the House. Mr. Springer, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill to provide for the disposition of the surplus in the Treasury, with a resolution providing that the Senate bill be taken from the Speaker's table, with the House amendment to the Senate bill to pay the bounties of the soldiers of the late war, and that the House insist on its amendment and request a conference thereon, and that the Speaker appoint the conferees on the part of the House. Mr. Urland, from the Committee on Rules, reported back

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 30, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.
For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
WELLINGTON R. BURT, of Saginaw.
For Lieutenant Governor—
WILLIAM M. MORAN, of Wayne.
For Secretary of State—
THOMAS H. HAWLEY, of Ionia.
For State Treasurer—
JOHN D. NORTON, of Oakland.
For Auditor General—
BARTLEY BREEN, of Menominee.
For Commissioner of State Land Office—
SMITH W. FOWLER, of Manistee.
For Attorney General—
ADOLPHUS A. ELLIS, of Ionia.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
STUART McKEIGHAN, of Owosso.
For Member of Board of Education—
CHARLES E. KIMI, of Washtenaw.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, ninth district—
HIRAM B. HUDSON, of Manistee.

LANSING has eight democratic clubs and a democratic marching club 500 strong.

ROSWELL LEAVITT, of Bellaire, was nominated for state senator by the republicans, at Traverse City, on Tuesday.

HAVE you, as a democrat, done anything towards supplying some doubtful voter with a paper that will post him on the tariff question—the only issue in this canvass?

IRON men are not all protectionists. E. S. Noble of Elk Rapids is out for Cleveland and tariff reform. He insists that a lower tariff will not necessarily reduce wages.

THE campaign text book for 1888 is now ready, and will be furnished on application to the national democratic committee, 10 West 29th st., New York City. Price $1.00. In quantities of five or more 50 cents each.

"DON'T be deceived" by the sophistries of protectionists. The whole system is one of bonus to the manufacturer, and the manufacturer will not pay one cent more in wages than he is compelled to when buying his labor in the open market of the world. Study for yourselves, and "don't be deceived."

ALLEN G. THURMAN opened the campaign in Michigan last Thursday with a speech which the yeoman can read as easily as the college president, and which will touch the heart of every thinking man. In that speech the humblest workingman must find the same thoughts that have disturbed his own mind. And to cure the times the simplest reformer will see that Thurman has only the good old remedy of fair dealing, equality and fraternity among men. With the clear mind of a genuine statesman Thurman has touched only on the issue of high or low taxation. It is this question which divides the two great masses of thought in the United States.

H. B. HUDSON, of Manceloma, who has been nominated for congress by the democrats and greenbackers in the ninth district, is about fifty-five years of age. He served as a Michigan volunteer during the war, having been a member of the regiment which captured Jeff Davis and on duty at the time of the capture. After the war he continued his profession as teacher and began the study of law. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Allegan county as a republican, and filled other important offices. In 1877 he joined the greenback party and a few years latter removed to Manceloma, where he has since been elected prosecuting attorney. Mr. Hudson is a popular man, always running ahead of his ticket, a brilliant orator, a close reasoner, and he will give Mr. Chipman a hard campaign. Mr. Hudson was chairman of the recent greenback state convention held in this city.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

A Democratic Revolution.

ELMIRA, Aug. 27.—For the first time in the history of Otsego county the democrats of Elmira township, have made a public demonstration. It was a grand success in every respect. Two Cleveland, Thurman and Burr banners are now floating in the air, one of them from the finest little pole ever raised in the state, 115 feet high and as straight as an arrow. The people turned out and gave us a fine crowd. Hon. H. B. Hudson, of Manceloma, fusion candidate in the ninth district for congress, made a most telling speech in the afternoon, and J. Maurice Finn of Grayling, in the evening portrayed the fallacy of the present tariff. The sounds of victory are in the air in this heretofore republican stronghold.

ORGANIZED FOR VICTORY.

Harmony and Enthusiasm Prevails in the Fusion Camp.

On Tuesday the democratic party of Charlevoix county met in delegate convention at the village hall in Charlevoix, to nominate candidates for county officers.

At the same time the greenback party met at Bartholomew's opera hall for the same purpose. A basis of fusion was agreed upon, and a very satisfactory ticket nominated.

The democratic convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by A. D. Cruickshank, chairman of the county committee, and G. W. Cronter made chairman, and N. N. Card secretary. Committees were appointed as follows:

Credentials—M. M. Burnham, F. E. Bossinger, J. Milo Eaton, O. D. Hilton, W. H. Ellis.
Permanent Organization—J. Milo Eaton, Frank Martinek, Marion Hoskins, Wm. E. Heasley, Wm. C. Grandy.

The committee on credentials reported delegates present as follows:

Bay—Edward Starmer, Christian Snyder.
Bear Lake—Daniel Harrington.
Boyne Valley—Pierce Kinsella, Fred Kaden.
Chandler—Wm. E. Heasley.
Charlevoix—A. D. Cruickshank, G. W. Cronter, J. Milo Eaton, Alex. Cameron, C. H. Ball, Chas. E. Swallow.
Evangeline—Geo. Cudworth, R. M. Cadwell, John Webster.
Eveline—Henry Nowland, John Cobiente, A. B. Noyes, Robert Hood, A. O. Allison.
Hayes—Wm. McNally, Wm. C. Grandy, H. S. Newson.
Hudson—George Lee.
Marion—Arthur Beattie.
Melrose—W. H. Ellis.
Norwood—Jas. O'Brian, O. D. Hilton.
Resort—Not represented.
South Arm—M. M. Burnham, F. E. Bossinger.
Albert Greenman, Frank Martinek, Robert Murphy, S. G. Isaman.
Springvale—Not represented.
Wilson—A. R. Nowland, Marion Hoskins.

Report accepted and adopted.

A committee of five to confer with the greenback convention was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Greenwood, Kinsella, Starmer, Herrington, and Webster.

Convention then adjourned to 2.00 o'clock p. m.

On reassembling after dinner the conference committee reported that the greenback convention desired to nominate sheriff, register of deeds, prosecuting attorney, surveyor, and one coroner.

The convention then went into secret session, excluding all but delegates for a discussion of the basis of division of the ticket. The result of the session was the appointment of a new committee of conference. After the conference, the committee reported an agreement as follows: The democrats to nominate judge of probate, sheriff, clerk, treasurer, and one coroner, and the greenbackers to nominate register of deeds, prosecuting attorney, circuit court commissioner, surveyor, and one coroner. This division was agreed to by the convention.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of their portion of the ticket by ballot, W. H. Ellis and W. E. Heasley acting as tellers.

The ballot for sheriff gave A. J McLeod 19, Ash F. Herron 12, J. B. Palmiter 1.

For Clerk, A. P. Heasley received 27 and P. Walsh 5.

For treasurer Ben Weaver received 33, there being no opposition.

A motion was made to nominate M. M. Burnham for judge of probate by acclamation. Mr. Burnham objected. The ballot gave Mr. Burnham 30, with no opposition.

For coroner, W. C. Grandy, of Hayes, was nominated by acclamation.

J. Milo Eaton was appointed a committee to notify the greenback convention of the nominations made, and ask their acceptance and ratification.

A committee from the greenback convention reported their portion of the ticket as follows:

Register of Deeds—Orlando Blair.
Prosecuting attorney—E. H. Shepard.
Circuit court commissioner—Jos. M. Clark.
Surveyor—R. K. Robinson.
Coroner—R. Findlay.

On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

Delegates to the senatorial convention were appointed as follows:

C. H. Ball, Charlevoix.
M. M. Burnham, East Jordan.
H. S. Newson, Hayes.
A. P. Herron, Boyne.
E. Shay, Bay Settlement.
W. H. Ellis, Clarion.

Delegates to the representative convention are as follows:

G. W. Crouter and R. W. Kane, Charlevoix.
S. G. Isaman, South Arm.
A. E. Martin, Evangeline.
M. Hoskins, Wilson.
E. C. Plettenpless, Bear Lake.

A new county convention was

named as follows:

Bay—Ed. Starmer, Fred Van Auberg.
Bear Lake—E. C. Plettenpless, John Corpon.
Boyne Valley—M. Dickinson, O. H. Marsh.
Chandler—W. E. Heasley, John Mackie.
Charlevoix—A. D. Cruickshank, A. Cameron.
Evangeline—A. E. Martin, J. C. Schaub.
Eveline—A. B. Noyes, Ara Smith.
Hayes—W. C. Grandy, I. Stauffer.
Hudson—W. Gillet, Robert Brodie.
Marion—John H. O'Neil, Geo. Anderson.
Melrose—N. N. Card, J. H. Messler.
Norwood—E. Cook, O. D. Hilton.
Resort—John Williams.
South Arm—F. E. Bossinger, M. M. Burnham.
Springvale—A. P. Heasley, Hiram Mallett.
Wilson—M. Hoskins, Ash F. Herron.

The convention adjourned, after which the county committee held a meeting and elected A. D. Cruickshank chairman and J. Milo Eaton secretary.

So far as we can learn, the ticket is entirely satisfactory, and the candidates go into the canvass without the internal divisions and dissensions that have heretofore split the party to pieces.

The greenback convention met at 11.00 o'clock, at the opera hall, and was called to order by E. H. Shepard secretary of the county committee.

J. B. Palmiter was made temporary chairman and Oscar Tillotson temporary secretary.

Committee on credentials was appointed and a recess taken.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates:

South Arm—J. B. Palmiter, Orlando Blair, A. Cadwell, James Shear, John McTavish.
Evangeline—E. H. Shepard, J. D. Palmer, A. J. Hall.
Wilson—John Newville, W. C. Burdick.
Hudson—A. L. Simons.
Boyne valley—Robert Findley.
Resort—R. H. Carley, E. S. Morford.
Hayes—Thos. Murray, Oscar Tillotson, Sylvester Mynheer, Joseph Lewis.
Marion—Michael Nowland.
Charlevoix—James Washburn, John Bell, J. M. Clark.
Melrose—Peter Karbahn.
Melrose—Mel Houghtin.
Four townships not represented.

Report accepted.

Oscar Tillotson was made permanent chairman, and Orlando Blair, secretary.

They then proceeded to name a new county committee as follows:

Evangeline—E. H. Shepard.
Hayes—Thomas Murray.
Hudson—A. L. Simons.
Melrose—Geo. L. Mecklland.
Marion—Michael Nowland.
Bear Lake—George Forsythe.
Boyne Valley—Robert Findley.
Bay—John Karcher.
Charlevoix—W. B. Taylor.
Eveline—Peter Karbahn.
Norwood—Mr. Mebstyn.
Resort—E. H. M. Gill.
South Arm—W. F. Palmiter.
Springvale—Fay Andrews.
Wilson—Van E. Newville.
Chandler—Clark Rogers.

James B. Palmiter was made chairman of the county committee and Orlando Blair secretary.

Delegates to the senatorial convention were appointed as follows:

Ben Houghtin, E. R. Morford, Orlando Blair E. H. Shepard, John Bell.

Delegates to the representative convention were appointed as follows:

Robert Findley, Peter Karbahn, Levi Lewis, Wright C. Burdick, Rufus M. Carley, A. J. Hall, W. A. Taylor.

In case a full delegation would not be present at the conventions, those who go were given power to cast the full vote of the county.

The convention then proceeded to nominate by acclamation their half of the ticket as agreed by the committee.

For prosecuting attorney, E. H. Shepard of Boyne, received the nomination.

For register of deeds, Orlando Blair of East Jordan, was nominated.

For Surveyor, Enoch K. Robinson of Boyne Falls, was nominated.

For circuit court commissioner, J. Clark of Charlevoix, received the nomination.

For coroner, Robert Findley of Boyne Falls, was nominated.

The convention then adjourned.

Protection, Germany, and Sunday Labor.

The N. Y. Mail and Express (Rep.) says: "The report from Prussia, covering thirty administrative districts, and relating to over half a million establishments and a million and a half of workers, shows that more than half of the establishments, and over two-fifths of the hands are at work on Sunday." This is one of the beauties of "protection to German labor," Germany being a high protective tariff country.

B. See,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

And Carpets.

Our FALL GOODS are just beginning to arrive in all the

NEW - SHADES

OF

Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods, Buttons, and Trimmings.

THE GENUINE JACKSON CORSET-WAIST

A Specialty.

Remember, we have the Best Line of Carpets to select from in Charlevoix.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

B. SEE.

Barnum's Circus

IS IN TOWN.

THE CANVAS IS SPREAD

In Geo. Miller's Window.

If you don't get the worth of your money, slip up to the ticket office and your admission fee will be refunded. You will also find by walking inside, one of the

Biggest Curiosities

In the Shape of

OVER COATS, PEA JACKETS, AND NEW SUITS

Too Numerous to Mention.

Will Wager you a Peanut if you can see a Better Stock than I have on my tables to-day.

Doors open from 6 to 8;

GOOD ORDER KEPT AND NO PICKPOCKETS.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

FOR

GEO. W. MILLER'S

New Stock.

SUMMER - GOODS!

1-3 Off

THIS WEEK and NEXT

AT

Alick Rosenthal,

Lewis Block.

---FISHING :- TACKLE |---

Purchased before the rise in Prices.

SODA WATER, FRESH CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS ETC.

We are all Prepared to meet the Demands of Warm Weather and invite you to call and examine our Stock.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., DRUGGISTS.

FREE CONSULTATION.

DR. A. B. SPINNEY,

Medical Superintendent of the Ypsilanti Sanitarium for the purpose of accomodating his many friends and patients that cannot visit or consult him at the Sanitarium, has opened an Office at the point named below, and will be there on that day, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. The Doctor has been twenty-eight years in practice — thirteen years in general practice, and fifteen years in the study and treatment of all forms of Chronic Diseases. The last two years has had charge, first of Alma and now Ypsilanti Sanitarium. Having secured an able assistant, he is enabled to get away from the Sanitarium five days at a time. If you have Catarrh, Throat, Lung, Eye, Ear, Liver, Stomach, Kidney, or Nervous Disease, he proposes this opportunity for a careful examination. If you can't describe it he will tell you so; if you can be treated at home he will do so, but he will tell you what it will cost and how long it will take at the Sanitarium.

GLASSES fitted to all cases requiring them. Special attention given to Rectal, Uterine and Private Diseases.

Fountain City House, Charlevoix, Saturday and Sunday, September 15 and 16th.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 30, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Dealers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 15 to 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 16c.
POTATOES, per bu., 25c.
WHEAT, per bu., 90c.
OATS, per bu., 40c.
HAY, per ton, 10 @ $12.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $1. Steers, $1 @ $ 1.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GRASS HIDES, $2.00@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c.@$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

☞For first-class blacksmithing go to J. W. Kirby's. 22y1

Read about the "circus" at Geo. W. Millers, in another column.

Already we hear people inquiring for oysters. Not any as yet.

The Sentinel will do well to not worry itself over the "law of heredity."

Think up what you can do to contribute to the success of our county fair.

Geo. W. Miller is putting a stone foundation under his dwelling house this week.

The J. J. Morley gave an excursion from Old Mission to East Jordan on Sunday last.

Say, Mr. Sentinel, what is your county surveyor's name? He must be very obscure.

The dance at the opera house on Tuesday evening was a success in every particular.

Will the Sentinel please correct that falsehood about Mr. Hudson, and give the figures?

"There are ways that seemeth right unto a man, but the ends thereof are the ways of death."

The regular night of meeting of the Cleveland club has been changed to Monday evening.

☞Advertisers will do us a favor by bringing in their copy as early as Wednesday every week.

The blow of last week made a good many reporters think of our railroad and wish it was running now.

One day more and the fishing season closes. The first of September winks it up for the year of our Lord 1888.

The church and state will fall to rein when the egotist dies,—just as the United States did, when Cleveland became president.

We were pained to learn of the death of the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Shepard at Manton last Friday morning.

Township committeemen are requested to send announcements of meetings in the county to the JOURNAL for publication.

Ash Herron of Boyne, does not altogether like the way the book runs between here and Boyne. But he enjoyed himself yesterday just the same.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning, the pastor will discuss "Communion Meditation." In the evening, "Thy Brother's Keeper." All are invited.

The ball game on Tuesday between the Charlevoix boys and Petoskey was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of rain. Score, Petoskey 7, Charlevoix 6.

T. A. Heath, the contractor, has placed an order with Henry Barth for a new boiler and engine. Mr. Heath intends to enlarge on his manufacturing business.

If Rev. W. G. Clark's sermon next Sunday morning has no personal wit in it, it may be credited to that nine pound boy which arrived at his house Wednesday morning.

The Sentinel will please to touch the questions of "heredity" and "early training" very gently, for it is the future Republican parties are not here to defend themselves.

A. D. Cruickshank and others will give a political discussion at Hilton school house Saturday evening, Sept. 1st. Preparations are being made for a lively meeting.

M. T. Kibby, quite well known here, once upon a time was the editor of a Bellaire, later of East Jordan and then of St. Charles, Louisiana, is now at Morenci, Mich., in the bed spying business.

"Have you got any mail for me today?" No, nothing. "Nothing for me? Were you expecting some? "No I was not expecting anything, but I thought I would just patronize the business."

D. J. Bigelow's house in Marion was struck by lightning during the storm Tuesday afternoon. The inmates were somewhat shocked, the roof and floor torn up a little, but no serious damage done.

Posters and premium lists are out for the fair at East Jordan, Sept. 26-28. Copies of the premium list may be had at the JOURNAL office. Begin in time, and make this year's fair a greater success than ever.

C. R. Bellinger has a new stock of jewelry, watches, etc., at prices far below the cost of the same goods last year. Nothing short of an examination and comparison of prices will give any idea of the bargains he offers.

A movement is on foot to organize a Northern Michigan Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial society. Are the citizens of the Traverse region ready for such a step? Let us hear the editors of this vicinity express themselves in regard to the matter. Will it not be of great benefit to us? Our columns are open to the discussion of this subject. We understand citizens of Petoskey, East Jordan and other places are favorable to the movement.

W. E. Warren, a railroad contractor, from New York City, arrived yesterday, to look over the line of the D., C. & E. R. R. with a view of making a contract for the whole line. He has looked over the line toward Petoskey, and this morning starts toward Bellaire.

Charley Swallow has a great memory. He met Capt. Clark of Chicago, on the street Friday evening, a man whom he had not seen in twenty years but as boys went to the same school in New York state, and knew his voice instantly. Well, they had quite a long talk.

Capt. Alfred Taylor who has been running the Walker Cryder line between Petoskey and Harbor Springs this summer, was in town Tuesday and states that the boat will probably run the balance of the week when she will probably lay up. Capt. left yesterday for the Soo.

The business men of Cheboygan have taken steps to secure if possible the construction of a railroad from their city to Levering, the G. R. & I station a few miles north of Petoskey. A committee has been appointed to visit Grand Rapids and lay the matter before the citizens and the G. R. & I. officials.

F. L. Kilderhouse of Frankfort, has opened the Bridge Street house and will undertake to make it equal to the best in this region. He will be assisted in his labors by E. B. Hodge who is well acquainted in this vicinity, and will be able to introduce many of our people to the new proprietor.

From what we have heard of Mrs. Beattie since the last JOURNAL was issued, the editor of the Sentinel is well come to his list of "valued friends." During our "early training" we were not permitted to indulge in the billingsgate reported of the egotist and "valued friend," consequently we cannot return his compliments.

F. Lubow had an exhibition in Geo. W. Miller's window one day last week, a revised birds-eye view of Charlevoix, showing in detail nearly every building in town. The recent new buildings are given, including the new Baptist church now in process of construction. Lubow is a natural artist, as the numerous examples of his work will prove.

A. Buttars, F. A. Smith, and Geo. A. Gage are incorporators of a company to handle in Michigan the American Shaved Shingle Machine, with headquarters at Charlevoix. The company are looking for a site here to place two of these machines. The company receives a royalty on all shingles manufactured with their machines, and the Michigan mill will be open market for 15 cents a thousand more than sawed shingles. Here is a chance to assist in establishing an important industry,—one that will bring a goodly number of dollars to Charlevoix pockets.

At the Hilton school house last Saturday evening the democrats of Norwood township held the most harmonious caucus ever held in that township. About 40 men were present, and after the delegates were named, a short time was given to discussion of the political situation. A club is to be organized, and regular meetings held. The following action. O. D. Hilton and Edwin Cook were appointed a committee to provide the speakers and furnish a pole raising at some time in the near future. The caucus was adjourned three cheers for Cleveland, Thurman and tariff reform. The work goes bravely on.

Wilson.

Mrs. Willis Shadman celebrated her twenty second birthday by having a dinner party on Aug. 26.

Mr. Frank Delong was on the sick list last week. Dr. Foster in attendance.

Willie Knuttel starts today for Milwaukee where he will stay a short time with his brother-in-law.

We infer there has been some trading in this vicinity, for H. Preble rides two mules and J. R. Vance the horses.

We notice that T. B. Downer of East Jordan, formerly engineer at this place, passed through here last week on his way to Romulus on a visit.

Hayes

Breezes, Aug. 28.—The forest fires have done considerable damage of late in this vicinity.

Mr. Bennett has sold his flock of sheep to Mr. Barnsby of Carpenter.

Mr. Long of Bay, has so far recovered from his shock as to be able to ride out.

Mrs. Wm. Gray is sick with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Henry Baker of Charlevoix, is visiting at Wm. Baker's.

School closes at Maple Grove Friday of this week.

Mrs. Cran of Undine, has gone to Wisconsin for a visit to her old home.

Another Malicious Falsehood.

The Sentinel says "Mr. Hudson has been in many years one of the greenback wheel horses, and in his own county is probably the weakest man that ever ran for an office." That statement cannot be explained by the plea of gross ignorance, it is a deliberate falsehood. In 1884, Mr. Hudson was elected prosecuting attorney of Antrim county by a large some majority, against a majority of 345 for Blaine in the same county. Lying won't save you; "tell the truth, Mr. Sentinel.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Alick Rosenthal is quite sick this week.

Sam Lobdell visited Petoskey last Thursday.

Cliff Papineau of Ironton, was in town Sunday.

Will Ingalls of Elk Rapids, was in town last week.

Will Moore of East Jordan, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. A. R. Upright is visiting at Portland this week.

Dr. F. Smith made a business trip to Howard City this week.

Mrs. Paul Marrin returned to her home in Midland Saturday.

James A. Gellick has a new piano of the Hallett & Davis style.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenthal of Petoskey, were in our city Sunday.

A. J. Hall, of the Pine Lake house, Boyne, was in town last Thursday.

Mrs. Ben Weaver and Mrs. Henry Cooper were in Boyne on a visit this week.

L. E. Smith rejoices over the arrival of a 9½-pound boy at his house today.

Miss Martha O'Neill left Saturday on the Petoskey for a four weeks visit at Frankfort.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell of Centreville, Mich., visited relatives at South Arm last week.

S. E. Watson, of the Michigan Bell Telephone Co., Grand Rapids, made us a call last Friday.

Prof. J. B. Allen is home again, the work of the surveying party having broken down his health.

L. N. Caron, of the Occidental, Petoskey, was in town Tuesday evening and tripped the fantastic.

Ed. Parmelee will leave for California in about a week and resume his duties on the Daily Ibex.

Frank Cole and wife returned Saturday from a weeks visit with his brother at Cross Village.

Dr. Weed of Charlevoix, was in town Saturday with a view of locating.—Elk Rapids Progress.

J. B. Smiley returned to Kalamazoo on Wednesday. Other members of the family will go on Friday.

Jas. Stone, secretary of the Charlevoix county agricultural society, was in town on business Friday last.

Libbie Atchison returned home this morning, and after a brief visit with friends and relatives will go to California.

A. L. Kanagy, with Bradner&Smith Paper Co., Chicago, is in town for a two weeks visit with relatives and friends.

C. W. Waldron, of Hillsdale, has shipped out with $80,000 of the bank's funds and another man's wife, and is now safe in Canada.

E. C. Newton, of Batavia, Ill., arrived last Friday morning for his annual vacation. As usual, he is stopping with Mr. Buttars.

Howard Winch, a rising young draughtsman, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is at the Fountain City House for a few days on business.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Noble and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Rushton with their two sons of Elk Rapids, were in town on Friday on a pleasure trip.

John Anderson, well known among our marine men, and who has been up on lake Superior for the past two seasons, is in town visiting old friends and recruiting up.

F. K. Hanna, a leading wholesale boot & shoe house of Kansas City, is stopping at the Fountain City house. Mr. Hanna is unbounded in his praises of Charlevoix and Mr. Ball's management of the house.

An "Old Timer" Instead of a "Fledgling."

An item in Monday's Daily Reporter stated that Col. G. E. Dunbar, of Charlevoix, was a recent convert to democracy, and that gentleman corrected the item the next day with the following note:

CHARLEVOIX, Aug. 27, 1888.

Editor Daily Reporter:

I learn with much surprise through the columns of your paper this morning that I was for many years a consistent republican. It will also be news to my friends. I have always voted the democratic ticket, and so now, as I have been for years, decidedly opposed to being taxed for the special benefit of "our infant industries." And a firm believer in the doctrine of "the greatest good to the greatest number" therefore a democrat. Respectfully yours,

G. EDWIN DUNBAR.

The Puma Hunting Dear.

"The way they get deer," said the old man, "is a caution. Sometimes they lay up along the runs, or on a high rock, and in a bound or two land right on them, without making much fuss, as a stranger man would believe. I'm sticking to facts when I tell you that I have measured forty foot fairly of a mountain lion, and I've heard tell of bigger ones yet. I was up in one of the canyons last winter, and there is a fall of fifty feet. I had the dogs started a lion and chased her up to the fall. It was sheer rock on each side, and she went over it and landed in the bush at the pool—a leap that would have killed any other animal. I've found deer at the bottom, that must have jump and never knew what hurt them.

The leaping capacity of the puma is beyond question, remarkable; and from an elevation it has been known to clear a greater distance than that of which the hunter told us.—C. F. Holder in Amateur Sportsman.

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Eveline.

IRONTON, Aug. 28.—Weather immense the past week.

Hurrah for Cleveland and Thurman.

The batchellor's hall on E. A. Lowis' place has broken up.

Miss Edith Cole of Bay Springs, visited a few days with Mrs. McDonald this week.

Misses Jessie and Cora Lee and Eva Jarman of Petoskey, spent two days visiting with their cousin, Miss Jessie Jarman of this place, and returned home by the Friant Friday.

Mrs. Cole of South Arm, is in town visiting for a few days.

Eugene Manning has returned to his home in the southern part of the state after nearly a years stay in this place.

School meeting next Monday night, so don't forget to turn out.

Mr. Samuel Coulier and Miss Mary Johnson of Central Lake, spent Sunday in town.

The Sunday school in the Beers district will hold a picnic in the grove near the school house on Thursday. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The children of the Congregation al Sunday school will give an entertainment in their church at Ironton tonight.

On Aug. 19 Thomas Foreman, of the Pine Lake Lumber Co., returned home from the west where he has been to look up a site for their mills. According to all reports Mr. Foreman is not satisfied with his trip. The company will during the winter make extensive repairs on the big mill and continue to buy logs this winter.

Mr. Dunlop, wife and family from New York are here on a visit to his brother John Dunlop and E. A. Lowis, a brother of Mrs. Dunlop.

From another Correspondent.

IRONTON, Aug. 29.—Cool weather lately and reports are that there has been considerable frost back from the lake on the low land.

J. M. Harris has accepted an offer to teach the Boyne City school this winter and intends moving to that place next week. The Ironton people are very sorry to lose Mr. Harris and wife, and hope that their stay will not be permanent.

James Alexander has purchased five acres of timber of T. C. Bird and is cutting it into shipping and brick kiln wood.

Pathmaster Waldron has made a great improvement in the looks of the road between Ironton and Allen's Corner.

Brad Langworthy while working around the engine in the furnace Monday evening had his hand badly crushed which will lay him up for a while.

Chris Haggard wears a very smil ing face nowadays, on account of a big boy that arrived at his house one day last week.

D. Parish arrived home yesterday from his trip to Milwaukee.

Elder Dorrance preached his farewell sermon at the M. E. church Sunday night and received four new members into the church.

Strewdness of a Boarder.

A gentleman came to me some months ago and, showing good references, said that he had just come to the city, was in reduced circumstances, but had a good situation with a large concern here and would pay board when he was. This was readily granted, and he has ever since boarded with me, but notwithstanding he has borne himself in every way as a gentleman, he has never yet quite paid me up. When his pay day comes he always pays me a portion of his indebtedness, but still there is a balance due me which he has no apparent use, he insists on my keeping a balance due him next time. I asked him the other day what he meant by this and why he did not square up. His answer was that he kept behind in his payments on principle—that he did it to cultivate my courtesy and consideration in the hotel's treatment of him. He said that his debt he owed me was a constant lever which commanded good attention and further indulgence, on the principle probably that people are "send good money after bad," and that he never intended to square accounts until he was ready to leave. I wonder if the rule of selfishness is at the bottom of all our social and business intercourse, as this man's theory would seem to indicate?—Hackleyer in Globe-Democrat.

No Drug to Cure Insomnia.

I have recently met with several cases of insomnia due to over taxation of the American nervous system, and have been requested to prescribe some drug that would be effective to produce sleep and be at the same time harmless.

No such drug exists.

There is not one medicine capable of producing a deep voluntary life that has been working ten hours at high pressure, except to be more or less poisonous. Complaints of cerebral trouble in some form, or opium, has increased in this country to an incredible extent, is still growing, and a large number of Americans go to bed every night more or less under the influence of opium. Sometimes it is not restful nor restorative, and nature stupidly seeks her penalties for violated law, more severe in these cases than in most others.

Digestion suffers first—one is rarely hungry for breakfast, and loss of morning appetite is a certain sign of a bath. Increasing nervousness follows, until days become burden and poisoned nights the only comfortable parts of life.—Dr. William F. Hutchinson in The American Magazine.

A Change of Scene.

"What is that, mother?" "The rink, my child." "The year it was built all the people went wild. They crowded its walls, and to music's glad sound On furniture castors they slid themselves round. But the fool killer came, with his two bounded club,
And he smote all the sliders, from grey beard to cub.
And the building so silent is used, as you see,
By the Mourners' Embalming and Dressed Lumber company."—Robert J. Burdette.

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"THE BEEHIVE"

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR CORSETS

You will find all of the above styles, prices reasonable, at

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At the Dinner Table.

The American Anthropologist has positive views about a perfect dinner, thoroughly good in variety, cookery, service, esthetic appliances, delicate chemistry, roses in winter, ice in summer, and guests with educated palates, is the prize and expectation we have of the highest civilization. "Savages eat when they can get food, and eat as long as the food lasts. Civilization may be traced by the shortening hours of refection." That is doubtful, for the rules quoted from the age of Francis I. of France, are better than those now in vogue: "Rise at 5, dine at 9, sup at 5 and couch at 9." The question of grace at meals is traced to the pre-Christian and heathen habit of placating the gods, offering them a share of the food. Herbert Spencer would refer it to the custom of offering a part of each meal to deceased ancestors, and members of the family. Almost all customs cannot be secured new meanings since their origin. —Globe-Democrat.

A Spirited American Lady.

I was recently told a good story about a spirited American lady, for whom a titled female friend had undertaken the delicate mission of inviting for her a number of guests to fill her house at Aescot during the race. Among those guests were numbered seven male actors of the British aristocracy. Two of these personages believed as gentlemen should do, and were all courtesy and amiability to their hostess. The other five acted as the British cad is apt to do under any circumstances, and persistently snubbed the lady under whose roof they were staying. On the return of Mrs. X——to London, she was asked who her guests had been at Ascot. "I had the pleasure of entertaining two gentlemen and five men," was her answer. This reply got abroad, and every one of the seven called upon her afterward to express separately and individually the hope that he had been one of the two gentlemen.—Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Woods Are Full of Them.

A stone thrown at random, in almost any part of Illinois at present would be sure to hit a candidate for governor.—Chicago News.

Clay on Free Raw Materials.

The Boston Transcript recalls that Henry Clay said in 1833: "There are four things by which the industry of a country can be protected, and one of these is the admission free of duty, of every article which aids the operations of the manufacturer." Mr. Clay would be denounced as a free trader if he spoke the same! Wilkesons of today.—Buffalo Courier.

A Good Suggestion.

Impecunious Dude—Cholly, I've got to make a raise or go to work, and I cawn't stand that, bah Jove! What would you wecommend?

Cholly—You have a nice soft board. Borrow a suit of female apparel and put it on, and any dime museum man will give you a job as a bearded lady on sight.—Chicago Tribune.

Every One Has

Omaha Man—Went to a spiritual seance down in Arizona, sir! Curious happened

Arizona Man—Well, yes. The medium said into a trance, then announced that he was the spirit of a man who had been murdered, and that the murderer sat in the audience.

"Well, well. But anybody run?"

"We all ran."—Omaha World.

The Opportunity of a Lifetime.

The following telegram was sent home by a member of the Yale baseball club:

"Nine broken—which do you prefer, Greek or German? Telegraph answer before doctor sets in."—Life.

Knew His Business.

Editor (to young aspirant for journalistic honors)—"You've something of a writer, you say?"

Young Man: "Oh, yes, sir. I took second prize at school for penmanship."—Epoch.

Saved Himself.

Miss Gushington enjoying a sleigh ride—I think you have a lovely horse, Mr. De Lyte. About what does such a fine animal cost?

Mr. De Lyte—Two dollars an hour—or—yes, that horse is worth about $100, Miss Gushington.—The Epoch.

Where Kansas Rules Supreme.

A New York man has invented a process for making railroad cars out of wood pulp, but it takes a Kansas cyclone to make wood pulp out of railroad cars.—Kansas City Star.

A STRONG ARGUMENT.

Hon. J. D. Caton Explains Why He Favors a Revision and Reduction of the Tariff.

An Excess of Protection That Does Not Benefit Labor but Is Instead a Burden Upon Industry.

The Veteran Jurist Approves the Mild Measure of Reform Recommended by President Cleveland.

HON. J. D. Caton, whom a former generation knew as the Chief Justice of Illinois, and who enjoyed a judicial fame and had a degree of confidence and respect which succeeded to any man, stood on the tariff question because he had been misreported in an interview by a Chicago newspaper. He is being quoted among those that of his younger years, but he letter is addressed to and published in the Burlington *Hawkeye*. The venerable judge says:

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 1, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR: I am sorry that an interview with me should appear in several particulars I find misrepresents my views rather egregiously. It is not true that I approve the President's recent message in stating that I did not approve the action of the last Congress in recommending a reduction of the tariff so as reduce the income as to meet the expenses of an economical administration of the Government; but in doing this a due regard should be had to protection to the industries. But I do not believe it is true that the great body of the American people are in favor of a protective tariff, which is a conservative recommendation. As it is, there are not wanting those in the ordinary walks of life who would scarcely be deceived by the deliberate purposes of free-trade measures and who would oppose a free-trader, which means, and is so intended to and the free schools of all tariff duties was not recommended of all foreign goods. This advocated by a small portion of the people. There is no free trade in the country. The President is not in favor of free trade. In his opinion, if any tariff duties are needed that the present tariff shall be maintained.

To make sense of the advocates for a high tariff is that it enables manufacturers to pay higher wages to their operatives than they could afford to do were they obliged to sell their goods in competition with free foreign goods, that American laborers must be protected from the effects of the pauper labor of Europe. This is the happy cadence in which the advocates of a high tariff seek to catch the votes of our laboring men. Now, I believe it better to let not tend to increase the wages of those skilled workmen engaged in what may be performed by the ordinary laborers who are engaged in the production of goods the price of which is fixed by the amount of the tariff and upon the imported goods. It is only those skilled workmen whose wages are enhanced by the tariff, while the wages of the common laborers, such as mechanics, agricultural laborers, miners, or the rest are not increased a penny by reason of the tariff, whatever they may be. I am convinced when employed by others not engaged in the manufacturing of articles not enhanced The tariff does not prevent importation in any way from the pauper labor of Europe. The wages these paupers are held up and down in the throes of all wage-workers in America to frighten the laborer, and yet I believe it is important to inquire what kind of skilled workmen engaged in the special manufacture of articles are actually enhanced by the tariff, hope to the great mass of laborers room on our farms, in all of our cities, towns and small villages, in all of our mines, in the lower and in the country, and in all the thousand and one ways in which the common and unskilled labor are employed, but one of all these from does the tariff protect from the pauper labor of Europe by a single cent increase of their wages. The protected manufacturer, if he is an honest man, and I think he may say not one in ten thousand, he will tell you that he pays his employed the same wages in all the other walks of life. How false is the cry, then, that the tariff is for the benefit of the laboring man! How false is the cry, then, that the tariff is to protect the American laborer from the pauper wages, when not one in a thousand can possibly receive any benefit from it.

I, for one, cannot believe that upon who also the high tariff to protect American labor? really all those engaged in the production of goods, which is and the pauper labor of Europe, no sympathy to spare for the great mass of laborers who quietly toil on and grope without their sympathy or protection. This cry that the tariff is needed to protect the laborer from the competition of foreign labor by increasing their wages for the labor which is left them, but let facing times with half of the workers idle it is disturbed more than a thousand I fel, for not one in a thousand, but one in many thousands. But, enough of this subject. We have lost the time of the tariff. Look at the labor, your carpenters, your masons, your hod carriers, your barn-makers, your teamsters, and in building up your city and in building up your country, and in carrying on its commerce, and point out a single one of all these who are increased by a single cent by reason of the tariff, and if you say there is a farthing in a thousand, point out how in what way it is in creased.

If you find one in five thousand of all these laborers who can point to the tariff as in any possible way increasing his daily wages, then you will find that one engaged in some single branch of a protected infant industry, and you will find that the other 4,999 laborers are receiving two or three times the wages which the great multitude of laborers around them are and with which they are prosperous and contented.

Here, then, you may find an infinitesimal proportion of the laboring men of your city whose wages are increased by reason of the tariff. And these are the laborers that have been telling all the time that the tariff was needed to protect the laborer from the pauper labor of Europe, and who shall blame them if they take their stand with the party of nullification when their claims for all the benefits which the tariff has conferred upon them are so small? Is it their monopolies and all this order of labor by building their employers to take aggregate fortunes from the laboring people by taxes which will only be granted in case of a war, a war of aggression against the rights of an inferior race?

"This may truly be called the aristocracy of labor, to which is applied the strictest laws of primogeniture, in which the common laborers of the country are actually taxed to pay a tribute. Here you have illustrated the influence of the tariff upon the laborer, and the operation of it is conceived. It enhances the wages of but very few to an extravagant extent. While the great multitude it has enriched and position forces without in the lesch increasing the pay of laborers. What is this tariff? It is a policy which gives to the home producer of goods the power to take from the pocket of the consumer of them a tribute equal to the duties imposed from abroad. Who pays this subsidy? Every consumer of these protected goods. Every man who buys a hatchet, or a hammer, a pair of shears, or a knife, or a razor, or any article of iron, pays a higher price for it by the amount of the tariff paid upon the material, or on the manufactured article. Inquire of any of your neighbors who are in the habit of purchasing such goods, and they will tell you that more than 40 per cent. of these tariff duties are paid by laboring men, either farmers or laborers in towns, men who earn their living by their own hands, and the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by reason of the tariff. The laborer, whether he be a farmer or not, has to pay a tariff on the iron and steel, and even the timber which he uses, and this of necessity he must add to the price of the implements, so that the entire burden must fall upon the farmer, who is the great, if not the only, consumer of all the iron and steel of all harvesters or cultivator which need but as per cent. of the tariff on the stock entering into the former, the saving of that 10 per cent. on the cost of his implements would be a loss which he would appreciate, and it would be worth an effort on his part to have it taken off. Now, I ask, is the tariff is an enforced tax and is not but by him who pays it as the burden of a direct tax is felt; that the consumer will pay 10 to the dealer in the increased price of what he buys as well as any tax, then he would to take a Tribune, and see grin it to a tax collector. Think then, if you can, of the impudence of those who explain why we have paid these millions of subsidies every year to protect our domestic manufactories from foreign competition—our home labor against foreign pauper labor. If but 10 per cent. of the tax levied upon the consumers of imported goods ever reach the Treasury on its way from the pockets of the payers to the pockets of the recipients of the subsidy, no one in Congress would dare to vote for the subsidy. All just history shows that the average Congressman has such a horror of the very name of taxation, that he would not vote for a tax equal with anathema, when it is called by its plain, simple name; but give it another name, a sweet sounding name, and he will vote for it with avidity, though it be ten times a subsidy, ten times a tax, and the money be wasted, or worse, worse than wasted.

"I have long stated facts which I invite any candid and truthful man to contradict, and yet these facts alone the President would seem to have been justified in recommending a reduction of the tariff and the establishment of free trade. But he did not do so, and I cordially agree with him. He did not think it would be wise or just to suddenly withdraw all protection from the manufacturers who, under the stimulating influence of the war tariff, had been encouraged and invited to embark their capital in enterprises, the business of which they had never before dared to attempt. These enterprises have been largely successful, and have created a business which had raised up from the necessity of the times, and which, if the tariff should be suddenly cut down, would be left without the ground overwhelmed in ruin, which would be a great, if not a universal, calamity. Recognizing this fact, the President did not propose to withdraw upon which they had so long relied, or even the greater part of it, but only a small portion, and that, indeed, just enough to stimulate them to efforts of self-reliance, to invent or adopt improvements in machinery, and greater economy in their business. Some enterprises had been fostered by subsidies as injurious to the many of them from a fifth to a quarter of a century until now they have become rather giants than dwarfs, and can stand alone without assistance. His policy was to feel them something. Yes, largely yes, but not so much as to cripple with anybody is undoubtedly true, as that these are realizing great profits and filling up large coffers, which, under the stimulating influence of the war tariff, had been encouraged and invited to embark their capital in enterprises, the business of which they had never before dared to attempt. These enterprises have been largely successful, and have created a business which had raised up from the necessity of the times, and which, if the tariff should be suddenly cut down, would be left without the ground overwhelmed in ruin, which would be a great, if not a universal, calamity. Recognizing this fact, the President did not propose to withdraw upon which they had so long relied, or even the greater part of it, but only a small portion, and that, indeed, just enough to stimulate them to efforts of self-reliance, to invent or adopt improvements in machinery, and greater economy in their business. Some enterprises had been fostered by subsidies as injurious to the many of them from a fifth to a quarter of a century until now they have become rather giants than dwarfs, and can stand alone without assistance. His policy was to feel them some-

which Mr. Watson had overlooked which made protection, at least, for a time, a necessity to avoid a greater calamity, and for these reasons I have already referred. JOHN DEAN CATON.

GROVER WILL GET THERE.

According to Chairman Brice Mr. Cleveland Will Carry a Great Many Sure Republican States.

Chairman Brice has a very hopeful view of the Democratic prospect. In a conversation at national headquarters in New York recently, he said:

"I am glad to be able to say that we have just received cheering reports from nearly every section of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and Michigan.

"These reports relate to the desperate attempt made by the Republicans to create a diversion in the Democratic ranks, by the publication of the letter which the Republicans seem to have agreed upon a decided unfavorable in those States, and they have tried every means at effecting their purpose—by frauds, pamphlets, subsidized newspapers, and

CHEAP WHISKY, HIGH-PRICED CLOTHING.

BENNY—Ma, ma, I don't want this big calfskin, and Grover won't give me the white horse.

quite supreme wisdom, and when done it would require infinite power to convince all that the action of Congress was for the good of the country. We must then be content with the best we can do.

"I furthermore express as a point which I have already considered, and which I believe to be of great importance, that in connection with our tariff, I state that soon after the publication of the Mills bill I received a letter from a gentleman in Pittsburgh with a personal friend, Mr. Watson, of Glasgow, Scotland, who is a manufacturer of glass, and who imports my silver ore from foreign countries. Watson I remarked to him that he was a free trade Democrat, and that he would be glad to see a reduction of the tariff would be made, and that he would be glad to see a reduction of the tariff would be made, and that he would be glad to see a reduction of the tariff would be made

FARM AND GARDEN.

EXPERIENCES AND OBSERVATIONS FROM MANY SOURCES.

A Farmer Who Understands the Subject Gives Minute Directions About Building Cisterns at Small Cost and with comparatively Little Labor.

There are a great many practical building cisterns which give preference to the circular in the accompanying illustration.

An advocate of cisterns as near the shape as possible described recently in Ohio Farmer his cistern, which he makes 8 feet in diameter. To make a compasses, take a strip of lumber 2 inches wide and 4 feet 4 inches long. Bore a ¼ hole 3 inches from each end. This gives you a compasses 4 feet long. Put a pin in one end, to drive into the ground, and a sharpened pin in the other end to make the mark with. Level the surface, drive the pin straight 18 inches, and, raise a circle 8 inches long in diameter, thus giving you a 4 inch shoulder (width of a brick) all around to start the arch on. Dig down from this last circle 3½ feet, gradually widening again to 8 feet. Then commence to lay up in and dig 6 feet deeper, gradually drawing to 6 feet in diameter at the bottom. Finish out the bottom 4 inches lower in the center, to collect the water when cleaning out the cistern. The cut shows a section of the hole when finished. A is top of the ground; B, the 4 inch shoulder, 18 inches below the surface; C, the bulge, 8 feet in diameter and 5 feet from surface; D, the bottom, 6 feet below C, and 11 feet from surface; E, the center of bottom, 3 inches lower than side at D. The jug shape gives the bulge of the water nearer the top, making it easier to pump.

To build the arch commence on the shoulder, at B. Lay the brick in lime mortar, ½ lime and ½ sand. Set the first course of brick thoroughly in mortar, leaving the edge next the bank, to give direction to the arch. Build the arch up until the hole at top is 2 feet in diameter and should finish above the surface of the ground, at O. Cover the outside, or perside of the arch bricks with lime mortar half an inch thick, and the arch is complete. The cistern is now ready for the cement.

Make one bushel of good cement and two buckets of well screened sand. Mix well together, dry, and then add the water and mix to a mortar that can be laid on without running. Commence cementing on the side, at the bottom, being careful not to let the mortar get the least bit hard before putting on; cement hardens rapidly after being wet. Plaster the sides over up to top of arch, 3 inches thick. When nearly dry apply a half inch coat of lime, smooth cement made of half cement and half sand. Now cement the bottom like the walls. Before covering the arch with earth, spread a coat of cement ½ inch thick over the fine mortar on outside of arch; make this coat 3 cements and 1 sand. Fill in the earth and pack it down hard. The arch being six inches above surface of ground will prevent surface water from flowing in. Such a cistern will require 800 bricks, and two barrels of cement, one of lime and the sand, costing about $6 for all.

Two cisterns were built as described and finished in two days, at a cost less than $12 each, and have been in use for 20 years or more. This size holds over 100 barrels of water.

A GOOD CISTERN.

Receipt for Packing Butter.

A good receipt for packing butter is as follows: Churn the butter as nearly sweet as possible and work out all the buttermilk. Make a brine strong enough to bear an egg, and use pounded of sugar and one of saltpeter, bring to a boil and strain. Keep in a new jar; add butter from time to time as made, wrapped in cloths. When the jar is full, weight down and keep in a cool place.

Hanging Barn Doors on Rollers.

The great convenience of sliding or rolling doors on the barn out buildings, says Country Home in well known and in every farmer with a little ingenuity can construct them himself, it can be no reason why these should not be generally adopted.

FIG. 1—BARN DOOR ON ROLLERS.

Fig. 1 represents the sliding doors completed, as applied to the barn; Fig. 2, the manner of applying the rollers to the door and track.

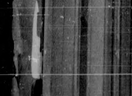
FIG. 2—BARN DOOR ON ROLLERS.

The rollers, track and other trimmings may be obtained at any hardware store. The track is first securely fastened to the edge of an inch or two inch board, about twelve or fifteen inches wide. This is then firmly nailed or spiked to the building, parallel to and even with the top of the doorway, and should extend the width of the door on each side. In order that the doors may run easily, the track should be as level as possible, and open one board. The manner of fastening the rollers of the doors is clearly shown in the engraving, Fig. 2. The doors are placed upon the tracks at the end of the latter, and are prevented from running off by placing a block at the end of the track or upon the side of the door. The track should be protected from the weather by some kind of covering. Two narrow boards nailed together similar to an eaves trough, and fastened to the building above the track, will answer, form a protection from snow, etc.

THE FARMERS' GRIEVANCE.

Paying a Tax on Everything Necessary to Carry on the Work, but Affording Protection in Return for the Product of the Land.

When Bounce was in his 24th year he began courting a farmer's daughter, and before ten months had waxed and waned he married her. While he was in its teens, he had become infatuated with the life of a farmer, and his delight was, to sing with gusto the song ending with the words, "To reap and to sow, to plow and to mow, and be a farmer's boy." Now that he was married, he communicated his desire to his father-in-law, who said: "Yes Bounce, the life of a farmer is full of poetry and luxurious ease. Looking back on my past life, all of which was spent upon the farm, I cannot think of anything that could be more exhilerating and less free from fatigue than the work of a farmer, except that of that dog yonder on the treadmill. I have been on the farm, man and boy, for sixty years, and have nothing to show for my life's work but the same old farm, minus the stumps and stones that I began life upon. Everything we use from a harrow tools to a reaper and binder is taxed by the government at Washington, but no tax is laid for our benefit, and no thought is given to us by the men who make the laws. Only yesterday I was reading the tariff list to see where it protected the farmer, but there was nothing protected on the farm but sheep wool, and even that is no benefit to the farmer, because, as a general rule, he raises but few sheep and the price of the wool is fixed by city buyers who control the price both in buying from the farmer and in selling to the manufacturer. There is a tariff tax on potatoes, and cabbage and hay, which they say is for our benefit, but when you, when these are plentiful, the tax cannot help the farmer, and when they are scarce we have to buy them and pay the tax. The men who own coal and ore mines and the men who manufacture what the farmers use, have their combinations to restrict production and raise prices. They can stop the mines and the factories whenever it pleases them to make additional profits, but the farmers cannot shut down the farms for there is seed time and harvest and the work must be done at any cost. The farmer's margin of profit is so small and his crops so uncertain that they dare not combine, even if their number were so limited as to enable them to do so. We must compete with the farming world, and whether the price of our crops is fixed by speculators in New York, Chicago, or London, we are powerless to help ourselves. Most of the farms broadcloths are mortgaged and so would this have been had I not leased a portion of it to a gentleman who was prospecting for coal. He paid me a bonus which kept me out of debt, but all farms are not mineral lands, and if they were, the great excess of minerals would prevent a rise in the prices of farm lands. The bankers are shrewd businessmen, and they last year employed experts to appraise the value of farm land in some of the western states. It was found that in ten states the total sum of farm mortgages amounted to the enormous sum of one billion two hundred and ninety-five million dollars. Here is the statement of the Chicago Tribune which you may read. It shows the amount of farm mortgages in ten western states as prepared by Mr. Harris, a banker living in Chicago: Ohio, $350,000,000; Indiana, $175,000,000; Illinois, $200,000,000; Michigan, $125,000,000; Wisconsin, $100,000,000; Minnesota, $70,000,000; Iowa, $100,000,000; Nebraska, $25,000,000; Kansas, $55,000,000; Missouri, $100,000,000.

"Now, Bounce, the average rate of interest on these mortgages is about ten per cent, and as the average farm does not yield three per cent on the investment, these farms will, in all probability, be sold and the former owners become tenants to a landed aristocracy, such as exists in Europe. Why don't the farmers economize, you say! They do as far as possible, but they are tariff taxed to death on everything they buy. Look at this list of articles I bought for your wife to assist both of you in housekeeping, and in making a good appearance on the Sabbath:

"One cooking stove, tariff tax, 45 per cent; one heating stove, tariff tax 45 per cent; one dozen knives and forks, tariff tax, 50 per cent; one dozen glass goblets, tariff tax 59 per cent; one half dozen spoons of thread, tariff tax, 40 per cent; one package of needles, tariff tax, 35 per cent; ten yards of oil cloth, tariff tax, 50 per cent; one half dozen tin dishes, tariff tax 40 per cent; one dozen cups and saucers, tariff tax, 55 per cent; one hair brush, tariff tax, 30 per cent; one broom, tariff tax, 30 per cent; one clock, tariff tax, 30 per cent; one Holy Bible, tariff tax, 25 per cent; two pairs cotton stockings, tariff 40 per cent; two pairs woolen stockings, tariff tax 63 per cent; one woolen dress pattern, tariff tax, 68 per cent; ton of coal, tariff tax, 75 per cent; chamber suit, tariff tax, 35 per cent.

"There, look at that. It is down in regular order, just as I bought the things from time to time, but that is not one-half of the tariff tax—for I have not taken into the plows, harness, and oil. The nails I drive in my hog pen are taxed 49 per cent; and the very buttons on my old clothes are taxed 25 per cent. Last spring I wanted to put up a little marble headstone to my wife's grave, and the tariff tax on the marble was 53 per cent. The sugar I put in my coffee is taxed 82 per cent, and the soap I keep for company in the square room is taxed 36 per cent.

"No, Bounce, don't be a farmer unless you can first see your way clear to have these taxes removed. I have been a republican all my voting days since the party was first formed. I learned to love Lincoln, Sumner and Garrison, and these men all favored free trade and low taxes when the war would be over. I voted for Arthur and he asked congress to lower the tariff, but these new republicans, with the assistance of some democrats, are determined to make the taxes higher, and give us free tobacco and whisky. They will talk to you about rebellion and the old flag, but you can't eat either of them, and they won't pay for seed or labor, and if you get into debt they will not pay the judgment nor release the mortgage.

"Bounce did not go into farming that year. JOHN L. BUTLER.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I prefer and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
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PROPRIETORS
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A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.
ALDRICH SISTERS,
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SPECTACLES
And all kinds of
Optical Goods,
Just received by
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Repairing Done Promptly and Warranted. Required spectacles called for in six months, are subject to sale for charges.

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Niagara Falls Route
"The Great Lake Shore Line"
"Where the Sunset Sets Upon the Waters of the Inland Seas."
Over Grand Rapids.

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AND
DETROIT & JACKSON
The South and East.
Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 A. M., daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit ..... 8.30 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson ..... 10.30 p. m. and 11.30 a. m.
Toledo ..... 11.40 p. m. and 4.15 a. m.
Buffalo ..... 6.15 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.
Cincinnati ..... 6.35 a. m. and 4.40 p. m.

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O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Jackson.

Northern Michigan Line of Steamers.
Season of 1888.
CITY OF CHARLEVOIX,
TIM BISHOP, Master.
Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday 5.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 8.00 a. m.; Manistique, 11.00 a. m.; Traverse City, Thursday 8.00 a. m.; **Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m.**; Petoskey, 12.00 m.; Harbor Springs, 1.00 p. m.; Cheboygan, 3.00 p. m.; arrive Mackinaw City, 11.00 a. m.
Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Friday, 8.00 p. m.; Mackinaw, 6.00 p. m.; St. Ignace, 7.00 p. m.; Manistique, 10.00 p. m.; Traverse City, Saturday, 4.30 a. m.; **Charlevoix, 12.00 p. m.**; Petoskey, 1.00 p. m.; Harbor Springs, 2.00 p. m.; arrive Cheboygan, 4.30 p. m.
Connections—At Mackinaw City with Mackinaw Division C. & W. M. R. R. for Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Duluth, St. Ignace, Pt. Dolomite, Tuesday, 7.00 a. m.; **Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m.**; Traverse City, 1.00 p. m.; Frankfort, Wednesday, 7.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, 10.00 a. m.; Chicago, 5.00 p. m.
EMERY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.
Commencing June 17, 1888.
Season of 1888
Steamer NORTH STAR,
CAPT. J. M. T BOSKINS.
Morning Trips—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 7.30, leave East Jordan 8.00, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.
Afternoon Trips—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Intermediate Trips—Charlevoix—Leave Charlevoix at 6.00 a. m., Sunday—Leave Charlevoix at 8.00 a. m. Leave East Jordan 8.30 a. m. Leave Boyne City 9.00 a. m., arrive at Traverse City 9.45 p. m.
Steamer JOSEPH GORDON
CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.
Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00, Ironton, 7.45; arrive Charlevoix, 8.30. Leave Charlevoix, 9.00, Ironton, 9.30, arrive East Jordan, 10.15.
Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 2.00, Ironton, 2.45; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00, Ironton, 4.30, arrive East Jordan, 5.15.
Stopping at all intermediate points both ways.
Charlevoix, Cross Village & Beaverland
Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS,
C. W. CASKEY, MASTER.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Leave Charlevoix at 6.00 a. m., arrive at Harbor Springs 7.30 a. m., arrive at Cross Village 10.00 a. m. Leave Cross Village 1.00 p. m., arrive at Harbor Springs 3.30 p. m., arrive Charlevoix 5.00 p. m.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—Leave Charlevoix at 6.00 a. m., Petoskey 6.30 p. m., arrive at Cross Village 10.00 a. m. Leave Cross Village 1.00 p. m., arrive at Harbor Springs 3.30 p. m., arrive Charlevoix 5.00 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Charlevoix at 8.00 a. m., for Petoskey and return. Leave Harbor Springs at 1.30 p. m., Petoskey 2.00.
J. L. HURD & CO., Charlevoix.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND STEAM NAV. CO.
Palace Side Wheel Steamers
For Detroit, Fort Huron, Sand Beach, Oscoda, Harrisville, Alpena, Cheboygan, Mackinaw.
LEAVE ST. JOHNS
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Sunday trips during July and August.
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Will leave Chicago foot C. & N. W. R. R. Ogden slip, Tuesdays at 1 p. m., arriving at Charlevoix Wednesday at 11.00 a. m. Leave Cheboygan Thursday at 11.00 p. m., arriving at Charlevoix Saturday at 11.00 a. m. Taking freight and passengers for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Northport, Suttons's Bay, Old Mission, Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.
J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.
Time Card for
PETOSKEY STATION,
In effect July 1, 1888.
Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 5.27 a. m., 2.48 p. m.
Leave, going south, 9.00 a. m. 2.45 p. m., 9.00 p. m.
Daily except Sunday.

Hannah, Lay & Co's Steamer Line.
Season of 1888.
Str. City of Grand Rapids,
CAPT. O. E. WILSON.
Going North—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, leave Grand Rapids City 7.00 a. m., Charlevoix 1.00 p. m., Petoskey 1.30 p. m., Harbor Island 7.45 p. m., arrive Mackinaw City 8.30 p. m.
Going South—Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Leave St. Ignace 7.00 a. m., Mackinaw City 7.30 a. m., Petoskey 2.15 p. m., **Charlevoix 5.45 p. m.**, arrive at Traverse City 8.45 p. m.
Harbor Springs and East Jordan.
Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF.
Going South every morning except Sunday—Will Leave Harbor Springs at 7.00 and Sunday—Charlevoix 8.30, arrive at East Jordan 9.15.
Going North every afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 2.30, Petoskey 3.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 4.30.

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BOOTS & SHOES
The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.
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Several Grade alves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞MILK BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE. 40,000 Winter Cabbage Plants, Fiat Dutch. $3.00 per thousand, 50 cts per hundred.
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By Buying of
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Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.
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Grover Cleveland
Full and complete from his boyhood to his nomination in 1884. Over 500 pages, over 200 fine engravings, including the latest and only authentic portrait of Mrs. Cleveland and recent engravings of President Cleveland. Only $1.50 a copy. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Some have taken over 100 orders in a single day. Agents report the book selling itself. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, HENRY S. STORMS, Publisher, Springfield, Mass. WINTER & CO., Pub.

ARTISTIC
JOB WORK
AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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W. L. DAVIS, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

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HORACE S. HASKA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Foster Post No. 112, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 327, meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 102, meets 2nd Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 393, meets every Wednesday evening, in the Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

O. L. T.—Temperance No. 132, meets every Friday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets Wednesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

G. O. T.—Maple E. H. Grove Union No. 127, meets at their hall every Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

THE MILLS BILL.

COMPLETE LIST OF DUTIES AFFECTED THEREBY.

This is the Title: "A Bill to Reduce Taxation and Simplify the Laws in Relation to the Collection of the Revenue."

Explanatory.—The following is all of the Mills bill which makes any change of the tariff duties. The sections making certain modifications of the mode of collection are omitted. As reported from the committee on ways and means, the bill contained the sections that are inclosed in [brackets,] but not those inclosed in (parentheses.) As passed by the house it contains the latter, but not the former. These changes are the amendments made to the original bill in the house.—EDITOR.

THE FREE LIST.

Be it enacted, etc. Sec. 1. That on and after the first day of [July] (October), eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, the following articles mentioned in this section, when imported, shall be exempted from duty:

Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves.

Timber, manufactured of.

Wood unmanufactured, not especially enumerated or provided for.

Sawed boards, planks, deals, and all other sawed lumber.

Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, and other blocks not specially provided, and all like blocks or sticks, rough, hewn, or sawed only.

Staves of wood.

Pickets and palings.

Lath.

Shingles.

Cordwood, pine or spruce.

Logs.

Provided, That if any export duty is laid upon the above mentioned articles, or either of them, or any other articles now imported, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law.

Salt, in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, or in bulk, when imported from any country which does not charge an import duty upon salt exported from the United States.

Fish, fresh.

Flax, not hackled or dressed.

[Flax, hackled, known as dressed line.]

Tow of flax, or hemp.

Hemp, manila, and other like substitutes for hemp.

Jute.

Jute butts.

Flax, straw.

Sisal, sisal grass and other vegetable fibers.

Sugars, not exceeding sixty inches in width, of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value.

[Bags of jute for grain.]

Machinery designed for the conversion of jute or jute butts into cotton bagging, to wit, looms, spinning frames, winding frames and softeners.

Iron or steel sheets, or plates, or tagrees iron, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of tin and lead, known as terne plates, or the specific gravity of 1.25 or less at a temperature of 62 degrees Fahrenheit, not purdled by rolling or distilling.

Pipe, or singlass.

Phosphorus.

Hoop skirts, fit only for use as such.

Soap, hard and castile, all of which are not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for.

Sheep dip.

Extract of hemlock, and other bark used for tanning.

Indigo, extracts of, and carminad.

Iodine, resublimated.

[Licorice juice.]

Oil, cocoa.

Hemp seed and rape seed oil.

Oil, castor and castor.

Petroleum.

Alumina—alum, patent alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crude form.

All imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters.

Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, unmanufactured.

Borracic acid, borate of lime and borax.

Copper, sulphate of, or blue vitriol.

Copper, sulphate of, or copperas.

Potash, crude, carbonate of, or fused and purified.

Chlorate of potash and nitrate of potash, or saltpeter crude.

Sulphate of potash.

Sulphate of soda, known as salt cake, crude or refined, or niter cake, crude or refined, and Glauber's salt.

[Nitrate of soda.]

Sulphur, refined, in rolls.

Wood tar.

Coal tar, crude.

Anline oil and its homologues.

Coal-tar, products of, such as naptha, benzine, benzole, dead oil and pitch.

All preparations of coal-tar, not colors or dyes, not medicinal perfumes and flavors.

Logwood and other dye woods, extracts and decoctions of.

[Alizarine, natural or artificial.]

Hydrate of turpentine.

[Gambier, or terra japonica.]

[Gambier, ivory or square foot.]

Madder and cochery earths, umber and umber earths, sienna and sienna earths, when not ground.

[All preparations known as essential oils, not medicinal, not containing alcohol, alkalies, alkaloids and all combinations of any of the above, not specially enumerated, and all articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law.

Salt, in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, or in bulk, when imported from any country which does not charge an import duty upon salt exported from the United States.

Cotton, not bleached or dyed.

Cotton, bleached or dyed.

Cotton, thread, yarn, warps, or warp yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form valued at not exceeding forty cents per pound, thirty-five per cent on all valuem; valued at over forty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valuem.

On all cotton cloth, forty per centum ad valorem.

Spool thread of cotton, forty per centum ad valorem.

[Flax, hackled, known as dressed line, ten dollars per ton.]

Brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cot bottoms, diapers, crash, huckaba, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for, forty per centum ad valorem. Provided, That all sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color, shall be classed by the their polariscope test as follows—namely:

All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color, shall be classed by

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A Summary of the Eventful Happenings of a Week, as Reported by Telegraph.

Political, Commercial, and Industrial News, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Suicides, Etc., Etc.

THE MESSAGE BEFORE THE SENATE.

Mr. George Indorses and Mr. Cullom Criticises the President.

THE President's retaliation message was brought up in the Senate, the 30th, and Mr. George proceeded with his remarks begun the previous day. He denied Mr Edmunds' assertion that the President had the right to suspend the section of the Revised Statutes allowing the transit in bond of foreign goods across the United States territory, and that such autocratic power was decided unanimously by the committee on ways and ways. Mr. Cullom protestates in Europe and Asia. Mr. Cullom said that the British provinces would become a part of the United States in time, and that the retaliation message might be fairly taken as evidence that ever the President had a leaning toward Canada. He was ultimate. He argued that the secretary of the Treasury already had the power to suspend the transit of goods from Canada to the United States ports for exportation, and he thought such rules and regulations would make the amendment. The Senate adopted the following amendments to the bill: Providing for a supervising board; increasing from $20,000 to $30,000, the appropriation for harbor defense; increasing the appropriation for a gun factory; and providing that the total annual from already to $650,000; increasing the appropriation for steel for gun and armor plate to $1,000,000, and inserting the word "American" before the word "foreign." The substitute for the Senate bill for the relief of Foreign Affairs committee, as a substitute for the Wilson retaliation bill, which was recommitted, reported by the committee and afterward reported to the House. The substitute is practically identical with the original measure, with the exception that the section attempted to confer the Oklahoma bill was stricken out. Several amendments had been reported the point of no quorum was raised and the House adjourned. The Senate agreed to the conference report on the bill for the sale of the Fort Wallace military reservation in Kansas.

DISMAY AT JACKSONVILLE.

The Increase of Yellow Fever Driving People from the City by Thousands.

A special dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., under date of Thursday, October 2, says: August 30, says: 'There are twenty-six new cases of yellow fever and three deaths. People are quitting the city in thousands, and efforts are being made to reduce the population as much as possible number. Mississippi has decided to admit no strangers within her borders who are not possessed of a certificate of health, and Birmingham, Ala., has ordered a strict quarantine against Atlanta. A refugee camp will be established by the government in the mountains of North Carolina."

PAID HIS DEBT WITH A BULLET.

John McKee Shoots His Brother William for Demanding $15 Due Him.

William McKee, who resides on the farm of his brother John, in Jefferson Township, Ind., near Huntington, was preparing to move, when John drove out to the farm. William asked him to pay $15 he owed him. John refused, and attempted to drive away when William caught his horse and told him he would have to pay. John drew his revolver and fired two shots, one striking William in the chin and lodging in the back part of the head. The wounds are mudcrow was arrested and placed under bonds.

WANT FIRST PLACE.

Base-Ball Batters Jockey for the Pennant-Standing of the Clubs.

The official standing of the various ball clubs now competing for the championship is given below:

	Won.	Lost.
League.		
New York	63	36
Chicago	62	37
Detroit	61	37
Boston	52	44
Philadelphia	44	52
Pittsburgh	42	50
Washington	40	52
Indianapolis	21	71
Western.		
St. Paul	77	31
Des Moines	72	35
Omaha	60	35
Minneapolis	57	39
Milwaukee	56	40
Chicago	46	49
Sioux City	42	54
Davenport	28	68
Kansas City	29	68

A RICH YOUNG MURDERER.

The Last Millionaire E. H. Standford's Son Stays a Man at Louisville.

Frank Standford, son of the late millionaire E. D. Standford, once President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, shot and killed Dan Walker, a teamster at Louisville, Ky. Walker had been beating a woman of ill-repute and pursued her to the street, where he struck her several times. Standford and Charles Patten were standing near the low saloon from which Walker came, and, as Walker turned away, Standford shot him in the back. Standford and Patten were both arrested.

Started for Congress.

The following Congressional nominations have been made: L. B. Caswell, by the First Wisconsin District Republicans (renomination); Captain John W. Hannah, by the Twelfth Missouri District Democrats; O. Patrick McAuliffe, by the Sixth Virginia District Republicans; John D. Blackburn, by the Fifth Virginia District Republicans; Thomas B. Fenton, by the First Indiana District Republicans; Captain Charles E. Belknap, by the Fifth Michigan District Republicans; John McLaughlin, by the Union Labor party of the Eighth Illinois District; Otway J. Cosgrove, by the First Ohio District Democrats; C. W. Gerard, by the Second Ohio District Democrats; Thomas Fortcesh Illinois District Democrats indorsed Bert Stewart, the Labor nominee. Thomas E. Rockwerth, nominated by the Third Michigan District Democrats, declined the nomination.

Stung to Death by Bees.

A team of horses belonging to Eliza Harris, a farmer living near Findlay, Ohio, was stung to death by bees. A boy drove the horses past a bee've, when the insects came out in a body and attacked the animals. In less than ladify minutes after the attack was over both the horses were dead.

Members of Parliament Arrested.

A Dublin dispatch says that the police of Wexford have arrested Mr. John Redmond, member of Parliament for Wexford; his brother, Mr W. Redmond, member of Parliament from Fermanagh; and Mr. Edward Walsh, editor of the Wexford *People*. They are charged with offenses under the crimes act.

CHOOSING CANDIDATES.

Congressional Nominations Made by the Various Parties.

J. H. McMillin was nominated for Congress by the Third West Virginia District Republicans.

O. A. Mathews was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Dakota, at Watertown, over Gifford, on the seventeenth ballot. Mathews is a young lawyer. He was Speaker of the last Territorial House.

The Hon. James B. Reilly, of Pottsville, Pa., has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania District.

The Hon. James McCabe, of Warren County, Indiana, was nominated for Congress at Lafayette, Ind., by the Democrats of the Ninth District.

The Republicans of the Fourth Michigan District have renominated Julius C. Burrows for Congress, at Dowagiac.

A. E. Morrison, of Perry, Iowa, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventh Iowa District.

David B. Emmer has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of Pennsylvania, in convention in Berks County.

The Republicans of the Ninth Kentucky District have nominated Major Drew J. Pearce of Lawrence County, for Congress.

Daniel L. Brinton has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third Maryland District.

The Prohibitionists of the Eighth Illinois Congressional District have nominated J. E. Rober, of Wheaton, for Congress, at Joliet.

NEW MEN AT THE FRONT.

The Hawkeye Democracy Name Their State Ticket.

The Democratic State Convention of Iowa met at Des Moines, with a large representation. The ticket is mostly composed of new and young men, and the nominations were made principally by acclamation. The ticket is as follows:

Secretary of State, George C. Helmsley of **Jackson County**; Auditor of State, Daniel J. Dickman of Montgomery County; Treasurer of State, Amos Case of Chickasaw County; Judge of the Supreme Court, Patrick H. Smyth of Burlington; Attorney General, Joseph C. Mitchell of Linn County; Clerk of the Supreme Court, John A. Day of Jackson County, Charles T. Lund of Kossuth County, and Herman Wills of Clinton County.

A platform was adopted which indorses the St. Louis platform and candidates; commends Mr. Cleveland's administration; congratulates Iowa upon the passage by the National House of Representatives of the Mills bill, and arraigns Iowa Republicans for abandoning their repeatedly expressed belief in a reform of the tariff laws; reaffirms, as a cardinal doctrine of the party's faith, the doctrine that "corporations created by state authority are subject to state control;" and declares the party's opposition to prohibition as "injurious to business and the cause of temperance." A resolution lamenting the death of Sheridan and extending sympathy to his family was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

CROP AND TRADE REVIEW.

A Better Feeling in All Directions, with Highly Favorable Crop Reports.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports a better feeling in every direction. It says:

Crop prospects improve, manufacturers are gaining confidence, and dealers no longer speculating on a falling market, keenly appreciate the clearly encouraging, larger in volume than a week ago, but still very moderate in view of extensive repairs which must precede such strengthen belief that the corn crop will be not only large, the yield of which cannot be estimated, and the yield of wheat may be quite large, the yield of which not below recent estimates, and the yield of cotton may be much larger than has expected. Yet the prospect is not as bright as was expected, though prices are lower than ever before, and the cotton crop is phenomenally active, and an advance in price has been agreed upon. For the first time in eight years leather dealers are no longer selling on a declining market. In the iron and steel trade the outlook is not so bright, but better prices are firmer, as many points, with an increasing demand, but scarcely anywhere is there complaint of closeness, and collections are reported as more satisfactory than for some at this season. In the dry goods trade the movement is especially noted in Chicago, and brings full average business in cotons in a progress, with a sense last more satisfactory movement, and prices are firmer, in men's wear goods of worsteds, and in carpets. Failures last week numbered 214, as compared with a total of 225 for previous week.

WESTERN DEMOCRATS.

Congressman McShane Heads the Democratic State Ticket of Nebraska.

The Nebraska Democratic State Convention, held at Lincoln, made the following nominations, the ticket being made up of the different nationalities:

For Governor, Congressman John A. McShane of Douglas; Lieutenant Governor, John S. Dale of Cedar; Secretary of state, Lewis Bliss of Kearney; Auditor of State, W. H. Palmer of Otoe; Treasurer, James M. Patterson; Attorney General, W. H. Munger of Douglas; Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, H. Jensen of Hamilton County; and Superintendent of Public Instruction, M. Jensen of Cuming County.

The platform denounces the Republicans for allowing Pinkerton men to be employed in the State; favors State control of railroads and the enactment of laws against trusts; opposes convict labor; favors high license; indorses the Mills bill and the President's fishery policy, and denounces the two Republican Congressmen from Nebraska for their vote against free lumber and free salt.

GOV. THAYER RENOMINATED.

The Republicans of Nebraska Place in the Field a State Ticket.

The Republican State Convention of Nebraska met at Lincoln, and after a tedious struggle nominated the following ticket:

For Governor, John M. Thayer; for Lieutenant Governor, G. D. Meiklejohn of Nance County; for Secretary of State, Gilbert Laws; for Treasurer, Jacob Fossler; for Attorney General, Jesse L. Ricketts; for Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, John Steen, of Saunders, and for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, George R. Lane of Washington. The nominees for Presidential Electors are: At large, Lorenzo Crounse, Ira Bennett, and H. C. Russell; of the Congressional districts, M. M. Butler, of Cass; Second District, James McNeeny, of Webster; Third district, Charles F. Iddings, of Lincoln.

The platform indorses Harrison and Morton and arraigns the Democratic administration; pronounces in favor of nine-hours a legal day's work; and concludes as follows:

Insofar, That the Republicans of Nebraska in the Congressional contest, in the interests of this State that the existence of the question, Shall the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating liquors as a beverage be prohibited? be made to the voters of the State.

WRITER MILLER CHOSEN.

The Senator Selected by New York Republicans to Head Their Ticket.

The New York Republican State Convention met at Saratoga and placed in nomination the following candidates:

For Governor—Warner Miller.

For Lieutenant Governor—S. V. R. Cruger.

For Court of Appeals Judge—Isaac Ramsey.

The platform indorses the platform and nominees of the Chicago convention, pledges the electoral vote of New York to the Republican ticket, and declares the rejection of the fisheries treaty and the President's disposition of the Canadian question, "a confession that his administration has been grossly negligent of its duties in the protection of American fisheries;" favors "a foreign policy which shall do no wrong to the weakest nation and shall brook no indignity from any power on earth;" censures the Hill for vetoing a measure intended to purify the ballot and for vetoing the high-license bills, and approves the high-license measure of the Republicans in the last Legislature.

A LABOR TICKET.

The Union Labor Party of Kansas Name Their Candidates.

The Union Labor party of Kansas, in convention at Wichita, made these nominations:

Governor, F. P. Elder; Lieutenant Governor, S. B. Todd of Meade County; secretary of State, M. J. Albright of Kingman County; Treasurer, Samuel Sill of Sumner County; Auditor, H. Sargent of Douglas County; Attorney General, W. T. Wright; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss Nichols; M. M. Ryan of Jefferson County; supreme Judge, A. J. White of Augusta County.

The platform adopted indorses the Cincinnati platform; commends the action of the opening of Oklahoma to homestead settlement; denounces the Pinkerton police and demands their suppression by law; favors the abolishment of all interest on debts; demands "prohibition, not prohibitions," for United States soldiers, and opposes giving the soldiers "yellow dog" and "black snake" 1300 a year; demands woman suffrage, and denounces Ingalls as a traitor to the republic.

UNION LABORING MEN.

They Meet in Convention at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Nominate a Ticket.

The Union Labor State Convention of Pennsylvania was held at Wilkesbarre, and the following nominations made:

Auditor General, Thomas H. Windle, of Philadelphia; Supreme Judge, A. Wilson, Pittsburgh.

The platform was adopted indorsing the Cincinnati platform; demanding free homesteads; favoring uniform series of school books to be published by the State and furnished free to school children; the election of President and Vice President, Senators and Postmasters by a direct vote of the people, and a uniform taxation of all corporate and personal property at its cash value; demanding the abolition of the poll tax and the adoption of the Australian system of voting, and a prohibition of the immigration of immoral, criminal, pauper, and contract labor.

PLEDGES THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Democratic Delaware Pledge Cleveland the State Electoral Vote.

The Delaware Democratic State Convention was held at Dover. John P. Penington was renominated by acclamation for Representative in Congress and Presidential electors were chosen. The platform indorses President Cleveland's administration and approves his utterances and attitude on the fisheries question, concurs in the National Democratic platform, ratifies the nominations of Cleveland and Thurman, and pledges them the electoral vote of the State, and approves the efforts of Congress to reduce taxation.

SIGNAL SERVICE BULLETIN.

The Weather Favorable to Harvesting, and Crops but Slightly Damaged.

The Signal-Service weather-crop bulletin, issued the 27th, says:

"The weather for the last week was especially favorable for harvesting and farm work in the Northern and Northwestern States, and rapidly in the central and northern portions of Dakota and Minnesota, from which region the reports indicate that the damage to the spring wheat crop by the late rains will be now largely overcoming. In the north-eastern portions of the corn belt the weather was favorable, but growth of the plant was retarded by the low temperature. Very light frost is reported in Michigan, Northern Illinois on the 23d, probably causing no injury to the crops. High winds damaged corn in Central Kentucky, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey, but the attending rains will doubtless improve the crop."

Political Gossip.

Senator Allison of Iowa has promised to take the stump for the Republican ticket.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State convention, at Harrisburg, renominated Hiram Meyer of Allegheny for Auditor General.

The Minnesota State conference of prohibitionists and labor-reformers, at Faribo, tion at St. Paul, nominated Ignatius Donnelly for Congress.

New Postmasters.

The following nominations of Postmasters have been confirmed by the Senate:

Indiana—B. L. Miller, Goshen.

Iowa—L. Brown, Spirit Lake; P. H. Hilmer, Mapleton; M. Cooper, Forest City.

Michigan—J. Pigeon, Bad Axe.

Kansas—J. W. Pugsley, Cawker City; D. C. Corbin, Phillipsburg; Mrs. Sarah J. Wright, Ft. Riley; J. Madigan, Wallace; E. P. Stevens, Richfield.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	$ 6.00	@ 6.50
Good	5.00	@ 5.60
Stockers and Feeders	2.50	@ 3.75
Butchers' Stock	6.80	@ 6.75
SHEEP—Good to Prime	4.00	@ 4.50
Common	3.00	@ 3.50
COWS	45	@ 44
HOGS—Live	4.90	@ 5.00
Dressed	5.00	@ 5.25
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.19	@ .21
Dairies	.16	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream	.09	@ .10
EGGS—Fresh	.17	@ .18
POTATOES—New, per bu	.42	@ .45
Rose	.40	@ .45
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 3	.45	@ .45½
OATS—No. 2 White	.33	@ .36
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .58
BARLEY—No. 2	.63	@ .65
PORK—Mess	15.00	@15.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.89	@ .91
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.46½	@ .46½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.36	@ .36½
RYE	.58	@ .59
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.75
HOGS—Live	4.90	@ 5.00
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .41½
OATS—No. 2	.31½	@ .32
RYE—No. 2	.56	@ .57
PORK—Mess	15.00	@15.50
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	5.00	@ 6.25
HOGS—Live	5.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.00	@ 1.01
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.52	@ .52½
OATS—White	.38	@ .43
PORK—Mess	15.00	@15.50
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS—Live	5.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91	@ .92
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.47	@ .48
OATS—No. 2 White	.37	@ .38
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	.36	@ .38½
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT	.87	@ .88
TOLEDO.		
CORN	.46	@ .46½
OATS	.34½	@ .35
CLOVER SEED	4.87	@ 4.90
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime	5.50	@ 5.75
Good	5.00	@ 5.30
Common	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP	4.75	@ 5.15
LAMBS	6.00	@ 6.50

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

A Marvelous Opening Up of Industries and Settlement Through the Advent of Railways—A Country Rich in Agriculture, Timber, Minerals, Stock, Water-Power—Unsurpassed Climate and Wonderful Scenery.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 22, 1888.—In the mind of the observer who takes but fugitive glances from the car window in hastening from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the impressions created may not be altogether favorable, but the man who comes and looks for facts will be favored by a constant succession of surprises. Its agricultural resources; its mineral wealth; its timbers its manufacturing possibilities; its grain; the close association of water-power and raw material; its climate and a fair share of those superb creations of nature which distinguish Switzerland and make the delight of the intelligent traveler thus gives a gratifying thoughts, assuring him of its future prosperity and prosperity.

WHERE IS OREGON?

It is the State of the Pacific Northwest, and has the ocean for its western boundary. It is bounded on the north by Washington Territory on the east by Idaho, and on the south by Nevada and California. It has an area of 96,000 square miles, or over sixty times the size of New Jersey and New England combined, and is capable of supporting a population of 10,000,000 souls. If you have never been there, admit that you know nothing or very little about it. Oregon is noted as a country of marvelous resources, but there is a difference in the resources east and west of the Cascade Mountains. On the coast there are four counties, Clatsop, Tillamook, Coos and Curry, wet and the dry—while in the eastern part of the State there are three counties of temperature, the winter, however, rarely ever the mercury goes below zero, and the summer is cooler and more equable than in the Atlantic States. Its climate is unique in one respect, in that it is the only one in the union that the rainfall is excessive, but strange, because it is not so in the south every South Atlantic and Gulf State to have from five to twenty times more of rain than Portland, where the annual average is fifty-four inches. The reason is because of the law of the Upper Mississippi Valley. In the spring there are rains in the south, but when the showers are lighter, come oftener, and the sun shines between. In the north it is just the reverse, as usual to the rainy seasons on the Atlantic coast, and it has never lived in a country in such opportunities. The man who goes to a distance, leaving friends and relations, and no one should attempt to make the venture, unless he is able to do it without injuring or jeopardizing the general welfare of himself and family. Of the thousands of the possibilities of this section, thousands are coming to it, and the opportunities for the rooms can be seen a fifth display of the products of the soil, and the visitor will be astonished at the abundance and variety without fee. Reliable information and copy of the Resources pamphlet free.

WHAT OF PORTLAND?

It is the metropolis of the Pacific coast, in the commerce, and has a population, including environs, of 50,000 souls. Its business is most picturesque; the views in its elevations from the heights west of the city, or from the Portland Park, which can be reached by cable cars, are truly inspiring. Here nature has lavished her gifts in profusion. The business is largely conventional. In the north-west corner of the city is the Willamette River, which joins the Columbia River, which rises in Rocky Mountains, and flows through Washington, Oregon, and Washington Territories, and is navigable for ocean steamers for 100 miles, and for steamers of light draught for 1,000 miles, and the source of the Columbia River is the great lake of the Rocky Mountains, and the Columbia is reached by deep-water steamers, and is the great outlet for the grain, lumber, and other products of the country. The Columbia is the great highway of commerce, and is the great highway of the Pacific Northwest, and the Columbia River is the great highway of the Pacific Northwest, and the Columbia River is the great highway of the Pacific Northwest, and the Columbia River

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 6, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
WELLINGTON R. BURT, of Saginaw.

For Lieutenant Governor—
WILLIAM B. MORAN, of Wayne.

For Secretary of State—
THOMAS B. HAWLEY, of Ionia.

For State Treasurer—
JOHN D. NORTON, of Oakland.

For Auditor General—
HARTLEY BREEN, of Menominee.

For Commissioner State Land Office—
SMITH W. FOWLER, of Manistee.

For Attorney General—
ADOLPHUS A. ELLIS, of Ionia.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
STUART McKIBBIN, of Ontonagon.

For Member of Board of Education—
CHARLES E. KING, of Washtenaw.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, ninth district—
HIRAM B. HUDSON, of Manistee.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
ALEXANDER J. McLEOD.

For County Clerk—
A. P. HEANEY.

For County Treasurer—
BENJAMIN WEAVER.

For Register of Deeds—
ORLANDO BLAIR.

For Judge of Probate—
M. W. BURNHAM.

For Prosecuting Attorney—
ELISHA H. SHEPARD.

For Circuit Court Commissioner—
JOSEPH M. CLARK.

For County Surveyor—
ENOCH K. ROBINSON.

For Coroner—
ROBERT FINDLEY.
W. C. GRANDY.

Democratic Senatorial Convention.

A Democratic Senatorial convention will be held at Traverse City, on **Wednesday, Sept. 12th,** at 2 o'clock p. m., to nominate a candidate for state senator for the 26th senatorial district and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. Each county is entitled to delegates as follows: Antrim 5, Charlevoix 4, Grand Traverse 7, Leelanaw 4.

H. C. DAVIS, Secretary. Chairman.

Democratic Meetings.

A. D. Cruickshank, John Nicholls, and others will address the people on the political issues, as follows:

At Barnard School House, in Marion, Friday Evening, Sept. 7.

At Maple Grove School House, in Hayes, on Tuesday Evening, Sept. 11.

The News says "there is probably no democrat in the district who could poll his full party vote against Gen. Cutcheon this fall." Hats! What reason has any democrat for voting for Cutcheon? There is not one.—Cadillac Democrat.

ONE would believe by reading republican papers generally, and the last Sentinel in particular, that the union is not really saved, and that the south is as rebellious as ever. It is this constant repeating of the wounds of the war that makes the south solid against the republican party.

BECAUSE the democratic candidate for congress was "only a private," the Cadillac News alludes to him invariably as Mr. Hudson, while his shoulder-strapped nominee is always spoken of as Gen. Cutcheon. Very well, but we should have deemed it more honorable to enlist and go to fight than to carry a commission to boss other boys in the ranks.—Cadillac Democrat.

LABORING men must not forget that "protection" is a system of taxes levied on imports for the purpose of *increasing the price* of certain commodities in our own country so that the home producers of such commodities can get higher prices for what they sell to their own fellow countrymen. "Protection" raises the price of commodities. That may be to the advantage of those who buy labor and sell commodities. But how can it be to the advantage of those who sell labor and buy commodities?

THE duty of $2 a thousand feet has been worth $35,000,000 to some of the "lumber kings" of Michigan and other states, but we believed it was better that they should not make so much money, and that the struggling farmer on the prairies, who now lives in sod houses, should be enabled to get lumber so cheap that they could build nice, comfortable dwellings.

The democratic party said: "Here stand a crowd of poor people, and we say that they shall not be oppressed. The government does not want the money, and why not stop this drain?"—R. Q. Mills.

THE American Catholic News takes issue with the Irish republicans who are trying to deliver the Irish vote to Harrison and Morton under the direction of James G. Blaine. At the close of a paragraph exposing the hypocrisy of some of these fellows, the News says: "The Irish-American voters will be gratified to have the opportunity of slapping these individuals in the face with straight democratic ballots. Next November will settle for ever the pretensions of these busy nobody and will make it clear, beyond cavil, that no man has the Irish vote in his pocket for transfer C. O. D. The Irish-American is not a slave, but a man of thought and independence, and when his vote has been cast next election day it will be seen that he has shown his independence, his capacity for thought, his love for American institutions, and his repudiation of those who claim to be his masters. His ticket will have on it the names of the electors of Cleveland and Thurman.

IS the forty-seventh congress (1881) the republican party created a tariff commission. They claimed that a tariff was so intricate that politicians could not make an acceptable one, although they have been at the business for a hundred years. They said we must have a learned commission to deal with these delicate things, and so with much care they got together a learned body of experts. Every one of them was a protectionist, and they listened to protectionists from all parts of the country, and what was the result? They recommended an average reduction in duties of from 20 to 25 per cent, which they said in their report would not hurt anybody or anything, but would prove beneficial to manufacturers, laborers, and everybody else. One of these commissioners was the late Edward L. Hayes, president of the Woolen Manufacturers League, and another was Robert P. Porter, now editor of the New York Press, who is aghast at the wickedness of the democrats in trying to reduce the tariff an average of 7 per cent.—R. Q. Mills.

WHILE putting down the tories with their thinly-disguised protection under the name of fair trade the liberals said, "Well, if the people of the United States prohibit trade with us by law, we must look elsewhere for our breadstuffs;" and so they tried India. The Marquis of Ripon found 200,000,000 of people living under a protective tariff in full force not only against the world but against England. These tariff laws were repealed under the influence of the Marquis, and free trade was established. Railroads were built, lands before then deemed barren were made tillable, and the interior was put in connection by rail with the sea. The result is marked. Where in all India ten years ago hardly a bushel of wheat was grown, that teeming land of over populated labor today exports nearly 100,000,000 bushels yearly. That was the amount exported last year. Every bushel of that wheat comes in competition with the American farmer, lessening his sales and cutting down his prices at home. For this malign result we have to thank our protectionists, the fires of whose furnaces and mines depend on the very sales abroad they have labored so hard to destroy.—Frank H. Hurd.

Has the reader ever reflected upon the effect the protective tariff law has upon the sale of our surplus abro ad? Why can we not sell our wheat in Canada? We cannot because Canada imposes a duty of twenty-five cents a bushel on all grain sent there. This is in retaliation. In France lately the duty was raised on American grain to an almost prohibitory point. In Denmark, Norway and Sweden, since the first of January, a high rate of duty has been imposed, making the importation into those countries almost impossible; and we are practically excluded from Germany, Spain, Portugal, Mexico and South America. And why? Sir John A. Macdonald, the premier of Canada, gave the reason in a few words. When the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio proposed reciprocity, Sir John said, "No we have tried for it, but the United States government has always refused. It has its tariff against us, and we will retain ours against it." Does any sane mind believe that we can legislate against all the world, and not have the world retaliate by legislation against us? Just so high as we build our Chinese wall against them, so high will they build walls against us. The farmers, our great body of producers, should know their own surplus, which must be sold abroad in trade, is shut off from the markets of 150,000,000 of people throughout christendom by the blind selfish law enacted for the benefit of a few at home.—Frank H. Hurd.

☞Advertisers will do us a favor by bringing in their copy as early as Wednesday every week.

B. See,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

And Carpets.

Our FALL GOODS are just beginning to arrive in all the

NEW - SHADES

OF

Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods, Buttons, and Trimmings.

THE GENUINE JACKSON CORSET-WAIST

A Specialty.

Remember, we have the Best Line of Carpets to select from in Charlevoix.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

B. SEE.

MR. NORTON made the ridiculous statement that there was no surplus in the treasury.—that there was but about thirteen millions of cash now in the treasury not required for immediate use. It seems impossible that he could have made this statement in ignorance. The Chicago Herald says that the statement of the public debt for Aug. 31 will show items of $100,000,000 gold reserve, about 26,000,000 small change, about $55,000,000 of various kinds of certificates not outstanding, and about $106,000,000 of cash balance, which would be a legal tender of payment on the interest-bearing debt. The money which congress has so monstrously appropriated is the levy of 1889—that is, the income running from June 30, 1888, to June 30, 1889. So far as this income has been used in July and August, it ought to affect the present surplus not more. The surplus July 1 was $189,314,416. This must remain, barring the payments on the principal on the interest-bearing debt, which has been very small—this, even if every cent of the income for 1889 were now lived up to. The surplus is there. It can be stolen, but it cannot be lied out of the vaults.

Workingmen, Paste this Above Your Hearths.

In one of his "key note" speeches delivered at Augusta lately James G. Blaine said:

"When President Cleveland delivered his message, he had something to say to the American people about the danger of "surplus." I think there have since been no democratic paper in the country, whether they understood the meaning of the word or not that have not been constantly warning the people as to the horrible danger of "trusts." [Laughter.] Well, I shall not discuss trusts this afternoon. I shall not venture to say they are advantageous or disadvantageous. *They are largely private affairs with which President Cleveland nor any other citizen has any particular right to interfere.*

And this is the message which James G. Blaine, the idolized leader of the republican party, sends out to the workingmen and producing masses of the country!

Hands off the Trusts! They are above the people, above congress, above the President!

This is the answer which the republican party makes through its chief spokesman to the people who are groaning under the exactions of the tariff-nurtured monopolies and trust combinations!

Well, we are not surprised at such an answer. It's a mighty mean father that won't defend his own offspring!—Lansing Journal.

Coming Out for Cleveland.

Word has been received that the leading Scandinavian newspaper published in Minnesota, the Svenska Folkes Tidning, has committed itself to the cause of tariff reform, and advises its readers to vote for Cleveland. "We Norsemen," so says the paper, "are not hasty in forming, but firmly adhere to our conclusions. There was a time when only paper came Swedish newspapers existed, and scarcely a Scandinavian democrat could be found. Now, for the first time, many of our countrymen will vote the democratic ticket. This year a tidal wave has set in that is turning the great majority of Swedish voters over to Cleveland's support."

His Neighbors are Pleased.

The citizens of Manceloua took occasion, Monday evening, to formally congratulate Hon. H. B. Hudson upon his nomination for congress, and proceeding to his home united in a demonstration calculated to please him. The band was out, and in the crowd was nearly every citizen of the place, regardless of political preference. That Mr. Hudson is a worthy choice is evidenced by his great popularity at home as well as by his record in the past.—Cadillac Democrat.

Barnum's Circus

Is in town, and the Canvas is spread

IN GEORGE MILLER'S WINDOW.

If you don't get the worth of your money, slip up to the ticket office and your admission fee will be refunded. You will also find by walking inside, one of the

BIGGEST :- CURIOSITIES

IN THE SHAPE OF

Over Coats, Pea Jackets, and New Suits,

Too Numerous to Mention.

Will Wager you a Peanut if you can see a Better Stock than I have on my tables to-day.

DOORS :- OPEN :- FROM :- 6 :- TO :- 8;

Good Order Kept and No Pickpockets.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

...FOR...

Geo. W. Miller's New Stock

SUMMER-GOODS!

1-3 Off

THIS WEEK and NEXT

AT

Alick Rosenthal,

Lewis Block.

Ben Butler and the Tariff.

Apropos of the announcement that Ben Butler is coming out in advocacy of a high protective tariff, the Boston Transcript reproduces the following from the General's remarks to an interviewer in 1883:

I am one of the largest woolen manufacturers in the United States. I do not say this boastingly, but to show that I am not selfish in the views I hold. The cloth I wear (placing his hand on his sack coat) is of my own manufacture, and I notice several gentlemen around me who wear the same. On these goods there is a tariff of sixty per cent. Reputable orators and newspapers tell you this tariff is to protect the mill laborers. Twenty per cent, will pay all the wages. Sixty per cent, do you suppose becomes of the other forty per cent? These same republican orators and newspapers tell you it goes into the United States treasury. Not a dollar reaches there. Every cent goes into my pocket (slapping his pocket vigorously to give emphasis to his words). And every one of you is paying this bounty to the woolen manufacturers. The whole tariff scheme is an imposition and a fraud on the American people.

The Congressional Campaign.

The Democratic Congressional Committee met at Reed City, Tuesday, and organized by selecting Arthur Jones of Muskegon as chairman and P. T. Glassmire of Manistee as secretary. It having been decided to place the responsibility of the campaign in the hands of an executive committee of six, three from each of the allied parties, and Mr. Hudson, congressional candidate, being requested to appoint five democratic members, his choice of Peter Jackson of Manistee, Arthur Jones of Muskegon, and M. T. Woodruff of Cadillac was approved. The executive committee will meet at Le Roy Monday.—Cadillac Democrat.

A Safe Investment.

In one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure, a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to take, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co's drug store. 1

Guard Against the Strike.

And always have a bottle of Acker's English Remedy in the house. You cannot tell how soon Croup may strike your little one, or a cold or cough may fasten itself upon you. One dose is a preventive and a few doses is a positive cure. All throat and lung troubles yield to its treatment. A trial bottle is given you free and the remedy guaranteed by G. W. Beaman, drug gist. 1 1892

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists. 1

☞When in town come in and renew your subscription

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 6, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prime paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 14 to 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 16c.
POTATOES, per bu., 35c.
WHEAT, per bu., 60c.
OATS, per bu., 40c.
HAY, per ton, 10 @ $12.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $1.50@$1 @ $1.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.50@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c @$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

☞Cloaks at the Bee Hive.

☞If you want a cloak, call at the Bee Hive.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 23y1

☞Cloaks at the Bee Hive of A. T. Washburne & Co.

A daughter arrived at the home of S. H. Smith, Sept. 1.

The mrs $62 children of school age in the Charlevoix district.

☞Children's, misses, and ladies' cloaks at Washburne's Bee Hive.

Wm. Gorsline's cow got her leg broke last Sunday, and had to be killed.

Grand Traverse County holds its fair Sept. 18, 19 and 20, at Traverse City.

Dry wood will be contracted for at this office for immediate or future delivery.

Richard Cooper remembered the printer this morning with a fine mess of black bass.

Funny isn't it, that after a man has one given his word he should try so hard to keep it?

Send the JOURNAL to a friend for the next ten weeks. Twenty-five cents foots the bill.

Will someone inform the Sentinel what is the name of the republican candidate for county surveyor?

It was W. H. Francis instead of J. J. Heath, that ordered the boiler of Henry Barth mentioned in last weeks paper.

Joe Edwards received an ugly gash on his left wrist while at work in Nicholls mill last Saturday. A dog caught him.

The St. Ignace Watchman is out with an entire new dress, and looks decidedly neat. Wonder what P. D. thinks now?

Every boy and girl should attend school this year. My young friends you will only appreciate the benefit in after years.

E. D. Moore of Toledo, says, "If I were a farmer I should certainly be a free-trader; I should consider it my interest to be."

Woodcock, partridge, wild geese, ducks, and other water fowl, can be shot in accordance with the law taking effect Sept. 1st.

The G. R. & I. will run an excursion through to the national encampment G. A. R., at Columbus, on Sept. 18th. Round trip, $8.75.

Ed Brown had his left hand badly mangled last Monday in the shingle mill at Boyne, where he has been at work, not a month ago.

W. A. Brown has sold his house and lot on the north side to Thos. K. Hanna, of Kansas City, Mo., and will give possession the first of next June.

Geo. Olney of this place was a voter at the election of Tippecanoe, in 1840, but did not vote for the grandfather and will not vote for the grandson.

J. B. Allen has recovered from his attack of malaria, caused by drinking stagnant water while in the south on a party, and says he feels as well as ever.

☞To turn gray hair to its natural color and beauty, use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best and most reliable preparation science has given us.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning, Sept. 9, the pastor's subject will be "What God Gives Us." In the evening the subject will be "Keeping the Heart Diligently."

W. A. Atchinson was probably never so happy as when sitting astride the peak of the log cabin in the republican procession. Two years ago he stood for prohibition, now he is for free whisky.

"The republicans of Charlevoix were never a party so full of fraud as they are in this campaign."—Sentinel. Peaceful, lawabiding democrats will make a note of this when there is a street row going on.

Some passerby boys destroyed a portion of the M. E. parsonage fence last Sunday night, by pulling the wires out of place and bending them in all out of shape. Such proceeding ought to be severely punished.

Miss Emma Todd moves her stock of notions, etc., Monday into the building lately occupied by Manon Bros. She has a heap of new goods on the way and the same will give a better chance to display them. Wait and see.

We have it direct from Mr. Gurdon Gaer that the Sentinel lied when it stated he voted for Tippecanoe. Mr. Gaer voted for Van Buren, and if his life is spared until election day, he will vote for Grover Cleveland. "Tell the truth," Mr. Sentinel.

Manon Bros. closed their fruit and confectionery store Sept. 1st. They will go first to Petoskey, and afterward take in the principal Michigan fairs. Next season they expect to engage in the manufacture of candy in Charlevoix for the wholesale trade.

☞Five years ago I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and had been given up by my physicians. I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after using two bottle of this medicine, was completely cured."—Anga A. Lewis, Ricard, N. Y.

☞"It goes right to the spot" said an old gentleman, who found great benefit in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He was right. Derangements of the stomach, liver, and kidneys are more speedily remedied by this medicine than any other. It reaches the trouble directly.

The Sentinel goes out of the way of truth to say that the JOURNAL called Mr. Dunbar a recent convert to democracy. The JOURNAL said no such thing. The JOURNAL added to the Sentinel's history of Mr. Dunbar, that he was now a democrat. "Tell the truth," Mr. Sentinel.

Last Saturday evening a party of gentlemen from Charlevoix assisted in the organization of a Cleveland club at Hilton's school house. The meeting was well attended, and the addresses by A. D. Cruickshank, John Nicholls, and others, were listened to with marked attention and frequent applause. The club has already a membership of over forty. The stampede continues.

Mr. Norton claims that foreign paupers are coming to this country at the rate of a million a month. Is it any wonder that the American laborer demands free goods when he is forced into competition with such an increased pauper labor? But Mr. Birch claims only half a million a year, instead of a million a month. Republican speakers should either agree among themselves for facts, or compare notes before they begin to talk. If Mr. Norton is correct, what will be our population at the next census? Look up your figures Mr. Norton; don't make such unsupported assertions.

At the annual school meeting Monday night, L. D. Bartholomew was elected moderator, and R. W. Kane director, for one year, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Oscar Upright. The sum of $1,800 was voted for teachers' salaries; $150 for incidental expenses; $150 for janitor; $275 for fuel; $225 for rent of high school room in village hall; $50 for the purchase of an electrical apparatus for the use of the high school; and $10 for taking the census. The director's report of the assessor showed a balance of $631 on hand.

Wilson.

WILSON, Sept. 4th.—The hum of the thresher is again heard in our land.

Several severe frosts recently depreciated the prospects of corn, most noticeable on the low lands.

A load of relatives from Boyne Falls were guests of A. R. Nowland on Sunday last.

School meeting on Monday night resulted in F. L. Smith being elected as his own successor as director. Also the fathers agreed that 6 month's school for the coming year was sufficient.

Charles Burch, who has been summering in Van Buren county, has returned home to stay until after election, he says.

A. E. Pickard and family, of East Jordan, were guests of J. J. Todd on Sunday last.

Mr. Backenstose people from Advance were guests of their daughter, Mrs. Jason Lewis one day recently.

The entire Blair family, except who is recorting at East Jordan and vicinity, made a pleasant call on J. R. Vance on Monday last.

Mittie Hudkins was a guest of her friend Blanche Kuhns, of Deer Lake for a few days last week.

The Crouter Monument

Dr. G. W. Crouter has placed a handsome mottled marble monument on the corner of his lot in the cemetery. It is about six and one half feet high, of substantial proportions, and is ornamented in deference to Mrs. Crouter's expressed wish. The inscriptions are as brief as consistent with completeness and every letter is perfect in workmanship. The appearance of the top is as a bible stand covered with appropriate drapery, on which is piled two large books. All the details of mechanical work are complete in style and finish and the whole is a credit to Dr. Crouter and an ornament to the cemetery.

Harsard.

Jack Frost made his appearance on the night of the 4th, and did some damage.

Carrie Clark is visiting friends at Eastport this week.

Rev. B. H. Whitman preached his farewell sermon last Sunday to a large congregation. We are in hopes he will not make such unsupported assertions.

Miss Emma Todd moves her stock of notions, etc., Monday into the building lately occupied by Manon Bros. She has a heap of new goods on the way and the same will give a better chance to display them. Wait and see.

Gilbert Ashton and wife and Wm. Mardill, Jr., were baptized in the Intermediate river near this place last Sunday, by Elder Korn, of Bellaire. He also baptized an infant child of Chas. Hillman in church the same day. He is with us now for the purpose of organizing a Congregational church at this place.

Mr. Hattie Brown and daughter, of Norwood, are visiting relatives here.

On Aug. 30 we enjoyed a picnic by the four Sunday schools of Echo, Miles, Peninsula and Ellsworth. Each school was known by its banner. The banners were elegant, and a credit to the schools represented. A bountiful dinner was followed by exercises consisting of music and recitations.

☞The Dayton Scientific Institute guarantees all hard and soft tumors, enlarged lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweenies, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all wooden throats, shoe boils, etc. Save 50 per cent of your horses. Guaranteed. Send for circ. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

PERSONAL MENTION.

C. W. Sutton and wife visited Petoskey Sunday.

James Whitley is building a new house on Antrim street.

Dr. LoFevre, of East Jordan, was in town the first of the week.

Geo. Von Platten of Advance, was in town Monday on business.

S. A. Brown of Atwood, was in the JOURNAL a brief call on Monday.

Bryant Weed leaves this week for Ypsilanti to resume his studies.

Prof. Enos was at St. Ignace all last week conducting an institute.

Henry Barth left Sunday, on the Petoskey, for Chicago, on business.

Lulu Carter arrived home from Frankfort Sunday on the Petoskey.

Mrs. Oscar Upright started Tuesday to meet her husband at Marshall, Mich.

Mr. Chapman, of Portland, is visiting his nephew, L. Benson, of Charlevoix.

Gard Brown and wife started for Detroit on Tuesday, to be absent all winter.

Dr. F. Smith and wife returned Tuesday from their visit in southern Michigan.

W. B. Wilson, of Muskegon, is in town today, and made the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

A. D. Cruickshank returned home Saturday morning from his work on railroad matters.

Mrs. E. P. Sanborn, and daughter and son, of Lansing, were in Charlevoix Wednesday.

Mr. Sprout, city editor of the Grand Rapids Democrat, visited Charlevoix friends last week.

Mrs. E. Keltner of Traverse City is stopping with Mrs. Ruth Bedford for a week or two.

Clarissa, three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Geer, died Tuesday night, of spinal fever.

Mrs. Monty returned this week from Canada, where she has been visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. L. Benson returned home Tuesday, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Ella Duell, of Clarkville.

Mrs. Charles Noyes, of Harbor Springs, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bennett, Wednesday.

S. G. Townsend of the Kalamazoo Telegraph, arrived Tuesday morning for his annual hay fever vacation.

Mrs. Roy Earis, who has been visiting friends at Charlevoix, returned home Wednesday.—Kalkaska Leader.

Mrs. Downer and son, left Sunday on the Petoskey, for her home in Wisconsin, after several weeks stay here.

Albert Stokoe, who has been clerking at Emreys,' returned on the Law rence to Manistee, where he will go to school.

Misses Rose and Grace Coly of Naperville, Ills., arrived Friday, guests of Mrs. E. F. Parmelee and Miss Esther Buttars.

Mr. A. T. Henderson, wife and daughter, and Miss Warren Leach, son of Detroit, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Burns.

D. C. Nettleton arrived home from California, on Monday, to look after business affairs. Mrs. N. and family still in California.

Miss Emma Kerwecher has gone to Grand Traverse and Leelanau counties for a vacation from business and visit among relatives.

C. W. Beaman and wife of Williamston, arrived Wednesday morning on a visit to his brother, Geo. W Beaman of this place.

Mott R. Dunbar, brother of G. E. Dunbar of the Belvedere, arrived Wednesday morning and will take Bryant Weed's place as clerk in that hotel.

Geo. A. Wilson and wife started for Detroit on Tuesday. George will attend the meetings of the Michigan State and the American Pharmaceutical Associations, after which, they will go to Aurora, Ohio, for a visit with Mrs. Wilson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mills, and will be absent from home three or four weeks.

Mrs. S. S. Fallass of Cadillac, and niece, Miss C. C. Vanbough, of Chicago, are visiting the northern resorts, and made Charlevoix a call for a few days, prior to the trip to California. A niece of Miss Fallass is grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge I. O. O. F., to be held in Los Angeles.

Ellsworth.

Last Thursday evening, during the thunder storm, Mrs. James Shay, who lived a few miles from the head of Intermediate, fell dead, struck by lightning and instantly killed, while out after a pail of water. She leaves a husband, daughter, and numerous friends to mourn her loss.

W. A. Rose and wife and Wm. Mardill, Jr., were baptized in the Intermediate river near this place last Sunday, by Elder Korn, of Bellaire. He also baptized an infant child of Chas. Hillman in church the same day. He is with us now for the purpose of organizing a Congregational church at this place.

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☞Dr. King's New Life Pills will cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Sleep, Pain in the Back, Dull Feeling, Low Spirits, Blood Impurities, Loss of Flesh, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scaly Skin, Blotches, Ulcers, Malarial Fevers, Chills and Fever, Ague, Bilious Fevers, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Flatulence, Colic, Worms, Nervous Debility, Nervous Prostration, Female Weakness, Sleeplessness, Depression of Spirits, Impotence, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Sexual Weakness, Impurities of the Blood, Diseases of the Skin, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Blood, Nerves, Muscles, Bones, Lungs, Throat, Nose, Head, Skin, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, Chronic Diseases, Fever and Ague, Malaria, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood

THE OLD ROMAN.

Masterly Speech by Judge Thurman, Delivered at Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 22.

The Sophistries of the Protected Manufacturers and Their Political Allies Swept Away.

Why Laboring Men Above All Others Should Support the Party That Demands Tariff Reform.

Port Huron (Mich.) special.]

Ex-Senator Thurman arrived here on the Pacific Parlorr on Wednesday last, and was respondent of Portsmouth (Va.) Star. The 15,000 thousand people, augmented by several were cut in twos, and as the people crowded the street and filled the windows, the crowd blocked the street so that the wheel to Fine Opera House a speakers' stand had been erected. Judge Thurman was escorted to the stand by an escort of the principal streets, which were elaborately decorated for the occasion, and wherever it was introduced to a true concourse of people, who welcomed him with great applause. Arches and bunting had adorned the old Roman

I presume there is not a person within the sound of my voice who does not know what is meant by the tariff. And yet it may not be amiss for me to state, for the sake of perfect clearness, what I mean by it. A tariff, my friends, is nothing in the world but a tax—a tax upon the people, levied upon the products of foreign countries. Now, I do not mean to say that every article of commerce that comes into the United States from abroad is a proper subject of taxation, for there are many articles which materially raise the price and thereby diminish the consumption of a large portion of the manufacture of a like nature, when we can produce it ourselves. For instance, when I was a boy, I used to see—for I have lived long enough to see—when, about $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 of tea was imported into the United States annually, and yet we never produced a pound of tea. Now, I do not say that every article of commerce that comes into the United States should be taxed, for there are many articles which we can not produce at home, and which, if taxed, would be a tax upon the people, without any compensating advantage to the government. Now, the duties upon tea and coffee, which were quite heavy, yielded a revenue to the government of more than $20,000,000 a year, and yet they were not felt by the people, because they were so small in each family that they were not felt. Why, I remember when I was a young man, I used to go to Philadelphia, and I could buy a good cup of coffee for 12½ cents, and I could get a good meal of victuals for 12½ cents, and I could get a good lodging for 12½ cents

The Mills Bill.

(Continued from first p g.)

Russia and other substitutes of flax or hemp, tow or waste, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

All other manufactures of hemp or manila, or of which hemp or manila shall be a component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Grass cloth, and other manufactures of jute, ramie, China, and sisal grass, not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: Provided, That, so far as jute, jute butts, sunn, and sisal grass, or manufactures thereof, except burlaps, and covering silty inches in width, the act shall take effect January first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; and as to flax, hemp, manila, and other bast materials for hemp, and the manufactures thereof, upon July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

THE WOOL AND WOOLEN LIST.

Sec. 3. On and after July1 (October) first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, there shall be admitted, when imported, free of duty:

All wools, hair of the alpaca, goat and other like animals.

Wools on the skin.

Waste, rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks.

Sec. 4. On and after July1 (October) first, eighteen hundred and eighty (eight) four, in lieu of the duties hereinbefore imposed on the articles herein mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following rates of duty on said articles severally:

Wool, wool or goat, suitable only for printing paper, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Printing paper, unfolded, used for books and papers exclusively, twelve per centum ad valorem.

Blankets, horse and all other fancy horses, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Paper envelopes, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Paper hangings, and paper for screens, fire boards, surface coated paper, and all manufactures of which wood pulp coated paper is a component material not otherwise provided for, and sectional or cosmoramic, diorama, drawing, elephant, bristol, imperial, letter, medium and all other paper not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Beads and bead ornaments of all kinds, except amber, forty per centum ad valorem.

Blacking of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Bonnets, hats and hoods for men, women and children, composed of hair, whalebone or any vegetable material, and not especially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Brooms of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Brushes of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Canes and sticks for walking, finished, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Card clothing, (fifteen) (twenty) cents per square foot; when manufactured from manufactured steel wire, (twenty-five) (forty) cents per square foot.

Carriages and parts of, not especially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Dolls and toys, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Fans of all kinds, except palm leaf fans, of whatever material composed, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Feathers of all kinds, when dressed, colored, or manufactured, including dressed and finished birds and artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Frames and lasts or matches of all descriptions, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Furs, dressed, dyed, or manufactured, or partly manufactured, of every description, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Gloves, ready-made and wearing apparel of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for, and buttons, buttons and skirting and goods of similar description or used for the purpose, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Clothing, ready-made and wearing apparel of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Clothing, ready-made and wearing apparel of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Clothing, ready-made and wearing apparel of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Combs, coarse, fine, and side, and all articles of hard rubber, not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Hair, human, if clean or drawn, but not manufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Bracelets, braids, chains, rings, curls, and ringlets composed of hair, or of which hair is the component material of chief value, and all manufactures of human hair, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Hats, materials for: Braids, plaits, flats, willow sheets and squares, fit only for use in making or ornamenting hats, bonnets and hooks, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, hair, whalebone, or any vegetable material not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Hats, felting and felted, made exclusively of vegetable substances, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Hat bodies or stumps, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Hatters' plush, composed of silk or of silk and cotton, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

India rubber fabrics, and articles composed wholly or in part of india rubber, and not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Jaloux, or window blinds, and articles composed wholly or in part of india rubber, and not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Jet, and imitations of, and ink powders, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Japanned ware of all kinds not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Kaolin, crude, one dollar per ton; (China clay, or wrought kaolin, two dollars per ton.)

Marble of all kinds, in block, rough or squared, forty cents per cubic foot.

Marble, sawed, dressed or otherwise, including mantle slabs and marble paving tiles, eighty-five cents per cubic foot.

All manufactures of marble, not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Papier mache, manufactures, articles and ware of, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Percussion caps, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Philosophical apparatus and instruments, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Pipes, cigar holders and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially enumerated or provided for, fifty per centum ad valorem; all common pipes, of clay, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.]

Umbrella and parasol ribs, and stretcher frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel, or any other metal, thirty per centum ad valorem; umbrella, parasols, and shades, when covered with silk or alpaca, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Watches, watch cases, watch movements, parts of watches, watch glasses, and watch keys, whether separately packed or otherwise, and watch materials not especially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wearing apparel composed of cotton, flax, or a mixture of these materials, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 41. This act is intended and shall be construed as an act supplemental and amendatory to existing laws, and the duty and modification of duties, provisions and sections as herein specifically modified, intended and shall be construed as a repeal of all clauses, provisions, and sections in conflict herewith, but as to all classes, provisions, and sections in existing laws not specifically changed, modified, or amended, the rates of duty now existing shall be and remain in full force and effect.

The Delusion of "Malaria."

Another delusion is malaria, so called. The word malaria means bad air. The diseases that are attributed to this cause are frequently common in districts where there is no stagnant water or anything else to taint the atmosphere. It will be remembered that during the autumn of 1881 there was an unusual number of people who were attacked by these diseases in southwestern and west-central Missouri and also eastern Kansas, when there had been no rains of any consequence for months, and that, too, in districts far removed from decomposing water or any other substance. The cause or causes of these diseases were surely not in the air, consequently should not be attributed to malaria. It is more probable that during the dry, hot weather of summer the; the heat that is radiated and the electricity that is generated by the sun have an enervating influence on the system—that from the nerve centers this influence reaches the muscular system, principally through the pneumogastric nerve, and the stomach being the most delicate and intricate of almost any of the involuntary muscles, is the principal sufferer from such nerving influence. Indigestion follows as a symptom, and an increase of bile brings what is called biliousness and malaria.

I hope my medical friends, and I claim many as such, will pardon the presumption on my part of the discussion of a subject that comes more within their province than that of mine. But the conclusion has been forced from observation that reach over a period of many years as a surveyor in the west. I have observed that there were more cases of sickness of this kind during, or immediately after, the season in which there were the greatest number of electric showers or electric disturbances as shown by the surveyor's instruments. I conclude, then, that heat and electricity are the prime causes of "malaria," and that they weaken the stomach and, in a large majority of cases, produce the diseases usually attributed to this cause.

I give the thought to the profession with the hope that it will offend none.—Edwin Walters in St. Louis Republic.

Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. The best remedy is Ayer's Pills. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice." —Dr. J. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Lattsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Mrs. Gressler, Lowell, Mass.

"Four boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of liver complaint."—E. L. Fulton, Hanover, N. H.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, for many years, and always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I used not a dozen boxes but a complete cure."—D. Burks, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an excellent family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia." —Jas. Quinn, 60 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with constipation, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have entirely cured me. Of any other medicine, I arrived at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of many years."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

NEW LIVERY

AND

Feed Barn.

LITNEY & ACKERT

PROPRIETORS

Opposite Bridge Street House

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FIRST-CLASS RIGS

REASONABLE RATES.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Best at Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

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John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

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Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done promptly and Warranted. Broken lenses not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE"

GRAND TRUNK JUNCTION

THE DIRECT ROUTE

BETWEEN

MACKINAW CITY

AND

DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. (daily except Sunday) and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at

Detroit	3.35 p. m. and 11.00 ; m.
Toledo	5.50 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Buffalo	11.40 p. m. and 4 ?5 a. m.
Cincinnati	6.35 a. m. and 8 40 p. m.
Chicago	6.30 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. M. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Northern Michigan Line of Steamers.

Season of 1888.

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX,

DAN. RODGERS, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday 8.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 9.00 a. m.; Frankfort, 11.00 p. m.; Traverse City, Thursday 3.30 a. m.; **Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m.**; Petoskey, 12 p. m.; St. Ignace, Friday, 10.00 p. m.; Mackinaw, 12.00 m. p. m.; Cheboygan, 12.30 p. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Friday, 4.00 p. m.; Mackinaw, 4.30 p. m.; St. Ignace, 5 p. m.; Petoskey, Saturday, 5.00 a. m.; **Charlevoix, 8.00 a. m.**; Traverse City, 11.00 a. m.; Frankfort, 4.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, 12.00 p. m.; Chicago, Sunday, 9.00 a. m.

EMERY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.

OPEN FOR SEASON OF 1888

Season of 1888

Steamer NORTH STAR

CAPT. J. M. TURNER.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 8.00, leave East Jordan 8.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 3.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 5.30.

Towing at reasonable rates both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON

CAPT. GEO. SHEPARD.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 7.15; arrive Charlevoix, 8.00; leave Charlevoix, 8.30; arrive Ironton, 9.00; arrive East Jordan, 11.00.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 2.00; Ironton, 2.15; arrive Charlevoix, 3.00; leave Charlevoix, 3.30; arrive Ironton, 4.00; arrive East Jordan, 6.00.

Towing at reasonable rates between all points on Lake.

Charlevoix, Cross Village & Mackinaw.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS,

C. W. CASLER, MASTER.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Leave Charlevoix at 6.00 a. m., Petoskey 8.30 a. m., Harbor Springs 9.30 a. m., Cross Village 11.30 a. m., Mackinaw 1 p. m. Return—Leave Cross Village at 1.30 p. m., Harbor Springs 3.30 p. m., Petoskey 4.30 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix 6.30 p. m.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—Leave Charlevoix at 6.00 a. m., Bay View 6.45 a. m., Harbor Springs 7.30, arrive at Beaver Island 12.00 m. Return—Leave Beaver Island at 1 p. m., Harbor Springs 5.30 p. m., Bay View 6.30 p. m., arrive Charlevoix 8.30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Charlevoix at 8.00 a. m., for Petoskey and Harbor Springs. Return—Leave Harbor Springs at 1.30 p. m. for Charlevoix.

J. L. HURD, Agent.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND STEAM NAV. CO.

Palace Side Wheel Steamers

For Detroit, Port Huron, Sand Beach, Oscoda, Harbor Beach and Saginaw.

LEAVE ST. IGNACE

Wednesday and Monday ..... 10.00, A. M.

Tuesday and Saturday ..... 8.00, P. M.

Connections made at Detroit and Cleveland daily at 10.00 P. M.

Sunday trips during July and August.

E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The New Passenger Steamer

PETOSKEY

Will leave Petoskey for Chicago, Leo's, Cut-dock, Rush and N. Walker Sundays, at 5 p. m., arriving at Charlevoix on Tuesday at 11.00 p. m. Leave Chicago on Thursday at 11.00 a.m., arriving at Charlevoix Saturday at 12.00 noon. Taking freight and passengers for Lufkinton, Cut-dock, Leo's, Chicago, Rush, Walker, Sand Island, Mission, Typewriter, Cup, Omena, Elk Rapids, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect July 1, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 5.27 a. m., 2.48 p. m.

Leave, going south, 9.00 a. m. 2.48 p. m., †10.55 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Hannah, Lay & Co's Steamer Line.

Season of 1888.

Str. City of Grand Rapids.

CAPT. O. P. WILSON.

Going North—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—Leave Chicago at 12.00 m., 7.00 p. m. **Charlevoix** 11.30 a. m.; Petoskey, 1 p. m.; Harbor Springs 1.45 p. m., arrive St. Ignace 5.30 p. m.

Going South—Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Leave St. Ignace, 7 a. m.; Mackinaw 8.30 a. m.; Cross Village 9.15 a. m.; Harbor Springs 10 a. m.; Petoskey 11.15 a. m.; **Charlevoix** 3.15 p. m., arrive at Traverse City 5.45 p. m.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF.

Going South every morning, except Sundays—Leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30; arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sundays—Leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30; arrive at Harbor Springs 6.30.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County. Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

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UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

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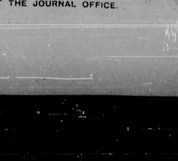
Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER



Several Grade alves, of both sexs. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞MILK BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE. 40,000 Winter Cabbage Plants, Flat Dutch. $3.00 per thousand, 50 cts per hundred.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

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BEST SHOW

OF

Hardware, Tinware, Notions,

STOVES

Best Colored Lead Paint

ONLY $1.15 PER GALLON.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Job and Tin Work.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage, by which the power of sale thereinafter given becomes operative, Mortgage Sale, Charlevoix Herald, Charlevoix Herald, dated the 11th day of October, A. D. 1886, made by Ira Ingersoll, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Charlevoix county, Michigan, the date of the mortgage, on page 305, of Liber 3, of Mortgages, on page 305, of Liber 3, of Mortgages, and now owned by him. That there is due and payable on said mortgage the whole principal and interest, and the sum of Two hundred and eighty-three and 25-100 dollars. And no proceedings either of law or chancery have been instituted to recover that debt, or any part thereof, therefore, said mortgage has become forfeited by reason of the premises, and is, therefore, by reason of the premises, and is, therefore, by reason of the premises, and is, therefore,

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

AROUND THE WORLD.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.

News from Foreign Shores—Domestic Happenings—Personal Pointers—Labor Notes Political Occurrences, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Etc.

WILL TAKE A VOTE.

The Chinese Exclusion Bill to Come Up for Final Action in the Senate.

ANOTHER attempt was made in the Senate to pass the Chinese exclusion bill, on the 6th inst. The vote was unanimous—yeas 37, two less than a quorum. Upon a call of the Senate thirty-nine Senators, and 2/3 a quorum—responded. Messrs Stanford and Stockbridge explained that they had refrained from voting because they thought the Senate should delay final action until it ascertained whether the facts on which the bill was unanimously reported, that the vote should be on the 7th. The only Senator who voted nay, Jones, of Nevada, and Senator Paul, Mann, has been formally reported to the Senate as being sick. Mr. Gorman, Md., has reported a bill to refund Jay Gould's Texas Pacific railroad land grant, and asks for national reservoirs in the West for irrigation purposes.

A VETERAN ACTOR DEAD.

Lester Wallack Passes Away at Stamford, Conn.

Lester Wallack, the veteran actor, is dead. He was stricken with apoplexy while reading the paper at his country residence—Stamford, Conn., and remained unconscious until he died. Lester Wallack was born in New York in 1820, during one of his father's visits to the city. His father, John Wallack, the celebrated comedian, made his first appearance in 1811, at the old Broadway theatre, and with his father played the old Wallack theater in 1861, with Tom Taylor's "The President," he played the part of De la Rouge. He identified the theatre on the death of the elder Wallack, the new Wallack theater was opened Jan. 3, 1882. The testimonial benefit to Mr. Wallack last winter, which netted $20,000, is well remembered.

Wallack in 1864. Two years later the Wallack theater was opened Jan. 3, 1882. The testimonial benefit to Mr. Wallack last winter, which netted $20,000, is well remembered.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

They Place in the Field a State Ticket, at Minneapolis.

The Republicans of Minnesota met in State convention at Minneapolis, and nominated this ticket:

Governor, William R. Merriam; Lieutenant Governor, Albert Ames; Secretary of State, Hans Mattson; Auditor, William W. Braden; Treasurer, Joseph Bobleter; Attorney General, Moses E. Clapp; Judge of the Supreme Court, James Gilfillan, Loren W. Collins.

The platform adopted by the convention indorses the national candidates and a protective tariff; but favors a readjustment and gradual reduction of tariff duties; promises to continue efforts to regulate the sale of liquor; favors honest civil-service laws; commends Gov. McGill's administration; demands the enforcement of the interstate railroad law; denounces the fisheries treaty and the failure to admit Dakota to the Union; favors liberal pensions; declares hostility to trusts; indorses the Australian system of voting; demands the immediate revision of the naturalization laws; condemns political outrages in the South, and sympathizes with the Irish home-rulers.

WESTERN POLITICS.

Colorado Republicans Nominate John A. Cooper for Governor.

The Republican State Convention of Colorado met at Denver, and made the following nominations:

Governor, John A. Cooper, of Denver; Lieutenant Governor, William J. Smith; Treasurer, W. H. Meyer, of Pueblo; Auditor, Louis Schwabacher, of Breckenridge; Superintendent of Schools, Prof. Fred Dick, of Trinidad; Associate Judge (long term), Charles H. Hurt, of Colorado; Supreme Judge (short term), Victor A. Elliott; Regents of Schools, Jos. Jay, David Moore of Denver, J. F. Chisholm of Clear Creek, James Gallow of Montrose.

A platform was adopted which indorses the national platform and candidates; favors old pensions for Union veterans; advocates laws to protect labor; opposes Chinese immigration and that of contract labor; denounces Cleveland's administration; approves the rejection of the fisheries treaty and condemns the President's retaliation message; demands an unlimited coinage of silver; favors stringent State railroad legislation, and asks for national reservoirs in the West for irrigation purposes.

Amsden for Governor.

The Democrats of New Hampshire met in State Convention at Concord, and nominated Charles A. Amsden for Governor. Electors were chosen and the convention adopted a platform indorsing the national platform and nominees, declaring for tariff reform and free raw materials, favoring the regulation of the liquor traffic, and denouncing the Republican party as a conspiracy to protect trusts.

Named for Congress.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Missouri District have renominated Congressman Wade.

Miguel A. Otero has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of New Mexico Territory.

Congressman Tarney has been nominated by the Democrats of the Eight Michigan District.

Mr. Thurman Ill.

Allen G. Thurman was taken suddenly ill when about to commence to address an immense audience at Madison Square Garden, New York. His illness was caused by over exertion, and is not considered serious.

Increase of Railroads in the South.

The *Manufacturers' Record* presents **special statistics** as to the development of the railroad interests of the South during the last eight years. In 1880 the South had 20,612 miles of railroad, costing with equipment $690,800,000, while at the present time it has 39,000 miles, costing $1,450,000,000, a gain of 18,000 miles in track and $750,000,000 in the amount invested in railroads.

Want a Deep Water Harbor.

The Deep Water Convention of del-egates from Western States has closed at Duluth. Resolutions were passed to ask Congress to make appropriations for a permanent deep water harbor on the Texas coast, and to institute a system of reservoirs for the storage of water on Western lands, for the purposes of irrigation.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The Treasury Department Issues a Statement for August.

Following is the public debt statement for August:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent.	$20,014,570
Bonds at 4 per cent.	709,267,250
Agg'ate certificates at 4 per cent.	192,800
Old Bonds issued at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,512
Principal	$1,008,157,232
Interest	9,555,321
Total	$1,017,676,121
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	2,439,200
Interest	103,921
Total	2,543,181
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	346,737,826
Certificates of deposit	1,645,000
Silver certificates	136,705,304
Fractional currency less $4,375,594, estimated as lost or destroyed	6,924,317
Principal	$491,012,447
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,510,346,337
Interest	9,759,456
Total	$1,520,105,793
Less cash on hand and in Treasury for redemption of United States notes	190,000,000
Total	$1,312,105,793
Total debt less available cash items	$1,312,105,793
Net cash in Treasury	167,870,593
Debt less cash in Treasury Sept. 1, 1888	$1,144,122,093
Debt less cash in Treasury Aug. 1, 1888	1,151,447,358
Decrease of debt during the month	$7,324,671
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1888	12,321,777
CASH IN TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$24,753,394
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	359,056,995
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	14,645,000
Cash held for national debt and interest unclaimed	12,157,732
Fractional currency	799
Total available for reduction of debt	$410,613,921
RESERVE FOR WHICH NO CERTIFICATES HAVE BEEN ISSUED.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, act of July 14, 1890	100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt:	
Fractional silver coin	$5,746,756
Minor coin	136,847
Total	$5,877,603
Certificates held as cash	35,121,115
Net cash balance on hand	$69,675,349
Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	$695,973,441

STARTED FOR CONGRESS.

Recent Nominations by the Various Political Parties.

The Allegheny County (Pa.) Democrats made those Congressional nominations at Pittsburg: Twenty-second District, George S. Munroe, of Pittsburg; Twenty-third District, Joseph A. Lisagitt, of Allegheny City.

The Democrats of the Seventh Missouri District nominated R. H. Norton, of Troy, for Congress, at Warrenton.

Thomas E. Barkwith and Willard Stearns have been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth and Second Michigan Districts respectively.

Congressional nominations have been made as follows: Henry Stockbridge, Jr., by Fourth Maryland District Republicans; Professor D. B. Brunner, by Ninth Pennsylvania District Democrats; A. B. Montgomery, by Fourth Kentucky District Democrats, renomination.

The Democrats of Montana have renominated Anthony Joseph for delegate to Congress.

Mark Smith has been nominated for Congress by Arizona Democrats.

Thomas P. Ryndes, of Center County, has been nominated for Congress by the Labor party of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania District.

The Republicans of Lebanon County, Pa., have named E. N. Woomer for Congress.

The Union Labor Congressional conventions for the First, Second, and Third Districts of Nebraska have made the following nominations: J. W. Edgerton, of South Omaha, Neb., First District; H. H. Robert, Furnas County, Second District; and I. O. Jones, of Nance County, Third District.

C. M. Fellows has been nominated for Congress by Second Michigan District Prohibitionists.

John J. Seerley, of Burlington, Iowa, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First District.

The Republicans of the Seventh Missouri District nominated Judge W. W. Edwards for Congress.

RUN & CO'S REPORT.

Frosts Have Done Considerable Damage to Spring Wheat.

Dun & Co.'s crop and business review for last week is as follows:

Crop reports have become exceedingly conflicting and difficult to reconcile. Disparaging accounts are published asserting that frosts have cut down the yield of spring wheat very materially in Dakota and Minnesota, and at the same time the government reports are greatly favorable. Such conflicting accounts from all quarters have helped an active speculation, with sales of 84,000,000 bushels of wheat for future delivery, prices of only half a cent higher this week. These facts lead to the suspicion that gloomy reports are being used to unduly depress miller interests, and that the actual outcome may be very much better than now estimated. Corn is a fraction lower, with sales of 9,000,000 bushels, and oats 2 cents higher, with sales of 3,000,000 bushels. In provisions, also, there has been a live speculation, an advance, and a reaction, the transactions being 100,000,000 pounds. The dry goods market has been active and buoyant. At some points collections were slow, however. The month's great number of reports note more than usual tardiness for the season, and complaints of slow collections. Yet there is a noticeable increase in confidence as to the immediate future of business in all quarters, and the failures which reports are received, and looking at returns show a continued increase in exchanges. The number of failures number 225, as compared with 205 last week and 212 the week previous. In Canada the number for the week of last year the figures are 22 against 18 failures, the failures numbered 973, against 777 last year.

RUSSELL AT THE HEAD.

The Massachusetts Democrats Name Their State Ticket.

The Democrats of Massachusetts met in State convention at Springfield and nominated this ticket:

Governor, William E. Russell, of Cambridge; Lieutenant Governor, Q. A. W. Cox, of Lowell; Secretary of State, William S. Gaspard, of Lee; Treasurer, Henry C. Thatcher, Attorney General, Samuel O. Lamb, of Lynn; Auditor, William A. Wilbur, of Milford; Judge of Supreme Court, Oliver Stevens, of Boston, George M. Ashley, of Pittsfield.

A long platform was adopted, which eulogizes Cleveland and Thurman, indorses the St. Louis platform, attacks the Republican party, declares for a reduction of taxes, and approves the Mills bill and the President's tariff message, denounces trusts, indorses the President's fisheries policy, sympathizes with Irish home-rulers, recommends more stringent anti-contract labor laws, demands the repeal of the State poll-tax qualification for suffrage, and liberal treatment of Union veterans and their widows, promising support of well-considered temperance legislation, and declares fidelity to legislative and judicial precedents and cardinal Democratic principles of personal liberty.

CLEVELAND INDORSED.

The Democrats of Connecticut Non-nate a State Ticket.

The Connecticut Democratic State convention was held at New Haven, and the following ticket nominated:

For Governor, Luzon B. Morris of New Haven, for Lieutenant Governor, Senator Kirkham of Torrington, for Secretary of State, Henry Roraback, for Treasurer, James S. Hoyt, of Hampton, Nicholas Staub of New Milford, for Comptroller, Henry C. Lodge, A. E. Burr of Hartford, for Attorney General, Simeon E. Baldwin of New Haven.

The platform adopted indorses the President and his tariff message; congratulates the Democrats of the House upon the passage of the Mills bill; denounces any duty upon raw material as a burden upon both the manufacturer and the consumer, and devotes an entire plank to the evils of the duty on wool; indorses the President for "placing the commercial relations of the people of the United States and Canada upon an equality;" declares in favor of the secret ballot, and favors a revision of the Constitution so that State officers may be elected by a plurality vote.

MORGAN IS THE MAN.

The Wisconsin Democrats Nominate a Ticket.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention met at Milwaukee and nominated the following ticket:

Governor, George W. Morgan of Milwaukee; Lieutenant Governor, Adolph Ruhl of Sheboygan; Secretary of State, Frank J. Larson of Eau Claire; State Treasurer, Theodore Kronshage of Dodge; Attorney General, Charles E. Estabrook; Railroad Commissioner, Herman Nelser of Shawano; Superintendent of Public Instruction, E. D. Coe of Brown; Commissioner of Public Lands, Anson Squier of Polk.

The platform adopted indorses the administration of Cleveland, reaffirms the platform of last May, indorses the St. Louis platform and declares for a reduction the issue of the campaign, and opposes sumptuary laws.

DEMOCRATS WIN.

The Election in Arkansas Results in a Victory for Democracy.

A Little Rock, Ark., special states that the Democratic State ticket was elected by increased majorities. The amendment calling a convention to draft a new State constitution was voted down. Both branches of the Legislature are strongly Democratic. The ticket elected is as follows:

Governor, John P. Eagle; Secretary of State, Noah Fisher; Attorney General, Jeff Davis; Treasurer, William I. Woodruff; Auditor, Sam W. Dunlap; Land Commissioner, Paul M. Dillon; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lloyd E. Thompson; Chief Justice, S. R. Cockrill.

NEBRASKA POLITICS.

The Laboring Men Meet in State Convention and Nominate Ticket.

The Union Labor State Convention of Nebraska was held at Hastings, and this ticket nominated:

Governor, David Butler of Pawnee County; Lieutenant Governor, Thomas Darnell of Brown County; State Auditor, Thomas J. Mathews of Island; State Treasurer, D. C. Sandall of Nemaha; Attorney General, A. J. Cornish of Douglas; Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, F. M. Tanner of Custer County; Superintendent of Public Instruction, M. H. Wood of Gage County.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Returns from the Vermont Election Indicate a Republican Gain.

The Republican ticket was elected in Vermont by a majority of about 27,000, the returns indicating Republican gains. Congressmen Grosvenor and Grout are re-elected by good majorities. The Senate will be solidly Republican, while the House will show an increased Republican membership. The Republicans gained strength at Burlington and in Franklin County.

A Negress Swamped.

Harriet Davis, a young negress, charged, with two other persons, with stealing $700 from a white woman, was taken by masked men from the Sheriff at Geneva, Ga., tied to a tree, and scourged; but, maintaining her innocence, she was again returned to the custody of the Sheriff.

A Life Prisoner Pardoned.

Elmer B. Thomas, a veteran soldier and life prisoner in the Ohio Penitentiary, has been pardoned unconditionally after serving four-ten years. He was very anxious to get out in time to take part in the Grand Army encampment and in the parade with his old company.

Hawkeye Thieves.

A gang of thieves are working around Mason City, Iowa. Twenty head of cattle have been stolen and the express office at Plymouth robbed.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	6.00	@6.60
Common	3.25	@4.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.00	@5.25
SHEEP	3.00	@4.50
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3.00	@3.45
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.97½	.98
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .31½
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .57½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.22	@ .25
EGGS—Fresh	.16½	@ .17
POTATOES—Per Bushel	20@25	@ .30
BACON—Clear Sides, per lb	.7½	@ .7¾
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.97	@ .97½
CORN—No. 3	.36½	@ .36¾
OATS—No. 2 White	.31½	@ .32
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .58
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	@ .63
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.00	@ .01
CORN—Mixed	.37	@ .37½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.30	@ .31
RYE	.57	@ .58
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3.00	@5.50
HOGS—Mixed	5.00	@5.25
CORN—No. 2	.35	@ .35½
OATS—No. 2	.30½	@ .31
RYE	.55	@ .56
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.97	@ .97½
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	4.00	@6.00
HOGS	5.00	@5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.99½	@1.00
CORN—No. 2	.40½	@ .41
OATS—Mixed	.37	@ .38
BUTTER—Creamery	.22	@ .26
PORK—Mess	10.50	@10.75
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	2.00	@4.00
HOGS	4.00	@5.00
SHEEP	3.00	@4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.97	@ .97½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.37½	@ .38
OATS—No. 2 White	.32	@ .32½
RYE	.57	@ .58
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Fancy Shipping Steers	5.50	@5.65
Good Shipping Steers	5.25	@5.40
Common	3.00	@4.00
HOGS	4.00	@5.25
SHEEP—Fair Mixed	4.00	@4.75
LAMBS	4.00	@5.50

THE YELLOW SCOURGE.

AN APPEAL FOR MONEY, NURSES AND DOCTORS.

The People of Jacksonville, Fla., Sorely Afflicted and in Immediate Need of Aid—Nearly Four Hundred Cases of Yellow Fever Reported.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.) special:

At the New York Yellow Fever Headquarters at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 5th inst. furnished the following special:

There were forty-three new cases of chills and fever reported to the Board of Health, and there are now no people of the United States has been issued.

To our friends and fellow-citizens of the United States:

We, the authorized representatives of the citizens of Jacksonville, recognizing the fact that the yellow fever is prevailing in our city, and that our funds are insufficient for our people with the many cases of absolute destitution, we feel we have no alternative but to appeal to the humanitarians and the generous, and owing to the absence of our Mayor, who is ill, we, the undersigned, have taken the responsibility upon us, and we now think that we are justified in asking our fellow-citizens of the United States to send us help in the shape of money, nurses and doctors, and we now ask that the money be forwarded to the Mayor of this city, or to the undersigned, who will gratefully receive the aid that they have offered and the help they have promised, and we have to assure all of those who have offered to help us that we will do our best to make the most of every dollar and every hour of their time and money. We request that a committee be appointed to receive and disburse the contributions, and we, as a committee, request the President of the United States to call a National Board of Health.

President County Board of Health, J. E. Lee; President City Board of Health, P. McQuaid.

Acting President Yellow Fever Association.

The cry for help has gone forth from the yellow fever stricken city of Jacksonville, Fla., to the people of Memphis and Shelby County, and the response from the people of Memphis and Shelby County in these days says the number of cases reported was exceedingly small, and that the yellow fever is not a matter of fear. There are a few cases of the fever in the city, and if the people of the South want to help the people of Jacksonville they can do so by the exercise of patience and forbearance. It is a fever that is not contagious, and there are a few cases

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 13, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
WELLINGTON R. BURPT, of Saginaw.

For Lieutenant Governor—
WILLIAM R. MORAN, of Wayne.

For Secretary of State—
THOMAS P. HAWLEY, of Ionia.

For State Treasurer—
JOHN D. NORTON, of Oakland.

For Auditor General—
EARTHLY RIPLEY, of Monroe.

For Commissioner State Land Office—
SMITH W. FOWLER, of Manistee.

For Attorney General—
ADOLPHUS A. ELLIS, of Ionia.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
STUART McKIBBIN, of Owosso.

For Member of Board of Education—
CHARLES A. GREY, of Washtenaw.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, ninth district—
HIRAM B. HUBSON, of Manistee.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
ALEXANDER A. McLEOD.

For County Clerk—
ALFRED T. HEASLEY.

For County Treasurer—
BENJAMIN WEAVER.

For Register of Deeds—
ORLANDO BLAIR.

For Judge of Probate—
HILTON R. DENHAM.

For Prosecuting Attorney—
ELISHA H. SHEPARD.

For Circuit Court Commissioner—
JOSEPH M. CLARK.

For County Surveyor—
ENOCH K. ROBINSON.

For Coroner—
ROBERT PENDLEY,
WILLIAM C. GRANDY.

A NEW YORK hatter has abandoned Cleveland to his fate, and declares that he and his 700 employes will vote solidly for Harrison and Morton. He pretends to lay it all to the Mills bill, but it is plain—knowing they will lose—that he is trying to catch the trade of republicans who bet hats on the election.

The tariff on sugar is a purely revenue tariff—making, together with that on cigars, wines, silks and jewelry, our legitimate tariff revenue. But the Mills bill reduces the tariff on refined sugar by 20 per centum ad valorem, and upon raw sugar by 35 per cent. The saving to the consumers will exceed $20,000,000 per annum. If this bill were a law the enormous and atrocious sugar trust would be pulverized.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

JUDGE HILTON says that if the Mills bill becomes a law he will start up the six woolen mills in Albany, belonging to the Stewart estate, which were closed six years ago because they could not be run on a profit. Thousands of men and women were once employed in the mills. Judge Hilton says that as soon as he can buy the foreign wools, which he is compelled to mix with the domestic product, as cheap as the English manufacturers can, he will operate his mills to their fullest capacity. He believes that if our manufacturers are given free raw materials this country can again successfully compete with England for the commercial primacy of the world.—Mason Democrat.

The real issue in this campaign is between democracy, labor and the people on one hand, and republican capital and trusts on the other. Let not the working man allow himself to be deceived by the false cries of the republican managers hungry for the spoils and trickster as to the means by which they may obtain them. Let the issue be understood, and let no amount of republican "protection" literature and oratory fooled on mistatements and meant but to deceive, divert the people's minds from that issue. It is a simple one, and can be easily grasped and remembered. It is democracy and the people against republicanism and the cormorant combinations of capital and monopoly.—Catholic News.

THE Hartford Times says: A Methodist minister, whose church is within five miles of the Connecticut capitol, was asked this week if it was true that so many republicans in his fold were going this year for prohibition. He answered with almost vehement emphasis, that the reports as to his and other churches had not done justice to the truth. "Why," he added, "in my church almost the entire number of members who are republicans will vote for Fisk; and it is so in other churches of our denomination. There are whole conferences of Methodist republicans who will die year vote with the prohibitionists. They cannot and will not stand the free whisky platform put up at Chicago, nor the Bob Ingersollism that seemed to rule the convention; we have got through with the republicans and the election returns will show it."

B. See,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

And Carpets.

Our FALL GOODS are just beginning to arrive in all the

NEW - SHADES

OF

Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods, Buttons, and Trimmings.

THE GENUINE JACKSON CORSET-WAIST

A Specialty.

Remember, we have the Best Line of Carpets to select from in Charlevoix.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

B. SEE.

"IRISH FREE TRADE."

Hon. Frank Hurd Exposes a War Tariff Fraud.

In a short and able article in The New York World Hon. Frank Hurd gives the true history of certain events which have been shamefully misrepresented by the advocates of the war tariff. Their usual statement of the case is briefly this: "Ireland once had many flourishing industries, but England forced free trade upon her and reduced her people to poverty and misery."

There is not a word of truth in the statement. On the contrary, the whole fight of the Irish patriots from 1785 to 1850 was for freedom in trade and religion. Catholic emancipation and the repeal of laws restricting trade went hand in hand; the same men fought for both: Bright, Cobden and their allies in England, Daniel O'Connell and his colaborers in Ireland. Every Irish patriot was and is a free trader; every British friend of Ireland was and is a free trader. The first violation of the treaty of Limerick was in the passage of laws forbidding the Irish to trade with France and the American colonies. On this point all historians agree, though they differ as to almost everything else, whether Celt or Saxon, Catholic or Protestant, from Macaulay to Pendergast, and from Froude to Father Tom Burke. The result was the ruin of Ireland. And all those laws were passed by "war tariffites"—that is, British Tories—for it was before the days of Adam Smith and common sense and England had no free trade policy.

But the American revolution broke out, the French war followed and England had to conciliate Ireland, an independent Irish parliament was created and a measure of free trade was secured. Mr. Hurd states the result thus:

"In the sixteen years which followed—from 1782 to 1798—the progress of the Irish people under the new policy was wonderful. Lord Clare, not often ready to speak a friendly word of Ireland, wrote in 1798: 'There is not a nation on the habitable globe which has advanced in cultivation and commerce, in agriculture and manufacturing, with the same rapidity in the same time.' It is apparent that this British 'free trade' for which the Irish parliament had asked did not destroy Irish industries. On the contrary, it gave them the first healthful impetus they had received for more than a century. From that time until 1846 the same laws substantially governed both the Irish and English industries. But these laws were severely passed for the purpose of protection. Of course the baleful influences of this system were more serious in Ireland than in England, because of the severity of the repressive laws by which the former had been governed in the preceding century. That the Irish people realized the burdens which protection imposed and were hostile to the continuance of the policy was shown by the position they took with reference to the repeal of the corn laws."

If free trade injured Ireland, why was every Irish patriot a free trader? There is not an exception. Here is an extract from the speech of Daniel O'Connell at Covent Garden theatre, Feb. 21, 1844:

"If protection were useful anywhere it must be peculiarly so in Ireland, which was nearly altogether an agricultural country. But how had it operated on the wages of labor there? Four pence a day was considered good, six pence bountiful, and the agricultural laborer was in ecstasy with eight pence. Such was the effect of the corn laws in Ireland. And even at these prices there was want of employment. Ireland, then, was with them heart and soul in the cause. She had always been with them on this question. * * * Yes, Ireland was with them, and the reception which I have met this night, when heard in Ireland, would excite no little sense of gratification in that country. [Loud cheers.] Oh, that shout—it will not be confined to the walls of this theatre—ringing through the metropolis, it will be carried over by the eastern winds to Ireland. It will be heard on the banks of the noble Shannon; it will mingle with the flow of the Nore, the Suir and the Barrow, and will bring back as its response an answer that the people of Ireland will not endure to see their fellow subjects of England 'starved by the cupidity of the protectionists.'"

In 1846 the repeal of restrictive laws began; by 1850 it was complete. Of course freedom has not done as much for Ireland as for England, because there is not so much of it, but here are some of the events:

"In the linen mills in 1850 21,121 persons were employed, in 1870, 56,848. In 1850 Ireland's exports were valued at £36,611, in 1870 at £60,875. In 1850 102 vessels, with 17,573 tonnage, were registered in Irish ports; in 1870 there were 174, with a tonnage of 58,245. In 1850 there were 18,208 vessels, with a tonnage of 2,358,168, engaged in trade between England and Ireland, and in 1869 there were 52,807, with 11,565,874 tonnage. The estimated capital in Ireland in 1851 was £95,386,000, while in 1861 it was £277,843,000. The whole history of Ireland since 1850, as I am able to state from an examination of statistical tables to which I have had access, justifies the following remark of a distinguished observer:

"'Throughout the whole country agriculture has made remarkable and felicitous progress. Above all, the condition of the poorer classes has passed through a happy change. The cotter class has, in a large measure, been converted into the agricultural laborer, and the rate of wages has increased enormously. Tried by every conceivable economic law—amount of production, return of industry, proportion between the burdens of land and its profits, remuneration of labor, accumulation of all kinds of capital—Ireland is vastly improved beyond what it was in the last generation.

"Much, of course, remains to be accomplished to make Ireland a prosperous country. True prosperity cannot come to a people oppressed by a cruel and system, which robs the laborers of their earnings for absentee landlords, while at the same time they are denied the right of local self government. But the improvement which has been commenced under free trade will grow in steadily increasing proportions under the same policy when landlordism shall have been overthrown and home rule established.

"During the period which has elapsed since the adoption of free trade the political condition of Ireland has been vastly improved. The emancipation of Catholics, commenced at an earlier date, has been fully accomplished. The Irish church has been disestablished. Rents have been reduced. The land laws have been modified in the interest of the tenant, and an agitation for home rule has been begun which, I believe, will not and until Ireland has won her own parliament. Does any one imagine that such measures could have been adopted by the generation which imposed upon Ireland the restrictions of the seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries? Who shall say that all these reforms are not largely due to that liberal spirit which free trade always begets and which is ever at war with the selfishness which would repress commerce and by chains give the power of a man to control as he pleases his own toil his own life.

What Ireland needs is not less freedom, but more; not a loss of commercial freedom, but a gain of freedom of land. How can it benefit Ireland to fasten monopolies upon America? How can we and Ireland more effectively than by admitting her products on fair and reasonable terms?" In conclusion Mr. Hurd says: "If the American duties on Irish linens, laces, poplins and certain kinds of woolens, the manufacturing of which can never be carried on here, were removed. Ainge would get cheaper goods, the markets of 60,000,000 people would be opened to Irish products, and a prosperity would come to Ireland which would terminate the sad emigration which makes exiles of her people in every land under the sun. I know of no way by which Irish-Americans can more effectively aid their kinsmen across the seas than by reducing the duties upon foreign goods imposed by the American tariff.

"Fourth—The Irish people ask the sympathy of the world with their aspiration to govern themselves. Their demand is for a larger liberty and the better have which a legislature acquainted with Irish local needs may enact. They ask for the removal of restrictions, for the abrogation of unwise laws and for the enjoyment of rights which power and prerogative have taken away from them. In what respect is the demand of the tariff reformer different from this? He asks for the enjoyment of his natural right to do as pleases with his own earnings, the removal of the restrictions which the law has imposed upon him and the repeal of the unwise laws which have interfered with his liberty. How can Irish-American who ask for American sympathy for their kinsmen refuse their assistance to their fellow countrymen who are engaged in a similar struggle?

"The forms of oppression are varied. Ill gotten wealth, monopoly and class legislation pursue different paths in different lands. But their aim and end are the same everywhere. The foe of their tyranny in one land ought to be its foe in every other. The cause which in one land strengthens the hands of a people struggling to be free in another is unworthy of the sympathy of lovers of liberty everywhere. The hand which would break the fetters of Ireland ought not to rivet the chains of America."

Wool and Woolen Mills.

High tariff papers are sorely pushed to find arguments in support of their theories. Anything having the most remote bearing upon the tariff is set down to the malign influence of the Mills bill.

The Santa Rosa woolen mill will shut down because it cannot be operated to advantage. When it was built it was in the center of a wool producing district, but the sheep pastures of Sonoma county having been converted into paying orchards and vineyards, the sheep disappeared. So it is proposed to remove the plant and machinery of the mill to Goneville, to be near the wool supply.

It would be as reasonable to charge this loss to Santa Rosa to the Mills bill as it was to charge to that measure the lockout of their operatives by the Pennsylvania iron masters who wanted to beat down wages. But high tariff papers in this city allege that the action of the iron masters was forced upon them as a precautionary measure, in view of a threatened change of tariff. Of course this was not the reason, but the statement was boldly put forth to aid the iron and steel trust in their attempt to lower the pay of their already poverty stricken workingmen.—San Francisco Examiner.

The Two Keynotes.

The Republican keynote, as supplied by Mr. Blaine, is that wages can be voted up or voted down. "The wages of American labor," he proclaims, "cannot be reduced except with the consent and the votes of the American laborer himself."

There is not an intelligent workingman in the United States but knows this is ridiculous nonsense. The wages of American laborers have been reduced many times, under the "highest tariff in the world," not only without their consent and vote, but against their energetic protest and determined strikes.

Trade unions and other labor organizations have done more to force up and to keep up wages than have all the laws that were ever passed.

The Democratic keynote is that taxes which were voted up to meet the heavy expenditures of war should be reduced down to meet the lessened requirements of peace.

Taxes have been voted up and voted down. Wages never were. Let workingmen choose between fiction and facts and relieve themselves of unnecessary taxation.—New York World.

A Weighty Fact.

There is an immense crop of war tariff fallacies this year. Monopoly dies hard and will evidently lie with the last gasp.—Pittsburg Post.

The American Tory Party.

The presidential campaign, in its essence, is a struggle between the privileged classes and the industrial classes of the country. The Republican party, in all vital points, is a reproduction on this side of the Atlantic of the Tory party of Jonathan Edwards. The distance between the two organizations is well worth examining, for it presents to the reflecting mind some extremely pertinent suggestions. The English Tories have always made it their watchwords to keep a people struggling down to be free in another is unworthy of the sympathy of lovers of liberty everywhere. The hand which would break the fetters of Ireland ought not to rivet the chains of America."

Blaine's Awkward Task.

Before he shall begin his campaigning for Harrison, Mr. Blaine will have to place himself through a course of training and practice. He is accustomed to a repast of the salt tax, the lumber tax and the sugar tax. These things are abhorrent to the protective mind. But he is more strikingly at variance with his party as to free whisky. He is opposed to the repeal of the whisky tax as a movement morally vicious and sure to uproot the system of high license. These opinions do Mr. Blaine credit, but they will mar his usefulness on the stump.—Philadelphia Record.

A Queer Idea, Indeed.

It is a queer idea that 60,000,000 of intelligent and energetic people, with a vast and rich domain and unlimited natural resources, are unequal to the creation of industries in competition with the overcrowded and partly exhausted countries of Europe. It is still a queerer idea that they have created those industries by piling taxes upon what they buy from other countries and transferring the products of the labor of one class to another class by the process of law. But the people will not be fooled much longer with those absurdities.—New York Times.

Are They Children?

The Tribune, telling Dr. Storrs on the back, tells him he is "too manly a man to be deceived by such a trick as to wage war against free trade and the saloons." Embarrassed by the compliment, the Congregationalist children. The Tribune can't consider the writers of that free whisky Chicago platform.—New York Post.

The Laws of Trade.

We might pay subsidies until every cent of a steamship could run his vessel in ballast and yet find that we could not increase trade to the extent of making one same foreign pay a dollar for an American jackknife so long as he could buy an equally good one elsewhere for 90 cents.—Providence Journal.

Changed Its Mind.

In the platform of 1856 "the Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus." In the platform of 1888 it declares it will do nothing of the kind.—Albany Argus.

Barnum's Circus

Is in town, and the Canvas is spread

IN GEORGE MILLER'S WINDOW.

If you don't get the worth of your money, slip up to the ticket office and your admission fee will be refunded. You will also find by walking inside, one of the

BIGGEST :-: CURIOSITIES

IN THE SHAPE OF

Over Coats, Pea Jackets, and New Suits,

Too Numerous to Mention.

Will Wager you a Peanut if you can see a Better Stock than I have on my tables to-day.

DOORS :-: OPEN :-: FROM :-: 6 :-: TO :-: 8;

Good Order Kept and No Pickpockets.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

...FOR...

Geo. W. Miller's New Stock

Cloaks! Cloaks!

Our New Fall Stock of Cloaks.

The Latest Newmarkets, Finest Short Wraps, and Best Jackets

IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

A Fine Line of

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

Come one and all and get a chance at the bargains in our Cloak Department. Prices average from $3 to $40.

Alick Rosenthal,

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Purchased before the rise in Prices.

SODA WATER, FRESH CONFECTIONERY,

CIGARS, ETC.

We are all Prepared to meet the Demands of Warm Weather and invite you to call and examine our Stock.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., DRUGGISTS.

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Harvesting Implements.

DOLLARS SAVED

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STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

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5000 Book Agents wanted to sell THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF

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Full and complete from his boyhood to his nomination in St. Louis. Over 400 pages, 8 x 11 inches, fine cloth, gilt, $2.50. Only one-half the price charged by other publishers for a less valuable work. Our agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Thousands of dollars have been made by our agents. Agents wanted also for the life of Allen G. Thurman, the life of Hendricks, and for our Family Bible, containing the Holy Bible, Concordance, Commentaries, Dictionary, Gazetteer, Chronology, Biography, Ancient and Modern History, and over 1,000 fine engravings. Our Bible is the cheapest and best. Agents wanted also for our Pictorial Edition of the Revised New Testament. Our agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Thousands of dollars have been made by our agents. Agents wanted also

CHAIRMAN MILLS.

In an Eloquent Address He Defines the Position of the Democratic Party.

It Has Always Been a Friend of the Laboring Man and the Enemy of Monopoly.

The Great Issues of the Present Campaign Presented in a Masterly Manner.

Speech of Hon. Roger Q. Mills, Delivered at Chicago on the 25th of August.

We present below the salient points of the very eloquent address of Chairman Roger Quimby Mills, of the Wave and Mesca Committee:

"Ladies and gentlemen, fellow-citizens and citizens of the State of Illinois, no words can express my gratification as I stand among the representatives of the unconquered Democracy of the Northwest. I stand before you to discuss the great issues now submitted to the arbitrament of the ballot-box by the great arbiter of American finance. I will not, in the presence of the same given by the great chief of the Republican party, Mr. Blaine, when he first landed upon our shores, that the New York 'is an old back to skin again." Nor will I come and from entire party to day stands where its grandsires stood a hundred years ago. It stands where our fathers stood when they made the real not the shun from tyrant of labor. We have before us the same issues that our fathers met, and the same enemies had when the war ended, which left the field of Appomattox God, and declared that this country should forever be one, united, one and indivisible. When our armies were disbanded and our fathers came home again, the people were bringing into the Federal Treasury more money than was needed for the economical administration of our Republican friends felt the responsibility upon them to reduce taxation and to restore the money of the people to channels of business circulation. How did they do it? The professed friends of the people, the Republicans, repealed the tobacco tax, and decreased the whiskey tax. Thus from a tax imposed upon the products of domestic manufacture of 50 cent per gallon. They increased that to 90 per cent. Of his protection, taking the money from the people to use the benefit of the Government, which it was taking in excess of that amount out of the pocket of the people. They repealed the tax that was taking, $50,000,000 of the profits of the manufacturer, lolling in his palace, and put on the clothing of the people, and my friends, it is a question of labor from cradle to grave, and I am glad to be with this again. They found a tax upon railroads, the vast system that is spanning the whole country with millions upon millions of dollars, and they took off the tax on the income of the railroad, and increased the tax on the food of the people.

"Now, I find a tax on income, and out of 50,000,000 people in the United States, only 7,000 have an income over the amount exempt for income support, bringing into the Treasury of the United States government $70,000,000 of a net annual income of $600,000,000; but it was so hard that it was a tax upon the income of the poor laborers that were cutting cordwood from their lots and putting them in their pockets, they could not stand it any longer, and in one short year—yes, as the flags of the Confederate battalions were furled forever, the Congress of the Union arrayed—they turned loose to their wives and their children—timing home to their ties away. And what did they do for the big men? They took all the bank tax away; they took off all the taxes from the express companies; they took all the tax of the telegraph companies; they taxed everything that the people had, and taxed upon wealth; but they have piled it from six high upon labor and toil, and they organized strength in this country, something that was never heard of until the Republican party organized it in 1860. Now, I am glad to be a Democrat outside in on the Republican party is doing business at the old stand and in the old way. It is the party of the people. It is the party that Thomas Jefferson organized in the year 1800 to fight the aristocracy of the Federalists party, who were the old Federal party. Jefferson, the great Democrat, organized the party, devoted to the people and the principle of self government, who believed that they ought to be cared for by the Government as a father cares for his children to keep them from falling into the ditch. Jefferson was the great Democrat, who said that the people were capable of self-government, and that the Government was not the father of the people but the servant of the people. And so when the Federal administration, the Federal party, the Federal Government, in process to keep them from criminal, it was it was wrong, passed a law authorizing the President to take the United States to send all foreigners that were initiated in his judgment to the benefit of humanity, beyond to break their bonds and set free slaves. Jefferson, the great Democrat, said, 'Oh, for shame upon him if he dared to believe that he was a free-born American citizen and to discuss the admission into of th Government that he had created; but when he was naturalized and brought into the line of the Democratic party, which he organized.

"Now, I want to show you what the policy of the Democratic party is on this great question of tariff. Jefferson, the great Democrat, said, 'Let the people believe that the taxes imposed upon them are the inalienable rights, as Jefferson declared in the Declaration of Independence, rights which were secured to them by constitutional restriction against encroachments upon them on the part of the tyrant, and they will be satisfied.' Jefferson, the great, to look at the proceeds of your toil, except such as may be necessary to support an honest and economical and efficient administration of the Government. Now, then, we find that with those taxes taken off, and the money left in the pocket of the people, they have placed upon the cattle foods, as my friend has told you so fully and so clearly, a tax of 20 per cent, which goes into the public treasury over and above all that is required for the support and maintenance of the Government. When I stand during my first term, I made a speech in the House of Representatives, and I stated to the Republicans that if they would repeal the tax on the cattle food, we would give them a tariff on wool, because, because anyone who knows anything about finance will tell you that the value of all property, the value of all labor, the value of all products, is measured by the value of the cost of money in circulation. If there is a full amount in circulation prices are high, and the price of labor is high, but if you extract from the channels of trade all the money there is in circulation there is nothing left, and there would be nothing in the tariff and wool would be stripped and it would be stripped, and it would be stripped, and it would be stripped, and it would stalk through our ruined land. Now that money has got to be taken out of the Treasury and given back to the people. We have not got any money to spare. We have not got any money to spare off. The Republican look. It all of three years ago. All the burden of taxation to-day rests on the people, on articles consumed by the masses, on articles produced by labor—on articles of necessity. The revenue is more necessary to the Government than it was before the war. There are 15,000 miles of railway drawing 200,000,000 a year for government. That does not pay one dollar for its protection to the Government. Now, I ask the Republicans, if they have caused a sigh through our House in the time of peace, what will be the sigh of the poor laborer when the Democrats come to take the pocketbook of life to the poor. We have sent to the Republican Senate, and at the last session they did not know what to do with it. My friends, they always have been in the dark deep something, and I know one instance that they have sent to the Senate for the one sent from the House. Don't say anything, don't say what you believe in, because there is great joy around you. I know that the Senate has bill the House sent; stated on the House floor, that the Senate, the Republican party had yet seen enough to distinguish one sweetness. If the people were to give it to them. They said that we must have a bill, and that the Northern party in the House of Representatives, the Republican party, the party of Abraham Lincoln, Thaddeus Stevens, and true Democrat William H. Morrison of Illinois (applause), when I was one of his friends, and he never had a more devoted partisan, now did I ever have a more true friend, and I tell you that the people of the country, but unfortunately for me I was a Democrat, and I was a Democrat, a Democratic President, who was holding the flag of the people in their sight and enabling them to secure by their relief to be the help of the people. President who appealed to the people of the United States, and who, in the last days, he answered by shaking the very ground which stood upon, as you are shaking it to-day, that 'this is our party to save it.' Yes, my friends, they do not pass it the people will say you deserved get the right to be the party of the nation. You ask me why this Treasury has got to be taxed? Why, everybody admits that. The Democratic House has sent you a bill to reduce the taxation to the amount of $70,000,000; now if you do not like that, give us something better. No, they say that they can not. Why, they can not, they can not, they can not. Mr. Blaine said: 'Don't you say a word about it.' Have we the little boy who was idiotic; his mother told him, 'Don't you say a word about it.' Have we body says to the Republican party, 'Don't say a word about and they will never find out you are a fool; idiots don't know how to talk, you have been unfortunate keep your mouth shut. One day your mother said, 'Now, I will do so, what is your name?' The boy said, 'Nothing.' My little son, where do you live?' He did not know a thing. 'My little son, what is the name of your father?' He didn't say anything. 'My little son, what is the name of your mother?' He did not say anything. This disgusted the fellow, and he said, 'Certainly, I will do so.' 'Oh, he says, 'mother, he has found it out, and I never opened my mouth.'

"Now, some of the chiefs said we must avoid that; that we must. We must frame a bill and we must do it. We must do it, and we must do it. We must do it to the people so that, how, then, they are selling between cyclia and Charybdis, and there is a whirlpool on one side and on certain pass so of rocks in the other, and a Democratic party, and a Democratic President, and an opinion, being as with individuals in a change, if the Democracy shall be so dazed as to be blind, of course we and the employment of labor. Now what are you going to do? If they do not take the tax off of necessities of life, if they do not take the tax off of necessities of life, if they do not take the tax off of necessities of life, if

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 13, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 14 to 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 16c.
POTATOES, per bu., 35c.
WHEAT, per bu., 80c.
OATS, per bu., 40c.
HAY, per ton, 10 @ $12.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $2, Steers, $4 @ $5.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.00@$4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c@$1.00.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Boyne.

The excursion from the south part of the state brought numerous visit ors to Boyne

Rev. J. Burdge is attending conference. His pulpit was filled Sunday evening by Rev. T. J. Hill.

J. L. Handy has bought E. F. Allen's drugs and now smilingly greets his customers from behind his counter. Mr. Handy is a fine business man, and the people of Boyne welcome him eordially.

Rev. W. R. Norton and wife are being visited by six or eight relatives and friends from the south part of state.

Mrs. Green, of Monroe county, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Catharine Welch, and sisters, Mrs. P.F. McIntire and Mrs. T. J. Hill.

Chas. Pierce teaches the the school in district No. 3, Boyne Valley, for the next three months.

Rev. T. J. Hill had a sale of household goods and farming utensils on Saturday preparatory to removing with his family to Arizona. They start next week.

Mrs. W. A. Norton left with her children on Saturday last, for Grand Ledge, where she will be joined later by her husband. We understand they intend to make that place, or vicinity, their future home.

We are informed that Mr. and Mrs. (?) Coon of our town have dissolved partnership, having signed articles of agreement whereby they are to look upon that little marriage example as though it had never been.

Burgess.

BURGESS, Sept. 10.—The frosts of late have done considerable damage to late sown millet.

Supreme Judge C. D. Long and son of Flint, was visiting in Hayes last week.

Moses Cooper wife and daughter spent Sunday at John Brown's.

S. W. Solter sent sed Saturday from South Haven where he had been called by the sickness of his father.

Ed. Bartlett of Charlevoix, is spending a few days in Hayes.

I. S. Webster is expected home tomorrow for a few days visit with his family.

Sarah McNally has a lady friend visiting her from Detroit.

A young son at the residence of Horace Newson.

Atwood.

ATWOOD, Sept. 4.—The basket social at Levi Stafford's last Tuesday evening, notwithstanding the rainy weather, was a success, netting $7.45 towards a bell for the new M. E. church at Atwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Jolliffe have been suddenly called to Wisconsin by the illness of her mother who is not expected to live.

The furnace is being placed in the church.

At the republican caucus last Saturday, W. Coulter, M. E. Byers, H. H. Jolliffe, C. W. Brown and D. H. Stebbins, were nominated delegates to attend the county convention.

Wilson.

WILSON, Sept. 11.—F. L. Smith went to Boyne on business Monday.

The saints congregated at Dwight on Sunday morning.

Lena Goss of Charlevoix, is a guest of Mittie Hudkins for a few days.

Joseph Deitz and sister started last night for Chicago where they expect to reside for a while.

We hear that John Isaman has bought the old Hurd place and will live on it this winter.

Jack Shepard has bought Chas. Knuttels mustang, and while riding it it threw and kicked him so that he is laid up.

A very heavy thunderstorm occurred Friday night, and another Saturday morning with hail.

Evelyne.

Ironton school commences next Monday, with Mr. Severance of East Jordan as principal and Miss May Papineau assistant.

Also the school at Mountain district commences next Monday. Miss Mary Johnson, of Export is teacher.

Joshua Gunnin, of Wayne, is visiting his daughter Mrs. J. D. Farrish.

The threshing machine is heard sowdays in these parts.

Miss Edith Beers, who has been attending school at Black's district, Marion township, has returned home with two lady friends.

Last Saturday evening Miss Cena Hilliegas invited a large number of her young friends to a party at her father's, it being the occasion of her eighteenth birthday. An enjoyable time reported.

☞ English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft, or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ringbone, sitfast, spavin, lameness and all swollen throbbing, diseases. Price $2 per bottle. Sold by C. M. Hayes, druggist, Boyne City, and by E. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

JEWISH FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

Many of Their Most Ancient Rites Still Observed—Peculiar Ceremonies.

In their funeral rites and observances the Jews have preserved many of the most ancient customs of their race. They still rend the upper garments in token of bereavement, as Jacob did when informed of the death of his favorite son; they still seat themselves for seven days on the ground in sign of mourning, as Job and his friends are represented in the Scripture to have done. They still call the mourners' meal, as their ancestors did in Palestine; they kindle the memorial light to comfort the departed soul, as they did, in all likelihood, ages before Judaism was known; and they still recite in public the mourners' prayer, every repetition of which—according to rabbinical notions—helps the deceased a step further out of purgatory. In the west as in the east these customs are practically the same—we mean among the great bulk of observant Jews. The very wealthy and the more highly cultured members of the synagogue are in these things, as in many others, a law unto themselves.

The Jews rigidly exclude all relatives from the chamber of a dying co-religist. Only strangers should be present when the soul leaves the body. As soon as death occurs all the vessels in the house containing water are emptied. On the continent, in places where Jews reside, the emptying of the water vessels in the public roadway is the usual mode of notifying that a death has occurred. The practice had its origin, we gather from the rabbinical books, in an Old World superstition that standing water in such circumstances became the abiding place of certain evil spirits whose presence in the house was prejudicial both to the dead and to the living. In the interval between death and interment the Jews lay the corpse upon the bare ground with the feet toward the door. The body is covered, but nothing—saving occasionally a little straw—may be placed under it. Then the two big toes are tied together. On Sabbaths it is not, however, permitted to remove a body on to the floor; it would be work. But as it is sometimes necessary that this should nevertheless be done, rabbinical ingenuity has contrived a means of accomplishing it without violating the sanctity of the day. A loaf of bread is placed upon the corpse, and the two together are lifted to the ground. It is held that only the bread has been moved, and this is permitted on the Sabbath.

Two or three hours before the interment takes place the ceremonial purification of the body known as the tahara takes place. It consists merely in pouring seven definite measures of warm water over the body, while repeating the words: "I will pour upon you cleansing waters, and ye shall be cleansed of your uncleanliness; for of all your iniquities I will purify you." The body is then placed in the coffin attired in a white cotton gown known as a kittel. This kittel is, in northern Europe, presented to a bridegroom by his bride on the day of their wedding, and is worn by him on certain occasions, such as the Day of Atonement and the Passover Eve celebration. It is made by the female relatives of the bride, but she herself must not take part in the sewing of it. In Poland, Galicia, and in Russia the bridegroom always wears the death garment under the wedding canopy during the performance of the marriage ceremony. Besides the kittel, the body is enveloped in the praying scarf or talith used by the deceased during life. When this is done the relatives are summoned. One by one they draw near and bend over the coffin; a friend takes a sharp knife and makes a slit in one of the outer garments of the mourners—on the right side if the deceased be a parent, on the left if a child. The mourner himself then rends the garment, according to the custom of the country. In the east the Jew tears the vestment close across; in England it is only torn a couple of fingers' breadth. The rent must not be sewn up for a month and the mourning garment must be worn for a parent full eleven months. The Spanish and Portuguese Jews rend their undergarments as well.

Except among the German Jews—as they are called—in this country, the last office of the dead are performed by the members of what are termed "Chevrah Kaddisha" or "Holy Brotherhood," an organization formed in every orthodox congregation only for this purpose.

Just as some relatives are excluded from the death chamber, so are females prohibited from attending a funeral or interment. Why this should be so it is difficult to say. The custom of excluding women on such occasion is certainly not an ancient one, since we know from the Talmud and later rabbinical books that, of old, women joined in the funeral processions of their people, chanting dirges appropriate to the occasion. However, nowadays they are not permitted to join, and the obsequies are attended by males only. In Northern Europe and in parts of Russia, a father is not allowed to be present at the interment of the first child he is unfortunate enough to lose. It is believed he will lose a second if he does, though this will not in itself suffice to explain the existence of so strange a custom. The Polish Jews are, however, peculiar in more than this. It is the universal belief of orthodox Hebrews that the resurrection of the dead will take place in the Holy Land, and therefore all bodies will have to make their way underground to Palestine before the day of judgment. So, to facilitate this task, the "Chasidim," or ultra pious of Russia and Poland, put a fork in the hands of the deceased when he is placed in the ground—for coffins are only used in the case of a bier (first born) or a kohen (one of priestly family)—in order that he may dig his way through the ground with it and thus reach the Holy Land, where the resurrection takes place.

On having a cemetery—which is known as the bethelam, "house of eternity," or beth haim, "house of life"—it is customary to pluck some of the grass growing there and throw it over the shoulder without looking back, repeating the words, "Lila' moveth l' netzach" (he will destroy death forever). Primarily the plucking of the grass had no connection with the formula that now accompanies it; but the original symbolism of the act is forgotten, like so many of the practices still extant in Jewry.—St. James' Gazette.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Adopted by the State Convention at Detroit, July 19, 1888.

The democracy of Michigan assembled in convention for the nomination of state officers, recognizing the fact that its chief duty is to present to the people candidates whose election will bring to the administration of state affairs integrity of character, purity of purpose and sound business methods, reaffirm its adherence to the traditional and established principles and policies of the democratic party in respect to national politics.

We renew the expression of our approval of the administration of President Cleveland and has won the respect and confidence of the people and has justified his renomination in response to the universal sentiment of the democracy by his unceasing devotion to public duty his courageous assistance of democratic principles and his enforcement of pure, just and impartial methods of administration in all the departments of the government.

We view the chief question of national politics, the relief of the people from the burdens of tariff taxation, we declare our unalterable opposition to the present tariff policy of the republican party. We affirm our approval of the last tariff message of President Cleveland as an accurate expression of the just and traditional democratic principles which should govern the whole subject of revenue reform and the relief of the people from the tyranny of a tax, as the chosen standard bearer of the national democracy in his present campaign; to his associate, Allen G. Thurman, a tried statesman distinguished by a long life of public service which has been illustrated by high ability and unsullied integrity and fruitful of benefit to the people we pledge our best efforts to the end that Michigan may once more be enrolled in the list of democratic states

We declare our adherence to the platform of the national democratic convention at St. Louis, and commend the action of our senators and representatives in congress in their efforts to secure a reduction of tariff taxation, thereby preventing the accumulation of a dangerous surplus in the treasury and relieving the people from the burdens of the war tariff.

We believe this course only can bring the policy of the government in this respect in harmony with the constitution, the true interests of the people, the requirements of labor the prosperity of all industries and the development of the resources of this country.

The democracy of Michigan believes in the dignity of American labor; recognizes the rights of wage workers to the fostering care of the government and that legitimate industry of every walk of life shall be encouraged in the work of building up the material interests of state.

The ownership of real estate in this country by foreign corporations and non-resident aliens is injurious to American interests and should be prohibited.

We favor the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in manufacturing, mining and building industries, and the repeal of all class legislation under which monopolies have been fostered and protected.

We demand that congress shall open to the public domain for settlement all lands granted to railroads or other corporations which have not been earned, and more particularly do we demand the forfeiture of all unearned grants of lands in the Upper Peninsula, that that portion of the state may no longer be deprived of its natural growth and and developments.

Tied to the multiplication in this state of petty boards, commissions and so-called, by their own powers and surroundings as incorporate official responsibility just every little legislature or people, leaving the matter of appointments for state officers to be in no way controlled by log rolling combinations, and as well as to the lack of system we attribute great and constant increase of appropriation therefore we submit that the case is one demanding the election of a legislature that shall have the time to make changes which economy and good business methods may dictate.

The doctrine of house rule and local self government are cardinal principles of the democratic party. Therefore we cordially sympathize with the people of Ireland in the great contest which they are making under the leadership of Gladstone and Parnell for the right to have the management of their own affairs.

That though more than twenty-three years have elapsed since the war we should not forget that a large number of that gallant and patriotic army that preserved to us an undivided country is still among us with increasing years and increasing infirmities, the result of their privation and hardship. We believe the general government should deal lastly with these and that liberal pensions should be granted to the disabled, not as charity, but as dues from the country they saved, and more especially we pledge ourselves, and we point with satisfaction to the record of our congressmen who have voted for liberal pensions laws by the present administration, which show a large increase in the amounts annually paid to veterans.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sell, Drugist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters to be the best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 10 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 2

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and but few in a lady in this county. Diseases fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood the severest tests, but her vitality gradually wasted and death was imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with one bottle has been entirely cured. The name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hunrich & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

Pimples on the Face

Denote an impure state of the blood and are indicative of a general condition of the system. Burdock Blood Bitters will remove all impurities and leave the complexion smooth and clear. There is nothing that will so thoroughly build up the constitution, purify and strengthen the whole system. Sold and guaranteed by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1 1019

Are You Skeptical?

If so we will convince you that Acker's English Remedy for the lungs is superior to all other preparations, and is a positive cure for Throat and Lung troubles, Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds. We guarantee the preparation and will give you a sample bottle free. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1 1019

In Life Worth Living?

Not if you go through the world a dyspeptic. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. Guaranteed and sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1019

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Adopted by the National Convention at St. Louis, June 7, 1888.

The Democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and endorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to congress as the correct interpretation of that platform on the question of tariff reduction; and also endorses the efforts of our Democratic representatives in congress to secure reduction of taxation. Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and indestructible states, now about to enter upon the second century of an exampled progress and renown; devotion to a form of government under which all have attained a degree of prosperity and happiness granted power and expressly reserved to the states or people; the entire supremacy of the civil power of the government of a jealous popular vigilance, direct responsibility of public officers to the people to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, ensuring equality and establishing justice. The Democratic party believes an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power, which four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland president of the United States, and it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the confidence of the people.

Across a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from over taxation, the accumulation of surplus money in the treasury. To his an unmatched, it has, by the adoption of a wise economic policy, not only avoided a public calamity, but greatly promoted the prosperity of the country. We cordially approve the course and the policy of our President in this important matter, and we pledge our party to a continuance of the same policy, to the end that the burdens of taxation may be lessened, and that the prosperity which has been conferred by the action of a Democratic majority in the senate.

Honor reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and practice, but by the exercise of his own unsurpassed administrative ability.

In every branch and department of the government the utmost economy and the strictest honesty and the welfare of all the people have been guarded and advanced. Our foreign relations have been protected, and the equality of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained.

Upon its record thus established, and upon the pledge of a continuance to the people of the benefits of such a government, the national democracy invokes a candid and popular trial by the reduction of taxation, by the maintenance of the honor and the welfare of our country, by the fidelity to all the Constitution, and by the equal and exact justice to all men.

The Republican party, controlling the senate, refusing to pass the bill for the relief of the accumulation of unjust and unequal tax laws, which has piled up a surplus in the treasury, and thus undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people equality before the law and the blessings of a free government.

Maine went democratic in September, last, and Garfield was elected. It went republican in September, 1884, and Cleveland was elected. It went republican again last week by a reduced majority, and Cleveland will be re-elected by an increased majority.

If a net republican loss of 1,250 in a total plurality of about eighteen thousand is a republican tidal wave to make the Sentinel so jubilant, the democrats will help to swell such a tidal wave. "The most popular man in Maine" has made a desperate effort to increase the republican majority of four years ago, but only succeeded in giving a net democratic gain. The democrats can stand more of that kind of tidal wave.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co., give their annual excursion from the southern division of their road this week. This is given as a prospectors excursion, and the railroad company are making dates to connect with the Charlevoix county fair. Are you interested in Charlevoix county? If so, send your best to the fair and show the prospector what northern Michigan can do. Exhibits to the fair will be carried free on boats and delivered on fair ground free.

Henry Barth returned from Chicago Tuesday, with a complete set of steam-fitters, tools and two complete outfits—one for a horse power, and one 25 horse power,—which are for sale to who ever desires. He also received an eight-horse power engine for Wm. Frances' shop, the boiler for which will make one more fire that is at once. Mr. Barth intends to keep engines and boilers on hand, ready for immediate shipment. Parties wanting patent wooden pulleys, in two sections, will find it to their interest to call and examine samples before buying elsewhere.

"A tariff reformer that, in the last Sentinel criticises in severe terms the democratic attempt to reduce tariff taxation, but offers no substitute for giving any relief. Just so with his representatives in congress. They have made no effort to relieve the people, but steadfastly oppose the attempt made by the democrats. They cry that the reduction is too small to be of any value. Then why don't they, and your representatives propose a bill making greater reductions? Why don, you, you republicans, act only with a "dog in the manger." If seven per cent. reduction is not enough, give us this now, and another seven next year, and so on, if it is properly equalized. But reduce it. If not by the Mills bill, then by some other bill that will reduce it honestly and fairly.

Petoskey Will Not Bond.

An effort has been made to get Petoskey to vote $25,000 aid to the D. C. & E. R. R. Co., and bond the village. One argument used there is that the road must go through that town anyway, bonds or no bonds; and another that the construction of the Charlevoix needs a railroad to connect with the outer world, let her get it.—Petoskey don't propose to pay a cent to help build the road, but the other superior advantages of Charlevoix would make her a formidable rival to Petoskey's best and best improvements. While this feeling is expressed by a few, it is sufficient that it is enough to raise a doubt in the mind of some voters as to whether it is necessary to give Petoskey the road.

Mr. C. F. Hankey, president of the Business Men's Association, has interested himself in the road, and tried to arouse the interest of the Petoskey but without success. In the last issue of the Democrat he published a letter detailing the results of his further effort to urge the people of Petoskey to call a special election for the purpose of bonding the town for a railroad. He says: "After working nearly a year to get Petoskey to bond, I find it impossible to interest the leading men in this town in enterprise. One man can not boom or build a railroad. There is no doubt but that it would be carried if an election was called. But Mr. Cherrie nor myself do not desire to have a road forced upon Petoskey. We requested the co-operation of leading tax payers, and have been rebuffed. Mr. Cherrie positively informs me that the route will be changed to miss our town, as we will not bond to pay the bonus. It will cost Petoskey $50,000 if the stakes are ever changed back to where they are at present."

If the route is changed, it will be because it will be a little more on Clarion, opening up the Bear Lake resort, and across the G. R. & I. road at Bay View. It will cost less to build and maintain the inland route than the one on the lake front. It will control just as much freight business, and just the same resort travel. Officers of the company are sure as that they are not begging the aid of Petoskey to build the road on the lake front. But if it is built there for the convenience of Petoskey business interests, her citizens should be willing to contribute something toward protecting and maintaining the road after it is built. The road will be located where it can be built and maintained for the best money, all things considered, and if Petoskey wants the road on her lake front, the wish must be expressed in a tangible manner.

LOCAL NEWS BREVITIES.

GLEANINGS OF THE PAST WEEK.

A Mixture of Politics, Religion and Business.

School commenced last Monday.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirby's. 2031

☞School books.—All the kinds in use.—at G. W. Beaman's.

Davis' fish collector, the steamer Remora, was in port yesterday.

☞Ten cords or more of building stone for sale. Inquire at this office.

☞Second hand organ for sale cheap, at S. M. See & Son's furniture store.

☞Remember that G. W. Beaman always keeps a full line of school books.

Harrison, Clare county, reflectors over the prospects of securing the D. C. & E. R. R.

Send the JOURNAL to some friend the balance of the campaign,—only twenty cents.

☞You can find as fine a line of groceries at Emrey Bros. as there is in the Charlevoix county.

New timber cross-walks have been built across Clinton and Mason streets on the east side of State street.

Those people who now have to go to Petoskey to mill will appreciate the full value of the Rifenburg mill more than ever.

☞Emrey Bros. are closing out their entire stock of dry goods at less than cost price. You can do well to call and get prices.

The steamer Clara Belle has reversed the order of her running, lying nights at Boyne, and leaving that place at 7.00 a. m. and 2.00 p.m.

The Aldrich sisters have moved their millinery and dress making business into Wheat's building, lately occupied by the picture frame stock.

☞Emrey Bros., agents, will sell tickets to Chicago and return including meals and berths, by the Northern Michigan Line, for $7.00, good to Oct. 20.

☞Emrey Bros. have a few No. 10 and 11 boots which formerly sold at $3.25 and $3.50 respectively, now for $2.25 and $2.50. Call early and get bargains.

Soldiers of East Jordan are building a foot bridge across the deep ravine between the village and the cemetery, thereby shortening the distance considerably.

☞Litney & Carr, milliners, have received a portion of their fall and winter stock of new goods, consisting of hats and trimming, flowers, feathers, etc. Ladies call and see. A fine line of plushes for fancy work at $1 a yard.

Mrs. Atchison sold her place,—her share of the Thompson property—on Tuesday, to Harry Winkfield. About Oct. 1st, Mr. Atchison will move his family to the farm near Bakersfield, Kern county, California, where they expect to reside permanently.

We would think from reading the last Sentinel that the editor had been asleep, and did not know that the republican party in power was given, by the public over a week ago, and "which protection?" Better wake up and read it, Willard; it will do you good.

A prominent speaker from abroad has been procured to deliver two addresses at Boyne City next week, but both political parties being anxious to supply the speaker, will not be heard from this evening. It now looks as though East Jordan might be overpowered with political excitement uniting fair and politics together.

Sam Lobdell and Miss Anna McLeod were married at the residence of by Rev. A. O. Downs, at the residence of the bride's parents in this village, On Wednesday they took the steamer Petoskey for Chicago. Next week they will return and begin housekeeping in the Perry Weed house on Clinton street. May prosperity go with them.

The school board have given the school house a general overhauling, painting and kalsomining the woodwork and walls, and cleaning up generally. The old Marshall furniture is being put in the classrooms further up in the place. At the village hall Abbott's old school house is being removed, and a Charlevoix furnace will be put in its place.

Dr. F. Ingersoll yesterday addressed voters by posters that he is prepared to treat all diseases of horses and cattle scientifically and successfully, and guarantees satisfaction. Any one needing any assistance in the line of veterinary surgery in this county should give him a trial. Orders may be left at his residence on Antrim street near corner of Grant, or at either of the livery barns.

Protection advocates have asserted, and it is being repeated on the street, that a 70 per cent protective tariff on woolen goods increases the price of a $13 suit of clothes only ten cents. What is the good of a protective tariff that does not raise the price more than that? Why do they fight so hard for it? But if it could be true, is not that ten cents worth more to the poor consumer than it is to the rich manufacturer?

FISHERMEN AND TARIFF

THE SENTINEL LIES DISPROVED.

The Mills Bill More Favorable Than the Present Tariff.

The blunderings of the Sentinel (not to call them by a worse name) upon the political issues of the day are truly pitiable. In yesterday's issue it made several references to fishermen and fish, and as usual showed that it either did not know what it was talking about, or else was practicing willful deception. Here is a specimen from its first page: "Remember, fisherman, the Mills bill puts fresh fish on the free list and leaves the present duty on twine." This, in face of the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of fresh fish have come in free for many years past—over six hundred thousand dollars worth for the year 1887, aside from fresh salmon,—and in face of the fact that the tariff act of 1883, in its *free* list are these words: "Fish, fresh, for immediate consumption."

If the Sentinel desires to be honest with its readers it will look this matter up, (see Report on Commerce and Navigation, 1887) and will acknowledge the falsity of its statements.

And will the Sentinel please inform us where in the Mills bill the fresh fish put on the free list? The statement is repeated but it is not true. Where is the money another protectionist shed, is in straits for an argument and has therefore fallen back on falsification.

We desire our readers to read the Mills bill, for in it they will find many wholesome reforms, and among the rest many material reductions in the tax on fishermen's supplies.

In addition to several paragraphs the Sentinel has two long and labored articles on tariff and protection that are as trashy as its misstatements on fish and fishermen. We may find time to notice them next week.

Hon. Bartley Breen

Every informed person knows that Hon. Bartley Breen is the favorite representative and champion of the wage-earners of Michigan. He is no dress parade advocate of the Knights of Labor *for revenue only*; and there is not the remotest taint of demagoguery in his make-up. He is a strong, manly, unblishable champion of the toilers of the land. His fights in the legislature have saved thousands of the upper peninsula world of itself gratuities heavier with taxation, and Goliah of the land grabbing syndicate, headed by James McMillan, the rich millionaire who today leads the republican hosts and hopes to go to the U. S. senate to represent the wealth power instead of the people. All honor to brave and honest Bartley Breen. We append a good word from the Bay City Press of recent date:

"That Bartley Breen is regarded as their representative by the labor element of the upper peninsula there can be no doubt; the unjustly convicted for conspiracy attempt the attack of that liberty-loved to him. It was the upper peninsula vote that saved you rival to Petoskey's beautiful and business interests. While this feeling is expressed by a few, it is sufficient that it is enough to raise a doubt in the mind of some voters as to whether it is necessary to give Petoskey the road.

Mr. C. F. Hankey, president of the Business Men's Association, has interested himself in the road, and tried to arouse the interest of the Petoskey but without success. In the last issue of the Democrat he published a letter detailing the results of his further effort to urge the people of Petoskey to call a special election for the purpose of bonding the town for a railroad. He says: "After working nearly a year to get Petoskey to bond, I find it impossible to interest the leading men in this town in enterprise. One man can not boom or build a railroad. There is no doubt but that it would be carried if an election was called. But Mr. Cherrie nor myself do not desire to have a road forced upon Petoskey. We requested the co-operation of leading tax payers, and have been rebuffed. Mr. Cherrie positively informs me that the route will be changed to miss our town, as we will not bond to pay the bonus. It will cost Petoskey $50,000 if the stakes are ever changed back to where they are at present."

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Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

The following endorsement by the Louisville Courier Journal of Grover Cleveland's letter will be read with interest. Cleveland's letter in full will be found on our sixth page:

The president's letter of acceptance is a corker. It knocks the bottom completely out of the protection tub and sends a flood of daylight straight through the robber camp. It strips the little infant industry of all its clothing unnecessary for its protection, and tells the naked truth about how it subsists and fattens off the toil of the people. It lays bare the enormities and crimes which have been practiced for years and years by trust combines formed and protected to pillage the populace. Blaine, of Maine, is raked from top to toe, and all of his recent shamefull utterances heavily exposed to the view of honest Americans.

There never was a better, a more conservative, broad, intelligent, and able document written than this letter of Grover Cleveland. It is the light of an honest man, a true patriot and a magnificent defender of the rights of the people and their government. Every line bears the mark of sincerity, and throughout the 3,000 words is the genuine stamp of statemanship. It is the most just, earnest, convincing and unanswerable plea for tariff reform that has ever been penned. No man can read it, be he democrat or republican, without being struck with the sincere, honest, manly, and vigorous manner in which the president so clearly and forcibly presents his views. He uses no catch phrases, indulges in no highfalutin language, minces no words, and dodges no question. He takes the straight, open, direct avenue to the minds of the people and tells them in plain, simple words that they are being robbed, how they are robbed, and who the robbers are. The people of every country in the Union, containing a population of fifty thousand, are robbed annually of over one hundred thousand dollars by unjust taxation. Oh, Protection, what crimes are committed in thy name!

Dodge the tariff question, will he? Not by a jug full of the free whisky of the republican party. He not only does not dodge it, but he walks straight into the den of the protected barons and crams the doctrine of a "tariff for revenue only" down them. He tells them to their teeth that they have stolen millions upon millions of the people's money, and, to prove it, cites them in that treasury of Washington there already accumulated $134,000,000, which is lying idle, and the highway robbery goes on daily at the rate of nine millions a month.

Dodge the tariff issue, will he? Oh, I guess not. Take it all back, boys, and face the tariff question as one composed of a gigantic absurdity and a monstrous wrong. The democratic party will come out from this conflagration of the tariff question with its character as a party of reform and honesty in the land.

Mr. Blaine has "made" an largely private matters with which the government has no right to interfere, favors civil service reform; dodges the question of prohibition; and undertakes to pin himself in harmony with his party on other questions, leaving the country to determine for itself what the policy of the party is on any question. It is not stamped with any great force of character.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

GOOD LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

Hiram B. Hudson, of Mancelona to Address our People

Hon. H. B. Hudson, of Mancelona, democratic candidate for congress for the ninth district, will address the people of Charlevoix and vicinity on the political issues of the day, at Bartholomew's opera hall on Monday evening, Oct. 1st. Everybody interested in lower taxes and good government should be present. The ladies invited.

Mr. Hudson will also speak at East Jordan on Tuesday evening, Oct. 2d, and at Boyne City on Wednesday evening, Oct. 3d. Give him full houses.

PERSONAL MENTION.

W. H. Phelps is on the sick list this week.

F. W. Wilcox and wife returned to Kalamazoo yesterday.

Mary Scroggie is home from Petoskey for a short visit.

A. T. Washburne went to Chicago on the Petoskey yesterday.

Miss Mildred Hudkins, of Wilson, is the guest of Lena Goss this week.

R. S. Shapton rejoices over a son which arrived at his house Monday morning.

I. D. Bixby and family and Mrs. O. W. Hayman, returned to Kalamazoo yesterday.

O. C. Ainsworth and family returned to their home in Sandwich, Ills., this week.

Miss Cora Bingham resumes her place in A. T. Washburne & Co's store this week.

Miss Flora Nelson returned home last week and has resumed her place in the schools.

Mrs. S. A. Richards of Lacrosse, Wis., is a guest of her brother, Chas. E. Swallow, this week.

Elmer Archer, who has been driving the Eastport stage for the past year, is now attending the Charlevoix schools.

A. D. Cruickshank, F. J. Meech, and R. M. Cherrie were at Harbor Springs Monday evening, at a railroad meeting.

J. Reed Emrey and wife started for Louisiana this week, hoping that a change of climate will benefit Mr. Emrey's health.

Miss Rose Stockoe arrived Friday to resume her place in the Charlevoix schools. She will make her home with R. A. Emrey.

Col. Dunbar, of the Belvedere, started for his home in Georgia Tuesday. The house is in charge of his brother Mott R. Dunbar, till the close of the season.

P. Karlskin of Advance made the JOURNAL a pleasant call Tuesday morning. He also reported received the appointment as postmaster at that place.

Miss Kate Mesch started yesterday for Europe. She sails from New York next week. She will go from East Jordan, on a Canard steamer, and expects to be absent from home a year.

Mr. Tyrell, a recent graduate of Hillsdale college, lectured Sunday evening at the M. E. church on the "New South." He showed a thorough familiarity with his subject and keeps the attention and interest of audience.

Unwilling to Stir Him Up.

Hon. W. R. Burt was asked, before departing for the western part of Michigan yesterday morning, if he desired or intended to make any reply to a letter which appeared in the Detroit Tribune on the 8th, over the signature of Henry Humphrey, which appeared in Saturday's issue of Mr. Burt's speech delivered at Lansing September 6.

Raising his head to the highest point attainable, and with the dignity of a Lord Chancellor, Mr. Burt replied with an emphasis that bespoke the depth of his meaning:

"No, sir—No, sir—I never undertake to answer a blackguard, and making an exception in this case I should no doubt feel like the minister who was returning from church when a drunken man hailed him in the blind at it. Although he hit the animal he regretted the act ever afterward and blamed himself for not passing it by unnoticed."

Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

Hon. Harrison's letter of acceptance was given to the public last Wednesday. He commences by denying and disputing the arguments in behalf of tariff reform, but has not time to try to refute any theory of the benefits of tariff duties; he rehashes the chestnut that American manufacturers would close if the tariff was reduced; asserts that he has changed his mind on the Chinese question; regrets incidentally the steal of the presidency in 1876; takes issue with Mr. Blaine that "trusts" are largely private matters with which the government has no right to interfere; favors civil service reform; dodges the question of prohibition; and undertakes to pin himself in harmony with his party on other questions, leaving the country to determine for itself what the policy of the party is on any question. It is not stamped with any great force of character.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. O. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty. Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

LUNDY & MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Real Estate business promptly attended to for Non-Residents. Office Boyne City.

J. M. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

HILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. V. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEIN, M. D., Office and residence on Park street. Office hours, 10 to 12 M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

J. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, on Mason street. Special attention to treatment of specialty. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a. m., and from 4.00 to 6.00 p. m.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in Smith's block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HUGHES & HASKILL, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlev'x

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Saturday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F., Charlevoix Lodge 227, meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No 103, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No 283, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3211, meets every Friday evening, at Jaderico' Hall.

K. OF L.—Charlevoix Lodge, No. 3232, meets every other Friday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets M Tuesday on or before full moon.

F. & A. M.—Charlevoix R. Green Chapter No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jaderico Hall.

W. F. SWIFT, Cashier. A. J. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

Boyne City National Bank

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Drafts drawn available in any principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Good accommodations for all. Interest allowed on time deposits. Eastern Agents—National Park Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

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THE JOURNAL

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CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A TURBULENT WORLD.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY TOLD BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign and Domestic Intelligence Transmitted by Wire—A Kaleidoscope of Interesting Occurrences—Political, Criminal, Accidental, and Industrial.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Amendments to the Law Passed by the House.

The discussion of the Chinese exclusion bill was continued in the Senate the 5th. The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the interstate commerce act, after adopting the following amendments: Giving State courts of equity jurisdiction concurrent jurisdiction with the courts of the United States in matters under the act; directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe uniform classification schedules for the use of common carriers in making rates, and requiring common carriers to publish and post the rates on petroleum, continuous oil, and turpentine in wooden packages or barrels as soon the same produces in train or private cars owned or leased by the shipper. The House also passed a bill giving Territorial courts and Territorial legislatures power to change and repeal rates of common carriers on traffic between points within each State or Territory.

BASE-BALL MATTERS.

Struggling for the Championship—The Record.

The official standing of the various ball clubs in the race for the pennant is given below:

League.	Won.	Lost.
New York	69	42
Chicago	65	47
Boston	64	47
Boston	62	48
Philadelphia	54	54
Philadelphia	53	54
Indianapolis	43	71
Washington	43	69

Western.	Won.	Lost.	American.	Won.	Lost.
Des Moines	64	32	St. Louis	66	37
St. Paul	63	34	Athletic	66	37
Omaha	57	41	Brooklyn	62	41
Kansas City	56	43	Cincinnati	63	44
Denver	51	46	Baltimore	54	45
Sioux City	44	56	Baltimore	54	45
Chicago	40	64	Louisville	39	59
Davenport	32	63	Kansas City	31	67

CAUSED BY FLOODS.

Terrible Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

A City of Mexico special says: "Advices from Orizaba show that the loss of life by the floods numbers forty-four persons and that the damage to property amounts to more than $200,000. Many cattle have been lost. In the City of Mexico rains were constant for several days. In the State of Vera Cruz dead bodies are being found. The corn, rice, and bean crops are complete failures, and much of the land formerly for tilla and fenced is now sandy waste. There are no signs of the floods abating."

THE MAINE RETURNS.

The Republican Plurality Placed at 18,495.

The following dispatch has been received at the National Democratic headquarters in New York City:

"PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—Calvin S. Brice, Chairman: Dingley's paper, the Lewiston Journal, claims to have returns from the whole State showing a Republican plurality of 18,495, or 1,159 less than in 1886. Republicans increased their vote 10,000 in Cumberland, and brought Democratic towns enough larger than ever before throughout Republican York. 'M. M. Ramos, Secretary.'"

DIE ON THE OCEAN.

The Collision of Steamers Causes Great Loss of Life.

The steamer Laurnance, when entering the port of Lue, in the Canary Islands, ran into the Italian steamer Lud America, from Montevideo. The latter vessel, which was lying at anchor, sunk in a few minutes in ten fathoms of water. The Lud America carried 256 passengers and had a crew of sixty-seven men. Of these 190 passengers and sixty-three of the crew reached the shore safely. The others were drowned.

LOST THEIR LIVES.

Five Persons Drowned by the Capsizing of a Boat.

By the capsizing of a boat in the Hudson River opposite Hastings-on-the-Hudson, the following persons were drowned: Silvester Maughen, aged 6; Miss Elizabeth Butler, aged 20; Miss Nettie Voorhees, aged 22, of Peekskill; John Demorest, aged 26; and Mr. Derringer, an artist, of Peekskill.

In Training for Congress.

The Republicans of the Tenth Massachusetts District have nominated for Congress Joseph H. Walker.

The Third Arkansas District Democrats have renominated Congressman T. C. McRae.

Congressman W. G. Hunter has been renominated by the Republicans of the Third Kentucky District.

Hon. Joseph E. Washington has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth Tennessee District.

The Democrats of the Eighteenth Ohio District have nominated Dr. G. P. Hart for Congress.

Henry Kernaghan has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh Mississippi District.

Congressman R. M. Lafollette has been renominated by the Republicans of the Third Wisconsin District.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Eighth Wisconsin District nominated Dr. Samuel C. Jackson, the Union Labor candidate.

Disappointed in Politics.

John Edwards, a prominent attorney of Maryville, Mo., shot himself, it is believed, because of his disappointment at not receiving the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Western Missouri District, at a recent convention.

Hotel Burned.

The Fort George Hotel, E. L. Sceltys proprietor, at Lake George, N. Y., has burned, at a loss of $60,000; insurance, $30,000.

Yellow Fever Nurses.

The headquarters of the American National Red Cross Society has been established at Washington, with Miss Clara Barton, President, in charge. By her direction Col. Fred B. Southmayd, member for Louisiana, has left New Orleans with eighteen trained yellow fever nurses.

A Flandish Deed.

In New York James Fogarty, a peddler, received a mortal wound from an unknown man, who plunged an umbrella tip through his eye into the brain, the shaft breaking off and remaining in the wound. Fogarty died but there is not the slightest clew to his assailant.

TWENTY-TWO VICTIMS.

Four Persons Killed and Eighteen Injured in a Railway Collision.

A Cincinnati bound freight train, heavily laden, dashed at full speed into the John Robinson circus train, which was standing at Corwin Station, fifty-one miles northeast from Cincinnati, at the break of day. The caboose at the rear of the circus train was split in two, and the four sleepers ahead of it were telescoped. No damage occurred to the animals or the circus property, which were in the baggage train ahead of the sleepers. Fourteen men were killed and eighteen were wounded. Of these all were canvasmen, except Andy Smith, who was a concertmonist. Smith was mortally wounded, and, strange to relate, the injuries to the other seventeen are all trifling. The killed are: John Churchill, of Starks, Me.; Ben Cisbey, Grafton, W. Va.; Frank Smith, Richmond, Ind.; Jack Lacy, Chicago. The injured are: Andy Smith, Petersburg, Ill.; William Edwards, Newark, Ohio; B. Brown, Halliday's Cave, W. Va.; John Mott, Cincinnati; Frank Larkin, Jackson, Tenn.; William Wheeler, Elmore Fairbanks, Coolville, Ohio; Dave Harrison, Delaware, Ky.; William Hopkins, Franklin, W. Va.; John Gardiner, Morris County, Ind.; George Williams, Princeton, Ind.; Albert McCarthy, Tipton, Ind.; Samuel Wright, Levi Valley, W. Va.; Louis Butler, Lexington, Ky.; Frank Moncreiff, LaPlatte, Mo.; Ed Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Dick Dove, Mount Sterling, Ky.; George Powell, Beverley, Ohio.

AMES AT THE HEAD.

The Republicans of Massachusetts Nominate a Ticket.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts met at Boston and nominated the following ticket:

Governor, Oliver Ames; Lieutenant Governor, J. Q. A. Brackett; Secretary of State, Henry B. Peirce; Auditor of State, Charles R. Ladd; Attorney General, A. Wesson; Treasurer of Sinking Fund, Henry Gardner; Electors at Large, Geo. F. Hoar, Henry Cabot Lodge.

GOV. OLIVER AMES.

In brief the platform is as follows:

Declares for protection and against free trade; endorses the action of Congress in the matter of ports a return to specie finies wherever practical and enactment of laws to correct the evil; indorses the legislative record of the last Legislature; favors the submission of the question of the prohibitory constitutional amendment; condemns the secret policies of the Republican and Democratic parties; denounces the Australian system; charges the party to a wise expenditure for public improvements; favors the enactment of a national bankrupt law, an honest bankrupt law, a national police, a just pension law, and the extension of the civil service from political application. The Chicago platform and candidates are indorsed.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

A List of Those Willing to Be Burdened with Congressional Honors.

Nathan Frank (Rep.) has been nominated for Congress by the Union Labor men in the Ninth Missouri District.

Congressman John H. Rogers has been renominated by the Democrats of the Fourth District of Arkansas.

Capt. E. P. Allen has been renominated by the Republicans of the Second Michigan District, and Congressman Ford by the Democrats of the Fifth District.

The Democrats of the Fourth Minnesota District have renominated Edmund Rice for Congress, and the Democrats of the Fifth District have nominated Charles Canning, a farmer, and member of the Farmers' Alliance.

Hon. Edward J. Gay has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third Louisiana District.

The Democrats of the Fifth Iowa District have nominated J. H. Preston of Cedar Rapids for Congress.

The Republicans of Washington Territory have nominated Hon. John B. Allen, of Seattle, for delegate to Congress.

In the Fifth Wisconsin District the Republicans have nominated Gustave Kustermann for Congress.

The Democrats of the Seventh Wisconsin District have nominated Frank Coburn for Congress, and the Republicans of the same district nominated O. B. Howes.

Gen. W. H. Enty has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Ninth Wisconsin District.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

New York Democrats Renominate Hill and Jones.

The Democratic State Convention of New York in session at Buffalo, nominated the ticket:

Governor, David B. Hill; Lieutenant Governor, Edward B. Jones; Court of Appeals Judge, Martin Grey.

Summarized, the platform is as follows:

Indorses the St. Louis platform and candidates; commends the President's letter of acceptance; approves of the Interstate bill; recommends a revision of the laws so as to secure a more speedy and certain execution of the anti-Chinese bill; condemns the United States Senate for its neglect to pass the labor bureau, Sherman trusts, Oleomargarine, Dockery suppress them, and condemns the last Republican Congress for its extravagant and reckless expenditures, record high-water mark; indorses in the State as "hypocritical," "non, honest, and designed to aid temperance, and intended for political effect," Lyons pure election law; indorses the administration of David B. Hill; demands a reorganization in the Racing, a constitutional convention; advocates a system for crime and legislation to prevent the adulteration of food; demands franchise for aliens who have declared their intention of citizenship; favors the enactment of a law to prevent the sale of cheese made from skimmed milk; favors the enactment of a law to prevent the sale of cheese made from skimmed milk; favors the enactment of a law to prevent the sale of cheese made from skimmed milk

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 20, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
WELLINGTON R. BURT, of Saginaw.

For Lieutenant Governor—
WILLIAM S. MORAN, of Wayne.

For Secretary of State—
THOMAS D. HAWLEY, of Ionia.

For State Treasurer—
JOHN D. NORTON, of Oakland.

For Auditor General—
BARTLEY BREEN, of Menominee.

For Commissioner State Land Office—
SMITH W. FOWLER, of Manistee.

For Attorney General—
ADOLPHUS A. ELLIS, of Ionia.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
STUART McKIBBIN, of Owosso.

For Member of Board of Education—
CHARLES S. KING, of Watrousville.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, ninth district—
HIRAM B. HUTSON, of Manistee.

Legislative Ticket.

For State Senator—Twenty-ninth District—
H. H. NOBLE, of Elk Rapids.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
ALEXANDER J. McLEOD.

For County Clerk—
ALFRED P. HEASLEY.

For County Treasurer—
BENJAMIN W. WAYER.

For Register of Deeds—
ORLANDO BLAIR.

For Judge of Probate—
MILTON M. BURNHAM.

For Prosecuting Attorney—
ELISHA H. SHEPARD.

For Circuit Court Commissioner—
JOSEPH M. CLARK.

For County Surveyor—
ENOCH K. ROBINSON.

For Coroners—
ROBERT FINDLEY,
WILLIAM C. GRANDY.

It is reported that John R. McLean of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has purchased the New York Star.

"UNNECESSARY taxation is unjust taxation," says President Cleveland. That brings the tariff question into a nutshell.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, the circus manager, says that he has observed a great deal of enthusiasm throughout the country for the democratic ticket.

MR. BURT's discussion of state taxation, showing by absolute figures the increase of taxation, is creating a genuine sensation, and the republican camp is naturally alarmed. They have attempted to break the force of his figures, but have thus far failed. The figures are indisputable. Mr. Burt is fighting high taxation in Michigan. He is fighting the battle that he has begun in Congress against the tariff, and whether he succeeds in this or not, he will be sustained by all the taxpayers of the state.—Saginaw Courier.

It is not so certain that the adopted citizens of Irish birth who supported Harrison in 1884 will support Harrison in 1888. The Irish-American independents of New York were the unclens of the Irish movement in favor of Blaine in 1884. But they have recently declared in favor of Cleveland and tariff reform. The president's retaliation message was chiefly instrumental in bringing about this happy conclusion. Mr. Alexander Sullivan, who had so much influence among the Irish-Americans in the campaign of 1884, has lately said that he would take no part whatever in political movements against the democratic party. The Irish-American republican movement is not what it was four years ago.—Free Press.

HAVE you heard from Maine? That boasted majority which made the republicans so jubilant last week has gradually diminished until it is now 1,250 less than the majority of 1884, which had been fixed as the basis of gain or loss by the republican party. The republicans increased their total vote 904, and the democrats 2,154. This proportion of increase all over the country will give Grover Cleveland a greatly increased majority of the popular vote. There is good reason to believe that in the western states the issue of tariff reform will make a decrease of the republican vote, and a corresponding greater increase of the democratic vote. So that the indications from Maine, upon which the republicans so confidently relied, point to an enthusiastic support of the present administration, and a glorious victory for Cleveland, Thurman, and tariff reform in November.

HON. ASHBEL B. FITCH, republican member of congress, of New York, who recently deserted his party and came out for tariff reform, said in the house of representatives on May 16th 1888: "In the interest of the republican party, and in the interest of common fairness, I propose to ask gentlemen on this side of the house to consider for a moment how the present tariff, which we have promised to revise, now affects the people whom I have described, and to consider what they pay taxes on in the general distribution of the customs taxes now in force. They pay upon everything. Look for a moment at what they eat. There is a tariff duty on beef, on pork hams and bacon, butter and lard, cheese, molasses, grapes, wheat flour, oats, corn meal, rye, barley, potatoes, raisins, vinegar, honey, rice and rice meal, sugar, extract of meat, pickles, currants, apples, salt and condensed milk. The list is substantially an inventory of the stock of the grocery store at which they buy. There is a duty on the coal which warms them, on their cooking and household utensils, on their entire clothing from their hats to their stockings, on the medicines given them when they are sick, and on the roofs over their head."

THE COUNTY PRINTING.

At its meeting next month the board of supervisors will again have before it the question of publishing its official proceedings. The experience of the past two or three years ought to be a sufficient lesson to convince them of the folly of trying to get a complete and satisfactory report for nothing,—for that is what the practical result has been.

For three years the JOURNAL has persistently refused to bid for the county printing, except by the folio, the copy to be furnished by the clerk. Each time our bid has been rejected because the board did not know how long the report would be and could not tell how much it would come to. That is the very best reason why the printer should not bid for it in the lump,—that is, so much for the year. When the printer bids by the folio he can figure to an absolute certainty how much space one hundred words will make of his type, he knows how much it will cost him to set that amount of type; he can figure the value to him of that space in his columns; he can estimate to a certainty the cost of supplement pages in case his regular size will not hold the entire proceedings. For these reasons he can bring his bid to the lowest point of cost, if he so desires, and yet be certain to lose nothing, whether the report be long or short. If the report be long, he will be absolutely sure of getting pay for his entire work, and the county may be also sure of paying no more than a fair price for service actually performed. In like manner, if the report be short, the printer will get no more than the same rate of pay, and the county may be sure of not having to pay a large price for a small amount of work.

Another matter for consideration is the placing of the report where it can be given in a single issue of the paper, and not strung out like a serial story through a couple of months. In this respect there has been much complaint for two or three years. In a conversation with Mr. Chapin of the Boyne Citizen, last fall, he stated that because of the low price obtained he could not afford to devote his whole paper to the report, to the exclusion of local news; neither could he afford to buy more printing material to enable him to give the entire report at once in addition to the usual amount of local news. It would be better for the people, if the board should make no pretense to economy, and should vote the proceedings to a paper known to have printing material enough to give the entire report in a single issue, and at a price sufficiently large to guarantee the printer against loss, and then demand a full and complete report. Such a course would not be so economical, but would be possessed of the advantage of furnishing the county proceedings in a more tangible and satisfactory manner. Under this arrangement the JOURNAL would not stand a chost of a chance, for the board of supervisors is hopelessly republican. But we would have the satisfaction of knowing that the printer to whom it was awarded received decent pay for his labor, and we could in turn demand decent work for the money expended. The other arrangement,—that of letting to the lowest bidder by the folio, the clerk to furnish copy,—would give the JOURNAL an equal chance with the rest. We insist that it is the most economical for the county, the safest for the printer, and the most satisfactory to all concerned.

We ask of the board a respectful consideration of these questions.

The Two Platforms.

Republican Platform—Maintain the war tariff, and squander the surplus.

Democratic Platform—Reduce the war tariff, and lift the burden of over-taxation from the people.

There ought to be no doubt that the latter will win. There is none.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

B. See,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, And Carpets.

Our FALL GOODS are just beginning to arrive in all the

NEW - SHADES

OF

Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods, Buttons, and Trimmings.

THE GENUINE JACKSON CORSET-WAIST

A Specialty.

Remember, we have the Best Line of Carpets to select from in Charlevoix.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

B. SEE.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Fastest Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Hon. Wellington R. Burt.

We congratulate the democrats, greenbackers and labor unionists upon the candidacy of this great man. We congratulate the *people* even now, upon the magnificent chief executive who will have the helm of state within his firm grasp during the next gubernatorial term. Mr. Burt is a man of great brain and great power. He is today the foremost force in the present exciting campaign in the peninsular state. As Grover Cleveland stands forth, a veritable giant in the national campaign, of which he is admitted to be the central, commanding figure, so Wellington R. Burt towers far above every other figure in the Michigan campaign. He is easily the leader in the light. His individuality is commanding, and his leadership unquestioned. A grand, strong leader, like Burt is an inspiration and prophecy, an inspiration to supreme effort, and a prophecy of certain success. As a business man he has long stood as the peer of the ablest of his compeers. And he carries the same broad mental grasp, quick decision, and firm determination, into politics, which have characterized his business career. His supporters are not figures in Michigan politics, less since the days of brave and bluff old Zach Chandler. Mr. Burt may not be as polished as Chesterfield, but he has the decision of Jackson, the keen instinct of Lincoln, and the blunt honesty, and the rugged force of Zach Chandler.

Mr. Burt's appearance before the people everywhere has been hailed with the greatest enthusiasm, and his speeches have put into the profoundest impression. His campaign is indeed a genuine sensation. Thousand flock to hear him speak, and everywhere he by his scores assure him of their confidence, admiration and support.

Mr. Burt's arraignment of the republican management of the affairs of this state, and his charge against the republicans of gross extravagance and incompetency, are simply unanswerable, and it everywhere produces the profoundest impression. A feeble effort has been made by the state organ at Lansing, where Gov. Luce resides, to meet this arraignment and break the force of the sledge-hammer blows dealt by Mr. Burt, but it is utterly unavailing. By their own figures the taxation levied by the republicans upon the state for the four years of 1875, 1876, 1879 and 1880 averages $969,570 per annum for those four years. Also by their own figures the state taxation for 1887 and 1888 averages $1,704,000 per annum for those two years. This shows a startling increase in state taxation. Tabulated it is as follows:

Average for six years of '75 and '76..... $969,570
Average for four years of '77 and '80..... 969,570

Average increase per annum in 10 years..... $734,430

This stunning increase of state taxation within the past ten years abundantly justifies Mr. Burt's charge of gross extravagance and incompetency in republican management of state finances. The people are awaked to these figures, showing how they are plundered by the republican tax-gatherer, and the people are beginning to think that it is high time to have a business man at the head of the affairs of this state instead of a politician. They demand brains, business methods and relief from burdensome taxation. They know Wellington R. Burt will bring all of these to their service, and hence they are demanding Mr. Burt with an earnestness and enthusiasm that presage his triumphant election. His advent to executive control will be a proud day for the peninsular state.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH' ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

MILLINERY.

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods,

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Breakeed articles not called for in six months sold to pay for cost of repairing.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons and Carriages made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK for 1 year. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CAMPBELL BARTHO LMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHIN 1 on hand and for sale. 41

☞Advertisers will do us a favor by bringing in their copy as early as Wednesday every week.

Barnum's Circus

Is in town, and the Canvas is spread

IN GEORGE MILLER'S WINDOW.

If you don't get the worth of your money, slip up to the ticket office and your admission fee will be refunded. You will also find by walking inside, one of the

BIGGEST :-: CURIOSITIES

IN THE SHAPE OF

Over Coats, Pea Jackets, and New Suits,

Too Numerous to Mention.

Will Wager you a Peanut if you can see a Better Stock than I have on my tables to-day.

DOORS :- OPEN :- FROM :- 6 :- TO :- 8;

Good Order Kept and No Pickpockets.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

...FOR...

Geo. W. Miller's New Stock

Cloaks! Cloaks!

Our New Fall Stock of Cloaks.

The Latest Newmarkets, Finest Short Wraps, and Best Jackets

IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

A Fine Line of

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

Come one and all and get a chance at the bargains in our Cloak Department. Prices average from $3 to $40.

Alick Rosenthal,

Lewis Block.

---FISHING :- TACKLE !---

Purchased before the rise in Prices.

SODA WATER, FRESH CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, ETC

We are all Prepared to meet the Demands of Warm Weather and invite you to call and examine our Stock.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., DRUGGISTS.

CRADLES

AND OTHER

Harvesting Implements.

DOLLARS SAVED

By Buying of

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

Hardware and Iron Merchants.

THE

BEST SHOW

OF

Hardware, Tinware, Notions,

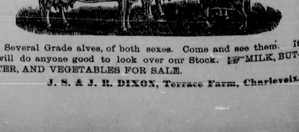
STOVES

Best Colored Lead Paint

ONLY $1.15 PER GALLON.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Job and Tin Work.



Several Grade alves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

ARRISON IN 1877

Damning Testimony as to the Railroad Strike.

"A DOLLAR A DAY FOR LABOR."

Mercenary for the Railroad and Arbitrator Now Some Time—He Advocates Bloodshed While All Others Advocate Peace. He Would Wade in Blood to the Finger Tips—The Testimony of Reliable Men.

The Hon. Leon C. Bailey, one of Indiana's state senators and deputy United States attorney, has done the country a service and won the gratitude of all labor men by searching out the facts as to Gen. Harrison's actions during the great strikes of 1877. He has done it in the patient thoroughness of a trained lawyer and honest investigator, and has satisfied himself on every point by reliable evidence, documentary and affidavits of reliable men. It has shown that Harrison, the attorney of a railroad company, managed, by keeping the fact secret, to become one of the citizens' committee to arbitrate with the strikers; that he spoke Republican like A. G. Porter and generals like Governor Williams were present; Harrison was for shooting the poor devils down, and that he organized a company for that purpose. But let Mr. Bailey present the evidence in his own words as he did a few evenings since in a public address at Indianapolis. With any other things he said:

Twenty-one years ago the Democratic Railroad men of Indianapolis and Fellow Citizens—a great economic problem confronts us—a crisis of lost taxation. The issue is lined off by debate. High taxes, yielding large profits to the few, against low taxes, giving corresponding benefits to the many. On this subject, however, I desire at this time to submit only a few propositions for your consideration.

"The high protective tax was made to protect the enterprises of war. Do they exist now?

"The income and other direct taxes, falling on the rich, were removed in 1872. Has the poor pay all the burden?

"Does a tax system which retires over a third of our circulating medium into idleness help or injure trade?

"Protection enriches less than 10 per cent. of our people; the other 90 per cent. pay the tribute.

"The price of our necessities is made high by protection; our returning brigade, if any, are filtered through the clutches of capital.

"While the products of the world, including our own, are made dear by taxation in cheap labor comes to us without condition.

"If protection affects wages favorably, why do the coal, iron and other highly protected industries pay the lowest wages? Or why, in our several states, all under the same tariff law, does the price paid for labor differ as widely as in the countries of the Old World?

"Does a man looking for employment in the United States give preference to the protected branches of trade? Would he not do so if they afforded him better or more permanent returns?

"The laborer in the highly protected industries of Spain, Germany, France and Mexico gets far less pay or comforts than in England with her system of low taxes. Why is this?

"It is not the compensation of labor the world over fixed by considerations of supply, demand and efficiency of service?

"If the war tariff had a tendency to raise the pay of workingmen, what is the use of the profits of the manufacturer, would he protected employees, or employees of the protected industries continue in? Or is their aid liberality, indeed, due to alarm and liberality, indeed, due to alarm?

NOMINATED BY AN AGGREGATION OF CAPITALISTS.

"But my inquiry to-night is in a different field. I would only direct your thoughts to a subject closely allied to this and personal interest. What I shall have to say to-night will be with reference to the Republican ticket for the presidency, Benjamin Harrison; the influence which brought about his nomination, his public utterances and laboring men, embracing in some detail his record, as it has been gathered from the most authentic sources, such as court files, reports published at the time, and interviews with men who participate in the events of that period and have a personal knowledge of what Mr. Harrison said and did.

"Let us view the influences at Chicago which seemed, Gen. Harrison to the contrary. It was a body representing a vast aggregation of capital. It is beyond dispute, one hundred dollars. Nominally they spoke for a party of several millions. Yet in the face of this fact it was considered. One railroad alone, owing a debt of over $2,000,000 to the United States, was unanimously represented by its agents and solicitors. Chauncey M. Depew, president of the Vanderbilt property of nearly $200,000,000, sought for leadership. He held the Empire state delegation under perfect control. Fear of a revolt in the agricultural west alone checked his presidential ambition, but he could dictate the candidate, and did. He sought a leader as far from the people and as near to the corporate interests as possible, whose life, record and sympathies were in close accord with his own. His name is Benjamin Harrison, and he stands upon a platform of high tariff and free whisky, to which the American laborer is asked to look for his protection and advance of prosperity. Is the picture inviting? Does it have the charm of a king of dollars and an unbiased treatment of popular rights? You who would be swamped in the false and misleading cry of 'free trade' should pause long enough to learn whether or not this alarm is occasioned by your enemy or your friend.

THE CHINESE RECORD.

"Benjamin Harrison entertains the same opinions and sentiments in 1888 as he did in 1877. There is no record of a change. It is nowhere asserted that Gen. Harrison was ever the friend of the workingman; that he ever engaged himself in behalf of their wages or conditions; that in the session of the United States he ever cast a vote, introduced a measure or advocated one that was intended in any degree to ameliorate the condition of workingmen. If he ever did so, it has escaped the vigilance of a member of the press, and the people are beginning to think that it is high time to have a business man at the head of the affairs of this state instead of a politician. They demand brains, business methods and relief from burdensome taxation. They know Wellington R. Burt will bring all of these to their service, and hence they are demanding Mr. Burt with an earnestness and enthusiasm that presage his triumphant election. His advent to executive control will be a proud day for the peninsular state.

naturalized in the United States. At most seven of that number took out their papers in Indianapolis, and they all voted the Republican ticket. The papers were signed by Dan Ransdell as clerk, who then, as now, was Mr. Harrison's most ardent supporter and is the Republican member of their state central committee from Mr. Harrison's district. These Chinamen were marched to the polls in Indianapolis, in wards eleven and seventeen, and voted the Republican ticket against the protests of Democratic challengers.

"From 1873 to 1877 the railroad magnates had been engaged in cutting down the wages of their employes. To show the extent of this cruel, crushing reduction, the facts, supported by the figures, were published by the railroad employes to a sub-committee of citizens of Indianapolis, whose mission and duty it was to secure justice to the imperiled employes, and of this sub-committee Gen. Harrison was a member.

WORKING FOR THE RAILROADS.

"The strike reached Indianapolis on the 23d day of July, 1877. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad company, with others, was involved in the strike, and being in the hands of a receiver, was under the control of the United States court at Indianapolis. Mr. Harrison entered the employment of John W. Ring, Jr., the receiver of said road, in February, 1877, and continued in that capacity until the road went out of court. He was employed during the whole period of the strike, and for a long time thereafter. In his final 'take off' of the attorneys, in addition to sums previously paid, at a time therefore allowed, Gen Harrison received for his services the handsome fee of $21,000. (See page 239 chancery order book 11, United States circuit court.) This may account in some degree for the 'unbiased' mental condition in which the 'strike' found this great railroad attorney when it reached Indianapolis. There were two propositions confronting the citizens of Indianapolis: one of arbitration, conciliation, peaceable adjustment and mutual concession; the other that of intolerance, Pinkertonism, bayonets and clubs, and the shotgun policy. Both had their advocates; the latter plan of which brought its terrible work of death and desolation at Pittsburg, Baltimore, Chicago, Reading, on the 4th of July, the figures were as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Reading	7	8
Pittsburg	20	43
Chicago	18	25
Baltimore	10	20
Totals	55	96

"It is not necessary to dwell upon the merits of the opposing claims. It appears that before the very eyes of these despairing husbands and fathers the barons of transportation were declaring large profits. During the very horror of this conflict the Baltimore and Ohio road declared a 10 per cent. dividend and the Pennsylvania line an 8 per cent. But these instances of bloodshed, of the starving wife, the half clad children bending over the lifeless form of a husband and father, the hired militia, the Pinkertons, were held up in vivid and frightful relief before the people of the Hoosier capital, and yet there were some who favored the prompt preparations for a repetition of the scenes in other cities, and Gen. Benjamin Harrison was among the earliest advocates of the militia movement. With his command he marched at the first many with him and was supported, then and for a long time afterwards, by the Evening News. The feeling created by such a leader and two powerful dailies is shown by incidents and utterances recorded at the time.

"GENERAL HARRISON ORGANIZES VOLUNTEERS.

"There was no lack of militia. The prayerful protests of the employes was against being 'further driven to the wall.' Not hungry, but even comfortable, they substituting wages was their request—they asking a defense of the precious life and property. Three hundred of their ever trusted companions were sworn in for this very purpose. On July 24 the men held a meeting and passed a resolution and petition to absolutely abstain from the use of intoxicating drink during the trouble. On the same day Mayor Caviu swore in 200 railroad men as special policemen. The governor refused to the end to call out the state militia, the railroads and their employes, but, upon the recommendation and urgent request of the citizens' committee, did issue commissions to certain officers, among the number Gen. Harrison.

"The two newspapers which are supporting Mr. Harrison now supported him then. Their language, in the more moderate methods, they belittled those who would succeed in securing a compromise, they stigmatized those begrimed but honest, laborers who had ventured upon a starving wages, as 'lawbreakers,' 'mobites' and 'rioters.' Gen. Harrison, with others, appeared to oppose the petition, and when the court required them to state under oath the amount of time expended and the value of the services given Mr. Harrison made the following affidavit:

TESTIMONY OF THOSE WHO HEARD.

"Thomas Hughes, who lives in Indianapolis and has been running an engine since 1863, says:

"In that year (1877) I was foreman of the night yard for the Terre Haute. On the morning of the day when the conference meeting was held we met Mayor Caviu, John Pressley, county sheriff, and Governor Williams near the Spencer house, and told them that we were ready to furnish all the persons needed to guard property wherever necessary. Mr. Harrison and his friends opposed this idea, and urged Governor Williams to call out the state militia and force the men to disperse. Mr. Pressley, I remember, said he had been a railroad man and that the boys were good men, and that to call out troops would do more harm than good. Governor Williams and Mayor Caviu agreed with him. Harrison and his friends claimed that it would be safer to travel; were liable to start a rick and burn up city and should have troops at once. Our committee went to the Mason house to hold the conference meeting.

"If I recollect right, Porter made the first speech, and Williams followed Harrison. Now, of course I can't give you his speech word for word, in the form, though, of points as far as I can say were these: He said that we were to be dispersed; that we were interfering with the commerce of the country; that we were about to begin a riot; that we were law breakers in doing as we were; that we had no right to strike, lief; instead of being a body of law abiding citizens we were a mob. He took the ground that we could live on a dollar a day and that we had no right to strike, and that after we went back to work if we could get ours he would be satisfied. I am sure the boys have not forgotten that speech and never will, and never will expect any friendship from a man who would try and take advantage of us when we were down, and even undertake to get the authorities to turn the militia on us when we were trying hard to do right and get our pay put back so we could live.

"Martin J. Murphy, who was a fireman in the I. B. and W. yards when the strike began, says of the conference meeting:

"As a result, Governor Porter addressed the entire meeting. He was followed by Harrison. For some days before this Harrison had been getting up militia companies and then had a lot of them quartered at the arsenal. In his speech he spoke about this, and used very plain language about what they would do with us if we didn't come to time. He used the terms 'law breakers' and 'violators of the law' several times. He was all one sided, so much so that every one saw he did not intend to give the boys any show. He said the roads couldn't pay any higher wages, as the books of the company would show, and called our committee to go down and inspect them. So long as we were 'law breakers' nothing could be done. In this connection he used the assertion that $1 a day was better than doing nothing at all, and that a workingman ought to get along on that much. Although I may not use his exact words that is the impression he gave. He also said that if this lawlessness did not cease they would invoke the powers of the state and Federal government in order to move the trains and carry on the commerce of the country. That the trains must move at all hazards, and at this point he became much excited. He offered no arbitration; would listen to none. Nothing would be accepted but an absolute surrender on our part. Before he had finished he became so enfuriated that the committee arose and left the hall. Chairman Sayer tried to get us back, and after Harrison got through some of us did return."

HE FAVORED VIOLENCE.

The speaker quoted similar affidavits from a number of railroad men, all agreeing in substantially upon his remarks at the conference. From an interview with Ben Zahn the following extract was secured:

"We all knew that Harrison was a railroad attorney and had all his sympathies were against the men who dared to strike. I was present when he spoke as well as though I heard it but yesterday. He began by a statement of the enormous loss occasioned by the blockade of railroad traffic, and immediately proceeded to charge that whole loss to the strikers, and denounced them in terms as strong as he could use. A thought of the laboring man's wrongs never entered his mind, but he could set out in glowing colors the inconvenience of those millionaires who could better afford to lose thousands than could the fireman a single day's wages. Harrison stood there as the champion of gold, as the attorney of corporate wealth. As he thought the whole state of the case over he became angry and indignant, and finally attacked the authorities for not using the force. I now quote his exact language: 'If I was governor of this state, or sheriff of this county, I would have every train running if I had to wade in blood up to my finger tips.' As he finished this sentence, he stretched his arms to the full length above his head. The strikers, already grown restive under his abuse, got up and left the hall in a body. A great part of the audience left with them. The tone of Harrison's speech was left entirely to those who paid him. The strikers adjourned to the Fireman's hall, being followed by Governor Williams, the sheriff and the mayor. A meeting was held in the hall. Everything passed off quietly, and a number of the strikers were sworn in as special policemen, and, as the result, the best order was maintained in Indianapolis."

After presenting interviews with a number of other railroad men who were present at the historical conference, all of whom substantially corroborate the statements of his intemperate language, the speaker continued: "Now perfectly disinterested witnesses support and cilpach every fair inference to be drawn from the history of the strike I will leave to you. The proof is complete. The verdict is inevitable. You know the men whose words have been heard in evidence. They are among the most honorable and upright of our citizens; they are your fellow workmen. Each statement has been carefully prepared, read and signed by the respective parties making them. Upon the evidence adduced I will leave the matter of what Gen. Harrison did, how he felt, what he advised, what he said, with you and with the voters of the country. It appears, however, that Gen. Harrison, in place of a sober deliberate judgment upon the value of men's time and services, and having ample means at his command, class far more worthy of their hire than the poor men who fought the battle of the corporate power. I will submit next the evidence of a few of the transactions of that strike. These witnesses speak from personal contact. Their statements are corroborated from no less reliable sources. All were members of corporate bodies. All were acquainted with the strike. They were the words of honest men. He, I believe, member of organized labor. They possess the confidence of their comrades and are entitled to the credit of truthful citizens.

"TESTIMONY OF THOSE WHO HEARD.

"Thomas Hughes, who lives in Indianapolis and has been running an engine since 1863, says:

"In that year (1877) I was foreman of the night yard for the Terre Haute. On the morning of the day when the conference meeting was held we met Mayor Caviu, John Pressley, county sheriff, and Governor Williams near the Spencer house, and told them that we were ready to furnish all the persons needed to guard property wherever necessary. Mr. Harrison and his friends opposed this idea, and urged Governor Williams to call out the state militia and force the men to disperse. Mr. Pressley, I remember, said he had been a railroad man and that the boys were good men, and that to call out troops would do more harm than good. Governor Williams and Mayor Caviu agreed with him. Harrison and his friends claimed that it would be safer to travel; were liable to start a rick and burn up city and should have troops at once. Our committee went to the Mason house to hold the conference meeting.

"If I recollect right, Porter made the first speech, and Williams followed Harrison. Now, of course I can't give you his speech word for word, in the form, though, of points as far as I can say were these: He said that we were to be dispersed; that we were interfering with the commerce of the country; that we were about to begin a riot; that we were law breakers in doing as we were; that we had no right to strike, lief; instead of being a body of law abiding citizens we were a mob. He took the ground that we could live on a dollar a day and that we had no right to strike, and that after we went back to work if we could get ours he would be satisfied. I am sure the boys have not forgotten that speech and never will, and never will expect any friendship from a man who would try and take advantage of us when we were down, and even undertake to get the authorities to turn the militia on us when we were trying hard to do right and get our pay put back so we could live.

"Martin J. Murphy, who was a fireman in the I. B. and W. yards when the strike began, says of the conference meeting:

"As a result, Governor Porter addressed the entire meeting. He was followed by Harrison. For some days before this Harrison had been getting up militia companies and then had a lot of them quartered at the arsenal. In his speech he spoke about this, and used very plain language about what they would do with us if we didn't come to time. He used the terms 'law breakers' and 'violators of the law' several times. He was all one sided, so much so that every one saw he did not intend to give the boys any show. He said the roads couldn't pay any higher wages, as the books of the company would show, and called our committee to go down and inspect them. So long as we were 'law breakers' nothing could be done. In this connection he used the assertion that $1 a day was better than doing nothing at all, and that a workingman ought to get along on that much. Although I may not use his exact words that is the impression he gave. He also said that if this lawlessness did not cease they would invoke the powers of the state and Federal government in order to move the trains and carry on the commerce of the country. That the trains must move at all hazards, and at this point he became much excited. He offered no arbitration; would listen to none. Nothing would be accepted but an absolute surrender on our part. Before he had finished he became so enfuriated that the committee arose and left the hall. Chairman Sayer tried to get us back, and after Harrison got through some of us did return."

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TESTIMONY OF THOSE WHO HEARD.

"Benjamin Harrison, being duly sworn, says upon his oath that the law firm of which he is a member (Harrison, Hines & Miller) were employed by John King, Jr., the receiver of the Terre Haute road, appointed by the court in the case above named (William King, Robert Garrett et al. vs. the Ohio and Mississippi Railway company) of the property and effects by the Ohio and Mississippi Railway company, to aid in their defense upon the application of Thomas Emery & Sons, Maurice Allen Campbell and others for the removal of said receiver, that with the Hon. George Hoadly, of Cincinnati, W. T. McClintock, Esq., of Chillicothe, O., and Henry Crawford, of Chicago, affiant was engaged in preparing the defense of said receivers. The evidence taken by affidavit and deposition was very voluminous, and affiant by reference to the files in said cause, which were sent to Chicago, and of law of some difficulty which had to be and were carefully examined by the counsel named. That a hearing of said cause was had at Springfield, Ills., before Judge Drummond, sitting in place of Judge Gresham, and Hon. John S. Treat, W. Q. Gresham, District Judge, that in going to and returning from the place appointed for the hearing and preparing and arguing the case, nearly one whole week of time was consumed by the counsel aforesaid, every night until a late hour being given to the case. And affiant says that he is acquainted with the usual rate of fees charged and paid for such business in said court, and that he believes the services of each of his said associates and of affiant were reasonably worth the sum of $1,000.

"BENJAMIN HARRISON."

"He says nearly one whole week of time was consumed. And affiant says that he is acquainted with the usual rate of fees charged and paid for such business in said court and that he believes the services of each of his said associates and said affiant were reasonably worth the sum of $1,000. Nearly one whole week and reasonably worth $1,000! Men who stand, flagging, standing at the throttle, firing, risking life, encountering a thousand daily dangers for a daily wage, sums varying from $1 to $2 per day, while attorneys for the same master think "nearly one whole week's work" is reasonably worth $1,000. The wrong cause is there.

After citing several instances of Gen. Harrison's harsh prosecution of arrested strikers, in refutation of the statement that he was a friend to the unfortunate men, Mr. Bailey thus continued: "I have arraigned Benjamin Harrison at the bar of public opinion. I have recited a record in which the tender sympathies, so boasted as a pyramid, convicts him in the minds of unprejudiced men of inhumanity to his fellow man, than which in the whole catalogue of man's mental and moral infirmities there is nothing that so intensifies abhorrence, nothing that so blind to extinction, it is deaf to the wails of the oppressed. Man's inhumanity to man has dodged and set in operation every instrument from the thumb screw to the fagot, and Gen. Benjamin Harrison, in clamoring for bayonets and bullets to suppress railroad employes in the city of Indianapolis in 1877, when they were demanding sufficient pay for their toil to dispel darkness from their humble homes and drive gaunt hunger away and lift the burden of despair from dependent wives and children, did that which burned into the memory of the victims impressions of his brutal credentials, that will be the imprint of Jehovah's hand around him, in the tears of his neighbors, were empty dinner buckets and pinched faces, the cry of hunger was for bread and meat, for clothes, for the necessaries of life. Gen. Harrison did not hear the cry. It was drowned by the roar of his soldiers. Gen. Harrison's idea of life and duty and the treasure of life is to the contrary. There are wrongs which to forget makes forgetfulness a crime. The vicar of men should be as sacramental as their virtues. He who ruthlessly adds misery to the pangs of poverty is a monster, and he who strikes down the humblest soldier in the dinner bucket brigades of the world that he may curry favor with the oppressors of the poor should no more be forgotten than a Nero or an Arnold, and whether dead or alive, whether as gigantic as the Colossus of Rhodes or as pygmean as Gen. Harrison, they should ever stand in front of the fires of men's fierce indignation while right and justice have a champion on earth."

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

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We Carry a Full Line of

Blank Books, School Books, Wall Paper, Toilet Articles,

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GOLD PENS,

Wright and Eastman's Perfumes.

The Finest Line of Artists Material in this Vicinity.

Call and Look them Over.

THE ONLY NEWS DEPOT IN TOWN.

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CLOAKS

Ladies Misses & Childrens,

From $1.35 Upwards.

They Represent Latest Styles and Best Value, for the Money we could possibly secure.

THE BEST CORSET IN THE COUNTRY

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Seeing is Believing. 23 Styles to Select From. 23

Our Line of Midnight Saxonys, Spanish Yarns, German Knitting Yarns and Common, are to be excelled in Quality and Price Nowhere.

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24 Shades 24

In Ladies Felt Flannels, Broadcloths, Etc., Etc.

Beautiful all wool Henriettas in all Colors Very Cheap.

In all the above we only add a small per centage

Yours

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.,

GREEN BLOCK

CLEVELAND ACCEPTS.

HE STANDS TO HIS GUNS—A STATES-MANLIKE DOCUMENT.

In Accepting the Nomination the President Endorses the National Platform—Again Declares against War Taxes and Attacks Trusts and Free Whisky.

Washington, special.

The President's letter accepting the renomination to the Presidency by the Democratic convention is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1888.

The Hon. Patrick A. Collins and Others, Committee, Boston:

GENTLEMEN—In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency of the United States my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, who alone control its time devoted, and to the political party to which I belong, which has been entrusted with its continued supremacy. The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their Chief Magistrate and invest him with a power that fed the lightest earthly honor and the full sense of the solemn duty it confers subjection to their will. To follow this a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and the strife which attend the selection of his incumbent shall be heard no more there must be in the quiet of reflection a time for the calm consideration of the comprehensive and important problems of every family and endeavor to the service of a contented and prosperous people of freemen. These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience, which has served to deepen and strengthen my impressions with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen.

Home Interests of Americans.

It is of the highest importance that those who administer our government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth, but there is no people whose home interests are so great and varied as those of our country, and there is none deserve so much watchfulness and care. Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system suited to our needs, the securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity, the preservation of our industrial system of defense to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety rests, the protection of our national domain still stretching beyond the needs of our children's children, and its preservation for the use of a sturdy yeomanry, the protection of our citizens in their rights to the fruits of their industry and benefits which the people may rightly claim, a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that, rewarded by the country they have served, our veterans may appreciate the application of their pension funds to improper cases may be prevented, protection against a service immigration, which injuriously competes with our laboring men in the fields of toil and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and of the duties of citizenship fatal to with our people, and dangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for the suppression of polygamy, that it may not take the advantage of business methods in the operations of their government; the economy so conducive to the comfort of all their ranks of citizenship and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to their welfare; a firm, painful, and temperate application of the business principles with the Government, the civilization of the Indian may be promoted, with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontier, and the curtailing of our public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the Government.

The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the national Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure my earnest support—the aspirations of every true American citizen and the natural desire of every patriotic party. It is a fair to assume that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration and will continue to receive the fair inspection of my countrymen, I endorse the platform then presented, and, if it should be my fortune to be entrusted, clothed in the exalted office to which I have been nominated, I will do my best endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

Federal Taxation.

"Our scale of federal taxation, and its consequences, large enough at the time the attention of our citizens, and the people are sorely considering the necessity of less, are of value. Our Government is the creation of the people, established to carry out their desires and accomplish their good. Its officers are the agents of the people, their servants, employees and wards. It is only used when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a fact to be deeply considered by every American citizen that, after a period of years of the revenue of his Government and of his income, except that may be his contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore, it is not only the right but the duty of a free people, in the enforcement of the government, to keep its expenditures within strictly limited to the actual public needs. It is equally clear that when the Government, into unnecessarily creates and maintained by the people to do the bidding, turns upon them and, instead of ministering to their needs, extorts from their labor and capital treasure in excess of public necessities, the crime is no less, and the punishment and the masters are robbed by their servants.

"The cost of the Government and continues to be met by tariff duties collected at the custom houses, and internal revenue taxes, and by internal revenue taxes imposed upon spirits and fermented liquors, tobacco, and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the cost of the articles upon which they are levied, and that the whole upon all those why buy those articles has been paid by consumption. I suppose, too, it will not be contested that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumer, but that it is, in its operation, a protection to such articles pursuit of which, an increase in such articles pursuit of which, an increase in such articles pursuit of which, an increase in

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 20, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 18 to 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 18c.
POTATOES, per bu., 35c.
WHEAT, per bu., 90c
OATS, per bu., 40c.
HAY, per ton, 10 @ $12.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $3, STEERS, $4 @ $4.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.50@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c.@$1.00.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Eveline.

IRONTON, Sept. 18.—Dan McDonald has rented Charles Belwin's store building and will put in a stock of groceries and provisions, and talks as though he meant business. We wish him success.

George McMillin has purchased William Butler's farm. Considera tion, $1,000.

Mrs. J. D. Parish starts for Wayne, her former home, in a few days, to spend the winter with her father.

Mrs. R. L. Allen received a telegram from Wayne last Wednesday stating that her father was at the point of death, and desired to see her. She started on Thursday.

The company are putting another story on the top of their already large hotel, which looks as though they expected an increase in business next year.

George Southerby and wife are rejoicing over the possession of a little girl who arrived at their home Friday night.

Wilson.

Old Mrs. Shepherd is on the sick list.

Mrs. Robert Shepherd spent Sunday at Charlevoix.

A. E. Scofield, wife, and children of Echo, visited relatives here on Wednesday last.

Miss Annie Cook, of Charlevoix, is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Miss Mildred Hudkins is spending a few days at Charlevoix.

Albert Kenney, wife, and two children, of Echo, were guests of Mrs. Hudkins on Saturday.

Mrs. John Tromin and son, of East Jordan, is spending a few days at her parents in Jordan township.

J. Hudkins and wife, and Mrs. E. L. Smith, visited friends and relatives at Advance one day last week.

An eight-pound girl arrived at J. R. Vance's on Monday last, just too late to do the weekly washing.

Rev. E. N. Tracy preached on Sunday afternoon, and took the night train for Parkville where the M. E. conference in in session.

Burgess.

BURGESS, Sept. 14.—The frost of last Thursday night ripened things up in a hurry.

Lewis Hamlin went to Detroit last week, and rumor says that he will bring back a life partner.

I. S. Webster started back for the Soo to join his boat again.

Mrs. Ezra Rand has been on the sick list the past few days.

Platt Webster started for Ohio last Friday, where he expects to remain for the winter with his uncle.

John Harris is in a critical condition caused by an injury received over a year ago.

Lewis Lodge of Bay, and Mrs. Ida J. Hale of Hayes, were married the 13th, at the residence of J. S. Webster, W. H. McCartney officiating. They have moved to their home in Bay.

Barnard.

BARNARD, Sept. 19.—Plenty of wet weather.

Muldoon's steam threshing machine is in the neighborhood and is doing good work.

There was no church or Sunday school Sunday on account of rain.

School will commence Oct. 1. Miss Chew will teach again this term.

John Bogart is moving to Charlevoix this week.

To the People of Charlevoix County.

While attending the fair at East Jordan last week, call on S. G. Isaman for clothing. He still has about 150 suits of clothing that he will sell at cost, as he desires to go out of the clothing business. This is a fair chance to clothe up your families. I use boys, youths and men's clothing

S. G. ISAMAN,
East Jordan.

We Can and Do

Guarantee Acker's Blood Elixir for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly expels the poison contagion. Sold by G. W. Isaman, druggist. 1mys

☞It is astonishing how rapidly the feeble and debilitated gain strength and vigor when taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For what are called "broken-down constitutions," nothing else has proved so effective as this powerful but perfectly safe medicine.

☞The use of calomel for derangements of the liver has ruined many a fine constitution. Those who, for similar troubles, have tried Ayer's Pills testify to their efficacy in thoroughly remedying the malady, without injury to the system.

☞Our druggists keep for sale Ayer's Hair and Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best preparation ever made for restoring the vitality and color of the hair.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Adopted by the State Convention at Detroit, July 18, 1888.

The democracy of Michigan assembled in convention for the nomination of state officers, recognizing the fact that its chief duty is to present to the people candidates whose election will bring to the administration of state affairs integrity of character, purity of purpose and sound business methods, reaffirms its adherance to the traditional and established principles and policies of the democratic party in respect to national politics.

We renew the expression of our approval of the administration of President Cleveland which has won the respect and confidence of the people and has justified his renomination in response to the universal sentiment of the democracy by his unceasing devotion to public duty his courageous maintenance of democratic principles and his enforcement of pure, just and impartial methods of administration in all the departments of the government.

upon the chief question of national politics, the relief of the people from the burdens of taxation, we declare our unalterable opposition to the present tariff policy of the republican party. We affirm our approval of the last tariff message of President Cleveland as an accurate expression of the just and traditional democratic principles which should govern the whole subject of revenue reform and the reduction of the surplus in the treasury. To him as the chosen standard bearer of the national democracy in the present campaign and to his associate, Allen G. Thurman, a tried statesman distinguished by a long life of public service which has been illustrated by high ability and perfect integrity of and fruitful of benefit to the people we pledge our best efforts to the end that Michigan may once more be counted in the list of democratic states

We declare our adherence to the platform of the national democratic convention at St. Louis, and we approve the action of our democratic representatives in congress in their efforts to secure a reduction of tariff taxation, thereby preventing further accumulation of a dangerous surplus in the treasury and relieving the people from the burdens of the war tariff.

We believe this course only can bring the policy of the government on this subject in harmony with the constitution, the true interests of the people, the just demands of labor the prosperity of all industries and the development of the resources of this country.

The democracy of Michigan believes in the dignity of American labor; recognizes the rights of wage workers to the fostering care of the government and that legitimate industry of every walk of life shall be encouraged in its work of building up the material interests of state.

The ownership of real estate in this country by foreign corporations and non-resident aliens is injurious to American interests and should be prohibited.

We favor the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in manufacturing, mining and building industries, and the repeal of all class legislation under which monopolies have been fostered and protected.

We demand that congress shall open to the public domain for settlement all lands granted to railroads or other corporations which have not been earned, and more particularly do we demand the forfeiture of all unearned grants of lands in the Upper Peninsula, that that portion of the state may no longer be deprived of its natural growth and and developments.

That to the multiplication in this state of petty boards, commissions and officials, with such power and surroundings as insure neither official responsibility nor respect for the legislature or people, leaving the matter of appropriations for state institutions to be largely controlled by log rolling combinations, and as well as to the lack of system we attribute the great and constant increase of appropriations; therefore we submit that the case is one demanding the election of a legislature and state officials free to make changes which economy and good business methods may dictate.

The decisions of home rule and local self government are cardinal principles of the democratic party. Therefore we cordially sympathize with the people of Ireland in the grand contest which they are making under the leadership of Gladstone and Parnell for the right to have the management of their own affairs.

That in only more than twenty-three years have elapsed since the war we should not forget that a large number of that gallant and patriotic army that preserved to us an undivided country is still among us with increasing years and increasing disability, the result of their privations and hardship. We believe the government should deal justly with them and that liberal pensions should be granted to the deserving and as charity, but as due them because of the inestimable services they render of their country, and we point with satisfaction and approval to the liberal construction of the existing pension laws by the present administration, resulting in a large increase in the amounts annually paid to veterans.

For First Place.

Great amount of engineering will be done by friends of candidates to secure for their men the first place on the ticket, and the best man will probably secure the coveted place. Then it endorsed by the majority of the people, the election is assured. Electric Bitters has been put to the front, its merits caused upon, but been indorsed, and unanimously given first place among remedies peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all diseases of Kidneys, Liver and Stomach. Electric Bitters, being guaranteed, is a safe investment. Price 50c. and $1 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 3

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at F. G. Hines and Co.'s drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article, for they find that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1, they bottle warranted.

Guard Against the Strike.

And also you have a bottle of Acker's English Remedy in the house. You cannot tell how soon Croup may strike your little one, or a cold or cough may fasten itself upon you. One dose is a preventive and a few doses is a positive cure. All throat and lung troubles yield to its treatment. A sample bottle is given you free and the remedy guaranteed by G. W. Isaman, drug gist. 1 1929

Happiness and Contentment

Cannot go hand in hand if we look on the dark side of every little obstacle. Nothing will so darken life and make it a burden as Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure the worst form of Dyspepsia, Constipation and Costiveness and make life a happiness and pleasure. Sold at 25 and 50 cents by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

Buckten's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

FARM AND GARDEN.

TIMELY TOPICS CONSIDERED IN A PRACTICAL MANNER.

Homemade Devices for Tying Corn Shocks Which Many Farmers Have Found Useful, and Which Are Within the Reach of All.

Numbered with old time devices for tying corn shocks, still used, forever, I may is the one shown in the cut. It represents a piece of gas pipe long enough to reach through a shock of corn; B, an eye attached; C, a three-inch strap bolted to the eye; D, a hook of sufficient size to hold the cord, and E is a crank from a farming mill. A piece of wood is sometimes used in place of the gas pipe.

FIG. 1—TYING CORN SHOCKS.

In employing this device, the sharp pointed rod is stuck straight through the shock, the cord is carried around the shock above the point of the rod and caught over the hook, the crank is turned, winding the surplus cord between the hook and the crank. The cord is drawn taut from both ends, and a few turns of the crank suffice. Thrust a small stick into the shock to hold the crank while twine is tied round the shock, and the work is done. Turn the crank backward, remove the cord from the hook, pull out the rod and proceed to the next shock.

In Rural New Yorker a correspondent tells how to use the tie shown in Fig. 2, which is employed in some sections for binding fodder corn at shocking time.

FIG. 2—FODDER CORN TIE.

In tying a bundle stand astride of it, press with the knee and pull with the hand till the buckle will slip into the loop. When untying give the buckle a half turn and slip it out of the loop. If the band is used carefully it can be employed several times. Binder twine is used for the ties, and the fibers from the straw stack tied two together with a loop in one end and a buckle in the other form a band of convenient length.

In the Fruit Garden.

Plant the strawberry on a perfect level with the surface of the ground, or a little below, never on a ridge or hill, says Mark Twain. Raise the plants in cultivated and well known fruit grower. The plant has a tendency to creep up out of the ground. He advises planting eighteen inches apart each way for a small patch. For field culture plant in rows three feet apart and twelve inches apart in the row. Following are the distances apart for planting the various small fruits, recommended by Mr. Johnson:

Plant grape vines eight to sixteen feet apart.

Raspberries should be four feet apart in rather rich and protected from the southwestern sun.

Blackberries should be planted four feet apart.

Gooseberries three feet apart.

Currants three feet apart.

The ground should be mound the roots of vines; apply it on the surface.

Weevil in Grain.

Weevil may be almost if not wholly prevented by thoroughly cleansing the premises where the grain is stored and by occasionally stirring it and exposing it to the light. When possible avoid storing grain in bins that have been infested. When it is inconvenient to change the place of storage, fumigate the granary thoroughly with burning sulphur, or use hot water in places where it can be applied, until the pests are destroyed. Bins such bins must be used, stir the wheat occasionally and expose it to the light. For places where fumigation or hot water cannot be used, dissolve half a pound of insect powder in alcohol and stir it into six gallons of water, and apply in a fine spray. No danger need be apprehended, as it is not poisonous, except to insects.

Pyrethrum for Caterpillars.

Several years of experience seems to warrant the statement that pyrethrum, or, better still, buhach, is most beneficial for smooth bodied caterpillars, like the cabbage worms and others like them. On the woolly caterpillars it has little effect, and is not a sure remedy for beetles, although in confinement there is no trouble about killing them. When worms are secreted in the leaves, or in any difficult place to reach by spray, the powder, if strongly applied with a bellows, will usually reach them by floating among the leaves. Pyrethrum loses its strength by exposure to the air. Buhach is preferable to it when it can be obtained.

Digestibility of Corn Fodder.

Experiments at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment station, Professor Armsby, director, on the digestibility of corn fodder, that is, the stalks of field corn after the ears are removed, showed that taking the whole growth, ears and all, the stalks alone contained 37 per cent. of the total digestible matter. The practical meaning of this is that the farmer who grows a field of corn, husks it on the hill and lets the stalks go to waste, leaves over 37 per cent. of the food value of his crop in the field and contents himself with only 63 per cent. of its whole value.

A farmers' institute is to be held once each month at the North Indiana Experiment station, and free transportation has been granted by the local railroads.

Beauty

Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives a lustre and pliancy that adds greatly to its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray,

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance."—E. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.

"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I now have as fine a head of hair as any one could wish for."—R. T. Schmitton, Dickson, Tenn.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results."—Benjamin M. Johnson, M. D., Thomaston, Me.

"My hair was becoming harsh and dry, but after using a few bottles of Ayer's Vigor it grew black and glossy. I cannot express the joy and gratitude I feel."—Mabel C. Hardy, Delavan, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.

(STANDARD TIME.)

Season of 1888

Steamer NORTH STAR,

CAPT. J. M. COWINS.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix, at 7.50, arrive at East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan at 9, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON

CAPT. JOHN VANDERWEY.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.30. Leave Charlevoix, 9.50; Ironton, 10.50; arrive East Jordan 11.50.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 2.00; Ironton, 3.15; arrive Charlevoix, 4.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.50; Ironton, 6.00; arrive East Jordan, 6.00.

Stopping at all intermediate points both ways.

Charlevoix, Cross Village & Beaverisland

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS.

C. W. CASKEY, MASTER.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Leave Charlevoix at 6.00 a. m., arrive at Cross Village 10.30 a. m., arrive at Port Crescent 1.30 p. m. Return—Leave Cross Village at 1.30 p. m., arrive Charlevoix 5.30 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—Leave Charlevoix at 6.00 a. m., arrive at Beaver Island 12.00 m. Return—Leave Beaver Island at 1 p. m., Harbor Springs 3.30 p. m., Petoskey 6.30 p. m., arrive Charlevoix at 9 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Charlevoix at 8.30 a. m., Petoskey 10 a. m., Harbor Springs 10.30 a. m., leave Harbor Springs at 4.30 p. m., Petoskey 5.00.

J. L. HURD, Agent,
Charlevoix.

Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

Palace Side Wheel Steamers

For Detroit, Fort Huron, Sand Beach, Oscoda, Harrisville, Alpena, Cheboygan,

LEAVE ST. SIGNAC

Wednesday and Saturday.....10.00, A. M.
Thursday and Saturday.....9.00, P. M.

Sunday trips between Detroit and Cleveland every Sunday at 10.00 P. M.

Sunday trips only in July and August.

E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The New Passenger Steamer

PETOSKEY

Will leave Chicago from L. M. & L. S. R. R. dock, foot of Wells St., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m., arriving at Charlevoix on Tuesday at 11.00 a. m., Thursday at 4.00 p. m., and Saturday at 10.00 a. m. Returning, will leave Charlevoix at 1.00 p. m. Taking freight and passengers for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Northport, Suttons's Bay, Old Mission, Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect July 1, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 6.27 a. m., 2.48 p. m.

Leave, going south, 9.60 a. m. 2.48 p. m., 10.55 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Hannah, Lay & Co's Steamer Line.

Season of 1888.

Str. City of Grand Rapids.

CAPT. O. E. WILSON.

Going North—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—Leave Traverse City at 7.00 a.m., Charlevoix 9.30 a.m., arrive at Petoskey 11.00 a.m. *Going South*—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Leave St. Ignace 7.00 a.m., Mackinaw 9.30 a.m., Petoskey 2.15 p.m., Charlevoix 4.45 p.m., arrive at Traverse City 6.30 p.m.

A. D. CHRISTENSEN,
Agent, Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT,

CAPT. T. SUTHERBY.

Going South every morning, except Sunday—Will Leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00 Charlevoix 9.30; arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey at 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.30.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County.

Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX

☞Also Farming Lands For Sale.

BARGAINS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

NEW LIVERY AND Feed Barn.

LITNEY & ACKERT

PROPRIETORS

Opposite Bridge Street House Charlevoix,

FIRST-CLASS RIGS REASONABLE RATES.

A. J. McLEOD

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage by which the power of sale thereon has become operative, given by Charles Hetherman and Catharine Hetherman, dated the 19th day of December, 1882, to Jacob Weaver, of the city of Detroit, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, 19th day of December, 1882, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, liber 41, page 100, to William M. Beach, and now owned by him, that there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage the whole principal and interest, and the sum of Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law has been taken either at law or in equity having been taken to recover the sum, or any part thereof, therefore, and mortgage being now by reason of such default, liable to be foreclosed, we will sell the south half, of the north-west quarter, of section 19, in town 29 north of range 4 west, at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Township hall in said town, in the County of Charlevoix, Michigan, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the **8th day of November, 1888**, to pay the said sum of Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars and interest, together with all costs and attorney fee allowed by law.

Dated August 3, 1888.

WILLIAM M. BEACH,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for Mortgage.

Teachers' Examination

Examination of teachers for Charlevoix county will be held at the school house in Charlevoix, on the following dates:

Commencing on Friday, the 28th day of August, at 1 o'clock p. m. Friday, the 28th day of September, at 9 o'clock a. m.

JOHN SEIFERT,
Charlevoix County, Mich. See'y of School Examiners.

Yearling Steer Lost.

Strayed or stolen from my premises, about the middle of July, a yearling steer, red with white face and horns, and with ears cut. Any person giving information of his recovery will be suitably rewarded.

ANDREW BANKS,
Banks township, Alwood, P. O.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CHUCKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Notary Public in Admiralty. Office over Bank, Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

ETHERE MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Collections promptly attended to. ☞MONEY TO LOAN

J. M. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEN, M. D., Office and residence on Mitchell street. Office hours, 8 to 9 a. M., and 2 to 4.30 P. M.

J. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, on Mason Street. Diseases treated a specialty. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a. m., and from 4.00 to 5.00 p. m.

L. H. GWIN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 116, meets second and fourth Saturday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 357, meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment No. 80, meets 2nd and 4th Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 395, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. of L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3211, meets every Friday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. of L.—Tree Blown No. 127, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Odd Fellows' hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix L. No. 392, meets Tuesday on or before full moon.

K. of T.—Charlevoix Tent No. 98, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Lay.

Brown & Co's Bank of Petoskey.

CAPITAL $50,000

Transacts a general banking business. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections receive prompt attention. Exchange on Detroit, New York, Chicago and Boston and all points in Europe. Sight drafts on Europe, telegraphic and cable transfers. CORRESPONDENTS—National Bank of Commerce, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Ransom, Sherman & Co., Detroit; Merchants' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

CHARLEVOIX

Savings Bank

Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

O. D. WOOD, President.
A. BUTTARS, Vice President.
F. A. MAYNE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

O. D. WOOD, A. WOOD.
A. BUTTARS, F. W. MAYNE.
A. WOOD, J. L. HURD.
JOHN NICHOLLS.

CAPITAL.....$25,000
Surplus, (Earned).....$1,000

The liabilities of Stockholders in all state banks are provided in A. D. 1874, for, and Directors of the State of Michigan, is double the amount of their stock, which is a Guarantee Fund of $50,000, in addition to the capital for the transaction of every legitimate branch of Banking business, and we solicit your business on terms as favorable as are consistent with safety.

Drafts drawn direct on the leading financial centers of the world, in small amounts. Money to loan on approved paper. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued to yield interest.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

CORRESPONDENTS:

National Park Bank, New York.
Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
National City Bank, Grand Rapids.
Detroit National Bank, Detroit.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and Emmet counties. Lumber in the rough or dressed, Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors and Blinds furnished to order. **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on Bond Avenue, opposite Harrison Borden's residence.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE,

EAST JORDAN, MICH.

W. J. GROEN, Proprietor.

Good Sample Room. Pleasantly located. Will use you right if you give him a call. Rates here and at Green hotel. Rates, $2.00 per day. 262

The Travelers' Home.

Jordan township, three miles from Charlevoix, on south side of Pine Lake, known as the Steele estate. One half mile frontage on Pine Lake. Thirty acres improved. Good log barn. Apply to J. I. ATKINS,
Petoskey.

Old Newspapers for sale.

LOCAL NEWS BREVITIES.

GLEANINGS OF THE PAST WEEK.

A Mixture of Politics, Religion and Business.

Nearly everybody goes to the fair today.

☞For first-class blacksmithing, go to J. W. Kirlys.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bogart, Sept. 23, a son.

☞School books,—all the kinds in use, at G. W. Beaman's.

To mix politics with religion, politics, like oil, is bound to get on top.

☞See tools or more of building stone for sale. Inquire at this office.

☞Second hand organ for sale cheap, at S. M. See & Son's furniture store. 4t

☞Remember that G. W. Beaman always keep a full line of school books.

Myers and Cook laid the foundation for a new house for R. S. Sharp, on this week.

Send the JOURNAL to some friend during the rest of the campaign,—only ten cents a month.

☞You can find as fine a line of groceries at Emrey Bros. as there is in Charlevoix county.

It is reported that Petoskey has decided to vote for the division of aid to the D. C. & E. R. R.

The Cummings will tow logs over from the Beavers, running the mail trips to both points every other day.

Richard Cooper has opened a restaurant in the rooms in the Ingleside lately occupied by the Aldrich sisters.

☞Emrey Bros. are closing out their entire stock of dry goods at less than cost price. You can do well to call and get prices.

Any man in Elk Rapids who does not vote for Henry H. Noble for state senator ought to be "bounced" from the town.—Progress.

A barrel stave and bedding factory employing seventy-five men, will be the result of the coming of new industries in the early days to come.

W. H. Francis is fitting up his machinery with steam attachments ready to connect with his new engine, and proposes to hum things in the near future.

☞Emrey Bros. agents, will sell tickets to Chicago and return including meals and berths, by the Northern Michigan Line, for $7.00, good for 21.

☞Emrey Bros. have a few No. 10 and 11 socks which formerly sold at 25c. and 30c. per pair, they brought for $2.25 and $2.50. Call early and get bargains.

E. L. Noble was nominated for state senator for this district at Traverse City, last Saturday, and was confirmed by acclamation. He'll make a good one.—Progress.

While finding fault with the Mills bill, because it does not go far enough will the republican senate make a better one to fit its place. Until they do they are hypocites.

Ex-representative D. W. Shorts, of Owosso, a life long republican, has declared himself for Cleveland, and will take the stump for the democratic ticket. Good enough for us.

Our esteemed contemporary refers to this paper as the "postoffice dishrag." It is quite apparent we take no bitten to gratify, no "ax to grind," the imperial, independent journal, the "guide, philosopher and friend" to hundreds of every shade of political faith, is a lady THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS has to day a circulation of over "a million a week." THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS can add to these two comprehensive elements of popularity, a third, in an unparalleled reduction of price to ONE CENT A DAY.

It is always large enough—never too large. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is for sale by all newsdealers at *One Cent* per copy; or will be mailed, postage paid, for $2.00 per year, or *25 cents* per month. The better and cheaper it is known it is the more it will be appreciated.

☞Pimples, and all skin diseases of all kinds specedily disappear when the blood is purified by the use of Acker's Blood Elixir. It has no equal as a tonic alterative, the results being immediate and satisfactory. Ask your druggist for it, and take no other.

There isn't a voter in all Charlevoix county who will not have entire confidence in the honor, honesty, and straightforward work of Henry H. Noble way of Milton M. Burnham to have the care of the interests of wilderness Indians in the office of judge of probate.

☞Rheumatism is caused by a poisonous acid in the blood and yields to Ayer's Pills. Many cases which seemed almost past hopeless have been completely cured by this medicine. It will cost but little to try what effect the Pills may have in your case. We predict success.

Henry H. Noble ought to polo the entire vote of this village for state senator. His eminent fitness for the position the fact that he is the most distinguished resident of the town ought to give him the entire vote of the village without regard to party affiliations, political preference, etc.—Progress.

The ill-fated steamer Vernon, which foundered last fall with such terrible loss of life, has been discovered in 40 feet of water, three miles from Two River Point, lying on her port side. The supposition is that the iron with which she was loaded, went through her sides causing her to founder.

A gentleman from Grundy county Iowa, the home of Hon. D. Kerr, the great protectionist from that part of the country, a county that gave Garfield 800 majority, assures us that the same county will give a majority for Cleveland this fall. A year ago the republican majority was 100. The same gentleman says that the indications are that the state of Iowa will go for Cleveland.

Never has a candidate for office been greeted with better audiences, or more enthusiastic applause, than has Hiram B. Hudson, union candidate for congress. Since our last report he has addressed meetings at Lake City, Jennings, Tustin, Reed City, Ludington and other points, and the cordial greeting given him in each place shows that his opponent will have to have a walk-away.—Cadillac Democrat.

The democrats could not have made a better nomination than in senator then they did. Henry H. Noble of Elk Rapids is a thorough democrat, a pioneer of Grand Traverse and an excellent business man, and will be able to attend to the duties thereof in a thorough business way and upon strictly business principles. The people of this senatorial district cannot do better than to elect him.—Traverse City Eagle.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The annual district convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the Congregational church in this place commencing on the evening of Oct. 2, and lasting until noon of the 4th. The first evening will be given to

1. Greeting by local president.
2. Address of welcome by Rev. A. O. Dowe.
3. Response by Mrs. Blakely, of Mancelona.
4. Recitation by Mrs. Brackett, of Petoskey.
5. Talk on Temperance Temple, by Mrs. Benjamin.

On the second evening there will be a silver medal contest for young people of Charlevoix. The following are the names of the contestants, and the subjects they will speak on:

Sanford Reed,—"Prohibition But Let."

Chloe McCartney,—"The Martyred Mother."

Ella Carter,—"A Voice from the Poor House."

Clinton Whitmyer,—"License a Stupendous Failure."

Pearl Dart,—Our Country's Cruel Trust."

Norine Marshall,—"Prohibition the Ultimatum."

After hearing the silver medal contest there will be a recitation by a young lady of Petoskey, and a talk by Mrs. Benjamin. Appropriate music will be furnished each evening.

The day sessions will be free to all. All invited to take part in the discussions.

Hill and Cleveland.

After his renomination, Gov. Hill of New York, was serenaded at the executive mansion in Albany, and in his acknowledgment he said: "These are my fellow citizens who gave me the nomination. Let me be clearly understood. It is my sincere wish and desire that the democracy of the state, and particularly every friend of mine, shall vote for Cleveland and Thurman. I also trust that everyone who calls himself an independent, and every independent republican who believes with us upon the issue of tariff reform, will likewise vote for our national ticket, and cast the votes for me or not; and, while I should be grateful to receive the nomination, if he thinks that he cannot consistently give it, I hope that his objections to me or to the cause of our ticket will not prevent his loyal support of our presidential standard bearer Our success in this nation overtowers all personal consideration."

Burt "A Good Democrat and an Honest Man."

The organs thinge they discover great lack of democratic consistency in the fact that the democratic candidate for governor in Michigan, Mr. Burt, is extensively engaged in lumbering and is the owner of timber land. But as a good democrat and an honest man Mr. Burt does not believe that the government should fix tax salts and lumber in order to enrich a few at the expense of the prosperity of the country. Mr. Burt has no fear of foreign competition in his business and he is in entire accord with the democratic policy of repealing the iniquitous taxes on lumber and salt. Burt is the best kind of a democrat. He holds his principles and the equal rights of the people above pelf and considerations. Mr. Burt is an honor to the democratic party, and he ought to be elected governor of Michigan by an overwhelming majority.—Philadelphia Record.

Are You Skeptical?

If so we will convince you that Acker's English Remedy for the lungs is superior to all other preparations, and is a positive cure for Throat and Lung troubles, Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds. We guarantee the preparation and will give you a sample bottle free. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1mys

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Lulu Gray is visiting Lulu Breen this week.

Frank Cole and wife visited at Bay Springs this week.

Will Field returned to his home in Eaton county yesterday.

Calvin Thompson has returned from the upper peninsula.

Rev. C. F. Van Auken is in town this week, calling on his friends.

Dr. Samuel Duffield of Detroit, is stopping for three weeks with C. Y. Cook.

Frank McGibeny and wife are visiting Mrs. McGibeny's brother, F. A. Smith.

P. B. Wachtel, of Petoskey, made the JOURNAL a pleasant call on Wednesday.

James Parsons and Earnest Bean was hugged eleven partridges last Friday afternoon.

John Giddings was in Charlevoix Saturday, to visit friends and made JOURNAL a brief call.

Richard Cooper expects to have fresh oysters on sale at the Ingleside on Saturday of this week.

F. R. Chapin, of the Durand Express, was in town Tuesday, and made the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

Mrs. J. W. Rogers, formerly of East Jordan, died at Bellevue, Eaton county, last week, of consumption.

J. A. Gulick returned home Friday morning. He left his father a little improved, but not yet out of danger.

Will Washburn has accepted a position in a wholesale house in Boston, and will move his family to that city.

H. C. Wilde of Petoskey, was in town Saturday, looking after his sewing machine business, and made the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

Wm. Dougherty returned from Chicago last Saturday. He reports the damage from frost far more severe south of Grand Rapids than here in Charlevoix county.

C. R. Bellin

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

BREEZY BRIEFLETS.

INTELLIGENCE GATHERED BY WIRE FROM FAR AND NEAR.

An Entertaining and Instructive Summary of the Doings in the Old and New World. Embracing Politics, Labor, Accidents, Crime, Industry, Etc.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The resolution by Mr. Sherman in regard to the relations of the United States with Great Britain and Canada was called up in the Senate on the 19th, but went over without action. The deficiency appropriation bill was reported to the Senate and ordered printed. The House has passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to take such land as may be required for the management of the St. Clay Flats ship canal. Representative Barnes (ga.) introduced a bill offering a reward of $100,000 to any person who will discover the true cause or germ of yellow fever, with any certain means of effecting its prevention. A debate occurred on the conference report on the Sundry civil bill, but it went over without action.

MAINE ELECTION.

The Official Returns Place the Republican Plurality at 18,495.

An Augusta telegram says: Official returns of the Maine election have been received at the office of the Secretary of State from all voting places save a few remote and unimportant plantations. The result gives Burleigh (Rep.), for Governor, 70,245; Putnam (Dem.), 61,038. Republican plurality on gubernatorial vote, 18,495; against 19,769 in 1884. The plurality for Congressmen are: First District, Reed 2,457, against 2,925 in 1884; Second, Dingley 5,473, against 6,038 in 1884; Third, Milliken 6,533, against 6,217 in 1884; Fourth, Boutelle 4,840, against 5,566 in 1884. The Republicans have 33 Senators to none for the Democrats, as in 1884, and 128 Representatives to 26 for the Democrats, a Republican gain of 10 over 1884. Of ninety-nine county officers, sheriffs, probate judges, county attorneys, etc., the Republicans elected 96 and the Democrats 3.

CURTIS ACCEPTS.

The Candidate of the America: Party Makes Public His Letter.

James Langdon Curtis, of New York City, has issued his letter of acceptance of the Presidential nomination tendered by the convention of the National American party. He says:

The party was forced into being by the evils of unfriendly floods of bad immigrants. A foreigner should not vote until twenty-one years a citizen. Favors free technical schools, so that the American boy may acquire the skilled industries from which he has been hitherto barred by the organized leagues and unions of organized labor from foreign lands. I freely concur in the sentiment that, except in the observance of international courtesy, none but the American flag shall be known to our people, and none but Americans shall fill the public offices of the country. America for Americans, now and for ever.

BASE-BALL BATTERS.

Struggling for the Championship—The Record.

The official standing of the various ball clubs in the race for the pennant is given below:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
New York	72	41	Chicago	61	52
Chicago	65	45	Detroit	51	52
Detroit	61	52	Boston	46	59
Boston	56	56	Philadelphia	36	59
Philadelphia	56	59	Pittsburgh	34	59
Indianapolis	44	61	Kansas City	42	71
Washington	41	71			

Western.	Won.	Lost.	American.	Won.	Lost.
Kansas City	71	42	Brooklyn	76	35
St. Paul	66	50	Brooklyn	69	41
Minneapolis	56	50	Athletic	64	46
Omaha	56	50	Athletic	54	46
Milwaukee	48	55	Cleveland	45	64
Chicago	49	56	Baltimore	44	65
Sioux City	21	85	Louisville	34	69
Davenport	23	87	Kansas City	34	69

PAYMASTER ROBBED.

One of His Assailants Mortally Wounded.

John Smith, stone contractor of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad, with his bookkeeper, Mr. Shreiner, was driving from Gordonsville to Lancaster, Tenn., with $1,800 to pay off the hands, when two former employes stopped them and demanded the money. Smith was knocked senseless, and Shreiner fled, the highwaymen getting the money. But they had not gone far with it, when a posse of citizens overtook them. A man named Jackson was wounded one of them fatally and the other severely.

Nominated for Congress.

President H. D. Rogue, of the Norwegian Lutheran College at Decorah, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth Iowa District.

The Union Labor Congressional Convention of the Second Iowa District, has indorsed the Republican nominee for Congress, Capt. Samuel P. Snyder, an attorney of Minneapolis, largely interested in lumbering and mining, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth Minnesota District.

The Democrats of the Tenth Missouri Congressional District have renominated Congressman Martin L. Clardy.

The Hon. John Power was nominated by acclamation for Congress by the Democratic Congressional Convention at Escanaba, Mich.

James P. Walker was nominated for re-election to Congress by the Democrats of the Fourteenth Missouri District.

The Democrats of the Sixth Kentucky District, at Covington, renominated by acclamation Speaker John G. Carlisle.

Jonathan B. Taylor has been nominated for Congress by the Fourth District Illinois Democrats.

Robbed an Express Company.

John Murphy, Deputy Postmaster at Arpelian City, Kan., has been arrested for robbing the United States Express Company of $10,000 a year ago at Greenville, Ohio. He confessed the crime, and restored $9,000 of the stolen money.

It Was Loaded.

Clare Keely, who died at Elkhart, Ind., said was supposed to have shot himself by accident, was shot by his brother Guy, who pointed a gun at him that he supposed to be unloaded, and has just confessed. George Streakley's little son stepped in front of a target at which his father was shooting and a bullet went through his head, but he is expected to live.

Louisiana Negroes Shot by a Mob.

A crowd of armed men rode to the houses of two negroes named Jean Pierre Saint and Dideare, at Ville Platte Prairie, La., and after leading the negroes a short distance away riddled them with buckshot. The killing is supposed to have been brought about by incendiary language used by the negroes. The affair caused great excitement.

TRADE REPORTS.

Encouraging News from Interior Points—Collections Good.

In their review of trade for the last week, R. G. Dun & Co. say:

The passing of a quarter day in the St. Paul region has set stagnant the Government crop reports a fall in wheat, while the export trade, though improving, continues small. But the volume of legitimate business is large and increasing, and there is improvement in the prospect for winter wheat. Cotton has been much lower, mainly from other causes, crowded to the extent of 1¼ cents in wheat and ¾ in corn, with corn ½ cent lower. The monthly statement of furnaces in blast shows a decrease of 125 furnaces, or 31,000 tons per week, since the 1st of last month. Disappointments in the iron trade are still frequent, but the recent rates are held to have dispelled all fears of the corn crop of that region, and Omaha reports very good crops. The volume of business transacted by bank exchanges is larger than last year, but less than in the city of New York, though smaller by 15 per cent here. The passing of a dividend by St. Paul has not been unexpected, but it convinced the public that the losses of Western roads because of the interstate law have reached a point where the expectation has been changed to investment. The business failures number 217, as compared with a total of six last week and 230 the week previous to the last. The figures for the corresponding week of 1887 were 185.

FUTURE STATESMEN.

Nominees for Congress of Various Political Complexions.

Hon. Joseph E. Washington has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth Tennessee District.

The Democrats of the Eighteenth Ohio District have nominated Dr. G. P. Ikert for Congress.

Henry Kornaghan has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Mississippi District.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Eighth Wisconsin District nominated Dr. Samuel C. Judson, the Union Labor candidate.

John W. Candler has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth Massachusetts District.

The following Congressional nominations have been made: John F. McMahon, by the Democrats of the Twenty-third New York District, at Oneida; Smedley Darlington, by the Republicans of the Sixth Pennsylvania District, at Philadelphia; ex-Mayor A. O. Abbott, by the Republicans of the Third Michigan District, at Adrian; Wm. M. Kenney, by the Republicans of the Tenth Missouri District, at DeSoto; Hon. W. C. Oates, renominated by acclamation in the Third Alabama District, at Montgomery.

R. H. Clarke, of Mobile, was nominated by acclamation for Congress by the Democrats of the First Alabama District.

The Montana Republican Territorial Convention nominated Thomas H. Carter, of Helena, for delegate to Congress.

Hon. John Burns has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania District.

AMES AT THE HEAD.

The Republicans of Massachusetts Nominate a Ticket.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts met at Boston and nominated the following ticket:

GOV. OLIVER AMES.

Governor, Oliver Ames; Lieutenant Governor, J. Q. A. Brackett; Secretary of State, Henry B. Pierce; Treasurer, Charles R. Ladd; Auditor, Henry General, A. J. Wallace; Attorney General, M. H. Carpenter; Commissioner, C. J. Hughes, Jr.; Presidential electors, James S. Eagan, L. Harris, Presidential Electors.

The platform, after indorsing Cleveland's administration and the St. Louis nominations and platform, demands the free coinage of silver and the prohibition of Chinese and pauper labor, favors tariff reduction and liberal pensions, denounces trusts, and indorses the deep-water harbor movement.

THE MAINE RETURNS.

The Republican Plurality Placed at 18,495.

The following dispatch has been received at the National Democratic headquarters in New York City:

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 15.—Calvin S. Brice, Chairman: Dingley's paper, the Lewiston Journal, claims to have returns from the whole State showing a Republican plurality of 18,495, or 1,253 less than last year. Our committee concedes the vote to Dunnell, (Rep.), in Aroostook, thus reducing our vote on major than ever before shown. Total Republican vote, 70,903.

—M. M. BRADY, Secretary.

Hockey Laborers.

The Ohio State Convention of the Union Labor party met at Columbus, and indorsed the national platform of the party and nominated the following ticket:

Secretary of State—George Ebner of Franklin County. Supreme Judge—J. H. Tuttle of Lake County. Member of Board of Public Works—W. J. Brunsdale of Wood County. Electors-at-Large—J. V. Cooper of Clark County and J. A. Scribner of Knox County.

A Moorhouse Deacon.

Lewis Burrows, who has been convicted of the murder of his father-in-law, Jesse Smith, Ark., was a deacon in the church of which his victim was the pastor.

Hotel Burned.

The Fort Covington Hotel, E. L. Seelye proprietor, at Lake George, N. Y., has burned at a loss of $80,000; insurance, $30,000.

THE MARKETS.

	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	$ 5.35	@ 5.75
Good	5.00	@ 5.00
Stockers	2.50	@ 3.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.75	@ 5.80
Packers	5.60	@ 5.70
SHEEP—No. 2 Fed	4.00	@ 4.50
CORN—No. 2	.47½	@ .48
OATS—No. 2	.24½	@ .25
RYE—No. 2	.74	@ .75
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.17	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	.10½	@ .11
EGGS—Fresh	.15½	@ .16
PORK—Mess	14.00	@14.50
	MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 3	.40	@ .40½
OATS—No. 2 White	.26½	@ .27
RYE—No. 1	.74	@ .75
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	@ .63
PORK—Mess	14.50	@15.00
	CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.49	@ .50
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.27	@ .28
	ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .42½
OATS—Mixed	.25	@ .26
	BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	1.00	@ 1.10
CORN—No. 2	.50½	@ .51
	NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Steers	4.00	@ 4.60
HOGS	6.25	@ 6.75
SHEEP	4.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92½	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.54	@ .54½
OATS—No. 2 White	.32	@ .33
RYE—Western	.80	@ .81
PORK—New Mess	15.25	@16.00
	DETROIT.	
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	5.60	@ 5.70
SHEEP	4.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.50	@ .50½
OATS—No. 2 White	.28	@ .29
	INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.60
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
LAMBS	5.00	@ 6.00
	TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92½	@ .94
CORN—No. 2	.50½	@ .51
OATS—No. 2 White	.28½	@ .29
	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime	5.50	@ 5.75
Fair to Good	4.75	@ 5.25
Common	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS	5.75	@ 6.00
SHEEP—Prime	4.25	@ 4.50
LAMBS	4.00	@ 6.00

"KNOW THYSELF."

BY GEORGE ANDERSON.

MAN, know thyself, is an old maxim, which originated, I believe, with Socrates. The precept is duly memory with age, I must confess, but it does not seem to be much worth heeding. The effects of practicing on this maxim upon the minds of our good people are not very successful in their efforts to know themselves. They go through life with a mistaken idea or estimate of themselves. The majority of us are deluded with the idea that we are superior, either morally, mentally, or physically, to our next-door neighbor, although cold, remorseless, unbiased facts seem to argue to the contrary.

After a great many years of untiring and chronic effort, I have at last succeeded in discovering what manner of man I am. I shall not dwell upon the case with minute details, but will give the patient reader a short and to the point sketch.

My "bump" of self-esteem may have had larger than the average "bump," but I do not believe it. At any rate, it has diminished in size quite a bit. The abnormal swelling of my head, from the effects of self-esteem, has gone down since I commenced to know myself. I could give the reader some instances showing where I have been fooled by my obsinate and firm-rooted egotism, but shame forbids me to do so. I will put my own private views about politics, which I thought, of course, were the highest wisdom, at least, I talked that way to others. I was only a boy then. We boys were in the habit of talking about free trade and protection with as much vim and loud lungs as the men. We generally got the worst of the argument, but I am sure that our arguments were more strongly flavored with "cuss words" and rowdy talk, to give them emphasis. This style of argument seems to be a weakness of our American youth. I am sorry to confess that we boys did not see ourselves as others saw us; at least not as our elder political brethren saw us. We never read anything outside of school if we could help it, excepting dime novels, whose chief charm lay in the exploits of wonderful and impossible pirates, brigands, etc. Still that fact was of no consequence to us. We thought we knew a thing or two, I now realize how little I knew, how meager is my present knowledge of political economy, and how small was my experience in the ways of the world, compared with my mind-slingers.

I did not intend to write about politics in this article, the supply in that line seems to be greater than the demand, but I merely wished to show the erroneous impression which seems to be rampant among many of our generous youth, if I may so express it.

I shall now pursue and expose another line of error.

Young man, did you ever stick your hands in your pockets, and say to yourself, "The world owes me a living, and I am small potatoes and a rise in the world as well as the next man," as you squirted tobacco juice between you teeth with an air of great assurance and self-esteem? If you have, that is just where you made your mistake. Every tramp that ever lived has done the same thing. They were cultivating their bumps of self-esteem instead of cultivating the soil. What have they got now that they can boast of? Nothing but bumps of iniquity on their foreheads. If they had not stood around with their hands in their pockets waiting for the good time coming, if they had pulled off their coats and dodge, they would have found a snug little fortune waiting for them in some very deep down, either. I have never seen a genuine tramp yet who could not point out the place in life he was in our present political and social system, if he would only give his mind to the art of criticising. I do not mean to say that all tramps are lazy, some are more, some are small "doers," if I may use those terms, but I do mean to say that all tramps are "liars" and "cowards." Boys, take warning from the vagrant; think less of your own importance, learn to work with a firm conviction that you are a small atom in the universe, and you will find yourself growing bigger every day.

I am sure that if tramps, cranks, and various other objects of pity "knew themselves," as they have appeared to others, they would reform, and be so intent upon nursing their own ego that

Oh, would some power endow us with the gift to know when we are fools and cranks! How different we would be then. I do not doubt that two-third, at least, of the cranks would be cured, that they would have made a brilliant success on the stage if they had unstuck that cause, and had enjoyed the opportunities that others had in that direction. It is human nature to think so. I may have had the same failing myself, but I was in that contested but deluded frame of mind long enough to be able to appreciate the "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," is an old and in some instances true saying, but it is often convenient, and sometimes money in our pocket, to know the truth.

Knew What He Was Talking About.

"John," said a citizen, "why do you wear that absurd cue on your head?"

"Chinese custom, sir," replied John.

"You don't suppose that an American would wear such a thing as that, do you?"

"Nop; Melican wife pull it off. That Melican custom, too."—*Drake's Magazine.*

A Very Healthy Sick Woman.

Doctor (to patient, who complains of a great number of troubles)—What's the matter with you, pray? Do you not possess my dear madam, to maintain it against so many attacks.—*Fingende Blatter.*

INCHES WAS in our coal use in Italy 1194, and England, 1560.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Important Measures Discussed and Acted On—Pending Business.

In the Senate Mr. George offered an amendment, on the 13th, to the trust bill reported from the Finance Committee. It consists of four sections, the most important being one making it the duty of any trust, if its methods are raised in consequence of agreements or combinations, to give the Presidential information regarding it by the collection of import duties on such articles. The amendment was ordered to be printed on the order of its author, and referred to the select committee on the subject. Senator Hoar introduced a joint resolution for a further conference. The anti-land section as amended by the House was disagreed to, with the purpose of investigating the extent to which the lands claimed to be forfeited have been restored. The Forestry of the Geological Survey is directed to make an annual report of the progress of the work, which shall include a full and comprehensive report of the public lands, the forests of the United States, and the extent to which the public lands have been injured by reason of the cutting of timber, and all the lands which are fitted or designated for sites for reservoirs, canals, and other works for irrigation, and all lands found to be acceptable for irrigation, are reserved from sale or entry until otherwise provided.

The discussion of the Chinese exclusion bill was continued in the Senate the 14th. The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to commence act, after adopting the following amendments: Giving State courts of concurrent jurisdiction concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts of the United States under the act; directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a report classifying existing freight rates, and requiring carriers to charge for the same under the classification; petroleum, crude oil, and turpentine in bulk, in tank cars, shall be deemed to be articles of commerce; the provisions of the act shall not apply to the transportation of passengers and freight cars of common carriers on railroads operated by steam power.

The conversation offered by Mr. Platt in reference to a foreign syndicate controlling the production of copper in the United States was adopted by the Senate the 14th. A heated debate followed. The Senate made Messrs. Edmunds and Morrill a committee to recede from the position they had taken, and a compromise bill was passed. The vote resulted in the adoption of the Senate by a majority of 10 votes, it was arranged that the House should pass the Senate bill as taken on the 13th. Among the bills passed by the House of Representatives were those to provide for the adjustment and to settle differences between interstate railroads and their employes; providing penalties for the violation of quarantine regulations; to provide for the sale of the Fort Ripley military reservation; to amend the law relating to the forfeited certain lands granted to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Ontonagon to the Wisconsin State line. The Senate concurred in the House resolution appropriating $30,000 to suppress the Colorado beetle, and passed the Senate bill to provide for an executive session each passed thirty-two private pension bills.

The Chinese exclusion bill now goes to the President for his approval, the Senate having receded from its amendments, and the House in the year round than is possible to agree to the conference report. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Bate, Blackburn, Blair, Brown, Call, Carlisle, Chace, Coke, Cockrell, Coke, Dolph, Farwell, Frye, Hearst, Hoar, Hampton, Harris, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Sherman, Wilson (Iowa), Coke, Dolph, Farwell, Frye, Hearst, Hoar, Hampton, Harris, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Sherman, Wilson (Iowa), Stockbridge, Teller, Vest, Wallace, Wilson (Md.)—29.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Beck, Cullom, Dawes, Edmunds, Fry, Gorman, Hale, Harrison, Jones (Nev.), Kenna, Mitchell, Pettigrew, Platt, Plumb, Spooner, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller, Vest, Wallace, Dawes, Edmunds, Fry, Gorman, Hale, Harrison, Jones (Nev.), Kenna, Mitchell, Pettigrew, Platt, Plumb, Spooner, Stewart, Wolcott, Wilson (Md.)—29.

Scotland and while very much damper is the average annual temperature of Montana is 45 degrees, Dakota 44 degrees, Washington Territory is not so, hopelessly near the sun as Arizona is that the country is not in France, where the products of the mile-long vineyards are sold to the peasants in the neighborhood, but in Germany, in the Rhine from whence we write, we are on the parallel of Sioux City. The great timber belt of the Pacific Northwest is the Chinook wind, so warm that it melts the snow and keeps the grass of summer and the cold of winter. The cattle ranges of Montana are in the valleys of the Yellowstone and its tributaries, and the shelter stock through a long winter. Dakota is a country of great rivers, and has been so long enough to have a population. Dakota is the home of the Sioux, and the rough work of early settlement is over. Montana is a country of great mines, and intelligent and honest miners are its citizens.

CELERY may be planted as late as the middle of August. It is unquestionably a delicate vegetable, and is little cheap as possible. This may be accomplished by planting and watering. It does best on soil that is rich and moist. It should be blanched gently, but never when wet with dew or rain.

ONE thousand sugar-maple trees in forty acres of a Michigan farm, one farmer says, pay him better than any other crop.

ASPARAGUS should never be cut below the surface of the ground.

AN ABUNDANT COUNTRY.

DIVERSIFIED RESOURCES OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Valley of the Snake River, One of the Richest and Most Prolific Sections of the Pacific Northwest—A Healthful, Temperate Climate.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

DAYTON, Wash. Ter., Sept. 12, 1887.

It is a common though entirely erroneous idea that the further north we go it becomes. The altitude, the character of the soil and climate of Washington Ter. and many other Western States give us entirely different climates on the same parallel of latitude. In this letter I shall endeavor to show you, as we will contest ourselves by referring to well known facts, that the western region of America in summer than the eastern. This is due to the influence of the Japan current and currents of the Pacific do not, in defiance of the heat of the tropics to these shores, ameliorate the climate of our Atlantic coast. The strength against the shore line of Washington Ter. is so great that it has formed over this region a climate peculiarly its own. Dates, pertaining to seasons does for Europe and the United States do not apply to Washington Ter. Take Sitka, Alaska, is on the parallel of Edinburgh, Scotland, and while very much damper is the average annual temperature of Winnemucca, Nev., is 50 degrees, Washington Territory is not so, hopelessly near the sun. Arizona is that the country is not in France, where the products of the mile-long vineyards are sold to the peasants in the neighborhood, but in Germany, in the Rhine from whence we write, we are on the parallel of Sioux City. The great timber belt of the Pacific Northwest is the Chinook wind, so warm that it melts the snow and keeps the grass of summer and the cold of winter. The cattle ranges of Montana are in the valleys of the Yellowstone and its tributaries, and the shelter stock through a long winter. Dakota is a country of great rivers, and has been so long enough to have a population. The home of the Sioux, and the rough work of early settlement is over. Montana is a country of great mines, and intelligent and honest miners are its citizens.

He Did Not Walk.

The heavy-hearted villain of the Stranded Comedy Company walked briskly into the office of the theatre superintendent, and greeted that responsible dignitary with a familiar nod. "Fairbanks," said the astonishing man, the eyes of the stiff-necked official he addressed fairly bulging out of his head, "I want to be prompted."

"Say, I want you to give me a pass to Boston."

"A pass?—to Boston? What for, sir?"

"Because I live down that way."

"But that can be, sir; but what claim have you on this company? I don't do it for you."

The villain hesitated, but was not lost.

"See here! Where are the overseers of the poor in this town?"

"Well, I happen to be one of them myself, sir."

"Then I want you to send me to the poorhouse. I am starving to death. I'm just going to put myself on this town. Shoes busted; I haven't a cent, and if you can't give me a pass I can't get away. Guess I'll go to the poorhouse until the season opens and I can get another job. Look after me as soon as you can, please, because I want to wash up and get something to eat. What do you say?"

"Mr. Penholder, give this man a pass to Boston."—*The Idea.*

Look Out for the Heart-breaker.

Look out for the heart-breaker.

He is usually a good-looking fellow, who dresses well, talks glibly, and has a way of making himself agreeable. His sole object is to own a rich father-in-law. He will take almost any woman, regardless of looks or age, provided she happens to be delicate—in order to get into a rich family.

These never make good husbands, and generally prove to be very expensive luxuries. Any woman is better off as an old maid than as the wife of one of such men.

None but honest, industrious, generous men make good husbands, and don't forget it.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

A NEW method of preserving the colors of preserving the colors of preserving the colors from Germany. It consists in dusting salicylic acid upon fresh petals, or pressing the flowers between sheets of blotting paper impregnated with a solution of the acid in fourteen times its volume of alcohol. Red colors are particularly well preserved.

FEELINGS come and go like light and shadows, depending on the frame of mind; but principles, like troops of the line, are undisturbed and stand fast.

PIERCING THE CLOUDS.

THE GREAT EIFFEL TOWER NOW BEING BUILT IN PARIS.

Five Hundred Feet Higher than the Great Pyramid—A Description of the Marvelous Structure—What It Will Do Cost For.

The Washington Monument is 555 feet high, and has no rival in stature at present, but the Parisians are priding themselves on the fact that by Jan. 1 next they will have another, on the Champ de Mars, an iron tower 1,000 feet high, to amend which, shortly after, they and visitors to their Exposition on the most favorable hypothesis possible. We have reckoned the trellis work as full walls and made other allowances, and, as the strongest tempests known in Paris have never been heard a pressure of 150 kilos per square meter, the tower is perfectly secure. Should a wind bearing a force of 300 kilos arise, it will be but the standing in Paris except the tower." M. Eiffel proposes to elevate for each of the four pillars until the second stage is reached, and then two to the top.

He will run the tower during the Exposition and for twenty years afterward, when it is stated which time it will become the property of the city. Any one who mounts to the first stage will have to pay 2 francs. This immense space will be let out by M. Eiffel as cafes and restaurants. To ascend to the summit will cost 5 francs in advance. On Sundays the prices will be reduced to 2 francs and 1 franc. The tower will cost $1,000,000, of which the French Government pays about $300,000.

The Eiffel tower stands immediately upon the bank of the south side of the river. Its base forms a gigantic archway over the main path lead up from the bridge to the central avenue of the Exposition. Some idea of its proportions may be gained from the fact that it is said that the ground distance from the axis of one of its four pedestals, across the diameter to the axis of the other upon the same front, is 160 meters, or about 5,200 feet. Or, in other words, Bunker Hill Monument could easily be carted through the archway, lying on its side and carried inside.

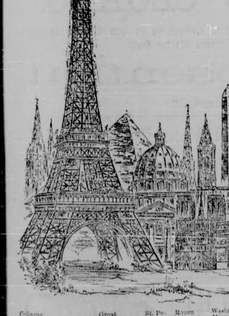
As can be seen from the picture, the tower is to be composed of iron girders and pillars, in the simple construction of four great shafts, consisting of four columns each, starting from the four corners of the base and merging into one at the point where they form the main part of the tower. This will rest on the great cupola of Spanish reception-room, which, in turn, is surmounted by a still higher lantern or lookout, whose observation platform will be upon the dizzy plane of 1,000 feet.

There are to be three galleries circling the tower. The first two are of iron, the second of glass. The first great gallery, just above the archway, stands 185 feet above the ground, and measures nearly 50 feet each way. It will be placed cafes, restaurants, reading rooms, smoking and lounging rooms, and will be furnished with every comforts of a French resort. Thousands of people will be employed at home in this great business enterprise. Yonder in the Champ de Mars, Gustave Eiffel, the man who has given the world the tower, is proud of his tall offspring. Speaking of it lately, he said with enthusiasm: "Consider its importance from a meteorological point of view. It will enable us to make meteorologists can get up a thousand feet above the soil. This tower will enable them to study the decrease of temperature at different heights, to observe the variations of the winds, and to count the quantity of rain that falls at different heights, and the density of the clouds. Indeed, in all that relates to temperature, the tower will also already finished. rests lightly upon its iron supports and it will be the tallest of all the tower is higher than the highest part of Milan Cathedral. The amount of iron used in the first gallery is 1,000 tons, and the whole tower will be 7,300 tons. The whole tower, when completed, will weigh, it is supposed, about 15,000,000 pounds, or 7,500 tons. This weight will be distributed over the foundation soil, it is computed, at a pressure of a little less than five pounds to the square centimeter. Also the wind resistance of the tower has been calculated at 300 pounds to the square meter, while the highest wind ever observed in Paris would not give a half of this pressure. The tower will be fitted up on the inside of the shafts with elevators. There will be six or more connecting the first two galleries with the ground, and probably two which will go to the top.

TWENTY-EIGHT STORIES HIGH

The Babel Building Which Is to Be Erected in Minneapolis.

The tallest building in America is about to be constructed in Minneapolis.



M. EIFFEL.

ation will be invited. The work of erecting this wonderful tower is progressing rapidly. A few weeks ago first-seven perfectly symmetrical arches were entertained at lunch on its first landing, which has reached after 47 laborious climb of 347 steps. After coffee some venturesome guests tried to clamber to the second landing," but they had to give up their attempt owing to vertigo. The designer given was utterly insignificant when compared to the feast

tis. Mme. a Pittsburgh architect has completed the plans. It is to be twenty-eight stories high. This unusual edifice will be eighty feet square, and will have a courtyard in the center. The tower will contain 750 rooms. Its interior will contain will front on the courtyard, as the intention is to have all the rooms front on the four outer sides of the building. The building proper is to be 300 feet high, commencing at the footings made of that material and continuing of iron and steel to its full height. The framework will consist of a series of laminated river iron posts, diminishing in size as they ascend, braced diagonally after the manner of railroad bridge girders. They are horizontally braced by the beams of each floor, which form an integral portion of the building. The whole frame is covered on the exterior by a non-conducting substance.

The exterior is of stone and copper. The stone is covered at will "Story" by means of horizontal shelves made of iron. These are made integral with the stone, and are handsomely carved on the outside. The roof is to be iron, except the steps, which are to be made of glass. It is shaped exactly like the roof of the music house in St. Paul. The glass portion of it will be used as a lookout tower which the astronomy country may be viewed.

The grand rotunda, located on the first floor, will have a marble floor and two flights of stairs. The latter are certainly far for common use. There are to be marble wainscots, and the ceiling will be of the structural iron will be visible. Each office will have a door and two series of safes built on the outer wall and forming part of the structure. The outer walls will be of brick and stone, or features of the building. Those on the exterior will be twenty-four inches thick. The structure will not weigh as much as an ordinary building of its size and shape and more quickly built. It will be 350 feet high and will contain 750 rooms. The cost, it is stated above, front on the street.

Evolution of the Small Boy.

Of all the evolutions the boy the first in the line of evolution is the despised. The first boy-boots are suggestive, but those we wore with the upper and lower covering of a boy joined together in one piece. Boots comes after the American boy's toga. When he does then he is a kind of incipient man, a half-boy, half-man, a true, half comical. Did you ever notice some of our little boys who do the stoop? Did you ever see a man with a stoop? Why is it? Not because they bend over to pick up hats, long trousers, etc., but because in summer time you see on their backs a jacket. Put an Amish boy in knickerbockers, and he looks like any other lad, but once he shoulders his suspenders and you have the suggestiveness of a man. The jacket stands as the symbols of childhood. The awful struggle of manhood, or suggested by suspenders, is not growing old now and I do not like to see these pantaloon suspenders. Let the boy be a boy, look at an Amish boy with his homemade suspenders. Let the boy be an American instinct which prompts us to make children prematurely old.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

A COLLECTION of specimens of poisonous fungi, with a description of each, is in the exhibition recently opened in Hayre, France. Some are poisonous when eaten; others are merely venomous. Among the latter are the fungus, which is a tetrodon, and many others which are abundant near the Cape of Good Hope. In the Japan Sea is found a very peculiar tetrodon, which is sometimes used as a means of suicide. It brings on sensations like those produced by morphia, and then death.

COLLEGIATE decrees are cowal with intercoitus. Masters and doctors existed A. D. 826. Those in law are traced by to 1141, in medicine to 1164, in music to 1463.

A REPUBLICAN FARMER.

HIS PLAIN TALK ON THE TARIFF TO HIS FELLOW-FARMERS.

Some Reasons for Deserting the G. O. P. and Supporting Cleveland—How Agriculture Has Been Depressed and the Tillers of the Soil Robbed Under the Misnomer of "Protecting American Industries."

Sidney M. Sundeman, a consulated farmer of Green County, Ill., and a life-long Republican, recently made a speech to his fellow-farmers in his neighborhood, giving his reasons for deserting the party with which he has acted since its first campaign. We print below the principal portions of his speech:

Fellow-citizens, I was a yeoman little man brought up in a little log cabin on account of the tariff. I think I know whereof I speak. I am speaking to you in this town and adjoining townships, and I know whereof I speak. I know I speak the truth. I know I speak the truth. I know I speak the truth

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 27, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.
For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
WELLINGTON R. BURT, of Saginaw.
For Lieutenant Governor—
JOHN J. B. MORAN, of Wayne.
For Secretary of State—
THOMAS H. HAWLEY, of Iosco.
For State Treasurer—
JOHN D. NORTON, of Oakland.
For Auditor-General—
BARTLEY BREEN, of Menominee.
For Commissioner State Land Office—
SMITH W. FOWLER, of Manistee.
For Attorney General—
ADOLPHUS A. ELLIS, of Ionia.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
STUART McKIBBIN, of Owosso.
For Member of Board of Education—
CHARLES E. KING, of Washtenaw.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, ninth district—
HIRAM B. RUBSON, of Manistee.

Legislative Ticket.

For State Senator—Twenty-ninth District—
H. H. NOBLE, of Elk Rapids.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
ALEXANDER J. McLEOD.
For County Clerk—
ALFRED P. HEASLEY.
For County Treasurer—
REUBEN WEAVER.
For Register of Deeds—
ORLANDO BLAIR.
For Judge of Probate—
MILTON M. BURCHAM.
For Prosecuting Attorney—
ELISHA H. SHEPARD.
For Circuit Court Commissioner—
JOSEPH M. CLARK.
For County Surveyor—
ENOCH K. ROBINSON.
For Coroner—
GEORGE FINDLEY.
WILLIAM C. GRANDY.

A REPUBLICAN poll of the voters of Indianapolis shows a democratic majority of 1,140. Indianapolis knows Mr. Harrison and the rest of the country is finding him out.

HAVE you, as a democrat, done anything toward supplying some doubtful voter with a paper that will post him on the tariff question—the only issue in this canvass?

IN Augusta, Maine, which is the home of Jim Blaine and Joe Manly, the democrats at the recent election made a gain of over 200 votes over 1884. But Blaine forgot to telegraph that significant fact to anybody.

"WE favor the entire repeal of the internal taxes (on whiskey and tobacco) rather than surrender of any part of our protective system."—Chicago platform.

"The platform is in entire harmony with my views."—Ben Harrison.

IT is asserted that the republican hatred of prohibition in Indiana is so great that the newspapers refuse all prohibition advertisements, and mere attendants and caterers are put to the boycott. This warfare will heighten the ardor of the prohibitionists, and it is not beyond reason to suppose that the 3,000 prohibitionists of 1884, who became the 9,000 of 1886, will appear as the 20,000 of 1888. If it is to be a holy war in Indiana, Fisk will poll more than 20,000 votes.

IT is doubtful whether the republican lying about the Maine election will prove a benefit to them. The night of the election Blaine telegraphed that the enormous republican gains amounted to "almost to a revolution." The fact is that, as compared with 1884, the republicans have gained nothing, but have absolutely lost over 1,200 votes. The democratic vote on the 10th, was the largest ever polled in the state. Similar democratic gains in Michigan would give a democratic victory. And yet Blowhard Blaine falsely tells the country that it is "almost a revolution" in favor of the republicans.

SINCE England abolished the protective tariff theory, wages have increased in that country nearly fifty per cent, and in the high protective countries of Germany, Italy, France, Spain and China, the low price of wages is simply abominable. The true theory in a republican government should be—sell where you can get the most and buy where you can buy the cheapest. The government that interferes with the rights of trade, outside of necessary taxation, is a despotism and not a free country and people who do not know enough to appreciate that fact are not fitted to be citizens of a republic.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

THE political situation in Indiana is most encouraging for democracy. John C. New is making a fierce war on railroad men through his paper, the Indianapolis Journal, Ben Harrison's recognized official organ, and has gained the animosity of most of the railroad employes of the state, by reason of his sneers at the "tin bucket brigade," and his hearty approval of the assertion at the Chicago convention that "$2 bills would be more potent factors in the coming elections than the tin buckets or the men who carried them." New's persecution of Judge Gresham has brought the judge's friends into almost unanimous opposition to Ben. Harrison. This fact, added to the persecutions and boycotts of the prohibitionists, makes the situation peculiarly embarrassing for Mr. Harrison, and correspondingly encouraging for democracy.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW has contributed to the presidential canvass a sensation that surprises and confounds the republicans. Instead of bearing testimony to the enthusiasm of the English for democratic policy and helping the false cry of "free trade," as he was expected to do, Mr. Depew relates this incident of his travels: "I met an Englishman, and he was a nobleman of high education, who had traveled all around the world, and much in America, who was in favor of Harrison's election. I was somewhat surprised, for Harrison is hardly known over there, even by name, and I asked him why. He said it was because a tariff reduction, such as was proposed by the democrats, would be a bad thing for the English manufacturers, for it would enable the Americans to compete with them in the markets of the world, while under the present system the English men have everything their own way. His opinion was that with free raw material American manufacturers would become formidable competitors to the detriment of English manufacturers." The republican managers have made zealous efforts to induce Mr. Depew to retract or modify this statement, as damaging to their cause, but their attempts are unavailing. The story is strictly true and Mr. Depew will not deviate from it.

PROOFS OF ROBBERY.

Those who are inclined to believe, as Gen. Harrison invites them to, that tariff taxes are not added to the prices of domestic goods, and at the same time that the manufacturers can not possibly stand a reduction, will please give their attention to a few facts.

In the first place there is the fact that the American copper-mine owners for years sold vast quantities of their product abroad at the world's prices determined by free trade competition, and at the same time would not sell a pound to their own countrymen for less than the world's prices with our tariff tax added. This fact is established by price quotations and by testimony given in a New York court of justice.

Fact No. 2. A gentleman recently told the editor of the Hagerstown (Md.) Mail that he went to New York to buy certain machines to sell in South America. The regular price to American dealers is $12 apiece, but this foreigner, upon signing a pledge to sell none of them in the United States, got all he wanted at $7 each. The difference was equal to our tariff tax on like machines when imported. The tariff enables the American producer to extort from the American purchaser $12 for a $7 machine, or $5 more than the price at which he can afford to sell and does sell to foreigners.

Fact No. 3. On the 24 of last month Mr. Walter Negley of Hagerstown, Maryland, wrote to A. J. Lauber & Bro., at Piedras Negras, Mexico, asking the prices paid by them for certain American goods for sale at their stores, one at Eagle Pass, in the United States, and the other at Piedras Negras, Mexico. The firm answered as follows:

"Our shovels bought for our Eagle Pass store cost us about $6 per dozen, exclusive of freight. Our shovels of the same class and material cost us laid down in Piedras Negras $2.91 per dozen. Another item: Agate ironware can not be bought for delivery anywhere in the United States at better than 35 per cent. discount. In Piedras Negras we can buy the same articles from the same houses at 60 per cent. discount. The list is the same in both cases. These are not the only articles. Diston's saws can be bought with an additional 20 per cent. discount, showing that the manufacturers could sell in home markets in competition with the outside producers. These figures are only a partial list. Every article known to the hardware trade can be bought from American manufacturers for export cheaper than they can for home consumption."

The shovels referred to are the Ames shovels, manufactured in New England.

Will the western farmer and the western workingman who isn't a farmer just look that over again and see what he thinks of it? What does he think of a system under which the American manufacturer extorts from him more than twice as much for a shovel as he demands from the Mexican? Does he think that the Ames concern would shut down and turn its workmen out to starve if the duty on shovels should be entirely abolished? Does he think that the American manufacturer is unable to stand alone, or that he divides the tariff spoil with his workmen when he can afford to sell, and does sell, in Mexico for $2.91 the same goods for which he taxes the American buyer $6? After paying wages he can afford to sell at the lower price? How, then, can the workman get any of the higher price obtained from the American purchaser? If not, isn't this high tariff a huge fraud?—Chicago Times.

B. See,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

And Carpets.

Our FALL GOODS are just beginning to arrive in all the

NEW - SHADES

OF

Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods, Buttons, and Trimmings.

THE GENUINE JACKSON CORSET-WAIST

A Specialty.

Remember, we have the Best Line of Carpets to select from in Charlevoix.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

Barnum's Circus

Is in town, and the Canvas is spread

IN GEORGE MILLER'S WINDOW,

If you don't get the worth of your money, slip up to the ticket office and your admission fee will be refunded. You will also find by walking inside, one of the

BIGGEST :-: CURIOSITIES

IN THE SHAPE OF

Over Coats, Pea Jackets, and New Suits,

Too Numerous to Mention.

Will Wager you a Peanut if you can see a Better Stock than I have on my tables to-day.

DOORS :- OPEN :- FROM :- 6 :- TO :- 8;

Good Order Kept and No Pickpockets.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

...FOR...

Geo. W. Miller's New Stock

Cloaks! Cloaks!

Our New Fall Stock of Cloaks.

The Latest Newmarkets, Finest Short Wraps, and Best Jackets

IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

A Fine Line of

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

Come one and all and get a chance at the bargains in our Cloak Department. Prices average from $3 to $40.

Alick Rosenthal,

Lewis Block.

---FISHING :- TACKLE!---

Purchased before the rise in Prices.

SODA WATER, FRESH CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, ETC.

We are all Prepared to meet the Demands of Warm Weather and invite you to call and examine our Stock.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., - DRUGGISTS.

MILLINERY

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

IF YOU WANT THE GENT POSTER PRINTING, Plain or In Colors on Short Notice, Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE. ALSO NOTE HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, CARDS, ETC. GOOD STOCK Clean Work.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with sl op.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. Repairing of any own repair, of the $1 and warranted. All WORK DONE TO ORDER.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTON & WOOD'S SHOP, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The GENUINE NOYMING MACHINE is on hand and for sale.

Burt's Canvass.

Mr. Burt is making a strong canvass. He is mainly devoting his time to making speeches to the questions that relate to his candidacy.

The question of state taxes goes to the bottom of all these matters. The state taxes are increasing at a wonderful rate. The state taxes are eating up the farmers and small householders and the necessity exists for a ball to be called on the legislature by a man of such force of character, business methods and intelligence that his call will be respected.

Mr. Burt is that kind of a man and his speeches exposing the condition of things in this state as to valuations and taxes are intensely interesting. They are creating a sensation among voters and they are carrying the conviction home to taxpayers that a change is necessary, and Burt is the man of all others to make the change. The voters can have no hope of anything worthy of the task from Luce. He is a mere tool in the hands of the party leaders. Many of those leaders are known to have jobs in their schemes for higher taxes and Luce dare not or will not counteract them. Burt has the intelligence, the firmness and the grit to stop the increase in the state taxes and for this work he will be chosen governor by the voices of voters of all parties.—Grand Rapids Leader.

The Mills Bill's Reductions.

The Atlanta Journal is entitled to the thanks of the press for compiling the following items of tariff reduction as effected by the Mills bill. The table will be interesting and instructive to our readers:

ARTICLES.	Per cent Reduction.
Window glass (large)	27
Window glass (small)	22
Cement	33
Coal, bituminous	40
Coke	50
Window glass (small)	40
Hemp, jute (this)	50
Woollen cloth (common)	50
Woollen manufactures not over 50c per lb.	50
Hatch wool	50
Sheet iron 20 wire gauge	50
Sheet iron, thinner	50
Sheet iron, still thinner	50
Cotton manufactured goods costing 12c per sq. yd.	50
Woollen shawls	50
Steel rails	45
Bleached cotton cloth	47
Colored cotton cloth	47
Sugar	40
Raw wool	100
Woollen blankets	50
Woollen linsey, etc.	50
Flannels	50
Woollen hosiery and yarns	50
Other woollen manufactures	50
Cotton manufactured	50
Coal tree (bituminous)	40
Mixed woollens	50
Wool hats	50
Wool hosiery	50
Worsted goods	50
Cotton yarns	50
Cotton hosiery	50
Common cotton cloth	50
Plain white crockery	40
Ready-made clothing	50
Jig iron	33
Pocket knives, etc.	50
Carpets	50

FARM AND GARDEN.

IMPROVED MODES OF AGRICULTURE PRACTICED BY FARMERS.

How to Build a Poultry House and Give it—Largest Amount of Good Hard Room, That Shall Be Cool in Summer and Warm in Winter.

In building a poultry house a leading consideration with the average farmer is economy. It is claimed that the cheapest way to build a poultry house and give the largest amount of ground room (which is what counts with poultry) is to make but one roof and have that meet the ground. In accordance with this idea H. B. Stoddard illustrates and describes in his work on poultry architecture a poultry house for the farmer.

In the cut given the building, nine feet wide at the underpinning and nine feet high at the highest part, gives as much floor room for the fowls to move about in as if the walls were high on all sides of the structure, and with great economy in building materials.

POULTRY HOUSE FOR THE FARMER.

There should be twelve doors in the building, beside the small opening and the windows for the use of the fowls, and the ventilator (represented open) should be kept open in cold weather. The door ways of the board door are furnished with another set of doors made of lath. One of these may be seen in the cut where a board door is open. When the board doors are all opened in hot weather and the lath doors shut, there is a free circulation of air. It may seem as if there were an overplentiful allowance of doors, but we have tried as many to a building with satisfaction. To make the house as warm in winter as it is cool in summer, keep all the board doors closed but one, and have a package of straw between each lath door and the corresponding board door, excepting, of course, the latter pair of doors where the attendant enters.

Leather.

It is a fact not generally known that, considered with reference to the amount of capital and labor employed, the leather industry in the United States ranks next to agriculture in importance. The value added by labor to the raw material in the various processes of manufacture is one-half greater in the leather industry than in the iron industry.

The effect upon the leather industry of the repeal of the duty of 10 per cent. on hides and skins in 1872 furnishes one of the most conclusive proofs of the advantage resulting from free raw material. In 1872 the United States imported hides to the value of $11,346,000, and exported leather and manufactures of leather to the value of $2,634,639. In 1887 the imports of free hides and skins had risen to the value of $24,225,776, and the exports of leather and manufactures of leather to the value of $10,346,138. Except in the single article of gloves, the imports of manufactures of leather into this country have almost entirely ceased. We not only supply our home market, but are selling at advantage in foreign markets the surplus product of American industry.

There is no reason to think that the policy of imitating raw materials which has proved so successful in the leather industry would not have precisely the same effect if applied to wool, jute, hemp, flax, iron ore, coal, and other crude material necessary for carrying on our manufacturing operations. The solid, uncontradicted, patent facts furnished by our experience in the leather trade are worth a cart load of theoretic disputation about the value of protective taxes in adding to the wages of labor, the earnings of capital or the productive vigor of industrial enterprise.—Philadelphia Record.

The Right Man in the Right Place.

Mr. Burt is making his mark in the state campaign in the precise way that was expected when he was nominated. He was chosen to lead the democratic ticket because of his marked executive and business ability, and the familiarity he displays with the state's affairs, and especially with its mismanagement under republican administration, shows that there was no mistake made in selecting him. He is after the prize, and will succumb to no sharp sticks; and the uneasiness of the governor's supporters shows that the prodding has taken effect.

As candidate for governor, Mr. Burt is the right man in the right place; and he will be still more emphatically the right man in the right place when he ceases to be candidate and becomes governor. The people of Michigan want just such a thorough business-like administration of their state affairs as he will give them. And they are going to give it to him. Finertys and other republican orators who declare that Michigan is "doubtful" are mighty near right. It is so doubtful that there is no longer much doubt about it. The tax-payers know the value of a man like Burt in the executive chair, and they are not going to let the opportunity slip of putting him there.—Detroit Free Press, Sept. 14.

SMUTS AFFECTING WHEAT.

Remedies That Have Proven Successful in Various Sections.

Large losses occur annually to the wheat crop through the injurious agency of smuts. The diseases variously termed hard smut, bunt, smut balls, etc., causes not only a large percentage of loss in grain, but reduces the value of what is grown by imparting to the crop a fetid odor, which has given rise to the name, "stinking smut" in some localities. While wheat is growing it is difficult to distinguish hard smut, as it is in the young kernel of the wheat, which is hidden by the chaff, that the characteristic black spores are produced. When wheat grains have been destroyed by hard smut they present an unusual external appearance; they are shorter and more swollen than the healthy seeds and are of a dull green, instead of the clear and sometimes cracked, color of the healthy grain. Smut, or, as it is generally called, "loose smut," to distinguish it from bunt or hard smut, is not only injurious to wheat, but to barley, and especially to oats.

As with bunt, so with loose smut, the disease begins at the bottom and works upward. This smut is not restricted, like bunt, to the seeds alone, but the whole ear is destroyed.

The above facts, presented by Professor Fletcher in a bulletin issued from the experimental farm at Ottawa, Canada, have little practical bearing, unless one can draw from them something which may suggest where to look for a remedy. This they do, explains the authority quoted from. Everything points to the infection coming from the ground and traveling upward.

Remedies which have been most successful are those in which methods have been adopted to destroy the spores adhering to the seed. Several previous to sowing by washing or steeping the grain in some chemical solution.

A common remedy and one advised by Professor Fletcher, Director Scovell, of the Kentucky Experiment station, and others is a solution of sulphate of copper, also called blunestone or blue vitriol. Some advise merely wetting the seed. Others use a wash to clean the grain. An English authority advises: "One pound of blunestone dissolved in twenty-four gallons of boiling water is sufficient for a sack of four imperial bushels. The wheat is soaked for ten minutes, or the ten pints of solution may be poured over till all is absorbed." A Manitoba farmer says the following has proven successful in his district: "One pound of sulphate of copper is dissolved in a pailful of hot water, which is then sprinkled by one man over ten bushels of wheat placed in a wagon box, while some one else keeps the grain well stirred. Should a large amount of smut be detected in grain required for seed the solution is made stronger, double the quantity of blunestone being used." The chief advantage claimed for this method is that in a few hours the grain is sufficiently dry to sow with the drill.

Mr. Plumb, while at the New York Experimental station, used four ounces of sulphate of copper in one gallon of water, and reports that "seeds soaked seventeen and a half hours in this solution were found to produce a slight amount of smut. Soaked forty hours all germs of the fungus were killed." It ought to be told that his experiments were with oats, which have the fact that the seed is contained inside a comparatively loose husk, there is much more difficulty in removing or destroying all the smut pores than is the case with the smooth and naked grain of wheat.

At the Kentucky station the method of applying the solution of blue vitriol was as follows: Ten pounds of blue vitriol were dissolved in eight gallons of water and the solution placed in a tub. The wheat was placed in sacks, immersed in the solution, and stirred, care being taken not to put enough wheat in to cause the top of the solution. After skimming off floating wheat and particles the solution was poured off into a second tub, the wheat drained and spread on boards to dry. The solution was re-used as often as we had wheat to treat in this manner. This treatment proved entirely successful

Convenient Milk Pails.

Fig. 1 illustrates a device for fastening a pail in position a pail from which a calf is to drink. Three stout sticks are nailed in the ground and the pail is placed inside them. Simple enough, and yet simplicity is a virtue of many

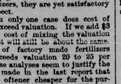


FIG. 1.—DEVICE FOR SUCCESSFUL DEFASTENING A PAIL.

Fig. 2 shows a milk pail cover that has been used successfully by a correspondent of Rural New Yorker, from which journal the above was taken. The object of this is to keep the dirt from falling into the pail while the cow is being milked. A large piece of cardboard is cut to the shape shown in the cut. This piece is large enough to lap one inch over the edge of the pail. The outer line shows where the edge of the pail comes. Little ear holes are cut in the sides of the cover to fit around the handles. A piece five inches wide and three inches deep is cut out in front to milk through. The milker puts the cover on the pail and milks into the pail through this large opening.

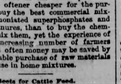


FIG. 2.—MILK PAIL COVER.

What Others Say.

The Dairyman, opposing the popular idea that the best butter cows make the readers that the smaller the cheese the larger the amount of food and care.

A southern editorial says the most salable sweet potato is one that is short and thick, and it is to produce these that you plow shallow and make flat hill ridges, so that the sweet potatoes grow they will reach the hard soil and be checked in their outward growth and will develop thickness.

An English correspondent says: "Bran will pay the milk seller, but onts the butter maker."

In exchange says Swede turnips, if fed whole and separately, will flavor milk. A lb. of bluid and blood meal, an equal quantity of mangolds, or pulped and mixed with hay, will not impart a bad taste.

A veteran fruit grower says that the method of catching the curculio in plum trees by jarring the little pests down on a white sheet is a remedy better than all of the many others ever tested.

The salary of the commissioner of agriculture is raised from $4,000 to $5,000 a year.

HARVESTING POTATOES.

Practical Suggestions That Cannot Fail to Prove Useful.

The harvesting and storing of the potato crop is an important matter, hence practical suggestions on the subject can hardly fail to prove useful. A very common mistake is the one of delaying the harvesting of the tubers until too late. The tops have been dead some weeks, a copious growth of weeds has taken their place, the ground has become muddy with autumn rains, and the potatoes when thrown out are more or less covered with mud. They are then, muddy as they are, thrown into the cellar or piled in heaps out of doors, to be covered with straw and earth as protection against the freezing cold of winter. The mud which adheres to them tends to increase the tendency to rot, which is further hastened by the warm temperature of the cellar during warm autumn days.

A better plan, says Country Gentleman, is to dig the crop before the fall rains have reduced the soil to mud, and if possible before the rot has commenced its work of destruction. For this purpose early maturing sorts, as for instance the Ohio and Hebron, have the advantage over later varieties. Being clean and dry, they may be placed on a broad slatted floor on the north or cool side of an outhouse, so situated that the air can circulate freely from below and pass up through the potatoes. They should not be placed in too large masses, so as to obstruct ventilation. Crops which would rot badly in wet ground, would not seriously suffer if properly treated in this way. In some unfavorable seasons, when more than half the crop was ruined by rotting when dug, the selected and sound remainder, after roughly cleaned and placed on such slated floor, has nearly or entirely ceased from decay, so that not one bushel in thirty has suffered. It is very important, however, that the work be done thoroughly and in the best manner, for if carelessly performed it would be of comparatively little use.

When cold weather approaches the tubers are either removed to the cellar intended for them or turned out of doors in heaps or pits. When buried, they should be protected from the adverse influence of light and frost and means of ventilation supplied.

To return to the slatted floors. Their effect would be more perfect if the apartments of which they form the floor were separate from the rest of the building by non-conducting walls, and access to the outside controlled by shutters to the windows. During the heat of warm days these shutters would be closed, but opened on cool nights for the admission of cold air. In this way the temperature may be kept low all the time, and the danger of rotting lessened in autumn or winter, and premature sprouting prevented in the warm weather of spring. These views naturally suggest a storage house such as many large growers build.

When small quantities of potatoes are kept in cellars, and only for family use, the authority quoted from suggests that the vegetable apartment in which they are stored must be kept separate from all the other apartments—from the one for fruit, or for dairy products, or for furnace coal—and be so situated that by closing or opening windows a uniformly low temperature may be secured. A convenient place for storing in cellars is in large obtong bins holding twenty bushels, more or less, having slatted bottoms, and raised several inches from the cement floor. Potatoes do not dry and shrivel so readily as apples, and the basement should not be a wet apartment nor a dirty one. It is hardly necessary to add that wherever they are stored, they are to be kept from the light with a thin covering of straw or coarse sacking.

Care thus would succeed with potatoes should remember the essential requisites of harvesting early before the advent of mud and the rot, handling carefully to prevent bruising, preserving the tubers clean and providing sufficient ventilation, whether in heaps out doors or in cellars or apartments.

These remarks are made rather in the way of suggestion than in the form down fixed and unalterable rules, and we trust they may aid young cultivators in the successful management of their crops.

A Famous Prize Stallion.

The stallion Escamillo, of which The English Live Stock Journal furnishes the illustration and description here given, is a notable example of a fine horse and a winner of many premiums. He was bred in 1885 by Mr. Joseph Pickersgill, from Bonny Mary, sired by Pero Gomez, and is owned by Lord Middleton.

ENGLISH STALLION ESCAMILLO.

Escamillo's build is such as to refute the objections often urged against thoroughbreds for farm use. He is known as one of the shortest legged blood stallions of England, and is so compact as to appear smaller than he really is. He has plenty of bone, is big in the body and brown in color. Escamillo stands 15.3¼, and tapes ¼ inches below the knee.

Saving Seed Corn

The safest way of caring for seed corn is to be sure that it is thoroughly dried in the fall. Then store it in a place that is a temperature above freezing during the winter and not much above. Wooden frames covered with wire netting and hung in some other place kept warm by a chimney is one good plan.

Here and There.

There is an apparent extension of 4 per cent. in the area of corn planted.

Cotton is later than usual in every state.

All the states and territories show an increase of the area devoted to potatoes.

The hay crop has generally been good this year.

The congressional agricultural appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, amount to $1,886,925. The appropriation for the current year exceeds that for last session by nearly $200,000.

There are $685,000 for agricultural experiment stations, $500,000 for the bureau of animal industry, $104,000 for the seed distribution and $100,000 for experiments in sorghum sugar making among the heaviest items.

The Louisiana rice crop is reported to be flourishing.

Beets for Cattle Feed.

A careful consideration of the subject of all its bearings by James T. H. Gregory, of Holliston, Mass., has decided him that that cultivator that "beets for cattle food are well worth fully as much per bushel as good hay is worth dollars per ton, without taking into consideration the increase of the manure, and that the average cost, when raised for feed, after put into pits, with every item of expense included, need not exceed eight cents per bushel.

A Profitable Cow.

Professor E. W. Stewart says that if a cow only produces 3,000 pounds of milk per annum, she is kept at a loss. A cow, well fed, will yield 6,000 pounds of good milk, and the cost of producing this will be only one-half that of producing 3,000 pounds from the poor cow. Without selection of cows, and judicious feeding, dairymen cannot receive anything worthy of their labor.

A Cherry Experiment.

In a cherry experiment, conducted by the Illinois Experiment station entomologists, Prof. C. M. Weed, 27,500 cherries were carefully cut open and examined, and the conclusion reached that three-fourths of the cherries liable to injury by the curculio can be saved without danger to the tree by syringing with a solution of London Purple soon after the blossoms fall.

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We Carry a Full Line of

Blank Books, School Books, Wall Paper, Toilet Articles,

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The Finest Line of Artists Material in this Vicinity.

Call and Look them Over.

THE ONLY NEWS DEPOT IN TOWN.

---AT THE BEE - HIVE.---

CLOAKS

Ladies Misses & Childrens,

From $1.35 Upwards.

They Represent Latest Styles and Best Value, for the Money we could possibly secure.

THE BEST CORSET IN THE COUNTRY

For 48 cts.

Seeing is Believing. 23 Styles to Select From. 23

Our Line of Midnight Saxonys, Spanish Yarns, German Knitting Yarns and Common, are to be excelled in Quality and Price Nowhere.

24 Shades 24

In Ladies Felt Flannels, Broadcloths, Etc., Etc.

Beautiful all wool Henriettas in all Colors Very Cheap.

In all the above we only add a small per centage

Yours

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.,

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CRADLES

AND OTHER

Harvesting Implements.

DOLLARS SAVED

By Buying of

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

Hardware and Iron Merchants,

THE GOOSE IS COOKED.

We have the exclusive sale of the

ROUND OAK

—AND—

"PARLOR OAK"

HEATING STOVES.

Tinware, Notions, Lamps, Paints, Oils, Etc.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Job and Tin Work.

Several Grade alves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞ MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

J. S. & J. H. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Great Central Line" Niagara Falls Route. Where the de Seasons Spend Their Summer Time. Jno. Newland Dumont, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Chicago.

THE DIRECT ROUTE

BETWEEN

MACKINAW CITY

AND

DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m.; daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily. arrive at Detroit.....3.00 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson.....10.50 p. m. and 11.50 a. m.
Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 4.12 p. m.
Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 8.45 p. m.
Cincinnati.....4.30 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Northern Michigan Line of Steamers.

Season of 1888.

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX,

IRA BIRDSY, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday 8.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 4.00 a. m.; Frankfort, 11.00 a. m.; Traverse City, Thursday 5.30 a. m.; Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m.; Petoskey, 12 p. m.; St. Ignace, 2.00 p. m.; Mackinac, 3.00 p. m.; arrive Cheboygan, Friday, 10.00 a. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Friday, 4.00 p. m.; Mackinac, 6.00 p. m.; St. Ignace, 7.00 p. m.; Petoskey, Saturday, 3.30 a. m.; Charlevoix, 8.00 a. m.; Traverse City, 1.00 p. m.; Frankfort, 6.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Sunday, 11.00 a. m.; Chicago, 3.00 p. m.

LAWRENCE,

WM. FINCANE, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 4.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Saturday, 9.00 a. m.; Frankfort, Sunday, 3.00 a. m.; Traverse City, 5.00 p. m.; Charlevoix, 12.00 p. m.; Petoskey, Monday, 2.00 a. m.; St. Ignace, 10.00 a. m.; Mackinac, 1.00 p. m.; arrive Cheboygan, 2.30 p. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan, Tuesday, 8.00 p. m.; Mackinac, 10.00 p. m.; St. Ignace, 12.00 p. m.; Petoskey, Tuesday, 7.00 a. m.; Charlevoix, 10.00 a. m.; Traverse City, 3.00 p. m.; Frankfort, Wednesday, 7.00 a. m.; Milwaukee, 12.00 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Thursday, 9.00 a. m.

EMERY BIRDS, Agents, Charlevoix.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.

(STANDARD TIME.)

Season of 1888

Steamer NORTH STAR,

CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,

CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30; Ironton, 10.00, arrive East Jordan, 11.15.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.00; Ironton, 2.15; arrive Charlevoix, 3.00. Leave Charlevoix, 3.30; Ironton, 4.00, arrive East Jordan, 5.15.

Stopping at all intermediate points both ways.

Charlevoix, Cross Village & Beaverisland

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS,

C. W. CASKEY, MASTER.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday—Leave Charlevoix at 6.00 a. m., Pentskey 8.00 a. m., Harbor Springs 9.00 a. m., Cross Village 11.00 a. m. Return—Leave Cross Village 1.30 p. m., Harbor Springs 3.00 p. m., Petoskey 4.30 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix at 6.00 p. m.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—Leave Charlevoix at 8.00 a. m., Petoskey 9.30 a. m., Harbor Springs 4.30, arrive at Beaverisland 6.30 p. m. Return—Leave Beaverisland at 8.00 a. m., Harbor Springs 5.30 p. m., Petoskey 6.30 p. m., arrive Charlevoix 8.00 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Charlevoix at 8.00 a. m., for Petoskey and Harbor Springs. Return—Leave Harbor Springs at 4.30 p. m., Petoskey 5.30 p. m., arrive Charlevoix 7.00 p. m.

J. L. HURD, Agent, Charlevoix.

Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

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Per Detroit, Port Huron, Sand Beach, Oscoda, Harrisville, Cheboygan, Mackinaw.

LEAVE ST. IGNACE

Wednesday and Monday.....10.00, A. M.
Thursday and Saturday.....8.00, P. M.

Between Detroit and Cleveland daily except Sunday at 10.00 P. M.

Sunday trips during July and August.

E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The New Passenger Steamer

PETOSKEY

On the Petoskey Cross Tie, L. S. & T. R. R. docks, North and N. Water streets, Mondays at 1 p. m., arriving at Petoskey on Tuesday at 11.00 p. m. Leave Chicago on Thursday at 11.00 p. m., arriving at Petoskey Saturday at 12.00 noon. Taking freight and passengers for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Leland, Northport, Suttons Bay, Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect July 1, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 5.27 a. m., 2.48 p. m.

Leave, going south, 9.00 a. m. 2.48 p. m., †10.55 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Hannah, Lay & Co's Steamer Line.

Season of 1888.

Str. City of Grand Rapids.

CAPT. O. E. WILSON.

Going North—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—Leave Traverse City at 7.00 a. m., Charlevoix 11.30 a. m., Petoskey 1.30 p. m., Mackinaw City 3.30 p. m., arrive St. Ignace 5.30 p. m.

Going South—Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Leave St. Ignace 7.00 a. m., Mackinaw Island 8.30 a. m., Petoskey 12.15 p. m., Charlevoix 3.45 p. m., arrive at Traverse City 6.45 p. m.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF

Going South every morning, except Sunday—Will Leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00 Charlevoix 9.30; arrive East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30 p. m., Charlevoix 3.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 4.00, Petoskey at 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

VILAS' VOICE UPLIFTED

POWERFUL SPEECH BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Administration Declares Itself to the Northwest—An Answer to the Enemies of Cleveland—The Friends of the Tariff.

[Milwaukee special.]

The administration spoke to the Northwest on Wednesday night. Secretary Vilas was its adequate medium, and an ample occasion was furnished by the convention of the Democracy of Wisconsin. Backed with the consciousness of a great and just cause, he spoke with the force of strength and therefore equal to the fray. The occasion was thus invested with unusual importance. Thousands of the tariff-reform and tariff-hating people of Wisconsin looked to the Secretary for an answer to the assaults upon the administration, beginning to be made even now, but were they disappointed. Mr. Vilas never appeared in better form than when he faced his hearers in the great hall. His speech is here considered the master effort of his life. He began with dignity; sustained himself with spirit, and closed with a burst of eloquence. Throughout his speech, though of great length, lost no point of interest, to the close. After some preliminary remarks Mr. Vilas said substantially:

I invite you to contrast the conditions, the purposes and the prospects of the two political parties in this contest and the pressure for the future affected by them respectively. What is the Republican party of to-day and whence is it better or more worthy of confidence than it was in 1884? It was in the beginning mere a popular uprising than a political party. It tossed into the political caldron the elements of a political and traditional hatred, jealousy and oppression, and in the honest zeal of deep conviction it followed its leaders in the fanatical, it was a crusade against a great national sin; and it was a crusade against a great national sin in politics in of the inspiration by fire to it from to rapid power like the whirlwind, and like the through wholesome violence. Within a decade the evil which had been the occasion of it was none than destroyed, it was demonstrated to be a great sin against the people, and with the sin gone which brought it into existence which its aims, constitutions and peoples and the war, it was its work and it was done. Its work was of the party's existence. It a not upon or principles for the guidance of the best institutions of freedom in the repose of peace. It was not natural but evolved in part for civil war, not for national fraternity. But the party had taken on the spirit of war, and it was its nature to continue it. Any uncommon party that the party retained unabated control of all peace also and taxation, with all resulting opportunities of fraudulent gain. It was the opportunity of opportunities for the party to continue. There by the caravan, and there to be in control of the spoils of victory. Its opportunity for the Republican party was not to begin the party of the rich or the aristocratical. Its vanguard was the conservatical abolitionists. Its mission was to redeem the lowly slave, and its appeal was to the sympathy and conscience of a people not high. But the appeal was of great power and carried over for inestimable threat results. Even in the darkest days of the bitterness of the civil war the nation, when every thought was agonizingly hot and every passion tense to the very verge of war, even while the storm of battle raged and the angry lightnings flashed, the silent earth, the accents of personal and confidential appeal darkly moving behind the scenes, gave constantly the rallied turn to private gain of money tires for the prosecution of the war.

Money as a Gigantic Scale.

And never for one moment did they suspend their efforts nor quite the whole account. Upon one pretext and another, from advantage to advantage, from opportunity to opportunity, the party has kept up its work of the enrichment of the few to prevail.

It was in 1861 that, recognizing the sentiment that national defense required a transcontinental railroad, the party in power, the Republican party, had passed the Pacific railroad bill, containing, mainly, it was so amended in dialectical perfection that the Government could build the roads and the corporations could take the roads, and the successful contractor could be the Government and the corporation at the same time. Upon the strength of this, the Republican party has already become the parent of a great people, a vacillation of the tariff, and the lofty of neighborly imitation,

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 27, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 18 to 20c.
EGGS, per doz 15c.
POTATOES, per bu., 25 to 30c.
WHEAT, per bu., 85 to 90c.
OATS, per bu., 30c.
HAY, per ton, 9 @ $10.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, the weight, per cwt., $2.50@$4 @ $4.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $5.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.50@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c.@$1.00.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Wilson.

Sept. 25.—Beautiful fall weather.

Lovely moonlight nights.

Wm. Vance and family of South Arm, spent Sunday with J. R. Vance.

Mrs. F. L. Smith and Mrs. George Bowen, visited at Boyne cn Monday.

The Sudman threesher threatens to invade the neighborhood, but it has not appeared yet.

Mr. Kelm and wife of Deer Lake, were guests of M. Hulkius and wife the first of the week.

Rev. H. C. Scofield preached at the school house last Sunday.

A load of young people of this place attended the temperance meeting at East Jordan on Sunday evening.

Prof. Miles exhibited a phantasmagoria at the school house on Saturday evening, which he highly appreciated very much.

Wm. Knuttle, who has been spending a few weeks at his sisters in Milwaukee, returned home Monday. He thinks northern Michigan is the best place after all.

Mr. Dougald McMillan of Echo, visited friends here on Monday last.

Judge Kent of East Jordan, delivered a republican speech at the school house last Monday evening.

J. R. Vance and two children made flying trip to Echo on Monday last.

Eveline.

ISONTOR, Sept. 25.— Wm. Butler and family started on Tuesday for Grand Rapids, and we understand they will make that place their future home.

Last Thursday Miss Agnes Nugent closed a four months term of school in the Bears district, with a picnic in the grove near the school house, and, notwithstanding the threatening rain was well attended, there being quite a number from Advance and Boyne, among them were Miss Nugent's parents and sisters. About noon all signs of rain disappeared and everyone enjoyed themselves. At about 11 o'clock the exercises began by the pupils which were well rendered, and a great deal of credit is due both teacher and pupils. At one o'clock all were invited to a dinner which was well prepared for the occasion; the balance of the time was spent in swinging and social talk, and at three o'clock all dispersed well satisfied with the occasion. Miss Nugent has given good satisfaction, so much so in fact, that she has been engaged for the winter term, which begins November 1st.

Ellsworth.

Mr. Fuller is moving his large steam saw mill from Alba to this place, and expects to have it in running order this fall.

Mr. Wynans of East Jordan is spending a few days here hunting and fishing.

Mr. Campbell and wife, of Detroit, who are spending the season here, enjoy the honor of having caught the two largest fish taken from the lake this summer; each fish weighed over 20 pounds.

School on the peninsula commenced last week with Miss Annie Ogletree of Eastport as teacher.

Reducing the Surplus.

The disposition of the surplus in the U. Treasury engrows the attention of our statesmen, but a more vital question has our attention and that is the reduction of the surplus consumptives. Since the discovery and introduction of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption there has been a marked decrease in the mortality from this dreaded disease, and it is now only a mild further reduce the number of consumptives. How? By keeping constantly at hand a box of the King's New Discovery and using according to directions you can be appearances of the first symptoms, such as a cough, a cold, a sore throat, a cheap of side pain. Taken thus early a cure is guaranteed. Trial bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

Our Candidate for President.

He will be nominated by the convention and will be elected by the people, because he will come the nearest to filling their ideal of a chief magistrate. Electric Bitters has been given the highest place because no other medicine has so well filled the ideal of a perfect tonic and alterative. The people have endorsed Electric Bitters and rely upon this great remedy in all troubles of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. For all Malarial Fevers and diseases caused by Malarial Poisons, Electric Bitters cannot be too highly recommended. Also sure Headache and Constipation. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50c. and $1 at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

Pimples on the Face

Denote an impure state of the blood and are looked upon by many with suspicion. Acker's Blood Elixir will remove all impurities and leave the complexion smooth and clear. There is nothing that will so thoroughly build up the constitution, purify and strengthen the whole system. Sold and guaranteed by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1891y

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The final Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

HOW HE SAW IT.

Blaine's New York speech—I wish every voter could see what I have seen abroad.

Observer—He could, Brer Blaine, he could if his best friend was "protected" to the tune of $1,000,000 a year.

Blaine's second speech—The American laborer's wages cannot be reduced without his consent.

Notice posted in Carnegie's works—A reduction of 10 per cent. in wages is ordered.

ENGLISH VS. EUROPEAN WAGES.

A Point No War Tariffite Will Discuss.

We commend to the attention of our high protectionist friends the case of Spain. It is the habit of the advocates of tariff reform to speak as if England, free trade England, were the country of low wages. They conveniently overlook the fact that the highest wages in the world outside of the United States are paid in England and that the higher the tariff the worse is the condition of labor. If, as a matter of fact, England proves anything. It is that free trade raises wages. To say that her workmen are not as well off as ours proves nothing, for their country is not naturally so favorably conditioned as the United States. What it becomes the high protectionist to show is the reason why all the protectionist countries of Europe are greatly behind England in point of wages. If the competition of pauper labor is what the American workingman has to fear, why is it that the English workingman has not succumbed to his less fortunate continental neighbors? There is no answer to this question that does not involve a confession of judgment against the notion that it is the tariff that regulates wages. The hope of the monopolists is that the American workingman will not discover the truth. Their expectation is that he will not learn that England is not, by any means the whole of Europe, and that the difference in our favor, as against England, is not greater than the difference in favor of England against other countries. This matter is suggested by what is now going on in Spain. The Spanish people ought to be the most prosperous in the world if high tariff could make them so; but, in truth, they are not at all to be envied. Wages there are one-half less than in England; their manufacturing interests, though covered all over with protection, have long been languishing; and their agriculture, despite the bounty of the soil and geniality of the climate, is in a pitiable condition. All this has at last given rise to a sharp contest between the protectionists and free traders. The latter are now insisting that the way to improve trade is to liberate it, and the way to enrich industrious men is to reduce their taxes. The free traders insist that the protectionist theory has failed utterly, and is making bad worse every day. The protectionists, on the other hand, are talking quite after the manner of our own politicians. They want more protection. They demand a tariff so high that foreign goods will be altogether excluded. American flour and meat might, they say, be made to sell at a little less than the Spanish former may Russia, and for the benefit of the Spanish weaver they would close their ports against English goods. What, however, the Spanish protectionist omits to say is, that the low price of labor is part of the trouble. It cannot relieve him of the competition of that high wages is what makes a protective tariff necessary. He has not got to the length of holding that the American manufacturer invades his markets because of the cheapness of American labor. The plain and unvarnished fact in the case is that the protectionists there have been driven to the logical extremity of their position and forced to declare for what is practically the Chinese policy, which is precisely where the United States would be landed in time if the monopolists had their way.—Brooklyn Citizen.

One by One.

When a veteran Republican like ex-Speaker De Witt C. Littlejohn leaves his party, it expresses lack of confidence in her officers It is time for those remaining to look out for breakers. His frank disavowal of sympathy with the high protectionists, made to an Eagle reporter and published in our news columns last evening, furnishes additional evidence of the rapid progress which is being made toward reverse reform convictions among thoughtful voters. Mr. Littlejohn believes "in a modification of the tariff so as to regulate the domestic market and curb the tendency toward combinations and trusts which an abnormally high tariff unquestionably engenders." This is sound and solid ground, and having preached it he will act with consistency if he casts his ballot for Cleveland and Taurman.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Blaine's British "Trusts."

The only two trusts known to English trusts at present are the trusts in copper and tin, and they were both the creation of protected France and of French financiers. More than this, the copper trust is largely upheld by the copper mine companies of the United States, which at the food price of 13 cents a pound. As to the tin trust, that has been "knocked in the head," chiefly through the efforts of British consumers, who have raked the markets of the world over in order to obtain the product at living prices.

HOW GRANITE IS POLISHED.

Putting a Smooth Surface on the Hard Stone—Methods in Detail.

The form is given to the stone by the hands of skilled masons, in much the same way as is done with other stones of softer nature. Of course the time required is considerably greater in the case of granite as compared with other stones.

If the surface is not to be polished, but only fine axed, as it is called, that is done by the use of a hammer composed of a number of slips of steel of about a sixteenth of an inch thick, which are tightly bound together, the edges being placed on the same plane. With this tool the workman smooths the surface of the stone by a series of taps or blows given at a right angle to the surface operated upon. By this means the marks of the blows as given obliquely on the surface of the stone are obliterated and a smooth face produced.

Polishing is performed by rubbing in the first place with water from tool and with sand and water. Emery is next applied, then putty with flannel. All plain surface and molding can be done by machinery, but all carvings, or surfaces broken into, small portions of various elevations, are done by the hands of the patient hand polisher.

The operation of sawing a block of granite into slabs for panels, tables or chimney pieces is a very slow process, the rate of progress being about half an inch per day of ten hours. The machines employed are few and simple. They are technically called lathes, wagons and pendulums or rubbers. The lathes are employed for the polishing of columns, the wagons for flat surface, and the pendulums for molding and such flat work as is not suitable for the wagon.

In the lathes the column is placed and supported at each end by points, upon which it revolves. On the upper surface of the column there are laid pieces of iron, segments of the circumference of the column. The weight of these pieces of iron lying upon the column, and the constant supply by the lathe attendant of sand and water, emery or pattsy, according to the state of finish to which the column has been brought, constitute the whole operation.

When sand is used during the rougher state of the process, these irons are bare, but when using emery and putty the surface of the iron next to the stone is covered with thick flannel.

The wagon is a carriage running upon rails, in which the pieces of stone to be polished are fixed, having upper surface to be operated upon. Above this carriage there are some placed perpendicularly, on the lower end of which are fixed rings of iron. These rings rest upon the stone, and when the shaft revolves they rub the surface of the stone. At the same time the wagon is driven forward and forward upon the rails, so as to expose the whole surface of the stone to the action of the rings.

The pendulum is a frame hung upon hinges from the roots of the work shop. To this frame are attached iron rods, moving in a horizontal direction. In the lower end of these rods are fixed irons, under them, the stone is firmly placed upon the floor. Pieces of iron are then loosely strewed over the stone and allowed to rest upon the surface of the stone. When the work is set in motion, these irons are dragged backward and forward over the surface of the stone, and so it is polished.

When polishing plain surfaces, such as the needle of a obelisk, the pieces of iron are flat, but when we have to polish a molding or such an article, pieces of its form and the irons are cast from that pattern.—Stone Mason, England.

South America's Tall Volcano.

Cotopaxi is the loftiest of active volcanoes, but is slumbering now. The only evidences of action are the frequent rumblings that can be heard for a hundred miles, and the cloud of smoke by day and a pillar of fire by night. The cone is nearly arise from a crater that is more than 3,000 feet beyond the snow line. Many have attempted to climb the monster, but the wails are so steep and the rock so loosed and so crumbling that it is impossible, even with scaling ladders.

The highest point on the Cotopaxi is a great rock, more than 2,000 feet high, called "the Inca's Head." Tradition says that a golden chair on the summit of the cone, and fell on the day when Atahualpa was strangled by the Spaniards. Those who have seen Vesuvius can judge of the grandeur of Cotopaxi if they can imagine a volcano 15,000 feet higher, spurting flames and lava from a crest covered with 3,000 feet of snow, with a voice that has been heard 600 miles. And one can imagine the grandeur of a journey on the road to Quito if he can imagine twenty of the highest mountains in America, three of them active volcanoes, towering along the road from Washington to New York. —American Magazine.

Gladstone Fifty Years Ago.

The following is a description of Gladstone, published in a London paper of 1838, the date of his marriage: "Mr. Gladstone's appearance and manners are much in his favor. His is a fine looking gentleman. He is about the usual height and of good figure. His countenance is mild and pleasant, and he has the look of intellectual expression. His eyes are clear and quick to the perception of the right and rather prominent. There is no dandy in the house but enviee what Truth would call his fine head of jet black hair. He is always carefully parted from his crown bequeathed to his lovers, and is most fully shaded. His features are small and regular, and his complexion must be a very unworthy witness if he does not possess abundant good health."—New York Commercial Ad.

Longest Piece of Ordnance.

A correspondent of The Army and Navy Journal asks: "What is the longest piece of ordnance in the world? It is generally held" and receives the following answer: "If you include in the term ordnance everything that carries a projectile, we should answer fourteen miles. This is the straight tube conveying natural gas from Murraysville to Pittsburg. To clear this tube out a projectile known as the 'gum ball' was inserted in the end at the gas well, closely fitting the interior. The gas was then turned on full force and the gum ball fired through its full length, coming out at the further end in a few minutes."—Scientific American.

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Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a radical change in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, the result is certain. Read these testimonials:—

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Benson, 79 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

"Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor on my face and suffered terribly from it, and, as my brother and sister were afflicted with Scrofula, I concluded that it was hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, of Fernandina, Fla., recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a pimple since, and my body is free from eruptions."—T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it at first, but it gradually grew worse, and I became unable to work. During the latter part of this time, discouraged by my condition and live-long troubles, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain in my side ceased, and I feel perfectly cured."—Mrs. A. A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Adopted by the State Convention at Detroit July 11, 1888.

The democracy of Michigan assembled in convention for the nomination of state officers, congratulate the country on the fact that its chief aim is to present to the people candidates whose election will insure a continuation of state affairs in the integrity of character, purity of purpose and ability to carry out the principles and adhere to the traditional and established principles and policies of the democratic party in respect to national politics.

We renew the expression of our approval of the administration of President Cleveland which has won the respect and confidence of the people and has placed the Democratic party in response to the universal sentiment of the democracy, put in operation a tariff reform, and has encouraged a wholesome use of democratic principles and the enforcement of pure, just and impartial methods of administration in all the departments of the government.

Upon the chief question of military policy, we believe in a standing army, supported by indirect taxation, so decisive our unalterable opposition to the principle of pensions as a national policy.

We believe the interests of the laboring men and women of Michigan will be best subserved by the continuance of the present system of free schools, and we oppose the action of our democratic representatives in congress in their efforts to place the control of our common school system, preventing further accumulation of a dangerous fund in the state treasury, and relieving the people from the burdens of the war tariff.

We believe the democratic party can bring the policy of the government on this subject home to every man, woman and child in the breasts of the people, the just demands of labor the prosperity of all industries and the development of our resources and industries.

The democracy of Michigan believes in the principle of protection to American labor, the rate of wages workers to the fostering care of the government, and that protection to industry of every walk of life shall be encouraged in its progress of bringing up the material interests of state.

The ownership of real estate in this country by foreign corporations and non-resident aliens, is injurious to American interests and should be prohibited.

We favor the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in manufacturing, mining and building industries, and the repeal of all class legislation under which monopolies have been fostered and protected.

We demand that congress shall open to the public domain for settlement all lands granted to corporations or other roads which have not been earned, and more particularly do we demand that congress shall take possession of lands in the Upper Peninsula, that that portion of the state may be opened for the benefit of the natural growth and developments.

That to the multiplication in this state of logging camps, we attribute the ruin of many such powers and surroundings as insure superior moral environment for our children, the legislature or people, leaving the matter of a regulation between the lumbermen, who are protected by log rolling combinations, and as well as to the lack of system we attribute the great and constant increase of appropriation, therefore we submit that the case is one demanding the direction of a legislature and state officers free to make changes which economy and good government may demand.

Democratic actions have rule and not and government are cardinal principles of the democracy. We point to the record of Lyman Gilbert with the people of Ireland in the great contest for home rule, and to the record of Gladstone and Parnell for the right of home government for Ireland, and we point to the record of Lyman Gilbert as an evidence that we have stamped since the war we should not forget that a large number of that gallant and patriotic army that preserved to us our unbroken union, and that we are ever ready to extend every possible gratuity, the result of long privation and hardship. We believe the general government should deal justly with these and that liberal pensions should be granted to the disabled, not as charity, but as due from because of the inestimable services they rendered the nation, and we point to the record of Congress and approval to the liberal construction of the existing pension laws by the present administration as evidence of our sincerity in the amounts annually paid to veterans.

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☞ **MORTGAGE SALE.**—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage by which the power of sale thereon has become operative, given by Charles Hosmer and Catharine Hosmen, dated the 12th day of December, 1884, and recorded in liber 3 of mortgages, page 1, of Charlevoix county, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the undersigned, by a sealed instrument, to William M. Beach, and now owned by him. That there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage the whole principal and interest, and the sum of Two Hundred and Five Dollars and Twenty-five cents ($205.25) to recover which either at law or in equity, twenty acres have been taken to satisfy said mortgage thereof therefore, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises hereinafter described, to wit: The west one-half of the southeast quarter of section 1, town 33 north, range 7 west, containing twenty acres, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Charlevoix, Mich., of holding the circuit court for Charlevoix county, on the 27th day of November, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Subject nevertheless, to such costs and attorney fee allowed by law.

Dated August 3, 1888.

WILLIAM M. BEACH, Assignee of Mortgagee.

D. O. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney for Mortgagee. 32w4

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THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

What Players, Playwrights, and Managers are Saying and Doing.

MOVEMENTS OF STAGE CELEBRITIES.

News, Notes, and Gossip About Prominent Professionals on Both Sides of the Atlantic.

Actors Forty Years Ago.

It was in the early dates of the forties that I resided in Baltimore. I lodged in an actor's boarding-house. The hostess was a good-natured gray-eyed old lady, Mrs. O'Brien. The house did not have all the modern improvements, but it was a comfortable if not a luxurious home. We were a happy company. Many have made their mark. Some are dead and forgotten, others are alive and will be remembered. The old lady had two boys—Mike and Nutt. Nutt was a "basket boy"—that is, he carried a champagne basket, with the actresses' dresses in it, to and from the Museum, corner Calvert and Market streets.

In the cozy rooms of the Hotel O'Brien we would sit and listen to the elder Booth, who would often give us a call. Glass in hand, he would read us our parts, as only he could read them. His son Ted (Edwin) would come with the old man, and want to see him home for fear he would drink "potations pottle deep." Never shall I forget Booth's recital of the Lord's prayer; it was one of the most intense pieces of elocution I ever heard. The young actors would look and listen, each every movement, gesture, and tone of voice. After a fine bit of pathos the old man would take a pull at the beer—for we could not afford anything better. Ted was his constant companion. He used to dress him and bring him brandy and water, and play small parts, such as Cassely, Malcom and Wilford. Little did we then suppose he would ever become the great actor he now is, getting his $650 a night and his palace sleeping car. The elder Booth would have been very glad to have received for a week's service the sum of money his son now gets for one night's performance, to say nothing of traveling expenses, food and bed.

Joe Jefferson was one of our party. He was a very careful actor, always making the most of "a point." Joe was, in those days, our "second low comedy man," and was helping his father in pain scenes, in both of which labors he did not get more than $18 a week. He makes more now. Joe is jolly very wealthy. He gave his daughter (who married Farjeon, the writer) $100,000 as a wedding gift. He has a paradise of a home ten miles from New Iberia, La., with over one thousand arpents of land under cultivation. It is a perfect asylum. Fruits and flowers of every description are there in abundance, and the greatest variety of fish swarm the lake adjoining the plantation. He owns the finest imported pointers and setters I ever saw. His table is sumptuous, and his wines are of the best. His son Charles resides upon the place, and there Jefferson, when not acting, passes much of his time. He has two lovely grandchildren, of whom he is very fond. Joe left the Museum with Burton and went to Philadelphia, and then went the rounds of nearly all the theaters of the country. At length he got to New York, where, with Miss Laura Keene, he became prominent in the character of "Asa Trenchard." In 1861, Joe, thinking he had consumption of the lungs, or that he was predisposed to that disease, went to California. After playing a series of successful engagements in the Golden State he sailed for Melbourne. This was the turning point of his life. There he became a manager. Barry Sullivan was his leading man and Dominick Murray was his leading comedian. Joe became a great favorite. He made his company travel from town to town through the continent of Australia. His Rob Brierly in "The Ticket of Leave Man" was a remarkable hit; in fact, he created a profound impression in this character. But he came very near having a riot on the first night of its production, as the people thought that the subject of the drama was a reflection upon the inhabitants of that part of the world. They came to hiss, but remained to applaud. The drama ran for a long time, and just as it grew stale, something new had to be put up. What was to be done? "I will try Rip Van Winkle for a week," said Joe to his company. It was played for a week, and a great many of them, for it ran for four months.

Jefferson afterward went to England. There he met John E. Owens, who had been acting "Solon Shingle." It was a failure. Owens was acknowledged to be a clever actor, but the piece did not suit the public. John was disgusted and asked Joe to fill out his time. This was agreed to, and Owens went over to Paris on a pleasure trip. Joe then set Boucicault to work to rewrite the drama of "Rip Van Winkle," as at that time anything with Dion's name to it was a certainty in the way of a palpable hit in the dramatic line. The Catskill hero was then produced and proved an instantaneous success. It has been acted for over twenty-five years and holds the stage to-day. It has made Jefferson's fortune.—*Baltimore American.*

Fearful Leap in a Theater.

A sensation was created in the Queen's Theater, Manchester, recently by an incident which occurred toward the close of the third act of the drama, "A Mother's Sin," says the Manchester *Guardian.* One of the occupants of the gallery had become greatly excited by the development of the story and when the heroine of the play was being confronted with the villian of the piece, he jumped up from his seat, shook his fist at the actor and then took a fearful leap from the gallery, alighting with a thud on the stage, just beyond the footlights. Actors and audience alike were startled and shrieks were heard from all parts of the house. The man was at once carried off the stage, where he lay helpless and badly injured.

He told the manager that he had been so carried away by the piece that he did not know what he was doing. He wanted to save the woman, and jumped from the gallery without being conscious of the act. He gave his name and address as James MacIeville of Ancoats, warehouseman. A doctor was hastily summoned and under his directions the man was removed to the infirmary, where it was found that he was seriously injured, one of his legs being broken. Mr. Mansell, the lessee of the theater, explained the circumstances to the audience, and allayed the excitement by announcing that the man was alive and would probably recover from his injuries. The play was then proceed with.

Subsequent inquiries have shown that it was when the hero and the heroine of the piece was apparently being overpowered by the villian that Mandeville took his terrible leap. The anxiety, however, was for the heroine, and it is probably recounted for by the fact that the author has given her the man's own surname, Mandeville. The gallery stands 30 feet above the level of the stage, and it is a marvel that the man was not killed outright.

Dizey's Love of Ivy.

"I see we have Dizey with us again," said a man who works nights. "Great fellow, that Dizey."

"Do you know him?" was asked.

"I used to. He used to know me, too; but whether he does now or not I can't say. Dizey has changed. It only shows the ups and downs some people have in life. He was a very ordinary sort of a mug a few years ago before he had his great whif of success. When 'Adonis' was being rehearsed at Hooley's, Dizey used to make his headquarters at the Sherman House. That part of the gang that lived up on the North side got to know him pretty well. They used to spend an hour or two at the Sherman bar every morning waiting for the car. Dizey was generally there shaking dice. A jovial fellow he was, told a good story, enjoyed hearing one, and was one of the boys. He liked nothing better than to shake dice, and if there wasn't anybody else around the bartender had to shake with him. But he has nerved up a pog or two since then and has got to be a howling swell."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Not Shown the Ropes.

A new theater watchman was engaged at McVicker's the other day and Col. Louis Sharpe proceeded to show him around the premises and instruct him in his duties. They had "done" the front of the building pretty thoroughly when the Colonel was called to the office on a matter of business, and directed the new employe to go back to the stage door, where an assistant would "pilot him around and show him the ropes." In the course of half an hour or so the watchman turned up again, and on being asked if he had seen what there was in the rear replied with the innocence of a countryman on his first visit to the city, "Yes; but he didn't show me the ropes. Where do you keep 'em?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Dramatic and Operatic Notes.

ANNIE PIXLEY is summering in Europe.

IN Chicago a company is daring to play a piece called "A Red-Hot Stove."

A MASS band of thirty lady artists is giving concerts in Vienna with immense success.

DION BOUCICAULT'S views on "the decline and fall of the press" are those of an actor whose name was formerly always printed in display type and now appears only in nonpareil.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Some Interesting Facts Concerning Sound and Vibrations.

THE SWING OF THE PENDULUM.

How Little Kate, on Decoration Day, Affected a Reconciliation Between Neighbors.

On Decoration Day.

There had been for several generations a feud between the Maxwells and Harts. It was, so to speak, a decent, well-regulated quarrel, no member of one family ever having offered personal violence to one of the other; still, they "did not speak."

In May, Kate Maxwell came to visit her uncle and aunt.

"Are there services here on Decoration Day?" she asked.

"No, not in this part of the town. There's only one soldier's grave here, and the Grand Army sends somebody to put a flag on it."

"Whose is it?"

"Tom Hart's."

"And doesn't it have any flowers? I should think his family would see to that."

"Oh, the Hart's have no more sentiment than a cow."

"Then some of us ought to do it." No one replied, and noticing how grim the family expression immediately became, Kate made her own private plans, and said nothing.

On the morning of Decoration Day she donned her prettiest dress and most coaxing manner, and ran to beg Uncle Gray if she might have just a few apple blossoms. "Yes, if she would take them from the 'grindstone' in the corner of the orchard, she might strip the tree."

"And, uncle," she still asked, hanging on his arm, "I heard you say you were going to the mill. Won't you take me with you, and wait just a minute for me to do an errand by the way?"

"Yes, Kate, the Tower."

Half an hour later, Kate, accompanied by an enormous basket filled with apple blossoms, mounted the farm wagon.

"What's that for?" asked her uncle.

"I'm going to step at the cemetery, and decorate Tom Hart's grave."

"I'll have nothing to do with one of the Harts, dead or alive.

"Bless you, uncle, you needn't have! Sitting in the wagon to wait for me won't compromise you. And however you may regard the Harts in general, this particular Tom is a hero and a martyr, he died for his country."

Kate usually did manage her uncle very, and, though her uncle grumbled, he set her down at the cemetery gate. It was a little yard, overlooked from the road, and by the time she had finished her work another farm wagon had stopped behind uncle's. As it did man slighted, and met her at the gate.

"I can't hardly trust my eyes," he said. "Is that Tom Hart's grave you fixed up?"

"Yes, sir—Tom Hart's. I had enough flowers to cover it, and it smells so sweet!"

"You're a good girl," said the old man, brokenly. "I should like to talk to you about my boy Tom."

"Uncle will take me to see you, I'm sure," said Kate, clearly. "Won't you, Uncle Gray?"

Gray Maxwell was by nature a polite man; he had been constant to his feud all these years chiefly by avoidance of the Harts.

"Yoes," he hesitated.

Mr. Hart looked at him. "Fine growin' weather," he announced.

"Yes," replied Maxwell, this time with more decision.

By sundown it was all over the village that "the Maxwells and Harts had spoken."

"Dear me!" thought Kate, when she heard it. "I builded better than I knew."

And the two farmers, who had long ago tired of animosity, blessed the day of national peace and reconciliation which had broken their rest.

Curiosities of Sound and Vibrations.

Not many evenings ago, while a young lady was singing, the glass shade on a gas-burner broke, frightening the singer nearly out of her wits, and though the chandelier contained nine glass shades, the one immediately in front of where the lady stood was the only one broken. Her voice, which was loud and strong, had shattered the glass, but it is not less strange than true, I know a person who can break a small tumbler of thin glass by holding it before his mouth and making a peculiar trilling noise. While away up amid the Alpine solitudes of Switzerland a few years ago, I noticed the muleteers tied up the bells on their mules, and was told that the protracted combined tinkling would start an avalanche. A dog barking will make the strings of a piano-forte sound, and, after all, vibration of the strings is what makes all the music.

Vibration is simply a moving to and fro, as we can see the pendulum of the clock do. All things have a certain vibration, though we cannot always see it. Some things have a number of vibrations in their different parts, and when two things vibrate in time with each other, and are near each other, though it is only air that connects them, the movement of one is affected by the other. The lady's voice broke the shade in the chandelier because its two vibrated in time with each other, and the motion of the voice so increased the motion of the glass as to loosen its particles and allow them to fall apart. When two clocks whose pendulums have the same range of vibration are in the same room, and the clock doors are open, if the pendulum of one is set in motion the pendulum of the other will also move. This is the reason: every time the pendulum of the clock vibrates it sends a puff of air in the direction of the pendulum of the second clock, and these puffs, continued regularly, set the pendulum of the second clock going. When two pianos are in the same room, if the strings of one are struck, not only will they vibrate, but also the corresponding strings of the other piano, providing that the forte pedal of the second piano has been depressed. If you whistle a note into a piano or violin, the strings of the instrument in unison with that note will audibly take it up.

I noticed the boys carrying milk about the streets of London in pails which hung from a yoke on their shoulders, and are held off from their bodies by hoops just below their waists. If these boys kept up a regular step, the vibration of their bodies would increase the vibrations of the milk until that was spilled. The little fellows may not quite understand the philosophy of the matter, but they know they must change their step from time to time to keep the milk in their pails.

A strong gust of wind will uproot a majestic tree when it comes just in time with the tree's swing or vibration. Some years ago there was considerable trouble and annoyance in one of the mills in Massachusetts, because the walls and floors of the building were shaken on certain days by the machinery. At these times nearly all the water in the pails would slop out by the motion of the floor. It was finally discovered that on this particular day the machinery went at a rate in keeping with the vibration of the building, and the trouble was readily overcome by making the machinery work either slower or faster than had been the custom.

The first iron bridge ever built was that at Colebrooke Dale, in England. While it was building a fiddler came along and said, "I can fiddle that bridge down." The workmen, little alarmed, bade him fiddle away to our heart's content. Whereupon the musician tried one note after another on his instrument, until he hit one in tune with the movement of the bridge, and the structure began to quiver so perceptibly that the laborers begged him to cease and let them alone, which he did; otherwise the structure would shortly have fallen.—*Harper's Young People.*

THE GOVERNORS HAD QUARRELED.

Carlyle draws a picture, at once hideous and sad, of a body of Prussian and English peasants who are disciplined and drilled and dressed in red and sent off to Spain, and there fraternize opposite to an equal number of French peasants, also in uniform, and with guns in their hands. At the word of command, both parties fire, and thirty men on either side fall dead; "and in place of sixty brisk, useful craftsmen, the world has sixty dead carcasses, which it must bury and anew shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Brav as the devil it, not the smallest! They lived far enough apart, were the entirest strangers; nay, in so wide a universe there was even unconsciously by commerce some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! their Governors had fallen out, and instead of shoting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot." Is not this, in a nutshell, the history of half the wars the world has seen? The Governors have quarreled, and the people have been made to believe the quarrel was their own; and is there not the strongest reason for supposing that as education spreads, as government becomes more truly representative of the people whom they govern, and as the people come to understand more, truly their quarrel of wars of this kind, at least, into which kings lead their subjects blindfolded, will no more be heard of?

WAITING FOR HIS GIRL.

"Young Man (to sexton, at church door)—Isn't the sermon nearly done?"

Sexton—About an hour yet. He is only on his "lastly."

Young Man—Will it take him an hour to get through his "lastly?"

Sexton—No; but there's the "One word more and I am done," and the "finally," and the "in conclusion" to come up yet. Don't get impatient, young man! Your girl won't spoil—*Puck.*

SOME people are like a boy's rocking-horse—full of motion but no progress.

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY.

Does the First Diminish the Last?

(Science.)

Education of the modern kind does not diminish industry, and does not, except for a very short period, break the habit of assiduity at work. Nor does it diminish the readiness to do manual labor in those who can do it, though it does diminish the number who prefer idleness to manual labor as their mothers call them, who, if left uneducated, would have gone on in the groove of their forefathers, taking, by a species of natural selection, to the higher tasks. The remainder work as before, though probably not in dull, machine-like way. They spare themselves more, are more quick to avoid unnecessary toil, and, no doubt, as a large proportion are and must be selfish men, in numberless instances, they "scamp" their work in ways the unintelligent never think of. That scamping, together with the eagerness for more money produced by new wants, and a certain idiosyncrasy of impatience, combine to produce an unfavorable impression as to industry which is not justified, or rather is due to other causes than avarice in work. The English must wait a little for full information, the boys who have passed through school and being 30 yet, but they do not despair of seeing plenty of High Millers among their workmen—that is, men who are educated, yet have a definite love for and aptitude for exceedingly hard and monotonous manual toil. Miller set up stone walls for eight hours a day—a real backaching occupation—but he had learned more than most lads. It would be well if half time could be made general, as many are nearly convinced it would increase learning, by allowing school time to be longer, and would at least compensate any scheme for keeping up the habit of manual labor, which will be the lot of the great majority while the world goes round, and which is, in fact, the permanent gymnasium of the human race; but there is little fear, even if the present system continues. The changes which may come will not be produced by laziness, but by a longing for larger wages and the comfort they bring, which some industries, agricultural especially, in closely populated countries, may find it difficult to satisfy. I will be satisfied, however, in one way or another, for education opens wide the grand safety valve, the power of wandering over earth, in search of the opportunity to toil. For what we know, the human race may be destined some day to people other worlds, perhaps more to our sides and in less than fifteen minutes the camera was unpacked (and everything must be rainproof), two exposures made, and we were once in the saddle. Much more convenient than an express train! There was no one travels, a journey is an exploration.—*W. T. Brigham, in Scribner's Magazine.*

WHAT CAUSED THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE.

The Chicago *Herald* says that it is positively known that the conflagration which destroyed Chicago in 1871 originated in the one-and-a-half-story barn of Patrick O'Leary, at the rear end on the east line of the lot numbered DeKoven street. The flames first burst from the roof of this barn, which had been stored with hay the day before. These flames were seen at the same time by two witnesses—William K. Lee, 175 feet distant southwest, at the corner of Jefferson and DeKoven streets, and by Mary O'Rourke, who stood at the northwest window of her house, a point 70 feet southwest of the burning barn. There were in the barn six cows, a calf, horses, and other animals, and birds of various kinds. The only inmate of the barn that did not perish was a calf. It would probably be possible to follow the history of this noted animal. The barn was on an alley, and the O'Learys lived in the rear of a cottage that fronted on DeKoven. The front was occupied by Patrick McLaughlin. Mrs. O'Leary, a large and powerfully built woman, was a milk business. She milked at 5 p. m., and was naturally in bed at 8:45 p. m., the time the fire broke out. The cows are probably the first people out of bed in a city. The McLaughlins that night celebrated the arrival of a relative from the old sod. Their last hour would naturally annoy the O'Learys. Some troublemaker told Mrs. O'Leary that her neighbors had gone to the barn for the purpose of getting milk for oyster soup. This Mrs. O'Leary never believed. A broken lamp was said to have been found in the barn. The celebrity that came to Mrs. O'Leary secured a nature which was bellicose at the best. The injustice of attributing to her a catastrophe in which she was a leading sufferer, hardened her heart against reporters. Time has lingered in her mind a fear that there might be something criminal in the charge. Thirteen years later her son William, as Peggy O'Leary, killed his wife and sister-in-law, and went to prison for it. This trouble turned the journalist who had made Mother O'Leary a visit barely escaped alive. She now lives in a shanty some three miles southwest of the City Limits. The O'Leary cottage was not burned. It was demolished in later years, and a substantial two-story brick house erected at the fatal No. 137. The Chicago Historical Society has put up a tablet on the front of this house. The exact origin of the great fire can never be known unless somebody other than any member of the O'Leary family revealed the secret. It is reasonably well established that the O'Learys were in bed.

FACTS ABOUT FINGERS.

While hands are the rosy palms, so beloved of our grandmothers, have gone out of fashion.

The American hand is smaller than the English hand, but the nails are not as handsome.

It is said that people with imagination are apt to have long, taper fingers and beautiful finger-nails.

The good-natured critic usually has a generous mouth, well-shaped nails, and their handwriting is somewhat upright.

The American nail suffers from the dryness of our climate, as a foreign picture painted on panel suffers from the same cause.

Diplomacy has a long, supple hand and a beautifully-kept finger-nail. The handwriting of a diplomatist looks like a snake crawling away.

An aptitude for criticism is shown among people who bite their nails. These people are cynical and seem unfortunate and bitter; they write a small, cramped, illegible hand.

The Chinese have finger-nails so long that they could write with them. The tenacity of the Chinese nail, which does not easily break, would indicate that they have more lies in their faces than we have.

The English nails are almost universally oval and shell like, and cut to a rounded, slightly tapering point, kept always scrupulously clean. The nail at the base is generally seen to show the onyx, a little white half-moon.

The onyx of the fingernails is carefully cultivated and polished by devotees of New Zealand, to show that they have no black blood in their veins. No matter how fair the complexion, the suitable sign of pure blood is wanting to the octoroon if the onyx is cloaked.

THE DRUMMER'S FIRST GAME.

A well-known Maine drummer was recently taken for the first time in his life. While seated in a country store he perceived a man tacking up a notice, and immediately accosted him with:

"Well, my boy, where's the game going to be?"

The little man in black turned around and was introduced to our drummer as "Rev. Mr. ——, the Methodist minister."—*Fairfield Journal.*

WE lose the peace of years when we look after the vanities of moments.

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Some of the Very Latest Decrees of the World of Society.

A GLANCE AT THE FASHION.

Including Some of the Minor Accessories Which Make or Mar Otherwise Complete Toilets.

This is the portrait of a woman in a live of a bonnet, writes a New York correspondent of the *Chicago Herald.* No matter who she is, further than that she has distinguished herself by putting on her pretty head an exactly suitable and fashionable bonnet. It is a capote, trimmed with lace, plumes, and a ribbon strings come from the back and go under the chin. Big hats are so plenty in summer that a neat little bonnet is a joy to the eye. However, attention must be paid to the seasonable hats. Round hats for

A LOVE OF A BONNET.

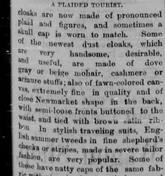
country use are high, with broad brims, and raised on the side or in the back. The brims are turned down in front. The latter are fastened back by means of ribbons taken across the hat. All kinds of ribbon are employed for this purpose, including Scotch plaids and stripes in faille and gauze. Some very elegant fancy straw bonnets for young girls are shown in colors, as light blue, cream, lilac, and old pink. A rustic hat that was a good deal of favor is twisted green Mexican grass, with a brown shade or two for relief thrown in. The brims are faced with plush, and have fastened a nosegay loosely on one side, with meadow daisies, corn flowers, summer asters, and a strawberry or two nodding as the wind blows.

Belles take more pains with their toilets than they used to. Nor more do they slouchily cover themselves with a linen duster when they journey by rail. Stylish enveloping

A PLAIDED TOURIST.

cloaks are now made of pronounced plaid and figures, and sometimes a small cap is worn to match. Some of the newest dust cloaks, which are very stylish and desirable, and useful, are made of dove gray or beige mohair, cashmere or armure stuff, also of fawn-colored canvas, extremely fine in quality and of close Newmarket shape in the back, with semi-loose fronts buttoned to the waist, and tied with brown satin ribbon. In stylish traveling suits, English summer tweeds in fine shepherd's checks or stripes, made in severe tailor fashion, are very popular. Some of these suits are very fine, and pleasing to the wish vision in front entirely covered with the tweed.

In the province of thankfulness that should ascend from every pretty woman's lips this summer for the variety and quality and price of dress material, a special line ought to be reserved for China and India silks, but not for cheapness. If you take a bolt of that silk (it always comes that way), and give it a shake, or a blow, you will perceive a cloud of white dust rise from it. It is filled with thick powder, and that powder exposed to the slightest perspiration becomes resinous, gummy, sticky, unpleasant plaster on the skin. Pongee spots with water, and comes out of the wash darker in color, mottled and stiffish. But the lovely India silks, soft, thin, falling in graceful folds and washing well, cool and hard to tumble, are certainly the loveliest fabric vouchsafed us. A few years ago a lady's dress was always described as "standing alone" with its own richness. We used to buy moires that felt to hold them like morocco, and the dreadful grosz-grain that have held their own for many a hot summer have been unendurable to wear. Here, with the style calling for soft draperies, come these cool and beautiful foreign silks in good widths and at moderate prices. As the season advances the figured goods are not as desirable (as

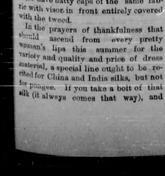


FOR AN AUGUST CALL.

they certainly are not as pretty) as solid colors.

At Newport it is almost a uniform that the fashionable ladies wear. Navy blue India silk made up with white China silk in a multitude of pretty ways. On one piazza the other afternoon twenty-five suits of dark-blue India silk were to be seen at one time.

Summer toilets embody a vast deal of variety. Cotton, wool, silk, and linen and their mixtures are worn in such light and beautiful, soft and flimy textures that it seems hard to particularize one class above another, but probably the most dressy costumes of the time are made of lace, draped over black or colored silk. Black and white lace, yellow, brown, lilac, fuchsia, pale green, and old pink nets in square meshes or in point d'esprit dots are used over black or colored silk for dress. Wool goods is being universally worn at the seaside resorts, and every variety of material is used, from white flannel to fine white wool etamine, grenadine, and canvas.



BASQUE TAILS.

tinctly in handsome brocades for evening wear, and tungerine, a rich orange shade, appears to be popular at the present time.

LOTTA'S cottage at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., is a pioneer palace in the woods, where the air is bracing, the water cool without icing, and the mosquito never comes.

We Sometimes Smile at What They Say and Do, but Love Them Still, and Frankly Tell Them So.

NUMEROUS SWEET MORSELS.

Matters Sober and Satirical, with a Spice of Humor Interlarded, and All Relating to the Gentler Sex.

Women Must Toil.

Women of fashionable dissipation are the mass of the women who the spray that rises above Niagara is to the mighty body of water that pours its vast magnificence in ceaseless roar night and power, unbroken and unfretted, over the Horseshoe fall. The rainbow gleam in the front may catch the eye for a moment and delight the fancy when the sun is shining, but the grandeur, the virtue, the power and reality is below in the roar and rush, the steady onward leap and swing of the unimaginable wealth and weight of waters. Forty years ago few American women went out from their homes to earn their bread. The scanty necessaries demanded by the plain living then almost universal could be obtained by the unmarried daughters at their fathers' hearthstones. Now it is different; women fight for bread side by side with men, and yet how often it is that when a woman applies for work the first of all apologies for the absence of a man to support her. No one who receives a large number of applications for work can fail to notice how much time is consumed by the women applicants in telling the painful story of the loss of father, husband, or brother.—*Philadelphia Press.*

How Pretty Girls Are Made Ugly.

Three young girls of about 16, whose gowns show quite good taste, and whose faces tell of pleasant tempers and sincere souls, are in a corner together, alone. One is reading aloud. Her voice is sweet and unaffected. She knows most of the words she is trying to pronounce, and yet how often it is that when a woman applies for work the first of all apologies for the absence of a man to support her. No one who receives a large number of applications for work can fail to notice how much time is consumed by the women applicants in telling the painful story of the loss of father, husband, or brother.—*Philadelphia Press.*

He Knew All About It.

Lady Patient—I've got a terrible tired feeling, doctor.

Doctor—Put out your tongue.

Lady's Husband—Oh! it ain't her tongue that's tired, doctor.

Doctor (sternly)—Sir, your information is superfluous. I am a married man myself.—*Boston Courier.*

She Understood Men.

First Young Wife—What on earth are you doing at the mirror, Clara?

Second Young Wife—I'm practicing making wrinkles; I've almost forgotten how.

"Wrinkles? Of all things don't you know a man likes to have his wife look young?"

"Indeed I do; John is going with me to select a new bonnet this afternoon, and if he sets his mind on a cheap bonnet he will discover that it makes me look as old as his grandmother."—*New York Herald.*

Why She Wouldn't Marry Them.

She was an extremely pretty girl, even for a St. Paulite, and her name—well, society has "got it on the list." She was trying on the three-story-and-basement hats now in vogue and chatting with a friend who happened in the milliner's at the same time.

"Dear," said the friend, "I thought you were to be married this June."

"Well, I was, my dear, but, you see, Earl's so abominably short, and we look absurd together with all my best hats. So I just told him that I loved him as much as ever, but he really must wait till lower hats come in. I told him I was really very sorry, but there would be sure to be a reaction against the high hats by next spring—and, why, silly silly, I wouldn't marry him till they went out."—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Marrying for Money.

"Who can blame a girl if she does marry for money and position?" said a pretty woman to a poor young man. "You men sacrifice your inclination and comfort, your all, for your companions, frequently your honor, in the struggle for wealth. Are you ever censured for it as long as you are successful in any legal positively criminal? Yet when a woman takes her wares to the only market she can find, and barters them for the highest bidder, people sneer unpleasantly at her; and, if the marriage turns out disastrously, exclaim with positive delight: 'I feel no pity for her. She sold herself.' Women's training and surroundings prevent them from making a name or position for themselves outside of society, save in cases of exceptional ability and determination. A clerk cannot and refuse to serve an employer because he may be old, ugly, and ill-tempered. He gives his time for a stipulated sum. For the same reason cool-headed women marry.—*Philadelphia News.*

The American Society Woman.

In the new world maturity is reached much earlier than in the old. A girl of 14 captivates the hearts of men and is as fascinating to them as one of 24 here; and fascination there is a fine art, reserved by an consummate artist. At 17 she is a finished coquette. The New York lady of fashion, says the *Lady's World,* commands the sun much like the Parisienne, only instead of the newest dust cloaks, which are very stylish and desirable, and useful, are made of dove gray or beige mohair, cashmere or armure stuff, also of fawn-colored canvas, extremely fine in quality and of close Newmarket shape in the back, with semi-loose fronts buttoned to the waist, and tied with brown satin ribbon. In stylish traveling suits, English summer tweeds in fine shepherd's checks or stripes, made in severe tailor fashion, are very popular. Some of these suits are very fine, and pleasing to the wish vision in front entirely covered with the tweed.

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WASHING IN MEXICO.

Twice Do Not Exist in Houses and Every River Bank Becomes a Laundry.

In the greater part of Mexico such things as wash-tubs and boards, patent steam washers, or even clothes-lines and pins are practically unknown, and it will be a long time before any of these articles will be brought into general use by these people. The washing is all done by women along the margins of the rivers and creeks, which in this country, as well as in our own, says a writer in the Kansas City *Star,* so unceremoniously find their way to the cities and towns. There these women ("lavanderas") are to be found every day, Sunday not excepted, from dozens up to hundreds, according to the of the city. They assume the sitting or squatting posture so universal with the female laborers of the country, having in front of them and partly resting in the water a large, flat, smooth stone. Saturating a garment in the creek and applying a quantity of soap, it is then vigorously rubbed over the stone, which serves as a washboard, and is a very good substitute indeed. It is often the case that a fair-sized stream near a great city is so largely used for such work that it presents the appearance of a river of soap-suds. And yet this water is used by the people of the next town below for drinking and culinary purposes, and so far as the water is concerned they will probably find it none the worse for the good service rendered at various places near the source.

The garments, after being washed, are spread upon the rocks and gravel-beds, and the bright sun, which shines here almost daily for eight month in the year, dries them before one has scarcely had time to turn around. This custom of river washing is necessitated by the scarcity of water. There is scarcely any part of the country in which either wells or cisterns are to be found. All the drinking water is brought in pipes tapping the river a few miles above the city, and is conducted to fountains or basins conveniently located in different sections of the town. To and from these reservoirs during all hours of the day, but more especially in the morning and evening, a constant stream of water carriers go and come. Two men with a barrel swung upon a pole, an end of the pole resting upon a shoulder of each, bits of boys with two buckets balanced on a stick in Japanese fashion, women and girls with alters (round earthen jars) of all sizes on their heads or shoulders, keep up an endless procession to and from the fountains. So it will be apparent to every one that, with this state of affairs existing, it is more convenient to take the laundry to the river than to carry the water to the house, and this will serve to show why it will be difficult to introduce the use of tub, wash-board, and clothes-lines.

In many localities, however, which in the dry season become reduced to mere rivulets, are the only source of water supply, and are used for almost every conceivable purpose. In numerable little dikes, dams, and ditches are constructed by the scores of women who do washing for a living, and who each must have a supply of water for daily use. At one place a tanner may be seen scraping and washing green hides, at another a butcher scraping tripe. Just below a housewife will be cleaning the boiled corn for the family dinner, while at other points grooms are busily engaged in scouring horses, and a native washing his person in the stream, evidently pondering over the probability of his efforts being rewarded by the recovery of a shirt he remembers having put on in other days.

A few feet from the margin of the river an occasional hole is dug and the water which filters therein through the sand is used by hundreds of families for all domestic purposes. There is so much of this washing and scouring done in the river that during the low stage of water the entire stream becomes terribly foul and filthy, and the smells arising therefrom surpass, not only in number, but in variety and intensity, those which some one discovered in the streets of Cologne.

THE AGE OF THE RACES.

In boring a well on the farm of Mrs. Sarah Williams, some five miles south of Galena, J. C. Frazier, who has the farm rented, struck a piece of wood at a depth of 170 feet. The wood brought up by the auger was in an excellent state of preservation and was pronounced "all oak." The place is only fifty feet above the sea level, so that the wood is 120 feet below the ocean surface. If it was sunk there when this valley was a lake or an arm of the sea it was in pretty deep water. How long since this piece of wood was in a growing tree? The valley, of course, has grown, but without some convulsion of nature the growth has been slow, not, perhaps, over one foot per century. Then has it been 17,000 years since this oak tree grew? In the shales of the Infinite this is not long, but measured by the history of man it is indeed a long space.—*Cobina (Cal.) Sun.*

It is said that philosophers are wise men, but it would not do to conclude from this that all wise menare philosophers.

FUNERALS ON STREET CARS.

When the street car line was first opened in Mexico, an enterprising stockholder, Senor Gayoso, bought up all the hearses in the city. He then had funeral cars built for the tracks, and procured the sole right to prepare passengers and haul them to their last resting place. He is to-day one of the wealthiest men in Mexico. The first-class funeral cars for adults are built of fine black wood. A raised part is in the center of the car, on which the coffin is placed. A canopy, exquisitely finished, covers the entire car, the sides being artistically draped. From four to eight beautiful black horses, with long black plumes on their heads, haul this strange car.

The two drivers are dressed in fine black suits, gloves, and high silk hats bound with wide crepe bands. The coffin is placed on the rest prepared for it, and all around and over flowers are placed. Following this comes a train of cars with the friends. The windows are draped with white crepe and the doors with black. A funeral train will average twenty cars and more, if it is a person of wealth who has died, but in the hundreds who follow a body to the grave cannot be found one woman or child.

I have asked the reason why no women ever attend funerals in Mexico. It is against the rules of society. Mr. Gayoso says women are not allowed to go to funerals because they cry too much. However, a wife cannot go to her husband's funeral, nor can a mother follow her child to its grave.

There is a distinctivness in all the funeral cars. Those for children are white, drawn by white horses. Those for the poor are, like other things in this world for the poor, cheap and shabby. The poor Indian can have a funeral car and two passage tickets for 50 cents by applying to the police. He can even hire a plain, unpainted coffin to carry the dead to the grave. Once there, the body is wrapped in a serape and consigned to a grave which has been rented from two to five years. At the end of that time the grave is opened and the bleaching bones are cast into a vault kept for that purpose, where they lay bleaching in the hot southern sun, exposed to the gaze of the public.

Funerals cost from 50 cents to $2,000. One of the prettiest customs in Mexico is the universal respect which prevails in passing funeral. Every man from the millionaire to the poor half-clad peon, takes off his hat until the sad train has passed. Well-dressed women lower their heads and silently cross themselves, while the Indian women kneel to pray.—*City of Mexico Letter.*

BOLD PIZARRO'S BONES.

The, interior of this cathedral is divided lengthwise into seven spaces or aisles—those next either wall being railed off as chapels, about thirteen in all, wherein are the altars, the shrines, the pictures, and the statuary. Beyond the choir is the glittering chancel, with its jewels and pictures and burning candles, with its costly hangings of silken and velvet draperies, their folds fastened to the roof, 175 feet above, while their gaudy fringe brushes the white floor, and with the lectern, the seats for the priests, and the Bishop's throne. Midway between the chancel and the choir, set upon a massive column, about fifteen feet from the floor, and reached by a narrow stairway, is a richly-carved box, supported by a solid pillar of pure silver five inches in diameter.

Before the late war this cathedral was one of the richest in gold and silver decorations and ornaments in the world. Built in the sixteenth century—Pizarro's old chapel—it has been razed to the ground—it was enlarged, enriched, and adorned during the interpretation and before the fatal year of 1879, when Peru became involved in the disastrous conflict with Chili. It was literally a massive storehouse of precious metals and gems—a second Temple of the Sun, and a magnificent prize for the needy Chilians. Upon the occupation of Lima in 1881 it was the first place levied upon, being stripped entirely of its richest treasures, the silver plating covering the pulpit excepted, that object of cupidity being so firmly fixed as to defy all attempts at removal, and accordingly it was reluctantly suffered to remain. Another act of these marauders was to despoil the greatest portion of the famous National Library—the building is situated one square to the eastward of the cathedral—which contained many thousands of rare old volumes and manuscripts. This was a most distastefy proceeding, and is only paralleled by the destruction of the Alexandrine library by the fanatical followers of Mohammed many centuries ago.

In the catacombs beneath are the embalmed remains of the great Francisco Pizarro, transferred from the old cathedral in the year 1607. They lie on a moldy shelf beside the body of the good Viceroy Mendoza. His bones are fast crumbling to dust, and the few remaining pieces of skin which yet cling to them, dry and withered as they are, are fast disappearing under the inroads of those lunatics at large—relic-hunters.

Lima letter in San Francisco Argonaut.

A exchange states that the male wasp does not sting.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 4, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.
For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
WELLINGTON R. BURT, of Saginaw.
For Lieutenant Governor—
WILLIAM B. MOHAN, of Wayne.
For Secretary of State—
THOMAS D. RAWLEY, of Ionia.
For State Treasurer—
JOHN D. NORTON, of Oakland.
For Auditor General—
BARTLEY BREEN, of Menominee.
For Commissioner State Land Office—
SMITH W. FOWLER, of Manistee.
For Attorney General—
ADOLPHUS A. ELLIS, of Ionia.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
STUART McKIBBIN, of Ocana.
For Member of Board of Education—
CHARLES E. KING, of Washtenaw.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, ninth district—
HIRAM R. HUDSON, of Mancelona.

Legislative Ticket.

For State Senator—Twenty-ninth District—
R. H. NOBLE, of Elk Rapids.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
ALEXANDER J. McLEOD.
For County Clerk—
ALFRED P. HEASLEY.
For County Treasurer—
BENJAMIN WEAVER.
For Register of Deeds—
ORLANDO BLAIR.
For Judge of Probate—
MILTON M. BURNHAM.
For Prosecuting Attorney—
ELISHA B. SHEPARDSON.
For Circuit Court Commissioner—
JOSEPH W. CLARK.
For County Surveyor—
ENOCH K. ROBINSON.
For Coroner—
ROBERT FINDLEY.
WILLIAM C. GRANDY.

"A TARIFF is a tax.—Allan G. Thurman.

It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory.—Grover Cleveland.

"UNNECESSARY taxation is unjust taxation."—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

"WE favor the entire repeal of the internal taxes on whiskey and tobacco rather than surrender of any part of our protective system."—Chicago platform.

"The platform is in entire harmony with my views."—Ben Harrison.

THE surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people.

The vast accumulation of idle funds represented that much money, drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business.—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

We are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue system many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the national treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty million dollars.

No better evidence could be furnished that the people are overtaxed.—Grover Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

THE Chicago Herald is publishing two columns each day concerning prominent men through the country who are flocking to the Cleveland standard. As the Herald says, "it looks as though Cleveland will be re-elected by about 500,000 votes, and have two or three states to spare."

THE manager of Harrison politics in Indiana said that he would have anyone arrested for perjury who would make affidavit that Harrison said "a dollar a day is enough for any laboring man." The Knights of Labor have produced a carpenter named John G. Schwartz who makes public affidavit to having heard Harrison use the words, and they dare the Harrison manager to arrest him. Mr. New has crawfished about as much as he can, and must soon shut up or else admit that the K. of L. hold the winning hand.—Menominee Democrat.

ALLEN G. THURMAN was tendered a big surprise party at his home last Saturday. Thirty-five clubs containing fully 5,000 men formed a procession shortly after 7 o'clock and marched through the principal streets with torches and illuminations finally drew up en masse in front of Judge Thurman's residence. Mr. Thurman knew nothing of the demonstration until he heard the music and drums of the approaching column. The weather was very cold but Mr. Thurman heavily clothed stood upon the stoop of his home and viewed the clubs as they formed in the street below.

In a recent interview with I. M. Weston, chairman of democratic state central committee, he said: The campaign in Michigan is looking well. The republicans started in with the false cry of free trade, and already the voters are fully aroused to the deception attempted. Our voters are well up on the revenue reform question. The splendid campaign made by ex-Congressman Geo. L. Yaple when he ran for governor in 1886 did much to educate Michigan on the tariff issue. Our taxpayers don't like the way the republicans have doubled state taxes in the last three years. They are keeping Gov. Luce very busy answering questions just now.

THE New York Sun is making a fight on Mr. Don M. Dickinson, because in a recent interview Mr. Dickinson spoke very plainly and vigorously, as well as intelligently, of the manner in which the western farmer had been robbed by the tariff, for the benefit of the eastern manufacturer and money lender. New England, said Mr. Dickinson, bought little or nothing from the western farmer, who was compelled to market most of his stuff to Europe; yet New England insisted that, by means of the tariff, the western farmer should be compelled to buy everything he needed in a market where he sold nothing. The result was that, work as hard as he pleased, the farmer found that all his profits were sopped up as with a sponge by the eastern manufacturer and capitalist. All the money of the country was accumulating in the east and all the mortgages in the west. The Sun says that this sort of talk will prove just as offensive in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania as in New England, and that it is dangerous to the democratic party, which needs the electoral votes of New York and New Jersey. The Detroit Evening News asks why this sort of talk gives offense in New England, New York, and New Jersey? "Is it not because it is the frozen truth? Has not the agricultural west been drained right straight along for the benefit of the east? How has New England, in natural resources the poorest portion of the whole country, built up her enormous artificial wealth, except by levying tribute under the forms of law upon the western farmer? Whence came the whole system of tariff protection except from New England statesmen, who are solid for protection every time? Whence came our bonding system? Whence the demonetization of silver? Whence came the whole scheme of taxation, financial management and currency for a quarter of a century back, by which every dollar beyond bare subsistence which the farmer could earn has been drawn off to swell the hoards of eastern bankers and manufacturers? New England and the east generally have played precisely the same game with the west which Old England attempted to play with the American colonies until the latter threw off her yoke in 1776. It is an old game, as old as human greed, as old as colonization. The Sun says these thing should not be maintained by democratic leaders lest they give offense in New York and New Jersey; but the Sun does not make the slightest attempt to prove them untrue. It shrieks "Treason! Treason!" as the friends of George III. did when Patrick Henry said similar things of the government of England under very similar circumstances, nor we have no doubt whatever our Michigan Patrick Henry will cry back, "If this be treason, make the most of it!" If the democratic party can succeed only by continuing to defend and maintain the industrial, commercial and financial thraldom in which the east has held the west, and which was established by the republican party, it is better that it should be defeated, and we believe that Mr. Dickinson would echo that sentiment. But it is not true that these boldly uttered truths will hurt the democracy even in New York and New Jersey. The common people of those states suffer nearly as much as the people of the west from ovr iniquitous system of taxation, and they can be made to understand it."

Explanations Wanted.

The free whisky organs have been invited several times to explain these things, says The Cleveland Plain Dealer but they don't respond:

Why republicans in 1872 favored putting salt and lumber on the free list.

Why they have changed their minds.

Why in 1884 the republicans favored reducing tariff taxes.

Why they have changed their minds.

Why republicans placed hides on the free list in 1872.

Why the tanning industry was not ruined thereby.

Why no pauper-made leather or shoes of Europe came over.

Why the leather industry prospered more than ever before.

Why more workmen were employed.

Why they got better wages.

Why, in short, the republican tariff theory didn't work.

Why the price of wool has steadily declined under a protective tariff.

Why the reduction of duty on wool in 1883 was followed by an advance in price instead of a decline.

Why the lowest point in the price of wool was reached under the highest tariff.

Why sheep in Ohio have decreased in number right along for seven years under a protective tariff.

Why the sheep in Ohio decreased over 200,000 in three years ending last year, 1881-2, when the highest wool tariff existed.

Why the price of wheat has declined right along under a protective tariff.

Why the price of corn has declined under a protective tariff.

Why wages have declined under a protective tariff.

Why strikes and large bitter conflicts between employes and employers have been common under a protective tariff.

Why the workingmen of this country have lost more by tenfold in strikes and lockouts caused by attempts to reduce their wages under a protective tariff than they could have got out of the tariff tax if they had received every cent of it.

Why the cost of living has increased under a protective tariff.

Why anarchy and socialism have developed under a protective tariff.

Why trusts have grown up under a protective tariff.

These are only a few of the many points that the people would like to have the advocates of high tariff blessedness explain. It may not be as easy as to hood about rebels and rave over the bloody shirt and cry out that Great Britain is upon us, but it would be vastly more sensible.

The Mill Hand's Tariff Experience.

Just the other day I met a representative of the truth of this fact. A workingman in a mill said to the manufacturer: "I don't believe you pay me enough. I have got a wife and children, and can hardly support them on the wages you are paying me only $1.25 a day. I think you ought to pay me $1.50 a day. The manufacturer replied: "I can get mylaborers from Germany, from France and from England, and I can get plenty of laborers at $1.25 a day, and if you don't like that pay you may stop work." "Well," said the workman, "if that is the case, I suppose I have got to take the $1.25 a day."

After his week's work was at an end and he had received his week's wages, he said to the manufacturer: "It is getting cold. What will you charge me for a pair of Iowa blankets, such as I have been working on?" "Five dollars!" said the workman. Why I can buy those blankets in England, France or Germany for $3 a pair, and I won't take your blankets. I will send over there and get a pair." "Oh, no, you can't do that," said the manufacturer. There is a tariff of $2 a pair, which added to the the $3 makes the price to you $5. That is for my protection." So the workman paid his $5 and took the blankets. And then he started off for home, thinking, poor fellow, how strange this tariff is.—Extract from speech of R. Q. Mills at Boston.

Free Whiskey and Dearer Clothing and Food.

The prohibition orators roundly denounce the high-tariff, free-whisky programme. Ex Gov. St. John in a recent speech at Fort Richmond, New York, is thus reported:

"The republican party deliberately propose to increase the war tariff so as to reduce the revenue by checking importation, to destroy all healthy competition, and foster giant monopolies; in other words, to increase and perpetuate the burden on the people's clothing and food, and if this monstrous act should not reduce it enough to take off the whisky tax. You little realize how much this tariff is costing you. The suit which I have on (gray Scotch goods) cost me $35 in Kansas. I have just come from Halifax in Nova Scotia, and while there I went into a tailor's shop and asked him what he would duplicate the suit for. He said $20, and before I left he offered to make it for $18. This showed that I paid an extra price of $17 for my suit in Kansas. This set me to inquiring. I thought I would buy a black platform suit. I had one that cost me $70 in Kansas, and the tailor made me one out of the best west of England cloth for $35."

A voice from the audience: "How about wages?"

"I asked the tailor how much he paid the man who cut and made my suit of clothes, and he answered $100 a month. I found the wages of the common laborer there $1.25 a day. They do not have free trade in Nova Scotia, but their tariff rate is away below ours."

Geo. W. Childs Endorses Cleveland's Administration.

"Cleveland's administration has been free from official or personal scandal; has been honest and clean. There has been no Star Route robberies; no naval jobberies; no war department corruptions; no profligate waste by United States marshals; no treasury exaltations or special loans; no corrupt operations in or through the land office. No American at home or abroad has had occasion to droop his eyes in shame because of any such things under Mr. Cleveland's administration. On the contrary, there has been a resolute effort to promote honest government to increase efficiency and to lessen expenses."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Conklings Friend Endorses Cleveland.

Hon. George C. Gorham, who was for years secretary of the republican senate and the warm personal friend of Grant and Conkling, has come out for Cleveland and Thurman. He says that the republican contest this year represents mainly Mr. Blaine and his monopolist friends, and that his vote will never be cast to "place the author of the Mulligan letters and the political assassin of Roscoe Conkling" at the head of the government again. Gorham says that Harrison is pledged if elected to make Blaine his secretary of state.

A Solid Fact.

The same ratio of democratic gains as that exhibited in Maine, will give Illinois, Minnesota and California for Cleveland and Thurman. New York Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana are, of course, assured.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

B. See,

Dry Goods, Dry Goods, DRY GOODS.

We are Better prepared to Give

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

Foreign & Domestic Dress Goods, Ladies and Childrens Cloaks, Wool Blankets, Flannels, Woolen Hosiery, Wool Yarns,

And in fact all Seasonable Goods than ever before.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

Barnum's Circus

In in town, and the Canvas is spread

IN GEORGE MILLER'S WINDOW.

If you don't get the worth of your money, slip up to the ticket office and your admission fee will be refunded. You will also find by walking inside, one of the

BIGGEST :- CURIOSITIES

IN THE SHAPE OF

Over Coats, Pea Jackets, and New Suits,

Too Numerous to Mention.

Will Wager you a Peanut if you can see a Better Stock than I have on my tables to-day.

DOORS :- OPEN :- FROM :- 6 :- TO :- 8;

Good Order Kept and No Pickpockets.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

...FOR...

Geo. W. Miller's New Stock

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

GREAT ANNUAL SPECIAL SALE

AT

Alick Rosenthal's

POSITIVELY THREE DAYS ONLY!

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 11th, 12th and 13th.

Everything in the Store at Greatly Reduced Prices.

NOTE A FEW OF OUR PRICES:

A Good unbleached cotton, worth...	8c	for 5	An all wool suit, worth.....	$12.00	for $8.00
A good pair white blankets, worth...	$2.00	for $1.25	A fine dress suit, worth.....	25.00	for 16.00
A fine Cashimere, double width, worth	20c	for 15	Good Merino Underwear, worth	60	for 40
An all wool Henrietta, worth.....	65c	for 45	All wool Underwear, worth.....	1.00	for 80
A fine Cloak, worth.....	8.00	for $5.00	Olive Scotch Underwear, worth....	50	for 40
An extra fine Cloak, worth.....	15.00	for 10.00	A Good Overcoat, worth.....	8.00	for 5.00
A good working suit, worth.....	8.00	for 5.00	A Fine Overcoat, worth.....	15.00	for 10.00

Alick Rosenthal, :- Lewis Block.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

MILLINERY.

Dressmaking.

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

NEW LIVERY

AND

Feed Barn

LITNEY & ACKERT

PROPRIETORS

Opposite Bridge Street House Charlevoix,

FIRST-CLASS RIGS

REASONABLE RATES.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

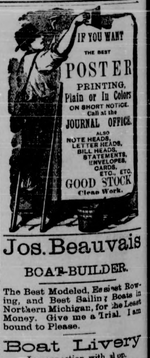
LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Our Blades, WAGON TONGUES, SPOKES, LATH ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

☞ Advertisers will do us a favor by bringing in their copy as early as Wednesday every week.



Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with my

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my famous Cedar Spring Spring Wagon. All of my WORK IS warranted equal to any manufactured anywhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.

KEEP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARBER AND CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE for hand and for sale.

FISHING :- TACKLE

Purchased before the rise in Prices.

SODA WATER, FRESH CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, ETC.

We are all Prepared to meet the Demands of Warm Weather and invite you to call and examine our Stock.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., - DRUGGISTS.

FARM AND GARDEN

EXPERIENCES AND OBSERVATIONS FROM TRUSTWORTHY SOURCES.

Our Plan for an Octagonal Barn, with Explicit Directions for Building the Same, from the Foundation Stone to the Cupola.

Directions for laying out and building the octagonal barn represented in Fig. 1, are given by Southern Cultivator, and among these the following are principal points: The foundation wall of stone or concrete may be either below ground for

FIG. 1—ELEVATION OF OCTAGONAL BARN.

a cellar or partially above for a basement, or wholly above for a stable, an inclined way being built on two opposite sides to give access to the horn floor. Upon this foundation the sills are laid, the corners being made at an angle of 135 degs., instead of 90 degs., as in the square building. There are no gross beams necessary except upon the floor, these being eight bents in the building; all on the outside, the plates being mortised exactly as the sills are and the posts placed with regard to the necessary doors and windows and the strength necessary to support the roof and stiffen the building. As many braces as are thought needful may be used, these being placed all be on the lines of the walls and none of them cross bracing. The roof is an eight sided cone, strengthened with purlin plates, and may be open at the center for a cupola or ventilator. The joints of all the plates and the sills will be at an angle of 67½ degs. instead of 45 degs., as in a square building.

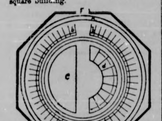


FIG. 2—PLAN OF BASEMENT.

The plan of the basement is shown at Fig. 2. A being passage for the cows and a driveway for removing the manure, b b are the stalls for the cows, fifty-two in number, having the feed trough towards the center, and all reached by an inner driveway. There are six stalls, and a room at each end of the stalls for bedding. At e is a place for storing plows, carriages, wagons or machines. A drive-way (F F) passes through the basement from east to west. As many windows as may be built in the walls above the sills of the barn are laid upon the wall, as already mentioned; the posts are 32 feet high, and the plates upon these support the rafters.

The plates are fastened together at the ends by being halved and the corners fastened together by iron dogs or bolts. At each corner is a brace of 8x8 timber, bolted to and through the plates by three-quarter inch bolts and strengthened by an iron plate on the inside, through which the bolts pass. The shoulders of the corner rafters rest upon these braces and plates. These rafters are of 6x12 timber. Purlin plates of 8x10 inch timber are bolted under the rafters and fastened together at the corners in the same manner as the plates. The intermediate rafters rest upon these purlins from its ridge may be used to strengthen the rafters and hold them together, if thought necessary.

Fig. 1 shows the elevation with a portion of the roof removed to show the manner of laying the rafters and bridging them. A crown rim is bolted to the rafters at the point of the roof—or rather the rafters, the rafters are bolted to the crown rim—which supports a cupola. The cupola is fifty feet from the floor of the barn, is 10 feet high (twenty feet feet, and the post being twenty-eight feet high. The floor of the barn is laid upon beams supported by brick piers or timber posts in the basement. A line of beams may be laid above the floor on either side, above which floors may be laid; the beams thus made may be used for granaries or storage of farm tools or machines, or other cumbrous property.

Care of Corn Fodder.

An easy way to take care of corn fodder, says The Prairie Farmer, is to shock it in the field and tie its bundles which are afterward stacked. Lay a piece of twine on the ground of a length to suit the size of the bundles you propose making; place an armfull of fodder on the twine and shock out the corn which may be thrown into a wagon. Repeat this operation until you have a bundle of the desired size, which tie firmly. The bundle may be from two to four shocks can be piled together until a convenient time comes for hauling, or until the first snow comes, when they may be hauled to the stack on sleds. In piling in the field lay one bale on the ground and put others crosswise. By using a pitchfork to handle the bales, one man can load with greater ease and rapidity than two in the old way, horse is stacking, the stacker takes two bales in his hand and sets them up perpendicularly, building on each side of this row until the desired size is obtained. Now lay bales lengthwise on the top of the high rows to raise the shedding bales to a half pitch, and if necessary the stack can be covered with long grass hay to shed snow and rain. By this method the fodder is kept straight, dry and convenient to feed.

Good Points of Short Horns.

A noted English breeder in enumerating what he considered the good points of short horn cattle stated that among other things the eye of the animal always influenced his choice to a great extent. A quiet, good natured eye was that of the animal likely to suit his purpose, but the keen eye, in constant motion, he avoided, because it indicated an irritable, uneasy temperament, and an animal of such a temperament would not readily fatten.

DISEASES OF THE GRAPE VINE.

How to Treat Downy Mildew and Black Rot.

Bulletin No. 5, from the botanical division of the department of agriculture, consists largely of reports from special and volunteer agents of experiments made over a wide area of territory, in 1887, with sulphate of copper in solution, or when combined with lime and other substances, as a remedy for the downy mildew and black rot of the grape vine. Six different formulas were employed. The Bordeaux mixture, blue water or cat teleste, two different solutions of sulphate of copper, sulphatine and David's powder.

The Bordeaux mixture is made by dissolving in a wooden vessel 8 pounds of sulphate of copper in 15 gallons of hot water, and in another vessel 16 pounds of lime in 5 gallons of water, and mix when cold, to form a spray solution. Blue water, or cat teleste, is prepared by dissolving 1 pound of sulphate of copper in 4 gallons of hot water. When dissolved and cold add 1 pint of liquid commercial ammonia. Dilute to 22 gallons and proceed as with Bordeaux mixture. The two simple solutions are respectively 1 and 2 pounds of the sulphate to 22 gallons of water.

Sulphatine and David's powder are dry and applied with a bellows. Of the experiments that have been made, the chief of the section of vegetable pathology says the results can in no way be deemed conclusive, as diverse results have been obtained by parties who have apparently pursued the same line of experiment, but what has been accomplished is decidedly encouraging, and we may reasonably hope for better and more decisive results the coming season.

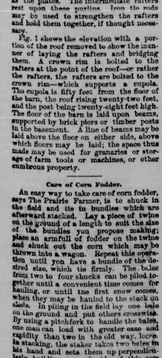
Lengthy reports were received from special agents at Charlottesville, Va., Vineland, N. J., Denison, Tex., and Oneaho, Mo., further with the volunteer reports from a great many persons in every grape growing state. At Charlottesville it is stated that vines that were left untreated clearly showed the injurious effects of any influence that might tend to check the ravages of mildew in those localities that are known to be subject to it. In respect to black rot a small advantage was found in the treated vines. From Vineland the statement is made that it was the wettest season ever known in southern New Jersey, and the conclusions drawn from the experiments that were made are that the copper sulphate may profitably be relied on as a preventive of grape mildew, and the Bordeaux mixture is thought to be the preferable one. Vines treated for black rot, rotted equally with those not so treated. Denison, Tex., reports that there seems to be positive evidence of preventive effects in the use of the different preparations of sulphate of copper, especially in early application with the Bordeaux mixture, when it reaches every part of the surface of the fruit. The most certain escape from black rot consists in planting varieties that are known to resist it, such as Perkins, Ives, Delaware, Norton, etc.

From the hundreds of reports from other different states it is made to appear that generally the sulphate of copper is beneficial for mildew, though not invariably so, and the Bordeaux mixture and ammoniacal solutions are the best for blackrot. For black rot none were satisfactory, and the remedies that have been named are the best we know of at present for the prevention of the grape, further experiments will be necessary to test their full value.

Device for Packing Apples.

A correspondent of The Prairie Farmer, who has had experience in gathering and packing apples, describes as follows a device, of which the cut is here reproduced, and gives some practicable instructions in the matter.

Gather the apples as soon as they are ripe, which is as soon as you can pull them easily from the twig. Sort them in picking, leaving the small and imperfect ones on the ground. I would like to impress it upon the minds of all fruit growers that it does not pay to put small or imperfect apples in the barrels. Small apples fill the spaces between large ones; they do not come out the way, and lower the price of the product. Put all sound and perfect fruit in bushel boxes, and take them to some central point to pack in barrels.



APPLE PACKING DEVICE.

Make a table, say 6 feet long, 2½ to 3 feet wide with sides five feet high. Have the legs long enough so that a barrel will go under the table. The other end should be four inches higher, so the apples will have a tendency to roll toward the end where the barrel is. Empty the fruit from the boxes into this table, set the head of the barrel with smooth apples. Now by holding one hand half way up to catch the apples, you can let them drop in from the table. The advantage of a table is that you can use any dexterous fruit, and, by turning them half over as they go into the barrel, you see all sides of them. Again, your hands being free, it enables you to sort them much better than from baskets, and more, it saves handling. Every time fruit is handled you lose 10 per cent. A man with a true eye and quick hands will fill barrels as fast as another can head them.

Things Worth Knowing.

The current and the gooseberry thrive best in partial shade.

As soon as the stem will part readily from the tree, pears should be gathered.

A Malino fruit grower uses manure liberally to plum trees on the first indication of black knob.

Remember that the strawberry beds require attention now.

Young poultry should now be protected from sudden and heavy showers.

Give to poultry a good grass run if possible.

Do not forget that the present is an admirable season for gathering dry earth and putting it under cover in convenient proximity to the hen houses, for future use as a dust bath and as an absorbent.

Feed plenty of charcoal mixed with ashes as pail to your swine.

The Clydesdale breed of horses originated in the valley of Clyde, in the vicinity of Glasgow, Scotland.

An exchange recommends sheep for feeding orchards rather than swine. They leave no safe cover for insects to breed and will keep the orchards healthy and the trees manured.

THE EDUCATION OF THE COLT

The True Theory of Training, Which Is, However, Seldom Practiced.

Following are some practical suggestions on the initial steps in training young horses, by Rural Canadian, that embody the true theory, as all horsemen will admit. It is, however, an unfortunate fact that not one man in ten carries out this practice. So well does it work that, in an incredibly short time, the colt becomes so gentle and teachable, the impatient trainer considers him sufficiently broken, and lessons to harness and work the animal, when, in point of fact, he has only arrived at the a, b, c of his education. The result of such undue haste is obvious, the colt is never really broken. That it pays in the long run to follow the advice here given the writer firmly believes:

Begin the education of a colt by handling, first on one side and then on the other. Put him about in different directions, forward, backward, to the left and right, and get him to yield to the bit in each of these directions. This should be done both in the stable and yard, and in using the reins for this purpose the trainer should exercise a steady, firm pressure on the bit until the colt yields, when the pressure should be removed at once, in order for him to understand that he has obeyed.

When the colt's head can be handled in every conceivable direction, and the muscles of his neck are supple and controlled, then handle the forward feet, then the body, and finish with the hind feet and tail. When handling the colt's feet teach him not only to allow you to pick them up and rub and rap on them with a hammer, but to hold them up until you get ready to let them go. Take the tail in your hand carefully, and raise it and up over his back, repeating this until he makes no objection. Take a pole about the size of a sled stake, pole him all over the body, and pry in between his legs until he shows no fear of it. Teach him to stand and allow a harness to be tossed on to and all about him. Handle unbeliefs, robes, paper, etc., about his head and body until he is utterly indifferent to them all. Lead and back him into and over an old pair of shafts repeatedly, and when he is standing in them raise them around each his legs with them, and finally bring the crossbar against his hamstrings, gently at first and then more forcibly, until he cares nothing for it. All these things should be done to the colt before he is harnessed at all.

A colt should be put through a series of reining lessons before he is hitched to a vehicle. While reining him the whip ought to be used, not only to get motion to handle on, but with a view to educating him to increase his speed when it is applied and getting him under control of it, for no horse is safe to drive unless he will "go to the front" when tapped with the whip.

In striking a horse with a whip, always go so forward of the loins. During his reining lessons the colt should be taught to stand still at the single word "whoa." He should also be taught to back.

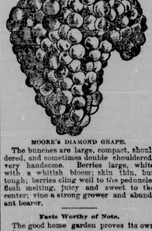
When first hitched to the cart colt should be taken in a large yard and started about carefully, and when he can be driven and backed all about such a place it is time enough for a trainer to trust himself in the road, where there is more danger of a mishap and where control could not be so readily obtained if one should occur. In order to "wayward" a colt quickly and make him a nice reiner, he should be reined about from one side to the other, driven through shallow ditches, up alongside the fences, and out again into the road, turned around frequently, to the right as often as to the left, and taught to pass teams either to the right or left when meeting or overtaking them.

One Experience with Ensilage.

Professor A. J. Cooke says: I built a silo, and it has disappointed me only in being too small. I raised no more acres nor were my crops any better last year than previously. Yet, with five acres of my corn crop in ensilage, I was able to winter more stock than ever before, and my stock never did so well. For three successive years I had to buy feed to come through the winter; last winter I had some to spare, though the season was so severe and long continued that several neighbors, some of whom never before had a like experience, paid out considerable sum for feed.

A New Grape of Great Excellence.

In our illustration is shown a new variety of grape, which, combined with its high authority as Vick, is "of remarkable merit and will take a place above any white variety now known." It is said to be a cross of Concord with Iona. It originated with Jacob Moore, who produced the Brighton.



MOORE'S DIAMOND GRAPE.

The bunches are large, compact, shouldered, and sometimes double shouldered, very handsome. Berries large, white with a whitish bloom; skin thin, but tough; pulp very tender, with no foxiness, flesh melting; juicy and sweet to the center; vine a strong grower and abundant bearer.

Facts Worthy of Note.

The good home garden proves its own value

Keep tools in good order and save labor and time.

As much as possible protect animals from flies and mosquitoes.

Don't let the cows be hurried home from pasture.

Reports from the use of copperas solution on grapevines have been very favorable. Spraying with the solution usually mitigated the bad effects on the crop, though the disease was not entirely prevented.

New Jersey fruit growers in the northern part of the state, by reason of destructive insects that have wrought great havoc this season on small fruits, have appealed to the public to protect field mice, moles and insectivorous birds, the English sparrow excepted.

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Blank Books, School Books, Wall Paper, Toilet Articles,

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An Elegant Home Book,

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Call and Secure a Card which will be cancelled as each purchase is made. Examine our Book. Twenty Dollars purchased of us will secure you one.

Five Reasons Why:

"OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN" is the is the best medical work for home use ever printed:

First. It is different from all similar books ever published, and the differences are such as to make it more valuable in the family than any or all of them.

Second. It teaches those who have it how to tell what the matter is when a person gets sick.

[We will show you how it does this if you will call and see us.]

No other book published does this.

Third. In all cases of a dangerous disease, it advises to send for a physician at once; but it enables those who use it to know when to send, and when not to send for a doctor, and so saves people money and may save life.

No other book published does this.

Fourth. It gives the practice of all the schools of medicine—Allopathic, Homeopathic, and Electric for all diseases treated in the book.

No other book published does this.

Fifth. Its chapters on "Diseases of women and children" are pronounced the purest, most wholesome and practical ever written for the use of wives and mothers.

Price in all book stores $3.00, but given free to each person who buys $20.00 worth of goods from us, in 20 days, and pays for them.

Besides giving you this book, we give more and better goods for less money than you can get anywhere else in this part of the state.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.,

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CRADLES

AND OTHER

Harvesting Implements.

DOLLARS SAVED

By Buying of

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

Hardware and Iron Merchants.

THE GOOSE IS COOKED.

We have the exclusive sale of the

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Tinware, Notions, Lamps, Paints, Oils, Etc.

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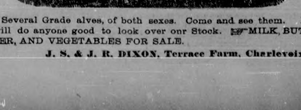

Several Grade alves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞ MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

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CHEWING TOBACCO

IS INDEED A LUXURY

FINZER'S

Old Honesty

COMES AS NEAR BEING A FINE PIECE OF PLUG TOBACCO

AND IS KNOWN AS A AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE IT

Standard Brand

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THESE GOODS ARE ON THE MARKET IN ONLY ONE SHAPE, 3x12 FULL 16 OZ. PLUG—THE MOST CONVENIENT TO CUT IN POCKET PIECES OR CARRY WHOLE.

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THE DIRECT ROUTE

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The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 1.00 a. m., daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at at

Detroit.....	9.35 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson.....	10.50 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Toledo.....	11.40 p. m. and 4.15 p. m.
Buffalo.....	4.15 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.
Cincinnati.....	4.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. A. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.

Season of 1888

Steamer NORTH STAR,

CAPT. J. H. THOMPSON

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,

CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30; Ironton, 10.30, arrive East Jordan, 11.00.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton, 2.45; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 5.30; arrive East Jordan, 6.00.

Stopping at all intermediate points both ways.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect July 1, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 5.27 a. m., 2.48 p. m.

Leave, going south, 9.00 a. m. 2.48 p. m., †10.55 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

5000 Book Agents wanted to sell THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF

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Full and complete from his lowhood to the nomination in 1884, including his boyhood, business and political career, his Mayoralty of Buffalo, his Governorship of the Empire State, his Presidential Campaign and Election, his Official Life and Public Services, his Veto Messages, his Message to Congress, his Civil Service Reform Policy, his Interference in Behalf of Law and Order, his Position on the Tariff Question, his Relations with the Indians, his Position on the Question of Polygamy, his Relations with the Chinese, his Position on the Question of Temperance, his Relations with the Mormons, his Relations with the Pacific Railroad, his Relations with the Press, his Relations with the Public, his Relations with the Ladies, his Relations with the Clergy, his Relations with the Army and Navy, his Relations with the Public Schools, his Relations with the Public Lands, his Relations with the Public Works, his Relations with the Public Men, his Relations with the Public Interests, his Relations with the Public Good, his Relations with the Public Weal, his Relations with the Public Welfare, his Relations with the Public Service, his Relations with the Public Trust, his Relations with the Public Confidence, his Relations with the Public Opinion, his Relations with the Public Sentiment, his Relations with the Public Mind, his Relations with the Public Heart, his Relations with the Public Soul, his Relations with the Public Life, his Relations with the Public Death, his Relations with the Public Grave, his Relations with the Public Eternity. Address, quick as lightning, giving full particulars, terms, etc., to the Publishers, or, if you prefer, to the Author, Hon. Jas. Q. Howard, Ex-Member of Congress, Springfield, Mass. Address, quick as lightning, giving full particulars, terms, etc., to the Publishers, or, if you prefer, to the Author, Hon. Jas. Q. Howard, Ex-Member of Congress, Springfield, Mass. Address, quick as lightning, giving full particulars, terms, etc., to the Publishers, or, if you prefer, to the Author, Hon.

"OUR FIRST GRAY HAIR."

As the first lily pallening drops that fall
With a splash on the listless pane
Make as silver and start as they warn us all
Of a storm, or of coming rain,
So it is with life, when we are growing old,
And age stealth unawares,
We shiver and start if the truth were told,
At the sight of our first gray hair.

We mock not the light of our youthful house,
Like the first streaks of the dawn doth bring;
We hail not the birth of our summer flowers
As we do the first snowdrops of spring;
On the bleak winter wind we look not with grief,
Though it howl through the branches bare,
But we sigh when we witness the brown alone
Lead
And behold nature's first gray hair.

Gray hairs may come when the beaming eye
Has none of its brightness lost,
When with buoyant heart we would fain deny
Youth's Rubicon has been crossed;
Yet the lip-rouge look looks young and green,
Though a sapless trunk may be there,
And caught of decay on our cheeks may be seen
When we witness our first gray hair.

Come early, come late, like a knock at the gate,
Is that first sad visitor thrice?
And it joins with its silence the years that await
With the years forever fled;
It silently tells us we're journeying on—
It silently questions—Where?
O! a faithful milestone, were the truth but known,
Is seen in our first gray hair.

HETTIE WHEELER'S SCRAP BOOK.

BY JONAS JUTTON.

Never were two young people more devoted to each other than were Harry Somers and Hettie Wheeler. You might find in fiction characters whose hearts throbbed with a truer, nobler love for each other, but in real life never. They were as essential to each other's happiness as were the soft mellow rays of a fine golden sun, or the warm gentle showers to the rich purple violets and blue-bells which grew in rich profusion on the banks of the clear, babbling brook along which Harry and Hettie loved to stroll together in beautiful, balmy springtime. Hettie was the only child of her widowed mother, and Harry knew that when he married duty would require him to support Mrs. Wheeler as well as Hettie. Therefore prudence warned him not to attempt matrimony until he was sure that his income was sufficient to support them. He was a turner in a large furniture factory, and he knew he could not support them with his slender salary of $10 a week. As Harry was ever on the alert to advance his employer's interest, was prompt in the discharge of his duties, and polite and courteous to every one, the proprietor soon discovered his worth and assured him that he would be promoted to the position of foreman of the turner's room when the present foreman's contract expired, which was only ten months off. That was the time to which Hettie and Harry looked forward with so much pleasure, for as foreman of the turner's room, with a salary of $20 a week, the brightest dreams of their lives would be realized and their long-delayed marriage would be consummated. They talked of their future, thought of it, dreamed of it. Ten months seemed an age to them, but they were happy in the thought that the time was no longer. The day on which Harry received the pleasing information that he would be promoted to the foremanship of the turner's room, Mrs. Wheeler received a letter from her cousin, Mr. Frank Newton, of New York, stating that the following week he would be down in that part of the country to look after some land he had purchased, and that before returning to New York he would make them a visit. Hettie and her mother were in a flutter of excitement, for Mr. Newton, the wealthy proprietor of a popular New York literary paper, was almost a stranger to them. Hettie had never seen him, and Mrs. Wheeler had not seen him since they were children together. Mr. Newton, a fine-looking, portly gentleman of 40, handsomely attired, and with a magnificent diamond pin blazing on the immaculate shirt front, at last arrived. Mrs. Wheeler and Hettie heartily welcomed him to their humble home, which was as bright and cheerful as soap and water, four industrious hands, and two happy, smiling faces could make it. On the second evening after Mr. Newton's arrival, Hettie, whose services were required in the kitchen with her mother, excused herself to her cousin, and, handling him her scrap-book, remarked that he might find something in it that would interest him while she and her mother were out. After they had eaten supper and were again seated around the blazing fire which burned and crackled in the spacious rain-grate, Mr. Newton again picked up Hettie's scrap-book and carefully turned its leaves. After turning fifteen or twenty pages he stopped with said, "Cousin Hettie, while you and Cousin Kate were preparing supper I read three two little stories which interested me very much. I see they were written for your village paper. Their author certainly possesses rare literary talent. Do you know who wrote these pieces, Cousin Hettie?"

Hettie blushed and was on the point of stammering out a reply, when her mother said:

"I will tell you the name of the author, Cousin Frank; it is Harry Somers. He is a young man, a turner in the furniture factory here. He is an exceptionally nice young man, and is Hettie's most devoted admirer. They will be married as soon as Harry receives the position of foreman, which will not last fall. I am highly pleased with Hettie's choice, for Harry Somers is one of the nicest young men I ever knew."

"Ah, ha! that's the way the wind is blowing, is it, Cousin Hettie?" said Mr. Newton, with a merry twinkle in his eye. "But why are you waiting until he is foreman before marrying?" he continued.

"His wages are not sufficient at present to support us," candidly replied Hettie. "He only receives $10 a week now, but as foreman he will receive $20 a week."

"I would like very much to see the young man," continued matter-of-fact Mr. Newton, "and if it is not too far to his house, and you will accompany me, we will walk over and have a short talk with him."

"There will be no necessity for that," blushingly replied Hettie; "for this is Harry's night to call; and if he is well he will surely be here."

"I am glad to hear that, for I had rather see him here. But I had forgotten that, if I intruded, I will spoil your *tete-a-tete*," said Mr. Newton, with a sly glance at Mrs. Wheeler.

"Oh, I don't care for that, Cousin Frank. I can see Harry most any time, while you may never see him again."

She had scarcely ceased speaking when some one knocked on the door.

"Walk in," said Hettie, as she opened it, and a handsome young man of 25 entered. "Mr. Somers, this is my cousin, Mr. Newton, of New York, who is visiting us." Mr. Newton cordially grasped Harry by the hand and appeared delighted to see him. After conversing for sometime upon various subjects, Mr. Newton said, "Mr. Somers, by reading Cousin Hettie's scrap-book, and with Cousin Kate's information, I discovered you are an author! Have you cultivated your talent much?"

"Only for my own amusement," modestly replied Harry. "I have dozens of stories at home that I wrote at odd times merely because I had no other way of passing the time."

"No one who does not possess considerable literary talent would care to pass away the time by such laborious amusement as story writing. Excuse me for being so inquisitive. You have a fair education have you not, Mr. Somers?"

"Only a common-school education, sir. I attended school until I was 10, when my father died and I had to leave school and go to work to earn a living for my widowed mother who died two years ago. Father's greatest wish was to give me a collegiate education, and had he lived I would have attended school one or two more years."

"I am very much interested in you, Mr. Somers. Cousin Kate has told me how affairs are between you and cousin Hettie, and if for no other reason I would be interested in you for Cousin Hettie's sake. You think that you are not financially able to marry until you are earning a salary of $20 a week. I leave in the morning for home, and if you will write me a short story equal in literary merit to either of those in cousin Hettie's scrap-book, and forward it to me any time next week I will pay you $25 for it, and will pay you the same each week for a good short story. Here is my card by which you can see where to direct your letters."

"I know not how to thank you for your kindly interest, Mr. Newton," said Harry, "but I assure you there is no one who would appreciate it more than I do. I am afraid that I will disappoint you; I hope not, though, for I had rather earn my living by writing than by any other means."

"You will succeed, Mr. Somers, you will succeed; have no fear of that, for your soul is in your work. I must admire for you though. I do not wish you and Hettie to wait ten months before marrying, but I would like for you to wait at least four or five months, for by that time you will have established some literary fame; not much to be sure, but a foothold at least. If you were to marry now you could not give your time to your literary labors as you should on the start. I have not been as affectionate and as attentive to Cousin Kate as I should have been, even for a second cousin, and I intend to make amends in the future by running down here once a week and seeing how you all are getting along; and while here I will be happy to render you any assistance I can."

Harry again heartily thanked Mr. Newton for his kindness. Pretty little blue-eyed, fair-haired Hettie said not a word, but the tear of joy that silently fell on her cheek told plainer than words that her heart was overflowing with gratitude.

The following week Harry received the paper containing the story, and he also received a letter containing check for $25. He was the happiest man in the world. He had never thought of being known beyond the confines of his native county; but now, as contributor of one of the leading New York literary papers, he saw in the future his articles copied extensively, and himself honored and respected as a great literary genius. True to his promise, Mr. Newton came regularly Saturday evening and remained until Monday morning. One Sunday evening, two months after his first visit to Mrs. Wheeler, as he, Hettie, and her mother were seated around the fire in the sitting-room, he said:

"Cousin Hettie, how would you like to strengthen our relationship?"

"Splendidly, Cousin Frank! But how can that be done?"

"Well, you see, Cousin Hettie, while you and Harry have been billing and cooing, Cousin Kate and I have not been altogether idle. I love her devotedly, and she assures me that my affections are reciprocated, and she has promised to be my wife. How would you like me for a father, Hettie?"

"Better than any man in the world, Cousin Frank. We have become intimate you and mamma and to wish you much happiness," she said, with a pretty little laugh. "I must confess, though, that you have taken me completely by surprise," she continued. "I never thought that your weekly visits were prompted by anything more than cousinly affection."

"You and Harry could have married long ago," said Mr. Newton, "but I requested Harry to wait a few months, because I thought that I might gain Cousin Kate's affections and we would have a double wedding."

"So we can," cried Hettie, clapping her hands with delight. "I had not thought of that."

Preparations were made for the wedding, and two months later the merry bells chimed out the joyous news of the double wedding, which was the most important affair in social circles that had ever taken place in the village. Harry Somers is to-day one of the most popular literary writers, and he blesses the day on which golden-haired Hettie placed his first picture in her scrap-book.—*Chicago Ledger.*

THE SHIP DIARY.

"If I had a dollar for every diary I have begun with energy and ended with the third leaf," said one belle, "I could go shopping for a week. Why, here are some picked up on my last summer trip." This is a bride's diary:

"June 1—How cold and unfeeling language seems when I try to tell in this little book the wealth of bliss that floods my soul! Alone on the ocean—the boundless ocean—with Willie! I have taken out all the scent bottles, and my lovely toilet set, put up a few vases on the lodges, and made our precious Eden of a stateroom a perfect bower. Willie calls me to come and see the lightship. Dear little diary, I will confide to you my inmost heart, and return to you with fresh confidence very soon. June 2—Oh, dear! I have been on my knees an hour picking up the pieces of my beautiful toilet set. Everything got broken and made a beastly mess. Willie was far from kind, and called me a fool. June 3—I'm wretchedly ill, and Willie stops in the smoking-room. Told me I was a perfect fright. He had no idea I depended so much on dress. June 4—Oh! that I had never left my home! Everything goes wrong. Hettie, and if for no other reason I would be interested in you for Cousin Hettie's sake. You think that you are not financially able to marry until you are earning a salary of $20 a week. I leave in the morning for home, and if you will write me a short story equal in literary merit to either of those in cousin Hettie's scrap-book, and forward it to me any time next week I will pay you $25 for it, and will pay you the same each week for a good short story. Here is my card by which you can see where to direct your letters."

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WON BY PRAYER.

How Dr. Lyman Beecher Secured His Last Wife.

"Saints, sinners, and the Beecher family," has been printed as the remark of the late venerable Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass. Possibly the following anecdote of the father, which I had from his eldest son, the Rev. William H. Beecher, may illustrate the peculiarities of his family. The old gentleman had lost his second or third wife and was resolved to marry again. Since at a family gathering in Cincinnati he said: "My children, hitherto I have married altogether to suit myself, but now I intend to marry again, and am willing to marry to suit you if you can think of any suitable and proper person who will have me." The children put their heads together and concluded that a certain Mrs. Jackson, who kept a large boarding-house in Boston, and was a member of Edward's church, would make him a capital wife, and it was agreed that the Rev. Edward to negotiate with Mrs. Jackson. After waiting a week or so the old gentleman became impatient and started for Boston, driving to Mrs. Jackson's house, calling for her, and unfolded at once the object of his mission. The good lady was thunderstruck, protested that she had no idea of marrying, and couldn't think of such a thing; it was impossible. To all of which the old doctor replied that he was equally surprised. The arrangements had been made in Cincinnati for a wedding to prepare the way, and he had made his arrangements to preach in Andover and Andoverset and to attend the May anniversaries, and expected, of course, to take her with him as his wife. At this point the good lady expressed herself as shocked, that Edward had never spoken to her on the subject, nor would it have made any difference if he had, for as for marrying again she could not and would not—not even the venerable and celebrated Dr. Lyman Beecher. After a moment's pause the doctor said: "My dear Mrs. Jackson, I am sorry you have so much feeling about it, but I will say with you a day or two and we will talk the matter up," to which the lady responded that her house was full; she had no suitable room for him, and could not entertain him. "O, never mind, then," said the doctor, "I will go around to Edward's and come and take tea with you." And sure enough at tea-time the doctor was there and sat next to Mrs. Jackson at the table. It was one of those large boarding-houses on Beacon street at which the lady of the house presides as at least an honor, and to the boarders which the boarders kept coming and going for two or three hours. Of course the old doctor became impatient and kept winding his watch, and saying "I want to see you alone!" "I must see you alone!" "Can't you see me alone?" at length Mrs. Jackson left the table with him and they went to a room by themselves. What then occurred, God only knows, but the family story is that the good lady protested, expressed her amazement, and even said: "You must be crazy; the subject too serious and solemn to be thought of without prayers to God."

"Have you not prayed about it?" said the doctor.

"Prayed about it! No," said Mrs. Jackson; "have not thought of such a thing."

"Let us pray," was the solemn response of Beecher, and they knelt down and prayed. Of course the old doctor was argued with; what a good wife Mrs. Jackson would make him; what a blessing it would be to her to have such a husband; she could do in the holy cause; what a disappointment if she did not marry Beecher, and Beecher if she did not; their moral and aesthetic emotions are more quickly touched, the play of their sensibilities is more rapid than those of other people. Often, it must be confessed, this quality is carried to excess, and the character becomes morbid and over-sensitive. This fact undoubtedly explains much of the popular feeling towards red-headed people. They are touchy and irritable, and it is often hard to comprehend their actions. For they are of the race of the poets and artists, and are, as I have shown, above aristocrats by birth—nature's aristocrats.—*Chicago Journal.*

A CRUEL RUSE.

Again is the cry being raised against the cruelty of the rule, which some stores are said to still insist on, which consists in asking a customer to remain standing for the entire day, except for the brief period allowed for luncheon. I feel of cases to evince the truth of this statement could easily be brought together. It will suffice to mention a few selected at random:

Shakespeare—The ancient bust over Shakespeare's grave at Stratford is painted with head eyes and auburn hair and beard. This bust has long been considered the most authentic likeness of the poet.

Milton is described by Prof. Masson as having "light auburn hair."

Schiller was "pale with auburn hair."

George Eliot had "rich auburn hair."

Of Keats it is said, "His eyes were large and blue, his hair auburn."

Heine had "long auburn hair and was not of Jewish aspect."

Carlyle had "shaggy, reddish hair."

Dr. Johnson's hair was "scarcely."

Cervantes had "aquiline features and chestnut hair."

Alfieri was "tall, thin, pallid, with red hair," and Lord Byron and Rossetti himself was "auburn-tinted."

Mr. James Russell Lowell's hair and beard when younger days were "tinted with auburn."

The poet Swinburne has auburn hair.

Two American Presidents, Thomas Jefferson and President Tyler, had auburn hair.

People with auburn hair, it is seen, talk with a distinguished company. Moreover, it is hardly to be esteemed a mere accident that auburn hair and poetic genius consort so often together. The explanation of it I conceive to be this: The temperament of red hair and the marks that go with it are almost always the sign of the possession of more than the average stock of vitality. The auburn-haired man is, as a rule, not usually of stronger physique than his neighbor, but his vitality is more intense, it is more available, it is not in mere friction and in overcoming resistance, so to say; less is wasted in the mere mechanism of the organs of the body. The sensibilities of auburn-haired people, it is frequently observed, are keener and more delicate; their moral and aesthetic emotions are more quickly touched, the play of their sensibilities is more rapid than those of other people. Often, it must be confessed, this quality is carried to excess, and the character becomes morbid and over-sensitive. This fact undoubtedly explains much of the popular feeling towards red-headed people. They are touchy and irritable, and it is often hard to comprehend their actions. For they are of the race of the poets and artists, and are, as I have shown, above aristocrats by birth—nature's aristocrats.—*Chicago Journal.*

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The poet Swinburne has auburn hair.

Two American Presidents, Thomas Jefferson and President Tyler, had auburn hair.

People with auburn hair, it is seen, talk with a distinguished company. Moreover, it is hardly to be esteemed a mere accident that auburn hair and poetic genius consort so often together. The explanation of it I conceive to be this: The temperament of red hair and the marks that go with it are almost always the sign of the possession of more than the average stock of vitality. The auburn-haired man is, as a rule, not usually of stronger physique than his neighbor, but his vitality is more intense, it is more available, it is not in mere friction and in overcoming resistance, so to say; less is wasted in the mechanism of the organs of the body. The sensibilities of auburn-haired people, it is frequently observed, are keener and more delicate; their moral and aesthetic emotions are more quickly touched, the play of their sensibilities is more rapid than those of other people. Often, it must be confessed, this quality is carried to excess, and the character becomes morbid and over-sensitive. This fact undoubtedly explains much of the popular feeling towards red-headed people. They are touchy and irritable, and it is often hard to comprehend their actions. For they are of the race of the poets and artists, and are, as I have shown, above aristocrats by birth—nature's aristocrats.—*Chicago Journal.*

FUN.

THERE is quite a difference between law and justice.

A HIGH felon—A person convicted of robbing a grave.

BREACHES of promise—Little 5-year-old's first pantaloons.

THE parlor is probably the most frequented of all court rooms.

EVERY tub must stand on its own bottom if it is hooped with brains.

BEING business jointly and severally—A co-partnership of marriage.

IT was the lady who thought she was going to swoon who had a faint suspicion.

"YES, sir," remarked a veteran pronodly, "I was in ten engagements, all Southern girls, too."

THE malady from which youth will wear a single eye-glass suffer is, in nine cases, optical delusion.—*Life.*

A MAN cannot attempt to find out what is in a woman's heart without a certain disturbance of his own.

HELLO, Blade, glad to see you. In a great hurry; you just wait a minute and I'll be back in a quarter of an hour.

THE man who doesn't care what people think of him, must have an unusual share of his own.

A GREAT many people owe their gentlemanly appearance to their clothes, and a great many owe their clothes to the tailor.

"WHAT'S your business?" asked one merchant of another. "I manufacture quinine; and yours?" "Specifics for ague." "Shake!"—*Texas Siftings.*

"HELLO, Mike, I hear you are a striker." "So I am. I strreck for four hours." "Did you succeed?" "Indeed I did. I'm not working at all now."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL Teacher—Oh, Absalom! my son! my son! Who said that? Pupil—David said it. "Why did David make such an exclamation?" "Cause Absalom muffled a ball on third base and let the home nine get white-washed."—*Neiconn Independent.*

DURING the delivery of the Yale lectures on preaching some one said: "Mr. Beecher, how is it in your opinion that there are so many short pastorates in these days?" "Largely of the divine mercy," was the instant reply, which left the questioner and the audience in some perplexity as to whether the divine mercy favored the churches or the pastors.—*Baptist Weekly.*

"HOW TOUCHY some women are" said Fogg the other day. "Last evening at the theater there was a lady in front of me topped out with a drum-major hat. I touched her on the shoulder and asked her if she didn't think something ought to be done to protect people, and she would you believe it," added Fogg, "she was actually offended, and showed it, too."—*Boston Transcript.*

A FARMER recently drove in a Dalton town, and on being questioned said that he had not "seen a party of railroad surveyors" working near by that day. This so enraged the people that they formed a vigilance committee on the spot and chased the poor man out of the country thirteen miles. And the editor of the local paper fired a bitter four times with a shotgun, and the worst of it was that the correspondent of the St. Paul and Minneapolis pioneer telegraphed that this very man had been in Dalton and reported seeing three different parties of railroad surveyors operating in the vicinity of his home."—*Dalton Citizen.*

OUR CHILDREN'S CONFIDENCE.

Few mothers really think what a grave error they are committing in telling the best secrets of their little ones. The time may come, all too soon, when the children who are so repelled will fail to have confidence in mamma when she would give all she holds dear in the world to gain it. Children must have somebody to talk to and confide in, and if mother does not have time to listen to them, a boy more than natural that they seek such a confidant elsewhere? And who knows what harmful counsel and advice that person may give you by-and-by? You may say, perhaps, that your boy or girl never cared to confide in you; they always preferred outside friends. If so, whose fault is it? A mother is her child's natural confidant, just as much as she is her child's natural protector. And if her child turns from her to seek counsel from others, then in nine cases out of ten the mother must have woefully failed in her duty.

In their baby days mamma is always ready with her sympathy when they come crying to her with their little troubles. If she is always ready to point out the right way to the wee lad, and to lend a helping hand to the wee lassie, when falling anything of the sort, and never-tiring supervision held over them, and the want of more charming surroundings.

Sometimes the Emperor and the Empress have the castle and its region, and make excursions to the nearest towns, and then the castle is left to the care of a few servants, who occupy all large apartments, and are considered safer and more trustworthy than the rest

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 4, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 18 to 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 16c.
POTATOES, per bu., 25 to 30c.
WHEAT, per bu., 85 to 90c.
OATS, per bu., 30c.
HAY, per ton, $9 @ $10
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $3. STEERS, $4 @ $5.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.00.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.50@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c.@$1.00.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Eveline.

IRONTON, Sept. 26.—Reuben Henry and family are making preparations to go to Tallahassee, Ga. If the climate agrees with them they will remain; if not they will come back.—If they do not die with the yellow fever.

D. N. Gregory has purchased a bungy and single harness.

John Smith has purchased 20 acres of land of D. N. Gregory.

Pine Lake Iron Co. foreclosed a chattel mortgage against M. J. Stanley's personal property, and sold it at sheriff's sale last Monday.

John V. Lane threshed 800 bushels of grain last week.

Among other improvements, the company are putting a veranda on their hotel.

Atwood.

Very rainy weather.

The Catholic church held a mass meeting in their new church last Sunday, the first they have had in it.

The first quarterly meeting of the conference year of the M. E. church of the Norwood circuit was held at Atwood Sunday.

The new M. E. church at Atwood will be dedicated Sunday Oct. 7. A cordial invitation to all on Oct. 24, to complete the horse sheds and grading at the church.

S. A. Brown has purchased a yearling colt of Will Paskett, and C. W. Brown a 2-year old colt.

Will Spalding has purchased a yoke of oxen.

W. C. Byers has excavated a cellar for a new house.

A number of our people went to the fair at East Jordan. They don't speak very highly of it.

Wilson.

Good attendance at Sunday school.

The rain on Sunday afternoon prevented church services.

Ed. Scofield and daughter visited in Eelco on Monday last.

Nearly all of our community took in the fair, which was well spoken of.

Mrs. Nowland and son have returned from Cadillac, where they spent the summer.

Chas. Hudkins and Wm. Wing have returned from Minnesota, where they have spent several weeks. Charlie is very ill with typhoid fever.

Bercu.

Mr. Chas. H. Whitford has gone to California on a visit.

Chas. Hamlin, who went from here last spring to Washington Territory, has gone on to Oregon to seek a fortune there.

Mrs. Cram has returned from her visit to Wisconsin and reports a very pleasant time.

Loren Hamlin returned home Saturday, but, lo! where is the partner.

Geo. Willis has returned from Kansas where he moved in the spring. He says give him northern Michigan for a home.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A prime medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50c and $1.00 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s Drug Store. 4

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made." Trial bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

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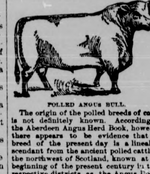
FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

An Illustrated Description of the Polled Angus Cattle—Shown That in Immunity in Popularity in the United States and Canada.

The polled cattle are less well known to American dairymen than most other breeds of merit. These hornless cattle have, however, of late come into considerable prominence owing in part to their good points, and in part to the present crase existing in some sections for dishorning cattle. While there are at present no nervous advocates for dishorning the majority of breeders prefer not to run the risks of the operation, and many are deterred because they believe dishorning to be cruelty to animals.



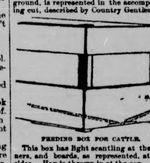
POLLED ANGUS BULL.

The origin of the polled breeds of cattle is not definitely known. According to the Aberdeen Angus Herd Book, however, there appears to be evidence that the breed of the present day is a lineal descendant from the ancient polled cattle of the northwest of Scotland, known at the beginning of the present century in their respective districts as the Angus Doddies and the Buchan Humlies. The first account of the importation of a breeding herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle, according to Prairie Farmer, is that of Professor Brown of the Ontario, Canada, experiment farm, made in 1876 and consisting of two cows and a bull. These polled cattle are, at the present date, predominantly known in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in Minnesota, Nebraska and Illinois. Importations have also been made in Maine, Ohio, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Experiment with these cattle seems to have proved that they are well adapted to various climates; that they are hardy and deep milkers. The fact of their being polled is accepted by many as a great point in their favor.

A Convenient Feed Box.

One of many forms of feeding racks for cattle is here made or for feeding hay in the field, so as to avoid placing it on the ground, is represented in the accompanying cut, described by Country Gentleman.



FEEDING BOX FOR CATTLE.

This box has flight scantling at the corners, and boards, as represented, at the sides. Hay is thrown in at the cop. It is also used for feeding grain to sheep in the shallow trough shown by the dotted lines. It is about two feet wide and twelve feet long, the bottom boards forming the flat trough about a foot wide, they rest on a cross board in the middle. To clean it, it is simply turned upside down.

Commercial Fertilizers.

The ingredients of commercial fertilizers on which both their agricultural and commercial value chiefly depends, are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Besides these more valuable ingredients, sulphuric acid and lime are always present in the superphosphates in considerable quantities, being a necessary accompaniment of phosphoric acid as it exists in nearly all manufactured fertilizers. Nitrogen is the most costly of the three important ingredients mentioned, and adds largely to the value of all the fertilizers sold with but few exceptions.

The following materials furnish organic nitrogen to fertilizers. Dried blood, dried and ground fish, prepared animal matter, fish scrap, meat scrap, cotton seed meal, castor pomace, hair, horn, wool, leather waste, etc. These substances must decompose and the nitrogen become changed into compounds of nitric acid and ammonia before it is available to plants. Soluble phosphoric acid is obtained by treating certain phosphatic materials, such as bone and South Carolina rock with sulphuric acid.

The potash used in this country for agricultural purposes comes mostly from Germany in the so called "German potash salts," which include potassium, sulphate, potassium chloride (the muriate) and kainite. Except for a few special purposes, potash is equally valuable in all these forms, but costs less in the muriate and kainite.

Potato Diseases.

After repeated experiments to determine the fact in his own mind, the editor of The Mark Lane Express advises farmers to cut off potato diseases as soon as they appear. The ball, or true seed of the potato, which results from the blossom, are not only unnecessary to the formation of the tuber below, but are a prejudicial strain on the plant. He says: "I have tried it again and again on a large scale, throw rows left and three rows cut—and the results have been more than satisfied me. It stands to reason that the plant which is propagated in acknowledged agricultural economy from its 'budding root stem,' must spend its energies and power unnecessarily in the production of flowers and seeds which are of no economic value whatever."

Preservation of Eggs.

Results gained from prizes offered by The London Daily for the best preserved eggs seem to show that the lime water system is all things considered, the best. Second of lime should be stirred with a gallon of water, and the eggs, perfectly fresh, immersed therein in barrels or jars. This excludes air and any germs that might cause mildew or mold, and prevents evaporation, so that the contents of the egg are not reduced in bulk. It is important to have a considerable excess of lime to replace any that may become carbonated. The vessels containing the eggs should be kept in a cool, well ventilated place.—American Stockman.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Adopted by the National Convention at St. Louis, June 7, 1888.

The Democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and endorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction; and also endorses the efforts of our democratic representatives in congress to secure a reduction of taxation. Chief among the principles of party faith are the maintenance of an inviolable union of free and indestructible states, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and prosperity; a union of equal rights and equal privileges to all citizens, strictly guarding the reserved rights of the states, recognizing the ability of the people of the entire ungrudged freedom of power; the encouragement of a judicious popular education; protected to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, ensuring equality and establishing justice. The Democratic party welcomes an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power, while four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland president of the United States, and it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people.

During a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from over taxation, the actual condition of our currency, and a public debt unmatured, it has, by the adoption of a wise and conservative course, not only averted disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of the people. It has reversed the improvident and injurious policy of the republican party, touching the public lands, and has secured to actual settlers, over 20,000,000 acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interests of the laborers, and contributing to their just principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more of pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the republic than was ever paid before during an equal period.

By intelligent management and a judicious and economical expenditure of the public money, it has not on foot the reconstruction of the American navy upon a system that forbids the existence of scandal and insures successful results.

It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations while scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own government and people at home and abroad. It has protected from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the treaty, made by the treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a Republican majority in the senate.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and; maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and precept, but by the example of his own untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs.

In every branch and department of the government under Democratic control the rights and the interests of all the people have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected, and the equality of all before the law, without regard to race or color, has been unshaken and unshaken.

Upon its record thus exhibited, and upon the pledge of a continuance in the people of the benefits of good government, the national Democracy invokes a renewal of popular trust in the re-election of a chief magistrate who has been faithful, able and prudent. We do not hesitate to do that trust the transfer to the Democracy of the entire legislative power.

The Republican party, controlling the senate, and resisting in both houses of congress the admission of unjust and unequal tax laws, have by their combined action, made it clear that they are not entrusting the abrogation of a tour years, four years of prosperity before the law and the fairness and the public good, to the party that. Thus the cry of a merican labor for a better share of the revenue of industry is drowned out by the pressure enterprise is fettered and bound down by house mortgage, capital is darkened with doubt, and unequal, unjust laws can neither be repealed nor amended nor repealed.

The Democratic party will continue with all the energy and force of its conviction, to demand that these laws in accordance with the pledges of its representatives in congress, be so changed as to yield to the people from the burdens of taxation, to declare our unalterable opposition to the present tariff policy of the republican party, and to the protection of the McKinley schedule of President Cleveland as to the protection of the industrious classes, and to the protection of all honest grants of public lands for the benefit of actual settlers, and to the protection of the people of Michigan, may once more be enrolled in the list of democratic states.

We declare our adherence to the platform of the national democratic convention at St. Louis, and we propose to do our part to secure representatives in congress in their efforts to make a reduction of the revenue, by taxation, preventing further accumulation of a dangerous surplus in the treasury and preventing the surplus from the burdens of the war tariff.

We believe that the best way to bring the policy of the government on this subject in harmony with the constitution, the true interests and welfare of the people, and to relieve the property of all industries and the development of the resources of the country.

The democracy of Michigan believes in the dignity of American labor; recognizes the right of wage workers to the fostering care of the government as the other industrious classes, and every walk of life shall be encouraged in its work of building up the material interests of state.

The ownership of real estate in this country by foreign corporation and non-resident aliens is injurious to American interests and should be prohibited.

We favor the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in manufacturing, mining and building industries, and the repeal of all class legislation under which monopolies have been fostered and protected.

We demand that congress shall open to the public domain for settlement all lands granted by railroads or other corporations which have not been earned, and more particularly do we demand the forfeiture of all unearned grants of lands in the Upper Peninsula, that that portion of the state may no longer be deprived of its natural growth of pine and hardwood.

That to the multiplication in this state of corporations, we attribute the growth of such powers and surroundings as insure neither obedience to the mandates of the legislature or people, leaving the matter of a proprietary or state control, which has been controlled by big rolling combinations, and as well as to the lack of system we attribute the great and increasing burdens of taxation, and therefore we submit that the case is one demanding the exercise of the legislature and state officials free to make changes which seem good and business methods.

The doctrines of home rule and local self government in matters of taxation, which have been so long and so ably maintained by the democracy, differ with the people of Ireland in the hard contest which is now being waged for the sovereignty of Gladstone and Parnell for the right to have the management of their own affairs.

That though more than twenty three years have passed since the close of the war, the fact that a large number of "that glorious and patriotic army that preserved to us an undivided country is still among us with increasing years and increasing disability, the result of their privations and exposure in the war, the national government should deal justly with them and that liberal pensions should be granted to the disabled, not as charity, but as due from the government to the soldiers, because of the inestimable services they rendered their country, and we point with satisfaction and approval to the liberal construction of the existing pension laws, which have been administered so as to bring relief to a large portion of the pensioners annually paid to veterans.

Rich and Poor,

Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and the Day Laborer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of **Ayer's Pills.** Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated, contain no calomel, are purely vegetable, mild in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

"I have derived great relief from **Ayer's Pills.** Five years ago I was taken so ill with

Rheumatism

that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills."—Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

"**Ayer's Pills** have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afforded greater relief than any other medicine I ever tried."—T. F. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I have used **Ayer's Pills** for a number of years, and have never found anything equal to them for giving me an appetite and imparting energy and strength to the system. I always keep them in the house."—R. D. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

"Two boxes of **Ayer's Pills** cured me of severe

Headache,

from which I was long a sufferer."—Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills are my right hand man."—A. J. Ware, Jr., Rock House, Va.

"I have a large sale in general demand among our customers. Our sales of them exceed those of all other pills combined. We have never known them fail to give perfect satisfaction."—Wright & Hannefy, San Diego, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Adopted by the State Convention at Detroit, July 19, 1888.

The democracy of Michigan assembled in convention to the number of one thousand strong, recognizing the fact that its chief duty is to protect the people against oppression, at the election will bring to the administration of state affairs, integrity of character, purity of purpose and sound business methods, reaffirms its adherance to the traditional and sound principles and practices of the democratic party in respect to national politics.

We renew the expression of our approval of the administration of President Cleveland which has won the respect and confidence of the people and has justified his renomination in response to the universal sentiment of the democracy by his unceasing devotion to public duty his courageous maintenance of democratic principles and his enforcement of purse, just and impartial methods of administration in all our departments of the government.

Upon the chief question of national politics the state democracy adopts the declaration of tariff taxation, we declare our unalterable opposition to the present tariff policy of the republican party. We affirm our approval of the last tariff message of President Cleveland as the ablest and most conclusive state of uniform democratic principles which should govern the taxation of revenue to meet the wants of the government, and the proper distribution of the burden of taxation, and we commend the action of our representatives in congress in their efforts to make a reduction of the revenue, by taxation, preventing further accumulation of a dangerous surplus in the treasury now lying idle in the vaults of the government.

We believe that the best way to bring the policy of the government on this subject in harmony with the constitution, the true interests and welfare of the people, and to relieve the property of all industries and the development of the resources of the country.

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The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

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And all kinds of

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Just received by

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A large assortment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses, for all ages, for both far and near sight.

Warranted Genuine Pebbles and Warranted Brazeled articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

☞ MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage, dated Oct. 1st, 1887, made by Charles Hetzenauer, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Frank Cole, of Detroit, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 3rd day of Oct., 1887, in Liber 3 of mortgages, on page 331 thereof, on which there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars and ninety cents ($120.90) principal and interest, and no proceedings having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage, viz: Lots three and four (3 and 4) in Hetzenauer's plat of the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the county house, in Boyne City, that being the place of holding the circuit court in and for said county, on the **5th day of November,** 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy said mortgage debt and the costs and charges of sale, which are twenty dollars and an attorney fee allowed by law.

Dated August 3, 1888.

WILLIAM M. BEACH, A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Mortgagee.
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Farm and Stock for Sale

Consisting of one team of oxen, 4 years old; one span of colts, one 2-year-old colt, three cows 4 years old, steer, one yearling heifer, two spring calves, four fat hogs, one new top buggy, one spring wagon, one set of harrows, 40 acres of land, 20 of it seed, one half mile from Ironton postoffice, 35 acres improved. For further information, price and terms inquire of

PHILIP HOWE,
Ironton, Mich.

Teachers' Examination.

Examination of teachers for Charlevoix county, will be held at Boyne City, on Friday, the 26th day of September, & 24, 1888, at Charlevoix on Friday, the 26th day of October, & 1, 1888. Examination to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m. of each day.

JOHN V. SCOTT,
Sec'y School Examiners
Charlevoix County.

Yearling Steer Lost.

Strayed from my premises, about the middle of July, a yearling steer, red, with white face and white around both eyes. Any person giving information leading to its recovery will be rewarded. Address

PHILIP EASTCOTT,
Bank township, Alma, P. O.

Poster Printing

Quick and Cheap,

At the Journal Office.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by a W. Beeman at 12½ cents a week.

E B Hodge 22jun88.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, Charlevoix. Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Michigan.

ARTHUR J. MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Collections promptly attended to. ☞MONEY TO LOAN.☜ Office in Postoffice building, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. S. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Abstracts of Title a specialty.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEIN, M. D., Office and residence on Main street. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 A. M., and 4.00 to 6.00 P. M.

J. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, on Main Street. Urgent professional calls a specialty. Office hours, 6.00 to 10.00 a. m., and from 2.00 to 5.00 p. m.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARRIS, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 307, meets every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 105, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 292, meets every Saturday evening, at Round Lake.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

I. O. L.—True Blues No. 187, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Masonic hall, Boyne City.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 292, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their Lodge room.

S. OF T.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets twice each month at Odd Fellows' hall on each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

W. F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix

CAPITAL, $25,000.

Drafts drawn direct on the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits. Money to loan from six months to five years on best class of mortgages. CORRESPONDENTS.—Chase National Bank, New York, National Bank of Commerce, Chicago, Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit, Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

CHARLEVOIX Savings Bank

Organized under the General Banking Law of Michigan.

CAPITAL, $50,000.

O. D. WOOD, President.

A. BUTTERS, Vice President.

F. A. SMITH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

O. D. WOOD, M. H. WOOD,
A. BUTTERS, F. W. MAYNE,
W. S. MOORE, J. E. HURD,
JOHN NICHOLLS.

Certificates issued payable in one, two or three years. Interest allowed on time deposits. Superior facilities of transaction of every legitimate branch of business. Interest paid on Savings Deposits. Interest on Savings Deposits compounded twice a year. Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of the world in large or small amounts. Money loaned on approved security. Abstracts of Title and Conveyancing. Certificates of deposit issued payable in one, two or three years.

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National Park Bank, New York. Merchants' National Bank, Chicago. Commercial National Bank, Chicago. Commercial Bank, Grand Rapids. Merchants' National Bank, Detroit. National Bank, Detroit.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix, Antrim and Emmet Counties. Keeps in stock a full set of hand and foot-power machines for manufacturing Lath, Pickets, Shingles, Excelsior, Etc. Is sole agent for the well known South Texas, Phoenix Rattlesnake Beeswax's reading

THE CENTRAL HOUSE,

W. J. GREEN, Proprietor.

Good Sample Rooms. Pleasantly located. Will take you and your goods to any table fare and a good bed. Rates, $2.00 per day. 26

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED.

LOCAL NEWS BREVITIES.

GLEANINGS OF THE PAST WEEK.

A Mixture of Politics, Religion and Business.

Mrs. M. Litney is at Sutton's Bay this week.

The fire engine was out for exercise on Friday last.

Frank Cole has purchased the Estell house and lot.

JuninsDixon was in Ludington this week visiting friends.

The O'Neill Bros. made a haul of two ton of fish yesterday.

☞5 hogsheads—all the kinds in use—at G. W. Beaman's.

Oscar Upright arrived home Tuesday, for a brief visit with his family.

☞Ten cords or enough building stone for sale. Inquire at this office.

☞Remember that G. W. Beaman always keeps a full line of school books.

☞2 second hand organ for sale cheap, at S. M. See & Son's furniture store. 41

F. D. Waldron of the Grand Rapids Democrat, made us a brief call on Monday.

W. Ripley remembered the printer this morning with a fine mess of fresh herring.

Send the JOURNAL to some friend of the absent for the campaign,—only ten cents a month.

☞You can find as fine a line of groceries at Inman Bros. as there is in Charlevoix county.

The Rifenburg flouring mill has received a fresh coat of paint. Swallow & Lamphear did it.

Mr. James Parsons of Iowa is visiting his sister, Mrs. Robert Tullock, in Charlevoix this week.

The North Star gave an excursion to Horton's Bay last night for the benefit of the Good Templars.

The boys band seems to make better music each time they appear on our streets. Hard work does it.

We understand that Prof. G. M. Bice will return to Charlevoix if we get the railroad. Then of course he will come.

Arrangements are nearly perfected for a vote in Forest Home and Kearney on the railroad bonds.—Belfaire Breeze.

☞Those who intend to pay for the JOURNAL in produce will please bring it along now, while they are harvesting it.

☞Boyce Bros. are closing out their entire stock of dry goods at less than cost price. You can do well to call and examine.

John Shrier was called to Canada Saturday by a telegram announcing the death of his father at his old home near Arkona.

A. D. Cruickshank and G. W. Cropsey left for Detroit on the time week in attendance at the grand encampment, I. O. O. F.

J. Milo Eaton and R. M. Cherrie were in Bellaire yesterday, looking after the interests of the railroad. The road will come in Oct. 22.

☞Emrey Bros., agents, will sell tickets to Chicago and return including meals and berths, by the Northern Michigan Line, for $7.00, good to Oct. 21.

☞Emrey Bros. have a few No. 10 and 11 boots which formerly sold at $2.25 and $2.50 respectively, now for $2.25 and $2.50. Call early and get bargains.

The boat will leave Charlevoix next Tuesday morning in time to connect with the steamer Ludington at the G. R. & I. R. R. Those intending to go should make a note of this.

The ladies aid society of the M. E. church will give a chicken pie social at the church next Wednesday evening, Oct. 17. Will 25 cts. be a fair price? Supper from 5.00 to 8.00 o'clock.

The Historical Society will meet at the residence of L. E. Allen on Friday evening of this week, to elect officers for the coming year. Other important business will come before the society.

H. L. Brink and Wm. Gear raised a democratic pole on the line between the two residences on Mason street, on Wednesday afternoon, and from the top now wave a 24-foot Cleveland and Thurman streamer.

The withdrawal of Mr. Thatcher from the republican ticket leaves an open field for Mr. Heasley, and the republican committee will undoubtedly have to work to find a man who is going to go on the ticket for a sacrifice.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Archibald Buttars, of Charlevoix, is the president of a new shingle manufacturing company which is to make shingles the good old way—without instead of sawed, only the shaving will be done by machinery.—Kalkaska Herald.

The voters of Charlevoix county know Mr. Orlando Blair, our candidate for register of deeds, too well to require any mention from this paper. Mr. Blair never gets left, and if this county wants a live, wide-awake "office fellow" must dance exceedingly live to.

☞Any man interested can now procure a copy of the democratic campaign text book for one dollar. It is a book of 600 pages, and should be in the hands of every political worker in the land. Leave your order at this office. See table of contents in another column.

We are informed that on two occasions recently, the windows of the Catholic church at East Jordan have been broken by the throwing of brick through them, evidently with malice intended. If done by boys their parents should look after them; if by older persons a prosecution would do them good.

Alex. Cameron has charge of the construction of the roof of Dr. Lewis' new opera house, and the way he has hustled things the past three days is a caution. With two perfect days—Tuesday and Wednesday—and a large force of men, the old roof was removed, and a temporary one put on, so that the building will be protected from any damage from the weather to the rooms below.

Mr. Nelson of Cheboygan, one of the leading lumbermen in the 10th congressional district, has come out for Cleveland and Thurman. Mr. N. has been a life-long republican and the free trade business has been thoroughly investigated by him and according to reports, he is disgusted with the delusive schemes resorted to by the republican party this year.

A strong point in behalf of Mr. Burnham for the office of Judge of Probate, is the fact that he is a farmer as well as a lawyer, and with the sympathies of a farmer he will at all times keep in mind the necessity of so adjusting the affairs of the best results for the widow and fatherless. Make no mistake, but support Mr. Burnham for Probate Judge in the manner look after your estates in your misfortune.

The Sentinel is terribly alarmed because the prohibition party put a ticket in the field, just as it was two years ago. Well perhaps there is cause for alarm. The old rotten republican party is breaking to pieces, and many of these pieces are being gathered up by the prohibitionists, like kindling wood, to replenish their own fires. There really is danger that the prohibition fire will burn out the republican party, and the local republican organ has just cause for alarm.

It is stated that the postoffice department is to have a new postal card. It is very much like a double card of the present pattern. The back folds are split diagonally and open out like a four-pointed star. The four corners are folded and joined in the center, when the card is ready for mailing, with a piece of gummed paper. The card weighs less than half an ounce and will contain no more writing than the present card, the only advantage being greater privacy.

A contemporary says: "Country editors are their own worst enemies. They work for their town and public without even a thank you. Their generosity, as a general thing, results in nothing but a kick in the pie instead of its blessings. They have one comfort, however, and that they will leave no stone unturned to go bobble up after they have passed over the "beautiful beyond." The Lord will give them a front seat in the big church not made by hands and will give the editors a back one."

How do skilled workmen like the assertion from Judge Ramsdell that "no job any shop or factory, the majority of skilled workmen have an unchangeable idea, and they call it speech." Now this must be understood either as an assertion that our skilled workmen are the slaves of pertinent bias. With no more political or religious bias than a big lump of impartial, independent newspaper, which will be mailed, postage paid, for $1.00 per year, or 25 cents per month. The farmer and mechanic can now afford, as well as the merchant and professional man, to have his metropolitan daily.

ADDRESS VICTOR F. LEWIS,
Publisher "The Daily News," Chicago.

GEN. CUTCHEON'S SPEECH

JOHN NICHOLLS' OPINION OF IT.

An Analysis of Some of the General's Misstatements.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—On coming out of the hall on Thursday evening last, after hearing Gen. Cutcheon, my ears were greeted with sayings such as this: "What does John Nicholls think of that, I wonder?" So it appears that there are persons who are curious to know what so inconsequential a fellow as myself thinks of our member of congress. I therefore beg space of you to enable me to, at least, partially satisfy those who care to know what I think.

I suppose the curiosity of those persons related either to the tariff question or, more probably, to the indecent slur cast by the speaker upon Engl

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Political Gossip, Railroad Ramblings, Personal Mention, Conflagrations, Accidents, Casualties and Criminals, Minor Occurrences and Events.

BAZAINE DEAD.

A Prominent French Character Dies of Heart Trouble.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine is dead, his demise occurring at Madrid, Spain, from heart trouble. He had been ill but a short time. Francois Achille Bazaine ex-Marshal of France, was born Feb. 2, 1811, and entered the French army as a private in the ranks. He served in 1835 and in Spain against the Carlists, where for distinguished courage and ability, he was promoted to be a Lieutenant and then Captain, and also received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He served in Algeria, was wounded twice, of Lieutenant and Captain successively, and promoted to be a Commander of the Legion in 1856. In 1859 he served in the campaign against Austria. When the French invaded Mexico in 1861 he was made Brigadier General and served in that region. Upon the fall of the forces in 1863, when he received the cross of Grand Officer, he was made a Marshal of France. In 1869 the Emperor Napoleon promoted him to be Commander-in-chief of the French army of the Rhine. Upon the battle of Sedan, he furnished the scene of Bazaine's surrender of his army, and of himself, to the prince. He was condemned to imprisonment in the Third Army Corps, near Metz. Upon the capture of Worth and Forbach he had been fought, disastrously to the French, at Gravelotte, and shut up in the fortress of the town, where he remained, in Aug. 18, 1870, he began a retreat from Metz, with 180,000 men, but the battles of Rezonville and Gravelotte before being forced back into Metz. This accomplished himself promptly by Prince Frederick Charles, and on Oct. 27, he surrendered himself, with his army, of 173 servants, 6,000 officers, and 140,000 men, over six thousand officers, fifty Generals, and three Marshals of France were made prisoners of war on this occasion, the largest number of men ever captured in a single battle, in modern times. This action then was followed by the trial of the French people was followed in 1873 by the trial of Bazaine by court-martial for having failed to do his duty. He was sentenced to degradation and death. Marshal Macmahon, of the French republic, commuted the sentence to imprisonment for twenty years. But Marshal Bazaine was taken to the Ile Sainte Marguerite, in the Mediterranean Sea, from whence he escaped after nine months' imprisonment. He visited Germany and England, then removed to Spain, and finally made his residence at Madrid, where he had some relatives.

BASE-BALL BATTERS.

Struggling for the Championship—The Record.

The official standing of the various ball clubs in the race for the pennant is given below:

League.	Won.	Lost.
New York	73	41
Chicago	70	44
Boston	63	50
Detroit	62	56
Philadelphia	58	56
Pittsburg	56	60
Indianapolis	46	69
Washington	41	72

Western.	Won.	Lost.	American.	Won.	Lost.
Des Moines	69	28	St. Louis	81	36
St. Paul	67	30	Baltimore	77	37
Kansas City	60	37	Athletic	69	44
Minneapolis	47	50	Cincinnati	67	46
Milwaukee	40	60	Brooklyn	47	66
Omaha	37	62	Baltimore	46	71
Davenport	33	66	Louisville	42	76
			Kansas City	36	72

BANDITS BAFFLED.

Robbers Make an Unsuccessful Attempt on a Texas Train.

A Schulenburg (Texas) telegram states that a passenger train on the Southern Pacific was stopped near Harwood by masked men who compelled the engineer, at the muzzle of a revolver, to uncouple from the passenger coaches and pull out of the way. Conductor E. E. Shackelford was compelled to assist in uncoupling the engine. Anticipating robbery, the train was guarded by United States Marshals, and a fight ensued. Three of the escaping robbers were wounded, and they will be pursued by all of Southwestern.

A WATERY GRAVE.

A Yacht Sinks in a Gale in the St. Lawrence River Near Brockville.

A terrible drowning accident happened five miles west of Brockville, Ont. H. A. Field, H. B. Wright, Henry Bagg and Herbert and Fred Shepherd were drowned by the sinking of a sailing yacht in mid-channel. Frank Turner was the only one of the party saved. He was picked up by a yawl-boat from a passing vessel.

WAR SHIPS ORDERED.

The Greeks Preparing for War—the Protest to Be Enforced.

An Athens paper says seven Greek warships have been ordered to be ready to put to sea at once. The whole fleet will proceed to Turkish waters. The recent seizure of a Greek vessel at Chios has been the subject of protests by the Greek Government. The Porte refused to give a satisfactory reply.

A FAMOUS CASE.

Judgment for $1,000 Rendered in the Iowa Calf Case.

The jury in the celebrated Jones County Iowa calf case, after being out forty-eight hours, returned a verdict for plaintiff for $1,000. Robert Johnson, the plaintiff, says this will end the case. The trial has been pending in various courts for over fourteen years, and has bankrupted several well-to-do people. The calf was worth about $15.

Territorial Politics.

A special from Guthrie, "No Man's Land," says that the Oklahoma Territorial Convention convened in O. Chase for delegate to Congress and put a full ticket for the Territorial Council in the field. The platform asks that "No Man's Land" be placed under control of the State of Colorado until it perfects laws of its own, and wails upon Congress to drop political strife and legislate in the interests of "No Man's Land," where it is badly needed.

Ex-President Salomon Dead.

Gen. Salomon, ex-President of Hayti, is dead.

Louisiana Negroes Shot by a Mob.

A crowd of armed men rode to the home of two negroes near Jean Pierre Saint and Didcaro, at Ville Platte Prairie, La., and after calling the negroes a short distance away riddled them with buckshot. The killing is supposed to have been brought about by insolent language used by the negroes. The affair caused intense excitement.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Miss Virginia Merchant, of Baltimore, the grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and of General Winfield Scott, to the Duke of Norfolk, one of England's wealthiest noblemen, has been announced.

GEN. NEWBERRY.

He Is Appointed to the Postmastership of Chicago.

The President has appointed Gen. Walter C. Newberry Postmaster at Chicago, vice S. Corning Judd.

Gen. Walter C. Newberry was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in the year 1804, and was a farmer's boy in his early life, with the exception of two years spent as Oneida Seminary. Afterwards, one year as Dr. Prentice's school, Geneva. His father, Ansaza S. Newberry, was extensively engaged in the lumber trade, and at the age of 17 years Walter was sent out on the road as an agent, a business in which he was very successful for four years, being a partner of each year's. Chicago in 1835 he entered the large lake shipping line of his father, which, at the time, was the largest, but is now dwarfed by it. He left Chicago for home in 1842, and entered in August, 1861, in the Eighty-first New York Infantry. A few months he found him an ambitious young private on the staff of the Colonel, Mr. Newberry's commission in November as First Lieutenant, in the Twenty-fourth Cavalry, and he was soon promoted to be Major. He was in Sherman's campaign, in 1863 he returned to New York and raised the Twenty-fourth Cavalry, and was soon returning to the front as its Major. In autumn of 1864 he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, and in the battle of Five Forks he was seriously wounded there, and only was carried out of the article, a brigadier General at the age of 20. In 1865 he was honorably removed to Chicago, and with Col. Rankins engaged in the brewer-supply business, and in the lumber business, in 1866 and in Illinois street, where the firm is still located.

FUTURE STATESMEN.

Nominees for Congress of Various Political Complexions.

Francis W. Rockwell has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twelfth Massachusetts District.

Congressman George D. Tillman was nominated by the Democratic convention of the Second South Carolina District after two weeks' session and several hundred ballots.

Thomas H. Greevy, of Altoona, Pa., has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Twentieth Pennsylvania District.

The Republicans of the Second New Jersey Congressional District renominated James Buchanan by acclamation.

The Republicans of Philadelphia renominated Congressman Henry I. Bingham in the First District, Charles O'Neil in the Third District.

The Republican Territorial Convention of Arizona nominated Gen. Thomas F. Wilson for Congress.

The Prohibitionists of the Fifth Illinois District have nominated Rev. J. M. Strong, of Lake County, for Congress.

George L. Yaple has been nominated by the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan for Congress.

Congressional nominations have been made as follows: The Hon. Richard Crowley is the Thirty-third New York District Republicans; the Hon. P. J. Consell, by First Nebraska District Republicans, on fifteenth ballot.

TRADE REVIEW.

The Condition of Crops and Business as Reported by Dun & Co.

The trade review of R. G. Dun & Co. for last week is as follows:

The volume of legitimate business continues to improve. Crop reports are mingled but wholesale is to corn. The general average of prices has been decidedly higher, and the aggregate is 90,000,000 bu. above last year's. Spring wheat is injured, and reports show that the money in circulation of all kinds was about $1,900,000,000 here, 1, against $1,732,000,000 a year ago, and the Treasury has paid out more than it has taken in, besides $2,200,000 more than the amount of gold and silver coinage, for the last week. The total addition to circulation was $3,900,000. The prospect of another for August shows that the exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and petroleum will be much less than for the first month last year, or 42 per cent. Wheat has been moderately active, with sales of 207,000 bu. hands, and only one-quarter cent advance in prices, while corn has declined one and three-quarter cents, and the sales of 1,000,000 bu. have not been so active. Pork products are 25 cents lower, lard 30 cents and lard 30 cents per 100 pounds. Exports of wheat from the country for July and August amount to 16,300,000 bushels, flour and other breadstuffs, 1,900,000 bushels, and the supply remaining for sale is 19,000,000 bushels. Probably about 24,000,000 bushels more that last year's exports for the next of the drop year. The business failures number 226, as compared with 217 last week and 184 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 195.

PAYMASTER ROBBED.

One of His Assistants Mortally Wounded.

John Smith, stone contractor of Nashville and Knoxville Railroad, with his bookkeeper, Mr. Shreiner, was driving from Gordonville to Lancaster, Tenn., with $1,800 to pay off the hands, when two former employes stopped them and demanded the money. Smith was knocked senseless, and Shreiner fled, the highwaymen getting the money. But they had not gone far with it, when a posse of citizens overtook them. A man named Johnson wounded one of them fatally and the other severely.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland Choose Officers.

At the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, held in Chicago, Gen. Rosecrans was elected President; Gen. Henry M. Cist, Corresponding Secretary; Col. John W. Steele, Recording Secretary; and Gen. Joseph S. Fullerton, Treasurer. A long list of Vice Presidents was chosen, among them being Gen. Harrison from Indiana and Colonel A. F. Stevenson from Illinois. The Society appointed a committee to co-operate with other organizations in the erecting of a monument to Gen. Sheridan. Resolutions respecting his death were also adopted. A committee was appointed to confer with the property of asking Congress for an appropriation to purchase the battle-field of Chickamauga. Col. W. McMichael of New York was chosen for the next orator, with E. D. Moyer of Ohio as alternate.

INJURED IN A RAILWAY WRECK.

A Bad Smashup Near East Washington, Wis.—Some Serious Injuries.

By the breaking of a passenger train in a collision, on the Burlington and Northern road, near East Winona, Wis., twenty-one persons were hurt, some of them badly. The injured were taken to the hospital at La Crosse, and embrace the following:

Mrs. Joanna Owl, internally hurt, her condition serious; Mrs. Sessions, suddenly, was injured and bruised; a Chicago man who refused to give his name, injured and in the hospital, but is not dangerous; Mrs. Lillie Dunlap, Chicago, bruised but not seriously; Professor W. Beauregard, President of Montana College, Rock Island, badly bruised; Mrs. Ella Ward, Rock Island, bruised; Mrs. Jay Ford, Rock Island, bruised; Mrs. Ford, both arms hurt; W. H. Shaw, Chicago, leg and hip hurt; Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Shaw was painfully bruised, the blood being blackened from the shoulders to her waist; J. H. Sessions, Omaha, severely injured; Mrs. Sessions, Omaha, had her head cut and her shoulder and hip bruised, the lady also being severely cut about the head; Mrs. Gilbert, Omaha, Iowa, cut and bruised; Mrs. Gilbert, Omaha, Iowa, cut and bruised; Mrs. Gilbert, Omaha, Iowa, cut and bruised

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 11, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
WELLINGTON R. BURT, of Saginaw.

For Lieutenant Governor—
WILLIAM S. MORAN, of Wayne.

For Secretary of State—
THOMAS H. HAWLEY, of Ionia.

For State Treasurer—
JOHN D. NORTON, of Ottawa.

For Auditor General—
BARTLEY BREEN, of Menominee.

For Commissioner State Land Office—
SMITH W. FOWLER, of Genesee.

For Attorney General—
AUGUSTUS A. ELLIS, of Ionia.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
STUART McKIBBIN, of Oceana.

For Member of Board of Education—
CHARLES S. KING, of Washtenaw.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, ninth district—
HIRAM B. BURSON, of Manistee.

Legislative Ticket.

For State Senator—Twenty-ninth District—
H. H. NOBLE, of Elk Rapids.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
ALEXANDER J. McLEOD.

For County Clerk—
ALFRED F. HEASLEY.

For County Treasurer—
BENJAMIN WEAVER.

For Register of Deeds—
ORLANDO BLAIR.

For Judge of Probate—
MILTON M. BURNHAM.

For Prosecuting Attorney—
ELISHA H. SHEPARD.

For Circuit Court Commissioner—
JOSEPH M. CLARK.

For County Surveyor—
ENOCH E. ROBINSON.

For Coroners—
ROBERT FINDLEY,
WILLIAM C. GRANDY.

"A TARIFF IS A TAX.—Allan G. Thurman.

It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory.—Grover Cleveland.

"UNNECESSARY taxation is unjust taxation."—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

"We favor the entire repeal of the internal taxes (on whiskey and tobacco) rather than surrender of any part of our protective system."—Chicago platform.

"The platform is in entire harmony with my views."—Ben Harrison.

THE surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent license to the prosperity of the people.

The vast accumulation of idle funds represent that much money, drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business.—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

States on the Vetoes.

If Mr. Blaine be dodging the tariff question in the West he could have been more fortunate than to accept Cleveland's vetoes for a substitute.

Mr. Blaine's speech at Detroit only amounts to an open plea for the policy of larceny from the public treasury. Because this government is large and the thief is small, then how could the chief executive find it in his heart to take the side of the public funds? All these little jobs were done in the name of loyalty to the Union and the republican party. Although the forty, if successful in congress, might be nothing short of robbery, was it not still a party theft which every republican should assist? The democrat who would stop it must be a knave. Hence Mr. Blaine held Mr. Cleveland up to the detestation of his party.

The facts may be welcomed. The President, since taking office, has been bombarded with an unending fire of special pension acts. The total number has not been less than 1,800. These acts, in each and every case, have been writs of supersedeas, reversal and pension, of applicants who had failed to make out a case before the bureau erected for that purpose of pensioning every man who was hurt in the war, his heirs, assigns and dependents. No such bureau exists elsewhere on earth. No such payments are made elsewhere. No hurt is too trivial. No circumstantial damage is too remote. With the machinery of this bureau 450,000 pensioners have been set to drawing stipend. But the furious waste of congress has not been held at such a tide. Eighteen hundred appeals from the bureau to congress have brought defeat on the bureau and Blaine would have them also attach disgrace to the President.

Carefully considering each one of these acts, the President has found one out of every six to be utterly base less. In this case the man deserted; in that, he fell down stairs in 1886 and attributed the misfortune to the battle of Chicamauga, in which strife he had no hand; in another, the claimant served in the rebel armies; in still another, the same bill had already passed and the beneficiary had been on the pay rolls two months.

The president sent back these 300 bills to the complacent jobbers who had enacted them. How many of these bills did congress pass over the presidential veto? How many went to a vote on such a passage?

President Cleveland was sworn to defend the people against thieves and to perform his duties according to his o. n science. Is Blaine under any such responsibility? Has he taken such an oath? Does he even know the facts? Why, then, does he defy his hearers to point to similar acts of other presidents, when Grant, in an age of even greater profligacy was forced to veto a bounty equalization bill which would have proved to be the greatest robbery of modern times?

It is a low state of party morals which will abandon its leaders to resources so contemptible. Yet, if there be any place along the democratic line where the commander-in-chief has chosen his own ground and made his position invulnerable, it is precisely at this point, on which the Plumed Knight now advances, hoping to avoid some difficulties of the tariff.—Chicago Herald.

High Tariff Robbery.

James G. Blaine declared in 1884 that in 20 years the nation had gained in wealth $30,000,000,000. That was a sum equal to $600 to every man, woman and child in the nation; or $3,000 to an average family of five people.

That was true. Who got the money? Let us see.

In 1860 the wealth in the nine manufacturing states was $529 per capita, and in the agricultural states it was $507 per capita. In 1880, after 20 years of high protective tariff, the wealth of the manufacturing states had increased to $1,353 per capita, while in the agricultural states it was only $673. This is not all. The ten northwestern states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, are mortgaged to the enormous amount of $3,422,000,000. This frightful indebtedness is nearly all practically owed to the manufacturing states, and it reduces the valuation of the ten northwestern states by $186 per capita, and increases that of the manufacturing states by $326 per capita.

Making these corrections the north west has a valuation of $475 per capita, and the manufacturing states have $1,679 per capita. Thus in 20 years of high protection the matchless northwest has absolutely lost $32 per capita in wealth, while sterile New England has gained $1,152 per capita. Thus the $30,000,000,000 of wealth which Mr. Blaine boasted had been accumulated in this country between 1860 and 1880, amounting to $600 per capita, has been all absorbed by the manufacturing states. In 1860 they had $529 per capita and in 1880 they had $1,679 per capita, while the northwest in 1860 had $507 per capita, and in 1880 they had $475 per capita. The cause of this astonishing condition of things is the high protective tariff. It has robbed the people of the rich northwest and kept them poor and mortgage-ridden. At the same time it has enriched the people of New England.

Mr. J. S. Moore, the celebrated "Parsee merchant," estimated that the tariff compels the people of this country to pay tribute to the manufacturers to the enormous amount of $1,000,000,000 per annum. That is about $20 per capita per annum. The amount that Michigan must pay is over $37,000,000.

This is an enormous sum of money to force from the people of this state every year. It is over $3,333,000 for each congressional district. For an average county, like Ingham, for instance, it is over $600,000 every year. It amounts to $100 every year to every average family of five people. It is an enormous drain. No people on earth can stand this system of robbery and escape bankruptcy. This system of robbery kept up for twenty-five years has made the northwest poor by plastering it with mortgages, while it has made the manufacturing states enormously rich. It has enabled many to keep up the same system. But is it possible that the northwest will longer submit to this tariff robbery, the very word that ever was perpetrated under the sun? Under this miscalled protective system the east has robbed the west of more than two and a half times the entire cost to both sides of the late war of the rebellion. How long do the farmers want to go on paying this tribute?—Saginaw Courier.

State Taxes Outrageously Increased.

The state tax of Michigan in 1880, was $805,000. In 1887 it was $1,950,000. This is an increase in seven years of $1,145,000, which was the increase of 142 per cent. During the same time the property valuation of the state was increased only 50 per cent. The state tax thus increased 142 per cent in seven years, while the property valuation of the state increased only 50 per cent. in the same time. How long can a man continue to expend $142 as often as he earns $50, and escape bankruptcy. The state financial management is grossly extravagant and incompetent. This is a serious matter to every tax payer. If the state taxes are piled up in the future as they have been in the past seven years, certain disaster awaits the people of the state. The time has come to call a halt. Elect Burt and stop the increase of taxes.

The Rich Can Stand It.

Senator Hearst, of California, who is largely interested in mining and manufacturing industries, states his views as to President Cleveland and tariff reform in this broad and common sense way:

I have implicit confidence in the re-election of Grover Cleveland. I am under no obligations to him, and have not always sympathized with his theories and methods, but, if I have studied him aright, he is one of the purest and ablest men that ever reached the White House and has no ambition except to serve his public. The American people know this just as well as I do, and I don't believe that they will turn him down for nothing. So far as my personal interests are concerned, it is a matter of indifference to me how the thing goes. If the people of the United States don't want tariff reform and tax reduction, I am very much mistaken. It is a question for the poor and not for the rich. The poor people don't want the rich to pay for carrying on the government, and wish to continue bearing the burden while we don't feel our share of the load, I am not going to do it. As a man I can stand it; but as long as common sense rules the country I believe poor people and the people with small means will jump at the chance President Cleveland offers them in the policy he has laid down, and to which the democratic party has committed itself without reserve.

How the West is Cheated.

The high protective tariff enriches the east and impoverishes the west. In 1860 the east had $529 per capita and the west had $507 per capita. In 1885, after twenty five years of high protection, the east had $1,679 per capita, and the west had $475 per capita. The tariff robs the west and enriches the east. And moreover, the tariff does not distribute the wealth fairly among the people. It makes millionaires and tramps. The wealth of the east gathered by the tariff is mostly held by the wealthy. The laborer gets little more than a bare living, and in many cases sadly pinched at that. The tariff robs the west, enriches the east and makes millionaires and tramps.

Our Brave Leader.

Hon. W. R. Roach is making the most remarkable canvass that has been made in Michigan since the close of the war. His assault on the high taxes, extravagance and incompetency of republican management astonish and delight the people, but scatter consternation and dismay among the g. o. p. As a business man he takes a business view of things, and would bring business methods to bear on public affairs. The people see he will be the right man in the right place, when they put him in the gubernatorial chair which they are bound to do.

A Fact Stated.

A lower tariff means cheaper food, cheaper clothing and cheaper houses. It does not mean cheaper wages.—Chicago Herald.

Is Life Worth Living?

Not if you go through the world a dyspeptic. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. Guaranteed and sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1879

B. See,

Dry Goods, Dry Goods, DRY GOODS.

We are Better prepared to Give

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

Foreign & Domestic Dress Goods,
Ladies and Childrens Cloaks,
Wool Blankets, Flannels, Woolen
Hosiery, Wool Yarns,
And in fact all Seasonable Goods than ever before.

Remember we have the Largest Line of CARPETS to Select from in Charlevoix.

B. SEE.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

Barnum's Circus

Is in town, and the Canvas is spread

IN GEORGE MILLER'S WINDOW.

If you don't get the worth of your money, slip up to the ticket office and your admission fee will be refunded. You will also find by walking inside, one of the

BIGGEST :-: CURIOSITIES

IN THE SHAPE OF

Over Coats, Pea Jackets, and New Suits,

Too Numerous to Mention.

Will Wager you a Peanut if you can see a Better Stock than I have on my tables to-day.

DOORS :- OPEN :- FROM :- 6 :- TO :- 8;

Good Order Kept and No Pickpockets.

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...FOR...

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HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

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Everything in the Store at Greatly Reduced Prices.

NOTE A FEW OF OUR PRICES:

A Good unbleached cotton, worth...	8c	for	5	An all wool suit, worth.....	$12.00 for $8.00
A good pair white blankets, worth...	$2.00	for	$1.25	A fine dress suit, worth.....	25.00 for 16.00
A fine Cashimere, double width, worth	25c	for	15	Good Merino Underwear, worth	60 for 45
A fine all wool Henrietta, worth.....	65c	for	45	All wool Underwear, worth.....	1.00 for 80
A fine Cloak, worth.....	$8.00	for	$5.00	Good Scotch Underwear, worth....	50 for 40
An extra fine Cloak, worth.....	15.00	for	10.00	A Good Overcoat, worth.....	8.00 for 5.00
A good working suit, worth.....	8.00	for	5.00	A Fine Overcoat, worth.....	15.00 for 10.00

Alick Rosenthal, :- Lewis Block.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Adopted by the State Convention at Detroit July 19, 1888.

The democracy of Michigan assembled in convention for the nomination of state officers, reaffirming the faith that the chief duty is present to the people candidates whose election will bring to the administration of state affairs integrity of character, purity of purpose and economical management, and pledgeing themselves to the traditional and established principles and policies of the democratic party in respect to national politics.

We renew the expression of our approval of the administration of President Cleveland, and he has won the respect and confidence of the people of this state by his courageous response to the universal sentiment of the democracy by his message to congress, which has aroused the enthusiastic approbation of all true democratic principles and his enforcement of pure, just and economical methods of administration in all the departments of the government.

Upon the cause of national politics, the relief of the people from the burdens of tariff taxation, we declare our unalterable adhesion to the time-honored policy of the republican party. We affirm our approval of the last national message of President Cleveland as an accurate expression of the just and traditional democratic principles which should govern the whole subject of revenue reform and the reduction of the surplus in the treasury. We hail as the chosen standard bearer of the national democracy in the present campaign and to his administration of the nation, a tried statesman distinguished by a long life of public service which has been illustrated by the highest and perfect integrity of and fruitful of benefit to the people we pledge our best efforts to the end that Michigan may once more be enrolled in the list of democratic states.

We declare our adherence to the platform of the national democracy adopted at Chicago, and we approve the action of our democratic representatives in congress in their efforts to secure a reduction of tariff taxation, thereby preventing further accumulation of a dangerous surplus in the treasury and relieving the people from the burdens of the war tariff.

We believe that congress should bring the policy of the government on this subject in harmony with the constitution, the true interests of the people, the just demands of labor the prosperity of all industries and the development of the resources of this country.

The democracy of Michigan believes in the principle of American industry recognizes the right of wage workers to the fostering care of the government and that legitimate industry of every walk of life shall be encouraged in its work of building up the material interests of state.

The ownership of real estate in this country by foreign corporations and non-residents is injurious to American interests and should be prohibited.

We favor the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in manufacturing, mining and building industries, and the repeal of all class legislation under which monopolies have been fostered and protected.

We demand that congress shall open to the public domain for settlement all lands granted to railroads or other corporations which have not been earned, and more particularly do we demand the forfeiture of all unearned grants of lands in the Upper Peninsula, that that portion of the state may no longer be deprived of its natural growth and development.

That to the maintenance in this state of petty boards, commissions and officials, with such powers and responsibilities as impair our political responsibility nor respect for the legislature or people, leaving the matter of appropriations for state institutions to be largely controlled by log rolling combinations, and so will act to the lack of system we attribute the great and constant increase of appropriations; therefore we submit that it is time for a change, and the election of a legislature and state officials free to make changes which will secure and preserve honest methods may dictate.

The doctrines of home rule and local self government are cardinal principles of the democratic party. Therefore we cordially sympathize with the people of Ireland in the grand contest which they are making under the leadership of Gladstone and Parnell for the right to have the management of their own affairs.

That though more than a quarter of a century has passed since the war we should not forget that a large number of our fellow citizens are still suffering the effects of the unpardonable country is still among us with increasing years and increasing disability, the result of their privation and hardship. We believe the general government should treat with the utmost tenderness and liberality these pensioners should be granted in the disabled, not as charity, but as due them because of the inestimable services they rendered their country, and we point with satisfaction and reproach to the liberal construction of the existing pension laws by the present administration, resulting in a large increase in the amounts annually paid to veterans.

Thought from Young Men.

Professor Henry Drummond, whom "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" made so much stir in the world, is described to be a "tall, slim, fair young man, with a trim mustache and a well fitting frock coat, and resembling an officer of the guards rather than a lecturer at a university." It seems to be surprising to many that he should not be a dreamy, spectacled, shabby and crabby, but the reasonable mind will admit that the present is just the era to expect sound judgment and practical thought from young men. In other ages young men gave their youth to folly entirely, and were not in a state of health at the age of 30 to see clearly or moralize effectively. Seventy years or so gave a man authority as a philosopher, but the valuable experience of seventy years of a man's physical health strong while his mind develops, so that, unless our editorials are wilfully vicious, the coming century should produce a flow of intellect and bodies than did ancient Greece.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

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Quick and Cheap.

At the Journal Office.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

FARM AND GARDEN.

EXPERIENCES AND OBSERVATIONS FROM TRUSTWORTHY SOURCES.

A Cheap and Convenient Apiary or Summer and Winter Stand for Bees, Illustrated, and Directions Given for Building the Same.

An Illinois correspondent of Rural New Yorker calls the structure shown in the accompanying cuts "a cheap and convenient apiary or summer and winter stand for bees."

FIG. 1—A CHEAP APIARY.

It is a frame building, 10 by 16 feet, 8 feet from floor to ceiling. The door sits the south and a double window in the north. The studding in both ends are sided up inside and out with skip lapped siding and the space between and that above the ceiling are packed with chaff or sawdust to the depth of 3 or 4 inches.

The sides are made double of lumber 8 inches wide. The lower inside board being sawed so as to fit between the studdings, of which there are three in each side, is hinged to the floor and doors and wards, the ends being sawed on a miter on each side of the studding thus making a reasonably tight joint when the board is raised; the next board is made the width of the whole length; the next one sawed as before and hinged to the top of the second board and alternately to the top. The outside boards are left the entire length and are put on the reverse of the inner ones, the upper board being first nailed on, the next one hinged to its lower edge and so on, or a two inch strip could be nailed on with its lower edge 8 inches below the plate, and the second board hinged to its lower edge and a strip cut to fit between its upper edge and the corner board hinged to its upper edge.

FIG. 2—A CHEAP APIARY.

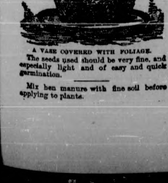
In summer, by lowering the inner doors and raising the outer doors and hooking them up, the bees have free access to the hives while they can be protected from heavy driving rains by unhooking the outer doors and lowering them. In winter by closing all the doors and packing between them with chaff a good, warm room is obtained.

A Living Vase.

The process of ornamenting vases with living grass is by no means new, but as very many of our readers may not know how it is done, we give the representation of a living vase with flowers, which, depicting it, that appeared recently in The Northern Cultivator:

Any sort of vase may be employed, but those of unglazed terra cotta are preferable, being porous. In such vessels the water with which the vase is filled percolates constantly through the sides and moistens the plants which are fixed on its surface. This kind of vase is, however, not indispensable, for we can succeed with all kinds, whether in glass or metal. In the latter case it is necessary to prepare the surface, so as to convert it into a kind of soil, which it really represents—an operation which is easily managed by the aid of a piece of cloth or flannel which is fixed by means of a little pack thread or thin iron or brass wire. This being undertaken, the means employed to grow the seed must next be described.

If a porous vase be used it is filled with water or, better still, left in a pail of water to soak. After a lapse of twenty-four hours, when the water has not necessarily saturated the vase, it is laid on its side, and the seed sprinkled all over the upper surface, taking care to turn the vase in different directions, in order that the whole surface may be well covered with seed. This operation terminated, the vase is placed in a dark closet for some time, and, if possible, under a glass frame, so as to preserve humidity and facilitate germination. If a non-porous vase, after having well soaked the cloth which covers it, the seed is sown upon it and the same care is given as has already been indicated. When a porous vase is used it should be kept constantly full, as it is the water flowing slowly through it that feeds the plants which cover the sides. If that be insufficient to insure vigorous growth, the vase must be watered, taking care to pour the water cautiously, so as not to detach the plants. If glazed or metal vases be used, glass bottles, for instance, they must be constantly watered, the water should be poured from the top over all, so that, in descending, it will wet a part of the stock, which should always be damp. Whenever the plants droop they must be watered, but very lightly and carefully. The vase should stand in a saucer or pan.



A VASE COVERED WITH FOLIAGE.

The seeds used should be very fine, and especially light and of easy and quick germination.

Mix ben manure with fine soil before applying to plants.

About Hybrid Plants.

At the Massachusetts convention at Detroit, Mich., Thos. Meehan, an authority in such matters, said:

A plant with comparatively sour fruit has a tendency with every fruit, insect or the wind carry the pollen of the parent, or those like the parent, to the sweet, and impregnate the sweet and produces fruit neither sweet nor sour. The strawberries promoter is back again toward the ranks. It is next to impossible to make any new cardinal or shending or crossing improving fruits, in the origination of new races is, however, invaluable. There was a time when people believed they were sinning. The Commissioner doesn't believe in misrepresentation. It despises it. And as long as what is published it will not sanction it, whether it be misrepresentation of political amusing or political friends."

In an editorial on the 15th of August last, the same paper, speaking of the Union Labor party, said:

A century ago and today, these fellows travel around among the farmers, exaggerate their discomfort and try to make them miserable, discontented, sore and distressed. They discourage labor and renewed effort, and the hope that springs eternal in the human breast, and urge instead laziness, idleness and the denunciation of the more fortunate. With their lying tongues lolling out of their foul mouths, they decry honest industry and deny the word of God, that labor reaps its reward, and that comfort and riches are the fruit of honest endeavor."

If this is not willful misrepresentation it is The Commonwealth's honest Republican opinion, and like Harrison's honest opinion of the Irish, it will not do the Republican cause much good.—Kansas City Times.

An Unhappy Message.

An enthusiastic Republican desiring to cheer up Mr. Harrison telegraphed him to "Read the writing on the wall." Mr. Harrison, being an assiduous student of Scriptures, knew that the writing on the wall read "Thou art weighed in the balance and art found wanting," and it is inferred that the message failed to impart that degree of cheer intended, or that its sender intended.—Chicago Herald.

What's the Matter with 'Ansas?

Carry the news from old Cape Cod
Way down to Havana;
Anna Dickinson's alive,
Out in Indiana!

The g. o. p. is sheer despair,
Has contracted fatal weakness,
To stake the shirt and shoot for war
Against the red necktie.
—Boston Globe.

"A Step Towards" Teetotalism.

"I'm a Prohibitionist. I used to take forty-seven drinks a day, but now I only take forty drinks a day."

"Yes, but how does that make you a teetotaler?"

"Just the same as a man is a free trader who favors a reduction of taxes from 47 down to 40 per cent. Do you see?"—Rockville (Ind.) Tribune.

And Hasn't Caught It, Either.

Ben Harrison, that child of fate,
Is one, we'd have you note;
The Blaine he has got up for bait
To catch the Irish vote.
—Chicago News.

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First. It is different from all similar books ever published, and the differences are such as to make it more valuable in the family than any or all of them.

Second. It teaches those who have it how to tell what the matter is when a person gets sick.

{We will show you how}It does this if you will call and see us.

No other book published does this.

Third. In all cases of a dangerous disease, it advises to send for a physician at once; but it enables those who use it to know when to send, and when not to send for a doctor, and so saves people money and may save life.

No other book published does this.

Fourth. It gives the practice of all the schools of medicine—Allopathic, Homœopathic, and Electric for all diseases treated in the book.

No other book published does this.

Fifth. Its chapters on "diseases of women and children" are pre-eminent for the purest, most wholesome and practical ever written for the use of wives and mothers.

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Besides giving you this book, we give more and better goods for less money than you can get anywhere else in this part of the state.

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CRADLES

AND OTHER

Harvesting Implements.

DOLLARS SAVED

By Buying of

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

Hardware and Iron Merchants.

THE GOOSE IS COOKED.

We have the exclusive sale of the

ROUND OAK

AND

"PARLOR OAK"

HEATING STOVES.

Tinware, Notions, Lamps, Crockery, Glass, Etc.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Job and Tin Work.

Several Grade alves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

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Old Honesty

Will be found a Combination not always to be had.

A FINE QUALITY OF PLUG TOBACCO AT A REASONABLE PRICE

FINZER'S OLD HONESTY

LOOK FOR THIS ON EACH PLUG

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN EXTRA SWEET PIECE OF CHEWING TOBACCO

DON'T FAIL TO GIVE

Old Honesty

A FAIR TRIAL

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT
DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER

JNO. FINZER & BROS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT & JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. (daily except Sunday, and to 20 p. m. daily, April 21 at Detroit.....3.25 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.
Jackson.....10.30 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 4.15 p. m.
Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 8 05 p. m.
Cincinnati.....6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt. Jackson.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.
Season of 1888

Steamer NORTH STAR,
CAPT. J. M. T OMPSON.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Connecting at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30; Ironton, 10.15; arrive East Jordan, 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton, 2.45; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 4.30; arrive East Jordan, 5.30.

Stopping at all intermediate points both ways.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

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The Magnificent Church of St. Isaac, Upon Which Many Millions of Dollars Have Been Expended—Russian Choirs the Finest in the World.

BY WILLIAM ELROY CURTIS.

The churches of Petersburg are commonplace with one exception, and do not compare in architectural beauty and richness with those of any city of the importance. The one exception is the Church of St. Isaac, which did structure of the most costly materials, and an example of the purest Greek architecture, but, unfortunately, with foundations so insecure as to require constant repairs, and so ill-conceived in arrangement so peculiar as to conceal its beauties from the visitor.

St. Isaac's is very simple, so plain that one whose eyes have been educated to appreciate the elaborate ornamentation of the public cathedrals of the continent has to admit it is beautiful in its unadorned style. It is, first, last, and all the finest and richest in specimens of the marbles and granites in the world, and the longer and oftener one looks at it the greater its glorious proportions. The only other architectural edifice that can compare with it, of this order of simplicity, is the Church of the Savior at Moscow, or one recently built on the same general plan, to commemorate the deliverance of Napoleon's army.

The Greek ecclesiastical architecture is not adapted to the climate of Russia, as people usually infer, but to St. Isaac's it has lended much charm. Ever since the foundation of the city the Russians have had a place of worship on this site, but Peter a wooden edifice was erected that was destroyed by fire. Then Catherine built one, which was finished in 1801, but did not suit her, and with the reckless way she had of doing things, it was torn down, and foundations laid in 1819 for what was to be, and until recently has been, the finest temple in the Russian empire.

The foundation itself is a wonder, for it is a perfect forest of piles, some of them more of them; sunk in the quicksand on which city is built, at a cost of $1,500,000, but even this would not be sufficient to carry the enormous weight of stone resting upon it, and for more than fifty years all the engineers of the empire have been experimenting at an enormous cost to make it more secure, without great success. The walls toward the river are gradually sinking, and there seems no way to prevent it. Enormous scaffolding conceals the walls, destroying the appearance of the building, but giving continual employment to a large number of workmen, who undoubtedly need the money more than the church. The total cost of the building was originally $16,000,000, $3,000,000 more than the Capitol at Washington, but the repairs since it was completed in 1858 have been enormous.

The Pillars and Dome of St. Isaac's.

The building is in the form of a Greek cross, like all the Russian churches, each of the four grand entrances being approached by three broad flights of steps, each whole flight being composed of a single block of granite brought from Finland on sledges over the snow. The level roads and the snow make possible in Russia the transportation of large masses of rock from the Finland quarries, that could not be carried on wheels or railroad tracks. These steps lead from the four sides of the building to the four grand entrances, each of which has a superb portico.

Each portico has 112 massive pillars of polished granite, sixty feet high, with a diameter of eleven and a half feet—the finest specimens of granite in existence in the world, all from east of the same quarry in Finland. The pillars are crowned with capitals of bronze. Over the porticos, and at twice their height, rises the chief and central dome 26 feet, supported by thirty pillars, which, although granite is used, look small compared with those below. The dome is covered with copper, overlaid with gold leaf, hammered to the thinness of the American dollar. The value of the gold upon this roof is nearly 1,000,000 roubles, and it glitters in the sun with amazing brilliancy. Very naturally the dome of St. Isaac's, reaching far above everything else in the city, is the first object that one sees upon its approach and can be seen for miles around the country, rising like a golden mountain.

At the crest is a miniature dome, an exact copy of the great one, but behind, looking like a little chapel, and that is surrounded by a golden cross, the top of which is 336 feet from the ground. The Washington monument is 555 feet high, the dome of St. Peter's at Rome 448 feet, and the goddess of liberty, who stands upon the top of the Capitol at Washington, is 305 feet from the ground, or four feet higher than St. Isaac's. The dome of St. Isaac's is not so come-like as the domes of the Capitol, but it is of the Byzantine order, in the shape of a turnip.

Four more domes, exact duplicates of the church in miniature, are placed at the corners of the edifice, and complete what is considered the most harmonious and beautiful piece of architecture of the Greek school. The embellishments of the facade has occupied the lives and genius of some of the most celebrated artists in Europe, some parts being the work of natives, but the greater part being done by Frenchmen and Italians. The great doors, forty four feet wide and thirty-six feet high, are of bronze, and represent in spirited bas-relief, doors in the life of the Savior. I should say here that the Greek church elevates the Savior, the Virgin, and one of the Catholic saints, or apostles, directly over the church of Rome is that it worships a woman. The interior of St. Isaac's is adorned with 108 figures of bronze representing religious subjects.

The Treasures of Siberian Mines.

The interior demonstrates what the mines and quarries of Russia are capable of for all the material in or domestic production and all the labor was done by Russian workmen, although foreign artists have been engaged to furnish designs. It is said to record the ambition of the sculptors, says a decoration could be more severe, or more tritonic ornamentation meets the eye; the architect has permitted the effort to be produced by stupendous proportions and costliness of materials.

There is nothing in the world, except in the new church of the Savior at Moscow, such an assemblage of rare stones. There are pillars of malachite, columns of lapis-lazuli, frieze and wainscoting of both materials, whose proportions exceed anything that has hitherto been done in those beautiful materials, and a great part of the floor is of the same material, and it seems as if it was to be spread for people to walk upon. The attendants keep slippers of felt for tourists to draw over their shoes when they inspect the interior of St. Isaac's, to save them from broken bones. The columns of lapis-lazuli come from the mines of Siberia, and the cost of transporting them to Petersburg was $30,000 each. The malachite columns and pillars are also from Siberia, from the quarries belonging to the government, and the cost of their transportation was enormous, but not so great. The jasper comes from the same place.

The Iconostas.

The inmost shrine, or sanctuary, corresponding to the altar of a Roman church, and called the iconostas, into which women are never admitted, is a small circular temple, a model of the dome of the church—the same design is repeated everywhere—supported by pillars of malachite eight feet high, with capitals and bases of gilded copper. The cost of this work was $200,000. There is a fine window of stained glass, representing the ascension of the Savior, by a Russian artist. The effect is, however, destroyed by placing the head in which the glass is set of Czar Nicholas, and, even the silver sponge and spear have been used on their tables.

The walls of the interior are decorated with large pictures in mosaic or distempered by Russian artists, and the work is still going on, only a third or more of the surface being so far covered, although it is the ambition of the emperor to make it the most lavish. When the church is finished the entire interior, with the exception of the columns and other work of malachite and semi-precious stones, will be covered with mosaics and frescoes, and the effect will be very fine. It is now, the interior is too dark to display the beautiful workmanship. The colors of the walls will light it up.

The Singing of the Monks.

There are some fine statues and silver shrines in the interior, but very few compared with the older churches. Services held at St. Isaac's daily and almost continuously, the hours being 5 to 8 a. m., 12 to 3 p. m., and 4 to 6 p. m. Strangers in the city usually attend to hear the music, which is the most effective part of the services.

The singing of the monks justifies its fame. Women are not permitted to take part in the service, neither is any one whose life is not considered to be pure. No any musical instruments of any sort permitted. The music is wonderful. But there is a trained choir of barytone and basso voices, and the effect is very fine, and one can hear no finer music than they give. For this choir all the convents and monasteries in Russia furnish material. Young boys are educated expressly for the organ loft, and when their voices change, others are found to take their places. The choir is composed of about 50 or 60 voices, and, especially the basso voices, are of the finest quality. The effect of the music is heightened by the appearance of the monks, who do not are the choirs of other churches do, but stand in a semi-circle, two or three rows deep, as the case may be, in front of the iconostas or altar. Russian priests or monks may never cut their hair or beards, and they wear long robes and hats with peculiar head-dresses, stove-pipe hats without brims, covered with crape, which hangs down over their shoulders like a widow's veil.

The Finest Church of the World.

The finest church music is said to be found in the Cathedral of St. Paul's, London, where there is a choir of 250 boys; at Westminster Abbey, which some rich graduate left a legacy providing for the maintenance of a choir of high salaries of the finest male voices that can be obtained, in the royal chapel at Vienna where the Empress Elizabeth has taken the choir under her special patronage and selects the singers herself. An appointment in the choir is considered a great honor, and to be won by a competition. The Vienna choir is composed of members are subjects of imperial favor there is naturally an envious side for the place.

I have heard the music at all these churches, and while it is difficult to distinguish and compare them, there can be no doubt that the music at St. Isaac's is at least the most impressive if not the most artistic in a technical sense. The service is long, and it is very tiresome to stand. There are often solos for the tenor or basso voices, which are beautiful, and the choir are always in harmony. The services are so long that it would be impossible to be applied in music is the repetition of the Russian masses are composed of nothing else. There are no offertories or Ave Marias, no chance for the display of a fine voice, but simply a series of magnificent chorals, full and round like the diapason of an orchestra.

The only other first class church in Petersburg is the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, the patron saint of the city. The saint to whom this church is dedicated is the most popular in the Greek calendar, and it is supposed to have the Russian Empire in her protection. The original church was built, 1801-1811, by perfect architects, and so obtained for them a copy of Kazan more than a thousand years ago. She was brought to Moscow in 1579 and to St. Petersburg in 1721, when this image of the Virgin was summoned to receive the emperors and empresses kneel at her shrine before setting out upon a journey or undertaking any important act, and implore her assistance and protection.

Before the Czar is crowned he spends several hours in devotion to her image, with his imperial forehead pressed upon the floor, contemplating his sins, or asking her intercession, so he may be come upon a return from a journey, or after some great emergency has passed, to offer thanks-giving and make vows.

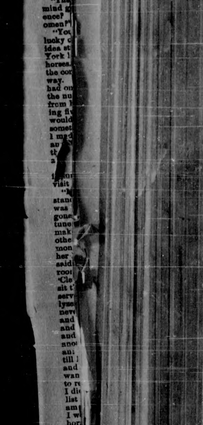
Alexander is said to have spent an entire night in prayer to this image before his campaign against the great Napoleon, when the Czar's army was small and the great Napoleon's shattered army was sweeping toward the Russian capital, and another raise to the shrine again and spent another night in thanksgiving. The great Czar went at once to our Lady of Kazan to seek consolation upon the assassination of his father, and is a frequent worshiper at her feet. The people of Petersburg say that when the Czar comes to the cathedral it is a sure sign that something important has happened or is to happen soon.

The miraculous picture of the Virgin is represented as a screen of solid gold, heavily loaded with jewels presented by those to whom she has given her favor. The story is probably said to be worth $15,000, a large sapphire in the collection, and the gifts of Grand Duchess fifty years ago. One cannot enter the church without seeing a crowd before the image.

The cathedral of Kazan is a plagiarism of St. Peter's in Rome, although of course upon a much smaller scale. It was begun in 1802 during the reign of Catherine, is 228 feet long, 182 feet wide, and has a dome 80 feet high. There is a semicircular colonnade in front of the church, 560 feet long, made up of 96 monoliths of Finland granite 35 feet high, resting on bases of bronze and terminating in capitals of the same. The colonnade is connected with the church by illustrated bas relief, and bears an inscription to announce that it was a gratuity of the people of the Russian empire for the Russian arms, and the common people will tell you that without this image Alexander could have done nothing against the invader. The two great generals who served the Czar, Prince Toll and Kutusof, are honored by five bronze statues that stand before the church.

There are plenty of other churches in Petersburg, and they have their contain the offerings of silver, gold, and precious stones, but they are not worth the trouble to stop to see the treasures, of which one hundred churches in Russia are rich enough in the churches to make every decorative work in the world look poor. There is a church in every street, and there is gilding enough, and vessels of silver and gold enough, to make the pagan world feed all the hungry in Russia, but the worshipers are the poor of the monks, who do not are the choirs of other churches do, but stand in a semi-circle, two or three rows deep, as the case may be, in front of the iconostas or altar. Russian priests or monks may never cut their hair or beards, and they wear long robes and hats with peculiar head-dresses, stove-pipe hats without brims, covered with crape, which hangs down over their shoulders like a widow's veil.

ICON OF OUR LADY OF KAZAN.



INTERIOR OF ST. ISAAC'S.

GOING TO BE A SOLDIER.

GEN. A. E. STEVENSON.

ABLE SPEECH BY THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Grievous Burdens Laid Upon Laborers for the Benefit of Capitalists by the War Tariff—Trusts Denounced as the Fruit of High Tariff.

General Stevenson, Assistant Postmaster General, and General Fairchild, Pension Commissioner of Grover Cleveland's time, recently addressed a mass meeting at Shepherd's Bush, General Stevenson began by reviewing the civil service reform policy of President Cleveland. He showed that democrats had been appointed to high places, and that the rights of the democratic party had been ignored. Declared that all departments of the Government had been administered in the interest of democrats, that there have been no Digbies, no Credits, no star-route thieves, no Secret Service robbers, and he published the fact to figures that the old soldiers have never been more liberally treated than under the Cleveland rule. Instead of having kept the promise of the Republicans to pass a service pension bill and had been shelved by the Republican majority in the Republican assembly, the administration had actually reduced and forced to retirement a thousand arms. "In the last, or one, or, as we prefer to call it, the present Congress, the Cleveland administration has actually recommended that the land office had recommended a further reduction of 4,000,000 acres now held by greedy corporations? Continuing, General Stevenson said:

"Where are engaged in honest, fairly endeavor by the hard labor of his hands to earn bread for himself and his family be a protect indirect in the tariff. As no period in our history has a class of people been so grievously taxed for the benefit of the people as at present. And at no time since the Republican party has been in power has the attention of the people so well received the attention of the people as at present. Since the Republicans have been in power, the tariff has been the chief topic of discussion, and the Republicans have actually reduced and forced to retirement a thousand arms. "In the last, or one, or, as we prefer to call it, the present Congress, the Cleveland administration has actually recommended that the land office had recommended a further reduction of 4,000,000 acres now held by greedy corporations? Continuing, General Stevenson said:

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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 11, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 15 to 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 16c.
POTATOES, per bu., 25 to 30c.
WHEAT, per bu., 55 to 60c.
OATS, per bu., 30c.
HAY, per ton, 9 @ $10.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $2. Steers, $4 @ $.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
CHICKS HENS, $1.00@ $1.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c @$1.00.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Eveline.

BOYNE, Oct. 9.—After a period of ten days of very cold and almost constant rainy weather, the clouds have disappeared, and from appearances, we are likely to have a season of pleasant weather, which will give the farmers a good chance to do their fall work.

There was a republican meeting held in the Mountain school house on Wednesday evening last. R. L. Corbet of Boyne, and F. W. Mayne of Charlevoix were the speakers; but owing to the threatening rain, and the fact that we are nearly all democrats in this section, there was not a very large attendance. But notwithstanding their politics, we were glad to have an opportunity to listen to the ideas of the opposite party. The speeches by both gentlemen were very good, bringing out a few facts of what free trade would do; but when one of the speakers came to speak of the President, it seemed as though he could not say enough against him, and of course spoiled the whole speech.

Chas. Bedwin went to Boyne Saturday on business.

A good democratic speech. On Friday morning last bills arrived here announcing that there would be a democratic speech held in the Freeman school house (otherwise known as the Mountain school house) on Saturday evening. The speakers were Milton M. Burnham of East Jordan, John Nicholls and A. D. Cruickshank of Charlevoix. The meeting opened at about 7.30 by Mr. Nicholls, who dwelt quite largely on the tariff question. He is a good speaker, a well-informed man upon political matters, and brought out many facts pertaining to the best interests of the American people; his speech contained much good information. After Mr. Nicholls concluded, Mr. Cruickshank took the platform with a cheer from the audience whose attention he held for over an hour, also bringing out many facts in regard to the "tariff question," the "whisky bottle," etc. Mr. Cruickshank's speech created considerable enthusiasm, and we do believe we could have spent the remainder of the night listening to the many facts of how the republican party would carry on the government, how they would protect the laboring man from the tariff of of whisky and tobacco; let the drunkard have his drink free, double duty on knives that there are enough homes in the land now made destitute by the cursed poison, without a tariff to help shovel into the free list. Mr. Cruickshank's talk undoubtedly surprised a few of our republicans, at least their countenances showed signs of surprise. Following Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. Burnham gave a history of his younger days, of his boyhood, and later on how he craved for a farm and how he went about to get one, practicing law to get money enough, and finally purchased one near East Jordan. He also stated how he could buy farming implements, lumber to build a house, and furniture to put in it, so much cheaper if it were not for the high tariff. After referring to the tariff question, he referred to the county officers calling attention to our needs in that direction, sawing over in his estimation the best men for the transaction of our county business.

After listening to his address, we think we are safe in saying that Milton M. Burnham is the most desirable man for Judge of Probate of any in the canvass. He is a clear headed lawyer, enough of a farmer to sympathize with the farmer's needs, and altogether a safe and careful business man. After a vote of thanks to the speakers the meeting adjourned at a quarter to eleven, all being more than pleased to have an opportunity to hear such good speeches. The school house was well filled and all listened attentively.

Harriet.—On Tuesday Sept. 25, at East Jordan, by the Rev. E. A. Bryant, Samuel Hayden, formerly of this place, now of East Jordan, and Miss Maggie Lloyd of Ironton. Congratulations to the happy couple.

Dugal Galbraith has purchased the house and lot adjoining the postoffice at Ironton of Mr. Webb of East Jordan, and intends going into the store business in the near future.

Wilson.

Oct. 8.—Weather pleasant.

Saw mill is running again for a few days.

Mr. Deitz has invested in a span of musings.

Potato harvest has begun and promises better than expected.

Town board met at Mr. Newvill's one day last week.

Miss Poly Ticks is the only Miss that receives much attention now a-days.

Chas. Hudkins is still very ill, but hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Sydney Burley's baby is so much better that they believe it will finally recover.

Supervisor Hudkins will spend the week at Boyne, at a supervisors meeting.

Chas. Knuttel is selling off his stock and fodder, preparatory to moving to Wisconsin.

Mr. Cain is going across the lake near Hipp's to winter with Joe Stacer who has recently moved there.

We heard the cry of "fresh beef" on our streets last last week. It came from A. B. Goucher, Esq.

We have heretofore forgotten to mention that Ed. Nowland and Jason Lewis have each built a new house this summer.

Barnard.

BARNARD, Oct. 9.—A very heavy frost here last night.

Mr. Gornell raised a frame barn today.

There will be no preaching in Barnard Sunday.

Rev. Whitman will preach at Hilton's school house Sunday at the usual hour, as he has taken that appointment.

William Rice is preparing to build a house on his farm.

Burgess.

BURGESS, Oct. 9.—Heavy frost last night that cooks things generally.

Misses Lillian and Alta Cram of Undine, have been visiting their aunt, Mrs. Hamlin, the past week.

Mr. Austin has traded his ox team for a span of horses.

Amos Webster is home for a visit for a week or so.

Miss Lena Cooper spent a part of last week with Miss Nellie Burnett.

Atwood.

ATWOOD, Oct. 10.—S. A. Brown was on the sick list last week.

The M. E. church was dedicated last Sunday. Elder Sherman preached. Three hundred dollars was asked of the congregation and they responded by pledging over four hundred. The church is a neat and tasty building and is heated by a Marshal furnace.

G. R. & I. R. R. PREMIUMS.

Awarded at the Charlevoix County Fourth Annual Fair.

The following is a list of premiums awarded to competitors in the special list offered by the G. R. & I. R. R. Co. The committee of award were B. C. Lane of Evelina, L. S. Benham of Jordan, Antrim county, and M. J. Stockman, of Charlevoix.

S. M. Richardson, Wilson, 1st for best exhibit apples, 1st for six winter radish.

M. M. Burnham, East Jordan, 1st on half bu. potatoes, empire state; 1st on early Maine; 1st on Burbanks seedling; 1st on Beauty of Hebron; 1st on early sport; 1st on display potatoes; 1st on sugar beets; 2d on cucumbers; 1st on dent corn; 1st on 12 ears King Phillip; 1st on smut nose; 1st on display corn in ear; 1st on rice butter; 1st on half bu. field peas; 2d on print butter. (In other departments of the fair Mr. Burnham also received first premium on stallion colt one year old, on ram one year old, on boar two years old, and on various other articles.)

Robt. Price, Advance, 1st on half bu. western red potatoes, 1st on peck tomatoes, 1st on mangold wurtzels, 1st on half bu. winter wheat.

Geo. Kitchson, South Arm, 1st on half bu. victor potatoes, 1st on carrots, 1st on exhibit vegetables, 2d on exhibit comb honey.

M. J. Staley, Eveline, 1st on half doz. beans, 1st on three cabbages, 1st on three winter squash, 1st on white flint corn.

James Holben, South Arm, 2d on exhibit apples.

J. E. Brickman, Old Mission, 1st on exhibit plums, 1st on pears, 2d on grapes.

Daniel A. Snyder, Eveline, 2d on cabbages.

J. H. Newman, Charlevoix, 1st on grapes.

H. C. Schofield, Wilson, 1st on doz ears sweet corn.

James Ward, South Arm, 1st on yellow flint corn, 2d on crock butter.

W. H. Jaquay, Jordan, 1st on pop corn.

J. F. Meech, Charlevoix, 1st on six parsnips.

W. S. Stripp, Eveline, 1st on peck onions.

J. C. Jordan, South Arm, 1st on three sunflowers.

Henry Nowland, Eveline, 1st on three pumpkins.

J. Yoe, Eveline, 1st on largest pumpkin.

Andrew Dahn, South Arm, 1st on largest squash.

Geo. Whitfield, South Arm, 1st on half bu spring wheat.

Robt. Trimble, Norwood, 1st on half bu. white oats.

Mrs. Geo. Todd, Wilson, 1st on exhibit fancy print butter.

John Kilborn, Clarion, 1st on exhibit comb honey.

Daniel Harrington, Bear Lake, 2d on display of corn in ear, 1st on collection poultry, (12 coops).

Jas. L. Campbell, Boyne City, 2d on collection poultry, (seven coops).

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cough. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption coughs and colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. Don't be deceived but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung, and chest affections. Trial Bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. Large bottles $1.

A New Bill in October.

It can truly be said of the republican senate that its bill to reduce the tariff is offered not in the eleventh month but at the eleventh hour. It is a death bed confession that the dogma of June in Chicago was hoxy. It is a devil's conversion, and as such only should be considered.

Time will be thrown away in making painful comparison of this bill, the Mills bill, and the act of 1883. The project of Morrill and Sherman's committee, if passed, would reduce taxes. But it will not pass. The making of the promise to the ear is all that is now open to useful comment. That promise has been delayed until the last moment. It traverses the McKinley platform, and there is satisfaction to reformers in the feeling that the agents and attorneys of high tariff have have seen the necessity of abandoning bravado and once more resorting to hypocrisy.

What is a republican promise to reduce the tariff, made in October, and open to the usual process of debate, reconsideration, conference, and general tergiversation? The Herald can tell all men that, so far as the senate may go, it is the veil of an increase of bounty to the protected manufacturers who are represented in the senate and its financial committee. This is not the first time John Sherman has affixed his name to a bill that made reductions. When the bills of 1882 appeared in both houses the duty on nearly everything was printed lower. Up to the hour the two bills were republished and the whole matter given to a conference committee—a Council of Ten—the figures all tended to make men believe the war tariff was to go. But taxes that both houses sent into conference at less than $15.00 came forth $17, and the result of the act of 1883 was was to raise the percentage of custom tax from about 40 per cent to 47 per cent in 1887. In both 1873 and 1874 the rate was but 38 per per cent. Yet John Sherman, then as now, when he brought in the senate bill in 1882, promised rates that should be less than the war duty of eight per cent, and where he then advanced that duty to 47 per cent he will now advance it to any further figure the manufacturers may desire. In his policy, if an increase be decided upon, a decrease is made as a beginning.

The deceit, duplicity and false stewardship of the republican senators, so often revealed to public observation, are again offered to the electorate as an aid to the success of General Harrison. It is hoped by the western leaders, who have rejected Blaine's plan of effronery, that the voters will believe the republican party wants reduction of taxes exactly as the democrats hope for it.

Jeffersonian republicans will be forced to contrast the promise of John Sherman, made in October and thwarting the Auditorium platform, with the actual performance of the democratic party, as recorded in the Congressional Record for the Mills Tariff Bill passed the house.

Whatever the house has done, is done. Whatever John Sherman has promised will certainly not be done unless it be carried through against his vote and influence. Chicago Herald.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

New Advertisements.

Horses for Sale.

A team of light bay horses for sale cheap for cash. A team of heavy black mares if preferred. Will sell either, large or small. Inquire of the undersigned, on state road, Sec. 8, Marion, or at Charlevoix post office. 272w4 WM. HEWES.

Farm for Sale or Trade

On Your Own Terms.

Eighty acres of land, three miles from Charlevoix, on south side of Pine Lake, known as the Rode estate. One half mile frontage on Pine Lake. Thirty acres improved. Good barn.

Apply to J. T. ATKINS,
262 Pitcher, Mich.

Yearling Steer Lost.

Strayed or stolen from my premises, about three weeks since, a yearling steer, red, with white face and white around both ears. Any person giving information leading to its recovery will be suitably rewarded.

PHILIP EASTCOTT,
271w4 Banks township, Atwood, P. O.

Teachers' Examination.

Examination of teachers for Charlevoix county will occur as follows: Commencing on the 4th Friday, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1888, and continuing on Friday, the 28th day of October, A. D. 1888. Examination to commence at 8.30 a. m., and to end at 6.00 p. m.

JOHN REPETH,
Sec'y Board of School Examiners.
Charlevoix county.

Farm and Stock for Sale

Consisting of one yoke of oxen, 5 years old; one team of colts, one 2 year-old colt, three cows 3 year-old steer, one yearling heifer, two spring calves, four fat hogs, one new top buggy, one new cutter, two pair sleighs, 2 wagons, also my farm of 71 acres, one half mile from village of Boyne City, 25 acres improved. For further information, price and terms, inquire of

PHILIP HOWE,
Clarion, Mich.

Kalkaska Votes for Bonds.

The Leader says there was not a very heavy vote last Saturday on the question of bonding the town. The result, however, gave a very decided majority in favor of bonding, viz, 153 for, and 48 against.

The Murderous Gambler Held for Trial.

The examination of James Harper for the murder of James Turner, in a quarrel over a game of euchre during the fair, resulted in Justice Barbour holding the respondent for trial without bail.

Rich and Poor,

Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and Day Laborer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of **Ayer's Pills.** Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Constipation, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated; contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation, and, therefore, the best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

"I have derived great relief from **Ayer's Pills.** Five years ago I was taken so ill with

Rheumatism

that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills."—Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

"**Ayer's Pills** have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified the ends intended for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afforded greater relief than any other medicine I ever tried."—T. F. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I have used **Ayer's Pills** for a number of years, and have found them a surprising equal to them for giving me an appetite and imparting energy and strength to the system. I always keep them in the house."—D. D. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe

Headache,

from which I was a sufferer."—Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills soon bring me around." A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock Hill, S. C.

"Ayer's Pills are in general demand among our patrons, and the sales of them exceed those of all other pills combined. We have never known them fail to give entire satisfaction."—Wright & Hannaly, San Diego, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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BOAT-BUILDER.

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Boat Livery

In connection with sl op.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage, by which the power of sale therein has become operative, given by Charles Heinemin and Catharine Heinemin, dated the 12th day of November, 1881, to Jacob Weinberg, of Detroit, Michigan, with day of December, 1882, at 5 p. m., in Vol. 7 of mortgages, on page 500, given to William M. Beach, and now owned by him, on which there is now claimed to be due, on the whole principal and interest, the sum of Two Hundred Dollars and Fifty Cents, and no action or no suit having taken place for or on the same, said mortgage will thereof, therefore, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described, to wit: the south half of the north-west quarter, of section 28, township north of range 8 west, at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Charlevoix, on the day of holding the circuit court of **November,** 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy said debt and costs and attorney fee allowed by law.

Dated August 3, 1888.

A. G. ROBINSON, WILLIAM M. BEACH,
Attorney for Mortgagee. Mortgagee.

OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN TEXT BOOK.

The Campaign Text Book

OF THE

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Of the United States,

For the Presidential Campaign of 1888.

Printed and published by the express authority of the National Democratic Committee.

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Patents taken out through Messrs. Louis Bagger & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American, the publication of which is controlled by them, and which is the largest, most widely circulated, most influential and most valuable journal of its class in the world. Its 16 pages, each week, are filled with the latest and most interesting information in the world relating to Science, Mechanics, Mines, Mining, Manufactures, Agriculture, Commerce, Trade, Patents, Patents, Patents

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A SUMMARY OF THE EVENTFUL HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK.

The Latest News as Flashed Over the Wires from All Parts of the World—Regarding Politics, Religion, Casualties, Commerce, and Industry.

CONGRESS BEATS THE RECORD.

The Present Session the Longest in the History of the Country.

When the two houses of Congress were called to order at 12 o'clock Monday, October 1, the session became the longest by twenty-four hours in American history. The longest preceding session was that of 1850, the year of the Missouri compromise, which was adjourned at noon of September 30. The session of 1868, following the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, continued later, the adjournment having taken place Nov. 10, but as a matter of fact Congress took a six-weeks' recess from July 27, and never afterward had a quorum or attempted to transact any business. The present House of Representatives has not had a quorum for several weeks, but such business as could be done "by unanimous consent" has been done, and as one of the regular annual appropriation bills—the general deficiency—is still before the conference of the two houses, it can not yet be said that the year's regular work for either house is finished.

THE UNKNOWN SLAYER.

The London Murderer Adds Two More Victims to His List.

A London (England) special states that that city has again been startled by the news that two more murders have been added to the list of mysterious crimes that have recently been committed in Whitechapel. The two victims, as in the former cases, were dissolute women of the poorest class. That the motive of the murderer was not robbery is shown by the fact that no attempt was made to despoil the bodies. The first victim had her throat severed from ear to ear, the final evidently being scared away before time for mutilating the body. The second—the body of an unfortunate woman—had been disemboweled, the throat cut, and the nose severed. The heart and lungs had been thrown aside, and the entrails were twisted into the gaping wound around the neck.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

A Favorable Week for Cotton-Picking—Rains in New England.

The following is the weather-crop bulletin for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 29:

The temperature during the week was decidedly favorable in the Southern and Middle and Western United States, the average daily temperature ranging from 7 to 10 degrees below the normal in all districts, but it was generally favorable for all growing crops in all sections except New England, where heavy rains were reported as unfavorable. Throughout the cotton belt the week has been favorable for the ripening and the stripping of the cotton crop. In Louisiana the conditions were favorable for sugar and the harvesting of rice; and generally throughout the Gulf States the weather was favorable for cotton picking and the sending of wheat, fall plowing and sowing being general. In the Gulf States and the tobacco regions of Tennessee and Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia, and in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, which will probably result in some injury to the crop. In Ohio and Indiana the frosts were severe enough to do threatened sections in time to enable those receiving them to secure the greater portion of the tobacco crop not previously cut.

AROUND THE DIAMOND.

League Ball Clubs Contesting for First Place.

The official standing of the various ball clubs in the race for the pennant is given below:

League.	Won.	Lost.	American.	Won.	Lost.
New York	77	43	St. Louis	81	46
Chicago	71	50	Brooklyn	72	46
Detroit	70	51	Atlantic	72	50
Boston	67	49	Cincinnati	72	50
Philadelphia	61	60	Baltimore	57	64
Pittsburg	60	62	Boston	56	65
Indianapolis	49	70	Louisville	44	79
Washington	46	76	Kansas City	32	87

Western.	Won.	Lost.	American.	Won.	Lost.
Des Moines	67	39	St. Louis	81	46
St. Paul	66	39	Brooklyn	72	46
Kansas City	63	39	Atlantic	72	50
Omaha	61	42	Cincinnati	72	50
Minneapolis	57	47	Baltimore	57	64
Sioux City	54	50	Boston	56	65
Denver	44	60	Louisville	44	79
Lincoln	27	76	Kansas City	32	87

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT STAKE.

Two Men Claim the Title to Improved Lands Estimated to be Worth $8,000,000.

Robert A. and John F. Annett claim to possess a deed which gives them a clear title to a valuable tract of land in Cattaraugus County, New York. The piece includes 968 acres, nearly every foot of which is highly improved, many handsome residences having been built thereon. It is believed to be worth in the aggregate about $8,000,000. Three railroads run directly through the property, which also takes in the whole of one town a few miles from Elmira. The claimants are preparing to bring suit to recover the property.

MORMONS MOVING TOWARD MEXICO.

Large Tracts of Agricultural Lands Purchased from Private Owners.

The movement of the Mormons toward Mexico is assuming definite shape and large proportions. They have quietly bought from private owners large tracts of agricultural lands in Northern Chihuahua, principally in the valley of the Casas Grande River, and they are negotiating for more. Several flourishing villages exist in that neighborhood already, the principal one being called Pedrito Juan. These colonists are the precursors of greater bodies in the future, and are very quiet and unobtrusive.

Renomed for Congress.

The Democrats of the Fifth Illinois District have nominated for Congress James Herrington, of Greene. D. B. Sherwood, of Elgin, declined to make the race.

Howard University Officers.

The board of Governors of Howard University, at their meeting, elected as Directors William O. Bunell, Samuel A. Green, Charles F. Adams, Charles C. Beaman, Augustus Homenway, Robert T. Peabody, Stephen M. Nye and Henry W. Torrey. The Hon. Charles W. Codman was chosen President of the Board.

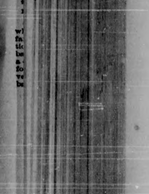
Maine Election Returns.

At Augusta (Me.) special dispatch of Sept. 29 says: "The full official returns of the late election now in the State Department out down the Republican plurality from 19,490 to 16,053. The Democratic gain over 1884 was 3,229, or 5.10 per cent., and the Republican gain, 1,525, or 2 1-10 per cent."

MILTON WESTON PARDONED.

The Long Struggle to Free the Capitalist from Prison Successful.

A Harrisburg (Pa.) special is as follows: Milton Weston, the Chicago millionaire who was serving a five-year sentence in the Western Penitentiary for counterfeiting, pardoned in the death of a man named Haymaker during a night between 200 employes of the two



MILTON WESTON.

men over the possession of a piece of land in western Pennsylvania about four years ago, has been released from prison.

In giving their reasons for the pardon the board review the case, going into many details of the trial. They were "bound by the evidence to controvert the allegation of Weston that he was not in the city of Pittsburg at the time of the alleged crime, and in his efforts to maintain what he believed to be his rights. It has been difficult, so to speak, to see Milton Weston was more guilty than others who were present and participated with him. Witnesses, prominent people, testified that Weston was a law-abiding and peaceable citizen. Weston at once returned to his home in Chicago.

HEADED FOR THE CAPITAL.

Prominent Congressional Nominations Recently Made.

The Second District Democrats of Illinois renominated Frank Lasher, and the Third District Democrats nominated M. R. Fresenburg.

The Eighth Massachusetts District Republicans have nominated the Hon. Frederick L. Greenhalge.

The Republicans of the Tenth Ohio District have renominated Congressman John Romels.

Congressman Charles S. Barkley, Republican, has been renominated in the Thirteenth New York District.

Congressman Asher G. Caruth (Dem.), of Louisville, Ky., has been renominated.

The First District Democratic Congressional Convention of Massachusetts resulted in a split, the Delano faction (sixty-nine delegates) nominating George Delano, and the Cummings faction (sixty-one delegates) nominating John W. Cummings for Congress.

Massachusetts—First District, Charles B. Randall (Rep.); Ninth, Edward Burnett (Dem.), renominated; Tenth, John E. Russell (Dem.), renominated.

Nebraska—First District, J. Sterling Morton (Dem.).

New York—Thirty-third District, John Wiley (Dem.); Twenty-first, J. G. Sawyer (Rep.), renominated on the 297th ballot; Twenty-second, J. M. Farquhar (Rep.), renominated.

South Carolina—Seventh District, William Elliott (Dem.), renominated.

Texas—Eleventh District, S. W. T. Lanham (Dem.), renominated.

New Jersey—Third District, J. A. Geissenhaner (Dem.).

Pennsylvania Democrats—First District, George McIlvaine; Second, D. W. Dought; Thirty-first, S. J. Randall; Fifth, J. A. Herwig.

Michigan—1. M. Stephenson, of Menominee (Rep.).

Kentucky—Seventh District, A. M. Swope (Rep.).

Pennsylvania—Twenty-fourth District, Jefferson Immel (Dem.); of Washington.

TRADE AND CROPS.

The Agricultural Outlook Most Flattering—Large Increase of Values.

In their review for last week, Dun & Co. say:

Doubt about the corn crop has vanished. Estimates vary, but it is doubtless the largest crop ever raised. The increase of acreage is not so obvious in this crop far outweighs in value the loss in cotton, which is now seen to be quite less than the yield of cotton, but the yield of oats is also the largest on record, and the yield of hay and potatoes excellent. It is safe to say that this year's agricultural produce will exceed by far any one hundred millions of money than last year's, at average prices of both years. Cotton, 7 cents, compared by artificial prices. In just proportion prices have yielded but little, and manufacturing lands behind last year. Corn has fallen but one cent, notwithstanding the great increase, and wheat, 10 cents, while cattle is overstocked, and prices are so low as to check movement. The best and also most active trade is large. The iron market is still at Philadelphia, but weaker at Pittsburg, where Bessemer pig has fallen to $17 at furnace. Imports. The cotton crop is about three weeks late, and forwarding is delayed by stoppage of traffic. All Western points beyond the danger of fever continues to report increased business, and Southern merchants give collections in hand. Money is generally in ample supply, but the stringency increases at Cleveland and the demand is strong at St. Louis and Milwaukee. Kansas City reports loans very hard to negotiate, and Omaha reports money in Omaha, against improve exceeded expects by $1,000,000, and the excess for eight months was $67,000,000. From New York the exports for the last four weeks have been 4 per cent. lower, but 4 per cent. higher than those of 1887. The business failures for the week are 201, the corresponding week of 1887 the figures were 208.

STOLE THOUSANDS.

The Attorney of the New York Produce Exchange Accused of Grave Crimes.

Another case of enormous forgeries on mortgages has been disclosed on the New York Produce Exchange, and the sum involved, so far as ascertained, is $156,000, or more than half the amount stolen by Bedloe. The fraud was operated through the gratuity fund of the Exchange, and the man supposed to be the perpetrator of the crime is William R. Foster, Jr., who has an office in the building and is an attorney for the Exchange.

ADVERSE TO MORMONISM.

Utah Should Not Be Admitted to Statehood Until Polygamy Is Abolished.

The majority report of the Utah Commission, signed by G. L. D. Godfrey, A. B. Williams, and Arthur L. Thomas, has been filed in Washington, as follows:

It recommends that Utah be not admit-ed to the Union until such time as the Mormon people shall manifest by their future acts that they have abandoned polygamy in good faith, and not in the mere formal manner in which they have in the past attempted to deceive the United States people as to the practice of polygamy. It says the convention which a year ago proposed some terms upon which an appeal was made to Congress for admission to the Union was held without authority from any proper source. It is further asserted that the proposed constitution is silent with respect to the office of polygamy, and the Commissioners are of the opinion that the Government should not be deprived of the right of marriage which it now holds, and which has been secured at much expense and trouble. They also doubt that no harm can result from the admission of the Territory. It is also stated in the report that the Mormon Church is now in more parts of Utah than their organization recently held, indorsed the position taken in the two civil reports. The report concludes that the Mormon Church is committed to a policy which, in effect, will prevent the operation of the public school system in Utah. During the year there have been 1,087 arrests for violations of the polygamy statutes, 331 pleaded for unlawful cohabitation, and 241 convictions.

ONE THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Valparaiso, Chili, Flooded by the Breaking of an Artificial Lake.

Advices from Valparaiso, Chili, tell of a terrible calamity which occurred there recently. An artificial pond, 800 feet above the level of the city, burst, flooding the valley lengthwise and several streets with a wave twelve feet high. Shops were deluged and the contents destroyed, and houses were swept away and their inhabitants drowned or bruised to death. It is estimated that from a thousand lives were lost and that the damage to property will reach $1,000,000. Hundreds of the victims were buried in one day. The Chilian Congress has voted $300,000 for the relief of the sufferers, and the new hospital wards have been opened to shelter the homeless. The streets were impassable four days after the disaster.

NEW FAST MAIL.

Twenty-seven Hours Only Between Chicago and New York.

Postmaster General Dickinson, acting by W. L. Bancroft, General Superintendent Railway Mail Service, has completed arrangements by which a new fast-mail train will be put on between Chicago and New York. This train is known as the Chicago and New York Fast Mail Line, and is scheduled as follows: Leave Chicago 8:30 a. m.; arrive Buffalo, 11:45 p. m.; Albany, about 7 a. m.; Boston, about 9 a. m., reaching New York at 12:30 p. m., being twenty-seven hours in transit from Chicago to New York.

New Presidential Postoffices.

Among the postoffices established to the Presidential class are the following:

Dakota, Minot; Indiana, Huntingburgh, Ind.; Iowa, Ackley, Bloomfield, Cedar Falls, Coalville, Horton, Lenox, Lipsbie, Mechanicsville, Pangor; Minnesota, Warren, Wineskeag; Ore-gon, Oswego; Texas, Dallas, Calder; Utah, Ogden; Michigan, Rhine under, Rice Lake; West Virginia, Ceredo.

Trains Abandoned.

Advices to the Postoffice Department at Washington say that, owing to the yellow-fever scares, the running of trains in Alabama and Mississippi has been abandoned; that the whole region is panic-stricken; and that "the people along the Vicksburg and Shreveport Road seem to be one vast mob."

A Prominent Wedding.

Miss Mary Campbell Schofield, daughter of General Schofield, was married to Mr. Avery L. Andrews, Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., at Governor's Island, N. Y. Gen. Sherman was one of the notable guests and kissed the bride.

Three Boys Drowned.

Joseph Bartelme, aged 17, Henry Bartelme, aged 15, sons of Louis Edward, and Maurice Hugh, an orphan lad, were drowned off Dalhousie, N. B., by the upsetting of their boat. The bodies were recovered.

Shot Himself.

William Syms, baggage master on the eight-express on the Fort Wayne Road which left Chicago the other morning, was found dead in a car at Alliance, having shot himself through the head. No cause for the suicide is known.

A Bigamist Sentenced.

J. W. Brown has been convicted of bigamy at Detroit, Mich., seven of his alleged thirty-nine wives having testified against him. He has been sentenced to seven years and six months imprisonment.

Impressive Ceremonies.

Archbishop Ireland was invested with the pallium in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at St. Paul, Minn., recently, the ceremonies being of an impressive character.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Jesse Miller, of Marion, Ind., whose fourteen-year-old son was run over and killed by a train on the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad, is suing that company for $10,000.

Lively Stepping.

U-Bet, the pacer, is reported to have covered a quarter of a mile in 29 seconds at the fair grounds in Kansas City.

Fatally Burned.

By the explosion of a gasoline stove at Wichita, Kan., Mrs. Mary Sanford was fatally burned.

THE MARKETS.

	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	$ 5.00	@ $ 5.10
Good	3.25	@ 4.00
Common	2.50	@ 3.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.30	@ 5.40
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	@ .92
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .42
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .25½
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .58
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.20	@ .22
EGGS—Fresh	.18	@ .19
POTATOES—Carlots, per bu	.35	@ .40
PORK—Mess	14.25	@14.75
	MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.90	@ .90½
CORN—No. 3	.39½	@ .40½
OATS—No. 2 White	.26½	@ .27
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .59
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	@ .63
PORK—Mess	14.00	@14.25
	DETROIT.	
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	5.30	@ 5.60
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	.92½	@ .92½
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .42½
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .25½
RYE—No. 2	.58	@ .59
	NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	5.50	@ 5.75
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.97½	@ .97½
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .47½
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .29½
RYE—Western	.58	@ .59
PORK—Mess	14.50	@14.75
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.75
HOGS	5.75	@ 6.00
SHEEP	.85	@ .96
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87½	@ .87½
CORN—No. 2	.39½	@ .39½
OATS—No. 2	.24½	@ .24½
RYE—No. 2	.54	@ .54½
PORK—Mess	14.00	@14.25
	INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	5.40	@ 5.60
SHEEP	4.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT	.90	@ .90
	CINCINNATI.	
HOGS	6.00	@ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94½	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.44½	@ .45½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.27½	@ .28
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .58
PORK—Mess	14.75	@15.25
	KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Choice	5.00	@ 5.25
Common	3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS	5.25	@ 5.40
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

—The members of the State Board of Correction and Charities are making a tour of the State institutions.

—Flower thieves are a pest that Kalamazoo is afflicted with at present.

—Twenty-five cases of smallpox are reported in Ionia.

—The Kalamazoo county house has thirty inmates.

—The Crescent Match Company's works at Saginaw City have started up, after having been idle since July 1. The works employ fifty hands, thirty-five girls and fifteen men and boys.

—Mrs. Royal C. Sayles, of Canton, accidentally fell off backward from the stoop of her residence and struck her back against a bell post, inflicting serious injuries.

—Aspens are four hands now.

—The Anderson Land Cart Company of Lansing shipped 160 carts to North Carolina one week.

—Willie Chase, of Plymouth, who was so seriously kicked in the abdomen by a horse, is now pronounced by his physician out of danger.

—The Kalamazoo *Telegraph* says: "The grape crop is reported to be light as compared with last years yield. Adolph Stifler, who usually brings in much of the finest of grapes in great quantities, says he will not have half a crop. Mr. Lindsley, who usually has half not be one-third of what it was last year."

—Dr. J. Chamberlin, of Romeo, is dead, after a severe illness of a brief duration. The Doctor had been afflicted with lung trouble for several years past, and death was not unexpected. He has been a leading medical of Romeo about twenty years, and leaves a wife and four children, three boys and one girl. He was 70 years of age.

—The Saginaw *Courier* says: "There is to be East Saginaw a secret organization of Knights of Labor, whose business is to boycott stores, the running of trains in Alabama and Mississippi has been abandoned; that the whole region is panic-stricken; and that "the people along the Vicksburg and Shreveport Road seem to be one vast mob."

A Prominent Wedding.

Miss Mary Campbell Schofield, daughter of General Schofield, was married to Mr. Avery L. Andrews, Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., at Governor's Island, N. Y. Gen. Sherman was one of the notable guests and kissed the bride.

Three Boys Drowned.

Joseph Bartelme, aged 17, Henry Bartelme, aged 15, sons of Louis Edward, and Maurice Hugh, an orphan lad, were drowned off Dalhousie, N. B., by the upsetting of their boat. The bodies were recovered.

Shot Himself.

William Syms, baggage master on the eight-express on the Fort Wayne Road which left Chicago the other morning, was found dead in a car at Alliance, having shot himself through the head. No cause for the suicide is known.

A Bigamist Sentenced.

J. W. Brown has been convicted of bigamy at Detroit, Mich., seven of his alleged thirty-nine wives having testified against him. He has been sentenced to seven years and six months imprisonment.

Impressive Ceremonies.

Archbishop Ireland was invested with the pallium in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at St. Paul, Minn., recently, the ceremonies being of an impressive character.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Jesse Miller, of Marion, Ind., whose fourteen-year-old son was run over and killed by a train on the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad, is suing that company for $10,000.

Lively Stepping.

U-Bet, the pacer, is reported to have covered a quarter of a mile in 29 seconds at the fair grounds in Kansas City.

Fatally Burned.

By the explosion of a gasoline stove at Wichita, Kan., Mrs. Mary Sanford was fatally burned.

THE MARKETS.

	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	$ 5.00	@ $ 5.10
Good	3.25	@ 4.00
Common	2.50	@ 3.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.30	@ 5.40
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	@ .92
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .42
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .25½
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .58
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.20	@ .22
EGGS—Fresh	.18	@ .19
POTATOES—Carlots, per bu	.35	@ .40
PORK—Mess	14.25	@14.75
	MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.90	@ .90½
CORN—No. 3	.39½	@ .40½
OATS—No. 2 White	.26½	@ .27
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .59
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	@ .63
PORK—Mess	14.00	@14.25
	DETROIT.	
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	5.30	@ 5.60
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	.92½	@ .92½
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .42½
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .25½
RYE—No. 2	.58	@ .59
	NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	5.50	@ 5.75
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.97½	@ .97½
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .47½
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .29½
RYE—Western	.58	@ .59
PORK—Mess	14.50	@14.75
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.75
HOGS	5.75	@ 6.00
SHEEP	.85	@ .96
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87½	@ .87½
CORN—No. 2	.39½	@ .39½
OATS—No. 2	.24½	@ .24½
RYE—No. 2	.54	@ .54½
PORK—Mess	14.00	@14.25
	INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	5.40	@ 5.60
SHEEP	4.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT	.90	@ .90
	CINCINNATI.	
HOGS	6.00	@ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94½	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.44½	@ .45½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.27½	@ .28
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .58
PORK—Mess	14.75	@15.25
	KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Choice	5.00	@ 5.25
Common	3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS	5.25	@ 5.40
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Important Matters Discussed and Acted On—Gist of the Business.

Two general deficiency appropriation bills passed by the Senate the 20th inst. the amendments appropriating nearly $1,000,000 were added. The principal items are $194,147 to reimburse Chickasaw Nation for expenses in the Jerrett case; $100,000 for interest due the Pacific Railroad Telegraph Association of Utah; $67,000 for a steam launch for the collector of customs at San Francisco; $144,000 for the New York Central Railroad; $100,000 for the Hudson River Railroad; $100,000 for the Lake Shore; $40,000 for a steam launch for the collector of customs at Boston; $100,000 for the Chicago and Pacific Railroad; $100,000 for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; $100,000 for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; $100,000 for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; $100,000 for the Illinois Central Railroad; $100,000 for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; $100,000 for the Union Pacific Railroad; $100,000 for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; $100,000 for the Chicago

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 18, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
WELLINGTON R. BURT, of Saginaw.

For Lieutenant Governor—
WILLIAM S. MORAN, of Wayne.

For Secretary of State—
THOMAS D. HAWLEY, of Ionia.

For State Treasurer—
JOHN D. NORTON, of Oakland.

For Auditor General—
BARTLEY BREEN, of Menominee.

For Commissioner State Land Office—
SMITH W. FOWLER, of Manistee.

For Attorney General—
ADOLPHUS A. ELLIS, of Ionia.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
STUART McKIBBIN, of Owosso.

For Member of Board of Education—
CHARLES S. KING, of Washtenaw.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, ninth district—
HIRAM H. HUDSON, of Menominee.

Legislative Ticket.

For State Senator, Twenty-ninth District—
H. H. NOBLE, of Elk Rapids.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
ALEXANDER J. McLEOD.

For County Clerk—
ALFRED F. HEASLEY.

For County Treasurer—
BENJAMIN WEAVER.

For Register of Deeds—
DELANSO BEARDS.

For Judge of Probate—
MILTON M. BURNHAM.

For Prosecuting Attorney—
ELISHA H. SHEPARD.

For Circuit Court Commissioner—
JOSEPH M. CLARK.

For County Surveyor—
ENOCH E. ROBINSON.

For Coroners—
ROBERT FINDLEY.
WILLIAM C. GRANDY.

Democratic Representative Convention.

A democratic representative convention will be held at the opera house Charlevoix, on Friday, Oct. 19, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative to the state legislature, for the district composed of Charlevoix, Antrim and Manistee counties, and to transact such other business as may be properly brought before said convention.

Dated October 5th, 1888.

J. MILO EATON,
PETER JACKSON,
JAMES DUNLEVY,
Representative Committee.

"A TARIFF is a tax.—Allen G. Thurman.

It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory.—Grover Cleveland.

"UNNECESSARY taxation is unjust taxation."—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

"We favor the entire repeal of the internal taxes (on whiskey and tobacco) rather than surrender of any part of our protective system."—Chicago platform.

"The platform is in entire harmony with my views."—Ben Harrison.

THE surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent measure in the property of the people.

The vast accumulation of idle funds represent that much money, drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business.—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

WE are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue system many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the national treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty million dollars.

No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exceedingly taxed.—Grover Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

Under labor men, remember how Frank Fogg negotiated for your barter and sale to the republicans and repudiate the whole black scheme.

THE republican papers are now kept busy trying to explain that the great advance in wheat and wool is not owing to the threatened tax reduction.—Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.

MR. HARRISON followed the path his party blazed out for him like a calf the footsteps of its mother. The president marked out the road for his party to follow, and placed himself in the van of the reform column. —Alta California (Dem.)

GENERAL HARRISON criticises secretary Fairchild for depositing part of the surplus where the people can borrow it. Yet John Sherman deposited in one favored bank, when secretary, more money than all of them now hold.—Minneapolis News Letter.

ALL the republicans want is to get at the surplus, and then how they would gorge themselves on "Star Route" contracts, navy jobs, whiskey ring steals, Black Friday manipulations of the stock market, land grabs, railroad schemes, and easting their anchor to windward.—Reading Telegram.

WE really think the republican papers ought to pay a little attention to Grandson Harrison, just for form's sake. This adulation of Blaine is well enough in its way, but, after all, the real candidate is one Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis. He is a truly good man, and his grandfather was very respectable.—Boston Globe.

MR. POWDERLY claims that he has been offered the commissionership of the department of labor if he will "pull the Knights of Labor off Harrison's back in Indiana." Considering the republican situation, an offer of a federal office in the event of Harrison's election is not very tempting.

THE APLIN wax just in the man to transact the commercial business of buying the leaders of the union labor party in Michigan. Every toiler in Michigan should resent the insult to their honesty by voting against Aplin and for honest Bartley Breen for auditor general.

A GERMAN citizen near Reading bought a McCormick binder this season, paying $140 therefor. In writing to his friends in Germany he told them of his new purchase, and what it cost him. What was his surprise to learn from them in reply that the same machine could be bought there for $60. That's the way the American farmer is protected! That is an actual occurrence.—Hillsdale Democrat.

THE Chicago Herald sees much encouragement for Cleveland and Thurman in the political aspect of New York city. It is the history of presidential elections that the more city tickets there may be in the field, the greater will be the vote that is called out, every ballot carrying the national candidates, as well as local nominees. It will be so in 1888, and all the better for Cleveland and Hill.

THE New York sugar trust has forced the sugar refinery firm of Decastro & Downer to the wall, and as a result 1,000 men are thrown out of employment, says the Detroit Free Press. Perhaps any one of these 1,000 idle men will not stop to think that some one in authority ought to stop this system of oppression. Mr. Blaine would think so too if he were in the place of any one of these discharged workingmen.

WHEAT, corn, wool, and other farm products, are up, and climbing higher! Lumber holds a firm market, wages are good—the whole country seems to be fairly prospering, and this, too, in face of the great republican scarecrow of "Free Trade!" The fact of it is, the intelligence of the American people is stronger than the "clap-trap" of the politician.—Big Rapids Herald.

AT a recent meeting of the national democratic committee, a complete canvass of all the states shows that Cleveland will surely hold all the states which gave him a majority in 1884, and will gain Michigan and Illinois, besides showing democratic gains in all the western states and most of the eastern. New York City alone will increase the vote for Cleveland fully 25,000, while the state does not show any decided republican gain.

FOUR years ago, P. T. Barnum, the great showman, said if the democratic party was successful, he would be glad to take fifty cents on the dollar for his property. Well, Cleveland was elected, and Barnum to-day asks twenty five per cent more than he ever did for his real estate in Eliza Junior. His great competitor in the show business, Adam Forepaugh, supported Blaine and Logan four years ago. This fall he is working hard for Cleveland, and has $30,000 to bet that Grover will be re-elected.

WHAT honest men there may be in this state who have heretofore identified themselves with the union labor party must now see that they are the dupes of political scoundrels, who are leading them in the interest and at the bidding of the republican managers for a price. All old greenbackers in the state should rally together under the honest, earnest leadership of Gen. Innes for Burt and the whole union ticket, and thus severely rebuke the corrupt republican state bourbon ring that stoops to the cesspools of politics for odorous weapons of defence against the democrats in the person of such rotten scum as Potter and Fogg.—Grand Rapids Leader.

Bribery and Theft.

Burglary for felonious possession of private letters is a favorite scheme with the republicans this election year. The house of Hon. Bartley Breen at Menominee was broken into twice within a short time in the absence of the family, and his private papers ransacked for letters. No property of value was carried away, showing that the criminals were there for the special purpose of stealing private letters for political use. Either republican managers themselves is person took charge of this villainous job or else they had hirelings to do it, especially instructed to steal nothing but letters. Postmaster General Dickinson has had his desk at Washington ransacked by these thieving hirelings of the republicans for private letters and the letters they obtained immediately appeared in the New York Tribune, showing the close connection of the thief with the head center of republican organs and leaders. And now we find the same line of criminal business being pursued by the republicans in this district against Ford. It is a new and startling feature in politics and shows the reckless villainy into which the republican leaders have sunk. Could men capable of such low and mean criminality be capable of serving the people in public places honestly and justly? Honest and just men would scorn such dirty work.—Evening Leader.

B. See,

Dry Goods, Dry Goods, DRY GOODS.

We are Better prepared to Give

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

Foreign & Domestic Dress Goods, Ladies and Childrens Cloaks, Wool Blankets, Flannels, Woolen Hosiery, Wool Yarns,

And in fact all Seasonable Goods than ever before.

Remember we have the Largest Line of CARPETS to Select from in Charlevoix.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

Barnum's Circus

Is in town, and the Canvas is spread

IN GEORGE MILLER'S WINDOW.

If you don't get the worth of your money, slip up to the ticket office and your admission fee will be refunded. You will also find by walking inside, one of the

BIGGEST :-: CURIOSITIES

IN THE SHAPE OF

Over Coats, Pea Jackets, and New Suits,

Too Numerous to Mention.

Will Wager you a Peanut if you can see a Better Stock than I have on my tables to-day.

DOORS :-: OPEN :-: FROM :-: 6 :-: TO :-: 8;

Good Order Kept and No Pickpockets.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

...FOR...

Geo. W. Miller's New Stock

BE SURE AND WATCH

This Space

NEXT WEEK.

Alick Rosenthal's

Workers Need Protection.

Wheat, corn, wool, and other farm products, are up, and climbing higher! Lumber holds a firm market, wages are good—the whole country seems to be fairly prospering, and this, too, in face of the great republican scarecrow of "Free Trade!" The fact of it is, the intelligence of the American people is stronger than the "clap-trap" of the politician.—Big Rapids Herald.

Questions for Workers.

If high tariffs make high wages why have the workingmen of this country—those in the "protected" industries most of all—been compelled to strike for better wages thousands of times during the last fifteen years?

Why, if the tariff protects, has labor found it necessary to organize for self-protection?

Why, if protection insures abundant employment, have 1,000,000 workingmen suffered enforced idleness at one time, and hundreds of thousands been shut out at frequent intervals?

Why are wages from 30 to 60 per cent higher in the same industries in different states that are all under the same tariff and subjected to free trade among themselves?

Why are wages lower in the so-called protected industries—mining, mills, manufactories, etc—than in other forms of skilled labor—carpenters, masons, printers, etc.?

Why are wages the lowest in the most perfectly "protected" countries of the world—China, Russia, and Spain—and higher in Free-Trade England than in any protected country of Europe?

What section of the tariff law constrains protected manufactures to add the tariff to the wages of their operatives? Do they in fact do this?

Let workingmen think of these things.—New York World.

Vote for Burt and Sweep Clean.

The sneers of the republicans against Mr. Burt's grammar will not go far. Mr. Burt is an intelligent gentleman, thoroughly real up in public affairs. His fitness for governor is far above that of Luce.

He is not a selfish, egotistical old granny without backbone. If elected he will be governor and no junta of politicians will run him. He will be governor in the name and for the whole people. He will reduce taxation by reforms that will protect the people and maintain the high character of Michigan.

But Mr. Burt should not be elected alone. He should be surrounded at Lansing with state officers in sympathy with him. It would be a great mistake for the people to make Mr. Burt governor and expect him to effect reforms with the twigs now left us by our last legislature. Let the people understand that the democratic state ticket is the only ticket that will sweep the state clean.—Ionia Sentinel.

The Republican Platform.

"We would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing taxes on the necessaries of life" and the tax upon spirits used in the arts. * * * If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes."

WHAT THE REPEAL OF TAXES ON TOBACCO AND SPIRITS, OR THE REPEAL OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE, MEANS:

On every $1 Worth of Tobacco they pay	8.1c
Tax on rye,	0.75c
Tax on salt,	0.24c
Tax on fish,	0.25
Tax on potatoes	0.40
Tax on wearing common dress goods	6c
Tax on woolen cloth	6c
Tax on woolen blankets	6c
Tax on flannels,	6c
Tax on common woolen shawls	0.8c
Tax on cut glass	6c
Tax on common window glass	0.40c
Tax on larger window glass	1.0c
Tax on fine china	6c
Tax on books,	0.25

Free Whiskey.

Free Tobacco.

Free Beer.

What Monopoly Rule Has Done.

I saw a curious compilation the other day, and here it is: Our total wealth of all kinds is estimated at $45,000,000,000. There are 5 American citizens with private fortunes averaging $50,000,000 each; 50 with $10,000,000; 100 with $5,000,000; 200 with $3,000,000; 500 with $1,000,000, and 1,000 with $500,000. In other words, 1,855 persons own $3,000,000,000, or more than twice as much as all the actual money in the country. A less number of men, not to exceed 1,000—railway magnates, princely bankers and heads of vast protected corporations—have absolute control, equivalent to almost actual ownership of $25,000,000,000 more than 3,000 men controlling $28,000,000,000 of the $45,000,000,000 of wealth in this country.—W. A. Taylor in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. *For sale by F. G. Hinz & Co.*

Happiness and Contentment

Cannot go hand in hand if we look on the dark side of every little obstacle. Nothing will so darken life and make it a burden as Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure the worst form of Dyspepsia, Constipation and Indigestion and make life a happiness and pleasure. Sold at 25 and 50 cents by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

CONTEMPT FOR HARRISON.

"Don't Let That Creature Be Sent to the White House."

Senator Cameron makes no concealment of his hearty contempt for the republican standard bearer. Recently he had Senators Allison and Hale to accompany him to his home for a visit of a few days. In the parlor car on the railroad train was a well known Indiana lawyer and politician, shrewd ability and whose prominence in its state entitles him to be heard. He has twice represented a Republican district in congress. He was not acquainted with Allison and Hale, but knowing Cameron well, accosted him and was introduced to his distinguished companions.

When the four were seated the senior Pennsylvania senator said, and not in a whisper: "Well, do you know I wished to let that creature Harrison carry Indiana?"

The Indiana gentleman was rather surprised, but said, "I know that is the opinion that Indiana is safe for Cleveland."

"Well," said Senator Cameron, earnestly, "you, your friends, and you more closely, for they intend to repeat the 1860 trick upon you. But for Heaven's sake if only as an act of charity, don't let that creature Harrison be sent to the White House."

"Charity? What do you mean?" asked the Indianian, wonderingly.

"I mean he would be so confoundedly lonely," answered the senator from Pennsylvania, emphatically, "that it would be a crime to send him there. No self respecting man who was associated with Harrison in the United States senate would go near him in the event of his election. I certainly would never call upon him. Allison and Hale here may not think it wise to talk so frankly as I do, but they know that what I say is true."

Hale and Allison and Hale also sat by, smiled and said not a word.

The author of this tale is the man to whom the language was addressed and who repeated it to me, and as for Cameron's allies in politics, to which Mr. Burton takes exception, to the effect that Mr. Harrison is a "strong," it emanates not from one but from half a dozen prominent and earnest Republicans. Senator Cameron's position may not have influence upon many voters, but in coming to New York Senator Hinian should know that Republican harmony is not the thing it is cracked up to be.—Philadelphia Times.

The Same in Other Sections.

Algoe, Rusk, Stockbridge and other Republican papers are now engaged in a desperate attempt to fool the farmers of Michigan. The forty lumber and salt millionaires are arranging the twigs more effectively to deceive the rural rotten borough men they have plundered for twenty years. The forty millionaires are satisfied with McKinley's clipping bill. Corn. They will vote for Harrison and Morton set for four more years to which to feather their nests.—Chicago Herald.

A Misrepresentation Exposed.

The act of 1857 became a law on March 6, and the imports, which were $310,432,319 in 1856, immediately jumped up in 1857 to $363,388,054. In the following year they fell off greatly.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Fiscal years ended on June 30. The following year," in which the imports "fell off greatly," was the first after the low tariff of 1857 went into effect.—San Francisco Examiner.

Henry Watterson in New York.

Mr. Watterson is a master of the English language and a most accomplished rhetorician. Those who have read his pruned the natural luxuriance of his style and found his labor lost in the chaste of limpid and unadorned speech. The following extract affords a good example of his simple and straightforward method of handling his subject:

"Fifty years ago free trade was seriously thought of in England is extinct here in America. Actually within fifty years before Cobden and Peel carried their measure of free trade in England. The governments of the United States, with Washington as president and Hamilton as secretary of the treasury, offered to carry on free trade between this country and England, and the offer was rejected by England.

"At the very moment when Mr. Clay gave the term American to the system of protection proposed by him, the English tariff was higher than our tariff, and England was a greater protectionist by much than the United States. All Mr. Clay contended for first, then and thirty odd years, as being quite enough to establish a new industry. But for Heaven's sake, if only as an act of charity, don't let that creature Harrison be sent to the White House."

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Blaine's Burkhalfeight.

Mr. Blaine continues to pour contempt on the Republican platform and the professions of its architects by asserting that "trusts are private affairs," "that they are state issues," and have no place in this campaign." While the Blaine Knight champions trusts and monopolies in this way, Candidate Harrison rests in state and footmen platitudes about protecting labor and the rights of "Hoosier" workmen. Blaine is Burkhalfeight and the spider to the fly.—St. Paul Globe.

Blood is Life.

Impure blood means a lazy liver, weak kidneys, and a sluggish circulation. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood, stimulates the liver and kidneys, and insures a healthy circulation. For sale by F. G. Hinz & Co.

FARM AND GARDEN.

TIMELY SUBJECTS TREATED IN A PRACTICAL MANNER.

How and When to Set Out Strawberry Plants—A Convenient Plan for Laying Out Garden Beds—The System of Rows in Field Culture.

A question often asked by amateurs is, "When is the best season to plant out strawberry beds?" All seasons, when the soil is in good condition, in the hands of skillful persons and with care in shading, protecting, etc., are successful, but the months of April and May in the spring, September and October in the fall, throughout the northern states, January, February and March in the south, are periods when the least care is required to insure the greatest success.

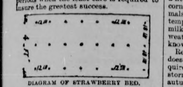
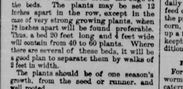


DIAGRAM OF STRAWBERRY BED.

The ground being properly prepared, the planting should be in straight rows, using a line, and may be done with a dibble or by furrowing a line lightly with a shovel or double mold board plow, and then drawing the earth in around the plant, as it is placed, with the hands. In extensive field culture the system of rows is the most advantageous, and these should be about three and a half feet apart, with plants one foot apart in the row, to admit of the passage of the horse-shoe cultivator between them.

Cultivators differ in opinion and practice as to the arrangement of plants in beds. In the old days we presented in shows a plan that affords great convenience in a garden plantation and one that is easily employed. The ground is divided into beds of 4 feet wide, each of which may contain three rows of plants, the two outside rows 6 inches from the edge of the beds. The plants may be set 12 inches apart in the row, except in the case of very strong growing plants, when 18 inches apart will be found preferable. Thus, a bed 30 feet long and 4 feet wide will contain from 40 to 60 plants. Where there are several of these beds, it will be a good plan to separate them by walks of 2 feet in width.

The plants should be of one season's growth, from the seed or runner, and well rooted.



PERFECT—PISTILLATE—STAMINATE.

In setting strawberry beds it ought to be borne in mind that there are three kinds of blossoms, the male, female and hermaphrodite. Hardly any varieties are now grown that are purely staminate or male, they are entirely worthless except for the pollen. The pistillate or female varieties are numerous, such as Crescent, Manchester, Rubach, etc. These, properly pollenized, are the most abundant bearers.

The hermaphrodite, such as Wilson, Cut Leaf, Charles Downing, etc., that have a perfect blossom, are productive without any other kind.

Select, if possible, a moist time for transplanting strawberries. Spread out the roots and cover them with moist earth, so as not to expose them to the drying wind from everything the liquid toward the roots and cover them with earth.

Important Points in Wheat Culture.

A few years ago an experiment was conducted at Cornell university with a view to deciding the proper depth for planting wheat. Seven plots were seeded, in 1 at 1 to 1 inch, No. 2 at 1 to 1½ inch, No. 3 at 1½ to 2, and so on to plot 7, which was planted at 6 to 6½ inches. The result gained from it was concluded that the seed placed at 4 to 4½ of an inch produced by far the strongest plants, and that depths of not less than 3 or more than 5 inches are probably the extremes for wheat to secure the best results.

In the rut is shown a wheat plant from seed sown at a depth of 1 to 2 of an inch, and one sown at a depth of 5 to 6½ inches. It will be observed that the wheat plant tends to spread its roots just below the surface of the soil. When the English tariff was higher than our tariff, and England was a greater protectionist by much than the United States. All Mr. Clay contended for first, then and thirty odd years, as being quite enough to establish a new industry. But for Heaven's sake, if only as an act of charity, don't let that creature Harrison be sent to the White House." the Republican platform is contending for protection to establish infant industries now fifty, sixty and one hundred years of age.

Having first secured the attention of his hearers by a number of delightfully humorous sallies, he proceeded to dispatch the serious business for which he had accepted the invitation of the Young Men's Democratic club. He made it clear that for the first time in our history the doctrine of protection is now proclaimed as a principle and not as an expedient. Until the latter day Republicans who assumed to be wiser in their generation than the illustrious founders of the party, asserted the contrary, protection had been urged as an incident of the system of custom revenue, and not as the main object of it. But the political legatees of the deceased Republican fathers have made the question of protection superior to the question of revenue and seek to establish the utterly fallacious proposition that the existence of a high tariff is the chief cause of our industrial prosperity and our overall rates of wages.

He demolished this superstition by quoting citations going to prove that under high tariff and low tariff and peace tariff and war tariff we have had both good and bad times; but the two great historic facts which wholly overthrew the Republican argument are that the country's prosperity reached the high water mark during the decade embraced between the years 1850 and 1860 when the Walker or low tariff was in operation, while the protective schedule adopted in 1861 was followed in 1873 by a season of widespread ruin and disaster unequaled by any previous commercial calamity in our experience.—Brooklyn Eagle.

FALL FEEDING OF MILCH COWS.

When Shelter and Extra Feeding of the Cows Pays Best.

The pastures begin to fail, as a rule, the latter part of July, from which time soiling in part, either with green corn fodder, lucerne, millet, oats or clover, must be resorted to for keeping up a flow of milk until cows go to bed the aftermath, that the flow of milk may be kept up, for if cows are allowed to fall off when the pastures fail, it is next to impossible to bring them back again by fall feeding.

As the season advances and occasional frosts occur, cows are very liable to fall off in their milk yield, if precautions are not taken to prevent it. Not only has the grass lost much of its nutritive value, but cold storms and frosty nights reduce the general tone of the animal's system. It is wise, therefore, at this season to use a little bran or ground grain, or a little meal in preference to home the milk temperature is not very low. A cow in milk is very susceptible to changes in the weather, as all scientific dairymen must know.

Remember that at no season of the year does stock, and especially milch cows, require more care than during the cold, stormy weather liable to come in the autumn. Shelter and extra feeding pays at such a time, for what shelter is lost during the fall is seldom regained throughout the entire winter. Good shelter is economy in that it saves feed, for every one knows or ought to know that unless an animal is kept warm by artificial means, a large percentage of its food goes to furnish warmth. This subject has been so many times more than once before that additional remarks seem superfluous. So no more will be added except a quotation from an good authority as Willard's "Practical Dairy Husbandry."

The secretions are always disturbed by coldness, that cause pain or uneasiness, and every shiver of a half frozen cow will make itself felt in the milk pail. It will pay, therefore, be a matter of economy for dairymen to begin feeding cabbages the tops of roots, or small quantities of grain, just as soon as the grasses of pasture have been touched with frost. A daily allowance of bran, shorts or ground feed of barley or oats, or oats and corn, in the proportion of two parts oats to one of corn, will be of great service in keeping up a flow of milk and at the same time keeping the animal in health and condition.

Remedy for Leaf Eating Insects.

For all leaf eating insects—as canker worms, tent caterpillars, forest tent caterpillars, tussock moths, and a host of others which attack our fruit and shade trees as well as many of our shrubs—one of the best and most effective remedies is to shower the trees with Paris green or London purple in water, says Professor C. H. Fernald. The method adopted by the fruit growers in New York state is to put into empty kerosene oil barrels, holding about fifty gallons each, in a wagon and fill them with water. Then they take a pound of London purple for each barrel, first mixing it well in a pail of water, and pour it into the barrel. The wagon is then driven along the windward side of the row of trees. If there is much wind, and with a fountain pump having a fine hose attached the liquid is thrown over the trees in a fine mist till the leaves begin to drip. The water in the barrels must be stirred constantly to prevent the poison from settling. Great care is also taken to prevent the wind from carrying the liquid toward the men or horses. In rainy weather they have to be protected by rubber coats and hats. With two teams and four men they are able to spray about 400 trees an hour, and the cost is set at a few cents a tree for trees properly planted having been made all the way from three cents to ten cents per tree.

Saving Seed Corn.

Experience teaches the value of saving seed corn, no matter from what source, whether in the ear or shelled. I have been drying in the fall and keeping in a dry place, but have found it quite troublesome during winter, is the surest way of preserving it. A novel method of saving seed is practiced by Southern Farmer as follows:

"My method of saving and keeping seed corn consists in having before me and I have practiced for over forty years without a single failure, and to my mind it is as follows: When husking I select the portion of the ear that grew from the ear which I keep in one corner of the wagon box, and when I get home I place it in a dry place till thoroughly dry, when I shell it and scatter it for first three days and then vessels, like old wash boilers, punched full of holes to admit air, but which exclude mice. I find I can better protect the corn from mice when shelled than when on the ear. After being so shelled I give it to the dryest and warmest place in the house, where I have placed a tier of old tin boilers at a small cost by attending auction sales of household goods."

Arrangement of Flower Beds.

The Revue Horticole calls attention to the fact that the formal arrangement of plants has been abandoned in the flower beds seen this year in the city of Paris. Such beds are now usually surrounded with a formal row of plants of one variety, the remainder, except in the case where the bed is divided into compartments by means of rows of color, being entirely filled with various combinations of flowering or foliage plants, grouped naturally and without formal arrangement.

Here and There.

According to one report the wheat crop for 1888 in Manitoba will be the largest ever grown in that province.

The opinion prevails to a large extent that no equal has yet appeared to the Australian seeding and earlier sorts of grapes adapted to New England.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural society a new white pansy, semi-double, the stamens having been changed into petals, was counted among the novelties.

From the department of agriculture comes the report that Paris is the most popular winter resort for invalids, occupying nearly one third of the area sown.

An experiment station to be located at Washington, D. C., will, among other work, publish each week the results of the experiments made at the various stations throughout the country as may prove of practical value to the average farmer.

It has been announced that the rules of the American Pomological society will govern the exhibition of fruits at the Augusta national exposition, Augusta, Ga., in October and November next.

The Ohio centennial exposition opens at Columbus, Sept. 4, and continues to Oct. 19. Address L. N. Benham, secretary, Columbus, O., for premium lists or information.

WHAT SOWN AT DIFFERENT DEPTHS.

On the subject of commercial fertilizers the Wool Burd New Yorker gives the following advice: Buy of any well known fertilizer firm a "complete" fertilizer for wheat, and state whether your soil is light or sandy. Do not buy any incomplete fertilizer unless you have good reason for believing that your soil does not need a complete fertilizer. Bone dust, your land needs bone; probably it needs potash; probably it needs nitrogen; and it also probably needs all, in which case any one alone will not pay. Sow it broadcast before harrowing, at the rate of not less than 500 pounds per acre.

Seeding Land to Grass.

American Cultivator reports that those who have tried the method of seeding their land to grass in August or September without sowing any grain with the grass seed, have been pleased with the result if the land was in good condition. That is, sufficiently well fertilized and rich enough for a seed bed.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

WHERE THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE DOES ITS WORK.

A Palatial Home in the Heart of New York—How to Reach It—The Officials—A Cellar Full of Documents—Encouraging Facts and Figures.

The house occupied by the national Democratic committee at No. 10 West Twenty-ninth street, New York, almost adjoins the Sturtevant house, which is on the corner of that street and Broadway. On the opposite corner is the Gilsey house. Like nearly all the other houses in the street, the one used by the committee is of brown stone. It is four stories high, with a basement. It was occupied by the committee July 15. Previous to that date it was unoccupied for some time, although well fitted as a residence and in a desirable neighborhood. It is only ten doors from Fifth avenue, and there are a few shade trees opposite.

EXTERIOR VIEW.

So far as the location goes the national committee could not have bettered themselves. The Broadway cars and the Fifth avenue stages are only half a block distant each way, while the Sixth avenue elevated railroad is a block and a half west. The most convenient station on this line is at Twenty-eighth street, about three minutes' walk from headquarters. There are several hotels, besides a lot of theatres, and plenty of life and excitement during the evening, in that quarter of the city.

The main entrance to headquarters is high and broad. From the spacious hallway there is a wide staircase neatly carpeted. On the left is a big reception room that runs back fifty feet to the rear wall of the house. This room, like all the others, is carpeted, while the walls are covered with light colored paper and the ceilings artistically frescoed. Here, on the walls, are portraits of President Cleveland and Judge Thurman. Against one side of the room are shelves covered with campaign documents, books, tracts and cards showing the issues paramount in this campaign, as well as exposing many false statements and distortions of the Republican party. Entrance is found at the rear end of this room to the newspaper or press bureau, over which Col. Tracy, a well known journalist, presides. He is courteous, genial newspaper man, whom all the reporters know and esteem, and from the vast amount of work now in the Democratic campaign as it is desirable to furnish to the press. At the right of the hallway and at the front of the stairway is a door on which a card is displayed reading "German Bureau." This is in charge of National Committeeman Herman Oelrichs, who has several assistants. He formerly was president of the German papers and looks after the German interests of the campaign. Going up to the second floor and turning at the head of the stairway to the right, the room of Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the executive committee, is found. This is richly furnished and reeks with evidence of great office and wealthy business man. Across the hallway, directly opposite the room used by William McClelland, the secretary of this committee, and by stenographers and typewriters. Connected with this room, which is designed as a suite of apartments, is a door leading into the front room, which is occupied by Col. Neve, of Ohio, who looks after the speakers' bureau. There is another room in front that is reached from the hallway, where Hon. William R. Barnum, chairman of the national committee, is quartered. The

INTERIOR VIEW.

room is furnished with easy chairs, a roll topped desk, pictures of the Democratic candidates, newspaper racks in which the city dailies hang, and a long table around which the executive committee hold their weekly meetings. The rooms on the third floor front are used by ex-Assistant United States Treasurer Charles G. Jones, who is in charge of the finances of the campaign, and E. Hughes, the cashier, and Col. R. S. Dickinson, the assistant secretary of the national committee. The two rooms on the same floor in the rear are devoted to the use of the numerous clerks required in the great work of the campaign committee. The top floor is occupied almost wholly by telegraph operators who are kept busy all day and a good part of the evening receiving and sending messages from and to all parts of the country during the progress and work of the national canvass. The basement is entirely given over to the storage and mailing of campaign literature. Of the prospects of Democratic victory, it may be said that they are exceedingly bright and encouraging to those having the campaign in charge.

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Tobacco, Imported and Domestic Cigars,

GOLD PENS,

Wright and Eastman's Perfumes.

The Finest Line of Artists Material in this Vicinity.

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THE ONLY NEWS DEPOT IN TOWN.

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AT THE "BEE-HIVE."

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An Elegant Home Book,

—Entitled,—

"Our Family Physician."

(PRICE, $3.00.)

Call and Secure a Card which will be cancelled as each purchase is made. Examine our Book. Twenty Dollars purchased of us will secure you one.

Five Reasons Why:

"OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN" is the is the best medical work for home use ever printed;

First. It is different from all similar books ever published, and the differences are such as to make it more valuable in the family than any or all of them.

Second. It teaches those who have it how to tell what the matter is when a person gets sick.

[We will show you how it does this if you will call and see us.]

No other book published does this.

Third. In all cases of a dangerous disease, it advises to send for a physician at once; but it enables those who use it to know when to send, and when not to send for a doctor, and so saves people money and may save life.

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Fourth. It gives the practice of all the schools of medicine—Allopathic, Homeopathic, and Electric for all diseases treated in the book.

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Fifth. Its chapters on "Diseases of women and children" are pronounced the purest, most wholesome and practical ever written for the use of wives and mothers.

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Besides giving you this book, we give more and better goods for less money than you can get anywhere else in this part of the state.

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AND OTHER

Harvesting Implements.

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By Buying of

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

Hardware and Iron Merchants.

THE GOOSE IS COOKED.

We have the exclusive sale of the

ROUND OAK

—AND—

"PARLOR OAK"

HEATING STOVES.

Tinware, Notions, Lamps, Paints, Oils, Glass.

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Job and Tin Work.

Be HONEST and chew FINZER'S OLD HONESTY CHEWING TOBACCO

A Pleasant chew. Sweet chew. Lasting chew. Good quality

OLD HONESTY is on the market in only one shape—3x12—full 16oz plug, the most convenient to cut for pocket or to carry whole.

Insist on having the GENUINE with the Red H tin tag, made only by, John Finzer & Bros., Louisville, Ky.

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DETROIT, JACKSON

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Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.40 a. m. (daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at as follows:

Detroit ..... 4.20 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson ..... 10.30 p. m. and 11.38 a. m.
Toledo ..... 11.40 p. m. and 4 15 a. m.
Buffalo ..... 6.15 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.
Cincinnati ..... 5.35 a. m. and 4.40 p. m.

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Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers

(STANDARD TIME.)

Season of 1888

Steamer NORTH STAR,

CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,

CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30; Ironton, 10.30; arrive East Jordan, 11.00.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton, 2.45; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 4.30; arrive East Jordan, 5.30.

Stopping at all intermediate points both ways.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

Daily except Sunday.

5000 Book Agents wanted to sell THE LIFE AND

MILLS DEFENDS HIS BILL

THE TEXAS TARIFF-REFORMER DEFORE AN INDIANA AUDIENCE.

A Vigorous Speech on the Leading Question—How Free Raw Material Will Benefit the Workingman—Figures that Show the Tendency Toward Free Raw Material Over One.

Hon. Roger Q. Mills received an ovation on a platform at Richmond, Ind. We print below a summary of his very able speech.

Mr. Mills, on rising, was greeted with a ringing cheer, which continued for a minute. His speech, he pitched his voice in a high key and was easily heard by those even at the outskirts of the assemblage. He opened at the outset by from Mr. Blaine's New York speech, that capital was able to take care of itself; that the question in the campaign was one of honesty and not of tariff. He said that in his case he was in the same boat. Mr. Mills said he would accept that a election, and he proposed to show that the Democratic party was one in and had always been, too true friend of labor and of the laboring man. The Democrats had secured the first enfranchisement of property to poor by any of great, he cited the amendments (applause) proposed by the Republican party during and after the war, until the income honor to be bestowed on the laboring man. He said he called a tribute to the fact that when the Democrats came into power they found the laws of the land made to favor the class of the poor, but directly of the rich. The income tax, he said, was a tax on the rich and not on the poor, and the rich of the country, and they all were rich, was taxed to the support of the government, and in its case it was forced the rich, while pretending to be the friend of the toiling masses. In the same life was their treatment of the tax on railroads and other wealth-yielding corporations. They were a class of property which was taxed as other property, and yet they had been so favored by the welfare of the laboring people. On the rich land, he said, the Democrats proposed to remove the tax from the clothing of the poor, from the necessaries of life, upon which the poor earn their subsistence, and from other articles of use and comfort, the consumption of which by labor to gather an income, (applause) This effort met with uniform opposition from the Republicans, and yet Mr. Blaine would have the people believe that this is a campaign in which the Democrats are the enemies of labor. He said he was in the same boat with Democrats. It was indeed a question of labor, but the true friends of labor were found in the Democratic party. Mr. Mills was emphatic in his declaration that the Democrats did not propose to give the nation free trade, but that it was indeed of that idea or of free trade, that the Democratic party was in favor of free trade in the raw material, and that it was in this line, if it took all summer and all this fall.

Continuing his proof of the proposition with his strong statistics, Mr. Mills showed that the Democrats had reduced the average rate of the tariff as proposed in the Mills bill. "Why," said he, "we propose to reduce the tariff forty-seven per cent. to forty-two and one-half. That is no more free trade than was the reform made by a hard drinker when he reduced his drams from forty-seven to forty-two and one-half drops."

Mr. Mills went on with different arguments enumerated in his bill, in which there was a reduction of the tariff, to show how in each case the protection which the Republicans insist on was not needed, and how it was a tax on everything made by the workmen, and that, in every case the benefit of the protection went to the manufacturer—and not to the man.

"Let me see what sort of a bill we have presented. It is very modest, too. It is not even the average schedule. Suppose, Mr. Blaine, we should take a little less than 50 on a hundred ten imported goods. They are only about the cream by and saying this is free trade, that is will run the whole country. A free-for-all reduction in taxation on the necessaries of life, and yet the Republicans insist that it is the wicked of taxation—is that free trade? If it is, I would like to know what they mean by protection.

He then took up the iron schedule, stating that the Mills bill made a reduction of 45 from the $100 worth of iron and steel. He compared the duties on iron and steel with those on other articles. "Our high-priced labor only amounts to $1.50 a ton; suppose there is 75 a ton, then if we make a duty of 75 cents on pig iron that would cover the difference between England and the United States. Suppose we put a duty on pig iron, that would cover all we would be 75 a ton, and we would have a wide margin for profit. We assume the duty on pig iron on old costs, leaving it at $8. That is for labor. We let these pig-iron manufacturers do as they which they tell us they want for their protection. Now, what is the difference between us? The difference is 75 cents a ton. Is this the balance of it? There is no statute that prevents them from paying this money that is placed in their hands by Congress in trust to pay their workmen. Mr. Blaine, we are willing to be manufacturers down to the present time they have hired their laborers at the lowest cost in the open markets of the world. The reason the laborer doesn't get that is because the tariff is not for the benefit of the laborer. They can tool them—anyhow. They tool to the laborer that he is a fool if he does not pay the tariff, that it is for his benefit. The laborers to take an interest in the tariff because they have votes and money has not votes.

"The tariff is on the thing that labor makes. That thing belongs to the laborer. The tariff is a tax on the laborer, and he ought to have the benefit of it." Mr. Mills said that the Republicans talk all the time about the cheap labor in other countries, and that it is a fine thing to have the cheap labor in other countries, but that it is a fine thing to have the cheap labor in this country. He said that the Republicans claim that the tariff is for the benefit of the laborer, and that the Democrats propose to take the tariff off the articles of which the laborer is the chief consumer

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 18, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 15 to 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 16c.
POTATOES, per bu., 25 to 30c.
WHEAT, per bu., 85 to 90c.
OATS, per bu., 20c.
HAY, per ton, $12 $16.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $2. Steers, $4 $4.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.
SPRING HENS, $2.00@$4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c@$1.50.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Evelyn.

ironton, Oct. 16—Mrs. McDonald and family have moved to their store opposite Ironton.

D. Galbraith and family intend moving this week into the house lately purchased of Mr. Webb at Ironton.

W. S. Stripp and family, of this place, have moved to Charlevoix where they intend to reside. W. S. and son George intend to take in the excursion to Detroit to-day (Tuesday) and from there to Canada on a visit.

Chas. Henrie gave a chance at his place known as the old Lake farm, on Monday evening to his friends. Charlie has rented the farm of Joe Lanvey in South Arm township, south of the village of South Arm, and will move his family there this week. We wish him good luck.

David Stephens, of Trenton, has rented the place known as the Richard Lake farm, for two years. We understand he intends moving his family to it soon. Success to Dave.

R. G. Jarman, and Wm. and Joseph Thayer are adding their houses and otherwise improving them, preparatory to plastering them.

"And now they say the railroad has got to come." Mother go Gallagher, we wonder yet.

There is an abundant apple crop. On visiting the farms of N. L. Cash and A. J. Beers the other day, we were shown some very fine specimens of fruit. Mr. Beers informed us that he had about 300 bushels of apples, and Mr. Cash has about the same amount.

Banks.

Oct. 16.—Mrs. Albert Superneau died last Sunday, the 14th, of paralysis. She was confined to her bed for over nine months.

There will be a supper at the town hall, Friday night for the purpose of raising money to paint the Catholic church.

The band boys gave an oyster supper last Saturday night. Proceeds, $12.50.

The k. E. Sunday school elected officers for the coming year: Superintendent, E. Byers; assistant superintendent, E. Jolliff; secretary and Treasurer, S. A. Brown; chorister, E. Jolliff; organist, Miss Lora Jolliff; librarian, Neal Flanigan.

A Word to the Voters of Charlevoix County.

Through the kindness of the JOURNAL I am permitted to reply to the article found in the issue of the Sentinel of the 20th, headed "the prohibition ticket," in which the Sentinel in its usual abusive and bombastic style imputes to the convention that placed the ticket in nomination, all manner of hypocrisy and dishonesty. I can give you no better reason for the call of the convention and nomination of the ticket than in the preamble and resolution adopted by the convention.

Preamble. Whereas, neither the democratic or republican parties have placed in nomination such tickets as will insure a temperance men support for county officers,

Therefore, Be it resolved that we the convention assembled proceed to put in nomination such a ticket as consistentions temperance voters of the county can support.

Even the Sentinel can say nothing against the personnel of the ticket well knowing that they are men well known throughout the county and that their reputation as honest upright men cannot even be attacked even by the slanderous mouthpiece of the Sentinel.

I suppose there is some excuse for the senseless ravings of the Sentinel. Even Balsam's beast spake when the ass rebuked the prophet and stood in the way with a drawn sword threatening destruction to her master. The Sentinel evidently has caught a glimpse of the angel of prohibition with a drawn sword standing in the way threatening the life of the great master of the republican party, the saloon, therefore its mind needs follow the example of his illustrious name sake and open his mouth too.

G. W. JEFFERIES.

A Safe Investment.

It one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure, a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, or asthma. Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at F. G. Hixon & Co's drug store.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

Mrs. F. H. Palmiter, secretary, furnishes the following report of the recent W. C. T. U. convention in this city:

The fifth annual convention of the 11th district, W. C. T. U., was held in Charlevoix Oct. 2d, 3d and 4th, in the Congregational church. The large platform was beautifully decorated with flowers, plants and expressive mottoes. Attendance of delegates, good, considering the extent of territory embraced by the district.—Mrs. Estes of East Bay, driving with her cirage 50 miles that their little union might be represented. Mrs. A. S. Benjamin of Portland, president of the 5th district was with us all through the convention. She is highly appreciated and is rapidly becoming a necessity to the women of the 11th. Mrs. F. J. Howard of Bay View, district president, reports a membership of 385. Local unions active and unfaltering. Department superintendents pushing their several lines of work. Mrs. Martin Lunney, superintendent of the lumbermens and miners department, deserves special mention. She has distributed 501 pounds of literature at an expense of $18.35 which she freely donates. One poor fellow writes her, "The W. C. T. U. are the only organ I can on earth that cares whether my poor devils have a soul or not." The "Flower Mission" had a new plan presented to it, that of carrying the white ribbon to the aged. Chloe McCartney won the beautiful silver medal in the Demorestis medal contest. We must usefully thank the Charlevoix union and their friends for the generous hospitality of their homes, and the kindness of the Congregational church for the use of their house of worship, Miss Vera Burns and the choir for their prescice faled sheering; and Rev. A. C. Downs for his beautiful words of welcome; Rev. W. H. McCartney and Rev. W. G. Clark for their approval of our work and hearty God-speed; and all others who have in any wise helped to make our meetings a success. The officers elected for ensuing year were: president, Mrs F. J. Howard, Bay View, corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. J. Cox, Harbor Springs; recording secretary, Mrs. F. H. Palmiter, East Jordan; Treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Johnson, Boyne City.

An Explanation Needed.

Our esteemed contemporary The Chronicle has the monumental effrontery to compare the Chinese records of Cleveland and Harrison, to the disadvantage of the former. Such a thing might do very well occasionally as a joke, but when it is repeated with apparent seriousness it becomes tiresome.

The Chronicle quotes an extract from Harrison's letter of acceptance to prove that he has been converted to the policy of Chinese exclusion. We refer to and Mr. De Young, not as a journalist, but as a politician, as the confidential friend of the Republican candidate, the chosen spokesman selected in his contingent exigency, the official leader of his party in the Pacific coast—we desire to ask him, we say, whether Mr. Harrison is not precisely the same man today that he was two weeks ago, when Mr. De Young said:

Why Mr. Manufacturer Was Speechless.

The wife of James Davana, of New Canaan, Conn., a demoralized and a shoemaker, is a tailoress. A clothing manufacturer, a rampant republican, met Davana on the street not long ago. He told him how the republican party protected the American workingman, and declared that if the tariff was reduced the country would go to the dominion bowwows. When he got a chance Jim said:

"My boy went to your clothing store the other day to buy a pair of pants, didn't he?"

"Yes," replied the manufacturer. "They were all wool and a fine pair."

"I know that," replied Davana. "But my wife made the same pair of pants for you for 31 cents. Now, I'd like to know where the other $5.19 goes to."

The manufacturer said nothing, but left suddenly.

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. Dr. Sore has arranged his practice to remain at home (without this remedy) to a specialty. A pamphlet containing full particulars and testimonials sent on receipt of two cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 16ow1d

Much Wise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. F. G. HIXON & CO., Druggists.

☞ Those who intend to pay for the JOURNAL in produce will please bring it along now, while they are harvesting it.

New Advertisements.

Horses for Sale.

A team of tight, sound horses, cheap for cash. A team of heavy black mares if preferred. Will sell either or both. Inq. of W. T. CLOUGH, on stage road, Sec. 8, Marion, or at Charlevoix post office.

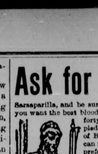
Farm for Sale or Trade

ON YOUR OWN TERMS.

Eighty acres of land, three miles from Charlevoix, on south side of Pine Lake, known as the Gaskill farm. Will sell or trade for stock, on the same note today that he was two weeks ago, when Mr. De Young said:

Ask for Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier. With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's



Sarsaparilla

to any other. The forerunner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in great demand by those who prefer the only $1 Sarsaparilla worth $5 a bottle.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far exceed those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction."—E. R. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickham, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples. There is nothing equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Frank L. Parker, Fort Leake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have ever handled. I recommend it, or, as the Doctors say, 'I prescribe it nine times out of ten.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it. Many of my best citizens have been led to use it, through my influence."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

$1,000 Prize for Fare Celdest Days.

The Detroit Journal offers to pay $1,000 in gold to the person who shall send in the oldest separate assisted days between December 1, 1888, and March 31, 1889, certificate from the keeper of the U. S. Signal station in Detroit shall register the oldest assisted day. The Journal will also pay $500 in gold for the second oldest assisted day, $250 in gold for the third oldest assisted day, $100 in gold for the fourth oldest assisted day, $50 in gold for the fifth oldest assisted day, $25 in gold for the sixth oldest assisted day, $10 in gold for the seventh oldest assisted day, $5 in gold for the eighth oldest assisted day, $2 in gold for the ninth oldest assisted day, $1 in gold for the tenth oldest assisted day. The guess held good when it was found that on Sunday, Aug. 26, the thermometer was at 64 degrees, and that the Detroit had registered 31 degrees. The three days following, Aug. 27, 28 and 29, showed 31 degrees, 31 degrees and 32 degrees. 1

HOW GOES THE BATTLE?

In New York—New Jersey—Connecticut—Indiana—The Union?

Get your news at first hands from a paper published where the fighting is hottest.

Get your news from a paper that is in the confidence of the Republican National Committee, the Democratic campaign managers—THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS, POSTAGE FREE.

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Twenty Cents will pay for a three months' trial subscription to THE DAILY TRIBUNE, the best paper published in the United States, during the campaign, news worth knowing from the whole world, and the political complexion of which will be sent on trial three months for $1.25, in clubs of five or more, for twenty cents each.

THE STAR, Broadway and Park Place, N. Y.

OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN TEXT BOOK.

The Campaign Text Book

OF THE

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Of the United States,

For the Presidential Election of 1888.

Printed and published by the express authority of the Democratic National Committee.

Published by the BRENTANO'S, 5 Union Square, New York. **500 pages; Price $1.**

Every Democrat, every Republican, every manufacturer, every factory hand, every mechanic, every farmer, every laborer, every merchant, every lawyer, every doctor, every student needs this book.

Buy it at once and inform yourself on all matters pertaining to the great political issues involved in this presidential campaign.

SOME OF THE CONTENTS:

The Democratic party in its administration of the affairs of the government during the past four years.

The history and growth of the democratic party.

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The Public debt—the distribution of the surplus.

The Interior department—a chapter revieving the splendid record of this bureau.

The Pension office—the Democratic record, startling chapter on this subject, comparing the Military and Pension bureaus, showing conduct of affairs.

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The department of Agriculture. Of vital interest to the farmers of the country.

Democracy and the Soldier shows the relations of the Democratic party to the soldiers of the civil war, and the soldiers of the war generally in the Executive Cabinet of the President, Secretary of War, Commander-in-Chief, and in the bureaus of the War department during three years of Cleveland's administration. Highly interesting and valuable.

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To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County. Call at

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100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

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—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

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☞ Also Farming Lands For Sale.

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BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

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Feed and Sale Stables.

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The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

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AND all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sight.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Prescriptions carefully filled in six months are subject to sale for charges.

NEW LIVERY AND Feed Barn.

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FIRST-CLASS RIGS REASONABLE RATES.

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Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades, WHITE TIMBER, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

MILLINERY, Dressmaking, Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

☞ Advertisers will do us a favor by bringing in their copy as early as Wednesday every week.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

D. P. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Ex. Proctor in Admiralty. Office over Bank Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Michigan. Practice carefully attended to.

REED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. ☞ HOMES TO LOAN.

J. M. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. W. COLE, Attorney and Solicitor. East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLETON, M. D., Office and residence, on Main street. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 5 & 8 to 9 P. M.

J. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, on Mason Street. Oxygen treatment a specialty. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M. 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARRIS, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Tuesday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No 189, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 222, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

F. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 9711 meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies Hall.

L. A. L.—True Fraternity, No. 2, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

G. A. R.—Charlevoix Lodge, No. 232, meets on or before full moon, at their hall.

G. OF V.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

P. J. SHOWE, Cashier. W. A. SHOWE, Asst. Cashier.

Shows a Co.'s Bank of Charlevoix, CAPITAL, $25,000.

Draks drafts, sells exchange on principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits. Buy and sell securities in Eastern Michigan. Refer to Lake Shore National Bank, Chicago; Importers and Traders' National Bank, New York; Second National Bank, Detroit; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit; Peoples National Bank, Detroit.

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Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

O. D. WOOD, President.
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The business of Stockholders in all State banks and trust companies is made liable by the laws of the State of Michigan, to double the amount of stock taken, making a guaranteed fund of $50,000 in addition to the surplus earnings. Our transaction of every legitimate branch of Banking has been extended to our customers on terms as favorable as are consistent with safety.

Exchange drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of the world in large or small amounts. Gold, silver, coupons, government bonds, and other securities bought and sold.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

☞ Especially solicit your patronage.

CORRESPONDENTS:

National Park Bank, New York.
Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
National City Bank, Grand Rapids.
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WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** when the material is furnished. Keeps on hand a full set of hand and foot-power machines, and prepared to do **Jobbing, Turning, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on South Twelfth street, near Harrison Breakey's residence.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE,

EAST JORDAN, MICH.

W. J. Green, Proprietor.

Good Sample Room. Pleasantly located. Will make it for you good table fare and a clean bed. Rates $1 per day.

F. E. WOOD, BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

LOCAL NEWS BREVITIES.

GLEANINGS OF THE PAST WEEK.

A Mixture of Politics, Religion and Business.

Miss Gladys Jefferies is instructing a class in penmanship.

The new county offices are to be connected with the telephone system.

The county records were moved into the new offices at Boyne City on Tuesday.

Mrs. Henry Barth returned Monday from her trip to her old home in Germany.

G. W. Beaman and wife returned yesterday from Williamston, Ingham county.

Orlando Blair is unquestionably the best man on either ticket for register of deeds.

The W. C. T. U. meets at Jefferies Hall on Friday afternoon at 2 20 o'clock. All are invited.

Will Stevens left Sunday on the Express for Chicago to buy horses to add to their livery stock.

Leslie Giddings is rather stiff-necked for an independent, but will not be so when his boil gets well.

Young men should rally to the support of Mr. Weaver for treasurer. He is the best man for the office.

Don't forget that Joseph M. Clark of Charlevoix, is the democratic nominee for circuit court commissioner.

The Boyne Citizen announces that Z. N. Gurbet is an independent republican candidate for prosecuting attorney.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken, formerly of this place, will preach at the Congregational church next Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

Orlando Blair's record as county treasurer is a sufficient guarantee that he will make a competent, careful register of deeds.

The people will find in E. H. Shepard a thorough prosecuting attorney, a reliable representative of their interests, and a faithful leader.

There will be a chicken pie social at the house of Mr. Anderson in Barnard, on Friday evening, Oct. 26. Supper 25cts. Proceeds to be applied on preacher's salary. Everybody is invited to come.

Two mails a day commenced Monday and we can now read Grand Rapids and Chicago papers the same day they are printed. As this was secured under a democratic administration politicians are at liberty to use it.

☞ Ayer's Pills, being convenient, efficacious, and safe, are the best cathartic for adults, and, as we see, in every country. For constipation, sick headache, indigestion, and torpid liver, they are invaluable. Try a box of them; they are sugar-coated.

☞ "Success in life is the result of push and energy of mind. The blood is impure and sluggish, both body and mind lack vigor. To cleanse and vitalize the blood and impart new life to the system, nothing else has such a marvelous effect as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The Charlevoix band is being reorganized, and has ordered a number of new instruments. An attempt will be made to place it in the van of northern Michigan bands. We hope the boys are receiving instructions from Mr. Frank McGibney, two lessons a week.

We desire to congratulate the better element of the Democratic party on the fact that the Sentinel has bolted the nomination of W. A. Norton for representative. It is evident it is too well known in this county to need any further comment by this paper.

A smart Georgia girl recently sent the New York Weekly Star enough subscriptions to net her $100 in commissions, all within three weeks and without leaving home or incurring a penny of expense. And yet they say that the avenues of profitable employment are closed to our women.

The small plurality of 3,308 that Blaine had in Michigan four years ago, when he carried the upper peninsula by nearly 8,000, will be wiped out this year and the entire union ticket will be elected. The upper peninsula will go against the republican ticket this year and has good every a majority of the votes south of the straits. Clean out the capitol and reform.

While our republican friends are denouncing the Mills bill as a sectional measure, favoring the abolition of the tariff on sugar is not greater, will they also state the which truth, and show that the reduction made falls on the southern planter, while the protection of the northern manufacture remains the same. Is there anything sectional in this? If so, who is the gain benefit,—the southern planter or the northern manufacturer?

A telegram last Friday announced the death of Mrs. Dodd at Milton, N. C. A few weeks ago he left Charlevoix suffering with consumption, and hoped to get relief in that southern climate, but gradually failed until death overtook him. He leaves a wife, brother and sister to mourn. He was buried there. He was for a number of years a compositor in the Sentinel office, and for the last four years had worked in Chicago.

Workingmen, democrats, how do you like this insult? The Sentinel says "Mr. Nicholls has fallen from his high estate to the plebeian level of a communistic democrat," because he was once a republican and is now a democrat. Because he associates with and represents common people, he has fallen. This is an admission by the official republican organ that the republican party is the aristocratic party.

Mrs. A. D. Cruickshank returned from Howell yesterday with the remains of her young son who died in California seven years ago, and the same has been interred in the Charlevoix cemetery. At the time of death the body was embalmed, and placed in a sealed casked, and on removing the casket lids over the glass this week, it was observed that the features had not changed at all, but were as natural and perfect as when buried seven years ago.

United States senators are to be elected next winter in 27 states. The following states whose terms expire are democratic: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia. The following are republican: Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon and Rhode Island. Virginia is independent.

The republicans are circulating reports that Mr. Ben Weaver cannot give bonds in case of his election as county treasurer. We can say to all such that Mr. Weaver's bonds are already arranged for, and are as good men financially and otherwise as are in the county and abundantly able to justify for the amount required. Don't push Ben aside for that. The county can never lose a dollar on that account. Give him your work and your vote, and maintain the excellent record of the democratic administration of the county finances.

For judge of probate no better choice could have been made than that of Milton M. Burnham. He has taken off his coat to win, and to help the entire ticket, both of which he will do. He is popular, because he is fair and generous. He does not abuse men because they differ with him politically, but concedes to all the right to think and act as their conscience dictates. He denounces no man as "renegade" who happens to change his political sentiments, and makes no unkind attacks upon his opponents.

Under the head of "Railroad Rumors" the Grand Rapids Tradesman says: "One of the largest undertakings of the season will be begun in a few days, if report is true, when N. to Kalkaska, to connect with the line now constructed between Charlevoix and Kalkaska. The current purchase of extensive dockage properties at St. Ignace by the Mill ten management plainly foreshadows the establishment of a line of boats between Chicago and Mackinaw, enabling the D. L. & N. to compete for the traffic of the upper peninsula, which is destined to become very extensive."

Saving Thousands of Years.

It is interesting to try and figure the actual extent of the benefit to humanity from modern improvements—advantages and conveniences which we take for granted in question. Does rapid transit, for instance, really save any great amount of valuable time?

Take a city like New York, where there are about 1,000,000 people who go each day to and from their work. Reckoning the distance traveled by some, it will surely be within limits to suppose that five minutes, on the average, is saved on each journey by the various means of rapid transit of which most of the people avail. This would make an hour on the twelve weekly journeys, and fifty-two hours, or say five working days, in a year.

For 250,000 people this means a yearly saving of 1,250,000 working days, or, reckoning 300 working days to the year, an annual economy of 4,166 years.

Time is money and these are significant figures.—Golden Argosy.

Those Forgotten.

When some one told William Haslett that a certain English work had been translated into German, he said that it ought to be translated into English." A similar suggestion might be offered in regard to the forged extracts from Lincoln's speeches, which have been the paramour of late with such frequency in Republican tariff organs.—St. Paul Globe.

He Trusted Blaine Too Well.

The Chicago Republican poet wrote some exciting verses beginning "Have you forgotten the election—hard about the Maine election?" has retired from the campaign vocabulary forever. His Pegasus took a severe and fatal colic just after the final figures got in.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Card.

At the request of many friends irrespective of party, I have consented to run as an independent candidate for the state legislature for the Charlevoix representative district, and respectfully solicit the suffrages of all.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Paste This in Your Hat.

Watch our competitors copy after us. It is the best evidence we get to the front always. Leader, leading always in front. It will do you good to trade with us. A. T. Washburne & Co.

THE SENTINEL AGAIN.

MR. NICHOLLS STILL ON TOP.

The "Little Star" Also Brought Into Notice.

Mr. Editor.—I trust your readers will pardon me for again obtruding upon their notice the silly trash contained in an editorial and the communication signed "*" in the Sentinel of the 17th, but as there seems to be a semblance of sense in a few of its paragraphs it is not entirely improper to call attention to them.

If there is anything at all in the editorial it is that I was "educated in the Cobden school of political economy," that I am "intensely partisan," "you English in my tendencies and sympathies" and un-American.

Now let us see. As to partisanship, I do not belong to any party and have not belonged to any for many years past, and never voted a straight democratic ticket in my life. I voted for Garfield and am but heartily glad that I did, and hope to be spared to vote for him again, for he has proved himself to be, and, I doubt not, will continue to prove to be a good public officer.

I do not believe in the doctrine preached in the republican platform, that the taxes should be removed from whiskey and tobacco and retained on clothing and other necessaries of life. And I do not believe that the poor man's clothing should be taxed at a rate twice as high as the rich man's, as it now is.

I was not educated in the Cobden school, but in the opposite of it. And as to my being pro-English and un-American, there will be differences of opinion as to what that means. About a dozen years of my life is before this community, and a great slice of the editor's is also before it. He doubtless considers himself a tip top good citizen,—not at all pro-English,—not at all un-American. Now I shrink from a comparison with him! Don't laugh, dear reader.

Perhaps if I had been suspected of burning the court house and public records of this county, yet had at the same time allied myself with the republican and worked for the interests of the monopolists, I should have received the praise and the confidence of the editor of the Sentinel, and should not have been styled un-American. I say there will be differences of opinion as to what good American citizenship consists of, and I doubt if the editor's opinion upon that subject in this region will be considered of much value. I shall not, of course, trouble your readers with my sense about Mare Anthony and Aristides.

So much for the editorial.

And this brings me to the worse part of the little trash the correspondent "*" who says he is all brokn up in mind, poor fellow, we know it over the sad fate of "poor Cutcheon." "PoorCutcheon" indeed! He has to be championed by such silliness as the Sentinel has issued in his behalf. Gen. Cutcheon is our representative in congress and I am glad to believe is far too good and too able a man too need such champions.

But I cannot in any other way than by quotation give your readers an idea of the foolishness of this correspondent. See this

"John knew that Cutcheon was mistaken when he said that a majority of the committee that framed the Mills bill were southerners. I am sorry that John did not tell us how many of them were from the northern states. John would not get off any bad "chestnuts," not even in relation to salt; that there are purposes for which we must have English salt. At the same time John must know that the Michigan salt trust (headquarters in Chicago) has a standing offer of $3,000 to any one who will demonstrate the fact that for any purpose their salt is not equal to any in the market. John could do it and take the money, but then, you know, he would not recognize a trust in any way for a paltry three thousand."

Now this is a whole paragraph, and you will think with me that it is a *dosey*, yet this is one of the few lines has a semblance of sense in it. The only idea pervading the thing is that the monopolists and the "trusts" must be allowed to tax us with taxes so they please upon the whole people for the benefit of those trusts that are a curse to the nation.

That such a reward has been offered may be true or not, (and the correspondent's assertion of its truthfulness ought to satisfy and improve its quality in that respect in the least) is of no consequence, for we may grant it to be true. What then? This salt trust offers to prove that their salt is as good as anybody's salt, and from therefore forth John must continue to be taxed from 40 to 60 per cent. That all persons who use salt do not consider it as good for all purposes is proven by the fact that importations have steadily increased although our salt is not above half its old price and in many localities can be had at less price than the foreign. You will notice the "little star" says "English salt;" the poor fellow evidently does not know that we get it from many other countries.

But the "little star" is cunning—of course; cunning is said to be one of the weapons of the weak-minded. He has shifted the ground of the complaint I made in regard to Gen. Cutcheon's speech. The General, like all the monopolist speakers, spoke of the sectionalism of the Mills bill and among other things named the placing of salt on the free list *for the benefit of the south* in proof of it. In answer to that I stated the fact that the state of New York alone (that produces more salt than any other state in the union excepting this) imports 50 per cent more salt than all the southern states combined. The "little star" replies to this that the salt trust offers to prove their salt to be as good as anybody's. And the poor fellow thinks his reply is quite to the point.

The next paragraph may be dismissed by saying that what he says as to Mr. Havemeyer being before the committee that framed the Mills bill is *not true*. Nor is it true, as he says, that the duty on sugar was restored. But suppose it were true Mr. Havemeyer and his refineries are northern, not southern. What does he become of the charge that the Mills bill is designed to favor southern interests?

Here is a part of the next paragraph: "I believe John intended to be fair, now, since the tariff was raised, the price of steel rails has increased from from $100 per ton to about $30 per ton, and the prices on the other articles named "increased" in the same way. It only slipped his mind; John seems to have a poor memory.

Now what is blessing the tariff is to bring steel rails "from over $100 per ton to about $30 per ton." But tre trade has brought them to $15 per ton less. Is not that a greater blessing? He might as well, however have claimed that the tariff put coal and iron and copper in the bowels of the earth, and put the rich soil on our prairies, and caused our noble forests to grow, as to set up the claim that he does, but then quite likely he does think the tariff did all that and much more than that.

Only one more quotation and this is a beauty:

"But the thing that brings the tear to John's eye is the wrong suffered by our old mother England. Why only think of it. Last year we sold to her $200,000,000 more than we bought from her. I believe that in connection with this he meant to tell us that that fact was an argument in favor of the American system. Only being a whole-truth man he thought to make a point by referring to the millions bought at the same time by us from France, Germany, China and Japan, Brazil and Cuba, Switzerland and Italy, and dozens of other nations, forgetting to say that all the countries named, but one, were tariff countries, and that in fact all the countries named, but one, were tariff countries, and that in fact all the countries named, but one, were tariff countries, and that they are prospering by encouraging home industries."

The "little star" has not the capacity to perceive that "poor old mother England," free trade as she is, is able to pay the debts of the protectionist countries and grow immensely rich at the business, as she has been doing those many years, a hope the poor fellow will remember that it is free trade country—not the protectionist countries—that is able to do that job. Perhaps the old Dole does the job for nothing and people generally don't think so.

The readers of the JOURNAL will pardon me for quoting so many of his stupidities, but then, somebody must furnish him and answer you. And it enables one to present a few facts in regard to the great question that is agitating the country. He, too, like the editor, challenges my loyalty. Wouldn't the "little star" gratify his admiring readers by coming out from under a cloud, and tell what may judge of his fine qualities as an American citizen. His life, however, is a model of purity and and religious fervor. He has held up as an example to the youth of this village and neighborhood. Don't be too modest "little star."

JOHN NICHOLLS.

Why Not?

The Minnesota Democratic convention resolved as follows:

"We hold that the slight reduction of 44 per cent. in the existing 47 per cent. tariff, as proposed by the so called Mills bill, will, when put into practical operation, fully satisfy the people that a greater and more thorough reduction in the same system of taxation can safely be made with permanent benefit to our industrial interests, to the workingmen employed therein and to all the people of our country."

Whereupon the champions of a perpetual war tariff retort: "That is to say, the Minnesota Democrats like the Mills bill because it is a cut, though only a small cut, into the protective system which is ultimately to be cut out of existence. A little cut now. Deeper and longer and wider cuts later on."

Well, why not? If the small cut works well, why should not the people make further cuts later on, when it can "safely be done with permanent benefit to our industrial interests, to the workingmen employed therein and to all the people of the country?"

Do the tariff and trust defenders mean to say that the people will go on "venting deeper and longer and wider" if tariff reduction works to their injury? If so, they take the voters for fools who don't know enough to keep their fingers out of the fire after they have once been burned.

Or do the tariffites mean that the people have no right to cut down taxes even if it operates to their "permanent benefit?" Do the tariff barons and trust lords and their henchmen imagine that they have a vested right in their monopolies?

If so, the election will undeceive them. The Democracy is willing to trust the people, now and hereafter.—New York Sun.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

LABOR AND WAGES DISCUSSED.

**F. D. Phillips at Charlevoix, East J

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, — MICHIGAN

A TURBULENT WORLD.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY TOLD BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign and Domestic Intelligence Transmitted by Wire—A Kaleidoscope of Interesting Occurrences—Political, Criminal, Accidental, and Industrial.

TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

Bills Passed by the House—To Relieve Yellow Fever Sufferers.

The debate on the tariff bill was begun in the Senate the 8th inst., and will occupy several days. The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John H. Oberly, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; L. W. Crouse and C. F. Templeton, Associate Justices of Dakota; E. D. Kenna, Associate Justice of Idaho, Utah, etc. The Senate passed the joint resolution providing for a commission to revise the Washington account books. Among the bills and resolutions passed by the House were the Warner Military Reservation in Kansas; to provide for the disposal of the Fort Ellis military reservation, Neb., a part of Dawes' outlaw bring Gen. Absalom Baird to accept the decoration of the Legion of Honor from France; a bill appropriating $50,000 to establish camps for relief of yellow fever was favorably reported to the House.

THE MORMON CHURCH.

All of It Property Except the Temple Taken from It by the Courts.

The Supreme Court of Utah, after a studiously contested suit, declared the corporation of the Mormon church dissolved and ordered the receiver, who has collected over $1,000,000 in real and personal property, to hold the property until the government information for the forfeiture of the same can be brought to a conclusion. The decision declares all of the personal property of the late corporation to have become escheated to the government. It sets aside the temple block and buildings for the use of the voluntary religious sect now in existence. The defendants have taken the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it will be hotly contested.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The Base-Ball Pennant Won by the New York Team.

The base-ball season is near a close, with the New York Club in first place. Official record of the clubs:

League.	Won.	Lost.
New York	82	36
Chicago	76	39
Detroit	66	50
Philadelphia	66	60
Boston	57	57
Pittsburg	57	74
Indianapolis	45	71
Washington	38	86

Western.	Won.	Lost.	American.	Won.	Lost.
Des Moines	74	36	St. Louis	89	40
Sioux City	71	39	Baltimore	77	49
St. Paul	67	46	Kansas City	76	50
Omaha	57	53	Cincinnati	76	51
Minneapolis	59	63	Brooklyn	69	57
Sioux City	27	49	Cleveland	49	70
Chicago	22	47	Louisville	41	77
Davenport	31	76	Kansas City	39	87

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Chicago Jurist Takes the Oath and Is Formally Installed.

The United States Supreme Court in Washington was crowded to witness the inauguration of Chief Justice Fuller, and an hour before the court convened hundreds had been turned away unable to obtain admission. Mrs. Fuller and six of her children were among those present. The ceremony was brief, simple and impressive, and was the eighth ceremony of the kind in the history of the country. Justice Miller conducted the proceedings.

An Indiana Murderer.

At Knightstown, Ind., N. B. Wade murdered his mother and a widow named Martha Cates, set fire to the house, and then took poison, dying after being taken out by the firemen. Wade had illegally appropriated pension money awarded to Mrs. Cates, and as he would have been compelled to make an accounting it is believed that brooding over the matter rendered him insane.

A Scientist's Death.

Dr. Samuel Kneeland, of Boston, a physician, ethnologist, and scientist of wide reputation, died in Germany. He was the author of a number of scientific and contributor to scientific periodicals.

Congressional Nominations.

Utah—John T. Caine (Mormon) renominated.

Louisiana—Third District, R. C. Jolly (Rep.) of Morgan City.

A Judge Egged.

At St. Louis, Judge Lubke, of the Circuit Court, was pelted with rotten eggs by Henry Weigel, a well-known business man, against whom the Judge had rendered a decision in a money matter. Weigel was locked up.

Dead in a Creek.

C. E. Van Pelt, of Lincoln, Neb., who disappeared the other day, was found dead in a shallow creek six miles from home, with his feet imbedded in quicksand.

Burned to Death.

Mabel Boyson, aged 4, was burned to death at Brazil, Ind., by the explosion of a wood-oil can, which an older sister was using while building a fire.

Sparks from the Wires.

The earthquake in South Carolina was followed in Colleton County by fourteen months of drouth. At the expiration of that time a rainy season set in and for five seven days there were only two when it did not rain.

Workingmen have begun demolishing the old United States Court Building on Royal street, New Orleans. This was one of the public buildings turned over by the French at the transfer of Louisiana in 1803, and was occupied as the United States Court House for many years.

Mrs. Garrett Sentenced to Hang.

Mrs. Mary J. Garrett, who was convicted of the murder of her two imbecile stepdaughters, at Cleveland, Ohio, has been sentenced to hang Jan. 24, 1888. Mrs. Garrett, as the evidence showed, killed the girls in the farmhouse and fired the building. She has a 5-weeks-old babe which was born in jail, and it will be taken to the Penitentiary with her until her execution.

Trouble in Chicago.

A strike occurred among the street-car men of Chicago recently, the trouble originating on the North Side. Low pay and long hours the alleged cause. Hundreds of people were affected thereby.

STARTED FOR CONGRESS.

Late Nominations of Men Seeking Political Preferment.

Connecticut—Fourth District, Edward W. Seymour (Dem.).

Kentucky—Sixth (Carlisle's) District, Robert Hamilton (Rep.) of Covington.

Massachusetts—Fourth District, Joseph H. O'Neill (Dem.); Seventh, Gen. W. Cogswell (Rep.), renominated.

New Jersey—Second District, Chauncey M. Beasley (Dem.).

New York—Fifteenth District, Henry Bacon (Dem.) of Goshen, renominated.

Pennsylvania—Twenty-first District, Dr. H. L. Donnelly (Dem.) of Latrobe; Twenty-seventh, the Rev. William A. Rankin (Dem.) of Oil City.

T. J. Duncan, nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District, has declined to run.

The Labor party of the Eleventh Illinois District have indorsed Wm. Prentiss (Dem.) for Congress.

Candidates for Congress have been nominated as follows: Rodney Wallace, by Eighth Massachusetts District Republicans; M. E. Atkinson by Eighteenth Pennsylvania District Republicans.

Iowa—Third District, B. B. Richards, Democrat, of Dubuque.

Tennessee—Tenth District, Col. L. B. Eaton, Republican.

Pennsylvania—Twenty-fifth District, Norman Hall, Democrat, renominated.

Massachusetts—Twelfth District, H. W. Ely, Democrat; Third District, J. F. Andrew, Democrat.

New York—Fifteenth District, M. D. Shlivey, Republican.

Louisiana—Second District, R. C. Elliott, Democrat.

A REMARKABLE GATHERING.

Friends and Relatives of the James Boys Together.

The Samuels homestead, a few miles from Kearney, Mo., was recently the scene of a remarkable gathering. Mrs. Caroline G. Quantrell, mother of the celebrated guerrilla chief, called on Mrs. Samuels, mother of the James boys, and the two old ladies had a hysterical time of it in talking over the past. Frank James and wife were up from Dallas, Tex., to see Mrs. Quantrell, and Mrs. Jesse James, who is living in Kansas City, was present with her son Jesse. Mrs. Quantrell lives in Canal Dover, Ohio, and is 67 years of age. Her son William was born in Canal Dover in 1837 and left for the Missouri border in 1855. She received two letters from him the year after he left home and never heard from him afterwards except through the press. He was well educated and his father was a school-teacher. She recently visited Quantrell's grave at St. Louis and is collecting material for a biography in which she will attempt to show that he was not altogether bad. The old house is picturesquely located and is surrounded with trees and vines. In one corner of the yard is a mound covered with flowers and sea-shells. A profusion of forget-me-nots fringe it. The two old ladies visited it many times lately. It is the grave of Jesse James.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Nearly All Articles Score Higher Prices and Clearings Increase 10 Per Cent.

Intastic review of trade for last week R. G. Dun & Co. say:

The great wheat speculation was the absorbing feature of the week, for, though the September option closed at a little more than half cent below, it left the market in such a state that much higher prices for other options were easily secured. With December wheat up 1½c at Chicago there came heavy selling, and after rising 1c more than the Chicago price, it fell to Liverpool, and at one time there have paid to ship wheat back from Atlantic ports. New York, for the week, has wheat amounted to 38,462,000 bushels—nearly half the entire crop of the country, and yet prices closed 1½c more than the week previous week. Corn advanced two cents, with sales of 15,000 bushels, and one to ten cents, the speculative fever was felt in other markets, and pork rose $1 a barrel, lard 10c, and hogs 5 cents per 100 pounds. Other cereals have been active, and oats have risen 2c per bushel, while sales of 5,750,000 bushels in cotton there was a slight decline of an eighth, with sales of 78,000 bales. Imports from interior points were uniformly larger than last year, and the movement of wheat at the South, at many Western points the tenor of reports was generally encouraging. There was less complaint as to collections, money was in increasing demand, and the volume of business was larger than last year. At New York the bank clearings showed a gain of 31½ per cent, over last week. While the number of failures was large, the amount of liabilities by the third quarter of the year shows a great decrease—from 8,372,000 last year to 6,211,000 for the quarter just ended. The failures during the week were 351.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

They Aggregate for the Third Quarter of the Year 6,211.

—The business failures throughout the United States for the third quarter of the year, as furnished by R. G. Dun & Co., amount in number to 3,351, with liabilities of a trifle over $22,000,000. The failures for the third quarter of 1887 numbered 1,959, with liabilities aggregating the enormous sum of $73,000,000. For the nine months of 1888 the failures number 7,510, with liabilities of over $90,000,000, as against 6,950 failures and $129,000,000 of liabilities in the same period of 1887. In the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland the failures for the three months just closed number 264, with liabilities of $3,679,000, as against 398 failures and $2,900,000 of liabilities in the same quarter of 1887. In the nine months of 1888 ended with Sept. 30 the Canadian failures number 1,256, with liabilities of $11,262,000, as against 1,017 failures and $13,458,000 of liabilities in the same period of 1887.

DIED ON THE GALLOWS.

A Revolting Scene at Bridgeport, Conn.—A Murderer Hangs.

Philip Pallahan, the Indian who murdered his brother in cold blood the evening of June 22, 1887, suffered the death penalty at Bridgeport, Conn., being the third victim to capital punishment within the history of Fairfield County. Pallahan was 24 years of age, below the medium stature, and possessed a repulsive countenance. The scene on the gallows was sickening. As the condemned man stepped onto the trap he fainted, and his cap fell off. The fall failed to break his neck, and as he slowly strangled to death the convulsions of his face were terrible. Several in the crowd fainted at the sight.

THREE MEN KILLED.

A Serious Collision of Trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

The Cincinnati express out from Washington collided with a freight train near Dickerson, D. C., killing three trainmen and injuring six others. A mile west of Dickerson station the road makes a sharp turn and then goes down a heavy grade in a deep cut, the banks being twenty feet or more above the level of the tracks, and it was in this cut that the collision took place. Several of the trainmen saved themselves by jumping. Two train engines came together with such fearful velocity that they stood locked together on the track and formed a base upon which was piled in confusion a pyramid twenty feet high, consisting of three wrecked freight cars, two express cars, the mail car, and a baggage car. The killed were: Wm. H. Wiley, a postal clerk, of Fairmount, W. Va.; John Casey, postal clerk, of Washington; George Ridenbaugh, brakeman, of Berlin, Md.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Minnesota and Dakota Show a Decrease of 40 Per Cent.

A carefully tabulated statement, giving the actual results of the season's thrashing in eighty-three counties of Minnesota and Dakota, shows a net decrease as compared with last year's crop of 40 per cent., which would make the present wheat crop of Minnesota and Dakota 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels. In the Red River Valley and through the frosted region of Northern Dakota there is not half a crop and the grain is poor in quality, the proportion of No. 1 hard being very small. A large proportion will grade No. 2, while in many localities half will grade rejected. Hundreds of farms have not been harvested at all. Corn is in good condition, with a largely increased acreage, and other crops have turned out well.

IN A NEW ROLE.

Bob Burdette, the Famous Humorist, Licensed to Preach.

The Philadelphia Baptist Association in recent session in Philadelphia, received a letter from Robert Burdette, commonly known as Robert J. Burdette, the humorist, had been licensed to preach the gospel of the church. It is said that Mr. Burdette will leave the field of literature and lecturing and immediately seek a charge.

He was born forty-four years ago in Greensboro, Pa. He lived in Pittsburg from 1855 to 1880, removed to Peoria, Ill., where he received a license of the Baptist church, and in 1881 he settled in the forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. While in the army he was detailed as night editor of the Peoria *Transcript*. He afterwards edited the Burlington *Hawkeye*, a great sense of humor, which up to this time he had kept in the background. He came East to the Brooklyn *Union* and was soon after invited and settled as Henry Ward's alter ego, his time is writing for newspapers and magazines.

THE FLOOD GAVE WAY.

A Bad Accident at Reading, Pa.—One Hundred People Hurt.

During the evening of the corner stone laying of the Polish Catholic Church, at Reading, Pa., fully two thousand men, women, and children were standing on the floor, when it gave way, precipitating several hundred persons to the basement, a distance of fifteen feet. Over one hundred men and women were thrown in a heap, and all were more or less injured, some seriously and others fatally. The wildest excitement, approaching a panic, followed. The accident was caused by the walls spreading.

A BUNDLE OF BONDS STOLEN.

J. W. Coates, of Platt County, Mo., the Victim of a Sneak-Thief.

J. W. Coates, attorney of Platt County, Mo., took $240,000 in new bonds of that county to Jefferson City, to have them registered. The bonds were delivered to him. Mr. Coates placed them in his valise at the hotel in Jefferson City. Then he started for St. Louis, where he intended to dispose of the bonds. Mr. Coates discovered that somebody had stolen the bonds while the nomination of $1,000 each were missing.

FROM PUGET SOUND.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST A REGION OF DIVERSIFIED RESOURCES.

The Northwestern Island Sea Through Which the Productions of All the Countries Begin to Ebb and Flow—Tacoma, the Terminus of a Great Continental Railroad and of the Ocean Ferry Between Asia, Alaska, and America.

TACOMA, Wash Ter., Sept. 29, 1888.

Steam and electricity have wrought an entire change in this city. To-day the Pacific coast is more distant from the Atlantic than Western Ohio was a generation ago. Tacoma is only an easier day from New York or Monday is from Saturday. Tacoma is a city of to-day; it scarcely had a yesterday. In 1880 it had 700 population; to-day it has 17,000. Five American cities have had more substantial growth and prosperity, and none can point to a future in full of promise. What is back of Tacoma? the tender and the tried. Its ten years' growth, however, the city's resources are commensurate with the Pacific Northwest—a country which man did not give, and which man cannot take away. Tacoma is the ocean and accessible terminus on Puget Sound, has a perfect harbor on the finest stretch of inland sea water in the world, giving it unsurpassed shipping facilities to foreign countries.

Tacoma has charming scenery; to the north, Commencement Bay, a broad, of sheltered calmness, with ships and steamers in another and widening direction changing in colors to the west, the Olympic Mountains, 7,000 feet high, 100 miles away, while to the east, rising in snowy glacial grandeur, is one of the highest mountains in the world, Mount Tacoma, (sometimes called Rainier), 14,000 feet higher than the city, and 70 miles away, and yet so near that it is a picture of which the eye never tires; views the ever-changing, ever-fascinating, ever-beautiful mistress. Tacoma is healthful, with a climate of which Nature has spared no expense in its adornment.

Tacoma is the terminus and Western headquarters of the Northern Pacific Railway, which has more tributary grade land than all the other transcontinental lines combined, besides having a greater diversity of fruits and products.

Tacoma is the terminus of the new ocean ferry from China and Japan, which touches at mouth of the Sound through which the productions of the orient and of Asia and Europe begin to ebb and flow. Hundreds of miles of inland navigation, with a climate equable and delicious.

Tacoma is hundreds of miles nearer Alaska and Asia than San Francisco.

Tacoma is the shipping point for the great interior and inland empire, which is the pride of all the coast region. He is proud of it, and has good reasons for it, as he sees in Tacoma and Washington Territory as in larger sphere of usefulness, the home of his residents, in their name, at lowest rates, and with the best of laws, which have been enacted by the great, interest and taxes, which are the lowest of any state. Tons of freight are to the last six months have realized over 50 per cent. to the holders of the banks of Tacoma; as to his responsibility, He has a large addition to the city of his own, besides having an extensive sale for of other property, and parties from abroad desiring to invest can do so through an agent advantageously as if present, and confidence is solicited.

Tacoma's expert location is destined to make it the distributing point of the Pacific Northwest. There is careful management of its affairs, and improvements have been carried on without burdening the city with debt, and, consequently, taxes are light.

THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

WORK OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Law-Makers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed, and Acted On.

The Senate Committee on Epidemic Diseases reported a substitute for the House bill to prevent the importation of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States. The committee by the Senate on the 10th, Senators Jones of Nevada and Gorman opposed to the resolution appropriating $100,000, to be expended under the direction of the Treasury Department in the quarantine of yellow fever and in the United States or preventing its spread from one state to another. Senator Gorman said he was not in favor of an appropriation of but four of the amendments proposed by the committee. The principal point of disagreement is on the item authorizing the Surgeon-General to employ such officers, assistants, and other persons as may be necessary, including the employment of a corps of medical officers, and to provide for their transportation and subsistence, and for the purchase of such medicines and other supplies

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 26, 1888

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States—
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

For Vice President of the United States—
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

State Ticket.

For Governor—
WELLINGTON R. BURT, of Saginaw.

For Lieutenant Governor—
WILLIAM H. MORAN, of Wayne.

For Secretary of State—
THOMAS D. HAWLEY, of Ionia.

For State Treasurer—
JOHN D. NORTON, of Oakland.

For Auditor General—
BARTLEY BREEN, of Menominee.

For Commissioner State Land Office—
MATTHEW W. FOWLER, of Manistee.

For Attorney General—
ADOLPHUS A. ELLIS, of Ionia.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
STUART McARTHUR, of Ocosta.

For Member of Board of Education—
CHARLES S. KING, of Washtenaw.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress, ninth district—
HIRAM B. MUDGE, of Mancelona.

Legislative Ticket.

For State Senator—Twenty-ninth District—
H. S. Nichols, of Sib Sagina.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
ALEXANDER J. McLEOD.

For County Clerk—
ALFRED P. HEASLEY.

For County Treasurer—
BENJAMIN WEAVER.

For Register of Deeds—
ORLANDO BLAKE.

For Judge of Probate—
MILTON M. BURNHAM.

For Prosecuting Attorney—
FLORIN H. SWAFFIN.

For Circuit Court Commissioner—
JOSEPH M. CLARK.

For County Surveyor—
ENOCH E. MORRISON.

For Coroners—
ROBERT PINDLEY,
WILLIAM G. GRANDY.

"A TARIFF is a tax.—Allen G. Thurman.

IT is a condition which confronts us—not a theory.—Grover Cleveland.

"UNNECESSARY taxation is unjust taxation."—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

"WE favor the entire repeal of the internal taxes (on whiskey and tobacco) rather than surrender of any part of our protective system."—Chicago platform.

"The platform is in entire harmony with my views."—Ben Harrison.

THE surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people.

The vast accumulation of idle funds represent that much money, drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed to the channels of trade and business.—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

WE are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue system many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the national treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty million dollars.

No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed.—Grover Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

"A REPUBLICAN STORY."

Geo. Huggett is telling a good story on himself and John Smith, who spoke in a school house a few miles from Charlotte a few nights ago. "John was talking," says Huggett, "and I turned to the chairman and asked him if there were any democrats present."

"Oh yes," replied the chairman, "there are several."

"How many democrats do you think there are here," I queried.

"Why, they are all democrats."

"Well you are a republican sin't you Mr. Chairman?"

"No," was the laconic reply, "never was and never expect to be."

"Well," says Huggett, in relating the incident, "you can imagine my surprise when I found out that there wasn't a republican present and worse than all there was no republican to preside over the meeting."

We know that the republicans were fast leaving their party and joining the democracy, but we didn't know before that the dissatisfaction had become so great as that.

The above from the Charlotte Leader reminds us of a recent schoolhouse meeting in Marion township, where one of the candidates on the republican county ticket was the speaker. At the close of the address a straw vote was taken, and every man in the room was a democrat, save two,—the speaker himself and the driver of the livery team who had taken him there.

But this is not equal to a meeting held over in Wilson, where the chairman of the meeting was a thrifty old Englishman. After the speaker of the evening had labored two hours in an attempt to enlighten his hearers on the multiplicity of benefits supposed to be derived from the present American system of taxation, the chairman, before closing the meeting, took occasion to say that he "really did not understand the question." He had lived in England before she adopted free trade and had heard the same forebodings of evil now indulged in by the republican party; he had lived in England under free trade; and also here in America under our present system. As far as the sufferings of laboring people there was concerned, he believed that they were just as comfortable there as here; had just as much beef steak, bread and vegetables to eat there as here; and obtained them in just as large quantities and just as easily there as here. In fact, in a few minutes talk based on actual experience and observation, the chairman completely knocked out the arguments of the speaker who had labored industriously for two hours.

These are but isolated examples of the situation all over the country. By their platform, the democrats have exposed the cause of the working people, while the republicans have turned their backs on many of the principles so carefully guarded by them during the past. The people who read (and where is a man in this glorious country who does not read, in this age of cheap newspapers) are thinking for themselves. They are comparing the principles of the past with those of the present. They are supporting the same principles of right and justice they have always supported, but they are compelled to look to another party to find them. The party leaders have deserted their old time followers. This is why it is so hard to find a republican in many of these school meetings.

How disheartening it must be to some of the older republicans, who have all these years held up the sins of democracy to the gaze of the younger voters and declared that the republican party was the only great moral party,—that the democratic party was the free whisky party;—to now have to support a free whisky plank in their national platform. If the conditions were reversed, and the democratic party was asking to have the internal tax removed from whisky and tobacco, a howl would go up from every republican speaker all over this land, such as was never before heard. Democrats everywhere would be denounced as whiskyites. Nothing would be too mean to say of them. The occupants of our pulpits would be loud in their denunciation of the principles and the men who advocate them; and would not in a single case attempt a defense of the system as one did recently, and then to justify himself as a minister, in his demand for cheaper whiskey, said it was "a sin for the government to be a partner in the business of manufacturing whiskey." The good people of this country are not so thoroughly wedded to their old party as this man who assumes to lead the people to a better understanding of God and morality. They are not afraid to get up in a school house meeting and say they are opposed to such description of their homes and all that is dear. They are not afraid to openly denounce an avowed determination by party leaders to make free and cheaper the liquid damnation that takes away men's senses, and add one-half to the cost of the clothes on his body. They are reading and studying, and thinking for themselves, and know when these speakers are telling facts and truths, or talking falsehoods and misrepresentations; and on the sixth of November will deposit their ballot in support of truth and justice, and for the protection of their homes and families from the monster advocate of cheap whiskey and dear clothing.

REPUBLICAN LIES AND FORGED QUOTATIONS.

Among intelligent and impartial men the drift against them grows stronger every week. Two evidences come simultaneously to our notice. Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the treasury under the first republican president and the last, has declared his purpose to support Cleveland on account of the latter's policy on the tariff, which he regards as simply carrying out the principles which the republican party advocated in its prime. Prof. H. M. Whitney of Beloit (Wis.) college, a lifelong republican, has written a letter giving his reasons for voting with the democrats this fall, which are briefly these: The prominence of Mr. Blaine in the canvass, and the intention to make him "the commanding influence in the Harrison administration," "the extraordinary badness of the republican platform," "the likelihood that Mr. Cleveland, if re-elected, will do more than Mr. Harrison would do to rescue the public service from the spoilsmen and "the difference between the two parties as to the reduction of taxes and the reform of the tariff," as to which issue he considers the democrats right and the republicans wrong.

Prof. Whitney concludes his statement with this interesting passage:

"It seems better to vote with a party that is advancing out of a bad record into a good one, than with a party that is sinking from a good record into a bad one. The Scripture authorizes us to "forget those things that are behind" in "reaching forth into those things that are before." The attitude of the democratic party, under President Cleveland's lead, seems to me much more hopeful for the future of the country."

This is a view of the matter which merits the careful consideration of republicans of the Dr. Storrs school, who admit that the party is all wrong now, but say that it ought to be supported because of its "majestic history." There is something very curious about this advice of a teacher of morality, that one must forever follow the lead of an association of men because this association was once controlled by noble men actuated by lofty purposes. Dr. Storrs would never for a moment think of telling people that they ought to follow a particular man who had taken to drink and was up to all sorts of evil performances, because twenty-five years ago he used to be a most estimable citizen. But he seriously advises people to vote for the association of men called the republican party, when it means the dominance of such men as Blaine and "Pat" Ford, because twenty-five years ago the association of men then called the republican party had such a leader as Abraham Lincoln. There certainly is no rule of conduct laid down in the teachings of moralists without claim to inspiration, that justifies such action, and Prof. Whitney declares himself unable to reconcile it with the teachings of scripture.—The Nation.

VETOING PENSION BILLS.

Mr. Blaine severely criticises and denounces President Cleveland for vetoing pension bills. He says that he is the first president that ever vetoed a bill passed by congress to give a pension to a soldier. If this be correct, one of two other things is true: Either we never had a congress so reckless and unfaithful, or we never had a president so vigilant and so conscientious in the discharge of his duty.

The record shows that he has vetoed at least a dozen bills passed by congress granting pensions to deserters or persons dishonorably discharged from service. Should he have approved these bills, Mr. Blaine? He refused to sign a large number of bills because the beneficiaries were entitled to larger pensions under the general law. These vetoes were in the interest of the soldiers.

In one such case the claimant was entitled to and has since received $6,760 back pay, which he could not have had under the special act. He vetoed a bill giving a pension to Mary Fitzmorris, giving as a reason that it would deprive her of $1,925, she was entitled to and since received. There were several more cases of the same sort, all proving that the president had the interests of the soldiers and their widows at heart, and wished justice to be done them. Was he right, Mr. Blaine? He has shown a disposition to protect the treasury from being raided by "dead beats" as well as to secure to the deserving their just dues. He has signed 1,369 special pension bills, while Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur signed altogether 1,something. 1,522.

If some of the censure given to Cleveland was bestowed upon congress for sending such a mass of improper legislation to the president for his approval, we would find no fault. His vetoes show the people that they have the right kind of a man in the presidential chair. When a senate can pass 168 pension bills in ninety minutes, an executive is needed who is painstaking, honest and courageous, to prevent hasty, inconsiderate and vicious legislation. The more clear-sighted soldiers appreciate the course of President Cleveland the greater their admiration and respect for him. They will strongly condemn the criticisms made when the only object is to create prejudice and make political capital.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE TWO PARTIES COMPARED

Here is the difference between Blaine and Cleveland as shown by Blaine stands for Harrison: Mr. Cleveland says: "Reduce needless taxation and stop taking money from the pockets of the people to create a surplus in the treasury. Leave the money in the pockets of those to whom it belongs."

Mr. Blaine says: "Keep on taxing the people at the war rate, and if a surplus is produced use it to buy bonds at the high rate of premium now prevailing. In other words, collect the money from the people and pass it over to the bond-holders."

The language correctly expresses the policy proposed by the two parties.

MICHIGAN IS DEMOCRATIC.

William E. Curtis, one of the most intelligent newspaper men on the American press, who was just returned to Washington from a trip through Michigan. He visited nearly all the principal cities, and many of the small interior towns. As a result of his observations, he declares that Michigan will go democratic this fall. Mr. Curtis is a republican, but he has undoubtedly taken an impartial and comprehensive view of the situation. Michigan will roll up a majority for the democratic electoral candidates for the first time in 36 years on Nov. 6.—Lansing Journal.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Salts, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing. Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony to this the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at F. G. Hites & Co.'s drug store. 2

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Any person interested in manufacturing, milling, mining, engineering, the mechanical arts or sciences, who will receive a copy of one of the best papers published on such matters, also a complete catalogue of our valuable and scientific works, by sending name and address to "The Mechanical News," 139 Liberty Street, New York.

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The Campaign Text Book OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY Of the United States, For the Presidential Election of 1888.

Printed and published by the express authority of the National Democratic Committee. Containing the Platforms of Parties, Taken Square, New York. 600 pages; Price $1.

Every Democrat, every Republican, every manufacturer, every farmer, every laborer, every chemist, every farmer, every lawyer, every merchant, every clerk, every soldier, every student and every voter.

Buy it at once and inform yourself fully on the issues of the great political issues involved in this presidential campaign.

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The Democratic party in its administration of the people and the government during the past four year.

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The Treasury department—its management and its domestic administration.

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In New York?—New Jersey?—Connecticut?—Indiana? Illinois? Ohio?

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Get your news at first hand from a paper published where the fighting is better.

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Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.05 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit..... 2.20 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
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WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers. (STANDARD TIME.) Season of 1888

Steamer NORTH STAR,
CAPT. J. M. THOMPSON.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON,
CAPT. LEWIS GUANO.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. Leave Charlevoix, 10.00; Ironton, 11.15; arrive East Jordan, 11.50.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.00; Ironton, 2.45; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 5.30; arrive East Jordan, 6.30.

Stopping at all intermediate points both ways.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.
Time Card for
PETOSKEY STATION,
In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.
Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.
Daily except Sunday.

ARTISTIC JOB WORK AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

B. See,

Dry Goods, Dry Goods, DRY GOODS.

We are Better prepared to Give

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

Foreign & Domestic Dress Goods, Ladies and Childrens Cloaks, Wool Blankets, Flannels, Woolen Hosiery, Wool Yarns,

And in fact all Seasonable Goods than ever before.

Remember we have the Largest Line of CARPETS to Select from in Charlevoix.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY

Thus Time We Have Purchased a Handsome Bedroom Suit, and Propose to Give It Away

We have picked out a lovely bedroom suit at S. M. See & Sons' furniture store, consisting of a beautiful bedstead, dresser, commode and washstand. Every person who purchases a bill of goods to the amount of $10 will receive a ticket to every customer trading $2.00 with us will receive a ticket to vote on the suit, but we know all like to receive Christmas gifts, and we take this way in giving you a chance to win this elegant bedroom suit for your friends. We are confident that our goods are the cheapest, our goods are satisfactory, our prices are the lowest, and cordially invite your attention to our large line of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Carpets, Notions, Etc.

Remember me with a call.

Yours for Good Goods and Low Prices, ALEXANDER ROSENTHAL.

P. S. The drawing on the bedroom suit will take place December 25. The numbers will be kept in a sealed box, and the person who holds the number corresponding to the winning number will be presented with the suit. The first number cut gets the prize.

Barnum's Circus

Is in town, and the Canvas is spread

IN GEORGE MILLER'S WINDOW,

If you don't get the worth of your money, slip up to the ticket office and your admission fee will be refunded. You will also find by walking inside, one of the

BIGGEST :-: CURIOSITIES

IN THE SHAPE OF

Over Coats, Pea Jackets, and New Suits,

Too Numerous to Mention.

Will Wager you a Peanut if you can see a Better Stock than I have on my tables to-day.

DOORS :- OPEN :- FROM :- 6 :- TO :- 8;

Good Order Kept and No Pickpockets.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

—FOR—

Geo. W. Miller's New Stock

FARM AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION AND PRACTICAL ADVICE ON MATTERS OF INTEREST.

The Season for Transplanting Trees in Different Sections of the Country—Directions for Moving Large Trees Without Checking Their Growth.

The time of year for transplanting trees varies in different sections and under differing circumstances. The season for doing this work is less important than doing it in the best manner, and if much earth goes with the roots, any time when the trees are dormant or not in a state of rapid growth, will answer, providing, of course, the soil is in condition and circumstances generally are favorable. The most trees are probably transplanted in the spring, though there are numerous advocates for fall planting.

FIG. 1—MOVING TREES.

Trees two or three inches in diameter may be moved with comparative ease and little degree of loss, but when these have gained a diameter of half a foot or more the labor and difficulty are greatly increased.

Country Gentleman, in reply to a recent query, "How to move sweep maples of considerable size to a lawn, without checking the growth," etc., replies by giving the following illustrated directions:

There are two modes of moving large trees. Fig. 1 shows the way in which it is done, by lifting the tree from the ground in an erect position, drawing it on wheels to its place of destination, and dropping into the hole previously made for it.

The tree is first loosened by digging, then lifted with the lever, the trunk being wound with carpet or sacking or with straw, to prevent bruising by the chain which raises it to the binder wheels of a common farm wagon, run up to the tree from behind. Chains attached to the axle then enable the horse (or horses) hitched to the whiffletree to draw it. This mode applies well to the removal of evergreens as well as to deciduous trees, the branches of which need not be disturbed on account of the erect position, in either case, the tops should, however, be made lighter by cutting in the branches so as to present an even, natural top.

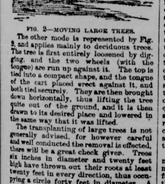


FIG. 2—MOVING LARGE TREES.

The other mode is represented in Fig. 2, and applies mainly to deciduous trees. The tree is first entirely loosened by digging, and the two wheels with the logger run up against it. The top is tied into a compact shape, and the tongue of the cart placed erect against it, and both tied securely. They are then brought down horizontally, thus lifting the tree from one side of the ground, and it is then drawn to its desired place and lowered in the same way that it was lifted.

The transplanting of large trees is not generally advised, for however carefully and well conducted the removal is effected, there will be a great check given. Trees six inches in diameter and upward, at eight have thrown out their roots at least twenty feet in every direction, than within a circle forty feet in diameter. A very small part of the fibrous roots can be secured. The tops of the trees must be lightened by pruning, retaining a symmetrical form, to correspond with the diminished capacity of the roots. Trees of the size mentioned would have a removed circle of roots eight or nine feet in diameter, and the balance in root, one of two other things is true: Either we never had a congress so reckless and unfaithful, or we never had a president so vigilant and so conscientious in the discharge of his duty.

IN THE VINEYARD.

Picking Grapes for Packing—Best Grapes for Market.

In harvesting grapes that are to be packed away for markets or long keeping, be exceedingly careful not to rub off the bloom in handling the fruit. Place in large shallow trays and place in a cool airy spot for several days to "cure" before packing. During this curing process the skin becomes toughened and the stems to the cluster shrink somewhat, and the berries will not fall off as they would if packed at once. The varieties vary greatly as to the time required for this. The best keeping grapes, such as Catawba, Iona, Diana, etc., should be allowed to hang upon the vine until quite ripe; this will be known by the bloom to the cluster losing its stiffness and the berries hanging directly down.

The most salable variety of grapes, according to Orchard and Garden, are Delaware and Concord, but a few Iona seedling early in the season, often bring good prices. White varieties, such as Martha and Hartford Prolific, sell very cheap when in the season, often being good for nothing. By this time the market is usually well supplied with these, and the best packages are light wooden boxes containing two or three pounds each; the three pound boxes are generally used for the black varieties, but the lighter prized kinds, Delaware, Martha, etc., are usually packed in two pound boxes. The boxes should be packed in slat crates, holding eighteen three pound boxes, or twenty-four two pound boxes. After picking, the grapes should be at least twenty four hours in a cool, dry place before packing, as when packed fresh from the vines some near Trinidad met at the Federal officers who undertook to remove them, and was in return severely wounded, the the array had to be used to remove the force of the box. Lithographic labels can be obtained for the top of the boxes, which make the package a handsome appearance; the name of the variety should be printed neatly upon the label.

Vinegar Making.

Vinegar making is now in order in all sections of the country where there is a surplus of apples. Much vinegar is made from the juice of early apples, wastes of mills and repressings. Farmers who make vinegar in small quantities for home use, as a rule cling to the old fashioned way of putting the cider into barrels or casks, filling them two-thirds full and letting them stand till the contents turn to vinegar, which usually takes about two years.

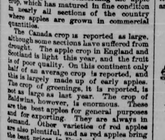
The vinegar business carried on in a better way, however, necessitates some kind of a generator which hastens the process.

The vinegar generator shown in the cut is an arrangement used by Charles A. Green, of Rochester, N. Y., and was recently described and illustrated in Rural New Yorker.

The design of this arrangement is to draw cider from one barrel to another, exposing it to the air and heat. The cider slowly drips from the upper barrel down the troughs to the other barrels. When the first barrel is emptied, another is rolled up to take its place.

Another plan sometimes used, when it is desired to make cider vinegar quickly, consists in making shives with grooves, say an inch deep, through which the cider flows backward and forward and then down to the next shelf and so on until in this way the cider is exposed to the atmosphere and warmth for one hour or more before passing into a barrel or other receiver. Another plan is to fill a barrel with oak shavings, run sharp vinegar through them, and then run the cider through the shavings slowly. But it has been found that all methods of hastening the making of vinegar are inclined to affect the quality; that longer time and more labor is given to its desired place and lowered in the same way that it was lifted.

The transplanting of large trees is not generally advised, for however carefully and well conducted the removal is effected, there will be a great check given. Trees six inches in diameter and upward, at eight have thrown out their roots at least twenty feet in every direction, than within a circle forty feet in diameter. A very small part of the fibrous roots can be secured. The tops of the trees must be lightened by pruning, retaining a symmetrical form, to correspond with the diminished capacity of the roots. Trees of the size mentioned would have a removed circle of roots eight or nine feet in diameter, and the balance in root, one of two other things is true: Either we never had a congress so reckless and unfaithful, or we never had a president so vigilant and so conscientious in the discharge of his duty.



A CHEAP VINEGAR GENERATOR.

An old vinegar barrel containing plenty of "mother," the vinegar having just been drawn off, is now used to mind a new barrel containing no "mother."

The color of vinegar side to its salable value. This depends on the color acquired by the addition of the pressed out juice of black berries, cooked either in fresh or dried. As high authority as Mr. Green says that the color is a matter for vinegar and that a spoonful of it will color a barrel of water. When using it try a little of it until you get just the desired tint—not too dark.

If ere and There.

Killing frosts have done damage to the corn fields in many sections of the country.

The English apple crop is at least a partial failure on the other hand, the continental crop promises well.

The American institute yield show a decided falling in the other hand, the continental crop promises well.

The Hudson valley grape crop is an enormous one.

A large crop of white beans is now being harvested in Spain and Italy. The United States, it is expected, will furnish a market for the surplus.

The present average rate of monthly wages for farm labor in the United States, according to the department of agriculture, is $18.84 without board and $12.85 with board.

The American Institute fair, New York city, commences Oct. 3 and closes Dec. 8.

CLEVELAND AND PROSPERITY.

How Certain Republicans Were "Raised" by His Action.

It will be remembered that during the campaign of 1884 the Republicans assured the country that if Cleveland was elected business would go to eternal smash, and some Republican business men put themselves on record and declared that they would promptly close with the incoming of a Democratic administration. Among these were Banker Harper, of Cincinnati, and Sherman, Barnum, of Connecticut. The former did go out of business into a penitentiary for robbing his customers, while Barnum has had the frankness to publicly acknowledge that since the election of Cleveland business has been better than ever, and that his real estate, which he declared he would sell on the inaugural ation of a Democratic president, has doubled in value since that inauguration.

But it must not be supposed that Banker Harper is the only great Republican who has gone out of business since the election of Cleveland. A correspondent of The Indianapolis Sentinel, writing from Denver, reveals the fact that some of the richest business men of Colorado have been forced to retire from business by the Democratic administration, particularly the big cattle kings, who during Republican regimes possessed the earth and its fatness thereof in all that region.

"Every one will remember," writes this correspondent, "that within a month following its inauguration, Cleveland ordered the cattlemen to remove the fences erected upon the public lands—erected approvingly during Republican rule; that an Englishman with 10,000 acres of government land under fence near Trinidad met at the Federal officers who undertook to remove them, and was in return severely wounded, the the array had to be used to remove the force of the Englishmen and Scotch companies in Wyoming, that these Englishmen resisted the United States authorities with armed cowboys; that before six months of free trade rule all unlawful fences in the west had been removed. These fences cost the cattle barons more than $2,000,000, which thousands of poor men had to be destroyed."

The Colorado Field and Farm, whose editor is a Republican, said on this subject a few days ago:

"Aside from these reasons for failure there are others that have helped on the destruction of the industry in Colorado and Wyoming. The investors in cattle about ten and twelve years ago became too greedy to possess the earth, and to do it they invested thousands of dollars in barbed wire and fence posts and enclosed the public domain—millions and millions of acres—intending that the sheep herder and the bona fide settler—the man with the plow, seed drill and reaper—should have no hold on the government with which they needed it for their loving herds.

"Then came the government with its agents, sometimes with its army, and ordered the destruction of the illegal fences and the country opened to settlement. This movement alone cost the cattle holders of the state and Wyoming not less than $1,000,000 in loss.

"But the fences were not the only loss.

"Immediately after the removal of the fences," says The Sentinel correspondent, "actual settlers, 'the man with plow, seed drill and reaper,' came from the states and crowded out the cattle men, and today eastern Colorado is all settled up, where, three years ago, the cowboys, cows and coyotes were lords of the land. These 'grangers,' as the cowboys call them, are crowding upon the knights of the branding iron all over the west, and have taken up so much of the public lands that where there have been scarcely per cow on the range three years ago, there are now five cows today, and as it takes on an average twenty acres to raise a steer, the cattle industry died last winter in Colorado alone from starvation. Most extensive ranges have been wiped out by homesteaders, and large cattle companies, of which the Swan Land and Cattle Company, of Scotland, with ranges in Wyoming, Montana and Colorado, were the most extensive, failed, and many cattle kings have been beggared. During the past year settlers have been filing their herds or winding up their business, and throwing in the 'girl' in the market. There is no demand for cows at $15, which brought $25 in 1885. A 5-year-old steer sells for $12 to $17. And yet the people of Denver and the whole country east of the Missouri river, pay as much for beef as when steers sold for $45 to $50. Why is it? Does the butcher pocket the difference? No. The range beef market is controlled by Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis men, who are in a trust—one of those private affairs with which Blaine says President Cleveland has no 'particular right to interfere.'

"Until Cleveland's administration the west was in the hands of cattlemen. They ruled the banks, the merchants, the boards of trade, the press, the federal, state and county officials and the legislatures—all arrogantly arrayed against the despised grangers. Those who undertook farming had their fences cut down by cowboys and crops destroyed by cattle. There was no redress from officials of the state or federal government. They were all interested in the cattle industry. When a new federal officer arrived with a commission from Washington, whether as governor, secretary, judge or marshal of a territory, or surveyor general, register or receiver or special agent of the land office, or Indian agent or post trader, he was soon let into some cattle company on the ground floor. When Cleveland relieved them for the good of the service they all found themselves in profitable business, or land or in cattle—not even excepting the great governor of the great grandfathers' who, upon retiring from a lucrative office at Helena, discovered himself proprietor of The Montana Live Stock Journal and manager for Benjamin Harrison's cattle company in Colorado will remember, of course, for Harrison and Morton this fall. Cattlemen and the Republican administration, combined the remunerative business of raising cattle on the free range and robbing the government of its public lands along all the streams through fraudulent entries made by hired "professional" pre-emptors and cowboys. In order to monopolize the water privilege and keep off actual settlers—are against Cleveland, because the land office, under his administration has put a stop to the use of "locating" lands for corporations, lumbermen who diverted the public lands of timber—some of whom were sent to the penitentiary for this offense and will be sent in time to vote—are all against Cleveland, because under his rule their occupation is gone."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in greater demand than ever. No other preparation for Throat and Lung Troubles is so prompt in its effects, so agreeable to the taste, and so widely known as this. It is the family medicine in thousands of households.

"I have suffered for years from a bronchial trouble that, whenever I take cold or am exposed to inclement weather, shows itself by a very severe tickling sensation in the throat and by difficulty in breathing. I have tried a great many remedies, but none does so well as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which always gives prompt relief in the worst of my old complaint."—Ernest A. Hunter, Inspector of Public Roads, Parish Terre Bonne, La.

"I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy

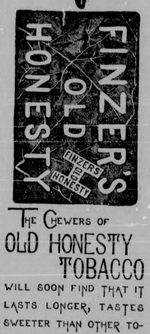
For Home Use.

I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will receive the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults."—Mrs. E. G. Edgerton, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded me no relief, and considered my case hopeless. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, before I had finished one bottle, found relief. I continued to take this medicine until a cure was effected. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

"Six years ago I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs and finally developed all the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had a cough, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, pains in the chest and sides, and was prostrated so to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying various prescriptions, without benefit, my physician finally determined to give me Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took it, and the effect was magical. I secured a rally from the first dose of this medicine, and after using only three bottles, am as well and sound as ever."—Rodney Johnson, Springfield, Ill.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.



THE GROWING OF OLD HONESTY TOBACCO WILL SOON FIND THAT IT LASTS LONGER, TASTES SWEETER THAN OTHER TOBACCOS, AND WILL PLEASE YOU. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT, AND INSIST ON GETTING IT. EVERY PLUG STAMPED LIKE ABOVE CUT.

JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

5000 Book Agents wanted to sell THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF

Grover Cleveland

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGGIST & STATIONER

We Carry a Full Line of

Blank Books, School Books, Wall Paper, Toilet Articles,

Tobacco, Imported and Domestic Cigars,

GOLD PENS,

Wright and Eastman's Perfumes.

The Finest Line of Artists Material in this Vicinity.

Call and Look them Over.

THE ONLY NEWS DEPOT IN TOWN.

The Economical Buyer,

Wants Goods that will Wear and are to be Just as Represented.

The place to Get Them is

At The BEE-HIVE

Where is offered one of the most complete stocks —of—

DRY GOODS, GENTS FURNISHINGS, ETC., ETC, ETC,

In Northern Michigan.

NO CHANCES TAKEN!

A Book for ALL. We want ALL to have a Book

"Our Family Physician."

(480 PAGES.)

And Brimful of Good Home Advice. You can secure a card without purchasing anything, and you can examine the Book which is on our Counter. Also our QUALITIES OF GOODS AND PRICES. If we then cannot convince 99 out of every 100 that we give better values for $$$ left with us, will GIVE anyone a BOOK FREE.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE. WE WILL DO YOU GOOD.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.,

GREEN BLOCK

CRADLES AND OTHER Harvesting Implements.

DOLLARS SAVED By Buying of STOCKMAN & IDDINGS, Hardware and Iron Merchants.

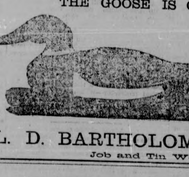
THE GOOSE IS COOKED.

We have the exclusive sale of the ROUND OAK —AND— "PARLOR OAK" HEATING STOVES.

Tinware, Notions, Lamps, Oil, Etc., Etc.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Job and Tin Work.



Several Grade alves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

AN EDITOR'S ELOQUENCE

HON. HENRY WATTERSON'S GREAT SPEECH AT DETROIT.

He Gives a Clinical Dissection of the Republican Platform—False Pretenses of the G. O. P. Shown Up in Burning Words

An Earnest Appeal for the Reduction of War Taxes.

Sensible men, surveying the state of affairs may well ask about it, and ask themselves how it comes that, with a Democratic majority in the House, which we think, we refer to reach the dead level of a permanent and satisfactory finding. There is no question too far-reaching or too superficial for this. It is, indeed, the issue of the campaign, and it puts one of conditions as far as we can see of fears. Now that the time for action is at hand, the Democratic party in the Presidential field by the Mills bill and the choice its Congress, filed by the St. Louis platform, and fixed by the acceptance of the President. It is purely monastical what opinion pentenced to the contrary, and what sophistries, what the evil and pitiable of fanatics. Mr. Blaine, for one sample, is opposed to the repeal of the tax, while the Republican platform demands its repeal yet Mr. Blaine supports without qualification the platform. When it comes to the doctrine, Dodgeriling, there are differences and differences, and degrees of degrees as well as differences and degrees among the revenue reformers. But this is neither a doctrine nor a personal campaign. This is a campaign of party forces and organized ideas. It is a campaign of principle, of principle and of principle, and of principle, and shall abide the consequences of its act and word. It is too late to retract, it is too late for shortcuts; the record is made up, and, as our friend nearer to us than Mr. Blaine, the Tribune, says, the case is decided, and there is no doubt is damned. I am going to speak to-day, if I speak at all, in plain terms, to plain people, in the plain and old fashioned way how they stand upon this great issue. It is no use to tell us we have been so smallen with the Democrats that we have quite forgotten how to talk to our fellow-citizens. We are not so. We have been allowed to speak for our own; I want to go over them specifically and see how they stand. You stand on that tariff is a tax levied by the government upon articles of foreign growth and manufacture. We have been taught to believe that the tariff is a tax on imports, and that the duties levied upon articles of foreign growth and manufacture are all the best features of all that tariffs that ever preceded, for it is a peace tariff on a war basis. That is to say, though reconstructed in time of peace, it actually was made in the beginning of the war, and was put upon the country during a time of war. Those impositions were confessedly a great burden upon the patriotism of the people. They were confessedly made in response to the public exigency. The Republican party, which made them, that that they should be imposed instead that exigency, and yet the only revision they have had, and time in the hands of the Republicans, since the war has not only failed to reduce them but has actually increased them. We now there are higher than they were when, as a matter of fact, the war ceased, and, as we said, not in time all, not the worst of it, for their authors, recanting all their original pledges, now tell us that They are how forever and that they shall never be revised except to increase them. We have been told, in the end of that I come without further parley to that fantastic condition of political misnomers, that, with the exception of the bones of the dead languages, that antiquarian comic almanac and last chapter in the page you know, the Republican platform, Gentlemen, I have not, I am not responsible for the book-making, and will not be the pastorer of my own party, and I know what it is to be suspected of being a little too honest and too plain for the good school for the use of this world; but if I were a Republican, I would be ashamed to stand by my friend McKinley. I would see he lives now as he is to tell the tale. It is the most tenious and most irreverent piece of prosperity, the most astonishing example of going back into the dark ages in spite of scientific progress, the most yes presidential the political annals of the country. It is a Democratic Congress, and a Democratic President, and yet the Republican platform, I am in a state of perpetual wonder how it happens that any man would have been so forgetful of the Republican principles, and so blind to the sentiment, it is funny to its critics, funny in its inconsistencies, funny in its very falsehoods. A clever rascal said to me such a platform would at least have avoided the mistake of arraigning the administration of Grover Cleveland, in a series of specific charges, each one of which is a direct and positive indorsement of some of the Republican policies. But that is just what the platform does from first to last, and before I come to the main point, let me, for purposes of illustration, point you out a few of them. Let me point you out a few of them. I will take them at random; it doesn't make much difference which one I take first. The Republican platform says that the Republican party condemns the policy of the administration in its efforts to demonetize silver and favors the restoration of better postage to one cent.

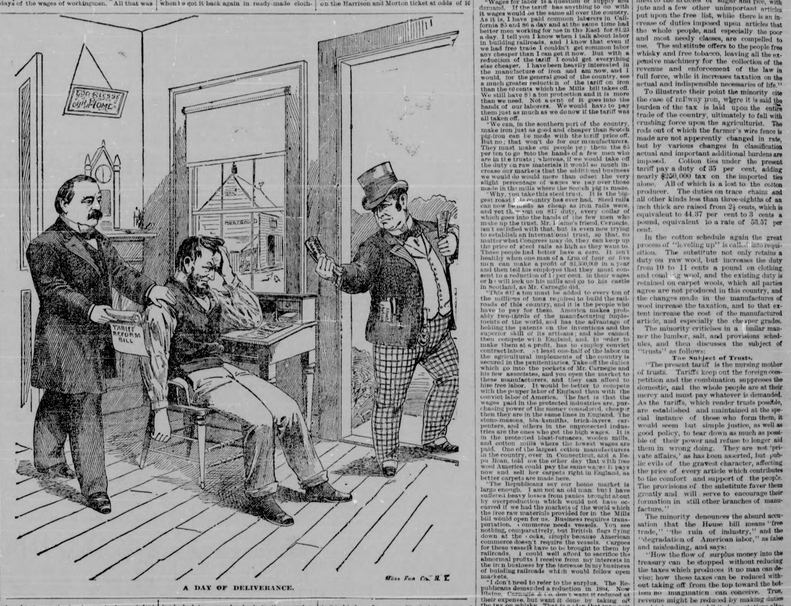
Why, of course, it is perfectly true that demonetized it. It is true that the policy of the Treasury under the present administration has been set upon the continued coinage of the metal, and that which has been provided by the Democratic majority in Congress, and that it was the Republican policy of the Treasury under those Republican secretaries, including John Sherman. And that is the reason, I suppose, why the Republican platform denounces it. But postage, letter postage, cheaper letter postage, is, I think, the Republican policy they are in favor of that the U. S. postmaster, nearly a year before the adoption of this comic almanac. I mean this platform, nearly a year, senator Beck, of Kentucky, introduced into the Republican Senate a bill for such a measure. It was referred, he's a Democrat, to the Committee on the Republican Committee on Postoffices, and there it nearly died to-night. And it shows so soundly that the Kentucky senator, Democrat and Sectionist, to be to has not been strong enough to wake it up. Now, I come to the point, and I hope after the one come home to Republicans.

Now, here they demand the restoration of our postal service. Who destroyed it? When the Democratic party went out of power after a long period of Republican administration the world was in a state with Japanese, who had been shut up in Christendom which was glad to be released and made brighter by the starry emblem of the republic, floating from a Yankee clipper. How stand the accounts? Twenty-five years of Republican domination. I trace the Japanese, I trace the Japanese, an ancient city, over to Brooklyn, lands north. Mr. Flower, indeed of mine recently told me that the city Kiowa, and he found in all his travels was the seven walk of an old Confederate cruiser, stranded on the shore of Brooklyn, and he finds Arabs as a sort of relief back. But still he demands, he demands that the restoration of our postal service, established by a quarter of a century of Republican policies.

Well, here is another one. They say "We declare our hostility to the introduction of Chinese labor into this country contract labor." A well-sounded sentiment. It was the Republican party that originated that debasing system. It was the Republican party that stuck to its guns another. It was the Democratic party that first raised its voice against it. Well, there is a Democratic administration which has enforced those laws as they never were enforced to any Republican. It is a Democratic committee of Congress which is now going above the country taking testimony, and it is the Democratic party which is effective, and every man caught in the foreign contract labor business has to pay for his high tariff. But still this outrich of a platform is to be found in the end of the world denounces the introduction of foreign contract labor.

I think I will come on. I will change references to the Mormons. Doctrine and the Mormons are hardly worth quotation. Mormons are no heroes foot-note which is to fill out the page. Chinese labor, I am sorry to say, is a subject of a Chinese treaty. Due to do that because the administration of Harrison, China's own, meets the enforcement of the contract labor laws of the country, it seems to me sufficiently punctuate that. I am not responsible for the book, I am the get as soon as I can. I am in a chase which is a little too fast, it seems to me to rise to the dignity of what you call a "Long and Short Sixteen, Schneider." So and from under gentlemen, under I mean the Republican Senate, under administration for the same and under the same platform which I have been quoting, I come to the time for the Mills bill. Well, what do you mean? Why, Grover Cleveland tore the Mills bill from his bosom and kicked it out of the socket, and he took that large tail and hauled the Democratic party after him, and he said, "Boys, I'm tired of this business. I'm tired of this administration for the weak and the strong, for the protection of the fishery question. There is a gentleman, that the Republican party is a great many years in power, and I have a great many years in power, and I have a bloody shirt; but the Democratic party has been in three years, and I don't wave its purpose any longer, and so I have thrown it overboard." Well, I have read up in the British history, I have read up back to the days of Henry II. Grover Cleveland instituted land-hooks, and ever since, there are a number of battles that were never fought, by there, have been running about, hither and thither, and wringing their hands, and asking one another, "Where is the Mills bill?" Trying about, late.

Now, the Democratic of the city of New York, which is composed of decent people in the very audience who will grieve over the profligacy of the Bowery, he had put one single act, but that act stops the mouth of the Republican party for years, year after year. Every


TARIFF REFORM
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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 26, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday morning.

BUTTER, per lb, 18 to 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 18 to 20c.
POTATOES, per bu., 20 to 25c.
WHEAT, per bu., 90 to 95c.
OATS, per bu., 30c.
HAY, per ton, $ @ $10.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, dressed weight, per cwt., $3. Steers, $4 @ $4.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.50.
GREEN HIDES, No. 2 $3 @ $3.50.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c @ $1.50.

AROUND THE COUNTY.!

Wilson.

Chas. Hudkins is convalescent.

East Jordan Lumber Co. has two camps started on their land in this vicinity.

Chas. Knuttel has gone to East Saginaw visiting relatives.

Wm. J. Somerville of Echo. is now working in this vicinity.

Mrs. Nowland and son Samuel have gone back to Cadillac, where they have a position in a restaurant.

Rev. G. S. Robinson of East Jordan, preached an excellent discourse at the school house in district No. 3, on Sunday afternoon to a good congregation.

Hayton, eldest child of Albert and Ella Nowland, died on October 19th, aged nearly three years, of an affection of the spine. The funeral services were held at the house, conducted by Rev. H. C. Seofield. The burial took place at the Boyne City cemetery. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the community.

George Nowland and Alfred Sudman and families of Boyne Falls, attended the Nowland funeral on Sunday.

Burgess.

Oct. 23.—The weather of late is not very favorable for potato digging or husking corn.

There has been several flocks of wild geese seen flying southward in the past week.

Morell Long and wife of Bay Springs, Sundayed in Hayes.

Mrs. I. S. Webster received a few words from her husband yesterday and they were not very encouraging. She will start for Buffalo in a few days if he does not get any better.

Geo. Blythe and mother are to move on to Joseph Lewis' farm this week.

School commences Nov. 1st in the Maple Grove school house, with Miss Adams as teacher.

Mrs. Albert Norman is slowly recovering under the treatment she is undergoing.

Barnard.

Oct. 24.—George Ball raised a large frame barn last Wednesday.

Tom Blanchard is having his house plastered this week.

Albert Beatty had a logging bee on Monday and a dance at night.

Everybody come to the chicken pie social Friday evening. Good time expected.

Sentinel Photographs Answered.

EDITOR JOURNAL, Dear Sir:—In the Sentinel of the 17th a person signing his name as a protectionist, made some statements so false that it calls for a few words in answer. In the first place, he says the prohibition convention was made up of a hypocritical set of men. Let us see. In that convention were four traveling Methodist ministers, one Presbyterian minister, and a number of good representative men, highly respected in this county. Again he says there is not a prohibitionist on the ticket. On the contrary, there were five straight prohibitionists and three who are known to be good temperance men and perhaps as good prohibitionists as the party signing himself such. Now, did the writer mean to tell that which was false, or was he purdonably ignorant? Was it all to coerce and drive men into the republican party? Either way it was too low and mean to be noticed by an enlightened people. The republican party must be desperately demoralized to stoop so low. Evidently they see "the handwriting on the wall."

V. F. THURSTON.

They Say

That A. T. Washburne & Co. give bargains.

How so?

Why, it is simple enough. They never ask more for goods than they are worth. Their goods are all marked plainly, never raised, often lowered.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

To the Voters of Charlevoix County

I do hereby announce myself as candidate for the office of county clerk, and respectfully ask your support at the polls. PHIL L. LANSWAY.

Are You Skeptical?

If so we will convince you that Ackerr's English Remedy for the lungs is superior to all other preparations, and is a positive cure for Throat and Lung troubles, Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds. We guarantee the preparation and will give you a sample bottle free. Sold by G. W. Brunson, druggist. 16y9

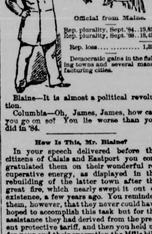
It is True.

Say, mister, do you know you can get real nifted underwear at A. T. Washburne & Co's for 50 cts. Verdict: Trade at the Bee Hive.

ROBBING THE FARMER.

SOME time since the Chicago Daily News charged that protected agricultural implement makers were selling their best reapers and binders in the British colonies and other foreign countries at $50 less than they are selling them to our American farmers while by so doing they were placing in the hands of foreign farmers the means of competing with the Americans in the markets of the world at an enormously less cost. Now comes United States Congressman Hatch, chairman of the committee on agriculture of the lower house of congress, in a speech at the great granger fair in Pennsylvania, claiming that plows are manufactured in this country and sold cheaper in Canada than in the United States even with the 35 per cent advalorem duty of the Dominion government added. Is it possible that in the face of such facts as these our farmers can still be made to believe that they are not robbed by the tariff, which compels them to sell their products at the lowest price and at the same time compels them to buy what they consume at prices artificially advanced in the interests of men who are helping to undermine their ability to compete in said world's markets?

AT HIS OLD TRICKS.



Official from Maine.

Rep. plurality, Sept. 14, 19,815
Rep. plurality, Sept. 28, 18,326
Rep. loss 1,489

Democratic gains in the fading towns and several manufacturing cities.

Blaine—It is almost a political revolution.

Columbia—Oh, James, James, how can you go on so? You lie worse than you did in '84.

How Is This, Mr. Blaine?

In your speech delivered before the citizens of Calais and Eastport you congratulated them on their wonderful reparative energy, as displayed in the rebuilding of the latter town after the great fire, which nearly swept it out of existence, a few years ago. You reminded those hearers, that they never could have hoped to accomplish this task but for the assistance they had derived from the present protective tariff, and then you held up your hand and their enumeration the Mills bill, and showed them how it invited the Canadians to bring in, without duty, every form of timber, hewn and sawed, and prepared and added. Now, if you will turn to the record of the Forty-ninth congress, you will find there a petition, signed by the selectmen of Eastport, and dated immediately after the fire, asking congress to come to the relief of the stricken town, and permit all building materials to be brought in free of duty, in order that the work of rebuilding the town might be proceeded with without the payment of burdensome duties. Accompanying this petition was a bill to grant what the petitioners asked for, and it was introduced by Congressman Boutelle, who made a speech in its favor, in the course of which he called attention to the fact that it only followed precedents that had been established after the great fire in Portland in 1866. Now, did those suffering people of Eastport know what was for their best interests when they asked for this relief, and did Congressman Boutelle understand what he was talking about when he asked for the passage of this relief bill? In other words, are the people of Eastport and Capt. Boutelle on record as favoring the protective system in times of distress, or are they really for putting raw materials on the free list when it comes to a pinch at their own homes?—Boston Herald.

He Refused to Get Soaked.

There is at least one woolen manufacturer in Blaine's own state of Maine who has neither the fear of the "unnerving ring" nor of the "free trade scare" before his eyes. His name is Archibald Leith, whom the war tariff folks have been claiming as one of themselves for years. In an interview in The Lewiston Gazette he, however, delivers himself boldly in favor of Cleveland's message and the Mills bill. "I have been manufacturing wool for now forty years," he says. "Give me free wool and I will guarantee to pay my help the same wages that I have been paying and ship my goods to England and undersell all the English manufacturers." The fact is, as he explained further, English labor and English machinery are far below the American standard; hence they can not produce the same quantity for the same outlay. Wages will therefore be higher here always so long as American machanics preserve their independent yeoman character—which will not be for long, however, if the Republican monopolists have their way much longer.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Afraid of Old Grover.

The secret of the senate's delay in producing its tariff bill is disclosed by the Washington correspondent of The New York Evening Post, who says he has been told by a Republican United States senator that the Republican senators were afraid that as soon as the bill was presented the president would send in a message recommending its passage, for the relief of the treasury and of commerce and industry. The fear is a reasonable one, for if the bill really accomplished any reduction of taxes or relief of the treasury, that is precisely what the president would very probably do.—St. Louis Republic.

Pimples on the Face

Denote an impure state of the blood and are bonest upon by many with suspicion. Acker's Blood Elixir will remove all impurities and leave the complexion smooth and clear. There is nothing that will so thoroughly build up the constitution, purify and strengthen the whole system. Sold and guaranteed by G. W. Brunson, druggist. 16y9

BUTTER PACKAGES.

Description of Four Kinds of Packages in General Use for Creamery Butter.

There are four kinds of packages in general use for creamery butter. Two of these are made of wood, the remaining one is of tin.

A form very commonly used is known as the Welsh tub, although it is made in America. The Welsh tub is made of white ash and is bound with black ash hoops. The staves are made by machinery and the bottom is fitted in like a barrel head. Either five or six hoops are used, more generally five. If only five, two are placed at each end and one in the middle. If six are used, three are placed at each end. The weight of the tub is eight or nine pounds, and it holds fifty-five or sixty pounds of butter.

The Welsh is also largely used. It is made of white oak, with hickory hoops. It is headed, top and bottom, like a barrel, and is the same size at each end, being twelve and one-half inches in diameter at the ends and fifteen inches in the middle. The staves are thirty inches long. The firkins are very often sawed in two and used as half firkins tubs, with white oak covers, which are nailed on. The firkin holds about a hundred pounds of butter.

The creamery pail holds from sixty to eighty pounds. It is made of white oak and bound with iron hoops, either galvanized or not. These pails are painted and are fitted with patent fastenings for the ash or oak covers, and make the handsomest packages in the trade. They are not popular with commission merchants, as they are so expensive that they have to be returned to the creameries.

The packages are growing in favor and are used by the government, but are a long way from supersedding wood in the markets, notwithstanding that they seem to be equally as good as wood in all respects and better in some. They are more absorbent, of course, and do not flavor the butter, while they keep it much better. The packages are made of all sizes, in cylindrical shape, and are cased and covered at the top with wood. The wooden cover rests on the salt brine which lies on the butter.

A Year of Plenty.

Corn leads the cereals in general importance and promises abundance of the crop. Spring wheat has not fully maintained its high promise in June.

Full estimates of winter wheat cannot yet be made, but the results of threshing so far as known promise a larger yield than was expected early in the season. Cotton has passed through the season with but little injury from climatic changes, rust or insects. Pasturage in the main has been excellent, and in the states and territories forming the great pasturage belt exceptionally good.

The apple and peach crops are large, especially in states where scarcity existed last year. It is a satisfaction to know that importations of potatoes will not be needed, every state reporting a large average. Hay is generally satisfactory, clover stealing high in quality. There has been a large increase in acreage of oats, and the crop is probably the largest ever grown.

Selecting Seed Corn.

Professor Johnson, of the Michigan Agricultural college, has practiced the following method of selecting seed corn for a number of years with satisfactory results:

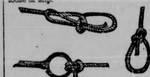
When husking, the most perfect ears are selected and set in their own rows. A second sorting follows, when all ears not up to the standard are rejected. The corn is then tied up with wool twine in lots of fifty ears or more, or strung on wire with 'Smith's device for hanging up corn." The ears are then hung up in the drying room. The room below the drying room is heated by a coal fire, and the chimney from this room passes through the drying room, thus securing a dry and even temperature. First—Selection of perfect ears when corn is husked. Second—A careful second sorting. Third—The hanging up of the corn. Fourth—A dry and even temperature in the drying room.

How to Tie Knots That Never Slip.

The knots here shown were originally illustrated and described in Prairie Farmer, when it was the great fire in Portland in 1866. Now, did those suffering people of Eastport know what was for their best interests when they asked for this relief, and did Congressman Boutelle understand what he was talking about when he asked for the passage of this relief bill? In other words, are the people of Eastport and Capt. Boutelle on record as favoring the protective system in times of distress, or are they really for putting raw materials on the free list when it comes to a pinch at their own homes?—Boston Herald.

He Refused to Get Soaked.

There is at least one woolen manufacturer in Blaine's own state of Maine who has neither the fear of the "unnerving ring" nor of the "free trade scare" before his eyes. His name is Archibald Leith, whom the war tariff folks have been claiming as one of themselves for years. In an interview in The Lewiston Gazette he, however, delivers himself boldly in favor of Cleveland's message and the Mills bill. "I have been manufacturing wool for now forty years," he says. "Give me free wool and I will guarantee to pay my help the same wages that I have been paying and ship my goods to England and undersell all the English manufacturers." The fact is, as he explained further, English labor and English machinery are far below the American standard; hence they can not produce the same quantity for the same outlay. Wages will therefore be higher here always so long as American machanics preserve their independent yeoman character—which will not be for long, however, if the Republican monopolists have their way much longer.—Brooklyn Citizen.



EXCELLENT KNOTS.

On the end to which the horses are hitched use a "bowline" or "sailor's knot." This is shown at A and C. A being the side view. His name is Archibald Leith, whom the war tariff folks have been claiming as one of themselves for years. In an interview in The Lewiston Gazette he, however, delivers himself boldly in favor of Cleveland's message and the Mills bill. "I have been manufacturing wool for now forty years," he says. "Give me free wool and I will guarantee to pay my help the same wages that I have been paying and ship my goods to England and undersell all the English manufacturers." The fact is, as he explained further, English labor and English machinery are far below the American standard; hence they can not produce the same quantity for the same outlay. Wages will therefore be higher here always so long as American machanics preserve their independent yeoman character—which will not be for long, however, if the Republican monopolists have their way much longer.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Things Talked About.

Every sheep raiser makes his own lock, according to his own sweet fancy. He gives his flock, says Rural Home.

Prominent fruit growers find that thinned peaches are as large as larger and excellence and sell much better than the unthinned ones.

Prominent commission merchants recommend that the Concord grapes be shipped so green that they will keep two weeks and not mellow up till the retail dealer gets them.

An English farmer says: "My twenty-five years' experimentation with potash on Norfolk soils warrants me in advising its application to farmers in preference to any crop in the ordinary rotation."

Henry Stewart thinks quicklime is as indispensable in a dairy as ice. It is exceedingly absorptive of moisture, taking up one-third of its weight and falling slowly to a fine, dry powder, without any appearance of moisture.

Professor Beal asserts in The American Agriculturist that there is probably no more beneficial wild animal living in America than the skunk, which does an untold amount of good in digging up and devouring the common grubworm, the larvæ of lachnosterna fusca, a pest to all grass lands and a curse in strawberry beds.

The International dairy show is to be held at Chicago at the time of the fat stock show, Nov. 13-23.

PROTECTION FOR LABOR.

"If the great army of wage-workers in this country will not protect themselves," says Mr. Blaine, "there is no other power that can protect them." Right out, sir. Mr. Blaine! The wage workers understand this, and are organizing in unions and democratic clubs for mutual protection against the robberies of the trust kings and tariff barons. A tariff that leaves labor on the free list and taxes necessities 47 per cent, never benefited workingmen.—Lansing Journal.

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membranes of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to the snuffers (whether this remedy is a specific is somewhat exhausting this new treatment is sent on receipt of six cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 10oct

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she wrestled with the fearful foe, losing her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she hovered between unsanity, and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." This wonderful Discovery is for sale by all druggists. Regular size and $1. Trial bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 2

Is Life Worth Living?

Not if you go about with the world a dyspeptic. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. Guaranteed and sold by G. W. Brunson, druggist. 16y9

New Advertisements.

Horses for Sale.

Eighty head of horses, three miles from Charlevoix, on south side of Pine lake. Known as the Flower estate. Inquire of Flower Bros., Chicago, Ill. Thirty acres improved. Good log barn. Apply to J. L. ATKINS. 2y3

Farm for Sale or Trade

On Your Own Terms.

Eighty acres of land, three miles from Charlevoix, on south side of Pine lake. Known as the Flower estate. Inquire of Flower Bros., Chicago, Ill. Thirty acres improved. Good log barn. Apply to J. L. ATKINS. 2y3

Teachers' Examination

Examination of teachers for Charlevoix county, will be held at the school house in Charlevoix, on Friday, the 28th day of September, A. D., 1888, and on Friday, the 26th day of October, A. D., 1888. Examination to commence at 8.30 a. m. and continue two days.

ALBERT DISHAW,
See'y Board School Examiners.
Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 1, 1888.

Sealed Proposals Wanted.

The Commissioner of Highways of the Township of Charlevoix will receive sealed proposals until Saturday, Nov. 3rd, 1888, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the construction of a bridge across the channel connecting Round and Pine lakes, at the village of Charlevoix, Charlevoix county. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

DONWILL MUDGE,
Highway Commissioner.
Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 18, 1888.

Farm and Stock for Sale

Consisting of one yoke of oxen, 7 years old; one span of mules, one 3-year-old colt, three cows, one 2-year-old steer, one yearling heifer, two yearling bull calves, one sow and pigs, one new mower, one new rake, two pair sleighs, 2 wagons, also about 1 ton of hay and 40 bushels of potatoes. Farm 80 acres, 30 acres improved, 10 acres in wheat, balance in hardwood timber. Inquire of

PHILIP SHAW,
Chalevoix, Mich.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Send for Price and Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with my shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Rigs and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having in been made in the conditions of a mortgage, by which the power of sale hereinafter has become operative, given by Charles Hotchinson and Ann, his wife, to Charles Dudley, dated the 1st day of November, 1884, and recorded in the register of deeds, for Charlevoix county, Michigan, in liber 2 of mortgages, on page 455, in vol. 7 of mortgages, on page 455, given to secure the payment of $1,000 and interest, at ten per cent, that there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage, the sum of $1,000 principal and $200 interest, and no proceedings have been instituted to recover said debt, or any part of it, nor any remedy having been taken to recover said debt, or any part of it, and the said mortgagee, Ann Hotchinson, has foreclosed her equity of redemption therein described, to wit: The west one-half of the north-east quarter, of section 28, town 33 north of range 8 west, at public auction on the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Charlevoix, that being the place where the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, on the **6th day of November, 1888**, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy said sum with interest and attorney fee allowed by law.

Dated August 3, 1888.

WILLIAM M. BEACH,
A. D. CRUCKSHANK, Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 277. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.; THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1888. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL
Published every Thursday,
BY CHAS J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN
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LOCAL READING NOTICES—Five cents per line each insertion. Birth, Marriage and Death notices free. Obituary poetry and Cards of Thanks, five cents per line.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUCKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty, Office over Post office, Charlevoix, Mich.

ARTHUR J. MASLIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law and State business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. MILO YATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO YATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan, Mich. Specialty: Collections.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. SCHLESIER, M. D., Office and residence on Main street. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a. m., and 1.00 to 5.00 P. M.

J. E. BROWN, M. D., Office and residence, on Main street. Special attention given to gynecology. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a. m., and from 2.00 to 4.00 p. m.

J. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARMIA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Butler Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 407, meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 103, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 292, meets every Wednesday evening, at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 2301, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

K. OF L.—Excelsior Assembly, No. 2527, meets every Wednesday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

K. OF T.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 172, meets every second and fourth Wednesday evening, in each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

W. F. BROWN, President. W. A. BROWN, Cashier.

Bank of Charlevoix

Down & Co's
CAPITAL, $25,000.

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections promptly attended to. Gold, Government securities bought and sold. Interest allowed on time deposits. Correspondents—Lombard, Investment Co., Boston; National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants' National Bank, Grand Rapids; Detroit National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

CHARLEVOIX Savings Bank

Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

O. D. WOOD, President.
A. BUTTARS, Vice President.
F. A. SMITH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

O. D. WOOD, M. H. WOOD,
A. BUTTARS, W. A. DYKE,
F. A. SMITH, J. L. RUSH.
JOHN NICOLLS.

CAPITAL, $25,000
Surplus, $5,000

The liabilities of Stockholders in all State Banks (including the Savings Banks) of deposit of Statutes of the State of Michigan, is double the amount of stock taken, making a guaranteed fund of $50,000 to depositors. Superior facilities by the transaction of every legitimate branch of banking business extended to our customers. Interest allowed on time deposits. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued payable in Chicago.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

CORRESPONDENTS:

National Park Bank, New York.
Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
National City Bank, Grand Rapids.
Detroit National Bank, Detroit.

WILL H. FRANCIS.

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will attend to all kinds of work in his line in Charlevoix and Summer Resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of hand and foot power machinery, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Etc.** Shop on Bridge St. Terrace, opposite Harrison Bertram's residence.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE,

EAST JORDAN, MICH.

W. J. CROSS, Proprietor.

Good Sample Rooms. Pleasantly located. Will use you right. And give you good table fare and a clean bed. Rates, $2.00 per day.

F. E. WOOD, BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & PAT STOCK WANTED

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County. Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX

Also Farming Lands For Sale.

BARGAINS IN BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

Are you aware that notwithstanding the excitement of a Presidential Campaign,

WE

Are selling more stoves than ever, and at prices which you will at once appreciate, if you will call and investigate. The stoves this fall are more complete and beautiful than ever. Come and examine them at our store, whether you wish to buy or not. If you buy you will "Save your Dollars" by being one of the many who buy of

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

MILLINERY

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lower Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Broken lenses not replaced by us in six months are subject to sale for charges.

NEW LIVERY AND Feed Barn.

LITNEY & ACKERT

PROPRIETORS

Opposite Bay State House Charlevoix.

FIRST-CLASS RIGS REASONABLE RATES.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER,

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades, WAGON TONGUES, SPOKES, LATH ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

The Real Secret of the unparalleled success of the CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is found in *two distinguishing characteristics*, which more than anything else have enabled it to attain unexampled growth.

FIRST—*It is a Daily Paper for Busy People.* The people of this busy age are hungry hearted by the necessity of an intelligent knowledge of the world's daily doings, but they are too busy to waste valuable time in searching through a cumbrous sheet for a single news paper for the real news of art, literature, science, religion, politics, and the business world. Hence the demand for a modern civilization. They want news—all the news—but they don't want it concealed in an overpowering mass of the trivial and inconsequential. It is because THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is *"all wheat and no chaff"* that its circulation is over *"a million a week."*

SECOND—*It is an Independent, Truth-telling Newspaper.* The people demand a fearless, partisan, independent newspaper, which gives *all the news*, and gives it free from the taint of partisan bias. It is because THE NEWS is fearless in truth, no "ax to grind," and a partisan, independent newspaper, not only by a guide, philosopher and friend" to hosts of people, but it has attained its popularity, and is why THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS has to-day a circulation of over *"a million a week."*

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS now adds to these two comprehensive elements of prosperity, a third, in its unexampled low price of ONE CENT A DAY.

It is always large enough for any day.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is for sale by all newsdealers at *One Cent* per copy. It will be mailed, postage paid, for *fifty* for year, or *ninety* for six months. The large size and mechanical excellence of THE NEWS, as a merchant and professional man, has kept metropolitan pace with its growth.

Address VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher "The Daily News," Chicago.

WM. J. STEVENSON, HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. Horseshoeing and Jobbing Work a specialty. Material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Cash or trade for wood. Shop near the Bridge.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, EASTER'S NEW BLOCK.

THE OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale.

LOCAL NEWS BREVITIES.

GLEANINGS OF THE PAST WEEK.

A Mixture of Politics, Religion and Business.

Elmore Madgen is very sick.

Be sure and register Saturday.

Mrs. J. A. Heath is on the sick list.

A cow belonging to Capt. Albrich hoisted herself Tuesday in her stable.

Rev. W. H. McCartney is attending district conference at Traverse City this week.

John Shaffer of Ironton, and May Heinze of Norwood, were married by Justice Hilton, Oct. 20.

The next meeting of the historical society will be held Nov. 16th, at the home of O. D. Wood.

The W. C. T. U. meets at Jefferies Hall on Friday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. All are invited.

Miss Emma Todd has received an immense pile of new goods this week. Just the kind everybody wants.

Prof. Dewey has secured the services of Harrison Berdan as business manager for his writing schools.

Ass Loveday of East Jordan, was in town last Thursday. He says he has to take a business course at college.

Wm. Cooper moved his family to Charlevoix last week, and they are now settled in the Wheat house on Clinton street.

Notice Fountain City solicits the patronage of all citizens of the county from this date at the rate of $1.00 per day and 25 cents per meal.

Henry H. Noble is more the friend of the laboring man than the men who go around weeping for the poor laborer about election time.

Geo. Durance buried one of his twin boys on Monday, the second child within a few weeks. The remaining child is also quite sick.

Notice that the teacher's association meets next week Friday evening and Saturday, instead of this week as announced in the Sentinel.

On Tuesday evening, A. T. Wash burne displayed a transparency portrait of the next president in the window of Mrs. Washburne's rooms over the store.

Mr. Ball wishes us to state that hereafter rates at the Fountain City House will be but one dollar a day or twenty five cents a meal. When you want cash in hand.

The party at A. J. Beattie's last Monday evening was a grand success. Those who attended report a most pleasant time. Mr. B. thanks one and all who assisted in his birthday.

The Boyne Citizen says: "Fred. W. Mayne and Rev. W. H. McCartney are holding interesting meetings at Boyne Falls and Clarion Monday and Tuesday evenings."

Mr. Ball says if premature age may be effectually obliterated by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, it colors uniformly, and always gives satisfaction.

The liquor element of a portion of the county are putting in their best work for Norton. Temperance men should unite and give Mr. Harris their hearty support.

A pleasant card party was given by Miss Blanche Bartholomew Thursday evening last, and all who were in attendance say they enjoyed. We understand more of it hereafter.

Henry H. Fitzsharry's big black horse broke its leg between the fetterlock and hoof one night last week, and it was set by Dr. Bennett. We express confidence that the horse will be on the road again for work in a few weeks.

Every opponent of W. A. Norton should not stay simply with voting for William Harris, but should help defeat Norton's dirty schemes wherever they appear. This can do him best by voting the entire democratic county ticket.

From all over the district comes word that Hudson is making a clean, thorough canvass; and he is almost beyond question carrying about three thousand plurality. Hard work at every polling place will do it, and the ninth is reckoned.

In collating British opinion our republican friends should not let it be the fact that Morton, of the British banking firm of Morton, Rose & Co., is related to the republican ticket with all his might and some of his money.—Free Press.

The St. Ignace Democrat is now the St. Ignace News. Hanna & Ferchen have the new editors. Mr. Hanna is well known all over the state as an able newspaper man, and we will expect to see St. Ignace "move" than ever. Here's our $3? Tom.

The consciousness of having a remedy at hand for croup, prevents severe throat, and sudden colds, is very comforting to parent. With a bottle of Ackerr's Cherry Pectoral in the house, one feels, in such cases, a sense of security nothing else can give.

It was once supposed that scrofula could not be eradicated from the system; but the marvelous results produced by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla disprove this theory. The results in this medicine is the most powerful blood-purifier ever discovered.

The more Stars read, the more democratic votes. This great metropolitan newspaper makes special rates for the campaign (both for daily and weekly) that are amazingly low. There is a good field for a few energetic persons hereabouts to get up clubs.

Frank Fogg publishes a letter in the Citizen saying that he is in league with the liquor element. Perhaps this is true, but we do not believe it. We have good reason to believe that certain democratic saloon keepers are doing all in their power for the election of Fogg and Norton.

It is understood on the street that the editor of the Sentinel and W. A. Norton were closeted together over an hour one day this week. Whether the rumor is true or not, the vigorous kick made by the Sentinel this week against Mr. Norton, gives support to the story. Mr. Norton must be defeated.

At the special examination of teachers last Friday there were twelve applicants, and the following were granted certificates: Sella A. Sutliff, Mrs. Rosamond C. Marsh, Mrs. Delia Porter, Miss Edith Cole, Mrs. Frank Cates, Mrs. Etta Upright, Miss Clara H. Adams, Miss Ella Adams, Miss Anna M. Metcalf, Fred Stebbins.

Mr. H. C. Hamill, late foreman of the Lansing Journal, has bought the Manistee Democrat, and proposes to make is a first class local newspaper. In this field of work Harry has had a rich experience, and we can assure his competitors that they must rise early in the morning if they get the start of him. He deserves success.

Private Hiram B Hudson spoke to a packed audience on Wednesday night at Evart and made a telling effect upon his hearers. For over two hours he held them attentive listeners. Chairman Southworth took great pleasure in introducing him as a member of his own republican, and the first private soldier to be nominated by any party in the state for congress.

The county teacher's association meets in the high school room on Friday evening and Saturday morning, Nov. 9th and 10th. Some very practical subjects will be discussed, among which are "Pronunciation," "Formation of Numbers," "Fractions," "What Errors are we Teaching," etc. R. W. Kane, of Charlevoix, will address the teachers and friends at the evening session. Music and select reading by local talent. A profitable meeting is assured.

For the benefit of some of our friends who are not personally acquainted with W. M. Burnham, our candidate for judge of probate, we give the following extract from a letter from Mr. Burnham's leading opponent in the law business at Mitchell, before he came to East Jordan to a gentleman residing here: "From my past observation, I know he will satisfactorily fill the office, if a good man is needed, fearing no enemy. Politically he is well and well liked, by sacrifice one jot of his official oath. The public need such public servants."

The Citizen tries very hard to make it appear that the democrats will run a straight party candidate for representative, probably to justify the circulation of tickets with John Nicholls' name printed on them. Democratic Stetson's friends are circulating such tickets, and warn democrats all over the district to look out for them. Mr. Nicholls is not a candidate, and the democratic legislative district will support Mr. Harris for the express purpose of defeating Mr. Norton. Mr. Norton is not a safe man to trust with the affairs of this legislative district.

The Detroit Free Press having stated to a correspondent that registration was required all over the state this year, the law was complied and the following published Saturday: "The answer was erroneous, being based on a misapprehension. A re-registration of voters this year is confined to cities incorporated under certain acts and does not apply to voters in villages and townships. In the case of the latter a new registration was required in 1882, and under the present law another is not required until 1892." But we would advise every man to know positively that he is properly registered next Saturday.

The East-Jordan Lumber Co., and the village of East Jordan have entered into a partnership for fire protection and water supply. The company have erected a brick building, and placed in it a Smith & Vaile 10-inch pump, capable of throwing 950 gallons of water per minute, to be supplied with steam from the boilers of the mill. Water mains and hydrants are to place, and a hose tower is being erected, and when the whole is completed, the town will have a good beginning toward fire protection and water work, and for the present is believed to be entirely adequate for fire protection. Such enterprise is commendable.

Two Months Free.

Send your name and $1.50 to this office and receive the JOURNAL for 1889, and secure the balance of 1888 free. Begin at once.

Just Think.

Silk embroidered hemstitched, fast colored handkerchiefs at 10 cents; three for 25 cents at the Bee Hive.

THEY ARE ALL WINNERS

OUR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

The Entire Ticket Composed of Good Men.

This is the last issue of the JOURNAL before election. The canvass has been one of principle, and not of personal slander and mud slinging. Every inch of ground has been contested to the uttermost on both sides, but the Democrats go in with a decided advantage. The candidates are all clean men,—every one of them,—and there are no internal dissensions to mar the outward harmony.

Reports from Chairman Weston of the democratic state committee indicate a glorious victory for Michigan democracy next Tuesday. The dissatisfaction among republicans and the changes to democracy is astonishing, and a surprise to even democrats themselves.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

THE WORLD OVER.

A MIRROR OF THE IMPORTANT OCCURENCES OF A WEEK.

Things That Do Happen—A Complete Record of Interesting Events the World Over—Shocking Accidents, Startling Crimes, Other Topics.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The message of the President vetoing the pension bill of Mrs. Sarah Washington, on the ground that her second husband is still living and that such a precedent ought not to be established, was laid before the Senate the 15th of Oct. The bill and message were referred to the Committee on Pensions. The session set down for a discussion of the Pacific Railroad funding bill, subject to the tariff bill. The consideration of the tariff bill was continued. In the House, Mr. Wheeler of Alabama offered a series of resolutions concerning the Senate tariff bill, and after some discussion as to the propriety of the resolution it was referred to the Committee on Rules.

McGARIGLE TALKS OF CHICAGO.

He Says He Lost Money by His Connection with Politics.

W. J. McGarigle, with his wife and family, recently visited Winnipeg, Manitoba. It is believed he went there to meet some Chicago friends, who are seeking to arrange an armistice and induce his return to Chicago in time to take part in the election. He talked quite boldly and defies any man in Chicago to prove he has ever taken a dollar from anybody wrongfully or that he has not acted on the square. He says he is a victim of political intrigue and has stood quietly by and suffered ignominy, while those who are guilty have gone scot free. He blames certain political parties for trying to work up a conspiracy against him in the hope of having a big civic scandal equal to New York, with the object of injuring Carter Harrison, and upon because in his position enemies believed he knew everything and would spit. He admits having handled and distributed political corruption funds, but says he did it squarely and everybody knew it had to be done. He expects to return to Chicago when the excitement cools down. He says the people of Chicago have not lost confidence in him, and that he will resume his position of confidence when he returns. He was feted to some extent in Winnipeg.

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The Decision Anxiously Awaited by Parties to the Suit.

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Before Jerome B. Hill, the defaulting executor of the estate of William Latimer, fled to pledged with I. B. Newcomb & Co. $8,000 worth of Chicago and Northwestern Railroad coupon bonds as security for a loan. When the time came for the return of the bonds, John Bloodgood and William A. Latimer, notified the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago and Northwestern Company of their claims to the bonds. This notice stands in the hands of the Exchange. The Supreme Court against the Chicago and Northwestern Company and Bloodgood and Latimer, as executors of the William Latimer estate. The complainant demands that the company issue to the plaintiffs registered bonds in place of the coupon bonds, or that the defendants be ordered to pay the bonds to passed upon that Latimer and Bloodgood be decreed to have no interest in the bonds, and that damages be awarded for malicious interference and collusion. The defendants demurred on the ground that Hill was not a party.

THE EXCLUSION ACT VALID.

Decision of Judge Sawyer in Two Test Cases Brought by Chinese.

Judge Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco, has announced his decision in two cases brought to test the Chinese exclusion act. The Court decides that the act is constitutional, and by its terms Lozano operative immediately upon its passage. The Court further declares that the return certificate granted to Chinese departing from this country is not a contract, but is simply an instrument to establish the identity of a party entitled to certain privileges under a compact between the United States and China. Treaties, the decision says, confer privileges as long as they are in force, but the right of Congress to control or repeal treaty stipulations has been clearly recognized. The counsel for the Chinese gave notice that they would appeal to the Federal Supreme Court. This decision affects about 20,000 Chinese who hold return certificates and about 3,000 who departed from this country before the passage of the restriction act.

KILLED IN HIS CELL.

A Murderer in Georgia Shot by a Gang of Masked Men.

Masked men wreaked vengeance upon a murderer at Jesup, Ga. In January, 1886, Robert J. Smith, proprietor of the Sunny-Side House in that place, was shot and instantly killed by Lewis Edwards, a negro porter of the Commercial House. He narrowly escaped lynch law at that time. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to a life imprisonment. His attorney secured a new trial, and he was to have been put on the stand again. The jail guards were overpowered by a body of masked men, who took the keys, entered the prisoner's cell, and shot twelve bullets into his body.

Unsatisfactory Condition.

Receiver Byron L. Smith of the Traders' Bank, of Chicago, reports that the affairs of the bankrupt institution are in a very unsatisfactory shape. It is alleged that Joseph O. Rutter drew $600,000 out of the institution last year, and an effort is being made to trace the money.

A Canadian Ship Railway.

A cable from London announces that a contract for the construction of a ship railway from the Bay of Fundy to Bale Verte, Gulf of St. Lawrence, has been finally settled. There is every probability that the first ship railway in the world will be built in Canada. The work will probably cost $5,000,000.

Political Preferment.

The Democratic of the Ninth Congressional District of Missouri (St. Louis) have nominated Gen. Thomas Crittenden, Joseph E. Haynes his opponent, by the Democrats of the Sixth New Jersey District, Gen. Augustus Dobbins has been nominated for Congress in the Tenth Texas District.

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The Obioan's Letter—He Stands By the St. Louis Platform.

Ex-Senator Thurman's letter accepting the nomination of the St. Louis convention for the Vice-Presidency is as follows:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 15.

The Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to custom, I send you this formal acceptance of my nomination for Vice-President of the United States by the States made by the national convention, the Democratic party at St. Louis. When you did me the honor to call upon me at Columbus and officially notify me of my nomination I expressed my sense of obligation to the convention, and stated that, although I had not sought the nomination, I could not refuse to accept liberty, under the people of civil liberty. I thought then, as I still think, that whatever I could properly do to promote the re-election of President Cleveland I ought to do. I was encouraged to do so by the support of such brightly good sense, manly courage, and exalted patriotism that a year ago impression of these high qualities caused me to vote for his renomination. I am also strongly impressed with the belief that his renomination will powerfully tend to strengthen that fraternal feeling among the American people that is essential to their welfare, peace, and happiness, and to the perpetuity of the Union and of our system of government.

I approve the platform of the St. Louis convention, and I cannot too strongly express my dissent from the heretical teachings of the monopolist that the welfare of a people can be promoted by a system of exorbitant taxation for the excess of the wants of the Government. Taxation is a burden, and, as a rule, the less of it the better. But taxation for a government is not a condition can be improved by taxing him on all he wears, on all his wife and children wear, on all his tools and implements of industry, on all he eats, drinks, and lives on. Let the treasury with an idle surplus be taxed, let the Government has no legitimate use, and is thereby derive the people of earnings needed for their business and daily wants, and to create a fund that Congress may use to buy votes, induce and corruption in the expenditure of the Government, and to enable it to keep in power men with every sound principle of government and of political economy.

The necessity of reducing taxation to prevent such accumulation of surplus revenue and the dangers therefrom, I think, is not yet so obvious as it should be, and it may not be, if we come to consider the subject more fully, that we are guilty have gone next tree. He blames certain political parties for trying to work up a conspiracy against him in the hope of having a big civic scandal equal to New York, with the object of injuring Carter Harrison, upon because in his position enemies believed he knew everything and would spit. He admits having handled and distributed political corruption funds, but says he did it squarely and everybody knew it had to be done. He expects to return to Chicago when the excitement cools down. He says the people of Chicago have not lost confidence in him, and that he will resume his position of confidence when he returns. He was feted to some extent in Winnipeg.

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The necessity of reducing taxation to prevent such accumulation of surplus revenue and the dangers therefrom, I think, is not yet so obvious as it should be, and it may not be, if we come to consider the subject more fully, we are guilty have gone next tree. Chairman of cities outside New York, Chairman Hewitt, of Ulster, and Mr. Ward, with gains of 50 per cent, at Chicago and 19 per cent, at St. Louis, where the wheat speculation raged, and 11 per cent. at Boston, where stocks have been fluctuating wildly. The Government receipts from internal revenue show a yield of about $7,500,000 beyond the estimates. Estimates of shortage in weight range from three to eight pounds a bushel, but from has advanced from $1.15 for shipping grades to $1.25 for the best. Corn has gone up 10 cents in the cow in the price of bread, as it can only stand, leads to a fall of a sixth in the quantity purchased for the difference would be greater than the shrinkage in the weight of wheat at the prices ruling last year. Meanwhile, the crop is up to estimated at 2,100,000,000 bushels, and observers of corn tends to lessen the home demand for wheat.

MRS. BEEM GETS A FORTUNE.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court Decides a Celebrated Will Case.

The litigation in the celebrated Kimberly-Beem will case, which has been dragging along in the courts for several years, has terminated by a decision of the Wisconsin State Supreme Court, the result being as follows:

Mrs. Beem, the respondent, was the wife of Gen. Martin Beem of Chicago, and the situation which the case confronted was largely due to the sensational manner in which Mrs. Beem and her husband had lived, while during the last few years. The wealthy husband seems was not the happiest, and the suicide of Kimberly, prominently in consequence, and the sensational facts developed are well known. Mrs. Beem is the grand-daughter of Mrs. Lucy Kimberly, a wealthy widow of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, who died in 1882, and left the bulk of her estate, which amounted to about $30,000 on his wife during her life, and the third after her death, to the children and heirs of his estate. In his will she by a former husband, Mr. Kimberly, the testatrix, in kindness sketched to take the widow during when she died testate, leaving Mrs. Beem her sole legatee. Daniel Kimberly, the executor, by fraudulent representations obtained an order of probate of the will, which was afterwards set aside by the Circuit Court, but reversed, and the Supreme Court, on the reversal. The case was prosecuted vigorously and eminent counsel were engaged, among the attorneys being Senator Vilas.

NATIONAL CHOP REPORT.

Corn, Which Will Yield Twenty-six Bushels Per Acre, in Prime Condition.

The October crop report is as follows:

Returns show that the condition of the present corn crop is considerably better than for the last two years, and is exceeded generally since that of 1879, when the condition was 98, and the subsequent averages yield 26 bushels. The present average of condition is 92, against 84.2 in September last, and 84.1 in October in the Northwest, and 85.7 in the Southwest, the great corn-growing States remaining at 92 and 93. The average yield is 26.4 bushels. The quality is much below the average, the yield will further reduce the supply. The winter-wheat averages for places of comparison are: Ohio, 97; Michigan, 97; Indiana, 97; Illinois, 97; Iowa, 97; Missouri, 97; Kansas, 97; Texas, 101; Tennessee, 93; Kentucky, 95; Ohio, 102; Michigan, 104; Indiana, 102; Illinois, 97; Missouri, 102; Kansas, 94; California, 102; Oregon, 102; Tennessee, 95; Kentucky, 95; Nebraska, 102; Colorado, 102; Dakota, 102; Minnesota, 102; Wisconsin, 102; Iowa, 102; Pennsylvania, 102; Maryland, 102; Delaware, 102; New Jersey, 102; Connecticut, 102; Massachusetts, 102; Rhode Island, 102; Vermont, 102; New York, 102; Maine, 102; Virginia, 102; Georgia, 102; Florida, 102; Alabama, 102; Mississippi, 102; Louisiana, 102; Texas, 102; Arkansas, 102; Tennessee, 102; Kentucky, 102; Ohio, 102; Michigan, 102; Indiana, 102; Illinois, 102; Missouri, 102; Kansas, 102; California, 102; Oregon, 102

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 1, 1886

FOR PRESIDENT

GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALLEN G. THURMAN,
Of Ohio.

A FINAL WORD.

We are in the midst of the last week of the campaign. It has been a memorable contest. It has been not only a discussion of principle, but it has been one in which the personal character and individuality of candidates has entered very largely. Tax reduction has appealed with singular force and power to the masses of the people. Monopoly has been assailed with effect, and relief for the people has been demanded with convincing force. Cleveland and Thurman have proven grand standard bearers. They have been an inspiration to the plain, common working people of the land, who have rallied with alacrity and enthusiasm to their support.

And in state affairs W. R. Burt has produced the profoundest impression upon the public mind of any candidate who has appeared before the people since the close of the war. His candidacy has been a continued ovation. His arraignment of the republicans for their reckless extravagance has been fully sustained by undeniable proof, and has fully convinced the farmers and working people of the state. As governor, if elected, he will introduce economy, accountability and business methods into state affairs. He stands pledged to execute the laws and preserve order by the processes of the laws and constitution of the state, and he will tolerate no Pinkerton thugs in the service of the state. The working people are especially liable to remember this fact at the polls.

Close up the ranks!

Move the lines steadily forward!

Let the slogan be, Cleveland, Burt and victory!

BURT'S DISCOVERY.

The Detroit Tribune does not deny the correctness of Mr. Burt's figures. It concedes that taxation has increased as stated by Mr. Burt. In fact it cannot do anything else but admit that his statements are true. But it says to make this talk of extravagance, as shown by the figures, of any force, it is necessary for Mr. Burt to go further and show what expenditures were extravagant and unnecessary.

When Mr. Burt becomes governor he will undertake the job of correcting extravagance. This he promises the people he will do, and that taxation shall be reduced, and this the Tribune knows Mr. Burt will do. He is that kind of a man. He will take hold of state affairs as he does his affairs, and he will soon institute economy and faithful attention to the public business. The army of clerks in the state house will be reduced for one thing and the dead beats and mere party claqueres that swarm there and eat the taxes of the people will be cleaned out if Mr. Burt and the gentlemen on the state ticket with him, are elected, as they should be, and as we believe they will be.—Grand Rapids Leader.

A MICHIGAN IRON MAN'S PLAIN TALK.

The communication which we publish in another column from secretary Noble, of the Elk Rapids Iron Company, will open the eyes not only of the advocates of a high protective tariff but of not a few friends of tariff reform. A more complete exposure of the humbug of the protective theory and its injurious effects in practice has never been published in Michigan; and its value is very greatly enhanced by the fact that it comes from a member of the class upon which the advocates of the protective theory rely—and usually in safety—for unhesitating support. When a practical iron maker seriously declares that pig iron in this country needs no protection and proves it by showing that the Michigan product can be sold abroad for a better price than the tariff secures for it here, the protection pig is up. For if pig iron not only needs protection but would be better off without it there is no sense in continuing the protective policy in respect to any American product. It is and always has been with the high protectionists, the symbolic infant and struggling industry; and if it is an adult which no longer struggles, all other industries can be trusted to go alone. The only field for a tariff is the raising of a revenue adequate to the needs of government economically administered.

We commend this letter of Secretary Noble's to the intelligent, thoughtful men of Michigan who are to give expression at the ballot box to their convictions as to the necessity of longer taxing themselves upon everything they eat, drink, wear, and use in order to foster the making of pig iron in this country. It is a letter which will bear careful and thorough examination, not only in respect to the matter stated as to protection but those also relating to wages. The suggestion for a gradual removal of the offensive taxes which have grown so burdensome is quite in line with the doctrine of President Cleveland's message and the platform of the National Democratic Convention.—Free Press.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

When a man is so thoroughly honest and unbiased that he will support a principle as far-reaching as is that of tariff reform, though it may take thousands of dollars out of his own pocket, we believe he is a proper man to entrust with the making of laws and regulations for the government of the people. Henry H. Noble of Elk Rapids, is that man. He is a beneficiary of a protected industry, yet he declares himself in sympathy with the advanced ideas of President Cleveland and the democratic platform. He has not cast his fortunes with other protected manufacturers in their efforts to continue the system of legalized robbery, but has boldly declared himself to be in sympathy with the necessities of the great mass of consumers of taxed goods in this United States and wants all to have an equal chance for their lives. He declares his belief in the doctrine of the greatest good to the greatest number, and if his vote should elect the next United States senator, we believe that the man so voted for will be a tariff reformer to the extent of removing every unnecessary burden from the people.

As a practical business man, he will look carefully to our local interests, and will be directly in line with Grover Cleveland and Wellington R. Burt, and will give a hearty support to their efforts for honest government and lower taxation.

Vote for Henry H. Noble for state senator.

FOR CONGRESS, PRIVATE HUDSON.

The soldier voters of the ninth district are this year deprived of the excuse that they are desirous of helping a comrade in arms when they vote for a republican for member of congress instead of a democrat. They have now a chance to decide whether they shall still keep on voting for the General, or whether they shall change their tactics, and now support Private Hiram B. Hudson, a man in every respect equal to the General, and in many respects his superior.

Hiram B. Hudson is a man of the people. He has been educated in the school of practical business. He is not a rich man, and his little wealth has been earned by hard, honest toil. He has been so closely identified with the working people that he knows their needs, and has in mind methods of securing results. The interests of his comrades in arms will be guarded as carefully as they can be guarded by the general, and the business elements will find him ever ready to consider their interests.

He deserves the support of every private soldier; of every friend of honest money, payable alike to the rich and to the poor; of everyone interested in honest government and low taxes; of every advocate of tariff reform; and of every democrat and greenbacker in the ninth district.

Vote for Hiram B. Hudson, of Mancelona.

THE BASIS OF DEMOCRATIC HOPE

The hope of democratic success in this campaign is based on the intelligence and morality of the people. If they can be brought to the polls undeterred by falsehood and unintimidated by bigotry and passion, with the one great issue of the campaign clearly before them they can not go wrong. The issue is unjust and unnecessary taxation against just and necessary taxation. Falsehoods may obscure it, prejudice may blind the eyes of the masses, and silly alarms may stampede thousands into political affiliations unnatural and short lived, but the issue itself cannot be changed.—Chicago Herald.

VICTORY IN THE AIR.

The fusionists are feeling happy and more confident of victory than ever. The tide is turning against the republicans. The argument is going against them and their desperate resort to forged extracts from English papers, their theft of private letters for publication, their free expenditure of money among strikers and ward bummers, their circulation of deceiving and misleading circulars their resorts to all sorts of dishonorable methods in politics to stop the rush of voters to the side of lower taxation and reform are but hastening the overwhelming defeat that awaits them.

There is a something in the air that is called victory that is just at this time filling the nostrils of the fusionists with its sweet odor. This change we believe the people will decide to give him the general management of affairs of state. He has many times proven himself to be the friend of the laboring man, and the laborer is not ungrateful, but will remember his friend at the polls. The workingmen can give Wellington R. Burt a glorious majority if they pull together, and we honestly believe they will do it.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN THE EAST.

The democratic gains of 2,324 in Newark N. J., over the vote of 1884 is justly regarded as assuming a democratic victory in that state in November. It is a labor center, and a republican majority of 1,519 in October, 1884, is turned into a democratic majority of 705 in October 1886. The workingmen could not be fooled with the "pauper labor" scare. Nor can they be elsewhere. New York, New Jersey and Connecticut may be set down as safe for Cleveland and tax reduction.

FREE TRADE IN LABOR.

There is no tariff on the laboring man's sweat. There is no tariff on the importation of men to come into open competition with the American workingman. The capitalist goes into the open markets of the world and employs labor at the lowest price for the American wage earner stands in that open market with the millions of men who are seeking a livelihood and there is no tariff that protects him.—New York Daily Graphic.

For First Place.

Great amount of engineering will be done by friends of candidates to secure for their man the first place on the ticket and the best man will probably secure the coveted place. Then if he is defeated by the majority of the people, the election is assured. Electric Bitters has been put to the front, its merits passed upon, has been insorsed, and unanimously given first place among remedies peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all diseases of Kidneys, Liver and Stomach. Electric Bitters, being guaranteed, is a safe investment. Price 50c. and $1 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 3

Old Newspapers for Sale.

B. See,

Dry Goods, Dry Goods, DRY GOODS.

We are Better prepared to Give

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

Foreign & Domestic Dress Goods,
Ladies and Childrens Cloaks,
Wool Blankets, Flannels, Woolen Hosiery, Wool Yarns,
And in fact all Seasonable Goods than ever before.

Remember we have the Largest Line of CARPETS to Select from in Charlevoix.

Corner of Bridge and Main Streets. B. SEE.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WELLINGTON R. BURT, OF SAGINAW.

Wherever Wellington R. Burt has gone, the people have turned out in all sorts of weather to meet him and to hear him. They have heard him, and are satisfied that he is a man of integrity. He impresses his audiences everywhere that he will carry his business methods into the conduct of state affairs to the extent of making an appreciable reduction in state expenses and consequent taxation. He has made a most wonderful canvass, and on next Tuesday we believe the people will decide to give him the general management of affairs of state. He has many times proven himself to be the friend of the laboring man, and the laborer is not ungrateful, but will remember his friend at the polls. The workingmen can give Wellington R. Burt a glorious majority if they pull together, and we honestly believe they will do it.

Barnum's Circus

Is in town, and the Canvas is spread

IN GEORGE MILLER'S WINDOW.

If you don't get the worth of your money, slip up to the ticket office and your admission fee will be refunded. You will also find by walking inside, one of the

BIGGEST :-: CURIOSITIES

IN THE SHAPE OF

Over Coats, Pea Jackets, and New Suits,

Too Numerous to Mention.

Will Wager you a Peanut if you can see a Better Stock than I have on my tables to-day.

DOORS :-: OPEN :-: FROM :-: 6 :-: TO :-: 8;

Good Order Kept and No Pickpockets.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

...FOR...

Geo. W. Miller's New Stock

GRAND OPPORTUNITY

This Time We Have Purchased a Handsome Bed-Room Suit, and Propose to Give It Away.

We have picked out a lovely bed-room suit at S. M. See & Sons' furniture store, consisting of a beautiful bedstead, dresser, and commode, and are going to give a ticket to every customer trading $2.00 with us. This is no scheme to sell our goods, but we know all like to receive Christmas gifts, and we take this way in giving you a chance to get a present, or one to give your friends. We are confident that our prices and quality of goods will assure satisfaction on your part, and cordially invite your attention to our large line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Cloaks, Caps, Carpets, Notions, Etc.

Remember me with a call.

Yours for Trade,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

P. S. The drawing on the bedroom suit will take place December 25. The numbers will be kept in a sealed box, and on the day of drawing a committee appointed and a blindfolded person will do the drawing. The first number out gets the prize.

BARGAINS IN

BOOTS & SHOES.

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 26, 1886.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

(Daily except Sunday.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,

CHARLEVOIX. MICHIGAN.

Poster Printing
Quick and Cheap,
At the Journal Office.

THE DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN
MACKINAW CITY
AND
DETROIT JACKSON
The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City: 8.00 a. m. (daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at
Detroit.....5.25 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson.....10.30 p. m. and 11.30 a. m.
Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 4 45 a. m.
Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 2 40 p. m.
Cincinnati.....4.35 a. m. and 4.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

JOB WORK
AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE PIG-IRON TARIFF.

LETTER FROM EDWIN S. NOBLE.

Startling Arraignment of the System of Robbery and Waste.

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press.

As I am almost daily in receipt of letters of inquiry as to my views on the tariff question and its relation to the manufacture of pig iron, in which I have been engaged for the past 15 years, I prefer to answer publicly in the columns of your valuable paper.

As secretary and treasurer of the Elk Rapids Iron Company I have had nearly all the high tariff literature of the Iron and Steel association freely laid before me, and it is largely due to the arguments put forth by them that my dislikes for the methods proposed by the advocates of tariff for protection is due. These methods have made me bitterly opposed to it as a principle or in practice. Practically the effect of protection on the iron business has been to induce parties to build large and expensive plants for the manufacture of pig iron where neither the geographical location or natural advantages warranted any prospect of success, unless aided by some local means for enabling their owners to tax their neighbors. A proof of this, in July, 1882, according to the reports of the Iron and Steel association there were 686 blast furnaces completed, and 30 in process of construction, making a total of 716 furnaces in the United States. In November, 1887, there were but 582 completed and 30 in process of construction, a total of 612, showing that 104 entire plants had gone out of blast and been abandoned in five years—wiped out as effectually as if destroyed by fire or flood. Now any system that induces men to build any expensive works in a locality where they never would have been built but for artificial stimulus, appears to me to be a bad one, and if protection is to be worth anything it must be extended so as to enable the most hair brained idiot in maintaining his works in the worst location.

The facts are that while the people of the United States have for a long period of time paid an enormous tax to support the pig iron industry, at last the tariff is powerless to protect. Furnaces are abandoned because built in bad localities. Workmen are scattered and gone, and the result is disastrous alike to owners and operatives.

The law of the Almighty that no artificial stimulant can be applied to man without a corresponding depression applies equally to manufacturing; and we have for years been drunken with this seductive beverage called protection, and have now arrived at the period of head and heartache which follows as surely as does the shadow of the setting sun. The question becomes one of grave magnitude: Does it pay to have a season of debauching with its present delights, and suffer the depression which must come, and has come to the leading manufacturing industries of this nation? The furnace with which I am connected, and which cost me my entire this rule, as the most important question debated at the time of its construction was; Does the locality possess such advantages as to enable it to run at a profit should the tariff be removed—consequently I do not write from the standpoint of one who has been hurt by the evils which he endures, to such a degree as to dislike a system that once gave him large profits. This company can and does make pig iron at a profit, and has this very year shipped over 800 tons of pig iron to England, receiving therefor a price a trifle better than for any sold in this country, and so could they all had they built where a sound judgment (unbiased by the glamor which the protective system threw over the iron industries of this country) dictated.

As to the laborer, I say plainly that if the tariff on pig metal was $100 a ton and every cent of it went into my own pocket, I would hire my men in the open market as cheap as I could. If I wanted 200 and found 400 sitting about I should get them cheap. If 400 were wanted and but 200 to be had, I should pay them their price. There is in my opinion no more relation between the price of wages and a protective tariff than between it and the transit of Venus. Every manufacturer who is willing to tell the truth knows this. No man buys sugar of Jones for 10 cents that he can purchase of Johnson for 8—and the manufacturer does not live who pays more for labor than will secure it. It's not common sense to suppose he would. If he be philanthropically inclined he will do something very different—endow some institution for the benefit of his workmen or their families, or establish baths, reading rooms, etc., but never will he pay more for wages than supply and demand compel him to.

The difference in nanufacturers in this respect varies only in their having the courage to own or deny it.

In the particular branch of the iron industry in which I am engaged (charcoal pig iron), there were on September 1, 1886, 89 furnaces in blast and 47 out; and I state without fear of contradiction, that if the tariff was raised from its present rate of $6.72 per ton to $50 it would not alter the price of charcoal pig iron one penny for the better.

With a substantial reduction of the tariff and an enlarged free list for raw material I believe we could manufacture and sell pig iron to the whole world. I, as an American citizen, am not willing to own that with the best ores, best fuel and I believe best brains in the world, we cannot compete with the nations of the earth if allowed to do so untrammeled by legislation. Think of mortal man assuming to say whether $6.72 or any other sum is a just tax and the proper quantity to lay upon pig iron. Only the Almighty could determine a question so complex, and yet puny legislators with their diminutive intellects assume to say how many dollars and cents shall be a just measure to exact from sixty millions of people to enable less than one hundred and fifteen thousand to engage successfully in the business of making iron.

I have given but the practical side of the question. The moral side is equally appalling.

Manufactures are asked for frequent contributions to go to the congress of these United States, to be used as a corruptive fund to bribe indirectly men who should be above bribery, to favor this or that manufacturing enterprise. Is it then surprising that young men, instead of embarking in an enterprise with the idea that they will succeed by industry, the selection of a proper location, and attaining great excellence in the article they produce, come to believe that it is a "twist of the wrist," by ways that breed dishonor and a low ideal of the methods by which men attain wealth, that success is to be achieved. I maintain that excepting only the liquor traffic there is not such a demoralizing agent at work among our people to day as in tariff for protection. As great an evil as I deem it, still it is one of long duration, and its results are as far reaching that had I absolute power today, I would first fix the tariff where it now is on the ground that no amount of tinkering or alteration has or ever will make it just or equitable and then reduce it 5 per cent a year for 20 years, giving people time to adjust themselves and their business to a change of known quantity. Uncertainty is the worst business element in the whole scheme, and every manufacturer knows it. The fact that men turned to occupations which do not fit them for business life are sent to congress to dabble in so weighty a business matter, and that each session of congress has become like a terrible night mare for fear that this or that article will be put up or put down is in itself enough to condemn the whole theory of tariff for protection.

EDWIN S. NOBLE.

Secretary Treasurer of Elk Rapids Iron Company,
Elk Rapids, Mich., Oct. 22, 1886.

More "Treable" for Smith.

Mr. Nicholls.—The Sentinel of the 24th is out with something over a half column of editorial on the (to him) fertile subject of "Mr. Nicholls" and takes exceptions to my use of the words "slush" and "drivel" as applied to what he and his correspondent had to say to my communication to the Sentinel of the previous week. But did I not invite special attention to what the two said and is not that the general verdict. I was but recording such terms applied they must cease writing that which can only be so designated.

But the Sentinel says "the trouble with Mr. Nicholls is that he argues from false premises." Perhaps so, let us see. My premises were almost exclusively statistics from the U. S. Report on Commerce and Navigation for 1887, and I gave the authority in more than one instance.

Now here is a chance for a man of the editor's fine ability to render a great service to the nation, by showing the falsity of that report. You had better do it, Mr. Smith, because if you do not after proclaiming your ability so to do you will very properly be deemed unpatriotic and un-American.

It is in the next paragraph, however that Mr. Smith really shines, when he gets to talking about Sir John and Lord John and lots of other Johns, for there he thinks he is quite at home. Everybody who knows him knows this, while his step and manner and mien and cane all show that he thinks he is at home on that subject. And he is as he understands it; but he doesn't understand it. The nearest he gets to a Sir John or Lord John is in the exact adaptability of some of the derivatives of the cognate name Jack to him. For instance, Jackanapes fits him exactly, and no one will dispute his title to it. Then again, Jack——, beg pardon, Balaam's beast, is more euphonious, but it means the same, and it already attaches itself to him since the hint was given by one of our worthy citizens in the Journal a couple of weeks ago. Then again he is in a fair way to win the title, Jackpudding. Only write a little more on the subject of the tariff, Mr. Smith, and it is yours, sure. So you see he is not wanting in titles and if they are not Lord John or Sir John they are something, and positively more beautiful in this case; that is, if beauty be measured by fitness.

But he isn't slow on the wor d"bigot" when he asks "who is the bigot." The exact meaning of the word is a person unreasonably devoted to some party, denomination or creed; a blind zealot, and I ask "who is the bigot."

Then he charges that I have entered "the arena of public political discussion," and I suppose being of foreign birth, have no right there if my political views differ from his and Mr. Cutchson's, and I must therefore be subjected to a *personal* attack. He refers to the oath of allegiance I took and evidently thinks it incomplete because I was not sworn to support the views entertained by them. Now Mr. Smith it is in the province of editors, and especially of great o es like yourself, to teach wisdom; to lay bare the errors into which the "smaller fry" may happen to run, and to do it without hatred or malice. But you, Mr. Smith, have not even attempted to do this. I presented certain facts and figures from the best official sources that did not accord with the statements made by Mr. Cutchson in his speech at this village. You have not challenged them in any way, or even made pretense that the conclusions I drew from them were erroneous, but you have gone off on your hobby of hatred to the foreign born and displayed your petty malice by intimating that I am disloyal to the government. And besides that, Mr. Smith, you have had a correspondent to do meaner and dirtier work than yourself—to splutter and make up face and attempt to bring into derision a man you profess to have great respect for. Now don't you think you are rather snakey Mr. Smith, when you make this profession of respect? Other people I know think you are.

Years ago we expected nothing better from you, but now that you make an open profession of living a better life we have a right to expect something better. We have, at least, the right to expect that you will not use deceit and misrepresentations even in your newspaper, and we have a right to expect that you will not guarantee a statement as coming "from one of our most reputable citizens" when you know very well that the statement over the signature "A Protectionist," comes from a man who has no regard whatever for the truth and whose reputation in that respect is as bad as the county affords. Now, if I am wrong in this let your readers know who "A Protectionist" is and they shall judge between thee and me. You must not, however, infer from this that I would shrink from the charge of holding political views such as are imputed to me by "A protectionist"—that is, absolute free trade and direct taxation—if I entertained them, for I have great respect for the men who honestly entertain such opinions, just as I had great respect for the abolitionists many years ago, though I was only an anti-slavery man and never an abolitionist.

Now, Mr. Smith, do try and see yourself as others see you. Turn to the right again, that we may hear from your friends and neighbors more words of commendation and encouragement toward you and less of pollution and pity for you. Try again, Mr. Smith. JOHN NICHOLLS.

Guard Against the Strike.

And always have a bottle of Acker's English Remedy in the house. You cannot tell how soon Croup may strike your little one, or a cold or cough may fasten itself upon you. One dose is a preventive and a few doses is a positive cure all throat and lung troubles yield to its treatment. A sample bottle is given you free and the remedy guaranteed by G. W. Beaman, drug gist. 1 1019

Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. **The best remedy is Ayer's Pills.** Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. J. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Lanhaville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"Four boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of liver complaint."—E. L. Fulton, Hanover, N. H.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—Jas. Quinn, 60 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrived at this conclusion slowly after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass. 1

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Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Do You Chew?

Then get the BEST which is

FINZER'S OLD HONESTY

Genuine has a RED H tin tag on every plug.

OLD HONESTY is acknowledged to be the purest and most lasting piece of Standard Chewing Tobacco on the market. Trying it is a better test than any talk about it. Give it a fair trial. Your dealer has it.

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Are you aware that notwithstanding the excitement of a Presidential Campaign,

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Are selling more stoves than ever, and at prices which you will at once appreciate, if you will call and investigate. The stoves this fall are more complete and beautiful than ever. Come and examine them at our store, whether you wish to buy or not. If you buy you will "Save your Dollars" by being one of the many who buy of

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Several Grade sizes, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER TELLS OF ITS MANY BENEFITS.

Sharp Criticism of Candidate Harrison's Plan to Reduce the Surplus—Advantages of the Free List—Sand Thrown into the Laborer's Eyes.

[Speech of Hon. Wm. M. Springer, of Illinois, delivered in Philadelphia.]

What is the condition of affairs that confronts us at this time? The people of the United States are paying into the Treasury from Federal taxation not more than $150,000,000 a year as an equivalent for the services of the Government consisting of three distinct departments. The coming session of Congress is one to repair, if possible, the injury done by the last session. It is a remarkable fact, if it cannot be called by any other name, that the problem of reduction is one which ought to be understood, and was expected by every citizen in the land, and was expected, too, assumed, when I read in the letter of acceptance of the man who is officially charged with some of the other problems of economic science.

This assumed surplus of the importer satisfies permits a like amount to be said to be the cost of the tariff to the consumer. Nothing of this kind can be indulged in without additional cost and heavy added, in many instances nothing is added at all, but in the majority of the manufacturing industries of the country a large portion of the tax is added to the price of the article to the cost of the domestic article as well as to the foreign. Therefore, in reducing the customs revenue we are only reduce the amount of taxes that is paid upon the imported article but consumed in the domestic article, and the increased value or cost that may have been added to the domestic article, and hence this defers a half or quarter of taxation which will afford substantial relief to the consumer of the country. Let me ask this question—are the Republican friends that we meet in this great Republican State prepared to say that they are giving to every people believed that the more they are taxed the richer they will get, that they are advocating a theory not sound, but yet violate all the properties and principles of trade? Are they prepared to say based upon that theory that the more labor is taxed the more wages workingmen will get. The Democratic party, in reducing these taxes proposes to take them off all one cent revenue and to place the remaining taxation so that it will take the necessary revenue of the people. The necessaries of life ought to be relieved from taxation, such as woolen, cotton goods, boots and shoes, sugar, and those articles which are most common in preserving their wives and children.

But our Republican friends, in the platform which they have adopted in Chicago, declare that rather than give up any part of the protective system they will abolish the duties upon the necessaries of life—they will abolish the duties on tea and coffee, and on those articles which imitate the only manufacture and consumer, but whisky also. (A voice: "Whisky is cheap enough.") Yes, it is cheap enough, I know of no Democrat in my acquaintance that complains of the price of whisky. The price of whisky remains taxed and $1,000,000 per month from that source rather than reduce it to a high tax upon woolen goods and the necessaries of life. We must have a reduction of taxes. Will you take the tax off your whisky? Will you take the tax off your whisky? Will you take the tax off your whisky?

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 1, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Renders will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 18 to 20c.
EGGS per doz., 18 to 20c.
POTATOES, per bu, 50 to 55c.
WHEAT, per bu., 90 to 95c.
OATS, per bu., 30c.
HAY, per ton, 9 @ $10.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $3. Steers, $4 @ $5.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.50.
GREEN HIDES, $2.50@$4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c@$1.00.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Boyne.

The political fight is hot but the outlook is frightening; ten days more and the common people will have spoken, we trust to the intelligence of the voters of Charlevoix county to cast their ballots on November 6, in the interest of the whole people.

F. E. Fogg Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney in a letter published in the *Citizen* says that as prosecuting attorney he shall strictly enforce the law in this county during his term of office. Oh Frank! Frank! are you not a leetle too previous?"

The votes have not been counted yet.

The county property was moved into the new court house last week and our county officials will have comfortable quarters henceforth.

Mrs. Charles Shepard of Manton is visiting relatives and friends in Boyne this week.

Mrs. Harry Russell is on the sick list.

The earnestness with which our esteemed Supervisor seeks after the true position of fog (Fogg) on the liquor question, is only equaled by that of the mother in the old story in which a neighbor informed her that one of her three boys had stolen his horses' bridle. She felt confident of their innocence, and said she would prove it to him, thereupon she called in the boys and questioned them severally, and upon each stoutly denying his guilt she turned in triumph to their accuser, saying, "you see they are innocent, I told you so."

Mrs. George Bailey is sick with mumps.

Quite a number of our citizens went with the excursion to the south part of the state and returned well pleased with their trip.

F. D. Phillips spoke on Saturday evening to a highly interested enthusiastic audience, giving the record of republican legislation in the interest of the monied classes, and showing conclusively the interest of all laboring men and farmers to support President Cleveland in the coming election.

Blaine Deplumed. The Citizen says "Mr. Norton has done more hard work for the republican party than any other half dozen men in it." Well, who would have thought it! The plume will certainly have to change hats, as per Citizen, and we congratulate the chief of the big four on his promotion.

Wilson.

Weather chilly but pleasant.

The crops are all harvested.

The roads are in a very muddy condition.

Mrs. Thos. Shepard Jr. who has been ill for over three months is now able to be out again.

D. Wells, formerly of Echo but now of Petoskey, was in the vicinity on Saturday last.

Messrs Jabez and Geo. Bowen have each new kitchens and wood sheds and Frank Smith a corn crib, built recently.

F. Downer formerly of this place has just returned from a two months visit to southern Michigan and Ohio he also attended the Columbus reunion and Cincinnati exposition.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken delivered a good discourse to a large and attentive audience at the school house on Monday evening.

Rev. H. C. and Mrs. Scofield attended church at Jordan township on Sabboth morning, having the pleasure of hearing Rev. Mr. McGregor, a Baptist minister of Gaylord.

Elder E. A. Tracy preached at the school house on Sunday evening. We believe he has severed his connection with the M. P. denomination.

A young lady of this place (who by the way is something of a blue stocking and fond of her courage) was recently disturbed by a mouse, which had found a convenient hiding place in her bed. Strenuous efforts were put forth to expel him, but in vain. The mouse came off victor and was left in undisputed possession of the field, i.e. bed.

You Will Repent

If you continue to lay cheap red underwear. It is absolutely poison ous—rank poison. We will sell you all wool (natural wool not red) for $1.90 a suit. It will please you, and save your health.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Don't Read This.

Remember we date your ticket for Family Physician when your first purchase takes place. For instance, you buy today, Nov. 1, it is good until February, '89.

Ipe'Rough Scaviv Liniment removes all hard soft, or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses. Blood spavin, curb, splint, ringbone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, and all pain. Sold by P. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

Bargains.

Ladies' fine kid button boots, worth $3 at $2.50 at the Boston Store.

Wanted.

Ten thousand people to know that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best cough medicine. Price only 25 cts. Sold by all druggists.

Wanted.

Ten thousand people to know that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best cough medicine. Price only 25 cts. Sold by all druggists.

Just Lovely.

The ladies' muffs at A. T. Washburne & Co's.

Whither Is It Drifting?

The Wisconsin Independent, (prohibition) says that the republican national committee have issued a document which exerts itself to show that the republican party is in full accord with the liquor interests, that their "temperance and morality" plank means nothing, and that the democratic party is the most hostile to the liquor traffic. It speaks of the Bootle resolution as:

"That small, sickly and weak addendum which the republicans tacked on to their platform as a temperance plank."

In another place this document says: "The Democratic states of Missouri and Texas consider brewers and saloon keepers as outlaws. These brewers and saloon keepers would consider themselves lucky could they live under the same laws and carry on their business under the same conditions as the saloon-keepers in the republican states of Illinois and Wisconsin."

"The moral of this is, that the German voters in each state must all themselves with the party which is the least infected with this temperance contagion' and in Missouri, so far as national politics is concerned, that party is the republican. It had the courage to declare in 1872, 'We oppose prohibition,' and to this day it has not retreated from that position."

"President Cleveland has within a year gone over completely into the camp of the prohibitionists. He has sworn off drinking, and the prohibitionists have paraded him all over the country as one of their shining examples. Cleveland has suppressed a respectable saloon, which was on the road leading to his country home near Washington."

Whither is this great moral republican party drifting, that its managers will utter such sentiments as these? Can christian temperance people find better reasons than these for supporting Grover Cleveland and the democratic party?

High Tariff and Low Wages.

The Torch Lake (Mich) Times, located near the great copper mines of that state, complains that although the companies are earning from 100 to 200 per cent more than when copper was selling at ten cents a pound —chiefly by the aid of the French copper trust—it has yet to hear of a single instance where wages has been advanced. At the same time the Michigan journal points out the necessaries of life are in sympathy with the advance in the copper market—flour has gone up by $2.70 to $3 a barrel, lard has advanced 40 per cent; everything but wages is on the upgrade.

In connection with the above facts an eastern journal calls attention to the condition of the iron-ore men in Pennsylvania. Twelve years ago they made from $2 to $2.25 a day. Since then their wages have been cut down, until at the present time their pay is from 60 to 85 cents a day.

The strange thing about this fright ful decline in miners' wages is that five years ago the duty on iron ore was raised. Previous to 1883 it was 20 per cent. By an act of that year it was placed at 75 cents a ton. This according to the official reports of the treasury department, is equivalent to 40 per cent. Nevertheless, the protected iron masters are constantly claiming that high wages and high duties go together.

It is a well-known fact that the various trusts organized so numerously during the last few years have succeeded in raising the prices of the products manufactured by them. Yet no one has heard that the wages of the artisans engaged in the manufacture of these products have been raised.—Chicago News.

The reason for Blaine's declaration that trusts are "private affairs" has not transpired. Candidate Morton's firm of British bankers has under taken to put the great salt trust on its feet financially, and Blaine naturally felt that the ticket must be shielded if possible from the adverse criticism which the disclosure of that fact would provoke.—Free Press.

When the Hon. Robert M. Morse, Jr., Massachusetts, heretofore one of the staunchest republicans in that state came out for Cleveland he declared that it was not he but the republican party that had changed views. The appearance of Ben Butler on the republican stump gives force to Mr. Morse's observation. It is only a few years since the republican party in Massachusetts existed for the sole purpose of sitting down on Butler.—Free Press.

Just Lovely.

The ladies' muffs at A. T. Washburne & Co's.

ANOTHER CONVINCER.

John Nicholls Repels Ridicule With Argument.

ERTON JOURNAL:—Well, well, Mr. Editor, the man that I was obliged to name "the little star" because he has appeared over that signature, has multiplied him-self by 3, and last week and this appears as three stars, and tells us about "giving away his snap" and about the mountain and the mouse, and about his going to Dan Rice's circus when Dan was young, and that he learned there that the milky whey was mouldy when he was a boy, and so on and so forth. And he makes it quite evident that he thinks all this kind of talk relates to the tariff question and especially to that part of Mr. Cutcheon's speech on that subject. It cannot be denied that what he has said is fully equal to what many of the leaders of his party have said on the same subject, and yet to ordinary minds it is not at all clear that such talk bears any relation whatever to it.

One thing, however, is clear and that is that the person who appears as "the three stars" is an old man, because he talks of going to Dan Rice's circus so many year's ago. We had suspected as much before, indeed we knew that what appeared over that signature was the work of either a very old man or a very young child. Nearly every one I think who has taken the pains to read what he has written for the Sentinel, has come to that conclusion. It being then from an old man we will treat his two and a quarter columns with due respect by noticing them a little.

First, then, the old gentleman seems terribly mystified over the importations of salt,it has bothered him from the beginning; he has talked all sorts of ways about it; his newspaper has said *English* salt and he can't bring his mind to believe that we receive salt also from France and Germany and the West Indies and Canada. Don't be so set in your ways old gentleman, make up your mind to learn something and to that end get the government report of exports and imports, which will make it clear to you.

Then he refers to sugar; he has talked a great deal about that, too; his paper has told him that Mr. Havemeyer the New York refiner was before the committee that framed the Mills bill and that on his account sugar was transferred to the dutiable list. He admits that Mr. Mills the chairman of that committee denies it, but says the Congressional Record "doubled the matter against him. Wonder what sort of a paper he thinks the record is? Won't you please tell me where in the Congressional Record I can find what you say is there—either the page or the day of the month will do. I have the Record, and would be glad to learn.

But don't you think you are giving away your whole case by talking as you do? You know that you and the stump speakers and writers of your party have been constantly claiming that the Mills bill was framed by southerners and almost wholly in their own interest—they are ranted northern salt and southern sugar for months, yet now you claim that the original bill put sugar on the free list and that it was returned to the dutiable list at the request of a northern man, Mr. Havemeyer, and you also now say that the bill was not sectional but in the interest of a northern trust,—that is, Mr. Havemeyer's "trust."

Why, what ails you old gentleman, for I find you not only say it in one paragraph but insist upon it in the next that these southerners that framed the bill put sugar on the free list. Better be careful or somebody will be laughing at you.

But I am so glad you quoted from the republican platform, especially the part of it which favors the entire repeal of the internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system. That is just what the platform said, and just what many (not all I am glad to know) of the republican's men. "The internal taxes" are the taxes on whiskey and tobacco in all its forms and in all its processes of manufacture and sale. So that the republican party is pledged to remove all those taxes rather than take off any of the 40 per cent tax on cotton goods or 50 per cent on earthenware and china; or 58 per cent on glassware; or 32 per cent on tin plates (although we do not make a plate), or 57 per cent on manufactures of iron and steel; or 20 to 100 per cent on rice; or 40 to 50 per cent on salt; or 72 per cent on sugar; or 67 per cent on woolen goods; or 30 to 40 per cent on wool.

Then the old gentleman in the next paragraph quotes from a letter only a few days old that he says is from Ben Butler, and he calls it his Boston letter "The letter makes Mr. Butler say: "I suppose it is not generally known that the Mills bill takes the tax off the retail trade of liquor by the repeal of the special tax on retail dealers," etc., etc. What a splendid compliment that is to the republican members of the two houses of congress, and to the committee of conference. The Mills bill was introduced last April, and has ever since been hotly discussed both in and out of congress, and yet on the 24th of Oct., after congress has adjourned, Ben Butler is made to say he supposes a very important provision of it, that involved many millions of dollars a year "is not generally known."

But our desire to please the old gentleman must not cause us to further trespass upon the readers by quoting too many of his platitudes.

His concluding seems to be about like this: He reads some small-caliber stupid partisan paper, and has worried himself into a belief that anyone who holds views different from that paper is foolish and bad. Then he has great dislike to persons of foreign birth, and great admiration for the monopolists and "trusts" that are making themselves rich by making the people at large poor. This is plainly seen in many ways, but especially by his anger at the present administration because they would not allow the Roach shipbuilding concern to rob the government as previous administrations had done. The concern became very rich by not building their ships according to contract, and it seemed hard to them, as it does to him, that they should be required to do as they agreed.

The old gentleman instead of trusting to be fooled by his advisers has been trying to store them away in his head until that has become much swollen and in a complete jumble—a kind of incoherent buzz like a disturbed bumble bee's nest, and that buzz he believes to be inspiration. Possibly he may be a very good man although his poor morality does not seem to indicate it. He prides himself on his liberal creed, he would not scoff at foreigners as he does if he accepted the invitation to look himself in the face he would have judged of that as well as of his virtues; quite likely however, he has good reasons for preserving his incog.

Indorsing his judgment in that respect we ask our readers not to be inquisitive.

"Good by, my lover, good by."

J. NICHOLLS.

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membranes of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient. A pamphlet containing full information is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada, mention this paper. Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 1y

Their Business Booming.

Probably no medicine has caused a greater revival of trade at F. G. Hines and Co.'s drug store or has their goods been in better demand than Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

We Can and Do

Guarantee Acker's Blood Elixir for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, Ulcers, and obstinate eruptions; it purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1 1629

Happiness and Contentment

Cannot be found in hand if we look on the dark side of every little obstacle. Sooner or later darkness life and make it as bright as Dyspepsia, Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure the worst form of Dyspepsia, Constipation and Indigestion and make life a happiness and pleasure. Sold at 25 and 50 cents by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

Buckles's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

To the Voters of Charlevoix County

I do hereby announce myself as candidate for the office of county clerk, and respectfully ask your support at the polls. Phil. E. LEWIS.

Look at the date on the yellow address label on this paper, and see if you owe the printer. If you do, come and see us. If the slip does not show a credit the week following payment, please notify us at once, that the omission may be corrected

New Advertisements.

Horses for Sale.

A team of light bay horses for sale cheap for cash. A team of very black mares if preferred. Will sell either. Inquire of Wm. Sun, Jr., Marion, or at Charlevoix post office.

Farm for Sale or Trade

On Your Own Terms.

Eighty acres of land, three miles from Charlevoix, on south side of Pine Lake, known as the Hoyt farm. Thirty acres improved. Good log barn. Apply to J. T. ATKINSON, Petoskey. 262

Sealed Proposals Wanted.

The Commissioner of Highways of the Township of Charlevoix will receive sealed bids for opening and grubbing the road from Charlevoix to Boyne City, on the south side of Pine Lake, from the village of Charlevoix to the south line of section 36, town 33 north, range 7 west, to be cleared 33 feet wide, and all material to be removed from the road, to be cleared and grubbed 16 feet wide, and all material to be removed from the road, to be cleared and grubbed 16 feet wide, and all material to be removed from the road, to be cleared and grubbed 16

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

CIRCLING THE GLOBE.

A WEEK'S IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES CONCISELY SUMMARIZED.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World, Embracing Foreign Affairs and Home Happenings of an Important Nature.

IMPORTANT COURT DECISION.

The Drummer Cannot Be Forced to Take Out a State License.

In an opinion rendered by Justice Bradley in the Drummer Tax case of William G. Asher versus The State of Texas, the Supreme Court of the United States has declared unconstitutional all State laws imposing a license tax upon commercial travelers not residents of the State imposing the tax. Asher was a resident of New Orleans, and while selling goods by sample in Texas was arrested and fined for violation of the State law making it a misdemeanor for any person to do business as a commercial traveler without having first taken out an occupation tax. Asher contested the constitutionality of this statute, taking the ground that it was repugnant to the clause of the Constitution giving Congress the exclusive right to regulate interstate commerce. The State court decided against Mr. Asher appealed the case to the Supreme Court, which gave a decision in his favor.

THE DEAD ANARCHISTS.

Their Memories To Be Honored on November 10 in St. Louis and Elsewhere.

Saturday, Nov. 10, a great memorial gathering of all the anarchist organizations will be held in St. Louis, Mo. Similar gatherings will be held in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities, in commemoration of the anarchists hanged at Chicago. A play has been written for the occasion which will be performed by actors belonging to the society. The play is entitled "Innocents Condemned to Death," and depicts the scenes at the Haymarket riot and the mocking trial and condemnation of the accused. The money raised at the meetings will be donated to the families of the anarchists executed at Chicago.

MET THEIR DEATH.

Henry M. Stanley Probably Slain, with Many of His Expedition.

A London telegram says that the *Echo du Nord* states that the President of the Geographical Society of Lille has received news from Africa that Henry M. Stanley has been massacred, with all his expedition excepting two men. The Secretary of the Emin Bey expedition had received no news of the reported massacre, and entirely discredits it, but he added: "If by the end of February Emin Pasha should send letters to Europe without announcing the arrival of Stanley at Wadelai, then I will feel there is reason to be anxious about his fate."

ENTRAPPED AND MASSACRED.

Revolting Story of Atrocities and Cannibalism from Africa.

Advices from the Bonny River, Africa, give a revolting story of savage atrocities and cannibalism. The Okrikan tribe, in revenge for some injury, invited a party of Ogonis to a friendly palaver, and then entrapped and massacred them. A cannibal festival of the most horrible and indescribable character followed. Then an attack was made upon the undefended villages, and the most barbarous outrages were committed. It is estimated that over 150 persons, including women and children, were killed and eaten.

A TRAIN ROBBERY FRUSTRATED.

One of the Plotters Arrested for Horse-stealing Discloses the Plot.

James Reissaque, who, with Calvin Moore, was arrested in a notorious district known as "Tonk-a-lua," on the State line, near Kansas City, has confessed to the charge of horse-stealing. He also said that a plot had been made by them and others besides himself and Moore to rob an outgoing Santa Fe train between Tonk-a-lua and Argentine, Kan.

DAVID DAVIS' WIDOW WEDDED.

Led to the Altar in North Carolina by Ex-Congressman Wharton J. Green.

At Fayetteville, N. C., Wharton J. Green, ex-Congressman from the Third North Carolina District, and Mrs. Addie E. Davis, relict of Vice President David Davis, were married. The bride, whose maiden name was Burr, was a native of Congressman Green's first wife, and was married to Mr. Davis at his house early in the spring of 1883. The wedding was a quiet one.

DISTRESS WROUGHT BY FLAMES.

Fifteen Hundred Persons Rendered Homeless in Hoesch, Germany.

A disastrous fire occurred at Hoesch, near Dueren, Germany. Two hundred houses were destroyed and 1,500 persons were rendered homeless and destitute. Great distress prevails.

Commemorating Bartholdi's Statue.

A banquet was given at the Hotel Continental, in Paris, to commemorate the dedication of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which was given by the French people to the United States. **Mr. McLane**, the American Minister, and M. Gobiet, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, were among the speakers.

The Equal Rights Candidate.

Twenty-one women in convention at Boston, Mass., nominated Miss Alice D. Stockton, of Woburn, as candidate of the Equal Rights party for Governor of Massachusetts. The candidate is twenty-six years of age.

Chief Arthur Honored.

At the meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Richmond, Va., F. M. Arthur was re-elected Chief, and Mr. Ingraham Secretary of the immense order of the brotherhood. G. B. Doherty, of Massachusetts, was elected Grand Chaplain, and W. B. Healy, of Bloomington, Ill., Grand Guide.

Dragged by a Runaway Horse.

William Rostwick of Rochester, N. Y., aged ten, went out riding with two companions. His horse shied at some object and ran away. The boys foot caught in the stirrup and he dragged a quarter of a mile before the horse was stopped. Rostwick was killed. His body was horribly bruised.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

A General Increase in Bank Clearings Noted by Dun & Co.

In their weekly review of trade for last week R. G. Dun & Co. say:

Outside New York there is a general increase in clearings over the week of the last year of about 12 per cent., but substantially the entire increase of 30 per cent. at New York is made up of unusual speculation in stocks. Probably the gains of 7 per cent. at Philadelphia and 6 per cent. at Boston are mainly of the same nature, and the speculation in wheat and other products swells the clearings at Chicago 40 per cent. and New York, on the other hand, a decrease of 20 per cent. appears, which the difference in speculative activity does not fully explain. At all ports the imports for the month of September show a decrease of about 10 per cent. while exports show $40,000,000 more, so that the excess of imports over exports of merchandise is only $12,000,000. But prices of breadstuffs decline so much as to promise a free movement, and eight months have taken more than $50,000,000 more than last year, and nearly $100,000,000 more than two years ago. The inquiry for good money continues, and is not eased in Europe. Less trade activity is noted at Pittsburgh, a quiet trade and slow collections at Louisville, and slower collections at St. Paul, with more careful scrutiny of accounts by jobbers. Business at Cincinnati is reported to rather hesitant, and the money market tends toward stringency. Considerable liquidation appears at Atlanta, but increasing cotton receipts promise a release of greater activity there and at Memphis. Business at Nashville is reported the slackest literally with funds, making it out during the past week $1,000,000 less than it has taken in, the excess being in silver certificates.

FEUD BETWEEN FAMILIES.

The Terry and Wagoner Factions in Arkansas Start Another Outbreak.

S. H. Gilmore, representing an Eastern wholesale firm, has just returned to St. Louis from the Kings River District in Northern Arkansas. He reports a fresh outbreak of the Terry-Wagoner feud in that section. Last January three of the Terry brothers and two of the Wagoners, father and son, were killed. Recently Sam Mooks, a cousin of the Wagoners, went to Indian Territory, and during his absence John and Miles Terry brought a charge of horse-stealing against him, and secured a special appointment to go after him. They captured and killed Mooks, resisting he had attempted to escape. The Wagoner faction was retaliated by killing Miles Terry and fatally wounding John. Cull Garrett, of the Wagoner crowd, was killed, and Cyrus W. Davis seriously wounded during the fight.

SWITCHED INTO THE RIVER.

A Northern Pacific Express Train Wrecked on Crow Wing Bridge.

A Brainerd (Minn.) special says: The Portland west-bound fast express on the Northern Pacific Road was wrecked at Crow Wing River. The train was going about forty miles an hour and ran into an open switch near the east end of the bridge. The engine broke loose from the tender and the tender, mail-car, and two baggage cars went over the embankment into the river. The engine, with the engineer and fireman, crossed the bridge on the ties, but left them at the west end, and, tumbling over half buried itself in the embankment, killing the fireman, Alex. Brown, and severely injuring Engineer Swart. Clinton Mayne, a member of Company K, Third Regiment, who was riding on the front end of the mail-car, was so badly injured that he will die. The passengers had a narrow escape.

AN UNHAPPY QUEEN.

KING MILAN FORMALLY GETS A DIVORCE FROM NATALIE.

The Decree Promulgated in a Pastoral Issued by the Metropolitan Theodosius, the Head of the Church—It Will Probably Cost Milan His Throne.

The *Official Journal* publishes a pastoral signed by the Metropolitan Theodosius, in which he says that in the exercise of his power as a leader of the Servian Church, and with virtue of rights consecrated by ancient canons, he annulls the marriage of King Milan and Queen Natalie, and declares that it is no longer existent.

King Milan, in a letter to the Metropolitan, written previous to the issuance of the decree, after pointing out that the ordinary laws of this country could not be applied to the sovereign, who stood above them, demanded that the Metropolitan avert the danger threatened for the Servian state and dynasty by dissolving his Majesty's marriage with Queen Natalie.

The gravity of the Metropolitan's act in granting the dissolution of the marriage is fully appreciated throughout the world. No such ecclesiastical decree has been promulgated since Napoleon's divorce from Josephine.

It is hardly two months since Queen Natalie wrote thus to the Metropolitan, who is absolute head of the Servian Church:

"The King writes to me saying that he has taken steps to secure a divorce. Neither the canon nor the civil law permits divorce without sufficient causes. Not knowing of any in our case, I, for my part, shall never consent. Let his Majesty do what he wishes."

The Metropolitan did not deign to reply. The Queen telegraphed:

"The journals to-night mentend that I am divorced. I cannot credit it, for such a decree can be pronounced only by a Queen Natalie, one of the interested parties, who has not received any citation whatever. Up to the present day I have not a single paper about it."

The Metropolitan briefly replied:

"His Eminence the Bishop of Nisch will present you with a reply to your telegram."

And the Queen answered:

"I must inform you that I shall not receive the Bishop of Nisch before I know before what ecclesiastical court a demand for divorce has been brought. I shall never do anything to reproach myself with I am not afraid of anything. I, for my part, have committed no crime. Let not forget that at your age the hour cannot be far off when you must appear before the Sovereign Judge, and do not burden your soul with your sin."

To this the Metropolitan replied:

"Until now no decree of a divorce has been presented to the Synod, the competent authority of the independent autocephalous Servian Church."

And the Queen sent her last despairing message:

"The Holy Synod not being qualified to connect itself with divorce, I protest energetically against the iniquity and illegality."

These letters will go into history. They contrast strikingly with correspondence between King Milan of Servia and the Metropolitan Michael, the latter addressing the King as "Most Gracious Sire," and the King addressing the Metropolitan as "Most Reverend Lord." The contrast between the two is complete. The ancient prelate, in the language of diplomacy, the moderns have porcelain. But although there was this difference of the glass, the ancient prelate did not differ so greatly as might be supposed from those of modern times, their blues and greens were of compounds of copper, their violet was gold, their yellow was silver, their white was salt of tin, while they used lead, cobalt, and other materials well known to modern potteries.

KING MILAN AND QUEEN NATALIE.

Magical Illusions.

Other pleasing illusions can be produced by art and of chemicals. In wetting a piece of the boat sugar with phosphorized ether, and throwing it into a bowl of water, the surface of the water will become luminous in the dark, and by gently blowing upon it fantastic undulations will be formed, which illuminate the air above the fluid to a considerable distance. The water must be rendered blood warm. If to phosphorized ether be applied to the hand or other warm objects it renders them luminous in the dark.

Fix three pins in the table and lay a piece of money upon them; then place a heap of flour of sulphur below the money, and another heap above it, and set fire to them. When the fume is extinct you will find that a thin plate of metal has been detached from the coin, thus making two out of one.

Dissolve camphor in spirits of wine, and deposit the vessel containing the solution in a close closet where the spirits of wine will evaporate. If any one enters the room with a candle, the air will inflame, making an effect as bright and sudden as lightning, and there is no danger whatever from this spectacular effect.

A pretty trick is performed in this manner: Take a pan, dip it into glycerine and scatter any arbitrary number whatever—say, 1630—and let the pan remain. You must have a confederate, and, on joining the company, suggest that some one write some number. The confederate will quickly respond, writing the figures already on your arm on a piece of paper. Let him exhibit it to the crowd, and burn it on a plate. After telling the company that you propose to make the identical figures appear on your arm, rub the ashes of the paper on the spot where you had previously put the glycerine, and you will have the numbers of your confederate's marked down on your arm in very bold letters.

Work and Play for Children.

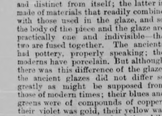
Perhaps some mother whose children are still in babyhood, or whose exhausting demands on her strength and time and patience, may take courage to know that I find it easier all the way up.

With a heart full of love for little children, still I do think they are relentlessly selfish by nature, and needed foster or allow their natural propensity to tyrannize.

Big boys and girls, 6 and 8 years old, learned to be amused, when too tired to be amused, when too tired to give themselves food and clothing.

Lead glazing was very common among the early potteries.

Delft ware was derived from Majorca, an island which formerly had extensive potteries which turned out exceedingly valuable wares. The potteries of this island invariably glazed their ware first with a white glaze, which was burned in, then painted with pictures, generally in all the colors



WHITE VASE DECORATED.

DELFT VASE.

A COLLECTION OF CHINESE VASES.

ARTISTS IN PORCELAIN.

CHARM OF FORM, COLOR AND GLAZE GIVING THEM VALUE.

Japanese Force also—Exquisite Pieces from Far Away Ch-na—The Antiquity of Pottery—Modern Makes That Are Very Valuable.

There is a marked difference between pottery and porcelain. The latter is composed of coarse clay, glazed with some substance entirely foreign and distinct from itself; the latter is made of materials that readily combine with these substances, and, as the body of the piece and the glaze are practically one and the same, the two are fused together. The ancients, in their rude and primitive way, the moderns have porcelain. But although there was this difference of the glaze, the ancient potters did not differ so greatly as might be supposed from those of modern times, their blues and greens were of compounds of copper, their violet was gold, their yellow was silver, their white was salt of tin, while they used lead, cobalt, and other materials well known to modern potteries.

LION AND KING VASE.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE PIECES.

BRIOT VASE.

LIMOGES EWER.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

—A biological laboratory, with State Veterinarian E. A. Grange at its head, has been established in Lansing. The doctor's office has been at the Agricultural College heretofore, but the equipments there are insufficient, and it has been decided to locate the new laboratory at Lansing. A large order has been sent in for apparatus. The laboratory will be conducted in connection with the veterinary department of the State Experimental Station, and will be devoted to practical experiments and the study of micro-organisms.

—Recently, says the Grass Lake *News*, while a small knot of men were talking together at the Central Depot in Jackson, the peep of a chicken was distinctly heard. Thereupon one of the number opened his vest, and in an inner pocket was revealed a chicken just hatched and still partly in its shell. He reported that he had carried the egg for twenty-one days on a $10 wager that it would hatch from the natural warmth of his body.

—The Supreme Court holds that where an unmarried voter sleeps in one precinct and eats in another he must register and vote in the precinct where he eats. This is a decision as important bearing on local elections hereafter.

—"The Sou" line has issued a new "Michigan" freight tariff, which has gone into effect, raising rates from New York and Philadelphia to Minneapolis and other points.

—There is a locomotive engineer running on the Michigan Central Road who is a perfect double for the late Gen. Sheridan, and the striking likeness is remarked by every one who sees his face at the cab window or notices him oiling up his pet engine. His name is Brown—Jack Brown every one calls him—says the Kalamazoo *Telegraph*. He has been connected with the Michigan Central for thirty-five years. He is a stout, jolly, redbeard man, and he would create a sensation wherever the lamented Gen. Sheridan is known if he would walk through the streets in his uniform.

—Fred Mitchell, aged 42, was found dead hanging in his barn at Reed City. He leaves a widow and three children. No cause is known.

—Robert Henderson has an exhibition in our office, says the Petoskey *Democrat*, a potato that weighs just exactly three pounds. This we believe to be the largest potato on record in Emmet County. If there are any heavier, we would like to have them shown up. Mr. Henderson says that he could pick out 100 potatoes out of a load he had in market that would weigh 600 pounds, or ten bushels. How is Emmet County on potatoes?

—The weevil is reported in Macomb County clover.

—The Jackson *Courier* knows of a laundry in that city where every person from the proprietor down, chews gum.

—The experiment of giving the scholars of the Congregational Sunday School at Clinton five cents to spend as they pleased, so that value in seeds, results in their gathering in a harvest that amounted to over $100. The money will be devoted to missionary purposes.

—In the Circuit Court at Adrian, Judge Lane sentenced Minnie Conkling to three years and eight months and Mary Pace to eight months, in the Detroit House of Correction. The girls were the last of the six industrial school incendiaries.

—A woman named Mrs. Burr, who lives in Copley, two miles from Luther, while trying to preparing the body of a child that had died of typhoid fever, for burial, contracted blood poisoning through a blister on her hand, which broke while she was working. Her arm and body swelled to a large size, and it was with difficulty that her life was saved.

—The logging engine on the Wilson, Luther and Wilson Road, at Luther, ran off the track and became completely wrecked. A brakeman named John Ripley was seriously injured.

—Chief Engineer Geo. Cox will make a new survey for the Soo and St. Ignace Railway as soon as the snow is on the ground, says the Soo *News*, making it this time a direct line between the two places. The construction of the road depends largely upon the attitude of the people along the line. Mr. Cox has been promised much of the right of way, including an entire mile into the Soo. Unless the same liberality is shown by others who are to be benefited, it is not likely that the road will be pushed ahead. It is expected that St. Ignace will exhibit a more generous spirit now than when the project was agitated last winter. A direct line to St. Ignace will materially benefit both towns, and it will give the Michigan Central and Grand Rapids and Indiana an outlet. There are enough capitalists interested in the project to make it go, but the right of way must be secured. A new charter will be taken out if the direct route is chosen.

—Pine Lake Alpena shipped by water 1,175,000 feet of lumber, 450,000 shingles, 100,000 lath, 6,000 cedar railway ties, and forty cords of cedar. Eight cargoes went to Toledo, five each to Sandusky, Buffalo, and Cleveland, three each to Detroit and Chicago, and one to Wilson, N. Y.

—When Art Lasso removed from Brooklyn to Hudson he took with him a sitting hatch which stuck to its eggs the entire trip, and in spite of the cold weather and the long ride hatched out every egg a day or so after its arrival in Hudson.

—A boy named Gunk had his nose torn off at Sterling by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge.

—A Roscommon County farmer who buried a lot of watermelons to see if he couldn't keep 'em till next spring, has been obliged to do the job four times in order to hide their place of concealment from his frolicsome neighbors.

—Miss Rose Rice, of Morenci, pared a bushel of apples in two minutes and eighteen seconds.

—The convicts at the prison certainly have no reason to complain of the fare provided by the State, which, the Jackson *Patriot* says, has been gradually brought up to a condition much better than many poor families of Jackson are enabled to sustain. Steward E. F Willets gave a *Patriot* reporter the bill of fare for each day, together with an idea as to how much is required per month, which is published: Sunday—Breakfast, rained hominy and butter, rice, coffee and sugar; dinner, roast beef, potatoes, two kinds of vegetables, and gravy; supper, bread and milk and tea. Monday—Breakfast, mutton stew, potatoes and onions, bread and coffee; dinner, corned beef, two kinds of vegetables and gravy; supper, bread and coffee, and occasionally onions or apples. Tuesday—Breakfast, bread, butter and coffee; dinner, pork and beans. Wednesday—Breakfast, the same as Monday; dinner, fresh beef and bean soup. Thursday—Breakfast, corned beef, oat meal and syrup; dinner, the same as on Tuesday. Friday—Breakfast, hash; dinner, the same as Monday. Saturday—Breakfast, dried beef stewed in milk and potatoes; dinner, same as Wednesday. Bread is served each day except Sunday. Each convict is required to eat mush and milk twice a week, at which time they are not given meat, but get bread and vegetables. On Thursday the men who take mush are given corn bread and fresh gingerbread or apple jelly. The cost per diem per man during the month of September was 9.8 cents, a total cost during the month of $2,173.22 and an average per day of $72.44. During the month of September the requirements of the culinary department of the prison were as follows: Flour, 27,432 pounds; meal, 1,400 pounds; milk, 35,290 pounds; coffee, 1,000 pounds; sugar, 1,200 pounds; beef, 7,840 pounds; pork, 800 pounds; pepper, 96 pounds; oatmeal, 400 pounds; tea, 50 pounds; butter, 600 pounds; saleratus, 20 pounds; mustard, 40 pounds; mutton, 2,362 pounds; dried beef, 1,411 pounds; cabbage, 70 pounds; potatoes, 209 bushels; beans, 31 bushels; tomatoes, 83 bushels; beets, 10 bushels; syrup, 111 gallons; cucumbers, 44 gallons; salt, 6 barrels; squash, 150; green corn, 1,552 dozen ears; rice, 190 pounds; honey, 30 pounds; pickles, 24 gallons.

—Mrs. Samantha Streeter, of Spring Arbor, who was robbed of $1,150 in gold, has offered a reward of $50 for the arrest of Detective Allen and Police Detective Snyder for the robbery. The money, of course, will be returned to the owner. It is estimated that in Leelanaw Township alone the potato crop this year will exceed 150,000 bushels.

—The Manchester High School has a statistical genius who finds the fallest scholars in that school to be 5 feet 11 inches and a girl each being that high. The twenty-three boys aggregate 127 feet 10½ inches in height, and 2,909 pounds in weight, while the twenty-seven girls aggregate 142 feet 9 inches in height, and weigh 2,142 pounds. The average age of the scholars is 16 years and 7 months. The Prohibitionists have four boys and four girls, the Republicans nine boys and seven girls, and the Democrats ten boys and fifteen girls.

—The Smead system of ventilation will be put into the Clinton school-house at a cost of $700.

—Over 200,000 bushels of onions have been raised in the Detroit River district this year. The market was overstocked.

—Several of the leading doctors of Alpena have organized a hospital, known as the "Lake Huron Hospital and Medical and Surgical Institute."

—The East Saginaw Board of Education has $39,111.55 laid up for a rainy day.

—Friend Van Every, P. J. Norris, and D. B. McKenzie were seen at Detroit and at Jackson, in Farmer's restaurant, by escaping water gas used in cooking. When discovered they were nearly dead, but will recover.

—A Medina girl can beat all the boys climbing hickory trees and gathering nuts. She recently made an ascension of fifty feet in a tree and gathered five bushels of hickory nuts. The eagle and plucky young lady deserves to get up in the world, and she undoubtedly will.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 8, 1888

MOISTURE IN HOUSES.

A Bit of Scientific Information for the Housekeeper's Benefit.

It is stated that the sudden change of the weather recently, from cold to warm and damp, has caused the thousands of dollars of damage to wall paper and other articles in houses. Of course it has, and it is so simply because many people do not study the plainest common sense principles in airing their houses.

One evening lately people went to bed with a basis for extra blankets because of the sudden and severe chill in the atmosphere. When they rose in the morning, their bedrooms, parlors, dining rooms, etc., were yet chilly from the cold of the previous day, while the outside atmosphere had suddenly become not only warm, but hot and oppressive with dampness.

Incomfortable people opened their windows and doors because the weather was warm, forgetting that the excessive moisture in the atmosphere would rush in with the warm air and swiftly deposit itself on the cold walls, furniture, etc., and penetrate wall papers, curtains, bedding, and everything within reach that presented a surface colder than the air that carried it into the house.

Of course the moisture loosened and discolored paper; made curtains limp as a wash rag; made beds damp and musty, and generally spoiled everything that water could spoil; but all could have been avoided by following the plain, common sense rule of not opening houses suddenly to suddenly changed atmosphere, carrying an excessive quantity of moisture.

A pitcher filled with cold water and placed in a room in summer will "sweat"—at least that is what it is commonly called. The pitcher does not sweat, because it is not porous and cannot sweat; but the cold water inside of it chills the outer surface, and, as soon as the outer surface of the pitcher becomes cooler than the atmosphere in the room, the moisture of the air will be precipitated upon the pitcher in drops.

This simple illustration should teach all housewives to avoid suddenly opening rooms in a house when the outside atmosphere is warmer than the temperature of the rooms and full of moisture. In all such cases the wall paper, furniture, etc., being cooler than the outside air, will speedily have the moisture of the atmosphere precipitated upon them, and it will require days to restore the house to the dry condition that is essential to health.

There are no arbitrary freaks in the laws which govern the atmosphere surrounding us, and there is nothing abstruse in mastering them. Warm, damp air will ever precipitate its moisture in houses or elsewhere whenever it comes in contact with anything chilled by a cooler atmosphere, and that is the whole story. The only thing to be added is that, when people have been ignorantly or negligently allowed their houses to become damp, they should light fires and dry them as promptly as possible.—Philadelphia Times.

A Story of the Cid.

A strange story is told of the Cid. He was considered invincible by the Moors, and brave as were the turbaned warriors they never could withstand his redoubtable champion of Spain. In the midst of a campaign the Cid died. Grief and dismay fell over the entire Spanish soldiery, and as an attack from the Moors was imminent, the fear of defeat increased their sorrow. At length it was resolved to place the dead man, dressed in complete armor, with his helmet on and visor down, upon his war mule, and thus, following once more their leader, the Spanish knights rode against the foe. The dread Cid, though powerless to strike a blow and cold in death, was so feared by the Moors that they fled; the Christians pursued and gained a great victory.

No lofty tomb marks the spot where the Cid found a grave. In a cheap glass covered case in the town hall of Burgos his bones and those of his Ximena's are exposed to view. This little handful of bones and a bottle filled with small pieces of the skeleton, are all that Spain has to remind her of her once brave and formidable champion, Don Rodrigo de Bivar.—Home Journal.

Propagation of Date Palms.

The date palms, which form the wealth of the Arabs of the desert, and one of which now waves its long boughs in the breeze before us, are all female; the males or pollen bearing flowers of the date kind always grow on a separate tree; and as pollen is produced by them in vast quantities, it is not necessary in palm groves to have more than a single male stem to some forty or fifty fruit bearing individuals. The Arabs, therefore, never raise their palms from seed, as they cannot make sure of the sex of seedlings; they take suckers from the root of a female tree, already known to be a good bearer of fine fruit; and these suckers not only follow the sex of the so called mother, but also reproduce its special peculiarities of flower and seed in every respect. They cannot fail to do so, indeed, seeing that they are part and parcel of the original palm, actual members of the self same plant; just as the various branches of an apple tree all bear the same kind of apples, or the boughs of a currant bush all produce the self same currants.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Tree Upside Down.

Trees that layer freely, as the apple and quince, may be made to grow by bending their tops down to the earth and slightly covering with soil. In Eastern tropical climes the banyan tree extends its long, slender branches to the ground, where, taking root, they extend the tree in every direction, presenting a similar appearance. As a curious experiment a prince tree has been turned upside down, first by rooting its tops and gradually loosening the roots and turning them into the air, where they budded and bore fruit. For a time such trees will be top heavy, as the trunk is naturally larger next to the original root and tapers downward.—American Cultivator.

Navies in a Transition Stage.

The navies of the world have been for years past in a transition stage—in fact, ever since the introduction of armor plating for ships of war, which necessitated the manufacture and use on board ship of heavier guns, which have since been competing with the thickness of armor until it seems probable that the extreme limit has been well nigh reached. In either case, the ideal man-of-war has been sought for the continual change and improvement; but on looking into the future, nothing but further change can be seen ahead. It is, therefore, essential to find out, as far as possible, which of our various types of ships best fulfills the requirements expected of them.

The true solution of this question, and of many others waiting to be solved, consists in answering among them being the question, "What is the value of the torpedo as an offensive and defensive weapon?" will have to stand over till after the next great naval war. The wars of late years have not helped us much. The American civil war developed the defensive torpedo to a stage beyond which it has not since made much advance; but from the Franco-German and Russo-Turkish wars but little was learned, beyond the undoubtedly great value of torpedoes for purposes of defense, in each case the stronger fleet being rendered innocuous by their use. But such questions as "The best way to defend a large ocean trade from attack by cruisers?" which to England is of vital importance, remain as obscure as ever.—Blackwood's Magazine.

The Aquarium's "Happy Family."

In my largest aquarium five gold and silver fish, several shiners, three minute bullheads and a few tiny rock bass, found at the bottom of a deep well, dwelt amicably together. Two small turtles and three varieties of snail kept them company. All went merry as a marriage bell until I introduced a stickleback to the assembled crowd. This new monster proved the quintessence of malicious industry, nibbling the fins and tails of my choicest fish into an uneven fringe in an incredibly short time.

The brilliant, opaline coloring of the sunfish makes them specially attractive, but these ferocious creatures must have a tank to themselves. My fish came in time to know me, and although nearly all were shy of strangers, at a tap of my fingers on the glass they would sally from their hiding places and cluster together. Sometimes I fancied that even the snails recognized me; be that as it may, the intelligence of my banished turtles was an undoubted fact. One of them would manage by adroit climbing to somersault himself out of the aquarium on to the floor, where he strayed contentedly about, until a certain member of the family entering he would follow him from room to room, wherever he went. Six soft shell turtles from the Mississippi banks had special quarters of their own, and as genuine curiosities, were often the observed of all observers.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Bonds of Lesser Denomination.

The denominations and the distribution of railway bonds deserve criticism. Ordinarily the denominations are $500 and $1,000, but $10,000 bonds are not uncommon and some are issued for $100,000. These denominations hinder the wide distribution of the securities among the people, because they are too large to secure purchasers among persons of moderate means. Only the rich can afford $500 or $1,000 investments; many people of less means would gladly invest in safe railway securities of $50 or $100 denominations.

To reduce the denominations of railway bonds would enlarge materially the home market for them. It would give the railways a larger constituency of interested investors in the territories they serve, a constituency competent to restrain in a marked degree the excesses of ill considered hostile railway legislation, and to contribute in many ways to railway stability and prosperity. It is pertinent to inquire who is likely to be able most intelligently and effectively to participate in adjusting fairly the frequently strained relations of railways and the public, the Dutch bondholders in America or the American farmer on the western prairies, who has invested a few hundreds in securities of the roads which carry his grain to market?—Forum.

Preparation of Fruit Syrups.

Everybody knows, says M. Manche, in The Archives de Pharmacie, that syrups prepared from the fresh fruit juices are far preferable to any others; but that these syrups in their fresh state contain a large amount of carbonic acid in unduly fermenting. When the process usually in vogue is followed, and sugar is added to the juice in the cold, a liquid is obtained which soon becomes so dense that the fluid it contains is difficult to make its escape when heat is subsequently applied, and the consequence is foaming, and sometimes a partial caramelizing of the sugar, from the fact that the syrup makes a denser layer at the bottom while the lighter juice is forming on top. To avoid all this M. Manche recommends that the juice be boiled before any sugar is added, replacing loss from evaporation by distilled water. The result is said to be better in every way.—Scientific American.

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"Ah, you rid, I see."

Dr. Peabody was wonderfully pleased with this sally, and on his return home attempted to repeat it for the benefit of his family.

"Dr. Holmes was extremely witty this afternoon," he said. "We went to see the Eurydice, and when I drove up he said pun quick as a flash, 'Ah, doctor, I see you came in a buggy.'"

I do not vouch for the story, but tell the tale as it was told to me.—Arlo Bates in Providence Sunday Journal.

Tennis Leg.

Thus far lawn tennis has brought three distinct diseases to the fore—"tennis elbow," "tennis leg" and "tennis arm." By the way, we never hear of the ancient Greek athletes having any such disorders.—New York Tribune.

A BIG TELESCOPE LENS.

The Great Lick Instrument Not Large Enough—A Delicate Undertaking.

The other afternoon Mr. Alvin Clark, the manufacturer of the great Lick telescope lens, received a letter from the president of the University of Southern California, located at Los Angeles, asking for information as to a forty inch lens, and intimating that in order for a telescope to eclipse that at the Lick observatory would soon be sent.

A correspondent who was present turned his attention to the numerous lenses of different sizes and in various stages of manufacture while Mr. Clark was reading the letter. He had just been talking with the man who had made up that could read patent magnetic signs on the moon's rocks with regard to the possibility for further advance in astronomical researches, and he feared the Elder might make it necessary to shorten his visit. Mr. Clark's eyes twinkled as he read the letter. Then, without a word of comment, he handed the missive to the reporter and resumed the patient rub, rub, rub of a small lens glass on the polishing block.

"What do you think of that?" he asked, when the reporter had made a careful mental note of the contents of the letter.

"I thought it had been stated by some savants that it was impossible to finish a lens any larger in diameter than that sent to the Lick observatory," the reporter said.

"I know such a statement has been made," replied Mr. Clark, "but I do not indorse it. I've been thinking about lenses now for a good many years, and I think I can see something about it. If I can get the glass the proper size there will be no trouble. Two small turtles and three varieties of snail kept them company. All went merry as a marriage bell until I introduced a stickleback to the assembled crowd. This new monster proved the quintessence of malicious industry, nibbling the fins and tails of my choicest fish into an uneven fringe in an incredibly short time.

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THE YEARS AND I.

We clinged our hands the little young years
And I
We saw the hurling world before us lie,
We laughed, clasping our dreaming eyes and sigh,
We listened our fate, the tide of hope, run high
When we clinged hands—the little young years
And I

We saw Love flit before us on the way,
And shine with light that far outshone the day,
We heard his call, we hastened to obey,
We sought him eagerly but he fled from
To show the site where his sweet city lay.
The little young years and I.

We clinged our hands, the gray best years and I,
We saw the darkness round behind us lie,
We wept, aloud, we shook with sob and sigh,
We cursed our fate, the tide of grief run high
When we clinged hands—the gray best years
and I

We saw Death flit before us on the way
And dost a shade that did obscure the day;
We heard his call, we hastened to obey,
We shrank from him as fain we would delay
To find the site where his dread city lay
The gray bent years and I.

—Gussie M. Best in Home Journal.

The Hammock and the Swing.

A writer in The Chicago News gives the result of an experiment, showing that the instinct of children has in it, not only a love for recreation of a choice sort, but a sanitary common sense. A number of swings were suspended at a summer home for children, and near by were slung two dozen hammocks. The latter were almost always full, but the swings rarely held in use. The hammock is the most natural invention to give perfect rest and ease to the whole body, with a delicious sense of motion and activity. Every house should have several hammocks swung under the shade trees, for the use of both adults and children. It will tend greatly to prevent the strain of every day toil, and so sweeten the intercourse of its members.—Globe-Democrat.

French Inspection of Butter.

Among the recent decrees made in France is one relating to the inspection of butter for the repression of fraudulent dealings. By this decree three points are authorized to take samples of butter in any place. The butter butter is exposed for sale, stored in a warehouse or in transit by land or water. Each sample taken is to be subject to a special examination. Pure butter, mixed butter, margarine, oleomargarine and grease intended for consumption, in transit, must be contained in closed packages, and the origin and nature of the merchandise must be conspicuously specified thereon.—Chicago Herald.

Death in Court Plaster.

"Isinglass court plaster" is a material more plentifully pregnant for evil. It furnishes an ideal atmosphere and pabulum for bacteria and has sent many an unfortunate to the ground. It is questionable whether it can be disinfected so as to be safe. Phlegmon, pseudo and true erysipelas are its most usual companions; its most frequent victim being the accoucheur and office surgeon (or his friends) who carries it about his person for emergencies, and who dispenses it with a "lick and a stick."—Dr. A. R. Jenkins in The Annals of Surgery.

By Ball in England.

When traveling by rail in England you are not only looked after by the officials with great care (for you are under a parental government), but by the guard are not allowed to be careless; in fact, it is their business to injure yourself, even against your intention.

"Oh, yes. I am not surprised at receiving this letter, for when I was in California a year ago the president of that university intimated that they should want a larger telescope than that on Mount Hamilton. There is a wonderful interest in astronomy in California. All sorts of people are studying the stars. This fellow with his lens I am polishing is for a telescope I am making for the president of that university. It is for his personal use, and he begged me to make it with my own hands, so I am doing my best to please him. Last time, I have also filled other small orders from that state. In addition to these small orders I have received no less than three letters from different colleges asking if I could make a forty inch lens. I have written all these persons that I was ready to accept any and all orders for a forty inch lens. In fact, I was so sure that there would be a demand for such a lens that I drove an order to the glass men in Paris to save for me the first large mass that they succeeded in getting out. I may get it in a few weeks and I may have to wait months and weeks for it. I heard the other day that they had cut out two extra large plates and were finishing them for the exhibition next year. If it's true, I shall secure them if money will do it."

"What causes this delays?"

"It is all in the casting," was the reply. "All these lenses are made in France, near Paris. They are making them all the time. They melt up a lot of glass, and when it is of the right consistency they set it aside to cool. The glass is melted in pots, and after every casting the pots are broken away, leaving a large mass of glass. Then they examine it and test it to see if it is suitable to split up into lenses. It must be just right or it must be melted over. They have orders for all sizes of lens, but they do not consider those orders until they get the block of glass. The least indication of grain or sediment will show that it cannot be used for larger lenses. Then they break it up to see if they can use it for small ones. There are generally enough imperfections in ruin the block for large lenses. If mass is visible to the eye the block is tested with the polariscope, to see if it is of even density throughout. If all the conditions are perfect, then they will split up the block and get out a large lens in the rough. If they succeed in doing that there is still great danger that it will be broken in the first handling to get it down to the proper size for grinding and polishing. After that is accomplished the worst danger of breakage is passed, though of course it would require the utmost skill and caution not to break it while putting on the finishing touches."

"Do you break many?"

"Lots of them. We do not break as many now as we did at first, but in the course of a year we smash a good many. Our experience in the past has opened our eyes a little, so we can generally tell, before we touch a lens, whether or not it is sound."—Boston Cor. New York Sun.

The custom of going bareheaded one day in the week (on the "Shabbat" or Saturday) is observed by the Mingrelians.

In 1400 there was scarcely a book in Rome but mineth.

Barnum's Circus

Is in town, and the Canvas is spread

IN GEORGE MILLER'S WINDOW.

If you don't get the worth of your money, slip up to the ticket office and your admission fee will be refunded. You will also find by walking inside, one of the

BIGGEST :- CURIOSITIES

IN THE SHAPE OF

Over Coats, Pea Jackets, and New Suits,

Too Numerous to Mention.

Will Wager you a Peanut if you can see a Better Stock than I have on my tables to-day.

DOORS :- OPEN :- FROM :- 6 :- TO :- 8;

Good Order Kept and No Pickpockets.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

—FOR—

Geo. W. Miller's New Stock

GRAND OPPORTUNITY

This Time We Have Purchased a Handsome Bed-Room Suit, and Propose to Give It Away.

We have picked out a lovely bed-room suit at S. M. See & Sons' furniture store, consisting of a beautiful bedstead, dresser, and commode, and are going to give a ticket to every customer trading $2.00 with us. This is no scheme to sell our goods, but we know all like to receive Christmas gifts, and we take this way in giving you a chance to get a present, or one to give your friends. We are confident that our prices and quality of goods will assure satisfaction on your part, and cordially invite your attention to our large line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Cloaks, Caps, Carpets, Notions, Etc.

Remember me with a call.

Yours for Trade,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

P. S. The drawing on the bedroom suit will take place Dec. 24. The numbers will be kept in a sealed box, and on the day of drawing, a committee appointed and a blindfolded person will do the drawing. The first number out gets the prize.

BARGAINS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

Grand Rapids & Indiana R.R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 30, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p.m., 1.38 a.m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a.m. 11.00 p.m.

Daily except Sunday.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Poster Printing

Quick and Cheap,

At the Journal Office.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

THE DIRECT ROUTE

BETWEEN

MACKINAW CITY

AND

DETROIT AND JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. (daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at

Detroit.....5.25 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson.....10.30 p. m. and 11.30 a. m.
Toledo.....11.10 p. m. and 4 18 a. m.
Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 8 05 p. m.
Cincinnati.....8.35 a. m. and 4 40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. R. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. F. & T. Agt., Chicago.

JOB WORK

AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

FARM AND GARDEN.

TRUSTWORTHY MATTER PERTAINING TO A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS.

A Swine Breeder Describes a Plan for Renovating Sows in Connection with the Score Card That May Be Practiced by Any Farmer.

In the annexed cuts are given a plan for measuring swine in connection with the score card that was recently described and illustrated in Swine Breeder's Journal. Swine breeder says: "I would take straight edge and rule. Lay straight on the back of hog No. 1. It will fit its back almost the entire length.

PLAN FOR MEASURING HOGS.

"Now," explains the swine breeder, "if it fit the entire length, and would give an equal full score on back, and if the lower line of the side were straight would also score full. If the ham was deep, thick and even curve down on to the hock and square in the back (part or nearly so) would score full and would take all parts that were even, round about it, where required and give full score. Now take the No. 2 hog, it almost straight on the back, but not entirely so. Score seven points or cut one point, lower line not quite so straight as hog three point. Ham cut one point, although is more off from straight line than in number 1. The hams in No. 1 would call good, while in No. 2 the ham is off at least three points. At the dotted lines showing where it is off the most. The line of back shows a good bed measurement. The distance from back line of No. 2 is four times as much as on No. 1. I would want the heart measurement as much or more than the back measurement. The shoulder I would want more like No. 1. The dotted line on No. 2 shows deficiency as well as showing by lines that back and lower line are deficient several points."

PLAN FOR MEASURING HOGS.

Without straight edge and rule or tape we could not get at the exact score where two hogs are very nearly alike. There is no use for a tape line. Place the hog on a board, and draw a straight line along the side, then square down from the back of the hog, and then square down from the back of the hog, and then square down from the back of the hog, and

JACK AND I.

I was so tired of Jack, new boy,
And Jack was tired of me,
Most longed for vessels will sometimes
Be wrecked upon the sea;
Two fractious ones Hart's hearts, made warm
Of life's best gifts with eager haste.

O! tired we were. Time sangs so long
The world looked rose pink and strong;
We cuddled our fate chains, and pined
Down the path, was soon hid from view.

Tired, tired of love and peace were we
We had no pain, no sorrow,
We had no grief, no care, no fear
Was none, and so life was dull.
And so we aligned in mutual despair,
And wished each other anywhere.

But sorrow came and with it the pain
Of death's dark, awful, sweep
O, then our hearts took warm again;
Then each to each was dear.
We vowed that life could nothing
While Jack had one and I had Jack.

Jack Ordonnay Times Democrat.

THE CASTAWAY CHICKS

Three little chicks, at close of day,
Left comfortable nest, and strayed away.
Two cozily nestled inside the house
With one on the outside to scan the view.

As the tide came in and carried the close
Over the waves into a small ocean,
The chickens, oh, the terrible pitings,
Wished themselves back under mother's wings.

But the waves were high, and all were drowned
The little chickens were never found;
So may their fate be a warning to all
To all other chickens who ruh away.

IN SWEEPING ROBES.

BY ADA PENLEY.

"You will marry me, Edna Sherwood, or yourself and father shall be thrust from Brooklale."

"Have mercy!"

The words dropped pleadingly, dispairingly from the cold lips of the man's companion.

"Have mercy," Edward Faulkland reiterated with a harsh laugh, his black eyes riveted on the peerless loveliness before him. "Did you show me mercy when I lay my love at your feet?" he continued in low, passionate tones, seizing the girl's hands, his hot breath scorching her pale cheek. "No, you trod upon my love, coolly telling me you loved another." The velvet pansy eyes, fixed upon the distant cottage fields, flashed with scalding tears. "I swore vengeance then, my beautiful, struggling dove," he went on, hissing, ly. "You wove your silken spell around me with your wondrous beauty and innocent, coaxing ways, fool that I am, I would risk my soul to call you mine. As for my handsome nephew," he said between his teeth, crushing the jeweled hands cruelly between his strong fingers, "I'll kill him—yes, you too—before I will allow him to win the only woman I ever loved from me.

With a smothered cry the girl sank upon her knees among the blue-bells, her dainty lace-trimmed robe lying in soft, dreary billows around her, the warm June sunlight resting upon the rings of golden curls falling about her shoulders; the faint, sweet scent of orange-groves floating up from the clustering trees in the vale below. To the left stretched immense cotton-fields, looking in the distance like one vast sheet of snow; birds twittered and chirped in emerald-clothed oaks and elms, and upon the warm summer air was borne the mournful requiem of the ocean, as the white-frilled waves broke upon the pebbly shore beyond the belt of woods.

"Oh, be merciful!" she wailed, raising her eyes imploringly. "I cannot be your wife, Mr. Faulkland, for as you know, I love your nephew. We were engaged long before you returned from Europe; forgive me, I never dreamed you cared for me. Only be patient, perhaps we may yet find the re-cipt. Papa and I will search day and night; will you not wait a few weeks? Oh, Mr. Faulkland, you know papa paid off the mortgage. Why will you not give us another receipt? Don't—don't turn us from dear Brooklale! The home where I was born and mamma died."

The sobbing, girlish voice ceased, and with a despairing glance at the hard, glittering eyes bent upon her, the girl struggled to her feet, leaning like a broken lily against the gnarled trunk of a huge elm.

"You might as well try to soften yonder stone cliff by a touch from your pretty white hands as to plead to me for mercy. Hear me once for all, Edna, he went on, his cold, merciless tones falling upon the flower-scented air like the hiss of a serpent. "If you do not marry me, I will foreclose the mortgage, and your father and self shall go forth homeless, nay, beggars, for Brooklale is mortgaged for more than its value. I also have, as you are aware, a lien upon your father's remaining property. Now listen, my pretty one," leaning nearer the shrinking girl he continued rapidly: "Your father did pay the mortgage. A month ago to day he handed me the money in my library. Some time after his departure I found the receipt I had given Mr. Sherwood lying in the hall, where he undoubtedly dropped it as he passed out. Then it was that I thought of the scheme by which I might win you, whom I secretly worshiped for months. I will keep my promise and hand you the paper the moment we are pronounced man and wife."

"Villain!" she cried, with blazing eyes. "I will expose you."

"What will your simple word weigh against mine, the richest land-owner in the country?" he sneered. "You are to be present tonight at the ball I give in your honor. If you wear crush roses I shall look upon it as an acceptance of my suit. If not, expect no mercy from your humble servant."

With a mocking bow, the speaker swung around and threaded his way among the dense trees. The girl stood like a beautiful piece of snowy statuary, the sound of his receding footsteps crushing upon the underbrush, striking duffy on her ear.

"Oh, God! is there no escape from the network that villain has woven around your pure and true? she panted. "Must I sacrifice my more than life, or else see papa turned adrift upon the world?" The words ended in a dry sob.

"Hist!" rang out lowly, cautiously. The fragrant, flowering bushes were pushed aside by a slim, brown hand, and a graceful figure, clothed in some soundless material, glided out.

"There is a way to escape the villain," she said, in rapid, musical tones, her sad, dark eyes riveted upon the girl's lovely, colorless face. "I heard all; have faith in me, and wear the flowers to-night. I dare not say more; we may be discovered. I will be at the ball; until then, hope."

Without another word the woman swung around, and walking rapidly down the path, was soon hid from view.

"Ah! if I could hope," the girl said, wearily. "I am afraid there is no escape; though she may know some thing about that unprincipled wretch, it can not help us, for he has the precious receipt. Oh, Rupert, Rupert! how can I give you up?"

With a heart-broken cry the girl sank down amid the flowers; her long hair, heavy with its weight, breaking loose from the silver arrows that confined it, lay in a golden veil on the soft green grass.

Eleven boomed out on the starlit night. As the last stroke of the clock in the high tower at Faulkland died away, a gentleman came out from the brilliantly lighted hallway and looked down the winding drive; music crashed in the brilliant drawing-rooms, the silver-toned voices floated out from the open casements, the stars gleamed and twinkled through the rents in heaven's draped curtain, lanterns shone like fireflies amid the trusting foliage, and where the man stood a great bar of gaslight fell in a vast slant upon the broad marble steps.

"I wonder if she will now defy me?" he muttered, uneasily, turning back into the house.

Uncle, have you seen Edna?" a fine-looking fellow asked, joining Mr. Faulkland a few moments later. "Oh, there she is now!" he exclaimed, eagerly, springing forward as a figure in trailing azure satin, a bunch of crush roses at her waist and nestling amid the tresses of her wavy hair, swept down the wide stairway. "I am so glad you have come, Edna, darling."

"As well as I ever expect to be," Edna's father said, with a smothered sigh.

"Have courage. You may yet find the receipt," Rupert murmured, drawing the girl's fingers within his arm.

"Allow me to relieve you of my beautiful valise," dropped in a steely voice.

Rupert flushed crimson.

"What do you mean, sir?" he demanded, angrily, turning his flashing eyes upon the sneering face of his uncle.

"Edna," the cold tones went on, "will you kindly inform my nephew that you have used a woman's privilege and changed your mind in regard to the choice of a future husband?"

"Uncle Edward, you are a greater scoundrel than I thought," the young man commenced, in white heat of anger.

"Child, you shall not sacrifice yourself" her father exclaimed, trying to draw the trembling girl toward him.

"Be true to the man you love, dear. We will resign Brooklale to this scamp; perhaps in the years to come we may be able to buy the dear old place back."

For one brief moment the girl wavered, fixed her heavy eyes upon her lover, who seemed turned to stone; then, with one wild, agonized look at her father, who still held his arms out to her, utterly shook her head.

"Quite melodramatic," Mr. Faulkland said, smoothly, a cruel smile barking beneath his drooping iron gray mustache. "Come, dearest Edna, I wish to present the future mistress of Faulkland to my guests."

With a smothered cry the girl recoiled like a beautiful stag at bay, her eyes full of dumb appeal, her exquisite face as colorless as the pearls resting upon her heaving bosom, then clutching the flowers at her waist until the delicate petals were crushed and bruised, she placed one gloved hand upon the coat-sleeve of her lost and moved slowly toward the hall-door, leaving behind her upon the tessellated floor a trail of dying rose petals.

"Take me to the conservatory," she murmured, faintly, as they threaded their way amid the dancers.

"Shall I procure you a glass of wine?" he asked, startled at her deathly pallor.

"No—yes, get me a glass of water," she said, sinking weakly upon a seat in the dusky conservatory.

"Can I bear it?" she moaned, looking after the retreating form of her escort. "No, I cannot; better death than a life linked with his. In spite of my letter judgment I have hoped, as that mysterious woman bade me, but heaven help me, she has failed."

"Not so," broke in a cautious voice from among the rare plants near her. "Bend lower while I tell you something; quick, before that miserable wrecker of woman's happiness returns."

* * * * * * *

It was the night of the wedding and silently within the old gentleman's arms. The bridal party swept into the large ballroom, lights shone down from globes of pearl, turning the diamond tiara holding the bride's veil in place to one steady stream of fire; the bride and groom stood beneath the snowy bridal bell. The groom's responses rang clear and triumphant, but the bride's voice sounded low and tremulous, like the heavy folds of the lowered veil. At last the words, "I pronounce you man and wife," were spoken, and with a low scream of relief, Faulkland turned to the trembling form at his side.

"Now, my dear, give me a widely kiss," he said, smilingly, trying to draw aside the veil.

"The receipt first," she murmured, keeping tight hold of the lace.

Smiling lightly, he took a paper from his pocket and handed it to her. Clutching the receipt she stepped to Mr. Sherwood's side and thrust it into his hand.

"Check-mated!" rang out a girlish voice, and Edna, followed by Rupert, stepped from their place of concealment back of the heavy window curtains.

"What does this mean?" Faulkland demanded, gazing fiercely at Edna, who, attired in sweeping satin robes, a bridal-veil resting upon her glorious hair, seemed the exact counterpart of the veiled bride.

"It means that you have been beaten with your own weapons," said Rupert, sternly, "and have gone through the marriage ceremony with your wronged, deserted wife."

With the snarl of a wild beast, Faulkland tore the lace from the bride's face. "Curse! he said, brutally. "I thought and hoped you were dead."

"It isn't your fault that I am not," his wife exclaimed, bitterly, confronting him with flashing eyes. "No doubt you believed I did not recover from that terrible attack of fever in the room where you deserted me and left my penniless upon my death-bed, as you supposed. By the mercy of God I was saved, and after a weary search found you in time to balk you in your infamous scheme. It was my plan that Miss Sherwood and I should trick you alike," she went on bravely, drawing a step nearer Rupert as her cowardly husband raised his hand to strike her. "She sent for you this evening that you might see her myeldeen and witness the nothing. We planned that I should personate the real bride, Miss Sherwood's height and mine favoring the deception."

"Curse you! I will have your life for this!" Faulkland hissed, leveling a pistol at the trembling woman.

With a bound, Rupert reached his side and dashed the weapon to the floor. Muttering a curse between his clenched teeth, the villain sprang through the open window and was swallowed up in the darkness without.

The following morning he left Faulkland, and a year afterward was killed in a drunken brawl somewhere in California.

Though Rupert, as his heir, inherited his vast estates, he preferred residing with his beautiful wife and her father at Brooklale. For miles around, the country people bless the sad, darkened lives at Faulkland and is known as the lady who saved the golden-haired beauty of Brooklale from a villainous, nefarious scheme.

Two Kinds of Boys.

The plain, awkward boy always stands in great fear of the handsome and graceful boy. The dapper, graceful, trim, little youngster, who glides about among the admiring girls like Apollo among the nine graces, who dances so lightly that he leaves the grace of a London dandy, and who twirls his cane like a Beau Brummel—such a one looks with a sort of refined horror upon the awkward boy, with much the same feeling a bright American lad might look upon a young Hottentot.

And the plain, stolidly awkward boy looks upon his more graceful contemporary with a feeling very akin to envy. The awkward boy is at home in the barn, but an embarrassed foreigner in the parlor; he is graceful enough in the field, but put him in the drawing-room and he will fall over the chandelier. He is as frightened at the sound of a piece of some good old lady speaks to him, he cannot find a half-dozen words in the 115,000 in the dictionary with which to answer her; and if a pretty girl speaks to him, she overwhelms him with confusion and he stands as dumb as a sphinx, but immediately falls in love with her and nourishes a hopeless passion for the term time.

The graceful boy has no such trouble. The old ladies whisper, "How polite! a gentleman!" and the girls, who are charmed; everybody likes him socially, he is invariably a favorite.

But there is no reason that the awkward boys need be discouraged. Smart boys are made to order for the awkward boys, as a general rule, are dreadfully stupid.

In a few years, when the awkward boy is walking or possibly riding down to his place of business, he will be very liable to pass his graceful rival of an earlier date carrying his dinner-pail to his work. When he is mayor, the graceful boy will be—not half as gracefully as in the old time—and ask him for a chance to work on the streets. When the awkward boy goes to Congress—and awkward boys have a way of getting there—his graceful chum may possibly aspire to be his private secretary, but it is probable that he will be too proud to attend to such an estate as that. The awkward boys have a very great chance of rising in the ranks. Perhaps it is the youthful habit of stumbling about that enables them so often to stumble over our thirty-eight gubernatorial chairs, or into the White House.

But this is not written to glorify awkwardness. The awkward boy is perhaps natural to the callousness of boyhood's youth, but a boy should get over it as he gets over his freckles and his clumsiness projected into middle life sets us unpleasantly as hairy dresses on a full-grown man.—*Yonker Blade.*

Stopping Runaway Horses.

A Boston correspondent of the Woonsocket *Patriot* tells how a young people's prayer-meeting stops a runaway horse: "When you see a runaway horse do not try to check him by a rush from the opposite direction or the side, for you will be immediately trampled on and killed. Instead, prepare yourself for a short run behind the horse. Measure with your eye the distance, and when you feel the while he is yet some way off—perhaps by feet in the case of a fast or heading runaways. You may depend upon his keeping a straight line, for a really frightened horse is half blind and would not see or for a steam engine. He will go straight ahead until he stumbles into something. So do you get close to the line on which he is running and, as he passes you, grab the rein near the saddle. Gather the reins firmly, and then, leaning backward as you run, give them a powerful yank. You may be able to bear yourself somewhat as you give the yank, half turn and run back of the horse. The strong jerk on the bit tells the horse that he has met a master, and prepares him for the final struggle. A step or two forward after the first yank, do it again. This is the finishing stroke. It never fails when given by a determined man. The horse is on his haunches. Keep a firm hold on the reins till you secure the horse by the nostrils, and hold him so till he is pacified."

In stopping a span of horses Mayne tries to get to the side of the wither one, as if pulled to its consus the other can not be managed. The task is easier if the horse has a curb bit. A runaway may also be stopped by the driver in the same manner: "If you will steadily with all your strength on a curb bit," says Mayne, "the effect on the horse's jaw is just what it is if you tie a cord tightly about your finger. The blood doesn't flow and the finger becomes numb. After a firm pull has been maintained for a few seconds a moth for a while it ceases to have any effect. You cannot then force him out of a run if he is frightened. But give a little head a little till the mouth recovers from its numbness, then jerk him with the whip if you have a free road, and then stop nearer Rupert as her cowardly husband raised his hand to strike her. "She sent for you this evening that you might see her myeldeen and witness the nothing. We planned that I should personate the real bride, Miss Sherwood's height and mine favoring the deception."

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FOR THE LADIES.

DEVOTED TO THE FAIR DAUGHTERS OF LAMENTED EVE.

Seasonable Hints About the Latest Styles in Dress—How the Fashionable Array Themselves—Dressing Room Not Costly Toilets.

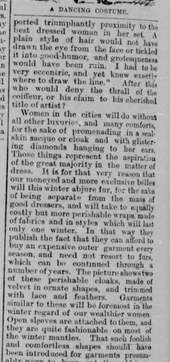
NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.]

The ball season is about to begin. Twice new dances got the indorsement of the Dancing-masters' Convention in New York, and as they are not particularly demonstrative or revolutionary they will undoubtedly come into immediate use among modish people. One of these is the glide mazourka, which is a partial revival of an old round dance combining the polka and the waltz. In its new form it has more of a waltz movement than before. The general effect is graceful, and the long, sliding step is sightly, unless it is practiced too carelessly on an over-polished floor, such as some of our ball-rooms present. Several of the freshly smoothed and waxed floors made ready for the winter's dancing are as slippery as ice, and the glide mazourka would seem to be almost impracticable thereon. The other new round dance is called the Berlin, and it is very ingenious, since its slow, graceful polka time can be used as well for a gallop, waltz or a schottische. The awkward sight of a couple waltzing to polka music has of years been too common. Many couples are as stiffer under an unusual time as seem a polka, and to them the Berlin will be a great boon. The Berlin is serviceable to those who like a polka. The other novelty devised by the dancing-masters is a modification of the figures of which are more intricate and show than ever before beautiful qualities yet introduced for amateurs. It is happy news and trustworthy that for at least some seasons the dancing will not be impeded and encumbered by trains. Women may drag a length of finery along the floor after them, but they will not do it in the round dances at all events. The great majority of ladies at balls will have their skirts just clear the floor, as shown in the two pictures of approved costumes heretofore given. The devices of shape and ornament accounted shown in these illustrations are all brand-new, and they are sure to have a vogue, for they are being embodied, with immeasurable modifications, in the gowns of the fashionable world. The silk fabrics employed in such toilets are of the finest and richest qualities, as well as wonderful in variety. The new armure-royal silks are in all the new colors of the season, in plain and brocaded patterns of the new artistic designs introduced this season. The most delicate shades of gold colors, pearl-pinks and rosela tints, pear white, and the new green, are in ascendency, as are stately flower patterns in unique effect and in solid color in peau de soie and satin, and in stripes with all kinds of patterns, in brocades which unite all these fabrics, and in a variety of other ways on one goods. The most elegant gowns are those which are modelled of the Directoire style. The waists are fitted to the form, and are from the waist in classic effects. Hanging scarfs and straight effects, which add to the height of the figure, are always aimed at in these garments. Puff trimmings of feathers in duffy marabout-like bands are extensively used on Directoire gowns. The heavy materials—velvets and heavy brocatelle effects in broaded silks are made up in Directoire styles, over skirts of cashmere, embroidered wool, or plain heavy silk or velvet. The silk petticoats of evening dresses, with brocaded bodices and trains, are frequently covered with a profusion of lace flounces, and jabots of wide lace are placed down the sides of dresses where the train meets the petticoat, and wide falls of lace finish the sleeve and neck. Plain evening dresses made very dressy by a drapery of beaded silk network—jet for black gowns, and self-color for colored dresses. There are small emissaes, or, if preferred, half blouses or plastrons, which surround the collar, front and back, forming a long point back and extending to the waist in front, where they taper to a double V, over which a large clasp or plaque of the same beads is set. These outlines are edged with handsome pendants or drops to match, offering or round. This forms one of the prettiest corsage trimmings for the season, and adds very greatly to the elegance of a dress.

The heads of three ball-room belles are represented in two young and handsome ladies, who are evidently fashionable. But what are ugly women to do? The young girls whose natural crown of beauty is abundant hair-dressing is a comparatively unimportant matter, and but when one is reduced to chaut lugubriously with Lady Jane, the question, "that "spreading is the parting straight," and let "wraths her wrinkled brow with well-saved combings," the hairdresser's art is of the first importance. That is the reason why so many of our rich matrons employ an expert to arrange their hair for all occasions of consequence, or at least have this done often enough to learn how to repeat it with their own hands. It is wonderful what can be done by a clever artist in producing coiffures exactly suitable to improve persons toward whom nature has been unkind, and in whom the charm of youth has long vanished. A clever hairdresser said recently, speaking of two very plain women, that their social success, so far as their appearance went, upon the manner in which their hair was dressed. Of one this candid critic said: "To see her before the glass waiting for me to go when her maid and I had fixed her up, she was a comfortable rival for so matchless a beauty. The satisfaction she felt on seeing herself transformed lighted her up, called all her powers into play, and made her acting for manslaughter. The other was pollier and ugly, though a fright. Well, she supported triumphantly proximity to the prettiest woman in the room. In a plain style of hair would not have been the eyes from the face or tickled into good-humor, but the poor creature would have been ruin. I had to be her maid, and I know exactly where to draw the line." After this she would deny the thrall of the coiffeur, or his claim to his cherished title of artist?

Women in the cities will do without all other luxuries, and many comfortable, for the sake of promenading in a sealskin sacque or cloak and with glittering diamonds hanging to her ears. These things represent the aspiration of the great majority in the matter of dress. It is for that very reason that our moneyed and more exclusive belles will this winter adjure fur, for the sake of being separate from the mass of good dressers, and will take to equally costly but more portable wraps made of fabrics and in styles which will last only one winter. In that way they publish the fact that they can afford to buy an expensive outer garment every season, and need not resort to furs, which can be continued through a number of years. The pictures showing of these perishable cloaks, made of velvet in ornate shapes, and trimmed with lace and feathers, are fantastic similar to those will be foremost in the winter regard of our fashionable women. Open sleeves are attached to them, and they are quite fashionable on most of the winter mantles. The most stylish and comfortable shapes should have been introduced for garments presumably worn in keen cold the cold is astonishing, but not so much so as that women have been fashion enough to encourage the fashion. This season dressmaker-makers have made the loose flowing sleeves on all their bodices, and there is, therefore, every possibility that bronchitis, coughs, and congestions will be unusually prevalent. A mantle-maker to whom I spoke on the subject acknowledged that these sleeves were the most uncomfortable ever introduced, but that in quite of

A DANCING COSTUME.



THE BALL SEASON.

ANOTHER.

this they were likely to be more worn than ever this season. Surely some one will be found sufficiently bright to arranged which would protect the wearer and yet not interfere with the style of the garment.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Fashion Small Talk.

THE newest jerseys are made in the Directoire style.

HOUSE waists or tea jackets are made of the new brocaded silks.

FILLETS of ribbon to wear in the hair with evening toilets are imported.

HUMMING-BIRDS and pelonsiers enhumber the bagnes dresses among the new importations.

MATELASSE galloons are the novelty in trimmings. They make rich borders for cloth dresses.

CAERIGE and visiting dresses are made almost exclusively in the Directoire and Empire styles.

NOW TEA gowns are made of cloth, pale shades of green being the favorite color, with white or Suede cloths for the fronts.

MARVELS are announced in the way of buttons, but only a few dull silver and gold ones are shown. These nonpareils are only for ornament. On dress waists, where buttons show, small crochet-ed ones are used, or those of the gown stuff, so preferred.

GENERAL JACKSON'S TROUBLE.

Unable to Reconcile the Ladies of the Press.

(From the Chicago Herald.)

It was a special in a Chicago paper and of a relations that soon brought a storm around Jackson's head, that not even his iron will could dispel, and he found that woman's sweet will was quite as firm as his own. This was the Mrs. Eaton episode.

Peggy O'Neal was the dashing daughter of a tavern keeper in the early days of the city, and O'Neal's tavern was the place where many Congressmen and Senators boarded. Peggy often waited upon them, and of course, fired with them. She was very pretty, very bright and very gay. She finally married a purser in the navy named Timberlake, who after a few years, committed suicide and left her a widow.

Gen. Jackson and Maj. John Eaton boarded at O'Neal's tavern when they were Senators from Tennessee, and Maj. Eaton's impressionable heart yelded to the fascination of the Widow Timberlake. About the time Jackson was elected President the Berlin, and the widow, and when Jackson was inaugurated Eaton was appointed Secretary of War. Thereupon Washington society awoke to the fact that Peggy O'Neal, a tavern-keeper's daughter, was a giddy, if not an improper female, as the wife of a Cabinet officer would not only have a high social station, but would have the pas over them. Such a social innovation was not to be tolerated, and never been seen before in Washington, and has never been seen since. Who one accord the ladies of the Cabinet and of the diplomatic corps, Senators' wives and ladies of high and low degree who revolved about the White House as a social centre, declared they would not visit Mrs. Eaton, nor return her calls, nor meet her socially, upon any terms, except as a duty, when they met her upon the public receptions. Thereupon Jackson, who was the most chivalrous gentleman in the world, took up the cause of Mrs. Eaton, utterly disregarding all the stories told about her, remembering how his own wife had been maligned.

But all the power of the President could not move the ladies of Washington to recognize Peggy O'Neal. Mrs. Calhoun refused, the wives of Secretaries Ingham, Branch and Berrien refused, and Mrs. Donelson, Jackson's niece, who was the mistress of the White House, refused. At the public receptions and levees Mrs. Donelson received Mrs. Eaton with courtesy, but when the President asked her to call upon her, she replied, in her high dignification, the favoritism ice flatly refused.

"Then you must go back to Tennessee, my dear," said Old Hickory.

"Very well, uncle, I'll go back," was the decisive reply. And back she went, but the President soon sent for her again.

Jackson then appealed to his secretaries, asking them to induce their wives to call on Mrs. Eaton, but the gentlemen informed the President they could not control the action of their wives in such matters. Meantime the adroit Van Buren, Secretary of State, who was a widower and without family complications, entertained Mrs. Eaton, and induced the English Minister, who was a bachelor, to do the same. This was Van Buren's first step to the Presidency, for it won Jackson's heart. It was all in vain, so far as Mrs. Eaton was concerned. Finally the relations between the President and Maj. Eaton on one side and the recalcitrant secretaries on the other became so strained that no Cabinet meetings were held for months, and Eaton finally challenged Secretary Branch, who declined the meeting. Van Buren then, as a way out of the difficulty, tendered his resignation, and induced Maj. Eaton to do the same. But the other secretaries refused to resign, and Jackson was obliged to request their resignations. Thus a woman was at the bottom of Jackson's first Cabinet explosion, and it all grew out of White House etiquette. Mrs. Eaton died in Washington for many years after, and died a few years ago.

Where Log Cabins Flourish.

A Kentucky gentleman who had been camping out on the Big Sandy and Lake Erie railroad, last summer, were returning in a sail-boat and, a few miles from port when the wind died down, and with it the sailing breeze.

A discouraging situation, truly.

"Never mind, I can row you there inside of two hours," said the gentleman who had charge of the party, as their murmurs arose.

"Row us there! Why, there are twenty miles to the company boat—it's a big job you undertake," said one.

"I have done the job three times before and can do it again," cheerfully replied the gentleman, and he stripped off his coat and sway the sail and bent to the oars. He was a big, muscular man, and he took no more under headway again.

"What would I get give to enjoy your health and strength," remarked the Professor.

"I am pretty healthy, and though I am past sixty, I can outdo any of you in this pastime, yet I was only three years ago I stood at death's door, and I attribute to pill as my salvation. You never was in the woods all winter, logging, and I got into the water one day and caught cold. It settled on my lungs and I had a bad cough with it, keep on till I run down almost to a skeleton.

"Call in a physician?

"Yes, I went twenty miles through the woods to see him; he gave me some medicine, but it didn't help me much.

"Why didn't you come home?

"I did intend to go, but I came across a family from the States, who had come out to settle in Arkansas, and I stayed with the settlers in America used, and it soon stopped my cough I put on my log cabin again."

"You has but to travel along the frontier to learn how easy it is to get along without medicine, and how quickly the natural remedies which the old grandmothers know of, are found in the woods, where the physicians do not live.

"The wife of a family knows how to make a tonic and a cathartic from herbs and roots, and how to make a poultice of meal and herbs, and how to make a cough and consumption remedy, she learned from her mother, who learned it from her mother, who learned it from her mother, who learned it

FARM AND GARDEN.

OPPORTUNE SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THINGS IN EVERYDAY LIFE.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs of Horses Usually Classified Under Three Heads—Local and Non-Contagious, General and Contagious, Chronic or Acute.

Diseases of the respiratory organs prevail to a great extent among horses, and are classified under three heads. Under the first head—local and non-contagious—explains a veterinary surgeon in Ohio Practical Farmer, we find a disturbance of this respiratory apparatus caused by cold, which attacks the bronchial tubes, and the nasal organs are also involved, resulting in a discharge, more or less, from the nose. Such a disturbance is amenable to treatment, and cannot be considered infectious or contagious, except when in a more advanced state. The word contagion means the propagation of disease by contact. Infection means almost the same, but in the latter the virus must be received into the system, while in the former it has only to come into contact. Any disease of the respiratory organs, if allowed to run unchecked,

FIG. 1—CIRCULATORY SYSTEM OF THE HORSE.

becomes general, as the whole system becomes involved; the disease, if neglected or trifled with, causing a disturbance which is the first warning that fever has set in. We have quickened pulse, higher temperature and a general fever. It is then contagious. In the chronic or acute form the whole system is involved, and in this case it is both contagious and infectious. It does not mean local, but takes the malignant general type capable of causing the death not only of the animal affected, but of all other animals and even species that may come in contact with it in any form, either by breathing the air or being touched with the virus.

In Fig. 1 is shown distinctly the circulatory system of the thoroughbred, so that a mere glance is sufficient to convince one how any disease of the respiratory organs may be carried through the system and thus involve the whole animal system finally. Internal artery, pulmonary vein, vertebral artery, dorsal artery, lumbar artery, iliac, etc., etc., are all clearly exhibited.

Fig. 2 shows a bed case of farcy. It illustrates the external effect of farcy. A disease supposed to be glanders by many, but, according to the authority quoted, it is a specific disease of the horse.

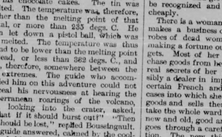


FIG. 2—BAD CASE OF FARCY.

The Heliotrope in Winter.

With good management the heliotrope may be made to bloom profusely during winter in either the window or conservatory. To have a supply of winter and spring blooms, select plants that have started from slips in June, and which have low, bushy forms.

During the flowering stage the plants should have from 30 degrees to 60 degrees heat, and about once a week, or when in full bloom twice a week, they may with benefit receive liquid manure at the roots. The plants, like the flowers themselves, after cutting, do better for not being crowded together or with others.

The heliotrope defends in a compost consisting of three parts of fresh loam or decayed turf to one part of rotted manure, with a good sprinkling of sharp sand added.

In dealing with that common pest of such plants, the green fly, care must be taken that the foliage be not injured with the usual remedy, tobacco smoke. This remedy may with safety be applied in moderately strong volume if the simple precaution of syringing or otherwise completely wetting the foliage just previous to fumigating is observed, otherwise the plants would be liable to become badly burned.

Posts Preserved with Petroleum.

In building a fence around our young orchards several years ago we tried many plans for preserving posts. Having occasion to remove the fence this winter we noted the conditions of the posts as follows: Those set with no preparation were decayed at lush or more in thickness; those coated with a thick wash of lime were better preserved, but were quite seriously attacked by worms; those posts coated with tar were perfectly sound as when put in the ground; those painted with petroleum and kerosene were equally as sound and as good for setting. The posts got thoroughly dry, and then with a mop of clean kerosene and a whitewash brush, give the lower third of the post, the part to go into the ground, two or three applications of the oil, letting it soak in well each time. Posts so treated will not be troubled by worms or insects of any kind, but will resist decay to a remarkable degree. This we find to be the simplest, easiest, cheapest and best method of preservation.

A Good Tonic for Fowls.

Probably the best tonic for fowls, says American Agriculturist, is the Douglass mixture. Take one pound of sulphate of iron and two ounces of sulphuric acid and dissolve in one gallon of water. Add one tablespoonful of this mixture to one gallon of drinking water for the birds.

Remove the droppings from the poultry houses every morning instead of once or twice a week, as is often directed. If this practice were strictly adhered to there would be less disease among poultry and better results generally.

Cull the fowls very closely. It will not pay to winter disqualified birds. There is more success with fower birds and higher prices.

Cream is a rocky absorbent and therefore quickly injured by association with odors of all sorts.

Adventures of a Scientist.

Bonsingault spent ten years in South America, making the most of every opportunity to study the ground phenomena in which that region is so rich, and reaped as the fruit of his sojourn an abundant harvest of observations in many departments of science. His work included numerous mineral analyses; the discovery of a new mineral, which he named after one of his teachers, Gay-Lussite; analyses of the milk of the "cow tree," of palm wax, of guanos, one of the thermal waters of Venezuela; and the discovery in the province of Antioquia of a bed of platinum, a metal which had previously been known only as it was disseminated in sands. He often made his analyses of minerals on horseback, with the aid of a portable balance; he carried a Fortin barometer along over mountains, with which he estimated the height of mountains. His methods of investigation were sometimes extraordinarily ingenious.

In taking the temperature, for instance, in the crater of Pasto, having found his thermometer inadequate, he let down some of the tin foil wrappings of his chocolate cakes. The tin was melted. The temperature was, therefore, higher than the melting point of that metal, or more than 235 degs. C. He then let down a pistol ball, which was not melted. The temperature was thus found to be lower than the melting point of lead, or less than 362 degs. C., and was, therefore, somewhere between the two extremes. The guide who accompanied him on this adventure could not conceal his nervousness at hearing the subterranean roarings of the volcano, and, looking into the crater, asked, "What if it should burst out?" "Then we should be lost," replied Bonsingault. The guide answered, calmed by the coldness of his superior, "That is what I think, too." In 1831 he accomplished the secret of Chimborazo, which Humboldt had been obliged to give up, with the loss of one of his instruments—and recovered the instrument.—Popular Science Monthly.

"Baking Day" in Australia.

A hard and tough compound, known as damper, is used as bread by the people of Australia. Judging from its consistency, one might guess, without being told, that "baking day" does not come very often on the sheep runs. The author of "Wild Life" thus describes the making of damper:

"Mike, the shepherd, brought out an empty flour sack, carefully folded it in two, laid it upon the ground, and spread over it about five pounds of flour. Clearing a space in the middle of the heap, sometimes in the way that builders mix mortar, he filled it with water, and worked the flour in for half an hour, when the dough was so stiff that, patted out into a cake three inches thick, it might almost have kept its shape without flowing for a minute.

"His helper had by this time made a fire large enough to roast a sheep. Mike pulled off the half burned brands leaving a mass of glowing embers. Raking these together he stirred them to drive off the dust, and then with a long stick worked them away from the center, into the clear space upon the bare, heated ground, he skillfully dropped the great, shoes shaped cake of dough, and left it some minutes to get the outside used to the heat," as he said.

"Finally the embers were scraped together and spread over the cake, and the operation outdoor oven was left to do its work. Just before bed time the cake was withdrawn from the now powdery ashes, and the shepherd, laying it with his knife handle, remarked, 'Sounds hollow! all right!'

"Then he set it on its edge inside the hut to cool—a well baked damper."

The Annapolis Naval Cadets.

The jibs, or "sympathers," as they are also called, are at once quartered on board a large, old fashioned wooden frigate, which always lies alongside the dock, and does duty during the school months as a gunnery ship. The vessel becomes the residence of the jibs during the summer months, here they have their first experience of life at sailor life, sea bore, among other things, they first acquire the art of sleeping in a hammock. It is truly an edifying sight to see these jibs on their first night struggling with their hammocks.

The hammocks hung in the navy, you know, are very unlike those in which people swing under the trees in the country. The navy hammocks are made of heavy canvas, and are slung from the beams of the ship. They are usually hung quite high from the deck, so that it is not easy for a beginner to climb into one with any degree of grace—even if he manages to get in at all. Usually the novice struggles in from one side and goes head over heels out at the other—mattresses, pillows and bed clothes all accompanying him. After two or three unsuccessful attempts of this sort, however, the greenest begins to improve, and one or two weeks of practice is sufficient to make any one an adept in the art.—St. Nicholas.

Six Hundred Millions of Cash.

If one of those giants about which we heard so much in our younger days was to develop a modern Hill Sykes tendency and select the treasury department as the scene of his operations, he might make a pretty good haul, provided the watchmen were asleep at the time.

Suppose all the money in the treasury were piled up in one room. My giant burglar would find at his hand $234,000,000 in gold and silver, $250,000,000 in bonds, and an additional $100,000,000 in new silver dollars, if he happened to time his visit when the new silver vault in the main courtyard is full, and a silver stream of $600,000 a day is steadily flowing into that subterranean treasure house.

Here is nearly $600,000,000. Just think of it! More money than can be found in any bank in Europe. The Bank of England has only $101,000,000; the Bank of France, $452,000,000; the Imperial Bank of Germany, $297,000,000.—Washington Cor. Boston Globe.

A Dinner to Suit.

That food has an effect on the mind and actions was believed in by Mosop, who always ordered his dinner to suit the character he was about to play. For Zanga, in the "Revenge," manager for Barbarossa, veal cutlets, and for Richard, pork.—Gentleman's Magazine.

CLOTHES OF THE DEAD

The Old Custom and the New—Second Hand Clothing Dealers.

It used to be, among the women of a past generation, a custom to leave their clothes by will in the same manner that they did their "second best bedstead" or any other gift worth mentioning. Had their furs, laces, brocades and "body linen" among their nearest kin, and generally left the planter and sometimes things to old family servants or poor relations. But these personal possessions, with the exception of laces, are rarely bequeathed nowadays. Mrs. John Jacob Astor kept to the old customs, and I saw a poor, pretty girl wearing one of her sealskin coats last week, it having been specially bequeathed to her in the will. The usual course is that taken by the heirs of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, who sold all her enormous wardrobe to dealers in second hand clothes. Though little was said about it at the time, a good many society women took occasion to purchase certain things through the dealers, but generally hand-embroidered stockings, silk underwear and gloves, which would not be recognized and which they got very cheaply.

There is a woman on Fifth avenue who makes a business of buying the wardrobes of dead women, and who is fast making a fortune out of the bargains she gets. Most of her customers are people whose goods from her have no idea of the real society, but perhaps she will be fairly a dealer in imported goods and has certain French and English boxes and cases into which she packs many of her goods and sells them as new. She will take the whole wardrobe of the deceased, new and old, good and bad, and then sits down through a careful process of selection. The new things, or those nearly so, which are really imported or have that appearance, she packs into the boxes and ties them up daintily and disposes of them to rich customers. Many a time a woman has come to her and said: "I want to find something—stockings, gloves or what not—like some I wore last Mrs. Quelquechose have. See if you can find them for me." The dealer has in course of time sent her a note saying that she has found something very near what she asked for. In reality they are Mrs. Quelquechose's own, and the dealer had them all the while. The gowns that are new or very nearly new she sells to the dressmakers, who freshen them up a bit and sell them to out of town customers.

Then the dealer has a list of customers who are perfectly familiar with the real nature of her goods. They are mostly women who are struggling to keep their place in society, with less money and a great desire to keep up appearances. They keep the run of her place and get some bargains, because though in things they buy are somewhat worn, they are worth the money for the good Parisian cut and style. They buy from her black and inconspicuous gowns that are like those worn by a dozen other women who are likely to be recognized, and sometimes they have turned them over at home and buy them for the sake of the good material in them. There is a third class of the wornout and shabby clothes, sheets, shoes and general belongings which are sold in a lump to the junk and dealers in the Bowery. And so all the things that have been the dear dead women of our households become useful to the far winds, worn by her friends, sometimes, her servants, strangers and women whom in life she would have turned from her door in scorn she passed. There is something very pathetic to me in the use, in much disposal and use of these most intimate personal possessions of a lovely woman. The old way was best.—Cor. Brooklyn Eagle.

How to Develop the Lungs.

The exercise which I have found of most value in developing the lungs may be described as follows: Standing erect as possible, with shoulders thrown back and chest forward, the arms hanging close to the body, the head up, and the firmly closed, inhalation is to be taken through the nose, at the same time the extended arms are to be gradually raised, the back of the hands upward, until they meet above the head, each other above the head. The movement should be so regulated that the arms will be extended directly over the head at the moment the lungs are completely filled. The position should be maintained from five to thirty seconds before the reverse process is begun. As the arms are gradually lowered the breath is exhaled slowly, so the lungs shall be as nearly freed from breath as possible at the time the arms again reach the first position at the side.

By these movements the greatest expansion possible is reached by upon inspiration the weight of the shoulders and pectoral muscles are lifted, allowing the thorax to expand fully, while upon exhalation in lowering the arms we utilize the additional force of this pressure upon the upper thorax to render expiration as complete as possible. These deep respirations should be repeated twice or six times, and the exercise gone through with five or six times a day. It is hardly necessary to remark that the clothing must in no way interfere with the exercise. In some cases this exercise is more advantageous than taking lying flat on the back, instead of standing. In the patient the inspiratory muscles become rapidly strengthened by opposing the atmospheric pressure exerted by the abdominal organs against the expanding lungs, and, on the other hand, expiration is more perfect and full on account of the pressure of these organs. This is an exercise now advocated by several leading vocal teachers of Europe.—John L. Davis, M. D.

A Chicagoan at Lunch.

That a Chicagoan dislikes to lose any time is patent to an observer in any of the down town restaurants during the noon hour. Almost every second enter has a paper propped up before him and is devouring it with a hungry avidity while he devours his lunch he also devours the news at the same time. When he finishes one side of his paper he lays down his knife and fork long enough to expose a fresh side to his view, when he resumes the double occupation of reading and eating. The average Chicago business man can consume a fry without missing a news item, and can keep posted on the affairs of the city without overlooking an oyster.—Chicago Herald.

HOLIDAYS IN GERMANY.

Pleasant Life Led by the People of Berlin—Their Recreations.

Somehow life in Europe seems more like a holiday than in America—even among the so called working classes. In the first place there are so many church festivals that often it interferes sadly with an unfortunate foreigner who has planned to finish his business within a certain limit of time. He often finds it necessary to consult the calendar and see whether some saint has not gotten ahead of him. We lost two days in Amsterdam, one in Berlin and nearly another in Moscow; but fortunately the latter was in honor of some one whom they did not think epitaic enough, and so saved it. Then, too, the Saturday half holiday seems to be very general, and the length of each working day is much shorter than with us. There is a great deal more time to make a holiday attractive in Europe than in America. If the governments seem to be hard on their subjects in some things, they have at least made great provisions for their happiness in this respect. In America our Fourth of July and Christmas and New Year's, as I think, are three of the most tiresome days in the year to get through. We have so few such days that we are at a loss as to how to dispose of ourselves and kill the time.

But here every one seems to appreciate them with all the eagerness of an American boy, and perhaps on the whole they accomplish as much, enjoy life more and live longer. Here, for instance, in Berlin is a large park within one of the business districts. It is entirely free and there are no restrictions and no impertinences. There are fountains and ponds and statuary and flowers and trees in abundance and in every sense is the park a delightful place to spend a good time. Then adjoining are the Zoological Gardens, which are stocked with animals and birds, and with every thing pertaining to the science of zoology, make them a pleasant place of resort. Here every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5 is the time of the finest military bands give open air concerts, which are very popular music. There is but a trifling admission fee, and hundreds of families—fathers, mothers and children—come out together and take their dinners at the fine restaurant connected with the gardens, or it may be bring their own provisions with them. And so they have the very most kind of a time, and all the while the air filled with cool, delicious music as was heard during the centennial year, when one of the German emperor's military bands visited the United States. There is no interruption. The best of good order prevails. All people seem to understand that they are not prepared to do a better day's work on the morrow than they would have done without these few hours of relaxation.

The "Crater den Linden" in its day was doubtless a fine street, but of late years the magnificent old trees have died out and been replaced by small ones, so that aside from the buildings which line it it is no finer than our Madison avenue. Disease killed out the trees, they say; and now the street is to be lighted by electricity, and the trees, they say, and now the street is to be lighted by electricity, and the trees, they say, and now mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been spent, and it is to be hope that they may all in this been. And yet it may be but by all. The Gerhardt Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and cast the demon dyspepsia and its stall instead suppose. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach, and kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle, by F. G. Hines and Co., druggists.

☞English Sports Liniment removes all hard soft, or enlarged lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeny, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by the use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix, Mich.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County. Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

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100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

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UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

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☞Also Farming Lands For Sale.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

Is Life Worth Living!

Not if you go through the world a dyspeptic. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness and Constipation. Guaranteed and sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1958

New Advertisements.

Horses for Sale.

A team of light bay horses for sale cheap for cash. A team of heavy black mares if preferred. Will sell either. Inquire of J. H. CLOVER, on stage road, Sec. 3, Marion, or at Clover's post office. 27tf

Farm for Sale or Trade

On Your Own Terms.

Eighty acres of land three miles from Charlevoix, on south side of Pine Lake, known as the Lewis estate. One half mile frontage on Pine Lake. Thirty acres improved, good log barn, etc. Apply to J. ATKINS, Petoskey.

Sealed Proposals Wanted.

The Commissioner of Highways of the Township of Charlevoix, will receive sealed proposals for opening a road in said township, beginning at a point on the south ends of the bridge across Pine River, Charlevoix. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

HIRAM MOORE,
Charlevoix, Mich. Highway Commissioner.

Farm and Stock for Sale

Consisting of one yoke of oxen, 6 years old; one yoke of cows, 7 years old; three cows, spring calves, four heifers, one year old; two yearling heifers; one yearling steer; one chain, half inch, 20 fathoms long; one set of harness, one buggy, two sets of harrows, one plow, one fanning mill, and other tools too numerous to mention. Inquire of or address for further information, price and terms, inquire of

JAMES HOWE,
Cudlipp, Mich.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH.,
November 1st, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of Probate, at Charlevoix, Mich., on Monday, Nov. 26, 1888, viz: Jacob Bonne, of Boyne City, Mich., on homestead entry, No. 10,357, for the E. ½ of S. E. ¼ sec. 30, T. 34 N. R. 5 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob Bonne, of Boyne City, Mich., Jacob Bonne, Jr., of Boyne City, Mich., Andrew Kornhart, all of Ind., centerboro, Mich.

JAMES K. WRIGHT, Register.

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CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A Specific Remedy. A Treatment Free.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and contiguous tubes. Microscopic research has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are quickly relieved from one to three applications made at home by the patient sure in two weeks. For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of six cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above candidly. 16eow

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of medical paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, and by her physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another, and grew better fast, continued to use it, and now she is strong, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For further particulars send a stamp to W. H. Cole, druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at F. G. Hines & Co's drug store.

Enpepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are spending for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars annually are spent in vain endeavor to hope that they may attain this boon. And yet this boon can be had for a trifle. The Gerhardt Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and cast out the demon dyspepsia and its stall instead suppose. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach, and kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle, by F. G. Hines and Co., druggists.

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J. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, on Bridge st. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a. m., and 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

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HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

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G. A. R.—Foster Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

F. & A. M.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 341, meets at Masonic Hall every Saturday evening.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 10, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Bond Lake Lodge, No. 295, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. T. M.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Friday evening, at Jeffersonville Hall.

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Buys drafts and makes loans on a principal city of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits. Exchange on all points in Europe. Agents at Boyne City, Ellsworth, Bellaire, Petoskey, Alpena, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Marquette and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit, Fourth National Bank, Detroit, Michigan.

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Drafts drawn direct on the leading commercial cities of the world in large or small amounts, payable in gold on approved paper. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

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Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix, Charlevoix and Emmet Counties. Shop on Bridge st., near the Lake shore. **Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on Bridge street, opposite Lewis' Livery barn.

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JAMES K. WRIGHT, Register.

276—6w

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE

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Dressed lumber, Oar Blades, WAGON TONGUES, SHUVELS, LATH ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

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BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

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In connection with it op.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture the celebrated Jackson Sulky material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHO & NEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHIN I on hand and for sale.

JOB WORK
AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

DEFEAT OF CLEVELAND.

THE PRESS ON THE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic Party Will Rise in Triumph Above the Defeat of To-Day.

The result of yesterday's election will make Benjamin Harrison the next president of the United States. It will place the national government in the hands of the republican party for four years from the 4th of March next. It will settle, for the present, at least, and on the lines marked out by that party, the great and important tariff issue which the country has so long and thoroughly discussed. When President Cleveland in his famous message to congress demanded a reform of the tariff, he furnished to the country a greater and more vital question for consideration and discussion than any other which had been before the people for twenty years. He swept aside the dead issues of the time and brought the democracy face to face with a great and important principle. It was a courageous, darings, and, we believe, a patriotic act. Viewed from a political standpoint this very issue may be charged with Mr. Cleveland's defeat, he has nevertheless won a victory great in its results and most important to the best interests of the nation. He has compelled attention to the fact that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, and for this will generations of his country rise up and call him blessed. The democratic party gave to the president a loyal and hearty support in his struggle for the emancipation of the war taxes. It stood by him unflinchingly through the greatest and ablest canvass that has ever been made in this country. But a nation is not converted from old beliefs in a year. The tariff is one of our most cherished political dogmas. The country was not educated to the point of promptly and suddenly investigating the claim made for this political fetish, and that is why Benjamin Harrison was yesterday elected president of the United States.—New York Graphic.

"Gov. Hill says well that President Cleveland "is satisfied with the 5,000 of the people. He did, indeed. In the nowester, braver man never occupied the white house, nor yet one who received the country greater, purer service. The kinghood of party leadership was denied him. The gifts of magnetism and grace were not given him by nature. He was born out of the cradle in the hour of his birth. But loyalty, courage, integrity, devotion to duty, a rugged, self-reliant spirit, and a stern, unflagging faith in truth and in the sure supremacy can afford to step down and out with the sense that, however fallingly, he was true to his convictions and made no one ashamed to point to him as a selfish interests of any kind."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It would be improper to refrain from comment on the wholly unprecedented respect of Mr. Cleveland's defeat. His misdemeanor is that he sought to lighten the burdens of the people. He, as the executive, begged for a smaller civil and miscellaneous list. The legislative insisted that he should be better supplied with unneeded contributions from the people. The attitude of the republican legislative was unheard of. The fact that the people should support that attitude seems incredible.—Chicago Herald.

"The tariff question," says the Leader, "is settled for many years to come." No greater mistake could be made. When President Cleveland sent his now celebrated tariff reform message to congress he inaugurated an irrepressible conflict between two opposing ideas—a conflict which must from its very nature go on until the tenth triumphs, for nothing is ever settled until it is settled right. Unsettled questions have no pity for the peace of statesmen or politicians."—Grand Rapids Democrat.

Those who look beyond the turmoil of the present cannot fail to see that the cause supported by the democracy yesterday is in the end bound to win. It cannot suffer from one defeat or from ten defeats, for it represents the principles upon which this government must be conducted, if free institutions are to be maintained in this country. Will the democrats of "the Old Roman" flashing 28 fully through the confusion and tumult of the fray. To all approaches for help, which the president thought he had no right to give, his one answer was that this was not the administration's but the people's battle. When he was called directly from national democratic headquarters whether he was for us or against us he smiled pleasantly and considered which was only half a jest as a tribute to his integrity, as indeed it was, though at the expense of his wisdom. It is true to say of him that he did not raise his hand to help himself from the beginning to the end of the campaign; that he did not encourage anybody else to help him, and that in many cases he did not permit his official subordinates to help him. This was magnificent, but it was not politics. Undoubtedly, it and all that had preceded it made the difference in the vote of the state of New York. It cost us, and him, the loss of it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The democratic party defeated itself. Never, from the time he was first nominated in April until election day this year, has the party given Cleveland genuine support. It distrusted him always. It had no use for a man whose only party capital was his reputation as an honest, upright executive who dared to do right; who did not believe that the chief end of a party was to get offices and distribute patronage and make money out of government jobs. He has been a stumbling block and a rock of offense from the beginning. Since the day he entered his presidential office and showed at first that he es teemed the pledges of reform which carried him there, he was the target for the reproof, the scorn and the sneers of nearly every prominent democratic newspaper and every prominent man in his party. A republican president could hardly have had to endure more abuse and contumely than every democratic editor from Maine to Oregon has poured upon Cleveland the first year of his official life for trying to keep his promises.—Detroit Journal.

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KNIFED BY DAVID HILL.

HOW CLEVELAND WAS DEFEATED

New York State Manipulated Solely in the Interest of Its Chief Magistrate.

NEW YORK, NOV. 8.—The jeremiads are being sung today. One is the wail of the mugwump, and the other is the requiem over the blasted prospects of Governor David Bennett Hill. The political career of his Excellency is without doubt wound up. He organized this state for himself without paying any attention to Cleveland. All the liquor men and disreputable members of society generally were for Hill, as he has vetoed the high license bills both years they were passed by the republican legislature. All through the state where his friends are the strongest he ran ahead of Cleveland. Where Cleveland democracy is strongest he suffered but slightly, but not in proportion to the number of mugwump votes found in those localities. In his own county Hill ran 520 votes ahead of Cleveland. In Erie county where Cleveland used to live, but where now Governor Hill's friends have control of the democratic organization. Cleveland was defeated by over 2,000, while Hill has had a good plurality, a difference of about 7,000 votes. In Rensselaer county, where Cleveland was defeated by 374, Hill had 780 plurality. This is the county where Chairman Edward Murphy, of the democratic state committee, lives and is the leader. In Monroe county, where Governor Hill's friend, secretary of state Cook, lives and has control of the German vote, Cleveland was defeated by 5,000, and Hill ran ahead of Cleveland more than 2,000 votes. Rochester is in this county. In Onondaga county where Hill has many friends in the democratic organization, he ran 1,200 votes ahead of Cleveland. Syracuse is in this county, and Hill's friends control the city organization there. In Oneida county Hill ran over 800 votes ahead of Cleveland. David Dudley Field, the state committeeman from this county until he was put off the committee by the Cleveland men on account of his disreputable character, is a great ex-gambler and a friend of the governor.

In New York the liquor men had a Hill organization of their own, and made enough difference in the vote throughout Hill without any gains throughout the state. They were encouraged in their purpose by the state committee. On election night, when it was ascertained that the state told that Cleveland was defeated and Hill was elected, the state committee held a jubilation meeting. It was more making up of minds about it that the crowd around the hotel took it up, and the news spread through the town. Senator Gorman was sent for from the national committee to the Hoffman House. And told the state committee that they might have at least the decency to conceal their joy. After this they subsided for a while.

Another cause for feeling against the democratic state committee is the way it acted in giving out the returns. It was evident about 8.30, so soon as the news came from Brooklyn that Cleveland was defeated. The news from Brooklyn was not given out to the crowd around the headquarters who were waiting for the returns, but it was announced that Cleveland's plurality was 13,000 in place of 12,000. While the crowd was taking in this news and cheering the result and what they believed was a victory for Cleveland, several prominent democrats, friends and friends of the governor went out in the Hoffman House and placed bets against the unfortunate democrats assembled there. They took advantage of the inside knowledge on the apparent imposition practiced on the crowd to win many thousands of dollars. When the report was circulated that Cleveland's plurality in Brooklyn was 19,000, bets of two to one were made that Cleveland would carry the state. A well known bookmaker, James E. Kelly, of the firm of Kelly & Bias, together with these men who had information from the state committee, took these bets and all others that could find, and these confiding democrats who placed confidence in the state committee were worked to the extent of all the money they could put up or got trusted for. It is safe to say that these men will never have the opportunity to practice a similar imposition on the democrats of this city.

MICHIGAN MY MICHIGAN.

SIZED FROM SEVERAL SOURCES

**State News Gathered From Ways

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NUGGETS OF GOLD.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.

The Latest Intelligence Received by Wire from Distant Lands and at Home—The Cream of the News Gathered from All Quarters of the World.

MUST PAY DUTY.

The Treasury Department Rules on the Importation of Spirits.

The Treasury Department has ruled that "Benedictine" is dutiable at $2 per gallon, and 3 cents per bottle, and not at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem as a proprietary medine.

Lewis N. Clarke, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Clarke, who was master of the excursion steamer Mayflower, running between Pittsburg and Beaver Rocks, was convicted of violation of the law of Pennsylvania prohibiting the sale of liquor without license, and was sentenced to imprisonment. Application was made for habeas corpus which was refused by Justices Harlan and Bradley, of the Supreme Court, and the prisoner was brought to the full Supreme Court. It is claimed in behalf of the plaintiff in error that the state law under which he was tried apply to vessels engaged in navigation; that the effect of the law would be to prohibit the sale of liquor on boats, and to regulate it contrary to the act; and that unless the law is held to be void, the commerce of the United States will be prevented from entering the State of Pennsylvania. It is further claimed that Congress alone has the right to regulate commerce, and that the license to engage in the coasting trade makes the vessel by United States regulation, with the right to exchange commodities, subject to Congress. The Supreme Court, after hearing the argument for the plaintiff, declined to hear argument on behalf of the Commonwealth. This action, it is believed, indicates that the court will decide that the law in force in the State on the case as presented by counsel for Clarke.

INTERESTING TO PROHIBITIONISTS.

Liquor Sold Upon Rivers Is Subject to State Laws.

The Supreme Court of the United States has heard argument in two cases of interest to Prohibitionists and steamboat men, viz:

In answer to an inquiry relative to the gauging of whiskey on the Mississippi River, the Treasury Department has replied that distilled spirits must be gauged at the port of original landing unless entered for immediate transportation without appraisement. If gauged on a steamboat anchored in the stream, or at any place, if on a warehouse vessel, they are not to be stamped until withdrawn for consumption. The gauger returns of transported American whisky entered for transportation must be transmitted with the entry to the port of destination, and the capacity, wastage, etc., set on the back thereof.

A PHILADELPHIA HOMICIDE.

A Cuban Murders a Mrs. Stockes—The Prisoner Is Now Unknown.

A mysterious shooting affair, which will in all likelihood cause the death of Mrs. Hettie Stockes, occurred in Philadelphia. Pa. Three shots were heard in her house, and an officer, upon investigation, found that a Cuban named Fred Raimos had shot Mrs. Stockes three times, two of the bullets taking effect in her face and the third one in one of her lungs. The officer arrested Raimos, but succeeded in doing so only after the prisoner had fired a shot and had then clubbed into insensibility. Both Mrs. Stockes and Raimos were taken to a hospital. No, the slightest clew as to the motive for the crime was learned.

Polish Revolutionists.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says: General Gourko has sent a telegram to the Minister of the Interior announcing that he has discovered the existence of a revolutionary society in Poland with numerous branches. Many members have been arrested, including a number of students, a magistrate, and several Government officials, all of whom are in prison at Warsaw. The society has issued a manifesto regretting the failure of the recent attempt on the life of the Czar at Kelais, and threatening a repetition of the attempt.

Tramped to Death by Horses.

Joseph Rogers, aged 38 years, a mulatman, was killed at College Point, near Long Island City, L. I., by horses tramping upon him. Seven men on horseback, one of them named Myers, a cowboy, were riding through the village. Rogers was loading the wagon with milk-cans, when one of the men rode over him, and was followed by two others. One man attempted to stop the persons who made an attempt to rescue Rogers from under the horses' feet.

Counterfeit Silver in Indiana.

Counterfeit 25-cent pieces of the issue of 1877 have been again placed in circulation at Tipton, Ind. A large number of people have been imposed upon, and several of the merchants have been loadly victimized. The secret service department has been notified, and an effort will be made to secure the arrest of the counterfeiters.

Fatal Shooting at Louisville.

F. H. Pitt, a lightning-rod agent, was shot and fatally wounded at Louisville, Ky., by Daniel McDaniels, one of his employes. The cause of the shooting is unknown. McDaniels fled.

A Forger Hoaxed.

Near South Windham, Me., a terrible explosion occurred in the mills of the Oriental Powder Company, and the buildings were blown to atoms. Two men were fatally injured.

Col. Duffy's Funeral.

The remains of Col. James Duffy, of Martinsburg, were interred at Lancaster, Pa. Among the pall-bearers were Senator Don Cameron, George W. Childs, Secretary Bayard, and President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Heavy Liabilities.

W. V. Calelin, stock broker at New York City, assigned with liabilities of $20,000.

A Sewing-Girl's Luck.

Some months ago, at Kansas City, Mo., Lewis Naylor, a dry-goods dealer, tendered one of his sewing-girls, Jennie Quick, aged 17, with a check in payment for her services. Miss Quick demanded cash, a quarrel followed, and while being ejected from the store her arm was broken. She sued for $10,000 damages, and has just secured a verdict for $7,000.

Captain Kidd's Treasures.

James M. Eddy, of Providence, R. I., dug up 1,500 silver coins in his back yard at Hexamite. They were elected there by an ancestor of his, who sailed with Captain Kidd, buried his treasure on his farm, and left a chart locating it. Mr. Eddy will keep on digging.

MRS. LUCY PARSONS.

She Goes to Europe to Take Part in the Anarchists' Demonstration.

A New York special of the 31 inst. says:

Mrs. Lucy Parsons, the widow of the executed anarchist of Chicago, has gone to London, England, on the invitation of the British social Democratic Federation, of which William Morris, the author of "Earthly Paradise," is a leader, for the purpose of taking part in the celebration of Saturday, the 11th of November, the anniversary of the Chicago martyrs. Two memorial meetings, at both of which Mrs. Parsons is to be present, are to be held there that day, the last in Aegosta Park in the afternoon, and the other in Exeter Hall in the afternoon. She may also be present at another meeting—a memorial anniversary the evening of the 11th. It is said that the Chicago executions would be commemorated this year not only in Great Britain but also in France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, and other European countries. Mrs. Parsons will return to the United States. She expects to return before December to Chicago.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

The Volume of Legitimate Business Unprecedented in a Presidential Year.

The review of trade for last week, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., is as follows:

The simple fact that bank exchanges outside of New York, in one week, are one-sixth of a Presidential campaign, exceeded those of last year by more than one-third, and those of 1882 by nearly one-half, gives some idea how the volume of legitimate business is unprecedented, for only a part of the increase can be attributed to excess of speculative operations. Reports in regard to the business of the country are of the utmost satisfaction, Boston and Detroit, and a satisfactory business at nearly all other cities. The strike of the Knights of Labor, which was the prevailing quiet, is attributed to political excitement, and a fight of authority in many cases, which, it is said, was not active, demanded at Kansas City, will not be active, demanded at Kansas City, will not be active, demanded at Kansas City, will not be

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A mysterious shooting affair, which will in all likelihood cause the death of Mrs. Hettie Stockes, occurred in Philadelphia, Pa. Three shots were heard in her house, and an officer, upon investigation, found that a Cuban named Fred Raimon had shot Mrs. Stockes three times, two of the bullets taking effect in her face and the third one in one of her lungs. The officer arrested Raimon, but succeeded in doing so only after the prisoner had fired a shot and had been clubbed into insensibility. Both Mrs. Stockes and Raimon were taken to a hospital. It is the slightest clew as to the motive for the crime was learned.

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She Goes to Europe to Take Part in the Anarchists' Demonstration.

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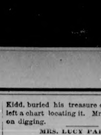

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MURCHISON THE ERROR.

The Los Angeles "Times" Explains How the Letter Became Public.

The *Times* of Los Angeles, Cal., the paper that first printed Lord Sackville's letter, publishes what the editor claims are the real facts connected with the Murchison-West correspondence. The *Times* says:

Information has been gathered directly from the author of the letter, and it is now in order to answer all the facts in the case. The idea of writing a letter to Minister West originated with Murchison himself in the latter part of August or early in September. He is a republican citizen of California, and thought he was doing a service to his country and his friend in exposing a man. Murchison said at the outset, and before sending the letter, that the object was to perpetrate a joke or gratify curiosity, but to get West's answer. Murchison's first letter was in the letter. Murchison's letter was dated Sept. 4, and West's answer Sept. 12. The Minister's letter was received at Pomona Sept. 20 and kept by the receiver until Oct. 12, a full month after it was received in Los Angeles. Mr. A. Wolf, City Attorney of Los Angeles, and Mr. Lewis Vincent, Secretary of the Republican Committee, Henry A. Gage, Colonel-at-Large at the Chicago Convention; Harrison Gray Otis, editor of the Los Angeles Times, and one other local candidate. They saw the letter and knew its contents. It was discussed at length, and it was unanimously determined by the persons present to make the letter public without delay, which was done, the date of the first publication here being Oct. 21.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Bradstreet's Comes Out Ahead in a Famous Suit.

An important decision, and one which will be of interest to business firms, has been rendered by Judge Gordon at Philadelphia, Pa. Over Levick & Co., all merchants, sued the Bradstreet Company to recover damages for alleged untrue information furnished them. The plaintiffs had asked the agency to give them a report of the Union Refining and Manufacturing Company, of New Jersey, and they reported that the company had a paid-up capital of $600,000, and were in good condition. On the strength of this Crew, Levick & Co. gave them credit for the amount of $500, which they have never been able to collect. It was alleged that the Union Refining Company was insolvent at the time the report was furnished. The Judge, on a motion of non-suit, granted it on the ground that the contract was as if between two private people; the defendent corporation being a private and not a public one, and that Crew, Levick & Co., in signing their contract with them, had waived the right to recover on the ground on which they are now striving to get a verdict. He said that if they could have proved willful or malicious negligence the circumstances would have been different.

A SUB-COMMISSION FOR AMERICA.

Testimony in the Parnell Case to Be Sought in This Country.

A well-known Irish attorney of Denver, Col., has received information from London to the effect that after reaching a certain stage in the proceedings of the *Times*-Parnell investigation the Judges constituting the commission will appoint a sub-commission who will come to America to take testimony relative to the utterances of the Irish Nationalists in this country. The subcommission will hold sessions in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Denver, and will subpoena witnesses from all parts of the country, who will be examined as to their utterances as published in various papers. The gentleman, who expects to appear as one of the attorneys in the case, further stated that if the witnesses fail to appear before the commission it will be taken for granted that they are afraid to answer the questions that may be propounded to them.

THE NEW WESTERN.

The New Street-Car and Wagon Bridge at Omaha Opened.

The new Council Bluffs and Omaha street car and wagon bridge has been formally opened to the public. At least one hundred thousand people were present at the exercises. Special trains on all the railroads leading into the Bluffs brought thousands from the State of Nebraska. The Governors of Iowa and Nebraska were present and participated in the exercises. A mammoth industrial display was made by both cities far surpassing anything ever seen there. The procession was over six miles long. The work of constructing the bridge was begun last November. The structure with approaches is 3,000 feet long and cost $600,000. It is handsome and durable and will be of incalculable advantage to the cities.

BELVA AND WELLES.

The Two Candidates for President and Vice President of the Equal Rights Party.

Charles Stewart Wolles, of New York, who was nominated for Vice President by the Equal Rights party in place of A. H. Love, has written a letter of acceptance. His platform contains twelve planks, the principal one of which, of course, is suffrage for both men and women. He wants to stop the adulteration of food, to reform the marriage and divorce laws, and favors a protrata tax. Government ownership of all public improvements, and several other things. The letter is now about equally divided.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

Four Persons Lose Their Lives in a Destructive Fire in Minneapolis.

A prairie fire started at Jackson, Minn., and spread quickly, causing the farmers to flee. The bodies of four persons who perished in the flames have been recovered, their names being Henry Oebsenreiter, aged 16; his mother, aged 40; Mrs. Mollie O'Connor, and a baby 4 weeks old. Henry Kopp was fatally burned. Many others were injured, but none fatally burned. The losses amount to $20,000.

INTERESTING SUITS.

A Negro, Having Been Driven Out of Fort Bend (Texas), Wants Damages.

Some interesting suits are soon to be filed in the United States Court in Galveston, Texas, against a number of citizens of Fort Bend County for damages growing out of recent troubles in Fort Bend, the result of which was the driving of a number of colored people out of that county. Among them was Charles Ferguson, who has since been in Chicago, where he has enlisted in his cause some prominent legal talent.

New Railway Mail Division.

The Tenth Division of the railway mail service has been put in operation, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn. Its Superintendent, Walter H. Butler, has been actively engaged in its organization for a month past. The new division includes the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota and Montana. It will have twenty railway postal cars, employing 652 men.

A Family Monument.

—George H. Vanderbilt has purchased 1,000 acres of mountain lands near Asheville, N. C., where he will build a large industrial institute for the education of poor white children who will be taught how to work in wood and metals, and thus become skilled mechanics. The institute will be a monument to his family. Mr. Vanderbilt intends to make it a monument to his family.

Murder at St. Louis.

Henry Lange, a river contractor at St. Louis, Mo., quarreled with his sister-in-law, a Mrs. Sudbeck, and slapped her in the face. Attorney McDonnell, and lawyer in Knapp, Stout & Co.'s mill, interfered, and struck him twice with total effect. Lange is in jail. The victim went to St. Louis from Muscatine, Iowa, where he has a wife and seven children.

Will Send a Man-of-War to Hayti.

The situation in Hayti is so serious that a man-of-war will be sent to that country for the protection of American interests. The vessel is now undergoing repairs at Norfolk, and instructions have been issued to hasten the work on that vessel so that she can be put into commission at once. She will proceed direct to Port-au-Prince.

Appointed Charge d'Affaires.

The Hon. Michael Henry Dulles has been appointed British Charge d'Affaires at Washington. Lord Sackville has returned to England on leave of absence. It is understood that the English Government will allow his case to rest until after the Presidential election.

Railroads to Consolidate.

It has been learned from a reliable source that the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad will consolidate with the Iowa Central within a month. A. B. Stickney is President of both roads, and the closest of advisers on matters of this kind.

Shot Her Dead.

While Polly Phillips, aged 20, was watching the Decoration parade in Fort Madison, a man walked up to her, and exclaimed "There, take that!" and shot her dead. The murderer, whose name is said to be Gallowey, escaped.

Twenty-one Persons Killed.

A St. Petersburg special says: It is reported that the accident to the Czar's train resulted in the killing of twenty-one persons. The Minister of War and the commander of the body guard were injured.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime Steers	$ 5.50	@ 6.00
Good	5.00	@ 5.30
Common	3.75	@ 4.50
Hogs—Shipping Grades	5.25	@ 5.35
SHEEP—Good	4.25	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.17	@ 1.18
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .25
RYE—No. 2	.59	@ .59
BARLEY—No. 2 Spring	.77	@ .77
BUTTER—Fine Creamery	.21	@ .22
EGGS—Fresh	.19	@ .20
POTATOES—Carloads, per bu	.55	@ .60
PORK—Mess	14.50	@ 15.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	1.11	@ 1.12
CORN—No. 3	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2 White	.26	@ .26½
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .58
BARLEY—No. 2	.76	@ .77
PORK—Mess	14.50	@ 15.00
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.10
SHEEP—Common	3.50	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.17	@ 1.18
CORN—No. 2 White	.43	@ .43½
OATS—No. 2 White	.27	@ .27½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.12	@ 1.14
CORN	.42½	@ .42½
OATS—No. 2 White	.26½	@ .27
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS—Live	5.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.20	@ 1.21
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .47½
OATS—No. 2 White	.29	@ .29½
RYE	.60	@ .60
PORK—Mess	15.00	@ 15.50
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.50
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2	1.11½	@ 1.12½
CORN—No. 2	.39	@ .39½
OATS—No. 2	.24	@ .25
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .58
PORK	14.75	@ 15.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 6.00
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.17	@ 1.18
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.26	@ .27
RYE—No. 2	.58	@ .59
PORK—Mess	15.00	@ 15.25
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Choice	4.60	@ 5.25
Medium	3.70	@ 4.25
Common	2.50	@ 3.50
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.20
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.00

HARRISON IS ELECTED.

THE INDIANA MAN WILL BE PRESIDENT AFTER MARCH 4.

New York State Gives Harrison a Plurality of 10,000 and Upward—Fifty Republican, Probably Elected Governor of Illinois—The Southern States Roll Up Large Democratic Majorities.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

Harrison has been elected President of the United States. He has carried New York State, his plurality exceeding that given upon the vote on President in New York City showed a Democratic plurality of 50,000, and in Kings County a majority of 20,000. In this last county gain over 1881 of about 13,000 in New York and a loss of 3,000 in Kings County. In all the interior counties of the State large Harrison gains were recorded, and he carries the Hudson River with a plurality of at least 20,000. Cleveland's plurality in Albany County will be about 1,500, against 5,000 last year.

Gov. Hill ran 5,000 ahead of Cleveland in New York City. He ran ahead of Cleveland in the interior counties by probably 8,000 votes. Hill's plurality will be about 18,000, against a majority of 19,000 for the State ticket a year ago. The Legislature is Republican by a large majority. Cornell, Republican, is elected, and that the Republican candidate, Judge Rumsey, is chosen for the Court of Appeals.

The Congressional delegation in New York City will be 15 Democrats and 5 Republicans, instead of 16 Democrats and 4 Republicans, with an increase of two Republican members in the Interior.

Tremendous interest centered in the New York Stock Exchange, which, in the Gould memorial Hall, easily led both his opponents by 10 votes, and in the Western Union building, where the news was received, it was hailed with a cheer that shook the building. Democrats there, even the women, joined in the cheering, and when the name of Jay Gould was added to the cheers for Hill and Cleveland, it was a long time before the cheering could be stopped.

The Democratic vote is increased about 5,000 over 1884.

Both parties claim the State by a good round majority, and it will be the fourth time in 20 years that Chairman Usher for the Democrats by 10,000. Returns are now slow in coming in.

Cleveland's majority will be from 150,000 to 170,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Scattering returns indicate the election of all four Congressmen by the Democrats. Both parties claim the State.

DELAWARE.

The Democrats have carried the State by reduced majorities.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island gives Harrison over 4,000 plurality. A close complication of the vote is as follows: Harrison, 21,968; Cleveland, 17,968; Fisk, 3,378.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky gave Cleveland over 40,000 majority. The majority will exceed 40,000. Lexington and Louisville have gone heavily against by the Democrats. Democratic Congressmen are elected in the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth districts, and heavy gains are reported in other districts. Foley (dem.) beat Walker in the Eleventh District, and John Wilson (rep.) has a good chance in the Ninth. The State ticket, headed by Morehead, has a majority of 2,000, against 140 two years ago.

OHIO.

The State has gone for Cleveland by 20,000 majority.

INDIANA.

The entire Democratic Congressional delegation was elected by majorities ranging from 500 to 2,000. There was no opposition to the Democratic candidates. The Democrats have a majority of from 15,000 to 20,000 in the State.

ILLINOIS.

Returns received at this office show the Chicago District gains 1,200 over the vote of 1884. Indications point to a Republican Governor.

ALABAMA.

Cleveland carried Alabama by a majority fully equal to that of four years ago. Heavy gains are reported in the Mountain Region. Reports from other parts of the State show a solid Democratic Congressional delegation, was elected by a majority very far in advance of that in 1884, and the vote grows in many places seemed to manifest a greater interest in the result than the white.

ILLINOIS.

Returns indicate that Cleveland has carried the State by 25,000 votes, and the Democrats have elected eight out of ten Congressmen, the loss of a gain of one Republican Congressman, and gives the Democrats a gain of six members at least certain, with a chance of another.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

A REDUCTION OF OVER $4,000,000 DURING OCTOBER.

Thursday, November 29, Designated by the President as a Day of Thanksgiving—Gen. Beach's Report on the Army Bureau, Etc., Etc.

(Washington special).

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement for the month ending Oct. 31:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 197,900,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	505,000,000
Refunding certificates at 4 per cents	1,000,000
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Total	$ 782,523,512
Interest	5,708,776
Total	$ 963,232,478
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	2,203,860
Interest	163,115
Total	$ 2,366,975
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$ 346,737,805
Certificates of deposit	15,000,000
Gold certificates	34,845,900
Silver certificates	2,095,514
Fractional currency (less $9,375,954 lost or destroyed)	6,961,315
Principal	$ 405,640,534
Principal	$ 1,372,035,949
AGGREGATE GROSS DEBT.	
Principal	$1,406,32,1317
Interest	5,871,891
Total	$1,412,193,208
Less cash in Treasury	97,675,448
Less for reduction of debt	$315,675,318
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
Total debt less available cash items	$1,211,762,059
Net cash in the Treasury	97,675,448
Debt less cash in Treasury Nov. 1, 1888	$1,137,390,098
Debt less cash in Treasury Oct. 1, 1888	1,141,973,655
Decrease of debt during the month	$4,583,557
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1888	$7,294,059

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Available for reduction of debt	$315,675,318
Gold certificates held against gold certificates actually outstanding	142,013,678
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	29,781,182
United States notes held for currently matured warrants	11,166,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	6,027,291
Fractional currency	416
Total available for reduction of debt	$505,663,884
Held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000
Held for redemption of Treasury notes, 1890, for reduction of debt	24,988,766
Fractional silver	16,.14
Minor coin	1,.12
Total	$4,119,186
Certificates held as cash	35,966,.6
Cash balance, Nov. 1, 1888	78,405,.00
Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	494,304,487

GIVING THANKS.

The President Proclaims Thursday, Nov. 29, as a Day of Thanksgiving.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

"Current thanksgiving and gratitude are due from the American people to Almighty God for the abundance of the fruits of the earth, which have ripened the last few months under favorable conditions to them a free government. With peace and tranquility prevailing, we are in the way of prosperity and greatness. He has not withheld from us the rain and the sunshine which have ripened the harvests, and we are dependence upon His ordinances, and should be mindful of the source of our blessings. Wherefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November, instant, as a day for public thanksgiving and prayer, and I do recommend that on that day we all cease from our ordinary occupations, and in our respective places of worship, with prayer and praise, render unto God our Father, who dwelleth in the heavens, the tribute of hearts whose hearts have remembered the bounties of the year, and have been touched with the tender compassion which has followed the losses of our fellow-men by the ravages of fire, pestilence and tempest. Let us give thanks for peace and health, for the preservation of our homes and firesides, and for the prosperity which has added to national greatness.

"Let us remember the effective dispensation with which a portion of our land has been visited, and let our hearts be softened and our hands be opened to the needy and distressed, in a generous emulation to the deeply pious of ancient times, who, when they reaped their harvests, left some of the ripe ears ungathered for the poor and the stranger.

"For years we have enjoyed a measure of prosperity which has exceeded that the blessings of other lands, and we have been in danger of forgetting that we are the recipients of the bounties of the Most High. We have become so engrossed in our business affairs that we have ceased to offer to the Ruler of the universe the tribute of praise and obedience which is His due. Let us, in the midst of our business, pause long enough to offer our thanks for the bounties which we have received, and ask for the continuance of the blessings which we have enjoyed during the past year.

"Done at the city of Washington, on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and in the year of Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"By the President:

"T. F. BAYARD,

"Secretary of State."

GEN. BEECH'S REPORT.

What Has Been Done by the Army Ordnance Bureau During the Year.

(Washington, D. C.) special.)

In his annual report Gen. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, says that the amount expended $1,.00 during the last fiscal year, and that 41,139 rifles and carbines, 1,000 pistols, and 1,000 sets of cavalry accoutrements have been completed relative to the distribution of the arms, ammunition, rifling, etc., for an arm of smaller caliber than the present rifle. He has the intention to use compressed and perforated cartridges, but as yet the powder manufacturers not succeeded in producing a satisfactory article. The cartridge belt has been lately accompanied by too great a pressure. The cost of the new rifle, he says, will be still under study and trial. The results obtained in Prussia, France and Austria are not known. There is a great improvement in the manufacture of powder for cannon and rifles. The report says that a tract of nearly acres of land immediately outside of the city limits of Augusta, Ga., has been selected for an arsenal, and the work of constructing buildings thereon has begun. It is accepted. In the absence of regular appropriations for ordnance purposes the use of the proceeds from the sales of unserviceable ordnance stores has been authorized, and a experimental gun at the Watervliet Arsenal, and one at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, has been completed. Of this place $20,000 has been expended, and the first field guns and howitzers have been finished, so that the present capacity is about 1,000 field guns and one hundred-inch and one ten-inch gun per annum.

Railroad Manager Appointed.

M. J. Carpenter, of Chicago, formerly local manager in the interest of the Chicago and Northwestern road, has been the general purchasing agent for the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway, which, it is claimed, has been appointed general manager of the Duluth and Iron Range, with headquarters in Duluth.

Favorable for Winter Wheat.

The weather crop bulletin issued by the signal office says: "The weather has been generally favorable for farm work in the winter-wheat States, and the rainfall for the month of October has generally put the winter-wheat crop favorably."

NOTED DAKOTA FEMALE

SHE LIVES THE LIFE OF A FAIRY AND YEARED MAIN.

Mary Ann Irvine, an Eccentric Woman Character, Dies in Fifty Quarters, Leaving Thousands—The Potato Crop—Other News Notes.

(Sioux Falls (Dak.) special.)

Mary Ann Irvine, one of the most noted characters of Dakota, is dead. She died in the residence of thirteen years in the county of Sioux Falls, she proved herself a veritable Amazon; had lived and died in the utmost filth and squalor, leaving a thousands of dollars of accumulated wealth. A woman in Dakota, nor probably man, is more dreaded by all who come in contact with her than Mrs. Irvine. Violent, vengeful and mean, she would hesitate at nothing against the person or property of any one who had offended her.

For years she enjoyed prominently a variety charges, such as applying the torch to the property of neighbors who had aroused her passions, threatening their lives, etc. A loaded revolver was her constant companion, and many a man has been made its target.

It has always been believed that Irvine had more to do with the murder of Mrs. Ingalls than Mr. Egan, who was hanged for the crime. She and Egan were seen together many occasions immediately before the murder; but no one dared challenge the aged woman, and Egan himself was too much in fear of her. The last two years she had been failing in vigor, but not in her old time energy and fierce temper. To the neighborhood, for no matter where she lived she was her center, and they quietly submitted rather than make themselves the objects of her vengeance. It was through her hovel immediately after Mrs. Ingalls disappeared that the alarm was given from a neighbor were found in the cellar, "no one ever dared enter her door, and it was only a very short time before she could be seen in her accustomed place in the door of her house. When it was discovered that the disappearance of the Canada lady, Irvine was should not be sent for, she objected to the search, and was with difficulty persuaded to be present at the search with the door for his free would she allow the cellar door to be unfastened. The search was prompted by a hatchet, which was found so full of old manure of the door of her house. The cellar door of doors before the attendants could find entrance to her cellar door, and after her death a search among her effects revealed deeds, mortgages, notes, money, cash to the amount, in the aggregate of $35,000. The woman was 63 years old and had three children, to whom her property will revert.

THE POTATO CROP.

Fl ures Showing the Yield the Present Season to Be the Largest Ever Grown.

The following estimate of the production of the United States for 1888 appeared in the Chicago Journal of Commerce: There is longer room for doubt that the potato crop of the present season is the largest ever grown in the United States. From statistics gathered by the Chicago Journal of Commerce, based on actual and authentic returns, we make the following estimate: Ohio—Average, 13,000; average yield, 90 bushels; total, 13,500,448 bushels. Indiana—Average, 12,000; average yield, 85 bushels; total, 6,791,500 bushels. Illinois—Average, 186,217; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 20,904 bushels. Iowa—Average, 19,25; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 1,552,508 bushels. Kansas—Average, 18,000; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 6,992,212 bushels. Nebraska—Average, 25,500; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 1,593,192 bushels. Michigan—Average, 19,000; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 1,520,000 bushels. Wisconsin—Average, 25,500; average yield, 90 bushels; total, 12,725,750 bushels. Minnesota—Average, 25,000; average yield, 100 bushels; total, 1,250,000 bushels. Dakota—Average, 15,000; average yield, 90 bushels; total, 2,523,625 bushels. Nebraska—Average, 25,000; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 2,503,124 bushels. Kansas—Average, 18,000; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 1,440,000 bushels. Maryland—Average, 18,000; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 1,440,000 bushels. Pennsylvania—Average, 18,000; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 1,440,000 bushels. New York—Average, 18,000; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 1,440,000 bushels. New Jersey—Average, 18,000; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 1,440,000 bushels. Delaware—Average, 18,000; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 1,440,000 bushels. Virginia—Average, 18,000; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 1,440,000 bushels. West Virginia—Average, 18,000; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 1,440,000 bushels. Kentucky—Average, 18,000; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 1,440,000 bushels. Tennessee—Average, 18,000; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 1,440,000 bushels. Missouri—Average, 18,000; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 1,440,000 bushels. Total—Average, 1,000,000; average yield, 80 bushels; total, 80,000,000 bushels.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Figures from the Annual Report of Gen. Eugene Semple.

Eugene Semple, Governor of Washington Territory, in his annual report estimates the population of the Territory at 175,000, an increase of about 24,000 during the year. The assessed valuation of property is about a gain of over $65,000,000 in the last year, and the total valuation is about $200,000,000. Public lands have been entered to the extent of 1,000,000 acres, and 1,000,000 acres more are ready for entry. Timber cut last year, 92,264 acres; cash entries, 1,213,2 acres; homestead entries, 1,000,000 acres; timber land, 18,720 acres; desert land, 24,000 acres. Government work in the Territory has cost the Northern Pacific Railroad Company $12,328,700 in cash, and the Governor says, is in a prosperous condition. The total earnings of the road in the Territory are $95,700 during 1887. Good and abundant crops also in a prosperous condition. The assessment roll for the last two years has increased over 100 per cent. Immigration has been unusually active, and the Territory has the Chinese question to contend with. The Governor says, "Great pains should be taken to protect the Chinese in their rights, and to prevent their expulsion by violence. The Chinese are industrious, law-abiding people, and should be protected in their rights. The Chinese question is a delicate one, and should be treated with the utmost care and prudence. It is a question which, if not properly handled, may be productive of much trouble and expense to the Government. The Chinese are here in the Territory, and have a right to the protection of the laws. The Chinese question is a question of the Government, and should be treated as such

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 15, 1888

FOR CASH IN ADVANCE.

For 1889 we propose to put the JOURNAL as near as possible on the pay-in advance plan, and to give every subscriber the worth of his money.

There is at this date 326 subscribers on our books who are in arrears, and the aggregate amount due is more than enough to discharge every obligation against the office, and pay the running expenses three months in advance. The amount due from each is not large,—in no case exceeding five dollars,—but the aggregate is a very important matter to the publisher who is compelled to satisfy bills for help and material.

As an encouragement to more prompt paying, we make the following offer of *Reduced Prices for Cash in advance*, to hold good until January 1, 1889:

One year	$1 25
Six months	65
Four months	45
Three months	35
Two months	25

After that date we shall begin to strike from our list all delinquents, and make an earnest effort to conduct the paper on a cash-in-advance basis.

When you take a city paper you know that when the time is out it stops, without notice, and you cannot get it again until you pay. And there is no reason why the country paper should not be conducted pretty nearly on the same basis.

With an increase of current receipts we can meet all our bills more promptly, and make the paper in all respects brighter and newsier than ever.

Now is the time to begin.

RESULT OF ELECTION.

Grover Cleveland is defeated. Benjamin Harrison is the next president of the United States. The republicans will have a working majority in both houses of congress. Michigan is republican. The ninth congressional district is republican. Charlevoix county is republican, although the democracy captured two good offices.—clerk and register.]

Some of the causes for this result are discussed by leading papers on our first page, but the most tangible reason to the ordinary observer is, we didn't get votes enough. We had our old vote, but we didn't get our share of the increase.

But whatever the cause, whatever the temporary surprise and disappointment, democracy has too often suffered in like manner to be effectually silenced. Two years from now we shall again present a solid front, and make a vigorous demand for the reins of government.

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Report of the Board of Canvassers at Boyne City.

A representative of the JOURNAL attended the meeting of the board of canvassers at Boyne City on Tuesday and Wednesday, and we reprint our tables, corrected according to the decision of the board. We also add the vote of Antrim county on representative taken from the Mancelona Herald:

The Vote for President.

	Cleveland. Democrat.	Harrison. Republican.	Fisher. Prohibition.	Streeter. Union.	Cleveland. Democrat.	Harrison. Republican.	Fisher. Prohibition.
	1884				1888		
Bay	*	*	*	35	74	8	
Bear Lake	33	25	..	33	21	..	
Boyne Valley	61	38	3	73	58	3	
Chandler	14	30	..	27	..	..	
Charlevoix	128	173	15	126	191	11	
Evangeline	100	148	7	87	97	9	
Eveline	135	80	11	80	143	18	
Hayes	91	54	1	80	61	1	
Hudson	7	15	..	6	26	..	
Marion	41	61	..	46	79	4	
Melrose	21	23	..	35	44	5	
Norwood	25	29	..	40	51	..	
Resort	28	18	..	32	19	9	
South Arm	115	187	10	105	172	3	
Springvale	18	24	2	20	19	..	
Wilson	39	39	1	39	40	8	
Total	970	1383	56	874	1279	95	
Plurality		173			405		

*Included with Evangeline.

The Vote for Governor.

	Fellows. Democrat.	Winans. Republican.	Jenison. Union.	Fellows. Democrat.	Winans. Republican.	Jenison. Union.
	1886			1888		
Bay	*	*	*	35	74	6
Bear Lake	28	25	..	35	21	..
Boyne Valley	49	37	3	73	59	3
Chandler	21	18	..	19	26	..
Charlevoix	145	163	19	115	207	11
Evangeline	82	124	8	82	99	8
Eveline	94	113	14	56	154	11
Hayes	164	29	6	1	96	43
Hudson	7	16	..	5	26	..
Marion	41	21	4	1	47	..
Melrose	78	23	..	2	39	60
Norwood	58	49	8	1	54	..
Resort	30	19	..	11	29	8
South Arm	137	152	16	14	201	..
Springvale	23	14	1	..	25	14
Wilson	36	28	23	4	45	33
Total	990	917	101	83	1050	1147
Plurality	82			67		

	Register of Deeds. Democrat.	Register of Deeds. Republican.	Prosecuting Atty. Democrat.	Prosecuting Atty. Republican.	Circuit Court Commr. Democrat.	Circuit Court Commr. Republican.
Bay	32	44	30	46	75	34
Bear Lake	36	18	36	16	32	23
Boyne Valley	75	34	2	78	49	71
Chandler	21	24	1	18	27	2
Charlevoix	164	169	12	156	174	155
Evangeline	86	67	3	94	67	43
Eveline	112	113	11	104	152	48
Hayes	90	56	1	80	61	44
Hudson	8	24	..	6	26	6
Marion	37	29	4	37	33	4
Melrose	39	60	4	40	61	33
Norwood	79	67	..	54	83	75
Resort	29	19	12	41	19	20
South Arm	180	201	..	168	242	88
Springvale	21	18	..	18	21	19
Wilson	64	32	4	51	48	34
Total	1072	1054	106	973	1232	862
Plurality	21			259		

	State Senator. Noble	State Senator. Leavitt	Representative. Harris	Representative. Nutten	Sheriff. Robinson	Sheriff. Hoffman
Bay	35	74	30			
Bear Lake	32	22	33	21		
Boyne Valley	79	61	84	48		
Chandler	19	27	6	30		
Charlevoix	130	204	212	127		
Evangeline	87	97	41	111		
Eveline	80	142	110	126		
Hayes	80	61	128	16		
Hudson	6	26	6	26		
Marion	46	37	62	27		
Melrose	35	64	31	70		
Norwood	44	92	124	12		
Resort	32	19	29	21		
South Arm	157	272	189	253		
Springvale	20	19	9	19		
Wilson	33	60	60	30		
Total	804	1284	1158	1022		
Plurality		480	136			

	Judge of Probate. Bentley. Democrat.	Judge of Probate. Malcolm. Republican.	Sheriff. Bennett. Democrat.	Sheriff. McLeod. Republican.	Sheriff. Hurd. Union.	Sheriff. Mosher. Prohibition.
Bay	35	60	29	39	78	8
Bear Lake	32	19	3	33	21	1
Boyne Valley	74	46	12	43	85	2
Chandler	8	26	4	4	32	..
Charlevoix	85	181	79	144	132	60
Evangeline	45	106	13	18	136	3
Eveline	73	119	46	66	125	27
Hayes	53	69	24	88	47	4
Hudson	7	25	3	5	27	..
Marion	32	24	43	40	46	18
Melrose	35	44	25	30	71	3
Norwood	28	73	36	61	60	1
Resort	30	19	11	39	19	11
South Arm	284	141	45	122	270	68
Springvale	18	12	8	13	27	..
Wilson	42	40	6	29	49	22
Total	867	1006	371	776	1255	229
Plurality		139			479	

	Clerk. Hess. Democrat.	Clerk. Bishop. Labor.	Clerk. Jones. Union.	Treasurer. Wescott. Democrat.	Treasurer. Wood. Republican.
Bay	36	70	4	39	76
Bear Lake	30	15	..	32	22
Boyne Valley	90	30	5	77	54
Chandler	20	18	..	19	26
Charlevoix	145	163	19	15	221
Evangeline	82	124	8	8	92
Eveline	94	113	14	16	24
Hayes	164	29	6	1	96
Hudson	7	16	..	5	26
Marion	41	21	4	1	47
Melrose	78	23	..	2	39
Norwood	58	49	8	1	54
Resort	30	19	..	11	29
South Arm	137	152	16	14	201
Springvale	23	14	1	..	25
Wilson	36	28	23	4	45
Total	990	917	101	83	1050
Plurality	82			67	

	Register of Deeds. Hulett. Democrat.	Register of Deeds. Bishop. Labor.	Prosecuting Atty. Bishop. Democrat.	Prosecuting Atty. Hulett. Republican.	Circuit Court Commr. Bishop. Democrat.	Circuit Court Commr. Hulett. Republican.
Bay	32	44	30	46	75	34
Bear Lake	36	18	36	16	32	23
Boyne Valley	75	34	2	78	49	71
Chandler	21	24	1	18	27	2
Charlevoix	164	169	12	156	174	155
Evangeline	86	67	3	94	67	43
Eveline	112	113	11	104	152	48
Hayes	90	56	1	80	61	44
Hudson	8	24	..	6	26	6
Marion	37	29	4	37	33	4
Melrose	39	60	4	40	61	33
Norwood	79	67	..	54	83	75
Resort	29	19	12	41	19	20
South Arm	180	201	..	168	242	88
Springvale	21	18	..	18	21	19
Wilson	64	32	4	51	48	34
Total	1072	1054	106	973	1232	862
Plurality	21			259

BECAUSE I LOVE YOU.

BY SARAH F. SOLOON.

"I cannot bring you wealth," she said;
"I cannot bring you fame or place
Among the noted of the race;
But I can love you.

"When trials come to cast you, sweet,
I can be sunlight at your door.
My I give your precious lips shall greet,
Because I love you.

"When daylight dies over the west,
You will come home to me for rest,
And I shall sing upon your breast,
Because I love you.

"If sickness with its pangs your lot
I will bend low, with quiet tread,
And pray God a blessing on your head,
Because I love you.

"As dew clings to the violet,
Or sunbeams to the mountain wet,
So my life into yours is one
Because I love you.

"Only myself, my all, I bring;
But count it, sweet, a precious thing
To give my life an offering
Because I love you.

"I love before no other shrine,
If I go first across death's line
I will return to claim you mine,
Because I love you.

RED, WHITE, AND RED.

BY ILKA.

AMONG the various localities affected by the strife in the years 1861 and 1862 North and the South, perhaps none was more fertile in romantic incident than were the western counties of Missouri. The dissensions which had given rise to bitter animosities between "bleeding Kansas" and the "Border Ruffians," was the one hand, and the "Border Ruffians," as was the obnoxious epithet bestowed upon the other, had at the outbreak of the war reached such a degree that little security was felt on either side of the rushing river. On the Missouri shore every Northern man was looked upon with suspicion, and, in fact, every pro-slaveholder, whether of Northern or of Southern origin. There was an outside appearance of civility and neighborliness, but it was the civility with which the lamb regards the fox, not knowing how soon open warfare may be declared.

Nestled in among the hills was a little village, populated almost entirely from the old Southern States. Every shade of opinion was to be found among them; as a matter of course the pro-slavery sentiment predominated. It was expected at no distant day to see a large and thriving city occupying this bend of the river. My father, who was the leading physician in the hamlet, was among the first settlers. Born in Virginia, he had no anti-slavery prejudices yet he felt the system to be detrimental to the white race. Before coming West he had emancipated himself by disposing of his negroes, reserving a couple of house servants. Perhaps, in a state of more public spirit, the state of public feeling was considered less a hostile sentiment.

On a certain spring morning this remote spot was astir with the reverberation of the guns of Fort Moultrie. Now there could no longer be any doubt where my father stood. He declared unconditionally for the Union. Our house had—what many of the log structures had not—a commodious cellar, and here at night Kennedy used to hold their secret meetings. When at last Governor Jackson disclosed his true attitude and called upon the State militia to repel the invasion of Federal troops, the public feeling found expression in wild speeches from the lieutenant-governor of both parties. Lyon was preparing to move against Jefferson City, and recruiting officers were busy mustering troops for both sides of the conflict. Lexington was already rumored to be born of the free frontier spirit which is always ready for necklace, lynching or rescue.

Our household consisted of my mother, my sister, a little younger than myself, Among the school-boys I had was Raymond Kennedy, a young, bold, daring Carolinian. In physique, he was the perfection of manly vigor, handsome and courteous in bearing, and a warm partisan in favor of secession. My father had deprecated the growing attachment, and I gave heed to his cooler judgment against Raymond's hot-headed rashness and violent temper. When he he sought me to put my faith in him into practice by consenting to be his wife, my father's warning withheld the wished-for answer.

Our homes were adjoining. In the garden was a little wicket, through which one had always exchanged neighborly courtesy of the most friendly sort. Since it was known that my father looked with disfavor upon an alliance, the feeling between the two families had been somewhat constrained; still we went in and out of the little wicket as before.

One night as I was sitting alone, my father gone to visit a patient, old Maria, a family servant of the Kennedys', came hurriedly in with her baby in her arms. "Miss Jessie, pis please write a letter for me, honey? Ole Massa John done gone ahunting. I can't stay a minute. Jis write to my children back in Virginny. Mebbe I neber sit sodder again."

"You must ask your mistress to write," I was fearful that my assistance would be granted, might be misconstrued.

"O, honey, Miss Jessie, ole missus can't write more'n I kin. Please hurry and do, Miss Jessie. I'll pray for you, honey, dead I will."

"What is the trouble, Maria? I must know more about it."

"Well, yo see, ole Massa John done brung a man around to dinner dis mornin', and I

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ing among the leaves. It was the letter which I had written, and which old Maria her basin had dropped before she reached her master. Intercepted by a Kennedy, the letter was carried to my father. Entering our office, Raymond Kennedy denounced our whole family for conspiring to assist runaway negroes. Enraged at my refusal of his hand, and feeling that it was through my father's influence, he was eager to provoke a quarrel. Drawing his bowie-knife, a weapon with which all Missourians were then armed—a fearful tragedy would have been enacted but for the interference of the bystanders. Thwarted in this, he muttered vengeance. The following day he was enrolled upon the list that sent so many martyrs to the lost cause.

The Federal troops were drilling in a lot on the outskirts of the town, without as yet, any regularly appointed officers. When it was known that Raymond Kennedy had enlisted, a shout went up: "Our Captain! our Captain!" He was received with demonstrations of joy, and when he counseled an immediate departure to join the forces of Price, they gave the word of cheer. It was decided that upon the arrival of the next boat this newly organized company would embark with Raymond Kennedy as first officer. He knew the indignation with which this move would be regarded by every Union man, and he gloried in it. In his mind it was a fair offset to English insults he was received by me his betrothed. Such an nature would have forgiven all the past, and he again would have been the supplicant lover.

I went about the house with eyes strained toward the hills for the first white wreath of smoke which should herald the approach of the evening steamer. Finally, upon the clear noon-day air the shrill whistle sounded. The little hamlet was alive in an instant. The levee was crowded with men, women and children, while the negroes stole surreptitious glances around the corners of fences and corn-cribs. The boat rounded to the shore as the company came marching down the single street with its fife and drum, and colors flying, to the martial music of "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle." Men, of pronounced Union sentiments were conspicuous by their absence, and a strange quiet was over all. I stood upon a bluff which commanded a view of the whole scene, knowing that my figure would be thrown in silhouette against the clear sky, as a background. My pride came to my aid and I made no moan. I thought that Raymond would relent at the last and send me some token of reconciliation, but he did not. In anticipation of this, I had formed a resolute plan of action. Where my father was with long, floating streamers, I had it closely in view, watching the boys as they stepped on board, some laughing and jesting, others furtively breaking away the tears, and all leaning over the guards to repeat some last message. Raymond Kennedy stood in the bow of the boat, distinct as the smoke-stack itself, with his arms folded, taking no part in the general leave-taking. I felt that his eye was upon me, as I knew was no sign to reveal what emotion was passing within. The boat stood up a gay march, the gang-plank was withdrawn, and the boat swung out to resume her way down the river, and still he stood there motionless.

Almost as if we were being carried out of our homes, we thought we passed in view, and toward the Confederate camp. My father's lips brace himself more erect, then a wave of his hand in the military salute. By this time the boat was fairly turning round, and he was lost to view. Not till then did my courage give way. I sank down among the reeds in the broad sunshine and covered my face with both hands. The townspeople wended their way back to their accustomed business or pleasure, while the heavy throbs of the steamer, as she plowed through the waters, seemed like the throbbing of some smitten heart. I sat there through the long summer afternoon, watching the shadows grow longer and deeper, and at last the full moon rose, and I still sat there, with my burning the waters to molten gold, and where they lay in shadow, all was dark and cold

FARM AND GARDEN.

SEASONABLE SUBJECTS CONSIDERED IN A PRACTICAL MANNER.

Various Methods for Keeping Potatoes Over Winter—A Potato Pit and an Underground Root House Illustrated and Described.

In some sections of the country the commonest way for keeping potatoes over winter, especially early potatoes for seed, is to store the tubers in cool, well ventilated cellars. Opinions vary as to whether the potatoes should be packed in large bins or in smaller lots in boxes or barrels, but it would seem that most growers store in large masses. It pays, as all agree, to shovel or handle the seed potatoes over several times during the winter. The suggestion is made in Rural New Yorker—from which journal the potato pit here illustrated was taken—that potatoes could be stored successfully in sacks, which could be emptied and refilled once each month or six weeks during the winter.

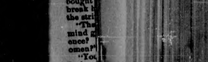

FIG. 1—A POTATO PIT.

Many of the large potato growers use pits for storing their tubers. In the illustration is shown a pit in which the potatoes are put as soon after being harvested as possible, when they are covered with straw or corn stalks for a few days. They are then covered with boards and earth, the ends of the pit being left open. Later the ends are closed, and a small amount of ventilation is afforded by means of a whisk of straw, which extends up through the center of the covering to the open air. In the illustration A represents a pole supporting the boards; B, six inches of earth; C, eight inches of manure; D, six inches of earth; E, eight inches of manure; F, a straw ventilator, and G, a space of eight inches between potatoes and boards.

FIG. 2—AN UNDERGROUND ROOT HOUSE.

In the second cut is illustrated an underground root house that was recently described in Prairie Farmer as follows: This plan may be varied if a bank can be had, so that the roots may be dumped into a chute at the top and distributed by carriers nearly where wanted.

Storing Cabbages for Winter Use.

Every year the old problem of the best mode of keeping cabbages in winter is discussed, some growers advising burying the cabbages heads up, while others advise heads down. This question may be disposed of briefly thus: If the heads are mature and solid they should be buried roots up, but loose heads can be pitted roots down, so as to grow and make solid heads by spring.

One of Ohio's progressive farmers, Waldo F. Brown, writing in Ohio Farmer, says:

To bury cabbages select dry land with a slope to carry off the water; pile them on a dry day and if there is any water in the heads invert them and let them drain. Open a trench eight inches deep and wide enough for about four rows of heads packed as closely as they can be. You will leave a part of the loose leaves to protect them and no straw will be needed, but the earth may be shoveled directly on to them. Put on from ten to twelve inches of earth and shape it up so as to keep out the rain. After the ground freezes protect the pit with straw or corn fodder so as to prevent freezing and thawing, as this is what spoils them. Enough for us to Christmas may be stored in boxes in a cool cellar.

Loose heads may be stored roots down, and will grow and make solid heads by spring. Open a flat trench four or five feet wide and set a row across the upper end, setting them at an angle of 45 degs., with the heads packed as close as possible, then cover the roots with earth, tramp it down on them and place another row with the heads resting against the roots of the first row. When your pit is filled it will show a solid mass of heads. Now put up boards a foot wide or more around the edges and cover to this depth with light litter, using first corn fodder and then leaves, and put a roof over it, and although the heads may freeze a little, the roots will not, and the cabbage will mature and be crisp and fresh in the spring. If you see signs of mice, put some pieces of apple with a little strych nine on them around the top of the pit.

Frosted Corn Fodder.

The best treatment for frosted corn fodder, says Country Gentleman, is to preserve it in stooks from the weather in the usual way, and before feeding out to pass it through a cutter, which will cut a third of an inch long, and then moisten it lightly and sprinkle meal over it. The stalks will afford some nourishment, the dead leaves little or none. We are aware that any analysis has been made of frosted leaves, but they are not so good as straw. Chopped and placed in the silo, there would probably be no heat enough to prevent a sour fermentation, and they would be spoiled, but much would depend on the condition of the stalks and of the leaves, which would vary with circumstances. The result would be uncertain.

Squashes for Late Keeping.

Remember that every squash that is raised will eventually furnish the impertinence of carefully handling all specimens that are to be kept for winter use. Be careful, too, not to let the frost touch squashes, but harvest them as soon as fairly ripe. For long keeping the safest plan is to store squashes on shelves or elsewhere, one layer deep, with a little space between each squash. When piled in large heaps squashes decay in a comparatively short time.

There are many farmers who are like the man who tried to haul the load of potatoes up hill with no tail board in the wagon box. If there were more farmers who would keep the tail board in the wagon box, there would be less complaint of the farmer's low estate, and an income of the year they would have more to show for their year's labor, say a Stockman.

THE FERMENTATION OF CIDER.

An Effectual Way of Cleansing Cider from Fermentative Effects of Scalding.

There are many different ways of preventing fermentation, but in any case the cider ought to stand in large, open cedar tubs long enough to ferment slightly, so as to cause a considerable scum to rise to the surface, when it may be skimmed off, and also give time for the sediment to settle at the bottom before anything else is done with it. Nothing is more important than to abstract by natural means the minute particles of pomace that are held in solution by the cider.

A quite effective way of cleansing the cider and preventing after fermentation is to scald it just after it has been slightly fermented and settled. To do this it may be drawn off or dipped out of the casks into large copper kettles, or for large quantities an old copper still, holding three or four barrels, will be better. When fire is applied the heat will cause a large amount of scum to rise at once to the top to be skimmed off.

The heating should cease as soon as the boiling point is reached, when the cider is again placed in clean open casks to stand and settle until it has become entirely cold, when it may be drawn into barrels and tightly bunged.

The effect of the scalding, if done at the right time, is two fold. It quite thoroughly cleanses the cider and stops the fermentation at the right point to leave it a sweet and pleasant drink. While the cider thus treated will afterwards taste somewhat of the scalding, it will not be unpleasant to those who like it sweet, and is to be preferred to cider in which the fermentation has been arrested by mustard seed or charcoal. Cider treated in any of these ways will keep for years without becoming hard.

Where the quantity of cider to be made will not justify the expense of such a cider may be fermented and settled in barrels, bungs open, by drawing from one to another.

Bleaching and Storing Celery.

With the increased consumption of celery, improved modes in its culture have been adopted by progressive agriculturists. Numerous and with these improved modes is the plan of bleaching celery by setting up boards a foot wide edgewise on either side of a row of plants and pulling the soil up against the lower edge of the board, so that the light is excluded. The boards are kept in position by short stakes notched to fit them and placed across the top, or any other contrivance that serves the same purpose. The chief advantages claimed for this mode over the old plan of earth bleaching are no rust in warm, wet seasons, and a saving of labor.

The old method of drawing the soil up against the celery gradually until the bleaching is done, is still practiced by many farmers. A plan that has many advocates among small farmers is that of digging a trench as deep as the plants and about one foot wide, and placing the plants therein, retaining all the soil that adheres to the roots when they are lifted. When the trench is packed closely with plants set in same position as they grew, a protection of straw, leaves, etc., is given to keep off the frosts.

If the celery crop is a small one it may be stored in any cellar where there is no fire heat. One plan is to place it in boxes a little less in depth than the celery is high, and from eight to ten inches wide. Place a few inches of sand on the bottom of the box and pack the celery in as tightly as possible without bruising. The boxes thus packed may be placed on the floor of the cellar. Larger quantities can be stored in a cellar as follows: Place a board on edge eight or nine inches from the wall, put a few inches of dirt or sand on the floor, pack the celery in perpendicularly, roots down. When one row has been finished, another may be made by putting up another board eight or nine inches from the first; this may be continued as long as desired, or till the cellar is full. A little above freezing may be considered the best temperature for winter keeping of celery.

Keeping Grapes.

The late E. P. Roe kept Catawba, Isabella, Diana and Iona by picking on a clear day, using grape scissors so as not to handle much, removing all imperfect berries and placing in clean, dry earthen jars, in layers a bunch deep, and filling the jar in this way. Place a double sheet of paper over the top layer and put on the lid. Strong, unbleached muslin is pasted entirely over the lid or cover of the jar when the covering has fully dried and hardened the jars are buried on a dry knoll beyond the action of the frost, a stake being placed over each jar to locate it accurately.

Heeling in Trees.

In the first cut is shown the usual method of heeling in trees that are received in the fall and are not to be planted until the succeeding spring. Where the climate is not very cold, says "Green's Fruit Grower," this method is usually successful, if the location is well drained and on an elevation.

FIG. 1—HEELING IN TREES.

The second cut, says the authority quoted, gives a better method. Here the trees are laid down slanting, all of the trunks of the trees being covered with earth and the tops lying so low as to enable the owners to cover them easily with evergreen boughs.

FIG. 2—HEELING IN TREES.

When protected in this manner there is no danger of injury, provided there is no rubbish or brush piles, etc., near by, to afford mice.

A and B are air spaces, C allows air from the outside to enter, and F carries off foul air. D shows earth covering. E shows spaces between joists resting on timber above, upon which the earth is placed. If the root house is to be built above ground, lay your wall, and inside this provide an air space of one foot all around. Bank the outside up with earth, sloping from top to bottom. Even all the earth about stands inches thick at the edges, and rising, so that the water may pass to the skies.

Take Time to Rest.

There are many ways to travel, but if you desire to travel for pleasure and rest, let me commend to you a sailing yacht as a pleasant means of locomotion; and if you want to get away from the world's giddy unrest, from cares of business and from all the worries and petty annoyances that make life in the city a daily round of wearying toil, I say to you go and do as we are doing.

"Cannot spare the time," you say? Ah, well, then go on, my friend, and worry and toil, and get worn and weary and exhausted, and one day you will "spare the time," ay, as far as this world's cares are concerned, you will spare not only time, but eternity, too, and by the time you should have died, if you had lived a natural life, temperate in labor and indulgent in rest, the world will be whirling around as smoothly as if you had never been, and you will, long before, have been in your grave and forgotten. When the Lord made men he did not intend that they should be gray haired, with furrowed cheeks at 40, as a rule. He doubtless intended that they should not only work, but rest.—J. Armoy Knox.

Girls at Vassar College.

Freshmen at Vassar have easier times than at colleges for boys, and they ought to, for they are girls and etiquette rules. Every girl in the college early in the school year goes forth on certain afternoons, card case in hand, to call upon the freshmen or other newcomers in her corridor. If the freshman be out a card is left; if in, the acquaintance is formed. In either case the card must be returned within 24 hours, and afterwards visits are more informal and parties are given.—New York Sun.

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these distressing complaints are caused by the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, which quickly relieves catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient more in two weeks, U. S. For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 10eOp

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure intermittent fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts and 1.00 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s Drug Store. 2

Guard Against the Strike.

And always keep a bottle of Acker's English Remedy in the house. You cannot tell how soon Croup may strike your little one, or a cold enough may fasten itself upon you. One dose is a preventive and a few doses is a positive cure. All throat and lung troubles yield to its treatment. A sample bottle is given you free and the remedy guaranteed by C. W. Beaman, druggist. 16y9

TETTER, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodbury's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 8y0p

The Favorite

Medicine for Throat and Lung Difficulties has long been, and still is, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures **Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Asthma;** soothes irritation of the **Larynx and Fauces;** strengthens the **Vocal Organs;** allays soreness of the **Lungs;** prevents **Consumption,** and, even in advanced stages of that disease, relieves Coughing and induces Sleep. There is no other preparation for diseases of the throat and lungs to be compared with this remedy.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various remedies, but with little aid, but any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has cured her. My neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this

Cough Medicine

—the best the world knows."—R. Horton, Foreman *Rendlight, Merrillan, Ark.*

"I have been afflicted with asthma for forty years, and last spring was taken with a violent cough, which threatened to fasten itself on me. Everyone pronounced my case incurable. I was persuaded to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect was magical. I was immediately relieved and continued to improve until entirely recovered."—Joel Bullard, Guilford, Conn.

"Six months ago I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by an incessant cough which deprived me of sleep and rest. I tried various remedies, but obtained no relief until I began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A few bottles of this medicine cured me."—Mrs. E. Chilcote, Second st., Lowell, Mass.

"For children troubled with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I know of no remedy which will give such speedy relief and comfort as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have used it in my family in cases of Whooping Cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1257 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the only medicine that will reach my daughter's obstinate cases."—H. B. Hilton, Kittanning, Pa. 1

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Good always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

At the Ingleside, Charlevoix, Mich

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Remember Dome Pressed Glass and Warranted. Repaired articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

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CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

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Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

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AND

"PARLOR OAK"

HEATING STOVES.

Tinware, Notions, Lamps, Paints, Oils.

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Job and Tin Work.

Several Grade olves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞ MILK BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 280. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1888. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

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LOCAL READING NOTICES—Five cents per line each insertion. Birth, Marriage and Death notices free. Obituary poetry and Cards of Thanks, Fifty cents per line.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage bearing date the 1st day of March, 1887, executed by Hiram Bunker, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Albert W. Clarke, of the same place, mortgagee, which said mortgage was recorded in Liber 2 of mortgages, on page 1, in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Charlevoix, June 29th, 1887, on page 1, in the sum of $1,000 and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable in two years interest and due thereon, which said mortgage contains the following clause to the payment of the principal or interest of which default has been made, viz: "If default be made in any payment the mortgagee may elect to declare the whole amount of said principal and interest, and such time as days having passed since the said interest became due, and shall proceed to collect the same, and to foreclose said mortgage to satisfy the whole amount of said principal and interest, and the expenses of such foreclosure, including a reasonable attorney fee, to be allowed by the court, and mortgaged premises or some of them, or a sufficient part thereof, to be sold at public vendue, at the place of holding the circuit court in said county of Charlevoix, to pay said principal and interest, and the expenses of such foreclosure, including said attorney fee, and the mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises or some of them, viz: The east half of the southeast quarter of section 1, in township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, containing one hundred and forty acres, Dixon's addition to the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, and the lots number 1 and 2 in block 1, in Dixon's addition to the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, and the lots number 1 and 2 in block 2, in Dixon's addition to the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, and the lots number 1 and 2 in block 3, in Dixon's addition to the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, and the lots number 1 and 2 in block 4, in Dixon's addition to the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, and the lots number 1 and 2 in block 5, in Dixon's addition to the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, and the lots number 1 and 2 in block 6, 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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE WORLD OVER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.

The History of a Week Gathered from the Wires, Embracing Political Doings, Personal Movements, Accidents, Criminal Affairs, Labor Notes, Etc.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Mrs. Robinson, of Massachusetts, Will Not Hang.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Robinson, the Somerville, Mass., poisoner, will not hang. She will for the rest of her life remain in solitary confinement in the State Prison—the only female convict ever imprisoned in that institution, and the second prisoner to suffer solitary confinement. Governor Ames and his council commuted the death sentence to solitary confinement for life. When the condemned woman heard the verdict she fell back into the chair and moaned: "My God! I wish it had been the other way." She had prayed her mind to die, and the sudden end of her misery seemed far preferable to the lingering torture of solitary confinement. For several minutes she gave way to the wildest outburst of grief and rocked to and fro, crying out for death. Ever since her conviction and sentence, Mrs. Robinson has steadily maintained her innocence, she expected to hang, but said that in time her innocence would be established. The action on the part of the Governor and the Council has practically settled the question of hanging women in Massachusetts. Tremendous pressure was brought to bear in this case to save that State from the disgrace of hanging a woman. This has not been done since July 10, 1780, when Rebecca Waugh was hanged in Worcester for murder.

POISONED BY THEIR SISTER.

A Young Girl Shown to Have Administered Arsenic to the Sowards Children.

The Coroner has concluded his investigation of the poisoning which resulted in the death of Isaac Sowards and the violent sickness of two other children of the family at Ingerfoll, Ind. The evidence showed that a 12-year-old sister of the poisoned children purchased arsenic at a drug store and administered it to them, but whether by accident or design is not known. The Coroner, however, recommended that the girl be held to the Grand Jury.

CANADA TREATING WITH SPAIN.

Efforts to Deprive the United States of Her West Indian Trade.

It is learned that Sir Charles Tupper is actively engaged in negotiating a treaty of commerce between the Dominion of Canada and Spain. Sir Charles proposes to secure for Canadian products the advantages in Cuba and Porto Rico that were granted to the United States by the treaty rejected in 1885. It is hoped to build an extensive trade in the Spanish West Indies for Canadian products, thereby cutting into the United States' commerce with those islands.

GOV. GUY ASSASSINATED.

Tragic Ending of the Election Contest in the Chickasaw Nation.

News has been received from Tishomingo, the capital of the Chickasaw Nation, that Gov. Guy has been assassinated. Advices from Chickasaw Nation are that serious trouble has been brewing between the followers of Gov. Guy and his opponent in the late election, Byrd.

A Brutal Crime.

A blood-curdling and atrocious murder was committed at Wenona, Ill., the victims being Peter Howe, a wealthy banker, and his wife, the one aged 75 and the latter 65. About a half mile from the business part of that city stands the Howe residence, a large, two-story frame structure. Here lived the aged couple, with one domestic in the household. Upon being entered, Mr. and Mrs. Howe's bedroom presented a ghastly sight. The walls and bed-clothes were covered with blood, and lying on the floor was a car coupling pin, to which adhered hair and clotted blood. The murderer proved to be Charles Burkhart, who afterward committed suicide with a razor.

Found $10,000 in a Book.

Great excitement was caused at Paris, Ky., by the finding of a large amount of money, some say as high as $10,000, in a book in Long's second-hand book store. It is known that one man had as high as $200 all of which were old greenback bills issued in 1862. Some of them were counterfeit, but most were good. The Northern Agricultural, and Bourbon Banks took a good lot of it, all of which the cashiers pronounced good, but Cashier Northcott of the Deposit Bank refused a $10 note which was a base counterfeit. Mr. Long does not know where the book with the money came from.

To the Victors Belong the Spoils.

The Findlay (Ohio) Postoffice employes recognize the fact that on and after March 4 a new administration will be in power. The Postmaster, his deputy, all his clerks, and all the outdoor carriers have tendered their resignations to the department at Washington, the same to take effect immediately after the date named.

The Bald-Knobber Chief to Hang.

William Walker, chief of the Christian County Bald-Knobbers, has been sentenced by the Supreme Court of Missouri to be hanged. Mr. Walker and three other Bald-Knobbers were indicted in 1887 for the murder of Charles Green and James Eden.

Tried to Blow Up the Court House.

A special from Henrietta, Texas, states that a desperate attempt was made to destroy the court house at that point by the use of some powerful explosive, supposed to be dynamite.

J. H. Graham.

Colonel J. H. Graham recently died in Galesburg, Ill. The Colonel Graham was formerly a resident of Illinois, and held a commission as Major in the famous Seventh Illinois Cavalry (the famous Grierson Rangers). He removed to Alachua County, Florida, a number of years ago, and had been a resident of Gainesville most of the time.

The Yellow Scourge.

A Jacksonville, Fla., special of the 16th inst. says: There were twelve new cases of yellow fever and one death to-day. Total cases, 1,491; total deaths, 385. At Gainesville there were eight new cases of yellow fever, six being whites. There was no death.

DEATH GATHERS THEM IN.

One Hundred and Sixty More Killed by an Explosion at Pittsburg, Kan.

A most appalling mine horror occurred at Frontenac, a mining suburb of Pittsburg, Kan., in which 150 men were buried 200 feet below the surface of the earth. A terrible report, like a discharge of artillery, shook every house in Pittsburg and shocked the people into a state of paralyzed consciousness. Searchers for the cause started toward the coal mines, and met a mangled, bleeding man, who said that No. 2 shaft at Frontenac had been destroyed by an explosion and that all the men in the mine except himself and a Dane were undoubtedly dead. At the mouth of the mine the tremendous force of the explosion was apparent. There were huge seams in the earth, and the timbers of the hoisting apparatus were shivered and burned, and foul gases were escaping. The men were about to quit work for the day when the explosion occurred. It is believed that not one survived the shock, as the explosion must have destroyed everything in the pit. Big fires were built near the mouth of the pit, and beside these blazing piles the wives and mothers of the entombed miners placed their children, while they themselves tried by all kinds of entreaties to induce the miners from the other shafts to enter the pit and rescue their relatives. Beseeching parties started down the shaft, but were forced to return back owing to the foul air. Most of the miners at these shafts made a stand against the mines of Pennsylvania. Pittsburg is in the center of the coal mines of Southeastern Kansas, and is about 100 miles south of Kansas City, on the Ferrit Scott and Gulf Railroad.

NEW LORD MAYOR.

Mr. Whitehead Inaugurated as Lord Mayor of London.

Sir Adam Whitehead, the newly elected Lord Mayor of London, is an advanced Radical in politics, and he has amassed a large fortune as the proprietor of the great fancy-goods store in Kensington known as "Barker's," where, according to popular report, it is possible to purchase every imaginable article, from a bicycle down to a second-hand coffin. Born fifty-four years ago, the Lord Mayor is an active, energetic-looking man, and was educated at the Appleby Grammar School. He has twice unsuccessfully contested a division of Westmoreland against the Hon. W. Lowther. He was elected Alderman of Cheap Ward in 1882 on the death of Alderman Breffit, and served in the office of Sheriff of London in 1884-1885. The Conservatives were extremely disgusted at the idea of seeing a follower of Mr. Gladstone and supporter of the Irish home-rule doctrine established at the Mansion House, and great pressure was put to secure the election in his stead of Sir Henry Isaacs, the senior Alderman in rotation. The attempt, however, was unsuccessful, and Mr. Whitehead, who is personally popular, was duly chosen by the Liverymen. The inauguration of Mr. Whitehead took place in accordance with traditional usage, Nov. 6.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

The Election Had but Little Effect Upon Business.

R. G. Dun & Company's review of trade for last week:

The volume of legitimate business was wonderfully well maintained during the last week in the face of the election excitement. Perhaps the fact that it was more remarkable for gains and losses than for any previous election excitement speculation had been unusually active and extravagant. There has come a more confident tone in many branches of business and a larger trade with improving prices is reported by many. There has been a marked abstinence of many operations and purchases in past months. In the reports from the interior points generally it is noteworthy that the aggregate of transactions was large for only a few days before the election, and has been continued in fair or active demand, while in nearly any complaint of stringency was heard and collections, though somewhat interrupted, were on the whole satisfactory, with improvement in many cases. Speculation in wheat, which was extreme in operation, together with the temporary inactivity of speculation, explains the market. The circulation of all kinds of money reached $1,807,837,000, being by 9.6 per cent larger than a year ago, $1,650,000,000 being Treasury paper, $1,700,000,000 being bank paper, and but 6 per cent. below last year's $2,000,000,000 of circulation, which was 4 per cent. below last year's. Prices of the chief staples of production have been very well maintained, but with a free movement, if wheat advanced five cents, and then fell back to cent, with sales of 31,000,000 bushels, corn advancing 3 cents, with sales of 5,000,000 bushels. Oats advanced 2 cents, pork 10 cents per barrel, and lard 5 cents, the latter trading in cotton bids, with sales of 350,000 bales, cotton being 1-16 cent higher, and wool firmer, but as compared with 23 the previous week and 214 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year rise four weeks.

A FORTUNE RECOVERED.

Mexican Bonds to the Amount of Over $7,000,000 Secured by an Indiana Man.

Gen. Herman Sturm, of Indianapolis, Ind., a man who once possessed great wealth, but lost it through his dealings with the Mexican Government, has, after many years of persistent effort, procured the allowance of a claim which will restore his fortune with interest. At the time of the Maximilian invasion he entered into a contract to furnish the Government a large supply of guns and ammunition at a greatly advanced cost. Philadelphia capitalists were interested with him in the transaction. Through the wrecking of a steamship containing a large part of the cargo and the failure of the Government to pay for the purchase Sturm was bankrupted, and others associated with him lost heavily. Sturm endeavored to recover insurance on a part of his loss, and the case was in court many years. Two years ago there was an adverse ruling on the claim in court. Sturm pushed the matter, however, and has been awarded by receiving an allowance of $2,125,000 on his claim. This is to be paid in Mexican bonds and he will net another the full amount. He owes heavy attorney fees, which will also tend to reduce the amount received.

ELEVEN MURDERED.

Discovery of the Bodies of a Number of Bishkeks.

A special dispatch from St. Ambrose, Canada, a town ten miles below Quebec, said that complaints had been made recently concerning the condition of the city reservoir water. The authorities finally resolved to empty the water to find out the cause. The task has been commenced, and to the great astonishment of the engineers and workmen, the remains of eleven children were discovered at the bottom of the reservoir, in an advanced stage of decomposition. The authorities of the locality are at a loss to know who are the authors of the murders, as an inquest has revealed that every one of the children had been born alive, and had breathed for several hours at least. The police suspect certain factory girls, but have not sufficient proof to make a clear case against them.

KILLED IN A FIRE.

Five Factory Hands Meet Death at Rochester, N. Y.

The most disastrous fire ever experienced in Rochester, N. Y., occurred in the works of the Steam Gauge and Lantern Company. It was located in a building of seven stories, with two detached buildings near the Genesee Falls. About forty people were at work, mostly on the third floor. The smoke was very dense and the men could not reach the fire escapes and they were forced to jump from the third story. Fourteen jumped on the west side of the building and were frightfully injured, five of them dying within an hour. Four others have since died. The names of the dead are: Joseph Barner, John Grenmoor, Joseph Webber, Harry Schneider, and John Gall. The fatally wounded are Richard Pasch, Frank Siddons, Dan Watkins, and John Gerlis.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

A Boiler Blows Up, with Fatal Effect, at Lancaster, Pa.

A boiler belonging to the Lancaster Chemical Company, whose plant is situated just north of Lancaster, Pa., blew up with terrific force, completely demolishing the building, and killing one man and injuring five. The casualties were: John Riddle, fireman, sixty-nine years old, killed outright; Alexander Hambright, engineer, badly injured; C. F. Miller, one of the proprietors, George Smith, a man named "Mickey," and a boy named Hook, slightly injured. The boiler was nearly new, and the reason for the explosion is unknown. The Chemical Company also supplied the United States Electric Light Company with power to run their dynamos for the city light, and Lancaster is, in consequence of the disaster, in total darkness at night.

MANITOBA'S LEGISLATURE IN SESSION.

Debating the Advisability of an Appeal to the Queen.

A special session of the Manitoba Legislature has been opened to consider the railway situation. The Governor, in his opening speech, said that the Government had under consideration the advisability of appealing to the Queen for the purpose of having Manitoba's relations to the Dominion of Canada more clearly defined. After the Governor's speech Premier Greenway addressed the House for three hours, especially refuting the charge of "boodling" made against him by the city newspapers. He said that President Hill of the Manitoba Road had indirectly offered him $20,000 if he passed certain legislation needed by the Manitoba Road.

GUESSING ABOUT MURCHISON.

A California Paper States That His Name is Francis G. Haley.

The *Evening Express* of Los Angeles, Cal., publishes a statement in which it says that the real name of the author of the Murchison letter sent to Minister West is Francis G. Haley, and that he is thought to be living in Mexico. The article also declares that Mr. Haley is a native of New York, of Irish descent, and that he moved to Pomona four years ago from Ohio. The article also states that Haley wrote the letter to the British Minister upon his own responsibility and without consulting any other person.

"GO" STRIKER SHOT.

Ed Hall, a Switchman, Killed by Charles H. Huston, a Burlington Engineer.

A fearful tragedy occurred in Creston, Iowa. Ed Hall, a striking switchman, was shot and killed by Charles H. Huston, an engineer. Eye witnesses say that Hall was trying to persuade Huston to put up his revolver when he was shot. The coroner searched the clothing of the dead man and found no weapon. Hall since the strike has had a number of fights and has been quarrelsome when drinking, but his friends claim the shooting of Huston by Hall was done drinking when the tragedy occurred.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Deputy United States Mineral Surveyor Thomas H. White Arrested.

Thomas H. White was arrested in Deadwood, S. D., on a charge from United States Marshal for perjury in his official capacity as United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor, and held in $5,000 bonds. White is a Corniishman and the Lead City *Press* says of Sept. 3 that he came in from breaking up a $10,000,000 deal of the Harney Peak Tin Mining and Milling and Manufacturing Company, by his correspondence in the *Financial News* of London.

The Indiana Paper Company's Mill Destroyed by Fire.

The large paper and bag mill of the Indiana Paper Company, at South Bend, Ind., has been almost totally destroyed by fire, together with the contents. There were about 500 bales of pulp on the floor, which the fire caught, and then burned like powder. The loss is placed at $300,000, with nearly $60,000 insurance.

A GEORGIA ACCIDENT.

Fatal Railroad Wreck on the Savannah Road.

A train of the Savannah and Western Road, coming from Savannah, ran down the Macon Fair, was wrecked near Ellaville, Ga. The killed are: Charles Sowyth, Dodge Tyson, Henry Martin, George Davis, and John Hanover. A dozen others were injured, among them Chancellor C. C. Hightower.

Jack Rabbits Must Go.

James Watson, one of the largest landowners of Victoria, Australia, having over 12,000 acres in his estate, offered free, says jack rabbits are so formidable that the Australian Government is considering a scheme of inclosing the country and allowing the people to shoot Sew South Wales rabbits for sport and bar the pests out. Australia is paying $125,000 a year to keep the rabbits down on what is known as crown land. The Government offer of $125 is a pair for all that are killed and expert men have taken $30 in a week at it. The government still keeps standing its offer of $100,000 to any man who will discover something that will exterminate the pest.

Oppose Gen. Blake's Appointment.

The Premier has sent a cable dispatch to the Queensland agent in England saying that the appointment of Gov. Blake, of Newfoundland, to the Governorship of Queensland has excited general anger and wonder. Ex-Premier Griffetho agrees with the Premier in condemning the appointment. Last month the Governor urged the English Government privately to submit the name of the proposed new Governor before the appointment was made. Lord Knutsford replied that it was impossible to allow the colonial ministers to share in the responsibility for the nomination.

Dynamite Bombs in Paris.

A Paris special says: A dynamite bomb was exploded in a registry office in the Rue Boucher, and another bomb was exploded in a registry office in the Rue Francaise. Much damage was done at both places, but no one was hurt.

Fathers of a Clothing Firm.

A. S. Daugherty & Co., clothiers, of Fort Wayne, Ind., have made an assignment. Liabilities are $75,000. The firm has lost their creditors, who are principally in the East. Liabilities, about $20,000; assets unknown.

Killed in a Collision.

At the Fishkill depot, New York, a passenger train collided with a freight train of 7 cars. The passengers escaped except Mrs. Edward Shivel, of St. John, who was killed.

Death of an Old Lady.

Mrs. Hannah Sharkey, aged 111 years, died at Youngstown, Ohio. She was a native of Ireland, and came to this country about seventy years ago.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime Steers,	$ 5.75	@ 6.25
Medium,	4.00	@ 5.50
Stockers,	3.00	@ 3.60
Feeders,	3.00	@ 4.00
Cows,	1.50	@ 3.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red,	1.14½	@ 1.15
No. 2 Spring,	1.14	@ 1.15½
CORN—No. 2,	.47	@ .47½
OATS—No. 2,	.24	@ .24½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery,	.17	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat,	.10½	@ .11
EGGS—Fresh,	.14½	@ .15
POTATOES—Per bushel,	.60	@ .70
PORK—Mess,	14.50	@14.75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash,	1.06	@ 1.07
CORN—No. 3,	.46½	@ .47
OATS—No. 2 White,	.24½	@ .25
RYE—No. 1,	.56	@ .57
BARLEY—No. 2,	.62	@ .63
PORK—Mess,	14.25	@14.37½
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red,	1.06	@ 1.06½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow,	.48	@ .48½
OATS—No. 2 White,	.25	@ .25½
RYE—No. 1,	.56	@ .57
BARLEY—No. 2,	.62	@ .63
PORK—Mess,	14.25	@14.50
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Cash,	1.06	@ 1.07
CORN—No. 2 Mixed,	.47½	@ .48
OATS—No. 2 White,	.24½	@ .25
RYE—No. 2,	.56	@ .57
PORK—Mess,	14.00	@14.25
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Steers,	4.00	@ 5.50
Cows,	2.00	@ 3.50
SHEEP,	3.30	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red,	1.14	@ 1.15
CORN—No. 2,	.51	@ .52
OATS—No. 2,	.27	@ .28
PORK—New Mess,	15.00	@15.50
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE,	4.00	@ 5.75
HOGS,	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP,	3.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red,	.97½	@ .98
CORN—No. 2,	.40½	@ .41
OATS—No. 2,	.20½	@ .20¾
RYE—No. 2,	.50	@ .51
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE,	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS,	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP,	3.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red,	.97	@ .98
CORN—No. 2 White,	.42	@ .42½
OATS—No. 2 White,	.23½	@ .24
RYE—No. 2,	.54	@ .55
PORK—Mess,	14.00	@14.50
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Choice,	4.50	@ 5.50
Common,	3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS,	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP,	3.00	@ 5.00

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

A PROBABLE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN BOTH HOUSES.

The Republicans Have Most Likely Secured Control of the National Government—Where the Republicans Gained—Compiled from Latest Returns.

[Chicago special.]

Returns from the Congressional contests show that the Republicans have secured full control of the National Government, increasing their majority in the Senate, and establishing a majority in the lower house. The Legislature of Delaware is Republican by 3 on joint ballot, which will result in the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed Saulsbury and in the retirement of Secretary Bayard to private life, for a time at least. If the Republicans of West Virginia have secured the Legislature of that State, as claimed, a Republican successor of Kenna will be chosen.

In the lower house of the present Congress the strength of the parties is: Democrats, 169; Republicans, 153; Independents, 4. The returns so far received indicate, granting doubtful districts to the Democrats, that the lower house of the Fifty-first Congress will stand: Republicans, 165; Democrats, 152; a Republican majority of 7. It seems likely that this Republican majority will be increased rather than diminished.

Several Congressional districts are very close and it may require an official count to determine who is elected in them. In regularities in ballots cast for Carlisle in the Sixth Kentucky District are alleged, and it is said that an attempt will be made to have such ballots rejected, and that if the number of them is not, it is thought, large enough to elect Carlisle, he will be declared ineligible. In several other districts, where the election is close, contests are likely to be made by the defeated members.

The net gains of the Republicans are: California, 1; Connecticut, 1; Iowa, 2; Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 3; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Tennessee, 1; West Virginia, 1. The net Republican losses are in Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 2; New York, 1; North Carolina, 2; Virginia, 3.

Complexion of the House.

ALABAMA.

1. R. H. Clark D. A. James E. Cobb D.
2. H. A. Herbert* D. 6. J. H. Bankhead D.
3. Wm. C. Oates D. 7. W. H. Forney* D.
4. J. Lewis W. Turpin D. 8. J. E. Wheeler* D.

ARKANSAS.

1. Wm. H. Cate D. 3. John H. Rogers* D
2. John M. Clayton R. 5. S. W. Peel* D.
3. Thos. C. Walker D.

CALIFORNIA.

1. T. G. DeMaven R. 4. W. W. Morrow* R.
2. Marion Biggs D. 5. Thos. A. Chase D
3. Joe. McKenna* R. 6. W. A. Vandever* R.

COLORADO.

Hosea Townsend, R.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Wm. E. Simonds R. 3. C. A. Russell* R.
2. W. F. Wilcox D. 4. E. W. Seymour D.

DELAWARE.

J. S. Pennington* D.

FLORIDA.

1. R. H. Mabry D. 2. F. S. Goodrich R

GEORGIA.

1. Rufus E. Lester D. 6. J. H. Blount,* D.
2. Ed. Cook D. 7. W. H. Fleming,* D.
3. C. F. Crisp,* D. 8. H. H. Carleton,* D
4. A. S. Clay D. 9. Henry G. Turner D.
5. J. D. Stewart, * D 10. O. T. Barnes,* D.

Business.

Russia Worrying About Bulgaria.

The Russian government has notified the Porte that should the diocese of King Milan's divorce trouble which proved fatal to the occupation of Servia by Austria, Russia will consider herself released from her obligation not to occupy Bulgaria.

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SHEEP,	3.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red,	.97	@ .98
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Common,	3.00	@ 4.00
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THE CZAR AND FAMILY.

EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

THE DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

How False Impressions Corrected—Not so Bad a Man as He Is Painted—Not a Coward, but Fearless—A Story Illustrating His Courage.

BY WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS.

The readers of English newspapers, which publish the largest amount of information about Russia and its rulers, have been frightened and aghast that the Czar is a monster, a drunkard, a man of unrestrained temper, a libertine, and combines all faults and follies of his predecessors without any of their virtues or agreeable qualities. Only the other day I saw an account in an English paper which has a character for accuracy that the Czar had shot an officer of his household dead in his tracks for some trivial offense, that the officer requested the privilege of being shot rather than be disgraced, and even upon the Czar's own word of honor he was shot two months. There was not the slightest foundation or excuse for the slander except British malice, or the desire to revenge some real or fancied injury on the part of the correspondent. The paper, which is violently opposed to the Czar, and which is supported by pitiful whining still among the Czar's friends, is fearful that the Czar intends to bombard the Sublime Porte, and has sent the Secretary of the German Legation to Constantinople to see if he can find out what is the Czar's story. It is not necessary to say that the story is false, and that the Czar's friends in Russia are not in the habit of shooting people in cold blood. The Czar is a man of great physical strength and courage, and is very quick-tempered, and is subject to violent outbursts of temper when the occasion arises, but he is not a man who is considerate of a subordinate who has given him cause for anger. He is not a man who is easily deceived, and he is not a man who is easily frightened. He is not a man who is easily deceived, and he is not a man who is easily frightened. He is not a man who is easily deceived, and he is not a man who is easily frightened

THE JOURNAL.

CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For 1889 we propose to put the JOURNAL as near as possible on the pay-in-advance plan, and to give every subscriber the worth of his money.

There is at this date 326 subscribers on our books who are in arrears, and the aggregate amount due is more than enough to discharge every obligation against the office, and pay the running expenses three months in advance. The amount due from each is not large,—in no case exceeding five dollars,—but the aggregate is a very important matter to the publisher who is compelled to satisfy bills for help and material.

As an encouragement to more prompt paying, we make the following offer of *Reduced Prices for Cash* in advance, to hold good until January 1, 1889:

One year	$1 25
Six months	65
Four months	45
Three months	35
Two months	25

After that date we shall begin to strike from our list all delinquents, and make an earnest effort to conduct the paper on a cash in-advance basis.

When you take a city paper you know that when the time is out it stops, without notice, and you cannot get it again until you pay. And there is no reason why the country paper should not be conducted pretty nearly on the same basis.

With an increase of current receipts we can meet all our bills more promptly, and make the paper in all respects brighter and newsier than ever.

Now is the time to begin.

DOM M. DICKINSON has had an offer to join a strong firm of lawyers in New York city. He has not yet accepted.

THE Detroit Evening News intimates that Congressman Ford of Grand Rapids, may move into some strong democratic district and be returned to congress at next election.

WHITELAW RIDD agrees with the politics of the Detroit Evening News or not, none can deny that it is a lively, newsy sheet, and one just suited to the needs of the bustling business man who has but little time to read, as well as the smaller tradesman, the mechanic, and the laborer, who want a good thing for a little money.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the veteran editor, Aaron B. Turner, of the Grand Rapids Eagle, is going to have some sharp competition for public printer, although he is recognized there as having a good show for success. The latest candidate, John S. Clarkson, of Iowa, is regarded as the most dangerous competitor yet in the field. Mr. Clarkson is chairman of the republican national committee, and he wields almost unlimited influence. He has been freely mentioned for a cabinet place, but it is understood that the position of public printer will be more to his liking. Other candidates are E. W. Fox, of the Weekly National Republican; August Donath, of Washington, for some time connected with the Craftsman, and ex Congressman Ward, of Chester, Pa.

A New Style of Robbery.

As the proprietor of the New York egg and butter store was standing behind the counter a well dressed stranger came into the shop. The stranger said, "Sir, I noticed in the window a sign inscribed, 'Fresh eggs, 36 cents a dozen.' Now, I think those eggs are not fresh." The proprietor of the store, knowing the eggs to be perfectly fresh, so informed the stranger, who immediately offered to bet a $5 note that the eggs were not fresh. The bet was instantly covered by the proprietor, and he laid their $5 bills on the counter. The proprietor of the store went to the window, took one of the eggs, broke it and asked the stranger if she egg was not perfectly fresh. The stranger replied "Yes, but take another, and you will find that it will be rotten." The proprietor willingly complied and turned his back to the stranger, and while the storekeeper was reaching for the eggs the stranger reached for the $10 and departed, shaking the dust of the store from his heels very quietly and expeditiously. The storekeeper being behind the counter was slow in getting out, but when he did get out the stranger had disappeared.—Detroit Free Press.

Not Exactly a Compliment.

Husband—Professor Wickshard paid you a very fine compliment after dinner last night, my dear.

Wife—Oh, did he; what did he say?

Husband—He said that you were a handsome, but you were one of the most intelligent women he ever met.

Wife—Professor Wheat's-his-name has received his last invitation from me.—Time.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings, From Our State Exchanges.

St. Ignace has twenty saloons.

W. S. Crooks of Kalkaska is missing, and circumstances point to suicide by drowning.

The Lumberman says 150,000,000 feet of Georgian bay logs will be brought to Michigan mills next season.

The steam barge, H. S. Hubbell, was burned last week off Point Au Barque, by the bursting of an oil lamp. Crew all saved.

A rifle handled by Joseph Liberty, of Newberry, was accidentally discharged Friday, the ball killing his 14-year old daughter.

The St. Ignace telephone girl made $3 extra on election night by sending returns to one hotel. Then she "blew it all in" betting on Cleveland, and rung off.

The result of the presidential election of November, 1852, was not known at Manistique until some time in January, 1853. News traveled slowly in the good old days.

Manistique is soon to have a jail that it can be proud of and if half what some papers up that way say is true, it can soon have it full of citizens that no one is proud of.

They claim that the meanest man in Michigan has recently skipped out of Coloma. He stole potatoes from a poor man's garden, and then licked a cripple who told of his crime.

William Moore, a young man, was killed by a pair of big wheels running over him at the Smith lumber company's camp, three miles west of Kalkaska, last week. He was unmarried and lived at Elk Rapids.

Mayor W. W. Cummer of Cadillac was not a legal citizen until twelve days before the last election, although he and his friends supposed he was, until the question was raised during the canvass. Cadillac will have to hold a special election to fill the vacancy. It seems that the father, Jacob Cummer declared his intention to become a citizen while the son, W. W., was a minor, but did not get his final papers, and this led to the misunderstanding, and the belief that W. W. Cummer became a citizen on attaining his majority.

The Hancock Journal says: The little settlement of Oskar on the shore of Portage lake, about five miles north-west of Houghton, affords the student of ethnology a favorable opportunity to study the home life and habits of the Finlander without making a trip to the "land of the midnight sun." There are 60 or more families at the settlement and they live very much as they did in Finland. This writer Oscar Eliasson, the leading man of the place has a contract for cutting 20,000 cords of wood, which will keep the settlers busy.

The Railroad in China.

The young emperor of China amuses himself now and then by whisking through his palace grounds in Pekin on a miniature railroad, and enjoys a monopoly of the only railroad now running in his dominions. The French government has just made a very handsome present to Li Hung Chang in the shape of a complete railroad train, but if the Chinese statesman makes the present available he will have to grade a roadbed and buy some rails, and thus, as France slyly hopes, break the ice for the introduction of railroads.

The revered ancestors of these Orientals are a great obstacle in the way of railroads. The Chinese say railroads cannot dodge around all over the country to avoid the multitudinous graveyards, and so for having the western invention plow through the last resting places of their honored sires, that is entirely out of the question. But in spite of the dead past an era of railroad making will dawn in China one of these days.—Boston Budget.

Making the Eyes Bright.

It is no use asking me for the secrets of making the eyes bright. I know them, but they are dangerous, and as modesty in the use of any cosmetic is unknown to women who adopt such things, they had better remain secret. The only harmless things for the purpose are the drops of the herb euphrasy or eyebright dropped in the eye, or a spoonful of rose coloured coffee taken before bedtime. This brightens the eyes for an evening, and is useful to keep watchers while awake nights. But it must not be used often or it affects the head. Pure blood and thorough circulation, with unobstructed functions, will secure glowing eyes of a dark shade of their natural color, changing gooseberry eye to luminous dark gray. Walking a mile briskly against the wind is good exercise to darken and brighten the eyes, whose beauty all depend on a right circulation of the blood, which in turn depends on more things than can be mentioned here.—Shirley Dare's Letter.

All visitors to Boston have greatest interest in the old buildings of the city. It is rather a disappointment to them that the whole city does not present its former Puritan aspect, and the people from the newest western cities are the most arrogant in their demands for antiquities.—Boston Journal.

The Zinc Plate in Art.

The photo lithographers are looking toward zincography as a refuge and substitute for the Bavarian lithographic stone and the wood cut, and experiments are being made in America, Germany and England, where pictorial periodicals and newspapers are published to get the effects of the lithographic pen. The difference between the processes of lithography and zincography, however, is so great that judgment cannot be passed as yet. The great porousness sometimes reproduces colors drawn on it with a greasy pencil. The zinc can be etched with nitric or muriatic acid, and, with the aid of a powerful lens, photography called into aid with marvelous effect. The advantages of such a process may be summarized under two heads—economy and convenience—and for daily newspaper pictorial work, where rapidity must be combined with a certain amount of artistic excellence, there can be no doubt of the size plate superseding all other methods of reproducing pictures, and the wood cut is gradually fading away.

In the weeklies and monthlies, where the memo tint can be successfully printed, the wood cut may endured for some time, but even now some of the photographic pen and ink line drawing is immeasurably better than the blank and white brush work on wood. The process of biting a plate with acid is of course, older than Rembrandt, but it has until the last few years been an expensive and laborious art. The hurry of the age has manded its improvement, and soon it will be possible to reproduce great pictures in a few hours, and transfer may be made with great facility and preserved for future use at a trifling cost as compared with the cost of the plates and the necessary storage room.—Baltimore American.

A Dinner at Tehama.

There are tiny lambs roasted whole, salmon which has been brought packed in ice upon the heads of runners from a distance of a hundred miles, appetizing kabobs of lambs and venison, fowls and partridges (in silver bowls), stewed to rags and served with strange colored sauces of the richest kind, great heaps of boiled rice in steaming pyramids, white rice, green rice, colored by an artful admixture of herbs, rice boiled with saffron of a ruddy gold color, omelets and sweet dishes, innumerable little china cups of tooth some pickles, small china bowls containing various thick soups, but not a single dish to be seen. Everybody eats away as if he had never tasted food before. There are no forks, no spoons, no plates; but every man's hand appears to be dipping at once into the innumerable dishes.

Occasionally our host, with his mouth half full, grunts out an entreaty that we should taste some particular delicacy, and in twenty minutes all is over. Iced rosewater is poured upon the fingers of each guest from a silver ewer, and he wipes them upon a delicately embroidered napkin. About a tenth of what has been provided has been consumed by the party; the rest is removed and gobbled up with surprising celerity by the great tribe of hungry servants. Pipes are brought once more, but there is little or no conversation; the Yesseiga and that "to talk after a good meal is the act of an ill bred man or a fool." And then we get up and bid our hospitable friend good night. And as we leave we see that the mysterious covered tray is being taken to the banqueting room, and we know that our fellow guests and our host will drink, smoke and gamble until an unholy hour in the morning.—Good Words.

Two Months at Gravelotte.

The French artillery and mitrailleuses responded vigorously to the Prussians, and with deadly effect, but as far as we could see the German left continued its advance and staff officers came up frequently to report that all was going on well at points hidden from our view. These reports were always made to the king first, and the expression of the countenance of his staff during of the fight we clustered around to hear the news, Gen. von Moltke unfolding a map meanwhile and explaining the situation.

This done, the chief of the staff, while awaiting the next report, would either remain in a seat that had been made for him with some knapsacks, or would occupy the time walking about, kicking clods of dirt or small stones from his path, his hands clasped behind his back, his face pale and thoughtful. He was then nearly 70 years old, but because of his decorated figure, the deep wrinkles in his face, and crow's feet about his eyes, he looked even older, his appearance being suggestive of the practice of much unconscious cerebration of his well known ardent smooth, to the military profession.—Gen. Sherman in Scribner's Magazine.

Peculiarities of the Aleos.

Inasmuch as there are no family ties among them, village, tribal, or social rights to be respected, there is nothing approximating to father right, or mother right. Or perhaps it would be more exact to say that, inasmuch as women are recognized as chattels among throughout their whole lives, and as mothers as soon as they have reached the proper age, the personality of the whole family is sunk in that of the husband and father while he lives. When he dies he is at once and absolutely forgotten, and each surviving member of his family pursues an entirely separate course. In no way can certainly himself about the others. If a man dies and leaves a family of infant children, the care of them devolves upon the mother until the oldest son reaches the age of about 18; then he becomes the head of the family. Female inheritance is utterly unknown, as would be expected in a society wherein women have no rights at all. If a man is so unfortunate as to leave no true heir, or so careless as not to have adopted one, his property goes to his next younger brother, or his nearest male relative, if he have no brethren either by birth or adoption.—J. K. Goodrich in Popular Science Monthly.

THE PASSENGER TRAIN CONDUCTOR.

The Most Exacting Position in the Ranks of Railroad Employes.

The passenger train conductor has in many respects the most difficult position in the railroad ranks. He should be a first class freight conductor and a polished gentleman to boot. But in his long apprenticeship on a freight train he has very likely been learning how not to fulfill the additional requirements of a passenger conductorship. In that service he could be uncouth and even boorish and still fill his position tolerably well; now he feels the need of a life time of tuition in dealing with the diverse phases of human nature met with on a passenger train. He must now manage his train in a sort of diplomatic way, for he has his mind filled with the care of his passengers and the collection of tickets. He must be good at figures, keeping accounts, and handling money, though the freight train service has given him no experience in this line. Year by year the clerical work connected with the taking up of tickets and collecting of cash fares has been increased until now on many roads an expert bank clerk would be none too proficient for the duties imposed. The conductor who grumblingly averred that "it would take a Philadelphia lawyer with three heads" to fill his shoes was not far out of the way.

Every day, and perhaps a number of times a day, he must collect fares of fifty or a hundred persons in less time than he ought to have for ten. Of that large number a few will generally have a complaint to make or an objection to offer or an important question concerning a fault of the railroad company which the conductor cannot remedy and is not responsible for. A woman will object to paying half fare for a 10-year-old girl or to paying full rates for one of 15. A person whose income is ten times larger than he deserves will argue twenty minutes to avoid paying 10 cents more (in cash) than he would have been charged for a ticket. Passengers with legitimate questions to ask will couch them in vague and back handed terms, and those with useless ones will take hoppers-full of time to propound them. These are not occasional but every day experiences. The very best and most intelligent people in the community (excepting those who travel much) are among the three who oftenest leave their wife at home when they take a railroad trip.

All these people must be met in a conciliatory manner, but without varying the strict regulations in the least degree. The officers of the revenue department are inexorable masters, and passengers offended by alleged unofficial treatment are likely to make almost complaints at the superintendent's office. A conductor dreads an investigation of this sort, however unreasonable the passengers' complaints may be, because it may lead to show that he has lost in handling the cash. But after becoming habituated to the duties of his office he can still left the occasional disturbances which are sprung on him roughly one month in three. These are encounters with drunken and disorderly passengers. The conductor starting at the forward end of his train, finds, perhaps, in the first car one or two "roughs" who refuse payment of fare and are spoiling for a fight.

Care must be taken with this sort of character not to punish him or use the least bit of unnecessary severity, for he will, when sobered off, quite likely be indicted by a sharp lawyer to sue the railroad company for damages by assault. The conductor, however, if he be one who has had his freight train experience, deals with tramps is able to cope with his customer and condns him to the baggage car or put him off the train. But a tussle of this kind is, at best, far from a cure to the temper, and the very next car may contain the wife of a millionaire who will expect the most genteel treatment and will report the rough conductor if on the part of the conductor which is not fully up to the highest drawing room standard of politeness. What that is can be readily imagined, are exceedingly hard to hear the news, Gen. von Moltke unfolding a map meanwhile and explaining the situation.

This done, the chief of the staff, while awaiting the next report, would either remain in a seat that had been made for him with some knapsacks, or would occupy the time walking about, kicking clods of dirt or small stones from his path, his hands clasped behind his back, his face pale and thoughtful. He was then nearly 70 years old, but because of his decorated figure, the deep wrinkles in his face, and crow's feet about his eyes, he looked even older, his appearance being suggestive of the practice of much unconscious cerebration of his well known ardent smooth, to the military profession.—Gen. Sherman in Scribner's Magazine.

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How Japanese Rooms Are Lighted.

Light is admitted into Japanese rooms, not by glass windows, but by a kind of wooden gratings, over which a white paper is pasted to shed double. This paper diffuses the sunlight about your room in a mellow way, but it is not proof against rain; rain is rather welcome, and the shutters have to be put up which are used to close the veranda and house in the night time, and which are the only doors in a Japanese house that it is thought necessary to furnish with a bolt. As the putting up and taking down of these shutters is a matter demanding some time, it is usual to have a security, but it is not them, which is called "the exchange door," to provide means of quick escape in case of emergency.—Cassell's Family Magazine.

Barnum's Circus

Is in town, and the Canvas is spread

IN GEORGE MILLER'S WINDOW.

If you don't get the worth of your money, slip up to the ticket office and your admission fee will be refunded. You will also find by walking inside, one of the

BIGGEST :- CURIOSITIES

IN THE SHAPE OF

Over Coats, Pea Jackets, and New Suits,

Too Numerous to Mention.

Will Wager you a Peanut if you can see a Better Stock than I have on my tables to-day.

DOORS :- OPEN :- FROM :- 6 :- TO :- 8;

Good Order Kept and No Pickpockets.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

...FOR...

Geo. W. Miller's New Stock

GRAND OPPORTUNITY

This Time We Have Purchased a Handsome Bed-Room Suit, and Propose to Give It Away.

We have picked out a lovely bed-room suit at S. M. Soe & Sons' furniture store, consisting of a beautiful bedstead, dresser, and commode, and are going to give a ticket to every customer trading $2.00 with us. This is no scheme to sell our goods, but we know all like to receive Christmas gifts, and we take this way in giving you a chance to get a present, or one to give your friends. We are confident that our prices and quality of goods will assure satisfaction on your part, and cordially invite your attention to our large line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Cloaks, Caps, Carpets, Notions, Etc.

Remember me with a call.

Yours for Trade,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

P. S. The drawing on the bedroom suit will take place December 25. The numbers will be kept in a sealed box, and on the day of drawing, a committee appointed and a blindfolded person will do the drawing. The first number out gets the prize.

Only $3.10 for the

CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL

AND

Demorest's Monthly Magazine.

A WONDERFUL PUBLICATION.

KEEP BEFORE EVERYBODY NOTHING LESS THAN THE BEST. Demorest's is undoubtedly original, the most popular and PATTERN OF ALL magazines published, but this is not enough to keep it at the head of the list. Literary features are shown, so that such departments as Fashion, Art, Music, Home Decoration, Fancy Work, and general miscellany, are made to contribute to the entertainment for the whole family. Fashion articles, Embroidery, and Household matters, are treated in a manner which shows that they are understood, with other features, like Popular Photographers, Women Clubs, Talks for Young Men, Talks with Young Women, Stories and Sketches, Sold by newsmen everywhere, or sent by mail, postage free, for 30 cents a copy; $3.00 a year.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Great Trunk Line of America."

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.35 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m., 11.00 p. m.

Daily except Sunday.

THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT JACKSON The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 11.00 a. m. (daily except Sunday), and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at

Detroit	4.35 p. m. and 11.05 a. m.
Jackson	10.30 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Toledo	11.40 p. m. and 4.15 p. m.
Buffalo	6.10 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.
Cincinnati	4.20 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. E. HALL, Gen. Pass. Agt., Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat,

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Coobran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 22, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Dealers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 18 to 20c.
EGGS, per doz., 18 to 20c.
POTATOES, per bu., 20 to 25c.
WHEAT, per bu., 60 to 65c.
OATS, per bu., 25c.
HAY, per ton, $6 $10.
BEEF CATTLE, steers and cows, dressed weight, per cwt., $2. Steers, $2 @ $ 50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.00.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
SHEEP SKINS, $1.00@ $1.00.
BEEF HIDES, $6.00@ $6.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Frosty nights.

Whooping cough in town.

Holiday goods at the Bee Hive.

Mrs. Anna Ranger is quite sick.

John M. Ackert started for Florida on Monday.

"Those bright sunny days will soon fade away."

D. C. Nettleton, starts for California this week.

Send in local news from all parts of the county.

The City of Charlevoix did not stop here on her last trip.

Lower the surplus by paying the printer what is due him.

The Friant has only missed two trips so far this season.

Burns & Ferguson have their new hotel building finished.

Rev. W. G. Clark arrived home yesterday from Chicago.

Mrs. Geo. A. Wilson is up again, from her recent sickness.

Cheboygan is agitating the question of incorporating as a city.

Geo. Beaman will occupy J. Reed Emery's house for the winter.

☞O. W. Smith has received the new crop of coast oranges. Fine.

The steamer Jos. Gordon now makes but one round trip a day.

☞Remember our special sale for the next 60 days. B. SEE.

Emma Todd will have a great doll show for the little folks in a few days.

The North Star will only make one trip a day the balance of the season.

Mrs. H. G. Hemmings has gone to Madison, Wis. to spend the winter.

J. C. Glenn has returned to East Jordan after a year's absence in Kansas.

☞For stamped goods, splashers, tidy covers, banners, etc., go to B. SEE.

Geo. Bates and wife arrived yesterday morning on the Friant from Winona, Minn.

Will Scroggie has the sub contract for carrying the mail to East Jordan this winter.

The Lawrence towed a heavily loaded vessel out of the harbor Tuesday morning.

Simeon Hodge is on the street again, partially recovered from his severe sickness.

A new livery stable has been started at Boyne City. Miller & Otto are the proprietors.

A burning chimney in Mayne & Kane's office Monday evening caused a little excitement.

J. S. Smithson and family will start for Asheville, N. C., in a few days to spend the winter.

Charlevoix can boast of her smooth, clean streets, as compared with some neighboring villages.

The mahogany Demorest is printing for J. W. Fitzmaurice a book entitled "The Shanty Boy."

☞All who intend to pay for the JOURNAL with block wood will please bring it across as soon as convenient.

☞For embroidery silk, etching silk and collars arrasine, and that class of goods, go to B. SEE.

Frank Pennington of Charlotte, was in this county this week looking after his real estate interests.

Plans are already being made for a clean sweep of the federal offices as soon as possible after March 4th.

It is said that there are about 750 aspirants for the position of postmaster at Bay City. That beats Charlevoix.

Dr. Crouter will move his dental parlors and the central telephone office to the rooms over Beaman's drug store in a few days.

A large number of subscriptions to the JOURNAL will expire within the next four weeks, and the publisher will appreciate a prompt renewal. See reduced rates for spot cash in another column.

L. E. Allen of Charlevoix secured the government contract for building 28 cribs at the Sault, amounting to $30,000. Work will begin in March, 1889.

Arthur Mudge of Charlevoix and Miss Hattie Pelkey of Kalkaska, were married by Rev. A. O. Downs, at the Congregational parsonage, last Thursday evening.

William M. Miller, Alex. Cameron and James E. Wood were drawn as jurors from this township, for the term of circuit court now in session at Boyne City.

It was an old woman who invented the whisk broom, and millions of them are whisking from daylight to dark without her having made a cent out of the invention.

☞O. W. Smith says he has just received one hundred pounds of new figs that will be sold between now and Thanksgiving day, for one shilling per pound.

Consider the chickens boys; study their ways and be wise. Whenever they take to drinking, their bills go up; and by keeping their bills down, they find enough to eat.

I. S. Webster is still in the marine hospital at Buffalo, and Mrs. Webster has been summoned to his bedside. We will bring him home as soon as he is able to ride.

The concert at the opera house Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Baptist church was a very pleasant entertainment, well attended, and netted the society about $40.

The stern part of the Leonard Hanna of Cleveland, washed ashore here last Saturday. It is reported that she went ashore on Fox island recently and went to pieces there.

The East Jordan fire department gave their new water works system a trial last Friday afternoon, during the snow storm that was then on. Some fence might they may have to try it in earnest, but "practice makes perfect."

☞O. W. Smith has received a fine stock of bologna, Frankfurt, liver, and ham sausage, pickled tongue and pig's feet, canned and dried beef. All fresh and sweet. Also Baltimore oysters, wholesale and retail. Always fresh. Just try them.

New buildings are springing up all over town, like mushrooms in a night, all signifying a readiness for pushing business in 1889. The JOURNAL has information concerning two or three about to be erected that we are requested to not publish yet.

Congregational church, Sunday, Nov. 25, morning service, "Belief the Secret of Church Prosperity." Evening, "How to Gain Power." Join the christian endeavor society at 6 o'clock Sunday evening.—one hour of prayer, song and testimony.

Mr. Metcalf, the county sexton, wants the township board to erect a waiting room on the grounds. Such a convenience seems to be a necessity not only for the use of those who go to the general public in case of funerals in bad weather.—Sentinel.

☞When, from any cause, the digestive and secretory organs become disordered, they may be stimulated to healthy action by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. These pills are prescribed by the best physicians, and are for sale at all the drug stores.

☞The fame of Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, stimulates the secretions, and imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. For nearly half a century, it has maintained its unrivaled as the best blood medicine ever discovered. Be convinced by a trial.

The entertainment by the Good Templars on Monday evening was a pleasant affair. The program was interesting and well rendered, especially the recitation entitled "The Devil's Bridge," by Mr. Jenkins of Bear Lake, and "The Drunkard's Child," by Miss Pearl Dart.

Mrs. Waterhouse of 3214 Emerald avenue, Chicago, wants the present address of Thomas Stanley, or Thomas Butler, son of John and Bridget Butler, formerly of Hamilton, Canada. His aged foster-mother is at the above number, and needs his assistance. Northern Michigan papers are requested to copy.

Mr. Wessel, a practical roller-miller, of Jackson, Mich., arrived last week, and took charge of the Rifesburg mill. Mr. Rifesburg expects to receive a cargo of ten thousand bushels of grain in a few days, to be run through the mill in addition to what he can buy of the home crop.

☞Paint, paper, or kalsomine your walls and ceilings, and brighten up for winter. James Hemmings will do the work on short notice, by a new process, that does not require taking up carpets. Give him a call at once.

☞For the holiday trade, C. R. Bellinger has just received a fine assortment of silverware that should be examined by every person in town before the best pieces are sold. The time to select your presents is now. Do not wait till the last day, because some of the best goods may be sold and left in the store for delivery on Christmas day.

Wednesday night the tug James H. Martin, of Charlevoix, bound for this port after the pile driver John Naylor, endeavored to dredge a channel across Graham's Shoals with the usual result—a badly damaged bottom. She now lies on her port side full of water. Diver John Dodd is repairing the damages, and as soon he completes the work, she will be listed on an even keel and pulled into deep water.—St. Ignace News.

During the last month or two the steamer Friant has carried a very large amount of freight into and out of Pine Lake. Thirty tons of merchandise each way, has not been an uncommon daily trip by any means. No boat of her size on the lakes, can show bigger net earnings every season since she first shoved her nose along side the Petoskey dock in 1884, just from Grand Haven ship yard.—Petoskey Record.

Capt. Vandecheof of the Friant is as rank a democrat as Cherrie the president of the Pine Lake Iron Co. is a republican. As the Friant went by the dock at Ironton every day, Vandecheof and Cherrie have had a hot during the campaign. Since the victory of the republican party, the big whistle at the furnace blows, and toots and screams derisively, every time the Friant goes by. The captain admits that it makes him tired.—Petoskey Record.

Wilson.

Snow, but not enough for sleighing.

Geo. Vance of Echo, was a guest of his brother on Monday last.

School is to begin in district No. 3 on Dec. 3d; Kate Wilson, teacher.

The new school house on the state road is now sided, and painted one coat. W. F. Barnes of East Jordan did the job.

Ab and Ed Nowland have returned from Horton's Bay where they have been working for two or three weeks.

Joseph Lewis, of Lapeer county, is visiting his parents here, also enjoying his annual deer hunt.

Elder Scofield preached to a large congregation on Sunday afternoon. His subject "The Baptists" is to be continued in two weeks.

Elder Grover has returned, and preached for "The Saints" at the school house Sunday evening. The house was well filled. Some people from Ironton and Rock Elm were present.

Married, Nov. 18th, by J. R. Vance, J. P., at the residence of the groom's mother, Mrs. Thos. Shepherd, Sr. Mr. William Holland and Miss Levina Delong, both of Wilson. (It was J. R.'s first effort and he did very well with the help of the M. E. church service.)

Evelyn.

The furnace shute down this week for the winter.

A large party of young people and school children met at the residence of Mr. Noyes last evening at the invitation of the teacher, Mr. Severance. A very enjoyable time.

Mrs. Almond Bird is reported dangerously ill.

Joe Tuttle has sold his ox team to Mr. Henshaw.

Mr. Parker has the lumber on the ground for a new barn on his farm opposite Ironton. Mr. Box furnishes the lumber. We understand that Mr. Parker intends building a house here in the spring.

Holiday goods at the Bee Hive.

A Serious Fire at Norwood.

At four o'clock Monday morning Guyles & Nash's barn at Norwood was totally destroyed by fire, together with all its contents.—four horses, two yoke of oxen, and 40 tons of hay belonging to the company, and a horse and buggy belonging to Arthur Meech. It is not known how the fire originated. The loss is estimated at not less than $2,500, with $1,000 insurance.

Thanksgiving next Thursday.

They will Wear.

The men's mittens, gloves, suspenders and underwear at A. T. Washburn & Co's. Trade at the Bee Hive and save money.

RAILROAD RUMORS.

The Contract Awarded for the Construction of the D., C. & E.

Information was received here last week that the contract for the construction of the D., C. & E. R. had been awarded to Mr. Warren, of New York, the gentleman who was here last summer and looked over the line with Mr. Frink. The papers need only the signature of W. H. Barnum, president of the company, to be ready for active operations. Mr. Barnum has been too ill to attend to the matter, but the latest report is that he is improving.

We have good reason to believe that work will begin very soon, and be pushed to completion as fast as possible.

The D. C. & E. via Lansing.

It is probable that Lansing may secure an important new railroad before the close of 1889. Our sister prising fellow townsman, J. H. Moores, returned this morning from Charlevoix, where he had a conference with Secretary Meech of the proposed Escanaba, Charlevoix & Detroit railroad. This line has already been surveyed to Harrison, in Clare county, and it is understood that the capitalists who are backing the enterprise are thinking seriously of making a preliminary survey to Lansing via Maple Rapids and St. Johns. A glance at the map will show that this is an entirely feasible route and traverses a rich and fertile section of the state, which is now without adequate railroad facilities. Mr. Moores is enthusiastic over the project, and says that there is no doubt of the construction of the road to Lansing if our business men can only give her assurance to the company that the necessary amount of subscriptions will be forthcoming when a call is made for the same.—Lansing Journal.

Historical Society.

The severe storm last Friday evening prevented a large attendance at the regular meeting of the society at the residence of O. D. Wood, and an adjournment was made to the same place on Friday evening of this week. The program will include a review of ancient history by Prof. H. M. Enos, which will undoubtedly be very interesting. 1

We Can and Do

Guarantee Acker's Blood Elixir for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and completely builds up the constitution. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1 opp

The Ladies are Wise.

To commence making Christmas gifts. They give A. T. Washburne & Co. great credit for the big stock of fancy work materials. Stamped goods, rope linens, silks and Bergarren art work. They make lovely presents, try them.

Guard Against the Strike.

And always have a bottle of Acker's English Pain Balm in the house. You cannot tell how soon Croup may strike your little one, or a cold or cough may fasten itself upon you. One dose is sufficient for a few doses in a great many cases. All throat and lung troubles yield to its treatment. A sample bottle is given you free and the remedy guaranteed by G. W. Beaman, drug gist. opp

Why Called "White House."

The White House at Washington derives its name from the fact that the Virginia freestone, of which it is built, was painted white to conceal the discolorations caused by smoke and weather.—New York Evening World.

Holiday goods at the Bee Hive.

Postoffice Notice.

On next Thursday (Thanksgiving day) the postoffice will be open from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.; and from 6 to 7 p. m. C. J. STRANG, P. M.

Happiness and Contentment

Cannot be had in bad if we look on the dark side of every little obstacle. Nothing will so darken life and make it a burden as Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure the worst form of Dyspepsia. Constipation and indigestion and make life a happiness and pleasure. Sold in 25 and 50 cents by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

☞Skin Spavin, Lameness, removed at once. Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeny, Ring Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all healing Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. Snow

Holiday goods at the Bee Hive.

☞Tetter, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. Snow

Mexican's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

Holiday goods at the Bee Hive.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., Saturday, Nov. 17, 1888. In ordering these letters, they will be spoken for Dead Letter office, please, calling for they of Then please say "Advertised."

Carmenter, Mrs. Jane
Harris, Franklinek
Philbert, Charlie
Mason, Jennie

Diamond Typing. INDIAN LETTERS.

Francisco Mamonikiik
Joseph Michel Wabapasis.
Louis Wabkinkac.
Mun Odonagamik.

C. J. STRANG, P. M.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

--Druggist and Stationer.--

We Carry a Full Line of

Blank Books, School Books, Wall Paper, Toilet Articles,

Tobacco, Imported and Domestic Cigars,

GOLD PENS,

Wright and Eastman's Perfumes.

The Finest Line of Artists Material in this Vicinity.

Call and Look them Over.

G. W. BEAMAN, - - - Charlevoix, Mich.

[Christmas Gifts for All.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

DOLLIES THAT CRY,
PIGS THAT RUN,
SQUIRRELS THAT JUMP,
BOOKS FOR CHILDREN,
STEAM LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAM ENGINES,

WONDERFUL THINGS

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS FOR OLDER FOLKS.
JUST COME AND LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS AND ON OUR CENTER COUNTERS.
WE HAVE THE GOODS AND PRICES ALL RIGHT.

AT THE BEE - HIVE?

A. T. Washburne & Co.

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membranes of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites), this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of 10 cents by A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

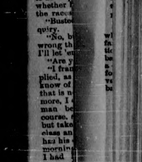
Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 1 6eow

A Safe Investment.

In one which is guaranteed to give satisfactory results, or in case of failure, a return of purchase price. On the side you can see buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as

THE OLD BROKEN BUCKET.

How sad to my heart are the memories of childhood,
When passing reflections present them to view,
The cause of raisin that, when I had been with wood,
Would be
Dancing on my back in a lively fashion.
The wide-spreading wood-pile, like an fret stood by it.
The torture those caused me no language can tell.
And, oh! how I pale as in fancy I spy it.
The bucket to wash day I bore to the well.
The paint-covered bucket, the hair-rope bound bucket,
The old broken bucket I bore to the well.



THE CAME AS A FRIEND.

A Story of the Wilderness Campaign.

BY LIEUTENANT WHYLAND.

IT was near midnight on the night of the sixth of May, 1864, that I sat brooding over my camp-fire after a day's hard fighting at the "Wilderness." It will be remembered that this was the second day of this memorable and bloody battle, and that from the dawn of the fifth until sunset of the sixth (according to history) fifteen thousand men were slaughtered in both armies; nor did the firing then entirely cease on the picket lines, for the occasional crack of a musket gave evidence that the pickets of both armies were on the alert, watching for an opportunity to do bodily harm to any one who exposed his person. That night I was detailed for picket duty and was stationed in front of our corps, not far from a point where the woods were said to be on fire; indeed, the smoked the burning had already reached us; but as we were informed that the dead and wounded had all been removed we gave the subject no thought, knowing that beyond a thoroughly smoking, perhaps, it could do us no harm.

I had gone back into the wood a short distance and built a little fire to cook coffee for my comrade and myself—having been fortunate enough to purchase a canteen of water from a passing soldier—and was rejoicing over the prospect of a "feast fit for a king—hard-tack and coffee." While waiting for the water to boil I had sat down, and, as I have stated, was brooding over my feeble fire, and being weary, it is just possible that I fell asleep.

Whether asleep or awake the following visions passed before my mind: I was up North among my friends and acquaintances and was warmly greeted. There was rejoicing on every hand, for the "cruel war was over," and the "flag of our Union" floated over the whole country; for honor no longer divided with another. Bonfires were burning, cannons were booming, and orators were shouting themselves hoarse, while bands were blowing "Hail Columbia" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" to tatters. In fact, the whole country had gone mad with joy. I was received everywhere as a hero, and proudly walked at the head of long processions in my thread-bare uniform, far prouder than a king in his robes of purple and gold.

Then the scene suddenly changed. The year was 1862; I stood before a humble cottage, a cottage covered with trailing vines and flowers, but the fairest flower of all stood in the doorway, and, extending her hand, greeted me warmly. This was homing could of fire on my head, for I had scarcely been true to her, still I was not unnerved a little wayward, that was all.

Then she talked of parting, as she had on a former occasion, and gave the young soldier excellent advice, cautioning him against all excess; "and, above all things, be true to your country, truer than you have been to me. Yonder are your guns; where you will know something of the restless of war, something of a soldier's life divested of tinsel and gold. Realities will meet you on every hand, cold as the steel of your sword, and as broad as the wound in our country's heart."

The moment her fine lip curled and her manner towards me changed, and in place of soothing words her last parting was disfigured by sour looks and upbraidings—in a dream, I suppose, I slept. This was a true picture of the parting which burned into my heart, and this was the mountain on lead that I had carried in my breast for many a day.

How long I slept I know not, but I was rudely awakened by the grinding step of a man on the pine needles and the rustling of dogwood bushes. On opening my eyes, I saw the head and shoulders of a man peering over the low bushes near me. Although he wore the blue uniform, I at once felt suspicious of him, covering him with my revolver, called out: "Halt!" "Who comes here, and why do you come?" I demanded with considerable energy, adding, "Why are you not with your comrades?" I at once ordered him to advance, and when he stepped into the feeble fire-light, I saw at a glance that his lower garments were gray, and at once jumped to the conclusion that my former suspicions were well grounded, for he was a Confederate, and an officer.

"Lend drop your weapon, stranger. Although not a friend, I come as a friend, and I put these things on" (pointing to his coat and cap) "in order that I might get through the lines and reach yer. I'm no traitor, nor ghost, nor goblin damned, nor about to be damned." Dropping all idiom, he said: "I heard you in your den; I have no fear; I am no fireling, nor am I a traitor to my country or her cause, and what is more, I am not a spy upon you or yours. I come in peace, if you will, but can defend myself if I must."

"You're a spy." I angrily exclaimed, "and I arrest you as such; and, furthermore, I will see that you are shot some time in the morning at sunrise."

A sarcastic smile curled his lips as I spoke, and he boldly answered: "To die for one's country is sweet; but there is one dying over yonder who is not of us, nor of 'you uns,' as the soldiers say. Put up your weapons, comrade, and hear me; after hearing my tale, you may shoot me if you will, I shall be resigned. I've been over yonder, amid the smoldering brush and needles and falling branches; have walked along the ragged edge of battle, where Death stalked boldly. I was searching for a comrade, who I found him not. The heathen Johnnies, as 'you uns' call us, removed them all to a place of safety, at least all that could be found and reached. But there was one left, and as I was passing a branch near a spring I was hailed by the dying man, who, in blue, lay half in, half out of his approaching fate. One beautiful white hand lay in the tiny stream, and the left hand, gloved, held a locket tightly clasped. I saw at a glance that he was sorely wounded, perhaps dying, but the closed eyes gave hope of life. I stooped, and, laying my hand on his heart, saw that he was not dead, only exhausted, perhaps from loss of blood, perhaps from overexertion in attempting to reach the stream. Why a soldier in the teeth of battle should wear gloves was a mystery, but this question I laid aside for future solution, resolving at present to do all in my power for the poor unfortunate at my feet.

"As I pressed my hand on his heart he opened his eyes, and such eyes—I have seen them only once in a lifetime—they were the eyes of a woman; the soft gazelle-like eyes of a mother or sister, borrowed to do battle for his country; for such eyes would wound more men than musket balls. When I hurriedly put my canteen to his lips he smiled; then I lifted him carefully and carried him out from the fire and laid him down as tenderly as though he were my sweetheart.

"As he felt the pressure of the earth he groaned, and almost immediately opened them. Then his gloved hands relaxed and the locket fell to earth, opening as it fell. I paid no attention to this at the time, as I was very anxious to bring him back to life and learn his name, his regiment and his corps, if possible. I was somewhat selfish in this, to be sure, because I would that, under his circumstances, the blue should treat the gray in the same manner.

"I administered such restoratives as I had on my person, and in a few moments was rewarded by seeing him slowly revive, but he was very feeble, for I saw that life with him was short, and if I would learn anything of his history I must be active as well as discreet.

"On becoming stronger his gloves had began groping, as for a lost treasure, and I will own that, by the light of my feeble torch, I watched him curiously. Presently his hand closed on the locket, and I saw the miniature. Let me whisper in your ear, my friend, that it was not the face of a woman that looked out upon me, but the well-known features of a soldier. The truth dawned upon me at once. She had followed some unworthy lover—for no man is, or ever can be, worthy such a woman—preferring death, even coming death, rather than to suffer the pangs of disappointment.

"Young man, I have little more to tell. What passed between us none will ever know. I have but another word for you, then I send a bullet through my heart if you can. The sun picture in the locket was the picture of a veteran, of a true soldier; the face was young. Twice one!

"So saying he plunged into the wood, and I, in desperation, followed, my mind harrowed the while with all sorts of misgivings and imaginings. A thought, like a ghost, flew into my mind, asking if this was not a plot, the plan being to work upon my feelings with this weird tale until I was so wrought upon that I would, like a bird, fly directly into the cage of the serpent and become an easy prey?

I could scarcely believe this of a soldier, even if he was a Confederate, and I felt that I would sooner question my sanity than question the honor of a true soldier. As I followed his rapidly retreating form, was a world of feeling surged through my heart. Little by little the solemn truth dawned upon me, but I was so obtuse that I refused to receive it, even when coming upon me with such terrible force. And still I confidingly followed.

Soon we came to a place where a torch was burning feebly, and there in its flickering light, clothed in her regal beauty, lay the "Pearl of Almont," wounded, even unto death. It is useless for me to attempt a description of my feelings; but I will say that the cloud of sorrow that swept over me was blacker than the ink with which I write and heavier than the woe of death. There are sorrows of earth too deep for human sympathy; then the soul springs with one gigantic bound to the Infinite. Irreligious as I was, I fervently exclaimed, "God pity me!" to which the Confederate gently responded, "Amen."

When I neared her she was walking swiftly and covering him with my revolver, called out: "Halt!" "Who comes here, and why do you come?" I demanded with considerable energy, adding, "Why are you not with your comrades?" I at once ordered him to advance, and when he stepped into the feeble fire-light, I saw at a glance that his lower garments were gray, and at once jumped to the conclusion that my former suspicions were well grounded, for he was a Confederate, and an officer.

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"A few hours passed by, and I, in desperation,

FARM AND GARDEN

LESSONS FROM EVERYDAY LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

A Rack for Feeding Sheep Hay, Roots and Grain, with an Arrangement That Prevents Seeds and Filth Dropping on the Sheep When Fed.

In response to the query of a correspondent of a recent good plan for a feeding rack for sheep—some arrangement that prevents seeds and filth from hay dropping on the wool while the animals are feeding—Country Gentleman replies by furnishing the following:

FIG. 1—SHEEP RACK.

The accompanying figure (Fig. 1) represents a feeding rack for the sheep as from the troughs on each side below. The light board prevents hay seed from falling into the wool. The troughs also allow feeding with roots and grain.

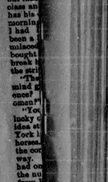

FIG. 2—SHEEP RACK.

Fig. 2 is a cross section. The feet A A hold the sheeting, B, durable plank, and notched at B B to receive the boards of the trough. If desired, the wide board may answer as a cover.

A Word About Fences.

In sections where rail timber is near at hand the chestnut fence is the old fashioned Virginia worm fence, except in cases where there is a market for the timber that makes it more valuable for other purposes. In this case the regulation board fence, with two posts to a sixteen foot length, and which is too well known to require a description, will be the cheapest and best. In localities where timber is scarce the wire fence is increasing all the time in favor. Farmer: who can buy to stock three hundred barbs are many of them making a combination fence of boards and wire.

For a hedge fence, the osage orange, all things considered, is the best for all sections where it is not liable to be winter killed. It grows from the seed more rapidly than the thorns, and in a few years makes an impenetrable fence. It is difficult to root out when once established, and for this reason should not be used for division fences unless they are expected to remain permanently. Hedges require attention and frequent pruning to keep them slightly and under subjection. While they are still well thought of by many, it is doubtful if the hedge fence is increasing in general popularity for farm purposes. In the older settled sections of the country fewer highway fences are being made every year. The opinion is constantly gaining ground that stock should be fenced in instead of being fenced out.

A California Shipping Coop.

The California Cackler describes the shipping coop here illustrated. The diagram is simply an illustration of the frame.

A SHIPPING COOP.

A coop built on this plan need not weigh over three and one-half to three and three-quarter pounds, and be large enough to carry a trio of games or fowls of medium size anywhere. The coop can be larger for Asiatics and not weigh over half a pound more.

Take two barrel hoops and six slats or pieces of lath; cross two of the pieces in the bottom hoop; fasten them together in the middle with a clout or wrought nail; fasten the other four to the top hoop with clouts; fasten the lower ends to the bottom hoop by driving two small nails through them into the hoop and into the ends of the crossed slats, and your frame is completed. Take a piece of coffee sack, or similar stuff, and cut it round and a little larger than the bottom hoop; lash or sew it to the bottom hoop and to the cross pieces. Take canvas, muslin, tick, ing or whatever you wish to cover it with, and draw it around and lash it to the bottom and top hoops; cut a piece of cloth round to cover the top; cut the top piece in two across the middle after it is put on; this will give an opening to put the fowls into the coop, after which the aperture can be laced or sewed together. If the fowls are to go any distance, feed will be necessary, of course. To provide for this, sew a pocket on the outside that will hold a pint or more; inside sew another pocket, with the bottom just even with the bottom of the outside pocket, the inside pocket to be but about two inches deep. Cut or punch a small hole through the side of the coop to connect the two pockets; put the feed into the outside pocket and it will run through easily as fast as the fowls eat it from the inside pocket. Make a locking cap to one of the upright slats and to the top hoop, so that it will project half out and half in the coop.

A coop 50 inches across and 22 inches high will weigh 35 pounds and be large enough for a trio of games. If the fowls are to go on a short journey do not put in the feed and drinking cup.

Waldo F. Brown is credited with saying: "I believe the best succulent food during the fall is pumpkins. I have fed them for many years, and have never been disappointed in the result. Wherever you can get your hogs to take one good square meal a day of pumpkins you may be sure they will eat and digest a large amount of corn, and gain rapidly."

AN INTERESTING POTATO CONTEST.

Potatoes Grown by the Trench System of Cultivation.

The editor of The Rural New Yorker last winter made the statement that if he could not raise at the rate of over 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre on a given plot in his experiment grounds for what is known as the Rural trench system of cultivation, let the season be favorable or unfavorable, he would forfeit $50; if any one would pay the same amount in case of his success—the money in either event to be donated to some charitable purpose. The challenge was accepted by Mr. Wilmer Atkinson, the editor of The Farm Journal. It was agreed that the result of the contest should be determined by the following judges: W. A. Cross, editor of Garden and Forest, New York; Dr. Peter Collier, director of the New York experimental station, Geneva, N. Y.; Thomas S. Barr, Plainfield, N. J.; Peter T. Quinn, Newark, N. J.; J. G. Webb, River Edge, N. J., and L. C. Benedict, agricultural editor of The New York World.

The contest potatoes were planted April 20, and cultivated according to the trench system approved by Mr. Carman, and on several years practiced with unvarying and satisfactory results. The crop was harvested, measured and duly decided upon Sept. 28 by the judges appointed, in the presence of some thirty guests, including Peter Henderson, the well known New York seedsman, C. V. Mapes, of the Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano company; W. H. Bowker, of the Bowker Fertilizer company; Dr. F. M. Hexamer, editor of The American Agriculturist; J. C. Haviland, representing The Farm Journal, and E. Williams, the veteran horticulturist, of Montclair, N. J.

The contest plot contained five rows, each thirty-three feet long, three inches apart from center to center, on specially prepared ground on which potatoes had been grown for twelve successive years. During this entire period it received every fifty tons of horse manure per acre. The applications of fertilizers each year have been liberal, the average being probably not less than 1,200 pounds to that rate) per acre. The rows or trenches, as they are called, are distinguish them from the ordinary plantings, were dug eight inches deep and one foot wide. Mapes' potato manure was mixed with the soil in the bottom at the rate of 800 pounds to the acre. On this the seed, cut three strong eyes to the piece, was planted in hills one foot apart; then a light covering of soil on the seed and an additional amount of the fertilizer to make it equal to 1,700 pounds to the acre, when the trenches were filled to the surface with the earth taken out.

One of these trenches was planted with a potato known as the Rural New Yorker No. 2, two with Rural New Yorker No. 5 and two with Rural New Yorker No. 3. Unfortunately for the contest, the flea beetle which has done much damage to the potato crop this season in certain portions of New Jersey and elsewhere, attacked the foliage of No. 3, occupying two-fifths of the plot, and destroyed it before the earliest potatoes began to mature. Variety No. 4, also two fifths of the plot, was attacked in a similar manner later on and the foliage mostly killed some three or four weeks previous to the maturity of the tubers. The plants of Rural New Yorker No. 2 were less injured than either of the other varieties and the foliage was alive to the early part of September.

The production of the three varieties named in Rural N. N. Nos. 2, 3 and 4, grown in the five trenches and stated in bushels and tenths, was as follows: The two trenches of No. 4 yielded respectively at the rate of 603 and 605 bushels to the acre. The tubers were large and well shaped and were generally of merchantable quality. The two trenches of No. 3 yielded respectively at the rate of 662 and 695 bushels to the acre. The tubers were large and well shaped and were generally of merchantable size. The two trenches of No. 2 (the one most injured) followed with a comparatively small yield, at the rate of 376 and 356 bushels to the acre. The mammoth yield, which brought joy to Mr. Carman, although he was slaughtered on the entire plot, was made by No. 2, which weighed out at the rate of 1,076 bushels to the acre. The tubers were large, quite uniform in size and perfect in condition. One of the noticeable things about this number was the unusual absence of sunk, or numerehanable sizes.

The committee made a certificate for the whole plot at the rate of 861 bushels to the acre. This total, while falling below the yield specified in the challenge, is in point of fact a notable one in view of the attack of the unforeseen and unconquerable enemy which destroyed the No. 3 plants before the tubers were a quarter grown, considerably injured the No. 4 plants and those of No. 2 somewhat.

Mr. Carman favors the trench culture because it supplies a mellow and congenial medium for the growth of the roots, which may extend where they will without obstruction, and because manure is preserved by the increased porosity. Again, the tubers are less crowded and more shapely than when planted the old way, and in the level system the rain is not shed off from the hills, but goes down where it will do the most good.

Things Worth Knowing.

The bulletins issued from the Kentucky station will be mailed to any citizen of that state who sends his name and address for that purpose to "Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station," Lexington, Ky.

Illinois is the leading brown corn producing state.

Droves of dehorned steers are now appearing in the Chicago market.

Hemlock or spruce boughs are recommended as a good covering for the strawberry patch in the garden.

A little green food, a few apples, beets, potatoes or other roots given to the cow occasionally will help to keep her healthy and maintain the flow of milk.

Kindness to stock is a paying investment.

With a little meal the dairyman may grow and fatten a pig for each cow at a year, increase the fertility of his farm, and do away with so many months of unprofitable feeding just to support life.

The production of lambs for market, in any of the more thickly settled sections of the country, if conducted with intelligence, cannot fail to be profitable.

The reduction of postage on seeds, bulbs, plants, etc., from one cent per ounce to one cent for two ounces is now an accomplished fact.

A "juice bagging trust" attempted to force the cotton planters of the south to pay exorbitant prices for the jute bagging used as a covering for cotton bales. Experiments have been made with coarse cotton sheeting, which is much cheaper, and which is considered satisfactory by the New York Cotton Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton association. Thus far cheap sheeting will doubtless largely take the place of artificially dear jute bagging.

Ask for Ayer's

Sarsaparilla and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood purifier. With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

to any other. The forearmers of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined. It is highly concentrated—the only Sarsaparilla worth $5 a bottle.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far exceed those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction."—L. H. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickham, Pharmacist, Rockland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for some thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood purifier."—W. H. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staunch. There is nothing so good for the youthful blood as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Robt. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it to my customers, and they, I prescribe it over the counter, for the blood. Some of these cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' practice has been given up, are well."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

WIDE-AWAKE, 1889,

Ingo, the Boy-King; Holiness (poem), Bayard's new dramatic Indian will appear in Wide-Awake; Stevenson's Pirate Tales; Fifty-Eight things for readings and recitations.

A great serial story by J. T. Trowbridge, The Adventures of David Vane and David Darrow, which will be the best story he has yet written. *Boys' Lives of Great Men*, Hayes in a beautiful old "cougar bush," where the two remarkable Davids meet in a most quaint way, and drive their Bob cats as them both in bond. A first rate serial story by Mrs. Diaz, *Two Boys in Boston*. *Best of serial stories*, Mrs. Dodge's *Donald Gilbert's Fifty*. Five Little Peppers to Jump the Tollgate, Jerome family again, and a little Jerome, who was fifteen, and what Ben did, together with Mrs. Whitney's *Bonny Lady Jane*, Cromwell, and Mr. King, Jasper and the Wilkins Family, Mrs. Ewing's *Dandy Darlings*.

A brilliant array by Frank Stockton, Prince Hagen; Early Days in the Wild West, travel, stories, history, other articles, Mrs. Custer's sister homesick and made-to-train stories, stories of Frederick the Great, Washington, Lafayette, Franklin, Marion, Lee, and Jackson.

A serial story for the Girls by Susan Coolidge; Little Miss Prudence, Mrs. Coolidge's delightful girl who set forth to "seek her fortune." And Mrs. Coolidge will also give us another account of what she saw.

A Year with Jack-a-dreams, by Prof. Otis T. Mason, with a dozen articles, by the famous museum of illustrations of curious things.

Mrs. Lathrop's Stories of Wayside Folk, Second, a symposium of famous women, and the Jr. Author, Mr. Stockton.

Wide-Awake's Holiday Supplement (Brought to simultaneous photography by Mr. Stockton's Jr. Author) Wide-Awake's Holiday Supplement (Illustrated) Four Leaf Clover, Mr. Lathrop's Jr. Author, Mr. Cooke's Jr. Author, Mr. Cunningham's Jr. Author, Mr. Sweet's Jr. Author, Mr. Stockton

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

SUMMARY OF THE EVENTFUL HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK.

Political, Commercial, and Industrial News from All Over the Land—Fires, Accidents, and Crimes—The Gist of the News in a Few Lines.

OLD WORLD AFFAIRS.

The German and Austrian Press on the War Scare.

A London special says that the war scare in the German and Austrian press shows no signs of abating. The opposition journals, however, are somewhat skeptical of the genuineness of the fright manifested by the government organs in both empires, and hint that they are indebted to their courses by instructions emanating directly from their governments. The object, the opposition papers say, is to prepare the minds of the public for fresh demands which are to be made upon the Reichstag for artillery purposes. Rumors similar in tone are current on the Bourse. Another rumor which adds to the general feeling of alarm is that Russia decides that all the foreign military attaches now at her capital shall be recalled from St. Petersburg, and with that end in view intends to delude the port of military attaches at her own embassies abroad. This step will embrace the chief captains—Berlin, Vienna, Rome, London, and Constantinople.

POWDERLY INDORSED.

He Will Most Likely Remain at the Head of the K. of L.

At the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, at Indianapolis, Ind., Mr. Powderly was further asked, on the 26th inst., to continue as the head of the order, the seven Canadian delegates having called upon him for that purpose. Mr. Powderly gave them to understand that he would accept the office again provided he could choose his own advisers. This really settles the question, as everything indicates that Mr. Powderly will have his wish, the only question being regarding the way it shall be done. It is reported that a proposition looking to an entirely new constitution has been presented to the assembly. As there is a strong feeling in favor of radical revision of the present constitution it will undoubtedly have many supporters.

KNIGHTS WILL BE TOLERATED.

Reply of the Roman Catholic Propaganda to Cardinal Gibbons.

The New York *Catholic News* has received from its Roman correspondent the text of the reply sent by Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, to his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. It is as follows:

It is my duty to inform your Eminence that the fresh documents relative to the association known as the Knights of Labor, forwarded to this Sacred Congregation, were examined by it in the ordinary session of Monday of the present year. After having attentively studied the whole subject, the Sacred Congregation has thought fit to reply that so far as at present the order by certain bishops, she says, has caused her to take this step.

ED MCDONALD'S LUCK.

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COL. DUDLEY'S LETTER.

IT IS TO BE INVESTIGATED BY THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

Figuring on Election Majorities—Contests Probable—The Grand Army Invasion—Appoints His Aides—Other Interesting News.

[Indianapolis (Ind.) special.]

The Federal Grand Jury has virtually received instructions from Judge W. A. Woods, of the District Court, to return an indictment against Col. W. W. Dudley for "aiding, abetting, and counseling" an attempt to bribe voters. The Grand Jury is composed of an equality of Republicans and Democrats, but politics is not likely to cut any figure, as Judge Woods, a Republican, enjoined the jurors not to allow partisan considerations to interfere with their judgment. Coming as this does from a jurist who is Gen. Harrison's confidential friend, who was with him at Middle Bass Island this summer, and who is believed to be the choice of the President-elect for the first vacancy on the Supreme bench, the charge has more than ordinary weight, and its real significance is that the next President is going to enforce the election laws. In his charge Judge Woods did not mention names, but he might just as well have done so, as the indictment of Col. Dudley seems to be a foregone conclusion. Colonel Dudley's friends regret that the Kansas letter contained a warning to "floaters" should have made his indictment so easy possible, and they say he would be assassin's bullet missing him, if his friends, who, he claimed, were ordered to surround the Capitol at Tishomingo, when, if hyed and his friends do not surrender, a war of extermination will be begun.

Will Have to Give His Reasons.

President Seelye, of Amherst College, Mass., has notified Dudley that in his case, before Master in Chancery Charles E. Hildreth, refused to answer certain questions, for which he will be obliged to give his reasons before Judge Allen in the Supreme Court.

To Restrict Production.

For the purpose of restricting production the river coal operators propose to shut down all the mines along the Monongahela, which alone will throw 6,000 men out of employment. A meeting to consider the matter will be held at Pittsburg.

Anarchist Cheats the Gallows.

Fritz Auschlag, a German, committed suicide in jail at Los Angeles, Cal., by taking strychnine. He was to have been executed, for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock at Glendale Grove a month last.

Denounced by a Priest.

At Dunmanway, Ireland, the other Sunday, the priest at each mass denounced the murderer of Lynch and urged the people to become detectives in order to capture the criminal.

To Advance Women.

The Association for the Advancement of Women, comprising famous women of America and Europe, held its sixteenth annual congress at Boston, with about 250 members of the society were present.

Chicago's Ex-Mayor.

Ex-Mayor Carter Harrison has returned to his home in Chicago after a trip around the world. He was welcomed and banqueted by many citizens of Chicago.

Burned in Bonds.

Thomas W. Moore, of Bloomington, Ill., engaged in the lumber business at Chattanooga, Tenn., was burned to death in a hotel fire.

Seven Paragraphs.

Weed & Co., Black River Falls, Wis., lost 3,000,000 feet of lumber by an incendiary fire. The loss is $10,000.

Part of E. N. Cook & Co.'s distillery at Buffalo, N. Y., with 400 barrels of whisky and valuable machinery, was burned at a loss of $50,000; fully insured.

At Rochester, N. Y., John Van Korff, engineer of the Steam Gauge and Lantern Works, by the burning of which over forty persons lost their lives, by mistake, rushed for setting fire to the building. Mysterious fires in several places where Van Korff had been employed led to the suspicion that he also burned the works above mentioned.

Four Italians, said to be the same who are wanted in Joseph Chamberlain, the English statesman, has been arrested for theft.

W. J. Durant, a stockman in Indian Territory, was murdered. His friends suspected two men named Jefferson and Davis, with whom Durant had quarreled, and left for parts unknown.

The steamer Maud M. Fish sank at Gould's Landing, twenty miles below New Orleans. She was valued at $10,000 and is insured in Cincinnati companies. Mate John Fox was lost.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime Steers	$5.75	@5.25
Medium	4.30	@4.50
Common	3.00	@4.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.00	@5.15
Light Grades	4.80	@5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.11	@1.12
CORN—No. 2	.49	@ .49
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26
RYE—No. 2	.54	@ .56
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	@ .29
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	.10	@ .10½
EGGS—Fresh	.29	@ .31
POTATOES—Car-loads, per bu	.55	@ .60
PORK—Mess	16.62	@16.75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	1.09	@1.09½
CORN—No. 3	.47½	@ .48
OATS—No. 2 White	.26	@ .26½
RYE—No. 1	.56	@ .56
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	@ .63
PORK—Mess	16.25	@16.75
DETROIT.		
HOGS	4.80	@5.25
CATTLE	3.00	@4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.12	@1.12½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.51	@ .51½
OATS—No. 2 White	.27	@ .27½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.08	@ 1.10
CORN	.49	@ .49
OATS—No. 2 White	.29	@ .30
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3.30	@4.75
HOGS	5.00	@5.25
BEEVES	3.50	@5.50
FLOUR—No. 2 Red	.49	@ .50
WHEAT—No. 2	.47	@ .51
CORN—Western	.49	@ .51
PORK—New mess	16.00	@16.50
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	4.50	@5.75
HOGS	4.80	@5.25
WHEAT—No. 2	1.07	@1.08
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .47½
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26½
BARLEY—No. 2	.55	@ .56
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	2.00	@5.50
HOGS	4.50	@5.25
SHEEP	3.00	@4.00
LAMBS	3.00	@5.50
CINCINNATI.		
HOGS	4.50	@5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.08	@1.09
CORN—No. 2	.44½	@ .45
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.27	@ .27½
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .57
PORK—Mess	16.50	@16.75
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Choice	4.00	@5.00
Medium	3.50	@4.00
Common	2.25	@3.00
HOGS	4.50	@5.00
SHEEP	3.00	@4.00

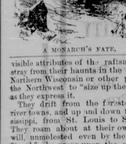
LIFE IN THE PINERIES.

LOGGING AND RAFTING IN NORTH-WESTERN FORESTS.

Swing Brush and the Journey from the Forest to the Saw-Mills—Appearance of the Raftsmen do Not Show How They Spend Their Time.

THE FIRST STEP.

color of their long hair, their beards, and their sun-cured raiment. Their faces show shades of bronze from the most pale yellow, for those are all-pervading yellow, for those are almost as deeply as any costly examples of French or Italian art found in the jewelers' windows. Such are the



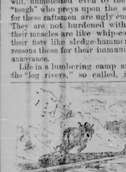
ON THE RIVER.

tion of timber has limited the available trees to regions pretty far from the main streams, yet the logs are transported to water that is "navigable" at times, without decidedness on winter's snow.

The log slide is a peculiar device. It is, laid end to end, horse-power is used to the extent of the force of a single log pushed long distances, until a stream is reached sufficiently large to supply transportation when spring freshets have quickened its pulses. The cylinders of a wing gauge, meanwhile, avoid the coming of the floods. When there is water sufficient the "driving" at a flood or freshet begins. The lumberman takes naturally to so designating inanimate wood. The "flock" is turned loose in the stream and the men toil from before daylight to after dark, the lignuous bundles by prying and hauling and guiding the clumsy logs.

It prevent a jammin of blockade of the logs on routes is a labor requiring experience, adjustment, and a deal of activity. But finally the flock is safely landed in the "boom," a water-inclosure, where the logs are formed into small rafts for floating to the larger wealth and prosperity of the Northwest to a marked degree.

A queer announcement is found at many of the country taverns patronized by raftsmen and loggers. It reads: "Chip your boots before entering this hotel." This is Greek to the stranger. It is simply a polite request to men whose feet are shod with inch spikes to impale chips upon the floor before entering the house. A chipped boot is merciful to floors and carpets—where this luxury is found—but boots unchipped are quick death to flooring boards and gallant knights are scarcely recognized in the shape of carpets. Hence the warning.



A MONARCH'S FATE.

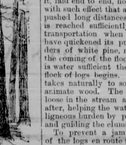
visible attributes of the raftsmen who stray from their haunts in the wilds of Northern Wisconsin or other parts of the Northwest to "size up the cities," as they express it.

They drift from the forests to the river towns, and up and down the, Mississippi, from St. Louis to St. Paul. They roam about at their own sweet will, unguided even by the hungry "bough" who preys upon the stranger, for these raftsmen are self-supporters. They are not burdened with wealth, their muscles are like whip-cords, and their frame like a lode-hammer; for good reasons these for their immunity from assaults.

Life is a lumbering camp and along the "log rivers," so called, is at all

LOG SLIDE.

times picturesque and interesting to the stranger. A skillful artist while on a tour through Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, sketched a few scenes that exhibit many characteristic sketches of life with the raftsmen. Along the river banks, while the raftsmen are having a blissful time of it at the camps, the rafts are being taken charge of by purchasers. Lumber rafts are seldom built by one, and rarely by two men. Mostly fifteen these fleets of timber, the men who have charge of them are the rulers of the rivers, monarchs of the forest have crashed to the earth. During the summer and autumn months this commerce goes on along small streams tributary to the rivers of the great Northwest. The logs float down to the "place of the sawmill, it floats out of a lake or as an individual and is lost forever. It has been one of the "oldest" inhabitants, for it has lived an upright life. But this has availed nothing, and after the passage beneath that bridge the log has no place of its long habitation have parted forever. Though the steady company-



OVER THE DAM.

ripsaws in the raftsman's round of duties. A raft, plunging over a dam of ten-foot fall, is a spectacle which brings out the natives in force. To keep the bow car in position and so maintain control of the floating mass, is the chief consideration, and this is often a task rendered herculean by the mighty rushing of the water. But these exciting periods are alternated with quieter hours when the raft drifts peacefully down the swollen creek.

Two-man whose raft becomes uncontrollable and grounds hard below a dam, unscrews the bolts and rolls apart so as to battering rams for the ground one. Strong shoulders and skill are called into play by the duties of a raftsman. These rough looking men will perform marvelous deeds with the ponderous logs, riding them with the

THAT TELEPHONE!
(If connected by telephone.)
(She) Jack's left squeaking
(She) One of the kittens
(He) D—!
(He) Rings
(She) Gangs!
(He) Yes.
(She) Yes, we have taken little darling
(He) Yes, I'm coming
(She) Otto, you cross as two sticks
(He) Hello! Yes, I'm coming
(She) Yes, I'm coming
(He) Yes, I'm coming
(He) Yes, I'm coming
(He

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

MR. CHARLES P. WARNER the new editor of the Traverse Eagle, personally charges the republicans of that place with using bogus tickets at the election Nov. 6th, and the Herald and the republicans feel very much worried at the charge.

MR. SPRAGUE of the Traverse City Eagle has taken a partner in the newspaper business, Mr. Charles P. Warner, who will have editorial charge of the paper. Mr. Warner promises to make things interesting for Eagle readers the coming months. We wish the new firm abundant success.

THE Detroit Evening News charges Abram S. Hewitt of New York for the defeat of Grover Cleveland, because he insisted on being a candidate for mayor, and traded every other interest, especially that of Cleveland, for votes for himself. The figures given by the News substantiate the charge, and are interesting to study.

THE New York Herald's Washington special says: "A new republican daily paper, to support the administration of Harrison and Morton, will be started the first week in December. Mr. E. W. Fox will be the editor, assisted by his son, William C. Fox. The paper has secured quarters adjoining the house where President Lincoln died."

IT is a little remarkable, after all the pow wow the republicans made before election about the danger attendant upon tariff agitation and the injurious effect it had on business, that the leaders of the party should all be agitating the tariff to the top of their ability. Such is the fact. Sherman and Aiger and William Walter Phelps and all the rest of them are insisting that the tariff must be revised and the surplus reduced, and some of them are so anxious about it that they cannot wait for the regular session of congress but want a special one called as soon as Harrison is sworn in. And it does not seem to occur to any of them now that tariff agitation injures business. —Free Press.

THERE is every probability that there will be another sensational investigation of the soldier's home managers during the coming session of the legislature in Lansing. It is said in Grand Rapids that the institution seems to be running itself. There has not been a meeting of the full board in 21 months, and it is charged that the engineer, who has been drawing $125 per month, has been doing nothing all summer but engineer a peanut stand on the grounds. When it became necessary to start up the steam, steam fitters had to be engaged at an expense of $25 per day to do work which a competent engineer would have done though the summer. It is also charged that the engineer, whose only previous experience was as fireman on a Detroit river tug, has brutally used some of the inmates.—Lansing Journal.

THE ten-cent raise in wages at Sharon, Pa., seems to be a lonely instance of that kind of result from Harrison's election. We speak of it in that way because the papers which supported Mr. Harrison speak of it in that way and seem very proud of it. But having laid down the doctrine that this election is responsible, they must follow it to its legitimate conclusion. If Mr. Harrison's election caused the ten-cent raise at Sharon, it caused the reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent in the wages of the men employed in Hall's safe and lock company. Cincinnati. Singular as it may seem, these men are not as much pleased with the result as the Sharon men. Yet they helped to produce it. They were told if they wanted work and wages to vote for Harrison and they obeyed the injunction.—Free Press.

Where are the Large Families.

The Detroit Journal has instituted a novel search for the largest families and has sent out cards that are intended to be passed on until they reach and obtain the signatures of nine mothers with large families. The last one (the 9th) to sign the card is requested to return the card to the Detroit Journal. In order to make the scheme work and keep the card moving, the Detroit Journal offers $1 each to the nine mothers on any one card, the aggregate of whose children should prove to be the largest. This will have the effect of increasing the number of large families!

Boyne City.

BOYNE, Nov. 26.—The November term of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix commenced Tuesday, the 20th, being the first term held in the new court house. The first case on the calender was that of The People vs. James Harper, for murder, and of course there was a large audience present, of all classes of people, who gave the closest attention to the proceedings. The murder seems to have been committed under the following circumstances. One Marsh Byers, a gambler of Grand Rapids employed James Turner, the murdered man, and James Harper, the murderer, to go to East Jordan at the time of holding the county fair, Sept. 26, for the purpose of working a gambling scheme, but failing to get a local license and on account of rain all three took themselves to a poker den over James Shear's saloon where with other kindred spirits they engaged in playing poker. After a few games Harper claimed that Turner had cheated him, and becoming angry left the room. He then went to a hardware store and bought a revolver and cartridges, loaded it, and went back to the saloon. Returning to the poker room he demanded his money of Turner, covering him with the revolver he repeated his demand, every one sprang to his feet, as they did so Harper fired shooting Turner through the head. The defense claimed the shooting to have been an accident and asked for a verdict of manslaughter, but as Harper had expressed himself previous to buying the revolver, his determination 'to do Turner up' if he did not refund the money, the jury after being out ten hours, a verdict of murder in the first degree was brought in. F. E. Fogg assisted H. L. Corbett in the prosecution, while M. M. Burnham and W. A. Norton being appointed by the court, defended.

In the case of the People vs. Duncan Furgeson, et. al. for resisting an officer, a motion to quash was granted.

The case of the People vs. Reuben Brown, the defendant failing to appear, the bondsmen were held liable.

In the case of the People vs. Alvin Barkley for mayhem, a motion to quash was granted.

In the case of the People vs. Alex. McTavish, for violation of liquor law, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and a fine of $75 or ninety days in jail was imposed by the court.

Divorces were granted in the following cases: Wellington R. from Hannah C. Bailey; cause, adultery. Susan from Thompson Crimble; cause, extreme cruelty. Caroline H. from Dennis Smith; cause, failure to support. The other cases were deferred to a special term of court to commence Dec. 18.

Mrs. F. M. Chase, who has been on the sick list since her return home from the south part of the state, is somewhat recovered.

Judge Ramsdell expresses himself as well pleased with the superior convenience of the new court house over the old one, or any in the county in which he has held court.

Orlando Blair, county treasurer and register of deeds elect, has moved his family from East Jordan into the house of D. Halliday, on Spruce street.

Fred Helfrich has removed his stock of groceries to the corner store recently occupied by J. L. Handy.

Dr. Hay of Boyne Falls is about to remove with his family to this place for the practice of medicine.

Rev. J. Burdge is assisting Rev. Dorrance in a series of meetings being held at Ironton.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and the lucky lady in this county. Disease fastened its coiletus upon her and for seven years she wiltstoeCiths'.—ercat tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." This write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 2

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Stilt, Druggist, Pippon, Ind., testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Shew, druggist, Rushville, Ohio, affirms "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony to that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters conquer all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

Are You Skeptical?

If so we will convince you that Acker's English Remedy for the lungs is superior to all other preparations, not is a positive cure for Throat and Lung troubles, Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds. We guarantee the preparation and will give you a sample bottle free. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 3 1889

A SOUDANESE THREAT.

The Africans Propose to Turn the Nile from Its Course.

The warlike Soudanese, who have so stoutly resisted the introduction of civilization into their land, are now found, according to Sir Samuel Baker, to be masters of the situation to a degree for which even the fall of Khartoum does not prepare the civilized world. They hold the key of the Nile, and prudent and thoughtful men who know the geography of the Soudan and the resources and recklessness of the natives believe that they are capable of turning that great river out of its present course and bringing irretrievable ruin upon Egypt. It appears that in the inaccessible fastnesses of the desert, where the bayonets of Europe cannot reach, there is a spot where even savage African engineering will suffice to bind the Nile a short cut to the sea, and they have already threatened their enemies with this disaster.

If the work is done a fertile land nearly equal in extent to the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan will be changed into a desert and a population of millions will be blotted out of a country that is the oldest in history. No such gigantic menace has ever before been held out in the annals of the world, and never before has it been so possible that a grave threat would be fatally carried out.

It is a figure of speech when we talk about the nations changing the map of Europe; the wild spearsmen of the Soudan have it in the hollow of their hands to alter in fact and deed the map of Africa. They can, if they please, we are told, spread the Sahara like a great yellow pall fully across the continent from sea to sea. They can build a rampart of sand against progress that progress can not cross. Such tremendous power, such a mischievous possibility, grows in interest to the Egyptian problem that brings it home to every city of plain grain still that first and a half times as much as it did, say a year ago.

To understand the new process one must first know what the old one was. It was wasteful enough. A log seven feet long or less and of almost any diameter above seven inches, exclusive of sap, had its bark chipped off with an adze, and was then steamed over night in a tank made for the purpose. In the morning it was ready to be fastened into a big lathe and a knife blade as long as the longest log used—as ten feet—was kept pressed against the log so as to cut off a shaving or ribbon about one-thirtieth of an inch thick as the log revolved toward it. Two men rolled up the ribbon and carried it away as it was turned out. Of course the knife had to be set parallel with the axis of the log or the wood would not all be cut up, and so if the grain of the wood were straight, the ribbon would be a ribbon that looked well enough; even had the long, straight knife cut the grain at an angle the product would have had now "the over the plain grain, but it was in consideration of the possibilities of cutting at an angle that the new process was hit upon.

The inventor noticed that the growth of no two different years in a tree had ribbon cut out have a similar appearance

FARMER JOHN'S SOLILOQUY.

I meet as well acknowledge, 'tain no use o
lettin' round,
I've done a heap o' thinkin', plowin' up this fallut
ground.
An' where does a painin' an' achin' one like
after,
I reckoned 'twas dyspepsy or malary creepin' in.

At last I put my dander up, an' to myself, see I,
"Who is the critter that has got him that bein kind
I've been lettin' on 'his malary, an' my stum-
mick, when I know
It's my conscience that's a hurtin' an' worryin
me so.

I've been a shirkin' this here thing for thirty
year or more,
An' I cry'd his chain shakin' up an' settin' down
after.
I've been honest, for as paysy' goes, not a penny
But the kind o' debtin' that I done was the kind
that didn't show.

My mind goes back to Hanner, when I fetched
home a bride,
No apple-blossom was sweeter, an' she nussled to
my side.
Like she thought she had a right to, an' could
trust me without fear,
For the love I never lavished at her more's thirty
year.

There was churnin', bakin', knitin', there was nuse
an' the rest,
From long before the sun rix till he slumbered in
the west,
An' through the rest of us was done, an' lollin
round on chairs,
Hanner was recuperatin' with her needle an' her
prayers.

But when the life was ebbin' from that faithful,
patient heart,
I had to face the music—I hadn't done my part
An' I couldn't look a honest, trustin' wife and this
weary life,
Than there's other ways o' kittin' 'accept a pistol
or a knife.

It sounds like sacrilegious, but I know just what
she meant,
As I writhed an' ciphered, "Fly to meet me when my
earthly life is spent."
"I'm tired, John, so tired, but I'waitin done my
best,
An' I may feel more like flyin' when I've had a
spell o' rest."

—*Amy Hamilton, in Exchange.*

ONE OCTOBER MORNING.

A Story of Old Quebec.

BY WM. H. S. ATKINSON.

IN the Province of Old Quebec, nestled in the recesses of Canadian pines, lies the prim little out-of-the-world village of Jacques Cartier, with its tiny church, its weather-worn wooden crucifixes, and its short-petticoated housewives. At Jacques Cartier I resided for many years, although it was a very poor place for a doctor, and I gves to really love the sleepy old place, together with the simple, genial French people and half-breeds who lived there. Very little variation entered into the

Marie Gambier soon learned to love him.

monotonous life of those quaint folks in the St. Emilie valley, and yet I believe I was able, while among them, to study a good many phases of human nature and many of the strange workings of human passions.

Detached from the rest of the village, there used to be, and is now, for aught I know to the contrary, a long, low, vine-covered house, not much larger than a cottage. An old-fashioned garden, full of the sweet flowers somewhat despised by modern horticulturists, lies all around it, divided from the orchard at the back by a straggling fence and a merry little stream of clear water. The whole place gives one impression of sweetness and freshness, though hardly of trimness.

They would require, this garden and orchard, the constant care of two strong men to render them as neat as the lawns and flower-beds of city lots, whereas the sole attention they receive, when I knew them, was the very unmethodical care of Pierre Marie Gambier. Well, Marie had ample important work to do than gardening. She kept house for her father, and for the girl that meant cooking, cleaning, for the girl that meant cooking, cleaning, sewing, and sometimes even milking.

Old Pierre Gambier was the last of a long line of descendants of an ancient French Gambier, who had settled in Canada with the first of the French colonists, and although only imperfectly educated he prided himself on the fact that he was a gentleman and who had never been obliged to work. It did not occur to him that, because he chose to exist upon a pitiful three or four hundred dollars a year, a frail and slender wife had been harrowed to her long rest; nor did he pause to consider that his daughter Marie, instead of being at a convent school and enjoying herself as young girls should, was growing up to succeed her mother as a household drudge, and in total ignorance of all the social philosophers usually so dear to young ladies, even in the back townships of the olve French province.

Marie was very simple and very ignorant, but she possessed pleasant traits of character. All the dogs, cats, cows and horses in the village knew Marie Gambier, and in their several ways showed their appreciation of her kindly notice of them. Besides, Marie was very pretty, and in the manner of her kind a strapping young Frenchman who was as ignorant of literature and the fine arts as Marie herself—a man who never had seen a theatre, a man who never had seen a theatre, a man who never had seen a picture, a man who had never so much as beheld a fashion-plate dame. But he loved Marie—nay, in his quiet, unassuming way he worshiped the girl. Yes, as he was about as good-looking as any of the boys within a horseback ride of Jacques Cartier, and as he drove a fairly good team and owned land, Marie had promised to marry Jean Coutellier, while the hobnipped gossips of the St. Emelie Valley decided that it was a fitting match.

Yes, Marie was very pretty—and so thought a stranger who approached Jacques Cartier from the mountain-side one summer afternoon.

The girl was standing under one of the old gnarled apple-trees in the orchard. Such a lovely reminded form—even though it was only covered by an oft-washed cotton dress—with the sunlight playing in gleams and flashes upon the bright brown hair and fair young face. As the stranger drew near he fully imbibed and thoroughly appreciated the beauties of the picture, for he was somewhat of an artist and keenly alive to all things beautiful. But he was so much engrossed in the pleasant center-piece of the picture that he did not see when a breeze from off the mountain strick the valley and lifted Marie's large, sunbrunned straw hat from the ground, blowing it right under the nose of his horse; nor was he prepared for the frightened plunge of the animal, who reared so suddenly as to instantly throw the equestrian prone. It was not much of a fall, but the stranger's leg was fractured, and Pierre Gambier and his daughter carried the young man into their house, where they attended him in my professional capacity.

The stranger's name was Walter Penrith, a New York man, who had been traveling through the woods and valleys of Quebec in search of health and pleasure. He was wealthy, and was to be discovered that he could not be moved from his couch for several weeks, he ordered luxuries of all kinds from the great metropolis, until the cottage house was piled to overflowing with rare books, wines, fruits, etc., while none but the finest cigars came for Monsieur Gambier's especial use.

Before long costly presents began to arrive for Marie, and—well, it was only an oft-told tale. Not only were the presents brought to her upon Marie, but Penrith himself, who was, without doubt, one of the most fascinating men I ever met, brought his powerful personal magnetism into play, and Marie Gambier soon learned to love him. Yes, it was no dream or fancy on the girl's part; she loved Walter Penrith, and loved him truly. Indeed, she loved him so well, and for himself alone, that after she had known Penrith a month she would have scorned the man just as much had he never given her another present—had he suddenly become poorer than simple Jean Coutellier, now threat so far into the background of Marie's thoughts and affections.

As for Penrith, he was a man of the world; but he unfoldedly grew to care considerably more than he should care for his pretty nurse. I say "more than he should," because it was a foregone conclusion with Walter Penrith that he would never marry any girl—no matter how good or how beautiful—who was not a lady by birth and education. Certainly a French-Canadian peasant girl, who could speak neither his language nor her own correctly, could hardly hope to become Mrs. Penrith. So he toyed and amused himself with Marie, while the girl threw her whole being into her love for him. How much he promised will never be known, but when the time came for Penrith to leave Jacques Cartier he certainly did promise Marie to return soon.

And all this time honest Jean Coutellier had never uttered one word of complaint of the girl's treatment of him. Each Sunday he drove over to the old cottage just the same as ever, only his visits were short, and most of the time was spent in discussing a pipe and local affairs with Marie's pompous old father.

Of course Jean could see how Marie was entirely engrossed in the handsome stranger from the city, and although he said very little, he watched him very closely—so closely that when, two months after the accident, the stranger took his departure, Jean met him outside the village.

"You will come back, Monsieur?"

"Yes," replied Penrith, very shortly and coolly—that is, in a few weeks.

"You will marry Marie?"

At first Walter Penrith was disposed to resent what, although asked as a question, almost sounded like a command. But as he raised his eyes to those of the stern-looking Frenchman before him he was compelled to say:

"Yes, I shall marry Marie."

"You—I pass my your honor, Monsieur," persisted Coutellier.

"My word is good, sir," replied Penrith, rather haughtily.

"Only your honor is good now, Monsieur, because it is Marie," said Coutellier, with all the stubbornness of his nature. "See, Monsieur Penrith: I, too, love *petite Marie*, and she was my *affiance*. You cause *rire*, and she was my *affiance*. You cause me to suffer, yes, yes, deliberately. I would say, stole from me her confidence, her trust, her love. For that I have nothing to say. You may have Marie; but rendered extraordinary so evident, to throw her husband over the precipice. It was no mistake or slip. It was I and Marie—I and the woman that I love—who were the victims of the struggle for several moments.

She had perceived that for one or both of the men certain death was close at hand. By interfering, she knew that she could save one of them a terrible fate; so she chose the man she loved, and that man was not her husband. As she had once given up father, home, honor, and peace of mind for the fellow Penrith, she had shown no appreciation of her sacrifice, so for his sake she became a murderess, when she, without a word, urged his horse and rode quickly away.

Not morning a woman, wary, fortune, heartbroken and almost dead, was found lying in the apple-orchard at the back of the cottage belonging to Jacques Cartier. Some of the neighbors picked her up and carried her into a cottage near by, where I attended her and tried to bring her back to life.

But, old as I am at the profession of healing, I have no cure for broken hearts, and in a week we buried poor Marie in a grass-covered grave under one of the large apple trees.

Even in her last moments the dying girl's thoughts were all of Penrith, for it was from her own lips that I learned the story of Jean Coutellier's death—told solely with the object of shielding Penrith from a scandal and a possible lawsuit.

The strength of her love was Marie Gambier's greatest weakness.

Alligators.

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There are a great many insects from them, which burrs well in lamps, and the flesh has been used by Indians for food.

Although they are classed with the family of crocodiles, they differ from them in the formation of their heads, which are much smaller and flatter. They live chiefly on fish, but also eat animal food, and at times are fierce, for they have been known to chase and attack men while swimming and bathing.

The alligator lays her eggs, twenty and more, over that remains in the mud, and leaves them for the heat of the sun to hatch, but keeps constant watch over them to prevent them from harm and keep them from being destroyed. The creature vary in size from three to sixteen or eighteen feet in length, and the tails are nearly if not as long as the bodies. There is great strength in the tails, and it is with them and the partly webbed feet that they propel themselves through the water, and with the tail they easily overturn a canoe or small boat.

Many are found in Florida and other parts of the South, and as they lie on the bank of a river, hidden partly by the thick moss and foliage, they look like a log or trunk of a fallen tree, so motionless are they at times.

In the colder weather they are torpid, and appear so lifeless that it seems as if they must be dead, yet when warmed by the sun they very soon regain their animation. They are very curious creatures, and their general aspect not by any means prepossessing, but on examination there is beauty in the peculiar markings of the bony armor which they wear.—*Vick's Magazine.*

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"Not a corner," says Mrs. Gerard, "but from which starts up some grinning devil, not a nook but reveals some choice-looking saint, till we feel ourselves to be surrounded by a whole pageant of celestial and diabolical beings, only distinguishable from one another by the respective fashions of their headgear, horns or halo, as the case may be. These horned devils play a very important part in every Roumanian church, where usually a large portion of the walls is given up to representations of the place of eternal punishment. The poor Roumanian peasant seems to live often as a martyr and struggling as hardly to deserve that name, seems to derive consolation from contemplating a anticipation of the day when the tables are to be turned and the hitherto despised poor shall receive an eternal crown."—*New York Sun.*

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Tom—Why, is it possible that that is Smith coming toward us! How changed he is. He is taken to drink.

Dick—No; he's taken to literature for a living.—*Yankee Blade.*

SACRED DANCE SEEN IN JAPAN.

Young Priestesses Conduct the Ceremony—Old, Historic Dress.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

From Kanagawa and the upper avenue of lanterns leads the way to the Washaiya shrine, dedicated to the two gods of the Shinto religion. Here the old custom of the sacred dance is kept up, and a group of young priestesses are in waiting to repeat the measures of a dance of immemorial age. Ito gedea' eave in prehistoric times. The little priestesses are all between the ages of 9 and 17, and their gentle and harmless little thumps as the dead of apparent life. They were delighted in by the scholars, especially by the larger boys and girls, some of whom were nearly or quite grown.

Frequently, when the weather was fine, parents and neighbors would come to the school-house on these Friday evenings to witness the ceremonies. When such visits were expected, the girls would dress a little more smartly than usual, and the boys would fix themselves up at the spring, washing, combing and giving the ornamental a brilliant, popularly called a "touch," to their hair; and the conversation, of necessity, would be more elegance, was extremely amusing.—*Exchange.*

Paper Pencils.

London *Invention* states that paper pencils are the subject of a patent which promises to lead to a large industry, as it understands that the price at which the pencil is to be marketed is exceedingly low. Ordinary cedar-wood pencils are made from cedar logs sawed lengthwise, after having placed in them lead made in one of them a prepared slip of paper, with the marking material.

At first sight it seems so simple, there are a great many operations to be performed in the making of the pencil, from the large wood into strips of the right size, making the slot or groove in which the lead is to be inserted, preparing the leads of the required size, fitting the lead into the slot, then placing them by hand in the slots of the wood strips, gluing these strips together, and after the glue is set, the two pieces of glued wood have to be rounded off and polished, etc.

The idea of using paper instead of wood for pencils is not new, but an objection to pencils thus formed was the difficulty of sharpening, paper being so much softer than cedar, and without knife, the prying from the paper to the lead would be difficult, and trying to wind again the paper having to be folded round is proximity formed and hardness, and consequently the pencil is more expensive labor. These difficulties are overcome by Mr. Green's process.

The paper is first made into tubes of a size to suit the pencil, these are placed in a frame forming the lower end of a cylinder, and the cylinder is made to be used as a marking material being put in a plastic state into the body of the cylinder, by pressure is forced into the hollow centers of the paper tubes. The marking material is then in the form of a number of such tube, is hardened by gradual drying during six days at increasing temperature.

Up to this point, the paper tubes are simply filled with lead, but to transform them into meited paraffine wax, the paper becomes of such a nature that it can be cut as easily as the best cedar-wood.

Taking the Train in Europe.

In the Europe a man who is late arrive at a station five or ten minutes before the hour announced for the departure of a train you are in many cases, but the case is different in Europe. There is usually trouble and delay in getting seats, and nearly always confusion. There are here the ticket-office and the baggage-room, there is a smoking carriage to such class, furthermore, only ladies are allowed in some carriages. The guards of each train have baggage checked, that if it the line furnisher the Cantain's line. Passengers are in there it is rejected in the ordinary warm or hot form, it had better be tried in a nearly frozen as may be taken. In many favors this would be a decided advantage. Milk may be administered in a frozen state, often with positive advantage. The *Sanitary Era* adds, that instantaneous freezing of ice cream seems admirably some conditions where hardly any other method is practicable.

If the Sufferers from Consumption,

Scrofula, and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent cure. Dr. H. V. Mott, Brentwood, Cal., writes: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with great satisfaction in cases of Phthisis, Scrofula, and Wasting Diseases. It is very palatable."

DR. JASTROW, of the University of Wisconsin, proves that the ear is the dominant sense in the mind in many persons, and the eye in others. People are therefore one or the other of auditory or visual. Dogs are usually nose-minded.

WHILE the modern husband has much to answer for, it cannot be denied that he ever goes through his wife's pocket.—*Boston Courier.*

Marriage Does Not Pay Women.

It is the current report about town that Gray's Sponge Pessaries are selling fast, and making some remarkable cures with people who have been suffering from Leucorrhœa, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Any druggist will procure you a box if you send. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. Large Bottles are for sale at $1.

A COUNTERFEITER who cannot dispose of his bogus pennies hasn't any standing.

Moxie has created the greatest excitement ever known in the beverage world. Wonderful cures are reported from all parts of the country. Ask your druggist for it. It brings nerves, strength and vigor to the weary. Moxie is a source of endurance in a few days; cures the opposite of liquor and tobacco and more, and has recovered a large number of cases of old, helpless paralysis as a food only.

CONNECTED with the press—the pretty young girl with her fellow's arm around her.

AN AWKWARD GUEST.

The Story of the Captain Who Couldn't Keep Quiet.

Toward the end of the period of his active service, a certain captain of the marine corps of the Czar's crack French cavalry regiment was overjoyed by finding himself created an officer of the Legion of Honor. To celebrate this very happy and crowning episode in his career, he resolved to give a grand dinner, to which he invited the authorities and principal civilians of the city, as well as the whole of the considerable resident staff officers, for the colonel was not in a state of gaits unmixed enjoyment, as he found himself in somewhat of a dilemma.

There was a certain Captain Morel in the town who had formerly belonged to his regiment, and who had retired on half pay some three years before, but who apparently could not live without the regiment to which he had been formerly attached, for he always turned up whenever it happened to be stationed. This old soldier was a unique specimen, now happily extinct, of a *grognard* (grumbler, literally translated), and as ill-bred and ill-mannered as he was warm-hearted and well-meaning, the only excuse made for him being that he had been a brave fellow in his time. The soldiers used say of him: "That mad Mr. Captain Morel, appears to be never happy except when he is in a dance or a rage."

Now, as the colonel had intended to invite the leading ladies of the neighborhood in his invitation, he determined, after some considerable cogitation, to send for Morel to come and speak with him.

"Captain," said he, "I am to dine on Monday."

"I know it, Colonel."

"And, as I hold you in much esteem, I have sent you an invitation, but I beg of you to keep quiet."

"May I ask, Colonel, without indiscretion, why you offer me such an affront as this?"

"*Mon Dieu*, Captain, there is no affront in the matter, simply that refusal will come from you; but considerations which you will understand."

"All I understand is that I am not considered in the least."

"Well, then, I must explain myself more clearly. I am afraid that your very military style of conversation will clash and affront the ladies whom I expect to meet."

"A thousand thunders! May the devil's cancan double strangle me if I understand!"

"You will go on that way at table. I know that the city dames are a little

"Stiff and starch, precise and prim; better won't matter repeating the same thing, and the priests can wait on the ladies accompanied by a bore. To so the dance is simply a convenience and picturesque custom, but one should see the faces of the devout old pilgrims, who have loaded up their money for months and years for the trip, to know something of what it means to them. It is really pathetic to see their faces glowing and their eyes almost filled with tears at their satisfaction with the fine-spun idea that is so rare an event in their lives, and which crowns their summer pilgrimage to the old shrines of their faith.

FRESH FROM THE BURRS.

THE storm-king, strange to say, never holds the reins when he is driving.—*Time.*

JERKEN writes to his girl in the apartment house as he sends her heart.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

"I give you my word of honor," said Penrith, but there was no genuine manly ring in his words. He was conscious of the innocent of the world's worst forms of wickedness, and he knew that he was not a man of his word. As she had once given up father, home, honor, and peace of mind for the fellow Penrith, she had shown no appreciation of her sacrifice, so for his sake she became a murderess, when she, without a word, urged his horse and rode quickly away.

Not morning a woman, wary, fortune, heartbroken and almost dead, was found lying in the apple-orchard at the back of the cottage belonging to Jacques Cartier. Some of the neighbors picked her up and carried her into a cottage near by, where I attended her and tried to bring her back to life.

But, old as I am at the profession of healing, I have no cure for broken hearts, and in a week we buried poor Marie in a grass-covered grave under one of the large apple trees.

Even in her last moments the dying girl's thoughts were all of Penrith, for it was from her own lips that I learned the story of Jean Coutellier's death—told solely with the object of shielding Penrith from a scandal and a possible lawsuit.

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THE oldest and largest tree in the world is a chestnut near the foot of Mount Etna. The circumference of the main trunk is 212 feet.

Coaking a Husband.

"In selecting your husband you should not be guided by a silvery appearance, as in buying mackerel, nor by the glitter in his eye, as you would salmon. Be sure and select him yourself, as tastes differ. Do not go to the market for him; the best are always brought to your door; and even then it is far better to have none unless you patiently learn how to cook him. A preserving kettle of finest potcelain is best; but if you have nothing but an earthenware piphan it will do, with care. See that the linen you wear him is nicely washed and mended, with the required number of buttons and strings nicely sewed on. The him in the kitchen by a strong silk cord called 'comfort,' as the one called duty is apt to be too weak. They are apt to fly out of the kitchen and be very crusty on the edges, since, like crabs and lobsters, you must boil them while alive. Make a clear, steady fire out of love, neatness and cheerfulness. Set him a neat table seasoned with smiles of him. If he sputters and fizzes do not be anxious; some husbands do this until they are quite done. Add a little sugar, in the form of what confectioners call kisses, but no vinegar or pepper on any account. A little spice improves them. Do not must be used with judgment. Do not stick any sharp instruments into him to see if he is tender enough. Stir him gently. You cannot fail to know when he is done, if thus treated-you will find him very digestible, agreeing nicely with you and the children, and he will keep as long as you want, unless you become careless, or set him in too cold a place. As the cook is responsible for the kind of meals we have, so I believe that the wife is responsible for the kind of a husband she has to spend her days with. If one should be a woman's heaven in this world, and if she by her continued scolding, fault-finding and gossiping husband, and secrets to the outside world, turns her heaven into a hell, who is responsible, she or the husband and mother?"—*Mrs. C., in National Stockman.*

Safe to Employ.

Bank Official—You say you would like a position as cashier?

Applicant—Yes.

B. O.—Do you belong in the city?

A.—No, I've come from Canada.

B. O.—Is that your native place?

A.—Yes.

B. O.—Why did you leave it?

A.—My doctor advised it.

B. O.—Climate too severe?

A.—Yes.

B. O.—Ever intend to go back?

A.—Never—it would be certain death.

B. O.—Eureka! You are just the man we want. Report in the morning and be installed as cashier.—*Yankee Blade.*

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Coincided with Papa.

It is related of a clergyman, who was the father of a lovely young and beautiful daughter, that one day, while preaching his Sunday sermon, he suddenly called away from his desk on a mission of mercy. So imperative was the summons that he left unfinished this sentence:

"I never see a young man of splendid physique and the promise of a glorious manhood almost realized but my heart is filled with rapture and delight."

His daughter, happening in the study, saw the sermon and read the words. Sitting down, she wrote underneath:

"Them's my sentiments, pa, exactly."—*St. Paul Globe.*

Solid Vestibule Trains

Now run through daily over the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, between Chicago and Colorado Springs, Denver and Pueblo. Unsurpassed Dining Car Service. Through Chicago to Denver, Dining Cars south of the Missouri River and Pullman Palace Sleepers. The completion of the Colorado extension of the ROCK ISLAND system makes it the most direct, desirable and well-ballasted line from Chicago through Kansas and Nebraska to Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Puget Sound, and Pacific Coast points. Tickets via this popular route are on sale at all ticket office in the United States and Canada, where time-tables, rates, etc., can be procured, or address E. A. HOCHSTETTER, G. T. & P. A., Chicago.

Life Is Sweet.

"Brown," said Robinson, "you seem to be a happier man on earth. When I saw you last, nearly a year ago, you were as bright and cheerful as a lark."

"Yes," responded Brown, "I was just about to be married then."

"And to-day you are in the same buoyant spirits. You're always happy. How is it?"

"Yes," responded Brown, "I am just about to be divorced."—*New York Sun.*

$5,000 in Prizes

is offered by the publishers of YOUTH'S COMPANION for the best short stories. There are three prizes of $2,000, $1,000 and $500 each, and three of $250 each. No other paper offers such liberal terms to contributors. Any person may compete who will write a story for the YOUTH'S COMPANION. The publishers will send a circular on receipt of a stamp, giving the conditions of this offer. The YOUTH'S COMPANION has Fifty Million readers a week. Every family should take it. Any new subscriber who sends $1.75 now, will receive it free to January 1, 1889, and a full year's subscription from that date.

THE occupants of an Astoria, Ore., lonesomely fish from their bedroom windows and haul in their suppers from the singing water about the hotel foundations.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in the virtues of this medicine that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. My remedy has cured thousands of hopeless cases. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl street, New York.

"Eden of America."

Many of our readers were delighted with Mr. Pelouze's description of the Eden of America, the famous Rogue River Valley, in Southern Oregon, so that we looking for a pleasant home—where health, climate, fruits, freedom from severe cold, cyclones and blizzards, will find no place nearer being perfect. Parties desiring further information, address with stamp, G. F. BILLINGS, Ashland, Oregon.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved his life. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. A. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York City, will receive the simple free of charge.

Free-Trade Prices.

Any of our readers who want a good improved Singer Sewing Machine for $15 can obtain one by addressing M. B. Smith & Co., Chicago, Ill. They are selling them at $15 and warrant them for five years. Free-Trade albumenized board Free-Trade Photographs, 10 cents per dozen. Send list of other machines equally as cheap.

TUTT'S Tutsa Metallic Suffrans prevent boils and aloes from running over, ripping in the seam or wearing unevenly on the heels.

WANTED TO BUY A FARM in this locality. Send full description. Will Bringer, 1 Park Row, N. Y.

$66 Local home and make more money working for us. Best business now before the public. Capital not required. We furnish everything. Address, Gaston & Co., Augusta, Maine.

HOME STUDY. Bookkeeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic, Address, Jones' Commercial College, Rochester, N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief for Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Sample by mail, 25 cts. Kidder, Mass.

CLEK Best Blood Food Known. Sickness and Disease Cannot Exist. Sample Free. CLEK CO., 33 North State St. Chicago.

LOUIS LUNG Are capable of Curing Consumption, Yaws, Sore and Sore Throat, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Mercurial Poisons, Blood Diseases, Etc. Sold by druggists. Price, $1 per bottle. Address, P. O. Box 1, Cincinnati, O.

S. F. KANSAS RANCHES, FARMS & CITY PROPERTY. Write to Kansas Land Exchange, Wichita, Kan., for Circulars and Information. Mention this paper.

CONSUMPTION I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use cases of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease, to any sufferer who will give express and post office address. Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 183 Pearl St., N.Y.

ELY'S CREAM BALM Is Worth $1000 to any Man, Woman or Child suffering from CATARRH. Apply Balm into each nostril. Ely's Cream Balm is a quick and agreeable remedy. Price 50 cents. Sample 10 cents.

The American Tribune. The Soldier's Family Paper. Every soldier should be a subscriber. Only $1 per year. Contains a full account of Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Decisions of Courts, Department Rulings, etc. Every soldier should be a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Address, THE AMERICAN TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

Life Insurance Free. Write to-day, mention this paper, and we will send you a Life Policy free. Address, Mutual Life Ins. Co., 1 Park Row, New York.

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RRR Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Neuralgia, Toothache, Deafness, Catarrh, Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Bruises, Sprains. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Will Afford Instant Ease. INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulence, and all internal pains. Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Piles, and all other forms of Internal Disease. Price 25 cents. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. ACHES AND PAINS. For headache whether arising from Nervousness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and wakefulness, physical exhaustion, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Toothache, Ague, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief, not exceeding the extent, and by rubbing on for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 Cents.

SALESMEN WANTED—NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. Permanent positions guaranteed. Salary and Expenses. Outfit Free. Address, STONE & WINTHROP, Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. Mention this paper.

Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College! SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE and ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL. To the STANDARD INSTITUTES and Leading Business Colleges of the United States. Catalogue, Circulars, Terms, etc., sent FREE. Address, M. L. BRYANT & SON, Proprietors, Chicago, Ill. We recommend this college to our readers. Mention this paper when you write.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Please send under his home's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. 25 cts. FREE TRADE PRICES! To introduce them, we will send for 45 days, $45 Sewing Machine for $15. Warranted for 5 years. Address, THE IMPERIAL SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., 1 Park Row, New York. Mention this paper.

FULL CIRCLE

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I WILL SHIP THIS HAY & STRAW PRESS on trial. If buyers and one hundred press 16 tons of hay or 24 tons of pressed straw in a day, and if not satisfactory after a fair trial, return at my expense. J. A. SNYDER, Dwight, Ill.

A NEW INVENTION Magnetism and Menthol as a Remedial and Curative Agent.

HIBBARD'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP. Always in season—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Process is of your druggist, send direct to us. Price, $1.00; 6 bottles, $5.00; pinters, 25c.

RHEUMATISM CURED. I was crippled with Rheumatism in my knees, from which I suffered extreme pain. I tried Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and after using six bottles was entirely cured. I recommend Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and using your plasters. Yours respectfully, JOHN H. MCCOY, Ex-Sheriff.

IT IS POSITIVE! Mr. Gaspar Mazzi had inflammatory rheumatism. Her limbs were body sawdust. She was in terrible agony. She has been taking Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and using your plasters, and is now able to be up and walk around. Her recovery is astonishing to her physicians. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters are remedies of great merit.

Dealer in general groceries, Kansas, Mo.

Pastor First M. E. Church, Paris, Mo.

C. D. Donlo is a man well known in this community, and was probably the worst wreck of humanity in any this county ever seen. He was paralyzed from Rheumatic poison, and was given up by his friends to die. He is well and it is simply marvelous.

McMaster Cephalonic, Jackson, Mich.

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

COMMON SENSE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY FEVER 30 DAYS TRIAL. Is a positive remedy for Catarrh in its worst form, and all diseases of the Head, Throat, and Lungs which are caused by Catarrhal poison. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, 50 cents. Circulars free. COMMON SENSE CATARRH CURE CO., 50 Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.

KOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER Is the Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made. Ask for Kower's Fish Brand Slicker and take no other. If your hat does not have the Fish Brand Slicker, we will send, on receipt of price, 2 sizes, $2.50. Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, BOSTON.

President's Proclamation

FARM AND GARDEN.

TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION CONCERNING SUBJECTS OF INTEREST

Model Sides of Bacon, as Rated by the Most Important English Markets—The Best Quality of Pigs for Bacon Curing Purposes.

In a recent issue of American Cultivator attention is called to the information here reproduced, a glance at which gives an idea of those parts of the pig which are of the highest value on the English bacon markets. It also gives a clear idea of the best quality of pigs for bacon curing purposes for the British trade.

MODEL SIDES OF BACON.

The following are the current prices per pound in England for the parts as numbered in the illustration. To reduce the figures to American currency let each penny be called the equivalent of 2 cents:

1. Streaky quarter	11d.
2. Rib quarter	11d.
3. Middle quarter	6½d.
4. Ham quarter	8½d.
5. End of neck	7½d.
6. Middle of neck	8½d.
7. Thick back and sides	10d.
8. Prime back and ribs	11d.
9. Loin	10d.
10. Fillet	10d.
11. Shoulder	6d.
12. Prime streaky	11d.
13. Thin streaky	8½d.
14. Middle of gammon	8½d.
15. Knuckle of gammon	7d.
16. Fore end	6d.

An English writer, in explaining the illustration, says:

For brevity's sake we will take the left hand side of bacon, this being divided into five parts, and it will be observed that the most valuable parts are the streaky and the rib quarters, numbered 1 and 2, and that the middle quarter and ham quarters, Nos. 3 and 4, are of less value, while No. 17, the shoulder or fore end, is worth only six pence per pound, or only little more than half the value of the second part of the pig, and only a little more than two-thirds of the value of the third portion, the loin and ham, or, as the latter is called in the trade, the gammon. If to this be added the fact that the heads of the pigs are valued at from one pence to two pence per pound, one can understand why the bacon curer asks for pigs with heads weighing as little as possible, also light in the shoulders, long and deep in the flitch, wide in the loin and thick in the flank, with hams square and deep, and not strung in the hock, but possessing a good coat of hair. Given such a pig properly fattened, our bacon curers can produce at a profit sides of which bacon will defy competition with the whole world.

Norton's Virginia Grape.

Numbered with wine grapes, is Norton's Virginia, introduced to cultivation by Dr. D. N. Norton, of Richmond, Va. For several years but little attention was paid to this grape, Catawba being the leading variety for wine making. It was not until some Missouri wine growers had discovered its real value as a wine grape that the Norton was planted extensively in nearly all the wine growing sections of this country where the season is long enough for its thorough ripening.

The Cythiana, which has been called the twin sister of the Norton, closely resemble the latter, although a marked difference exists between them in some points. Mr. E. Dubois, a Florida horticulturist, in Florida Fruit Grower, says: The juice of the Norton, when fermented on the husk, makes here a dark red wine of much body and color and of pleasant bouquet, without that caffeine flavor existing in the Norton when from Ohio and Missouri. The Cythiana makes a dark darker wine with at least as much body. The Cythiana wine properly fermented compares favorably with fine imported Burgundy, and if turned into port wine of the European grapes cultivated in California and used for that purpose can compare with it. The Norton and Cythiana grapes fermented together make a first class claret.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA.

The Norton wine, owing to its high percentage of tannin, possesses great medicinal properties and is particularly valuable for dysentery and diseases of the bowels. Both grapes are now recognized by all experienced grape growers as the most trustworthy and the best wine grapes in America, and will add that they are the most valuable grapes for Florida. They will thrive in almost any kind of soil, and while in a hot house proof they will bear immense crops, on a hillside, not so steep, the yield will be lighter, but the quality of the fruit much superior, imparting its superiority to the wine.

The president of the Ontario Fruit Growers' association believes that the only secret in storing apples is to have a cellar that is sufficiently dry and cool. Some growers of late years affirm that apples keep best in a cold but moist cellar.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT SOILS.

Information That Will Guide to the Selection of a Farm.

The soil is a compound substance of mineral vegetable and animal particles that form the upper stratum of the earth's surface. In selecting the site for a farm there are many things to be considered in addition to the character of the soil. Among these is the important one of location with regard to market facilities, health, good neighborhood and prospective rise in value. Soils admit of many classifications, arising from their different constituents. Rocks are the original basis of soils, having by the long continued agency of the forces of nature, by air, moisture, frost and heat, been resolved into minute particles, taking on the form of earth. Soils are called stony, gravelly, clayey, peaty, etc., according as the substances named constitute a leading feature in the compound. A loam is a soil chiefly composed of silicious sand, clay and other mineral substances along with a large percentage of decayed vegetable and animal matter, to which it principally owes its fertility. The pulverulent known substance formed by the action of air on solid animal or vegetable matter, is called humus, and is a valuable constituent of soils. It renders stiff soils friable, absorbs and retains moisture, and in a large degree supplies the mineral elements of decayed matter in soluble forms for plant growth.

The capacity of a sandy loam for retaining moisture depends on the amount of decayed vegetable matter which it contains and without which it will be infertile. Sandy and clay soils require different treatment. Each will be benefited by an admixture with the other, but the tables of pure sand and clay alone will be sterile unless supplied with decomposed vegetable matter. Under draining is highly beneficial to clay soils. A sandy loam is easily worked and is among the most desirable of all the soils.

Ivy Poisoning.

A correspondent in jennings in Rural Culture made the following communication:

For the benefit of all who may come in contact with poison ivy, poison sumac, rattlesnakes and other poisonous reptiles and insects, I wish to inform them that lobelia infiata has been in my practice (botanic or physio-medical) a successful remedy. I think I have saved very many lives with it. My brother, A. Tyrrell, M. D., and I, who have been in the practice of medicine over fifty years, were poisoned very badly every summer when we were young at work on the farm. We suffered torments for what we thought was nettles. When scratching and rubbing was insufferable we rubbed on fast and lags with many kinds of herbs in trying to stop the itching and burning, but with very little relief until we used green lobelia herbs, which relieved our sufferings every time after when we got poisoned. I thought then that the knowledge we had gained of lobelia was worth $50 to us as antidote for ivy poison.

A Substantial Smoke House.

In the annexed cut is represented a substantial smoke house advised and described by Ohio Farmer as well suited for a large farm.

A SMOKE HOUSE.

The house is 6 by 7 feet square. The bottom is excavated the size of the building, 3 feet deep, filled in with small stones, and on this a brick floor, well cemented, is laid. This insures dryness. The walls are of brick, 8 inches thick and 7 feet high, with a small door on one side, lined on the inside with sheet iron or zinc. Hooks should be firmly attached to the joists, on which to hang the hams and shoulders. This style of smoke house is not very expensive, is safe from fire, and when not in use for smoking meat is an excellent receptacle for ashes, which ought never to be kept in contact with wood, on account of the danger from spontaneous combustion.

Personified Plants.

Plants are thus personified by The Western Christian Advocate: The pepper and mustard represent a class known as "sharp" people; the spice trees, others, and tobacco and barley, saloonkeepers. The violet and lily are the preachers of humility, purity and righteousness. The tea plant and catnip are the old ladies of the village, without whom society would be incomplete. The beet and sugar cane are confectioners; roses and pinks, perfumers; wheat and corn, provision dealers; and the cocoanut palm furnishes as many articles as the country store. The little wayside plants by stagnant pools are scavengers. Some plants prefer water and others the Baptists; some run all over—they are the Methodists; some stand up straight and orderly—they are the Presbyterians; others cling to ancient walls and churches—they are the Episcopalians and Catholics. There are plants that live alone, like hermits; others lead a nomadic life, wandering all over everything.

Stories That Are Told.

Trees planted around a house at a distance of twenty feet or more are now talked of as better lightning protectors than rods.

Whoever would attempt to keep a permanent meadow by top dressing should select other grasses than timothy for his meadow, unless he scatters seed freely with the manure applied, says A. W. Cheever.

It is a mistake, says F. D. Curtis, to mix chilled milk with fresh, as the latter will be injured by the former.

An experienced poultry man maintains that fowls live, thrive and pay about as well in confinement (when properly managed and cared for) as when running at large. But they will never bear crowding.

Readers having silk cocoons of the crop of 1888 for sale should apply to the "commissioner of agriculture, Washington, D. C., and obtain a circular relating to terms of purchase.

Recent reports are to the effect that there will be barely half a crop of apples in England and Scotland.

Reports from the northwest show an average yield of eighteen bushels of wheat to the acre in northern Minnesota and fifteen bushels to the acre in Dakota.

Rich and Poor,

Prince and Pauper, the Millionaire and Day Laborer, in their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of **Ayer's Pills.** Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated; contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

"I have derived great relief from **Ayer's Pills.** Five years ago I was taken so ill with

Rheumatism

that I was unable to do any work. I took Ayer's Pills, and in a few days felt much cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills."—Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Oregon.

"**Ayer's Pills** have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of spleen, from which I suffered many years, they afforded greater relief than any other medicine I ever tried."—T. Fleming Stone, Springs, Texas.

"I have used **Ayer's Pills** for a number of years, and have never found anything so much to the purpose for giving me an appetite and imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs as they do. They are the best medicine I know of."—R. D. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe

Headache,

from which I was long a sufferer."—Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."—A. J. Kiser, Lancaster, Ky.

"Ayer's Pills are in general demand among our customers. Our sales of them exceed those of all other pills combined. We have never known them fail to give entire satisfaction."—Wright & Hannelly, San Diego, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

WIDE-AWAKE, 1889,

begins with the November issue. Poyson's new dramatic serial will appear in the Christmas issue. Contributions by Howard Pyle illustrated by himself, and by Alice Brown (*A great serial by*). *A Christmas.*

The Adventures of Mr. Ape, by David Crane. A splendid story, swarming with real "boy" from first page. Open, an story of "sugar bush," where Ted Jones from Cable Davis's "Ten Boys" and Jerry Cobb, the little negro, who has both in his head. A Boston case setting (*Part of serial home stories by Margaret Sidney*).

Five Little Peppers Midway. The famous Pepper family, with Polly at the head, go to the Chicago exposition, and what Polly did, tragic or wild, or funny, or pathetic, is told in Pepper fashion. Of Mr. King, Jasper and the Whitneys, and many new friends.

A brilliant series by Jessie Benton Fremont. Early Days in the Wild West. Traveling with Kit Carson and Fremont, the young girl and boy learn by actual experience stories of riots and deadly perils—of all of which Kit Carson's life was full.

A serial story for the times by Susan Coolidge. Mrs. Jack's Boys, and the story of a little girl who "mothered" her brothers.

A Little Knight of Labor. The history of a girl who set forth to make her fortune, as she found it, and so can more girls in the same way. Illustrated.

A Twinning Year. Illustrated by Prof. Otis T. Mason, of the Smithsonian Institute, a sequence of educational interest.

Dos's of Noted Women. By Miss Eudora Ramsay. A series of interviews and pen pictures on the utility of dolls.

Dolly Dialogues. Captured through impersonation by Harriet Prescott Spofford.

Miss Dolly's Scrapbook, Tom Sawyer, I, The Adventure of the Stolen White Elephant, Tom Tit Tot, Jack and the Beanstalk, Cinderella, Jack and the Giant Killer, Bluebeard, Puss in Boots, Little Red Riding Hood, Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp, Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, Sindbad the Sailor, Sleeping Beauty, Beauty and the Beast, Blue Beard, Fairy Fairies, Mr. Cabot Bumpkin, Talbot. A serial story of wanderings and steamboat life. Two interesting papers, by Mrs. Cronise.

Life memories pictured in verse.

The Court Circular, by Mrs. E. Brickerman. Extracts touching Two Little Royal Highnesses, Queen Victoria's Grandchildren, Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice.

Stories of Boy Life, by Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts. Short letters or social sketches.

Two Boy John Burroughs's, by Mrs. Burroughs, unobtrusive, with a portrait of Mr. Burroughs's boyhood home, and a pen picture reminiscence of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson and her boy, by her husband, Mr. Hunt. Illustrated. Half-tone of Jackson's home, Colorado, Mr. Hunt's, Mr. Jackson's, Mr. Hunt's, Mr. Jackson's, Mr. Hunt's, Mr. Jackson's

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

AROUND THE WORLD.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.

News from Foreign Shores—Domestic Happenings—Personal Pointers—Labor Notes Political Occurrences, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Etc.

BURIED TO DEATH.

Two Persons Instantly Killed and Others Injured by a Railroad Accident.

A fatal accident occurred on the Denver & Rio Grande track at a little station named Rusted, fifteen miles north of Colorado Springs, Col., by which two men were killed and several fatally injured. The Salt Lake express was thundering down the "divide" at a terrific speed, when, on turning a curve one mile south of Rusted, the engineer was horrified to see the Rock Island express dashing toward him less than three hundred feet away. The engineers and firemen of both trains jumped, and a moment afterward the engines came together with a thundering crash, telescoping the cars of both trains and rendering them a mass of broken timber and iron. The upsetting of the stove in the Rio Grande baggage-car set fire to the train, and before the flames could be extinguished three cars were consumed. Fortunately no one was imprisoned in them, and but two men, both belonging to the crew, were killed. W. H. Phillipps, express messenger, and J. H. Flinn, both of the Rock Island, were killed. Martin Nunez, engineer of the Rio Grande, had his skull fractured, and will die. Joseph Barry, engineer of the Rock Island, was badly hurt, and Harry Smith, fireman on the Rio Grande, was fatally injured. Several others were injured, but not seriously.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Estimate of Cost for 1890 as Submitted by the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his estimates for appropriations for the postal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. They aggregate $66,812,075, as against $60,233, the appropriation for the present fiscal year. In the item of mail-bags and mail-bag catchers, the estimates are $50,000 less than the appropriation for the present year, and the sum for locks and keys is $10,000 less than for the present year. These reductions, it is said, are occasioned by the systematic repair of all defective pouches and bags and by the bringing into use of locks which have accumulated in the various postoffices throughout the country. The revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, are estimated at $62,508,088, which is an increase of $9,813,862 over the revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, and an increase of $4,544,724 over the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. This will leave an apparent deficiency for the year ending June 30, 1890, of $4,603,414.

COLLISION ON THE ROCK ISLAND.

The Denver West-Bound Express Runs into a Freight Train.

A head-end collision that will cost the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company from $80,000 to $100,000 occurred thirty miles east of Davenport, Iowa, between the towns of Atkinson and Annawan. The Denver Vestibuled Express going west, and a freight train, the latter running out of its time, came together. The engineers of the two locomotives saw each other's headlights in time to jump and save themselves, after reducing speed. The locomotives were demolished. A tramp who was stealing a ride on the front end of an express car was killed. One lady was knocked senseless by being hit by the water cooler, and several others were badly shaken but not injured. Two cars of the freight train, loaded with hogs, were wrecked, and some sixty of the animals killed.

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Mother Kills Her Two Children, and Then Cuts Her Own Throat.

A terrible triple tragedy occurred in the family of William Truitt, who lives in Taney County, Missouri, about sixteen miles north of Ozark. Truitt and his son left home the other day to assist a house-raising in the neighborhood. When they returned in the evening they discovered the bodies of two children, Ellen, aged 13, and Maggie, aged 11, lying blood and wounded on the floor. A hatchet was beside them. Maggie was dead and the other was mortally wounded. A trail of blood led from the house into the woods, where a quarter of a mile away the mother was found dead with her throat cut. Insanity is ascribed as the cause of the work.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

Probability That the Pending Treaty Will Be Ratified.

A Washington dispatch says: "There is high official authority for the statement that the restriction treaty between this country and China, which was pending at the time the exclusion bill was passed, may yet be ratified. This at least is what the Chinese foreign Office is endeavoring to accomplish through the slow medium of diplomatic correspondence."

He Violated the Law.

J. Tallman Rudd, manager of Wilkinson & Wolfe's elevators at Buffalo, N. Y., was fined $250 for violating the new law against charging more than ⅞ of a cent for elevating grain.

Returns from Florida.

The official vote of Florida is as follows: Cleveland, 39,561; Harrison, 36,659; Fisk, 403. Cleveland's plurality, 2,902.

Lord Salisbury's Future.

Henry Labouchere, who is in London, cables to the New York World that it is rumored that Lord Salisbury has decided to send Lord Sackville to Vienna as a successor to Sir Augustus Paget, whose term of office expires next January. Mr. Labouchere, however, doubts whether this will be done.

Striking Switchmen.

Three-fourths of the switchmen at Indianapolis, Ind., struck the other night, the superintendents having refused to concede their demands. Three engineers on the belt line were compelled to draw the fires from their engines, and a fourth man who refused, was beaten and seriously wounded.

DESTITUTION AND DEATH.

Without the Necessaries of Life Several Members of a Family Die.

Five weeks ago the family of Hans Holter went to Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter., from Lincoln County, Minn., and moved into a small building in Shadtown. The family was poor, and Mr. Holter went to Hope, Idaho, where he hoped to secure work to provide means for the support of his wife and seven children. Soon after his departure the mother and nearly all the children were taken down with pneumonia, brought on by exposure and lack of the necessaries of life. The Relief Committee found the mother and her seven children in a single room, 12x14 feet in size, with just enough necessities to keep body and soul together. The mother and all the children were sick, and had it not been for the kindness of the neighbors, almost as needy as themselves, must have perished from want of care. Word came at once began the work of rendering the condition of the sufferers as comfortable as possible. But the ravages of disease and want had partly performed the terrible work of death, and Hilda, a baby girl 2 months of age; Louise, a girl of 8 years; Christian, a 10-year-old boy; and Inga, a 2-year-old girl, died. The mother and surviving children were removed to the hospital. Several other families in the same neighborhood are as much in need of the assistance as the one mentioned.

FOURTEEN, IS A WINNER.

He Is Re-elected General Master Workman of the Knights.

An Indianapolis (Ind.) special says that the election of officers of the Knights of Labor resulted as follows:

Terence V. Powderly, of Scranton, Pa., nominated T. V. Powderly for re-election as General Master Workman. Nominated by Jas. R. Sovereign, of Iowa, nominated Max Hayes, of New Jersey, and as an despite named Birdi, of Ohio. The vote resulted as follows: Powderly 110, Hayes, 47, Birdi, 1. For General Worthy Foreman, nominated by Jas. R. Sovereign, of Iowa, nominated Thos. D. Lynch, of New Jersey, nomination for General Secretary, Chas. Litchman for General Secretary, Chas. Litchman for General Secretary, Chas. Litchman

:- A BIG BONANZA IN HOLIDAY GOODS, -:

xxx AT xxx

GEO. W. BEAMAN'S.

You will Find at my Store a Line of

Plush & Leather Albums, Shaving & Smoking Sets,

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,

Fine Plate Mirrors, Odor Cases and Novelties, Handkerchief and Glove Cases, Fine Stationery Cases, Elegant Colar and Cuff Boxes. Music Rolls. Manicure Sets and Whisk Broom Holders.

STAINED - and - OXIDIZED - SILVER - DRESSING - and - TOILET - CASES.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Great Bargains in FINE BOOKS for Old and Young, and many Other Articles too Numerous to Mention. Wishing you a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR, I remain, Yours

GEO. W. BEAMAN, - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

I DO NOT HAVE TO

—GET UP A—

LOTTERY

To Sell my Goods. I Keep Goods that Don't Require any PRIZE to Sell Them. Good Goods Sell Themselves. I am one Merchant that Don't Believe in Selling Goods that way. Some one gets the Prize and the Balance Pay for it. I Believe in Selling Goods at such Prices that all my Customers get a Prize.

I am Going to open up this Week the Finest Line of

NECK TIES, NECK SCARFS, & SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

That will Prove all I Have Said. I have just Opened up a New Invoice of

CLOTHING, SOMETHING VERY NOBBY

Than I had to Have for my HOLIDAY TRADE. I have been Pleased with my Fall Trade and I Thank you All for it. Wishing one and all a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR. Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER, - CHARLEVOIX.

County Treasurer's Report.

Townships and villages in account with Charlevoix county for the year commencing Oct. 1st, 1887, and ending Sept. 30th, 1888.

ORLANDO BLAIR,
County Treasurer.

BAY Township, in account with Charlevoix County:

DR.	
To Evangeline township school tax	$196 57
CR.	
May. 31, by township taxes collected first quarter	$20 41
June 30, by township taxes collected second quarter	80 85
Sept. 30, by township taxes collected third quarter	89 59
By balance due county	7 72
	$196 57

BEAR LAKE Township, in account with Charlevoix County:

1887.	DR.	
Oct. 1, to balance old account		$74 79
Oct. 16, to rejected tax		184 60
Oct. 16, to state tax apportioned		134 03
Oct. 16, to county tax apportioned		312 12
Nov. 5, to cash		81 00
Dec. 22, to cash		39 20
1888.		
Mar. 7, to cash		47 32
May 30, to cash		45 00
		$868 77
1887.	**CR.**	
Nov. 1, by tax sales		$45 07
Nov. 5, by taxes paid at auditor general's office		28 97
Nov. 16, by taxes paid at auditor general's office		15 87
Nov. 21, by primary school interest fund		89 20
Dec. 31, by collected township tax		45 14
1888.		
Mar. 7, by cash		283 06
Mar. 7, by state tax returned		30 52
Mar. 7, by county tax returned		72 49
Mar. 21, by tp. tax paid aud. gen. office		16 41
May 21, by primary school int. fund		89 40
May 21, by tp. tax paid at A. G. office		2 20
June 30, by tp. taxes collected second quarter		40 38
Sept. 29, by tp. taxes collected third quarter		56 31
To balance due county		2 71
		$868 77

BOYNE VALLEY Township in account with Charlevoix County.

1887.	DR.	
Oct. 1, to balance old account		$16 39
Oct. 16, to rejected taxes apportioned		11 54
Oct. 16, to state taxes apportioned		275 32
Oct. 16, to county taxes apportioned		686 12
Nov. 5, to cash		24 00
Nov. 22, to cash		14 77
1888.		
March 6, to cash		17 25
May 29, to cash		30 00
		$1,075 11
1887.	**CR.**	
Nov. 1, by tax sales		$66 87
Nov. 10, by primary school interest fund		20 00
Dec. 31, by collected township tax		24 71
Dec. 31, by contingent fund for county expenses		27 27
1888.		
March 6, by cash		427 54
March 6, by sta x tax returned		52 30
March 6, by county tax returned		222 20
March 21, by township taxes collected 3 d quarter		169 76
April 17, by township taxes collected at auditor general's office		2 20
May 7, by primary school interest fund		163 90
June 30, by collected township taxes second quarter		52 49
June 30, by township taxes collected at auditor general's office		196 97
September 28, by township taxes collected third quarter		56 09
September 29, by balance due county		190 11
		$1,575 11

CHANDLER township in account with Charlevoix county.

1887.	DR.	
October 1, to balance old account		11 04
October 16, to rejected tax		11 66
October 16, to state tax apportioned		179 35
October 16, to county tax apportioned		369 59
November 5, to cash		20 00
November 8, to cash		20 00
1888.		
March 7, to cash		19 33
May 29, to cash		26 30
September 29, to balance due township		44 14
		$718 02
1887.	**CR.**	
November 1, by tax sales		74 06
November 21, by primary school interest fund		92 34
December 13, by township taxes paid at auditor general's office		6 31
December 31, by township taxes collected at county treas. office, 4th quar.		29 91
1888.		
March 7, by cash		31 89
March 7, by state tax returned		47 12
March 7, by county tax returned		103 00
March 21, by township taxes, first quarter, collected county treasurers office		33 18
April 17, by township taxes "at" auditor general's office		139 18
May 21, by primary school interest fund		26 26
May 24, by township taxes paid at state auditor general's office		48 08
June 30, by collected township taxes, second quar., county treas. office		64 16
June 30, by township taxes paid at auditor general's office		8 36
September 29, by collected township taxes, 3d quar. at county treas. office		26 16
		$718 02

CHARLEVOIX Township in account with Charlevoix county.

1887.	DR.	
October 1, to balance old account		48 60
October 16, to rejected tax apportioned		3 29
October 16, to state tax apportioned		1,676 60
October 16, to county tax apportioned		3,262 65
November 5, to cash		172 46
1888.		
March 6, to cash		44 56
May 29, to cash		292 00
September 29, to balance due township		55 96
		$5,502 71
1887.	**CR.**	
November 1, by tax sales		1,409 37
November 21, by primary school interest fund		1,000 00
December 31, by township taxes collected		206 25
1888.		
Feb. 29, to cash		36 55
May 29, to cash		2,850 54
		$5,502 71

December 31, by township taxes collected, 4th quar. at county treas. office		23 93
1888.		
March 8, by cash		3,399 99
March 8, by state tax returned		37 37
March 8, by county tax returned		88 02
April 17, by township taxes collected "at" auditor general's office		3 09
May 21, by primary school interest fund		138 12
June 30, by township taxes collected second quarter		14 44
June 30, by township taxes collected third quarter		85 65
September 29, by township taxes collected third quarter		91 21
		$4,267 71

EVANGELINE Township in account with Charlevoix County.

1887.	DR.	
Oct. 16, to rejected tax apportioned		$14 19
Oct. 16, to state tax apportioned		508 60
Oct. 16, to county tax apportioned		1,256 79
Nov. 22, to cash		220 00
Dec. 31, to cash		150 00
1888.		
March 12, to cash		140 00
May 29, to cash		260 00
Sept. 29, to balance due township		146 30
		$2,687 48
1887.	**CR.**	
Nov. 1, by balance old account		$75 86
Nov. 1, by tax sales		190 00
Nov. 5, by taxes paid auditor general's office		7 74
Nov. 21, by primary school int'r'st fund		100 40
Dec. 31, by tp. taxes paid county treas. office fourth quarter		184 72
Dec. 31, by tax. paid aud. gen. office		18 21
Mar. 12, by cash		405 81
Mar. 12, by state tax returned		111 90
Mar. 12, by county tax returned		264 46
May 21, by primary school interest fund		264 46
May 24, by township taxes paid auditor general's office		16 04
June 30, by township taxes collected 2d quarter, county treasurer's office		149 23
June 30, by township taxes paid auditor general's office		2 41
June 30, by township taxes collected 2d quarter, county treasurer's office		202 99
Sept. 8, by Bay township		186 27
		$3,047 48

EVELINE township in account with Charlevoix County.

1887.	DR.	
Oct. 1, to balance old account		82 83
Oct. 16, to rejected taxes apportioned		3 31
Oct. 16, to state taxes apportioned		403 30
Oct. 16, to county taxes apportioned		1,090 80
Nov. 22, to cash		206 25
1888.		
Feb. 29, to cash		36 55
May 29, to cash		309 00
		$2,131 74
1887.	**CR.**	
Nov. 1, by tax sales		190 03
Nov. 21, by primary school interest fund		206 25
Dec. 31, by tp. taxes collected 4th quar.		36 28
1888.		
Jan. 7, by contingent fund for ferry		25 39
Feb. 29, by cash		1,005 60
Feb. 29, by state tax returned		60 00
Feb. 29, by county tax returned		121 10
May 21, by tp. taxes collected 1st quar.		273 46
May 21, by primary school interest fund		273 46
June 30, by collected tp. taxes 2d quar.		38 40
June 30, by tp. taxes collected 2d quar.		105 86
Sept. 29, by balance due county		41 77
		$3,193 74

MAYER Township in account with Charlevoix County.

1887.	DR.	
Oct. 1, to balance old account		$118 62
Nov. 22, to cash		122 00
Dec. 13, to refunded tax at auditor general's office		22 48
Oct. 16, to rejected taxes apportioned		28 33
Oct. 16, to state taxes apportioned		558 35
Oct. 16, to county taxes apportioned		1,146 45
Nov. 2, to cash		65 00
Nov. 22, to cash		157 45
Sept. 29, to balance due township		31 02
		$1,417 43
1887.	**CR.**	
Oct. 1, by tax sales		$81 87
Nov. 21, by primary school interest		122 00
Dec. 31, by township taxes collected fourth quarter		160 32
March 8, by cash		160 32
March 8, by state taxes returned		22 42
March 8, by county taxes returned		131 86
March 21, by township taxes collected first quarter		20 50
May 21, by primary school interest fund		160 32
June 30, by township taxes collected second quarter		49 79
June 30, by township taxes collected at auditor general's office		17 97
June 30, by township taxes collected third quarter		143 99
		$1,417 43

HUDSON Township in account with Charlevoix County.

1887.	DR.	
Oct. 16, to rejected taxes apportioned		$19 20
Oct. 16, to state taxes apportioned		156 00
Oct. 16, to county taxes apportioned		371 10
Nov. 22, to cash		18 00
1888.		
March 6, to cash		136 71
May 29, to cash		20 30
		$720 30
1887.	**CR.**	
Oct. 1, by balance old account		64 82
Nov. 1, by tax sales		19 00
Nov. 10, by township taxes paid at auditor general's office		10 31
Nov. 21, by primary school interest fund		104 31
Nov. 21, by township taxes paid at state land office		15 40
Dec. 31, by primary school interest fund		36 94
Dec. 31, by township taxes paid fourth quarter, county treasurer's office		21 13
1888.		
March 12, by cash		254 20
March 12, by state tax returned		1,064 94
March 12, by county tax returned		80 80
March 21, by township tax, 1st qr.		20 27
May 21, by primary school interest fund		14 59
June 30, by tax, 2d quar.		11 35
June 30, by collected tp. taxes, 2d quar.		22 00
June 30, by township tax, 2d quar.		33 00
Sept. 29, by balance due county		56 42
		$3,418 85

SPRINGVALE Township in account with Charlevoix County.

1887.	DR.	
Oct. 16, to rejected tax apportioned		85 47
Oct. 16, to state tax apportioned		135 05
Oct. 16, to county tax apportioned		288 14
Nov. 22, to cash		31 00
Nov. 8, to cash		130 00
March 1, to cash		24 27
Nov. 5, to cash		50 00
Nov. 22, to cash		100 00
May 29, to cash		156 00
1888.		
Sept. 29, to balance due township		20 36
		$1,050 29
1887.	**CR.**	
Oct. 1, by balance		$667 47
Nov. 1, by tax sales		164 66
Nov. 10, by taxes paid at auditor general's office		141 06
Nov. 21, by taxes paid at auditor general's office		1 08
Dec. 31, by township taxes collected		16 54
Dec. 31, by township taxes collected 4th quarter		19 87
1888.		
March 8, by cash		727 32
March 8, by state tax returned		137 10
March 8, by county tax returned		32 87
May 21, by primary school interest fund		118 27
June 30, by tp. taxes collected 2d quar.		4 66
Sept. 29, by balance due county		26 21
		$1,050 29

RESORT Township in account with Charlevoix County.

1887.	DR.	
Oct. 1, to balance old account		$29 35
Oct. 16, to rejected tax apportioned		2 41
Oct. 16, to state tax apportioned		81 19
Oct. 16, to county tax apportioned		192 57
Nov. 22, to cash		20 00
1888.		
May 29, to cash		86 00
Sept. 29, to balance due township		20 30
		$441 91
1887.	**CR.**	
Nov. 1, by tax sales		167 82
March 1, by county tax returned		37 23
March 1, by township taxes collected 1st quarter		26 21
April 17, by township taxes collected "at" auditor general's office		16 54
May 21, by primary school interest fund		19 87
June 30, by township taxes collected 2d quarter		30 46
June 30, by township taxes collected at auditor general's office		29 21
June 30, by township taxes collected at another general's office		2 13
Sept. 29, by township taxes collected 3d quarter		13 25
Sept. 29, by township taxes collected 4th quarter		12 68
		$441 91

WILSON Township in account with Charlevoix County.

1887.	DR.	
Oct. 1, to balance old account		$ 76 22
Oct. 16, to rejected tax apportioned		6 83
Oct. 16, to state tax apportioned		176 05
Oct. 16, to county tax apportioned		403 51
Nov. 22, to cash		56 15
Nov. 25, to refunded tax at auditor general's office		15 57
Nov. 25, to refunded paid twp. treas., and gen. office		417 34
May 29, to cash		417 34
		$1,418 24
1887.	**CR.**	
Nov. 1, by state tax sales		$ 26 52
Nov. 1, by township taxes paid state		11 35
Nov. 21, by primary school interest fund		417 34
Dec. 15, by tp. taxes paid at auditor general's office		26 51
Dec. 21, by township taxes paid at auditor general's office		66 15
Dec. 31, by township taxes paid fourth quarter, county treasurer's office		58 34
1888.		
March 1, by county tax returned		111 14
March 21, by township tax, 1st qr.		58 34
May 21, by primary school interest fund		58 34
June 30, by tp. taxes collected 2d quar.		58 34
June 30, by township taxes paid auditor general's office		58 34
		$1,418 24

NORWOOD Township in account with Charlevoix County.

1887.	DR.	
Oct. 16, to state tax apportioned		$238 70
Oct. 16, to county tax apportioned		556 17
Nov. 22, to cash		68 00
1888.		
March 6, to cash		167 38
May 29, to cash		22 00
		$1,053 05
1887.	**CR.**	
Nov. 1, by tax sales		$45 07
Nov. 21, by primary school interest fund		72 97
Dec. 31, by township taxes collected		1 08
1888.		
March 8, by cash		727 32
March 8, by state tax returned		137 10
March 8, by county tax returned		32 87
March 21, by township taxes collected first quarter		4 66
June 30, by primary school interest fund		167 38
June 30, by township taxes collected 2d quarter		14 80
		$1,053 05

ROCK RIVER Township in account with Charlevoix County.

1887.	DR.	
Oct. 1, to balance old account		$ 4 12
Oct. 16, to state tax apportioned		11 67
Oct. 16, to county tax apportioned		46 00
1888.		
March 8, by cash		4 00
March 8, by state tax returned		749 17
March 8, by county tax returned		1 75
March 21, by township taxes collected first quarter		4 59
May 21, by primary school interest fund		167 12
June 30, by township taxes collected 2d quarter		4 59
		$1,038 79

VILLAGE OF EAST JORDAN in account with Charlevoix County.

1888.	DR.	
Sept. 22, to cash paid Village Treasurer (line fees)		$164 66
		$164 66
1888.	**CR.**	
Sept. 22, by ½ liquor tax of Shear and Beard		$164 66
		$164 66

Statement of receipts and disbursements at the County Treasurer's office, for the year 1887, beginning Oct. 1, 1887, and ending Sept. 30, 1888.

ORLANDO BLAIR,
County Treasurer.

ORLANDO BLAIR, County Treasurer, in account with Charlevoix County.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in treasury Oct. 1, 1887	$675 66
Received from State of Michigan	1,006 00
Received primary school interest fund	3,538 93
Received township taxes collected	6,340 14
Received from redemption certificates	1,146 11
Received from sales of lands for taxes	632 12
Received from school examiner	87 50
Received from county clerk, fees	41 05
Received from county clerk, county property	25 00
Received from township treasurers	19,797 16
Received from insurance	2,000 00
	$37,797 77
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid State of Michigan, taxes	$6,091 40
Township orders, jury certificates, etc	11,826 49
Paid county treasurer	3,538 93
Paid town treasurers interest and support	2,538 83
Paid Bigelow bros. for printing	1,461 68
Paid Northern Michigan Asylum for Insane	25 00
Paid library fund	1,262 07
Paid county treasurer, township taxes	6,340 14
Paid Charlevoix county agricultural society	79 00
Paid village of East Jordan liquor tax	164 66
Balance in treasury	658 38
	$37,797 77

Barnard.

Thomas Shapton and Mrs. Geo. Anderson were called to Canada by a telegram announcing that a sister was dying.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Shapton, a son.

Lost,—between the residence of Henry Harkness and Geo. Cummings last Saturday evening, a gray plaid shawl. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with Mrs. Geo. Cummings.

J. L. HURD & CO., - CHARLEVOIX.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

FOR SALE:

On Your Own Terms as to Price and Time,

East ½ of N W ¼, also N E ¼ of S W ¼, also Lot 2, all in section 22, Town 32, North of Range 7 west, containing 153½ acres, formerly belonging to George L. Rowe. Make me an offer.

J. A. GREGG,
Care of Nicols & Dean,
St. Paul, Minn.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

A Reasonable Offer.

Any person interested in manufacturing, mining, milling, engineering, the mechanic arts, or scientific subjects, will receive a copy of one of the best papers published on such subjects, and a complete catalogue of practical and scientific books by sending name and address to "The Scientific News," 18 Liberty Street, New York.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR	Heavy, serviceable, 60 per cent wool, 90 cents. All wool, ribbed bottoms $1.25. Camels Hair all wool extra heavy, $1.75. None better in the market.
LADIES UNDERWEAR.	All wool scarlet, extra finish, cat stitching, pearl buttons, $1.00. Camels Hair.
BLANKETS.	Heavy Grey, full size, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50, $275 per pair. White $1.50, $2.00, $2.75, 3.50, 5.00.
HORSE BLANKETS.	New Hampshire, 95 cents. Five A, $1.75 to $2.50. Fawn extra fine, $3.75
MACKINAWS.	We carry the best assortment in town. Comparison will prove our prices the lowest. Winter supplies a specialty.
HAND WARMERS.	Men's Fulled Mitts, 20 cts. Mens full tuffed mitts, 40 cts. Mens hand knit, 50.
Rubbers for Woodsmen.	Men's extra heavy overs $1. others have $1.25. Mens best lumbermen's $1.25 others have $1.60. These are pure gum goods—best quality and extra heavy. We guarantee money saved here.
GERMAN SOCKS.	Heavy tufted leather heels $1.75. Alaskas—goennide, $1.
LAMPS.	Vase lamps, decorated shades to match vase, new, $5. Hand lamps decorated shades, $1.25. Complete with argand burner. Best tubular lanterns with guard, 48 cts.
OIL CANS.	3 gal with pump best made, $1.50. 5 gal with pump, best made, $1.75.
CANNED GOODS.	Peaches, all yellow 3lb. 15 cents. Corn, good quality, 12½ cents. Tomatoes, standard, 10 cents. Try the Batavia Goods.
TEAS.	Largest stock id the county. Extra Japan 30 cts—4 lb for $1 this month; guaranteed to equal any 40 cent tea elsewhere. Other grades up to 50cts. English Breakfasts, Formosa, Olong, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, etc., etc.
DRIED FRUITS.	Figs, good quality small, 10 cents a pound. Prunes, new crop, 4 lbs 25 cents. Raisins 10 to 18 cents. California prunes, peaches, plums, apricots, etc., and our usual full line of fancy groceries.
PRINTED TEA SETS.	Handsome decorative, 56 pieces $4.00 Carlsbad China, 56 pieces, $7.50. Gold Band Granite Ware at very low prices to close out.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 6, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 20 to 25c.
EGGS, per doz., 25 to 27c.
POTATOES, per bu., 20 to 25c.
WHEAT, per bu., 50 to 60c.
OATS, per bu., 30c.
HAY, per ton, $ @ $10.
DRY CATTLE, cows and oxen, dre weight, per cwt., $1. Steers, $1 @ 1.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
SHEEP SKINS, $1.00@$1.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c @$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Jas. Goss is home for the winter.

Wm. Cross arrived home this week.

The M. E. church has a new Charlevoix furnace.

The City of Grand Rapids has laid up for the winter.

A. B. Gates of Rockford was in town on Thanksgiving day.

☞ Remember our special sale for the next 60 days. B. SEE.

A large amount of local matter has been crowded out this week.

Capt. John Penfold has gone into the furniture business at Frankfort.

☞ For stamped goods, splashers tidy covers, banners, etc., go to B. See.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert O'Neill, Saturday morning, Dec. 1.

The D. C. & E. R. R. offices are to be moved in a few days to the rooms in the Butter's block.

M. J. Wrisley canvassed Charlevoix last Friday in the interest of the Michigan Tradesman.

☞ Sewing machines at S. M. See & Son's furniture store. Sold on the installment plan. 2w

☞ For embroidery silk, etching silk and colors arrasine, and that class of goods, go to B. See.

The annual election of officers for Baxter Post, G. A. R., will occur next Monday evening, Dec. 10. A full attendance is desired.

Frank McGibony is to take Joe Hallett's place in the office of the cigar factory, and Joe goes into the Savings Bank as assistant bookkeeper.

☞ The Eldridge sewing machine for sale at S. M. See & Son's furniture store. Warranted equal to any sewing machine sold by agents, and for a good deal less money. 2w

Elmer Mayne and Miss Lillie McKine were married by Rev. Francis E. Stout, at the Presbyterian parsonage, Petoskey, last Wednesday morning, Nov. 28th. May success go with them.

☞ Received a telegram from San ia Claus, that he would be at the store of B. See in a few days, to remain until after Christmas. Call and see him, at the corner of Bridge and Main streets.

Congregational church, Sunday, Dec. 9: morning service, "Preparation for revival" evening, "The Great Invitation." Christian Endeavor society, 6 o'clock Sunday evening; Miss Anna Cooper, leader.

Peter Wells, Indian, who has been missing two weeks, was found today on the beach of Lake Michigan, a few rods south of the south pier, with the appearance of having been in the water some time. The inquest was adjourned to next Monday.

Our readers cannot fail to note the changes in the advertisement of L. D. Bartholomew & Co. on the eighth page of G. W. Beaman, G. W. Miller and J. L. Hurd on the fourth page, and of Alick Rosenthal and A. T. Washburne & Co. on the fifth page.

☞ "Iso Ayer's Cherry Pectoral freely in my practice, and recommend it in cases of whooping cough among children, having found it more certain to cure that troublesome disease than any other medicine I know of."—So says Dr. Bartlett, of Concord, Mass.

☞ The Fountain of perpetual youth was one of the dreams of antiquity. It has been well nigh realized in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood, gives vitality to all the bodily functions, and thus restores to age much of the vigor and freshness of youth.

At the thanksgiving services at the M. E. church last Thursday evening, Rev. A. O. Dowse held the attention of his audience for an hour, and at the close received many compliments for his interesting manner in which he discussed the history and purpose of Thanksgiving day.

☞ The New York Weekly World publishes a complete popular novel in each and every issue. Twelve pages, 84 columns, every week. We will give a three months subscription free to every person who will pay, before January 1st, $1.50 in cash in advance for a year's subscription to the JOURNAL. tf

The Cheboygan Congregational Association will hold its annual meeting at Bellaire this year, commencing Tuesday, Dec. 18. The full program will doubtless prove an interesting one.

The semi-annual apportionment of the Michigan primary school interest fund shows the number of school children in the state to be 618,181, and the amount apportioned $408,097, or 66 cents per capita.

☞ A full assortment of clocks received this week at C. R. Bellinger's. Don't go out of town for jewelry or silverware, without first examining my stock and making your wants known. Gold and silver watches and chains, silverware, rings, pins, charms, etc., for everybody. Don't fail to examine.

The Pontiac Bill Poster of a recent date has the following concerning the death of Mrs. Sarah Hilton, mother of O. D. Hilton of Inwood: The funeral of Mrs. Sarah H. Hilton occurred on Wednesday, October 31st, 1888, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. F. Leroy, of this city. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. R. Brown of Ypsilanti, Mich. Oct. 29. Had she lived until the eleventh of November, she would have been 88 years of age. She was the last of a family of eleven children, there being ten daughters and one son. Her father, A. Morrill, was a member of of the legislature of Vermont for over twenty-one years; she was also a cousin of the present Senator Morrill. In the spring of 1836, she was married to Samuel Hilton. In the same year they moved to Michigan, settling in Oakland township, where they lived ten years. From here they moved to Avon township, where they lived at the time of her husband's death, which occurred in 1869. Since which she has spent the time with her children, having made the journey to Mrs. Brown's five years ago, accompanied by a daughter, a grand daughter, and a great grand daughter. She leaves two daughters, and two sons, Mrs. M. F. LeRoy, of Pontiac, Mrs. L. R. Brown of Ypsilanti, O. D. Hilton, of Charlevoix, and J. O. Hilton, of St. Louis, and 11 grand children, 2 great grand children, all of this state. She united with the Baptist church at Oakland when she first came to Michigan, and was always an earnest active christian."

The Charlevoix Savings Bank.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution last Friday the following officers were elected:

President—E. H. Green.
Vice president—A. Buttars.
Cashier—F. A. Smith.
Directors—E. H. Green, A. Buttars, A. Fox, F. W. Mayne, L. Lewis, J. L. Hurd, and F. A. Smith.

The stockholders are Henry Bennett Estate, Abbie T. Bennett, Amos Fox, A. Buttars, J. L. Hurd, F. W. Mayne, Harry Nicholls, F. E. Lewis, F. A. Smith, E. H. Green, and Dr. L. Lewis of Charlevoix; John Staveland of Milwaukee; Geo. A. Gage of Chicago; and Geo. H. Hill of Cincinnati.

It will be noticed that O. D. Wood, M. H. Wood, and John Nichols are not included, their stock having been taken by others. It is expected to increase the paid-up capital to $50,000 in the near future, a large portion of the additional capital being already pledged.

They are about to occupy a new office adjoining the postoffice, which when completed, will be the finest office in Charlevoix. The building is 20 feet front on Bridge street, and the business office will be 20x30, with directors' room in rear. The front of the building is of plate and colored glass, and the inside finish will be of ash. Bankers journal for one year. In spring the offices will be supplied with a complete outfit of new bank furniture, to be made by one of the best furniture houses in Grand Rapids. A new safe has been purchased of the Chicago Safe and Lock Co., weight 8,700 pounds with a latest improved double time lock, and warranted fire and burglar proof.

The bank will go into the business of the new year with excellent prospects.

Take Notice.

The mill known as the John A. Cooper mill is being overhauled and is going to run all winter. Parties wishing sawing done, or lumber for building purposes, will find it to their advantage to call upon us.

J. A. COOPER,
H. L. BRINE,
J. C. BARR.

EARTHQUAKES! EARTHQUAKES!

Great Eruption

AT

Alick Rosenthal's.

WE ARE GOING TO GIVE A GRAND SPECIAL SALE FROM NOW UNTIL DECEMBER 25, 1888.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT YOUR OWN PRICES,

EVERYTHING TO BE SACRIFICED.

THIS IS NO TALK FOR WE MEAN BUSINESS.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CLOAKS, CARPETS AND FANCY GOODS.

And in Fact Everything in the Store will be Greatly REDUCED.

WE HAVE A BIG LINE OF SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AND MUFFLERS OF ALL SORTS AND PRICES. CALL AND GET CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Yours Respectfully,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

P. S. Remember that every TWO DOLLARS Traded with us gives you a chance in Dawing our Fine Bedroom Set.

A MIDNIGHT PROWLER.

Bloody Struggle at A. T. Washburn & Co's Store.—The Assailant at Large.

From the Sentinel.

Shortly after midnight Saturday night, Clinton Whitmoyer, in the employ of A. T. Washburn & Co.'s dry goods and carpet store, of this place, and asleep on the first floor was awakened by strange sounds, which continued until he was convinced that some one was in the store. His first thought was "they are after the silver holiday novelties in the front windows or the jewelry," of which they have an enormous stock. He at once looked for a weapon of defense. Not finding an iron bootjack which was his first choice, he thought of a hatchet near the stove which he found. With this weapon, prepared to defend his life and his trust, he saw a dark object in the room, emerging from behind the Indian basket storage, and sent the hatchet with all his strength, hoping to break his assailant's legs.

He was sure, for with a groan the object disappeared among the baskets and could be heard creeping through under them until he reached the hol and took refuge underneath.

Being in the dark Clinton could do nothing until daylight. Thus he stood guard over his prisoner until, hearing the watchman outside, he went to the front to call him, and while there the prisoner escaped through the lower back door. Of course Clinton was suitably rewarded for his work by the firm, who are still on the lookout for the miscreant.

By the looks of the blood on the floor and counters the bankers, it will not be a hard matter to find him.

The Railroad Brakeman's Slang.

The brakeman gives the preliminaries to the "society" of dispatchers' lobbies and other lounging places which he frequents. He originates whatever slang may be deemed necessary to give spice to the talk of the caboose and round house. He calls a gravel train a "dust express," refers to the pump for compressing air for the power brakes as a "wind jammer." The fireman's precise labors are lightened by being poetically mentioned as the handling of black diamonds, and the mortification of being called into the superintendent's office to explain some dereliction of duty is disguised by referring to the episode as "dancing on the carpet."—B. B. Adams, Jr., in Scribner's Magazine.

At the Bee-Hive

SPECIAL PRICES IN

Blankets, Comforters and Wool Goods.

And just Remember that

We Lead in Holiday Goods.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Ellsworth.

Another new house in town; it is being built by Hamen Cramer and is a credit to the owner.

Mrs. Chas. Campbell started for Indiana Monday, where she will visit a few weeks.

Rev. A. VanAuken has been with us a few weeks looking after the interests of the new church, and has made many warm friends who will regret to have him leave us.

While Hiram Power was standing in the sawmill the other day, a piece flew from the saw and cut a gash on one side of his head.

F. H. Skow will start for Europe next week to visit his relatives.

Jeff. Bears has come home to spend the winter.

Mr. Fulton has moved his family into Mr. Skow's house that he may be nearer his work.

Chas. S. Campbell after spending two summers here has decided that this is just the place for him to locate and he has purchased the property known as the Orr lot (160 acres), also some from the railroad company. He will spend the winter here. [That's business; its the kind of talk we like to hear.—ED. JOURNAL.]

Tricks of Female Smugglers.

"Yes," the inspector said, "I do know something of smugglers' tricks—especially female smugglers, who, I must say, carry on their nefarious business with the most charming effrontery. Of course, there are smugglers of both sexes, but for cunning, boldness and determination the women cannot be approached. Do you know that women are born cheats? Oh, well, I mean in this direction. A woman's dress affords her more facilities for hiding small but costly articles, and it is far less easy to detect them than men, and, as the elder Weller would say, almost impossible to 'circumvent.' It takes an experienced searcher to say whether a woman has got anything concealed about her person, and, as we cannot search everybody, some of the clever ones manage to get through without detection."—Brooklyn Eagle.

How Guinea Indians Count.

The Indians of Guiana have a curious system of numeration. They count by the hand and its four fingers, thus, when they reach five, instead of saying so, they call it a hand, six is therefore "a hand and first finger," seven "a hand and second finger," ten is "two hands," but twenty, instead of being "four hands," is a "man." Forty is "two men," and thus they go on by twenties.

MASTER AND MAN.

BY CHARLES A. PRATT.

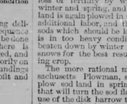
Within a stately mansion on the Hudson's bank
Stood two men in earnest counsel—men of two
Was'ter, proof, and worth, with a lofty claim
The other poor and humble—a mortal's nothing
Here is a man, a man of wealth, a man of
Here is a man, a man of wealth, a man of
Here is a man, a man of wealth, a man of

FARM AND GARDEN.

TIMELY TOPICS CONSIDERED IN A PLAIN, PRACTICAL MANNER.

Profitable Varieties of Turkeys—A Few Hints in Regard to Putting the National Bird into a Plump and Juicy Condition for the Holiday Dinner.

Turkeys have the name of being delicate and hard to rear, and in consequence are often not kept when it might be to advantage. Undoubtedly there is something in the objection urged, and turkeys cannot be grown satisfactorily on damp soil but with proper surroundings they are raised with marked profit and satisfaction.



NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS.

Just now turkeys are important birds; attention is naturally drawn to them, and many who have never kept them begin to consider the question of doing so.

Varieties are the first point to be thought of. Among those the Narragansetts, represented in the cut, are classed as the most domestic. Favor is claimed for them as strong and hardy stock, the young turkeys being mostly reared and not subject to as large a percentage of loss in the early stages of raising as many breeds. They are commonly described as gray in color.

The Bronze are also a favorite kind, being said to grow more rapidly, fatten more quickly and weigh more than any others.

Turkeys are fully grown at from three to four years, but the young birds begin to lay earlier in the season and lay more eggs than the old ones, besides being less savage.

As the time is drawing near when our national bird will be in demand for purposes of family festivities and thanksgiving, it will soon be in order for farmers to put the fowls to be used or sold for this purpose into a proper condition. No matter whether at present fat or lean, turkeys ought to be confined for a few days previous to killing in limited quarters and receive plenty of good, wholesome food and pure water, and not be left to forage for themselves on whatever they can find, whether clean or unclean.

The effect of such a change of diet for a few days, or weeks if a longer time is required to put on the right amount of flesh and fat, will be juicy and well flavored birds fit for such a feast. To be of the best the fowls must be young, for no amount of care or feeding will make tough old specimens suitable for such an occasion. A mixture of meal and oats, with boiled potatoes, in which should be put a little powdered charcoal, if allerated with corn and scraps from the table will form a good ration and produce the best quality of meat. The greater the variety of food the better, so long as it is clean and wholesome and relished by the birds.

Important Facts About Chrysanthemums.

It is a fact not generally known that twice as many chrysanthemums are being grown this year as last. According to American Gardener not less than a million of plants were sold by the florists of America last spring; and as to varieties, such superb kinds are added each year and in such numbers that it seems impossible to find room for more, yet improvement goes on, and as long as it does, why then there is room. The new varieties which have been on probation and are to be sent this season for the first time will astonish even enthusiasts. There are new forms, new colors, better growers, earlier and later flowering varieties.

NEW CHRYSANTHEMUM, MME. DREXEL.

Among specimens represented in the journal already referred to is the very handsome one, Mme. Drexel, which is shown in the cut.

In reference to the chrysanthemum of the future, a correspondent of The Garden says that those who are growing seedlings and selecting varieties to introduce, should also especially aim at (1) Brilliancy of color; delicate shadings of color being quite desirable if clear and well defined. (2) Full and regular flowers, well imbricated. Odd and grotesque forms are pleasing as novelties; but, unless possessing other elements of decided beauty, we soon tire of them, and the market is now well supplied. (3) Have no regard for the limit of size. (4) Very late and early varieties. Especially late ones are called for. Perhaps we cannot get very early varieties that will be healthy and bloom well. (5) Hardiness. Among our fine new varieties there are some which can be wintered in the open ground with little or no protection and others are pretty sure to winter kill. The flowers of some stand much more cold than others. We want those that will not only survive our ordinary winters, but such as will hold their flowers intact after light frosts at least, and florists should, in describing them, state if hardy or tender.

Examining a School Report.

Sold Pushaw as bad was very clever, but enormously silent. One day as M. de Lemays was fishing with this pedant he said to him: "Since you take an interest in my son, here are his reports. I don't look at them. I did not know how to read at 40, and I even read very badly now. But I look at the last column, which marks his weight in the previous week and in the current one, with the difference. If it is greater, I have him promoted; if less, I have him arrested."—The Spectator.

FALL PLOWING.

Cases Where It Is Advantageous—Methods Practiced by Progressive Farmers.

Every season the old question concerning the advisability of free plowing is agitated. Some argue that there is little to be gained by the practice, the argument being that a growing crop like grass or clover protects the surface from loss of fertility by wind and rain in winter and spring, and that unless the land is again plowed in spring, involving additional labor, and it turning up of sods which should be in pit that, the land is in too heavy condition after being beaten down by winter rain and melting snows for the best results to the growing crop.

The more rational method, says Massachusetts Plowman, seems to be to plow sod land in spring, using a plow that will turn the sod flat. Then by the use of the disk harrow to cut up the surface to the depth of three or four inches, then to spread the manure or fertilizer with one of the patent manure spreaders, or by hand, and to work it into the land by a smoothing harrow that will not tear up the sod nor gather the manure into bunches. The land may then be planted either to potatoes or corn and the use of the smoothing harrow continued every five or six days until the crop is eight or ten inches high, after which a few good horse hoeings will keep the crop quite clean without the use of the hand hoe.

There are cases, however, continues the authority quoted, when fall plowing is advantageous. Where land is to be put in order for a crop of early cabbage or for onions it is not an easy matter to work in enough manure in spring and to get it incorporated with the soil thoroughly enough to grow a first class early crop. In fact there are many other early vegetable crops that need similar management, and for this reason it is the custom of our best market gardeners to plow and work under all the manure they can easily handle in the fall. The fall is the time for free use of manure, for the nitrogenous matter from the manure into the subsoil is probably considerable, but it is tolerated by the more perfect diffusion of the portion that is not washed, and land is thus put in prime order for any early garden crops.

Simple Contrivance for Apple Packers.

Attention is called in Country Gentleman to a simple contrivance in use among packers for housing up apples, which is shown in the cut.

CONTRIVANCE FOR BARRELING APPLES.

This contrivance consists of a plank, a, on which the barrel stands, into one end of which is dovetailed an upright piece of plank, b, a little higher than the top of the barrel. A slot, c, is cut in its upper end, and a pin runs across to receive the end of the lever, d, which may be six or eight feet long. A round board is used as a follower, to be placed upon the head, and across this board is placed a cylindrical piece of wood about three inches in diameter (and flat on the lower side), on which the lever is placed. A moderate pressure at the end of the lever, and a little practice in its use, will enable the operator to bring the head to its position with great ease, precision and accuracy.

Condition of Leading Crops.

An official report from the department at Washington shows that the condition of the present corn crop has been equaled only three times in ten years. The present average condition is 92. There has been a little reduction from frost in northern New England, New York and Michigan. There has been no decline in the northwest, and the states of the great corn surplus states remains as on the 1st of September. Bad weather in the south has had a slight effect in reducing condition. The indications favor a result ranging about twenty-six bushels to the acre, making a full average. The condition of buckwheat has declined heavily from 93.7 last month to 79.1, mainly from the effects of frosts. In New York the decline was from 92 to 75, Pennsylvania from 66 to 62, Michigan from 85 to 77. The average condition of the potato crop is about 87, a decline of less than 4 points. Tobacco has fully maintained the condition of last month, averaging for all kinds 88.3. The general average for winter wheat is twelve bushels an acre, and for spring wheat slightly over ten bushels.

How to Keep Cider Sweet.

The best method of preventing fermentation in early made cider, says Popular Gardening, is by heating to 175 degs. Fahrenheit and placing in an air tight package and sealing up while hot, following the usual method of canning fruit. Cider put up by this process I have kept through the second summer as sweet as when it ran from the press. The objection to this method is that it changes to some extent the flavor of the cider, and when opened for use it ferments just as does canned fruit. A friend of preserving late made cider is to add some antiseptic advertised in the journals, which has as its active ingredient either sulphur or salicylic acid. The latter being the most used, one ounce of the acid to thirty-two gallons of cider being the rule.

Agricultural Notes.

The bean crop has been materially injured in many sections by unseasonable weather.

Puyallup Valley, the center of the hop industry of Washington Territory, has recently completed the harvesting of an enormous hop crop. The climate and soil of this territory is admirably adapted to hop culture, being exempt from the pests and diseases that usually appear elsewhere.

The Texas fall crop of wool, according to the Texas Live Stock Journal, is unusually light, and although free from dirt is filled with burrs which causes a depreciation in price.

The Texas cotton crop, according to The Florida Dispatch, will be about 150,000 bales.

On the much disputed question of lightning rods Scientific American says: "Lightning rods, well grounded, are a protection."

American exports of apples are in excess of those of last year.

Nero as an Orator.

Nero, the Roman emperor, is, perhaps, known by his unfortunate performance on the lyre during the burning of his capital, although this legendary episode is not mentioned by such historians as Tacitus. M. Holleaux, formerly of the French school of Athens, who is making excavations "in Delphiennes" in Boeotia for the French government has found a stone in the sanctuary of Apollo Ptoios, or the "Apollo of the Infernal Regions," which presents the Roman tyrant in another light.

The stone has engraved upon it what M. Holleaux calls "a genuine speech of Nero's," that is to say, one which was not composed for him, but uttered probably on tempore when giving liberty to the Greeks. Nero plumed himself, of course, on his versatility, and believed that he was an "all round" genius, able to compose, to make speeches, to act and to sing. The discovery of M. Holleaux may, perhaps, prove that the tyrant was a real artist in words at least, for, according to the learned excavator, the fragments of oratory found on the stone were naturally graceful and rhythmical, and phaleic Greek.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this simple discovery has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. A 20-page treatise on these diseases (it makes useless this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet containing this new treatment sent free by receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 19eow

Disruption of Vital Energy.

Truly did Emerson denominate disruption as the greatest evil in life. He did not mean disruption in the narrow and common sense of excess of drinking. He meant disruption of all sorts—the dissipation of vital energy in the pursuit of trivial objects, social dissipation, waste of time, waste of money, waste in general. Social dissipation is one of the most harmful forms of disruption, because it is so insidious, apparently so innocent. We are commanded to love our neighbors, but we are not commanded to call on them two or three times a week. The amount of time consumed in superfluous and purposeless social intercourse in this world is something positively appalling.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Epoch.

The transition from long lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the sufferer whose long lost health has been at last gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is said in praise of Electric Bitters. In many feet they save their restoration to health, to the use of the great alterative and tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach, colic or short standing, you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle at F. G. Hinsch & Co.'s drug store. 3

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at F. G. Hinsch and Co.'s drug store as their driving away so many of the cares of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it free at any time by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted. 3

Writing with a Quill.

Nearly everybody in England writes with a quill. You find them put for public use in courts, in banks, in telegraph offices and postoffices—in fact, everywhere where people must write. If a man prefers to use a pen or a pencil he must carry it with him.—The Argonaut.

Guard Against the Strike.

And always have a bottle of Acker's English Remedy in the house. You cannot tell how soon Croup may strike your little one, or a cold or cough may fasten itself upon you. One dose is a preventive and a few doses is a positive cure. All throat and lung troubles yield to this treatment. A sample bottle is given you free and the remedy guaranteed by G. W. Beaman, drug gist. 1 1029

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positive cure Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hinsch Co.

Happiness and Contentment

Cannot go hand in hand if we look on the dark side of every little obstacle. Nothing is darker life and make it a burden as Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will overcome the worst form of Dyspepsia, Constipation and Indigestion and make life a happiness and pleasure. Sold at 25 and 50 cents by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

We Can and Do

Guarantee Acker's Blood Elixir for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that this superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 2 1029

Dr. Acker's English Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curb, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Strifes, Spavins, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hinsch & Co., druggists, Charlevoix. 8m19

Tetter, Tetter, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hinsch & Co, Druggists, Charlevoix. 8m19

Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in greater demand than ever. No other preparation for Throat and Lung Troubles is so prompt in its effects, so agreeable to the taste, and so widely known as this. It is the family medicine in thousands of households.

"I have suffered for years from a bronchial trouble that settled on me like cold or was exposed to inclement weather, shows itself by a very annoying tickling sensation in the throat and by difficulty in breathing. I have tried a great many remedies, but none does so well as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which always gives prompt relief in returns of my old complaint."—Ernest A. Hopkins, Inspector of Public Roads, Farmer Torre Bombe, La.

"I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy

For Home Use.

I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will remove the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults."—Mrs. E. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"For years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded me no relief and considered my case hopeless. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, before I had finished one bottle, found relief. I continued to take this medicine until I was well and strong. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

"Six years ago I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs and soon developed all the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had a cough, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, pains in the chest and sides, and was so prostrated as to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying various prescriptions, without benefit, my physician finally determined to give Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took it, and the effect was magical. I seemed to rally from the first use of this medicine, and after using only three bottles, am as well and sound as ever."—Rodney Johnson, Springfield, Ill.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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OLD HONESTY is acknowledged to be the purest and most lasting piece of Standard Chewing Tobacco on the market. Trying it is a better test than any talk about it. Give it a fair trial. Your dealer has it.

JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

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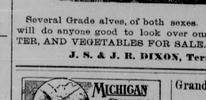

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G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 295, meets Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Ironton Encampment, No. 103, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Saturday evening at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3247, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

I. O. L.—True Blues No. 167, meet Saturdays on or before each full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

M. W. A.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 292, meets 2d Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

R. OF T.—Major R. H. Green Camp, No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

T. BROWN, Dealer in Exchange, Coin and Bonds. Down & Co.'s Bank of Charlevoix. CAPITAL, $25,000. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of Europe. Accounts received on favorable terms. Sell Government Bonds and Gold. Tickets for sale to and from Europe. Rates as low as any first class line. Refer to First National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage bearing date the 1st day of April, 1887, made and executed by Hattie Cooper of Charlevoix, Mich., to Alfred Nichols, and mortgaged by him, dated June 21st, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix County, in Liber 14 of mortgages, on page 1 of said records, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the principal sum of $1,000 in five years interest and due June 21st, 1888, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable in the payment of the principal or interest, and no suit or proceeding having been made to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and the whole amount of principal and interest remaining due on said mortgage, and there is claimed since the said interest became due, and which has accrued since the 1st day of June, 1888, and which is due and payable on said mortgage debt, and does hereby outlaw the statute of limitations, and the principal and interest, due and unpaid, and that there is no other proceeding or remedy at law or equity for the collection so made by said mortgage to be paid, and no proceeding at law or equity having been taken to recover the same, or any part thereof, and said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The south one-half of the south one-half of lot 1 in the township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, Michigan, village lot, number four, according to Eaton's addition to the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, according to the plat thereof, on the 8th day of March, at the highest bidder, at the front door of the township hall in said township, being the place of holding the circuit court for Charlevoix county, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1889, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, said sum with all costs and an attorney fee of $25 will be due.

ALBERT W. HUTCHINS,
A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH.,
November 10, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of Probate of Charlevoix County, at Charlevoix, on December 29, viz: Jerome Lewis, Jr., H. E. No. 11,264, for the south half of the southeast quarter of section 31, township 34 north, range 5 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Ira Lewis, of Mackinaw City, Mich.; Alonzo Lewis, of Mackinaw City, Mich.; Allen C. Madison, Andrew Erickson, all of Mackinaw City, Mich.

JAMES K. WRIGHT, Register.

THE PANSY FOR 1889.

THE PANSY.—Mrs. G. R. Alden (Pansy). The Pansy is an illustrated monthly continuing the story paper for the young which started in 1873. It is devoted to young folks from eight to twenty years of age, and is read by more readers than any other paper of its class.

Pansy's Sunday-school Class, which for many years has been a feature of the paper, will be continued. Its lessons will be based upon the International Lessons for 1889, and will be in the form of a Bible Dictionary, being the take up the Bible and study it for itself. Many pictures will be given, illustrating Bible places, customs, etc.

Pansy stories, tender poems, jingles, pictures beautiful, pictures funny, will all each number. Large type, heavy paper, pretty cover, twelve times a year—and all for only 60 cents. Sample copy free.

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CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop.

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHO LMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The ONDORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 11

J. A. GREGG,

Care of Nicols & Dean,

St. Paul, Minn.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do Contracting and Building in Charlevoix and Surrounding Towns. I keep in my shop a full set of hand and foot power machinery, and am prepared to do Jobbing, Repairing, Etc., on short notice. Shop on Sixth Terrace, opposite Harrison Hersey's residence.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Razors and baths at any hour of the day and evening.

BICYCLES.

Gormully & Jeffery,

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

For Sale by

L. S. BEARDSLEE,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Send two-cent Stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

RABYLAND, 1889.

This is the only magazine in the world that combines the best features of Babyhood and Babyland, and is the best baby magazine.

Babyhood's Nurseries contribute the stories of some of the most famous nurseries, being the take up the tale and love it furnished them for Baby; and the nursery rhymes are clever. Many pictures by Mr. L. J. Bridgman.

Baby Bunting's Neighbors, verses and pictures both by Frances Brundage Johnson, will tell Baby stories about the children of different nations.

Pansy stories, tender poems, and jingles, pictures beautiful, pictures funny, will all each number. Large type, heavy paper, pretty cover, twelve times a year—and all for only 60 cents. Sample copy free.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

The latest slang, "tacky."

Miss Lena Hawks is now in California.

Elk Rapids is trying for a railroad to Traverse City.

Chas. Gotham may now be addressed at Ellsworth.

A. D. Cruickshank, was up the county on business Tuesday.

Elk Rapids will illuminate her streets with kerosene lamps.

Wm. Scroggie has purchased an interest in the livery stable at East Jordan.

The East Jordan Lumber Co. have nearly 80 acres of hardwood lumber cut and skidded.

W. H. Healey, East Jordan's brick manufacturer, was in town last week on business.

A girl who is polite and kind to her mother and father, will be kind to every one else.

Will Stevens sold a team of horses last week to Owen Wood of Atwood. Consideration, $400.

It is said that there will be more logs banked on the Jordan river this winter than ever before.

Leander Burnett, well known with our ball boys, is back from the Agricultural college, and is now at Harbor Springs.

People with thin heads of hair should use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Recover to make the hair grow out thick, healthy and strong.

"Godey's" is published in Philadelphia, and is only $2.00 a year, with all sorts of inducements. Write and ask about it—Godey's Lady's Book.

Ephraim Shay's pleasant face smiled on his old Cadillac friends last Saturday. Mr. Shay is now located at Boyne Falls.—Cadillac Express.

Henry Barth, boiler maker, expects to go to the north shore in a few weeks, and parties at home wanting work should order at once.

The oldest inhabitant is trying to remember when we had such a nice fall. It almost eight weeks he will try to think when we had such a blizzard.

Charles Richardson has resigned his position with Dexter & Noble on account of his appropriating some of the firm's funds to his own uses.—Progress.

The first passenger coach was pulled out on the extension of the T. & A. at Cadillac, going to the end of the line which has reached a distance of thirteen miles.

J. E. Chew, who has driven the Petoskey mail stage the past summer, leaves next week for southern Illinois where he will probably accept a situation offered him.

We have no railroad news this week—but if the sleighing should improve a little, C. W. Ball will be in town with his D. C. & E. R. R. palace car next week.—Bellaire Breeze.

The wooden wedding of Ralph B. Vanderhoef, son of Capt. Vanderhoef of the Friant, was duly celebrated in the town hall of Harbor Springs last week and over one hundred and fifty were feasted and entertained.—Petoskey Record.

If Elk Rapids will pledge her $30,000 towards a branch from Traverse City, we believe Traverse City will meet her half way with like amount. It would make Traverse City and would not be bad for Elk Rapids.—Elk Rapids Progress.

Your wasted cheeks may have all the plumpness and bloom of health brought to your use of Compound Syrup Hypophosphites. This time honored remedy still leads the van. It improves digestion, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system. Give it a trial.

Farmers should talk over their plans this winter for next season's general work; what roads should be worked, the acres they will cultivate, the men they will support at the April elections, etc. In winter they have time to talk—in summer they have not.

By the net passed at the last legislature, applications for notary commissions must be made to the governor, and accompanied by $1.00 of the fee, instead of paying the entire fee to the county clerk as before. I this is kept in mind it may save delay and disappointment.

The harsh, drastic purgatives, once deemed so indispensable, have given place to milder and more skilfully prepared laxatives; hence the great growing demand for Ayer's Pills. Physicians everywhere recommend them for costiveness, indigestion, and liver complaints.

Tom Millen discharged 23 men from his camp the other day because they voted the Democratic ticket. The next day two of the number proved to his satisfaction that they had voted the Republican ticket and he took them back. And yet they talk about bulldozing down south.—St Ignace Wachman.

Have you seen Godey's Lady's Book for December? We have. It is a Christmas gem. Full of choice stories, and fine fashion-plates, with ample directions for making elegant garments, talks about shopping, home affairs, and whatever a sensible and tasteful woman wants to know.—Godey's Lady's Book.

Manistee has passed an ordinance prohibiting anyone except licensed bill-posters from posting bills in that city, except work for benevolent societies, and legal notices, and have placed the license fee at $15.00. This is encouraging monopoly with a vengeance, but they will have a daily time enforcing the ordinance.

A new device is to be sprung on the boodlers laid this winter. Each gentleman is to be given a card on which is written a certain number of names present, and he will be required to talk five minutes with every lady whose name is on his card. Object, to make you sociable, eliminate wall flowers, break up cliques, and prevent you "choosing the one you love best" and being spooney all the evening.

The moral influences of such a pure and refined magazine as Godey's Lady's Book are invaluable for every household. Richly illustrated and full of capital Christmas stories and other choice literary matter, the Dec No. is now before us. As a fashion guide, the ladies know the worth of this favorite old publication. The attractions for 1888 were all that any book could expect for the price. But for 1889, arrangements are made providing for more. Write to "Godey's Lady's Book," Phila., Pa.

Uncovering the head as a mark of respect dates from the time of the unarmored knights when gentlemen wore their with helmet down and raised the visor when among ladies. In many of the European countries a gentleman salutes every lady he meets without respect to acquaintance—ship while with us a lady is not considered to feel insulted if a stranger bows. We confess that we like the European plan. It is anything but pleasant to meet a lady just passed, and, being uncertain as to who it may be, bow to a stranger or omit bowing to an acquaintance. The first may bring you reputation as a cold-hearted masher, the second may cause you to be thought wanting in the manners of a gentleman. Besides as it is simply a universal token of respect to womankind why is not a stranger as much entitled to it as an acquaintance? In truth the fact of acquaintance" for not materially elevate the young lady in the estimation of any one but yourself.—Antrim County Journal.

Idaho Streams That Vanish.

One of the peculiar features of Idaho scenery is the frequent occurrence of dark rocky chasms and channels of dry beds which streams and rivers plunge and are apparently forever lost. These fissures are supposed to be old lava beds. The outside of the molten mass cooled and formed a roof, the fiery stream below became calmer and flowing an empty channel. A break in this roof having occurred, an opening was formed into which the river or stream now disappears, to reappear in a mysterious lake, basin or gorge on some distant mountain or plain. On the bank of the Snake river one of these streams reappears, gushing from a high cliff in a volume of the waters below.—Scientific American.

Dupeepy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have, in order to fully enjoy life. Thousands are wrecking for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and a fair trial persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon dyspepsia and its constant companion, misery. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach and kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle, by F. G. Hinsch and Co., druggists.

"English Equals Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Strifes, Spavins, All Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hinsch & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 8m19

In Life Worth Living?

Not if you go through the world a dyspeptic. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for the worst form of Dyspepsia, Indigestion Constipation and Constipation. Guaranteed and sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1029

The D. C. & E. R. R.

Although the building of the D. C. & E. Railroad is about as certain as anything can be which has not already taken place, still there are a class of people who are credulous about anything they do not actually see with their own eyes. But those persons who best know what is being done, and who best understand the necessary delays, and the vast preliminary work to be done before a newly organized railroad company can arrive at a point where the actual work of construction can begin, have no hesitation in their emphatic declarations that the road will be built within a few months. There have been numerous causes, out of the ordinary line, for delay, which were unavoidable. It has come to be an axiom that it takes money to build railroads. The most the D., C. & E. company ever expected to do was to make the necessary surveys and secure the right of way. The next and only remaining thing to be done was to find some company that would build and operate the road. This has now been accomplished. There is no question but grading would have been commenced before this time, had not the attention of Mr. Barnum, president of the road, been taken up with election matters, the harrassing committee work of the election having been followed by a serious illness of several weeks. Mr. Barnum has now recovered his health, and will be in Chicago within a few days, where the directors of the road expect to meet him. Mr. Cherrie, vice president of the road, in a private letter to a resident of Kalkaska, this week, stated that it was understood that work would commence soon.—Kalkaskian.

The President's Message.

President Cleveland's last annual message to congress will be found on our inside pages. As the Chicago News says, the perusal of the message will

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NUGGETS OF GOLD.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.

The Latest Intelligence Received by Wire from Distant Lands and at Home—The Doings of the News Gathered from All Quarters of the World.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Reading of the President's Message Consumes the Day—No Death Sentence Announced—Broad Offerings.

The second session of the Fifteenth Congress convened on Monday, Dec. 3. About thirty Senators and 200 Representatives were present. The usual committees were appointed by each house to inform the other branch that it was ready to proceed to business and to inform the President that Congress was ready to receive any communication he may desire to make, after which both houses took a recess. At the conclusion of the recess the President's message was received and read in the Senate, and duly delivered in the house and twenty thousand copies ordered to be printed, of which direct mention was made in previous issues, Congress, failing to adopt the West method were listened to with very close attention and apparent interest, at the house the portion of the message in which the President alluded to the Mormon question was listened to attentively by members on both sides of the House. Now and then a smile, bearing a tinge than of derision, would appear upon the face of some enthusiastic Democrat, but it would vanish as quickly as it had darted, and in a moment more the portion of the message which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and dignantly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause. Their feelings and broke into a round of applause, which was taken up by the galleries and some said thought, was in bad taste. The reading of the message in either house being finished was, on motion, properly referred and ordered printed. The usual committees of both halls of Congress were announced, the Senate adjourned until Monday, and the House adjourned to be seen upon the floor of members who had been wounded in the late election. The maid of Orleans, in his prayer, thanked God that since the last session not a single Democrat had been valued from his seat, "and I would add, women valued from my view the faces of some of the Democrats who have been unjustly ousted by their constituents. The galleries were well filled by prominent ladies, Mrs. Cleveland occupying a conspicuous seat, as did wives of members of the Cabinet.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The Secretary Makes His Estimate of Appropriations Required.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress estimates of appropriations required for the Government service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. They aggregate $.723,467,488, which is $9,032,265 less than estimates for 1889, and $3,530,511 more than the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The estimates are as follows: Legislative establishment, $3,381,963; executive, $6,355,081; judicial, $836,000; foreign intercourse, $1,947,565; military, $25,203,272; naval, $23,162,028; Indian affairs, $5,479,419; pensions, $81,708,700; public works, $21,264,909; postal service, $4,303,414; miscellaneous, $26,856,395; permanent annual appropriations, $109,691,055. The estimates include $100,000 for the improvement of the Calumet River; $267,000 for Illinois River; $172,000 for Chicago harbor; $43,000 for Calumet harbor, and $39,000 for Waukegan.

FRANCE AND THE POPE.

Less Secretly Advised to Leave Italy if the Powers Become Hostile.

The London *Standard's* correspondent at Rome says: "The French Government has secretly advised the Pope to leave Italy in the event of a rupture between France and Italy, and has offered all possible assistance in the event of his deciding to go to France. The *Tribune* hears that the Pope has charged Mgr. Galimberti to visit the Duke of Lichtenstein and thank him for his generous offers. He says his Holiness has no present intention of leaving Rome, but if Italy became involved in a war he would willingly take refuge at Vaduz."

WILL GO UPON THE STAGE.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., Has Determined to Become an Actress.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., was asked by a New York reporter to verify the report that she was about to adopt the stage as a means of earning a living for herself and child, pending her suit against the elder Blaine for $100,000 damages, she said: "since you press the subject, and since you are frat to ask—yes. I am going on the stage; circumstances force me to."

Political Pointers.

A Charleston (W. Va.) special says: The recount in Kanawha County complete shows that Alderson (Dem.), candidate for Congress in the Third District, gained 25 votes in Charleston, which cleets him by 12. Fleming (Dem.), for Governor, gained 30 votes. This will, it is believed, give the Democrats the Governor also.

The official vote of Delaware gives Harrison, 12,973 votes; Cleveland, 16,414; Fisk, 400. Cleveland's plurality, 3,441.

He Plotted to Murder Francis Joseph.

An irredentist has been arrested at Venice, while on his way from Rome to Trieste, on suspicion of having designs upon the life of Emperor Francis Joseph. It is believed that the man intended to carry out his plans during the stay of his majesty at the castle of Miramar, on the Adriatic, where he passed the fortieth anniversary of his accent to the throne.

Phil Daly Assaulted.

At New York Phil Daly, a well-known sporting man, was decoyed by a letter to visit the home of Miss Abbie Stanton, a dressmaker. While there two men sprang from an inner room, demanded Daly's money, and in the struggle the latter was shot and slightly wounded. His assailants then escaped. Daly had on his person $3,000 in money and $20,000 in bonds.

Judge Warden Dead.

Judge Robert G. Warden, a well known lawyer, died in the Providence Hospital, at Washington.

Murdered by Her Youthful Brother.

Mrs. Emma Jackson, aged 22, was shot dead at Glasgow, Mo., by her brother, Harland Jackson, aged 14. Mrs. Jackson asked Harvey to get a bucket of water, and when he refused threatened to whip him and went after the water herself. As she was entering the door on her return her brother shoved the muzzle of a shotgun at her face and fired, tearing her left jaw and neck to pieces. The young murderer fled after the shooting, but returned and gave himself up. He says that a musket fell down and was discharged and that the ball was shot by accident. His 6-year-old cousin, who saw the shooting, says the boy murdered his sister as described above.

ANARCHY WORSTED.

John Hronek, the Chicago "Bombist," Sentenced for Twelve Years.

John Hronek, the Chicago anarchist, who, it is alleged, sought to injure certain property and advised the assassination of certain Judges who figured in the anarchist trials of Chicago, was found guilty in thirty minutes after retiring by the jury before

JOHN HRONEK.

whom he was tried. The trial lasted several days and was replete with startling incidents. Judge Collins, before whom he was tried, fixed his punishment at twelve years in the penitentiary. A friend announced the verdict and judgment of the court to Hronek in Bohemian, and the indifference which he constantly maintained during his trial did not change in the best.

NATIONAL DEBT STATEMENT.

Report of the Treasury Department for the Month of November.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued by the Treasury Department at Washington for the month of November:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 187,090,950
Bonds at 4 per cent	501,291,150
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	1,000,000
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,850,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	$ 767,005,362
Interest	9,9 [illegible]
Total	$ 776,904,462
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$ 2,151,745
Interest	161,296
Total	$ 2,313,041
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$ 346,737,823
Certificates of deposit	15,900,000
Gold certificates	120,493,000
Silver certificates	57,411,799
Fractional currency (less $8,975,904, estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,919,918
Principal	$ 547,462,540
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,316,921,796
Interest	9,076,741
Total	$1,325,998,536
Less cash items available for reduction of debt	$36,330,767
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
Total	$ 136,330,767
Total debt less available cash items	$1,189,667,769
Net cash in the Treasury	$ 21,594,611
Debt less cash in Treasury Oct. 1, 1888	$1,148,485,3 [illegible]
Debt less cash in Treasury Nov. 1, 1888	1,187,675,655
Increase of debt during the month	$ 11,191,877
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1888	17,090,903
CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
Available for reduction of the public debt: Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$ 120,904,5 [illegible]
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	57,411,799
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	15,900,000
Gold held for national bank redemption	12,905,000
Fractional currency	1,453
Total available for reduction of the public debt	$ 207,122,788
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, viz: Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	$ 100,000,000
Available for reduction of debt	21,901,672
Held for gold certificates	120,493,000
Total	$ 242,394,672
Certificates held as cash	$ 16,747,417
Net cash balance on hand	152,238,132
Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	$ 452,798,621

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A Hung Jury in a Murder Trial Equivalent to a Discharge.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has rendered a remarkable decision relative to the trial of persons charged with murder. It was decided the disagreement of the jury in murder trials is equivalent to an acquittal, and that the accused person cannot be again arraigned for trial after one jury has failed to agree. The ground for the decision is the Constitution, which says that a man cannot more than once be put in jeopardy of "life and limb." The Supreme Court in its decision declares that the Constitution is clear on the point raised, and the fact makes it remarkable that the point was ever raised before. Many men have been tried for murder a second time, convicted and hanged, and it would be interesting to know how many have been unconstitutionally hanged in Pennsylvania. The decision will have the effect of releasing several men who are now awaiting trial after juries in their first trial had disagreed. Hereafter it will be much more difficult to convict a man of murder in Pennsylvania, since the lawyers need only work for a disagreement in order to save their clients.

POWDERLY MAKES HIS SELECTIONS.

The Philadelphia Office to Be Investigated Place of Next Meeting Uncertain.

The Knights of Labor General Assembly, in session at Indianapolis, Ind., adjourned after selecting a place for the next meeting, the question being referred to the General Executive Board. It will be either Atlanta, New Orleans, or Albany. The Philadelphia bill and a recommendation to establish parlor boards were indorsed. A resolution severely denouncing the Provincial Committee was referred back to a committee on Resolutions without action. Mr. Powderly was given the privilege of appointing the committee to investigate the Philadelphia office, and he named Delegates Mclice, Boston, and Gannon.

THE CHIGUITOS TASCOTT.

He Is Again Captured After Being Wounded in the Mountains of Kentucky.

A man supposed to be Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell, of Chicago, has been captured in Menifee County, Kentucky, by a posse under the leadership of Deputy Marshal John Day. The supposed Tascott for some weeks past has been staying about Owingsville, Bath County. He gave the name of Dickerson. He borrowed a fine shotgun at Owingsville, saying he was going to the mountains to prospect for mineral. Suspicion attached to Dickerson because he answers the description of the murderer most minutely. He was followed to the mountains, and after a fight in which he was wounded he was captured and lodged in Frenchburg jail. He had in his possession a large sum of money and refused to say where he got it.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Lower Prices Obtain in Nearly All Branches.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for last week says:

The origin of gold and the situation in special to markets caused lower prices in almost all branches of trade, some decided reductions in reports of the action taken by the leaders between railroad managers. At Kansas City trade was conspicuously quiet, and at Detroit, Detroit and Milwaukee improvement was noted, with more active demand. Some trade in the western States, from Minnesota to the South, has been hindered by the cold and stormy weather. The Jewelers' circular says: "Prices of other goods seem to be affected by the general tendency to lower prices. The cost of goods market was more healthy as to cotton, and with print cloths strongly at 3½c. Prices of other goods seem to be affected. No advance in prices of goods and shoes is yet reported, but it is thought it will be. Iron is steady and firm, and Bessemer pig is a little, (3) changed little, coffee was marked up half a cent, while pork was 25 cents per barrel lower, and lard 17 cents and hogs 10 cents lower. Cattle are 10 cents higher, and flour is from 10 cents to 25 cents lower. The iron age going into blast, every furnace in the Pittsburg district is in operation, and the output larger than ever. Buyers look for lower prices. Wheat has fluctuated from 1 cent to 2 cents, and Chicago has proposed to work only three furnaces and Minneapolis mills cease Dec. 1, putting 4,000 persons out of work. The coke production is the largest on record, and the Connellsville production for November was substantially the same in November as in October, and the average for the month of 11 per cent. in August. The failures falling off in number for the week 20, as compared with a year ago, have been 20 in Canada, and 187 in the west province. For the corresponding week in 1887 the figures were 225.

A WILD WOMAN CAPTURED.

The Weird Story of an Indiana Female, Who Lived Alone in the Woods.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued by the Treasury Department at Washington for the month of November:

A Harrison's dispatch from Bloomington, Ind., of a demented woman, whose history and surroundings are a mystery, has been found in the woods near Bloomington, through the swamps and woods in an almost nude condition and wild as a deer. She ran and dart away like a frightened deer at the approach of a human being. A party started out for her capture, and she was pursued to her hiding place in the woods, where she found herself surrounded, she attempted to dash through the crowd, but was caught and securely bound. She could not talk, but uttered a sort of moaning wail continuously. She seems to be a woman about 30 years of age, but her face and body had been dreadfully lacerated with brambles and bushes. In her temporary hiding place were found a quantity of nuts and berries, and a piece of an old brown earthenware pitcher.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Official Figures from Several States.

The official returns from the election in Wisconsin give these results: Total vote for President, 354,666; Harrison's plurality, 21,271; Hoard's plurality, 20,205. The prohibition vote for President was 14,377, and the total vote for Governor, 354,

The official returns of the vote of Oregon give these results: Harrison, 35,293; Cleveland, 35,241; Fisk, 1,077; Streeter, 1,036; Sawtelle, 1,036; Pennoyer's plurality, 6,799. Blaine's plurality in 1884 was 2,256 on a total vote of 31,534.

The electoral vote of California as announced by the Secretary of State is: Harrison, 156,039; Cleveland, 117,729; Fisk, 5,761; Curtis, 1,591.

The official vote of Kentucky is: Cleveland, 183,800; Harrison, 155,232; Fisk, 5,261; Lucas, 1,631; Beverly, 1,000; Cleveland's plurality, 28,605.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

A Secret Papal Rescript Sent to the Bishops of Ireland.

A Dublin telegram says: "The report that the second Papal rescript had been sent to the Irish Bishops is confirmed. It was intended that the rescript of the document should not be made known, but that the bishops should proceed to enforce the decisions contained in the first rescript without alluding to the existence of the second one. But this plan was spoiled through the indiscretion of a servant of the Bishop of Limerick, who divulged part of the contents of the rescript. It is probable that the publication of the document will force the Pope to reaffirm publicly his wishes regarding Ireland.

DEATH OF CORPORAL CHAMBERS.

A Well-Known Irish Character Passes Away in Boston.

Thomas Chambers, well known to Irishmen throughout the world as Corporal Chambers, died in the Carney Hospital in Boston. He was

Twenty-two and a half years ago, in the city of Dublin, he was sentenced by Judge Christian Chambers, James Jarragh, and John Boyle O'Reilly to imprisonment for life in Australia. The sentence was commuted in all cases, and Chambers was sentenced to imprisonment for life. O'Reilly, who was a political prisoner, was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years. Jarragh died in prison, Chambers died in Boston, and O'Reilly escaped from confinement and another year in the dreadful penal colony of Australia, and escaped from there to Portland Prison, and after fourteen years of imprisonment he was released.

A CALIFORNIA HANGING.

J. H. Meyer Has to Be Carried to the Scaffold.

John Henry Meyer was hanged at Placerville, Cal., for murdering John Lowell, a ranchman, last March. Meyer was so weak that the officers were compelled to almost drag him to the scaffold, and to support him erect until the trap was sprung.

Meyer, Wittenberg and Henry Claus went to Lowell's ranch last March and claimed employment. Meyer had a quarrel with the three men, after throwing the body into the well, and then left. Lowell's horses and a wild steer. These men were convicted of murder and sentenced to hanging. The Supreme Court of the State sustained the Supreme Court, where the case is now pending.

A TREASURER'S DISGRACE.

Trusted Officer Embezzles Thousands with County Funds.

C. O. Winchell, Treasurer of Spink County, Dakota, is said to have embezzled the entire rent of $10,000. The first intimation of the matter was received through a letter written by Winchell while in the East to his deputy. Winchell was highly respected in Spink County, and was considered perfectly honest. He sent his family to Chicago some time ago. The curious feature of the case is that Winchell left $5,000 in his office safe and $20,000 in the bank. His bondsmen are reliable and will make good the deficiency.

IN A BURNING MINE.

Several Lives Lost by an Incendiary Fire.

Fire broke out in the eighth level of shaft No. 3 of the Calumet and Hecla mine, near Calumet, Mich., while over one hundred men were at work, all of whom escaped except eight, who are supposed to be dead. The names of the men imprisoned in the burning mine are: John Vanderbilt, Antony Kabal, Joe Monsoegide, Joe Rowe, John Flick, Andrew Hansen, Gustave Dana, and Antony Lasguin. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary origin.

A BOY COURT'S DEATH.

Fourteen-year-old Orner Avery Throws Himself Before a Train.

Orner Avery, a boy 14 years of age, threw himself in front of a Vandanlia train, at Logansport, Ind., and would have met a horrible death had it not been for bystanders who rescued him. He gave as a reason for his rash act that his parents are fond of him.

An Iowa Tragedy.

Near Le Mars, Iowa, a couple age three farm hands, Amos Andrews, Frank Gaynor, and George Rogers, took part together in a drunken carousal which ended in a quarrel. The next morning Andrews was very sick and soon died. It was at supposed from heart disease, and Rogers had an ugly wound in the leg, which he said resulted from a fall on a mower knife. Believing death imminent from blood poisoning, he has deposed that Andrews had cut him with a knife and that Gaynor had killed Andrews by a blow on the head with a sledge-hammer. Andrews' body was exhumed and a fracture of the skull discovered.

Official Vote of Indiana.

The official canvass of the Indiana vote gives this result on electors, the vote of the leading candidates on each ticket: being given: Republican, 263,361; Democrat, 263,013; Prohibition, 8,881; Union, 2,401. Harrison's plurality, 2,348. The plurality of the lowest Republican elector over the lowest Democratic elector is 2,434. The total vote for Governor was only 139 less than for President. Gen. Fairbanks's plurality is 2,191. The largest plurality received by any candidate on the State ticket was 3,361, received by LaFollette, candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Convicts Pardoned by Gov. Ames.

Crawford County's two jail birds, Charles Witham have been pardoned by Gov. Ames. Fessenden and Witham were sent up three years, after throwing the body into the well, where it was found a few days after. Witham was convicted of murder and sentenced to hanging. The Supreme Court, where the case is now pending.

The Yellow Fever.

The Board of Health of Jacksonville, Fla. reported for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 p. m. Tuesday, Nov. 27th, no new cases and no deaths. There were not more than twenty cases in the city and all were out of danger. Restrictions on travel will be removed as soon as disinfection shall have been completed, which will be as early as possible.

Failed to Agree.

The State Canvassers of Tennessee, to whom all returns are certified, failed to agree upon a form of certificate to be tendered to Congress from the Third District, Governor Taylor indorsing the claim of H. C. Evans, Republican, and Secretary of State Allison, the other member, holding that Bates, Democrat, was legally elected.

Probably Foundered.

The Reading Company's steam collier, Allentown, with a crew of nineteen men, and laden with 1,500 tons of coal, is reported to have foundered off Cohasset, Mass. Life preservers and wreckage marked with the name of the vessel went ashore.

Rescued from Hanging.

At Wytheville, Va., a band of armed men dressed and broke into the jail, and rescued Wayman Sutton, sentenced to be hanged for murder. Sutton was taken by his friends to the west end of the county.

A Kansas Elopement.

A. G. Stuart, superintendent of the street railway at Hutchinson, Kan., has eloped with the wife of a prominent citizen, and borrows carried off funds belonging to the railroad company.

Burned to the Ground.

The canning house of McGaw Bros. near Sysseeta Island, Md., has been destroyed by fire. There was an insurance of $20,000 on the structure.

A Place of House.

Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, has been tendered the position of Chief Marshal of the inaugural parade at Washington March 4 next.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime Steers	$5.30 @ 6.35
Medium	3.80 @ 4.75
Common	3.00 @ 3.60
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.90 @ 4.00
Light	3.80 @ 3.85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.01 @ 1.02
CORN—No. 2	.36 @ .36½
OATS—No. 2	.26 @ .26½
RYE—No. 2	.54 @ .55
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.24 @ .26
EGGS—Fresh Laid	.24 @ .25
POTATOES—Per bushel	.60 @ .65
PORK—Mess	15.25 @ 16.00
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	1.01 @ 1.01½
CORN—No. 3	.36 @ .36
OATS—No. 2 White	.26 @ .26½
RYE—No. 1	.54 @ .55
BARLEY—No. 2	.56 @ .57
PORK—Mess	15.37 @ 15.50
DETROIT.	
CATTLE	3.75 @ 3.90
HOGS	4.00 @ 4.05
SHEEP	2.50 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.02 @ 1.02½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.38 @ .40
OATS—No. 2 White	.28 @ .29
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.04 @ 1.05
CORN	.37 @ .37½
OATS—No. 2 White	.27 @ .27½
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	3.60 @ 4.75
HOGS	3.60 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.07 @ 1.07½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	1.06 @ 1.07
OATS—No. 2 White	.32 @ .32½
PORK—New Mess	15.75 @ 16.00
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.25
HOGS	3.80 @ 4.00
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3.00 @ 3.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.01 @ 1.01½
CORN—No. 2	.36 @ .36½
OATS—No. 2	.26 @ .26½
RYE—No. 2	.54 @ .55
BARLEY—Low	.55 @ .57
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE	3.50 @ 5.00
HOGS	3.80 @ 4.00
SHEEP	3.00 @ 3.50
LAMBS	4.00 @ 5.00
CINCINNATI.	
HOGS	4.00 @ 4.20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.03 @ 1.03½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.37 @ .37½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.27 @ .27½
RYE—No. 2	.55 @ .56
PORK—Mess	14.50 @ 15.00
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime	5.00 @ 5.25
Good	4.60 @ 4.80
Common	3.50 @ 4.00
HOGS	4.30 @ 4.35
SHEEP—Prime	3.50 @ 3.60
Common	2.50 @ 3.00
LAMBS	4.00 @ 5.00

ARMY AND POSTOFFICES

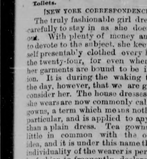
REPORTS OF SECRETARIES ENDICOTT AND DICKINSON.

The Administration of the War Department—Estimates and Expenditures for Military Protection—The Postal Service Fully Considered.

The Secretary of War has made a report of the War Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. The total expenditures were $41,175,107; the appropriations for the current fiscal year amount to $39,879,934, and the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, aggregate $44,652,507, as follows: Salaries and contingent expenses, $1,888,890; military establishment, support of the army, and military academy, $25,293,878; public works, including river and harbor improvements, $13,885,254; miscellaneous objects, $3,575,485.

The Secretary gives a brief review of the trouble with the Chiricahua Apache Indians, who are now confined at Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, and discusses plans for their disposition. The Secretary says it is very desirable to secure some place where the climate is suitable or opportunity may be had to instruct and employ them in agriculture.

Desertions from the army continue in large numbers, as in previous years, but from investigations recently made it appears that 90 per cent of the deserters from the service of the Union Pacific Railroad, and 75 per cent of the deserters from the service of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, are not carried on the rolls of the companies. Now if this is a gown of blue brocade, the unusual feature of which is an abundant lack of gore, it is to be noted that the similar modifications of the Empire gown, and sometimes such heavy fabrics as plush and velvet are combined with the most flimsy muslins. Maidens with more of time than cash are suspected of using up portions of old ball dresses for these concections, and that is feasible, owing to the prevailing fad for days of yore, which permits a variety of incongruous fabrics. Taste and ingenuity, combined with economy and industry, will produce a beautiful and striking ten gown out of the remnants of last year's finery. In the way of brand-new fabrics, there are the new colored Bedfords in almost endless variety. The medieval tea gowns with corset waist and full skirt of six or seven breadths



DAYTIME VISITORS.

the richest and most gorgeous colors are represented. Embroidery appears everywhere, even at the neck for a change. Mrs. Cleveland's last bonnet, upon bonnets, hats, wraps, and dresses, is a little jacket of silk and sleeves entirely of passementerie. Patterns in ladies' cloths come in all the fashionable colors, some with five rows of narrow fur-trimming for the front of the dress, and the same fur of the narrow with six yards of plain goods as well. Braided dress patterns are in all colors, and cashmeres with matched trimmings also come, and in all the most exquisite of shades, with five yards of each. Many beautiful models in ladies' cloaks are to be seen, and come in every color. One particular fashion is of bronze and black, embroidered with twice the quantity of narrow braid as of broad, to go with each pattern. To return to the bonnet mentioned robe, as illustrated, the extensive predilection for tinsel and surprise those readers who suppose that the bustle is to be discarded. This much-debated article refuses to disclose its intentions. It is what reporters call "a strong bustle," yet it ought to be. The fact seems to be that fashionable women are experimenting or reducing the tournure according to their individual tastes, and the requirements of particular dresses, and other figures shown in this article are only very moderately distended, and that may be accepted as the general new usage; but if a toilet seems to require it, and especially if the skirt is long enough to drag behind, the bustle worn with it is as large as ever. Especially is this so when the style of the toilet is

READY FOR A MORNING CALLER.

as beautifully made of bengaline, or of soft brocades in pale blue, old rose, olive, and brown, with a large, well-puffed sleeve of white lace, and show a petticoat of white lace where the skirt is lifted on the left side. Among the natty fashions for stylish young women are charming dressing jackets in rich cashmere of various handsome shades. These gowns are made with bodices that open over pleated shirt-waists, feather-stitched with silk the color of the cashmere bodice. The charming toilets which are worn exclusively in the morning have a further restriction as to place and occasion, and the prices of them are appropriate only for the private parlor. They appear to great advantage, and should be in the present code of fashion can scarcely be too elaborately garnished with lace and ribbons.

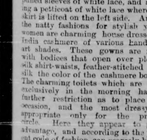
Daytime callers are mostly ladies, and, as feminine eyes are famously trained in the inspection of toilets, it is the more important that the costumes in which to make or receive daytime visits shall be in the best taste and keeping. The young ladies who might use been photographed as they stood in the parlor of a friend, they look off their wraps, but retained their hats, and exposed to view the bonne dresses. They are self-explanatory. Attention is called to the two-piece dress of the gowns. In that respect they are like ninety-nine out of every hundred.

"Oh, I am glad to meet you," said a friend to her very near-sighted chum in one of a bevy of girls. "I think I was so afraid to your sister a few minutes ago."

"It was to me that you were introduced," said the girl. "That observing no doubt, she explained: "You were in the lace sleeves and the side of one of the sleeves, and the side of the gown." And she turned around to show him how big the puffed sleeves or hat leaves was her dress.

The fashion plates suggest those trick costumes that the double-voiced conjurers will pull out of a hat or box. With a dark heavy side to turn to the observer when she sang in a deep contralto, and a light side to turn to the world by her high soprano warbling, she might charm the ear, but the observer of to-day might keep two wooers simultaneously at her sides, and neither would after marriage be able to confound her to the other by a description of her apparel. Even if it were evening, her hands were gloved, one chap might have worn a light glove, and the other had was rusk, while the other might be covered with the hand he had squeezed was dark. It is a fine time for darling and eccentric girls to misuse their gloves in that manner, making each hand harmonize in hue with the own side of the toilet.

In contrast with such bad taste is the dignifiedly beautiful toilet of the young matron, who is the most decorous of high evening and long sleeves, with simple beauty and richness in



YOUNG MATRONLY DIGNITY.

dignified and impressive.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Pretty, but Costly.

A LATE WRINKLE is a dollyfold matchsafe, simulating a feathern wallet.

In bracelets a heavy coil of rope in variegated enamel is the latest design.

AMONG recent hairpin devices is one representing a cornstalk in green gold.

Vase sleeve links of Roman gold assume the appearance of miniature baseball bats.

Cameo-moves in oxidized silver wicker-work and lined with gold now claim attention.

UMBRELLA handles of recent design are of gold and silver, peculiarly blended.

MINIATURE paintings are now being adopted as earrings in circles of colored pearls.

WATCH-CASES are now ornamented with flowers in dead enamel to imitate hand-painting.

THERE seems to be a quite a demand for gentlemen's gold shirt buckles, with sunken diamond monograms.

PLAQUES of white or blue enamel, set with lozenges of diamonds, appear in bed, where, whenever he was wakeful, he turned to read and study, and to write in a few weeks of his death he always drank three or four glasses of old-fashioned black port after his dinner. He never smoked nor snuffed, but he handed until he was over ninety; he had a marvelous digestion; his sight, aided by spectacles, was good until the last, and he was sufficiently clear-headed to make a little joke to one of his great-grandchildren a week or two or two of his end. This kind of pleasant extreme old age is, I am afraid, very unusual. I should aid that my old friend in his early days had an appointment in India, and I have letter from me as I write a copy of "Horace" (Tonson's edition of 1715) which he gave me, and which bears in his handwriting on the fly-leaf his name and the date, "Calcutta, 16 March, 1779." He gave it to me about eighty-eight years later.

How the Tiger Eats.

A Rimdoo expert on tigers has recently read before the Bombay National History Society a paper discussing the manner in which that animal seizes and eat his prey. Mr. Inverarity, the expert in question, had never been eaten by a tiger himself, but he had seen a good many other men and animals devoured, and seems to be a competent critic of the table etiquette of the tiger. It may please persons who may contemplate being eaten by a tiger to know that the process is not a lonely one. The tiger, Mr. Inverarity says, always seizes his prey by the throat and kills it, probably by pressure on the windpipe. It is only by accident, or when a great hurry, that the tiger, who is killing, covers any important vein or artery and so bleeds to death, or faints from the wounds. The tiger always drags his prey into the bushes, and then eats has way along toward the head. The stomach and accompanying organs are removed at the commencement, and leaves arranged in a neat pile.

An average-sized tiger and tigress will finish a cow or such animal at one sitting, having only the head. The tiger sits down at the carcass and eats downward. When their heads come to the middle of the animal they know there is no more left, and quit eating. Before eating, the tiger drags its prey a short distance, and the meal the tiger sometimes lies down and sleeps, but it there are hills in the neighborhood it will probably go to the top of the highest one to sleep. If anything has been left, the tiger will return the next night to eat it, but it never goes to the same place or the same spot as the first, always dragging the body a short distance away.

The tiger can eat half a bullock in two hours. Once Mr. Inverarity sat in a tree two hours and forty-five minutes while a tiger was lunching off a cow beneath him. It was a small tiger, too. Tigers will also eat each other if it is a convenient time to hunt up other provisions. They are supposed to kill only once in five or six days, and, in fact, do probably eat no food for several days after they have gorged themselves, but they will kill whenever they get a chance, and it is on record that one tiger killed five twenty-three consecutive nights. They will wander immense distances at night, always taking the easiest paths and frequently traveled roads on that account. They are not about little in daytime, because the hot ground burns their feet.

Tigers can climb trees. Mr. Inverarity tells of one in Salsette that climbed after a certain man named Pandoo, who had taken refuge in a tree. Pandoo waited awhile, and then came down and climbed another tree on the way the tiger came up with him and killed him. The native jury at the inquest reported "that Pandoo died of the tiger eating him." There was no other cause of death. Nothing was left except some fingers, which probably belonged to the right or left hand."—*New York Sun.*

Old-Time Scotch Horrors.

In the reign of James I. of Scotland there was born in East Lothia, a village a few miles from Edinburgh, a man named Bean, the son of poor but hard-working people. Evincing from boyhood a hatred of all labor, and displaying ever y kind of vicious quality, he was early in life abandoned his home and fled to Galloway. He was accompanied by a fit companion for his crimes in the person of a young woman, a native of the same village. The home of the pair was situated about half a mile in length and of considerable breadth, the mouth of which was washed by the sea, the tide sometimes flowing into the cave a distance of 300 yards. The entrance was high and so over of sight as to their way from comfortable to cave, or in the case of belated travelers across the country, were usually attacked in daylight. The same soul-sickening mutilation was inflicted in each case; the abdomen was cut open and the entrails dragged out and the body carried to the cave. To prevent detection they murdered every traveler they robbed, and for years they continued their horrible calling. In this manner, the chronicle calling, they lived until they had eight sons and six daughters, eighteen grandsons and fourteen grandaughters—all the offspring of incest. After a long career of murder the gang were captured by the long immunity of the criminal from detection, headed a body of troops and succeeded with bloodhounds in unearthing from the cave the whole tribe, to whom was meted out a death agreeable to the life they led. The men, says the historian, had their entrails thrown into the fire, the hands and legs were severed from their trunks and they were permitted to bleed to death. The mother of the children, after being spectators of the death of the men, were cast into three grandfires and consumed to ashes.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

An Austin clergyman, whose name is not mentioned, was preaching a sermon calling, was absorbed in thought a few Sundays ago, just before divine service began, when he was approached by one of his congregation, who asked, referring to the opening hymn

"What shall I play?"

"What kind of a hand have you got?" responded the absent-minded clergyman.—*Texas Siftings.*

The French language was introduced into England by William I. in 1066, and law pleadings were made in that language until the reign of Edward III., 1362, when they were changed into English.

The American Institute of Instruction, which meets annually in various cities for educational discussion, was incorporated in Massachusetts in 1831. Its first President was Francis Wayland.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

—Below are given the official figures on the vote in this State on Presidential electors. The list is complete. Streeter, the Union Labor candidate, received 4,532 votes in the State:

COUNTIES.	1884. Cleveland, D.	1884. Blaine, R.	1884. St. John, P.	1886. Cleveland, D.	1886. Fisk, P.	1886. Harrison, R.
Alcona	339	545	1	502	645	7
Alger				1102	294	2
Allegan	3145	6097	927	3020	5676	721
Alpena	1327	1257	20	1264	1257	15
Antrim	1721	1905	47	1641	1905	49
Arenac	723	1065	11	801	1097	69
Baraga	1000	1	1	1000	1	1
Barry	2976	3909	463	2676	3916	391
Bay	3011	3214	31	3272	4757	1
Benzie	583	645	17	412	719	94
Berrien	4280	5175	1155	4280	5175	1155
Branch	3128	3128	1	3128	3128	1
Calhoun	4309	5133	58	4321	5232	63
Cass	2600	3000	1	2600	3000	1
Charlevoix	823	1743	56	874	1276	95
Cheboygan	1000	1	1	1000	1	1
Chippewa	631	631	1	631	631	1
Clare	1000	1000	31	915	905	27
Clinton	3292	3292	1	3292	3292	1
Crawford	225	318	9	479	436	9
Delta	1000	1000	1

:- A BIG BONANZA IN HOLIDAY GOODS, -:

xxx AT xxx

GEO. W. BEAMAN'S.

You will Find at my Store a Line of

Plush & Leather Albums, Shaving & Smoking Sets,

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,

Fine Plate Mirrors, Odor Cases and Novelties, Handkerchief and Glove Cases, Fine Stationery Cases, Elegant Colar and Cuff Boxes. Music Rolls. Manicure Sets and Whisk Broom Holders.

STAINED - and - OXIDIZED - SILVER - DRESSING - and - TOILET - CASES.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Great Bargains in FINE BOOKS for Old and Young, and many Other Articles too Numerous to Mention. Wishing you a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR, I remain, Yours

GEO. W. BEAMAN, - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

I DO NOT HAVE TO

—GET UP A—

LOTTERY

To Sell my Goods. I Keep Goods that Don't Require any PRIZE to Sell Them. Good Goods Sell Themselves. I am one Merchant that Don't Believe in Selling Goods that way. Some one gets the Prize and the Balance Pay for it. I Believe in Selling Goods at such Prices that all my Customers get a Prize.

I am Going to open up this Week the Finest Line of

NECK TIES, NECK SCARFS, & SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

That will Prove all I Have Said. I have just Opened up a New Invoice of

CLOTHING, SOMETHING VERY NOBBY

That I had to Have for my HOLIDAY TRADE. I have been Pleased with my Fall Trade and I Thank you ALL for it. Wishing one and all a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR. Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER, - - CHARLEVOIX.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

THE money in circulation in the United States, June 30, 1888, is estimated to be $2,093,562,072. This is a great deal of money, and would ensure the prosperity of the people, were it not that it is in the hands of the money sharks and monopolists, while among the people money was never so scarce nor hard to get as now. However, as the people insist upon keeping up a condition of hopeless, helpless poverty, notwithstanding the undeveloped resources of the country we have nothing to say.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Postmaster Patrick Calligan of Alpena, was in Bay City a few days ago, and to a Press reporter he said: "You folks down here will probably never know all the reasons for Fisher's defeat. I never before saw such high handed robbery as was practiced in Alpena and Montmorency counties. However, it was the Democrats who defeated him. Of nine foremen in that vicinity, seven were Democrats. They pledged themselves to the Democratic county committee, but only one, possibly two, fooled the Democratic ticket, the Wheeler money doing the business." You can't imagine what an amount of money was spent up there for Wheeler. Men just over from Canada voted just the same as American citizens and we were powerless to stop it."

Official Canvass, Ninth District.

The following are the official figures of the vote for congressman in this (ninth) district:

Counties.	Chas. S. Monroe.	H. H. Hatch.	C. L. Ellis.	Jas. Ball.	Total.
Antrim	1,264	848	93	2	2,207
Charlevoix	1,275	972	74	1	2,321
Cheboygan	1,967	816	84	1	2,868
Emmet	2,262	1,414	80	1	3,756
Manistee	1,707	3,305	992	1	5,973
Mason	1,717	1,569	53	1	3,339
Mecosta	1,868	1,776	833	1	4,479
Missaukee	629	577	43	2	1,251
Montmorency	1,448	1,011	59	1	2,519
Oceana	2,443	2,871	239	1	5,554
Ottawa	1,896	1,192	200	1	3,288
Otsego	1,713	1,856	121	1	3,691
Wexford	1,437	1,601	185	1	3,223
Totals	19,605	18,031	2,476	2	40,104

A Profitable Business.

Those who take an agency for a reliable enterprising house, learn their business and stick to it, "get on" in the world. People who have any idea of engaging in any canvassing business will do well to write Owen, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine,—the great art and general publishers. They offer the most exceptional advantages to those who are sufficiently enterprising to be willing to make a push in order to better their condition. It costs nothing to try. Women make successful canvassers, as well as men. Full particulars will be sent to those who address the firm; their full address is given above.

The Season's Losses.

According to records kept in Cleveland during the season of 1888 there were lost on the lakes forty-nine vessels, with a capacity of 17,940 tons, and valued at $446,400. In 1887 the lost tonnage aggregated 30,000 tons, with a valuation of $777,000, seventy vessels being on the list.

CHARLEVOIX SCHOOLS.

Report for the Month Ending Dec. 7th, 1888.

The following is the report of the Charlevoix public schools for the month ending Dec. 7th, as furnished by Prof. H. M. Enos, principal:

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department	76
Second department	45
Third department	50
Fourth department	61
Fifth, grammar section	20
Fifth, high school	42
Total	310

AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	59
Second department	40
Third department	47
Fourth department	57
Fifth, grammar section	19
Fifth, high school	37
Average	309

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	8605
Second department	5670½
Third department	6800
Fourth department	7800½
Fifth, grammar section	2375
Fifth, high school	6875½
Total	43,327

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	79½
Second department	18
Third department	33½
Fourth department	24
Fifth, grammar section	7
Fifth, high school	14½
Total	176

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	52.55
Second department	45.46
Third department	46
Fourth department	54.56
Fifth, grammar section	18.36
Fifth, high school	35.9
Total	254.8

CASES TARDY.

First department	5
Second department	12
Third department	14
Fourth department	3
Fifth, grammar section	1
Fifth, high school	2
Total	37

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	95.96
Second department	97.46
Third department	97.74
Fourth department	94.74
Fifth, grammar section	96.79
Fifth, high school	97.80
Average	96.75

NUMBER OF PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY DURING THE MONTH.

First department	31
Second department	28
Third department	34
Fourth department	12
Fifth, grammar section	12
Fifth high school	18
Total	145

HOMES OF THE JAPANESE.

No Windows Nor Regular Doors—Walls and Floors—The "Go Down."

Japanese houses consist often of only one story, and very seldom of more than two. They do not, of course, resemble one another exactly, any more than English houses do; but it may be said of them generally that they have no windows in our sense of the word, and sometimes no regular doors, but they are always provided with a veranda before the lower story, and, when they have a second story, with a balcony.

As to solidity, it is a fact that the Japanese do not even aim at making their houses substantial, as English houses are, or as, even when constructed by a "jerry builder," they profess to be. The outer walls of an English houses are always intended to be fixtures, and so far durable that when once put up they cannot be pulled down without sending for workmen; but among the Japanese two or more of the sides are not permanent walls, but are closed with sliding screens, which can be set up and taken down at the pleasure of the inmates. On a hot day, or when thorough ventilation is required, the whole side of a room can be opened to the outer air.

Of course, people who are not particular about having a permanent wall between their rooms and the outside world, do not care to have immovable partitions between one part of the house and another. Although in England rooms are occasionally parted from one another by a certain, or by folding doors, yet, as a general rule, they are separated by walls, which, however flimsy their construction may be, are fixtures, and cannot be taken away and replaced at will. But in Japan one room is commonly parted from the next merely by a screen—a framework of wood covered with paper, which runs in a shallow groove on the floor and a deeper groove on the ceiling, a plan which gives the inhabitants the power of adding to or decreasing the number of their apartments at their pleasure. Baron Nordenskjold, the famous Arctic traveler, has recorded the surprise with which he woke up one morning at a Japanese inn in quite a small room, having gone to bed over night in a very large one.

It has been suggested that the reason why the Japanese do not build their houses more solidly is that, in a land like theirs of continual earthquakes, it is not worth while spending a long time on rearing up a building which may be tumbled down again at any moment. But it is doubtful whether this explanation is a true one, for earthquakes violent enough to destroy a really strong building do not happen very often at any one place, and, besides, the Japanese do erect durable houses, which the English call "go downs," for the protection of their property from loss or accident. The most common method is by fire, to which the inflammable Japanese houses fall an easy prey, and by which large parts of the towns are continually being burnt down. On the approach of a conflagration the prudent Japanese, as far as possible, pulls his house down and takes away not only its contents, but large parts of itself, to the "go down," which is a building thickly coated with fire proof clay, very strong and substantial, but very seldom used as a house.

The floors of Japanese rooms are invariably carpeted with rush mats of very careful construction, some two or three inches thick and about six feet long by three broad. As these mats are all of one pattern, the size of a room can be determined by the number of mats it contains, and it is described as a six mat or twelve mat room, as the case may be. Since the commonest rooms are either of six or of eight mats, and never an eight mat mat room is only a mat twelve feet by twelve in extent, it will be seen that the rooms of a Japanese house, like the Japanese house itself, are generally small. The Japanese fireplace is usually a portable brazier, made of bronze, porcelain or wood, lined with clay, in which not coal, but charcoal cakes are burned. Properly, however, there is a clay lined hole in the floor, containing a fire of the same kind.—Cassell's Family Magazine.

An infant at Traverse City is afflicted with the names "Harrison Morton" which he will be compelled to carry through his natural life.

St. Ignace has two more saloons. 22 in all.

WHY NOT?

Take Advantage of December Holiday Bargains at Hurd's. A Good Variety Seasonable and Staple Goods and the Largest Stock we have ever Shown. Observe the prices given below and come in and Examine the Goods. We offer nothing but Honest Quality and promise no Juggling in Prices.

EVERYTHING MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

You are not running any Risk of Paying more than Your Neighbor.

Dress Goods:

Suitings, yard and a half wide, 50 cts.
HABIT CLOTH, *all wool*, 50 cents.
IMPORTED BROADCLOTHS, $1.25.
FRENCH FLANNELS, 40 cents.

Dress Goods.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
Heavy, serviceable, 60 per cent wool, 90 cents.
All wool, ribbed bottoms $1.25.
Canada Hair all wool extra heavy, $1.75. None better in the market.

LADIES UNDERWEAR.
All wool scarlet, extra finish, cut stitching, pearl buttons, $1.00.
Canada Hair.

BLANKETS.
Heavy Gray, full size, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 per pair.
White $1.50, $2.00, $2.75, 3.50, 5.00.

HORSE BLANKETS.
New Hampshire, 95 cents.
Five A, $1.75 to $2.50.
Fawn extra fine, $3.75.

MACKINAWS.
We carry the best assortment in town. Comparison will prove our prices the lowest.
Winter supplies a specialty.

HAND WARMERS.
Men's Tufted Mitts, 20 cts.
Mens full tufted mitts, 40 cts.
Mens hand knit, 50.

Rubbers for Woodsmen.
Men's extra heavy overs $1. others have $1.25. Mens fleed lumbermen's $1.25 others have $1.60. These are pure gum goods—best quality and extra heavy. We guarantee money saved here.

GERMAN SOCKS.
Heavy tufted leather heels $1.75.
Alaskas—genuine, $1.

LAMPS.
Vase lamps, decorated shades to match vase, new, $5. Hand lamps decorated shades, $1.25, complete with argand burner. Best tubular lanterns with guard, 48 cts.

OIL CANS.
3 gal with pump best made, $1.50.
5 gal with pump, best made, $1.75.

CANNED GOODS.
Peaches, all yellow 3lb, 15 cents.
Corn, good quality, 1½ cents.
Tomatoes, standard, 10 cents.
Try the Batavia Goods.

TEAS.
Largest stock in the county. Extra Japan 30 cts—4 lb. for $1 this month; guaranteed to equal any 40 cent tea elsewhere. Other grades up to 50cts. English Breakfasts, Formosa, Oolong Young Hyson, Gunpowder, etc., etc.

DRIED FRUITS.
Figs, good quality ont, 10 cents a pound. Prunes, new crop, 4 lbs 25 cents. Raisins 10 to 18 cents. California prunes, peaches, plums, apricots, etc., and our usual full line of fancy groceries.

PRINTED TEA SETS,
Handsome decorated, 56 pieces $4.00
Carlsbad China, 56 pieces, $7.50.

Gold Band Granite Ware at very low prices to close out.

J. L. HURD & CO., - CHARLEVOIX.

Wilson.

Beautiful weather, but lumbermen are uneasy.

Palmiter Bros. are buying logs in this vicinity.

Porter's camp is about to break up, as they have their logs nearly skidded.

Mittie Hudkins has returned from her two weeks' visit with her brother Daniel.

Chas. Kuettel arrived home Thursday night from East Saginaw, where he has been the last two months.

E. B. Mead, Esq., of Grand Rapids, was a guest of J. R. Vance on Sunday night. He took the Monday morning train for Free Soil, Mason county.

Will Holland has returned from his trip to Wexford county, where he visited relatives.

John Isaman is having lumber sawed wherewith to build a new house. Rather late to build, but John is a hustler.

School began in district No. 3 on Dec. 13. Twelve pupils are enrolled. Kittie Wilson, of Banks, teacher.

Great Fun Ahead.

The Detroit Journal published a letter from St. Nicholas last Saturday, in which that paper was commanded to purchase 500 pairs of children's stockings, and get them filled and ready for distribution on Christmas morning, at which time Santa Claus promised to call for them and give them to the "good" children on his list. In compliance with the command the Detroit Journal has ordered the stockings.

Elk Rapids Progress: It is evident that the D. C. & E railroad will be built to Charlevoix. It's running through the heart of this country will let the life blood out of Elk Rapids unless it too gets a road. "Self preservation" should induce Elk Rapids to do something.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Cloth Tops, Ephyre, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS.

Shapton & Scroggie,

Charlevoix and East Jordan

STAGE LINE

Leave Charlevoix daily at 7.00 a. m., arrive at East Jordan by 10.30.
Leave East Jordan at 2.30 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix by 5.30.

Leave orders at Scroggie's barn, Charlevoix, and at Commercial House barn, East Jordan.

The Real Secret of the unparalleled success of THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS may be found in *two distinguishing characteristics*, which more than anything else have contributed to its remarkable growth.

FIRST—*It is a Daily Paper for Busy People.* The people of this busy West are too busy to be possessed of an intelligent knowledge of the world's daily doings, but they are too busy to waste valuable time in searching through a cumbrous "blanket-sheet" news paper for the real news of set, thoughtful, readable, pithy, and to the point, and-one-things which make up modern civilization. They want news—all the news—but they don't want it concealed in an overwhelming mass of chaff and inconsequential. It is because THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is *"all of a piece"* and *"to the point"* that its circulation is over *"a million a week."*

SECOND—*It is an Independent, Truth-telling Newspaper.* The people demand a fearless, partial, independent newspaper, which gives *all the news*, and gives it free from fear of partisan bias. With no more political ambition to gratify, no "axe to grind," the impartial, independent newspaper may truly be a guide, philosopher and friend. It is based on these two cardinal political fields; and this is why THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS has to-day a circulation of over "a million a week."

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS now adds to these two cardinal features elements of paper lucky, a third, in its unparalleled reduction of price to ONE CENT A DAY.

It is always large enough,—never too large.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is for sale by all newsdealers at *One Cent per copy*, or will be mailed, postage paid, for $2.00 per year, or 25 cents per month. The farmer and mechanic can now afford, as well as the merchant and professional man, to have the metropolitan daily.

Address VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher "The Daily News," Chicago.

Holiday goods at the Bee Hive.

THE JOURNAL,

Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 13, 1888.

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 20 to 25c.
EGGS, per doz., 20 to 22c.
POTATOES, per bu., 20 to 25c.
WHEAT, per bu., 80 to 85c.
OATS, per bu., 30c.
HAY, per ton, $12 $15.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $1 Steers, $4 @ 4.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
DRESSED BEEF, $5.50@$6.00.
BREED CALVES, 5oc@$1.00.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Leroy Hamlin is home again.

Now is the time to pay your taxes.

A. J. McLeod was in Detroit this week.

Local items on first and fourth pages.

The bridge is now only swung for fish boats.

The new Ferguson house is nearly completed.

Oscar Upright returned to California last week.

Geo. W. Beaman visited East Jordan yesterday.

Two more weddings are to be announced soon.

Prof. Dewey is operating a writing school at Petoskey.

☞ Remember our special sale for the next 60 days. B. SEE.

Edith Goss is helping Emma Todd during the holidays.

The little folks are getting nervous over Christmas prospects.

☞ Oysters at wholesale at O. W. Smith's and always fresh.

Thomas Kelly is home on a furlough from Grand Rapids.

F. A. Smith of the savings bank, was in Grand Rapids this week.

The firemen are preparing for a grand ball at Christmas time.

Township treasurers should order their tax receipts at this office.

A ten-pound boy arrived at Frank Lamphear's house Tuesday night.

☞ A full line of plush goods of all kinds at F. A. Cochran & Co.'s.

John Wagner will have charge of the barber shop in Frank's absence.

Emma Todd opened a large stock of toys and holiday goods this week.

☞ O. W. Smith has the finest crackers ever brought to this village.

J. E. Carter arrived home Saturday, from Frankfort, to remain the winter.

Miss Blanche Bartholomew is at Albion attending college this winter.

☞ For stamped goods, splashers gilt covers, banners, etc., go to B. See.

Walt. Daniels will assist toncorially at Frank Wood's barber shop this winter.

Saturday was a fine autumn day,—a surprise to the natives for this time of year.

Alick Rosenthal got the contract to fit up the new Ferguson house with carpets.

A. Cameron and wife start for Canada in a short time for a visit with friends.

The Friant made her last trip on Monday, and has laid up at Harbor Springs.

The D. C. & E. R. R. offices are now comfortably located in the Buttars block.

D. J. Bigelow has sold his farm and is about to remove to southern Michigan to live.

☞ Christmas cards by the hundred at F. A. Cochran & Co's. Come and take your choice.

Charlie Miller started Monday for Elton county, where he expects to spend the winter.

☞ Fancy embroidery silk, etching silk and coltos arasine, and that class of goods, go to B. SEE.

Lewis Todd of Cheboygan arrived today for a few days visit with his sister, Miss Emma.

W. B. Taylor will furnish hot coffee and lunch at his stand one door north of Scott's bazaar.

The Fleetwing arrived Sunday night, and is now hauled out at Washburn's shipyard.

The Charlevoix town board adopted the Newman bridge guard and they are now being erected.

Farmers can get a hot coffee and lunch at Wm. B. Taylor's—a good thing to do on a cold day.

A. D. Cruickshank and F. E. Wood expect to start for New Mexico next week to spend the winter.

There was snow enough for sleighing in Antrim county last week. In Charlevoix the ground was bare.

The holidays are coming, and the announcements of the live business men will be found in the JOURNAL.

R. S. Shapton has just moved into his new home on May street. It is a conveniently arranged, well-finished home.

J. A. Heath has his new carpenter shop enclosed, and will soon be ready for business in his new quarters near the rink.

L. E. Allen returned Wednesday from the "Soo" where he closed a contract for the pile work of his government contract.

The high school reading club will give a public reading at the high school room (village hall) next Wednesday evening.

☞ O. W. Smith is going to make fourteen handsome and valuable presents on Christmas day. Call and get particulars.

The Traverse Herald's Christmas extra is at hand, well filled with advertising. Traverse City merchants are liberal advertisers.

☞ O. W. Smith will furnish church and other parties with oysters at wholesale rates. Direct from Baltimore and strictly fresh.

☞ Those $1.25 albums at F. A. Cochran & Co's are going fast. Select one soon. You never saw a better one for twice the money.

While working in the woods on Tuesday, Wm. Russell cut his knee quite seriously with a saw, and his shoe was full of blood before he could get home.

Jas. Washburne has on his shipyard already for winter business, the steamer Gazelle and tug J. H. Martin. The latter will require considerable work in rebuilding.

It is not necessary to go south for good weather. There has not yet been snow enough to mention, and the weather could not be better for the ordinary fall work.

Mille Kanagy is preparing in G. W. Miller's show window a feast of good things in gents' silk ties, scarfs, handkerchiefs, etc, which will be given to the public soon.

☞ For one week before Christmas we will present each 50 cent customer a bottle of K. K. K. Kris Kringle Kologne, a very choice and delicate perfume. F. A. Cochran & Co.

The glass for the new Baptist church will arrive by rail, and is expected in a few days. Preparations are now being made for plastering, and the inside work will be pushed rapidly.

☞ We will give the New York Weekly World three months free to any person who pays $1.50 in cash in advance, before January 1st, for a year's subscription to the JOURNAL. If

As was charged before election, it is announced that Will A. Norton has taken up his permanent residence in Lansing. As a balm for election sores, the Sentinel gives him a great send off.

☞ Every 25 cents worth of goods you purchase at O. W. Smith's entitles you to a chance in one of those handsome presents to be given away on Christmas day. For particulars call at the store.

☞ Received a telegram from Santa Claus, that he would be at the store of B. See in a few days, to remain until after Christmas. Call and see him, at the corner of Bridge and Main streets. B. SEE.

Quite a number of the young men and young ladies of Charlevoix are troubled with heart complaint, and as this affection frequently results fatally, their parents are naturally considerably worried over the matter.

☞ Belle Scott has a fine line of fresh candies and nuts for the holiday trade. Also a large assortment of dolls, toys, etc. Call and examine the elegant glassware, and novelties of all kinds. One door north of New man house.

The dolls dinner party, and Old SantaClaus going down the chimney, in the front windows of A. T. Washburne & Co's, are great attractions for the little folks and to older folks who appreciate the skill necessary to make them.

A so-called colored minstrel troupe struck town last Thursday, and got a small audience by a generous distribution of complimentaries. "One who was there" expresses himself as having wasted his time trying to realize dividends on a "comp."

Rumor has it that the approaching railroad has put Dexter & Noble on their mettle and that they will dredge the Intermediate river and make such other arrangements as will give them at least their share of the timber products of this valley—Antrim County Advertiser.

☞ In selecting Christmas pres ents for the little folks, don't forget Emma Todd's enormous stock of everything in the line of novelties. Dolls and toys for every child in Charlevoix. Fine presents for everybody. Don't ask us to enumerate, but come and see.

Since the Rifenburg mill was started three years ago we have not used a pound of flour made elsewhere, except one sack last summer while the mill was not running. It is good enough for anybody, and every dealer in the county should keep a full supply. The way to encourage home institutions is to use home products.

Readers of last week's JOURNAL should not fail to observe the amount of work given the paper in the matter of type-setting. Never before even we have been in the county, has the entire proceedings of the board of supervisors and the report of the county treasurer been given in a single issue of any paper. In addition to this, changes were made for five and one-half columns of advertising on Wednesday and Thursday.

John Munro left Wednesday evening for Charlevoix, where he will spend the holidays. Before going he prepared for war by purchasing Hammond's 25 cent day for $4.00, J. M. Campbell's warranted not-to-kill Waterbury movement shot gun, and Billy Hoy's stem-winding revolver. Campbell was in the act of putting the finishing touches to a plan for unloading four second-hand stoves onto him when the train came and he escaped. St. Ignace News.

A floral exhibition on a large scale is being organized by the Detroit Journal for the benefit of the various Detroit charities. It will be held next April in the Detroit Rink, which, by the way, is located on the site of the 1883 Art Loan. Each of the charities has appointed a representative to co operate, and all the florists have signed an agreement to co-operate. It promises to be an affair of great interest, and for a worthy object. The entire proceeds it is go to charity.

☞ If you want a high priced gold watch (a perfect time piece) for good or lady, call at Bellinger's. If you want a first class river watch (a perfect time-piece) call at Bellinger's. If you want a medium-priced watch, call at Bellinger's. If you want a low-priced watch, warranted full value for the money, Bellinger can sell it to you. In fact, if you want anything in the line of watches, jewelry, or silverware, Bellinger can satisfy you according to your means; and what he guarantees may be depended on. Don't buy elsewhere before examining his stock.

It is not possible for a little country newspaper up here in the woods to out-bid the great city papers in the offer of prizes and premiums to subscribers and agents. Life is too short and too valuable to try to make the largest paper in the country; but we propose to keep the JOURNAL as it has been in the past, the best local newspaper in the county. We can do it with the aid of our correspondents we can and will give you what money will not buy with your great city papers,—all the news about home. If *quantity* is wanted, give us $2.00 for the JOURNAL and New York Weekly World one year. The World is now a 12-page, 84-column paper, and gives a complete novel by a popular author in every issue. We will give a three-months' trial subscription to the World free to every subscriber who will give us $1.50 in cash before January 1st for a year's subscription to the JOURNAL. Give it a trial at once.

The many people, young and old, who have visited the store of A. T. Washburne & Co., our enterprising city goods merchants, this week, have been impressed with the fact of their ability and enterprise. Always something new in stock, as well as their show windows, which, without doubt, show the handsomest exhibits weekly all the year round of any store north of Grand Rapids. They are not copies of other merchants' ideas but altogether original. This week their windows are a genuine treat for they are in reality works of art which should be placed entirely to the credit of Al. They are intended as an holiday exhibit, so everyone for miles around should not miss seeing them as well as the elegant line of holiday goods displayed inside. This firm are gaining a reputation second to none in the state for square dealing and honest goods at living prices. If our readers could only step in their two stores—Cadillac and Charlevoix—and see the goods come and go, it would not need words to describe their methods or amount of business done in twelve months.—Adv.

Take Notice.

The mill known as the John A. Cooper mill is being overhauled and is going to run all winter. Parties wishing sawing done, or lumber for building purposes, will find it to their advantage to call upon us.

J. A. COOPER,
H. L. BIRKS,
T. C. BARR.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, sold by her physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another, and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, druggist, West Saginaw. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at F. G. Hines & Co's drug store.

Are You Skeptical?

If so we will convince ☞ you that Acker's English Remedy for the lungs is superior to all other preparations, and is a positive cure for Throat and Lung troubles, Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds. We guarantee the preparation and will give ☞ a sample bottle free. Sold by C. W. Bonsman, druggist. 3 1617

EARTHQUAKES! EARTHQUAKES!

Great Eruption

AT

Alick Rosenthal's.

WE ARE GOING TO GIVE A GRAND SPECIAL SALE FROM NOW UNTIL DECEMBER 25, 1888.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT YOUR OWN PRICES,

EVERYTHING TO BE SACRIFICED.

THIS IS NO TALK FOR WE MEAN BUSINESS.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CLOAKS, CARPETS AND FANCY GOODS.

And in Fact Everything in the Store will be Greatly REDUCED.

WE HAVE A BIG LINE OF SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AND MUFFLERS OF ALL SORTS AND PRICES. CALL AND GET CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Yours Respectfully,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

P. S. **Remember that every TWO DOLLARS Traded with us gives you a chance in Drawing our Fine Bedroom Set.**

At the Bee-Hive

SPECIAL PRICES IN

Blankets, Comforters and Wool Goods.

And just Remember that

We Lead in Holiday Goods.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

CONGRESS IN SESSION

President Cleveland Submits His Final Message.

A Voluminous Document Upon Matters of Public Interest.

Duties of Patriotic Citizens—The Current of the Country Diverted from Its Legitimate Channels—Crowded Condition of the Supreme Court Calendar—Rights of American Fishermen—The Sackville-West Affair—Abuse of Immigration Laws—Various Other Topics Handled.

(Washington (D. C.) special.)

The second session of the Fifty-third Congress convened at noon, December 3, the greater portion of the day being consumed in the reading of President Cleveland's message, of which the following is a comprehensive digest:

To the Congress of the United States:

As you assemble for the discharge of the duties and responsibilities of the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is attended with no ordinary anxiety and interest. With the exception of the present session of the Congress the first session of the constitutional existence of a nation will be completed. When the sup rimest of our government assembled to lay the chart adopted for our guidance upon the constitution. Departure from the lines then laid down has ever since been by a steady adherence to the direction they indicate and by restraint within the limitations they have fixed, our country has risen to the world of the fitness of the American system of government. Its success has resulted from adhesion of which we hold as the underlying principle of our government should ever be used to the relations of our citizens to each other. The Government itself, in its care for the American people, has in the exercise of its functions and powers, it will deal with the full measure of its responsibility for the best, the most liberal, and fair, and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship is to be the central necessary to justice and the condition of equality before the law and the enjoyment of the blessings of free institutions in the government of the people by their Government. The edition of our Republic in its early days rightly insisted upon full content and with the letter of this bond, and any violation of it was the subject of keen feel for the rights of the citizen. He stinge to the support of his Government when challenged by the exigency of national existence, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining responsibilities of his daily life. The ability of his people to rely upon their government and was enforced by the fact that their lives, liberties and estates of the citizens, individuals, more opulent and aggregations of capital were allowed or sternly regulated and we as had the power and place of governments free from the influence of the people. Our country has grown in the intervening years, and the relative weight of the people, in the solution of the problem of free government and for the a discussion of the grand destiny of the land which God has given them. A century has passed. Our country has grown in extent and in population. Our manufactures have grown full fortunes dreamed of by the fathers of the Republic, our business men are seeking the trade in far seas for riches, and from the aggregations of capital outstrip the imagination the magnitude of their undertakings.

We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny developes a sinister shadow. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our country distributed in such a way as to produce and surround the few with all the comforts and constantly increasing urban population and consequently increasing number of those who are discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer, who is still the mainstay of the nation, the simple and laborious life, joins the cause of the other toilers of the country, who discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of early industry and intelligence conceived in that they result from the discriminating favor of government, and that the favor of government is exercised in the direction of the power that was the gift between a aristocracy and the employed in the business of the country, and the farming, one comprising the very rich and poor, and the other comprises are found this poor. As we view the achievement of aggregated capital, we discover that the growth of trusts, combinations, and monopolies, seem to have outstripped foresight, but have not escaped the observation of the Government, and are largely upon the undue exaction from the masses of our people. The evil is not in aggregate, but in the abuse it constantly widens, and classes are rapidly forming, one approaching the very rich and poor, while in another are found the toiling masses, who, in the struggle for the necessary support of their families, are forced to the support of trusts, combinations, and monopolies. While the citizen is struggling for his share, he is tempted to death beneath an iron heel, corporations, and trusts, and the wrongs and accumulated grievances of the last and the sufferers of the people, are fast becoming the people's market, will not contemplating conscious upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and consequently contributing to the general discontent. Instead of the Government, in its care for the people, is

FARM AND GARDEN.

THINGS TALKED ABOUT IN MANY SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

An Early Autumn Variety of Apple Which Experience Has Proven Worthy of Cultivation and Which Marketmen and Dealers Find Profitable.

Sops of Wine is an early autumn variety which has been long cultivated in New England. As shown in the cut, it is reduced one-third from the natural size, which is medium. It is of roundish shape, yellow and red in color, splashed with deep red; the flesh is white and often stained.

FIG. 1—SOPS OF WINE APPLE.

Sops of Wine is ranked with Red Astrachan and Fameuse in hardiness, but Dr. T. H. Hoskins, a prominent horticulturist of Vermont, states in Rural New Yorker that it is not quite iron clad and therefore not very profitable, even when top grafted, in his locality. In spite of a lack of juiciness, the remarkably pleasant, spicy sub-acid flavor of this apple gives it much favor among those who are acquainted with it.

FIG. 2—HALF SECTION OF SOPS OF WINE.

The rich coloring and symmetrical shape of Sops of Wine apple make it a valuable market fruit and a favorite for table use. According to Dr. Hoskins there is no better apple for stocks standard or dwarf on the same, and it is a very good shipper.

Road Dust as a Fertilizer.

Sometimes the dust on much traveled roads is so filled and saturated with solid and liquid droppings of passing animals that it becomes a fairly good manure. The best effect is produced, says American Cultivator, when it is scattered over grass land, the dust serving as a mulch to keep the surface light and rains washing its better part down to the grass roots. Sometimes farmers hacking phosphate have drilled in road dust with seed grain, and have claimed good results from its use. The farmers who do this try hard to believe that the inexpensive fertilizer is as good as any, and sometimes they succeed. But it will always pay to put up a few barrels of road dust in or near the hen house to mix with the droppings of fowls. It serves as a disinfectant, absorbs whatever ammonia the manure would otherwise lose. Besides spreading it becomes a really good fertilizer, whether it may have been at the beginning. Farmers who live near cities can usually get the street sweepings, which are mainly horse manure and very rich in plant food, for the labor of drawing away. Except for their liability to contain weed seeds they are an excellent and cheap manure for those near enough to use it freely.

Hydraulic Rams.

Southern Cultivator has the following to say about hydraulic rams:

The general rule to ascertain the quantity of water that can be lifted to a given height by a hydraulic ram is as follows: Multiply the quantity supplied by the stream in gallons per minute by 65 and divide the product by 100. Multiply the result above obtained by the "head" or number of feet of available fall, and then divide by the perpendicular height in feet to which the water is to be raised. The result will be the number of gallons of water that can be raised per minute to the desired height. The first thing, then, is to find the quantity of water that the branch runs in gallons per minute, the amount of fall that can be secured by a dam, and the perpendicular height from the foot of the fall to the top of the tank or reservoir to be supplied. You will then have all the data necessary to enable you to determine the size of the ram and of the drive and discharge pipes. These known you can then ascertain what the cost will be.

Root Grafting.

Root grafting is simply grafting on a portion of the root instead of the stock, and may be performed by any of the methods that will bring the inner bark of the cions and stocks in perfect contact and hold them so until they have effected a union. Sharp knives and smooth clean cuts are necessary. Take seedling stocks from 1 to 2 years old, cut the stem off squarely at the collar of the root, cut an even slanting cut about inch long on both root and scion, then reverse the knife and make a slit in the center of the cut and interlock the two in such a way that the inner bark shall come in contact at least on one side, tie and wax, or bind with a narrow strip of waxed cloth warm enough to adhere and hold the parts in place

Playing Marbles in England.

Marbles, which once boasted as many games as there are days in the year, are now falling upon evil times. Knuckling down is clean forgotten—if the art continues it is called by another name; the alley-tor is confounded with his brother of the rank and file; there are no longer six the finer varieties in stone and glass or in colored and streaky marble, nor do boys, like sportsmen, yearly for a full bag; nor do they study any longer the intricacies, the possibilities and the subtleties by which their bag may be filled. The game is now only played by little boys—their bag is small; their game is simple, and whenever they can raise a penny the marbles become a vehicle for gambling.—Saturday Review.

The cranberry crop has been damaged and decreased by early frosts.

MANURES IN THE VINEYARD

Lime Ashes and Bones for Grape Vines. When to Apply Them.

The fall and early winter is the best time to apply any coarse manures to a vineyard or orchard, but manures may be applied later in proportion to their solubility. Ashes has long been esteem as one of the best manures for grape vines, because ashes contain lime and potash, both of which abound in the ash of the vine. Ashes should not be applied until about the time the vine starts into growth in the early spring, and they may be scattered on the surface and gradually worked in during the cultivation of the crop. But lime is not especially important unless the soil is known to be unusually deficient in this element, as most clay soils or fresh soils of any character contain an abundance. Moreover ashes contain even more lime than potash. If the ashes are unleached and dry, fifty bushels would be a liberal application per acre broadcasted. It would be improper to apply the strong, unleached ashes immediately around the vines. Leached ashes may be safely applied in almost any quantity.

To insure that the vines will grow off speedily, prepare the ground by deep plowing, or spading, turning under a good coating of well rotted stable manure. Secure well rooted vines of one or two years old; cut off the long and all bruised roots; dig holes large enough and deep enough to take in the entire root system, fill in at the bottom with rich top soil and rotted manure; cut the vines back to two eyes, which should be just at the surface of the ground when planted; press the soil around the stem. When the two eyes have put forth canes and the latter have grown several inches, rub off the weaker and train the remaining one to a stake. Cultivate the surface frequently and mulch at the beginning of hot weather. Bones may be broken into coarse pieces and a peck scattered around each vine and forked in. They will become slowly available and last many years. Fine bone dust may be used if more immediate results are desired, sprinkling the same over the surface at the rate of two or three pounds to each vine and in a circle of three feet in diameter.—Southern Cultivator.

Diet for a Run Down Horse.

In reply to the question, "What is the best feed to give a horse that is run down in strength and flesh?" Massachusetts Plowman says: If you cannot get pasturage, feed your horse fresh cut grass or clover hay, with a few oats, say four to six quarts daily, and give him gentle work or exercise so as to keep his appetite and digestion good. As he gains strength you can substitute corn meal mixed with cut hay for one or two rations daily using not over four quarts a day.

Corn meal alone is not so safe a grain for horses as oats; most cases of colic, we believe, are to be traced to injudicious use of corn meal; but horses fatten rapidly on it and it is cheaper than oats; to make it a safe article of diet we would advise mixing it with the same bulk of wheat bran or feeding in connection with oats and some root, say one half peck of carrots daily.

Barn Yard Notes.

The heavy driving rains often carry away from the barn yard a deep stream of valuable fertilizing material, which is irretrievably lost. This may be prevented by keeping the yard well scraped up and the contents carried out promptly to the field and spread. There they are safe from leaching and waste, and there they will do the most good. Neglect of this liability to wash out the best part of the contents of the barn yard is often one of the great leaks of the farm, and yet it is one which may be easily prevented.

Period of Gestation of Cows.

The period of gestation of cows ranges between 13 extremes of 220 and 320 days, the average being 282 days, or nine months and ten days. The time varies in different cows, the above being the average in a great number of cows. It is often the case that a cow that has had one or more calves will give very little or no indication of pregnancy or approaching maternity until a few days before calving.—Southern Cultivator.

Contrivance for Measuring Land.

An easily made contrivance for measuring land may be counted among valuable farm conveniences which come in very handily in many instances.

DEVICE FOR MEASURING LAND.

The cut shows a device for this purpose suggested by a Kansas correspondent of Rural New Yorker, who describes it as made of pieces one inch square, neatly fitted together, with the lower ends just five and a half feet apart, so that three steps with it measure just one rod. With a little practice one can, by resting the hand on the top of the little frame, measure as rapidly as he can walk.

Here and There.

Dr. William S. Devoe, of New York, has succeeded Professor James Law, who resigned his position as chief inspector of the state of New York of the Animal Bureau of industry in order to resume his duties at Cornell university.

According to the census report of 1880 the value of the forest crop of the United States for that year exceeded $700,000,000, or was equal to one-third of that of all the farm products whatever sold, consumed or on hand in the year 1879.

The California Fruit Grower says: "It is no use trying to disguise the fact that the grape crop of California this year is much below the average in size and quality of fruit."

The honey season has not been a successful one in either the United States or Canada.

Results of experiments in the cultivation of corn on the grounds of the New York experiment station make it appear that root mutilation is injurious, and that the more the soil is worked without mutilating the roots the more favorable will be the effect upon the plants. Acting on this assumption, the ideal method would be to cultivate the soil very shallow wherever it contains roots, and deeply where it contains no roots, in order to favor root growth to the utmost.

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's—the only $1 Sarsaparilla worth $1 a bottle.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. Jas. H. Eastman, Somerham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Thirza L. Crozier, Palmyra, Mo.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now ten years old, and my father and I cannot say too much for your excellent medicine."—F. A. Pinkham, South Montowese, Mass.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with severe headache and backache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and progress of age are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffitt, Killingly, Conn.

"Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 70 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes: "After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

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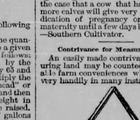

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JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

Our Little Men and Women

This is the magazine for little folks beginning to read for themselves.

Mrs. M. P. Sutton has written a new story in her most quaint vein of Patsy and Hippity-Hope. It will have a dozen delightful full page pictures.

Roy Rob's Menagerie will picture some animals, and give Rob's peculiar account of them.

Mrs. Clara Dallas Hughes will contribute a dozen poems about Dallas Nature's Elves, the real elves. Many pictures by Mr. L. J. Bridgman. There will be stories of home and foreign life, sports, sports, sense Western Serial continues, Little Folks to age, and not for only $1.00. Sample copy 5 cents.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

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Knives, Carving Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Spoons. Decorative Tin Toilet Sets, Wire Baskets, Cages, Notions, Etc.

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Several Grade alves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

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In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

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NUMBER 284. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.; THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1888. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

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A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace in Admiralty. Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

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HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

O. U. T., Charlevoix Lodge No. 257, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

L. O. T., Charlevoix Encampment, No. 103, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

I. O. O. F., Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

K. OF L., Pioneer Assembly, No. 3211, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

O. L. T., Iron River Hive No. 187, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

MACCABEES—Charlevoix Lodge No. 202, meets every Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

F. & A. M., Charlevoix Lodge No. 125, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

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CORRESPONDENTS—Chase National Bank, The First National Bank, Chicago, Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit, Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage, by which the power of sale thereon has become operative, given by Hattie Green, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Albert W. Hutchins, and dated the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1888, recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for Charlevoix county, Michigan, June 14th, 1888, at ten o'clock p. m., in liber "M" of mortgages, on page 1 on. There is now due on the mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of Twenty-five hundred and twenty-five dollars and no cents, and no proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described, to wit: The south quarter of the northeast quarter of section ten (10), in township thirty-four (34) north, of range five (5) west, Michigan, village lot, number four, block one, of the village of East Jordan, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in Boyne City, that being the place of holding the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of February, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, subject to the right of an attorney for defendant to redeem.

Dated Nov. 8th, 1888.

ALBERT W. HUTCHINS, Mortgagee.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH.; November 1st, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Circuit Court Commissioner for the county of Charlevoix, at Charlevoix, on December 29, 1888, viz: Clarkson A. Kelly, homestead application No. 9017, for the W. ½ of S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of sec. 34. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Margaret A. Wilson, Hiram Mason, Jacob Wilson, Andrew Erickson, all of Ironton, Michigan.

JAMES K. WEIGHT, Register.

THE PANSY FOR 1889.

EDITED BY PANSY—Mrs. G. R. ALDEN

THE PANSY is a high-toned monthly magazine for young people, from thirty-five to forty pages of reading matter, with illustrations by the best artists. Its serial stories are among the best written for young people.

PANSY'S TEN SERIALS are now running, and the year and is entitled The King Cole.

PANSY will also contribute a serial, The Golden Text Series.

Margaret Sidney has a serial story entitled Polly, A Story for Girls. It is full of the adventures, frolics and ambitions of a wide-awake boy.

Mrs. C. M. Livingston has tales of entertaining children, in a new department, Baby Days.

The Bible Send Readings, The Quiet Hour, and Pansy's Talks to Her Girls will be continued.

THE PANSY is only One Dollar a year. A specimen copy is five cents.

You can get your own subscription free by sending five new subscribers at $1.00 each, or five new subscribers and one dollar for yourself, $6.00 in all.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

THIS PAPER may be found at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertisements can be inserted for it in NEW YORK.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

W. Ripley's baby is very sick.

Will Cooper is home again, after an absence of a year.

Hi. Wood and family returned from Traverse City Saturday.

Miss Ella Trimble closed her fall term of school at Dwight last week.

No school in the high school room Tuesday afternoon on account of smoke.

Mrs. A. G. Aldrich goes to Cadillac this week to visit her son Henry over the holidays.

A very appropriate gift to an absent friend would be a copy of the JOURNAL for the coming year.

Boyne City has rejuvenated her band, and will furnish the people music in the near future.

Charlevoix gets $10,000 recommendation for the channel at the entrance to Pine Lake.

Editor Chas. F. Dixon of the Enterprise has been elected president of the village of East Jordan.

The Traverse Eagle issued a 16-page edition last week, well filled with holiday advertising.

John Munro has taken a contract to drive 1,250 spiles at Charlevoix.—So says the St. Ignace Democrat.

If you want a Christmas present, be sure that your friends look over our advertising columns this week.

The editor will be at home to-morrow to receive wood on subscription. Cash will be accepted if you prefer.

James Hemmings, painter, has headquarters at the Ferguson house. All wanting work in his line are requested to call.

Capt. H. S. Stevens, formerly of the tug J. H. Martin, arrived Saturday, and will spend the holidays with friends in Charlevoix.

The farmer who leaves his farming tools and implements without shelter this winter will be howling "hard times" as usual next year.

Young man, ere you decide that the majority of feminine acquaintances have small feet, remember that it's only the small ones you get to see.

The phonograph shows that a man's voice has not the same sound to himself that it has to others, thinks an exchange, when people persist in singing.

The gospel ship, "Glad Tidings" which has visited our port many times, has been sold and Capt. Hardy will purchase an 88,000 steamer so as to visit more ports.

Six different subscribers promised to come in Saturday and pay $1.50 for the JOURNAL, but they didn't come—and we couldn't keep our promises made on the strength of them.

A Chicago tobacconist says that color has nothing to do with strength of a cigar, and that it is a mistake to suppose that cabbage leaves are ever used in their manufacture.

J. E. Chew expects to start next Monday for Hagerman, Ohio, to visit the home of his childhood. He expects to remain all winter if he secures a promised business position.

Three years ago the custom of making New Year calls was quite popular in Charlevoix, and many are reminded of that time by pleasant recollections. How shall it be this year?

The St. Ignace Watchman says that Antoine Paquin has lost his schooner Berdie. He rented her to some parties from Charlevoix this summer, and has not heard from her since.

The store windows now make the young folks wild with enthusiasm, and even some of the older folks are bad cutters when speculating as to the probability of getting some of the beautiful presents in the show windows.

M. M. Sanford, late treasurer of Maple River township, Emmet county, who "borrowed" more of the township funds than he could replace when called upon, has been convicted of embezzlement, and sentenced to the Ionia prison for two years.

If you are a farmer, and a slick, slick man comes along and wants your order for a corn-binder, let him come on and bind him and roll him into the nearest pond. He's a bad, bad man and will beat you out of your back teeth if you deal with him.

Nearly all colds are slight, at first, but their tendency is so lower the system that the sufferer becomes a ready victim to any prevalent disease. The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the beginning of a cold, would guard against this danger.

No remedy for blood disorders can equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Though concentrated and powerful, this medicine is perfectly safe, and may be taken by children as well as adults. Physicians recommend it in preference to any other. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

L. S. Beardslee, champion bicycle rider of Grand Rapids, gave a display of fancy roller skating and bicycle riding at the Park rink on Saturday evening. The skating was good and the bicycle feats were splended, calling forth rounds of applause from the audience—Enterprise.

Geo. Pathrick of Des Moines, Iowa, and Miss Abbie Rose of Petoskey, were married last Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Rose, by Rev. C. T. Stout, of the Episcopal church. They immediately departed for their future home in Des Moines.

Last week's issue of the Charlevoix Journal contained the full report of the Supervisors' proceedings at the October session, which together with the county treasurer's report, made over a page of matter. Bro. Strang and his helpers made a hard and creditable week's work for in addition to the above, they had at least a page of holiday advts. to set.—Enterprise.

Wm. Scrougie and John Shapton, of Charlevoix, have bought the Commercial House livery barn, and have brought in several new horses and rigs, with more to follow. This firm drives the Charlevoix daily mail, which leaves there at 7 a. m., arriving here at 10 and returning at 2.30, reaching Charlevoix at 5.30. Parcels carried both ways.—Enterprise.

The Elk Rapids Progress is getting very anxious about a railroad, and we will be observed by the following: "Elk Rapids can get together as much cash as Charlevoix for a railroad and she ought to use it. We'll organize! We'll organize"....The D. C. & E. railroad from Kalkaska will open Elk Rapids' back door and it will make things look decidedly like if Elk Rapids don't 'git up and git.'"

The following from the Ogemaw Herald will bear repeating: "It is an unfortunate affliction for any community to have one or more women who go about from house to house slandering their neighbors. Such persons are usually—we by nature that without the least cause they will invent the most debasing yarns that their foul natures can imagine and then tell them for truth. Young and innocent girls are often thus almost ruined in character by these poisonous snakes in human form. A public whipping would benefit all such persons."

The Leap Year privilege is said to be six hundred and sixty years old, having been established 1228, by an act of the Scottish parliament in these words: "During the reign of her blessed majesty Margaret, every maiden lady of both high and low degree shall have liberty to speak to the man she likes. If he refuses to take her to be his wife, he shall be mulct to the sum of one hundred pounds or less, as his estate may be, except and always if he can make it appear that he is betrothed to another woman, then he shall be free." Leap Year '88 is slaping, a little over a week remains, and maidens fling away your modest fears and pop the question while you may. 'Tis your only chance till 1892. So before December is gone, and the man you wouldcheer their hearts and love them too. Oh, he tender wives and true. Bid the benedictine filling crow—all adieu.

Take Notice.

The mill known as the John A. Cooper mill is being overhauled and is going to run all winter. Parties wishing sawing done, or lumber for building purposes, will find it to their advantage to call upon us.

J. A. COOPER,
H. L. BRISK,
T. C. BASS.

Books Received.

Report of the board of trustees of the Northern Michigan Asylum at Traverse City, for the year ending June 30, 1888.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Repaired articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades, WAGON TUNGUES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, so that the is a material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTING & WEST'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

THE OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale.

FOR SALE.

On Your Own Terms as to Price and Time,

East ½ of N. W. ¼, also N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼, also lot 3, all in section 31, Town 32, North of Range 4 west, containing 152½ acres, formerly belonging to George L. Dow. Make me an offer.

J. A. GREGG,

Care of Nicols & Dunn,

St. Paul, Minn.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do Contracting and Building in Charlevoix. Keeps constantly on hand a full set of hand and foot power machines, and all kinds of Furniture. Repairing, Etc., on short notice. Shop on Bridge Terrace, opposite Harrison Bedaley's residence.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

BICYCLES.

Gormully & Jeffery,

Famous Crown

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

For Sale by

L. S. BEARDSLEE,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Send two-cent Stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

HARVLAND, 1889.

This is the one magazine in the world that combines the practical and the ideal in the best help for farmers.

Hattie Paulson will contribute the stories of some of Harby's Bachelors, giving the kids of the farm, and the ideal of them for Harby's Bachelors, giving the kids of the farm, and the ideal of them for Harby's Bachelors.

Mrs. T. J. Bridgman.

Baby Bunting's Neighbors, verses and pictures, both by Margaret Johnson, will tell about the animals, birds, and insects.

Fairly stories, tender and delicate, will also be given by Mrs. Jessie Harrison.

Baby Bunting will continue, but in a new number. Large type, heavy usual, pretty cover, twelve times a year—and all for only 50 cents. Sample copy 5 cents.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

The Peddler Nuisance.

The Michigan Tradesman says: Its a little significant that the first effect of the newly-organized East Jordan B. M. A. is the arrest and prosecution of a peddler. Fortified by the masterly opinion of Judge Cooley on the Coldwater peddling case, which was acquiesced in by all the other members of the supreme court, it is difficult to see wherein it is possible to secure convictions in any court, in case the ordinance under which the prosecution is brought is regular.

Referring to the attempt of the business men of East Jordan to curtail this evil, the Enterprise very appropriately remarks:

"The question of the peddler is at the present moment of particular interest to this community, and if people were only aware of the tricks of that fraternity, the peddler would soon be starved out, instead of enriched. First of all, the peddler has no *locus standi*—no position—and no particular field of labor in which he has a reputation at stake. He can swindle a district to his heart's content, and then seek fresh fields for further depredations. He has no fear of the vengeance of his victims, for they cannot find him, and he won't find them. With a pack full of gaudy trash, gifted to catch the eye of the unsuspecting victim of his designs, his designs, his oily tongue will foist off brass for gold, shoddy for wool, cotton for linen, mohair for silk, sham for real, all the way through, and at prices far above the genuine articles. The peddler has no opposition in his vicinity. There is no other pack or store on the same street, where the buyer can step in and find another man's quotations for the same article. He has no occasion to cut prices, for there is no one to cut against. He has it all his own way, and when he has gone and the neighbors step in and criticise the things he has left behind him, their remarks are not always conducive to the peace of mind of the buyer. The peddler pays no rent, no taxes, and owns not a cent's worth of property in the town. He has no interest in any improvement, no matter how good it is, if the whole place burned up in a night. When a poor man's horse dies, or the man himself meets with a sad accident, or a family is forced to be without food, does the peddler put his name down on the subscription list? Does he "pony up" for Fourth of July celebrations and other fetes? Never! But the resident merchant is there every time. He is the man who supports freely all these things, with the contents of his pocket-book, and his energy, and his influence. He is he who improves your town, makes business for the place, and causes the money to fly about where you can catch some of it—and he is the man to receive your support in return. All he makes is made honestly, and is spent again in the town. If a merchant makes enough to build him a residence or a store, that money is circulated again among the workers in wages and dealers, and when the building's up he pays his share of taxes on it, and thus every one receives benefit. Look at the bridge, the town hall, the graded streets, the sidewalks and the waterworks—who pays for all these? Why, the heavily taxed store-keeper, not the peddler. Is it wise to pay a "Wandering Jew" $7 for a wringer, when for $5 your own merchants can sell you a better one?"

W. C. T. U.

At the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. C. J. Strang.
1st Vice President—Mrs. C. See.
2d Vice President—Mrs. Cobb.
3d Vice President—Mrs. Mason.
Rec. Secretary—Mrs. I. Mills.
Asst. Secretary—Mrs. W. Stevenson.
Cor. Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Mudge.
Treasurer—Mrs. McElroy.

The meetings of this society will be held until further notice at the homes of the ladies. This week, Friday afternoon, 2 to 4 p. m., with Mrs. G. W. Ball, Mason street.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to be no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver or Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will dr

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX - - - MICHIGAN.

BREEZY BRIEFLETS.

INTELLIGENCE GATHERED BY WIRE FROM FAR AND NEAR.

An Entertaining and Instructive Summary of the Doings in the Old and New World, Embracing Politics, Labor, Accidents, Crime, Industry, Etc.

NATIONAL LAW MAKERS.

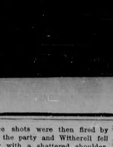
Discussion of the Tariff Continued—Bills Introduced in the House.

The Senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill, on the 15th inst., the pending business being on Mr. Harris' amendment to reduce the duty on beans, grapes, fruit, nuts, sugar, etc., and all educational shapes of tin to stand from one and one-tenth cents per pound to one cent per pound. Several amendments were offered, all of which were voted down. Among the bills following by the House and vote red were the following: By Lawler (Ill.)—Creating a pension of $12 a month for all soldiers and sailors and widows who are 70 years of age. By Morse (Mass.)—To repeal the interstate commerce law. By Macdonald—For a constitutional convention in the Territory of North Dakota. By Chipman—To provide for the compilation of telegraph, cable and signal statistics. Also—For a ship and Superior, and authorizing the construction of a railway bridge across the Detroit River. By Clardy (Mo.)—Appropriating $15,000 for the improvement of the St. Louis harbor. By Cockrelle (Ohio)—Making Columbus, Ohio, a port of delivery. By Cockrelle (Ohio)—For the admission of the state of Idaho. By McAdoo (N. J.)—Proposing a constitutional amendment providing for uniformity as to the day for electing President and Vice President, and providing that no other officer save Representatives in Congress shall be chosen. A resolution was introduced referred looking to an investigation and a repealing of certain election frauds and contributing money for campaign purposes.

ANOTHER CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

A Young Engineer Kills the Object of His Affections, Then Suicides.

J. J. Martin, a young engineer employed in Chicago, became infatuated with Mrs. Mary Ill, with whom he was boarding, and though repulsed by the woman, who was living pleasantly with her husband, seemed to become more madly in love with her. He entered Mrs. Merrill's house after



MARTIN AND HIS VICTIM.

being ordered out, and finding her standing at her household duties in company with a chambermaid, Hattie Birk, drew a revolver, and fired two shots at the latter, neither of which took effect. He then turned the weapon upon Mrs. Merrill with fatal effect, one ball crashing through her head, causing death in a minute. Martin then placed the smoking revolver to his temple, pulled the trigger, and fell dead.

DYNAMITE FOR A DISTILLERY.

Unknown Parties Fail in Their Efforts to Blow Up a Chicago Still House.

An act of murderous incendiarism, which had it succeeded, would have eclipsed the havoc of the Haymarket bomb, was attempted in Chicago. Sheffield's distillery was the scene of the attempted outrage. The distillery proper comprises a block of irregular buildings, lying between Lincoln street and the river. On the east side of the building runs a three-storied structure, used as a warehouse, store-rooms, and spirit-rooms. In this section are stored nearly 20,000 gallons of whisky and high proof spirits. Walls three to four feet thick divide this portion of the building into sections. The entire place is left under the charge of United States Government officials. A terrific explosion, sounding like thunder, took place a dozen men were at work in the building. The fuse to the bombs, except in one instance, went out, thus averting a terrible catastrophe. The bombs were placed on top of the building directly over the high proof liquors, and the one that exploded tore a large hole in the roof, but fortunately did not ignite the liquors. The work was by unknown parties.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

The Chicago Oat Meal Factory of David Oliver Destroyed, with Many Lives.

A terrible explosion occurred on the West Side, Chicago, completely demolishing the oatmeal mills of David Oliver, on North Halsted street, and wrecking adjacent buildings. The scene about the explosion was one of the wildest description. Sensational rumors were current that the explosion was caused by dynamite, and the more conservative believe it occurred in the engine-room. Fifty persons are reported to have perished in the fire that followed the explosion. The financial loss will exceed $100,000.

Condition of the Wheat Crop.

The following appeared in the last issue of the *Farmers' Review*, of Chicago. The summarized reports from correspondents in four principal wheat-growing states indicate a considerable reduction in the area seeded this fall to winter wheat. The present condition of winter wheat is reported as good in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, fair in Wisconsin, and fair to good in Michigan, Missouri, and Kansas.

A Terrible Confession.

Henrich Schanz is reported to have made confession of that in 1844 he and a man named Schultz burned the village of Colverte in Prussia, a member of persons perishing in the flames. Schanz fled to America, but, he says, Schultz remained and is now a wealthy merchant at Colverte. The German consul at Cincinnati has been notified of the confession.

New Free-Delivery Postoffices.

The Postmaster General has ordered the establishment of the free-delivery system at the following named postoffices: Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Crawfordsville, Ind.; Elyria, Ohio; Fremont, Ohio; Muncie, Ind.; Nebraska City, Neb.; Pine Bluffs, Ark.; Red Wing, Minn.; Spokane Falls, W. T.; Walla Walla, W. T.; and Warren, Ohio.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERER.

A Notorious Adventurer Suspicioned of the Crime, Believed to Be in Chicago.

Dr. Tumblety, who has become notorious through his detention in London under suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer, is thought to be somewhere in Chicago. He is 5 ft. 5 in. and has a to be have friends there. He

DR. TUMBLETY IN 1873.

was in terror of his life in New York because of the bitter feeling against him among the English residents of that city. Dr. Tumblety was a well-known figure in Brooklyn, N. Y., between 1860 and 1868. At that time he was a man of 40 years, of fair and great dark eyes, with long, soft, silky hair. He was a fine-looking man, with an imposing manner. He posed as an Indian doctor, and was a constant sufferer from asthma. It was also understood that he had been troubled much by a Chinese, from whose tells he had been endeavoring to extricate himself for some time.

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

Terrible Suffering from the Explosion of Molten Metal.

An explosion of a ladle of molten metal at Carnegie's works, at Homestead, Pa., fatally burned John Swetzer, a workman aged 28 years. John Werley, a fellow-old boy, and seriously injured Michael Work, John Simson, and A. L. Stokes, three Polish workmen, the last three being engaged in moving a ladle containing five tons of hot metal, and was unexpectedly upset, scattering the molten iron over the men. Swetzer's body was burned to a crisp. Young Werley was badly burned about the head, breast, and legs. The injuries of the others were painful, but they will recover.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Official Figures from Several States.

The official canvass of the vote of Washington Territory gives J. R. Allen (Rep.), for Congress, 26,291; Charles S. Voorhees (Dem.), 18,929; E. S. Greene (Pro.), 1,137. The Legislature will be almost solidly Republican.

The Nebraska State Convention of the Woman's Suffrage Association elected the officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. C. B. Colby; of Beatrice; Secretary, Miss Isabel Bond, of Lincoln; Treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Lozier, of Lincoln.

The official plurality for Harrison in Maine is 32,235. Harrison's plurality in Illinois is 22,202, and Fifer's plurality is 12,547.

GERMANS BEGIN FIGHTING.

Coast Villages Destroyed by Hostile Ships of War.

A dispatch from Zanzibar says:

A French steamer has arrived to arrive here in connection with the blockade. Coast villages belonging to Germany have been burned by the Germans. It is reported that the Germans have lost 200 killed and wounded. The Germans have also been engaged with French traders, and having two guns, opened fire on the French steamer, killing 30 yards from the German company's fortified station. The French fired back, killing the German man-of-war then boarded the French steamer, stripping her of her colors, houses. A decisive engagement is imminent.

WENT TO BED TO SHOOT HIMSELF.

An Ohio Farmer Postpones a Pleasure Trip to Commit Suicide.

Joseph McCullough, aged 50, a well-to-do farmer residing in Poland Township, near Youngstown, Ohio, ordered his buggy to be ready at the station, expressing an intention of visiting a friend in Youngstown. He then went to his room, and, locking the door, shot himself in the head twice with his revolver, inflicting fatal wounds. He had been drinking for several days, which is made the cause of his temporary insanity' theory. He left a family.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Two Philadelphians Were on the Wrong Side of the Bridge.

William Elkins, a well-known carpenter and builder, and William H. Polk, also a carpenter and builder, both of Philadelphia, Pa., were crushed and instantly killed by the Washington express on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Newtown, Pa., while attempted to cross the track on which they had been walking to Newtown Junction, and have been coming in an opposite direction at a high rate of speed, struck them and hurled them high into the air, causing almost instant death.

CHARGED WITH THE BRIGADE.

A Survivor of the Famous Six Hundred Dies at Indianapolis.

There lies in the city hospital of Indianapolis, Ind., suffering with fever, an aged man, bent and crippled with age, who has an eventful history. He is one of the very six hundred who rode "into the valley of death" who made that awful charge at Balaklava "into the mouth of hell," celebrated by Tennyson's poem, "The Charge of the Light Brigade." He has papers establishing his identity and identity, but he is feeble, fell sick while putting natural gas pipes in houses.

SCHOOL BUILDING BURNED.

The Normal at Lock Haven, Pa., Destroyed by Fire.

The Central State Normal School building, in Lock Haven, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire. One hundred boarding students, most of whom were in the building at the time, were safely removed. The building was a wood, four stories high, and cost $150,000. The amount of insurance is said to be small. The total number of students attending the school over two hundred. Many of them lost their books, clothes, and valuables.

GEN. HARRISON'S CONTRIBUTION.

The President-Elect Helps Buy Bricks for a Connecticut Chapel.

A chapel is about to be built at Berlin Station, near New Haven, Conn. The money to pay for it has been raised by ladies who had gone about securing the names of persons who would pay for one brick or more which are to go into the chapel. One of the ladies wrote to President-elect Harrison and asked him to buy some bricks. He did so, sending $2. Two bricks are to be marked with his name and put in the corner of the building.

FOUND MURDERED IN A CREEK.

Ellis Johns' Death and the Arrest of Two Negroes on Suspicion.

The body of Ellis Y. Johns, who disappeared from Wyoming, Pa., was found in a creek with the skull fractured. It is supposed that he was murdered and the body thrown into the creek. Two negroes named Mason have been arrested on suspicion of having assaulted Charles McCall and robbed him of his horses.

WEARY OF LIVING.

G. W. T. Adams of the Empire Freight Line Commits Suicide.

G. W. T. Adams, agent of the Empire Freight Line, at Lafayette, Ind., and formerly with the freight department of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton, and Chicago Railway, died from the effects of strychnine taken with suicidal intent. He lingered about twenty hours unconscious, all efforts to arouse him being futile. He left a letter addressed to his brother-in-law, J. C. Tucker of Chicago, asking him to pay his debts with his life insurance, which would be ample. He closed the letter by saying: "This letter will end my life." He had told his friends of his intention of ending life, and his act was not a surprise to them. He had drank hard for several months, and was a constant sufferer from asthma. It was also understood that he had been troubled much by a Chinese, from whose tells he had been endeavoring to extricate himself for some time.

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VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

OFFICIAL FIGURES SHOW CLEVELAND'S PLURALITY IS 95,854.

Complete Returns from All the States Save Colorado, Minnesota, and West Virginia—Final Army Matters as Viewed by Veterans—News Items.

(Chicago special.)

The popular vote of all the States for President, Mar. 4, 1886, as compiled by the *Daily Tribune* of this city, the figures in nearly every one being official, is given below. The results in Colorado, Minnesota, and West Virginia are not been officially declared, but the nearest approximations possible have been made.

POPULAR VOTE OF 1886 FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

STATE.	Hard. (Ind.)	Clever. (Dem.)	Fisk.	Scott.
Alabama	57,129	117,799	595	
Arkansas	40,043	80,261	1,613	1,671
California	129,809	117,729	5,501	
Colorado	16,767	19,692	2,000	
Connecticut	74,084	76,021	4,234	540
Delaware	15,787	16,418	400	
Florida	26,027	30,651	400	
Georgia	57,575	102,572	1,570	1,570
Illinois	146,046	148,832	17,002	2,832
Indiana	263,811	263,173	7,981	2,832
Iowa	211,111	179,267	9,000	3,000
Kansas	182,904	103,643	6,779	12,708
Kentucky	104,314	110,700	1,900	1,900
Louisiana	20,094	54,450	1,000	1,000
Maine	72,734	50,862	2,000	1,347
Maryland	105,314	106,164	1,000	
Massachusetts	183,922	151,366	9,701	
Michigan	131,592	127,627	3,000	1,000
Minnesota	130,861	99,926	14,930	13,3
Mississippi	15,000	73,000	1,000	
Missouri	203,078	217,372	5,000	1,000
Nebraska	108,025	80,052	9,425	4,020
Nevada	7,000	7,000	400	
New Hampshire	44,720	43,444	1,770	
New Jersey	151,493	161,493	2,000	
New York	563,000	563,000	15,000	
North Carolina	114,673	143,936	2,277	
Ohio	396,455	368,280	3,000	3,000
Oregon	33,291	29,034	2,177	362
Pennsylvania	391,651	392,654	3,000	3,000
Rhode Island	17,530	17,530	1,250	50
South Carolina	14,000	64,000	1,000	
Tennessee	108,000	108,000	1,000	
Texas	68,26	218,915	4,000	23,000
Vermont	17,000	17,000	1,000	
Virginia	150,000	150,000	2,000	
West Virginia	34,000	34,000	1,000	155
Wisconsin	176,553	155,232	14,027	8,859
Total	3,874,054	3,779,954	148,783	14,662
Plurality		95,854		

Scattering votes, 6,613.

ITS IMPORTANCE MINIMIZED.

Opinions of Indiana Veterans on the Revolt in the Grand Army of the Republic.

(Indianapolis (Ind.) telegram.)

The so-called split in the Grand Army of the Republic, which originated here, continues an uproar not these in veteran circles and with the press. Comments on the movement has been greatly exaggerated by the Eastern press, particularly on all sides. The *Evening News* (independent) says that the organization of Democratic soldiers is so far of less importance than it has been represented. Enough that has been said regarding it are based upon information received from Adjutant-General Stewart, who is among Democrats who belong to the Grand Army, and who knows that of them are in sympathy with the movement, and do not informs the press of the fact. Scouts in saying that politics has been introduced into the order. Mr. Fairbanks, one of the ex-commanders of George H. Thomas Post, who was prominently mentioned in organizing Democratic soldiers during the campaign than any other man in the party, is not a member of the association formed here. Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Stewart, and John H. Foster are all members of the Union Veteran Legion, which was organized to join it. There are many other Democratic soldiers who are not members of the G. A. R., which was ordered by the National Encampment, Mr. Mitchell and others. Mr. Foster, who is Prosecuting Attorney for Marion County, and Mr. Stewart, who is Adjutant-General, are both Democrats, and say that during all the time I have held office I have not heard a word of politics, nor, at any time, in any shape, manner, or form, introduced into the work of the Post. Politics should not be introduced into church organizations, and I do not think it should be introduced into political organization than the order of Mr. Mitchell and others, who have formed it."

Colonel L. N. Walker, Assistant Adjutant General of the G. A. R., in charge of Illinois, sent the following pointed statement to the Associated Press:

"I want to enter a protest against the speculation and interview regarding Democrats in the Eastern press, about a decided split in the Grand Army. It is all bosh. Nothing of the kind has occurred, and Republicans will find out that Democrats are to be relied on in their support of the order than now. There are a lot of disappointed Democrats who had have succeeded in getting themselves adjutants, quartermasters, and other high-standing, and never had, in the G. A. R., the pull to do it. Democrats in Illinois are loyalists, and have been engineered by half a dozen disappointed men, who, if they been able to secure the attendance of Democrats, would have made a show of numbers. I speak as a member of the G. A. R. No Democrat of any importance in the order, and I am a Democrat, a member of the G. A. R., can be found opposing the order, and the statement is made to injure the party that political faith have personally and by interest influenced the order, and that Democrat politicians. The Department of Indiana is all right."

GRAND ARMY ORDERS.

Various Appointments Made and Instructions Issued.

(Kansas City (Mo.) telegram.)

General Order No. 4 of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued at Kansas City, by R. Schneider, of Prescott, A. T., is as follows: Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and Laws, I hereby call of Administration from Arizona. The order gives instructions to the Department Generals changing the time of closing their annual inspection from Dec. 31 to June 30. The report of the Pension Committee, of which Commander-in-Chief Fairchild is chairman, and the Pension Committee, George I. Merrill, Lawrence, Mass.; Jas. Tanner, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John S. Cooper, Dayton, Ohio; John W. Evans, Sycamore, Ill.; and Richard W. Blue, Plainfield, Ind., will be considered at the membership, which was ordered by the National Encampment, and is now ready for issue, and has been copyrighted by the Department of the Republic.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKINGS.

At New York three Germans and a Frenchman committed suicide in one day.

At Chambersburg, Pa., the Franklin and Chambersburg Rolling Mill, a prosperous concern, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $10,000.

The remains of Mrs. T. J. Pitman, Margery Dowell, who died in Paris, were brought to New York for interment.

It is believed that the Rev. W. L. Parker, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, of Lancaster, Pa., has disappeared recently, committed suicide by drowning.

At West Bay City, Mich., the saw mills of A. L. Harris and Co. were burned at a loss of $65,000; insurance, $50,000.

At Altoona, Pa., burglars caused a fire which burned a half-dozen stores and a row of stables. The loss is about $15,000.

A. GARSSIE, President of the Calumet and Hecla, of Michigan, has offered $10,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the persons who set fire to Calumet shaft No. 3 at the mill, great bend the night of Nov. 28, which resulted in several deaths and the destruction of much property.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

IMPORTANT MEASURES CONSIDERED AND ACT UPON.

At the Nation's Capital—What Has Been Done by the Senate and House—Matters Disposed of and Not Considered.

A bill for the establishment in the Department of a Bureau of Immigration, the discussion of which occupied the Senate on the 15th inst., was passed by a decisive majority, and by unanimous consent. It has a large number of provisions. Senators Mason, Plumb, Pettigrew, and Representative Mutchler introduced bills to provide for the relief of the Mississippi River, brought up, as usual, by the Louisiana levees. Senator Plumb's bill appropriates $5,000,000 for the north banks last year just before the Mississippi River Commission, and $1,000,000 for the south bank, and provides for the future by a tax on the commerce of the river. Senator Pettigrew introduced a petition of citizens of North Dakota, Dakota, and Montana, and the Governors of Dakota and Montana, and the Governor of Dakota, and the Governor of Dakota Territories, Representatives in Congress, and Delegates, and Senators, proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators by the people, every Senator to be the direct votes of the people, and the time of each State to count the votes in the Presidential and Vice Presidential election, and the Senate, Representatives, and Delegates to meet on the second Monday in December next succeeding the meeting of the electors, and to make the holding of any time of office of Senator, Representative, and Delegate to the Senate, and for the election of President and Vice President.

When the tariff bill was taken up in the Senate, Senator Harris moved that the Senate substitute for the Mills bill as the text of the tariff bill, and that the first section, "Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 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Great Bargains in FINE BOOKS for Old and Young, and many Other Articles too Numerous to Mention. Wishing you a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR, I remain, Yours

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LOTTERY

To Sell my Goods. I Keep Goods that Don't Require any PRIZE to Sell Them. Good Goods Sell Themselves. I am one Merchant that Don't Believe in Selling Goods that way. Some one gets the Prize and the Balance Pay for it. I Believe in Selling Goods at such Prices that all my Customers get a Prize.

I am Going to open up this Week the Finest Line of

NECK TIES, NECK SCARFS, & SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

That will Prove all I Have Said. I have just Opened up a New Invoice of

CLOTHING, SOMETHING VERY NOBBY

That I had to Have for my HOLIDAY TRADE. I have been Pleased with my Fall Trade and I Thank you ALL for it. Wishing one and all a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR. Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER, - - CHARLEVOIX.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, as that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

A MINORITY PRESIDENT

The official canvass of the popular vote for president shows that Grover Cleveland is elected by the people by nearly ninety-six thousand votes, although by the electoral system Benjamin Harrison will be declared elected. This is not the first time the evils of the electoral system have become apparent in the overturning of the popular will, but there is no hope of a change by the party who has gained power by the present system. Not until the party in power has a safe majority of the popular as well as the electoral vote will there be any hope of reform.

If the president and vice president were elected by a popular vote, a vote in one state would count as much as a vote in another. Now it does not. There would not be the specially bitter contests as witnessed this year in New York, Michigan, Indiana, and other close states. There would no longer be a "solid" democratic south against a solid republican north or west. The work of the canvass would be distributed among all the states where it would do the most good, and the vote of a republican negro would count just as much in Tennessee or Mississippi as it now does in Indiana. The colonization of voters from one district or state to another would be stopped, so far as the presidential issue is concerned.

While we do not claim that any change from the present system will be entirely free from fraud and illegal voting, we would like to know what fraud can be greater than overturning by the juggling of the law the votes cast by the people, and declared to be legal and according to law by the various states.

How long will the people submit to such a law?

Wises.

Clear and cold.
Good moonlight nights.
No church services on Sunday last on account of rain.
G. W. Jones of Boyne, called in this vicinity on Saturday last.
Mrs. Hudkins has a cactus in bloom which is pronounced by all beholders beautiful.
An insurance agent, a tree peddler and a book vendor invaded our quiet precincts last week.
Burt Burbanks of South Arm, was seen in this vicinity on Sunday last. Looking for school ma'ams we think.
Annie Quye, after spending several weeks at home, has gone back to town again, and is now at the Commercial house.
Mrs. Deitz, Corset and Ancie are living in Jap Warden's house.

☞For 25 cents worth of good you pure base at O. W. Smith's outfitter you to a turkey in one of these handsome presents to be given away on Christmas day. For particulars call at the store.

☞Those $1.25 albums at F. A. Cochran & Co's are going fast. Select one soon. You never saw a better one for twice the money.

WILDCAT HUNTING.

The Delights of This Sport Entertainingly Told.

Wildcat hunting is very exciting, especially for the cat. Once in Mendocino county, Cal., I was enjoying a few days' quail shooting at a farmhouse where was a large and sociable dog. His father was a setter and his mother a bull terrier, and the combination of inherited qualities made this dog peculiar. If I took him hunting with me the setter instinct prompted him to rush around through the brush and scare off every bird within half a mile, and if I slipped away without letting him know, the faithful bull terrier quality would tend to come out in company with a large piece of my leg when I returned home.

SAFE WAY TO CARRY A GUN.

One evening I was returning from a hunt with that dog. He had enjoyed the hunt so much that not a quail had remained in the county. Suddenly he plunged forward; there was a quick rush and a scrabble, and I beheld a huge wildcat joined on the flesh of a small tree just out of the dog's reach. Emotion swelled wildly in the cat's tail and freeze ruled the dog. I stopped back a rod, extracted most of the shot from one barrel and sprinkled the cat in the region of the jumpers. He came out of the tree and came suddenly, and next minute there was a whirlwind of fur and agony under that tree, and mingled sounds informed me that both the cat and the dog had ascertained that something was wrong. There was a combination of clawing and yowling, spitting and snapping, revolving and rough and tumble excitement which lasted about a minute, and then a peaceful hush succeeded, during which the sculpture blew away the cloud of dust and hair and disclosed what was left of the dog lying serenely at peace with the trivial remains of the cat, and both so mixed as to be inseparable.

The trouble with that dog was that his pedigree was contradictory. His setter instinct prompted him to let go the cat and run, and his bull terrier instinct prompted him to hold on, lie down and chew, and before he could make up his mind whether he ought to obey his father or his mother he died.

There is nothing so necessary to a sportsman as a thoroughbred, well broken dog.

Always purchase a pedigree with the dog. A full blooded dog with a reliable pedigree costs about $100, which allows $140.50 for the pedigree and fifty cents for the dog.

The best dog for hunting purposes in this section is a pointer.

Some pointers are very expensive. I heard the other day that Cyrus Field once got a pointer from Jay Gould which cost him $250,000.—Henry Guy Carleton in New York World.

Barnard.

Preparations are being made for a Christmas tree here Christmas eve. Good time expected.

Harry Gregory moved into their new house Monday.

Henry Harkness is improving his place with two hundred rods of board fence.

There was a small attendance at Sunday school and no church last Sunday on account of the rain.

Lost! Lost!

On Bridge street; I think at O. W. Smith's. My whole lot, (and there were several large bags full) of candy nuts and Christmas gifts. A reward is offered. Smith will deliver the goods and distribute the rewards.

SANTA CLAUS.

Postoffice Notice.

On next Tuesday (Christmas) the postoffice will be open from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.; and from 6 to 7 p. m.

C. J. STRANG, P. M.

The propeller T. S. Faxton is in Bay City, where she is receiving extensive repairs.

School Report.

Monthly school report, district No. 2, Norwood township, for the month ending Dec. 14. Number enrolled, 28; average attendance, 23. Scholarship as follows:

Lillie McGeagh	95	Emma Wells	92
Cora VanHuesen	87	Jerry Weed	85
Nora VanHuesen	89	Freddie Cooper	87
Anna Wells	99	May Shaw	90
Belle O'Brien	86	Walter Cooper	84
Ella McGeagh	92	Minnie Wells	97.5
Katie Cummings	87	Lizzie Weed	80
Katie Shores	90	Arthur Cupertson	75
George Harrington	95	Noah Pinnquent	91
Nelson Harrington	92	Allen McGeagh	89
Henry Harrington	87	Frank O'Brien	85
Orton VanHuesen	95	Ida O'Neil	90
Willie VanHuesen	90	Ernest Cupertson	96.5
Avery O'Brien	98	Johnnie Meyers	80

ADELLA M. PATTEN, Teacher.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., Saturday, Dec. 15. If not called for in two weeks, they will be sent to the Dead Letter office. When calling for any of them please say "advertised."

Akers, Johnny
Aldrich, A. A.
Anderson, James
Austin, J. W.
Butler, Miss Mary
Cassidy, Samuel
Cook, Mrs. Ella
Cox, Mrs. Belle
Donald, D.
Dunham, Orson D.
Estelle, Geo.
Gallup, Jay
Gallup, Miss Mirtie
Hudson, H. W.
Holmes, Daniel P.
Mater, Miss Sarah
Miles, Fred
Metcrogor, Rev. Geo. M.
Peck, J. S.
Pierce, Mrs. F. J.
Rice, Mrs. E. J.
Roe, John
Rodgers, Mrs Ellenor E.
Farmers Mutual Ins. Co. of Charlevoix, Emmet and Cheboygan Counties
Wanderson, Wm.

C. J. STRANG, P. M.

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membranes of the nose and eustacian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B. For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 16eo1y

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by the doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

How Doctors Conquer Death.

Doctor Walter K. Hammond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, pneumonia and consumption, might be avoided if Dr. Ackers English Remedy for consumption were only carefully used in time." This wonderful remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 2

Burklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hinesh Co.

Do Not Suffer any Longer.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day; and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for the Throat and Lungs, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. G. W. Beaman, druggist.

A Seasonable Offer.

Any person interested in manufacturing, mining, mechanical, scientific pursuits or any trades, or scientific subjects, will receive a copy of one of the best papers published on said subjects, also a complete catalogue of practical and scientific books by sending name and address to "The Mechanical News," 119 Liberty Street, New York.

Way Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption is an absolute cure for colds. Sold by Geo. W. Beaman.

☞English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 8ow8

☞Christmas cards by the hundred at F. A. Cochran & Co's. Come and take your choice.

WHY NOT?

Take Advantage of December Holiday Bargains at Hurd's. A Good Variety Seasonable and Staple Goods and the Largest Stock we have ever Shown. Observe the prices given below and come in and Examine the Goods. We offer nothing but Honest Quality and promise no Juggling in Prices.

EVERYTHING MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

You are not running any Risk of Paying more than Your Neighbor.

Dress Goods: Suitings, yard and a half wide, 50 cts. HABIT CLOTH, *all wool*, 50 cents. IMPORTED BROADCLOTHS, $1.25. FRENCH FLANNELS, 40 cents. Dress Goods.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
Heavy, serviceable, 60 per cent wool 90 cents.
All wool, ribbed bottoms $1.25.
Camels Hair all wool extra heavy, $1.75. None better in the market.

LADIES UNDERWEAR.
All wool scarlet, extra finish, cat stitching, pearl buttons, $1.00.
Camels Hair.

BLANKETS.
Heavy Gray, full size, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 per pair.
White $4.50, $2.60, $2.75, 3.50, 5.00.

HORSE BLANKETS.
New Hampshire, 95 cents.
Five A, $1.75 to $2.25.
Tawn extra fine, $3.75

MACKINAWS.
We carry the best assortment in town. Comparison will prove our prices the lowest.

Winter supplies a specialty.

HAND WARMERS.
Men's Tufted Mitts, 20 cts.
Mens full tuffed mitts, 40 cts.
Mens hand knit, 50.

Rubbers for Woodsmen.
Men's extra heavy overs $1. others have $1.25. Mens fuel lumbermen's $1.25 others have $1.60. These are pure gum goods—best quality and extra heavy. We gurantee money saved here.

GERMAN SOCKS.
Heavy tuffed leather heels $1.75.
Alaskas—genuine, $1.

LAMPS.
Vase lamps, decorated shades to match vase, new, $8. Hand lamps decorated shades, $1.25, complete with argand burner. Best tubular lanterns with guard, 48 cts.

OIL CANS.
3 gal with pump best made, $1.50.
5 gal with pump, best made, $1.75.

CANNED GOODS.
Peaches, all yellow 3lb, 15 cents.
Corn, good quality, 12½ cents.
Tomatoes, standard, 10 cents.
Try the Batavia Goods.

TEAS.
Largest stock in the county. Extra Japan 30 cts—4 lb for $1 this month; guaranteed to equal any 40 cent tea elsewhere. Other grades up to 50cts. English Breakfasts, Formosa, Oolong, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, etc., etc.

DRIED FRUITS.
Figs, good quality out, 10 cents a pound. Prunes, new crop, 4 lb 25 cents. Raisins 10 to 18 cents. California prunes, peaches, plums, apricots, etc., and our usual full line of fancy groceries.

PRINTED TEA SETS,
Handsome decorated, 56 pieces $4.00
Carlsbad China, 56 pieces, $7.50.

Gold Band Granite Ware at very low prices to close out.

J. L. HURD & CO., - CHARLEVOIX.

The Real Secret of the unprecedented success of THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS may be found in *two distinguishing characteristics*, which more than anything else have contributed to its remarkable growth.

FIRST—*It is a Daily Paper for Busy People.* The people of the busy West appreciate keenly the necessity of an intelligent knowledge of the world's daily doings, but they are too busy to waste valuable time in searching through a cumbrous "double sheet" newspaper for the real news of art, literature, science, religion, politics, and the thousand and one things which make up modern civilization. They want news—all the news—but they don't want it concealed in an overpowering mass of the trivial and commonplace. It is because THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is "*all wheat and no chaff*," that its circulation is over *a million a week.*"

SECOND—*It is an Independent, Truth-telling Newspaper.* The people demand a fair, impartial, independent newspaper, which gives *all the news*, and gives it free from the taint of partisan bias. With no mere political aim to gratify, no "axe to grind," the impartial, independent newspaper may truly be "guide, philosopher and friend" to honest men of every creed, political faith, and life is why THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS has to day a circulation of over *a million a week.*"

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS now adds to these two comprehensive elements of popularity, a third, in its unparalleled reduction of price to ONE CENT A DAY.

It is always large enough—never too large. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is for sale by all newsdealers at *One Cent* per copy, or will be mailed, postage paid, for *$3.00* per year, or *25 cents* per month. The former and mechanic can now afford, as well as the merchant and professional man, to have his metropolitan daily.

Address VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher "The Daily News," Chicago.

Holiday goods at the Bee Hive.

Only $3.10 for the

CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL

AND

Demorest's Monthly Magazine.

A WONDERFUL PUBLICATION.

MAY suppose DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE to be a mere "Fashion Sheet." It undoubtedly contains the most Fashion Department of any magazine published, but this is the case from the fact that great enterprise and expenditure are shown, so that each department is equal to a magazine in itself. In Literature it contains a dozen magazines in one, whose range is as wide and comprehensive as the whole family. It contains Stories, Poems, and other Literary selections, including Artistic, Scientific, and Household matter, and is illustrated with original Social Sketches, Photogravures, Water-Colors, and the Latest Fashion Plates, Patterns, Designs, etc. AMERICA, Each copy contains a Pattern Or an article worth more than anything else. Each copy contains a Pattern Or an article worth more than anything else. Each copy contains a Pattern Or an article worth more than anything else.

SOME RUSSIAN PALACES.

TSARSKOE-SELO, MADE FAMOUS BY CATHERINE THE GREAT.

Its Magnificent Banquet Hall, Ball-Room and Other Features—Peterhoff Palace and Its Many Beauties—A Relic of Peter the Great.

BY WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS.

The most beautiful place in all Russia is the park which surrounds the famous palace of Catherine the Great at Tsarskoe-Selo, although the palace itself, so far as the exterior is concerned, is an architectural nightmare, and, as one author remarks, presents almost every fault that an architect should avoid. There is no comfort in any one of the imperial residences, and a great deal of bad taste everywhere, but nowhere is there so little comfort and so much bad taste as at the favorite residence of Catherine, although nearly as much money was spent upon it as upon the Winter Palace or the Hermitage.

Now so closely associated with the memory of Catherine the Great as Tsarskoe-Selo and there is no other example of her extravagance so vivid. The vast pile is a monument to the wicked wastefulness of a woman who did not know the meaning of either pleasure or money, but gratified every whim at the cost of the treasury and the happiness of her subjects.

The palace grounds cover 2,000 acres, beautifully laid out, filled with statuary in marble and bronze, and even now require 60 men to keep them in order. A large triumphal arch was built in the park by Alexander I. after the retreat from France, and there are other ornaments erected by the Czars and Czarinas, including a Turkish bath, who ordered the plans for a royal residence and built a portion of the present palace. There is a large lake, with a beautiful bath-house in the shape of a mosque, with golden roof and spire. Its waters the Czars have given fetes in boats and barges. One portion of the lake is laid out in the Chinese fashion, with curious Chinese bridges, and an entire Chinese village, which is occupied by the families of the gardeners. There is a museum filled with armor and other trophies of war, mostly captured from the Turks and Eastern khans.

Catherine's Banquets.

There is a pavilion, to, in which Catherine used to give banquets, long, narrow tables enclosed by glass, with a wide portico supported by granite pillars extending around it. Here Catherine used to gather the poets, painters, actors, and inventors who were her royal guests, and set them to quarreling until the quarrel, while she laughed till the tears rolled down her cheeks. Tsarskoe-Selo was to her what Sans-Souci was to Frederick the Great if Prussia, a hospital, an asylum, a banqueting hall, and a hermitage.

I saw here the great chair in which she used to travel around the ground when she got so fat she could not walk, and there is a little step upon the side of it on which the court jester, a little dwarf, used to stand and accompany her on her drives. The other part of the pavilion set up for each guest was a little table, and after dinner and spoiled till morning, and Catherine's splendid card table is there still, with the top, as used together in diameter, covered with pearls as large as the end of your finger. There are more than two thousand of them the attendant told me, and of course the table is almost priceless.

The Riches of the Palace.

The front of the palace is painted green, white and yellow, a most hideous combination, slapped on without regard to architecture or even mathematical proportion. The domes of the palace and chapel are also like the old Russian domes, and the roof is painted blue.

The interior, although full of the most expensive materials, is so utterly absurd in its arrangement and decoration that one feels nothing but disgust and indignation that money should be wasted in such a way. The room which is lined with amber I have already described, but there are other rooms that represent quite as much money, if not if they are not so unique. There is the famous Chinese room, which is entirely walls are lined with veneering of that material, and there is a room lined and vaulted with jasper; another of malachite, another with its walls and ceilings covered with tortoise shell; and still another done in mother-of-pearl in the same manner.

The ballroom of Catherine is white, the floor is ceiling with panels of white and gold, the ceiling is elaborately carved and gilded, and is one of the most effective rooms in the house. There are Chinese rooms finished in teak, Egyptian rooms furnished in woods from the Nile, Japanese rooms finished in bamboo and filled with the rarest Japanese work in porcelain, ivory, wood, and bronze. There is a similar room done in Chinese porcelain, with pillars of purple glass. There are rooms of all sizes and shapes finished in glass of different hues, the walls, ceiling, and floors all of the same material.

The number of paintings and statuary in Gobelin tapestry is almost countless. The ballroom of Catherine contains a profusion of ceiling pictures, and there seems to be a portrait of Catherine in every one of the five hundred apartments. There is enough gold in the gilded walls and woodwork to make thousands of the Czar's subjects comfortable for life, and the precious stones with which the doors, windows, pictures, frames, mantels, cabinets, and other furniture are ornamented would give a year's schooling to all the children in Russia.

A Magnificent Ball-Room.

The ball-room is 320 feet long and 120 wide, without a pillar to destroy the effect of its carved and gilded walls and ceilings and its magnificent chandeliers. It is one of the finest halls in the world, and the floor of 25,000 square feet is polished like glass. It covers acres and acres of the finest marquetry on the floors of the palace, and in the apartments occupied by Prince Potemkin in Catharine's time the floors are of mosaic of the finest and most artistic kind, like that in the Cathedral of St. Marks at Venice. It was done by a Venetian artist at the orders of Catherine while the Prince was off in some war, and cost 100 rubles for every square inch.

It was in this palace that the Princess Dolgorouki lived in state during the reign of the last Czar, and he showed her her apartments, which were fit for an emperor, much more luxurious and elegant than those of the Czar's legitimate wife at the Winter Palace. The room in which she was married to Alexander three weeks before his assassination, by her priest and confessor, in the presence of only three witnesses, was also opened for us, and one of the servants who saw the ceremony described it for our benefit. The marriage was kept secret until after the death of the Czar, but was then fully proved by the evidence of the priest and the witnesses.

The Palace of Peterhoff.

The present Czar has not entered the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo since his father's death. All its associations are repulsive to him. He lives either at Gatchina or Peterhoff, the latter being second in extent to the palace I have just described, and quite as hideous in its architecture. It is also painted the same distressing yellow color, varied by lines of dark brown. Within the palace, however, are some beautiful tapestries, colossal treasures of art in oil, bronze, marble, gold, and silver, and a number of battle pieces which are exceedingly fine.

One room is filled from ceiling to floor with the portraits of 365 Russian soldiers, each in a different posture. This was one of the freaks of Catherine. Count Orloff, one of her lovers, was a fine portrait artist, and, similar to him, she ordered him to travel through the empire and paint the picture of every soldier he saw. In one room at the Peterhoff Palace are the results of his work, for Catherine never permitted him to return to Petersburg. Here, too, are two portraits of Catherine, opposite each other in the apartments she once occupied. In one she appears stark naked in the other arrayed in her coronation robes and wearing her imperial crown. She was a queer woman.

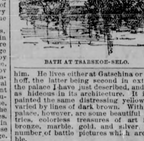
On the broad flight of stairs which leads to the palace at Peterhoff the Czar Paul, the husband of Catharine, the man who broughs her from Germany to rule over the Russian people, was stripped of all his clothing but his shirt by Count Orloff and other of his captors, and taken to Petersburg to die.

The Czarina's Birthday Party.

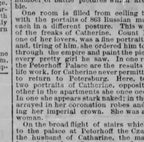
The grounds about the palace are extensive and shaded by some beautiful trees. The location is much superior to that of Tsarskoe-Selo, as it lies upon the Gulf of Finland, and the palace has a fine marine prospect. Since the time of Catharine it has been the habit of the sovereigns to illuminate the grounds once a year on the birthday of the Empress, and we happened to be in Petersburg to assist at this festival, which is always the grandest of the summer, and the grandest I ever saw or expect to see. Nearly two hundred years' experience in illuminating the grounds, an annation on the part of the artists in charge of the preparations to exact each other, and an unlimited amount of money, for the Czarina never yet what a thing cost, has made the annual illumination of Peterhoff a thing to be seen.

Commencing with the fountains which are possibly surpassed by those at Versailles, but are more expensive and unique, the lights, myriads of them, were introduced twilight, or under the water, so that the effect

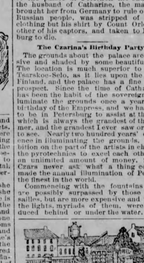
BATH AT TSARSKOE-SELO.



PETERHOFF PALACE.



PETERHOFF.



RUSSIAN MAN-OF-WAR.

CATHERINE THE GREAT AT 70.

in the air, and then falls shivering into trillions of pearls to the water beneath. From the samson fountain to the sea stands a bank of canal, each side of which is a row of fountains that when in operation look like poplar trees, and are about as tall.

Some Remarkable Effects.

In another basin the jets are so arranged in the center and on the sides as to form the Russian coat-of-arms in water. There is another peculiar effect produced by arranging little brass tubes about the diameter of a lead pencil and of different lengths, from two inches to three feet, so as to form a dome of water. The supply for turning on there is a fountain in the shape of a pyramid—a pyramid of water—the tip of which is twelve or fourteen feet high, and the base of about twelve feet square. This, when illuminated in the manner in which I have described with lights of different colors, is worth seeing to put it very mildly. Just imagine, if you can, a pyramid of purple water, or green or gold or crimson. But the greatest curiosity of all, in the way of illusions, is a great tree of bronze. Every limb and branch is a conduit, every leaf a jet, and when the water is turned on the effect is most remarkable.

The tree is about 40 feet high, water-tress and these magnificent jets, sometimes two, or three feet in diameter, then fountains that spray over some hundred nymphs, and cascades in the most unexpected places. Basins of water, with blossoming flowers and foliage plants in the center, like moonlight gardens, statuary of bronze and marble, artistic arbors and kiosks, some of marbled brass, and every possible form of shrubbery and flowers.

A Relic of Peter the Great.

Within the park of Peterhoff is a memorable place, known as Montplaisir, a low French-looking cottage which was the summer home of Peter the Great, and in which he spent much time in study, apart from the world but his peasant wife who cooked his meals for him. It was here that the restless, imperious spirit rested—the only place where he could be at ease, and where he could be a child for a time, as much older as he was in the midst of a forest, for it was surrounded by the cottages and palace a fine collection of paintings, being examples of the Dutch masters, which Peter collected in his visit to Holland. One of these pictures represents him as a ship wright at Saardam. In one of the apartments is a chair in which he used to sit when he was at work, and a table at which he ate. Some of the tools he used are there, and the room is a museum of relics of the great Czar. Within the palace, however, are some beautiful tapestries, colossal treasures of art in oil, bronze, marble, gold, and silver, and a number of battle pieces which are exceedingly fine.

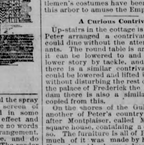
SERGIUS AND WIFE.

MODEL COSTUMES.

THE SAMSON FOUNTAIN.

PETER III.

THE ILLUMINATION.



PETERHOFF.

FOR THE LADIES.

A HALF-HOUR CHAT WITH OUR FAIR DAUGHTERS.

The Latest Fashions Discussed, and Suggestions Made in Relation to Becoming Toilets—Few Fickle Fashions Considered and Requirements.

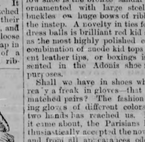
[NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.]

There is a radical change for the smaller, and therefore [illegible] in the theater and in other places of assemblage, where outspreading millinery has been in the manner in vogue. Women who this time last year sought a head-covering for the genuine protection it would afford them were in despair. The folly of fashion was carried to a still more hideous end in artistic extreme by the brims, which were out of all proportion to their slender high crowns and face trimmings. This season all the exaggerations are modified. The bonnet shield the back of the head almost entirely, which the horse-shoe style of last year did not. The bonnet is now really a bonnet, and not the toy head-gear that it was. But it must not be imagined that the visual obstructiveness of millinery is shaded, because, quite fortunately, a proportion of our women will go into audiences wearing hats, instead of bonnets, and here are pictures of brand-new hats that are fully as big as their predecessors. These are hats of lace, and are something entirely new. [illegible] Broadway and Fifth Avenue would not to-day disclose half a dozen examples of them, for they have only just been brought home from London, and are barely yet adopted into vogue by our fashionable women. It will be seen in the two models sketched that they are peculiar in having their brims turned up all round, and in being surmounted by wide, loose bows of chiffon, which sway and flap in December winds like the sails of a bark. Feathers and flowers and ribbons are not to be put on them, and if there is any other adornment than the bows it consists, as in the first picture, of a whole bird.

There are often sharp talks by sympathetic persons upon the fashion of wearing hats as mentioned, but I do not suppose it will have the slightest effect upon the sex who it is—give that it is chic to walk or drive about the streets with a distorted little mass of feathers, bonnet and flowers, perched in an impossible position upon a head-dress which is admittedly several inches too high. The mother birds are killed, they say, and the young left to die of starvation because certain women insist that it shall be so. Yet how gentle, and sympathetic, and tender these very women pretend to be when it suits their convenience. That a nineteenth-century woman is so utterly selfish, so hopelessly without brains or feeling, and so incapable of appreciating the genuine chivalry of humanity, that she must have birds to adorn herself with, is beyond belief. This terrible indictment against our women is far too sweeping. They are simply thoughtless, and to put it tersely, led by the nose by the milliner. She tells them birds are the fashion, therefore they wear birds, but I believe that the majority of them have a sort of vague idea that the bird is made somewhere, just as lucifer matches head trimmings and bonnets are made. If they could only be persuaded that the fashion was an ugly one, and ungraceful one it would quickly be dropped.

A HAT OF BOWS.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE.



Fashion Small Talk.

It will be observed that, with all the frivolity of detail in the outlines of bodices and skirts, there is uniformity in the length of the latter, which implies clear the eyes, that we have so long been exempt from the once fashionable dragging of skirts in the streets, that it is to be hoped the enormity will never be revived. These agreeable and comfortable short skirts naturally necessitate careful attention to foot-gear and ankles feel, but the sirability of neat hosiery. The very latest caprice in ties and slippers, too pretty to be seen, and that in size, time the Empress Elizabeth that lady, being, particularly fond of a certain rose-bush, ordered that no one should pluck a flower from it but herself. To enforce her order she asked the commandant of Gatchina to put a sentinel there to warn people away. The order was executed and never revoked, so each morning, summer and winter, for more than a hundred and twenty-five years, in frost, war and in time of peace, in storm and sunshine, when the palace was empty and when it was full, this sentinel was seen to be on his post. He died, and until the rosebush has gone, and there another, and no one knows why, the sentinel goes. Not long ago a man who had served in the army and had been wounded in the war of 1812 was put in his place, and then another, and another, and another, and so on, and no one knows why. Just as well kept at his post until the investigation of the curious office being reported to the Czar the order of Elizabeth was revoked.

The Palace with a Tragedy.

There is a beautiful drive through what is called the English garden, so called from its having been laid out by an English architect, to the palace of Pavlovsk, the scene of some of the most tragic episodes in Russian history. The palace was originally built by the notorious Prince Menchikoff, who was the lover of Catherine I., and in his time "the little Czar," because of his diminutive stature, Peter II., was made to sign his name to a document in which he admitted the most extreme subservience to Peter was the cause of his rapid rise, and that his fiance at court, for he used to let Peter sleep with his wife and family in his dirty work. His influence continued through the reign of his master, and Catherine, who ordered her son and successor on the throne, Peter II., to make his daughter, his daughter; but he refused to do so, and as soon as he died, Menchikoff, his wife, his daughter and all, to Siberia, and confiscated the property of the father and the Prince.

Near Peterhoff the Czar has a small private park, in which he often spends a morning in preference to the larger and more showy one. It was formerly the residence of one of his uncles, and was purchased by the present Czar. As the imperial family are there the court resides at Peterhoff. There is still another private palace called Gatchina, and the family are there a good deal. While I was in Petersburg the Czar was at Peterhoff, and the King of Greece and his family were occupying Gatchina.

The Kitten Heals the Puppy.

Then the sister of the Czar, which a cat shows when, having been caught in a position from which there is no escape, she calmly sits down to face out the threat of a dog, is a marvelous thing. Puss will sit on a door-step, or on a street doorstep attacked by a dog ten times her size, as apparently self-possessed as if she were in her mistress' lap. If she turns tail and runs down the street, she is lost; the dog will have a sure advantage of her. Even as it is, if he could get up courage enough to seize her on the spot, he would be able to make short work of her. It is a case of life and death; but the whole air and attitude of the cat is one of pity and contemptible. "You dare not touch me, and you know it," is what the cat seems to tell the dog. But she is intensely on her guard, in spite of her air of perfect content. Her legs, concealed under her fur, are ready for a spring; her claws are unsheathed, and her eyes never for an instant from the dog; as he bounds from side to side, barking with consciousness of his superiority, puss follows with the keenest scrutiny. If he plucks up his courage to grab her, she is ready; she will sell her life dearly. She is waiting for her chance, and she does not miss it. The dog tries Fabian tactics, and withdraws a little, settling down upon his forepaws, growling ferociously as he does so. And then the sound of a dog's bark in the next street attracts his eyes and ears for a moment; and when puss looks back, the kitten is gone. He looks down the street and starts wildly in that direction, and finding no sign, heard fence just as a cat's tail—a unstrous tail for such a little cat—is vanishing over the top of it. The dog knows the cat showed not only more courage but more sense than he, and more generalship.—*Boston Transcript.*

Satisfied.

It takes a good deal to disturb the equanimity of a thoroughly well-ordered mind, as the following incident illustrates:

Old Aunt Sally Pratt, all her life a resident of a certain New England village, was one day sitting by her favorite window in an upper chamber of her house. The day was warm and Aunt Sally suddenly dropped asleep. The window was open, and, ten minutes later, the old lady fell forward and, to the horror of several persons who saw her, she fell out of the window to the ground below. When picked up she gathered herself together in an amazingly short time, glanced up at the window and said calmly:

"Well, well, I didn't set at that window an' wondered how it'd feel to go a-ridin' out on it, and I know. Well, well, well! Queer how things do turn out sometimes."

The fact that she had turned herself out of the window gave her no comfort, though she narrowly escaped being killed.

She Wanted Everything to Match.

Little Flossy was visiting her papa's sister, a maiden lady, in the country. The child was painfully impressed with the elegance and neatness of everything, and one day asked: "Aunt Maria, what makes you so neat and pretty all alike?" "Because I like to have everything match," replied the aunt. "Was that why you married papa? I have heard papa that you were trying awful hard to make a man out of your old widower" in town." asked innocent Flossy.

THE greatest span of a cantilever bridge—that of the Forth Bridge, which will be finished in October, 1889, it has two of 1,710 feet each. Its extreme height will be 361 feet above high water, and foundations going ninety-one feet below high water.

YOUNG veal may be told by the bone in the cutlet. If it is very small the veal is not good.

THE NATION'S TREASURY

WHENCE COMES THE MONEY AND WHITHER IT GOES.

Secretary Fairchild, of the National Treasury, Makes His Annual Report to Congress—An Interesting Document—A Surplus of $232,000,000.

[Washington special.]

The following comprehensive document has been presented to Congress by Secretary Fairchild, of the National Treasury. It is a complete digest of the workings of that department for the past year:

The ordinary revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, were:

From customs	$219,091,173.63
From internal revenue	124,286,871.04
From sales of public lands	11,202,017.22
From miscellaneous sources:	
Interest on deposits, and assays	9,837,634.48
From tax on national banks	5,748,566.85
From fees—consular, letters-patent, and land	6,432,448.99
From customs fees, fines, penalties, etc	1,097,448.20
From sinking fund for Pacific railways	1,159,383.43
From miscellaneous sources	7,836,581.97
Total ordinary receipts	$379,396,074.76

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses	$32,932,334.03
For foreign intercourse	1,363,461.49
For Indian affairs	6,249,307.87
For pensions	80,268,508.77
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors and fortifications	38,522,436.11
For the naval establishment	16,926,457.65
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenue	44,228,351.89
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia	4,278,113.48
For interest on the public debt	44,715,007.47
Total ordinary expenditures	$259,053,958.67

Leaving a surplus of	$119,612,116.09
Which was applied as follows:	
Purchase of bonds for sinking fund, including $2,[illegible]	$38,537,163.88
Redemption of—Fractional currency for sinking fund	7,400.00
Loan of July and August, 1861	34,350.00
Loan of 1863	4,500.00
Five-twenties of 1862	11,300.00
Five-twenties of 1865	1,500.00
Ten-forties of 1864	2,000.00
Consols of 1865	26,350.00
Consols of 1867	52,550.00
Consols of 1868	1,250.00
Oregon war debt	150.00
Funded loan of 1881	83,100.00
Loan of July 1882	4,175,740.00
Old demand, compound interest, fractional currency, and other notes	65,863.05
Funded loan of 1891	1,257,550.00
Funded loan of 1907	18,233,950.00
Pensions in leaps of 1881 and 1907	5,418,826.58
	$68,984,605.51
Leaving a balance added to the surplus of the year	$232,091,511.66

	Increase.	Decrease.
Soldiers' home, permanent fund	$793,070.18	
Tax on national banks	6,7[illegible]4,383	
Sales of old public lands	1,[illegible]82,882	
Sales of Indian lands	599,941.38	
Miscellaneous items	324,774.19	
	$8,176,952.28	
Net increase	$7,882,797.10	
There was a decrease in the ordinary expenditures of $8,575,221.40.		

	Increase.	Decrease.
Miscellaneous and civil	$12,912,564.79	
Interest public debt	3,026,569.78	
War department	38,529.74	
Pensions	$5,359,406.98	
Navy department	1,783,216.85	
Indians	34,783.18	
	$15,377,724.31	$6,699,503.01
Net decrease	$8,678,221.30	

FISCAL YEAR 1890.

For the present fiscal year the revenues, actual and estimated, are as follows:

Customs	$217,000,000.00
Internal revenue	125,000,000.00
Sales of public lands	10,500,000.00
Profits on coinage, assays, etc	9,500,000.00
Tax on national banks	1,500,000.00
Fees—consular, letters-patent, and land	2,250,000.00
Miscellaneous sources	9,250,000.00
Total ordinary receipts	$377,000,000.00

The expenditures for the same period, actual and estimated, are as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous expenses	$29,295,000.00
Indians	6,250,000.00
Pensions	77,000,000.00
Military establishment	42,000,000.00
Naval establishment	21,000,000.00
Expenditures for the District of Columbia	4,500,000.00
Interest on public debt	41,000,000.00
Total ordinary expenditures	$270,000,000.00
Estimated surplus, applicable to purchase of bonds	$104,000,000.00

FISCAL YEAR 1890.

The revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws:

From customs	$217,000,000.00
From internal revenue	127,000,000.00
From sales of public lands	10,000,000.00
From fees—consular, letters-patent, and land	2,250,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	21,250,000.00
Total estimated receipts	$377,000,000.00

The estimates of expenditures for the same period, as submitted by the several executive departments and offices, are as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous expenses	$80,033,022.48
Pensions	81,758,700.00
Indians	4,406,414.39
Military establishment	5,949,553.61
Navy department	20,906,949.60
Permanent annual appropriations:	
Sinking fund	47,800,000.00
Interest on public debt	38,000,000.00
Refunding—customs, internal revenue, taxes, etc	12,464,990.00
Collecting revenue from customs	5,500,000.00
Miscellaneous	4,907,555.12
Total estimated expenditures, including sinking fund	$323,567,488.54
Or an estimated surplus of	$53,432,511.66

Excluding the sinking fund, the estimated expenditures will be $275,767,488.54, showing a surplus of $101,232,511.66.

SINKING FUND.

The requirements of the act of Feb. 25, 1882 (R. S., 3694, 3695), establishing a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt, estimated for the current fiscal year at $47,800,000, have been thus far met by the redemption of treasury notes, fractional currency, and bonds of the United States, which had become, or were thereby made, subject to call. The total expenditure for the purchase of $38,839,513.88 at a cost to the sinking fund of $7,672,222.29 on the former and $38,537,163.88 on the latter loan.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

In the last annual report it was estimated that the revenues for the year to end June 30, 1889, would exceed the ordinary expenditures, not including the sinking fund, $119,000,000, and the following is the foregoing statement that such excess was in reality $119,612,116.09. The surplus for the year was thus the department estimate. It was also estimated in last report that the total surplus for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1890, would be $104,000,000. Judging from the actual expenditures for the first quarter of this fiscal year, and in the light of the foregoing statement of the business of November, it is probable that this estimate will prove to be even fairly accurate, and that the surplus will almost exactly equal the predicted sum.

The accumulated surplus on Sept. 30, 1889, was $96,844,853.84. The surplus revenues from that date to June 30, 1889, as estimated, are $8,365,208.35, making the total accumulation on June 30, 1889, which could be used in the purchase of bonds, $171,810,054.09; however, between said Sept. 30 and Nov. 22 $44,399,595.50 has been paid for bonds, consequently, if no more bonds were bought between now and June 30 next the surplus would then amount to $127,000,000. Upon the basis of appropriations recommended by the department, and upon the assumption that the receipts of the fiscal years to end June 30, 1889 and 1890, will be equal, the surplus revenues for the latter fiscal year will be $101,000,000, which, with the surplus revenues of the year and the surplus already accumulated, make a total of $228,000,000, which could be used during the next nine-teen months in the purchase of the interest-bearing debt, and which ought to be used for that purpose, unless the laws are so changed as to reduce the difference between revenues and expenditures by nearly that sum.

About $188,000,000 of the 4½ per cent bonds are now outstanding; they are payable at the option of the government, interest which will accrue on them from July 1, 1890, to maturity, on the dates and numbers ($25,000,000); consequently the interest on the bonds which will mature probably accrue before July 1, 1890, will be only the pro rata for those bonds and all the interest which would accrue upon the bonds which mature during the ensuing fiscal year.

The principal of the 4½ per cent bonds is now $280,000,000, and the interest which could accrue upon the bonds which will have to 1907 is about $500,000,000; a calculation will show that the present surplus revenue, if continued, would pay before 1900 all of the 4 per cent bonds and all of the 4½ per cent bonds, or all the money which is saved by the purchase bonds less the interest which would be observed to accrue but shorten the time when all the bonds may be purchased and paid. There seems to be no other way of so quickly and so easily reducing the public debt, although the reduction of the revenues by nearly that sum will be a serious matter.

Nothing seems to be needed than the foregoing statement to show the absolute necessity of a reduction of the revenues at the earliest possible date. To continue taxation at the rate of the last two years when such an investment is a cruel waste of the people's money.

Digest and Be Jolly.

Did ever any one see a jolly dyspeptic? We believe that dyspepsia is generally in great against the amount consumed. Indigestion and constipation are the parents of misery, and are constantly disturbed exhibit the utmost cheerfulness under the most adverse circumstances. Many a dyspeptic has been prematurely fat testimonies to the grave—insanity or suicide, which would be the world that will cure Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Malaria, fevers, rheumatism, kidney complaints and debility are truly relieved by this standard medicine.

Young America Gets There.

A small boy sojourning on the coast of Maine sent the following clipping to his father in Boston:

Examiner—What would you do in the case of a man with clammy sweats? Building business—Advise him to give up clams.

The boy appended the following: "Dear papa, I thought you would appreciate the above, as you are having the sweat and I am having the clams."

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a sample bottle free, that you may know of a cure for this great remedy. Large Bottles 50 cents and $1.

If you don't feel able to harness claims you can yoke night saddle rocks.—*Texas Siftings.*

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, etc., use the world's fame of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Price 25 cents. *Sold only in boxes.*

You can't raise a window by simply planting a pane of glass.

Christmas Presents.

No doubt the question which agitates our readers at the present time is, What shall I give him or what shall I give her for a Christmas present?

The Harris Watch Co., of Chicago, Ill., advertisement appearing in this issue, offers three watches to select from for such a gift, at figures as low as to come within the reach of all.

We know of no better present than a watch. The house is a reliable one, and any of our readers can deal with them through the mail, and be treated the same as if they were present at their establishment.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a remedy for the fits above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is I of its virtues of this medicine that I will send two bottles free to any sufferer who will send me their express and post office address. Yours respectfully, Dr. H. G. Root, 183 Pearl street, New York.

Excursion Rates to the South.

Dec. 4, Jan. 8, Feb. 5, March 5 and 29, and Feb. 12 and 26, 1889, the Evansville Route (L. E. I. R. R.) will sell excursion tickets to certain points in the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida at unusually low rates. For further information address the undersigned at Evansville, Ind., or Louisville, Ky. J. A. Rennick, G. P. A. L. E. I. R., 501 First National Bank Building, Chicago. Chicago Ticket Office, 64 Clark street.

Cancer Cured.

Dr. F. L. Pond is having wonderful success in the treatment and cure of cancer by the cancer hospital at Aurora, Ill. Thousands of testimonials are being made by him which are truly wonderful. Those afflicted should not hesitate, but should go there for treatment at once. For information, address F. L. Pond, Aurora, Ill.

Guy Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to your new boots and shoes before you wear them out.

FARMS! We want to hear several in this locality to buy or exchange. Write us stating what you have to sell or exchange and in what state. Mention this paper. Address, Iowa Land Exchange, Boone, Iowa.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 free. Silks for patchwork, etc. Enclose 10c. in stamps. Address, BIGELOW, FIELD & BELDEN, San Francisco, Cal.

HOME STUDY. Bookkeeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Correspondence, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Dictionary taught by mail. Circulars free. INSTRUCTION BUREAU, Cincinnati, O.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES ASTHMA. A remedy that relieves in one minute. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, 50 cts. Sample free. Address KIDDER'S PASTILLES, Boston, Mass.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOU! Good Work Without Horses or Stock. Big Pay Every Day. Write Quick for Our Proposition. Address, Nat'l Mfg. Co., 1 Nat'l Mfg. Co. Bldg., Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR OUR NEW ROOT BEER. Sample free. Address, Hygienic Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DETECTIVES Wanted in every County. Shrewd men want under instruction to act as detectives. Information Free. Address, Grannan Detective Bureau (Ltd.), Kansas City, Mo.

$5 to $20 KANSAS RANCHES, FARMS & CITY PROPERTY. Sunny Kansas Land Exchange, Lock Box 1, Lawrence, Kansas.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 cts. CONSUMPTION

Ely's Cream Balm Cold in Head. ELY'S CREAM BALM is a quick and positive cure for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in Head, Headache, Deafness, Loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing. Price 50 cents. Sample 10 cents. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

ASTHMA CURED. GERMAN ASTHMA CURE instantly relieves the most severe cases. Positively cures in most cases. NO WAITING for the benefit to be felt. Sufferers can test it at our expense. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent on receipt of price, $1. Circulars free. Address, GERMAN ASTHMA CURE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

RRR Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Quicker Than Any Known Remedy. No matter how confined or severe the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Sick may be prostrated with disease may suffer. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Will Afford Instant Ease. INTERNALLY, a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water with 15 to 30 drops in water, will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulence and all internal pains. Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. A few drops in water prevents sickness or pain from change of water. Malaria in its worst form cured by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. ACHES AND PAINS. For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, sleeplessness, nervousness, hysterics, nervous prostration, etc., take 20 drops of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF in a glass of water. Cures cramps, spasms, pain, flatulency, sleeplessness, nervousness, prostration, etc. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

A SCHOOL FOR THE PEOPLE. 20 specialties. Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, Engraving, Painting, Music, Elocution, Languages, Science, Art, Law, Medicine, Normal, Commercial, Preparatory. Tuition Scholarship, Board, Rooms, Lights, Heat, Bath, Laundry, Use of Library, Gymnasium, Apparatus, Cabinets, Museum, Lectures, Concerts, Receptions, Entertainments, Society Work, Employment Bureau, Lifetime Home Care

FARM AND GARDEN.

USEFUL HINTS TO YOUNG AND OLD FARMERS.

The "Box" Style of Building Popular in Some Sections Is Described, with Directions for Erecting a Neat Poultry House on This Plan.

A correspondent describes in The Poultry World a style of building used in some parts of the country called "box," the distinctive feature of which is that nostrils or glass are used. The expense is therefore reduced and a smooth surface is secured on the walls.

FIG. 1—FRAME OF POULTRY HOUSE.

A neat poultry house, built in this style and illustrated in the accompanying cut, is 12½ feet long, 6 feet wide, wall 6 feet high. The foundation is four tiv logs, each six inches in diameter, framed together, leveled and hewed straight on the outside. At each corner is then set up a sort of trough made by nailing the corner boards together. The four trough's are accurately nailed to the foundation, and, if necessary, stay lathed till the plates are fastened to them, when the building appears as in Fig. 1.

FIG. 2—"BOX" POULTRY HOUSE.

Spreading of the pieces is prevented by the beams, and across the ends of the building, from one corner board to the opposite, is nailed a plank, to which two end boards are nailed as the building is boarded up. Rafters and roof are added as in other buildings, but the rafters should be collar beamed.

Well Bred Mules.

Are the best shaped mules raised in Missouri or Kentucky? To this question American Agriculturist replies: Undoubtedly Kentucky carries off the palm in this respect, as the breeding of mules has been long conducted there. There are many intelligent mule breeders in Missouri, but the Kentucky stock has the general preference. Kentucky mules, upon an average, are worth $10 per head more than the Missouri mules, from the fact that they are better bred. There is more thoroughbred blood diffused among the horse stock generally of Kentucky and Tennessee than in any other states in the Union, thus giving a better class of mares to breed from than can be found outside of those two states. On the other hand the blood of the Clyde and Percheron mixed with the coarse Canadian is the foundation of a large number of the brood mares in the Northwest. They produce large, coarse, sluggish mules, not to be compared to the somewhat smaller, but clean limbed, active, high spirited mules out of well bred Kentucky mares. No animal shows the effects of good breeding more readily or to greater advantage than a mule.

To Prevent a Calf from Sucking.

The most effectual way to break a calf from sucking her dam, says Dixie Farmer, is to separate the calf entirely from the dam, but if this is not practicable or desirable make a muzzle for the calf as follows: Take long, sharp, flat beaded spikes in a piece of harness leather two inches wide and long enough to go round the muzzle of the calf. Stitch or tack another piece of leather to the back of the first so as to hold the spikes in position. Stitch into circular shape, and attach to the calf's nose by means of a headstall. The spikes should be about two inches apart and three inches long, and would be better if made of steel, which may be done by any blacksmith.

The Object of Experiment Stations.

The object of the national and state agricultural departments and experiment stations is the promotion of agriculture by such scientific investigations and careful experiments as farmers cannot make for themselves, and which require the skill of trained specialists. At the various stations that now exist in almost every state, analyses of commercial fertilizers are made, as well as experiments with growing crops and best methods of combating the numerous species of destructive insects. In short, everything pertaining to the success of agriculture is considered and reported on.

Noted horticulturists of the northwest express widely differing opinions of the value of the Russian apples.

Flowers in Washington City.

Proportionately more flowers are bought in Washington than any other city in the country. There are very few private conservatories, and the lovers of fragrance and beauty are forced to go to the florist for their buds and blossoms. In and out of the social season the florists do a thriving business. One in a few years made money enough to buy a big corner lot facing a prominent thoroughfare, and to erect a large building, the lower part of which he uses for his city storehouse and sales room. In the winter he gives weekly flower shows, and for his pains he has chairs to gaze at upon certain occasions, gaudy tablecloths, and great pots of ia Fingee roses. A number of wealthy people have contracts with him to regularly furnish palms, ferns and other rare plants. They are symmetrically placed in odd corners of drawing rooms, and as they lose their freshness and vigor they are taken away to the cooler nurseries, and other plants are substituted for them.

Strange to say, but few flowers are shipped to the florists from local points. In the winter all the rare flowers, including the more valuable kinds of roses, are bought by the florists in New York and Philadelphia. The roses are packed individually in wads of cotton wrapped in oil paper, covered with sawdust and well jolted. They quickly fade, of course, but they retain their beauty and perfume longer than with the first course of the menu at the first wedding on the order of dancing.—Chicago Herald.

CORNS IN HORSES' FEET.

Cause and Cure for These Troublesome Excrescences.

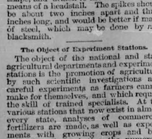
If a horse is supposed to have a corn, say Welby and Dale, let the shoe be removed the inside quarters of one, or both, fore feet upon being pared will show a strained, inflamed appearance. The horn will be soft and more spongy than other portions of the hoof. In bad or long neglected cases if you follow the corn with the knife you will come to suppuration. In all such cases one favorable condition is found—the horse stands upon a thick heeled shoe, and the frog of the hoof cannot reach the ground. The whole weight of the horse rests, not upon its natural, elastic support, but upon long, heavy heels and iron. This condition is a violation of natural laws, and a corn is the first and most easily managed consequence. The smith, whose ignorance of the anatomy of the organ he has disabled is the sole cause of the trouble, "cuts out the corn," and attributes the difficulty to weak feet, hard pavements, or gives any excuse he thinks may answer for the moment, and puts on, perhaps, a "bar shoe." He cannot tell why he puts on a bar shoe, but he knows it will give temporary relief, and the relief is in this wise: the bar must rest upon the frog, and the heels cut away to allow it to do so. This, by a chance conference of heavy iron, is yielding a part of the relief that nature designs. The true relief is in such a system of shoeing as will preserve the natural action of the foot. The natural action is with a low heel, to have the frog of the foot strike full upon the ground and press upward, against the downward action of the coffin bone, just as a spring acts when a weight is thrown upon it.

The horse's hoof, continues the authority quoted, is simply a boot inside of it is a true foot. The frog is only a part of the hoof that has a nervous connection with the living tissue inside the horn. Just above the frog is the sensitive frog, and on this rests the coffin bone. The vascular bone is connected with the hoof by elastic laminæ, and moves in the hoof by the action of the horse, having its natural rest upon the frog. If the horse stands upon a rim of iron, the center of the foot is unsupported; the points of the pressure are under each "wing" of the coffin bone. From lack of action the frog dries up and loses its function; the sensible frog sympathizes in this condition. Circulation and secretion are lessened. There is more or less fever, probably not perceived by the groom, or, if perceived, he "stuffs" the feet, inflammation begins at the points of pressure under the wings of the coffin bone, as the horse has a corn. The cure of this defect is obvious when the cause is stated; it is to shoe so that the horse will invariably stand upon his frog; this must be secured by the use of a shoe that will admit no other bearing, and the method known among horsemen as the foot-enough system. No horse can travel safely without the use of the frog.

Aside from its all essential necessity as the natural rest from the bony structure upon the ground, its expansive power in keeping the hoof from contracting upon the inclosed parts, and its promotion by its action of circulation of blood to the extremity of the hoof and consequent growth, the frog has a function always overlooked by the ignorant and disregarded by the unreflecting, in that it is the organ of touch. It is the only part of the hoof that communicates with the nervous system, and through that to the brain, and it is therefore the only means that the horse has of accurately determining his foothold upon the ground. In the common method of shoeing, the frog is taken out of action by the thickness of the shoe, and the horse is deprived of its use. Upon no muscle in the body is he more dependent for healthful, natural action, and from the moment the frog is displaced by the blacksmith's iron the decay of the horse's power begins. Contraction, quarter cracks, toe cracks, navicular disease, inflammation, and, more problematic than all else, corns usurp the free elasticity of nature, and the animal commences his downward course.

A Convenient Crane.

In Farm and Fireside is described a convenient crane for use on the farm. The runners are three and a half or four feet long and about flat for apart. The uprights, five feet or so high, are made of scantlings with a shoulder on the lower end to set firmly on the runners.



A FARM CRANE.

The upright block at the top is four by four inches, with notches to receive the top of the four uprights where they should be bolted. On top of this is a long heavy lever with a hook on the shorter end. The lever is held in place by a clamp similar to that shown in the cut by a notch in the head of the frame, or by other suitable devices.

What Farmers Tell One Another.

One of the last things written by the late E. P. Roe was a letter commending the "Bancroft" strawberry, whose vigor and hardiness he was testing. He said for those who like a sweet berry it leaves little to be desired in flavor.

"I believe the enterprising farmer will warm the water for his stock in the near future," says Waldo Brown.

Professor Samuel Johnson, of the agricultural college of Michigan, says: "I think that the experience of wheat growers generally will commend this rule: Try new varieties sparingly until convinced by repeated tests that they are adapted to your soil and latitude."

The editor of Gleanings in Bee Culture says: "The best conventions I ever attended were in the winter time, when it was so cold that nobody wanted to run outdoors, and some of them were held in small towns, with only a moderate number in attendance. I cannot remember one held on a fair ground that I thought was very much of a success, for the reasons mentioned, yet they might perhaps be a success after all."

Professor Henry claims that the important point in stock feeding is to constantly bear in mind that a young animal gives better returns for feed consumed than an old one. A pound of meal or a pound of hay adds more to the weight of a calf than to the same animal when grown.

The Favorite

Medicine for Throat and Lung Diseases has long been, and still is, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures **Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Asthma;** relieves Irritation of the **Larynx** and **Lungs;** strengthens the **Vocal Organs;** relieves soreness of the **Lungs;** prevents **Consumption,** and, even in advanced stages of that disease, relieves Coughing and induces Sleep. There is no other preparation for diseases of the throat and lungs to be compared with this remedy.

My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Gleason, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this

Cough Medicine

—the best the world knows."—R. Horton, Foreman *Herald*light, Morrillton, ARK.

"I have been afflicted with asthma for forty years, and last spring was taken with a violent cough which threatened to terminate my days. Every one pronounced me in consumption. I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect was magical. I was immediately relieved and continued to improve until entirely recovered."—Joel Rizard, Guilford, Conn.

"Six months ago I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by an excessive cough which deprived me of sleep and rest. I tried many remedies, but received no relief until I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It soon settled the medicine cured me."—Rev. E. Coburn, 19 Broad st., Lowell, Mass.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I know of no remedy which will give such speedy relief and permanent cure as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, during the past year, in cases of Whooping Cough."—Jane Lovejoy, 1257 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the only cough medicine to be relied on in dangerous cases."—H. H. Hyde, Lynn, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stables in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

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CHARLEVOIX. MICHIGAN.

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Leave Charlevoix daily at 7.00 a. m., arrive at East Jordan by 10.30.

Leave East Jordan at 2.30 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix by 5.30.

Leave orders at Scroggie's barn, Charlevoix, and at Commercial House barn, East Jordan.

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Gun in your locality? Or $5 worth and more free to those who may have called, they become your own prizes. Write at once, and address plainly, as we pay express charges. **Address, Dept. 1, The Nelson Gun & Watch Co., Box 818, Portland, Maine.**

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Are selling more stoves than ever, and at prices which you will at once appreciate, if you will call and investigate. The stoves this fall are more complete and beautiful than ever. Come and examine them at our store, whether you wish to buy or not. If you buy you will "Save your Dollars" by being one of the many who buy of

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

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PERFECTION AXES.

HOLIDAY - GOODS!

Knives, Carving Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Spoons. Decorative Tin Toilet Sets, Wire Baskets, Cages, Etc.

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Se er 1 Gr de alves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look o er our Stock. ☞ MILK BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

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The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City as follows: Leave except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at

Detroit.....9.25 a. m. and 11.00 p. m.

Jackson.....10.50 a. m. and 11.00 p. m.

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PETOSKEY STATION,

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Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m. 1.55 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

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THE PANSY FOR 1889.

EDITED BY PANSY.—MRS. G. R. ALDEN.

The Pansy is an illustrated monthly magazine of reading from thirty-two to forty pages, of reading matter. It is designed especially for the young and for children. Its contributors are among the best of those who write for them.

Mrs. Alden's New Serial will run throughout the year, and will be of special interest.

Pansy will also contribute to Pansy's Stories.

Margaret Sidney has a serial story entitled *Joel: A Story For Boys.* It is full of the adventures, frolics and ambitions of a wide awake boy.

Mrs. C. M. Livingston has titles of short and long stories in a new department, Beside the Curtain.

The Bible Based Readings, The Queer Story of a boy and *The P. K. Corner* will all be continued.

The Pansy is only One Dollar a year. A specimen copy is free on request.

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Quick and Cheap.

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NUMBER 285. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.; THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1888. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

Entered at the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., as second class matter.

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FIRST INSERTION—Twenty cents per inch each insertion.

SUBSEQUENT INSERTIONS—Ten cents per inch each insertion. Reduced rates by the year furnished on application.

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A. D. CRUIKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty. Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. T. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Michigan City. Collections promptly attended to.

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A. CARLETON, M. D., Office and residence on Main street. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 A. M., and 1.00 to 4.00 P. M.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. A.—Star for Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

J. C. T.—Charlevoix Lodge 207, meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 102, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 222, meets every Saturday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Friday evening, at Jedefiro' Hall.

O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jedefiro Hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 262, meets Wednesday on or before full moon, at Hurlbut hall.

G. O. F.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets 2d and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jedefiro' Hall.

W. F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

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CAPITAL $50,000.

Banks drawn direct upon all the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Good interest allowed on Time Deposits. Drafts sold from all points in Europe by best lines of steamers. Money to loan on approved security. Our Correspondents are the National Bank of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit, Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by which the power of sale therein has become operative, given by Hubbard Corey, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Albert W. Hutchins, and now owned by him, dated June fifteenth, A. D. 1885, recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1885, in liber 2 of mortgages, page 558. There is now due of interest unpaid $70.45, for taxes paid by said mortgagee, for insurance, and said mortgage provides that if default shall be made in the payment of any sum of money, or any part thereof, or any interest, or any taxes or assessments, or any insurance premiums, or any part thereof, shall be due and payable; and more than 30 days having elapsed since the said interest became due, and it still remaining unpaid, therefore the undersigned mortgagee, by reason of default in the mortgage due, and payable, and more than the whole amount of said mortgage, both principal and interest, due and unpaid, and that there is now due under the provisions of said mortgage, the sum of $1,000 principal, and $70.45 interest, and no suit or proceeding either at law or equity having been instituted to recover; that now or any part thereof, therefore, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described, to wit: That parcel of land situate and being in the township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, State of Michigan, village lot, number four, block one, of Alden's addition to the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof, at public vendue, at the south door of the court house, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1889, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, subject and not subject to a prior mortgage made and delivered by said

Dated Nov. 8, 1888.

ALBERT W. HUTCHINS, Mortgagee.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH., November 1st, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, at his office in Grayling, on the 28th day of January, viz: Jacob Lowe, of Charlevoix, Mich., on homestead application 5,000, for the s ½ of the s e ¼ of sec. 1 in T. 34 N. R. 5 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his actual continuous residence upon said tract, viz: Warren W. Whitman, of Charlevoix, Mich., Jacob Lowe, of Charlevoix, Mich., and Jacob Wright, of Charlevoix, Mich.

JAS. K. P. McNAUGHTON, Register.

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And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Broken lenses can be replaced by return mail if ordered by mail, or by express.

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Manufacturer of and dealer in

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WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Jos. Be uv is

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my axes, for which I use the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and see me before buying, or before selling.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, EASTMAN'S NEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. tf

FOR SALE:

On Your Own Terms as to Price and Time,

East ½ of N W ¼, also N E ¼ of S W ¼, also Lot 2, all in section 32, Town 32, North of Range 5 west, containing 160 acres, more or less, belonging to George L. Bowe. Make me an offer.

J. A. GREGG.

Care of Nichols & Bell,

St. Paul, Minn.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop,

Is prepared to Contracting and Jobbing in Charlevoix and Summer Resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of hand and foot power machinery, which enables me to do Jobbing, Repairing, Etc., Cheaper than any other shop. South Terrace, Opposite Harrison Berman's residence.

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Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

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Famous American

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

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L. S. BEARDSLEE,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Send two-cent Stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

BABYLAND, 1889.

This is the one magazine in the world that combines the best amusement for Babies and the best help for Mothers.

Kate Greenaway will contribute the stories of Baby's Benefactors, being the history of the fax and how it is made, of the origin of the land, the silk maker, etc. Many pictures by Miss Greenaway.

Baby Bunting's Neighbors, verses and pictures both by Margaret Johnson, will tell about the strange flaxbeard different animals.

Twenty stories, tender and true, for little folks, by Mrs. Sangster, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Lathrop, Mrs. Wright, pretty poetry, twelve times a year—and all for only 50 cents a year, in advance.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Turn over a new leaf.

Did you get a present?

How did you enjoy your Christmas?

H. L. Brinks goes to Chicago this week on business.

What's the matter with some of our correspondents.

John Hull cut one of his feet quite seriously last Friday.

Alick Ross drew the fine $12 dressing case at Beaman's the first of the week.

A number of Charlevoix people attended a dance at Burgess Christmas night.

The Enterprise says that Isaac Vance, of Echo, commenced plowing last week.

If cheek had a money value, how many millionaires would there be in Charlevoix.

Moses Cooper has been sick several weeks, but was able to come to town last Saturday.

The dressing case at F. G. Hines & Co's was drawn by Geo. Bates. It was a fine one.

Some of the boys are letting up so as to be ready to swear off for a year by New Year.

The usual number of casualties are coming in of boys who were too previous on the ice.

Geo. Sherwood held the lucky number that drew the fine rocking chair put up by John Wagner.

Romey Emrey's number was the last out of the box and took home the dressing case from Cochran's.

We would like all the school teachers in the county to send us a monthly report of their schools.

Will Cooper moved this week his family to his fathers farm, and will try farming as his vocation next year.

To get an idea of her Christmas trade, Miss Todd required the services of three extra clerks the past week.

☞ James Hemmings, painter, has headquarters at the Ferguson house. All wanting work in his line are requested to call.

Mrs. R. Emrey received from her sister in Florida, a handsome gold watch, the finest present we have heard of this year.

The Pope Mfg. Co. of Boston, Mass., has sent us a very handy calender and memorandum pad, advertising the Columbia Bicycles and Tricycles.

After this week much less of our space will be devoted to advertisements. This will not be so gratifying to us as it may be to our readers.

The Petoskey Record says C. M. Burns received appointment as news agent on the D. M. & M. road and went to Marquette last week to report for duty.

The town board of Marion have appointed Geo. Anderson to the office of supervisor made vacant by the election of Mr. Ward to the office of county treasurer.

We understand that our juvenile friend, on proof reader H. H. Miller, has finally chosen the ministry as his profession. We wish him every reasonable success.—Enterprise.

Mrs. C. A. Strond, of Horton's Bay secretary of the Women Home Missionary Society, Cheboygan association, read a splendid paper at their annual meeting, held at Bellaire, Dec. 13.

☞ Call and get a sample copy of the 12-page New York Weekly World; a three-months' subscription given free for every $1.50 paid in advance for a year's subscription to the JOURNAL.

President Cleveland has promised Mr. Ford he will come to Michigan next summer for trout fishing. What a pleasure it could have if he would come to Charlevoix and angle in the many trout streams hereabouts.

A strong effort is being made to get a mail route from Bellaire to East Jordan and it will undoubtedly be successful as the people hereabouts do not ask for a thing until they are entitled to it, and then they ask hard—and get it.—Bellaire Advertiser.

W. H. Francis has an order from a New York firm for 30,000 cedar corks, for fish nets. He has also just filled an order for 8,000 for a Milwaukee firm, and will make several thousand for the home trade. This would look as if his corks gave satisfaction, and makes busy times in his shop.

An excellent report is made of Mr. Hall's supper for the firemen Monday evening. Every arrangement was complete, the menu was all that could be asked for the occasion, and a full corps of competent waiters served the guests without any delay.

Coleman the peddler, who commenced suit against the president of this village for damages for detention while under arrest for violation of a village ordinance, failed to show up when the time for trial came, and the case was thrown out. Mr. peddler was wise, for preparations had been made to lay him in good shape that time.—Enterprise.

The Gordon hung on bravely to the last, and made her final trip on Thursday. She will lay at Charlevoix for the winter and be on the route again, bright and early, as soon as the ice is soft enough to creep through. This little boat has done good business, and Capt. Grand has made a host of new friends, all of whom we reckon will stand by him in the future.—Enterprise.

For full measure and running over, a fine example may be found in Demorest's Monthly Magazine for January which has just arrived. The water-color, "The Birth of the New Year," is beautifully executed, and forms a valuable addition to the series which is promised to run during the year. The second of the superbly illustrated New York City articles is even more attractive than the first, and one of the great advantages of these articles is that each is complete in itself. If you want to know all about the great metropolis, you should buy "Demorest's" and visit the city through its pages. You will find it a rich treat. We wish every girl could read the articles on "Reading for Girls," that are now appearing, and the mothers, too, could profit by them. In fact, every member of the family, from baby up to the "lord and master," is provided for, making it in the fullest sense, a "Family Magazine." Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th street, N. Y.

Scribner's Magazine completes its second year and fourth volume with a Christmas number containing nineteen articles in prose and verse—twelve of them fully illustrated by well-known artists and engravers. Among the artist represented are Elihu Vedder, J. Alden Weir, W. Hamilton Gibson, John La Farge, Robert Blum, George Hitchcock, C. Jay Taylor, and M. J. Burns. The number is rich in beautiful decorations and pictures. The literature deals with unusually attractive phases of life and art especially fitted for the Christmas season. The fiction includes stories of adventure and sentiment; the general articles treat of stained-glass windows, the Adirondacks in winter, and Botticelli; there are several elaborately illustrated poems; and Lester Wallack's reminiscences are concluded. Robert Louis Stevenson, H. C. Bunner, Will H. Low, Rebecca Harding Davis, and Hamilton Wright Mabie are among the contributors.

A toothpick factory is one of the flourishing wood-working establishments at Harbor Springs, Mich., and it is one of the largest factories of the kind in the country. White birch is exclusively used in the manufacture of the toothpicks, and about 7,500,000 are turned out daily. The logs are sawed up into bolts each twenty eight inches inches in length, then thoroughly steamed and cut into veneer. The veneer is cut into long ribbons three inches in width, and these ribbons, eight or ten at a time, are run through the toothpick machinery, coming out at the other end, the perfect pieces falling into one basket and the broken pieces into another to be reused. The picks are packed into boxes, 1,500 in a box, by girls, mostly comely looking young squaws, and are then packed into cases, and finally into big boxes, ready for shipment to all parts of the world. The white birch toothpicks are very neat and clean in appearance, sweet to the taste, and there is a wide market for them. The goods sell at the factory at $1.90 a case of 150,000.—Timberman.

Notice.

Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Charlevoix Manufacturing Co., Monday evening, Jan. 7, 1889, at 8. M. See & Son's furniture store, at 7.30 o'clock p. m. for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and other business.

A. DUTTON, President.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sunday Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Marquette is to have a snow shoe carnival some time this winter.

There are now 90 pupils in the state school for the blind at Lansing.

At Crystal Falls last week a baby

HIRAM HATRICK ON FAMILY CARRIAGES.

BY SARAH LEWIS.

"Father day when I tell ye to down for Lizy's jewelry,

Tildy! I should drive ye crazy jiggle the sights thar is to see.

Did the bigger bunting of 'em all Fox used for mony a day

Was the Mayor's hoss-cover carriage, thar I heard the people say

Cost a week a thousand dollars—countin' out in the front a dozen sot an' oom pors follerin' behind?

It was just a sight to see the critter bobbin' up an down

Like a actor in the circkis that they call the fancy clown.

Now of thet air's fuss an' humming wun's every travelin' show

Wear jes' sich I'd as leaf spend a nickel for to ain't know.

Ain't a wagon good enough for folks or it has got the springs?

Ain't Lizy ashamed serve as well as them air buffler things

Don't the Bible tell us, Tildy, how it all hed Thet the lowdest an' swifter rid Jerusalem's streets upon an ass?

Sez I, what's a fancy carriage or its thoughts for the best,

But fur an' a good example an' we ortor to do the rest?

Thar's a time an' He has drawed it, of we want to foller Him,

An' it never hin he did of we go fallerin' every whim.

Now I'd rather up an' foot it for a dozen mile ye see,

Than to be a-hoppin' up an' down like monkeys in a tree,

Thar's the Squire's single buggy, thet is rather But it wouldn't hurt him either of hard travel on his feet,

He's a talkin' things too easy for the solid rules of health,

An' his income increases in purportion to his wealth.

Fer example, take the Joneses, who could best the village head,

Ef they hed a wind to, an' jest give an easy ride

Them's the sorter people, Tildy, as might hev a carriage fine.

But ole Jones is quite determined to keep on the good old line,

Hy, it seems a sorter curious Daddy Larkins fer to go

Fur to pick a fidley carriage, so thet he kin pass on he

"When I go to meetin', Sundys, an' kin set his head an' say;

"Well, my honey, Brother Hatrick! aren't we pun'ty style to-day?"

What! Hev ye hed a carriage, Tildy? Did I hear ye tell it right?

By thunder! I took the critter! Eggsy!, ye hev thrun me in a fright!

Now, how air we goin' to fix it—air pore Lizy's Joggin' long in our ole wagon—Tildy, I'll be fer bein' skeered! Mercy! Mercy!

I'd a-druv off some cattle an' come out in bigger style,

Ef I'd a-hitched a carriage thet'll make the kaboodle smile.

Yes, we ortor hev a carriage—pesain' over what I said,

Fer we'll go in boat the Larkins folks, an' keep ahead.—*Chicago Ledger.*

MY NEAREST NEIGHBOR.

BY A. BOOMER.

I have always regarded Mr. Jonas McGuffin as a sort of harmless individual, and did not think he was anything out of the common run until the other evening.

McGuffin is my next door neighbor, on the south, and has but recently moved into his house.

He is a benevolent-looking old gentleman, of about fifty summers, and has struggled through existence from birth with a totally bald head.

He says his grandfather was scalped by the Indians out West somewhere, and he thinks it "looks" and has become hereditary in the family.

But McGuffin's bald head has nothing to do with this story; but I thought I would mention it, as a bald-headed man's story generally carries more of an air of truth with it than one told by those supplied with a hirsute covering.

I stayed at home, one fine day last week, to prune our aged cherry tree in the yard, and had just finished the job, and seated myself under the shade of the tree to rest myself with a quiet smoke and meditation on the happiness and appetites of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, when McGuffin, who had been critically watching the pruning operation from his porch, came up to the fence and looked over at me.

"You didn't see the remains of my cat in your yard this morning, did you?" he queried, interlocutorily, as he helped himself to a seat on the top rail, and vigorously scoured his head with a large cotton handkerchief.

I told him I didn't, and asked him why.

"I didn't know. I fired most of my furniture and clothes out on the fence last night, and I ought to have killed some of 'em. Hlast the cussed cats!" and he hopped his face more vigorously than ever.

"I guess you don't like cats," I venured to remark.

"I should say not—that is," he hastily added, "I never saw but one I admired, and that was a mechanical one; could lick any dog on the hill down home." (It may be as well to state that his home is somewhere in Maine.)

I said nothing, but watched him through the rings of tobacco smoke.

"I never saw anything like it," he continued. "A tramp printer by the name of Billjoy wandered into the town down there one summer, and getting a situation on the *Oxford County Bear*, married and settled down. He was the greatest man on inventions I ever saw; always putterin' away at something or other.

"He had a large house-cat which met with a sudden death one night. He took the skin, stuffed it, and fixed a sort of internal machine in it, and had it arranged so you could wind it up, set it a-going on the ground, and the way that poor, stuffed cat would run, jump, claw, spit and growl, would have made you feel 'creepy' all over. Billjoy set it one night for some cats, and the next morning he found the remains of nine cats in his yard, and the struggle had only broken a tooth in the ratchet wheel that regulated the jaw of the mechanical tom-cat.

"Billjoy put some new steel sinews and muscles into his cat, together with a new set of chilli-t iron teeth, and used to go around the country in the summer scooping in the skeels from the cats they killed by matching his cat against their dogs.

"A good deal of interest was manifested by the citizens in town about the cat, and when it became known that young Jenkins, son of Amasiah Jenkins, the grocer, was training his dog, 'Plunger,' who was a cross between a bulldog and a mastiff, and weighed fifty pounds, to fight a match to a finish with Billjoy's cat, which weighed about twelve pounds, the whole town was on the qui vive to speak.

"But I should explain, apostrophize McGuffin, 'why no one interfered in the preparations for the fight. The tender-hearted knew that the cat was only stuffed; wouldn't hurt it anyway, and as Jenkins' dog was occasionally in the habit of lunching off stray children who ventured into the store, people really were eager to see the dog worsted, and one or two of the deacons of the church were so anxious to help out the good cause that several very liberal bets were made as to the outcome of the fight.

"Meanwhile, preparations went vigorously on, and as Jenkins had read somewhere about the toughening effects of bear, the dog was bathed and scrubbed in a strong solution of borax every morning, to toughen the skin against the steel claws of the cat, Jenkins said.

"A town meeting was called, and a legal holiday proclaimed for the day of the fight, so as to enable all who wished to see the match. A wave of immorality seemed to have swept over the place. Maidens, old and young, held sewing-circles to discuss the matter, and at the meeting of the Woman's Helping Hand Society it was resolved, That we attend the fight in a body, in full regalia and heavy marching order.

"Thursday was appointed by the selectmen as a day for the meet, and as the sun rose over the low mountains in the east, and kissed the opening buds on the sturdy maple tree, it shone upon a long chain of people, in vehicles of all kinds, on horseback and on foot, hurrying toward Pennyroyal Grove, where the contest was to be held.

"A place had been roped off, a reserve of constables detailed to keep back the crowd, and the Oxford Buffalo Brass Band given a station in a large hay-rack just capacied of a load of maidens from the Tarsell Academy.

"Ground had been rented for booths, and the merry crush of the ripe peanut, the gurgle of the red lemonade, and the steady chaunt and clop of the pink sprree gum was heard on every side, the appearance of the grove suggesting an early spring circus or a fair.

"McGuffin paused, and as he had looked rather longingly at my pipe, I passed it over to him, and after refilling the stem off under his arm and petting it in running order, he continued:

"Presently Billjoy arrived with his cat under his arm, attended by a coterie of friends, followed shortly after by a team containing Jenkins and the dog. After the dog had been put in the ring and tied to a stake, Col. Bangs, of the *Daily Bangle*, was chosen referee, and he proceeded at once to business. Onplacing the cat in the ring, the dog howled and tore at his chain in vain endeavor to reach the cat, and his yating on the hookings jumped to 10 to 1.

"The excitement was intense, even the Tarsell maidens letting their cries of gum rent heedlessly in their mouths. Presently Billjoy stepped into the ring, braced the cat's legs apart, pressed a spring, and jumped back with an 'all right; let'er go.'

"With a snap the leash was thrown off the dog and he gave a rush and jump toward the cat. He seized an ear and tugged; not a move. He let go his grip and stared.

"Then heard a subdued sort of rumble in the bowels of the cat, and suddenly it gave a bound of about six feet up in the air, and came down in its tracks. The next moment the dog made a rush, grabbed the cat by the throat, and commenced to worry it. Still not a sign of displeasure on the part of the cat.

"One of the Jesseys was about to hedge on his bet, when suddenly something snapped in the cat's neck, and the quiet spectacle of a large, overgrown dog, holding a little inoffensive cat by the throat, disappeared, and nothing was visible but a gray and tan halo of hair, claws, and dirt, with a few sparks of fire, as the chilled iron teeth of the cat crunched on some particularly hard bone.

"Round and round the ring went the revolving cyclone halo, bumping up against the stakes, and occasionally making an entire circuit without touching one of the posts. That is how it generally went, you understand, but this time the dog had to have the bustle compressed and disarranged by the girting of an entire enclosure, and the yelping of the spectators was very appreciable. He grew on stylish young women in the street in his very elegantly adorned. The woven material, adapting itself perfectly to the form of the wearer, carries its patterns of overlaid decoration very seductively. Graceful girls know this very well, and are therefore likely to use the jersey, in some form or other, for a long time to come.

"The girl of the promenade—that is, she who most gracefully arrays herself for the walk in Broadway and Fifth Avenue was one that appealed attractively to the eye, and consequently there was a striking display of new autumn toilets. The reason which decided the choice for portraiture was that several positive novelties were embodied in her costume, and that she had a modification of the helmet. It will be seen that the fore-and-aft visors are retained, but instead of the smooth, stiff, and unpicturesque crown of the masculine hat, a soft military arrangement of fabric has been substituted. This is a distinct improvement, and it will popularize the helmet hat among those who otherwise would avoid it as too stiff and unbecoming. The next noteworthy thing in this toilet is the jersey, of a sort which is likely to be worn for a while in lieu of a street jacket. It is striped laterally in the woven material, the colors being a soft black, and its aspect distinguished by black bound white pockets. Four of these are attached at the breast and just forward of the hips. They are conspicuous, but nothing in them the wearer carries an ornamental handkerchief, another for use, a purse, and enough other little things to make up a collection that would rival the contents of a schoolboy's trousers pockets. The arrangement of the over-jersey is peculiar, the portion of the jersey below the belt being divided at the rear, so that the curvature is visible to the waist. But we are here descriptive, and not critical, and it is to be regretted that a fact that embroideries, embossed designs and appliqué patterns are wrought into fronts of gowns more richly than ever before.

An eccentricity of a wealthy woman of fashion, and one in which they are able to distinguished themselves from people with shorter purses, is an indulgence in very costly buttons. The show cases in the city goods stores are devoted to these things also in jewelry stores, so fine is the workmanship, and so varied the devices of the buttons displayed. These are used for all purposes to which exterior buttons are ordinarily devoted. They are being put on dresses for balls and receptions, and on gowns and wraps for the street. Jewels as rare as genuine pearls and diamonds are often set in them, and many come with places left for the insertion of precious stones. Some of our dames possessing rich stocks of gems are having them transferred to buttons. In many cases artists in jewelry are employed to originate designs, so that a woman who can afford enough to pay for the luxury may button herself with garments quite individually. Real ivory is carved exquisitely, gold and silver are wrought intricately, and, indeed, the best talent of the day in this work is just now being employed in the production of beautiful buttons. If the enterprising thief of the period should contrive to rob a woman of a pair of nippers, lie in wait for the lady with a fortune in her buttons and deftly nip them off her, he will miss the tribution of ornament would be wiser. But we are here descriptive, and not critical, and it is to be regretted that a fact that embroideries, embossed designs and appliqué patterns are wrought into fronts of gowns more richly than ever before.

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THE PROMENADE GIRL.

THE MATINEE GIRL.

THE CHURCH GIRL.

opportunity of his professional life.—*Chicago Ledger.*

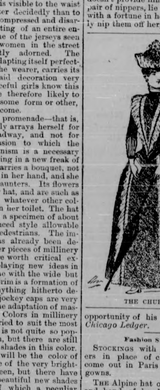
FOR THE LADIES.

HOW DAME FASHION WOULD HAVE YOU ATTIRED.

Matters of Especial Interest to Ladies Who Desire Becoming and Fashionable Toilets—The Art of Dressing Economically and Well.

[NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.]

The matinee girl is foremost just now as an exponent of the newest styles in walking costumes. The one here delineated was chosen carefully and without bias from something like five hundred assembled in a Broadway theater. The afternoon was bright, the performance was one that appealed attractively to the sex, and consequently there was a striking display of new autumn toilets. The reason which decided the choice for portraiture was that several positive novelties were embodied in her costume, and that she had a modification of the helmet. It will be seen that the fore-and-aft visors are retained, but instead of the smooth, stiff, and unpicturesque crown of the masculine hat, a soft military arrangement of fabric has been substituted. This is a distinct improvement, and it will popularize the helmet hat among those who otherwise would avoid it as too stiff and unbecoming. The next noteworthy thing in this toilet is the jersey, of a sort which is likely to be worn for a while in lieu of a street jacket. It is striped laterally in the woven material, the colors being a soft black, and its aspect distinguished by black bound white pockets. Four of these are attached at the breast and just forward of the hips. They are conspicuous, but nothing in them the wearer carries an ornamental handkerchief, another for use, a purse, and enough other little things to make up a collection that would rival the contents of a schoolboy's trousers pockets. The arrangement of the over-jersey is peculiar, the portion of the jersey below the belt being divided at the rear, so



THE MATINEE GIRL.

that the tourniure is visible to the waist line. That is hard to a portion of the waist to have the bustle compressed and disarranged by the girting of an entire enclosure, and the yelping of the spectators was very appreciable. He grew on stylish young women in the street in his very elegantly adorned. The woven material, adapting itself perfectly to the form of the wearer, carries its patterns of overlaid decoration very seductively. Graceful girls know this very well, and are therefore likely to use the jersey, in some form or other, for a long time to come.

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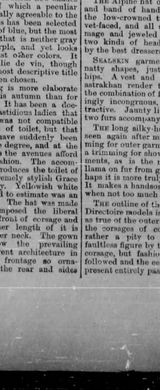


THE CHURCH GIRL.

Fashion Small Talk.

STOCKINGS with knees of tiny flowers in place of clocking have just come out in Paris to match flowered gowns.

THE Alpine hat of felt, with binding and band of handsome ribbon, and the low-crowned turban of felt, are wet-faced, and all a glitter with pin-tongue and jewelled ornaments, are the two kinds of headgear most affected by the Parisian dressers for autumn wear.

SEALSKIN garments are in straight shapes, just reaching to the hips. The Russian sealskin and the astrakhan render them most stylish; the combination of furs, although seemingly incongruous, is very attractive. Jaunty little turbans of the furs complete the ensemble.

THE long silky-haired llama fur is seen again after many years as a trimming for outer garments. It is used as a trimming for showy dressy outer garments, as is the more common black llama on fur from goat of Thibet; perhaps it is more truly a hair than a fur. It makes a handsome sort of trimming when not too much is used.

THE outline of the figure in all the Directoire models is hidden, and this is so true of the outer garment as it is of the corsages of costumes. It seems rather a pity to spoil the effect of a faultless figure by the drapery of the corsage, but fashion's decrees must be followed and the col-skin corsage is at present entirely passe.

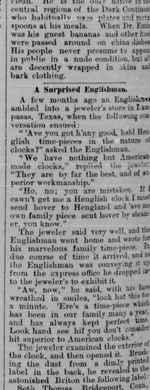
Water Before and at Meals.

Opinions differ as to the effect of the free ingestion of water at meal times, but the view generally prevails that it dilutes the gastric juice and so retards digestion. Apart from the fact that a moderate delay in the process by no means a disadvantage, as Sir William Roberts has shown in his explanation of the popularity of tea or coffee, it is more than doubtful whether any such effect is in reality produced. When ingested during meals, water may do good by washing out the digested food and by exposing the undigested part more thoroughly to the action of the digestive ferments.

Pepsin is a catalytic body, and a given quantity will work equally efficiently, provided the peptones are removed as they are formed. The good effects of water drunk freely at meals have, however, another beneficial result—it washes away the mucus which is secreted by the mucous membranes during the intervals, and favors peristalsis of the whole alimentary tract. The membrane thus cleansed is in a much better condition to receive food and convert it into soluble compounds.

The accumulation of mucus is specially marked in the morning, when the gastric juice has been secreted in a thick tenacious layer. Food entering a stomach at this time will become covered with this tenacious mucus, and for a time protects it from the action of the gastric ferments and so retards digestion. The viscid contents, instead of coalescing in the morning before breakfast, is not suitable for peristalsis. Exercise before partaking of a meal stimulates the circulation of the blood through the vessels. A glass of water washes out the mucus, partially dilutes the stomach contents, aids digestion, and prepares the alimentary canal for the reception of food. Experience has shown that non-irritating substances directly thrown into the "cubical" stomach, and even if food be present, they only mix with it to a slight extent.—*British Medical Journal.*

An African Gentleman.



HATEVER may be said or thought of the manhood of the fair-sexed Black Continent in general, there is at least one chief in Congo Africa who is worthy to bear the title of gentleman, if the testimony of Sir Samuel Baker, Emin Pasha and Henry M. Stanley is to be believed. His name is Aziba, and he rules over the region made famous in Rider Haggard's remarkable novel, "She." He is described as a portly, well-dressed man of middle age, who is possessed of inborn tact, never asks for presents, and is so inquisitive about the private affairs of his guests. Since the Arabs began trading in the country, they have been able to procure many articles of European manufacture. Dr. Emin says that Anfini is the only negro prince he has met to whom clothing and wine are directly thrown. Aziba's palace is built now by employed in the production of beautiful buttons. If the enterprising thief of the period should contrive to rob a woman of a pair of nippers, lie in wait for the lady with a fortune in her buttons and deftly nip them off her, he will miss the

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BE NEVER CAME BACK.

The Story of the Man Who Called to Lick the Editor.

There once existed in the large cities of the land a newspaper whose proprietor was so firm a believer in aggressive, sensational journalism that he offered a new hat as a prize for any reporter that would succeed in getting himself kicked bodily out of doors while in pursuit of news. Half the staff promptly sent in their resignations, and the proprietor was thus enabled to hire a new staff at a much reduced rate of wages

:- A BIG BONANZA IN HOLIDAY GOODS, -:

xxx AT xxx

GEO. W. BEAMAN'S.

You will Find at my Store a Line of

Plush & Leather Albums, Shaving & Smoking Sets,

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,

Fine Plate Mirrors, Odor Cases and Novelties, Handkerchief and Glove Cases, Fine Stationery Cases, Elegant Colar and Cuff Boxes. Music Rolls. Manicure Sets and Whisk Broom Holders.

STAINED - and - OXIDIZED - SILVER - DRESSING - and - TOILET - CASES.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Great Bargains in FINE BOOKS for Old and Young, and many Other Articles too Numerous to Mention. Wishing you a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR, I remain, Yours

GEO. W. BEAMAN, - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

I DO NOT HAVE TO

—GET UP A—

LOTTERY

To Sell my Goods. I Keep Goods that Don't Require any PRIZE to Sell Them. Good Goods Sell Themselves. I am one Merchant that Don't Believe in Selling Goods that way. Some one gets the Prize and the Balance Pay for it. I Believe in Selling Goods at such Prices that all my Customers get a Prize.

I am Going to open up this Week the Finest Line of

NECK TIES, NECK SCARFS, & SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

That will Prove all I Have Said. I have just Opened up a New Invoice of

CLOTHING, SOMETHING VERY NOBBY

Than I had to Have for my HOLIDAY TRADE. I have been Pleased with my Fall Trade and I Thank you ALL for it. Wishing one and all a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR. Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER, - CHARLEVOIX.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland celebrated Christmas quietly at the white house.

WM. HARTSUFF has given notice of his intention to contest Congressman Whiting's certificate of election.

GRAND RAPIDS capitalists are organizing a transportation company to run a line of steamboats from Grand Haven to Mackinac, touching all principal intermediate points, to better enable Grand Rapids jobbing houses to compete for the trade of northern Michigan.

Bay City republicans celebrated the defeat for representative of S. O. Fisher by burning him in effigy, and he will show his appreciation of Bay City civilization by withdrawing all his business interests from that city. This may not cause the grass to grow on the streets of Bay City, but it will hurt the town a great deal more than the stupid performance that provoked it will benefit the place. A more contemptible performance than subjecting a man of Mr Fisher's standing and character to such an indignity as this, simply because he was the candidate of the unsuccessful party, in the election, could not well be conceived of. Mr Fisher cannot be blamed for shaking from his feet the dust of the dirty town whose the outrage was perpetrated.—Marquette Journal.

Scientific American.

Perhaps some of our readers have visited the extensive offices of the Scientific American, at 361 Broadway New York, but many have not, and to such the following account may be of interest. A correspondent who recently had this pleasure informs us that he was greatly surprised at the magnitude of the establishment. It suggested to his mind an enormous insurance company or banking house. At the main office, which is principally devoted to the patent business—forming as it does so important a part of the establishment—may be seen the members of the firm and their able corps of examiners. Ready access to the principals is afforded to every one; and here may be seen inventors from all parts of the country showing their models and drawings, and explaining their inventions. The models left by inventors form a large and interesting collection, and are kept in a room by themselves. The large corps of draughtsmen who prepare the patent drawings are for the most part experienced mechanics, electricians, or engineers, some of them having been connected with the U. S. Patent Office. Most of the correspondence is carried on by type writers, and this necessitates a separate department, where a number of experienced female type writers and stenographers are constantly employed. The dark room, where the photographs of the patent drawings are copied, and where the photographs for the architectural department are produced, is also on this floor. On the fifth or above may be found the editorial rooms, compositors' and subscription room, and the engravers' department.

The architectural department occupies the top floor, and here may be seen the manager of this department, and also a number of draughtsmen at work preparing the plans and general designs for the Architect and Builder edition of the Scientific American, which is published monthly, and has attained a widespread circulation. The printing of the papers is carried on in a separate building. At the entrance of the main office, which alone occupies a floor space of 60 by 165 feet, may be seen one of Prof. Draper's remarkable recording barometers, with which instrument a complete record is kept of the atmospheric changes. This barometer was built specially for the Scientific American, and it is a remarkably fine and sensitive as well as a very expensive instrument.

Some idea may be had of the extent of the business done at the office of the Scientific American when we state that over one hundred persons are employed by Munn & Co. on their several publications and in their extensive patent departments.

WHAT'S THE MATTER

—WITH THE—

DETROIT FREE PRESS.

Three years ago at the encampment of the Michigan State troops at Brighton was first heard the high-pitched inquiry: "What's the matter with this one?" and then the stentorian reply, "He's all right!" The interrogatory and reply, expressive and taking, spread over the land, being made esoterically prominent by Michigan men at Chicago last summer, and as a rallying cry was vociferously repeated all through the political campaign.

As the Free Press comes under the discriminating eye of the reader we seem to hear this question:

"What's the matter with the Free Press?"

And its vast army of readers outshout a Peace Jubilee chorus in responding:

"Oh, the Free Press is All Right!"

And in verity the Free Press is all right.

What would you have good reader? The telegraphic news from the four quarters of the globe, the doings of kings and kaisers, parliaments and people?

Do you wish the run of the exchange, the fluctuations of Wall st., the talk of the Bourse, the price of the products of the soil, and the fabric of man's skill?

Do you wait for the proceedings of the courts, the—shall we say—doings of congress, the news of the government, the amazing variety of intelligence gathered from all parts of the continent and related at length?

Are you interested in Michigan news, the movements of notable people, a picture of life in the great cities as seondy a corps of intelligent reporters and vividly reproduced in all the varying phases of nature?

Will editorial discussion of topics of general interest, keenly analyzed and comprehensible, interest you?

Will it please you to read of matters pertaining to "The Household" or "The Farm and Garden."

Are you entertained by discussion on music and the drama, in discussion of plays, in the gossip of the stage? Are you interested in general art matters?

Do you find pleasure in reading of what is going on in the world of athletics?

Or will your fancy be stirred, your sentiment secured, your emotions touched, your humor tickled, your faculties improved by the whole fully interesting stories, poems, essays anecdotes and manified exposition of human nature, which are to be found in its columns, original all of them, contributed by scores of writers of intellect and cultivation; brighter and larger array than many a magazine can boast of, and not duplicated in any other paper, but to be read in the Free Press alone?

Do you like to know what is going on in the social world, and what are the latest society "fads?"

If these things cannot satisfy, appease, interest and instruct you, then it is hardly within the power of those who labor solely to produce a pure, refined and high class, modern newspaper to do so.

But if you will take the trouble to compare the paper with any other which may come before you, no matter from what place, near or remote, bearing in mind that the daily is furnished every day in the year for Seven Dollars and the Weekly (10 to 12 pages) each week for a year for One Dollar, your unbiased judgment in response to "What's the matter with The Free Press?" cannot be other than this; The Free Press is one of the best and cheapest family newspapers in the world, therefore,

"The Free Press is all right."

Scriber's Magazine,

For 1889.

The publishers of Scribner's Magazine aim to make it the most attractive and enterprising of periodicals, while at all times preserving its high literary character. 20,000 new readers have been drawn to it during the past six months by the increased excellence of its contents (notably the military articles), and it is to be hoped our efforts will merit a share of the success. The illustrations will show some new effects, and nothing to make Scribner's Magazine attractive and interesting will be neglected.

THE RAILROAD ARTICLES will be continued by several very striking papers; one especially interesting by Ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James on "The Railway Postal Service." *Illustrated.*

MR. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S serial novel "The Master of Ballantrae," will run through the greater part of the year.

A CORRESPONDENCE and collection of manuscript memoirs relating to J. F. Millet and a famous group of modern FRENCH PAINTERS will furnish the substance of several articles. *Illustrated.*

The brief and papers written last year by Robert Louis Stevenson, will be replaced by equally interesting contributions by different famous authors. Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich will write the first of them for the January number.

Many valuable LITERARY ARTICLES will appear; a paper on Walter Scott's "Knight of Work, illustrated from original MSS., a second "Duel of Old Books," by Mrs. James T. Fields, and many other articles equally noteworthy. *Illustrated.*

Articles on ART SUBJECTS will be a feature. Papers are arranged to appear by Clarence Cook, E. H. Blashfield, Austin Dobson, and many others. *Illustrated.*

FISHING ARTICLES describing sport in the best fishing grounds will appear. Salmon, Winninish, Bass, and Tarpon are the subjects now arranged. The authors are well-known sportsmen. *Illustrated.*

ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES of great variety, touching upon all manner of subjects, travel, biography, description, etc., will appear but one of the conventional commonplace sort. *Illustrated.*

Among the most interesting in the list of scientific papers for the year will be a remarkable article by Professor John Trowbridge, upon the most recent developments and use of PHOTOGRAPHY. *Illustrated.*

A class of articles which has proved of special interest will be continued by a group of papers upon ELECTRICITY in its most recent applications, by eminent authorities; a remarkable paper on DEEP MINING, and other interesting papers. *Other illustrations.*

A SPECIAL OFFER to cover last year's numbers, which include all the Railway articles, is as follows:

A year's subscription (1889) and the numbers for 1888. $4.50

A year's subscription (1889) and the numbers for 1888, bound cloth, $6.00

$3.00 a year; 25 cents a number.

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Rincak Co.

Promptness.

First a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter N. Wallace, Washington. Sold by G. W. Beaman druggist. 5

She is "Grateful."

"I saved the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. Harriman, New York Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

Watch this Space

For matters of Interest

NEXT WEEK.

Alick Rosenthal,

Dry Goods, Clothing and Carpet House.

WHY NOT?

Take Advantage of December Holiday Bargains at Hurd's. A Good Variety Seasonable and Staple Goods and the Largest Stock we have ever Shown. Observe the prices given below and come in and Examine the Goods. We offer nothing but Honest Quality and promise no Juggling in Prices.

EVERYTHING MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

You are not running any Risk of Paying more than Your Neighbor.

Dress Goods : Suitings, yard and a half wide, 50 cents. HABIT CLOTH, *all wool*, 50 cents. IMPORTED BROADCLOTHS, $1.25. FRENCH FLANNELS, 40 cents. Dress Goods.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
Heavy, serviceable, 60 per cent wool, 90 cents.
All wool, ribbed bottoms $1.25.
Camels Hair all wool extra heavy, $1.75. None better in the market.

LADIES UNDERWEAR.
All wool scarlet, extra finish, eat stitching, pearl buttons, $1.00.
Camels Hair.

BLANKETS.
Heavy Gray, full size, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 per pair.
White $1.50, $2.00, $2.75, 3.50, 5.00.

HORSE BLANKETS.
New Hampshire, 95 cents.
Five A, $1.75 to $2.50.
Fawn extra fine, $3.75

MACKINAWS.
We carry the largest assortment in town. Comparison will prove our prices the lowest.
Winter supplies a specialty.

HAND WARMERS.
Men's Tufted Mitts, 20 cts.
Mens full tuffed mitts, 40 cts.
Mens hand knit, 50.

Rubbers for Woodsmen.
Men's extra heavy overs $1. others sold $1.25. Mens best Rubbermen at $1.25 others have $1.60. These are pure gum goods—best quality and extra heavy. We guarantee money saved here.

GERMAN SOCKS.
Heavy tuffed leather heels $1.75.
Alaskas—genuine, $1.

LAMPS.
Vase lamps, decorated shades to match vases, now, $5. Hand painted decorated shades, $1.25, complete with argand burner. Best tubular lanterns with guard, 48 cts.

OIL CANS.
3 gal with pump best made, $1.50,
5 gal with pump, best made, $1.75.

CANNED GOODS.
Peaches, all yellow 3lb, 15 cents.
Corn, good quality, 12½ cents.
Tomatoes, standard, 10 cents.
Try the Batavia Goods.

TEAS.
Largest stock in the county. Extra Japan 30 cts—4 lb for $1 this month guaranteed to equal any 40 cent tea elsewhere. Other grades up to 50ds. English Breakfasts, Formosa, Oolong Young Hyson, Gunpowder, etc, etc.

DRIED FRUITS.
Figs, good quality out, 10 cents a pound. Prunes, new crop, 4 lbs 25 cents. Raisins 10 to 18 cents. California prunes, peaches, plums, apricots, etc., and our usual full line of fancy groceries.

PRINTED TEA SETS.
Handsome decorated, 44 pieces $4.00
Carlsbad China, 56 pieces, $7.50.

Gold Band Granite Ware at very low prices to close out.

J. L. HURD & CO., - CHARLEVOIX

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membranes of the nose and auditory tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are promptly cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (white) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 10eOW

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Raimbolt, Attorney, and County Atty., Clay Co., Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with decided benefit. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice but was cured by timely use of this medicine. An satisfied Electric bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Stevenson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying, "I sincerely believe he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for Kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c, and $1. at G. Hunt & Co.'s drug store. 4

18th English Sparin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeny, Ring Bone, Sitfast, Shoe Boils, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by the use of one bottle. Warranted by G. W. Beaman & Co. Druggists, Charlevoix.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

A Seasonable Offer.

Any person interested in manufacturing, mining, milling, engineering, the mechanical trades, or scientific subjects, will receive a sample copy of the Scientific American, on all subjects, also a complete catalogue of practical and useful books, by sending name and address on "The Mechanical Note," 128 Liberty Street, New York.

Holiday goods at the Bee Hive.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 27, 1888.

BALANCE THE BOOKS.

A large number of subscriptions expire this week and next, and a still larger number have already expired, and are now past due. We need every dollar that is due, and urge every one to pay up as soon as possible.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

On Jan. 1st, we shall begin to strike from our subscription list, the names of those in arrears, and take steps to collect what is due. We are forced to this step by the fact that we have not the means to buy paper and trust it out indefinitely. This notice will explain any failure to receive the paper after Jan. 1st.

FOR CASH IN ADVANCE.

To further encourage the payment of subscriptions in advance we make the following offer of reduced prices for CASH:

One year	$1 25
Six months	65
Four months	45
Three months	35
Two months	25

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER.

To any person who will pay their own subscription one year in advance in cash, we will furnish the paper one year as a Christmas present to a friend in another county or state for One Dollar. Two papers one year for $2.25, if your own subscription is paid up to this date. This offer is not good after January 1st.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Swear off.

'Tyneweye'r.

Masonic supper tonight.

Four inches of the beautiful.

The Clara Belle is running yet on Pine Lake.

☞ Remember our special sale for the next 60 days. B. SEE.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Belford, Dec. 20th, a son.

Lew Smith was first on the street with a sleigh this morning.

The Petoskey Record was printed on elegant rose-tinted paper this week.

☞ For stamped goods, splashers fancy covers, banners, etc., go to B. See.

Alick Rosenthal and wife are at Manistique this week visiting relatives.

George Bramble, formerly of this place, will spend the winter in California.

Snow shovels and 'shoverers were in use this morning for the first time this winter.

☞ For embroidery silk, etching silk and outline arrasine, and other class of goods, go to B. SEE.

Frank son of Dr. J. E. Brown, arrived last week, and will make Charlevoix his future home.

The Charlevoix Savings Bank received part of their new bank furniture on Monday evening.

Stockman & Iddings have a proclamation on our eighth page, which will interest our boys and girls.

The bed-room set given by Alick Rosenthal on Christmas, was drawn by Miss Ida Parsons of Atwood, holder of ticket No. 942.

Yesterday was rainy, warm and spring-like, but during the night it turned to snow, and to day sleighs are flying about the streets.

Myers & Cook have put the hard finish on the walls of the new hotel building, and the carpenters will finish the wood-work in a few days.

☞ Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is unequaled for restoring gray hair to its natural color, promoting growth, and producing new hair on bald heads.

Henry Barth, boiler maker, has completed the apparatus for heating his house by steam, and says he thinks he will be able to heat his whole house with two pounds of steam.

☞ Call and get a sample copy of the 12-page New York Weekly World; a three-months' subscription given free for every $1.50 paid in advance for a year's subscription to the JOURNAL.

Henry Barth has received orders for boilers from the upper peninsula, and also from southern Michigan, which, with the orders already in, he will, he says, have to employ twelve men all winter.

The first services in the basement of the new Baptist church were held last Sunday morning, and were a dedication of the room, and the building, to the worship of God. Rev. Mr. Clark's text were the words, "Worship God," and his remarks were very interesting and appropriate to the occasion. There is every reason to believe that the room will make as comfortable a place for worship as any in town. The colored glass windows are now in place, and are a novelty in style and pleasing effect. The society are to be congratulated on their success thus far in the construction of their house of worship.

A father can give son no better present than a year's subscription to the Scientific American. Many youths having an inventive or ingenious turn of mind have received lasting benefit from carefully reading this most instructive paper. It is written in a popular style. Nearly every number contains the description of new engineering and mechanical works of magnitude, has one or more articles on subjects in experimental science. It is published by the well-known firm of Munn & Co., of 361 Broadway, N. Y., who have been its publishers for more than forty years. Its subscription price of $3.00 a year, or $1.00 for four months, puts it within the reach of every one.

Eveline.

Ironton, Dec. 26—Tuesday was Christmas, and oh! the turkeys had to suffer. The day passed off quiet in this town.

Having been away from home for some time, we arrived home to spend Christmas, and find things looking natural with the exception that some moving has been done about town.

"Are we going to have any snow this winter?" is being heard from nearly everybody. Some say "No; not to amount to much." We say wait untill near spring.

The dance given at David Snyder's on Christmas eve, was a success. It lasted until nearly day-break.

Miss Mary Johnson spent Christmas at home.

Peter Tuttle who is working at Pellston, spent Christmas at home.

Joe Tuttle returned home from Pellston last week, and will remain.

South Arm was frozen over down to the mouth, but has again opened up as far as can be seen from Ironton.

J. M. Harris and wife, of Boyne City, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Noyes, at Ironton.

Information Wanted.

MR. EDITOR.—Will you inform your readers, for you know everything, what Bro. Smith means when he says in last week's issue of the Sentinel in his article on old time dances, "and the balls became more *rescreche*? What does the word "*rescreche*" mean? Some of your readers are not familiar with anything but English. Is it Indian?

Again, Bro. Dixon in the Enterprise of last week in an article on peddlers, says the peddler has no *locus standi*, which he explains in modiately as meaning "no place of standing." *Locus*, undoubtedly is the Latin word for "place," but where did he get that word "standi?" It is not enough to confuse the English without setting about at once to coin a word in the language to which he resorts?

Anyway, Mr. Editor, wouldn't the pure English language be better and more intelligible in both these cases?

SAXON.

Bureess.

The Christmas dance at Solter's hall was a grand success and a very enjoyable time for the many who attended.

The Christmas tree groaned under its load and the presents it contained made many hearts glad.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Hamlin are visiting in Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Jennie Wade and children of Grand Rapids are visiting at Mr. Wm. Baker's.

Henry Baker and wife of Charlevoix, spent Christmas at his father's Mr. Wm. Baker's.

The Fire Department Ball.

The boys of the fire department are congratulating themselves on the success of their Christmas ball, both socially and financially. One hundred and two numbers were sold, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The supper at the Fountain City house was a credit to Landlord Ball and his corps of assistants. The committee of arrangements as well as the whole department are deserving of praise for their efforts to give a first-class entertainment.

Advertising.

It may be worth while to communicate a nothing to readers on the idea of an old one on the subject. They are simply and briefly as follows: The first utility of frequent and regular advertising consists in this: there is at all times a large class of persons, both in country and town, who have no fixed place for the purchase of certain necessary articles and are ready to be swayed and drawn towards any particular place which is brought under their notice. Indifferent to all, they yield without hesitation to the first who asks. Then, in the country, a considerable number of persons who wish a supply of the article advertised and do not know of any particular place where it is to be got, being thus furnished with the address of a person who can supply them, naturally open a communication with that address which perhaps leads to much ulterior business. People in the country are also liable to be favorably impressed by a frequent sight of a name in the newspapers. The advertising party acquires distinction in their eyes, and thus they are lead, in making a choice to prefer him.

But by far the most important effect of advertising is one of an indirect nature. It conveys the impression that the party—pretending or not pretending, quackish or not quackish—is anxious for business. One who is anxious for business is unavoidably supposed to be an industrious, attentive, civil person who keeps the best of articles at the cheapest rate, does everything in the neatest and most trademanlike manner, and in general uses every expedient to gratify and attach customers. People like to purchase under those circumstances, and the system of advertising assuring them that such circumstances exist at this particular shop, they select it accordingly.

Such are the opinions of the old tradesman alluded to, and they are certainly supported by fact, for wherever an extensive and regular system of advertising is practiced, and no backdrawing or uncongenerable circumstances exist it is usually seen to be attended with a considerable share of success. One feature in the philosophy of the subject must be carefully attended to. A fainted infrequent system of advertising does not succeed, not even in proportion. "Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring"—Chambers's Journal.

Wilson.

Merry Christmas to all.

Porter's camp has broken up.

Elder Tracy preached on Sunday last.

Elder Grover held service on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Thos. Shepherd, Sr., is seriously ill with bilious and asthmatic troubles.

J. H. Vance was on the sick list but is able to be around again.

Elder Scofield preached in the Wilks district and Good Templar's hall in Jordan township on Sunday last.

Charles Hudkins is at home for the holidays.

Mrs. Knuttel and Martha have gone to East Saginaw for an indefinite period.

Freight teams line the state road notwithstanding the inclement weather. We have another stage now that runs above times to Boyne City and back within the twenty-four hours.

Santa Claus had a serious time filling all his engagements, but he did pretty well probably had no build a canoe, or go afoot.

The young people missed their Christmas sleigh rides, but are hoping for plenty of snow by New Year.

Historical Society.

Society met with Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholls last Friday evening. Paper, "The Empire of Charlemagne," by Rev. A. O. Downs. Select reading from Macaulay, by John Nicholls. The musical program included violin solo by N. J. Perry, and vocal duet by Mrs Nelson and Mrs. D. F. Mech. The next meeting will be held with Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal Jan. 4th. Paper by J. A. Carlstein on "The Four Conquests of England."

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn, came home one evening feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and his doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well to-day. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

Books Received.

Biennial Report of the Board of Control of the reform school of Michigan, for 1888.

Scribner's Magazine for January, 1889.

To Farmers.

Cash will be paid at the Fountain City House, for lard, eggs, butter and dressed poultry.

At the Bee-Hive

SPECIAL PRICES IN

Blankets, Comforters and Wool Goods.

And just Remember that

We Lead in Holiday Goods.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Only $2.10 for the CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL AND Demorest's Monthly Magazine.

A WONDERFUL PUBLICATION.

MANY suppose DEMOREST'S MONTHLY to be a fashion magazine. This is a great mistake. It undoubtedly contains the finest "Fashion Department" of any magazine published, but this is the case from the fact that great enterprise and expense are shown in this department, which is equal to a magazine in itself. In Demorest's you have a magazine in one, and secure accurate and instructive for the whole family. It contains Stories, Poems, and other Literary attractions, including Artistic, Scientific, and Household Articles, and is illustrated with original Steel Engravings, Wood Engravings, Colored Plates, and Designs in Embroidery, Lace, Knitting, and Crochet Work.

Each copy contains a PATTERN ORDER entitling the holder to the selection of ANY PATTERN illustrated in any number of the Magazine, and a full size of THE SIZE manufactured, each valued at from 10 cents to 50 cents, or over $5.00 worth of patterns per year, free.

Yearly subscription, $2.00. A trial will convince you that you can get an issue the value of ten money paid. Single copies each containing Pattern Order, 20 cents.

Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, NEW YORK.

The above combination is a splendid chance to get our paper and DEMOREST'S MONTHLY at a reduced rate. Send your subscriptions to this office.

Society Elections.

At the regular meeting of Bond Lake Lodge No. 263, I. O. O. F., on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

N. G.—F. W. Mayne.
V. G.—R. O'Neil.
R. Sec.—Alick Rosenthal.
P. Sec.—Geo. A. Wilson.
Treas.—L. D. Bartholomew.
Rep. to G. L.—John Burns.
Trustee—L. D. Bartholomew.

At the regular annual meeting of Charlevoix Encampment No. 103, I. O. O. F., on last Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

C. P.—J. E. Wood.
S. W.—John Burns.
H. P.—R. O'Neill.
R. S.—O. Blair.
F. S.—W. A. Brown.
Treas.—L. D. Bartholomew.
J. W.—Geo. Madison.
Rep. to G. E.—F. W. Mayne.

At the last regular meeting of Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M. held last Tuesday evening the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year:

W. M.—W. A. Smith.
S. W.—Archie McNeil.
J. W.—Geo. Bates.
S. D.—A. M. Ross.
J. D.—Gurley Boss.
Chap.—Rev. W. H. McCartney.
Treas.—Richard Cooper.
Sec.—Frank G. Hines.
Tyler—John Mason H. Bedford.
Finance Committee—S. M. See, O. S. Washburn, J. L. Price.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, its king's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never tried it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money paid back. Trial bottles free at G. Hunt & Co.'s drug store.

Postoffice Notice.

On next Tuesday (New Years) the postoffice will be open from 10 a. m., to 2 p. m., and from 6 to 7 p. m.

C. J. STRANG, P. M.

CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD

IS UNEQUALLED FOR

$1 PER YEAR

Eight Large Pages

Sent free every week with carefully collected news, correct market reports and interesting miscellaneous matter. Regular price $1 per year, but we have arranged with the JOURNAL AND HERALD to furnish both papers for the price of one, viz: $1 per year. Subscribe at once and get the home circle. Be sure to SEND FOR A FREE SAMPLE COPY. Address all orders for any other newspaper, to ADDRESS

CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD,

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago's Best Morning Newspaper is

THE DAILY HERALD,

8 PAGES FOR 2 CTS.

Sold by newsmen everywhere, or sent by mail for 50 Cents per month. Address all orders to

THE CHICAGO HERALD,

190 to 194 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

JAMES W. SCOTT, Publisher.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1845.

IS the oldest, best known, most widely circulated and most influential journal of its class in the world. It is printed in the most beautiful manner, and has the largest circulation of any publication of its class. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Terms, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Sample copy free. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS

A Edition of Scientific American.

A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of magnificent design, for residences or public buildings. Numerous engravings and practical articles. Terms, $2.50 a year; $1.50 six months. Sample copy free. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The homekeeper's tear or a good broom, the green color of the corn, is no longer trustworthy; old, brittle, and yellow corn is now dipped in a green solution and made to look exactly like the superior article.

DR. TANNER, who won glory a few years ago by breaking the fasting record, is now proposing to give his a rest for sixty days, having "his body sealed meanwhile in an air-tight casket. At the end of two months he proposes to come out of the coffin just as well as he was when he was boxed up.

A GREENVILLE, Mich., woman who asked for a divorce told the Court that a little, measley, one-armed cur had licked her husband. "My marriage contract calls for a lord and protector," she said, "but when a man is so cross to get away with he can't be much of a lord to a woman and protect her." The Court allowed that she had all the logic on her side.

THE etymology of the word homeymoon is thus given by a good authority: "Among the northern nations of Europe there was an ancient practice of newly married couples to drink methyglin or mead, a kind of wine made from honey (hydromel) for thirty days after marriage. Hence the term honeymoth or honeymoon. Adieu, the Hon, Bob; so much mead at his wedding feast that he died."

ACCORDING to the Roman Catholic returns for 1888, there are in England and Wales 2,314 priests, as against 1,728 in 1875, serving 1,304 churches, chapels and missionary stations. In Scotland there are five bishops and 224 priests, serving 327 chapels, churches and stations. The estimated Catholic population in England and Wales is 1,959,000; in Scotland, 320,000; in Ireland, 3,961,000; total, 5,641,000.

THE Emperor of China's railway train, which has just been constructed in France, is about to be shipped at Marseilles. It consists of six carriages, three of which are for the Emperor's own use. They are most sumptuously decorated and furnished, and the silver and panels are ornamented with enormous brass dragons. In each of the imperial saloons is a throne at one end, with a small table for opium smoking in front of it.

ARMY recruits are not of first-class quality nowadays. Of sixteen recruits recently arrived at Livingston, M. T., six are in the guard house for serious offenses, three have deserted, one has been sent to Fort Benton for trial by court martial, and one was strung up by indignant citizens and made to confess where he had hidden a sachel, gold watch and some money he had stolen from a dead woman.

A NOVEL locomotive engine is on exhibition at Milwaukee, Wis. Except the noise of its wheels moving upon iron rails, it is noiseless and smokeless. The steam, after use in the engine, is condensed in a new manner, and the water at the boiling point is reused. All the wheels of this locomotive are driven wheels, being so arranged as to give them easy control of the car on curves and on uneven tracks.

On the mountains south of Sierra City, Cal., a party of Italians have rigged a device to transport wood from the top of the mountain to the other side of the river. It is simply a wire rope, fastened at both ends and suspended in the air. The wood is fastened together in bundles by means of small branches of hardwood, and a hook is formed in the same manner. The wood is attached to the wire with the hook and this, in the wink of an eye, the thing is landed at the bottom.

A CURIOUSLY considerate invention has been produced by a Frenchman in the shape of a noiseless clock for use more especially in sick rooms. In place of the usual pendulum the hands are set in motion by the unrolling of a chain, the end of which is fastened to a buoy floating in a tank of liquid. This fluid escapes at a uniform rate and can be utilized to feed a lamp which, thus giving the apparatus the double character of clock and lamp. When the lamp is lighted the necessary diminution of liquid takes place by combustion; at other times by carefully regulated dropping.

DR. MORELL MACKENZIE will claim in his forthcoming book that had he instead of the German physician attended the late Emperor Frederick from the beginning of his sickness the Emperor's life would have been prolonged twenty months. Dr. Mackenzie will also endeavor to show that the treatment of Dr. Gerhardt produced cancer. He has chosen for his motto page too pungent motto from Shakspeare: "What trick, what device, what starting-hole canst thou now find, to hide thee from thy open and apparent shame?"

TO AN Englishman who lately visited him Mr. Whittier expressed his surprise that his guest should know so much of his poetry by heart. "I wonder," he said, "that should burden my memory with all that rhyme. It is not well to have too much of it; better get rid of it as soon as possible. Why, I can't remember any of it. I once went to hear a wonderful orator and he wound up his speech with a poetical quotation, and I clapped with all my might. Some one touched me on the shoulder and said, 'Do you know who wrote that?' I said, 'No, I don't; but it's good.' It seems I had written it myself. The fault is I have written far too much. I wish half of it were in the Red Sea."

THE largest man in the Massachusetts Legislature for many years was Hen. Myron Lawrence, of Belchertown, who was for several sessions President of the Senate. About the year 1845 he boarded at the Marlboro Hotel, which was quite a resort for Senators and Representatives. He weighed about 350 and wore a hat of the Judge Woolbury style of enormous size. He always carried a bandana handkerchief of the blanket pattern, and when he applied it to his ample nose, the result was "no uncertain sound." One evening a little snip of a fellow who imagined himself very funny took down the Senator's hat from the rack, and balancing it on the back of his small head and shoulders, pretended up and down the hallway, a rather comical sight. Suddenly the ponderous Senator appeared on the scene. Laughing good-naturedly at the little fellow, he exclaimed: "My boy, you remind me of the fable of the frog and the ox." Quite a laugh ensued all around, during which the young fellow hung up the hat and "skedaddled."

ROBERT J. BURDETTE, the famous humorist, who has just been licensed to preach by a Baptist association in Pennsylvania, has been a member of that denomination for many years, his activity as a Baptist dating from the time when he left Peoria and went to Burlington to work on the *Hawkeye*. He has been almost steady in his lecture field since 1877, and has amassed a well-deserved competence. In the intervals between his lecture seasons he has occasionally preached as a layman, and even when enjoying a summer vacation in his camp in the Adirondacks he was never too far off to be informally compelled with the invitation of a pastorless Baptist country church to go for off and supplied its pulpit regularly during his vacation in the mountains, of course without charging the brethren a cent for his services. "Bob," as he is universally known among his friends of the newspaper craft, is one of the most genial and kind-hearted men on the lecture lot, and is one of the few who never forget his power to injure. In his new field of usefulness it is to be hoped the world will not lose his cheerfulness in one of its rarest humorists, either on the lecture platform or as a contributor to the press.

GEN. WHEELER, of Alabama, is the smallest as well as the shortest man physically in the House of Representatives, writes a Washington correspondent. On the floor he is quiet and unobtrusive; but whenever there is any measure before Congress in which he is specially interested, he is heard. Nothing can daunt him. It is recorded of him that one morning when he had a matter of special interest to his constituents, on private bill day, he raised a storm because he was unable to catch the Speaker's eye. Patiently and unostentatiously he endeavored to get a hearing from noon until three o'clock in the afternoon. Then, walking down the aisle in front of the Speaker, when other members were securing recognition and passing bills by unanimous consent, he shouted, "I object!" again and again, until every member who had matters engaging their attention were obliged to stop and succumb to the persistent, though effective words of objection from the little man from Alabama. Then he got recognition, and demanded the passage of his bill by unanimous consent. It was done. Gen. Wheeler was determined to be the one solitary determined objector who should stop all the legislation in the House until he secured recognition. Inasmuch as he seldom pushes himself aggressively forward, the matter was noticed and commented upon; and since that day, whenever Wheeler wants the House to hear and favor him, he finds little trouble. It is a hurly-burly place, and a man must become recognized as a fighter before he receives the wholesome respect of his colleagues.

A BALTIMORE girl of 15, who married "just for a lark," has secured a divorce. She is now looking for another funny man.

THE LITTLE FOLKS.

The Mystic Sign.

"O gorgeous poppy, of rich renown,
Have ye the way to Sleepy Town,
Baby must go—he's tired of play,
And he wants to know the right of the way."
Then languidly up and down
Waved the flower of rich renown,
Ah! only it seemed to say,
"This way—this way—this way—
Is the way to Sleepy Town."

"O ripening wheat, all golden brown,
Have ye the way to Sleepy Town?
How shall we find where the starlight gleams,
On the City of Honey or the Land of Dreams?"
Then soothingly up and down
The wheat-ears nodded to and fro,
And whispering seemed to say,
"This way—this way—this way—
Is the way to Sleepy Town."

"O little one, with curly crown,
Have you learned the way to Sleepy Town,
Where the faintest music, and softest light,
And sweetest blossoms exhaust the night?"
Then drowsily up and down
The little curly head seemed to nod,
While the tiny eyes seemed to say,
"This way—this way—this way—
Is the way to Sleepy Town."

—Eudora S. Bumstead, in St. Nicholas.

How a Little Boy Camped Out.

Once there was a little boy who all summer long had been very anxious to camp out over night. Behind his mother's house was a large garden—as large as a whole city block—and at the far end of it was a little knoll, or hill, with rocks cropping out. It was behind this hill that little Paul wished to pitch his tent. He thought that there the house would be out of sight, and would be "just like truly camping." So his mother gave him a large old sheet—both for a tent; a pair of blankets and a sofa-cushion for a bed; a tin pail full of bread, cold meat, and hard-boiled eggs, and some ginger-bread and apples for his breakfast; and a bottle of milk, a tin cup, a wooden plate, and a small package of sugar and salt. She then gave him some cotton to put in his ears—to keep out little bugs and things. She had the little boy help him drive the stakes and fasten the crumb-cloth over them. The children came out of his own accord, brought from the barn a long bundle of hay to spread over the blankets, so as to make a comfortable bed. By twilight everything was ready, and Paul kissed his mother, his aunt, and his big sister good-by, and shouldering his cross-bow, marched away to the "Rocky Mountains"—as he called the little knoll.

He pinned back the doors of his tent with big catch-pins, and then sat down on a stool. Everything was dreadfully still; but the little man pulled the bottle of milk looked very comfortable. The two cows lumbered up to brave cross-bow, with its pin-pointed arrows, promised safety; while the blankets, sofa-cushion, and the tin pail were all that any reasonable camper could ask for.

But it was so dreadfully still! Not even the smallest baby-breeze was stirring; the leaves of the big apple-tree cloth alonce a star and the star shone straight down on the little boy, who battened one shoe then the other, and sat for a while listening. The silence—dreadful! Oh his mother! he wondered under the blankets and lay quite still. He was a brave little boy, and somehow camping out wasn't exactly fun at all.

It was over a half-past eight. Mamma was thinking; the aunt was sewing, and big sister was reading aloud a dictionary, rehearsing her elocution exercise. Suddenly but mamma heard the back bell-door softly open, and the tiny feet go stealthy upstairs. When the elocution exercise was over mamma said she must go and find the mate to the stocking she was knitting.

So she went upstairs; but, before looking for the stocking, she went into Paul's room. There, in the starlight, she saw the brown curly head cuddled down in the middle of the pillows. She was a good and faithful mamma, and so she knelt down and—just long enough to whisper the half-finished prayer—she prayed "Now I lay me" and "God bless mamma." Then she stole out of the room, and "tippy-toed" down the hall back bell-door softly open, and the tiny feet go stealthy upstairs. When the elocution exercise was over mamma said she must go and find the mate to the stocking she was knitting.

So she went upstairs; but, before looking for the stocking, she went into Paul's room. There, in the starlight, she saw the brown curly head cuddled down in the middle of the pillows. She was a good and faithful mamma, and so she knelt down and—just long enough to whisper the half-finished prayer—she prayed "Now I lay me" and "God bless mamma." Then she stole out of the room, and "tippy-toed" down the hall to get rid of its soon as possible. Why I can't remember any of it. I once went to hear a wonderful orator and he wound up his speech with a poetical quotation, and I clapped with all my might. Some one touched me on the shoulder and said, 'Do you know who wrote that?' I said, 'No, I don't; but it's good.' It seems I had written it myself. The fault is I have written far too much. I wish half of it were in the Red Sea."

Paying for a Dead Indian.

If an Indian is killed in a quarrel, his relatives are usually appeased by payment of a remuneration. Once a fancy, overbearing young Assiniboine took came into the Milk River Agency and had a little horse and wagon. He died yesterday. The agent warned him if he did not pay for the horse kill the Indian. The young buck shot his arrow, the agent killed him. We expected to have a war-dance, but the grief-stricken father came forward on behalf of the dead young man and claimed that in consideration of the young man having killed a starved buffalo runner, the agent must pay for the loss—such a person a red blanket, a piece of calico, and two pounds of sugar. He complied with their demands, but the vengeful relatives therefore adopted him as their banker. The mother and other relatives of the slain young man want any come to it.

"Then I can't publish it."

"Why not?"

"Because I am conscientious about this matter. I don't want an unjust injustice to fall on some innocent person."—*Texas Siftings.*

PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

TACOMA, THE CITY OF MANIFEST DESTINY.

The City of Puget Sound and of the Pacific Northwest.—A Great Tributary County and the World for a Market.—Tacoma Terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

TACOMA, Wash. Ter., Oct. 14, 1889.

This city is situated at the head waters of Puget Sound, and is the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the only transcontinental line which enters this section. The advantages accruing out of this fact will be apparent, when it is borne in mind that accommodating the large transoceanic trade The Sound is open the year round, often time fishing advantages, and with unusual facilities for loading and discharging vessels at Pacific Ocean, and thus to the ends of the world. More vessels load here with wheat, coal and lumber than at any other port. The country surrounding Tacoma is varied in character, consisting of timber, agricultural and mineral lands. The timber lands are large, ranging from 100 to 300 to the acre. The agricultural lands yield from 25 to 60 bushels of wheat per acre, the average being 40 bushels per acre, while grow tons to the acre. The mineral lands are of great extent and great abundance. The mineral lands consist of coal, iron, and the more precious metals. Building material is abundant and cheap.

The climate of this section of our country is wholly unlike anything experienced on Atlantic slope or in the Mississippi Valley, or, indeed, anywhere on the Atlantic or Pacific coasts in the same latitude. The summers are cool and the winters comparatively mild. There is very little rain during the months, between October and April. A tender plant can be left out all the year without protection, and often in the winter does the mercury go down to the freezing point. Fruits do not mature especially early, but the yield is very large. Persons suffering from pulmonary complaints find in the climate suitable for them, and the mercury in winter is seldom down to the point of rheumatism, but taken altogether the climate of Tacoma is one of the best in the world. There is no malaria in the country, and consequently there are no chills and fevers to be contended with at any time during the year.

The city is the vocal government land in the country, or Tacoma. Some miles back from the Sound, the country of land to be had for the taking, much of which is heavily timbered and whose soil, when cleared, yields abundantly. Any industrious man can succeed in making a comfortable home upon a quarter section of land, or secure title to 160 acres which is the amount he can take independent. In Pierce Washington the land is open and more easily cleared, and yields far larger returns per acre. There is considerable vacant land in Lewis, Clark, and Cowlitz, in the Big Bend of Columbia River which is now rendered accessible by the building of the branch of the Northern Pacific through that region.

Ten years ago Tacoma had a population of 1,000 people; the population now is one hundred times greater. People depending from the Eastern States, and from Europe, to Tacoma are in the majority, and the number is greater than that of any city this side of Rocky Mountains. It is rapidly rivaling Chicago in its early stages of development, and it is a place that great metropolis is at the head of navigation on Puget Sound, and is the terminus of the Pacific Ocean, and for all the world.

The Thoughts of the lovesick youth are sadly mine-shaped.

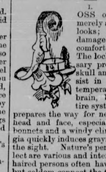
THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

BY SHIRLEY DARE.



GOSS of hair is not merely an injury to the looks; it is a serious damage to the general comfort of the body. The hair was a necessary protection to the skull and scalp, and assisted in equalizing the temperature of the brain, blood, and entire system. Thin hair prepares the way for neuralgia of the head and face, especially with open bonnets and a windy climate. Neuralgia quickly induces grayness and affects the sight. Nature's penalties for neglect are various and interlinked. Thin haired persons often have weak eyes, but seldom connect the two conditions. The hair ought to be thick on the forehead and waved or crinped enough to afford a slight shade to the eyes, without falling low, which interferes with the sight and gives an idiotic expression. The flat, well-brushed bands of hair in front, drawn strictly away from the parting are unbecoming, thinning on the temples and at the parting. All flat and very smooth styles of hairdressing injure its growth more or less, by drawing it closely to keep it in good order. Hair can not be too easily or loosely for its own well-being and that of the nerves of the head. This matter is considered of such vital importance by inquired into in behalf of our nerveys, and it is very serious, and, of things like pressure, heat, or strain about the head inflicts injury on the brain and nerves. The roots of the nerves system. The dragging of the hair by the roots in Spanish and Parisian-Chinese coiffures is only pulls it out in time, but irritates the nerves of the scalp. When drawn up tightly behind, the glands of the neck have been known to swell in ugly fashion. Wrong hair-dressing aggravates spinal malady as truly as wrongly shirts do. The Psyche knot, so pretty for the very few who know how to wear it, probably ruined the hair of Grecian women as it does our own, if twisted at all tight, and a Psyche knot or "massive coil" does immense mischief by heating the base of the brain and the sensitive top of the spine. Women only notice the effect by the relief it is in headache, or when tired out of "letting one's hair down." But those with any pronounced spinal ailment find the sensation of a mass of hair on the top of the head or at the back of the neck, and the tension of hair at the base of the spine. The pompadour coiffure is safe if open work rolls are used to support the front hair. The chatelaine braids suspended from the crown are bad whenever they drag or lean the back of the head. The high coiffure piled on the top of the head looks well in a young face, and is active spot, which is one of the first to grow thin and bald.

These cautions are not captious fault-finding, but the opinion of liberal doctors and hair-dressers who are artists as well as tradesmen. The very best artists and physicians alike is that the natural and safe way of wearing the hair is flowing naturally in waves, curls, or long hanging braid in the Russian fashion, by which the weight falls equally on all sides. Young girls should wear their hair free and curling, tied by a ribbon or gold fillet, or in braids, as it is decorum will tolerate. Women should wear curls close to the face, pretty fashion of twenty years ago, or in the hanging braid at home, and abroad the braid looped in Cadogan knot, or wound coronet wise around the head. With this, curls should be arranged in style of head-dress a host of petty ailments would be relieved, and half the headaches disappear. The available result would be increased care of the hair, more frequent brushing, and would be tolerable in such simplicity. To be natural and healthy is to grow, under all possible conditions, and with good care its average growth is from two to three inches a year, it would be the work of two or three months only to make most women with as handsome a chevelure as they would desire. It is a matter of pride with the devoted to show their hair down to the knee, and braids thick as an arm, or curls to the waist, but as a matter of fact and experience one would prefer some other woman to wear them. These magnificent, phenomenal heads of hair are immense, impeding their owners in the cars, and keep tolerable, even if one sits all day coiling and uncoiling it. The Sutherland sisters, or lives like a mermaid, as to comb and a glass in her hand. The women who have to do their own work find it a bar to their before admiring friends, have a life of toil to care for these exhibition trees. You can't wear a bonnet, the flowing, to get stepped on, and the work of putting it away every day would reconcile any woman to Effectes and a pig in a wooden box. No; a very good standard of hair is just long enough to wind around the head when braided and thick enough to look well hanging straight.

A Turkish Lamplighter.

This functionary is simply a tall and gaunt Mussulman, with a fierce mustache, an embroidered vest and jacket and a huge turban. He carries a ladder, a box of lucifer matches, and a big green umbrella. The ladder is made of bamboo; the wooden post, on the top of which a common tin lamp is securely fastened, and, taking off the glass chimney, opens his umbrella to keep off the wind. The handle of the umbrella is hooked under his arm, and then, balancing himself on the rungs of the ladder, he proceeds to strike a light with his lucifers, and then to climb and the spattering flames with his hands. Naturally this is a slow process, and he has to make three or four ascents before he can light a street lamp. The ladder is shipped from the east end of Lake Outario, within 250 miles of Boston.

A FEW nice laubs kept about the yard will answer the purpose of a lawn mower, and will give into mowing at the same time, save a writer. It is as them to be able to get a market value out of the grass that is generally wasted around dwellings.

RUSSIAN PRIESTHOOD.

SUBJECTED TO GREAT HARDSHIPS AND PRIVATIONS.

Half the Jokes in the Funny Papers Are About Them—The White and Black Clergy—Priests' Wives and Families.—How They Get Rid of Their Daughters.

BY WILLIAM ELROY CURTIS.

The priesthood of the Russian Church is composed of two classes—the white and black clergy. The latter are monks belonging to the several orders of religious seclusion, and from their numbers all the bishops and higher ecclesiastical officials are chosen. They are teachers in the schools, also tutors in the families, of the nobles, and many of them have been celebrated for their profound learning and their scholarly and literary gifts. Asceticism is not practiced to the extent of self-torture, as it is in other countries, but it is carried far enough in the fulfillment of vows. During the last century the church estates were confiscated and confiscated by the crown; then the emancipation of the serfs deprived the religious orders of a great part of their wealth, some of the monasteries owning twenty, thirty, and even fifty thousand serfs. This was a severe blow to them, and only a few, such as were possessed of other resources, survived it. At present there are about five hundred monastic establishments throughout the empire, and they are not wealthy.

There is a feeling of bitter hostility existing between the white and black clergy. The former are the city and village priests, the latter are called "popes." They accuse the black clergy of arrogance and indifference to their vows of fasting and celibacy, of extortion and worldliness, of taking advantage for the necessities of life, of violating the rules of the order, of the church, and of life by refusing to marry, and by setting the people the bad example of licentiousness. Many of these charges hold true in the cases of some of the monks, but some of them, a small proportion, perhaps, lead lives of austerity and devotion, giving their time to study or the instruction of the people, and devoting their revenues to charity.

The priests are taken orders they must marry the daughter or the widow of some other priest, who is selected for them by the Bishop. They are not even allowed to choose their own wives. They are not permitted, either, to marry outside of the church. When a priest dies his family is a burden on the diocese till the boys can be sent to a seminary, and the girls married off. The Bishop who has them in charge makes all the marriages, selects the brides and the bridegroms, from into prison, and compelled to restore the treasure, when she was released, through the efforts of Minister Jewell. The Grand Duke, however, was never forgiven. He not only disgraced the imperial regime, but committed sacrilege that cannot be pardoned by robbing a saint. He was sent to Siberia, but has since been allowed to command some troops in the southern part of Russia, having shown himself to be a gallant soldier during the war with Turkey, but he will never be allowed to appear at court again.

Umbrellas and Braces.

One that knows the petty questions which have disturbed the peace of churches might exclaim, paraphrasing the Pharisee's famous words, "O, religion! religion! how many absurdities are committed in thy name!"

In the history of Weare, N. H., writes that in the early days of that town two young ladies while on a visit to Boston, bought two cotton umbrella, and carried them home. When they appeared with them open, there was a great excitement. Some over-strict women said the young ladies were indulging in sinful vanity. Others asserted that to carry an open umbrella was a defiance of Providence, for it interrupted the rain which has intended to fall on the just and the unjust."

The dangerous innovation, being found very convenient, the religious scruples were put aside, and umbrellas came into general use.

Another innovation also excited criticism. Braces were not worn, but men's trousers were kept in place by a leather belt girt about the waist. One man wore two strings crossed over his shoulders. A committee of the brethren of the church waited on him, and urged that he should abandon the use of these string "suspenders," because by wearing them he encouraged pauper, as he wore a cross on his back. But again the inconvenience overwhelmed the scruples, and braces soon became a common article of dress.—*Youth's Companion.*

A Conjurer's Wonderful Trick.

The most popular newspaper of the French metropolis invited a very select number of notables to be present at the first appearance in Paris of a marvelous conjurer, and of a singularly complete Russian Literal Society. The name of the "illusionists," as he calls himself, is Beatier de Kola, and he is a Hungarian by birth. His tricks are all original and perfectly incomprehensible, even to the adepts assembled to criticise them. I will only attempt to describe one, which thoroughly puzzled all present.

After spreading a newspaper on the floor he placed a chair upon it, and then asked a young lady to sit down. He threw over her a piece of silk, which barely covered her from head to foot. He then rapidly removed the drapery, and the chair was empty. As soon as the amazement of the spectators gave them time to applaud, the young lady walked out from the shawl bowed her acknowledgments. There certainly was a trap in the floor, the chair was of an ordinary kind, and the trick was done in a strong light. The lady, in fact, disappeared before the very eyes of the audience; but so quickly was the trick done that no one present saw her escape.

A Providence.

He was a great believer in a special providence. To exemplify it he told the following charming little anecdote. Said he:

"Boss, one night I was gwine back from church, feelin' mighty low-spirited and down-hearted like. I had no money, was powerful hungry, an' I didn't really know what I was goin' to git a brekfuss from. I knew'd de chiefuns an' de colo'ceum was mos' mizzibly hungry, too, an' I tell you I was a-feelin' mighty bad. Hit seemed to me'z if I had no friends, an' I jes prayed that a blessin' might descend on a pore ole man. Hit was about midnight, an' des' as I got near Colonel Mullin's place I heard a rooster crow out moo' beautiful. I des' clim de fence, sah, an' I got dat rooster, an' four fat hens, too, sah!—very impressively—I 'spose dat rooster had crowed whilst I was in church, I wouldn't a heerd him! 'Sposen he had crowed arter I got home, I wouldn't a heerd him, but I crowed des' as good fo' dem hens, an' I heerd him! Now, isn't dat providence?"

Definitions of Bible Terms.

A gerah was a cent.
A cab was three pints.
A farthing was 3 cents.
An omer was six pints.
A shekel of gold was $8.
A firkin was seven pints.
A talent of gold was $15,809.
A talent of silver was $638.25.
A bin was one gallon and two pints.
A shekel of silver was about 50 cents.
Ezekiel's reed was nearly eleven feet.
A cubit was nearly twenty-two inches.
A mite was less than a quarter of a cent.
A piece of silver, or a penny, was 13 cents.
A Sabbath-day's journey was about an English mile.
An ephah, or bath, contains seven gallons and five pints.
A day's journey was about twenty-three and one-fifth miles.
A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighths inches. A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

"Every dog is live we make it hickory, or easier, for the people nearest us to do right or to do wrong."

A BETTER ERA DAWNING.

BY BILL ARP.

THE ROAD TO THE HEART IS THROUGH THE THROAT.

OW gratefully conscious we are that our children and grandchildren live in a better age than that in which our youth was spent. The world is assimilating—knowledge is being diffused. Half a century ago it was within reach of the privileged few. I remember when my father was a merchant, about half his customers made crossmarks to their promissory notes. But few of them could tell whether they had signed for $10 or $100, but they signed and trusted. Honest and true, they believed that others were. We love to tell of the honest simplicity of those good old times, but still every man has a yearning for his children, a longing desire for their education. Not long ago I called at a humble cottage for a drink of water, and found a little bare-footed girl reading a story to her grandpa. It was a Sunday-school paper, and I was glad that she was proud to tell me that Sarah Jane could read. "I had no larnin," said he, "but this child has been to school, and now she comes and reads to the old man, and it does me a power of good." I know of a father who goes regularly to school with the two little boys, and studies the same lesson and stands up with them at recitation. The humble country people, the toilers, are advancing in knowledge, in ideas, in language. The time was when most every family and their kindred had a dialect of their own. Their language was a defiance of Providence, for it intercepted the rain which has intended to fall on the just and the unjust."

The dangerous innovation, being found very convenient, the religious scruples were put aside, and umbrellas came into general use.

Another innovation also excited criticism. Braces were not worn, but men's trousers were kept in place by a leather belt girt about the waist. One man wore two strings crossed over his shoulders. A committee of the brethren of the church waited on him, and urged that he should abandon the use of these string "suspenders," because by wearing them he encouraged pauper, as he wore a cross on his back. But again the inconvenience overwhelmed the scruples, and braces soon became a common article of dress.—*Youth's Companion.*

A Conjurer's Wonderful Trick.

The most popular newspaper of the French metropolis invited a very select number of notables to be present at the first appearance in Paris of a marvelous conjurer, and of a singularly complete Russian Literal Society. The name of the "illusionists," as he calls himself, is Beatier de Kola, and he is a Hungarian by birth. His tricks are all original and perfectly incomprehensible, even to the adepts assembled to criticise them. I will only attempt to describe one, which thoroughly puzzled all present.

After spreading a newspaper on the floor he placed a chair upon it, and then asked a young lady to sit down. He threw over her a piece of silk, which barely covered her from head to foot. He then rapidly removed the drapery, and the chair was empty. As soon as the amazement of the spectators gave them time to applaud, the young lady walked out from the shawl bowed her acknowledgments. There certainly was a trap in the floor, the chair was of an ordinary kind, and the trick was done in a strong light. The lady, in fact, disappeared before the very eyes of the audience; but so quickly was the trick done that no one present saw her escape.

A Providence.

He was a great believer in a special providence. To exemplify it he told the following charming little anecdote. Said he:

"Boss, one night I was gwine back from church, feelin' mighty low-spirited and down-hearted like. I had no money, was powerful hungry, an' I didn't really know what I was goin' to git a brekfuss from. I knew'd de chiefuns an' de colo'ceum was mos' mizzibly hungry, too, an' I tell you' I was a-feelin' mighty bad. Hit seemed to me'z if I had no friends, an' I jes prayed that a blessin' might descend on a pore ole man. Hit was about midnight, an' des' as I got near Colonel Mullin's place I heard a rooster crow out moo' beautiful. I des' clim de fence, sah, an' I got dat rooster, an' four fat hens, too, sah!—very impressively—I 'spose dat rooster had crowed whilst I was in church, I wouldn't a heerd him! 'Sposen he had crowed arter I got home, I wouldn't a heerd him, but I crowed des' as good fo' dem hens, an' I heerd him! Now, isn't dat providence?"

Definitions of Bible Terms.

A gerah was a cent.
A cab was three pints.
A farthing was 3 cents.
An omer was six pints.
A shekel of gold was $8.
A firkin was seven pints.
A talent of gold was $15,809.
A talent of silver was $638.25.
A bin was one gallon and two pints.
A shekel of silver was about 50 cents.
Ezekiel's reed was nearly eleven feet.
A cubit was nearly twenty-two inches.
A mite was less than a quarter of a cent.
A piece of silver, or a penny, was 13 cents.
A Sabbath-day's journey was about an English mile.
An ephah, or bath, contains seven gallons and five pints.
A day's journey was about twenty-three and one-fifth miles.
A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighths inches. A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

"Every dog is live we make it hickory, or easier, for the people nearest us to do right or to do wrong."

Of Piscatorial Interest.

Customer (in restaurant)—What kind of fish have you got, waiter?

Waiter—Ah kinds, everything, can give you what you like.

"Well, bring me some fried whale."

"Ex—I'm sorry about the whales, Mister; they're just out the house; for the season ends on the 1st of April."

A CALIFORNIA peach orchard of 325 acres yields an average of fifteen tons of fruit a year.

RUSSIAN PRIESTHOOD.

SUBJECTED TO GREAT HARDSHIPS AND PRIVATIONS.

Half the Jokes in the Funny Papers Are About Them—The White and Black Clergy—Priests' Wives and Families.—How They Get Rid of Their Daughters.

BY WILLIAM ELROY CURTIS.

The priesthood of the Russian Church is composed of two classes—the white and black clergy. The latter are monks belonging to the several orders of religious seclusion, and from their numbers all the bishops and higher ecclesiastical officials are chosen. They are teachers in the schools, also tutors in the families, of the nobles, and many of them have been celebrated for their profound learning and their scholarly and literary gifts. Asceticism is not practiced to the extent of self-torture, as it is in other countries, but it is carried far enough in the fulfillment of vows. During the last century the church estates were confiscated and confiscated by the crown; then the emancipation of the serfs deprived the religious orders of a great part of their wealth, some of the monasteries owning twenty, thirty, and even fifty thousand serfs. This was a severe blow to them, and only a few, such as were possessed of other resources, survived it. At present there are about five hundred monastic establishments throughout the empire, and they are not wealthy.

There is a feeling of bitter hostility existing between the white and black clergy. The former are the city and village priests, the latter are called "popes." They accuse the black clergy of arrogance and indifference to their vows of fasting and celibacy, of extortion and worldliness, of taking advantage for the necessities of life, of violating the rules of the order, of the church, and of life by refusing to marry, and by setting the people the bad example of licentiousness. Many of these charges hold true in the cases of some of the monks, but some of them, a small proportion, perhaps, lead lives of austerity and devotion, giving their time to study or the instruction of the people, and devoting their revenues to charity.

The priests are taken orders they must marry the daughter or the widow of some other priest, who is selected for them by the Bishop. They are not even allowed to choose their own wives. They are not permitted, either, to marry outside of the church. When a priest dies his family is a burden on the diocese till the boys can be sent to a seminary, and the girls married off. The Bishop who has them in charge makes all the marriages, selects the brides and the bridegrooms, and then the weddings are made by proxy. The priests are compelled to marry, and from this fact, without knowing the characteristics or dispositions of any, assigns them to the graduates of the seminaries. Thus, a clergyman of Russia gets a wife in the same manner as he gets a "living." It is a lottery of marriage. The bishop is strictly impartial, for he seldom knows the man or woman. He has the two names and makes the assignment, being glad to get both off his hands.

Not only are the priests subjected to great hardships and privations, but they are the butt of all the wits and humorists of the empire. Half the jokes in the funny papers are about them, and their lives suggest half the proverbs of the country. "As poor as a priest." "As stupid as a priest." "As wretched as a priest." "As hungry as a priest," etc., etc., are familiar suggestions. Under the circumstances, little better can be expected of them. The average of morality and temperance is said to be higher in the priesthood of the Russian than in the Roman Church, which is due, perhaps, to the fact that the former are compelled to marry, are crushed by the heel of the despot, and are condemned to spend their entire lives in the villages, which they seldom leave.

The influence of the priests over the people is very great. They are the representatives of God, and are regarded with reverence and veneration. The peasants, when they visit him when he is to marry a bride, bury his boots and mounts the roof of his house. He is with them always, like the poor, and is the friend of the people, and if ever he cannot but wield an immense power. He is, still further, the only man who writes of political, social, and domestic economy, and his advice is based upon the sanctuary. As the Czar is the autocrat of all the Russians, so is the priest the autocrat of his diocese, so is the priest the pope of his village, and his word is law, and is kept by certain orders in monastic life, and in the fulfillment of vows. During the last century the church estates were confiscated and confiscated by the crown; then the emancipation of the serfs deprived the religious orders of a great part of their wealth, some of the monasteries owning twenty, thirty, and even fifty thousand serfs. This was a severe blow to them, and only a few, such as were possessed of other resources, survived it. At present there are about five hundred monastic establishments throughout the empire, and they are not wealthy.

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He Got Away With Too Many.

A short old man in rather rusty attire, with a long gray beard yellow in streaks and an armful of Christmas bundles, wandered through Fulton market on Thursday afternoon and stopped at a wagon where baskets of grapes were displayed for sale.

"Here you are!" yelled the proprietor, pointing to open baskets of fruit, "the best Concords, Catawbas and Delawares in the market, for half the price you pay inside."

The small man stopped up, and shifting his bundles so as to free his turkey arm, meditatively pulled off a large grape from a bunch in a basket of Concords. Having discovered that he tried a Delaware and then a Catawba, and began on the Concords again.

The fruit vender, who had been engaged with a customer, now began to regard the short man's actions with suspicion.

"How much for grapes?" said the latter, laconically, eating a Delaware.

"Forty cents a basket."

"Too much," said the short man, stowing away two more Concords.

"Are you a wholesaler?" inquired the vender.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, perhaps, and make wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn to eat grapes?"

"Over'n Jersey."

"Well, see here, old man, I reckon you've eat about a pound and you have only spent cents, or I'll tie that beard of yourn into a bow knot, and then you caper back to Jersey; we don't want no grape insect ravagin' around here."—New York Tribune.

The Cane's Revenge.

—Life.

No Fears for a Coal Famine.

It is claimed that a coal famine is imminent and that workers families will have to burn corncobs this winter. This is not overly encouraging to drought stricken Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, where there is nothing but cobs three inches long, but for Nebraska, where the cobs are used for baseball bats, we contemplate the famine with a remarkable degree of composure. As long as the festive cornrob maintains its present mammoth proportions coal diggers may strike, and coal dealers may pool, the Nebraska hearth will still be warm and cozy. Eastern strikers may put this in their cob pipes and smoke it.—North Bend (Neb.) Pilot.

At the German.

(Figure—in which the leader claps his hands and each man takes a girl, one man being left out.)

Miss D—Emily, Mr. C., this is apropos an unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, yes. Well, you see, the leader told me to take what I could get.—Life.

The Deceptions of Fashion.

Farmer Griggs (to his son)—Golly! They must be feelin' you pretty well down to York nowadays. Ye were a regular spider legs when ye came up last summer—but just look at ye now!—Texas Siftings.

Winter Travel in Montana.

Trapper—Hello! Where on earth did you come from?

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express d'ven below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

NATIONAL BEAUTY SHOW.

The one who smiles the sweetest will take the cake.

Information.

Helen—Mamma, what is cause bills? Mother—My child, never speak of anything so indelicate. It is the Latin for stomach ache.—Life.

The Politician and the Fisherman.

The politician's up and doing,
And working with a will;
The fisherman, his sport pursuing,
Is by and still.
—Boston Courier.

Well Qualified.

Plumber (to applicant for work)—Where were you employed last?

Applicant—I was making out bills for an woman all summer, and—

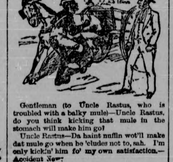
Plumber—That's enough! You may consider yourself engaged for the winter.—New York Sun.

Love in the Tropics.

Zulu (singing)—Oh, Rumseetum, sweet Rumseetum, thy ruby lips I—

Unexpected Occupant—Say, young man, I wouldn't wait for Rumseetum if I were you; I am afraid she won't be here to-night.—Life.

A Relief to Himself.



Gentleman (to Uncle Rastus, who is troubled with a balky mule)—Uncle Rastus, do you think kicking that mule in the stomach will make him go?

Uncle Rastus—Da haint suffin wot'll make dat mule go when he kinder not to, sah. I'm only kickin' him for my own satisfaction.—Accident Xpr.

Disturbing the Equilibrium.

Whoa, dar, the equilibrium am' slippi'—

Sl——!—Philadelphia Times.

Beauty

Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that adds greatly to its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray,

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance."—R. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.

"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I now have as fine a head of hair as any one could wish for."—R. T. Schamiton, Dickson, Tenn.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results."—Benjamin M. Johnson, M. D., Thomas Hill, Mo.

"My hair was becoming harsh and dry, but after using half a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it grew black and glossy. I cannot express the joy and gratitude I feel."—Mabel C. Hardy, Delaware, Ill.

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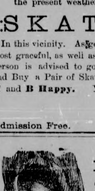

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Jackson	8 35 a m	1 55 p m	7 55 p m	12 30 a m	5 55 p m
Battle Creek	9 00 a m	2 25 p m	8 25 p m	1 00 a m	6 25 p m
Kalamazoo	9 35 a m	3 00 p m	8 55 p m	1 35 a m	7 00 p m
Allegan	10 00 a m	3 35 p m	9 30 p m	2 05 a m	7 35 p m
Grand Rapids	11 15 a m	4 45 p m	10 45 p m	3 15 a m	8 45 p m
Grand Haven	12 45 p m	6 15 p m	12 15 a m	4 45 a m	10 15 p m
Muskegon	1 30 p m	7 00 p m	1 00 a m	5 30 a m	10 45 p m

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	N. Y. Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Kal. Ac.
Muskegon	7 00 a m	12 05 p m	6 00 p m	10 35 p m	4 00 p m
Grand Haven	7 45 a m	1 00 p m	7 00 p m	11 40 p m	5 00 p m
Grand Rapids	8 35 a m	1 55 p m	7 55 p m	12 30 a m	5 55 p m
Allegan	9 00 a m	2 25 p m	8 25 p m	1 00 a m	6 25 p m
Kalamazoo	9 35 a m	3 00 p m	8 55 p m	1 35 a m	7 00 p m
Battle Creek	10 00 a m	3 35 p m	9 30 p m	2 05 a m	7 35 p m
Jackson	10 45 a m	4 45 p m	10 45 p m	3 15 a m	8 45 p m
Ypsilanti	11 35 a m	6 15 p m	12 15 a m	4 45 a m	10 15 p m
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J. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, on Mason street. Diseases of Women a specialty. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a. m., and 2.00 to 4.00 p. m.

J. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HASKELL, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

O. E. S.—Hyslop Post No. 119, meets second Wednesday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 357, meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 102, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 229, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

A. O. U. W.—True Blue Lodge, No. 11, meets every other Saturday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 292, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at Odd Fellows' hall.

G. O. T.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 172, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

F. BROWN, Banker. W. A. BROWN, Cash'r.

Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix. CAPITAL, $25,000.

Deals direct upon the principal cities of the world. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly made and all business pertaining to banking transacted. Refers to First National Bank, Chicago, Ill., Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit, Mich., Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage, by which the power of sale therein has become operative, given by Hattie Cooper of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Jay W. Hatch, of the same place, dated the 2nd day of June, 1886, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for Charlevoix county, Michigan, June 24th, 1886, at 10 o'clock p. m., in Liber 14 of mortgages, on page 158. There is now due of interest upon said mortgage, the sum of twenty dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and default is made in the payment of the principal and interest, or any part thereof. That after the sale of said mortgage may elect to declare the whole amount of principal and interest due and payable; and more than 30 days have passed since the said interest became due, and said mortgagee does hereby declare the whole amount of said principal, both principal and interest, due and unpaid, and that there is now due upon said mortgage and the indebtedness secured thereby, the sum of twenty dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and no proceedings either at law or equity having been taken to recover the money or any part thereof, therefore, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The south four rods of land of said Hattie Cooper, being in the township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, Michigan, village of, number four, block one, of Hyde's addition to the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof, and that the premises be sold at public vendue, at the front door of the court house, in Boyne City, that being the place of holding the circuit court for Charlevoix county, on the **8th day of February, A. D. 1889,** at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and sum with all costs and an attorney fee of twenty dollars.

Dated Nov. 6th, 1888.

ALBERT W. HUTCHINS, Mortgagee.

A. D. CHUCKNEANE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH., November 1st, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, or in his absence the clerk of said court, at Charlevoix, on Friday, January 18, 1889, viz: Chas. J. Kelly, homestead application No. 11,337, for the S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 31, T. 35 N., R. 5 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Warren W. Wickham, Jesse Mallory, Allen C. Madlem, Andrew Renkes, all of Dog Township, Mich.

JAMES K. WRIGHT, Register.

21—6w

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sight.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Repaired articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades, WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH' ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. Horses shod by the Scientific Method. All work warranted, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Go I and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTING LMCW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is for sale and for sale. 11

FOR SALE:

On Your Own Terms as to Price and Time,

East ½ of N W ¼, also N E ¼ of S W ¼, also Lot 2, all in section 22, Town 32, North of Range 8 west, containing 152¾ acres, formerly belonging to George L. Rowe. Make me an offer.

J. A. GREGG,

Care of Nicols & Dunn,

St. Paul, Minn.

WILL H. FRANCIS.

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and Summer Resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of based and look power machinery, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on Park Terrace, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

BICYCLES.

Gormully & Jeffery,

Famous American

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

For Sale by

L. S. BEARDSLEE,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Send two-cent stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

Union Services will be Held at all the Churches.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Monday, Jan. 7.—Thanksgiving and confession.—For the individual, the family, the church, the community and the nation.

Tuesday, Jan. 8.—The Holy Spirit.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Wednesday, Jan. 9.—The family and the church.—For parents, children, masters and servants. Deut. 6:1 7; Eph. 6:1 9.

Thursday, Jan. 10.—Reforms.—For the abolition of the manufacture, importation, sale and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage; for the destruction of the opium traffic; for the repeal of all laws which protect vice; for the sanctifications of the Lord's day.

M. E. CHURCH.

Friday, Jan. 11.—Missions.—City: Luke 19:41; 24:47-49; Isaiah 58:12. Home: Mark 1:38, 39; Luke 8:1; 10:1. Foreign: Matt. 28:19; John 4:35, 36; Luke 10:2; Isaiah 6:8.

Saturday, Jan. 12.—Nations.—For peace and prosperity, both temporal and spiritual; for civil and religious liberty; for rulers, legislators and judges, and for all in authority. Rom. 13:1-7; 1 Peter 2:13-15; James 5:4; Col. 4:1.

Harbor Improvements.

At Grand Rapids last Thursday afternoon the U. S. engineer in charge awarded the contracts for river and harbor improvements in Michigan, and the following have special interest here:

Charlevoix Harbor—Placing three cribs on stone foundation, George W. Crouter, of Charlevoix, $8,695.30.

Frankfort Harbor—Placing two cribs on pile foundation, Truman & Cooper, of Manitowoc, $8,081.58.

Manistee Harbor—Placing two cribs on pile foundation, Chas. Berner, of Green Bay, $9,831.

For the Charlevoix work, Dr. Crouter has sub-contracted the hemlock to Wm. J. McGeagh and Jas. O'Brian, of Norwood township; and the pine to the East Jordan Lumber Co., of East Jordan. The entire work will be pushed along as fast as possible.

C. A. R. Installation.

The public installation of the officers-elect and the annual campfire of Baxter Post will be held at the opera house on the evening of Jan. 14th, 1889. A good program and plenty of hardtack and coffee will be furnished. The hall will be opened early in the evening. All who feel inclined to drink a cup of coffee with the boys in memory of the days of "auld lang syne" are cordially invited. Admission 10 and 15 cents. All will be expected to furnish their own cups of which the antler will have plenty on sale. Come one, come all.

Jan. 2, 1889. By COMMITTEE.

He Never Did.

An editor was asked if he ever saw a bald-headed woman. His reply was: "No, we never did. Why should we? Nor did we ever see a woman walking around town in her shirt sleeves, with a cigar between her teeth, stepping into every saloon she saw. We never saw a woman go fishing with a bottle in each pocket, sit on the damp ground all day and go home drunk at night. Neither have we seen a woman yank off her coat, spit on her hands and say she could lick any man in town. No, God bless her, she isn't built that way."

Books Received

The Detroit Journal Year Book for 1889. Detroit Journal Company, Detroit, Mich.

Sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. A. H. Heath, Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.

For Sale at a Bargain.

One team of horses, one set of double harnes, one broad tire wagon, one set of bob sleighs. Call on or address, HORACE S. HASKELL, Charlevoix, Mich.

Wide Awake.

The Christmas Wide Awake is so bright and beautiful that Santa Claus may be suspected to have written and illustrated it himself, at any rate, some of the private doings of Santa's household have got into the magazine. "Goody Santa Claus" by Katharine Lee Bates, with its dozen jolly pictures, is a regular fireside chronicle of "Father Christmas" and his folks. Margaret Sidney opens her new Pepper serial in this number. "The Peppers Midway" the irrepressible, irresistible "Phronsie" coming to meet us in the opening sentence. This story will run through the year. J. T. Trowbridge in his serial, "The Adventures of David Vane and David Crane," opens the door upon a typical New England farmhouse family, where every member is a distinct character. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (Mrs Herbert Ward) contributes one of her best short stories. "The Toddlethwaite Prize." John Strange Winter the author of Bootles' Baby, has a good story with a sweet lesson, entitled "Yum-Yum: A Pug." Mrs. General Fremont has a remarkable story, "How the Good News Came Out of the West." Mary E. Wilkins is represented by one of her best fantastic stories, "The Silver Heir." Mrs M. F. Butts has a native story, called "Mussentouchit." Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen opens the magazine with a splendid ballad of the North, "Inge the Boy-King," with a drawing by Howard Pyle. Mrs. Frances A. Humphrey furnishes a charming paper from Scotland, about "Pet Marjorie," written among the child's kinsfolk; the portrait of this famous lift is girl whom Sir Walter Scott loved so dearly, and whom Dr John Brown has immortalized, will make the Christmas Wide Awake prized by thousands. Emiline Poulsson has a dainty poem, "Little Tree and Little Maid." Mrs. Whitcomb contributes a beautiful Christmas sonnet. Miss Amanda B. Harris tells the touching story of a captive eagle. Mrs. William Claflin gives the of first "Daisy's Letters to Patty." Mrs Sallie Joy White opens her series, "Cooking in the Public Schools," with a chapter entitled "Master Allen's Prophecy." Professor Starr's geological series, "A Long Line of Hills," opens with "The Labor of a Giant." Mrs. Goddard Orpen's series, "The Stories of the Famous Precious Stones," gives an account of "The Regent." There are many other interesting features, the wonderful "Celestial Bear," and the new department of crisp miscellany, "Men and Things."

Only $2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Company, Boston, Mass.

The Supreme Court and the Press.

In view of the fact that whenever the Michigan supreme court has an opportunity to do so, it whacks it unmercifully to the state press, it is pertinent to ask at this time: Is there no remedy? How long will the press, which makes and unmakes judges, submit to this condition of things?

The best wisdom of our legislature may pass a law regulating libel against newspapers, but if it fails to meet the peculiar whims of the supreme court which is only human at best, hairs are split, and the benefit of all doubts and quibbles are thrown against the press.

The last legislature passed a statute regulating the law of libel. It provides that "actual damages" must be proved. The court recently decided this law "unconstitutional," in a case in which The Detroit Free Press was one of the parties concerned. This law was manifestly fair and just to all parties concerned. It did not shield the press, but merely provided that in case of suit for libel, the plaintiff must prove "actual damages." What fair-minded man but will admit the entire fairness of this? If the Journal, to illustrate, perpetrates a libel upon any citizen of Gratiot county, and he brings suit for damages, should he not be required to prove the actual amount of damages the publication was to his character, if he chanced to have one, and that the verdict awarded should be in accordance with such damages?

Who will deny for a moment that the damages of over $20,000 awarded Dr. Maclean against the Detroit Evening News some years ago was an outrage upon the press of the state? It was merely a judgment based upon opinion against the News. And the only comfort in regard to that decision is in the fact that the judge who was responsible for it was overwhelmingly defeated by the people just as soon as they had an opportunity to reach him.

A new judge of the supreme court is soon to be chosen in place of Hon. Thomas R. Sherwood, whose term expires next year. A considerable number of gentlemen are candidates for the place. Would it not be advisable for the press to know that the one who shall reach that honorable position shall be sufficiently broad and liberal in his views and general make up to deal fairly and equitably with it? We confess that it would hardly be the thing to exact a pledge in advance from a candidate for judicial honors. But will the press of Michigan be satisfied any longer to be treated by the supreme court? The press only asks simple justice at the hands of our judges and our law makers. The time has come when hair-splitters in our supreme court should be relegated to the shades of oblivion and men placed there who will guard well the freedom of the press and thus protect the liberty of the press.—Ithaca Journal.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Kalkaska is agitating for a roller mill.

Northern Michigan lumbermen are clamoring for more snow.

The Mancelona Congregational church has a new 600-pound bell.

Ironwood and Newago, fourth-class postoffices, were raised to presidential class Jan. 1.

Harbor Springs is preparing to receive a chair factory into her embraces. Hope she will get it.

The Petoskey Independent says: John Swift has recently completed the survey and finished the plat of the new summer resort at Triple Rock, on the shore of Little Traverse Bay, half way between Petoskey and Charlevoix....F. J. Smith is one of the largest contractors in the country and this year he will bid on over 1,000 routes. The work of preparing these bids is something enormous, and the work of signing them alone is a matter of dread....The steam barge O. C. Burrows came into the harbor on Tuesday, the latest arrival known in the history of the past. When Wilson Bros. were fishing with a tug, they were still running later in the season, but an outside craft never entered the harbor before on Christmas day. She had taken a load of hay to Naubinway and ran in here to get a load of lumber for Chicago.... About half an acre of land on the extreme end of Harbor Point, dropped into the lake Friday night. This is the third instance of the kind in the past twelve years, and is caused no doubt by the current undermining the surface. As the point is constantly building up from the west, however, there is no danger of Harbor Point stock taking a tumble, either in value or into the lake.

Do Not Suffer any Longer.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. G. W. Brosman, druggist.

☞ English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ringbone, and all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Price $50 by use of one bottle, warranted. Sold by W. St. Hilaire & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 8m0y

To Farmers.

Cash will be paid at the Fountain City House, for lard, eggs, butter and dressed poultry.

He Got Away Wi

A short old man in with a long gray beard y an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped by a stand of grapes were displayed

"Here you are!" yel pointing to even baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price

The small man stopped females so as to free his flatively pulled off a bunch in a basket of Co vessel that, he tried a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's action

"How much for gra incensively, setting a hu

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said the away two more Concord

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Nearly forty years."

"Well, see here, old a cent about a pound and cents, or I'll tell that bo how knot, and then you way; we don't want big around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

Farmer Griggs (to a must be fearin' you Yorb nowadays. Yo tops when yo stand look at yo now!—Texa

Winter Trave

Trapper—Hello! Where on earth did you come from? Aspiration—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to

St. ——Philadelphia Times

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A SUMMARY OF THE EVENTFUL HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK.

The Latest News as Flashed Over the Wires From All Parts of World, Embracing Politics, Religion, Casualties, Commerce, and Industry.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL.

Preparations Being Made for the Reception of Gen. Harrison and Party.

Quarters have been engaged in the Arlington Hotel, in Washington, D. C. for Gen. Harrison and party prior to the inauguration ceremonies next March. There will be in the party Gen. Harrison and wife, Russell Harrison and wife, J. R. McKee, wife and two children, ex-Senator Saunders, of Nebraska, and wife (parents of Mrs. Russell Harrison), E. W. Halford, Private Secretary, wife and daughter. The distinguished guests will reach Washington about a week before inauguration day. They will be located in the Johnson annex on H street and to be served in a private dining-room. On the morning of inauguration day they will go to Willard's Hotel on Pennsylvania avenue, and occupy a parlor on the second floor, where they will view the procession as it forms. In accordance with the precedent established by Andrew Jackson, and observed by every President but two since then, President Cleveland will call for President-elect Harrison at Willard's and escort him to the Capitol.

HORRORS OF THE RIVER.

The Steamer J. H. Hanna Burned to the Water's Edge and Sunk.

The river boat John H. Hanna was burned to the water's edge at Plaquemine, La., causing the death of at least twenty-five persons. Some perished on the boat, others were drowned, and many in attempting to reach the shore stuck in the mud and were literally roasted alive. Scores sustained injuries by being burned or scalded by escaping steam. Among the dead are: Capt. J. S. Holmes, Samuel Powell, Bob Smith, Mike O'Neill, Joe Crane, Monroe Diggs, Jack Duff, Joe Harvey, Jim Watson, John Crafton, John Barlow, Jim Blank (colored), Dick Blank (colored), child of Priscilla White (colored). Among those who were badly burned are: Dan Carroll, Jim O'Neill, John Gibbons, Louis Welch, John Jackson, and Thomas Garrow. The details of the suffering and death of the passengers are harrowing in the extreme.

ARMED AND READY TO KILL.

The French and Eversole Factions on the Eve of Another Battle.

Ira Davis, Clerk of Perry County, Ky., says that the French-Eversole factions are on the eve of another battle. Both sides are well armed and determined, and at any moment a fight is likely to take place. The French faction has thirty-five men, armed with Winchesters, encamped in a stable near French's home. They are all bold, reckless men, with little regard for human life. French gives them $50 each per month for acting as his soldiers and bodyguard. The Eversoles are well armed, have a larger force than the French faction, and, as they are eager for a fight, considerable blood is liable to be spilled.

MUST GO TO JAIL.

Engineer Bauereisen Found Guilty and Denied Bail.

The jury in the case of John A. Bauereisen, charged with conspiracy to destroy property of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company with dynamite, returned a sealed verdict at Galena, Ill. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The jury at first stood eight for five years and four for a fine, but a compromise was soon reached on two years' imprisonment. The prisoner's counsel at once moved for a new trial. Bauereisen was committed to jail, the Judge having refused to admit him to bail.

THREE ACRES BURNED OVER.

More Than $300,000 Worth of Property Destroyed at Cincinnati.

One of the most destructive fires which have visited Cincinnati, Ohio, for years occurred lately. The fire started in one of the buildings occupied by the Charles C. Jacobs Cordage Company. It spread rapidly in the building, in which tar and other material fed the flames, and soon extended to the large stable of the works and the platform of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and from thence over a large district. The loss will reach $300,000.

Suing the Northern Pacific.

At Lincoln, Neb., John Fitzgerald, in behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Fitzgerald & Mallory Construction Company, has begun suit against the Northern Pacific Railway and the Construction Company for an accounting, the amount involved being $1,200,000. The bill alleges frauds and illegal acts by Jay Gould and others.

Received Into the Church.

In the Chapel of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, at New York, Miss Gaston De Pontillac, nee Smith, sister of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, was received into the Roman Catholic Church. She is the wife of Baron Gaston De Pontillac, whom she married a year ago in Paris.

Loss by Fire.

Two stores, four dwellings, an ice house, a barter shop, and two stables at New Cumberland, W. Va., were destroyed by fire; and other dwellings were damaged. The loss, $18,000, is fully covered by insurance.

MANY LIVES LOST.

A Mississippi River Steamer Burns Near Commerce, Miss.

The elegant passenger steamer Kate Adams, running as a semi-weekly packet between Memphis and Arkansas City, was burned near Commerce, Miss., forty miles south of Memphis, Tenn. She had on board about two hundred or more people, including twenty-five cabin and sixty deck passengers, and a cable crew of eighty. The fire caught in some cotton near the forward end of the boilers. The passengers were at breakfast when the alarm was given, and made a mad rush for the forward deck. At the time the steamer was about 300 yards from the Mississippi side of the river, and her bow was once headed for the shore. The scene was one of wild confusion. It is estimated that some thirty-five lives were lost, among whom were the following: George Corbett, clerk; Joe Porter, Andrew Rose, Monroe Jackson, and Jim Nelson, colored; Senator Cockran, Hilliard Horton, Lee Finley, and Frank Wells. Fifteen deck passengers, four of whom were white, are among the lost. The number of the cabin passengers were three colored women and two children. They were going to Memphis to spend the holidays. The white lady was been working on the levees and their names and destinations are unknown. The list of cabin passengers was quite large. The vessel, including crew, numbered but 167. Many passengers lost their persons on dishabilis. A colored man, handcuffed, charged with murder, was burned to death. Those who jumped overboard were battered by the collapse of the water, and this accounts for the large loss of life. The safe, containing several thousand dollars of money belonging to passengers, was saved. All the women passengers were rescued.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

The Volume of Business Satisfactory—Business of Prior Weeks.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for the week says:

At St. Paul mild weather was held to be the cause of tardy trading, but movement at Kansas City was rather light, but reports from the Northwest indicated a satisfactory volume of business. In the Southwest there was more animation, and while the cotton movement was light there was a good deal of business done in other directions. At Memphis the character of recent failures was thought indicative of an unhealthy state of trade. Filtering from the Southern into undersizing North-ward, the movement at Chicago was fair, but at Philadelphia it was dull. The previous week's clearing houses were about 6 per cent. larger than a year ago, and at all cities outside of New York the amount was about 10 per cent. larger. Business failures for the week were 207, including those in Canada, as against 189 last week and 207 the week before. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 179.

EXCITED FRENCHMEN.

Abandoned the Most Glorious of Monarchies—M. Challemel-Lacour's Speech.

In the French Senate during the debate on the budget M. Challemel-Lacour said the present was not the moment to confound French finances but the future of France. He condemned the policy now pursued in the schools, which, he said, struck at the root of the traditional principle of parental control. The same cause of existing unrest, he declared, was radicalism, which relentlessly pursued the old founders of the republic and gave promises that were impossible to fulfill. France had abandoned the most glorious of monarchies, and was about to hasten the feet of the least of men. The Cabinet's duty was to check the movement toward the abyss, but instead of doing this the Cabinet were hastening the movement. It was time to return to a policy of good sense. He appealed to the Right to unite with the party of the Left, which was the upholder of order and liberty, and together save the country. The speech created a sensation, and at its conclusion the Senate arose en masse and enthusiastically cheered its orator.

PLAYING WITH DYNAMITE.

Terrible Explosion Caused by the Careless Issuance of Boys with Pipes.

A dynamite magazine belonging to the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, seventeen miles west of Wheeling, W. Va., exploded, wrecking and injuring buildings. The shock was felt and report heard at Wheeling and all around. One person was killed and many injured. There were in the magazine 210 kegs of powder and ten cases of dynamite. A 14-year-old boy, Charles Glock, of Charleston, W. Va., visiting Mt. Pleasant, broke the lock and with two other boys went in smoking. The other boys ran before the explosion. Young Glock was literally blown to atoms. The other boys were badly hurt. Seventeen men were badly injured. Nearly every house within a mile was blown to pieces, and some further away were seriously injured. One hundred yards away was thirty tons of dynamite in a cave which was not exploded.

THE OKLAHOMA MOVEMENT.

Pawnee Bill in Command of the Would-be Settlers at Wichita.

Pawnee Bill has assumed command of the immense Oklahoma movement, which has forces in all the leading towns in the Western Kansas, Northern Kansas, Western Arkansas, and is said to be from 10,000 to 14,000 strong, and daily increasing in numbers. For some months the movement has been worked quietly. Pawnee Bill says the movement is backed by strong financial support, and, while some were favoring an immediate march into Oklahoma proper, he would certainly oppose such a movement until action on the Oklahoma bill, now pending, could be taken, and if unfavorable action were taken the immense colony would certainly march to Oklahoma. Kansas colonists would enter the Territory at Caldwell and at Arkansas City, Oklahoma City, Arns would not be resorted to except for self-protection.

BERTHA DUGLE ACQUITTED.

The Jury at Clarion, Iowa, Declares the Actress Innocent of Murder.

The jury in the Diggle case, tried at Clarion, Iowa, brought in a verdict of not guilty. Mrs. Bertha M. Diggle was prostrated from nervousness, sat with her head resting in her hands, and when the jury said "not guilty" she fell back into her brother's arms unconscious. Her nerves were entirely unstrung. A physician was called, and in a few minutes she was sufficiently recovered to be assisted to the hotel. She was confined to her bed several hours. The jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction on the first ballot. The result was at once telegraphed to Mrs. Diggle's mother and relations in the East. She has made many friends in Clarion, who called to congratulate her.

HAYTI GIVES UP THE SHIP.

The Seized Vessel, the Haytian Republic, Delivered to the United States.

Advices have been received from Hayti to the effect that the dispute over the seizure of the American steamer Haytian Republic has been settled. The steamer was then delivered to the American men-of-war, and the latter honored the Haytian flag with a salute of twenty-one guns. It was thought the action of the United States Government in considered an abuse of power against a helless nation, and this opinion is said to be shared by some of the foreign diplomatic representatives. Gen. Legitime has been unanimously elected President of the republic, and is taking energetic steps to repress the revolution.

BIG HAVANA TOBACCO DEAL.

Four Millions Paid for Important Fields and the Hearty Gag Contract.

It is understood in New York City that negotiations have been completed by which the control for the manufacture of the Henry Clay brand of Havana cigars, as well as the most important tobacco fields of Cuba, has passed into the hands of an English syndicate. Senor Alvarez, owner of the Henry Clay brand, has signed the papers. The amount involved is about $4,000,000.

A Fraudulent Marriage.

Recently, at North Adams, Mass., Thos. Baldy married Mrs. Margaret Moor, who first completed to show that his first wife was dead. The sudden departure of the pair excited suspicion, and inquiry soon show that the documents purporting to show the death of Baldy's first wife had been forged by the woman, who had thus deceived this life were forgeries, and that the woman is still living, in a destitute condition, at Port Henry, N. Y.

Editor Matthews Dead.

J. N. Matthews, editor and proprietor of the Buffalo (N. Y.) *Express*, is dead. He was born on Nov. 21, 1828, in Bungay, County of Suffolk, England. He made the office for the manufacture of a much quoted paper, and succeeded in placing it on a sound financial basis. Two children survive him—George E. and Frances Amy, wife of Charles B. Graves. Mrs. Matthews died last February.

Wants the Case Reopened.

A claim has been filed at Lima, Ohio, by Mrs. Laura Snyder, of Chicago, to a share of the estate of George Lenaure, who died Sandusky, leaving property valued at several thousand dollars. The estate was divided among the heirs, and Mrs. Snyder now asks that the matter be reopened, claiming that she is one of the heirs.

Caught by a Devil-Fish.

The body of S. J. Hughes, of the United States Coast Survey, who fell overboard from a steamer in Puget Sound two weeks ago, was recovered thirty miles distant, an immense devil-fish fastened to one leg.

Died After Baptism.

George Rose, a drayman at Port Washington, Wash. Ter., was baptized in the Methodist church and fell dead the pew from the bursting of a blood-vessel.

THE MARKETS.

	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime Steers	$4.55	@ 5.00
Good do	4.00	@ 4.40
Common	2.75	@ 3.25
HOGS—Packing and Shipping	5.00	@ 5.25
Light	3.90	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.06	@ 1.06
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .47½
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .30
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.27	@ .28
CHEESE—Full Cream, fair	.09	@ .09½
EGGS—Fresh	.20	@ .21
POTATOES—Car-lots, per bu	.30	@ .35
PORK—Mess	15.00	@ 15.50
	MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 3	.46½	@ .46½
OATS—No. 2 White	.29½	@ .29½
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .58
BARLEY—No. 2	.67	@ .68
PORK—Mess	14.00	@15.00
	DETROIT.	
CATTLE	4.00	@ 4.25
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT	1.06	@ 1.06
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.47	@ .47½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.48	@ .48½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.30	@ .30½
	TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.04	@ 1.05
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .47½
OATS—No. 2 White	.30½	@ .31
	NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.14	@ 1.14½
CORN—No. 2	.54	@ .54½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.34	@ .35
PORK—New Mess	15.50	@15.00
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE	5.00	@ 5.75
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.96	@ .96½
CORN—No. 2	.36½	@ .36½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.26	@ .26½
BARLEY—Iowa	.65	@ .68
	INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.96	@ .96½
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .47½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.27½	@ .28
RYE—No. 2	.54	@ .55
PORK—Mess	14.00	@15.00
	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime	4.25	@ 4.50
Fair	3.50	@ 4.00
Common	2.50	@ 3.00
HOGS—Common	5.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP	5.00	@ 5.25
LAMBS	5.00	@ 6.50

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Old Newspapers for Sale.

Quick and Cheap.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

NOTABLE CAREER OF M. DE LESSEPS, THE FRENCHMAN.

The Suez Canal a Great Success, While the Panama Has Been a Failure, Already Costing Hundreds of Millions of Dollars, and Yet in Its Inefficiency.

[From the New York Tribune.]

With the exception of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps and the other officers of the more ill-fated Panama Canal company, no one must begin in the work of securing transoceanic transit for ships through the American isthmus. Practically, the entire career of M. de Lesseps comes to an end—a career long and active beyond ordinary mortal compass, and full of such picturesqueness as is seldom to be observed outside the pages of romantic fiction.

His father, Count Mathieu de Lesseps, was born at Bayonne, and, as he was equally well acquainted with the Spanish and French languages, was sent by Napoleon I. to accompany Lucien Bonaparte, his first ambassador to the court of Spain. While there he was made the confidant and administrator of Mr. Kirkpatrick, United States consul to Malaga, and was so pleased with the family of Senor Grevigny, a notable of Andalusia. This noble Spaniard had two fair daughters, with one of whom Mr. Kirkpatrick was already in love, and it did not take the young man long to fall in love with the other. The Scotch-American consul and his Frenchman lieutenant were ere-in-law, and while the sons of the latter was to become President of Suez, and the daughter of the former became Countess of Medjidje and mother of Eugenie, empress of France. The elder De Lesseps in 1803 represented Napoleon I. in Egypt. Bonaparte instructed him to make himself popular with the Turkish troops, a man of energy and ability who could be proposed at Constantinople for the Viceroyship of Egypt in place of Cairo. M. de Lesseps pitched on Mehemet Ali, a Turkish commander of a corps of bashi-bazouks, and advised his patron as to a short cut to power, and with the mamelukes, who were the oppressors of the Egyptian people, and the enemies of France. Mehemet, who might have been one of Carlyle's heroes, was duly inducted into precisive at the massacre of the citadel, which Kinglake so fully describes in his "Eothen." It was when M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was a young man, and was Consul in Egypt that he became intimate with Mehemet Ali's grandson, Said, the Viceroy, and his successor.

Ferdinand de Lesseps was born at Versailles, in 1805, and, after receiving a thorough diplomatic education by traveling about in company with his father, entered the consular service himself and held the post of Consul at Tunis, Lisbon, and Alexandria, becoming Consul General at the Egyptian capital, and receiving the cross of the Legion of Honor for his heroism and skill in an outbreak of plague. In 1849 he made French Minister at Madrid, and the opportunity was given him to effect a reconciliation between the popular government and the Pretender, Count de Montemolin, which was so well received by the government in Italy he was recalled in disgrace, and was not reinstated until the Republic was succeeded to the Viceroyalty at Cairo, and he invited the young Count de Lesseps to go to Egypt as his guest. The idea of the Suez Canal had been conceived in the sovereign's mind, and Said became his first convert. The Sultan and his ministers at first opposed the scheme, but the company was formed in 1854, with a capital of $20,000,000. The work was begun in 1858, was pressed with vigor and enthusiasm, and the canal was opened with imposing ceremonies Nov. 17, 1869—the same year in which the Pacific and Central Pacific railroads were connected by Pennsylvania, in Utah, Brigham Young, Jim Lessegs had the sympathy and the interest of the Emperor Napoleon in this great enterprise, and it was largely through his patronage that he was able to carry it to a successful conclusion.

The Suez Canal is 87 miles long, a low, sandy project, and is about 100 miles long. By constant dredging it is kept at a depth of 26 feet of water. Its bottom is wide and ships pass in and out at either end without the slightest danger. The business done on the canal has steadily increased. In 1885 no fewer than 3,000 ships passed through, and the gross receipts were $12,000,992; the shareholders were paid a dividend of 17.50 per cent. after the sinking fund and been provided for, and there were left in the sinking vessels that passed through amounted to 8,595,411 tons.

The idea of cutting through the Cordillera of Darien, and thus connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific at Darien originated with the Spaniards, who made it a highway for gold years and years ago; but their plans lay for long years buried in musty and dusty archives at Madrid. The idea of a canal of modern science revived with the idea, when M. de Lesseps assembled his famous congress in the Low Countries in May, 1879, a variety of competing schemes were submitted to it. The chosen was Nicaragua, followed to the project of the canal through Nicaragua and that of the Isthmus of Panama. The Nicaraguan line had its advantages and was the cheaper of the two by $5,000,000. It was estimated to cost only $40,000,000, and disbanded it would be difficult and expensive to keep up the locks. The Panama route, on the contrary, would be limited in the number of ships would be limited by the locks, but the Panama Canal would be finished at any moment to be taken by the United American earthquakes. So the congress recommended the adopting of the Panama route, by a overwhelming majority. A few of the members abstained from voting, and M. de Lesseps points out that the abstainers and the small minority were mainly made up of Spanish-American delegates, so that the decision may be fairly said to have been unanimous. The work should be adopted had been surveyed and recommended by the French naval officers, M. Wyse and others. The congress finally received, by seventy-eight votes against eight, twelve abstaining, that the canal, at the sea-level, without any locks, should be made from the Bay of Limon to the Bay of Panama; all the commissioners agreed in favor of this resolution. Other recommendations of the congress were adopted and followed by the company which M. de Lesseps formed to execute the work, styled "Compagnie Universelle du Canal Interoceanique."

In July, 1879, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps concluded an arrangement with M. Bonaparte Wyse and his associates for the purchase of a concession granted to the latter by the Government of the Colombian Republic for a canal across the isthmus of Panama. On the 23d of that month M. de Lesseps published his first prospectus, inviting subscriptions for 800,000 shares of 500 francs, giving a capital of 400,000,000 francs, were not taken up, but in November, 1880, the subscriptions were found to be 600,000 shares, and upward of 1,300,000 shares were applied for, leaving 100,000 shares. The company was thus constituted with a capital of 300,000,000 in 600,000 shares, which have been paid in full, and the company has contracted six loans, mostly bearing 3 per cent. interest, but taken at large discount, the total amount of obligations to 1887 being 720,505,500, which had produced in cash only $140,546,740; the annual charge for interest, with that for the sinking fund, is $15,315,000. The total cost of the work, allowing 10 per cent. for contingencies, was estimated in 1880 at $240,000,000, but the actual expenditure up to June 30, 1887, was $236,000,000, and yet the work was little more than begun.

THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

WORK OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Law-Makers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed and Acted On.

HOUSE Little progress was made on the tariff bill by the Senate on the 19th inst., only three pages being disposed of. Mr. Voorhees, after a speech on several amendments, spoke on the House substitute, which he said was in direct violation of the mandate of taxation, but contained a temporary political success. He was in favor of taking up the House bill and pushing it to a vote. The following resolutions were introduced: Resolution by Senator Frye, from Foreign Relations Committee, that it is the sense of the United States Senate, with reference concern and disapproval upon any connection with any foreign government or corporation or agent of any such, and that the President of the United States is requested to communicate to the Senate any such information in his possession as may be deemed not incompatible with the public welfare. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate the expression of the views of Congress to the Governments of the countries participating in the Brussels conference. In the House agreement to the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was adopted, providing that no change of the reservation of the Sioux Indians should be made which in any way affects the rights of the Indians to the Black Hills. The bill for the relief of the Mormon Church, a vote in favor of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad company in the Supreme Court, several minor amendments were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

Some Simple Remedies.

When a felon first begins to make its appearance, take a lemon, cut off one end, put the finger in, and the longer it is kept there the better.

Often after cooking a meal a person will feel tired and have no appetite; for this heat a raw egg until light, stir a little milk and sugar, and season with nutmeg. Drink half an hour before eating.

When stung by a bee or a wasp, make a paste of common earth and water, put on the place at once and cover with a cloth.

For a cold on the chest, a flannel rag wrung out in boiling water and sprinkled with turpentine, laid on the chest, gives the greatest relief.

For a burn or scald, make a paste of common baking soda and water, apply to the part and cover with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken, apply the white of an egg with a feather; this gives instant relief, as it keeps the air from the flesh.

At the first signs of ring round, take a cupful of wood ashes, put in a tea-pot, pour on a quart of water, put the pan on the stove, put your finger in the pan, keep it there until the water begins to boil, or as long as it can be borne. Repeat once or twice if necessary.

The farmer who studies his soils knows where to plant and sow, and where certain crops will do most good. He knows the soil which grows the best oats, barley, and wheat. Money is wasted when the soil is studied; so study the soil.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

—On the basis of the Presidential vote the present population of the State is figured at 2,195,692, an increase of 242,034.

—Three weary, travel-worn men appeared at Cheboygan lately. They had left Cheboygan to "go West" and make themselves millionaires, but were glad to get home alive, with a very few dollars in their pockets.

—The Hubbard ditch in the north side of Verona has been completed and accepted. It is perhaps the best constructed water course of its kind yet established in Huron County. In its whole length, which is nearly seven miles, there is not a single section upon which the water will stand at any time in the year.

—The Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Michigan has fixed the date of the next encampment for August 14, 15, and 16, 1889. The place of the encampment, Bay City, was selected by the last encampment, which was held at Lansing.

—Ed Warner, of Otsego County, had the honor to kill a white deer while out hunting this season. This deer was not very scarce, as a white deer is a rarity seldom seen by the hunter. Ed being a Unclerind or a Polander, knew it getting to stuff its hide. It is said that to shoot and kill a white deer is fatal to the hunter. It's luck heretofore, for Ed has been that sort of superstitious talk, and says he'll shang away as usual and isn't at all worried. Perhaps he will desert him or that his aim will be less true.

—Dr. Eugene H. Wood, convicted at Howell of burning the residence of his brother-in-law, D. A. Blodgett, has been sentenced to sixteen years in State prison.

—The Muskegon Car Works has just booked orders for the manufacture of 600 cars, the work to commence immediately. The works for the past few weeks have been running light, doing repairing and turning out a few cabooses. A telegram was received the other day to the effect that an order for 500 cars had been received from the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad Company. Another order for 100 cars had been previously booked for an Ohio road, making a total order for 600 cars to be built this winter. These new contracts will insure steady work during the winter, or for the greater part of the winter, and other orders are in view. The Muskegon Car Works are steadily forging to the front rank, and the handsome order just received indicates that they are able to compete with the older companies throughout the country.

—Sam Turney, while at work at Dwyer's Hall in Bear Lake, was struck by a piece of shaft of the top of which struck him in the back, inflicting a cut thirteen inches in length. Turney, stunned by the blow, fell back on his seat, receiving a cut above the knee-cap of about eight inches. As soon as possible Dwyer hitched up his sorrel team and took the injured man to the Cottage Hospital, at Manistique, where he received every attention. Although his wounds are of a serious nature, Turney will recover.

—The shipping of refined copper by rail from Hancock was begun last week. The companies about two weeks ago, and is now going on at the rate of from six to eight cars per day, each car carrying about 25,000 pounds. This is about the daily quantity shipped during last winter.

—The annual meeting of the Michigan Dairymen's Association will be held in Jackson early in February. A series of premiums are being arranged by the Executive Committee, which will eclipse the premiums offered last year.

—The Grand Lumber Company are building and about the 15th of January will start running a saw mill at a place called Sheppardsville, on the Sox Road, about thirty miles west of Hermansville. The company own about 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 feet of pine within a half mile haul of the saw mill, and plenty more not far distant, so that there is plenty of work ahead for the mill this winter.

—The output of the Norrie mine, near L'Anse, this year has reached 404,000 tons, a record never before made by any mine in the world.

—The Pool Mining Company, of Jackson, struck coal at a depth of ninety-six feet, and will commence taking it out at once. The coal is said to be of a fine quality.

—Workmen are busy putting the new steel cells into the jail at Grayling.

—Menominee has 140 fire hydrants, and pays over $10,000 a year to a Boston monopoly for the privilege.

—One of the oldest petitions that Gov. Luce has ever received reached him recently in the shape of an application for the pardon of a glandered horse. The State Veterinarian had condemned the animal to be killed, but the owner stood defiantly upon the pedestal of his rights as a Michigan citizen and said so. He writes that the horse is in his barn unharmed, and will stay there until he hears from the Governor.

—The track on the Battle Creek and Bay City Railroad has been laid to the city limits of Bay City.

—A bath tub has been placed in the Muskegon County Jail by the Supervisors, for the use of the prisoners. The Muskegon *News*, in commenting upon the fact, says: "The general idea of cleanliness on the part of the Board is certainly commendable, but the judgment displayed in putting into the jail a tub to be used by all prisoners in all stages of uncleanliness, expecting in the long run clean and wholesome results, has been questioned. Instead of the tub it was pointed out that if a cell or other place were fitted up with appliances for shower-baths—the stone or iron floors arranged so that the water would flow off to the sewer—it would be a hundredfold more cleanly and satisfactory. That consummation is there who would admit certain prisoners to his bathtub and afterward use it himself? Applances for hot and cold water baths would have been far preferable and no more expensive."

—The Comstock Brothers have two trains drawing logs from the Mud Lake Railway region. One of the trains burned last Friday at the Lake Shore, and the other unloads into their mill boom. The trains consist of twenty-two sections of 100,000 feet of logs and are brought daily to Alpena.

—"Boom" was first used in political slang, then it passed into business usage and soon became recognized as good English, but the first time we ever heard it used in connection with logs, letters, says the Bellaire *Advertiser*, was when the Rev. T. G. Baxter in his prayer petitioned for a raise in his salary," said Mamie. "Did he tell you?" "No." "Then how do you know?" "Because he came calls the head clerk Jack."

Who would want to buy a pair of colored stockings of a color that wouldn't run? It might be found very inconvenient if the possessor was in a bathing suit.

EVERY mansion in which a family of girls are growing up should have a court-yard. Young couples would spoon less on front steps and in beau windows.

TELEGRAMS are always regarded by the transmitting companies as confidential. The telegrapher, therefore, becomes a confidence operator, whether he wants to or not.

A CHICAGO railway passenger agent was bounced the other day for telling the truth. He says he is going into the newspaper business, where strict veracity is no serious objection.

THE man who mourns over the wanton destruction of our forests does not hesitate to fill his pockets with gratuitous toothpicks at the restaurant after eating a plate of 15-cent soup.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN had been courting the daughter of our Secretary of War for some time, hadn't he?" asked Mrs. Spulldig. "Yes," replied her husband, "but in the Endicott her."

AMERICAN—You Frenchmen are so mercurial that I should think insanity would be common in your country? Frenchman—*Oui, oui*, it *es*, it *es*. I hear vairs often of Frenchmans marrying for love.

BONNY—Pa, what's the difference between a campaign fund and a corruption fund? Father—There's a mighty big difference. A campaign fund is what our party spends and a corruption fund is what the other party uses.

BITTON—That little item of yours yesterday reminded me strongly of some of Shakspeare's work. Funny man (blushing)—Ah, thank you. It is kind of you to say so. In what respect, may I inquire? Editor (coldly)—In age, principally.

"ALLOW me to congratulate you on your engagement. Tell me how it came about. I thought you intended remaining single." "Yes, certainly, but I met the other day at a ball a young and pretty girl with whom I got into conversation, and, only think, she confessed that she too had decided to remain single. Impossible to imagine greater harmony of disposition—and so we got engaged."—*Deutsche Wespen.*

A LYRIC.

If anyone sings to you
How my song is wrought
And my melodies are caught,
I will give, not sell you,
The secret, if there be one
Yet I could never see one,
How my songs are wrought.
In the flow ing of the wind,
In the murmuring of the stream,
In the music of the rain,
And the voice in my dream—
Where many things appear,
The dimple, the tear,
And the pearls of the year,
Are the notes of my song,
And even and morn
Where sadness is gladness
And sorrow uniform,
For there Song is born.

—*Century.*

How Few Are Rich.

It is probable, to say the least, that fully 90 per cent. of the whole body of the people spend nearly all that they can earn; of this 90 per cent. a portion may be set aside to moderate part of their small earnings, become the owners of a house, or become depositors in a savings bank, or insure their lives in a moderate way. Of the remaining 10 per cent. a part are enough to protect themselves against want in their latter years, and a very small part may become rich, and then need not work unless they choose.—*Edwin Atkinson, in the Forum.*

LIVE virtuously and you cannot die too soon, or live too long.—*Lady R. Russell.*

THINK-TANK RELIEF.

You cannot lie and be an upright man at the same time.

If you want to pry up the rock of success, use enterprise.

RELATIONS between a milkman and a millionaire are naturally strained.

"YOUR laundress appears to be very old." "Yes; she belongs to the iron age."

"DON'T give up the ship!" If you must give up anything in the nautical line give up the schooner.

"I SEE that glasses improve your eyesight," said a barber, over to a toper. "Well, I should smile."

WHY will a street-car conductor stop in the middle of a block and the next minute help a woman to alight.

THERE is no law to prevent a man making a fool of himself; if there was, some men wouldn't know how to while away the time.

"WHY is the girl's father who broke off the engagement?" inquired Nankins. "He replied the jilted lover, "it was her little brother."

"POPPO socials" are the current rage in rural Kansas. They are probably so called because the Kansas youth goes to them to make a mash.

A MAN may successfully dodge vehicles on Broadway all day long and then go home at night and smash his nose against the edge of a door.

At the restaurant. Waiter, I see here you have wine at 50 cents a bottle and cents at $1. What is the difference between them? Waiter—50 cents.

THEY have banks down in the province that use cow bells instead of letters, says the Bellaire *Advertiser*, was when the Rev. T. G. Baxter in his prayer petitioned for a raise in his salary," said Mamie. "Did he tell you?" "No." "Then how do you know?" "Because the cow calls the head clerk Jack."

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Test of Death.

tests have been suggested to determine if or not life is extinct death has appeared to occurs the most reliable, and the most reliable, is called the hypodermic test. In using the operation gets one hypo syringeful of strong solution opium under the skin of the arm other convenient portion of If the body be dead—if the blood circulation—the is will produce on the skin, point where it is injected, a red patch, on the surface of raised red spots will appear; there be absolute death, there produced a brown dark blotch, definitely conclusive against stable vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

of ice must read up on the investigations of Kedzie, Hogg and others, showing that ice taken polluted streams is not purified freezing. Kedzie tells us that if from stream containing nothing like matter or sewage, it will be sanitary. In 1875, at Rye an epidemic broke out in a hotel, and was traced at last to ice from an polluted pond. The of this pond in summer was foul stinking with putrescent matter. ice melting, as it did, not purified eliminated by any ordinary of cold. Too many must ice are the recipients of sewage. is the ice age of civilization, we must have it pure.—St. Louis Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

Burns unsurpassed in celebrate birthday of the poet is an annual in Louis, Pitcairn. At the celebration twenty-four prominent merchants and farmers, mounted dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, paraded the street headed

He Got Away With

A short old man in a with a long gray beard yes an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "Here you are!" yel pointing to open baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the pric

The small man stepped benches so as to free his fairly pulled off a b bunch in a basket of Co voured that, he tried a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short mass service:

"How much for gra facetiously, eating a bu

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said the away two more Concord

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old eat about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bes how knot, and then yo way; we don't want no around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a went and that western burn corncobs this win encouraging to dough Iowa, Illinois and Wis nothing but cobs throw is besaks, where the cob bats, we contemplate a markable degree of co the future consoled t mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealer braska hearth will stil Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the G

(Figure—in which h hands and each man being left out)

Miss D—Really, Mr. unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C.—Ah, yes. M told me to take what I

The Deception

Farmer Griggs to S must be foolish you York nowadays. Yo logs when ya came up look at ye now!—Texas

Winter Trave

Trapper—Heint Where on earth did you come from? Apparitn—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?

Sh —Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, as that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

The cold wave throughout the western states last week did not reach as far east as the Traverse region.

The election of General Harrison was a surprise to the voters of the United States, inasmuch as a plurality of 100,000 favored Mr. Cleveland's retention in office. Through clever arrangements the machinery of election by states was made to traverse the will of the people, and the credit or discredit of those arrangements falls to Matthew S. Quay, of Beaver, Pa.—Chicago Herald.

Origin of the Democratic Party.

The principles of government held by the democratic party of to-day can be traced back to Thomas Jefferson, who, although not the first to formulate these, first successfully drew around him a party intent on promoting that theory which widens the suffrage, is jealous of the rights of the states and insists on the rigorous enforcement of every constitutional limit of the federal power. Under Jefferson's leadership they called themselves republicans, but their opponents, the federalists, in derision, called them democrats. Being the party of the people, after the single defeat of 1796 they came into power in 1800 and won every election continuously up to 1820 when they saw the last vestige of the federal party disappear from national politics.

As early as 1810 they accepted the name democrat, and until 1824 the party was known as the democratic republican party. When the federal party died its memory was caught new affiliations and in 1824 coalesced with that faction of the democratic republican party which supported John Quincy Adams for the presidency. It was the New England federal vote for Adams that defeated Jackson, who got the popular and electoral plurality, but no candidate having a majority of electors, the election was thrown into the house, and Adams was chosen president. In the next four years the federal leaven permeated the Adams and Clay wing of the republican party, while the national democrats rallied to the support of Jackson. In 1828 the latter was successful, and until 1860 continued in control of the government, with the brief intervals held by Harrison and Tyler and by Taylor and Fillmore.

Thus it may be seen from this outline that the democratic party was the successful and controlling party of the country from 1800 until 1860, with the exception of twelve years. Thrice since that time it has been defeated by fraud and chicanery—in 1876, through the machinations of Zach Chandler and John Sherman; in 1880 through the corrupting influences of Dorsey and Dudley, and now, in 1888, through the same malign forces controlled by Quay and Dudley.—Chicago Herald.

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In one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure, a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Severe Coughs, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co's drug store. 1

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Doctor Walter K. Hazmond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, bronchitis and Consumption, might be avoided if people would use Acker's English Remedy for consumption, when only carefully used in time." This wonderful remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 2

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Three years ago at the encampment of the Michigan State troops at Brighton was first heard the high-pitched inquiry: "What's the matter with this one?" and then the stentorian reply, "He's all right!" The interrogatory and reply, expressive and taking, spread over the land, being made especially prominent by Michigan men at Chicago last summer, and as a rallying cry was vociferously repeated all through the political campaign.

As the Free Press comes under the discriminating eye of the reader we seem to hear this question:

"What's the matter with the Free Press?"

And its vast army of readers outshout a Peace Jubilee chorus in responding:

"Oh, the Free Press is All Right!"

And in verity the Free Press is all right.

What would you have good reader? The telegraphic news from the four quarters of the globe, the doings of kings and kaisers, parliaments and people?

Do you wish the run of the exchange, the fluctuations of Wall st., the talk of the Bourse, the price of the products of the soil, and the fabrics of man's skill?

Do you wait for the proceedings of the courts, the—shall we say—doings of congress, the news of the government, the amazing variety of intelligence gathered from all parts of the continent and related at length?

Are you interested in Michigan news, the movements of notable people, a picture of life in the great cities as seen by a corps of intelligent reporters and vividly reproduced in all the varying phases of nature?

Will editorial discussion of topics of general interest, keenly analyzed and comprehensible, interest you?

Will it please you to read of matters pertaining to "The Household" or "The Farm and Garden."

Are you entertained by discourse on music and the drama, in discussion of plays, in the gossip of the stage? Are you interested in general art matters?

Do you find pleasure in reading of what is going on in the world of athletics?

Or will your fancy be stirred, your sentiment secured, your emotions touched, your humor tickled, your faculties improved by the wonder fully interesting stories, poems, essays anecdotes and manifold exposition of human nature, which are to be found in its columns, original all of them, contributed by scores of writers of intellect and cultivation, a brighter and larger array than many a magazine can boast of, and not duplicated in any other paper, but to be read in the Free Press alone?

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If these things cannot satisfy, appease, interest and instruct you, then it is hardly within the power of those who labor solely to produce a pure, refined and high class, modern newspaper to do so.

But if you will take the trouble to compare the paper with any other which may come before you, no matter from what place, near or remote, bearing in mind that the daily is furnished every day in the year for Seven Dollars and the Weekly (10 to 12 pages) each week for a year for One Dollar, your unbiased judgment in response to "What's the matter with The Free Press?" cannot be other than this; The Free Press is one of the best and cheapest family newspapers in the world, therefore,

"The Free Press is all right."

THE PANSY FOR 1889.

EDITED BY PANSY,—MRS. G. R. ALDEN.

THE PANSY is an illustrated monthly containing from thirty-five to forty pages of reading matter. It is devoted to young folks from eight to fifteen. Its contributors are among the best writers for young people.

Pansy's New Serial will run throughout the year and is entitled *The Warp Out.*

Pansy will also continue her *Golden Text Stories.*

Margaret Sidney has a serial story entitled *Polly, Prince for Hope.* It is full of the adventures, frolics and ambitions of a wide-awake girl.

Mrs. C. M. Livingston has tales of children and child-ways, in a new department, *Baby's Corner.*

The *Bible Hunt Readings, The Queer Story* columns and *The P. S. Corner* will all be continued.

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Emilie Poulsson will contribute the stories of some of Baby's Benefactors, being the tale of the fan and how it furnished linen for Baby; the tale of the lamp-maker, etc. Many pictures by Miss Humphrey.

Baby Buntings, Neighbors, verses and pictures both by Margaret Johnson, will fill about the strange Babies of different nations.

Fairy stories, long stories, short stories, stories beautiful, pictures funny, will fill each Babyland. Only a dollar a year; twenty-four twelve times a year—and all for only 50 cents. Sample copy 5 cents.

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Any person interested in manufacturing, mining, milling, engineering, the mechanical trades, or scientific subjects, will receive a specimen of the best papers published on such matters, plus a complete catalogue of practical books, free, by sending name and address to "The Mechanical News," 119 Liberty Street, New York.

Scribner's Magazine, For 1889.

The publishers of Scribner's Magazine aim to make it the most popular and enterprising of periodicals, while at all times preserving its high literary character. The new room in the building now occupying the past six months by the increased excellence of its contents (notably the railway articles), and it closes its second year with a new impetus and an assured success. The illustrations will show some new and very attractive features, and the general attractive and interesting will be emphasized.

THE RAILROAD ARTICLES will be continued by several very striking papers; one particularly interesting by Ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James on "The Railway Postal Service." *Illustrated.*

MR. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S serial novel "The Master of Ballantrae," will run through the greater part of the year.

A CORRESPONDENCE and collection of manuscript memoirs relating to *J. F. Millet* and a famous group of modern FRENCH PAINTERS will furnish the substance of several articles. *Illustrated.*

The brief end papers written last year by Robert Louis Stevenson, will be replaced by equally interesting contributions by different famous authors. Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich will write the first of them for the January number.

Many valuable LITERARY ARTICLES will appear; a paper on Walter Scott's Methods of Work, illustrated from original MSS., a second "Shelf of Old Books," by Mr. James T. Fields, and many other articles equally noteworthy. *Illustrated.*

Articles on ART SUBJECTS will be a feat ure. Papers are arranged to appear by Clarence Cook, E. H. Blashfield, Austin Dobson, and many others. *Illustrated.*

FISHING ARTICLES describing sport in the best fishing grounds will appear. Salmon, Winnisuk, Bass, and Tarpon are the subjects now arranged. The authors are well-known sportsmen. *Illustrated.*

ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES of great variety, touching upon all manner of subjects, travel, biography, description, etc., will appear but not of the conventional commonplace sort. *Illustrated.*

Among the most interesting in the list of scientific papers for the year will be a remarkable article by Professor John Trowbridge upon the most recent developments and uses of PHOTOGRAPHY. *Illustrated.*

A class of articles which has proved of special interest will be continued by a group of papers upon ELECTRICITY in its most recent applications, by eminent authorities; a remarkable paper on DEEP MINING, and other interesting papers. *Unique Illustrations.*

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—GET UP A—

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I am Going to open up this Week the Finest Line of

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That will Prove all I Have Said. I have just Opened up a New Invoice of

CLOTHING, SOMETHING VERY NOBBY

That I had to Have for my HOLIDAY TRADE. I have been Pleased with my Fall Trade and I Thank you ALL for it. Wishing one and all a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR. Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER, - - CHARLEVOIX.

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For matters of Interest

NEXT WEEK.

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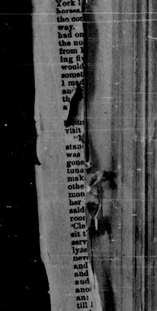
He Get Away Wi
A short old man in
with a long gray beard yes
an armful of Christmas
through Fulton market
noon and stopped at a sw
of grapes were displayed.
"Here you are!" yell
pointing to open baske
Concords, Catawbas and
market, for half the gri
The small man stepped
bunches so as to free his
fatherly pulled off a
bunch in a basket of Co
vessel, then, to friend
Catawba, and began on

The Cane's

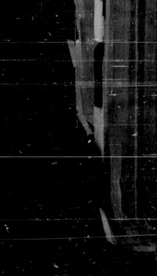


The fruit vender, wh
with a customer, now
short man's shoulder
"How much for gra
facetiously, eating a fi
"Forty cents a basket.
"Too much," said the
away two more Concord
"Are you a wholesale
dealer."
"No."
"Own a vineyard,
wine?"
"No."
"Where did you learn
"Newark, Jersey."
"Well, see here, old
eat about a pound of
cents, or I'll tie that be
how hard, and then yo
say; we don't want bee
around here."—New Yo

No Fears for a
It is claimed that a
west and that western
turn corncobs this yea
encouraging to drough
Iowa, Illinois and Wis
nothing but cobs three i
braska, where the cob
bats, we contemplate
markable degree of ove
the festive corncob
mammoth proportions
strike, and call deaf
braska hearth will sti
Eastern strikers may
pipes and smoke it.—N

At the C

(Figure—in which
hands and each man
better left out.)
Miss D.—Really, M
unexpected pleasure.
Mr. C.—Ah, yes. Y
told me to take what I
The Deception



Farmer Griggs to S
must be fearful you
York nowadays. Ye
logs when yo' came u
look at yo now!—Texa

Winter Trave

Tray.—Relief. Where on earth did you
come from?
Apparition.—Just climbed up from the
Pacific express down below. How far is it to
the next station?—Life.

THE YEAR THAT IS GONE

RECORD OF THE EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE IT MEMORABLE.

Roll of Its Distinguished Dead—Schedule of Its Disasters by Fire, Flood, War, and Disease—Railroad and Marine Casualties—Summary Proceedings by Jack Ketch and Judge Lynch.

The Past Twelve Months.

JANUARY.

1—Pontifical high mass was celebrated at St. Peter's, Rome, in honor of the 1,800th anniversary of his golden jubilee, Pope Pius IX officiated the imposing ceremonies.

2—Gilded day was observed in California, memory in many places fell to freezing point.

3—Ice gorged in the Ohio, memory recorded the highest water in the river since the Calipsoes Pass, Wis., spirit thermometer recorded 40 degrees below zero.

15—Great suffering among people and wholesale destruction of cattle in Northern Texas, extraordinary cold weather; Colorado River frozen over—first time in memory.

17—Commission appointed by New York legislature to report on most humane method of executing condemned criminals recommended abolition of hanging and substitution of electricity.

19—Mrs. Clarissa Jackson, colored, of Hancock County, Ohio, became a grandmother at the age of 29 years.

FEBRUARY.

10—Patrick J. Hart, who was hanged for murder at Helena, Montana, claimed to have made a discovery for producing a substitute for all the ingredients being taken. He was unable to demonstrate its value, because the officials refused to delay the execution of his death sentence.

13—Albert, the pedestrian (James Albert Caldwell), beat the record in a walking match at New York, covering 519 miles in six days.

27—Inauguration at Chicago of a remarkable strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, on the 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 days, in one of the greatest in mileage and wealth in the country, caused the B. L. E. to be known and respected.

29—John A. Deal, aged 15, began his term of imprisonment for life at the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary, his crime being the brutal murder of his mother.

MARCH.

1—For the third time in her married life of three years, his wife of James McIlhiney, Texarkana, Texas, gave birth to triplets—nine living children in all.

12—Great storm along the Atlantic coast; telegraph lines crippled, trains blocked, business generally paralyzed; New York in a blizzard in snow, and Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia in rain; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the States lying between them received 20 inches of snow; loss to New York, $200,000; to Philadelphia, $100,000; loss of life, 100.

27—Gen. Boulanger, a disturbing element in France's political and army circles, placed on retired list.

APRIL.

16—Elizabeth Arnold (second) died at Pittsburgh at the age of 18 years.

20—New York Assembly passed bill authorizing electrocution for the hanging in case of criminals convicted of murder.

—The famous trotting horse Dexter died of old age at the residence of his owner, Mr. Robert Bonner, New York. Dexter was foaled in April, 1858, and in August, 1867, at Buffalo, covered a mile in 2:17¼—the fastest mile ever trotted at that time—when he was purchased by Mr. Bonner for $33,500 and withdrawn from the turf.

27—General Joseph E. Johnston, highest rank of living officers of the Confederate army, elected an honorary member of a Grand Army post in Chicago, Illinois.

29—Lack of support compelled the suspension of the Atlantic Monthly, established in 1857 by Mr. Lowell, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Emerson, and others.

30—President Cleveland sent to the Senate the nomination of Hon. Melville Weston Fuller, of Illinois, to be Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

MAY.

2—Dwyer Brothers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., paid $40,000 for a yearling colt as a sire of thoroughbreds near Paris, Ky.—highest-priced yearling ever sold in America. The Dwyers had made new purchases at a price nearer to the famous Hanover, a horse that won $40,000 in cups and stakes for the owner while during his life.

9—Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott called to the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, as the successor of Henry Ward Beecher.

12—Hon. Thomas Nelson, United States District Court at Atlanta, Ga., ruled that the Chinese Exclusion law is not unconstitutional.

—Tidal wave in the Indian Ocean; 50,000 people drowned in the city of Bangkok, Siam.

19—Bitterly Anti-Jesuit Congress at Rome, attended by 1,500 people, left tomorrow; loss, $100,000.

—Gen. Boulanger, a disturbing element in France's political and army circles, placed on retired list.

JUNE.

1—The Supreme Court of North Carolina decided that a married woman is not authorized to make a will.

—Gilded day was observed in California, memory in many places fell to freezing point.

2—Ice gorged in the Ohio, memory recorded the highest water in the river since the Calipsoes Pass, Wis., spirit thermometer recorded 40 degrees below zero.

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—Rev. Dr. Cornelius H. Agnew, of New York, last survivor of the medical staff of Lincoln's Sanitary Commission. A. S. Abell, founder of the Baltimore Sun, twenty years a member of the Maryland Legislature.

22—William B. Dinsmore, President of the Adams Express Company.

23—John A. Rice, of Chicago, well-known Knight Templar, and Mrs. Elizabeth Charles Stewart, both of Chicago, Illinois.

—Rev. Dr. Cornelius H. Agnew, for forty years physician of the Marine Hospital, New York.

APRIL.

1—Benjamin Harrison, President of United States Attorney General.

—Fire in Brooklyn, Brooklyn (New York) street railway; loss, $100,000

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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F. & A. M.—Charlevoix Lodge 287, meets at Jordan's Hall every Sunday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 152, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

K. O. L.—Tree Blues No. 107, meet Saturday on or before full moon, at Jefferies Hall.

K. O. T. M.—Star of the West Tent, No. 12, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

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Draws drafts direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections promptly attended to. Rate. Good securities bought and sold. Interest allowed on time deposits. Loans on approved bonds and mortgages only. Correspondents: Chicago National Bank, New York First National Bank, Chicago Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit: Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage, by which the power of sale therein has become operative, given by Hattie Cooper of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Albert W. Hutchins, and recorded in his office, dated June 21st, 1886, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Charlevoix county, on the 22nd day June 24th, 1886, at 11 o'clock, in Liber 15 of mortgages, on page 58. There is now due of interest and taxes $78.45, two years interest and due June 21st, 1888, and said mortgage contains a provision that it is made in the payment of the principal or interest on said premises, that if after the time of the payment of the mortgage may elect to declare the whole amount of principal and interest due and payable, and more than 20 days having elapsed since the said interest became due, and it still remains unpaid, the whole amount of said mortgage, principal and interest, shall become due and payable, and that there is due under the provisions of said mortgage and under the election so made, the sum of $1,000 dollars, and no proceedings have been had at law or equity having been taken to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises hereinafter described, at public vendue to the place of land situate and being in the Village of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, Michigan, village lot, number four, block one, of Dixon's addition to the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof, at front door of the Township Hall, in said village, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1889, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy said sum with all costs and an attorney fee allowed by law.

Dated Nov. 8th, 1888.

ALBERT W. HUTCHINS, Mortgagee.

A. D. CULLEN, JR., Attorney for Mortgagee.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be taken for it in NEW YORK.

Spring and Summer

Suitings

My Samples for Spring and Summer Suits are now here. If you want a Nice Stylish Suit, give me a call. Satisfaction Guaranteed, both in Fit and Price.

C. H. MADDAUGH,

Corner Bridge and Clinton St. Charlevoix.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,

CHARLEVOIX. MICHIGAN.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Broken lenses not cared for in all models are subject to sale for charge.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TOUGHES, SUMACHE, LATH ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with $1 op.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture a large number of the best of material and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, EASTSIDE CHURCH & CO'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE I can hand and for sale.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do Contracting and Building in Charlevoix and Summer Resorts. Keep on my shop a full set of hand and power machinery, and can do work at short notice. Shop on Mr. Sanderson's Block, Bridge Street. Shop on Mr. Sanderson's Barrow, opposite Harrison Jordan's residence.

EXECUTIVE WORK.

How It Is Divided Into Departments in the United States.

The great mass of work imposed upon the executive power of the government—embracing so many distinct subjects and requiring so many thousands of agents to perform—must be arranged and treated in an orderly and systematic manner. To expect the president to give it his close personal attention and directly superintend the doings of each agent would be absurd. The magnitude and diversity of the work demand its separation into parts, and the general supervision or management of each part must be intrusted to a separate officer.

On this business basis and in accordance with the design of the constitution congress has divided the work among seven executive departments, each in charge of a general officer, or head of department, known respectively as the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, the attorney general, the postmaster general, the secretary of the navy and the secretary of the interior; and the work of each department is still further subdivided and distributed among bureaus and divisions and minor offices, in charge of lesser heads or chiefs, designated as commissioners, superintendents, directors and by various other general or special titles. An executive department, then, represents one of the grand divisions of government work boldly marked out as suggested by the express provisions of the constitution.

These grand divisions readily arrange themselves. The sovereign relations of the republic with foreign states and its official intercourse with the governments of the states at home may be regarded as one distinct grand division; accordingly we have the department of state. The collection, revenue and general fiscal affairs suggest another great branch of work; hence we have the department of the treasury. The mention of arms suggests work that in time of trouble is likely to tax the energy of a separate division; thus we very appropriately have a department of war. The prosecution of offenses against the United States, and other judicial matters wherein the interests of the republic are concerned constitute a general division, represented by the department of justice. The postal service, as one of the most intricate and important branches of government work, certainly forms another great division; therefore we have the postoffice department. Maritime protection, like the military or land defense, forms a separate division; and thus we have the department of the navy. The various matters of domestic concern not covered in these other departments but contemplated by the constitution, such as the census, public lands, patents and odds and ends, may be conveniently grouped into another general division; and thus we have the very miscellaneous, yet most manned, department of the interior.

To some of these executive departments are intrusted matters which, on their face at least, do not strictly belong to the grand division to which they have been assigned by law. For instance, the weather bureau is in charge of the war department, the work being intimately connected with the peaceful interests of agriculture and commerce, it is very generally demanded that it should be taken from military control and placed elsewhere. —St. Nicholas.

Tough Restaurant Patrons.

Progressive in all things, Chicago has a restaurant in her midst which is conducted on a new and safe plan. One of its customers the other morning was a man who ordered a plate of cakes, some hot rolls and a cup of coffee. "That will be 20 cents," said the fair young waitress, after consulting the bill of fare and counting on her fingers. "Do I have to pay in advance?" inquired the astonished customer. "Dat's de rules," answered the waitress. Well, the man gave her a dollar bill and she hustled around and brought him his change before she filled his order in the kitchen. When the visitor disposed of his meal and started out he met the stage manager of the restaurant and asked why they required customers to pay in advance. "Sneaks," was the laconic reply, and the customer suggested that they chain the knives and forks to the tables. "No use," said the stage manager, "all our customers carry tools." —Chicago Herald.

Handsome Indians.

The Dakotas are said to furnish fine specimens of Indian manhood. The older one of both sexes are of a dark copper color; the younger ones are much lighter, and the young women are quite comely, of clear complexion and good color, but often much overlaid with red and yellow ocher. The young buck's dress consists of beaded moccasins and breeches fringed with buckskin, a government shirt, coat and hat, though many go bareheaded. The hair is coarse and black, and is generally worn by both sexes in two long braids down the back, each braid usually decorated with beads and wampum.

Wild Ducks Getting Scarce.

A serious danger that threatens duck shooting is the manufacture of a new glue in Canada, which relies for its quality upon the albumen contained in the duck's eggs. The birds go north every spring and make their nests in the Canadian wilds. Formerly the eggs were not molested, and they were allowed to raise their young. Now that the eggs are valuable the nests are robbed by the trappers, and thus an immense quantity are destroyed. This materially reduced the supply of young ducks which should come south for fall shooting. Many other causes have combined to make duck shooting in the Mississippi valley sport sport, and unless the states pass the proper legislation our wild ducks, like the buffalo, will be decimated. Every sportsman will tell you the difference between duck shooting now and five years ago. The complaint is general that ducks in this country are scarce. Many professional duck hunters, who used to use swivel guns on the little lakes over in Illinois, find their occupation gone and have laid away their paraphernalia. There has been too much wild duck shooting. The prices asked by the game dealers would alone prove that. They will tell you that where they used to get more than they could handle, they now cannot fill any fill orders. The wholesale slaughter of the birds in the southern states during the flight of birds. Our supplies in passing northward or southward are shot down in the states of Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, and none of these states seem willing to pass prohibitory laws as long as the citizens of other states are allowed to bang at the ducks while passing through their territory. If one state would act now others would follow; for all sportsmen recognize the danger. Something will undoubtedly be done at the next session of the legislature, as the game dealers are aroused. Why, if the present lax system continues two years longer precious few wild ducks will be seen in this vicinity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

C. A. H. Campfire.

The following program with perhaps slight variation will be presented at the annual campfire and installation, of Baxter Post, G. A. R., at the opera house, Jan. 14th, 1889:

1. Overture.....Palmer's Orchestra
2. Installation of officers, By Past Commander Green.
3. Short addresses, By Retiring Commander Chamberlain, Installed Commander Green and First Past Commander Green.
4. Duet.....W. A. and Miss Florence Smith
5. Recitation.....Comrade J. G. Reed
6. "Mary Had a Little Lamb," Comrade Carleton and Class.
7. Bayonet Exercise by one of Billy Wilson's Zouaves in full uniform.
8. The Sabre, by one who drew sabre under Sheridan.
9. Vocal Selection, Comrade Carleton and others.
10. Marching through Georgia, by Everybody, accompanying Orchestra.
11. Supper Call.....Post Drum Corps
12. Fall in for hard tack and coffee.

Bugle Calls and Music will be interspersed by Fife Bugler and Drummer.

Admission, adults, 15 cents, children, 10 cents. Comrades will meet at headquarters promptly at 6.30. Doors of opera house will be open at same hour. Everybody expected to furnish their own cups. The sutler will have a supply on sale.

Counting the Motes.

Counting the dancing motes in a bar of sunlight sounds like one of those hopeless, never ending tasks with which malignant fairies delight to break the spirit of little heroines in the German folk stories. Something more than this, however, has been achieved by modern science, which is now able to count the particles floating in any given portion of the atmosphere and determine what proportion of these are dangerous germs and what are mere dust. Dr. Frankland's curious experiments have shown us how to count the micro-organisms, and now John Aitken, of Falkirk, by a totally different method, has been enabled to take stock of the more harmless but hardly less interesting dust motes. Thirty thousand such particles have been detected by him in the thousandth of a cubic inch of the air of a room. In the outside atmosphere in dry weather the same measurement of air yielded 2,119, whereas, after a heavy rainfall, the number was only 521. That this power of prying into atmospheric secrets will eventually yield very important results must be obvious to all. Among the most curious discoveries already made is the direct relation between dust particles and fogs, mist and rain.—London Daily News.

There has been consecrated in Philadelphia a church for the exclusive use of the deaf. It is the first and only place of worship in this country, if not in the world, that is managed entirely by deaf mutes.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Down in Clare county the weather is so warm that snakes are not all in their holes yet.

James Reedy, a leading lumberman of the north woods, stated that he would put in over 11,000,000 feet of logs, snow or no snow, this winter.

The Diamond Match Co. have bought out the Star Match Co. at Grand Haven, and now we can expect a decided raise in the price of matches.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded the contract for the approches to the public building at Marquette to W. H. Smith of Marquette, for the sum of $4,950.

R. G. Peters of Manistee gave $50,000 toward the endowment of the Chicago (Congregational) theological seminary, provided $300,000 more could be raised by Jan. 1. It was.

Lumbermen, on the whole, have ample reason to look back upon the old year without much misgiving. There has been experienced many worse years in the lumber business than 1888.—Saginaw Courier.

In looking over the old file of the Patriot we notice that in April, 1859, the grocery house of Burr & Thurber, which many of the older residents of the city still remember, was selling kerosene oil at $1.50 per gallon.—Jackson Patriot.

Seven years ago Dewing & Sons, of Kalamazoo, sent a letter containing a check to a lumber firm of Spring Lake, and it has just reached its destination. The letter had been concealed by accident in the Kalamazoo postoffice, and by accident was discovered and forwarded.

Mrs. Swarthout, a Reed City photographer, has been arrested for maltreating her neice. She is charged with cording the girl's leg and then putting in a stick and twisting the cord until the girl screamed with pain. She would also cord her tongue in the same manner until the skin burned. Mrs. Swarthout languishes in the Hersey jail in default of $1,000 bail.

Woodward avenue Baptist church, Detroit, has a rather peculiar method of renting its pews. The members are asked to make a special contribution to the fund for church expenses. Large sums are not asked, the motto and principle of the plan being "Something from everyone, according to ability." The pledges are handed in to the board of trustees. A meeting is called and the selection of pews made, the largest contributor being entitled to first choice, the next largest to second choice, and so to the lowest.

"Eleven years ago this winter" said of Harrisville resident, who has had his rigging rattled by the blizzardly freezes of many winters on those shores, "the stage running between Standish and Alpena went on wheels all winter and never once making the trip on runners. I also remember" he continued, "that vessels were unable to make the port of Au Sable on the 15th of May the same year on account of ice which was solid for miles out in the lake."—Harrisville Review.

Twenty car loads of copper from the Lake Superior mines have passed through Pelosky in the last few days and every train brings more. The copper ingots are inclosed in large strong barrels, each barrel holding twelve hundred pounds. The barrels are loaded in the cars of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad, which are transferred across the straits on the St. Ignace and sent through to their destination without change. It is understood that every pound of copper is controlled by the great French copper trust. That which has already passed here was billed to Waltham, Mass., and Waterbury, Conn., presumably to be used in the manufacture of "solid gold" watch cases.—Independent.

Test of Death.

Tests have been suggested to determine whether or not life is extinct which has appeared to course the most recent, and held to be the most reliable, is called the hypodermic test. In using it the operator injects one hypodermic syringful of strong solution of cochia under the skin of the arm or other convenient portion of the body. If the body be not dead—if life faintest circulation—the stuff will produce on the skin, at the point where it was injected, a red patch, on the surface of which red spots will appear; where he absolute death, there is produced a brown dark blotch, is distinctly conclusive against entire vitality.—Boston Herald.

Pollinid Ice.

Masses of ice must read up on the recent investigations of Kodak, Pengry and Sudden, showing that ice taken from polluted streams is not purified by freezing. Kodak tells us that if ice from streams containing putrefactive matter or sewerage it will be contaminated. In 1878, at Rye, Eng., an epidemic broke out in a hotel, and was traced to ice taken from an adjacent pond. The ice of this pond in summer was found swarming with putrescent matter, the matter as well as bacteria, eliminated by any comparatively of cold. Too many of our sources the recipients of sewage, is the ice age of civilization, we must have it pure.—St. Louis Democrat.

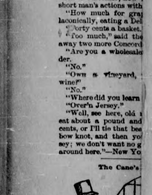
In Honor of Burns.

Burns inaugurate to celebrate birthday of the poet is an annual in Lodge, Fitchburg. At the celebration twenty-four prominent men and farmers, accoutered dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, paraded the street headed by a volunteer band and accompanied by a crowd of people. Burns himself appeared in a coat, brass buttons and knee breeches, with a cocked hat, and Tam O' Shanter, Cutty Sark, Auld Lang Syne, Highland Mary, Bonnie Lassie, Jean, Tam, Souter Johnny, Holy Willie, Jock, Jenny, Mary Morison, Bruce and Wallace, Scots wha hae, Bannockburn, Bruce's address, Mary in Heaven, Highland Laddie, Bonnie Doon

He Get Away With A short old man in a with a long gray beard, y an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "Here you are!" yell pointing to open basket Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price This small man stepped hemlin so as to free his Rattively pulled off a b bunch in a basket of Co vored that, he tried a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now t short man's action "How much for gra hoarsely, eating a bu "Forty cents a basket. "Too much," said the away two more Concord "Are you a wholesale der. "No." "Own a vineyard, wine? "No." "Where did you learn "Overy Jersey a fa "Well, see here, old about a pound and forty cents, or I'll tie that bee bee knot, and then you my; we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cane's.



Farmer Griggs do look so foolish you You nowadays. Y ings when ye come up look at ye now!—Texas

Winter Trave

Trapper—Hello! Where on earth did you come from?

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

Sh—l—Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

CALENDAR FOR 1889.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jan.	6	13	20	27	4	11	18
	13	20	27	4	11	18	25
	20	27	4	11	18	25	1
	27	4	11	18	25	1	8
Feb.	3	10	17	24	3	10	17
	10	17	24	3	10	17	24
	17	24	3	10	17	24	31
	24	3	10	17	24	31	7
Mar.	3	10	17	24	31	7	14
	10	17	24	31	7	14	21
	17	24	31	7	14	21	28
	24	31	7	14	21	28	4
Apr.	7	14	21	28	4	11	18
	14	21	28	4	11	18	25
	21	28	4	11	18	25	2
	28	4	11	18	25	2	9
May	5	12	19	26	3	10	17
	12	19	26	3	10	17	24
	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
	26	3	10	17	24	31	7
June	2	9	16	23	30	7	14
	9	16	23	30	7	14	21
	16	23	30	7	14	21	28
	23	30	7	14	21	28	4
July	7	14	21	28	4	11	18
	14	21	28	4	11	18	25
	21	28	4	11	18	25	1
	28	4	11	18	25	1	8
Aug.	4	11	18	25	1	8	15
	11	18	25	1	8	15	22
	18	25	1	8	15	22	29
	25	1	8	15	22	29	6
Sep.	1	8	15	22	29	6	13
	8	15	22	29	6	13	20
	15	22	29	6	13	20	27
	22	29	6	13	20	27	4
Oct.	6	13	20	27	4	11	18
	13	20	27	4	11	18	25
	20	27	4	11	18	25	1
	27	4	11	18	25	1	8
Nov.	3	10	17	24	1	8	15
	10	17	24	1	8	15	22
	17	24	1	8	15	22	29
	24	1	8	15	22	29	6
Dec.	1	8	15	22	29	6	13
	8	15	22	29	6	13	20
	15	22	29	6	13	20	27
	22	29	6	13	20	27	4

DOINGS OF THE DAY.

EVENTFUL HAPPENINGS IN EVERY KNOWN HEMISPHERE.

An Interesting Summary of the Latest News by Wire—Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Politics, Religion, Commerce and Crops Sandwiched with Minor Affairs.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN ARKANSAS.

A Family Dispute Leads to a Duel, Both Contestants Being Killed.

Information of a shocking tragedy comes from Craighead County, Arkansas. It appears that some days ago the wife of William West, who was somewhat of a desperado, left him and returned to her mother, Mrs. Mary Dairey. West went to see his wife, who refused to receive him, but her mother went out on the porch, talking with her the young child of the couple. West began to abuse Mrs. Dairey, charging her with being the cause of the trouble between his wife and himself. Stephen Dairey was attracted to the porch by the dispute and ordered West to leave the place. West replied by pulling a pistol and firing two shots, one passing through Mrs. Dairey's hand and the other striking Stephen in the face. Dairey then got a repeating rifle and the two men exchanged shots. West was shot through the heart and died instantly, and Dairey was hit in the eye and lived but a few hours.

MURDERED IN HIS BED.

A Hannibal, Mo., Pork-Packer Killed by a Burglar.

Amos J. Stillwell, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Hannibal, Mo., was murdered in his bedroom in a struggle with a burglar. Mr. Stillwell and his wife had been a social call early in the evening. They retired home and soon retired. Mr. Stillwell slept with one of the children and Mrs. Stillwell in the same room, with two children. She was awakened by some disturbance and heard her husband say, "Fannie, is that you?" She partly arose, and just at that moment saw a man standing with his back to her and near Mr. Stillwell's bed. A moment later she heard a whirring sound as of something thrown violently through the air, followed by the noise of some one running down the stairway. She then ran to Mr. Stillwell's bed and was horror-stricken to find that he had been murdered. Amos J. Stillwell, the murdered man, had long been engaged in the pork-packing business in Hannibal, and had accumulated a fortune estimated at $150,000. He was well and favorably known throughout the valley of West and South. He was about 60 years of age.

RICH GOLD DISCOVERIES.

An Old-Time Mining Excitement in Southern California.

An old-time mining excitement is full blast in Southern California and Arizona as the result of recent discoveries. Two Mexicans took to Yuma a large quantity of pure gold, which they said they had obtained in Southern California, about 100 miles from Yuma. They had been prospecting in a locality that was abandoned only recently by hostile Indians, who had kept miners out of the country for many years. The Mexicans said the gold was easily worked, and they would have stayed there longer and brought off more if their provisions had lasted. Their story set everybody in Yuma crazy with the gold fever, and a rush to the new fields has begun.

SEVEN PEOPLE DROWNED.

All the Occupants of a Boat Lost in Trying to Cross the Ohio.

Mrs. Turner and her little daughter, also a daughter of George Clyed, three Brooks brothers, and a man whose name is unknown, all colored, attempted to cross the river from Kentucky to Ohio in a small flat-bottomed boat. At some distance from the shore at Ripley, Ohio, waves from two passing steamboats capsized their little craft, and all seven occupants of it were drowned. They all lived in Kentucky.

A Justice Resigns.

N. J. McConnell, Chief Justice of Montana Territory, has forwarded his resignation to President Cleveland, finding the duties of the office too burdensome. Judge McConnell was appointed from Tennessee about two years ago. He will probably form a law partnership at Helena and continue to reside in that city. His resignation is to take effect as soon as his successor can be appointed and qualify.

NOT YET ENDED.

The Celebrated Litigation in Which Milton Weston Was Interested Revived.

Henry Hemaley, of Murrayville, Pa., gassed lamp, has brought two suits at Pittsburg to recover damages for the gas he was swept from the Romaley lands in the Murrayville gas fields against the Pew-Jackson Company and the Ferna Fuel Company, both of Pittsburg. The damages claimed are $100,000 in all or $50,000 against each of the defendants. The plaintiff claims that in the last decade of the life of Milton M. Weston, maker of six acres of his land in 1877, and that the defendants by assignment hold this lease, which did not include the natural gas producer. In January, 1876, he alleges, he leased to the same parties twenty-seven acres in addition, and under the terms of this lease the stove, coal, and gas were to remain with plaintiff in fee simple. This lease was also assigned to the defendants. The plaintiff claims that this lease was ante-dated to Jan. 15, 1878, and that he never acknowledged the execution of the lease, and the name of James Ferguson, Justice of the Peace, before whom it purports to have been acknowledged, was not the signature of said magistrate, but a forgery; that the procurement of the new lease was a fraud upon plaintiff, executed for the purpose of covering the well already bored, as the first lease did not include gas, and that, therefore, the gas produced from the well was his property. It will be remembered that Henry Hemaley was jointly indicted with Milton Weston of Chicago, A. M. Beaver, and others for the killing of Obediah Haymaker at Murrayville, Pa. The killing grew out of trouble between Weston and Beaver, and because each claimed to hold a lease for the gas privileges upon the farm of Henry Hemaley, the plaintiff in this suit. During the imprisonment of Weston and the trial of Bowen, Weston, and himself Hemaley did nothing, and now that Weston is free and he acquitted he has begun to determine whether he was in the right in the Murrayville affair, has been begun.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Dun & Co.'s Agency Report an Improvement and Increased Activity.

The week of trade just past has been reported by R. G. Dun & Co.:

Trade during the week was undisturbed by the cold weather, which was experienced over the middle of the region, and on the whole improved. The long forebodings of a shortage in the cotton crop, but there was some recovery, and at New York amounted to but 10,000,000 bushels for the week, and it is still expected that it will be swelled enough to permit marketing of a crop equal to that of last year. The failures throughout Canada and the United States, with lower freights, keep European prices low, and there is a steady demand by operators throughout Europe who bought cotton early in the season, expecting to see it go very widely above last year's 10.60 basis. Prices unchanged, with 8 4-16 cents bid, a break in the spring crop, and a slight advance in July, declined 10 cents per 100 gallons. No monetary disturbance has occurred, and business is in a healthy condition. Exchanges are simply equalized, though slight elsewhere than at New York, and there is no demand for currency at Boston or Philadelphia. The Treasury is still putting out more than it takes in, $2,500,000 being the last week. The excess of exports over imports of merchandise for the last fiscal year, for merchandise and $64,000,000 gold, and set forth the "conditions that confront us" then leaving the field ready for the President-elect with solutions in his message to Congress in its extra session.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL.

Preparations Being Made for the Reception of Gen. Harrison and Party.

Quarters have been engaged in the Arlington Hotel, in Washington, D. C., for Gen. Harrison and party prior to the inauguration ceremonies next March. There will be in the party Gen. Harrison and wife, Russell Harrison and wife, J. R. McKee, wife and two children, ex-Senator Sanders, of Nebraska, and wife (parents of Mrs. Russell Harrison) and C. W. Halford, Private Secretary wife and daughter. The distinguished guests will reach Washington one day before the inauguration day. They will be located in the Johnson annex on H street and be served in a private dining-room. On the morning of inauguration day they will go to Willard's Hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue, and occupy a parlor on the second floor, where they will view the procession as it forms. In accordance with the precedent established by Andrew Jackson, and observed by every President but two since then, President Cleveland will call for President-elect Harrison at Willard's and accompany him to the Capitol.

LITTLE CANDIDATE FOR THE MUSEUM

Cora Bell Fellows—Chaska Is the Mother of a Booming Boy.

Mrs. Chaska, nee Cora Bell Fellows, is a mother. The child is a booming boy. Mr. and Mrs. Chaska have resided from Bird Bird camp, Dakota, and now reside in one of the agency cottages. Chaska is a charged Indian. Mrs. Chaska is well known and associates little with his former cronies. Mrs. Chaska has undergone a wonderful change, the visit East no doubt assisting in the work of transformation. When she by a separate Chaska was standing in front of the agency store puffing a cigarette, and extended her hand for an animated slime-museum shake. Then he proffered a cigarette from a silver holder. Mr. and Mrs. Chaska have received congratulations from museum managers, but all have been refused. The child, reputedly borrowed $300 from an agency employe, giving a mortgage on her horses and carriage. Chaska is not out for a farmer. Mrs. Chaska will have to hustle in behalf of herself and little one.

DAKOTA FARMERS RIOT.

Several Persons Badly Hurt in a Fight Between Russians and Americans.

A serious riot occurred at Tripp, Dakota, between Russian Mennonites and Americans. There was a wrangle over a goose, which resulted in a fight in which a dozen or more men were engaged. The Russians are Mennonites. Two brothers named Johnson, who were passing, joined in the melee with knives. A Russian named Mayer was stabbed, and he in turn split Charles Johnson's head with a neckyoke, inflicting a fatal injury. The Johnsons were armed with knives, which they used to good effect. The Russians were badly cut up, some twenty men were engaged in the affair, and it is said that all were cut more or less. The Johnsons were passing, joined in the melee with knives. Russian named Mayer was stabbed, and he in turn split Charles Johnson's head with a neckyoke, inflicting a fatal injury. The Johnsons were armed with knives, which they used to good effect. The Russians were badly cut up, some twenty men were engaged in the affair, and it is said that all were cut more or less. The Johnsons were passing, joined in the melee with knives. Russian named Mayer was stabbed, and he in turn split Charles Johnson's head with a neckyoke, inflicting a fatal injury. The Johnsons were armed with knives, which they used to good effect. The Russians were badly cut up, some twenty men were engaged in the affair, and it is said that all were cut more or less.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

While Cruelly Beating His Ox at Lima, Ohio, a Driver Loses an Eye.

A singular accident occurred to John Fourman, a teamster, at Lima, Ohio. He was driving a team of oxen when they stalled in a rut, and because they could not pull the heavy load out he commenced beating them with his whip in most brutal manner. Finally he tied a huge knot in his whip-lash and said he would beat their ears off unless they backed out with the load and brought the whip down with all his force, but he missed the animal's head and the lash wrapped itself around his own head, and striking his right eye drove it back into his head about an inch, making a frightful wound and one that will cause the loss of his eye.

ARMED AND READY TO KILL.

The French and Eversole Factions on the Point of Renewed Hostilities.

Ire Davis, Clerk of Perry County, Ky., says that the French-Eversole factions are on the eve of renewed hostilities. Both sides are armed and determined, and if a renewal of the fight is likely to take place. The French faction has thirty-five men, armed with Winchesters, encamped in a shake near French's home. They are all bold, reckless men, with little regard for human life. French gives them $50 each per month, for acting as his soldiers and bodyguard. The Eversoles are well armed, have a larger force than the French faction, and, as they are eager for a fight, considerable blood is liable to be spilled.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Four Men Killed at Denver, Colo., by Falling Rock.

A fatal accident occurred at Denver, Colo., which resulted in the instant death of four men and the mortal wounding of two others. The Denver Gas Company had a contract with a company excavating a ditch six feet deep along the side of the embankment on the track of the cable car line, when suddenly the track for an entire block fell, crushing the ditch full of timbers and rock. The dead are William K. Kater, 50 years old, married, leaves a large family; N. M. Wilson, married; Joseph Trantine, leaves a widow; Mike Dillon, single; and an unknown man of about 35 years. The injured are Cozen was badly crushed and can not recover.

THE STEAMER HANNA HORROR.

Loss of Life Placed at Twenty-four—Sailor Givens' Fearful Injuries.

A special from New Orleans places the total loss of life by the burning of the steamer Hanna at Plaquemine, La., at twenty-four. Of the injured men in the hospital four or five will die, among them Givens, the sailor who was the hero of the disaster. His face is horribly burned, his nose is gone, and his eyes are burned out; his left arm is completely fried away, and his left side and leg charred.

BLOWN UP WITH DYNAMITE.

A House in which Negroes Were Making Merry Wrecked—Several Hurt.

A house near Harrisburg, Va., in which a number of colored people were holding a party, was blown up by dynamite, and several of the inmates were fatally wounded.

From Foreign Lands.

Gen. Loris Melikoff, the famous Russian officer, is dead at Nice.

Sig. Mancini, formerly Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs at Naples, is dead. He was 73 years of age.

M. Rex, the Bourse speculator who failed recently at Paris and fled to Switzerland, is dead.

King Milan has consented to relinquish the right to conclude foreign alliances and military conventions. The situation has been cleared by this resolve, and the radicals are now ready to accept the new constitution.

Husband and Wife Die.

The death of Elsea Browning and his wife, pioneer citizens of Southeastern County, Indiana, aged 88 and 82 years respectively, occurred almost at the same time. Mrs. Browning was taken suddenly sick and the news of her sickness caused her husband to be stricken down with grief, which resulted in his death. His demise was 5 flowed two hours later by that of his wife. The couple had been married over sixty years.

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WHATCOM COUNTY, W. T.

AN ATTRACTIVE FIELD FOR BOTH LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Its Splendid Climate, Immense Forests, Magnificent Farming Lands, Inexhaustible Coal Beds, Fine Stone Quarries, and Unexhaustible Fisheries.

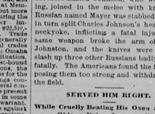
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

WHATCOM, WASH. TERR., December 1, 1888.

Whatcom County lies in the north-western corner of not only Washington Territory but the United States, the forty-ninth parallel separating it from British Columbia, while the Gulf of Georgia is its western boundary. Its most northwesterly town is the Bellingham Bay town of Sehome, and it is just where the international boundary line meets the water of Semiahmoo Bay. Whatcom County has an area of over 2,000 square miles, much of it is a wooded plain interspersed with rivers and lakes, with mountains to the east, in which coal and ores are found in large quantities. The soil is unprolific in all the products of the north temperate zone, the kinds of fruit and vegetables that will not grow along this parallel to the east, or even many parallels south of it, east of the Rocky Mountains. This is due to the influence of the warm winds from the Pacific Ocean, which give singular uniformity to the temperature, winters with the mercury seldom below zero, and summers with no oppressive days or sultry nights. There is exemption from blizzards, cyclones and tornadoes. The entire Pacific Coast is one of great resources and possibilities, the lumber, fish, fruit, and miners.

The resources of this region are noted the world over for the immense size of trees, of which the fir and cedar take the leading place, although maple, ash, poplar, spruce and other varieties are found in marketable quantities. It is not uncommon to take from eight to twelve million feet of lumber from a quarter section. It grows to a height of from 200 to 300 feet, and is in demand among shipbuilders for masts and spars on account of its straightness, tenacity, and freedom from knots, and large quantities go to the shipyards of Puget Sound. The cut beds, too, are of large extent, with the finest sandstone on the Pacific coast is found. The famous Chinaman quarry, which supplies stone for every city on the coast, lies on Bellingham Bay, and rises 250 feet above the water, which is deep enough to allow the largest ship to come alongside and load. Viewing the region from nearly every standpoint it is an attractive field for both labor and capital.

Whatcom, the seat of government of the county, is situated on the eastern shore of Bellingham Bay, and was first settled in 1858, during the Frazer



River gold excitement. This site was the original one for the Western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, owing to its being the nearest point to the Pacific Ocean, but for certain reasons the route was changed. Two railroads, however, are now in the course of construction—one to a connection with the Northern Pacific and another with the Canadian Pacific. Bellingham Bay is one of the best harbors on the coast, and a number of towns are springing up on its shores. Whatcom, Sehome, Fairhaven and Fairhaven are in close proximity, and will eventually become one town. Some twenty steamers visit these places weekly with daily mails and connections with Tacoma and Seattle. The combined population of the four towns exceeds 4,000, and is of the kind of people who believe in schools, churches, and newspapers.

There is more agricultural land tributary to these points than in any other country in the Pacific Northwest, which, combined with the lumber trade, mineral advantages, water and fishing privileges, good climate, excellent health conditions, and fine scenery, might and will, in the near future, make this a most prosperous section.

A Debtor's Logic.

"Could you manage to pay me what you owe me?" asked one traveling man of another.

"Yes, I might, but you may as well wait for it.

"I like your coolness.

"My dear fellow, there are really better off as it is. You don't doubt that I am going to pay you this money, do you?"

"Not the slightest."

"And if I were to pay it to you now, I would only borrow it again.

"That's more than likely."

"And the next time I borrowed it I might not pay you at all. So you see it is safer as it is."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Significance of Toasts.

Jinks—I hear you refused to drink to the health of your old friend Uggleman at the banquet last night.

Winks—Yes, but I didn't mean any slur, you know. Greatman got up and asked that his health be drunk with water, and I didn't care for water.—*New York Weekly.*

THE FIGHT IS STILL ON.

BANQUET OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

Many Noted Men Present—Speech of Secretary Fairchild—A Letter from President Cleveland Commending the Work of the League Received with Cheers.

BOSTON, MASS.

The annual banquet of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League took place here at the Revere House Friday evening. The principal guest of the evening was Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild. Among the other guests were: The President-elect of Harvard College, T. W. Higginson, F. A. Collins, Henry L. Pierce, George S. Hale, C. R. Codman, Leopold Morse, Jesse Metcalf, and William Endicott, W. E. Russell presided, and in an opening speech said the gathering was not one of interested capitalists to rejoice over a political victory, but a gathering in the interests of the propagation of a great political economic reform. A letter from President Cleveland, who had been invited to attend the banquet, and then read. The letter was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.

MESSRS. Sherman, Hoar and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—I am exceedingly sorry that I can not be present at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League of Dec. 28. This is not merely a formal and common expression of regret. Mrs. Cleveland has taken a sudden sick and the news of her sickness caused her husband to be stricken down with grief, which resulted in his death. His demise was 5 flowed two hours later by that of his wife. The couple had been married over sixty years.

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MICHIGAN INDUSTRIES.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

An Interesting Array of Facts and Figures Relative to One of the Seven Industries Considered in the Annual Report.

The sixth annual report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, just issued, contains the result of an investigation of the wages and social condition of the men who produce wealth from Nature's laboratory.

A thorough and systematic canvass was made during 1886 of the labor employed in the manufacture of fire clay into drain tile and sewer pipe, in the iron mines of Marquette and Menominee, the copper and building stone quarries and the mines in the coal mines of Southern Michigan and the great copper mines in the Upper Peninsula. Special canvassers obtained the information sought for by blows, through interviews with the miners and laborers, and from the operators themselves, and from the men themselves. In the various industries the number of men interviewed were: Fire clay, 54 employes; slate, 9; coal, 60; grindstone, 124; gypsum, 26; building stone, 352; copper, 2,675.

The average wages paid in the Michigan industry will show the sum of the report. At most the entire labor, which includes mining, stone work, the stamp mill, and smelting works, is foreign. There are no Chinese or colored men employed in the mines. The nationalities of those interviewed were: Finlanders, Huron, Atlantic, Calumet and Hecla, Osceola, and Tamarack mines, and the smelting works at Hancock and on New Mass. In the above tabulation, the Finlanders are classed with the Swedes. The average of Finlanders, (Swedes included) for the Hurons exceeds a canvass of 3,000. The nationalities are: Old Americans, 102; Canadians, 186; Finlanders, 336; Canadian French, 52; Irish, 158; Scotchmen, 136; English, 115; Finlanders, 336; Swedes, 352; Norwegians, 41; Italians, 2; Austrians, 2; Germans, 2; Poles, 2; Bohemians, 2; Scotchmen, 2; Welshmen, 2; Swedes and one each Russian, Spaniard, and Australian. Of the 2,675 employed in Marquette here are 1,000 children of American parents; 175 are children of foreign parents; 1,000 are Finlanders; 200 are Canadian French; 7 twins; 1 family of 9 children; 1 Polish, 3 twelve, 4 Norwegian, and 11 entirely American families.

Out of the 3,059, 1,862 men are married, and 1,197 are single men. Of the married men, 1,862 have families of children, and 1,197 have provided for their families by carrying on housekeeping. Of the married men, 1,862 have their own homes; 452 are reported as owning their own homes, and 1,000 are reported as paying a total sum of $4,200.

The average wages is indicated by the newspaper, 1,000 earn $1 per day; 1,000 earn $1 per day, and 127 a month.

The fact that 32 families out of 1,862 own a piano, and 286 an organ is evidence of a beginning of the accumulation of wealth, and the fact that 1,862 families have stoves shows a desire for modern household conveniences.

The average number of hours labor employed in copper mining, owing to the nature of the work, is shorter than in other industries, and the average wages is more than in other industries. The children in Canadian only are reported as working ten hours per day, which averages up to a total of $15,485.

The average wages is supposed by the public generally to be underestimated, although the average earnings of the men show they enjoy their health, 1,497; and that they have good health and reported better health than when at home, 1,000; only moderate poor health, 1. Their tenures were: Poor health, 30; fair, 17; good, 1,000; better than at home, 1,000; best, 1,000.

The following table will give our readers an idea of the number of men employed in the different nationalities employed in the industries, and the average earnings of each nationality, and the average earnings of each nationality. The reason is that the majority are boys, some of foreign parents, who are

| Number. | Average years in U. S. | Married. | Single. | 10 hours for day's work in old country? | Av. wages per month in old country. | Av. hours for day's work here. | Av. wages per month here. | Av. earnings during year. | No. having money on deposit in U. S. | Amount of money on hand or in bank. | No. who refused to take it, can't on hand or in bank. | Amount invested in homes. | No. who own homes. | No. who have sent money to friends in old country. | Am't sent to friends in old country. | No. renting homes. | Av. monthly rental. | No. boarding. | Average cost per week for board and room. | No. not reported owning homes, renting or boarding. | No. having life insurance. | Amount of life insurance. | No. belonging to benefit societies. | Average weekly benefit in case of sickness. | No. having sewing machines. | No. taking newspapers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---

He Get Away With.
A short old man in a with a long gray beard y
an armful of Christmas through Fulton market
nose and stopped at a sto
of grapes were displayed
"Here you are!" sai
pointing to open baskets
Concords, Catawbas and
market, for half the price
The small man stepped
hands so as to free his
furtively pulled off a b
bunch in a basket of Co
veured that, he tried a b
Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh
with a customer, now
short man's actions with
"How much for gra
inconsiderably, eating a bet
"Forty cents a basket,
"Too much," said the
away two more Concord
"Are you a wholesale
der.
"No."
"Own a vineyard,
wine?"
"No."
"Where did you learn
"Over Jersey."
"Well, see here, old
sat about a pound and
cents, or I'll do that bas
few knot, and then you
see; we don't want no s
around here."—New Yo

The Case's

No Years for a
It is claimed that a
ment and that weather
burn corncobs this wint
encouraging to drought
Iowa, Illinois and Wisc
nothing but cobs three f
breaks, where the cobs
bals, we contemplate a
markable degree of co
the festive corncob is
mammoth proportions
strike, and coal dealer
breaks hearth will sti
Eastern strikers may
pipe and smoke it.—Ne

At the G

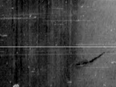
(Figure—in which
hands and each mon
hands left out.)
Miss D—Really, Mr
unexpected pleasure.
Mr. G—Ah, you
told me to take what I

The Deceptio

Farmer Griggs do
must be feelin' you
York nowadays. Ye
legs when ye came up
look at ye now!—Yonk

Winter Trave

Tramp—Hello! Where on earth did you
come from?
Apparition—Just climbed up from the
Pacific express down below. How far is it to
the next station?—Life.



—Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in state convention in Harmony's hall, at Grand Rapids, ON THURSDAY, JEN. 28, 1892,
At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and two candidates for regents of the State University, to complete the unexpired term of each, and such other business as may properly come before it. Each county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes, but any county is entitled to at least one delegate. Delegates must be residents of the counties they represent.

The delegates from each congressional district will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock a. m. on the day of the state convention, for the purpose of choosing as follows: one vice president of the convention, and one member each for the committees on credentials, permanent organization, and order of business and resolutions.

I. M. WESTON,
FRANK H. THOMAS, Sec'y. Chairman.

Under the above call Charlevoix county is entitled to four delegates.

THE Grand Rapids Leader says that Mayor I. M. Weston of that city gives more to charity in proportion to his income than Gen. Algor does; but, adds the leader significantly, he does not make his charities a part of political capital.

THE Detroit Journal comes nearer to perfection in mechanical style and make up than any other Michigan daily received at this office, and editorially it is a right lively representative. The Journal is an ingenius and persistent advertiser, and on general principles can be rated as a success.

THE Detroit Journal You: Book for 1889, mentioned in these columns last week, contains over 160 closely printed pages of facts of value to the merchant, mechanic, and the laborer, who would keep posted on affairs of today. It is presented free to every yearly superiber, and may be obtained by sending 30 cents to the Detroit Journal company.

THE Boston Globe of last Tuesday says that "up to date James G. Blaine has not received from Benjamin Harrison the offer of a place in the cabinet. He has received nothing from the President-elect since the election, not even a polite note thanking him for his incalculable services in behalf of Gen. Harrison during the campaign." This is shameful. It is no wonder that the plumed knight's friends are making the political atmosphere lurid. They have a right to.

Is an article discussing almsgiving in general, and the late charity ball in Chicago in particular, the Chicago Daily news says: "Our whole system of charity and almsgiving seems to be wrong—so radically and injuriously wrong that it is quite time for protest and remedy. And the form of remedy is not far to seek. Let the cause which creates the great bulk of poverty furnish the means for its relief. Whiskey makes more paupers, four-fold more, than all other agencies combined. Let whiskey pay the expense of their support. Such organizations as the Relief and Aid society should be, in the main, maintained by a per cent of the license fees of the saloons which make the receipts necessary for such organizations. And they should then—under penalty of forfeiture of such income—be prohibited from their general and indiscriminate levy upon the charitable public."

THE Railway Series is continued in the January number of Scribner's Magazine, with a very lucid explanation of "Railway Management" from an official point of view, by Gen E. P. Alexander, president of the Central Railroad, Georgia. The line of responsibility and duty from the president to the track-walker or switchman is outlined with remarkable clearness and precision—for the first time making plain to a general audience the workings of a most complex organization. Among the things explained are the handling of trains, involving the making of time tables and the work of the train-despatcher; imperative rules for avoiding accidents; how freight and passenger rates are made; and how the earnings of a road are calculated. The illustrations are made from Blum, Burns, and other skillful artists. It is announced that Ex Postmaster-General James will contribute to the series an article on the "Railway Postal Service."

Reform the Libel Law.

The constitution of the United States guarantees freedom of speech and liberty of the press. So does the constitution of every state in the union. The American people boast of these rights.

Yet under the antiquated libel laws that still remain in force no newspaper in the United State can report the proceedings of a public political meeting without risk of civil and criminal liability.

A mass meeting of citizens is held at Coopers Union to denounce political or official corruption. If any one of the speakers makes statement which can be construed into an unwarranted reflection upon an officer, a candidate or an individual the paper that reports it as part of the news of the day may become the victim of a libel suit.

Are not such laws a mockery in a country where forty constitutions share in favor of free speech and a free press?

In this respect we are behind England. That country has recently blotted out this absurdity from its law. By a recent act of parliament the proceedings of public meetings are put on the same footing as parliamentary and judicial proceedings. They are declared to be privileged, and newspapers may report them without being called to account for libel.

This country should not merely follow, it should go beyond, the example of England. We should reform the libel law altogether.—New York Herald.

Brand Each Floater With an "F."

As a means of moral restraint upon electoral corruption a judge of the New York court of appeals proposes to repeal all existing laws against bribery, and to punish with a forfeiture of the right of suffrage every man who may sell his vote. This suggestion, should be amended by punishing in the same way every man who may undertake to buy the vote. There would be no sellers of votes if there should be no buyers.

The rigorous enforcement of such a law would have a most discouraging effect upon the people who make a regular traffic of their votes, and who are classified on the lists of campaign boodlers as "floaters," to be handled in "blocks of five." A stamp of infamy would be put upon this trade in men. A vote seller, if once convicted, could never have another opportunity, of polluting the ballot box. He would forever become a political outcast, incapable of holding up his head among his fellow-citizens.—Philadelphia Record.

Do Not Need More Protection.

The Fall River Cotton Mills show a high degree of prosperity during the year 1888. Nearly all advanced their dividends in marked proportion. The American Linen Mill (which is a cotton mill) and not a linen mill) gained from a 12½ per cent dividend in 1886, and a 13½ per cent one in 1887, to 22½ per cent in 1888; the Granite Mills have advanced from 12 per cent in 1886 to 22 per cent in 1888; and the Union Mill, which paid 16 per cent in 1886 and 21 per cent in 1887, in 1888 paid the enormous profit of 29 per cent on a capital stock of $750,000. The poorer mills picked up in somewhat the same proportion, and the Fall River Mfg. Co., which was a 3-per cent mill in 1886, is now a 12 per cent mill. The Fall River cotton mills apparently are not in need of any additional protection at present.—Boston Transcript.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Rippus, Ind., testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 18 years' standing." Alphonzo Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 2

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn, came home one evening feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well today. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

She is "Grateful."

"I saved the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. Harriman, New York. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 4

WHEN YOU COME

to think of it, **BELFORD'S MAGAZINE** for December, published today, gives for 25 cents as much and a better quality of literature than can be bought in any other form for a like sum: **DONS PIATT**, the Editor, is seriously philosophical on "The Late Election," "The Balance of Trade," "A Plea for the Parent" and "About the Ballot." Circumstances affect some great editors. Had the **DEMOCRATS** won the editorials might have been different. Nevertheless, they are mighty good reading—sarcastic, bright, humorous and pertinent. **MR. I. L. KINKEAD** supplies the long novel. It is American, anyway, and, though not as dull and ponderous as **ROBERT ELSMERE**, is far more pleasing, and, therefore, a better story, being overflowing with love making, incidents and action, and the plot is sufficiently complicated and mysterious. The celebrated comedian, **WM. J. FLORENCE**, tells a story "About Dead Shot Dan." It is as humorous and unique as anything **MARK TWAIN** ever did. **CELIA LOGAN'S** story, "A Christmas Round Robin," reads like a chapter from **PICKWICK PAPERS.**—"Christmas in Egypt" is **ROSE EYTINGE'S** contribution; it is like herself, bright and clever. The two weighty articles are **ETHELBERT STEWART'S** "Statistics of Idleness" and "Certain Ancestors of **PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.**" A story of frontier life, "Joe," by **ROSALIE KAUFMAN**, is not inferior to any of **BRET HARTE'S**. The poetry is furnished by Helen G. Smith, W. H. Hall, Thomas Hubbard, Joel Smith and W. E. S. Fales, and it is all poetry too. But the tit bit in this galaxy of good things is **JAMES STEEL'S** essay on "The American Eagle Under Difficulties." It is as original and funny as **CHARLES LAMB'S** on Suckling Pig.

BELFORD, CLARK & CO., Publishers, Chicago, New York and San Francisco.

Scribner's Magazine,

For 1889.

The publishers of Scribner's Magazine aim to make it the most popular and enterprising of periodicals, while at all times preserving its high literary character. 25,000 new readers have been added during the past year, mostly by the increased excellence of its contents. The publishers have every reason to feel elated over the past year with a new impetus and an assured success. The illustrations will show some new effects, and nothing to make Scribner's Magazine attractive and interesting will be neglected.

THE RAILROAD ARTICLES will be continued by several very striking papers; one especially interesting by Ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James on "The Railway Postal Service." *Illustrated.*

MR. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S serial novel "The Master of Ballantrae," will run through the greater part of the year.

A CORRESPONDENCE and collection of manuscript memoirs relating to J. F. Millet and a famous group of modern FRENCH PAINTERS will furnish the substance of several articles. *Illustrated.*

The brief end papers written last year by Robert Louis Stevenson, will be replaced by equally interesting contributions by different famous authors. Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich will write the first of these for the January number.

Many valuable LITERARY ARTICLES will appear; a paper on Walter Scott's Delineation of Work, illustrated from original MSS., a second "Stuff of Old Books," by Mrs. James T. Fields, and many other articles equally noteworthy. *Illustrated.*

Articles on ART SUBJECTS will be a feature. Papers are arranged to appear by Clarence Cook, E. H. Blashfield, Austin Dobson, and many others. *Illustrated.*

FISHING ARTICLES describing sport in the best fishing grounds will appear. Salmon, Winnialish, Bass, and Tarpon are the subjects now arranged. The authors are well known sportsmen. *Illustrated.*

ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES of great variety, touching upon all manner of subjects, travel, biography, description, etc., will appear but not at the expense of interest or timeliness. *Illustrated.*

Among the much interest in the list of scientific papers for the year will be a remarkable article by Professor John Trowbridge, upon the most recent developments and uses of PHOTOGRAPHY. *Illustrated.*

A class of articles which has proved of special interest will be continued by a group of papers upon ELECTRICITY in its most recent applications, by eminent authorities; a remarkable paper on DEEP MINING, and other interesting papers. *Unique Illustrations.*

A SPECIAL OFFER to cover last year's numbers, which include all the Railway articles, is given below.

A year's subscription (1889) and the numbers for 1888, bound in cloth, $8.00

$3.00 a year; 25 cents a number.

Charles Scribner's Sons,
743-745 BROADWAY, N. Y.

EDITED BY PANSY.—MRS. G. R. ALDEN.

THE PANSY is an illustrated monthly containing thirty-five to forty pages of reading matter. It is devoted to stories, poetry, and to serials. Its contributors are among the best writers for young people.

A Complete Serial Story will run throughout the year and it is entitled *The Way Out.*

Pansy will also continue her *Golden Text Stories.*

Margaret Sidney has a serial story entitled *Half a Story for Boys.* It is full of the adventures, exploits and analogues of a wide-awake boy.

Mrs. C. M. Livingston has tales of childlife and child-ways, in a new department, *Baby's Day.*

The Bible Band Readings, The Queer Story of Jem, and *The P. S. Corner* will all be continued.

THE PANSY is only One Dollar a year. A specimen copy for five cents.

☞ You can get your own subscription free by sending two new subscribers with two dollars to pay for one same. Address or send remit to

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, BOSTON.

I DO NOT HAVE TO

—GET UP A—

LOTTERY

To Sell my Goods. I Keep Goods that Don't Require any PRIZE to Sell Them. Good Goods Sell Themselves. I am one Merchant that Don't Believe in Selling Goods that way. Some one gets the Prize and the Balance Pay for it. I Believe in Selling Goods at such Prices that all my Customers get a Prize.

I am Going to open up this Week the Finest Line of

NECK TIES, NECK SCARFS, & SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

That will Prove all I Have Said. I have just Opened up a New Invoice of

CLOTHING, SOMETHING VERY NOBBY

That I had to Have for my HOLIDAY TRADE. I have been "leased with my Fall Trade and I Thank you All for it. Wishing one and all a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR. Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER, - - CHARLEVOIX.

Watch this Space

For matters of Interest

NEXT WEEK.

Alick Rosenthal,

Dry Goods, Clothing and Carpet House.

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness, May Prove a New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membranes of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of two cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 1908

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood the severest tests, but her vitality grew weaker and her death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved outright by the first dose that she slept all night, and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. O. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 2

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hinesk Co.

☞ Itch, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co. Druggists, Charlevoix. nov

Small Pox.

Now is the time to be vaccinated.
The State Board of Health passed the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That in view of the recent outbreaks of small pox in Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Port Huron, and elsewhere, it is recommended by this board that persons living in the seven counties in Michigan be promptly recommended the vaccination of all suspicious persons within their jurisdiction.

The following resolution was adopted Dec. 18th, 1888, by the trustees of the village of Charlevoix, viz:

RESOLVED, That all persons residing in the village of Charlevoix are hereby requested to apply to the health officer of said village to be vaccinated as soon as he receives a supply of vaccine virus.

RESOLVED, further, That the health officer be instructed to procure vaccine virus at the expense of the village, and vaccinate all persons that apply to him for vaccination at the expense of the village. Provided, that the persons so that they were unable to pay for the same, or the same shall be paid to the health officer for vaccination shall be not more than 25 cents.

HORACE S. HARRIS,
[Attest: true copy.] Village Clerk.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper.

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds.

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED.

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At the low rate of $4.00 for both. Send your order now. Subscriptions may begin at any time.
Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

Quick and Cheap.

At the Journal Office

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 10, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Music bath charms,—for some.

Mrs. Geo. Beaman is quite sick.

Lou See is expected home Sunday.

J. L. Hurd left for Detroit Monday.

Pat O'Neill started for Florida this week.

Bellaire has a mutual benefit association.

The Congregational church at Alba has a new bell.

Mrs. L. Wheeler is visiting friends at East Jordan.

Board of Supervisors in session at Boyne this week.

The Bellaire Breeze runs its presses by a water motor.

Leslie Giddings left Tuesday for Detroit and Cleveland.

Mrs. Gurley Book and child started for Florida on Tuesday.

The school board advertise for wood in another column.

O. J. Tyser returned home last Friday to remain till spring.

Dr. Crouter is in Canada this week, visiting relatives and friends.

Blessed is he who taffy. It is wasted every day and from everybody.

Alick Rosenthal and wife returned from their northern visit Saturday.

A. B. Gates of Rockford called on his Charlevoix friends on Wednesday.

Alex. Ross is at Smithson's for the winter in the interest of J. L. Hurd & Co.

A. Cameron and wife left yesterday for a visit among Canadian relatives.

Durand is called the "Junction City," because of so many railroads crossing there.

The Traverse Eagle adopted the cash-in-advance no-pay-no-paper plan on Jan. 1st.

Mrs. H. S. Harsha returned home yesterday from Ohio,—and Horace is happy again.

Wright Ripley enjoyed himself on Intermediate lake this week spearing pickerel and other fish.

Bay what thou hast no need of,and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries, says Poor Richard.

Fred Wood has given up his clerkship at F. G. Hines & Co's, and accepted a position at Detroit.

The Clare Democrat has recently begun volume 5. M. D. Eaton is a master in the way of local news.

Will Stevens of the livery barb has been appointed by Sheriff Hurd a deputy for Charlevoix and vicinity.

O. W. Smith has the exclusive sale in this city of the celebrated Traverse City home made mince meat. Try it.

The Midland Republican has passed its eighth year, and is one of the most prosperous weeklies in Michigan.

"Uncle" George Hughes says he has been in this vicinity for thirty two years, and never saw such an epo winter.

The average business of the Charlevoix telephone exchange is one instrument to every 40 inhabitants in the village.

Elmer Mayne and Will Horton and families moved this week to Horton's Bay, where they will get out hemlock for Allen's Soo contract.

The Jackson Citizen has published an elegant 20-page edition with cover, making 24 pages of illustrated matter descriptive of that growing city.

It is reported that J. B. Allen has sold his residence corner State and Clinton streets to Dr. E. E. Brown, who will occupy the same in a short time.

The Sault Ste. Marie Democrat urges that steps be taken this winter to prove the streets of that city as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring.

☞ Dandruff eradicated, the scalp made clean, and gray hair restored to its original youthful beauty and vigor by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

It is the duty of every good citizen to stand by the newly elected officers in the discharge of their duty, no matter if those officers were not your choice at the election.

The Evening News says that large quantities of birds-eye maple is being purchased in Antrim, Emmet and Kalkaska counties for shipment to England next summer.

J. H. Perry of Boyne Falls, has sold a half interest in his grocery stock to Milton Griffith and the two will continue the business under the style of Perry & Griffith.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1888, the Charlevoix postoffice received from the sale of stamps, $1,683.81; postal cards, $106.00; stamped envelopes, $302.87.

The Durand Express, T. R. Chapin's paper, announces that hereafter all subscriptions will be discontinued when the time is out, unless the cash is presented for a renewal.

Mrs. Geo. W. Jefferies arrived at Clare Tuesday for a three or four weeks' visit among old friends and relatives in Clare. She is the guest of Mrs. F. A. Jefferies.—Clare Democrat.

☞ Call and get a sample copy of the 12 page New York Weekly World. A three months' subscription given free for every $1.50 paid in advance for a year's subscription to the JOURNAL. tf

A dozen cords of green block wood, and two loads of cedar block wood for kindling have been promised to be drawn on the first run of sleighing. The sleighing is here today. Who will be first to respond?

Dr. Carlstein, village health officer, states that he has received a quantity of vaccine virus, and will be at his office every day from 10 to 12 o'clock to vaccinate all who may apply in accordance with the resolution of the council.

Capt. A. G. Aldrich, now in Washington Territory, has been heard from. He is disappointed in the situation of affairs there, and don't advise any one to come, if they can keep soul and body together where they are.—Sentinel.

For the information of the editor of the Enterprise we will say the editor of the JOURNAL did not write the communication signed "Saxon." The gentleman who did write it now declines to further discuss the matter over his own name.

☞ The best anodyne and expectorant for the cure of colds and coughs and all throat, lung, and bronchial troubles, is undoubtedly, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your druggist for it, at the same time, for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all.

☞ The weakness and debility which result from illness, may be speedily overcome by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is a safe, but powerful tonic, assists digestion, regulates the liver and kidneys, and cleanses the blood of all germs of disease.

The $20,000 libel suit brought against The Tradesman by James C. McAdam, formerly engaged in business at Cadillac, was ordered stricken from the calendar of the circuit court by Judge Grove last Wednesday. McAdam having failed to file the required security for costs.

Jealousy induces many people to make fools of themselves. On Christmas day at Duluth, Mrs. Ziens took a fatal dose of strychnine, simply because her husband danced with another woman at a social party. She could have made it more interesting for her husband had she tarried as long as possible.

The Scientific American, published by Munn & Co., New York, presents weekly to its readers the best and most reliable record of various improvements in machinery, the arts, and the technical industries, while the scientific progress of the country can in no way be followed as well as by the regular perusal of its pages.

A. A. Aldrich, who was to have looked up a site for a hoop factory in Charlevoix and didn't, has located in Cheboygan, and has bought 20 acres of land with good lake front, a tract of timber, and a good house and lot, and expects to build a hoop factory and shingle mill combined, the latter to have a capacity of 120 to 150 thousand shingles per day.

We know a farmer living at Yuba who came here five years ago and went into debt $4,500 for a farm and today it stands clear of incumbrance and he has horses, cows, good wagons and farming implements besides. He has a wife and six children depending on him for support. All the time he was paying this indebtedness he paid his subscription every year in advance.—Progress.

Scribner's Magazine for January opens the third year of its existence with the promise for 1889 of an even greater variety in its contents than before. Groups of articles on art, literature, and criticism, railways, electricity, and fishing, will be among the interesting features. The richness and excellence of the illustrations will be maintained and advanced. More than 25,000 new readers were added to the magazine during the past six months, and the outlook for the new year is equally encouraging.

The following explanation is given why the year 1900 will not be counted among leap years. The year is 365 days 5 hours and 45 minutes long; 11 minutes are taken every year to make the year 365¼ days long, and every fourth year we have an extra day. This was Julius Cæsar's arrangement. Where do these eleven minutes come from? They come from the future, and are paid by omitting leap year every hundred years. But if leap year is omitted regularly every hundred years it is found that the eleven minutes taken each year will not only have been paid back, but that a whole day will have been given up. So Pope Gregory XIII. who improved on Cæsar's calendar in 1582, decreed that every centurial year divisable by four should be a leap year after all. So we borrow eleven minutes each year, more than paying our borrowing by omitting three leap years in three centurial years, and square matters by having a leap year in the fourth centurial year. Pope Gregory's arrangement is so exact, and the borrowing and the paying back balances so closely, that we borrow more than we pay back to the extent of only one day in 3,866 years. And, besides, it would be giving Ben Davis too much of a show.

Worms for Birds.

"There are a good many men in Brooklyn who make a living at catching meal worms and selling them to our trade," said the proprietor of a Fulton street bird store to an Eagle reporter. "There is a man who has furnished me with these worms for the past five years. Step this way and I will show you how they come to us."

The reporter followed the bird dealer into a back room, where on a shelf stood a row of small tin boxes. The dealer took down one and opened the lid. The can was half full of small crustaceous worms of yellow and brown color. They measured about an eighth of an inch in thickness and an inch and a half in length.

"These boxes," said the proprietor, "hold about a thousand worms and cost at this time of the year $1 per box. Most of the meal worms are caught in the big grain warehouses on the river front, in flour mills and old feed stores."

"How much does a worm catcher earn in his peculiar vocation?"

"A good man at the business can make from $8 to $10 per week. They catch them with their hands or use a sieve. A great many worms are consumed in the course of a year. Mocking birds and robins eat all birds with soft bills are very partial to them. Besides, they are healthy. It is said that meal worms are good eating and taste like shrimp."—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Marshall House

Is prepared to accommodate the traveling public, and those who desire a permanent boarding place at the lowest rates for the best fare. Board by the week, $4.00, transients 25 cents per meal, or $1.00 per day. Farmers and others will find the tables well supplied, and satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. MARSHALL.

Promptness.

First a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter N. Wallace, Washington. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

The mocking birds in Orange, Cal., feed on the berries that grow in the California pepper tree, and this sort of food makes them tipsy. They act very foolishly just after a heavy meal and stagger about badly intoxicated.

☞ English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Callonsed Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Stifles, Sprains, All Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 20-07

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

Drugs, - Stationery, Wall Paper.

Charlevoix, Michigan.

At the Bee-Hive

SPECIAL PRICES IN

Blankets, Comforters and Wool Goods.

A Special Line of CLOAKS at One-Half Price to CLOSE.

During the Month we make a Lower Price on all YARNS. With Compliments of the Season, We Remain,

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich. Saturday, Jan. 5. If not called for in two weeks, they will be sent to the Dead Letter office. When calling for any of them please say "advertised."

Alkanel, Noren
Baker, Mrs Zina
Barnes, Mr Libbie
Bird, Eddie
Cook, Ella
Cosford, Will
Gardner, William
Hart, Homer
Heller, Herman
Hoyt, Angie
O'Brien, William
Parcher, Ira
Parish, Capt. David
Parish, Mrs. J. D.
Pelton, Ed
Sanborn, Leroy
Smith, Warren
Thompson, Robert
Tripp, Jacob
Tripp, Jesse
Wells, Frank
Willis, Henry
Wilson, Erwin

Notice for Wood.

Sealed bids for furnishing 100 cords of 3 foot wood, to School District No. 1, Charlevoix township, will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Jones House, Jan. 19th, at which time the bids will be opened, and the contract awarded the lowest responsible bidder, quality and price considered. Make your bids for either sound body maple exclusively, or hardwood, or half maple and half hardwood. All bids should be addressed to R. W. Kane, Director of School District No. 1, and marked distinctly "Bid for furnishing wood."

R. W. KANE, Director,
School District No. 1, Charlevoix Township.

Thanks.

To our many friends who so nobly came to our aid at Christmas time, we desire to return our heart felt thanks.

By order of the department,
O. S. WASHBURN, Chief.

Books Received.

The Michigan Almanac for 1889. Price 20 cents. Tribune Printing Co. Detroit.

To Farmers.

Cash will be paid at the Fountain City House, for lard, eggs, butter and dressed poultry.

Belford's Magazine.

Razzle, dazzle, what a fool I am for neglecting to get BELFORD'S MAGAZINE for January, in which MRS. CLARK WARING gives a complete novel, entitled "The Lion's Share" that is as pleasing as one of GEORGE ELIOT'S. "The infamy of it." "The Pulpit Cult" and "A Beautiful Life" are the subjects DON PIATT, the Editor, handles with consummate ability and makes interestingly readable. EVERY SOLDIER, every sympathizer with, will read with zeal, CLINTON FURBISH'S article, "Wicked Legislation," proving how Congress has deliberately robbed the heroes of the late war. In four lines JAMES MCCARROLL tells of Uncle Sam's present degenerated condition:

"We have no longer Uncle Sam,
Nor yet our Yankee Doodle;
The first is but an Uncle Shylo,
The last a Yankee Boodle."

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BELFORD, CLARKE & CO., PUBLISHERS, New York.

For Sale at a Bargain.

One team of horses, one set of double harness, one broad tire wagon, one set of bob sleighs. Call on or address, HORACE S. HARSHA, Charlevoix, Mich.

Test of Death.

Facts have been suggested to determine whether or not life is extinct. Death has been supposed to occure the most recent, and held to be the most reliable, is called the ably electric test. In using the operator injects one hypodermic syringeful of strong solution of iodine under the skin of the arm or other convenient portion of the body. If the patient be not dead—if life the faintest circulation—the iodine will produce on the skin, at a point where it was injected, a red patch, on the surface of which red spots will appear; where no absolute death, there produced a brown dark blotch, is definitely conclusive against stable vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

Lots of ice must read up on the recent investigations of Kedzie, Pengra and others, showing that ice taken from polluted streams is not purified by freezing. Kedzie tells us that if ice from streams containing noticeable matter or sewdust it will not clarify.—A. In 1878, at Rye an epidemic broke out in a hotel, and was traced at last to ice from a small adjacent pond. The of this pond in summer was foul, making with putrescent matter, organic matter as well as bacteria, eliminated by any ordinary freezing of cold. Too many of our summer ice recipients of sewage is the ice age of civilization, we must have it pure.—St. Louis Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

Burns inaugurated to celebrate birthday of the poet is an annual in Louis, Pittsburg. At the celebration twenty-four plowmen, hands and farmers, tastefully dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, paraded a sheet headed by a volunteer band and accompanied by a crowd of Scotchmen, bearing a sheaf of oats, brass buttons and bees. Colonel Thomas Johnson, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Bayne, Andrew Lang, Dr. Dwyer, James Bryce, Lord Rosebery, a number of strangers and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh were present.

Belford's Magazine.

Razzle, dazzle, what a fool I am for neglecting to get BELFORD'S MAGAZINE for January, in which MRS. CLARK WARING gives a complete novel, entitled "The Lion's Share" that is as pleasing as one of GEORGE ELIOT'S. "The infamy of it." "The Pulpit Cult" and "A Beautiful Life" are the subjects DON PIATT, the Editor, handles with consummate ability and makes interestingly readable. EVERY SOLDIER, every sympathizer with, will read with zeal, CLINTON FURBISH'S article, "Wicked Legislation," proving how Congress has deliberately robbed the heroes of the late war. In four lines JAMES MCCARROLL tells of Uncle Sam's present degenerated condition:

"We have no longer Uncle Sam,
Nor yet our Yankee Doodle;
The first is but an Uncle Shylo,
The last a Yankee Boodle."

A very amusing story, is "Andy's Gift" by T. C. DE LEON, he who so wittily burlesqued "THE QUICK AND THE DEAD." The Root of the Spoil System, by EDWARD V. VALLANDIGHAM, goes to the bottom of that subject. A Laughable Contribution to that sadly neglected "Condition," want of free trade, is D. THEW WRIGHT'S "Silk Culture." "Going, Going, Gone," is a pathetic touch by ALBERT R. HAYENS. The holes and corners are artistically filled with poems by George Parsons Lathrop, John James Piatt, Charles L. Hildreth and James McCurrel; and the hold is crowned by a sweet story, UNCLE SCIPIO, by CELINE MCCAY. Now is the time to subscribe. Price 25c., $2.50 a year. For sale most everywhere—if your dealer can't supply you, send direct to

BELFORD, CLARKE & CO., PUBLISHERS, New York.

IS THE BEST.

by five cents' worth of other necessaries.—St. Louis Republic.

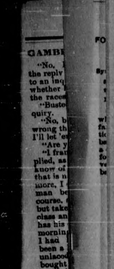
here goes! Jones if Harrison was elected.—Lansing Journal.

He Get Away Wi

A short old man in a with a long gray beard ye an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed

"Here you are!" yell pointing to even baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price

The small man stepped bemoles so as to free his fatively patted off a bunch in a basket of Co Catawba, and began on



The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's arbitrary "How much for gra hacentely, asking a bas "Forty cents a basket. "Too much," said the away two more Concord "Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

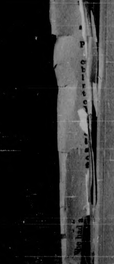
"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Never heard."

"Well, see here, old sa eat about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bas how knot, and then you ... we don't make ar around here."—New Yo

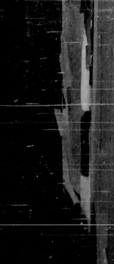
The Cane's



No Fears for a

It is claimed that a went and that western burn corncobs this whe encouraging to droug Iowa, Illinois and Wis nothing but cobs three ty breaks, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of the festive corncob is monument proportions strike, and coal dealer breaks hearth will ma Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—N

At the G



(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out)

Miss D—Really, Mr unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, yes. W told me to take what I

The Deception

Farmer Griggs ho I must be fooin' you York nowadays. Yo reps when ye came up look at ye now!—Texas

Winter Trave

Trapper—Hello! Where on earth did you come from?

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

Sh—! —Philadelphia Times.

THE VOICE OF A STAR.

BY WILL CARLETON.

Dark night her tent once more unfurled, on Flower's first-century home.
Upon the sleeping world—the great world—the great city of floors
And hushed at last were the chariot-tires, and still the sandaled feet.
And dimmed the palace window-fires, on many a noble street;
And lo a roof a maiden came, with eyes as angelic
And looked up at the stubborn or dense that answer
ly gleamed above,
She gazed at them with a misty eye, and spoke, in accents sad:
"O ye cold lords of the sky! if ever a voice you had,
In Judea-land! for a paltry stroke, and dear, as well as kind!
Else why must ever the heaviest yoke be placed on the willing mind?
Why should the science of man's heart be oft his meanest slave?
Why is her life ever torn apart, by those she has toiled to save?
"Why should the weal of the human race be crushed and thrown away,
Whenever it lacks the outward grace that voices the stronger clay?
Why must the mothers of men be bought and sold like beast that die?
Why must the sisters be for pride or naught, answered of all reply?
Why are we women of Rome o'er cold that we should hungry be,
Because not kept like flocks in fold, as those are well as kind?
"Have we no heart? Have we no mind? Must not our conscience weak?
Say, must our sons be dumb or blind, because their fathers are weak?
Must we be ever the laughing stock of man's cruel, cruel jest?
Were we but born for Pluto to mock—to play a mortal part?
Must all our triumphs be a lie—our joys in fetters cast?
Oh, ye cold gold-lords of the sky—if ever a voice you had!
"Then from the east a new, bright star flashed to her flashing eye,
And a voice replied to her from afar, with soft and kind reply:
"Why weep, fair maid, upon the eve of victory's dawn?
It is o'er strange for one to grieve whose chance smile's to be born!
To-morrow a new King appears, with dimpled, dear, and fair face,
And the shield of a million years o'er many a kingly land.
"His mother is crown the world will see, whose all women shall its sisters be whose ways are just and pure;
A woman's fault shall not be her death, by man or angels sent.
Rejoice! rejoice! ye the God-strown breath shall ever be sacred, ye humanest;
A woman's faces, by mere woman, shall add to her dignity grace,
And higher, as the years march on, shall be her place of place.
"And four great words the world shall see, in woven with man's life.
Mother and sister two shall be—and two be woman's as wife.
It shall be felt that she whose care the lamp of Cain take with man as an equal share of all their lives may earn;
That she whose soft and healing hand can soothe with blessing hitch
Is no less great, and true, and grand than he who leads the fight.
"Lone who through the woods may grope till light comes to his eyes,
The maiden shall find the new-born hope, and extend the glad surprise;
The mother shall be understood—its glorious meaning know at last,
And all her dreams of woman's good segmed and fulfilled in the past.
And when again the twilight gray was bright-ened by the morn,
Within the lounger, far away, the infant Christ was born.

HE WISHED TO INQUIRE.

BY MARY FARRISH.

One bright, beautiful summer morning, John Malcolm was sitting in an invalid's chair, on the piazza on his handsome country-seat, which overlooked the Hudson River, a short distance from New York. He was in a decidedly bad humor, and the sound of a sweet, fresh voice, singing a pretty love ballad, seemed to excite his irritabilities still more.

"Lulu, will you stop that everlasting yelling, and come out here a moment?" he called, angrily.

"What can I do for you, papa?" And the owner of the voice, a bright, sunny-faced, attractive young girl, stepped through the low, open French window to his side, and stroked his hair lovingly, with her soft, white hand, while looking quizzically into his face. "I always know you are feeling worse, papa, when you stigmatize my musical efforts as 'everlasting yelling.'" And she laughed, a gay, infectious little laugh, that brought an answering smile to her father's face. For, in spite of his assumed ill-nature, that was more the result of a temporary physical suffering than a bad disposition. John Malcolm dearly loved this bright, piquant, accomplished daughter of his.

"Are there no letters for me this morning?" he questioned, and, receiving a negative reply, he continued, impatiently: "There, those horses are standing in the stable, and no one whom I could trust to exercise them, while I am bound hand and foot with this confounded rheumatism! That man whom Jones promised to send ought to have been here last night, and there's not a sign of him yet, nor any letter explaining the delay."

"Well, papa, I think you had better agree to my plan, and let me drive them myself until you can get some one else," said Lulu.

"You! Let you drive those——" And here Mr. Malcolm stopped, breathless, at the mere proposition of such a mad caprice. "Do you want to be brought home with a broken neck?" he managed to ejaculate, with a gasp.

Lulu laughed gayly at her father's consternation, and was about to reply when she was interrupted by the sudden appearance of a young man before them.

He was a tall, muscular, rather handsome man, dressed in a gray suit that showed evidence of considerable wear. As he approached he doffed his hat, and was about to address them, when Mr. Malcolm exclaimed, irately:

"So you have arrived at last, have you? Why didn't you come last night, as you agreed to?"

The stranger's face flushed hotly, and he looked from Mr. Malcolm to his daughter, with a puzzled air.

"I beg your pardon, he began; "but——

"No excuses, sir, if you please," said Mr. Malcolm, testily; "for I've no doubt you have a strong excuse. But—"

"But," persisted the stranger, "I only wish to inquire——"

"Yes, yes, I understand," again interrupted Mr. Malcolm, more impatiently, "and it isn't necessary to talk all day. If you do your work half as well as Jones says you will I shall be satisfied. But remember, I won't keep you a day if you drink. My cousin was drunk, and it cost him his place. Now, call the gardener and let him show you to the stables. As soon as possible, harness up the team and give them a good exercising. By the by, what is your name?" was added, as the young man turned away pursuant to his orders.

"Fred Davis," was the reply, after a momentary hesitation, which Miss Malcolm was quick to detect.

"Well, papa," said she, as the young man's form vanished around the corner of the house, "your manner irrigitened that poor fellow so that he nearly forgot his name. He must think you a perfect tyrant.

"He remains long enough with us he will find out who is the tyrant," retorted Mr. Malcolm, jocularly. "Now, Lulu, my dear, if you have time, please read me a few items of news before lunc', and afterward you can ride to the village and see if there is a letter from young Moreland. It is about time for him to pay that long-promised visit."

While Lulu is engaged with her father, we will follow the new coachman.

When out of the presence of Mr. Malcolm and his daughter, his lips curved to a mischievous smile, which, gradually deepened into a broad laugh.

"Well, Fred, old boy," he said to himself, "this is a transformation with a vengeance. You have been turned into a coachman, willy nilly. A good joke on me, that will be polished exceedingly by the boys, if they ever get hold of it! So, that is Miss Malcolm, a very attractive young lady, indeed, and no better opportunity than this will ever offer itself for me to win the affections of a woman for myself alone. So here goes."

At a wing at the stables, Davis, as he was a spied by his employer, made friends with the horses intrusted to his care, and, understanding horses as well as he did, soon had them under perfect control.

Mr. Malcolm congratulated himself more and more each succeeding day upon the acquisition of such a valuable servant, for, as he he could learn, this man did not seem to have a single fault, and was a perfect gentleman in that class of men. When he had finished his duties for the day, he would take a book, and, straying away from the other servants to a large grapevine arbor that was on the side of the house near the music-room, where Lulu spent much of her time, he would soon appear to be deeply engrossed with his reading.

One day Miss Malcolm, strolling through the arbor, came upon Davis as he sat poring over his book. When he became aware of her presence, he arose hastily, and in doing so dropped his book, which fell at her feet before he had time to recover it. She was astonished to see that it was a standard French novel in the original.

"Do you read French, Davis?" she inquired.

"Yes, Miss Malcolm," he replied, respectfully. "I am ambitious of becoming something more than a coachman, and use all my leisure moments to improve my mind."

"Your ambition is a laudable one, Davis," replied Lulu, approvingly, her respect instinctively rising for the man. "We have an extensive library, and if the use of the books would aid you any in your desire to advance yourself, I know that papa will lend you any you may name."

"Thank you kindly, Miss Malcolm, for the interest you evince in one whose position is so lowly. If you would not feel offended at my request, I would like you to ch oose the books that you consider the most instructive for an inquiring mind."

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"Thank you for saying that," he said, as he turned once more toward her for an instant. "Now, clasp my arm tightly, and keep as close to me as possible, for the road is bad here, and I need both my hands to guide the horses. Silently Lulu did as he bade, and watched, with admiration, the display of skill and strength which the driver used to subdue the maddened steeds. Suddenly one of the reins snapped in two, and the horses reared slightly. In an instant the carriage was upset and one of the petty vices composed among the ground.

Lulu was stunned for a moment, and on recovering herself found that she had been thrown upon the driver, and had been saved serious injury; while he lay insensible with an ugly gash in his forehead from a stone, which his head had come in contact with when he fell.

Lulu staunched the blood with her handkerchief and carefully bandaged his head. Then she made a successful attempt to restore him to consciousness by the use of sal volatile, which she chanced to have with her.

Davis opened his eyes at last, much to her relief.

"Thank heaven you are not dead!" she exclaimed fervently. "I began to think you were never going to open your eyes again. Do you think you could walk a little presently? for, if so, we will proceed toward home. I have no doubt we shall be met by some one that papa will send to find us as soon as the horses arrive with whatever may be left of the phaeton."

"I can at least try," he responded, as he attempted to arise, but a groan of pain escaped him, and he fell back half fainting, as he exclaimed: "My leg is broken! I cannot move it!"

"Oh, what shall we do? I shall have to leave you here while I go for assistance," cried Lulu, in great distress.

"No," said Davis, decidedly, "you shall not go alone in this dense wood. It would not be safe. We will remain quietly here until some one comes, which can not now be long."

"But you suffer, and the delay may do you harm," she remonstrated.

"I suffer less knowing that you are safe by my side," he returned. "A little while ago you thanked heaven that I lived. Lulu, darling, was it because you return the love which you must know that I bear for you? Trust me once again, darling, and do not let pride influence you against me because of my mental position.

"Am I less a gentleman," he continued, seeing her hesitate, "because circumstances forced me to accept the first position that offered itself? Will you not trust me, Lulu?"

"Yes, Fred, I will trust you, because I love you. But you must be prepared for unyielding opposition from my father, which I shall not promise to combat, for he would not have the same incentive for throwing aside Davis' social prejudice which I have."

Fred drew the fair face to his, and kissed the sweet lips that had answered him so fully, bravely and frankly.

"Believe me," he prophesied, "your father will not prove so obdurate as you think; and it will not be long before he will give you into my keeping."

For a while longer they talked, as all lovers will talk, and then there came the rescuing party they had expected.

Fred was lifted carefully into the big, roomy family coach that had been sent along, with pillows and blankets in case they should be needed.

He was made as comfortable as possible, and borne to Mr. Malcolm's home, where Lulu directed that a bed should be prepared for his reception.

The following morning Fred sent a request that he would like to see Mr. Malcolm and his daughter on important business as soon as they were at leisure.

They visited him at once, and found him bolstered up in bed and feeling much better than was expected. Mr. Malcolm, who was still half asleep and suffering from an prolonged attack of rheumatism, was amazed to see that he had, and, after kindly greeting the invalid, said:

"What can I do for you, Davis, this morning?"

"You can give me your daughter as my wife," Davis said, boldly, as he took Lulu's hand in his.

"Sir, you insult me!" exclaimed Mr. Malcolm, as he gazed angrily at the young man.

"And yet you invited me here for the express purpose of obtaining her as my wife," answered the other, coolly, and even smilingly.

"You are mad! I never saw you before in my life!" was the astonished reply.

"Is not that your hand-writing? and did you not send me that invitation? pausing the elder man a moment as he spoke.

"It is certainly my hand-writing, but I cannot understand how you come by this letter," was the answer, pleasantly.

"And I am Fred Davis Moreland, at your service," was the quiet reply. "The day I came I was not aware that I was in the right place, and before I could question you, you mistook me for the expected coachman, and would not allow me to explain matters; so, acting upon a whim of finding out if I could obtain favor in a certain lady's eyes without the advantage that wealth confers, I accepted the position you forced upon me, and for which I shall always be exceedingly grateful to you. It has enabled me to win the love of your daughter and her promise to become my wife, provided I could gain your consent.

"You Fred Moreland! How could I be so stupid as not to recognize you by the strong resemblance you bear to your father? Can you forgive the ill-temper that prevented your explanation? Lulu, what shall I say to him?" continued Mr. Malcolm, turning helplessly to his daughter, who was just as much surprised as he by the disclosure.

"I think the only course left is to accede to his request," was the demure reply, "it is only a just indemnity for his pains."

That the advice was acted upon was proved by the wedding which followed a few months later. If the promises are fulfilled it will be an unusually happy one.

The Instinct of Mothers.

At present there are mothers who are not mothers. In the true sense they have never borne the children they read of maturity, have had no care to bear, have never learned what life means nor do they know themselves. Walking as in a dream, they take the show of things for reality. Unwinged butterflies, they flourish their feeble silk and leave no impress upon their surroundings.

On the other hand the unwedded or they who have never known a mother's fruition, often stretch out the arms of their spirits to take in all the said, sick and weary that desolately walk the earth. The mother instinct is then not narrowed selfishly to one family, but grows broad as the heavens from which came a love so wonderful. It take in whoever needs "mothering" to shelter on the great breast that waits not for the human to be born before accepting that of the spirit. Is not this truly the highest and holiest motherhood to which woman can attain?—*Hester M. Poole, in Good Housekeeping.*

Handicapped.

Magazine Editor—I am getting up a symposium on the subject, "Is Marriage a Failure?" and I would much like to have an article from you.

Literary Man—On which side?

M. E.—I am most in need of an article on the affirmative.

L. M.—Want me to pronounce marriage a failure?

M. E.—Well, yes.

L. M.—I wouldn't dare to. I'm married.—*New York Weekly.*

An inquirer in search of the truth says: "We are told that the devil sends cooks; but who is it that sends cookbooks?" If the cook is of the female gender it must be the corset policeman.—*St. Louis Magazine.*

HUMOROUS PARAGRAPHS.

A FALSE start—An elopement.

A SCREW-DRIVER—The engine of a steamship.

TIME-TABLE—The watch dealers' price list.

PHONOGRAPH notes are frequently classed as paper-walls.

A LADY invited to a party sent her regrets. Her husband came.

Turns promises to be a great deal of back talk in the phonograph.

TIME never flies so fast as when you are playing billiards by the long.

THEY call it a "duck of a bonnet" because there is so much bill to it.

THE very for a doctor is because well known is to make his patients well.

THERE are no flies on me," said a stage after the theater burned down.

A WISE man will never lift a lid of a hot stove with his fingers more than once.

TO THE youth struggling with an incipient moustache the darkest hour is just before the "down."

"I SILL now put on my falls salt," said the guide at Niagara as he prepared to go under the sheet.

ALL the New York papers are complaining that our money is going abroad. It can probably afford the trip.

A GIRL may not see much in her sweetheart to laugh at, but his mustache is pretty sure to tickle her.

We will either have to quit taking wood on subscription or have a cool deal of confidence in human nature.

THERE is only the difference of a s between woman's weakness and man's weakness: One is gossip and the other is go.

SOCIAL philosopher—Is marriage a failure? Furniture man—Great Scot! Nock Lulu's bill for $3,000 this year on baby-coaches alone.

A FASHION exchange says: "Bags are again in order." Some people are not. In fact, we've seen some very much out of order.

"JOHN, you are not listening to one word I am saying." "Why, my dear, I am all ears." "I know you are, and that makes it all the more provoking."

The phonograph shows that a man's voice has not the same sound to himself that it has to others thus finally explaining why some people persist in singing.

BLINKS—Think your wife would object to having you go off duck-shooting with me? Jinks—I'm afraid she would if I asked her, but I'll tell my little son to order her to let me go. She always obeys him.

SIR—Now you know there is no use for you to go out and see a man this time, like you do at home. You don't know a soul in the city. Ha—No, I don't know a soul, but I expect to meet a few spirits I am acquainted with.

"GRONOR, dear, what a beautiful diamond butterfly! I looks ready to fly." "I don't see why it wants to fly," growled George. "Heaven knows it's high enough now. The roll-plate counter is at the other end of the store. Come on."

"YOU Fred Moreland! How could I be so stupid as not to recognize you by the strong resemblance you bear to your father? Can you forgive the ill-temper that prevented your explanation? Lulu, what shall I say to him?" continued Mr. Malcolm, turning helplessly to his daughter, who was just as much surprised as he by the disclosure.

"I think the only course left is to accede to his request," was the demure reply, "it is only a just indemnity for his pains."

That the advice was acted upon was proved by the wedding which followed a few months later. If the promises are fulfilled it will be an unusually happy one.

"AH," said Mr. Scoundrelo, grimly, as he adjusted his necktie, "we are to put hup with the airs and graces of people hall day; but when evenink comes, me boy, they show wot the truly genteel is by ponsinh on the dress that we wear all day!" "That's so," replied Mr. Crumbleloth with a grave nod. "You two a gentlemen, and the waiters be the real leaders of fashion."

HOSTESS—I must apologize for the salad to-night. My parlor maid usually makes the dressing, and is an adept at it, but she was taken suddenly ill this afternoon and couldn't make it. Mrs. Asinine (sympathetically)—How very provoking. Hostess—Yes; I tried to dose her well, but it was of no use. She was quite hors du combat. Mrs. Asinine (more sympathetically)—Is that so? My unfailing remedy for that is peppermint.

THREE ASTERS,
Near her sash, graceful, dainty,
Pretty touching, here and there,
Fair as dreams, and fair as poetry,
But, ah! the unmeaning fair!
And she painted last and fairest,
At a golden China Aster.
Oh! he came and stood beside her,
While her blushes came and went
And—he took his word to guide her—
Gave her—what? a Parlor Tent!
Whereon stars on stars he set her,
He, descendant of an Aster,
Christmas came; but little token
Was a clump of golden flowers
On a canvas. Love unspoken
Swift recalled their happy hours,
Heart and pulse alike he fed them,
So he just opened up and set a bee.

Made It White as Snow.

Mr. Popsy (ruefully examining his pipe)—Why, has been blacking with my old meerschaum?

Mrs. Popsy (a young bride)—Oh, darling, it was so old and black and dirty that I put it in the kitchen fire and watched it carefully until it was burned to this lovely snow-white.—*Texas Siftings.*

By a fire in the Congressional Library at Washington, Dec. 24, 1851, 35,000 volumes were destroyed.

CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL,
At the low rate of $4.00 for both. Send your order now. Subscriptions may commence at any time.
Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

Quick and Cheap.
At the Journal Office.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

OUIDA ABHORS TROUSERS.

Who Advocates a General Reform in Men's Dress.

Have been told, I know not whether truly, that in the United States of America footies smock and blouse are clothes unseen, unknown; and that the old breadcloth of Sunday-going suits, when worn threadbare, is the singularly inappropriate garb in which the American husbandman goes to the plough, his mother earth. The picture of him thus attired at the tail of his plow is so melancholy that even the fact that it is probably a steam plow which he follows does not cheer the heart of the lonely spectator. I, and it is companioned in melancholy by the information (already known to me) that there is no such thing as a peasantry known in this land of black coats; there are only "hired men." The superior manhood and civil status of the hired man to the peasant may be a knotty political question upon which I do not pretend to dogmatize; but the superiority of breadbare broadcloth to whole and clean fustian or linen seems to me a proposition which nobody in land of senses can care to maintain. The one supreme excellence in any kind of clothes is their fitness for the occasion on which they are worn. Nothing can be more unsuitable for field work or any open air work than broadcloth or any cloth, and nothing is so uncleanly and so unlovely as a slit of clothes which has been worn and outworn as a "test" and and has passed into working use with all its stains and spots of the past upon it.

There is no working dress so clean, so convenient, so manly, as fustian and so the house of France. It is an ideal dress. When made in velvet for a man it pleases it is charmingly picturesque and simple; when worn in linen by the artisan or the laborer it lends dignity to every movement of the limbs and body; in belt braces the loins, and in the long winter any quantity of wool can be worn beneath it, its washable qualities make it exceedingly suitable for a working dress, and its lightness and convenience in summer are beyond question. Why is not this charming and most sensible garb universal? For the rich it would be capable of an infinite variety of adornment from embroidery in silk or in bouillon thread, while for the poor it combines cleanliness and comfortiness as no other dress does.

The present fashion of men's dress has no single quality to recommend it; it is awkward, ugly, confounds the shapely limbs with the unshapely, and is the most grotesque and repellent costume in which the human frame has ever disguised itself. If any of the states which have been made of public men in this dress endure to a remote posterity, that posterity will certainly call in question either our sanity or our civilization. There is no other age which has possessed a costume so utterly absurd and so entirely hideous, unsuitable for every purpose for which it is worn, ill-adapted to any single season of the year, and destroying every line which makes the human form harmonious. The trousers alone in an articled such fearful hideousness that it is hard to understand why a world which is not wholly bowlegged or equal-shanked can ever have submitted to its tyranny. The only piece ever heard advanced for it is that it covers deformities; but if deformity be so general, of what use are modern gymnasia, games, and sport? To what is hygiene made the A B C of modern education? There have been ill-shaped men from the days of Socrates to those of Prince Eugene; but that can be no reason to sacrifice the well-shaped multitude to them; Quasimodo is no law for Phoebus. The proper office with a statement of the whole business, I'll give you a check for the amount.

"AH," said Mr. Scoundrelo, grimly, as he adjusted his necktie, "we are to put hup with the airs and graces of people hall day; but when evenink comes, me boy, they show wot the truly genteel is by ponsinh on the dress that we wear all day!" "That's so," replied Mr. Crumbleloth with a grave nod. "You two a gentlemen, and the waiters be the real leaders of fashion."

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The Toothpick Industry.

A toothpick factory is one of the flourishing wood-working establishments at Harbor Springs, Mich., and it is one of the largest factories of the kind in the country. White birch is exclusively used in the manufacture of the toothpicks, and about 7,500,000 of the handy little splinters are turned out daily. The logs are sawed up into bolts each 28 inches in length, then thoroughly steamed and cut up to veneer. The veneer is cut up into long ribbons, three inches in width, and three inches, eight or ten of them at a time, run through the toothpick machinery, coming out at the other end, the perfect pieces falling into one basket, the broken pieces and refuse falling into another. The picks are packed into boxes, 3,500 in a box, by girls, mostly comely looking spaves, and are then packed into cases and finally into big boxes, ready for shipment to all parts of the world. The white birch toothpicks are very neat and clean in appearance, sweet to the taste, and there is a wide market for them. The goods sell at the factory at $1.90 a case of 150,000 picks, or 100 small boxes, each containing 1,500, and "small" boxes retail at 5 cents each, or 100 picks for 1 cent, at which rate almost everybody can afford to take a fresh toothpick after each meal.—*The Timberman.*

A Novel Swimming Dress.

A swimmer dress, resembling a driver's dress, and made of black India rubber, has, according to a foreign journal, been adopted in the land of German'nay. On the chest is a valve through which air is blown into the interior of the dress, which covers the whole body and leaves only the face free. To prevent the dress from being too much tossed about by the waves, it is provided with a strong ballast, which divides the dress into two parts, and to prevent a too great heat in the dress were torn about the legs, and consequent difficulty in swimming.

The swimmer wears shoes with caden soles to so into his equilibrium, and for his defense a dagger, which is fastened to the girdle. The swimmers are to be employed for the blowing up of mines and hostile craft, and are provided with a box containing an explosive charge, which they have to fasten to the mine or craft, and ignite. Before the mine or craft, and ignite, they out of the reach of danger. The swimming dress has been already tried in Germany. During the attack on the harbor of Kiel on Aug. 29 swimmers were dispatched from the ironclads to destroy the mines closing the port.—*Scientific American.*

Are We to Have Another War?

Some political prophets aver that we shall. Be that as it may, the battle waged by medical science against disease will never cease until we shall see that the utopian epoch when the human family shall cease to be afflicted with bodily ailments. One of the most potent weapons with the arsenal of medicine furnished is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is of special utility as a family remedy, as it is adapted to the immediate relief and ultimate cure of those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels which are of a nauseous, occasion. Indigestion, biliousness and constipation are inseparable companions, and these ailments are greatly stimulated by the bitters. But the stomach, liver and bowels are not the only organs of the system acted upon by this invigorating vegetable tonic. Rheumatism, kidney troubles, the ailments of the nervous system, debility, are characterized by unequaled thoroughness.

The Americans of Asia.

The Japanese call themselves the Americans of Asia, and they are to a certain extent right. They are like the Americans, in their restlessness, in their energy and in their being ready to risk the present for the future. They are quick-witted, and they want to be up to the times. They lack, however, I am present to believe, the American's desire of accumulation, his industry and perseverance, and yet they are wonderful creative faculty. You will find a patent office at Tokio, but you can number the patents issued and inventions upon your fingers. Up to this stage in their career the Japanese have been an imitative rather than a creative nation. What they have and what the past has been adopted from other nations. The civilization which prevails in Japan is now one which was largely Chinese.—*Frank G. Carpenter's letter.*

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor. Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in the virtues of this medicine that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. My remedy has cured thousands of hopeless cases. R. G. Root, M. C., 183 Pearl street, New York.

Ladies of the White House.

Some distinctive quality has always been associated in the public mind with the lady of the White House. With Mrs. Grant it was interest in national affairs; with Mrs. Haves, temperance; with Mrs. Garfield, literary taste; with Mrs. Cleveland, beauty; and with Mrs. Harrison it promises to be domesticity. Nearly all the items about her tell of her fondness for marketing and praise her skill as a home keeper.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from dreadful disease, discovered a remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York City, will receive the recipe free of charge.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S private estates extend over 37,372 acres. She receives over $100,000 annual rental from them.

Statistics Explained.

Mr. Biffers—See here, Jane, the paper says that French statistics show that there are over so many more lunatics among unmarried men than among married.

Mrs. Biffers—Well, you see, my dear, when a married man acts crazy people don't call him insane. They just say to themselves: 'Poor fellow, what a life he must lead with that wife of his,' and think no more about it."—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Population of the United States

Is about 60,000,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Price, one dollar; large Bottles 50c and $1. Sold by all druggists.

The dude is like the bow-legged crab
Which leaves the sentiment behind
Since both possess an equal pins
Of using the sidewalk.

It cost a New York elevated railroad company $6,000 to drop a hot coal into a pedestrian's eye.

Food for Consumptives.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a most marvelous food and medicine. It heals the irritation of the lungs, and gives pure blood and strength quicker than any other remedy known. It is very palatable, having none of the disagreeable taste of the crude oil.

SOME one has invented a pocket rifle. Philadelphia consider it an invasion of their rights.

The Throat.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a favorite remedy for clear voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all affections of the throat.

The two-headed maiden is a decided girl.

Helpless 40 Days

"For 3 years I have suffered with sciatic rheumatism, and for the last year it has been worse than ever, and was unable to get out of the house. I was helpless 40 days, and I am suffering great agony all the time. In December, I commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the second bottle I was able to be out and around and attend to business. My sciatics are entirely gone, and I am free from rheumatism that only occasionally I feel it slightly on a sudden change of weather. I have great confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES HANNAH, Chemical Works, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by the use of which thousands of cases of the worst character have been cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease, to any sufferer who will send me their Express and Post Office address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Price 50 Cents.
WILL CURE
CATARRH
Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

FREE TRADE PRICES!
Cut this out and return to us with your address and we will send you a $45 HERALD! ANY $15 PIANO OR ORGAN IN EXCHANGE. Address, H. M. SCULLEN & CO., 30 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

The proclamation on the left took Mercury, Pluto and Jacksonville to the Exposition, and received the highest awards. Notice the proclamation on the right took Mercury, Pluto and Jacksonville to the Exposition, and received the highest awards.

SNUFF'S SPECIFIC is entirely a vegetable medicine, and is the best remedy for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Lungs, Sore Bowels, S

He Got Away With

A short old man in a with a long gray beard yesterday was an armful of Christmas through Fulton market. noon and stopped at a we of grapes were displayed

"Here you are!" yell pointing to open baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price

The small man stopped females so as to free his fatively pulled off a b bunch in a basket of Catawba, and, began on

The fruit vendor, wh with a customer, gave short man's actions with

"How much for gra incelicately, cutting a De

"Very cents a basket.

"Too much," said the away two more Concord

"Are you a wholesale dealer?

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old get about a pound and cents, or I'll bet you how hard, and then you sery; we don't want no g around here."—New York

The Cane's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a went and that western burn corncobs this wint encouraging to drugg Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs three ir braska, where the cobs bats, we contemplate a markable degree of co the festive corncob n mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealer braska hearth will soo Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—Ne

Joyful City.

The Clara Belle has gone into dry dock for the winter.

Any amount of logs on the skid ways in this vicinity waiting for snow.

Born, to Captain and Mrs. Jepson, on Dec. 30th, a daughter.

While the Clara Belle was being put into dry dock, the scrap of a captain broke under the strain upon it and flying back struck a young man, whose name we have not learned across the side and back, breaking several ribs and leaving him in a critical condition.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. with their families, about forty in number, met at the M. E. church on New Years day for a picnic dinner. After dinner Revs. Norton and Burdge made some appropriate remarks concerning the temperance cause. All seemed to enjoy themselves.

Ephraim Annable and Miss Dunham of Boyne Falls were married in this place on Monday last.

The board of supervisors of Charlevoix county met in session here today.

James White returned from Essex County, Canada, on New Year's day.

F. M. Abraham is home on business for a few days.

Mrs. Wm. White left for Woodstock, Canada, on Thursday morning. We hope she may be benefited by the change of climate.

Wilson.

Dan Hudkins is convalescent.

Elder Tracy preached at the school house on Sunday last.

Harry Hudkins has come home to stay and go to school.

Supervisor Hudkins and J. R. Vance took a business trip to Boyne City on Monday last.

Elder Scofield preached in the Wilks settlement on Sunday morning. He was accompanied by Miss Pradie.

Mrs. Hudkins had a dressmaker from East Jordan sewing for her for three days recently.

J. R. Vance has purchased a timber of 40 of Mrs. Beattie of Charlevoix, and is now lumbering on it.

Messrs. Nowlan and Sudman, and families, ate turkey with Ab Nowlan on New Years. A jolly time reported.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles Carr lost their baby by blood poisoning. They have the sympathy of all.

Mr. Isaac Shipman, of Traverse City, shook hands with old friends on Saturday last. He is traveling for a Boston firm.

Ellsworth.

Jan. 8.—Times are dull and news is scarce.

An oyster supper and dance at L. Deline's New Year's eve., was well attended. Forty-four couples tripped the light fantastic until daylight.

Capt. Gunard, of the Gordon, and W. Ripley, of Charlevoix, are here on the Intermediate lake fishing. They are having very good success and lots of fun.

We are to have a cap social next Saturday evening at the church for the benefit of the Congregational society.

Atwood.

It is snowing and the lumbermen are smiling.

The fruit tree fiend is on the war path.

The surprise party at Mrs. Wood's last Monday night were surprised on being informed that it was Owen Wood's birthday. A very pleasant gathering it was.

Will Ashline has moved into 'Gene Byers' house.

Aaron Horwood has sold his team to George Vance, of Echo.

Burgess.

T. W. Dake has moved into the old postoffice building at Burgess.

Mr. Geo. Long, wife and son, of Bay, and Calvin Faunce, of St. Louis, Mich., were visiting at L. S. Webster's over Sunday.

Mr. McDermitt has moved into the Charlie Cook house and has contracted his contract of hauling the wood of from John Brown's place.

A Diamond Weighing 68 Carats.

Joseph B. Mayer, a diamond expert, received from the cutters a diamond which, he believes, is the largest in the United States. It is named the "Buffalo gem," weighs sixty carats, is a cushion shaped stone the size of an almond and perfectly pure. Uncut the diamond weighed ninety-five carats and was bought in Amsterdam for $20,000. It is like an electric light compared with a gas jet in comparison to the famous Cleveland gem of forty-two carats, for which Miss Minnie Palmer paid $30,000 several years ago. Large stones usually contain flaws, but the Buffalo gem is absolutely perfect.—Buffalo Express.

A Princess' Menagerie.

Princess Marie Theresa of Bavaria combines an uncommon taste for traveling with a passion for domestic pets, and as she insists on taking quite a menagerie of them about with her the two things do not go very well together. She is unmarried and is attended in all her wanderings by a maid of honor and a chamberlain. The care of the princess' cherished animals devolves on the latter functionary, whose position is no sinecure, as he has no fewer than fourteen of them to look after, including seven dogs, two magpies, an enormous rat and a diminutive bear.—St. James' Gazette.

A carpenter, while demolishing a house at Black Point, N. Y., knocked down a wasp's nest. The nest fell on his neck, and several of the wasps, which were benumbed with cold, went down his back. The heat of his body soon warmed the insects into life again. The remarks of the carpenter will not be given.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Niagara Falls Route. Express Train Service.

Depart. Arrive.
7:00 a.m. Chicago & Kalamazoo Express ..... 12:05 p.m.
12:05 p.m. Mixed ..... 7:00 a.m.
3:00 p.m. Chicago Express ..... 11:00 a.m.
11:00 p.m. Chicago Express ..... 3:00 p.m.
Only line via Falls View Bridge and Suspension Bridge. Only line running Pullman Palace Cars to Niagara Falls. Only line running Sleepers to Niagara Falls from East and West. Only line to Niagara Falls from Detroit.

THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit ..... 3.35 p. m. and 11.00 p. m. Jackson ..... 10.30 p. m. and 11.20 a. m. Toledo ..... 11.40 p. m. and 4.10 p. m. Buffalo ..... 6.15 a. m. and 8.00 p. m. Cincinnati ..... 6.30 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. M. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 10, 1889

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 20 to 25c.
EGGS, per doz., 22 to 25c.
POTATOES, per bu., 20 to 25c.
WHEAT, per bu., 90 to 95c.
OATS, per bu., 30c.
HAY, per ton, $8 & $10.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $2. Steers, $4 @ $5.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $3.50 @ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c @ $1.00.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

A Ivance.

Jan. 7.—Our people generally had a good time New Year's, and hope everybody else did.

Mr. Willis and wife had an enjoyable visit with their daughter at Mancelona.

Tax time, and people visit A. B. Steele and go away with lighter pocket books, but with the satisfaction that their taxes are paid.

Frank Ake, a former towesman, is in town on a visit from Grand Rapids. He is on the invalid list, having received injuries by falling from a building on which he was at work. He still uses a crutch.

The Ladies Aid Society met at Mrs. A. B. Steele's last Wednesday. They will have a bazaar soon, at which several beautiful bedquilts and other things will be disposed of, the proceeds to be used in building a church.

Miss Anna Rodgers entertained a large number of her friends from Wilson and Advance on the occasion of her 18th birthday. She was the recipient of several fine presents, among which was a nicely ornamented cake.

The other day your correspondent met John Hayden, but he had changed so much that we scarcely recognized him. For a few months past an air of abstraction and deep anxiety had been upon his face. Now all was changed. He looked supremely happy and seller than ever. Making inquiries we learned the cause. His wife had made him a New Years present of an eight pound boy.

The Favorite

Medicine for Throat and Lung Difficulties has long been, and still is, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures **Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Asthma**; soothes irritation of the **Throat and Fauces**; strengthens the **Vocal Organs**; allays soreness of the **Lungs**; prevents **Consumption**, and, even in advanced stages of that disease, relieves **Coughing** and induces **Sleep**. There is no other preparation for diseases of the throat and lungs to be compared with this remedy.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this

Cough Medicine

as the best the world knows."—B. Horton, Foreman *Hendlight*, Mineral Springs, Ark.

"I have been afflicted with asthma for forty years, and last spring was taken with a violent cough which threatened to terminate my days. Everyone pronounced me in consumption. I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect was magical. I was immediately relieved and continued to improve until entirely recovered."—Joel Bullard, Guilford, Conn.

"Six months ago I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by an incessant cough which deprived me of sleep and rest. I tried various remedies, but obtained no relief until I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A few bottles of this medicine cured me."—Thos. E. Coburn, 19 Second st., Lowell, Mass.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I know of no remedy which will give such speedy relief and comfort as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, an effective remedy for the Whooping Cough."—Isaac Lovejoy, 1257 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the only cough medicine we keep on hand in dangerous cases."—H. B. Hilton, Kittanning, Pa.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Do You Chew?

Then get the BEST which is FINZER'S OLD HONESTY

Genuine has a RED H tin tag on every plug.

OLD HONESTY is acknowledged to be the purest and most lasting piece of Standard Chewing Tobacco on the market. Trying it is a better test than any talk about it. Give it a fair trial.

Your dealer has it.

JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

Shapton & Scroggie,

Charlevoix and East Jordan

STAGE LINE

Leave Charlevoix daily at 7.00 a. m., arrive at East Jordan by 10.30.

Leave East Jordan at 2.30 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix by 5.30.

Leave orders at Fountain City House and Burns & Steven's barn, Charlevoix, and at Commercial House, East Jordan.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County. Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On the—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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F. & A. M.—Charlevoix Lodge 277, its next at Jordan Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 100, meets every Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3211, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

K. O. L. of H.—Charlevoix Lodge, No. 1, meets every Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 292, meets on Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

K. OF P.—Knights of Pythias, meets every Wednesday evening, at their hall.

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having taken place in the conditions of a mortgage, which the power of sale therein has become operative, by which default the amount of principal and interest is now claimed to be the sum of Twenty-Six Hundred and Ninety-Six Dollars, dated Dec. 1st, 1886, and executed by Alpheus Bennett, of Charlevoix, Mich., to Mary Ann Bennett, of the same place, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for Charlevoix county, Mortgage, June 24th, 1886, at 10 o'clock p. m., in Liber 14 of mortgages, on page 1, here is now due of interest unpaid on said mortgage, two years interest and due June 3rd, 1888, and no proceedings have been instituted to collect the principal of the principal of said mortgage, or any part thereof, that after the lapse of 30 days the mortgagee may sell at the door the whole amount of principal and interest remaining unpaid, and more than 30 days have elapsed since default in payment became due, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has taken place to recover the whole amount of said mortgage debt, and does hereby declare the whole of said mortgage, both principal and interest, due and unpaid, and that there is now due on said mortgage, at the date hereof, the sum of Twenty-Six Hundred and Ninety-Six Dollars, and no proceedings either at law or equity having been taken to recover the debt, or any part thereof, therefore, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described, viz: The south half of the west half of lot ninety and being in the township of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, Michigan, and lot number four, block one, of Lewis's addition to the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof, and fronting 100 feet on the highway leading on the front line of the court house, in Boyne City, that be the place of holding the circuit court for Charlevoix county, on the **8th day of February**, 1889, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, which sale will be with all costs and an attorney fee allowed by law.

Dated Nov. 20, 1888.

ALBERT W. HUTCHINS, Attorney for Mortgagee. A. D. CHEESEBROUGH, Mortgagee.

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THE CAMPAIGN OF 1892.

An Address From the Associated Democratic Clubs.

The executive committee of the associated democratic clubs of the United States sends out a report in which the causes of the recent democratic defeat are discussed and a set of principles to govern the campaign of 1892 are laid down. The report says that the national association was formed too late for the most effective campaign work during the past presidential contest.

"The workingmen stood firmly by the democracy," the report continues, "as may be seen by a careful examination of the returns from manufacturing centres. Had the active club organization of the democracy permeated the agricultural districts as well, Cleveland and Thurman would have had an electoral as well a popular majority. The intelligent farmers who suffer the most and gain the least from the present excess of taxation would have come forward in blocks of fifty to assist the mercenary and unpatriotic floaters in their blocks of five."

The committee warns the democracy that the admission of territories into the union and the change in the representation of the states consequent upon the census of 1890, will "change the relative power of each state and group of states and will broaden the national contest." The committee declares that the democratic party proposes to fight from Maine to California, and upon the same issues as in the past campaign, upon the principles of Thomas Jefferson, its objects still being:

"To preserve the constitution of the United States, the autonomy of the states, local self-government, and freedom of elections; to resist revolutionary changes and the centralization of power; to oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessities of government economically administered; to promote economy in all branches of the public service; to oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many; to oppose class legislation, which despoils labor and builds up monopoly; and to maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of democracy, equally before the law."

The report says that the democratic party will endeavor to "bring about the necessary reduction of the revenues and the necessary reduction and the simplification and reform of the tariff, without harm to the business interests of the country, and without injury to any workingman.

"The two arms of monopoly—bribery and intimidation—must be struck down." The democratic defeat was due to "republican misrepresentation and the effect of enormous sums of money handled by the most corrupt and efficient partisan organization ever known in this country." But the republican party "lacks the moral power necessary to continued success."

The committee reminds the party that "the next struggle for control of the national government will begin, not in 1892, but in the congressional and legislative elections of 1890."

The association hopes that there will be a club in every country in the union. All clubs are requested to report fully to the meeting of the general committee, which will be held at an early day. Until that meeting the executive committee will maintain its business office at 52 William street, New York City, and will attend to all communications. The report is signed by Robert Grier Monroe, chairman of the executive committee.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a great revival of trade at F. G. Hines and Co.'s drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1, Every bottle warranted. 3

Spring and Summer

Suitings

My Samples for Spring and Summer Suits are now here. If you want a Nice Stylish Suit, give me a call. Satisfaction Guaranteed, both in Fit and Price.

C. H. MADDAUGH,

Corner Bridge and Clinton Sts. Charlevoix.

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Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

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And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

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Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Broken lenses not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

John Nicholls,

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Boat Livery

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CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

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Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

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Will also do Cabinet Repairing and Building in Charlevoix and Summer Resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of hand and foot-power machinery, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on South Terrace, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

Specimen Scotch Humor.

Dr. Scott, of Greenock, used to tell of a minister who came to be married, but when asked if he would take the woman to be his wife, looked blank and said: "I would like to know first what you are going to say to she." At another time, when the woman was asked if she would obey, but did not answer, the man—also a sailor—exclaimed, "Leave that to me, sir."

In those days people that felt sleepy during the sermon used, as now in Germany, to shake off drowsiness by standing up; but poor human nature made this at times an occasion of display. At Old Monkland a man who had on a rather gaudy vest stood up more than once, and threw back his coat, apparently to let his vest be seen. Mr. Bower, the minister, at length said: "Noo, John, ye had better sit doon. We have a seen your braw waistcoat."

It was to Mr. Bower that the grave digger once said: "Trade's very dull the noo. I been a buried a leevin' creatur for three weeks."

The people seem to have had a dislike to sermons being read. They used to say: "Hoo can we mind the minister's sermon if he canna mind it himsel?"

What are we to think of the lady who sent to her minister, Mr. Risk, of Dalserf, a polite message that "he should clean his teeth," and received the answer that "she should scrape her tongue?"

When his people sent a deputation requesting him to tell them more in his sermons about renouncing their own righteousness, he tartly replied: "It is the first time I heard that you had any righteousness to renounce."

Mr. Thom, of Govan, maintained a great warfare against the Glasgow magistrates. One day, while he was standing with the provost in the street, a ragged urchin came up begging, and was sternly driven away by the provost, who had himself risen from nothing. Mr. Thom interposed, and said: "Hey, laddie, there's a penny for you. Ye'll maybe provost of Glasgow yourself yet."

One of the magistrates saw him one day riding a good horse, and said: "You're better than your Master, Mr. Thom, for he rode on an ass." Mr. Thom retorted: "We would be willing enough to ride on asses, too, but they're not to be got nowadays. They've made them all magistrates."—Scottish World.

A High Rate of Interest.

A novel system of money lending is being practiced in many large downtown business houses, and, though done on mutual benefit plan, the interest level would put the ordinary pawnbroker to the blush. The employes of a large establishment, employing perhaps twenty-five or fifty clerks, form a "mutual benefit association." For two months each employe pays to the treasurer 1 cent a day, and this forms the lending fund on which the whole system is founded.

In the larger houses, where the salaries are paid monthly, the clerks often find themselves in the middle of the month without the money they need to carry them through. Then they borrow from the treasurer, say $5, and until the loan is paid they are expected to hand to the treasurer 1 cent for every dollar borrowed, and at the same time to give to the treasurer an order on the cashier for the amount of money they have borrowed.

The clerk who borrows the money does not, of course, feel the payment of the small amount of interest which is collected daily, and even when he returns the loan at the end of the month he does not realize that he has paid interest at the rate of 365 per cent. Of course each month the amount of money in the hands of the treasurer increases until, at the end of the year, he has much more than enough to cover the demands of the clerks for loans.

Then he sets aside a certain amount as a fund, and the balance he divides into equal parts, to be paid to the clerks as dividends. This is done once a year. The result is obvious. The clerk who is saving and apportions his salary to his necessities has no need of becoming a borrower; that is, in the year is only pays to the association his due, amounting to $5 65, or 1 cent a day, and yet he draws as a dividend his share of the exorbitant interest that his impecunious fellow clerks have paid monthly.—New York Herald.

A Grave Curiosity Historic.

There is a little hillock, overgrown with grass and weeds, in the cemetery here which has a curious history. Georgia voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840. This state was one of the most closely contested battle grounds in that campaign. The people of Laurens county were ardently for Harrison. When the president died in 1841 a casket was interred in the cemetery in honor of William Henry Harrison, and for many years it was visited annually and decorated by the ladies of the place. Since the war the grave has been neglected, but the election of the grandson to the presidency has revived interest in the little mound.—Dublin (Ga.) Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Northport schools have an attendance of 140.

A taxidermist at Gaylord is mounting a white deer.

Rev. Axel Hatch, formerly of Traverse City, died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 1st.

The Empire Lumber Co. at Lime Lake had three million feet of logs on skids waiting for snow.

Bay City parties have organized a summer resort association, and will start a private resort at "The Snows."

George W. Beadle, father of J. T. Beadle and Mrs. E. E. Miller, of Traverse City, died in Detroit on Sunday, Jan. 6th, 1889, of paralysis.

Cheboygan is infested with burglars. One night last week several houses were entered, and from one a watch and $478 in cash were taken.

Small-pox was brought to Cheboygan by a stranger from Seattle, W. T., who has since died. One child has also died, and the child's mother was stricken, but recovered.

The bank of Mancelona has given notice to take effect Feb. 1st, that no more money will be received on deposit at any rate of interest, alleging that they have lost $700 in twelve months on their deposits.

The Cheboygan Democrat says one drug store in that town sold 25 pounds of camphor gum in five and ten cent lots, one day last week. It is pounded up and put into bags and hung around the necks of children and grown people to ward off disease.

The Cheboygan Democrat sums up the small-pox scare in that village as follows: "The fact is there are two cases of small pox nearly three miles away, which are quarantined, and one case in the village and one doubtful case. They are all improving, and there is little danger of a spread of disease or cause for alarm."

To Avoid Contagion.

A doctor in St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "Contagious diseases generally cause a great deal of unnecessary furor in neighborhoods which are unfortunately visited. While it is a good idea to remain away from the danger, a great many persons who are probably compelled to visit the sick chamber can in almost every case avoid the disease by learning how to approach it. A person should never enter a sick chamber in a state of perspiration, as the minute you become cold the pores absorb. You should never approach a contagious disease with an empty stomach, or sit between a grate fire and the sick person, as the chimney leads contagious influences in that direction. In all cases let the current of air be from you to the couch of the sick person, and not from the couch to you." It may be proper to add that visitors should be kept away, in all cases, as much as possible. It is not right to endanger the health of the community for the sake of paying one's respect to the sick by promiscuous visiting.

Lester Wallack's Great Memory.

Some time after my father's death I was requested to play Don Cæsar, a character he had made peculiarly his own, and of which he was the original in the English language. It was fourteen or fifteen years since I had played it, and I said to Mrs. Wallack, "Before I look at this part again I want you to see if I remember anything of it." I not only recollected the words, but I did not miss a syllable. She laid down the book in perfect astonishment. It seemed to come upon me directly, as though I had performed it the night before. This gift of memory has been always of inestimable service to me.—Lester Wallack in Scribner's.

A Squirrel Hunting Cut.

Cornwell Whitmore, a Coxsackie farmer, has a remarkable cat which seems to be an unusual and valuable one. It not only catches rats, mice, birds, etc., but slaughters such game as chipmunks, gray squirrels, rabbits and muskrats. The cat has been named "Mike." The other day Mike brought to the house a large live snake about three and one-half feet long, handling it with apparent ease.—Albany Journal.

Test of Death.

Facts have been suggested to determine whether or not life is extinct. Death has appeared to occur in the most recent, and held to be the most reliable, is called the hypodermic test. In using it the operator injects one hypodermic syringe of strong solution of iodine under the skin of the arm or other convenient portion of the body. If the body be not dead—if life, the faintest circulation—the iodine will produce on the skin, at the point where it was injected, a red patch, on the surface of which small red spots will appear; but if there be absolute death, there will be produced a brown dark blotch, it definitely conclusive against possible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

A paper read up on the investigations of Keelie, Pengelly and Belden, showing that ice taken from polluted streams is not purified by freezing. Keelie tells us that if from streams containing nothing but mere matter or sawdust it will be diarrhœa. In 1873, at Rye an epidemic broke out in a hotel, and was traced to a block of ice from an adjacent pond. The water of this pond in summer was foul and teeming with putrescent matter, the matter, as well as bacteria, eliminated by any ordinary degree of cold. Too many of our rivers are the recipients of sewage. In the ice age of civilization we must have it pure.—St. Louis Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

Burns masquerade to celebrate the birthday of the poet is an annual fête in Lodle, Pitcairn. At the celebration twenty-four prominent merchants and farmers, mounted and dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, paraded preceded by a volunteer band and accompanied by a crowd of people. The procession took place in Lodle, and Burns' birthday was thus observed in the town where he died.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Polished Too.

Dr. Ingalls, of Ann Arbor, has been elected.—Lansing Journal.

IS THE BEST.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Political Gossip, Railroad Rumblings, Personal Mention, Conflagrations, Accidents, Crimes and Criminals, Minor Occurrences and Events.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Filibustering Law-Makers—Bill to Regulate Congressional Elections.

But little progress was made on the tariff bill in the Senate on the 8th inst. The feature of the day's discussion was the tax on bagging for cotton. A resolution passed the Senate calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for special Office-seekers in the Senate and Congressional sugar claims in New York. Senator Sherman introduced a bill to regulate Congressional elections. It authorizes the President to appoint, with the approval of the Senate, five Commissioners of Elections, who, with the Judge of the Board of State Canvassers, and three voters in each Congressional district to serve as an external board, the appointees to hold office during good behavior. The Electoral Commission, an impartial tribunal, shall appoint a register and three judges, but all of the same political party. The Commission, when convened, to hold office for six years, expires however to removal for misconduct. The bill confers the power of the board, on No. 8 which was taken. The House deadlock on the resolution to pay the clerks of the committees for extra days, was broken. The pressing question was ordered on the resolution by a vote of yeas, 167; nays, 76. Tom Mr. Holman tried, moved to recommit the resolution, and upon that motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and after a fine-sounding speech the motion was defeated. The sundry civil bill was reported to the House.

STATE SOLONS.

Meeting of Various Legislatures—Their Political Complexion.

The Ohio Legislature met in adjourned session at Columbus, and received the Governor's message. Gov. Foraker said in the recent alleged White Cap outrages in Ohio were the doings of practical jokers or evil-minded persons hiding their identity behind the assumed name of White Caps. He recommended that the law be so changed that White Caps and such malefactors may be indicted in any county in the State.

The Dakota Legislature organized at Bismarck by the election of Smith Simpson, of Fargo, the farmers' candidate, for President of the Council, and H. E. Keith, of Sioux Falls, a corporation attorney, Speaker of the House. A great kick by the farmers was the result, and a reorganization is expected. Gov. Church's message scored the management of all the public institutions, recommended the abolition of the trustee system, and advocated a Territorial Board of Charities in lieu of same.

The California Legislature has been permanently organized at Sacramento, with the Democrats in control of both houses. R. M. White, who was temporary Chairman of the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in June last, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate. Robert Howe was elected Speaker of the assembly. The latter made a short address in which he called attention to the necessity of revising the registration and election laws of the State.

Gov. Fleming, of Florida, has been inaugurated at Tallahassee. The occasion brought together the largest gathering of civilians and State troops ever seen at the capital. A prominent feature was a column of Union and Confederate veterans, the latter including members of the Confederate regiment in which both ex-Gov. Berry and Gov. Fleming served.

Gov. Cooper, of Colorado, has been inaugurated at Denver. His address was short, the principal feature being recommendations to the General Assembly to pass a fair but stringent railroad law and a law for the arbitration of difficulties between employers and employes.

The Kansas Legislature met at Topeka. The House elected Capt. Henry Booth, of Larned, Speaker, and Col. H. T. Millard, of Sterling, Chief Clerk. In the Senate Senator Harkness was chosen President pro tem., and August Stacey Secretary.

The Minnesota Legislature convened at St. Paul, and organized by electing the Republican caucus nominees in both Senate and House.

The New Jersey Legislature was organized by the Democrats without notable incident.

QUARRELING NEIGHBORS.

A Kansas Farmer Shot and Killed by a Stockman.

A terrible tragedy occurred ten miles from Topeka, Kansas. An old feud existed between James Stewart and George D. Beach, prominent farmers and stockmen. The children of the two farmers got into a quarrel while returning from school, and Beach handled one of the Stewart boys quite roughly. Mrs. Stewart assaulted Beach with stones, and he threw her to the ground. Mr. Stewart then appeared and attacked Beach with a knife, cutting him badly in the arm whereupon Beach drew a revolver and shot Stewart three times, killing him instantly.

DEATH OF TASCOTT'S UNCLE.

He Was a Former Resident of Chicago, but Died in Louisville.

W. E. Tascott, uncle of young Tascott, accused of the murder of A. J. Snell, the Chicago millionaire, died at his home in Louisville, Ky. He formerly lived in Chicago, and while there young Tascott was under his charge. When he removed to Louisville, seven years ago, he brought Willie with him, but the boy did not remain long.

An Old Claim Revived.

A claim has been made by T. E. Patterson, of Portland, Oregon, that nearly all the land where the town of Stratford, Conn., now stands belongs to the heirs of Hezekiah Patterson, who died in 1762. An attorney is looking into the matter.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

It Was Decreased Over Fourteen Million Dollars.

Following is the statement of the public debt for December:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent.	$ 162,315,400
Bonds at 4 per cent.	691,687,500
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	3,98,500
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 2 per cent.	64,623,512
Principal	$ 941,641,638
Interest	11,306,345
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$ 8,215,470
Interest	186,176
Total	$ 8,215,470
Old debt and interest matured long since	$ 46,757,810
Certificates of deposit	15,000,000
Gold certificates	34,845,900
Silver certificates	26,211,069
Interest thereon (less $6,973,104, estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,214,626
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,174,152,144
Interest	11,511,157
Total	$1,185,663,301
Less cash items available	4,973,552
Less reserve held for gold	$ 300,964,749
Redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
Total	$ 400,964,749
Total debt less available cash items	$1,184,689,528
Net cash in Treasury	95,868,207
Debt less cash in Treasury Jan. 1, 1888	1,088,821,321
Debt less cash in Treasury Dec. 1, 1888	1,084,689,528
Increase of debt during the month	14,472,206
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1888	4,132,793

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Available for redemption of bonds	$ 5,000,000
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	120,096,446
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	246,219,000
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	10,850,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	19,905,929
Fractional currency	1,000,000
Total available for reduction of debt	390,064,776
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000
Held for redemption of Treasury notes, 1890	10,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt	290,064,776
Silver coin	26,000,000
Minor coin	36,805
Total	$ 2,139,791
Certificates outstanding	60,636,900
Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	$ 61,591,071

THE STRIKE ENDED.

Terms of Settlement Between the Railroad and Brotherhood of Engineers.

Appended is the official statement of the terms of agreement between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, by which the long-standing strike has been settled. The main point of the settlement is that the company agrees to employ its striking engineers if they are thought competent and to assist them in getting employment. Following is the correspondence constituting the agreement.

BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1889.

HENRY B. STONE, Vice President C. B. & Q., Chicago:

I am authorized and instructed to send you the following: "The company will not follow the policy of the Chicago Chronicle, but will protection those who were sent out in the strike; but, on the contrary, will cheerfully give to all who have not been guilty of violence or other improper conduct letters of introduction to other roads, and will assist them to obtain employment. The first duty of the company is to its employes, and it will in the company's employ, and we must necessarily be the judge of the qualification of our employes or of other men seeking employment. Beyond this, it will should not be necessary to go. It is our intention to select the best men among Boston and Mary and Ben Jolly, of Bayou Paul, cabin passengers, are known to have been seen. The boat and cargo are a complete loss.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review—A Bright Outlook.

The review of trade for last week, as report R. G. Dun & Co. is as follows:

A hopeful feeling everywhere prevails. In addition to manufacturing reports of the condition of business are generally favorable. The stock of manufacturing at many Western points is a notable feature, and especially in the Southwest, where the failure of crops last year and loss, moreover, have caused a much larger increase in amount of business last year. At many cities the record of holiday shows a surprising increase, especially at the west. The Pacific coast reports a very large increase in business. At Chicago, Milwaukee, Omaha and Sioux City, the volume of currency practically unchanged during December, is now $1,400,000,000, and in Kansas City, Denver and Leadville, the total of the year is $1,000,000,000, and in Duluth, in July, 1887, only $2,000,000, and in July, 1888, only $4,000,000. Wheat and corn markets have not been active, except for land, which has been higher. Wheat has gone up 2 cents per bushel, with sales of 20,000,000 bushels for the week. Corn is by lower and wanted by bigger. Crude oil is nearly 10 lower and refined 20 per 100 gallons lower. The production of pig iron in December was 2,000,000 tons, or a little more than 100,000 tons per month. Iron is lower, and the prices for the coming year are lower than those of the original schedules. Cotton is lower, and the prices for the coming year are lower than those of the original schedules. Cotton is lower, and the prices for the coming year are lower than those of the original schedules. Cotton

He Got Away With

A short old man in a with a long gray beard ye an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "How you are?" said pointing to open basket Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price

The small man stopped females so as to free his flatively pulled out a bunch in a basket of Catawbas, and began eat

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions with "How much for grapes inconically, eating a be very cents a basket. "Too much," said the away two more Concords "Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over's Jersey."

"Well, we here, old s eat about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that ha bow knot, and then you say; we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cause.

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a west and that western burn corncobs this whe encouraging to droug Iowa, Illinois and Wis nothing but cobs three braska, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of ex the festive corncob n monarch proportions strike, and coal desolate braska hearth will sti Eastern strikers may p pipes and smoke it.—Ne

A Navy of Itself

The trial trip of the dynamite gunboat Vesuvius resulted in a new triumph for the American navy. If the future use of it and of its dynamite gun sustains the expectations thus raised, the vessel will again put the United States at the head of all nations in establishing epochs in naval warfare, as it did when the Monitor seamed out into Hampton Roads more than a quarter of a century ago. Moving with the speed of an average express train, and carrying a gun that will annihilate the most formidable citadels of the European navies two miles away, the Vesuvius is a navy of itself.

It's a Way They Have.

The amiable and trustworthy correspondent of the Detroit Evening Journal intimates that Lieut.-Gov. McDonald has declined to promote Senator W. J. Babcock to the head of the committee on railroads for the reason that the senator two years ago championed the 2-cents-per-mile bill and also the bill applying the interstate commerce law to Michigan railroads.

This is an important piece of news. It appears that the railroads have begun pretty early to fix things in the legislature. They usually do.—Lansing Journal.

To Farmers.

Cash will be paid at the Fountain City House, for lard, eggs, butter and dressed poultry.

Piles, Mange, and Scratches on human beings cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Fr. Hess & Co. Druggists, Charlevoix. 3m

Farmer Griggs do must be feedin you York newspaper. Ye logs when ye come up look at ye now!—Texas

Winter Trave

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At the G

Trapper-Relict Where on earth did you come from?

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

—Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in state convention at GRAND RAPIDS, on THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1889, At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and two candidates for Regents of the State University, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention. Each county is entitled to one delegate for every 200 votes cast for governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 100 votes, but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the counties they represent.

The delegates from each congressional district will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock a. m. on the day of the convention and recommend candidates as follows: one vice president of the convention, and one member-at-large for the committee on resolutions, subject to the organization and order of business and precedence.

J. M. WESTON, Chairman.
FRANK H. THOMAS, Sec'y.

Under the above call Charlevoix county is entitled to four delegates.

A COUNTRY editor closes his financial review with the remark, "money is close, but not quite close enough to reach."

IT is announced that under the regime of Mrs. Harrison as mistress of the white house the decollete dress must go.

THE sundry civil appropriation bill as reported to the house contains items for a fog signal at Beaver Island, $5,500; Manistee fog signal, $5,500; Cheboygan fog signal, $5,500; Old Mackinaw point light station, $5,500.

How It Works.

A "Michigan lumberman" talks tariff to a protection organ in this wise: "It prevents the competition of Canadian lumbermen, who would drive our own from the market, and it enables us to use our forests to the best possible advantage."

That is one side. This the other. The tariff does not protect American lumber workers from Canadian competition. Congressman Ford's committee discovered that large gangs of Canadian choppers and sawers are engaged every winter by the protected American lumber lords at low wages without the slightest regard to native workmen's interests.

The tariff has made a dozen lumber millionaires, some of whom pose as statesmen in congress to "look after their interests," while all contribute liberally to the campaign booths of the party that protects their bounties. The tariff has increased the cost of every dwelling-house, barn and woodon fences in the country; it has benefited the destruction of our forests by putting a premium upon their devastation. And it has subjected 60,000,000 of the people to the greed of perhaps 600.

This is the way that the tariff on lumber works.—New York World.

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Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

—Philadelphia Times.

ONE OF THE FINEST.

A Four-Year-Old Joins the New York Police Force and Thinks It's Fun.

A street Arab found a little fellow wandering around aimlessly near Thirty-fourth street and Broadway. He took him in charge and handed him over to the sergeant of the Thirtieth Street Police station, saying that he thought "the kid too well dressed and too young to be about the streets."

When the sergeant asked the boy what his name was he said that it was Charley Smith.

"Where do you live?" asked the sergeant, kindly.

"Don't know exactly; somewhere near Central park, I guess. I'm Central Park Charley. Guess I am lost, ain't I?"

"Yes, I think you are," answered the sergeant, with a laugh. "What's your father's name?"

"Charley; same as mine. Say, mister, I like you. I don't mind stopping here."

"Well, you're welcome. Come into the back room and make yourself at home," and the man took the curly haired child into the patrol room. When Charley reached the room there were some sixty big policemen there, washing up, polishing their boots and getting ready to go before the captain and relieving the day force. They all shook hands with the little fellow and gave him so many pennies that the pockets of his diminutive shade were filled.

"This is a pretty fine place," he said to a red faced, smiling policeman.

"Oh, you," answered the other with a grin, "it's fine."

"I think I'd like one of those sticks," said Charley. "Would they care if I took one?" pointing to the rack of police clubs.

"Now, you're a policeman," said one of the men, wiping his dripping face and bending over the child. He marched gravely around, saluting all the men with his club almost as tall as he. The laughing fellows clapped their hands in approval and the child bowed low with great dignity. Some one mentioned the captain's name, and Charley said he guessed he'd go see the captain. They asked him to fall in line with the rest, and the little fellow did so, his stick over his shoulder. He marched by the side of a big roundman, whose knees almost came up to the boy's head. As the line filed out the door and before the captain's desk, the young policeman stamped time with his little boots, mawking proudly with the others. The men were all laughing at the boy's jaunty air and Capt. Reilly called out sharply, "Order." They could not stop laughing, however, and the captain rose from his seat and looked sternly at the fifty or more men. As he leaned over his desk he saw the rosy face of the boy looking up at him.

"Hello, captain," said Charley, nodding his little head at the grizzled one just above him.

"Well," said the captain, breathlessly, "who are you?"

"Policeman Charley, of Central park," said the boy knowingly, saluting with his big club.

"Well, Policeman Charley," said the captain, "just come in the back side of me. I will detail you on special duty."

The little chap was lifted up on one of the high stools next to the captain's. He looked over the register, pretended to read all the letters within his reach, brushed a thread from the captain's coat, and then began industriously to scrawl all over the papers before him with a pen. He and the captain had a friendly chat for half an hour. Then the two dined together, and afterward the captain hunted around until he found a smaller club for the boy. When he was taken away the next day, all the men gave him a hearty farewell and the captain gave him a watch charm and a quarter as a reward for faithful service. Charley said when he left the station that "being policeman was fun."—New York Tribune.

German Army Discipline.

Follow a company of German soldiers in the fighting line at maneuvers and mark the way in which every sight is carefully adjusted to any named distance and changed at each rush forward, even when the man are excited by a rapid advance. The present writer was a witness of a scene at the maneuvers where a company officer, who had noticed a man fail to change the sight of his rifle at a fresh distance, at once told him off for extra guard duty, this indeed being no light punishment after the men have been marching and fighting pretty well the whole day. Compare such fire discipline as this with what one but too commonly sees and hears at Aldershot field days—words of command for troops to fire and no distance named, or if named not attended to.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Soaping the Stockholders.

The stockholders of an Italian theatre desired a season of opera and signed a contract with an impresario to that effect. One of the conditions imposed on the impresario was that there should be two double basses in the orchestra. One was found, but a second could not be obtained, excepting from a neighboring city, at great expense. What did our impresario do? Procured an instrument and hired a "supo" to saw on it with a soaped bow. The season ended without any of the stockholders having "caught on."—American Musician.

Rewarding Employes.

The proprietor of one of the largest retail dry goods stores in the city, in whose employ are over 700 people, tells me that he keeps a clerk especially employed to figure up exactly what every person who stands behind a counter sells a day. This amount is placed alongside of the wages they earn and the relation of each considered. If it is found that a certain girl, for example, is not selling as much as she is expected to do it is quite probable that she will be reminded of that fact. If she can make sufficient excuse she will undoubtedly retain her position, but, failing in this, it is not unlikely that her services will be no longer required. Such a rule may seem to many a very strict one. But if an employe loses his or her position through neglect of duty they have no one to blame but themselves, and on the other hand when it is observed that they are attending strictly to business. The gentleman of whom I speak spends as much as $25,000, if not over, in various amounts among his employes at Christmas time.

"There is one lady in my employ," said he, "to whom I give a present of $1,500 every year. She is a buyer, and everything that she does buying is judicious are her selections, never fails to leave a ready sale."

Accordingly I should say that if my friend is more or less strict in certain directions he is quite lenient in others, and I am sure that no people who work in retail stores in this great city are as well treated as those who work for him.—New York News.

The Invalid's View of Things.

The invalid, like the poet, and like all acute sensitive beings, is remarkable not for seeing differently, but for seeing more than do the rest of the world. He endows everything about him with personality. Cold, hard substances are his avowed enemies. The soft, the yielding, the woolly, fill him with gratitude and delight. The arm chair invites and embraces him. The tiny teapot and ever are eager to do him service and the gruel bowl displays a fourly manner of solicitude. His cane is a Fidus Achates, his pet willow a Nancy or whatever his childhood's nurse was named. As to the bottles arranged on his table only the doctors who prescribed them can surpass their marked and individual interest in their charge. A glow of genuine affection fills me when I glance at Tonic, so many times has he proved worthy of the confidence reposed in him when the "lamp of life burned low." Liniment's nutrious sides are nearly bursting with oblivious good nature. Fine Old Bourbon has an irresistible bacchanalian leer. Scout Camphor needs only spectacles and a flap to make an old Pickwick of him. Sly little Morphine, hiding behind the rest, has a sinister, suggestive, Mephistopelian look, which at once attracts and repels.—Harper's Magazine.

To Whom It May Concern.

The cleverly devised machines that cut into checks the numerals representing the amount for which these checks are drawn, do their work well, and so prevent any tampering with the figures by the bold, but "miser" of checks. But the cut out figures come in the way of the indorsement. This could be avoided if the amount of a check in all cases, appeared in numerals placed to the right instead of the left of the useful and desirable bit of paper. Then the trio of important facts—the signer's name, the date and the amount of the check—would all appear at the same end of the check, and the work of the bank clerk and accountant be simplified and facilitated. As it is he must turn to the left end of the check to note the amount, and if the figures are cut out by the check protector, the openings interfere with a proper writing of the indorsement. The labor saving check appears occasionally, but only often enough to stimulate a desire for a general reform.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Old Glass in New Windows.

As the art of making stained glass has been lost for ages, it has kept a more distinctly artistic character than in the Old World. In Europe, with governmental patronage and with museums ready to receive works of a large size which such encouragement creates, it is an inferior class of artists, as a rule, who engage in making stained glass. Here, on the contrary, almost every man who has the technical equipment to create large decorative work has been more or less engaged in designing for or making stained glass.—Scribner's.

A Cutting Reply.

When a member of the Boston Museum company, Mr. Le Moyne played Launcelot Gobbo to Charles Barron's Shylock. The relations between the two were not pleasant, and Mr. Barron seemed pleased when Launcelot's fine points failed to elicit any response from the audience. As Launcelot made his exit Mr. Barron, who was standing in the wings, said to him, "They don't seem to like your Launcelot, Mr. Le Moyne." To which the reply was "No; they don't think it half so funny as your Shylock."—The Theater.

The deadwood—that part of a railway freight car which projects and receives the shock of other cars in the process of "making up" a train, is the most appropriately named part of the train. It kills as many, if not more, than the gun store, though it picks them off singly.

I DO NOT HAVE TO

—GET UP A—

LOTTERY

To Sell my Goods. I Keep Goods that Don't Require any PRIZE to Sell Them. Good Goods Sell Themselves. I am one Merchant that Don't Believe in Selling Goods that way. Some one gets the Prize and the Balance Pay for it. I Believe in Selling Goods at such Prices that all my Customers get a Prize.

I am Going to open up this Week the Finest Line of

NECK TIES, NECK SCARFS, & SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

That will Prove all I Have Said. I have just Opened up a New Invoice of

CLOTHING, SOMETHING VERY NOBBY

That I had to Have for my HOLIDAY TRADE. I have been Pleased with my Fall Trade and 1 Thank you ALL for it. Wishing one and all a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR. Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER, CHARLEVOIX.

Watch this Space

For matters of Interest

NEXT WEEK.

Alick Rosenthal,

Dry Goods, Clothing and Carpet House.

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the membranes of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a new method has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 10ow19

Epoch.

The transition from long lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the great alterative and tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach, of long or short standing you will assuredly find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 3

Why Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption is an absolute cure for colds. Sold by Geo. W. Beaman. 3

☞ English Sparvin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Callloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co. Druggists, Charlevoix.

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Each number contains a complete long novel by a well known author, beside shorter stories, poems, sketches, reviews and criticisms.

BELFORD'S is a live magazine. There is not a dull page in it. If you have not seen it send ten cents for sample copy. Price $2.50 a year, 25 cents a number.

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A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL, At the low rate of $4.00 for both. Send your order now. Subscriptions begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

Quick and Cheap.

At the Journal Office.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 17, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

We have Lee Beardslee on the sick list.

Rain Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Merrit Scott put on four sets of ox shoes on Tuesday.

Logs and wood started briskly on the snow last Thursday.

Dr. Crozier returned home Tuesday from his trip to Canada.

WANTED—A load of cedar block wood for kindling, right away.

The Historical Society meet this week with Dr. and Mrs. Carlstein.

Geo. Ring took an involuntary bath in Round Lake last Saturday.

The Record says work is progressing on a dozen new cottages at Bay View.

No school yesterday forenoon in the high school room for reason of snow.

If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as getting. says Poor Richard.

Frank McGibeny's residence is now connected with the telephone exchange.

Fred Wood has accepted a position with Geo. W. Beaman and will not go to Detroit.

Geo. W. Bell has traded his farm in Marion for a house and lot in Charlevoix.

Round Lake Lodge, I. O. O. F., has some new curtains for the front windows of the lodge room.

A bouncing baby girl arrived at the home of Chas. See Jr. Tuesday morning, and Charles is happy.

Bell's mill at Pillston, blew up last Friday, killing three men: the fireman, head sawyer and another man.

The Traverse Herald says Capt. James Stevens, of Northport contemplates going into a steam trader next season.

Poor Richard says: 'Tis as truly folly for the poor to ape the rich as for the frog to swell in order to equal the ox.

Mrs. Emrey writes from San Antonio, Texas, that J. Reed is feeling pretty well, and she thinks he is improving.

Hayes & Kane have dissolved partnership, and R. W. Kane has taken office rooms over the Bank of Charlevoix.

Lou See returned from his tour last Sunday and reports a pleasant visit. He was met at Petoskey by a few friends.

Earnest Beauvais lost his valuable water spaniel dog last Friday. It was against some fox bait that was set in the woods.

Pat Flanigan went to Grand Haven for examination and was granted papers as master of steam vessels of 100 tons and under.

McGough & O'Brian are rushing their timber to the dock for their portion of the Crouter government contract. The sleighing came just right for them.

The younger population of Charlevoix we notice continue the dangerous practice of catching on to sleighs while in motion. It is very risky, and you might wish you hadn't.

The copy of the proceedings of the January session of the board of supervisors is in the hands of the printer, and the entire report will appear in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

On Friday L. D. Bartholomew received the first shipment of oranges from his Florida grove which he planted four years ago. They were fine, large, sweet and rich fruit.

Saturday last was an ideal winter day. Pleasant, sleighing could not be better, and the way our people improved it, moving logs, wood, etc., gave the town a busy appearance.

Persons sending postal cards who write upon the address side of them "in haste" or other words unconnected with their delivery, subject them to letter postage, and they are held to be mailable.

The Baptist people held their first Sunday and supper in the basement of their new church last Friday evening. It was not previously advertised out of the church, and the attendance was confined chiefly to their own members.

The straits are as navigable at the present time as in mid summer. The residents of Bois Blanc island make frequent trips to Cheboygan in sail boats and from present indications it looks as though they would be able to do so during the winter.

☞ The great popularity of Ayer's Pills as a cathartic is due no less to their promptness and efficacy than to their coating of sugar and freedom from any injurious effects. Children take them readily. See Ayer's Almanac for this year, just out.

☞ Weak eyes and inflamed lids indicate an impure condition of the blood. The best remedy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It vitalizes the blood, regulates the secretions, and expels all scrofulous humors from the system. Try it. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

The complaints for lack of snow during December and the first ten days of January, demonstrate that this country must have snow to do business, and that an excess of that article is of less disadvantage than a lack, or none at all, as has been the case this year up to Jan. 10th.

A dispatch from East Jordan to the Grand Rapids Democrat says that F. J. Cutler, grocer, has yielded to hard times, small capital, small stock and big chattel mortgages. The mortgagees took the stock, but it will not go far enough to pay the mortgages. Other creditors must wait. His creditors were mainly Grand Rapids men.

The board of supervisors, of Lake county met last week and decided to allow the county seat to remain at Leland for five years more, in spite of the liberal offer made by Sutton's Bay. Leland agrees to furnish free buildings as long as the county seat remains there, and as the town has recently purchased the town hall building it can well afford to do so, as Leland has nothing to put into it.

These are many things which should be taken into consideration by advertisers when they are selecting a journal in which to place their advertisement. It is not always the paper with the largest circulation that makes the best advertising medium. It is the paper that is circulated among the class of people who use the articles you wish to sell. The JOURNAL reaches a class of people that no other paper does.

The walls of the new Baptist church are planned, and the wood work is nearly finished. When you enter the audience room, direct your attention to the newel posts at the bottom of the stairway. They are the handiwork of Mr. Henry Wade, and are a credit to his skill as a wood worker. They are of birch trimmed with black walnut. The new reflector or in the audience room is in place, and was lighted last Friday evening for the first time. The one reflector lights the entire audience room.

There is a very dangerous 25 counterfeit bill in circulation, and those fortunate enough to handle money of this denomination are very liable to be caught if not on the alert. The bill is of the new department' series of 1886 and is almost perfect in its execution. It can be detected by the fact that in the out of Gen. Grant the engraving on the right lapel of his coat is rough, the studs are missing from his shirt bosom and there is a distinct, but very small white mark in the right hand corner of his mouth that does not belong there.

Imitating Jack Frost.

A new Parisian industry is the manufacture of hoar frost glass, which is covered with feathery patterns resembling those naturally produced upon window panes in cold weather. The glass is first given a ground surface, either by the sand blast or the ordinary method, and is then coated with soft varnish. The varnish contains strongly iridescent crystals of frost work. A single coat gives a delicate effect and several coats yield a bold design.

Do Not Suffer any Longer.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. G. W. Beaman, druggist. 3

How Gladstone Reads.

Mr. Gladstone usually has three books in reading at the same time, and changes from one to the other when his mind has reached the limit of absorption. This is a necessary corrective to the tendency to think only of one thing at one time, which sometimes in politics leads him to neglect that all round survey of the situation which is indispensable to a prime minister. During the beginning of the Irish question in 1880 he was so absorbed in the question of the coercion of Turkey that he could hardly be induced to spare a thought for Ireland; now it is just as difficult to get him to think of any political question but that of Ireland.

He complains sometimes that his memory is no longer quite so good as it used to be, but, although that may be true, it is still twice so good as anybody else's, for Mr. Gladstone has an extraordinary faculty of not only remembering those things he ought to remember, but for forgetting those things it is useless for him to remember. His mind is thus unencumbered with any unnecessary top hamper, and he can always, so to speak, lay his hand upon anything the moment he wants it. This retentive memory was no doubt born with him, but it has been largely developed by the constant habit of taking pains. When he reads a book he does so pencil in hand, marking off on the margin those passages which he wishes to remember, underlying those about which he is in doubt, and putting a cross opposite those which he disputes. At the end of the volume he constructs a kind of index of his own, which enables him to refer to those things he wishes to remember in the book.—The Writer.

I. O. O. F. Installation.

The following officers of Round Lake Lodge No. 293, I. O. O. F. were installed last night for the ensuing term:

N. G.—Fred W. Mayne.
V. G.—Robert O'Neill.
R. S.—Alick Rosenthal.
P. S.—Geo. A Wilson.
Treas.—L. D. Bartholomew.
R. S. N. G.—Jas. Washburn.
L. S. N. G.—John Wagner.
R. S. V. G.—J. E. Wood.
L. S. V. G.—John Burns.
Warden—Wm. Hulme.
Conductor—Geo. W. Beaman.
R. S. S.—C. J. Strang.
L. S. S.—Henry Barth.
I. G.—Geo. W. Cook.
O. G.—C. E. Swallow.

C. A. R. Installation.

Opera hall was crowded last Monday evening, with people of all ages and creeds, to greet the old soldiers at their annual reunion. The program announced last week was followed, and all seemed to enjoy themselves, especially the old soldiers. The addresses by Dr. Chamberlin, Byron See, and E. H. Green were listened to with marked attention.

After hot tack and coffee, the younger element of the audience cleared the floor for a dance.

Each recurring installation seems to draw a larger crowd than the previous one.

Eclipse of the Moon.

This event came off as advertised, and may or may not have had anything to do with our very eccentric weather. Rain fell nearly all day yesterday, but during the evening the clouds broke away and the moon could be plainly seen until nearly 11 o'clock. Lester has sky clouded, the wind rose, and by morning a genuine blizzard was on. Today the streets and sidewalks are frozen hard, and very slippery.

Shoe Your Oxen.

Merrit Scott, the blacksmith, has built an ox frame in his shop, and has already shod several pair of oxen. During slippery weather ox teams should be shod same as horses, and Mr. Scott can do a first class job on short notice.

How Doctors Conquer Death.

Doctor Walter R. Hammond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, pneumonia and consumption, might be avoided if people would use Dr. Bonsell's Cough Remedy when they carefully used in time." This wonderful remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 2

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hinesk Co.

Iron and steel are now usually distinguished by the use of aqua fortis, which, when applied to a surface of steel, produces a black spot. On iron it has no effect, leaving the metal perfectly clean. By this test the slightest venin of iron in steel can readily be detected.

At the Bee-Hive

SPECIAL PRICES IN Comforters and Wool Goods.

A Special Line of CLOAKS at One-Half Price to CLOSE.

Blankets, Flannels, Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

During the Month we make a Lower Price on all YARNS. With 'Complements of the Season, We Remain,

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

Drugs, - Stationery, Wall Paper.

Charlevoix, Michigan.

WIDE AWAKE

The JANUARY num—is the second beautiful issue of Mrs. Lucy Larcom's Wide Awake for the season. It contains a charming social novelty for the young folks, called "Pleasant Evenings for Cricket Folklore." The month's recitations are by Clara Doty Bates, the music with each verse for the violin is by Julius Eichberg, and the funny little orchestral crickets are by L. J. Bridgman. "Mopsy's Mistake" by Mrs. Sarah Barnes Cooke is a charming "Brownie Book" story, entitled "Good Luck." Another Christmas story "Just a Little Thing" is by the popular English writer Mrs. L. B. Walford. Mrs. Jonathan Fenno Jenkins has a sketch of early California, called "My Grizzly Bear." The serial stories are "Ballyrogan, a Love Story of the Green Midway," by Margaret Sidney, in full of delicious home-fun and young life, while the Tewkesbury serial, "The Adventures of David Vane and David Crane," swings along in a jolly way. Mrs. Jackson's "Nelly Norman" shows the genuine pluck of the soul, and those in this story are real Yankees. "The Legend of William Tell" gives some excellent reasons for claiming that popular episode of Swiss history among folk-lore. Mrs. Sallie Joy White tells in "Experimenting" how the girls are taught so well a lesson that they never forget it. There are nearly a dozen poems, including "Christmas in the Kitchen, Prof. Starr writes in "A Queer Business." "Bird of the Bible" describes the interesting birds mentioned in the Scriptures, with descriptions and "short talks."

Wide Awake is $2.40 a year. D Lothrop Company, Boston.

Notice for Wood.

Sealed bids for furnishing 50 cords of 3 foot wood, to School District No. 1, of Charlevoix township, will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock p. m. of January 19th, 1889, at the office of Dr. Carlstein, where the opened and the contract awarded the lowest bidder, upon good quality and price considered. Make your bids for either sound body maple exclusively, or for sound body maple, beech and birch mixed. All bids should be addressed to E. W. Kane, Director of School District No. 1, and marked disposal "Bid for Wood." E. W. KANE, Director.
School District No. 1, Charlevoix Township.

Old Newspapers, 5 cents a doz.

Belford's Magazine.

Hands, hearts, what a foot I am for neglecting to get BELFORD'S MAGAZINE for JANUARY, in which MRS. CLARK RAYNE gives a complete novel, entitled "The Lion's Share" that is as pleasing as one of GEORGE ELIOT'S. "The Infancy of It." "The Polyot Cult" and "A Beautiful Life" are the subjects DON PIATT, the Editor, handles with consummate ability and makes interestingly readable. EVERY SOLDIER, every comrade-in-arms, will read with profit, CLINTON FURBISH'S article, "Wicked Legislation," proving how Congress has deliberately robbed the heroes of the late war. In four lines JAMES MCCARROLL tells of Uncle Sam's present degenerated condition:

"We have no longer Uncle Sam,
But yet not Yankee Doodle,
The first is but an Uncle Shrub,
The last a Yankee Noodle."

A very amusing story is "Andy's GIFT" by T. C. DE LEON, he who so mirthy burlesqued "THE QUICK AND THE DEAD." The Root of the Spoil System, by EDWARD V. VALLANDIGHAM, goes to the bottom of that subject. A Laughable Contribution to that nefty neglected "Condition," want of free trade, is D. THEW WRIGHT'S "Silk Culture." "Going, Going Gone," is a pathetic touch by ALBERT R. HAVENS. The belles and corners are artistically filled with poems by George Parsons Lathrop, John James Piatt, Charles L. Hildreth and James McLeod; and the book is crowned by a sweet story, UNCLE SCIPIO, by CELINE MCCAY. Now is the time to subscribe. Price 25c., $2.50 a year. For sale most everywhere—if your dealer can't supply you, remit direct to BELFORD, CLARKE & CO., PUBLISHERS, New York.

For Sale at a Bargain.

One team of horses, one set of double harness, one broad tire wagon, one set of bob sleighs. Call on or address, HORACE S. HARSHA, Charlevoix, Mich.

Test of Death.

Tests have been suggested to determine or not a person is dead or alive. Death has appeared to occur in the most recent, and held to be the most reliable test is called the hypodermic test. In using it the operator injects one hypodermic syringeful of strong solution of morphia under the skin of the arm or other convenient portion of body. If the body be not dead—if life be the faintest circulation—the morphia will produce on the skin, at the point where it was injected, a red patch, on the surface of which red spots will appear; if there be absolute death, there will be produced a brown dark blotch, which is definitely conclusive against possible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Pollutant Ice.

Cases of ice must read up on Chemical investigations of Kedzie, Fanning and Sudden, showing that ice taken from polluted streams is not purified by freezing. Kedzie tells us that if from streams containing rotting vegetable matter or sewage it will cause diarrhœa. In 1878, at Rye on epidemic typhoid was in a hotel, and was traced at last to ice from an adjacent pond. The use of this pond in summer was forbidding with putrescent matter, and manure, as well as bacteria, eliminated by any ordinary degree of cold. Too many of our ponds are the recipients of sewage, which is the sign of civilization, and may have it place.—St. Louis Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

Burns inasmuch to celebrate Saturday of the poet's birthday, a dramatic entertainment in Lodge, Fitchburg. At the celebration, twenty-four plowmen, merchants and farmers, about old dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, paraded the street headed by a volunteer band of twenty-four pieces by a band of twenty-four pieces. Burns himself appeared in the procession, and the characters were all represented. The Fitchburg band played the music for the occasion. Burns himself appeared in the procession, and the characters were all represented. The Fitchburg band played the music for the occasion.

Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Malaria, Fever and Ague, Kidney Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Nervous Irritability, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Dry Skin, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Blood Poisons, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Urinary Deposits, Retention, Suppression, Incontinence, Diseases of the Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Blood Diseases, Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Stomach, Diseases of the Bowels, Diseases of the Lungs, Diseases of the Heart, Diseases of the Blood, Diseases of the Nerves, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Bladder

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a long gray board ye an armful of Christmas through Fulton market lion and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed

"Here you are!" pointing to open baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price.

The small man stopped remains so as to free his fractiously pulled off a bunch in a basket of Concord, tured that, to tried a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vendor, wh with a customer, now short man's actions with

"How much for one inconsiderately, eating a bu

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"Too much," said the away two more bunches

"Are you a wholesale der.

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"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

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"Well, see here, old s est about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bu low next, and then you say; we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for

It is claimed that s west and that western burn corncobs this whin encouraging to Iowa, Illinois and Wis nothing but corncobs burn the coke bats, we contemplate b breaks where the cobs mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealer freaks hereafter will sti Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—Ch

At the G

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss B—Really, Mr. unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, yes, I told me to take what I

The Deception

Farmer Griggs (to l must be feelin' you York nowadays. Ye legs when yo came up look at yo nose!—Ju

Winter Trave

Trapper—Hello! Where on earth did you come from?

A Hyperition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life

Sir——!—Philadelphia Times.

THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS.

SUBSTANCE OF THE ANNUAL MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The Governor Directs Attention to the Question of Ballot Reform—Need of Greater Care in Enacting Laws—The Swamp Lands Controversy.

Gov. Luce opened his message to the State Legislature by congratulating it upon the favorable auspices under which it assembled, and referred to the general prosperity which has prevailed since the meeting of the last Legislature.

The first question touched upon by the Governor is in regard to purity of elections. He recommends the Legislature to adopt a new or different system of voting, if it is possible, thereby to more securely guard the ballot box, and counting.

The open charges made in so many quarters that our elections are controlled by the corrupt use of money in plain violation of law are painful to hear and alarming if true. If false, the contradiction of them should be made public. Unfortunate as true and baleful as false, if the fact is established that men are elected to positions of public trust because of their wealth or ability to use or command money for illegitimate purposes in secure places. What is known as the Massachusetts system is worthy of consideration, if it is not a mere illusion. From that commonwealth we hear of little or no complaint against corrupt influences at the polls. To this important subject you best thought is invited.

CONSTITUTIONALITY.

A growing evil has been developed in more than one State, and it is not improbable that it confronts with the Constitution of the United States. This has caused very serious embarrassment in many cases. It is very important that efforts should be made to secure the passage of laws which shall be unassailable when tested by the Constitution itself. Too failure of so many laws in recent years for the reason suggested somewhat weakens confidence in the wisdom of the Legislature that enacts and the Executive who approves these measures to be law constitutional. Various methods have been suggested for the remedying of this evil, which very seriously encumbrance the appointment of a joint committee, composed of three of the most eminent lawyers in the two houses, whose duty it shall be to carefully examine proposed legislation with a view of determining its constitutionality.

A committee, whose especial work it shall be to look up decisions of our own and other courts, can at least avoid some of the mistakes in legislation. If the proposition made in the last Governor's message, that it ought to be based on a mistaken. The Constitution provides that no new bill shall be introduced after the first fifty days of a session shall have expired. Sometimes bills are introduced for one purpose, and after the expiration of the time limited for the introduction of bills, are amended so as to be made to do the original one. This seems to me a violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and should be prevented by some enacting qualifying.

CONSTITUTIONAL SENTENCES.

In the closing years of the service of 1867 a bill was passed entitled "An act to provide for individual assessment, and disposition, management, and release of criminals under sentence." Its provisions may be in part, or wholly, repealed by subsequent enactment, if the Legislature shall see fit. Its provisions are in substance as follows: Any person convicted of a felony shall be sentenced to the prison for a term which shall be the maximum penalty imposed by the law for the offense committed. I did not and do not believe that any man or woman should be clothed with authority to impose such sentences, and, consequently, my veto of this statute.

THE BRANCH OF THE STATE PRISON AT MARQUETTE.

This building has ample provisions for the care of convicts, and, if properly managed, it does not seem to me that there should be any difficulty in outgrowing completed, but largely because of the reflexes in our prison population. December 1, 1868, there were in Jackson and Detroit prisons, 1,000 convicts, and, December 1, 1869, it had increased to 1,054. He thinks the number for coming year will be. If the increase from December 1, 1867 to December 1, 1868, had continued we should now have a prison population of 1,322, pretty near the estimate of the Warden of the Marquette prison.

The reduction the Governor attributes in part to the act passed in 1867 relative to the confinement of convicted persons in the Detroit House of Correction. He says: "I hope that the Legislature in connection with sentence, will empower the Justices of the Peace the right to sentence persons convicted of offenses to the House of Correction at Ionia. He recommends the repeal of the act of 1867, and the enactment of a well-guarded law that will authorize Justices of the Peace to sentence persons convicted of offenses against the laws, to the House of Correction at Marquette. It seems fitter that we should send our prisoners to that institution. If good conduct, our female State prisoners, of whom there are now twenty-five, should be sent to the House of Correction, which is provided for such institutions. It is possible that our princess may be of advantage to the Legislature, and convicted criminals in one institution. Then make the House of Correction a House of Industry, and the State school and the prisons, the penitentiary taking those of a more median character between these two extremes. In asking to adjust this question, the advisability of reorganizing the Board of Control, and making it a bureau of the Executive, and authority to transfer from one to the other such inmates as may be found to be improperly placed. The board should be non-partisan phrase that a board should be non-partisan, and should be composed of the State boards has for years been composed of gentlemen of the highest character and ability in the State. Any proposition to change the direction of this board are found to be strictly non-partisan in their character. So with the work of all our boards. Political favoritism never enters into their deliberations.

Unusual efforts have been made during this biennial term to secure houses for the boys sent to the institution, and these efforts have been crowned with success. It is hoped that the time will come when they are to the Reform School, yet it is a matter of doubt if it is not better to retain it active, industrious and honest citizens. The management in every respect is satisfactory and harmonious. It is hard to answering the expectations of its founders, and is a source of pride to the people of the State. It is a portion of the institution to our prison population.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

This is one of the youngest of our charitable institutions, and, considering its age, it is one of the most successful with which we are charmed. This class of girls have been solved. Instead of being sent to the prisons, they are taken by them by the home, and many of them have been sent to good homes. The Legislature has shown a very great interest in this institution, and, if it is not a mistake, I think that it will be found to be a very great benefit to the State. Its management is in the hands of a Board of Control

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Farmer Griggs be said he fiddlin' yo York nowadays. Yo hops when yo cause sp look at yo now—Texas

Winter Trave

Trapper—Hellup! What on earth did you come from?

Apparition—You climbed up from the Pacific express down hyar. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

Sh——l ——Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 17, 1889

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 20 to 25c.
EGGS, per doz., 22 to 25c.
POTATOES, per bu., 20 to 25c.
WHEAT, per bu., 80 to 85c.
OATS, per bu., 30c.
HAY, per ton, $8 @ $10.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $1. Steers, $4 @ $5.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $1.50@ $4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c@$1.00.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Alvanee.

Jan. 14.—Jack Willis is boss on a furnace wood job,

P. B. Newton has been quite lame, but is now on the gain,

Mitchell LaCroix is getting out furnace wood.

Will Hayes has lately returned from the upper peninsula where he has been prospecting for gold.

Robert Newson has a job of hauling logs on Peterson's land.

Sylvester Newson is at home on a short visit.

We understand that the Furnace Co. has bought the farm of Ira' McGee.

The winter term of our school commenced the 7th, with a full attendance of scholars.

F. E. Miller has been engaged to teach the Hillegas school a five months term.

People are taking advantage of the present run of sleighing and are rushing in the logs and wood. C. G. Von Platten is now buying all the logs that are brought in.

Saturday morning (12th) Pine Lake was covered with a thin coating of ice. One year ago it was frozen over Dec. 30, two years ago Dec. 18, and three years ago Jan. 6.

John Backenstose has had another runaway. This time he was with the team. His son Charles was driving when the team became frightened and ran, throwing both occupants of the wagon out on the frozen ground. The elder escaped with a few bruises but Charles was considerably injured —his feelings worse than all. The team ran a short distance, thought better of it, and stopped.

Wilson.

Plenty of the beautiful.

Miss Wilson, our school ma'am, Sundayed at the residence of James Thompson in Echo.

Rev. H. C. Scofield preached at Good Templar's hall in Jordan township on Sunday last.

Edward Thompson, of Echo, was seen on our streets on Friday last.

Wm. White, of Boyne City, called at the mill on business on Monday last.

Lumbermen are happy and sawlogs are going to the mill yards "adying" they say.

Miss Mary McMillan, of Echo, is stopping at J. R. Vance's for the winter season.

Chas. Knuttel is night-watchman at the mill this winter, while Willie drives the mill team.

Rumors of runaway couples and weddings, family feuds, etc., are in the air, but nothing definite at present.

The sawmill has started again with Joe Cooper, formerly of Charlevoix, as head sawyer, John Tremain, engineer, Wm. Saunders, setter, Albert Todd, edgerman, Jason Lewis, slab sawyer, while Will Holland and Dan Folson take care of the lumber.

Banks.

Jan. 14.—No services at the M. E. church S n ay on ac count of qua r ly meeting at Barnard,

Dan Flanigan has moved his sledgle mill from Kewadin to Atwood.

Clarence Stafford has gone to T a verse City for an engine for his patent saw mill.

Misses Emma and Ida Byers leave for Indiana this week for a visit.

Ellsworth.

Jan. 15.—Every one is busy and thankful that sle ghing is here at last.

Chas. S. Campbell has gone to Central Lake where he will remain a short time. He will also visit his old home before he returns.

Robert Gordon has another attack of rheumatism.

Rev's Wakely and DeWolf are holding a series of revival meetings here.

Mrs. Nora Bell is visiting at her father's.

Charles Gotham's wife was taken suddenly ill last Friday night, but is now improving.

Burgess.

Isaac Stauffer lost a valuable horse one day last week.

Daniel Durance and wife were visiting their friends in Hayes the past few days.

Peter Kane and family, and I. S. Webster and wife were visiting friends in Bay over Sunday.

A spelling school at Murray's school house next Thursday evening.

Hamlin boys are rushing the logs down to Lake Michigan these days.

The "Light Fantastic."

Since "Is Marriage a Failure" has been discussed and decided upon, it has been suggested that the next subject for discussion should be "Dancing." I would like to make a statement for the benefit of some really good moral and religious people who contend that dancing is not immoral, or contrary to christianity.

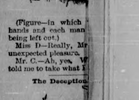
I can recall a neighborhood where one year ago, a Sabbath school was in progress with over sixty members enrolled, forty in regular attendance, and a dancing party could not be "got up" in the neighborhood, while other parties were quite common. Now the Sunday school is a thing of the past, while the brains that were used in getting up literary Sunday school exercises, are now inventing some new place to dance, even invading homes where some of the members of the family are opposed to it; while those members of the community who conscientiously regard dancing as an evil, are ostracised from social gatherings, for none are to be had without the inevitable "hop."

This is only one side of the question, you may say, but I await an article on the affirmative, which I hope will clear up some of the clouds which now are in the social sky. I hope the editor will give space for discussion on this subject, deeming it only secondary to the liquor and tobacco question, and responsible for much social evil. Yours for morality,

A MOTHER.

East Jordan, Jan. 14.

Not Particular.



Mother (to little Emma)—What are you going to do with that egg?

Little Emma—The teacher is going to tell us the history of Columbus, and asked every one to bring an egg.

Mother—But, my dear, I can't spare an egg.

Little Emma—Oh! that doesn't make any difference. Teacher told us to bring some butter if we had no eggs.—New York Sun.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Depots foot of Brush St. Detroit.

TRAINS LEAVE DETROIT.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA DIVISION.

Chicago & Mackinaw Express, Daily, 4.00 a. m.

Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday, 10.00 a. m.

Chicago Express, Daily, 12.00 noon.

Chicago Express, Daily, 11.00 p. m.

Kalamazoo Accommodation, Daily except Sunday, 5.00 p. m.

Kalamazoo Accommodation, Sunday only, 8.00 a. m.

Kalamazoo Accommodation, Daily except Sunday, 11.30 p. m.

Chicago Express, Daily, 11.30 p. m.

Kalamazoo Accommodation, Daily except Sunday, 7.15 a. m.

Kalamazoo Accommodation, Sunday only, 4.00 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DETROIT.

Chicago & Mackinaw Express, Daily, 10.05 a. m.

Chicago Express, Daily, 4.05 a. m.

Chicago Express, Daily, 10.05 p. m.

Kalamazoo Accommodation, Daily except Sunday, 10.05 a. m.

Kalamazoo Accommodation, Sunday only, 6.05 p. m.

Kalamazoo Accommodation, Daily except Sunday, 7.05 p. m.

THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m., daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit ..... 9.20 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson ..... 10.30 p. m. and 11.30 a. m.
Toledo ..... 11.50 p. m. and 1.35 p. m.
Buffalo ..... 6.15 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.
Cincinnati ..... 6.30 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's—the only $1 Sarsaparilla worth $5 a bottle.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. Jas. H. Eastman, Shoreham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Thirza L. Cresar, Palmyra, Mich.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Hatfiey, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I found it very beneficial, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedies."—F. A. Pinkham, South Molunous, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffitt, Ridgbury, Conn.

"Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, No. Woodstock, Vt., writes: "After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

A FINE PIECE OF CHEWING TOBACCO IS INDEED A LUXURY FINZER'S Old Honesty COMES AS NEAR BEING A FINE PIECE OF PLUG TOBACCO AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE IT AND IS KNOWN AS A

Standard Brand

AMONG DEALERS

THESE GOODS ARE ON THE MARKET IN ONLY ONE SHAPE, 3x12 FULL 16 OZ. PLUG—THE MOST CONVENIENT TO CUT IN POCKET PIECES OR CARRY WHOLE.

JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

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STAGE LINE

Leave Charlevoix daily at 7.00 a. m., arrive at East Jordan by 10.30.

Leave East Jordan at 2.30 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix by 5.30.

Leave orders at Fountain City House and Burns & Steven's barn, Charlevoix, and at Commercial House, East Jordan.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX

☞ Also Farming Lands For Sale.

BARGAINS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

PROCLAMATION.

With pleasure we beg to announce to everybody, old and young, that if the present weather continues, we will very soon open a large,

-:SKATING PARK:-

In this vicinity. As gorgeous prizes will be distributed to the best and most graceful, as well as the most awkward and ungainly, each and every person is advised to go at once to **STOCKMAN & IDDINGS'** and and Buy a Pair of Skates or any other Hardware they may be in need of and **B Happy.** You will save **$ $ $** by doing so. Quickly too.

Yours Truly,

J. FROST & CO.

Admission Free.

"You will Hear Something Drop."

LISTEN!!

Three Kinds of

3 SAWS - SAWS 3

PERFECTION AXES,

HOLIDAY - GOODS

Knives, Carving Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Spoons. Decorative Tin Toilet Sets, Wire Baskets, Cages, Notions, Etc.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

in effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 289. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.; THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1889. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

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FIRST PAGE—Twenty cents per inch each insertion. Business cards, classified, one dollar per line per year.

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Whenever a person pays money on subscription to this or any another, we want every person so doing to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistake and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Issue promptly.

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A. STRONG, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Collections promptly attended to.

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E. C. CLAS, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law. Charlevoix, Mich.

W. EANE, Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEIN, M. D., Office and residence, Mason street. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m. and 6.00 to 8.00 P. M.

J. G. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, cor. Mason Street. Oxygen treatment a specialty. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a. m., 3.00 to 4.00 to 8.00 p. m.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

TOBIAS S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. A. R.—Boyne Post No. 119, meets second Tuesday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

O. E. T., "Charlevoix Lodge 287, meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 99, every first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 240, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. T. M.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3011, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

O. U. A. M.—Charlevoix Council, No. 172, meets every first and third Wednesday evenings, at Jefferies' Hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 342, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at Tinsley's hall.

G. A. R.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets at Odd Fellows' hall every Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

W. D. BROWN, President. F. J. BROWN, Cashier.

Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix

CAPITAL $25,000.

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by leading lines.

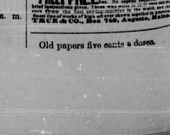
CORRESPONDENTS.—Chase National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, St. Louis.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage, bearing date the twelfth day of March, A. D. 1887, given by Hattie Cooper of Charlevoix, County of Emmet, and State of Michigan, to Mary Jane Bennett, of the same place, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 14th day of March, 1887, in Liber 14 of mortgages, on page 58. There is now due for principal and interest, two years interest and the taxes and insurance on said premises, the sum of $1,000 and no proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt, or any part thereof. Said mortgage contains a power of sale, which has become operative by reason of default in the payment of the principal of said mortgage, and interest thereon due, and of said insurance premiums, therefore the undersigned, the mortgagee, hereby gives notice that she intends to foreclose the said mortgage by sale of the premises described in said mortgage, and mortgaged thereby, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs and attorney fee, and all legal costs, which premises are described as follows, viz: The south half of the southeast quarter of section 30, town 34 north, range 7 west, containing 80 acres of land, more or less, according to the government survey, situated in the township of Bear Creek, County of Emmet, and State of Michigan. Dated, Bear Creek, Mich., Nov. 30, 1888.

ALBERT W. HUTCHINS, Mortgagee.

A. D. CRICKSHANK, Attorney for Mortgagee.



$25 Solid Gold Watch Free! We will give away this elegant watch, worth $150, and many other valuable articles, FREE to the first person who writes us a letter containing the name of a State and the name of some well known paper. Your name will be put on the list to receive Sample Copy of our paper, containing full particulars of our Watch Offer, and also our large Illustrated Prospectus, FREE. No capital required. Any person can do the work. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 1450, Portland, Maine.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Proceedings of the January Session 1889.

Monday, January 7, 1889.

Jan. 7th Board of Supervisors met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called quorum present.

Moved by Ava Smith that the reading of the minutes of last session be dispensed with. Motion carried.

Chairman appointed Geo. Anderson to take the place of John Ward upon the several committees; also G. V. Nash to take the place of William Harris upon the several committees.

Moved and supported that the chairman appoint a committee to look up the necessity of purchasing a safe for clerk. Motion carried.

Chair appointed A. K. Smith, Ava Smith and Frank Ranney.

Moved and supported that we proceed to examine the several county officers' bonds. Motion carried.

Bond of sheriff read, and by motion referred to Board to have all the sureties' names inserted in the body of the bond. Motion carried.

Treasurer's bond read and approved and by motion accepted.

Bond of Register in chancery read and by motion accepted.

The several bonds were referred by the clerk to the Judge of Probate for his examination.

Moved by A. K. Smith, supported by Ranney that we do now adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Motion carried.

D. H. TRATCHER, Co. Clerk.

Tuesday, January 8, 1889.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called; quorum present. Minutes of Jan. 7 read and approved.

Moved by F. J. Meech, supported by Ava Smith that the Register of Deeds be paid for recording deeds forty (40) cents for each form and ten (10) cents per folio for instruments for which there is no form, and one folio for each instrument indexed on transcribed record. Motion carried.

Moved by G. V. Nash that the superintendents of the poor shall be authorized to take such action with regard to the Wesly Cole family as they shall deem best. Motion supported and carried.

Moved by Mr. Chase that the Board of Supervisors provide a residence for sheriff. Motion supported.

Amended by Meech that the cost of such residence shall not exceed $75 per year. Amendment accepted.

Moved by A. K. Smith that the sum to be laid upon the table until 9 o'clock a. m. to-morrow. Motion carried.

Bond of Will N. Moore, Circuit Court Commissioner, read by the clerk.

Moved by Ava Smith that the bond be accepted and approved. Motion supported; motion carried.

Moved and supported that the Board hear the report of the committee examining the bonds of the several county officers referred to him. Motion carried.

Prosecuting attorney made a verbal report. Reported that the bonds of the County Treasurer and Register in chancery are legally drawn.

Moved by Nash that the sheriff's bond be referred back to him for a proper justification. Motion supported; motion carried.

Moved by F. J. Meech, supported by A. K. Smith that the bond of the Register in chancery be approved. Motion carried.

Moved by F. J. Meech, supported by Ava Smith that the Sheriff's bond be accepted and approved. Motion carried.

Moved by A. K. Smith, supported by G. V. Nash that the Board adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow; motion carried.

SAMUEL B. THATCHER, County Clerk.

Wednesday, January 9, 1889.

Board met at 9 o'clock a.m. pursuant to adjournment. Roll called. Present: Kilborn, Nelson, Starmer, Hensley, Meech, Ava Smith, Chase, Fred Smith, McKibben, Anderson, A. K. Smith, Nash, Williams, Ranney and Hudkins. Absent, Whitman. Quorum present.

Minutes of January 8, read and approved.

Motion with regard to providing a residence for the sheriff, which was made a special order at 9 o'clock a.m. was taken up.

Yeas and Nays called for:

Yeas—Wm. Nelson, F. M. Chase, Fred Smith, James McKibben, A. K. Smith, Yeas 6.

Nays—John Kilborn, Geo. Anderson, Edward Starmer, W. E. Hensley, Fred Meech, Ava Smith, John S. Williams, G. V. Nash, Frank Ranney, Marion Hudkins. Nays, 10.

Motion lost.

The committee to settle with the County Clerk made the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County:

Your committee to settle with the County Clerk do hereby report:

Due Co. as per settlement of Oct. 15, '88,	$159 00	
From dogs not in township	2 00	
Total due county Jan. 1, 1889, ...	161 00	
Paid into County Treasury, ...	161 00	
Bal. due county Jan. 1, 1889, ...	00 00	

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. V. NASH,
JAMES MCKIBBEN,
Committee.

Moved by Meech, supported by McKibben that the report of the committee be accepted and adopted. Carried.

Committee on claims made a partial report and asked for further time to complete their report. Report was as follows, to wit:

Your committee on Justices, Constables and Coroners claims and accounts, would respectfully submit the following as their report, recommending the allowance of the several amounts as given below, and that the clerk be authorized to draw orders for the same.

Names.	Claims.	Allowed.
1 Wm. Gardner, Jail for Co.,	81 40	$1 40
2 A. K. Smith, stamps for Co.,	2 00	2 00
3 J. L. Hunt, stat'ry for Co. clerk,	8 25	8 25
4 Enquirer Citizen, printing, etc.,	11 50	11 50
5 A. J. Beardsley witness fees justice court,	48	48
6 Chicago Journal, bdg prtg for Register,	27 45	27 45
7 Wm. McMillan, witness fees,	2 20	2 20
8 Hollywood & Backus, blanks,	3 50	3 50
9 Will N. Moore, taking recognizances and approving same,	1 00	1 00
10 Chas. Gotham, witness fees,	2 20	2 20
11 Geo. E. Malmsten, jury service,	1 40	1 40
12 Wm. White, wood and lumber,	12 74	12 74
13 Dr. J. A. Carlstein, M.D., for insanity of Mary Ellis,	5 00	5 00
14 Jas. Hudkins, J. D. same,	5 00	5 00
15 Hilton Bros. & Howard, same,	43 65	43 65
16 L. Hicks, services rendered in Wesley Cole, insane,	3 00	3 00
17 D. I. Hammond, justice fees,	1 50	1 50
18 A. J. Beardsley, witness fees justice court,	48	48
19 Chas. Hurd, same,	1 20	1 20
20 J. A. Carlstein M.D. for H. P. Miller	15 00	15 00
21 Geo. Mayne, constable fees,	2 00	2 00
22 C. Hunt, services at and assist.	14 75	14 75
23 Will N. Moore, same,	14 00	14 00
24 Spring Bros., board and attendance of Jas. Duncan,	160 00	160 00
25 H. Wallington, coffin for Jas Turner and embalming body,	37 00	37 00
26 H. Wallington, coffin for Wesley Cole,	17 00	17 00
27 H. Wallington, do. do. Jenkins,	17 00	17 00
28 C. Lansley, juror,	4 00	4 00
29 G. Martin, juror,	4 00	4 00
30 Byron Sen, juror,	3 00	3 00
31 Geo. Smith, jurors,	3 00	3 00
32 Wm. Sherman, juror,	3 00	3 00
33 Jas. Bennett, jurors,	3 00	3 00
34 Jas. Pell, juror,	3 00	3 00
35 David Gillett, deputy sheriff,	10 00	10 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE ANDERSON,
EDWARD STARMER,
F. M. CHASE,
Committee.

Moved by Ava Smith, supported by McKibben that the report of the committee be accepted and that the committee be given further time. Motion carried.

Moved by G. V. Nash, supported by Ava Smith that the Board adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m. Motion carried.

ALFRED P. HEASLEY, County Clerk.

Board met at 2 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. Roll called; quorum present. Minutes read and approved.

Committee on county property made the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County:

Your special committee on county property would report as follows:

We find property belonging to the county of Charlevoix.

Real estate in village of Charlevoix,	$1,000 00
Jail building,	1,000 00
Furniture in Probate room,	32 00
Claim against the May estate (mortgage)	36 00
Farm of 40 acres land in South Arm tp	700 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. V. NASH,
FRED SMITH,
FRANK RANNEY,
AVA SMITH,
Committee on Co. Property.

Moved and supported that the report of the committee be accepted. Motion carried.

Committee to settle with the county treasurer made the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Your committee appointed to settle with the treasurer of Charlevoix county, would respectfully report that we have examined the books and vouchers and find them correct—showing a balance on hand belonging to the county of $26.79.

G. V. NASH,
FRANK RANNEY,
AVA SMITH,
Committee.

Moved by Meech, supported by Nelson that the report be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Committee on claims made the following final report, viz:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Your committee on justices, constables, and coroners claims and accounts would respectfully submit the following as their final report, recommending the allowance of the several amounts as given below, and that the clerk be authorized to draw orders for the same.

No.	Claims.	Allowed.
1 Bernard Burns, sup of pvr,	63 46	63 46
2 Charlevoix Herald, printing,	7 50	7 50
3 W. J. Lewis, trespasser,	2 25	2 25
4 Charles Hendee, deputy sheriff	13 50	13 50
5 John Ward, service in relation to superintendent of poor, bill,	3 50	3 50
6 Ira Mc Donald, justice,	1 75	1 75
7 Jas. Duncan, justice,	15 70	15 70
8 Jas. Duncan, do.	3 70	3 70
9 Chas. Hurd, justice,	17 95	17 95
10 Will H. M. M. sheriff,	157 90	157 90
11 H. Wallington, coffin for Jas. Turner,	36 00	36 00
12 Wm. Sherman, juror,	3 00	3 00
13 Jas. Bennett, jurors,	3 00	3 00
14 Byron Sen, jurors,	3 00	3 00
15 Geo. Smith, jurors,	3 00	3 00
16 Jas. Pell, jurors,	3 00	3 00
17 Wm. Sherman, jurors,	3 00	3 00
18 Jas. Duncan, jurors,	3 00	3 00
19 Jas. Duncan, jurors,	3 00	3 00
20 Jas. Duncan, jurors,	3 00	3 00
21 Wm. Sherman, jurors,	3 00	3 00
22 Jas. Duncan, jurors,	3 00	3 00
23 Jas. Duncan, jurors,	3 00	3 00
24 Jas. Duncan, jurors,	3 00	3 00
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91 Jas. Duncan, jurors,	3 00	3 00
92 Jas. Duncan, jurors,	3 00	3 00
93 Jas. Duncan, jurors,	3 00	3 00
94 Jas. Duncan, jurors,	3 00	3 00
95 Jas. Duncan, jurors,	3 00	3 00

He Get Away With It.

A short old man in a long gray beard put an armful of Christmas trees through Fulton market yesterday afternoon and slopped at a wagon of grapes were displayed.

"Here you are!" yell pointing to crates beaded Concords, Catawbas and Niagaras.

The small man stopped long enough to see his fruitedness pulled off a bunch in a basket of Concords and, he tried a bunch of Catawbas, and began on the Niagaras.

"Hey, you!" the fruit vender, who was with a customer, now in a short man's exclamation. "How much for grapes?" he asked, blandly, asking a bid. "Forty cents a basket." "Too much," said the man, as he walked away two more Concords. "Are you a wholesale dealer."

"No."

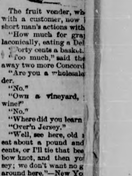
"Own a vineyard, sir?"

"No."

"Where did you learn 'Drive'n Jerry?'

"Well, see here, old man, I'll give you a dollar and a half for the lot, and then you get out, you don't want to go around here."—New York Sun.

The Cane's Fall.



No Fears for a Panic.

It is claimed that a boom in land in the west and that western form corncobs this when encouraging to dangerous Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. Nothing but cobs there in Omaha, where, it is contended, it is contemplated a marketable degree of corn the festive corncob at mammoth proportions strike, and real dealer in Nebraska hearth will sit Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—New York Sun.

At the Opera.

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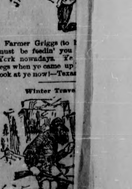
(Figure—in which hands and cash may being left out.)

Miss Y.—Really, Mr. Mumble, I feel pleasure. Mr. C.—Ah, yes. I told me to take what I

The Deception.

Farmer Griggs (to a tourist from New York nowadays. Yes, sir, we don't want no big crops when you come look at ye now!—Texas Siftings.

Winter Trees.



Traveler—Hello! Where on earth did you come from? Aeronaut—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE WORLD OVER.

A MIRROR OF THE IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES OF A WEEK.

Things That Do Happen—A Complete Record of Interesting Events the World Over—Shocking Accidents, Startling Crimes, Other Topics.

A DAY IN CONGRESS.

But Little Business Transacted—Bills Introduced.

When the tariff bill was taken up in the Senate on the 16th inst., Mr. Allison, from the Finance Committee, reported two new sections which he proposed to offer as amendments. They provide for the payment of a bounty of 1 cent a pound until April 100, to the producers of sugar testing not less than 80 degrees, and to the producers of sorghum and the beauty is to be paid annually from the duties collected on imported sugar. Senator Dawes introduced a bill or the division of the great Sioux reservation in Dakota. It requires the consent of the Indians to be obtained to the opening of the reservation, and that the fund arising from the sale of the surplus lands be in trust for the six different tribes instead of being held in a lump sum for the whole nation. Mr. Hoar introduced a concurrent resolution for the counting of the vote for President and Vice President, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It provides that the two houses of Congress shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday (Feb. 9 next, at 12 o'clock meridian, when the President of the Senate shall be the presiding officer. The two persons shall be appointed tellers on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House, to make a list of the votes and to deliver the same to the President of the Senate, who shall forthwith announce the state of the vote and the persons elected. The tellers shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and shall be entered on the journals of the two houses. Under the call of States for bills for introduction in the House, Mr. Dockery introduced a bill for the taxing of votes; for the establishment of a national bullion reserve, and for the purpose of the refunding the interest-bearing debt of the United States. Mr. Cannon introduced a bill to amend the act to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases. Mr. Chickering, from the committee on commerce, introduced a bill to repeal the tax on tobacco and moved its reference to the Committee on War Claims. Lost—yeas, 100; nays, 117—and the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Bowden from the committee on District of Columbia, reported back the bill for the extension of Columbia.

PERISHED IN A WRECK.

Eight Persons Killed and a Dozen Injured in an Accident Near Tallmadge, Ohio.

A frightful wreck occurred on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad near Tallmadge, Ohio, a passenger train colliding with one section of a freight which had broken in two. Eight persons were killed and a dozen injured. The list of killed is as follows: Robert Huntington, of Galion, Ohio, passenger engineer. William Walters, of Galion, Ohio, passenger fireman; J. F. Bushford, of Galion, freight brakeman; William Lundy, of Salamanca, N. Y. (Wells, Fargo & Co. express messenger); three Chinamen; Mary Ann Lyon, of Idaho, ticketed second-class to Cherry Creek, N.Y. The injured are: David Thomas, of Galion; Sam Dougless, of Galion; Robert Owen, of Kent; James Boyd, of Paterson, N. J.; George Shaw, of Galion; Thomas Fairfax, pointed, of Cleveland. Other passengers, whose names were not learned, received slight injuries, but none of them serious. Those in the two sleepers escaped practically unhurt. The greatest horror came when the baggage car and smoker, which telescoped with the commonwealth, took fire, the weak and helpless and wounded praying for succor from the flames that were fast enveloping them. One man, George Shaw, pinned in by the wreckage, managed by superhuman efforts to release his lower limbs, and escaped out and bruised. The last man to get out alive was able to grasp an ax-handle and retain his hold until he was drawn through a gap, half dead, but was quickly rescued. Two in the smoker were eight Chinamen. Five were pulled out alive, but half dead from fright. Three were never seen alive the crash, and bones and bits of charred flesh gathered up in a bag were all that was found of them. The express car carried a large quantity of fine silver and bank bullion and a treasure-safe said to be filled with fine gold, valued at $25,000. The company's direct loss is upward of $15,000.

In the Field of Politics.

Joseph Fifer has been inaugurated as Governor of Illinois, at Springfield.

The inauguration of Governor Hovey of Indiana occurred at Indianapolis. General Harrison being present at the ceremonies. The oath of office was administered by Hon. B. K. Elliott, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

The Hon. D. R. Francis has been inaugurated Governor of Missouri.

Isham G. Harris has been renominated for United States Senator by the Democratic Tennessee Legislature.

The Hon. George F. Hoar has been renominated by the Massachusetts Republicans for United States Senator.

Senator Manderson has been renominated by the Republicans of the Nebraska Legislature to represent the State in the United States Senate.

To fill the unexpired term occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hovey to become Governor, Col. Frank B. Posey has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Indiana District.

The Democrats of Massachusetts, at Boston, nominated the Hon. P. A. Collins as a candidate for United States Senator.

Cutting the Pre-Election Vote.

The Presidential Electors chosen at the election in November met on the 14th inst., at the State capitals of their respective States, and went through the legal formality of casting their votes for the candidates for President and Vice President whom they represented.

THE RECENT GREAT STORM.

The Suspension Bridge Wrecked at Niagara Falls—Loss of Life in Pennsylvania.

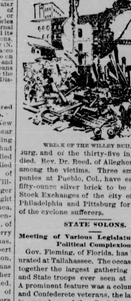
The Niagara Falls suspension bridge situated nearest the falls was carried away by the recent gale and deposited in the river. The bridge was completely rebuilt last season and enlarged for a double track. The material of which it was composed was iron and steel. It was owned by the

THE BRIDGE BEFORE THE STORM.

Niagara Falls and Clifton Suspension Bridge Company. The stock is held in Chicago and Canada, and had always paid large dividends. The loss is about $500,000. The bridge will probably be rebuilt as soon as possible. All the points of interest along the river at the water's edge suffered more or less from the gale. The water was never known to be so high. The International Hotel was unroofed. Several buildings were blown down in the vicinity. The gale was the severest ever known there, and lasted about twelve hours. The total loss by the gale in that vicinity will reach $1,000,000.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CYCLONE

The total number of persons killed in the late cyclone at Reading, Pa., is twenty-four, and three badly injured. Search in the ruins of the silk mill has been abandoned. Several of those reported killed have been found. Fifteen dead bodies were removed from the ruins left by the cyclone at Pitts-



WREK OF THE WILLOW BURG MILL.

burg, and of the thirty-five injured three died. Rev. Dr. Reed, of Allegheny City, was among the victims. Three smaller companies at Pueblo, Col., have each given a fifty-ounce silver brick to be sold by the Stock Exchanges of the city of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg for the benefit of the cyclone sufferers.

STATE SOLONS.

Meeting of Various Legislatures—Their Political Complexion.

Gov. Fleming, of Florida, has been inaugurated at Tallahassee. The occasion brought together the largest gathering of civilians and State troops ever seen at the capital. A prominent feature was a column of Union and Confederate veterans, the latter including members of the Confederate regiment in which both ex-Gov. Berry and Gov. Fleming served.

Gov. Cooper, of Colorado, has been inaugurated at Denver. His address was short, the principal feature being recommendations to the General Assembly to pass a fair but stringent railroad law and a law for the arbitration of difficulties between employers and employes.

The Kansas Legislature met at Topeka. The House elected Capt. Henry Booth, of Larned, Speaker, and Col. H. T. Millard, of Reading, Chief Clerk. In the Senate Senator Harkness was chosen President pro tem., and Angus Stacey Secretary.

The New Jersey Legislature was organized by the Democrats without notable incident. In joint convention at St. Paul the Minnesota Legislature heard the final and inaugural messages of the outgoing and incoming Governors, and Governor W. R. Merriam was duly installed in office. Retiring Governor A. R. McGill dwelt at length on the question of the regulation of railroads, expressing the belief that the laws already enacted and enforced have settled the right every man to have equal privileges in dealing with common carriers. He thought a court should be established to prevent unnecessary building of new roads and the killing of thriving towns by railroads passing them by and endeavoring to build up rival cities. He says the high-license law has been entirely satisfactory and has benefited the State both financially and from a temperance standpoint. Gov.-elect W. R. Merriam was sworn in by Chief Justice Gilfillan and read his message, which covered about the same ground as that of his predecessor's.

The West Virginia Legislature met at Charleston, and the Democrats organized the House by electing Woods Speaker. In the Senate Gov. Fuller voted with the Democrats, which resulted in a deadlock. Carr and Minter (Dem.) were candidates for President. The Democrats control the House and the Republicans Minter.

At a Republican caucus of the Kansas Legislature it was unanimously agreed to re-elect Senator Plumb.

OATS, WHEAT, AND CORN.

The Agricultural Department Submits Its Report for December.

The December report of the Department of Agriculture, which publishes in detail estimates of some of the most important crops, makes the product of corn 1,987,790,000 bushels grown on 75,672,763 acres, valued on the farm at $677,561,580, or 34.1 per bushel, against 44.4 cents for the crop of 1887, a decrease of 25 per cent, the product of 1887 being 27 per cent. less in volume than that of 1886. The average yield of the commercial belt, or seven corn surplus States, averages 33.2 bushels per acre. The Atlantic coast, south of the Potomac, averages 11.2 bushels of comparatively poor quality. The wheat aggregate is 414,838,000 bushels, grown on 37,336,139 acres, valued at $384,248,000. The average yield is 11.1 bushels per acre, winter wheat 11.6, and spring wheat 10.3 bushels per acre. The average farm value is 92.6 cents per bushel, against 68.1 cents for the previous crop, a difference due more to foreign than domestic scarcity. The aggregate for oats is 707,737,000 bushels, grown on 29,996,924 acres, and valued at $195,424,240. This is 27.8 cents per bushel, against 30 cents for the crop of 1887. A comparison of aggregate values shows that the present corn crop is worth only $81,000,000 more than the previous one, wheat $74,000,000 more, oats $5,000,000 less.

DUN & CO'S TRADE REPORT.

The Influence of Railroads—The Sugar Trust, Etc.

The review of trade for last week, by R. G. Dun & Co., is as follows:

Not the least important feature of the railway Presidents' situation is the fact that bankers of large influence commit themselves, in case the company signs, to raise their contingency or aid to the negotiation of securities. Nothing more clearly shows the belief in the railway business in the company. The report of the Reading company is so much better than the time when it took, for the year ending June 30, 1886, the stock and bonds were at the lowest point, that the 10 per cent. on the stock to dividend was paid, and on the preferred income bonds 2 per cent. The report of the Lehigh Valley

He Got Away With

A short old man in a with a long gray beard ye an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "Here you are!" yel pointing to rows baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price The small man stopped hemmed so as to free his fluttively pulled out a bunch in a basket of Co vowed then, to tread a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions with "How much for gra incoherently, eating a Bu "Forty cents a basket. "Too much," said the away two more Concords "Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over's Jersey?"

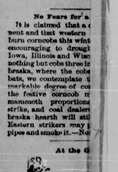
"Well, see here, old a sat about a pound and cents, or I'll mat bee knot, and then yo say; we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a west and that western burn corncobs this whi encouraging to drought Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs there b breaks, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob n monumental proportions strike, and coal dealers hearth will sti Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the Co



(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C.—Ah, yes. W told me to take what I

The Deception

Farmer Griggs do

must be feelin' you York nowadays. Ya bags when ye came up look at ye now!—Texas

Winter Trave

Trapper—Hello! Where on earth did you come from?

Aparrition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. Now for a ride to the next station!—Judge.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in state convention in Hartman's hall, Grand Rapids, ON THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1889,

At 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and two candidates for Regents of the State University, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the party. Each county is entitled to one delegate for each 200 votes cast for governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 100 votes, but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the counties they represent.

The delegates from each congressional district will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock a. m. on the day of the convention and recommend candidates as follows: one vice president of the state central committee, one member of the committee on credentials, permanent organization, and order of business and resolutions.

L. M. WESTON,
CHAS. H. THOMAS, SEC'Y. Chairman.

Under the above call Charlevoix county is entitled to four delegates.

Electric lights have been placed in the senate chamber at Lansing, each of the 110 ornamental cones in the ceiling being supplied with an incandescent lamp.

JAMES F. JOY charges the interstate commerce law with being the cause of the present depression in railroad properties, and consequent demoralization of other lines of trade.

In Big Rapids the mail is put on the regular passenger omnibus and is carried round from one place to another until the driver gets ready to deliver it. The business men kick—so does William P. Nisbett.

"Democrats die hard," one of our able contemporaries remarks. Dey hard? They do not die at all. The more they are whipped the harder they kick. If they could be killed they would be as Napoleon said of the Russians—after they are dead you have to knock them down.—Cincinnatti Commercial Gazette, Rep.

M. F. GUINON, of Petoskey, was elected circuit court commissioner of Emmet county last fall. Lately he sent to the governor his resignation in favor of E. C. Barnum, of Petoskey, if the appointment was agreeable. As soon as it was known that Guinon had resigned half a dozen applicants posted down to Lansing to obtain the place. Not caring to open a free-for-all, Mr. Guinon recalled his resignation, and, as the governor had not accepted it, will continue to act for the rest of the term.

A SERIOUS misunderstanding has arisen between the authorities at Washington and Berlin regarding the action of sailors from the German man-of-war Olga, in the Samoan islands, in firing upon the American flag floating over the American consulate, burning three houses belonging to an American citizen, and brutally maltreating another American citizen. To assist in the support of American interests and the protection of American citizens at the islands, the U. S. man-of-war Vandalia has been ordered to the seat of disturbance. The government at Washington acted promptly, and it is hoped that proper amends will be made by the offending government, and without further bloodshed.

THE U. S. man-of-war Vandalia, which was sent to the Samoan island to resent the insults of the German sailors to the American flag, carries a sixty-pounder breech-loading rifle on her forecastle, an eight-inch pivot muzzle-loading rifle forward of the foremast, and six nine-inch Dahlgrens in broadside in her waists. She also has a three-inch rifled, wicked little gun, a twenty pound breech-loading howitzer, and two gatlings. She also has Hotchkiss rifled cannon. To man, ship, and serve all these guns the vessel carries a complement of 240 officers, crew, and marines. Seven of the officers of the Mohican, who have not yet entered upon the three year's cruise, were transferred to the Vandalia. A number of long time men were also sent to the Vandalia.

Lieut. Gov. Macdonald Killed.

Last Saturday, at 1.30 p. m., by the breaking of a truck, a passenger coach on the Menominee River branch of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, was thrown from the track, instantly killing Lieut. Gov. James H. Macdonald and Wm. F. Cochrane, of Escanaba, and H. H. Tuttle, the great iron man, of Cleveland, Ohio, besides injuring a large number of other passengers.

Messrs. Macdonald, Cochrane and Tuttle were going to Ashland, Wis., to establish some large rolling mills, and were to have been met by the Ashland Business Men's Association.

Lieut-Gov. Macdonald was 62 years of age and was born in Nova Scotia. He came to Wisconsin when 18 years of age and engaged in railroading. For many years he was was with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, filling various responsible positions. These years he saved, retired, having realized handsomely on mining investments. In 1886 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan and was re elected last November. He recently became interested in the Cochrane Mining Company and secured the location of mills at Escanaba. He leaves a wife, a son aged 28 years, and a daughter aged 20. His property is estimated at from $500,000 to $750,000.

Mr. Cochrane of Escanaba was inventor of the Cochrane rolling mill, and treasurer of the Cochrane Mining Co., of Escanaba.

Mr. Tuttle was a member of the firm of Tuttle, Ogdeday & Co., a prominent iron firm of Cleveland, and superintendent of the Commonwealth Milling Company, and who has extensive mining interests in the Gogebic district. He leaves a wife and one or two children at Cleveland.

The event casts a gloom over not only the cities interested in the business enterprises of these gentlemen, but the whole state of Michigan.

A Curious Breton Almanac.

Apropos of almanacs, to which we referred yesterday, a full Breton calendar may be found in the "Almanach des Traditions Populaires," issued annually. Here we learn that the 11th of June is still the longest day with that primitive people; while each of the first twenty days of the year infallibly foretellsws the weather of each of the twelve months. If the weather goes wrong there are many saints to apply to for remedy. St. Valentin and St. Marina replace Neptune, and order about the winds; Milault gives fine days; Hilion preserves from hail and drought; Nonna and Pern give rain; and Sylvestre—generally connected in Germany with red noses—prevents white frosts, while Eloi and Barba act as lightning conductors. No fewer than seventy-six saints divide the duties of Esculapius; among them Mark, who is supposed to pay special attention to scurvy and muscular itch; Ceros is represented by eight, and Lucina is the prototype of four. Fear and respect the holding of Rival, Aston and Kristina fatten pigs, and dill cures them when they are ill; mad dogs flee before the names of Tujon and Bienzi; Isidore destroys moles, and Herve is the declared enemy of wolves. Things must get mixed a good deal in Brittany, for three saints—Gouery, Fergat and Jean Darchem—have nothing else to do but look out for them. Since makes children grow fast; Eider and Glenda teach them to speak, and Lithubian, Tujon and Lijer sea that they walk early. The last is a saint (Leger) who makes horses run in England. Perhaps out of the whole calendar St. Yver Peter has his hands fullest; for he has to fill all the hives with honey and all the nets with fish, besides giving full breeds of chickens to the hens, and in his odd moments charming away rheumatics and tumbrosis. The "Almanach" also contains a collection of Normandy beggars' chants, with music; fairy tales, popular riddles, and the addresses of all recognized "folklorists" throughout the world.—Galignani's Messenger.

The Michigan Libel Bill

The Cleveland Leader quotes the bill relative to libel which has been approved by the Michigan Press Association, and says:

The substance of the above ought to be enacted in every state. The presumption of malice, and punitive damages, except in certain well defined cases, are relics of legal barbarism and ought to be abolished. Malice is not presumed even in murder cases. It must be proven. In no other action for trespass are more than proven damages collectible. The theory that retraction is simply a confession of guilt and a proof that damages ought to be paid, is abhorrent. The bill quoted reforms these manifest abuses of existing laws, and puts libel on the same plane of equity and practice as other torts. We commend its provisions to the consideration of the members of the Ohio general assembly.

To Farmers.

Cash will be paid at the Fountain City House, for lard, eggs, butter and dressed poultry.

COUNTY TREASURERS' REPORT.

Statement showing the total receipts and disbursements from Sept. 30th, 1888, to Jan. 1st, 1889, at the office of the treasurer of Charlevoix county and the several funds.

ORANGE BLAIR,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

Received from all sources, including bal. in the treas. office Sept. 30, 1888	$7112 85
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid out for the three months ending Dec. 31st, 1888, as per warrants drawn	$4554 15
Balance in the treasury	558 70
	$7112 85

LIBRARY FUND.

	DR.	CR.
Total receipts	$96 58	
Disbursements		00 00
Balance to be apporti'd May, 1889		$96 58
	$96 58	$96 58

CONTINGENT FUND.

	DR.	CR.
Younglove, Co. order, jury certs., etc. incurred for the quar. ending Dec. 31st, 1888	$3,481 26	
Balance Sept. 30th, 1888, and receipts from all sources for quar. ending Dec. 31st		$1,941 81
Balance		1,539 45
	$5,481 26	$3,481 26

POOR FUND.

	DR.	CR.
To poor orders redeemed for the quar. ending Dec. 31st, 1888	$253 54	
For the quar. ending Dec. 31st 1888,		00 00
Balance due contingent fund		$253 54
	$253 54	$253 54

PRIMARY SCHOOL INTEREST FUND.

	DR.	CR.
To amount paid county treas.	$2,006 40	
Received from state treas.		$2,006 40
	$2,006 40	$2,006 40

LIQUOR TAX FUND.

	DR.	CR.
To amount received from retail liquor tax	$420 75	
By amounts paid villages and co. contingent fund		$420 75
	$420 75	$420 75

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE FUND.

	DR.	CR.
Amount paid out	00 00	
Amount received from tuw. co. School ex.		$36 00
	$36 00	$36 00
Balance on hand	$36 00	

CIRCUIT COURT FUND.

	DR.	CR.
To received from Circuit court clerk	$50 00	
By amount disbursed		00 00
Balance		$50 00
	$50 00	$50 00

WIDE AWAKE.

The January number is the second beautiful holiday issue of Wide Awake, and opens the year with a charming social novelty for the winter evenings, a yule-tide recitation called "The Christ Child," the words set to music by Clara Doty Bates, the music with each verse being a carol in itself. Mr. Stockton, and Mr. Cleveland, contribute long stories, and Mr. Bridgeman, The opening story, full of the Christmas-tide spirit, is by Brooksby Bouldrewith, entitled "Good Luck," another Christmas story "Such a Little Thing" is by the Polish Patriot writer Mrs. E. R. Sill[illegible] Mrs. Bishop, the famous traveler in Japan and California, contributes "An Adventure in Japan" Mrs. Wiggin's "Polly Oliver's Problem" is a very delightful comedy of the Revolutionary period. Mr. Stockton's "Rudder Grand" is a jolly story of a jolly way; Trowbridge's New England Legend "Jim" the genius people of the soil, and those in the city—and Mr. Cleveland's "The Legend of Wolf Mountain" is a strong story of Western life. Among that popular episode of recent history, Jacques Boyesen's "Boy Life in Norway" and "Boy Life in Iceland" have the girls are target to hunt—fire in the Boston Public Schools, which is enough to make fire should be built in everybody's kitchen. Prof. Scott writes in "A Queer Bird," about "Birds of the Gulf Coast" and Mr. Bishop in "Birds of Our American Sea, describes Oregon robins that build their nests in the tops of tall trees. Mr. Bishop's other contribution is "The Island of Shady Maidens's Saints Church," by M. S. Brooks, in one of the best Christmas stories of the season. There are poems by Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Sill, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. Lee, Mr. Bouldrewith, Mr. Trowbridge, and Mr. Stockton, and Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Bridgeman, and Mr. Lee, and Mr. Bouldrewith, and

THE DRUMMER AND HIS GRIP.

BY F. M. GILBERT.

Though the rain and sleet are falling,
And the roads are "awful muddy,"
Though all men "hard times" are bawling,
Though the times are "tight" and tricky,
Though the times may be frosty,
And the frosts may bite and nip,
They can never stop the advent
Of the drummer and his grip.

Though the train may all to smashing,
Though the horses all go lame,
The drummer, like the lightning,
Will get there just the same.
And when his time is over
Will come smiling from his trip,
Will be welcomed home by lovers,
Does the drummer with his grip.

Ah, he teaches us a lesson,
With his energy and grit,
Teaches us how to "strike" most people
Don't accumulate a bit.
And he's ever bright and cheerful,
And a smile is on his lip,
He's a dairy from away back,
Is the drummer with his grip.

Give him a kind word always,
He'll give you back the same,
For the doings of some "black sheep"
Don't give the like while time blows.
For down, down down to Hades,
Will go the man who does the slip,
While along the road to heaven
Goes the drummer with his grip.

MARRYING A POOR MAN.

"My choice is made at last, sister Belle. Now I am ready for blame or praise from others, but I want your approval."

The elder sister looked at a couple of open letters lying on the writing-desk before which the speaker sat, her cold gray eyes softening a little as she replied:

"If you tell me which of the two you have chosen I can answer you."

"You ought to know without being told," Stella laughed. "Clarence, of course."

Bella Lawson look serious.

"Stella, I am sorry. Not that I bear Clarence Henshaw any ill-will, but, child, you are not fit to be a poor man's wife. Remember you are proud and have been reared in ease and comfort. Follow my advice and marry Henry Lakeman."

Stella shook her head.

"No Bella; I wouldn't marry Henry Lakeman if he was a hundred times richer than he is."

She slipped a picture into its envelope with a long glance at the view it imaged.

"It is a lovely place," she sighed, "and I would like to live there."

The sister was watching, and, stooping, kissed the smooth, white brow, while she said:

"Don't be too hasty, Stella. If you never this pretty home of Henry Lakeman's, accept it."

"But I love Clarence. I prefer a cottage with him to a mansion with Henry."

Miss Lawson turned to the window with a sorry look. Some sweet dream of her childhood was in her memory, perhaps, but she held it worse than folly to indulge in regrets. Love, in her estimation, was to be kept in the scale for wealth.

"Stella," she continued, very gravely, "I have acted the part of a mother for many years; my wish has ever been that you form a wealthy marriage. I know you love luxury, you enjoy display, and am I not saving too much when I tell that you worship beautiful apparel. Henry Lakeman can give you all of these. Clarence Henshaw cannot. As his wife you will be subject to all manner of privations, be obliged to live in a common way, stint and economize and manage the best you can. How long will that suit a girl of your tastes? Think well of it. I shall let you have your own choice in regard to this marriage."

"Have I not decided?"

Stella ran lightly up the stairs to her own room and touched the bell in great haste.

"You will oblige me by mailing this at once," she said to the servant who answered her call, handing him this very envelope. "And," she said, smiling and blushing, "be careful of this," placing another letter into his hand. "Leave it with no one but the person to whom it is addressed."

"There'll be no mistake, miss." And that night a perfumed note by an Clarence Henshaw's pillow, and he, foolish fellow, was transported to the upper heaven of delight.

Three months later they were married. They were a happy and hopeful couple. This life upon which they had entered was like a new and unexplored country, but Clarence meant to work hard and fill little or no doubt in regard to their future. He had been a head bookkeeper for many years and had the promise of something better yet the coming season. They rented a house in the pleasant part of the city, kept a servant, and Stella won the handsome clothes which had been provided at the time of her marriage. But toward the end of the first year of their wedded life his firm was said to be under heavy liabilities, and the anniversary of their marriage found the house bankrupt and Clarence out of a situation. They moved out of their house and took a cheaper place in another part of the city. By this time their funds began to run low and Stella wasted something new for her wardrobe.

"I shall find something by-and-by," the husband said bravely.

It was at this trying time that a little spark of humanity was put into Stella's arms, and its feeble cry told that the responsibility of motherhood was here.

"I'm the happiest man alive," Clarence exclaimed, caressing wife and baby boy. "Let pride go to the dogs, Stella," he said, remembering that now his responsibility was greater than before. "They are in want of workmen on the new city-hall. I'll take my hammer—it will give us bread."

She ought to have been contented—ought to have thought with pride of the man who would thus brave the world's opinion. He went out in the early morning and came home late at night, his handsome face glowing with love. But the very thought that her husband was brought down to the level of a common laborer hurt her.

Sister Belle had said that her tastes were luxurious, and she wasted a pretty home now and fine apparel for herself and baby. The people of the world in which she had lived had never to count their money to know if they could buy a new dress. She had lived amid luxuries made the most of circumstances, and why should she now? The little pretious she endured worried her, and in a little while the sweet-tempered woman became moody and down-hearted.

"Stella is homesick," the husband would say; "the care of the baby is too much for her. I must make some money," and his face would grow anxious and careworn, but Stella continued to sulk.

"How can you expect her to live among such surroundings?" was her appeal, when he begged her to cheer up. "It's cruel in you," she sobbed. "I want to go home to my own friends."

The warm glow came to his face, and he drew her tenderly toward him without a word, but there was a look piteous to see in his handsome eyes. Then came a day a little later when it did seem that matters had come to a crisis. The City Hall was finished, and Clarence must look for something new. Jennie, who had been Freddy's nurse, had to go, and all the household cares fell upon Stella. They had moved about a fortnight, and he had found a place in which the fretting girl-wife would be contented.

"These people are all alike, you know, and I may as well be in one place as another," was her reply to Clarence when he suggested that they move.

It was unwomanly in her to say this, she knew, and she thought to repent after her husband and begs his forgiveness, but at then Freddy caught her by her dress, causing her to spill the water she was pouring into the kettle, which only increased her vexation.

"Do you mean thing!" she exclaimed, impatiently. "Take that!" laying her hand heavily on the little bare shoulders. Then she sat down and went into hysterical weeping. Freddy, with the prints of her fingers still on his neck, tried to climb into her lap, but she pushed him away again.

"Don't do anything you'll be sorry for, Stella," her husband was coming into the room just then.

"I thought you'd gone to town," she replied, sharply. "O, dear! If I had taken good advice I would not have married a poor man."

"You are not yourself this morning, Stella," and his eyes were full of unshed tears as he saw the red marks on the baby's neck.

"Do you think I can endure everything?" she cried, hysterically.

"You are nervous and tired dear. Come here." And he put out his hand to coax her, but she turned away from him and left the room.

Something wet fell on the baby's head, and he pressed him closer to his breast as he caught the sound of her sobbing.

"I have heard of something new this morning, Stella, and I am going to New York by the next train."

"You are always hearing of something new," was her quick reply; "but what does it concern me?"

"I am hoping for something better, and think I've found it now."

He rocked Freddy to sleep, put him into the crib, then went to the door with his wife's room.

"Are you going to kiss me good-by, Stella?" he asked. "I may be gone a day or two."

"No," she replied, coldly; "you'll be back soon enough."

"But I might never return, you know."

"See if you are not back in a day or two, with the same old story."

Clarence turned quickly and left her. She heard him cross the room, and knew he bent over Freddy's crib and kissed the little sleeper again and again.

"He'll come back before he's really gone," whispered she to herself, gazing toward the door, but a turn in the street hid him from sight. He had gone, without bidding her good-by.

Stella sat still till Freddy awoke, then with a cry of anguish she ran across the hall to the nearest bedroom door.

"Please come, Mrs. Wilson. My baby is dying."

Mrs. Wilson came, for though rough in manner she was kind in heart.

"He is in a fit," she said, the moment she saw the child. "Bring me some water and help get off his clothes."

Stella obeyed.

"Hold him so till I run home and get some medicine," she added, putting him in the bath. "Such women as you ain't fit to be mothers," she continued, returning with her hands full of bottles.

"I have so many trials to bear," moaned Stella.

"Nonsense," replied Mrs. Wilson. "You have a pretty home if it was put in order."

"I'm used to better."

"Young people can't begin where the old one's left off. They must make their own homes."

"I never understood it so. My sister advised me never to marry a poor man."

"And so you keep finding fault and complaining, when your husband is trying in every way to make an honest living. It is a wonder you haven't driven him to drink long ago."

"But my husband is a good man," replied Stella, warmly, resenting the last part of the speech.

"He has shown himself to be a good man."

The woman said it in good faith, wrapping Freddy in soft flannels and administering a quieting potion. She had been watching the movements of the people ever since they came to live in the lofts.

"My baby will get well, won't he?" was said, pleadingly, and the poor thing sobbed again as if her heart would break.

"Yes, indeed."

"And you will stay with me through the night?" forgetting that she was one of "those people."

"I'd stay with you a whole blessed week," replied true-hearted Mrs. Wilson, "if I could make you a wife worthy of your husband."

"Tell me what I shall do and I'll do it willingly and without complaining."

All through the long night, while Freddy lay between life and death, Mrs. Wilson worked over him bravely, and tell the girl-mother chapters in her own life experiences. There were passages over which Stella wept bitterly, and when morning dawned, giving back the child from danger, in place of the feble, unreasonable woman, there was one ready to meet life's work with firm purpose and strong heart.

She tidied up each apartment, and instead of going about in a dowdy wrapper put on a fresh dress, arranged her hair becomingly, and changed the pucker about her mouth for her own rosy lips.

"Now's a pretty little thing," Mrs. Wilson told her when she had fastened a knot of blue ribbon in her hair. "See after baby now. I'll look in every now and then during the day, and maybe I will come back to you. Your husband will be here to-morrow morning."

"Yes," Stella replied, with a bright look in her eyes. "He'll be here by 10 o'clock."

After all, it was a long time to wait, she thought, as the slow minutes ticked out—and she would miss him as many times as he wished.

"Yes, indeed!" she exclaimed, joyfully, bending over Freddy with a kiss. He's papa a hundred thousand times, won't we, baby?"

"I do wish Clarence would come," she kept saying next morning. "What detains him?" she continued, when the clock was on the stroke of 11. "What if—and her heart lay like lead in her bosom as she recalled the look she had saw on his face—what if he never came back?" she murmured, going into her own room. "Mrs. Wilson, I'm so lonesome in my big husband!"

In an instant the door, good soul was beside her, resting a hand tenderly on the aching head. True-hearted woman! She shrank from saying it had been a dreadful night on the morrow, and that a steamer had collided with the New York boat. Her husband traveled by boat," had been her conclusion.

Stella stood at her urn, the sound of her voice answering Freddy, and with a cry she fell. Poor, tired, inexperienced wife and mother, the ordeal was too dread! With the help of a neighbor Mrs. Wilson had her on her bed.

"Run for the doctor," she said to Miss Williams.

"But you don't know——"

"I do," she interrupted. "Mrs. Henshaw will have a run of nervous fever, and your husband will be dead or alive, I can't say."

When Stella opened her eyes again it was nearly night. She knew no one about her bed, but she called for Clarence and Freddy, and sister Belle. She was going to help her husband now. She could earn money by teaching music or drawing, she might have a few pupils in dancing, she said. "But forgive me for my sickness," and her arms were put up as if to clasp something, when she dropped back.

Late that evening Clarence came in sight of home. Could he? Was Mrs. Wilson's conjecture, he came by a different route, he had thought to telegraph, but "the heart won't wory," he said, "if I am late." The light faded from his eyes and his face turned ghostly white when he looked into the room.

"Both gone!" he groaned, walking from the bed to the door.

"No, no," Mrs. Wilson said, comforting. "Baby's better, and your wife will come out of this. All she needs is good nursing, and that she shall have," turning to her and seeing the light come back into the corner of her across.

"What could we do?"

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He Got Away Wi

A short old man in a wha long gray beard ye an armful of Christmas through Fulton market toon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed

"Here you are!" yel pointing to open baskets Concords, Catawbas and morest, for half the pri

The small man stepped females so as to free his hatively pulled off a l bunch in a basket of Co voured that, he tried a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vendor, wh with a customer, pow short man's actions with

"How much for gra incessantly, eating a bu

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said the away two more Concord

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over in Jersey."

"Well, see here, old t eat about a pound and cents, or I'll bit that bee bow knot, and then yo my; we don't want to g around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 24, 1889

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid in the cherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 20 to 25c.
EGGS, per doz., 22 to 25c.
POTATOES, per bu., 20 to 25c.
WHEAT, per bu., 90 to 95c.
OATS, per bu., 30c.
HAY, per ton, $10 $12.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, live weight, per cwt., $2. Steers, $1 @ $ 50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.00@$4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c@$1.00.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Inwood.

Will Bolton is working with his team near East Jordan.

Dr. N. J. Perry of Charlevoix, spent Sunday at the residence of O. D. Hilton.

The farmers are all making good use of the light fall of snow by getting out logs.

A number of the young people at Smithson's camp indulged in a social hop Tuesday evening.

Henry Hilton leaves for Susan Lake to be gone an indefinite length of time, Wednesday.

J. Cook and J. Harrington are drawing logs to the beach for John Nicholls. The scarcity of snow prevents them from accomplishing very much at present.

Edwin Cook is feeling very gloomy over the necessity of doing his own chores, as his sons are away. O. D. Hilton is going over to assist him and to sympathize.

The youngest child of Alfred Van Duzen, which has been quite ill with erysipelas, is now quite recovered.

School commenced last week, in the McGeogh district, with Anna Metcalf as teacher.

Norman Wells, while hauling logs at Smithson's camp, last week, had his foot hurt quite seriously by the sleigh passing over it. He is improving.

School Report.

School report, Hilton's school house for the month ending Jan. 18.

Number enrolled, 29; average daily attendance, 19. Scholarship as follows:

Lillie McGeagh	97 8	Emma Wells	92
Cora VanDusen	95	Perry Wood	88
Nora VanDusen	92	Fred Cooper	85
Anna Wells	91	May Shores	80
Belle Wells	90	Ernest Cooper	80
Arthur O'Brien	90	Minnie Wells	79
George Harrington	89	Noah Punkett	69
Nelson Harrington	88	Allen McGeagh	69
Henry Harrington	99	Frank O'Brien	60
Orion VanDusen	96	Ida O'Neil	50
Oscar VanDusen	96	Fley Harrington	96
Avery O'Brien	94		

ADELLA M. PAYNE, Teacher.

Wilson.

Beautiful weather.

E. N. Tracy preached at the school house on Sunday last.

A few neighbors spent a pleasant evening at Supervisor Hudkins' recently. A good time was enjoyed as might be expected.

Mark Sedgman was kicked severely by one of his oxen on Friday last. He was laid up for two days, but we notice he is at work again.

A little son of W. H. Healey ran away last week. He was overtaken at a station south of Boyne Falls. Alleged cruel treatment at home is the cause, but reports are conflicting.

M. M. Burnham and Sam McCammon of East Jordan, were seen on our streets on Monday.

We hear rumors of a school exhibition in district No. 3 at the close of school. We wish the teacher and scholars success in their undertaking.

We hear that Mrs. Knuttel and daughter are getting homesick at East Saginaw, and will soon return home.

Banks.

Jan. 22.—It rained one whole day last week.

A snow storm on Sunday.

The outlook for sleighing here is bad.

John Jolliffe jr., sold his oxen last week to John Bell of Charlevoix.

Timothy Pearl has a cow with twin calves.

Mrs. Coulter is visiting her son and friends at Atwood.

Will Byers has gone to East Jordan to work with his team.

Burgess.

Thomas Sunderland had the misfortune to cut his foot one day last week.

Mr. Bartlett, of Charlevoix, was visiting with his friends in Hayes last week, Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Wilks, of Charlevoix, is visiting relatives and friends in Hayes this week.

Spelling school at the Gibson school house Thursday evening of this week.

Barnard.

The sleighing is still poor.

Mr. Thorp moved to Ironton Monday.

Mr. Wilkinson of Atwood organized a singing school here last Saturday evening, and to be held on that evening of each week.

Mr. McLeod and wife were guests of Robbert Trimble Sunday.

Those who attended the party at Mr. Frances' last week report a good time.

Ellsworth.

Jan. 22.—C. S. Guile of Bellaire, visited our school last Thursday. He had one or two more schools to visit in this township.

Jeff Bears has given up fishing. He thinks he can make more money cutting logs.

E. H. Marshall of Antrim, was here on business last Saturday.

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New and Home Cure.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membranes of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured at from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N.B. For catarrhal discharges purulent in males (either) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by her physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read Dr. King's New discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another, and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at v. G. Hixes & Co's drug store.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Niagara Falls Route.

Gorge Route.

Shortest and Quickest Route to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, New York and New England Points.

Where the Railway Crosses the Famous Gorge Twice.

Only Line Equipped with Buffet Sleepers to Niagara Falls.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Detroit and Buffalo.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Detroit and Niagara Falls.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Detroit and Rochester.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Detroit and Syracuse.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Detroit and Albany.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Detroit and New York.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Detroit and Boston.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and Buffalo.

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Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and New York.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and Boston.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and Toronto.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and Montreal.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and Portland, Me.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and Quebec.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and Ottawa.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and Kansas City.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and Denver.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and Pueblo.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and Ogden.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and San Francisco.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and Los Angeles.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and Portland, Oregon.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and Tacoma.

Only Line Running Sleepers Between Chicago and Seattle.

THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT AND JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. (all stops) Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit ..... 3.35 p. m. and 11.50 p. m.
Jackson ..... 10.20 a. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Toledo ..... 11.00 p. m. and 4.15 p. m.
Buffalo ..... 6.15 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.
Cincinnati ..... 7.30 a. m. and 7.45 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Spring and Summer

Suitings

My Samples for Spring and Summer Suits are now here. If you want a New Stylish Suit, give me a call. Satisfaction Guaranteed, both in Fit and Price.

C. H. MADDAUGH,
Corner Bridge and Clinton Sts., Charlevoix.

MILLINERY, Dressmaking, Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in greater demand than ever. No other preparation for Throat and Lung Troubles is so prompt in its effects, so agreeable to the taste, and so widely known as this. It is the family medicine in thousands of households.

"I have suffered for years from a bronchial trouble that, whenever I take cold or am exposed to inclement weather, shows itself by a very annoying tickling sensation in the throat and by difficulty in breathing. I have tried a great many remedies, but none give me relief as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which always gives prompt relief in the course of my cold complaint."—Ernest A. Hopler, Inspector of Public Roads, Parish Terre Bonne, La.

"I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy

For Home Use.

I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults."—Mrs. E. G. Edgerly, Consult Bluffs, Iowa.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded me no relief and considered my case hopeless. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, before I had finished one bottle, found relief. I continued to take this medicine until a cure was effected. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—Samuel Griggs, Wadesboro, N. C.

"Six years ago I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs and soon developed all the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had a cough, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, pains in the chest and sides, and was so prostrated as to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying numerous remedies, without benefit, I, my physician finally determined to give me Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took it, and the effect was magical. I persisted in using it, and the first dose of this medicine, and after using only three bottles, am as well and sound as ever."—Rodney Andrews, Springfield, Ill.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

In Our Popular Brand

Old Honesty

Will be found a Combination not always to be had.

A FINE QUALITY OF PLUG TOBACCO AT A REASONABLE PRICE

FINZER'S OLD HONESTY

LOOK FOR THIS ON EACH PLUG

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN EXTRA SWEET PIECE OF CHEWING TOBACCO

FINZER'S OLD HONESTY

DON'T FAIL TO GIVE

Old Honesty

A FAIR TRIAL

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER

JNO. FINZER & BROS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Shapton & Scroggie,

Charlevoix and East Jordan

STAGE LINE

Leave Charlevoix daily at 7.00 a. m., arrive at East Jordan by 10.30.

Leave East Jordan at 2.30 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix by 5.30.

Leave orders at Fountain City House and Burns & Steven's barn, Charlevoix, and at Commercial House, East Jordan.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County.

Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX

Also Farming Lands For Sale.

BARGAINS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

PROCLAMATION.

With pleasure we beg to announce to everybody, old and young, that the present weather continues, we will very soon open a large,

-SKATING PARK,-

In this vicinity. As gorgeous prizes will be distributed to the best and most graceful, as well as the most awkward and ungainly, each and every person is advised to go at once to **STOCKMAN & IDDINGS'** and Buy a Pair of Skates or any other Hardware they may be in need of and **B Happy.** You will save $ $ $ by doing so. Quickly be

Yours Truly,

J. FROST & CO.

Admission Free.

"You will Hate Something Deep."

LISTEN!

Three Kinds of

3 SAWS - SAWS 3

PERFECTION AXES,

HOLIDAY - GOODS

Knives, Carving Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Spoons. Decorative Tin Toilet Sets, Wire Baskets, Cages, Notions, Etc.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them, will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Sale Low.

BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

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A. E. Bayter Post No. 119, meets second Tuesday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

O. O. T., Charlevoix Lodge 357, meets at Odd Fellows hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. T. M.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies Hall.

K. O. T. M.—Boyne Town No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

M. W. A.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 9926, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

I. O. F.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies Hall.

F. T. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Asst Cashier.

Brown & Co.'s Bank of Charlevoix

CAPITAL $25,000.

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Good security for loans and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines. References—Chase National Bank, Chase, Spaulding & Co., Bankers, New York, and Merchants' National Bank, Detroit, Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage by which the power of sale has become operative, dated the 1st day of June, A. D. 1887, executed by Oliver Cooper of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Albert W. Hutchins, and mortgaged by him, dated June 1st, 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, in liber 14 of mortgages, page 538. There is now due of interest unpaid on said mortgage, principal and interest, $1,000, and said mortgage provides that if default shall be in the payment of the principal or interest, or any part thereof, that after the time of such default, the whole of said principal and interest shall become due, and be payable, and more than 30 days having elapsed since the said interest became due, and I still remaining unpaid, therefore the mortgagee hereby elects to consider the whole mortgage due and payable, and to foreclose the whole amount of said mortgage, both principal and interest, due and unpaid, and that there is no due under the provisions of said mortgage, or otherwise, to the mortgagee, or any person or persons claiming all due and unpaid, the sum of $1,000 principal, and $120 interest, and no action or suit having been taken to recover said sum or any part thereof. Therefore, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described, to wit: That certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the village of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, Michigan, viz: Lots one and two in block one, Dow's addition to the village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in Boyne City, that being the place of holding the circuit court for the Charlevoix county, on the **9th day of February, A. D. 1889,** at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at noon, with 7 per cent costs and an attorney fee allowed by law.

Dated Nov. 9th, 1888.

ALBERT W. HUTCHINS, A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

$25 Solid Gold Watch FREE

Not $10 watch in the world, but a Solid Gold Watch, warranted to keep time as well as watches costing $100, and we will prove it by giving one away free to introduce our Family Paper, which is the best and most popular family paper published, and we want a good man or woman in each locality to act as our agent. Some have made over $50 in a week. You can do the business and live at home, if you are willing to work. All of expense, fuel, etc., of agent, which we prove to be less than one cent a day, but because your own profit, if you write at once, we will add to this offer a Gold Watch, warranted to last 20 years, and keep time as well as any watch, for a lady or gentleman. Address, Gold Watch Co., Box 818, Portland, Maine.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

The Alba News has resumed business.

The straits of Mackinac closed with ice on the 28th.

Cheboygan dealers are harvesting ice ten inches thick.

Grand Lodge of Oddfellows meet at Grand Rapids, Feb. 19.

G. W. Albrecht of Bellaire is a candidate for governor of Alaska.

Small-pox has appeared at Monroe, and Rev. Fr. Leavy is the first victim.

Upper peninsula publishers are trying to organize a press association of their own.

Upper peninsula papers are booming J. A. Crozer of Menominee for, Governor of Alaska.

T. T. Bates of Traverse City has been appointed by Gov. Luce as a member of the board of managers of Hagiocentrum Michigan asylum.

The Lansing common council has voted $10,000 to the board of trade to secure the removal of Potter Bros.' mills and furniture factory from Potterville to Lansing.

Eighteen persons whose names have appeared on the delinquent list of the Muskegon B. M. A. have found it convenient to pay up in order to get off the list. The amounts thus secured are in excess of $450.—Tradesman.

Better Than Ever.

It did seem as though the seedsmen could themselves last year in the line of elaborate catalogues, but here comes Vick's Floral Guide for 1889, from Rochester, N. Y., better than all previous issues. "Better" hardly expresses it—rather, we should say, far superior. It has been changed in every respect; new cuts, new type, enlarged in size (opening like an old-fashioned singing book); contains three elegant lithographs (8x10½ inches) of roses, geraniums and melon and tomato; besides a very fine plate of the late James Vick and the new one who now owns and Conducts this large business. These feature must make the Floral Guide valuable to their many thousands of customers in this country.

We also notice that Vick returns to the plan started by the founder of the business years ago, of offering cash prizes at the state fair. One would think they were a little out of of their hands to offer to the public such a work as the Guide free, for that is what it amounts to, when they say it will be sent on receipt of fifteen cents, and that a certificate good for fifteen cents worth of seed will be returned with the Guide.

Oriental Economy.

The old Mussulman justifies the practice of the "Arabian Nights," was administered by a cadi according to his innate notion of the fitness of things modified or confirmed by a more or less appropriate text from the Koran. In criticising native justice we must bear in mind that this system existed in Egypt within the memory of a middle aged man. In Bowring's report upon Egypt, published in 1840, he gives various instances of this, and exemplifies Oriental notions of justice by a conversation he relates between a Mohammedan and an English traveler: Governor—Is it true that you in England send your thieves and rogues to a distant country? Traveler—Yes. Governor—And what may be the cost of sending each? Traveler—Perhaps $100, or 10,000 piasters. Governor—And what is the cost of a sailor? Traveler—About £10, or 1,000 piasters. Governor—And what is the cost of a bastonado? Traveler—Almost nothing. Governor—And you call yourselves civilized and an enlightened people, you who can get a sailor for 1,000 piasters and a rope for almost nothing—a saber that would behead many rogues and a rope that would hang many thieves—and who pay 10,000 piasters to get rid of one! This is your civilization.—The Fortnightly Review.

How Doctors Conquer Death.

Doctor Walter S. Hammond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, pneumonia and consumption, might be avoided if Dr. Acker's English Remedy for consumption were (only carefully used in time." This wonderfull remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

Masterfulness.

The masterful person will always seem to be at leisure. Its can stop, drop one thing, take up another, explore in this way or that, return again, all without loss of energy or disturbance of mind. This is because he is masterful, and, therefore, his affairs run smoothly, no one jostling another and interfering, but all parts fitting together.

Three main facts may be seen in masterful management, that there is no friction, that there is quiet, and that processes are hidden. Friction is a great difficulty in affairs. How much work so ever be done, if there be friction of parts, one rubbing against another, or one in another's way, there is loss of power, the whole is slovenly. The masterfulness of an able director is shown most delicately when many different agents or servants are to be managed, for mostly it is friction of minds and disagreement of persons that disorder affairs. Quiet is a searching test of masterly power. Noise is vulgar and a great waste of energy. As with a machine, so with the organization of business, if it be noisy beyond need it is botchery. The masterful manager permits no rattle from his people and as little as may be from his materials. Concealment of processes also is important. In the administration of a master results roll forth one after the other, but the means are hidden. Especially his own processes, the manner of his mental grip, the sources of his influence, the moments of his decisions, the beginnings of his plans, the first steps of enterprises, the multitude of his observations, his quickness of sight, his tact in little matters you will never explore.

These three signs of mastery, that there is no friction, or noise, or process observable, appear in any exercise of mind filled ably. Observe them in the three theaters wherein the most of life is transacted—the store, the school, the home. In the store, the master the business the more it should be a "wide quiet," where, as in nature, everything goes on a grand scale, but nothing seems moving. But if there be friction of men, times, appointments, departments, interfering and noise, of commands loudly issued and much calling back and forth, with bustle and hurry, and if the machinery be visible, and subordinate parts thrust themselves in view, and the establishment appears a mass of processes, though there be profit, there is waste and no true master comes among. In the school a real master teaches quietly; no details interfere; there is no unquiet straining; conduct, curriculum, and instruction agree in one still discipline.

The home is the most important sphere for masterly management, because it so nearly concerns our peace, and because there is no way to make up for ill success in it. An ill-managed store may still yield a profit; an unmastered school may yield information; and, at least, neither has to do with the heart. But an illmanaged home is pain, often misery. The tests are the same as before. If there be friction between the departments, the servants, the hospitalities, the many different requirements, if the house be noisy with orders shouted abroad, scolings, complainings, disputes, and if the little difficulties of the machinery, the processes, plannings, troublesome questions, occasions for tact be brought to view, and not rather kept out of sight as they should be, there is no mastery. Housekeeping should have a large meaning. A woman may be a notable cook, very shanly, and yet no housekeeper, however she may think herself one. To be masterful in that business is to bring the details of the home into proper subordinations and into their true relations to one main purpose, and to keep all moving without friction, noise, anxiety. In fine, a big storekeeper may be not a merchant and a big schoolkeeper may be not a teacher, and a notable housewoman may be not a housekeeper or a homemaker.—Free Press.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

A. D. Cruickshank Gives His Opinion of That Country.

San Marcial, N. M., Jan. 18.

I have just returned from a long ramble up to what they call here the Mesas, a high table land surrounding the extinct volcano. It is a mountain of itself in height and extent, formed of lava that has run down from the summit of this mountain. The rocks are all broken and look like the stuff thrown out at the furnace, all full of holes and can easily be determined to have once been molten matter. Some places they have run all together and then cooled. They have been formed into all kinds of shapes and curiosities. When you reach this table land there is a splendid view, the whole country unfolds under your feet and you see mountain, valley, table-land, snow covered mountains, and foot hills, and the valley of the Rio Grande at your feet far below. We did not get to the crater, but will go there to-morrow, perhaps, where we can go on horseback by a circuitous route from the east side. Yesterday, we rode on horseback to Fort Craig, and had a splendid ride over the plain through great herds of cattle. In the way they ride here is a caution. The horse knows it all; all you have to do is to sit on the saddle and the horse brings you out all right. I think I am getting to be quite a rider. I shall not remain here much longer. I like this country, and I like the climate. For three weeks we have been here we have not had a cloudy day. We had one nice warm shower, but the sun came out nice and warm after it. The nights are frosty. Frank seems almost well, and is as lively as a jack rabbit. He coughs a little nights but he can climb the foot hills as well as I can. I am going back to Albuquerque as soon as I return from El Paso. I want to remain there some time with a view to business. I like that place and it is bound to be the city of New Mexico. I tell you that there is business there. While there I saw men who last year cleared $3,000 off five acres of land in fruit and vegetables, and saw and examined a field containing about eight acres that two Americans rented for $35 per acre for three years and cleared in that time $10,000. They have rented it for five years longer. It is the finest land I ever saw,—no stone or even gravel,—sort of a clay or mould. I think I shall have some before I come home. There is a table-land just out of the town about 150 feet above the river, reaching back 12 miles to the mountains and extending for miles up and down the valley, the most beautiful piece of country I ever saw. It needs only water to make a perfect garden. The government has surveyed a ditch through this for the purpose of supplying this need, and when it is done it will be a beautiful place to build. Of course, I think A quequerque like other towns also, the river needs some attention as regards their sewerage, but they are new towns as yet, and are not in all as bad Chicago, or even Detroit, was a few years ago, and that defect will be remedied as the place advances. I may not locate there, but I shall look it over well and know what I am doing. Everybody seems to be busy there and satisfied with their business, and land suits me.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters say the same and speak—a pure medicine—does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts and 1.00 per bottle at v. G. Hixes & Co.'s Drug Store.

Why Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption is an absolute cure for colds. Sold by Geo. W. Beaman.

Opportunity.

There is an old proverb that says that Fate knocks but once at every man's door. Perhaps it is true that the supreme chance in a life time comes but once, but he is a sorry individual and an exception who cannot look back and see where his kind Fate knocked more then once at his door. Fate is not lock. Nine times out of ten when opportunity comes she finds the one she calls for unready, he has not made the most of his time, and opportunity only makes conspicuous the lack of preparation, of ability to grasp the chance, and show that it is deserved and the chosen one capable of going on. The tenth one called is ready. "Through long days of labor and nights devoid of ease," he has struggled upward in his sphere. If he is a clerk, he has been diligent and appreciative, he has studied prices, become familiar with the best methods, he has saved—a trifle perhaps, but still has saved. If he is a lawyer he has studied, he has observed, he has stored his mind with every fragment of knowledge that he could get hold of. If he is a mechanic he has been a good one, a thorough master of his trade. He has fought his passions, appetites and bad habits, and is ready to catch on. Fate is not lock to him. His lock lies in his pluck and his perseverence in little things—he has made his Fate himself. Fate only makes a person ridiculous who is not equal to it, who has not made the sacrifices necessary to success when his opportunity comes, as it comes to all. Perhaps the opportunity that might be his is not to become a millionaire, a merchant prince, a world-renowned lawyer, an Edison or a Horace Greeley. Yet the man who works and studies and saves, pluckily, hopefully, will get the chance to be something better then he is, to make his mark on life's pages and to leave behind him a record that will help others.

We have no sympathy with those pessimists who are always growling about their Fate, hard luck and want of success. It is their own fault. They have not been willing to prepare for a chance. Every young man—yes and young women, too, should take this lesson to heart, and always look to the chance that is sure to come, but ever be preparing for it. Success lies in the preparation and not the chance.—Selected.

Fashion Notes.

The following are culled from Gody's Lady's Book for February:

Plain cloths and vicognes are popular, totally untrimmed or braided.

Large buttons for fastening redingotes and corsages are a great feature in the winter's fashions. Many of them are very elegant.

Plaids are still very fashionable, whether arranged on the straight or crossways. Frequently they are combined plain material with good effect.

Cloth caps with fur brims are very pretty for children to accompany costumes of the same cloth trimmed with the same fur. Astrakhan and beaver are the favorite furs for children.

The hat most in favor at present is the flat, wide brimmed hat of felt, with a large ostrich feather round the brim. Others have the long feather to be worn around the neck as a boa.

The long ostrich feather, after a long banishment in favor of bows, wings and stuffed birds, has regained lost ground, and is more popular than it ever has been.

White, green and rose are the colors most fashionable this season for evening toilettes, and in many dresses all these colors appear together. Gros grain ribbon with very thick cords on its edges, or else watered ribbon is used for the sash.

Antique brocades of colors on white or light ground, usually in stripes of flowers are chosen for the Directoire toilettes that are made with a long coat back and skirt of plain Sicilienne or of velvet that is only demi-trained in length.

Polluted Ice.

A vice must read up on the investigations of Kedric, Pengri and Sudden, showing that ice taken from polluted streams is not purified by freezing. Kedzie tells us that if from streams containing rotting vegetable matter or sewdust it will be unwholesome. In 1878, at Clyde, an epidemic broke out in a hotel, and was traced 1 last to ice from an adjacent pond. The ice of this pond in summer was foul smelling with putrescent matter. The matter, as well as bacteria, is eliminated by any ordinary degree of cold. Too many of our readers are the recipients of sewage, as the ice age of civilization, we must have it pure.—St. Louis Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

Burns masquerade to celebrate the birthday of the poet is an annual item in Leslie, Fifeshire. At the celebration twenty-four plowmechanics and farmers, accoutered dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, carried a sweet handed by a voluntee lassie, accompanied by a procession of the poet's friends. Burns himself appeared in a coat, vest, buttons and knee breeches of the period, and the lassie, Jean Armour, Burns' wife, Highland Mary, Tam O'Shanter, Souter Johnny, and Tam and Kate Kennedy, Dominie Sampson, Dandie Dinmont, Meg Merrilies, Dominie Deposit, Cutty Sark, Tam Glen, Bonnie Lesley, Bonnie Jean, Bonnie Doon, Bonnie Brae, Bonnie Dundee, Bonnie Prince Charlie, Bonnie Lady Anne, Bonnie Bell, Bonnie Mary, Bonnie Kate, Bonnie Jamie, Bonnie Jock, Bonnie Peg, Bonnie Nell, Bonnie Nancy, Bonnie Annie, Bonnie Bess

He Got Away Wi
A short old man in
with a long gray beard
an armful of Christmas
through Fulton market
noon and stopped at a
of grapes were displayed
"Here you are!" sa
pointing to open basket
Concords, Catawbas an
market, for half the pri
The small man stepped
beside so as to free his
Relatively pulled out a
bunch in a basket of Co
veared that, he tried a
Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh
with a customer, ne
short man's actions with
"How much the gra
laconically, cutting a bet
"Very cents a basket,
"Too much," said the
away two bunches.
"Are you a wholesale
der.
"No."
"Own a vineyard,
wine?"
"No."
"Where did you learn
'Over's Jersey."
"Well, we learn, old
est about a pound and
cents, or I'll tin that ba
how knot, and then yo
sey; we don't want no p
around here." Yo

The Cann's

No Fears for
It is claimed that a
West and that many
burn corncobs this wint
encouraging to drugg
Iowa, Illinois and Wisc
nothing but cobs three
breaks, where the cobs
Yes, we contemplate
markable degree of co
the festive corncob m
unknown proportions
strike, and coal dealer
breaks hearth will sti
Eastern strikers may
pipe and smoke it.—N

At the c

(Figure—in which
hands and each man
being left out.)
Miss D—Really, Mr
unexpected pleasure.
Mr. C—Ah, yes.
told me to take what I

The Deception

Trapper—Hello! Where on earth did you
come from?
Absentee—Just climbed up from the
Pacific express down yonder. How far is it to
the next station?—Life

Husband—Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

CIRCLING THE GLOBE.

A WEEK'S IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES CONCISELY SUMMARIZED.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World, Embracing Foreign Affairs and Home Happenings of an Important Nature.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

What the Solons Are Doing—No Interfering Liquors at the Inaugural.

MR. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported to the Senate, on the 21st inst., the Senate bill to authorize the Omaha, Fort Dodge and Northern Railway Company to build its road across the military reservation in Kansas, not exceeding one hundred feet in width, and on motion of Mr. Plumb the bill was passed. The Senate occupied the balance of the day on the Inter-State Commerce bill. Mr. Payne (R.), for introducing dynamitical bills and demanding their reading in full, succeeded in the double object of forcing the friends of the Oklahoma bill to yield to certain amendments they had long resisted, passing the bill, and in extracting from the friends of the Union Pacific funding bill a promise that they would not call up that measure. Mr. Hoar (R., Mass.) introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of liquors at the inaugural ball. It was referred to the Committee on District of Columbia. Two years and nays were ordered, and resulted—Yeas 16, nays 36—so the motion was agreed to, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The call of States was concluded, and then Mr. Warner (Mo.) withdrew his pending motion to recommit the bill for the relief of the Oklahoma bill, and in lieu thereof moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution providing for a final vote on the bill on Thursday next, with permission to Mr. Payne to offer his amendment, and on the question relative to town sites. Agreed to—Yeas 155, nays 76. J. D. Taylor (Ohio) introduced for reference a preamble and joint resolution directing the Government officials in charge of Sioux City and Pierre to cease from all interference with the Missouri River, or, or other interesting legislation to hold over the bill to say prayers on the occasion of the ball.

DENVER'S SMALL-POX PLAGUE.

Facts Regarding It Held Back by Officials and the Truth Not Known.

An Omaha telegram says: "A private letter to a resident of this city from a friend in Denver, dated Jan. 20, confirms the report that the latter city is badly infected with small-pox, and that every available opportunity is being taken to prevent the facts reaching the public. The writer says that seventy houses are quarantined by the authorities, and that there are prospects of a serious epidemic resulting from the ravages of the disease. He also says that the newspapers of that place and the leading merchants are doing all within their power to keep the matter quiet. He says that there is great danger of the disease being conveyed to other points by travelers who are not aware of its extent in Denver. In the letter certain instances are cited where several inmates of a house are confined to their beds with small-pox. He estimates the total number affected at 140 persons. He also says that there are several houses within which small-pox is known to exist where no signal of warning is displayed.

IS IT PRELLER'S GHOST?

Room 144, Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Shunned by the Public.

A ghost story of grisly proportions is radiating from the Southern Hotel at St. Louis, Mo. In Room 144, in April, 1885, Maxwell chloroformed C. A. Preller to death. Then, after robbing the body, he packed it in a trunk, where it lay for two weeks. Since then the guests who have occupied the room have had strange experiences. The hotel people at first laughed at their fears, but the laugh soon turned to a sickly smile when some of the hotel employees tried to sleep all night in the apartment. Groans and frightful noises, alternating with the opening and shutting of wardrobe doors, created a panic among the employees and guests. Finally the horror of room 144 spread to such an extent among the travelling public that the room could not be assigned. Then the hotel man changed the number and called it No. 135. This had no effect on the circus. One of the best known men in St. Louis occupied the room for three nights recently and was then forced out by the strange noises, and opening of bureau drawers, and falling brick in the fireplace.

DOING PENANCE FOR SINS.

Strange Story of an Old Man Who Must Travel 2,000 Miles on Foot.

An old man halted in Louisville, Ky., recently, to get a shave. While the stranger was undergoing the operation he told a very remarkable story about himself. He said that five months ago he started out from a distant point in Eastern Canada to walk to the Abbey of Gethsemane, near Bardstown. So far he had safely accomplished his journey, which, he said, was a distance of 2,000 miles. In his long tramp he had worn out nine pair of shoes. "I am very weary," he said "and wish I were at my journey's end, where I I will find sweet rest for the remainder of my already numbered days." These words, spoken in a very earnest and pious tone, aroused the curiosity of the barber naturally. "Why did you not ride?" "I belong to a certain holy order of the Catholics, and this is the penance imposed upon me for my sins."

Political Dodge.

The Senate deadlock has been broken at Charleston, W. Va., by the election of R. S. Carr, Union Labor Senator from Charleston, as President of the Senate, on the 126th ballot. He received sixteen votes, nine of them being cast by the Democrats, who claim that it was their victory.

The New Jersey Democratic legislative caucus renominated Senator McPherson for United States Senator. The Republican caucus nominated Hon. William J. Sewell, of Camden.

**Farmer Griggs (to
must be fashin' you
York nowadays. Yo
legs when ya came up
look at ya now!—Yorke**

Winter Trave

No Fears for
It is claimed that a
West and that many
burn corncobs this win
encouraging to drugg
Iowa, Illinois and Wisc
nothing but cobs three
breaks, where the cobs
Yes, we contemplate
markable degree of co
the festive corncob m
unknown proportions
strike, and coal dealer
breaks hearth will sti
Eastern strikers may
pipe and smoke it.—N

THE AFRICAN EXPLORER.

Henry M. Stanley Writes to Tippoo Tib Requesting a Conference.

The following letter has been received at Brussels:

BOMA OF BOMAIVA, MUSSITA, Aug. 17.
To Sheikh Hamed Ben Mahomed, from his good friend Henry M. Stanley:

Many salutations to you. I hope that you are in good health. I am well, thanks be to God. I am anxious to see you, but hope I shall see you have to face before many days have passed. I have sent this morning with 130 Zanzawara, three Wangwana, and Ali Bin Omar, to Kabinda Falaka. It is now twelve days since I left Emin Pasha on the Nyanza. I only lost three men on the way from Wadelai to Kavalli and the other deserted. I found the white man Tippu Tib, Selim, Ali, Ali Bin Omar, and Ali Bin Nasib, and Ali Bin Hamed, all well. I miss Pasha has lost many thousands of cattle and sheep, and goats and cows and fowls and food of all kind. I found him a very good and kind man. He gave me all our wanzas and lent me some members of things. His liberality could not be better. He is very good to me. He has been very kind to me, endeavoring to cause me to show them the way. Many of them were ready to follow me out of the country, but I would not stay to wait a few months that I might return with more men and more goods, and more baggage. They were ready to follow me, but would give me strength to finish my work. May they prosper in their work. And now, my friends, what are you going to do? We have gone the road to Yambuya, and we have found that the road is good, where there is plenty of food and where there is none. Some of the road we did not know and we did not know. I am waiting to hear your words. If you come to Yambuya I will be very glad to see you. I shall stay some ten days and will then proceed slowly down the Nile to meet Emin Pasha. I have come down from above this place. There are plenty of houses and plenty of food in the land, and it astonishing from the Stanley of the Union Pacific funding bill a promise that they would not call up that measure. Mr. Hoar (R., Mass.) introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of liquors at the inaugural ball. It was referred to the Committee on District of Columbia. Two years and nays were ordered, and resulted—Yeas 16, nays 36—so the motion was agreed to, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The call of States was concluded, and then Mr. Warner (Mo.) withdrew his pending motion to recommit the bill for the relief of the Oklahoma bill, and in lieu thereof moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution providing for a final vote on the bill on Thursday next, with permission to Mr. Payne to offer his amendment, and on the question relative to town sites. Agreed to—Yeas 155, nays 76. J. D. Taylor (Ohio) introduced for reference a preamble and joint resolution directing the Government officials in charge of Sioux City and Pierre to cease from all interference with the Missouri River, or, or other interesting legislation to hold over the bill to say prayers on the occasion of the ball.

DENVER'S SMALL-POX PLAGUE.

Facts Regarding It Held Back by Officials and the Truth Not Known.

An Omaha telegram says: "A private letter to a resident of this city from a friend in Denver, dated Jan. 20, confirms the report that the latter city is badly infected with small-pox, and that every available opportunity is being taken to prevent the facts reaching the public. The writer says that seventy houses are quarantined by the authorities, and that there are prospects of a serious epidemic resulting from the ravages of the disease. He also says that the newspapers of that place and the leading merchants are doing all within their power to keep the matter quiet. He says that there is great danger of the disease being conveyed to other points by travelers who are not aware of its extent in Denver. In the letter certain instances are cited where several inmates of a house are confined to their beds with small-pox. He estimates the total number affected at 140 persons. He also says that there are several houses within which small-pox is known to exist where no signal of warning is displayed.

IS IT PRELLER'S GHOST?

Room 144, Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Shunned by the Public.

A ghost story of grisly proportions is radiating from the Southern Hotel at St. Louis, Mo. In Room 144, in April, 1885, Maxwell chloroformed C. A. Preller to death. Then, after robbing the body, he packed it in a trunk, where it lay for two weeks. Since then the guests who have occupied the room have had strange experiences. The hotel people at first laughed at their fears, but the laugh soon turned to a sickly smile when some of the hotel employees tried to sleep all night in the apartment. Groans and frightful noises, alternating with the opening and shutting of wardrobe doors, created a panic among the employees and guests. Finally the horror of room 144 spread to such an extent among the travelling public that the room could not be assigned. Then the hotel man changed the number and called it No. 135. This had no effect on the circus. One of the best known men in St. Louis occupied the room for three nights recently and was then forced out by the strange noises, and opening of bureau drawers, and falling brick in the fireplace.

DOING PENANCE FOR SINS.

Strange Story of an Old Man Who Must Travel 2,000 Miles on Foot.

An old man halted in Louisville, Ky., recently, to get a shave. While the stranger was undergoing the operation he told a very remarkable story about himself. He said that five months ago he started out from a distant point in Eastern Canada to walk to the Abbey of Gethsemane, near Bardstown. So far he had safely accomplished his journey, which, he said, was a distance of 2,000 miles. In his long tramp he had worn out nine pair of shoes. "I am very weary," he said "and wish I were at my journey's end, where I I will find sweet rest for the remainder of my already numbered days." These words, spoken in a very earnest and pious tone, aroused the curiosity of the barber naturally. "Why did you not ride?" "I belong to a certain holy order of the Catholics, and this is the penance imposed upon me for my sins."

Political Dodge.

The Senate deadlock has been broken at Charleston, W. Va., by the election of R. S. Carr, Union Labor Senator from Charleston, as President of the Senate, on the 126th ballot. He received sixteen votes, nine of them being cast by the Democrats, who claim that it was their victory.

The New Jersey Democratic legislative caucus renominated Senator McPherson for United States Senator. The Republican caucus nominated Hon. William J. Sewell, of Camden.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL,
At the low rate of $4.00 for both. Send your order now. Subscriptions may begin at any time.
ADDRESS, CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

Quick and Cheap,
At the Journal Office.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

IMPORTANT MEASURES CONSIDERED AND ACTED UPON.

At the Nation's Capitol — What Is Being Done by the Senate and House—Old Matters Disposed of and New Ones Considered.

MR. VEST's amendment to the tariff bill to make salt free was rejected by the usual tary vote on the 16th inst. A long debate followed upon the tin-plate question. A compromise was finally reached by the House Ways and Committee in favor of the duties of the Territory and Senate bill, viz: 1 cent per pound on tin plates, 1 cent per pound on all other articles mentioned statistical statement, Messrs. Morrison (D., Ill.) and Representative Mills (Mo.) while Mr

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a long gray beard was arrested of Christmas through Fulton market. He soon and stopped a w of grapes were displayed.

"Here you are!" yell pointing to open baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price.

The small man stopped, wrinkles so as to free his fatuitively pulled off a bunch in a basket of the vered that, he tried a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions with.

"How much the grap laconically, cutting a

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said the away two more Concord

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Dere's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old eat about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bas how hard, and then yo ney; we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Camel's

No Fears for s It is claimed that a ment and that western burn corncobs this wint encouraging to drought Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs three bleaks, where the cobs cost, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob n monumental proportions strike, and coal dealer breaks hearth will st Eastern strikers may p pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the c

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out)

Miss D—Really, Mr unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C.—Ah, yes. W told me to take what

The Deception

Farmer Griggs (o I must be feedin you York nowadays. Yo logs when yo came up look at yr now!—Texas

Winter Trave

Trapper—Hello! Where on cons from!

A traveller—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

Sh——! —Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in state convention in Hartman's hall, at Grand Rapids

ON THURSDAY, FEB. 26TH, 1890,

At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Justice of the Supreme court and two candidates for Regents of the State University, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

Each county is entitled to one delegate for each 100 votes cast for governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 200 votes, but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the counties they represent.

The delegates from each congressional district will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock a. m. on the day of the convention and recommend candidates as follows: One vice president of the convention and one member each for the committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business and resolutions.

T. M. WESTON, Chairman.

FRANK H. THOMAS, Secretary.

Charlevoix county is entitled to four delegates.

Democratic County Convention.

A democratic county convention will be held at G. W. Crouter's office, Charlevoix, on

FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1890,

At 2.00 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating four delegates to the state convention to be held at Grand Rapids, on Feb. 26th, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the convention.

Each township is entitled to delegates to said convention as follows: Bay 2, Bear Lake 1, Boyne Valley 2, Chandler 1, Charlevoix 6, Evangeline 3, Eveline 5, Hayes 3, Hudson 1, Marion 2, Melrose 1, Norwood 2, Resort 1, South Arm 6, Springvale 1, Wilson 2.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,

G. W. CROUTER, Sec'y. Chairman.

MICHIGAN is still holding her own in the line of brutal murders. Three the past week.

THE men who come out of the woods now are paid off at $10 per month. The campaign of education goeth on. It will be complete in 1892.—Cheboygan Democrat.

SOMEONE has written a pamphlet entitled "How to Live on $20,000 a Year." We must get that book and learn how it is done. Editors might use a little more economical without being niggardly.

AS THE clouds about Samoan affairs begin to lift it will be found probable that there is little to fight about and that much of the noise made at Washington is simply a shameful attempt of the republican partisans to make a little more political capital, if possible, out of an attack upon the administration.—Detroit Journal.

THE republican tariff measure in the senate is slowly progressing to its finish. The interests of the rich are being carefully guarded. Allison's motion to reduce the duty on pearls carried on a party vote over a motion by Vance to increase the duty. The people who buy pearls cannot afford to pay a tax on them. Let the tax be paid by people who buy iron kettles tin pails and woolen shirts.—Grand Rapids Leader.

DURING a recent speech by Prince Bismarck, before the reichstag, while discussing foreign relations, he referred to the Samoan troubles in the following language: "In Samoa we are in fullest accord with England and advance hand in hand with her. [Cheers.] We are absolutely resolved to be one with the English government and to uphold the unity we have shared with English in Africa. [Cheers] The only unpleasantness that has arisen has been with subordinate officials for whom the government neither cares nor will be responsible."

THE official report of the imports of wheat and flour into Great Britain for the 11 months ending Nov. 30th show a great falling off in the receipts from the United States. For the corresponding period in 1887 the imports of wheat from this country amounted to 28,700,000 bushels. During the past year they aggregated only 14,720,000—a decrease of over one-half. The Russian imports of wheat into Great Britain in the same periods were 3,877,000 bushels in 1887 and 13,000,000 bushels in 1888. These comparisons show two things—the blighting effect upon our export trade of the gambler's corner in September, and the fact that England is looking to other and more friendly markets for her bread supplies.—Lansing Journal.

It was a and sight the other day when a few democratic senators voted with the republicans to keep up the tax on coal. An analysis of the vote shows that nearly every democrat with corporate leanings, or connections, or sympathies, voted with the majority. However, eleven democrats had the courage to stand up and be counted for the people. If coal should not go upon the free list there is no logic for exempting anything from taxation. It is a necessary of life, an essential to manufactures, to transportation and to commerce. To tax the fuel of the people in the interest of a few mine-owners and railway companies when the government has $100,000,000 of surplus revenue is an unexampled abuse of the taxing power.—Lansing Journal.

JACKSON and Lansing are greatly excited over two atrocious murders, in each of which a young man has been detained on suspicion of being accessory to the murder of his mother. At Jackson Mrs. Lettimer was found dead in her room, with two bullet holes in her body, the circumstances indicating that her son did the wicked deed himself. Near Lansing Mrs. Stachel was shot by someone outside the house, and her body nearly filled with fine shot. Her husband, and grand daughter also received a charge of shot in their bodies, but not fatal. When told of the old lady's death the son appeared very unconcerned, and was arrested on suspicion. The officers believe they have a good clue to the one that did the shooting, circumstances indicating that it was done by a young man named August Tanto, and with the knowledge of the son. It would not be surprising if the legislature now in session should take advantage of the occurrence to pass a law requiring capital punishment for some of these aggravated cases.

A LANSING dispatch on the 25th says: Representative Wachtel's bill to protect fish prohibits the catching of speckled trout or land locked salmon from September 1 to May 1 following; grayling or California trout from November 1 to June 1 following; maskalonge, black, strawberry, green or white bass from March 1 to June 15 following; whitefish from November 20 to March 1 following. The bill forbids the purchase or sale of fish out of season. The spearing of fish, except mullet and suckers, is prohibited in the months of March, April May and June of each year in any waters except those of the great lakes. The section which makes it unlawful to use any species of nets except in the waters of the great lakes, is amended so as to permit the use of dip nets in catching mullet and suckers. In prosecutions for infraction of this section it is made sufficient for the people to show that nets were used to catch fish, and the burden of proof is upon the defendant to make it plain that some but suckers and mullet were caught in the net. It is unlawful to catch speckled or brook trout, grayling or any species of bass, except with a hook and line. This bill is one of four prepared with the advice of the state game warden, somewhat modifying the laws about fishing. No changes are made in the regulations regarding nets, the size of meshes or other features of the existing laws.

Free Voting.

The "free and independent" voter is a better citizen than the voter who is dazzled or intimidated by banners, badges and words without meaning. There is no security in the partisan abuse showered upon such a voter. The abuse is meant to produce the effect of trepidation upon the man who sees clearly and votes straight to the mark every time. But year by year the trepidation is less apparent and the partisan scolding more of a sham. The greatest scolds are notoriously partisans who have themselves scrutched and bolted whenever it was their interest or pleasure to do so. The time appears to be approaching when he will be regarded as a poor creature indeed who is governed in his voting for municipal, state or national candidates by the good or the ill opinion of some other person rather than by his own conscientious convictions. If the "whipper in" should permanently succeed, and voting at all elections should be a matter of precedent, habit or domination of mere party names, it would be time to despair of the republican experiment in this new world. The caucus and the boss would have supplanted free, representative government.—Century.

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membranes of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whether this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 1001y

They Inherit $2,000,000.

CURWENSVILLE, Jan. 28.—Mrs. A. W. Sayles and John E. Sheneman have been notified by their lawyer in Berlin, Germany, that they are heirs to upward of two million dollars by property left them by their great grandfather. These people live in the interior of the county.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

☞"English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co. Druggists, Charlevoix. 8m0y

Be HONEST and chew FINZER'S OLD HONESTY CHEWING TOBACCO

A Pleasant chew. Sweet chew. Lasting chew. Good quality OLD HONESTY is on the market in only one shape—3x12-full 16oz plug, the most convenient to cut for pocket or to carry whole.

Insist on having the GENUINE with the Red H in Bag, made only by John Finzer & Bros. Louisville, Ky.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. (daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Detroit.....3.25 p. m. and 11.00 a. m. Jackson.....10.30 p. m. and 11.30 a. m. Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 4.15 p. m. Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 8.05 p. m. Cincinnati.....6.30 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

I DO NOT HAVE TO —GET UP A— LOTTERY

To Sell my Goods. I Keep Goods that Don't Require any PRIZE to Sell Them. Good Goods Sell Themselves. I am one Merchant that Don't Believe in Selling Goods that way. Some one gets the Prize and the Balance Pay for it. I Believe in Selling Goods at such Prices that all my Customers get a Prize.

I am Going to open up this Week the Finest Line of

NECK TIES, NECK SCARFS, & SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

That will Prove all I Have Said. I have just Opened up a New Invoice of

CLOTHING, SOMETHING VERY NOBBY

That I had to Have for my HOLIDAY TRADE. I have been Pleased with my Fall Trade and I Thank you ALL for it. Wishing one and all a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR. Come and see me

GEO. W. MILLER, - - CHARLEVOIX.

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ALICK ROSENTHAL

Will dispose of Everything in his store on account of his having to move when the Lewis Block will be rebuilt.

Everything Must Be Sold Within Sixty Days.

PRICE NO OBJECT.

This is no advertising scheme.

We Mean Business!

ALICK ROSENTHAL,

Lewis Block, Charlevoix Mich.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Received articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades, WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH' ETC.

LUMBER AWED AND BILL FILLED TO ORDER.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and Summer Resorts. Keep in stock a full set of hand and foot power machines, Scroll Saws, Lathes, Jig Saws, etc. **Repairer, Etc.** on shop building, Shop on North Terrace, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

THIS PAPER may be found at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertisements may be made for it in NEW YORK.

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Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 31, 1890.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

James Huntington is on the sick list.

"How merry to hear the sleighbells chime."

Fred W. Mayne now limps a little when he walks.

Dr. Brown is moving into his new house this week.

Geo. W. Cook has been granted an increase of pension.

John Goss is at Petoskey, working for L. Lang & Son.

Round Lake is again dotted with shelters and fish shanties.

Chas. E. Lennox arrived home from Eastport on Tuesday.

Saturday was an elegant day for business,—it snowed all day.

Major Green Post, S. of V., will give a dance the 22d of February.

Some men are always in bad company,—even when they are alone.

A brother of Frank Cole, of Cross Village, is here visiting him this week.

The dance at the opera house on Thursday evening was a pleasant affair.

Caleb T. Boutcher of Charlevoix has been granted an increase of pension.

We understand the band boys will have their concert and dance about the 15th of February.

An embryo fire at Mr. Rifenburg's house Sunday evening, caused some excitement for about ten minutes. Damage slight.

☞ C. H. Maddaugh, merchant tailor, has just received an elegant line of spring and summer samples. Call and see them.

☞ Good steady girl wanted at Weyburn's laundry. Permanent situation for the right person.

F. W. Mayne has put a caligraph type writer into his office to facilitate his work as judge of probate.

W. H. Downer left Monday morning for Cheboygan and other points, in the interest of his wood and bark business.

Even if you realize as much per day this year as you did last, it won't amount to much. Leap year, you know.

An exchange says that it requires but little faith for a man to believe he is made of dust after he has asked for cash and found that his name is mud.

The Bellaire Breeze announces that a marriage license has been issued to Fred D. Stafford of Banks, and Miss Martha A. Knox of Charlevoix.

S. M. See received a telegram that his father, living at Adam Center, Wis., was dangerously ill, and left for that place Sunday night, with his brother, Chas. E. See.

It is not always the man who looks the wisest who knows the most, but some people don't know this, so that it will pay you to look just as wise as you possibly can.

The Antrim county Advertiser publishes a two colum illustrated article entitled "Latest 'Pads' in Woodenware," showing some of the goods manufactured by Richardt & Beebold of Bellaire.

☞ What enhances the beauty of of fine features more than a clear skin? Even plain features are made attractive by a good complexion. To secure this, purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has no equal. Price $1. Six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

☞ Eminent physicians everywhere recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as the most reliable remedy that can be had for colds, coughs, and all pulmonary disorders. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Almanac, it is the best publication of the kind, and full of information.

Capt. Cryster says there is no truth in the report that they had bought the Frink, as reported by a Charlevoix paper and printed in the Republican this week. It is a fact, however, that the contract with the Campbells for a new steamer has fallen through, and that they are still on the lookout for a new boat for the ferry route.—Harbor Springs Cor. of Petoskey Democrat.

If you have not seen Godey's Lady's Book, you had better send right away for a sample copy of the February number. It fully answers the promises made at the beginning of the year. Capital stories, elegant illustrations, correct fashion information, valuable home helps and an immense variety of social and other literary matter fill the pages of this attractive and popular magazine. The yearly price is only $2. The 15 cents which you send for sample copy is credited on your subscription. Address, Godey's Lady's Book, Philadelphia, Pa.

L. Lang & Son, of Charlevoix, have purchased the market and grocery formerly run by D. R. Shearer, and will stock up the store with a full line of groceries and provisions, and keep constantly on hand all kinds of fresh and salt meats. Mr. Lang and Charley were residents of Harbor Springs several years ago, and are well known to all our old settlers. We gladly welcome them as residents and business men, but we bid them warn our people that Leroy used to be the most successful practical joker we ever knew, for many a time we have been the victim of his "drives."—Petoskey Democrat.

Chinese Flogging.

This punishment is as peculiar as most Chinese punishments are. The man is seized by four or five stalwart attendants, thrown on his face, his loose pajamas rolled up so as to expose the fleshy part of the back of his thighs. He is firmly held outstretched in this position by men at head and feet. Two operators then squat down opposite one another on each side of the victim. One takes a strip of seasoned bamboo about three feet long and one inch wide, and begins lightly spanking the backs of the thighs. He gives twenty of these apparently harmless spanks, and then hands the bamboo to his vis-a-vis, who gives his twenty, and then hands it back; and so on, turn about, until the two hundred blows are administered.

At first the punishment looks ridiculously light; but by the time the first fifty blows are reached the skin of the parts beaten begins to assume the appearance of thick wash leather; and before the hundredth blow the skin begins to fly off in loose white flakes; by the time two hundred blows have been struck, the whole of the back of both thighs looks like a mass of swollen raw liver, though not a drop of blood flows from the parts. It is said that a man would expire under the excruciating torture of two hundred and fifty of these blows. I have never seen anything like the exquisite agony depicted in the man's livid, quivering features, when he was carried into the prison to recover.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Where the Timber Goes.

Iron cross ties have been tried on the Pennsylvania railroad and found less desirable than those of good, honest white oak. This will be unpleasant news for tree lovers. The most relentless consumers of the forest trees are the men that must have trees for cross ties, and nice, straight young trees for telegraph poles. Two thousand ties for every mile of steel rails half mean a fearful gap in some fair forest, and a mile of telegraph poles means a goodly grove cut down. Not until railroads can find a substitute for oak ties, and can lay their attendant wires underground, will the forests of this country stand any chance against the woodman's ax.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Historical Society.

Society met last Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal. The program included piano solo by Mrs. Rosenthal, select reading by Mrs. Strang, piano solo by Miss Maggie Green, select reading by H. Lee Hidings, cornet solo with piano accompaniment by Mills Kinney and Miss Alice Cochran. Paper on "The Hundred Years' War," by Miss Maggie Enos. The society will meet this week with Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Washburn.

(Official.)

Eveline Township Board.

The Board of the Township of Eveline met at the Treasurer's request. Full board present.

On motion of A. B. Noyes, J. P., the time for collecting taxes was extended 30 days.

On motion of F. H. Steele, W. S. Stripp received order for $6 for damages by bee sting of three sheep killed by dogs.

On motion of A. B. Noyes, Mrs. Wolcott was allowed $18.00 survey tax, collected by the sale of her land, for which said survey tax was paid, as per treasurer's receipt, proving the payment of the same.

On motion of of F. H. Steele, D. C. Gregory was awarded $25.00 damages sustained by a highway through his lands.

A bill of $4.04 to E. K. Robinson for surveying road was allowed.

E. A. MILLER,

Township Clerk of Eveline.

☞ Piles, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co. Druggists, Charlevoix. 8m0y

Congregational College Convention.

Rev. A. O. Downs returned last Thursday noon from Cadillac, where he had been in attendance at the convention to establish a college in the interests of christian higher education at some favorable point in northern Michigan. The work of the convention is embodied in the following report of the committee on resolutions which were thoroughly discussed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this convention the time has come for the Congregational churches of Northern Michigan to unite in the establishment and support of a college somewhere north of the south line of Bay, Midland, Isabella, Mecosta, Newago, and Oceana counties.

That a committee of fifteen be now chosen by ballot, whose duty it shall be to receive sealed proposals from any towns or cities that may offer them, and to determine the question of location as shall seem best to them, considering all the facts which ought to be regarded in fixing the location of a Christian school.

That in case two-thirds of said committee do not agree in respect to such location, they shall call a convention of ministers and churches to consider and determine the question.

That this convention shall be called to meet, if practicable, at some place not competing for the location of the college. In such convention every Congregational pastor north of the line above named shall be entitled to membership, and every church to one delegate for each 50 members or largest fraction thereof. Every church, however, shall be entitled to one delegate. In the vote, the delegates of each church not represented by its full quota of delegates may cast the full vote to which the church is entitled, if they shall have been authorized to do so by vote of the church.

The proposals received by the committee or by such convention shall set forth the following things:

First, the amount of land for use of the college, and its location.

Second, the amount of subscription available for building purposes—payable within two years from the time the location shall be determined.

Third, the amount of subscription available for endowment—such subscription to be due and payable within five years from the opening of the college to students, and the interest thereupon due and payable semi annually at six per cent from the date of such opening.

These proposals shall be opened on the 5th of March and the committee shall then visit the localities in their discretion and the decision in regard to location shall be reached as soon thereafter as practical.

That it shall be the duty of the aforesaid committee of fifteen to have prepared proper articles of incorporation for such college, which shall be submitted to the convention proposed in the third resolution. If such convention shall be called, otherwise they shall be fully empowered to incorporate the college in such manner as shall seem to them best.

The following committee referred to in the resolutions, was named:

D. P. Breed, Reed City,
A. Beck, Traverse City,
O. S. Walker, Benzonia,
E. S. Tappan, St. Ignace,
R. R. Hudson, Manistee,
A. G. Fuller, Cadillac,
E. S. Fairfield, Manistee,
J. Ingersoll,
A. O. Powell, Charlevoix,
C. H. Cate, Cheboygan,
J. R. Reed, Gaylord,
J. S. Woodruff, Ludington,
J. M. Barnes, Reuben,
Leroy Warren, Lansing,
T. G. Baxter, Kalkaska.

A meeting of the committee of fifteen was held, at which Mr. Breed was chosen chairman and Mr. Miller secretary. It was decided to meet at Mancelona March 5, to receive bids and hear arguments of committees favoring locations for the college.

A Submerged City.

Lough Neagh, Antrim, enjoys a celebrity for a marvel that both historian and poet have commemorated—that of flowing over a submerged city. Caxton thus records the fact, if such it be, though to the judgment of sober reason it will seem but a legend, which we give, merely modernizing the orthography: "There is a lake in Ulster and much fish therein. The river Bann runneth out of the lake into the North ocean, and men say that this lake began in this manner: There were men in this country that were of evil living. And there was a well in the land of great vyrtuey of old time and always covered; and if it were left uncovered the whole would rise and drown all the land. And so it happened that a woman went to the well for to fetch water and bind her fast to her child that wept in the cradle, and left the well uncovered; then the well springed so fastly it drowned the woman and her child and made all the country a lake and fish pond. For to prove this it is a great argument that when the weather is clear fishers of the water see in the ground under the water round towers and high shapen steeples and churches of the land." This tradition is mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis. Who knows not with what exquisite pathos and poetic skill Moore has used this legend in one of his sweetest songs, "On Lough Neagh Banks as the Fisherman Strays."—Our Own Country.

In Consumption Incurable.

Read this following: Mr. C. H. Brewer, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by the doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 3

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

Drugs, - Stationery, Wall Paper.

Charlevoix, Michigan.

COME AND SEE US.

GOOD GOODS. A. T. WASHBURNE & CO. HONEST VALUE.

TO ONE AND ALL, YOUNG AND OLD.

OUR MOTTO. OUR MOTTO

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, AND GENERAL :-: OUTFITTERS.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO. GREEN BLOCK

Do Not Suffer any Longer.

Knowing that a cough can be cleared in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's Eugenia Remedy for consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. G. W. Beaman, druggist. 3

Spring and Summer

Suitings

My Samples for Spring and Summer Suits are now here. If you want a Nice Stylish Suit, give me a call. Satisfaction Guaranteed, both in Fit and Price.

C. H. MADDAUGH,

Corner Bridge and Clinton St., Charlevoix.

MILLINERY, Dressmaking, Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS,

WM. J. STEVENSON, HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHO LMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINES on hand and for sale. 41.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

PER YEAR:

TRIAL ALONE.

...that to the Care of Bell... for Long Journeys.

...ge is shipped without pa... is the rule that the rail... are thinking of adopt... by or the apparently in... ...ice of consigning chil... ...dren of train conductors ...perhaps half way across ...the world and turned over to ...the destination.

...ditions of railroad travel ...to send a child in this ...all was to lose the child in ...and send them off upon ...travels. On railroad and ...these travelers go. Three ...A Castle Garden waybilled ...with not a soul that knew ...a protecting arm.

...Pennsylvania railroad dis... ...patches," said Annabel ...the Pilot. "The cares and ...duties are too great. But not... ...all the obstacles thrown in ...the arrangements of children still ...exist, of course, we do our ...best out for them. It is not ...for poor people to come to ...Eastern cities that they want de... ...far west along our lines ...with which we connect ...they are old enough to be ...with tickets and much money ...placed on the way, but this ...is the case.

...The youngsters are very ...practice is for friends to pay ...the entire expense coll... ...carrying their precious ...We then start the child on ...its journey to our agents ...line to pay over such and ...amount to the child wherever ...be needed. The conductor ...of the traveler's meals, and ...money is made comfortably ...y. But, as I say, this is a ...business, and we don't like to ...it. It was once a popular ...turn over children bound ...carneys to the Pullman Pal... ...company, but now it is also ...of the business."

...old official connected with ...the department of the Phil... ...and Reading railroad: "Our ...are quite frequently asked ...her children that travel with ...us or friends. But it is gen... ...a safe trip. The instances ...we turn over these minors ...getting lost are very rare in...

...notable cases of long jour... ...friendless little ones are met ...the immigrant homes. Por... ...parents to run great ...they will send over from the ...they think children to travel ...father and land to friends in the ...dry of the west. Perhaps for ...they will not bear of the baps ...age of the journey, trusting ...interest of strangers and the ...use of railroad officials to ...trip. Duly a tag fastened ...neck or to the buttonhole ...a destination ...tage, be kind to this ere pup, ...always keep him right side up. ...were the epigrammatic direc... ...tions carried a poor cur to the end ...journey not long ago. But ...ular tactics are tried with ...light, the railroads are inclined ...and rebel against fulfilling ...of a travelling nurse.—Phila...delphia Times.

Test of Death.

...tests have been suggested to de... ...whether or not life is extinct ...health has appeared to convey ...the most recent, and held to be ...the most reliable, is called the ...hypodermic test. In using ...the operator injects one hypo... ...syringeful of strong solution ...amia under the skin of the arm ...other convenient portion of ...y. If the body be not dead—if ...the faintest circulation—the ...it will produce on the skin, ...point where it was injected, a ...red patch, on the surface of ...raised red spots will appear; ...there be absolute death, there ...produced a brown dark blotch, ...is definitely conclusive against ...sible vitality.—Boston Herald

Polluted Ice.

...of ice must read up on the re... ...searches of Kedzie, Pengra ...and others, showing that ice taken ...polluted streams is not purified ...zing. Kedzie tells us that if ...from streams containing rotting ...able matter or sewage it will ...contain germs. In 1878, Mr. Rye ...an epidemic broke out in a ...of A. B. Wood, located at just to ...scen from an adjacent pond. The ...of this pond in summer was foul ...smelling with putrescent matter. ...matter, as well as bacteria, ...eliminated by any ordinary de... ...of cold. Too many of our ...on the recipients of sewage, ...is the ice age of civilization, ...we must have it pure.—St. Louis ...Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

Burns masquerade to celebrate ...birthday of the poet is an annual ...in Lodie, Fifeshire. At the ...celebration twenty-four plow... ...merchants and farmers, accoutred ...dressed to represent the princi... ...characters in Burns' works, paraded ...street headed by a volunteer ...band accompanied by a crowd ...people. Each plowman appeared in ...coat, knee breeches and knee ...buckles, and carried a plow ...Tam o' Shanter, Auld ...Souter Johnny, Bonnie Jean and ...Jenny Dean were the most popular ...—Boston Journal.

THIS PAPER may be found at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertisements may be made for it in NEW YORK.

IS THE BEST.

...ty-five cents' worth of other poisonous medicine.—St. Louis Republic.

...have good cause to praise Electric Bitters ...elected.—Lansing Journal.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

At the low rate of $4.00 for both. Send your order now. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

Quick and Cheap.

At the Journal Office.

The fruit vender, who with a customer, by short man's actions with

"How much for grapes?" facetiously, cutting a Del "Forty cents a basket."

"Too much," said the away two more." "Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, vine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over in Jersey."

"Well, see here, old about a pound and cents, or I'll tell that be bow knot, and then you way; we don't want no around here."—Ye

The Cane's

No Fears for s

It is claimed that a ment and that western burn corncobs this winter encouraging to drugg Iowa, Illinois and W nothing but cobs throw it breaks, where the cob bats, we contemplate a markable degree of co the festive corncob w mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealer breaks hearth will sti Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the G

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr unexpected pleasure. Mr. C.—Ah, yes, told me to take what I

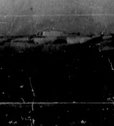
The Deceptio

Farmer Griggs do know you must be fooled you York nowadays. Y logs when yo came up look at yo now!—Texa

Winter Trav

Trapper—Hallo! Where on the come from.

Aparition—A stiffed up from the Pacific express driver to the next station!—Life.



—Philadelphia Times.

SOME DAYS.

BY MRS. J. V. H. KOONS.

Some days are black, and clouds hang low
Frowning heavily a sullen gray,
And chilling blasts around us blow,
Bearing the leaves of hope away.
The pulse lies in the brown lea,
The voice are sluggish streams,
The breast at the cay house cries,
And starts in sight—more or sunn;
Between friendship, physic, food,
Fresh air, high spirits, health;
Between the sunshine and the cloud
This fearful balance doth
Oh, what shall raise him from the dead
And strip the door of care
And banish ghosts of mortal dread,
Leaving the soul in peace?
Never open the windows toward the east,
The hungry soul sighs;
And send it forth into the feast,
Where sparkles Bacchi-bun's star?
Then come, Love and Fury, stand
To inspire the soul with fire,
To feed with sunshine life's fair land,
And fringe with gold life's shore.
Oh, Love, sweet miracle divine!
Light up the lamps of clay!
In every nook and corner twine
Your rays of hope and joy.
Then shall the sunbeams kiss the hills,
The valleys green and fair;
And music run like rippling rills
Through all the fragrant air.
The sweetest music of all is the lark or bird,
We hear it its voice the call,
The harmony triumphant heard
In its heart's great mount hail.
O, Duty, handmaid of the Lord,
Make thy summons!
Life's lowly toward once allotted
Be thy sweet voice.
With peace and comfort in its breast,
And words of glad surprise,
To bless the poor with wealth unguessed,
To make the foolish wise.
Then shall the sunbeams kiss the mourners
And flowers and fruits shall grow;
With plenty, peace, and happiness
The land shall overflow.
The darkened chambers of the soul
Shall grow with holy light,
And truth the stone of error roll
Before the dawn of light.
Cravensville, Ind.

TRAVELING DAYS OVER.

Morgan had been on the road for one house about twenty years. This is a long period of travel. It has been time that almost men work up or work down. No man can continue on a dead level as a salesman during that time, even if his habits are good. If he has ability he is sure, with rare exception, to work himself up the road. If he is mediocre no one has any afraid to carry him for twenty years. Morgan was the rare exception to mentioned. He was an excellent salesman, and his ability and success but served to weld him the closer to his work. The house had made him a partner long since, but the business he strolled was so large and so profitable that they all knew, and he best, that to withdraw him and experiment with a new man would be but playing with fire over a magazine of powder. So he went on his way year after year, making no plans for the future that would change his work or his life.

But his family consisting of his wife and their one daughter, Mary, a romping girl of twelve, was not of his disposition. The two could not see husband and father start off without a protest. The wife had grown to be more a burden of anxiety about him; of dangers on railroads, of his possible robbery and murder; of the discomforts of hotels, and the fear of his falling sick among strangers. She was naturally a timid woman, and the responsibility of the house weighed upon her. The whole burden of Mary's growth in body and mind, her training, her companions, and her pleasures were matters the mother would gladly have shared with the father, but she was generally compelled to decide them alone.

The father's continued absence was a constant pain and grievance to Mary. There never a week but that she felt deprived of some special outing because he was not at home to go with her. Saturday night and Sunday, if he was where he could run home, was many and many hours of happiness to them all, but to Mary they were full of perfect bliss.

Morgan was known to all the boys as a man who never vexed. If a train was late he sat down and waited; if a restaurant failed he always signed a compromise; if he didn't get the best room in the hotel he took what he could get; and he is no ever in pitching for his competitors to get out ahead of him. He always left his wife in the assurance that everything would go on all right until he returned, and when he went away he thought of the two he loved as being happy and well.

But as he started on the trip he could not shake off a slight feeling of anxiety that had possessed him all the night, and had grown since he awoke. Their talk the previous day had been about the entrance of diphtheria into the neighborhood, and of the fatal case but two blocks away from their door. Mary had complained of a slightly sore throat, but on Monday morning declared it was entirely well again, kissing him good-by with more spirit than usual, as if trying to convince him of the truth of her words, and a sad him away smiling and happy.

When he was seated in the cars the shadows cause over his spirits again and began to torture him with doubts and possibilities. It might be, he thought, that her spirightliness of the morning was due to fever, rather than health. He wished he had looked into her throat, and he regretted that he had not cautioned his wife about her. He nursed these fears until he felt himself becoming wild with apprehension, and then he resolutely put the thoughts aside, declared he was foolish and would have no more of it, and devoted himself to a companion and to his papers.

Men cannot always govern their minds. These are kingdoms that frequently rebel against all government. Several times during the day Morgan caught himself going back to his morning thoughts and he resolutely changed the current. But at night, as he would be could not conquer them. Even his dreams took up the foolishness of the day, exaggerated and intensified them, and tortured him.

Next morning found him out of sorts, nervous and misspoke. He had a long drive to take in the country, but he shrank from it as if he saw danger in the track.

All his intentions seemed to be crying to him to go home, but what he thought was his common sense kept insisting that he should go on with his business, and not cross the bridge of trouble until he came to it.

The day was one of the loveliest October days he had ever seen. His drive was through twenty miles of the best corn land in Illinois. The black road was as dry as a board, and as level as only a prairie can be. The first effect of the beautiful day and pure air was invigorating. He enjoyed the drive through the street into the country road. Then the broad fields, the pleasant farm houses, the herds of horses and cattle, the long Osage hedges, the perpetual but always surprised rabbit at the road side, all these attracted and entertained him, and his ride was successful in driving away his blues. His customer seemed especially glad to see him; took him to his house to dinner; talked with him of important personal matters, and gave him a large order for goods. He turned back to the railroad feeling as happy as he had ever done; took out his order-book and figured up the amount of the bill and the profit, as was his custom, and then began to sing.

Suddenly there came across him a wave of anxious worry, and all his thoughts flew back to the daughter and home, and the funeral he saw last Sunday. He could not drive these away. They clung to him; they whispered to him; they unfolded themselves like a panorama, and on the canvas he saw Mary sick, then worse, and then dead. He saw the longest twenty-mile ride he had ever taken, and his old friend, the landlord, crowded from his face that Morgan had met with bad luck in sales that day.

He had a night run to Decatur and determined that he would immediately go home, and quiet these nervous apprehensions that were so cruel, though probably so absurd. He would count but little, he reasoned, and though foolish, it was wiser than to continue the torture longer, so before going to bed he gave the operator a half rate message, for morning delivery, as follows:

To Manning, Morgan & Co., Chicago, Ill.:

Is my wife or daughter sick? Answer, care Gilney.

He felt easier having done this, and passed a better night than the previous one, although there was in all his sleeping and waking thoughts an under current of solicitude over impending danger to Mary.

Over Utah still hung the storm, and, for twenty approximate at heart, he tore open the telegram that lay under his about 9 o'clock:

To Morgan, care Gilney & Co., Decatur:

Come home first train. MANNING.

"Good God, what was this? Were forebodings indeed true? If so he was all New York of misery. Is this time that his constant comfort had been that his wife was one of the slightest fearers of rest upon, and the more they crowded upon him the more he felt that they were firmer than dreams. But here staring him in the face were those four ominous words:

"Come home first train."

Why had not he given him the whole story? He started for the telegraph office to inquire further, but he hesitated. Suppose Mary was dead! Did he want to learn it here, so far from his wife? No he would wait. Such a story would until he reached home. There were some hours before a train went his way; the sleeping of twenty years seemed lost and he attended to his business.

He did not remember one that can be described in its depths only by those who have been similarly circumstanced. The train seemed to creep. The minutes were like hours.

Yesterday, and every mile came home seemed to be proportionately longer than the day before. It seemed to him that he never had been so long from his home at dark. The store was closed. He had expected to find Manning there, but he only remembered that he had not telegraphed back to the time of his arrival. As he neared his home the first glance showed him there was a change. The lower part of the house was in darkness. There was a light shone in the front chamber, which was but rarely occupied. "Mary must be there," he said to himself, and all his soul cried within him that she was alive and well. Mary must have suffered, to have gone through all this alone! Had a brain he was to find Mary lonely, when she ought to have known, and did know, that something beautiful was going on in the house and door; it was fastened; he would go to the front door and ring the bell, and no one heard his step, and, opening the door, called him back.

"Is it Mr. Morgan?" The voice was that of a neighbor.

"Yes." He paused in, expecting to see or hear his wife. The friend closed the door and turned to him.

"Have you heard——" she began.

"I have heard everything," he interrupted. "Mary is dead."

"Oh, pap!"

Give him sir! What mystery was this? "Mary is well. Are you well? Where? I thought—I feared——Oh, darling, is it you?"

Yes, it was Mary. Oh, thank God! Thank God!

"Tell me again, dear, are you well?"

"Oh, yes, papa, but poor mamma!"

"Mamma. What about her? Is she sick? What is it? Tell me quick!" And again the poor mother was the heaven of happiness to the bottomless pit of doubt.

"Mamma sick? Why, no, papa."

"Oh, papa, the doctor says she is going to——"

"Hush," said the neighbor. "Step inside, sir; the doctor is with her now; he will soon be down. Prepare yourself, Mr. Morgan; your wife is very low. The servant's carelessness caused an explosion in the kitchen, setting herself on fire. Your wife ran to her assistance and saved her life, but, I fear, at the expense of her own."

"I must see her."

"No, sir, not now; be guided by me for a moment. The doctor will soon be down. He took Mary in his arms and she wept together. Oh, if his wife, his darling wife, were to be taken from him! It was the cruelest blow God ever struck him. And the saving mother's life, too! He cursed and raved, but it was in his own heart; and Mary, crying on his breast, only knew what comfort it was to have papa come more with you.

"The physician came down with manner so grave that it led to his own story. "There is scarcely a chance," he said; "you can go here; she will not know you."

"When did this happen?"

"Monday evening.

"Have you consulted others? Can nothing more be done?"

"Nothing except to help her to die easy."

But she did not die. She knew her husband. He begged her to live, as only a man can plead who has seen and loved in a woman's life, and whether love, or whether medicine, or whether care saved her, I do not know. But she lived. But Morgan informed Monday that his travelling days were over; that a new man must be engaged for that route. They found him, after diligent search, and much to the surprise of everyone connected with the House, he sold more goods for the firm than Morgan had ever done. The one who rejoices most at this is Morgan, who says he has made his last trip.—From "*A Man of Samples*," by *Wm. H. Maker.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

DAKOTA'S FIGHT FOR ADMISSION—MR. SPRINGER'S BILL.

Cowles' Internal Revenue Maneuver—Gay Doings—New Dresses—Society Dameles—The Last Diplomatic Reception—Ben Butler's New Scheme.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.

Mr. Springer's "omnibus bill," omitting Dakota, Arizona, New Mexico, Washington, and Montana, passed the House and went to the Senate; and, with the flattering prospect of adding five new sisters to the family of Uncle Sam, the Democrats are nearly so happy as though they had elected a President. It is the first time in the history of the country where no one bill requesting the admission of more than two Territories has passed either branch of Congress. The objections naturally arising from such wholesale lumping of interests were greatly augmented by a proviso to the measure as first reported, providing that no more than two of the new States should be admitted at present. The Senate Committee made a great trouble in correcting this evident mistake, and he waded through abusive and scathing thoughts as under cursed of solicitude over impending danger to Mary. Over Utah still hung the storm, and, for twenty approximate at heart, he tore open the telegram that lay under his about 9 o'clock:

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"Have you consulted others? Can nothing more be done?"

"Nothing except to help her to die easy."

But she did not die. She knew her husband. He begged her to live, as only a man can plead who has seen and loved in a woman's life, and whether love, or whether medicine, or whether care saved her, I do not know. But she lived. But Morgan informed Monday that his travelling days were over; that a new man must be engaged for that route. They found him, after diligent search, and much to the surprise of everyone connected with the House, he sold more goods for the firm than Morgan had ever done. The one who rejoices most at this is Morgan, who says he has made his last trip.—From "*A Man of Samples*," by *Wm. H. Maker.*

THE TROUBLE AT SAMOA.

WHITNEY'S INSTRUCTIONS TO ADMIRAL KIMBERLY AT PANAMA.

Will Protest Against the Subjugation of the Native Samoan Government by Germany—History of Germany's Scheme to Gain the Islands.

[Washington (D. C.) special.

The account of the outrages upon American flag by the Germans when the road here with absolute indifference, and proceeding from the outrages expressed against suffering the outrages to be perpetrated without an instant effort to protect American authority. The outcome is likely to be a free expression of the sense of both houses of Congress.

A San Francisco telegram states that the United States sloop-of-war Vandalia and the Trenton have started for the islands. It is believed that six weeks will be consumed by the Trenton and Vandalia in making the voyage. Thus the Nipsic will have to wait until after the 30th next March. The Trenton sailed from Panama about a week ago, but the Vandalia is a faster vessel and will take a more direct course than the Trenton and will probably reach Samoa about as soon as the latter ship.

Troubles have existed among the Samoan Islands since 1860. In that year the German commercial and Polynesian Society, or, rather, its predecessor, the firm of Godeffroy, of Hamburg, started in the side Malieton, a chief belonging to one of the most distinguished families in Samoa. Throughout the succeeding twenty years the Godeffroy, who employed no Americans, English and Germans—sought, by taking sides with Malietoa, Mulitoa, to strengthen respect for their representatives and thereby increase their commerce. In 1878 the United States, which had a commercial treaty with Samoa, was a neighbor and friend of the Samoan Islands and established a coaling station at Pago-Pago, in the island of Tutuila. The local government in 1879 being broken up by the rivalry of the Godeffroy Gordon, as Queen Victoria's Commissioner, and the Malietoa party, the Godeffroy Malietoa firmly on the throne and issued a proclamation that the islands should be followed by a treaty with Malietoa, dated Aug. 20, 1879. In the treaty Germany made a treaty with Malietoa. The treaties made with Germany, the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Samoa were signed on the same day. The treaty agreed, for the purpose of promoting commerce, that Samoa should be open to the commerce of the world, and that no one should be disturbed in the peaceful pursuits of the Samoan people. The treaties provided that the independence and territory of the Samoan Islands should be never preserved. While America and England made no special concessions, and no treaty obligations, and have recognized Samoa as the independent nation, the policy of the Germans has been a wavering one. In the autumn of 1880 the German and Brandeis appeared in Apia. The public was in confusion and the Godeffroy, in advance of the German Commercial and Plantation Society, attempted to make a new firm, however, it was known that he had been ruined by the war. The German Commercial and Plantation Society at once began to study local conditions, and the result was that the German consulate, made himself familiar with the Samoan language and customs, and then went to the home of Tamasese, in the interior of the island, and, by secret and cocoa plantation of the German Commercial and Plantation Society, he found a house was built and furnished by the society. Malietoa, who was left in Apia, without it being publicly known, as straining his waist of Tamasese, drawing up the following list as fairly representative of feminine greatness in all ages:

Queen Esther. Queen Vashti.
Queen Elizabeth. Queen Sheba.
Catherine II. of Russia. Queen Mab.
Queen of Sheba. Queen Mary.
Queen Mab. Queen Bess.
Queen Esther. Queen Vashti.
Queen Elizabeth. Queen Sheba.
Queen Mab. Queen Mary.
Queen Bess. Queen Mab.
Queen Vashti

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a rusty black coat, with a long gray beard and an armful of Christmas trees, passed through Fulton market, noon and stopped at a wagon of grapes were displayed.

"How you sell?" said he, pointing to open basket of Concords. Catawbas are in market, for half the price.

The small man stepped to the basket, helped himself to a bunch in a basket of Concords, covered that, he tried a few Catawbas, and began on

The fruit vender, with a customer, saw a short man's actions with astonishment.

"How much you get facetiously, eating a bunch of grapes?

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said the man, walking away two more Concords.

"Are you a wholesale grocer.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, sir?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over'n Jersey."

"Well, see here, old man, if you want to eat about a pound and a half of grapes, and I'll do that too, you know, and then you may; we don't want no grapes around here."—New York Sun.

The Cane's Revenge.

No Fears for a Rainy Day.

It is claimed that a tent and that would be a barn corncobs this winter encouraging to drought towns, Illinois and Wisconsin nothing but cobs to burn in breaks, where the cobs burn, we contemplate a remarkable degree of comfort the festive corncob in mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealers breaks hearth will sit Eastern strikers may pipe and smoke it.—Norristown Herald.

At the G

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Mr. D—Really, Mr. unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, yes. W told me to take what I

The Deception

Farmer Griggs to

must be feelin' you York nowadays. Yo legs when yo came up look at yo nose!—Texas

Winter Travel

Trapper—Hello! Where come from?

Aquarium—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Judge

Sh——! ——Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 31, 1889

Charlevoix Market.

Readers will notice that quotations are the prices paid unless otherwise noted. This list is carefully revised for the week ending Wednesday evening.

BUTTER, per lb, 20 to 25c.
EGGS, per doz., 22 to 25c.
POTATOES, per bu., 20 to 25c.
WHEAT, per bu., 50 to 55c.
OATS, per bu., 30c.
HAY, per ton, 9@$10.
BEEF CATTLE, cows and oxen, dre weight, per cwt., $2. steers, $4 @ $4.50.
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt., $7.50.
VEAL, per cwt., $7.00.
GREEN HIDES, $2.50@$4.00.
SHEEP PELTS, 50c.@$1.00.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

The note of the Michigan songbird will be heard in all directions in a few days. Palmiter Bros. started up for a short time this week, the Company's mill will be running before many days are over, and Parkes & Co. are ready to follow suit with their mill across the bay.

The Company's whistle took the bit between its teeth on Monday afternoon and went on a glorious toot of its own accord. For the first ten minutes or so, no one took any particular notice, but presently the populace came out on the street to see what the continuous blowing was for. No one knew, excepting those inside the mill, and just as curiosity was getting to be unbearable, a man was seen to crawl onto the roof of the engine house, climb up to the whistle and with two or three desperate blows with a club, knock the thing on the head and silenced it. Then the crowd heaved a sigh and went home satisfied.

Messrs. Shapton & Scroggie have purchased J. Williams & Sons livery stock out, and added it to their own in the Commercial Horse barn. This makes theirs the largest livery, feed and sale stable in the county of Charlevoix. They intend pushing business to the utmost, and their principal aim will always be to please their customers.

Wilber Long, of Boyne City, well known as Captain Long, while scuffling with Tom Trimble in Weikle's saloon on Tuesday evening, got thrown, and on attempting to rise found himself with a broken leg. Dr. Willard was called in and found the front bone broken clean across, six inches above the ankle. The fracture was reduced and the patient removed to the Commercial hotel where he now lies.

At the meeting of the Business Men's Association on Monday evening, the members expressed themselves generally as well satisfied with the new freight and express line. The extra mail route committee reported that the requisition to the Postmaster General would be circulated during the week, and forwarded.

Boyne City.

Jan. 28.—Logs are coming in lively.

The mercury registered 3 degrees below zero last night and 7 degrees the night of Jan. 18, the only times it has been below this winter.

Lots of fish houses on Pine Lake now, and the boys are telling whoppers.

The editor of the Citizen is in Bay City this week inspecting the dogs and fowls of the east coast.

F. M. Chase, secretary of Charlevoix, Emmet, and Cheboygan counties Mutual Fire Insurance Company informs us that since December 10, he has issued 226 policies. He showed us a blank book for recording just received from Illing Bros., which was made to order, a model of appropriateness, and whose dimensions indicate the expectation of a large amount of business.

George Beardsley of Stanton, was in town over Sunday.

Wilber Long of Bay Springs had a leg broken last week, the result of wrestling in an East Jordan saloon.

From the Cities.

W. J. Lewis of the Commercial House, will in the course of a few weeks have his hotel, store and hall lighted by electric light. He will also place a jet in front of his store for the convenience of pedestrians and to guide them to Boyne City market.

Rosco L. Corbett for village president. He'll make a good one and if he consents to stand for that office, will go in unapposed.

Advance.

David Willis has bought a span of three year-old horses that, it is said, will throw dust in the eyes of all ordinary teams and not half try.

Mr. King's daughter Mabel is quite sick with congestion of the lungs. Dr. DeLacy is attending her.

John Lloyd's little child is quite sick. It had an attack of croup from which it does not rally as it should.

Miss Lottie Steele has been to Grand Rapids on a visit.

Will Hayes, Kansas real estate speculator, is cutting furnace wood.

Our town treasurer, A. B. Steele, has been to Grand Rapids to collect the taxes on the G. R. & I. land in this town.

P. B. Newton was out the other day driving for his health, with Mr. Willis' high steppers. From the way he handled the ribbons we should judge that he had been there before.

Jack Willis says he always supposed he had a good chance to live to a ripe old age, as he is from a long-lived family; but the other day he had a diseased tooth and went to a dentist, who succeeded in getting a portion of it. Jack has now a solemn looking countenance and says he is afraid he "will not live very much longer." Moral,—When a woman has the toothache it don't amount to much, but when a two hundred pound man wrestles with it, it means business.

Miss Lewis of Advance has a large white owl for a pet.

Wilson.

Clear and cold.

Thermometer was at zero Monday morning.

The roads are excellent and are much travelled.

S. F. Smith and wife of Advance, were visiting their son Frank one day last week.

Eld. Scofield preached at the school house on Sunday afternoon.

Messrs. Burnham & Lanway have their teams drawing lumber to East Jordan.

Mr. Thompson of Boyne, also Mr. Lloyd of Advance, are drawing logs for Mr. Vance.

The young people had a small party at Geo. Bowen's on Saturday evening.

Mr. Collins of Deer Lake traded a horse, harness and $25 for S. P. Smith's oxen on Thursday last.

Atwood.

A snow storm Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. of Spencer Creek, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Blissett.

Messrs. Allen, cousins of Wm. Greenman, are visiting him. They brought a heavy team with them, and will go to the lumber woods.

Miss Ollie Stebbins is on the sick list.

D. Flanigan will start his shingle mill this week.

Petoskey Notes.

From the Democrat.

A. A. Cox, of Harbor Springs, is enlarging his dock, adjoining the gristmill.

C. W. Caskey has sold the steamer Lou. A. Cummings, to Messer Webb & Amory, of Grand Traverse, who probably intend to run her on Grand Traverse Bay.

Men are already hard at work on the Cummings, fitting her out, and her new owners will take her to Traverse City as soon as her machinery can be put together.

Capt. Bundy, of gospel fame, is negotiating for the Cyclone, and it is quite likely that she will run next season as a floating chapel, under Capt. Bundy's management.

The bondsmen of Harper Talbott deceased, who was postmaster at Appleton, will be called upon to make up a slight deficiency, due no doubt to his sudden death, which left his accounts in an unsettled state.

The engine and machinery of Mohr's mill, burned about a year ago, was hauled to town last week, and Mr. Shay will repair it if practicable, in which case it will be taken to Fox Island by Capt. Roe, and used to cut the timber on his shorewashed farm.

Connable & Sons have just received a car load of new mill nets, and will have twelve or fourteen men employed for three weeks attaching the side lines, leads and floats. If the nets were stretched out they would reach over sixty miles. In other words, the front or whitefish that gets within sixty miles of Connable & Sons is a gone sucker.

The Season Will Open Early.

"I am going to open my grand hotel at Mackinac a week earlier next season than usual," said John H. Plank, of the Plankington, yesterday afternoon. "It will be opened on or about June 20. The reason? A good and sufficient one. The National Association of Passenger Agents have engaged the house for a week for the purpose of holding their annual meeting. They generally go off to some resort or other. Last year their annual meeting was held at the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. They are a jolly lot of fellows, and believe in having a jolly time on those occasions. I told them that they might own the house for a week up at the island, big as it is. They can sit cross legged on the office counter or play hide-and-seek in the safe, if they feel like doing so."—Free Press.

No Poisonous Insects, Serpents or Plants.

While discussing venomous reptiles it will perhaps be not of place to add a little information which seems to are remarkable, and which will be news to nearly all who live east of the mountains. When I arrived on Puget sound I was informed that there were neither poisonous serpents, insects nor plants on the shores or islands of the sound. Having never seen a place entirely devoid of poisonous animal or vegetable life I was rather inclined to doubt the assertion, though assured by many old settlers, as well as new, that such was the case. However, a careful investigation since then has convinced me that it is true. In all my hunting and fishing expeditions I have never seen a specimen of poisonous reptile, insect or plant. I notice an entire absence of both poison oak and ivy, which I have heretofore encountered wherever I have been. As far as I can learn, what I have said in regard to Puget sound also holds true of all the country lying west of the Cascade range.—Forest and Stream.

Beauty

Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that is the greater in its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or fading, or turning gray,

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in use market.

"I am free to confess that 3 bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has certainly caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance.—R. Britton, Chillicothe, Ohio.

"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I can have no hesitation in saying to any one could wish for."—E. T. Schmutzer, Dubuque, Iowa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results."—Benjamin M. Johnson, M. D., Thomas Hill, Mo.

"My hair was becoming harsh and dry, but after using half a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it grew black and glossy. I cannot express the joy and gratitude I feel."—Mabel C. Hardy, Delavan, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Shapton & Scroggie,

Charlevoix and East Jordan

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With pleasure we beg to announce to everybody, old and young, that if the present weather continues, we will very soon open a large!

-:SKATING PARK:-

In this vicinity. As gorgeous prizes will be distributed to the best and most graceful, as well as the most awkward and ungainly, each and every person is advised to go at once to **STOCKMAN & IDDINGS'** and Buy a Pair of Skates or any other Hardware they may be in need of and **B Happy.** You will save $ $ $ $ by doing so. Quickly too.

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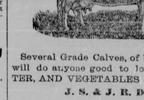

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In effect September 23, 1888.

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Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. & R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

F. C.—Charlevoix Lodge 207, meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 360, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

O. U.—True Blood No. 107, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 293, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

G. A. R.—Major E. D. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

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Jackson.....10.30 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 4.15 p. m.
Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.
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FROM NEW MEXICO.

Notes and Opinions of That Country by A. D. Cruickshank.

[We did not state last week that the letter from Mr. Cruickshank was an extract from a letter to Mrs. Cruickshank. We have this week a letter from Mr. C. direct to the editor of the JOURNAL.]

FRIEND STRANG,—I have now been enjoying the sunshine of New Mexico for three weeks and upwards, and I shall endeavor to give you something of a description of the country and climate. Our journey here was very pleasant. We were fortunate enough to meet some very fine people at Chicago who were journeying to the same part of the country; and they were in the same cars with us all the way. Some were going on business, some for pleasure and others for health.

We arrived at Las Vegas without accident or extraordinary incident, except the fine scenery and grand plains and prairies over which we passed, through eastern Kansas and southern Colorado, —but, I will not attempt to say anything about them, but confine my remarks to New Mexico. We enter the territory over the Raton range of mountains, up which we are drawn with two engines. The scenery is fine and wild. We arrive at the line between Colorado and New Mexico, and enter the territory through a large tunnel under the mountain, and when daylight appears you are in New Mexico. We soon arrive at the town of Raton, a pleasant place of about 2,000 people, situated among rich coal mines and other of different kinds. Soon we pass ex-Senator Dorsey's ranch, and then Springer, the county seat of the county where there is vast beds of cement equal in quality to the Portland cement, and they are mining and manufacturing large quantities at this place.

Near Wagon Mound there is a large sheep ranch, where the sheep are of the long wool breed,—Cotswold, etc.,—and are said to be well adapted to the country, or the country to them. We here saw a fine flock of antelope near the road.

Las Vegas is a very pretty town of 8,000. The new town is well built with brick brought from a place near here in great quantities. Brick also enters largely into the structure of the buildings, the same being made near the town. The old town, or rather one mile distant, is chiefly built of adobe, and is very old, and occupied by Mexicans. There are some exceptions to this however, as some Americans have invaded their sacred ground, and built some fine three story brick and stone buildings, a hotel that will compare well in size to the Sweet's in Grand Rapids, some fine stores, etc. Here is a fine court house of brown stone, some large churches of different denominations, (but the finest is the Catholic church,) some good school buildings. Street cars run from the old to the new town. Town is supplied with gas and electric lights, and water comes from a running river from the mountains. Near this city is situated the Hot Springs, which we visited, six miles up the valley of the river, and through almost a continuous Mexican village. The springs are very hot, so hot that you can hold your hand in them but a very short time. The scenery here is beautiful and the water, both cold and hot, is very good. There seems to be a good business being done by the merchants, and there seems to be a large paying trade from the surrounding country, mining localities, and stock ranches. A very pleasant class of people inhabit the town, and seem to be content. The climate is mild, and the atmosphere dry and bracing, but the altitude being so great (about 7000 feet above the sea) it is somewhat cold at nights, often freezing pretty hard, but there is no snow except in the mountains. From Las Vegas to Albuquerque is a fine run, most all the way in the valley of the Rio Grande. At Glorieta, a station in the Glorieta Mountains, is a good deal of pine lumber, and a saw mill is located cutting out the timber.

The valley of the Rio Grande varies in width from one mile to five and six miles, and then comes the mesa,—what we would call the terrace. This extends ten and 12 miles to the mountains, sometimes more, a beautiful level plain covered with buffalo grass. The river is very restless and hardly ever makes its bed in the same place for two seasons in succession. The water is thick and muddy, and about the color of the Missouri. The valley seems to be the deposit of the river and reminds one of the rich deposits of the Nile; so this is rich and only needs cultivation. Americans who have commenced the cultivation of this soil find it very profitable. They produce here very fine vegetables of all kinds (cabbage, beets, and in fact anything) to great perfection. Fruit grows with very little care.

Albuquerque is a fine city of about 15,000 people, including the old town. The city consists of new and old town, as almost all these places do, new town being where most all the business is done; composed of native Americans who are forcing natives out of improvement and are making a fine city. The town is well built of stone and brick, both of which is plentiful in the vicinity. The business are large, two and three stories high, in the modern style of architecture, streets wide, clean and good, the roads outside the city are fine and make very pleasant drives. Street cars are running, and the city is well lighted by gas and electric lights. I found some very fine stocks of goods here, and they have spleudid stores. One firm has a stock of $100,000, and many more are not far behind. Business seems to be good and every one busy, and I hear no one complaining, but all seemed contented with the town and prospects. A large wholesale trade is carried on with the surrounding country.

In the shops of the A. & P. R. R. is employed 600 men the year through besides those employed by the Santa Fe. Various manufacturing institutions are established here,—breweries, ice factories, flouring mills, and foundries and machine shops. A large scope of country is tributary to the city in the way of fruit raising, grazing ranches, farming, mining, etc. The valley is wide and very productive. The country is beautiful around the city. On the east side, after rising from the bottom land, a long and beautiful plain, twelve miles in width, extends to the mountains. Over this plain you may gallop anywhere, or drive with the lightest buggy. I believe it is the finest outlook from this plain I ever saw. For miles you see the valley of the Rio Grande, with the river. Beneath you is the city and the bustle of the busy inhabitants, with the smoke and steam of the many shops and engines ascending. To the westward, across the valley is another plain or mesa, extending to the mountains on the west, over which arises an extinct volcano, whose breath is yet sometimes warm. Around all this is the snow clad mountains as a background, glistening in the sunlight that shines every day through a clear, light atmosphere, that seems no resistance to its rays. The climate is something wonderful. Every day, sunshine; nights cool, in fact, frosty, (white frost, about like our October); the days warm and very pleasant. Men go about their work in shirt sleeves, doors and windows of dwellings open during the day. And there does not seem anything to the weather you could ask to have changed. There is no mud, streets are dry, and side walks are clean and dry. There is no particular boom there; everything seems to be going on in a business way. Property is not very high. Land can be had near the city for $25 per acre. City property is not out of the way; although I did not find much for sale. City lots for dwellings range from $150 to $200 or $300 according to location. The city is well supplied by a fine system of water works, the head of their system being about 300 feet above the city. I was shown a lot of five acres, from which the proprietor made $3,000 last year in fruit and vegetables; also another patch of about eight acres that a couple of Americans have gardened for three years, and it is claimed they have made $10,000 in the three years. From what I can see of this land and climate, I would rather have 10 acres of land in this valley, where it can be irrigated, than the best 80 acre farm in Charlevoix county, to make money from, and I shall own that amount, if not more, before I return.

As to this country being a good climate for persons afflicted with diseases and infirmities from a Siberian winter. I can say that I have met a good many who come here for the last effort to regain broken health and are well and doing business. You know how Frank Wood was when he left and for a year before he left. You will not believe me, perhaps, when I tell you that from the time we entered the territory, he began to breathe easy, his cough has almost left him, and he and I have climbed mountains and hills and taken long walks, and hunted jack rabbits, carried heavy guns, and he actually tired me out. And to-day we have ridden upon some horses to the mountains, a half days ride over the plain, and climbed a mountain to get a view, (and we got a splendid one) and we galloped home, and here he is, just tumbled into bed, as well as he was when a boy, strong and ready to sleep all night, without coughing. Tomorrow we will go for a 24-mile ride, to the crater of a volcano. He joins me in saying that it is a splendid country for any person having throat difficulty.

Now you will ask, What is the draw back in the country? Namely, two things, the old population, the Mexicans, and lack of rain, and a third, and perhaps not the least, the old Spanish grants, that makes it difficult in these rich valleys to procure title. But this is being remedied in a great measure in may ways. I find the citizens, even the Mexicans, law abiding, and thrifty, and there is no more danger to property and life than in Michigan. In some of the mining camps, as in the pine woods of Michigan, roughs do, to some extent, congregate, but the law is well enforced in most cases.

The old towns along the valley built many years ago by the Mexicans, are curiosities. One cannot visit and pass through them without having his mind carried back to the old cities of the east, and here he can find a counterpart for them in style of building, streets, manners of the people, etc. The towns are all built with adobe or sun-dried brick, about four inches thick, six to eight wide, and 15 to 18 inches in length. The soil is suited for their construction, and in many places they just cut them out of the ground as we would sods and place them in the wall. Others are manufactured in the regular way and straw chopped up and mixed with them. They make very comfortable buildings. The Mexicans build their houses so as to form a square. Some ten or twelve will build in this way, which will leave in the center a square or court. Out of this court the doors enter the houses, with only one opening to the outside. In this court or square all the children of the different families composing this group of houses, meet, play, sun themselves, and is the world to them until they are large enough to take care of themselves. And so the city is built by a succession of these squares; but they are built without any regard to regularity, so that the streets, or rather alleys, (for they are very narrow), are crooked,—simply an irregular path among the walls. Around these houses there is generally a wall, ten to twelve feet high, built from adobe, so that the whole appearance is that of one of those ancient cities. The roof is flat and covered with the same material, adobe. Inside they are plastered and papered and look neat and comfortable.

In the old town of Albuquerque stands an old church, said to be 300 years old, built of adobe. It is quite large, with two spires, and has a bell. In the church there are fine images and paintings, some of which are said to have been brought from Spain at the time of the building of the church. Here the adobe house where Mrs. General Sheridan was born, and also Gen. Sheridan's headquarters some time while here with the army.—A large adobe house with a veranda in front. Here a wealthy German has established himself and built him a castle in imitation of one on the Rhine, a beautiful place, surrounded with a fine vineyard from which he receives a good revenue every year, and enjoys himself in the beautiful sunlight. The land around the old town is fine, and there are some fine orchards and gardens. The outlook is pleasant and prospects good, and when I look over the opportunities for young and old men in this country, with this beautiful climate, where snow is enough to be thrown without an hour's care, except to brand them, so that you know them; where everything grows with very little care; and where the natural resources are only beginning to be known; where Americans are needed to aid in building up what will be one of the finest parts of this country, I cannot understand why it is that there has not been a greater immigration here, unless it is the mistaken idea that the Indian with the scalping knife and tomahawk still stalks at large, and that it is inhabited with a lot of roughs and knaves, both of which is a mistake. The day is not far distant when these valleys will be a garden, so to speak, from one end of them to the other, selling its produce to the mountains to feed the miners and ranch men, while the beef and minerals will be brought from the mountains in exchange and fortunes will be made by the men who take advantage of these resources.

We are going on in a few days, to El Paso and old Mexico, and may write you again.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK.

CHARLEVOIX SCHOOLS.

Report for the Month Ending Feb. 1st, 1889.

The following is the report of the Charlevoix public schools for the month ending Feb. 1st, as furnished by Prof. H. M. Enos, principal:

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department	58
Second department	50
Third department	56
Fourth department	48
Fifth, grammar section	18
Fifth, high school	43
Total	273

AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	55.5
Second department	47.5
Third department	47.5
Fourth department	44.5
Fifth, grammar section	18
Fifth, high school	38
Average	266

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	1007½
Second department	949
Third department	936
Fourth department	797½
Fifth, grammar section	326
Fifth, high school	745
Total	5059½

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	91½
Second department	32
Third department	20
Fourth department	74½
Fifth, grammar section	31
Fifth, high school	74
Total	323½

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	50.37
Second department	47.45
Third department	46.80
Fourth department	39.87
Fifth, grammar section	16.33
Fifth, high school	37.30
Total	253.16

CASES TARDY.

First department	23
Second department	11
Third department	1
Fourth department	1
Fifth, grammar section	1
Fifth, high school	4
Total	41

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	92.37
Second department	97.21
Third department	97.40
Fourth department	97.84
Fifth, grammar section	90.19
Fifth, high school	98.19
Average	96.39

NUMBER OF PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY DURING THE MONTH.

First department	38
Second department	31
Third department	30
Fourth department	31
Fifth, grammar section	10
Fifth high school	31
To al	136

Test of Death.

Tests have been suggested to determine if or not life is extinct death has appeared to occur the most easy, and held to be the most reliable, is called the ala hypodermic test. In using this operation injects one hypo-syringeful of strong solution ionia under the skin of the arm other convenient portion of If the body be not dead—if es the faintest circulation—the ia will produce on the skin, ed point where it was injected, a red patch, on the surface of raised red spots will appear; there be absolute death, there produced a brown dark blotch, is definitely conclusive against sible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

es of ice must read up on the reestigations of Kedzie, Pengry, rudden, showing that ice taken polluted streams is not purified zeing. Kedzie tells us that if from sewage contaminated ice able matter or animal it will ce diarrhœa. In 1873, at Rye an epidemic broke out in a hotel, and was traced at last to ces from a adjacent pond. The ice of this pond in summer was foul inking with putrescent matter, ic matter, as well as bacteria, eliminated by any ordinary de of cold. Too many of our ns are the recipients of sewage, is the age of civilization, ve must have it pure.—St. Louis Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

Burns anniversaries to celebrate birthday of the poet is an annual ne in Leslie, Ifieshire. At the celebration twenty-four plow- merchants and farmers, mounted dressed as represented the principal characters in Burns' works, paraded street headed by a volunteer and accompanied by a crowd people. Burns himself appeared in Tod, Souter Johnnie and Tam Shanter, while other characters were Jean, Tam O'Shanter's horse, Jean Tod, Dr. Hornbook, Poosie Nansie, Jim Crow, Mailie, Auld Mare Maggie, Tam Samson's Mare, Tam Samson, Auld Lang Syne.—Detroit Journal.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

THREE TRAVEL ALONE.

Send to the Care of Baggage Master Long Journeys.

ns shipped without pa- is the rule that the rail- are thinking of adopt- op to the apparently in- ble of consigning chil- nductors of train conductors perhaps half way across and turned over to destination.

millions of railroad travel at to send a child in this it was to lose the child in it of ten. But railroad developed, and with this ents and friends have safe to put a tag on their and send them off upon travels. On railroad and where travelers go. Trains at Castle Garden waybilled with not a soul that knew on protecting arm. ny Pennsylvania railroad dis- agent Pile. "The care and ldren are great. But not the obstacles thrown in ngements of children still ll of course, we do our ed, of course. It is not t out for them. It is not ple for people to come to think that they want de- he west along our lines with which we connect. they are old enough to be ff tickets and such money need on the way, but this n the case.

the youngsters are very ttention for friends to pay the entire expense con- carrying their precious he then start the child on al telegraph to our agents line to pay over such and count to the child wanderer, to be needed. The conductor the traveler's meals, and ency is made comfortably

But, as I say, this is a siness and we don't like to it. It was once a popular turn over children bound arneys to the Pullman Pal- ompany, but now it also of the business."

far distant when these valleys will be a garden, so to speak, from one end of them to the other, selling its produce to the mountains to feed the miners and ranch men, while the beef and minerals will be brought from the mountains in exchange and fortunes will be made by the men who take advantage of these resources.

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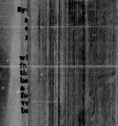
AVERAGE

He Got Away With.

A short old man in a with a long gray beard ye as aruful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a st of grapes were displayed "Here you are!" yel pointing to open basket Concords, Catawbas and merica, for half the price

The small man stepped hemlen so as to free his fistively pulled off a bunch in a basket of Cut roared that, he tried t Catawba, and began on



The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's action was

"How much for gra incentically, setting a bi

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said the away two more Concord

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, winer?

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over's Jersey," he

"Well, see here, old I ast about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bo how hard, and then go way; we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

Farmer Griggs to must be foolin' you Yorkers nowadays. Yo legs when yo came up look at yo now!—Texas

Winter Trave

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a sent and that western burn corncobs this whi encouraging to Grand Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs there b braska, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob t mammoth proposition strike, and coal dealer braska hearth will sti Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—N

At the G

Trapper—Hello! Where do you come from?

Apparition—I'm shoved up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

Sh——l Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NUGGETS OF GOLD.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.

The Latest Intelligence Received by Wire from Distant Lands and at Home. The Cream of the News Gathered from All Quarters of the World.

APPROPRIATIONS CONSIDERED.

The Army Nurse Pension Bill Amended and Passed.

THE Senate proceeded to the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill on the 28th ult. The following amendments were agreed to: Inserting an item of $6,000 for a Consul General at Apia, Samoan Islands. Transferring the consulate at Nieuw Laredo, Mexico, from class four to class three, and the salary thereof for a consulate of the same class at Paso del Norte. The army nurses' pension bill was amended and passed. It allows a pension of $50 a month to all women nurses during the late war who may be found by a board of Surgeons appointed by Miss Dix, Superintendent of Women Nurses, or her authorized agent, or who were specially appointed by the surgeon General or other proper United States authority to be entitled to the benefits of this act, and who are now, or shall hereafter be, in need of such pension and who are now receiving, or may hereafter receive, a special acts are to be entitled to the benefits of this act. The Senate bill was passed by the House increasing the pension of soldiers or sailors who have lost both hands or eyesight in both eyes. The Senate concurrent resolution directing the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to have the joint meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives, on Jan. 15, for the purpose of counting the electoral votes. The House went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. An amendment appropriating $50,000 for the relief of the settlers of school ages in Alaska, without regard to race, was agreed to. The appropriation for the Yuma Indians in Arizona was increased $15,000. Representative Springer introduced a bill creating a territory for an indefinite time, for the admission of the Territories of Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming, and the northern half of the Territory of Dakota. Introduced a bill providing for opening for settlement all that portion of the Fort Randall military reservation in Dakota lying east of the Missouri River.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RAILWAYS.

Several Indianians Injured by the Wreck of an Accommodation Train.

The Rockport, Ind., Canelton accommodation train was thrown from the track and turned over, between Lincoln City and Cyrimey, Ind. There were thirty-six passengers in the coach and all were well shaken up, but none killed. Mrs. Kann, of Evansville, was badly hurt. Her arm was broken and her spine injured. Rev. Ward, presiding elder of the M. E. Church, was badly injured. Mr. Bassoye, a druggist of Rockport, and several others suffered severe bruises.

A heavily loaded freight train was derailed and completely destroyed near Murph, N. C. The wreck was caused by an open switch, and resulted in the killing of Freman Adams and Brakeman Lee. These two were buried under the debris, and their bodies were burned in a mass of cotton with which the train was loaded.

DIE IN A BLIZZARD.

Dakota School Children Caught in a Snow Storm.

Two school children perished in the recent blizzard in Dakota, and a third was terribly frozen. Their names were French, and the party consisted of two little boys and an older sister, aged 18. The French family live about twelve miles east of Hitchcock, Dakota. The children were taken to school by an elder brother in the morning, and he expected to go for them at night. He did start, but could not make his team face the storm and gave it up. After waiting until dark the children started home, but lost their way and wandered in the deep snow until exhausted. When found in the morning the two little boys were dead. The girl was severely frozen and was unconscious. If she survives she will have to lose a large portion of her limbs and possibly one or both arms.

A VICTIM OF THE COCAINE HABIT.

Dr. J. W. Underhill of Cincinnati Committed Suicide While Under the Influence of Cocaine.

DR. J. W. UNDERHILL, at one time one of the most prominent physicians of Cincinnati, Ohio, is dead. He was a victim of the cocaine habit, and, although the immediate cause of his death was lockjaw, it was caused by his enfebbled condition. The doctor had all sorts of hallucinations, and his wife and children were compelled to have him. On several occasions he became violent and had to be confined. He contracted the habit about four years ago and could never shake it off.

Heard by Wire.

The Supreme Court of New York has affirmed the verdict of $75,000 for breach of promise secured by Clara Campbell, of Ironton, Ohio, against Charles Arbuckle, the millionaire coffee merchant, known since as "Baby Bunting."

Mrs. Hannah Burrows, who murdered her husband, has been sentenced to death at Philadelphia, Pa.

Frederick Perrin, the oldest and best known chess-player of Brooklyn, N. Y., died of pneumonia. He was 73 years of age.

Mr. Perrin was at one time professor of languages at Princeton College.

Served Him Right.

An Indianapolis, Ind., wife-beater named Patrick O'Neal was taken from his house by a crowd, led either by a woman or a man in woman's clothes, and after being given twenty-five lashes was rolled in the snow. He was warned that if he abused his family again the visit would be repeated and he would get a double dose.

Will Go on the Stage.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., has signed a contract at New York with Manager Daniel Frohman, engaging herself to play as an actress for three years.

BOULANGER IS ELECTED.

The French General Has a Great Victory Over M. Jacques.

A PARIS dispatch says: The most exciting election that ever took place in the Department of the Seine closed with the election

GENERAL BOULANGER.

of Boulanger by a plurality of 81,000 votes, and a clear majority of the total of 54,432. The complete vote is:

Boulanger	244,059
Jacques	162,520
Chiche	44,627
Other candidates	10,858

The Boulangists predict the immediate fall of the Floquet ministry, the dissolution of Parliament, and a general election in March. They also forecast a rupture in the Radical party, and express the belief that forty Radical deputies will join the Boulangist ranks and thus give the General a following of sixty members in the present Chamber. Rets are freely offered that the ministry will resign. The members of the government are astounded at the result.

THE PULLMAN MONOPOLY.

The Control of Over 150,000 Miles of Road for Palace Car Service.

The negotiations between the officials of the Pullman Palace Car Company and the Union Palace Car Company, which absorbed the Mann Boudoir Car Company and the Woodruff Palace Car Company, have closed at New York City, and an agreement executed by which the Pullman Company obtained sole control of the opposition corporations. The purchase involved the expenditure of about $2,500,000, and leaves the Pullman in control of over one hundred and fifty thousand miles of road for palace-car service. As soon as the agreement was signed the holders of the Union Palace Car Company stock delivered their certificates and received checks at once. President Pullman says no increase of stock is necessitated by the purchase. After the consummation of the deal the following officers for the Pullman Palace Car Company were elected: George M. Pullman, President; T. H. Wickes, Vice President, and E. D. Adams, John H. Inman, John G. Moore, Edward Lauterbach, Lincoln Bennett, G. M. Dodge, C. Lutterbury, Job H. Jackson, John Jay White, and Howard Mansfield Directors. The purchase of the Union Palace Car Company leaves the Pullman Company with only one competitor—the (Wagner Company—in the field. That company has its cars on the Vanderbilt roads and is owned by the Vanderbilts.

DULLNESS IN TRADE.

The Transactions, Though, Are Unusually Large, According to Dun & Co.'s Report.

THE review of trade for last week, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., is as follows:

The state of trade is unusually perplexing, for with great complaint of dullness there are evidences that the volume of transactions is large. The payments through banks last week were larger than in any week in December, being very well last year at New York and correspondingly large at all other cities. Railroad earnings do show that the traffic is large. The demand for money is sufficiently active at nearly all central points, however, to indicate that a large business is in progress. Yet it is generally feared that there will be a great loss of business done at the result of business since the new year began, and this is not wholly explained by the unusually declining prices of products. At Southern and Western cities business is said to be improving. In the Northwest trade is reported to be dull, and a clear and cold winter has greatly injured the supply of house wood for the coming season. The supply of house wood is by every wise maxim for legitimate demands, and speculation in it is discouraged by the fear of overstocking of commercial credits. In the great iron industry consumption for all other than railroad purposes appears to be larger than ever, but there is serious distraint, A decided, if not, if the spoke is considered, the most, the sentiment coal market continues weak, and the price of Pennsylvania anthracite has lately fallen 15 cents for the week. Corn has fallen a cent, and oats one cent. Pork product has also declined, mess about 30 cents per barrel, and lard, as compared with last week, is 5 cents a tierce lower, with sales of 42,000 tubs, and defer 5 cent higher with sales of 23,000 tcs. There is little activity in groceries, but the sugar market favors holders. The exports of domestic products from the United States for the past week fell 1 per cent, for three weeks. The stock market is nevertheless so firmly maintained that the average decline in prices has been only 0 cent per $10 of the week. The business failures number 224, against a total of 207 the previous week.

DEATH OF A PLAYWRIGHT.

A. R. Cazaurau Passes Away in New York City from Dropsy.

Playwright A. R. Cazaurau died in New York City, after a sickness of two years, from dropsy. For the last six months he had been confined to his bed.

Mr. Cazaurau was born in Rochelle, France, in October, 1811. He came to America in 1840, and soon became a citizen. He served on the Court of Sessions for the City and County of New York, was Supreme Court Reporter in Washington before the war, when he became a correspondent. He afterward went to New York City. Wi h Brisson Howard he wrote the "Banker's Daughter," "Ten Days," "Ten Days," "Ten Days," "Ten Days," and adapted "La Cigalle." Celebrated Case," "Mother and Son," "French Flats," etc.

VICTIMS OF THE GALLOWS.

Southern Murderers Expiate Their Crimes on the Scaffold.

A negro named James Seames was hanged at Eufaw, Ala., for murdering Deputy Sheriff Autrey of Tuscaloosa about six months ago.

Charles McGill was hanged at Cameron, Texas, for the murder of Willis Leonard. It was the first legal hanging in Milam County in thirty years.

John Yancey, colored, was hanged at Yanceyville, N. C., for murdering Bob Oliver, colored. Two thousand people witnessed the execution. Yancey confessed the crime just before the death warrant was read.

Charles Blackman (colored) was hanged in the presence of an immense crowd, at Ellaville, Ga., for murdering Stonewall Tondee (white) in 1885. Blackman had been convicted of the murder three times, and each time his lawyer secured a new trial. The people of Sumter County were so afraid Governor Gordon would interfere and stay Blackman's execution that the telegraph wires were cut to prevent the transmission of a message from Atlanta, the State capital.

SOME FIGURES ON CORN.

The Illinois Crop of 1888 Valued at Nearly $80,000,000—Acreage and Prices.

THE Illinois corn crop of 1888 has been reported to the State Board of Agriculture as yielding in the aggregate 277,726,431 bushels, valued at $79,241,111. The acreage for 1888, reported by the assessors, is 7,475,813 acres. The statistics of acreage and yield are prepared for the crop report of the Board, but from the tables as far as completed it is ascertained that the average yield per acre is thirty-nine bushels. Greene County reports the largest average yield, fifty-nine bushels to the acre, and the yield of fifteen bushels per acre in Jefferson County is the lowest. The average yield of wheat where raised was 28 cents per bushel. Stock and Alexander Counties report the highest average price of 36 cents per bushel, and the lowest price is 24 cents, which is the value of corn in Lawrence County.

A BATTLE IN EAST AFRICA.

The Position of Captured Missionaries Our Only Hope.

—A Zanzibar special says: An engagement took place at Kikoko, between Arabs in the defiant of the Arabs, many of whom were killed. During the fight the First Lieutenant of the German warship Sophie was killed by a sunstroke. The defeat of the Arabs renders the position of the captured missionaries still more dangerous. It is reported that the manager of the German Vita Company assembled the friendly natives and read an autograph letter from the Emperor thanking each native by name for his good-will and assistance, and promising protection and reward. The British consul is trying to arrange for the dispatch of a caravan to bring away the missionaries at Uyaupon and Mandoyo, their position being extremely dangerous.

STRICKEN IN THE HOUSE.

Congressman Burnes Attacked by Paralysis, and Dies in a New House.

Representative James N. Burnes of Missouri was stricken with paralysis at the

JAMES N. BURNES.

National Capitol. The first symptoms of the approaching attack were experienced when Mr. Butterworth, in the House, called Mr. Burnes' attention to a passage of the annual River and Harbor bill then under consideration. Mr. Burnes remarked that his tongue appeared to be affected and he had great difficulty in speaking. He plored in the mill, were badly scalded. Very little of the building was left except the foundation. The disaster was caused by lack of water in the boiler.

Political Doings.

The Arkansas Senate has passed the House resolution instructing Senators and requesting Representatives from Arkansas in Congress to use their utmost efforts to defeat the Blair educational bill.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Pennsylvania Constitution prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors has been passed by the Legislature by a vote of 122 to 55.

The Hudson bill creating a labor bureau has been recommended for passage in the Indiana Senate.

The Kansas House has passed the Senate resolution favoring the opening of Oklahoma for settlement.

The Arkansas Senate has denied to grant C. M. Norwood's petition for permission to contest the election of Gov. Eagle until he gives a sufficient bond for costs.

Ordered to Panama.

The United States ship Ossipee, which recently arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, with the Harlem Republican club, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Aspinwall for the protection of American interests on the Isthmus. Her departure for Aspinwall will leave the United States unprotected on the north coast of Mexico, and leaves the Atlanta, which sailed from New York lately.

Women Elect Officers.

The Woman's Suffrage Association at Washington, D. C., elected the following officers for 1889: President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Vice President-at-large, Susan B. Anthony; Secretary, Rachel P. Avery; Treasurer, Mrs. Jane H. Spofford; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. May W. Sewall.

In Religious Circles.

The Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, associate pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, Ohio, has accepted a call to the Central Presbyterian Church of New York, salary, $7,000. The Rev. I. A. Crandall, of the Twenty-third Baptist Church of New York, has been called to the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland; salary, $5,000.

He Was Insane.

Thomas Conway, of New Suffolk, L. I., who disappeared Jan. 2, the day he was to have been married, was found in a barn near that city. He was insane and nearly starved, having lived in the shed without food since his disappearance. Physicians recently medical treatment he recovered. He can give no explanation of his conduct.

Wants to Be Governor.

A petition has been filed by C. M. Norwood in the Arkansas Supreme Court of Arkansas preliminary to contesting the election of James P. Eagle as Governor. Norwood, the Labor candidate, charges fraud, and claims that a fair count will elect him by over 5,000 majority.

He Assisted Lincoln.

Samuel M. Felton, President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, died in his residence at Philadelphia, aged 79 years. He is said to be remembered as having enabled President Lincoln to pass unrecognized through Baltimore on his way to his inauguration at Washington.

Heathen Bodies Found.

Two headless bodies were found on the beach near Gloucester, Mass., by James Ward of the United States Life-Saving Station. They are evidently the remains of sailors of the wrecked schooner Norton, which went down in a recent gale.

A New Trial Refused.

At Geneva, Ill., Judge Wilson has refused a new trial to Bauserman, the alleged Q dynamiter, who was recently sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. His friends were much disappointed, and Bauserman called when the Judge read his decision.

Consecrated as Bishop.

In St. Paul's P. E. Church, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the Rev. J. Boyd Vincent was consecrated as Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Ohio with solemn services.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime	$4 00	@ 4 50
Medium	3 35	@ 3 75
Hogs—Shipping, Grades	4 55	@ 4 65
SHEEP	4 25	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	76	@ 76½
Corn—No. 2	34½	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	24½	@ 25
RYE—No. 2	47½	@ 48
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	21	@ 22
PORK—Mess, Jan. 5th	11	@ 11½
LARD—Per 100 lbs, Jan. 5th	6 65	@ 6 70
SHOULDERS—Per lb, Jan. 5th	6	@ 6½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	80	@ 80½
CORN—No. 3 White	34	@ 34½
OATS—No. 2 White	24	@ 24½
RYE—No. 1	47	@ 48
BARLEY—No. 2	57	@ 58
PORK—March	11.55	@11.55
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 3.60
HOGS	4.50	@ 4.55
SHEEP	4.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	84½	@ 85
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	37½	@ 38
OATS—No. 2 White	29	@ 29½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	87	@ 87½
CORN—Cash	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2 White	24	@ 25
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS	4.50	@ 4.65
SHEEP	4.00	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	90	@ 90½
CORN—Mixed	44	@ 46
OATS—Mixed	29	@ 31
BUTTER—Western Creamery	19	@ 22
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3.35	@ 4.25
HOGS	4.35	@ 4.55
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	77½	@ 78
CORN—No. 2	31	@ 31½
OATS—No. 2	24½	@ 25
RYE—No. 2	45	@ 46
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.00
SHEEP	4.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80	@ 80½
CINCINNATI.		
HOGS	4.60	@ 4.70
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	87	@ 88
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	36	@ 36½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	29½	@ 30
RYE—No. 2	48	@ 49
PORK—Mess	11.50	@12.00
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Good	4.00	@ 4.75
Common	3.25	@ 4.00
Stockers	2.50	@ 3.50
HOGS—Choice	4.65	@ 4.70
Medium	4.60	@ 4.65
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.25

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Important Measures Discussed and Acted On—Out of the Business.

THE Senate passed the substitute for the Mills tariff bill by a strict party vote, on the 28th inst. The day's proceedings were largely devoted to disposing of various amendments. When these had been disposed of, a division was taken, first on agreeing to the committee amendment, which was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 25, as follows: Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Carlisle, Chandler, Cockrell, Coke, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Farwell, Frye, Gorman, Hale, Harris, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones, Kansas, Lodge, Logan, Manderson, Morrill, Pasco, Palmer, Platt, Plumb, Sabin, Sawyer, Spooner, Stockbridge, Vance, Wilson (Md.)—32. Nays—Butler, Camden, Cullom, Davis, Gibson, Hawley, Jones (Nev.), Cole, Colquitt, Daniel, Faulkner, Gorman, Jones (Ark.), Kenna, Lindsay, Mahone, Pugh, Ransom, Sanders, Saulsbury, Spooner, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wilson (Md.)—25. Mr. Stockbridge gave notice of his right along with the Republican party and not voting in the last vote, which would have had no effect on the result. The Senate then took up the amendment of the House to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate bill, and asked for a conference on the disagreement. The House then took up the Senate bill, and asked for a conference on the disagreement. The House then took up the Senate bill, and asked for a conference on the disagreement. The House then took up

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a long gray beard p[illegible] an armful of Christmas [illegible] through Fulton market [illegible] noon and stopped at a ve[illegible] of grapes were displayed [illegible]

"Here you are!" [illegible] pointing to upon baskets [illegible] Concords, Catawbas and [illegible] market, for half the pri[illegible]

The small man stepped [illegible] females so as to free his [illegible] fatively pulled off a [illegible] bunch in a basket of Co[illegible] vored that, he tried a [illegible] Catawba, and began on [illegible]

The fruit vender, wh[illegible] with a customer [illegible] short man's actions with [illegible]

"How much the gra[illegible] laconically, eating a bu[illegible]

"Forty cents a basket.[illegible]

"Too much," said the [illegible] away two more Concord[illegible]

"Are you a wholesale [illegible] der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, [illegible] wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn [illegible] "Over in Jersey."

"Well, see here, old [illegible] ket about a pound [illegible] cents, or I'll tie that be[illegible] low knot, and then yo[illegible] ney; we don't want no [illegible] around here."—New Yo[illegible]

The Cane's [illegible]

No Fears for [illegible]

It is claimed that [illegible] nent and that western [illegible] turn corncobs this whe[illegible] encouraging to drought [illegible] Iowa, Illinois and Wisc[illegible] nothing but cobs thrown [illegible] breaks, where the cobs [illegible] bats, we contemplate [illegible] markable degree of co[illegible] the festive corncob [illegible] mammoth proportions [illegible] strike, and coal dealer[illegible] braska heart: will sti[illegible] Eastern strikers may [illegible] pipes and smoke it.—Ne[illegible]

At the C[illegible]

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D.—Really, M[illegible] unexpected pleasure [illegible]

Mr. C.—Ah, yes, M[illegible] told me to take what [illegible]

The Deception [illegible]

Farmer Griggs [illegible]

must be feelin' you[illegible] York nowadays. Yo[illegible] legs when you came up[illegible] look at yo now?—Texas [illegible]

Winter Trave[illegible]

Trapper—Hello! Wh[illegible] come from?

A question—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

Sh[illegible] —Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in state convention in Hartman's hall, at Grand Rapids

ON THURSDAY, FEB. 28th, 1889,

At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Justice of the Supreme court and two candidates for Regents of the State University, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

Each county is entitled to one delegate for each 50 votes cast for governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 26 votes, but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the counties they represent.

The delegates from each congressional district will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock a. m. on the day of the convention and recommend candidates as follows: One vice president of the convention and one member each for the committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business and resolutions.

J. M. WESTON, Chairman.

FRANK H. THOMAS, Secretary.

Charlevoix county is entitled to four delegates.

Democratic County Convention.

A democratic county convention will be held at O. W. Crouter's office, Charlevoix, on

FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1889,

At 2.00 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating four delegates to the state convention to be held at Grand Rapids, on Feb. 28th, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the convention.

Each township is entitled to delegates to said convention as follows: Bay 2, Bear Lake 1, Boyne Valley 2, Chandler 1, Charlevoix 6, Evangeline 2, Eveline 3, Hayes 1, Hudson 1, Marion 2, Melrose 1, Norwood 2, Resort 1, South Arm 6, Wilmington 1, Wilson 2.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
O. W. CROUTER, Sec'y. Chairman.

AT a meeting of the Railway Association of Michigan, held at Detroit on the 17th, it was voted to give half fare rates for the democratic state convention to be held at Grand Rapids, February 28th, to all who desire to attend the convention, whether they are delegates or not. Tickets will be sold February 27th and 28th, and are limited to March 1st.

Wine in the White House.

Mrs. Harrison announces that she does not countenance wine in public. At the hotel her table is one of the very few where claret is never seen. The general has a fine taste for old wines and brown stout, and Mrs. Harrison, not being a crank, doesn't intend to interfere with his plans. The members of the W. C. T. U. who have been rejoicing over the expected repetition of the Hayes inaugural banquet are chagrined to learn that the affair will be lop sided. Mrs. Harrison, McKee, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison and the other ladies of the family will turn their glasses down, necessitating all other ladies following their example. Mrs. Harrison admits that it is not to be a Hayes affair, but she does not approve of ladies drinking. It is not the habit, but the example, that she fears. The gentlemen at the White house will, however, be allowed the utmost freedom.

The Issue.

The issue is tax reduction.

It will remain the issue between the two great political parties until it is settled in accordance with the lines of the democratic policy of tariff reform.

The republican party is distinctively a high protection party. It is for the monopolists and against the people. There can be no compromise with such a plutocratic organization.

The great federalist, Hamilton, would have been appalled at the audacity of the tariff advocates of to day. The tariff bill of 1789 was regarded as a protective measure. It averaged 8 per cent upon dutiable imports. A tariff of 25 per cent, was deemed ample by that illustrious champion of protection, Henry Clay. The tariff of 33 per cent, which was imposed during the war intended by the authors to be only a temporary measure. It became necessary to raise vast sums of money, and the tariff schedules were increased. This was the most direct means of securing the needed revenue. It was clearly a temporary expedient, yet now that the supreme exigencies which created that high tariff have long since passed away, that system of taxation is continued in a more oppressive form than ever before. The present tariff is the legacy of republican class legislation—averages 47 per cent, and covers more than 2,000 articles, 76 per cent, of them necessities of the people or essentials of manufactures. This tariff annually produces $100,000,000 of surplus revenue.

The democratic party has stood squarely against such a tariff for the past twelve years. It has never supported one-sided "protection" of this kind. In the late campaign tax reduction through tariff reform was the controlling issue. The question is an economic one. Upon it the parties have been divided in the past; upon it the parties will remain divided in the future.

Tariff reform is democracy, and democracy is tariff reform. That is the motto which the ablest and bravest spirits of the party have "nailed to the masthead."—Lansing Journal.

The Bill to Reduce the Surplus by Increasing Taxes.

The great surplus still thunders into the vaults of the treasury—over a million of extra taxes each week. The senate, loudly reading the title of its bill "to reduce taxation and simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue," votes, 32 to 30, to raise the tax on woolen clothing from 67 to 90 per cent—the highest tax ever levied on such goods; to increase the tax on metals, on lumber, on provisions, on cotton, on flax, on silk, on books and paper; and to reduce the tax on foreign tobaccos. Joined with the only real reduction on necessaries (sugar) is a plan to pay every man in the Union a cent of bounty for every pound of sugar he shall make—the essence of the foreign sugar-beet fiasco, which caused a half dozen panics in the old world.

The nimble liars of the war tariff assert that the present incredible demands of the senators are made with a view of compromise in conference committee between the two chambers, but the Herald has often shown how the same men, in March, 1883—Kelley Sherman, Randall and the like—went into conference to arrange the difference between $15 and $15.68 on the iron tax and came out of conference with $17 as the equation. The senators intend that a $20 suit of clothes shall cost $21, and no conference will disturb their intent.

In this belief, and on this showing the Herald asks Messrs. Allison and Sherman if this execrable bill of theirs be not in repayment of the enormous contributions which the Wanamakers Jacobses, Carnegies and other manufacturers made to the national republican committee in General Harrison's interest.—Chicago Herald.

A Weak Point.

We shall be able to prod with this little editorial barb almost every reader. We trust the puncture will serve as a suggestion only, and not cause pain. The weakest point in a man's storekeeping is frequently his stationery. The windows may shine with bright beauty; the store itself may be a model of neatness and utility; the whole machinery of the establishment may indicate the masterly control over business methods possessed by the owner, but his orders and correspondence may be committed to scraps of paper which should be consigned to the waste basket rather than be sent to represent the storekeeper at the wholesale house where he may trade. There may be some who may say this is carrying ideas of storekeeping quite too far, and that wholesalers care little what kind of stationery a man may provided his credit is all right. This view should be indulged in sparingly. A man's best introduction to a wholesaler may be the stationery on which his initial order may be sent. If it is neatly printed and of good quality, it will certainly serve better than an order written on a piece of plain paper. A good letter-head and a business-like envelope are great aids to commercial intercourse. They seem to give a man a certain standing and enable him to be identified. By all means, merchants, be careful ordering stationery to have it neat, tasteful and of good quality.—American Storekeeper.

President Cleveland's Plans.

The following official statement from the executive mansion has been given to the press: President Cleveland will return to the state of New York to reside on the expiration of his term of office and will, on March 5, resume the practice of his profession New York City, having associated himself as counsel with the law firm of Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & Macveagh.

SCHOOL HOUSE BURNED.

The Primary and Intermediate Departments Must Seek Other Quarters.

Soon after nine o'clock Wednesday morning, smoke issued out of the registers at the old school house, and a bright flame was seen in the ventilator register in Miss Stowe's room. Two rooms were in session, Miss Mason's and Mrs. Upright's having been dismissed on account of the extreme cold, but Mrs. Upright was still in the building. The alarm was given quietly to Miss O'Neill and Mrs. Upright, and the scholars were all marched out in good order, and without any semblance of panic.

The fire department responded promptly, but the peculiar construction of the building had enabled the fire to climb to the top and get beyond control before the flame could be seen from the outside. The building being very dry the flames spread rapidly and burned fiercely, and there was soon no hope of saving anything but surrounding buildings. In an hour there was nothing left but the blackened foundation walls, and a heap of smoking embers and ashes.

The building was erected in 1872, and cost about $5,000 on which there was $2,000 insurance,—$1,700 on building and $300 on contents.

Most of the pupils lost all their books, and a few their wraps and overshoes.

Much praise is due the teachers for their cool and deliberate manner of marching the children out of the rooms, and down the stairs which were then nearly burned through.

Before the fire had ceased burning the school board had a meeting to provide for continuing the schools. The high school and grammar departments in the village hall will go on as usual, and make room for the grammar grades from the old building. Other rooms will be secured in a day or two for the primary grades.

A special meeting of the district has been called for Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, to take the necessary steps for providing permanent rooms until a new building can be erected.

Another For East Jordan.

Thos. McGuire and Will Marrin lately with the Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co., decided to go into the cigar making business for themselves, and tried to get bonds and locate here in Charlevoix, but for some reason no one seemed willing to help them. We have not heard a word against their character in any manner, and cannot fully understand the opposition to them. After two or three day's efforts, Mr. Marrin went to East Jordan, and found not only the required bonds, but a willingness to furnish free rent for a year, and abundant promises to handle their goods, if they would locate at that place. They have gone to begin the business, and Charlevoix loses the money they would naturally bring into the town and spend here. Both are good workmen, Mr. McGuire having been one of the first workmen to come here with Mr. Phillips when the factory here was started, and East Jordan gains two or more good citizens at our expense.

Death of William Miller.

Wm. Miller 24, formerly of Marion township, died at his home in Rio Vista, Ark., Jan. 24, 1889, of pneumonia, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. Miller came to Charlevoix county in 1866 from New York. At the organization of the county he was elected surveyor, and held the office until 1876, when he went to Arkansas and remained seven years, returning in 1883, was deputy county surveyor in 1883-4, and the democratic candidate for county surveyor in this county in 1884, but did not "get there." In the fall of 1885 he again went to Arkansas where he has since lived. Mr. Miller was a staunch democrat all his life.

New Bank Furniture.

The furniture for the Charlevoix Savings Bank arrived last Friday, and are now in place. They are of polished oak, made by the Berkey & Gay Co., of Grand Rapids, and are surmounted by elegant wire work.

Corns Stumps Bunions and Callous Spots removed without pain by Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 29cow

At the low rate of $4.00 for both subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich. Send your order now.

Quick and Cheap. At the Journal Office.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

I DO NOT HAVE TO

—GET UP A—

LOTTERY

To Sell my Goods. I Keep Goods that Don't Require any PRIZE to Sell Them. Good Goods Sell Themselves. I am one Merchant that Don't Believe in Selling Goods that way. Some one gets the Prize and the Balance Pay for it. I Believe in Selling Goods at such Prices that all my Customers get a Prize.

I am Going to open up this Week the Finest Line of

NECK TIES, NECK SCARFS, & SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

That will Prove all I Have Said. I have just Opened up a New Invoice of

CLOTHING, SOMETHING VERY NOBBY

That I had to Have for my HOLIDAY TRADE. I have been Pleased with my Fall Trade and I Thank you ALL for it. Wishing one and all a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR. Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER, - - CHARLEVOIX.

SELLING OUT

ALICK ROSENTHAL

Will dispose of Everything in his store on account of his having to move when the Lewis Block will be rebuilt.

Everything Must Be Sold Within Sixty Days.

PRICE NO OBJECT.

This is no advertising scheme.

We Mean Business!

ALICK ROSENTHAL,

Lewis Block, Charlevoix Mich.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its stannch friends, ready to recommend that almost of it is, that when once given a trial, dr. king's New discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

A Sound Legal Opinion

E. Bainbridge Monday Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilkonson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c, and $1. At F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 4

☞ We notice a new departure in the treatment of disease that promises to revolutionize the medicine business. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment perused by special physicians for lung trout indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and preferred. The treatments of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh, were procured, and so on till then incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism, nervous debility and piles. Originated and used by specialists, being a positive cure for each disease, these preparations are the best remedies procurable. We advise all to send a two cent stamps to the Chase Medical Specialty Co., 178 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill., and receive by return mail their interesting hand book. 16cly

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses, for all ages, for both far and sightedness.

Repairing done promptly and Warranted. Required articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades, WAGON THIMBLES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILL FILLED TO ORDER.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 7, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Ben Weaver is deputy and acting county clerk at Boyne.

Lake Michigan is covered with ice as far as can be seen.

Wm. Harris is home from Lansing this week, during the legislative recess.

Mr. Richards, of Traverse City is looking up business in Charlevoix, and may decide to locate here.

Rev. J. J. Kanagy and wife have returned home from a visit to their son, the doctor, at Atwood.

☞ Good steady girl wanted at Weyburn's laundry. Permanent situation for the right person.

☞ C. H. Maddaugh, merchant tailor, has just received an elegant line of spring and summer samples. Call and see them.

Another letter from A. D. Cruickshank states that he and Frank Wood are down among the vineyards of old Mexico.

☞ Buckingham's dye for the whiskers is in one preparation, and never fails to color the beard a beautiful brown or black of a natural shade.

W. H. H. Bartram, an old Michigan newspaper man, whose later years have been given up to temperance work, died last week, at Lockport, N. Y.

Little Frankie Caffrey was severely scalded with hot water on the face and neck last week, and has been quite sick in consequence, but is now improving.

Mrs. H. H. Vannornum died at her late family residence in Norwood township last Thursday night, aged about 80 years. The funeral services were held on Sunday.

While cutting wood for Mr. Wakefield, Monday morning, Ben. Alexander was struck on the head by a falling limb, his skull broken, and he is in a critical condition, with very little hope of recovery.

S. M. See has returned from Wisconsin, where he and Chas. E. went to see their sick father. The old gentleman is still alive, but quite sick. Chas. E. has not returned.

Those who have rode in Geo. W. Cook's covered, heated stage, report it to be a very comfortable conveyance and Cook's drivers always try to make the passengers comfortable and happy.

Frank McGibery has leased the Lewis opera house, and will have the management of the same as soon as it is opened next spring. Mr. McG. will undoubtedly be able to secure a good list of attractions.

The lumber shipments of the Saginaw valley for 1888 were: By water, 43,291,000 feet; by rail, 304,362,500 feet. In 1884 only 67,728,000 feet was shipped by rail, against 734,928,400 feet shipped by water.

A cold wave struck this region Monday night, and on Tuesday morning the thermometer indicated 6° below zero, and held from that to 4° above all day. The wind was sharp, and part of the time the air was full of snow.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co have put in iron pipe, or smoke stack on the furnace chimney at the engine house, so as to use it above the hose tower, and thus give better draft to the furnace, and prevent smoking when the wind is in the wrong direction.

☞ A spring medicine is needed by everyone. Winter food, largely consisting of salt meat and animal life, causes the liver to become disordered and the blood impure, hence the necessity of a cleansing medicine. The best is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Will Lamphear and Mattie Thompson were married at the residence of the bride's parents in Boyne on Monday, Feb. 4th. Will had provided a "cage for his bird," and they immediately commenced housekeeping in his new house on Mason street.

An exchange truthfully remarks: "Those who do not know the worth of money can never appreciate the misery they often cause in not paying their obligations promptly to those who are needy. One dollar promptly paid will in a day's time cancel many an obligation, and make many a heart glad, and do much good. It is not business to say "call again" when you have the money ready to pay a legitimate bill. Prompt pay makes better times. Misers are a curse to our land."

From a careful reading of Mr Cruickshank's letter from New Mexico, one would believe that to be a delightful country, and very likely it is at this time of the year. But we should like a report from there in midsummer when the sun gets in its work from overhead.

In response to a vigorous protest from Secretary Bayard, the German government has weakened on the Samoan question, and Dr. Knapp, the German minister to the island, has been ordered to withdraw immediately the military control of the island that was attempted.

☞ "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has given me great relief in bronchitis. Within a month I have sent some of this preparation to a friend suffering from bronchitis and asthma. It has done him so much good that he writes for more."—Charles F. Dunterville, Plymouth, England.

Farmers in this vicinity are warned to keep an eye open for a man who sells the "corn binder" and who is swindling farmers in different parts of the state by getting postal card orders for one binder and selling them to 100. The binder is a small wooden stick about 18 inches long with a brass ferrule on the end, on which there is fastened a string which binds the fodder.

The Lou A. Cummings blew her whistle for the Petoskey dock on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 27th. She was on her way from Harbor Springs to Traverse City, where some alterations are to be made by her new owners before she goes on her new route on Grand Traverse Bay.—Record.

The young lady who rises early, rolls up her sleeves and walks into the kitchen to get breakfast, or assists in doing so, and afterwards, with cheerfulness and sunny smile, puts the house in order without the assistance of her mother, is worth a thousand parlor beauties, who from want of exercise almost die of laziness.—Ex.

It is worthy of note that the law forbids a pensioner bargaining, promising or selling his quarterly pension before it comes due; and upon the other hand all persons are forbidden to accept the same in any manner, as security or otherwise. The fine is fixed at $100 for any violation of the act, and applies to both the soldier and the dealer.—Ex.

Mr. C. H. Whitford, of Undine, Mich., is stopping in the city. He has been all through the west and northwest, to Washington Territory, California, and several other states. Finding no climate to agree with him in that section, he comes to Tallapoosa. He is much pleased with our climate, city and its surroundings, and is in a fair way to make this his home.—Journal, Tallapoosa, Ga.

Just note it down that on Sunday, Jan. 27, a heavy train load of ice passed through this place for the north. Whether the ice came from Indiana or southern Michigan we are unable to state; the simple fact that they are shipping ice into this section of the state from points farther south is undisputable evidence that "there is a place that is colder than this," and you don't have to go north to find it either.—Mancelona Herald.

Among our exchanges we observe the following swindle, which is being worked to advantage by a number of ladies who claim to hail from Chicago and are engaged in canvassing for a new kind of soap. They call at houses and leave a cake of soap as a sample, saying that it is tried and the result noted. In a day or two the party will return and ask the lady of the house to sign a printed "testimonial" of its excellence, which is to be presented to grocers to induce them to handle the soap. These "testimonials" have been turning up as orders for from $3 to $10 worth of soap at big prices. It would be well if townspeople take unto themselves some of the advice they so often give the "unsophisticated farmer" and sign no paper for a stranger.

From the Traverse Eagle we take the following concerning the new building now being erected in Chicago by Hannah, Lay & Co.: "The third of Chicago's sky scrapers," is the way one of the city papers speaks of the new building in process of erection by Hannah, Lay & Co. It is a year since the well known Traverse City firm purchased 93 by 181 ft. covering the southeast corner of LaSalle and Washington. The purchase of this property on which stood the old chamber of commerce, was one of the largest real estate transactions of the year. The walls of the old building have been utilized as far as they could be. New foundations have been put in and the plans call for a 13 story building which will be when completed the highest office building in the city. Its cornice will be 182ft from the sidewalk. To persons not builders it may be interesting to know how such mammoth walls are supported. Bars of railroad iron are placed side by side with every alternate tier at right angles until sufficient base is formed. This is the especial support under the vaults. Like everything made by this firm it is the best of its kind and by all odds the largest. The building will cost $700,000.

Historical Society.

Last Friday evening was a nasty stormy night, with a good sized blizzard on from the northwest, but that did not prevent a large company from assembling in the parlors of Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Washburn. The program began with an instrumental duet by Mrs. E. H. and Miss Maggie Green; Miss Rose Smith gave a reading; Mrs. E. M. Clark and Dr. Carlstein gave a vocal duet; and Miss Alice Cochran read a selection setting forth the superior qualities of women and their eminent fitness for certain trades and professions, with reasons why they should not enter on the duties of certain other trades and professions. President Green very wisely announced a ten minutes intermission right here, the better to allow the merriment to subside before trying to call to order. After intermission, Mrs. Green gave an instrumental solo, followed by the paper of the evening, by Mrs. McCartney, discussing the history of the German states during a part of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. After the close of the regular order of busines, a part of the company engaged in social games and visiting for an hour before starting homeward. The next meeting will be at the parlors of Mr. and Mrs. Byron See.

A Daily Shore Route.

The following from the Elk Rapids Progress is a pointer worthy the consideration of some of our steamboat men:

"The steamer Cummings is looking up her route for next season and this is about what her owners, Capt. Emery and H. J. Webb have decided upon: Leave Old Mission mornings for Elk Rapids, Torch Lake and Traverse City and returning in the evening. Now if some steamboat man at Charlevoix will put on a boat to run between East Jordan, Charlevoix, Norwood and Torch Lake, first-class daily connections can be had between all of the shore towns. The closer connection Traverse City, Old Mission, Torch Lake, Norwood and Charlevoix can have the better it will be all around. We hope the Cummings will have a profitable season when navigation opens. Capt. Emery will attend to all business matters and manage the steamer.

Broke Through The Ice.

While skating on Round lake last Saturday, Herb. See approached too near a rotten place in the ice, broke through, and got pretty thoroughly wet. Rather cold for comfortable bathing.

Promptness.

First a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter N. Wallace, Washington. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 4

She is "Grateful."

"I saved the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. Harriman, New York. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 4

Old papers five cents a dozen.

GEO. W. BEAMAN.

Drugs, - Stationery,

Wall Paper.

Charlevoix, Michigan.

Our Annual

ONE FOURTH OFF

CLEARING SALE

IS NOW GOING ON.

This is the Third Year of our Annual One-Fourth Off Sale. The Satisfaction our customers have received heretofore is a Guarantee our efforts to save them money during dull times will be appreciated, as values are much better this year than at any previous time.

Everything in our immense stock of

Dry Goods

CARPETS,

Men's Furnishings, Notions,

Will be sold at strictly One Fourth off regular retail plain marked prices.

Our rule is with every purchase you receive an itemized bill. We deduct one fourth the entire amount, whether it be a 10 cent purchase or a $50 one, it makes no difference, you only pay three-fourths of its original price.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO. GREEN BLOCK

Charlevoix, Mich.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., Saturday, Feb. 2. If not called for in two weeks, they will be sent to the Dead Letter office. When calling for any of them please say 'advertised.'

Grundy, Thales L. — Hefner, Herman
Corr, J. M. — Mitchell, Mrs. Louie
Dowson, Wilson — Wise, Mrs. Annie D.
CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

Spring and Summer

Suitings

My Samples for Spring and Summer Suits are now here. If you want a Nice Stylish Suit, give me a call. Satisfaction Guaranteed, both in Fit and Price.

C. H. MADDAUGH,

Corner Bridge and Clinton St., Charlevoix.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices

ALDRICH SISTERS.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHS I MEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 41

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with sl op.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

Test of Death.

[illegible] tests have been suggested to determine whether or not life is extinct. [illegible] bath has appeared to secure the most recent, and held to be the most reliable, is called the [illegible] is hypodermic test. In using [illegible] the operator injects one hyp[illegible] syringful of strong solution [illegible] ammonia under the skin of the arm [illegible] other convenient portion of [illegible] If the body be not dead—if [illegible] the faintest circulation—the [illegible] will produce on the skin, [illegible] point where it was injected, a [illegible] red patch, on the surface of [illegible] raised red spots will appear; [illegible] there be absolute death, there [illegible] produced a brown dark blotch, [illegible] is definitely conclusive against [illegible] visible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

[illegible] of ice must read up on the re[illegible] investigations of Keblin, Pengel[illegible] Geiden, showing that ice taken [illegible] polluted streams is not purified [illegible] freezing. Keblin tells us that if [illegible] from streams containing putrid [illegible] matter as well as bacteria, [illegible] to cholera and diarrhea. In 1873, at Rye [illegible], an epidemic broke out in a [illegible] hotel, and was traced at last to [illegible] from an adjacent pond. The [illegible] of this pond in summer was found linking with putrescent matter. [illegible] matter, as well as bacteria, [illegible] eliminated by any ordinary decay of cold. Too many of our [illegible] are the recipients of sewage. [illegible] is the age of civilization, [illegible] must have it pure.—St. Louis Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

Burns inaugurals to celebrate the birthday of the poet is an annual [illegible] in Leslie, Ingham. At the celebration twenty-four plowmen, mechanics and farmers, mounted dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, paraded the street, headed by a volunteer [illegible] and accompanied by a crowd of people. Burns himself appeared in [illegible] coat, brass buttons and knee [illegible] while other characters were Tam O'Shanter, Souter Johnnie, Auld [illegible] Jenny Dean, Highland Mary, [illegible] Jean, Tam O'Shanter's mare, [illegible] Mare Journal.

Lost Days.

[illegible] have good times if Harrison was elected.—Lansing Journal.

Quick Work.

[illegible] twenty-five cents' worth of other necessaries.—St. Louis Republic.

THIS PAPER [illegible] Advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

IS THE BEST.

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a long gray beard put an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "Here you are" yel pointing to open baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the grip The small man stopped remains so as to free his fatively pulled off a branch in a basket of Cat vored that, he tried a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, short man's actions with "How much for gra laconically, eating a De "Forty cents a basket. "Too much," said the away two more Concord "Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old sa eat about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bo way; we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cases.

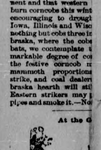
No Fears for a

It is claimed that a went and that waiters turn corncobs this wha encouraging to drugg Iowa, Illinois and Wis nothing but cobs thrown

(Figure—in which hands and jack-mat being left out)

Miss D—Really, M unexpected pleasure, Mr. C—Ah, yes, I told me to take what I

The Deception



Farmer Griggs do

must be feelin' you York nowadays. Ye lags when ye come up look at yo now!—Tar

Winter Trave

Trapper—Hello! Where ha come from?

Aiportiffen—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life

Sir——! —Philadelphia Times.

WHITE HOUSE CHATTER.

WASHINGTON'S GAY SOCIETY CIRCLES AND LEGISLATIVE HALLS.

Entertaining Royalty—Mrs. Harrison Not to Be a "Reformer"—Mills' Committee Scores a Victory—Controversy with Germany Brewing—Serious.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.

The social tide has reached its full, and stages and swells with high teas, dinners, receptions, and cotillions. To miss a single entertainment now before Lent is suicidal to the career of a society belle, and already flagged chaperons and hollow eyes tell how severely their strength and time are being taxed. As illustrative of this, a Chicago girl, who sprained her foot on an icy pavement recently, wrenched it back again, exclaiming, "I can't take time for a sprain now."

The official entertainment of the week was the state dinner given by the President and Mrs. Cleveland to the diplomatic corps, it being resplendent with all the glamour of lights, flowers, and brilliant costumes incidental to such an occasion.

Mrs. Don Dickinson rather divides the honors with Mrs. Whitney as entertainers of the Cabinet, and their parlors are always filled whenever the occasion presents. A member of New York ladies in conversation with the latter recently spoke of the pleasure that New Yorkers felt in the prospect of having Mrs. Whitney once more with them. "Ah, my dear," said she, "I am going to lead a quiet life after I leave Washington. I am going to Lenox, and I shall do nothing at all, but read, embroider, and do just what I feel like. I dream of it." Yet those who

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a went and that waiters turn corncobs this wha encouraging to drugg Iowa, Illinois and Wis nothing but cobs thrown

know her enthusiastically holding the gre sam for three long hours recently would hardly imagine her capable of enjoying quiet times.

Secretary and Miss Hayard gave the first of their card parties this week, but there were so many other entertainments which demanded the presence of their guests that the parlors were filled scarcely ten minutes at a time during the evening. A laughable incident occurred through the absent-mindedness of the Persian minister. He attended wearing his left glove on his right hand and vice versa.

Among the Senatorial entertainments, which were unusually numerous and gorgeous, Senator Stanford's dinner to Senator Vail, in honor of Miss Mead, of California, was a notable affair, the young lady appearing in the costume in which she was recently presented at court in London. It was of white, necessitate de soie, the overdrapery embroidered in pearls in a Louis XVI. border three or four inches deep. Down the left side, caught with bows of white satin ribbon, were rich clusters of white Scotch heather and harebells intermingled with green leaves. The low neck bodice was filled in with a tucked or mousseline de soie at the Vashaped opening, in color of delicate white, which crossed over the bosom. The bodice was finished in front with a pointed enclosure of silk embroidered with pearls.

Inclement weather had no effect on the crowds that gathered at Mrs. Cleveland's second public reception, unless perchance it was to make them doubly anxious to catch a glimpse of the fair face of the lady of honor. Hence, through the social and political season, showed signs of fatigue before the day was over.

As oft as each recurring inaugural claims the attention of the people so often are the inconveniences and incigance of the White House as a residence more and more discussed. Washingtonians in general and reporters in particular are again airing the threadbare topic. Mrs. Cleveland jokingly remarked recently that she believed she would send a message to Congress before March 4, written and signed with her own hand, asking for an appropriation for a new residence for the President, and that Mrs. Harrison would appreciate some one taking the initiative in that direction.

Events were for a time not interested in Mrs. Harrison's New York shopping expedition, and the contemplated change of leader only adds a feverish fervency to the whirl of entertainments. A New York reporter gives assurance that the bustle will still hold its own under the new reign, and dresses are not sufficiently decolleté now to make ample grounds for any revolutionary efforts attempted in this line. Mrs. Harrison will take no interest in the reform movement, but takes the ground that the lady of the White House is not ex officio a leader of fashion, which argues that her personal views regarding the use of wine, the wearing of the bustle, the morality of the dance and such like topics should have no weight with the public simply because her husband happened to be elected President.

Once again we have enjoyed the rare treat of a night's session of the Senate, the first which has been held in nearly two years. There is no such magnificent sight in Washington as the great Capitol dome flashing out its myriad electric sparks upon the surrounding city, and the sight of a score of gas-jets twinkling upon the snow and ice of the Capitol Park. The gay assemblage that congregated in the galleries to listen to the tariff debate were amply rewarded by the flow of wit, wisdom and repartee that fell sedately from the lips of America's Solons under the stimulus of the flights and brilliant things, notwithstanding the dryness of the topic under discussion.

The Senate tariff bill is now in the hands of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Mills, its chairman, has won a victory over the Senate, which insisted upon a conference in relation thereto and hoped to secure it immediately upon returning the measure to the lower House.

Meanwhile the Southern Democrats are having a sorry time over their tobacco-tax measure. The Republican leaders deem it unwise to take any action in the matter during this Congress. As a result, Clowes' Republican assistants have suddenly discovered that it is a breach of legislative etiquette for such a bill to be considered by the Appropriation Committee, and committee work in that direction has ceased, to the great chagrin and astonishment of some, who thought the internal-revenue bill in the same condition it was before being referred to Mr. Randall's committee.

Interest is fast growing in the Samoan affair, and although the issue is, relatively speaking, little more than a brag of earth in mid-ocean, the Samoan mine from our coast, it has created a "bit of a flare" between two great nations that promises to become highly entertaining. Uncle Sam's claim to the island group is based on a treaty, which, it is stated, he is prepared to making grave apologies. That is about the way the matter now stands, pending the early action of Congress.

The army would no doubt be gratified for any break in the dull monotony of a quarter of a century of peace and welcome a bit of fighting as a sort of legitimate boom.

Day-by-day, Secretary Endicott continues patient order to restrict leave of absence to thirty days a year to creating no little comment in blue coat circles. Thirty days a year is the time allowed by law. If the thirty days are not used up each year the balance may accumulate, but they should be formed and no one can be allowed to absent himself from duty for a longer period of time.

Congressman Frank Lawler has secured an appropriation of $50,000 for repairing the Chicago postoffice, although Randall was piloted against him. The Senate has concurrent resolution directing that the Public Printer hereafter drop the letters "ne" at the end of such words as "epilogue," and the letters "ue" at the end of such words as "programme," the letter "ce" at the end of such words as "hypocrite," the letters "ce" at the end of such words as "monster" and "phantom." It is readily inferred that he is a graduate of an ordinary high school.

Mr. Springer's omnibus bill has sadly failed to meet the Senate's idea of perspicuity in language, a committee of that august body having reported back the bill to ask to write a new territorial bill that would be clear and precise. Clear and precise chiefly urged to the Illinois Congressman's bill is contained in New Mexico. It being intended that her admission is sought in the interest of railroads. Not openly, of course, but it is averred that two railroad men would be sent to the Senate from New Mexico as soon as were entered among the sisters of the Union.

Much note on the Chinese bill was referred to the adjournment of Congress in Congress in Congress. The Chinese Bureau of Missouri, who was stricken to death so suddenly and so recently, it looks and filibustering have availed him nothing in his.

A pet scheme of the ladies, under the auspices of the Woman's Relief Corps, is to have a portrait of Mrs. Cleveland hung in the White House. It is said she would receive universal commendation, has been crushed by the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, }
MRS. M. I. LUNDIN. }

DEAR MADAM—Responding for Mrs. Cleveland I myself to your note in relation to procuring her portrait for the White House, and fully appreciating the kindness of the ladies of the W. R. C. I am sure we correspond to the wishes of Mrs. Cleveland in saying that the proposed action in the matter should be an entire abandonment of the scheme. Yours, very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The menu is out for the inaugural supper, not so the cabinet selection. Senator Allison begins to waver in his resolution not to accept the Treasury portfolio. Blaine's friends are still sure he will be President-elect upon the special occasion of the latter's retirement from the Senate, and Blaine is not susceptible of but one conclusion. It is said that the parlors of the Ebbitt House, every night for a week past, have been filled to the brim with the Pennsylvania contingent, and the Philadelphia supercargo has been transformed, a place the cabinet, gained the Harrison called Mr. Wanamaker off from his contemplated trip to Europe, and instead of having purchased his wardrobe in Chicago, he arrives here unannounced and proceeds to New York. Blaine is holding a continuous levee at the Normandie. Quay is in Florida threatening revenge on any intruding politician, and Harrison is at his Indianapolis wrestling with the office-seekers, of whom he is reported to have said, "I do not know how I shall get through with it." Yet those who know the Hoosier Schoolmaster, believe he says he never saw so many. What will he think when he reaches the White House?

MORSE.

BUSINESS OF THE ATCHISON.

Report for the Year 1888—An Estimated Net Income of $1,400,000.

Joseph W. Reinhart, Comptroller and General Auditor of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road, has submitted advance sheets of the full report for twelve months ending Nov. 30, 1888, which show the following results:

Mileage, Atchison system proper, 3,093.78 miles; gross earnings, $12,267,000; expenses, $8,866,000; net earnings, $3,375,000; receipts from interest on bonds of said roads owned by Atchison and used as collateral, $99,000; total net earnings, $3,474,000; direct fixed charges, interest on bonds and rentals, $2,074,000; sinking fund requirements, $4,518,246; net profit, $619,—; balance on other sources, $46,000; total profit, $1,665,999; dividends, $2,625,000; deficiency, $1,959,001; gross debt original-ing in the period, $8,643,394; offsets, $3,057,—412; net floating debt, $5,585,982; supplies on hand as an offset to future operating expenses, $1,000,000; net floating debt, $4,585,982 was due and payable prior to Nov. 1, 1889.

Of guaranty notes subscribed for in 1887, payable in three, four and five years, Nov. 30, 1888, $3,000,000, leaving $6,000,000 called nor paid in. The total income surplus Dec. 31, 1888, was $7,940,000. The deficiency for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1888, and the net general income surplus to that date $6,381,022, but the addition of various sundry surplus accounts swells this amount so that the total general surplus Nov. 30 was $9,349,000. The estimated net profit from operations, after all charges for the month of December, is $350,000. The total net deficiency of the company for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1888, is estimated at $1,400,001.

From actual statements to Nov. 30 and approximates for December the auxiliary roads of the Atchison system, inclusive of those owned jointly, will show that they have failed to earn fixed charges of all descriptions by about $3,000,000. Of this they have contributed about $1,800,000, the remainder having been advanced by the Atchison company.

The Boston *Advertiser* says regarding the report, that it is considerably beaten out of a mileage of about 7,194 miles the report of last year showed, and the mileage of the present varies from that published June 3, 1889, in that gross earnings for the eleven months are $97,363 larger, expenses $55,719 larger, and net earnings $18,357 smaller.

STRANGE what queer languages are spoken in this country. A Western paper in a local item, recently told of "a regular old razooper, who, having got a skate on, indulged in a glorious razzle-dazzle."

JOHN W. ALEXANDER, the young portrait painter, does all his work with his left hand. He is thought to bear a striking resemblance to Vandyck, with his pointed beard and up-curling mustache.

"It is the greed for gain which is responsible for four-fifths of the crime committed," said a Chicago clergyman, and then he accepted a call for $500 more per year.

VANCE'S LITTLE POEM

A Night Session of the Senate Enlivened by a Pungent Rhyming Effort on the Beauties of Protection.

[Washington special.]

The talk on the wood schedule was resumed, and the Senate at once became very belligerent. Vest, of Missouri, was the principal champion, and was joined by Eli Saulsbury and others, while John Sherman did most of the talking for the Republicans. Senator Vance set relaxation and good humor in the day by reading in splendid style the following pastoral, which he said was a part of the tariff bill, which was stocking: a protective pastoral composed and arranged for protectionists, and which they should be elevated to that devoted friend of protection and industry, the Hon. Benjamin Harrison from Rhode Island, Mr. Aldrich:

Our May bed a little more than kin
And her heart was most intent
To make its vest beyond its wont
Bring 50 per cent.

But a passer grit across the sea
Had one small lamb also
Whose vest for some time half that sum
Sheed whimpy six go.

Another grit said to sheep,
Nor stocking—wool nor flax—
Shall ever come to your house to
A pair without the tax.

Next to the nursery bed to grow
Some wool in small for'n'
Will make the stockings of flax.
But both of wool complete.

When Mary saw the grit's design
Her little heart was sore
Which made her pray her wool and tax
Or she would see no more.

So she cried out: "Protect reform!
Let my poor lamb be free
If it will keep both her legs warm
What will remain to me?"

So it was done, and people said,
Who saw that lamb go out
One leg was wanted with wool and one
With 25 per cent.

Now, praise to Mary and her lamb,
Who did this wonder
To clothe one-half a girl in wool
And one-half in flax.

All honor, too, to Mary's friend,
And all protective sets
That cheaply clothe the rich in wool
And the poor in flax.

The reading of this piece of degreed rare received with loud cheers from the Republican Senators leaning back in their chairs and giving unspeakable vent to laughter. As for the people in the galleries, they screamed and yelled frantically, and when Senator Vance sat down kept up their spontaneous applause until the North Carolina orator gravely inclined his head in acknowledgment.

Mr. Vest offered the following unique petition from one of his constituents:

To the Senate of the United States:

I, Henry K. Chase, a citizen of St. Louis, Mo., do hereby petition and other decists of the United States and claim as I do, respectfully ask you to grant a bounty of $1 per each tooth filled and extracted, for the preservation of those teeth in order to encourage the American industry, and thereby encourage competition among dentists, which will lower prices to patients, and, moreover, encourage immigration of dentists from all parts of the world to this country, thereby making a better market for home and foreign dentists and other products of home industry; the cash for this purpose to be taken out of the general Treasury of the United States for the purpose aforesaid.

The Republican Tariff Bill.

It is a blessed fact to the country that the measure driven through the Senate, according to its promises, and designed ostensibly to reduce taxation, will not be passed by the House without a releasing feature, and has as many iniquities as Mr. Randall's bill. It is not likely to be passed even the Senate—which has a majority in it made up of representative monopolists—if it were not for the knowledge that the Democratic majority would not and would not be assented to by the House. It is a fact, that if the unfortunate men in the country than the Senate, who fashioned and fathered it by our responsibility the country were compelled to pass under its yoke, and the Republican party would be made to feel the force of our dejection.

The policy in framing the bill was to put in everything the fat-yielding monopolies asked. It is true a schedule which was artfully postponed until the last hours—there was an irreconcilable difference between the protectionist woolmakers and the protectionist woolen manufacturers; and the only way the protectionist Senators could devise to "even up" things was to increase the tariff in many instances so as to make it operative to an extent hitherto unheard of the reason is a substitute which gives satisfaction to no one, and which, if it went into effect, would be a decree to the ruin of an industry of the United States, and be necessarily injurious to the wool-grower, although the value of his wool is increased, for the prosperity of the woolen manufacturer is essential to the life of wool-grower.

Possibly some Republican Senators are of the opinion that it was a good idea to load their bill with unpopular impositions, having in mind the possibility of a compromise between them and House on the basis of splitting the difference between the Senate bill and Mills' bill. If this were the idea they have overshot the mark by the enormity of their proposition, and have rendered it almost certain that nothing will be done at this session of Congress in the way of reducing taxation. If the bill had been framed with honesty of purpose—if instead of making a special effort to throw cheap sops to every protected interest, the sentiment of the country for tariff reform had been in the least regarded—there might be ground for hoping that some adjustment of the tariff question on the part of the House and Government of the Fifteenth Congress; but the Republicans in the Senate have set their way.

We have charged that the measure is a dishonest one, and that Republicans got a skate on, indulged in a glorious country if it represented accomplished facts in legislation. The tone of Mr. Vance's poem, and other decists of the United States and claim as I do, respectfully ask you to grant a bounty of $1 per each tooth filled and extracted, for the preservation of those teeth in order to encourage the American industry, and thereby encourage competition among dentists, which will lower prices to patients, and, moreover, encourage immigration of dentists from all parts of the world to this country, thereby making a better market for home and foreign dentists and other products of home industry; the cash for this purpose to be taken out of the general Treasury of the United States for the purpose aforesaid.

The Republican Tariff Bill.

It is a blessed fact to the country that the measure driven through the Senate, according to its promises, and designed ostensibly to reduce taxation, will not be passed by the House without a releasing feature, and has as many iniquities as Mr. Randall's bill. It is not likely to be passed even the Senate—which has a majority in it made up of representative monopolists—if it were not for the knowledge that the Democratic majority would not and would not be assented to by the House. It is a fact, that if the unfortunate men in the country than the Senate, who fashioned and fathered it by our responsibility the country were compelled to pass under its yoke, and the Republican party would be made to feel the force of our dejection.

The policy in framing the bill was to put in everything the fat-yielding monopolies asked. It is true a schedule which was artfully postponed until the last hours—there was an irreconcilable difference between the protectionist woolmakers and the protectionist woolen manufacturers; and the only way the protectionist Senators could devise to "even up" things was to increase the tariff in many instances so as to make it operative to an extent hitherto unheard of the reason is a substitute which gives satisfaction to no one, and which, if it went into effect, would be a decree to the ruin of an industry of the United States, and be necessarily injurious to the wool-grower, although the value of his wool is increased, for the prosperity of the woolen manufacturer is essential to the life of wool-grower.

Possibly some Republican Senators are of the opinion that it was a good idea to load their bill with unpopular impositions, having in mind the possibility of a compromise between them and House on the basis of splitting the difference between the Senate bill and Mills' bill. If this were the idea they have overshot the mark by the enormity of their proposition, and have rendered it almost certain that nothing will be done at this session of Congress in the way of reducing taxation. If the bill had been framed with honesty of purpose—if instead of making a special effort to throw cheap sops to every protected interest, the sentiment of the country for tariff reform had been in the least regarded—there might be ground for hoping that some adjustment of the tariff question on the part of the House and Government of the Fifteenth Congress; but the Republicans in the Senate have set their way.

We have charged that the measure is a dishonest one, and that Republicans got a skate on, indulged in a glorious country if it represented accomplished facts in legislation. The tone of Mr. Vance's poem, and other decists of the United States and claim as I do, respectfully ask you to grant a bounty of $1 per each tooth filled and extracted, for the preservation of those teeth in order to encourage the American industry, and thereby encourage competition among dentists, which will lower prices to patients, and, moreover, encourage immigration of dentists from all parts of the world to this country, thereby making a better market for home and foreign dentists and other products of home industry; the cash for this purpose to be taken out of the general Treasury of the United States for the purpose aforesaid.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY

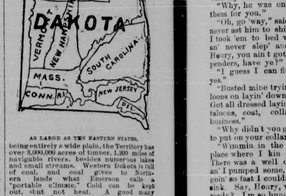
AUTHENTIC STATISTICS IN REGARD TO DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Its Assessed Valuation, Banks, Newspapers, Schools, and Churches—Largest Yield of Any State or Territory—An Array of Facts for Home-Seekers.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

MANDAN, Dak., Jan. 21, 1889.

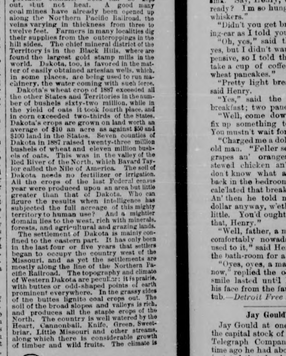
No section of the Union has received more attention in the last five years than Dakota, owing to its wonderful growth, and now comes the report of the assessors of the Territory. In 1885 there was not a town for a thousand miles west of the Mississippi and north of the Indian nations of Montana, except military posts, and towns and cities scattered along the railroads like pearls on a string, and the Territory laid claim to leadership in population and wealth. It has an assessed valuation of one hundred and sixty-two million dollars; twenty-five states have fewer banks; only fourteen have more newspapers, and the schools outnumber those of California, with three times the population. Instead of



AS LARGE AS THE EASTERN STATES.

being entirely a wide plain, the Territory is cut up by a network of streams, many miles of navigable rivers, besides numerous lakes, and the surface is rolling, with veins of coal, and coal gives to North Dakota the boast of being called a "portable climate." Cold can be kept out, but not heat. A good many coal mines have already been opened up along the Northern Pacific Railroad, the veins varying in thickness from three to twelve feet. Farmers in many localities get their supplies from the outcroppings in the hill sides. The fifth congressional district of the Territory is in the Black Hills, where are some of the richest gold mines in the world.

Dakota, long famous as the land of milk and honey, is now beginning to be known as a country where the land is not excelled by the world for wheat, corn, and all the other products of the farm, and the cattle and sheep industry is fast growing into prominence. In the grassy slits of the Dakota hills are nutritious grasses, the soil of the broad slopes and valleys is rich, and the climate is the same as that of the North. The country is well watered by the Missouri, Cheyenne, Big Sioux, Jacksonville, Little Minnesota and other streams, along which there is considerable growth of timber and wild fruits. The climate is



A DAKOTA COUNTY LARGER THAN TWO EASTERN STATES.

milder than in Eastern Dakota, owing to the hills, which break the force of the north winds, and to the influence of the Chinook breezes from the Rocky Mountains. Snow does not lie long in Minnesota. There is more water in Dakota, and more rivers than in Eastern Dakota, fuel costs but little, and stone is abundant for building purposes; but, more than all, tree lots and groves can still be had in abundance at the cars, an advantage not found anywhere else in the United States in a prosperous farming region. To open a farm on a frontier section of land means the creation of a property worth from $1,500 to $2,000, but it takes work. The chief town of Western Dakota, the Eden and Hills not be-yond, is Mandan, three miles from the Missouri, and the Northern Pacific bridge across the Missouri, the only place the big Muddy is bridged in Dakota. Mandan is county seat of Morton County, and to whatever degree the reader will of vastness of Dakota, we give a diagram of the county, which contains over 2,000 square miles of land, and large enough to allow the states of Rhode Island and Delaware to be spread over its ample bosom. The present population of Morton County is about 6,000, could be increased to 40,000 and yet two-thirds of it is still unoccupied land. Recent visitors from Dakota, what large is to Eastern Dakota, Sioux Falls to South Eastern Dakota, and Deadwood to the Black Hills.

MORTA FRANKS.

Own touch of a blizzard would make the plumbers grin.—*New York Morning Journal.*

Traveling in Comfort.

The old man had just arrived at his son's house from the country.

"Well, father," said the boy, "I hope you came through in the sleeping car, as I told you to, and had a good night's sleep."

The old man smiled a sickly, sarcastic smile. "O, yes," he said, "I had a good sleep, first-rate sleep; went to bed early."

"Did you wake up during the night?"

"Only twice; only went to sleep twice."

"Say, father!" said the young man, "you've got two great bumps on top of your forehead. What have you been doing?"

"Them's the two times I woke up; passed another train both times, and when I heard the big engine whizzin' by an' the bell ringin' I thought 'twas a fire an' jumped up plan agin the ceilin'. It's lucky I was awake one time, though."

"Why, how so?"

"The high an' mighty importer that lighted when I set to go to my room early in the evenin' was sneaking off with my boots."

"Why, he was only going to shine them for you."

"Oh, yes, he said the old man. "I never set him to shine 'em. Anyway, I took 'em to bed with me the night an' never slep' another wink. Say, Henry, you ain't got an old pair of suspenders, have ye?"

"I guess I can find a pair for you, pa."

"Busted mine tryin' to put my pantaloons on layin' down. Done it, though, got all dressed layin' flat—boots, pantaloons, coat, collar, necktie—hull business."

"Why didn't you get out of the berth to put on your clothes, pa?"

"Winmin in the car. Got a handy place where I kin wash up, Henry. There was a lady in the berth next to me an' I pumped some, but this morning you see I had to wash what I could in the sink. Say, Henry, what time's dinner ready? I'm so hungry I bin eatin' my knickers."

"Didn't you get breakfast in the dining-car as I told you to?"

"Oh, yes," said the old man, "O, yes, but I didn't want to do it, too expensive, so I told the fellow I'd just take a cup of coffee an' some buckwheat pancakes."

"Pretty light breakfast, that's so," said Henry.

"Yes," said the old man, "light breakfast; two pancakes."

"Well, come down stairs and we'll fix up something to eat right away. You must be ready for dinner."

"Charged me a dollar," continued the old man. "Feller set next to me eatin' grapes an' oranges an' oysters an' stewed chicken an' biled eggs, and I don't know what all. When we got back in the bedroom car I told him I calculated that breakfast to set cost 31. An' then he fell down an' made me a dollar anyway, whether you eat much or little. I wuld rather trade more about that, Henry."

"Well, father, a man can ride pretty comfortably nowadays after he gets used to it," said Henry as he started to the bathroom for a wash.

"Yes, ores, a man can rade all right now," replied the old man. And he smile lasted until he started to wash his face from the lavacre over the bath tub.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Jay Gould's Tricks.

Jay Gould at one time owned half the capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He started a short time ago he had about $30,000,000. It is stated that he has about half that amount at present. The way he came to decrease his holding was characteristic.

In the operation the "street" generally "landed" on a rise which stopped and became a decline before the figure that he was trying to reach was reached.

As those who were caught tell it, a pool in Western Union was formed, it is stated, and, of from 175,000 to 125,—000 shares, Gould was to take one-fifth of the stock in the pool. The stock was down at fifty-three when the first buying began. The point was that Gould was to get sixty-five.

The shorts began to cover and the "street" began to buy around sixty for a profit on the long side. Gould sold, through brokers, to both the pool and the traders. The pool did not know that it was getting Gould stock, but supposed that Gould was holding in, and that the clique was taking the "street" stock and would soon make it scarce.

The stock reached 65½, and before anybody could say Jack Robinson it was back to 50, and everybody was loaded—except Gould. He had got rid of a lot of stock at better prices than the market would have afforded in any other way, which he could, if he wanted to, buy back at a lower figure. This is one of Gould's tricks.

He will take an interest in a pool which is formed to buy locos lots in the "street" and thus make the stock scarce, and will secretly sell to the pool from his own holdings. He can do this without detection, for the reason that as established, the most of the stock is in other people's hands.—*Jay Gould.*

LEVOCHEO, a Russian peasant, has, after ten years' work, discovered a treasure upon land that formed a part of the estate of Prince Ostersky, whose ancestors were plundered and driven from their homes by the Tartars a long time ago. The discovery includes manuscripts and other articles of value besides the gold. The peasant gets one-third and the Czar the rest of it.

Encounter with a Lion.

Thrilling was the encounter of Lieutenant Frazer in his encounter with a lion in the base of the mountains of Lekinga, near Lake Bangweolo, where Doctor Livingstone died. He was told by one of his attendants that a wounded lion was lying apparently dead on the other side of the tree, and the men with his second gun back a few paces, and kind down to look. Just then the lion roared and came at him from a few eighteen feet off. He fired when the lion was within six feet of him, giving him both barrels. The first shot knocked out the beast's right eye; the second hit him on the chest. The first instant Frazer found himself lying in front of the lion, one claw hooked in his right leg, the other on his chest. Fortunately the blood from the wounded eye obscured the lion's vision, and for an instant he hesitated, and in that interval the attendant fired at him. The lion jumped for the man and caught him by the leg, and Frazer promptly sprang to the rear. The gun, containing one charge, was lying within a yard of the lion, fortunately on his blind side, and Frazer crawled toward it. It was about 5 feet, but he finally laid his hand on the gun. As he did so, the lion came for him again, and Frazer fired, with the muzzle of the gun actually in the lion's mouth. He fell on his back and shot the lion, and Frazer fainted on the body of his attendant.

The Chill Blast

That sets the naked branches a-quivering is not felt by the wealthy valetudinarian indoors, but by all other persons it is felt even in the bed, nor all the furnace heat that anthracite can produce, nor all the clothing and bed-clothes and fever runs its fury fingers along his spinal column. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief, every ready and sure resort for the chilled and aguish frame, to remedy the fever fever and exhaustion which accompany the chill. Dumb ague, ague cake, bilious remittent—in short, every ague, in its mildest form, disease is assignedly the potent, and at the same time, wholesome remedy. Constipation, biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, sick headaches, loss of appetite and nervous troubles, rheumatism, fever and debility are also remedied by it. Use it with persistence to effect a thorough cure.

Household Economy.

"How to Live on a Thousand a Year," in *Table Talk*: Besides the purchase, care and preparation of food, there is another item that there are a hundred other ways of economizing in the matter of time. Time to the housewife, is money, consequently: purchase such material as will save both. Time is saved in the washing, eggs with a fork, when, for ten cents, a beater can be purchased that will do the work in one-tenth of the time. A Swiss roller will save much time in ironing. Time is of no danger of scorching and wasting food. A meat chopper and braising pan will save to use the cheaper pieces of meat. There are many other utensils which save time and strength to intelligent hands, but, as women are not machinists, so many excellent machines come to grief from lack of understanding. All unnecessary utensils should not be indulged in.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the editor of the medical and dental records that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in the virtues of the remedy that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. My remedy acts like magic and cures fits. Address Dr. G. Root, N. C., 183 Pearl street, New York.

Keep to the Right.

A quaint sermon on temperance was given by an Englishwoman of wealth and position to an American friend. It related to the method of preserving a stair-carpet, and to keep it in its entirety as long as possible. She and her husband had agreed, the one to keep always to the right going up and down, and the other to walk only upon the left-hand side of the carpet. It was expected that the company would keep exclusively in the center of the stairway, and thus, by dint of the arrangement, the stair-carpet would grow old with equal rapidity.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence Warren street, New York City, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Sugar or Salt.

Experiments made for the French Minister of Agriculture indicate that sugar is a better preservative of meat than salt. It is more expensive, but the powdered sugar forms a coating retaining the juices of the meat without loss, while the nutritive qualities of the meat are considerably lessened by the salt.

Worth Remembering.

That in all cases of croup delays are dangerous. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is almost certain to save the life of the child. Hamlin's Wizard Oil is a specific for croup, and relieves the most severe paroxysm immediately. Use no other than these.

The Expression "Too Thin."

This is the phrase "too thin," as ordinarily used by schoolboys and others, may now be styled vulgar, the words may be used in a perfectly orthodox manner. "Thin" is equivalent to "transparent," easily seen through, and as a metaphor, seems to involve the aid of a veil (such as the ancients call nenia tex fils, or "woven wind"), which served to display as much as to conceal the person. It is in this sense evidently that Shakspeare used the words in "King Henry VII.," act 2, scene 2, where the King says:

"Two women placed together makes cold weather."

Bishop Winchester. But I cannot tell What you and I mean to do. They are too thin and bare to hide secrets."

"Thin" is now used to mean anything transparent to hide your

Another instance of the use of the words may be found in Smollett's novel of "Peregrine Pickle," published in 1751. When the hero suddenly informs his lady-love, Amelia, that he is going abroad, the tears gushed into her eyes, and she was at great pains to conceal the cause of her grief by chiding her husband for his want of taste as to make her eyes water. "This pretext," says Sindbad, "was too thin to impose on her lover, or to deceive the observation of her friend Sophy." There is nothing vulgar in the phrase that a pretext is "too thin," and this is what is meant by the modern elliptical phrase.

Not Anxious, but Willing.

Until they want to come nobody will bribe or force them, but the doors are swinging more and more open whenever the Canadians shall ask heartily and with approach to unanimity for seats at our national board.—*Detroit Herald.*

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it does not wear away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellence of the remedy. Kemp's Balsam is for sale by all druggists.

ELY'S CREAM BALM IS SURE TO CURE COLD IN HEAD QUICKLY.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

ASTHMA.

"I have been successfully treated with Congin, and it cures more than any other remedy." Dr. J. Ward, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, "I have used Brown's Troches for years and consider them the best of all." Rev. J. Cochran, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease, to any sufferer who will send me their Express and Post Office address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack whenever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound packets by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

PALMER'S MAGIC OIL SMALL. Patented June 12, 1888. Price, One Dollar.

This labeled diamond of a superior quality Magic Oil is chosen a supply of genuine Japanese Oil—Mentha Oil—Menthol—Mint Oil—Menthol—Mint Oil—Menthol—Mint

He Got Away With

A short old man in with a long gray beard was around of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "Here you are!" yel pointing to open basket Concords. Catawbas ate market, for half the price

The small man stepped hemlin so as to free his flattively pulled out a bunch in a basket of Co vored that he tried it. Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, saw short man's actions with

"How much for grap laconically, cutting a De

"Forty cents a basket "Too much," said the away two more Concord

"Are you a wholesal der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old at about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that ba how knot, and then yo ney; we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cats's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a sent and that western horn corncobs this whi encouraging to drough Iowa, Illinois and Wis nothing but cobs throw it breaks, where the cobs bais, we contemplate a markable degree of co the festive corncob it mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealer breaks hearth will sti Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the C

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C.—Ah, yes. M told me to take what I

The Deception

Farmer Griggs (to

must be feedin' you York nowadays. Ye legs when ya came up look at ye now!—Texa

Winter Trave

Trapper—Hello! Where come from!

Aparition—Just alighted up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

Sl——l ——Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 7, 1889

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Inwood.

Thermometer 6° below.

No religious services were held at the Hilton school house Sunday on account of the funeral of Mrs. Vanornum.

Jas. Hemmings spent Sunday with Jason Bolton and family.

The recent storm has made the roads almost impassable in places.

Edwin Cook has returned from Cheboygan with a lame horse.

Dr. N. J. Perry made a flying trip to Norwood last week.

School at the Hilton school house will close next week, for a six weeks vacation.

O. D. Hilton spent Saturday in Charlevoix.

Edwin Cook Sr. is having his well overhauled and dug deeper. Mr. Gordon of Ellsworth doing the work.

Miss Carrie Hilton is now in St. Louis, Mich., visiting relatives. She will remain an indefinite period, visiting in Saginaw and other places before returning home.

Hon. Wm. Harris arrived home from Lansing on Saturday to remain two weeks. No change can be detected in his countenance since his departure from Norwood, and old friends are glad to greet him.

James Hemmings has been employed the past week in papering and graining the parlors of O. D. Hilton's residence, and the fine appearance of the rooms since finished show the excellent skill of the workman.

Wilson.

Snowing again.

Four below zero on Sunday evening and 10 below on Tuesday evening.

The school is going on finely; 17 pupils are now enrolled.

John Inman has moved his family into their new house on their place in this vicinity. Welcome John.

Two hundred and fifty thousand feet of logs brought in the mill yard during last month. Of those 112,000 have been cut out and over 70,000 delivered at East Jordan.

Mr. Cunningham, saw-hammerer of Boyne City, called at the mill on business Monday morning.

Miss Josephine Deitz has returned from Chicago, where she has been stopping for a few months.

The saints had prayer meeting at Preble's on Sunday afternoon.

Dan Folsom had his head cut badly with a falling skid, while decking logs in the mill yard on Tuesday last. He is able to be around again.

Jasper Warden and Josephine Deitz, both of this township, were married at Boyne City on Monday last. A small party was held at their residence in the evening. Long life and happiness to them is the wish of their many friends.

Advance.

Feb. 4.—Miss Dollie Newson and Peter Tuttle of Eveline township were married at Boyne City Saturday Feb. 2d.

"Tis over thus in nature's bower,
Man comes and plucks the fairest flower,
Miss Dollie Newson is no more,
For now she's Mrs. Tuttle.

Three of John Healey's children have been quite sick but are now on the gain.

Dan Meville, it is reported will have a fully equipped livery stable at this place soon.

A reading circle is soon to be organized here and will be made still more interesting by an occasional lecture.

We understand that Peter Karlskin intends to add to his stock of boots and shoes, a general stock of merchandise next spring.

Does any one know whether the bear saw his shadow last Saturday? It doesn't make much difference in this part of the footstool, as we shall undoubtedly have six weeks more of winter anyway and no thanks to the bear either.

Mr. Cole has traded his farm of 80 acres near Advance to a man living in Oakland county for a farm near Watertown in the "land of the Lokotas." Mr. Cole was a good citizen, and as such we disliked to have him leave us. We wish him success in his new home.

Eveline.

Feb. 7.—This looks something like winter; plenty of snow and the people around here are improving their time getting out logs and wood. The company have got over twenty thousand cords of wood in their yard already in spite of the lack of snow.

Mr. Thorp has rented Box's saw mill and intends to make good use of it.

Mr. Waldron has purchased a yoke of oxen of Mr. Henshaw.

Charley Jackson and wife have settled down to house keeping in one of the cottages on front street.

The Congregational ladies will give a pink social at the residence of Mrs. Adams on Thursday evening. The Helping Hand society will also hold a social at the residence of Mr. Purvis on Friday evening, the proceeds to go toward purchasing a carpet for the M. E. church.

Mrs. Sarah Saunders has been quite sick for several weeks; and we also hear that Mrs. R. Miller is among the sick ones.

[The school report for the Ironton district is unavoidably crowded over to next week.—ED. JOURNAL.]

Burgess.

Jan. 29.—Spelling school at Gibson school house last Thursday evening; was well attended and Miss Lee Marsac stood up the last. There is to be another this week Thursday at school house No. 6.

I. S. Webster returned from Alanson on Monday, where he has been visiting since Friday. They have 18 to 20 inches of snow there.

Miss Ella Adams closes a successful term of three months school in district No. 4, Feb. 1st.

Mr. McDermot has nine teams hauling wood on his job.

The lumbermen in this section are rushing their logs out lively.

John Brown and family and Miss Ella Adams were visiting friends in Horton's Bay last Sunday.

Morel Long of Bay was visiting friends in Hayes last Sunday.

Everyone is pleased that our thaw of last Friday caught cold and turned to snow.

The merchants of this town are generally stocking up.

Atwood.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Byers were reminded that Jan. 31st was the 10th anniversary of their wedding, by a surprise from some of the neighbors, who smuggled a nice hanging lamp into the parlor. Rev. B. H. Whitman made a short speech and all were happy.

Miss Annie Deline, of Ellsworth, is visiting her grandparents.

Rev. Mr. Tnyeth occupied the pulpit in the Congregational church last Sunday.

No preaching in the M. E. church last Sunday, the pastor attending Mrs. Vanornum's funeral. Praise service instead.

Mr. and Mrs. Covert, of Central Lake, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Byers.

The line shaft in D. Flanigan's shingle mill broke lost week. It will stop work for a day or two.

Ellsworth.

Feb. 5.—The coldest day of the of the season.

Chas. S. Campbell is coming north, so says the Bellaire Advertiser. Come north, Mr. C. and get warm.

Mr. St. Clair had one of his horses badly hurt the other day.

Annie Deline is visiting her grandfather, Wm. Brown, of Banks.

No, Mr. Me—, we did not see you as you dashed through town a week ago, but it was all right, as we understand that it was your own wife who was with you.

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn, came home one evening feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well to-day. Sold by G. W. Deaman, druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hinsek Co.

FIRE, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co. Druggists. Charlevoix. 8nov

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a **radical change** in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, **the result is certain.** Read these testimonials:—

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by torpid liver and dyspepsia. After using several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

"Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, (of Fernandina, Fla.) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continued it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it at first, but it gradually grew so well attended and Miss Lee Marsac stood up the last. There is to be another this week Thursday at school house No. 6.

I. S. Webster returned from Alanson on Monday, where he has been visiting since Friday. They have 18 to 20 inches of snow there.

Miss Ella Adams closes a successful term of three months school in district No. 4, Feb. 1st.

Mr. McDermot has nine teams hauling wood on his job.

The lumbermen in this section are rushing their logs out lively.

John Brown and family and Miss Ella Adams were visiting friends in Horton's Bay last Sunday.

Morel Long of Bay was visiting friends in Hayes last Sunday.

Everyone is pleased that our thaw of last Friday caught cold and turned to snow.

The merchants of this town are generally stocking up.

Atwood.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Byers were reminded that Jan. 31st was the 10th anniversary of their wedding, by a surprise from some of the neighbors, who smuggled a nice hanging lamp into the parlor. Rev. B. H. Whitman made a short speech and all were happy.

Miss Annie Deline, of Ellsworth, is visiting her grandparents.

Rev. Mr. Tnyeth occupied the pulpit in the Congregational church last Sunday.

No preaching in the M. E. church last Sunday, the pastor attending Mrs. Vanornum's funeral. Praise service instead.

Mr. and Mrs. Covert, of Central Lake, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Byers.

The line shaft in D. Flanigan's shingle mill broke lost week. It will stop work for a day or two.

Ellsworth.

Feb. 5.—The coldest day of the of the season.

Chas. S. Campbell is coming north, so says the Bellaire Advertiser. Come north, Mr. C. and get warm.

Mr. St. Clair had one of his horses badly hurt the other day.

Annie Deline is visiting her grandfather, Wm. Brown, of Banks.

No, Mr. Me—, we did not see you as you dashed through town a week ago, but it was all right, as we understand that it was your own wife who was with you.

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn, came home one evening feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well to-day. Sold by G. W. Deaman, druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hinsek Co.

FIRE, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co. Druggists. Charlevoix. 8nov

THE GROWERS OF OLD HONESTY TOBACCO WILL SOON FIND THAT IT LASTS LONGER, TASTES SWEETER THAN OTHER TOBACCOS, AND WILL PLEASE YOU. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT, AND INSIST ON GETTING IT. EVERY PLUG STAMPED LIKE ABOVE CUT.

JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

Shapton & Scroggie,

Charlevoix and East Jordan

STAGE LINE

Leave Charlevoix daily at 7.00 a. m., arrive at East Jordan by 10.30.

Leave East Jordan at 2.30 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix by 5.30.

Leave orders at Fountain City House and Burns & Steven's barn, Charlevoix, and at Commercial House, East Jordan.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County. Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX

☞ Also Farming Lands For Sale.

BARGAINS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

"You will Hear Something Drop."

LISTEN!!

Three Kinds of

3 SAWS - SAWS 3

PERFECTION AXES,

HOLIDAY - GOODS!

Knives, Carving Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Spoons. Decorative Tin Toilet Sets, Wire Baskets, Cages, Notions, Etc.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron and Nails

Also Sole Agents for the Celebrated

HOUSEHOLD JEWEL COOKING STOVE,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade. Save your Dollars by spending them with

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

February 8th.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞ MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

At the low rate of $4.00 for both. Send your order now. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

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L. A. BALSTEIN, M. D., Office and residence on Main street. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a. m. and 1.00 to 3.00 P. M.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

WALKER & HAISHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.—Butter Pond No. 119, meets second Saturday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

R. A. M.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 109, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 299, meets every Saturday evening.

G. A. R.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 231, meets every Friday evening, at Deffenbo' Hall.

F. O. L.—Le Blanc No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Deffenbo' Hall.

K. O. T. M.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 262, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

W. R. C.—Major E. D. Green Camp No. 127, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Deffenbo' Hall.

W. J. BROWN, N. J. BROWN, Pres. Cash'r.

Bank of Charlevoix

(ORGANIZED, 1889.)

Makes collections, receives deposits, buys and sells exchange, discounts approved commercial paper, receives deposits subject to sight draft, pays interest on time deposits, buys and sells first class bonds and stocks, and transacts a general banking business. Correspondents—Chase National Bank, New York, First National Bank, Chicago, Merchants' National Bank, Detroit, Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Also do Contracting and Building in Winter and Summer Resorts. I keep in stock a full set of hand and foot-power machinery which enables me to do Jobbing, Repairing, Etc., on short notice. Shop on Bridge Street, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

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The Niagara Falls Route.

Shortest and Quickest Route between the Lakes and Niagara Falls. Only line running Parlor Cars on Main Line between Detroit and Buffalo. Ticket Office, 137 Jefferson Ave., Cor. Fort St., Detroit.

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Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. (daily except Sunday), and 3.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit.....5.25 p. m. and 11.40 a. m. Lv. Detroit.....10.30 p. m. and 7.20 a. m. Jackson.....11.40 p. m. and 4.15 p. m. Ar. Chicago.....6.15 a. m. and 8.35 p. m. Cincinnati.....8.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

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FROM NEW MEXICO.

Notes and Opinions of That Country by A. D. Cruickshank.

In describing these Old Mexican towns it is curious to note how the customs of the people coincide with those who live in the same style of towns or cities in the ancient lands. As the ass is the constant attendant upon the Turk and Mohammedan of the land of Judea, so it is here, the ass, or what is called here the burro, is the property of the Mexican. He owns the burro if nothing else. The burro acts as a beast of burden and a beast of pleasure to the Mexican. It is a curious sight to see a long train of these curious animals coming down from the mountains with wood piled upon their backs, (and such a quantity is piled on as only a Mexican knows how) so that there is but very little of the burro seen but his head and ears, and enough behind to prod with a sharp stick to make him go ahead. If there is room enough for the Mexican he will be mounted behind the load with his feet very nearly dragging on the ground. Many of them yet stick to the old plow made from a crooked stick with a burro hitched to it to till their land.

The farmers are already plowing their fields and getting their ditches ready for operation, and are expecting a fine harvest next summer, because there is plenty of snow in the mountains. The river will be high and irrigation will be easy. There is a good home market here for all that is raised because there is not enough raised to supply the market. The ranches and mines require a great deal, and sufficient advancement has not been made to meet the demand, so that prices are good for all kinds of vegetables, eggs, fruits, butter, grain, etc. A man has the whole year to do the work on the farm and is not crowded for fear of the snow or frost.

I have looked over some pieces of property near the city of Albuquerque, and shall investigate a little more, but I am going to risk an investment here, and I can see money in it. The lawyers here seem to have plenty to do with good fees.

Under date of Jan. 31, Mr. Cruickshank wrote from Juarez, Old Mexico, on the Mexican Central railroad:

We have looked the town (Mexican of course) over today and have traveled some miles into the country looking over the very fine vineyards. They are something to admire. There are acres of solid vineyard, all inclosed with a high mud wall, also some fine orchards of peaches, pears and tropical fruits. Although the month is January they are plowing and sowing making gardens, irrigating their lands, and the sun and weather is so warm that you feel uncomfortable in the middle of the day with a light coat. The climate is grand; the sun shines every day through a clear atmosphere. On the mountains there is snow which gleams with a peculiar lustre in the bright sunlight and makes the spectacle very pleasing to the view.

We wandered to the base of some mountains on the westward and Frank and I picked up some very fine agates.

We visited a very ancient Mexican grave yard and found the graves made, or many of them, just as you have seen representations of eastern burying grounds: the coffin placed upon a flat stone and a vault built around it, and a flat stone laid upon top, others are buried in the ground, —I suppose the poorer class. Here we found human bones scattered around the yard, having been thrown up. I suppose, when digging new graves. The ground seems to be filled full, and they are burying anew in the old. There is about an acre of land, or perhaps more, surrounded by a high adobe wall with an arch gate way and the gates or doors are locked.

The town is peculiar—the people more so. Long narrow streets with here and there an opening for a door or window, all the same height and style, whether a dwelling, store, shop or hotel,—no difference in the outward appearance.

There is a large bull pen here, and there into be a grand bull fight with men on horseback; ten bulls to be fought, and as many men and horses are to test their skill. We have taken reserved seats, bound to see all that goes on. Hope to see some of the bulls get the best of the fight. Will leave this country after the fight and visit to a Mexican church where they all sit on the floor (or rather the ground) for service, no seats in the church. We are both well. Frank as well as a boy. We are enjoying ourselves very much and will know where to go for good winter quarters. Will tell you more of this country when I return.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK.

An Early Spring.

Chief Signal Officer Greeley, of the weather department, has expressed the belief that the present mild weather indicates an early spring. He says:

"The significance of the unusual weather conditions for the past seven months can be explained only with reference to the abnormal distribution of atmospheric pressure over the northern hemisphere. Under the doctrine of averages we could easily look for an open mild winter since the late spring and summer was cooler than usual, and to counterbalance the deficiency of temperature in the spring and summer there should be an excess in the winter just now occurring. This, however, cannot be regarded as responsible for future prophecies since the scientific use of average can only refer to very long periods and cannot be safely referred to in special short periods such as six month or a year in case of temperature and rainfall. My personal opinion is that no one has reasonable ground for predicting a late spring on the simple basis of the present winter being so far mild and open.

A Good Suggestion.

A correspondent of the Petoskey Democrat calls attention to the recent boiler explosion in Emmet county, and says: "It is a well known fact that steam-boat engineers pass a thorough examination before entering upon their duties and have their "papers." Railway engineers serve a long and thorough apprenticeship before they are entrusted with a locomotive. But with a stationary engine it is very different. A man who can build a fire in an arch or firebox is well qualified to perform the duties of a stationary engineer; hence the frequent occurrence of boiler explosions with terrible loss of life and property. Without going into the details of cases that have come under my observation, let me suggest that a law be passed creating a board of examiners to consist, say, of the county clerk and two expert engineer to examine all persons who wish to engage in the business of running engines. The applicant to pay a fee sufficient to pay for the examination and certificate of same."

A Curious Coincidence.

At almost the same hour the Charlevoix school house was burning, a school house was burning in Cincinnati. A teacher on the ground floor saw burning coals falling down the hot air shaft from which the register opens. She knew the building was on fire. There are 700 pupils on the three floors. She gave the fire alarm in the prescribed way, and the teachers instantly marshaled their pupils as if they were soldiers and marched them out in as cool a way as were down one stairway, while the firemen were running up another with their hose. Not a sign of panic was seen, except in the person of the janitress. The fire was in the roof, caused by a defective flue, and was subdued with a loss of $2,000. The teachers have a fire alarm drill for the purpose of meeting such emergencies as this one, and no doubt saved life thereby.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

A New House of Worship—A Credit to the Society and to Charlevoix.

We give this week a view of the new Baptist church just completed, on the east side of State street, between Mason and Clinton. The location is a good one, and the surroundings will be pleasant when finally completed. The work of erection was begun in August, and the walls were enclosed before cold weather began. The work of finishing the inside has progressed steadily and was completed about the first of the present month, although the lecture room in the basement has been occupied for regular services since Dec. 23d.

The building has a front of 50 feet on State street, and extends eastward 60 feet. In height it is 25 feet to the eaves, 55 feet to the peak of the roof, and 88 feet to the top of the spire. The basement contains a lecture room 21x45 feet, and a parlor 10x18 feet, connected by double doors, for the Sunday School, a kitchen 10x17 feet to be furnished with all the necessaries of a successful social supper, and a woodhouse and furnace room 14x30 feet, supplied also with a well.

The audience room above is reached by an easy flight of stairs, ascending about five feet to a landing, then rising in opposite directions, so as to occupy but a small space, and yet give plenty of room. The audience room is 32x46 feet, and will comfortably seat about 250 people. There is a gallery over the vestibule which will accommodate about 75 more. The floor of the audience room slopes to the eastward, and the pulpit is a little above the highest seats. The room is wainscoted about four feet high with birch and ash with oil finish, the side walls are plastered, and the ceiling is of ash with birch trimmings, in panels, oil finished. The highest point of ceiling above the floor is about 25 feet. The room is lighted with a 16 lamp Wheeler reflector, which lights the entire room sufficient to read ordinary print of hymn books. The colored windows were furnished by the Wells Glass Co., of Chicago, and are unique, as well as appropriate in style and effect. They cast a subdued and pleasing light over the room, whether it be clear or cloudy outside. The seating and other furniture of audience room is yet to be provided. For the present common chairs are used, but opera chairs or good pews will doubtless be put in during the ensuing year.

The building is heated by one of Washburn & Ackerts' Charlevoix furnaces, which makes it very comfortable even on the coldest days.

The erection of the building has been under the general direction of the board of trustees, and Alex. Cameron had special charge of the construction, including frame, roof, and finish, with a competent corps of workmen. The mason work was done by Charles Lamereaux, A. F. Myers, and John Cook, and the painting and glazing by James Hemmings, Chas. E. Swallow and Levi Lamphear.

The building has cost so far, about $4,000, all of which is provided for. The church has this week received from the American Baptist Home Mission Society a gift of $300, and a loan of $400, which leaves the property entirely free from other debt.

The securing of this property has been a large undertaking and could never have been accomplished without the generous aid received from resort friends, notably gifts aggregating nearly $600, from Mrs. O. S. Gulley, of Detroit. With a large number of other donations ranging from $5 to $100. The citizens of Charlevoix have also given liberally.

This work was inaugurated by the late Dr. Edward Olney at a meeting held in his cottage in the summer of 1886. Since that time the work has moved steadily forward, in a way to convince us that we have in Charlevoix a live and vigorous Baptist church.

HISTORICAL.

This church was organized July 5, 1879, with Rev. A. M. Parmenter as pastor. Mr. Parmenter closed his pastorate in 1882, and for four years the church was without a pastor. In 1886 the church was reorganized with a membership of sixteen.

The present pastor, W. G. Clark began his pastorate April 1, 1886. He is a worker,—a hustler,—and has labored early and late, in season and out, for the success of this undertaking, as well as for the spiritual strength and growth of the society. A portion of his reward will be the satisfaction of having a pleasant and comfortable house of worship, large enough to accommodate the society for a number of years, and said to be the best church edifice in the county.

The church now numbers 38 members, with a Sunday school of 45 members. The trustees are Messrs. C. Y. Cook, Stillman Parker, R. W. Kane, A. T. Washburne, and A. J. Mudge.

Special School Meeting.

At the special school meeting at the village hall last night, it was voted to rent Green's hall for the use of Miss O'Neills department, and the basement of the Baptist church for Miss Mason's and Miss Stover's departments.

A committee of three, consisting of S. M. See, Dr. Lewis, and J. Milo Eaton, was appointed to act with the school board in making the necessary arrangements to put the school in good working order, and the necessary expenses of the committee were voted to be paid out of the insurance money.

The same committee were instructed to look up plans and designs for another school house, and report to an adjourned meeting to be held March 29th. The prevailing sentiment is for one large building of sufficient capacity to accommodate the entire school, and to cost not less than eight or ten thousand dollars.

After the meeting adjourned, the committee organized by electing L. D. Bartholomew chairman and R. W. Kane secretary. The committee will hold frequent meetings; and will be glad to receive suggestions from anyone having plans for whole buildings, parts of buildings, systems of ventilation, or any other features necessary to a complete school house.

Just before going to press we understand that the contract for seats and supplies has been awarded to the Union School Furniture Co., of Battle Creek.

No Sir,

Not one cent deviation from A. T. Washburne & Co.'s ¼ off sale. The fact is, you get $1.00 worth of goods for 75 cents. Who would ask for more.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hinsek Co.

Don't Think

That you are too late to take advantage of the ¼ off sale at A. T. Washburne & Co.'s. It continues all this month and part of next.

☞ Itch, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co. Druggists. Charlevoix. 8nov

In Honor of Burns.

Burns tomperance lo celebrate birthday of the poet is an annual fun in Leslie, Ilinshire. At the celebration twenty-four plowmechanics and farmers, meanwhile dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, paraded street preceded by a volunteer band and accompanied by a crowd people. The [illegible] appeared in [illegible] characters. The

Test of Death.

Doubts have been suggested to determine whether or not life is extinct death has appeared to occur the most reprtin, and held to be the most reliable, is called the hydrodynamic test. In using the operator injects one hypodermic syringeful of strong solution amonia under the skin of the arm other convenient portion of If the body be not dead—if the faintest circulation—the will produce on the skin, point where it was injected, a red patch, on the surface of raised red spots will appear; there be absolute death, there produced a brown dark blotch, is definitely conclusive against sible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

Ice must read up on the re- of investigations of Kedzie, Pengra sudden, showing that ice taken polluted streams is not purified freezing. Kedzie tells us that if from streams containing certain able matter or sawdust it will ice diarrhœa. In 1873, at Rye an epidemic broke out in a hotel, and was traced at last to ice from an adjacent pond. The of this pond in summer was foul swimming with putrescent matter. ite matter as well as bacteria, eliminated by any ordinary dodge. Too many of our are the recipients of sewage. is this ice age of civilization, we must have it pure.—St. Louis Democrat.

IS THE BEST.

ty-five cents' worth of other necessaries.—St. Louis Republic.

have good taste if they selected.—Lansing Journal.

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a long gray beard put an armful of Christmas trees through Fulton market yesterday afternoon and stopped at a stand of grapes were displayed.

"How you are?" yelled the pointing to open baskets of Concords, Catawbas and Malagas, "I want to buy some grapes for a present to a friend in a basket of Concords, Catawbas and Malagas, and began on the Concords.

"Here you are?" yelled the grape man, and he began to fill the basket with bunches of Concords, Catawbas and Malagas, and when the basket was full he put in a few more bunches of Concords, Catawbas and Malagas, and then he put in a few more bunches of Concords, Catawbas and Malagas, and then he put in a few more bunches of Concords, Catawbas and Malagas, and then

He Got Away With

A short old man in with a long gray beard p an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "How you are?" said pointing to open basket Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the pri

The small man stepped handles so as to free his fatively pulled out a bunch in a basket of Co veared fruit, he tried a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's action with "How much for gra laconically, eating a bu "Forty cents a basket. "Too much," said m away two more Concord "Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over'n Jersey."

"Well, see here, old s est about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that ba how knot, and then yo ney; we don't want no o around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for

It is claimed that a ment and that western burn corncobs this whic encouraging to dough Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs there i braska, where the cobs bais, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob n mammoth proportions strike, and coal deali braska hearth will sti Eastern strikers may i pipes and smoke it.—No

At the c

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C.—Ah, yes, W told me to take what I

The Deception

The full legislative committees of both senate and house arrived on Tuesday evening for the official visit to the asylum. There were in the party Senators Leavitt, Galbraith, McCormick, Griffey and Gorman and Representatives H. W. Browne, Dunnon, W. W. Williams, McMillan and Ferguson. They spent the entire day, Wednesday, at the institution, not returning south until Thursday morning. A very thorough inspection was made, and close inquiry was made into the needs and requirements of the institution. There is a total capacity now, including the new cottage which was recently completed, of 615, and there are to day 590 patients cared for, leaving but 16 vacancies. The net yearly average increase for the last three years has been 88.

Farmer Griggs (to t must be feelin' you York nowadays. Ye boys when ye came up look at ye now! Tut

Winter Trave

Trapper—Hello! Where

come from?

Aspersion—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?

Sh——! —Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of Michigan will meet in state convention in Hartman's hall, at Grand Rapids

ON THURSDAY, FEB. 26th, 1890,

At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Justice of the Supreme court and two candidates for Regents of the State University, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

Each county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes, but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the counties they represent.

The delegates from each congressional district will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock a. m. on the day of the convention and recommend candidates as follows: One vice president of the convention and one member each for the committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business and resolutions.

J. M. WESTON, Chairman.

FRANK H. THOMAS, Secretary.

Charlevoix county is entitled to four delegates.

Democratic County Convention.

A democratic county convention will be held at G. W. Crouter's office, Charlevoix, on

FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1890,

At 2.00 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating four delegates to the state convention to be held at Grand Rapids, on Feb. 26th, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the convention.

Each township is entitled to delegates to said convention as follows: Bay 2, Bear Lake 1, Boyne Valley 2, Chandler 1, Charlevoix 6, Evangeline 3, Eveline 3, Hayes 3, Hudson 1, Marion 2, Melrose 1, Norwood 2, Resort 1, South Arm 4, Springvale 1, Wilson 2.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
G. W. CROUTER, Sec'y. Chairman.

THE National Tribune, published at Washington, urges the appointment of Gen. Alger of Michigan to a place in the cabinet.

IT is less than a month until one B. Harrison of Indiana, will be inaugurated president of these glorious United States, and it is less than a month until James G. Blaine, of Maine, will be the president of the said g. u. s.—Charlotte Leader.

AMONG the callers yesterday on president-elect Harrison was the famous ex-confederate guerilla chieftain, Col. Mosby. An Indianapolis dispatch states that he spent the evening in conference with Gen. Harrison, who evidently regards him with a great deal of favor. It is said that Mosby will be one of the confidential southern advisers of the executive. How do the union veterans of the north enjoy the spectacle of the bloodthirsty guerilla leader figuring as a prominent member of the "kitchen cabinet" of a republican president?—Lansing Journal.

IS an article discussing "Wine, dancing, and low necks' at the White House," the Detroit Journal pays the following deserved compliment to Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the president: "Elderly matron as she is, Mrs. Harrison will find it difficult to set a finer social example than the young wife who has made the white house so charming the past three years. She has not only set a good example in the matter of wine-drinking, but she has the reputation of always dressing decently at parties and receptions, no matter how fashionable; refusing to uncover herself for the benefit of the public. In this Mrs. Harrison is reported as agreeing with her. She has also declined to dance round dances, and has in all ways comported herself as a modest woman, without any puritanic or pharisaical rebukes of other people except as her own conduct expressed her dissent from the follies and abuses of fashion."

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Mancelona is taking steps to secure a village charter.

Traverse City is considering the question of incorporation as a city.

The Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central is hauling over 1,000,000 of logs every day.

Prof. Swift of the Rochester Observatory lectures at Mancelona next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

The Traverse Bay Eagle says the move on foot to repeal the minority representation law is designed for the special benefit of the big mining companies of the state, which find it a great annoyance.

Henry Secord sent A. B. Paine a postal card on which was written "dead boat." Your Uncle Sam objects to this sort of thing, and Secord has been held in $500 at East Saginaw for trial in the United States court.

An engine almost big enough to turn the earth on its axis was shipped from East Saginaw to Hall & Buell, of Manistique, for their saw mill there. It is one of the Corliss brand, and weighs 35 tons. The fly-wheel alone weighs 28,000 pounds.

A teamster at Nirvana, while unloading a heavy log, made use of a long lever to pry it off. The log went off, but the sleigh bunks tipped and the man went into the air about 20 feet. He came down, however, without any serious injury, but concluded not to unload in that way again.

The Battle Creek Journal says that a stranger drove up to the door of the Charitable Union of Battle Creek a few days ago and asked if he could leave a little meat as a donation. Having been told that he could he went out to his wagon and returned with a quarter of beef, repeating his trips until he had laid three large quarters of beef on the floor. In response to an inquiry as to why he left so much beef, he said: "No one thinks as little about the poor as I do but rather than sell my meat for less than it's worth I'll give it away.

Enterprising Mexican Ladies.

The fashionable ladies of Juarez who engineered the last ball fight netted $23.15, which they will devote to the town clock fund.—El Paso Times.

Do You Chew? Then get the BEST which is FINZER'S OLD HONESTY Genuine has a RED H tin tag on every plug. OLD HONESTY is acknowledged to be the purest and most lasting piece of Standard Chewing Tobacco on the market. Trying it is a better test than any talk about it. Give it a fair trial. Your dealer has it. JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the county clerk since January 1st:

1—John Dell, 24, East Jordan; Tena King, 16, same.

2—James E. Niles, 25, Charlevoix; Hannah P. Harrington, 20, same.

3—Peter J. Tuttle, 27, Ironton; Elizabeth Cowan, 21, Charlevoix.

4—Winton Lamphear, 23, Charlevoix; Martha Thompson, 20, Boyne City.

5—Jasper Milo Warden, 25, Wilson; Josephine Deitz, 22, same.

6—William Stevens, 25, Charlevoix; Edith B. Goss, 22, same.

MARRIAGES RETURNED.

117—Herman Dohn and Lorretta Hagerman at Boyne City, Dec. 25th, 1889, by Rev. J. Burdge.

118—Erin M. Ecker and Elizabeth Wright at Petoskey, January 1st, 1890, by Rev. L. J. Eymer.

119—Ephraim Annable and Maggie B. Dunham, at Boyne City, Dec. 31st, 1889, by Rev. J. Burdge.

1—John Dell and Tena King, at Eveline, Jan. 5th, by name of M. Cahoon, J. P.

2—James E. Niles and Hannah P. Harrington, at Charlevoix, Feb. 5, by Rev. L. J. Eymer.

4—Winton Lamphear and Martha Thompson at Boyne City, Feb. 6th, by Rev. W. B. Norton

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membranes of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B. For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 10o5d

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Bucklen's Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. F. G. Hines & Son, Druggists. 1

EF"English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Callloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Son, Druggists, Charlevoix. 6m80

I DO NOT HAVE TO —GET UP A— LOTTERY

To Sell my Goods. I Keep Goods that Don't Require any PRIZE to Sell Them. Good Goods Sell Themselves. I am one Merchant that Don't Believe in Selling Goods that way. Some one gets the Prize and the Balance Pay for it. I Believe in Selling Goods at such Prices that all my Customers get a Prize.

I am Going to open up this Week the Finest Line of

NECK TIES, NECK SCARFS, & SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

That will Prove all I Have Said. I have just Opened up a New Invoice of

CLOTHING, SOMETHING VERY NOBBY

That I had to Have for my HOLIDAY TRADE. I have been Pleased with my Fall Trade and I Thank you ALL for it. Wishing one and all a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR. Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER, - CHARLEVOIX.

SELLING OUT

ALICK ROSENTHAL

Will dispose of Everything in his store on account of his having to move when the Lewis Block will be rebuilt.

Everything Must Be Sold Within Sixty Days.

PRICE NO OBJECT.

This is no advertising scheme.

We Mean Business!

ALICK ROSENTHAL,

Lewis Block, Charlevoix Mich.

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE!

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE discusses ALL TOPICS of general interest to the public. It favors no faction in the tariff. It believes in honest government. It does not deal in dead issues. Its editor is the brilliant editor and journalist, DONN PIATT, and it is by long odds THE BEST magazine before the public.

Each number contains a complete long novel by a well known author, beside shorter stories, poems, sketches, reviews and criticisms.

BELFORD'S is a live magazine. There is not a dull page in it. If you have not seen it send six cents for sample copy. Price $2.50 a year, 25 cents a number.

Address all Communications to N. Y. Office.

BELFORD, CLARKE & CO., PUBLISHERS, Chicago. New York, San Francisco.

SUBSCRIBE FOR The Daily Democrat.

Grand Rapids' best paper.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses, for all ages, for both far and near sight.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Repaired articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades, WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILL FILLED TO ORDER.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

Old Newspapers for Sale.

At the low rate of $4.00 for both. Send your order now. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

Quick and Clean.

At the Journal Office.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 14, 1890.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Clear your sidewalks.

Valentines to day.

More than a foot of snow fell last Saturday.

J. L. Price was in Elk Rapids a few days last week.

C. T. Boucher has received $1,135 covers of pension.

L. S. Way and A. E. Mason started Monday for Florida.

Mrs. W. J. Stevenson has been quite sick the past two weeks.

Good clear ice nine inches thick was harvested last week.

EF"Masks and Faces,—a full assortment at Belle Scott's.

EF"Prepare for the masquerade by buying your masks at Belle Scott's.

EF"Best bargains are first sold during j off sale at Washburn & Co.'s.

Ben Alexander, who was injured by a falling tree on the 4th, died on the 11th.

EF"Remember the masquerade on the 22d, and buy your masks at Belle Scott's.

J. Milo Eaton and F. J. Meech were in Bellaire Saturday on railroad business.

Extra copies of this issue of the JOURNAL may be had at the office for five cents each.

The Sons of Veterans are preparing to give a masquerade at the opera hall on the 22d.

Thermometer indicated 10° below zero at 7 o'clock this morning,—the coldest of the season.

The Scientific American says fish may be sealed easier by first dipping them in boiling water.

J. A. Lawrence reports that he has quarters of beef on the floor. In response to an inquiry as to why he left so much beef, he said: "No one thinks as little about the poor as I do but rather than sell my meat for less than it's worth I'll give it away.

EF"Those who intend to pay for the JOURNAL with wood will please bring it along as soon as possible.

James Rogers returned Saturday from his visit to Canada. Alex Cameron and wife will return in a few days.

Traverse City is considering the question of bonding their school district for $10,000 to build a new school house.

John Burns starts to-morrow for grand lodge I. O. O. F., but will stop over Sunday with A. B. Gates at Bellaire.

Alden and wife started for the southern States last Friday, to stay till spring, for the benefit of Mrs. Alden's health.

EF"C. H. Maddaugh, merchant tailor, has just received an elegant line of spring and summer samples. Call and see them.

"Little Mamlie" a leading star in Howe's opera company, well remembered here, died at Cadillac of brain fever on Saturday, Feb. 2d.

S. R. Carter, late of Smithboro's, has gone to his old home at Moscow, Ill., to remain till spring. He expects to return here next summer.

The story is current here that the people of East Jordan are having great times fishing through the ice but nobody knows what they catch.

Hamilton & Milliken of Traverse City had a full page advertisement in the Elk Rapids Progress two weeks. They believe in reaching the trade.

EF"Love.—In Charlevoix, last Saturday afternoon, a lady's small gold pin, in the form of a shield. The finder will please leave the same at the postoffice.

It is an unusual thing to build a toilet house in mid-winter but that is what A. F. Myers is doing in front of his hotel on Mason street, and he did not find much frost in the ground either.

Mancelona, at a public meeting the other night, voted to incorporate, and the people are now on the war path, one part with a petition, the other with a remonstrance.—Antrim County Advertiser.

Please call the attention of your neighbor to the page of county news in the JOURNAL, and persuade him to try the paper a year. No other paper in the county gives as much county news as the JOURNAL.

EF"For the restoration of faded and gray hair to its original color and freshness, Ayer's Hair Vigor remains unrivaled. This is the most popular and valuable toilet preparation in the world; all who use it are perfectly satisfied that it is the best.

EF"A beautiful young lady became so sadly disfigured with pimples and blotches that it was feared she would die of grief. A friend recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which she took and was completely cured. She is now one of the fairest of the fair.

S. H. Davis & Co., of Detroit, will fish here with two tugs next season, and Capt. Robert Tullock will put up their ice for them. These tugs will operate five gangs each—in all about 60 miles. Of course Charlevoix next season will be a great fishing center. Four tugs are now booked.—Sentinel.

The Rebecca Lodge initiated ten members from Charlevoix Tuesday evening, among whom was Grand Master Crouter. After the ceremonies a splendid banquet was served. Between sixty and seventy were present, and the entertainment reflected credit upon the order.—Petoskey Democrat.

The superintendent and chief engineer of the G. R. & I. R. R. have been testing the new bridge near Walton Junction. Seventy-ten engines running at the rate of fifty miles an hour, did not cause a quarter of an inch displacement of the bridge, and it is declared safe and ready for use.

We have received a complimentary number of Wood's Official Railway Guide of Michigan for February, which contains all the information desired by travelers in Michigan. Single copies can be obtained for 10 cents by addressing John R. Wood, 159 Wayne street, Detroit. Subscription per year $1.00.

A "crank" at old Mission writes to the Traverse Herald as follows: "I advise the people of Traverse City not to invest in electric lights. For as soon as I can get means to experiment, I am going to prove that it is necessary to stop those electric lights, which are burning up the electricity which is absolutely necessary to circulate the blood."

The Historical Society met last Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Byron See. The program included select reading by Clinton Whitmoyer, piano solo by Miss Maggie Enos, select reading by O. S. Washburn, vocal solo by Miss Artie Kinsage, "Switzerland" by N. N. White, vocal duet by Miss Buttars and Mrs. F. J. Moech. The next meeting will be with Mr. and Mrs. Gard. Brown; paper by R. H. Green.

While cutting a basswood tree into logs last week, J. M. and Hiram Brock of Ironton, found a small piece of flinty stone imbedded in the heart of a log 18 inches diameter, and 43 feet above the stump as the tree stood. At the stump, 20 inches diameter, the "rings" showed the tree to have been at least 125 years old. From the appearance of things it would seem that the stone is a piece of arrow head, and probably lodged in the crotch of a limb when the tree was very small, and the wood grew up around it.

Antrim county is proposing to build a new poor-house. The main part of the building will be two stories high, twenty feet wide, and thirty four feet long, with a one story kitchen on 20x20 attached to the rear. Two wings, each 28 feet long and two stories high, extend at right angles from the main building. The lower room will be ten feet in the clear and the upper ones nine. An eight foot basement will extend under the entire main part. The building will be so arranged that the sexes are entirely separate, and forty inmates can be provided for on the lower floor.

Stevens—Goss.

Mr. Will Stevens, of the firm of Burns & Stevens, and Miss Edith B. Goss, late postoffice clerk, were married at the residence of the bride's parents on Clinton street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 12th, in the presence of a number of friends and invited guests. The "knot" was "tied" by Rev. W. H. McCartney with the brief Methodist ceremony and after a half hour for congratulations refreshments were served. A number of handsome and valuable presents were given. Mr. Stevens took his bride to the home of his parents in Marion township, but will return in a few days, and prepare to commence housekeeping in Charlevoix in the near future. The best wishes of the JOURNAL and a host of friends go with them.

Congregational Church.

Morning service, Feb. 17th, "Steadfastness." Evening: "Denomination al Astronomy." Place of the great churches in the solar system, nearness to the sun, etc. Special music for the evening service.

Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. Mrs. Downs leader.

Notice to Contractors.

Bids will be received at my office up to 12 o'clock noon of March 10, for placing 400 cords of stone in cribs at the mouth of Charlevoix harbor.

G. W. CROUTER.

Plain English.

All our goods are marked in plain English figures. From whatever you purchase we deduct ¼ the entire amount.

WASHBURN & CO.

WIDE AWAKE.

One of the most delightful of Susan Coolidge's stories, "Who ate the Queen's Luncheon?" opens the February Wide Awake, with a beautiful frontispiece by Garrett. Another short story as singularly humorous, a valentine story, is entitled "The Apple of Discord," and will entertain all the grammar-school boys and girls; it is by Georgiana Washington. "Princess Mayblossom" by Annette Lyster, with its eight pictures, is a dainty fairy story. "Children in Italian Sculpture," by Mable F. Robinson, is a needle art paper for young people, with interesting pictures. The serial stories by J. T. Trowbridge and Margaret Sidney are very popular for family reading—a genial happy home element pervades both; Pinnon's "Arrangement" are irresistible. "The Tupper Children" is a short story of the old war-days by Miss A. G. Plympton, full of dash and fun. "Forty eight Hours a Day" will interest all astronomically minded young folk and their elders as well. "Nonsense Animals" is very amusing and affords a hint for home-fun of an evening. "An Old-Fashioned Boat" is an interesting chapter in the progress of invention, by Ernest Ingersoll. Mrs. Sallie Joy White in her chapter on "The Use of the Oven" tells how potatoes are baked in the Boston public schools. Mrs. Goldard Orpen gives the history of the famous Spanish crown pearl, the Peregrina. Prof. Starr, in his geological series, describes some of the gnawings of "The Tooth of Time." In the new department, "Men and Things," are all sorts of good original anecdotes and breezy "social talk." The poems of the number are many and good, the Ramona, Post-Office, Puzzle and C. Y. F. R. U. sections very full and entertaining. Only $2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

A Safe Investment.

In one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure, a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, bronchitis, asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 1

How Doctors Conquer Death.

Doctor Walter E. Hammond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, pneumonia and consumption, might be avoided if Dr. Acker's English Remedy for consumption were only carefully used in time." This wonderful remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

Do Not Suffer any Longer.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. G. W. Beaman, drug'st. 3

Why Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption is an absolute cure for colds. Sold by Geo. W. Beaman. 1

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

Drugs, - Stationery, Wall Paper.

Charlevoix, Michigan.

Our Annual ONE FOURTH OFF CLEARING SALE IS NOW GOING ON.

This is the Third Year of our Annual One-Fourth Off Sale. The Satisfaction our customers have received heretofore is a Guarantee our efforts to save them money during dull times will be appreciated, as values are much better this year than at any previous time.

Everything in our immense stock of

Dry Goods

CARPETS,

Men's Furnishings, Notions,

Will be sold at strictly One Fourth off regular retail plain marked prices.

Our rule is with every purchase you receive an itemized bill. We deduct one fourth the entire amount, whether it be a 10 cent purchase or a $50 one, it makes no difference, you only pay three-fourths of its original price.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO. GREEN BLOCK

Charlevoix, Mich.

Spring and Summer

Suitings

My Samples for Spring and Summer Suits are now here. If you want a Nice Stylish Suit, give me a call. Satisfaction Guaranteed, both in Fit and Price.

C. H. MADDAUGH,

Corner Bridge and Clinton St., Charlevoix.

MILLINERY, Dressmaking, Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit, Charlevoix & Petoskey Land Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at their general offices in the village of Charlevoix, on Wednesday the 5th day of March, A. D. 1890, the clock a. m.

J. MILO EATON, Secy.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

WM. J. STEVENSON, HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I make a specialty of ironing wagons, of the latest and WARRANT ALL WORK. 0-1 and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BASTING LAKE & CO'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

EF"The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale. 47

Jos. Beauvais BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Fastest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

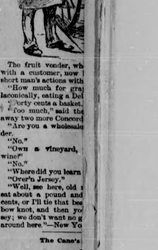
F. E. WOOD, BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

IS THE BEST.

He Got Away Wi
A short old man in
with a long gray beard p
an armful of Christmas
through Fulton market
noon and stopped at a w
of grapes were displayed
"How you are?" yel
pointing to open basket
Concord, Catawba and
market, for half the price
The small man stepped
demise so as to free his
fitatively pulled off a
bunch in a basket of Co
veared that, in lieu of a
Catawba, and began on



The fruit vender, wh
with a customer, now
short man's shoulder
"How much for gra
facetiously, eating a bu
"Forty cents a basket,
"Too much," said th
away two more Concord
"Are you a wholesale
der.
"No."
"Own a vineyard,
wine?"
"No."
"Where did you learn
"Drove a horse."
"Well, see here, old
at about a pound and
cents, or I'll tie that bas
low knot, and then yo
say; we don't want to g
around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for
It is claimed that a
ment and that western
burn corncobs this whi
encouraging to despo
Iowa, Illinois and Wisc
nothing but cobs than
Ruska, where the cobs
bein, we understand, t
markable degree of co
the festive corncob is
mammoth proportions
strike, and real dauber
braska hearth will sti
Eastern strikers may
pipes and smoke it.—Ny

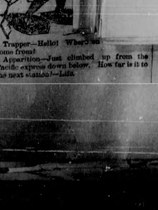
At the C

(Figure—in which
hands and each man
being left out)
Miss D—Really, Mr
unexpected pleasure
Mr. C.—Ah, yes, y
told me to take what

The Deception

Farmer Griggs do
must be fundin' you
York nowadays. Y
boys when ye came up
look at ye now!—Texa

Winter Trave



Trapper—Hallo! Where
come from!
A question—Just climbed up from the
Pacific express down below. How far is it to
the next station?—Life

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

SENATOR ALLISON DECIDES TO REMAIN IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Ok'ahoma Bill Passes the House—The Territorial Question—The Phelps Treaty Rejected—Mrs. Harrison's Inaugural Dress—State Dinners—The Charity Ball—Interesting Gossip About Politicians and Social Lions and Lionesses.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1893.

Allison's peremptory declination of the Treasury portfolio was a veritable bomb against Harrison's deliberately chosen, partially formulated Cabinet slate, necessitating an out and out consultation, and a fortnight many Senatorial hearts with the hope of promotion to the Cabinet of the next President. Among the numerous reports "authoritatively" stated, and in turn denied, is one to the effect that Clarkson, of Iowa, is contemplating a journey across the Atlantic in search of a wife. I know it they was a chance for himself in the Chief Executive's advisory, that he took a trip to Washington and

SENATOR ALLISON.

urged his friend Allison to an over hasty decision, soon regretted and controverted by that gentleman. So that as it may, one thing there is no doubt, and that is that the Iowa Senator expressed man's prerogative of changing his mind—not once, but twice—concerning Mr. Harrison's invitation and assuming, the latter still persists in assuming, however, at the request from the Hawkeye State can have a cabinet portfolio but Allison. Messrs. McKinley, Farwell, Cullom, and John C. New are among the Western men whose friends are crying their merits in hope of attracting the especial honor their way.

James G. Blaine and John Wanamaker are named for places in Mr. Harrison's cabinet, while Senator Palmer of Michigan, is favorably mentioned for the new Department of Agriculture, but it will probably go to New York.

Other changes in the Grangers Executive Department are contemplated and now under discussion before the House. Chief of these is the abandonment of experiments in sugar stations and the distribution of seeds from the department to experimental stations, instead or by the members of Congress, a custom which has discriminated against country in favor of city members.

Congressman Weaver is again happy, for Oklahoma bill, after six years of difficulty, and vexatious delays, at last, yesterday, has at last passed the House of Representatives by the surprising majority vote of 155 to 116. But no great a victory is without its disadvantage, and the news of the passage of the bill, even through one branch of the Legislature has been sufficient to set the Oklahoma boomers wild. They are in a frame set at least, and the question is now how to relieve their souls with patience, and deter them from invading the territory before opening it to settlers. The Senate, however, and then issues in charge, promises to be in direction. According to the provisions of the measure, as it passed the House, what is known as 'No Man's Land," or the public land strip, at the north end of the Texas panhandle, together with an irregular-shaped tract occupying the central and northwestern portions of Indian Territory, will be erected into a new Territory, open to settlement in part by homesteaders and in part by pre-emption under stricter regulations than usually apply in such cases. The Senate will probably cut off the pre-emption and the homestead provisions of the claims. It is hardly expected, however, that a measure requiring years to go through the House will pass the Senate and be signed by the President in the brief period between now and the inaugural.

Vice Mr. Weaver assumed the cognomen of the Oklahoma bill, Mr. Springer found bigger fish to fry, as is evidenced in his "omnibus" bill, upon which the Senate and House conferees, yesterday, have finally reached a compromise. This measure, no doubt, that act providing for the admission of the two Dakotas, Washington, and Montana Territories to statehood will pass the Fifteenth Congress, and the number of States in the Union be accordingly increased.

The Senate and Mills tariff bill will hang fire, and the Ways and Means Committee are now interesting themselves in obtaining comparisons from the Treasury Department as to their relative effect on the revenue. Of course this revives all the talk about an extra session of Congress, as Democratic and Republican alike consider some tariff legislation necessary, and appreciate the fact that it will not be accomplished during the present session.

The second day of the coming administration is the one which is interesting railroad companies now, for then the Interstate Commerce Commission contemplate a meeting here with the various State railroad commissioners, at which the vexing questions which have arisen under the interstate commerce law will be discussed, and, it is hoped, remedied.

The Ohio delegation is understood that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have secured the honor of furnishing President-elect Harrison with a special inaugural train to carry him from Indianapolis to the nation's capital free of charge. A President is a greater man than a railroad company.

Since the Senate have relieved themselves of the incubus of the tariff bill, work has moved along smoothly with but one notable lull. That was when Messrs. Hoar and Edmunds measured sarcasm in the discussion of the Pacific railroad funding treaty, a month ago. Mr. Hoar, however, has recently been from the Hawkeye State can have a cabinet portfolio but Allison. Messrs. McKinley, Farwell, Cullom, and John C. New are among the Western men whose friends are crying their merits in hope of attracting the especial honor their way.

James G. Blaine and John Wanamaker are named for places in Mr. Harrison's cabinet, while Senator Palmer of Michigan, is favorably mentioned for the new Department of Agriculture, but it will probably go to New York.

Other changes in the Granger's

He Got Away With

A short old man in a with a long gray beard p an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a ve of grapes were displayed "How you are?" yo pointing to open baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price

The small man stopped remains so as to free his fruitively *put* out of a bunch in a basket of Concord vored that, he tried a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vendor, who with a customer, now short man's advice wint

"How much for gra facetiously eating a Del

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said the away two more Concords

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?

"No."

"Where did you learn "Drees?"

"Well, see here, old sat about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that gr bow knot, and then yo ser; we don't want any around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a t west and that western burn corncobs this whil encouraging to desp Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs these b braska, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob n mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealer braska hearth will st Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the C

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, yes, I told me to take what I

The Deception

Farmer Griggs is must be fondly you York nowadays. Ye legs when you came up look at yo now!—Texa

Winter Trave

Trapper—Hello! Where cause fraud.

Apparition.—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down yonder. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

Sh———! —Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 14, 1889

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Advance.

FEB. 11.—What has become of our open winter, without any snow.

The ice is thick enough so that teams begin to travel on the lake.

Miss Aggie Nugent closed the winter term of school at the Beers school house last week.

G. C. VonPlatten has now in his mill yard about six hundred and fifty thousand feet of logs, and he thinks he will have a million feet by spring.

Fred Heller brought three twelve foot elm logs to Pisten's mill which scaled a little over four thousand ft.

Mr. VonPlatten has received and ground at his grist mill about five hundred bushels of buckwheat during the present season. He wants to buy wheat for which he will pay $1.00 per bushel, cash.

George Wood has finished his logging job, and now, when not engaged in the laborious duties devolving upon him as president of the Mutual Insurance Co., can sit by the fire and tell stories the rest of the winter.

P. B. Newton "swore off" on New Year's day, and since that time has indulged in neither a chew or a smoke. Bravo, P. B., and now let the other ones do likewise.

Last Friday night there was a social gathering of Miss Lewis' school, at A. B. Steele's in honor of three of her scholars having gone through their arithmetic—Harper's second book—a feat that has not been accomplished before in Advance at any one term. The scholars are displaying great enthusiasm in all their studies.

Boyne City.

FEB. 11—Mrs. Wm. White of this place died Saturday, Feb. 9th, in Woodstock, Ont. Mrs. White has been a great sufferer for some months. About two months since she went to the above named place for the winter hoping to improve in health. But one week ago Saturday Mr. White received a telegram stating that she was failing fast and wished to see him and the children immediately. Mr. White started the same day with his two children aged five and two respectively. He found his wife very low, but perfectly rational. She calmly bade her husband and children good bye, saying she loved every one and was dying happy. Mr. White will return with his children on the 13th to their desolate home. He has the deep sympathy of many friends.

On the 11th Charles Rounds near Bear Lake was unfortunate enough to have a cow get through the ice and when gotten out she was so chilled that she died in a short time.

Miss Edith Cole, of South Arm, was the guest of Mrs. A. E. Martin over Sunday.

Wednesday, the 6th, the thermometer registered 18 degrees below zero, the coldest point for the preceding 24 hours, and the lowest it has been this winter.

Wilson.

25° below zero on Wednesday morning.

The East Jordan Lumber Co. has fifteen teams hauling logs from their place in this vicinity.

Robert McMillan of Echo, called at the mill on Saturday last.

P. L. Lanway has bought a team. Willard Morehouse is now drawing lumber with them from the Vance mill.

Messrs. Blakely and Harris of Eastport, are drawing lumber for Palmiter Bros.

We hear that James Sinclair of Banks, who formerly worked here in the mill has been adjudged insane, and will be taken to Traverse City.

Supervisor Hudkins and family acknowledge the receipt of invitations to the Stevens-Goss wedding on Wednesday at Charlevoix.

Miss Wilson took Wing and dew home on Sunday last. She returned to Mr. Hudkins' the same evening, quite scarried with her flight.

Miss McMillan had a severe attack of neuralgia last week. Dr. LaFevre removed the cause—an aching tooth—and she is good natured again.

John Nowville is conducting a singing school in the Newville district, and there is quite an interest manifested. Let us revive the time-honored singing school.

Echo.

FEB. 12.—School is going on finely in the Vance district. Isaac Vance is teacher.

Elder Wakely is now holding protracted meetings at the school house near the mill.

Dugald McMillan has returned home from Kalkaska, where he has been working for a few months. He will go back again soon.

Mrs. Johanna Nowland and children, of Charlevoix, are now stopping at her parents, Duncan McMillan's where they expect to stay during the winter.

The last sensation was the marriage of Peter Murray and Lizzie Sinclair. Peter is to be congratulated that he is no longer obliged to keep "bach." Happiness and long life is the wish of their friends.

Ironton.

FEB. 12.—Charlie Noyes and wife and Mrs. J. M. Harris are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mr. Noyes.

The tax collector is again on the rounds, seeking whom he may devour and listening to the old story of hard times.

Mrs. H. Hammond is quite sick this week.

The young people report a splendid time at their social Friday evening. The amount realized was $27.60. Quite a number attended the social from the Black neighborhood.

Willie Bird had one of his fingers badly smashed last week while drawing logs at the Pine Lake mill.

Ellsworth.

FEB. 12.—Judging from appearances to-day, real estate is on the move.

No Sunday school last Sunday on account of not having suitable wood to warm the church.

Date Parks is moving on his swamp lot today, to finish the winter lumbering there.

George Compton has moved out of town for the winter.

Henry Gotham has a new pair of lumber sleighs, of which he feels quite proud.

Burgess.

FEB. 13.—George McRoberts is the happy man this time. Cause,—a big girl baby at his house.

Mr. Banks has traded off one of his horses for a yoke of oxen.

Lots of snow but a scarcity of news in this vicinity.

Jones and Levi Lewis are busy getting out logs on one of their places.

After an absence of several weeks Mrs. Gibson has returned home again.

Barnard.

FEB. 13th.—Plenty of snow and most of the teams are engaged in lumbering.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shapton arrived home from Canada last Saturday, where they have been for some time.

Singing school is progressing finely. The new books arrived Saturday last.

A little son of William Rice fell from its high chair on the stove one day last week, inflicting severe injuries.

Ironton School.

The following is the report of the Ironton school for the month ending Jan. 18. Whole number enrolled in grammar department, 37; primary, 40.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	Deportment	Attendance	Scholarship
Gertrude Parish	100	100	100
Lewis Hammond	100	100	100
Daisy Allen	100	95	100
Maggie Munson	70	95	76
Ella Munson	100	100	97
Peter Rondeau	100	100	92
Eddie Williams	100	100	89
Joe Williams	70	100	80
Archie Miller	100	100	100
Mary Mooney	100	100	100
Lizzie Gartland	100	95	100
Lizzie Hammond	100	100	100
Alice Holland	100	95	100
Mary Holland	100	95	92
Sophia Mitchell	100	100	96
Frank Lewis	100	100	96
Hattie Hause	100	75	95
Ella Gaskill	100	100	100
John Galbraith	100	95	90
Anna Galbraith	100	100	100
Ella Sanders	100	95	100
Martha Sanders	90	90	100
Harry Purves	100	100	98

E. SEVERANCE, Teacher.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	Deportment	Attendance	Scholarship
Eva Lewis	95	70	100
Aggie Lewis	90	67.5	100
Pearl Lewis	90	80	100
Dennis Langworthy	100	100	98
Frank Langworthy	95	92.5	82
Lottie Williams	90	95	100
Rosetta Wilson	100	100	92
Ella Boyce	100	95	92
Amy Compton	100	72.5	90
Eva Zeller	90	72	80
Jennie Zeller	90	95	84
Willie Mooney	100	100	92
Rosa Mooney	100	90	100
Jessie Mitchell	90	95	92
Isabella Mitchell	95	90	90
Robert Mitchell	90	95	76
Frank Sanders	90	85	72
Lizzie Sanders	90	85	76
Ellen Gricks	100	100	92
Artie Waldron	80	100	76
Willie Petersen	100	95	100
Grace Leonard	100	95	76
Ernest Langworthy	100	95	92
Harley Gartland	100	95	92
Lars Nelson	85	100	92
Lessing Engmark	100	100	92
Louis Engmark	100	95	92
Frank Engmark	100	95	92
Dave Rondeau	100	95	92
Anna Pulson	100	85	88
Ella Stewart	100	95	92
Naval Christian	90	90	75
Lettie Christian	90	75	80
Celia Hammond	100	75	90

MAY PAYNEAU, Teacher.

Roll of Honor.

The following pupils in district No. 8, Norwood township, were neither absent or tardy during the month ending Feb. 8.

Lizzie Kendall,	Lottie Hantz,
Lucy Kendall,	Yetta Hantz,
Ella Kendall,	George Hantz,
Ernest Bryan,	Bertie Heiss,
Byron Bowditch,	Paul Heiss.
Elliot Sanborn,	

ANNIE M. METCALF, Teacher.

The Favorite

Medicine for Throat and Lung Difficulties has long been, and still is, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures **Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis,** and **Asthma;** soothes irritation of the **Larynx** and **Fauces;** strengthens the **Vocal Organs;** allays soreness of the **Lungs;** prevents **Consumption,** and, even in advanced stages of lung disease, relieves Coughing and induces Sleep. There is no other preparation for diseases of the throat and lungs to be compared, with this remedy.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pain in the right breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Allen, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this

Cough Medicine

as the best the world knows."—R. Heron, Druggist, *Medford*, Morrillton, Ark.

"I have been afflicted with asthma for forty years, and last spring was taken with a violent cough which threatened to terminate my days. Every one pronounced me in consumption. I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect was magical. I was immediately relieved and continued to improve until entirely recovered."—Joel Boilard, Guilford, Conn.

"Six months ago I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by an injudicious cough. I tried various remedies, but obtained no relief. I then began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A few bottles of this medicine cured me."—Wm. E. Coburn, 19 Brookline St., Lowell, Mass.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I know of no remedy which will give such speedy relief as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of Whooping Cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1327 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the only cough medicine to be relied on in dangerous cases."—H. S. Hilton, Kittanning, Pa.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

POSTER

PRINTING, Plain or in Colors ON SHORT NOTICE, Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

WE ALSO NOTE HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, CARDS, ETC., ETC. GOOD STOCK Clean Work.

Shapton & Scroggie,

Charlevoix and East Jordan

STAGE LINE

Leave Charlevoix daily at 7.00 a. m., arrive at East Jordan by 10.30.

Leave East Jordan at 2.30 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix by 5.30.

Leave orders at Fountain City House and Burns & Steven's barn, Charlevoix, and at Commercial House, East Jordan.

ADVERTISERS Co offers, unrivaled facilities for securing for this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space anywhere. Newspaper will find it on file at 45 Randolph St. Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS.**

Old Newspapers for Sale.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County.

Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX

☞ Also Farming Lands For Sale.

BARGAINS —IN—

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

"You will Hear Something Drop."

LISTEN

3 Three Kinds of SAWS - SAWS 3

PERFECTION AXES,

HOLIDAY - GOODS!

Knives, Carving Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Spoons. Decorative Tin Toilet Sets, Wire Baskets, Cages, Notions, Etc.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron and Nails

Also Sole Agents for the Celebrated

HOUSEHOLD JEWEL COOKING STOVE,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade. Save your Dollars by spending them with

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

February 8th.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞ MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

*Daily except Sunday.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX. May 1 '88.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"Niagara Falls Route."

Depots Foot of Brush St. and Foot of 22nd St. Detroit.

Time Table in Effect Nov. 18, 1888.

Leave Detroit for Mackinaw and Intermediate Points at 7:00 a. m., 12:05 noon, 4:00 p. m., 11:45 p. m.

Leave Detroit for Chicago at 7:00 a. m., 12:05 noon, 4:00 p. m., 11:45 p. m.

Leave Detroit for Toledo and Intermediate Points at 7:00 a. m., 12:05 noon, 4:00 p. m., 11:45 p. m.

Leave Detroit for Buffalo at 7:00 a. m., 12:05 noon, 4:00 p. m., 11:45 p. m.

Leave Detroit for Cincinnati at 7:00 a. m., 12:05 noon, 4:00 p. m., 11:45 p. m.

Leave Detroit for Toledo and Intermediate Points at 4:35 p. m. and 6:40 p. m.

Leave Detroit for Buffalo at 4:35 p. m. and 6:40 p. m.

Leave Detroit for Chicago at 4:35 p. m. and 6:40 p. m.

Leave Detroit for Cincinnati at 4:35 p. m. and 6:40 p. m.

Leave Detroit for Mackinaw and Intermediate Points at 4:35 p. m. and 6:40 p. m

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

SUMMARY OF THE EVENTFUL HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK.

Political, Commercial, and Industrial Items from All Over the Land—Fires, Accidents, and Crimes—The Gist of the News in a Few Lines.

OUR PANAMA INTERESTS.

The Senate Passes a Bill Appropriating $35,000 for That Purpose.

The credentials of Mr. Coke for his new senatorial term were presented to the Senate on the 11th inst., and placed on file. Mr. Dawes presented a petition from one hundred and twenty Indian students at Hampton, Va., in behalf of continuance of the ration system in classes as an encouragement to idleness, and recommending that the system be given a fair, impartial and scientific trial. The petition was referred, in accordance on the Senate journal, to the committee of the United States in Panama. The enactment, that no part of the money appropriated on of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated shall be used by the Isthmian Canal Commission, or by the President of the United States and by virtue of the security of the United States and the protection of the United States and the citizens of the United States in such manner as he may deem expedient, was concurred in by the senate. Joseph C. Beale, Pension Department General; Solomon L. Wilson, Pension Agent, Indianapolis; Thomas A. Jenckes, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Utah. In the House of Representatives, on the first day inst., the Senate bill was passed authorizing the construction of a Government bridge across the Potomac at Leesworth, Ind. The House decided, yes, 151; nays, 59—to consider the Senate bill, first election case, Mr. Gray, of Georgia, contested the South Carolina Congressional Election, and Mr. Lacey, advocated the claimant's claim to the seat. Pending further debate the matter went over. Speaker Crisp suspended the House rules, and Odell was sworn in as a member on the direct tax bill.

"JACK THE RIPPER" IN THE TOILS.

A Murder in Dundee Leads to the Arrest of the Supposed Whitechapel Fiend.

The mutilated body of a woman was found concealed in a wooden chest by the police at Dundee, Scotland. A post-mortem examination showed that the woman had first been strangled, and that her body had then been mutilated, the abdomen being ripped open and the legs and arms twisted and broken. The victim's husband, W. H. Bury, a resident of Whitechapel, London, was arrested on suspicion and confessed the crime. He says that he and his wife drank heavily before retiring, and that he does not know how he got to bed. Upon awakening he says, he found his wife lying upon the floor with a rope around her neck. Actuated by a sudden and impulse for which he cannot account, he seized a knife and slashed the body. Upon reason returning he became alarmed and hastily crushed the body into the chest in which it was found, thinking to flee and make his escape. The theory of the police officials is that Bury's wife kept of facts connecting him with the East End atrocities, and that he took him to Dundee in the hope of preventing a repetition of the crimes.

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

A Man Convicted of Eight Murders to Be Given Another Chance.

The Supreme Court at Atlanta, Ga., has granted a new trial to Tom Woolfolk, convicted of the murder of his father, stepmother, and six brothers and sisters. The scene of the crime was near Macon, and Woolfolk was branded as the most notable criminal of modern times. The grounds upon which a new trial is granted are alleged errors of the court below in the admission of certain hearsay testimony. Justice Simmons, who delivered the decision, referred to the demonstration in the courtroom at Macon during the trial of the case, when the crowd cried, "Hang him, hang him." The justice also censured the court below for not taking summary means for the punishment of those who raised the cries.

Profit in Politics.

It has been decided in the Circuit Court at Louisville, Ky., that the Wallace election law, as applied to the city of Louisville, is constitutional.

It is reported from St. Louis that Mr. John Baker, who was contesting the seat from the Eighteenth Illinois Congressional District with the Hon. W. S. Forman, has conceded Forman's election and has withdrawn from the contest.

President Cleveland has nominated Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, now Assistant Postmaster General, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and Norman J. Coleman, of Missouri, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

The Gentlies Ahead.

The gentiles were successful in the municipal election at Ogden, Utah, for the first time in the history of that city and in the Territory. There was great rejoicing and the city was still with excitement. The gentile mayor is Mr. Glen E. G. Kiesel, an old resident of Ogden, was elected Mayor.

A Perpetual Motion Crank.

T. W. Busch, of Keokuk, Iowa, claims to have invented a machine for perpetual motion, which he offers to clearly demonstrate to any parties putting up a bonus of $1,000,000 in a Keokuk bank.

Death of Cardinal Pitra.

A cablegram announces the death of Cardinal John Baptiste Pitra, who was the second in rank in the Sacred College. He was one of the six Suffragan Bishops of the Roman Pontiff.

Rear Admiral Chantlee Dead.

The Navy Department at Washington is informed that Rear Admiral Chantlee, commanding the Atlantic Station, died at Hong Kong from an attack of apoplexy.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Walter S. Bradley Kills His Wife, Then Shoots Himself.

Walter S. Bradley murdered his wife, Edna L., and then killed himself in the parlors of the Hotel Cortland, in Chicago, in a manner so horribly sensational as to entirely eclipse the two other double murders perpetrated in Cook County, Illinois, during the week. Bradley and his wife were both employed as reporters on the *Chicago Globe*, for which the woman acted as society editress and dramatic

W. S. BRADLEY AND HIS WIFE.

critic, and on which she found occasional work for her husband. Edna L. Bradley was a well-known and respected preach in journalistic and theatrical circles, and formed many acquaintances, which led to the jealousy which resulted in the tragedy. Bradley fired three bullets into the body of his wife and a fourth into his own head. Bradley had drank heavily in the preliminary for forgery. He was born in Andrew, Jackson County, Iowa, and his wife, née Edna L. Hathaway, was born in St. Louis.

BRUTAL FIENDS.

A White Woman Torn Limb from Limb by Indians.

A horrible story of Indian cruelty and murder comes from Little Current, Manitoulin Island, about 150 miles east of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The population of Little Current is mostly Indian, although there are some white settlers. Four Indians, Peter Cecamaquon, Jack Douglass, Henry Borb, and Sam Bandin, left the village for a white settler's cabin, about two miles away. Arriving there they demanded liquor from Christina Cecamaquon, the white man's wife, whom they knew slightly. She gave it to them, and had no sooner done so than the fiends attacked her. She fought like a tigress to protect herself, and in the struggle the furniture of the cabin was wrecked. The four red demons then set to work in their wild fury and tore the woman from limb to limb, scattering the fragments in all directions. The savages were then arrested, and one has confessed the crime. He says that he and his wife drank heavily before retiring, and that he does not know how he got to bed. Upon awakening he says, he found his wife lying upon the floor with a rope around her neck. Actuated by a sudden and impulse for which he cannot account, he seized a knife and slashed the body. Upon reason returning he became alarmed and hastily crushed the body into the chest in which it was found, thinking to flee and make his escape. The theory of the police officials is that Bury's wife kept of facts connecting him with the East End atrocities, and that he took him to Dundee in the hope of preventing a repetition of the crimes.

DROWNED IN NIAGARA.

A Reckless Boston Tourist Falls from the Bridge and Is Rescued.

Harry Hartte, of Boston, Mass., met with a thrilling escape from instant death at Niagara Falls. He was warned not to climb the ice mountain without creepers, but persisted in doing so and told his guide that his services would not be required until he returned. Just as he was about to plant his feet on the upper slope he slipped and his fell heading, bounding from one projection to another. He at last reached the boiling waters and disappeared for a few hours. Tom Conroy, the noted guide, armed himself with a rope and went to the rescue. He leaped from one cake of ice to another in doing so and told his guide that half a dozen times himself, succeeded in getting Hartte, who was nearly dead from exposure to the elements.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Jealous Missourian's Effort to Kill His Wife and Himself.

News has been received at Butler, Mo., that Lulu Mann shot John Hensley and then attempted suicide at Calaberry Church in the western portion of Bates County, Mo. It seems that Hensley was paying court to a daughter of Captain H. P. Nicely, and Mann was made insanely jealous by seeing her in company with Hensley at a school exhibition at the church. When the exercises were over he came upon young Hensley from the crowd and shot him in the right breast and penetrating a heavy overcoat he had lodged in a checkbook he had in his pocket. Mann, thinking he had killed his rival, instantly turned the pistol upon himself and fired two balls. The latter was fatally wounded.

TRAGEDY AT LEXINGTON, IND.

Charles Winterburg Shot Dead by George Fender—Marshal Adams Stabbed.

Charles Winterburg, son of A. W. Winterburg, a wealthy merchant in Edinburg, Ind., was shot and killed by George Fender. The tragedy was the result of some trivial remark made by the victim about a squaw Fender had been engaged in. The killing occurred in Pruitt's Hall, where a dance was in progress. In arresting the murderer City Marshal Adams was dangerously stabbed by his prisoner, who was armed with two revolvers and a knife. Young Winterburg was known and liked all over Bartholomew County, and his murder created much excitement.

DEATH OF COLONEL WOODS.

He Claims to Have Been at the Massacre of Fort Phil Kearney.

Colonel James A. Woods died at Bloomington, Ill., on the 12th inst., aged 74. He was in Texas in 1835, and took part in the revolution. He claimed to have been at the massacre of Fort Phil Kearney, and two others to have made his escape, although surrounded by the savages, and they at once opened except a woman, a child, and a child. Col. Woods' statement is believed by his neighbors, and is corroborated by the fact that a native of Lincoln County, Kentucky, till recently alive in Texas, also claimed to have escaped.

WILL PLAY A GAME IN ROME.

The Base-Ball Tourists Expect to Be There by Feb. 14.

A Cairo special of the 10th inst. says: The base-ball tourists will have to-morrow at noon for Ismailia. They go by canal to Port Said, and from there by steamer to Brindisi. Nine days will be spent in Italy, and a game will be played in Rome the 24th. The Khedive was sorry he could not see the game here, and sent a letter expressing his regret, promising to be present again he would take pains to be in Cairo and see the champions, the wearing-place where he is now enjoying himself.

A FEARFUL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Two Persons Killed Outright and Two Others Have Been Died.

Two boilers exploded in the engine-room of the State Hospital for the Insane at Lincoln, Neb., completely wrecking the engine-house, killing two patients, injuring two others, and the two engineers have since died. The explosion completely destroyed the five boilers and the dynamo for furnishing electric lights, leaving the building without heat or the means of preparing food. The loss is about $20,000.

Political News.

Scott Ray, the Independent Democratic candidate for Senator in the Shelbyville (Ind.) District, has withdrawn from the race.

Governor Eagle, of Arkansas, has signed the bill authorizing him to offer $5,000 for the apprehension of the murderer of John M. Clayton.

Governor Francis of Missouri has appointed John H. Overall and Charles H. Turner Police Commissioners of St. Louis, vice Thomas Tadenuis and O. P. Gooding.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has adopted the woman suffrage constitutional prohibitory amendment by a vote of 164 to 33.

Lynched for Defending Himself.

Advices from Haughton, Bossier Parish, La., are that Haywood Haney, the negro who shot Charles Stewart, son of a planter near Bossier Parish, was hanged by a crowd who overpowered the Deputy Sheriff within on his way to Bellevue with his prisoner. Haney and two other negroes were tried at Bellevue for **[illegible]** and acquitted. A party of

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

IMPORTANT MEASURES CONSIDERED AND ACTED UPON.

At the Nation's Capitol—What Is Being Done by the Senate and House—Our Matters Disposed of and New Ones Considered.

The Senate bill granting to the Big Bend Southern Railway Company a right of way through the reservation in Montana was passed. Mr. Chandler, in calling up the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to authorize the Chippewa Indians residing in the State of Minnesota to avail themselves of the benefits of the Chandler Instructions, committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate bill to pay the expenses of the Panama and after a long debate, in which Messrs. Morgan, Chandler, Hale, Gorman, Allison and others participated, the committee amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended was dropped from the calendar. The Senate bill to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Potomac River at Georgetown was passed. The House bill to establish a land office in Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes, was taken from the calendar and passed. The Senate passed the House bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to certain lands in Michigan. The Senate passed the House bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to certain lands in the State of

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"How much for grap Brazenly, eating a b

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"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over's, dear."

"Well, see here, old t at about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bas low knot, and then go sey; we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for

It is claimed that a ment and that western burn corncobs this whil encouraging to drough Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs there b breaks, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of co the entire corncob is mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealers brska hearth will sti Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—New

At the C

(Figure—in which hands and each mus being left out.)

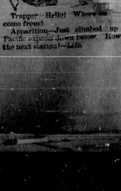
Miss D—Really, Mr unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, yes. I told me to take what I

The Deception

Farmer Griggs do must be feelin' yo York nowadays. Yo legs when yo came up look at yo nose!—Puck

Winter Tim



Trapper—Hello! Where do exam from?

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pa—Pa—Pa—ter noster. How far is it to the next station?—Life

S—————! —Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Convention.

THE democrats of Michigan will meet in state convention in Harmonie's hall, at Grand Rapids

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 26th, 1889,

At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Justice of the Supreme court and two candidates for Regents of the State University, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

Each county is entitled to one delegate for each 200 votes cast for governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less this 200 votes, but any county is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must be residents of the counties they represent.

The delegates from each congressional district will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock a. m. on the day of the convention and recommend candidates as follows: One vice president of the convention and one member each for the committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business and resolutions.

I. M. WESTON, Chairman.

FRANK H. THOMAS, Secretary.

Charlevoix county is entitled to four delegates.

Democratic County Convention.

A democratic county convention will be held at G. W. Crouter's office, Charlevoix, on

FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1889.

At 2:00 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating four delegates to the state convention to be held at Grand Rapids, on Feb. 26th, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the convention.

Each township is entitled to delegates to said convention as follows: Bay 2, Bear Lake 1, Boyne Valley 2, Chandler 1, Charlevoix 6, Evangeline 2, Eveline 5, Hayes 3, Hudson 1, Marion 5, Advent 1, Norwood 2, Resort 1, Susan Arm 2, Springvale 1, Wilson 2.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
G. W. CROUTER, Sec'y. Chairman.

DOES ANY ONE KNOW!

Does any one know what's in your heart and mine,
The sorrow and song,
The demon of sin and the angel divine,
The right and the wrong;
The dread of the darkness, the love of the day,
The ebb and the flow
Of hope and of doubt forever and aye,
Does any one know?

Does any one dream of the love that is yours,
The heart that is mine;
The depth and the width of the cup which each drains
Of richest red wine;
Of the hate that is dark at the midnight of grief,
The anguish and woe,
The doubt circle of failing and blind unbelief,
Does any one know?

Does any one see what we have in the heart
To love and to hate;
Of life a every motive an intricate part,
Of chance and of fate;
The merry of kisses, of starlight, of songs,
Of roses and snow,
Of women's sweet eyes, of prayers and of wrongs,
Does any one know?

Does any one hearken to music of bells,
And the sigh of the sea,
And the whisper of woodlands that mystically swells
For you and for me;
The sound of food echoes that ever respond,
In tones soft and low,
To the prayer we are breathing into the beyond,
Does any one know?

—N. Waterman in New York Mercury.

MARQUETTE is to have a new democratic newspaper, one that can be depended on. This is made necessary by the recent action of the Mining Journal in becoming a stalwart republican sheet.

H. B. STITT has retired from the Lansing Journal, and L. E. Rowley will run it alone. The Journal is a good, reliable democratic newspaper, and furnishes all the news from the capitol.

THE state prohibition convention to nominate one justice of the supreme court and two regents of the university, will be held in Buck's opera house, Lansing, Mich. at 11 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1889 Half fare on all railroads.

Every man in business should have his name appear in the papers, if not occupying more than an inch of space. This much at least for his own good and that of the town. A town is wholly judged, by strangers, by the newspapers published in such town, and it is only those who advertise who are known beyond their immediate neighborhood. Judicious, constant advertising pays.

We have on hand yet a few extra copies of the JOURNAL containing illustration and description of new Baptist church. Those who appreciate this kind of newspaper enterprise should buy one or more copies to send to friends in other counties. Quite a number of people, who ought to appreciate it, have so far given no expression. It takes money to buy pictures, but they help to advertise Charlevoix.

Why Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption is an absolute cure for colds. Sold by Geo. W. Beaman. 1

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Wellsburg is the name of a new post-office in Chippewa county.

A Sault Ste. Marie man has just paid out $1,500 on a breach of promise suit.

Upper peninsula editors are to gather at Escanaba, February 26, to organize an upper peninsula press club. If two-thirds of the U. P. papers are not represented the deal will be declared off.

Since the surface of the straits have congealed shanty fishermen are doing a thriving business and our meat markets are well supplied with Mackinaw trout and other species of the finny tribe.—Cheboygan Tribune.

The ferry St. Ignace can cut a passage through solid ice, both ways, load and unload and make the round trip between St. Ignace and Mackinaw City in one hour and fifty five minutes. The trip is over fifteen miles long, and this is good time.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Capt. Norcross has a shirt stud made from the first gold and silver taken from the Menominee River Gold Mine. The "button" was smelted from rock taken from the "diggins" by John L. Buell, and is quite a novel ornament. There is no question as to the existence of gold and silver in the find near Quinnesec Falls, but the quantity is what the discoverer is endeavoring to find out. —Menominee Herald.

Safer Than the Stairs.

"The elevators of this town carry nearly a million people up and down every day but Sunday," said N. P. Otis, the elevator manufacturer, yesterday.

"Yes," he added, "everybody takes the elevator now, because it is safer to ride than climb the stairs. It's strange to say, but, nevertheless, it is a fact, that the number of accidents in elevators is very small in comparison with those that are caused by falling down stairs. This is because the modern passenger elevator has almost reached perfection now."

Speed and simplicity of structure are the most desirable qualities of the passenger elevator, and these are both found in the hoisting machines in common use in the big office buildings down town and in the high apartment houses near Central park. They are nearly all run by water power, or what is termed hydraulic pressure, as that is less complicated than steam.

A water tank is located either on the roof or in the cellar, and supplies the power to run the elevator. In the Potter building the tank is on the roof and holds 6,000 gallons of water, which furnishes power enough to run the elevators. Mr. Frank R. Gallaher explained to a Star reporter yesterday the various movements made in hoisting machines during the last ten years. The speed had been increased, he said, from 100 to 500 feet per minute, and instead of the big, lumbering vehicle that used to be called a "sleeping car," there was now a small apartment, handy and well equipped for swift passage. He said that the old system of hoisting by horse power was dangerous, because it was not possible to always keep the ropes and pulleys in perfect order. He thought that people did not fully appreciate what a boon the improved elevator was, with its rapid movement and perfect safety. —New York Star.

Rich and Poor,

Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and Day Laborer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of **Ayer's Pills.** Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated; contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

"I have derived great relief from **Ayer's Pills.** Five years ago I was taken so ill with

Rheumatism

that I was unable to do my work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills."—Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

"**Ayer's Pills** have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afforded greater relief than any other medicine I ever tried."—T. F. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I have used **Ayer's Pills** for a number of years, and have never found anything equal to them for giving me an appetite and imparting energy and strength to the system. I always keep them in the house."—R. D. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe

Headache,

from which I was long a sufferer."—Emma Aspen, Horticulturist, Mass.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."—A. J. Riser, Jr., Rock House, Va.

"Ayer's Pills are in general demand among our customers. Our sales of them exceed those of all other pills combined. We have never known them fail to give satisfaction."—Wright & Hannelly, San Diego, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

FREE 100 Sewing-Machines FREE

To introduce our celebrated Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine into new places, we will give 100 of these machines FREE to parties who will show the machine to their friends with a view to introducing it in their neighborhoods. The machine is a complete family machine, with all the latest improvements, and is warranted for five years. Any person desiring to be one of the 100 to receive a machine free should write us at once. Address, THE RUDE CO., Box 710, Augusta, Maine.

A FINE PIECE OF

CHEWING TOBACCO

IS INDEED A LUXURY

FINZER'S Old Honesty

COMES AS NEAR BEING

FINE PIECE OF PLUG TOBACCO

AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE IT

AND IS KNOWN AS A

Standard Brand

AMONG DEALERS

THESE GOODS ARE ON THE MARKET IN ONLY ONE SHAPE, 3x12 FULL 16 OZ. PLUG—THE MOST CONVENIENT TO CUT IN POCKET PIECES OR CARRY WHOLE.

JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

I DO NOT HAVE TO

—GET UP A—

LOTTERY

To Sell my Goods. I Keep Goods that Don't Require any PRIZE to Sell Them. Good Goods Sell Themselves. I am one Merchant that Don't Believe in Selling Goods that way. Some one gets the Prizeand the Balance Pay for it. I Believe in Selling Goods at such Prices that all my Customers get a Prize.

I am Going to open up this Week the Finest Line of

NECK TIES, NECK SCARFS, & SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

That will Prove all I Have Said. I have just Opened up a New Invoice of

CLOTHING, SOMETHING VERY NOBBY

That I had to Have for my HOLIDAY TRADE. I have been Pleased with my Fall Trade and I Thank you ALL for it. Wishing one and all a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR. Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER, - - CHARLEVOIX.

SELLING OUT

ALICK ROSENTHAL

Will dispose of Everything in his store on account of his having to move when the Lewis Block will be rebuilt.

Everything Must Be Sold Within Sixty Days.

PRICE NO OBJECT.

This is no advertising scheme.

We Mean Business!

ALICK ROSENTHAL,

Lewis Block, Charlevoix Mich.

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE!

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE discusses ALL TOPICS of general interest to the public. It favors a revival in the tariff. It believes in honest government. It does not deal in dead issues. Its editor is a practical author and journalist, DONALD G. MITCHELL, and it is by long odds THE BEST magazine issued for the public.

Each number contains a complete long novel by a well known author, beside shorter stories, poems, sketches, reviews and criticisms.

BELFORD'S is a live magazine. There is not a dull page in it. If you have not seen it send six cents for sample copy. Price $2.50 a year, 25 cents a number.

Address all Communications to K. Y. Ohio.

BELFORD, CLARKE & CO., PUBLISHERS, Chicago. New York, San Francisco.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

$25 Solid Gold Watch FREE

Not a Dollar to be Paid Until Well Known. Only one watch given in a town. Only one watch to a family. Every watch warranted. Every watch guaranteed. Every watch equal in appearance to a $50 watch. Only 1 watch to a family. Only one watch to a family. Only one watch to a family. Only one

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a long gray beard is an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed. "Here you are!" you pointing to open basket Concords, Catawbas and marion, for half the price. The small man stopped, hemmies so as to free his throat from the cover removed, what this you see from? A wave, smiling only w hyere tiles and round. And pinned to its stem was a slip, which a on read thus:

That the babe should be Nellie's—to have and to hold."

"O, come to me, Nellie! I'm dying, and now I long for a touch of your hand as we part Forgiveness from you and your passing I crave Its passing away on my rest in the grave."

The note was signed "Nelson," and Nellie's tears fell As she thought of the man she once had loved well, But he loved the wine-cup—her prayers were from the demon of drink he would not refrain.

So Nellie said "No" when asked to be his Wife What day and what hour he might make her his Nelson went off, and years later he wed— "Now baby is motherless," so he to her said.

It did not take long for Nellie to go. That heaven at once for forgiveness should A class of the hand—a fluttering sigh— And Nellie's white lows is had been a "good-by."

Long years have gone on since the events which I tell Nellie Nelson, in robes long and white— A "cute" dimpled darling, to Nellie a home came, And now he is winning his way toward fame.

SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY

In Ancient Rome,

IN their style of dress the Romans followed in a great measure the Greeks. The costume of a Roman lady consisted of three parts, the tunica, interior, the stola, and the palla. The former was a simple garment, over which was worn the stola. Th s had sleeves, generally open, showing the entire arm, and confined on the shoulder with a button or clasp. It was sometimes ornamented at the bottom of the skirt with stripes or embroidery. The palla was a protective garment worn only out of doors.

The materials of these garments were wool, silk, linen, and cotton, the former being most commonly used. At first, silk was worn only by women, men being prohibited from wearing it; and it was some years before the restriction was removed. These textiles were usually of a solid color, as violet, madder, crocus and the like, ornamentation being given by embroidery and stripes. At one period women were n t allowed to wear Tyrian purple, but gradually they assumed this royal shade. The wedding dress was white, the veil, or flammen, yellow, the shoes of the same color, and the hair in a yellow net.

By reference to the picture, it will be seen that the Roman women wore their hair in various ways. The most common, however, and the simplest, was to draw it away from the forehead and arrange it in a plait or knot at the back. Another extreme was a storied edifice built up on the head, and worn with bands to keep it in place. A sort of cap was also worn and hair nets composed of gold thread.

Like the women of all countries, the Roman women were very fond of jewelry. Their necklaces and chains often reached to their waists, and were rich and elegant. A necklace was found at Pompei composed of a band of interlaced gold, on which were suspended seventy-one jeweled pendants, the clasp being of gold set with rubies. Bracelets were much worn, and were called *armillæ*, the serpent bracelet, with ruby eyes, being especially common. One large pearl was the favorite style for earrings, in fact, the Roman women were especially fond of pearls, and often reproved by the philosophers for the money they spent on these glowing children of the sea."

The shoes were sandals, which were often of bright colors and richly adorned with gems.

The prominent dress of the Roman gentlemen, which distinguished them from the Greeks, was the *toga*. This was at first worn by women as well as men, but they soon relinquished it in favor of the latter. Not until the Roman Empire was transferred to Constantinople was the *toga* superseded by the more Grecian dress, the *pallium*. The *toga* hung in graceful folds, and was ample enough in the back to pull over the head in case of rain. It was made of wool, of the original color, Generals, however, wearing them purple, while knights wore of striped purple and those of priests and magistrates were bordered with purple, gold stripes intermingling with the same. The *tunica*, such as the young man in the picture wears, came half way down the thighs, and had ample folds in the back, which could be drawn around the arms if desired.

The shoes were of various kinds, sandals being the most common, these were usually scarlet and purple. Those of the wealthy were gorgeously painted, and adorned with glass.

The Roman generally went bareheaded, but they sometimes wore a broad hat, or a woolen cap, or a sort of scarf, called a tutter, tied around the head.

The picture gives a good idea of the costumes worn in ancient Rome on Saint Valentine's day. Saint Valentine was a priest at Rome, who was martyred there in the year 270. It was a custom with the ancient Roman youth to draw the names of maidens on Saint Valentine's day, and to whom they were expected to be faithful for a year at least. It is said that this drawing took place on the 14th of February, but the priests, frowning on the custom, substituted the names of saints, and changed the day of drawing to the 14th of the month. It is not to be supposed that the young gentlemen approved of the substitution, for it was easy to change their allegiance from earthly angels to heavenly saints.

For fancy balls and tableaux this costume study will be found very useful.

SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY IN ANCIENT ROME.

A COMIC VALENTINE.

BY VERNA CALDWELL MELVILLE.

"Valentines! Valentines! Call at Potter Brothers'. Everything from the sentimental to the ludicrous, at prices ranging from one cent to one dollar."

The above advertisement appeared in the Midland *Recorder*, and the next few days were busy ones at the country of Potter Bros.

Percie Wilton, sitting on a low couch by a window commanding a view of the street, saw her thirteen-year-old brother Ben come bounding up the steps.

"A valentine for ye, Sis," he cried breathlessly, rushing into the room by boy fashion and flinging an envelope into her lap.

A faint color stole into the pale face for a moment, as, with trembling fingers, she broke the seal, but it quickly vanished as she unfolded a hideous caricature of a woman bent almost double by a hump on her back. With a mean she sank back on the pillows and the next moment burst into a torrent of weeping.

"Has it come to this? Oh, has it come to this?" she sobbed.

Frightened at the unusual sight, the boy ran in search of his mother.

"Come quick! Something awful's the matter of Sis, 'cause she got a valentine!" he exclaimed.

In an hour from another comprehended the whole dreadful truth as she glanced from the pale, distracted face to the ludicrous caricature in the trembling hand.

"My poor wounded bird!" she cried, indignant tears choking her own voice. Keenly she, too, felt the cruel stab.

"So different from last Valentine Day!" sobbed the girl, and the thoughts of both went back one year, and they saw Percie—not the helpless, suffering creature of to-day, with spinal deformity's fatal stamp upon her, marring all but the sweet face and gentle spirit, but the handsome, light-hearted belle, holding in her hand the wonderful combination of velvet and flowers sent by one who had undersoured the words:

"I love you sweet maid,
For day tomorrow."

All day long these words had repeated themselves in her mind, and more than once tears had gathered in the soft brown eyes. He sometimes called her, but she knew how vain was the hope she had cherished, and doubtless to-day some one else was dreaming bright dreams over a token of his favor. She could not, did not blame him; oh, no—but it was hard. And then this blow! Did she look like to others? Her friends had been very free also to an unpopular comparment of a booth, a long counter divided off by partitions. Here he marks with a cross the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote, folds up the slip and pents it in the ballot-box.

The plan was introduced by Francis S. Dutton, member of the Legislature of South Australia from 1855 to 1857, and during that time twice at the head of the Government. The secret ballot was first proposed by him in the session of Legislative Council of 1856, but the ministerial government and universal suffrage had been granted to South Australia by Parliament the Constitution granting popular representation and universal suffrage. The measure became a law, under the name of the obnoxious act, in 1858. Soon the aspect of elections was completely changed. Riot and disorder disappeared entirely, and the day of polling was a quiet one. Instances which an attempt was made to intimidate voters were rare, and in some cases, where it was required to employ bailiffs to keep the ballot from an election office, the acceptance of the situation is sometimes required, and in some cases the attempt to intimidate voters has been made in order to prevent excessive and irrelevant questions being put to voters, which a sort of sentry-box in which the candidate can retire, and in which he is going to vote, shall be fixed in a number of emergencies which are liable to arise are provided for. A blind man, for instance, or one who is unable to read, or who is prevented by bodily infirmity from marking his ballot from an election office. An

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"How much for gra facetiously, eating a bu

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said the away two more Concord

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Dressy, Jerry.

"Well, see here, old at about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bea how knot, and then yo way; we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a west and that western horn corncobs this wint encouraging to drough Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs three ir breaks, where the cob bals, we contemplate a markable degree of co the festive corncob a mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealers braska hearth will st Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—Ne

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(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C.—Ah, yes, I told me to take what

The Deceptive

Farmer Griggs ha must be feedin' you York nowadays. Y legs when ye came up look at ye now!—Bost

Winter Tou

Trapper—Hello! Wha across there!

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life

Sir——!—Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 21, 1889

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Eveline.

Feb. 19.—We're on deck again.

Having returned home from the north last week, where we have been for some time, we find that things are wagging along as usual. Everybody in this section are busy lumbering, a few of our young folks have crossed the matrimonial sea, and it is reported that a few more are liable to do likewise in the near future. We now expect to remain in this neighborhood for some time, and whilst we stay, the JOURNAL readers may look out for regular correspondence from Eveline.

The snow in this section is beginning to get pretty deep.

Mrs. A. Box is on the sick list at present.

Mr. Peterson of Petoskey was in town last week.

The dance to have been given at Mrs. R. Bedwin's last Thursday evening was postponed till the evening of March 6. An English supper will be served; a big crowd and an enjoyable time is expected.

The company now have their teams hauling wood from the peninsula.

D. N. Gregory made his wife a present of a fine new cottage organ on Wednesday last.

The ice on Pine lake is now strong enough to admit teams to travel, although there is considerable snow drifted in places.

It is reported that F. E. Miller is meeting with good success as teacher in the Hillegas district.

Some of our citizens are already beginning to talk election and ferry. We will have a few words to say on these questions in the near future.

Mrs. Lon Sheldon was on the sick list last week but is now convalescent.

W. H. Jarman has fixed up his house, preparatory to keeping bach. with his brother George.

Miss Emma Allen of Charlevoix, spent Sunday in town.

Dugal Galbraith purchased the Carlstein house and lot at Ironton, adjoining J. D. Parish, on Saturday. Consideration, $100.

A taffy pull at Ed. Tumoth's, Ironton, last Saturday night. A good time is reported.

An entertainment will be given at John Ward's on Friday evening, March 1st. All are invited.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Al Pickard has started his boarding house and is advertising for more boarders. The place has been fixed up in great shape.

A requisition for a mail route between here and Central Lake has been circulated and extensively signed.

J. E. Potter has been confined to the house during the week with a strained back, caused by lifting a sleigh out of the way at the Company's mill.

Wm. H. Healey has had a week's severe illness with congestion of the brain. He is now nearly himself again.

The Commercial House has been sold, and G. S. Thompson, late of the Mansard House, Gaylord, an old and experienced hotel man, will now cater for the public in his well known first-class manner.

A. E. Hays left on Monday on a prospecting tour through Oregon, Washington Territory and California. Mr. Hays will hang out his shingle when he finds a place in want of a lawyer. We wish him success, but regret to lose a citizen of his standing.

The man who stands off and rails at the village government because it does not manage things to suit him is a public nuisance. Don't bellyache now, but get out and hustle all you like on election day. That is the American way, that is the patriotic way, and the individual who does any other way is a bird that defiles its own nest.

It is surprising how anyone with a head larger than a hickory nut, can object to paying the trifling tax that will enable us to keep the fire protection. Next summer, instead of having the dust three inches deep on our clayed streets to roll over the roofs of the stores like smoke of a battery in action at every puff of wind, we will have the streets and sidewalks daily sprinkled, the store fronts glistening, and strangers and citizens will alike rejoice and take pride in the town. The man who does not have faith in his town and wish it prosperity had better move out or die. Such men we do not want.

Advance.

Feb. 18.—About 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, the 14th, the building occupied by P. B. Newton as a store and by Albert Howard as a residence, was discovered to be on fire. The flames by that time had made such progress that it was impossible to do anything more than to try and save the goods and household effects. Men and boys were promptly on hand and removed as much of the goods as possible before the fire got the better of them. Mr. Howard lost about two thirds of his household goods, and Mr. Newton's loss will be about five hundred dollars. The stock consisted of drugs, dry goods, and groceries, and was not insured. Mr. Newton's goods were removed to the old store near the grist mill, and it is hoped will soon resume business. The fire originated in the part of the building occupied by Mr. Howard, and when first discovered the flames were issuing through the roof near the chimney. In attempting to put out the fire Jack Willis fell from the roof receiving injuries which laid him up for a few days. Much credit is due to the presence of mind and coolness of Mr. King who displayed great energy and fearlessness in helping to remove the goods. The building was owned by "Doc." Smith of Grand Rapids and has been built twelve or fifteen years.

We understand that John Backenstose has rented his farm to his son-in-law, Jason Lewis, for five years. Mr. B. intends putting in his time to the selling of a patent of which he has the exclusive right of this country, and is also general agent for the sale of territory in all of Uncle Sam's domains.

Wilson.

Warmer weather, but snowing again.

Will Wing spent Sunday at Mr. Hutkins.

Chas. Knuttel took a trip into Antrim county the first of the week.

Elder Tracy preached to a small congregation on Sunday last.

Tax collector is now calling on his friends, and others too.

Miss Mary McMillan Sundayed at home with her parents.

Chas. Hudkins is now working for his brother Daniel, lumbering.

Will Warden had the misfortune to have his cutter broken by a runaway horse last week, but $5 will set it all right again.

Elder McGregor passed through here on Friday last on his way from his home in Gaylord to South Arm.

George Hosier moved his family up on Monday to his new house which he has built near John Isaman's. He will work for Mr. Isaman this winter, who expects to get out 250,000 feet of pine.

Echo.

Nice weather for lumbermen.

Johnnie McMillen has come home for a few days stay.

Lem Freeman's twin babies are very sick at present.

J. McDonald and Harvey Scott have each lost a child with the whooping cough which seems to be quite severe here.

Elder Wakely preached at the school house Sunday morning, and Elder McGregor in the evening.

Whooping cough is nearly over.

Mumps have arrived. They appeared first at Mr. McMillan's and will probably go the rounds.

One of the fair ones of this township who has been working in Wilson came home for a few hours stay on Sunday last. She was accompanied by a Wilsonite, and the Echo boys,—their feelings cannot be described.

Miss Jones who is teaching in the Button district, recently got up an exhibition, which was a very fine affair, but on account of bad roads, etc, the attendance was not large, which was a great disappointment.

Inwood.

Plenty of snow in the roads.

Farmers are busy filling their ice houses.

Elder Whitman preached at the school house Sunday.

Mrs. Nick Shores is on the sick list.

A young lady boarder arrived at Albert O'Brien's several days ago and Albert looks happy.

School closed at the Hilton school house last Friday. An excellent program consisting of recitations, dialogues, music, etc., had been prepared for the afternoon and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all present. The pupils manifested their good will toward their teacher, Miss Patten, in presenting to her a handsome plush writing desk. School will commence the 1st of April.

Ironton.

Feb. 20.—This is one of our Grand Traverse thaws,—a foot of snow and a big blow.

Uber Burdick and family have moved to east Jordan. We are very sorry to lose them.

While crossing Chas. Bedwin's place Monday morning your correspondent found a fresh bear track which had the appearance of being an enormous one. We tracked him as far as the Cuter place, but came to conclusion that cutting logs was more profitable than hunting bear.

The industrial school will give a concert at the Congregational church Friday evening.

George Martin has moved his barber chair to one of the rooms in the Munson hotel.

Barnard.

Feb. 20.—Mrs. Andrew Mudge is the guest of her daughter Mrs. W. M. Clark this week.

There was no singing school Saturday evening on account of rain.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Burns were visiting relatives at Boyne Falls, last week.

There was no Sunday school Sunday on account of most of the Barnard people attending the funeral of Mrs. Dougherty in Charlevoix.

Miss Nellie King, of Ironton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Gregory, this week.

Atwood.

Feb. 18.—A permanent boarder arrived at Louis Cromp's last Friday.

The rain of Saturday had a bad effect on the roads.

W. Brown was on the sick list, but is better now.

Saint Valentine distributed a few photographs of himself, on the 14th, at this office. His poetry must have been taken from the waste-basket of some printing office.

More of the beautiful today.

Mrs. Charles Tienal is not expected to live.

Burgess.

Feb. 20.—C. H. Whitford was expected home last week.

The dance at Solter's last Friday evening was well attended considering the weather.

The residence of E. H. Burgess, together with his barn, was burned last Saturday morning. He lost all of his household effects.

Mrs. Wilkes returned home to Charlevoix this week.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hinsch Co.

Burns, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hinsch & Co. Druggists, Charlevoix. Nov 8

Shapton & Scroggie,

Charlevoix and East Jordan

STAGE LINE

Leave Charlevoix daily at 7.00 a. m., arrive at East Jordan by 10.30.

Leave East Jordan at 2.30 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix by 5.30.

Leave orders at Fountain City House and Burns & Steven's barn, Charlevoix, and at Comisserial House, East Jordan.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County.

Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX

Also Farming Lands For Sale.

BARGAINS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

"You will Hear Something Drop."

LISTEN!!

Three Kinds of

3 SAWS - SAWS 3

PERFECTION AXES,

HOLIDAY - GOODS!

Knives, Carving Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Spoons. Decorative Tin Toilet Sets, Wire Baskets, Cages, Notions, Etc.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

DEALERS IN

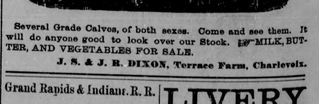
Hardware, Iron and Nails

Also Sole Agents for the Celebrated

HOUSEHOLD JEWEL COOKING STOVE,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade. Save your Dollars by spending them with

February 8th. STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.



Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. H. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 22, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,

CHARLEVOIX. MICHIGAN.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Journal Office.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 294. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.; THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1889. $1.50 PER YEAR.

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TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in word or goods, we send every person receiving mail at the office and post-office, a receipt for the money paid, showing how much money is to the credit of each subscriber. Delays in getting this receipt are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

W. CHURCHILL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public in Antrim county. Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

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W. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

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E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner Mason and Clinton St. Oxygen treatment a specialty. Office hours, 10.00 to 12.00 and from 2.00 to 5.00 p. m.

LEGAL M. D.—Physician and Surgeon. Office first door south of Lewis Store, Charlevoix, Mich.

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ESTABLISHED, 1883.

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections promptly attended to. Gold and securities bought and sold. Tickets issued from all principal lines of Steamers. Compound interest on time deposits. Money to loan on approved security. Abstracts of Title, Loans, Collections and Conveyancing. National Bank of Commerce, Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

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Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and Summer Resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of hand and foot-power machinery, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on Bridge Street, opposite Harrison Dexter's new store.

Legal Advertisements.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The regular examination at Boyne City, March 15. The special examinations at Charlevoix March 16th, and at East Jordan, April 20th. A full examination will be held at Boyne City the week, a. m.

JOHN REDPATH, Secretary.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the probate court for said county, held at the probate office in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1889. Present, Fred. W. Mayne, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Lorr Van Horsum, deceased, on reading and filing the petition of Maria Deaton and Lucetta Houting, daughters of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Fred. W. Mayne or some other suitable person, thereupon it is ordered that Monday the 1st day of April, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the probate office in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix, state of Michigan, and show cause why a license to sell the property of said deceased should not be granted; and it is further ordered that said petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) FRED. W. MAYNE, Judge of Probate.

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The Odd Fellows.

The following officers were declared elected by the grand lodge I. O. O. F. Wednesday:

Grand Representative—Geo. M. Dewey of Owosso.

Grand Master—Geo. W. Crouter of Charlevoix.

Deputy Grand Master—Chas. H. Haskin of Jackson.

Grand Secretary—E. H. Whitney of Lansing.

Grand Treasurer—Benj. D. Pritchard of Allegan.

Grand Warden—John Northwood of New Lathrop.

The report of the secretary of the Grand Lodge showed 1,951 members were initiated during the past year, admitted by card 430, reinstated 483, total 2,864; withdrawn 440, suspended 1,244 expelled 30, deaths 143, total 1,857, showing a net gain in membership during the year of 1,007.

The number of brothers receiving relief during the year was 687, and they were paid $12,597.89; there are 191 families of deceased members in the state, and they were paid $19,081.80; there were 2,206 weeks of sickness and 120 brothers buried by the order, for which $4,590.51 was paid; paid for charity, $2,804.67; the expenses of the lodges were $87,122.53, and the receipts $196,084.90.

The grand secretary received $10,486.09 from all sources, which he turned over to the grand treasurer. The above figures do not include the growth of 57 lodges, which failed to file reports according to law.

Grand Treasurer Pritchard read his annual report, which was referred to the finance committee. It showed a balance on hand of $12,519.16, which will be decreased about $5,500 after the representative per diem and mileage are paid.

The movement to change the time for holding the grand lodge from February to October was defeated. The next grand lodge will be held at Ionia.

Leavitt's Bonds.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 18.—Senator Leavitt displayed to two or three other senators this morning three $100 bills and several of smaller denominations. "These," he said, "are the proceeds of mileage."

"You had better put them back where they belong," remarked a senator, meaning the state treasury.

"I guess I will," said Leavitt, with a smile, as he shoved them back into his pocketbook. The secretary's books show the Senator has received for mileage and expenses for serving on two visiting committees and the MacDonald funeral committee $371.84. His regular pay and mileage is $185.60, making $557.44 for 48 days, or $11.62 per day. This is the largest sum in mileage drawn by any legislator.

Senator Taylor will introduce a resolution this afternoon for the appointment of a special committee to adjust the mileage matter.—Evening News.

List of Jurors.

The following is a list of the jurors drawn for the term of circuit court now in session at Boyne City:

John Willis, Bay.
Melvin G. Wakeman, Boyne Valley.
John Yell, Bear Lake.
A. J. Mudge, Charlevoix.
Robert Hughes, Chandler.
Elton Jarman, Eveline.
E. S. Johnson, Evangeline.
Franklin S. Smith, Wilson.
Martin Wheeler, Springvale.
Ransom Jones, South Arm.
Henry Bacon, Resort.
Jason Boulton, Norwood.
Frank Hydeluff, Melrose.
Myron Greer, Marion.
A. L. Simons, Hudson.
William McNally, Hayes.
Abner Hewitt, Bay.
Alfred Sadman, Boyne Valley.
Ben Stonemitz, Bear Lake.
Walter A. Brown, Charlevoix.
Jareus Bradford, Chandler.
Robert Price, Eveline.
Daniel Tainter, Evangeline.
Charles W. H. Harber, Wilson.

Why Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption is an absolute cure for colds. Sold by Geo. W. Beaman. 1

ROMANCE OF A TRAMP.

"Billy the Wizard" Carries a Charm String as an Emblem of Love.

Of all the strange hobbies to which the mind can become attached none is more rare than that of a little woman faced tramp, who plainly showing the effects of the conquest of years, is known particularly well throughout northern Indiana as "Billy the Wizard." His right name is supposed to be Calvin Morris, but when the now aged man—for he is 64 years old—took to trumping he did so to forget the scenes of childhood and a pretty feminine face, lighted up with a pair of bright eyes, rosy cheeks and lips of carmine hue, that had captivated his boyish fancy.

But stern parents interfered and young Morris, in the rage of despair, forsook his home, parents, acquaintances and even his name to lose himself in the busy world. Now that the intervening years have been sailed in the pickling vat of time the old time sweetheart is still alive, but feeble of mind and body. All his relations except his mother are dead, and she clings to life with the unconscious grasp of old age in Muncie, Ind. The boy was an adept at cards, and naturally he drifted into telling fortunes and adopted the name of "Billy the Wizard."

Try as he would, he could not forget his old time love, and occasionally he would drift (always afoot) back to the scenes of his boyhood, hoping for a glance at the face and figure of the woman who had infatuated him. In time she died, and "Billy," now heartbroken and hopeless, began to carvest the crump that has led to every state in the Union. The girl he worshiped had, as a memento of her childish days, one of those pretty collections of buttons and small trinkets on a string which is known to every little girl as a "charm string," to which every friend is expected to contribute.

The last time Billy saw his girl she, in a caprice, wove about her neck her little charm string; and this fact became the most prominent thought in the addled mind of the young man as he bade her farewell forever. Straightway, as a remembrance of her, Billy began a charm string for himself. At first he carried it around his hat; as it grew in size it was transferred to his pocket; still increasing, in a small tin box he carried, and when it became a serpentine object with coils like an anaconda he placed it in a small trunk and shipped it from place to place, always adding to it. He made money telling fortunes and every body humored his whim and pies for a button or trinket for his string. In this way he has traveled the country over and over.

For a time he was with a band of gypsies and claims to have been held by them. He has camped with Indians, and in his collection is a lot of bone and metallic bits given him by those lovers of the plains. Some of the young squaws wanted to marry him for the string, but "Billy" was squaw proof. He was respected as a medicine man and was known as "Man not afraid of a whole box of pills." Not long ago Billy drifted back to Muncie and Eaton, Ind., and friends took him in charge and have cared for him. Billy displayed his treasure. The string is over a mile, size, 208 feet in length and contains 15,000 pieces.

There are buttons on it of every size, description and color. Bits of rare coin, old money, trinkets and small toys, small relics, bits of chimney and metal, even scraps of skin; in fact, everything he could gather to add to his string. The old man, with his shock of iron gray hair, weakening eyes and trembling hands covered with rings, has placed all his affections on that inimmate lot of buttons, etc. The larger it grew the deeper his affection for it. He caresses and talks to it as he would to a child, and every night sleeps with it at his side. About six months ago he was seized with a premonition that he would die, and he carefully buried the string in a sand bank, confided in a family, and wanted to be buried near his collection.

Billy didn't die, but the family uncovered the box, and poor Billy was crazy until his treasure was restored to him in a replevin suit. He claims to have been in Europe, his trip across the ocean costing him but 15 cents, and shows buttons he gathered in every civilized country of the Old World. He never rode on the cars until a few weeks ago, and then he wouldn't take a seat, refusing to go until he could sit on the box containing the charm string.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Epoch.

The transition from long lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the great alterative and tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle at F. G. Hinsch & Co.' drug store. 3

Those Hayes Bridges.

EDITOR JOURNAL—Sir: Ginx says in the issue of the Sentinel of Feb. 6, Hayes township will be better fitted by an amendment to sec. 4, chap. 7 of the highway laws. He states that every year since the town has been organized we have had to pay for four or five bridges each year, built by overseers. Take it four per year, that would give Hayes forty-eight bridges. I don't think Ginx can find more than twenty-four of those notorious bridges in the town. It probably is all right for Ginx to say such things, but if he would state the number of times the "notorious" town board has met unnecessarily, and the amount it has cost for those meetings, outside parties would see why taxes are so high in Hayes. For example. The supervisor spread the cost of those five bridges on the district in which they were built, and "we (Ginx) thinks it proper and right," but as tax payers do not, and further we refused to pay the tax, consequently it caused two extra meetings of the "notorious" town board, to get rid of the effect of their home brewed law, which cost, with lawyer fee and extra work for treasurer, about twenty-six dollars, which is 25 per cent of all the bridges, and we know it to be true.

W. B. SAYERS.

Detroit Flower Show.

Detroit is to have a floral exhibition—the first one in Michigan—on April 2, 3, 4 and 5. All the 24 Detroit florists and many others from various parts of the state will make displays of the rarest and most beautiful flowers, having especially timed their growing plants with the flower show in view. Then, to, the ladies of Detroit who are interested in the various city charities are to have booths for the sale of flowers. Young ladies in costume will be in attendance on the booths and the whole affair will be one of the most attractive exhibitions Detroit has ever witnessed. The entire net proceeds of the flower show are to be divided equally among the 21 charities represented in the enterprise.

Arrangements have been made for excursions from all parts of the state to Detroit at the time of the exhibition, and the details as to special rates of fare may be learned by applying to the local ticket agents. The exhibition originated with Mr. W. H. Bourley, of the Detroit Journal, who acts as general manager. Col. Fred. Farnsworth is the secretary and Mr. Frank D. Taylor is the treasurer. The Detroit Journal guarantees the charities against loss—a somewhat needless precaution, where there is such positive assurance of success.

Northern Mich. Steamers, 1889.

Cheboygan and St. Ignace papers say the Northern Michigan line has announced the appointments for the season of 1889, as follows:

City of Charlevoix:

Captain—Ira Bishop.
First Mate—Joseph Boyd.
Chief Engineer—A. C. Bowen.
Clerk—James P. Walker.
Steward Edward Bassett.

Lawrence.

Captain—William Finnegan.
First Mate—Thomas Woods.
Chief Engineer—Joseph H. McLarty.
Clerk—George E. Bond.
Steward—Thomas Healy.

Fire Department Election.

At the annual meeting of the Charlevoix fire department Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing years:

Chief—O. S. Washburn.
Assistant Chief—J. Lamphear.
President—G. E. Swallow.
Vice president—Will Horton.
Secretary—L. S. See.
Treasurer—Harry Nicholls.
Foreman of hose—A. McCall.
Assistant foreman of hose—D. Durance.

Historical Society.

On account of the storm last Friday, the regular meeting of the society was postponed one week, to be held at the same place,—the residence of Mr. John Nicholls.

TELL TALE DOUBLE CHINS.

What They Are Said to Signify to the Reader of Character.

The great justification of the double chin rests, of course, on its unrivaled value as an index of character—and such a character! It is really nature's patent of nobility. This was long ago discerned by the great master of physiognomy. It is not difficult to define what Lavater thought of a double chin. He carefully points out that man differs from the animals chiefly by his chin, laying it down as an axiom that the chin is the distinctive characteristic of humanity, consequently, double chinned people are doubly differentiated, from the beasts that perish, which is greatly to their credit. He expressly takes for his model of "the thinker, full of sagacity and penetration," a man with a flesh double chin, coupled with a nose rounded at the end. The portrait he gives is even better than the letter press, as the gentleman is limned with at least five chins, so that his lower jaw is a vista of magnificent distances, like Washington.

This happy physiognomy of the double chin, coupled with the round nose, characterizes, he tells us, the mind which can rise to heights, and which follows its designs with effecting firmness, unalloyed by obstinacy. Let, therefore, those with double chins rejoice, whether they possess rounded noses or not, and quote Lavater in gratitude. He gives again another example of the double mention, and the face so endowed, he says ethnologically, is Reason's own image. He quite revels in this feature. He takes an example of Raphael, with a beautifully rounded double chin, and in criticising it he acknowledges that the profile is wanting in truth, harmony and grace; but then, asks he, how is it it so strongly takes captive our sympathy!

Where lies the illusion? Merely in the chin, he answers, and, as the chin is a double one, the matter is no longer a mystery. He points triumphantly to Cicero's magnificent double chin, and, in a burst of eloquence, says of Wren's, that, if you can find a man with (among other things) such a chin as that, without being gifted with some extraordinary talent, he renounces forever the science of physiognomy. What Lavater has thus laid down experience amply corroborates. The double chinned, therefore, should hold their heads up higher, in the consciousness of modest merit, and give free play and just prominence to their certificates of character.

It is, as hinted above, rather difficult at present to tell who is endowed and who is not. Portrait painters are craven enough to dissimulate a double chin; they leave it to the caricaturist, who seems to think it great fun for a popular statesman or poet to have at least two chins, whereas these appendages are the secret of their success. Some of our more observant writers have got a glimpse of the truth, Mr. Wilkie Collins, for instance, W. H. Bourley, of the Detroit Journal, who acts as general manager. Col. Fred. Farnsworth is the secretary and Mr. Frank D. Taylor is the treasurer. The Detroit Journal guarantees the charities against loss—a somewhat needless precaution, where there is such positive assurance of success.

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First Mate—Thomas

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

AROUND THE WORLD.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.

News from Foreign Shores—Domestic Happenings—Personal Pointers—Labor Notes Political Occurrences, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Etc.

LITTLE DONE IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Cole concluded his speech on alleged Texas outrages in the Senate on the 13th inst., after which the resolution was laid aside. The House bill to provide for taking the seventh and subsequent censuses was passed. Mr. Morrill from the Senate Finance Committee reported back to the Senate the House bill to organize the territory of Oklahoma and it was placed on the calendar. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, called up in the House the California election case of Barwick against Pacheco, contested when Mr. McKenna, of California, retired the question of consideration. Nearly the entire day was consumed in filibustering.

THIRTY-FIVE PERISH.

A Boiler in the Park Central Hotel, Hartford, Conn., Explodes with Awful Results.

A terrible catastrophe occurred at Hartford, Conn., caused by the explosion of the large boiler in the basement of the Park Central Hotel, one of the most popular hotels in that city. The large building was completely wrecked, the great walls going down with a tremendous crash, burying in the ruins all but a few of the guests in the house. A special telegram says:

Almost simultaneously with the falling walls was a tremendous explosion that shook the whole city and wrecked the frame of all buildings near by. Within the remained of the hotel seems to lie but a mass of ruins, when lately stood the finest hotel in Hartford. Only a few feet of the east end of the building, five stories in height, and showing the ends of a few rooms on each floor. The rest of the building had been almost every as nearly as though with a giant hand it had been crushed down to the cellar, and from the east end standing were heard the shrieks of injured people, and the groans of the dying. Ever and anon, a cold, half-frozen rain fell from the murky sky, with the spectacle of wreck and ruin, and the ghastly scene which the rescuers will be long in forget. Hard close to the top of the wreckage, from the east end, a man's head could be seen, and had been in that position for hours. Near the center, and three cases lodged in the wreck, a man was found, who had escaped injury, but to help could reach it. The man and woman, who had been in the room, escaped harm, and a moment later he was beyond suffering. The flames at first prevented any attempts to rescue any one, and the ruins were flooded with water before any work could be commenced. Ten dead bodies have been taken from the edge of the debris. Lowever, within an hour after the explosion, a large force of workmen threw a bed with a sleeping woman upon it far into the street, while one of the hotel's guests slept in a black away.

The special telegram, sent out a few hours after the explosion, continues:

The magnitude of the calamity cannot be realized. The register of the hotel is lost, and Mark Clark Perry is buried in the ruins. But from the information obtained from the clerks, the Richmond and others, it is probable that there were one far from fifty people in the hotel proper, of whom a few have escaped unharmed, leaving forty-five to be accounted for. Ten dead bodies have been taken out, and twelve more, taken from the edge of the debris, Lowever, within an hour after the explosion, a large force of workmen threw a bed with a sleeping woman upon it far into the street, while one of the hotel's guests slept in a black away.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN COSTA RICA.

A Fearful Catastrophe, Similar to That of 1861.

A Panama special says: "Advices from Costa Rica give details of the terrible earthquake of the 10th inst. The first shock was felt at San Jose at 8 o'clock in the evening, and this was followed at 11 o'clock by a much stronger shock. At 4:30 a. m. a movement occurred which was more than a simple earthquake. The adobe places which suffered most in San Jose were the Cathedral, the Carmen and Merced churches, presidential palace, Artillery Barracks, National Palace, Central Barracks, the National Printing Office, and the Union Bank. Not a single house escaped injury, while many are not safe to live in and others are completely wrecked. Whole streets are blocked with ruins. Losses in San Jose amount to more than $2,000,000, while all the principal edifices in Alajuela are damaged. At La Laguna the earth has assumed the appearance of a rough sea. The father of a family and four of his children were buried together, while the mother and her young child were thrown by the motion of the earth a distance of 1,000 meters, although she declares she believes the earth swallowed her and then spouted her where she was found. Here the hills have changed their position and the ground is full of cracks. Since the first shocks a number of smaller ones have been experienced, but they have done no further damage. On Dec. 16 the Irazu volcano was in eruption, and the people in Cartago were still in a state of alarm."

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Interesting Happenings of More or Less Importance in the World of Politics.

The Republican of this place in Missouri District have nominated Capt. Francis M. Dwight, of St. Joseph, to fill the vacancy in the Fifteen and Fifty-first Congresses caused by the death of the Hon. James N. Burnes.

Col. Julian Allen says that Mr. Blaine told him that a few days before the President-elect Harrison had offered him (Blaine) the position of Secretary of State, and that he at once accepted it.

Tax-payers of Rhode Island have presented a petition to the Legislature of that State, they feel that the proposed prohibition amendment will be injurious to business interests and asking that it be killed.

It is reported that in the local option election held at Jackson, Miss., the Prohibitionists were defeated.

The National Prohibition Conference indorsed the Indianapolis platform, including the tariff and woman suffrage resolutions, at Louisville, Ky.

The Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland has issued a call to reformers to attend a conference in Baltimore for a discussion with reference to the past and the future administration.

Chief Justice Reed, of the Supreme Court of Iowa, has tendered his resignation to the Governor, to take effect February 28. He succeeds Representative from the Ninth Congressional District.

The constitutional amendment for a State lottery was defeated in Louisiana by 20,000.

DUN & CO.'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Trade Improvement: Interfered With by Uncertainty in Some Branches.

In their review of trade for the week R. G. Dun & Co. say:

Actual improvement in business continues. The upward movement in prices which was noticed last week has been more marked, and the number of active articles being shown half a cent or more higher than last week, has been quite large, and the number showing a decline is very few in the week. Although the Western cold has been severe, and has interfered with business in many quarters, the general feeling is more cheerful than for many months, and the sales of 353,000 bales, and the exports of 120,000 bales, show that the cotton market is half a dollar lower, with land 7½ cents higher than last week. The dry goods opens some extent, especially in cotton goods, and the sales of 3,000 packages of brilliantes, are to be taken out, by purchasers, from the warehouses of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis

He Got Away With.

A short old man in a with a long gray beard p an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed

"Here you are!" ful pointing to open basket Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price.

The small man stepped handles so as to free his fruitedly pulled out a bunch in a basket of Con vessed that, he had a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vendor, wh with a customer, now short man's actions and

"How much for gra heuristically, eating a bu

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said the away two more Concord

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over's Jersey?"

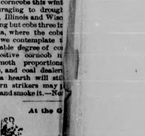
"Well, see here, old eat about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bas how hard, and then yo say; we don't want no s around here."—New Yo

The Cane's.

No Fears for s.

It is claimed that a t nest and that western burn corncobs this wint encouraging to droug Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs three b breaks, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob it mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealer kansas hearth will sti Eastern strikers may pipe and smoke it.—Ro

At the C



The Blindman's Dog.

The street lamp on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth street is the nightly business stand of a blind man and a dog. I watched them last night, having become interested in them through the stories that had come to me of the dog's intelligence. I heard the man ask the time of a gentleman who stopped to drop something in the box. He was told it was 10 o'clock. The gentleman walked on and the man called out to the dog: "Come, Tom, it's 10, and time for us to go home." The little dog gathered himself together, held up the box to the man, waited until he took the money out and put it in his pocket, buttoned his old coat, and then stood on the curb and examined the cars coming along. Finally a green one came in sight and the dog drew the man out into the mud and stood until it came along. The driver evidently knew them, for when he came to where they stood he pulled up and they got in. I was assured that it was a regular thing, and that the dog has remarkable locality for fares. It is said that he even knows the people who give alms to the old fellow, and never fails to greet them with a demonstration of pleasure.—New York Star.

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out)

Mrs B—Really, Mr unexpected pleasure

Mr. C—Ah, yes. W told me to talk wisely

The Deceptive

Farmer briggs the must be feedin' you York nowadays. Yo logs when ye came look at ye now!—Puc

Winter Tow

Trapper—Hello! Where do comes from?

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life

Sh——!—Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Of Feb. 22d President Cleveland signed the bill creating the four new states of Washington, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The bill was signed with a pen made from the quill of an eagle captured in Dakota.

Twenty cents per bushel is the average price of potatoes throughout this section of the state. This low figure is rather discouraging to farmers and may result in a less number being planted this year than last, in which case they will undoubtedly command a much better price.—Mancelona Herald.

A WASHINGTON special says that James G. Blaine and Benjamin Harrison have taken seats in the new Church of the Covenant, which is hereafter to be the fashionable Presbyterian church of Washington. It is two miles further up town than the church Cleveland attends. The latter will hereafter have plenty of empty pews. The pew renting of the Church of the Covenant took place Thursday night. There was a great rush for seats. Harrison, Blaine, several senators and other distinguished men got good ones. It is said Senator-elect McMillan will take a pew there.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for March, contains articles on a great variety of subjects, from the practical questions of the Railway Mail Service to the subtilities of Economy in Mental Work, with an abundance of good fiction and papers on topics of contemporary interest—several of them richly illustrated in a manner sustaining the reputation made by this magazine for strong and original art work. Thomas L. James, postmaster general in Garfield's cabinet, and now president of the Lincoln National Bank, New York, writes of the "Railway Mail Service" with sympathy and appreciation of the faithful work done, and from the full knowledge given him by his long practical experience in positions of authority. This paper contains a concise history of the evolution of mail carrying, and a graphic account of the work done on the most important mail trains in the country, with a tribute to the skill and dexterity of the corps of trained mail clerks. At the inception of a new administration, General James pleads for a thorough application of civil-service reform to the whole railway mail service. The elaborate illustrations are by Herbert Denman, who was afforded special opportunities to sketch the picturesque features of the fast mail.

The Fast Mail.

Petite Death Mistaints.

There were formerly as many executioners in France as there were counties of importance, and each one was called after the name of the city where his court was located—"M. de Paris," "M. de Lyon," etc. (writes a Paris correspondent). Since 1872 there has been only one chief headsman. The license of the last of the four generations of Sansons was revoked in 1847 for putting the guillotine in pawn one day when he was short. His successor was Heindreich, who was transferred from Amiens. While Sanson was a slovenly man, Heindereich looked like a gentleman. He was six feet tall, with a cold, calm air, a clear eye, and wore his white hair, whiskers and mustache cut close. When he "operated" he always had on a dress suit and a white necktie. After each execution he went to St. Ambrose church and had mass said for the man whom he had just launched into eternity. Heindereich had a strong hand and an imperative voice, and when he laid his hand on the "patient's" shoulder there was no possible chance of resistance. Heindereich perfected the guillotine in several points and abolished the high platforms. He died in 1872, after fifty years service.

Roch, the next headsman, was a jovial man. He was the son of an executioner, and aided his father and uncle, who was also de la partie, for all the executioners belong more or less intimately to the same family, marrying and intermarrying among themselves. Roch was of average height, thick set, had gray side whiskers and wore little gold rings in his ears. When he performed his official duties he wore a frock coat and looked like a workingman dressed out in Sunday clothes. It was Roch who discovered the present plan of binding the criminals. "It is for my personal convenience that I invented that fashion, and no one ever complained," he used to say. Roch was very proud of the guillotine and called it his "young lady." When his duties summoned him away from Paris the first thing he did after the guillotine had been dismantled was to send a telegram to his wife, telling her how the affair had passed off, whether there was a large crowd, and the hour she might expect his return. Mme. Roch had a high idea of her husband's professional skill. When he died she exclaimed: "We could quickly and properly done, they will never replace my poor dead husband." Roch died in 1879.

Deibler, the present executioner, is a dark complexioned man of about 50, very gentle in his manners and very uncommunicative. His greatest dread is the journalist. This is probably because he has been frequently criticised for want of cleverness in his work. Although he has been an executioner or assistant since 1862 he has never acquired the skill of his predecessors. Deibler married the daughter of the Algerian headsman, and has two children. He lives in a modest apartment near the St. Louis hospital, in a house adjoining the police headquarters of the Tenth ward. The executioner receives a yearly salary of $1,200 and traveling expenses, and, as perquisite, his children are exempt from military service.—New York Star.

Railroad Vandalism.

I read with some amusement, recently a letter in The Pall Mall Gazette, headed "What We May Expect," which took for its text a paragraph which announced that a railway is to be run through the pass of Glencoe. The writer of the letter sarcastically declared that "Melrose abbey, having being roofed over with slates and rendered somewhat presentable with a new roof of stacco, has recently been converted into a young men's reading room and mechanics institute. The abbey is lighted by an installation of six Swan and Edison burners, so that there is no longer any necessity to visit it by the pale moonlight." Still further, the writer announced that "Burns' cottage had been pulled down to make room for a beer house to be erected on the site." The old poet's says that many a true word is spoken in jest, and I am sorry to see in the Scotch papers a paragraph referring to Burns cottage at Ayr which goes far to confirm the prework. The whole of the contents of the house and of "Alloway's auld haunted kirk" are advertised for sale at an upset price of £1,200; so that in the event of none of the innumerable admirers of the poet coming to the rescue, the various relics accumulated at Ayr will be scattered. The trencher from which he ate his kail, the chair in which he sat, the bowl from which he "supped his parritch," the table at which he wrote—all are to be sold. We cold Southrons are sometimes accused of want of enthusiasm and poetic appreciation; but, on the whole, I venture to think we should not permit such a holocaust as this in the case of relics of our leading poet, simply and solely because their exhibition did not pay expenses. I suppose in those hard times it is as well to be thankful for small favors; but surely there are plenty of Scotchmen who are able, and yet might be able to spare or subscribe a few hundred pounds to preserve the relics of a poet whom most Scotchmen regard with a feeling akin to adoration, in the town where he was born. I should not be surprised if the upshot should be that the Burns souvenirs will go to the United States, where the people, to do them justice, are very far from mean when they wish to purchase anything that interests them.—Kathleen in Leeds Mercury.

Ask for Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier. With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

to any other. The forerunner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined. It is highly concentrated—the only 31 Sarsaparilla worth $5 a bottle.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far exceed those of any other, and it gives thoroughly satisfaction."—L. H. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickhaus, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name a reliable blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Saginaw, Ohio.

"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock as the demand for them keeps up. Rip so good for the 'unlatful blood' as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Robt. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it as the best blood purifier. I never fail to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

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Detroit.....6.15 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.
Jackson.....10.35 a. m. and 8.40 p. m.
Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 4.15 a. m.
Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.
Cincinnati.....7.00 a. m. and 8.40 p. m.

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GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.

D. Heffron, of Manistique, purchased a trotting horse in Kentucky last week, for $1,410. Where will he place him.

I DO NOT HAVE TO

—GET UP A—

LOTTERY

To Sell my Goods. I Keep Goods that Don't Require any PRIZE to Sell Them. Good Goods Sell Themselves. I am one Merchant that Don't Believe in Selling Goods that way. Some one gets the Prize and the Balance Pay for it. I Believe in Selling Goods at such Prices that all my Customers get a Prize.

I am Going to open up this Week the Finest Line of

NECK TIES, NECK SCARFS, & SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

That will Prove all I Have Said. I have just Opened up a New Invoice of

CLOTHING, SOMETHING VERY NOBBY

That I had to Have for my HOLIDAY TRADE. I have been Pleased with my Fall Trade and I Thank you ALL for it. Wishing one and all a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR. Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER, - - CHARLEVOIX.

CRASH!

Everything Must Go.

I will move next door March 15th, and until then everything will be sold at some price as we do not want to move so much goods. The following are a few of our many low prices on goods:

Good Dress Print, - - - 4 Cts.
Good Unbleached Cotton, - 5 Cts.
Fruit or Lonsdale Cotton, - 8 Cts.
All Cloaks, - - - 1-3 Off.
All Overcoats, - - - 1-8 Off.

Dress Goods at enormous reductions. Everything in the store will be sacrificed. Everybody invited to call early.

A. ROSENTHAL,

Lewis Block.

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$65 Solid Gold Watch FREE. We mean what we say. We will give a Solid Gold Hunting Case Watch, Patent Adjuster, Warranted to keep time as correct as any $100 watch, to any person who will work for us a few days in the easiest, most honorable way in the world. Nothing like it ever before offered. Any person can earn the Watch. Some have earned over $100 in a month. Any one can do the work. We send Valuable Samples, Three samples, all of the best kind, and a Gold Watch Free to all who can prove that they can do the work. Reader, if you want to know about the most wonderful money making business, send your address and we will show you. Nothing like it for those who are willing to work. Many have made fortunes at the business we offer you. Some boys and girls make quite a fortune. It is easy for anybody to make a living by taking hold with us. Address at once, Gilmore & Co., Box 818, Portland, Maine.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sight.

Repairing done Promptly, and Warranted. Repaired articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades, Maple Yokes, Shingles, Lath, etc.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILL FILLED TO ORDER.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

At the low rate of $1.00 per annum [illegible] subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich. At the Journal Office.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 26, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

More mild weather this week.

E. M. Clark was home from Chicago this week.

Blizzard last week, but mild and bright today.

Village elections on Monday, March 11th.

A. D. Cruickshank is expected home next week.

Chas. E. Gotham was in town Wednesday on business.

Mike Linsey lost a good horse at Elk Rapids last week.

☞ Dining room girl wanted at Fountain City House.

Born on Feb. 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Hamlin, a son.

Don't forget to ask your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

C. H. Ball has been in East Jordan two or three days this week.

A. J. McLeod has an elegant display of beef in his market today.

L. D. Bartholomew has three plans already for a new school building.

Moses Rosenthal of Petoskey visited his brother Alick this week.

An effort is being made to organize a woman's relief corps in Charlevoix.

It is reported that Wm. Alheit has been swarded $1,600 arrears of pension.

☞ Harry Gregory of Marion died Tuesday morning, after only a week's illness.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Shepard, of Manton, last week, a girl. A cigar will do Charlie.

Found,—a gold ring. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this notice.

We understand that G.W White of Boyne, will become a resident of Charlevoix in the spring.

The ladies of the M. E. Church expect to give a ten cent tea at the church next Wednesday evening.

The Baptist society gave a ten cent tea at their church Wednesday evening, which was well attended.

☞ Those who intend to pay for the JOURNAL with wood will please bring it along as soon as possible.

Capt. Morehouse is making some important changes in his vessel, the Lottie Mason, while rebuilding her this winter.

Mrs. W. E. Bedwin has been sick several weeks, and is now with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Whitman at Norwood.

We have notice from Mrs. R. Bedwin that the dance mentioned last week to be held March 6, should have read "March 27th."

The editor of the Boyne Citizen comes out flat-footed, and demands the postoffice at that place as a reward for political services.

Fifty cords for the village hall arrived Tuesday, and were gone the same night. The other grades are delayed for some unexplained reason.

While cutting wood for Wm. Hulse last Monday, Christopher Isaac cut his foot quite bad, and will be laid up several weeks on account of it.

☞ J. Meech arrived home Monday from his trip to Detroit, where he attended the republican state convention and the annual feast of the Michigan club.

It may be proper to state that the child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sutton, whose death was mentioned last week was nineteen weeks old instead of nineteen months.

There is a den in Charlevoix where Indians frequently congregate, and some people intimate that these same Indians manage to get something there to make them drunk.

☞ For sale on easy terms, by Oscar N. Jenkins, real estate and general broker, Portland, Mich., the Van Auken property, lot 3, block 10, in the village of Charlevoix.

The Charlevoix cornet band and E. H. Green camp S. of V., will give a grand inaugural ball on Monday evening, March 4. Good music will be furnished by Palmer & White's orchestra.

Part of the new school seats have arrived, and are now being put in place in the rooms provided by the committee.

"Oh, Emma, I love you. Will you not make me forever happy by sharing my humble lot with me?" "Is there a nice little house on the lot, George?" George is not yet engaged.

As soon as the building of the D. C. & E. R. R. actually begins you will probably see a mansard roof over the Bartholomew block and opera hall, and the whole building enlarged.

In another column will be found the announcement for school examinations for the spring of 1889. The regular will be held at Boyne, March 7th, and specials at Charlevoix, March 29th, and East Jordan, April 26th.

While a car of hay from the interior of Illinois was being unloaded at the depot the other day for C. C. Lewis, a live hen was found imprisoned in the car, seemingly happy from her long journey, having just laid an egg—Gaylord Herald.

☞ The great majority of so-called cough medicines do little more than impair the digestive functions and create bile. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on the contrary, while it cures the cough, does not interfere with the functions of either stomach or liver.

☞ "Let quality, not quantity, be the test of a medicine. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the concentrated extract of the purest ingredients that medical men everywhere recommend it as the surest and most economical blood medicine in the market.

Patsy Flanigan and George Weaver placed a contract last Tuesday with Campbell Bros. for a schooner, to be completed in forty days. She will be 45 feet long, 13 feet beam, and 5 feet in the hold, which will make a boat about the size of the Fleetwing.

A Minnesota couple went sleighriding. Strange to say, the young man's right ear froze and the young lady's left ear were frosted, while the other two were not cold at all. Why all four ears were not frosted is a problem which has been submitted to the high school class in physiology.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning, March 3, the pastor will discuss "Communion Meditation;" evening, "Half Baked People;" "Ephraim is a cake not turned," Hosea, 7-8. Good music and a big invitation are offered to all. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, Anna Cooper leader.

Rev. A. O. Downs of Charlevoix formerly of this city; is an inventor of ability. His latest applications for patents, made through the office of A. G. Fuller, of this city, are for an improvement in a tricycle he has a patent upon already, and for a universal joint for angles in shafting, etc. Both inventions are decidedly practical.—Cadillac Democrat.

'Tis said that Jim Cullitin sold 300 bushels of potatoes the other day to the Stephens Lumber Company at 28c a bushel. 17c is all they bring in Gaylord just now, and thousands of bushels are lying in the cellars and pits of the farmers awaiting a rise in price, for they declare (they will let them rot or feed them to their stock before they will haul them to town and sell them for that price.—Gaylord Herald.

☞ The great majority of so-called cough medicines do little more than impair the digestive functions and create bile. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on the contrary, while it cures the cough, does not interfere with the functions of either stomach or liver.

☞ "Let quality, not quantity, be the test of a medicine. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the concentrated extract of the purest ingredients that medical men everywhere recommend it as the surest and most economical blood medicine in the market.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

Drugs, - Stationery,

Wall Paper.

Charlevoix, Michigan.

Our Annual

ONE FOURTH OFF

CLEARING SALE

IS NOW GOING ON.

This is the Third Year of our Annual One-Fourth Off Sale. The Satisfaction our customers have received heretofore is a Guarantee our efforts to save them money during dull times will be appreciated, as values are much better this year than at any previous time.

Everything in our immense stock of

Dry Goods

CARPETS,

Men's Furnishings, Notions,

Will be sold at strictly One Fourth off regular retail plain marked prices.

Our rule is with every purchase you receive an itemized bill. We deduct one fourth the entire amount, whether it be a 10 cent purchase or a $50 one, it makes no difference, you only pay three-fourths of its original price.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO. GREEN BLOCK

Charlevoix, Mich.

Spring and Summer

Suitings

My Samples for Spring and Summer Suits are now here. If you want a Nice Stylish Suit, give me a call. Satisfaction Guaranteed, both in Fit and Price.

C. H. MADDAUGH,

Corner Bridge and Clinton St., Charlevoix.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit, Charlevoix and Escanaba Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before it, will be held at the office in the village of Charlevoix, on Wednesday the 6th day of March, A. D. 1889, at o'clock a. m.

J. MILO EATON, Secy.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTON & VIEW & SE'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHIN s on hand and for sale. 41

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with sl op.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

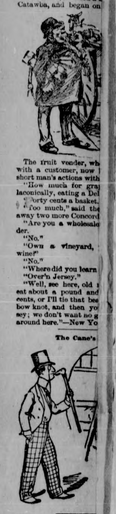
[illegible] IS THE BEST.

He Get Away With It.

A short old man in a with a long gray beard y an armful of Christmas through Fulton marke nose and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed

"How you are?" yel pointing to green Isabel Concords, Catawbas an market, for half the pric

The small man stepped bemoles so as to free his fatively pulled off a l bunch in a basket of Co vowed that, he tried a l Catawba, and began on



The fruit vender, wh with a customer, in short man's actions with

"How much for gra laconically, eating a Bo

"Forty cents a basket "Too much," said the away two more Concord "Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over'n Jersey."

"Well, see here, old I eat about a pound and cents, or I'll tell the boss how kind, and how cheap you sey; we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cann's.

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a t west and that western burn creosote this wint encouraging to drough Iowa, Illinois and Wis nothing but cobs three fi breaks, where the cob bats, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob it mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealer breaks heards will sa Eastern strikers nay pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the C

(Figure—in which hands and each mind being left out.)

Miss B.—Bashy, Mr unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C.—Ah, you told me to take what I

The Deceptive

Trapper—Hello! Where do come from?

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

Sh——— ———Philadelphia Times.

CAPITAL POT-POURRI.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY'S GAY WHIRL AND AMBITIOUS SOLONS.

Legislative Monotony Broken by the Smash-Fallen Contest, Which Resulted Favorably to the Latter—Internal Revenue and External Subsidies of Interest.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1883.

The House is again wrestling with the bill, which has been reported back from the Ways committee with the somewhat derisive resolution that the action of the Senate in establishing a new Tariff Commission for internal revenue is in conflict with section 7, article 1, the Constitution, which decides that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, has taken the ground that the body from which it came, Mr. McMahon wanted it, is the Senate, and that his motion raising the respect was aid on the table. Mr. Randall's motion was carried by a vote of 155 to 1 Several members, and I am sorry to say contrary to all precedent, has favorably reported a substitute proposed by Mr. Morrison and drawn from the committee over its protest. The substitute provides for a Tariff Commission, which shall be given the calendar if they can report a bill of a comprehensive character, and provides that after July next all laws now in force relating to internal revenue, and all taxes are retained in the same manner as if this act had not been passed. Mr. Randall and Kasson have taken the ground that the small claims, etc., and the special taxes on manufacturers of spirits, tobacco, cigarettes and cigars and tobacco, peddlers of tobacco, should be repealed, and the revenue from these sources should be lost.

Congressman Stenner says and does not care if the Senate does not pass the bill, and that if ever it gets to the House, he will be on hand to kill it. Congressman Stenner's idea seems to be that the Senate bill is a sop to the Democratic Committee of Ways and Means, and that the Democrats in the House will be compelled to vote against it, or else be charged with the sin of having reduced the revenue. Congressman Stenner is very popular with both Republican and Democratic Senators, but his nomination will be a lively thing inasmuch upon the floor on the Committee of Ways and Means he represents the interests of the tobacco, cotton and fine executive. Since Stenner is confirmed, there would be three Democrats and three Republicans on the labels. Should the nomination be carried upon, there would be a tie, and the matter would be left to the further deliberation of the conference committee.

Commissioner Colvy has been here for some time in relation to the timber cutting grants in the Pacific Northwest. He has made a report of such character as to cause one of a disagreement between the Department of Interior and Secretary Vilas as to the interpretation of Grant Gregory. It is said that an effort will be made to induce Gregory Herman to resign. Mr. Black is his present position, as a new man, and Mr. Herman is a Democrat, and a very efficient fellow, doing which that position has possessed, without long service and close study.

The appropriation by Congress of $25,000 for the protection of American citizens at Panama, has caused considerable talk among the Washington administration, and vessels of war to make the transit free and to protect American citizens who had been stranded on the island without means or work.

Senator Ingalls, who has seated as a Representative in Congress, after the most exciting scene witnessed in the House during the fifteen years. When Johnson, of Indiana, sought to interrupt Crisp, he was chief spokesman for Republicans, and he spoke with the remark that the gentleman belonged to a state where they resented insults, and that he was a Hoosier. Mr. Crisp declined to permit interruption, and in the wake of the appeal his time expired. Then a scene of intense tumult and confusion followed, and for a few minutes the City's speech in main aisles of the House had become thronged with members of both parties, so large an increased demand for the regular order. The Speaker pro tem. attempted to restore order by rapping with his gavel, and mingling the proceedings of a rule, he was finally compelled to call upon the Sergeant-at-arms, who with the silver mace of authority proceeded up the main aisle, scattering the members to their seats, and restoring the House to its usual quiet. Some time before the session officer could bring the legislative hall to a comparative quiet. Republican leaders are prone to criticise the manner in which the contest was precipitated, but they consider that it has served to bring to party lines which killed the chance for the Inter-State bill.

The Senate bill for the reformation of naturalization laws has been favorably reported, and it is generally conceded that there is immediate need of some action being taken in this direction. The naturalization papers are being issued in the aggregate, and are being taken advantage of by naturalization papers here simply to escape service in the army of their native land, to which they return upon accomplishing their mission in the land of their adoption, and claiming protection. There is nothing to deny citizenship to aliens, insane, paupers, criminals, or others who have come into the United States in flagrant violation of our immigration laws. This might be a very good time for the Senate to pass the bill. There is a surplus, which is satisfactory, but the only means by which it is possible for us to prevent our American institutions and concerns becomes the number of foreign votes is to spend the surplus in a proper manner.

The Department of Agriculture is a thing of certain interest. Norman Colman is a fair-minded Cabinet officer who will preside over it the next few days. It is altogether too bad of the President and administration to sell Commissioner Hatch Hartman's old mans of the year, and the Senate, which has confirmed, has written indelible scores in face the names of Blaine, Ruse and Wanamaker, who are five men in whose shoulders, more than to the eye of the country, President Garfield's mantle of office fell. Mr. Hatch's services appear to have been of a character of a strong opinion, which he recently took occasion to exhibit to having the paragraph provided for the construction of an armored steel vessel, which was stricken out of the bill, and which by Congressman Dawson, stirred out of the navy appropriation bill.

Senator Jones, prominent in Madrid recently raise a rumor of his wives it became known that he was in Washington, and he found himself for a reception, so the story goes, was informed that the Spanish Government had issued an official notification of the withdrawal of Mr. Curry as the United States Minister. The Spanish court is boiling of her funeral, and in the absence of this sun fixation of the Spanish Minister, the Spanish Minister, and the Spanish Minister, and the Spanish Minister, and

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 26, 1889

AROUND THE COUNTY.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Capt. Vanderhoef, of the steamer Friant, was in town Monday looking up business prospects for next season.

John TenCate returned from his trip to Indiana on Thursday. He brought 17 horses with him, some of which are already sold, and the rest are ready for buyers.

The East Jordan and South Arm Gun Club will meet at Warne & Calkins drug store on Saturday evening to arrange a match with the Charlevoix Club.

August Kropp's sleigh got away with the team Monday morning, and came to considerable grief. No damage to the team nor to August himself, why by the way declares he was thrown 40 feet, but the sleigh was smashed to smithereens.

D. C. Loveday is handling lumber from the Ellsworth and Crothers mills. We saw him Tuesday afternoon struggling with five loads which came in at the same time. He came off victorious. Mr. Loveday is running three docks this winter, having rented the Stone dock, which he is filling in with edgings and sawdust preparatory to utilizing.

The system of petty store pilfering which has been going on for some time in this place, must be stopped right away, and we are glad to observe that the matter has been brought before the Business Men's Association. In the future the culprits will be arrested on the spot, and taken before a justice without a moment's grace and dealt with according to the utmost rigor of the law. There will be no more compromising and no more settling—nothing but speedy imprisonment. So now all shoplifters can take warning.

On Tuesday John Maybee drew a load of elm logs from Wayne & Hudkin's lumber camp to Foreman's mill, a distance of 4 miles, scaling 2240 feet. This is the biggest load taken to the mill this season. Who can beat it?

It is probable that a Bad Debt Collection Agency will be started in this town shortly, for the purpose of making collections all over the county. It is a splendid idea, and got with approval at the meeting of the Business Men's Association Monday last.

Eveline.

Feb. 26.—Friday and Saturday were the two stormiest days of the season so far. Lumbering business was compelled to take a rest.

Ye scribe and his neighbors well admire the large amount of correspondents of the JOURNAL each week, and call it the best paper in the county. It is the most popular paper in this section.

Would like to enquire of our brother at Boyne. Is he missing?

Personal news scarce, owing to the stormy weather, so could not get out and hear the gossip. Will do better next week.

E. G. Jarman is attending court at Boyne City this week, which convenes today, having been drawn as one of the jurors from this township.

In regard to the bear story which our brother scribe at Ironton spoke of last week, it has been whispered to us that he and his partner after tracking brain for half a mile caught sight of him, then took to their heels and ran back. Yes, brother, cutting logs is far ahead of any bear hunt.

W. A. Stanley was at East Jordan last Wednesday.

The Methodist church society carpeted their church at Ironton the latter part of last week, which makes a great improvement in its looks.

Advance.

Feb. 25.—Miss Florence McCarty is on the sick list.

Jas. Smith has gone to Detroit on a visit.

A. B. Steele is still collecting taxes.

P. B. Newton has fitted the front part of Dan Maville's house as a store and has moved his goods into it.

The ladies aid society met at Steele's last Wednesday night to perfect plans for their bazaar which will be held the evening of Friday, the 15th of March. There will be music, recitations, and a good time generally.

Dan. Maville has sold part of his livery stock and we understand has purchased a saw mill near Petoskey, where he intends going soon, but for the present his family will stay here.

A subscription was raised for Albert Howard who was burned out a short time ago, and the good people of Advance donated some thirty dollars for him.

John Healy and family attended an entertainment at Ironton last Thursday night and was obliged to stay there until the next day on account of the storm then raging.

During the early part of January while we were having our "open winter" the editor of the JOURNAL in commenting upon the remarks made by people about the beautiful weather, said that "in about six weeks the same people would be saying that they never saw such a blizzard." In view of the storm of last Friday and Saturday we think Wiggins had better look well to his laurels for verily a prophet lveth in Charlevoix county.

Wilson.

Thermometer 16 below zero on Sunday noon.

Joe. Peters is on the sick list.

No church services on account of the weather.

Ben. Healey lost a horse last week.

Wm. White of Boyne City, called at the mill on business on Tuesday last.

The mill shut down for a few days on account of the cold weather.

The teachers and scholars in district No. 3 are preparing for an exhibition which will occur on the evening of March 24.

Two days blizzard, Friday and Saturday.—Sunday and Monday were clear and cold.

This time it is Will. Preble whom cupid has bewitched. He was married to Carrie Thomas of Central Lake on Monday, Feb. 17th. The name should be changed for Bachelor Paradise to Eden as three of the of the old "bach's" have been married within a year.

Johnnie Cook has returned from Traverse City, where he has been working in the woolen factory.

Dugald McMillan of Echo formerly setter in the in mill has returned to work again.

Alice Saunders has returned home after a long visit with her sister, Mrs. Coulter in South Arm.

Ironton.

Feb. 25.—We are glad to see that our brother correspondent is on deck again. Go ahead brother, we have'n any idea that we could compete with you if we tried, so we shall be content to pick up the crumbs and continue to send in our mite wherever we find anything worth sending.

We learn that Harry Gregory died at his home in Barnard this morning. Harry and his wife, formerly Etta King, are well known and respected here, and Mrs. Gregory has the sympathy of all in her affliction.

We noticed the smiling face of Will Hayes in town today.

The W. C. T. U. met with Mrs. T. C. Bird today. Owing to the pleasant weather quite a number of the white ribbon ladies were out and a very interesting meeting reported.

The M. E. church is being fitted up with a new platform railing and seats and after the new carpet is laid will present a very neat appearance.

Quite a number of the Irontonites are intending to take in the social at John Ward's Friday night.

Charley Bedwin lost a horse last week.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at F. G. Hines and Co.'s drug st ore as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

How Doctors Conquer Death.

Doctor Walter K. Hammond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, pneumonia and consumption, might be avoided if Dr. Ack er's English Remedy for consumption, were only carefully used in time." This wonderful remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 3

Echo.

Dugald McMillan visited friends in Wilson on Monday and Tuesday.

News scarce; snow too deep to haunt for locals this week.

Mary McMillan has come home for a few weeks stay.

Henry H. Vance of East Jordan is hauling logs from his fathers place in this township to the Hoop Factory.

Every one says "Is this cold enough for you?" Or "if this is an open winter, deliver us from another."

We did not attend the Orangemen's dance at Finkton on Feb. 22d. It was a slim affair, on account of the cold weather.

Ellsworth.

Robert Fulton had the misfortune to break one of his ribs a few days ago.

W. C. Byers, township treasurer, has been calling upon the people in this vicinity for their taxes.

Those who went to Central Lake on the 22d, did not have a very good time coming back as the roads were all drifted full. They enjoyed themselves however.

Hacklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines& Co.

☞"English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, sprains, all swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists Charlevoix. 6mov

☞"Itch, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co, Druggists Charlevoix. 6mov

In Our Popular Brand

Old Honesty

Will be found a Combination not always to be had.

A FINE QUALITY OF PLUG TOBACCO AT A REASONABLE PRICE

FINZER'S OLD HONESTY ON EACH PLUG

LOOK FOR THIS

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN EXTRA SWEET PIECE OF CHEWING TOBACCO DON'T FAIL TO GIVE

Old Honesty A FAIR TRIAL

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER

JNO. FINZER & BROS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Shapton & Scroggie,

Charlevoix and East Jordan

STAGE LINE

Leavo Charlevoix daily at 7.00 a. m., arrive at East Jordan by 10.30.

Leave East Jordan at 2.30 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix by 5.30.

Leave orders at Fountain City House and Burns & Steven's barn, Charlevoix, and at Commercial House, East Jordan.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County. Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX

☞Also Earning Lands For Sale.

BARGAINS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

"You will Hear Something Drop."

LISTEN!!

Three Kinds of

3 SAWS - SAWS 3

PERFECTION AXES,

HOLIDAY - GOODS!

Knives, Carving Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Spoons. Decorative Tin Toilet Sets, Wire Baskets, Cages, Notions, Etc.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron and Nails

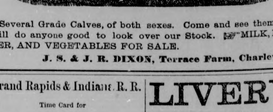
Also Sole Agents for the Celebrated

HOUSEHOLD JEWEL COOKING STOVE,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working.—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade. Save your Dollars by spending them with

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

February 8th.



Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

ADVERTISERS can obtain estimates for advertising space in this paper, or obtain estimates for any other newspaper, by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co. Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.) New York.

LOND & THOMAS.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN

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TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription or on account of advertising, we want every person so doing to take an office receipt for the money he pays, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Bear remembered.

JOHN STRANG,
Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. T. CRITCHIGHANN, Attorney at Law and Notary Public in Admiralty, Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. TRUMAN MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, and dealer in MONEY TO LOAN.

W. L. MAYNARD, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. KANE, Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, Notary and conveyancer.

PHYSICIANS.

A. CARLSTEDT, M. D., Office and residence 1 mile south of village. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 A. M. and 1.00 to 4.00 P. M.

J. WARNER, M. D. Office at residence, corner State and Clinton St. Oxygen treatment a specialty. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a.m. and from 2.00 to 4.00 p. m.

J. H. SHAW, Physician and Surgeon, Office for the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlev's.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second and fourth Saturdays each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 357, meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3211, meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

K. O. T. M.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 252, meets Monday on or before full moon, at their hall.

F. A. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN Ass't Cashier.

Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix

CAPITAL $25,000.

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention and are carefully looked after. Interest allowed on all deposits in Savings by local time. Exchange on Detroit, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Boston, Canada and Manchester, National Bank, Detroit, The National Bank, Grand Rapids.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture, Contracting and Building in Carpentry and Joinery Work. Shop on Bridge St., Charlevoix, Mich. Also a full set of hand and power wood working machinery, which enables me to do Jobbing, Repairing, Etc., on short notice. Shop on Mason Street, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

Legal Advertisements.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The regular examination at Boyne City, March 29, for special examinations at Charlevoix, April 26, and at East Jordan, April 26th, 27th and 28th. Examinations commence at 8.30 o'clock, a. m. JOHN HIGGINS, Secretary.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the probate court for said county, held at the office in the village of Boyne City, in said county, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1889. Present, Fred. W. Mayne, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Lucy Van Horn, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Myron L. Denton and Lucetta Hunting-ton, praying that a certain instrument now on file, purporting to be Edward H. Van Horn's last will and testament, be admitted to probate, and that the administration of said estate be granted to some other suitable person, the executor therein not being a resident of this state. It is ordered that the 26th day of March, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for hearing said petition, and that the heirs at law of said Edward H. Van Horn, deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court then to be held at the probate office in the village of Boyne City, in said county of Charlevoix, and show cause why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Journal, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing.

A true copy.) FRED. W. MAYNE, Judge of Probate.

SHAVED SHINGLES.

Description of the Gage Patent Shingle Machine.

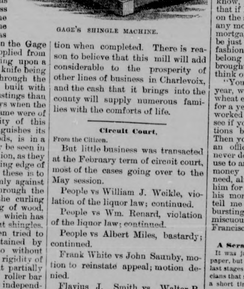
On January 24th the JOURNAL mentioned the organization at Chicago of the American Shaved Shingle company; its relations to the Michigan Shaved Shingle Company of Charlevoix, and the importance to Charlevoix of the success of the Gage patent shingle machine. Since that time the published descriptions of the machine have created a wide-spread interest, and the company here are in receipt of a great number of inquiries concerning the practical workings of the machine. Those who have never seen the machine will get a good idea of its appearance from the illustration and from the following description taken from a recent issue of the Lumber Trade Journal of Chicago, a recognized authority on lumber matters all over the United States:

The Lumber Trade Journal has heretofore spoken of the recently perfected machinery by which shaved shingles are produced by the cutting process. Cut shingles for many years, and indeed in many places, still are, held in the highest esteem by those who knew how to lay them properly, but the inherent defect of a tendency to disintegration of the fibre of the wood, leaving sound timber to appear shaky, has of late years prevented their general use, except by such persons as know their peculiarities and how to lay them to avoid cracking. The Gage Patent Shave Shingle Machine, a device which, possessing all the advantages of old style cutting machines, adds points of excellence peculiarly its own, which obviates and overcomes the objections mentioned above. The old machine were set upon the floor and belted from above the objection being a lack of solidity, a tremulous motion causing unevenness of cut, increased by the downward thrust of the knife in the timber as pushed from above. In the Gage machine, the power is applied from below, the machine resting upon a solid foundation, and the knife being set for a drawing cut through the timber. The machine is built with heavier and more solid castings than was possible in former days when the component parts of the frame were of wood. But the security of this machine and what distinguishes its work from former methods, is in a series of rollers which hold the timber in the accompanying illustration, as they appear just below the cutting edge of the knife. The office of these is to hold the thin shingle firmly against the knife as it passes through the block, thus preventing the curling which causes the cracking of wood, the only possible objection which has ever been urged against cut shingles. Various devices have been tried to accomplish the object attained by these rollers, but hitherto without success, on account of the rigidity of the pressure bar, which but partially performed its work. The roller bar is in sections, each working independently of the other in such relations to the cutting edge of the knife as effectually to prevent that curling of the shingle which produces the cracking of one side in the old methods. The result is a smooth shaved shingle solid in texture. This result attained, it is evident that the cutting process does away with all shavings or saw dust, and that the saw kerf in sawed shingles is saved in the Gage shaving process.

We have before us as we write a block of 18 perfect shingles just as they dropped from the machine and the rule shows us that they were produced from a block four inches in thickness, whereas the same block would have yielded but 13 shingles under a 16 gauge saw. From this we see that timber yielding 100,000 sawed shingles would produce 140,000 under the Gage patent and that while the expense of manufacture is reduced to just two cents per thousand. This then shows a saving of nearly 40 per cent. in timber and a handsome profit in cost of manufacture. Contracts have been made for a cut of 50,000,000 of the Gage shaved shingles, to go to Eastern points during the coming season, while 15,000,000 have been contracted to A. P. & W. E. Kelly of Chicago, who handled a large proportion of the 3,000,000 cut of last year. The Michigan Shaved Shingle Company of Charlevoix, will operate two machines during the coming season, and expect to cut 15,000,000. The Wisconsin Shingle Company of Ashland, will manufacture 20,000,000 with two machines. Three others have been ordered for a mill at Ramsey, Mich., one at Advance, Mich. and one at East Jordan, Mich. The daily capacity of these machines may be set down at from 75 M., to 100 M., contingent upon the experience of the operator.

Tests upon cypress give equally good results as those upon pine and cedar timber. The machine weighs about 4,200 pounds and requires from seven to eight horse power for its operation, while its product recommends itself in being as smooth and as solid as a breasted shingle, as well as in the increased product from a given amount of timber.

For the Charlevoix mill, Mr. A. Bultare is getting material together, and making every possible preparation for its erection as soon as the snow is off, and for its steady operation when completed. There is reason to believe that this mill will add considerable to the prosperity of other lines of business in Charlevoix, and the cash that it brings into the county will supply numerous families with the comforts of life.



GAGE'S SHINGLE MACHINE.

Circuit Court.

From the Cities.

But little business was transacted at the February term of circuit court, most of the cases going over to the May session.

People vs William J. Weikle, violation of the liquor law; continued.

People vs Albert Miles, bastardy; continued.

Frank White vs John Saunby, motion to restrain appeal; motion denied.

Travins J. Smith vs. Walter P. Brown; case continued.

Louisa Renard vs. Alice H. Clink, et al, ejectment; verdict for defendant.

Philip L. Lanway vs Walter L. French, assumpsit; continued.

Harriet L. Elwood vs Eugene Burgess et al; verdict for plaintiff.

Hiram P. Baker vs AaronBox, et al foreclosure; continued.

Hiram B. Thomson vs James B. Palmiter, appeal from probate court; judgment for plaintiff.

Merline Monroe vs Polly Meech, et al ejectment; verdict for the defendent.

Glen V. Mills, petition for admission to the bar; granted.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at F. G. Hines and Co.'s drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted. 3

Promptness.

Fire! a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Ackey's English Remedy for Consumption the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter N. Wallace, Washington. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 3

She is "Grateful."

"I saved the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Ackey's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. Y. Harriman, New York Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 4

FULL OF THANKFULNESS.

The Rancher Tells Why His Heart Is Suffused with Gratitude.

"Thankful! Oh, yes. I've got a heap to be thankful for. I'm just billing over with gratitude," said a San Joaquin rancher who had just stepped out of a lawyer's office on Montgomery street. "Look here, young man, did you ever try to run a ranch with one pair of mules and a mortgage? No, Iypposed not. When I took up my quarter section I had to mortgage it to start. The first year was a bad one and the wheat crop failed. Then I had to go into debt for seed and grub, and the interest piled up on the mortgage. I've been wrestling with that mortgage ever since, but it downs me every time.

"Last spring when the wheat come up it looked first rate, and my wife and I watched it growing as you'd watch a youngster, if you had one. We worked hard, got along without help most of the time, and went to bed plumb tuckered out every night. We hoped to get a little ahead of the mortgage this year, but it would have to be a big crop and a big price to pull us out of the hole.

"Well, the crop was just fair. Bags cost a good deal more than anybody had a right to charge, wages were high, and I have got only a middling price for my wheat. While we were waiting for harvest time we used to figure up once in a while to see how we'd come out. My wife would be tired most to death with her work, for you must remember that I was at work on a ranch where she does all the cooking, washing and mending, and takes care of two or three children, isn't any picnic, and my back would be aching like I was breaking in two, but we'd just sit down and figure. It was close calculating, but we allowed that a good price for the crop would just about make both ends meet for the year.

"When a letter came up from the commission man telling us how much that all our year's toil was going to bring in, we only cried and tough wrestling for grub over again, we just looked at our roughened, stiff-jointed hands and wondered whether it was worth while raising stuff for other folks to eat, and going hungry ourselves.

"It just meant that our backs had ached that somebody else might take things easy. It meant that the kids would have to get along with the same old duds for another year. Do you know, it seemed to me for a moment that if I took a shotgun and went out on the stage road I wouldn't be doing any more than the chaps who live on mortgages do, and, bethlee, it would be just a little quarter and more genteel fashion way of getting what doesn't belong to one. Still, as I wasn't brought up to that business, I didn't think of it long.

"You work like a Chinaman all the year, work till you ache all over, raise wheat enough to feed a small village for a year, and then find that you've worked yourself deeper into debt, and see if you don't have some queer notions bobbing about in your head. Then you go up to a fellow that sits in an office, wears good clothes, and never does a lick of work that's of any use to anybody, hand over to him the money that your wife and children need, almost get on your knees to beg him for the favor of being robbed by his mortgage for another year, and tell me if you feel your heart just bursting out of your shirt with promiscuous all round gratitude."—San Francisco Examiner.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by her physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time, she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read Dr. King's New discovery, sent out a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another, and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, very plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, druggist, West Sunbury. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at F. G. Hines & Co's drug store. 4

Empoxy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people, in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon dyspepsia from the land. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach, and kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle, by F. G. Hines and Co., druggists. 4

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines& Co.

☞"Itch, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co, Druggists Charlevoix. 6mov

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate were left for record at the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county in Boyne City during the month of February:

Wm. Dougherty and wife to Henry H. Aplin, assistant general, e ½ of s w ¼ of sec. 34, T 32 n, R 5 w.

Auditor general to Wm. Dougherty, n ½ of s ½ of sec. 15, T 34 n, R 7 w; $21.48.

A. B. Nicholas and wife to G. R. Martin, e ½ of lot 7, blk 1, and n ½ of lot 1 and lot 2, of blk 3, village of South Lake; $4,000.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co. et. al. to Rosanah J. Tuttle, lot 6, sec. 21, T 33 n, R 7 w; $500.

Rosanah J. Tuttle to Peter J. Tuttle, s ½ of s ½ of s ½ of n w ¼, sec. 23, T 33 n, R 7 w; $200.

William J. Alexander to A. B. Martin, s ½ of lot 7, blk 1, and n ½ of lot 1 and lot 2, of blk 4, village of South Lake; $108.

Willis B. Hurd, under sheriff to Frank Pillsbury and Dora M. Flower, the s ½ of s e ¼ of sec. 34, T 33 n, R 6 w.

Peter F. McIntire and wife to Minnie Burdick, w ½ of n e ¼ of n w ¼ of sec. 36, T 33 n, R. 6 w; $250.

Auditor general to Horace S. Harsha, n e ¼ of n w ¼ of s e ¼ of sec. 25 and n e ¼ of n w ¼ of sec 25, T 34 n, R 7 w; $27.82.

Jas. A. Hadcock and wife to Chas. W. Herrington, e ½ of s w ¼ of sec 24, T 33 n, R 9 w; $500.

George B. Thompson and wife to Richard S. Shapton, a part of sec. 35, T 34 n, R. 8 w; $60.

George B. Thompson and wife to Richard S. Shapton, a part of sec. 36, T 34 n, R 8 w; $200.

Emily J. Bell to Richard S. Shapton, a part of s ½ of s ½ of sec. 35, T 34 n, R. 8 w; $350.

Albert E. Mason, to Orlando Blair, a part of lot 4, blk 1, village of South Lake; $200.

Laurens Willis to Susan Greenough, s w ¼ of s ½ of n ½ and n ½ of n w ¼ of n e ¼ of sec. 26, T 35 n, R. 7 w; $50.

Orlando Blair and wife to Albert E. Mason, and ½ of s e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec. 31, T 34 n, R 8 w; $300.

James Swanson to Will A. Stone, s w ¼ of s e ¼ of sec. 34, T 32 n, R 7 w; $400.

Harry Branch and wife to Anna Nicholas, part of lot 1, blk 3, village of South Lake.

Josiah Nichols and wife to Mariah Carlisle, s ½ of sec. 26, T 34 n, R. 4 w; $1,100.

Lauretta Huntington to Frank E. Richardson, n ½ of s ½ of s ½ of sec. 25, T 33 n, R 8 w; $800.

Julia F. Meech to Frank E. Richardson, lot 6, blk 5, village of Norwood; $25.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co. et. al. to Orlando Blair and Albert E. Mason, s e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec. 31, T 35 n, R 8 w.

Adam Lloyd and wife to John Lloyd and wife, n e ¼ of n w ¼ of sec 4, T 32 n, R 6 w.

Frank A. Mason to Ernest Benavola, lot 24, blk 6, Mason's add. to Charlevoix; $225.

Richard S. Shapton and wife to Geo. W. Bell, lot 13 of Clifford's add. to Charlevoix; $125.

George F. Beardsley and wife to Mary E. Griffin, s w ¼ of n w ¼, sec. 20, T 36 n, R 6 w; $1,000.

Raphael Lemeaux and wife to Joseph P. Whalen, a part of sec. 23, T 32 n, R. 7 w; $2,000.

Douglass C. Loveday and wife to Raphael Lemeaux, a part of sec. 23, T 32 n, R 7 w; $300.

Jas. J., John T., and Frank Justin, to Frank Mattlack, a part of sec. 34, T 32 n, R. 7 w; $750.

Anna J., John T., and Frank Justin, to Frank Mattlack, a part of sec. 34, T 32 n, R. 7 w; $150.

Alvin B. Hunt and wife to Adam Bachelor, s ½ of n w ¼ and n ½ of s w ¼ of sec. 30, T 34 n, R 6 w; $1,500.

Adam Bachelor and wife to Chas. W. Herrington, e ½ of n w ¼ of sec. 30, T 34 n, R 6 w; $1,000.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co. et. al. to Susan Haley, n e ¼ of n w ¼ of sec. 15, T 32 n, R 6 w; $815.26.

Jas. A. Hadcock and wife to Chas. W. Herrington, e ½ of s w ¼ of sec 24, T 33 n, R 9 w; $500.

George B. Thompson and wife to Richard S. Shapton, a part of sec. 35, T 34 n, R. 8 w; $60.

George B. Thompson and wife to Richard S. Shapton, a part of sec. 36, T 34 n, R 8 w; $200.

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Douglass C. Loveday and wife to Raphael Lemeaux, a part of sec. 23, T 32 n, R 7 w; $300.

Anna J., John T., and Frank Justin, to Frank Mattlack, a part of sec. 34, T 32 n, R. 7 w; $750.

Anna J., John T., and Frank Justin, to Frank Mattlack, a part of sec. 34, T 32 n, R. 7 w; $150.

Alvin B. Hunt and wife to Adam Bachelor, s ½ of n w ¼ and n ½ of s w ¼ of sec. 30, T 34 n, R 6 w; $1,500.

Adam Bachelor and wife to Chas. W. Herrington, e ½ of n w ¼ of sec. 30, T 34 n, R 6 w; $1,000.

Auditor general to H. C. Renard, lots 4 and 10, blk 5, village of South Lake; $7.51.

Wm. Chandler and wife to Joseph Anderson, a part of s w ¼ of s 34 T 32 n, R. 6 w; $16.

Amelia Hardy to Hannah H. Noyes, a part of sec. 17, T 33 n, R. 7 w; $400.

M. G. Cook and wife to Samuel Jackson, a part of sec. 30, T 32 n, R 6 w; $150.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co. et. al. to Fred J. Lee and Luke L. Hodgman, n ½ of s w ¼ and n ½ of s ½ of sec 9, T 33 n, R 9 w.

Arthur B. Hamlin and wife to Harsha and Burns, s w ¼ of s e ¼ of sec. 33, T 34 n, R. 8 w; $1,000.

Frank M. Cole and wife to George Walker, n ½ of lot 7, blk 16, village of Charlevoix; $100.

James Evans and wife to Wayne County Savings Bank of Detroit, e ½ of s w ¼ of sec. 29, T 32 n, R 7 w; $100.

Seovron F. Roberts and wife to Alva R. Dickinson, s e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec. 12, T 32 n, R 5 w; $434.76.

Charles Maddock and wife to Susan Haley, n e ¼ of sec. 20, T 32 n, R 6 w.

G. R. & I. R. R. Co. et. al. to Susan Haley, n e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec. 15, T 32 n, R. 6 w; $815.26.

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James Swanson to Will A. Stone, s w ¼ of s

He Got Away With

A short old man in a with a long gray beard yo an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a ve of grapes were displayed "Here you are!" yel pointing to open basket Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price.

The small man stopped bemoles so as to free his fistively pulled off a bunch in a basket of Cor vorsel that, to tried a Catawba, and began ea

"No, wrong th I'll let yo "Are y fried, pled, as know of that is n more, I me be course, but take as ha morning I had been a unlace bought these stri the mind and once p

"Too much," said the away two more Concords "Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old eat about a pound and cents, or I'll tie your low knot, and then yo way; we don't want to around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for a

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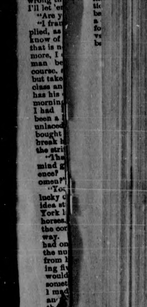

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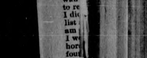

Trapper—Hello! Where comes from!

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—*Life.*

Sh —Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

A TURBULENT WORLD.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY TOLD BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign and Domestic Intelligence Transmitted by Wire—A Kaleidoscope of Interesting Occurrences—Political, Criminal, Accidental, and Industrial.

THE DEPARTED CONGRESSMAN.

Eloquent Tributes to the Memory of Mr. Burnes—Other Matters.

In the Senate, Mr. Cockrell offered appropriate resolutions, on the 25th ult., on the death of Representative Burnes, of Missouri and delivered a review of the life and character of the deceased. Eloquent tributes were paid to his memory by Senators Ingalls, Voorhees, Coke, Harris, Cockrell, and Vest, the latter suggesting as a fitting epitaph "Here lies one much loved by friend and foe." The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Among the bills introduced in the Senate were those providing for lighthouses and steam tug whistles at the Chicago outer breakwater, and for a lighthouse at Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan. The last named bill was passed with amendments. And a conference asked. Among the House bills passed were the following: Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in Lake Superior, submitted by request of the Commissioner of Pensions, to register the steamer George H. Parker of Michigan, and to divert a portion of the sinking fund to Indian relief; an amendment. The Senate also passed the Senate bill for the relief of Mrs. Burnes, accompanied with the resolution to erect a monument to her husband, at a cost not to exceed $5,000. The House also passed the Senate bill for the relief of the Cherokee Nation, with amendments. The Senate agreed with the amendments. The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, providing for the payment of the proceeds of the sale of the Cherokee lands, and the following amendment was agreed to: Provided, that the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, use the money herein appropriated for the purpose of the relief of the Cherokee Nation, in the purchase of the Cherokee lands, at any time within the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made. The House also passed the Senate bill for the relief of the Cherokee Nation, with amendments. The Senate agreed to

He Got Away With

A short old man in a with a long gray beard pa an armful of Christmas through Fulton, marked noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "How you are?" yel pointing to open basket Concords, Catawbas ma market, for half the price

The small man stopped tomales so as to free his fruitively pulled off a bunch in a basket of Co vored that, he helped Catawba, and began on

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THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Justice of the Supreme Court,
THOMAS R. SHERWOOD, of Kalamazoo.
For Regents of the University,
JOHN N. LAWRENCE, of Grand Rapids.
WILLIAM J. BEAL, of Mt. Clemens.

Harrison's Cabinet.

On Tuesday, March 5, president Harrison sent to the senate the following nominations, and all were unanimously confirmed:

James G. Blaine of Maine, to be secretary of state.

William Windom of Minnesota, to be secretary of the treasury.

Redfield Proctor of Vermont, to be secretary of war.

William H. H. Miller of Indiana to be attorney general.

John Wanamaker of Pennsylvania, to be postmaster general.

Benjamin F. Tracey of New York, to be secretary of the navy.

John W. Noble of Missouri, to be secretary of the interior.

Jeremiah M. Rusk of Wisconsin, to be secretary of agriculture.

Evils of Cigarette Smoking.

The Lansing Woman's Club have been collecting evidence to support the bill now before the legislature to prohibit the sale of tobacco and cigarettes to minors under 17 years. From accumulated mass the Lansing Journal makes the following synopsis: From the 200 replies received to date, two-thirds, notably those from cities and larger towns, report an alarming increase in the use of cigarettes by the young. Nearly all note serious failure in school work. Many give answers similar to the following:

"One young man seriously dwarfed physically."

"A 11-year old boy is almost an idiot from the use of beer and tobacco."

"One boy in my school recently lost two weeks with throat trouble caused by the use of tobacco."

"A lad of moral promise took to the use of tobacco and cigarettes several years ago, and is now a total wreck, mentally and physically."

A prominent educator writes: "The death of two boys formerly in my school is to be attributed to this villainous habit, and at least a dozen others have impaired their physical and mental growth fully one half."

In reply to the question "what evil effects of the tobacco habit among school children have you noted?" Several answers in substance were as follows:

"It tends to produce and intensify all forms of nervous disease."

"It is utterly fatal to physical well-being, causing diseases of the throat, brain, heart, ears, eyes and general muscular debility."

"It leads to failure of memory, headache, diseases of vision and has caused epilepsy."

As to progress in study all agreed is having noted incapacity, lack of ambition, serious failure and inability to do successful work on the part of those addicted to the use of tobacco and cigarettes. There is a unanimous opinion that this habit tends to vandalism, to profanity, obscenity and many other vices; that it leads to bad company, deadens the moral perceptions, and is a direct antagonism to morality.

The above sentiments were expressed by professors in the University, Normal School, Agricultural College, institutions at Hillsdale, Alma and other points, and by all the leading school superintendents and teachers in the state. The following statement was indorsed and signed by each, President Angell's name heading the list: "We believe that the increasing use of tobacco by growing youth demands serious consideration by every patriotic citizen, and that it endangers wealth, mental vigor and morality, and that the future welfare of this commonwealth demands that its sale or gift to minors should be prohibited."

Coffee Houses.

It is a principle in algebra that you cannot eliminate a quantity from an equation without putting something exactly equal in its place, this is also a principle in human nature. The neglect of it has led to the failure of many attempted reforms, and will lead to the failure of many more.

We are glad to see that our enterprising religious contemporary, the New York Observer, recognizes this principle, and advocates the establishment of something to take the place of the saloon as a social center, as well as the abolition, so far as that is possible, of the saloon itself.

The saloon, in metropolitan life, or in any city or even in village life, for that matter—is more than a place where men pander to depraved appetites. It satisfies not only thirst for liquor, but thirst for human companionship. It is the poor man's club. If we are able to abolish the saloon we must put something in the place of it. If a substitute can be found that will offer all the social attractions of the saloon and all its creature comforts, without the intoxicating liquor, then the chance of abolishing the saloon is largely increased.

The only thing that ever has succeeded in taking the place of the saloon so far is the coffee house or cocoa room. In Liverpool there are now sixty-one of these coffee houses, paying an average yearly dividend of 10 per cent. The capital invested, and in the whole of England there are more than two hundred.

Such houses have, to a small extent, been established in this country; but they have generally been run, not as a business, but as a philanthropic enterprise or charity. They are not likely to succeed on a charitable basis. Men are shy of charitable or avowedly philanthropic institutions of this kind. They prefer to feel that they are giving value received for what they get. Furthermore, there are apt to be too many restrictions in a charitable coffee house. In many of them men cannot smoke or talk above a whisper. They cannot play games other than checkers. Such places are not attractive, and will never supplant the saloons. Coffee houses, without pandering at all to really vicious tastes, should be made as attractive as possible, with as few restrictions as possible. Says the observer:

The rum power is being weakened every day by the attacks made on it from the ground of politics, of morals, and of religion. Attack it from the social side and the line of ammunition is even date. Let something be devised which shall take the place of the saloon as a resort for the masses, making up for all that is lacks of the features of the saloon in honest comfort, good cheer and real humblemess, and the most difficult, just yet remaining to the problem of the drink evil is solved.

Our contemporary is right. It is the social feature of the saloon that constitutes its main strength to-day. Let that be supplanted and its power is more than half gone.—N. Y. Express.

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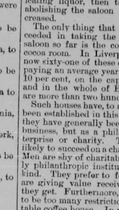

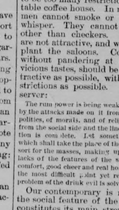

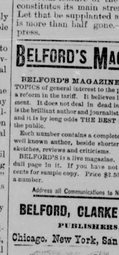

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MONTANA'S ABUNDANCE.

A MAGNIFICENT CLIMATE AND A SOIL OF UNSURPASSED FERTILITY.

Saxon's Graphic Letter Descriptive of the Northwest, Particularly of Montana—Interesting Facts Gleaned by Actual Investigation.

GREAT FALLS, Montana, Feb. 18, 1889.

A man need not be very old to remember when Chicago was in the far West, and a journey beyond the Mississippi was like going into a far country. Now a dozen railroads run to the Rocky Mountains, and the Pacific coast is separated from New York as easily as from Saturday, Lewis and Clarke, whose wonderful trip in the early years of this century added so much to our knowledge of this region, would now spend a year in reaching this locality, starting from and pushing their canoes for nearly 3,000 miles against the swift current of the Missouri. Now it takes a day or two in a Manitoba palace car or a free-colonist sleeper to reach here, and no danger or privation and three good meals a day.

Most people have been so accustomed to look upon this part of the continent as so far away and so snowy, so far far away and so far of other access—that it would probably never be the home of mankind but the facts show to the contrary. Hundreds of miles north of Montana, in the country with winters no more severe than those of the north New England States, and summers more suitable to the growing of grains. We are separated from that region by the forty-ninth parallel, an imaginary political boundary which nature will not take into account when adjusting affairs in the future. The intermingling of people of the same blood, speech, religious ideas, and ambitions will obliterate it. Immigrants will come to it, and business interests will hasten it. Those who think Dakota and Montana are now the extreme north, and that settlement can go no further should look to the east. The south line of Dakota is the forty-third parallel of north latitude. Follow this line across the Atlantic and much of Europe will be found lying north of it. All of Britain and Norway and Sweden lie a full degree above the northern boundary of our two great Territories. Edinburgh, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Christiania, in the midst of parallels of latitude which run on the parallel of Sitka, Alaska. And Sitka is as far from great Falls as the Gulf of Mexico. England and the north of Europe are habitable by the influence of the Gulf Stream does to Northern Europe, and why should not this country, like that, be filled with a race of industry? Water heated in the Gulf of Southern Asia sweeps across the Pacific and softens the climate of some of our western coast nearly to the Arctic Circle. This river of warmth strikes British Columbia, Washington, and freezes winters so mild that ice is a scarce article, even in Sitka, while roses bloom in the gardens along the coast at Christmas time. Departing in due to the air, which, ascending, passes over the Rocky Mountains much lower here than to the south, it affects the climate of a region nearly as large as original United States. Comparatively speaking it comes with the Atlantic Ocean to the eastern coast of Asia. The rivers of Montana, close later and much earlier than those of other States for south of this parallel. The Missouri River here is fast of ice a month earlier than it is at Omaha. In the light of existing knowledge who will say that up to the 49th parallel is this northwest is not as capable of being settled as Russia and Norway and Sweden south of that line?

Glance at the physical features of this great plain inclining northward. It is the great plain sloping northward. It is the latitude of the Mediterranean Sea and Asia Minor. Nowhere else in the world is there such a succession of lakes and navigable rivers; no other country possesses such an area of agricultural land so intersected by fresh water. Within a radius of 1,000 miles is half the fresh water of the globe. At Grand Forks, Dakota, the Red River is from 800 to 1,000 feet above the sea. Follow the river to its mouth, Lake Winnepeg, and it has descended 700 feet, and in a boat one can steam westward on the Saskatchewan more than 1,000 miles, and then go another the distance on other rivers. Follow the Red River to its source in Lake Traverse, and in high water a boat can reach Big Stone Lake, the source of the Minnesota. Science pass to the Mississippi, this gulf, and follow the Missouri 2,500 miles. Two hundred miles to the east is Lake Superior and a water way to the Atlantic. Three hundred miles to the west the Missouri can be reached, and the traveler so borne into the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, from whose western side another mighty river springs—the Columbia—and leaps to a different sea. After the Mississippi and Missouri the Columbia draws the largest basin in the republic.

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Sh———!—Philadelphia Times.

EDGERTON'S TART TALK.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT —ACCUSED OF PLAYING FALSE.

The Deposed Civil Service Commissioner Accuses Cleveland of Having Fallen with the Mugwumps in Order to Please the Democrats.

(Washington special telegram.)

John A. P. Edgerton, who was recently removed from the office of Civil-service Commissioner, has written a long letter to the President. He says among other things:

Your letter of April 30 was very appreciative office I ever held. You now declare to your own friends that I was a faithful officer. I do not claim that you ever said to me that I filled the exception. Your regret was never made known to me by you in any word or utterance or action until now, at the close of your administration and on the eve of my removal. If you thought so, you believed me not fit for the position or equal to the duties of the office, and should have removed me long ago. I presume you have prudential reasons for not doing so, and I do not make the removal my ground of your election. In this regard it would

EDWIN GOODSON.

almost seem as if you were willing to play false with the mugwumps to enable you to win with the democrats. I do not claim that I was a good or even a fair officer. Nothing is a class of political reformers who have never yet been satisfied with any one who has not been a tool subservient to reform, as reformers are not effected by the spirit of reform. I have been a reformer since the election placed you in a position to be a reformer. I have been a reformer in the office of Commissioner of Pensions, and I presume

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 7, 1889

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Eveline.

MARCH 5.—Pleasant weather the past week.

Chas. Hardy of Norwood, is visiting his sister, Mrs. A. B. Noyes of Ironton.

O. D. Wood of Charlevoix was in town one day last week.

Will Hayes of East Jordan, informs us that he intends starting on a trip to Oregon about the 15th of this month.

Business may be dull in other towns but here everything seems to be moving along with a rush. Stand from under when the merry spring boom cometh.

Miss Edith Beers of this place, is attending school at Boyne.

Are we going to lose our snow? is what we hear people say. It looks that way to a man over the fence, for the lumbering roads are beginning to get bare in places and are consequently obliged to be patched out with snow. But don't be alarmed.

Who is going to be our next postmaster? Is the question now being agitated by the people at Ironton and vicinity.

Joe Tuttle and lady were at Petoskey Sunday, visiting his brother Roy. Dr. Winslow of Petoskey, was in town Monday visiting his brother-in-law, W. A. Stanley.

We learned last week that Mr. and Mrs. James Better of this place were taken very ill; at last reports they were on the gain. As both are very old people it will take time for their recovery.

On Wednesday night of last week Mrs. Dugal Galbraith was stricken with paralysis, and on Friday night lost the entire use of her right arm. Dr. Carlstein was sent for on Saturday, and last reports were that she was much better.

The P. L. L. Co. have put up thirty cords of ice.

It is rumored that A. Box will add a shingle saw to his mill the coming spring.

We learn theough the Petoskey Independent-Democrat, that Charles Soe, step son of Nathan Jarman, brother of E. G. Jarman of this place, while at work in McManus saw mill one day last week, and while in the act of trying to throw off a belt, was caught and thrown to the floor striking his head against a piece of timber. His sleeve was caught tearing the clothing from his body and otherwise was injured. When found he was unconscious. He is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Many thanks to you brother Ironton. We shall endeavor to leave you news enough to amply pay you for sending down, notwithstanding our short distance apart. So go ahead brother, and so far as commenting with us, we have not the slightest idea we could run a newspaper.

Mrs. D. N. Gregory has just completed a double log-cabin quilt containing 14,114 pieces. It will probably be exhibited at the fair next fall.

☞ Malcom McDonald has a fresh supply of groceries, tobaccos, and confectionery, and reports trade on the increase.

Eastport.

From the Elk Rapids Progress.

Eastport was not discovered by Columbus, because Chris. Columbus was at that time busily engaged in seeking a route to India. Eastport was somewhat new at that time, but we have indications that the site was here but covered with a growth of massive hemlock, pine and cedar-swamps with just enough soil around the shores of the lake and bay for aborigines to bury their dead and make foot-prints in. A number of years later (about 400) a schooner landed several families on the shores of Grand Traverse bay with enough accoutrements to aid in carving out a few houses in their leisure hours. Gradually they carved—more families came with their carving tools and by steady industrious pegging away managed to erect log houses, clear land, cut cordwood and subsist; they subsisted principally on corn bread "sopped in tallor" with enough of other articles of food to relieve the monotony; making jelly cake and mince pie as not a part of the culinary duties; the settlers being epicures of a peculiar class didn't seem to grieve for any thing in that line. Rutabagas were easily raised and consumed in large quantities. The cold season generally came here in the winter and though the privations were many, the pastime of journeying nine or ten miles to a dance swith a yoke of "bay" steers attached to a "pung" served to alleviate the distresses of the settlers in the same proportion as the square of the distance to the time consumed in making the round trip. One would hardly think when looking over this section of the Grand Traverse region now that it required any effort to live here in an early day, but such was the case nevertheless; the "rapid stride of civilization" got their and now we have a busy, bustling, prosperous population, reaching out for more worlds to conquer.

Advance.

MARCH 5.—Miss Edith Beers is attending school at Boyne City.

Mr. Cox, of Petoskey, is conducting a singing school here. He has a class of twenty-eight members.

The book agent is abroad in the land, again. This time it is Chas. Pierce of Boyne City.

Henry Conn got his arm hurt by the overturning of a load of wood last Monday.

Mr. Geo. Bettes and his wife are both very ill again. Dr. DeLacy, of Boyne City is attending them. Mr. Bettes' brothers from Grand Rapids is with them.

The artist from Boyne has been here and has taken a view of the schoolhouse, teacher and children.

The people here are beginning to fill their ice houses. They think they won wait till June this year.

Say, Eveline correspondent, you want to come off the desk long enough to come up here the 22d to the bazaar. You will have a chance to be highly entertained and can also have a chance to become the owner of a bedquilt if you are lucky. Jumbo will be one of the attractions.

The Wilson correspondent is to be pitied, living in such a cold climate. In last week's JOURNAL (s)he says "16° below zero Sunday noon." The coldest weather we have had here this winter was that same Sunday when it was 13° below zero, but at noon it was twenty above zero.

In the last JOURNAL we stated that the bazaar would be held here on the 15th. The time for holding it has been changed to the 22d.

Wilson.

Warm spring-like weather.

Chas. Knuttel is night watching again.

Wm. Wing has gone to visit his parents in Howell, Mich.

Rebecca Todd was taken quite ill at the entertainment, and had to be taken home. She is better.

School closed on Friday last, much praise is due Miss Wilson for the efficient manner in which she taught.

The school exhibition on Saturday evening was a success. The play of Cinderella at the close elicited much favorable comment.

A party of Echoilans, another from South Arm, others from East Jordan and the Wilks neighborhood, completely filled the school house on Saturday night.

While Wm. White of Boyne City was eating dinner at J. R. Vance's recently, his pony took fright, and started for home, but turning up a log road and finding a load of logs in his way, he was finally caught. Fortunately no damage was done.

Mrs. Nowland and son Samuel have returned from Cadillac where they been for three months.

C. Cunningham is afflicted with a spider cancer over his right eye. He thinks it is getting better slowly.

Ironton.

MARCH 5.—We are having good sugar weather just now, and the thaw is so hard as to first class strike to the wood and log business.

Loren Campbell lost a valuable horse last Friday, and Pete Sheldon lost one today. We are sorry for the boys.

J. D. Parish has purchased another horse and is busy as a bee.

Between Joe Tuttle, Harry Coblentz, and other boys, John Peterson's rigs are kept pretty busy these days.

Mr. Box has purchased a shingle machine.

Mrs. Galbraith has been quite sick for some time, and last Thursday night had a severe stroke of palsy.

Charley Zeithers youngest child is having severe spasms or fits. Mrs. Aldrich of Charlevoix, is attending it.

The social at John Ward's was a success in every way; about sixty from Ironton attended and report a splendid time. About twenty-eight dollars was realized, which goes toward paying the pastor's salary.

The teachers of the Congregational Sunday school gave their scholars a grand sleighride Saturday afternoon.

We would like to give our brother eveline a little advice. Don't listen to what people say, most always tell many stories. What we really would have done had we seen the bear we are unable to say, but we certainly didn't see him. Perhaps whisperer was only judging us from that late experiance of his own.

Atwood.

MARCH 4.—Very fine weather and the roads are getting soft.

Mrs. Doline of Ellsworth, visited her parents last Friday and Saturday

Dr. Kanagy who has been on the sick list is able to be out again, though quite weak yet.

Mr. Nash will run his saw mill thirteen hours a day till he finishes his stock.

Mr. Sigar is getting out cedar to build a small vessel adapted to the Florida coast. Capt. Bedford will also build one for the Michigan coast.

C. W. Johnson will plant twenty-five acres of beans for seedmen.

D. Flanagin's shingle mill failed to connect. He went to Kewadin to run his saw mill there and broke the crank of his engine.

Your correspondent attended the Norwood minstrel troup entertainment last Friday night. It was their "maiden effort" no mistakes. As usual it closed with a dance.

Elk Rapids.

The Progress is elated over some new street lamps in Elk Rapids, and now ask for water works.

Traverse Bay froze over at Elk Rapids on the 24th of February.

The mumps have struck this town quite hard and a number are still suffering with unusually large jaws.

The Cameron Brothers, of Torch Lake, are about to put up a brick factory in the spring. Mr. Newberry, of Traverse City, is drawing the machinery.

Dexter & Noble's teams commenced hauling ice out of Elk lake Tuesday morning. The ice is about 12 or 14 inches thick this year; clear as crystal and without snow, as it usually is.

Echo.

The snow is going off rapidly.

Elder Wakely preached in the morning and Elder McGregor in the evening on Sunday last.

Chas. Knuttel of Wilson, Sundayed at Mr. McMillan's.

Messrs. Dugan and Johnnie McMillan, Misses McMillan and Dingman attended the school exhibition in Wilson conducted by Miss Wilson, formerly teacher here.

Isaac Vance will attend the school examination at Bellaire on Friday and Saturday next.

Ellsworth.

MARCH 5.—Ira Dawson of Central Lake, is here for a few weeks.

Mrs. Bell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Crego.

H. Brown of Atwood, was here on business Saturday.

John Pearl of Eastport, passed here on his way to East Jordan today.

Robert Fulton is able to be out, but leans heavily on a cane as he walks.

Richard Vaughn has just returned from a visit to Boyne Falls.

Burgess.

MARCH 6.—March came in very mild.

Mrs. Solter is sick with bilious fever.

Miss Erma Kane gave a party to her schoolmates and teacher last evening.

Fred Hamlin who was sick last week, is around again.

John Brown finishes hauling logs this week.

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A. K. Butler Post No. 119, meets second Tuesday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

O. U. T., Charlevoix Lodge 127, meets at Jeffries Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 109, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Friday evening, at Jeffries' Hall.

K. OF M.—Major T. Green Camp No. 172, meets first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, at Jeffries' Hall.

MACCABEES—Charlevoix Lodge No. 195, meets every alternate Friday, at Jeffries' Hall.

K. OF V.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, at Jeffries' Hall.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Notes and Opinions of That Country by A. D. Cruikshank.

Albuquerque, N. M.,
Feb. 24, 1889.

FRIEND STRANG.—Some time ago I gave you a general description of Red Canon and the country around that part with the promise that I would write you more fully after we had investigated further.

Frank and I mounted two horses and started for the San Mateo mountains, where is situated the headquarters of the ranch we were going to visit. We had been invited to this ranch by one of the owners of the ranch and by some of the cowboys whom we met when on a gallop over the table land, and aided in rounding up some cattle. After riding for two hours, we arrived at the base of the mountains.—a distance, apparently, not to exceed three miles. Then commences a panorama that we can never forget, up through passes in the mountains, down through canons of beautiful scenery, turning as you come through their winding and crooked way, to continue above about as if revolving in a show so that you look upon them at all sides and from all heights.

The scenes with which these mountain sides are covered is a light green, and is a beautiful view from the canon, deep down, as you look up the sloping and rolling sides to the snow line, and all in this clear, brilliant sunlight, the hundreds of cattle feeding quietly upon it, in the month of February. Our almost unanimous wish was for a photograph of the view. We continue our way through changing views of beauty and grandeur until we reach the last pass in the mountains, where we find a grand open plain, guarded on all sides by high, rugged mountains, covered with pine timber and snow. Over this we gallop, and then descend to Red Canon, or box canon, down a winding road along the mountain side. Here, out of this canon, runs a clear stream of mountain water, at this season of the year about like Stover's creek at Charlevoix, but at times when the snows melt and during the rainy season it becomes a mighty raging torrent that carries everything before it. This stream is very peculiar in its habits, for it dodges out of sight every mile or so, or dives down into the ground, and you see no more of it until it suddenly makes its appearance and flows on as large and clear as ever. There are two main canons here, north and south, meeting near the ranch headquarters, which consists of a log house of four rooms, and a corral for stock. These canons are called box canons sometimes from the fact that the rocks through which the water has forced its way boxes up many places and leaves nothing but a narrow passage through which the water can flow. (To give you an accurate idea of canon I would need the adaptation powers of a railroad land advertiser or a Dakota reel estate man.) They are the waterways for the east slope of the San Mateo mountains and for miles the walls are perpendicular on both sides and run up hundreds of feet, and come so near together sometimes that you can touch both sides with your hands, and the rocks meet over your head. Of all the wild grandeur that can be thrown into rocks and depths and heights, nature has seemed to have given here. We viewed the massive piles of rock almost with fear lest they topple over upon us. The further you advance into the mountains the more wild and awful the scenery becomes.

Game of all kinds is plentiful here,—deer, antelope, turkey, quail, bear, mountain lions, etc. The lions sneak about the cliffs of these canons and make excursions at night out among the deer, turkey and the cattle. Two of these were killed some time before we arrived at the ranch, and there were more in the neighborhood. Their tracks could be seen in the snow upon the mountains, and the den of one or two had been discovered by some of the men before we arrived. Now you will not believe, I suppose, when we say to you that Frank and I went hunting for lion one day while here, but it is true. We armed ourselves with a Sharp's rifle and a belt of cartridges, and a 45 caliber revolver, and started out up these canons expecting to see some lurking around the cliffs of these rocks, where they are often seen. We hunted all day and returned without any lions. It was well for the lions that they kept in that day, and perhaps well for us.

In our rides through the mountains and over the ranch with the boys, we saw many deer and antelope. We took some delightful and exciting rides while here, over the plains and the lower mountains; riding where in Michigan no man would think of going with a horse. The men here ride with as much confidence as we would at home upon the highway. They guide their horses while on the run by the sway of their body in the saddle, or the motion of the hand, and you can see them riding their horses when after a steer that has broken from the herd, urging his horse on down the mountain side, or up, as the case may be, by the spurs he always wears, his lasso swinging around his head ready to throw for the feet or head of the steer that is running like a deer before him; and all the time he is guiding his horse simply by the sway of his body in the saddle. When the lasso is thrown it generally goes right to the place aimed at. The horse will stop short from a full gallop and brace himself. The rope is fastened to the horn of the saddle. The steer goes on in his mad career, until he reaches the end of the rope which is generally about 60 feet long, and then he will in all likelihood turn a somersault or fall in some other way. When the horse stops the rider throws his whole weight into the opposite stirrup to help his horse. These men will throw the rope with such precision that with an animal running at full gallop they catch it by one of the feet, and many of them catch it in other way. This is the only way these cattle can be handled as they are wild as deer, and many of them will fight when roped, and then there is fun for horse and man.

On this ranch there are about 7,000 head of cattle, and there are neighboring ranches within about 25 or 30 miles distance. These are the headquarters of the ranches at the springs or watering places. No man owns the land over which the cattle roam. They own the wells or springs, and the United States owns the land. All the cattle run at large, and you will find all kinds of brands mixed together in one herd. Once a year they "round up," as they call it, and brand the calves and stray cattle. Any animal over a year old caught without a brand, or his ear split, is the property of the first man who catches him, and many exciting races take place by the cow boys after what they call a "maverick." The branding is another exciting scene. The cattle are driven into a strong corral, two men enter on horseback with their lassos; others attend to heating the branding irons. The horsemen lasso an animal by the foot and throw him down, he is stretched at full length, his head held, and the brand applied by burning the letters or marks into the skin. These marks are all registered in the county clerk's office, so that there is no two alike.

When driving these cattle to the corral in large herds they sometimes stampede, and then there is an exciting chase. We saw one or two of these. Something startles one or two of them while they are huddled together, and like an electric shock it is communicated to the whole drove, and they seem to be perfectly crazy. If one falls, the others go right on over him. Sometimes they will pick up, one upon the other. All the men can do is to ride before them and keep out of the way. If a horse goes down, the cattle go right on over horse and rider. Frank and I witnessed one of these stampedes, in which one young man from the town not accustomed to the business, went down as his horse jumped a hole. The horse fell and threw the fellow clear over his head, but both horse and man were on the run again in less time than I am writing it.

Such is the exciting scenes about this business that develop those men into men of courage and coolness, meeting danger in many ways that a person not accustomed to witness, would shrink from as impossible to be done without danger to the life of both horse and man. But with all these constant dangerous and exciting tasks you find them generous, kind, intelligent, honest and upright, a character that would throw in the shade many a young man of the east and eastern cities who imagine themselves the soul of society and are looked upon as the coming men. And let me say here, before leaving this ranch, that Julius Estes, Dan Walker, James Robie, and the others with them who superintend the Red Canon ranch, are gentlemen who are capable of going in the best society in larger cities, nor is the population so cosmopolitan. We are suffering in a good measure from the lack of good manners due to the great preponderance in our midst of foreign elements. However, in Boston conductors are constantly upon the outlook for the comfort of their passengers. If there is a chance to make more room they will do it. I have only seen one or two instances of this supervision on the part of our conductors. Even in Chicago the better class of foreigners and the native Americans will almost invariably give up their seats to ladies."

"What made me mad, the other day," chimed in another passenger, who had listened to the conversation quietly up to this point, "was this: I was on a Brooklyn car and it was raining even harder than it is now. The car was jammed and many of the passengers were women, young and old, many of them evidently being shop girls, for it was the hour of the close of labor in the stores. A delicate looking girl, who seemed very weary, was standing at some little distance from me, and I tried to attract her attention in order to give her my seat. I could not catch her eye, so I finally arose and reached over to touch her. I had no sooner left my seat than a spindle looking dude, with a cape coat on, slipped into it. Was I mad? Was I? Well, I should say I was, but what could I do? I hate a fuss, so I quietly slipped out on the platform and let my mad cool off. I'd have given a ton to have punched dudeship's head, though, if I'd have had him in a more secluded place."

"That's it," said the elderly gentleman as he stepped nimbly to the edge of the platform preparatory to jumping off. "Well, they're all bad enough, heaven knows. Good night," and with a quick jump he disappeared in the darkness.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Another New Subsidie.

The newspapers have exposed the Bohemian oats swindle, which was a swindle on men. The Tradesman has another oats swindle to chronicle, which is a swindle on horses. It is in the manufacture of "corn and oats chop," and is done by grinding corn with pure oat hulls from which the grain has been extracted. Car-loads of this worthless stuff is shipped to the leading mills in the country, ground up with corn and sold for corn and oats chop, making a feed which has not a particle of oats in it. The millers say there is a demand for it from dealers and they simply supply the demand. The hulls are brought from the oatmeal establishments, where they are probably bought for a nominal sum. They are probably not injurious to the animal, but when a horse owner wants to feed oats and corn chop, he ought not to be swindled with oat hulls and corn.—Tradesman.

Polluted Ice.

Years of ice must need up on the report investigations of Keilie, Pengres Problem, showing that ice taken from streams containing polluting stable matter or sawdust it will induce diarrhœa. In 1878, at Byron, an epidemic broke out in a hotel, and was traced at last to taken from an adjacent pond. The refuse of this pond in summer was foul with tainting with putrescent animal matter, as well as bacteria, not eliminated by any ordinary means of cold. Too many of our rivers are the recipients of sewage, is the ice sold for civilization. Two must have it pure.—St. Louis Medo-Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

A Burns masquerade to celebrate the birthday of the poet is an annual event in Leslie, Ingham. At the celebration twenty-four plowmen, merchants and farmers, mounted and dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, paraded the street headed by a volunteer band and accompanied by a crowd of people. The festival appeared in no cost, some buttons and lines excepted, which the committee borrowed in Ontonagon County, Johnnie, Auld Lang Syne, Tam O' Shanter, Twenty Years Ago, Highland Mary, Bonnie Doon, Jeanie Deans, Cotter's Saturday Night, Tam O' Shanter, Bonnie Doon, Highland Mary, Jeanie Deans, Cotter's Saturday Night, Auld Lang Syne, Twenty Years Ago.

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IS THE BEST.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

BREEZY BRIEFLETS.

INTELLIGENCE GATHERED BY WIRE FROM FAR AND NEAR.

An Entertaining and Instructive Summary of the Doings in the Old and New World. Embracing Politics, Labor, Accidents, Crime, Industry, Etc.

LAST OF CONGRESS.

The Senate and House Adjourn Sine Die on the 4th.

A CONFERENCE report upon the bill to settle all land grants in the State of Michigan for forfeiting wind was known as the "unearned land" was agreed to by the Senate on the 4th inst. The report was adopted without a division in the House. Amendments to the Senate amendments were also agreed to, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. John J. Ingalls, President pro tempore of the Senate, for the uniformity, acts, courtesies, and dignities which have characterized his service in the chair. After thanking the Senate for its courtesies, Mr. Ingalls declared the Senate adjourned sine die. In the House of conference report was agreed to on the bill for a bridge across the Ohio River at Cairo, Illinois, and in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Lake Superior, Michigan, and to the Mackinaw Bridge, a flying vote was adopted. That the thanks of Congress are tendered to the Hon. Speaker C. Carlisle, the Speaker, for the courtesy, ability and fairness with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House of Congress. Mr. Carlisle courteously acknowledged the compliment, and then declared the House adjourned sine die.

THAT GREAT BALL.

It Proves a Grand Success and Is Largely Attended.

The shifting scenes of the great inaugural panorama culminated on the evening of the 4th inst., in the brilliant ball at the new pension building. No more glorious pageant ever marked the momentous transfer of the destinies of a nation into new and honored hands, says a Washington special, and then continues:

Aside from all the patriotic sentiment which touches such an event as this in national history, the eye feasted on a scene unparalleled in magnificence, splendor and social eclat. The richly decorated galleries and corridors of the pension building, which is the ground for the notable assemblage of men and women from all parts of the country, who promenaded the entire length of the vast hall or watched the gay scene from the galleries, in the words of a lady who was there, was a picture, and tropical in the description that seemed as well a carnivorous part of it, there was an atmosphere of refinement and delicacy that marked with an indefinite touch of exclusiveness, the occasion in those subtle arts that would suggest nothing but culture and taste. The decorations of the place were very elaborate and rich. The fresh dental party entered the hall when the brilliant throng was at its height. Looking down from the balcony it seemed as if every inch of space was occupied by a mass of bright and gay people. A sea of upturned faces watched their entrance and accompanied with loaging took the disappearance of the procession up the stairway. The President looked pleasantly at the scene, and bowed to the thousand seated with the doors of his reception room were thrown open and the little party had a few minutes to themselves while they were divested of their wraps by the usher in attendance, and then they passed through the corridor of the room. His manner was decidedly cordial. He repeated, quietly yet clearly, the name of each person introduced with "I am glad to see you." Mrs. Harrison took no part in the reception. She stood on Sabbath and almost breakfast watcher of the passing line. The Presidential party, Mrs. Harrison escorted by ex-President Cleveland, passed out of the west hall the President, escorted by Mrs. Cleveland, and then retired to his apartments, where he became the inauguration ball. Every nook and corner was alive with well-dressed humanity. Fully fifteen thousand persons passed in and out of the hall during the evening, a, in another great social and historical event in the nation's record had been accomplished. The supper was a sumptuous triumph of the culinary art, and was thoroughly enjoyed. The scene in the supper room was a strikingly elaborate one, the fabric being an exquisite brocade of purple and manufactures, was a combination of two materials, brocade and apricot satin. The ceiling was covered with a network of festoons of fine smilax terminated and the figures which covered its surface with flowers and leaves and nature. The petticoat was of smooth apricot satin. A magnificent brocade train was attached to the waist in the top to the left side, the usual panels of the train lined with the satin of the petticoat, and the front. The design gracefully lessened in width as it reached the waist line. A deep ruffle of lace edged the panels, with a band of lace of gold and silver over the point formed the train. The sleeves were of the brocade and like the train was made of the satin. The opening at the neck was filled in up to the throat with a delicate lace work of small gold and silver beads and the corsage was decorated with a profusion of gold and silver. The train was very long and fell away from the waist line with a lovely plated effect. Diamonds in a handsome setting were worn. The gloves were pale-gray suede, and reached to the shoulder. Her hair was worn in a full bang over the forehead and smoothly coiled low on the neck.

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a with a long gray beard, an armful of Christmas three in Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "How you are?" yo pointing to open basket Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price. The small man stepped, hands so as to free his fortively pulled off a bunch in a basket of Co vered that, he tried a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions and "How much for gra laconically, eating a bu "Forty cents a basket, "Too much," said the away two more Concord "Are you a wholesale der. "No." "Own a vineyard, wine?" "No." "Where did you learn "Over's Journal." "Well, see here, old s ut about a pound and cents, or I'll tie the bas low knot, and then go way; we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Years for a

It is claimed that a and that women burn corncobs this whi encouraging to dough Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs thing is burning, the cobs bals, we contemplate t markable degree of co the fodder corncob mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealer breaks hearth will sti Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—New

At the C

Farmer Griggs ha must be fooled pr York nowadays. Ye legs when ye come look at ye now!—Bu

Winter Tou

Trapper—Hallo! Where ho come from?

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life

St——Philadelphia Times.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Condition of the Nation's Finances as Shown by the Monthly Statement.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for February:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 162,842,500
Bonds at 4 per cent	685,126,500
Refunding certificates	1,000,000
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	$ 929,592,512
Interest	8,004,485
Total	$ 937,596,997
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$ 2,247,345
Interest	32,000
Total	$ 2,279,345
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$ 346,737,822
Certificates of deposit	24,710,000
Gold certificates	108,000,000
Silver certificates	296,020,365
Fractional currency less $9,375,594 estimated as lost or destroyed	6,904,129
Principal	$ 782,412,316
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,871,192,659
Interest	8,036,485
Total	$1,879,229,144
Less cash items available	$ 41,529,574,367
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
	$ 503,589,431
Total debt less available cash items	$1,175,639,476
Net cash in the Treasury	$ 5,066,148
Debt less cash in Treasury March 1, 1889	$1,170,573,328
Debt less cash in Treasury Feb. 1, 1889	$1,241,643,303
Increase of debt during the month	6,445,345
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1888	27,499,338

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	192,195,717
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	246,626,865
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	15,960,000
Gold held for matured debt and interest unpaid	10,828,512
Fractional currency	1,229
Total available for reduction of outstanding liabilities	$ 465,612,323
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes act of Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	100,000,000
Unavailable for payment of checks	2,215,345
Fractional silver coin	18,188,884
Minor coin	
Total	$ 1,011,261
Certificates	1,000,000
Net cash balance on hand	10,188,884
Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	$ 697,097,336

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Interesting Happenings of More or Less Importance in the Works of Politics.

Delegate Joseph (N. M.) introduced in the lower house a bill providing for the admission of New Mexico under the provisions of the omnibus bill. Mr. Springer, also of Congress, introduced a similar bill for the benefit of Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming.

A conference of prominent colored men will be held at Washington, March 13, to urge upon the administration "the necessity for the adoption of a conservative policy for the treatment of the race problem."

W. S. Hammaker, Postmaster of Dayton, Ohio, has resigned his $2,500 office, declaring that he will not hold office under Harrison.

John W. Linck, the Republican member of the Indiana House of Representatives who struck Mr. Willard (Dem.) of Lawrence County, during the debate on the Prohibition amendment to the Constitution, has been suspended for ninety days—the remainder of the session—and fined $150.

The Arkansas Senate has passed over the Governor's veto the resolution allowing C. M. Norwood to withdraw his contest for congressional honors.

Certificates of election have been issued by Gov. Wilson, of West Virginia, to J. D. Alderson (Democrat), from the Third Congressional District, and to J. M. Jackson (Democrat), from the Fourth Congressional District of that State.

The National League of Republican Clubs, in convention at Baltimore, elected officers as follows: John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, President; Andrew R. Humphrey, of New York, Secretary, and P. C. Lounsberry, of Connecticut, Treasurer. H. M. Washburn was selected as Vice President for Illinois. The next convention will be held at Nashville, Tenn.

Gen. Clark, the Clerk of the National House of Representatives, has received from the Governor of West Virginia the certificates of election of Congressmen for the Third and Fourth Districts of that State. They are issued in the names of the Democratic candidates. This makes a Republican majority of three in the next House of Representatives.

BUSINESS FAIRLY BRISK.

Some Traders Complain, However, and Collections Are Unsatisfactory.

In their review of trade for last week, R. G. Dun & Co. say:

Trades was more warm in the south and west, and in the opening of other lands find that it does not come, and spring has arrived. Home there are on hand large stocks of unsold winter goods, which accounts for the backwardness in many quarters, and for the general complaint of unsatisfactory trade. Yet there are better points which report there is natural or fairly good trade or some improvement. Pittsburgh observes an advance of cent in some kinds of pig iron and a better feeling in other branches of business. Manufacturing strength is also observed at Cleveland. Philadelphia notes most cautious dealing in dry goods, a firmer market for coffee, and a slow market with tardy collections for drugs and chemicals. Boston finds no change in the general improvement. The money markets everywhere amply supplied for legitimate business, the manufacturers are buying more freely of leather, and for bankruptcy prices are lower than ever. Wool is dull and prices unchanged, and cuts lay stronger. Pork is higher, and a shade lower, lard is quarter higher. Lower prices are noted for butter and cheese, but cotton is higher. Flour is quiet, but the excess of imports over exports for the month now in progress will be quite small, over $30,000,000 less year. The general course of prices has been downward, though with some slightly. The business failures reported for the quarter with 270 the previous month, and 2,338 corresponding week of last year the figures were 234.

APOLOGY OF THE THUNDERER.

Expressing Its Regret at the Publication of the Forged Letters.

A London special says: The Times has given up the fight against Parnell. When court opened the other morning Attorney General Webster said no weight could be attached to Pigott's evidence, as it was his party to aid the court to withdraw from consideration the genuineness of the letters. The Times, he said, desired to express regret for publishing the letters, and the proprietors of that paper would themselves more fully expressed their regret later. Pigott escaped to Paris, and in a letter from that city he more fully retracted the forgeries. The Times, in apologizing, said:

Mr. Parnell having, in the witness-box, stated on oath that the letters are forgeries, we accept his word in preference to the truth of that statement, in these circumstances, we deem it our duty to express our regret fully and sincerely at having been induced to publish the letters. We have been the victims of a fraud of a most gigantic character. We express our sense of regret, warmed hardly yet in modes also to the members of the Parnell Commission, Mr. Parnell, and Mr. O'Kelly. We must add that we firmly believed the letters to be genuine until the disclosures made by Pigott in the course of the cross-examination.

The Times has withdrawn its advertisement of "Parnellism and Crime" and "O'Donnell versus Walter." Applicants for the pamphlets are informed that the publications are out of print.

CABINET PERSONNEL.

The Maine Statesman Will Be Premier, with Mr. Minnesota Nine for the Treasury.

A Washington special of the 28th ult. says that New York is still the stumbling block in the way of a settlement of the Cabinet problem. An impression prevails here that the Cabinet of the incoming administration is complete, with the exception of Attorney General, and that no further change will be made in the slate as at present arranged. This is the make-up that receives the most credence:

Secretary of State—Blaine of Maine.
Secretary of the Treasury—Windom of Minnesota.
Secretary of War—Proctor of Vermont.
Secretary of the Navy—Swift of California.
Secretary of the Interior—Noble of Missouri.
Attorney General—Some New York man.
Postmaster General—Wanamaker of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of Agriculture—Palmer of Michigan.

These names may be shifted around somewhat but this is the way they now stand, and it will take a good deal of pulling and force and personal persuasion to change it. At least six of the eight ministers seem to be absolutely certain, all except those of Swift and Palmer.

A SENATOR ARRESTED.

Riddleberger Makes Annoying Appeal for Recognition and Gets Into Trouble.

Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, was arrested in the National Senate Chamber by the sergeant-at-arms. The night session began at 8 o'clock on the 3d inst., and the galleries were crowded with spectators, but little work had been completed when Mr. Riddleberger was on his feet endeavoring to interpose a motion to proceed to executive business. The presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) took no notice of him at first but finally recognized him. The Senator from Virginia moved it lost, whereat some one of the gallery spectators applauded. The sergeant-at-arms left the chamber, and, returning, informed the presiding officer that he had intercepted the person who had made the demonstration. The Chair repeatedly directed that he take the seat, but Mr. Riddleberger, in the language of Artemus was finally directed to take Riddleberger in charge. This was done, the scene being accompanied by a disorderly one. The Senator was hustled into a cloak room and kept under guard. His conduct is attributed to the fact that he was afraid the next for a temperance lecture.

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

Indian Agent Owen Makes His Report, Which Is Sworn to at Chicago.

The report of Indian Agent Owen, dated April 18, 1887, has been sent to the upper House of Congress in response to a resolution concerning alleged bribery of the Cherokee council by ex-Senator Pratt. Report says there is no doubt that representatives of the Cherokee Live-Stock Association made a lavish use of money and whisky to secure a re-lease of the lands. Mr. Owens mentions instances where influential Cherokees were paid $500 and similar sums for services which they then solicited to aid the entlemen in securing a renewal of their lease. Mr. Owen expressed his opinion that the real purpose in paying these claims was bribery, and recommends that the representatives of the association be not allowed to lobby for the national lease, but be required to submit proposition they may have to make in writing through the Indian office.

PERIDIOUS PIGOTT.

The "Times" Witness Flies After Confessing to His Forgeries.

A London special says: that the cessation of the Parnell case came on the 20th ult. when Sir Charles Russell announced to the commission that Richard Pigott went to the residence of Henry Labouchere, and, in the presence of George Augustus Sala, signed a confession. In the letters upon which the Times based its charges against the Irish members of the House of Commons were forgeries. Pigott in his confession said that he had forged all the letters which purported to have been written by Messrs. Egan, Parnell, Davitt, and O'Brien. He also admitted that he had been guilty of perjury in his evidence before the commission. A warrant was at once issued for his arrest, but he had anticipated such action, and sought safety in flight.

HIS INFAMY COMPLETE.

Pigott Adds the Crime of Suicide to That of Forgery.

A Madrid special says: An Englishman, supposed to be Edyl and Pigott, was arrested at the Hotel Continental, under the name of Leonard Pensonby. The man afterward committed suicide with a revolver. The description of the suicide corresponding with that of Pigott, who forged the Parnell letters.

RUMORED FIGHTING AT SAMOA.

Reports that German and American Warships Have Been in Conflict.

A Berlin dispatch says: A rumor is in circulation at Kiel that a naval conflict has taken place in Samoan waters between the American war ships stationed there and the German corvette Olga. The government officials here have no knowledge of such an engagement. A truce has been arranged between the German Consul at Samoa and King Mataafa, to remain in force until after the British conference. By the terms of the truce Mataafa agrees to prevent the destruction of German estates.

APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Various Acts of Congress Receive the Approbation of Cleveland.

The President has approved the act to authorize the Union Gas Company to lay conduit pipes across the Ohio River; the act for a crib in Lake Michigan; the act providing for a steam tender on fast gravel lakes; the act providing for the establishment of lights on the coast of Mississippi; the act for a light house at Chicago, Ill.; and the act for a railroad bridge across the Mississippi near Alma, Wis.

A Move in the Right Direction.

About fifty newspaper editors and publishers met at Harrisburg, Pa., and passed a law on libel, which they will present to the Legislature at its next session, one clause provides that a newspaper shall be given a chance to retract any article regarded as libelous before action against it is brought or maintained.

The Alaska Boundary.

The people in Southeastern Alaska Ogilvie, who was sent out by the Dominion Government to explore the Yukon district, says that the international boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia is nearly ninety miles below the point where it is marked on United States maps.

Railroad Statistics.

The annual report of Massachusetts Railway Commission for 1888 shows that the total income of all the roads in the State increased $5,175,165 during the year, and that the total expenses increased $5,304,498, leaving a net income of $3,666,667, a decrease of $346,292.

Dakota Short on Wheat.

Territorial Statistician Sheridan, of Dakota, states that there is not enough wheat in the Territory for seed, and that it will take 11,000,000 bushels for that purpose, and that there is but 8,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands and in elevators.

A New Ambassador.

It is reported at Ottawa, Ontario, that Sir John Macdonald has been offered the post of British Ambassador to the United States. If he accepts the office, it is believed Sir Charles Tupper will assume the leadership of the Dominion Government.

He Passed Bum Checks.

A man giving the name of John Nelson has been arrested at Omaha, Neb., for passing bogus checks. He is said to have been very successful in his forgeries, and has visited Kansas and Nebraska with worthless paper.

Dropped Dead.

Colonel George W. Friedley, General Solicitor of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway, dropped dead at Bloomington, Ind. He was one of the best known railroad lawyers in the West.

Tough on Robbers.

Both houses of the Arizona Legislature have passed the bill making train-robbing in the Territory a capital crime. The bill will doubtless be signed by the Governor, he comes a law.

A Dyer Assign.

Henry A. Gould & Co., of Boston, dealers in dye-stuffs, have assigned, with liabilities estimated at $100,000. The assignee is a lawyer named Cox.

A Postmaster Killed.

Daniel Case, Postmaster at Cass, Ind., was murdered while asleep. The man he was driving ran away, and he was thrown from the vehicle.

Held in $5,000 Bonds.

Robert Watkins, accused of stealing the ballot-box at Plummerville, Ark., has been held in $5,000 to appear for examining.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Good	$4.00	$ 4.85
Medium	3.50	3.80
Common	2.75	3.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.70	4.90
SHEEP—Good	3.75	4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.04	1.05
CORN—No. 2	.34	.35
OATS—No. 2	.26	.26½
RYE—No. 2	.77	.78
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.22	.23
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	.11	.11½
EGGS—Fresh	.12½	.13
POTATOES—Car lots, per bu	.55	.60
PORK—Mess	12.00	12.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.94½	.95
CORN—No. 3	.34	.34½
OATS—No. 2 White	.27	.27½
RYE—No. 1	.77	.78
PORK—Mess	11.60	@11.75
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 3.60
HOGS	4.75	@ 4.80
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.05	@ 1.06
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2 White	.27½	@ .28
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.01	@ 1.02
CORN—Cash	.35	@ .35½
OATS—Cash	.26½	@ .26¾
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.75
SHEEP	4.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.97	@ .98
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .41½
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .29½
PORK—Mess	12.25	@ 12.75
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3.75	@ 4.00
HOGS	4.65	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.97	@ .97½
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .36½
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26½
RYE—No. 2	.77	@ .78
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP	4.25	@ 4.75
LAMBS	5.00	@ 5.50
CINCINNATI.		
HOGS—Light	4.60	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.99	@ .99½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.37	@ .37½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.27	@ .27½
RYE—No. 2	.77	@ .78
PORK—Mess	12.00	@12.50
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Good Shipping	4.00	@ 4.30
Common	3.00	@ 3.50
HOGS—Choice	4.65	@ 4.70
Medium	4.50	@ 4.60
Common	4.30	@ 4.45

Old Newspapers for Sale.

As we low have a few back volumes of our publication, may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

WORK OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Law-Makers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country —Various Measures Proposed, Discussed and Acted On.

THE Senate chained up a lot of pending legislation on the 28th ult. by the passage of a long list of bills. Among them were bills authorizing the construction of bridges at Leavenworth, Kan.; near Columbus, Miss.; at Cairo, Ill.; near Red Wing, Minn.; Dubuque, Iowa, and across the Ohio River at Louisville; way through Indian reservations in the Northwest to various points in Dakota; to authorize the construction of a railroad in Lake Jewett, of Minnesota, to be a navigable lake; to provide for a Government exchange, to be rented, W. T., bills to be Made and Received Land Grants, Indian-ship, B. Cincinnati, and Lake Erie Railroad, Mr. Matthews; Mary Walsh, East Tawas, Mich., Mr. Stockbridge; Mr. Cullom's bill to pay the pensions of Illinois soldiers, with amendments, limiting appropriation to one year, also a bill for a pension to Mrs. Grant and for fast and tights to sell. Commissioner Sparks, of the General Land Office, in his annual report, recommended, and a conference was agreed to, after a long debate, the Senate amendments, and a further amendment was added to the House bill providing for the payment of pensions in Indian Territory and Oklahoma. On motion of Mr. Cullom, the House bill was passed, the Senate substitute was substituted for

He Got Away With

A short old man in with a long gray beard p an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "Here you are!" pu pointing to open baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the pric

The small man stepped females so as to free his fattively pulled off a b bunch in a basket of Co yoared that, in trying t Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions and "How much for gra lacoutely, eating a bu "Forty cents a basket. "Too much," said the away two more Concord "Are you a wholesale dea

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over'n Jersey."

"Well, see here, old t eat about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bee how hard, and then yo say, we don't want our around here."—New Yo

The Case's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a ment and that western Iron corncobs this wha encouraging to drough Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs three f breaks, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob n mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealers

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, M unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, yes, y told me to take what I

The Deception

Farmer Griggs 'So must be feelin' you York nowadays. Ye hogs when ye come a look at yo now!—Puck

Winter Tro

Trapper—Hallo! Where do come from?

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

Sh——l —Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—
THOMAS R. SHERWOOD, of Kalamazoo.
For Regents of the University—
JAMES L. ROWNEY, of Grand Rapids.
WILLIAM J. DALY, of Mt. Clemens.

T. W. PALMER of Michigan has been appointed minister to Spain.

MRS. CLEVELAND goes out of the white house to come into a fortune. She will have $120,000 from the sale of her real estate in Omaha, property which she inherited, and which a few years ago could not have been sold for $10,000.

GROVER CLEVELAND never gave more striking indications of his greatness as an American citizen than he gave Thursday when he walked out of a New York hotel where he had become a boarder, stepped aboard of an "L" railroad car, rode to his new law office, and went to work over briefs and cases. The greatness of the act consisted in its simplicity.—Tradesman.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

For twenty years efforts have been made to get the people to increase the salaries of state officers, with the result, so far, that the salaries of judges of the Circuit Court have been increased from $1,500 to $2,500 each, with provision for additional compensation in certain circuits, and that the Auditor-General is excepted from the state officers whose salaries are fixed by the Constitution. The proposition to increase the salaries of circuit judges was twice submitted as an independent proposition, as well as once in connection with others, and each time rejected. In 1882 the people ratified the amendment, the vote being 85,705 in the affirmative to 55,638 in the negative. This amendment, which set out in terms the whole of the article on salaries as it would stand if adopted, omitted the words "the Auditor-General shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars," and by adopting it the people left it in the hands of the Legislature to fix the salary of the Auditor General.

The people have voted but once upon an independent proposition to increase the salary of the Governor, though on two other occasions the question was voted upon in connection with other propositions. It was separately submitted in April, 1880, the proposition being to fix the salary at $3,000 per year, and was then rejected—49,056 for and 91,733 against. The experience which Legislatures have had with salary amendment is that independent propositions are regarded more favorably by the people than those in which more than a single thing is attempted. This, with the fact that the Governor is now the most inadequately paid officer in the state, is the reason why the proposition to increase the Governor's salary is again separately submitted this year.

The amendment is one which the people ought to adopt. The proposed salary ($4,000) is not too large, though experience teaches that it will meet with much opposition. It will be really money saved for the people to pay the Governor a salary which will enable him to devote his whole time to the public service. There is plenty for him to do.

In 1870, 1872, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1884, and 1886 the people voted on amendments relative to salaries. These numerous submissions show, it seems to us, as the common sense view of the case does, that the question of salaries is one with which the Constitution ought not to deal. The Legislature should submit a naked proposition for the repeal of the entire salaries article and keep at it until the people come to see its desirability. What they save in one way by meager salaries to the principal state officers they more than lose in others.—Free Press.

WIDE AWAKE.

Wide Awake for March has several features appropriate to the Inauguration month: a charming adventure story, "How Nat Saw the Inauguration," relating to what befell a little fellow who walked into town from Alexandria to see President Cleveland take the oath of office four years ago; a reminiscence of the Harrison campaign of 1840, and a pretty little tale about Mrs. Harrison when she was a school girl—these last two are in the department of "Men and Things." Daudet's pathetic Alsace-Lorraine story, "The Last Day at School," has been translated for this number by Mary Fogueon. There is an amusing Western story, "How Bess was Kidnaped," by Theodora Jenness, and a good outdoor story, "The Coon Hunt in Wheeler's Woods," by Rowland E. Robinson. Margaret Sidney's little Peppers are having a jolly time back at the "little brown house," while Mrs. Sallie Joy White, in another part of the magazine, tells "How the Blind kindergarteners Read Five Little Peppers," the Pepper serial published several years ago. Mr. Trowbridge's "two Davids" are getting tastes of country and city life, each in a way hardly counted upon. Mrs. White, in her cooking paper, tells how the Boston Public School children are taught to boil calsbaf "without smell" in the school-kitchens. Professor Starr writes about "Some Odd Fish" in his geological talks, and Prof. Mason describes the flying pros Queen Kapiolani sent to President Cleveland. There is a delightful article on "The Skylark," by Mrs. F. A. Humphrey; also a richly illustrated paper about "Pets in Literary Life," by Eleanor Lewis. The poems of the number are charming—"Schmoutz and I," by Mrs. Graham R. Tomson; "March Bugles," by Mrs. Whitson-Stone; "In a Glass House," by Agnes M. Lewis; "Capt. Carnes' Profitable Pepper," by John Albee, and others by M. E. B. and Clinton Scollard.

The department "Men and Things" is very full and rich in anecdotes and pithy talks. Wide Awake is $2.40 per year. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE.

Does it seem possible that only one hundred years ago, when Washington was inaugurated in New York the First President of the United States, that the city was then a small place, sixty times smaller than at the present day, or having only about thirty thousand inhabitants? How New York City looked at that time, and the customs and costumes of the residents, are graphically told and beautifully illustrated in DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE for April, which has just arrived. At this time, when the Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington is about to be celebrated, this article will be greatly appreciated, and those who purchase the April number of this popular Magazine will be repaid, not only by this, but by numerous other attractions, not the least of which are the beautifully illustrated article on "Birds" by Olive Thorne Miller; "Young Japan at Play," which will gave many hints to the children for new games; "Homes with Two Servants," which contains suggestions for the management of servants; and there are numerous other equally interesting subjects.

Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 East 14th Street, New York.

The Blanket Sheet Must Go.

The modern newspaper is growing too large. It is swelling too much, not growing. Any one examining the immense blanket sheets of many pages can readily see that their bulk is due frequently to sawdust and not to real literary flesh and blood. There is a grain of the true rural metal in many of the columns, but it is hammered out like the most thinly beaten gold so thin sometimes that it is almost mere vapor too flimsy to be picked up and make perceptible to the mental touch.

The extreme of newspaper ballooning has almost been reached and then there will be a sharp reaction to the compact sparkling, pointed little daily sheets with the news boiled down to palatable candy, the diamond of journalism and not diamond dust as we now have it. You can pack a very pretty large wardrobe in a small trunk and you can fling a small outfit into a big one in such a way that it will appear full. This latter is the method of some of our fortypage Sunday magazine sheets which hold less than the modest penny dreadful which has supplied its readers and squeezed its items.—Germantown (Pa) Telegraph.

Bill Brazelton's Death.

A gentleman from Tucson, A. T., in the lobby of the National hotel, spoke of one of the desperadoes of his town:

"I want to tell you that the first and greatest lone highwayman in this country lived in Tucson, and his name was Bill Brazelton. It has now been seven or eight years since he was killed. While he lived he was the terror of southern Arizona, and he did all of his work single handed. He used to work in a livery stable in Tucson. He was a young fellow who did not say much, but was all the time practicing with his revolver when he was not at his work. He was the most active, powerful young man I ever saw.

"He got so he could turn a somersault with his pistol in his hand, and as he came up hit a half dollar every time, twenty-five yards away. He could shoot in every position, whether standing, running or riding, and every time he 'plumped' the ball's eye. Suddenly he left town, and it was not long till we heard of his robbing stages all alone. He had nerves of steel, and did not seem to be afraid of anybody or anything. The greatest efforts were made to capture him, but he eluded all of his pursuers. He seemed to be here, there and everywhere at the same time.

"Finally it was suspected that a bootlier working in the stable where Brazelton had been employed knew something of him. He was taken out to the edge of town and hung up till he was almost dead, when he agreed to confess, on condition that Brazelton should be shot outright, as he would kill any man who betrayed his secret at the first opportunity. The bootlier said he was to go out to meet Brazelton that very night and take him something to eat. He was to wait behind a log in a certain piece of woods.

"A party of six well armed men took the bootlier and went with him to the place of rendezvous. They all lay down behind the log and waited for Brazelton. By and by he rode out of a thicket into an open space and came slowly toward the unsuspected ambush. He carried his pistol in his hand, as if suspecting that things were not all right. When in thirty yards of the log the whole party rose and fired, killing both horse and rider in an instant. It was one of the most dramatic incidents that ever occurred about Tucson in those troublesome days. Brazelton's body was riddled with balls. He was brought to town and the next morning he was propped up against an adobe wall and had his photograph taken, and the local photographer has today in his showcase a ghastly illustration of the triumph of his art."—Washington Post.

Brazelton's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hinsch Co.

Kendall's Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Callous Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Cured Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeny, Ring Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hinsch & Co. Dewitt's Corner, Chicago.

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE!

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE discusses ALL TOPICS of general interest to the public. It favors a return to the roof. It believes in honest government. It does not deal in dead issues. Its editor is the brilliant author and journalist, DONN PIATT, and it is by long odds THE BEST magazine before the public.

Each number contains a complete long novel by a well known author, from a shorter stories, poems, sketches, reviews and criticisms.

BELFORD'S is a live magazine. There is not a dull page in it. If you like not one issue you can get your money back. Send 25 cents for sample copy. Price $2.50 a year, 25 cents a number.

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BELFORD, CLARKE & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

Chicago, New York, San Francisco.

$25 Sewing-Machine FREE to one person in each town. Also 1000 other articles FREE. Samples 10c. Agents wanted everywhere. Big pay. Big outfit. Address TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

$85 Solid Gold Watch FREE to the first person in each town who writes to the Publisher. Also 1000 other valuable articles FREE. Samples 10c. Agents wanted everywhere. Big pay. Big outfit. Address TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be made for it in NEW YORK.

I DO NOT HAVE TO

—GET UP A—

LOTTERY

To Sell my Goods. I Keep Goods that Don't Require any PRIZE to Sell Them. Good Goods Sell Themselves. I am one Merchant that Don't Believe in Selling Goods that such Prices that all my Customers get a Prize.

I am Going to open up this Week the Finest Line of

NECK TIES, NECK SCARFS, & SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

That will Prove all I Have Said. I have just Opened up a New Invoice of

CLOTHING, SOMETHING VERY NOBBY

That I had to Have for my HOLIDAY TRADE. I have been Pleased with my Fall Trade and I Thank you ALL for it. Wishing one and all a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR. Come and see me.

GEO. W. MILLER, - - CHARLEVOIX.

CRASH!

Everything Must Go.

I will move next door March 15th, and until then everything will be sold at some price as we do not want to move so much goods. The following are a few of our many low prices on goods:

Good Dress Print, - - -	4 Cts.
Good Unbleached Cotton, -	5 Cts.
Fruit or Lonsdale Cotton, -	8 Cts.
All Cloaks, - - - -	1-3 Off.
All Overcoats, - - - -	1-8 Off.

Dress Goods at enormous reductions. Everything in the the store will be sacrificed. Everybody invited to call early.

A. ROSENTHAL,

Lewis Block.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Great Lakes Route"

THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. (daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at

Detroit	9.35 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson	10.20 p. m. and 11.50 a. m.
Toledo	11.40 p. m. and 1.15 a. m.
Buffalo	6.15 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.
Cincinnati	6.35 a. m. and 6 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Broken lenses and frames replaced for an amount not subject to sale for charges

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades, WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.

LUMBER AND BILL FILLED TO ORDER.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

Old Newspapers for Sale.

At as low rate as $2.00 per 100 pounds. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Journal Office.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 14 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Billet for firewood are smaller than usual this winter.

☞ Dining room girl wanted at Fountain City House.

"Benjamin" is the fashionable name for boy babies this year.

Dry sidewalks are getting more numerous every day.

Boats will soon be pet in trim for the opening of navigation.

Governor Luce has approved the act amending the Charlevoix charter.

Henry Berth and Frank Noyes are at East Jordan, repairing the North Star.

The Rifenburg Milling Co. will receive another carlord of wheat this week.

☞ One dozen cakes best toilet soap for ten cents, at Beaman's drug store.

A. T. Washburne starts for New York next Thursday, to buy new goods.

A continuation of present weather will soon fill the market with "new maple sugar."

Geo. A. Wilson commenced business as assistant postmaster on Monday morning.

The bill making Cheboygan a fullfledged city has passed both houses of the legislature.

School commenced in the Green block on Wednesday morning, Maggie O'Neill, teacher.

On Wednesday the house of representatives passed the bill legalizing the Charlevoix bridge bonds.

James Mulford, traveling for the Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co., reports trade improving in his district.

A F. Myers is making some extensive changes and improvements in his residence on Mason street.

Archie Miller of Traverse City, visited his father and brother, Lewis and George Miller, in Charlevoix, last week.

James Hemmings has done some very fine painting, papering and calsomining for Mrs. Dr. Sweetland this week.

The supper at the M. E. church Tuesday evening for the benefit of Rev. G. Daniels, netted about forty-five dollars.

☞ The largest stock of wall paper ever handled in Charlevoix, just received at Beaman's drug store. Call and see samples.

The village of Clare was visited by a disastrous fire last Thursday morning. Four places of business were destroyed, and two others badly demolized.

On next Monday there will be 25,000 speckled trout fry at Petoskey for the small streams near Charlevoix and improvements have been made to plant them.

A two-year old son of Ed. Tunnoth of Boston caught fire in his clothes Monday night, and was seriously burned. Medical aid was summoned but nothing could be done, and the child died on Tuesday morning.

Arrangements are being made in most of the cities of the country for an elaborate celebration of the centennial of Washington's inauguration on April 30, but we have heard of nothing tobe done in Charlevoix.

The continued pleasant warm weather points to an early opening of navigation on Lake Superior, and we may expect the first boat this season far in advance of that of any previous year.—Hancock Copper Journal.

☞ Bad blood causes dyspepsia results by causing bad blood. So both go on, growing worse, until the whole system is poisoned. The sure and easy means of relief for the victim is a thorough and persistent course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The village election at East Jordan on Monday resulted as follows: President, Jas. B. Palmiter; trustees, Eugene Burdick, Reason Reynard; clerk, Jas. H. Stone; treasurer, Frank A Foster; street commissioner, Geo. Haynor; assessor, Frank E. Fogg; constable, W. H. Simmons.

☞ Miss Bessie H. Bedlos, of Burlington, Vt., had a disease of the scalp which caused her hair to become very harsh and to fall out so freely she scarcely dared comb it. Ayer's Hair Vigor gave her a healthy scalp, and made the hair beautifully thick and glossy.

A. D. Cruickshank returned home last Friday, and his friends are regaled with interesting stories of what he saw and heard on his travels in New and Old Mexico. He purchased 160 acres of garden lands near Albuquerque, and will move to the country next fall.

A farmer came into Flint Wednesday with a load of beautiful potatoes, and after visiting every grocery and warehouse in the city, finally sold them for twelve and a half cents per bushel. There is no market for potatoes in the city. Everybody is supplied.—Flint Globe.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning. Subject, "The Ribbon Mould and our Limit." Evening "Church Lumber," cedar christians, hemlock christians, willow christians, ornamental christians. Y. P. S. C. E. at the usual time. Mr. Andrews, leader. Come, and come early.

F. J. Dettenthaler, wholesale fish dealer of Grand Rapids, is in town this week bargaining for the building of an ice house and the storing of a large quantity of ice, and will build a packing and freezing establishment as soon as he is satisfied of the prompt building of the railroad.

The Young People's Alliance of the M. E. church will give an umbrella social at the residence of Dr. Brown, corner State and Clinton streets, on Tuesday evening, March 19th. Refreshments served at 9 o'clock. Ladies are requested to bring their umbrellas, and gents their purses.

Petoskey elected the entire democratic village ticket on Monday, as follows: Village President, John G. Corse; Trustees, Burt H. Cook, William Birkett, Frank Wegemer; clerk, Albert C. Huntley; treasurer, George Brown; assessor, Matthew F. Guinon; street commissioner, Thomas Hyst; constable, Thos. A. Hoe, Jr.

At this time of year the thrifty housekeeper is looking about for the best and cheapest, means of housecleaning, decorating, etc. A reference to our advertising columns will show that Geo. W. Beaman is thus early provided with the largest stock of wall paper and decorations in Charlevoix, and we are quite sure the prices will be right.

Mr. Gurden Geer died Monday morning, aged 78 years, and was buried on Tuesday. Mr. Geer was born in Connecticut; came to Michigan in 1862, settling in Antrim county. Came to Charlevoix in 1876. He leaves a wife and five children,—Harrison Geer of Ohio, Mrs. Henry Wade, Wm. Geer, Mrs. Geo. Wells, and Olie Geer, of Charlevoix.

The annual entertainment of the Charlevoix schools is expected to occur at the close of the present term, March 24. The interest which our people have heretofore manifested in these occasions is a guaranty that the one soon to be given will be largely attended. Some new features are to be presented, and a good program is assured. The fire having closed the primary departments have prevented the smaller pupils from taking as large a share as usual in the exercises but the older ones are making extra effort. For the reason above noted, the date may be postponed a short time, but not very long.

On Tuesday morning of last week the safe in F. A. Cock & Co.'s store, Bellaire, was "cracked," and the noise awakened a family living near. An alarm was given, and the burglar skipped. Afterwards he was tracked and captured, but not until he had emptied his revolver into the body of Jim Adams, and led a large mounted party several miles into a cedar swamp. The burglar was placed in jail and has confessed to the shooting of Adams and blowing up the safe. In size he is rather below the medium dark complexioned, short black moustache, dressed in black, with a knit cap. At the hotel he registered as "Frank Howard, Bay City," but he tells the sheriff that his home is Indianapolis, Ind.

The office of grand master, I. O. O. F., brings quite a lot of business to Dr. Cronter's office. During the past week he has mailed over five hundred letters, and the JOURNAL presses have printed 3,500 impressions of letter circulars for him, with more to follow. The preparing and mailing of these letters makes it necessary for him to engage a private secretary. Miss Annie Blodgett has accepted the position and commenced her duties March 1st.

C. A. Haslett, representing the Guttan Warming and Ventilating Co. of Chicago, was in Charlevoix over Sunday, and on Monday explained to the school-house committee the merits of the system. From the diagrams one can readily see that the supply of pure fresh air is constant and unfailing, by the simple action of nature's forces, while the degree of heat or cold is entirely within the control of the teacher or other person having charge of the room. The agent guarantees that by their system the air of any room can be entirely changed every fifteen minutes, and that there will not be to exceed five degrees difference in the temperature at the floor and ceiling. The fact that the system is in successful operation in many of the largest school houses and public buildings in the country, and that furnaces, hot water, and steam are, in many places, being taken out, and this system substituted, is much in its favor. Grand Rapids and Muskegon have adopted the system and are now making changes (the latter at an expense of $8,000) after a thorough examination and trial of other systems. The only question so far raised against them is the expense. But the agent quoted reports showing the expense of running, including fuel and repairs, to be less per room per year than for steam, hot water, or ordinary furnaces, and does not require an engineer or other special qualifications for janitor. The agent extended an invitation to the committee to visit Detroit, Toledo, or Chicago, and see the system in its practical operation, and the following gentlemen started on Wednesday afternoon: L. L. Bartholomew, R. W. Kane, Dr. L. Lewis, and A. Bartes (the latter going in place of J. Milo Eaton, member of the committee). Their report to the meeting on March 20th will doubtless be of considerable interest.

Teachers' Certificates Granted.

By the kindness of Rev. J. Redpath we give below the names of the teachers granted certificates at the recent examination, and the grade of each:

Third Grade—Harry Stevens, Fred Winters, Winnie Heston, Fred E. Miller, Mrs. W. H. Livingston, Markette. Tainter, Addie Lewis, Charles H. Peirce, Edwin Rossomer, Minnie Bisnett, Aylia H. Burdick, Martha Fritciard, Jennie E. Manning, Alice Keat, Annie Keat, Lillian Isaman, Henry Whitford, Mamie E Pearsell, Geneva Box, Abbie Fogelberg, Delia M. Hosey, E. A. Robinson.

Second Grade—Georgie W. Allen, Josie M. Lutran, Lillian Mills, Nevada Patten, Marietta Pope.

First Grade—J. M. Harris.

Village Election.

At the village election on Monday there was but one ticket in the field, as follows:

For President—Albert E. Mason.
For Trustees—Samuel M. Sesa, John W. Kirby, George Bates.
For Clerk—Horace S. Hersha.
For Treasurer—Alick Rosenthal.
For Assessor—Henry C. Cooper.
For Street Commissioner—Gurley Bonk.
For Constable—James S. Martin.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts and 1.00 per bottle at F. G. Hinsch & Co's Drug Store.

Marion Township Caucus.

A caucus will be held on the 23d of March, at one o'clock, p. m., at the town hall in Marion township, for the purpose of nominating township officers.

Historical Society.

The Historical Society will meet with Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wood this week.

WALL PAPER.

NEW GOODS.

Just Received, at

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.'S

The Largest, Finest, and best Selected Stock of Spring Designs in the City. Ceiling and Side Wall Decorations, Center Pieces, Dadoes, Friezes, Etc.

GEO. W. BEAMAN.

Spring and Summer

Suitings

My Samples for Spring and Summer Suits are now here. If you want a New Stylish Suit, give me a call. Satisfaction Guaranteed, both in Fit and Price.

C. H. MADDAUGH,

Corner Bridge and Clinton St., Charlevoix.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS.

FOR SALE.

Having decided to remove to New Mexico, I offer my property for sale, consisting of 160 acres farm, in acres of land north of Dixon's farm, 40 acres in South Arm, two villa lots in Charlevoix, land in Marion, Hayes, and Eveline. Terms to suit purchaser.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, EASTING LVIEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale. 11

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be made for it in NEW YORK.

IS THE BEST.

ty-five cents' worth of the series.—St. Louis Republic.

elected.—Lansing Journal.

He Got Away With

A short old man in with a long gray beard p an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a st of grapes were displayed

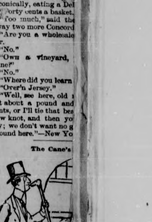
"Here you are!" yel pointing to open baske Concords, Catawbas an market, for half the pri

The small man stepped bemoiles so as to free his fortunately pulled off a bunch in a basket of Co vored that, he tried a Catawba, and began on

No Fears for

It is claimed that a t sent and that western burn corncobs this wint encouraging to dreamy Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs throu Dakota, where the cobs bals, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob w mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealer Eastern strikers may pipe and smoke it.—New

At the C



(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Reilly, Mr unexpected pleasure, Mr. C—Ah, you ha told me to take what I

The Deceptive

Farmer Griggs to must be feedin' yo York nowadays. Y lags when yo come up look at yo now!—Tur

Winter Tou

Trapper—Hello! Where do come from!

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life

Sh——————Philadelphia Times.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

GEN. HARRISON'S FIRST FORMAL ADDRESS TO THE COUNTRY.

He Thinks that the Naturalization Laws Are Not Stringent Enough—Civil-Service Reform Will Be Enforced—Views on Other Important Subjects.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Following is the inaugural address delivered by Gen. Harrison:

"There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take his official oath or make his official declaration. I think it is much in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution to office of the Chief Executive officer of the nation than from the mouths of the thousands of the people to whom service the official oath connects the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial.

"The President is the agent of the people. He is the only officer of the people who is empowered to serve the whole people. Hence it is the peculiar duty of the people's agent to see that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who have given him his place of trust. Among the much which, under our system of government, shall be able to confer their penalties or to withdraw them from a honorable public purpose to serve the cause of civility or a kindness.

"The Executive office is a station unpolluted, but not free from trial and solicitude. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people commit themselves to the President of the United States to support and defend the Constitution and the union of States, to yield willing obedience to the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into covenant with each other, we may always fairly invoke and confidently expect the favor and assistance of Almighty God, who has ever been so bountiful and so merciful to this favored people, a people a spirit of fraternity and a love of rightousness and peace.

"This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that it is the beginning of a new century and the dawn of a new twenty-years nearer our Centennial anniversary.

"The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, whence Congress had then adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, the seat of government selected for a period of ten years, during the organization of Congress and the removal of the executive offices. The population of the ten years, which the wisdom of the Continental Congress had thus provided for the temporary residence of the government, was about one-fourth of the population of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and will shortly celebrate in New York the centennial of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When Congress assembled for the first session of the first Congress under the organization of the Government under the Constitution, the census then in progress, if it will be not unfair to say, would have fully entitled its second century.

The Nation's Glory.

"I will not attempt to enumerate the marvelous and in great part happy contrasts between our condition as a people at the beginning and at the second century of organized existence under the Constitution, and that weak but venerable body, the Continental Congress, which so long represented the nation in the first century, when all its years stretched out before them.

"We shall not fill in this time to recall the history of the one hundred years of our life as a nation under the Constitution, or to draw inspiration and guidance in the teachings and counsels of Washington and his great associates and hope and courage in the contrast which we may draw between our condition as a people and that which they so courageously faced at the opening of the century. The population of the United States was then 3,929,827, and the area of our country had not extended much west of the Alleghanies, and it was argued by well-informed statesmen that it could not and ought not to extend west beyond it. Yet in the year in which it was decided to be near Cincinnati, and the town laid out, preparations were then in progress for the settlement of the Northwest Territory, which was to be the first addition to the original States, and which was to have no less influence upon the character of our institutions than the States by which it was then surrounded. Yet in the year in which it was decided to be near Cincinnati, and the town laid out, preparations were then in progress for the settlement of the Northwest Territory, which was to be the first addition to the original States, and which was to have no less influence upon the character of our institutions than the States by which it was then surrounded. The population of the United States was then 3,929,827, and the area of our country had not extended much west of the Alleghanies, and it was argued by well-informed statesmen that it could not and ought not to extend west beyond it

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a coat with a long gray beard and an armful of Christmas trees through Fulton market one afternoon and stopped at a wagon of grapes were displayed.

"How you sell?" he asked, pointing to open baskets of Concords, Catawbas and Malagas.

"Two cents a pound," said the fruit vendor, who was busy with a customer, now turning to the short man's actions with a smile.

"How much for grapes?" he asked laconically, cutting a Delaware from a bunch.

"Forty cents a basket."

"Too much," said the old man, taking away two more Concords.

"Are you a wholesale dealer?"

"No."

"Own a vineyard, maybe?"

"No."

"Where did you learn English?"

"Well, see here, old man, I'm about a pound and a half of grapes and you have eaten about a pound of them. The sign says 10 cents a pound, and if you want to buy grapes I'm willing to sell them to you, but I don't want to be fooled around here."—New York Sun.

The Cane's Story.

New Years for a Dog.

It is claimed that a Newfoundland and that would-be born corncobs this week encouraging to dwagi Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin nothing but cobs there is breaks, where the cobs are bats, we contemplate a remarkable degree of cob in the festive corncob is monumenth proportions strike, and coal dealers broaks hearth will stick Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—New York Sun.

At the Circus.

(Figure—in which hands and each one being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr. unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, yes, told me to take what I

The Deception.

Farmer Griggs (to must be familiar yoge York nowadays. Ye legs when yo come in look at yo now!—Puck.

Winter Work.

Trapper—Hello! Where come from?

Apparition—Just stepped up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 14, 1889

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Eveline.

MARCH 12.—Our time caught cold last week, but up to this date is again thawing very fast. Some of our lumbermen have been obliged to abandon work, and many more will do likewise, and a great quantity of wood will be left in the woods.

A. J. Beers and G. W. Jarman were at Horton's Bay Monday.

The hop at Bedwin's hall Friday evening, was a success in everything. The attendance numbered fifty, and everyone expressed themselves as having enjoyed the evening.

We were informed Monday night that Mr. and Mrs. Bettes are both very low again, and it is reported that recovery is nearly impossible.

E. G. Jarman returned Saturday, having been on a two week's visit to his brother Nathan at Petoskey and friends at Boyne Falls.

Frank May, of Boyne Falls, spent Saturday and Sunday in town visiting.

It should have been Charlie Lee instead of Charlie See as stated last week.

We are afraid that our brother at Ironton has got into trouble. It is this: One of the young men mentioned last week as keeping John Peterson's rigs busy these days, wishes us to state that it would be to his interest not to mention names at all times. The said person stepped up to us with blood in his eye. We thought we were taken, but after finding out the cause of his temper, we explained his error, but nevertheless he thought otherwise. An explanation soon satisfied him. There are many who do not know the meaning of the "rigs" mentioned by our brother, but ye scribe and many more do.

Look out for a few words in regard to election next week.

We shall undoubtedly be at Advance on the 22d to get that quilt. Keep Jumbo chained so he will do us no harm.

We would inform our brother at Ironton that "whisperer" is not a story teller.

Boyne City.

MARCH 11.—The pound social at Rev. J. Burge's last Wednesday evening was well attended, the guests leaving a good quantity of substantial groceries with some money. They dispersed between ten and eleven o'clock well pleased with the pleasant time enjoyed.

J. C. Shaub is building a fine large ice house adjacent to his meat market on Main street.

Wm. Boswell the Boyne photographer is doing a lively business in his line, and gives good satisfaction.

Harry Russell while working on J. C. Shaub's ice house today, fell from the roof, badly spraining his ankle besides suffering numerous bruises and contusions and was a good deal shaken up, and will probably be confined to the house for several days.

We are informed that T. R. Chapin owner of the Citizen, has sold that paper to F. M. Chase, of this place.

The Boyne City schools will hold an exhibition on Friday evening next.

The annual election for the village of Boyne was held today and the following officers were elected: President, Alfred J. DeLacy; Clerk, F. M. Chase; Treasurer, John F. Faircauld; Assessor, George W. Bailey; Street Commissioner, Charles S. Heller; Constable, John Sudman; Trustees, full term, Walter Ware, William J. Pearson, Charles Denell; to fill vacancies, Robert Crawford, John Webster. The contest was exciting and the election close, DeLacy getting only two majority over E. H. Shepard for president.

Advance.

MARCH 11.—Henry Conn talks of going to Ohio to spend the summer.

John Goodman and family have moved to Boyne City.

Dan Miville has moved into the house formerly occupied by John Goodman.

L. E. Phillips traded forty acres of land lying three miles south of Boyne City, for Dan Miville's property here.

A break occurred in Von Platten's mill dam last Sunday. Men are now repairing it and it will soon be in running order again.

Dan Miville and son Frank, have gone to Petoskey.

L. E. Phillips has moved into town, occupying the house formerly owned by Dan Miville.

Charley Norton is still "gathering up the shells by the sea shore."

Quite a number of our school ma'ams attended the teachers examination at Boyne City last Thursday.

People here are still cutting and hauling logs and wood, and wishing that winter would last two or three months longer.

We understand that Mr. Backenstose intends moving into town soon.

Echo.

We are losing our sleighing, which seems hard for lumbermen.

A young man from Wilson recently came and took J. McMillan to work in J. R. Vance's mill there.

The famous tramp (supposed to be burglar) was caught near Crothers' mill in this township. He is supposed to be an escaped convict.

Elder Wakely is holding revival meetings in the Marsh school house.

J. McInnes and Robbie McMillan have gone to Kalkaska to work.

Darwin Scofield has recovered from his sprain which he incurred while loading logs three weeks ago.

An old fashioned quilting was held at Mrs. Dingman's one day recently. It was well attended, and proved a most enjoyable affair.

Feb. 22d was celebrated at Joe Moore's by the arrival of a pair of twins,—a boy and girl. Call them George and Martha Washington.

As Alfred Scofield was loading logs on Tuesday last, the cant-hook slipped, and the log came in contact with his knee, which was badly bruised, and he may be laid up a month or two.

Thomas Nowland of Charlevoix came up recently and took Mrs. N. and children home with him.

Wilson.

Lovely weather for March.

Richard Lewis was on the sick list last week.

J. H. Vance went to Boyne City on business on Saturday last.

A. Box, of Ironton, called at the mill on business on Tuesday last.

Tip Easton, of Central Lake, and R. Someville, of Echo, was in this township on business on Tuesday.

Mrs. Priest and Mrs. Cooper, with their daughters, took a sleighride as far as the Vance mill one day last week.

Miss Stella Smith is afflicted with a felon on her finger. It has pained her about a week and is scarcely any better.

Misses Mabel and Prudie Scofield spent several days recently in Echo visiting relatives and friends.

Isaac Bowen is suffering with a boil on his neck, Geo. Bowen has the neuralgia, also grandpa and grandma Bowen are not very well.

Atwood.

MARCH 11.—Weather fine and roads sloppy.

Nearly all the boys are home from the lumber woods.

The teamsters here are working night while the roads are frozen.

Mr. Nash is running his mill night and day now.

Mr. Nash has donated enough lumber to finish the shed at the M. E. church.

WillSuperman has added a barber's chair and a set of dumb bells to his grocery.

The school exhibition at the Ingalls school house last Friday night is reported a success.

Burgess.

MARCH 12.—Mrs. Drigget who has been quite sick is slowly recovering.

March still keeps quite pleasant.

School closed at Burgess last Friday with a spelling school and exhibition. Miss Solter spelled the school down.

Mr. and Mrs. Webster were visiting friends in Bay last week.

Miss Hattie Ferguson was visiting her father and brother the last of the week.

Ruben Bennett is the happy father of a girl baby.

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get **Ayer's**—the only $1 Sarsaparilla with $5 a bottle.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. Jas. H. Eastman, Stoneham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Thirza L. Crerar, Palmyra, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedies."—J. A. Hume, South Solon, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. C. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with some back aches and headaches, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 46 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prospects of life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Medlitt, Killingly, Conn.

"Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 70 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes: 'After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned.'"

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six, $5. Bottle $5 a bottle.

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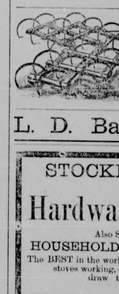

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HOUSEHOLD JEWEL COOKING STOVE,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade. Save your Dollars by spending them with

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February 8th.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Hacker Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' Hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 357, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 399, meets every Wednesday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

I. O. O. F.—Mossey Assembly, No. 201, meets every Friday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

I. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jeffories Hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 292, meets Friday on or before full moon, at their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 127, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jeffories' Hall.

W. F. SHOWY, Dictator. W. A. SHOWY, Ass't Cashier.

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Also do all **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and vicinity. Keeps a large stock of well selected and dry lumber on hand, enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on Bridge Street, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

Legal Advertisements.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The regular examination for School Teachers, in the township of East Jordan, April 5th, A. D. 1889. All examinations commence at 8.30 o'clock A. M. JOHN BEDFATH, Secretary.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the probate court for said county, held at the probate office in the village of Boyne City, in said county, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1889. Present, Fred. W. Mayne, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Mary Ann Bennett, deceased, on reading and filing the petition of Maria Denton and Lucetta Huntington, praying that administration of said estate be granted to Edward H. Green, or some other suitable person. It is ordered that the 18th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at Boyne City, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted: and it is further ordered that said petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

FRED. W. MAYNE, Judge of Probate.

ADVERTISERS Can obtain estimates on advertising space when they see this paper. Send 10 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), New York, for pamphlet containing over 100 pages of useful information concerning newspapers and how to advertise. LORD & THOMAS.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Notes and Opinions of That Country by A. S. Dickinson, Eashbaugh and F. E. Wood.

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 24, 1889.

As mentioned in a former letter, in Red Canon there are many caves or holes in these rocks that look dark and forbidding, but some are interesting and we must describe one or two. We learned from the men on the ranch that they had discovered a cave that had been occupied by Indians or the early inhabitants of the country. They directed us where to find it and Frank and I armed ourselves with revolvers and rifles and started up the south canon. About five miles from the mouth of this stupendous pile of rocks, we found it. A little east of it is a depression in wall of the canon, so that access can be had from the top as well as from the bed of the stream. The passage between the rocks at this point is not more than 30 feet and opposite the rock stands 100 to 150 feet perpendicular, then slopes off up into mountain. Here is a cave that has been the habitation of human beings for hundreds of years.—no one can tell how long. It is 25 feet wide in opening, 30 feet deep into the solid rock and about 10 to 12 feet high. It is in the shape of a half circle with an overhanging rock. From the stream there are stone steps partly artificial and partly natural, approaching the mouth of the cave, and the entrance is about 20 feet above water. The floor is a hard rock that has been chiseled out in some way, and the buck part has the traces of the work done yet where the rock has been cut away in the floor. There are 13 round holes made in the solid rock in the floor; the rock looks like red granite. These holes are perfectly round and from six to 22 inches deep, and from six to eight across. In the cave lying beside the holes is a stone pestle about two feet long, round and formed to work in these holes. There is also a stone dish made out of a piece of red rock that seems very hard; it is shaped and looks very much like our oval butter dishes, about 18 inches long, and nine or ten inches wide, and dug out as smooth as if it was wood. These holes in the floor are as true, round and finished as if made by the best workmen with the finest of tools.

The approach to this cave over the solid hard rock from the mountain side is worn in a foot path, and shows that this has been occupied for many years by many people. The walls are covered all over by hieroglyphics, carved in the rock. Birds of all kinds beasts, men, women, Indians in full dress, war dress, white men in all attitudes, images, weapons of all kinds except the gun, bows and arrows, clubs, spears, the skins of animals,—and we cannot mention half that is carved on these walls. Then there are forms and figures that we do not know what they are nor can we describe them; they are very savage looking. Then comes red and yellow paint, and the outside walls or those near to the opening are decorated with this in the same manner. We found here a good many things,—arrow heads of flint, pottery of all colors and styles, peculiar shapes and curious construction. I think Frank and I have the pleasure of being the first visitors to this cave of antiquity except the cowboys, and here we placed our names and the date. If we could read these things on the walls we might read a history not yet known to civilization, and I have no doubt it will be yet read and published.

Returning from this trip somewhat elated over our success. We were informed by the same men of two other caves further down the canon, that one was filled up by the wash of the river, so that only a part of it could be seen, but that this was the largest cave that had yet been discovered. Getting the direction we prepared to look it up, but were informed that they had not explored it because of the ferocious animals that were in the neighborhood and were known to live and den in this one. We saddled our horses, supplied ourselves with two candles (used in the camp), matches, a shovel, and a six shooter, 45 caliber. We struck into the canon and rode down its course through the same stupendous piles and fantastic shapes and dangerous heaps that seemed to only require a good stiff breeze to topple them over upon us. Far down below we reached the place; found a grand opening in the solid rock, much like the other, only larger. But the action of the river had filled it up until only a portion of the arched doorway and roof could be seen. Into this we could look into darkness. Many tracks of animals were seen going in and out. We tied our horses and began to dig, one holding the revolver and keeping guard while the other dug. We dug our way in a good ways by digging a narrow pathway, and by the light of the candle we saw how the rock had been hewn out, chipped, or chiseled, to form the ceiling and the walls. We could see the hieroglyphics and painting upon the walls, carved as before into the rock, and the forms and position of birds, beasts, men and trees, and implements of war, etc., are good, and I doubt if they could be duplicated at this day. Over the archway after a short way as if over the main entrance, there is carved a man's hand spread open, with fingers and thumb and hand complete. What it represents we do not know. We still could not discern the end, but could see still the arched ceiling and the doorway. We had to desist digging, for to remain and clean out that cave would take more time than we had allotted to this portion of the territory. There is another further up the canon, that is accessible. We rode into this one on horseback and viewed the figures and paintings. This one is partially destroyed by the falling of a large portion of the roof. About all these caves you can find—relics, such as pieces of highly colored pottery, arrow heads, flints, tools, etc.

Returning from this trip we fed our horses and ate dinner, and then mounted and started for town. We rode at a quick lope all afternoon over the plains and through the mountains until we reached the town with our saddles loaded with relics.

Near the shanty in a little opening in this canon, there took place a fight with the Indians. Victoria was the leader. Some of the citizens of this community were following them up after they had made a raid and came upon them here. When they had secreted themselves in a side canon and while the citizens were taking lunch, here beside the stream, the Indians attacked them, killed three horses, shot one man, wounded another so he died, and shot a Mexican through the lungs. We have seen some of the men who were in the fight. Two Indians were killed and some of their horses, but the Indians got the best of it and ran away with the horses of the whites. Upon the ground can be found the bones of the horses, some pieces of saddles, etc. This took place in the spring of 1882.

But there are no Indians to bother now. A man is as safe to travel here as in Michigan. He can herd his flocks all day and lie down at night in the open field without fear of any thing.

We are now in Albuquerque, the queen city of the territory, growing and bidding for her place among the cities of the west; surrounded by a grand and inexhaustible supply of grass land, supplied with plenty of good water from mountain and plain, located in one of the richest valleys in the world. Her mountain background supplies minerals in abundance. The climate and soil is suited to grow the fig, plum, apricot, peach, quince, apple, almonds, English walnut, cherries, gooseberries, etc., in abundance, and in two to three years

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), NEW YORK. Advertising contracts can be made for it in that city.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

A wrecking tug, 96 feet long, for Escanaba, has been commenced at Bay City.

More than 6,000 men were killed on American railroads last year while coupling cars.

H. G. Wanty and F. E. Manning, of Grand Rapids, have bought the Muskegon News.

A new steambarge 350 feet long, 2,000 tons burden, is now under way at Davidson's shipyard, Bay City.

Moses W. Field of Detroit, best known for his long and prominent connection with the greenback party, died last Thursday.

John Kent, a stranger, mysteriously disappeared from Harrison March 2. Yesterday he was found dead in a well. It is not known how he got there.

Big Rapids has voted to bond itself for $15,000 for public improvements, only nine dissenting votes having been recorded. The bonds are 5 per cent.

Bechant & Lanning of Manceloa, have sold their stock of dry goods and boots and shoes to a man named Shaw, who has removed it to Cadillac.

Vessels in the lumber trade on Lake Michigan are commencing fitting out to be ready for business April 1, when marine insurance begins.

The Manistee & Northwestern railway will be pushed through to Traverse City, and is already proving to be a good thing for its other terminal point—Manistee.

The "King's daughters" have obtained a foothold at Menominee, and will not stay their loving hands until they have a grip on every town in the upper peninsula.

A rock with only 11 feet of water over it has been discovered in Georgian Bay east half south of Surprise shoal and half a mile distant from the buoy located there.

The forfeited lands in the upper peninsula will be open for entry on May 1st, at 10 o'clock a. m., and by an order from the department no applications will be received before that date.

The steamer City of Detroit, whose route between Detroit and Cleveland will be taken by the new boat, will ply between Chicago and Benton Harbor, making two round trips a day.

Gladstone which is but two years old has paved streets, a city municipal organization, has contracted for water works and has now filed articles of association for a street railway company.

Representative Wachtel has introduced a bill to vacate the county of Manitou and divide the islands between Leelanaw and Mackinaw counties, on the ground that creditors can get no satisfaction for their claims.

Last Thursday a body was seen on a cake of floating ice on Lake Huron near Hammond's bay. An attempt was made at rescue, but as the floater exhibited no signs of life it was abandoned. It was thought that the unfortunate had been frozen to death.

The Methodist minister at Manton has decided that the members of his choir can't lead in singing "A Charge to Keep I Have," or "Sweeping Through the Gates of the New Jerusalem" Sunday mornings and then contest for the hockey prizes at pedro parties, or dance with the worldly and ungodly during the week.—Cadillac News and Express.

The Detroit Journal says the wages on steamers this season has been arranged as follows: Engineers, $85 to $115; second do, $55 to $75; first mates, $35 to $30; second do, $15 to $30; cooks, $45 to $55; helper cooks, $10 to $15; firemen, $30 to $35; lookout, $25 to $30; wheelmen, $30 to $35; deck hands, $15. On sail craft—First mates, $50 to $65; second do, $35 to $45; cooks, $30 to $35 seamen $30 to $35.

Tout of Death.

Coroners have been suggested to determine whether or not life is extinct when death has appeared to occur. If the most recent, and held to be the most reliable, is called the ammonia hypodermic test. In using it at the operator injects one hypodermic syringeful of strong solution of ammonia under the skin of the arm or some other convenient portion of the body. If the body be not dead—if there be the faintest circulation—the ammonia will produce on the skin, at the point where it was injected, a red patch, on the surface of which raised red spots will appear; but if there be absolute death, there will be produced a brown dark blotch, which is definitely conclusive against all possible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

Readers of ice must read up on the recent investigations of Kedzie, Fengers Prudden, showing that ice taken from polluted streams is not purified by freezing. Kedzie tells us that if ice from streams containing rotting vegetable matter or sewbat it will induce diarrhœa. In 1875, at Ryech, an epidemic broke out in a hotel, and was traced at last to ice from an adjacent pond. The river of this pond in summer was foul with stinking with putrescent matter organic matter, as well as bacteria, not eliminated by any ordinary device of cold. Too many of our rivers are the recipients of sewage, so is the ice age of civilization. I we must have it pure.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

A Burns masquerade to celebrate the birthday of the poet is an annual show in Leslie, Fifeshire. At the celebration twenty-four plowmen, merchants and farmers, mounted and dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, paraded the street headed by a volunteer band and accompanied by a crowd of people. Bonnie Jean appeared in the coach, bare footsies and knee breeches, while other characters were Tam O'Shanter, Souter Johnny, Auld Ale, Dr. Hornbook, Bonnie Jean (in the coach), Nelly, Mare Maggie, Jean Armour, Highland Mary, etc.—New York Sun.

IS THE BEST.

Five cents' worth of Pearline saves dollars' worth of clothes.—St. Louis Republic.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. Sold by all grocers. JAMES PYLE, New York.

Elected—Cleaning Journal.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

A NEWSY MELANGE.

DOINGS OF OUR NEIGHBORS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Globe, Religious Intelligence, Crimes and Casualties, Industrial Notes, Personal Mention.

DREXEL'S PHILANTHROP

He Establishes an Institution for the Practical Education of Women.

A. J. Drexel has purchased the Lonella mansion at Wayne, Delaware County, Pa., and selected trustees and managers for the Drexel Industrial College for Women. The institution is for the instruction of females between the ages of 15 and 19 years in all duties pertaining to the care of a household, and to teach such trades and business as will make them practical women, able to earn a respectable livelihood. The benefits of the college will be extended, first, to the daughters of clergymen, and, second, to daughters of respectable parents who, through adverse circumstances, are unable to give their children proper training and education. The entire expense of the purchase, new structures, and endowment will be met by Mr. Drexel, and the amount he said, will reach $1,500,000. In connection with the college, instruction will be given upon the plan of the Cooper Institute, by which people will receive tuition while residing at their own homes.

KILLED BY AN EXPLODING BOILER.

Fatal Accident in the Hammer Shop of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company.

A shocking accident occurred in the hammer shop of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company, the largest iron concern in Cleveland, Ohio. Four large boilers are used to generate steam for this department, one of them exploded with terrific force while thirty men were engaged within twenty yards of it. The boiler tore through the roof and broke into two parts, each flying in a different direction. Two of the workmen, James Barr, 26 years of age, and Thomas Dorney, 30 years of age, lately from England, were killed. Anthony Budesak, Joseph Denesika, Frank Galopski, and Alexander Clark, were badly injured.

Wheat and Corn on Hand.

The statistical report of the Department of Agriculture for March says the amount of corn still on hand is 104 per cent. The surplus amounts to 767,000,000 bushels, of which the seven corn surplus States have 499,000,000 bushels. The proportion merchantable averages 82 per cent. The March average price for merchantable corn is 33.9 cents per bushel; for unmerchantable, 28.8 cents per bushel; the general average of the seven States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, 34.6 cents per bushel. The quantity of wheat on hand March 1 is estimated at 112,000,000 bushels. The quantity of wheat on hand March 1 is estimated at 112,000,000 bushels. The average of wheat State percentages are in the principal wheat-growing States, as follows: Ohio, 77; Michigan, 73; Indiana, 78; Illinois, 82; Wisconsin, 86; Minnesota, 86; Iowa, 82; Missouri, 71; Kansas, 84; Nebraska, 84; Dakota, 24. In these States the quantity on hand is less than in March last by about 22,000,000 bushels.

One Million for Charity.

The will of Isaiah V. Williamson, the dead millionaire, has been admitted to probate, in the Register of Wills Office at Philadelphia, Pa. The estate of Mr. Williamson will amount to between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000, exclusive of the fund of $2,500,000 for the Mechanical School. Any more approximate value cannot be given until an inventory is taken of the personal property. Of this amount special bequests are made to the surviving brothers and sisters of the testator; the income of money is given to each of their children during life, $1,000,000 is given to charity, and the remainder, forming the bulk of the estate, is devoted to the grandnephews and grandnieces of the deceased, share and share alike.

Political Sips.

President Harrison has sent to the Senate the following nominations, which undoubtedly will be confirmed:

Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain.

John F. Swift of California to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Italy.

John B. Washburn of Massachusetts to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Switzerland.

George Tichenor of Illinois to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Isaac L. Maynard, resigned.

The nominations were referred to the appropriate committees.

Senate Committee Chairmanships.

The vacant chairmanships of the Senate committees, at Washington, have been filled as follows. This relates only to the Republican membership: Agriculture, Algernon S. Paddock; Engrossed Bills, Wilkinson Call; Enrolled Bills, Charles H. Farwell; Manufactures, James S. McMillan; Railroads, John H. Mitchell. Senator Quay declined the chairmanship of the Committee on Manufactures. Senator Washburn takes Senator Palmer's place on the Commerce Committee.

Aswarthy's Vessels.

Two vessels, the Keystone and the Master, belonging to Aswarthy, the Cleveland dealer, were sold at Sheriff's sale at Duluth, Minn. They were bought by a representative of the Oglo Boat Syndicate for $54,000.

Heavy Liabilities.

William Burgess, a canner at Mimico, Ontario, has disappeared, leaving liabilities estimated at $50,000.

NOMINATIONS NOT CONFIRMED.

List of Those Made by President Cleveland Before His Term Expired.

The following nominations nominated by President Cleveland during the last two months of his administration failed to secure confirmation:

Dakota—William Hope, Minot; George W. Pratt, Fargo; John T. Pyle and Harlan H. Ward, Jamestown; Joseph Bridgman, Grand Forks; Thomas Fraser, Fargo; Thomas Fraser, Fargo; Thomas Bennett, Lake Preston.

Illinois—Levi Booth, Chillicothe; Charles W. Jones, Kingsley; James H. O'Connor, Chicago; Harry B. Stimson, Kensington; Mrs. Kittie L. Harper, Chicago; Mrs. Ella Sheppard, Chicago; C. Herman Schaefer, Chicago; Charles Naperville; George W. Smith, Flora; Clemens Stage, Pecatonica; Charles S. Hamling, Grand Crossing.

Iowa—Norman Fisher, Huntington; Benjamin Price, Seymour; Lucia E. Smith, Cumberland.

Iowa—John J. Herrick, Chariton; Cornelius A. Enright, Marion; Peter Johnson, Keokuk; Jesse L. Brown, Audubon; Thomas Nelson, Sac City; Saul Alberry, Sioux City; William Connell, Sioux City; Jesse Hoyt, Council Bluffs; Jesse Hoyt, Council Bluffs; Charles W. Summers, Clarion; James A. Tolles, Grinnell; Joseph S. Mills, Mount Pleasant; Thomas Bona, Iowa City.

Kansas—Harriet L. Veder, Washington; John M. Dunsmore, Leavenworth; George Gideon, Dennis Tyler, Coolidge; John A. Simons, Greenleaf; Alphonso Hickel, Hiawatha; James L. Burke, Atchison; Samuel Stark, Harter; Thomas Ryan, Ellis; Jacob Stotler, Fort Leavenworth; Henry C. Mohr, Horton.

Michigan—Joseph C. Miller, Bangor; L. Loane Tonkin, Lansing; Charles F. Bailey, Ionia; Jacob Jerome, Detroit; Sewell Newberry, Detroit; Hiram Roach, Detroit; Alfred Lucking, Detroit; Ira M. Ferris, Detroit; Charles Kanitzer, Detroit; Frank G. Rice, Detroit; Hartson A. Hall, Detroit; Alfred Lucking, Detroit; Amelia Albert, Detroit; Mrs. Warren.

Minnesota—Almond B. Davis, Winona; Cornelius Cole, Minneapolis.

Nebraska—Myron Reed, Wayne; William H. Dickey, Hastings; Benjamin Cox, Nelson; Isaac Sadler; George A. Loth, Rice Lake; Alexander Cameron, Wahoo; Charles Dawes, Lincoln; Cassius Gaylord, Lincoln; Frederick H. Phelps, Lancaster; John Ryan, Lincoln; Nicholas Ricketts, Omaha; Lewis Ricketts, Omaha; Nels Solomon, Black Hawk; Joseph B. Morton, Yutan.

DUN & CO.'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

A Big Iron Trade Expected This Unsettle Business—Trade Improving.

In their review of trade for the last week, R. G. Dun & Co. say:

The failure of an important iron establishment at Philadelphia, which was followed by a feeling of increasing confidence which seems to be well founded, has caused some hesitation in the iron business in prospect of a decline in Pittsburgh prices, were a little better, and at Philadelphia and New York there was more inquiry and value. But the Reading failure has so checked the hopes of a revival of business in that city that a real market is dependent, but actual sales are small. Pittsburgh reports a decided improvement in demand, one day consumed coal is dull. Lead is inactive at 3c and tin has risen a fraction, but other metals have been advanced nearly 1 cent to 10. Wool is firmer at Boston, but more nearly at the old prices, and there is a better feeling. After declining sharply to 70½ cents, a fall of 3 cents, cotton has risen to 71½ cents, but the decline was due to further information of the large crop, and the rise to the belief that the crop will be much smaller than at first expected. Corn and oats have risen a little, and wheat has fluctuated, but prices are 1½ cents lower than a week ago. The failure of cotton has had some unsettlement in the South, and there is more hesitation in the West about buying, but sales are still in excess of those of last year, and the tone of the wool market is decidedly better. Manufacturers report that the spring city business is not so large as last year, but that it is more satisfactory than a regular. Reports from interior towns generally show a good demand for money, the reports of slow collections are not so numerous, and the failures are fewer, but business is more than it disappointed, and the outlook is not encouraging. No change in the general situation has been observed during the week short-sighted of a per cent. Business failures number for Canada, 25 as against 20 in the previous week.

A STARTLING HUMOR CURRENT.

The Nipsic Said to Have Been Blown Up by the German Olga.

A San Francisco, Cal., special of the 8th inst. is as follows:

One of the most sensatory naval battles in American waters since the Civil War is reported to have taken place off Apia, Samoa, and to have been blown out of the water by a German man-of-war, the Nipsic being sunk by the American vessel on the ripple. The Nipsic was one of the finest of the American fleet, and was considered a formidable adversary. Nothing is known of the disaster, but it is believed that the Americans with contempt. All this at the ground for the belief is in the fact that positive advices are received here to the effect that the New York Herald has received a telegram from Consul Gordon Bennett, at Paris, which is to the effect that the Nipsic is a total loss. Mr. Bennett claims the Herald has a dispatch direct from Samoa, but it is believed also that the naval officers at Washington telegraphed to a naval officer at Honolulu Island, and confirming the Herald dispatch, the Herald dispatch referred to is a fabrication. The Herald dispatch gives the details of a previous private telegram from Samoa. The German frigate Olga has disembarked Bismark's camp. The capture of the American man-of-war proceeded, but, the Olga was disabled in the engagement, and the crew, 3,400 strong, fled in panic and in much damage. The Olga then directed a torpedo at the American ship, the result of which is unknown.

NOT SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

A List of the Bills Which Failed to Become Laws.

The following is a list of the bills which did not receive the President's signature before the adjournment of Congress and failed to become laws:

The act for a bridge across the Arkansas River, near Canadian landing, Ark; the act to require the United States Circuit and District Courts to hold a term at Fort Worth, Tex.; the act to create a land office at Lakewood, Ore., and the act for a National Cemetery in right of way through the Indian Territory; the bill for the relief of Mrs. Lucy Lee Hancock; the bill for the relief of Lieut. Commander Bowman H. Mc Calla, U. S. N.; the bill for the relief of Lieut. Commander Frank Wildes, U. S. N.;

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a long gray beard and an armful of Christmas goods passed through Fulton market at noon and stopped at a well-loaded stand of grapes were displayed.

"Here you are!" yelled the proprietor to the man. "Concords, Catawbas and Malagas!"

The small man stopped, hesitated for a moment, as if to free himself from an instinctively pulled off a bunch in a basket of Concords, ate them up, declared that he tried a bunch of Catawbas, and began on the Malagas.

The fruit vender, who had with a customer, now had a short man's actions with.

"How much for grapes?" he asked laconically, eating a Malaga.

"Forty cents a basket."

"Too much," said the man, throwing away two more Concords.

"Are you a wholesale dealer?"

"No."

"Own a vineyard, then, or wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn to eat?"

"Over in Jersey."

"Well, see here, old man, I'm about a pound and a half of grapes, cents, or I'll do that business over again. I know how hard, and then go over to Jersey; we don't want no grapes around here."—New York Sun.

The Cane's Revenge.

No Fears for a Future.

It is claimed that a Kansas farmer and that western country are the only ones encouraging to drought-stricken Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. Nothing but cobs there in Nebraska, where the cobs are burned, but contemplate with remarkable degree of composure the festive corncob in its mammoth proportions. Let the strike, and coal dealers, and Eastern strikers may be smoking pipes and smoke it.—Norfolk News.

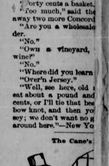
At the Opera.

(Figure—in which the hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr. C—, I am uninterested pleasure.

Mr. C.—Ah, yes, you told me to take what I like.

The Deceptive Farmer.



Winter Time.

Trapper—Hello! Where do you come from?

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

Sh——————Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—
THOMAS R. SHERWOOD.
For Regents of the University—
WORTHY L. CHURCHILL.
JOHN S. LAWRENCE.

A TWENTY million dollar steel trust has been formed in Chicago.

J. S. CLARKSON of Iowa has been appointed first assistant postmaster general.

Be sure and vote to give the governor of Michigan a decent salary. It is a shame to pay him less than the janitor at the state capitol receives, and it prevents all but rich men from being governor.

THE first postoffices that will be filled by President Harrison in Michigan are those at Bangor, Ironwood, Newaygo, Nashville, Fowlerville, Ionia, Vandalia, Morenci, and Au Sable. The democratic appointees at these towns all failed of confirmation by the senate.

A GREAT English syndicate is buying up all the American breweries it can get hold of, and apparently cares little what it pays for them. This would be an excellent chance for our brewers to unload before Prohibition comes along, they will be ahead just the amount they get out of the Englishmen.

Note the following bit of humor from the Petoskey Record: "WANTED—A first-class boss and a couple of good workers to organize and assist the republican party in Petoskey to do that. To persons who have a good moral character in addition to the 'git thar' stroke, extra inducements will be offered. Address, with terms: 'The Republican Village Committee.'"

THE Michigan Salt Association has joined the Salt Trust, and the price of salt will go up. The millers are now organizing to control the grain market, so as to bear the price of wheat and corn down next fall. It looks hilious for our grangers friends, but they voted to continue the school experience for "four years more," with the grand old party as Professor and supply it with a seasoned birch rod. We hope they will be graduated by 1892.

Some Reasons Why Judge Sherwood Should be Returned.

The republican press seems to think that in the coming judicial contest it has on hand a political struggle for place in which the usual appeal to prejudices and party strifes are to form the principal incentive in driving to the state an able and independent judiciary. This, however, is not, and never has been, the view taken by the intelligent voters of this state, so far as relates to our supreme court. The great business interests of the country, and the business men engaged in railroading, manufacturing, mining, commerce and agriculture, are not given to changing judges of ability and opinions upon our supreme bench for those who are yet untried and without experience. The selection of the members of that court should be removed just as far from party politics and prejudices and political methods as possible and such is the unbiased feeling of all our people. No person was ever occupied a seat upon that bench with greater satisfaction to the bar, to the people, and to the state than has Chief Justice Sherwood during the last six years. The great labor and ability he has brought to bear in the discharge of his duties has not only astonished his friends, but commanded the respect of his enemies and assigned to him a place among the ablest jurists in the country and he has shown himself in every case he has written more than master of the subject presented and the questions involved for solution. He was re-nominated by a rising vote in the convention re-nominating him and before the question could be fairly put on every delegate was upon his feet, and we do not believe there is a man in the state who would oppose his majority on election day if less than 50,000, only as reduced by the necessities of partisan intrigue and party policy.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

A TRULY GOOD MAN.

The pious Philadelphia merchant who dropped $400,000 into the slot and saw a cabinet portfolio come up is a typical protectionist.

The New York World published an elaborate description of Mr. Wanamaker's factory in Berlin, Germany, where girls are paid the fabulous sum of 60 cents for making a $20 cloak. He advocates protecting American labor but has his goods made at his sweat shop Berlin. Mr. Wanamaker's cloaks are all made on the contract system and the average earnings of the girls he employs is $2.40 a week.

This is the record of the sincere "friend of American labor" who raises a nearly half a million dollars to put the candidate of the protectionists and monopolists in the Presidential chair.

It is hard to imagine a more disinterested patriot. Of course he had no thought save to relieve the lot of those who toil. His intimacy with Quay that able professional sympathizer with labor, proves the true goodness of his nature. He would scorn to pay $400,000 for a piece of official distinction, but he would cheerfully spend that sum to alleviate the hard condition of American workingmen. It is seldom that such a guileless and philanthropic individual as Wanamaker is met with in actual life. It is a small wonder that Harrison picked him out for his Postmaster General as soon as he heard of him—and his contributions.—Lansing Journal.

Hon. W. L. Churchill.

Hon. Worthy L. Churchill, the democratic candidate for regent of the university, is a native of Batavia, Ill. At an early age he moved with his parents to Davenport, Iowa, where he attended Griswold college. Afterwards removed to Geneva, New York, and finished his education at the Walnut Hill college. His father was a prominent lawyer and designed his son for the same profession, but he decided to take up civil engineering as a business. In 1869 he purchased a portable saw mill, hired a crew to run it and started for Pike's Peak, but kept on until he reached San Francisco. From there he removed to Mississippi, where he engaged in business; remained until the breaking out of the war, when he came north. Was for a while in the wholesale grocery business, but in 1869 engaged in lumbering and the manufacture of sash, doors, etc. He then published the Universal Moulding book, which is yet a standard in that line of business. In 1871 he located at Alpena, Mich., where in connection with his brother, H. D. Churchill, he purchased a large saw mill plant, which they ran in connection with their Chicago lumber yard. After two years he closed out the Chicago business and concentrated everything in Alpena. Three years ago he purchased the old Fletcher house, moved it up town, and named it the Churchill. It is today one of the finest hotels in the state. He has been successful in his business operations, and is noted for his energetic, able and methodical management of all enterprises he undertakes. He is a gentleman of fine presence, very popular at home, and is universally respected by all with whom he comes in contact. He has served as mayor of Alpena, and also represented his county in the state legislature. His name is prominently mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination for congressman in his district next fall. He has all the qualifications necessary for a regent of our State university, and cannot fail to poll a fine vote.

THE SUPREME JUSTICE.

It would be a work of supererogation for THE JOURNAL to dilate upon the importance of the approaching election of a member of the Supreme Court of the State. The people of Michigan know the worth of a judiciary that holds the scales with even hand and interprets the laws with a clearness and ability that have excited the admiration of the bench and bar everywhere. It has been the good fortune of this state to always possess a supreme judiciary of this pure, exalted and able character. The personnel of the present court is not inferior to that any period since the organization of that tribunal. It embraces as much of individual purity, learning, acumen, industry and justice as it did when COOLEY, GRAVES and CAMPBELL were the compeers of the venerated Nestor of the present court. It remains to be seen whether the voters of the State desire to express by their verdict next spring the spiritual which they would not hesitate to bestow upon the splendid record of the Supreme Court if they were left free to act as patriotic citizens instead of as partisans bound to obey the dictates of political bosses.

The member of the Supreme Court whose term expires this year is T. R. SHERWOOD. He was elected in 1883 as a Fusionist. He is able, honest, spotless man. No wearer of the ermine has ever dishonored office with greater conscientiousness or fidelity. It can truly be said of him that he holds the place he occupies by virtue of his brains, character, knowledge and industry. His nature is frank, sincere and devoid of guile. The members of the bar irrespective of party, will bear us out in saying that a more profound love of justice never abode in the human heart than Chief Justice Sherwood has exhibited throughout his distinguished career on the bench. He loves truth for truth's sake. His character is symmetrical and lovable. As a friend of his once remarked to the writer: "I have seen Justice Sherwood in difficult places and under various trials, circumstances and situations, and when every criticism has been fairly and unreservedly pronounced, I can add without too much hyperbole that

> None knew him but to love him;
> None name him but to praise."

He is indeed a grand character. His simple, manly and unostentatious life has raised him to the top notch in the esteem of those who know him well. It would be a great loss to the Supreme Bench if a man who has devoted himself so unremittingly, so conscientiously and so earnestly to his high duties as THOMAS R. SHERWOOD, is retired at the close of his first term. We do not believe that the people will vote to put an inexperienced man in the place of such a veteran and capable jurist.—Lansing Journal.

A Big Project.

Lansing, March 18.—W. H. Morrill of New York, arrived here to day to endeavor to induce the Legislature to grant a charter to the proposed ship canal across the Upper Peninsula connecting Lakes Michigan and Superior. The route selected is thirty six miles long and begins at Bay-au-Train, about fifteen miles east of Marquette. The southern terminus will be Little Bay de Noque, near Gladstone. Two locks will be necessary, and its projectors state the cost will be less than the proposed canal improvements at Sault St. Marie. It will save ship commerce a distance of 271 miles each way between Duluth and Chicago. Mr. Morrill says that he has an abundance of New York and Chicago capital interested and that the ship canal company will be organized within sixty days after a charter is granted. Senator Stockbridge is looking after the matter in Congress.

Miller Bros., Bay City, are building a vessel on the old plan which will be a surprise to sailors. She will be a brigantine in rig, including a bandspike windlass, will be steered by a tiller, and will have her cooking galley amidships on deck.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, no ship's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottles free at F. G. Hinsch & Co.'s drug store.

Promptness.

First a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took one dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Consumption the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter N. Wallace, Washington. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

☞"English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Callouscd Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hinsch & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 30ov9

1889 1889

NOW THAT WE HAVE

Spring Approaching

We step before you with renewed energies and right here will say our line of suits for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR

You will find as complete as any in the town. Did you say something about

New Hats!

We have them. Our stock of Soft Hats cannot be excelled. In our

Furnishing -:- Department

We are reciving new additions every day. Yours anxious to please

GEO. W. MILLER, CHARLEVOIX.

SLAUGHTER! SLAUGHTER!!

SLAUGHTER!!!

Having moved one door north, for the next 15 Days I will sell ALL GOODS at Slaughtered Prices.

CLOTHING, 1-4 OFF.

A FEW OF OUR SPECIAL FIGURES:

A No. 1 Bedspread, - -	35 cents
Good unbleached cotton, - -	5 cents
Good dress Ginghams - -	8 cents
Good Turkey red table cloth -	25 cents

This is only good for 15 days, when we will move back into our new quarters.

CALL - EARLY - AS - GOODS - GO - QUICK.

YOURS TRULY.

ALICK ROSENTHAL,

Lewis Block.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m., daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit.....5.20 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson.....10.20 p. m. and 11.30 a. m.
Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 4.15 a. m.
Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.
Cincinnati.....6.55 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Required articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades, WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.

LUMBER AWEED AND BILL FILLED TO ORDER.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

Old Newspapers for Sale. As usual low rates. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich. At the Journal Office.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 21 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Round Lake is clear of ice.

Mail was carried on wheels on Saturday, March 16th.

Booth's fish tugs have commenced business at Manistique.

You can make no mistake by voting the democratic ticket this spring.

Miss Jennie Phillips returned to her home at South Arm, yesterday.

Miss Jennie Pringle of South Arm, is visiting friends in Charlevoix this week.

☞"One dozen cakes best toilet soap for ten cents, at Beaman's drug store.

[illegible] has commenced his annual spring campaign in the tailoring business, and is now ready to show his patrons the latest and most fashionable goods in his line. Call and see his goods and prices.

At the Congregational church Sunday, morning, "Soul Restoration. Evening, "Popular Superstitions." The maligned Friday, spirit rappings and kindred phenomena. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.15. Miss Williams, leader.

Petoskey Presbyterians dedicated a handsome new church on Wednesday, March 6th and last week's Independent-Democrat gave a six-column report of the exercises and a picture of the building.

On Monday, Alick Rosenthal moved into the north store of the Lewis block, and a large force of workmen are making the changes and enlargement of the one just vacated. When completed it will be a handsome store.

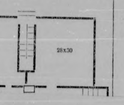
☞"That tired, debilitated feeling, so l peculiar to spring indicates depraved blood. Now is the time to prove the beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ask your druggist for it.

SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING.

Size, Plans, and Kind of Material for New Building Decided.

At the special meeting of District No. 1 last night, Robert Miller acted as chairman, and Robert W. Kane secretary. The committee appointed at the last meeting to present plans and specifications for a new building made their report, which was accepted and placed on file.

After considerable discussion, a plan was adopted, an outline of which is shown in the following diagram:



WALL PAPER.

The Largest, Finest, and best Selected Stock of Spring Designs in the City. Ceiling and Side Wall Decorations, Center Pieces, Dadoes, Friezes, Etc.

GEO. W. BEAMAN.

THE JOURNAL.

NO. 297. SUPPLEMENT. MARCH 21, 1889.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

The Luther Lance has been enlarged and changed to eight pages.

William Cooper, well known for many years on the lakes, died Monday at Grand Haven.

One hundred Italians employed on the water power canal at Sault Ste. Marie struck Saturday because they were compelled to lie in tents. Their places were immediately filled and the sons of sunny Italy left for Pennsylvania.

There is a cob pipe factory located at Sedan, Mo., which is doing a rushing business. The factory pays at the rate of one and a fourth cents for inch and a quarter cobs and one and a half cents for inch and a half cobs. A man hauled a load the other day of inch and a half cobs which brought him $84. The time may yet come when the people will raise wheat for the chaff.

A Detroit paper says: A syndicate of Cincinnati capitalists has purchased "Cincinnati resort," at Omena, on Grand Traverse bay, and it is on the rug that they will open the coming season with a grand flourish of trumpets. The hotel was erected four years ago by Foulds & McLean of Cincinnati, but as its cost left them in the soup, nothing has ever been done with it. An orchard containing 3,500 bearing trees is a part of the purchase. S. A. Keyes is the manager of the new concern.

☞"We notice a new departure in the treatment of disease that promises to revolutionize the medicine business. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and preferred. The treatments of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh, were preserved, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism, nervous debility and piles. Originated and used by specialists, being a positive cure for each disease, these preparations are the best remedies procurable. We advise all to send 3 two cent stamps to the Chase Medical Specialty Co., 175 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. and receive by return mail their interesting hand book. 16ov

Spring Opening,

MARCH 25 & 26, 1889.

We take pleasure in announcing that our **Spring Stock** is in, and we are now prepared to offer our friends and patrons, for their inspection, all the

Latest Novelties in

MILLINERY,

Both Foreign and Domestic. Having carefully selected our stock, we feel confident of giving full satisfaction in

ASSORTMENT & PRICES.

We shall continue, as in the past, to add to our stock Novelties, as they appear in the Eastern Markets.

-- FLOWERS, LACES AND RIBBONS --

Will be used very extensively this season, and we can say with confidence that we have the finest Line of

- FANCY -:- RIBBONS -

Ever Displayed in this Market.

Soliciting an Early Call, and thanking you for past favors we remain, Very Respectively yours,

LITNEY & CARR,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICH.

NEW GOODS.

Just Received, at

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO'S

Spring and Summer Suitings

Samples for Spring and Summer are now here. If you want a Stylish Suit, give me a call. Faction Guaranteed, both in and Price.

H. MADDAUGH,

ner Bridge and Clinton St., Charlevoix.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods,

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS.

FOR SALE.

Having decided to remove to New Mexico, I offer my property for sale, consisting of my residence, 15 acres of land north of Dr. Duncan's, 40 acres in South Arm, two village lots in Charlevoix, land in Marion, Hayes, and Eveline. Terms to suit purchaser.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTING & NEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞"The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

comicalities, at Bartholomew's opera house. See posters for particulars.

A. G. Cook and Jas. Beauvais are putting the finishing touches on a number of Joe's new boats in the shop on the south side of Round Lake, and others are in process of construction.

It is reported that the Northern boats are being fitted out, and will be ready for business by April first, and if the ice is out of the way we may expect them here early in the month.

☞"Ayer's medicines have been satisfactory to me throughout my practice, especially Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has been used by many of my patients, one of whom says he knows it saved his life."—F. L. Morris, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

semeweekly open-air concerts next summer. It is proposed to make this the best band in northern Michigan, and the boys will not stop short of success.

The committee which met at this place last week to decide upon a location for the proposed Congregational college before taking definite action regarding the matter, appointed a committee of five, consisting of Rev. Leroy Warren, of Lansing, Rev. E. W. Miller, of Big Rapids, S. O. Downs, of Charlevoix, L. M. Kanagy, of Banks, and H. B. Hudson, of Manceilona, to visit the competing points and report to the full committee at a meeting to be held early in June. The competing points are Traverse City, Cadillac and Benzonia.—Manceilona Herald.

Bonds of the district will be issued and the work will proceed as rapidly as possible.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilkonson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, such as fever, ague, liver and stomach disorders, such as constipation, jaundice, and at 50 c. per bottle, at F. G. Hinsch & Co.'s drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hinsch & Co.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be made for it in NEW YORK.

IS THE BEST.

—St. Louis Republic.

He Got Away Wi

A short old man in with a long gray beard p an armful of Christmas through Fulton market moon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed

"Here you are?" yell pointing to open basket Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the pri

The small man stopped hemles so as to free his fistively pulled off a bunch in a basket of Co vored that, he tried a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions with

"How much for gra laconically, eating a Da

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said sh away two more Concord

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old sat about a pound an cents, or I'll tie that be low kack, and then you sey; we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for

It is claimed that t west and that western burn corncobs this win encouraging to drough Iowa, Illinois and Wis nothing but cobs three fr breaks, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob m mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealer braska hearth will sti Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the C

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr unexpected pleasure

Mr. C.—Ah, yes. W told me to take what

The Deception

Farmer Griggs ha must be feelin' you York nowadays. I s legs when yo came ac look at yo now—Bu

Winter Sco

Trapper—Hallo! Where come from?

A question—just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life

Sh——!—Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—
THOMAS R. SHERWOOD.
For Regents of the University—
DOROTHY L. CHURCHILL,
JOHN S. LAWRENCE.

A TWENTY million dollar steel trust has been formed in Chicago.

J. S. CLARKSON of Iowa has been appointed first assistant postmaster general.

Be sure and vote to give the gov ernor of Michigan a decent salary. It is a shame to pay him less than the janitor at the state capitol receives, and it prevents all but rich men from being governor.

THE first postoffices that will be filled by President Harrison in Michigan are those at Bangor, Ironwood, Ontonagon, Nashville, Fowlerville, Vandette, Morenci, and Au Sable. The democratic annointers of all towns

A d' ing up you got little s could l mowers times i the ana dolmen

Note from the A first good wo the repu of thar good mo the 'git t cents wi terms: T mittee.'"

THE Mi joined the of salt w so orga market, se wheat and looks billio if they s experien with the g logue and arch rod. incated by

Some Reason Sho

The repu think that contest it hi struggle for appeal to peo to form th ving to the pendent jud is not, and n action by the this state, so f some court. reats of the less men eq manufacturing, agricultur changing judge influence upon c those who are with experience members of the owed just as f and prejudices possible and schlag of all on has ever occupi much with great er, to the people man has Chief during the last si abor and ability ear in the disci is not only astonished his friends, it commanded the respect of his enemies and assigned to him a place among the ablest jurists in the country and he has shown himself in every case he has written more than master of the subject presented and of the questions involved for solution. He is re-nominated by a rising vote in the convention re-nominating him and before the question could be fairly put in every delegate was upon his feet, and we do not believe there is an honest man in the state who would oppose his majority on election day at the polls.

—Detroit Post and Tribune.

NOTHING but to poll a fine vote.

THE SUPREME JUSTICE.

It would be a work of supererogation for THE JOURNAL to dilate upon the importance of the approaching election of a member of the Supreme Court of the State. The people of Michigan know the worth of a judiciary that holds the scales with even hand and interprets the laws with a clearness and ability that have excited the admiration of the bench and bar everywhere. It has been the good fortune of this state to always possess a supreme judiciary of this pure, exalted and able character. The personnel of the present court is not inferior to that of any period since the organization of that tribunal. It embraces as much of individual purity, learning, acumen, industry and justice as it did when COOLEY, GRAVES and CHRISTIANCY were the compeers of the venerated Nestor of the present court. It remains to be seen whether the voters of the State desire to express by their verdict next spring the approval which they would not hesitate to bestow upon the splendid record of the Supreme Court if they were left free to act as patriotic citizens instead of as partisans bound to obey the dictates of political bosses.

The member of the Supreme Court whose term expires this year is T. R. SHERWOOD. He was elected in 1888 as a Fusionist. He is able, honest, spotless man. No weaver of the ermine has ever discharged duties with greater conscientiousness or fidelity. It can truly be said of him that he holds the place he occupies by virtue of his brains, character, knowledge and industry. He

A TRULY GOOD MAN.

The pious Philadelphia merchant who dropped $400,000 into the slot and saw a cabinet portfolio come up is a typical protectionist.

The New York World published an elaborate description of Mr. Wanamaker's factory in Berlin, Germany, where girls are paid the fabulous sum of 60 cents for making a $20 cloak. He advocates protecting American labor but his goods made at his sweat shop Berlin. Mr Wanamaker's cloaks are all made on the contract system and the average earnings of the girls he employs is $2.40 a week.

This is the record of the sincere "friend of American labor" who raised nearly half a million dollars to put the candidate of the protectionists and monopolists in the Presidential chair.

It is hard to imagine a more disinterested patriot. Of course he had no thought save to relieve the

1889 1889

NOW THAT WE HAVE

Spring Approaching

We step before you with renewed energies and right here will say our line of suitings for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR

You will find as complete as any in the town. Did you say something about

New Hats!

We have them. Our stock of Soft Hats cannot be excelled. In our

Furnishing -:- Department

new additions every day. Yours anxious to

GEO. W. MILLER, CHARLEVOIX.

HTER! SLAUGHTER!!

LAUGHTER!!!

d one door north, for the next 15 I will sell ALL GOODS at Slaughtered Prices.

HING, 1-4 OFF.

OF OUR SPECIAL FIGURES:

spread, - - 85 cents
ached cotton, - - 5 cents
Ginghams - - 8 cents
red table cloth - 25 cents

ly good for 15 days, ve will move back ur new quarters.

- AS - GOODS - GO - QUICK.

YOURS TRULY,

ROSENTHAL,

wis Block.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Repaired articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TUNGUES, DOWELS, LATH ETC.

LUMBER AWED AND BILL FILLED TO ORDER.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches,

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

As we now receive subscriptions may begin at any time.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Journal Office.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 2: 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Round Lake is clear of ice.

Mail was carried on wheels on Saturday, March 16th.

Booth's fish tugs have commenced business at Manistique.

You can make no mistake by voting the democratic ticket this spring.

Miss Jennie Phillips returned to her home at South Arm, yesterday.

Miss Jennie Pringle of South Arm, is visiting friends in Charlevoix this week.

☞ One dozen cakes best toilet soap for ten cents, at Beaman's drug store.

Wm. B. Taylor has reopened his fruit and vegetable stand on Bridge street.

W. H. Downer left Sunday for Wisconsin to be absent about two weeks.

James Hemmings started for Chicago on Monday, to work during the season there.

Miss Grace Litney returned Monday from a week's visit with friends in South Arm.

A change of advertisement for A. T. Washburne & Co. was received too late for this issue.

Capt. O. E. Wilber of Northport arrived here Thursday with his family, who will remain through the summer.

Capt. Wm. Hulme is putting new lining where needed in the schooner Peoria, and will put in a new mainsail.

Henry Wade and Marion Bence started today for Rapid River, where they have a situation at carpenter work.

Situation wanted at sewing or housework in private family by experienced young lady. Inquire at this office.

Arthur Havalin has sold his farm and will build a house on his lot here in Charlevoix, and move his family this spring.

Eighty five persons enjoyed the umbrella social at Dr. Brown's on Tuesday evening, and the net receipts were $11.55.

The school entertainment will be deferred two weeks from the date announced last week. Full notice will be given in time.

☞ The largest stock of wall paper ever handled in Charlevoix, just received at Beaman's drug store. Call and see samples.

T. V. Johnson, of the government printing office, favors the JOURNAL with copies of the Washington Post, giving a full account of the inauguration.

The interior of the Lewis opera house will be finished in native hardwoods, and the carpenters are putting on some elegant pieces of maple, birch, etc.

At Weisbrem's shipyard a large force of men are pushing the repairs on the tug J. H. Martin, schooner Fleetwing, and a number of scows for L. E. Allen.

☞ Persons prematurely gray can have their hair restored to its youthful beauty, by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best article in the market.

Next Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings will be devoted to fun, music, mystery, and original comicalities, at Bartholomew's opera house. See posters for particulars.

A. G. Cook and Jas. Beauvais are putting the finishing touches on a number of Jo's new boats in the shop on the south side of Round Lake, and others are in process of construction.

It is reported that the Northern boats are being fitted out, and will be ready for business by April first, and if the ice is out of the way we may expect them here early in the month.

☞ "Ayer's medicines have been satisfactory to me throughout my practice, especially Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has been used by many of my patients, one of whom says he knows it saved his life."—F. L. Morris, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

At the Congregational church Sunday, morning, "Soul Restoration. Evening, "Popular Superstitions." The maligned Friday, spirit rappings and kindred phenomena. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.15. Miss Williams, leader.

Petoskey Presbyterians dedicated a handsome new church on Wednesday, March 6, and last week's Independent-Democrat gave a six-column report of the exercises and a picture of the building.

On Monday, Alick Rosenthal moved into the north store of the Lewis block, and a large force of workmen are making the changes and enlargement of the one just vacated. When completed it will be a handsome store.

☞ "That tired, debilitated feeling, so I peculiar to spring indicates depraved blood. Now is the time to prove the beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the system, restores physical energy, and infuses new life and vigor into every fibre of body."

Easter Sunday is the Sunday after the first full moon falling on or after March 21. The council of Nice so fixed it and we don't know of any authority that is likely to change it. You can now hunt up the position of the moon and the old hens nest and make a proper conjunction.—Ex.

On Friday, Mrs. A. G. Cook received a telegram announcing the severe illness of her brother, R. Brainard, at Hartford, Mich., and she started at once to see him. He died on Saturday two days before she reached there. At one time Mr. Brainard worked in the Sentinel office, and for a number of years at Petoskey, and had many friends in this region.

One dollar and fifty cents is not a very large sum standing alone, but ninety bills for $1.50 each aggregate $135.00. That is the amount we asked for by mail this week, and of the answers so far received, two in five ordered the paper discontinued, apparently mad because we asked for what is due. It takes money to run a newspaper, and we *must* have some.

Petoskey schools have regular fire drill and the Record notes results as follows: "At the last fire-drill, the Howard street building was emptied in two minutes and thirty seconds, the children taking every book with them. The children take great interest in these drills and are as spry as crickets. These drills may be priceless in their results some day."

By one of the aggravating accidents never satisfactorily explained outside of a printing office, the name of S. M. See was omitted from the committee who went to Chicago to examine the Ruttan system of heating and ventilating for school houses. Mr. See was one of the party, and his name was intended to have been included.

Annie M. Metcalf, teacher in district No. 8, Norwood township, reports the following pupils neither absent or tardy during the month ending March 11th: Charlie Kendall, Ora Bowdish, Clara O'Brien, Byron Bowdish, Herbert Wallace, Dora Wheaton, Lottie Hantz, Horace Sanboura, Yettie Hantz, Ethel Sanbourn, George Hanalin, Bertha Heisa, Herbert Hanalin, Paul Heisa, George Thier.

The Charlevoix band is preparing a big surprise party for our people. The boys are rehearsing some high-grade music, under the leadership of Mr. Frank McGibeny. At Kirby's wagon shop is being built an elegant chariot for use of the boys in their semeweekly open-air concerts next summer. It is proposed to make this the best band in northern Michigan, and the boys will not stop short of success.

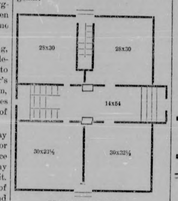
The committee which met at this place last week to decide upon a location for the proposed Congregational college before taking definite action regarding the matter, appointed a committee of five, consisting of Rev. Leroy Warner, of Lansing, Rev. E. W. Miller, of Big Rapids, A. O. Downs, of Charlevoix, L. M. Kanagy, of Banks, and H. B. Hudson, of Manceilona, to visit the competing points and report to the full committee at a meeting to be held early in June. The competing points are Traverse City, Cadillac and Benzonia.—Manceilona Herald.

SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING.

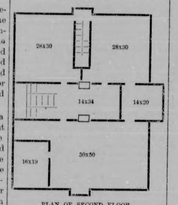
Size, Plans, and Kind of Material for New Building Decided.

At the special meeting of District No. 1 last night, Robert Miller acted as chairman, and Robert W. Kane secretary. The committee appointed at the last meeting to present plans and specifications for a new building made their report, which was accepted and placed on file.

After considerable discussion, a plan was adopted, an outline of which is shown in the following diagram:



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

It was decided to build the walls of solid brick, on a stone foundation.

On the question of heating and ventilating, Mr. Buttars, for the committee, explained the Ruttan system as seen by them on their trip to Chicago, and after a quite thorough discussion and comparison of figures giving cost of construction, operating, etc., of various systems, it was decided to adopt the Ruttan.

The committee recommended, and the district adopted, a resolution to build by days' works, rather than by contract, and to give preference to resident mechanics.

The committee estimated the cost to be about $14,000, which will include seating, and everything ready for occupancy.

A building committee consisting of Messrs. Eaton, See, Lewis, Nicholls, and Fox were appointed, to act in connection with the school board, who were to have general charge of construction, purchasing of material, etc.

The building will face the east, with the main entrance on that side, under the tower, but there will be entrances on both north and south ends. The main stair-case will be at the west end of the hall, but there will be an extra stair-case on the north end, so arranged that there can be no possible danger to life on account of lack of means of exit.

Lack of time prevents us complete a description of the building as we would like to make this week.

Bonds of the district will be issued and the work will proceed as rapidly as possible.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Monday Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric bitters save 4 his life."

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Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

WALL PAPER.

The Largest, Finest, and best Selected Stock of Spring Designs in the City. Ceiling and Side Wall Decorations, Center Pieces, Dadoes, Friezes, Etc.

GEO. W. BEAMAN.

NEW GOODS.

Just Received, at

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO'S

Spring and Summer

Suitings

My Samples for Spring and Summer Suits are now here. If you want a Nice Stylish Suit, give me a call. Satisfaction Guaranteed, both in Fit and Price.

C. H. MADDAUGH,

Corner Bridge and Clinton Sts. Charlevoix.

MILLINERY,

Dressmaking,

Ladies' Fancy Goods,

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zophyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

ALDRICH SISTERS.

FOR SALE.

Having decided to remove to New Mexico, I offer my property for sale, consisting of my residence, 15 acres of land north of Dixon's farm, adjoining the village, and my lots in Charlevoix, land in Marion, Hayes, and Evelyn. Terms to suit purchaser.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture the celebrated "Wolverine" Skein material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BASTING L'MEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHIN s on hand and for sale. 41

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

SQUARES PAINTED WHITE, and do some job work, for 10 CENTS. Sample, stamp. Address, "Ready Mixed," Box 1, Geneva, N. Y.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising can be made for it in NEW YORK.

IS THE BEST.

—St. Louis Republic.

—Lansing Journal.

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a
with a long gray beard
an armful of Christmas
through Fulton market
and was stopped at a st
of grapes were displayed

"Here you are!" yel
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The small man stepped
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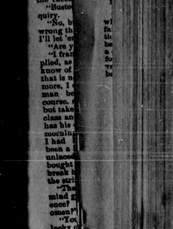

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"No."

"Own a vineyard,
wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn
Dryer's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old
eat about a pound and
cents, or I'll tin that box
low knot, and then yo
ery; we don't want to g
around here."—New York

The Cane's

No Fears for'n.

It is claimed that a
west and that western
born cowcobs this wint
encouraging to drowsy
Iowa, Illinois and Wisc
nothing but cobs three f
brooks, where the cobs
lats, we contemplate t
markable degree of co
the festive corcoch
mammoth proportion
strike, and coal dealer
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Eastern strikers may
pipes and smoke it.—Ne

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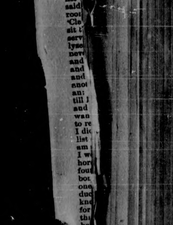
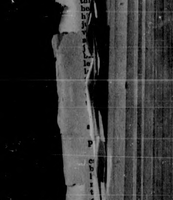
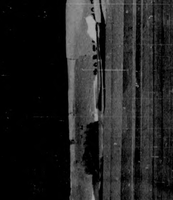


The Deceptive



Farmer Griggs to
must be feelin' you
York nowadays. Y
legs when ye came w
look at ye now!—The

Winter Scen



Trapper—Held! Who
come from!

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down yonder. How far is it to the next station?—Life

JE T'ADORE.

A LYRIC NOTE.

We'll listen to news
That is trite and diffuse
And let bores take a seat on the floor.
If they'll only have sense
To the pains present issue
To let tales be fathered by the floor.

We love to have health
And we love to have wealth,
And a smile from the one we adore;
We when only hopeless blow
Gives us one who cheers the poor.
—*American Commercial Traveler*

ANTICIPATION.

Life's sand of time now ever nestl.
Nor credits us for what we've done;
Our highest hope, our greatest wealth
Lies in the pleasure of pursuing.

So measure we our each away;
In sunshine and in sorrow,
Still, what we are today,
But what we hope to be to-morrow

SAVING HARD SINNERS.

BY JOHN STEPHEN.

Two commercial travelers sat in the office of the Brunswick Hotel. "Tom," said the younger, I have just obtained an inside position in the firm, and will leave the road, I imagine, for some time. I have had enough of hotel and restaurant life, and am determined to try the portal of home, if not home itself, a boarding house. Do you know of any good place?

"No, Jim. I've not been boarding for years. The best way is to put an advertisement in one of the Sunday papers, and you will have plenty of replies, for Chicago is divided into residences, those who board and those who keep house."

"I should like to get a nice, quiet place, where I could have some home comforts, a little music, a chat in the parlor, and that sort of thing, you know."

"Oh, yes, I know all about it, Mr. James Barclay. You have got romantic notions of boarding houses and expect to find in them all the comforts of home, but you will learn that there is no place like home, and trying to find a substitute in a boarding house is like trying to gather figs from thistles and grapes from thorns."

"Come now, 'was the cheery rejoinder, 'don't try to discourage me. I think I can get through an advertisement just the place I want.

"No doubt you may. It seems to me there is nothing under the sun that may not be obtained through the medium of an advertisement."

"Yes, I believe you. And I don't think there is anything one ridiculous on earth in the way of an advertisement that will not elicit a reply."

"I ben, suppose you illustrate the truth of you own theory by advertising for 4o.rd to some quaint, out of the way manor, that will ward off the average rascal professional boarding-house keepers, and bring to your relief one of those matronly souls, full of the milk of human kindness, who only keep boarders for the sake of company, and are entirely above mercenary motives?

"Since you have been talking I have framed an advertisement, which you, no doubt, may consider ridiculous, but I bet you a supper at Kinsley's I shall get an answer to it. Here it is."

Mr. James Barclay, taking a pencil and note book from his pocket, wrote the following:

"Board Wanted—A young gentleman, with the best of references, desires board in a refined, social family, where social position, where his *editying conduct* will be considered an sufficient compensation for his board.

"Did you ever hear of such assurance? Does this person really expect to find people to board him for the benefit of his edifying conduct?

"It has been a singular advertisement," replied the mother. "I have heard many a misdeeds of taking boarders to our companions, but not without compensation.

"Perhaps this editying person's conduct might be of some good to Harry; but the probabilities are that he is a good-goody divinity student, and you know Harry is something of a Robert Elsmere and has peculiar views on religion."

"But, my dear, you are taking for granted that the advertiser is a divinity student. In all probability he is a very different sort of person, and states he has the best of references. Suppose you write him a note and request him to call?

"In a few days after the insertion of the advertisement Mr. James Barclay called at the newspaper office and received but two replies. One of them was a lady desirous of "the good young man will apply at the gambreling, mansard and a field for his editying conduct, as the present Chaplain is off on a vacation."

"Guess that won't sink," said Mr. James Barclay, with a grim smile. "It looks like a put-up job; there is a strong resemblance in some of these scrawls to Tom ·temple's handwriting; but he is one who we've got here."

The other answer was a dainty missive in a feminine hand, requesting the advertiser to call at a certain residence on Michigan avenue. It was exceedingly brief, though courteous.

"Turning to the clerk with some degree of satisfaction, he demanded to know if there were no other replies, and left with an impatient shake of the head when one was but an advertising clerk feel uncomfortable.

On this little missive, therefore, hung the truth of a lonely old man's evening supper. But Mr. Barclay was a man of resolution, and after a careful toilet rang at the residence on Michigan avenue.

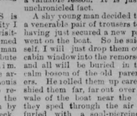
"Hugo, this is simplicity itself, he mutered, as his wandering eye took in the elegant surroundings. "If I get accustomed to them here, I'll be inclined to think the place I want, I've yet seen is a hamlet to this place."

His reveries were cut short by the appearance of two ladies, who gave him a cordial their most genial visitor-epis ned the object of his call.

The younger, Miss Susan Pelford, was a lady of convictions. She had conceived the idea that the writer of such an advertisement must surely be a divinity student, and thus she regarded him.

Mr. Barclay, she said, reading his card, and then proceeding straightway to open the campaign, "My mother and I, the other evening, were discussing the advisability of having some company in the house for the benefit of my brother, who was with us over a month one time ago, and has been confined to the house. We have just arrived at a decision, and were prepared to answer it, but I must forewarn you that my brother has let a very serious acquaintance with those of other cities, and to speak of Chicago with quiet scorn. They love to jump with pleasure when they their five mayors, neither one of whom lives out in our ward, and that no one near one of the others would be sold even for a horse car. They also speak with some acrimony of the last time Chicago justice of the peace, who used to be in the shoe store on Clark bell. He had a deaf and dumb waiter and a boy who was a cripple and spoke talking, by means of which he and refer difficult points of law to a learned chemist in his office adjoining a strange thing occurred. It has nothing to do with anything else, and I do not put it in here in order to teach a valuable lesson. It is just a simple unadvertised fact.

A shy young man decided to abandon a venerable pair of trousers to its fate, having put around a new pair as he went on the boat. So he said to himself, I will go into the room of my cabin window into the remorseless tide, and all will be buried in the great, calm bosom of the old parent of waters. He rolled them up carefully and tied them fast, for fear of the dangling wale of the boat near the bow. As they sped through the air they unfurled with a soul-piercing plunk. They filled with air and looked as they struck on the crest of the waves



A STRANGHAT INCIDENT.

like a man stooping over to peer down into the depths of the tide. A nervous woman about middleage heard the impact of the pantaloons and looked out, looking down with a slumber said: "Mr. Gill, a human being has went to his account." She then became the author of a long poly and all hands rushed to the boat and long-suffering Mr. Gill, the author of the "Man overboard." that awful cry which never fails to bring a crowd in a hundred hands with boat hooks and rubbish opened up to the lower decks, and amid the cries of women and the quick-drawn breath of pale men, a tall gentleman jumped from the bulwarks in the vitals with a jabber, and, while fainting passengers looked at the other way, he pulled out the now collapsed trousers and found on the inside of the waistband the name of the owner, also the leg and waist measurement, together with the name of a St. Louis tailor. Then they began to hunt over the boat and in the dying of the river for the man who had occupied the trousers aforetime, and that shy young man's name was in every mouth and he didn't dare to come down for his breakfast, and he jet black mustache, which could be distinctly seen when he left St. Louis from fright turned around and went white.

A Very Fertile Country.

A few years since there resided at Newton, Kan., a gentleman by the name of Schmidt, who was general land agent for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. A large party of capitalists from New York and the old country came to Kansas with a view of making heavy investments.

Schmidt was called upon to show these men around, and right royally did he do it.

Taking them out in the prairies far from the railroad, Schmidt would in a few words point out the many advantages of the climate, soil, etc. As one farmer would hold up a clod, and think this or that could not be raised there, he would walk a few miles further and show them just the soil needed for that kind of grain or fruit. At last one of the gentlemen spoke up:

"Mr. Schmidt, I find after going around with you, there is nothing that can cannot raise in Kansas."

To this, Schmidt quietly replied: "I forgot to tell you, gentlemen, that you cannot raise pumpkins in Kansas."

"Why is that?" they all, with one voice, inquired.

"Well, you see, this land is so very rich, and the vines grow so rapidly, that they wear the pumpkins all out dragging them along the ground.

At any one denies this, the land is still to be seen.

Paralyzed by Chewing Gum.

The most remarkable case that has come under the observation of the medical fraternity in this city for a long time is that of Mary Yountz, aged 12 years, who is suffering from facial paralysis. This affliction is due to chewing gum, she having employed the use of her jaws so constantly during the last three months that the muscles of her face are powerless and her nerves are in a dilapidated condition. When she laughs her face presents an amusing sight, and yet there is much sympathy felt for the little girl, as her condition is regarded as a serious one by the physicians who have been called upon to treat her. In whatever position she is able to twist her mouth the muscles remain, and the face is thus in a contorted shape until one of the members of her family assists her with their hands to place it in proper condition. Her chin drops, and it frequently becomes necessary to tie a bandage over her head to keep the lower jaw in the proper place. Mary is now under the care of Dr. Ehrlich, who is applying plasters to her face, and under his treatment she seems to be improving, though slowly.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Gas for Balloons.

In the new method for obtaining gas for balloons the hydrogen is gotten by heating slaked lime and powdered zinc together, hydrogen gas is obtained in a "...lent quantities to inflate an ordinary military balloon in three hours.

BILL NYE IN ST. LOUIS.

It Is Doing a Man a Service There to Lock Him Up.—An Exciting Episode Involving the Fate of a Fool Traveler.

ST. LOUIS is the only city I have ever visited where it seemed like taking a man as a delicate tribute to arrest him. When you are arrested in St. Louis you do not go immediately to the sacred station by the means of the scruff of your neck, through a hooting and mobbing crowd, but the policeman who has arrested you sends in a signal from the nearest box, and directly a hack comes out, or, if it be a Sunday, as the American has it, a beautiful six-horsed drayful, with Bissop William-Riley-and-come-along-with-me phaeton, drawn by early cultivated and well-fed horses, dashes up to the curb, driven by an Olive street goodoir. You bound lightly into the beautifully fleeked chariot, a tiny silver gong about the size of a mustard pot tinkles merrily, and away you go, scouring the city and leaving the people who have never been under arrest.

But how, after the hot and pungent render, can St. Louis afford to do this, while in a city like New York the delicate attention of a hack would tention-house or forego the joys of arrest entirely. The average fine, after the criminal pays $5.50 for an arrest which he used to get at $1. This pays the cross-bars and makes it seem like something to look back to with pleasure. People who live in the city and become arrested from time to time do not care for hacks and long-suffering Mr. Barclay was a man of resolution, and after a careful toilet rang at the residence on Michigan avenue.

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Gas for Balloons.

In the new method for obtaining gas for balloons the hydrogen is gotten by heating slaked lime and powdered zinc together, hydrogen gas is obtained in a "...lent quantities to inflate an ordinary military balloon in three hours.

BUDGET OF FUN.

OLD time rocks—rocking the cradle.

THE last rose of summer—The cabbage rose.

A CREAM way to lay in coal—Sleep in the coal bin.

A PLUM-PUDDING on the table is worth two in the dark.

WEAK men are never over-bold, but they are often bowled over.

We cannot all be as wise as Solomon, but we can all stop pretending that we are.

A BOBB is like the traditional honesuake—usually has a long tale of kinks in his mouth.

THE philosophy of everyday life proves that many a tailor-made girl can take the conceit out of a self-made man.

AN exchange speaks of a woman as being the only one left of her kind. But how can a woman be the only circumlocution?

JOHN, if I got as interested as you do I'd shoot myself. Prosecu—If you was a toxicated as I am you could not hit a barn door.

SNAGGS—I see an Elmira minister preached last Sunday on "What can I do to be saved?" Edgar—Seems to me one of the first moves would be to get out of Illinois.

WOMAN is rarely able to sharpen a lead pencil or drive a nail in the proper way, but she generally knows how to massage a husband and that's a good deal tougher job.

EDITOR—You say that your habits are all correct. Applicant—Yes, sir. I always offer a prayer before I pass—Do you drink? Applicant—Sometimes—Thanks. Don't care if I do.

FOR the sake of humanity and humanity it is earnestly hoped Mr. Edison will never hear any sort of a machine which will enable people to hear what is said about them behind their backs.

WIFE (reading morning paper)—Why, the Mormons actually call this the right of having two, three, and sometimes four wives at one time. Husband—Why, at that rate, I wonder ever hope to be a widower.

FUNNY (who has given his concert)—I hope, young man, that you know the value of the prize you will get in my daughter? Young man—Well—er—sir, I don't know the exact value; but as near as I can find out, it's in the neighborhood of $25,000.

FOOD carging with Brown—I tell you prohibition will never prohibit. If they pass the constitutional amendment we shall have free rum. Mrs. J.—(suddenly interested)—O, that'll be a great saving to you, won't it, Dick? You'll be able to buy me the sea skin sack next winter.

BIRKE Coachman (colored)—I thought you saved yoah folk; was so dog gone rich. Jinks Coachman (colored)—Ah, yes, I saved my money. Birke Coachman—Huh! I guess not. I loaded up de winder last night an' seen two oh de young ladies playin' on de same piany. Guess you all has her some mire.

"AH," she said, with a troublous vibrator little sigh, "true happiness is something that is rarely experienced, is it?" "Yes," he replied, "rarely, and yet I have known it." "When?" "This evening." "With me?" "Yes; about five minutes ago, when you told me that your father was laid up with rheumatism in his right leg."

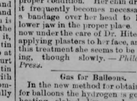
A MADON'S PRAYER.

A maiden of uncertain age
To catch a husband did engage
And having passed the prime of life
Is striving to become a wife.
Beneath an oak this ancient maid
Knelt down and thus her prayer prayed:
"Send, send a husband, Lord, to me,
While yet I may become a bride.
Else I'll die without an ear I love
And none to meet me in Heaven above."
Then from the heavens a voice did call
Deep, hoarse yet sweet, and said, "Hold on awhile"
"And dost Thou ask me, you Lord, who?
"Why, my man, dear Lord, who do?"
—*Washington Critic.*

First department official (at Washington)—I had a strange experience to-day—strange, I mean. Second department official—You look as if you'd seen a ghost. Come, tell me the story, anything to relieve the monotony. It is not a ghost story. It's all flesh and blood. "Well, well! (cut with it." "A man came to me to-day to ask about a matter which I could refer to any other department, and I actually had to attend to it myself."

Rumors—The nurse says, mum, that yez worr in the kitchen while I worr out? Mistress (timidly)—Yes, Bridget—Yis—indade, mum; an what wud ye think if I wint into your hood wu when ye worr out? Mistress (more timidly)—I should think it strange, Bridget. Bridget (emboldened a little as she shattens a piece of Sevres on the floor)—Well, mum, but begorr if yez will stick to yez own parlor of the house O'll stick to mine.

PAT'S PAT ANSWER.



Hodge—I say, Pat, where would you be if those gallows had their due?

Pat—Riding alone, I guess

St Jacobs Oil Cures NEURALGIA

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

DIAMOND VERA-CURA FOR DYSPEPSIA
And All Stomach Troubles, such as: Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Sick-Headache, Dizziness, Distress after eating, Food Fermentation, Wind, Bloating, Pain, Taste after eating, Nervousness and Low Spirits.
At Druggists and Dealers, or send by mail on receipt of 50 cents (money or stamps), dollar size by express, charges prepaid.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

CHOLERA PROOF, OR OHIO IMPROVED
Tobacco Plant. Sure Preventative against Cholera. Also Sweet Potatoes, Cabbage, Tomatoes, Peppers, Celery, Flower Seeds. Catalogue free. THE OHIO IMPROVED TOBACCO CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

WANTED Men to travel on salary or commission. Permanent. Address, STANDARD RUBBER WORKS, 1 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 cts.

CONSUMPTION

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY By using Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, and will CURE CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM.
Apply Balm Liquid. 5 bottles, $1. Powder, 50 cts. Sample, 10 cts.

ASTHMA
Dr. Hair's Asthma Specific is a positive cure. Relief in 10 MINUTES. Sent on receipt of price, $1 per package. Dr. HAIR & SON, Sole Proprietors, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by Druggists. Trial Package, 25 cts.
T. POTTAR, Prop., Jersey City, N. J.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR
Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women!
Book to Women Free. Sent by Express. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

S.S.S.
Bottle Specific cured me of inelligent Blood Poison, after I had suffered from its ravages for years. Nothing else could reach the case. I now feel perfectly healthy. J. W. BRANDON, Sheriff Hinds Co., Jackson, Miss.
Who owes up Rosella attacked two of my children and they were given up by the doctors and pronounced incurable. S.S.S. cured them, and I believe it saved their lives. I cannot say too much in its favor. JOHN WILLIAMS, Lexington, Va.
S.S.S. CURES SPECIFIC BLOOD DISEASES, and is the only medicine which permanently cures Blood Poison, Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Boils, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, Rheumatism, Blood Taints, etc. Our Medical Department is under the direction of a physician of long experience in these diseases, and we invite correspondence with those who desire information or have peculiar cases to treat. Our Book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

The most certain and safe pain REMEDY in the world that instantly stops the most EXCRUTIATING pains. Its truly the great CONQUEROR OF PAIN, and has proved more good than any known remedy.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN in the CHEST or SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, or any other EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications act like magic, causing the PAIN to INSTANTLY STOP.
For CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COLD in the CHEST, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS in the SMALL of the Back, etc., more extended or repeated applications are necessary to effect a cure.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
CURES all INTERNAL PAINS, CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, FLATULENCY, FAINTING SPELLS, quickly by taking internally as directed.
Sold by Druggists. 25 cts. per bottle.

CHOICE TEXAS LANDS
Rare Chance for Settlers.
The Railway Lands of Texas have been divided into farms, within easy access of good markets and schools, and are now offered for sale on
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENT'L RY. CO.
Most favorable terms ever offered by any Railroad Company in the United States.
Renowned Agricult'l Lands
Located along the line of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, in Northern Texas.
200,000 ACRES
In farms of 40 acres and upward. These lands were formerly in the hands of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and are now offered for sale at the same prices and on the same terms as those of the Houston & Texas Cent'l Railway, which have been so highly commended by thousands who have purchased and settled upon them.
Thousands of acres of these lands are in the most productive portion of the great wheat belt of Texas, they possess great climatic advantages, favorable to man and beast, where the farmer can raise his crop of wheat, and have it safely housed in his barn, and ready for market early and late in the season, without the risk of being injured by inclement weather.
Texas is fast becoming the great wheat producing State of the Union. Our climate is healthy, the soil is productive, and the markets are good. Our lands are offered for sale on long time, with interest on deferred payments, and we invite the attention of the public to our lands, as we believe we can offer inducements to farmers and lands in Texas not to be found elsewhere.
A. S. NAPIER, Vernon, Texas.
C. C. GIBBS, Land Ag't, Houston, Tex.

The Answer to the Conundrum.
"If you will observe," said the philosophical traveling man, "you will agree with me that for the most part our likes and dislikes are utterly unnatural—without any logical foundation whatever."
"I can't agree with you."
"Well, I'll prove it to you. Now, I observe that you are very fond of ginger ale. Now, why do you drink it?"
"Because I like it."
"Precisely. I knew you would say that. But can you go a step further and tell me why you like it?"
"Yes, I can."
"Indeed! and why?"
"Because it doesn't make me drunk."
—*Merchant Traveler.*

A Terrible Misfortune.
It is the earnest desire of the best kind to feel that one's physical energies are failing in the prime of life—to feel more nervous, more disposed, weaker every day. Yet this is the unhappy lot of hundreds who surround us. A source of renewed strength, which science approves, is the best of such mortuaries of the debilitated have not yet reached the last stage of life, and which, in the instance, has built up constitutions supposed to be wrecked beyond repair. It is a vegetable tonic, combined with a wholesome stimulant, and is adapted to all who need a tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine of great merit, ranking in the opinion of the medical profession as the most efficacious preventive of dyspepsia, and as a tonic it is unsurpassed for invigorating the system. Sold by all druggists and dealers generally.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, }
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

How I Would Like to be the man in the moon, Bobby, and to rock down on this gay world as he does." "I wish you could, Willie, I wish I could." "Why?" "Well, the moon is several thousand miles away."—*Lincoln Journal.*

A TRAVELING MAN
Creates Great Excitement in the Empire House.
INDEPENDENCE, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1888.
Rheumatic Syrup Co., Jackson, Mich.:
Gentlemen—I am a traveling man here to-night and registered as agent for Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and as he did not feel well enough to use his interest never before realized what a blessing it is to be well. I will say, I will tell you the story. For years I have been a sufferer from rheumatism. Grease would not relieve the pain and soreness of the joints at times I could not move without assistance, and was obliged to use of crutches. In addition to this, my stomach became so disordered that I could reign not in, which threatened to end my life. I was induced to try your Syrup, and gave quite a history of your Syrup, and the peculiarities of its combination, which, in

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How to Gain Flesh and Strength.
Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion; it is palatable as milk. Delicate people improve rapidly by its use. For Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis it is unequaled. Dr. Thos. A. Ma... says: "I have found Scott's Emulsion a valuable agent in consumption. I have gained four pounds in a month."

You must train a girl when she is young, but when she grows up she will look out for her own train.—*Danville Breeze.*

News About Town.
It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for Throat and Lungs is been the most popular remedy with people who are troubled with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Every druggist will give you a trial bottle *free of cost.* It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. The Large Bottles are 50c and $1.

THE mop is very frequently floored, but not in a horsehead argument.—*Merchant Traveller.*

An Extended Popularity. Brown's Bronchial Troches have for many years been the most popular article in use for relieving Coughs and Throat troubles.

THE herdic driver always has a whoa begone expression.—*Boston Gazette.*

Consumption Surely Cured.
To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive cure for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

A BUSY-NOSED Bourbon from Rye Beach went head first through a Jersey City manhole one day last week and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "sewercide."—*Drake's Magazine.*

Catarrh Cured.
A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed envelope to Prof. W. Nye, 186 Lexington St. Warren, Licensed by New York City, will receive the recipe free of charge.

CORTESHIP is delightful, but when marriages comes—ah! then's the hitch.—*Boston Courier.*

"I have used MAGEE'S EMULSION in my practice with satisfactory results."—S. L. Thayer, M. D., Boston.

That Tired Feeling
If you are run down, or have that tired feeling as a result of overwork or the effect of a cold, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla, that best of all tonics and blood purifiers. Hood's Sarsaparilla, Hood's Sarsaparilla, the blood, tones the stomach, renews the nervous system, gives a healthy appetite, and builds up the system. Thousands of testimonials to its wonderful cures. Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the weak strong."

Stronger Every Day
"I have been troubled a great deal with my stomach, so much so that I could not eat, and as soon as any one could send to the store I would be sick. Hood's Sarsaparilla has not had much headache, my food has relished, and I have gained in flesh and strength. I have been strengthening steadily ever day. I thoroughly believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine."—A. A. STEVENS, Grand Rapids, Mich.
N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses $1

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA
MAKES THE WEAK STRONG

Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College!
SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL. THE STANDARD INSTITUTION and the LARGEST BUSINESS COLLEGE in the United States. Catalogue, terms, etc., sent free. Address H. B. BRYANT & A. S. STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.
We recommend this college to our readers. Mention this paper when you write.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.
DON'T WORRY YOUR DEALER FOR A KIND OF POOR COAT. THE FISH BRAND SLICKER Will Last Two Seasons Without Repairing. Sold by Dealers Everywhere. Catalogue Free. A. J. TOWER, Boston.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS in FREE Government LANDS.
In Gallatin Valley of Montana and Kootenai, Spokane and Palouse Districts, Washington Territory. Write for Pamphlet, Maps and Information, showing the Best Wheat Lands in Montana and Washington Territory, and how to reach them, free. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Gen'l Land Agent, ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE PAPER on which this Circular is printed is Sold by Dealers in Paper everywhere. If your Dealer does not keep it, ask him to get it for you. Samples free. Mention this paper. Address, HOLYOKE PAPER CO., 40 Hawley St., Boston, Mass.

Not long ago this old gentleman was a sour, despondent, dyspeptic, invalid, with torpid liver, sallow complexion, irritable temper, and was inkarkably miserable, both mentally and physically. Now, as the result of taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, he leads the boys at the running jump, and makes himself a pleasant companion generally. For all Liver, Blood, and Lung Diseases, "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal. It purifies the blood, infuses new life, spirits and vigor into the debilitated and despondent; banishes that "tired feeling" of which so many complain, and builds up both flesh and strength when reduced below the usual standard of health.

WARRANTED. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only Liver, Blood and Lung Remedy guaranteed to benefit or cure all diseases for which it is recommended, or the money paid for it will be promptly returned. Sold by druggists, the world over.

Copyright, 1888, by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors.

DON'T FOOL WITH so-called remedies for Catarrh in the Head, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and be cured. $500 offered by the manufacturers for an incurable case. No experimenting. 50 cents, by druggists.

SCROFULA.
Of all the ills that human flesh is heir to, Scrofula is most prevalent. Very few, indeed, are entirely free from some taint of Scrofula. Young people of delicate constitution are often afflicted by this disease, which manifests itself in various forms. The glands of the neck, groin, abdomen, etc., become enlarged, either persistently or with slight impairment of health.

Swellings in the Neck
frequently become so engorged with scrofulous matter that abscesses are formed. Painful running sores may also appear on the arms, legs, and feet, sometimes continuous and sometimes of an intermittent character. Occasionally the disease attacks the bones, causing pain in about the eyes, causing deafness and blindness. Pimples, cancerous growths, swollen joints, etc., are other symptoms of the disease. It must be treated through the blood if a permanent cure is to be effected.

What is more beautiful than a rich, soft complexion in man or woman? This can be obtained only by the eradication of all scrofulous taints from the blood by the persistent use of

Magee's Emulsion,
and health will follow. Be sure your Druggist sells you only that article.
J. A. MAGEE & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy here and we will place you in a paying position when you can earn $50 per month.

HOME STUDY. Bookkeeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, taught by mail. Complete, practical, thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. BRYANT & STRATTON, Buffalo, N. Y.

Baby Carriages We manufacture to sell direct to private purchasers, at factory prices, and deliver free of charge. E. KNIGHT MFG. CO., Boston.

LOZENGES PASTILLES Sent free. ASTHMA. Dr. J. Hair & Son, Jersey City, N. J.

WEAK MEN Men who are nervous, debilitated, lack vitality, should send for our pamphlet, sent free. Address, Mr. Marshall, Box 1, Detroit, Mich.

LADIES LOOK! Your principal of Hair Growth, Arrest Falling Hair, Remove Dandruff, Restore Gray Hair to its original color, by using Parker's Hair Balsam. Sold by druggists.

COME TO US and prepare for filling one of the many vacancies in Telegraphy. Positions always open. Our good graduates are in demand. Tuition $60. Board and lod

He Got Away With

A short old man is walking with a long gray beard passed an armful of Christmas trees through Fulton market one afternoon and stopped at a stand of grapes were displayed.

"How you are?" yell pointing to open baskets. Co'cords, Catawbas and market, for half the price.

The small man stopped, wrinkles so as to free his fruitfully pulled off a bunch in a basket of Co vored that, he tried a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions with

"How much for gra Jacosically, eating a big

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said the way two more Concords

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No.

"Where did you learn "Over's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old t sat about a pound and cents, or I'll the fruit bow knot, and then yo say; we don't want to g around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for

It is claimed that a ment and that western born corncobs this wind encouraging to drough Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs three in breaks, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob n mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealer braska hearth will st Eastern strikers may p pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the G

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C.—Ah, yes, t told me to take what I

The Deception

Farmer Griggs ho must be feelin' yes York nowadays. Y logs when you came up look at ye now!—Puc

Winter Time

Trapper—Hello! Where ye come from!

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

Sh——————Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 21, 1889

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Eveline.

MARCH 20.—Sleighing is gone.

W. A. Stanley and wife were at Charlevoix Saturday.

Joe Tuttle purchased a fine span of horses at Charlevoix last week.

John Carlson left for Petoskey Saturday where he will stop for a while. We regret to have him leave us.

The Saints denomination held a meeting at the residence of James Reed Saturday evening, which was well attended.

John Myers has purchased a quantity of cedar timber of Chas. Peterson, and has a small gang of men at work.

The Jarman boys have moved into their house and are now keeping batchelor's hall.

Ed. Winkler and family moved over onto his place west of Ironton Saturday.

A dispatch was received last week announcing the death at Mancelona of Neal McEachre.

We guarantee candidates running for office in Eveline will save money by getting their tickets printed at the JOURNAL office. Remember this.

Ironton School.

The following is the report of the Ironton school for the month ending Mar. 18. Whole number enrolled in grammar department, 30; primary, 42

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Arthur Miller	92.2	Harry Purvis	85
Archie Miller	98	Willie Williams	85
Ira Miller	90	Walter Williams	85
John Galbraith	94	Frank Williams	90
John Galbraith	87	Eddie Williams	85
Nettie Jackson	98	Walter Bird	90
Joseph Boyer	98	Emma Bird	85
Thomas Moroney	97	Lewis Hoersman	85
Tony Antonio	98	Frank Hoersman	85
Tony Antonio	98	John Mitchell	90
Sonora Iron	96	Maggie Munson	95
Frank Lesner	95	Bertie Walton	95
Martha Saunders	96	Otto Nelson	85
Hettie Saunders	96	Mary Boyer	85

E. SEVERANCE, Teacher.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Eva Lewis	93	Harley Garfield	90
Annie Lewis	91	Dickie Leanore	84
Pearl Lewis	92	Sumner Lamphere	85
Minnie Zettle	93	Lizzie Scanlon	87
Rica Zettle	94	Jennie Lamphere	85
Rica Zettle	94	Jennie Lamphere	85
Nettie Marsney	94	Maggie Langworthy	85
Mina Marsney	92	Lettie Williams	85
Willie Peterson	98	Isabelle Tunnath	85
Leo Nelson	90	Robert Tunnath	85
Louis Ragouzik	92	Ross Wilson	90
Frank Ragouzik	90	Willie Cook	85
Hans Nelson	92	Amy Compton	85
Anna Nelson	91	Louie Boyer	75
Edna Stewart	90	Otto Reipke	85
Celia Hammond	93	Robert Mitchell	85
Celia Hammond	93	Jessie Mitchell	85
Hepsie King	93	Jessie Mitchell	85
John Race	90		

MAY PATTERSON, Teacher.

Wilson.

Still warm and pleasant.

Wagons and buggies are all the go at present.

Dugald and Johnnie McMillan Sundayed at their home in Echo.

Elder Tracy preached to a small congregation on Sunday last. We believe he has joined the M. E. denomination.

Everybody and his son went to East Jordan on Saturday last, at least the streets looked so to a casual observer, and worse to tell, some went home rather tight.

Mrs. Chas Campbell of East Jordan, went home today, after spending two weeks with her friend, Mrs. Hudkins.

The neighbors and friends of J. R. Vance surprised him on Monday night, it being his 30th birthday. A good time was enjoyed.

We rise to explain; On that cold Sunday it was 16° below zero on Sunday morn, instead of noon a printed. It isn't quite as cold here as it towns on the lake but they fail to register thermometer as cold as it is generally.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Chas. G. Lewis will leave here April 1st for Findlay, Ohio, where he will develop as a building speculator.

W. L. French left for Chicago Tuesday morning to make arrangements for the coming bark season.

Forty new voters registered on Saturday last, and 176 men went to the polls. The largest number of votes ever cast at a village election in East Jordan.

The atmosphere was made so sultry election day that the snow began to melt in the street, and is now nearly all gone.

The election of village officers on Monday last proved a complete victory for the anti-waterworks party. East Jordan.

fight was long and earnest, but the supporters of the council were swamped by the numbers their opponents got to the polls. This question has been a heated one for some time, and now the promoters are in the minority, the opposition will have a good opportunity of showing their constituents how things should be done.

Atwood.

MARCH 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Pankett and daughter, and Mrs. Hood made a short visit to Mr. Brown's of Mancelona, last week.

S. A. Brown has stopped shoveling snow and the sleighing has busted.

Township caucus is called for the 23d at 2 o'clock p. m., in the town hall.

There is an earnest inquiry among the farmers if this really is spring.

Henry Kanagy had a narrow escape in D. Flannigan's saw mill last week, caused by trying to poke back frozen sawdust from under the saw when it was in motion.

Some of the boys are getting the Western fever.

Egbert Vanderstreet and Harry Kooman leave for Jamestown this week for a short visit.

D. Flannigan moves his sawmill from Kewadin to Antrim City Wednesday.

E. Byers returned from East Jordan Sunday.

Barnard.

MARCH 19.—The snow is fast disappearing.

Most of the boys are home from the lumber woods.

Mrs. William Clark has taken Mr. Wilkinson's place as singing school teacher.

Elder Shapton had the misfortune to lose one of his horses last week while coming from the lumber woods.

Miss Cora Chew closes her winter term of school here next Friday.

There will be no church here Sunday on account of quarterly meeting at Norwood.

There was about thirty cords of wood cut at Mr. Gregory's bee on Tuesday.

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn, came home one evening feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well to-day. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

Ellsworth.

MARCH 11.—Sleighing is almost gone, but the logs still continue to come to the new mill.

W. A. Boss lost one of his horses Sunday night.

Miss Minnie Norton of Wilson visited old friends here last week.

Miss Annie Ogeltree is preparing her scholars to give an exhibition the last day of her school.

Louis Deline sprained his ankle last week which laid him up for a few days.

Rev. Ten Eyck of Central Lake, preached here twice last Sunday.

Echo.

Our two months sleighing is past.

Alfred Scofield is getting better.

Supervisor Bennett has the mumps.

Robbie McMillan has come home from Kalkaska.

H. B. Vance of East Jordan, bought Alfred Scofield's black horse on Saturday last.

Mrs. H. Vance took a ride to town to see her son William on Saturday last. Her health is the best for years.

We have the champion twins in this township; Morton and Alvin Freeman weighed 20½ lb. each, at five months old. Next.

Also In "Grateful."

"I saved the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. Harriman, New York. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

Burgess.

MARCH 20.—Springlike weather, and everybody is satisfied.

Mrs. Sheldon and family of Alanson, are visiting at I. S. Webster's the past week.

It is getting about time for township caucuses, and candidates to be around.

Robins have put in an appearance and sugar making is in full blast.

The last dance of the season was not very well attended on account of the roads.

Mr. Mange, and Scotchee on horses, [illegible] in 45 minutes by Woodford's chronometer, last week.

The Favorite

Medicine for Throat and Lung Difficulties has long been, and still is, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures **Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis,** and Allays all irritation of the **Larynx and Fauces;** strengthens the **Vocal Organs;** allays soreness of the lungs; prevents **Consumption,** and, even in advanced stages of that disease, relieves Coughing and induces Sleep. There is no other preparation for diseases of the throat and lungs to be compared with this remedy.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pain in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and a cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending it."

Cough Medicine

—the best the world knows."—R. Horton, Foreman *Herald-light*, Morrilton, Ark.

"I have been afflicted with asthma for forty years, and last spring was taken with a violent cough which threatened to terminate my days. Every one pronounced me in consumption. I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect was magical. I was immediately relieved and continued to improve until entirely recovered."—Joel Bullard, Guilford, Conn.

"Six months ago I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by an incessant cough which deprived me of sleep and rest. I tried various remedies, but obtained no relief until I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A few bottles of this medicine cured me."—Mrs. E. Coburn, 39 Second st., Lowell, Mass.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I know of no remedy which will give such speedy relief and comfort as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of Whooping Cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1325 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the only cough medicine to be relied on in dangerous cases."—H. D. Hilton, Kittanning, Pa.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Do You Chew? Then get the BEST which is FINZER'S OLD HONESTY

Genuine has a RED H tin tag on every plug.

OLD HONESTY is acknowledged to be the purest and most lasting piece of Standard Chewing Tobacco on the market. Trying it is a better test than any talk about it. Give it a fair trial. Your dealer has it.

JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

Shapton & Scroggie,

Charlevoix and East Jordan

STAGE LINE

Leave Charlevoix daily at 7.00 a. m., arrive at East Jordan by 10.30.

Leave East Jordan at 2.30 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix by 5.30.

Leave orders at Fountain City House and Burns & Stevens's barn, Charlevoix, and at Comuercial House, East Jordan.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County. Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX

Also Farming Lands For Sale.

BARGAINS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

SAP PAILS. SAP PANS.

NEW HARROWS.

New Stoves.

New Builders Hardware.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron and Nails

Also Sole Agents for the Celebrated

HOUSEHOLD JEWEL COOKING STOVE,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they draw every time. Besides they draw irons. Save your Dollars by spending them with

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

February 8th.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

Daily except Sunday.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of newspaper advertising. Their 100-page pamphlet, containing a list of newspapers and estimates, sent free.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

As we now have on hand a large number of old newspapers we will sell them at the rate of 50 cents per hundred. Subscriptions may begin at any time.

Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Journal Office.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 298. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.; THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889. $1.50 PER YEAR.

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Entered at the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., as second class matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Display—Twenty cents per inch each insertion; less rates by the year furnished on application. Reduced rates by the year furnished on application. Business Notices—Five cents per line each insertion. Birth, Marriage and Death notices, Obituary poetry and Cards of thanks, five cents per line.

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Receipts are issued to pay for subscription and job work. Receipt is made on subscription to show how you stand, and you will get a receipt for your money when you pay it. Receipts are sent out with the paper soon after payment is made. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

[illegible] STANTON, Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty. Office over Sanderson's Jewelry store, Detroit, Mich.

[illegible] MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Bogue Block, Petoskey, Michigan promptly attended to.

[illegible] MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Real Estate business promptly attended to. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

[illegible] CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

[illegible] EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

[illegible] MAY, Attorney at Law. Office over the Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

PHYSICIANS.

[illegible] CHRISTIEN, M. D., Office and residence on Mill-street. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a.m. 1.00 to 5.00 P. M.

[illegible] BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner State and Division St. Oxygen treatment a specialty. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a.m. 1.00 to 4.00 p. m.

[illegible] WIN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

[illegible] HARNISH, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

[illegible] A.—Baxter Post No. 113, meets second Tuesday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

[illegible] O. U. A. M.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 87, meets first and second Monday evening at eight o'clock.

[illegible] O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 292, meets every Saturday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall.

[illegible] O. P.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 2317, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

[illegible] R.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or after full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

[illegible] MENS'—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets every other Friday evening, at Uhler's hall.

[illegible] W.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

[illegible] & Co's Bank of Charlevoix

Gold drafts, direct upon U. S. principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines. Correspondents:—Chase National Bank, New York; Chase, Sanborn & Co., Boston; National Bank of Commerce, National Bank, Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

WILL H. FRANCIS.

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will do Contracting and Building in the village and vicinity. Shop on Bridge street, opposite Harrison Berman's residence.

Legal Advertisements.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The regular examinations of candidates for teachers' certificates at Charlevoix, April 26, 27, and 28, and at East Jordan, April 30th, A. M. All examinations commence at 8:30 o'clock.

JOHN REDPATH, Secretary.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the probate court for said county, held at the office in the village of Boyne City, in said county, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1889. Present, C. L. Mayne, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jane Ann Marin, deceased, on reading and filing the petition of Maria Jeanne and Loretta Hunting, duly verified, praying that administration of said estate be granted to Edward H. Green, or to some other person, thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 25th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be held in the village of Boyne City, in said county, in the county of Charlevoix, state of Michigan, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in THE CHARLEVOIX COUNTY JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to the day of hearing.

FRED. W. MAYNE, Judge of Probate.

THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

Opinions of the Leading State Papers on the Proposed Increase.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The constitutional amendment increasing the Governor's salary from $1,000 to $4,000 per year, to be voted on at the coming election, is one which should appeal to the pride and sense of justice of every Michigan voter. The question is one entirely outside of political difference. Michigan is, to day seventh in rank of the states of the union in population and wealth, and has no equal in its natural resources, and yet it is the object of jeer by our sister states, because of the parsimony in the treatment of its chief executive.

The average salary paid to the Governors of all the states is $8,300 per annum, and many of them are provided with executive mansions in addition. The additional cost to the taxpayers of this state, should the amendment be adopted, would be so insignificant that no taxpayer would ever know the difference. The man who pays a tax on $2,500 valuation now pays but one less than one cent additional tax. The people of this state have long been asking for the submission of an amendment increasing the Governor's salary alone. The amount asked is far less than any of the states surrounding and bordering upon Michigan pay to their Governors. Pennsylvania pays $10,000 and provides a mansion; Ohio $8,000 and a mansion; Indiana, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, $5,000 each, and Illinois, $6,000, a mansion and $3,000 additional for cars of same.

The Governor of Michigan is required to and should give his whole time to the duties of the office, and the obligations imposed upon him cannot be delegated to others. By the Constitution and laws of the state he is prohibited from receiving any perquisites, although his office now brings a very nice revenue to the state in the way of notary fees, etc. There are additional duties imposed upon the office, and all moneys received are turned over into the State Treasury and credited to the state, as required by law.

From the Detroit Tribune.

The proposed amendment to the State Constitution increasing the salary of Governor from $1,000 to $4,000 a year certainly ought to be adopted and will be if proper effort be made to carry it through. If the State Central Committee and the various political parties will unite in an appeal to the people for its adoption, and the press of the State supplement the appeal with earnest effort in its behalf, we think it would be approved by a large majority vote. The amount fixed is certainly small enough. Four Thousand a year is not an extravagant salary to pay the Governor of Michigan. When the present salary of $1,000 was fixed Michigan was an infant compared to its present status and importance. Then the Governor was required to devote but a small portion of his time in the interest of State. Now practically his whole time is required and the responsibilities are immensurably greater. It is no sense a partisan question; men of political parties agree that the present salary is disgracefully inadequate.

Earnest, well directed effort, as we have suggested, by the State committees of the various political organizations and by the press will secure the adoption of the amendment, and make the people feel more proud of their State than ever. Let such effort be made by all means.

From the Lansing Republican.

We are glad to see the leading papers of all parties uniting in support of the proposed constitutional amendment to pay a fair salary to the Governor of this State. Neither the present salary has long been a reproach to the State, causing Michigan to be sneered at by other States. Besides its practical effect has been to make none but rich men eligible to run for Governor, because no poor man could afford it. The State now has a Governor who lives at the capital during his term, and is always on hand to attend to business. This, however, is more than the State has any right to ask under the present small salary; but, under the fair salary proposed, the State will have a right to ask it. Besides, the duties of the office are constantly growing, and are now much more than they were years ago, when the present salary was fixed. And they will continue to grow as the state grows. Further, wages for work have more than doubled. Now the janitor of the Capitol building receives a larger salary than the Governor. But, in 1850, when the Governor's salary was fixed at $1,000 per year, $500 would have been large wages for a janitor. Then $500 was good wages for a skilled mechanic, book-keeper, and in many other employments. Now it is most all such are paid larger wages than the Governor.

From the Lansing Journal.

It is to be hoped that the constitutional amendment increasing the Governor's salary from $1,000 to $4,000 will be carried at the coming spring election. The niggardliness of the State as exhibited in respect to the salaries of its chief officers has become a matter of reproach. The result of the April election will show whether the standard of intelligence in Michigan has been raised as some of our altruistic educators have been telling us.

The Steamer St. Ignace.

All winter the steamer St. Ignace has been diligently maintaining communication between the Upper and Lower peninsulas and apparently attracting very little attention. Occasionally a passenger would come down from upper peninsula and describe the performances of the steamer in glowing terms, but it soon became a rather old story and very little attention has recently been directed to her. She has, however, succeeded in attracting some attention abroad. A short time ago the London Graphic published a half page picture of her with a description and an account of her operations in the ice. This week Mr. Frank E. Kirby received a letter from a Canadian member of parliment inquiring about the steamer. The Canadian Government has for several years been engaged in a rather fruitless attempt to maintain communication with Prince Edward Island. The attention of those interested is now directed to the St. Ignace as the most likely solution of the difficulty. There is very little doubt as to her ability to go through almost any ice. When the Algoma was used as a ferry at the straits one of her greatest difficulties was with snow. She could keep a passage clear of ice without much trouble, but when snow filled her track up she was always forced to cut a new one, as the snow packed ahead of her and rendered it impossible for her to proceed. Capt. Boynton had some fears as to the effect snow might have on the new steamer, but the recent storm, during which her path was completely filled up, put an end to the anxiety. The forward propeller of the St. Ignace sucked the snow away from her bow and prevented any accumulation, and the steamer passed through it with the utmost ease. Capt. Boynton is now certain that no kind of ice or snow can stop his pet from making her regular trips.

The Talking Machine.

One of the most improved Edison phonograps, or talking machines, will be one of the novelties at the Detroit Floral Exhibition. It will sing songs, tell stories, describe the Floral booths, and will also contain and repeat the story of the Floral Exhibition, in the voice of W. H. Brearley, of the Detroit Journal, who is the manager of the enterprise. The machines are so constructed that five persons can listen through the little rubber tubes at the same time

Why Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption is an absolute cure for colds. Sold by Geo. W. Beaman.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Cheboygan will hold her first election under the city charter on Monday, April 1st.

The straits are open above Mackinaw City and boats can go through by the north passage.

The Herald says that Traverse City has more children to the square rod than any other town of its size in the state.

J. W. Arnold, one of the pioneers of Grand Traverse, died at his home in East Bay township, on Saturday last, aged 57 years.

The propeller Paxton has been thoroughly overhauled at Bay City this winter and new cabins put on. She will run on the north shore route.

The steamer Atlantic is advertised to leave Detroit on Saturday, March 30th, for Cheboygan, Mackinac, and St. Ignace, calling at all her regular lake ports.

The steamboat men are already busy fitting out, and the Cyclone, Friant and Barker will be ready for sea as soon as the ice moves, which with a continuation of present weather will be at no distant day.—Democrat.

The Saginaw Daily Courier has recently been moved into new quarters built expressly for it. The building now occupied by it is an imposing three-story stone front, of very beautiful design, and finished off in oak. It is the finest office occupied by any newspaper in Michigan, without a doubt.

The horticulturists in town to-day have their heads with an ominous look when anyone ventures to inquire. How do you like this kind of weather. There is a strong suspicion that such balmy days are too previous and may be followed by destructive frosts when the blossoms unfold.—Muskegon Chronicle.

The Lansing firm of Bement & Sons, manufacturers of stoves, farm machinery, bob sleds, etc., uses 1,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber per year, 3,000 tons of pig iron, 500 tons of bar iron, 1,000 tons of steel, employs 300 men, and pays $11,000 per month for wages exclusive of the salaries of managers, etc.

The Grand Rapids Democrat exposes some of the pretensions of "Dr. W. E. Reid," the "spirit postmaster," who professed to answer questions sealed in an envelope and addressed to persons who have passed to the spirit world. The "doctor's" principal success seemed, however, to be in duping the public and gathering in their shekels.

Louis Brown has quit work on the Press and went to Midland Thursday. He has gotten up the model for a new job press which will be a good thing if he succeeds in getting it together in proper shape. Being cheap and durable, it will be just the thing for a small country printing office. He is now having one made at the machine shop in Midland.—Clare Democrat.

The Manistee Advocate says that Manistee River lumber cut for this season is 94,775,000 feet, which does not include logs in South Branch, Bear Creek or south of Sherman. At the same time last year, there were only 78,890,000 feet, or 15,315,000 less than this year on the skids, in the woods or in the river. It would seem that instead of the supposed suspension of the Manistee Salt & Lumber Company's mills being a probable cause of lessening the log cut, it has only increased it.

Vetal Bourjoan, keeper of Skilagalas light, and his crew; George Marshall, keeper of Waugoshance light, and his crew, and Charles Marshall, keeper of St. Helena light, started over the ice for their stations Thursday. The weather turned them back and they started again to-day (Friday.) This is a month earlier than they went to their stations last spring, and they consider that the condition of the ice warrants an opening of the straits a month earlier than last spring. Walter Marshall, keeper of Detour light, and Charles Lonisgnan, keeper of Cheboygan Point light, have gone to their stations. Keeper L. O. Holden of Bois Blanc light will move down next week. Edward Chambers of Round Island light, Lake Superior, and Edward Chambers (Cheeseman) keeper of Point Iroquois light, Lake Superior, will go to their respective stations in a few days.—Mackinaw cor. St. Ignace Republican.

The line of boats between Manistee and the north commenced running Monday last, nearly a month earlier than last. They will extend their trips as far north as Edge Water, Arab, Empire and Glen Haven, going to these places twice a week. John Hansen will probably be captain of the life saving station in place of Capt. Finch, who resigned to take the same position at Michigan City Station.

While removing the old frame bridge at the upper dam at Big Rapids—temporarily in use while the new iron structure was building—Tuesday evening the body of a man floated to the surface, and before it could be recovered floated down the river and became lost among the thousands of logs passing through the city. A man was missing about the holiday season, and it is thought by some to be his body.

Mr. J. C. McDonald, agent of the London-Liverpool-New York and Chicago Land Development Co., and one of the best experts now living, has recently made examinations of the vein on the Grayling find adjoining the Gold and Silver Co. He made a number of assays and was astonished at the result. One of the assays of native rock yielded $8.25 in gold to the pound of rock. Mr. McDonald has visited the mines of Australia, California and Colorado, and pronounces the Michigan gold range the richest in the world.—Mining Journal.

The Big Rapids Common Council has made the Canton Bridge Company a tender of the balance of the money ($4,000) due on the new iron bridge at the upper dam, first deducting $2,200 forfeiture, according to agreement. The agent of the company declined to settle on that basis, and a special committee has been appointed to confer with the company. The bridge company agreed to forfeit $50 per day for every day that passed after the expiration of the contract and up to the completion of the structure, hence the trouble.

There is a plan on foot to introduce fox hunting in Michigan on a scale never before attempted in this country. While the New Yorkers are beguiling the anise bag the Michigan sportsman will be chasing the real fox with the hounds. It will be so real that the Anglo-maniac can easily imagine himself in old England. "Don't yer know," and give himself up to the full enjoyment of the occasion. The island of Mackinac is to be turned from time to time into a great hunting ground, and a fine string of horses will be kept there for hunting purposes. Little has been done in the way of perfecting the plans as yet, but before the season opens the whole scheme will be arranged in complete shape.—Detroit Journal.

Our Little Men and Women.

A charming number of a charming magazine—such must be the general opinion of the April issue of Our Little Men and Women. The magazine is as admirably adapted for supplementary reading for home use. It is a treasure box of pictures and stories for the little ones beginning to read. Send 5 cents to the publishers, D. Lothrop Company, Boston, for a sample back number. Subscription price $1.00 a year.

How Doctors Conquer Colds.

Doctor Walter K. Hammond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, pneumonia and consumption, might be avoided if we only carefully used in time." This wonderful remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

SQUARE DEALING AND SENSE THE BEST FOR SUMMER COLDS. Science assured, Relief assured. Sold by druggists. 50 cents. E. C. DELOZIER & CO., Chemists, Cortland, N. Y.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), New York. Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), New York, contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

IS THE BEST.

ty-five cents' worth of [illegible] series.—St. Louis Republic.

elected.—Lansing Journal.

THE JOWN RECORD.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A SUMMARY OF THE EVENTFUL HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK.

The Latest News as Flashed Over the Wires from All Parts of the World—Regarding Politics, Religion, Casualties, Commerce, and Industry.

DOINGS OF THE SENATE.

A Few Nominations Confirmed—Trade Relations with Neighboring Countries.

The session of the Senate, while waiting for nominations, on the 18th inst., was devoted to further discussing the wisdom of appointing committees on trade relations with neighboring countries. The nominations received for the appointment of a committee on trade relations with Mexico and Central America was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Call's resolution for the appointment of a committee on trade with Canada and the other West India islands was still pending when the Senate adjourned. Among the nominations confirmed were: John A. Kasson, William Walter Phelps, Frank Hugo to represent the United States at the Berlin Conference, Cyrus Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Resolutions were also offered and referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses authorizing the employment on Woman Suffrage and Additional Accommodations for the Library to sit during the recess.

DIVIDING THE HONORS.

The President Sends to the Senate another Batch of Nominations.

The following list of nominations was sent to the Senate on the 18th inst. by President Harrison:

Smith A. Whitfield of Ohio to be Second Assistant Postmaster General; Frederick Douglass of Pennsylvania to be Third Assistant Postmaster General; John W. Mason of West Virginia to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Charles E. Mitchell of Connecticut to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; William Walter Phelps to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria; Henry Cabot Lodge to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia; Cyrus Bussey of the Territory of Arkansas to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior; William H. Wheeler of Kentucky to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico; Nathan O. Murphy of Arizona to be Secretary of Arizona; Granville Leach of Pennsylvania to be Appraiser of Merchandise at the Port of New York; Charles H. Ward of Oregon to be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Willamette, State of Oregon and Territory of Washington; David H. Lines of Louisiana to be Special Examiner of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals at the Port of New Orleans. United States Marshals—By Jos. P. Dawson of New Jersey, District of New Jersey; A. Burton of Mississippi, Northern District of Mississippi; Edwin I. Kurzebeck of Louisiana, Eastern District of Louisiana; Brad. D. Shepherd of Nebraska, District of Nebraska.

AMERICAN PILGRIMS RECEIVED.

An Audience with the Pope—Gifts Exchanged.

The Pope of Rome gave audience to the American pilgrims in Rome. Bishop Keinmacher, Mgr. Seton, and the Very Rev. Charles A. Vissali presented a richly bound address to the Pope, who greeted each with a kind word and a benediction. His Holiness gave the priests full privileges and power to pronounce a special papal benediction upon their congregations on their return. In blessing the oriflamme carried by the pilgrims, the Pope, observing the eagle, said: "America never goes back from anything." He expressed the hope that America would soon be a national hospice in Palestine like other nations. The Pope presented to each pilgrim a silver medal inclosed in a handsome case, and in return received many gifts from his visitors.

Political Pointers.

The Postmaster General has appointed J. Lowrie Bell, formerly traffic manager of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Superintendent of the railway mail service, vice Bancroft, resigned.

Secretary Windom has appointed T. E. Byrnes, of St. Paul, Minn., Chief of the appointment division of the Treasury Department.

J. N. Tyner, of Indiana, has been appointed Assistant Attorney General for the Post-office Department.

Subscribed $1,500,000 Each.

A Rome special says: Bishop Keane, President of the new Washington University, has presented to the Pope two gentlemen of Washington who contributed millionaire sums to the institution. It is said that each subscribed $1,500,000. The Pope thanked them warmly for their magnificent gifts.

Money Put to a Good Purpose.

A check for $20,000 has been paid to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to be invested, and the interest devoted to relieving the wants of the poor of Washington. The money was received from the inauguration, over and above all expenses.

A Disastrous Blaze.

The furniture store of Comstock & Avery, at Peoria, Ill., was destroyed by fire, causing an estimated loss of $250,000; insurance not known. Several employes narrowly escaped with their lives.

A Salt Trust.

It is reported that a salt trust is being formed at East Saginaw, Mich., by C. F. Burgess, representing the Eastern manufacturers. The capital is to be $25,000,000.

Loss by Fire.

Musgrove's United States Hotel, at Steubenville, Ohio, has been partially destroyed by fire. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $12,500.

Elizabeth Beechler to Be Tried.

The trial of Elizabeth Beechler, charged with the murder of Henry W. King, Jr., at Omaha, Neb., will take place soon.

Iowa Burglars.

Burglars entered the store of F. W. Forward at Davenport, Iowa, and secured goods valued at $600.

Failure of a Coal Company.

The Welton Coal and Salt Company, of Charleston, W. Va., has failed.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Business Improving, But Collections Generally Slow.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their review of trade for last week, say:

The great fall in price of copper from about 23c to about 12c per lb., following upon that of tin, has caused much speculation and loud wailing and wonder. The monthly report of the production of copper, however, for last month, shows a slight increase in February, the output reaching 16,757 tons against 16,500 tons in January, 16,336 last year. The market for tar iron is very dull, and Pittsburg reports that the stock of tar iron in the hands of manufacturers of wheat in farmers' hands is reported by quarters as at a very low ebb, the visible supply being 32,000,000 bushels there and 15,000,000 bushels afloat, which is more than will be required for food and seed until July 1, and there is besides a large stock on the Pacific coast, in country elevators, and in the hands of traders not included in the visible supply, which will be ample to carry the whole stock of flour on hand, the winter having been open. When it is considered that the ordinary stock of flour would probably require 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, and that last year's exports were 150,000,000 bushels, and that only 30,000,000 bushels, the prospect of security seems remote. The exports of wheat and flour for the week, with equal of 23,000,000 bushels in New York City. Corn is one cent lower and oats a quarter. Pork products are unchanged. No change appears in coffee and sugar. Cotton is a shade lower. The iron market almost uniformly indicates some improvement in business, though the complaint of slow collections is almost as general as before. There is improvement in leather, liquors, groceries, and in fact in most branches of trade. In all the week the decline in average prices of commodities was nearly half of 1 per cent. The failures for the week were 214, as compared with a total of 201 the previous week and 231 the week before. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 189.

TANNER NOT CAUGHT YET.

An Eight Thousand Mile Chase After a Man Proves Fruitless.

A. J. Stone was the man who for three weeks scoured the Canadian dominion and a number of Western States and Territories in search of William J. Tanner, the slayer of James A. Smith, have returned home without their man. The chase for the party consisted of Mr. Stone, two detectives, and Frank Mills, an old schoolmate of Tanner, who went along to identify the man. Stone said of his trip:

Our departure was first from Minneapolis, Minn. We were certain from descriptions that the murderer was heading for Canada. We had no time in going to Winnipeg. Description of the man was telegraphed all along the route, and we followed in his track. We went to Calgary, close on Tanner's heels. I clustered a special train and we flew over the mountains to Kamloops to find Tanner. To our chagrin we found he had left there for the Coast two days before. We followed in his track to Vancouver, British Columbia, then through British Columbia, Oregon, Washington Territory, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Sacramento, Ogden, Denver, Omaha, Chicago, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago. Tanner is a young man, but it wasn't Tanner we was hunting, as subsequent events showed. Mills and his every action strangely indicated that he was guilty of some crime. We found a man who would have followed him to the end of the earth. He was a young man, about 22 years old, from Ohio. I would have followed Tanner to the ends of the earth, if he had been the man we were after. Mills claimed I was hoodwinked, and I left the detective at hand and followed him. We traveled 8,000 miles and I spent $1,000 of my money. I shall follow the young man as long as I live and I'll pay as long as I have with the money.

WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN.

Seeding Conditions Favorable in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas.

The national weather crop bulletin for the week ending Saturday, March 16, 1889, says:

The conditions in Dakota and Minnesota have been unfavorable for farming. In Minnesota the work was interrupted in Dakota by blustering weather from the 13th to the 15th. The weather was favorable in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. Seeding conditions are favorable in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, and in Kansas and the favorable effects of fair weather are felt. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Tennessee, where the spring of 1888 was remarkably fine, the winter wheat is reported as looking very well throughout New York and Pennsylvania, fair in the east and west portions of Massachusetts, and very promising in Michigan. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Tennessee, the plowing is in progress, and the prospects are have been received the best for Atlantic and Gulf States, where the spring sowing has made excellent progress, the planting being nearly completed in Louisiana, and cotton being planted in Texas. Rains during the week, but their have resulted in no damage. No adverse reports have been received from any section, and the week has in general been favorable for farm work in most districts.

SEEKING OFFICE.

The Mad Rush for Office at the National Capital.

A special telegram from Washington, D. C., says: There are no public activities in the capital that are not connected with office brokerage. The Federal City has become a mart of public employments. From President down through Cabinet, Senate, House, clerks, politicians, and all the grades of relative importance, even to janitor, greatest office hunting prevails for office, or keeping office from somebody, is the single thought and the only cause of energy. Public policy, politics in its broad sense, usury policy, finance, immigration, elections, foreign relations, the new navy, everything is obscured by the business of office brokerage. For weeks, and even months, the President and his Cabinet will be able to think of little besides the distribution of spoils. The wheels of Government continue turning round and round in a perfunctory sort of way, but, with chiefs waiting the appointment of their successors, subordinates become lazy and struggle to kill time, and the scenes about the great departments has a lazy air and little is heard except office speculation.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Interesting Happenings of More or Less Importance in the World of Politics.

The *Catholic Total Abstinence News*, issued at Philadelphia, Pa., comes out squarely against prohibition on the ground that it will open the flood-gates of illegal sale and take us back to the anti-high license period.

General J. B. Weaver and the Hon. E. H. Gillette it is announced will contribute to the *Northwestern News*, of Davenport, Iowa, and consolidate it with the *Iowa Tribune*, to be published at Des Moines as the organ of the third and fourth parties.

The Hon. Moses Field, the original Greenback advocate in Michigan, died at his home in Detroit, from a stroke of apoplexy.

At Charleston, W. Va., on the 14th inst., the State Supreme Court decided against the claim of President Carr, of the Senate, to the Governorship. Wilson will continue to act until the Goff-Fleming contest is settled.

"OLD ABE," THE WAR EAGLE.

Reminiscences Brought Up by the Arrest of His Original Captor.

Famous all over the Northwest as the "Old Abe," the noble war eagle which for three years in the battles accompanied Company C, of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, all through the war. The other day he died in the cellar of Mr. Ge Zek, who, while the bird was little more than a nestling, sold him to a white man for a bushel of corn, was taken to Madison, Wis., in charge of United States Marshal Joslin and lodged in jail. His arrest having been made for selling liquor to his fellow Indians, red men. In the museum of Wisconsin war relics are perched the stuffed remains of the old bird, for years the pride of the capital city and a quarter of a century ago was taken to see him and in broken English gave narrative of his capture.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S DEMAND.

Asking from Russia the Release of an Imprisoned American Citizen.

Attorney J. B. Klein, of Bridgeport, Conn., has sent a letter to the Secretary of State Blaine, and presented the case of Hermann Kempinski, the Bridgeport citizen who has been cast into prison at Rowen, Russia, while on a visit to his native place. Kempinski, although armed with passports and credentials of citizenship, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, and, unless influenced by demands of Secretary Blaine, will be transported to Siberia. Twelve years at Washington tell Klein that he has the strongest document to prove Kempinski's citizenship, and he has complied with their suggestions. Mr. Blaine has cabled to the authorities at Rowen, demanding the prisoner's release.

IS LORD LONSDALE DEAD?

The English Tourist Believed to Have Met Death in Yellowstone Park.

Intelligence has just been received of the death of an English tourist in the park in the far North. The two were brothers and left Canon River settlement, about forty miles from Prince Albert, N. W. T., last August for Deer Lake. After getting settled they started for the Hudson Bay Company's post, 200 miles further north, and had not been heard from until a short time ago, when the Indians of Reindeer discovered their dead bodies about two miles from their camp. It is feared that Lord Lonsdale also met the same fate.

DEATH OF A. S. WELCH, OF IOWA.

The Well Known Educator Expires at Pasadena, Cal.

A. S. Welch, of Iowa, died at Pasadena, Cal.

He was late President of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, and had just returned home from Florida soon after the war, and has since been prominently identified with educational work. He was at one time President of the Michigan State Agricultural College, and was for a time Commissioner of Agriculture, and the agricultural College bill was drawn by him, and he was then spending his winter vacation in California when he died. The body was taken back to Iowa for burial.

Miss Anderson Very Sick.

A Philadelphia, Pa., telegram states that Miss Mary Anderson, the actress, is very sick at her residence here, and that her engagements for the season have been cancelled. The English company of eighty-six people disbanded. Orders have been given by her doctors to positively exclude all persons from Miss Anderson's room, with the exception of her maid and the professional nurse in attendance. As soon as able she will go to Europe to recuperate.

Opium Shipped as Sauerkraut.

The steamer Walla Walla, belonging to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, was seized by the customs officials at Port Townsend for failure to make proper entries in her coastwise manifest. Recently opium to the value of $20,000 has been smuggled from Victoria, B. C., on the Walla Walla to Tacoma, W. T., by being placed in barrels marked sauerkraut. These barrels were not entered on the manifest.

Enter for the Prince of Montenegro.

Paris Vienna gossip and prosperous says that members of the Prussian imperial family have subscribed the cost of a present to the Prince of Montenegro, representing rifles and a quantity of ammunition to the Prince of Montenegro. They are supposed to be intended for use against Servia in favor of Prince Karagorgevics.

He Lives in Squalor.

George C. Haydon, 75 years old, who has been living in squalor at St. Louis, Mo., for the past twenty years, is dead. An investigation showed that he had in a safe deposit vault $60,000 in cash, stocks, and bonds. In the vault box was a card on which was written R. C. Payne, Winslow, Me. An effort will be made to discover his relatives, if he has any.

St. Patrick's Day.

Sunday, the 17th inst., was celebrated throughout the country in honor of Ireland's patron saint, and also the victory of Parnell and the Irish cause. In the larger cities long processions paraded the streets, and public meetings were held by those who revere the name of St. Patrick.

Farmers' Alliance.

The business conference of the National Farmers' Alliance, in session recently at Des Moines, Iowa, recommended the organization of stock companies for the sale of farm products and purchase of machinery and supplies direct from manufacturers.

A Threat from Kansas City.

A buyer for one of the largest Kansas City (Mo.) dressed-beef houses says that any hostile legislation to that industry will be resented by boycotting the State enacting such a law.

Against American Fishermen.

It is reported that the Newfoundland government will issue no licenses to American fishermen this season, because of alleged violations of the licenses given them last season. Fishermen say that cutters are already patrolling the coast, and that every port is closely guarded.

Austria's Warlike Preparations.

The Buda-Pesth correspondent of the London *Standard* says:

The Austrian Government has ordered the transport of 30,000 tons of hay for the cavalry as soon as possible. Oats to the amount of 15,000 tons bags have been commandeered within the last few days to enable troops from Neusatz to be transported to the Servian shores at a moment's notice.

A Ferocious Bovine.

Ole Hanson, a farmer of Norway, Wis., was fatally gored by an angry bull while he was taking to the barn. A hired man who the animal before it could be induced to leave Hanson.

Taken to the Asylum.

Dr. J. S. Grogg, a leading surgeon and prominent Knight Templar, has been taken to the insane asylum at Logansport, Ind.

Fire at Newman, Ga.

Fire at Newman, Ga., destroyed the principal business square, causing a loss of $54,000; insurance, $15,000.

Night Seeing in London.

The American baseball teams in London visited the House of Commons in a body.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE, in executive session on the 12th inst., confirmed the following nominations: Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain; John W. Swift, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan; John D. Washburn, of Massachusetts, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Switzerland; George C. Ramsey, of Indiana, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Persia. The Senate also approved the reorganization of committees on Indian Depredations, Claims, Public Lands, District of Columbia, Washington—Civil service, Pacific Railroads, Commerce, Mines and Mining, Improvement of Mississippi River, District of Columbia, Manufactures, Postoffices and Post Roads, Pacific Railroads, Private Land Claims, Railroads, Woman Suffrage, Additional Accommodations for the Library, Revision of the Laws, Mississippi River—Epidemic Diseases, Mississippi River and Tributaries, Pacific Railroads, Public Lands. A long list of special committees was also approved, as follows: Relations with Mexico, Mr. Morgan; relations with Canada, Mr. Frye; relations with Canada, Mr. Hoar; Mr. Frye, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Call, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Platt, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Allison, Mr. Dolph, Mr. Pugh, Butler and Mr. Gibson.

THE SENATE confirmed the following nominations on the 13th inst.: C. C. Bonney, to be Governor of Dakota; L. B. Richardson, to be Secretary of Dakota; Oscar S. Straus, of New York, to be Minister Resident to Turkey; Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Resident to the United States for the Territory of Montana; Henry C. Cheadle, of Indiana, to be Minister Resident to the United States for the District of Indiana; Charles Denby, of Indiana, to be Minister Resident to the United States for the Territory of Dakota; Thompson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Italy; Alvey A. Adee, of New York, to be Second Assistant Secretary of State; Frederick Douglass, to be Marshal of the District of Columbia; Richard Rust, to be Postmaster at Keokuk, Iowa. The Senate also approved the reorganization of committees on all Indian Depredations, Claims, Public Lands, District of Columbia, Washington—Civil service, Pacific Railroads, Commerce, Mines and Mining, Improvement of Mississippi River, District of Columbia, Manufactures, Postoffices and Post Roads, Pacific Railroads, Private Land Claims, Railroads, Woman Suffrage, Additional Accommodations for the Library, Revision of the Laws, Mississippi River—Epidemic Diseases, Mississippi River and Tributaries, Pacific Railroads, Public Lands. A long list of special committees was also approved, as follows: Relations with Mexico, Mr. Morgan; relations with Canada, Mr. Frye; relations with Canada, Mr. Hoar; Mr. Frye, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Call, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Platt, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Allison, Mr. Dolph, Mr. Pugh, Butler and Mr. Gibson.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime Steers	$4.50	@4.80
Good Shipping	3.65	@ 3.75
Hogs—Shipping Grades	4.30	@ 4.40
Sheep—Fair to Choice	4.00	@ 4.75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.78	@ .78½
No. 2 Spring	.74	@ .75
Corn—No. 2	.34	@ .35
Oats—No. 2	.24	@ .24½
Rye—No. 2	.50	@ .51
Butter—Choice Creamery	.22	@ .23
Eggs—Fresh Laid	.12½	@ .13
Potatoes—Fresh	.45	@ .50
Pork—Mess, per bbl	12.00	@12.25
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—Cash	.76½	@ .76¾
Corn—No. 3	.32½	@ .33½
Oats—No. 2 White	.25	@ .25½
Rye—No. 1	.50	@ .50½
Barley—No. 2	.57	@ .58
Pork—Mess	12.00	@12.25
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 3.90
Hogs	4.25	@ 4.35
Sheep—Common	3.50	@ 4.00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.78	@ .78½
Corn—No. 2 Yellow	.35½	@ .36
Oats—No. 2 White	.26½	@ .27
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.76½	@ .76¾
Corn—No. 2	.35½	@ .36
Oats—Cash	.25	@ .25½
NEW YORK.		
Hogs	4.60	@ 4.75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.81	@ .81½
Corn—No. 2	.40	@ .40½
Oats—No. 2 Mixed	.30	@ .34
Rye—No. 1	.55	@ .56
Pork—New Mess	13.00	@13.50
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 4.50
Hogs—Fair to Choice	4.25	@ 4.35
Sheep—Fair to Choice	.70	@ .90
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.76	@ .76½
Corn—No. 2	.34	@ .34½
Barley—Choice	.55	@ .60
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 4.65
Hogs—Choice Light	4.35	@ 4.40
Sheep—Common	3.00	@ 4.00
Lambs	5.50	@ 6.50
CINCINNATI.		
Hogs—Butchers	4.50	@ 5.00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.79	@ .79½
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	.36	@ .36½
Oats—No. 2 Mixed	.26	@ .26½
Rye—No. 2	.55	@ .56
Pork—Mess	12.00	@12.50
CATTLE—Good, KANSAS CITY.	3.75	@ 4.25
Common	3.00	@ 3.50
Stockers	2.50	@ 3.35
Hogs—Choice	4.50	@ 4.75
Hogs—Medium	4.30	@ 4.40
Sheep	3.50	@ 4.50

AN OPEN QUESTION.

Is Harrison a Descendant of Pocahontas?

It is popularly believed that President Harrison is descended from that Pocahontas and from the Puritan Plantenagenet soldier regicide General Edward Harrison, who was executed in 1660.

Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, saved Captain Smith's life by early white settlers of Virginia when she ran to the stake and placed her head on the life of Captain John Smith, who had been condemned to death by Indian chiefs. The black legend, on several occasions, made her the subject of romance, and she married and settled well known to all students of the early history of America, and married regnant marriage with John Rolfe, an Englishman—Rolfe was born in England, was a son of Lord Rolfe, from whom sprung two wealthy families in Virginia, and descends in the male line to the opinion that President Harrison is one of his descendants.

Whether this be true or not, it is known to all well known that President Harrison is the descendant of a noted family, distinguished for its peace and its military ability. The family is already indelibly written upon the pages of American history by General William Henry Harrison—the grandfather of our President. Nobody questions his descent.

The election of another Harrison family to the Presidency is further proof of the prevailing disposition of the American people to perpetuate political families as characteristic of the early days of the Government, in which the family was manifested for a revival of early manners, which seemed to have vanished with the prevailing tendency to change. Families which seemed to have been so successfully employed in the government of Rhode Island and Massachusetts have frequented the early colonial history.

After much inquiry and research, a noted manufacturer has procured the ancestral records used in the genealogy of the family, and the name of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, in the hands of thousands of these well-known preparations for the cure of Kidney, Liver, Stomach and Blood Disorders, catarrh, dropsy, debility, and general ill health, which have been used in very large amount of time, attention, and expense, in the preparation of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, its well-known reputation as the best remedy for the prevention and cure of kidney diseases being world wide—the manufacturer is reaching back into the Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla to the first, original, and best, and, by the purest, most properties and great value as a household remedy, has put the remedy into a form which is unsurpassed for its wonderful curative qualities, and is ready for the whole world, and is rapidly introducing it into a position to take the place of the old-fashioned sarsaparilla, which has for years been so successfully used in the log-cabin days, and the successful methods employed by the Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, and in matters little whether the alleged relationship between the Harrisons and Pocahontas is true or not, for the name of Pocahontas is already immortal.

Better than the Average.

A Western editor has patented an adjustable chair for people who sit very lazily—not to say heady. He can make into a picture of a man, with or without a board, a man with a pair of spectacles, quite readily, and it will be found about as true a picture as any one ever sees in the paper.—*Yankee Blade.*

St. Jacobs Oil Cures Stiffness Stiff Neck, Soreness

Sty Dropsy and Dyspepsia.

A Positive Cure for INDIGESTION and all Stomach Troubles Arising Therefrom.

Your Druggist or Dealer in Drugs can get you Cures for you if not already in stock, or will order it for you, if you ask him to do so. Insist upon Having Cures on account of brand stamp.

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Ladies' Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue, 1889, sent free. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Ladies' Fine Shoes, Gaiters, etc., sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Best Agents Wanted. E. RIDGE & CO., Lynn, Mass.

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Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY the CURE.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cts. at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH PUTNEY'S HAY-FEVER

WHY YOU SHOULD USE SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is Palatable as Milk.

It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.

It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.

It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.

It is wonderful as a flesh producer.

It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Cough and Colds.

Sold by all Druggists.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Items.

MICHIGAN CONSULS.

—Michigan has had many important positions in the consular service of the United States during the fifty-five years of statehood, says a Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*. The brilliant early Governor, Lewis Cass, was appointed Consul at Fernambuco, Brazil, by President Taylor in 1849, and died there in 1852. Author Bates was appointed by the General Government to prosecute certain business in the Sandwich Islands in 1855. He did not return after he had completed his work, but entered the Cabinet of the King as Attorney General and continued there. Bates was one of the most prominent public men of his time. Amos Pratt, of Marshall, was on the Supreme bench of Michigan in 1857, when the present court was formed. He was nominated by the Democratic party for re-election, but declined in order to accept an appointment from President Buchanan as Consul at Honolulu. Pratt was recalled from the Sandwich Islands in 1861. That same year Abel Pomeroy, a prominent member of the State House of Representatives and died while a member of that body. Nathaniel F. Jacob, of Detroit, was appointed Consul General at Calcutta in 1861, and continued to occupy that position for two years. Henry W. Lord, of Pontiac, was Consul at Manchester from 1861 to 1867; Edward S. Egleston, of Detroit, was Consul at Havana; Consul at Calcutta; Representative Mark S. Brewer was Consul General at Berlin from 1861 to 1865; Edward Cole, of Detroit, is ex-Consul at Stettin; W. R. Wells, of Ionia, at Dundee; Major Edward Pickett, of Ionia, at Tampico; Ad Scott, McGeorge Bundy, of Grand Rapids, at Havre; Captain Charles Fitzhugh, of Hillsdale, at Kingston, Jamaica; E. Lincoln, of Coldwater, at Hong Kong; E. H. Thomson, of Flint, was long Immigration Commissioner at Stuart, and Major W. W. Murphy, of Hillsdale, was for many years Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Colonel James W. Romeyn, of Berry Gilman, of Detroit, are at present Consuls respectively at Valparaiso and Jamaica, where Dr. Gilman has been for more than four years. Consul General at Marseilles. Michigan has laid claim for many years to a number of Consulships in Canada, and many Michigan men have been commercial representatives of the United States in the Dominion. Among those who may be mentioned J. Wilkie Moore, George W. Swift, Charles Ewers and John Dennis, at Windsor; Digby V. Bell, at Goderich, John L. Near and several others at Port Sarnia. The following Michigan men have been appointed to Consular service in Canada: Jerome Eddy, Chatham; Isaac G. Worden, Walkerville; Joseph Tanner, Amherstburg; W. T. Mitchell, St. Hyacinthes, and Julius S. Farrar, at Port Sarnia.

—The Washtenaw County fair will be held Sept. 10, 11, 12 and 13. The date is set earlier than usual to avoid the cool days and to see if the fair cannot have pleasant weather for just once.

—John Hork, a brakeman on the Michigan Central Railroad, was quite seriously injured in West Bay City. He had stepped in front of two cars to make a coupling when the draw-bars passed each other, the woodwork catching him above the hips, separating his body in two.

—An infant child of Joseph Fortan, who lives on Woodside avenue, Bay City, was found dead in bed alongside its mother, living been smothered during the night. It was 3 months of age.

—Many new dwellings are going up a Alpena.

—Bay City needs a new and more commodious high-school building, and will probably have it.

—The Mount Clemens Sons of Veteran are raising money to purchase two cannon. They will cost $300, or about that.

—Barlow Wilson, who lived in Williamstown, fifteen miles from Lansing, fell under a freight train near that village and was killed.

—Among the curiosities brought from the Philippine Islands by Prof. Steere, and which have been mounted for the university museum, is a species of buffalo entirely new to the scientific world and not known to any scientist or ever taken from all Asia Arbor or described. Its body is similar to the American bison, but the legs are longer and the horns stop straight back from the top of the head. There is little hair on the body, and the hoofs are large and flat, enabling it to swim readily. In habits the animal, although of the buffalo tribe, is similar to the hippopotamus. It is found only on one island of the Philippines, Mindoro, and is very ferocious.

—At St. Ignace man sent twenty-five cents to a New-Yorker for a package of stuff warranted to make a mustache grow in two weeks, and by return mail received a bundle of summer savory.

—Maxwell M. Fisher, the Detroit millionaire, furnishes another interesting item to the public. His previous matrimonial experiences have terminated more or less abnormal. His litigation with Mrs. Nellie Goodwill, who sued him for breach of promise, alleged slander, and what not, is also fresh in mind. Mr. Fisher entered the County Clerk's office the other day and handed to the Clerk a slip of paper upon which was written: "A marriage license is requested for Maxwell M. Fisher, aged 63, and Mary A. Jones, aged 28. The official got the usual blank filled out the bridegroom's side as far as the request went, and then began to ask questions. Mr. Fisher acknowledged that he was a native of Michigan, New Jersey, occupation capitalist, and that he had previously been married three times. The clerk asked similar questions requiring the bride. Mr. Fisher knew that her age was 28, and her residence Detroit. There, however, he stuck. The blank application remained blank in regard to the other questions. Mr. Fisher hurried off to make inquiries about his bride's antecedents. He came back, filled out the blank, and it is believed they have been married. Miss Mary Adelaide Jenks was a school teacher.

—The ladies of the First Congregational Church at Saginaw decorated quite a sum each year toward both home and foreign missions. They have three mission circles among them and usually manage to raise $600 a year for the support of Miss Searles, who is engaged in missionary work in Japan, having charge of a mission school in that country, where she has been doing good work. The same ladies have also given $400 for the mission house, the latter investment being looked upon with more marked favor by the average practical business man.

—George L. Granger, of Isabella County, received a consignment of 12,000 Dwyer Mammoth Ross seeds, which he planted in the upper tributaries of the Chippewa.

—There is some talk of building an addition to the M. E. Church at Ionia.

—Hollister Brothers Lumber Company, limited, is the name of a lumber firm recently organized at Saginaw, with a capital stock of $140,000. The stockholders are the Hollister Brothers of Rochester, N. Y., and E. Hallbeck and W. H. Gates of Saginaw City. The latter gentleman is secretary of the company. The company will cut lumber in the Saginaw yard at Tonawanda, and will conduct a large business there, expecting to handle 50,000,000 feet of lumber annually, the bulk of which will be bought and shipped from Eastern Michigan. An office will be established at Saginaw as well as at Tonawanda.

—S. Craft planted 9,000 brook trout in Grange Pond, in the Lake Orion region, recently, which makes 21,000 planted in that county.

—Some of the farmers of this State are said to be selling maple at $1 a cake when they can get $5 a thousand for logs. In this way the work of handling and cutting the cordwood is thrown away.

—At the annual village election held at Holly a President, Clerk, Treasurer, three Trustees, Assessor, Street Commissioner and Constable were elected. It now appears to the citizens that the elected officers cannot legally fill the offices to which they were chosen. Two tickets were in the field, a Union and a Citizens' ticket. A Union caucus was held and the ticket was nominated in the usual manner, but the officer and inspectors were not sworn in as required by law. The Citizens' caucus was held and the inspectors were sworn, also the chairman, but the clerk was not immediately called upon to offer being sworn, and his place was filled by another who was not sworn. This leaves both tickets illegal. Only one of the four election inspectors were sworn, and instead of counting the votes as required by law they threw them in and votes were spread out before counting. There is music in the air, and it will resound in Holly before the village election over again. It is thought that if the officers elected are sworn in, any action they may take in the future will not be according to law, and ordinances, etc., cannot be enforced.

—The State crop report for March treats of the wheat prospect but gives no figures as to estimate of damage. In the southern counties, where 92 per cent. of the wheat crop is grown, 31 per cent. of the correspondents report damage to the plant and 43 per cent. report the ground poorly covered with snow during February, with an average in that section of 3.2-10 inches, March 1, which has since disappeared on account of higher temperature, which for the first ten days of March ranged from 18 to 19 to 24 to 25 degrees above the average. The total amount of wheat exported and marketed for seven months from August to February was 26,265 bushels; balance in farmers' hands for sale is estimated at 3,645,239 bushels.

—The Hotel Marquette, at Marquette, was robbed in broad daylight by a thief who pried the till open with a jimmy and stole $196. No arrests have been made.

—Day City is threatened with a box factory which will give employment to 200 men. There is much rejoicing in consequence.

AN AMERICAN DUCHESS.

GILL NYE'S WAIL FOR THE WOES OF AN UNLUCKY CREATURE.

The Treatment of the Duchess at Her New Home—Subjected to the Indignity of Walking Across the Hall Without the Drawbridge I. Tied Up.

Ever planted to receive later intelligence from Jewel Hill Bonsboro which leaves me no room to doubt that a cloud about the size of a Gatling gun has descended the honeymoon of the Duchess of Bonsboro and that the eminent but unwashed Duke, I is only a little while since they were married in the midst of all the pride and grandeur of Mayor Hewitt's office, surrounded by the Mayor himself and some of the judges of the building, mounted policemen, ladies in lace parasols, letter heads, corned beef, and bill heads. As the happy couple left their horse-car, driven by an eminent savant in a rubber overcoat, and moved proudly across City Hall Park, they were preceded by a beautiful woman 63 years of age, and followed by a black and tan terrier, who scattered flowers to the masses as they came a bunch. It was a very impressive sight. Men standing on the steps of the City Hall wept as the happy pair commenced as jurors for the evening term. Everything looked so bright and promising that I did not see how it could be marred. The minds would be thoroughly fitted for the new duties of juror, cooked up in a vacant way.

Mayor Hewitt looked out the window and saw them coming. Hastily upending his desk and ruffling his hair, he ran down to a distinguished and disheveled appearance, and entered the Grand Jury room just in time to play the wedding march.

The Duke then gave a loud knock on the door, and the Mayor hastily opened it and there stood the Duke. Motioning the Mayor aside, the Duke, with long locks flowing around behind the wood-box, where they would be entirely out of the way, said to Mayor Hewitt: "Abe, are you boyse?"

"Well, not so absolutely boyse, I guess, Duke."

"I

He Got Away With

A short old man in a with a long gray beard p an armful of Christmas through Fulton market moon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "Here you are!" jol pointing to even basket Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the pric

The small man stopped bemoles so as to free his fluttively pulled off a bunch in a basket of Co wared that, he tried a T Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now "How much for gra laconiically, eating a Ba "Forty cents a basket. "Too much," said the away two more Concord "Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over in Jersey."

"Well, see here, old sa about a pound and cents, or I'll be that be how knot, and then yo ary; we don't want no ar round here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a west and that western burn corncobs this whi encouraging to drought Iowa, Illinois and Wis nothing but cobs three b braska, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob mammoth proportions strike, and coal destit braska hearth will st Eastern strikers may t pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the C

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C.—Ah, you. W told me to take what

The Deception

Farmer Griggs the

must be foolin' you York nowadays. Ye hogs when ye come h look at ye now!—Bu

Winter Tou

Trapper—Hello! Where do come from?

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life

Sir——!—Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX. - MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—
THOMAS R. SHERWOOD.
For Regents of the University—
WILLIAM L. WEBER, of Ionia.
JOHN S. LAWRENCE.

CHICAGO society is all torn up over the elopement and marriage of one of the daughters of Chief Justice Fuller, with J. Matt Aubrey. She is 18 and he 21.

DEAR farmers how do you like this little sample of protection. The binding twine trust is tightening its coils about the farmers of the northwest. All the twine in Minneapolis has been bought in by the trust and the price has risen from 9 to 25 cents a pound.

AT an entertainment given by the mission band at Toronto Ont., recently one of the characters, Britannia, stood on the American flag while introducing the representatives of the various nations to the audience. Prof. Marshal of Queen's university, who acted as chairman, remarked that the flag was placed there to show Great Britain's relations to the United States. This declaration getting into the local journals, caused much indignation and protest, and the university authorities have been asked to reprimand the professor.

In a recent letter to a friend in this city Judge M. V. Montgomery pays the following tribute to the Democrat candidate for Supreme Justice; "I should like very much to see Judge Sherwood re-elected for many reasons First, he has made a most excellent Judge. He is kind, courteous, able, conservative and honest, and he has had experience. But above all, changes in judicial offices should never be made without good reason. When a Judge has been fairly tried and developed these qualities, it is a hazardous experiment to supplant him with a new man, no matter who he may be.—Lansing Journal

AFTER recounting to a Mining Journal reporter the history of the great land grant forfeiture fight at Washington, Tim Nester, of Marquette, says: "I wish to say that of all the men who had anything to do with this legislation the one who is entitled to credit and thanks by the settlers above and beyond all the rest is Don M. Dickinson. . . . Politics cut no figure with Don. To be a Michigan man was enough. Democrat or republican who was from Michigan was alike to him. And no time since the days of Senator Chandler did a Michigan man in Washington seem so much at home as since Don M. Dickinson went into Cleveland's cabinet, and he will be missed by them."

NEXT Monday will be held the regular spring elections, including as well as local officials, two regents of the university and one justice of the supreme court. The democracy everywhere should make vigorous efforts to get out a full vote and wherever possible secure the election of their local ticket. For justice of the supreme court the democracy has renominated Chief Justice Thomas R. Sherwood, whose eminent services on the bench are recognized by all classes of citizens without regard to party; while for regents John S Lawrence of Grand Rapids and Worthy L. Churchill of Alpena are the democratic nominees—both gentlemen in everyway fitted for the positions for which they have been named. The full opposition vote to the republican party should be polled at the coming election for Judge Sherwood and the rest of the ticket, and with earnest work and a full democratic vote the prospects for success are hopeful.

Trenton School Report.

The report as published last week gave the standing of Arthur Miller at 92.3, when it should have been 99.3. The same report should have included the whole number of days taught, 498; the average daily attendance, 36 4-19; and the average scholarship, 99.5.

Scribner's Magazine for April is notable for the variety of its contents which include popular articles on railroad affairs, shipbuilding, mountain climbing, and the anatomy of contortionists: literary reminiscences of Scott, De Quincy, Burns, and Da. J Brown; a paper on Ibsen, the great Norwegian dramatist, and one of the much praised series of End Papers, the writer for this month being Walter Pater, author of Marius the Epicurean. The illustrations show equal richness, variety, and interest. A paper which is sure to cause wide discussion is, The Prevention of Railroad Strikes, by Charles Francis Adams, President of the Union Pacific. The author has held this remarkable paper unpublished for more than two years, thinking that the time was not ripe for it. Events of the past year, especially the C. B. and Q. strike, have convinced him that a deep seated trouble exists in the relations of railroad employees to railroad companies and that his paper may be a timely contribution to an important discussion. He advocates the division of employees into a temporary and permanent service, the former being probationary and a step to promotion. The permanent service should have certain rights and privileges which would cause it to be eagerly sought, such as freedom from fear of unjust dismissal, a tribunal where the employee can be heard in his own defence; the posibility of rising to any position, insurance and pension fund: and an active voice in the management of the road through a representative system resulting in a council of employees who would act through a small executive committee. The paper is, all in all, one of the most important in the Railway series.

Two Half Fare Excursions to Detroit.

The railroads of Michigan have all agreed to run two half fare excursions to Detroit during the April 2, 3, 4, and 5 Floral Exhibition. The first will be upon April 3d, the tickets being good to return on the 4th. The second will be upon the 4th, to return the 5th of April. The tickets will contain a coupon for admission to the Floral Exhibition. The new exhibition at the Detroit Museum of Art, which opened March 18th, will also be open to visitors. Those desiring to keep posted as to the details of the Floral enterprise, will find daily installments of flower show gossip in the Detroit Journal, which public-spirited paper, we believe, originated this novel and beautiful enterprise, which promises such success full results.

Northern Michigan Line.

The following letter from Mr. Burke explains itself:

Chicago, March 26, 1889.

EDITOR JOURNAL—*Dear Sir*, The Northern Michigan Line will commence receiving freight at Chicago and Milwaukee Monday, April 1st, and the Lawrence, weather permitting, will leave Chicago Thursday evening, April 4th, taking freight and passengers for all points on our road. Their route and time will for the present be about the same as last season. Making as near schedule time as weather and the business will permit, until June 1st when excursion season timetable will take effect.

Yours truly,
S. S. BURKE, Agent.

Father Weikamp Dead.

PETOSKEY, March 20.—Father J. B. Weikamp, the founder and head of St. Francis' convent at Cross Village, died yesterday in the convent which he had founded in the wilderness 34 years ago. Father Weikamp came to Cross Village in 1855 and has done a great work in educating and caring for the Indians. He was as conspicuous a figure in the history of northern Michigan as the white walls, dome and spires of the convent are in the landscape viewed by the tourists who sail past Cross Village on the Lake.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hipsek & Co.

☞ English Lynch Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Callouseed Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hipsek & Co. Druggists, Charlevoix. mov9

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a **radical change** in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, **the result is certain.** Read these testimonials:—

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

"Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, (of Fernandina, Fla.) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and assume it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York city.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorders of the stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared and I was completely cured."—Mrs. A. A. Firbush, Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

A FINE PIECE OF
CHEWING TOBACCO
IS INDEED A LUXURY
FINZER'S
Old Honesty
COMES AS NEAR BEING A FINE PIECE OF PLUG TOBACCO AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE IT
AND IS KNOWN AS A
Standard Brand
AMONG DEALERS
THESE GOODS ARE ON THE MARKET IN ONLY ONE SHAPE, 3x12 FULL 16 OZ. PLUG—THE MOST CONVENIENT TO CUT IN POCKET PIECES OR CARRY WHOLE.
JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

Shapton & Scroggie,
Charlevoix and East Jordan
STAGE LINE
Leave Charlevoix daily at 7.00 a. m., arrive at East Jordan by 10.30.
Leave East Jordan at 2.30 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix by 6.30.
Leave orders at Fountain City House and Burns & Steven's barn, Charlevoix, and at Commercial House, East Jordan.
Old Newspapers for Sale.

1889 NOW THAT WE HAVE 1889
Spring Approaching
We step before you with renewed energies and right here will say our line of suits for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR
You will find as complete as any in the town. Did you say something about
New Hats!
We have them. Our stock of Soft Hats cannot be excelled. In our
Furnishing -:- Department
We are receiving new additions every day. Yours anxious to please
GEO. W. MILLER, CHARLEVOIX.

SLAUGHTER! SLAUGHTER!!
SLAUGHTER!!!
Having moved one door north, for the next 15 Days I will sell ALL GOODS at Slaughtered Prices.
CLOTHING, 1-4 OFF.
A FEW OF OUR SPECIAL FIGURES:

A No. 1 Bedspread,	85 cents
Good unbleached cotton, -	- 5 cents
Good dress Ginghams -	- 8 cents
Good Turkey red table cloth	- 25 cents

This is only good for 15 days, when we will move back into our new quarters.
CALL - EARLY - AS - GOODS - GO - QUICK.
YOURS TRULY,
ALICK ROSENTHAL,
Lewis Block.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
The Great Circle Route between the East and the Pacific Northwest. Shortest and Best Line to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York and all points East. Write for Rates, Time Tables, Maps, Folders, etc. Ask Agents for Michigan Central Tickets. Chas. S. Mott, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.
THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT JACKSON
The South and East.
Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m., only except Sundays, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at

Detroit	3.25 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.
Jackson	10.30 p. m. and 11.50 a. m.
Toledo	11.40 p. m. and 4 15 a. m.
Buffalo	6.15 a. m. and 8 00 p. m.
Cincinnati	6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.
JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.
SUBSCRIBE FOR
Grand Rapids' best paper,
The Daily Democrat,
It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.
Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.
SPECTACLES
And all kinds of
Optical Goods.
Just received by
C. R. BELLINGER
A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.
Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Repaired articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.
John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH' ETC.
LUMBER AWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER
A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEAT
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS, & FAT STOCK WANTED

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 29 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Teachers' examination tomorrow.

Snow and freezing weather Wednesday.

A. Battars is in Kalamazoo this week.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence, March 19th, a son.

Nicholls' saw mill will begin operations next Monday.

Clarence Burns is home from the north for a few days.

Pat O'Neill is expected home by the 15th of April.

Note the changes in our advertising columns this week.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, March 18th, a daughter.

John O'Neill launched a new Mackinaw fish boat on Tuesday.

Miss Mary Scroggie arrived home from Battle Creek last Friday.

Anson Brown returned from his "swing round the circle," Tuesday.

Geo. Lynn expects to run the engine of Allen's pile driver this season.

Grand Master Crouter is in southern Michigan this week on lodge business.

Mrs. Frank McGibeny returned Tuesday from her trip to Malone, New York.

Swallow and Lamphear painted the Charlevoix Savings Bank building on Tuesday.

We should like returns from every township in the county, for the election next Monday.

Bring your copy for election tickets and slips to the JOURNAL office. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The JOURNAL has received many compliments on the school-house plans published last week.

The work of clearing off the school house site, to prepare for excavation, commenced this morning.

Twenty-five thousand brook trout were planted in Stover, Inwood, and and McGeagh creeks this week.

Swallow and Lamphear papered and decorated the interior of A. T. Washburne & Co.'s store this week.

When house-cleaning time arrives at your house, remember that we sell old papers at five cents a dozen.

Capt. O. E. Wilbur has bought a lot of Amos Fox on the north side, and will build a house in Charlevoix.

Wanted, by the village council, a pound master who will enforce the law and keep cows off the street at night.

But very little ice in Lake Michigan at this point. We are ready for boats at any moment.—Lelanaw Enterprise.

D. H. Francis has lumber on the ground for a new house on a lot south of Antrim street and west of the Norwood road.

Chas. E. See and C. Bodd are building an elegant new counter for Byron Sees's store. He finished in native hard wood, oiled,

Isaac Mills has the job of building a new store for M. Kehoe on State street, south of the new Baptist church. It will be 20x45, one story high.

The plans adopted for the new school house were drawn originally by L. D. Bartholomew, and prepared for the use of the committee by J. T. Kirkpatrick.

A committee will hold a meeting on Friday evening to formulate plans for a proper observance of the centennial of Washington's inauguration, on April 30th.

Emrey Bros. are making extensive repairs to their dock and warehouse, and are getting ready for the North era Line boats which will continue to stop there.

☞All parties having unsettled accounts with A. J. McLeod are requested to pay up by April 1st, as the market will change hands on that date. A. J. McLEOD.

On Monday, March 18th, Alick Rosenthal moved his goods to the north room of the Lewis block, and tonight, the 28th, he begins to move back, and will be settled Friday. Dr. Lewis has had a large force of men at work, and has made things hum during the past ten days.

It will be safe to keep shy of Justice Kane now, since he has risen to the dignity of a father. Its a boy, and first saw the daylight on the morning of March 22d.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning, "The Sowing Season." Evening, "The Kind of Railroad we want, and the Kind we Don't Want." Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday evening 6.15.

Newson school, district No. 5, Hayes township, will give a public entertainment at the Hopyard school house, Friday evening, April 5, to be assisted by the young people of the neighborhood.

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"The Building of an 'Ocean Greyhound,'" by William H. Rideing, in Scribner's Magazine for April, describes picturesquely and effectively the marvellous industry of the great Clyde ship yards, where the swiftest trans-Atlantic steamers are made. The illustrations show the City of New York and other vessels in various stages of the process of building.

Grand Master Crouter, assisted by a jolly party of Odd Fellows from Charlevoix, Boyne and Petoskey, instituted a lodge at Horton's Bay last Friday. There were eight charter members, and nine initiates. An interesting time was had. The elective officers are as follows: N. G., A. J. Stroud; V. G., Mr. Corwin; Sec., W. H. Oble; Treas., J. L. Dilworth.

The Pansy for March comes to our table, freighted with pictures and stories for young folks from eight to twelve. It is certainly a charming magazine, with not a line of reading that the most particular of parents can object to. The subscription price is $1.00 a year. The publishers, D. Lothrop Company, Boston, will send a sample back number on receipt of 5 cents.

The leading illustrated article in Scribners Magazine for April, is "Climbing Mount St. Elias," by William Williams, who describes the partial ascent, by himself and other members of the Alpine Club, of the highest mountain on this continent. The party reached an altitude of 11,460 feet—a higher point than has been attained before on this mountain. The stirring account of the expedition is richly illustrated from the author's sketches and photographs.

Babyland for April is here, overflowing with good things for the toddlers. With so many nice pictures and little stories and jingles suited to baby's eye and ear, the great popularity of this delightful magazine is not to be wondered at. A word to the fathers and mothers;—it would be difficult to suggest a way of investing fifty cents whereby an equal amount of pleasure can be given to the little ones. It is only fifty cents a year. Published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

Historical Society Resolutions.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Charlevoix Historical Society at their meeting held March 22d, 1889:

WHEREAS, On the seventh inst., God, in his infinite wisdom, chose to call home, while yet in the flower of her youth, one of the brightest members of the Charlevoix Historical Society, one of its most efficient and willing workers. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Jennie Matthews Washburne this society has sustained a severe and irreparable loss and each member a personal bereavement.

That we most sincerely tender to the afflicted husband, parents, and relatives, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this dark hour of affliction and sorrow.

That we believe, could we look through the dark valley and shadow of death, we should behold this loved one, in the mansion Christ has prepared for her, safe from the trials and troubles of this world.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be transcribed in the records of this society, and that an engrossed copy be presented to the bereaved husband and parents of the deceased and published in the village papers.

MRS. W. G. CLARK,
MRS. O. S. WASHBURN,
ALICE COGHAN,
Committee.

Mr. Daniels' Acknowledgment.

Albuquerque, N. M. March 20.

Received from the people of Charlevoix, Mich., $46.45. Many, many thanks. G. DANIELS.

Permit me to extend to the people of Charlevoix my sincere thanks for their very liberal donation. I am unable in words or deed to ever repay the people for this, But I assure you I accept this kind and benevolent gift with a heart full of gratitude, and hope I shall by the grace of God be permitted to thank each and all in person. Again, with many thanks, I remain your humble friend,
G. DANIELS.

WALL PAPER.

The Largest, Finest, and best Selected Stock of Spring Designs in the City. Ceiling and Side Wall Decorations, Center Pieces, Dados, Friezes, Etc.
GEO. W. LEAMAN.

Our First Purchases of New Spring Goods HAVE ARRIVED.
Consisting of those well known and popular brands, as well as many new and beautiful fabrics—Batistes, Percales, Nainsooks, Linons, Mandils and Long Cloths, Textile dn Nonds, in an endless variety. No firm in the north has had higher exclusive and greater Variety of patterns than we have this season. We shall show Wash Goods, yet patterns are so immediate substitution from all
Never were Calicos so handsome blended by house the eye—that all new patterns are shown in elegant line of Challys at 10, 20, and 25 cents per yard and we shall be very glad to greet all our friends to see our new stock.
Call and get the April Delineator free.
Yours in Green's Block,
A. T. WASHBURNE & COMPANY.

Spring and Summer
Suitings
My Samples for Spring and Summer Suits are now here. If you want a Nice Stylish Suit, give me a call. Satisfaction Guaranteed, both in Fit and Price.
C. H. MADDAUGH,
Corner Bridge and Clinton Sts. Charlevoix.

MILLINERY,
Dressmaking,
Ladies' Fancy Goods.
A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.
ALDRICH SISTERS.

FOR SALE.
Having decided to remove to New Mexico, I offer my property for sale, consisting of a good residence, 15 acres of land north of Dixon's farm, 40 acres in South Arm, two village lots in Charlevoix, and in Marion, Hayes, and Evoline. Terms to suit purchaser.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTING'S NEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale. 17

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER
The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.
Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

F. E. WOOD,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.
Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

Test of Death.

...y less have been suggested to determine whether or not life is extinct ...death has appeared to occur. ...f the most popular, and held to be ...f the most reliable, is called the ...nin hypodermic test. In using ...at the operator injects one hypo...e syringefull of strong solution ...monia under the skin of the arm ...ne other convenient portion of ...dy. If the body be not dead—if ...be the faintest circulation—the ...nia will produce on the skin, ...the point where it was injected, a ...d red patch; on the surface of ...e raised red spots will appear; ...f there be absolute death, there ...be produced a brown dark blotch, ...h is definitely conclusive against ...possible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

...ers of ice must read up on the re... investigations of Kedzie, Pengree ...Frankland, showing that ice taken ...n polluted streams is not purified ...freezing. Kedzie tells us that if ...n from streams containing putrid ...stable matter or sewbiut it will ...luce diarrhoea. In 1875, at Rye...ch, an epidemic broke out in a ...h hotel, and was traced at last to ...taken from an adjacent pond. The ...er of this pond in summer was foul ...taining with putrescent matter. ...anic matter, as well as bacteria, ...et eliminated by any ordinary de...e of cold. Too many of our ...mers are the recipients of sewage, ...s is the ice age of civilization, ...t we must have it pure.—St. Louis ...ob-Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

A Burns masquerade to celebrate ...e birthday of the poet is an annual ...tom in Leslie, Fifeshire. At the ...s celebration twenty-four plows...en, merchants and farmers, masqu...d and dressed to represent the princi...l characters in Burns' works, paraded ...the street headed by a volunteer ...and and accompanied by a crowd ...f people. The assembly appeared in ...he coat, brass buttons and knee ...ockers, while other characters were ...n Cutty Sark, Tam O'Shanter, Auld ...ld Mare Maggie, Souter Johnnie, Auld ...ld Farmer, Tam Samson, Poor Mailie, ...ne Mouse, Souter Johnnie, and the ...ke.—Detroit Free Press.

...ed.—Lansing Journal.

...ALING FACILITIES, and to make the road ...ing easier, we have adopted the Sawyer ...ble Runner. Sold by lumber dealers ...E. SLOVER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

...Judge of Paper. A newspaper advertising ...THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising may be taken for it in NEW YORK.

...IS THE BEST.

...ing cold? worth ...saries.—St. Louis Republic.

...Line to Lake Michigan ...

...scriptions may begin at any time.
Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

At the Journal Office.

PROCRASTINATION.

BY SQUIRE MOORE.

How prone we are to say forgive
And plight our faith to ere no more,
Then o'er again the error live
And perpetrate the wrong before.

'Tis said 'tis human thus to err
And leave undone some needed task;
And yet 'tis human to prefer
For wrong forgiveness thus to ask.

We fully think in earnest mood
To faithfully perform the trust,
But other cares soon intrude
And from our minds the duty thrust.

Mayhap a better long delayed
We scarce can endure waiting friend;
But blame we longer to then evade,
And want of time we cannot plead.

Vain hope! That very friend, in south,
Has pleaded oft the same excuse;
And, knowing well to want of truth,
He, smiling, labels it a ruse.

Full many a promise vainly made
Is faint now to be redeemed;
Full many a duty long delayed
Has lost to us a friend esteemed.
Oshkosh, Ind.

TARRYING WITH FLUIDS

BY JOHN STEPHENS.

James Drummond sat at the dining-table of the Grand Pacific Hotel. His neighbors, two gentlemen of strikingly manly appearance, made themselves particularly agreeable. A waiter brought a telegram addressed to James Drummond, the address on which he read in an audible voice. The two gentlemen exchanged significant glances.

One of them, Col. Lamont, a large portly man with a fuzz of moustache and an unctuous laugh, renewed his attentions to Mr. Drummond, at whose jokes he gave the ready complisment of the laugh.

The other guest at the table was Charles Burrows, tall, thin, and refined, with a pleasant smile, though into his eyes at times would come a hungry, keen look that was not altogether pleasant.

Both gentlemen were evidently old friends, and judging by their conversation were capitalists who had many dealings together in cattle and real estate.

Whenever Drummond asked a question or made a remark they listened with respectful attention. He came to the conclusion that they were by long odds the most pleasant and well-bred gentlemen he had met since his arrival in the West.

After a game in the office at game of cards to pass away the time was suggested by the Colonel, to which proposition Drummond readily consented.

It was a pleasant game, and after a few hours' amusement Mr. Burrows pulled out his watch and remarked:

"Colonel, business before pleasure. You know we are to be up early to-morrow to meet Williams on the stock yards and clove that deal."

"Yes, I had forgotten about that. Mr. Drummond, we shall be pleased to meet you some other evening, when we have no early engagement in the morning, but you will have to excuse us now, and give us our revenge at some other time."

Drummond retired with his winnings, which were not very extensive, and lo! his card-table companions cogitating evidently over some important matter of business.

"Colonel, I think, by the looks of things, that the game is working to perfection."

"Yes, Charlie, and that was a good move of yours to dismiss him early. Business before pleasure, you know."

At this recollection the Colonel gave a hearty laugh, and, lighting a cigar, proceeded to deal from the pack of cards.

"I have got it all my finger ends—can do it every time," he explained.

"Yes, was the response from his companion, "you are all right if you know notes; but you make a most bungling mess of it when you indulge in liquor."

The Colonel tilted his cigar and exclaimed, "Now, Charlie, give us a rest on lectoring. Didn't I tell you he was the man? You saw by the telegram that his name was James Drummond. He is the cattle-king of Montana and takes a pride in his prowess at the card table. Few of the men in the Rockies, I am told, can get away with him. But it's my opinion that with your and my dear charlie, we will show him the higher mathematics of poker and give him a college degree that will cost—well, considerable."

"There is one thing that struck me as unaccountable," said Burrows, "that when we got into a discussion on cattle, mentioned the stock-yards, and the deal we were having on hand, he took but little notice and conducted himself like a man who was in no wise interested."

"Here he showed his shrewdness," said the Colonel. "You don't think he was going to enter into any discussion with us when he supposed by our conversation that we were in the cattle trade. These cattlemen are not in the habit of giving their business away."

Here a tap was heard on the door, and in response to the cheerful "come in" of Mr. Burrows the door opened and a beautiful girl of about ten came bounding in and threw herself into his arms.

"Oh, papa!" she exclaimed, breathlessly, Mrs. Randolph has asked me to go to the theatre to-morrow afternoon. May I go?"

"Yes, you may, but don't let your foolish little tongue run away with your good sense, and you mustn't let lots hours and dissipation take the bloom off your cheek which you acquired on our ranch in Montana."

"Our ranch in Montana!" exclaimed the girl, in astonishment.

"Charlie," said the Colonel, in a disgusted tone, "that game won't work. There is too much truth in those eyes."

"You were too young, my dear, to remember," continued Burrows, taking no notice of the Colonel's remonstrance, "but you had many happy days in the far West on our ranch, where the cattle, like those of Scripture, were on a thousand hills. If Mrs. Randolph asks you any questions about me, say that your father is a large dealer in cattle, and what I tell you is so, because I say it so."

The girl looked incredulous, but kissing her papa good-night, said, archly:

"I don't recollect, papa, of being on a ranch, but I know I was there because dear, kind old papa knows best where I was long ago."

After she was gone the two men put on their overcoats and left the hotel by the Jackson street entrance.

Next evening at dinner Drummond found himself in the company of the interesting companions of the previous evening, and, after cigars, accompanied them to their rooms.

The game was a little more interesting to him, and about nine o'clock he found himself about $250 out of pocket, but fortunately a wire brought a telegram, which required his immediate presence at the Sherman House on a matter of business.

He arose, and explaining that he could not afford himself the pleasure of spending a longer time in such agreeable company, but promising to take his revenge next evening, bowed himself out.

"Deuced unlucky," growled the Colonel. "I was in the best possible shape and could deal out any hand to order. I could see he was in the best of luck, and I was on the point of proposing in a careless way to double the stakes."

"We have got him fast," responded Burrows, "and to-morrow night will open the game in good earnest. Funds are getting short, as I have some bills to meet, and we must replenish our bank account. Suppose you let me have $200?"

The Colonel consented, and Burrows, after placing it in the bureau drawer, put the key under a mat on the mantlepiece.

"Guess I'll go down to Clark, on Clark street," yawned the Colonel, "and try my luck."

"See that you let the fluid on the sidewalk alone and you will be sure to come out all right."

"There, you are lecturing again, pettishly responded the Colonel. "Don't you suppose that I'm man enough to do a thing when I say I'll do it?"

"Give me your hand on it and I'll go with you."

This the Colonel did, and after a lengthened period the two men reached with considerable wimbage, and to the $200 in the bureau over $700 as Burrows' share was added.

"Now," he soliloquized as he retired for the night, "I have enough to send Ada to school and pay her bills, she would have to live longer with her crabbed aunt with an distant frown, and hate the peculiar notion of my heart. Now I'm magnificent shape to tackle the game that will come night. I hope the Colonel will keep to his promise, and I didn't like the longing looks he cast on the sidboard this evening."

After transacting business Drummond returned to his hotel and turned into bed sincerely hoping that luck would favor him when next he played with his interesting friends.

The Colonel, who had all his life indulged in stimulants, fitful fever soon awoke about noon and after breakfast sat down to the game by the place where he had spent the previous evening.

The waiter had orders not to let him get lost heavily. The tempting sideboard was within his reach, and he kept on drinking and losing. His wan, haggard face, that one drink acted on him like a lighted match to a hay stack. Soon every cent was gone. After watching the other players glumly for some time he sprang up with a frown, as if he had formed a philosophic resolution, and left the hotel, passed Drummond, who was standing in the porch, with a hurried bow, went to Burrows' room, unlocked the bureau and took $200, leaving but all of the drawer.

Drummond stood watch at the Post-office in a complimentary mood, and in an absentmind way gazed at a gentleman crossing over. She looked up and waved her hand in greeting to some one in the hotel, and while so doing did not perceive the rapid approach of a team driven by a man evidently in an intoxicated state.

Drummond saw the danger and ran and, as King over, felt the hot breath of the horses in his face, but was just in time to seize the girl and drag her out of the way, but not before the muddy wheels had soiled her dress.

He bore the terrified child into the hotel, and at the ladies entrance encountered the pale face of Mr. Burrows, who, throwing up his hands, exclaimed:

"Thank God, my girl is safe!" turned to her rescuer and poured out his thanks.

Speaking to the clerk shortly afterward, he mentioned the occurrence, and asked if he would mind sending a man after to the reporters, stating in effect that James Drummond, the great Montana cattle king, had rescued the daughter of Charles Burrows, a prominent merchant of the same State, from being run over, and had both were guests of the hotel.

"James Drummond, of Montana," said the clerk, "left here two days ago. We have a James Drummond stopping here who is a commercial traveler who represents a New York iron firm. There he is coming out of the waiting-room."

Mr. Burrows was dumfounded at the information. The game of freezing a cattle king could not be played, and all he and his partner had conspired was to get $250 out of a drummer, who could ill afford such a loss, and who also had rescued his child from a horrible death.

"The strong hours conquer us," said Schiller. Injustice must be done, and he quickly devised a plan to accomplish his object. He had recovered $200 in the bureau, and the Colonel had almost as much. He had sufficient to pay his bills and send his daughter to school. He determined to invite Drummond up that evening and by methods at which he was an expert allow him to win back the $200 he had lost.

He noticed at dinner that the Colonel was very flushed and uneasy, and showed evident signs that he had been indulging.

"His condition chimes in excellently well with my plan. I shall now have no difficulty in carrying it out," he said to himself.

The Colonel took a hand and intimated that the time had come for business. Somehow his combination failed to work, and Drummond was soon a winner to an amount equivalent to his previous losses.

"I'm Colonel, with an oath, throw down the cards and staggered to his room.

"This broke up the game and Burrows, after again thanking Drummond for saving his child, bid him a kindly good night, remarking:

"My dear fellow, we must not play any more. The Colonel and I can afford such trifling losses, which only tend to make the game interesting, but you are not in a position to take such risks."

Drummond retired, feeling the force of the remark, and after his departure Burrows examined his bureau drawer and found that he had but little over $200 left. He rushed to the Colonel's room and demanded an explanation.

The Colonel confessed that he had fallen from grace, but tried to soothe the matter by informing Burrows that they would work Drummond next evening for a big stake.

"Look ha, a Colonel," said Burrows, in a hoarse voice, "all connection with us ceases from this time. You go your way and I'll go mine. That man is not a cattle king but a commercial traveler. This afternoon he saved my child. I saw you were intoxicated to-night, and worked your combination to his favor. My set and your breach of promise has left me but $200 to face the world on; but I would do precisely what I have done to-night if it left me penniless."

Will Give Him a Lift.

A tramp stopped the Rev. David Swing, who, with a meditative air, was walking along Michigan avenue, and said:

"My dear sir, you look like a benevolent man.

"I hope so," Mr. Swing replied.

"Ah, I feel that—and, I feel tried to make one leg shorter than the other, and then, after giving to his face that humoured look of suffering which is the tramp's greatest accomplishment, added:

"Would you mind helping me a lift, the—just a little. I am almost half lifted. I haven't had a bite to eat for four days.

"Well, come over to this restaurant," Mr. Swing replied. "and I will get you something to eat."

"My heart flutters with thanks, noble sir, but the truth is, I am a victim of dyspepsia, and know of but one dish the peculiar fancies of the dyspeptic, I can eat only at a certain place. The only place in this town where I can eat is a modest little restaurant away out on North Clark street, near Lincoln Park. Give me twenty-five cents, please, and let me lunch on it. There is be no harm in it.

"I am going out that way," said Mr. Swing, "and shall take pleasure in seeing that you get enough to eat.

The agony on the tramp's face deepened. It is a long way from here, sir," he mournfully answered.

"I know it, but I have business out there."

"How fortunate; how exceedingly fortunate. Let me see, now, I am a comparative stranger in this howling wilderness, and had many dealings with the two they will be put to—men who dwell within the Lincoln park district. Do you know them?"

"Know them! Why, I am now on my way to their office."

"Well, you get on one car and I will get on the one immediately following. Stop, you see, we shall be separated."

"Yes, and a capital idea, too, but in my heart—way down in my heart of hearts, I could not place such restriction on you."

"No restriction, I assure you."

"Oh, in your generosity you deem it, of course, but—oh, by the way, now that I have thought so much upon the subject, I remember a restaurant down at Dearborn boulevard."

"Oh, Dearborn! I have not, for many years, come upon so many cold coincidences. Come, I am now on my way to Dearborn boulevard. Come let us take a car.

The tramp sighed, and then the humiliated look of suffering faded from his face. "I cave," said he, "I simply throw up my hat and say, Let me know when you are to deliver your lecture on temperance sermon, and I will come around to Central Music Hall and give you a lift. So long."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Some Figures by a Reporter.

One of the problems with which a reporter on a morning paper has to deal is the probability of finding at home men whom he is assigned to interview after 8 o'clock in the evening. Long experience teaches him that the occupation, age, and social position of the person sought will enable him to estimate the chance very accurately. Assuming 100 to represent the certainty of finding his man, the probabilities will run about as follows: Clergymen on Monday and Saturday nights, 95; other nights, 50. Old bachelors, 75; young lawyers, unmarried, 25. Capitalists, 50. Doctors, 75. Politicians, between campaigns, 5. Clerks, living at home, 20. Clerks boarding, 10. Physicians, 50. Merchants, 50. Mechanics, 70. Young women, unmarried, 20; married women in society, 60; married women without special aspirations, 80. Old people, past 70 years, 50. After 10 o'clock at night the chances of finding middle-aged people at home are double the 8 o'clock chances, while the younger ones on the average usually come strolling in about 11 o'clock.—*Buffalo Express.*

How We Are Made.

"Hullo, Billy," shouted a Norwich public-school boy of the primary division to a parochial-school chum, "I'm studying hygine and phizzeology now! Don't teach them in your school, do they? They tells yer all about yourself, just how many teasters and molers yer have in yer mouth, and how yer all fits and together with ligaments. If these teachers tell the truth, I wonder we don up just as carefully as a bundle of dried apples is."—*Norwich Bulletin.*

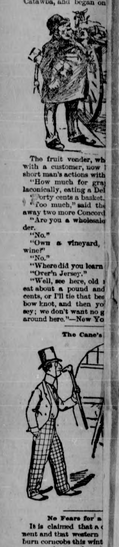
Satisfaction Wanted.

Magistrate to Mrs. Con Kelly)—You claim, Mrs. Kelly, that Mrs. O'Toolhan gave you that bruised and blackened face?

Mrs. Con Kelly—She did, yer Honor, or I'm not Irish born.

Magistrate—And what you want is damages?

Mrs. Kelly—Naw, sir; I want satisfaction. I have damages enough.—*Harper's Magazine.*



He Get Away With

A short old man in a long gray board in an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "Here you are!" pul pointing to open baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price

The small man stopped bunches so as to free his fatively pulled off a bunch in a basket of Co reserved that, he tried a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions and "How much for gra facetiously, cutting a bel "Twenty cents a bunch "Too much," said the away two more Concord "Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over in Jersey."

"Well, see here, old stat about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bu how kind, and then yo sey; we don't want any around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that t west and that western horn corncobs this wint encouraging to drough Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs three ty brasks, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive sarcoch m mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealer brasks hearth will sti Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the C

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D.—Really, M unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C.—Ah, yes. "I told me to take what I

The Deception

Farmer Griggs ha must be feelin' you York now,days. Ye hogs when ye came ag look at yo now!—Bro

Winter Tra

Trapper—Hellot Whe come from!

Aparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Judge

Sh——! —Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 26, 1889

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Eveline.

MARCH 25.—Mrs. Jas. Reed is on the sick list.

Remember the hop and English supper at Bedwin's hall, Ironton, tomorrow (Friday) evening.

The report is circulated that two more stores will be opened up this spring at Ironton. Ironton is not so dead as it might be.

G. McDonald returned Friday from the upper peninsula, where he has been for nearly a year.

A. B. Noyes has traded the Pioneer House at Ironton, to Bert Burdick for his house and five acres of land adjoining the village. Mr. Noyes was one of the first to build at Ironton and the Pioneer House the first hotel built. We regret to see him leave it, but no doubt Mr. Burdick will make a good landlord and we wish him success.

The ice on the Arm is getting unsafe to cross; they have commenced to cut a channel on Friday, but as we write is not finished. Two teams and one man broke through one day last week.

We attended the entertainment at Advance on the evening of the 22d, and saw "Jumbo." The program was a success in every feature. We came within one of drawing that quilt.

Election next Monday; turn out and give a full vote.

Caucus was held Monday afternoon and was said by old settlers to be the largest and most exciting in the history of the township. After the caucus was called to order, a motion was made that a privilege should be given to anyone to talk upon the affairs of the township. The question of printing the township proceedings in the JOURNAL the past year was freely discussed, as well as other things in regard to the township books which were thought by some to have been kept in poor shape. The discussion took about one hour and a half, and resulted in the appointment of a committee of three, consisting of W. S. Stripp, David Lane, and Henry Purvis to examine the books. The nomination of officers then resulted as follows: For supervisor, David Lane; clerk, R. A. Miller; treasurer, S. B. Brown; highway commissioner, Swain Payton; justice of the peace, Dugal Galbraith; school inspector, Clinton Lane; constables, John Willis, Geo. Zimmerman, Edwin Tumoth, Edwin Jackson.

We understand that James Sanders, Sr., living two miles west of Ironton has lost his mind and will have to be taken to Traverse City for treatment. [Dr. Lewis and Carlstein yesterday pronounced him insane, and Judge Mayne issued an order to transfer him to the asylum, and he passed through Charlevoix last night in charge of R. A. Miller, one of the superintendents of the county poor. —ED. JOURNAL.]

Advance.

MARCH 26.—Godfrey VonPlaten has gone to Chicago on business.

Mr. Zimmerman and wife of East Jordan have been visiting friends here.

L. E. Phillips has been to Saginaw to see his son, who, it was reported was dangerously ill with typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Phillips returned last Saturday reporting his son as being convalescent and will be home soon.

Advance is still increasing in population. A young son has arrived at Otto Brooks', and one at Mr. King's. Mr. Brooks and Mr. King are both rendered happy thereby.

Our genial postmaster, A. B. Steele, has been to Saginaw as a delegate from the Boyne City Post of the G. A. R.

The Bazaar under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society, came off here last Friday night. Three large and beautiful bed quilts, two braille quilts, some fancy pin cushions, and numerous other things were sold. Two of the bed quilts were disposed of by lottery. Charles Graham and Harry Price being the holders of the lucky numbers. The entertainment, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, plays, charades, etc., was given by the Advance Amateur Dramatic Association, assisted by the tragedian C. Wellington Johnson, late of Toronto. All of the pieces were well rendered and, some of them elicited rounds of applause. The vocal music was excellent, and the band led by Frank Cutter of East Jordan, discoursed some fine music.

Taken all in all the entertainment was a decided success, netting the ladies about twenty dollars. We understand that the society intends giving another entertainment soon.

It was acknowledged by all that the four best looking people at the bazaar last Friday night, were the Wilson, Eveline, and Advance correspondents of the JOURNAL, and the Advance correspondent of the Enterprise.

Wilson.

Bad roads and pleasant weather.

Lumbering is over and clearing land has begun.

Mill has shut down for a few days for repairs.

May flowers were found this month.

Chas. Knuttel has bought seven acres of H. C. Scofield on the state road. Consideration, $1,000.

Charles Burch is in town until after election. Rumor says he will farm it this summer, and that he will not reside alone. Hope so, Charlie.

Olin Smith and Miss Prudie Scofield took tea with grandpa and ma Smith at Advance on Friday evening.

Caucus on Saturday last resulted as follows: For supervisor, Marion Hudkins; treasurer, Ashley Herron.

Several of the young people took in the exhibition and bazaar held by the M. E. L. A. S. at Advance, on Friday evening. They report a pleasant occasion.

Do Not Suffer any Longer.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken up in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. G. W. Beaman, druggist. 3

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Capt. Guard and Ed. Gifford, of Charlevoix, were in town Saturday. We learned that the steamer Gordon has been fitted with a new 33-horse power engine, which will materially increase her speed. She has also a new shaft and wheel. We hope to see Capt and his family located here before long.

Joe Moore started to drive across the lake Saturday, but the ice was too soft, and the team went into ten feet of water at the first step. A large crowd quickly assembled, and after considerable trouble the horses were gotten out. An old oak wound on one of them was reopened, but no further damage was done. Wm. H. Vaughan was so interested in the proceedings, that he got into the soup up to his waist.

Ellsworth.

We are all busy making maple sugar.

Chas. Gotham and wife made a business trip to Charlevoix a few days ago.

S. A. Brown of Atwood, called here while on his way to East Jordan last Monday.

Wm. Crego has moved back to his farm.

Date Parks and Jerry Mobio are digging a well.

Robert Fulton went to Alba on business last Saturday.

David VanOrman moved his family to Norwood Tuesday.

Wm. Madell talks of going to California.

Ironton.

MARCH 21.—Mr. Thurston occupied the M. E. pulpit Sunday evening in the absence of the pastor, who is assisting Rev. Mr. Whitman in a revival at the Hilton schoolhouse.

Godfrey McDonald returned home last Friday from the upper peninsula where he has been working the past year.

Caucus was held last Monday, nominating a new set of officers all through except clerk.

Lots of talk about the postoffice these days. We would like to hear more about railroad and less about postoffice.

Mr. Saunders is still very bad off. Dr. Brown is attending him at present.

Burgess.

MARCH 27.—March is not going back on its former record but will go out like a gentle lion.

Miss Jackson has been visiting friends near the city for the past week.

E. H. Burgess broke his cable in the saw mill last Friday. Received a new one yesterday from Detroit. He expects to move in his new house the last of the week.

Frank Kane expects to be through with his logging job the last of this month.

John Brown has resumed work on his well and is down 160 feet.

Mrs. Gibson went to Charlevoix Tuesday.

CATARRAL—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membranes of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarral catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet containing full particulars, sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 16cop

Echo.

Sugar making has begun.

Come up and get some warm sugar.

The McMillan boys are down from Wilson for a few days.

C. H. Morehouse is canvassing for a book.

Wesley Cole, whose former residence was in this township, and who has gone to Florida for his health, is reported very low and is not expected to recover.

At the township caucus held on Saturday last, the following nominations were made. For Supervisor, W. J. Bennett; clerk, James Barnes; treasurer, John Daly; treasurer, German Button.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure, a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, bronchitis asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

Barnard.

The roads are drying up fast.

Miss Aggie Kirkpatrick was a guest at Robert Trimble's over Sunday.

A fine young son arrived at the home of Robert Matchett last week.

Mr. Tom Shapton of Barnard and Miss Maggie Bennett of Eastport were married last Thursday at the home of the bride's parents. Thursday evening they took possession of their new home here. We join their many friends in wishing them much happiness.

Communication.

Hayes, March 25, 1889.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I see the Hayes reporter to the Sentinel says, "the highway commissioner received $80 for services, and who knows what it is for." None so blind as those that won't see. First, there is $3 for time lost hunting up town clerk to make road warrants; $4.50 for making copies of the same; $3 for altering road warrants to please said reporter and making record of the same; $3 for want of clerk to settle with the township; $10 for making returns to roads laid for want of clerk to make the same. Total, $23.50. Taken from $80, leaves $56.50.

Commissioners fees compared; 1887 commissioner fees, $65.00 (Rep.) 1888 commissioners fees 56.40 (Dem.)

Give us something hard, Gina.

OSCAR TILLOTSON.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists. 1

Piles, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co. Druggists Charlevoix. 1nov

Old Newspapers for Sale.

As we sell 100 lbs. of waste paper for the same price we sell 100 lbs. of scriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Journal Office.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County.

Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX

Also Farming Lands For Sale.

BARGAINS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

SAP PAILS. SAP PANS.

NEW HARROWS.

New Stoves.

New Builders Hardware.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron and Nails

Also Sole Agents for the Celebrated

HOUSEHOLD JEWEL COOKING STOVE,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade. Save your Dollars by spending them with

February 8th. STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

Daily except Sunday.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 299. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1889. $1.50 PER YEAR.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

A Light Vote Polled for Township Officers.

For some reason we cannot understand, the JOURNAL has not received full reports from all the townships in time for publication this week as in previous years. Only about half of our correspondents have responded. However we give below what we have been able to gather from all sources.

A comparison of the vote for justice of the supreme court with the vote for president last fall, shows that only about two-thirds of the total vote was cast, with no material change in political complexion. In Charlevoix the vote is surprisingly close, and there is reason to believe that with hard work and careful management the township may be redeemed.

The township officers elected are given below:

BAY.

Supervisor—A. J. Sheppard.
Clerk—John Ferris.
Treasurer—H. Rathka.
School inspector—J. L. Dilworth.
Highway commissioner—H. C. Meisnigle.
Justice (full term)—E. E. Boynton.

BEAR LAKE.

Supervisor—John Kilborn.
Clerk—S. A. Smith.
Treasurer—Daniel Harrington.
Justices—C. Hawkins, John Pierce.

BANKS.

Supervisor—D. H. Stebbins.
Clerk—E. H. Marshall.
Treasurer—Amasa W. Hartwell.
School inspector—Fred Church.
Highway commissioner—Wm. Blissett.
Drain commissioner—Jos. Harwood.
Justice (full term)—G. T. Bentley.
Justice (3 years)—Carlos Hinchaugh.
Constables—Phil. Endicott, Wm. E. Byers, W. L. Sligar.

BOYNE VALLEY.

Supervisor—H. H. Eaton.
Treasurer—O. H. Marsh.

CHANDLER.

Supervisor—W. E. Heasley.
Clerk—J. J. Pearson.
Treasurer—Frank Atkins.
School inspector—George Fetterly.
Highway commissioner—Frank Kostwood.
Justice (full term)—Andrew Martin.
Justice (3 years)—William Morton.

CHARLEVOIX.

Supervisor—O. D. Wood.
Clerk—H. S. Harsha.
Treasurer—George W. Miller.
School inspector—L. E. Allen.
Highway commissioner—H. Cunningham.
Justice (full term)—O. F. Washburn.
Constables—Jas. Martin, Geo. Pappin, John McCabe, Thos. Boak, Sr.

EVANGELINE.

Supervisor—Elisha H. Shepard.
Clerk—John F. Fairchild.
Treasurer—George H. Gettle.
School inspector—Hubert Watson.
Highway commissioner—Richard H. Crane.
Justice—Charles Doell.
Constables—A. J. Hall, Wm. Cadwell, John Clicker, Porter smith.

EVELINE.

Supervisor—Ava Smith.
Clerk—R. J. Miller.
Treasurer—S. B. Brown.
School inspector—Clinton Lane.
Highway commissioner—James P. Mitchell.
Justice—A. B. Noyes.
Constables—John Willis, Edmond Jackson, George Zimmerman, Edward Tumoth.

HAYES.

Supervisor—Oscar Tillotson.
Clerk—L. Hamlin.
Treasurer—S. A. Barot.
School inspector—H. A. Horton.
Highway commissioner—I. Saunder.
Justice (full term)—W. S. Sayers.
Justice (3 year)—Philip Howe.
Justice (1 year)—J. D. Lewis.
Constables—Geo. McRoberts, S. L. Dodge, Thos. Hazel, A. Norman.

MARION.

Supervisor—John A. Johnson.
Clerk—Warren D. Thompson.
Treasurer—John H. O'Neill.
School inspector—George Anderson.
Highway commissioner—Henry Dixon.
Drain commissioner—Myron Geer.
Justice (full term)—John Smith.
Constables—Harmon Hawdsaugh, Stephen Hill, Thos. Taylor, J. H. Adams.

MELROSE.

Supervisor—A. R. Smith.
Clerk—W. Korns.
Treasurer—W. H. Ellis.
School inspector—Orville Card.
Highway commissioner—Ed Easton.
Justices—Byron House and Geo. Wardrop.

NORWOOD.

Supervisor—William Harris.
Clerk—Wm. F. Pearl.
Treasurer—Alden Stafford.
School inspector—O. D. Hilton.
Highway commissioner—Edwin Cook.
Justice (full term)—O. D. Hilton.
Justice (3 years)—Wm. Harris.
Justice (2 years)—John Marshand.
Justice (1 year)—Robert Trimble.
Constables—Wm. Cossen, Wm. F. Pearl, Alden Stafford.

SOUTH ARM.

Supervisor—Frank H. Ramsey.
Clerk—Harry Beatch.
Treasurer—H. B. Hipp.
School inspector—J. E. Walrond.
Highway commissioner—Geo. Hayner.
Justices—J. B. Palmiter and R. Renard.

WILSON.

Supervisor—Marion Hudkins.
Clerk—John A. Newville.
Treasurer—Zachariah Morgan.
School inspector—E. S. Brintnall.
Highway commissioner—John W. McMoss.
Drain commissioner—Wright C. Burdick.
Justice (full term)—David Thompson.
Justice (3 years)—George J. Bowen.
Constables—Silas S. Deming, Jason Lewis, George Todd, Israel McAfee.

Vote for Justice of Supreme Court.

	Morse (Democrat).	Grant (Republican).	Dickinson (Prohibition).
Bay	77	77	2
Bear Lake	27	27	1
Boyne Valley	37	22	2
Chandler	19	24	1
Charlevoix	114	124	17
Evangeline	77	84	14
Eveline	48	53	10
Hayes	45	23	30
Hudson	63	63	8
Marion	29	42	4
Melrose	39	42	5
Norwood	52	62	5
Resort			
South Arm	42	61	4
Springvale	39	76	13
Wilson	61	61	4
Banks	72	76	13

The Vote for Regents.

	Chadwick (Democrat).	Lawrence (Republican).	Draper (Prohibition).	Hickey (Democrat).	Kellogg (Republican).	Stowell (Prohibition).
Bay	77	77	2	9	9	2
Bear Lake	27	27	1			
Boyne Valley	37	22	2	9	9	2
Chandler	19	24	1			
Charlevoix	114	118	15	10	16	2
Evangeline	77	84	14	24	24	1
Eveline	48	53	10	15	15	1
Hayes	45	23	30	15	15	1
Hudson	63	63	8	23	23	3
Marion	29	42	4	19	19	4
Melrose	39	42	5	23	23	3
Norwood	52	62	5	29	29	4
Resort						
South Arm	42	61	4	29	29	4
Springvale	39	76	13	32	32	5
Wilson	61	61	4	32	32	5
Banks	72	76	13	32	32	5

The Vote for Amendments.

	Governor, Yes.	Governor, No.	Congressional, Yes.	Congressional, No.
Bear Lake	27	27		
Charlevoix	105	9	105	5
Evangeline	73	4	76	2
Marion	29	3	32	
Norwood	45	2	47	
Banks	55	14	44	13

Board of Supervisors, 1889.

Bay—A. J. Sheppard.
Bear Lake—John Kilborn.
Boyne Valley—H. H. Eaton.
Chandler—W. E. Heasley.
Charlevoix—Orvin D. Wood.
Evangeline—E. H. Shepard.
Eveline—Ava Smith.
Hayes—Oscar Tillotson.
Marion—John A. Johnson.
Melrose—A. R. Smith.
Norwood—Wm. Harris.
South Arm—Frank H. Ramsey.
Wilson—Marion Hudkins.

The Union Ticket.

As soon as the republican ticket was put in nomination last week there were murmurings of dissatisfaction,—not against the whole ticket, but against certain candidates,—and the question was numerously asked, "Will the democrats put up a straight ticket, or will there be a union ticket?" The latter was decided upon, and the caucus called for Saturday evening. A D. Cruickshank was made chairman, and John Burns secretary. The name of O. D. Wood was proposed for supervisor, and as no other name was presented, the nomination was made by acclamation. The same proceeding was adopted for H. S. Harsha for clerk, Geo. W. Miller for treasurer, O. S. Washburn for justice, L. E. Allen for school inspector, R. Mudge for highway commissioner, and James Martin, Geo. Pappin, John McCabe, and Thomas Boak, Sr., for constables, there being but one candidate for each office.

On election day there was considerable work done by both sides, resulting in the election of the entire union ticket, except highway commissioner. The vote in detail is as follows:

	Vote.	Maj.
SUPERVISOR.		
O. D. Wood	171	63
H. C. Cooper	108	
CLERK.		
H. S. Harsha	262	262
TREASURER.		
G. W. Miller	194	109
A. Rosenthal	85	
SCHOOL INSPECTOR.		
L. E. Allen	165	48
E. H. Green	117	
HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER.		
R. Mudge	135	
H. Cunningham	143	8
JUSTICE OF PEACE.		
O. S. Washburn	274	274
CONSTABLES.		
James Martin	169	
Thos. Boak, Sr.	165	
Geo. Pappin	163	
John McCabe	163	
Gurley Boak	119	
Levi Lamphear	118	
L. E. Smith	112	
A. McCall	112	

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

The house of P. S. Brinkerhoff at Elk Rapids caught fire the other day. Damages not heavy.

The firm of Northrop & Williams, hardware and grocery dealers at Manton have made an assignment.

Stephen B. Davis of Central Lake, Antrim county, died recently aged 73. He took up the first homestead ever located in Central Lake township.

Moses W. Field, who recently died at Detroit, seems to have been playing the lover's act with a romantic married woman who now claims a rebate for her affections.

At Elk Rapids, Martin Henson, Jr., while hauling logs, was struck by the binder flying back and received a deep gash over his right eye about two inches long and to the skull.

A tramp went into the house of R. C. Hewett of Alanson, Emmet county recently, and asked for something to eat. While Mrs. Hewett went into an adjoining room, the tramp appropriated her pocket book and left.

The oldest inhabitant of Cheboygan bows his head in contrition and acknowledges himself best because the dust is flying on the street at this time of year. Usually on the 26th of March the dust is hiding under a foot of snow.

They say that J. Maurice Finn has sold his store at Grayling so that he can devote all his time to digging gold out of his upper peninsula gold mine. If J. Maurice makes a million up there the democratic party in Michigan will be in luck.

A long petition was sent from Cheboygan against the proposed bill now pending before the legislature for the inspection of all meat on the hoof, the object of which was to shut out Chicago dressed beef. Every butcher in town signed the remonstrance.—Democrat.

Edson Packard, postmaster at Bengonia, died very suddenly, March 20th, of congestion of the brain. He was attending a meeting of the library society, but feeling ill, went home at nine o'clock, and died at 10.30. He leaves many warm friends who mourn his loss.

P. A. Badour is now publisher of the Marinette County Argus, published at Marinette, Wis. Philip is an old Cheboygan boy and we are glad to see that he is succeeding, as the paper bears unmistakable evidence of prosperity though it is only three weeks old.—Democrat.

Joseph Macsauble, whose father was the chief of the Ottawa indians when the first whites settled in west Michigan, is a resident of Grand Haven. He was born near the present town of Allegan in 1817, and in 1850 removed to Grand Traverse county, where he remained several years. Macsauble's father fought under Tecumseh in the war of 1812.—DetroitJournal.

Christian Kableman, the fifteen year old son of Charles Kableman, who lives in the north-east corner of Pleasantview, was at work with his father last Monday felling a tree. The tree split and started to fall. The boy became excited and ran directly in the way of the falling tree. He was struck on the temple and instantly killed, although a fallen log prevented his body from being crushed. The funeral was held Wednesday.—Democrat.

Gov. Luce has pardoned Barney Ronsson, who was sent to state prison from Alpena May 17, 1884, for seven years for manslaughter. Ross sean returned from the lumber woods to find, as he believed, that a man named Savage had become unduly intimate with his wife. He was unable to induce the police to keep Savage away from his home, and therefore took the law into his own hands and stabbed the other. Many Alpena citizens petitioned for the pardon.

She is "Grateful."

"I saved the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. Harrisson, New York Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 4

The State Elections.

The returns received at this writing, while not sufficiently full to indicate by what majority the state has been carried, show beyond a doubt that the republican state ticket has been elected. Judge Grant received, as was anticipated, a very heavy majority in the Upper Peninsula, and in the Lower Peninsula, while the plurality has probably fallen off from that of last fall, there has been no marked change of political sentiment. It is apparent that, with exceptions in a few special localities, men as a rule, voted for justice in accordance with their party predilections, and the party lines being rigidly drawn, Judge Sherwood suffered defeat.

There seems every reason to believe that the amendment to the constitution increasing the governor's salary from $1,000 to $4,000 per annum has been adopted by a large majority. The indications also point to the adoption of the amendment relative to the duration of corporations and to that relative to the judicial circuits, permitting the election of an additional judge in the Kent circuit. There was not as much popular interest shown in the two latter amendments as there was in that relating to the governor's salary, and in some localities a misapprehension of the amendment relative to corporations led to an adverse vote. The probability, however, is that all three amendments have been adopted.—Free Press.

Town Meeting.

At the town meeting on Monday Henry Moore was elected pathmaster for the south side, and D. M. Colby for the north side. John Bell was elected poundmaster for the south side, and Joseph Pappin for the north side. Cattle will run at large, and somebody will have a dandy time trying to enforce the resolution to remove the bells at night. An appropriation of $500 was made for the bridge fund; also $250 from the one-mill tax for library purposes. One-fourth of one per cent was voted for highway purposes outside the village corporation.

Burned Out.

Last Saturday noon, the house of W. P. Edson, in Marion, was entirely destroyed with all its contents, the family getting out with only the clothes on their back. Loss about $800 with no insurance. A contribution was taken Saturday night and Monday in Marion and Charlevoix for his benefit, and quite a sum was subscribed.

The First Boat.

On Sunday, March 31, Gelken's fish tug Anapach arrived from Manistee, and was the first boat to enter the harbor, although on Saturday, 30th, the Onekama came in sight, and C. C. Kehl, of Northport, walked ashore on the ice. On Monday Gelken went outside and set a gang of nets.

Constitutional Amendments.

By some misunderstanding on the part of the county clerk, ballots for the constitutional amendments were not furnished to all the townships and as a consequence no vote was cast in south of them and from others only a partial report is received.

Aid Society Election.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church, the following officers were named for the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. C. J. Strang; first vice-president, Mrs. E. L. Page; second vice-president, Esther Butters; secretary, Mrs. G. W. Beaman; treasurer, Mrs. A. Cameron.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

A Protected Industry.

The Charlotte Leader of the 21st says: "The first clip of wool under the Harrison administration was sold in Charlotte Saturday for 19 cents per pound."

CHARLEVOIX SCHOOLS.

Report for the Term Ending March 29, 1889.

The following is the report of the Charlevoix public schools for the term ending March 29th, as furnished by Prof. R. M. Elson, principal:

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department	67
Second department	57
Third department	49
Fourth department	40
Fifth, grammar section	46
Fifth, high school	60
Total	279

AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	55½
Second department	48½
Third department	41
Fourth department	37½
Fifth, grammar section	37½
Fifth, high school	37½
Average	263½

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	1774
Second department	1752
Third department	1526
Fourth department	1375
Fifth, grammar section	1374
Fifth, high school	2164
Total	10,000½

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	47
Second department	42
Third department	39
Fourth department	58
Fifth, grammar section	59
Fifth, high school	152
Total	376½

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	58.35
Second department	48.42
Third department	40.33
Fourth department	36.29
Fifth, grammar section	36.29
Fifth, high school	36.65
Total	236.34

CASES TARDY.

First department	0
Second department	0
Third department	3
Fourth department	3
Fifth, grammar section	3
Fifth, high school	45
Total	54

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	92.4
Second department	90.4
Third department	91.4
Fourth department	97.6
Fifth, grammar section	98.2
Fifth, high school	96.9
Average	95.9

ROLL OF HONOR.

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy for the entire term.

First Department—Charlie Marshall, Henry Marshall, Elser Marshall, Laura Campbell, Willie Tooley, Allie Dewey, Dollie McNeill, Hettie Heath, Willie Heath, Willie Kirby, Fred Kirby, Andy McCall, Jessie Hopkins.—23.

Second Department—Charles Beauvais, Nellie Brown, Zada Rea, Edith Lansewerk, Mattie Brink, Ida Patton, Bertha Wade, Freddie Sripp, Frank Bigley.—8.

Third Department—Grace Emery, Grace Carter, Katie Kirkpatrick, Archie Nowland, Frank Lawrence, Ernest Campbell, Roy Washburn, Frank Wilson, Morris Ackert, Forest Bartholomew, John Maxey, Edna Boucher, Cecil Swallow, Ellen Kanagy, John Ackert, Willie Perry.—16.

Fourth Department—Ada Blodgett, Eva Savills, Mary Hulme, Florence Phelps, Lena Goss, Emma Lamphear, Lillie Wood, Frank Metcalf, Ernest Frasier, Alfred Thompson, Joseph Graham, Hiram Rosa, Joseph Hribar, Eddie McNeill, Jennie Lamphear, Cora Strang, Jessie Brown, Clara Eaton.—18.

Fifth Department, Grammar Section—Lillian Eaton, Aggie Lawrence, Elmer Archer, Fred Myers.—4.

Fifth Department, High School—Ada Litzan, Angie Wood, Herbert See, Pearle Hart, Rufus Washburn, Philo E. Brown, John Nesbeth, Minnie Cooper, Geo. Newman, Edith Phelps, Edward Stewart, Anna McCartney, Chas. Lawrence.—13.

Total 75.

Teacher's Certificates Granted.

At the school examination in Charlevoix last Friday there were 24 applicants for certificates. Rev. J. Redpath furnishes the following list of teachers who passed, all being of the third grade:

Flora Nelson, Mate Cooper, Alla Lloyd, May Papineau, Ruth Embury, Cora C. Chew, Lizzie Watson, Loren E. Wrankle, Gladys Jeffries, Mertie Hincher, B. C. Lane, Ella Trimble, Maud Scott, Ada M. Litzan, Annie Cooper, Frances Wagur, Annie M. Metcalf.

Report of Barnard School.

Term commencing Jan. 6th, 1889, and ending March 29th. Number of pupils 30. Average attendance 25. The average standing for the written examination for the term is as follows:

Carrie Clark	85	Lizzie Trimble	78
Ella Clark	80	Georgie Hobart	78
Hattie Anderson	80	Tessie Matchett	78
Edith Francis	88	Willie Bennett	74
Willie Bennett	82	George Hill	74
Robbie Trimble	79	Willie Watson	70
Forest Clark	79	Dorothy Hobart	69
Jennie Dougherty	87	Bertha Walker	69
Cornelia Bogart	84		

CORA C. CHEW, Teacher.

Promptness.

First a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption the hour my I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter N. Wallace, Washington. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 26-p

TRAVEL ALONE.

...ded in the Care of Rail... for Long Journeys.

...is the rule that the railroads are thinking of adopting in the apparently innocuous of consigning children... conductors half way across ... and turned over to ... destination. The conditions of railroad travel ... to send a child in this ... all was to lose the child in ... of ten. But railroad ... developed, and with this ... parents and friends have ... safe to put a tag on their ... and send them off upon ... travels. On railroad, and ... these travelers go. Three ... at Castle Garden waylaid ... with not a soul that knew ... or a protecting arm. ... Pennsylvania railroad dis... practice," said Assistant ... Agent Pitt. "The cares and ... life are too great. But not... the obstacles thrown in ... management of children still ... and, of course, we do our ... to cut for them. It is not ... for poor people to come to ... children that they want the ... the far west along our lines ... with which we connect. ... they are old enough to be ... with tickets and such money ... need on the way, but that ... says the case.

"The youngsters are very ... practice is for friends to pay ... the entire expense out... carrying their precious ... We then start the child on ... and telegraph to our agents ... line to pay over such and ... amount to the child wanderer, ... be needed. The conductor ... for the traveler's needs, and ... envoy is made comfortably ... By. But, as I say, this is a ... business and we don't like to ... it. It was once a popular ... to turn over children bound ... journeys to the Pullman Pal... company, but now it also ... of the business."

A child official connected with ... larger department of the Pull... and Reading railroad: "Our

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DOINGS OF THE DAY.

EVENTFUL HAPPENINGS IN EVERY KNOWN HEMISPHERE.

An Interesting Summary of the Latest News by Wire—Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Politics, Religion, Commerce and Crops, Sandwiched with Minor Affairs.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

The Reason of the Famous Authoress Said to Be Dethroned.

A special from Hartford, Conn., reports that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has recovered physically from the attack of sickness which last last summer threatened to cut short her life, but her mind is shattered and intellectually she is but a child. Her friends will not say that she is insane but that she is an imbecile, but her mind is almost completely gone. Her memory is that of a baby. When former dear friends visit her—people whom she has known for years—she greets them with a vacant stare, no indicative

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

of a knowing look. She sits all day long in her chair, or walks about the house aimlessly, or plays with her dolls. She always wore a sunbonnet when she went out of doors, and she does so now, and she will sit by the hour with her sunbonnet on her lap, playing with her dolls. She is perfectly docile and gentle, and is in no sense a lunatic. She is simply a child, and her mind is shattered and intellectually she is but a child. Her friends will not say that she is insane for that she is an imbecile, but her mind is almost completely gone. Her memory is that of a baby. When former dear friends visit her—people whom she has known for years—she greets them with a vacant stare, no indicative of a knowing look. She sits all day long in her chair, or walks about the house aimlessly, or plays with her dolls. She always wore a sunbonnet when she went out of doors, and she does so now, and she will sit by the hour with her sunbonnet on her lap, playing with her dolls. She is perfectly docile and gentle, and is in no sense a lunatic. She is simply a child, and her mind is shattered and intellectually she is but a child. Her friends will not say that she is insane for that she is an imbecile, but her mind is almost completely gone. Her memory is that of a baby. When former dear friends visit her—people whom she has known for years—she greets them with a vacant stare, no indicative

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

R. G. Dun & Co. Report a Generally Favorable Outlook.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for last week is as follows:

The spirit of recovery in legitimate trade increases, and though in important branches the season has been exceptionally unfavorable, there is less dullness or depression than under the circumstances might be expected. Throughout the country the indirect influence reporting there come signs of some improvement in trade, though it is not yet where gain, or even gradual. The outlook is generally quite encouraging, though in some sections, especially the Northwest, where Dakota, Minnesota and Minnesota preparation for seeding is a full month ahead of last year. At Chicago and some other points business is considered better than last year, but there is a marked reaction at Pittsburg from the favorable tone of the last few weeks. At Philadelphia the situation is the same in the best and shoe and leather trades, but dry goods are in ordinary condition and collections slow, as also at Milwaukee. The Government report as to wheat in farmers' hands has had some effect, but the fact that Northwestern wheat is now moving shows the covering of stocks. Exports continue insignificant, and good prospects for the coming crop tend to weaken holders. Corn has declined 12 cents at New York and 10 cents at Chicago, and oats are substantially unchanged. No disturbance occurred in the money market. The business failures for the week are unusual 185.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Whitelaw Reid for Minister to France to Succeed Mr. McLane.

President Harrison sent the following nominations to the Senate on the 12th inst:

Whitelaw Reid of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic, vice T. F. Wickersham, to be Consul General of the United States at Vienna. Andrew C. Bradley, of the District of Columbia, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, vice John R. Blackburn, deceased. To be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota, Charles Dickey, of Iowa, vice Peter C. Couldrey, resigned. To be associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota, Footenaby Corson, of Dakota, vice Levi Hare; Lucy Brown, Tipton, Iowa; Charles H. Dickey, Keokuk, Iowa; Frank M. Ellis, Marshalltown, Iowa; Rush Clark, Iowa City, Iowa; Frank T. Piper, Sheldon, Iowa; Edwin C. Shaw, Newton, Iowa; Frank Cummins, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Frank Wilson, Ottumwa, Iowa; Frank Dwyer, Iowa; Edwin C. Shaw, Newton, Iowa; Frank Cummins, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Frank Wilson, Ottumwa, Iowa; Frank Dwyer, Iowa; Edwin O

THE JOURNAL

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LOCAL READING NOTICES—Five cents per line each insertion. Birth, Marriage and Death notices free. Obituary poetry and Cards of Thanks, five cents per line.

"HALSTEADIZED" is the latest substitute for rejected, since Murat Halstead was rejected by the senate.

The latest republican scheme for reducing the treasury surplus is to double the salaries of the senators and representatives. The senate has already seconded on this question, and is in favor of it, as might be expected.

ONCE more the national treasury surplus is piling up. Payments of liberal appropriations fail to keep it down. Bond purchases are equally unavailing. Our friends, the enemy, will have trouble with that surplus, the fruit of burdensome unnecessary taxation, yet.—Pittsburg Post.

WHEN Senator Hoar asked Senator Platt, of Connecticut, the other day if he was receiving many applications for office, Platt quietly replied: "If as many republicans had voted on election day in Connecticut as I have found from since the inauguration, the democrats would not have carried the state."

As effort is being made in Wisconsin to throw open by legislative enactment a large tract of timbered land in the northern part of the state which several years ago was set aside as a state park. The so-called park contains 578,000 acres of land and is said to have on it 600,000,000 feet of standing timber.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has fired all the colored help in the White House, and supplied its place with white servants. The nigger is an object of great solicitude on the part of the republicans until they come in contact with him, then they are more brutal and unchristian in their treatment of the colored brother than the southern whites.—Cheboygan Democrat.

President Edwin Willits of the Michigan Agricultural College, has been appointed assistant secretary of agriculture by President Harrison, and has accepted this important position. His salary will be $4,500 a year and his eminent fitness for the place is universally conceded. Mr. Willits succeeded to the presidency of the college in 1885, and under his admirable management it has taken a position second to none among the agricultural colleges of the country. His resignation is received with profound regret by all friends of the college.—Mason Democrat.

A TRADE-RESTRICTION journal, which has repeatedly backed Mr. Blaine in his denial that there are any trusts in the United States, or that the tariff tends to create them, in a late issue assures us that all the twine for grain binding purposes in the country has been bought up by a monopoly, and that twine which last year could be bought for 9 cents a pound will cost 25 cents this year.

Now, there is a duty on all the materials which enter into the manufacture of twine, ranging from 17 to 35 per cent. It is so prohibitory that in 1888 of thread and twine of all kinds but $638,551 worth was imported.

Of course the farmers and country dealers are kicking against the twine combine. But what's the use? The combine has 500,000 bales all bought up and packed away, awaiting the coming harvest demand. At the same time the tariff effectually excludes all foreign competition.

The combine is sane behind the lines of fortification in the shape of an excessive tariff, which the government has erected for its especial benefit. There is no possibility of its dislodgement or surrender until it has extracted the uttermost farthing from its totally disorganized prey.

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, may short man's actions with

"How much for gra inconsiderately, eating a Do

"Twenty cents a hundred

"Too much," said the away two more Concord

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

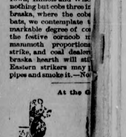
"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over's Jersey."

"Well, me here, old s eat about a pound and cents, or I'll be tied up how knot, and then yo my way, we don't want no yo around here."—New Yo

The Cane's



(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D.—Really, Mr. unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C.—Ah, you. I told me to take wheel

The Deception

Farmer Griggs the most be familiar you York nowadays. He legs when he came up look at yo now!—Jud

Winter Scen

Trapper—Hello! What's come from?

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pecos expecting to find Indians. How far is it to the next saloon?—Puck.

Sh——————Philadelphia Times.

He Got Away With

A short old man in with a long gray beard yesterday an armful of Christmas through Fulton market, down and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "Here you are!" yel pointing to open basket Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price The small man stopped, hesitate so as to free his hat, flatively pulled off a bunch in a basket of Catawbas, and began eat

Ice in the Straits.

From Grand Rapids Democrat, March 27.

Indications from Mackinaw yesterday were that the the ice in the straits would move out early this year, probably about April 1. The straits between Bois Blanc Island and Cheboygan were nearly free from ice yesterday afternoon, but opposite Wangoshance the ice was still solid. In Grand Traverse bay the ice was being driven into the bay by a strong north wind but it was stated that a good south wind would soon free the bay from ice. Toward night the thermometer went down, but if the present mild weather continues the ice at the straits will move earlier, with one exception, than for 35 years.

The following is a statement showing the exact date upon which the ice moved out of the straits of Mackinaw during the last 35 winters. In 1878 the ice moved March 14, earlier than any preceding year by several weeks:

1854, April 25; 1855, May 1; 1856, May 2; 1857, May 1; 1858, April 6; 1859, April 4; 1860, April 13; 1861, April 25; 1862, April 18; 1863, April 17; 1864, April 23; 1865, April 21; 1866, April 22; 1867, April 25; 1868, April 10; 1869, April 23; 1870, April 18; 1871, April 3; 1872, April 28; 1873, May 1; 1874, April 29; 1875, April 28; 1876, April 28; 1877, April 29; 1878, March 14; 1879, April 23; 1880, April 5; 1881, May 4; 1882, April 5; 1883, April 28; 1884, April 28; 1885, May 6; 1886, April 4; 1887, April 28; 1888, May 4.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Ass Loveday got back from Flint Wednesday.

The Catholic church lot has been stumped and fenced, making a great improvement. Services were held at the church last Sunday.

On Monday last Jack Egan plowed Mrs. Jeff Weikle's garden. This is the first plowing of the season in East Jordan.

Wm. Healey has sold out, and will leave about the middle of April for Portland, Oregon, where he will go into the building business. Mr. Healey is an old and valued inhabitant having resided here for 21 years.

Sam Hayden has bought the Healey house and lot on Second street. Orlando Blair has secured the dock property, and the Barber boys have purchased the farm and brick yard, so ares in all, and will work them both to the fullest extent.

W. Reilly, landlord of the Boyne Falls hotel, is languishing in the cooler unable to find bail. He was charged last Thursday, on the information of Sidney Joliffe, with selling whiskey without having a license and was held for circuit court.

Protection Triumphed, but Wages are Low.

The Fall River strike failed for want of funds, and the employees went back to work without getting the satisfying wages promised them by protectionist orators last fall. These operatives in many cases got lower wages than are paid in free trade England for like services. The tariff taxes on imported goods such as are produced at the Fall River mills are being exacted, however, and they are still putting extra profit into the mill owners pockets, but none of it evidently reaches the workmen. The latter will never get their share till tariff laws are so drawn as to require manufacturers to pay their employees the ordinary rate of wages and, in addition, the amount by which the price of their product is enhanced by the tariff. If the workingmen are the proper beneficiaries of protection, as campaign orators assert, why not amend the law in the direction suggested. Another amendment requiring the government to refund to the workingman out of employment the amount of the tariff tax on articles he buys with his small means ought to be popular with the protectionist friends of labor. Evidently the tariff tax cannot benefit the man who receives no wages, and he ought not to be made to carry a burden that kills him financially.—Baltimore Sun.

Robbing the Workers.

Keep it before the people that no import duties can by any possibility increase wages. A tariff can only rob the workers for while it can't increase their wages, it can and does rob them of nearly half they get by increasing the cost of necessaries of life, compelling them to subsidize the rich.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hinesh Co.

Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in greater demand than ever. No other preparation for Throat and Lung Troubles is so prompt in its effects, so agreeable to the taste, and so widely known as this. It is the family medicine in thousands of households.

"I have suffered for years from a bronchial trouble that, whenever I take cold or am exposed to inclement weather, manifests itself by a very severe hoarseness, pain in the throat and by difficulty in breathing. I have tried a great many remedies, but none does as well as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which always gives prompt relief in returns of my old complaint."—Ernest A. Hepler, Inspector of Public Roads, Parish Terre Bonne, La.

"I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy

For Home Use.

I have tested its curative power, in my family many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults."—Mrs. E. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a dry cough like hoop. Doctors afforded me no relief and considered my case hopeless. My lungs became so sore that I could not lie down, and, before I had finished one bottle, found relief. I continued to take this medicine until a cure was effected. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—Samuel Griggs, Washington, Ill.

"Six years ago I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and soon developed all the alarming symptoms of consumption. I had a cough, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, pains in the chest and sides, and was so prostrated as to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying various prescriptions, without benefit, my physician finally determined to give me Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took it, and the effect was magical. I seemed to rally from the first dose of this medicine, and after using only three bottles, am as well and sound as ever."—Rodney Johnson, Springfield, Ill.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1, six bottles, $5.

In Our Popular Brand

H

Old Honesty

Will be found a Combination not always to be had.

A FINE QUALITY OF PLUG TOBACCO AT A REASONABLE PRICE

FINZER'S OLD HONESTY ON EACH PLUG LOOK FOR THIS

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN EXTRA SWEET PIECE OF CHEWING TOBACCO DON'T FAIL TO GIVE

Old Honesty

A FAIR TRIAL

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER

JNO. FINZER & BROS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Shapton & Scroggie,

Charlevoix and East Jordan

STAGE LINE

Leave Charlevoix daily at 7.00 a. m., arrive at East Jordan by 10.30.

Leave East Jordan at 2.30 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix by 5.30.

Leave orders at Fountain City House and Burns & Steven's barn, Charlevoix, and at Commercial House, East Jordan.

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New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK JUST IN. Come and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

CARPETS! CARPES!!

CARPETS.

—AT—

ROSENTHALS NEW STORE

Have Received a Fine New Spring Stock in BRUSSELS, INGRAIN HAIR CARPETS and MATTINGS, in all the Latest DESIGNS.

PRICES - BELOW - ALL.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

ALICK ROSENTHAL,

LEWIS OPERA BLOCK. CHARLEVOIX, MICH

We have Just Opened a Handsome New Stock of CLOTHING. Please Call and See.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Niagara Falls Route

Expresses Depart as Follows:

GOING EAST. 7:00 a.m. 12:01 p.m. 4:45 p.m. 10:45 p.m.

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Where for the Falls, Buffalo, New York and Boston, take the Niagara Falls Route.

THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m., daily except Sunday, and 16.00 p. m. daily, arrive at

Detroit	3.25 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.
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WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mackinaw Agt., Jackson. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

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CAPITAL $15,000.

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines. CORRESPONDENCE:—Chase National Bank, N. Y. City; Chas. M. Jaffray & Co., Bankers, Detroit; Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

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And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sightedness.

Considering close Prosperity and Warranted. Repaired articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.

LUMBER AWED AND BILL FILLED TO ORDER.

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Whenever a payment is made on subscription in advance, we will give a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

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ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS, RATES and Excursion tickets will be furnished by your Ticket Agent, or address

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LOBDELL - & - CO.,

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Fresh & Salt MEATS,

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BUCKLEY MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

WM. W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Insurance promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

H. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

HIO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

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A. CARLSTEN, M. D., Office and residence on Bush street. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a.m. and 1.00 to 3 p.m.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. E.—Baxter Post No. 114, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

O. T., Charlevoix Lodge 257, meets at Jefferson's hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

F. C.—Charlevoix Encampment, No 103, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

Temperance Assembly, No. 2311, meets Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

L.—Tree Blues No. 187, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

—Charlevoix Lodge No. 262, meets Saturday on or before full moon, at their hall

—Major G. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 4, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

School vacation this week.

Mrs. R. W. Kane is recovering nicely.

Tell your neighbor to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Miss Carrie Hilton is expected home soon.

Now Monday afternoon, and rain Sunday night.

F. E. Chew arrived home from his last Thursday.

Mrs. Wm. Healey is visiting friends in Ohio.

Mrs. A. G. Cook arrived home from Detroit last Tuesday.

Mrs. I. Benson arrived home from Danville last Saturday.

The excavation for the new school house is about completed.

A. B. Gates made his Charlevoix calls a call on Wednesday.

The entire Union ticket was elected at the highway commissioner.

Mrs. L. E. Brainerd is visiting the family of A. G. Cook this week.

The pier light opened for the season on the night of April 1st.

Lilting & Carr have an elegant assortment of new millinery goods.

J. E. Chew resumes business with the Rifenburg Milling Co. this summer.

J. S. Smithson was in town last Saturday, looking after his business interests.

L. E. Allen started Monday for the "Soo" to look after his government contracts.

Dr. Crouter arrived home Saturday from his business trip to southern Michigan.

Mrs. J. P. Hart arrived yesterday for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. R. W. Kane.

W. H. Corwin of Horton's Bay is now driving the Petoskey stage for Geo. Cook.

Ed. Preston got a 10½ pound boy at his home Monday evening for an "April-fool."

Miles Beattie now drives the East Jordan stage, in place of Thomas Boak, resigned.

Miss Maud Davis, Christain Scientist, of Grand Rapids is treating Mrs. R. W. Kane.

Capt. O. Shaw of the Newaygo Republican has been appointed postmaster of Newaygo.

On Monday morning, April 1st, ground was broken for Kehoe's new store on State street.

Della Fatten commenced her school at Hilton's last Monday for a three months' term.

F. A. Cochran & Co. have something of interest to our readers this week on the eighth page.

W. H. Jarman, of Eveline, has accepted a position in the office of the East Jordan Enterprise.

Dan. Way, Pat. O'Neill, and John Ackert and family returned home from Florida on Tuesday.

Capt. Morehouse is building a new house on Antrim street, just west of Capt. Wilson's residence.

The new church for the corner band is assuming form and feature, and in a short time will be ready for use.

C. C. Kehl arrived from Northport on the Onekema last Saturday, to take charge of Pat O'Neill's fishing outfit.

Amos Fox returned from Traverse City Sunday. He says he cannot get there the entire amount of brick required for the new school house.

Mrs. Rosenthal returned home Tuesday, accompanied by her sister, Miss Zilla Wunderlich, who will act as cashier in the store this summer.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give another tea cent tea at the church next Tuesday evening. Everybody invited. Supper from 5 to 8 o'clock.

The parties who borrowed L. D. Bartholomew & Co's well auger, post auger, and pipe tongs, are requested to return them immediately, as they are wanted.

Gaze at this: Straight democratic tickets 118, straight republican 129 straight prohibition 17. One republican slip over prohibition justice of supreme court.

A social and supper will be given at the Hilton school house Friday evening, April 5th, for the benefit of Rev. B. H. Whitman. A general invitation is extended.

Alfred W. Lynde and Nannie H. Johnson were married by Rev. W. G. Clark, at the residence of the bride's parents in Marion township, last Thursday afternoon.

Aldrich Sisters report an elegant line of new goods just received at their millinery and dress making rooms, two doors north of postoffice. Call and see them.

☞ The use of a single bottle of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will show its efficacy in restoring the natural color of the hair and cleansing the scalp.

There is not a good house in town for rent, every desirable house being occupied or engaged for immediate occupancy. That is not a bad showing for this time of year.

A class of 20 was formed at the Hilton school house last Sunday, and regular services will be held every two weeks, at 3 o'clock, Rev. B. H. Whitman delivering the sermon.

Swallow & Lamphear have fitted up the Odd Fellows lodge room this week with some rich new wall paper, and the lodge is to be congratulated for their handsome place of meeting.

At the Congregational church, April 7. Morning: subject, "A Model Church." Evening: "Our Sailors and Our Life-Saving Service." Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday evening; Mrs. Hurd, leader.

The steamer Petoskey, owned by Seymour Bros. of Manistee is being fitted out and will soon commence running between Chicago and Charlevoix, touching at Manistee, Ludington and Frankfort.

Seventeen large boxes filled with the latest styles of hats and caps, constituted a wagon load dropped at Geo. Miller's clothing store one day this week. And George says there are more to follow.

The Odd Fellows of Charlevoix will observe the 68th anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America, with a ball at Bertholomew's opera house, on April 26th. Invitations will be issued in a few days, and preparations made for a social success.

Alick Rosenthal starts on Thursday for the markets to buy new goods. He promises to put on sale the finest stock of dry goods ever displayed in Charlevoix, and in his new store he can show up the beauties of a very large stock.

☞ If your cough keeps you awake and restless by night, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and obtain immediate relief. This remedy allays inflammation, heals the pulmonary organs, induces sleep, and restores health. The sooner you begin the better.

☞ "When the spring time comes," we usually find ourselves drowsy and exhausted, owing to the impure and sluggish state of the blood. To remedy this trouble, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most powerful, yet safe and economical, blood-purifier in existence.

On Monday, April 1st, Sam Lobdell took charge of the McLeod meat market, and proposes to run it in first-class style, while "Mac" takes a much needed rest. A. E. Troester will remain in the market, and our people can depend that everything will be right. Being free from the market, Mr. McLeod will buy live stock for this and other markets.

The Charlevoix cornet band are preparing to give their first semi annual band concert at the opera hall tomorrow (Friday) evening. April 5th. A choice program is promised. Admission 25 cents, reserved seats 35 cents, at Cochran's drug store. The people should give the boys a benefit, as they have been, and are, under considerable expense to maintain their organization and to secure instruction.

Mrs. Thompson was much worried the other day by the absence of her daughter Alfreda, altogether forgetting that she had playfully consented a while before for her to walk over to Charlevoix to see some friends. Miss Alf had an idea that 18 miles was only a step, so walked over, spent the night with friends, and walked back every step of the way. She thinks now that 18 miles and back make several steps, or rather more.—Record.

The following from an exchange has the right ring: "A kind word, a pleasant smile, a cheerful greeting, a genial pressure of the hand, or a familiar nod as you pass on the street—thats all; but, perhaps, you have sent a ray of sunshine into some sorrowful heart, and touched that invisible cord of human sympathy which trembles in sadness and causes it to vibrate with joy. Let us be social; it costs but little and carries with it so many blessings, the value of which we have no means of estimating."

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. R. Nelson, of Brooklyn, came home one evening feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well to-day. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

Special School Meeting.

A special school meeting is called for Friday, April 12th, to vote the necessary bonds for building the new school house.

WALL PAPER.

The Largest, Finest, and best Selected Stock of Spring Designs in the City. Ceiling and Side Wall Decorations, Center Pieces, Dados, Friezes, Etc.

GEO. W. BEAMAN.

Our First Purchases of New Spring Goods HAVE ARRIVED.

Consisting of those well known and popular brands, as well as many new and beautiful styles in Spring Dress Goods, Ginghams and Long Cloths, Tennis Goods, in fact everything you can show in a first class Dry Goods store. Our Clothing department is full and complete with a large line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers

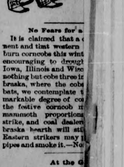
He Get Away With
A short old man in
with a long gray beard yo
an armful of Christmas
through Fulton market
noon and stopped at a w
of grapes were displayed
"Here you are!" yell
pointing to open baskets
Concords, Catawbas an
market, for half the price
The small man stepped
Semiles so as to free h
flatively pulled out
bunch in a basket of Co
voured that, to tried a
Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh
with a customer, ha
short man's actions with
"Here! mark fo gra
laconically, eating a Co
"Forty cents a basket
"Too much," said the
away two more Concord
"Are you a wholesale
dealer?"
"No."
"Own a vineyard,
wine?"
"No."
"Where did you learn
"Ort's Jersey."
"Well, see here, old
est about a pound and
ounts, or I'll do that bu
how knot, and then yo
say, we don't want any
around here."—New Y

The Cane's

No Fears for
Is it claimed that a
west and that western
turn corncobs this whe
encouraging to dewed
Iowa, Illinois and Wis
nothing but cobs three
breaks, where the old
bats, we contemplate
markable degree of cou
the festive corncob m
monumeth proportion
strike, and coal dealer
breaks hearth will sti
Eastern strikers may
pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the O



(Figure—in which
hands and each man
being left out.)
Miss D.—Really, Mr
unexpected pleasure.
Mr. C.—Ah, you
told me to take what I

The Deceptive

Farmer Griggs to
must be fooling' you
York nowadays. Y
logs when yo come h
look at yo now!—Ju

Winter Ver

Trapper—Hello! Where
come from?
Apparition.—Fum climbed up from the
Pacific express down lower How far is it to
the next station?—Life

BRIDGET'S DECISION.

A tiny message by the cable.
How would make my heart so glad.

Tim, the postman, wants to wed me.
Says he loves me more than life.
Should I marry him I wonder
He would take me for his wife.

Nothing but a note from mother;
Indeed, I'll no longer wait;
I'll accept the faithful postman.
And for Bridget to be too late.
—*Texas Siftings.*

GROPING IN DARKNESS.

BY JESSIE ETHEL.

A BEAUTIFUL girl of eighteen sat writing a delicately scented note at a table near the bay window of the tower room of an antiquated but pretentious mansion, located on the lake shore a few miles from the city of Chicago, and hidden by heavy vines in the garden below a dark-eyed man of sinister face was watching her.

His surveillance was apparently unsuspected, for the maiden seemed absorbed in her task, and her rich color came and went as she read the few lines she had written in a low, sly tone, sweet and mellow as golden beads dropped into a crystal dish.

"My love," it read simply, "our dream is ended! For the last time meet me at the trysting place—Raven Cliff."

It was directed "Victor," and it was signed "Adrienne." She folded the note over and over, until it was small and compact as a lozenge. Then she took up a piece of narrow silk ribbon, secured it round and round the missive, leaving the long ends free, and went to a wicker cage in which, peeking at the bars as if pining and fretting for liberty, was a snow-white dove of perfect plumage.

It fluttered, yet lingered in her grasp as she gently drew it from the cage and attached the note to its neck by severing the ribbon about it. Then she caressed it and set it free, with the sighing words:

"Take a kiss to my own, swift messenger—the last mission of a hopeless love!"

She saw the carrier dove pierce the ether, straight wing ng its flight into the face of the dazzling sun, watched a speck beyond thicket and dale, and then, leaning her fair head on the table, wept as if her heart would break.

"Confusion!" A fierce, hissing anathema, ground out by the lurking spy in the shrubbery below. The word seemed to express the pent-up hatred and rage of a baffled, charged plotter.

"So this is her means of communicating with the man I hate!" went on the harsh, grinding voice. "Locks and bribed servants do not avail—love laughs at obstacles! Shall I tell her father of this? No, no! I will wait! I will watch! I will learn all! To-night ends all. With another day, doves, lover, and mansion will be many leagues from Adrienne—and he—revenged! ere my plans are consummated."

An hour went by. The girl had not changed her position. Suddenly there was a rustling sound at the window, a soft, cooing note, and a second dove, sky-blue in color, fluttered to her bosom, and her trembling hands unloosed the return message secured at its wing.

With swimming eyes the girl kissed the few brief words that told her that her lover would meet her as desired. Then she placed the dove in its cage and left the room.

The man in the garden smiled a sinister, cruel smile, as he lit a cigar, wandered from the house, crossed a lawn, threaded a narrow, daisy-starred path that led to a bluff overlooking the lake, and, secreting himself amid some bushes, wait d, and waited, as might a fowler, sure of his prey and his snare alike.

Dusk came down with slow, trailing garments of gray, sweepiny the red from the sky and the gold from the forest aisles. A second firn, that of a man graceful as an Apollo, reached the summit of Raven Cliff and lingered there.

Then a quivering form, in light, pretty muslin, came to meet him. The soft caresses were fearful, the tones that spoke tremulous. The cruel eyes of the watcher glowed like lurid flame, as he heard the held, cheering words of the lover, the desponding accents of the girl.

"No, no, Victor!" she quavered; "better let love die in sadness, grief, hopelessness, than add to it some dreaded token of revenge; that will break my heart. It is useless to appeal to my father; this man Despard has him completely under his influence. He has promised him that I shall wed him, and Despard has induced him to leave here. Should they go to-night—"

"To-night!" echoed Victor, with a gasp of dismay. "I must know if they do. They shall not bear you away, and I never know to what misery they have condemned you. Promise, if they seek to leave, you will send a message—the carrier-dove!"

"I promise, but of what avail? Would you follow me? Then Despard will do you some deadly injury. As it is, he thirsts for revenge on the man I can never cease to love. Leave Chicago! my heart will break!"

Sighs, kisses, tears, a last "Promise! you will send me the message?" and then the lovers parted, and Despard clenched his teeth venomously.

"Torture!" he groaned out. "Ah, my lady, you shall have tonight, and you, Victor Dane—look your last on the love you stole from me, for my revenge is very near!"

One hour later, a broken, helpless creature, Adrienne Dare, stole to the tower room. Her face was a pall of despair. She knew the worst.

By specious promises, baneful influence, Despard had induced her father to leave at midnight for his own home in the far West, where troublesome rivals would no longer annoy, and Adrienne would, amid new scenes, forget the "romantic folly" that opened a bar to a favorable union.

Adrienne appealed to her father vainly. He seemed completely in Despard's power, and carelessly averred that time would bring her another and a wealthy lover far more preferable than one who has had a fortune and a name yet to earn.

Outside, a revolver in his clasp, just beyond the garden wall, stood Despard, his basilisk glance fixed on the lighted tower-room.

"If she seeks to send a message to Dane I will prevent it!" he hissed. "I would bring him here, and Dare's whim to remain or treat with him would be fatal to my plans. Ha! she dares."

Yes, the casement opened. A dove, love-winged, missive-freighted, flew out into the night.

The cruel marksman steadied his wrist. A quick report n gled in echo with a despairing wail at the window; the dove circled, reeled, and, limp and disabled, disappeared amid the foliage of a great tree.

"I am revenged!"

The speaker was Despard, and his dark face was only with brutal triumph, as he glared down on his secret and helpless victim of the night.

Two miles across the country he had gone straight from the Dacre mansion, to the small villa where Victor Dane made his summer home.

Dane was a chemist, high in esteem among scientists, and he had filled up his spacious, and costly laboratory, where he worked and experimented, where he sought and found, and secreted, poisons. Here he had received his messages from Adrienne, two small windows looking north just showing the turrets of the Dacre mansion.

Lost in a reverie, he had not heard stealthy footsteps on the carpet. The door had opened, and his rival Despard, dealing him a heavy blow, had forced him senseless to the floor. When he awoke to consciousness, Victor found himself in an iron cage, tied to it with strong cords, hand and foot, and Despard glowering wickedly down upon him.

"I said look your last on your love!" he hissed, venomously. "Victor Dane, this night I carry away wife and fortune and you. Ah! I have a slow, pleasant death for you! Gagged, secure, count the minutes as they tick away, and close your eyes to wake no more. I am revenged!"

In mute horror Victor saw the preparations made for his murder. Near by was a large retort that held a deadly, noxious gas. His rival knew of its death-dealing qualities, for he had shut the two windows closely, turned on the nozzle, and the air of the room became poisonous.

"Half an hour—an hour!" hissed Despard, his face like that of a demon, "and I return to find you dead. I release you, remove your bonds, and when you are disco-ered people will say that you fell a victim—ha! ha!—to your love for science!"

He left the room as he spoke. Victor Dane, pale as death, tried to force his bonds. They loosened, but, alas! the insidious gas robbed mind and body of strength. His senses reeled, his brain seemed bursting.

Tap! tap! tap!

At the window a fluttering sound greeted his dull hearing. Oh! would help not come!—the bane assassin relent! "Adrienne, my love!" and then—

Tap! tap! tap! Crash!—but the limp, palsied form was motionless.

"Saved!"

With a gasp Victor Dane opened his eyes. That horrible throbbing and choking was gone. The air was still rank and dense, but mingled with it was a current of cool air, pure as crystal, as it sought the vapor with which it mingled.

With a prodigious effort Victor loosened his hands, and freed his instant later. He stared at a shattered pane of glass. He picked up a warm, soft object lying beneath the window. He staggered, it in his hand, to the starway, to the lighted study, below.

The dove—wounded, it had fallen from the shot of the cruel Despard. Then, winging its flight painfully homeward, it had tapped at its accustomed window, shattered the glass in its frantic efforts to enter, and had saved the life of its master.

"Faithful dove! the message brought at the cost of love!" murmured Victor, kissing the bird, would-be assassin, the law shall prevent you now!"

He ran hatless from the place. He stopped at the first house. The sheriff in the county seated there. When Victor Dane again came forth it was with a companion, commissioned to arrest Despard for attempted murder.

At the Dacre mansion they found its owner, crazed, shrieking, impatient; Adrienne, veiled and in tears; the trunks packed, the carriage waiting for Despard.

But no Despard! Dacre stared in stupid amazement at the story of the sheriff. He believed that Despard, affrighted at his crime, had fled, and looked as if he was glad of it. He only scowled when Victor, leaving with the sheriff said to Adrienne in fervent tones:

"Courage! I do not be prevailed on to leave here under circumstances Despard's plans shall fail, believe me!"

They sought Despard everywhere. At morn, wearied and unsuccessful, Victor and the sheriff returned to his home. They entered the laboratory.

"Look!" cried the sheriff in a startled tone, pointing to the floor.

"Despard!"

"Yes, and dead!"

Dead, and horribly disfigured! Beside him lay an iron cage, recognized by Victor as having contained a dove.

Despard had evidently returned the preceding night to remove all traces of murder from his victim. He, had stumbled in the darkness. The fall had probably stunned him, and in face falling in the liquid, he had inhaled its noxious poison and been suffocated.

Dacre confessed that he had been drugged and drifted, and not with, hold his consent to the happy marriage that took place a month later.

And, treasured among relics, lowtokens and bijouterie more than anything else by happy Adrienne and Victor is the dove, rendered almost lifelike by the taxidermist, and the silver carrier dove that saved Victor Dane's life.

Sugar-Making a Chinese Invention.

The Chinese, who invented almost everything of value known anybody heard of it, claim to be the original discoverers of the process of sugar-making, and it is said that sugar was made in China as long ago as 5,000 years. This is mighty hard for the rest of the world to swallow, but the fact is well established that it was manufactured in China long before the Christian era began. India has put forward a claim for priority of invention, but the probability is that the Hindoos learned the art of sugar-making from the Chinese, and that through them the knowledge finally spread to the Western nations. Nearchus, when sent by Alexander on an exploring voyage on the Indus, brought back reports of "honey which was made by the Asiatics from cane growing in India, and which, it was then neither the Greeks nor the Jews nor the Babylonians had any knowledge of sugar, but later the art of making the artificial "honey" became known and spread, though its progress and development was exceedingly slow. It was prescribed as a medicine by Galen in the year 100, and in the seventeenth century it had become nothing more than a costly luxury, to be used only on special occasions. Even as late as the beginning of the eighteenth century the annual consumption of sugar in Great Britain had reached only 20,000,000 pounds, while it is now more than 2,000,000,000 pounds. Refined sugar was not made in England till 1650. The art of refining was learned by a Venetian merchant from the Saracens, who sold the secret to him for 100,000 crowns.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Never Tired.

When this country was first settled, there was an impression among the colonists that the Indians had no intelligence or craft in their relations with the white men. The latter soon found, however, that this was not the case.

Some of the farmers attempted to barter goods with the Indians, but found that they had a propensity to "get tired" so soon after they began to trade that their services were of little value. One day a farmer was visited by a student Indian, who said: "Me want work."

"No," said the farmer, "you will get tired."

"No, no," said the Indian, "me never get tired."

The farmer, taking his word for it, set the Indian at work and went away about some other business. Toward noon he returned to the place and found the Indian sound asleep under a tree.

"Look here, look here," shouted the farmer, shaking the Indian violently, "you told me that you never got tired, and yet here you are stretched out on the ground!"

"Ugh!" said the Indian, rubbing his eyes and slowly clambering to his feet, "if me not lie down, me get tired like the rest."—*Exchange.*

Unclaim Man.

Man is an unguinly creature at the best. His head is an irregular spheroid; his eyes are not alike or of equal efficiency; his whiskers won't grow uniformly. One shoulder is higher than the other, one hand or foot larger than the other—and this on opposite sides—his hips (if he has any) are unequal in shape. The calves of his legs are not anything but age, and without the help of invention, but the probability is that the Hindoos learned the art of sugar-making from the Chinese, and that through them the knowledge finally spread to the Western nations. Nearchus, when sent by Alexander on an exploring voyage on the Indus, brought back reports of "honey which was made by the Asiatics from cane growing in India, and which, it was then neither the Greeks nor the Jews nor the Babylonians had any knowledge of sugar, but later the art of making the artificial "honey" became known and spread, though its progress and development was exceedingly slow. It was prescribed as a medicine by Galen in the year 100, and in the seventeenth century it had become nothing more than a costly luxury, to be used only on special occasions. Even as late as the beginning of the eighteenth century the annual consumption of sugar in Great Britain had reached only 20,000,000 pounds, while it is now more than 2,000,000,000 pounds. Refined sugar was not made in England till 1650. The art of refining was learned by a Venetian merchant from the Saracens, who sold the secret to him for 100,000 crowns.—*Good Housekeeping.*

LINCOLN'S ASSASSIN.

FACTS NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED CONCERNING J. WILKES BOOTH.

A Graphic Description of the Pursuit and Capture—Dangerous Journey with the Corpse—Disposition of the Remains.

[CONTINUED.]—A CONFESSION.

Booth at once went to the office of the Surgeon-General, where Dr. Barnes, who commanded the beautiful of cavalry that accompanied the fugitive, was waiting for him in the old Virginia barn, heard the last words he ever uttered, and lowered the body into its place.

Booth's face was pallid, but still straight as an arrow, and a more soul-hatred and gaze boarding. In the museum of the State Agricultural College, three miles from here, is the spire of the war-horse he rode during the pursuit. Lieutenant Dana, who was in charge of the Lincoln children for one year, and who is now recently full of years the college faculty requested permission to have the skin mounted and placed in the museum.

The Lieutenant tells the story of Booth's capture modestly, and as he was with the murderer during the last hours of his life, his narrative is taken a great deal of valuable matter that has never before been published.

At the time of the assassination Lieut. Baker was in the employ of the War Department's secret service, and was ordered to Washington, to report to L. C. Baker. He was in the saddle when word was wired from lower Maryland that the fugitive crazed assassin had been found—a negro stating that two men answering the description of Booth and the man Herrold had crossed the Potomac the Saturday night before. Baker was ordered to Port Tobacco, and with a squad of cavalry was hurried along in his rear. Both cavalry and infantry were in the chase, and Baker was ordered to "take no prisoners" in the party, and to "follow the Lieutenant's orders," and he was ordered to "shoot to kill." Baker was a man whose nerves were of steel, and he was a man who was a man who was a man who

He Got Away With

A short old man in with a long gray beard ar an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "Here you are!" yell pointing to con baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the pric

The small man stopped minutes so as to free his fistfuly pulled off a b bunch in a basket of Co vored that, he tried a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions with

"How much for gra laconically, eating a bu

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said the away two more Concord

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Drop's, Jersey."

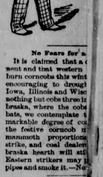
"Well, see here, old mi sai about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that be low knot, and then yo sey; we don't want no p around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a west and that western burn corncobs this whi encouraging to drugg Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs three b braska, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob n mammoth proportion strike, and coal dealer braska hearth will sti Eastern strikers may l pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the C



(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr unexpected pleasure Mr. C—Ah, yes. told me to take who

The Deceptio

Farmer Griggs fo must be feelin' p York nowadays. Y logs when yo cattle w look at yo now!—Tru

Winter Tre

Trapper—Hello! Where ha come from?

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below How far is it to the next station?—Life.

Sh———Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Apr 4, 1889.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Eveline.

APRIL 2—David Jarman, of Petoskey, was in town last week visiting his uncle and cousins, the family of E. G. Jarman.

Another flurry of snow Saturday.

Supervisor, Ava Smith, let the job of cutting a channel across the arm at the ferry to M. J. Staley last week, and Mr. Staley finished the work Saturday. Travelers are still crossing on the ice.

A little son of Ava Smith is very sick with lung fever.

James Graham returned home Friday from Canada, and expects to remain for a while.

Married.—On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Robert Bedwin, at Ironton, by justice A. B. Noyes, of Ironton, Mr. George W. Jarman, of this place, to Miss Amily B. Allen, of Charlevoix. Geo. is a son of E. G. Jarman of this place, and is well and favorably known throughout this section. Miss Allen is a sister of Mrs. John Hayden of this place, and formerly resided in Eveline and is therefore well known here. Mr. Jarman and bride commenced housekeeping on Thursday at a home prepared for them in this place. The many friends of the happy couple will join us in wishing them a long and prosperious journey through life, and may their life be a happy one.

Say Bro. Advance, we understand that "Jumbo" broke his chain and has wandered away? If the report is true, we will be on the lookout for him.

Mr. Shoefelt and family, of Maneelona, moved to Ironton on Monday and are now occupying the Eber Burdick residence.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Harris were at Ironton Saturday, Mr. Harris was on business. Mrs. H. will remain for a few days with her parents.

The Pleasant Valley correspondent of the Citizen says: "The Pleasant Valley Educational Club, were surprised with a pleasant call from Mr. Fred. Miller, of Evoline Saturday. He made encouraging remarks upon our work and expressed a wish that other neighborhoods would form such Clubs." Mr. Miller is a well educated man, and takes great interest in all educational work. Why not organize an Educational Club at Ironton. We see no reason why one could not be organized.

We feel proud to think we were classed among the four handsomest persons attending the bazaar at Advance on the 22d.

☞We notice a new departure in the treatment of disease that promises to revolutionize the medicine business. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and preferred. The treatments of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh, were procured, and so on till these incomparable cures cure female disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism, nervous debility and piles. Originated and used by specialists, being a positive cure for each disease, these preparations are the best remedies procurable. We advise all to send two cent stamps to the Chase Medical Specialty Co., 178 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. and receive by return mail their interesting hand book. 1Tedw

Boyne City.

APRIL 2—Town meeting is over; an exciting election and a full vote polled.

Mr. White has just placed in his saw mill (the old Sheboygan) a new steam feed,—twin cylinder,—weighing nearly six tons, and thereby greatly increasing the mill's capacity.

E. F. Allen, of Grand Ledge, is spending a few days in Boyne.

James R. Follows, a former resident, but absent now for two years, has returned to Boyne. Thus do the truants repent.

Mr. Cox, who has been teaching a class in vocal music, held a concert in the M. E. church on Saturday evening. The program was good and the audience were pleased.

An infant daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Vine Crane arrived on Friday last.

F. M. Abraham has kept G. W. Jones busy for some days repairing and repairing the H. S. hotel, preparatory to its receiving a new landlord. The house will be opened again in a few days.

Advance.

APRIL 2—Godfrey VonPlatten has returned from Chicago.

Dan Mavill's family moved to Petoskey last week.

John Heller now carries the mail between Boyne City and East Jordan.

Ed. Phillips who has been seriously ill at Saginaw, arrived home last Friday night.

Farmers are now busy getting their summer's supply of wood, and some of them have commenced plowing.

Mr. Platen's saw mill shut down for a few days last week on account of the "head pusher" getting a small portion of the emery wheel in his eye.

Mr. Cox of Petoskey closed a term of singing school last Thursday night, at this place, and will probably commence another term here soon.

The winter term of school at this place closed last Friday, Miss Addie Lewis, teacher. Freddy Heller received the silver dollar given as a prize by P. B. Newton to the best behaved scholar during the term. After one week vacation the spring term commences.

Red-handed war has broken out between John Healey and Alex Lewis, enstoe, caused by Mr. H. corraling one of Mr. B.'s "critters" which had been trespassing on Mr. H.'s wheat.

There will be skirmishing all along the line shortly.

Atwood.

APRIL 1.—Will Knight sold a pair of colts and harness to Seymour Bennett last week. Price $350.

S. A. Brown was in East Jordan the first part of last week.

D. Flanigan is setting his boiler. S. A. Brown is building the arch.

Geo. Hull of Eastport moves to Antrim today. He will run Mr. Flanigan's mill.

Capt. Bedford has gone to Port Huron to sell his vessel.

Mr. Stigar is getting out the keel of his boat. It is 45 feet long.

There will be an oyster supper at the town hall on Wednesday, the 10th of April, for the benefit of Mr. B. H. Whitman. Come one and all.

Mr. Nash has finished his cut of logs here. A day or two's custom work and he will pull up stakes.

It is snowing hard to-night.

Election passed off quietly. The cattle question came up as usual and cattle are shut up.

CATARRH. Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membranes of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in three weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet containing this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 1sow1

Wilson.

A little sugar snow occasionally.

The "drive" has closed until after a rain.

The mill started up again on Wednesday last.

Eld. Tracy preached his farewell sermon to a small congregation on Sunday last.

Charley Kuntzel has gone to Saginaw for an indefinite period. It was one hundred dollars instead of one thousand which he paid for his land.

John Isaman requests no callers—not even his creditors—for the next month for he expects to eat leaks.

Allow us to correct one of the occasional mistakes of the Advance correspondent. We have no doubt but we would have taken the cake for good looks if we had been present at the bazaar, but unfortunately we were not there. Guess again A. C.

We hear that Wm Preble will soon move to Charley Birch's place to remain during the summer season.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. H. Stell, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies, I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 8 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony to the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the liver, kidneys or bowels. Only a bottle a dollar a bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 2

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and Emmet Counties. I keep in my shop a full set of hand and foot-power machinery, which enables me to do **Jobbing**, Turning, Repairing, etc., on short notice. Shop on Nicholson Street, opposite Harrison Brothers' grocery store.

Echo.

Good sugar weather.

Alfred Goodfield is able to be out on crutches, but is not able to work yet.

Eld. Wakely closed his meeting in Marsh district. Several were reclaimed. Some new ones came out as a result of the meetings.

A. E. Scofield had an auction sale recently and sold his personal property except his team.

There will be a donation party held at the Marsh school house, for the benefit of Eld. Wakely, on Thursday evening April 11th. Come all.

We hear that Dorcas McMillan one of our Echo boys (but now living at South Arm) was recently presented by Mrs. McMillan with a 7½ pound heiress. Congratulations are now in order, also sympathy in the "midnight hour."

Eld. Wakely preached in the morning and Eld. Messenger in the evening on Sabbath last.

Ironton.

APRIL 3.—Election came on the right day this year. Quite a number of the candidates were badly April fooled.

P. B. Newton of Advance was in town yesterday.

Mrs. D. N. Gregory is taking music lessons of Mrs. Foot of Ironton.

Charlie Jackson moved into J. M. Harris' house one day last week.

Noyes and Burdick are moving today. Mr. Noyes has sent in his resignation as postmaster, but will continue in the same place until his successor is appointed.

John Munro is driving piles for the P. L. I. Co.

R. Miller is running the ferry, and will continue to do so until one is appointed for the season.

J. D. Parish is at Boyne Falls after a load of goods.

Burgess.

APRIL 2—Henry Ward has gone to the south part of the state on a visit to old friends and relatives. He is expected back the last of the week.

Good sugar weather, and it promises fair to be a good season for those who commenced in time.

Nice time at our town meeting in the friendly exchange of courtesy to township officers.

Mrs. T. W. Dake intends to make quite a long visit to her brother who lives in Milwaukee.

Alex Ross, of section 22, advertises his place for sent, and intends to sail the coming season.

A Women's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." This write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 2

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County. Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX

☞ Also Farming Lands For Sale.

BARGAINS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in Charlevoix County. Don't buy until you see our Goods and get our Prices.

FOX & MILLER

Watch this Space.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,

Druggists.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron and Nails

Also Sole Agents for the Celebrated

HOUSEHOLD JEWEL COOKING STOVE,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade. Save your Dollars by spending them with

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

February 8th.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

SAP PAILS. SAP PANS.

NEW HARROWS.

New Stoves.

New Builders Hardware.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co

Old Newspapers for Sale.

As our low rates show, advertisements and subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich. At the Journal Office.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 300. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.; THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889. $1.50 PER YEAR.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Interesting Items of What we See and Hear

Mrs. E. E. Baker and daughter May started for Lake county last Friday.

Chas. Chaloupka returned from Chicago on the Lawrence with a lot of horses.

A. F. Draper of South Arm, called on some of his Charlevoix friends last Friday.

Mrs. S. H. Beardslee goes to Grand Rapids this week, for two weeks visit with friends.

Tom McGuire of East Jordan called on some of his Charlevoix friends last Saturday.

H. R. Stoddart has been appointed post master of South Arm. A. F. Draper sent in his resignation some time ago.

A letter from Mr. Harris states that the bill legalizing the Charlevoix bridge bonds has been signed by the governor.

Robert Matchett of Marion township attended his plow on April 4th, and Chris. Trimble has already sowed his spring wheat.

The Marquette Daily Republican commenced operations last Monday, and will dispute the field with the Daily Mining Journal.

Girls who walk about the streets after dark without proper attendance may not be bad; but it will not be long before people will consider them so.

M. S. Monlton has moved his jewelry stock to D. S. Way's photo. building, and Mr. Sherwood is increasing his shelf room for boots and shoes the amount of space vacated by Mr. Monlton.

C. W. Caskey, manager of the Petoskey, Escanaba & Gladstone Steamer Line, will run the steamer Cygnet bi-weekly between Petoskey, Escanaba and Gladstone, calling every Friday at Manistique.

The regular monthly sociables of the Young People Methodist Alliance will be held on Tuesday evening, April 16th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Washburn. All young people are cordially invited.

There will be a box social at the Barnard school house on Tuesday evening, April 16th. Proceeds to be applied on pastor's salary. Ladies are requested to bring cake and teaspoons for two. All are invited.

Miss Edith Hawkins formerly of Charlevoix but now with her parents in Chicago has has secured a position as stenographer and type writer with Davis Bros. & Co. general commission merchants, of that place.

Will Mills started on Wednesday for the "Soo" to look after the job of moving half a million feet of timber from above the locks to Allen's government work below. He will also have charge of the boring and driving gang.

At Congregational church, Sunday, April 14th, morning subject, "The Glory of the Cross;" evening, "Our Fishermen and Gospel Fishing." Come again; we promise not to keep you quite so late. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday evening, 6.15; Wm. Kanagy leader.

One of those unreasonable men who takes a newspaper for a year or two and then send it back marked "refused" or "not wanted" was sued by a publisher a short time ago, and the judge gave a verdict for the plaintiff for full amount and costs. The court decided that notice to discontinue was not sufficient if the subscriber was in arrears. He must pay fest.

The lumbering operations at Charlevoix, says the Cheboygan Democrat are confined to hardwood, hemlock and cedar. It is thought the output will be nearly equal to previous winters. The hemlock will exceed that of last year owing to several government contracts for pier work which have been taken by mills in this vicinity. The output of cedar will be very much less than usual. This is largely caused by the flat nose of the tie market. There seems to be a good demand for cedar shingles.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Bellaire is to have a new brick school house.

The Lon A. Cummings arrived at Traverse City April 5th, on her first trip.

The Bellaire Breeze of last week says that Ira Adams, who was shot by a burglar, a few days since, is improving, and his ultimate recovery is confidently expected. We are glad to hear it.

A fly wheel weighing 3,000 pounds burst in Anderson & Foster's mill at West Troy, Newaygo Co., recently, wrecking the mill $2,000 worth and knocking the middle finger plum off from John McGrew's hand.

The water in the harbor is about as low as it was ever known to be. The streams in the country are in the same condition, and flooding will have to be resorted to in some of them to bring out the log drives.—Cheboygan Tribune.

The big ocean tug Sea Gull, drawing 13 feet, was taken into the Bay City dry dock last Saturday afternoon for a new wale strake, plushing and general overhaling. Her engines are being steeple compound. She has two 26x36, and will have two 20x36, which will make her the most powerful boat on fresh water. With her double engine last season she parted a 13-inch hawser.

The new C. P. R. steamer Keewatin, now building at Owen Sound, to replace the Algoma, lost on Isle Royale five years ago, will be the first steel steamer ever built in Canada. She will be 305 ft. long, 38 ft beam, and 14 ft. 3 inches hold. She will be elegantly fited up, with 64 state rooms, electric light, steam stearing gear, etc, and will cost $250,000. Her plates will be ½ of an inch thick.

Our good people had so many promises of another railroad and none have materialized, that they look upon the old chestnut as a back number. One of our best merchants informs us that in a recent talk with Mr. Buckley, one of the owners of the new road, that he, Mr. Buckley promised to give him a ride over the road by the 4th of July or 1st of August sure, into the town of Grant. The road is known by the name of Manistee & North Eastern, and is now running trains within sixteen miles of Grant township.—Traverse Eagle.

In the row between the scrip-holders and homesteaders, and among the homesteaders over the land recently abandoned by the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon railroad company, and restored to the public domain by the secretary of the interior, the Marquette lawyers will have no end of a picnic. The cases now on for hearing before the land court will be appealed to Washington and thence to the secretary of the interior for final adjudication. It will take a year to clear the land office in Marquette of the land cases now in dispute. The lands are valued at over $2,000,000.

St. Ignace News: The steamer Remora, formerly of the north shore route, is now plying between Detroit and Sandusky.....The steamer West commenced running on the ferry route—St. Ignace and Mackinac Island, last Monday.....Capt. Joe Vallier and Engineer Miles left for Charlevoix Wednesday evening, to fit out the steamer Gazelle.....Fog signals will be located at Beaver Island Two Rivers point, Chicago breakwater, White Shoal, Cheboygan, Mackinac point, and range lights throughout the rivers.....Sanbinway was named after an old Indian chief—Naubinwa—who died and was buried there. B. B. C. Perkins now a resident of Newton built the first house there.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

The Band Concert.

Every seat was filled before the hour for raising the curtain, for the band concert at the opera house last Friday evening, and this large audience was surprised and delighted with the program as each number was presented. This first public appearance shows the remarkable progress made during the past winter, and is an indication of what may be expected of them in the future. The full program is given below:

PART FIRST.

Overture, "Crown of Victory," ..... Band
Vocal Duet, ... Mrs. Florence Smith
Frank McGibeny and Miss Florence Smith
Euphonium Solo, ... Ed. Brown and Band
Overture, "Bridal Rose," ..... Band
Cornet Solo, ... Mills Kanagy
Recitation, "The Minuet," .. Mrs. F. McGibeny
March, ... Band

PART SECOND.

Overture, "Little Beauty," ..... Band
Cornet Solo, ... Lee N. Beardslee
Vocal Solo, ... Miss Florence Smith
Cornet Duet, Mrs. McGibeny and Mills Kanagy
Clarinet Solo, ... Bert Pew
Cornet Solo, ... Mrs. McGibeny and Band
Band Finale, ... Full Band

The concert will be repeated on May 17th, and those who failed to get seats for the last should apply early.

The First Boat From Chicago.

The Lawrence of the Northern Michigan line arrived at six oclock Monday morning with freight from Chicago and Milwaukee. Capt. Finucan reports no ice until he reached this place. At 10 oclock he started for St. Ignace and Cheboygan. The City of Charlevoix will follow next week.

From the files of the JOURNAL we give the following dates of first arrivals of Northern Michigan Line boats in the years named;

1884—Lawrence, April 18th.
1885—Lawrence, May 7th.
1886—Champlain, April 21st.
1887—Lawrence, April 22nd.
1888—Lawrence, April 27th.
1889—Lawrence, April 8th.

A Correction.

Some accident in compiling the reports of the Charlevoix public schools for the winter term, caused the roll of honor for the fourth department, as published last week, to be erroneous to such an extent that another publication of the entire list should be made. The following are the names of pupils of the 6th, 7th and 8th grades, neither absent nor tardy for the entire term:

Eva Sweet, Florence Phelps, Lena Gross, Lillie Wood, Ernest Penalee, Carrie Brown, Mary Tulback, Wallace Sherman, Antoine Sharrow, Harvey Lawrence, Charles Russell, Bertie Stripp, Ethel Herson, Clara Kaiser, Lillie Newman, Bernie Taylor, Hiram Ross, Joseph Hyland, Eddie McNeill, Jennie Lamphere, Cora Strang, Jessie Brown.—23

Total for school 80, instead of 75, as reported last week.

The First Boat.

The following are the dates and names of the first boat to arrive at Charlevoix from other ports, in the years named, as gleaned from the files of the JOURNAL:

1884—Tug Kittie Smoke, April 15th.
1885—Str. Thos. Friant, May 6th.
1886—Schr. Evening Star, April 18th.
1887—Schr. G. A. Marsh, April 22d.
1888—Str. Lawrence, April 27th.
1889—Tug Anspach, March 31st.

Victims of Whiskey.

MANISTEE, April 6.—At 4:30 o'clock this morning a logging train of 12 cars on the M. & N. E. railroad, about three miles south of Onekama while running backwards, ran over and instantly killed Dennis Charbenau and Mike Downey, who were lying side by side across the track. The two had been at a dance at Onekama and were seen there about 3 o'clock greatly intoxicated. Both their heads were cut and the bodies dreadfully mangled. Charbenau was 20 years old and Downey 26 years of age.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at F. G. Hines and Co.'s drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted. 3

Petoskey Notes.

From the Record.

The G. R. & I. folks expect a large increase of summer travel next summer.

F. VanAmburg of Horton's Bay intends to move into Petoskey pretty soon.

Hankey & Rigg have ordered a car load of seed wheat from Minneapolis, and farmers wanting seed would do well to place their orders with them at once.

On Tuesday Marshal Pratt arrested Henry Fotchman for selling liquor on election day and being arraigned before Squire Hill, he pleaded guilty and was fined $20.00 and costs. Messrs. Pratt and Hill will have the thanks of the community.

Henry Rollins informs us that the Petoskey will leave Chicago for Petoskey between the 8th and 10th. It is hoped that a lively east wind will clear the bay by that time. It's a little odd that the straits should be open and navigation from Chicago to Buffalo be unobstructed while we are yet ice bound.

Barr Lee has been compelled to resign his place in the post office on account of his health, and seek more active out door employment, but as yet has not determined what to do. Barr has been very steady and faithful, and as far as we know has pleased the patrons of the office by his good nature, and readiness to oblige.

The next Camp meeting at Bay View will commence Tuesday July 16th, and will close Monday 22d. The Assembly will commence July 23d, and will continue three weeks. The summer school will also commence July 16th. The trustees of the Michigan Camp Ground Association, will meet at Bay View Tuesday evening, April 16th. At the present date there are 261 cottages on the Bay View grounds, and a large number are to be built this spring.

Steal a Whole Mill.

SAULT STE. MARIE, April 4.—Deputy Sheriff Jones, of Detour, arrived in the city last night and stated positively that the MoiseBrothers, of that place who are largely engaged in lumbering in this vicinity, have packed up their goods to leave for Canada. Hard & Hornsteen, of Buffalo, held a mortgage of $45,000 on the mill of the firm, and it was due in a few days Monday about 3 o'clock the tug Dowling, towing two vessels from Saginaw ,landed at Detour after a five days rough trip, presumably for a cargo of lumber, but at night 100 men concealed in the boats came ashore and began removing all the machinery of their mill and putting the movable property on board.

At noon to day, all was loaded except the boiler, and the workmen began tearing down the mill. The sheriff received a notice to stop the operations but there was no authority was sent on which he could act. The telephone and telegraph wires are cut in three places, and there is no communication with Detour. All will be loaded by mid-night and the tugs and vessels will be on their way to Spanish River Canada, where the firm has lately purchased a site. The firm failed some years ago and is not indebted to any one here. Moises Bros. are well known in the Saginaw valley and in northern Michigan.

Telegraph Business.

Charlevoix can down us on telegraph business. Having direct connection with Grand Rapids over a Western Union wire they can get out night messages at half the cost from Petoskey, and at about 33 per cent less on day telegrams.—Record.

Speaking of the item in the Record relative to telegraph rates, station agent Quaintance says that for prompt and reliable service Charlevoix people invariably telephone to Petoskey their messages for Grand Rapids and many other Western Union points and that the Record's insinuation that G. R. & I. rates are higher for similar service is entirely unwarranted.—Democrat.

ELECTION ECHOES.

Notes and News of the April Contest.

Mrs. Augusta Harris was elected school inspector in Kalkaska.

Maneelona will hold her first village election on Monday, April 15th.

Democrats have a majority of the Kent county board of supervisors.

The democrats of Grand Rapids, elected mayor by only three plurality.

Lake Odessa elected a democrat supervisor the first time in four years.

The democrats of Maneelona elected their entire ticket except school inspector.

Democrats of Cheboygan elected mayor by 180 majority treasurer by 113, aldermen and five supervisors by good safe majorities.

L. J. Law was elected mayor of Capillac by over one hundred majority Mr. Law is a democrat, one of the aggressive sort who stays by his party at all times.

Maneelona township gave only 22 majority for Judge Grant against Judge Sherwood. Last fall it gave 88 majority for Harrison. The whole union township ticket was elected by from 2 to 107 majority, except one school inspector, a young man whom the republicans elected.

Additional County Returns.

REPORT.

Supervisor—John B. Williams.
Clerk—S. S. Shepard.
Treasurer—Charles Nadolsky.
School Inspector—Isaac Bacon.
Highway Commissioner—J. Z. Davis.
Justice (full term)—John A. Tubbs.
Justice (3 years)—E. W. Morford.
Constables—William H. Brown, Albert Bacon, Edward McVay, John Pribl.

SUMMER.

Supervisor—David Hoffman.
Clerk—George Smith.
Treasurer—Ward Gunsain.
School Inspector—J. Hammond.
Highway Commissioner—David Gillet.
Justice (full term)—J. Harmon.
Justice (3 years)—J. Leach.
Justice (2 years)—J. H. Ackson.
Justice (1 year)—Wm. Gillet.
Constables—J. Juckit, J. Wagner, J. Smith, J. Gross.

Colored Servants Discharged.

"The colored troops fought nobly,' but this fact does not help the colored servants at the white house. Mrs. Harrison is making a 'clean sweep' of all the negro servants who have for many years performed the domestic service of the white house, filling their places with white servants. "Massa Cleveland" applied civil service reform to his own household and retained the colored help. Neither can we endanger their brethren at the south, as they were made to believe he would. This little object lesson will help the colored man to learn the lesson, so important to their welfare, that the only use the republican party, from Harrison down, has for them is to get their votes.

The Bible Leads Them All.

The phenomenal sale of "Robert Elsmere," "Mr. Barns of New York," and "Little Lord Fauntleroy" have attracted attention, yet there is one book issued from one publishing house the sales of which quadruple all these taken together. This book is the Bible. In the last year the Bible society has sent out 1,326,672 copies, and in the 72 years of its existence it has issued nearly 50,000,000 Bibles, or, to be more specific, 49,829,753 copies. At present their presses print 4,000 copies a day, and the increasing immigration indicates that still larger demands will be made.

Spring Work.

The time has arrived when our farmers should begin to make preparations for spring crops. Tools should be got in order, the ground put in good shape to receive the grain, fences repaired, etc. Farming requires proper management to make it pay. A farmer must know his business just the same as a merchant, or banker, or railroader must know his to be successful. The crops must be properly planted, cultivated with proper implements and at the proper time. There may be manner sight than broad acres of grain putting forth in springtime, but we have never seen it.—Ex.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hinesk Co.

Test of Death.

Many tests have been suggested to decide whether or not life is extinct. A death has appeared to occur, of the most recent, and held to be of the most reliable, is called the cocaine hypodermic test. In using this test the operator injects one hypodermic syringeful of strong solution of cocaine under the skin of the arm or some other convenient portion of the body. If the body be not dead—if life be the faintest circulation—the cocaine will produce on the skin, at the point where it was injected, a pin red patch, on the surface of which raised red spots will appear; but if there be absolute death, there will be produced a brown dark blotch, which is certainly conclusive against any possible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

Users of ice must read up on the results of investigations of Koch, Peugret and Poulsden, showing that ice taken in polluted streams is not purified by freezing. Kedzie tells us that if ice from streams containing putrefactable matter or sewage it will induce diarrhœa. In 1873, at Rye beach, an epidemic broke out in a large hotel, and was traced at last to ice taken from an adjacent pond. The water of this pond in summer was foul at sinking with putrescent matter, organic matter, as well as bacteria, not eliminated by any ordinary device of cold. Too many of our readers are the recipients of sewage, this is the ice age of civilization, and we must have it plain.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

A Burns masquerade to celebrate the birthday of the poet is an annual custom in Leslie, Fifeshire. At the late celebration twenty-four plowmen, merchants and farmers, mounted and dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, paraded the street headed by a volunteer band and accompanied by a crowd of people. Burns himself appeared in blue coat, buff waistcoat and knee breeches, while other characters were Tam O'Shanter, Souter Johnnie, Auld Nick, Tam O'Shanter's mare, Meg Dods, Jenny Geddes, Jenny Dean, Holy Willie, Holy Fair, Jenny Dean, Holy Willie, Holy Fair, Jenny Dean, Holy Willie, Holy Fair

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Political Gossip, Railroad Ramblings, Personal Mention, Conflagrations, Accidents, Crimes and Criminals, Minor Occurrences and Events.

WANTS THE DOORS OPENED.

Senator Teller Thinks Nominations Should Be Considered in Open Senate.

WHEN the Senate met at 1 p. m. on the 1st inst. Mr. Teller offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That executive all executive nominations shall be considered in open session, and that the rule of the Senate adopted February 4, 1886, be modified so as to conform to this resolution."

Mr. Teller, continued the following nominations: Lewis Wolfley, to be Governor of Arizona; Charles A. Ashley, to be Judge of the Supreme Court of Dakota; Charles Mason, to be Commissioner of Patents; Jacob Sharp, to be Justice Supreme Court of Dakota; Beauford H. Jadwin, to be Judge Ninth Circuit; Lewis A. Walker, to be Secretary of Montana; Thomas Cruse, to be Judge Ninth Circuit; Walter Q. Gresham, James S. Walton of Indiana, to be Judges of New Mexico; Charles Ulrich, to be Judge of New Mexico; Edward Kent, to be Assistant Treasurer at New York City; Edward Tompkins, of Texas, to be Minister to Belgium; John T. Abbott, to be Minister to Portugal; Lewis Ross, to be Minister to Mexico. Immediately after the Senate was limited Mr. Harrison were these: William F. Wharton, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Secretary of State; George H. Shields, of Missouri, to be Judge of the Court of Claims; Benjamin Harrison, of Santa Fe, to be Governor of New Mexico.

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

During March the Public Debt Decreased Over $17,000,000.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement for March:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 151,147,600
Bonds at 4 per cent	681,168,000
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	10,520
Refunding certificates at 3 per cent	1,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	$ 897,949,632
Interest	9,959,921
Total	$ 907,909,553
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$ 1,941,245
Interest	156,030
Total	$ 2,097,275
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$ 346,727,821
Certificates of deposit	14,400,000
Gold certificates	129,998,317
Silver certificates	331,205,013
Fractional currency (less amount estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,937,449
Principal	$ 848,268,400
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,760,172,537
Interest	10,097,951
Total	$1,870,268,488
Less cash items available for reduction of the public debt	$46,578,100
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
Total	$ 506,578,100
Total debt less available cash items	$1,368,690,388
Net cash in the Treasury	$ 61,968,388
Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1889	$1,314,683,602
Debt less cash in Treasury March 1, 1889	$1,326,289,348
Decrease of debt during the month	$ 13,605,645
Decrease of debt since June 1, 1888	$ 46,606,946
CASH IN TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$ 129,998,317
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	331,205,013
Gold held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	14,400,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	12,937,156
Fractional currency	6,937,449
Total available for reduction of the debt	$ 496,478,935
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts June 14, 1878, and July 12, 1882	$100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the public debt:	
Fractional silver coin	24,921,993
Minor coin	37,500
Total	$ 25,159,493
Certificates held as cash	31,856,363
Net cash balance on hand	34,906,306
Total cash in the Treasury, as "shown by Treasurer's general accounts"	$627,591,094
PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.	
Debt of the Pacific Railroads for bonds issued and interest paid by the United States, and credited to the sinking fund.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512.00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,035,416.00
Interest paid by the United States	85,347,042.42
INTEREST REPAID BY COMPANIES.	
By transportation service	$27,501,172.19
By cash payments, 5 per cent, net earnings	1,846,692.85
Balance of interest paid by the United States	57,499,068.68
SINKING FUND.	
Bonds	$10,976,650.00
Balance of interest	19,092.59
Total	$10,995,742.59

A Prosperous Company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company the treasurer's report showed profits for last year of $666,054.62, with payment per centra of interest of $336,036.98, and for preferred stock of $40,000. The total assets of the company show a surplus of $1,254,-203.34 over liabilities of every kind, including capital stock.

A Brutal Step-Father.

Miss Nellie Fuller, of Marion, Ind., who was kicked by her step-father, Sam Porter, and who brought suit for murderous assault, became hysterical in court while giving her testimony, and at night became delirious. Porter is said to be very much frightened at the aspect of affairs.

Heard by Wire.

The hot and hot weeks of Arms, Bill & Co., a Youngstown, Ohio, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $15,000.

The trustees of Columbia College have taken steps toward the erection of a college for women, to be a Bed Barnard College, wherein degree will be conferred in regular form.

he directo s of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad ha e declared a dividend of 1 per cen , which is a reduction of ½ per cent, from the last dividend declared.

DEATH OF JOHN BRIGHT.

The Great English Statesman and Philanthropist Succumbs to Long Illness.

John Bright, the great English philanthropist and statesman, is dead, his demise occurring in London after a long illness. The remains were interred in the Quakers' burying ground at Rochedale.

John Bright, the son of a Quaker, Jacob Bright, was born at Rochedale, Lancashire, England, in 1811. He was educated at Quaker schools, and gained distinction as a leader of the Anti-Corn Law League. In 1843 he entered the House of Commons as a member for Durham, and was returned in 1847 for Manchester. In 1857 he was elected the same year by the Rochedale men, and held that seat ever since. During the Crimean war he was unseated in 1857, but was elected the same year by the Rochedale men, and held that seat ever since. During the Civil war in the United States he sided with the Union cause. In 1867, after a decade of great work in that cause, he refused office, but accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade, but resigned his office in 1868 to oppose the Disraeli-Gladstone returned to power in 1880 Bright became member for the Borough of Lancaster, but resigned in 1882 when the Government began war in Egypt. He was a leader in the movement for the extension of Irish rights, and paid Irish turbulence and disorder in view of the disturbances from the land. He opposed until the franchise bill brought eighty-six Irish members into the House of Commons, and strongly advocated the election of Parnell, one of the most powerful opponents to Gladstone's schemes of home rule. Mr. Bright was married in 1839 to Elizabeth Priestman, of Newcastle, who died in 1878, leaving two sons and one daughter, Mr. Bright married Lewiston, daughter of a banker of Wakefield. He leaves four sons and one daughter.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Decrease in the Average Prices of All Commodities.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for last week says:

The general tendency of reports indicates that business is both improving and hopeful. At Omaha business is reported much better than for months past, and the jobbing trade has done fair though profits are smaller. Rapid growth in manufacturing interest appears in Southern and far Western points. All the interior money markets are easier, and the Western demand for currency is much less. Two considerable failures at Milwaukee are due to speculations in collections, and it is hoped that there is some increase in demand and price for wheat. Wheat has fallen 2 cents, and corn 1 cent, with the termination of the great Fall River strike. The coal market is dull for two years. At Pittsburgh closing of mills and furnaces is reported, and the trade has been and still grows worse. At Philadelphia the coal trade is very dull, and at Boston it is dull

He Get Away With.

A short old man in with a long gray beard yesterday afternoon exhibited an armful of Christmas trees through Fulton market, noon and stopped at a stall of grapes were displayed. "Here you are!" yelled the proprietor to the peddler. Concords, Catawbas and Malagas. The small man stopped, fumbled so as to free his right hand, furtively pulled out a fat bunch in a basket of Concords, ate them, and, when he tried a Catawba, adjusted his spectacles and began on them.

The fruit vendor, with a customer, now in a short man's actions with "How much for grapes?" lacoinically, eating a Concord. "Why, one is a dollar!" "Too much," said the old man, throwing the bunch away two more Concords. "Are you a wholesale dealer."

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wise?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old man, I eat about a pound and a half of grapes, and I'll tell you how to eat them. Now, you don't want no pipes around here."—New York Sun.

The Cane's Fall.

No Fears for a Panic.

It is claimed that a wave of panic went over the western horse corncobs this week, but the report is discouraging to drought Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. Nothing but cobs threw for a break, where the cobs were in bags, we contemplate the remarkable degree of calmness with which the festive corncob received the news. Of course, if the Eastern strikers may be expected to hit the pipes and smoke it.—New York Sun.

At the Opera.

(Figure—in which hands and each use being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr. Cr—, this is an unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, yes, I told me to take what I got.

The Deception.

Farmer Griggs (to a tramp) "Why, you must be feelin' very York nowadays. Why, I begs when yo' come in, I took yo' for a Democrat."

Winter Time.

Trapper—Hello! Where do you come from?

Apparition—Yes—climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

Sh——— ——Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

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CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

FIRST PAGE—Twenty cents per inch each insertion. Business cards, classified, one dollar per line per year.

INSIDE PAGES—Twenty cents per inch first insertion, ten cents per inch subsequent insertion. Reduced rates by the year furnished on application.

LOCAL READING NOTICES—Five cents per line each insertion. Marriages, births, deaths, notices free. Obituary poetry and Cards of Thanks, five cents per line.

Gov. Luce has appointed Saturday, May 4th, as Arbor Day, for northern Michigan.

The President has appointed Cornelius Van Cott, of New York, to be post master at New York.

Chicago elected a Democratic mayor by a 12,000 majority. Last year a republican was chosen by 20,000.

It has been figured out that there are only about 10,000 homestead claims of 160 acres each, available for settlers in the Oklahoma territory. There are over 40,000 "boomers" ready to enter the territory as soon as it is open for settlement, and a lively time is expected from the thousands of conflicting claims which are sure to ensue.

WILLIAM REID, owner of the bitterest "rat" sheet in America, which has opposed labor ever since he got it from Greeley, goes as minister to France; John C. New, of Indianapolis who also ran a rat paper that would never employ a union printer goes as consul general to London; salary and fees from $12,000 to $20,000. Murat Halstead, another "rat" journalist, was nominated for foreign minister, but was choked off by the senate for comments on that snob body. Thorndike Rice of the North America Review, another "rat" editor is minister to Russia. Oh, Lord! how these republicans love labor and suffer for the sake of protecting them.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Suggestive Figures.

In the treasury, interior and post office departments at Washington President Harrison finds on the payrolls 3,352 appointees of former republican administrations who retained their places and draw $4,435,000 per annum throughout Cleveland's four years. In the same three departments President Harrison finds of Cleveland's appointees only 1,089, drawing $1,093,340 per annum. The "holdovers" outnumbered the new appointees more than three to one. Of 131 officers having salaries of $1,900 and upwards, sixty-five are "holdovers," and only sixty-six were appointed by Mr. Cleveland's secretaries, and sixteen of those were appointed to vacancies made by the promotion of "holdovers" to presidential offices, to which they were appointed by President Cleveland himself. The civil service reformers show a disposition to keep these figures dangling before the eyes of the new President all the time, to the great disgust of the large army of place hunters.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Whom the Gods Would Destroy."

The old and well-worn saying of the ancients—"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad"—appears to be as applicable as ever to mundane affairs.

Here we have this French copper trust in the agonies of a frightful collapse, dragging down financial institutions with it and spreading industrial and commercial ruin throughout two hemispheres. At the same moment we have presented to us in this enlightened portion of the globe the spectacle of the creation of two similar combinations on precisely similar ideas, principles, and practices.

The copper trust was created in order to increase the price of copper to consumers for the benefit of a comparatively few producers and traders. The steel rail and salt trusts are being created for precisely similar purposes. To perfect these organizations a capital of $50,000,000 will be required, all of which is said to be already provided.

The copper trust is now authoritatively pronounced to have been an immoral and illegal combination. Yet, knowing it to be such, the Bank of France was compelled to advance over 140,000,000 francs to the banking institution which, backed said combination, in the interest of public safety, in order to prevent a general financial panic. To secure them selves, the directors of this great national institution swept into its bills all the stocks and securities of the Comptoir d'Escompte, leaving the innocent shareholders of the latter to wail over losses which will bring thousands to beggary.

But it is said: "These copper-trust fellows might have known that they could not "buck against" the competition of the world. In the case of the steel rail and salt trusts the government's high tariff constitutes a rampart so built up to resist the natural laws of competition that they can defy defeat in their efforts to wring artificial and unearthed profits out of the consuming public."

Grant that our tariff is such a more or less certain safeguard against disaster to the stockholders in these salt and rail trusts, nevertheless this simply constitutes them still more immoral combinations than their defunct copper predecessor. At the same time the organization of such vicious and heartless combinations against the public, under the perverted aegis of legislation, renders the government purblind criminals in an unholy crusade in which the many are plundered for the behoof of the few.

In the case of the French trust the gods, in the public interest, have inflicted the inevitable madness. In the cases of the American trusts it will be interesting to see whether they will be able to avert their predicted punishment by thus involving the government in the vortex of their immoral operations.—Chicago News.

The Democratic Outlook.

New York World: The word of courage and of hope which the World spoke to the Democratic party after the loss of the election in November can be repeated with even more reason now.

The Republican policy as outlined by President Harrison will make for Democratic success in the future.

The Democratic party is right in asserting that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is right in demanding that the surplus revenue be stopped, not spent. It is right in holding that the taxes to be first reduced are those which bear hardest upon the greatest number of people—namely, the war taxes upon the necessaries of life. Every word of the Republican President and every act of a republican Congress which antagonizes these everlastingly right and truly Democratic principles will hasten the day of the second overthrow of their party.

The plutocratic tendencies and monopolistic affiliations of the Republican party will inevitably weaken it with the people. The Democrats have only to be true to their principles, united in action and wise in the selection of leaders to pluck a final victory out of the present reverse.

The Twine Trust.

N. Y. World: An agent of the Dakota Farmer's Alliance is in quest after a supply of twine to be used for binding grain at the coming harvest has made the discovery that a trust has secured control of substantially all of that commodity in the country. The output of all the eastern factories is reported bought up, and the price is already materially increased. It is interesting to note that the tariff on flax twine is forty per cent, and also high on other varieties. A good deal of home industry, it can be seen, will be fostered on the part of the farmers in earning the money to pay the increase in the price of what they bind their sheaves with. This is a fine illustration of a trust built up under the wall of a protective duty.

Harrison's Modest Brother.

John Scott Harrison has for fifteen or twenty years past, an active and respectable business man in Kansas City, and a staunch democrat all the time, but so unobtrusive in political affairs that the democrats of that vicinity never discovered any qualifications for office in him till his brother was elected President of the United States. They would like to make him their candidate for mayor now, but will find it difficult to overcome his strong predilection for attending quietly to his own private business.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Epoch.

The transition from long lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a memorable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the great alterative and tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of stomach, liver or bowels, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 3

How Doctors Conquer eth.

Doctor Walter K. Hammond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, colds, throat and consumption, might be avoided if Dr. Ayer's English Remedy for consumption, were early carefully used in time." This wonderfull remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

Liability of Firms.

The importance of publishing a dissolution notice in the event of a change of firm is shown by a case recently decided. A note of $2,500 was given by a former member of the firm and the firm's name signed to it. It was discounted at the bank and the maker of the note appropriated the proceeds to his own use. Being unable to collect it when due, the bank brought suit against the firm for the amount. They showed that his connection with the firm had ceased before he made the note, but as they had not published the dissolution notice previous to that time as required by law, judgment was rendered against the old firm.

Reduced Rates to the North.

At the meeting of the Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Associa held yesterday a 10 per cent reduction was made in freight rates to Traverse City, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, and Mackinaw, to take effect April 22. This reduction is to meet the competition of the lake routes.—Chicago News.

Ask for Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier. With forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

to any other. The forerunner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, owing in greater demand than all other combined. It is highly concentrated—the only $1 Sarsaparilla worth $5 a bottle.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it.—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far exceed those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction." —L. H. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickham, Plattsburg, Rossland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. J. Jackson, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are stripes. There is nothing so good for the youthful blood' as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Robt. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, as the Doctors say, 'I prescribe it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monticello, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Shapton & Scroggie,

Charlevoix and East Jordan

STAGE LINE

Leave Charlevoix daily at 7.00 a. m., arrive at East Jordan by 10.30.

Leave East Jordan at 2.30 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix by 5.30.

Leave orders at Fountain City House and Hayes & Steven's Barn, Charlevoix, and at Commercial House, East Jordan.

A Good Yoke of Oxen

FOR SALE,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Eight Years Old. Weight about 3,000 lbs.

Apply to, J. M. CLARK, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Asst Cashier.

Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix

CAPITAL, $25,000.

Drafts drawn direct upon 1st-class cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines. Correspondents: Chicago National Bank, New York First National Bank, Chicago Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit, Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Com and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

CARPETS! CARPES!!

CARPETS.

—AT—

ROSENTHALS NEW STORE

Have Received a Fine New Spring Stock in BRUSSELS, INGRAIN HAIR CARPETS and MATTINGS, in all the Latest DESIGNS.

PRICES - BELOW - ALL.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

ALICK ROSENTHAL,

LEWIS OPERA BLOCK. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

We have Just Opened a Handsome New Stock of CLOTHING. Please Call and See.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron and Nails

Also Sole Agents for the Celebrated

HOUSEHOLD JEWEL COOKING STOVE,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade. Save your Dollars by spending them with

February 8th. STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

TWO CENTS A LINE

Advertisements inserted in this column for Two Cents a Line, each insertion; but no notice counted for less than TEN CENTS.

FISH BOAT for sale for $75. Inquire of JOHN HARVEY, Charlevoix, Mich.

FOR SALE, Having decided to remove to New Mexico, I offer my property for sale, consisting of 80 acres of land, 40 acres cleared, mostly in Dyson's farm, forty acres of south 4,rm, two village lots in Charlevoix, land in Marion, Hayes, and Peninsular, and numerous other items. A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Charlevoix, Mich.

FOR SALE or to Let. Three cottages in good repair. Also factory, with engine and boiler, and forty-one lots on Lee Eaton addition to Charlevoix. Also a Steam Yacht. Also a lot in the village of Lake Michigan (Antrim's store) which is bound to sell. Who will set the ball rolling. WAYNE E HASKILL, Agents.

HOUSE FOR SALE, or to rent for the ensuing season. Fine rooms. Inquire of R. JS. SLAPTON, Charlevoix. 200

OLD PAPERS, Just the thing for putting in drawers and under carpets, Five cents a dozen, at the Journal Office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Notary in Abstracting Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

ARTHUR SMITH, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

CREDIT MARTIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Legal business promptly attended to Charlevoix, Mich.

R. CLARE, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

R. KAND, Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

PHYSICIANS.

J. CARLSTEN, M. D., Office and residence corner State and Clinton Sts. Office hours 8 to 10 A. M., and 1 to 3 P. M.

C. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner State and Clinton St. Oxygen treatment. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a.m. and from 2.00 to 4.00 p. m.

W. H. D. DOWNER, Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

ISAAC S. MARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. E.—Harbor Post No. 119, meets second Monday in the month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 357, meets at Jerome's every Friday evening, all sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 265, meets at Round Lake every Saturday evening.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

I. O. L.—True Hiram No. 157, meets Saturday on or before full moon, at their hall.

K. OF L.—Maple Grove Assembly No. 7216, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 262, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

I. O. F.—Major D. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

THE JOURNAL

(Charlevoix, Mich., April 11, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Additional local on first page.

Miss Esther Buttars returned home last Friday.

M. J. Bartlett has a new house on the north side.

"Pigs in clover" is the latest puzzle. Buy one and try it.

Capt. Geo. Madison went to Milwaukee on the Lawrence.

Wanted—a good scavenger and correspondent at East Jordan.

L. E. Allen returned home from the "Soo" last Saturday.

Alfred Taylor has a situation as wheelsman on the Lawrence.

The tug Martin is finished and will be launched on Saturday.

The main stairway to the Lewis opera house was erected this week.

Mrs. H. Litney and Miss Grace went to Northport on the Lawrence.

The historical society meet with Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Washburn this week.

The Rifenburg Milling Co. received a large lot of grain on the Lawrence.

The str. Gazelle was launched from Washburn's shipyard Wednesday morning.

Mike Litney expects to go to Chicago on the next trip of the Lawrence, to buy horses.

Dr. Lewis expects to begin brick laying on the walls of the opera house next Tuesday.

Part of Rosenthal's spring stock of hats arrived on the Lawrence, and more will arrive next week.

Capt. Guard is putting more power into the Jos. Gordon, and will be ready for business in a few days.

The second of Byron See's new hardwood counters built by C. Budd and C. E. See, was put in last week. They are fine.

Smith Campbell and M. J. Bartlett were wrestling one day last week, and Bartlett was thrown down and cracked a rib.

A. T. Washburn arrived home yesterday. He reports a pleasant trip to the east. His new goods have already begun to arrive.

Engineer Beardslee and members of the school house committee established the lines for the new school house and set the stakes on Tuesday.

H. Dennelly has a new fish house and dock, ice house filled, and two new cottages built on the lot adjoining Campbell's shipyard, and is well fixed for the season's business.

R. C. Duryea inspector at Grand Haven and F. W. Forbes recently appointed inspector of Charlevoix gov ernment work, arrived on Monday, and are preparing to get the work here started a month.

Dr. Lewis invites correspondence from dramatic people concerning the opening of his new opera house about May 15th. He wants a good company numbering from 10 to 15 people, to play a week's engagement.

On the afternoon of the 23d of this month the ladies of the Baptist church expect to give a "coffee" at the home of Miss Esther Buttars. This entertainment is planned as a social treat for all our friends. Hours from three to six.

W. H. Downer has brought a fast horse from Wisconsin, and now the dirt will fly on the streets of Charlevoix in the speed contests of the various flyers owned here. What fun we would have if we only had a good race track. "If."

☞ In purchasing medicine, don't try experiments; the first and only consideration should be genuiness. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has stood the test of forty years, and to-day it is the greater demand than ever—a triumphant proof of popular approval.

☞ "Ayer's Hair Vigor is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is a sure cure for dandruff."—J. W. Bowen, Editor Enquirer, McArther, Ohio.

The Rifenburg Milling Co. have again been added to the telephone exchange, and L. D. Bartlett, one of the hardware store will be as soon as the instruments come. The Charlevoix exchange is said to be the largest in the state in proportion to the population.

Fox & Miller come in for a share of special attention this week. In another column will be found an elaborate announcement of a portion of their stock. This firm carries the largest and best stock of boots and shoes in Charlevoix, and no person should buy without first giving them a call.

Ionia Evening Express: F. W. Forbes received a notice yesterday afternoon of his appointment as inspector of government works at Charlevoix. He canceled his engagement in Canada, and started for Charlevoix last night, not forgetting to call at our sanctum and order the Express sent to him there.

"Paint." This is the legend stuck in front of the delivery windows in Lobdell's meat market last Saturday. It is a reminder that A. E. Troester is never so happy as when he is brightening things around the market. The walls, ceiling and furniture all show his work, and he declares his intention of having the cleanest, brightest, and most inviting market in this part of the country.

The request from the school officers to copy the rules of classification from this week's Sentinel came too late for compliance this week. In this connection, and for the benefit of others who desire to copy them at a time after the publication of the Sentinel for us to copy for the JOURNAL any long article, and parties having articles for publication in both papers must furnish copy to this office before the Sentinel is issued. If copy is furnished the Sentinel early in the week, a proof-sheet from that office can be used for copy in the JOURNAL if it be brought to this office at the earliest possible time, and before Wednesday morning. Otherwise we cannot comply with such request.

The steamer Lou Rey, Cummings will leave Traverse City every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, for the following points: Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Northport, Norwood, Charlevoix and East Jordan; returning, will leave East Jordan every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, over same route. She will make a trip over the route next Saturday, returning Sunday, and will commence regular trips next Monday.

Members of the school house committee have letters from reliable parties, showing the weak points of the Ruttan system of warming and ventilating school buildings. Direct reference is made to the Smead system of dry closets, and the claim is made that on those days when the atmosphere prevents a draft in the chimneys, it is impossible to prevent (even by the use of heaters in the ventilating shaft) the poison from the closets poisoning to the school rooms. While those days are not of frequent occurrence in this climate, yet they do occur, and this trouble must be guarded against. Since the Ruttan system was examined, circulars and diagrams have been received from the manufacturers of the Hess system, which employs direct and independent flues for warming and ventilating each room, and contemplate an independent ventilation and warming of closets. A letter from the city clerk of Madison, Wis., states that the Hess system warms one of their buildings at a saving of twenty five per cent. over the Ruttan system. We understand the matter is to be thoroughly investigated, and if thought desirable the former action of the district will be reconsidered before the work begins.

WIDE AWAKE.

An interesting portrait of John Burrows at twenty opens the April Wide Awake, as frontispiece; this engraving accompanies Mr. Burroughs' own story of his boyhood, "The Boy John Burroughs: a Glance Backward," telling how he had to struggle for his "schooling." Another excellent piece of biographical and historical work is by an English writer—Mrs. Blatchwayt, entitled "Raleigh and the Potato;" this given by courtesy of the National Gallery Dublin, Ireland, a portrait of Lady Raleigh, Sir Walter's wife, also engravings from photographs made especially for Wide Awake, of Hayes Dorton farmhouse (Sir Walter's birthplace), a Raleigh place of worship, the church at Budleigh Salterton, also Sir Walter's residence at Youghal, Ire and, a most picturesque spot, and the garden where the first potatoes were planted in Ireland, and many other interesting illustrations. "A Posh for a Flag" by E. M. Backus, is a spirited story of the Civil War. "The Little Girl of the Omnibus," by Mrs. Clara Doty Bates is the tale of a great Western river-trestler. "The Concerned Dancer," beautifully illustrated by Garrett, gives instructions for a joyous Easter game for children. Mrs. Claflin's behavior series, "Daisy's Letters to Pattie," has a letter that ought to interest the parents of all school girls. The Public School Cookery articles has helpful diagrams for "marketing." The romantic story of the famous Bragansa diamond is told by Mrs. Goddard Orpen. "Men and Things," the new department, is full to overflowing with bright, original anecdotes, sconcets and "short talks." The poems of the number are particularly good. The serials, "Five Little Peppers Midway," by Margaret Sidney, and "David Vane and David Crane," by Trowbridge are jolly reading.

Wide Awake is $2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

THE PANSY

For April brightens our table with its pretty cover. The contents are even more interesting than usual. Pansy (who is undoubtedly the most popular writer today of the best class of Sunday-school literature) edits the magazine, and several of the stories this month are from her pen. Margaret Sidney's serial is delightful reading. Altogether there are thirty-two pages of reading matter and pictures, besides several pages devoted to the Pansy Society, letters from the children, etc. The price is ten cents a number, $1.00 a year. D. Lothrop Company, Boston will send a sample (back number) at half price.

Do Not Suffer any Longer

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broke in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. G. W. Beaman, drugg'st. 3

LOBDELL - & - CO.,

Successors to J. J. McLeod.

Dealers in—

Fresh & Salt

MEATS,

Poultry, Butter and Eggs, Vegetables and Fruits.

HOLLY CREAMERY BUTTER.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

WALL PAPER.

The Largest, Finest, and best Selected Stock of Spring Designs in the City. Ceiling and Side Wall Decorations, Center Pieces, Dadoes, Friezes, Etc.

GEO. W. BEAMAN.

Our First Purchases of New Spring Goods HAVE ARRIVED

Consisting of those well known, and popular brands, as well as many Nurnscoks, Jutnes, Manilla and Long Cloths, Textile in Novelties, Cambrics, Satines, Ginghams, Prints, Cretonnes, Cambrics, Satines, Ginghams, Prints, Cretonnes, Cambrics, Satines, Ginghams, Prints, Cretonnes

OKLAHOMA IS THEIRS.

THE PRESIDENT ISSUES HIS LONG-HOPED-FOR PROCLAMATION.

Certain Portions of Indian Territory Thrown Open to Settlement—Two New Land Offices—A Map Showing the Ceded Lands, Etc.

(Washington (D. C.) special.)

The President has issued the following proclamation, opening the Oklahoma lands:

By the President of the United States of America—A proclamation:

WHEREAS, Pursuant to Section 8 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1886, and for other purposes," certain articles of cession and agreement were made and concluded at the city of Washington on the 19th day of January, in the year of Our Lord 1889, by and between the United States of America and the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, whereby the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians for the consideration therein mentioned ceded and granted to the United States, without reservation or conditions, full and complete title to the entire western half of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, in the Indian Territory, lying west of the division line surveyed and established under the treaty with said Nation, dated June 14, 1866, and also granted and released to the United States all and every claim, estate, right or interest of any and every description in and to any and all land and territory whatever, except so much of the former domain of said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation as lies west of said line of division surveyed and established as aforesaid, and then used and occupied as the home of said nation, and which articles of cession and agreement were duly accepted, ratified and confirmed by said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians by act of its Council, approved on Jan. 31, 1889, and by the United States, by act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, and

WHEREAS, By Section 12 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1890, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1889, a sum of money was appropriated to pay in full the Seminole Nation of Indians for all the right, title, interest, and claim which said nation of Indians might have in and to certain lands ceded by Article 3 of the treaty between the United States and said nation of Indians, concluded June 14, 1866, and proclaimed Aug. 16, 1866, and it appears to be in some operative upon the execution, by the duly appointed delegates of said nation specially empowered to do so, of a release conveyance to the United States of all right, title, interest, and claim of said nation of Indians in and to said lands in manner and form satisfactory to the President of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, Said release and conveyance, bearing date the 16th of March, 1889, has been duly and fully executed, approved and delivered; and,

WHEREAS, Section 17 of the act last aforesaid relating to said lands provides as follows:

"Section 13. That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain, to be disposed of only as herein provided, and sections 16 and 36 of each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools to be established within the limits of said lands, under such conditions and regulations as may be hereafter enacted by Congress.

"That the lands acquired by conveyance from the Seminole Indians hereunder, except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, shall be disposed of to actual settlers, under the homestead laws, only except as herein otherwise as provided, except that section 2291 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply; and provided, further, That any person who having attempted to, but from any cause failed to, acquire a title in fee to a homestead under existing law, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands; and provided, further, That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the civil war, as defined and described in sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes, shall not be abridged, and provided, further, that each entry shall be in square form as nearly as practicable, and no person to be permitted to enter more than one-quarter section thereof, but until said lands are proved for settlement by proclamation of the President, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right therein;

"The Secretary of the Interior may after said proclamation and not before, permit entry of said lands for town sites, under sections 2387 and 2389 of the Revised Statutes, but no such entry shall embrace more than one-half section of land.

"That all the foregoing provisions with reference to lands to be acquired from the Seminole Indians, including the provisions pertaining to forfeiture, shall apply to and regulate the disposal of the lands acquired from the Muscogee (or Creek) Indians by articles of cession and agreement made and concluded at the city of Washington on the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1889.

"Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known, that so much of the lands as aforesaid acquired from or conveyed by the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, and from or by the Seminole Nation of Indians, respectively, as is contained within the following described limits, viz.: Beginning at a point where the division line surveyed and established under the treaty with said Nation, dated June 14, 1866, and proclaimed Aug. 16, 1866, and appropriate to be some operative upon the execution, by the duly appointed delegates of said nation specially empowered to do so, of a release conveyance to the United States of all right, title, interest, and claim of said nation of Indians in and to said lands in manner and form satisfactory to the President of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, Said release and conveyance, bearing date the 16th of March, 1889, has been duly and fully executed, approved and delivered; and,

WHEREAS, Section 17 of the act last aforesaid relating to said lands provides as follows:

"Section 13. That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain, to be disposed of only as herein provided, and sections 16 and 36 of each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools to be established within the limits of said lands, under such conditions and regulations as may be hereafter enacted by Congress.

"That the lands acquired by conveyance from the Seminole Indians hereunder, except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, shall be disposed of to actual settlers, under the homestead laws, only except as herein otherwise as provided, except that section 2291 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply; and provided, further, That any person who having attempted to, but from any cause failed to, acquire a title in fee to a homestead under existing law, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands; and provided, further, That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the civil war, as defined and described in sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes, shall not be abridged, and provided, further, that each entry shall be in square form as nearly as practicable, and no person to be permitted to enter more than one-quarter section thereof, but until said lands are proved for settlement by proclamation of the President, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right therein.

The Secretary of the Interior may after said proclamation and not before, permit entry of said lands for town sites, under sections 2387 and 2389 of the Revised Statutes, but no such entry shall embrace more than one-half section of land.

That all the foregoing provisions with reference to lands to be acquired from the Seminole Indians, including the provisions pertaining to forfeiture, shall apply to and regulate the disposal of the lands acquired from the Muscogee (or Creek) Indians by articles of cession and agreement made and concluded at the city of Washington on the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1889.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known, that so much of the lands as aforesaid acquired from or conveyed by the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, and from or by the Seminole Nation of Indians, respectively, as is contained within the following described limits, viz.: Beginning at a point where the division line surveyed and established under the treaty with said Nation, dated June 14, 1866, and proclaimed Aug. 16, 1866, and appropriate to be some operative upon the execution, by the duly appointed delegates of said nation specially empowered to do so, of a release conveyance to the United States of all right, title, interest, and claim of said nation of Indians in and to said lands in manner and form satisfactory to the President of the United States; and,

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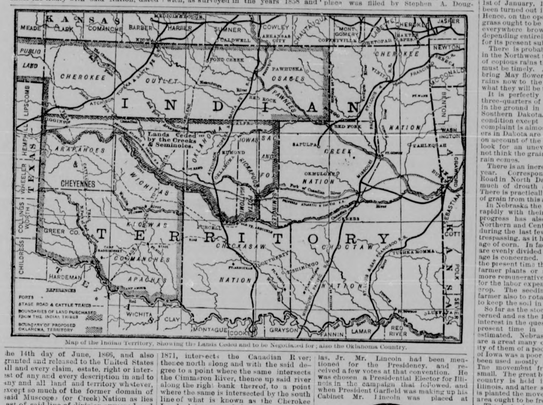

KANSAS
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
TEXAS
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
INDIAN
TERRITORY
CHEROKEE
CHICKASAW
CHOCTAW
SEMINOLE
CREEK
SEVEN NATIONS
Lands Ceded by the Creek Nation
Lands Ceded by the Seminoles
Lands Ceded by the Seven Nations
Lands Ceded by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes
Lands Ceded by the Sac and Fox Nation
Lands Ceded by the Pottawatomies
Lands Ceded by the Kickapoos
Lands Ceded by the Shawnees
Lands Ceded by the Delawares
Lands Ceded by the Wichitas
Lands Ceded by the Comanches
Lands Ceded by the Kiowas
Lands Ceded by the Apaches
Lands Ceded by the Cheyennes
Lands Ceded by the Arapahoes
Lands Ceded by the Sac and Fox

He Got Away With

A short old man in a with a long gray beard a an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed

"Here you are!" yell pointing to open baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the pric

The small man stopped handes so as to free his furtively pulled off a bunch in a basket of Co vered this, he tried a Catawba, and began on.

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions wit

"How much for gra laconically, eating a De

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said the away two more Concord

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Down Jersey."

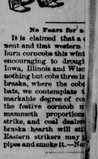
"Well, see here, old sat about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bas how hard, and then you sey; we don't want so g around here."—New Y

The Cane's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a t ment and that western turn corncobs this wint encouraging to droug Iowa, Illinois and Ne nothing but cobs throu breaks, where the cob bads, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob n mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealer braska hearth will sti Eastern strikers may p pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the C



(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—ctelly, Mr unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C.—Ah, yes. W told me to take what I

The Deception

Farmer Griggs

must be feedin' you York nowadays. E legs when yo came it look at yo now!—Pu

Winter Tro

Trapper—Hello! Where do come from?

A marition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life

Sl——————Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 11, 1889.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Advance.

The spring term of school commenced last Monday.

John Hayden has rented the Dennis farm, which he will work this year in connection with his own.

Willet Zimmerman has taken a job of logging ten acres of land on Sam Hayden's farm.

Asmon Beers has been building some wire fence and is making other improvements on his farm too numerous to mention.

Mr. King says if he does not get a government appointment to some foreign country he shall sell out and go south.

Mrs. Bettes, wife of James Bettes, died Monday, April 1st, after a sickness of over six weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Bettes have been married nearly fifty years. During five weeks of the sickness of Mr. and Mrs. Bettes, Mr. B.'s brother and wife from Lisbon, Kent county, were here taking care of them. Mr. B. has recovered sufficiently to be able to go home with his brother, where he will stop for the present.

Now as to the mistake that was made in regard to the Wilson correspondent at the bazaar. The mistake was a very natural one, and happened thusly: We were personally acquainted with the other two correspondents and knew that as a trio we were hard to beat for good looks, and were congratulating ourselves accordingly, when a vision of loveliness skipped into the hall, far outshining all others that were there, with such an air of candor, etc., which all correspondents have, that we said, "it must be the W. C. It would be impossible for two persons to be so near alike." We don't have to guess again. We saved a piece of the "cake" for you.

☞We notice a new departure in the treatment of disease that promises to revolutionize the medicine business. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and preferred. The treatments of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh, were procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weaknesses, rheumatism, nervous debility and piles. Originated and used by specialists, being a positive cure for each disease, these preparations are the best remedies procurable. We advise all to send a two cent stamp to the Chase Medical Specialty Co., 179 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. and receive by return mail their interesting hand book. Herald

Wilson.

Beautiful weather.

Leeks are abundant.

Eld. Scofield preached at the school house on Sabbath last.

Duncan McMillan Jr., of South Arm was a guest at J. R. Vance's on Saturday last.

Mr. Benham of Jordan township passed through here on his way to J. M. Dave's on Monday evening.

Geo. Dyer, of South Arm called at the mill on business on Saturday.

Isaac Vance of Echo, visited relatives here on Saturday and Sunday.

Olin Smith visited Advance last week for two days.

No less then six young men who answer to the name of Will, also three Johns, are working at the mill.

Sunday school was organized at Afton, on Sabbath last with the following officers. Rev. H. C. Scofield superintendent, Richard Lewis assistant superintendent, Mable Scofield secretary and treasurer, Olin Smith librarian.

Atwood.

April 9.—John F. Jolliffe started last week for Washington territory.

D. Flanigan will start his shingle mill in a few days.

Joe Seymour has traded his horses for a yoke of oxen.

A crowded house at the exhibition in the hall Saturday night. The music was good and the pieces well executed, but owing to an accident to one of the principal actors the day previous a large hole was cut in the program.

The farmers are beginning their spring work.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

An hounds of animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolf ard's Sulphur Lotion. This never fails. Sold by R. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. Herald

Ironton.

April 10.—Mr. Galbraith has his store nearly completed and will commence business soon.

G. McDonald purchased a team of horses one day last week.

Miss Geneva Box is visiting friends in Ironton this week.

The young people met at the residence of Mr. Allen last evening and reorganized a Helping Hand society.

R. Miller was at Boyne City yesterday.

It is reported that the furnace will start Monday.

The ice begins to look rather sick and we expect to go for a boat ride before long.

The farmers in this vicinity have begun plowing and gardening.

We feel bad to think what a chance we lost of being classed among the handsome ones at the Advance bazaar. Hereafter we shall endeavor to take in all the bazaars. We don't believe that brother Eveline would have stood much chance if we had been there.

Echo.

Spring at last.

Martin Bartholomew has recently purchased a stump puller.

Miss Sarah Jones closed her school in the Button district on Friday last.

Mrs. Calvin Bennett is convalescent but Mr. B is quite poorly.

I. O. O. T. District Lodge meets at good templars hall, in Jordan township on Wednesday next.

We have failed to mention the blacksmith smith shop near Mr. Bennett's, run by Mr. B.'s nephew. It had a good run of business all winter.

Isaac Vance Sundayed with his brother J. R. in Wilson, who formerly lived in this township.

Miss Nancy Kinney has been engaged to teach the school near the mill this summer.

At the recent township election Wm. J. Benatt was elected supervisor, James W. Barnes clerk, German Button treasurer, Wm. Washburn commissioner.

Inwood.

April 10.—G. D. Hilton is building three-fourths of a mile of board and wire fence.

Mrs. Albert Wells, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McGeagh, returned home yesterday.

Weekly prayer meetings are held at the school house on Wednesday evenings.

Mr. Tom Cummings has taken a business trip up to the "Soo."

The funds derived from the social at Hilton's school house last Friday evening, amounted to $8.00. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all present.

O. D. Hilton is intending to set out 150 apple, and 100 plum trees this spring. The trees were purchased of I. D. Cartright, of Toledo, Ohio.

CATARRH—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B. For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. Herald

Burgess.

April 10.—Mr. Newson has moved his store from Young Chicago down to Burgess and occupies the Hansen house with it.

Mrs. Morell Long of Bay, is visiting friends and relatives in Hayes this week.

Mrs. Drake who made a short visit here from Milwaukee returned last week taking her sister, Mrs. Dake, with her.

Rev. D. H. Pierce preached last Sunday at the Burgess school house and Rev. Mr. Stitts of Horton's Bay, preaches there next Sunday at three o'clock.

We have all the accompaniments of spring except wild geese.

Why Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption is an absolute cure for colds. Sold by Geo. W. Bonham. 1

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County. Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

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UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

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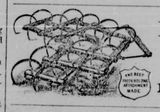
☞Also Farming Lands For Sale.

Watch this Space.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,

Druggists.

SAP PAILS. SAP PANS.



NEW HARROWS.

New Stoves.

New Builders Hardware.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
Niagara Falls
Chicago & Detroit
Through Sleeping Cars
Only Line Running Sleepers to Niagara Falls
Only Line Running Parlor Cars to Chicago
Only Line Running Sleepers to Chicago
Only Line Running Sleepers to Detroit
Only Line Running Sleepers to Kansas
Only Line Running Sleepers to Nebraska
Only Line Running Sleepers to Colorado
Only Line Running Sleepers to Texas
Only Line Running Sleepers to Mexico
Only Line Running Sleepers to Pacific Coast
Only Line Running Sleepers to Portland, Oregon
Only Line Running Sleepers to Puget Sound
Only Line Running Sleepers to Alaska
Only Line Running Sleepers to Manitoba
Only Line Running Sleepers to Dakota
Only Line Running Sleepers to Montana
Only Line Running Sleepers to Utah
Only Line Running Sleepers to Idaho
Only Line Running Sleepers to Washington
Only Line Running Sleepers to Oregon
Only Line Running Sleepers to California
Only Line Running Sleepers to Arizona
Only Line Running Sleepers to New Mexico
Only Line Running Sleepers to Indian Territory
Only Line Running Sleepers to Arkansas
Only Line Running Sleepers to Louisiana
Only Line Running Sleepers to Mississippi
Only Line Running Sleepers to Alabama
Only Line Running Sleepers to Georgia
Only Line Running Sleepers to Florida
Only Line Running Sleepers to South Carolina
Only Line Running Sleepers to North Carolina
Only Line Running Sleepers to Virginia
Only Line Running Sleepers to West Virginia
Only Line Running Sleepers to Maryland
Only Line Running Sleepers to Pennsylvania
Only Line Running Sleepers to New York
Only Line Running Sleepers to New Jersey
Only Line Running Sleepers to Delaware
Only Line Running Sleepers to Boston
Only Line Running Sleepers to Vermont
Only Line Running Sleepers to New Hampshire
Only Line Running Sleepers to Maine
Only Line Running Sleepers to Canada
Only Line Running Sleepers to Europe
Only Line Running Sleepers to Asia
Only Line Running Sleepers to Africa
Only Line Running Sleepers to Australia
Only Line Running Sleepers to New Zealand
Only Line Running Sleepers to Tasmania
Only Line Running Sleepers to Sandwich Islands
Only Line Running Sleepers to Cuba
Only Line Running Sleepers to Porto Rico
Only Line Running Sleepers to Philippines
Only Line Running Sleepers to Hawaii
Only Line Running Sleepers to Samoa
Only Line Running Sleepers to Tahiti
Only Line Running Sleepers to Fiji
Only Line Running Sleepers to Tonga
Only Line Running Sleepers to Marquesas
Only Line Running Sleepers to Tuamotu
Only Line Running Sleepers to Society
Only Line Running Sleepers to Cook

He Got Away With

A short old man in
with a long gray beard
an armful of Christmas
through Fulton market
noon and stopped at a w
of grapes were displayed
"How you are?" yel
pointing to room loaded
Concords, Catawbas and
market, for half the price
This small man stepped
bunnies so as to free his
furtively pulled off a
bunch in a basket of Co
yonsed that, he tried a
Catawba, and began

The fruit vender, wh
with a customer, now
short man's actions with
"How much for gra
inconsolably, eating a lar
"Forty cents a basket.
"Too much," said the
away two more Concord
"Are you a wholesale
der.
"No."
"Own a vineyard,
wine?"
"No."
"Where did you learn
"Over's Jersey."
"Well, see here, old
eat about a pound and
cents, or I'll tie that bas
how hard, and then yo
way; we don't want no g
around here."—New Yo

The Case's

No Fears For a

It is claimed that a
west and that western
hurn concede this whe
encouraging to drough
Iowa, Illinois and Wes
nothing but cobs there h
breaks, where the cobs
bats, we contemplate
markable degree of co
the festive corncob n
mammoth proportion
strike, and coal dealer
braska hearth will sti
Eastern strikes may
pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the C

(Figure—in which
hands and each nos
being left out.)
Miss B—Really, Mr
unexpected pleasure
Mr. C—Ah, yes, I
told me to take what I

The Deception

No Fears For a

Farmer Griggs tho
must be feedin' you
York nowadays. H
legs when yo came
look at yo nose!—Bur

Winter Tim

Trapper—Hallo! Whe
come from?
Apparition.—Just climbed up from the
Pacific express down below. How far is it to
the next station?—Judge.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE WORLD OVER.

A MIRROR OF THE IMPORTANT OCCURENCES OF A WEEK.

Things That Do Happen—A Complete Record of Interesting Events the World Over—Shocking Accidents, Startling Crimes, Other Topics.

BALL-BATTERS BANQUETED.

A Testimonial Tendered the Chicago and All-America Teams at New York.

The base-ball nines of New York City tendered a testimonial banquet at Delmonico's to the base-ball tourists who have returned from a trip around the world. They had a warm welcome from the 225 guests assembled. Among the notables at the table were: Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn, Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Daniel Dougherty, Judge Henry E. Howland, Erastus Wiman, Connie Mack, Griffith of Melbourne, Australia, and Leigh Lynch. Others present were: Joseph J. O'Donohoe, A. J. Reach of Philadelphia, Herman Ostrom, Theodore Roosevelt, Paul Dana, and Col. John McCaun. In his speech, among other things, Daniel Dougherty said:

In all your wanderings you have been distinctly Americans, and in such have taken the line of peace with distant peoples; here, you have taken the line of peace with your brothers. Wherever the tourists have been they have given pleasurable sustinement to surprise, and proved in the presence of amazed humanity that your nines, your men, princes and kings that you have met, that we, the people of America have captured the prizes and won the native crown in the games of England.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS IN CONVENTION.

The World's Conference at St. Joseph, Mo., Hears the Reports of Missionaries.

One day's session of the world's conference of Latter-Day Saints at St. Joseph was given up to the hearing of reports of missionaries showing the prosperity and growth of the church throughout the country. The report of the Church Recorder shows that there are over 26,000 members of the church, a gain of 1,485 in the last year. There were 1,105 removals and expulsions. Elder G. T. Griffin reported that missionaries in Virginia had met vigorous opposition and been threatened with personal violence on account of the erroneous belief that the Latter-Day Saints were polygamists.

TO BOYCOTT TWINE-BINDING.

Determined Opposition to the Trust by the Farmers of Indiana.

A large meeting of farmers was held at Anderson, Ind., and pledges made to pay no more than 15 cents per pound for twist binding twine, and not in any manner to patronize any merchant offering such twine for sale at a greater price. It was also resolved to boycott twine-binding reapers so long as the trust exists. The farmers appear to be in earnest, and declare they will allow their crops to rot the wheat in the fields before submitting to the Twine Trust.

A WHOLE TOWN DESTROYED.

Smithfield, N. C., in Ashes—The Loss Will Reach Fully $100,000.

Almost the entire town of Smithfield, in Johnston County, N. C., has been consumed by fire. The only buildings which remain standing are the county court house and jail and a few dwellings. The wind was raging at a terrific rate and the flames swept over the town like a hurricane. There was no fire department to fight the flames, and the people were powerless to resist the devouring sweep. The total loss is estimated at upward of $100,000. Much of the property was insured.

DEATH OF MRS. THEODORE THOMAS.

The Noted Musician's Wife Passes Away After a Long Illness.

Mrs. Theodore Thomas, wife of the musician, died at New York, after a lingering and painful illness. She had been confined to her bed since last autumn with a form of nervous prostration which from the first puzzled medical skill, though it was not until a few weeks of the end that hope of successful coping with it was abandoned. Mrs. Thomas was a woman of fine intellectual attainments and unusual force of character.

A Female Swindler Arrested.

Ella C. White, an Elmira, N. Y., music teacher, was arrested at Susquehanna, Pa., by Chief Little, of Elmira, for defrauding various people in that city out of sums aggregating $45,000 on fictitious mining and silk-mills stocks and other pretenses. She confessed that she lost the money in an Elmira bucket-shop. Her father is a superannuated employe of the Erie shops at Susquehanna, and has transferred his property amounting to $2,000. The woman was arrested on four warrants charging her with forgery in the second degree.

Hoosiers Will Have Fruit.

A number of the largest fruit-growers near New Albany, Ind., agree that the fruit has not been injured by the cold weather. Peaches and plums that are in full bloom have escaped. So have strawberries in bloom and grapes, cherries, raspberries, and currants. The prospect for an immense fruit crop was never better in southern Indiana at this season of the year.

Trials of an Old Lady.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, aged 89, arrived from Wheeling, W. Va., at Bridgeport, Conn., en route for Worcester, Mass., where her sons live. She walked most of the way, sleeping at farm houses and police stations.

A Disastrous Blaze.

At Baldwinville, N. Y., fire burned the Upson House, in which seven firms were located. The loss will aggregate $45,000, fully covered by insurance.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

Average Prices Still Receding—Money Easy to Obtain.

In their review of trade for last week R. G. Dun & Co. said:

Railroad earnings show an increase of about 10 per cent over last year for March. Trade at interior points is fairly active, but in some cases, though not in most, it is less satisfactory; at Atlanta it is satisfactory, with spring business well anticipated, at Omaha it is considered good; at Kansas City improving, and at Denver it is reported much better than last year. There is improvement in Minnesota, particularly in ship-building, and lumber is active. The money markets are easy, and stocks have improved somewhat at Kansas City and Denver, but are lower at Boston, where it is generally declined for new all qualities except New Mexicans and Texas. Money is easier also for a good demand when the new city appears. Depressing influences are felt in the iron trade, and the prices of many goods and clothing fabrics are lower, being the accumulation of stocks which the late cold weather left. The coal market is in movement upward. The sales of copper abroad were at about £41 per ton, and 14c has been asked here, but at present Pennsylvania Lake copper is offered at 13½c. Petroleum has still moved and four of the principal refineries have advanced their prices. The average price of all commodities have again declined from the level of last week, but not much. The most important change is the fall of pig iron, which is now 75c per ton lower than last week, the production being at present a large yield this year, and stocks at furnaces, though better than since spring, are still not large enough to promise a clearing of the crude product, and Coke has moved downward with pig iron, and continuing, and quite a fraction. The iron trade is generally reported in certain the conditions of Clear who look for improvement in all branches of legitimate business. The stockists about April 1 has now passed, and the general opinion is that the consumption of iron and steel cannot yet be such as to warrant of foreign capital as has been feared. The business of the country is in a healthy condition, and total of all the previous week.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Setting Apart an Hour for Prayer on Washington's Centennial.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, years have passed since the foundation of our Republic, and it is fitting that we should at this time, the 30th day of April, 1789, in the city of New York, and in the presence of the representatives of the people, pay reverent homage to the devotion had led the colonies to victory and to the establishment of the government of which Washington was the first President, and to the wisdom of the founders of the city by prayer for God's guidance in the work of government, and, whereas, the 30th day of April is a day of such illustrious event in our history as to deserve to be remembered by all who are of Congress, to the end that the people of the whole country may, in the spirit of patriotic thanksgiving, pay reverent homage to God that the joy of this occasion may be accompanied by the fervent prayer that the blessings showered on our fathers in the past and a devout supplication for the continuance of the Divine favor may be bestowed upon the descendants of the religious exodus, both Christian and Jew, and, whereas, it is meet that we should be reminded of our dependence upon prayer and thanksgiving on that day, Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, in response to this, pious and patriotic feeling, do hereby appoint and set apart the 30th day of April, being the 30th day of April, in the morning, the people of the country to meet in their respective places of worship or other places suitable for the favor of God that our Government may be continued in the spirit of its founders, for the benefit of the people, and that His blessing may lead us in the future to the same righteousness and good success.

A MISSING CASHIER.

P. F. Pratt Runs Away with $100,000 and Disappears.

The doors of the First National Bank at Rock Island, Ill., were closed. The cashier, P. F. Pratt, is in Canada, having stolen about $100,000. A woman as handsome as she is wicked is in the case. The cashier went to Minneapolis recently and the authorities of that place have received notice from the St. Paul Merchants' Bank that their account of $2,000 was overdrawn $20,000. Investigation showed that Pratt had drawn out the money the bank and twice as much more on his cashier's check. The bank examiner was called in and found that Pratt owes a third to the amount of nearly $100,000. The directors are close mouthed, and a receiver was appointed. It is impossible to tell the extent of Pratt's villainy, as the bank's correspondents in New York and Chicago allowed him to overdraw $15,000. In addition to this $60,000 on his personal note, indorsed by an aged widow, whose affairs he managed. The woman with whom Pratt skipped was a Mrs. Jacobson, a gamester. Mrs. Pratt never suspected her husband until an anonymous note told her of his doings. She then left him and went her home in Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting at Washington Attended by Mr. Windom and Others.

The anniversary of the American Tract Society was celebrated in the church of the Covenant at Washington, D. C. The attendance was large, including Secretary Windom and other prominent officials. Justice Strong presided. Dr Sheaver, the Secretary, read an abstract of the year's operations showing total receipts (one agency being estimated) at $290,000; expenditures a little short of that sum. About 150 new publications have been added. Printing is done in New York in thirty languages, abroad in 150 languages or dialects. Donations and legacies amount to $75,000. Over 42,000,000 pages of tracts were distributed gratuitously, about 200 colporteurs employed, and over $10,000 was sent abroad in cash and publications.

LIGHT PUNISHMENT FOR MURDER.

Bem Scott Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment by an Indiana Jury.

The trial of Bem Scott, the Texan who killed Cole Crowley, a young business man of Elkhart, Ind., on the 6th of last August, ended by the jury sentencing him to five years' imprisonment. On the date of the murder Scott, who had had considerable trouble with Crowley over some property that Crowley rented from him, approached the latter and stated that he understood Crowley desired to whip him. Crowley responded that he had not said so. Scott stabbed Crowley four times. George Newell, a bystander, once, and Forest Sage, a colored man, once, before he was captured. Crowley died in a few days.

IT WAS LIKE THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Work of 1884 Recent Prairie Fires in Dakota.

The stories of the Dakota farmers who suffered by the flames show that it was no ordinary prairie fire. It licked up everything combustible, and grass and stubble and wood broke into flame seemingly without coming in contact with fire. The combustion was almost spontaneous in the dry and heated condition of the atmosphere, and in motion to the terrible gale. The conditions seemed similar to those existing at the time of the great Chicago fire and the fire in the Wisconsin woods, when the atmosphere was almost ready to ignite and burn. Many pens burned in the flames. The pecuniary loss will reach upward of $2,000,000. Hundreds of families are left homeless and destitute. Appeals for aid have been made.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Hawkins Overruled in the Ammerman Pension Case.

Assistant Secretary Bussey, of the Interior Department, at Washington, D. C., has rendered a decision in what is known as the Ammerman pension case, in which he overrules that of his predecessor, Judge Hawkins. Ammerman was a soldier in an Ohio regiment and was injured by his comrades, who were indulging in horse-play while in camp. The claim was rejected on the ground that the injury was not received while the soldier was in the line of his duty. Bussey reverses the ruling of the office in this case and ordered the claim of Ammerman admitted. His position was that the claimant's injury was a result of his military service, in that the service placed him in a position where a serious fault on his part, he received his hurt.

A MAIL CLERK IN TROUBLE.

Herbert G. Stout, of St. Paul, Charged with Robbing the Mails.

Herbert G. Stout, railway mail clerk on the route between St. Paul, St. Marie, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, has been arrested by Postoffice Inspector G. M. Fleming and Marshal Daggett. Stout is charged with robbing the mails between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, and it is supposed has been very successful in his operations, which covered a year. He was arrested in the act of making off with two whole packages of letters and has been seen to take letters from other mail carriers. Stout's brother is a Methodist minister in St. Paul, and his family are well connected, and he is connected with the most prominent people in that city.

CROPS IN CALIFORNIA.

Greatly Benefited by the Late Rain and Prospects Generally Good.

Telegraphic reports from all parts of California show that the crops of fruit and grain promise a greater yield than has ever been seen before, notwithstanding the fact that the increase in acreage is not half in some sections as one-third, especially in grain, amounting to a half-million. The late rains were quite general, and especially beneficial in parts where rainfall is usually the lightest. A very large number of young fruit trees have been set out in southern and northern portions of the State, and many thousand grapevines in the Fresno district, all of which have been benefited by the late rain.

ANXIOUS FOR STATEHOOD.

Citizens of Idaho Pleased Over the Call for a Constitutional Convention.

Gov. Stevenson's call for a constitutional convention at Boise City, Idaho, July 4, on assurances from Delegate Dubois in Washington that Idaho will be made a State next winter, caused much rejoicing throughout that Territory. Members of the constitutional convention, several of two in number, will be elected Monday, June 3. The call is issued to adopt a constitution and elect a full State ticket to be voted on in fall. The Mormons oppose statehood and will attempt to defeat it.

COL. CLAYTON'S MURDERERS.

Congressman Breckinridge Furnishes Funds to Assist the Investigation.

The Gazette, of Little Rock, Ark., says:

C. R. Breckinridge, Congressman-elect from the Second District, was in the city lately, and it is learned that the object of his visit was to confer with Governor Fort in regard to the steps taken to catch the Clayton murderers. Mr. Breckinridge, it is said, has given his word to Governor with the Governor on this score, and finding him in possession of information, and being a relation of the unfortunate Clayton, at the time he also supplied the Governor with the necessary funds and promised to procure more.

Bids for Government Work.

Bids were opened at the United States Treasury Department lately for approaches to the public buildings at Fort Smith, Ark. Bids were received from Fort Smith, was the lowest bidder, at $19,238, $17,605, and $16,204 for the work under three different plans. Bids were also opened for completing the roof of the Pittsburg Postoffice. The lowest bid was that of the Pennsylvania Construction Company, of Pittsburg, at $42,265.

Suicide of Gen. H. M. McConnell.

Gen. H. M. McConnell, a prominent attorney of Chicago, Ill., was found dead in a sensational shooting affair with James Williams, a wealthy contractor, some two months ago, committed suicide at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at Topeka. Kan. McConnell was a general in the Army of the Potomac, was well known throughout the West, and was prominent in Grand Army circles. He left no reason for the rash act.

Press Foreign Lands.

Emperor Francis Joseph's visit to Berlin has been fixed for August 4.

The correctional tribunal at Paris has acquitted Senator Naquet and Deputies Laisnerre, Laisant, and Turquet and M. Paul Deroulede, leaders of the League of Patriots, and three other members of that organization of the charge of belonging to a secret society, but imposed a fine of 100 francs each upon them for belonging to a society not authorized by law.

The Belgian Government is preparing a circular convoking an international conference to be held in Brussels on the slave trade.

Don't Want Foreign Musicians.

The British Musicians' Union has undertook to prevent the landing of 400 musicians, who arrived there recently, claiming that they came within the provisions of the foreign contract labor act, and can possibly be held under the pauper act. It is alleged that these men are in the habit of coming to America in the spring, and returning in the fall with the money they have earned.

Losses by Fire.

The Standard Iron Works at West Superior, Wis., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $45,000; no insurance.

The foundry and machine shops of Sheriff & Sons, at Pittsburg, Pa., have been totally destroyed by fire, together with a large number of valuable patterns. The loss will reach $60,000.

Infected with Fire-Bugs.

Reports from Des Moines, Iowa, are to the effect that the city is infected with firebugs, who make the hotels to the rear and police departments. A fire which started in the rear of the Methodist Church destroyed the parsonage, doing damage to the extent of $10,000.

A Michigan Blaze.

The Dowagiac Manufacturing Company's building at Dowagiac, Mich., was consumed by fire. The loss will be about $40,000. The fire was stuck barns on the fair grounds, and the building adjoining to Fred Bowling were also destroyed.

Political Pointers.

President Harrison has nominated Joel B. Erhardt to be Collector of the Port of New York and Cornelius B. Van Cott to be Postmaster of New York.

THE SENATE ADJOURNS.

Final Disposition of a Number of Presidential Harrison's Nominations.

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Barley—No. 2	.56 @ .57
Butter—Fresh Creamery	.18 @ .19
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"Sweet Home."

"There is no place like home" runs the old song, and we believe it is true in the overwhelming majority of instances, except in that a fellow can go home and be sure of his welcome, and that he will immediately secure a good supper. He will even try to favor in their views.

The impressions made in the home are lasting. A mother's words have long been in the mind. A father's counsel remains as long as life lasts. The last words of parental advice are treasured sacredly in memory, and are the most of all else that goes.

How important, therefore, that the home be maintained intact, as long as possible, in favor of loving and helpful influences, against the growing children, those who are to be the invaders, when the family shall be broken up by death from kinship, through fear of what the children lose by being scattered. What the children lose by being scattered, they never can recover. They have grown up with that love and advice which is the best thing in life.

No doubt many of the good men who have found premature graves, if they had lived beyond the meridian of life, had their errors, which they had not known what to do, or how to do, which sent them to the premature grave.

There are tens of thousands of parents, to-day in agony of mind because of the death from kinship, through fear of what they are doing, or they do not know what they are doing, or they do not know what to do, or how to do, and leaving one day and an all-wise God, who knows the end from the beginning, omnipotent, fickle appetites, and the real to the ideal, and who gives the right to the weak, and who cannot purchase Warner's Safe Cure that will cure them quickly but surely with arsenic.

If you are suffering or languishing, without any idea of what ails you, or unless you get relief right quick you will die, whether you believe it or not.

Doctors publicly admit that the recent adversely adverse report of the committee appointed to use Warner's Safe Cure because it contained arsenic, which they claim is poison, and use your own good judgment, and, which, if you have proved itself in tens of thousands of cases, and which, if you have not been brought to your death will be broken up, and your loved ones will be robbed, which you will cannot purchase of friends supply.

Against too many loving parents, wife, kind, and true, have gone down to premature graves, because the physicians, in consultation and the bigotry of physicians, in the light of the nineteenth century, has forbidden the use of a cure bear your home and the loved ones, especially in the home and the loved ones, and carefully and conscientious consideration.

The rabbit pest is again making trouble in Texas.

A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietors to give sufficient remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to relieve the worst coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Regular size 50c and $1.

WOMEN, it is said, live longer than men. This comes of their keeping their temper. Death doesn't know when to call for them.

Deserving of Confidence.—Turn is no article which so richly deserves the confidence of the public as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Hoarseness, Bronchial Troches. These suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs, and Colds should try them. Price 25 cents.

It is hard for a lazy man to be truthful, for he is happiest when he is lying.

USE
St. Jacobs Oil
FOR
PAIN.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

DIAMOND VERA-CURA
FOR DYSPEPSIA
And All Stomach Troubles, such as:
Indigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and Kidney in the Stomach are Promptly Relieved after eating. Nervousness and Low Spirits.
A Druggist writes: "Your Dyspepsia Cure is the most popular of all the patent medicines we sell." Sold by druggists, 75c. per package, 3 packages and one free for $2.00 in stamps. Address and obtain the genuine from
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

HOME TUFTING, Pleasant and Profitable Work for Ladies, Children, Boys and Girls. Any one can do it. Elegantly tasteful patterns. Tufting Machines, Frames, Needles, Yarns, Silks, Velvets, Satins, Plushes, Fringes, Tassels, Gold Cords, Etc. Illustrated Catalogue, 25 cents. Tufting Machine Co., 1 Tufting Block, Boston, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

RRR
RADWAY'S
READY
RELIEF

The most certain and safe pain REMEDY in the world that instantly stops the most EXCRUTIATING pains. It is truly the great CONQUEROR OF PAIN, and has become a household word throughout the world.

For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN in the CHEST or SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, or any other EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications are sufficient to give the PAIN to INSTANTLY STOP. For CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COLD in the HEAD, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, or PAIN of any kind, in the Small of the Back, Side, or Limbs, one application is sufficient to give ease.

RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.
CURES all INTERNAL PAINS, CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, FLATULENCY, FAINTING SPELLS, quickly by taking internally as directed.
Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cents.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Wedings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

STATE AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

—When the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Board was held in Detroit on January 14 last, Senator Thomas W. Palmer, the newly elected President, was not in Washington, and it was decided to defer the appointment of the necessary committees and the transaction of considerable additional business until such time as he could meet with them in his official capacity. The meeting of the sixteen of the society, together with the business and transportation committees, met in Detroit. President Palmer occupied the chair. Other members of the board present were: Secretary J. C. Sterling, of Monroe; Treasurer A. J. Dean, of Adrian; ex-officio members of the board, A. O. Hyde of Marshall, and Governor M. Phillips, of Romeo; members of business Committee, Franklin Wells of Constantine, John C. Sharp of Jackson, and H. Butterfield of Lapeer; Transportation Committee, E. Fifield of Bay City, William Ball of Hamburg, and John Lessiter of Owosso. The following committees were appointed: To receive propositions for a permanent location for the State Fair and report to the Executive Board at Jackson, April 20—Messrs. A. J. Dean, A. O. Hyde, John C. Sharp, F. H. Butterfield, William Ball, and W. L. Webber. Committee on Legislation—Messrs. James M. Turner and William Ball. On Business—Franklin Wells, John C. Sharp, and H. Butterfield. Transportation—James M. Turner, J. C. Sterling, Eugene Fifield, Inspection—William Ball, Franklin Wells, John C. Sharp, H. Butterfield, and John Lessiter. Premiums—George Jerome, of Jackson, and Cornelius B. Van Cott to be Postmaster of New York.

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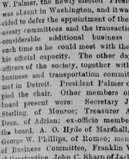
BALL-BATTERS RETURN.

THE CHICAGO AND ALL AMERICA TEAMS AGAIN AT HOME.

A Pleasant Trip of Over 30,000 Miles at a Large Expense—Interesting Account of the Journey—Matters of Interest to All Oldstyle Ballists.



ANSON, CAPTAIN PRICHARD, Anderton the speaker, Spalding, Pfeffer, Gore, Flint, Williamson, Farrell, Dalton, Daly, Fogarty, Burns, Gore, Hatfield, Ward, Corcoran, Fogarty, Carroll

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a long gray beard yesterday afternoon was an armful of Christmas through Fulton market. A noon and stopped at a wagon of grapes were displayed. "Here you are!" yelled the man, pointing to open baskets of Concords, Catawbas and Delawares, for half the price. This small man stopped a minute so as to free his beard, carefully pulled off a bunch in a basket of Concords, ate them, declared they were sour, but he tried a bunch of Catawbas, and began on them.

The fruit vendor, who had watched the customer, gave the short man's actions with a look. "How much for grapes?" he asked laconically, onting a Delaware. "Forty cents a basket," "Too much," said the man, and walked away two more Concords. "Are you a wholesale dealer?" "No." "Own a vineyard, mister?" "No." "Where did you learn your trade?" "Over's Jersey." "Well, see here, old man, I eat about a pound and a half of grapes every day in the year, and I'll tell you how I know, and then you can go back to your vineyard." "How?" "Why, you don't know what they are around here."—New York World.

The Cane's Revenge.

No Fears for a Rival.

It is claimed that a Vermont and that western barn corncobs this winter encouraging to dry Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin nothing but cobs three feet breaks, where the cobs are bats, we contemplate the remarkable degree of confidence the festive corncob in mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealers brushes hearth will still Eastern strikers may be pipes and smoke it.—New York Sun.

At the Opera.

(Figure—in which hands and cash man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr. —, it is an unexpected pleasure. Mr. C.—Ah, you told me to take what I

The Deception.

Farmer Griggs Discovered.

"Just what I needed" says York nowadays. "I'm tired of being looked at yo now!"—Texas Siftings.

Winter Toy.

Trapper—Hallo! What's the matter? Trapped—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next main station?—Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

Entered at the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., as second class matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

FIRST PAGE—Twenty cents per inch each insertion. Business cards, classified, one dollar per line per year.

INSIDE PAGES—Twenty cents per inch first insertion, fifteen cents per inch each subsequent insertion. Reduced rates by the year furnished on application.

LOCAL READING NOTICES—Five cents per line each insertion. Birth, Marriage and Death notices free. Obituary poetry and Cards of Thanks, five cents per line.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Boyne City.

APRIL 15.—The ice on Pine Lake disappeared around the point this afternoon and the first vessel of the season was towed into the Sheboygan dock a little before six o'clock.

Mrs. S. P. Jones opened her millinery rooms on Friday last. The ladies report a nice selection of goods and satisfactory prices.

The Presbyterian church having lately been repaired and resented, was re-dedicated on Thursday evening last. Rev. Stout of Petoskey, preaching the sermon.

The young people of the M. E. Sunday school propose to give an Easter social on the evening of Saturday, April 24th, at the McIntyre building. A substantial supper will be given, also a short literary programme.

Mrs. F. M. Chase is, we are glad to say, somewhat improved in health.

William White has today moved from his house on Lake street to the Gregier house corner of Spencer and Park street, that he may be nearer his business.

Miss Edith Cole of East Jordan was the guest of Mrs. A. E. Martin, a few days last week.

Samuel B. Thatcher has become "mine host" in the United States hotel. Surely the honors will now be divided. Do not be surprised if the battle of the Kilkenny Cats is repeated.

The steamer Clara Belle which has been largely repaired and improved, will be launched tomorrow.

Burgess.

APRIL 17.—The Rev. Stitts delivered a discourse at the Burgess school house last Sunday, and then organized a Sunday school, with superintendent, Alex Ross; assistant superintendent, Willie Chew; treasurer, George Sunsby; secretary, Mrs. Jenny Sunsby. He will preach again in two weeks.

George Blythe moved the first of the week down to the lake shore. He occupies the Flave Smith house.

Peter Kane had a gang of men logging last week.

Miss Nettie Hawks commenced a term of school in the Burgess school house last Monday.

Miss Mittie Ward was taken ill one day last week and medical attendance was summoned.

The school officers of district No. 4, have engaged Miss Ella Adams for the summer term of school, commencing the first Monday in May.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

John Munroe, jr., has gone to Manistee, to look up his land there.

Floyd Green has put in a pool table at the Central House.

James Shear has given up his interest in the Renard saloon, and gone west to Oklahoma, Indian Territory, to prospect.

A. E. Pickard, proprietor of the Astor hotel, has greatly improved the building by putting new doors and windows in the dining room, and otherwise adding to it.

Too much firewater caused a man to fall through a $5 sheet of glass in T. L. Burdick's store front one day last week.

John and Hugh Brown, the "Brown Bros." have left for Tacoma, W. T., to locate timber land with a view of starting a camp. Its things turn out favorably.

School Bonds Voted.

At the school meeting last Friday evening, there was a unanimous vote in favor of issuing the bonds for the district to build the new school house.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

In an hour of animals cured by 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails cured by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. Sw29 *

Old Newspapers for Sale.

As we now have a very large number of old newspapers we can furnish them to any person who may desire them. Subscriptions may begin at any time.

Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich. At the Journal Office.

New Postmaster for Charlevoix.

The daily papers announce the appointment of Harrison Berdan postmaster for Charlevoix, vice Chas. J. Strang removed. No cause for removal has yet been assigned, and we can only presume that it was for "offensive partisanship?" If so it is the best endorsement of the politics of the JOURNAL we have had in many months. Mr. Congressman Cutchen promised last fall to lift our official scalp as soon as possible and he has it.

Mr. Berdan will undoubtedly make a satisfactory postmaster. He has no other business to occupy a portion of his time and attention, and he will therefore be able to give the service his best efforts.

Enpepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are wearing for it daily, and mourning because time tied it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually for our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and cast the demon dyspepsia and its vital instead cypepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach and kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle, by F. G. Hines and Co., druggists.

Foreign Sugar Knocked Out.

The American Sugar Reinery has advanced the prices of sugar one-fourth cent a pound. Long live the sugar trust! Foreign sugar is knocking at our doors, but we keep it out by a protective tariff of eighty-two per cent. Every man having independence enough to consult his own common sense instead of his party leaders knows that if we take down the barriers and let in foreign sugar free, both the sugar trust and the price of sugar would fall immediately. In England, where not a stalk of sugar cane grows, the best can be bought at from four to four and one-half cents a pound. In the United States, where sugar cane is a staple product of some sections, we have the supreme advantage over the down-trodden Englishman of paying eight and eight and one half cents a pound for sugar, or double what it costs in England. Great is the trust! Great is its parent, the protective tariff! Great is the benefit of living in a "protected" country, where sugar is a natural product. The latest quotations on sugar at wholesale is eight cents per pound.

How Doctors Conquer Death.

Doctor Walter S. Hammond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, pneumonia and consumption, might be avoided if Dr. Acker's English Remedy for consumption were only carefully used in time." This wonderfull remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

"Pigs in Clover."

"Isn't that man a dandy?"

"He's a bigger man than the president."

"Wonder how he can do that?"

These remarks came from a group of men standing on the city hall steps the other day.

The man, who was looked upon as a wonder, held in his hands a round box, in which were contained four marbles. He gave the box a turn this way and the small spheres rolled around from one compartment to another. In the center of the box was a sort of pill box-shaped piece of paste board, with a hole in one side. With a dextrous twirl and shake the four marbles flew inside and staid there.

Time, fifteen seconds.

This man, whom everybody envied, had mastered the "Pigs in Clover" puzzle. He could do it every time, and no wonder he was a big man in everybody's estimation.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines& Co.

Congressmen Want More Pay.

Some of the eastern papers declare that the proposition to increase the pay of congressmen from $5,000 to $10,000 per year has been favorably received, and that the fifty-first congress may safely pass a law providing for such an increase to take effect with the beginning of the fifty second congress. It is doubtful if members of the house will share this feeling, however thoroughly the lordly senators may deceive themselves into the belief that the people are just aching to give them more pay. Congressmen who vote to increase the pay from $5,000 to $10,000 for ten months work will hear something drop when they appear for re election.

Do Not Suffer any Longer

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. G. W. Beaman, druggist. 2

Mr. Halstead Rejected.

The famous field marshal, Murat, has been stopped short on his march to Berlin. Seven republican senators joined with the democratic senators Thursday in defeating Halstead's nomination as minister to Germany. This first break between Harrison and the senate came because as a newspaper writer he has offended several of the senators of his own party. The republican senators who assisted Senator Payne in the contest made against his taking a seat in the senate, and who were criticised by Editor Halstead for his action, are the men who did the deadly work. Some of the most intense partisans in the senate voted against the confirmation of the most rabid republican editor in the country. The list includes Ingalls, Chilcott, Farwell, Plumb and Evarts. One of the Michigan senators voted to confirm and the other refrained from voting. It is, however, stated that they are hostile to Halstead because he sailed in so several of their colleagues so unmercifully years ago, and will not vote for him when the matter comes up again under Sherman's formal motion to reconsider. It is believed that this motion was simply made to give the president a chance to withdraw the nomination, as there is no prospect of confirmation. The rejection has been the sensation of the day. It is said that some democratic senators were inclined to vote for Halstead, but were kept firm in opposition by Payne's threat to resign from the senate and permit a republican to be appointed in his place if Halstead was confirmed.—Free Press.

Another Swindle.

Twenty dollars a rod is the price the sharks are charging the farmer to put lightning arresters on his buildings. The farmer believes the shark says what he means, but finds when the rod is up that he only thinks what he says, and that the price is $20 per lightning rod, or that $20 per linear rod. Result, another farmer robbed, and no legal redress.

A year ago potatoes were almost a luxury, but this spring a man of very moderate means can eat them three times a day without a fear of bankruptcy. This state of affairs tickles the consumer, but is a little hard on the producer.

Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Instead of harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. **The best remedy is Ayer's Pills.** Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice." —Dr. L. P. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family." —J. T. Hess, Lentisville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Pressley, Lowell, Mass.

"Four boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of liver complaint."—E. L. Fulton, Hanover, N. H.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two doses of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years, and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—Jos. Quinn, 56 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with constipation, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I attribute at this time my recollection only after a faithful trial of their virtues."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

A Good Yoke of Oxen FOR SALE. CHEAP FOR CASH.

Eight Years Old. Weight, 3,000 lbs.

Apply to, J. M. CLARK, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. L. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix

CAPITAL, $25,000.

Drafts drawn directly on the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention and all business intrusted to us will be done by us and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS—Importers and Traders National Bank, New York, First National Bank, Chicago, Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit, Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The regular examination in Boyne City, March 7th. The special examinations will be held March 28th, and at East Jordan, April 25th, & 26th, 1890. All examinations commence at 8 o'clock a. m. JOHN BRIDGE, Secretary.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Com and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

NEW GOODS at ALICK ROSENTHAL'S.

LEWIS BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron and Nails

Also Sole Agents for the Celebrated

HOUSEHOLD JEWEL COOKING STOVE,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working.—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade. Save your Dollars by spending them with

February 8th. STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

TWO CENTS A LINE

Advertisements inserted in this column for two cents a line, each issue. Three lines under this head for less than TEN CENTS.

FISH BOAT for sale for $75. Inquire of F. J. HAYES, Charlevoix, Mich.

FOR SALE. Having decided to remove to New Mexico I offer my residence for sale. Consisting of 8 residence lots, one acre north of Dixon's farm, forty acres of land, two miles west of village, two cows and all appurtenances. A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Charlevoix, Mich.

FOR SALE or to Let. Three cottages in good repair. Also factory, with engine and boiler, good for any jobs on the Lake fashion in Charlevoix; all at low prices that will astonish the natives. Also 40 acres of land, 2 miles from village, cheap. Also will sell the whole or any part of the above. Inquire of MAYNE & HARSHA, Agents.

HOUSE FOR SALE, or to rent for the ensuing year. Inquire of E. P. SHAPTON, Charlevoix.

OLD PAPERS, Just the thing for putting on shelves and under carpets, five cents a dozen, at the Journal office.

SCHOOL WANTED for summer term. Address, ANNIE M. MEYAUP, Charlevoix.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Practice in Admiralty. Office over Bank, Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

ARTHUR F. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Michigan. Collections promptly attended to.

MELVIN W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Collections promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. R. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

R. M. KANE, Attorney at Law. Office over the Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

PHYSICIANS.

A. CALDWELL, M. D., Office and residence one block west of Bridge street. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a. m. and 2.00 to 4.00 P. M.

L. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner State and Court streets. Office hours, noon to one o'clock. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a.m. noon and 6.00 to 8.00 p. m.

LEWIS M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HARVEY S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix, Mich.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. O. U. W.—Boyne Post No. 113, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 357, meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 102, meets third Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 393, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. T. M.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

K. O. T. M.—Boyne Lodge, No. 205, meets every Saturday on or before full moon, at their hall in Boyne City.

K. O. T. M.—Major H. H. Green Camp No. 126, meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 18, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

We need rain very much.

The Ferguson House has been painted this week.

The steamer Gordon was launched yesterday afternoon.

Miss Carrie Hilton returned home Wednesday morning.

The Friant commenced her regular trips Monday morning.

The work of raking the streets was begun Monday morning.

The sand for East Jordan is now carried on the North Star.

Andrew Ross had a leg broken at Smithson's camp on Monday.

J. S. Smithson and family will return to Charlevoix next week.

There is a great demand for houses to live in and none are vacant.

Geo. W. Miller went to Chicago last week to buy more new clothing.

R. A. Campbell of Manistique arrived on the Friant this morning.

C. H. Maddaugh has moved to East Jordan, to open a tailor shop.

The village council has selected John M. Ackert for president pro tem.

Lewis Miller has moved his residence to the rooms over the boot and shoe store.

Dr. Lewis has a large gang of men unloading brick this morning for the opera house walls.

J. B. Parsons, of Chicago, is in town this week, visiting his mother, Mrs. M. S. Moulton.

R. W. Miller and family, and Miss Lillie Carpenter arrived home from Florida on Tuesday.

The annual exhibition of the public schools will be held to-morrow evening; do not fail to attend.

Dr. Cromer returned home this morning from Odd Fellows Lodge business in southern Michigan.

C. H. Ball is giving the Fountain City house a thorough renovation, preparing for the summer trade.

Alick Rosenthal is busy opening new goods this week, and promises to tell about them in our next issue.

C. A. Haslett of the Ruttan Warm-Air Ventilating Co. of Chicago, arrived on the Friant this morning.

Flanigan & Weaver's new vessel was launched Tuesday evening, and will be ready for business next week.

The school-house committee had a well driven in the basement this week to provide water for building the walls.

The school house committee have elected Alex. Cameron superintendent of construction of the new school house.

The steamer Petoskey arrived Monday afternoon, and discharged a lot of freight at Hurd's warehouse.

J. W. Alcock has the job of hauling brick from Green's dock to the new school-house, at 60 cts. per thousand.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning, "Easter Service." Evening, "Our Firemen and God's Firemen." All are invited.

Swallow & Lamphear finished painting the front of the Charlevoix hotel last Saturday, and they leave it a very handsome building.

Chapin & Campbell's Michigan Poultry Keeper is now published at Durand, Mich. It has been enlarged by the addition of one column to each page.

St. Ignace News: John Munro, jr., arrived from Charlevoix last Tuesday and left this morning for Marquette. From that city he will journey to Winnipeg.

☞ Dropping out of the hair, with itching of the scalp, prevented, and the scalp made cool and healthy by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

At their office next Tuesday afternoon at the house of Miss Esther Buttars, the Baptist ladies offer a good social time and a lunch of coffee and cake for ten cents. Hours from 3.00 to 6.00. You are all invited.

Fred Smith had a well put down 53 feet deep, at his house on the south terrace this week, and has it furnished with one of Bartholomew's deep-lift pumps, so that he can now throw water to the top of his house.

At the Baptist church Sunday morning, service at 10.30; Sunday school at 11.45. In place of the usual evening services the Sunday school children have their annual "Chapel-Day" exercises. A good program is promised. All are invited.

☞ After a varied experience with many scealled cathartic remedies, I am convinced that Ayer's Pills give the most satisfactory results. I rely exclusively on these Pills for the cure of liver and stomach complaints."—John B. Bell, Sr., Abilene, Texas.

Billy McChristian, quite a noted character in Petoskey, shot a young man by the name of Jim Pozne, in three places inflicting painful but not necessarily dangerous wounds. McChristian claims to have acted in self-defense. No arrests have been made.

The work of framing the new mill for the Mich. Shaved Shingle Co., is progressing, and in a few days will be erected. The schooner Peoria has the contract to bring the engine, boiler, and machinery from Chicago on her return trip. Business will boom in that part of town from now on.

It is announced that the Clara Bell will soon commence her trips on the route between Boyne City and Harbor Springs via Charlevoix and Petoskey, making one round trip daily, leaving Boyne City in the morning and Harbor Springs at 2 p. m. and arriving at Boyne City at 6 p. m.

The Historical society met last Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Washburn. The paper of the evening, entitled "Retrospect," by Nelson White gave a review of Charlevoix and the historical society. Vocal and instrumental music, reading, recitations, etc., made up the program.

☞ Scrofula is transmitted from parent to child, and thus becomes a family inheritance for generations. It is, therefore, the duty of every scrofulous person to cleanse his blood by a thorough and persistent course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Last Tuesday morning the young son of Wm. Wilds was tied in a high chair near the kitchen stove while the mother was at work about the house. Being quite strong and heavy he threw himself over against the stove, and before the mother could reach him his face was terribly burned, and one eye is believed to be completely destroyed. He did not recover consciousness for several hours, and is still in a very critical condition, with the chances against recovery.

The str. L. A. Cummings arrived Monday afternoon, and her managers made arrangements for their regular business. She will make tri-weekly trips from Traverse City to East Jordan, on a schedule substantially as announced last week, arriving at Charlevoix from Traverse City at 4.00 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and leaving Charlevoix at 9.00 a. m. on alternate days. There is no reason why this should not become a popular route with our people.

There may be some disappointment that tickets for reserved seats at the school entertainment can not be obtained. The reason is that holders of reserved seat tickets are more likely to enter the hall after the exercises begin, and in a school entertainment it is highly essential that any interruptions of this kind be avoided; justice to those already seated, and to the children demand it. It is intended that the curtain shall rise promptly, and so save those who are there early any annoying delay.

Every child in Charlevoix ought to have the privilege of reading P. T. Barnum's latest book, "The Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles of the World." Mr. Barnum has spent a long life in an intimate acquaintance with almost every kind of animal, bird, and reptile known in the world, and is entirely competent to relate their principal habits and characteristics. The book is profusely illustrated and handsomely printed and bound, and can be obtained only of D. H. Pierce, agent for Charlevoix.

A Lansing special says that Senator Grosfield's small milk bill has passed the senate. The bill adds six new sections to the existing law and is aimed chiefly at the vendors who offer skimmed milk for sale as pure milk. It requires dealers who sell milk from which the cream has been removed, to have painted on the cans the words "skimmed milk," in letters not less than one inch in length. If the bill is to do this they may be punished by a fine of not more than $100 or by imprisonment not exceeding three months.

New Advertisements.

WILD BEASTS, BIRDS AND REPTILES OF THE WORLD.

The Story of Their Capture, by P. T. BARNUM.

A Cyclopedia of Natural History in the form of a Thrilling Narrative of Exploration and Adventure.

Profusely Illustrated with hundreds of high class engravings from drawings and original designs by Carey Specht, Kretschmer, Mutter Meyerheim, Wood, Rivers and others. The work is issued in two styles, viz: Cloth, gilt edges, and Half Morocco, in a fine quality of tinted and superfine deckel paper, made expressly for the purpose. It will be printed in the highest style of the art. It will be sold by subscription only, and will be furnished at the following prices:

DAN PIERCE,

Agent for Charlevoix,

Who is now canvassing for the same.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The New Passenger Steamer

PETOSKEY.

Will leave Chicago from L. M. S. & L. S. R'ds dock, foot and N. Water streets, Wednesdays at 1 p. m. and Saturdays at 11 p. m., taking freight and passengers for Ludington, Manistee Frankfort, Northport, Suttons's Bay, Old Mission Traverse City, Cheneux, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Going South every morning, except Sunday—Leave East Jordan 6.00, leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday—Leave Petoskey 1.30, Harbor Springs 2.30, arrive at East Jordan 6.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.

Season of 1889.

Steamer NORTH STAR.

CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 7.00, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

WALL PAPER.

The Largest, Finest, and best Selected Stock of Spring Designs in the City. Ceiling and Side Wall Decorations, Center Pieces, Dadoes, Friezes, Etc.

GEO. W. BEAMAN.

Filled to Overflowing.

WE STARTED THE SEASON FULLY TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE OF ALL COMPETITORS.

This week we Offer two Special Lines of Dress Goods at the LowPrice of 15 and 20 cents a yard. They are worth double; in all colors.

Alapacas and Sicilian Mohairs

Are very popular this season. We have a full line of these goods. They deserve a popularity—for what beautiful goods we have to show you. Don't miss our big drive in Ribbons at 25 cents per yard. Any of them are worth double the amount. Remember and call early.

Yours in Green's Block.

A. T. WASHBURNE & COMPANY.

LOBDELL - & - CO.,

Successors to A. J. McLeod.

Dealers in—

Fresh & Salt

MEATS,

Poultry, Butter and Eggs,

Vegetables and Fruits.

HOLLY CREAMERY BUTTER

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and vicinity. Repairs. I keep in my shop a full set of hand and power machinery, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on South Terrace, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHO LMEW & CO'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale. 11

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

F. E. WOOD, BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

SHE DIED IN HER BOOTS.

❧SEE EXTRAORDINARY CAREER OF A FEMALE OUTLAW.

Belle Starr, the Southwestern Woman Desperado—First Winning Notoriety as Cole Younger's Wife. After His Life Terms Begins She Marries a Cherokee Indian—Wild Life of Crime.

BELLE STARR, who met a violent death in the Indian Territory not long ago, was the more remarkable woman who ever figured in the history of border outlawry. Her life reads like a page from a work of fiction. Wedded in girlhood to a dashing Captain of Quantrell's outfit, throat hand, and associated all her life with murderers, train robbers, and horse thieves, she became a dangerous and governing power on the border that made her a terror to officers and well-doing people. She was naturally handsome and graceful, a daring horsewoman, a crack shot with a revolver and rifle, and as bold and fearless as a tigress. For a dozen years her home at Younger's Bend, near Eufala, was the rendezvous and hiding-place of the worst desperadoes of the West. Jesse James spent six weeks there once while officers were searching the country for him.

But Belle did not owe her fame to mere association with thieves. She herself planned and led daring raids, and it was supposed that she knew more about the cruel murders that were of such frequent occurrence near her home than anybody else.

Belle always dressed plainly, but wherever she went her dashing appearance in the saddle attracted so much attention that she was a marked woman. A broad-brimmed white hat, such as is commonly worn by cowboys, surmounted by a wide, black plush band, with feathers and ornaments, gave her an appearance of saucy independence, which was heightened by the brilliant display of guns and revolvers that always swung from the saddle or shoulder. She was of medium height, with a good form, and bright, intelligent black eyes.

She disliked newspaper notoriety, and but few reporters were ever successful in learning the history of her eventful career from her own lips. She claimed that newspapers had done her a gross injustice once.

Belle was born in Carthage, Mo., thirty-four years ago. In 1863 her father, who was a Confederate, moved with his family to Texas, where they continued to live after the close of the war. After the surrender Quantrell's men flocked down to the vicinity of Bellville's home, and they were always welcome guests at her father's home as he loved to listen to their stories of murder and pillage. She fell in love with Cole Younger, who was one of the most daring of all the guerrillas, and though her father objected to the courtship, she ran away with her lover and was married to him on horseback. John Fisher, a famous Texas stage robber, held her horse while the ceremony was being performed.

Less than six weeks after the marriage Younger became involved in a gun fight, which ended in four men losing their lives, and he had to run away to Missouri, leaving his wife behind in Texas. She prepared to follow him, but her father sent her a message to the effect that her mother was dangerously ill, and she returned home instead. She found that her mother was as well as she ever was in

SHE TRIES PISTOL PRACTICE.

horse from a young man at the school house, then mounted it and rode away to join Younger and several companions, who were waiting to escort her out of Texas. In the party were Jesse James, Frank James, and Bob Younger.

Cole Younger purchased a farm in Missouri and tried to lead an upright life. He loved his girl wife as passionately as a man of his nature could love anybody, and he was really ambitious to make a good home for her and surround her with such rough luxuries as she desired. But his past proved defeated his ambition. He had enemies every where, and they were swarming in their persecutions. One day a party of men killed his brother, a lad about seventeen years old, while he was returning to his father's farm from Sedalia. Cole Younger was soon as the news of the tragedy reached him, abandoned his farm and set out to wreak vengeance on the assassins. He killed four of them in as many weeks, and wounded five or six others. He went to Los Angeles, Cal., where he remained for some time, and then returned to Texas. From Texas he returned to Missouri, where he joined his fortunes with those of the James gang, and he participated in all their daring raids, down to the one at the Northfield, Minn., Bank, when he was shot and captured. He is now serving a life sentence in the Minnesota penitentiary at Stillwater. His wife was true to him to the moment the iron gates of the prison closed behind her husband. She sent large sum of money in his defense, and accompanied him to Stillwater, heavily armed, in the vain hope that she might effect his release, and failing in that she returned to the border to resume the career which her husband had tried in vain to shun. She spent the most of her time among the Indians, frequently joining wild tribes that were on the war path.

She subsequently married Jim Starr, a son of Tom Starr, a noted Cherokee Indian, and with her daughter settled on a farm on the Canadian River, but she did not get along well with her neighbors, whom she would not allow to hunt on her premises. She and Jim Starr, who was shot down by her side two years ago, once served a term of a year in the prison at Detroit for horse stealing.

Bell Starr was known throughout the Southwest as the "Bandit Queen," and her extraordinary career of crime fully entitled her to wear the title. The following extracts from a journal kept by her after some hesitation the Judge appeared and, approaching his late fellow, inquired for Belle Read.

"Come out to the gate," said the young woman, but I will show her to you. Turning suddenly as she had one hand on her saddle, she said, "Feel, look right into my face and you will see Belle."

The Judge was dumfounded.

"Go home," said she, "and tell the folks that you have had the honor of sleeping with Bob Dalton, the bandit queen." With these words the ducky woman leaped into her saddle and struck westward like a blue streak.

Among the many amusing incidents of Belle's career the following contains more laughable than the following: A friend of hers, a prominent member of the Methodist Church, residing at a small village in Dallas County, Texas, was ill one Sunday and unable to attend to his congregation. Belle, who was as much interested in religious as well as a consummate amount of cheek, undertook to take his place in the pulpit, which she did in such a manner as to deceive everybody, both as to her sex and personal identity. She was not even recognized by her own relatives, several of whom were present during the service. After her sermon she went around with the box and collected $25. One of the church members who was known to be both wealthy and stingy, handed her a dime contribution, saying that he had no other change less than $10. I will change it for you," said she, and she did so. Pocketing him back the five cents and retaining the $10. In like manner she collected quite a respectable sum for the old parsonage, and leaving the church by the back door left the money with a friend and changed her clothes so rapidly that she was enabled to meet the congregation on their way homeward.

Belle's fight with a gambler on "San Ilia" Creek, in the Choctaw Nation, is not the least interesting feature of the journal. As she was preaching on the above-mentioned water course, in company with her daughter Pearl, and panning out small particles of gold, a little after sunsown, a panther leaped on the back of her horse, which was tied to a tree close by. Drawing her pistol, she immediately advanced to the rescue. After wounding the animal and rendering it furious, her pistol failed to perform its duty, and she was left at the mercy of the brute. She did not, however, lose her presence of mind. Thrusting her pistol into the animal's mouth, she drew her dagger and buried the blade in his heart.

Of the many killings attributed to Belle Starr, or Belle Read, her journal accounts for four—that of Sheriff Nicols of Dallas, Joe Lunt of Tarrant County, the slayer of her brother, and John Morris, her husband's (Jim Read's) murderer, and lastly, a man named Jones, whom she disposed of near San Diego, Cal., for running a young orphan girl who had been placed in her charge by the deceased's parents. Of these killings none of the victims seem to be fairly entitled to a sympathy, and, as she was a consummate shot, and was not prone to make use of her pistol, the inference is that the killings were all fair ones. Of the three named only one has been identified in Texas, a female, whose home is in Baltimore. The injured parties were Conger, A. L. Scott, mail agent, and Joseph Jackson. None of the injuries are serious.

GOING TO GETTYSBURG.

TO ASSIST IN DEDICATING MICHIGAN'S MONUMENTS.

The Formalities Will Occur June 12—Also the Interesting Report of the Doings of the Monument Commission—Michigan's Heroes Will Be Honored.

Lansing special dispatch:

Gov. Luce presided at a meeting held in this city to perfect arrangements for the dedication of the Michigan monuments at Gettysburg. In addition to the members of the commission, appointed in accordance with the act creating the commission, there were present: Gen. Geo. G. Briggs of this city, Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Crawford of Big Rapids, and Capt. Peter Lennon of Lansing, the Michigan present included Gen. Trowbridge, Maj. F. S. Block, Quartermaster-Gen. Dalbol, Adjt. Gen. Ainger, Gen. Partridge, Col. S. S. Matthews, Capt. Pierce, Gen. Pierce, Capt. Moore, Gen. Fitzford, Secretary of State Osgood, State Treasurer Maltz, Auditor General Alpin, and Representatives D. S. Swan and Curtis. Several of these commanded Michigan regiments during the battles at Gettysburg. Col. Briggs, as Chairman of the Commission, presented the following report:

"This commission is the successor of a similar one, appointed by the Legislature, and the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University. The commission appointed by the Legislature were also submitted, one increasing the number of the commission from five to seven, and the other enabling corporations to assume their obligations without requiring the end of thirty years, as is now the law. The act of 1887 provides for a commission of seven, to be appointed by the Governor, and the act of 1888 provides for the dedication of the three days nearly 230,000 men were looked to, and the 'Michigan Boys' were there in the thickest of the fight, and wounded or captured. The interest then, and the pride felt by the people of Michigan, in the action of the field as a National Cemetery—the address that Lincoln made—the battle—the great soldiers' orator, this author is immortal.

To Massachusetts belongs the honor of the first dedication of a State monument, the position of the troops in this battle, being on the ground, the Massachusetts troops were the first that fired the Government right line. Other States in the Union have dedicated their monuments, and we have followed in the best tracked and therefore the most interesting footsteps.

Michigan, by reason of her costly sacrifice in the battle, and the number of her sons who are buried, is one of the two States suffered most, and in proportion she suffered in the number of her dead.

If by gallant deeds and heroic deaths upon the battlefield, Michigan has earned the right to dedicate a monument, she deserves, and wealth in return has generously given, the opportunity to dedicate a monument. Upon the improvement of the National Cemetery of Gettysburg, Michigan has expended the sum of $1,000, and, keeping step with other loyal States, has made appropriation for the dedication of monuments for troops that were therein engaged. The act making the appropriation for the dedication of the monument provides for three commissioners to carry the same into effect, by appointment of the Governor, viz: Hon. Peter Lennon of Lansing, and Gen. G. Briggs of Grand Rapids, were appointed as such commissioners.

The labors of the board are now nearly completed, and it is the purpose of reporting to the other information to those interested that you may be prepared to meet the board, and be ready with the completion of them, and these are well under way. It will be ready for the dedication of the Michigan monument upon any day after June 1 next.

The board have made a contract for the monument, which cost from the sum appropriated, $20,000, there should be paid as follows: The board have paid on account, $2,000; compensation to the commissioners for their services, $1,000; the balance, $17,000, upon completing and delivery. These items permitted sections aforesaid. The board have paid for the bronze figure, $2,000, and for the bronze bas-relief, $1,500; to the battery $1,000 and to the four corner figures, $1,000 each.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 302. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.; THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889. $1.50 PER YEAR.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Interesting Items of What we See and Hear.

Moral:—Trade at A. T. Washburne & Co's.

The plate glass for the Lowis opera house has arrived.

A young son of C. O. Andrews is very sick this week.

Mike Litney returned from Sutton's Bay on Wednesday.

Tom. McGuire was down from East Jordan yesterday.

Mrs. M. Litney is at Sutton's Bay down with the measles.

Delinquent village taxes are advertised in another column.

S. H. Sweet of the Grand Rapids Telegram Herald was in town last Thursday.

Dr. Crouter received a handsome bouquet of roses this week, from friends in South Carolina.

The band boys are having a house built on the lot adjoining Cook's stage barn for their new chariot.

Geo. A. Wilson late assistant postmaster, engaged with the Hifenburg Milling Co. this week, and will go on the road.

The Charlevoix cornet band have ordered uniforms, which are expected to be here for use on Decoration Day. They are elegant.

Mr. Kehoe's grocery building on State street is completed, goods are being opened and the store will be opened for business soon.

The factory commenced operations Monday morning with S. M. See as superintendent and manager. Chas. See will have charge of the furniture store.

J. H. Mannon of Petoskey is in trouble, having been arrested and requested to explain his connection with a scheme to defraud the government by the procurement of a fraudulent pension.

There will be a church social at the residence of Mrs. John Nicholls on Friday evening. A choice program will be presented by Miss Adams of Ironton, Mrs. McGibony and home talent, with music, recitations and charades. Admission 10 cents. No refreshments.

An exchange says the seventeen-year locusts are due again. Their last appearance was in 1872. In that year their monotonous song was heard until late in September. It was in May and June that they put in an appearance. The resurrection of the insects, after their long sleep will be watched with interest by many people.

There are men who, for money, become bondsmen for liquor dealers, and then bustle around and try to have the newspapers say nothing about it, because if it were generally known it would annoy their families. This of itself is an admission that the traffic is wrong. Wonder if this has anything to do with the failure to publish the proceedings of the village council.

For four years this paper has had a standing offer before the village council to publish without cost to the village, their official proceedings including all allowances, if the clerk would furnish the copy. One council accepted the offer, and the clerk furnished copy for three or four meetings, and then it was dropped. The offer is still open and we believe the people would have more interest in the affairs of the village if they could know what was done at all the meetings.

The good old "salt rising bread" such as your mother used to make, is becoming a society "fad" now, and is the aristocratic bread. A Detroit Free Press reporter says it smells like stale Limberger cheese in an exhausted state. This is an infamous libel. When it is "coming up" in a hot corner behind the stove, it does have a good strong smell, but after it is baked and cool it is odorless and no bread made can approach it in sweetness and flavor, and it is the only bread fit for making bread and milk with.

The Clara Belle came down from Boyne last Thursday evening, and lay at the machine shop dock Friday and Saturday, to complete her repairs. She has been thoroughly rebuilt during the winter, under the directions of Jos. Swain. Her decks and most of the upper works are entirely new, her rail raised nearly two feet, and other changes made which make her a much better looking boat. She is at present running only on Pine lake, but will begin she run to Harbor Springs in a few days, leaving Boyne in the morning, and returning at night.

Every poor man should stop and think how much money he is wasting when he spends five cents a day for a drink. For one year it makes $18.25, or three drinks per day makes $54.75, and for what? Is not to say anything about treating, loss of time, health and character. It is almost the interest on $1,000, or it would be a nice little sum to lay aside each year to buy a home, or it would purchase nice carpets and furniture to beautify your home, or it would add many luxuries and lots of good clothes for yourself and children. You would thus aid legitimate business, and prove a blessing to your family and community.

Last Monday morning our town was nearly thrown into a state of melancholy by the sudden and untimely end by drowning of our fellow citizen Mr. Joseph Beauvais. Mr. Beauvais was in the act of placing a piece of timber in position on one of the cribs of the new government work when his cant hook slipped, and he fell head foremost into the water. Messrs. Fox and Beardslee who were standing on the wharf at the time, at once rushed to the rescue; but while Mr. Fox was taking off his coat for a plunge, and Mr. Beardslee was making a mental survey of the crib, Captain Beauvais, brother of the unfortunate victim of slips, fished him out on the extreme point of a peevie hook. Dr. Crouter was at once sent for who gave it as his opinion that the rattling of the molars was only caused by the extreme freshness of the water. His friends however not being satisfied thought he should have spiritual consolation administered, and no clergyman being present, Amos Gillett kindly undertook the office, and so effectually that in the course of an hour our worthy citizen was restored to his usual health.

Railroad Notes.

The business men of Traverse City are eager for a railroad to Elk Rapids and will appoint a committee to meet the Rapids folks whenever they are ready for the fray. Elk Rapids will put up a bonus for a railroad, and it is only a question of who'll come for it first.—News.

In reply to our question, David Ward stated last week that the grading of his railroad from Alba to the Michigan Central was now completed to within six miles of Frederick. During the past winter the men in his camps have been engaged in getting out ties. It is not probable that the roadbed will be completed and ready for the iron before the latter part of October, as Mr. Ward is making no attempt to rush the work. Several spurs, or feeders to the main line will be constructed and this the men now employed by him will be kept at work some length of time, but as Mr. Ward is in no immediate hurry to complete the road, we doubt if the iron will be laid inside of a year or two at least.—Mancelona Herald.

Shall we Have a Regatta?

All interested in holding a three days' regatta at Charlevoix, commencing July Fourth, are requested to meet at the engineer's office in the Battars block, next Monday evening, at 7.30 sharp, to make necessary arrangements.

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

The Complete Vote of the County on State Officers and Amendments.

The following tables were intended for last week, but were unavoidable crowded out.

The only material change in the political complexion of the table is an increase of the prohibition vote. The greater portion of this increase was made in Evangeline, while South Arm, the usual prohibition stronghold, shows a material decrease.

In South Arm township, 59 votes were cast for Lawrence M. Mc-Keogh, labor candidate for justice of the supreme court, and 61 votes each for G. McAllister and E. P. Green, labor candidate for regents.

Vote for Justice of Supreme Court.

	Morse.	Sherwood.	Grant.
Bay	17	55	1
Bear Lake	8	27	2
Boyne Valley	54	51	9
Charlevoix	58	60	2
Charlevoix	116	121	11
Evangeline	48	34	18
Evangeline	41	72	3
Hayes	57	53	1
Hayes	37	25	1
Marion	39	41	1
Melrose	19	34	3
Norwood	17	13	1
South Arm	42	29	1
Springvale	14	12	4
Wilson	25	27	4
Totals	569	663	109

The Vote for Regents.

	Churchill.	Lawrence.	Finger.	Cocker.	McGinnis.	McKeough.
Bay	17	55	57	57	1	1
Bear Lake	8	28	23	23	2	2
Boyne Valley	54	54	52	52	9	9
Chandler	10	10	8	8	1	1
Charlevoix	116	118	121	125	18	18
Evangeline	47	49	73	73	14	14
Evangeline	65	65	34	34	14	14
Hayes	57	57	53	53	1	1
Hudson	8	10	22	22	1	1
Marion	19	19	41	41	4	4
Melrose	19	18	39	39	3	3
Norwood	19	19	43	43	1	1
South Arm	42	42	29	29	1	1
South Arm	61	61	109	109	3	3
Springvale	14	14	19	19	4	4
Wilson	22	22	61	61	4	4
Totals	596	566	876	875	110	110

The Vote for Amendments.

	Governor.		Courts.		Corporations.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bear Lake	28	..	..	..	..	..
Boyne Valley	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boyne Tor	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charlevoix	105	9	105	5	..	..
Evangeline	58	4	38	2	..	..
Evangeline	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hayes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hayes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marion	3	..	..	..	..	..
Melrose	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norwood	40	..	..	..	..	..
South Arm	12	12	..	..	..	..
South Arm	..	..	..	..	..	..
Springvale	15	9	..	..	..	..
Wilson	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	421	37	121	7		

Before and After Election.

One of the manufacturers who made use of the bulldozing "pay envelopes" during the last campaign was P. K. Dederick, maker of lay presses, brick machines, etc., at Albion. Among the lies which appeared on these envelopes were the following:

The one issue of this campaign: Shall American wages or English wages be paid to our workingmen and workingwomen?

Shall American wages or English wages be paid to our workingmen and workingwomen?

A fac-simile of the envelope is now published by the Albany Evening Union in the same column with this interesting announcement:

It is now a little over a month since a protection President was inaugurated, and the Albany Press (dem.) of this morning contains the following:

"WAGES HEAVILY CUT."

"P. K. DEDERICK'S MEN MUST ACCEPT 22 PER CENT REDUCTION OR—OR."

"The woodworkers in the employ of P. K. Dederick, manufacturer of lay presses, brick machines, etc., have been notified that their wages will hereafter be 22 per cent lower than before. They have not been asked whether they like the reduction, it has simply been thrust upon them."

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the remedy is so simple a remedy has been furnished, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B. For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.

Last Saturday morning Willard Morehouse fell out of a yawl boat he was sculling near Nicholls mill boom. Geo. Bates saw him fall, and swam out and helped him ashore.

Moral:—Trade at A. T. Washburne & Co.'s.

Harbor Springs.

From the Democrat.

It is about settled that the new depot will be erected on the small triangular strip near Roe's dock, the company being unable to secure a suitable site at what they consider a fair valuation.

Charley Roe made a trip to the Foxes Monday, taking over a portion of the machinery for their saw and shingle mill, and returned Wednesday. He will leave again with the first favorable breeze.

The boats are running regularly now, the Cyclone and Friant both begining the seasons Monday. This is the earliest opening of navigation on record, excepting the year when the bay was free from ice all winter.

Mrs. George Pattison, of Pleasantview, was seriously burned Tuesday, while fighting fire which was running through the orchard. Her clothing caught fire and before assistance could be rendered she was burned in a horrible manner. Dr. Burroughs was sent for and everything possible done to alleviate her sufferings. Her injuries, though serious, are not necessarily fatal.

A man working on the skidway Tuesday, unloading square timber, had about as close a call as a fellow could stand and come up smiling. The log on which he was standing rolled, and he went with it down the skidway to what seemed certain death, but just as the ponderous timbers were closing together he dropped between them, falling several feet striking upon his back, while the logs smashed together with a force which would have broken every bone in his body, and sent his cant-hook hustling through the air.

Easter Exercises.

The M. E. Church was handsomely decorated with flowers last Sunday morning, for the Easter services, which were held instead of the usual sermon. The program consisted of music, recitations, readings, etc., and was interesting throughout.

At the Baptist church Sunday evening, the Easter exercises were combined with the "chapel day" service. Every year a collection is taken for the benefit of the church building fund, to aid in building houses of worship for young societies not able to build for themselves. This contribution is made in the name of the Sunday school, and the service is called "chapel day" service. A program of music, recitations, readings, etc. made up the Easter service.

At the Congregational church in the morning there were recitations, music, and a short address appropriate to the day.

The School Entertainment a Success.

In less than half an hour after the opera house door was opened the hall was filled. And the large audience sat through the three hours entertainment without the least feeling of weariness. The program was made up of music, recitations, dialogues, etc. Nearly every selection was vigorously applauded and some were called out a second time. The musical selections were especially fine, and the recitations show that Charlevoix has the making of some good elocutionists. The dialogues were all especially well presented. While speaking of the scholars we must not fail to give a good share of the credit to Prof. Enos and his assistants. They have worked long and hard to make this entertainment a success, and they may rest assured that their efforts are appreciated.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts and 1.00 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s Drug Store. 3

Moral:—Trade at A. T. Washburne & Co.'s.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Mancelona has organized a camp of Sons of Veterans.

Three million white fish fry have been planted in lake Huron at Cheboygan.

The Otsego County Herald is to be moved to Gladstone and printed as a democratic organ under the style and title of the Gladstone Herald.

The Sault Ste. Marie pulp mill is an assured fact. The proprietors get $5,000 bonus, exemption from taxes for five years, and 400 horse-power free for ten years.

Miss Mary S. Tompkins is the fair beauty who presides over the Democrat whom President Cleveland made postmaster at Williamston, and as the senate confirmed her, President Harrison yesterday gallantly signed her commission.

The new spring dresses of the Grand Rapids Eagle, the Grand Rapids Telegram Herald and the Marquette Mining Journal have been put on a little before Easter, but they are good fits and good to give fits with.

The Scandinavians of Cadillac held a masonecting recently, and sent to the city clerk and prosecuting attorney resolutions demanding that the liquor laws be enforced, especially those provisions requiring saloons to be closed on Sundays and legal holidays.

Funeral of J. Reed Emrey.

The flag of the steamer Petoskey was at half-mast when she entered the harbor last Thursday evening, bearing the remains of J. Reed Emrey, whose death was announced in those columns last week. Accompanying the remains were Mrs. Emrey and one child, A. J. Emrey, of Manistee, and R. A. Emrey of Charlevoix, brothers of the deceased, and Mr Milmo of Jeanerette, La., business partner of Mr. Emrey's brother-in-law.

Mr. Emrey died on the train five hours before reaching Chicago. The end came quietly, peacefully, and while he was apparently sleeping.

The funeral services were held at the M. E. church Saturday morning, with Masonic ceremonies, Rev. W. H. McCartney preaching the sermon. Delegations of the Masonic order from Petoskey and East Jordan lodges were present.

From the church to the cemetery the procession was led by the Charlevoix cornet band, and was probably the most imposing in appearance of any funeral procession ever in Charlevoix.

Mr. Emrey was 33 years old. He had an insurance policy for $2,500 for the benefit of his family.

What it Costs.

We have always objected to such tremendous generalizations as our prohibition friends are in the habit of making when they publish such crushing statistics as "The Drink Bill of Old England," and "The Drink Bill of the United States." The facts are bad and startling enough, without including all the times that the liquor passes through a man's hands before it it goes between the lips.

We have, however, a more illustration of the comparative cost of real food and sloppy drink, by the cost of potatoes in the country this spring. Potatoes are ten cents a bushel, and beer is three cents a glass. One drink of whiskey buys a bushel of potatoes, or a pound of choicest beef. As to the real values, no wise man can have any other opinion than to prefer the food. The connection between alcohol and poverty is evident.

If potatoes were to rise in price ten-fold, they would still be cheaper than beer.—Church Times.

Social.

A social for the benefit of the Congregational church will be held at the house of Hon. John Nicholls, on Friday evening, April 26th, 1889. There will be an interesting program of music, charades and recitations, and it is hoped that everyone who enjoys a treat of this kind will avail themselves of this opportunity.

COMMITTE.

IS THE BEST.

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a suit with a long gray beard was an armful of Christmas through Fulton market yesterday afternoon and stopped at a stand of grapes were displayed. "Here you are!" yell polishing its open basket Concords, Catawbas and muscat, for half the price. This small man stopped females so as to free his flattively pulled off a bunch in a basket of Concords that, he tried to get Catawba, and began on

No Fears for s.

It is claimed that eastern and that western burn corncobs this winter encouraging to droughty Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin nothing but cobs threw in brush, where the cobs burn, we contemplate the remarkable degree of confidence the festive corncob in mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealers in Nebraska heath will stand Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—New York Tribune.

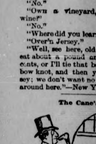
At the G

(Figure—in which hands and cuff seen being left out.)

Mine Is—Really. Mr. unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C.—Ah, you told me to take what I

The Deceptive



Farmer Griggs must be feelin' pretty rich nowadays. Ever since he began to look at yo now!—The

Winter Sa

Trapper—Hello! Where comes from?

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

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Sa— —Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

CIRCLING THE GLOBE.

A WEEK'S IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES CONCISELY SUMMARIZED.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World, Embracing Foreign Affairs and Home Happenings of an Important Nature.

INDIANA BONDS INVALID.

Judge Hoadland, of the Circuit Court, Holds a Loan Used Last Issue Illegal.

The right of Indiana State officers to negotiate a loan of $700,000 on bonds issued under authority of an act of the last Legislature, has been passed upon by Judge Hoadland, of the Circuit Court at Indianapolis. He holds that the Legislature is confined within certain limits by the constitution, and that none of the conditions specified in the constitution and necessary to make a loan valid existed at the time the bonds were issued, and for this reason the proposed loan is unconstitutional. The loan was negotiated with the German Savings Bank of New York, which afterwards refused to carry out the agreement on the advice of its attorneys. The court holds that the defendants in the present suit are not future when the loan is made. If the decision is sustained in the Supreme Court, the $600,000 loan made two years ago is also unconstitutional. The German Savings Bank holds nearly all of these bonds.

OVERZEALOUS OFFICERS.

They Arrest the Wrong Man and Thereby Get Into Trouble.

The Sheriff of Lewis County, West Virginia, returned to Wheeling from Grand Forks, D. T., with the prisoner arrested there a few days since supposed to be Dick Dowell, who escaped from jail at Weston thirteen years ago on the eve of his execution for a double murder. Several hundred people gathered at the depot and it is thought they intended to lynch the prisoner had they identified him, but of the hundreds who had known Dowell not one identified the prisoner, and the shout went up "Let him loose. He is not the man." The arrested man gives his name as James Shelton, and says he is from Morrison, Tenn. He claims he can establish his identity, and says he will bring suit for false arrest when he returns to Dakota.

BOHEMIAN OATS IN IOWA.

A Marshalltown Judge Decides that Notes Given for Them Are Not Collectable.

The Bohemian oats case at Marshalltown, Iowa, which caused the entire time of the court for a week, has been finished, the jury finding for the defendant—the maker of the note. This was brought as a test case to see if the farmer who bought these high-priced oats and gave his note was compelled to pay. The court decides that he is not, as the contract was a gambling one and the notes are not collectable. This decision will bring happiness to many farmers in Iowa, as thousands of dollars are involved in it. The plaintiff will appeal.

TWO FOREIGN NEWS.

Lord Salisbury, it is said, will visit Prince Bismarck soon.

The French Tribunal of Commerce has entered a decree for the judicial liquidation of the Societe des Metaux.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, who is now at Turin, has suffered another relapse, and his life is despaired of.

It is said that the Vatican has employed Mgr. Persico almost exclusively in watching the condition of affairs in Ireland.

The rush at Paris for the Exhibition lottery bonds was so great that crowds have encamped in the streets all night in order to be ready for the sale. The subscriptions amounted to several times the value of the bonds.

Trying to Shut Out Yellow Fever.

The Florida State Board of Health has published regulations adopted for the guidance of county, town, and other officers. They authorize the destruction of infected property, enforce the house-to-house inspection once a month, compel the adoption of a sewerage system in all municipalities of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and provide for special monthly reports during May, June, July, August, September, and October. The regulations for quarantine and disinfection along the seaboard are all very strict, but the money at present available is insufficient to maintain the system thoroughly.

Awful Death of an Italian Laborer.

An unknown Italian laborer met with a terrible death in the sandstone quarry at Marquette, Mich. A large stone rolled slowly on to him, pinning his feet and passing gradually over the whole length of his body, crushing him flat from feet to head.

They Wanted to Die, and Did.

At Minneapolis, Minn., President Charles F. Hatch, of the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific Railway, and P. F. Lockwood, a well-known real estate dealer, committed suicide. The latter a peculiar spiritual fellow, and Hatch's direct losses in wheat, are said to have caused the tragedies.

Recent Deaths.

Among the deaths reported are those of William A. Cole, of the New York Produce Exchange; Mrs. Anna M. Lyman, wife of Bishop Theodore Lyman, of Raleigh, N. C., and Allen C. Churchill, a prominent glove manufacturer of Gloversville, N. Y.

A 70-Year-Old Wife-Beater.

John Barrett, 70 years old, is in jail near Fort Wayne, Ind., for beating his wife, who is 70 years old, with sticks of firewood so terribly that she died. Barrett says he does not remember beating his wife.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

M. Michel Eugene Chevreul Reaches a Remarkable Age.

M. Michel Eugene Chevreul, the distinguished French chemist, died in Paris.

M. Chevreul was born at Angers, Aug. 31, 1786. His father was nearly 100 years old at the time of his death. In 1830 he became proparator of the chemical museum of the Museum of Natural History, and in 1824 professor in the Lycee Charlemagne, and in 1826 in the Academy of Sciences, succeeding Fourcroy. In 1826 he became director of the dyeworks and professor at the Gobelins, where he made his celebrated researches on the nature of colors. In 1826 he became member of the Academy of Sciences and subsequently a member of the Royal Society of London. He contributed many learned papers to scientific societies, and delivered lectures till after the close of his first century, but for the last year or two he had been confined or engaged in bed home, and may be said to have been active almost to the end of his

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.

Dun's Agency Reports Better Business, Much Better Prospects.

In their review of trade for last week R. G. Dun & Co. said:

There are distinct signs of improvement in business. Reports from interior points, almost without exception, show a better feeling in trade. Liquid advances in sugar, coffee, cotton, butter, and oats are nearly all in favor of the trade, while wool and cotton goods, pork, petroleum, leather and other articles, so that the prospect for the future is much brighter than it has been for some time. But further disbursements by the Treasury have begun to be felt, the money market has improved and exports continue to increase, commercial news is the reverse of that of last April, and the failures for the week are less than March, and nearly 20,000 less than a year ago, larger than a year ago, although not so far as to be a production close to the large. Prices have advanced and are still advancing, cotton 1-16 cent, sugar 1-16 to 1-8 pounds in raw refinery for the best grades, and 1-8 cent for most of all grades in the trust stock. The best and most of the wheat is in the hands of speculators, whether it is sold or not, and lights are overabundant. Raw cotton is higher, and there are no large stocks of it, and the market has been very active, and prices have risen 1-16 cent. Pig iron is dull and at a shade in price, but there is no weakness, and the feeling is very decidedly improved, which will stiffen the demand when the iron and steel companies in combination with the settlements have passed. The reports of the iron and steel trade are more encouraging, and owing has progressed favorably, the orders being about twice as large as last year, and the prices have advanced about 10 per ton, as against a total of 222 the previous week.

RIDING ON A SKYROCKET.

The Peculiar Invention of a Man Formerly of the United States Navy.

Manager Robinson, of the International Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., has secured a novel attraction, a human sky-rocket, the inventor of Mr. Edwin C. Calkins, Peru, formerly of the United States navy. His rocket has been successfully experimented with in South America, and a big hotel in Minneapolis has filed a caveat, claiming the exclusive right to use it for trip. The apparatus consists of a combination of rockets of immense power with a parachute attachment which folds over the apex. Four tubes form the framework containing the rockets. The pressure of the explosive is a secret and is called dynamomite. Its peculiar property is that it is detonating. A small volume of solid makes an immense volume of vapor and lifts any weight. An exhilarating sensation is the result. The test took place under Peruvian Government patronage near Callao in December. The charge, touched by electricity, sent the machine over 15,545 feet, and the descent by parachute was perfect. Sig. Camarara landed five miles from the starting point no worse for the trip. Fifty thousand people were present, and watched with telescopes the rise and fall of the machine. Mr. Edwin will be in Buffalo in a few days.

DECLARED NOT GUILTY.

The Slayer of Harry W. King, Jr., Acquitted at Omaha.

After five minutes deliberation at Omaha, Neb., the jury in the case of Elizabeth Hooker, who killed Harry W. King, Jr., of Chicago, returned a verdict of not guilty. When the words "not guilty" were announced a shout such as was never heard before in the Omaha court-room went up from almost every throat in the audience. Men mounted benches and swung their hats, women waved their handkerchiefs and wept. No attempt was made by the court officers to quiet the outbreak. Miss Boechler said to the jury, "All I can say is thank you; God will reward you." A delegation of ladies, many of whom were colored, congratulated her. She kissed all of them. One venerable colored woman took her in her arms and almost lifted her off her feet, as she cried: "God bless you, honey." When all who desired to had congratulated her, she was taken back to jail, where she lay down on her cot and soon fell asleep. She has been tendered, free of expense, elegant quarters at a prominent hotel while in Omaha, but will go to Cleveland, Ohio, where her mother lives.

HE SACRIFICED TO THE DEVIL.

A Religious Fanatic in Georgia Kills His 5-Year-Old Son as a Sacrifice.

Prince Law, a negro living on the Springfield plantation, five miles out of Savannah, Ga., killed his 5-year old son as a sacrifice to the devil. Law is crazy on religion. He became convinced that it was his duty to kill some member of his family, and he drove his wife from home and took his child to death on the doorstep with a piece of scantling. Law was arrested, and is a raving maniac in jail.

OF IMPORTANCE TO FARMERS.

Users of Spring Teeth Harrows May Have to Pay Royalty.

Bement & Sons, of Lansing, Mich., have secured control of the original patents for the longitudinal adjustment of the teeth harrows. These patents have been infringed upon for years by agricultural implement manufacturers, and the firm has already begun suits in the United States District Courts against Lawrence & Chapin and Chase, Henry & Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich., Ira S. Rich & Co., of Canandaigua, N. Y. Suits will be begun against all other infringers as speedily as possible, whether manufacturers, dealers or users. The action is of decided importance to the farming interest, as it is estimated that over 100,000 spring teeth harrows with the adjustable longitudinal attachments are in use, and the users may be compelled to pay royalty.

WINTER WHEAT.

Report of the Agricultural Department for April.

The April crop report of the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., says the general average condition of winter wheat is 84, nearly the same as the April condition of the crop of 1886, which left at harvest to 87.8; that of 1885, 82, and that of the previous year 88.1. The April condition of the large crop of 1884 was 95.4, going up to 98 at harvest. The present condition by principal States is: New York, 94; Pennsylvania, 92; Maryland, 97; Kentucky, 97; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 87; Illinois, 92; Missouri, 90; Kansas, 96; California, 98. The condition in the Southern States ranges from 80 to 97. The rye crop is also in good cond——dition better than that of wheat in Ohio and Michigan and worse in Missouri, with slight differences in other States. The general average is 93.9.

THE COMPTOIR DESCOMPTE.

Reorganization of the Great French Financial Company.

The London *Times* says: "The new Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris will be a concession on the lines of the old concern. The capital will be 200,000 francs, half paid up, and exclusively offered to the French capitalists. There will also be 60,000 founders shares entitled to 30 per cent of the profits after a 6 per cent is deducted for a reserve. Twenty shares will be handed to the liquidators as a contribution to the old company, and there remaining 21,000 will be handed to the State as a bonus for its guarantee of a minimum of 50,000, has been organized. It will open for business about the 1st April, and expects to be the first bank in Oklahoma Territory.

Presidential Appointments.

President Harrison has made the following appointments: Frank Plumly, of Vermont, to be United States Marshal for the District of Vermont; George A. Knight, of Texas, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas; Leo E. Bennet, of Indian Territory, to be agent of the Indians in the Territory; and James Dowdell, of Dakota, to be Register of the Land Office at Huron, D. T.

Phenomenal Strikes of Gas.

Specials from Findlay and Tiffin, in the natural gas belt of Ohio, report phenomenal strikes of gas. At Findlay two wells were struck, Onehas a capacity of 3,000,000 feet, and the other of 1,000,000 feet. At Tiffin the pressure of an old well increased suddenly, blowing out its casing, and a well and bursting pipes in a factory which was at the maximum, whatever the number of inhabitants may be, shall be entitled to one representative in the general assembly for every full fractional section thereof in excess of 50 inhabitants, under the provisions of the preceding section, and be proceeded by the Secretary of State to apportion such representatives among the counties, districts and towns in the manner following, to wit: Section 1. Be it enacted, that the following-named counties, districts and towns are entitled to representatives in the general assembly of Michigan, for the year 1889, and for the succeeding two years, to wit: Section 2. The counties, districts and towns entitled to representatives shall be represented by the number of representatives set opposite their respective names, to wit: Section 3. The counties, districts and towns shall be represented by the number of representatives set opposite their respective names, to wit: Section 4. The counties, districts and towns shall be represented by the number of representatives set opposite their respective names, to wit: Section 5. The counties, districts and towns shall be represented by the number of representatives set opposite their respective names, to wit: Section

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a long gray board yesterday arrived at Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a stand of grapes were displayed. "Have you any?" he asked, pointing to open baskets of Concords, Catawbas and Malagas. "Yes, sir," replied the fruit vender, who was busy at the moment with a customer, now short man's actions with "How much for grapes?" he asked, laconically, eating a few. "Forty cents a basket." "Too much," said the man, walking away two more Concords. "Are you a wholesale dealer?" "No." "Own a vineyard, then?" "No." "Where did you learn to talk?" "Down in Dover's Jersey." "Well, see here, old friend, I'ts about a pound and a half of grapes, and I'll tie that basket for 40 cents." "Well, I'll do it, but I'm sorry; we don't want to go around here." —New York Sun.

The Case's Worst.

No Fears For a Democratic Victory.

It is claimed that a majority of the western and northern democrats think will encouraging to drought-stricken Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, nothing but cobs thrown in breaks, where the cobs are plenty, we contemplate the remarkable degree of confidence the festive corncob displays in the mammoth proportions of the strike, and coal dealers in the Dakotas and Eastern states are beginning to feel that their hearth will still be warmed by the old pipes and smoke it.—New York World.

At the Opera.

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr. Cobb, what an unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, yes. Well, I told you so take what I could get.

The Deception Is Complete.

The fruit vender, who was busy at the moment with a customer, now the short man's actions with "How much for grapes?" he asked, laconically, eating a few. "Forty cents a basket." "Too much," said the man, walking away two more Concords. "Are you a wholesale dealer?" "No." "Own a vineyard, then?" "No." "Where did you learn to talk?" "Down in Dover's Jersey." "Well, see here, old friend, I'ts about a pound and a half of grapes, and I'll tie that basket for 40 cents." "Well, I'll do it, but I'm sorry; we don't want to go around here."—New York Sun.

Farmer Griggs to Be Sure.

Farmer Griggs to Jones—Jones, you must be feelin' your York nowadays. Your legs when you came in look at you now!—Puck.

Winter Time.

Trapper—Hello! Where do you come from?

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

Ne Fears For a Democratic Victory.

It is claimed that a majority of the western and northern democrats think this is encouraging to drought-stricken Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, nothing but cobs thrown in breaks, where the cobs are plenty, we contemplate the remarkable degree of confidence the festive corncob displays in the mammoth proportions of the strike, and coal dealers in the Dakotas and Eastern states are beginning to feel that their hearth will still be warmed by the old pipes and smoke it.—New York World.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN

Entered at the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., as second class matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

FIRST PAGE—Twenty cents per inch each insertion. Reduced rates by the year for living per line per year.

INSIDE PAGES—Twenty cents per inch first insertion, ten cents per inch each subsequent insertion. Reduced rates by the year furnished on application.

LOCAL READING NOTICES—Five cents per line each insertion. Birth, Marriage and Obituary notices free. Business poetry and Cards of Thanks, five cents per line.

GROVER CLEVELAND has purchased a cottage, containing 12 rooms, on Broadway, White Plains, near New York city.

The Clark thread works, Newark, N. J., the employe of which are striking, has closed down. They will be starved into accepting a 15 per cent reduction.

It is amusing to see the scoulled independent or neutral country newspapers flop back into the republican ranks. With four years of republican administration ahead, they seem to think that will be most profitable.

POSTMASTER George Washington of Bay City has been bounced. The democrats left the republican postmaster in the office until his time expired, though he was such a trenchcrous ass that the republicans themselves tried to bounce him and this is what they got in return.—Cheboygan Democrat.

DR. THOMPSON, a democrat, was elected school inspector at Traverse City, last week by two majority, and Alfred Fredrich also a democrat, came within 12 votes of election. This is an unheard of thing in that place and causes the Herald to pipe and remark to the effect that this fool voting will hurt somebody yet.—Cheboygan Democrat.

"PRESIDENT HARRISON recently declared that partisanship would have no effect to remove present incumbents of office so long as they did their duties efficiently. In other words removals will not be made for political causes."—Cheboygan Tribune. That reads well as a theory, but is in fact a delusion and a snare. The republicans of Charlevoix alleged only "offensive partisanship" against the Charlevoix postmaster, and secured his removal in short order.

Republican rule is getting to be synonymous with minority rule. The party has the president, though the democrats got nearly 100,000 more of the popular vote. It has the governor in Connecticut, though the democratic candidate polled 1,400 more votes. It has now secured all the state officers, save one, in Rhode Island, though the democrats polled 3,500 more votes than the republicans. And it holds the legislature in New York, a state which has gone democratic seven times in succession.—New York World.

NEW YORK CITY last week borrowed $6,000,000 at only 2½ per cent interest, selling her bonds at a premium of 1 per cent above par, and received bids for $1,500,000 more money than she wanted. This illustrates the truth of what we said some time ago. There is lots of money in the country but it is not in circulation, as it is monopolized by the few. The holders of money can't invest it in business or manufacturing, for nearly all lines are monopolized, and stock in monopolies fostered by the tariff is not for sale. The congestion of business and the scoundrelly management of the railroads is driving one after another of the roads into bankruptcy, railroad stocks and bonds are not to be thought of as securities. The poverty of the farmers and small holders of real estate even real estate mortgage to the amount of 4 each value of property hearthrobs, and the interest uncertain, for farmers can't pay interest on mortgages, let alone paying the principle, and sooner or later the man who loans the money will have to take the property which is depreciating every day. The protected manufactures have innumerable rings with in rings, each of which skins the people. Small manufacturers are driven to the wall by the trusts, small shop keepers cannot compete with the big dealers who have millions of capital and can get unlimited means at 5 per cent while small dealers have to pay 10 and 12 per cent for money. Notwithstanding our magnificent resources and opportunities the United States are to day less prosperous than England or France. How long will the people continue to vote for protection for monopoly, that hoards all the money the Shylocks don't get in the United States treasury, takes away the life blood of business and makes them the helpless victim of the money sharks and monopolists.—Democrat.

A Warning to Pennsylvania.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been visiting the south, and he expresses admiration and surprise at the strides it is making in the manufacture of iron and its products. The southern plants, he says, are excellent; but blast furnaces have all the modern improvements; so has the mine machinery; the coal, iron-ore, and limestone are better than he expected to find; the ease and cost of mining are all superior; her ability to manufacture at the lowest figures must give the southern manufacturers a large market for their pig-iron; finally he says he regards the south as "the most formidable industrial enemy of Pennsylvania in the future."

And, indeed, if Mr. Carnegie's figures are to be relied on, Pennsylvania will have to look to her iron laurels, against which a protective tariff will not avail to shield her; that is, unless the constitution shall be amended, on the plea of the absolute necessity of preserving the iron industry of the Keystone state from utter annihilation.

Thus, Mr. Carnegie says that $10 a ton for foundry iron—the highest grade—produced in Alabama is a liberal estimate. He adds: "With good management, and for a series of years, some of the best-located and best-managed furnaces may be able to do even better than this figure."

Now, when we consider that the Pennsylvania iron men declare they cannot profitably operate their works at a less rate of protection against the foreign product than $6.75 a ton, these figures of Mr. Carnegie must prove little short of startling to them; and for the very excellent reason that $10 a ton for Alabama is less than the present price of pig-iron in Great Britain. The latest quotations for pig-iron in that country are $10.75 to $12 a ton.

So that this southern state is now able to produce pig iron at a less price than Great Britain and therefore needs no protection as against the foreign product.

In view however, of such a totally unexpected contingency as these facts develop, what is to become of the industry in Pennsylvania? Even with Congressman Pig Iron Kelly to the rescue, the lookout for the coal and iron barons of the great Keystone state will prove blue enough.—Chicago News.

No "Miserly Stinginess."

New York World: The policy of surplus-spending outlined in president Harrison's address is promptly and thoroughly indorsed by the chief republican organ of the city.

"Miserly stinginess is not economy," says the Tribune. "Nor is it a trait beloved by the American people. In their sober thinking, voters realized that a necessity for postponing any outlay that is really wise or needful has passed."

This opens a charming prospect before the tax payers. The expenditures of the government for the current year will reach the enormous sum of $423,000,000. The pension list has grown from $35,000,000 to $82,000,000, or more than double, since fourteen years after the close of the war, when it would naturally have begun to diminish. This is not much like "miserly stinginess." The population of the United States has doubled since 1880. The ordinary expenses of the government have within this period increased more than fourfold. Does this look like "miserly stinginess?" Within ten years the appropriations for the war department have increased $8,000,000, for the navy $5,000,000, and for other things in proportion. Where are the indications of "miserly stinginess" here?

The surplus revenue above even these most extravagant appropriations is over $100,000,000. And this the president evidently thinks, and the republican organ agrees, it is "the part of wisdom" to spend also, the new "campaign of education" opens early.

Buckeyen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hibson & Co.

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get **Ayer's**—the only $1 Sarsaparilla worth $5 a bottle.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. Jas. H. Eastman, Rowsburg, Md.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Thirza L. Gentry, Pulaski, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Gainsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedies."—J. A. Pinkham, South Mohnanen, Mich.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Beckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 50 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffitt, Billingly, Conn.

"Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, lives Woodstock, Vt., writes: 'After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my health improved.'"

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX. MICHIGAN.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Row Rig, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX. MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture two wagons, of the lightest, easiest, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, EASTSO LMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale. 17

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

WILL H. FRANCIS.

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and Summer Resorts. I keep in my shop a full line of Furniture, and can cater to choicest, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.**, on short notice. Shop on South Terrace, opposite Harrison Bertram's residence.

A Good Yoke of Oxen

FOR SALE.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Eight Years Old. Weight, 3,000 lbs.

Apply to, J. M. CLARK,

Charlevoix, Mich.

W. F. DIXON, Cashier. W. A. DIXON, Ass't Cashier.

Brown & Co.'s Bank of Charlevoix.

CAPITAL, $25,000.

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Gold and Government Bonds bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines. CORRESPONDENTS—National Bank of Commerce, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Com nd See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

GRAND OPENING

—AT—

ALICK ROSENTHAL'S

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

MAY 6th, 7th and 8th.

We will display a fine line of Silk Warp Henriettas, New Royal Flannels, Check and Plad Flannels in all styles, Tolle du Nordo, Zephr Ginghams, Lawn Tennis Flannels, French Satteens, Challie de Laines, Etc., Etc.,

FULL STOCK OF DRY GOODS!

In the Carpet, Matting, and Rug line we are superior to any competitor. Our Curtain and Drapery selections will suit everybody. A fine assortment of Parasols. In our Clothing, Hat, and Cap department we take the lead of all.

A New Feature!

We will give every cash purchaser of $25 worth of Goods a Rocking Chair, of good make and handsomely trimmed. A ticket will be given to each customer giving the amount traded, and when $25 is spent with us you will be the proud possessor of a handsome Chair. This offer is good from May 1 to August 1.

Respectfully Yours,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron and Nails

Also Sole Agents for the Celebrated

HOUSEHOLD JEWEL COOKING STOVE,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working.—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade. Save your Dollars by spending them with

February 8th. STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Old Newspapers for Sale. As old low rates as other publications may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich. At the Journal Office.

TWO CENTS A LINE

Advertisements inserted in this column for Two Cents a Line, each insertion, but no notice taken for less than TEN CENTS.

FISH BOAT for sale for $75. Inquire of A. L. HARVEY, Charlevoix, Mich.

FOR SALE, Having decided to remove to New Mexico, I offer my property for sale. Consists of 80 acres, 25 cleared, 15 acres of spring wheat, Dixon's farm, forty acres south Arm, two village lots in Charlevoix and in Marion, Harry, and Sidney counties and purchasers. A. D. CRUICK, Marion, Charlevoix, Mich.

FOR SALE or to Let. Three cottages in good repair. Also factory, with engine and boiler, and forty-one lots on Cut Eaton addition to Charlevoix. For all the above or any part of the above, apply to Mrs. Sperry, Superintendent of the home, or to C. W. Hall. Who will set the price. 20 MAYNE & HARRIS, Agents.

HOUSE FOR SALE, or to rent for the season. Five rooms. Inquire of E. J. SHAPTON, Charlevoix. 20

OLD PAPERS, Just the thing for putting under stoves and under carpets. Five cents a dozen at the Journal Office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Charlevoix. Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

JAMES E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

WILLIS W. LAND, Attorney and Solicitor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. CONVEYANCER.

E. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

R. A. LYON, Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

PHYSICIANS.

A. CATHCART, M. D., Office and residence on State street. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 A. M. and 4.00 to 6.00 P. M.

J. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner Bridge and Mason streets. Calls promptly attended. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 A. M. and 4.00 to 6.00 P. M.

LEWIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARRIS, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post, No. 381, meets every Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 222, meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Encampment, No. 105, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening. Odd Fellows' Hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3011, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

K. O. T. M.—Tent Star, No. 107, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 292, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

G. A. R.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 26. 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

The time to advertise—all the time.

Elmer Mayne was in town Monday.

Moral:—Trade at A. T. Washburne & Co's.

A young son of J. W. Kirby is quite sick.

The Journal office is on the ways at Washburn's.

The tug Martin was launched Friday morning.

Miss Bertie Wood went to Grand Rapids Monday.

Capt. Penfold of Frankfort is in town this week.

E. Jackson has been appointed postmaster at Ironton.

Mrs. J. L. Hurd went to Chicago on the Petoskey on Monday.

The City of Charlevoix was in last Thursday night on her first trip.

E. E. Mudge arrived home from Ohio on the Friant Tuesday morning.

The Grand Rapids Telegram Herald issued a 24-page edition last Sunday.

Myers and Cook plastered the north store of the Lewis block last week.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co. are now connected with the telephone exchange.

The Beauvais Brothers are pushing the government crib-work along rapidly.

Wm. Russel is building a residence on Hulbert street, and will occupy it next week.

☞Capt. of Emma Todd's and see her large stock of elegant new baby carriages.

When a man cannot buy liquor himself, he can easily presuade another to get it for him. We saw an example of it one day this week.

The Mockingbird started for Traverse City Tuesday morning for an other load of brick.

Mrs. Geo. A. Gage arrived Wednesday morning, and is stopping at Mr. Buttars' for the summer.

A large force of men are laying brick and plastering the inside walls of the Lewis opera house this week.

Capt. A. G. Aldrich arrived home Monday. He will run the transfer steamer Algomah at the straits this season.

Mrs. F. W. Forbes, of Ionia, wife of the harbor inspector here, arrived yesterday morning to remain during the season.

Flanigan and Weaver's new schooner is being fitted out, and will be ready for business soon. She is a neat little craft.

Capt. Washburn has nearly completed his large scow for Jas. Allen, to be used in the government work at the "Soo."

Mrs. Henry Wade and daughter started on Monday for Rapid River, Delta county, where Mr. Wade has a situation for the summer.

☞Baby carriages, express wagons, doll cabs, childrens' wheelbarrows, and an endless variety of toys at low est prices, at Emma Todd's.

People about town are improving the opportunity of painting and straightning up about their homes, during the pleasant weather.

Joseph Beaudry is ranking the government work with a gang of good men. The first section of crib, 50 feet long, is completed, ready to put in place, and the second is well along.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning, "Is the World Growing Better or Worse." Evening, "Our Students." Teachers and scholars of our schools are cordially invited to attend.

☞For the delicate and aged and all in whom the vital current is impoverished and sluggish, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the very best tonic. It restores the wasted tissues, and imparts to the system surprising elasticity and vigor. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

☞For nearly half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been the most popular cough remedy in the world. The constantly increasing demand for this remedy proves it to be the very best specific for colds, coughs, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

The firm of Stockman & Iddings is disolved, H. L. Iddings retiring, and M. J. Stockman continuing. Mr. Iddings will remain in Charlevoix during most of the summer, however. Wherever he goes, or whatever he does, the good wishes of the community will go with him.

J. T. Kirkpatrick is rushing the work on the new shingle mill. The frame is up, the roof is on, and it is now expected that two machines will be in operation in about three weeks. A fire extinguisher will be put in, go, and will bring the boiler, engine, and other machinery on her return. The dock is completed, and the company have timber for over five million shingles. They will rush things this season.

An exchange says there are more young men in the penitentiary in this country learning trades than there are outside of them. The principle cause of this is that we are educating our young men for life gentlemen, trying to make lawyers, preachers, doctors and clerks out of material that is needed for blacksmiths, carpenters, merchants, and honest men of wood and drawers of water." It is a mistake, and a big one, to teach our boys and girls that labor is disgraceful, and do nothing for a living is more becoming to society. Hints such society! It is rotten to the core and is ruining our country to day; and there are sons and daughters who are now being educated to play the "leading lady" and "walking gentlemen" in the drama of life, who will light out for the poor house or penitentiary before the curtain falls on the last act of the play to which they have been educated by their too indulgent parents.

Centennial Celebration.

HEADQUARTERS BAXTER POST, No. 381, G. A. R., Charlevoix, Mich., April 22. 1889.

(GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.)

For the purpose of taking part in the procession and ceremonies appertaining to the centennial celebration of the first presidential inauguration, the comrades of Baxter Post, G. A. R., and other veterans are hereby commanded to meet on Tuesday, April 30, 1889, at 11.30 p. m., in the Post room. By order of

BYRON SEE, Commander.

E. H. GREEN, Adjutant.

Size is "Grateful."

"I saved the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. Herriman, New York Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 4

New Advertisements.

LOBDELL - & - CO.,

Successors to A. J. McLeod.

—Dealers in—

Fresh & Salt

MEATS,

Poultry, Butter and Eggs, Vegetables and Fruits.

HOLLY CREAMERY BUTTER.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WILD BEASTS, BIRDS AND REPTILES OF THE WORLD.

The Story of Their Capture, by F. T. HARVEY.

A Cyclopedia of Natural history in the form of a Thrilling Narrative of Exploration and Adventure.

Profusely Illustrated with hundreds of fine engravings from drawings and origin al designs by Carter, Sweet, Kurtz, Mellet Meyrielon, Wood, Rives and others. The work will be published in one large octavo volume of over 500 pages, on a fine quality of toned and deckled edged paper, and will be sold only by subscription. It will be printed in the highest style of the art. It will be sold by subscription only, and will not be furnished to subscribers by

D. M. PIERCE,

Who is now canvassing for the same.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The New Passenger Steamer

PETOSKEY,

Will leave Chicago from L. M. & L. S. T. Co's dock, Rush and N. Water streets, Wednesdays at 1 p. m. & Saturdays at 11 p. m., taking freight and passengers for Ludington, Manistee Frankfort, Northport, Suttons Bay, Old Mission Traverse City, Elk Rapids, Bay View, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDERWOOL.

Going South every morning, except Sunday. Will leave Harbor Springs at 6.30, on Tuesday 7.00 Charlevoix 8.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday. Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 3.00, Tuesday 3.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 5.00.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.

Season of 1889.

Steamer NORTH STAR.

CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 2.30, leave East Jordan 3.00, arrive at Charlevoix 4.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

☞NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stockman & Iddings, and doing a general hardware business in the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent on and after April 1st, 1889. The business will be carried on by Morris J. Stockman, who assumes all liabilities of the firm and to whose order all outstanding indebtedness due to Stockman & Iddings is payable.

(Signed.) MORRIS J. STOCKMAN, HARRY L. IDDINGS.

(Witness, Mich., April 24, 1889.) 2w

☞NOTICE is hereby notified to Stockman & Iddings. If you have an account or note in your hand to Stockman & Iddings you are notified that it must be paid or arrangements made for its early settlement.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

(Charlevoix, April 24, 1889.) 2w

☞SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The regular spring examination of teachers will be held at the Journal office in Charlevoix, on March 29th, and at East Jordan, April 26th, A. D. 1889. All examinations commence at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

JOHN HEDPATH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Sale of Lands for Unpaid Taxes of the Year 1887.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to law there will be sold for delinquent taxes of the year of 1887 and interest and charges thereon, at the office of the treasurer of the village of Charlevoix in said village, on Monday, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1889, commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day and continuing until said lands are all sold. The following described lands and tenements, to wit:

DESCRIPTION.

	Tax.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
lot 3, blk 6, village of Charlevoix	84 00	49	50	$85 19
lot 14a, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	30	5	50	35
lot 15a, " " " " "	30	5	50	35
lot 16a, " " " " "	30	5	50	35
lot 4, blk 7, Mason add, vil of Charlevoix	60	18	50	1 48
lot 5, blk 1 lot 4, blk 6, " "	4 00	60	50	5 40
lot 2, Clifford's add, " "	30	5	50	35
lot 3, " " " "	30	5	50	35
lot 4, " " " "	30	5	50	35
lot 3, blk 20, Newman's add, vil of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 7, blk 1, " " " "	2 20	72	50	4 42
lot 14a, Upright & Hurlbut add, " "	30	7	50	87
A parcel of land commencing at the corner of lot 11, village of Charlevoix, owned by S. M. Nye, thence west 17 rods, to the shore of Round Lake, thence west 17 rods, thence north to a point due west of the place of beginning, thence east to the place of beginning, being lots 1 and 2, blk 26, lots 10, 11, range 6, vil of Charlevoix	2 20	54	50	3 24
lots 16 and 17, Newman's add, vil of Charlevoix	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 14a, Upright & Hurlbut " "	1 00	26	50	1 76
lot 15a, " " " " "	30	5	50	85
lot 16a, " " " " "	30	5	50	85
lot 1, blk 1, Mason's add, vil of Charlevoix	60	18	50	1 28
lot 2, blk 1, " " " "	60	18	50	1 28
lot 3, blk 1, " " " "	60	18	50	1 28
lot 4, blk 1, " " " "	60	18	50	1 28
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lot 94, blk 1, " " " "	60	18	50	1 28
lot 95, blk 1, " " " "	60	18	50	1 28
lot 96, blk 1, " " " "	60	18	50	1 28
lot 97, blk 1, " " " "	60	18	50	1 28
lot 98, blk 1

SOME EASTER CUSTOMS.

A DAY CELEBRATED ALL OVER THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.

Flower-Decorations, Nest-Hunting, and Other Easter Diversions—A Pretty Poem and an Entertaining Story.

Forget-Me-Not: An Easter Poem.

Christ is risen, good Friday is past,
And joy has come after forty days' fast;
The resurrection is for rich and poor,
For young and old, for evermore.

To enjoy springtime's beaming hours,
To gather some lovely flower,
The people go forth at early morn,
Each one bringing a gift on the altar to lay,
For this is the holy Easter day.

But see! a little child with tearful eyes,
Her little heart breaking with pitiful cries;
"My little one, why are your eyes full of tears?
Come, darling, and tell me all your fears."

Oh, father! I, too, sought my offering; but
"Forget me not" was a single forget-me-not.
"There, there, be quiet! the Lord helps in need,
He knows thy heart and takes the will for the deed.
Thy pure love, my little tot,
Is the dear Lord's forget-me-not."

Thus speaks the father, but the child weeps
Still more;
And pining, draws him one more to the door,
They meet again up and down the lane,
But spring is only barely awake.

Now, as they return at the close of day,
They meet an old beggar lame by the way;
Mirthfully his hazel eyes shine out
"Take pity, my child, and forget me not."

The child looks up with a smile and a tear,
As the flowers true meaning come to her ear;
She clasps from her neck a chain of gold,
And gives it to him with pure delight.

The chain was of tiny, golden beds,
Each holding its flower, like the fairest emeralds,
"They fought me," she says, "cruel I had forgot,
Thou like poor man is the Lord Jesus Christ."

The child became queen of great renown,
And found—poor child!—adorn her crown,
For to hundreds she gave their daily food,
Maria Theresa, the great and good.

Easter Customs.

HE sacred festival of Easter has been appropriately termed "the queen of festivals." It has been observed from the foundation of the Christian religion, and is celebrated in every part of the Christian world with great solemnity and devotion.

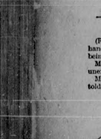
The flower decorations of the Roman, of the Eugenian, and of the Greek churches on Easter Day excel those of any other nation, but the keen amusement of preparing the Easter egg has not yet become universal, and is not nearly as pretty as the nest-hunting as described in our Easter story. Again, the gathering of wild flowers for an Easter offering, which is practiced everywhere in the southern part of Europe, and which our poem "Forget-me-not" so beautifully describes, is certainly an admirable idea.

A few years ago the writer had the pleasure of preparing an Easter egg hunt at a young ladies' academy on the Hudson. It was a bright cold day, and all that nature could afford for the occasion were branches of aborvitæ and a few of arbutus. These were quickly woven over fine wire into delicate little nests, then eggs were blown and by the dozen and on each a pretty Easter greeting was written and was tied into the nest with a delicate satin ribbon, which was attached to a prettily decorated Easter card in the form of a cross. After the nests had been well secreted in every nook and corner of the building, the young ladies were invited to begin their hunt. While they were rummaging a rustic table was laid, that is, instead of a cloth it was spread with green branches. On these were placed eggs, prepared in every conceivable manner. There were boiled, scrambled, fried, broiled, poached, stewed, baked, pouned, scalloped, curried, and pickled eggs. In the center was a huge egg cake built of Easter cake cut in strips, and in the center was a cordial invitation that the one who had been fortunate enough to find a nest should be the queen.

Now the fun began. Most had found two or three, others had not found any, the latter were not entitled to seats at the table, and the former were not willing to give them the prizes demanded. Finally they agreed that the unsuccessful Diana should pay a dime for her nest; then the nests were equally distributed and about one dollar and fifty cents was collected for the prize. After the refreshments the young ladies adjourned to a room and had a good, real good time, and they unanimously declared that they had never seen an Easter like this before. We will close this description by giving our readers a few lines from a long Easter egg:—For bright red, boil down in cranberry juice; for bright yellow, boil them with onion skins; for blue or purple, use the juice of preserved plums or black cherries; for bright green, wrap them in spinach leaves. The old-fashioned method of boiling them wrapped in bright calico is very satisfactory.

The Living Easter Egg.

BY MRS. A. T. WALLACE.



LL of you run, now, and seek to your hearts' content, among the gooseberry bushes, behind the large trees, in the arbor, and away out on the meadow. But, children! but keep peace. Whoever finds an egg may eat it, but he who will's another seek in the same place. Begins to quarrel over the found egg, will be punished, and goes empty, and, above all, he will not receive the Easter cake.

It was a noble peasant woman who spoke thus, and those whom she addressed were two girls of the age of 7 and 10 and two little boys, one 12 and the other 4 years old.

When the last syllable had passed her lips, the little crowd, which had been kept in the house all winter, rushed out-doors and rummaged under the branches of all the bushes and in the tall grasses.

Easter that year had fallen unusually late; therefore the gardens and fields displayed the colors of spring.

The leaves of the gooseberry and currant bushes began to peep out and warm themselves in the rays of the April sun. Apple and plum trees were strewed in their white and rosy blossoms, and the air was balmy opened by thousands their buds under white calyx and the lark thrilled a joyful resurrection song.

"I found it," triumphantly called a voice from the corner of the garden, and the youngest girl, with beaming countenance, crept from under the gooseberry bush, in the thick branches of which she had discovered a bright, speckled Easter egg. Her little brother, whose search had been rewarded, ran to the place of his sister, called, "Yo, yo, I have found yours!" and, three yo, one under the bush, and, hurrah! throw I see two behind the dog house."

"GOOD OLD FATHER CLAUDIUS HAS FOUND A LIVING EASTER EGG."

Then the other little girl cried: "See this beautiful blue egg. I found it in the elder bushes."

Only the youngest of the boys stood with a sad face, just ready to cry; his large black eyes staring into the "nest" in his little hands full of "nothing." He said plaintively: "Hans finds nothing and can not find nothing."

"Because Hans does not seek earnestly," said the youngest girl, taking him gently by the hand. "Come with me; I will help you hunt."

She led him away back of the garden, where the old willow trees branched the meadows. Meanwhile the peasant woman, taking her leave, called after them: "Be good, my children, be good, and forget me not."

The peasant woman nodded, and after a while, pause the story continued.

"Claudius was known to be a sworn enemy to the French and their pernicious Emperor; but his son Frederic, contrary to his father's wishes, joined the Italian regiment of Napoleon, and became a vivacious captain. They had had many a hard fight on the subject, and the old man had sworn that if his son ever came home again, he would disinherit him, choosing his own country he joined the French, and even with the Italian beauty, with the request that, if possible, the child should be brought home to him.

"Well, as the day of the rebellion drew nigh, and the fortunes of the French began to waver, the old man was delighted with his son's letter, in which he stated that he would come home, and, if possible, bring his bride with him. The old man almost died with grief, but he could not stop himself, and had to submit

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a long gray beard p[illegible] with a long gray beard p[illegible] an armful of Christmas [illegible] through Fulton market [illegible] noon and stopped at a w[illegible] of grapes were displayed [illegible] "Here you are?" yel[illegible] pointing to open baskets [illegible] Concords, Catawbas and [illegible] market, for half the pric[illegible] The small man stopped [illegible] venales so as to free his [illegible] fairly pulled out a [illegible] bunch in a basket of Co[illegible] vored that, he tried a [illegible] Catawba, and began on [illegible]

The fruit vendor, wh[illegible] with a customer, now [illegible] short man's actions and [illegible] "How much for gra[illegible] laconically, eating a Del[illegible] "Forty cents a basket. [illegible] "Too much," said the [illegible] away two more Concord[illegible] "Are you a wholesale [illegible] der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, [illegible] wine?

"No."

"Where did you learn [illegible] "Over's Array."

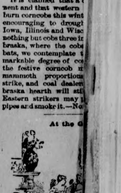
"Well, see here, old f[illegible] eat about a pound and [illegible] cents, or I'll tie that bo[illegible] how hard, and then yo[illegible] say; we don't want no g[illegible] around here."—New Yo[illegible]

The Cane's [illegible]

No Fears for a [illegible]

It is claimed that a [illegible] went and that western [illegible] burn corncobs this whi[illegible] encouraging to drougl[illegible] Iowa, Illinois and Wisc[illegible] nothing but cobs three li[illegible] breaks, where the cob[illegible] bats, we contemplate [illegible] markable degree of c[illegible] the festive corncob [illegible] mammoth proportion[illegible] strike, and coal deale[illegible] brass hearth will sti[illegible] Eastern strikers may [illegible] pipes or damade it.—N[illegible]

At the C[illegible]



(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr [illegible] unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, yes, th[illegible] told me to take what I [illegible]

The Deceptio[illegible]

Farmer Griggs [illegible]

must be feelin' pre[illegible] York nowadays. Y[illegible] legs when yo came a[illegible] look at yo now!—Pat[illegible]

Winter [illegible]

Trapper—Hallo! Wh[illegible] come from?

Apparition.—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Lulie.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 25, 1889.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Ironton.

APRIL 23.—In spite of the prophesies to the contrary our pleasant weather still continues. The birds are singing, frogs have commenced their nightly carols, and everything looks as though spring was here in earnest.

We were misinformed in regard to the quarterly meeting being held on Saturday and Sunday last, but will be held one week from that date.

James Allen has taken the contract of the P. L. I. Co. for loading their wood on the scows at 25 cents per cord. He commenced his job Tuesday last.

The Company have men at work blowing out stumps with dynamite cartridges, and last Saturday a small boy in quest of knowledge was examining one of the cartridges when it exploded, blowing off both of his thumbs and one finger. This should be a warning to the rest of the boys.

Malcomb McDonald has rented R. Miller's building on the west side of the ferry and will move his stock of goods into it.

Mr. Parker has commenced clearing the ground on his farm opposite Ironton preparatory to building a house and barn. He will clear up the lower terrace leaving only the evergreens standing, which will make quite an improvement in the looks of the place.

A lady from East Jordan has organized a singing school in Ironton, and is held four nights a week in the I. E. church. We have joined the class and have great hopes of being able to sing some of these days.

The Munson hotel is receiving a new coat of paint.

It is reported on good authority that Ed. Jackson has the postoffice at Ironton.

Advance.

APRIL 23.—Fred Smith is building an addition to his house.

Peter Karlskin expects a new stock of boots and shoes soon.

A. B. Steele contemplates building an addition to his store.

Improvements that have been made in the Plater's saw mill makes it one of the best mills on Pine Lake.

David Willis having purchased the George Smith property has moved the house and is building an addition to it.

Geo. Wood has got his new house painted and it is unquestionably the nicest farm house in this part of the county.

The young folks turned out and surprised John Lloyd and wife last Saturday night.

John Healey expects his wife home soon from Ann Arbor, where she has been since last fall.

The Clara Belle commenced making regular trips between Boyne City and Charlevoix last Monday.

The Ada of South Arm, loaded with potatoes for P. B. Newton last week, and will take them to the north shore. She took about 800 bushels and will be here again soon for another load.

Rider Haggard has left John Healey's and has gone in search of Jumbo.

Ed. Phillips is on the sick list again. Dr. DeLacy is attending him.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 3m9

Inwood.

APRIL 24.—Pastures are looking very green.

Mr. Lucien Pearl's family of Norwood, were the guests of O. D. Hilton on Sunday.

Henry Vandusen has moved back on his farm; Geo. Miller having vacated.

The Sunday school at Hilton's school house was started last Sunday with the following officers: Superintendent, Oland Weed; assistant superintendent, Jimmie McGeogh; secretary, Roswgen Bolton; treasurer, Lillie McGeogh. The school is to be carried on through the summer, meeting every Sunday at 1 30 p. m.

Wilson.

Rainy.

Mill shut down on April 20.

Supervisor Hudkins is assessing property.

Edward S. Brintnall starts for Oklahoma today.

The Sunday school interest at Afton increases. Thirty three were present on Sunday last.

J. R. Yance took a trip to Pleasant Valley on Monday last.

Eld. Scofield preached at the school house at 11.30 on Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Worden of Paradise Hill, were guests at Geo. Bowen's on Sunday.

Trailing arbutus has been found, but in small quantities. It is rather early for that beautiful flower.

Miss Mamie Pearsall has commenced school in the Sedgeman district on Monday morning.

Ed. Nowland raised a barn on Tuesday last; Albert Todd builder. By the way, Albert has a good reputation as a builder which many an older carpenter might envy.

Atwood.

APRIL 22.—Seeding is well along in this section.

D. Stebbins purchased a horse team of G. VanPelt last week.

Gilbert LeClair has a bran new buggy. Now girls.

John Greenman has bought a yoke of oxen of O. D. Wood.

A tightener pully was cracked in D. Flannigan's shingle mill Saturday.

E. W. Coulter is at work for Mr. Nash at Norwood.

J. Seymour has taken thirty-five acres of land to work on shares of Mr. Jolliffe.

Mr. Byers, has a new seed drill and says it works to perfection.

Henry Kanagy was taken quite sick last Friday.

Lester Smith smiled on us last week. He has returned to Kalkaska again.

School commenced today. Minnie Dryer at the helm.

Miss Roxy Wilkinson gave her little playmates a sugar party this afternoon.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Callomed Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

Burgess.

APRIL 23.—Isaac Brenner of Charlevoix, moved into the old postoffice building last Saturday.

Mrs. Vaughn of South Arm, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ross.

Leroy Hamlin and family of Charlevoix, are visiting relatives in Hayes.

Mr. and Mrs. Crumm of Undine, lost their week old baby last Saturday. They have the sympathy of their friends.

Master John Saunby is selling flower seeds through the town for an eastern seed firm.

Frank Sneedhen is on the sick list.

John Brown has put in about 30 acres this spring, 15 of which is spring wheat. He lost a valuable working calf one day last week.

Mrs. Gibson is expecting soon to leave for Louisville, Ky., on account of the illness of Mr. Leeds, her son-in-law.

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn, came home one evening feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well to-day. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

Barnard.

APRIL 17.—Beautiful weather. Farmers busy seeding.

Miss Cora Chew commenced her summer term of school here Monday.

Mr. Meggison moved on David Francis' farm last week.

The box social Tuesday evening was a success; over $20 raised.

Is Consumption in curable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middleart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by the doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 5

Moral:—Trade at A. T. Washburne & Co's.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County.

Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX

Also Farming Lands For Sale.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,

Druggists and Pharmacists.

We have a Fine Line of

FRESH CONFECTIONERY

Call and Sample it.

SAP PAILS. SAP PANS.

NEW HARROWS.

New Stoves.

New Builders Hardware.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

THE DIRECT ROUTE

BETWEEN

MACKINAW CITY

AND

DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.50 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit ..... 7.25 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.
Jackson ..... 10.30 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Toledo ..... 11.40 p. m. and 4.15 p. m.
Buffalo ..... 6.15 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.
Cincinnati ..... 6.35 a. m. and 4.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Promptness.

First a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter S. Wallace, Washington. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

D. & C.

TO MACKINAC

SUMMER TOURS.

PALACE STEAMERS. LOW RATES.

Four Trips per Week Between

DETROIT, MACKINAC ISLAND, Petoskey, Sault Ste. Marie, and Lake Huron Way Ports.

Every Week Day Between

DETROIT AND CLEVELAND

Special Sunday Trips during June, July, August and September.

Double Daily Line Between

CHICAGO, AND ST. JOSEPH, MICH

OUR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS, RATES And Excursion Tickets will be furnished by your Ticket Agent, or address,

E. S. WHITCOMB, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Repaired articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Dar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.

LUMBER AWED AND BILL FILLED TO ORDER.

Do You Chew?

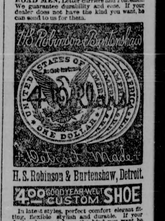
Then get the BEST which is FINZER'S OLD HONESTY

Genuine has a RED H tin tag on every plug.

OLD HONESTY is acknowledged to be the purest and most lasting piece of Standard Chewing Tobacco on the market. Trying it is a better test than any talk about it. Give it a fair trial. Your dealer has it.

JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

Ladies and Gents Fine Goods a Specialty.


H. S. Robinson & Burtonshaw, Detroit.
300 CONGRESS SEAMLESS SHOE
H. S. Robinson & Burtonshaw, Detroit.
300 SEAMLESS SHOE
FREE
$50 Solid Gold Watch Free! Any $50 watch in the world free to any person who will wear our $3 Congress Shoe. Only one pair to a person. Offer good only in Detroit. Only one Congress Shoe to a person. Only one Watch to a person. Offer good only in Detroit. Shoes for sale everywhere. Watches only in Detroit. Shoes for your money for $3 everywhere, and if you want a $50 watch free go to Detroit and get one. Remember, only one pair of shoes and only one watch to one

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a long gray beard gave an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "Have you any?" pointing to open baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price The small man stepped remains so as to free his Entirely pulled off a bunch in a basket of Cat vessel that he tried a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, was short man's actions with "How much for gra laconically, asking a Dollar. "Forty cents a bunch. "Too much," said the way two more bunches "Are you a wholesale der. "No." "Own a vineyard, wine?" "No." "Where did you learn "Over's Jersey." "Well, see here, old stand about a pound and cents, or I'll the bunch! how kind, and then you hey, we don't want no around here."—New Yo

The Cane's.

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a nent and that western burn cornobs this wha encouraging to drugg Iowa, Illinois and Wis nothing but cobs there Dakota, where the cobs lads, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob it mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealer Dakota hearth will all Eastern strikers may t pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the C

Sioux Commissioner Appointed.

The President has appointed the following commission to negotiate with the Sioux Indians of Dakota: Gen. George Crook, U. S. A.; the Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, and the Hon. William Warner, of Kansas City, Mo. Irving Miller, of Chicago, a son of Justice Miller, is appointed secretary and disbursing officer of the commission.

Vanderveer has been appointed superintendent of mails at Omaha, Neb., and Henry A. Thomas superintendent of mails at Boston, Mass.

Rather Do Than Face Disgrace.

Fred W. Moore a few days ago became a horse thief, and took morphine to avoid the disgrace and punishment which were inevitable. The poison was taken while he was confined in a cell at the Four Courts, in St. Louis, Mo. The horses were stolen from Charles Schelbrich, who resides near Belleville, Ill.

Fled to New Mexico.

T. J. Burgess, City Treasurer of Durango, Col., was arrested, charged with being a defaulter to the extent of $12,000. He was released on turning over to the city a certificate of deposit for $1,870. He then procured a horse and started for the New Mexico line.

He Feared Insanity.

Dread of insanity and business troubles caused George T. Ryder, of the firm of George T. Ryder & Co., at Middleboro, Mass., to commit suicide. When his family returned from church they found him hanging from a tree at the rear of the residence.

Cars Crashed Together.

A wreck was caused near Davis' Cottage, Mich., by the breaking in two of a freight train, the two parts of which crashed together. Several cars were smashed, but it is not known that anybody was hurt.

A Wet Stale.

The proposed prohibition amendment to the Constitution was defeated in Massachusetts by about 44,000 votes.

Destroyed by Fire.

The bottling works of C. R. Williams at Bismark, Dak., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $2,000.

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr unexpected pleasure. Mr. C.—Ah, yes. W told me to take what

The Deception

Farmer Griggs the must be foolin' you York newsdaper. Yo legs when yo come a look at yo now.—Bu

Winter

Trapper—Hello! Wha come from!

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life

Sh——l——Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, — MICHIGAN.

NUGGETS OF GOLD.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.

The Latest Intelligence Received by Wire from Distant Lands and at Home—The Season of the News Gathered from All Quarters of the World.

FOSTER SAFE IN MEXICO.

The Absconding Granville Fund Trustee Beyond Extradition with $150,000.

Information has been received at the New York Produce Exchange that William Henry Foster, Jr., the absconding attorney for the Trustees of the Granville fund, is in Mexico, where he cannot be extradited. Foster fled on Sept. 27 last, after defrauding the Granville Fund of $150,000 by means of fake mortgages. His father has since paid to the trustees $30,000, the amount which would have gone to his son under his will. Foster seems to be assured of his security in Mexico, for he has communicated with some of the members of the exchange. A nonresident representing the trustees will go to Bayport and take an inventory of Foster's property. It is valued at between $30,000 and $60,000. There is a reward of $5,000 for Foster's arrest.

STRUCK DEAD BY LIGHTNING.

Several Persons in Connecticut Killed in a Furious Electrical Storm.

Several persons were killed and many others injured by lightning during a severe thunder storm near Danbury, Conn. While the family of Lucinda Adams, of Trinity Lake, was at supper the house was struck by lightning and the entire family rendered unconscious. Mrs. Adams, when regaining consciousness, was horrified to find two of her family dead and the rest terribly injured. The house was also set on fire. Noah Adams, a relative, was horribly burned and instantly killed by the bolt. A daughter of Mr. Adams was also instantly killed and her body terribly mutilated. The neighbors succeeded in dragging the unconscious people from the burning building.

Died of Rabies.

Solomon Sheaf, a young farmer in Parke County, Ohio, died in terrible agony from hydrophobia. He was bitten in February, but no one thought the dog was mad. The other day he became ill while at his field plowing. He went to the house and told his wife he thought he had hydrophobia. He grew worse and had severe spasms. In these he would attempt to bite everything near him, making a noise something like the barking of a dog, and frothing at the mouth. He was then handcuffed and tied with ropes to keep him from doing himself bodily harm or injuring others. The same dog also bit a boy by the name of Myers. He is sick and shows almost the same symptoms that Sheaf did.

They Can't Organize.

The application of the Hamilton County Saloonkeepers' Association for incorporation has been denied by Secretary of State Ryan, of Ohio, on the ground that the objects for which the association was organized—i. e., the antagonism of the liquor laws of Ohio—is unlawful and not to be encouraged. The Secretary announces that he will incorporate no body proposing to subvert State government, and organized for the sole purpose of raising funds to fight the laws already on the statute books. He has sworn to support the best interests of the people and public policy.

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THE CHOSEN FEW.

President Harrison Makes Known His Choice for Various Offices.

The following is the list of the persons named Postmasters who were nominated by President Cleveland and confirmed by the Senate Feb. 26, 1889, have been signed by President Harrison: Miss Mary S. Thompkins, Williamston, Mich.; LeRoy D. Brinkley, Edenton, N. C.; and Miss Della M. Barrows, Hinsdale, N. H.

The President has made the following appointments: Robert P. Porter, of New York, to be Superintendent of Census; J. W. Cunningham, to be Assayer of the United States Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho; William H. Calkins, of Washington Territory, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington; John B. Donally, of Louisiana, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

The President has made public the following appointments: Edward S. Lacey of Michigan, to be comptroller of the currency; Timothy Guy Phelps, to be collector of customs for the district of San Francisco, Cal.; A. Snowden Hill, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Maryland; John H. Cozzens, to be collector of customs for the district of Newport, R. I.; Marville W. Cooper, to be appraiser, and Marshal J. Corbett, to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of New York. The two New York appointments are said to have been made without regard to politics or party factions. Mr. Cooper is a member of the firm of goods firm of Sprague, Smith & Cooper. Mr. Corbett has been an examiner in the Appraiser's office for many years. He is considered an expert on silk goods, and his promotion is regarded as in the line of civil service reform.

The President has made the following appointments:

Solon W. Stocking, of Onondaga, N. Y., to be Examiner of Claims in the Patent Office; Ralph W. Wheelock, of Mitchell, D. T., to be Agent of Public Buildings and Grounds; Mrs. Helen Kelley, of Jacksonville, Oregon, to be Postmaster at Jacksonville, Oregon; Mrs. Jessie B. Foster, of Olympia, W. T., to be Receiver of Public Moneys, Olympia, W. T.; Nathan J. Miles of West Newton, Mass., to be Agent for the Indians of the Osage Agency in the Indian Territory; Mrs. Mary Lease, of Lawrence, Kan., to be Special Indian Agent to make allotments of lands in severalty to the Indians of the Osage Agency, approved Feb. 8, 1887; Morris D. Wickersham, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., to be Postmaster at Tuscaloosa, Northern District of Alabama; Jay B. Huntington, of Oregon, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Oregon City, Oregon; John H. Fimple, of Ohio, has been appointed a principal examiner of claims and assistant in the pension office.

In addition to the appointment of Col. Sutton at Chicago, the following Western Postmasters have been appointed by President Cleveland:

Illinois—William R. Jewell, Danville; Thomas F. Carver, Mattoon; Alexander Moore, Pontiac. Indiana—Thomas H. Nelson, Terre Haute; Jonathan Kemp, Kokomo; Calvin Cowgill, Lafayette. Ohio—William T. Foote, McConnellsville; J. Indian, Canton.

Michigan—Samuel Foster, Midland.

Iowa—Thomas Sharp, Marion; Liberty; Wm. S. Pace, Sioux City.

Kansas—Fred Louis, Marion; William March, Eureka; Perry Davis, Fort Riley; Augustus Wagner, Leavenworth.

Nebraska—Jacob Sisson, Clinton; Peter Shurr, Joliet.

SUN & CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Trade Centers Generally Reported a Steady Improvement—Heavy Wheat Surplus.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for last week is as follows:

Most of the indications usually considered of value point to a steady improvement in the business of the country. Some of these may be thought to profile. Crop prospects brighten daily, and though the result is largely dependent upon favorable weather, yet failures in some important branches of industry, and the fact that prices are advancing, while stocks of cotton and leather interests are embarrassed by production above the demand, and weather affected trade in many parts of the country, yet wheat and cotton are the principal products, and coal and coal affect business in many lines, but average for all grades and qualities nearly low lower. The overproduction of cotton goods, and the fall in price of the staff, which is produced by the demand for finished products, since the opening of the year, is more and larger than in any previous year. But the depression in price, which has been accompanied by a decline in the cost of the raw material, has not checked production, and the excess of production undoubtedly has been greatly in excess of the demand, and the result is progressing fairly, with a consumption a little larger than last year, and stocks a little larger than a year ago. The export of cotton goods is fair, and probable demands, which seems likely to be not in excess of those of the month of July, is sufficient to cause depression in stock. The general average of prices is a little lower than last week, and the business done somewhat smaller, as against last previous week.

THE FRUIT CROP.

Probable That the Yield of Apples Will Be Less Than Last Year.

The fruit and vegetable prospects of the whole country, summarized from reports of reliable correspondents in the several States, are:

Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, and Mississippi furnish very full and complete reports. The peach crop will be the largest ever produced in the South, being alive at this time in every State in the Union, and the season being now so far advanced that it is safe to say that the West and South and, although too early to safely predict a full yield in the East, a good one is anticipated. At most points in the Northwest, on Apple-growers, the crop of apples will be a little larger than last year, but very, leaving the off year for the great crop of the big shipping points, notably western New York, a season that can find every market in the country when a full crop is gathered. The crop of pears will be very large, and of plums, the yield larger than that of 1888, which was the highest in many years. The pear crop will be large, through the great peach growing region of Ohio. The grape crop in the West and South promises a very large yield, and in Northern Ohio the yield of grapes has been inflicted. Nearly double the yield of last year is looked for. In Ohio and the great grape growing regions in New York and Pennsylvania the crop will be considerably larger than last year, other small fruits will be large, being at many points rather neglected. The yield of vegetables is good in all portions of the country and the yield promises to be large.

IN THE FURY OF FLAMES.

New York Visited by the Fiercest Fire Ever Known.

The biggest and fiercest fire New-Yorkers have witnessed in this generation swept the east bank of the North River clear from Fifty-ninth street to that what would be Sixty-fifth street if that street ran to the river. It destroyed more than $1,500,000 worth of property belonging to the New York Central Railroad, and a great quantity of lard, flour, and the like, belonging to other persons, notably N. K. Fairbank, the great Chicago lard merchant. The flames destroyed the two big elevators, "A" and "B," of the Vanderbilt system; a big brick building stretching from Fifty-ninth street to Sixtieth street, and occupied jointly by the Fairbank Lard Refinery and the Rossiter stores, and wiped out the dock property of the New York Central system from Fifty-ninth to past Sixty-fifth street. At least one man was killed in his headlong flight from the fire. A score more were injured jumping from the windows and falling from the burning. The following list includes the killed and injured so far as is known: Herr Bunsing, John Johnson, Charles Brown, William J. Noble, and Edward H. Tobin. The financial loss will be about $2,635,000, largely covered by insurance.

PENSION RULINGS.

Three Decisions of Importance to Old Soldiers.

Assistant Secretary Bussey has rendered three important decisions in cases involved the important question of when may a soldier or sailor be considered "in the line of duty." They are as follows:

The first case is that of W. H. Beckenshaw, of Company A, Ninety-fifth Ill. He was in charge of a detachment, jumpin, on shoulder his gun, and marching to the place where he was ordered to do picket duty, when the accidental discharge of his gun occurred, the claimant was in the place, ready to do picket duty, and in line of duty. Assistant Secretary Bussey holds that the injury alleged as the ground of pension happened in the Department of the Ohio, and that the claimant was in line of duty. H. Sedgwick, late of Company A, Ninth Ill., was in charge of a detachment of men, and was engaged in drilling and teaching. The assistant secretary sustains the claimant's contention that he was in line of duty on the ground that the claimant contributed directly to the efficiency of his command, and that the duties of the officer in charge constituted a violation of the rules of the service. The case of Mr. Ward, late of Company A, Ninth Ill., a soldier who died in the Andersonville prison, was also in line of duty, the soldier having contracted the disease which caused his death while in the service, for being absent from his company and regiment without authority, and in the hands of the enemy, and he is entitled to a pension, the widow, the children, or the dependent father, as the case may be, to be presumed connected, as a result, with the compliance by the soldier with the requirements of the service, and a connection between the fatal disease and the service to be presumed in the case.

SAVED FROM THE WATERS.

Passengers and Crew of the Danmark Taken Off by the Missouri.

All of the passengers and crew of the Danmark were saved. Mr. Raben, the first officer, was the among them, reports that on April 4 the Danmark's shaft broke. The next day the disabled steamer met the Missouri, bound out from London, March 26, for Philadelphia and Baltimore. The Missouri towed the Danmark until the 6th, when the latter was abandoned as the wheel to sink. At first the Missouri had taken on board the entire property of the Danmark's passengers, but after having thrown overboard a portion of her cargo she found accommodations for all the crew and passengers of the Danmark. The Missouri then proceeded to the Azores and lost there the first and second officers and 20 passengers, she then continued her journey to Philadelphia. Pa., with 340 passengers and the remainder of the crew, where she arrived safely. On Saturday, the three engineers of the Danmark left the Azores for London. The crew of the Danmark was about 300 miles from Newfoundland when the accident happened.

MYSTERIOUS WOMAN IN BLACK.

She Haunts the Vicinity of the Jail Where Her Husband Is Confined.

A woman in black haunts the Jackson (Mich.) Jail and makes frequent attempts to see Latimer, the accused murderer. She refuses to give her name and her identity is unknown. She is a brunette and is always concealed beneath a heavy black veil. Most prominent and reliable people have met her and have neighborhood talk on her account. She says nothing to anyone, and her object in patrolling the neighborhood is a mystery that creates no end of gossip. Some have guessed that she is an enemy of Latimer and others that she is his friend, but no one has said all along would prove an alibi for him.

THEATRICAL PEOPLE DUPED.

A Bogus Press New York Collects Money for an Alleged Charitable Society.

A man who represents himself as Rev. Joseph Kingsley has been distributing subscriptions in New York City, for, he claimed, St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, at Leavenworth, Kansas. He exhibited a certificate which purported to come from Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth. It seems clear that he is a bogus priest. He has been arrested, and says his name is James Reynolds. He was a peddler, and recently went to New York from Ohio. By his swindling scheme it is said that he has picked up several thousand dollars. Among those he has swindled are Barker Dazzen Kelly, John McCaull, A. M. Palmer, and Ada Rehan.

THE TWO DAKOTAS.

Gov. Mellette Issues His Proclamation for the Division of the Territory.

Gov. Mellette, of Dakota, has issued his proclamation covering the two Dakotas in the matter of distributing the inchoate states for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and for the operation of Congressional enactment at Bismarck and Sioux Falls respectively, on the 4th of July. The districts were created upon the basis of last year's vote, and the work was accomplished with the utmost harmony. All of the Commission, Governor, Secretary, and Chief Justice.

A Promising Outlook.

Detailed reports from all the wheat states show that the prospects are encouraging about half the wheat produced in Minnesota and Dakota have been received at St. Paul. At 190 stations good to excellent condition of the ground is reported, thirty consider it fair, while only ten rate it as not good. The percentage of crop planted is equal to or above last year, and the acreage will also exceed last season, only thirteen stations reporting any decrease, while 102 have increased their acreage. The fly spell is broken.

France Will Tax Adulterated Lard.

The United States consul at Havre, under date of April 4, informs the State Department at Washington, D. C., that from and after May 1, a duty of 60 cents per hundred pounds net will be levied on all imports into France of lard mixed with cottonseed oil, irrespective of the percentage of such mixture, and that all lard imported from the United States will be subject to governmental examination.

Foreign News Notes.

The Paris tribunal has ordered the liquidation of the Panama Canal Company to compensate discharged employes.

M. Nunnaghy, the author of "Mlle. Rescalme," has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Paris, and M. Savine, the publisher of the book, to three months' imprisonment and to pay 3,000 francs fine and 5,000 francs damages for libeling ex-Minister Baynal.

Broke Jail and Fled.

The prisoners at the jail of St. Joseph de la Beauce, a town about half way between Montreal and Quebec, Can., revolted and shot and seriously wounded Jailer Chouinard and sergeant Harpe of the provincial police, overpowered, bound and horribly maltreated three of their keepers and then five of the desperate convicts made good their escape.

A Finicky Banker.

At London, Ont., as Frank Clarke was sitting alone in the sitting room of his father, Clarke, two men entered, and one, presenting a revolver, demanded his money. Clarke seized the pistol and turned it aside. He grappled with the two men, and the one attempted a second shot, but Clarke threw them off and turned it aside.

The Drama.

Lotta played to large houses last week at Detroit in Charles Gounod's "Sibyria," Bartley Campbell's spectacular and sensational play, is the attraction this week. Lotte follows in Gounod's opera next new play, "Two Sisters," will appear. Modjeska's farewell tour is promised for the first time in Chicago by Manager McVicker the coming summer.

Epidemic Among Sundanese.

A force of Sundanese attacked and defeated a party of Egyptians from Suakin near Sinkat, killing 300 of the Egyptians. The Egyptians lost ten killed and wounded. They were forced to take to refuge on the steamer Agami and have returned to Suakin.

Base-Ballists Banqueted.

The returning base-ballists were accorded a great reception in Chicago on the 19th inst. They were received at the depot, and a procession escorted them to the Palmer House, where they were entertained at a royal banquet.

Opposing the Jesuits.

At a meeting of citizens, last, a resolution was adopted calling for the disallowance of the Jesuits act and saying that if Jesuit intrigues do not cease their expulsion will be demanded.

Big Jewelry Failure in New York.

Goodman & Rosenberger, jewelers at 21 Maiden lane, have closed up on attachment for $8,270, with $60,000 debts and small assets.

A Buffalo Tragedy.

At Buffalo Thomas Dominguez, a Spaniard, killed his wife with a razor, after desperate struggle, and then cut his throat. Two little children survive.

From Far and Near.

An election was held at Angolier, Ind., to settle the contest of the postmastership, and resulted in the election of R. L. Schlotterbeck.

Rose Herer, 20 years of age, employed at the Lutz hotel in Wabash, Ind., died with symptoms of poisoning. An investigation has been ordered.

Mrs. Samuel Rigert committed suicide at Independence, Mo. She left two small children. Despondency because of ill-health and poverty caused the act.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime	$4.35	@ 4.60
Good	3.90	@ 4.25
Common	2.75	@ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.50	@ 4.65
Packers'	4.00	@ 4.35
SHEEP—No. 2 Mixed	3.75	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76½	@ .76½
OATS—No. 2	.26½	@ .26½
RYE—No. 2	.55	@ .55½
BARLEY—Choice Country	.57	@ .58
BUTTER—Creamery	.24	@ .26
EGGS—Fresh	.11½	@ .12
POTATOES—New California, per bu	1.75	@ 1.85
PORK—Mess	11.50	@ 11.75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.76	@ .76
CORN—No. 3	.26½	@ .26½
OATS—No. 2 White	.26½	@ .26½
RYE—No. 1	.55½	@ .55½
BARLEY—No. 2	.57	@ .57
PORK—Mess	11.50	@ 11.75
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 4.85
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP	4.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77½	@ .77½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.28	@ .28½
OATS—No. 2 White	.28	@ .28½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .77½
CORN—No. 2	.27	@ .27½
OATS—Mixed	.25	@ .26
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3.75	@ 4.75
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77½	@ .78
CORN—No. 2	.27½	@ .27
OATS—No. 2 White	.30	@ .31
RYE—Western	.58	@ .59
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 4.65
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3.50	@ 4.50
FLOUR—Patents	4.25	@ 4.40
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .77½
CORN—No. 2	.27½	@ .27½
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26½
RYE—No. 2	.55	@ .55½
BARLEY—Western	.53	@ .56
BUTTER—Creamery	.24	@ .26
EGGS—Fresh	.11½	@ .12
PORK—Jobbing	11.25	@ 11.75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 4.65
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
LAMBS	5.00	@ 5.50
CINCINNATI.		
HOGS—Butchers'	4.00	@ 5.00
CORN—No. 2	.28	@ .28½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.27	@ .27½
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .58
PORK—Mess	12.00	@ 12.25
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Good	4.00	@ 4.50
Common	3.00	@ 3.50
HOGS—Heavy	4.50	@ 4.65
Medium	4.50	@ 4.60
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.50

THE NATION'S GROWTH.

FORTY-TWO STATES NOW COMPRISE THE UNION'S GALAXY.

How Star After Star Has Been Added to the Flag—Historical Facts Not Generally Known—The Union As It Was and Now Is—Interesting Data.

FACTS of the Union, on March, 1789, when George Washington was inaugurated, only eleven States were represented in the Congress which had adopted the Constitution, only eleven had ratified it. Had the Union been dissolved much longer the eleven might have been twenty-two. Under the act of March 4, 1789, Congress had provided for the admission of Territory of New York, and the Territory of Vermont was admitted March 4, 1791, and the Territory of Kentucky was admitted February 4, 1792, and the Territory of Tennessee, and the Territory of Ohio, and the Territory of Louisiana, and the Territory of Indiana, and the Territory of Mississippi, and the Territory of Illinois, and the Territory of Alabama, and the Territory of Maine, and the Territory of Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas, and the Territory of Michigan, and the Territory of Florida, and the Territory of Iowa, and the Territory of Wisconsin, and the Territory of California, and the Territory of Minnesota, and the Territory of Oregon, and the Territory of Kansas, and the Territory of Nebraska, and the Territory of Nevada, and the Territory of Colorado, and the Territory of Dakota, and the Territory of Idaho, and the Territory of Montana, and the Territory of Wyoming, and the Territory of Washington, and the Territory of Utah, and the Territory of New Mexico, and the Territory of Arizona, and the Territory of Oklahoma, and the Territory of Indian Territory, and the Territory of Alaska, and the Territory of Dakota, and the Territory of Dakota, and the Territory of Dakota

He Got Away With
A short old man in a long gray board ya an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "Here you are!" pul pointing to open basket Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price

The small man stopped bemoles so as to free his fruitively pulled out a bunch in a basket of Co vored that, he tried a l Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions with "How much for gra laconically, eating a bel "Forty cents a basket "Too much," said the away two more Concord "Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

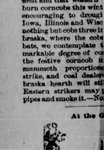
"Where did you learn "Over in Jersey."

"Well, see here, old I eat about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that be low knot, and then yo say, we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for a
It is claimed that a west and that western burn corncobs this wint encouraging to drought Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs than b braska, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob t mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealer braska hearth will sti Eastern strikers may p pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the G



(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out)

Miss D—Really, M unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, yes, I told me to take what

The Deceptive

Farmer Griggs must be fondin' yo York nowadays. I lags when yo came a look at yo now!—Tu

Winter Tra

Trapper—Hello! Wa corpse from!

Amputee—Just climbed up from the Fresh corpse—from labor. How far is it to the next station?—Life

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

Entered at the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., as second class matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

FIRST PAGE—Twenty cents per inch each insertion. Business cards, classified, one dollar per line per year.

INSIDE PAGES—Twenty cents per inch first insertion, fifteen cents per inch each subsequent insertion. Reduced rates by the year furnished on application.

LOCAL READING NOTICES—Five cents per line each insertion. Birth, Marriage and Death notices free. Obituary poetry and Cards of Thanks, five cents per line.

RUSSEL HARRISON son of the president and who is editor of the Montana Live Stock Journal has been sued for libel by ex-Governor Crosby.

WILLIAM ROBERTS who has served eight years of a twelve year sentence, for a crime he never committed, has been pardoned and will receive money remuneration from the state for the time served.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER has ordered the suits begun by the Cleveland administration against the Northern Pacific for stealing upwards of 40,000,000 feet of timber from government lands, discontinued.

Thus is Stanford's gigantic corporation rewarded for its mammoth campaign contribution of half a million dollars.

This is one of the largest and most direct theft on record.—Ionia Standard.

ABOUT a year ago, a mail route agent named Ashman, running out of Grand Rapids, while on a drunk, allowed "his train" to go out without either mail or agent. He was dismissed from the service, and J. Monteith, an industrious and deserving applicant was appointed. A few days ago the new superintendent of mail routes, in his eagerness to better the service, notified Monteith, a democrat, that his pay had been discontinued, and afterwards re-instated Ashman. Absent!

"PHOTOGRAPHY," by Professor John Trowbridge of Harvard, in the May Scribner, brings together in a most interesting way the remarkable achievements which the dry plate and instantaneous processes have made possible. The illustrations are from photographs taken under unusual conditions—showing objects photographed under water, by lamp and candle light, by lighting, and by flash powders; and the method of photographing the values of colors, surf and waves, men in motion, and vibrations of spoken words. The text is a clear and untechnical commentary upon these topics.

THE BOBBS MERRILL Assistant General Superintendent of the New York Central, contributes to the Railway Series of Scribner's Magazine, a lucid and entertaining account of the vast and complicated machinery which keeps in motion "The Freight-car Service" of this country. He describes the strange wanderings of a freight car; the methods employed by the car accountant's office to keep track of the wanderers; and the use and abuse of cars, with some valuable suggestions in regard to expenditing car service and readjusting the plan of payment. The illustrations shows important freight yards, piers, warehouses, car works, and floating trains.

How Protection Protects.

I have already cabled how the firm of Higgins, carpet makers, after inducing their employes to walk in republican processions and vote the republican ticket so as "to protect American industries," promptly locked them out as soon as the election was over because they would not accept 12 per cent reduction of their wages. The Brooke Iron Company, the Reading Iron Works and the Pottsville Iron and Steel Company have followed their shining example, and ordered wages reduced from 5 to 17 per cent, or their works to be shut down. Politicians cannot be held responsible for the weather—although they always claim the credit for it when it benefits a country—but the mild, open winter has been disastrous to almost all kinds of business here and the cutting of wages is becoming more and more general. The workingmen have no redress at present, but they are preparing for a general strike next May, when the gravest troubles are feared.—London Sunday Times.

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

Scribner's presents its readers the following interesting table of contents for May:

"The Canada Pool," Frontispiece. Drawn by M. J. Burns; engraved by Van Ness.

"The Land of the Wahsatch," By Leroy Milton Yale and J. G. Aylwin Creighton. Illustrations from sketches and drawings by L. M. Yale, L. R. O'Brien, and M. J. Burns; engravings by E. A. Clement, DeForest, Evans, Fay, Fitchtenau, Reid, Hoskin, Muller, Powers, Schneider, M. J. Whaley, and Van Ness.

"The Greater World," By Eric Hawthorne Lathrop.

"Court Life Toward Twenty Years Ago." By Eugene Schuyler; (To be concluded in the June number.) With portraits, engraved by Kruell and others, from photographs.

"Jeanne."—VI.—XII. (Conclusion). By John Elliott Curran. (Begun in the April number.)

"The Freight-car Service." By Theodore Voorhees. Illustrations by Herbert Denneth, H. D. Edwards, H. D. Nichols, Y. Pevard, W. Fitler, and others; engravings by Peckwell, Beard, and Witt.

"Under the Leaves." By William Herbert Carruth.

"The Dilemma of Sir Guy the Neuter." By Octave Thanet.

"A Levie of the Dawn." By Charles Edwin Markham.

"Photography." By John Trowbridge. Illustrations from negatives by the author and others. The view of lightning from a photograph by A. H. Bisden, Esq.; that of a burning building by D. N. Sorrell, Esq.; engravings by Baldwin, W. Miller, Peckwell, and Schneider.

"Fiction as a Fine Art." By Kate Stephens.

"Fiction as a Literary Form." By Hamilton Wright Mabie.

"The Master of Ballantrae." By Robert Louis Stevenson. (Begun in November—to be continued.)

"Not Strand but Sea." By Mrs. James T. Fields.

"The Lock of Old Homes in America." By Charles Eliot Norton.

Godey's.—The May number of Godey's Lady's Book is full of attractive features. The frontispiece illustration is a pleasing picture entitled "I Love it's Velvet." The colored and black fashions and work novelties are shown in real variety. The illustrated story, "Round Our Way," by Emily Lennox, is charming. "Why Lodged the Mistletoe" by Inez Porter, "A Story of the Cardinal Virtues," by Augusta de Bubna, and "A Handful of Wild Flowers," by M. E. C., are each of a pleasing kind. "A Woman's Way" grows in interest. Numerous short stories and poems fill up a well selected collection of light reading. "Aunt Jane's Portland Fortune-Telling," "Chats with our Neighbors," and the Household Department are of interest and practical value to housekeepers.

The fashion gossip and foreign letter are full of interest; and the boys and girls will find pleasing work suggested for them. Taken as a whole, the May number is one that no one can afford to do without who desires both amusement and instruction.

Godey's Lady's Book, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wide-Awake.—The May Wide Awake has two contributions that make this issue of special interest. One is a long and thrilling tale by Jessie Benton Fremont, of a personal Californian adventure in the wild mining days of 1848. As a foil to this dramatic narrative, is "The Homes of Andrew Jackson" (Children of the White House Series). It is crowded with twenty illustrations.

Every one enjoys a good anecdote, well told, turns first each month to the new department "Men and Things."

Trowbridge's popular serial "The Adventures of David Vane and David Crane" reaches its last and best chapters.

A new serial, "Sybil Pale's Fairness," by Chas. Tyler, author of "Comedies for Women," "Royal Lowrie" "Honor Bright" etc., will open with the new volume in June. "Five Little Peppers Midway," Margaret Sidney's charming serial, comes to a pause in this number. But "Five Little Peppers Further On," will delight all readers through the second half of the year.

Many other articles, stories and poems fill the number, the more a favorable once being a ballad of a boy's patriotic ride during the civil war, a "Bicycler Letter," by Mrs. ex-Governor Claflin, "An English May Day," by Mrs. F. A. Humphrey, "Walking," by Miss L. I. Guiney, etc.

Wide Awake is 20 cents a number, $2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Company, Boston, Publishers.

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE!

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE discusses ALL TOPICS of general interest to the public. It favors a reform in the tariff. It believes in honest government. It does not deal in dead issues. Its editor is the brilliant author and journalist, DONN PIATT, and it is by long odds THE BEST magazine before the public.

Each number contains a complete long novel by a well known author, beside shorter stories, poems, sketches, reviews and criticisms.

BELFORD'S is a live magazine. There is not a dull page in it. If you have not seen it send six cents for sample copy. Price $2.50 a year, 25 cents a number.

Address all Communications to N. Y. Office.

BELFORD, CLARKE & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

Chicago. New York, San Francisco.

WILD BEASTS, BIRDS AND REPTILES OF THE WORLD.

The Story of Their Capture, by P. T. BARNUM.

A Cyclopedia of Natural History in the form of a Thrilling Romance of Exploration and Adventure.

Profusely Illustrated with hundreds of high class engravings from drawings specially designed by Cleveland, Sewell, Kretschmer, Mubel Emerson, Wolcott, Fish, Ryan, Gibson, and others will be published in one large, quarto volume of over 500 pages, on a fine quality of tinted and superfinished paper, made expressly for this purpose. It will be printed in the highest style of the art. It will be sold by subscription only, and will be furnished at a low price.

D. H. PIERCE,

Agent for Charlevoix.

Who is now canvassing for the same.

A Good Yoke of Oxen FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Eight Years Old. Weighs, 3,600 lbs.

Apply to, **J. M. CLARK,**

April 3rd. Charlevoix, Mich.

Beauty

Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that adds greatly to the beauty. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray,

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will restore the color, bring on a new growth, and render the soft and silky. For keeping the scalp clean cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my father-already venerable, a respectable length and appearance."—R. Dutton, Oakland, Miss.

"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either) when Ayer's Hair Vigor was using only one bottle, and I believe it will do the same for any one who uses it."—R. T. Schanstiss, Dickson, Tenn.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I have ever tried. It keeps the scalp healthy, prevents the hair from falling, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with good results."—Jerome Hedges, Jr. M., Jackson M. D. Thomas Hill, Texas.

"My hair was becoming harsh and dry, but after using half a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became soft and glossy. I cannot express the joy I feel at having found it."—Lucy J. Handy, Delavan, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand not made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best materials, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF DEPOT. SHOPS (WITH 6 OR 7) HIGH, CHARLEVOIX.

THE OSBORNE MOWING MACHIN is one that I am prepared to repair.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** to which I invite the attention of those who want a good job of work done and first class workmanship, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.**, on short notice. Shop on South Terrace, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

W. F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Asst Cashier.

Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix

(STATE, $25,000.

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to Europe always on hand. Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft. References: National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Come and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

GRAND OPENING

----AT----

ALICK ROSENTHAL'S

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

MAY 6th, 7th and 8th.

We will display a fine line of Silk Warp Henriettas, New Royal Flannels, Check and Plaid Flannels in all styles, Toile du Nords, Zephir Ginghams, Lawn Tennis Flannels, French Satteens, Challie de Laines, Etc., Etc.,

FULL STOCK OF DRY GOODS!

In the Carpet, Matting, and Rug line we are superior to any competitor. Our Curtain and Drapery selections will suit everybody. A fine assortment of Parasols. In our Clothing, Hat, and Cap department we take the lead of all.

A New Feature!

We will give every cash purchaser of $25 worth of Goods a Rocking Chair, of good make and handsomely trimmed. A ticket will be given to each customer giving the amount traded, and when $25 is spent with us you will be the proud possessor of a handsome Chair. This offer is good from May 1 to August 1.

Respectfully Yours.

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS,

DEALERS IN

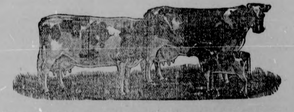
Hardware, Iron and Nails

Also Sole Agents for the Celebrated

HOUSEHOLD JEWEL COOKING STOVE,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade. Save your Dollars by spending them with

February 5th. **STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.**



Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

TWO CENTS A LINE

Advertisements inserted in this column for Two Cents a Line, each insertion; but no notice inserted for less than TEN CENTS.

FISH BOAT for sale for $75. Inquire of C. L. HARVEY, Charlevoix, Mich.

FOR SALE. Having decided to remove to Mexico, I offer my property for sale. Consisting of my residence, fifteen acres of land north of Dixon's farm, forty acres in South Arm, two village lots in Charlevoix, land in Marion, Kansas. Address, or inquire of, A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Charlevoix, Mich.

FOR SALE or to Let. Three cottages in good repair. Also factory, with engine and boiler, and four acres of land, in the village of Charlevoix, at low prices that will suit the times. Also Mrs. Sweetland's saloon building, which is to be moved, or will be sold rolling. MAYNE & HARSHA, Agents.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stockman & Iddings, and doing a general hardware business in the village of Charlevoix, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect May 1, 1889. The business will be continued by Morris Iddings, who assumes all liabilities of the firm and to whose order all outstanding indebtedness due the Stockman & Iddings is payable.

(Signed.) MORRIS D. IDDINGS.
ALBERT STOCKMAN.

Charlevoix, Mich., April 24, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby subjected to Stockman & Iddings. If you have no account or note with said firm payable on demand, you are requited that it must be paid or arrangements made for the settlement.

STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

Charlevoix, April 24, 1889.

OLD PAPERS, two cents a bundle for putting down under carpets. Five cents a dozen at the Journal office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Practice in Admiralty. Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

ARTHURE MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Michigan. Collections promptly attended to.

REEVE W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Collections promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. M. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

R. W. SANE, Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

PHYSICIANS.

A. CARLSTEIN, M. D., Office and residence on Main street. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 A. M., and 2.00 to 4.00 P. M.

E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner State and Clinton St. Surgery treat ment a specialty. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a.m. and from 2.00 to 4.00 p.m.

LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Rankin Post No. 114, meets second Saturday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 207, meets every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 102, meets 3rd Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 291, meets every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3211, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferson Hall.

K. OF L.—Lake Assembly, No. 7509, meets every Saturday evening at Jefferson Hall.

L. O. T. M.—Charlevoix Tent, No. 172, meets every Saturday evening at Jefferson Hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 347, meets on or before full moon, at their hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Chapter No. 103, meets on or before full moon, at their hall.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 2, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Moral—Trade at A. T. Washburne & Co's.

Mrs. M. Litney is home from Sutton's Bay.

H. Cooper has built an addition to the Ingleside.

Geo. W. Beaman received his new bicycle yesterday.

A. H. Lobdell of Holly is visiting his son Sam this week.

S. M. Moore was in town Friday, looking after resort affairs.

S. Alexx has the frame up for a new house on Antrim street.

M. J. Stockman has built a new sidewalk in front of his store.

David Shannon, detective, of Port Huron is in town on business.

Mrs. Byron See arrived home today from her visit to Philadelphia.

Jos. Stevens and family moved to Horton's Bay last Wednesday.

To Mr. and Mrs. H. Lee Iddings, at Albion, April 27, a daughter.

Mrs S. H. Bearnke arrived home from Grand Rapids last Saturday.

F. J. Meech has been seriously ill with the mumps, but is now improving.

W. H. Downer received a road-cart on Saturday to use with his fast horse.

L. Benson went to Harbor Springs Monday, for a brief vacation from business.

J. S. Smithson and family arrived home Friday morning from North Carolina.

Frank Cole has completed his house on Antrim street, and moved in last week.

Hon. Wm. Harris came home from Lansing last Saturday, to visit his family over Sunday.

John Wagner and wife have gone to Ferrington for a two weeks visit with Mrs. Wagner's parents.

Ben Campbell and B. H. Whitman are building new fences in front of their residences on Main street.

Geo. A. Gage has arrived and will superintend the placing of the machinery in the new shingle mill.

Mrs. J. R. Emrey and children and Miss Rose Stakoe went to Manistee on the last trip of the Lawrence.

W. H. Healey of East Jordan started Friday for Portland, Oregon, where he intends to make his future home.

The North Star took a load of Good Templars up to Ironton Friday night, where they organized a lodge.

C. D. Smith, merchant tailor, has rented the building lately occupied by C. H. Maddaugh, and will open a tailor shop.

The steamer Gracie Barker came over from Petoskey on Tuesday, for repairs, and was partially hauled out at Washburn's.

The steamer Jos. Gordon is making her regular trips, leaving East Jordan at 7.00 a. m. and 1.00 p.m., two round trips per day.

Frank E. Wood arrived home Tuesday, looking much improved in health after his winter's sojourn in New Mexico and elsewhere.

Gambling dens have caused more misery, wrecked more individuals and broken the hearts of more parents, wives and sisters than disease and death.

Our fire boys are loud in their praises of the hospitable manner in which they were entertained at East Jordan last Tuesday by the fire company there.

Alex. Ross and Miss Eleanor Lindsay were married by Rev. W. H. McCartney at the residence of the bride's parents in Charlevoix Tuesday evening.

☞ It is the intrinsic merit alone of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, that has gained for it great popularity for restoring the natural color of the hair.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning, "The Lord in His Holy Temple." In the evening J. S. Smithson will deliver his famous "Candle Lecture." All welcomed.

Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.30.

☞ The value of a remedy should be estimated by its curative properties. According to this standard, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best and most economical blood medicine in the market, because the most pure and concentrated. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

Scribner's Magazine for May will interest readers of many and varied tastes. Men of letters, lovers of good fiction and poetry, railway men, amateur and professional photographers, and sportsmen will find articles which will strongly appeal to them. The variety and excellence of the engravings will delight those who appreciate good art.

We have received the Michigan Manual for 1889, compiled by Secretary of State Osmun. As usual it is a valuable compendium of useful and interesting information relative to our state. It contains brief biographical sketches of U. S. senators and representatives in congress from Michigan, also of the state officers, senators and representatives; election statistics by counties, terms of the several circuit courts, commissioners of deeds for Michigan in the several states and territories and much other useful information.

Said a well known Detroit citizen "If there is one thing in this world that will make a man swear it is to yield to a paper and strike upon an interesting and well written article and just as you get thoroughly interested find that it is an advertisement for some safe kidney and liver cure or some Log Cabin Sarsaparilla remedies. I tell you what, it is enough to make a preacher curse." In reply to the question, do you think it pays to advertise, he replied: "Of course I do. I would not for a minute be without an advertisement in the paper. No person now-a-days can do business and make it pay without advertising. People think more of one line in the paper than they would if you stood and praised your own goods for a month." With these words he hustled off to his store saying that he was being driven to death with business.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Rutledge Mooney Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric bitters saved his life."

Sep. 21. 1. Wiesman, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c. and $1. at C. R. Hines & Co.'s Drug Store.

Sick, Sluggish, and Scratches

On humans or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sheumatic Lotion. This never fails. Sold by C. R. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 6ow9

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATHS ETC.

LUMBER AWED AND BILL FILLED TO ORDER.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Repaired articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

LOBDELL - & - CO.,

Successors to A. J. McLeod.

Dealers in—

Fresh & Salt

MEATS,

Poultry, Butter and Eggs, Vegetables and Fruits.

HOLLY CREAMERY BUTTER.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WALL PAPER.

The Largest, Finest, and best Selected Stock of Spring Designs in the City. Ceiling and Side Wall Decorations, Center Pieces, Dadoes, Friezes, Etc.

GEO. W. BEAMAN.

Filled to Overflowing.

WE STARTED THE SEASON FULLY TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE OF ALL COMPETITORS.

This week we Offer two Special Lines of Dress Goods at the Low Price of 15 and 20 cents a yard. They are worth double in all colors.

Alapacas and Sicilian Mohairs

Are very Popular this Season. We have a full line of these goods. They deserve a popularity, for what beautiful goods we have to show you. Don't miss our big drive in Ribbons at 20 cents per yard. Any of them are worth double the amount. Remember and call early.

Yours in Green's Block,

A. T. WASHBURNE & COMPANY.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Sale of Lands for Unpaid Taxes of the Year 1887.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to law there will be sold for delinquent taxes of the year of 1887 and interest and charges thereon, at the office of the treasurer of the village of Charlevoix in said village, on Monday, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1889, commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day and continuing until said lands are all sold. The following described lands and tenements, to wit:

DESCRIPTION.	Tax.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
lot 2, blk 6, village of Charlevoix	$1 00	05	50	$1 55
lot 14, Upright & Hurlbut add., vil of Charlevoix	30	5	50	
lot 15, " " " "	30	5	50	
lot 16, " " " "	30	5	50	
lot 3, blk 4, C. Mason add., vil of Charlevoix	60	18	50	1 48
lot 3, blk 1, " " "	1 00	30	50	1 80
lot 4, Clifford's add., " "	30	5	50	85
lot 4, " " " "	30	5	50	85
lot 5, " " " "	30	5	50	85
lot 20, blk 8 in Newman's add., vil of Charlevoix	1 50	22	50	1 72
lot 17, " " " "	3 70	72	50	4 92
lot 18, Upright & Hurlbut add., " "	30	7	50	87
lot 28, " " " "				
lot 29, blk 8 in Newman's add., vil of Charlevoix	1 50	22	50	1 72
lot 30, " " " "	1 50	22	50	1 72
lot 1, blk 20, Upright & Hurlbut add., " "	60	13	50	1 23
lot 2, blk 20, " " " "	60	13	50	1 23
lot 3, blk 20, " " " "	60	13	50	1 23
lot 6, C. Mason's add., vil of Charlevoix	30	5	50	85
lot 7, C. Mason's add., vil of Charlevoix	30	5	50	85
lot 8, Upright & Hurlbut add., vil of Charlevoix	30	5	50	85
lot 9, C. Mason's add., " "	30	5	50	85
lot 29, 79, and e ½ lot 31, Upright & Hurlbut add., vil of Charlevoix	10 00	2 45	50	12 95

DESCRIPTION.	Tax.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
lot 13, blk 3, vil of Charlevoix	1 40	32	50	2 22
lot 1, and land commencing at a w corner of lot owned by Rosella Toplosse, thence south 2 chains to Round Lake, thence east along said lake 1 chain and 25 links, thence north 2 ch.50 chains thence west 1 chain to beginning	60	13	50	1 23
lot 2, blk 11, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	22	50	1 72
A parcel of land commencing at a corner of land owned by E. M. Clark at a point 19 chains and 41 links east of state road, running thence west 19 chains and 41 links to said road, thence north along said road 4 chains, thence east 19 chains and 41 links, thence south to north shore of Round Lake, thence in a westerly course along shore of said lake to a point south of place of beginning, thence north to place of beginning	80	18	50	1 48
lot 4, blk 10, vil of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 6, blk 10, vil of Charlevoix	2 00	45	50	2 95
Commencing at a point on the west side of Bridge St. at the n e corner of a piece of land owned by W. A. Brown, running thence west 4 rods, thence south 10 rods, thence east 4 rods along said lake to a point intersecting a line commencing 4 rods north from the place of beginning and running north west to Lake Michigan, thence south by or east to the west line of said Brown's land, thence along said street to place of beginning	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 1, Upright & Hurlbut add., vil of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 2, " " " " " "	30	5	50	1 11
lot 90, " " " " " "	24	5	50	79
lot 91, " " " " " "	24	5	50	79
lot 1, blk 7, vil of Charlevoix	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 4, blk 17, " "	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 5, blk 14, " "	60	13	50	1 23
lot 3, Mason's add., vil of Charlevoix	30	5	50	85
lot 30, Upright & Hurlbut, " "	30	5	50	85
lot 3 of lot 29, blk 2, " "	2 00	45	50	2 95
lot 4, blk 2, vil of Charlevoix	2 40	54	50	3 44
lots 4, 5, blk 1, " "	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 7, Clifford's add., " "	30	5	50	85
lot 10, blk 4, Dixon's add., vil of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
A parcel of land commencing at a point on a corner of lot 31, village of Charlevoix, running west 10 rods, thence north 16 ft, thence east 20 ft east, south 16 ft, thence west 10 ft, thence south 30 ft to place of beginning	2 10	49	50	3 18

Dated this 23d day of April, 1889.

ALICK ROSENTHAL, Village Treasurer.

50 PER YEAR.

ONES TRAVEL ALONE.

Invested to the Care of Railroads for Long Journeys.

Been shipped without pa is the rule that the rail ies thinking of adopt stop to the apparently in actice of consigning ship mories of train conductors d perhaps half way across and and turned over to he destination.

conditions of railroad travel that to send a child in this rail was to lose the child in out of ken. But railroad ave developed, and with this nt parents and friends have safe to put a tag on their and send them off upon y travels. On railroad and trip these travelers go. Three d at Castle Garden waybilled ut with not a soul that know ffer a protecting arm.

Pennsylvania railroad dis- Pennsylvania and Central this Age. "The care and liabilities are too great. But notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in ing the obstacles thrown in consignments of children still s, and, of course, we do our took out for them. It is not on for your people to come to children that they want de- the far west along our lines ith which we connect es they are old enough to be with tickets and such money pay need on the way, but the ways the case.

In the youngsters are very e practice is for friends to pay t of the entire expense con- with carrying their precious We then make the child on and telegraph to our agents e line to pay over such and amount to the child wanderer, y be needed. The conductor it for the traveler's meals, and ilk for the traveler's meals, and dren. But, as I say, this is a business and we don't like to ble it. It was once a popular t to turn over children bound r journeys to the Pullman Pal- company, but now it also ihy of the business."

an old official connected with senger department of the Phil- is and Reading railroad: "Our ions are quite frequently asked after children that travel with- ents or friends. But it is gen- only a short trip. The instances ch we turn over these minors nnecting line are very rare in-

most notable cases of long jour- or friendless little ones are met n the immigrant homes. Tow- till drive parents to run great and they will send over from the antry their children to travel water and land to friends in the country of their west. Perhaps for as they will not hear of the hazardous of the journey, trusting lishape of the journey, trusting e interest of strangers and the ulness of railroad officials to the trip. Only a tag fastened the neck or to the buttonhole e the destination.

Stranger, be kind to this ere pup, And always keep him right side up.

so were the epigrammatic direc- that carried a poor cur to the end is journey not long ago. But similar tactics are tried with baggage, the railroads are inclined fright, and rebel against fulfilling sist and rebel against fulfilling ffice of a traveling nurse.—Philadelphia Record.

Test of Death.

any tests have been suggested to de- line whether or not life is extinct or e death has appeared to occur. e of the most recent, and held to be of the most reliable, is called the monia hypodermic test. In using last the operator injects one hypo- nic syringeful of strong solution mmonia under the skin of the arm some other convenient portion of body. If the body be not dead—if e be the faintest circulation—the monia will produce on the skin, r the point where it was injected, a ft red patch, on the surface of ch raised red spots will appear; f there be absolute death, there l be produced a brown dark blotch, ich is definitely conclusive against y possible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

Users of ice must read up on the re- ent investigations of Kedzie, Peaghe d Prudden, showing that ice taken m polluted streams is not purified freezing. Kedzie tells us that if gen from streams containing rotting getable matter or sewage it will in- duce diarrhœa. In 1878, at Rye nch, an epidemic broke out in a ge hotel, and was traced at last to e taken from an adjacent pond. The dge of this pond in summer was foul d stinking with putrescent matter. ganic matter, as well as bacteria, not eliminated by any ordinary de- ce of cold. Too many of our reams are the recipients of sewage, his is the ice age of civilization, d we must have it pure.—St. Louis lobe-Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

A Burns masquerade to celebrate he birthday of the poet is an annual ustom in Leslie, Ifeshire. At the ale celebration twenty-four plow- men, merchants and farmers, mount- ed and dressed to represent the prin- cipal characters in Burns' works, pan- ded the street headed by a villainous ooking and scowling fellow as a crowd of people. Burns himself appeared in ackney, with silver buttons and buckles; while other characters were Tam O'Shanter, Souter Johnny, Auld Nick, Deacon Brodie, Robin Ross the Ploughman, Tam Bogie, Jock the Leg- Kate Kennedy, Bonnie Jean the Miller's Daughter, Tam Bogie, Jock the Leg- Kate Kennedy, Bonnie Jean the Miller's Daughter, Tam Bogie, Jock the Leg- Kate Kennedy, Bonnie Jean the Miller's Daughter, Tam Bogie, Jock the Leg- Kate Kennedy, Bonnie Jean the Miller's Daughter, Tam Bogie, Jock the Leg- Kate Kennedy, Bonnie Jean the Miller's Daughter, Tam Bogie, Jock the Leg- Kate Kennedy, Bonnie Jean the Miller's Daughter,

He Got Away Wi
A short old man in
with a long gray beard p
an armful of Christmas
through Fulton marka
noon and stopped at a s
of grapes were displayed
"How you sell" yull
pointing to open basket
Concords, Catawbas and
market, for half the pric
The small man stepped
bunnies so as to free his
frantically pulled out a l
bunch in a basket of Co
vorsel that, to tried a l
Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh
with a customer, now
short man's actions wit
"How much for gra
laconically, eating a bu
"Forty cents a basket,
"Too much," said the
away two more Concord
"Are you a wholesale
der.
"No."
"Own a vineyard,
wine?"
"No."
"Where did you learn
"Over's Jersey."
"Well, see here, old
eat about a pound and
cents, or I'll tie that ba
how kind, and then yo
say; we don't want no p
around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for
It is claimed that a
nent and that western
burn corncobs this wint
encouraging to dread
Iowa, Illinois and Wisc
nothing but cobs three ft
breaks, where the cobs
bats, we contemplate
markable degree of co
the festive corncob n
monumental proportion
strike, and coal dealer
breaks hearth will sti
Eastern strikers may
pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the C

Trapper—Hello! Wh
come from?
Apparition—Just emerg
Apparition—Just emerg
the next station.—Life.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

THE CENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.

Wonderful Progress of the Nation—Our Mighty Empire of To-day Contrasted with the Infant Republic of a Century Ago.

BY DUKE BAILIE.

ON the 30th day of April, 1789, George Washington was inducted into the office of President of the United States, with imposing ceremony, in the balcony of the City Hall, New York.

His inaugural address that day the great man echoed the sentiments of those who framed the Constitution of the new government when he spoke of the work of the future as "an experiment." The work before the first President and his associates was full of difficulty. Statesmen of the highest order of intellect, some, indeed, in the Cabinet of Washington, lacked faith in the success of the experiment established for the security of the rights of the great commonalty of labor in meeting the questions that came up. Madison, still a member of Congress, wrote: "We are in a wilderness without even a footstep to guide us." Washington, a republican, from the deep sincerity of his nature, gave to the plan the full weight of his influence, and was a tower of strength. An enthusiasm were overcome doubts were dispelled. The government in a few years proved adequate to meet every emergency. It was firmly established. The "experiment" was a success. Washington, in his inaugural, said it was "the strongest government on earth," and "the only one where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concerns."

This was the work of the revolution at length accomplished by the embodiment of the ideas of local self-government, and of national union in the Constitution as the organic law, and the establishment of a republican government that met the wants of the people, and was in accord with the ideas by men of liberal views all over the world. The feeling of this school was expressed by Sir James Mackintosh as he wrote: "America has emerged from her struggles into tranquility and freedom, into affluence and credit; and the authors of her Constitution have constructed a great permanent experimental answer to the sophisms and declamations of the detractors of liberty."

The results of a retrospect of a century's growth in those fields which suggest some of the most important results of the marvelous development of other nations are such as to awaken a feeling of just pride in every American citizen. And the reflections naturally deduced from these results as to the characteristic features of our people contradict those which are drawn from a superficial review of the social and political abuses of the day, and are most reassuring as to the honeful future of this republic.

The entire power and force of England was directed to the suppression and destruction of the commerce and internal industry of the infant republic. Pitt, in the year 1785, eight or ten hook-boats of about twenty-five tons each performed all the carrying trade between Cincinnati and Pittsburg. Hamilton, when Secretary of State, in his report under the head of coal, notes: "There are several mines in Virginia now worked. There is something," he says, also, "in the texture of cotton which adapts it in a peculiar degree to the application of machines." What are coal and cotton to this nation, to the world, to-day? Within seven months of this year nearly 3,000,000 yards of our cotton cloth competed with the British manufacture; 1,000,000 yards went to Mexico, 3,000,000 to Central America; 6,000,000 to the West Indies; 2,000,000 to South America; 3,000,000 to Asiatic countries, and, besides, we have supplied our own 60,000,000 of population. This is the century's statement for manufacturing cotton cloth alone.

Even Jefferson, the writer of the immortal Declaration—in intellect the most widely influential of our early statesmen—failed at first to grasp the powers within our country. To day the United States stands first of all countries of the world; the annual product of its factories reaches at least five billions of dollars, and fully four million of operatives are employed in its various industries. The product per operative, owing to the greater skill and intelligence of American artisans, is in the United States $1,500; in Great Britain, $1,000; in Germany, $600; in Italy, $300, $200.

The Americans are the best-fed people of the present age, and therefore they are able to accomplish the greatest amount of best work. According to Vauban, Bossuet, and Lagrange three names illustrious in war, religion, and science, respectively, "that country may be considered the most prosperous in which the inhabitants are able to have the largest ratio of meat for their food." The United States consumes 180 pounds of meat per inhabitant; the Russian Empire, 120 pounds; France, 90 pounds; Switzerland, 55 pounds; Germany, 55 pounds; Scandinavia, 45 pounds; Russia, 44 pounds, and so on downward to Italy, gal. with 20 pounds per head per year.

Even up to 1850 the United States used at intervals to import wheat from Europe; whereas now it produces one-third of the world's crop. Facilities for transportation have so improved that wheat grown on the Mississippi is now sold as cheap in Europe as that grown on the spot. For the last half-dozen years all the land of Illinois has been yielding more crops than it has cost. We can now import corn from Illinois to the nearest port.

In 1790 and 1791, the mess bill of a Continental officer shows that he paid for sugar $14, $16 and $18 a pound; twist silk, $10 per yard; three brushes and a black ball, $80; a black silk handkerchief $75; eggs, $12 per dozen. When our postoffice was established, in May, 1794, a single letter cost six cents for thirty miles; over 60 miles twenty-five cents, and over 600 miles, one dollar. In 1790 $20,000,000 of silver and $22,000,000 of gold were available for coinage, the remainder being used in the arts. From the date of enactment of our first coinage law, in 1792, to the beginning of the present year, the product of the United States was eighteen hundred and five millions of gold and eight hundred and fifty millions of silver, and nine-tenths of this total was produced in the forty years ending December 31, 1888. Our country has $15 in specie per capita for each one of its inhabitants.

While money circulates and is a most essential factor in the maintenance and advance of civilization, honesty and industry are the real wealth of a country, and contributed to the love of acquisition of wealth. The pioneers whose camp-fires, from Massachusetts Harbor westward, had marked the advance line in the conquests of industry, has been for the most part men imbued with the spirit of true religion; men who, opposed to the supremacy of the church, still recognized it as a necessary factor in the upbuilding of a successful commonwealth, and provided generously for its growth and conservation. Thus it was that upon the borders of uncomposted lands, and in the midst of surroundings comparatively unfavorable, the pioneer worshiped in a temple of his own building, and was led by the minister who could pursue their studies beyond the rudimentary knowledge imparted by the grand women of that day, who found time, amid the toil of the wilderness, to teach their children how to read and write, how to think, and how to live.

Our national idea includes the school as a matter of course, and the first rude building in any new community generally served as the school-house. The school-house, as the palladium of political safety and prosperity, Andrew Jackson gave expression to the determined will of the nation, in the terse sentiment spoken at the night of his inauguration, "The Union must be preserved." Abraham Lincoln, the martyr-President, said that the thousands who died for their country on the battle-fields gave their lives "that the nation might live." Millions had responded to the call of that martyr-President, who, in 1861, spoke of as their own personal country, and meeting their own destruction "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people should not perish from the earth."

It is such a government that the genius of our people requires; such a one only under which our States may remain for ages to come unbroken, and free.

WASHINGTON'S DESK IN FEDERAL HALL.

Washington's Personal Appearance.

Washington, according to Houdon's measurements, was 6 feet 2 inches in height. He was a giant in size and physical strength. His hands and feet were proportionately large. His hands were enormous. They were No. 13. His ordinary walking-stick was a shillalah, which he used to carry in his pocket, and he could not buy a glove to fit him, and had to have his glovers make him to order. His mouth was his strong feature, the lips being always tightly compressed. He was a man of few words and of strong emotions, and his mouth was the index of his character

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a long gray beard p[illegible] an armful of Christmas [illegible] through Fulton market [illegible] noon and stopped at a w[illegible] of grapes were displayed. "Here you are!" yell[illegible] pointing to open baskets Concords, Catawbas and [illegible] market, for half the pri[illegible] The small man stopped [illegible] remains so as to free his [illegible] fairly pulled off a [illegible] bunch in a basket of Co[illegible] vowed that, he tried a [illegible] Catawba, and began on [illegible]

The fruit vender, wh[illegible] with a customer, now [illegible] short man's actions with [illegible] "How much for gra[illegible] laconically, eating a De[illegible] "Forty cents a basket." "Too much," said the [illegible] away two more Concord [illegible] "Are you a wholesale [illegible] der."

"No."

"Own a vineyard, [illegible] wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn [illegible] "New Jersey."

"Well, see here, old [illegible] eat about a pound and [illegible] cents, or I'll tie that ba[illegible] how kind, and then you [illegible] sey; we don't want no g[illegible] around here."—New Yo[illegible]

The Cane's [illegible]

No Fears for [illegible]

It is claimed that a [illegible] west and that western [illegible] burn corncobs this win[illegible] encouraging to drought [illegible] Iowa, Illinois and Wis[illegible] nothing but cobs threw[illegible] breaks, where the cobs [illegible] bats, we contemplate [illegible] markable degree of [illegible] the festive corncob [illegible] mammoth proportions [illegible] strike, and coal dealers [illegible] breaks hearth will st[illegible] Eastern strikers may [illegible] pipes and smoke it.—N[illegible]

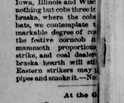
At the G[illegible]

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, M[illegible] unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C.—Ah, yes, M[illegible] told me to take what [illegible]

The Deceptive [illegible]



Farmer Griggs [illegible]

[illegible] York nowadays. [illegible] logs when yo come [illegible] look at yo now!—Pu[illegible]

Winter Tr[illegible]

Trapper—Hello! Wh[illegible] come from?

Amarillo—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down yonder. How far is it to the hit it winded?—Life.

[illegible] —Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 2, 1889.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Wilson.

A little snow-storm for variety.

Geo. Bowen has traded his ponies and $100 for a span of white horses to Tuscate.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Smith and daughter of Advance, visited relatives here on Sunday last.

Elder Scofield preached in the Wilks settlement, on Sunday afternoon.

J. R. Vance has been improving his property in South Arm by fencing, etc., the past week.

Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Scofield visited relatives in Echo on Friday last.

A number of our young men went to Pleasant Valley to hear Elder Burge preach on Sunday afternoon.

Presiding Elder Sherman, of Traverse City, and Rev. G. S. Robinson, of East Jordan, passed through here to Boyne Falls on Sunday afternoon where Elder R. was to preach in the evening.

W. H. Healey and family, of East Jordan, passed through here on Monday last, en route for Oregon, where he expects to make his home.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the men who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, dr. king's New discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. c

Atwood.

April 20.—Henry Blair has rented a farm of his nephew, Sim Blow, and takes possession to-day.

Wm. Ingalls has rented his farm and moves to Central Lake this week. He will go into the saw-mill business.

Fred Stafford is the papa of a bouncing girl.

Rev. Mr. Whitman was at Ironton Sunday, holding quarterly meeting. Rev. Thurston, of Charlevoix, filled his appointment at Atwood.

The doctor says there is not as much sickness of a dangerous character as usual in this township.

A number of families have moved in this place lately. They like the place and will settle.

Miss Clara Wood commenced this morning to teach the Antrim school.

Echo.

Chilly days and colder nights.

Mrs. McMillan was quite ill, but is better at present.

Little Jennie Scofield is failing fast. Her recovery is doubtful.

Mary McMillan came home for a few days visit on Saturday last.

Mrs. Papineau is some better.

Isaac Vance attended M. E. quarterly services in East Jordan, on Saturday and Sunday last.

Elder Scofield and wife, of Wilson, visited at A. E. Scofield's, one day last week.

School began in the Vance district on Monday last; Miss Nancy Kinney, teacher.

Mrs. Orson Bartholomew has her mother, Mrs. A. King, of South Arm, visiting her for a few days.

☞We notice a new departure in the treatment of disease that promises to revolutionize the medicine business. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatments of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh, were procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism, nervous debility and piles. Originated and used by specialists, being a positive cure for each disease, these preparations are the best remedies procurable. We advise all to send 3 two cent stamps to the Chase Medical Specialty Co., 179 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. and receive by return mail their interesting hand book. 7569

Burgess.

April 20.—Mr. Fish has rented the Henry Kahler farm for a term of years.

At a meeting of the township board Chauncy Howe Sr. and Geo. Scott were appointed as a board of review.

Saturday the steamhargo Root, finished her cargo at Burgess with shingles for Downer.

The J. L. Green brought a full load of beer for Fred Smith from Milwaukee.

School commences in Maple Grove district next Monday.

Monday and Tuesday were slightly wintry.

Fire at Petoskey.

Petoskey, April 29.—An alarm of fire was sounded at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, which proved to be at the Occidental hotel, (one of the oldest buildings in the place, having been built in 1874,) almost the whole inside of the building was badly damaged by either fire or water. Jacob Passage, the owner had just effected an insurance of $5,000 a few days ago. The loss is estimated at fully $3,000 on the building alone. Mr. Passage intends to immediate ly commence to refit and re-open the hotel to the public.

"Cheaper Sugar."

There are about 9,000 barrels of sugar owned by the wholesale dealers in this city. As sugar has advanced three quarters of a cent and is likely to go higher and as sugar is always sold here on quotation prices, Grand Rapids grocers smile. By the way the final republican rallying cry of the last campaign was "cheaper sugar." This like other republican campaign promises has to be taken in practice on the doctrine of contraries.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

Author of "Beautiful Snow."

Mr. J. W. Watson, the author of "Beautiful Snow," having been described by the New York World as the author of an unsuccessful book of poems, and at present an elevated railroad tenkoman, writes to that journal as follows: "My book of poems is not a failure, but, the publishers inform me, is one of the best selling in the trade, though I derive no profit from it, nor do I even a copy (fact), the price being beyond my pocket ($3) and the publishers never having presented me with a copy. There are many better poems in it than 'Beautiful Snow,' and several almost as popular. Frank Leslie never offered me $1,000 to write any poem, though he has paid me much money for doing so."—Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

Is Your Dander Up?

The word "dander" is a corruption of danger, and has generally been considered an Americanism, but in Halliwell's Archaic Dictionary he gives the words dander (anger) and danger (disturbed), the former common to several English counties and the latter peculiar to Somersetshire. A dandy is generally used to mean a coxcomb, a fop, and is the French word dandin (a cuckold fellow).—Detroit Free Press.

F. E. WOOD, BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County.

Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Over the Postoffice, Charlevoix, Mich.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX

☞Also Farming Lands For Sale.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,

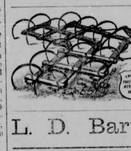
Druggists and Pharmacists.

We have a Fine Line of

FRESH CONFECTIONERY

Call and Sample it.

SAP PAILS. SAP PANS.



NEW HARROWS.

New Stoves.

New Builders Hardware.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN MACKINAW CITY AND DETROIT JACKSON

The North and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City, 8:00 a. m. (except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit ..... 5.40 p. m. and 7.20 a. m. Jackson ..... 10.30 p. m. and 11.25 a. m. Toledo ..... 11.40 p. m. and 1.45 a. m. Buffalo ..... 6.15 a. m. and 4.40 p. m. Cincinnati ..... 6.35 a. m. and 4.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson. O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l. P. & T. Agt. Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

Daily except Sunday.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS PRIANT, CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF,

Going South every morning, except Sunday. Will leave Harbor Springs at 6.00, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30 a. m. Return same day, leave East Jordan 12.30 p. m., arrive at Charlevoix 4.00, Harbor Springs 4.30, Petoskey 5.30; arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

A FINE PIECE OF CHEWING TOBACCO IS INDEED A LUXURY

FINZER'S Old Honesty COMES AS NEAR BEING A FINE PIECE OF PLUG TOBACCO AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE IT

AND IS KNOWN AS A Standard Brand

AMONG DEALERS

THESE GOODS ARE ON THE MARKET 'N ONLY ONE SHAPE, 3x12 FULL 16 OZ. PLUG—THE MOST CONVENIENT TO CUT IN POCKET PIECES OR CARRY WHOLE.

JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

H. S. Robinson & Burlonshaw, Detroit.

$3.00 SEAMLESS SHOE

H. S. Robinson & Burlonshaw, Detroit.

$3.00 SEAMLESS SHOE

H. S. Robinson & Burlonshaw, Detroit.

$3.00 SEAMLESS SHOE

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.

Season of 1888.

Steamer NORTH STAR.

CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at East Jordan 7.30, leave East Jordan 8.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.40, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

$25 Spring-Machine FREE

Sewing Machine Catalogue FREE

FREE FREE

$65 Gold Watch FREE

Ladies' Catalogue FREE

TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

[illegible] may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Journal Office.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 304. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1889. $1.50 PER YEAR.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

Sundry Gleanings from Our Reporters' Note Books.

Hand concert May 17th.

The street sprinkler began business Monday.

"Little Nugget" at Bartholomew's opera hall May 10th.

A E. Mason arrived home Sunday evening from Florida.

Mrs. John McCabe is visiting at St. James, Beaver Island.

Mrs. Gurley Boak arrived home from Florida last Saturday.

A shower Tuesday night gave vegetation a wonderful start.

Wm. Cooper has moved back to his farm in Marion township.

If we call a brave man a hero, why not call a brave woman a shero?

E. Carpenter and family arrived home from Florida last Saturday.

Representative Harris returned to Lansing on Monday of this week.

The new Cable upright piano for the Lewis opera house arrived yesterday.

The outside brick work of the Lewis opera house is nearly completed.

J. A. Gellick has begun the erection of his additions to the saloon building.

Miss Rose Stokoe returned from Manistee on the last trip of the Petoskey.

W. S. Johnson of Milwaukee, formerly of Sutton's Bay, was in town Saturday.

The pesky fly is again tormenting the good housewife, and making her life miserable.

The scenery for the Lewis opera house arrived on the Petoskey Tuesday afternoon.

W. P. Brown and wife returned home last Thursday afternoon from their trip east.

There are twelve houses now in process of erection west and south of the village hall.

Mr. Wells, representing the Grand Rapids School Furniture Co., was in town yesterday.

Will Horton had his left hand badly crushed in the trimmer at Nicholls' mill Monday morning.

Rev. A. O. Downs, O. S. Washburn, and N. J. Perry went to Chicago on the Petoskey Monday.

Our fishermen report the speckled beauties quite large and plenty in the streams heretofore.

☞"Emma Todd has a good new sewing machine for sale for $15.00. Call at the store and see it.

Don't permit any other engagement to interfere with your attendance at the band concert May 17th.

☞"Four pounds currant jelly for 25 cents. Four cans apples for 25 cents. A. E. MASON.

A quiet boarding house will get two or three summer boarders by addressing H. C. Fox, Richmond, Ind.

Alick Rosenthal's spring opening has been extended. Note the changes in his advertisement in another column.

A. T. Washburne & Co. call special attention in another column to recent invoices of new goods. Look them over.

J. R. Dixon lost about 100 cords of block wood by fire Sunday afternoon. It was piled in the woods where it was cut.

L. E. Allen has leased his residence to the McGibeny family for the summer. They will take possession early in June.

"Why don't you run a bigger paper?" is frequently asked us. Because our business does not require it. Whenever business demands it we shall be able to issue a ten, twelve, sixteen or twenty-four paged paper. Do you tumble?

The hot weather of the past few days is opening the buds nicely, and by another week the woods will be a living green.

The fire department was called out Monday afternoon to put out a running brush fire on the Upright & Halbert addition.

Smith's colored minstrels, fifteen people, will play at Bartholomew's ope a house on Saturday and Monday, May 11 and 13.

A. W. Hulburt and family will move this week to Yuba, Grand Traverse county, to take a situation at driving team for the summer.

The steamer Florence, from Reid's lake is making two trips a day to Boyne, and will continue all the season if business is sufficient to make it pay.

Four first-class theatrical companies booked for Bartholomew's opera hall. The stage will have a new carpet and other improvements, the piano will be in the best of tune.

The new front in the Lewis block gives Alick Rosenthal an elegant show window, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, his opening days, he had them well filled, making an elegant display.

Henry Swanson returned to Charlevoix last week after three or four years' absence. During his absence he has been sailing on the Atlantic, visiting among other places, his old home in England. He expects to settle at East Jordan again.

C. D. Smith, late of Owosso, has established a tailor shop in the Hill building, corner Bridge and Clinton streets, lately occupied by C. H. Maddaugh. He advertises latest styles of goods always on hand, and suits made to order. Give him a call.

Every bit of improvement adds to the maker's property and to the entire community as well. The sum of many little things, such as neat fences, well painted buildings, and clean, shady streets, make the grand whole of a beautiful village.

Lieut. Kuhn, of the U. S. engineer corps at Grand Rapids, was in town Tuesday, looking up the necessities of the harbor. He will recommend some dredging to be done here as soon as possible. He also expresses himself well pleased with the work done under Crouter's government contract.

C. H. Ball returned Monday from Marquette, where he went to secure his homestead. He built a shanty, cleared a "garden patch," and planted potatoes, peas, etc. He says he has 160 acres of as good land as there is on the peninsula, and among its other products he will harvest a million and a half of pine, besides cedar, hardwood, etc.

Petoskey Record: The Charlevoix people are organizing to get up a regatta about July 4th. Certainly there is no place along the shore where a regatta could be held with safer conditions as to weather and water. They have Lake Michigan, Round Lake and Pine Lake to lay the courses on, and no weather at all likely to be bad at that season could interfere, even with sloll racing.

Lee Boardslee is booming the bicycle business these days. The wheel sold to Fred Wood last week is the first of four or five sales to be made early this season, and other sales may follow before the season is over. There are now four wheels in town, and four more are expected in time to organize a bicycle club and take part in the sports of Fourth-of-July week.

Dr. Crouter and W. H. Downer had a "brush" with their fast horses this week, and Crouter says Downer took his dust. Crouter expresses the belief that his gray mare can beat Downer's horse every day in the week "for money or marbles." Nothing short of a good race track will satisfactorily settle these questions, and that level plat of ground south of town would be an excellent place to build it.

THE SHAVED SHINGLE CO.

An Enterprise That Will Bring Many Dollars to Charlevoix.

Early next week, possibly by Monday, the Michigan Shaved Shingle Co. will be operating their new mill on Pine Lake, south of the resort. Last Saturday a representative of the JOURNAL visited the mill and found a large force of men at work setting the machinery.

The floor space of the mill is 40x70 feet on the ground, and the central portion of the building is two stories high. In front of the mill on the east side is a good substantial dock 50x125 feet, and on the west side will be a large platform besides the steam boxes.

The south wing of the mill will be devoted to the saw mill and butting saws. From there the bolts will pass into the steam boxes and then into the cutting room, which will be supplied with two complete sets of machinery. Automatic carriers will lift the shingles to the second story, where they will be trimmed and sorted, passing down again to the packing room and out on the dock. Automatic carriers will convey all the refuse to the fuel room.

In the arrangement of the machinery there is no cutting back of material or product. The rough logs go into one side of the mill, and the bunches of packed shingles come out of the other side, while the refuse is employed in giving power to operate the whole machinery. The prevailing idea is to do as much of the work as possible by machinery, leaving the least possible amount to be done by hand. This gives the best results for the capital and labor expended.

A. Buttars is superintendent and manager, and J. T. Kirkpatrick superintends the construction of the mill. Geo. A. Gage, the patentee, has charge of the erection and operation of the shingle cutting machinery.

The power will be furnished by a 50-horse-power engine, with a boiler 16 feet long and 60 inches diameter.

When the mill is in full operation, employment will be given to at least 35 men.

List of Jurors.

The following is a corrected list of jurors drawn for the next term of court for this county.

Loren Hamlin, Hayes.
Jos. Harmon, Hudson.
John Pillsbury, Marion.
R. G. Chambers, Melrose.
Willard Spalding, Norwood.
Gilbert Torrey, Resort.
Michael Addis, South Arm.
Alfred G. Blane, Springvale.
Allen Brown, Wilson.
Wm. A. North, Evangeline.
John Coblentz, Eveline.
Frank Atkins, Chandler.
John Ackert, Charlevoix.
Dan Herrington, Bear Lake.
Samuel Otis, Boyne Valley.
H. C. Hringle, Bay.
Henry A. Ward, Bay.
Geo. Lee, Hudson.
John Newman, Marion.
Ed. A. Easton, Melrose.
A. N. Chase, Norwood.
Silas Wright, Resort.
Wm. J. Carson, South Arm.
Hiram Madlem, Springvale.

I. O. G. T. Installation.

The following are the names of the new officers, I. O. G. T., installed last Monday evening, May 6:

C. T.—J. E. Chew.
V. T.—Lillie Runyan.
S. J. T.—Maggie Metcalf.
Secretary—Lula Carter.
Financial Secretary—Pearle Dartt.
Treasurer—I. Hogan.
Marshal—Edward Ward.
Chaplain—D. H. Pierce.
Guard—Edith Phelps.
Sentinel—Chas. Kehl.

Laugh Till You Cry.

"Little Nugget" is a play without a suggestion of pathos, but one full of tears from beginning to end. This may seem paradoxical, but the tears are those of laughter and merriment at the highest pressure. The author wrote to create laughter only, and he has succeeded admirably. Havlin's never contained more delighted audiences than yesterday. At the matinee the business was good. In the evening the house was packed to the walls. No doubt it will continue to be so long as "Nooguit" holds the boards. The principal character, "Barney O'Brady," to the mind of the writer, gives a more comical delineation of the "Exaggerated Irishman" than Pat. Rooney. "Barney" has a penchant for turning up at the most unexpected times and in such an unexpected way, as to bring down the house at each appearance. His courtship of the wealthy widow, "Mrs. Simpkins," is the climax of fun, and the audience fairly vented its delight in yells, as "Barney" gained the hand that "owned thim two hundred acres." The cast is above the average for such plays. "Little Nugget" doesn't pretend to be true to nature or afflicted with a patch of realism, but it goes further and ludicrously depicts the real in a delirium, and that is what the average theatre goer wants.—Cincinnati Times-Star, Monday, Feb. 27, 1888. At Bartholomew's opera hall, Friday, May 10. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents, at Cochran's drug store.

Roll of Honor.

Report of the Advance school, for the month of April, 1889.

Number of pupils enrolled, 28. Average daily attendance, 26. Pupils neither absent nor tardy, Mattie Willis, Victor Laeroix, Dollie Earlskin, Nellie Karlekin, Jessie Davis. Monthly prize for good conduct received by Herman Martin. Monthly rewards for spelling received by Burt Curtis and Jessie Davis. The following are the average standings:

A GRADE.

Victor Laeroix	94	Carrie Dennie	83
Mattie Willis	94	Lettie Steele	80
Frankie Hitler	94	Lulu Steele	80
Vinda McGrath	94	Eva Wood	77
Hannah Plattan	90	Dellon Phillips	77

B GRADE.

Esther Laeroix	94	Laura Jones	90
Freddie Hitler	94	Urvin Curtis	90
Dollie Karlekin	94	Burt Curtis	84
Martha McBain	90		

C GRADE.

Nellie Karlekin	99	Jessie Davis	94
Mary Meshea	90	Herman Martin	90
Oscar King	76	Charley Haley	59
Willie Heller	76		

D GRADE.

Claud Phillips	87	Walter Martin	83
Frank Haley	72	Clarence Brooks	72

ADDIE LEWIS, Teacher.

Council Proceedings in Other Towns

Buchanan is probably the only town of importance in the state that makes no provision whatever for publishing the proceedings of the common council. Two or three years ago the council quit in a "huff" because the papers refused to publish their work for nothing, and since then no effort has been made to let it citizens know what the council is doing.—Buchanan Record.

Niles city pays forty cents per thousand ems which is small enough certainly, barely paying for composition. The people insist on the publication here as they are fully informed of the exact amount of money spent and what for. We believe the fact that the publication is made is a powerful incentive to economy.—Niles Democrat.

Marriage for a Quarter.

A story is told about a minister's marriage fee that causes amusement among the clergy. He was paid $1 for marrying a couple. After they departed he was about to hand the money to his wife when the door bell was rung. The newly married wife said she wanted a certificate. No marriage was good without one. It cost twenty-five cents for a blank that would suit her. The reverend gentleman filled the blank out in the usual form, and she went away seemingly satisfied.

A few days later she appeared at the door. "Mister," said the woman, in an aggrieved tone, "I looked through the papers and can't find a notice of our wedding. You ought not to treat us different from other folks." So the domestic went to a newspaper office and paid fifty cents to insert a notice inserted. When he reached home he handed the remaining twenty-five cents to his wife with the remark: "Here, my dear, hurry up and take this before that woman makes another call."—Kingston Freeman.

Sentimentalists like Byron and Shelley might have a horror of a woman who confessed to a hearty appetite, but the women who fill homes with sunshine are those who can both cook a good dinner and help to eat it.—Christian World.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.

Alanson Campbell of Eveline Stricken with Heart Disease.

Last Sunday morning Alanson Campbell, living near Ironton, hitched up his team with the intention of visiting relatives in Charlevoix. His wife and child had got into the buggy with him, and he was just starting into the road, when he fell over and expired almost immediately.

Mr. Campbell was about 36 years old, and leaves a wife and one child. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Orson Campbell, who were living with him, and a brother of Ben and Smith Campbell, and Mrs. Lorenzo Cook, of Charlevoix. The funeral occurred Tuesday, and the remains were laid to rest in the Charlevoix cemetery.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Messrs. McGuire and Marrin, of the Cigar Mfg. Co., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Marrin has left with his family for the Rapids, and Mr. McGuire will continue the business alone.

The Commercial House barn has been purchased by Frank Blakely, of Eastport. It is probable that Messrs. Blakeley and Shapton will enter into partnership and run the concern together.

Mr. O. S. Washburn, chief of the Charlevoix Fire Department, in a neat and appropriate speech at the firemen's ball on Tuesday night, said that his boys were more than pleased with the reception given them, and hoped to reciprocate at a not distant time. He also expressed himself agreeably astonished at the efficiency of the East Jordan Hose Company, and said that the water appliances were equal, if not superior, to those at Charlevoix, and that water could be got much quicker.

All's well that ends well, and the glorious kick over the waterworks question has ended with satisfaction to everybody, kickers included.

C. G. Sweet, who was absent at the time of the burning of his mill, has returned home and is making preparations to go to Beaver Island, where he owns considerable land, and go into the bark and lumber business. He will retain some of his old hands.

One of the Seven Richest Men.

The Chinese minister is a mandarin of such high rank that he stands fifth only from the emperor, and rumor has it that he is one of the seven richest men in the world, the seven including the famous Rothschilds. His jewels are magnificent, and it is a well known fact that he was one of the heavy purchasers when the imperial regalia of France was broken up and sold. He is a man of middle height, with phenomenally small hands and feet, piercing brown eyes, a fair skin and two dimples that make his smile doubly pleasant. His manners are exquisite, and he carries his hospitality to the point of interpreting literally the flowery phases of his native land. He is an immense favorite in society. His taste is perfect, and the rich and harmonious toilets he wears are the envy and admiration of all colorists. He speaks very good English, and has a distinct lisp, which he exercises very cleverly at times.—Boston Journal.

Cost of Private Cars.

Many extravagant stories are in circulation as to the cost of private cars, such as are used by railroad magnates, opera singers, imported actors and millionaires, and I have often heard it stated that an average Pullman palace car is worth $50,000. Stories are printed about cars costing all the way from $100,000 to $200,000. The fact of the matter is that a palace car costs $12,000 complete. The make up of all cars, regular or special, is about the same. Additional cost is brought about by the internal decoration, and that must necessarily be limited. I doubt if there ever was a car constructed that ever cost more than $25,000. To exceed that figure would require a decoration exclusively in jewels and the precious metals.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One of the watch docs at the railroad station in Portsmouth, Va., was killed by being run over. His mate went to the place where he was buried, dug him up, had a piece of meat by his side and then went away.

She Is "Grateful."

"I saved the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. Hartman, New York Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 4

Test of Death.

Many tests have been suggested to define whether or not life is extinct, or death has appeared to occur of the most recent, and held to be of the most reliable, is called the sub-hypodermic test. In using this operation a hypodermic syringe is used, which contains under the skin of the arm some other convenient portion of body. If the body be not dead—if it be the faintest circulation—the morphia will produce on the skin, at the point where it was injected, a dark red patch, on the surface of which raised red spots will appear; if there be absolute death, there will be produced a brown dark blotch, which is definitely conclusive against a possible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

Users of ice must read up on the recent investigations of Kedzie, Peugres and Prudden, showing that ice taken from polluted streams is not purified by freezing. Kedzie tells us that if ice from streams containing rotting vegetable matter or sewage, it will produce diarrhœa. In 1875, at Rye beach, an epidemic broke out in a new hotel, and was traced at last to ice taken from an adjacent pond. The stagnant water in this pond in summer was foul and stinking with putrescent matter. Organic matter, as well as bacteria, is not eliminated by any ordinary process of cold. Too many of our creams are the recipients of sewage. This is the age of civilization, and we may have it pure.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

A Burns mannemonde to celebrate the birthday of the poet is an annual custom in Leslie, Fifeshire. At the late celebration twenty-four plowmen, merchants and farmers, mounted and dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, paraded the street headed by a volunteer band and accompanied by a crowd of people. Burns himself appeared in blue coat, brass buttons and breeches, with other characters from Tam O'Shanter, Rowley Johnnie, Auld Lang Syne, Jock o' Hazeldean, Bonnie Lesley, Highland Mary, Bonnie Jean, Hon. Jock Jock

He Got Away With

A short old man in a white coat with a long gray beard passed an armful of Christmas trees through Fulton market yesterday afternoon and stopped at a well-filled stand of grapes were displayed. "Here you are!" called out a fruit pointing to upon basket of Concords, Catawbas and Delawares, for half the price. The small man stopped, hesitated, fumbled in his pocket as to free his fattively gulled off a bunch in a basket of Concords, put the bunch in his Catawba, and began on

The fruit vendor, who was busy with a customer, now noticed the short man's actions with increasing anger, and cried out:

"How much for grapes?" asking a Delaware.

"Forty cents a basket."

"Too much," said the man, and walked away two more Concords.

"Are you a wholesale order."

"No."

"Own a vineyard, sir?"

"No."

"Where did you learn to buy?"

"Well, see here, old man, I eat about a pound and a half of grapes a day, I know a good deal, and I'll tell you what I know, and you don't want to go around here."—New York Sun.

The Cane's.

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a Western and that western born cowboy who visited Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin recently, on nothing but coke throughout the breaks, where the coke bais, we contemplate the remarkable degree of courage the festive cornscob displayed in attempting a moonlight promenade through a strike, and coal dealers in Eastern breaks heart with stolen Eastern strikers may be seen with their pipes and smoke it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

At the O

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr. unexpected pleasure, Mr. C—Ah yes, I told me to take what I

The Deceptive

Farmer Griggs to must be feedin' yo York nowadays. Y legs when yo came. look at yo now!—Tu

Winter To

Trapper—Hello! Wha comin from!

A question—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. Hoofer is it to the next station?—Life

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN.

THE WORLD OVER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.

The Memory of a Week Gathered from the Wires. Entertaining Political Doings. Foreign Accidents. Accidents. Accidents. Criminal Affairs, Labor Troubles, Etc.

ANOTHER RAILWAY BONANZA.

Delightful Wrinkle on the Grand Trunk Railway, Near Hamilton, Ontario.

A Gentle Shaking of Bonds in the Grand Trunk Railway has taken place near Hamilton. The bonds have turned from the track, were thrown off the road bed, and some twenty miles of them lay in the blazing sun, where they lifted upright. The superintendent of the road, who was at Toronto, when the news came from Chicago to Detroit by way of Toronto, Montreal, Portland, Portland, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and Grand Trunk Railway, telegraphed to Hamilton for a Wagner Palace Car to take a Pullman car and two Wagner sleeping cars, on the road to Detroit, and ordered the train made up of twenty miles of bonds. On passing a point where the road crosses the Credit River, the train was stopped, and the bonds were loaded on to the engine almost upside down, and were thrown into the Credit. After the engine, and the first of the car had passed, the bonds were thrown off the track, and the train was moving in single file. The last car, however, caught the bonds from the engine, and they were left in Eaton. The conductor following with the Pullman and Wagner cars, saw the bonds on the road of the train, were jolted together by the shock, and immediately caught the train. He ran back to the Credit, and found the train had run off the track, and the bonds were lying in the road. He ordered the cars back, and found the bonds were not injured, and he the nearly upset the train. Only scratches could be found on the bonds, and the slightly damaged, but the charred remains of Wagner Palace Car were found among the ashes. Next to the engine was a first-class car, and where the seats in it, a man and a woman were placed, there was a little space, but the fire nearly drove the people forward. All the remains of the two was a handful of charred bones, and a few pieces of gold, and the shoes, a pair of the women's were almost ruined with bronze. The newly roasted antiques were burned beyond recognition. The loss to the Railway Company will be very heavy.

BAKE-BALL BATTERS.

Standing of the Clubs That Are Contending for First Place.

The relative position of the various clubs that are competing for the pennant is shown by the annexed table:

National League.	Won.	Lost.	Per c.
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western. W. L.	P. C.	American. W. L.	P. C.
Lincoln [illegible]	[illegible]	Athletic [illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul [illegible]	[illegible]	St. Louis [illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha [illegible]	[illegible]	Baltimore [illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis [illegible]	[illegible]	Cincinnati [illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee [illegible]	[illegible]	Brooklyn [illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City [illegible]	[illegible]	Washington [illegible]	[illegible]

The Favored Few.

The following appointments have been made:

H. Baker, of Michigan, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. C. P. Lawrence, of Illinois, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General. Frank Hatton, of Iowa, Assistant Postmaster General, vice Pratt, promoted. Y. L. Pratt, Assistant Postmaster General, has promoted. Y. L. Pratt, Assistant Postmaster General, has promoted to the office of Second Assistant Postmaster General, vice Hatton, promoted. Lord of Division of Lands and Railroads, Department of the Interior, vice Stockslager, resigned. Stockslager, resigned, has officially announced the appointment of Thomas H. Ruger, of Illinois, to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, from the district of which Mr. Ruger is a resident, Judge Timothy O'Leary, resigned, Judge Timothy O'Leary, resigned, Judge Lewis, vice R. T. Gulic, resigned. Lewis, vice R. T. Gulic, resigned. Lewis, vice R. T. Gulic, resigned.

He Got Away With

A short old man is walking with a long gray beard yesterday afternoon through Fulton market, and stopped at a wagon of grapes were displayed. "Here you are!" yelled the fruit vender, pointing to open basket. "Concords, Catawbas and Delawares, for half the price of other markets." The small man stepped up, picked out a bunch of Catawbas, and began eating them. The fruit vender, who was with a customer, now saw the short man's actions with astonishment. "How much for grapes?" inquired the Delaware, lacionically, eating a Delaware. "Forty cents a basket." "Too much," said the man, and walked away two more Concords. "Are you a wholesale dealer?" "No." "Own a vineyard, then?" "No." "Where did you learn your business?" "Over's Jersey." "Well, see here, old fellow, I eat about a pound and a half of grapes in the time you have been talking, and then you say you don't want to go around here."—New York World.

The Cane's Revenge.

No Fears for a Strike.

It is claimed that a great deal of the western and Iowa corn-cobs this winter will be used for fuel, in consequence of the strike and coal famine in Illinois and Western Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. Nothing but cobs threatens to break, where the cobs are plenty, we contemplate the remarkable degree of comfort the future corn-cob may enjoy. Smooth proportions of the strike, and coal dealers may be broke herein will all Eastern strikers may have pipes and smoke it.—New York Herald.

At the Opera.

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D.—Really, Mr. C., this is an unexpected pleasure. Mr. C.—Ah, you, Miss, told me to take what I could get.

The Deceptive Sex.

Farmer Griggs the Giant.

must be feedin' yer York nowadays. Why, yer legs when yer came, look as yer now!—Texas Siftings.

Winter Time.

Trapper—Help! Wha' comes from!

Aspirition—Just climbed up from the Twin[illegible] down below. How far is it to the next station?—Life.

The Pending Fisheries Bill Again.

From the Petoskey Record.

We find our article last week on the pending fisheries bill has created a good deal of excitement among the fishermen who had supposed the main points in the bill to have been satisfactorily settled with the legislative committee.

Ever since Michigan became a state the people have suffered no inconvenience from lack of fish, though all this time each fisherman has been free to use such nets as to him seemed best.

It is very doubtful if any benefits are to be derived from legislation on this question, there is certainly no excuse for adopting at once measures so radical as to involve a practical revolution in the business and the financial ruin of many who are engaged in it.

As near as can be ascertained three-fourths of the nets now in use on the east shore of Lake Michigan are 3½ or 3¾ inch mesh. Still the fishermen are willing and desirous to operate with the fish commission in any reasonable regulation as an experiment.

They held a convention during the winter and sent delegates to Lansing to confer with legislative committees. These result of these conferences was an agreement or compromise fixing 4¼ inches as the mesh for gill nets and heavy penalties for the catching of white fish weighing less than 1½ pounds each.

Any change made now, while they are all insufficiently employed in their fisheries, would be regarded as a breach of faith on the part of the state fish commission, and precipitate an unending warfare where good feeling and co-operation are necessary to any good results.

The increased size of mesh from 3¾ and 3½ to 4¼ is certainly sufficient to test in a practical manner the benefits (if there are any to be derived) of legislation on this question, and it will be time enough to change from 4¼ to 4½ when experience shall prove such a change to be desirable or beneficial. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the legislature will see to it that the theories of the (three) men who propose the state fish commission do not prevail over the life long experiences of the thousands of our practical fishermen.

The Harbor of Greytown.

The most difficult feature of the Nicaragua canal is the restoration of the harbor of Greytown, which has been destroyed by silt deposit from the San Juan river. The United States survey allows $1,767,000 for this purpose, but it may cost $5,000,000. It is not more difficult, however, than was the construction of a harbor at Port Said, and the work will resemble it in character. The method of restoration is a question whereon opinions differ; that favored by the United States engineers being the diversion of the lower San Juan into the Colorado branch, which already carries to the ocean eleven-twelfths of the volume of the river. This can easily be effected, and once the harbor is scoured, it is intended to dredge it, and to run a breakwater 3,000 feet from the outer line of the harbor into the Caribbean, with six fathoms at its seaward end. The breakwater may have to be subsequently extended seaward. The soil is a volcanic sand, easily dredged, but difficult to locate permanently.—Overland Monthly.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

Entered at the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., as second class matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

First Page—Twenty cents per inch each insertion. Business cards, five lines not to exceed one year, $5 00.

Inside Pages—Twenty cents per inch first insertion, ten cents per inch each subsequent insertion. Special rates by the quarter or year.

Local Reading Notices—Five cents per line each insertion. Marriages and deaths notices free. Obituary poetry and Cards of Thanks, five cents per line.

THE majority against prohibition in Massachusetts was about 45,000.

AT the village election in Petoskey, Monday, the democrats elected the entire ticket.

THE jury in the Latimer murder trial at Jackson returned a verdict of murder in the first degree on the second ballot.

THE Detroit Evening News proposes to send a delegation of 40 American workman, all first-class in their respective trades, to the Paris exposition to make carefully prepared reports of that exhibit for the papers of the Scripps league. In addition to the Paris exhibit, they will visit the leading manufacturing centers of Europe, and report their observations and opinions. On their return, the reports will be compiled and published in the league papers, and also in book form.

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a radical change in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others, but, with persistence, the result is certain. Read these testimonials:—

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a disorder of the liver. After giving several medicines a fair trial, without relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured.—John W. Benson, 75 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

"Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyler, of Jersey City, recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after using it for a few months I feel quite free from the disease, and no blemish upon my body for the last three months.—T. E. Wood, 146 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not believe it at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. Finally, the latter part of this year, the disorder of the stomach and liver increased my pain so that I was taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared and I was completely cured.—Mrs. A. A. Furbush, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE!

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE discusses ALL TOPICS of general interest to the public. It views a reform in the tariff. It believes in honest government. It does not deal in dead issues. Its editor is the brilliant author and journalist, DONN PIATT, and it is by long odds THE BEST magazine before the public.

Each number contains a complete long novel by a well known author, beside shorter stories, poems, sketches, reviews and critiques.

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Address all Communications to R. Y. Offer

BELFORD, CLARKE & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

Chicago. New York, San Francisco.

WILD BEASTS, BIRDS AND REPTILES OF THE WORLD.

The Story of Their Capture, by P. T. BARNUM.

Profusely Illustrated with hundreds of fine sketches representing from drawings and photo designs by Harry Sandell, Kreehmer, Midgley, Schlecht and others. Commencing with the issue of Feb. 16, we shall publish in our large quarto pages, over 400 pages, on a fine quality of tinted and calendered paper, which paper is made expressly for this purpose. It will be printed in the highest style of the art. It will be sold by subscription only, and will be furnished to all subscribers at the low price of 50 cents per number, or $5 00 for the work of 10 numbers. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, for specimen pages, circulars, and full particulars, P. O. Box 1488, New York City.

D. H. PIERCE,

Agent for Charlevoix.

Who is now canvassing for the above.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

$25 Solid Gold Watch FREE

Will be given away FREE to the person making the largest number of words from the letters in the words Fairbanks Standard Scales. We will also give away one hundred more gold, silver and gold plate watches, with a large number of other valuable prizes. **Any Person** making 10 or more words can easily secure a watch. Send your name and address, state age, sex and nearest R. R. station, and we will send you the letters and rules governing the contest. Remember, you are not required to do anything in this contest that will cost you a cent. Our object in advertising in this way is to introduce our goods where they are not known, and we have found by long experience that the best way to introduce our goods is to give the people who use them a fair trial. We make the following offer: If the person who gets the watch, on find that the watch, or any other article received from us, is not worth more than it cost him for Scales enough to weigh the value of the watch, we will pay the freight on the scales he may purchase of us to weigh the watch received from us. Our goods are warranted to be the best in the market. Mention this paper and address Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Scale Manufacturers, Chicago.

Silmon & Co., Box 313, Portland, Maine will send you a sample of the best selling article you ever saw, that will double your money daily. Samples and Sampler, Worth $5, sent free. Address as above.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

Suitable for Printers' use, for sale at the office of the JOURNAL. Price 25 cents per dozen.

Job Printing of all kinds done at the JOURNAL office. Prices as low as the lowest, for work as good as the best.

Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Journal Office.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Come and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

CONTINUED!

WHY?

Because half the People could not attend our last Opening Sale we will continue it to give all a chance, to next

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

MAY 13, 14 and 15.

We will display a fine line of Silk Warp Henriettas, New Royal Flannels, Check and Plaid Flannels in all styles, Toile du Norde, Zephr Ginghams, Lawn Tennis Flannels, French Satteens, Challie de Laines, Etc., Etc.,

FULL STOCK OF DRY GOODS!

In the Carpet, Matting, and Rug line we are superior to any competitor. Our Curtain and Drapery selections will suit everybody. A fine assortment of Parasols. In our Clothing, Hat, and Cap department we take the lead of all.

A New Feature!

We will give every cash purchaser of $25 worth of Goods a Rocking Chair, of good make and handsomely trimmed. A ticket will be given to each customer giving the amount traded, and when $25 is spent with us you will be the proud possessor of a handsome Chair. This offer is good from May 1 to August 1.

Respectfully Yours,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

WILL H. FRANCIS.

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and Emmet Counties. I keep in my shop a full set of hand and foot-power machinery, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on Bridge Street, opposite Harrison Benton's residence.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. will do anyone good to look over our Stock. 28c MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

LOBDELL - & - CO.,

Successors to A. J. McLeod.

Dealers in—

Fresh & Salt

MEATS,

Poultry, Butter and Eggs, Vegetables and Fruits.

HOLY CREAMERY BUTTER.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

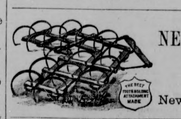
Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Broken articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.



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NEW HARROWS.

New Stoves.

New Builders Hardware.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

TWO CENTS A LINE

Advertisements inserted in this column for TWO CENTS A LINE, each insertion; but no notice inserted for less than TEN CENTS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE. Having decided to remove to Petoskey, I offer my property for sale, consisting of my residence, fifteen acres of land north of Dixon's farm, forty acres in south Ariz, two village lots in Charlevoix, land in Marion, Hayes, and Antrim, and other property. A. D. CHASE, STRANG, Charlevoix, Mich.

FOR SALE or to Let. Three cottages in good repair. Also factory, with engine and boiler, and further 10 horse power, suitable for Charlevoix or Boyne City. Inquire of Mrs. Mary Graves. Also Mrs. Sweetland's residence, which is bound to sell. Who will get the ball rolling? MAYNE & HARSHA, Agents.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stockman & Stockman, doing a general hardware business in the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent on and after March 1st, 1889, the business will be settled by the undersigned, who assume all liabilities of the firm and to whose order all outstanding indebtedness due to Stockman & Stockman is payable.

(Signed) MORRIS J. STOCKMAN.

WILLIAM STOCKMAN.

Charlevoix, Mich., April 24, 1889. 3w

NOTICE to parties indebted to Stockman & Stockman. If you have an account or note, or book due to Stockman & Stockman you are notified that it must be paid or arrangements made for its settlement at once.

STOCKMAN & STOCKMAN.

Charlevoix, April 24, 1889. 3w

OLD PAPERS. Just the thing for putting under carpets. Five cents a dozen, at the Journal office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty. Office over Bank Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City, Mich. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Collections promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. E. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

WILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. KANE, Attorney at Law. Office over H. Block of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

PHYSICIANS.

A. CARLSTEN, M. D., Office and residence on Main street. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 A. M., 2.00 to 5.00 P. M.

J. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner State and Clinton St. Oxygen Department a specialty. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 A.M., 2.00 to 4.00 P. M.

LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis Block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. O. U. W., Charlevoix Post No. 113, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F., Charlevoix Lodge 327, on east side of Bridge street, Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

P. O. of F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 102, meets first and third Wednesday evening in each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 2311, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 295, meets Tuesday on or before full moons, at their hall.

G. A. R.—Geo. Miller Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

W. R. C.—Charlevoix Relief Corps, No. 4, meets first and third Saturday evenings in each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of the President, Mrs. Mary Graves.

W. F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

Brown & Co.'s Bank of Charlevoix

CAPITAL, $50,000.

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Good securities bought and sold. Interest allowed on time deposits. Our best references: CORRESPONDENTS.—Chase National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 9, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

New sidewalk in front of the Bridge Street House.

The next meeting of the Michigan Press Association will be held at Muskegon, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 19, 20, and 21.

☞ Mamma (to her little boy): "Now, Bennie, if you'll be good and go to sleep, mamma'll give you one of Dr. Ayer's nice sugar coated cathartic pills, next time you need medicine." Bennie, smiling sweetly dropped off to sleep at once.

☞ Rheumatism is caused by an acid in the blood; therefore, external treatment affords no permanent relief. To eliminate the poison and make a thorough cure of the disease, nothing else is so efficient as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

On Sunday the tug Martin started for the "Soo" with three scows loaded with about 100,000 feet of timber from Gould's mill, to be used in E. Allen's government contract there. On Monday night the tug Rawson started with the pile driver, for the same place. The driver will also be used, when necessary, as a timber crane.

"All is not gold that glitters," is demonstrated by the return from the land of promise of thousands of dispirited Oklahoma boomers. If those in search of homes would turn their attention to northern Michigan, they will find, if not a "land of promise," at least a paradise as compared with Oklahoma. Now here in Charlevoix county we have good land, pure spring water and a fine climate, and where every man who is not afraid to work can find profitable employment.

We were not present at the last meeting of the council, but it is currently reported that some members of that body were greatly offended at the recent items in the JOURNAL, and to gratify themselves secured the passage of a motion to accept an offer from the editor of the Sentinel to print the proceedings free, and instructed the clerk to furnish the copy to that paper. When the full, official proceedings are published, over the signature of the clerk, the JOURNAL's purpose will be accomplished, whether that publication be done in the JOURNAL or in some other paper.

Music, Flowers, and Goddesses.

The Detroit Journal, which has just divided $25,000 among the 24 Detroit charities, making $281.29 for each, (the net results of the four days charity ball, out of which it organized and recently conducted) is not satisfied with its first success, and is already planning for another and much greater affair for 1890. Write the floral idea is to predominate, this new and immensely popular features are to be introduced.

The first is a musical festival on a scale broad enough to require the combined talent of all the musical societies of Detroit, assisted probably by those of many of the cities throughout Michigan.

The second feature is an adaptation from the legends of ancient Grecian mythology, so represented, that ladies from each charity which will participate in the profits of the enterprise, will erect miniature temples in the exhibition building, and dedicate them to Flora, Ceres, Pomona, or some one of the scores of mythical divinities, and then people them with their own fair impersonations of nymphs, adorned with the exceedingly graceful ancient Grecian costumes which harmonize so well with flowers. After May 11th, the Detroit Journal will publish each Saturday an article on this subject to assist those who are to participate. This very enterprising newspaper has already secured the pledged assistance of the ladies, florists and musicians of Detroit. Room for double the accomodations has also been secured. The enterprise will be managed by W. H. Brearley, proprietor of the Detroit Journal.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our patrons, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. F. G. Hiers & Co., Druggists.

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Manistique has a new bank.

Mrs. Sarah Campbell died at Jackson Monday, at the advanced age of 102 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The Manistique Pioneer has just closed volume nine. It is a good paper and is reasonably well supported.

Frankfort Times: The tug Holton has gone to Charlevoix to do towing. ....Wm Robertson had command of the steamer Petoskey the last trip. ....The steamer Lawrence brought in 15 tons of fish plates for the Frankfort & S. E. R. R.

The new lock of the American canal at the Soo is 800 feet long, 100 feet wide, and will have 20 feet of water over the miter sill. Four of the largest vessels afloat can be locked through at the same time. The walls are of the heaviest kind of masonry, a quarter of a mile long and 24 feet thick.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are so generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 362 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

SAVE MONEY.

By Paying Your Subscription to the Journal in Advance.

While the subscription price to the JOURNAL remains as heretofore—$1.50 per year—we offer it as an inducement to prompt cash payment, for $1.25 when paid for a whole year in advance. All arrearages and short time subscriptions will be charged at regular price—one shilling a month. Save 25 cents a year by paying in advance.

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn, came home one evening feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well to-day. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

New Advertisements.

NEW TAILOR SHOP

C. D. SMITH,

Late of Owosso,

CUTTER AND TAILOR

Latest Styles of Goods always on hand. Suits made to order. Corner Bridge and Clinton Sts.

WANTED.

A few more reliable men to handle our Specialties and Ornamental Stock. To energetic men we furnish steady work, on salary or commission. THIRTY-FIVE YEARS experience enables us to furnish our salesmen with UNEQUALED FACILITIES, and to make the road easy for BEGINNERS. Success assured. Choice of territory. Write for terms, stating age.

E. C. SELOVER & CO.,

Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

WALL PAPER.

The Largest, Finest, and best Selected Stock of Spring Designs in the City. Ceiling and Side Wall Decorations, Center Pieces, Dadoes, Friezes, Etc.

GEO. W. BEAMAN.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.'S

Shelving packed and tables groaning under the weight of new seasonable goods. Newer, prettier, and more desirable.

We call especial attention this week to our white goods and embroidery stock. We have some bargains that you will be repaid in investing in.

And now that the sun shines remember we have the hats and parasols.

Children's and ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats a specialty.

You will find us in the Green block.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Sale of Lands for Unpaid Taxes of the Year 1887.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. }

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to law there will be sold for delinquent taxes of the year of 1887 and interest and charges thereon, at the office of the treasurer of the village of Charlevoix in said village, on Monday, the 16th day of June, A. D. 1889, commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day and continuing until said lands are all sold. The following described lands and tenements, to wit:

DESCRIPTION.	Tax.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
lot 3, blk 6, village of Charlevoix	84 00	67	50	85 17
lot 4, blk 6, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	50	40	50	1 40
lot 135, " " " "	20	5	50	25
lot 136, " " " "	20	5	50	25
lot 14, blk 7, Mason add, vil of Charlevoix	30	24	50	54
lot 5, sc 3, lot 4, blk 8, " " "	4 00	96	50	5 46
lot 2, Clifford's add, " " "	50	12	50	62
lot 4, " " " "	50	12	50	62
lot 5, " " " "	20	5	50	25
lot 6, " " " "	20	5	50	25
lot 18, blk 28, Newman's add, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	22	50	1 72
lot 4, blk 14, " " " "	1 00	22	50	1 72
lot 13, Upright & Hurlbut add, " " "	20	5	50	25
lot 14, " " " "	20	5	50	25
A parcel of land commencing at the corner of land owned by N. M. Smith, thence west 4 rods, thence south 40 rods, thence east 4 rods, thence north to a point 40 rods west of the place of beginning, being a part lot 2, sec 36, town 34, range 8	1 25	27	50	1 77
lot 4, blk 7, vil of Charlevoix	2 20	52	50	4 42
lots 19 and 20, Newman's add, vil of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 45, Upright & Hurlbut " " "	65	13	50	1 28
lot 69, " " " "	65	13	50	1 28
lot 70, " " " "	65	13	50	1 28
lots 5, blk 22, Newman's " " "	1 00	36	50	2 86
s ½ lot 8, blk 14, " " "	1 00	22	50	1 72
lot 106, 107, Upright & Hurlbut add, " " "	1 00	22	50	1 72
lot 2, blk 18, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	22	50	1 72
lots 4, 5, blk 2, Mason's add, vil of Charlevoix	90	20	50	1 60
lots 4, 5, blk 16, vil of Charlevoix	60	13	50	1 23
lot 68, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	30	7	50	87
lot 7, blk 7, Mason's " " "	40	9	50	99
lot 126, Upright & Hurlbut " " "	40	9	50	99
lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	16 00	2 25	50	18 75

DESCRIPTION.	Tax.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
lot 15, blk 9, vil of Charlevoix	1 40	23	50	2 21
A parcel of land commencing at a w corner of lot owned by Rosella Toulouse, thence south 2 rdsnce to Round Lake, thence east along said lake 1 chain and 25 links, thence north 2 rds to claimo thence west 1 chain to beginning	60	13	50	1 23
w ½ lot 14, blk 12, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	22	50	1 72
A parcel of land commencing at a w corner of land owned by E. M. Clark at a place in chains and 41 lks east of state road, running north along Bridge St. at a point known as the intersection of said Bridge St. and said road, thence east 4 chain, thence south to north shore of Round lake, thence in a westerly course along shore of said lake to a point south of place of beginning, thence north to place of beginning	80	18	50	1 48
w ½ lot 6, blk 11, vil of Charlevoix	2 00	45	50	2 95
Commencing at a point on the west side of Bridge St. at the n e corner of a piece of land owned by Ira Davis, thence west 4 rods, thence west to Lake Michigan, thence northerly along said lake to a point intersected by a line commencing 4 rods north from the place of beginning and running west to Lake Michigan, thence south to the place of beginning, being a part of lot 1, sec 31, town 34, range 8	2 80	54	50	3 84
lot 104, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 85, " " " "	50	11	50	1 11
lot 86, " " " "	50	11	50	1 11
lot 150, " " " "	20	5	50	25
lot 151, " " " "	20	5	50	25
lot 3, blk 7, vil of Charlevoix	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 4, blk 11, " " "	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 4, blk 16, " " "	1 20	27	50	1 97
n ½ lot 5, blk 3, Mason's add, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	27	50	1 97
lots 1, 2, blk 8, " " "	2 40	54	50	3 44
n ½ lot 16, blk 15, vil of Charlevoix	2 40	54	50	3 44
w ½ lot 16, blk 15, vil of Charlevoix	40	9	50	99
lots 4, 5, blk 12, " " "	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 1, Clifford's add, " " "	50	11	50	1 11
lot 12, blk 4, Mason's add, vil of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
A parcel of land commencing 30 ft west of s e corner of lot 12, blk 11, village of Charlevoix, thence west 30 ft, thence north 10 ft, thence west 6 feet, south 20 ft, thence west 30 ft, thence south 20 ft to place of beginning	2 19	49	50	3 18

Dated this 23d day of April, 1889.

ALICK ROSENTHAL, Village Treasurer.

Test of Death.

Many tests have been suggested to define whether or not life is extinct, or death has occurred. Chloroform is the most recent, and held to be of the most reliable, is called the anæmia-hypodermic test. In using this test the operator injects one hypodermic syringeful of strong solution of anæmia under the skin of the arm or some other convenient portion of the body. If the body be not dead—if there be the faintest circulation—the anæmia will produce on the skin, at the point where it was injected, a pink red patch, on the surface of which raised red spots will appear; if there be absolute death, there will be produced a brown dark blotch, which is definitely conclusive against any possible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

Users of ice must read up on the latest investigations of Kedzie, Prudden and Prudden, showing that ice taken from polluted streams is not purified by freezing. Kedzie tells us that if ice from streams containing rotting vegetable matter or sewbiual be used it produce diarrhœas. In 1875, at Byers, such an epidemic broke out in a large hotel, and was traced at last to ice taken from an adjacent pond. The water of this pond in summer was foul and stinking with putrescent matter. Organic matter, as well as bacteria, are not eliminated by any ordinary degree of cold. Too many of our creams are the recipients of this ice, and this is the ice age of civilization, and we must have it pure.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

A Burns masquerade to celebrate the birthday of the poet is an annual custom in Leslie, Ingham, Mich. The 1889 celebration, twenty-four gentlemen, merchants and farmers, mounted and dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, formed the street headed by a volunteer band and accompanied by a crowd of people. Burns himself appeared in the cortege, and Mr. Wilcox and Miss Cole, representing Tam and Maggie, the principal characters, were in the chariot, drawn by twenty-four horses. The procession was a mile and a half long. The Burns Club of Lansing, Mich., has decided to have a Burns masquerade next year, and have good music. It was decided to give the next one in Lansing, if selected.—Lansing Journal.

Philadelphia Times.

OUR 1 IS THE BEST.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be secured for it in NEW YORK.

He Get Away With
A short old man in
with a long gray beard y
an armful of Christmas
through Fulton market
noon and stopped at a wi
of grapes were displayed
"Here you are!" pull
pointing to open basket
Concords, Catawbas and
market, for half the price
The small man stepped
hension so as to free his
flatteryl pulled out a b
bunch in a basket of Co
vered that, he tried a l
Catawba, and began on

The majority against prohibition in Massachusetts was about 45,000.

At the village election in Pentwater, Monday, the democrats elected the entire ticket.

The jury in the Latimer murder trial at Jackson returned a verdict of murder in the first degree on the second ballot.

The Detroit Evening News proposes to send a delegation of 40 American workman, all first-class in their respective trades, to the Paris exposition to make carefully prepared reports of that exhibit for the papers of the Stripes league. In addition to the Paris exhibit, they will visit the leading manufacturing centers of Europe, and report their observations and opinions. On their return, the reports will be compiled and published in the league papers, and also in book form.

The Pending Fisheries Bill Again.

From the Petoskey Record.

We find our article last week on the pending fisheries bill has created a good deal of excitement among the fishermen who had supposed the main points in the bill to have been satisfactorily settled with the legislative committee.

Ever since Michigan became a state the people have suffered no inconvenience from lack of fish, though all this time each fisherman has been free to use such nets as to him seemed best.

It is very doubtful if any benefits are to be derived from legislation on this question, there is certainly no excuse for adopting at once measures so radical as to involve a practical revolution in the business and the financial ruin of many who are engaged in it.

As near as can be ascertained three-fourths of the nets now in use on the east shore of Lake Michigan are 3½ or 3¾ inch mesh. Still the fishermen are willing and desirous to co operate with the fish commission in any reasonable regulation as an experiment.

They held a convention during the winter and sent delegates to Lansing to confer with legislative committee. These result of these conferences was an agreement or compromise fixing 4¼ inches as the mesh for gill nets, and heavy penalties for the catching of white fish weighing less than 1½ pounds each.

Any change made now, while they are all busily employed in their fisheries, would be regarded as a breach of faith on the part of the state fish commission, and precipitate an unending warfare where good feeling and co-operation are necessary to any good results.

The increased size of mesh from 3½ and 3¾ to 4¼ is certainly sufficient to test in a practical manner the benefits (if there are any to be derived) of legislation on this question, and it will be time enough to change from 4¼ to 4½ when experience shall prove such a change to be desirable or beneficial. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the legislature will see to it that the theories of the (three) men who compose the state fish commission do not prevail over the life long experience of the thousands of our practical fishermen.

The Harbor of Greytown.

The most difficult feature of the Nicaragua canal is the restoration of the harbor of Greytown, which has been destroyed by silt deposit from the San Juan river. The United States survey allows $1,767,000 for this purpose, but it may cost $5,000,000. It is not more difficult, however, than was the construction of a harbor at Port Said, and the work will resemble it in character. The method of restoration is a question whereon opinions differ; that favored by the United States engineers being the diversion of the lower San Juan into the Colorado branch, which already carries to the ocean eleven-twelfths of the volume of the river. This can easily be effected, and once the harbor is isolated, it is intended to dredge it, and so run a breakwater 3,000 feet from the outer line of the harbor into the Caribean, with six fathoms at its seaward end. The breakwater may have to be subsequently extended seaward. The salt is a vehicle sand, easily handled, but difficult to locate permanently.—Overland Monthly.

THE JOURNAL
Published every Thursday,
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

Entered at the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., as second class matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

FIRST PAGE—Twenty cents per inch each insertion. Business cards, classified, one dollar per line per year.

INSIDE PAGES—Twenty cents per inch first insertion. Fifteen cents per inch subsequent insertion. Reduced rates by the year furnished on application.

LOCAL READING NOTICES—Five cents per line each insertion. Birth, Marriage and Death notices free. Obituary poetry and Cards of Thanks, five cents per line.

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a **radical change** in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, **the result is certain.** Read these testimonials:—

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial, without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Bennett, 10 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

"Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect, and it was confined to my bed for three months. My physician finally induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyrne, (of Fernandina, Fla.) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a cough, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorders of the stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared, and I was completely cured."—Mrs. A. A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE!

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE discusses ALL TOPICS of general interest to the public. It favors a reform in the tariff. It believes in honest government. It does not deal in dead issues. Its editor is the brilliant author and journalist, DONN PIATT, and it is by long odds THE BEST magazine before the public.

Each number contains a complete long novel by a well known author, beside shorter stories, poems, sketches, reviews and criticisms

BELFORD'S is a live magazine. There is not a dull page in it. If you have not seen it send six cents for sample copy. Price $2.50 a year, 25 cents a number.

Address all Communications to R. Y. Offer.

BELFORD, CLARKE & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Chicago, New York, San Francisco.

WILD BEASTS, BIRDS AND REPTILES OF THE WORLD.

The Story of Their Capture, by P. T. BARNUM.

A Cyclopedia of Natural History in the form of a Thrilling Narrative of Exploration and Adventure.

Profusely Illustrated with hundreds of high class engravings from drawings and original photographs taken from life by Gordon Browne, Wood, Kuhn and others. The work will be published in one large quarto volume of over 500 pages, on a fine quality of tinted and supercalendered paper, made expressly for the purpose. It will be printed in the finest style of the art. It will be sold by subscription only, and will be furnished at the following rates:

P. M. PIERCE,
Agent for Charlevoix,
Who is now canvassing for the same.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

$85 Solid Gold Watch free to all who send before Christmas. Parties knowing themselves to be entitled, Have Both, Gold and Silver Watches, Chain and gold seals, with solid gold caps of equal value, Warranted Correct Time. Only one watch to one firm, together with our large and valuable Illustrated Family Story Paper, Sent Free on receipt of 10 cents to pay postage and packing. Write at once, and if you are entitled to the watch, we will send you full particulars, and a beautiful gold watch by return mail, free. Address, TRUE & CO., Box 418, Portland, Maine.

In latest styles, perfect comfort elegant fitting, honest weight and durable. If your dealer does not have the kind you want, he can send to any address.

FOX & MILLER

Near the Bridge, Charlevoix.

Ladies and Gents Fine Goods a Specialty.

F. E. WOOD, BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be made for it in NEW YORK.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Come and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

CONTINUED!

WHY?

Because half the People could not attend our last Opening Sale we will continue it to give all a chance, to next

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

MAY 13, 14 and 15.

We will display a fine line of Silk Warp Henriettas, New Royal Flannels, Check and Plaid Flannels in all styles, Toile du Norde, Zephr Ginghams, Lawn Tennis Flannels, French Satteens, Challie de Laines, Etc., Etc.

FULL STOCK OF DRY GOODS!

In the Carpet, Matting, and Rug line we are superior to any competitor. Our Curtain and Drapery selections will suit everybody. A fine assortment of Parasols. In our Clothing, Hat, and Cap department we take the lead of all.

A New Feature!

We will give every cash purchaser of $25 worth of Goods a Rocking Chair, of good make and handsomely trimmed. A ticket will be given to each customer giving the amount traded, and when $25 is spent with us you will be the proud possessor of a handsome Chair. This offer is good from May 1 to August 1,

Respectfully Yours,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

SAP PAILS. SAP PANS.

NEW HARROWS.

New Stoves.

New Builders Hardware.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

TWO CENTS A LINE

Advertisements inserted in this column for Two Cents a Line, each insertion; but no notice inserted for less than TEN CENTS.

FIRST BOAT for sale for $75. Inquire of A. L. HARVEY, Charlevoix, Mich.

FOR SALE. Having decided to remove to Petoskey, I offer my property for sale, consisting of my residence, fifteen acres of land north of Dixon's farm, forty acres in South Arm, two village lots in Charlevoix, land in Marion, Hayes, and Sheridan townships. Address, A. D. CRUICK, SHANK, Charlevoix, Mich.

FOR SALE or to Let. Three cottages in good repair. Also factory, with engine and boiler, and forty-five acres of land adjoining to Charlevoix, all of low prices that will suit the times. Also Mrs. Speedland's sawmill, for sale or to let. Who will set the ball rolling? MAYNE & HARSHA, Agents.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stockman & Jennings, and doing a general hardware business in the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent on and after May 1, 1889. The business will be continued by Mr. J. Stockman, who assumes all liabilities of the firm, and to whose order all outstanding indebtedness due to Stockman & Jennings is payable.

(Signed,) MORRIS J. STOCKMAN.
H. LEE JENNINGS.

Charlevoix, Mich., April 24, 1889. 2w

NOTICE to parties indebted to Stockman & Jennings. If you have an account or note due to Stockman & Jennings you are notified that it must be paid or arrangements made for its early settlement.

STOCKMAN & JENNINGS.

Charlevoix, April 24, 1889. 2w

OLD PAPERS, just the thing for putting under carpets, 5 cents per dozen at the JOURNAL office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty. Office over Bank, Charlevoix, Michigan.

ARTHUR MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City, Michigan. Collections promptly attended to.

REDWOOD W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Collections promptly attended to. Office—OVER TO-DAY.

J. S. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. RUSH EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

R. KANE, Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

PHYSICIANS.

A. CARLSTEN, M. D., Office and residence on Main street. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 A. M., and 1.00 to 5.00 P. M.

E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner State and Clinton St. Oxygen treatment a specialty. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a.m., 1.00 to 4.00 p. m.

LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loans, and Insurance Agent, Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R. Charlevoix Post No. 113, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F., Charlevoix Lodge 207, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Emmet Lodge No. 96, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

O. L. T.—True Blue No. 16, meets Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 292, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

G. O. P.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 9, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

New sidewalk in front of the Bridge Street House.

The next meeting of the Michigan Press Association will be held at Muskegon, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 19, 20, and 21.

☞ Mamma (to her little boy): "Now, Bennie, if you'll be good and go to sleep, mamma'll give you one of Dr. Ayer's nice sugar coated cathartic pills, next time you need medicine." Bennie, smiling sweetly dropped off to sleep at once.

☞ Rheumatism is caused by an acid in the blood; therefore, external treatment affords no permanent relief. To eliminate the poison and make a thorough cure of the disease, nothing else is so efficient as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

On Sunday the tug Martin started for the "Soo" with three scows loaded with about 100,000 feet of timber from Nicholl's mill, to be used in L. E Allen's government contract there On Monday night the tug Rawson started with the pile driver, for the same place. The driver will also be used, when necessary, as a timber crane.

"All is not gold that glitters," is demonstrated by the return from the land of promise of thousands of disappointed Oklahoma boomers. If those in search of homes would turn their attention to northern Michigan, they will find, if not a "land of promise," at least a paradise as compared with Oklahoma. Now here in Charlevoix county we have good land, pure spring water and a fine climate, and where every man who is not afraid to work can find profitable employment.

We were not present at the last meeting of the council, but it is currently reported that some members of that body were greatly offended at the recent items in the JOURNAL, and to gratify themselves secured the passage of a motion to accede an offer from the editor of the Sentinel to print the proceedings free, and instructed the clerk to furnish the copy to that paper. When the full official proceedings are published, over the signature of the clerk, the JOURNAL's purpose will be accomplished, whether that publication be done in the JOURNAL or in some other paper.

Music, Flowers, and Goddesses.

The Detroit Journal, which has just divided $5,907.09 between the 19 charitables, said to have spent $281.29 for each, (the net results of the four days charity Floral Exhibition which it organized and recently conducted) is not satisfied with its first success, and is already planning for another and much greater affair for 1890. While the floral idea is to predominate, two new and immensely popular features are to be introduced.

The first is a musical festival on a scale broad enough to require the combined talent of all the musical societies of Detroit, assisted probably by those of many of the cities throughout Michigan.

The second feature is an adaptation from the legends of ancient Grecian mythology, so reproduced, that ladies from each charity which will participate in the profits of the enterprise, will erect miniature temples in the exhibition building, and dedicate them to Flora, Ceres, Pomona, or some one of the scores of mythical divinities, and then, people them with their own fair impersonations of nymphs, adorned with the exceedingly graceful ancient Grecian costumes which harmonize so well with flowers. After May 11th, the Detroit Journal will publish each Saturday an article on this subject to assist those who are to participate. This very enterprising newspaper has already secured the pledged assistance of the ladies, florists and ministers of Detroit. Room for double the accommodations has not been secured. The enterprise will be managed by W. H. Brearley, proprietor of the Detroit Journal.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell so well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits

F. G. Hixon & Co., Druggists. 1

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

Manistique has a new bank.

Mrs. Sarah Campbell died at Jackson Monday, at the advanced age of 102 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The Manistique Pioneer has just closed volume nine. It is a good paper and is reasonably well supported.

Frankfort Times: The tug Holton has gone to Charlevoix to do towing. ....Wm Robertson had command of the steamer Petoskey the last trip. ....The steamer Lawrence brought in 15 tons of fish plates for the Frankfort & S. E. R. R.

The new lock of the American canal at the Soo is 800 feet long, 100 feet wide, and will have 20 feet of water over the miter sill. Four of the largest vessels afloat can be locked through at the same time. The walls are of the heaviest kind of masonry, a quarter of a mile long and 24 feet thick.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet containing this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 302 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 16eow

SAVE MONEY.

By Paying Your Subscription to the Journal in Advance.

While the subscription price to the JOURNAL remains as heretofore—$1.50 per year—we offer it as an inducement to prompt cash payment, for $1.25 when paid for a whole year in advance. All arrearages and short time subscriptions will be charged at regular price—one shilling a month. Save 25 cents a year by paying in advance.

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn, came home one evening feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for consumption saved him and he is well to-day. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

New Advertisements.

NEW TAILOR SHOP

C. D. SMITH,
Late of Owosso,
CUTTER AND TAILOR

Latest Styles of Goods always on hand. Suits made to order. Corner Bridge and Clinton Sts.

WANTED.

A few more reliable men to handle our Specialties and Ornamental Stock. To energetic men we furnish steady work, on salary or commission. THIRTY-FIVE YEARS experience enables us to furnish our salesmen with UNEQUALED FACILITIES, and to make the road easy for BEGINNERS. Success assured. Choice of territory. Write for terms, stating age.

E. C. SELOVER & CO.,
Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

WALL PAPER.

The Largest, Finest, and best Selected Stock of Spring Designs in the City. Ceiling and Side Wall Decorations, Center Pieces, Dadoes, Friezes, Etc.

GEO. W. BEAMAN.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.'S

Shelving packed and tables groaning under the weight of new seasonable goods. Newer, prettier, and more desirable.

We call especial attention this week to our white goods and embroidery stock. We have some bargains that you will be repaid in investing in.

And now that the sun shines remember we have the hats and parasols.

Children's and ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats a specialty.

You will find us in the Green block.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Sale of Lands for Unpaid Taxes of the Year 1887.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to law there will be sold for delinquent taxes of the year of 1887 and interest and charges thereon, at the office of the treasurer of the village of Charlevoix in said village, on Monday, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1889, commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day and continuing until said lands are all sold. The following described lands and tenements, to wit:

DESCRIPTION.	Tax.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
lot 2, blk 6, village of Charlevoix	$4 00	65	50	$5 15
lot 14a, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	20	3	50	23
lot 15d, " " " "	20	3	50	23
lot 16, " " " "	20	3	50	23
lot 18, blk 2, Mason add, vil of Charlevoix	4 00	65	50	5 15
lot 5, w ½ lot 4, blk 6, " "	4 00	96	50	5 46
lot 1, Clifford's add, " "	20	3	50	23
lot 2, " " " "	20	3	50	23
lot 3, " " " "	20	3	50	23
lot 4, " " " "	20	3	50	23
lot 16, blk 20, Newman's add, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	22	50	1 72
lot 7, blk 1, " " " "	2 20	72	50	4 42
lot 19, Upright & Hurlbut add, " "	40	7	50	57
lot 20, " " " "	40	7	50	57
A parcel of land commencing at the corner of land owned by S. M. Sec, thence south to the shore of Round Lake, thence west a rode, thence north to a point due west of the place of beginning, thence east to the place of beginning, in section 36, town 34, range 8	1 20	27	50	1 97
lots 9 and 10, Newman's add, vil of Charlevoix	2 20	72	50	4 42
lots 13 and 17, " " " "	1 00	22	50	1 72
lot 45, Upright & Hurlbut " "	60	13	50	1 23
lot 25, " " " "	60	13	50	1 23
lot 21, " " " "	60	13	50	1 23
lot 7, blk 22, Newman's " "	1 00	22	50	2 07
w ½ lot 8, blk 14, " "	40	9	50	1 00
lot 106, Upright & Hurlbut add, " "	1 00	22	50	1 72
w ½ lot 3, blk 14, vil of Charlevoix	40	9	50	1 00
e ½ lot 3, blk 16, " "	40	9	50	1 00
lot 1, blk 2, Mason's add, vil of Charlevoix	80	20	50	1 50
lot 2, blk 2, Mason's add, vil of Charlevoix	40	9	50	1 00
lot 26, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	40	9	50	1 00
lot 1, blk 7, Mason's " " " "	40	9	50	1 00
lot 195, Upright & Hurlbut " "	40	9	50	1 00
lot 76, land e 99 ft, of 77, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	10 00	2 25	50	12 75
lot 13, blk 9, vil of Charlevoix	1 60	32	50	2 42
A parcel of land commencing at a w corner of land owned by Chas. Toulouse, thence south 2 chains to Round Lake, thence east along said lake 1 chain and 25 links, thence north 2 chains thence west 1 chain to beginning	60	13	50	1 23
w ½ lot 14, blk 13, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	22	50	1 72
A parcel of land commencing at a n corner of land owned by E. M. Clark at a place 10 chains and 41 links east of state road, running north along Bridge St. at a point known as Inwood's corner, thence west 10 chains and 41 links to a point which is due north from a point on Round lake, thence in a westerly course along shore of said lake to a point south of place of beginning, thence north to place of beginning	80	18	50	1 48
w 100 ft, of lot 8, blk 17, vil of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 3, blk 2, Mason add, vil of Charlevoix	2 00	45	50	2 95
Commencing at a point on the west side of Bridge St. at the n corner of a piece of land owned by W. A. Brown, running thence north 40° west to Lake Michigan, thence along the shore of said lake to a point intersected by a line commencing 4 rods north from the place of beginning and running north 40° west to Lake Michigan, thence south by 40° east to the west line of said Bridge St., thence along said street to place of beginning	2 30	54	50	3 34
lots 19a, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 40, " " " "	50	11	50	1 11
lot 60, " " " "	20	5	50	29
lot 61, " " " "	20	5	50	35
lot 41, " " " "	20	5	50	35
lot 4, blk 1, vil of Charlevoix	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 5, blk 1, " " "	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 4, blk 14, " " "	2 40	54	50	3 44
n ½ lot 5, blk 3, Mason's add, vil of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 50, Upright & Hurlbut " " " "	2 00	45	50	2 95
n ½ of lot 8, ½ lot 7, blk 8, " " " "	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 1, blk 22, vil of Charlevoix	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 4, blk 5, " " " "	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 7, Clifford's add, " " " "	40	9	50	1 00
lot 12, blk 4, Dixon's add, vil of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
A parcel of land commencing 20 ft west of s e corner of lot 20, blk 2, village of Charlevoix, thence west 20 ft, thence north 75 ft, thence east 20 ft, thence south 20 ft to place of beginning	2 70	60	50	3 80

Dated this 23d day of April, 1889.

ALICK ROSENTHAL, Village Treasurer.

L.
50 PER YEAR.
NES TRAVEL ALONE.

ested in the Care of Children for Long Journeys.

dren shipped without pa-
is the rule that the rail-
nies are thinking of adop-
ptop to the apparently in-
actice of consigning chil-
nteries of train conductors
a perhaps half way across
ent and turned over to
he destination.
conditions of railroad travel
that to send a child in the
rail was to lose the child in
out of ten. But railroad
ave developed, and with this
nt parents and friends have
t safe to put a tag on their
s and send them off upon
y travels. On railroad and
ttin these travelers go. Three
d at Castle Garden was billed
nt with not a soul that knew
fer a protecting arm.
Pennsylvania railroad dis-
this practice," said Assistant
Agent Tyle. "The care and
ilities are too great. But not-
lling has obstacles thrown in
consignments of children still
s, and, of course, we do not
ook out for them. It is not
on for poor people to come to
children that they want de-
s the far west along our lines
ies with which we connect.
s they are old enough to be
with tickets and much money
may need on the way, but this
ways the case.
n the youngsters are very
practice is for friends to pay
s on the entire expense con-
with carrying their precious
We then start the child on
and telegraph to our agents
e line to pay over such and
amount to the child wanderer,
y be needed. The conductor
k for the traveler's meals, and
journey is made comfortably
fely. But, as I say, this is a
business and we don't like to
ke it. It was once a popular
t to turn over children bound
r journeys to the Pullman Pal-
e company, but now it also
dy of the business."
an old official connected with
senger department of the Phil-
nia and Reading railroad: "Our
tions are quite frequently asked
after children that travel with-
rents or friends. But it is gen-
only a short trip. The instances
ch we turn over these minors
ne meeting line are very rare in-

most notable cases of long jour-
or friendless little ones are met
n the immigrant homes. Poor
will drive parents to run great
and they will send over from the
untry their children to travel
water and land to friends in the
untry of the west. Perhaps for
at they will not hear of the hape
ishage of the journey, trusting
e interest of strangers and the
ulness of railroad officials to
the trip. Only a tag fastened
the neck or to the buttonhole
s the destination.
Stranger, be kind to this sex pup,
And always keep kids right side up
ses were the epigrammatic direc-
that carried a poor cur to the end
is journey not long ago. But
similar tactics are tried with hu-
freight, the railroads are indicted
sist and rebel against fulfilling
ffice of a traveling nurse.—Phila-
hia Record.

Test of Death.

any tests have been suggested to de-
line whether or not life is extinct
re death has appeared to correse-
of the most recent, and held to be
of the most reliable, is called the
monia hydrocyanic test. In using
test the operator injects one hypo-
nic syringeful of strong solution
mmonia under the skin of the arm
some other convenient portion of
body. If the body be not dead—if
re be the faintest circulation—the
monia will produce on the skin,
r the point where it was injected, a
ft red patch, on the surface of
ch raised red spots will appear;
if there be absolute death, there
l be produced a brown dark blotch,
ich is definitely conclusive against
y possible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

Users of ice must read up on the results of investigations of Kedzie, Pengree & Drudden, showing that ice taken from polluted streams is not purified by freezing. Kedzie tells us that ice from streams containing putrid vegetable matter or sewage is very deleterious. In 1878, at Rye beach, an epidemic broke out in a large hotel, and was traced to ice taken from an adjacent pond. The water of this pond in summer was found to be teeming with putrescent matter, organic matter, as well as bacteria, and contaminated by any contact or use of cold. Too many of our streams are the recipients of sewage, this is the price of civilization, and we must have it plain.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

A Burns masquerade to celebrate the birthday of the poet is a usual custom in Leslie, Ingham, Co., Mich. At the last celebration twenty-four plowmen, merchants and farmers dressed and dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, and of the street headed by a volunteer band and accompanied by a crowd of people, Burns himself appeared in blue coat, buff waistcoat and knee breeches, and other characters, Tam O'Shanter, Johnnie, Auld Lang Syne, Highland Mary, Tam O'Shanter's mare, Souter

He Get Away Wi

A short old man in with a long gray beard p an armful of Christmas through Fulton marke noon and stopped at a st of grapes were displayed "Here you are!" pul pointing to open basket Concords, Catawbas an market, for half the pric

Too small man stopped females so as to free hi fearfully pulled off a b bunch in a basket of Co vored that, he tried a L Catawba, and began co

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions with

"How much for gra laconically, eating a Del

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said the away two more Concord

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Dere's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old I eat about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bo how knot, and then you say, we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a went and that western born corncobs this wint encouraging to droug Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs three t breaks, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of ex the festive corncob f mammoth proportion strike, and coal dealer breaks hearth will sti Eastern strikers may b pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the O

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—dimly, M unexpected pleasure. Mr. C.—Ah, yes. M told me to take what I

The Deceptive

Farmer Griggs (a must be family y York nowadays. lege when yo cam look at yo now!—Bu

Winter Ye

A PICTURE.

BY CLARA W. HOWARD.

To-night comes a picture before me,
As I sit in the firelight glow
Of a little brown cottage far dying—
'Tis a scene from long ago.

It carries me back to my childhood,
The same childish fancies I feel
As were conjured up by the firelight,
And the hum of the spinning-wheel.

I am back in the log-house kitchen,
With its fire-place deep and wide,
The back-log blazing brightly,
Queer shadows on every side.

Great sparks fly up the chimney,
The wind howls around the door,
While they will fall soon to-morrow,
Transformed into flakes of snow.

There, in the warmest corner,
Sits mother, her face in shade,
With a way on the spinning-wheel
Where fie dozes by starts and sits.
There, on the well swept hearthstone,
My brothers are playing a game,
Their merry laughs lighted up
By the blazing fore-stick's flame.

Grandma, knitting there in the corner,
In snowy kerchief and cap,
Grandma laying his pipe aside
To enjoy his evening nap.
Hush! the wind howls in the chimney,
Her work for the night is done,
And all the tasks were ended
With the setting of the sun.

My sisters are carding the fleecy wool
Into rolls for mother to spin,
She draws the wheel to the firside,
Her evening task to begin.
I can see her form in the firelight,
And the same dreamy fancies I feel
As when watching her tending a measure
To the tune of the spinning-wheel.

The wintry wind howls in the chimney,
And rattles the sashes doze,
Grandpa wakes from his dozing,
Calls "Sarah, the snow is a-comin,
What cared we for wintry weather?
And I the beast of them all.
Proudly enthroned on grandma's lap,
Unwinding her big blue ball.

Then pass the moments swiftly—
Grandma has finished her sock—
Lays her spin-jenny aside:
"'Tis nearly 9 o'clock."
Then little Sis, the pet, were asleep,
Tucked snugly away in her
Little bed in the corner, the drowsy lids
And pillows my dropping head.

To-night, by my lonely fireside,
I dream of the long ago,
And I sit in the firelight with grief and care,
Of my locks bespriukled with snow.
I am back in the fire-lit kitchen;
The same childish fancies I feel
As when mother's feet, in the firelight,
Kept time to the spinning-wheel.

The drowsy old clock on the mantel
Is ticking the hours away;
The embers are slowly turning
To ashes cold and gray.
Listening here to the wintry blast,
Thinking of those long ago,
Of that group, from the fireside vanished,
And the long silent spinning-wheel.
HARVEY, Wis.

OWEN AND JASON BROWN

RECOLLECTIONS OF A VISIT TO THEIR CALIFORNIA HOME.

Climbing to the Summit of the Sierra Madre to Stake a Claim—Interesting Reminiscences of the Harper's Ferry Raid.

OWEN BROWN.

OWEN BROWN, son of John Brown, the hero of "Bleeding Kansas" and of Harper's Ferry, died at Pasadena, Cal., not long ago, aged 64 years. He was the third, in order, of John Brown's twenty children. He died as he had always lived, a single and a singular man.

Three years ago, writes Prof. L. B. Sperry of Carleton College, in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, I landed for some time with his sister, Mrs. Henry Thompson, who was then living at Las Cacitas, a charming little place on the mountain side, about six miles from Pasadena, and only a few rods from the home occupied by Owen Brown and his brother, Jason. Being as share these interesting and notorious men, I made it convenient to be much in their company. I was anxious to study their character and habits, and also to learn from themselves certain inside facts about their participation in the Kansas troubles, and more especially some of the details of Owen's experiences in escaping from Harper's Ferry.

The first time I met Owen he had just returned from "staking a claim" on the very summit of the Sierra Madre range, at a point directly back of Las Cacitas, and 6,000 feet above the sea. I learned that he and Jason intended to make the ascent again soon, for the purpose of planting various seeds and cuttings to test the producing power of that altitude. A young clergyman named Fisher, from St. Paul, Minn., was also boarding at the Thompsons', and we two were accorded the privilege of accompanying the Browns on their second trip.

Standing by the door of their modest home, I asked, "How far is it from here to the spot you have selected?" "About two miles as the crow flies," he replied, "but not less than five miles as we must travel; and, to reach it, will require effort enough to take you at least twenty miles on an ordinary trail. I suspect that you and Fisher will hardly be able to make it in one day; but when you get tired we can camp for the night on the mountain side, and next morning we can finish the ascent."

A few mornings later, about 7:30 o'clock, our little caravan set out for the mountain top. Each of us carried on his back a bundle variously made up of blankets, provisions, drinking water, hatchets, seeds, etc.

Contrary to our expectation when we started, Fisher and myself were able to "pull through" in one day, and the setting sun saw us on the top of the mountain now known as "Brown's Peak." Charming spot! Delightful view! Sixty miles of seacoast and surf separating the ocean from a magnificent panorama of hill, valley, cities, hamlets, orange groves, orchards, vineyards, and, will drowns for the south west of us, and a confused medley of mountain peaks, ravines, forests, and shimmering cascades to the northeast of us. Such scenery filled Owen Brown's soul. He loved it tenderly and deeply. On such a spot he wanted to live and die and be buried.

Supper over, we hovered about the camp-fire till a late hour, talking of many things—but mostly of slavery. John Brown, Harper's Ferry, the war, and the events which immediately preceded it. Owen Brown was by nature reticent, but when he was in the vein he could be fully as entertaining as his father, and he was fully as well posted in the details of the Kansas troubles, and more especially some of the details of Owen's experiences in escaping from Harper's Ferry.

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"Father had not much hope from politics or parties; he believed that political action could not reach the life sentiment, and that public sentiment on the slavery question could be aroused only by striking collisions between slavery and freedom. One hit of contact, like the Oberlin rescue, he regarded as worth more than thousands of speeches or hundreds of volumes on the subject. Of course he feared that his method might lead to the use of firearms occasionally, but he hoped to avoid serious bloodshed. The conflict at Harper's Ferry was precipitated by treachery before we were ready, and father was compelled to act at once and unprepared. It had been arranged that the capture of the Ferry and its munitions should occur on Oct. 24, and assistance was on the way from the North, but it was precipitated on the 17th."

At the opening of the attack upon Harper's Ferry, Owen was at the house which was their base of supplies, about five miles away, in Maryland. On learning of the condition of affairs, he began getting the arms and supplies down to a schoolhouse about a mile from the Ferry; but, before this could be done, word was sent to him and his companions to escape as best they could, going down near to the scene of action, and finding that he could render no assistance to his father and his companions, who were then either shot or imprisoned in the engine-house, he and his companions, five in number, secured a small supply of blankets and provisions and "took to the woods." They began probably the most difficult and perilous flight for self-preservation that ever occurred in this country. They knew that they would be hotly pursued and carefully hunted, even with dogs, and felt sure that rewards would be offered for them and the country aroused. Captain Brown had impressed upon the minds of his companions that failure and capture meant to be hung for treason. The fleeing party, under the leadership of Owen, decided that they must keep on the mountains and in the woods; that they must travel largely by night and lie in concealment during the day; they must keep a constant and watchful guard at all times, and must build no fires; most of their food (after their little store should be exhausted) must consist of corn which they could forage from ungathered fields; they must neither shoot nor cook anything; and they must make their way well to the north and west in Pennsylvania or New York State before it would be safe to separate and take their chances (with fictitious names, of course) among strangers in the busy world. We expected that many who had been brought to us would secretly return and bring in others (with the assistance of friends) thus we hoped not only to liberate large numbers of slaves but to make slavery uncertain and unprofitable; and we hoped also to arouse—yes, to force to conclusion—the sentiment of the country, North and South.

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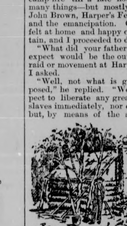
BOOMERS FROZEN OUT.

THE OPENING OF OKLAHOMA—SUFFERING FOR NECESSARIES.

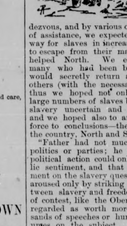
The Wild Rush to the New Eldorado—Hundreds Disappointed and Destitute—Into the Jaws of "Justice." Crown but Infested with Men Seeking Office.

[Arkansas City (Kan.) Cor.]



INFORMATION from Guthrie, A. T., the 23d inst., is to the effect that the cold wave has planted its seven-footed sole on Oklahoma. The city is still in high spirits and confidence is beginning to wane. The suffering of the 15,000 unsheltered and unprovisioned people is something that could not endured only amid such a furor. The Guthrie correspondents have been telegraphing the suffering the town and the country, but thousands more have poured in. There is a feeling of wild uncertainty and apprehension that amounts to distraction. There is no food, no water, no cover from the bitter cold of the nights and the withering heat of the days. The situation is appalling. The city is in a state of utterly incomprehensible confusion. Nothing is settled, every hour by the rival parties, as each secures a temporary ascendency. Not a building has been started, and but few tents have ventured to show their canvas. The city is a mass of wreck, ruins, and confusion. Nothing can be done in the way of building, and the cold and hunger of men is fearful.

The sight at Guthrie upon which the sun rose



A NEW TOWN SITE.

this morning was surprising never before witnessed in the history of the world. The majority of the 15,000 people lay blankets upon the ground, either guarding their claims or slumbering in the hope of being able to hold them. Hundreds had been up all night, some had walked for miles in the cold, and some had spent the night in building houses, or rather in setting up the material for houses, which they intended to hold. The wind rose, but without cooling the air. It blew a hard, stinging sand into the flesh and filled the air with blinding alkali dust. To complete the general misery the sun came large, intensely cold, 15 people, fell the victims of exposure, and 100 were taken to the hospital and other tents and temporary houses.

The climate provokes an insatiable thirst, and water was the first supply to fail. There is no water in the city. The only water is strongly alkaline to drink. The surface water that takes its supply by a gravity pipe from a distant elevated spring affended the only potable drinkable water, and it is brackish. It was brought in with the first settlers, and the railway people called the military to protect it, fearing the most chance of gain. Guthrie is filling up with gamblers, thimble-rigpers and thieves, and the shrewdest and most unscrupulous schemes is practiced.

Marshal Nix, the newly appointed Marshal from Illinois, is here with his deputies, and has demonstrated his fitness by a wholesale raid on property. Nothing, however, can be done to remedy the rascally conduct of the Federal authorities, and their favorites until the courts are established. It was so evident from the first that controversy and bloodshed would be easy enough to stop runners of bloody collisions, that the report was sent out last night that three men had been killed near Guthrie. This proved utterly false. The story finally settled down to the fact that a Texas cowboy and a negro were given. The coroner's jury examined the scene, about three miles west of Guthrie, and found that the two men had divided the disputed claim and were sleeping in the same tent.

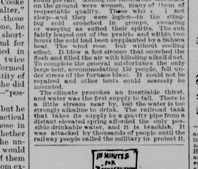
A MARSHAL INTERVIEWING A BOOMER.

Pistols were drawn twice last night and to-day in the town, but in each case one party retired before facing trouble.

Some substantial news fatalities in other parts of the country have occurred. At Caldwell, Marshal J. S. Vaughn, shot and killed Scott Collart, a wealthy resident of the Chickasaw Nation, who shot and killed over on the Kansas border by a man named Noland, who escaped.

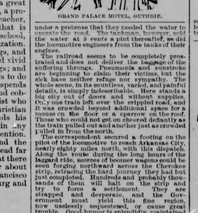
Northwest of Caldwell, near Hunter, a young man named Martin was found by a patrol industrially shot through the head, and his horse, saddle, and accoutrements in the vicinity. Martin said that he had left his family on the Kansas side of the line, and, when the claims he had in mind. He had found it occupied by a man who had taken it, and he moved on and was shot and robbed. The dead man could not be identified. The patrol and Martin buried him, without coffin or shroud, in a shallow grave on the claim. When the case was reported to the nearest justice of the peace, he refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of the murderer, saying that it was a matter of international value. "My fee, madame," he quietly added, "is 500 francs." Opening the purse, Mme. la Comtesse took out the sum named, and, presenting it to Dr. Trousseau, remarked: "I am sorry you do not take presents, the purse contained 4,000 francs."

A NEW street superintendent ought to be able to pave his way into the good graces of his fellow-citizens.



GRAND PALACE HOTEL, GUTHRIE.

OKLAHOMA OR "PUNT."



A GENUINE OKLAHOMA SQUATTER.

A NEW TOWN THAT PROMISES TO BECOME FOPULOUS.

The Cunning of Swallows.

Birds are often said to possess instinct, as distinguished from intelligence, by which is meant, apparently, that such knowledge as they have is inherited, not acquired. "A bird always builds its nest in one way," it is said, but few statements could be less exact. Our common cliff swallow, known also as the eaves swallow and the "Republican," formerly built against the side of a cliff, and as a protection against the weather, but instead of being open at the top, was bottle shaped, the entrance being through a kind of neck at the side. Now that the country has become populous, however, this swallow has taken to nesting under the eaves of barns, where it is shielded from rain by the overhanging roofs.

Little by little, therefore, the wise bird has given up its more elaborate method of construction, till now you may see, side by side, nests that are simple mud saucers, nests that are built in the old fashioned bottle method, and nests half way between the two extremes, showing plainly that a process of adaptation is going on.

A Pennsylvania newspaper lately reported a very clever piece of work by a pair of these same eaves swallows. They had built their nest in the old style under the eaves of a barn, and when it was done an English sparrow took possession. The swallows made frantic efforts to dislodge the intruder, but could not drive her out. Then they went deliberately to work and plastered up the neck of the bottle with mud, burying the sparrow alive, after which they built another nest close by, and occupied it as if nothing had happened.—*Exchange.*

Don't Gaze in a Cat's Eye.

A gentleman on Blake street until yesterday had a very exalted opinion of the power of the human eye. He always claimed that a man could, by gazing into the eyes of a cat, fascinate or make the beast as harmless as a wax doll.

A grocer on that street has in his store a very large gray cat, named Thomas, that is not fascinated by a little bitter by any means.

The gentleman with the theory proposed to test it on this cat. A number of customers were present at the test. Mr. B. approached Thomas, who sat blinking near the cheese-box, and proceeded deliberately to gaze into his delion eyes. Thomas was evidently greatly affected by the human eyes so close to him, for he stood on his tail and suddenly reaching out one leg planted his claws into the face of Mr. B. Now with a wild, impetuous plant. This he did twice in rapid succession, and was about to get in his work for a third time, when, with an exclamation that sounded very much like an oath, the cat, Mr. B. struck the Thomas with his fist and knocked him off into the soft-soap barrel by the counter.

The magnetism of the human eye is a fact yet to be. Mr. B. now prefers the gentle influence of the catapult for real service.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Young Hero.

A boy about nine years old was bathing one day when, by some mischance, he got into deep water and began to sink. His cries attracted a man who ran to save him, but, lacking strength or skill, he also sank in the deep water. The river was full of two drowning brothers rose to the surface for the last time they saw a brother, the youngest of the family, running down the bank for the purpose of trying to save them. Then it was that the dying nine-year-old boy acted the part of a hero. Struggling he for self-death, he rose, cleared all his strength, and cried to his brother as above, "Don't come in, or father will lose all his boys at once!" Noble little fellow! Though dying, he forgot himself and thought only of his father's grief. He was a genuine hero. His brother obeyed his dying command, and was spared to comfort his father, when his two dead sons were taken from the river clasped in each other's arms. Boys, you are not called to be heroes in this way, but you are called to consider the feeling of your parents, and to study how to avoid giving them pain. Blessed are those children whose words and deeds make sweet music in their parents' soul.—*Examiner.*

Refused the Present.

The late Dr. Trousseau, a celebrated Parisian physician, had the reputation of being exceedingly sharp after his fees, though he always declined to take anything in the nature of a present from his *clientele*—perhaps because he thought the acceptance of such gifts might render it more difficult for him to exact his honoraria. Once Dr. Trousseau had been fortunate enough to cure the only child of one of the few rich members of the French aristocracy. When the child had become convalescent and had begun to pass by his last visit, with renewed thankful expressions and numerous speeches to the mother proved a small heaven, the mother produced a silken purse into Trousseau's hand. "Thank you, madame," he replied, "but, pardon me, I never accept presents," and he hurried out of her office, probably regarding both the purse and the appeals as things of equally pathematical value. "My fee, madame," he quietly added, "is 500 francs." Opening the purse, Mme. la Comtesse took out the sum named, and, presenting it to Dr. Trousseau, remarked: "I am sorry you do not take presents, the purse contained 4,000 francs."

A NEW street superintendent ought to be able to pave his way into the good graces of his fellow-citizens.

The Causes of Death.

Our readers are doubtless all familiar with the fabulous poisoning cases, which have recently come to light in Somerville, Mass., and elsewhere.

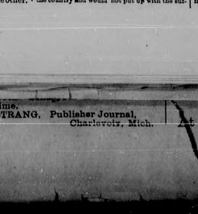
It seems that eight deaths have occurred from arsenical poisoning, and the question is, Shall we drop a few pages in the book of the murderers would have been detected, and their favorites until the courts are through? We see evident from the first that controversy and bloodshed would be easy enough to stop runners of bloody collisions, the report was sent out last night that three men had been killed near Guthrie. This proved utterly false. The story finally settled down to the fact that a Texas cowboy and a negro were given. The coroner's jury examined the scene, about three miles west of Guthrie, and found that the two men had divided the disputed claim and were sleeping in the same tent.

ROUND TO HAVE HOMES.

Disappointed Boomers Resolve to Invade the Cherokee Strip.

[Arkansas City (Kan.) telegram.]

A meeting of Oklahoma boomers, disappointed in securing claims in the Territory, was held here. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance. Speeches were made denouncing the



OKLAHOMA CITY.

as witnesses, and one his horse across the intervening twelve miles and the two Canadian Rivers to Oklahoma City in forty minutes. He filed a homestead claim on the town site, and although the government claim jumper was there also, he succeeded in holding it against the claim confessed to the law. Every town site is being contested in the courts, and a stupendous lapse of legislation is looms.

A young man named Compte, who had filed on a claim in the Cherokee Strip, was murdered eleven miles northwest of the town. He was accompanied by a friend name unknown. The two had scarcely driven clears when a man, armed with a Winchester rifle, ordered them to halt, and without a word of Compte shoved fight, when the man shot him through the breast. The wounded man was dragged into the timber by his friend, and there died in half an hour. When the news reached Guthrie a posse of thirty men organized, and overtook the murderer about twelve miles north. The prisoner was brought back to Guthrie. Inquiry in the town seems to show that his name was probably C. V. Lacel.

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A GENUINE OKLAHOMA SQUATTER.

manner in which Oklahoma was settled. It was freely declared that large bodies of men served as United States Marshals in order to get into the country and select the best claims, and that this was unfair to a waiting settler. They came into the country home, and as they could not get them in Oklahoma they made a rush for the lands in the Cherokee strip. About five hundred men in this town have pledged themselves to go to the Cherokee strip and take claims, let the consequences be what they may. The government claim jumpers, who have driven back here from Oklahoma, and settled in the territory the first chance to get out, that must be moved on, and the government must protect the Territory is as great as in the north, and although the crowds are not nearly so numerous as in a more turbulent character.

A Texas named Dunn killed his best friend at noon on the southern line, with the soldiers

Plenty of Office-Seekers on Hand.

Candidates for city offices are canvassing Oklahoma City and Guthrie. Nearly every client twenty-five men are anxious to wave Guthrie as its first mayor. Prominent among these is ex-Illinois man who is well-known throughout the State, Gen. Jasper N. Reece, Tom Needles, the marshal, and a dozen others. Oklahoma is for a fair way to obtain recognition of her grievances.

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Rose of Jericho.

A Pennsylvania botanical society has received a Rose of Jericho from Syria, of which species of flower it is said that when dry weather is prevalent it wraps itself into a ball, and is to all appearances dead. The wind blows it from the stalk, and it goes bounding along until it reaches a moist spot, where it unfolds its leaves, drops its seeds, and a garden of roses soon appears.

Deafness Can't Be Cured.

By local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Very True.

Stern parent—Young man, I am astounded at your impudence. You seek to wed my daughter knowing her to be wealthy in her own right, while you haven't a cent.

Self-possessed youth—That's all right. What's the need of my having money when she has plenty?

WHEN a Turk dies, the legs are tied together and the arms stretched by the sides. The burial takes place as soon as possible after the death. The corpse is handled very tenderly, as the Turks believe any lack of tenderness would bring the curse of the dead man's soul upon them.

DEFY the milkman and the lazy boy who does not attend the Sunday school: "Yes we will gather at the river."

ONE OF THE FIRST TELESCOPES IN THE WORLD. THE VERY DOUBLE-BARRELED RIFLE ONE.

FREE

Gun or Telescope Free. Just write and say you want one of our Grand Offers. Telescope and the two Double-Barreled Rifles sent free to any one who will assist us in selling our goods. Our goods are the best and sell easily. Any lady or gentleman can do it. Drop us a line and we will explain the business fully. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 957, Portland, Maine.

THE FIVE SISTERS.

There were five fair sisters, and each had an aim—
Flora would fain be a fashionable dame;
Schooled from infancy in selection to choose,
Coquettish Cora cared more for good looks;
A sou, anxious sister sighed after wealth;
Beautiful Sarah sought first for good health.

Cora's beauty quickly faded; Susan's eyesight failed from overstudy; Flora became nervous and fretful in striving after fashion, and a sickly family kept Anna's husband poor. But sensible Sarah took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and grew daily more healthy, charming and beautiful, and married rich.

Moral—To cleanse, purify and enrich the blood and insure a clear, blooming, rosy complexion, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

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ST JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK REMEDY FOR PAIN AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

$25 WEEKLY! Representatives wanted. Permanent position. Elite Mfg. Co., 7 Reform Bldg., Chicago.

ORATORS find that Piso's Cure for Catarrh relieves Hoarseness and CURES Hoarseness.

SSS

My little boy, 5 years old, was sick from infancy with a scrofulous humor on his name. The sores came off in the hollow of his arms, and he was a miserable specimen. For 3 years he was a great sufferer; he was now getting well, and I attribute swift's Specific to be the chief cause of his improvement. Dennis Dunn, Fort Ann, Mich.

Jan. 12, 1888.

POISONED BY A CALF.—My little boy was poisoned by the virus obtained from a calf coming in contact with a cut finger. The virus swelled his arm and hand and showed no inclination to heal. I gave him Swift's Specific, and he is well. Jose P. Evans, Auburn, Ala. Feb. 15, '88.

Send for books on Blood Poisons & Skin Diseases, free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

$500 REWARD offered by the manufacturers of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure. Sage's Remedy is the only remedy which is mild, soothing, and healing properties, free from injurious drugs. 50c., by druggists.

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THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. 25 CTS. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A THIN BOY Should use Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. It is the best food to put on flesh. Scott & Bowne, N. Y.

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50 PER YEAR.

ONES TRAVEL ALONE.

That Tired Feeling

Is experienced by almost everyone at this season, and many people resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla to drive away the lassitude and exhaustion. The blood is laden with impurities which have been accumulating for months, causes sleeplessness, and makes the mind fickle to think quickly, and the body to still slower to respond. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. It purifies, vitalizes, enriches the blood, makes the head clear, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling, tones the nervous system, and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body.

"My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had lost about a great deal, pains in my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me so much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved." GEORGE F. JACKSON, Roxbury Station, Conn.

"For years I was sick every spring, but last year took Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not seen a sick day since." G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1 six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women! Full particulars in our book sent free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION CURES

CONSUMPTION SCROFULA BRONCHITIS COUGHS COLDS Wasting Diseases

Wonderful Flesh Producer.

Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. Containing the stimulating Hypophosphites and Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Sold by all Druggists.

PATENTS Write for Guide, Advice, and Terms FREE. L. CEBMAN, 425 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WEAK MEN My bed lecture with hints and recipes (sealed) free. Address Dr. W. K. Claton, Box 182, Detroit, Mich.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Piles. Prepaid on receipt of 25 cts. Sample free. Kidder Pastille Co., Boston, Mass.

SINGERS find Piso's Cure for Throat Disease. TRY IT. BEST remedy for Coughs and Colds.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made by selling our Patent Self-Adjusting Suspenders. Sample sent by mail, postpaid, for $1. Satisfactory guaranteed or money refunded. Address, Mechanical Suspender Co., 1 Hawley St., Boston, Mass.

$5 TO $10 A DAY. AGENTS WANTED! Particulars free. 1,000 Premiums; salary Rich Holders given away; industrious men, fortune awaits them. Address, H. Hallett & Co., Box 957, Portland, Maine.

IF YOU HAVE A DOG OR A REVOLVER Send 25 cts. for Sportsman's Guide. Tells how to cure the dog, train the dog, and how to use the revolver. The finest work ever published. Illustrated. 100 pages. Address, Sportsman's Guide, Box 1, Springfield, Mass.

SLICKER Dan's waists stay secure and dry in the worst storm, carefully impaled for Wet Weather. Sold everywhere. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, 20 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Mention this paper.

SMITH & WESSON, Springfield, Mass.

C. N. U. No. 18—89

Tutt's Pills Cure for Dyspepsia. TRY IT. BEST remedy for Costiveness. TRY IT. Sold everywhere.

LADIES LOOK! Sparkle Rug Machine. Will pay for itself in $1. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Agents wanted. Address, Sparkle Rug Machine Co., Galesburg, Ill.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau, Attorney-at-Law, Washington, D. C. Successfully prosecutes claims of every kind. Soldiers, their widows, children, dependent relatives. Experience 9 years latest war. 3 years in Pension Bureau. Write for Law and Guide.

I CURE FITS! I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for treatise and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

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Tutt's Pills Cure for Dyspepsia. TRY

He Got Away With

A short old man in a long gray beard appeared in the streets of Chicago on the afternoon of Christmas through Fulton market about noon and stopped at a wagon of grapes were displayed. "How you sell?" pointing to open basket. "Concords, Catawbas and Malagas, for half the price." The small man stepped behind the wagon and began to free his fruitfully pulled off a bunch in a basket of Concords, saying that he wanted Catawbas, and began on

The fruit vender, who was busy with a customer, now noticed the man's actions and exclaimed: "How much for grapes?" inquiringly, eating a Delaware. "Forty cents a basket." "Too much," said the man, throwing down two more Concords. "Are you a wholesale dealer?" "No." "Own a vineyard, maybe?" "No." "Where did you learn your trade? Where's your home?" "Well, see here, old man, I eat about a pound and a half of grapes every day, and I'll tell you what I do: I just go down to the market and buy a basket, and then I eat the grapes, and I don't want any more around here."—New York Sun.

The Cane's Use.

A Safe Investment.

In one which is guaranteed to bring you sales factory results, or in case of failure, a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 1

No Fears for a Cyclone.

It is claimed that a man living west and that western barn corncobs this winter encouraging to drought Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin nothing but cobs there in Nebraska, where the cobs are hats, we contemplate a remarkable degree of courage the festive corncob is mammoth proportions strike, and coal dealers breaks hearth will still Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—N.Y.

At the Sh

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out)

Miss D—Really, Mr. Crumpton, this is unexpected pleasure. Mr. C—Ah, yes. My wife told me to take what I could get.

The Deceptive

No Fears for a

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Farmer Griggs (to tourist) Ye must be feelin' yer York nowadays. Yes, sir, things when ye came to look at ye now.—Texas Siftings.

Winter Tou

Trapper—Hellet! Where have you come from? Apparition—Just stepped up Pacific express down yonder. How the next station?—Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 9, 1889.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Wilson.

Warm and sultry.

Richard Lewis, Ab Nowland, M. Hudkins and others have large fallows on fire.

Annie Keat of South Arm, began school in district No. 3, on Monday. Thirteen pupils enrolled.

Oliver Smith had his foot jammed badly between a dray and stump last week. He is able to be about again.

Wm. White of Boyne, called on J. R. Vance on business Monday.

Mrs. S. P. Smith and Mrs. Kerlskin of Advance, were present at the funeral on Sunday.

Eld Scofield preached at the Nicloy schoolhouse in South Arm on Sunday afternoon.

Al. Kinney, wife and children passed through here on Friday, on their way to Boyne City.

A bee was held on Saturday afternoon for clearing up the school yard in district No. 3. Not one-half of the district responded to the call, but the yard was cleared just the same.

Fishing seems to be the chief diversion now-o nights. Some go to Advance, others to Intermediate and return tired and successful.

Ed. Nowland has purchased forty acres of land from Mr. Hudkins, and afterwards he sold half of it to his nephew, Philo Nowland, who is chopping and clearing preparatory to putting in a crop.

Mrs. Cornelius Deitz died on Friday last after several years illness. She was an old resident of this county having came here 17 years ago. She leaves several children to mourn her loss, only three of whom were present at the funeral. The services were conducted by Eld. Grover on Sunday last, the text being Luke 16-25, "Son, Remember." A large concourse of people gathered to pay respects to an old friend and neighbor

A Safe Investment.

In one which is guaranteed to bring you sales factory results, or in case of failure, a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 1

Advance.

MAY 7.—Mrs. F. E. Miller is on the sick list.

Ira Magee has rented the Norton farm.

School commenced in the Beers district on the 6th; Miss Florence Price teacher.

A sailing vessel is here taking on a cargo of lumber for Mr. Platen.

Mr. Willis is painting his house, and with its gandy coat of green it looks splendid.

John Backenstose and family have moved into Advance. Mr. B. is intending to go to New York to spend the summer.

Jake Backenstose got his finger smashed while loading lumber on the vessel.

The steamer Florence made her first appearance at our docks last Friday, and commenced making two trips a day between Charlevoix and Boyne City yesterday (6th). She is a nice steamer with a splendidly fitted up cabin. We understand she ran on Reid's lake near Grand Rapids last summer, and was retitled last winter at Grand Haven.

An overflow of Platen's mill pond last Friday night caused considerable damage to the mill by undermining the flume.

Fires are burning in the woods in nearly every direction, causing damage in some places. We hear of quantities of wood being burned in the woods.

One of Mr. Keefer's horses dropped dead in the road near town the other day. He had owned the horse but two weeks. This is the second horse that Mr. K. has lost within the last four weeks.

Promptness.

First a cell, then a comfy, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter A. Walker, Conductor, Wilkesbarre, Pa. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

Inwood.

MAY 8.—The shower last night livened things wonderfully.

Mrs. Cummings died at her home at the Soo last Friday. She was a daughter-in-law of Mr. Cummings of this place.

A Sunday school has been organized at the Porter school house with Mrs. Porter as superintendent.

George Olney is on the sick list.

The fire at and around Smithson's camp has caused a great deal of anxiety and excitement during the last two days, but as yet no serious damage has been done.

O. D. Hilton feels quite proud of his new orchard just set out.

John Wells and Albert O'Brien are drawing wood for McDermott in Hayes.

Rumors of weddings are in the air. Hon. Wm. Harris returned to Lansing Monday.

Miss Hincher commenced the summer term of school in the McGee district Monday.

Miss Carrie Hilton is in Ironton this week.

Dr. N. J. Perry sold Mr. Wilkinson of Atwood, a fine organ Saturday.

The Sunday school at Hilton's school house is progressing finely under the superintendence of O. B. Weed.

Henry Hilton spent Sunday in Hayes, visiting——friends.

A son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred VanDusen, on Thursday, May 2, and Alfred is happy.

Although the frog may not rank as the most musical, it certainly is a noisy harbinger of summer, and its evening melodies are now heard throughout the land, reminding us that "there's music in the air."

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

Ironton.

MAY 8.—A very refreshing rain last night makes everything look fresh and beautiful this morning and has cooled down some of the forest fires which have been raging in this vicinity. The P. L. I. Co. lost considerable wood by the fires.

The funeral of Lance Campbell who died so suddenly Sunday morning of heart disease, took place yesterday from their residence. Elder Grover preached the funeral sermon to a large congregation. Mr. Campbell was well known and respected and his family have the sincere sympathy of all in their affliction.

A sad accident occurred yesterday morning in Ironton. George Southerly's little girl, about three years old took a teacup from the table containing some strong lye and drank a portion of it before discovering what it was. Vinegar and other remedies were at once administered, but she is in a very critical condition and but little hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Owen Hammond and Miss Daisy Allen, both of this place, were married Wednesday, May 1st, at the Congregational church, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served at the residence of the bride's parents, to a large number of friends. The happy couple are comfortably settled in Mr. Galbraith's house, he having moved into his new house. We wish them a long and pleasant voyage on the sea of matrimony.

Mr. Tuttle is spending a few weeks in Berrien county, with friends.

John Munro is driving piles at the ferry approach.

Atwood.

May 6.—Fine growing weather.

Henry Biglow moved to Smithson's Camp today.

Plenty of fire in the woods.

The Catholics will give an oyster supper Thursday night, the proceeds to complete the interior of their church.

There will be a dance one week from Friday night, and nothing but a dance.

D. Flanigan is putting up a frame for a saw mill.

Henry Kanagy has gone to Smithson's camp.

Mr. Lapeer of Harbor Springs is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Frank Cummings.

Boyne City.

MAY 6.—Glad to be able to give a good report of the weather.

Plum trees are beginning to blossom and garden planting is in order.

On Friday last the trim steamer, Florence, made her first trip from Charlevoix to Boyne and was warmly welcomed by our citizens.

Wm. White's saw mill shut down a day or two last week to put in some improvements and new machinery, but her whistle again disturbed our slumbers this morning.

Hon. Wm. Harris, while on his way to Lansing today, stopped in Boyne for a few hours, greeting his numerous friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kenney, of Echo, Antrim county, were the guests of Mrs. Kenney's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Jones, over Sunday.

We met Zachariah Morgan recently and his face wore such a smile we knew something had happened, and there had. It was a first grandchild, and he had been smiling four or five days.

Miss Sadie Jones commenced her second term of school in Echo, Antrim county, today.

Wm. J. Lewis has sold his meat market business and groceries to Wm. J. Pearson.

Wm. J. Lewis is building an addition to the Commercial House and has bridged the Boyne for the accommodation of his guests.

There are rumors to day of several losses by fire of wood and bark in this vicinity in the last day or two.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

Ellsworth.

MAY 7.—Robert Fulton's steam mill is now ready for business.

Jerry Mobb's baby is quite sick.

While Hannen Cramer was logging today he slipped and injured his back.

Date Parks has just built a boat for himself.

Mrs. Dreyer has fully recovered from her late illness.

Misses Rogers and Peebles are making their home here for the present.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 1m*w

Barnard.

May 7.—A fine lady visitor has arrived at Mr. and Mrs. Bogart's this afternoon to stay twenty-one years or so.

Forest fires are raging here.

Farmers are nearly done seeding.

George Anderson is improving his farm with a new board fence.

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

Belford's presents the following table of contents:

A Familiar Mystery, by James McCarthy.
Doctor Revivale: A Story by Charles T. Sherman.
International Copyright." A Poem by Edgar Fawcett.
The Negro "Libertines" in the South; by Preston Connolly.
Jen: A Backwoods Story; by W. H. S. Atkinson.
May: A Poem, by Zitella Cocke.
An Episode of "Sixty four; by Cos Eus. Rendel; by Helen G. Smith.
The Troubadour: A Poem; by Kate B Sherwood.
The American Consular Service; by James A. Mackight.
Pirates on Broadway; by J. W. Watson.
Rudolph: A Poem; by Alice K. Cooley.
Editorial Department: The Condition of Parties; More of our Diplomacy. Negro Enlistments and the Negro Element; The Kingdom of Satan.
The Passing Show.
Reviews: "The Correspondence of John Lothrop Motley;" by G. W. Curtis. "Her Strange Fate," by Celia Logan. "Janus," by Edward I. Stevenson. "His Fatal Success," by Malcolm Bell. "A Blue-grass Thoroughbred," by Tom Johnson.
The Tribulations of one Ebenezer Becker: A Novel, complete; by Elizabeth Cummings.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

Old Newspapers for Sale. As we now receive subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich. At the Journal Office.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County. Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Charlevoix, Michigan.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX

Also Farming Lands For Sale.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,

Druggists and Pharmacists.

We have a Fine Line of

FRESH CONFECTIONERY

Call and Sample it.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"Niagara Falls Route."

GREAT CENTRAL AMERICAN LINE.

Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Ontario, New England States, and New England Points.

THE DIRECT ROUTE

BETWEEN

MACKINAW CITY

AND

DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. (daily except Sunday), and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit ..... 2.25 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.
Jackson ..... 10.30 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Toledo ..... 11.40 p. m. and 1.55 a. m.
Buffalo ..... 6.15 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.
Cincinnati ..... 6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND

Steam Navigation Company.

PALACE STEAMERS.

Low Rates. Quick Time.

FOR DETROIT, PORT HURON, Mackinac, Cleveland,

ALPENA AND CHEBOYGAN.

Leave St. Ignace,—

Monday and Wednesday, - 10 a. m.
Tuesday and Saturday, - 9 p. m.

For Cleveland,—

Daily (except Sunday) at 10.15 p. m.

Through Tickets and Baggage Checked to Destination.

Our Illustrated Pamphlet rates and excursion tickets will be furnished by your Ticket Agent, or address

E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The New Passenger Steamer

PETOSKEY.

Will leave Chicago from L. S. & M. S. R'y dock, Rush and N. Water streets, Wednesday and Saturday at 12 noon, for Manistique, Wright and Spaulding Mills, Gladstone, Escanaba, Frankfort, Northport, Suttons Bay, Old Mission, Traverse City, Omena, Leland, Northport, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. L. HUD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS PRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF.

Going South every morning, except Sunday—Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.00; Pelosky 8.00; Charlevoix 8.30; arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30; Charlevoix 4.00; Pelosky 4.30; arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.

Season of 1889.

Steamer NORTH STAR.

CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at East Jordan 9.00; leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2 30, arrive at East Jordan 4.00; leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.00.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.

CAPT. LEWIS GUARIN.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30; Ironton, 10.00; arrive East Jordan 11.00.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton 2.45; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 4.30; arrive East Jordan 5.45.

Stopping at all intermediate points both ways.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHO LMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

CORDNER MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale. 41

A Good Yoke of Oxen

FOR SALE.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Eight Years Old. Weight, 3,600 lbs.

Apply to, J. M. CLARK, Charlevoix, Mich.

TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so to do to call at the office and get a receipt for the money he pays, which receipt is given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TUNGUES, SHOVELS, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER AWED AND BILL FILLED TO ORDER.

Cull pickets five cents a dozen.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 305. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1889. $1.50 PER YEAR.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

Sundry Gleanings from Our Reporters' Note Books.

Band concert May 17th.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Shrier, May 11, a daughter.

☞You will regret it. Find out at the Bee Hive.

☞Don't miss it. Inquire of A. T. Washburne & Co.

O. S. Washburn arrived home from Chicago on Monday.

Mrs. L. E. Modjge arrived home from Alba last Thursday.

A. D. Cruickshank was in Bellaire this week on legal business.

M. M. Burnham of East Jordan, made the JOURNAL a call today.

Mrs. Parks of South Arm is visiting Miss Grace Litney this week.

C. G. Lewis of East Jordan made the JOURNAL a call on Wednesday.

Mike Litney and wife went to Chicago on the last trip of the Petoskey.

☞S. M. Soe & Sons are selling baby cabs at prices which cannot be beat.

A number of Petoskey Masons visited the Charlevoix lodge last Friday evening.

Neighboring towns around the state are going wild over base ball this year.

L. O. Evans has been appointed postmaster at Eastport, vice, I. W. Pearl removed.

The water at various Lake Michigan ports is three feet lower than at this time last year.

After next Monday the JOURNAL will be found in the rooms over the Nettleton wagon shop.

☞Buy your window shades of S. M. Soe & Sons. New patterns just received. Very cheap.

The boys are organizing a base ball club, and by next week we hope to give a list of officers.

☞Rama Tonic has a good new sewing machine for sale for $15.00. Call at the store and see it.

We omitted to mention the advent of a young daughter at the home of H. C. Cooper two weeks ago.

Smith's colored minstrels were greeted with a crowded house at Bartholomew's Saturday evening.

☞Buy one of those express wagons of S. M. Soe & Sons; only 75 cents, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 each.

☞Four pounds currant jelly for 25 cents. Four cans apples for 30 cents.

A. E. MASON.

A new line of steamers will be started next week between Muskegon and Gladstone making two trips per week.

Mr. Berdan has received his commission as postmaster, and expects to assume the duties next Monday morning.

Mrs. John J. Goss and family have moved to Milwaukee where Mr. Goss has a permanent situation in a machine shop.

Lieut. Kuhn is expected to be in Charlevoix to day or to morrow, on a general tour of the harbor work in this district.

John Newman has 27 swarms of bees now working, and expects to have 15 or 20 more before the close of the season.

The three cribs for the extension of the south pier are completed, and will be put in place as soon at the dredge arrives.

Geo. A. Wilson returned Tuesday from the upper peninsula with some good large orders for flour for the Kalamazoo Milling Co.

The Charlevoix Savings Bank have placed an iron railing around the plat of sod in front of the building to protect it from pedestrians.

C. F. Dixon of the East Jordan Enterprise stopped in Charlevoix last Thursday night, and on Friday morning made the JOURNAL a brief call.

The body of a male child was found in the water near the pier at St. Ignace last week. The doctors think it was alive when thrown in.

E. I. Tweedie, foreman of the Cadillac News and Express, has received an appointment as postal clerk on the D. L. & N. between Big Rapids and Detroit.

☞A faded or grizzly beard in unbecoming to any man, and may be colored a natural brown or black by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

John Burns is making extensive changes in the home recently sold by W. A. Brown to Mr. Hanna of Kansas City. Mr. Hanna expects to occupy it early in June.

Rozelle Rose, postal clerk on the G. R. & I between Mackinaw City and Grand Rapids, has a short leave of absence, and called on some of his Charlevoix friends on Tuesday.

A Quotation Social, will be given at the M. E. Parsonage by the Young People's Methodist Alliance on Tuesday evening May 21st. Ice cream and cake will be served. All are invited.

J. S. Dixon, J. S. Smithson and the Chicago Resort company, have built a six-foot sidewalk, continuing from the end of the old sidewalk on the north side of Dixon avenue to the Chicago Club house.

Frankfort Times: Charlevoix sportsmen have organized a club and correspondence has been opened with boating clubs throughout the state in the interest of a regatta at Charlevoix this summer.

The "Little Nugget" company did as they promised in one respect. They kept the audience in a roar of laughter from the raising to the dropping of the curtain, in every scene. Those who did not attend missed a night's fun.

☞Dyspepsia causes depraved blood, which, in time, affects every organ and function of the body. As a remedy for these troubles, nothing can approach Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It vitalizes the blood, strengthens the stomach, and corrects all disorders of the liver and kidneys.

☞Never had a preparation a more appropriate name than Ayer's Hair Vigor. When the capillary glands become enfeebled by disease age, or neglect, this dressing imparts renewed life to the scalp, so that the hair assumes much of its youthful fullness and beauty.

Litney Sisters, (Mrs. M. Litney and Mrs. C. H. Litney) will open a stock of ladies' furnishing goods in the Wisal building, one door north of Litney & Carr's millinery rooms, in a few days. The goods are now on the road, and the full particulars will be given later.

The size of the audience at the "Little Nugget" entertainment proves conclusively that this town will not submit to a 50 and 75 cent rate for tickets. There was a lot of kicking on the street as soon as the prices were announced, and the reserved seat board showed that the kick meant business by the number of people at the doors. It will have to be an extra popular company to fill the house at 50 and 75 cents.

A Chicago telegram on May 12th says the Osogo arrived there at 2 a. m., making the trip from Buffalo, 871 miles, in fifty-eight hours and eighteen minutes. This is two hours and forty-two minutes better than her previous trip, and two hours and thirty-seven minutes better than the best record ever made, that of the Chicago on her last trip up. Some portions of the run was made at the rate of seventeen miles per hour.

At the meeting of the school house committee Tuesday evening, the committee voted five to three in favor of the Hess system. The Sentinel states that their vote has been reconsidered, and that the job will be let to the lowest bidder next Monday. At six o'clock last night the chairman of the committee knew nothing of any reconsideration of the vote, and he would like to know by what authority the Sentinel makes that statement.

INCENDIARISM.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Burn the Residence of E. H. Green.

About 6.00 o'clock Sunday morning, E. H. Green heard the cracking of fire in his cellar, and on investigation found a pile of kindling wood burning. Having extinguished the first, he found three other places with fire, the kindling wood having evidently been saturated with kerosene. An alarm was given, but the fire was extinguished before the fire department arrived.

There is every indication that the fire was the work of an incendiary, but so far there is no clue to the perpetrator.

Death at Kalamazoo.

A most distressing accident occurred at Kalamazoo last Wednesday evening, resulting in the instant death of five ladies, most of them well known members of the Charlevoix summer resort. About 6.30 a street car was crossing the Michigan Central tracks, and was struck by a switch engine, demolishing the car and killing five of the ten occupants. The killed were

MRS. ALEXANDER HADDOCK,
MRS. M. E. WYETLES,
MRS GERTRUDE TILLOTSON,
MRS. GEORGE B. SMILEY,
MRS. MIDDLETON.

Those in the car who escaped with injuries only are

MRS. VANANTWERP,
MRS. S. A. GIBSON,
MRS. JONATHAN BARNES,
L. C. LULL,
DR. SUTTON.

All the victims are prominent in Kalamazoo social circles, and well known throughout the state, and almost the entire city is in mourning.

An investigation into the cause and responsibility is in progress.

Grand Floral Annual.

Our enterprising dry goods merchants, A. T. Washburne & Co., are preparing for their annual floral opening which occurs next week, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, May 23, 24, 25, and 27.

It will be a treat to lovers of the beautiful as well as a chance to inspect the now fully complete stock. There will be the largest collection of potted plants and flowers ever displayed in Northern Michigan, and all will be on sale at a very low price. People out of town will be invited to pass by coming miles to see what a firm can do, who are chock full of business push and get there the stuff.

Band Concert.

The Charlevoix band, assisted by Chas. F. Dixon, of East Jordan, the Misses Blakely, of Petoskey, and Prof. Kuthnik, of Bay City, will give their second semi-annual band concert, at Bartholomew's opera house, Friday evening, May 17, 1889. Admission 25 cents, reserved seats 35 cents. Excursions will be run from East Jordan and Boyne City. Tickets at the drug stores.

Attractions at Bartholomew's.

Among the attractions booked for Bartholomew's opera hall in the near future are Alta Heywood, Scofield's Quinnette Banjo Club, and Pickett & Frost's Ladies brass band concert and theatrical company. Still others are to come, but the dates are not fixed. Charlevoix will be well supplied with amusements this year.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sun, Druggist, Tyrone, Ind., testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 15 years' standing. Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony to this the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at G. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 2

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, **Fever Sores, Tetter** Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

Removed.

On account of the change of postmaster, on next Monday the JOURNAL will be moved to the rooms over Nettleton's wagon shop, and will be ready for business there in a few days.

The Regatta Meeting.

From the Sentinel.

At a special meeting called by the chairman of the Regatta committee, Mr. Geo. Miller, Monday evening last a communication was received from Mr. C. W. Chauncey, secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association, proposing to hold their annual Regatta in Charlevoix waters, providing the people would raise the sum of $1,000 or $1,100. This amount goes for advertising the regatta from Maine to California, as crews will be entered from all sections of the country. The name of the association is a sufficient guaranty that if the required sum is raised one of the finest regattas ever held on Michigan waters will be the result.

A list was made of amounts it was thought could be raised. The two resorts were assessed $200 each, and Mr. Fred A. Smith was requested to correspond with the several railroad and lake transportation companies as to what aid could be secured from them. In the meantime, the amounts pledged by several citizens were considered so satisfactory, that Mr. Secretary Forbes was requested to telegraph Mr. Chauncey that the necessary money would be forthcoming.

It now rests with the people of Charlevoix to come forward and show their public spirit. Let none be backward, and good results will follow.

Democrats for June.

How people live in New York is a subject of general interest, and it is fully treated of, from the lowest hovels to the palaces on Fifth Avenue, in a beautifully illustrated article in Democrat's Monthly Magazine for June. It takes you, by way of illustrations and descriptions, from the squalor of the 5-cent lodging houses, through the various phases of life in the gorgeous modern flats and the palatial homes of the Astors and Vanderbilts. In this number is printed also "Amusements in January," which, differing so radically from our amusements, are amusing to read about, especially as the article is so finely illustrated. "How to form a Club," or "Many June," is necessarily well written, and in a chatty way gives much good advice. There are numerous other interesting articles and amusing stories, and a full-page water color of "Water-Lillies" is well worth framing. It is a beautiful number and will no doubt have an immense sale.

Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York.

☞We notice a new departure in the treatment of disease that promises to revolutionize the medicine business. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatments of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh, were procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism, nervous debility and piles. Originated and used by specialists, being a positive cure for each disease, these preparations are the best remedies procurable. We advise all to send a two cent stamp to the Chase Medical Dispensary, 175 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill., and receive by return mail their interesting hand book. 26to

Triplets in Greece.

Some interesting data respecting the frequency of triplets in the human race are being collected and elaborated by Dr. B. Ornstien, late surgeon general of the Greek army. While on an inspection tour through western Greece he discovered the fact that triplets are more frequently found there than in any other portion of that kingdom. Great difficulty is experienced, however, respecting information as to the age reached by either or all of the children.—New Orleans Picayune.

Why Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption is an absolute cure for colds. Sold by Geo. W. Beaman.

REPORTS OF SCHOOLS.

Report of Charlevoix Public Schools for the Month Ending May 3, 1889.

The following is the report of the Charlevoix public schools for the month ending May 3d, as furnished by Prof. H. M. Enos, principal:

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department	65
Second department	55
Third department	54
Fourth, grammar section	39
Fifth, high school	58
Total	271

AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	60
Second department	48
Third department	51
Fourth department	34
Fifth, grammar section	32
Fifth, high school	55
Average	230

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	3765
Second department	3357
Third department	3187
Fourth department	2175
Fifth, grammar section	1944
Fifth, high school	3267
Total	14,705

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	37
Second department	15
Third department	19
Fourth department	17
Fifth, grammar section	12
Fifth, high school	47
Total	147

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	63.99
Second department	50.60
Third department	49.66
Fourth, grammar section	32.26
Fifth, high school	49.15
Total	244.25

CASES TARDY.

First department	4
Second department	1
Third department	1
Fourth department	3
Fifth, grammar section	1
Fifth, high school	10
Total	20

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	96.68
Second department	95.69
Third department	96.25
Fourth department	94.18
Fifth, grammar section	97.53
Fifth, high school	96.06
Average	96.06

NUMBER OF PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY DURING THE MONTH.

First department	4
Second department	1
Third department	14
Fourth department	12
Fifth, grammar section	17
Fifth high school	11
Total	59

Report of Barnard School for Month Ending May 10th.

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy for the month: Albert Meggison, Robert Meggison, Luther Trimble, Effie Trimble, John Oldham, Albert Ball, Edmund Bogart, Adelbert Clarke.

Those whose general average was over 75 per cent for the monthly examination, are as follows:

"A" CLASS.

Rosa Edson	76	Carrie Clark	92
Lena Trimble	86	Mary Clark	85

"B" CLASS.

Ruth Matchett	80	Albert Meggison	78
Hattie Anderson	88	Willie Bogart	87
Robert Meggison	88		

CORA C. CREW, Teacher.

Report of District No. 5, Marion Township, for Month Ending May 10th, 1889.

No. enrolled during month, 12. Per cent attendance, 90. The following pupils were neither absent nor tardy: Hattie Anderson, Edith Adams, Jay Adams, Elisha Geer, George Perce.

JOHN M. LITZAN, Teacher.

A Wonderful Diamond.

A remarkable precious stone has been discovered recently. It was a diamond of the white color, weighing about four carats and handsomely cut, which had cracked into two equal parts revealing in its center another diamond. The interior stone was a pentahedron, with facets upon it as regular and perfect as if they had been cut by a skillful lapidary. So perfectly did the little diamond fit into its matrix that it was impossible when the three pieces of each combination were put together. The impossibility of putting two diamonds together in such a way by art is beyond question. It was the work of nature, but what natural law, or perversion of law, had such a amazing effect was far beyond even the theorizing of those who inspected the stone.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Apotheoses from the Study.

The philosopher's trouble is that, while he can give fifty years to evaluating life impartially, life has spent several thousand years in shaping his prejudices.

In moments of decision there is danger of mistaking the exhaustion of long spiritual struggle for resignation to fate.

Faith, like any virtue, has its test, and probably the reason for inexplicable evil.

An optimist is an unreflective individual with nerves at concert pitch.—Century.

Test of Death.

Many tests have been suggested to define whether or not life is extinct. A death test approved by some of the most recent, and held to be of the most reliable, is called the somnio-hypodermic test. In using it test the operator injects one hypodermic syringe of strong solution ammonia under the skin of the arm or some other convenient portion of the body. If the body be not dead—if there be the faintest circulation—the ammonia will produce on the skin, at the point where it was injected, a pink red patch, on the surface of which raised red spots will appear; but if there be absolute death, there will be produced a brown dark blotch which is definitely conclusive against any possible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Pollution Less.

Users of ice must read up on the recent investigations of Kedzie, Pengree and Prudden, showing that ice taken from polluted streams is not purified by freezing. Kedzie tells us that if ice from streams containing rotting vegetable matter or sewage is used it induces diarrhœa. In 1878, at Rye, such an epidemic broke out in a large hotel, and was traced at last to ice taken from a adjacent pond. The water of this pond in summer was foul, and stinking with putrescent matter, organic matter, as well as bacteria, not eliminated by any ordinary process of cold. Too many of our readers are the recipients of sewage, this is the age of civilization, and we must have it pure.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

A Burns monument to celebrate the birthday of the poet is an annual custom in Leslie, Fifeshire. At the late celebration twenty-four pioneers, merchants and farmers, mounted and dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, carried the street headed by a volunteer band and accompanied by a crowd of people. Burns himself appeared in blue coat, buff breeches and white stockings, and among Johnnie, Auld Mare Maggie, Souter Johnnie, Au

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

SUMMARY OF THE EVENTFUL HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK.

Political, Commercial, and Industrial News from All Over the Land—Fires, Accidents, and Crimes—The Gist of the News in a Few Lines.

ANOTHER FORTY-NINER GONE.

Samuel Brannan, a Once Wealthy California Pioneer, Passes Away.

Samuel Brannan, one of California's pioneers, died at Escondido, San Diego County, Cal., at the age of seventy years. Brannan was chosen by Brigham Young to bring a colony of Mormons round Cape Horn to California. He reached there in 1848, but had only got well settled on Sacramento River, near Sutter's Fort, when Marshall discovered gold in Sutter's mill race. Brannan engaged in speculation and soon became wealthy. He lost his money, however, through carelessness induced by excessive drink, and when he died he had nothing left save land granted him by the Mexican Government as compensation for loss made during the Maximilian war. In the height of his fortune he was worth $2,000,000.

BASE-BALL BATTERS.

Standing of the Clubs That Are Contending for First Place.

The relative position of the various clubs that are competing for the pennant is shown by the annexed table:

National.	W.	L.	P.C.	American.	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	6	1	.857	Louisville	5	1	.833
New York	6	3	.666	St. Louis	4	1	.800
Pittsburg	4	2	.666	Cincinnati	3	1	.750
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	Baltimore	2	1	.666
Cleveland	3	2	.600	Pittsburg	2	1	.666
Indianapolis	4	3	.571	Columbus	2	1	.666
Chicago	3	3	.500	Brooklyn	4	2	.666
Washington	2	3	.400	Athletic	4	3	.571
Western.	W.	L.	P.C.	Inter-St.	W.	L.	P.C.
Omaha	2	1	.666	Evansville	3	1	.750
Denver	2	1	.666	Terre Haute	3	1	.750
Sioux City	2	1	.666	Springfield	3	1	.750
St. Joseph	3	2	.600	Davenport	4	3	.571
Lincoln	2	2	.500	Peoria	2	2	.500
Minneapolis	2	3	.400	Burlington	3	6	.333
Milwaukee	1	3	.250				
Des Moines	0	3	.000				

LIBBY PRISON IN A WRECK.

The War Relic Meets with Disaster While on the Way to Chicago.

A freight train on the Chesapeake & Ohio Road, which was transferring the famous Libby Prison from Richmond to Chicago, was wrecked seven miles east of Maysville, Ky., by the breaking of an axle of one of the cars. The remains of the war relic were profusely scattered about, and people flocked to the scene to secure old bricks and timber as mementos.

IRVING LATIMER GUILTY.

The Jury, After a Few Minutes' Consultation, Declares He Slew His Mother.

The jury in the Latimer murder case at Jackson, Mich., returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." They were out but seven minutes. Latimer took the verdict with indifference, and calmly smoked a cigar on his way back to his cell.

What Constitutes Timber Land.

Secretary Noble has rendered an important decision in the case of James Hair, of Kiowa, Kansas, in which he reverses the rulings of the department during the last administration in relation to timber-culture entries. Hair's entry was not allowed because there were two cottonwood trees and four cottonwood sprouts on the land, the Land Commissioner holding that the words "devoid of timber" in the timber-culture act necessarily meant "without timber" or "destitute of timber." Secretary Noble says the intent of Congress in passing the act was to encourage timber-culture, and that it was not the purpose to deprive the occupants of the vast prairies of the West of the benefits of the act if there happened to be a single tree upon the section. He holds that the words "prairie land or land devoid of timber" within the spirit of the act meant land practically so.

Paris' Great Show.

The great French exposition, the greatest the world has ever seen, is open at Paris, France. The formal ceremony of giving to the people this magnificent show took place when President Carnot delivered an address and touched the button that set the vast machinery in motion. Only 1,000 people were able to see the real ceremony inside the grand vestibule, or to hear President Carnot's speech, which, however, was a very good effort. Probably 20,000 people went in on tickets. The scene was a magnificent one, and the crowd a prodigious one.

German Proposals for Samoa.

It is stated that Germany will consent that Malietoa be reinstated as king of Samoa provided the United States Government purchases the German plantations or guarantees the payment if Samoans purchase them. Germany will further waive her demands for the punishment of Mataafa if the relatives of the Germans who were slain are amply compensated. Germany will not claim political preponderance.

Washington Paragraphs.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Sims has decided that appointments to service under the census act are not within the civil-service rules.

Maj. George D. Davis has been selected to succeed Col. Lasella as head of the commission in charge of the publication of the rebellion records.

Charged with Embezzling $12,000.

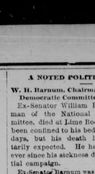
Lincoln Curtis, chief salesman for Congdon & Aylsworth, wholesale boot and shoe dealers of Providence, R. I., has been arrested, charged with the embezzlement of $12,000. His method was to ship goods to houses in New York and other cities without entering the shipment on the books.

A NOTED POLITICIAN DEAD.

W. H. Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, Passes Away.

Ex-Senator William H. Barnum, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, died at Lime Rock, Conn. He had been confined to his bed but two or three days, but his death had been momentarily expected. He had been very feeble ever since his unknown fate in the Presidential campaign.

Senator Barnum was born in 1818, and received only a common school education. While a youth he began to display that ability for business which afterward made him the wealthiest man in Connecticut. He started in Lime Rock, Litchfield County, Conn., about forty miles from New Haven. Mr. Barnum's public political career began in 1866, when he was elected to the House of Representatives as a Democrat. He was re-elected the next year, but was defeated by the Moses Pitkin Wright faction in 1868. In 1869 and 1870 Mr. Barnum was a member of the Democratic State Committee, and was chosen chairman of the committee in the latter year. Upon the death of Orville H. Ingersoll, Mr. Barnum was chosen to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by that event. He was appointed March, 1876, when he was succeeded by Orville H. Platt, who was then a young man. In 1877 Mr. Barnum resigned the chairmanship of the Democratic caucus. After the meeting of the Senate that year, it was discovered that there was a serious difference of opinion as to the propriety of his resignation. The Democratic Committee, however, had conferred to the candidate for his decision, when he selected as sure one, Senator Bayard, Senator Thurman and his friends, who favored the Senator from Delaware, and those from the Valley. As a political manager he was outdone and was, perhaps unsuspicious of it.



W. H. BARNUM.

A NATION'S FINANCES.

Recapitulation of the Public Debt Statement for April.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for April:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4 per cent.	$ 148,242,300
Bonds at 5 per cent.	630,364,100
Bonds at 6 per cent. (4 per cent.)	64,623,512
Bonds at 6 per cent. (5 per cent.)	1,000,000
Refunding certificates at 5 per cent.	64,623,132
Total	$ 908,853,044
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$ 13,173,215
Interest	155,176
Total	$ 13,328,391
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$ 346,737,023
Certificates of deposit	14,565,000
Gold certificates	108,446,259
Silver certificates	34,695,529
Fractional currency (less $9,375,994 estimated as lost or destroyed)	4,966,312
Principal	$ 509,408,924
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,931,340,119
Interest	2,708,567
Total	$1,934,053,687
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	14,818,928
Total debt less available cash items	$1,919,234,758
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.	
Ordinary receipts	$ 21,975,244
Ordinary disbursements	24,165,358
Excess of disbursements	$ 2,189,473
Total cash in Treasury	24,165,358
Net cash balance on hand	12,076,150
Total cash in the Treasury, as shown by Treasurer's general account	$19,896,915

TENDING DOWNWARD.

Prices Go Lower and Collections Are Bad in Most Places.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for last week is as follows:

The unprecedented interruption of business by unusual preparations and calculations for the week nearly a month in commercial or industrial affairs, and the unfavorable weather, gave a surface appearance of greater activity Thursday and Friday, but it is not too early to judge which way the wind blows, and the reports from other cities, though nearly all speak of a fair business, show no material improvement. The situation seems better at Milwaukee, satisfactory at Omaha, good at Cleveland and to most branches, but continued at a low rather dull at Kansas City and St. Paul, and very dull at Memphis, Atlanta, Savannah, Mobile, Iron, coal, and lumber trades. Collections are far from satisfactory at Milwaukee and Cleveland, and at Detroit, but at other times the situation seems fairly satisfactory. At New York it is reported that the failures have been unfortunately the most numerous since 1885, within reason. Reports about the wool trade are contradictory. A report that the Treasury may not decide the woolen worsted question for months, discourages some, while large quantities of goods ordered have been delivered, and more are called for by dealers. Otherwise the woolen trade shows a little improvement. Silks are quiet, but linens are quite active. A big business is done in coal and iron and tinnes. The paper trade is active. The slow movement of cotton goods continues, and Lower Wheat tended downward, bulling sold at 84c, Corn declined ¼ and oats 1 cents. Pork is unchanged, with lard and hogs a shade higher. Coffee and sugar are unchanged, but oil is up 1 cent, and petroleum 5 cents. Wool declined 2½ at Boston, and for the previous week.

HALF KILLED AN UMPIRE.

Defeated Ball Players on Long Island Probably Beat and Stab the Official.

A game of base-ball was played at Winfield, L. I., between the Athletics, of Long Island City, and the Excelsiors, of Winfield. The Athletics won. The defeated club took exception to the rulings of Umpire Robert Doyle, and as he was about leaving the ground one of the Excelsior club struck him over the head with a base-ball bat, knocking him down. Before his friends could interfere the rest of the defeated club joined in beating him. He attempted to defend himself, and during the fight was stabbed in low the left eye and through the right hand. The Athletes finally succeeded in driving his assailants away. Doyle was picked up and carried off. The refractory members of the Excelsior club wished him at the depot, thinking he would take the train from there to Long Island City. He is seriously hurt.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

More Rain Needed in Most Localities from Dakota to South.

The Government crop report for the week ending Apr. 30 says:

In the greater part of the central valleys and Southern States the weather has been favorable to farm work during the past week, or since the last report, in most sections. The temperature has been unusually high, and especially favorable for planting, which has been in full progress for days further advanced than usual. The rainfall has been light, but in some sections generally throughout the eastern, central and corn regions of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Valleys, except in Upper Michigan and Northern Wisconsin, where large excesses are reported, it has been sufficiently abundant to insure good growth of vegetation. Reports from the Texas coast northward to Dakota, Minnesota, and Northern Michigan also in the Ohio Valley, where the rainfall for the season has been greatly in excess, the reports indicate that the ground is in good condition. Some lowa there has been about 40 per cent of the normal rainfall, and in all of the States west of the Mississippi, from the west gulf northward to Dakota, the rainfall has been deficient, and there was scarcely an acre of corn and wheat which are reported in splendid condition, and corn in Illinois and Indiana, which is in good condition in rain-fall from Kentucky northward to Michigan, and Ohio, and Pennsylvania, which are greatly in need of rain.

THE CHOSEN FEW.

President Harrison Makes Known His Choice for Various Offices.

The President has made the following appointments:

Andrew J. Evans, of Texas, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Texas, vice Thomas S. Maxey, who is appointed by the President to be Attorney for the United States for the Western District of Indian Territory, vice Isaac C. Parker, who has resigned. Mr. Evans is a brother of the Chief Justice of Arkansas, is a brother of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, and is related to the best election, and whose subsequent nonpartisan record has been such as to justify the service originally, and during the war, accepted from the Confederacy, and who has been a consistent Republican since the war.

AID FOR EVICTED TENANTS.

A Scheme on Foot to Establish a Factory in a Poor Irish District.

A number of prominent citizens of Boston, Mass., are contemplating a plan to help the evicted tenants in Ireland by establishing in one of the poorer districts of that country a factory where the evicted persons can find employment in making boots, shoes, clothing and underwear, the money to start the enterprise being raised by popular subscription among friends of the Irish cause in the United States. The originators of the scheme propose to go to Ireland personally to superintend the work of carrying it out, and they will first submit the matter to the judgment of Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Brien. They will be no attempt to do anything which could possibly lead the English Government to object to the plan.

TWO KILLED, ONE MAYBE KILLED.

A Serious Collision on the Northern Pacific Between a Passenger and Freight.

The Northern Pacific west-bound limited passenger train collided with freight No. 18 near Crystal Springs, thirty-six miles west of Jamestown, N. D., killing two men, one of the passenger, and Postal Clerk Slattery of Minneapolis, Dangerously injured, the Postal Clerk Lewis, Slattery had their legs and arms broken and were badly scalded, but will recover. The train was running on time a curve, and were only ten car lengths away when the danger was discovered. The engineers and firemen of both trains jumped, and all but Boss escaped without serious injury, but the mail, baggage-cars, and both engines and most of the freight cars left the track and were demolished. Three carloads of horses were killed outright.

CYCLONE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Town of Warsaw Badly Damaged—Many People Seriously Hurt.

Warsaw, in the eastern part of North Carolina, was struck by a terrific cyclone. Half fell with such rapidity and violence as to lie eight inches deep in thirty-six seconds. Many people were caught and almost bodily. Large houses were torn up so that they are not habitable. The seminary building was split open and nearly destroyed. The Presbyterian church was totally demolished. Trees were torn up and scattered like leaves. No loss of life is reported, but many people were seriously hurt by the flying timbers. Strawberries are the principal article of carry production there. Hundreds of acres were ruined. Exclusive of loss to these crops the damage will exceed $10,000.

BOUGHT A MONSTER GAS WELL.

The Standard Oil Company in Possession of the Finding Gas Territory.

The Standard Oil Company has just made a deal that has scared Findlay, Ohio, badly as a cyclone. The great company has bought the monster Mellott gas well, which is situate within the city limits, and is considered the biggest gas well in Ohio, if not in the world. The Findlay Gas Trustees and the Gas Board of Trustees were negotiating for its purchase. The Standard paid $1500 cash for the well and 18 per acre per annum for 500 acres of gas territory surrounding the well. This gives the Standard a hold on the finding gas belt for which it has long been scheming, and it will be able to control it well soon be at the mercy of the giant octopus.

SIXTEEN ICE-HOUSES DESTROYED.

Terrific Explosion of Dynamite During a Fire Near Port Jervis, N. Y.

A terrific explosion near La Porte, Ind., aroused citizens from their beds and led them to the immense ice-houses of the Washington Ice Company, on Stone Lake, near the city limits. In some mysterious way the tool-house had caught fire, causing a quantity of dynamite stored there to explode, setting fire to and destroying sixteen ice-houses and their contents, together with twenty Lake Shore freight cars. Charles Ahlis, son of the Superintendent, was fatally burned. Losses are estimated at $80,000, with only $9,500 insurance in local agencies, the balance being in Chicago agencies, where the companies' offices are.

Tips to Politicians.

On the 28th ballot, at Emporia, Kan., the Republicans of the Fourth District nominated Harrison Kelley for Congress.

A Washington, D. C., special of the 30 inst. says: The President has sent a telegram to Chicago asking Frank Palmer if he will accept the office of Public Printer. The appointment of Captain Meredith, also of Chicago, as Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, will probably be announced at once.

The Drama.

Denman Thompson's new play, "The Two Sisters," will be seen in Chicago, at McVicker's Theater, another week. Milo Rhea, in her new play, "The Case Vidal," which has been received so favorably in the East, appears at Hooley's Theater. An acrostic of its title, written by Harry B. Smith, of Chicago, won the prize offered by Manager McVicker for the best story, in verse, of "The Tempest."

To Manufacture Cement.

A company of Englishmen has been quietly buying up the chalk bluff land along the Mississippi River, between Quincy and Louisiana, Mo., for the purpose of building a mill great mills for the manufacture of cement. An expert in the employ of the famous Portland, England, cement works is there experimenting, and he announces the cement equal to the Portland can be made from the chalk stone which abounds there.

McCullough Confesses the Murder.

Dennis McCullough, one of the trio arrested at Jackson, Mich., for the murder of William Cunningham, has confessed to the crime, the fatal quarrel arising over the Wiley and Murray boys attacked Cunningham, and then Dennis hurled the rock which crushed the dead McCullough's people live in Lima, O.

Foreign News Notes.

Striking miners in Belgium wrecked a number of shops. The rioters were dispersed by the troops.

Director Hentsch, of the Comptoir d'Escompte, was taken before a magistrate at Paris, and was ordered to bail in the sum of $200,000.

Banqueting Supreme Justices.

About 300 gentlemen were present at the reception tendered by the Bar Association of the City of New York, to Chief Justice Fuller, and the Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court. The affair drew together the most distinguished legal lights of the State bench.

Was a Silver Prize.

The $100 prize offered by the American Humane Society for an essay on the "Effects of Kindness to Surpassing Crime," open to all American colleges, was won by Ralph W. Trine, of Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill.

The Fastest Time Recorded.

The steamship Gaelic, from China and Japan to San Francisco, has arrived, having made the fastest time recorded, 10 days 22 hours, twenty-one and a half days, and from Yokohama, thirteen days eighteen hours and twenty-five minutes.

A Notable Wedding.

At Wabash, Ind., J. S. Robertson was married to Miss Lida McHenry, daughter of John A. McHenry, of the Standard Oil Company. The bride was for several years a teacher in the Chicago public schools, and is well known among educators.

Theodore Thomas in Luck.

By the will of his wife, Minna L. Thomas, Theodore Thomas, the musician, gets all of his wife's furniture, plate, musical compositions, horses, etc., and one-half of the estate, the other half "being divided among five children.

Striking Pennsylvanians.

The building trades of Pittsburg and Allegheny City, Pa., have inaugurated a strike for an average advance of 25 cents a day and union workmen. About 5,000 men are affected.

THE MARKETS.

	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime	$4.00	@ 4.50
Good	3.60	@ 3.90
Common	2.75	@ 3.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.35	@ 4.75
Light	4.30	@ 4.60
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.80½	@ .81
No. 2 Red	.84	@ .84½
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .32½
RYE—No. 2	.56	@ .57
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.17	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	.08	@ .08½
EGGS—Fresh	.12½	@ .13
POTATOES—Rurals, per bu	1.00	@ 1.50
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 10.25
	MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.77	@ .77½
CORN—No. 3	.36½	@ .37
OATS—No. 2 White	.32	@ .32½
RYE—No. 1	.56	@ .56½
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	@ .63
PORK—Mess	11.25	@ 11.75
	DETROIT.	
CATTLE	3.00	@ 4.75
HOGS	4.40	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	.86	@ .87
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .37½
OATS—No. 2 White	.32½	@ .33
	TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86	@ .86½
CORN—No. 2	.34½	@ .35
OATS—No. 2 White	.32	@ .32½
	NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	@ .91½
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .41½
OATS—No. 2	.36	@ .36½
BUTTER—Western	.17	@ .22
PORK—Mess	12.50	@ 13.00
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE	4.25	@ 4.75
HOGS	4.35	@ 4.65
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83½	@ .83¾
CORN—No. 2	.34½	@ .34¾
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.31	@ .31½
RYE—No. 2	.56	@ .57
PORK—Mess	12.00	@ 12.25
	KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Good	3.75	@ 4.25
Common	3.30	@ 3.50
HOGS—Choice	4.50	@ 4.60
Medium	4.30	@ 4.40
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.25

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

—The Secretary of the State Board of Health has just issued his sixteenth annual report. The first part of the report consists of a compilation of meteorological conditions, and a contribution to the study of the causes of sickness, based on weekly reports of sickness by physicians in the State. Probably the most important article in the report is a paper by Dr. Baker, in which reports of sickness and meteorological conditions are so grouped as to show the relation of certain meteorological conditions to diseases of the lungs and air passages. This paper not only presents evidence concerning these diseases in Michigan but also in the United States armies, in the native troops of India, and in London, England, for a period of thirty years. These facts, gathered over wide areas, seem to show that influenza, tonsilitis, bronchitis, and pneumonia have their sets rolling cause, viz., the inhalation of cold, dry air. The paper explains the order of succession of these diseases from simple catarrys, or common cold, to pneumonia. Tables and diagrams are also presented showing the rise of the communicable diseases, which, as a rule, gain access to the body through the air passages, as influenced by changes in the atmospheric temperature, almost invariably rising after the temperature falls and falling when the temperature rises. Dr. Baker's explanation of this is that the albuminous exudations which result from inflammation of the air passages are more than usual supply a place favorable for the reception and reproduction of the specific germs of these diseases. Other articles in the report deserving special mention are a document giving rules concerning the prevention and the extinction of small-pox, a report on alleged nuisances in Michigan, and especially a paper on communicable diseases in Michigan during the year. The reports compiled in this last article show that in those outbreaks of scarlet fever and diphtheria in Michigan in which isolation and disinfection (as recommended by the State Board) were neglected, there were four to five times as many cases and deaths as in those outbreaks where these precautions were taken. The report is all the stronger because it is in harmony with the facts collected during the preceeding year. Together, they indicate a saving during the two years of 11,180 cases and 1,685 lives by restrictive measures in these two diseases.

—St. Johns now has ten saloons, from which the village receives a revenue of $2,000 and Clinton County's life amend.

—The most attractive spot is "Pine Ridge" cemetery at Bay City is the lot for old soldiers, known as "Soldiers Rest."

—The first annual convention of the Young People's Methodist Alliance of the State held a three days' session at Lansing. Over 200 delegates were present. Rev. Dr. Cullen, pastor of the Lansing Central Church, delivered the address of welcome, and Mr. D. Carel, of Chicago, responding.

—Richard Balargeon, an employe at the South Lumber Company's mills at Kalkaska, lost an eye by a flying splinter from the edger. Fears are entertained that the accident may result in the loss of both eyes.

—By the breaking of a seal platform at No. 3 shaft, of the Lake Superior mine, Ishpeming, Dec. 1, an instantly killed and Edward Nugent fatally injured. Both left large families.

—The funeral of Mrs. M. Meehan, of Marquette, were taken to St. Ignace from Marquette for burial. Mrs. Meehan's death was caused by a disease contracted while in the sick room of her husband, who died a few days ago to M. Meehan, of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway. She was an estimable young lady, and belonged to one of the oldest families of St. Ignace, and her death will be mourned by nearly every one in that city.

—John Burns, a farmer living in Bridgeport Township, Saginaw County, stabbed and mortally wounded James McMichaels in a drunken quarrel. The affray occurred at the house of a man named Masters, and Burns first attempted to murder him. McMichaels interfered and tried to avert bloodshed, when an ugly looking knife was plunged into his stomach. The physicians give no hope for his recovery.

—Captain William A. Weatherhead, a well-known Mason and Grand Army man of South Lyon, died of consumption. At the breaking out of the rebellion he lived in Tecumseh, raised a company, and, in command of it, was assigned to the Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He served until the close of the war. He was a prominent South Lyon business man. He was buried with Grand Army honors.

—Ypsilanti is all excitement over the question of building a water works.

—The commissioners appointed to inquire into the feasibility of a bridge across the Detroit River at Detroit met in the latter city. Gustaf Lindenthal, of the New York Long Bridge Company, demonstrated to the commissioners that a single span bridge was impracticable, but advocated a three-span structure, the approaches to which would be about 3,000 feet long and 1,700 feet, and the estimated cost of which would be about $4,500,000. The height of the towers would be about six hundred and forty feet, but Don M. Dickinson showed that would with masts extending 105 feet were sufficient on the lakes, and in view of that he urged a winter draw bridge. W. K. Muir announced that the railroads were backing this project. William Livingstone, a representative lake man, opposed the entire bridge scheme as impracticable and destined to injure the vessel interests.

A LONG SEARCH REWARDED.

—After a weary search for twenty-seven years, a former Chicago man has at last found his family. In June, 1862, Fred Cummings, a contractor and builder of Chicago, and the possessor of a wife and five small children—three girls and two boys—marched forth to battle for the Union. At Chattanooga he was wounded and taken prisoner, being finally released. After eight months in Southern hospitals and prisons, he made his escape, rejoined his company before Atlanta, and served with Sherman to the sea. He wrote his wife on account of his capture, escape, and the subsequent campaign, but not one of the letters that never came. His wife, believing him dead, and having a large family to support, married again, moving to another part of Chicago. At the close of the war Cummings returned home. His wife and children were gone—no one knew whither. Heartbroken he left Chicago and for years sought them all over the country. When his money was exhausted he earned more and started on his search again. He came to Jacksonville, made considerable money and spent it all as before and returned to the West. A short time ago he went to the mining camp, and as he sat at the camp fire his attention was attracted by a scrap of paper blowing in the wind toward him. The greatest solace to one who delves in lonely places is news of the outside world, and Cummins eagerly snapped the scrap of paper and began to read it. It proved to be a fragment of the Detroit *Free Press*, and in found in it an account of a reception to be given by the Odd Fellows of Detroit. He saw among the names of those who were conducting the preparations for the reception that of John H. Cummings. This was the name of his son, who was a little boy when he left home. Cummings hastened to Detroit. He found that John H. Cummings was married and had a family of his own. The stranger peered eagerly into the young man's face, and thus stretching his arms toward him cried out: "John, John, don't you know your father?" The most cleared away, and father and son, who had not seen each other for over twenty-seven years, were clasped in each other's arms. That night Alfred Cummings slept under the roof of his son. Now comes the denouement. A few years ago the second husband of Mrs. Cummings died, and she has since lived in Toledo with her son, Charles E. Cummings. All three daughters are married. A remarkable feature in the case was held at Toledo, the father and husband, so long separated from his own, once more taking the place he left years ago. Fred Cummings is now 58 years of age but still robust. He will return to the West and resume his mining operations, having struck a rich lead.

—A public meeting was held at East Saginaw, at which it was proposed to celebrate the Fourth of July celebration, at which all towns in that section are to be invited to participate. A committee was appointed to commence the work of preparation.

—The Grand Trunk Railway Company has suspended Conductors Berry, Wilson, Holmes, Gratton, Mitchell, and Muir, for three occasions. They were all old employes.

—The Flint and Pere Marquette passenger and freight depot was destroyed by an incendiary fire, together with a quantity of tickets and other contents. Loss about $500; partially insured.

—The Alpena papers never let a week pass without calling attention to the fact that Alpena needs a good four mill.

—Some of the finest timbered lands in northern Michigan are to be found in Alcona County. They are open to settlement as from $4 to $10 per acre.

—The water power canal begins to appear alive with men at work on the excavation, says the *Sand Beacon*. Thirty other city 23 men were at work scattered from the river to the Little Rapids.

—Peach growers in the southwest part of Iosa County report that the prospect is that the Crawford peaches will be rather scarce, but there will be a large crop of the Chili varieties.

—The gas drillers struck Trenton rock at Wyandotte at a depth of 2,575 feet. The long agony will soon be over now, and it will be known whether Wyandotte is to have a flow of natural gas or not.

SOME LARGE FAMILIES.

TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUADRUPLETS AND SEXTUPLETS.

Iowa's Champion Leads with Twenty-eight Children—and Another Hawkeye Twins Three Dozen—Mother's Great Record—Wisconsin to the Front.

From the Chicago Herald.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May, 1889.

Some interesting facts have come to my notice with large families have been made in this vicinity. Mother Merlin, who resides near Bellevue, in the neighboring county of Jackson, has twenty-three living the father of one of the largest families in Iowa. Twenty-eight of whom have been born in Jackson County, Iowa, and are living. This number does not include a twin, which was born at Tranhelm, Germany, in December, 1851, and is a robust, healthy man. He has been twice married. His first wife died in Germany. Twelve of the children who born him six children, three of whom are living. His second wife was Kundgundes Hummel, also a native of Germany, who is now living, aged 81. She has been the mother two children, seven of whom are living. The family is a very large one, and very deeply attached to his family, thoroughly domestic in his tastes, and, if his life be spared, thinks he will raise several other flaxen-haired, rose-cheeked children beside those he now has. The neighbors in Mother Mueller resides is largely populated by Luxembourgers, and among them is a very large families. The average family is large, however. Indeed, it is only than this number is considered small. One that might be cited is that of Nicholas Schmitz, who lives in Green Township, Jackson County, near Mother Mueller.

In the city of Dubuque are numerous large families. John Beekson, a painter, beads a family of twenty-four children, and is the father of eighteen children. His wife is a native of Iowa, of Dutch parents. Their residence is 1050 White street. John Bauer, a laborer, has twenty-three living of sixteen children. His wife is 43 years of age, and the mother of twenty-one children. Wilhelm Kraver, a well-to-do grocer of Dubuque, has twenty-three living of twelve wife, who is now 43 years of age and a young of reliable character. Peter Schmitz has a family of fourteen, and Jake Dodge, a peddler, twenty-three living. Joseph Goods is thoroughly happy surrounded by a large number of children. Mr. Goods is the father of thirteen children. Leo McDaniel, a peddler, has twenty living of 14 children. Peter Rechtenbach, a laborer, has twenty living of twelve children. Jacob Schmitz, a laborer, has twenty living of 14. Robert Miller, Adam Doerr, A. J. Pabst, Jr., Peter Schmitz, Nicholas Schmitz, Jr., G. Bidermeyer, Thomas Kennedy, Anton Schmitzer, Henry Hopper, L. L. Curtis are all the father of fifteen children, five of whom are living. Mr. Curtis is a native of Massachusetts. Peter Schmitz, Jr., Peter Schmitz, Jr., Peter Schmitz, Jr.,

He Get Away Wi
with a long gray beard y
an armful of Christmas
through Fulton marke
noon and stopped at a w
of grapes were displayed
"Here you are!" yel
pointing to even baskets
Concords, Catawbas and
market, for half the price
The small man stopped
females so as to free his
flatively pulled off a
bunch in a basket of Co
vonred that, to tried a
Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh
with a customer, now
short man's actions with
"How much for gra
facetiously, eating a bel
"Forty cents a basket.
"Too much," said the
away two more Concord
"Are you a wholesale
der.
"No."
"Own a vineyard,
wine?"
"No."
"Where did you learn
"Over's Jersey."
"Well, see here, old
eat about a pound and
cents, or I'll tin that bee
how hard, and then yo
sey; we don't want no s
around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for
It is claimed that a
ment and that western
bars corncobs this whi
encouraging to drough
Iowa, Illinois and Wis
nothing but cobs three h
breaks, where the cobs
bats, we contemplate t
markable degree of co
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mammoth proportion
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breaks hearth will all
Eastern strikers may
pipes and smoke it.—Ne

(Figure—in which
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being left out.)
Miss D—Really, M
unexpected pleasure.
Mr. C—Ah, yes,
told me to take what I

The Deceptive

Farmer Griggs to
must be foolin' yo
York nowadays. Y
legs when yo came
look at yo now!—Pu

Whiter Yo

Trapper—Hello!
coons from!
Apparition—
Pacific expres
the moon.—Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL
Published every Saturday,
BY CHAS. J. STRANG,
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN
Entered at the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., as second class matter.

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After May 5 all Sunday trains will be taken off from the entire Dakota division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It covers a tracksage of 800 miles.

Irving Latimer is in Jackson prison where he will remain for the balance of his natural life in solitary confinement. He is the only one in the prison for matricide.

President Harrison has been sick, Secretary Blaine has been sick, Secretary Windom has been sick, and Clarkson has gone away for rest. All their "sickness" have been comprised in the single one of "indling psis."

Pullman says this country must have protection or the laboring men will be ruined. Then he sits down and collects $25,000 of table ware from England. It is about time the people saw through the hypocrisy of such monopolists.—Democrat.

The 125 molders in Perry's stove foundry at Albany, who were fed on republican pay-envelopes during the campaign, now receive no envelopes at all. They have been laid off. What the high tariff men need to fear most of all now is the teaching which experience is giving workingmen in the light of their ridiculous and deceitful campaign utterances.—Springfield Republican.

The president and the secretary of the interior have called upon the United States officials in Oklahoma, charged in the report of the inspectors of the interior department with corrupt practices in connection with public lands in that territory, for any explanation or statement that they may desire to make relative thereto. The report of the inspectors will not be made public at present.

More Protection to Labor.

During the past winter more paupers were found in Detroit than ever before, and many who have lived here for years and always supported their families were forced to seek the city's aid or see their loved ones starve. A large number of Poles came direct from the old country, and though they live very cheaply, could not find work enough to keep their families in bare necessities. They then went to the lumber woods and other places in search of work, leaving their families here to be supported by the city.—Detroit News.

—which the Cass Democrat asks:

How do you woodsmen like this kind of protection to American labor? Can you compete with laborers whose families are supported by charity and still bring up and educate your children. Protection to labor is a fraud Open your eyes! Think a little.

Montana's Shrewed Little Grane.

The news that Montana cities and towns which gave large republican majorities for the first and only time had fall are giving democratic majorities this spring, will arouse a suspicion that the election of a republican delegate in November was part of a shrewed little game played on republicans in congress to get Montana admitted as a state. Montana has been steadily democratic by a large majority until last fall, when the unexpected appearance of a majority on the republican side secured her admission with Washington and the two Dakotas. Instead of securing the eight senators from the four new states, the republicans will have to fight for half of them with a good chance of loosing all while they are maneuvering to build up a victorious high-tariff party in the south.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Callused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeny, Ring-Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by P. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

NOW.

Rise! for the day is passing,
And you lie dreaming on;
The others have buckled their armor,
And forth to fight are gone;
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play—
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern today.

Rise from your dreams of the future,
Of gaining some hard fought field,
Of storming some air fortress,
Or taking some giant yield;
Your future has deeds of glory,
Of honor God grant it may
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or the need so great as today.

Rise! if the past detains you,
Her sunshine and storms forget;
No claims so unworthy to hold you
As those of vain regret;
Rid or bright, she is lifeless forever,
Cast her pinions aron away,
Her look back save to learn the lesson
Of a noble strife today.

Rise! for the day is passing!
The few sound that you scarcely hear
Is the enemy marching to battle—
Arise! for the foe is here!
Stay not to sharpen your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last,
When from dreams of a coming battle
You may wake to find it past.
—Adelaide Ann Procter.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE

Reasons Presented to Show Why It Should Be Non-Military.

The condition of the United States signal service bureau, which prepares the weather predictions, has long been a source of anxiety to those who are interested in the partisanship of one of our national science system. The predictions given by the officers of this corps, though of much value, have not approached to those entitled to criticise them, up to the attainable degree of perfection. The cost of the bureau is great, though it is even less than the country would be willing to pay for a satisfactory service. The United States spends probable more for this work than all the states of Europe, yet the weather predictions have on the whole been less successful than those in the old world. Although this bureau has been in operation for nearly twenty years, it has failed to develop a set of able meteorologists competent to define the laws of the weather on this continent, and to advance the science of meteorology. Although the bureau has gathered a great deiny of fact concerning the atmospheric conditions of this continent, it has not succeeded in doing any considerable amount of investigation. This, however, would have been more profitable if the practical work of predictions had attained the desired end.

The weather bureau developed from the signal service of the United States army. The original object of the corps, as its name indicates, was to serve for the purpose of communicating information between the several parts of an army on the march or in action. As a subordinate part of the machinery employed during our civil war, it did admirable service. If, when it assumed its new duties as a meteorological corps, the officers and men had been transferred to some one of the civilian divisions of the government work, there can be hardly any doubt that the corps would now have the foremost place among the scientific institutions of the country.

The United States is singularly well placed for the development of meteorological science, and this country has a measure of intelligence which well fits them for the nicety appreciation of such aids to their life as this branch of learning can afford. Unfortunately, however, the work has been placed in connection with the army. Noble as is the system of an efficient military organization, it is thoroughly evil when it is applied to work such as inquirers are called on to do. Even where, as in the weather bureau, certain parts of their acts must be performed with stubborn regularity, they can best be done under the conditions of a civilian, and not of a military corps. The military influence is of a necessity penetrative and dominant. If men are soldiers at all, they must be soldiers through and through, in order that the system may be reasonably perfect.

Under the present system of the signal service, the observers are men enlisted in the United States army; they are thereby essentially separated from all discussions which prevail in the non-military work of the state. Their first duty is not to prosecute natural inquiries, but to obey the commands of their superior officers. The life of an enlisted man in any army is not such as to be attractive to youths of character and ability, and it is therefore not surprising that few men of capacity have sought service as sergeants in the weather service. Thus, while Harvard university has sent more than a score of men to the work of the national and state geological surveys of this country, none of its graduates has sought a place in the lower ranks of the signal service. College chiefs have hesitated to advise men to seek such a position, while if the corps was on a civilian basis these chances in life would be extremely attractive to young men of ability. Therefore it seems that the best, if not the only, thing to do, in order to give the desired quality to the service, is to transfer it to some non-military division of the government work.—N. S. Shaler in Boston Herald.

Nothing hinders the constant agreement of people who live together but vanity and selfishness. Let the spirit of humility and benevolence prevail, and discord and disagreement would be banished from the household.—Colton.

Rich and Poor,

Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and Day Laborer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of **Ayer's Pills.** Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated; contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

"I have derived great relief from **Ayer's Pills.** Five years ago I was taken so ill with

Rheumatism

that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills."—Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

"**Ayer's Pills** have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afforded greater relief than any other medicine I ever tried."—T. P. Adams, Hot Springs, Texas.

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Headache,

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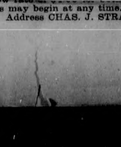

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Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

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JUST IN. Come and See Them at

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Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

NEXT WEEK.

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Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

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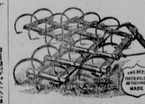

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HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Saturday in each month at Lewis' Hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 357, meets at Jeffersonville Hall every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 266, meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Friday evening, at Jeffersonville Hall.

F. & A. M.—Tuscan Lodge No. 137, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jeffersonville Hall.

K. O. T. M.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 202, meets every Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Lady Maccabees, E. B. Gates Camp, No. 3, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jeffersonville Hall.

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CAPITAL $25,000.

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of Europe. Special attention given to collections. Good accounts sought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines. Correspondents—Chase National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Detroit National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

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Will also do **Contracting and Building** on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction. Also keep a full set of hand and foot-power Jobbing Machinery, and am prepared to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on Bridge Street, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

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A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Repaired articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

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E. C. STEVENS & CO.

Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 16, 1889.

REMEMBER.

Swift the flocking clouds are flying
As the night shades sullen grow,
And the day leans falintly sighing
In the western sunset glow.
It is decades December!

Spring was prophet of sometimes,
Full of promise and of life.
Kin of summer days, whose sweetness
Thrilled within the traveler's sight.
(We were glad then you remember.)

Summer blooms were shy and fragrant,
As you gathered them, you mean
Yet the tetters were bold and vagrant
When the sowers came to sow
(We were and then you remember.)

When the reapers' scythes went swinging
All the flowers were banished to death!
Now no birds are warbling singing,
And the winter without
In the decades December.

With steadfast light and night so blended
The haunted winter day is passed;
The Midsummer blooms are long ended,
The summer cannot site aye but.
For the decades December.
Remember this, dear, oh remember!
—Harriet Maxwell Converse in Union Journal.

A FADING FAD.

Rapid Decline of the Rage After the Grotesque in Decorative Art.

Within the past few years the rage for the lobster and grotesque in decorative art has declined. It is a fad, but a rage that was endurable on its own zeal. While it lasted, the sanctuary of home took on the attributes of a lobster emporium and the ugliest objects produced by pagan carvers in wood and marble were deemed worthy of the most honored places. People from the refined tastes of the past hesitate to thus transform their parlors, library, reception hall and dining room into so many museums in which very table freaks were the most treasured objects. The rage carried to our carvings, furniture, etc. Griffins in early times, and lobsters generally, was depicted in prominent places of the interior, until the apartments, in many instances, were nothing less than a solidified nightmare.

The extreme ugliness of these objects dominated the beauty of the appointments, and the refined taste exhibited in statuary, draperies of delicate hue and texture, paintings and engravings was lost sight of in the presence of some deformity in armor, or some Japanese warrior, life size, in solid wood, and as homely as the late Mr. Crowley of Central park. The motive at the bottom of this perverted taste was probably that pleasure of human nature which makes one covet, not his neighbor's goods, but something which his neighbor has not, and is likely to have. This motive existed for a short time only. When sufficiency was procurable by the buyer of average resources; when importers and manufacturers could provide luxuriousness at reasonable figures, the charm of ugliness was gone and the fancy of the favored fad took a different turn—a turn in a better direction. There is but a short market for entire objects designed for the adornment of the home. Instead, there is more refinement manifested in the requirements of buyers. The carvings that adorn a costly mantel or cabinet must possess grace, and if a caryatid or a griffin is introduced into form part of the permanent decorations, it is not insolent in its ugliness or aggression to the prominence of its position amid artistic surroundings. A hideous satyr acts as a foil for beauty, but a wealth of grotesquerie has been found oppressive and in poor taste. The change is a gratifying one to all lovers of the beautiful, and the end of the reign of deformities and freaks will be mourned by none save those that ransacked the slopes of China and Japan for something hideous enough to gratify the victims of the fad which is fading away.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Foot Wines.

The consumption of port wine appears to be increasing, for during last year 83,209 pipes were imported from Oporto, as against 71,311 pipes in 1887, and 64,715 in 1885. Port wine is unquestionably a pleasant and a most efficacious tonic, and Lord Eldon declared that it was the most wholesome beverage that the world contained, and, having been in the habit of drinking two bottles daily (usually wine of a very strong, dry, rough character) during the greater part of his life, he died at the age of 87 in full possession of his faculties. When George IV complimented Lord Eldon, after a Christmas dinner at the pavilion, on the strength of his head, the chancellor quoted, amid the general applause of an appreciative company, the famous old Irish maxim, "Keep your back from the fire, and don't mix your liquors," which had been communicated to him by Mr. Dundas, who received it from the jovial Duke of Rutland.—London Truth.

Mrs. Potter's Gowns.

Mrs. Potter's one overweening taste, and one on which she spends not a small portion of the $500 a week that she receives, is her gowns. She doesn't seem to care much how or where she lives or what she eats or what she drinks or about furniture, bric-a-brac or jewelry, but a fine dress or a new shade so captures her fancy that if she had to pledge all her other dresses to get it she would do so. Her private gowns, as well as her stage gowns, nearly all come from Europe.—New York Journal.

DEEP SEA DESOLATION.

Strange and Startling Sights Seen in the Depths of the Ocean.

Despite the fanciful pictures which some writers have drawn of the ocean bed, its desolation, at least in its deepest parts, must be extreme. Beyond the first mile it is a vast desert of slime and ooze, upon which is constantly dripping a rain of dead carcasses from the surface, which caresses supply the nourishment for the scanty fauna inhabiting this dismal region—in some places more than five miles from the surface—and the microscopy reveals that the slimy matter covering the deepest ocean bed is very similar in composition to the ancient chalk of the cretaceous period, while mixed with it here and there are minute metallic and magnetic bodies which have been proved to be dust from meteorites. At long distances a phosphorescent light gleams from the head of some passing fish which has strayed thither from a lighter and happier zone.

But it is not until we have mounted a good deal nearer to the surface that the scene changes for the better. We now meet with forests of brilliantly colored sponges, while the phosphorescent animals swimming about are much more numerous, and the nearer we get to the littoral zone more and more phosphorescent lights appear, till at length the scene becomes truly animated. When only 1,250 feet separate us from the sunshine we come upon the first seaweed and kelp (1,200 feet is the deepest limit of plant life in some), but we must rise still another 1,000 feet and more, and get as near the top as 150 feet before we find any reef building corals. As plants do not live in deep sea the deep sea animals either prey on one another or get their food from dead organisms and plants which sink down to the bottom.

Thus Harry says: "The sea, like the snow cloud with its flakes in a calm, is always letting fall upon its bed showers of microscopic shells." An experiment proves that a tiny shell would take about a week to fall from the surface to the deepest depths. Since sunlight does not penetrate much farther than the littoral zone there would be beyond this perpetual darkness but for phosphorescence. Many of the animals inhabiting the oceanic and abyssal zones have merely rudimentary eyes; but these blind creatures have very long feelers, which help them to grope their way along the bottom. Other deep sea animals, on the contrary, have enormous eyes, and these very likely congregate around such of their number as are phosphorescent, and may perhaps follow the moving lampposts about wherever they may go. And so bright is this light on many of the fish living up by the dredge that during the brief space the animals survive it is not difficult to read by it.

The reasons why fishes and mollusks living more than three miles under water are able to bear a pressure of several tons is that they have extremely loose tissues, which allow the water to flow through every interstice and thus to equalize the pressure. When the pressure is removed they perish. In the Challenger expedition sent out by the British government all the sharks brought up from a depth of a little less than three quarters of a mile were dead when they got to the surface of the sea.—Catholic Magazine.

A Little Particular.

It is said that a Portland shoe manufacturer being asked to assist in providing bread for the suffering poor, replied that he would contribute the extent of 100 sacks of flour and 100 bushels of meal to each man who might be found in Portland, who neither kept a dog, drank rum nor used tobacco, who was in need of bread—and that the person has not yet appeared to claim the gift. The Brunswick Telegraph tells this tough story and we ween we see the twinkle that twinkled in the editor's eye as he prepared the copy.—Lewiston Journal.

WALL

PAPER.

The Largest, Finest, and best Selected Stock of Spring Designs in the City. Ceiling and Side Wall Decorations, Center Pieces, Dados, Friezes, Etc.

GEO. W. BEAMAN.

L.

50 PER YEAR.

ONES TRAVEL ALONE.

Wanted to Be Cared of Relatives for Long Journeys.

Children will be children, and yet it is the style that the railroad companies are thinking of adopting to the apparently inconsiderate of consigning children, by the merciless of train conductors, to perhaps half way across the continent, and turned over to their destination.

The conditions of railroad travel that to send a child in this way will not to lose the child in the out of ten. But railroad have developed, and with this fact parents and friends have it safe to put a tag on their children and send them off upon their way to find a new home for a protecting arm.

Pennsylvania railroad discontinuing this method said Assistant General Agent A. Pille. "The care and attention we too great. But notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in the way of consigning children still go, and, of course, we do our best to look out for them. It is not a job for poor people to come to the children that they want deposited the far west along our lines live with which we connect. Sometimes they are old enough to be with tickets and such money as they need on the way, but that is the exception.

The youngsters are very in practice is for friends to pay for us the entire expense connected with carrying their precious

We then start the child on and telegraph to our agents at the line to pay over such and amount to the child wanderer. It may be needed. The conductor at for the traveler's meals, and journey is made comfortably, fairly. But, as I say, this is a business and we don't like to do it. It was once a popular s to turn over children bound journeys to the Pullman Palace company, but now it also shy of the business."

an old official connected with the passenger department of the Pennsylvania railroad: "Our stors are quite frequently asked after children that travel without parents or friends. But it is generally a short trip. The instances ch we turn over these minors unaccompanied are very rare in most notable cases of long journeys for friendless little ones are the immigrant homes. Poverty will drive parents to run great and they will send over from the country their children to travel years and land to friends in the country of the west. Perhaps before they will not hear of the hapsiness of the journey, trusting interest of strangers and the kness of railroad officials to the trip. Only a tag fastened the neck or to the buttonhole the destination.

Stranger, be kind to this ere pup,
And always keep him right side up.

And sometimes the sign-making direction carries a poor cur to the end is journey not long ago. But similar tactics are tried with baggage, the railroads are inclined fiat and rebel against fulfilling office of a traveling nurse.—Philadelphia Record.

Test of Death.

any tests have been suggested to determine whether or not life is extinct. e death has appeared to occur. of the most reliable, is called the aonia hypodermic test. In using test the operator injects one hypodermic syringeful of strong solution ammonia under the skin of the arm some other convenient portion of body. If the body be not dead—if e be the faintest circulation—the monia will produce on the skin, the point where it was injected, a ght red patch, on the surface of ch raised red spots will appear; If there be absolute death, there ll be produced a brown dark blotch, ich is definitely conclusive against y possible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

Users of ice must read up on the recent investigations of Kedzie, Pengree d Prudden, showing that ice taken m polluted streams is not purified freezing. Kedzie tells us that if ken from streams containing vegetable matter or sawdust it will duce diarrhœa. In 1875, at Rye ach, an epidemic broke out in a rge hotel, and was traced at last to e taken from an adjacent pond. The ace of this pond in summer was foul d stinking with putrescent matter, ganic matter, as well as bacteria not eliminated by any ordinary dofies of cold. Too many of our ireams are the recipients of sewage. his is the ice age of civilization nd we must have it pure.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

A Burns masquerade to celebrate he birthday of the poet is an annual ustom in Leslie, Ifeshire. At the ate celebration twenty-four plowmen, merchants and farmers, mounted and dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, paraded the street headed by a voluntaire band and accompanied by a crowd of people. Burns himself appeared in blue coat, buff vest and knee breeches, while other characters were Tam O'Shanter, Souter Johnny, Tam Samson, Holy Willie, Jenny Dean, Jenny Geddes, Tam Lin, Bonny Jean, Tam Bo Linn, Tam Glen, Tam Fool, Tam Tulloch, Tam Cat, Tam Bo Shanter, Tam Bo Lin, Tam Bo Lin, Tam Bo Lin

VAST BEYOND COMPARE.

NEW YORK CELEBRATES IN A FITTING MANNER.

The Greatest Military Display of Modern Times—Brilliant Decorations and Fitting Display at Chicago — Observances Throughout the Northwest.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The town woke up more sleepily Tuesday morning than it did Monday, and with good reason. Its inhabitants, permanent as well as temporary, were tired, the latter even more so than the former. Still, the earliest streaks of dawn found many people in the streets, and these indeed were fortunate, for in all the range of meteorological chance a more perfectly morning could scarcely have been found. As the morning wore along the crowds in the streets became even greater than they were Monday. The hurry was even greater, for one and all saw the necessity of reaching points at the earliest practical moment.

The crush in the streets in the lower part of the city was so great that it was found necessary to start the parade somewhat earlier than had been intended. This was done in order that the line might be lengthened out and get in marching order, thus relieving at once the pressure in the lower wards and placing the head of the column in such a position that, when the President reached the reviewing stand, he need be subject to no delay. At precisely 10:25 Gen. Schofield gave the order, and the greatest military parade of modern times started. From Fifth street, the point from which the start was made, up Broadway as far as the eye could reach the sidewalks were literally blockaded with people, while the windows, doorways, and roofs of the buildings were simply a mass of humanity. As the gorgeous pageant began to move up Broadway all the patriotism in the mass, which had been pent up now for many hours, broke forth. Cheers rent the air, hankerchiefs and banners held in the hands of the people began waving and New York and its many thousands of visitors were happy.

The parade was led by Maj.-Gen. Schofield, accompanied by his staff and corps of aids. The right of the line was given to the West Point cadets, 400 strong, who were followed by the regulars under Maj.-Gen. Howard. The second division consisted of state militia. They marched in the order of the admission of the States into the Union, as follows: Delaware, 750 men, Gov. Benjamin T. Briggs commanding; Pennsylvania, 8,000 men, Gov. James A. Beaver commanding; New Jersey, 3,700 men, Gov. Robert S. Green commanding; Georgia, 350 men, Gov. John B. Gordon commanding; Connecticut, 600 men, Gov. Morgan G. Buckley commanding; Massachusetts, 1,875 men, Gov. Oliver Ames commanding; Maryland, 500 men, Gov. E. S. Jackson commanding; South Carolina, 450 men, Gov. John P. Richardson commanding; New Hampshire, 1,000 men, Gov. Charles H. Sawyer commanding; Virginia, 500 men, Gov. Fitzhugh Lee commanding; New York, 12,000 men, Gov. David Bennett Hill, commander-in-chief; North Carolina, 150 men, Gov. Daniel C. Fowl commanding; Rhode Island, 457 men, Royal C. Taft commanding; Vermont, 750 men, Gov. William F. Dillingham commanding; Kentucky, 550 men, Gov. Simon B. Buckner commanding; Ohio, 5,300 men, Gov. Joseph B. Foraker, commanding; Louisiana, 400 men, Gov. Francis T. Nicholls commanding; Mississippi, 600 men, Gov. Robert Lowry commanding; Michigan, 400 men, Gov. Robert Lowry commanding; Michigan, 400 men, Gov. C. G. Luce commanding; District of Columbia, 800 men, Commissioner Col. E. C. Blanut commanding; Florida, 200 men, Gov. Francis P. Fleming commanding; West Virginia, 300 men, Gov. J. B. Jackson commanding. Cheers were given in this division to Gov. Seay of Alabama, Gov. James P. Eagle of Arkansas, Gov. J. N. Cooper of Colorado, Gov. J. W. Fifer of Illinois, Gov. Hovey of Indiana, Gov. Larrabee of Iowa, Gov. Burleigh of Maine, Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, Gov. Francis of Missouri, Gov. Thayer of Nebraska, Gov. Pennoyer of Oregon, and Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin. The third division consisted of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion.

The scenes along the first part of the line of march beggar description. The city hall and the stands were packed almost to suffocation, and numerous ticket holders were unable to gain access to them. Broadway, as far as the eye could see, was a blaze of bunting and a sea of faces. Housetops, windows, telegraph poles, and lamp posts, private stands without number, and every possible vantage ground vied with the sidewalk crowds in point of numbers.

Just before 12:30 o'clock the President and other honored guests of the day were driven past the city hall stand in open carriages. The knowledge that they had started had been telegraphed along the line and the military bodies had been drawn up in salating columns on the east side of Broadway. The Presidential party was at last placed in position and the review of the parade began.

It took nine hours for the procession to pass. In the box with the President were Vice-President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller, Secretary of State Blaine, Mayor Grant, Gen. Sherman, Admiral Porter, Hamilton Fish, Ethelrige T. Gerry and ex-Presidents Cleveland and Hayes.

Services were held in all the churches, the principal services being held at St. Paul's church, where Washington attended on the morning of his inauguration, and which were attended to-day by President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, ex-Presidents Cleveland and Hayes, and many of the most distinguished people of the country.

Bishop Potter, in his address dwelt upon the trust and dependence which indused the first President after he had taken the oath to turn to the church and ask God for help.

At the close of the service at St. Paul's the doors leading out upon the west porch were thrown open and the dazzled, dense congregation which had entered the Broadway entrance passed out under the canopy which had been stretched to the Vesey street gate and took the carriages assigned them.

As soon as the Presidential party reached the platform a shout of applause arose from the assembled crowd. Archbishop Corrigan, wearing his scarlet robes, was on the platform. He was introduced to the President and Vice President, Gov. Hill, Mayor Grant, Dr. Storrs and several others.

Hamilton Fish, Sr., opened the exercises by introducing Ethridge T. Gerry as chairman. The latter said:

"Fellow-Citizens: One hundred years ago, on this spot, George Washington, as first President of the United States, took his oath of office upon the Holy Bible. That service volume is here to-day, silently attesting the basis upon which our nation was constructed and the dependence of our people upon Almighty God. In the words, then, of one of the founders of the government: 'With hearts overflowing with gratitude to our Sovereign Benefactor for granting to us existence, for continuing it to the present hour, and for now permitting on us blessings spiritual and temporal through life, may we with fervor beseech Him so to continue them as best to promote His glory and our welfare.'"

Mr. Gerry then introduced the Rev. Richard F. Storrs, who delivered the invocation in a very clear voice.

Clarence W. Bowen, secretary of the centennial committee, was next introduced. He read J. G. Whittier's poem, which had been composed for the occasion.

At the conclusion of the reading the Assembly gave Mr. Whittier three cheers and a tiger.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the orator of the day, was next introduced. He received a hearty greeting, and when this had subsided delivered his speech.

CHICAGO CELEBRATES.

Thousands of Patriots in Line—The Display and Decorations Superb.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Never before in the history of the city was Chicago more profusely decorated with the National colors and bunting than that displayed Tuesday in commemoration of the centennial inauguration of George Washington. Every business house and a larger portion of the residences displayed decorations of some sort. Down town the decorations were elaborate, the business men seeming to vie with each other in making the most presentious display.

The streets were a marching host of flag-bearers. The bedings allowed by the business houses turned thousands of young patriots loose. Business was entirely suspended. The whole population was busily burning the patriotic flame. Pictures of Washington were hung in window, fastened to flags, and wreathed in the National colors. He appeared in a thousand attitudes and wore a greater variety of suits than the knight of modern society. His wore his hair pompadour, combed flat, or a peruked bald-head. If humor has a place in the hearafter Washington must have been amused to see himself in yellow trousers and blue boots, with knee breeches and red stockings, and all the vanity and pomp of civic and military trappings. The older folk marched behind blaring horn and allan drum. Several societies joined the festivities in brilliant uniform and added the pomps of military parade. Banners of all nations spread their folds under the starry flag. Colleges of other countries joined the throng of patriot Americans, as a chatter of tongues rose over the city. At Central Music hall Robert T. Lincoln, the Rev. S. J. McPherson, and the Hon. John M. Thurston of Nebraska, temporary chairman of the last Republican convention, spoke. Farwell hall listened to Judge Tuthill, the Hon. L. D. Thomas, ex-Civil Service commissioner, and Rabbi Hirsch. At the Exposition building were the Rev. C. C. Albertson and ex-Senator Doolittle. The Board of Trade building rang with the voices of Robert McIntyre and the Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus. In Battery D Hickey, Roman catholic vicar-general, gave them an address of welcome, and the Rev. Dr. Fost of the Congregational church delivered the speech of the occasion. Flags floated from public and private buildings. The city was handsomely decorated.

At Danville there was a general observance of centennial day. All business was suspended in the afternoon, and the business houses and private residences were handsomely decorated with bunting. The large parade of military and civic societies was witnessed by an immense crowd. Speeches were made at the armory by prominent gentlemen, after which the Oddfellows laid the corner stone to their new temple with appropriate ceremonies. In the absence of Grand Master Underwood the Grand Commander W. R. Jewell of this city officiated.

At Monticello the day was ushered in by a salute of 100 guns. The bells were rung and steam whistles sounded for an hour. At 9 a. m. a grand union service was held at the Methodist Episcopal church. Prayers were offered and addresses delivered by the Rev. J. D. Fry and the Rev. M. Waller and others. The city was gayly decorated with the national color.

At Bloomington Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson delivered an address to an immense audience at the Second Presbyterian church. Other speakers of the day were the Rev. W. H. Wilder and Dr. James B. Taylor. The bells were rung and cannon fired.

At Elgin special services were held in all of the schools and in the evening an address was delivered by Bishop Fallows of Galena.

At Waukegan all business was practically suspended and the citizens celebrated. Charles Whitney delivered a patriotic address and the schools took up the occasion with joyful memorial exercises.

At Kankakee the centennial of Washington's inauguration was appropriately observed by the ringing of bells, church services, a monster parade, and patriotic speeches. Fully ten thousand people were in the city.

Throughout Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 1.—Great crowds attended the numerous centennial celebrations in this city. From 9 to 9:30 o'clock all the fire bells set merrily ballyrang in chorus, and whistles tooted in accompaniment. Union services were held in the three divisions of the city, and at 11 o'clock a monster meeting was held at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Merchants' association and the chamber of commerce. The speakers were Mayor Thomas Brown, John Johnston, ex-Congressman G. W. Hamilton, and Gen. E. C. Winkler. In the afternoon the Fourth regiment, light horse squadron, and First light battery and the six turner societies, a thousand strong, marched to the Washington statue on the west side, where an immense concourse of people listened to addresses by local orators. A big demonstration was held on the south side.

At La Crosse the day was favorable and business was suspended. Religious services was board the oration of the Hon. John M. Langston, the colored delegate from Virginia who opposed the cession of Senator Sherman at the national convention, and the Hon. Peter Hendrickson of Wisconsin. Judge Harlan and the Rev. Dr. Barrows spoke at the Second regiment armory. On the lake front Mayor Cregier and Judge Prendergast held the audience at tent A, while Congressman Mason and Mr. A. H. Lane did a similar service at tent B. In many of the churches services in honor of the day were held. Catholic, Protestant, Hebrew, and unorthodox—all joined in a national thanksgiving observance. In the evening fireworks were displayed at the parks, and the town turned out to see them. The streets were glutted with sightseers, and the lake front was a solid jam. A banquet at the Union League club swelled the tide of oratory that rolled to the feet of Columbia's first ruler.

At Springfield the centennial celebration was highly creditable. A delightful day permitted a turn-out of all the military and secret societies in the city, who marched through the principal streets to the Capitol grounds. There thousands of people assembled to listen to an eloquent oration by Bishop Seymour and the exercises of prayer and song. In the afternoon the bishop delivered to the number of five thousand were marshaled for parade, passing over a raised platform on Capitol avenue, where the people could witness the presentation of medals. The Rev. Father

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, ORATOR OF THE DAY.

"ANSON'S GENTLEMEN."

HE SAYS THEY ARE SURE TO WIN THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

People Have Ceased to Be Surprised at Anything in Base-Ball—A Table with a Double Meaning—Interesting Gossip About the National Game.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

Surprises in base-ball are things of the past. Nobody, not even the cranks, is surprised at the outcome of anything that happens in the domain of the national game nowadays. Consequently no surprise of the sport is surprised, at the close of the second week of the playing season, to find the Philadelphia clubs occupying first position. It was a long race, with a strong organization of laggers trailing along almost in the rear, that it took to win it. It was pretty much the same last year and the year before. So, it was thought by the majority of people at first. They are not surprised, neither are they disposed to kick. They remember that the club three past two or three seasons turned out in the fall from last place to the bottom of the list at the close of the first month's playing season, before the summer's solstice had passed it was playing ninth, and had leading everything that

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a with a long gray beard yes an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "Here you are!" yell pointing to seven baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price

The small man stopped females so as to free his fatherly pulled off a bunch in a basket of Co vored that, he tried as t Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions wit

"How much for gra inconsiderably, eating a Dol

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said the away two ounce Concord

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old t sat about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bee how hard and then yo ney; we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a west and that western corncobs this wint encouraging to dealer Iowa, Illinois and Wis nothing but cobs three b breaks, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob n nineteenth proportion strike, and coal dealer breaks hearth will sti Eastern strikers may b pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the G

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—finally, M unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, yes, M told me to take what I

The Decepti

Farmer Griggs

must be feedin' yo York nowadays. Y legs when yo come look at yo nose—Bu

Winter Ve

Trapper—Hello! come from? Apparition— Pacific express

—Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 16, 1889.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Ironton.

MAY 15.—Cooler this week.

Henry Hammond lost 30 cords of wood by the fires last week, and the Iron Company lost about 100 cords.

Mr and Mrs. Linklip are rejoicing over a young son who arrived at their residence one day last week.

George Southerby's little girl died last Wednesday after great suffering. The funeral was held at the M. E. church Friday, at ten o'clock.

George Steele is in town visiting friends.

The many friends of Mr. Saunders will be glad to learn that he is gradually improving at the asylum in Traverse City, where he was taken for treatment some time ago, and his family hope to soon have him at home again.

Robert Newson, Jr., who is cooking on Morro's pile driver, came near finding a watery grave one day last week. He fell overboard and was going down the third time when he was pulled out on the end of a pike pole.

Joe Tuttle is reported very sick.

Miss Carrie Hilton is giving music lessons to a large class in Ironton.

Mr. Parker has his barn up and now has a force of men putting in crops.

Mr. Galbraith has sent for his goods and will soon have his new store in running order. He has a very pleasant location and we wish him success.

Echo.

Hot and dusty.

Vegetation is looking well, notwithstanding the dry weather.

Wm. Vance and family were guests of his father on Sunday last.

Miss Sarah Jones began her school at Finkton on Monday, May 6th.

Duncan McMillan Jr. of South Arm, visited his parents on Sunday last.

Eld. McGregar preached at the Vance school house on Sunday evening.

Duncan McMillan Sr. has just returned from Kalkaska, where he has spent the winter.

German Button and sons Rosy and Larry have each built a fine new house lately and a new Orangeman, a ball is in progress now. Pretty well for Finkton.

J. R. Vance and family of Wilson, Sundayed at Thomas Vance's.

A Sunday school was recently organized at Finkton, Charlie Steinburg superintendent.

Henry Vance Sr. conducts a Sunday school established according to the church of England, in the Vance school house every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Other friends meet at 3 o'clock for a union Sunday school.

Mr. Crudders has sawed his stock of logs out and is now hauling lumber to the Arm.

Burgess.

MAY 15—The rain makes everything look gay.

Mrs. Saunby is on the sick list.

Mr. Tillotson has got through taking the assessment of this town.

Henry Hire has a sister visiting him from Canada.

George McRoberts got a bad kick from a vicious horse one day last week.

Platt Webster returned home Friday from Ohio, where he spent the winter.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Diseases pastered its victims upon her and for seven years she withstood its'severest tests, but her vital powers'were undermined and her death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with one bottle has been astonishingly cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hubrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 2

Do Not Suffer any Longer

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broke in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. G. W. Beaman, druggist. 2

Head, Lungs, and Scratches.

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails to stop a cough. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 26cw9

Boyne City.

MAY 13.—Planting corn is in order.

Much damage by fire in this vicinity to timber, wood and bark. C. N. and Porter Smith losing 150 cords of shipping wood and 30 cords of stove wood. R B. Perkins lost largely in cedar and W. Aldred had considerable bark burn. Many others lose more or less.

One week ago John Pickering of Bay Springs, while fighting fire in the night became surrounded by it and narrowly escaped with his life.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert McIlosh are rejoicing over a boy, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Jones equally rejoice in their newly acquired wealth. It's a girl.

The brick yard is again running with a full force of hands.

Two vessels, the Cavalier of Quebec, and the Cameron of Montreal, are loading with square timber at the mouth of Boyne River. The Church of Port Huron, is loading with hardwood lumber at White's.

John D. Walker and Mary Ann Barnard were married at the Commercial hotel, May 8th.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Will Morehouse, May 8, a son.

Advance.

Charlie Healey is on the sick list.

Dan Miville was in town last week on business.

Miss Addie Lewis spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Undine.

Our young people had a very pleasant party at A. B. Steele's Saturday night.

Quite a number of our residents took part in the excursion last Friday evening to Ironton on the Clara Belle.

Charles Norton was sick last Saturday and for a short time fears were entertained that he would not be able much longer to "gather up shells from the sea shore."

Mr. Black, of Charlevoix, and his daughter Mrs. Ammon Beers, made Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Rogers a visit last Thursday.

A grand entertainment is to be given Friday night (17th) at this place by F. E. Miller. All old soldiers should be on hand to see the views of the battles of the late unpleasantness and to hear the graphic descriptions by Mr. M.

Mr. Von Platten is the owner of a mule which Charley Buckenstaw thinks is faster than Tom Morrison's "Git Thar."

Atwood.

MAY 13.—Fine growing weather.

Byron Willinson has a new organ.

The oyster supper last Thursday evening was a success. The hall was crowded and over thirty dollars was cleared. Neal Flanigan drew the prize.

There was services in the Catholic church Sunday.

Miss Carrie Hilton of Norwood has a class of scholars in instrumental music here. We understand that she has a class in Charlevoix and one in Ironton.

Burgess.

MAY 15—The rain makes everything look gay.

Mrs. Saunby is on the sick list.

Mr. Tillotson has got through taking the assessment of this town.

Henry Hire has a sister visiting him from Canada.

George McRoberts got a bad kick from a vicious horse one day last week.

Platt Webster returned home Friday from Ohio, where he spent the winter.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Diseases pastered its victims upon her and for seven years she withstood its'severest tests, but her vital powers'were undermined and her death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with one bottle has been astonishingly cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hubrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 2

Do Not Suffer any Longer

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broke in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. G. W. Beaman, druggist. 2

Head, Lungs, and Scratches.

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails to stop a cough. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 26cw9

CHEW JOLLY TAR TOBACCO CHEWING

The best low-priced PLUG Tobacco ever put on the market.

ASK your dealer for JOLLY TAR.

Thos. Tinzer & Bros. Louisville.

In 1 doz styles, perfect comfort except to tiptoe, durable as tan and durable. If your dealer does not have the kind you want, he can send to his jobber.

FOR SALE BY—

FOX & MILLER

Near the Bridge, Charlevoix.

Ladies and Gents Fine Goods a Specialty.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be made for it in NEW YORK.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County.

Call at

J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

Charlevoix, Michigan.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

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Also Farming Lands For Sale.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,

Druggists and Pharmacists.

We have a Fine Line of

FRESH CONFECTIONERY.

Call and Sample it.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"Niagara Falls Route."

Gran'd Trunk Junction.

Depots Foot of Brush St. Detroit.

Time Table in Effect Nov. 18, 1888.

Leave Detroit for Mackinaw and Chicago 7.00 a. m., 12.05 noon, 10.45 p. m.

Leave Detroit for Toledo 7.00 a. m., 12.05 noon, 4.05 p. m., 10.45 p. m.

Leave Detroit for Suspension Bridge, N. Y. 7.00 a. m., 12.05 noon, 4.05 p. m., 10.45 p. m.

Leave Detroit for Port Huron 7.00 a. m., 12.05 noon, 4.05 p. m., 5.15 p. m., 10.45 p. m.

Leave Port Huron for Detroit 7.15 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 1.00 p. m., 5.20 p. m., 8.00 p. m.

Leave Port Huron for Mackinaw and Chicago 10.00 a. m., 1.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m.

Leave Port Huron for Suspension Bridge, N. Y. 10.00 a. m., 1.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m.

Leave Toledo for Detroit 7.05 a. m., 10.05 a. m., 4.05 p. m., 11.05 p. m.

Leave Suspension Bridge, N. Y. for Detroit 7.20 a. m., 10.20 a. m., 4.20 p. m., 11.20 p. m.

Leave Mackinaw and Chicago for Detroit 7.20 a. m., 10.20 a. m., 4.20 p. m., 11.20 p. m.

Leave Mackinaw and Chicago for Port Huron 7.20 a. m., 10.20 a. m., 4.20 p. m.

Leave Suspension Bridge, N. Y. for Port Huron 7.20 a. m., 10.20 a. m., 4.20 p. m.

Leave Port Huron for Toledo 7.15 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 1.00 p. m., 5.20 p. m., 8.00 p. m.

Leave Port Huron for Detroit 7.15 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 1.00 p. m., 5.20 p. m., 8.00 p. m.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 5.00 p. m. daily except Sunday, and 10 a. m. daily, arrive at Detroit 9.25 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.

Jackson 10.30 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.

Toledo 11.00 p. m. and 1.10 a. m.

Buffalo 7.15 a. m. and 1.25 p. m.

Cincinnati 6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

THE DIRECT ROUTE

BETWEEN

MACKINAW CITY

AND

DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 5.00 p. m. daily except Sunday, and 10 a. m. daily, arrive at Detroit 9.25 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.

Jackson 10.30 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.

Toledo 11.00 p. m. and 1.10 a. m.

Buffalo 7.15 a. m. and 1.25 p. m.

Cincinnati 6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mgr. Pass. Agt., Jackson.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

Daily except Sunday.

Traverse Bay Line.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS

CAPT. J. U. EMORY.

Going north Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.—Leave Traverse City 7.00 a. m., Old Mission 9.30, Elk Rapids 10.30, Torch Lake 12.00 m., Alden 1.00 p. m., Bellevoir 2.00, Charlevoix 4.00, arrive East Jordan 5.00.

Going south Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—Leave East Jordan 7.00 a. m., Ironton 8.00, Charlevoix 9.45, Norwood 10.15 Torch Lake 12.00 m., Elk Rapids 1.30 p. m., Old Mission 3.00, arrive Traverse City 5.00.

Arrangements can be made with the steamer Cummings to stop at Sutton's Bay where connections will be made with the "Oneksan" for Omena and Northport.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. Horses Carefully Shod. Prices Low. Work Material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before doing elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, EASTMAN'S NEW BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND

Steam Navigation Company.

PALACE STEAMERS.

Low Rates. Quick Time.

FOR DETROIT, PORT HURON, ALPENA AND CHEBOYGAN.

Leave St. Ignace,—

Monday and Wednesday, - 10 a. m.

Tuesday and Saturday, - 9 p. m.

For Cleveland,—

Daily (except Sunday) at 10.15 p. m.

Through Tickets and Baggage Checked to all points in the United States and Canada.

Our illustrated Pamphlet, rates and excursion tickets will be furnished by our Ticket Agent, or address

E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The Most Pleasant Route.

Will leave Ludington: Mondays, W. M. L. S. & T. Co's line at 7 p. m. and Saturdays at 11 p. m., taking freight and passengers for Manistee, Frankfort, Northport, Suttons Bay, Old Mission, Traverse City, Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. L. HURD, Agent, Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT,

CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF,

Going South every afternoon, except Sundays, leaves Harbor Springs at 2.00 p. m., touching at Charlevoix at about 4 p. m., East Jordan 5.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sundays, will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.

Season of 1889.

Steamer NORTH STAR.

CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.30, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.00.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.

CAPT. LEWIS GIRARD.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.30. Leave Charlevoix, 9.45; Ironton, 11.00; arrive East Jordan 12.30.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton 2.45; arrive Charlevoix, 4.00. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 5.30; arrive East Jordan, 6.00.

Stopping at all intermediate points both ways.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER,

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Car Blades, Window Sashes, Doors, etc.

LUMBER AWED AND BILL FILLED TO ORDER.

Old papers for sale 4 cents a dozen.

Old Newspapers for Sale

Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Journal Office.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 306. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889. $1.50 PER YEAR.

COLOSSAL ENTERPRISE.

DETROIT'S INTERNATIONAL FAIR AND EXPOSITION.

A Magnificent Effort in Behalf of Art, Industry, Education and Amusement.

Combining a Wealth of Wonders with a World of Pleasure and Instruction—Representing a Grand Outlay of More Than Half a Million Dollars—Special Exhibits in All Departments and Curios from Many Climes—Sept. 17 to 27 Inclusive, the Ten Great Days of Display.

Memorable indeed in the history of Michigan's efforts in behalf of agriculture and its allied sciences will be the present season of 1889. For this is the year in which the great Wolverine state, with a dash of that enterprise which has made her name famous over the whole continent, will come before the agricultural community of the United States with an International Fair and Exposition.

PROOFS OF SUCH SINGULAR PROPOSITION that, with the exception of the famous Centennial of '76, it will positively surpass anything in the fair and exposition line our land has ever seen.

It is needless to speak of the generous influences which flow from such a gigantic project as that initiated at Detroit. Held at a season of the year when Nature arrays herself in her most gorgeous robes, when the harvests have all been gathered home, and when the industrious farmer is privileged to enjoy a period of well-earned rest, the fair has won a warm place in the hearts of those who esteem an attraction which combines interest with instruction, education with diversion.

MICHIGAN'S INTERNATIONAL FAIR AND EXPOSITION

will lead the world for beauty and variety of display, for uniqueness of features, and for grandeur and extent of plant. The grounds, comprising seventy-one acres of beautiful rolling land, adjacent to the city, are already penetrated by railroad, street railway, electric road, and by steamboat from the river. The site affords a delightful view of the beautiful Detroit river, the picturesque Canadian shore, the neighboring islands, the great commerce of the inland seas; far as the eye can reach, the proximate city, stretching forth its giant arms till they lose themselves beyond the horizon; Fort Wayne, with its martial sounds of drum and fife, its bloodcoated trooper moving to and fro, its frowning cannon peering from the bastioned redoubts, the immense warehouses, factories and elevators along the river front, sending up great volumes of black smoke, rewarding with the din of industry, and paying tribute to the wealth and prosperity of the beautiful city; the inviting shores of the famous Belle Isle park, blue in the dim distance, serve to complete as charming a scene as one could hope to view in many a long day's journey.

We present to-day a cut of the main building, which, with its companion structures, is being erected at the enormous cost of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It is the largest building erected and used exclusively for fair purposes ever built. In the form of a hollow square, the inner area is devoted to a series of beautifully embowered courts, in which, while visitors, busily pursuing the winding paths, cannot but lose himself in delight at the rare vista offered by this one small part of Detroit's great International Fair and Exposition. The building has luxuriant beds of foliage and flowers, whose redolent perfumes are wafted by the same breeze which bears to his ear the soothing spell of music's softest strains. At his feet, perhaps, a cooling fountain is refreshing the perfume-laden air, and, softly murmuring as it flows, invites to reverie and gentle somnolence. The hot glare of the autumn sunlight is tempered by a

MAGNIFICENT CANOPY OF TRANSLUCENT GLASS,

so that even upon the warmest days the whole court is the most cool and refreshing spot imaginable. The same delightful scene may likewise be viewed while strolling about the spacious galleries above, or while reclining at one's ease in the easy smokers' alcove.

A ramble about the seventy-acre grounds will at once reveal the bewildering prodigality of exhibits, the varied character of the attractions. A space fifteen acres in extent, regularly laid out in walks and drives, will be devoted to an immense display of agricultural implements, engines, wind mills and railways, sheltered under commodious private structures, or under gay tents fluttering with the flags of all nations. A gigantic building, 300 feet long, will be devoted to the interests of fowls and home pets. Did you ever hear a congregation of roosters crow? Leading the choir with a hoarse guttural crash in the big Brahma, the hundreds of less favored fowls joining in the chorus, while the little bantam, high on tiptoe and fairly bursting with sentiment, is doing his best to maintain his place in the race for the blue ribbon. You have heard a dog howling at the moon, or howled in sympathy?

SCORES OF A MOUTHFUL AT A MIDNIGHT TOMCAT.

But a tomcat, other canine, ambitious for the first prize, can easily outdo them all. It will be a magnificent exhibition of dogs. Here are prize scenes from all part of the country.

Among the very finest in the country are the stock buildings of Detroit's great Fair and Exposition. Each over 300 feet square, the four mammoth stalls enough that, were they placed side by side, they would extend over two miles. A large inner court is daily crowded with a display of magnificent stalls, contending for their prizes.

A piece of great interest to the people of fair-goers will be the art building, filled with its structure, 150 feet frontage.

RARE ART TREASURES FROM MANY LANDS. One hundred thousand dollars are represented in the display; and here one may gain a great amount of interesting and instructive information in the brief visit of one afternoon.

For have we as yet seen the world's greatest fair and exposition in its entirety? For, while the grand display is under examination, while the machinery hall is resounding with its immense array of engines, machines and scientific models, while the floral values is inviting them nds to come and revel in its fragrant bosoms, while the long line of agricultural and industrial halls, the dairy, the poultry yards, the art gallery and the various departments are in full movement—the real, the substantial, the grotesque, base tall, and a thousand contests of strength and skill, are being contested each day from dawn till dark.

Reader, do you want to see the grandest fair and exposition project in the United States, under the auspices of Michigan, the famous land of lakes? Do you want to witness, in connection therewith, some of the most

STARTLING SPECIAL FEATURES

ever prepared by an exposition management? Do you want to divert and instruct yourself with the bewildering magnificence of a fair and exposition costing $50,000, and offering in aggregate prizes one hundred thousand additional? If such is your ambition, but one course is to be pursued. Go to Detroit between Sept. 17th and 27th, inclusive, and see for yourself. Be prepared to see the most magnificent and gigantic spectacle you were ever permitted to survey. The great exhibit of the Detroit International Fair and Exposition Association.

The State Fair is Located Permanently at Lansing.

LANSING, May 13.—There was a full meeting of the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society which met at the Hudson house parlors this evening, and it was unanimously voted to accept the proposition of the Central Michigan Fair Association and the Lansing board of trade and permanently locate the state fair at Lansing, and the date for this year is from September 9 to 13 inclusive. The Central Michigan people donate their entire grounds subject to incumbrance and the Lansing board of trade provides for all incumbrances and the State Association becomes the owner of $50,000 worth of unincumbered property. The board of trade further agrees to have the street car line extended to the grounds and furnish a water supply free of expense. Mayor Turner guaranteed the necessary funds to make the preparation for this year's exhibition.

Harbor Springs.

From the Democrat.

The two test wells sunk by Mr. Shay at the machine shop, flow by actual measurement, 85,000 gallons of water per day.

W. H. Dewey who so successfully conducted the Harbor Point hotel two seasons ago, will have charge there again this summer.

Two cargoes of square timber have been loaded the past week, and the work of building the huge cribs for rafting is also going on.

The Cyclone is laid up at Charlevoix this week, putting in a new boiler. Her consort, the new propeller Nellie, is expected here soon.

Blisters and Bruises.

Dear reader, did you ever move? Did you ever move a printing office? We have, and we know a good deal more about the business than we did last Monday morning. If there are any blisters, bruises, or lameness visible in this week's paper, charge it up to moving day. We promise not to do like again—till we have to.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at F. G. Hines and Co.'s drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted. 3

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Sundry Gleanings From Our State Exchanges.

A Detroit paper opposes one-cent postage on the ground that if it is adopted no one can tell without examination the difference between a letter and a circular.

The steamer St. Ignace now transfers freight across the straits at night which is a great advantage to shippers, as it reduces the time 24 hours both ways. Heretofore freight arriving at Mackinaw in the evening would not be transferred until the following day, causing a delay of 36 hours.

"Please give these people work, as they are all entirely destitute," was the language of a note pasted on the trunks of several Finlanders who reached Bay City a few days ago, fresh from over the ocean. The impression which has obtained that pauper immigration has been stopped is accordingly erroneous.

"There is some inquiry" says the Bay City Press, "for Norway siding and 2x12 Norway 18 feet long, but very little of it is to be found. The car companies of Detroit have bought all the best Norway logs and are having them manufactured for sills, decking, etc., leaving the top of the tree to go into bill stuff."

Col. Sellers, of the Cedar Springs Clipper, is a man of observation and experience. He says: "A man who never told a lie, a woman whose tongue never gets the better of her judgment, and a man who could publish a newspaper to please everybody, are the three social white elephants which would be leading cards in the circus of the world."

The railroad hand-car which has so long done service as a vehicle for section men, will soon be obsolete. The Kalamazoo car and velocipede works have just turned out a steam car, the same size and style of construction as the old-fashion hand car. The laborious hand power method of propulsion is displaced. The new car makes better time than the old car and is easily removed from the track, was given a trial test on Tuesday and found satisfactory.

The bill of representative Wachtel, to regulate fishing, which passed the house, fixes the size of the meshes of lead funnel and heart of trap nets, to not less than five inches in extension; the pot, crib of pocket, being the part in which the fish is finally captured, shall have meshes not less than three and one-half inches in extension. No pound, trap or other fixed net shall have meshes of less size than those above specified, and in all prosecutions the burden of proof in relation to the nets is thrown on the defendant. Inland lakes and rivers are excepted but not the rivers connecting the great lakes. The meshes of seines are not to be less than three and one-half inches in extension. All seines must be drawn upon the shore or upon a dock; drifting, dragging or towing nets is forbidden.

A bill prohibiting the sale of tobacco in any form to minors under 17 years, has passed both houses. It provides: Section 1. The people of the state of Michigan enact, That it shall not be lawful for any person by himself, his clerk or agent, to sell, give or furnish any cigar, cigarette, cheroot, chewing or smoking tobacco or tobacco in any form whatsoever, to any minor under 17 years of age, unless upon the written order of the parent or guardian of said minor. Sec. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $50, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than ten days or more than thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Unshared Prosperity.

The chief protection organ in this city has a dispatch from Fall River announcing that "manufacturers expect that the present year will be the most profitable ever known in the history of this city." During the past quarter "thirty-two corporations with a total capital of $17,933,000 have paid out in dividends to stockholders $487,560, an average of 2 71-100 per cent on the entire capital," or 10.84 percent a year.

This is a good showing for the protected cotton mill owners. The 40 per cent tariff, which gives them a practical monopoly of the business of furnishing cotton cloth to the people of this country secures to them a rich bounty.

But how about their operatives—the "American workingmen" of whom so much was said in the late presidential campaign?

The weavers in Fall River recently asked for a fairer share in the prosperity of which they help to operate. Their wages had been reduced 20 per cent since 1884, and but half of the cut had been restored. They asked as matter of justice, and as their benefit from the "great protection victory," that the wages of 1884 be restored.

The weavers were receiving an average of $8 26 per week for sixty hours' work—a less sum, considering the amount of cloth produced, than the same kind of work commanded in England.

Did the mill-owners consent to share their prosperity with their working people? On the contrary, they arrogantly refused even to receive a delegation of the strikers—falling back on their fat accumulations and deliberately waiting for the strikers to "starve out." They did starve out, and went back to work at the old wages in the "most profitable year ever known in the history of Fall River."

And this is how protection protects.—New York Times.

Epoch.

The transition from long lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the great alterative and tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 3

NEW CIGAR STORE.

The Charlevoix Cigar Company Open a Retail Department.

On Tuesday evening the Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co. formally opened their retail department in the Lewis block with free music and free cigars. The Charlevoix band played several appropriate selections. The room is elegantly decorated, the finest decorations of all being the large stock of high-grade cigars, tobaccos, and smokers goods, in their rich wrappings and boxes. In addition to all the grades of their own make, the company will keep on sale the best popular brands of smoking and chewing tobaccos, and a full line of smoker's goods. The location is as good as any in town, and there is no reason to question the success of the enterprise. It will be "headquarters" for all the boys.

The manufacturing department is being removed this week, and in a few days will be running with a full force. Mr. McGibeny will superintend both departments.

The company are to be congratulated on their pleasant surroundings and good prospects.

The Band Concert.

Notwithstanding the storm, the Charlevoix Cornet Band were greeted with a full house last Friday evening. Their performance shows marked improvement in the work, and the class of music handled indicates that they will take an advanced position among the bands of northern Michigan.

A pleasing variety was given the entertainment by the selections of Mrs. McGibeny, Mrs. Green, the Misses Blakely, Smith, and Bartholomew, Mr. C. F. Dixon, and Prof. Kaltbain.

The full program is as follows:

PART FIRST.

Overture.....Full Band......"Rival"

Ladies' Trio.....Mrs. Green, Miss Blakely and Smith......"Mermaid's Song."

Piano Solo.....Prof. Kaltbain.....Selected

Baritone Obligato.....Mr. Brown and Band....."Marengo."

Song.....Miss Florence Smith....."One Morning, Oh, So Early."

Cornet Solo.....Mrs. McGibeny....."Lizzie Polka."

Recitation.....Miss Winnie Bartholomew....."Mamie Musk."

Tuba Solo.....Mr. Weed and Band....."Bombardon."

PART SECOND.

Alto Solo.....Mr. Sherwood and Band....."Ottadoe."

Vocal Duet.....Misses Gertrude Blakely and Mrs. McGibeny.....Selected.

Tuba Solo.....Mr. Weed and Band....."Santa Lucia."

Piano duet.....Chas. F. Dixon; Mrs. E. H. Green and Mrs. McGibeny....."Overture Euranthe."

Song.....Miss Florence Smith....."Sleeping Rise to Me."

Cornet and Clarinet duet.....Mesars. Kinney and Fox....."Cheerfulness."

Quickstep.....Full Band....."New Orleans."

Louis Gagnon Drowned.

On Monday evening, Louis Gagnon eight-year-old son of Chas. Gganon, was missing, and search was made until a late hour without success. On Tuesday morning his cap was found in the river back of Dr. Carlstein's, and a little later, Al. Gilger found his body in the water on the shore side of the revetment. Mr. Gagnon was at work at the Soo and was telegraphed for, he returned Wednesday morning. The body was taken to Sutton's Bay for interment.

Lewis Grand Opera House.

A large force of carpenters and painters are applying the finishing touches to this elegant new place of amusements, and next Monday night it is to be dedicated by the Star Theater Co. with "The Galley Slave," followed on Tuesday evening with "The Silver King." The great labor connected with moving the JOURNAL office this week has prevented us from preparing a complete description of the house, and it must be deferred until another week.

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. E. Nelson, of Brooklyn, came home one evening feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well to-day. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines.

Test of Death.

Many tests have been suggested to define whether or not life is extinct or death has appeared to occur. Of the most recent, and held to be of the most reliable, is called the ammonia-hypodermic test. In using it a syringe full of strong solution of ammonia under the skin of the arm or some other convenient portion of the body. If the body be not dead—if it be the faintest circulation—the ammonia will produce on the skin, at the point where it was injected, a pink red patch, on the surface of which raised red spots will appear; but if there be absolute death, there will be produced a brown dark blotch, which is definitely conclusive against any possible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Pollutant Ice.

Users of ice must read up on the recent investigations of Kedzie, Pengren and Prudden, showing that ice taken from polluted streams is not purified by freezing. Kedzie tells us that if ice from streams containing rotting vegetable matter or sewdust it will induce diarrhoea. In 1875, at Rye beach, an epidemic broke out in a few hotel, and was traced at least to a stream from an adjacent pond. The latter of this pond in summer was foul and stinking with putrescent matter, organic matter, as well as bacteria, most eliminated by any ordinary freezer of cold. Too many of our creams are the recipients of sewage. This is the 19th age of civilization, and we must have it pure.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In Honor of Hayes.

A Burns anniversary to celebrate the birthday of the poet is an annual custom in Leslie, Ingham. At the late celebration twenty-four prominent merchants and farmers, mounted and dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' work, paraded the street headed by a volunteer band and preceded by a crowd of people. The procession stopped at the cost, where speeches and toasts were made by Mr. Johnson, Mr. Dobbins, Mr. Jackson, and others.—Lansing Journal.

SEALED PACKAGE, sent free to the world for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc. Write for terms, mailing free. E. C. SELLNER & CO., Norwalk, Conn., N. Y.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be made for it in NEW YORK.

IS THE BEST.

tive cents' worth of other necessaries.—St. Louis Republic.

selected.—Lansing Journal.

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in with a long gray beard, an armful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a stand of grapes were displayed "How you sell?" yelled pointing to open baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price.

The small man stopped bemoles so as to free his fistfully pulled off a big bunch in a basket of Concord, but, to bind a Catawba, and began cou

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions with "How much for grapes?" asked the man. "Two cents a basket." "Too much," said the away two more Concord "Are you a wholesale der. "No." "Own a vineyard, wine?" "No." "Where did you learn "Pearl's Jersey?" "Well, see here, old I set about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that you bow knot, and then you don't wait for us around here."—New Yo

The Case's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a t sent and that western burn corncobs this wint encouraging to drugg Iowa, Illinois and Wisc burning corncobs that breaks, where the cobs betts, we contemplate t matchless degree of co the festive corncob b unusuously proportion strike, and coal dealer breaks heath sell at Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the c

No Use Trying.

Trapper—Hello! W come from? Arizona! Arizona! Pacific coast! Yes, the best country.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

AROUND THE WORLD.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.

News from Foreign Shores—Domestic Happenings—Personal Pointers—Labor Notes Political Occurrences, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Etc.

A DOZEN KILLED.

Sad Fatalities at a Building Demolished by a Gale.

While fifteen or twenty men were at work in a new building in Tacoma, W. T., being erected for a hotel by Walter Eaton, a tremendous storm came up, striking the building with full force. The structure collapsed, carrying the workmen in the ruins. Citizens and laborers gathered around the wrecked building, and hundreds were soon at work endeavoring to rescue the imprisoned men. In a few minutes sufficient debris had been removed to get at some of the men, and the body of Walter Bates was first taken out. This was followed by two live workmen, and then a workman named McConnell, a new arrival from Kansas, was found dead. W. H. Snell, City Attorney elect, was soon after taken out so seriously injured that he can not recover. Three other bodies have been recovered, but have not yet been identified. Besides the workmen who were injured, the Rev. W. A. Mackey, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, who stopped to seek shelter from the rain, was severely hurt.

EXCLUDES THE CHINESE.

The Supreme Court Decides They Cannot Land in Southern Ports.

The Supreme Court has rendered an opinion in the case of Chae Chang Ping, appellant, vs. the Collector of the Port of San Francisco. This was a suit brought to test the constitutionality of the Scott Chinese exclusion act. Shortly after the Scott exclusion act went into effect Chae Chang Ping returned to the United States from China and endeavored to secure entrance at San Francisco. He had left the country armed with a certificate entitling him to return, but the certificate was declared invalid by the Scott act. The collector refused him admittance, and suit was brought in the United States Court for the district of California to test the constitutionality of the act, in accordance with the provisions of which the collector acted. The California courts upheld the constitutionality of the act, and from this the decision the case went to the Supreme Court on appeal. The court affirms the judgment.

BASE-BALL BATTERS.

Standing of the Clubs That Are Contending for First Place.

The relative position of the various clubs that are competing for the pennant is shown by the annexed table:

National.	W.	L.	P c	American.	W.	L.	P c
Boston	7	2	778	Kansas City	11	5	688
Philadel	9	3	750	Philadel	12	8	600
Pittsburg	9	3	750	Cleveland	9	6	600
New York	6	3	667	Boston	10	7	588
Chicago	6	3	667	Chicago	11	10	524
Cincinnati	5	3	625	Pittsburg	8	8	500
Indianap	7	5	583	Columbus	6	14	300
Washington	3	5	375	Baltimore	3	14	176

Western.	W.	L.	P c	Inter-St.	W.	L.	P c
St. Paul	8	2	800	Detroit	4	1	800
Omaha	10	3	769	Newport	4	1	800
Sioux City	9	3	750	Evansville	2	1	667
Denver	7	6	538	Peoria	6	6	500
Des Moines	7	6	538	Springfield	3	3	500
Minneapolis	5	5	500	Burlington	5	10	333
Milwaukee	4	12	250				

Insane Asylum Abuses.

Investigation of the Cook County, Illinois, Insane Asylum at Dunning shows that in addition to being overcrowded the patients are insufficiently clothed, filthy, and covered with vermin; that there is a scarcity of attendants; that they have no suitable occupation, no amusement, and little exercise; the investigation being a reflection on the Board of County Commissioners, as well as the officials of the institution.

Fatal Accident on a Cable Road.

While descending an incline at Seattle, W. T., the brake of a cable car refused to work. The train obtained great momentum, and in rounding a curve a number of passengers were dashed to the ground. Mrs. Sophronia Wagner was killed, her 9-year-old child badly injured, and many other persons sustained severe wounds.

Endowing a Wisconsin College.

The sum of $25,000 has been promised to Beloit (Wis.) College, by a Chicago gentleman, for the erection of an academy building, in case the citizens of Beloit will contribute $10,000. It is understood that another Chicago man has promised $100,000 for an endowment fund if a similar amount will be raised in the city.

War Brewing in South America.

It is reported from Rio de Janiero that there is immediate danger of a war between Bolivia and Paraguay, and that troops are already on the frontier of the former republic to prevent invasion by the Paraguayans. It is said that Brazil is in alliance with Paraguay.

Michigan's State Fair.

The Executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society has decided to locate the State Fair at Lansing permanently, to leave the fair society dealing liberally to the State society. It is probable the fair will be held during the week beginning Sept. 9.

Two Men Die in a Well.

George King and a man named Michaels were overcome by foul air and died while sinking an old well on the Blodgett farm, near Faribault, Minn.

A Mind-Reader's Death.

Washington Irving Bishop, the noted mind-reader, died suddenly in New York City of hysterical catalepsy.

THE CHOSEN FEW.

President Harrison Makes Known His Decisions Regarding Various Offices.

The President has made the following appointments:

Frank W. Palmer of Illinois, to be Public Printer; Theodore Roosevelt of New York and Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina, to be Civil Service Commissioners; Arthur L. Thomas of Salt Lake City, Utah, to be Governor of Utah; Elijah Sells of Texas, to be Director of the Census; Joseph Wheelwright, of Utah, to be Secretary of Utah; Frank Dwyer, of Iowa, to be Registrar of the Land Office at Blackfoot, Idaho; William H. Dunbleton of Idaho, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Blackfoot, Idaho; Michael A. Leahy of Idaho, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Lewiston, Idaho; Joseph A. Ancheta, to be Indian Agent at Moqui Agency, in Wisconsin; Joseph F. Herbert, of New Mexico, to be Agent of the Indians of the Mescalero Agency, New Mexico; James N. Bonner, of Kansas, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Thomas J. Morgan, retired major under the act of March 3, 1891, entitled, "An act to grant the right of way through the Indian Reservations to the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway," for the purpose of appropriating the compensation to be made by said railway company to the Cherokee Nation.

Colonel D. Lamont, of Illinois, to be United States Minister Resident and Consul General to Hayti; Charles Nagel, of Missouri, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri; Richard Parr, of Virginia, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia; Joseph F. Wilson, of Idaho Territory, to be Secretary of Idaho; Frank Dubois, of Idaho, to be Surveyor-General of Idaho; Pennsylvania, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania; Lewis S. Wilson, of Illinois, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District of Illinois; Charles M. Townsend, of Indiana, to be Assistant Attorney General Land Office; Lars K. Asher, of Minnesota, Receiver of Public Moneys at Crookston, Minn.; James A. Spradling, of New Mexico, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Las Cruces, New Mexico; Frank Hatton, of Iowa, to be Member of the Board of Registration and Election in the Territory of Utah; John W. Caldwell, of Montana, Indian Agent at the Blackfeet Agency, M. T.

The President has authorized Mr. Matthews of Illinois to be First Comptroller of the Treasury, vice M. J. Durham, resigned. Mr. Matthews has been the private secretary of Illinois House of Representatives. He was elected in 1884 as a Democrat, but was a strong advocate of the protective tariff policy, and subsequently held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Peoria District. He lives at Pittsfield, Ill. The President also appointed Frank C. Ainsworth, of Iowa, to be Commissioner of Pension Agent at New York City, and Samuel C. Kinney, of Kansas, to be Assistant Superintendent of the Carson City Mint. Irving G. Caldwell of Ohio and Richard W. De Lamatter of Kansas have been appointed Special Agents of the General Land Office.

DUN & CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Consistency of Commercial Action Lacking Throughout the Country.

The condition of trade for last week, as reviewed by R. G. Dun & Co., is as follows:

It is the most prominent characteristic of the situation that throughout this country that the usual consistency of commercial action is lacking. Investment and speculation in the branches of business are highly satisfactory, and the prospect for the future is good. In other directions the outlook is not so good. On the other, the recent change of Administration, the uncertainty of legislation, and the slow development of manufactures at the South, have caused hesitation. The demand for fall goods has been unusual, but there has begun to decline. Prices are lower at Pittsburg than for some time, and lower than for three years at Philadelphia, and the demand for iron is very light, and manufacturers still complain of inadequate orders. The cotton market is unsettled, and prices have declined. While waiting for adequate information, future deputies upon the state of the dry goods trade, which is not so satisfactory. The cotton manufacture is active and healthy. The demand for woolens is good, and the prospect for a large business in the spring and summer is very good. A speculative movement in lesser grains and provisions, with the exception of rye, corn, lard, ribs, and oats, has caused a decline in wheat, which is now lower than for sixteen years. The corn market is weak, and sixteen cents lower than last week. The provision market is very active, and prices have advanced, lard and ribs being the most active. Oil has declined 10 cents, and sugar is lower. The demand for iron has been very light, and the production is reduced. In spite of some speculative advances the general average of prices for commodities is a little lower than it was May 2. The outlook in the South and Southwest is encouraging, and nearly since the recent rains the prospects are encouraging, with the season more advanced than usual and the acreage in wheat considerably increased. The business failures continue large, and amount with the first five provinces to 279 against 279 in the first.

THREE NEW CRUISERS.

The Navy of the United States to Be Further Augmented.

The Secretary of the Navy is about to advertise for proposals for the construction of three twin screw protected cruisers, authorized by the last Congress and to cost not to exceed $700,000 each. A submarine torpedo boat is still to be contracted for, and when that is done some eighteen ships will have been added to our naval forces, each one embodying all the latest improvements. The three vessels for which bids are now to be invited are exactly alike. Their length is to be 257 feet, beam 37 feet, depth 19.6, and draught 16.6. They will each be of 2,000 tons displacement and 5,400 horse-power, with a guaranteed speed of eighteen knots, and carrying a crew of 295 officers and men. The motive power will be two triple expansion engines. Of coal 200 tons will be the load, although the bunkers will carry 425 tons. An ovoid-rounded tower will be on the forecastle and forward of that a wooden pilot-house, and the vessel will also have an electric light plant.

CRUSHED IN A STREET CAR.

Six Women Killed in an Accident at Kalamazoo, Mich.

A shocking accident occurred at the West Main street crossing of the Michigan Central Railroad, at Kalamazoo, Mich. A street-car, containing eight women and two men, was crossing the track when a switch-engine dashed down upon it at a high rate of speed, and the driver, being unable to get the car out of the way, the helpless passengers were hurled to a terrible death. The human freight was mangled in a terrible manner. The killed and wounded are: Mrs. Alexander Sandbach, killed and body highly mangled; Mrs. M. E. Wateles, instantly killed and body badly mangled; Miss Gertrude Tillotson, Mrs. George Smiley, Mrs. Middleton, and Mrs. Van Antwerp, killed; Mrs. Gibson, injured in the head and other parts; Mrs. Barnes, badly injured in the head and other parts.

Both of the male passengers escaped and the driver jumped from his engine in time to avoid anything but a few bruises.

A CHANCE FOR GENIUS.

The State Grange of Illinois Wants a Straw Binder.

The State Grange of Illinois, through its Executive Committee, offers $10,000 to be paid to any one who will invent a machine or device to attach to reapers that will bind wheat and oats with straw. Said device may work and twist its straw direct from the reaper, or it may be a separate machine that will twist the straw and wind on large spools that may be raveled on smaller spools by the farmer and set in the ground with the grain in shock. Said money to be paid as soon as the device is proved to be a success. Should more than one person claim the above $10,000 on his invention the committee reserve the right to choose the one that to them seems most practical. The said patent to be issued for the use and benefit of the Illinois State Grange and legally transferred by the said patentee. This offer holds good until July 4, 1892.

TO THE CATHOLIC CLERGY OF QUEBEC.

Summary of Decrees Passed Condemning Bazaars, Theaters, and Excursions.

Archbishop Fabre has issued a circular to his clergy in which he gives a summary of the decrees passed by the Seventh Council of Quebec and approved by his Holiness the Pope and comments thereon. This circular deals with the means adopted for raising money for religious purposes and condemns bazaars, concerts, excursions, and dinners, even when for charitable purposes. It urges the establishment for separate schools and condemns tenement societies. It deals in the strongest terms with blasphemy and condemns theaters, circuses, amateur theatricals, snowshoe races, skating clubs, and excursions for pleasure.

THE DEATH OF NATHAN BRATTIZED.

The Colored Population of Richmond, Va., Witnesses a Grand Immersion.

As a first result of the impressive and revival going on in Richmond, Va., for three weeks in the colored churches 300 have been baptized in the James river in mass. The crowd in attendance was estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. The reverse method of in procession through the streets, many of the women wearing white robes and some of the more opulent having on flowing gowns. The three ministers stood in the river, three in the gradient approaching them at a time, and the groans and shouts, the ecstatic ejaculations that rolled over the vast multitude were something of the kind ever before heard in Richmond.

THE CROP REPORT.

A Favorable Outlook in Northwestern States.

The weather crop bulletin of the Agricultural Department at Washington, says last season is twenty days in advance in the Northwest. The weather during the past week was favorable to improved crop conditions in Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and the most of Illinois, and portions of northern Illinois. Some replanting in that section will be necessary, owing to the high winds, which uncovered and scattered seeds. The weather was favorable for corn planting throughout the east half. Dakota reporting an unusually large acreage and planting well advanced. The condition of the fruit crop is encouraging in all sections.

TWO GOLD MINES FOUND.

Thousands Flocking to the Newly Discovered Diggings in Dakota.

Great excitement has been caused by the discovery of new and rich placer diggings about forty miles from Deadwood, D. T. Prospectors have been pouring in from the east and west, and the most of them have found a small scale showed gold in quantities, which was kept secret for a time, hoping work this spring the secret got out, and now thousands of men are rushing to the new El Dorado. Deer Lodge is a little lower than it was May 2. The outlook in the South and Southwest is encouraging, and nearly since the recent rains the prospects are encouraging, with the season more advanced than usual and the acreage in wheat considerably increased. The business failures continue large, and amount with the first five provinces to 279 against 279 in the first.

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and Dosha Counties farmers planted cotton as many as three times and each time the plant has been destroyed by the worms. Merchants are apprehensive and business is paralyzed.

Wild Gale in the East.

A storm of unparalleled fury occurred along the Atlantic coast on the 9th inst. Many cities were badly damaged by the wind, and thousands of people were panic-stricken, especially in New York City. The storm was particularly bad at Northfield, Vermont, where over one hundred persons were killed and many injured.

Doings of the Santa Fe.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, held at Topeka, Kan., 62,531 shares were represented. Wm. B. Strong, of Boston, was re-elected President of the system. A resolution was passed transferring the President's office from Boston to Chicago.

A Millionaire Dies in Poverty.

—Andrew Mitchell died in the City Hospital at Baltimore, Md. He refused to send to his relatives for help, saying that he had led a roving life for many years and declined to be a burden to others. Mitchell had been buried it was discovered that his parents had died at New Haven, Conn., two years ago and had left him $1,000,000.

Plenty of Delicate Food.

From Jamestown, Dakota, it is reported that after a very disagreeable night had been hanging over the city had disappeared a precipitation of frogs occurred, hundreds of them being picked up on the principal street of that city. It is believed that the cold, which was of a peculiar formation sucked the hoppers out of the pond.

Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

The boiler in the shop of the factory of A. A. Foster at Racine, Wis., exploded, wrecking the building and severely injuring Andrew Foster, who died a few hours after being injured. The loss is about $10,000; no insurance.

Death of J. P. Sanisbury.

John Pondar Sanisbury, Secretary of State of Kansas have been for years a home in Dover. He was the eldest son of Chancellor W. P. Sanisbury, United States Senator from Delaware during the war.

Inferior Tea.

Consul Crowder at Amoy China, reports that this year's crop of Amoy oolong tea is very inferior, dirty, and adulterated, and that very little is shipped. The yellow teas, where honest inspection would prevent its landing.

Bad Mistake of a Druggist.

A young druggist named Castle, at Evansville, Ind., by mistake put Strychnine in a prescription which he filled for an old lady. The condition is very critical, and should she die Castle will be arrested.

Burned to Death.

Mrs. Catherine Harkins, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., was burned to death by her night clothes taking fire from the explosion of a lamp she was using in attempting to extinguish the flames her husband was fatally burned.

Burning of Valuable Stables.

The stables of Captain Moore, near Crythiana, Ky., were burned. Eleven valuable horses, one valued at $15,000 and another at $10,000 perishing in the flames. No insurance.

American Bible Society.

At New York, last week, the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Bible Society was held. The cash receipts were $489,822, and the disbursements $550,989.

Railroad Earnings.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charles Railroad, the Secretary's report showed net earnings of $242,02.

Cowboys and Indians Fight.

In a fight between cowboys and Indians, near Fort Wingate, N. M., three of the latter were killed. The cowboys were arrested.

A New Bridge Opened.

The new suspension bridge at Lockport, N. Y., has been opened.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime	$ 4 30	@ 4 50
Good	3 50	@ 4 00
Medium	3 00	@ 3 40
Stockers	2 50	@ 3 00
HOGS—Packing	4 60	@ 5 00
Shipping Grades	4 70	@ 5 00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 40	@ 4 50
Common	2 50	@ 3 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 04	@ 1 05½
No. 2 Spring	1 04	@ 1 05½
CORN—No. 2	47	@ 47½
OATS—No. 2	37	@ 37½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	18	@ 22
EGGS—Fresh Laid	15	@ 17
PORK—Mess	11 50	@ 12 00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	98	@ 99
CORN—No. 3	39	@ 41
OATS—No. 2 White	38	@ 39
RYE—No. 1	44	@ 45
PORK—Mess	11 50	@ 11 75
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	2 75	@ 4 25
HOGS	3 90	@ 4 50
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 06	@ 1 06½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	50	@ 50½
OATS—No. 2 White	38	@ 38½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	98	@ 99
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 41½
OATS—No. 2 White	34	@ 36½
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 70
HOGS	4 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 14	@ 1 14½
CORN—No. 2	44½	@ 45
OATS—White	34	@ 37
PORK—New Mess	12 25	@ 12 50
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3 75	@ 4 50
HOGS	4 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2	79	@ 79
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 41½
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 33½
RYE—No. 2	44	@ 45
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	4 00	@ 5 00
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 00
WHEAT	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN	43	@ 43½
OATS	36	@ 36½
RYE	45	@ 46
CINCINNATI.		
HOGS—Butchers'	4 00	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 06	@ 1 07
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	37	@ 38
RYE—No. 2	47	@ 48
PORK—Clear Mess	12 00	@ 12 50
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Good	3 75	@ 4 10
Stockers	2 00	@ 3 00
Butchers'	3 00	@ 3 50
HOGS—Medium	4 50	@ 5 00
Heavy	4 60	@ 5 00
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 50

NEWS OF THE DIAMOND.

THE BASE-BALL SEASON IN FULL HEAT.

The Battle of the League Clubs for the Pennant—The Chicago Club Likely to Make a Strong Fight—New York and Boston Struggling for First Place.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

The base-ball season is in full heat, and from now on, until the winter frosts chill and paralyze the hands and fingers of the players, the noises created by the colliding of bat and ball, by the enthusiastic plaudits of spectators, and by the strident voice of the hard-worked, conscientious and much-abused umpire, as he shouts, "One ball!" "Two ball!" "Strike, strike!" "Out!" will be heard on many thousands of diamonds and many thousands of vacant lots throughout the land.

The Chicago Club, after playing four games with Pittsburgh, of which they won three in gallant style, has come East for a series of sixteen games. Returning home the last of May, they will reopen the campaign on their own grounds and play twenty-seven straight games.

The result of the four games played on the home grounds against Pittsburg has been highly satisfactory to the friends of the sport in this city. Judging from the work shown by the players, these contests indicate that Anson is not so much of a weak in this department as many have been led to believe. Knock, it is true, is in bad form, but the boy who which he pitched was not lost through his fault, but by an unfortunate error in between two of the outfielders. Tener, Gumbert, and Hutchinson pitched in the three games that were won by the home team, and all three showed by their work that they were well up in the ring, and capable of doing effective work. Young promises to fast developing into a batter, and, if he keeps his head and works in the right direction from which to judge, he will yet become one of the second leagues of the League. Every time he batted the bat he hit the ball, and, if he keeps on in the same line he made a three-base hit and two-base hits, and, if he can get a few more homers—but clean, long, hard hits down the foul line—he will be the man we are expected infielder cannot step into Williams' place, as he is a fast runner, and, if he keeps shall have recovered his old-time form and confidence. Dowse, of course, is doing the best he can, but that is scarcely good enough. Anson has to be wanted in the outfield, and, as Anson says, he has had to spoil a good outfield in a vain attempt to strengthen his infield. Pfeffer is pleading is well satisfied with the work of the team so far, and is strong in the faith that they will capture the pennant.

The Boston and Boston boys are battling for first place ever since the season opened, and the chances vacillate first in favor of the one and then in favor of the other. In the aggregate, they are stronger than last season. Harry Wright's Philadelphia boys are coming up fast, and Boston on the field, and made it warm for the Chicago, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia clubs, the base-ball world if the cults outranked both Boston and New York when the results, of the season's work of the three clubs, are compared. Manager Hanlon has lapped pound. Any team managed by Harry Wright is an unknown factor in a base-ball tourney.

Cleveland has surprised everybody by the strength of its team so far. The Indianapolis is also showing up strong, and Pittsburg will make it a dangerous team every time they meet them. Pittsburg is an unknown quantity. Manager Harry Wright is an unknown factor in a base-ball tourney.

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MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

THE YOUNGEST EDITOR.

—The Chicago *News* recently called attention to two instances of editorial precocity as evidenced in the experiment of a New York youth of but 12 years, and another at Colorado Springs, Col., under that age. The latter claimed to be not only the youngest editor, but to publish the smallest paper in America. A state exchange makes a note of the matter and says: Ralph C. Apted, of Grand Rapids, is entitled to the precedence, or rather the advantage, over the New York editor, at least in the matter of age. He is but 12 years old and has published the *Miscellany*, a weekly paper, for about ten months past. He was younger, therefore, than the New York boy when he began editorial work, and has printed four papers to the New York boy's one. As to the Colorado boy's claim to publishing the smallest paper in America, a comparison might be necessary to decide, but if it is smaller than the *Miscellany* it is very diminutive. The *Miscellany* contains eight pages, about three inches in length and two in width. In the matter of typing it is the principal diminutive size of the paper, Detroit certainly has the advantage over the foreign offering. The *Miscellany* is a son of Deputy Police Superintendent Horgan, was under 11 years old when he began to publish the paper. It is issued monthly, two inches deep and four inches wide. He is now only a tiny over 11 years old. The contents are entirely original, and, judging from the specimen before us, the boy will have no lack of material for his paper. The specimen before us is dated "Ionia, Mich., April 6. No. 1, Vol. 2, the first anniversary number, contained ten pages, and, from the fact that the publication was begun in the three-base hit and two-base hits, and, if he can get a few more homers—but clean, long, hard hits down the foul line—he will be the man we are expected infielder cannot step into Williams' place, as he is a fast runner, and, if he keeps shall have recovered his old-time form and confidence. Dowse, of course, is doing the best he can, but that is scarcely good enough. Anson has to be wanted in the outfield, and, as Anson says, he has had to spoil a good outfield in a vain attempt to strengthen his infield. Pfeffer is pleading is well satisfied with the work of the team so far, and is strong in the faith that they will capture the pennant.

—Albert Charbeneau, a reputable citizen, was arrested at Bay City on the complaint of State Insurance Commissioner Raymond. It was charged that Charbeneau solicited insurance for a company which was not authorized to do business in the State.

—A dispatch to the *Free Press* from Ishpeming says that "a fend of gold of great value was made last week only a few miles from this city, but several miles from any other fend has been discovered before. One small specimen of quartz, weighing only six ounces, contained thirty small nuggets of gold, weighing nearly an ounce avoirdupois. The exact location of the find is being kept secret until the discoverers can secure the land, but when the news becomes public it will create great excitement."

—The last Michigan monthly crop bulletin is based on the reports of 800 correspondents, and shows the amount of wheat winter killed to be insignificant. The condition is placed at 96 per cent. in Southern, 97 in Central and 100 in Northern Michigan. One year ago it was 95, 67 and 99 per cent, respectively. In April 279,317 bushels of wheat were reported marketed, and from August 1 May 1 12,530,747 bushels. Deducting for seed and home consumption, there is yet in farmers' hands 2,380,757 bushels of the 20 crop. Clover meadows and pastures are improved for the last week. The prospects for a full average fruit crop are excellent.

—The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society met at the State capital last week and decided to locate the State Fair in Lansing permanently. The board has spoken in favor of the fair coming grounds to the State society. It is probable the fair will be held during the week beginning Sept. 9.

—Monroe *Democrat*: "Some boys discovered a hawk in the barn of Morris Bentley. It is true that they had a shotgun and went for it, and got it the first shot. A dead hawk doesn't generally bring much in the poultry market, notwithstanding the fact that they usually cost considerable when shot in a barn. This one was an exception to the rule, and after Mr. Dunling figures up the cost of the barn, granary, pig pen and fences he will find that it cost more than the hawk by the Executive Committee, this Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Foster, proposes of the league. He could be allied with the Chicago club, and, if enough members, each of whom should constitute himself a committee of one, for the purpose of enlarging the membership, would be a decided gain to the club. The meeting first of all became plain as to the immediate future of the league, it should be purely educational or should be a political organization. There was a marked difference whether the man resigns or is fired." Lecture to them, give them stirring addresses. They needn't be partisan talk. On the contrary, advocate only principles of tariff reform, regardless of party. Such an address will often reach men who would fortify themselves against arguments if into them called to them. Have a sound, strong organization here and some kind of a nucleus everywhere. The more quietly you can work and communicate with the nucleus the better. Be always on the alert for them. We don't care whether they know anything about us if we only know everything about them to make them amenable to sound doctrine."

The remarks of this Nestor of the medical profession in America were those again interrupted by rousing applause.

Attention was called by another speaker of the necessity of reaching the farmer through his favorite paper. Judge Brown made some humorous allusions to farmers' characters, stating that he had lived on the farm during his early life. "I was also a Republican for longer than a lifetime," he said. "Subsequently I got my politics from Horace Greeley and my reason—was little I have—from Beecher. While having been one of the most active Republicans I am now on and-and-out free trader." This declaration provoked hearty applause. Revetting to the farmer again Judge Bangs remarked that the farmer was slow to think. Every man, more or less, hated to think. Professional men had relieved farmers from thinking by simply coming to them with their opinions ready made. The agitationists did the thinking for the farmer. They deserved a great deal of credit for being relieved from mental work, was the accepting of ready-made opinions. Assigned facts given him by the protectionists.

VERY HUNGRY INDEED.

GREEDY REPUBLICANS CLAMORING FOR SPOILS.

Dissatisfied with President Harrison Because the Faithful Are Not Being Provided for—Democrats Sympathy for Dudley.

(Washington telegram.)

The Republicans have been wont to make a part of the Democratic appetite for the pie, and it is a matter of pride and fast growing dissatisfaction in the minds of many that the Democratic appetite is partly due to his apparent slowness in providing for the people who are the Republicans are really much greater than the Democrats. Republicans feel as slow as the President may seem to his previous followers, it is a fact that he is making appointments more rapidly than President Cleveland did. While the special session of the Senate lasted the Republican leaders and strikers bitterly denounced Harrison's tardiness, and yet at the close of the session an actual count showed that no had made more than one-fourth as many appointments as President Cleveland did in the same time. A great deal of work was done by the public while Mr. Stevenson turned out Republicans, and Charles Foster, the instructions to the commission differ little from those which were given to the Democrat postmasters a great deal faster. In their haste to make appointments the Republican officials do not even stop to look up the papers on file. Superintendent Bell has just written to the Superintendents of Mails in Baltimore that his resignation was accepted when he never had resigned. Of course it makes no practical difference whether the man resigns or is fired, but it shows how anxious they are in haste in making appointments is too great to allow an inspection of the papers to see whether a resignation has been offered.

And every day brings forward new evidence of the coldness of the Republican party toward Dudley. The contest in the men in politics who have yet much to get from the President are talking openly about him, but in their private conversations they show no affection for Harrison, and complain both of appointments not made and appointments made without consulting party leaders. Gen. Harrison has no hope from Dudley's friends in his party, but there is a growing impression that he is considering Dudley. Among Republican politicians there is much sympathy for Col. Dudley. The statement that he has done more in the past twenty years for the Republican State Government of South Dakota and enjoy all the advantages of official order and national well being such a Government is pleasantness.

DEATH OF GEN. HARNEY.

The Oldest Officer on the Retired List Expires at Orlando, Fla.

Gen. William Selby Harney, the oldest officer on the retired list of the army, died at Orlando, Fla., on the 25th inst.

Gen. Harney was born in Tennessee, Aug. 22, 1800. His father was an intimate friend of Gen. Jackson, and young Harney early evinced a military taste. He was appointed a Lieutenant in 1818 by President Monroe, and his first active service was against the celebrated pirate Laffite. In 1823 he went to Missouri to quell Indian outbreaks, and was stationed near St. Louis for some time. While at Council Bluffs, in 1829, he was promoted to a Captaincy. Captain Harney was a handsome man, and Miss Mary Hawk, was and was married Mary Mallarshy, an heiress. His three children are John M. Harney, Eliza Harney (Countess De Noay), and Ann Harney (Countess De Thury). Capt. Harney fought in the Seminole War and was made a Colonel. When the Mexican war broke out he commanded the Texas frontier. For disobeying orders of Gen. Scott he was court-martialed, suspended, and his rank temporarily suspended. The action was afterwards reversed, and from that time on his career was brilliant. He was a Brigadier General in 1847, and was stationed in Texas. When the war broke out he was appointed Commander of the Department of the West, with headquarters in St. Louis. He was promoted to Major General in 1863, when he retired. He accumulated a great fortune and started his friends two years ago by marrying his housekeeper. The family opposed the marriage, but the General had his way.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The Quadrennial Report Shows a Gratifying Increase in Membership.

The world's quadrennial conference of the United Brethren church was held in New York City. Bishop Weaver's address showed an increase in the past quadrennial of 40,000 members in the church; 142 organized societies; nearly $200,000 in benevolent interests; over a half million in church property valuation, and a gain in the Sunday-school attendance of 37,000. The missionary contributions were $90,400, an increase of $30,000 over the previous years. It favored the non-prohibition clause in relation to membership in secret societies, which stand brought a minority report from Bishop Wright of Ohio.

TARIFF REFORM PLANS.

MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

Best Way of Reaching Farmers—The Venerable Dr. Davis Maps Out the Work of the Illinois League—A Strong Argument for Continuing and Pushing the Work—Officers Elected.

When the first public meeting in the interest of tariff reform was held in Chicago, some time in May of last year, at Farwell Hall, there was much talk of the mugwump character of the promoters of the movement, and much more was said about the political character of the agitation. While the active designs of the tariff reform men disappeared in the excitement of last fall's campaign, the movement was not allowed to die from political apoplexy. On the contrary, the leading men in the League kept bravely abreast of the time, and after the election steps were taken

He Got Away With
A short old man is
with a long gray beard y
an armful of Christmas
through Fulton marke
noon and stopped at a w
of grapes were displayi
"Here you are!" yell
pointing to open baskets
Concords, Catawbas an
market, for half the price
The small man stepped
females so as to free his
flatively pulled out a
bunch in a basket of Co
vonred that, he tried a
Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh
with a customer, now
short man's actions with
"How much for gra
laconically, cutting a Del
"Forty cents a basket,
"Too much," said the
away two more Concord
"Are you a wholesale
der.
"No."
"Own a vineyard,
wine?"
"No."
"Where did you learn
"Over's Jersey."
"Well, see here, old
ast about a pound and
cents, or I'll tie that bas
low knot, and then yo
ney; we don't want no g
around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for s
It is claimed that a
west and that western
born cyclones this wint
encouraging to drugg
Iowa, Illinois and Wisc
nothing but cobs three i
breaks, where the cobs
bats, we contemplate
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mammoth proportions
strike, and coal dealer
breaks hearth will sti
Eastern strikers may
pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the G

(Figure—in which
hands and each man
being left out.)
Miss D—Really, M
unexpected pleasure
Mr. C—Ah, you
told me to take what

The Deceptive

Farmer Griggs
must be foolin' Y
York nowadays.
logs when ye cause
look at ye now!—Ye

Winter Ye

Tramp
comes into
Apo

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

Entered at the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., as second class matter.

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LOCAL READING NOTICES—Five cents per line each insertion. Birth, Marriage and Death notices free. Obituary poetry and Cards of Thanks, five cents per line.

EXPLANATORY.

During the past week there has been a good deal of vigorous "kicking" because the JOURNAL was being moved into a room over a wagon shop. There are several questions involved, and their decision was the basis of our acceptance of these quarters. The first consideration was one of economy, and a reduction of expenses. This room costs for rent less than half as much as any other room on Bridge street could be had. The necessity of this economy will be apparent when we state that for three years the paper has been kept up to a standard above its own legitimate receipts, by the profits of the job office salary, every dollar of which has been expended in an effort to make the JOURNAL equal to the best county newspaper in northern Michigan. How well we have succeeded, our readers must decide. Every dollar of our salary has been so expended, and we are to-day, when all incumbrances are provided for, not one dollar richer on account of having been postmaster than we were when we took the office three years ago.

A second consideration is that the room is plenty large enough for our present business. Swallow & Lamphear did an excellent job of painting and kalsomining, and with eight windows on three sides it is a pleasant place to work.

Henceforth the paper must stand on its own merits. We shall make it as good as the business will warrant. Paper and help must be paid every week out of current receipts, therefore if cash is slow to come in, the amount of work on the paper must be gauged accordingly. If an increase of receipts should warrant the expense of more help, we shall be only too glad to increase the amount of space devoted to local news.

Come in and see us in our new quarters in the Nettleton building, opposite the Bridge street house, and drop a dollar in the editoral cash box whenever you can spare it,—if your account calls for it.

It's gone. The once doleful sound of the republican organs telling "what a great friend Harrison is to the laboring man." In about four years the same thing will arise. Laboring men, it will pay you to keep your eye on the workings of this administration.—Traverse Eagle.

THERE is but one thing needed to make the steamship City of Paris complete. She should fly the Stars and Strips at her topmast. Her owners are mostly Americans; she is a creation of American enterprise; her wonderful swiftness is a matter of justifiable national pride; but she carries the flag of Great Britain. To build such a vessel in this country would subject the person undertaking it to a fine of $50,000, or, what is equivalent to a fine, that much added expenditure. Is it any wonder that out of a total foreign tonnage of 12,956,159 tons in 1888, American vessels only carried 2,913,998 tons or a little more than one fifth?—Philadelphia Record.

TOOS parents to-day who are most ready to blame the public schools for the life failures of their children are commonly those who have troubled themselves the least about their home training, and consequently have supplied the schools, at first, with unfit material, and afterwards have neutralized the school training by the careless, slipshod habits allowed in the home. No schools can do their work unless the homes do their part as well, and, perhaps in no country and at no time has the duty of the home ever been so much in need of enforcement as in America to-day.—New York Evening Post.

MEMORIAL DAY 1889.

Program of Exercises for May 30, as Arranged by Baxter Post.

The committee in charge have arranged the following program for the exercises for Memorial day:

Marshal of the day, Past Commander E. H. Green; orator, Commander Byron See. The assembly will be sounded by the bugler of Baxter Post promptly at one o'clock P. M. Then the Charlevoix Cornet Band will play a selection and the procession will form in the following order: Charlevoix Cornet Band; Schools; Good Templars; Knights of Labor; Cigar-makers Union; Orangemen; Village President and Council; Oddfellows; Masonic Sons of Veterans; Womans Relief Corps Visiting Posts in order of senority; Flower Car; Baxter Post; Ambulance; Citizens and carriages. The procession will move to the cemetery where they will enter the grounds in reverse order the band playing a dirge.

At the cenotaph after a selection by the band, prayer by the Rev. W. H. McCartney, and the address by Commander See, the usual ceremonies as laid down in the Grand Army ritual will be followed, including salutes; after which the W. R. C. and their committees will decorate the graves. That being done all will again assemble around the cenotaph where the band will lead and the whole assemblage will join in singing America. The procession will then form by reverse order except the carriages and return to place of starting and be dismissed. A cordial invitation is extended to all old soldiers to assist in honoring the occasion. All who may wish to contribute flowers are requested to forward the same to the residence of Dr. Carlstein as soon as the 29th, so that the committee can get them properly arranged Bartholomew's opera house will be headquarters, where Baxter Post will assemble at ten o'clock for escort duty. Should the weather be inclement a service will be held in the hall.

Ask for Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier. With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

to any other. The foremost of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined. It is highly concentrated—the only $1 Sarsaparilla worth $5 a bottle.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far exceed those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction."—L. H. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickham, Tamaroa, Rosiland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples. There is nothing so good for the youthful blood" as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Robt. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, or, as the Doctors say, I prescribe it over the counter. It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

[First publication May 23, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Carl C. Von Plinks and Pauline Von Plinks to Chauncey P. Akers, dated the 8th day of June, A. D. 1887, and duly executed and delivered, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 17th day of December eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in Liber 6 of mortgages, at page 300, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Akers to Jay Gould by an instrument dated the 8th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in Liber 10 of mortgages, at page 100, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Jay Gould to Jay and E. Holden Ely to Jay M. Avery on the 25th of November, 1888, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 7th day of January, 1889, in Liber 10 of mortgages, at page 101, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars; and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the Sixteenth day of September, 1889,** at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is held), the lands and premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with nine per cent interest, and all legal costs, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot one of section thirty-two in township forty north, range six west, also the south-west fractional quarter of section twenty-nine in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing twenty-two and 55-100 acres, also the following parcel of land described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the north-east corner of the south-west quarter of the north-west fractional quarter of section thirty-two, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, thence due east thirty-one rods, thence in a south-westerly direction to a point on the south line thereof, one hundred and twenty-one and three-tenths rods south of the place of beginning, thence due north along said section line thirty-one rods to the place of beginning, containing three acres, excepting a certain parcel of land already sold to fractional school district number one, in said township, described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the north-east corner of said section thirty-two, and excepting the following to be the village of Advance, also sold, to wit: lots one, two, three, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fifteen, sixteen in block A, and lots four, five, four and seven in block B, and lots one in block D, according to the plat of said village of Advance of record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, excepting also the ten of block G, of Von Plinks's addition to the village of Boyne City, Michigan being in the village of Boyne, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan.

Dated May 23, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY,
PRATT & DAVIS and
E. H. GREEN,
Attorneys for Assignee.

[First publication May 23, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Lorenzo H. Porter and Jane Porter to John E. Folsom, dated the 2nd day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the 2nd day of December eighteen hundred and eighty, in Liber 5 of mortgages, at page 390, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said John E. Folsom to C. F. Avery on the 2nd day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds, on the 14th day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, in Liber 6 of mortgages, at page 390, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of twenty hundred and twenty dollars and eighty-nine cents; and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Monday, the Sixteenth day of August,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, and 20 dollars attorney fees, which premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The southwest quarter of section twenty-one, in town thirty-three north of range six west, in Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 23, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY,
Executrix of Estate of C. F. Avery, deceased.
PRATT & DAVIS and
E. H. GREEN,
Attorneys for Executrix.

WANTED.

A few more reliable men to handle our Specialties and Ornamental Stock. To energetic men we furnish steady work, on salary or commission. THIRTY-FIVE YEARS experience enables us to furnish our salesmen with UNEQUALED FACILITIES, and to make the road easy for BEGINNERS. Success assured. Choice of territory. Write for terms, stating age.

E. C. SELOVER & CO.,
Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Come and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

CHANGE OF

PROGRAMME.

These hot days make it necessary to lay aside heavy winter clothing and don lighter. Therefore I announce that

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,

MAY 27, 28 and 29.

THREE DAYS ONLY!

I will give a Grand Special Sale of

Spring Clothing!

AND LIGHT FURNISHINGS,

Suitable for the Season, including Straw Hats of all kinds. On these days I will give a

GREAT REDUCTION

From Retail Prices.

OF INTEREST TO ALL:

We will give every cash purchaser of $25 worth of Goods a Rocking Chair, of good make and handsomely trimmed. A ticket will be given to each customer giving the amount traded, and when $25 is spent with us you will be the proud possessor of a handsome Chair. This offer is good from May 1 to August 1.

Respectfully Yours,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

SAP PAILS. SAP PANS.

NEW HARROWS.

New Stoves.

New Builders Hardware.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 23, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Leslie Giddings is back from Monroe.

Loblell & Co. have a new delivery wagon.

Baby carriges cheap, at Emma Todd's.

You will regret it. Find out at the Bee Hive.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Ball, a daughter, May 17.

Don't miss it. Inquire of A. T. Washburne & Co.

Nelson White, foreman of the Sentinel, is in Chicago this week.

Mr. Smithson will occupy the M. E. pulpit next Sunday evening.

S. M. Sees & Sons are selling lady calls at prices which cannot be beat.

Buy your window shades of S. M. Sees & Sons. New patterns just received. Very cheap.

Emma Todd has a good new sewing machine for sale for $15.00. Call at the store and see it.

Buy one of those express wag ons of S. M. See & Sons; only 75 cents, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 each.

Baby carriages, all kinds and all prices. Don't buy till you see my stock. EMMA TODD.

Four pounds currant jelly for 25 cents. Four cans apples for 30 cents. A. E. MASON.

The Good Templars have changed their night of meeting from Monday evening to Friday evening; hour and place same as before.

Postmaster Berdan began business on Monday morning at the old stand. We understand he contemplates some changes and improvements in the near future.

Charlevoix people who attended circuit court at Boyne this week speak in high favor of the United States hotel, under the management of Sam. Thatcher.

The entering wedge of a complaint that may prove fatal is often a slight cold, which a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral might have cured in the commencement. It would be well, therefore, to keep this remedy within reach at all times.

The prevalence of scrofulous taint in the blood is much more universal than many are aware. Indeed but few persons are free from it. Fortunately, however, we have in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most potent remedy ever discovered for this terrible affliction.

For some time threatening letters have been sent to a Bohemian named Janusheck, living near Horton's Bay, and he has been warned to leave the community. Last Wednesday night unknown parties shot and killed a brood mare belonging to him, and valued at $200. Reward is offered for the arrest of the offenders.

An invention that is being used for sending coins through the mails, consists of a piece of paper about above the size of an envelope. In it are holes the size of a silver quarter, a half dollar and a dollar, with red paper seals, ready to pass across each hole. A coin can be put in and sealed, inclosed in an envelope and sent through the mail in safety.

The report comes as a support to the recent action of the school committee, in the adoption of the Hess system of warming and ventilation, that the Hide Park Ill., school board have adopted the Hess for a new building, although they already have the Rutan in operation, and their building was one examined by the first committee which made a report in favor of the Rutan.

A new stone-and-timber crosswalk was put in on south side of Clinton street across State, on Monday. At the time the old plank crosswalk was put in, that was taken out to-day, a stone-and-timber crosswalk was put in on the north side at the same crossing, where it would have practically the same wear as the one on the south side, and it is yet in good condition, demonstrating beyond question that they make the most substantial crosswalk, and last considerably longer than the old-fashioned plank crosswalk.

Masonic Resolutions.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Architect of Heaven to remove from our midst after a long and painful illness our brother J. Reed Emrey.

Resolved, That Charlevoix Lodge No 282 F. and A. M. and we as his individual brothers feel the loss of one who had long been associated with us under the ties of fraternal brotherhood and friendship.

Resolved, That we extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That the lodge room be draped in mourning for suitable period from the date of these resolutions and that these resolutions be spread on the records and a copy of them be sent to his bereaved family and that copies be furnished the local papers for publication.

J. S. DIXON,
W. C. NEWMAN,
F. G. HIXES,
Committee.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Callosed Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Threats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hixes & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

Promptness.

First a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Coughs, on Monday, the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter N. Wallace, Washington. Sold by G. W. Hoyt, one dollar.

Moral:—Trade at A. T. Washburne & Co's.

WILD BEASTS, BIRDS AND REPTILES OF THE WORLD.

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Agent for Charlevoix.

Who is now canvassing for the same.

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The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

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Feed and Sale Stables.

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The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

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The Largest, Finest, and best Selected Stock of Spring Designs in the City. Ceiling and Side Wall Decorations, Center Pieces, Dadoes, Friezes, Etc.

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Shelving packed and tables groaning under the weight of new seasonable goods. Newer, prettier, and more desirable.

We call especial attention this week to our white goods and embroidery stock. We have some bargains that you will be repaid in investing in.

And now that the sun shines remember we have the hats and parasols.

Children's and ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats a specialty.

You will find us in the Green block.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

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Advertisements inserted in this column for Two Cents a Line, each insertion; but no notice inserted for less than TEN CENTS.

C. V. COOK'S SUMMER BOARDING HOUSE. Will be open on JUNE 1st, Rates reasonable. Best in Charlevoix Resort, with Rowing Round Lake and the Village. Good Rooms to let on the Charlevoix Cottage. For terms address C. V. COOK, Charlevoix, Mich. 2003

FINE SUITE OF ROOMS to rent, over Mrs. H. S. Harsha's Real Estate and Insurance office, one door north of postoffice.

FOR SALE. Having decided to remove to Florida, I offer my property for sale, consisting of my residence, fifteen acres of land north of Hyson's farm, forty acres in South Arm, two village lots in Charlevoix and in Marion and Kalkaska, Toronto and Jordan Streets. A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Charlevoix, Mich.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Notary Public in Assn. Office over bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. WHITE, Attorney at Law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Collections promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. MCCLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. KANE, Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEIN, M. D., Office and residence on Mitchell St. Office hours, 8.30 to 10 A. M., and 4.00 to 5.30 P. M.

E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner Mitchell and Clinton St. Oxygen treatment a specialty. Office hours, 10 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 and 6.00 to 8.00 p. m.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 19, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment No. 109, meets 1st Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 299, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

K. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

I. O. G. T.—Charlevoix Temple Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

W. F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. KNOWN, Asst Cashier.

Brown & Co.'s Bank of Charlevoix

CAPITAL $25,000.

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections promptly attended to. Interest allowed on time deposits. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines. CORRESPONDENTS.—Chase National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

LOBDELL - & - CO.,

Successors to A. J. McLeod.

Dealers in—

Fresh & Salt

MEATS,

Poultry, Butter and Eggs, Vegetables and Fruits.

HOLLY CREAMERY BUTTER.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sight.

Repairing done promptly and Warranted. Broken articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

NEW TAILOR SHOP

C. D. SMITH,

Late of Grand Rapids,

CUTTER AND TAILOR

Latest Styles of Goods always on hand. Suits made to order. Corner Bridge and Mitchell Sts.

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Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and Emmet Counties. Shop on Bridge st., north of Lewis' Store. **Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on South Terrace, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

Farm for Sale

North-west ¼ of section 23, township of Hayes, 160 acres, 7 miles northeast of Charlevoix. Forty acres improved. For sale cheap. Terms easy. Enquire of S. MINER, on the premises, or address, Burgess, Mich. 2007

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Sale of Lands for Unpaid Taxes of the Year 1887.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX, } ss.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to law there will be sold for delinquent taxes of the year of 1887 and interest and charges thereon, at the office of the treasurer of the village of Charlevoix in said village, on Monday, the 7th day of June, A. D. 1889, commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day and continuing until said lands are all sold. The following described lands and tenements, to wit:

DESCRIPTION	Tax	Interest	Charges	Total
lot 3, blk 6, village of Charlevoix	84 00	65	50	85 15
lot 3, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	20	1	50	21 70
lot 11, " " " "	20	1	50	21 70
lot 12, " " " "	20	1	50	21 70
lot 1, blk 7, C. Mason add, vil of Charlevoix	4 00	30	50	4 80
lot 2, w ½ lot 4, blk 6, " " " "	4 00	30	50	4 80
lot 2, Clifford's add, " " " "	20	1	50	21 70
lot 3, " " " " " "	20	1	50	21 70
lot 4, " " " " " "	20	1	50	21 70
lot 5, " " " " " "	20	1	50	21 70
lot 6, " " " " " "	20	1	50	21 70
lot 3, blk 20, Newman's add, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	08	50	1 72
lot 4, " " " " " "	1 00	08	50	1 72
lot 10, Upright & Hurlbut add, " " " "	20	1	50	21 70
lot 11, " " " " " "	20	1	50	21 70
A piece of land commencing at the corner of a house on Round Lake, thence south 10 rods, thence north to a point due west of the place of beginning, thence east to the place of beginning, " " " "	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 4, blk 1, Mason's add, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	08	50	1 58
lot 46, Upright & Hurlbut " " " "	1 60	16	50	2 26
lot 47, " " " " " "	1 60	16	50	2 26
lot 1, blk 20, Newman's add, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	08	50	1 58
lot 2, " " " " " "	1 00	08	50	1 58
lot 2, blk 12, Upright & Hurlbut add, " " " "	1 00	23	50	1 73
lot 4, blk 1, Mason's add, vil of Charlevoix	40	3	50	43 90
lot 1, blk 3, " " " " " "	40	3	50	43 90
lot 6, blk 16, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	40	3	50	43 90
lot 8, blk 16, " " " " " "	40	3	50	43 90
lot 9, blk 16, " " " " " "	40	3	50	43 90
lot 10, blk 16, " " " " " "	40	3	50	43 90
lot 12, blk 16, " " " " " "	40	3	50	43 90
lot 3, blk 2, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	10 00	1 25	50	12 75

DESCRIPTION	Tax	Interest	Charges	Total
lot 13, blk 2, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	15	50	1 65
A parcel of land commencing at a corner of a house on Round Lake, thence south 10 rods, thence north to Round Lake, thence west along said lake 1 chain and 25 links, thence north 5 so-so chains thence west 1 chain to beginning, " " " "	1 00	15	50	1 65
lot 1, blk 13, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	32	50	1 82
A piece of land commencing at a corner of land owned by E. M. Clark at a place 19 chains and 40 links east of stake road, running north along Bridge St. at a point known as Fremont Point, thence west to a point south of the center of said road, thence south 5 so-so chains thence west 1 chain, thence south westerly course along shore of said lake to a point south of place of beginning, thence north to place of beginning, " " " "	50	15	50	1 65
lot 10 of lot 3, blk 12, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	32	50	1 82
lot 11, blk 12, vil of Charlevoix	2 00	65	50	2 95
Commencing at a point on the west side of Bridge St. at the s. e. corner of a piece of land owned by W. A. Pease, running thence north 40 rods to Lake Michigan, thence west along said lake 1 chain, thence south parallel to a line commencing 4 rods north from the place of beginning and running north 40 rods to Lake Michigan, thence south, by one rod to the west line of said Bridge St., thence along said street to place of beginning, lot 12, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	2 80	54	50	3 84
lot 13, " " " " " "	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 14, " " " " " "	20	5	50	75
lot 15, " " " " " "	20	5	50	75
lot 16, " " " " " "	20	5	50	75
lot 17, " " " " " "	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 3, blk 2, vil of Charlevoix	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 4, " " " "	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 8, blk 14, " " " "	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 1, lot 4, blk 3, Mason's add, vil of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 3, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	40	9	50	59
n ½ of lot 4, blk 3, " " " "	40	9	50	59
lot 1, blk 13, vil of Charlevoix	20	4	50	74
lot 2, " " " "	20	4	50	74
lot 12, blk 4, Dixon's add, vil of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
A parcel of land commencing 20 ft west of a corner of a house on Lot 3, blk 3, Mason's add, thence south 20 ft, thence west 50 ft, thence north 20 ft, thence east 50 ft, thence west 30 ft, thence south 20 ft to place of beginning,	2 10	48	50	3 08

Dated this 23d day of April, 1889.

ALICK ROSENTHAL, Village Treasurer.

—Philadelphia Times.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

scriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG. Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Journal Office.

UNEQUALED FACILITIES, and to make the road easy for BEGINNERS. Success assured. Choice of territory. Write for terms, stating age.

E. C. SELOVER & CO.,
Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

A true copy.

FRED. W. MAYNE,
Judge of Probate.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising may be made for it in NEW YORK.

STOVE POLISH IS THE BEST.

has to take in exchange barely seventy-five cents' worth of other necessaries.—St. Louis Republic.

He Got Away Wi

A short old man in with a long grey beard p an armful of Christmas through Fulton marke noon and stopped at a w of grapes were displayed "Here you are!" you pointing to open basket. Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price

The small man stopped handles so as to free him fatherly pulled off a bunch in a basket of Co vared that, in trading Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions with

"How much for gra facetiously, eating a bu

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said the away two more Concord

"Are you a Whitecap der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Overto, pretty."

"Well, see here, old at about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bee bow knot, and then yo sey, we don't want no a around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for

It is claimed that s west end that western burn corncobs this win encouraging to drought Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs there b breaks, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive corncob n mentioned proportion strike, and coal dealer breaks hearth will sti Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the O

(Figure—in which hands and each most being left out.)

Miss D—Really, M unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, you told me to take what

The Deceptio

Farmer Griggs (to must be feedin' yo York nowadays.

Jogs when yo canny look at yo now!—Pu

Winter Ve

—Philadelphia Times.

RETROSPECT.

BY E. C. CLANE.

The sun in his chariot has gone down the west,
The bird on the spray has sunk in their nest;
The flowers on the beach have closed their sweet eyes,
And the faraway stars shine bright in the skies.

Now darkness has gathered over mountain and plain,
And on the soft breeze come the sounds of refrain,
While hallowed memories steal over the soul,
Awakening emotions we cannot control.

Now memory wanders away to the
The pleasures of childhood, of manhood and strife,
Of hopes long deferred, of reverses sustained,
Of trials well-borne, of victories gained.

O night, in thy quiet and somber array!
How like to life's journey the last close of day,
When the spirit, grown faint from sorrow and toil,
In silence relinquishes the tenure of life.

But the darkness of night is succeeded by day,
And the gloom of the grave will pass quickly away,
And we rise and rest to the weary ones given,
In the home universal—God's beautiful heaven.

MILTONVALE, KANSAS.

HUNTING UP AN HEIR.

BY RUTH CHESTERFIELD.

It was a cold evening. The clouds which had been all day black and threatening were now beginning to send their snow flakes through the air, and John Hatchet was hurrying home to his supper at a headlong pace. John worked in Mr. Armstrong's great iron foundry—at low wages, it is true, but, as John said, "A little is better than nothing."

There had been a strike among the foundry hands, but John took no part in it; he kept steadily on at his work, and tried to persuade others to do the same.

"Times are hard," he said, "but what's the use of making them worse?" And that day when the strikers came in a body, led by Hans Schneider, and attempted to stop the works, John said, "There'll be bloodshed first."

And his former comrades, knowing him for a resolute fellow, after some parleying, concluded to depart, but threatened to return another day with arms in their hands.

"Very well," said John, "we'll be ready for you." They never came, however.

But, as I was saying, John was hurrying along home at the top of his speed, looking neither to the right nor to the left, so that he would not have seen the old man leaning against a lamp-post if he had not first run plump against him, and nearly knocked him over.

"Hallo!—beg pardon! All right my grandfather!" he exclaimed, as with one strong arm he restored the old man to his center of gravity.

"My stars! I thought you'd finished me," gasped the old man, embracing the lamp-post.

"I came pretty near it, that's a fact," said John. "But seems to me you shouldn't be out such a night as this; your folks ought to take better care of you."

"I haven't any folks," said the old man.

"Well, you'd better be at home any way."

"That's easy said; but I haven't any home either."

"Where are you bound then, grandfather? If your lodgings are near by I'll help you there, for you appear to be about used up."

"So I am; but I haven't a place to lay my head unless you take pity on me."

John hesitated. A strange vagrant wasn't just the most desirable guest, but he was evidently old and feeble, and John's kind heart was touched, so he said: "Well, come along with me. I'll give you a night's lodging, and to-morrow I'll see what can be done."

The old man needed no second invitation, and in a few minutes the two reached John's house. No sooner had he opened the door than five children and a dog rushed to greet him, while his wife, an easy, rosy-jolly little woman, exclaimed, "Why, John, what makes you so late? Supper's been ready to go on the table these fifteen minutes; the muffins won't be fit to eat."

"I'll risk 'em," said John, laughing. "See here, Debby, I've brought some company home to supper. I found this old gentleman out in the storm, and no better place to bring up at than the lamp-post, so I took him in tow, and here he is."

"He's welcome, I'm sure," said Debby.

"Why, his teeth chatter with the cold—or would if he had any, poor man—and not a bit of an overcoat. No place to go, did you say? Why he'd have frozen to death before morning."

"Aye, and starved too," said the man, looking longingly toward the table.

"To be sure! How thoughtless of me to stand here jabbering when I dare say you didn't have any dinner to speak of."

"I've had nothing to eat for two days, ma'am."

"Mercy on us! And to think such things should happen in a Christian land, John! Isn't it dreadful? Sit right up to the table, Mr.—what did you say his name was, John?"

"My name is Dill—Joshua Dill, ma'am."

"There used to be Dills up in Pansumpsic. I wonder if he's one of 'em?" said Debby.

"Never mind that now," said John; "give the poor man his supper, and you can get his family history afterward."

"Those Dills were sort of relations of mine. It would be funny if he was one of 'em, wouldn't it?" persisted Debby, as she heaped the old man's plate with eatables, which he devoured, unembarrassed by the curious and eager gaze of the five children and the investigations of Pooto, who from the first had regarded the stranger with evident distrust.

For this Pooto probably had no better reason than that the man was poorly clad; for the dog, as you know, is a natural aristocrat, and will drive away the man who approaches your door in rags and a slouched hat, while he suffers the man in broadcloth and a stove-pipe to pass unchallenged. Is it that, by some subtle instinct, he divines that rags and filth are apt to be the wearer of ill-doing, and neatness and thrift the reward of well-doing?

But good little Mrs. Hatchet did not at all sympathize with this view of the case, and rebuked Pooto for his want of hospitality. As a rule, the more wretched a human being was the more she took him into her motherly heart. Accordingly she was greatly delighted when she found that her present guest once had relatives in Pasumpsic, and she and all the five children at once took to calling him "Grandfather Dill."

"Only think, John," said she, when the old man had gone to bed, "he says his folks came from Pasumpsic. No doubt he is some relation to us."

"It would be a great comfort to find yourself forfeith cousin to a tramp," said John.

The next morning Grandfather Dill was as old from the effects of his exposure that he was unable to rise, and what with the hot herb teas with which Mrs. Hatchet scalded him inside, and the mustard plasters with which she flayed him outside, it was another week before he was able to sit in the great arm-chair in the corner, and begin to talk about resuming his wanderings again.

For this, however, he was mainly feeably too feeble, and John went to the town authorities to get them to take him off his hands. They at with one accord declared that he was none of their paupers, and that they never already overrun with tramps, and that the only thing they had justified in doing was to forward him to Littleton, where he stated that he belonged.

But Mrs. Hatchet was not to be so easily decided that he should not be moved in his present condition, and John quite agreed with her. So Grandfather Dill staid on and on till it became evident that he never would take the journey to Littleton, or any other journey but the last long journey which awaits us all.

Meantime, John's conduct elicited various comments from his townspeople—some praised and some blamed.

Hans Schneider said:

"I al'ays thought John was a fool, and now I know it, burdening himself with a pauper in these hard times. He'll come to the poor-house himself yet, see if he don't."

As Grandfather Dill grew weaker he had, or seemed to have, some strange fancies. He often muttered the name of "Prissy," coupled with the words, "She shan't have a cent of it!" And at last one day he asked John to bring a notary to make his will.

"I am going to make it in favor of you and your wife," said he; "you've both been good to me, and to me was a Dill, or her mother was; and as for 'Prissy'—there he stopped.

"Who is Prissy?" asked John.

"Nobody; I don't know any such person. Bring the notary."

At first John put him off, for he did not wish to offend the notary by asking him to come out in the storm—and it was but the old man was so persistent that for the sake of quieting him he finally acceded to the request, and he will be dry made, signed, sealed, and delivered.

"If there is any truth in this, you're a rich man," said the notary to John.

After this Grandfather Dill seemed satisfied, though he failed rapidly; but a few minutes before he died he murmured, "Poor Prissy! Perhaps she wasn't so much to blame, after all."

That the property so liberally bequeathed to him existed anywhere but in Grandfather Dill's imagination John did not believe, and but for the notary would scarcely have given the matter another thought; but the notary said the old man had given the items of the will with great precision, which was in itself an indication of its truthfulness, and that it was very easy to find out whether there was anything in it or not. For his part he thought it worth looking into.

John said it was his opinion that the old man had nothing but the rags on his back, but still, as Mr. Armstrong was about to send him away on a business commission, he could easily take Littleton on his route, thereby "killing two birds with one stone," as he jestingly observed.

To his unbounded surprise, and to the equal surprise of the Littleton people, he ascertained through a lawyer that the seeming pauper was indeed the owner of thousands.

He was considered a fool in the town, nor was it known that he had any elsewhere. He was not a native of Littleton, however, but had come, it was believed, from Pomfret; so to Pomfret went John.

None of the younger generation remembered any Dills, but some of the older ones knew that there had once been such a family, though they had long since lost all knowledge of them.

"If anybody can tell you about them old Granny Mellion can," said the landlord of the Eagle Hotel. "She knows everything. She's a regular 'History of Pomfret' in one volume." And so it proved.

"Do I remember Mr. Dill—Joshua Dill?" said the old lady. "To be sure I do. He was one of our leading citizens once, but after he quarreled with his daughter he was all broken up."

"Then he had a daughter?"

"Yes; a stubborn, headstrong piece as ever lived, and wild and heedless besides. He couldn't do anything with her after her mother died. At last he got so angry at something—I never rightly knew what—that he said she's scolded her worse than common, and she threatened to go off and leave him to himself. He told her to go if she wanted to, but she should never come back if she did.

"He didn't expect she'd go, but she went, and nobody knew that they ever saw each other again. Mahala Hunt, that kept house for him, told the story, and she ought to know, for she was intimate to see him after she'd gone. He's dead and buried, and the last of his family. As a rule, the more wretched a human being was the more she took him into her motherly heart. Accordingly she was greatly delighted when she found that her present guest once had relatives in Pasumpsic, and she and all the five children at once took to calling him "Grandfather Dill."

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After this Grandfather Dill seemed satisfied, though he failed rapidly; but a few minutes before he died he murmured, "Poor Prissy! Perhaps she wasn't so much to blame, after all."

That the property so liberally bequeathed to him existed anywhere but in Grandfather Dill's imagination John did not believe, and but for the notary would scarcely have given the matter another thought; but the notary said the old man had given the items of the will with great precision, which was in itself an indication of its truthfulness, and that it was very easy to find out whether there was anything in it or not. For his part he thought it worth looking into.

John said it was his opinion that the old man had nothing but the rags on his back, but still, as Mr. Armstrong was about to send him away on a business commission, he could easily take Littleton on his route, thereby "killing two birds with one stone," as he jestingly observed.

To his unbounded surprise, and to the equal surprise of the Littleton people, he ascertained through a lawyer that the seeming pauper was indeed the owner of thousands.

He was considered a fool in the town, nor was it known that he had any elsewhere. He was not a native of Littleton, however, but had come, it was believed, from Pomfret; so to Pomfret went John.

None of the younger generation remembered any Dills, but some of the older ones knew that there had once been such a family, though they had long since lost all knowledge of them.

"If anybody can tell you about them old Granny Mellion can," said the landlord of the Eagle Hotel. "She knows everything. She's a regular 'History of Pomfret' in one volume." And so it proved.

"Do I remember Mr. Dill—Joshua Dill?" said the old lady. "To be sure I do. He was one of our leading citi-

Old Newspapers for Sale.

Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Journal Office.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

THE House met at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th inst., as a committee of the whole. The Wells party of Lenawee, complicating the use of the Hilsen voting machine, received an adverse committee report. The bill authorizing the appointment of a guardian by Judges of Probate in counties having a population of 25,000 or more, was reported by the committee, a bill passed the House, amendatory of the whole which is the same as one taken up on the part of several families to secure control of great tracts of valuable low lands in Lake, Mason, and Oceana. The Lowe bill, providing for the taxation of bank stock ratable on a wholesale scale, with exceptions for this purpose, and limits the amount of bank one capital stock to $100,000, passed. The Governor approved a bill to prevent tonnage discrimination on the Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal. The House concurred in the Senate bill appropriating $12,500 for an amusement hall at Coldwater Soldiers' Home. The Senate met at 8 o'clock in the evening, but did no business of importance.

THE Senate passed the Detroit boulevard bill on the 7th inst., just as it passed the House the August bill, prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors under 16 years of age, which the House had passed the House. A bill was also passed making appropriations for a state agricultural college and a pioneer school and museum at Ann Arbor. The House passed the Senate bill to repeal the act for the formation of school districts in Grand Rapids Township for the purpose of relieving the Senate of its responsibility for homogeneity; increasing the salary of the Librarian and Assistant, House bill fixing the compensation of the Warden and Superintendent of the Upper Peninsula Reform School at the rate of $1,000 and $600 respectively, a resolution was offered appropriating $1,375 for the expenses of the inauguration of the Governor and military to the New York Centennial, and a bill was passed by the Senate and Military Affairs, the student at the Orchard Lake Cadets at the celebration was commanded by resolution. An effort for morning sessions failed. The House passed bills authorizing the Ionia Soldiers' Home to erect a hospital building, and for the relief of Lucy Ann Ely, providing for final compensation for services in the office of the Wayne County Probate Court; to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, appropriating 90,000 for the support of the State Public School, and to provide for the support of the County Agricultural Public School. A bill to pension Judge Swift, of the Detroit Recorder's Court, at $6,000 per year, was killed, as was a resolution appropriating $50,000 for the Michigan Soldiers' Home. The Senate concurred, reducing the tax on the foreign fire insurance companies, was lost and reconsidered and the bill tabled.

Healthy Eaters.

As a member of the Committee of Arrangements," said the caller at the hotel, "I want to find out what terms you can give to delegates to a convention to be held in this city next week. We shall need accommodations for fifty or more persons."

"Our regular rates are $3.50 per day," responded the landlord, "but for a party of fifty I can, of course, make a considerable—" By the way, what kind of a gathering is it to be?

"It is the regular annual State convention of the Vegetarians' Association."

"My terms," said the landlord, emphatically, "will be $6 per day."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Not Afraid of the Sun.

A bright youth, undergoing examination a few days ago on admission to the Cadet Corps, was asked whether he found himself confronted with the sun, and if so, how he shielded his eyes on their way. In a burst of gratitude these last-named individuals invited the donors to name their son, when, without reflecting upon the helplessness of the little victim, they loaded him down for all his future with the name of "Grover Harrison." If the little fellow does not work at cross purposes all his life it will be because of the truth of the old adage that "there is nothing in a name."

Healthy Eaters.

"Sir, I am sorry to say that you are served slowly, but with intelligence and politeness. No "duchesses" in the great cities of the North or the fashionable resorts of the South.

"Those good negroes are such cheerful, open faces! They seem so glad to be alive, and they look so good-natured that it does one good to see them. When they look at one another they laugh. When you look at them they laugh. If a negro sees another negro black than himself he is delighted. He calls him 'dah,' and looks on him in a patronizing way. If he sees a light-colored man, he calls the whites so when they roll them in their own droll fashion; then he runs out white teeth constantly on view, framed in thick retroussé lips; the swaying motion of his walking with broad toes and head thrown back; the musical voice, sweet, but sonorous, and so pleasing compared to the horrible twang of the lower class people in the North, all make up a picturesque whole. You forget the color and fall to admiring them.

"And how amusing they are!

At the Everett Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., I one day went to the wrong table.

"You've come to de wrong table, sah," said the colored waiter. Then, indicating the negro who served at the next table, he added: "Dat's de gentleman dah waits on yes, sah."

I immediately recognized my "gentleman" and changed my seat. The fact is that all the negroes are alike at a glance. It requires as much personal study to tell one from another as it does to distinguish one French gendarme from another French gendarme. —*Jonathan and His Continent,* *Max O'Rell.*

Washing Out the Stomach.

A medical journal reports that the young men of Washington, when invited out to dinner, carry the preparations of their toilet so far as to wash out their stomachs with a stomach pump. If this the *Record* remarks "It might even be regarded as an act of courtesy to the host to bring to his table a stomach that has been scrupulously laundried, and which lies in neat and antiseptic emptiness folded beneath the diaphragm." The *British Medical Journal* favors cleansing the stomach before meals in a less vigorous or heroic fashion, viz.: By drinking freely of water. Of this it says: "It washes away the mucus which is secreted during the intervals of repose and favors peristalsis of the whole alimentary tract. The membrane thus cleansed is in a much better condition to receive food when converted into soluble compounds. Food coated with tenacious mucus matter must necessarily be slow of digestion, and so especially in the morning before breakfast a good glass of water makes a hygienic preparation for breakfast."—*Powder Health Monthly.*

What's In a Name!

A son was born to an immigrant and his wife on a Southern Pacific train, and generous passengers made up a purse to clear the impecunious parents on their way. In a burst of gratitude these last-named individuals invited the donors to name their son, when, without reflecting upon the helplessness of the little victim, they loaded him down for all his future with the name of "Grover Harrison." If the little fellow does not work at cross purposes all his life it will be because of the truth of the old adage that "there is nothing in a name."

LONDON'S police force numbers 14,237 men.

MYSTERIES OF THE SEA.

Record of Lost Steam Vessels on the Atlantic Ocean.

The record of the lost steam vessels on the Atlantic Ocean is a long and interesting one. As compiled by *Harper's Weekly*, the roll stands as follows:

1841. President, unreckoned disappeared.
1845. Arkadia, wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland.
1847. Great Britain, wrecked on the coast of Ireland; Tweed, off Yucatan, on Alvarado Reef.
1848. Julia, wrecked on the same reef.
1851. Ocean Monarch, foundered.
1853. St. George, burned; Amazon, burned.
1854. Pacific, wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia.
1856. Arctic, of Claghow, disappeared; Franklin, City of Philadelphia, wrecked off Philadelphia, wrecked.
1856. Pacific, disappeared; Le Lyonnais, run down.
1857. President, disappeared; Montreal, burned.
1858. New York, foundered; Central America, foundered off South Carolina; Independence, wrecked off Cape Hatteras; Hungarian, the same.
1863. Connaught, burned.
1864. Pacific, wrecked on sunken rock North Coast of Spain.
1865. Norman, Lady Sale, and Georgia, all wrecked off Nova Scotia.
1866. Evangeline, wrecked off Nova Scotia; City of New York, wrecked on High Cliff off Ballycastle, Ireland; Nestorian, off Newfoundland; Etna, off Glenburg.
1865. Scotland, burned.
1867. Anglo Saxon, foundered.
1868. Hibernia, foundered.
1869. Minnesota, wrecked off Hatteras; Helvetia, off Cheapeake, both wrecked on the coast of New Jersey.
1870. City of Boston, disappeared; Cambria, wrecked on Irish coast.
1872. Atlantic, wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia; Tripoli, wrecked on the Irish coast.
1873. Manhattan, wrecked off Long Island; Metropolis, wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia; Wisconsin, wrecked on the Scotch coast; Ville du Havre, run down by the Scotland; Pomeranian, wrecked on the Irish coast; Northern Michigan Insane Asylum, authorized by act of Detroit to lease land for the improvement of its sewer. The Governor and Legislature will be asked to appoint a big notaries public; to provide for a municipal court in Detroit; to pay the Sheriff of Wayne and Judge Jerome the salaries of Circuit Judge Jerome. The Governor appointed John Ferguson, of Ionia, a commissioner to Saginaw Creek; Ferdinand W. Nordhauer, member of the Board of Control of the Soldiers' Home, vice Capt. Alfred Lambert; Lieut. M. Longyear, of Marquette, member of the Board of Control of the Upper Peninsula School, and Thomas Applegate, member of the Board of Control of the Ionia School.

THE Senate complied with the House "request" for the use of the Senate Hall, which was defeated by a vote of 10 yeas to 19 nays. Senator Ferguson introduced a resolution to amend the constitution, so as to provide that cities may secure authorizing East City to incur a debt of $100,000 for the purpose of building a new City Hall, which was passed by the Senate not at 8 o'clock in the evening, and she knew he was looking for Prissy."

"Prissy!" said John.

"Yes; her name was Priscilla, you know. But Prissy never came, and by and by he seemed to give it up, and other that the only object he had in the world appeared to be to save and hoard money. And it didn't do him any good, either, for he wouldn't even allow himself enough to eat, nor Mahala either. At last she said she couldn't stand it any longer, and she left him, and by and by he died out and was nobody knows where."

"And his daughter?"

"Oh, most likely she's dead! There's been a good many stories about about her, but some say that they didn't amount to much."

Then John thanked the old lady for her information, and having in his turn told her what he knew of Mr. Dill they parted.

When John reported to Mr. Hatch, lawyer, the very strange information he had gathered at Pomfret that gentleman said: "It isn't of the slightest consequence, sir; all the relations in the world couldn't upset the will, which is perfectly legal."

John smiled. "I suppose the best way to settle the matter of Prissy's being or living would be to advertise, wouldn't it?" he asked.

"Doubtless it would; but what do you want to ascertain for? You'll only make trouble for yourself."

"It seems to me the right thing to do," said John, "and as I don't understand much about such matters I will get you to attend to it for me, and send me word if you hear anything."

"Of course, I will attend to it if such are your orders; but mind, sir, it is not my advice, and I decline to be held responsible for the consequences."

"I hold no one responsible but myself," said John.

The news of John's fortune reached home before he did, and he at once became a very important personage in the little village. The only dull in his friends flocked around him with congratulations, but those who had formerly overlooked the poor mechanic entirely suddenly discovered that he was a man of extraordinary merit. Mr. Brown strong expressed joy at his good luck at the same time he said: "I don't see how I am to get along without you."

"Perhaps you won't have to," said John. "I mean to keep right on with my work as long as I can."

As for Mrs. Ratchet, she declared it was a fairy story. She would have a new silk dress before another Sunday. "Who would have dreamed when you brought that old man home that it would end like this?"

"It hasn't ended," said John.

"There, that's just like you! Bad luck! Debby: "you've never excited a thousand pounds." Debby just like dancing and clapping my hands."

And John's exercising a pirouette which was the means of bringing her foot down upon Pooto's tail. He ran under the table with a yelp, and she dragged him out and petted him, saying: "Never mind, Pooto; you shall have a beautiful new collar with a silver label, so you shall."

"Debby," said John, "if anything should happen that this money should turn out not to be yours after all, would it be such a terrible disappointment to you?"

"Oh, John, what do you mean?" said Debby.

"Grandfather Dill had a daughter," said John. "Do you remember his last words?"

"Yes—let me see. He said, 'Poor Prissy! Perhaps she wasn't so much to blame after all.'"

"Well, Prissy was his daughter. If she is alive her father's money is rightfully hers."

"In spite of the will?"

"In spite of the will," said John.

"But she may be dead. I hope she is. O Lordy! I didn't mean to say that." And Debby clapped her hand over her mouth as if to keep back the wicked words. "But to think of being as poor as ever again after all our plans and hopes. Why couldn't you tell me there was a doubt about it in the first place?"

"Because you went on so you didn't give me time," said John. "Besides it isn't really settled that we give up the money even if Prissy is alive."

"How is anybody going to know what you mean?" said Debby, impatiently, as mimicked my Dills, but some of the older ones knew that there had once been such a family, though they had long since lost all knowledge of them.

"If anybody can tell you about them old Granny Mellion can," said the landlord of the Eagle Hotel. "She knows everything. She's a regular 'History of Pomfret' in one volume." And so it proved.

"Do I remember Mr. Dill—Joshua Dill?" said the old lady. "To be sure I do. He was one of our leading citi-

ARE YOU TIRED OF YOUR PAPER? Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Journal Office.

That Offer of $5,000.

Our readers will doubtless call to mind the offer so widely advertised for the past two years by H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure and Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, that they would pay $5,000 to any person who would prove to the satisfaction of any three judges their published a testimonial that was not genuine so far as they knew.

This offer had the ring of honesty about it, and the world has an especial liking for not just now we glean from the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, that the Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co. propose to

PAY THE OFFER OF $5,000.00.

Every Testimonial published by us in Upon Our word we have been, as above stated, ready to pay any one who will prove the contrary, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars. H. H. WARNER & CO.
Rochester, N. Y., January 2, 1888.

We ask the reader's special attention to the following testimonials, as bearing on the question of the genuineness of the guaranteed to take one bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, and see what a change for the better Cure and has entirely recovered. We think it proper to add that I was troubled with my kidneys for over two years, but am now free from all kidney troubles, and feel as well as I ever did. I cheerfully recommend your Safe Cure.

CARY YEAS, Aurora, Ill., Dec. 29, 1888.

For nearly a year I suffered from Gravel, and was under the treatment of a doctor. I took a great deal of medicine, but it all did me no good. I then began taking Warner's Safe Cure, and after using one bottle of it I began to pass the gravel in small lumps, and took half of it. The gravel stone left me, and I began to feel like a new man. I consider it a blessed gift to my life.—MAS. DOLAY MCCOY, Ottawa, Ill.

St Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1888.—In 1880 I was attacked with bilious fever, which left me in a very low state. They plying often advice to medical men of Brooklyn, without any permanent benefit. In 1886 I was advised to try Warner's Safe Cure, and after using the first bottle in three days I was completely cured, and am happy to state that I have enjoyed good health ever since in my form.—J. W. MCCLURE.

Mr. Marion Mills, Dec. 29, 1888.—I have been troubled with my kidneys, which incapacitated me from work, when the friends of a friend had a wonderful cure by the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and I was induced to try it. I was Christian, and I can say in all sincerity that it has done me more good than any other medicine I have taken. I recommend it to all my friends.—MRS. CHRISTIANA BOLTON, Mills, Ill.

Mr. Marion Mills, Dec. 29, 1888.—I have proved a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, and find it a valuable medicine. I shall use it in my family when I need a medicine for the ailments for which it is recommended.—REV. J. H. MILLER, Mills, Ill.

Not So Very Different.

"Have you heard of Smith lately?" asked one traveling man of another when they met on the train.

"Yes; he and his brother are in Kansas."

"They were both of a literary turn of mind, I remember. What are they doing?"

"Bill Smith is doing some work for an Eastern magazine, writing fairy stories."

"And Jim?"

"Jim is editing a real estate paper."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Rivaled the Gems in Color.

Ethereal wife (rapturously)—Oh, George! Mrs. Van Dorcent has bought the elegant sapphires which have been on exhibition at Stiffaney's. She paid $12,000 for them. Oh, darling! I have never before nor since seen such rich blue as they are!

Husband—If you could have seen Mr. Van Dorcent, as I did, just after his wife told him of her purchase, you would not say that, dearest. He was infinitely more blue than the sapphires.—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

At the Optician's.

Customer—I can't see with these glasses.

Optician—Ah, you are near-sighted.

Customer (trying them on)—Ah, I see now. I can read the sign over the way.

Customer (trying them on)—Ah, I can't read a line! But tell me, what will these cost?

Optician—Alas! my dear sir, you will have to buy a poodle.—*Epoch.*

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that it does what it is claimed for it, actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Sarsaparilla and C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

$1.00 6th Parlor Suite, Brass Trimmed, Solid Walnut Frame, Upholstered in Plush, Worth $40. Sent on receipt of $1.00. Catalogue free. Address, CHICAGO SUPPLY EXCHANGE, 1 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sent postpaid. Sample, 25 cts. Kidder's Pastilles, Boston, Mass.

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$75 to $250 a MONTH can be made by any active person to sell our goods. Address, STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., Boston, Mass.

MOTHERS' FRIEND MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY IT USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT. Sent by express, prepaid, $1.50 per bottle. Book "Mother" Sent Free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SSS THE WELL TOOT The world ought to know of the wonderful cures of Scrofula by Swift's Specific. Some time ago I noticed in a paper a copy of an advertisement of a cure of Scrofula from the first bottle of S. S. S. I had tried everything else for months since I got taken down with the disease, and had no sign of return of the Scrofula disease. Now, I know that S. S. S. is the best medicine for Scrofula. Yours truly, M. A. DAVIS, Atlanta, Ga.

TO THOSE WHO know what S. S. S. has done for them, it is a pleasant duty to be considered friends. Our experience with the treatment in regard to Blood Diseases, has proved to us that S. S. S. is a safe and reliable remedy. Yours truly, MOS. ADAM BOTWELL, Atlanta, Ga.

TO SHOW HIM know what S. S. S. has done for us, we have to be considered friends. Our experience with the treatment in regard to Blood Diseases, has proved to us that S. S. S. is a safe and reliable remedy. Yours truly, FRANK L. SMITH, Ex-member State Legislature, 1887. Printer Hurd House, Jackson, Mich.

Love's Young Dream.

Little girl (at school)—What did the teacher send you here for?

Little boy—She said I was bad, and must come over to be with the girls.

"I like you. Can you stay long?"

"Guess not. I wasn't very bad."

"Well, you be badder next time."—*New York Weekly.*

100 Ladies Wanted.

And 100 men to call daily on our druggist for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great Laxative. It is the best discovered by Dr. Shae Lane, the celebrated physician. It regulates the liver, bowels, blood, liver and kidneys; it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Every one praises it. Large size package, 50 cents. At all druggists.

"THE amount of life gave him mystical love." "There are no opportunities for advancement in this business," said the knight of the razor, as he tied the ribbon on old Sheffington's queue, "once a barber always a barber." "I don't know," replied the old man, as he looked in the glass to see if the could make a fair appearance before General Washington, "who can tell whether you barbers may not in 100 years be called tonsorial artists."—*Puck.*

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive cure for Consumption. In order that sufferers may try the remedy, I will send a sufficient quantity to cure three cases free of charge. Any remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

WHEN one cannot digest one's food, one feels as if about to die just then.

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For Cure of Sprains & Strains use St. Jacobs Oil. Cures promptly and permanently. Without Return of Pain. Druggists and Dealers everywhere. The Chas. A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

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REWARD Will be paid for any case of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Dizziness, Jaundice, Etc., Ayer's Pills fail to cure. Sugar coated, 25 cts. Ayer's Pills are the best.

The Great Medical Discovery! DELIGHTED EYE-WATER. Physicians and Specialists pronounce this preparation, one that has been in constant use in private practice for years, and is now offered to the public with confidence that it will prove a boon to weak eyes, and relief, perhaps, for which some remedy has been tried without success. Partial external inflammation of the eyelids, or slight cataract, in the early stages, will generally be relieved by this remedy. Carefully apply to the attention of physicians in the country. Price, $1 per bottle. DELIGHTED EYE-WATER CO., 1 Tacy Place, N. Y. Established 18.

Pure Remedy for Catarrh in the First, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

I CURE FITS! I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not sending for a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office address. H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 Pearl St., N.Y.

WELL DRILLS FOR ALL PURPOSES. Send 10 cts. for mailing catalogue and circulars. F. C. Austin Mfg. Co. Carpenter St. and Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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FREE By return mail, full descriptive pamphlet of the MOODY AIR TRUSS SYSTEM for Ruptures. Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and perfectly adjust and make any garment in her spare time. Address, MOODY & CO. Cincinnati, O.

PALMER'S MAGNETIC INSALIVA Guaranteed Cure for Piles. Price, One Dollar. Druggists, Albany, Ga.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. It is Palatable as Milk. It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions. It is a per

He Got Away.—A short old man in with a long gray beard ... as armful of Christmas through Fulton market ... door and stopped at a w ... of grapes were displayed "Here you are!" yel ... pointing to open baskets ... Concords, Catawbas and ... market, for half the pric ... The small man stopped ... bonnie so as to free his ... frightedly pulled off a ... bunch in a basket of Cat ... vored that, he tried a ... Catawba, and began on ...

The fruit vender, wh ... with a customer, now ... short man's actions with "How much for gra ... facetiously, eating a Del ... "Forty cents a basket, ... "Too much," said the ... away two more Concord ... "Are you a wholesale ... der. "No." "Own a vineyard, ... wine?" "No." "Where did you learn ... "Over'n Jersey." "Well, see here, old ... eat about a pound and ... cents, or I'll tie that bas ... bow knot, and then yo ... say, we don't want no g ... around here."—New Yo

The Cano's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a ... ment and that western ... burn corncobs this wint ... encouraging to dougl ... Iowa, Illinois and Wisc ... nothing but cobs three fe ... breaks, where the cob ... bats, we contemplate ... markable degree of ... the festive corncob ...

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Hostly, ... unexpected pleasure. Mr. C—Ah, yes, ... told me to take what ...

The Deceptio

Farmer Griggs ... must be feedin' ... York nowadays. ... legs when yo ... look at yo nose!—Th

Winter Ta

Trapper ... come from ... Aspen

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 23, 1889.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Boyne City.

MAY 20.—Circus court begins tomorrow.

Frankie Sudman, while wrestling a few days ago, dislocated his elbow joint, the fore-arm turning back. His mother set it, and the boy is again in school.

The steamer Clara Belle, took sixty passengers to Charlevoix to take in the band concert on Friday evening.

Frank Moon, son of David Moon, while felling a tree was struck by it in such a way as to fracture his skull. He has been speechless since, two or three days.

Wm. Boswell the photographer, who has been visiting his family in Clare for a few weeks, has returned and is again ready for business.

Mrs. Andrew Mitchell while returning from Charlevoix a few days since, was thrown from the buggie and broke her ankle.

We finished planting our corn and beans to-day, and if the correspondents and editor of the JOURNAL will visit us next August we will treat them to succotash, Jack Frost and the weather permitting.—[We will be there.—ED.]

The Clara Belle commenced her her daily trips to Harbor Springs yesterday.

Mr. Mat. Cunningham is called to Eastern Ontario, Canada, by the illness of his mother.

For fear that your other correspondent's will forget to mention it, I inform you that we have had several fine showers lately.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

A meeting of the directors of the Charlevoix county Agricultural Society has been called at the secretary's office, East Jordan, May 24th at 10 o'clock a. m., to make arrangements for the annual fair for 1889.

The first cargo of bark left East Jordan on Friday by the schr. Cuba. Shipped by W. L. French.

Mrs. Chas. G. Lewis, who is at Boyne City visiting her parents, brought a baby boy to light on Saturday. Both are doing well, and Chas. is happy.

The str. Cummings is doing good business between here and Traverse City. She is a first class boat, and the route is a very serviceable one.

Farmers and others should bear in mind that in four month's time our annual Fair will be upon us, and they should already begin to think of what they are going to exhibit.

A. E. Hays has disposed of his residence on the corner of Fourth and Williams street to James Ingalls, of Alba, and expects to leave for Kansas by June 1st.

On Friday evening last, Mr. A. D. Cruickshank, of Charlevoix, entertained an appreciative audience at the town hall with a lecture descriptive of his travels in old and New Mexico and Arizona.

Chas. Lovett rolled 144,000 barrel hoops in one week of 57 hours at the Wilson hoop factory. His highest daily record was 27,000 in 9½ hours.

Advance.

The Oneida loaded with wood for Peter Karlskin last Saturday, and will be back soon, after wood for A. B. Steele.

John Healey has been selling potatoes to Mr. VonPlaten at 12½ cents a bushel. When potatoes are as cheap as that they are hardly worth eating.

F. E. Miller gave an exibition at Advance last Friday night which was not very well attended on account of the rain, but those who were there report it as being very interesting.

Our former fellow townsman, A. E. Hayes, we understand, has returned from an extended trip out west. He has visited Oregon and Oklahoma but does not fall in love with the country at either place. He will probably locate in Kansas.

Our drought has at last been broken Within the past few days heavy rains have fallen which starts the grain and grass growing nicely and makes the farmer rejoice at the prospect of plenty of hay.

Ironton.

MAY 22.—Corn planting has come to a stand still, waiting for warmer weather.

While returning from his work Monday evening John Stewart found the body of a man floating among the logs and brush on the arm about a mile south of Ironton. He notified Supt. Miller, and Tuesday morning Justice Noyes held an inquest over the body. The verdict was that the deceased came to his death by drowning. The body was identified as that of James Polly, who so mysteriously disappeared last December while in company. He was working for Mr. Stripp, and was on his way home from Charlevoix when last seen. He about 30 years old.

During the thunder storm Friday night, lightning struck the barn of John Dunlap who lives about two miles east of Ironton, killing both of his oxen and several chickens, but doing no injury to the barn.

The Friant brought some of Mr. Gilbraith's goods Monday, and while he was trying to get a large box of dry goods from Bedwin's dock into a boat, the box fell into the water and before it could be recovered the goods were badly damaged.

Mr. Ed Jackson has received his commission as postmaster and we understand that the office will change hands Thursday, the office to be at Mr. Jackson's residence.

The tug Sheboygan Stevenson is disabled and we hear that she will not be repaired this season. The company have hired the Avery to take her place. Several large cargoes of pig iron have been shipped from Ironton during the last week. The furnace seems to be doing good work this spring.

It is the fashion now in Ironton for everybody to have "Detchman's measles."

Wilson.

Plenty of rain has enlivened the crops; also mankind.

Supervisor Hudkins has just finished his assessment.

Mrs. Thos. Shepherd Sr. was on the sick list, but is recovering.

Mr. Kuhns of Dear Lake, was at church at Afton on Sunday last.

J. R. Vance is loading a vessel with lumber for Tonawanda, N. Y.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hostler has recovered.

Eld. Walsley of Echo, preached at Afton, Sunday morning and evening to good congregations.

Rev. H. C. Scofield is breaking his two-year-old "Topsy" before a road cart. Don't get to "racing" Elder.

The official report is six births and two deaths in this township in 1888.

A young daughter arrived at Ab. Nowland's on Tuesday May 14. All are doing well and happy.

Messrs Healey, Warner and Schofield have some young colts, of which they are justly proud.

Atwood.

MAY 20.—Crops are growing splendidly. The outlook for good yield is better now than it has been for two or three years.

Some fine rains last week.

The dance appointed for last Friday night was adjourned till the 21st on account of the rain.

Dan Flanagin is loading a vessel at Antrim.

Chas. Empey killed a young horse last week that had broken its leg the week before.

Frank Deline of Ellsworth, is visiting his grand parents at Atwood.

A Sunday-school concert at the M. E. church on the evening of the 26th.

Echo.

Rather chilly.

All nature rejoiced and was glad to see the rain.

Eld. Tracy preached at Finkton on Sunday last.

There is quite an interest at the Sunday school at Churchill's corners; Norvill Churchill superintendent.

The infant child of Ed. and Medora Downey was buried on Thursday last. They have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.

Eld. Walley has been organizing "Try Companies," in this township. This is a society for children and is an excellent thing for them.

She is "Grateful."

"I saved the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. Hartman, New York. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1

Burgess.

Miss Maud Scott is on the sick list, threatened with typhoid fever.

Miss Mary Scroggie of Charlevoix is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Gray.

Loren Hamlin is attending court at Boyne this week.

Platt Webster is sick with the mumps.

Alex. Ross has been on the sick list the past week.

The sheriff was after one of our prominent citizens in haste yesterday.

Levi Lewis has contracted with W. H. Downer to deliver 30 cords of bark on Pine Lake.

Ellsworth.

MAY 21.—A. W. Ballou is in town to-day on business.

C. S. Campbell is clearing a few acres of land for a park.

L. Deline has a carpenter at work on his new building.

H. Cameron of Boyne Falls is helping Mr. Fulton at the mill.

There are plenty of black bass in the lake now, and much sport in catching them.

Dr. Wane of East Jordan, was here Sunday and spent a few hours on the lake.

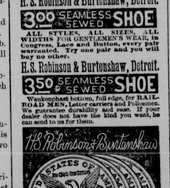
CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications by any person of the average age in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 20eow1y

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 26ow2



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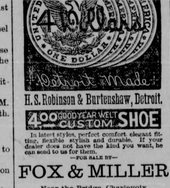
3.00 SEAMLESS SEWED SHOE

ALL STYLES, ALL SIZES, ALL WIDTHS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, in Congress, Lace and Button, every pair warranted. Try one pair and you will buy no other.



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3.50 SEAMLESS SEWED SHOE

Warranted best leather, full calfskin, for BALL-ROOM, PARLOR and PROMENADE WEAR. We guarantee durability and ease. If your dealer does not have the kind you want, he can send to us for them.

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4.00 GOOD YEAR WELT CUSTOM SHOE

In latest styles, perfect comfort, elegant fit, durable as iron and durable. If your dealer does not have the kind you want, he can send to us for them.

—FOR SALE BY—

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Near the Bridge, Charlevoix.

Ladies and Gents Fine Goods a Specialty.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

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I Have a Complete set of

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100 VILLAGE LOTS!

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F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,

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We have a Fine Line of

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Call and Sample it.

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MACKINAW CITY

AND

DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. (only except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at

Detroit	9.25 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.
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Buffalo	6.15 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.
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O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 23, 1886.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

•Daily except Sunday.

Traverse Bay Line.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS

CAPT. J. U. EMERY.

Going north Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—Leave Traverse City 7.00 a. m., Old Mission 9.30, Elk Rapids 10.30, Torch Lake 12.00 m., Norwood 1.30 p. m., Charlevoix 3.00, Ironton 4.00, arrive East Jordan 5.00.

Returning south Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Leave East Jordan 7.00 a. m., Ironton 8.00, Charlevoix 8.45, Norwood 10.15 Torch Lake 11.30 a. m., Elk Rapids 1.30 p. m., Old Mission 3.00, arrive Traverse City 5.00.

Arrangements can be made with the steamer Cummings to stop at Grimes's Bay where connections can be made with the "Onekama" for Onekama and Northport.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

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Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BASTIAN BROS & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The CHENEY MOWING MACHINE for hand and for sale. 11

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SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The New Passenger Steamer

PHILOMEHY,

Will leave Chicago from I. C. & L. S. T. Co's dock, foot of Michigan St., every Wednesday at 4 p. m., and Charlevoix every Sunday at 12 p. m., taking freight and passengers for Charlevoix, Manistee, Frankfort, Northport, Suttons Bay, Old Mission Traverse City, Omena, Eh Ignace, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. L. HURD & CO., Agts., Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDERMEY.

Going South every morning, except Sundays. Will Leave Harbor Springs at 6.30, arrive at Charlevoix 8.30; arrive at East Jordan 10.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sundays. Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.

SEASON OF 1889.

Steamer NORTH STAR.

CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at East Jordan 8.00, leave East Jordan 8.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 3.00, leave East Jordan 4.00, arrive at Charlevoix 5.30.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.

CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.30. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30; Ironton, 10.00; arrive East Jordan, 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton 2.45; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 4.30; arrive East Jordan, 5.30.

Stopping at all intermediate ports both ways.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

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LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS

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BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

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ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Real Estate business promptly attended to. ☞MONEY TO LOAN.

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HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 357, meets at Jones Hall every Friday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 102, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 292, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3101, meets every Friday at eight o'clock, in Jones Hall.

I. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jones Opera Hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 262, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at Masonic hall.

S. OF V.—Major Gen. Custer Camp No. 2, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

W. P. BROWN, President.

W. A. BROWN, Asst Cashier.

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PROBATE NOTICE.—State of Michigan, county of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the probate court for said county of Charlevoix, held at the probate office, in the village of Boyne City in said county on the 20th day of May A. D. 1889. Present, Wm. L. Mayne, judge of probate. In the matter of the estate of Mary Ann Lewis, late of Ellsworth township, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Maggie M. Avery, widow of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate be granted to Maggie M. Avery, or some other suitable person. It appears to the court that the time for proving the will of said deceased should be limited, and that a time should be fixed for the hearing of said petition, that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office in the village of Boyne City, in said county, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) FRED. W. MAYNE, Judge of Probate.

WILD BEASTS, BIRDS AND REPTILES OF THE WORLD.

The Story of Their Capture, by P. T. BARNUM.

A Cyclopedia of Natural History in the form of a Thrilling Narrative of Exploration and Adventure.

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WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and Emmet counties. I keep in my shop a full set of hand and foot power machinery, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on South Terrace, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

Farm for Sale

North-west ¼ of section 23, township of Hayes, 160 acres, 7 miles northeast of Charlevoix. Forty acres improved. For sale cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of S. HINES, on the premises, or C. O. Soldress, Borgess, Mich. 20ef

MAY 30, 1889.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Carl G. Von Platen and Pauline Von Platen to Chauncey F. Avery, dated the 24th day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 17th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in Liber 5 of mortgages, at page 148, which said mortgage was by said Chauncey F. Avery assigned to Mary S. Sullivan, by an instrument in writing, bearing even date herewith, and to be duly recorded and filed in the office of said register of deeds on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in Liber 10 of mortgages on page 111, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars; and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 31st day of August,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest, costs, attorney fees, and legal costs, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that part of the south-west ¼ of the south-west ¼ of section twenty-two, (22) in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing forty acres, excepting a certain parcel of land commencing at the south-west corner of said section twenty-two, (22) in town thirty-three north of the place of beginning; thence north on the section line, one hundred and twenty rods; thence east one hundred and twenty rods; thence south one hundred and twenty rods; thence west one hundred and twenty rods, to the place of beginning, containing two acres, and excepting the following lots in the village of Advance, also excepting lots one, two, three, five, six, seven, eight, and nine in block 4, lots five, six, eight, nine, ten, and eleven in block 5, and lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, and nine in block 6, according to the recorded plat of the village of Advance of record in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Charlevoix, Mich., excepting also lot Nos. ten of block G, of Von Platen's addition to the village of Advance, and lands being in the village of Advance, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan.

Dated May 23, 1889.

CHAUNCEY F. AVERY,

Assignee of Mortgagee.

PRATT & PRATT,

E. H. PRATT,

Attorneys for Assignee.

Dated May 23, 1889.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Edwin M. Clark and Luella Clark to Mary S. Sullivan, dated the twelfth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the second day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, in Liber 5 of mortgages on page 68 and 69, which said mortgage was by said Mary S. Sullivan assigned to Mary E. Jones, by deed of assignment, bearing even date herewith, and to be duly recorded and filed in the office of said register of deeds on the 7th day of January, 1889, in Liber 10 of mortgages on page 22, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars; and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 31st day of August,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest, costs, attorney fees, and legal costs, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that part of lot one in section twenty-five, (25) in town thirty-three north of range six west, lying south of the Michigan and Cadiz and South Arm in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: All that part of lot one in section 25, in town 33 north, range 6 west, lying south of the Michigan and Cadiz road, and east of the south-east corner of said lot, thence west eight rods, thence north to the meandering line of said road, thence south-easterly along said road to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving a certain parcel of said lot, described as follows: Commencing at the south-west corner of said lot, thence west eight rods, thence north to the meandering line of said road, thence south-easterly along said road to the place of beginning, containing one acre, and being in the village of East Jordan, and being the premises known as East Jordan; as per recorded plat thereof. Of the above premises, enough of the first description has been released by the mortgagee and assignee to satisfy the office fees for sale.

Dated May 27th, A. D. 1889.

F. A. ANDERSON,

Assignee of Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,

Attorney for Assignee,

Charlevoix, Michigan.

TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, as that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes are liable to occur, which we almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

SPIRIT OF THE POLITICAL PRESS.

THE voters were assured last fall that if they would only elect Harrison, wool would be much higher, and sugar would be lower, but it is perfectly safe to say that the price of sugar has advanced even more than it now seems likely the price of wool.—Mason Democrat.

THE wool season approacheth and it is to be hoped the prices will be as high as the republican press and orators gave the voters last fall to understand they would be if they only elected Benny Harrison. They elected him all right and now they want the greatly increased prices for their products. It is truly to be hoped they may not be disappointed.—Mason Democrat.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER is inclined to go back on that part of the republican platform calling for a one cent letter postage. He thinks the service should be improved first. The trouble is the energies of the department are not being used in improving the service, but in changing its political complexion. In the hands of honest officials there is no reason why both penny postage and better service should not be instituted.—Evening News.

CARNEGIE, the millionaire, whose income is reported to be at least one and a half millions a year, more than any man ought to accumulate in a life time, has served notice on his workmen in the steel manufactories that the scale of wages will be cut from 10 to 20 per cent. Those workmen can now probably answer the question, "How does a protective tariff benefit the laboring man? Experience often teaches a dear lesson, but most people will learn in no other way.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

REV. DR. E. D. WHITLOCK, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church of Toledo, and one of the leading Methodist divines in Ohio, created a sensation in his sermon Sunday by using language similar to Bishop Potter at the centennial sermon in New York. He said that patriotism is being prostituted for party spoils, that gold had paved the way to congress, to the senate, to the cabinet, and even to the presidency. He said to a correspondent that Vice President Morton had undoubtedly purchased his way to office by wealth, and that Postmaster General Wanamaker's money had given him his position, although Wanamaker did not contribute it for that purpose.—Cadillac Democrat.

POSTMASTER CARPENTER of New Bedford, Mass., was recently removed by the hypocritical administration on a false charge of incompetency, which he has had the opportunity to disprove. An investigation which was requested was not granted. The failure of the postmaster-general to do an act of simple justice has called out a stinging letter to him from L. Le B. Holmes a member of the republican city committee of New Bedford. He calls attention to the promises of the republican party and of President Harrison, remarks that as a republican he ought to feel and does feel humiliated, points out the flagrant injustice which has been done in violation of pledges and says: "If this is the spirit of civil service reform, civil service reform should be denounced by all honest men. The old way of removing an official because he was not of our party was more honest and decent. If the administration is pursuing all over the country the course it has pursued in this locality, the republican party will be defeated at the next election, and deservedly." Postmaster-General Wanamaker should explain to Mr. Holmes that the word in competent, as used by the postoffice department with regard to an official, simply means that he is a democrat. He can point to the performances of Assistant Clarkson and General Sis perintendent Bell as fully bearing him out in his statement. To give it emphasis he can direct Mr. Holmes' attention to the fine record which democratic postal clerks who have been removed had made in the service, to Bell's letter to a dismissed clerk, that the only objection to him was political, that the railway mail service, after a postponement, nominally passed under the civil service rules on the 1st inst., but that notices dated April 30 still serve to decapitate democratic clerks. Mr. Wanamaker should lay special stress upon these notices to railway mail clerks as illustrative of the spirit in which the republican party fulfills its pledges.—Free Press.

WE bet forty great apples that Congressman Allen wishes at least half the time now that Cleveland had been elected. The office-seekers are making life a burden to him. And as there are at least five or six candidates on an average for each office, he must inevitably make four or five enemies to one working friend. The calculation of how much this increases his chances for re-election must occupy most of the few waking moments not occupied in hearing and reading applications for office and denunciations of the other fellows that want the same office. But it has been decided that under this administration "public office is a private snap," and the congressman is to deal out the provender. It is very much like feeding hogs.—Hillsdale Democrat.

THAT Clarkson has been given the power to do as he will regarding the 55,000 fourth-class postmasters, and that he will exercise it for "the good of the party," seem to be assured. Democrats will be brought speedily to the block and republican holdovers will be regarded with suspicion. This section of the department is to be run on the most approved principle of spoils division. "They go," says the first assistant postmaster general. And to that end the hours of labor in the department have been extended, in order that applications for office can be more expeditiously filed and acted upon. While politics rules in the most numerous branch of the postoffice, Mr. Wanamaker shows unmistakable disposition to introduce business methods in the other branch. While Clarkson appeases the spoilsmen, Wanamaker will appease the reform elements—perhaps.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The New Normal School.

Representative Wachtel has presented the following resolution in the House:

WHEREAS, There is an urgent and growing necessity for normal school facilities for the education, training and proper preparation of teachers for the schools in the northern portion of the state, and the capacity of the state normal school at Ypsilanti being overtaxed, and in view of the fact that the distance and consequent difficulty and increased expense to candidates desiring to avail themselves of such advantages from the northern portion of the state, many of whom are in moderate circumstances, practically deprive such pupils of the advantage of such schools, therefore be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That the chairman of committee on education and state normal schools of the house and senate, compose a committee and are hereby appointed to investigate the subject of the necessity of such school, and to prepare a report thereon to be submitted to the next session of the legislature, which report may give such statistics, information and facts as may be obtained by such committee bearing on the subject, with any suggestion or recommendation they may see fit to offer as to the necessity, capacity, location and character of the proposed northern state normal school.

How Doctors Conquer Death.

Doctor Walter K. Hammond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, pneumonia and consumption, might be avoided if Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, were only carefully used in time." This wonderful remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 1

MICHIGAN MENTION.

Traverse City is soon to have electric lights.

Harbor Springs expects to have water works in operation by July 4th.

Harbor Springs will offer her hand engine for sale, after her water works are in operation.

What is a calico parade? Kalkaska had one last week, and the Leader says it caused a great deal of excitement.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad is extending its double track between Petoskey and Bay View to Lower Bay View, and the dummy will travel the new line this summer.

Bellaire Advertiser: Director A. D. Cruickshank, of the D. C. & E. R. R., who had professional business in Bellaire, reported a meeting of the board of directors for Wednesday. He said that matters were again adjusted and that it was confidently expected that active building operations would soon begin.

Mrs. Folsom, mother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, was married at Jackson, Mich., Monday, to H. F. Perrine, a wealthy retired merchant, of Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Folsom is a magnificent woman, only 45, in the prime of life, from whom Mrs. Cleveland inherits her beauty and amiability. We wish the happy pair an abundance of prosperity.

In the report of a school recently visited, county secretary Hampton, of Emmet, makes the following observations on learning to read: "It is not very flattering to teachers, but it is a fact nevertheless, that children who are taught to read at home usually read with natural expression, while those who are taught in school are almost sure to acquire a drawling, 'sing song' style."

May 23d was a red-letter day for Frankfort. The citizens were awakened by the screeching of the whistles of the steamers, tugs and sawmills in town. The tug J. Wheeler steamed into port with a scow in tow bringing the first locomotive for the Frankfort & Southern Railroad. She is forty-ton engine, and named Frankfort No. 1. Notwithstanding the rain, hundreds congregated at the dock to welcome the iron horse. Everybody is rejoicing at the prospect of an early completion of the road and communication with the outside world.

The sixth annual encampment of the Michigan Division Sons of Veterans will be held at St. Joseph, Mich., June 4-7. Among the prominent men expected to be present are Gen. R. A. Alger, Hon. Geo. L. Yaple, Hon. J. C. Burrows, Hon. Jas. O'Donnell, Capt. W. A. Gavett, Gen. Geo. B. Abbott, Michael Brown, department commander G. A. R., Gen. M. B. Hall, Inspector-Gen. S. V. U. S. A., Gen. F. D. Newberry, Inspector-Gen. M. S. T., Gen. S. B. Dabell, Quartermaster-Gen. M. S. T., Hon. John Northwood, past dept. commander G. A. R. There will be prizes for best drill, attendance, etc. Half fare on all railroads.

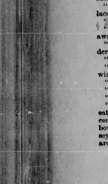
The Elk Rapids Pilgrim is getting anxious to see the cars once more. Hear him talk: "If the business men of this town think that the G. R. & I. R. R. the C. & W. M. and the T. A. A., or any other railroad is going to chase them all around God's half acre and elsewhere beg to come into this town they are mistaken. All of those roads can survive without the aid of this town as they have in the past. So can we exist without the aid of railroads

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a long gray beard, an armful of Christmas through Fulton market yesterday afternoon and stopped at a wagon of grapes were displayed. "Here you are!" yell pointing to open baskets Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price. The small man stepped beside an ax to free his fatively pulled off a bunch in a basket of Concords, but, he tried a Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions with "How much for gra laconically, setting a Dirty cents a basket. "Too much, said the away two more Concord "Are you a wholesale der. "No." "Own a vineyard, vier" "No." "Where did you learn. "Over's Jersey." "Well, see here, old set about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bee how knot, and then yo ney; we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cane's.



No Fears for

It is claimed that a west and that western turn corncobs this whet encouraging to dreaj Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs three in Osaka, where the cob bats, we contemplate t marketable figures of co the festive corncob n nonsuch proportions strike, and coal dealer Osaka hearth will sti Eastern strikers may l pipes and smoke it.—Ne

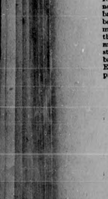
At the C

(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Mis D.—Really, M unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C.—Oh, yes, you told me to take what I

The Deceptive



—Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A TURBULENT WORLD.

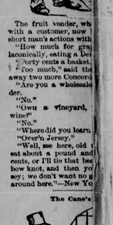
IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY TOLD BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign and Domestic Intelligence Transmitted by Wire—A Kaleidoscope of Interesting Occurrences—Political, Criminal, Accidental, and Industrial.

DR. CRONIN'S BODY FOUND.

His Mutilated Corpse Discovered in a Chicago Suburb.

Dr. Cronin, the missing Irish leader of Chicago, was murdered. His body has been found in a cajeb-lamb in Lake View, a northern suburb of Chicago. It has been fully identified by his friends and acquaintances. There are six deadly wounds on the head, including three skull fractures. The evidence of his murder are plain, evident and unmistakable. The body when found was naked. Every shred of clothing



DR. P. H. CRONIN.

that might lead to the identity of the dead man had been removed. Through some oversight, or perhaps through the superstition of the murderers, an Agnus Dei, an emblem of Catholic devotion that hung around the neck of the man, was left untouched. The body was discovered at Fifty-ninth street and Evanston avenue, in Lake View, by three workmen who were cleaning sewers. The Superintendent had discovered the day before that the water in the sewer was not flowing freely. An investigation was ordered, and the working force making the investigation came on the body.

BASE-BALL BATTERS.

Standing of the Clubs That Are Contending for First Place.

The relative position of the various clubs that are competing for the pennant is shown by the annexed table:

National.	W.	L.	P.C.	American.	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	13	3	.813	Cincinnati	16	6	.727
Philadelphia	12	4	.750	Boston	12	5	.706
New York	13	9	.591	St. Louis	17	13	.566
Boston	10	7	.588	Brooklyn	11	10	.524
Cleveland	11	13	.458	Athletic	13	14	.481
Indianapolis	7	11	.389	Baltimore	11	15	.423
Pittsburgh	5	14	.263	Pittsburgh	5	14	.263
Washington	3	16	.158	Louisville	3	21	.125

Western.	W.	L.	P.C.	Inter-St.	W.	L.	P.C.
St. Paul	17	4	.810	Newport	11	4	.733
Sioux City	13	7	.650	Quincy	11	7	.611
Minneapolis	12	8	.600	Springfield	10	7	.588
Denver	9	10	.474	Peoria	8	10	.444
Minneapolis	10	12	.454	Peoria	9	11	.422
St. Joseph	8	12	.400	Burlington	9	12	.429
Des Moines	7	12	.368				
Milwaukee	4	16	.200				

STRICTLY ORTHODOX.

The Southern Presbyterian Assembly Has No Use for Evolution Theories.

The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, at Chattanooga, Tenn., spent considerable time in discussing the Charleston Presbytery's action on the Woodrow evolution case. Much warmth was exhibited in some of the speeches. The final result was that the Presbytery was practically established by a large majority for its utterances against Dr. Woodrow's evolution teachings. The Executive Committee on Foreign Missions was ordered removed from Baltimore to Nashville.

Wrecked on a Desert Island.

The steamer Alki has arrived at Seattle, W. T., with intelligence that the bark Lizzie Williams, carrying a crew of twenty-seven men and ninety-seven Chinese, was wrecked at Tagidak Island, a barren and uninhabitable shoal, April 12. Six Chinese and two seamen were drowned. The vessel and cargo, worth $120,000, are a total loss.

Two Fishing Vessels Lost.

Advices from St. Pierre, N. S., state that two fishing vessels, the Ella and Quartze Willians, carrying a crew of twenty-five the Newfoundland fisheries with 13 men on board, have been lost and that all hands have doubtless been drowned.

Collision in the St. Lawrence.

As the Donaldson Glasgow liner Cynthia was proceeding to port at Montreal she was run into and sunk by the Allen Royal Mail Steamer Polynesian. Seven of the crew of the Cynthia were lost.

Wren on a Valuable Race.

The Newmarket (England) stakes—$87,000—were won by the Duke of Portland's bay colt, Donovan, the same owner's colt, The Turcophone, being second.

Five Men Injured

By an explosion of gas in the Van Ness House, Boston, five men were injured—one of them, Edward Lewers, so seriously, that he is not expected to live.

A Kentucky Nomination.

John L. Burrett, of Louisville, has been unanimously nominated for State Treasurer by the Kentucky Republican State Convention.

Murat Halstead Off for Europe.

Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, has sailed for Europe. His boast is to get away from business and recover his health.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S CHOICE.

Prominent Offices Being Filled by Late Appointees.

The President has made the following appointments:

Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Denmark (Copenhagen), vice Jacob Cox, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States to Turkey; Henry W. Harrison, of California, to be Consul General of the United States at Honolulu; John Jacob Rogers, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at Birmingham, vice Thomas Wilson, resigned; Adolphus Droz, of Columbia, to be Consul of the United States at Liverpool.

Charles Swayne, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida; William T. Wilson, of West Virginia, to be Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico; John W. Wright, of Tennessee, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota; Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas, to be Attorney for the Territory of Dakota; Richard A. Walker, of Kansas, to be United States Marshal for the District of Kansas; Jacob Trieber, of Arkansas, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas; Thomas Swan, of Omaha, Neb., to be a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad; Amos Smith, Jr., of Ohio, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Cincinnati; John A. McClung, of Tennessee, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Ohio; John R. Mills, of Montana, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Montana; John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; L. W. Halsey, of Ohio, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati; Charles Emory, of Maryland, to be Examiner of the Postoffice Department, vice David Brooks, removed; to be postmasters at Chicago, Ill., H. Hall, of California, and Edward S. Nicholson, of Illinois; at Sioux City, Iowa, Thomas H. Hunt; at Tucson, Arizona, Briggs Smith; at Prescott and Alexander Bridge of Arizona, Engineers for Irrigation Survey; William D. Johnson, of Pittsburgh, of Columbia, topographer, and William B. Ayres, of Maryland, to be Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture; Charles Flandrau, of Minnesota, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Guatemala, vice Comfort, resigned. Henry A. Phillips, of New York, has been appointed a Member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, vice Charles F. Gillson, of Ohio, a term of office in the Commission having expired.

Recess—of Public Moneys—Thomas D. Bumgarner of Arkansas, at Fayetteville; Charles C. Pinkins of Delaware, at Folsom; N. M. and Joseph Ross of Illinois, at Ste. Genevieve; Registrars of Land Offices—William W. Alexander, at Duluth, Minn.; Charles H. Dodge, of Iowa, at Mount Vernon, Wash.; Receivers of Public Moneys—James Blythe of North Carolina, at the Eastern Cherokee Agency, North Carolina, and John Fosher of Wyoming Territory, at the Shoshone Agency in Wyoming Territory.

John W. Muldrow of Laramie, Wy. T., to be Secretary of Wyoming Territory, vice Thomas Moonlight, resigned. Thomas Ryan, of Indiana, to be Minister of Hayti, vice Frederick Douglass

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

In 1890 every farmer in the United States will be visited by a census taker and asked to give the statistics of his farm crops, stock, etc., for the previous years including the present one, 1889. To be prepared for the census taker, begin now to keep an accurate account of all farm operations and keep it up throughout the year. In this way only can the agricultural statistics of the census report have any practical value.

DAVID ENSIGNE of Detroit, has been removed from the position of topographer of the postoffice department, which he has held for nearly three years. The removal was made without any kind of notice, and had not even the pretense of offensive partisanship, for Mr. Enright was never active in politics. Mr. Enright has performed the important duties of the office of topographer with great fidelity and ability and brought the topographer's office up from a very loose condition to promptness and efficiency. He will leave many friends in Washington and a splended record in his office, from which he is removed for no other reason than that his son is an active democrat. This is another brilliant exhibition of "Honest John" Wanamaker's civil service reform.

Scribner's for June.

Scribner's Magazine for June marks the beginning of a new enterprise not less notable than the Railway Series commenced a year ago. It is the series of popular articles on The Practical Applications of Electricity, a subject which has become chief importance in the scientific, commercial and industrial worlds. The opening article, by Professor C. F. Brackett, of Princeton, is entitled "Electricty in the Service of Man." It is an introductory paper which sets forth, in a clear, precise way, some of the common methods by which the more important electrical phenomena are produced, the laws which they reveal, and the principles involved in measuring electrical quantities such as Volt, Ampere, and Ohm—terms which have lately come into general use, though not popularly understood. The principles so lucidly explained in this article will be fully applied in the rest of the series, which will describe Modern Telegraphy, Electric Lighting, Household Devices, etc. The illustrations in Professor Brackett's paper show some of the best apparatus in a thoroughly equipped modern laboratory, and include a number of rare portraits and several figure-pieces.

Among the writers already secured for this series are announced C. L. Buckingham, chief electrical expert of the Western Union, President Henry Morton of Stevens Institute, Dr. M. I. Pupin, Sturr, a prominent author on electricity in medicine, and A. E. Kennelly, chief electrician in Mr. Edison's laboratory. Each paper will be elaborately illustrated from sketches and photographs, which it it has been possible to make through the unusual privileges granted this Magazine by the leading electrical companies.

Wanamaker's Wicked Partner.

People are still praising Postmaster-General Wanamaker for his cheering assurance that the postoffice department shall be conducted on strictly business principles. In the meantime Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson is swinging his ax, and the heads are falling in rows under the swish of its sharp blade. Mr. Clarkson is evidently Mr. Wanamaker's wicked partner. Clarkson has his own ideas of business, and he carries them out also.—Boston Herald.

A Colonel to English Farmers.

Wire barbed fencing has proved to be a godsend to English farmers. They are using it around their fields quietly to annoy and prevent fox hunters from trampling their crops. They say nothing of the sort, of course, only keep on putting up the barbs as a convenient and cheap fence. The horses and hounds are often injured by these fences. There is no law to prevent the use of the wire, and not likely to be. So a revolution is wrought; the manners of English barristers and parsons and gentlemen by the bits of twisted wire invented for us on our western prairies, where timber is scarce.—San Francisco Chronicle.

LEWIS GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

A Credit to Dr. Lewis, to Charlevoix, and to Northern Michigan.

On Tuesday evening, May 28th, Lewis' Grand Opera House was formally opened and dedicated by the Star Theater Co., with the "Gallery Slave."

As all our people and most of Northern Michigan know, this house has been in process of transformation since last fall, Dr. Lewis having had a large force of men at work most of the winter, and all the spring.

As enlarged, the building covers 50x100 feet, and is supported by strong foundation walls of stone. The walls are veneered with white brick, and the timbers, especially in the roof, are very strong.

The style and finish of the front is elegant. The two stores are lighted with fine plate glass, the upper sash being of colored glass in a variety of tints. The upper floor is lighted by three large oval-topped windows, the upper part of each being also of colored glass. Over the entrance is a balcony of sufficient capacity to accommodate a band for open air concerts, on the evening of any entertainment, or any other time.

The basement rooms are not yet finished.

The first floor consists of two stores, 20x100 feet, the south room occupied by Alick Rosenthal with a stock of dry goods, carpets, clothing, etc., which would be the pride of any city. The north room is occupied by the Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co., the front with a retail department (mentioned last week), and the balance with the manufacturing department,—an enterprise that brings thousands of dollars every year to Charlevoix.

The entrance to the hall is between the stores, and is not obstructed with outside doors. The ticket office is at the top of the stairs on the right.

The office of Dr. Lewis occupies the front space north of the stairway, and there is another small office on the south, with hallway and entrance to gallery between,—the main gallery being above these offices.

The auditorium is 50x68 feet, and 22 feet to ceiling, seated with elegant opera chairs from the Grand Rapids School Furniture Co.

The proscenium arch is 21 feet wide by 15 feet high, and is a study for lovers of rich material. It is finished in natural wood, and contains some handsome panels. In the crown of the arch is a Masonic Keystone, richly polished and gilded.

On either side of the arch are four private boxes, also finished in natural wood and tastefully draped and carpeted. The gallery extends from the boxes on either side to the east end of the room, and is seated with comfortable chairs.

The stage occupies a space of 22x50 feet on the west end, and is furnished with a full outfit of scenery and stage fittings from the house of Slossman & Landis, of Chicago, all handsome in design and rich in color and finish.

From the center of the ceiling hangs a 16-light Wheeler reflector, and there are also numerous side lights. The stage is lighted with Slossman & Landis patent foot-lights.

As means of exit, in addition to the broad main entrance, there is a stairway leading down from the front of and under the stage, and another from the rear, to a walk which extends from the street around the north side and west end of the building.

The whole, in arrangement and finish, is a structure to which all Charlevoix can point with pride, and for which Dr. Lewis deserves the praise and patronage of our citizens. It is but one more evidence of the solid substantial growth of Charlevoix.

The Star Theater Company.

At the opening of the Lewis Grand Opera House Tuesday evening, the Star Theater Co. presented the "Gallery Slave" to a crowded house and in a most satisfactory manner. Every character was well supported, and the realities of life were faithfully represented.

On Wednesday evening the company played "The Silver King" to a house almost as full as on the opening night. At the close of the last act, E. H. Green read the following resolution, which was adopted with a cheer:

Resolved, That the thanks of this audience are due to the Star Theater Co. for the highly appropriate and impressive manner in which the several characters of the "Galley Slave" and "Silver King" have been rendered by them. Also to Dr. Lewis for the courage, enterprise, and indomitable energy he has evinced in constructing and furnishing this magnificent edifice, so commodious and fitting for the display of histrionic art.

Tonight will be presented that mysterious and interesting character of "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde."

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn, came home one evening feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well to-day. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

NEW TAILOR SHOP

C. D. SMITH,

late of Detroit,

CUTTER AND TAILOR

Latest Styles of Goods always on hand. Suits made to order. Corner Bridge and Clinton Sts.

LOBDELL - & - CO.,

Successors to A. J. McLeod.

Dealers in—

Fresh & Salt

MEATS,

Poultry, Butter and Eggs,

Vegetables and Fruits.

HOLLY CREAMERY BUTTER.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Required articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

in connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHO LOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale. 13

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE!

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE discusses ALL TOPICS of general interest to the public. It favors no clique in the world. It believes in honest government. It does not deal in dead issues. Its editor is the brilliant author and journalist, DON PIATT, and it is by long odds THE BEST magazine before the public.

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HATS. HATS. HATS.

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New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Come and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

CHANGE OF

PROGRAMME.

These hot days make it necessary to lay aside heavy winter clothing and don lighter. Therefore I announce that

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,

MAY 27, 28 and 29.

THREE DAYS ONLY!

I will give a Grand Special Sale of

Spring Clothing!

AND LIGHT FURNISHINGS,

Suitable for the Season, including Straw Hats of all kinds. On these days I will give a

GREAT REDUCTION

From Retail Prices.

OF INTEREST TO ALL:

We will give every cash purchaser of $25 worth of Goods a Rocking Chair, of good make and handsomely trimmed. A ticket will be given to each customer giving the amount traded, and when $25 is spent with us you will be the proud possessor of a handsome Chair. This offer is good from May 1 to August 1.

Respectfully Yours,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. I will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Hardware!

NEW HARROWS.

New Stoves.

New Builders Hardware.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

TWO CENTS A LINE

Advertisements inserted in this column for Two Cents a Line, each insertion; but no notice inserted for less than TEN CENTS.

C. V. COON'S SUMMER BOARDING HOUSE will be open JUNE 1st, 1889. Very pleasant location, good to Charlevoix, Resort, overlooking Round Lake and the village. Cottages and Rooms to let on the Charlevoix Resort. For terms address C. V. COON, Charlevoix, Mich. 26tf

FINE SUITE OF ROOMS to rent. Inquire of R. S. Hudson's Real Estate and Insurance office, one door north of postoffice.

FOR SALE. Having decided to remove to New Mexico, I offer my property for sale. Consisting of my residence, fifteen acres of land north of Dyson's farm, forty acres in South Arm, village lots in Boyne City, and Marion Hall, Boyne City. Inquire of the undersigned, tf purchasers. A. D. CRUCK SHANK, Charlevoix, Mich.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 30, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Decoration day.

☞Baby carriges cheap, at Emma Todd's.

James Whitley has moved to Chicago to live.

The Florence gave an excursion to East Jordan last Sunday.

M. Litney and wife returned from Chicago last Thursday night.

A light frost in this vicinity last Saturday and Sunday morning.

Mrs. E. H. Green has gone to Manitowoc, Wis., to visit relatives.

☞S. M. See & Sons are selling baby cabs at prices which cannot be beat.

F. G. Hines & Co. and Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co. have put in a telephone.

Miss Maggie Enos went to Connecticut last Saturday, where she will attend school.

Brick-laying was commenced on the walls of the new school building last Thursday.

Dr. Crouter returned last Friday from a trip to southern Michigan on lodge business.

The Boyne Citizen has an egg that measures 6⅞x7⅞ inches, and wants to find a larger one.

Mrs. Spain has been quite sick again for several weeks, and is still confined to the bed.

Clinton Whitmoyer hurt his crippled leg one night last week, and is laid up in consequence.

☞Emma Todd has a good new sewing machine for sale for $15.00. Call at the store and see it.

Geo. A. Gage fell and hurt his back quite seriously one day last week, but he is again at business.

☞Baby carriages, all kinds and all prices. Don't buy till you see my stock. EMMA TODD.

☞Four pounds currant jelly for 25 cents. Four cans apples for 30 cents. A. E. MASON.

W. B. Taylor left at our office last Thursday two heads of lettuce, fine samples of the crop he has for sale.

Charlie Hemmings, of the telephone office, went to Chicago on the Lawrence last Saturday to stay two weeks.

The Charlevoix cornet band will hold a dance at Bartholomew's opera hall on June 12th, afternoon and evening.

Roswell Mudge is opening a stock of confectionery, fruits, canned goods, etc., in the old stand north of Fox & Miller's shoe store.

☞"Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the most reliable article in use for restoring gray hair to its original color and promoting the growth of the hair.

John Wagner and wife returned home from Perrinton last Friday, accompanied by Miss Topsy Winans, and Miss Mary Wagner who expect to remain here during the summer.

At the Congregational church Sunday, June 2, morning service, "Bearing the Burdens of Others," evening, "Better Highways and the King's High-way." Come and welcome.

On Monday the Clara Belle made her first trip to Harbor Springs. She will continue on that route the remainder of the season, leaving here at 6. 30, in the morning and returning at 6 in the evening. This will give our people a chance to visit Petoskey or Charlevoix and have ample time to do either place before the Clara Belle returns.—Citizen.

The Charlevoix common council does not wait for a damage suit before ordering repairs to sidewalks. A large number of crosswalks have been rebuilt during the past two weeks.

F. E. Wood and J. B. Parsons have formed a partnership, to be known as F. E. Wood & Co., for the manufacture of candy for the wholesale trade, and have rented the rooms over J. Milo Eaton's office.

M. J. Stockman comes this week and demands a share of the patronage of the readers of the JOURNAL, and in another column mentions some of the features of his large stock of hardware, stoves, etc. Look him over and give him a call.

☞Savages expect to imbibe bravery by drinking the blood of their brave enemies. A more enlightened method of vitalizing the blood is by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It braces up the nerves and gives strength and fortitude to endure the trials of life.

On Wednesday evening the steamer Lou A. Cummings gave an excursion from East Jordan, arriving in time for the entertainment at the opera house, and remaining until the close to accommodate all who desired to witness the play of "The Silver King."

☞Slight derangements of the stomach and bowels may often be corrected by taking only one of Ayer's Pills. Through not having the Pills at hand, your disorder increases, and a regular fit of sickness follows. "For the want of a nail, the shoe was lost, etc."

We are informed that the Florence will draw off this route and run to East Jordan. This we are sorry to hear. The trade between this town and Charlevoix really demands a boat to leave each town in the morning and the Florence is one of the nicest steamers for this line that has yet been on the route. It is of great importance to Boyne City to have a boat come over from Charlevoix in the morning.—Citizen. [The East Jordan business is already overdone, and the Florence will return to Grand Rapids.]

Circuit Court.

From the Citizen.

The following cases have been disposed of at the present term.

The People vs. Wm. Riley for violation of the liquor law. Continued.

The People vs. Wm. Renard.—Violation of liquor law. Found guilty and fined $25.

The People vs. Wm. Wiokel—Violation of liquor law. Guilty and fined $25.

The people vs. Cora and John Packard for keeping house of ill fame. Continued.

The People vs. Albert Niles—Bastardy. Dismissed.

The People vs. S. G. Isman. Continued.

Robert C. Ames vs. Catharine Hannah—Ejectment. Settled.

F. J. Smith vs. W. P. Brown—Jury case. No cause of action.

Elizabeth Haas vs. A. P. Heasley. Continued.

E. L. Miller vs. John Webster—Ejectment. Complaint sustained.

R. S. Hubbard vs. C. G. Lewis et al.—Ejectment. Complaint sustained.

E. A. Weed & Co. vs. J. H. Stone. Settled and discontinued without cost.

David S. Moon vs. Levi Lewis—Motion for security for costs. Order taken to dismiss.

Geo. P. Beardsley vs. G. W. White et. al. Dismissed.

Frances C. Robb vs. Geo. A. Robb—Divorce. Granted.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by her physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read Dr. king's New discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another, and gave the remainder of the bottle away, and now enjoys health, rosy, plump, weighing ten pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, druggist, Fort Scott, Kansas. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at F. G. Hines & Co's drug store. 4

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hinesdk Co.

A man on his own farm, well cultivated and kept, well stocked, with good modern dwellings and barns and out buildings, master of both time and acres, tied to no hours by the calls of bells or whistles, free to come or go according to the necessities of none but himself, mostly within his own fields, performing his healthful labors within sight of the smoke of his own chimneys, is surely as rich in the genuine sense of the word as any man can be. He has nothing to fear and nothing to envy. Of one thing he is sure all his days, and that is is a sufficent living; and that is what other men are not sure of without a single pang of doubt or apprehension. There is his land; and the inanimate machinery of his establishment; and for the rest he looks in profound trust to the bounty of heaven. Instead of this unworthy and demoralizing anxiety to get rich, if the average farmer, once being solidly established, would resolve to enlarge and exalt his life as it is, to make more out of that, to enjoy as much as possible of what there is to be enjoyed, to adorn and beautify his home—that only paradise on earth—within, without, he would find all his daily tasks easier, even to the extent of being delightful; he would feel rich, where now with more money, he feels poor all the time, and would rid himself of a false tyrant in the form of increasing parsimony that holds his nose to the grindstone till he is flung into his grave. If the farmers only knew it they would be the richest men on earth.—New York Herald.

Empeepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to live enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon dyspepsia and install instead empeepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach, and kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle, by F. G. Hines and Co., druggists. 4

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Callouced Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Saves $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix. 26ow2

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 26ow2

WANTED.

A few more reliable men to handle our Specialties and Ornamental Stock. To energetic men we furnish steady work, on salary or commission. THIRTY-FIVE YEARS experience enables us to furnish our salesmen with UNEQUALED FACILITIES, and to make the road easy for BEGINNERS. Success assured. Choice of territory. Write for terms, stating age.

E. C. SELOVER & CO.

Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

☞OLD PAPERS. Just the thing for putting in drawers and under carpets. Five cents a dozen, at the Journal Office.

WALL

PAPER.

The Largest, Finest, and best Selected Stock of Spring Designs in the City. Ceiling and Side Wall Decorations, Center Pieces, Dadoes, Friezes, Etc.

GEO. W. BEAMAN.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.'S

Shelving packed and tables groaning under the weight of new seasonable goods. Newer, prettier, and more desirable.

We call especial attention this week to our white goods and embroidery stock. We have some bargains that you will be repaid in investing in.

And now that the sun shines remember we have the hats and parasols.

Children's and ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats a specialty.

You will find us in the Green block.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Sale of Lands for Unpaid Taxes of the Year 1887.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. }

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to law there will be sold for delinquent taxes of the year of 1887 and interest and charges thereon, at the office of the treasurer of the village of Charlevoix in said village, on Monday, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1889, commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day and continuing until said lands are all sold. The following described lands and tenements, to wit:

DESCRIPTION.	Tax.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
lot 1, blk 4, village of Charlevoix	$4 00	65	50	$5 15
lot 2, blk 4, Upright & Hurlbut add., vil of Charlevoix	50	7	50	57
lot 10, " " " " " "	50	5	50	55
lot 11, " " " " " "	50	7	50	57
lot 12, " " " " " "	50	13	50	63
lot 3, blk 7, Mason add, vil of Charlevoix	4 00	60	50	5 10
lot 5, w ½ lot 4, blk 6, " " " " "	50	5	50	55
lot 2, Clifford's add, " " " " "	50	5	50	55
lot 3, " " " " " "	50	5	50	55
lot 4, " " " " " "	50	5	50	55
lot 5, " " " " " "	50	5	50	55
lot 18, blk 9, 20, Newman's add, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	22	50	1 72
lot 1, blk 11, " " " " " "	1 00	22	50	1 72
lot 10, Upright & Hurlbut add, " " "	50	7	50	57
A parcel of land commencing at the corner of land owned by S. M. See, thence south to the shore of Round Lake, thence east along the shore of Round Lake due east of the place of beginning, thence north to the place of beginning. A part lot 3, sec 35, town 34, range 5	1 00	37	50	1 87
lot 4, blk 7, vil of Charlevoix	3 00	72	50	4 22
lot 1, blk 17, Newman's add, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	30	50	1 80
lot 48, Upright & Hurlbut " " " "	50	13	50	63
lot 10, " " " " " "	50	7	50	57
lot 7, blk 22, Newman's " " " "	1 00	30	50	2 80
lot 8, blk 11, " " " " "	1 00	30	50	2 80
lot 106, 107, Upright & Hurlbut add, " "	50	13	50	63
lot 1, blk 4, Mason's add, vil of Charlevoix	50	13	50	63
lot 5, " blk 2, " " " " "	50	29	50	1 00
lot 4, blk 2, Mason's add, vil of Charlevoix	50	13	50	63
lot 6, blk 16, vil of Charlevoix	50	13	50	63
lot 26, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	50	7	50	57
lot 3, blk 12, Mason's add, vil of Charlevoix	50	29	50	1 00
lot 4, blk 12, " " " " "	50	13	50	63
lot 20, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	50	7	50	57
lot 1, blk 2, Mason's add, vil of Charlevoix	50	29	50	1 00
lot 2, blk 2, " " " " "	50	29	50	1 00
lot 3, blk 2, " " " " "	50	29	50	1 00
lot 4, blk 2, " " " " "	50	29	50	1 00
lot 1, blk 3, " " " " "	50	29	50	1 00
lot 2, blk 3, " " " " "	50	29	50	1 00
lot 3, blk 3, " " " " "	50	29	50	1 00
lot 4, blk 3, " " " " "	50	29	50	1 00
lot 5, blk 3, " " " " "	50	29	50	1 00
lot 6, blk 3, " " " " "	50	29	50	1 00
lot 7, blk 3, " " " " "	50	29	50	1 00
lot 8, blk 3, " " " " "	50	29	50	1 00
lot 9, blk 3, " " " " "	50	29	50	1 00
lot 10, blk 3, " " " " "	50	29	50	1 00
lot 11, blk 3, " " " " "	50	29	50	1 00
lot 12, blk 3, " " " " "	50	29	50	1 00
lot 1, Clifford's add, " " " " "	50	5	50	55
lot 2, Clifford's add, " " " " "	50	5	50	55
lot 3, Clifford's add, " " " " "	50	5	50	55
lot 4, Clifford's add, " " " " "	50	5	50	55
lot 1, blk 8, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	27	50	1 77
A parcel of land commencing 20 ft. west of s e corner of lot 11, blk 11, village of Charlevoix, thence west 30 ft, thence north 70 ft, thence west 30 ft, thence south 30 ft to place of beginning	2 19	49	50	3 18

Dated this 2d day of April, 1889.

ALICK ROSENTHAL, Village Treasurer.

DESCRIPTION.	Tax.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
lot 11, blk 9, vil of Charlevoix	1 40	31	50	2 21
A parcel of land commencing at s e corner of lot owned by Rosella Toulouse, thence south 2 chains to Round Lake, thence east along said lake 1 chain and 50 links, thence north 2 chains, thence west 1 chain to beginning	60	13	50	1 23
lot 5, lot 14, blk 18, vil of Charlevoix	1 60	22	50	1 72
A parcel of land commencing at n e corner of land owned by E. M. Clark at a place 19 rods south of Round Lake, thence west 10 rods along alley Bridge St. at a point known as Howard's corner which is the center of said road, thence east 9 chain, thence south to north shore of Round lake, thence in a westerly course along said lake and lake to a point south of place of beginning, thence north to place of beginning	80	18	50	1 48
e ½ lot 6, blk 11, vil of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 4, blk 10, vil of Charlevoix	2 00	45	50	2 95
Commencing at a point on the west side of Bridge St. at the s e corner of a piece of land owned by Ira Jones, running thence north 40 rods to Lake Michigan, thence northerly along said lake to a point intersected by a line commencing 4 rods north from the place of beginning and running north 40 rods to the lake, thence south 40 rods east to the west line of said Bridge St., thence along said street to place of beginning	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 194, Upright & Hurlbut add, vil of Charlevoix	1 35	36	50	1 71
lot 47, " " " " " "	68	11	50	1 11
lot 48, " " " " " "	68	11	50	1 11
lot 49, " " " " " "	35	7	50	55
lot 50, " " " " " "	35	5	50	40
lot 8, blk 17, vil of Charlevoix	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 4, blk 17, " " " "	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 4, blk 24, " " " "	1 00	27	50	1 77
lot 5, blk 7, blk 3, Mason's add, vil of Charlevoix	1 00	27	50	1 77
lot 1, blk 2, Upright & Hurlbut " " "	2 00	45	50	2 95
lot 2, blk 2, " " " " " "	2 40	54	50	3 44
e ½ lot 16, blk 10, vil of Charlevoix	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 4, blk 18, " " " "	1 00	27	50	1 77
lot 7, Clifford's add, " " " "	50	5	50	1 05
lot 1, blk 1, Upright & Hurlbut " " "	1 00	27	50	1 77
A parcel of land commencing 20 ft west of s e corner of lot 11, blk 11, village of Charlevoix, thence west 30 ft, thence north 70 ft, thence west 30 ft, thence south 30 ft to place of beginning	2 19	49	50	3 18

Dated this 2d day of April, 1889.

ALICK ROSENTHAL, Village Treasurer.

Philadelphia Times.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

AT 40c PER HUNDRED. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Journal Office.

STOVE POLISH IS THE BEST.

GATHER THE FLOWERS,

AND SCATTER THEM UPON THE GRAVES OF OUR DEAD HEROES.

Memorial Day and Its Significance—An Annual Event Hallowed by Sacred Memories—The Tendency of the Custom Is in the Line of Peace and National Brotherhood.

Scatter the Flowers.
CATTER the flowers, my child,
Scatter the flowers where the sifters lie;
Gather the flowers on blue and gray
Scatter the flowers.

Over the graves of the heroes who fell
On the tide of the battle was hot and high,
And the breath of the cannon like thunder from hell.
Scatter the flowers.

What matters it now what colors
They shall meet their Judge in
The court on high—
Fly the pain and the grief they bore—
Scatter the flowers.

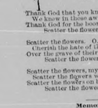
Thank God that you know not the terrible strife
We know in those awful years gone by;
Thank God for the boon of a peaceful life.
Scatter the flowers.

Scatter the flowers, O, why should we
Cherish the hate of the years gone by!
Over the grave of their enemy
Scatter the flowers.

Scatter the flowers, my child, to-day!
Scatter the flowers where the soldiers lie;
Scatter the roses on blue and gray
Scatter the flowers.

R. E. PARTLOW.

Memorial Day.



WE SCAN the changing seasons bring the Nation's anniversary,
When our gifts of tears and flowers are strewn on graves of her
Fallen sons in Blue and Gray.
Field and garden yield their treasures, lending fair of beauteous
Each a message of remembrance bearing
To the lowly bearers
Emblems are they of the fallen, whom the golden
Lady silver mist
Sleeps, the years of manhood's prime—
Glorious years, whose splendor brightens the
Hillsides of time!
Still their spectre hands have swayed us, reaching up and from the grave, from
And they still shall guide the nation which they
For they did the hands of Union, and from chaining son to son
Left our slavery forever floating over a land redeemed and free;
And we, their children, are waiting, tho' their
Same to burial sheets,
Liberty's shrine is keeping where the fire of
freedom glows.
But, alas! the mounds grow thicker with each
And they sleep side about beside us when the
last sweet May was here.

Soldiers of the great Grand Army! You who
cure steel side by side
With the comrades who are sleeping beneath the
Ye who marched through battle bullets and
stood face to face with death,
Yet escaped from his embraces, though you felt
his fiery breath,
By the love you bore the comrade who fell by
your side that day,
By the hand shared with you the marches and the
fray or the fray,
Guard the memory of the fallen—keep it free
from every stain;
Let no hand of malice defame them, and no
traitorous heart scorn;
Yours the triumph and rejoicing and the victor's
crown of bay,
Theirs the suffering and the silence, and the
Yours the joys of war and labor, but beneath
your smoking feet
Lie their memories a pride and valor, and their
hopes as fair and sweet.
Heart of hearts was theirs and daring, hands
that held a sacred trust,
And they fought, and bled, gladly, nor are only
boasts of dust.
Since you marched with them to battle, shared
their danger and their rest,
You are heirs of all their glory—let them not
have died in vain!

Soldiers of the Silent Army! You whose ballots
told days shall shine
On the calendar of years with a radiance divine,
You whose counsels guided the mother of our course
through storm and wreck
Binding her to truth and freedom when the skies
were veiled and dark
You whose sightless eyes behold us, and whose
shadowy forms are thick
Hovering about us, to bless our slumbers and our
waking, heavenly guides hear!
By the sky which arches o'er you, bright with
summer's loveliest blue,
By the smiles that greet you, as, flying you, smilingly
through their hearts of cheer,
By each grave you visit, lovingly clinging to the
earthy forms you were,
By each forget that looks with anguish when
you fail to rise no more,
By each hope that faded with you from love's
By each life whose light departed when you laid
your shadows to day,
By the honor that you gave us, free from every
spot and stain,
Never while the crimson life-blood courses
swiftly through each vein,
Shall we, your children, your enfranchised hear a
tyrant or a slave.
While its soil supports a footstep or its depths
all not a grave!

NINETTE M. LOWATER.

A National Yearly Pilgrimage.

DECORATION Day! The inspiration of the occasion is the inspiration of flowers and peace and beauty. In a time when the glory of the land is in danger of being overlaid with blooming flowers, every flower stands alone a lily of the valley, with its odors and its voices, its lessons and its ministries of God's past goodness and a prophecy of His continued mercy.

On the twenty-first Decoration Day of history the roll of the Republic's dead included Lincoln, Garfield, Hancock, Grant, Logan, and Sheridan. Not in a time when the passions, prejudices, and surviving hatreds of the great war follow over the fields that trembled with the tread of marching millions, the glory and pride of peace accomplished most thrill his heart, coming from every section of the land, to lay the flowers on the graves of his dead who died in the battle-field—the grave.

The occasion of a great national centennial has prepared the public to commemorate this year's Decoration Day as never before. The intelligent manner in which the Decoration Day exercises have been made with historic and patriotic environments, and the 30th of April and the 30th of May, 1899, will be long remembered days in the memory of those who were in the war, and the last of the veterans of the great war follow the pathway of the silent camping ground. The spirit and genius of the commemoration that Logan set upon as a national annual event become more vivid and sentiment, more fond, the thrill, as the slower step, the bitter load, the memories of the dead, and the joy of the victory tell their tale, then they, too, will slumber under patriotic of true jewelled flowers.

Decoration Day has become a national yearly pilgrimage, but, unlike that of the devotees of Islam, it has no shrine of one creed, the journey is a peaceful one, and the through a break-city of peace, the weapons of war are turned into ploughshares, and the tramp of the armed and weapons and armor, the tramp of the armed and the sandals of the pilgrims, the pilgrimage is not one of strife or fanaticism, but of love and peace, while at its end stands the immortal shrine of liberty.

Decoration Day has evidently proved the fact that the survivors of the war have not considered their work at an end, with corner grasses and underbrush. All around the city are signs of vandal.

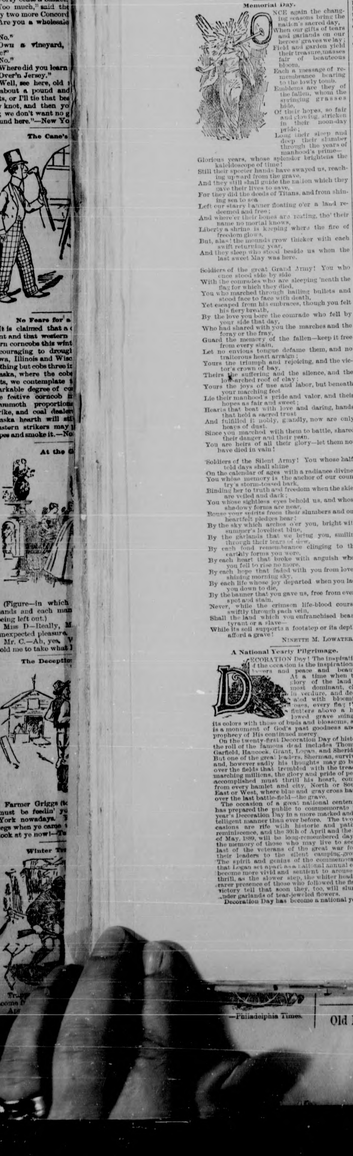
"Such war, such waste, such fiery trails of
Of land."

Nature, however, is busy repairing the ravages of war. The rain and the sunshine and warm air are smoothing the earthworks and filling up the ride pits.

In this Vicksburg city of silence, with more inhabitants than in the living city, there are twelve thousand graves, each one marked with a white stone, which bear numbers instead of names, being unknown. The bones of these unknowns were gathered from battlefields, near and remote, and brought in by comrades. A great number of the graves were found in the country, in thickets, in ravines, and in the woods. The graves were indeed and that comes nearest to the idea of beauty, and laid side by side with the bones boys of the northland who died in the hot, cold dead, in the cold and rain, with scant food and with fever and ague, and in battle. Peace and pity, love and tenderness, have brought together the boys of the blue and the gray, and in the head of each grave, only three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five are inscriptions, which include those of the unknown dead, and the rest are of the rank. The inscriptions are, and in most of the cemeteries, were furnished by a Scotch Iowa firm, the inscriptions are made to the dead that lie beneath.

At Chalmette Cemetery, just below New Orleans, there are 12,000 graves, 5,000 of which are unknown. The Indian mound contains the remains of the known dead of Chalmette. This cemetery covers fifteen acres in a half square, and is a part of the site of the battle-field on which Jackson defeated the British in 1815, saved New Orleans during the war of 1812-14, and which was the battle-ground on the 8th of January every year by the people of the Crescent City. The cemetery will cross the line of another battle-field, the Lake Ponchartrain, and on which the cotton bales were placed to give shelter to the heavy cannon of the rebels of the battle of Lake Ponchartrain, which drove the Union fleet back. Here the ground is as level as the water kept from submerging it and the cemetery is above the level of the water in the earth; there the water is above the level of the earth, and the dead are buried in vaults, which are four in number, each a half mile in length, in the receiving tombs of graves, in each sheet of the and walks, and flower beds and evergreens and flowers, and the cypress and the trees are fragrant and the flowers are in bloom, and the birds sing and the bees hum, the thick-leaved magnolia from the heavy trees, the ivy and the vines, the magnolia and myrtles, the light swaying branches of the cypress, the live oak, the cypress, the trees, the hopes, the tender holiness of a great national Decoration Day.

WELDON J. COBB.



LINCOLN STATUE, LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Vicksburg, Miss.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with joyous round
The bivouac of the dead."

HIS verse, from a Confederate officer, seems to sent in memo and set forth the spirit of the Gadsby sentiment in eighty-one national cemeteries, where sleep those who died that "under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth." The largest cemetery established by the Government is Arlington, on the Potomac River. There are 16,000 headstones in the cemetery. It was a cemetery—a place that was set apart for burial—before the war. Arlington is the most beautiful of the national cemeteries, and, however sadly its thoughts may go back over the fields that trembled with the tread of marching millions, the glory and pride of peace accomplished most thrill his heart, coming from every section of the land, to lay the flowers on the graves of those who died in the battle-field—the grave.

The occasion of a great national centennial has prepared the public to commemorate this year's Decoration Day as never before. The intelligent manner in which the Decoration Day exercises have been made with historic and patriotic environments, and the 30th of April and the 30th of May, 1899, will be long remembered days in the memory of those who were in the war, and the last of the veterans of the great war follow the pathway of the silent camping ground. The spirit and genius of the commemoration that Logan set upon as a national annual event become more vivid and sentiment, more fond, the thrill, as the slower step, the bitter load, the memories of the dead, and the joy of the victory tell their tale, then they, too, will slumber under patriotic of true jewelled flowers.

Decoration Day has become a national yearly

"IN MEMORY OF OUR HONORED DEAD."

the same volume with the development of sidetrieity and stone, for those who are buried and the monuments which have changed the world. And yet, amid all this country of mighty deeds, the American conflict stands pre-eminent for its influence upon the world. It was not a war of conquest, it was not a war of aggrandizement, it was not a war of government, it was a war of a people, to strengthen the old regime, and the sublime heroism, the fortitude of Decoration Day. The pilgrimage fills the ruins of cannon wheels and fields of carnage have become fields of peace, and the worship of the custom of Decoration Day is wholly in the spirit of peace. The spirit of peace is the spirit of the Decoration Day. The spirit of peace is the spirit of the ceremony of Decoration Day. The spirit of peace is the spirit of the ceremony of Decoration Day. The spirit of peace should promote national unity and good feeling in the yearly pilgrimage of the nation, gray to the shrine of those who were once in arms against it.

Graves both in vicinity and remote, "Fallen for that," and the three million colonists of the Revolution, merged into the great Republic of today, see new stars added to its galaxies and new stripes to its banner, and the Decoration Day pilgrimage of the nation, which in 1890 amounted to over one and 50,000,000 on one day, and 50,000,000 on one day, and 50,000,000 on one day,

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in [illegible] with a long gray beard [illegible] an armful of Christmas [illegible] through Fulton market [illegible] noon and stopped at a [illegible] of grapes were displayed [illegible] "Here you are!" yell[illegible] pointing to open baskets [illegible] Concords, Catawbas and [illegible] market, for half the price [illegible] The small man stepped [illegible] hemlin so as to free his [illegible] tinatively pulled off a [illegible] bunch in a basket of Concord that, he tried a [illegible] Catawba, and began on [illegible]

The fruit vender, wh[illegible] with a customer, now [illegible] short man's actions with [illegible] "How much for gra[illegible] ironically, eating a Del[illegible] "Forty cents a basket." "Too much," said the [illegible] away two more Concords [illegible] "Are you a wholesale [illegible] day."

"No."

"Own a vineyard, [illegible] wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn [illegible] "Over's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old [illegible] eat about a pound and [illegible] cents, or I'll tie that bea[illegible] how knot, and then yo[illegible] ney, we don't want no [illegible] around here."—New Yo[illegible]

The Cane's [illegible]

No Fears for [illegible]

It is claimed that a [illegible] west and that workers [illegible] burn corncobs this wint[illegible] encouraging to drugg[illegible] Iowa, Illinois and Wisc[illegible] nothing but cobs three f[illegible] breaks, where the cobs [illegible] bats, we contemplate [illegible]

The Journal

Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 30, 1889.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Wilson.

A little snow on the 28th.

Richard Lewis is over near Boyne City peeling bark.

Mrs. Andrew Nowland of Boyne Falls, is visiting relatives here for a few days.

Mrs. Isaman has the neuralgia, also Mr. Lewis is on the sick list.

Ed. Grover and family went over to Clam Lake on Saturday last to hold grove meeting.

F. L. Smith has built about 40 rods of new fence,—board and rail,—on the road this spring.

Some of the young folks attended Catholic services at the Bohemian church on Sunday last.

David Shepherd accompanied by master Forest and Miss Stella visited at Thomas Shepherd's beyond East Jordan over Sunday.

A son and heir arrived at Ed. Nowland's on Thursday last and Ed. can't be touched with a ten foot pole.

Thanks, Mr. or Mrs. Boyne City correspondent, count on us; succotash is our favorite dish.

Frosts on Friday and Saturday nights cut plums and cherries also garden stuff that was planted early on low lands. Those that have deferred putting in garden are ahead yet.

Geo. Bowen, one of our G. A. R. veterans attended the memorial services at East Jordan on Sunday afternoon.

Advance.

MAY 22.—It looks considerably like winter this morning.

Godfrey VonPlaten went to Chicago last week on business.

Ed Phillips has gone to Detroit to stay this summer, this climate here being too warm for him.

David Willis has been quite ill but is now on the gain. Mrs. Willis is also on the sick list.

The Germans had preaching last Sunday at the school house, and in the evening there was also preaching by Rev. Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. LaCroix is building some wire fence on his farm, and making other improvements.

The frost of last Friday night appears to have been quite severe back from the lake, in some cases killing the young twigs on the beech trees, but here it did no damage.

P. B. Newton is perhaps the most scientific and philosophical farmer in the county, and with Tom Morrison for "third pusher" is doing some fancy farming on the Hayes farm.

Eveline.

We're on deck again.

Considerable rain of late.

Mrs. James Tuttle returned home from Williamston last week, where she has been on a visit for several weeks.

A. E. Hayes of East Jordan, was in town last Friday.

Crops in this vicinity look good since the late rains. Much garden truck is up and growing nicely. The prospects are now that farming will be a success this season.

John Dunlop purchased an ox team one day recently of E. L. Burdick, of East Jordan, to replace the oxen killed by lightning a couple of weeks ago.

The finding of James Polly on the 20th has caused much talk throughout this place, as he was well known, having been a resident of this place for a number of years. He came from Canada here.

Yes, brother Boyne, we'll be right there in August.

Echo.

Rain on Monday and snow Monday night.

Ed. McGregor preached to a large congregation on Sunday evening at Echo.

John McMillian made a flying trip to Wilson on Monday last, in the rain.

School in the Vance district is progressing finely; 16 pupils enrolled.

Mary McMillian returned home last week accompanied by Mrs. Papineau and daughter who will visit relatives here for a few days.

Ironton.

May 29.—Everything was covered with a white frost this morning,—the most severe that has ever been known at this time of year, and it is feared that fruit will be badly damaged.

The board of review was in session in Ironton last week.

Mr. Hicks, of Horton's Bay, has moved his family to Ironton. Mr. Hicks is a blacksmith and intends starting a shop here before long.

Will Robinson and family returned to Ironton last Saturday from the south where they went two or three years ago for the benefit of Mrs. R.'s health. Their many friends are glad to welcome them home again.

It is reported that Ironton must either have a railroad or lose the furnace. Why don't that road hurry up? We expected that we would see the cars running by this time when it was first agitated, but are getting most discouraged.

Atwood.

MAY 27.—We were visited by a very heavy frost Friday morning and another Saturday. Clover was injured in some places.

Misses Emma and Ida Byers are home from their long visit in Ohio and Indiana.

The Sunday school concert Sunday evening in the M. E. church was a success. A new feature in the concert was singing by families. The infant class did themselves honor by their singing. Five lessons were reviewed by different members of the school. Concerts will be a feature of the future.

A nice shower last night and today.

☞We notice a new departure in the treatment of disease that promises to revolutionize the medicine business. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment perused by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatments of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh, were procured, and so on till these homoeopathic cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism, nervous debility and piles. Originated and used by specialists, being a positive cure for each disease, these preparations are the best remedies procurable. We advise all to send 2 two cent stamps to the Chase Medical Specialty Co., 179 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. and receive by return mail their interesting and book. 7589

Why Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption is an absolute cure for colds. Sold by Geo. W. Deakins. 1

Go Away

You can't fool me, I want that JOLLY TAR PLUG TOBACCO.

It's the best chewing tobacco for the money and I don't want anything else. I've tried it and know all about it.

JOLLY TAR is made by Jno. Finzer & Bro's Louisville.

Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives. The most best which is to weaken the bowels. The best **remedy is Ayer's Pills.** Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and Stomach pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by our people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. J. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic in myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Lethbrille, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"Four boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of liver complaint."—E. L. Pilsbury, Hanover, N. H.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a speedy cure for dyspepsia."—Jos. Quinn, 30 Middle St., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems incurable with persons of sedentary habits, I am glad to say that Ayer's Pills have served me better than any other medicine I have arrived at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass. 1

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

H. S. Robinson & Burlingham, Detroit.

3.00 SEAMLESS SHOE

ALL STYLES, ALL SIZES, ALL WIDTHS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. Warranted equal to any $5 Shoe in the Country. Try one pair and you will buy no other.

H. S. Robinson & Burlingham, Detroit.

3.50 SEAMLESS SHOE

Warranted bottom, full calfskin, for RAILROAD MEN, Letter carriers and Policemen. We guarantee durability and ease. If your dealer does not have the kind you want, he can send to us for them.

H. S. Robinson & Burlingham, Detroit.

4.00 BEST CALF SHOE

In latest style, perfect comfort, elegant fit, durable as iron and durable. If your dealer does not have the kind you want, he can send to us for them.

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Ladies and Gents Fine Goods a Specialty.

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Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

ABSTRACTS! ABSTRACTS!

I Have a Complete set of

Abstracts of Title

To all the Land in Charlevoix County. Come and get a correct Abstract. Thirteen years experience in this County.

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J. Milo Eaton's Real Estate Exchange,

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100 VILLAGE LOTS!

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DEALER IN

Hardware, Iron, and Nails,

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Household Jewel Cooking Stove,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade.

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DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. (all except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit.....9.25 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.

Jackson.....10.30 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.

Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 4.15 a. m.

Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.

Cincinnati.....6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

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C. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

Daily except Sunday.

Traverse Bay Line.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS

CAPT. J. U. EMERY.

Going north Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—Leave Traverse City 7.00 a. m., Old Mission 9.30, Elk Rapids 10.30, Torch Lake 12.00 m., Norwood 1.30 p. m., Charlevoix 3.30, Boyne City 5.00, arrive East Jordan 5.30.

Going south Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Leave East Jordan 7.00 a. m., Boyne City 8.30, Charlevoix 9.45, Norwood 10.15 Torch Lake 12.00 m., Elk Rapids 1.30 p. m., Old Mission 3.30, arrive Traverse City 5.00.

Arrangements can be made with the steamer Cummings to stop at Sutton's Bay when connections are desired with the "Oneonta" for Omena and Northport.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND

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PETOSKEY,

Will leave Chicago from L. S. & L. S. T. Co's docks, foot of Lake and N. Water streets, Wednesday at 1 p. m. and Saturdays at 11 p. m., taking freight and passengers for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Northport, Sutton's Bay, Old Mission and Traverse City. Also for Glandale, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHORT.

Going South every morning, except Sundays—Leave Harbor Springs at 6.00, Cut-Paw-Paw 6.30 Charlevoix 8.30, arrive at East Jordan 9.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday, Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Time Cards of Pine Lake Steamers.

Season of 1889.

Steamer NORTH STAR.

CAPT. W. C. TAYLOR.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at East Jordan 7.00, leave East Jordan 8.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.

CAPT. LEWIS GRAND.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.30, Jordan, 8.30, arrive Pine Lake 9.00, leave Charlevoix, 9.45, arrive East Jordan 11.15.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30, Jordan 2.30, arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix 4.45, Jordan, 4.30, arrive East Jordan, 5.30.

Stopping at all intermediate ports both ways.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising can be contracted for in New York.

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BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 112, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. T. M.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 103, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 202, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3211, meets every Friday evening, at Arbeiter Hall.

I. O. L.—True Hives No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Arbeiter Hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

S. OF V.—Major E. H. Ward Camp No. 6, meets every second and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Arbeiter Hall.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. SHOWN, Ass't Cashier.

Brown & Co.'s Bank of Charlevoix

CAPITAL $25,000.

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly attended to and proceeds remitted on all points in Europe by lead lines. Correspondents—Lake National Bank, Chicago, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, Detroit; Detroit National Bank, Grand Rapids.

PROBATE NOTICE.—State of Michigan, county of Charlevoix. Probate court for said county of Charlevoix. At a session of said court held at the village of Charlevoix on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1889. Present, Fred. W. Mayne, Judge of probate. In the matter of the estate of Jeremiah Avery, deceased. On reading and filing petition, duly verified, praying that Amy Avery, or some other suitable person, be administrator of said estate, and that Thaddeus Avery, or some other suitable person, be administrator with the will annexed. It is ordered that the 24th day of June, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the probate office, in the village of Boyne City, in said county, and there be heard upon said petition, and that said petitioner give notice to the other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Journal, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.) FRED. W. MAYNE, Judge of Probate.

WILD BEASTS, BIRDS AND REPTILES OF THE WORLD.

The Story of Their Capture, by P. T. BARNUM.

A Comprehensive National History in the form of a Thrilling Narrative of Exploration and Adventure.

Profusely illustrated with hundreds of high class engravings from Kretschmer, Molini and designs by Davis, Special, Kretschmer, Molini and others. Illustrations, and others. The work will be published in one large quarto volume of over 700 pages, on a fine quality of tinted and enameled paper, specially adapted to this purpose. It will be printed from the plates of the art. It will be sold by subscription only, and will be furnished to subscribers at:

P. B. PIERCE,

Agent for Charlevoix.

Who is now canvassing for the same.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop,

Will also do Contracting and Building in Charlevoix and adjacent towns. Keep in stock a full line of sash and door, foot-power lathes, shaving mills, etc. Jobbing, Repairing, Etc., on short notice. Shop on South Terrace, opposite Harrison Bertram's residence.

Farm for Sale

North west ¼ of section 23, township of Hayes, 160 acres, 7 miles northeast of Charlevoix. Forty acres improved. For sale cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of S. SINER, on the premises. P. O. address, Burgess, Mich. 2017

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Carl G. Von Platen and Emilie Von Platen to Chauncey P. Avery, dated the 24th day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 27th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in liber of mortgages, at page 146, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Chauncey P. Avery to Fred. W. Mayne, by deed of assignment, dated and eighty-five, by deed of assignment, on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in liber 3 of mortgages, at page 101, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Fred. W. Mayne to Jerome Wolcott, by deed of assignment, dated the 24 of November, 1888, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 19 day of January, 1889, in liber 3 of mortgages at page 222, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars; and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, the premises being described, in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that part of lot one in town thirty-three north, of range six west, lying south of Pleasant lake, containing twenty-three acres; also the south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section twenty-one, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west fractional quarter of section twenty-two, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section twenty-three, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section twenty-three, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section twenty-four, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section twenty-five, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section twenty-six, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section twenty-seven, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section twenty-eight, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section twenty-nine, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section thirty, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section thirty-one, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section thirty-two, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section thirty-three, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section thirty-four, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section thirty-five, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section thirty-six, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section thirty-seven, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section thirty-eight, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section thirty-nine, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section forty, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section forty-one, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section forty-two, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section forty-three, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section forty-four, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section forty-five, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section forty-six, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section forty-seven, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section forty-eight, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section forty-nine, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section fifty, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section fifty-one, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section fifty-two, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section fifty-three, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section fifty-four, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section fifty-five, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section fifty-six, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section fifty-seven, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section fifty-eight, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section fifty-nine, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section sixty, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section sixty-one, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section sixty-two, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section sixty-three, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section sixty-four, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section sixty-five, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section sixty-six, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section sixty-seven, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section sixty-eight, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section sixty-nine, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section seventy, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section seventy-one, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section seventy-two, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section seventy-three, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section seventy-four, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section seventy-five, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section seventy-six, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section seventy-seven, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section seventy-eight, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section seventy-nine, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section eighty, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section eighty-one, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section eighty-two, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section eighty-three, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section eighty-four, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section eighty-five, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section eighty-six, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section eighty-seven, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section eighty-eight, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section eighty-nine, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section ninety, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section ninety-one, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section ninety-two, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section ninety-three, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section ninety-four, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section ninety-five, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section ninety-six, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section ninety-seven, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section ninety-eight, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section ninety-nine, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section one hundred, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section one hundred one, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section one hundred two, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section one hundred three, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section one hundred four, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section one hundred five, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section one hundred six, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section one hundred seven, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section one hundred eight, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-east quarter of section one hundred nine, in town thirty-three north, of range six west, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also the south-west quarter of section one hundred ten

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

BREEZY BRIEFLETS.

INTELLIGENCE GATHERED BY WIRE FROM FAR AND NEAR.

An Entertaining and Instructive Summary of the Doings in the Old and New World, Embracing Politics, Labor, Accidents, Crime, Industry, Etc.

KILLED BY A CYCLONE.

Half a Dozen Persons Known to Have Lost Their Lives and Others Injured.

In a disastrous cyclone that passed over Clements, Chase County, Kansas, Capt. Brown and his daughter were killed, his wife had a leg almost torn off, and his son had an arm and a leg broken. It is reported that six or seven other persons were killed, but the wires are down and no reliable information can be obtained. John Pattile, conductor of a stock train, who passed through Clements just after the cyclone, was in plain sight of part of its destructive doings. The cloud looked square-shaped, like a house with the lower portion surrounded by a white cloud, looking like steam, which seemed to rise from all around the main dark cloud. As it came through the timber it cut a clean swath, apparently destroying everything in its path, and when it struck the Cottonwood River it looked as if it was cutting through the river, piling up the water on both sides. He saw Capt. Brown's stone house demolished, another with the roof and one side torn off, and still another lifted and carried off from its foundation. The storm crossed the railroad in three places, and seemed to have made a partial circle, going over nearly the same path a second time. Its path was about fifty yards wide, and there is little doubt of much damage and more deaths having occurred further from the road.

GRAND LODGE GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Whole World Unites in the Great Temperance Work.

The Eight Worthy Grand Lodge of the World of the Independent Order of Good Templars is in session at Chicago. W. W. Farnsel, Right Worthy Grand Templar, of Glasgow, Scotland, presides. The other officers who answered to the roll-call were Dr. Oronhyatekha, of Ontario, Canada; Mrs. Brookbank, of Indiana; Miss Forsythe, of Massachusetts; Rev. J. Cogle, Illinois, and Rev. W. S. Lanc, of Nova Scotia. Almost every State in the Union is represented. This order is the largest international temperance organization in the world and contains over one hundred grand lodges having jurisdiction over as many separate counties, States, and Territories. Under these grand lodges are an aggregate of 10,114 local lodges, with 670,000 adult and juvenile members.

CIRCLING THE BASES.

The Various Ball Clubs That Are Racing for the Pennant.

Relative standing of the base-ball teams that are working for the championship of their respective association is as follows:

National.	W.	L.	P.C.	American.	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	17	6	.739	St. Louis	26	11	.703
Chicago	15	6	.714	Chicago	21	10	.677
New York	15	6	.714	Cincinnati	18	9	.667
Cleveland	13	10	.565	K'sas City	18	16	.529
Brooklyn	11	10	.524	Baltimore	16	15	.516
Pittsburgh	11	10	.524	Baltimore	15	16	.483
Philadelp'a	11	10	.524	Milwaukee	14	17	.452
Washing'n	4	16	.200	Louisville	8	26	.235
Western.	W.	L.	P.C.	Inter-St.	W.	L.	P.C.
St. Paul	32	9	.762	Davenport	16	9	.640
Sioux City	21	9	.700	Quincy	13	11	.541
Omaha	17	10	.630	Springfield	12	11	.522
Minneap'lis	15	12	.556	Peoria	12	11	.522
Minneap'lis	13	12	.520	Keokuk	10	14	.416
Des Moines	8	15	.347	Burlington	11	16	.407
St. Joseph	8	16	.333				
Milwaukee	6	19	.240				

MANY THOUSANDS MADE HOMELESS.

More than a Thousand Houses Burned in One of the Cities of Japan.

A fire occurred on May 3 at Gokoso-Akitake, Japan, destroying over 1,000 houses. The fire originated about 10 o'clock at night in the residence of the Shiota Gombiro and was not extinguished until 6 o'clock of the second morning. Over twenty persons were burned to death, and nearly one hundred injured. Ten thousand people are homeless. The Emperor headed a list for financial aid for the sufferers with a personal subscription of $1,000.

Rhode Island's State Officers.

In joint assembly the Senate and House of Rhode Island appointed a committee to count the votes for general officers. The committee reported no election by the people, except for Attorney General, and the Assembly elected and inaugurated the following Republicans: Herbert W. Ladd, Governor; D. H. Littlefield, Lieutenant Governor; S. H. Cross, Secretary of State; Samuel Clark, Treasurer.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has concluded its labors at New York, and has decided to meet next year at Saratoga. The Rev. Dr. Thurber and Col. Elliott F. Shepard were chosen delegates-at-large to the International Conference to be held at Paris next September.

Will Encourage Southern Immigration.

An incorporation license has been granted to the Southern Emigration Company of Chicago, whose object is to encourage immigration to the Southern States.

Indicted for Cronin's Murder.

The grand jury at Chicago has indicted Detective Coughlin, P. O. Sullivan, and Woodruff, alias Black, for complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin.

Mysterious Disappearance of an Oculist.

Dr. A. W. Murray, a prominent oculist of Nebraska City, Neb., has mysteriously disappeared, and his friends fear foul play.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S CHOICE.

Prominent Officers Being Filled by Late Appointees.

The President has made the following appointments:

B. F. Gilkeson of Pennsylvania, to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury; S. B. Holladay of Pennsylvania, to be Third Auditor of the Treasury, Treasury Department; David Martine Clarke, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the Philadelphia District; William A. Woods, to be Judge of the United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, Charles C. Nott, to be Judge of the United States District Court for the Territory of Utah. To be United States Attorney, Alnd Lafayette Rhett, South Carolina; for the district of South Carolina, Joseph N. Stripling of Florida for the Northern District of Florida, Harry B. Jeffords of Alabama, for the Southern District of Alabama; Horace Gibbs, for the Northern District of Ohio. To be United States Marshals: John R. Mizell of Florida for the Northern District of Florida, and Charles P. Hitch of Illinois for the Southern District of Illinois.

Hiram Smith, Jr., Cameron, Mo., to be Third Assistant Postmaster General; Thomas H. Brown, Santa Fe, N. M., to be Secretary of New Mexico; Robert S. Underwood, Baker City, Oregon, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Ivan of Alaska, to reside at Onalaska; Hal J. Cole, Sioux City, Iowa, to be Land Office Receiver; Edward Leslie Bishop, Wauch, Florida, to be Land Office Receiver; Alexander Lynch, Florida, at Gainesville, Fla.; Peter M. Fox, Des Moines, at Des Moines; John M. Hodge, Alliance, Neb., at Alliance; Ira Hoover, Oregon City, Ore., at Oregon City; Patrick Henry Ryan, Arkansas, at Little Rock, Ark.; Herbert Brigham, Arizona, at Tucson, Ariz.; Receivers of Public Moneys—Volney Z. Sulgrove, Florida, at Gainesville, Fla.; John P. Stockton, Florida, at Shasta, Cal.; Samuel J. Ruby, of Iowa, at Des Moines; Jacob Sharpless, of Iowa, at Indianola.

RIOTING IN OKLAHOMA.

The Military Called Upon to Protect a Home-Holder.

At Guthrie, Oklahoma, E. A. Weed, claimed to a lot also claimed by Mr. Hayes, engaged a large force of men and began to erect a building over and around the other claimant. The aggrieved party was soon confronted by a large party of friends and allies, and soon a crowd of 500 persons was gathered. The two factions soon became engaged in a wordy quarrel, at a preconcerted signal the frame of the building, which was built of the floor, beams and foundation sills, was picked up by the crowd and carried into the street. In doing this, part of the man carrying the frame stumbled over a pile of lumber, and the men and timbers were piled in a confused mass. While the disturbance was at its height, United States Marshal Nix arrived and commanded the crowd to disperse. Meeting with opposition, he sent for the troops. There was much excitement and several fights, but as soon as the troops were seen coming the assembled element quieted down, and soon the carpenters were at work, with the building turned in a hollow square around the site of the proposed structure. One man, named John Gilchrist, was shot by a soldier for not obeying the sentinel's orders.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

The Outlook Is Better in Almost All Lines of Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The reports are more encouraging. There are decided indications of improved trade, a better feeling in the branches of industry and trade which have been depressed, wool, cotton and wool look better, and a better feeling is shown in the cotton goods trade, with signs of increased confidence in the business outlook. Orders have been received from abroad, which by growers are much above the markets, but they are not numerous. The fall in the price of the staple has stimulated the demand, and reports as well as receipts now indicate a much larger cotton crop. The crop reports from the South are generally favorable, and the acreage is larger. There are without exception, reports from interior cities of improved business, and from Boston it is everywhere in sufficient supply. The Western reports are generally favorable, and in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul there is sufficient supply. The Northwest reports are all encouraging, and in Minneapolis and Duluth the outlook is extraordinarily favorable crop prospects, which are also felt in speculation. There is a good improvement apparent in Kansas. The demand for money is fully up to the average. It is evident that gold does not go out now largely. No special stringency is anticipated. The balance number 228 as compared with 200 last week and 207 the week before, and 202 of that week the figures are 203.

NO MONEY FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The Pension Appropriation for Next Year Insufficient.

The pension appropriation acts for the current fiscal year, appropriated $88,000,000, including $8,000,000 to meet a threatened deficiency. Chief Bell of the agents' division of the pension office, says it is true that the amount has all been drawn from the Treasury, but that more than $16,000,000 remains in the hands of the pension agents with which to meet the quarterly payments which fall due on June 4. It is thought that this amount will nearly suffice until July 1, when the appropriation for the next fiscal year will become available. Mr. Bell says that the appropriation for the next fiscal year, $89,000,000, is too small, and that there will be a deficiency of about $15,000,000. Gen. Black, he says, did not ask for enough money to prevent a deficiency even on the basis of expenditures then existing.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

General Rains Improve the Prospect for Wheat.

The recent rainfalls over the northern portions of the winter wheat region, and throughout the corn and wheat regions of the Northwest have improved the growing crops in those sections. The weather has been favorable for all growing crops throughout the Northwest and the central valleys. The crop prospects have been greatly improved in the States of the Ohio Valley by the timely rains, but some damage resulted to fruits in this section from late frosts. Throughout the States of the corn and wheat belt the weather has improved the condition of the principal crops, although frosts caused some damage to early corn and vegetables in places.

DEATH OF LAURA BRIDGMAN.

The Famous Blind and Deaf Mute Ends Her Interesting Career.

Laura Bridgman, the famous blind and deaf mute, died at the Perkins Institution for the Blind at Boston after a short sickness. For more than fifty years she has been a living example of what could be done in the way of instructing those thus deprived of their physical senses. She was an object of deep interest to philanthropists and scientists. She was born at Hanover, N. H., Dec. 21, 1829. When she was 2 years old severe illness deprived her of sight and hearing, and consequently of speech. Notwithstanding this, she acquired a good education and spent a happy childhood.

FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

The Residence of a Minister Destroyed and He and Four Children Perish.

The residence of the Rev. F. C. Clarke, near Virginia Beach, in Princess Anne County, Va., was destroyed by a midnight fire. He and two daughters and next to the oldest son are a siren visiting his own relatives, and all were burned to death by the flames. His wife, Miss Ella Bridgood, the governess, and two children escaped. The origin of the fire is unknown, though it is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. Mr. Clarke was pastor of the London Bridge Baptist Church, and was a preacher of note.

JULIA WARD HOWE'S BIRTHDAY.

Congratulations and Presents Sent by Her Numerous Friends.

On the occurrence of her 70th birthday, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe received at her home in Boston the congratulations of scores of friends that seventy years of time had restored so lightly upon her. Beautiful flowers in profusion and a food of letters from all over the country attested the interest felt in this woman, whose work in behalf of her sex has brought her so prominently before the public.

ORE-HANDLERS STRIKE.

A Big Fleet of Vessels at Marquette, Mich., Lie Idle in Consequence.

Every ore-handler in Marquette struck for an advance in pay. Nearly 300 men went out, and a big fleet of ore-carriers, with a capacity of 12,000 tons, was tied up. The strikers are from $1.75 to $2 a day, and employed by the railroad company. The company refused a 10% increase, and demand for an increase in pay for overtime and double pay for Sundays.

Sioux Will Ratify the Treaty.

John Grass, principal chief of Sioux Dak., the leading chief of the Sioux Nation, and White Swan, second chief of the Sioux, conversing about the Sioux bill, say that it will be ratified. Only one objection is made to the treaty, that it does not give the Nation the south bank of Cheyenne River, but the Indians will sign, as the bill provides for the payment of cash, and they want money more than land.

An Unexpected Baptism.

While a colored pastor was celebrating the rite of baptism at Jamaica Bay, Long Island, a platform on which were congregated between 100 and 200 persons gave way and they were all precipitated into the water. A scene of intense excitement ensued, but active help was given and all were rescued. Later, when the reversed gentleman proceeded with the ceremonies.

An Important Land Decision.

May 17th, in the United States District Court at Los Angeles, Cal., District Judge Ross decided in favor of the plaintiff in a land contest, and in favor of the Government against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to annul patents issued to that company for lands in Los Angeles County. This ruling affects the title to over 100,000 acres within twenty miles of primary limits, of the grant to the Southern Pacific.

A Large Fleet to Be Built.

It is reported that a company composed principally of railroad men connected with the Pennsylvania system is to build a fleet of twelve steel steamers to run between Buffalo and Duluth. Each boat is to cost in the neighborhood of $225,000. It is said the new company has a capital of $12,000,000.

Struck Blind in the Pulpit.

The Rev. J. C. Myers, while preaching at the Christian Church at New Liberty, Ind., was struck by lightning, the bolt coming down the chandelier. Mr. Myers' sight was completely destroyed, and it is feared he will never recover it.

Disastrous Conflagration at Reno, Nev.

A fire, which will cause a loss of between $250,000 and $300,000 occurred at Reno, Nev. Twenty-three buildings were consumed.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime	$4.00	$4.50
Good to Choice	3.60	3.90
Medium	2.80	3.40
HOGS—Packing Grades	4.25	4.35
Mixed	3.80	4.20
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.82	.82½
No. 3 Spring	.70	.72½
No. 2 Red	.78½	.79
RYE—No. 2	.79	.80
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.16	.17
CHEESE—Full Cream, Flats	.07½	.08½
EGGS—Fresh	.11½	.12
POTATOES—Choice new, per bbl	1.50	2.00
APPLES—Choice	11.50	12.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.78	.78½
CORN—No. 3	.42	.42½
OATS—No. 2 White	.27	.28
RYE—No. 1	.80	.81
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	.64
PORK—Mess	11.75	12.25
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.00	4.25
HOGS	4.00	4.25
SHEEP	3.50	4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80	.80½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.42	.42½
OATS—No. 2 White	.27½	.28
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	.88
CORN—Cash	.34	.35
OATS—Cash	.27½	.28
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3.50	4.75
HOGS	4.50	4.60
SHEEP	3.50	4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.85	.85½
CORN—No. 2	.43	.43½
OATS—No. 2 White	.30½	.31
PORK—New Mess	12.00	12.50
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3.00	4.50
HOGS	4.00	4.35
SHEEP	3.75	4.00
CORN—No. 2	.31½	.32
OATS—No. 2	.26	.26½
RYE—No. 2	.77	.78
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	3.00	4.50
HOGS	4.35	4.45
SHEEP	3.50	4.00
LAMBS	5.00	6.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80	.81
CORN—No. 2	.43	.43½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.28	.28½
RYE—No. 2	.80	.81
PORK—Mess	12.00	12.50
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Good	3.75	4.25
Medium	3.25	3.60
Butchers'	2.75	3.00
HOGS—Choice	4.35	4.40
SHEEP	3.50	4.00
BUTTER	.12	.12

SUSPECTS IN CUSTODY.

HELD FOR COMPLICITY IN THE CHICAGO MURDER.

An Ex-Philadelphian Who Had Made Threats Against the Doctor Locked Up—Detective Also Behind the Bars—Report that He Was Murdered as a Spy.

[Chicago telegram.]

The police of Chicago have placed under arrest Patrick Coughlin, formerly of Philadelphia, but lately of Chicago, for suspected complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin. No one is allowed to see him.

Mr. McGeehan came to Chicago about two months ago. He is a blacksmith by trade. He left a lucrative position in Philadelphia some seven weeks ago. He also, it is said, left a wife and an interesting family in that city, and since he came to Chicago he has done little work. He sought employment at Pullman, obtained, it, and worked a few days. The major portion of the time, it is alleged, he spent in saloons, where he was a loon companion of the enemies of Dr. Cronin and a suspect of Cronin's most malignant antagonists.

His disappearance from Philadelphia attracted attention. It is said of him that he was one of those who opposed Dr. McCalsey and Dr. Cronin, and eulogized those who opposed them. He came from the same part of Ireland where a noted leader of the old Clan-na-Gael organization was born. He boasted of his friends with that person.

Who they are and what ties he came to Chicago McGeehan has associated with the enemies of Cronin and that he expressed an enmity for the doctor, even going so far as to make threats against him. It is said that his remarks reaching the ears of Cronin a few days before his death, Mr. Geehan. These statements were made by several prominent Irish-Americans who were told of McGeehan's detention, they also said that Dr. Cronin and McGeehan one day opposite his office on Clark street, and challenged him to repeat the statements he had made concerning him Cronin in a Randolph street saloon. McGeehan, they say, made a halting apology. These men say that Dr. Cronin's friends were in fear of McGeehan has tried to impress on his friends that he was sent out by the Clans to Cronin's home in Le Caron's evidence. He was put down as one of the men whom Le Caron said would be executed if their names were published.

The persons who gave the foregoing, in relation say that McGeehan answered to the description given by Mrs. Conklin of the man who drove the buggy from the house on North Clark street the night of Cronin's disappearance. They say he also answers to the description given of Mr. Williams brothers given by Mrs. Carlson, the other alleged brother-lover. He also resembles to a bartender, a former Philadelphian, who has been McGeehan's good friend and chum since the latter came here.

A Philadelphian now temporarily residing in the city, said who was instrumental in bringing about the arrest of McGeehan, said in reference to the matter, "I would have been wrong not to arrest McGeehan. He was constantly uttering threats against Cronin, and of all the persons who were hostile to the doctor he was the worst. He has been associated in business with those opposed to Cronin and who regarded the former leader in Irish societies as little less than a god. He made the acquaintance of Coughlin, and Coughlin is one of those persons who are partisans of the obnoxious faction of the Clan-na-Gael in Chicago. When Dr. Cronin removed to Chicago from Philadelphia, it is said that McGeehan was furious and became more violent and more frequent in his denunciations of the doctor than he had been before. Now, the question arises, did his threats have any bearing on subsequent developments? Did his complaints sympathize with his friends? It is rumored that he was acquainted with Dr. Cronin and Coughlin, as well as Detective Coughlin. It is reported that he joined the Cronin as an 'old comrade.' He made the rounds with Coughlin. He looked on Coughlin as a valuable man, he often said so."

As a result of the exposure of Detective Coughlin's knowledge as to the man who killed Dr. Cronin a deep two conferences were held on Saturday between Mayor Cregier, Chief Hubbard, Lawyer Elliott, Corporation Counsel Hutchinson, Attorney W. J. Hynes, and Lawyer Forrest. The second detective was brought before them and subjected to a searching examination. At the close of the last examination of Coughlin it was 6: 30p. m. and the detectives was not only suspended from duty but placed under arrest.

The officials were very reticent as to Coughlin's admissions, if he made any, but Chief Hubbard stated that things looked very black for him. The chief said he had been received in some things and would make a thorough investigation.

One of the most surprising features of Coughlin's connection with the case is that Mike Whalen, another detective who, with Coughlin, was detailed on the Cronin case, is a brother-in-law of Sullivan, the informer. Coughlin has admitted to Chief Hubbard that Smith, the man who took the white horse from Dinan's stable on Coughlin's order, gave him $15 to pay for the horse and afterward left the city for New Mexico. The apparently inexplicable part of Coughlin's case is the fact that when he was sent out to bring in this man Smith he returned with the statement that Smith was a 1 right and had left the city that afternoon.

The most startling rumors have been circulated regarding the enmity of Detective Coughlin to Dr. Cronin and the probable reasons why he is at least aware of the murder of the unfortunate. Many of the friends of Dr. Cronin are outspoken in their charges that a man can be found in the local camps of the Irish Revolutionary brotherhood. It is well known that Dr. Cronin and his supporters were actively prosecuting a vigorous campaign which would fasten the crimes of embezzlement and treason on certain leaders in the Irish Revolutionary brotherhood.

It is now claimed that the detective, Coughlin, has been for some time acting as a spy to keep the accused parties informed of the actions of Cronin and his friends. Dr. Cronin had organized several independent camps of the brotherhood, and it is these camps that, as is claimed, Coughlin acted the part of a spy. He is said to have been recently expelled from one of the meetings on the ground that he was not a properly initiated member. The most sensational disclosures are promised regarding a general system of espionage on Cronin's actions, which, it is claimed, will implicate a large section of the Chicago police force.

The police have been put in possession of facts which, if true, are far more startling than was ever expected concerning Dr. Cronin's murder. It has been clearly proven by the dead man's friends that his removal was ordered by a committee in some way representing the Clan-na-Gael society. Charges of treachery and treason were preferred against him at a meeting of a Clan-na-Gael camp; he was found guilty and his removal was ordered.

The charge was based on the statement of the British spy, Le Caron, that three were four more spies in America. When Le Caron made the statement on the stand before the *Parnell* commission, he was ordered to state the names of the spies. He said he did not do it, because if they were known they would be murdered, and the detectives was not only suspended from duty but placed under arrest.

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MANITOBA LIBERALS AROUSED.

They Want Premier Greenway and Attorney-General Martin to Resign.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 27.—It is reported that the Liberal party of Manitoba is demanding the resignation of Premier Greenway and Attorney-General Martin in consequence of charges made against them in conducting the affairs of the province. An investigation into the manner in which the public interests have been guarded since the Greenway government came into power, will, it is said, be demanded at once. The association of the names of these gentlemen with the Northern Pacific and Manitoba frauds and their repudiation of the government obligations in connection with the Manitoba railway have become subjects of great public satisfaction here.

SUGAR RIOTS THREATENED.

Parisian Workingmen Object to the Recent Advance in Prices.

PARIS, May 26.—There is considerable agitation here over the rise in the price of sugar. Socialists threaten to break into the sugar refineries.

The subject was brought before the chamber of deputies last night. M. Thevenet, minister of justice, expressed the opinion that the advance in price of sugar was due to natural causes. He declared the government would act with severity if any fraudulent combination to raise the price was discovered.

A DYNAMITE bomb was exploded at the door of the Civil Governor of Oporto.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

—The proposition to bond the city of Lansing for $12,000 to pay the incumbrance on the fair grounds as a condition of the State fair located there, was carried almost unanimously, only twenty-six adverse votes being cast.

—The Young Men's Christian Association of Bay City is to have a fine gymnasium.

—Ex-Senator Jones lectured at Alpena for the benefit of St. Bernard's Society. Subject, "The Irish Question."

—The *Manistee Democrat* says that drillers in boring wells upon the Greening nursery grounds, near that place, struck two remarkable flows of water. The water is of remarkable purity—there not being a trace of sulphur. The force raises the volume about eight feet above the surface.

—The fish tanks of the United States fish hatchery at Alpena are now full of black bass. The bass are all full grown, and it is the intention to keep them until after they have spawned. The eggs taken from them are marketable at twenty dollars per thousand.

—Wednesday was the day that the Chicago McGeehan has associated with the enemies of Cronin said that he expressed an enmity for the doctor, even going so far as to make threats against him. It is said that his remarks reaching the ears of Cronin a few days before his death, Mr. Geehan. These statements were made by several prominent Irish-Americans who were told of McGeehan's detention, they also said that Dr. Cronin and McGeehan one day opposite his office on Clark street, and challenged him to repeat the statements he had made concerning him Cronin in a Randolph street saloon. McGeehan, they say, made a halting apology. These men say that Dr. Cronin's friends were in fear of McGeehan has tried to impress on his friends that he was sent out by the Clans to Cronin's home in Le Caron's evidence. He was put down as one of the men whom Le Caron said would be executed if their names were published.

—Maggie Grady, a Detroit miss of 18 years, has gone crazy over spiritualism.

—A recent letter from the State capital says:

Between Marquette and L'Anse nearly 70,000 acres have been purchased by Boston, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad capitalists in anticipation of the building of a branch road to the Gogebic range. Report has it that the State gave a patent to the railroad company the latter was allowed to select the lands where it chose, instead of being required to take those nearest the line of the road. As a result the lands south of the road, that were before the grove 20th in iron deposits, were selected, and there is a little doubt that the Gogebic range will come prospered against him at a meeting of a Clan-na-Gael camp; he was found guilty and his removal was ordered.

The charge was based on the statement of the British spy, Le Caron, that three were four more spies in America. When Le Caron made the statement on the stand before the *Parnell* commission, he was ordered to state the names of the spies. He said he did not do it, because if they were known they would be murdered, and the detectives was not only suspended from duty but placed under arrest.

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—The Muskegon Congregationalists have decided not to attend the annual meeting of the Michigan Congregational Association.

—Good drinking water is sold at Ishpeming for five cents a gallon, the water from Lake Angeline, the city supply, being far from drinkable.

—Benzie County has just lost by death two of her oldest pioneers—Samuel W. Benton and Capt. W. B. Sutherland.

—Much sentiment has been created among women of Detroit by a well-dressed man whose actions to women who are unprotected by his sex, have given the fact that a severe struggle must have taken place before the victim was rendered unconscious. The blood stains on floor, walls, and furniture are profuse and terrible. Here and there are strands of hair sticking to the congealed blood. The supposition is that Dr. Cronin must have received several blows before being unconscious and the ability to defend himself. There are finger prints and footmarks showing that the assassin or assassins must have had presence of mind and caught in a bungling fashion to cover the evidences of their terrible crime.

The Evidence Against the Three Prisoners Presented to the Grand Jury—Woodruff Tells Capt. Schaack of His Connection with the Crime.

A Chicago dispatch says: Daniel Coughlin the detective, P. O. Sullivan, the lawyer, and Frank Woodruff, alias the "Irish man," have been indicted by the grand jury on the charge of murdering Dr. Cronin. There are three counts in the indictment, but they refer only to the instruments used in the killing, and not, as known, the actual murder. The witness was old man Patrick Ashland avenue, Lake View where the murder took place. The old man was a member of the grand jury but a very short time, when he was called upon to testify he should not issue roum.

Mrs. Conklin, the saloon keeper and personal friend of the dead doctor, was also a witness. Her testimony about twenty minutes he was followed by young Carlson.

John J. Cronin, a brother of the murdered man, was also a witness. The young man said in order came the following persons: John Ryan and Patrick Ryan, Ashland avenue, John J. Cronin, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Carlson, Mr. Beach, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Beach, Mr. Carlson, Mr. Conklin, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Carlson

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

An Important Inquiry.

The Reform Club of New York is collecting the opinions of farmers in every part of the country on the condition of the agricultural class. We are requested to ask that every farmer who reads the JOURNAL will be kind enough to answer the following inquiries. The results of the investigation, which will be a summary of many thousands of opinions, will be published in these columns. As many answers are desired as can possibly be obtained, for the more that are received the more valuable will the result be. Please answer as requested, below:

1. Are the farmers in your community as prosperous as they have ever been?

2. If so, to what do they chiefly owe their prosperity? If not, what has been the chief reason of the change? (Leave out of consideration such temporary causes as a bad crop year, and consider the social and political causes.)

3. Do the farmers take less or more interest than formerly in economic discussions?

4. What effect does the tariff have on their condition?

5. Will a bushel of wheat or a barrel of corn buy as many necessaries of life as it did thirty years ago?

6. Have they gained or lost social dignity, as compared with other classes, such as merchants and mechanics?

7. Do farmers' sons show any less willingness than formerly to become farmers? If so, why?

Please address your answers by mail to Walter H. Page, the Reform Club, 12 East 33d St., New York city, and a summary of the answers received from every part of the country will be sent to you.

Information Wanted.

Robert P. Porter, superintendent of census, addresses the following circular to the medical profession throughout the United States:

The various medical associations of the medical profession will be glad to learn that Dr. John S. Billings, surgeon U. S. army, has consented to take charge of the report on the mortality and vital statistics of the United States as returned by the eleventh census.

As the United States has no system of registration of vital statistics, such as is relied upon by other civilized nations for the purpose of ascertaining the actual movement of population, our census affords the only opportunity of obtaining near an approximate estimate of the birth and death rates of much the larger part of the country, which is entirely unprovided with any satisfactory system of state and municipal registration.

In view of this, the census office, during the month of May this year, will issue to the medical profession throughout the country "Physician's Registers" for the purpose of obtaining more accurate returns of deaths than it is possible for the enumerators to make. It is earnestly hoped that physicians in every part of the country will co-operate with the census office in this important work. The record should be kept from June 1, 1880, to May 31, 1890. Nearly 26,000 of these registration books were filled up and returned to the office in 1880, and nearly all of them used for statistical purposes. It is hoped that double this number will be obtained for the eleventh census.

Physicians not receiving registers, can obtain them by sending their names and addresses to the census office, and, with the register, an official envelope which requires no stamp will be provided for their return to Washington.

If all medical and surgical practitioners throughout the country will send their sid, mortality and vital statistics of the eleventh census will be more comprehensive and complete than they have ever been. Every physician should take personal pride in having this report as full and accurate as it is possible to make it.

It is hereby promised that all information through this source shall be held strictly confidential.

The 1890 Floral Exhibition.

The time for holding the next Floral and Musical Festival at Detroit, has been fixed for April 22, 23, 24, and 25 of next year. It will be for the benefit of the combined Detroit charities, and held, as before, under the auspices of the Detroit Journal, who guarantees the charities named fees. It will be about twice as large as the one recently held.

Wide Awake for June.

Wide Awake for June might well be called a "true-story number." It opens with a reproduction of Henry Bacon's beautiful painting, "The End of a Long Day," photographed especially for Wide Awake—a lovely picture. Then comes the true stories—five of them: "A Plain Case" is by the one novelist, Miss Wilkins, who grew her early laurels in Wide Awake; this story is most pathetic. The scene of Miss Risley Seward's brilliant story is on board an ocean steamer; it is entitled "The Naughtiest Boy I Ever Met." Mrs. General Fremont's is a California story, "The Heroine that Jack Built," Mrs. Annie Sawyer-Downs' story is of the Confederate side in the Civil War, a jolly tale, "The French Member of Company B." The story by Sara Tainer Smith, "Outward in the Java Sea," will go to everybody's heart. The serials are excellent; Margaret Sidney's "Five Little Peppers Further On" has a tremendous surprise for readers; Sibyl Fair's Fairness," by Talbot, will be enjoyed by Wide Awake's grown-up audience.

Wide Awake is $2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Company, publishers, Boston.

Historical Lies Outdone.

There was an insurance man from St. Louis in town a day or two ago. He is a gentleman who can give Baron Munchausen and Eli Perkins both cards and spades in the direction of exaggerated fiction. Early in the morning he met a couple of friends and began to regale them with tales of his adventures. He said he has was once stopping on the fourth floor of a northern hotel when he was aroused about 3 a. m. by an awful commotion. He had retired with a comfortable "jag" as a bedfellow and very sleepy in consequence. But he roused himself sufficiently to go to the window and learn that the hotel was on fire. It was bitter cold outside. The firemen were at work in the street below. He said he signaled two pipemen to direct their stream in his direction. They did so. The stream froze solid and he slid down to the ground upon it, landing safely. Then he began to boast of the St. Louis fire department. He answered all arguments in favor of breweries here by saying one brewery in St. Louis extended twenty-seven stories under ground, and that it was found better to employ Chinamen in the lower story because it was cheaper, being nearer China than St. Louis. One of his friends rushed to the telegraph office soon after this and telegraphed that the insurance man was dead. His company wired back, "What's the complaint?" and his friend answered, "No complaint at all. Every one satisfied."—Chicago Herald.

The Colonel's Bet.

"A boy is a strange being, isn't he?" queried the colonel, as he looked out of the office window.

"I don't know anything so very strange about that particular boy," replied one of the other loungers, as he sauntered up and saw a boy of 10 on the opposite side of the street.

"But he's got a jug," persisted the colonel.

"Well, what of it? Can't a boy carry a jug?"

"But he is swinging it around his head."

"Let him swing. You never saw a boy who wouldn't."

"I'll bet he breaks it before he gets to the corner," exclaimed the colonel.

"Nonsense!"

"Bet you twenty dollars."

"Done!"

Half a dozen rushed up to watch further proceedings. The boy continued to swing the jug, apparently bent upon performing some particular feat, and just before he reached the corner his hand slipped and the jug was dashed to pieces.

"I knew it! I knew it!" chuckled the colonel as he danced around.

"Dear him—here's your money!" groaned the other.

An hour later, after having spent the interval in solemn thought, the loser mildly inquired:

"Colonel, did you think you had a sure thing on me?"

"Certainly. I bought that jug for the boy, and gave him fifty cents to carry out the programme!"—St. Paul News.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B. For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 15ov1y

She is "Grateful."

"I saved the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. Harriman, New York. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 4

Combining Business and Pleasure.

It is a breach of etiquette to allow the landing out of advertisements to people as they emerge from a theatre. Aristocratic people would deem it an insult to have an advertisement shoved into their hands as they were departing even from so public a place. Judge, then, of the surprise of the members of some of Albany's best families when, upon leaving the house of one of the society leaders at a recent swell event, a young man in livery standing within the hallway shoved into the hands of each guest a neatly folded piece of paper resembling a handkerchief, which upon being opened disclosed the advertisement of a dealer in fish, oysters and clams.—Albany Journal.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and 1 00 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s Drug Store. 4

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn, came home one evening feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well to-day. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

NEW TAILOR SHOP

C. D. SMITH,

Late of Detroit,

CUTTER AND TAILOR

Latest Styles of Goods always on hand. Suits made to order. Corner Bridge and Clinton Sts.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

WANTED.

A few more reliable men to handle our Specialties and Ornamental Stock. To energetic men we furnish steady work, good salary or commission. THIRTY-FIVE YEARS experience enables us to furnish our salesmen with UNEQUALED FACILITIES, and to make the road easy for BEGINNERS. Success assured. Choice of territory. Write for terms, stating age.

E. C. SELOVER & CO.,

Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

LOBDELL - & - CO.,

Successors to A. J. McLeod.

Dealers in—

Fresh & Salt

MEATS,

Poultry, Butter and Eggs,

Vegetables and Fruits.

MOLLY CREAMERY BUTTER.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sight.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Broken lenses not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET,

CHARLEVOIX. MICHIGAN.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT BUILDER

Tis Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Come and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

CHANGE OF

PROGRAMME.

These hot days make it necessary to lay aside heavy winter clothing and don lighter. Therefore I announce that

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,

MAY 27, 28 and 29.

THREE DAYS ONLY!

I will give a Grand Special Sale of

Spring Clothing!

AND LIGHT FURNISHINGS,

Suitable for the Season, including Straw Hats of all kinds. On these days I will give a

GREAT REDUCTION

From Retail Prices.

OF INTEREST TO ALL:

We will give every cash purchaser of $25 worth of Goods a Rocking Chair, of good make and handsomely trimmed. A ticket will be given to each customer giving the amount traded, and when $25 is spent with us you will be the proud possessor of a handsome Chair. This offer is good from May 1 to August 1.

Respectfully Yours,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. I will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

THE BEST PAINT

The Sherwin-Williams Paint.

Hardware,

PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS.

STOVES,

TINWARE,

NOTIONS.

FISHING TACKLE.

PUMPS.

JOB AND TINWORK. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

TWO CENTS A LINE

Advertisements inserted in this column for two Cents a Line, each insertion; but no notice inserted for less than TEN CENTS.

C. Y. COOK'S SUMMER BOARD. ING HOUSE—Beautifully located on Lake Michigan. Very choice accommodations, cool to Charlevoix, and amusements among Round Lake and the village. Cottage now free to let on the Charlevoix Resort. For terms address C. Y. COOK, Charlevoix, Mich. 26ma2

FINE SUITE OF ROOMS to rent, inquire at H. S. Harris's Real Estate and Insurance office, one door north of postoffice.

FOR SALE. Having decided to remove to Mexico, I offer my property for sale. Consisting of my residence, fifteen acres of land north of Dixon's farm, forty acres in South Arm, two village lots in Charlevoix, land in Marion, Hayes, and Evelyn townships. Address A. D. GRUNDY, SHAWS, Charlevoix, Mich.

OLD PAPERS, Just the thing for putting on shelves and under carpets, Five cents a dozen, at the Journal Office.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 6, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

☞ Baby carriages cheap, at Emma Todd's.

L. E. Allen was home from the Soo over Sunday.

G. V. Nash has been appointed postmaster at Norwood.

The steamer Cyclone was taken to Harbor Springs last Thursday.

Geo. Olney is building a lapidary on the lot north of Emrey's store.

Mrs. Hattie Benson visited friends near Harbor Springs over Sunday.

Ed. Earle of Traverse City has a chair in Frank Wood's barber shop.

Linley Sisters opened their stock of ladies' furnishing goods last Thursday.

☞ S. M. See & Sons are selling lady calks at prices which cannot be beat.

The rain of last week interfered very much with work on the school building.

Mrs. F. J. Mesch started Tuesday for Shelburne, Vermont, to visit a sick brother.

Frank Wood went to Grand Rapids Monday, to procure his confectionery stock.

Albert Superneau has been appointed postmaster at Atwood, vice D. Flanagin removed.

☞ Emma Todd has a good new sewing machine for sale for $15.00. Call at the store and see it.

A broken raft of logs has interfered with navigation in Round and Pine lakes during the past week.

The workmen commenced placing the joist for the first floor of the school house Tuesday morning.

Orville Phelps is learning the trade of cabinet-making with C. Budd. A good trade and a worthy ambition.

William, son of J. A. Johnson of Marion, died last Wednesday, and was buried Friday. Age 24 years.

☞ Baby carriages, all kinds and all prices. Don't buy till you see my stock. EMMA TODD.

☞ Four pounds currant jelly for 25 cents. Four cans apples for 30 cents.

Miss Emma Todd and Miss Lizzie Aldrich went to Cheboygan Monday, to attend the marriage of Miss Todd's brother Frank.

Among our callers on Memorial Day were Miss Lizzie and Mr. Thomas Watson, of Boyne, and Mr. S. B. Brown of Eveline.

Geo. A. Wilson returned Thursday from Traverse Bay points, where he took large orders for flour, for the Rifenburg Milling Co.

Mrs. A. J. Mudge started Monday for Bakersfield, Cal., where Mr. Mudge has a situation, and expects to make his permanent home.

From March 9 to May 18 Dr. Crouter mailed 2,250 letters at the Charlevoix postoffice, on the business of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Miss Esther Buttars started Monday for San Diego, Cal., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Parmelee. She will probably be absent two or three months.

At the Congregational church, June 9: morning, "Gospel Assurance;" evening, "Obedience to Heavenly Visions." The Y. P. S. C. E. hold an "S" social at the church Friday evening, June 7th, at 8 o'clock. A choice entertainment followed by a supper. Each 10 cts. Come everybody.

The Detroit Journal will issue a special 8-page edition on Tuesday, June 11, and with each copy, will fold in a special map supplement, showing the city of Detroit as it was before the 1805 fire.

At the request of many authors who desire more time in which to complete their manuscripts, the time of the Detroit Free Press prize story competition has been extended from May 1st to July 1st.

Wm. Ranger was seriously injured by the falling of a plank leading to a scaffold, while carrying a heavy stone Wednesday afternoon at the new school house. The stone fell on his body, and he will probably be laid up several days in consequence.

John Thompson is booked for an appearance at Bartholomew's opera house in the near future, presenting his "merry crew" of comic characters, in his original protean comedy, entitled, "A Huge Joke." Singing, dancing, instrumental solos, and comic characters.

☞ The vocal organs are strengthened by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Clergymen, lawyers, singers, actors, and public speakers find it a valuable tonic. It is a positive remedy for irritation and weakness of the throat and lungs, and for all affections of the vocal organs.

Misses Carrie and Mollie Richards of Ypsilanti, who were among the killed in that terrible catastrophe at Johnstown, Pa., were intimate friends of Mrs. G. R. Brown of this place. Miss Carrie was a teacher in a private school, and her sister had arrived there but a day or two previous to visit her.

The Manistee Democrat of May 31st has the following: "Yesterday the Petoskey and F. & P. M. No. 4 had a race between Ludington and this port, the Petoskey winning by about three minutes. As the No. 4 is the largest and swiftest of the F. & P. M. steamers, the captain of the Petoskey feels considerably elated over his success."

The Star Theater Co. gave a faithful presentation of the character of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" at Lewis' opera house Thursday evening, followed by the laughable farce "Follow that Couple Looks like Me." On Friday evening they gave "The Streets of New York." Memorial Day visitors from up the lake remained to swell the audience on Friday evening.

East Jordan is all torn up over the village assessment recently made there. On Tuesday the board of review were in session, and the kickers were numerous, some more offered to sell his entire personal effects for $800 less than they were assessed at, and others complained in proportion. There seems to have been a very general increase of values, especially of personal property.

W. S. Stripp desires us to state that Mr. Folly, who was drowned last winter, and whose body was recently found and buried in the potter's field in the Charlevoix cemetery, had not worked for him for more than a year before his death; that every employe who has died while in his employ has received Christian burial in a lot bought and paid for by their friends or himself; that as Mr. Folly had not been in his employ for a year or more, he did not consider it his duty to buy a lot to bury him in.

The Wilson Hoop Co. at South Arm are running with a full force of employes.—men, boys, and girls,—and the product makes a fine appearance as piled in the yards. The hoops are coiled by machinery into flat bundles, about two feet in diameter, and in thickness the width of the hoop. These bundles or coils are then piled in huge stacks, in the yard, probably 16 or 18 feet diameter, and 20 to 25 feet high, running nearly to a peak. All are uniform in size and appearance. This is a clean industry, and undoubtedly scatters a good many dollars in South Arm and surrounding country.

Among the possibilities of the near future is a railroad from South Arm to Intermediate lake, to facilitate the shipment of a large amount of timber from that point via South Arm to the outside world, and especially to reach a large amount of elm which can be worked to advantage at the South Arm hoop factory. We not at liberty to say who will build the road, but there is undoubtedly sufficient capital behind the scheme to make it a success.

Memorial Day.

Notwithstanding the cold and disagreeable weather of May 30th, a large number of people came to Charlevoix to observe the ceremonies and services of memorial day. The procession made a very respectable appearance in numbers, and headed by the Charlevoix cornet band, marched in fine style to the cemetery. The band have reason to be proud of their work on that occasion, and the address of Byron See has been complimented by all present. The services at the cemetery were those prescribed by the ritual. The floral decorations were numerous and beautiful.

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with sores of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for our King's New discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by the doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 5

Promptness.

First a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter N. Walker, Washington. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

New Advertisements.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, June 1st, 1889. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Ayres, Mrs.	Geyer, Mrs. Lucy L.
Cook, J.	Hoffman, Miss Mae
Cook, Mrs. Clark	Herrington, Mary E.
Chapin, Thales L.	Lee (3)

H. BERDAN, P. M.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Charlevoix Savings Bank,

of Charlevoix, Mich., at the close of business May 13, 1889.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$46,794.05
Demand loans	865.00
Overdrafts	5,131.84
Due from banks in reserve cities	1,945.54
Furniture and fixtures	1,295.52
Other real estate	753.05
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,036.56
Interest paid	835.46
Checks and cash items	3,621.44
Total	$60,455.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000.00
Undivided profits	2,341.82
Commercial deposits	22,262.82
Due to banks and bankers	4,759.59
Notes and bills rediscounted	10,091.00
Total	$60,455.22

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix, }

I, Fred J. Smith, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRED. J. SMITH, Cashier.

Correct—attest: A. E. CLEVER,
R. R. CLEVER,
F. W. MAYNE,
Directors.

DIXON'S "CARBURET OF IRON." STOVE POLISH IS THE BEST.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Sale of Lands for Unpaid Taxes of the Year 1887.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
VILLAGE OF CHARLEVOIX. }

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to law there will be sold for delinquent taxes of the year of 1887 and interest and charges thereon, at the office of the treasurer of the village of Charlevoix in said village, on Monday, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1889, commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day and continuing until said lands are all sold. The following described lands and tenements, to wit:

DESCRIPTION.	Tax.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
lot 5, blk 6, village of Charlevoix	$4 00	65	50	$5 15
lot 14a, Upright & Hurlbut add., vll of Charlevoix	30	7	50	87
lot 15d, " " " " "	30	5	50	85
lot 16, " " " " "	30	5	50	85
lot 24, blk 6, Mason add., vll of Charlevoix	60	9	50	1 19
lot 5, w ½ lot 4, blk 4, " " "	4 00	90	50	5 40
lot 3, Gifford's add., " " "	30	5	50	85
lot 5, " " " " "	30	5	50	85
lot 6, " " " " "	30	5	50	85
lot 7, " " " " "	30	5	50	85
lot 15, blk 20, Newman's add, vll of Charlevoix	1 00	22	50	1 72
lot 3, blk 14, " " "	1 00	22	50	1 72
lot 19, Upright & Hurlbut add., " " "	40	9	50	99
lot 20, " " " " "	30	7	50	87
A parcel of land commencing at the corner of land owned by Rowell Trudden, thence south 2 chains to Round Lake; thence east along the shore of Round Lake, thence north 2 chains to the shore of Round Lake, thence west 1 chain to beginning.	60	13	50	1 73
w ½ lot 14, blk 12, vll of Charlevoix	1 00	22	50	1 72
A parcel of land commencing at a n e corner of lot 4, blk 4, village of Charlevoix, thence 12 chains and 41 links east of said village, thence along north along Bridge St. at a point known as Prescott's corner which is the center of said road, thence east ¼ chain, thence south to north shore of Round lake, thence in a westerly course along shore of said lake to a point south of the place of beginning, thence north to place of beginning	80	18	50	1 48
w ½ lot 6, blk 19, vll of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 6, blk 19, vll of Charlevoix	2 00	45	50	2 95
Commencing at a point on the west side of Bridge St. in the village of Charlevoix, on land owned by W. A. Brown, running thence north 40° west to Lake Michigan; thence northerly along said lake to a point intersected by a line commencing 4 rods north of the south east corner of section 31, 33 rds west to Lake Michigan; thence south 58° east to the west line of said Bridge St.; thence along said street to place of beginning	2 40	58	50	3 48
lot 14a, Upright & Hurlbut add, vll of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 25, " " " " "	30	7	50	87
lot 26, " " " " "	30	5	50	85
lot 27, " " " " "	30	5	50	85
lot 5, blk 7, vll of Charlevoix	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 4, blk 11, " " "	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 8, blk 18, " " "	40	9	50	99
lot 5, blk 5, Mason's add., vll of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
lot 36, Upright & Hurlbut " " "	2 00	45	50	2 95
n ½ lot of lot 3, blk 21, of lot 7, blk 5, " "	3 20	72	50	4 42
n ½ lot 16, blk 15, vll of Charlevoix	80	18	50	1 48
lot 4, n. ½ lot 5, blk 12, " " "	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 6, blk 12, vll of Charlevoix	2 40	54	50	3 44
lot 15, blk 4, Mason's add, vll of Charlevoix	1 20	27	50	1 97
A parcel of land commencing 30 ft. west of a e corner of lot 11, blk 17, village of Charlevoix, thence west 36 ft. thence north 10 ft. thence 20 ft east, south 30 ft, thence west 30 ft, thence south 20 ft to place of beginning	2 19	49	50	3 18

Dated this 23d day of April, 1889.

ALICK ROSENTHAL, Village Treasurer.

WALL PAPER.

The Largest, Finest, and best Selected Stock of Spring Designs in the City. Ceiling and Side Wall Decorations, Center Pieces, Dadoes, Friezes, Etc.

GEO. W. BEAMAN.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.'S

Shelving packed and tables groaning under the weight of new seasonable goods. Newer, prettier, and more desirable.

We call especial attention this week to our white goods and embroidery stock. We have some bargains that you will be repaid in investing in.

And now that the sun shines remember we have the hats and parasols.

Children's and ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats a specialty.

You will find us in the Green block.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

WOULD FACILITIES, and to make the road easy for BEGINNERS. Science, assured. Choice of TERRITORY. Write for terms, stating age. E. C. SELOVER & CO., Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising can be contracted for in NEW YORK.

IS THE BEST.

He Got Away With.

A short old man in a with a long gray beard ... an armful of Christmas through Fulton market ... noon and stopped at a ... of grapes were displayed ... "How you sell?" pulling to open basket. "Twenty cents, Catawba and ... market, for half the price." The small man stopped, ... hesitate so as to free his ... furtively pulled out a ... bunch in a basket of Concord ... veured that, he tried a ... Catawba, and began on ...

The fruit vendor, wh ... with a customer, ... short man's actions with ... "How much for grapes ... laconically, eating a De ... "Forty cents a basket." ... "Too much," said the ... away two more Concord ... "Are you a wholesale ... der."

"No."

"Own a vineyard, ... wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn ... "Over's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old ... eat about a pound and ... cents, or I'll tie that ba ... how knot, and then yo ... sey, we don't want no p ... around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a ... nent and that workers ... burn corncobs this whi ... encouraging to drough ... Iowa, Illinois and Wis ... nothing but cobs three ... breaks, where the cob ... bats, we contemplate ... markable degree of co ... the festive corncob h ... mencements proportion ... strike, and coal dealer ... hawks hearth will sh ... Eastern strikers may ... pipes and smoke it.—No

At the G

(Figure—in which ... hands and each man ... being left out.)

Miss D—Really, M ... unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, you ... told me to take what ...

The Deceptio

Farmer Griggs ...

... must be feedin' ... York nowadays. ... legs when yo ... look at yo now!—Ch

Whister T

Trapper—Hell! Where ... come from?

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Lincoln express down yonder. Hoarfar is it to the next station?—Life.

Slip ... —Philadelphia Times.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

At the low rate of ... scriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Journal Office.

IS THE BEST.

ty-five cents' worth of other ... surise.—St. Louis Republic.

elected.—Lansing Journal.

PER YEAR.

S TRAVEL ALONE.

... to the Care of Porters ... Long Journeys.

... shipped without pa ... the rule that the rail ... are thinking of adopt ... ice of consigning chil ... ries of train conductors ... perhaps half way across ... and turned over to ... destination.

... editions of railroad travel ... to send a child in this ... was to lose the child in ... of fog. But railroad ... developed, and with this ... parents and friends have ... to put a tag on their ... send them off upon ... travels. On railroad and ... these travelers go. Three ... Castle Garden waylaided ... with not a soul that knew ... a protecting arm. ... nsylvania railroad dis ... practice," said Assistant ... Tile. "The care and ... are too great. But not ... the obstacles thrown in ... signments of children still ... and, of course, we do our ... out for them. It is not ... for poor people to come to ... then that they want de ... far west along our lines ... with which we connect. ... they are old enough to be ... th tickets and such money ... need on the way, but this ... the case.

... the 'companions are very ... ctic' is for friends to pay ... the entire expense cost ... carrying their precious ... then start the child on ... telegraph to our agents ... ine to pay over such and ... unt to the child wanderer, ... s needed. The conductor, ... the traveler's meals, and ... way is made comfortably ... But, as I say, this is a ... dness and we don't like to ... it. It was once a popular ... turn over children bound ... urneys to the Pullman Pal ... ompany, but now it also ... of the business."

... ild official connected with ... the department of the Phil ... ad Reading railroad: "Our ... are quite frequently asked ... ar children that travel with ... s or friends. But it is gen ... y a short trip. The instances ... we turn over these minors ... ecting line are very rare in ...

... at notable cases of long jour ... friendless little ones are met ... the immigrant homes. Pov ... drive parents to run great ... they will send over from the ... try their children to travel ... ter and land to friends in the ... stry of the west. Perhaps for ... hey will not hear of the hap ... ages of the journey, trusting ... ntered of strangers and the ... ses of railroad officials to ... is trip. Only a tag fastened ... e neck or to the buttonhole ... to destination.

... ange, be kind to this ere pup, ... always keep him right side up.

... were the epigrammatic direc ... at carried a poor cur to the end ... journey not long ago. But ... ilar tactics are tried with hap ... sight, the railroads are inclined ... and rebel against fulfilling ... of a traveling nurse.—Phila ... Record.

Test of Death.

... tests have been suggested to de ... whether or not life is extinct ... death has appeared to occur. ... the most recent, and held to be ... the most reliable, is called the ... ia hypodermic test. In using ... it the operator injects one hype ... syringful of strong solution ... monia under the skin of the arm ... e other convenient portion of ... ly. If the body be not dead—if ... be the faintest circulation—the ... ia will produce on the skin, ... he point where it was injected, a ... red patch, on the surface of ... ruised red spots will appear ... there be absolute death, there ... e produced a brown dark blotch, ... is definitely conclusive against ... possible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

... ge of ice must read up on the re ... investigations of Kedzie, Pengree ... Prudden, showing that ice taken ... polluted streams is not purified ... freezing. Kedzie tells us that if ... n from streams containing rotting ... able matter or sewage it will ... nce diarrhœa. In 1875, at Rye ... h, an epidemic broke out in a ... e hotel, and was traced at last to ... aken from an adjacent pond. The ... e of this pond in summer was foul ... stinking with putrescent matter. ... anic matter, as well as bacteria ... st eliminated by any ordinary de ... of cold. Too many of our ... ans are the recipients of sewage, ... s is the ice age of civilization, ... two must have it pure.—St. Louis ... e-Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

... Burns tercentennial to celebrate ... birthday of the poet is an annual ... stom in Leslie, Fife shire. At the ... a celebration twenty-four plow ... n, merchants and farmers, mount ... and dressed to represent the princi ... characters in Burns' works, parad ... the street, headed by a volunteer ... and accompanied, by a crowd ... people. Burns himself appeared in ... ue coat, brass buttons and knee ... ches; while other characters were ... n Grimmer, Souter Johnnie, Auld ... ie, Dy, Tam o' Shanter, Tam ... ie, Dy, Kathleen Mavourneen, Mary ... Rose Journal.

FATE'S BRAVADO.

BY WM. W. LOSS.

Last night, in the gloom and "shadow,
A stern voice unto me spoke,—
"I am standing between your love and you,
And you both shall wear my yoke.
Thy love is a fragile flower,
Pure and boy', without stain,
I have wrapped in shroud of sorrow,
I have laid away in pain.

"Captives to my will and power,
I have locked your hopes away,
With their radiant trust and beauty
That make life a perfect day.
You are mine to taunt and torture,
Mine to take from all delight,
Mine to keep for eye so tender,
And I hold you down in night."

Then I laughed, ha! ha! so fiends laugh,
As I rose from out my place,
Laughed at the bravado of the demon,
Laughed in the face of Fate, I say.
Yet, between my words he struck me
Blows that made the blood to flow,
Still he stands there stern and still;
And my hands all hot and bleeding,
Have no power to lay them by.
BOSTY HOTEL, Va.

CARROL'S CONVERSION.

It was a lady who had taken "Holmes place"—a young lady, an unmarried lady, and a beauty, that was enough to send a thrill of excitement and unholy curiosity through the dull veins of the little sleepy village. There was not in the limits of the State a duller spot than Holmesville; that was the reason that it petted and made much even of such a great little mystery as Holmes's place!

"Holmes's place" had stood empty for years—all the Holmeses were abroad, and rank and ruin had taken possession of the fine old-fashioned manor-house, with its green, shady grounds and its glorious sea-view.

Now it was put into thorough repair, and sweet and genteel for the reception of a tenant; for Miss Berkeley, the mystery, of whom nobody knew anything whatever except that she was young and pretty, and had taken Holmes's place for a twelvemonth, "from march," said the agent, who was wheeled up and down the beach twice a day in a bath-chair.

Miss Berkeley kept a man and three maids, and was "free of her money and nice-spoken," as the natives said; she was young and slight, and taller say, unfortunated on company, shunned all friendly advances, and avoided, as much as possible, even casual contact with the boarders at the Winnepegs' House, who had caught the contagion of village curiosity, and were consumed with a fever of about the fair tenant of Holmes's Place.

The only person who had caught at a shred of information concerning her was Page Carrol, a summer lounger at the aforesaid hotel. A sudden and violent thunderstorm was the conductor that brought them together.

Page, driving along the unfrequented part of the beach where Mrs. Berkeley took her constitutional, had met the maid and her mistress struggling with the bath-chair against a gale of wind, and the poor invalid shivering in the rain under a parasol!

Only too happy to be of service, Mr. Carrol had sprung down from the buggy, and with about half a dozen words exchanged with either side, instalmed the mother and daughter in his place.

He lifted the sick woman safely and strongly into her seat, put the ribbons into the girl's little gloved gray kid hands, and saw herstart his fast mare off at a gallop, then turned to the bath-chair, and chair and man disappeared together, and trudged off through the rain, and pelted straight through, and to the heart by those half-dozen grateful words, and the frank, grateful look of those lovely gray eyes.

So by laying Miss Berkeley under a debt of gratitude, Page Carrol won his way to her friendship. He was thoroughly fascinated—there was no disputing that—and Mr. Carrol was not a man easily charmed, nor by any means an impulsive one.

The most inflexiant and fastidious of men—a born aristocrat, and an aristocrat to every fiber. The idea of his falling in love with a woman of unknown antecedents and undefined social position would have seemed, many a month before, the wildest impossibility. Now, looking into Alice Berkeley's violet-gray eyes, and tender, perfect face, he forgot that she had ever had an ancestor to question, and lost sight altogether of his own indisputable family tree. Page Carrol was not the first man by many a one who had succumbed to the influence of Page Carrol's innocent and her homage.

He might have wondered or doubted a little over her calm, courteous refusal to let him ever call from the ladies at the hotel—Carrol's friends, many of them—or to grant introduction to any of the men, but her one sincere excuse satisfied him.

"She particularly wished to avoid society this summer; her mother's health demanded all her time and attention, and she had come to Holmesville expressly to devote herself to her invalid parent. Mrs. Berkeley was not just as well that he should see the entree of the old Holmes Manor."

He had kept the fact of his acquaintance with its mistress most religiously to himself for a time, but it came out at last, and in this way.

Between Holmes's Place (I find myself clinging to the rural nomenclature and forgetting the more dignified title of "The Oaks") and the main road there was a stretch of wood, a favorite haunt, where one afternoon Page and his friend Colonel Jennings were loitering with their cigars.

"Going to town, next week, Carrol" the Colonel had just demanded, and Carrol replied, "Yes."

"No! The dickens you're not! Why, you've been vegetating for four weeks already, my dear fellow; what's the attraction? Not the society, I'll swear, for you've withdrawn yourself from that like an anchorite, and I don't believe you've looked in the face of a woman since you came here."

Mr. Carrol smiled sedately behind his cigar.

"I didn't come here for society."

"Only to indulge your taste for simple country pleasures, I suppose; since when have you developed a passion for the rural? I remember the time when you couldn't exist two weeks away from the clubs and the theaters—

"But don't talk to me of theaters. If I had a hand in the government I'd burn every theater!"

"Why not, my old Athenian," laughed the Colonel. "I hope you'd spare a pretty woman or two out of the various companies, Page?"

"Women!" echoes Carrol, with a sneer and his voice rises a little. "Don't my dear boy, for my mother's sake, don't put a woman and an actress in the same breath. Any woman who exhibits herself or is much per head to a gaping, promiscuous public loses her right to the name.

Page Carrol's voice was singularly clear and distinct, but even were it less so he must have had a second auditor just then. The sound of a light footfall on the dry sticks, and from a crossroad through the wood Miss Berkeley steps out facing them, her large eyes meet Carrol's for a second, and with the color trending in her face, but without a smile, she bows gravely to him and passes straight on.

Half a dozen yards in between them before either says a word.

"By Jove!" pronounces the Colonel, with a long whistle, like a note of admiration.

Page's face is crimson with amazement.

"Solution of the conundrum, you confounded sly dog! Carrol, how long have you known—how the deuce did you happen to know Miss Berkeley?"

"In the ordinary course of events," says Page, curtly. "I've known her for some time; the precise date can't be of any moment to you, Colonel."

That night the cool and collected Page, who had never in his life before lost his temper, paced long and gloomily, walks out with his cigar into the moonlight—for what? Not to call at The Oaks—he was there last evening. No! like any distraught schoolboy or college boy, he goes to stare at a light in the window.

Leaning on the stone fence that bounds the side of her lawn, he can look straight into the drawing-room, window, and just above them is the window of her room.

A old-fashioned white room, with chintzes over the rough stone house front and the sweet, stray, sea-breeze, that seems to wend their sinuous way in her hair and in her bosom—that seem to make there twenty times.

An idiotic, sentimental desire steals over Carrol to assume the place of one of those roses, they gleamed so white and soft in the moonlight, climbing up to lay their cool faces against her window-sill. It is such an innocent theft—he could search it unseen, for the house is quite dark and still, and she is asleep up there, and he can hear She would never know if he sprang over the garden wall. Stop!

Half ashamed of his folly, half eager, Page strides across the dewy lawn, passes the belt of flower-beds, and crosses the gravel walk, and stands in a secluded niche under her window.

It is wide open, but there is no light in the room, no sound, no sign of her voice!

His heart gives a wild, hot throb and starts off, at a sharp, pressure of the fingers out from the dark room, and he catches his breath, keen and distinct.

"I tell you it would kill me! Oh, mother, don't you see I love him?"

Page Carrol ought to turn away and go, for he has heard what he should not. There is the line of indelicate honor and honor, and he, and Carrol, crosses it, thrilled again at the passionate, sweet one, but answered with tears:

"I can't do it. Let me have my own way. I will be happy just a little while longer. Oh, mother, if she knew! Alice Vane is a liar!"

That broke the spell, and Page Carrol, turning his face to the light, half feared that he could not define, turned sharply and dashed away as if he were fleeing for life.

The rose lay on the grass in the moonlight—he thought no more of roses that night.

For all the rest of the dark hours he had to think of Alice Berkeley, of the sweet face, the violet eyes, the tender, perfect passion, melting into a caress, or wailing in a cry of agony, that maddened everyone that carried with it, God only knew what manner of a woman Alice Berkeley was for her Page Carrol until he had heard those words, with no key to the difference.

For awhile he never even remembered what else had caught his ear, but it came back to him with a dim horror when the fever in his veins had cooled a little.

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Mr. Carrol, I've answered you. It is useless to know Mr. Berkeley."

"You don't love me?"

"I'm sorry, I can't."

"Is there another?"

"I cannot!" she says under her breath, with a sudden dropping color and a quiver in her lips.

They seemed to stab into Page Carrol's heart; the passionate, proud man who never pleaded before to man or woman—and he does not plead now. A little sneer goes over his frame, and his face seems to grow harsher and older in a moment; he drops her hands out of his and draws back.

"You cannot?" he whispers, hoarsely, "and this time the answer comes quick and ready!

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He Get Away Wit
A short old man in
with a long gray beard
an armful of Christmas
through Fulton market
moon and stopped at a w
of grapes were displayed
"How you sell?" sa
pointing to open basket
Concords, Catawbas and
market, for half the pric
The small man stopped
demise so as to free his
furtively pulled off a
bunch in a basket of Co
vanced that, he tried a
Catawba, and began on

The fruit vender, wh
with a customer, now
short man's actions with
"How much for gra
hesitatingly, eating a ber
"Forty cents a basket,
"Pfew munch," said the
away two more Concord
"Are you a wiscousin
der.
"No."
"Vere is a vineyard,
wine?"
"No."
"Where did you learn
"Ve're a Jersey."
"Well, see here, old
sed about a pound and
cents, or I'll tie that ba
how kind, and then you
"We don't want no p
around here."—New Yo

The Cane's.

Ne Fears for a
It is claimed that a
ment and that western
burn cornstoke this whi
encouraging to drought
Iowa, Illinois and Wisc
nothing but cobs three f
breaks, where the cob
bats, we contemplate
markable degree of
the festive cornsoch
mammoth proportions
strike, and coal deals
breaks hearth will sti
Eastern strikers may
pipe and smoke it.—No

At the S

(Figure—in which
hands and each man
being left out.)
Miss B.—Really, s
unexpected pleasure,
Mr. C.—Ah, you
told me to take what

The Deceptio

Parmer Griggs h
must be feelin' p
York nowadays.
kegs when yo came
look at yo now!—Ty

Winter Ty

—Philadelphia Times.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

At the low rate of $2 per year, subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Journal Office.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

A WELL-BRUSHED coat—The coat of paint.

Your life of a man—Created, educated, mated, belated, clashed, frustrated.

Sometimes a mighty earnest how big some sins look until after a man has committed them himself.

Metaphors are hard to speak, milk is akin to the baby, but the relationship is somewhat strained.

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INSPIRING SCENES.

Sights and Sounds that Rouse Spectators to Enthusiasm and Patriotism.

A dazzling flash of light bursts from the side of the ponderous warship Chicago; a cloud of smoke rolls out upon the waters, and the boom of her great rifle makes everything tremble. Bang, bang, go the guns from the sides of the sacred old Kearsarge, the same guns that sent the Alabama to the bottom of the sea off Cherbourg harbor, and woe for the Kearsarge and those who manned her imperishable renown.

The Yantic and Essex joined their guns in the salute, and suddenly the Boston puts in her great rifled cannon with a shock that almost stuns those nearest to her. The smoke gathers about and nearly conceals the warships, and through it can be seen the flashing little fire of the smaller guns from out of it comes the stunning roar that is echoed back from old Fort Columbus and the sides of Liberty statue. The excitement grows. The crowds of people on board and the tremendous hulks masses upon the Battery, packing acres with solid humanity; the people crowding the tops of buildings ten to fifteen stories high, all join in the mighty acclaim of the cannonade. Men n' women go wild in the depths. Patriotic pride in and and love of country mount triumphant in throbbing breasts. One understands, in the tremendous scene he is passing through, that it is right, although he may not have a drop of African blood in his veins. We know this is strong language, but we are prepared to stand by it, no matter who may gainsay.

DO YOU DESIRE (to his best pale little brother)—I notice you always come into the parlor to amuse yourself with the children when I am entertained. She had her mouth open, however, which goes to show that she was game even when it came to turning to stone.

WE are bold to affirm that a Southern man can't be a coward, although he may not have a drop of African blood in his veins. We know this is strong language, but we are prepared to stand by it, no matter who may gainsay.

"Don't you love me?" Yep—boy me a monkey.

Ahead of an Austin hotel table that a child attracted considerable attention by saying repeatedly, "Mamma, I want to move the candelabra." Not five or six already," replied the mother. "There's not the ones I want. I want a little one."

LITTLE JOHNNY witnessed a military review—book it sockess the man to his very soul. The whole house grims, and the sweet little face lights up, when back in his corner of the upper box, and seats his face with his hand to shut out the glare and the sight of her.

"Mamma, mamma, I'm so glad—higher and higher in the bad known it, but said the same. It rings through the house, carries Pauline's light words and musing tange to the end of the scene in triumph.

"Yes, I love you, and am happy to know, sice steps from the wing, and courteous her inquiring, quietly and sweetly, and stopping that "soft," whose every note falls the first note in the heard. Page has wumanhood and to his love.

"Oh, is that all?" she says, "this is the mystery of Miss Berkeley's life? Then an actress is a mere nothing, and I'm sorry I spoke of her in such a disparaging way to you, for the sight of whose beauty he, like the rest, has paid his tribute.

He leaves the box and paces the lobby to and fro, had determined to leave the house before the curtain shall rise again, and he would, but he has to stay for her.

He hears the gallant comments of the gentlemen who have seen her, he hears her voice; hears her talent criticised, her appearance, her dress, her manner, her acting, and he hears the cruel hot blood boils with impotent wrath and misery.

He hears the jests, the sneers, the drags on, and the actors mouth their parts. Alice Vane swoops out among them again, and

"I ought to have told you before at Hoxie Park," she is whispering, with a shamed face hidden from her cover, anxiety eyes; "only it was so hard, you know, with a sad little quiver in her voice. "You did not believe me an actress could be

"Alice, for God's sake, don't remind me of the terrible, terrible mystery of mine." Page begs hoarsely.

She smiles, but it is a pitiful smile enough.

"But you felt so. I overheard you, you know, 'no one consider that she wives passed y.' in the wood? After I heard that I could tell you. I wanted to keep your respect, even if I claimed it on such poor pretensions, and never meant to see you again—never?

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Old-Time Election Bet.

Judge Joseph Cox, a few days ago, in overhauling some papers belonging to the estate of Robert Crawford, deceased, found the following unique note given by Amos Worthington, head of the well-known family of that name, now long deceased.

"On the first day of January, 1829, I promise to pay Robert Crawford one bearer hal of the value of nine dollars. The condition of the obligation is such that if John Quincy Adams is elected President of the United States at the next Presidential election, then the above obligation is to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue. Amos Worthington.

"Cincinnati, Jan. 1, 1828."

This is the way the lively boys of sixty years ago recorded their election bets.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Alcoholism Cured by Hypnotism.

It is claimed that persons addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors can be entirely cured by the new French method of hypnotism. The patient is hypnotized and then told by the doctor that he must never want to drink again, but must feel disgust for liquor. If the doctor has spoken well he will be successful in every instance. Mrs. Hannah Whitball Smith writes to Miss Willard that the cases are wonderful and have excited so much attention that French specialists now have a hospital devoted to the treatment, and publish a review.—*New York Telegram.*

Hard to Please.

Mistress—So you are going to go? Servant—Yes; I don't like it here.

Mistress—You have no cause to complain. You have had an easy time of it, for I have done most of your work for you.

"Yes; but you did not do it to my satisfaction."—*Texas Siftings.*

Parliamentary.

Brown—"Where's that fiver I laid on the table a moment ago?"

Mrs. Brown—"You never expected to see that again, did you?"

Brown—"And why not?"

Mrs. Brown—"I supposed you understood enough of parliamentary practice to know that when a bill was laid on the table it was seldom heard of again."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Now for Knee Breeches.

What we sigh for just now is a change in the fashion of men's clothing. Our they tailor's fancy knee breeches, and pleasing to the judge. Her eyes seemed to see such the circle of the house centrally, and the actors strutted and fretted through the film of stage-powder as her mind wandered.

Has she seen him? Something makes Carrol stop faint and the loop of the box again and lean over, looking steadily down at the dim, crowded orchestra circle, where, for her, some friend sits with her hands tight together, once more intent upon the green curtain, with its curtain. She stops short, and casts a wild, strained eye back across the stage, as if seeing and questioning—what?

One quick glance upward and she knows! She meets her lover's eyes in a flash of recognition, and the crimson dye sets of beauty and is gone, and Alice Berkeley, with that look of terror yet clinging to her shape, falls fainting behind the footlights.

"I feel quite well to-day, mother. I am so glad everything is settled. Poor mother! you have had so much trouble with all this, but we shall have a long, long rest now—don't we, dear?"

Alice stretches out a hand from the sofa where she lies, and clasps her mother's. The little hand has grown thin, and her face pale; the dimples have flown, but not now, have wasted it; surely for a month past.

"Yes, dear, we shall have a long, long rest; God for anything, almost, that takes you away from those theaters!"

Has Alice left them, then, forever? Yonty, no!

The "star" rose and set upon New York just one brief night. When Pauline sank upon the stage, the roar of the actress passed out, never to reachinate the woman more. Where the real love had breathed, the mimic passion could find no more utterance. Alice Vane's "farewell to the world" was taken in that fleeting little cry. And then the "engagements" were canceled, and the Westbrooke pulsaway, and Miss Berkeley and her mother made really to withdraw from the world to a quiet little corner where they would live so simply and so shabby that there would be nothing any more about the beautiful actress.

It was all quite settled and the preparations made, and nobody knew where they were going, and nobody cared, for the world had gotten tired of about the fickleness of the "star," and who at this very minute is sowing up the dresses of Miss Berkeley.

Alice had never meant to see him. She had put him quite away from her life, and told herself twenty times a day that that foolish, hopeless passion must starve to death—that it was dying fast already. But mother, wiser than the child, read matters differently. When she left the room to see Page Carrol her mind was half made up, and ten minutes later, when Alice turned from the door, after a long, long talk with her dear, it was to see the face that she dreaded and yearned for more than all else that the wide world held.

* * * *

A Canadian Game Fish.

Its appearance a fresh-run salmon and a fresh-run winaniche do not differ much more than salmon from different rivers. The back of a winaniche is greenish blue, and in a fish just out of water can be seen to be marked with olive spots, something like the variegations on a trout; the silvery sides are more iridescent, the X-marks are more numerous and less sharply defined; the patches of bronze, purple, and green on the gill-covers are larger and more brilliant, and with them there are some reddish black spots. As the water grows warm the bright hues get dull, and toward autumn the rusty red color and hooked lower jaw of the spawning salmon develops. As the winaniche, unlike the salmon, feeds continuously, and in rapid water and swifter water than salmon lie in, it has a slimmer body and larger fins, so that a five-pound winaniche can leap higher and offener than a grilse and fight like a ten-pound salmon. The variety of its habits, which are a compound of those of the grilse and those of the salmon, with some peculiarities of its own, gives great charm to winaniche-angling, and opportunity for great sport in fly-fishing. What varieties of trees and shrubs are best to plant and how to plant them became one of the most interesting subjects of discussion. Kansas followed closely in the wake of Dakota. Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, most of the New England states and some of the Southern States soon caught the idea, and many millions of trees and shrubs for the prairies were sent out and been planted as the outgrowth of the Nebraska theory.

Arbor Day is now not only an established festival but an educational festival. It is a day which, if it fosters a taste for the beautiful and a love of nature, especially among the school children; it cultivates a spirit of environment and teaches a methodical, intelligent system of tree culture and management. — *New England Farmer.*

THE WORST WRECK, PHYSICALLY

Of any Man This Country Ever Saw, Cured.

JACKSON, Mich., October, 1885.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.

GENTLEMEN: In November, 1884, I was cast in my house by a rheumatic fever, from which I suffered extreme pain. I called a medical gentleman who prescribed some of your Rheumatic Syrup. Not only as a source of relief, but a remedy equivalent to the wonders of ancient and modern medicine, I am a convert to the efficacy of your valuable, well-tested and well-known remedy. Before I was taken sick I was a robust man, weighing 200 pounds, but was so crippled by the rheumatism that my joints were so stiffened that I could not walk without two canes. I was a wreck, but as a result of using your Rheumatic Syrup I am now in good health. Yours truly,

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Ex-Member of State Legislature, and President Hurd House, Jackson, Mich.

The Mature and Immature Mind.

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I find this treatise on representative government almost incomprehensible. I have come to return it."

"What's the matter with it?"

"It abounds in classical, scientific, and other allusions, and contains an immense number of words which I am obliged to look up in the dictionary, and when I have done so find them marked obsolete."

"Ah, I see! It was a mistake. This work is intended to be used in schools. I will give you another treatise on the same subject for grown readers that can be understood."—*Time.*

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops, fine fruit, grass, grain and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

FENDERSON (who is struck with an idea)—Dave Jove, Minnie, but isn't it decoed cold, don't yer know, that the first President should have had the same name as the Capital of the United States? And quite appropriate, too, when a fellah comes to think of it, don't yer know.

HAVE you ever *tried* Dobbins' Electric Soap? It don't cost much for you to get out of your grocery, and see for yourself why it is *praised* by so many, after 24 years' actual sale. Be sure, to get no imitation.

CHARACTER, says Dr. Bartol, is the diamond that scratches every other stone.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Rheumatism IS CURED BY St. Jacobs Oil. "BALTO-NO. THE GIANT-A-VOLUNTEER CO."

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

PATENTS C. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D. C. Advice Free. Terms Low. Success Attended.

CATON'S FRENCH VITALIZERS. A Guaranteed Specific for Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc. $1 a Box. Circulars Free. Dr. CATON, Detroit, Mich.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Price 50c. Sent by Mail. Sold by Druggists. Address KIDDER'S PASTILLES, Boston, Mass.

ORATORS Find that Piso's Cure for Catarrh Quickly PREVENTS the Morning Hoarseness.

DETECTIVES Excellent Employment. Address, with stamp, LAFAYETTE NEWSPAPER UNION, Chicago.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made by the industrious. Address, with stamp, Lafayette Newspaper Union, Chicago.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women! Sent on "Hints" and any Book free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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CHEAP HOMES in the FARMING REGIONS OF NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO and WYOMING. Burlington Route. 1,000 Farms for Sale. Free Passes. Low Prices. Long Time. Low Rates. SEND FOR FREE ON APPLICATION TO A. ANDERSON, Land Commissioner, Lincoln, Neb.

SSS. Clear the Way. Without loss of time when the intestinal canal becomes clogged with constipation, obstruction or temporary. It should be borne in mind that this ailment is prone to become lasting and obstinate if neglected or improperly treated. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the precise remedy to remove the disorder without delay, and without drenching or weakening the blooded system. Its ingredients are entirely exempt from the use of violent laxatives, which are known to be injurious to health. The alteratives allowed by the credulous and misinformed, are not approved by the medical profession, nor are they admitted to a standard apothecary. Not only as a source of relief, but as a remedy equivalent to the wonders of ancient and modern, but as a cause of remedying the ailments of the sick, the invaluable, but forced and unnatural, is this famous preparation.

Some of the Ages of Man.

Old Homeboy—There, there, my love, we shall not quarrel. You and I are wise enough to know that we are cause me to-night; I am such a foolish old boy, and you are such a good girl. I enjoy anything half so much of late years as stopping quietly right in the middle of a row. I feel so much like a long and slipped" pantaloon age creeping out and I shall wait up for you, lovey.

Old Homeboy (once more, but an hour later)—Ho, ho, boys; so glad you came so promptly. Dad you fetch the bones, Jerry? Good,

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 6, 1889.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Ev line.

JUNE 4.—The amount of rain that has fallen the past week is enormous. The creeks have filled up to overflowing. The ground is getting pretty well soaked, and when the raincloods have disappeared, the sun shines forth once more on our lovely earth, warms up the ground, the crops and garden truck will shoot up very rapidly. This has been the longest rain-storm that we have known for several summers.

The blacksmith shop spoken of by Ironton brother last week, we understand will be built at the interior of J. H. Purvis' grocery store. The lumber is already being hauled onto the ground, and the work of building will commence at once.

Our faith in the railroad, brother Ironton, has always been very slimpsy.

Tuesday noon, June 4, it still rains. Did you ever see the beat.

The town board met Monday.

Eber Burdick, of East Jordan, is at Ironton visiting his brother Bert.

Chas. Bedwin was at Harbor Springs on Monday.

Having returned home some ten days ago from East Jordan, where we have been wrestling with the mysteries of the typographic art for some weeks past, we find that some improvements and changes have been made. Owing to the fact that bark, wood, etc., is bringing a very low figure this spring, our farmers are going into farming on a larger scale than ever before, and the constant rain the past week is encouraging. The hay crop will be big and the prospects are that there will be a larger display of fruits, vegetables, etc., and of better quality than ever before at the county fair this fall. When we packed our turkey on the 29th day of March, 1888, for the purpose of learning the printer's trade, we thought our fortune made, but after giving it a ten months' trial we have been compelled to give it up on account of our health not allowing such close application and confinement.

Barnard.

JUNE 3.—We were visited by a heavy frost last week which did considerable damage.

Geo. Anderson visited friends at East Jordan last week.

Children's day will be observed here on Sunday, June 29. An interesting program is being prepared.

Will Gregory of Cross Village is visiting his parents herf.

Several of our farmers have had their cattle put in pound of late.

Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Mc Mullin, of Ironton, are visiting friends here.

Anthony Clark is visiting his brother Adam, near Indiana.

Burgess.

JUNE 3.—The sun this morning is quite a stranger but will be welcomed by every one.

Miss Maud Scott has nearly recovered from the mumps.

Geo. Long and wife of Bay, were visiting at Frank Kane's last Sunday.

There will be a children's day service held at the Burgess school house next Sunday. Rev. Stits will preach. An organ will be furnished and good music will be had.

There is a good deal of complaint of the corn rotting in the ground, nearly all will have to be planted over.

Ellsworth.

JUNE 4.—Benj. Madell is happy in the possession of a young daughter.

Wilbert Freeman has returned home from Alba.

Chas. S. Campbell is now abiding with Robt. Fulton.

The water in the Intermediate lake on account of the present rains, is more higher than it was last spring.

S. A. Brown of Atwoo I spent a few day here last week.

Report of Advance School for May.

No. of pupils enrolled, 28. Average daily attendance, 26. Pupils neither absent nor tardy, Eva Wood, Mable Philips, Jessie Davis. Monthly prizes for good behavior received by Esther Lacroix and Walter Martin. Monthly prize for spelling received by Fred Hellan.

Average monthly standing:

A GRADE.

Victor Lacroix	92	Carrie Dennis	90
Mattie Willis	98	Lottie Steele	87
Josie McGhee	92	Mabel Philips	97
Vinnie McCune	90	Ora Wood	97
Hannah Phillips	90	Jessie Philips	97

B GRADE.

Esther Lacroix	95	Laura Jokes	88
Freddie Hather	90	Ervin Curtis	94
Dollie Karleskin	98	Bert Curtis	94
Martha McMillan	93		

C GRADE.

Nellie Karleskin	92	Oscar King	85
Mary McGhee	90	Herman Martin	95
Jessie Davis	92	Charley Haley	72
Willie Heller	89		

D GRADE.

Claud Philips	96	Walter Martin	85
Frank Haley	75	Clarence Brooks	72

ADDIE LEWIS, Teacher.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeny, Ring-Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions with

"How much for gra laconically, eating a be

"Forty cents a basket.

"Too much," said the away two more Concord

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

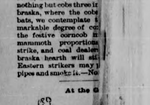
"Where did you learn "Over's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old sat about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that bee bow knot, and then yo ry; we don't want no g around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a t ment and that western horn corncobs this wint encouraging to drugg Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs three fe breaks, where the cobs bats, we contemplate t markable degree of co the festive cornco mammoth proportion strike, and coal dealers Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—No



At the G

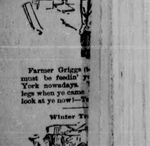
(Figure—in which hands and each man being left out.)

Miss D—Really, M unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, you told me to take what

The Deceptic

Farmer Griggs (s must be feedin' y York nowadays. legs when yo came look at yo now!—Ty



Winter To

—Philadelphia Times.

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get **Ayer's**—the only $1 Sarsaparilla worth $5 a bottle.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. Jas. H. Eastman, Stoneham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Hattie L. Crenar, Pulaski, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Batten, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your medicines."—Wm. F. A. Pinkham, South Molunous, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. J. Wolfenden, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 50 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and vigor are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy McGuire, Killingly, Conn.

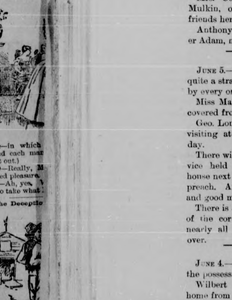
"Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 72 years old, of No. 50 Gold St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: 'After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned.'"

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Say Mister give me a plug of JOLLY TAR PLUG TOBACCO. NO MONKEYING but give me the genuine JOLLY TAR PLUG I've chewed it and when I find a good thing I hang on to it JOLLY TAR CAN'T be beat.



WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

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BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Go I and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTING & WEW & DE'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHIN I on hand and for sale. 11

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

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To The Village of Charlevoix.

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Druggists and Pharmacists.

We have a Fine Line of

FRESH CONFECTIONERY

Call and Sample it.

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DEALER IN

Hardware, Iron, and Nails,

Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated

Household Jewel Cooking Stove,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they draw every time. Sold there five trade.

M. J. STOCKMAN.

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The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit.....3.25 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.
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Toledo.....11 40 p. m. and 4 15 p. m.
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Cincinnati.....6.35 a. m. and 4 40 p. m.

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JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.

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Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect September 23, 1888.

Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.

Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Traverse Bay Line.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS

CAPT. J. U. EMORY.

Going north, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, leaves Petoskey 2.00 p. m., Bay View 3.30, Elk Rapids 4.30, Torch Lake 5.00 p. m. Norwood 1.30 p. m., Charlevoix 3.30, Boyne City 4.30, arrive East Jordan 5.00.

Going south Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, leaves East Jordan 1.00 a. m., Boyne City 2.00, Charlevoix 3.15 Torch Lake 7.00 a. m. Elk Rapids 1.30 p. m., Old Mission 2.30, arrive Traverse City 4.30.

Arrangements can be made with the steamer Cummings to stop at Sutton's Bay where connections will be made with the "Oneksama" for Omena and Northport.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The New Passenger Steamer

PETOSKEY,

Will leave Chicago from L. M. & L. S. T. Co's dock, foot of N. Water street, Wednesdays at 5 p. m. and Saturdays at 11 p. m., taking freight for Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Cheboygan, Mackinaw, Alpena and Thunder Bay ports, Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Chicago.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDERHOOF.

Going South every morning, except Sunday—Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.30, Petoskey 8.00 Charlevoix 9.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

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Time Cards of Fine Lake Steamers.

Season of 1889.

Steamer NORTH STAR.

CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at Petoskey 8.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Boyne City 11.00.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 3.30, leave East Jordan 5.30, arrive at Boyne City 7.00.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.

CAPT. LEO CHASLAND.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.30. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30; Ironton, 10.00; arrive East Jordan 11.00.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton 2.45; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 5.30; arrive East Jordan, 6.00.

Stopping at all intermediate ports both ways.

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At the Journal Office.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 309. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.; THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1889. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

FIRST PAGE—Twenty cents per inch each insertion. Business cards, classified, one dollar per inch per year.

INSIDE PAGES—Twenty cents per inch for first insertion. Ten cents per inch subsequent insertion. Reduced rates by the year furnished on application.

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ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

JEREMIAH W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

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W. L. AVERY, Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

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HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 115, meets second Wednesday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. G. T., Charlevoix Lodge 927, meets at Jefferson Hall every other evening at six o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 109, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Saturday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3211, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

I. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, at Jefferies' Hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 262, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at Jefferies' Hall.

S. OF V.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

Bank of Charlevoix

CAPITAL, $25,000.

Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Business receive prompt attention. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from Europe for sale. Money to loan on approved security. Interest allowed on time deposits. Correspondents—Lee, Mayard & Co., New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

PROBATE NOTICE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. Probate court for said county. At a session of the probate court for said county held at the probate office in the village of Boyne City in said county, on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1889. Present, Fred. W. Maynard, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Frank Avery, deceased. On reading and filing petition, duly verified, of Maggie M. Avery, widow of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate be granted to Maggie M. Avery, or some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the first day of July, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the probate office, in the village of Boyne City, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) FRED. W. MAYNE, Judge of Probate.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Charlevoix Savings Bank,

At Charlevoix, Mich., at the close of business May 13, 1889.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$46,794.99
Demand loans	1,000.00
Overdrafts	3,435.88
Due from banks in reserve cities	1,567.42
Furniture and fixtures	1,816.50
Other real estate	400.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	828.46
Interest paid	1,267.46
Cheks and cash items	3,601.46
Total	$60,415.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000.00
Undivided profits	2,341.82
Unpaid dividends	2,727.28
Due to banks and bankers	4,239.79
Other time bills rediscounted	15,811.36
Total	$60,415.22

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix, }

I, Fred A. Smith, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRED. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Correct—attest:

A. BUTTANS,
E. H. GREEN,
F. W. MAYNE,
Directors.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertisements may be made for it in NEW YORK.

(First publication May 23, 1889.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Carl Olson, Pastor of the Pauline Von Platen to Chauncey P. Avery, dated the 8th day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 7th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in liber 6 of mortgages, at page 97, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Chauncey P. Avery to Nelson Ely on the 26th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by deed of assignment recorded in said office of register of deeds on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, in liber 10 of mortgages, at page 731, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by said N. Nelson Ely to Lucy M. Avery on the 26th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by deed of assignment recorded in said office on the 7th day of January, 1886, in Liber 10 of mortgages at page 22, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest the sum of twenty hundred dollars, and no proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 23d day of August**, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden; the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of sale, viz: Lots one and two (as the same are now described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the township of Charlevoix and South Arm in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: All that part of fractional block twelve, of the village of Charlevoix, described as follows, viz: Commencing at a north east corner of said lot, one to block twelve aforesaid, thence west on the north line of said lot, one hundred and twenty-six feet, thence south parallel with the east line of said lot, eighteen hundred and eighty-three feet, thence east parallel with the north line of said lot ninety-six feet to the east line of said lot, thence north on said east line of said lot, eighteen hundred and eighty-three feet to the place of beginning. Also, all of lot one half acre of land, the same being a part of lot one of said block twelve, and according to the following lots in the village of Advance, also known as the south half of block A, and all of block, also in block A, lots one, two, three, four and five in block 1, and lot one in block D, according to the plat of said village of Advance of record in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, also, the south half of the east half of block 11, of Von Platen's addition to the village of Advance, said lands being in the township of Eveline, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan.

Dated May 25, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY, Assignee.

PRATT & AYRES,
E. H. GREEN,
Attorneys for Assignee.

(First publication May 25, 1889.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William H. Freeman and Pauline Von Platen to Chauncey P. Avery, dated the 8th day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 7th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in liber 6 of mortgages, at page 98, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Chauncey P. Avery to Nelson Ely on the 26th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by deed of assignment recorded in said office of register of deeds on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, in liber 10 of mortgages, at page 730, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by said N. Nelson Ely to Lucy M. Avery on the 26th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by deed of assignment recorded in said office on the 7th day of January, 1886, in Liber 10 of mortgages at page 22, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest the sum of twenty hundred dollars, and no proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 23d day of August**, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden; the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of sale, viz: Lots one and two (as the same are now described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the township of Charlevoix and South Arm in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: All that part of fractional block twelve, of the village of Charlevoix, described as follows, viz: Commencing at a north east corner of said lot, one to block twelve aforesaid, thence west on the north line of said lot, one hundred and twenty-six feet, thence south parallel with the east line of said lot, eighteen hundred and eighty-three feet, thence east parallel with the north line of said lot ninety-six feet to the east line of said lot, thence north on said east line of said lot, eighteen hundred and eighty-three feet to the place of beginning. Also, all of lot one half acre of land, the same being a part of lot one of said block twelve, and according to the following lots in the village of Advance, also known as East Jordan; as per recorded plat of said village of Advance, also known as the south half of block A, and all of block, also in block A, lots one, two, three, four and five in block 1, and lot one in block D, according to the plat of said village of Advance of record in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, also, the south half of the east half of block 11, of Von Platen's addition to the village of Advance, said lands being in the township of Eveline, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan.

Dated May 25, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY, Assignee.

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Dated May 25, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY, Assignee.

PRATT & AYRES,
E. H. GREEN,
Attorneys for Assignee.

(First publication May 25, 1889.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William H. Freeman and Pauline Von Platen to Chauncey P. Avery, dated the 8th day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 7th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in liber 6 of mortgages, at page 96, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Chauncey P. Avery to Nelson Ely on the 26th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by deed of assignment recorded in said office of register of deeds on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, in liber 10 of mortgages, at page 729, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest the sum of twenty hundred dollars, and no proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 23d day of August**, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden; the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of sale, viz: Lots one and two (as the same are now described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the township of Charlevoix and South Arm in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: All that part of fractional block twelve, of the village of Charlevoix, described as follows, viz: Commencing at a north east corner of said lot, one to block twelve aforesaid, thence west on the north line of said lot, one hundred and twenty-six feet, thence south parallel with the east line of said lot, eighteen hundred and eighty-three feet, thence east parallel with the north line of said lot ninety-six feet to the east line of said lot, thence north on said east line of said lot, eighteen hundred and eighty-three feet to the place of beginning. Also, all of lot one half acre of land, the same being a part of lot one of said block twelve, and according to the following lots in the village of Advance, also known as East Jordan; as per recorded plat of said village of Advance, also known as the south half of block A, and all of block, also in block A, lots one, two, three, four and five in block 1, and lot one in block D, according to the plat of said village of Advance of record in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Charlevoix, also, the south half of the east half of block 11, of Von Platen's addition to the village of Advance, said lands being in the township of Eveline, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan.

Dated May 25, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY, Assignee.

PRATT & AYRES,
E. H. GREEN,
Attorneys for Assignee.

(First publication May 30, 1889.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Victoria Wolcott to L. F. Fuller, dated the twenty-second day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in liber 6 of mortgages, at page 66, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Victoria Wolcott to L. F. Fuller, on the 22d day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, which said assignment was recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 11th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in liber 18, of mortgages, at page 73, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of eighty-four dollars, and no proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 23d day of August**, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden; the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of sale, viz: Lots one and two (as the same are now described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the township of Charlevoix and South Arm in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: All that part of fractional block twelve, of the village of Charlevoix, described as follows, viz: Commencing at a north east corner of said lot, one to block twelve aforesaid, thence west on the north line of said lot, one hundred and twenty-six feet, thence south parallel with the east line of

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Republican False Promises.

The N. Y. Tribune of May 6, in a review of the industrial situation of the country made the following statement, which we commend to the thoughtful consideration of all that large class of persons, more especially the operatives and laborers on farms and in foundries, factories, and mines, who were confidently assured that the defeat of tariff reform and the election of Harrison meant increased wages, large opportunities for labor, more extended markets, and a general era of abounding prosperity. Said the Tribune:

"But the industries are not in so promising a condition as might be desired. A better feeling is reported in the iron market, nevertheless pig-iron has sold at $15.75 for Southern No. 1, and steel rails $27 at mill. It is frivolous to suppose that pig-iron is going at once to be consumed at a rate of 7,800,000 tons yearly for domestic iron alone, with more than half the rail makers' capacity idle. The glass industry about Pittsburg is also depressed and overproduction is reported. The coal companies find their troubles such that they have suppressed the usual statement of stocks on hand. The situation of the copper business has not improved by a further fall at London, or that of the leather industry by some recent failures. Of the woolen manufactures, a considerable proportion are and for months have been idle and waiting. The circulation of a paper among flannel manufacturers, agreeing to close their works for some months is reported. Large crops are expected, but to all appearance they will mean prices so low that western farmers and transporters may require a microscope for the division of their gains."

Had Mr. Cleveland been re elected and all the above cited results happened, what an unanswerable demonstration would have been afforded of the folly and wickedness of free trade!

Dismissing Democratic Veterans.

A Washington dispatch states that "five democratic ex-union soldiers have been removed within a few days from the postoffice department's force." Let our readers of republican proclivities recall how they used to regard the dropping of old soldiers when democrats wielded the ax. Also let it not be forgotten that for a quarter of a century no democratic veterans were appointed to federal offices, and only republicans were on guard. Yet it seems that of the comparatively few democratic old soldiers who were given offices under Cleveland's administration, many are turned out. The worth of a veteran, argue republican politicians, depends upon the stripe of his shirt. Patriotism was not qualified in this base way when men were needed at the front and it was not then said that the national government would recognize only republican soldiers when the war should be over.—Springfield Republican.

The Tariff Illustrated.

A prominent republican of Richland, went into Gilkey's grocery a day or two since and said:

"What are you paying for eggs?"

"Eight cents."

"What! Only eight cents?"

"That's all. The hen is not protected."

"What is sugar worth?"

"Ten cents a pound. Isn't that high?"

"Yes. But the tariff has made it possible for a sugar trust, and they have run up the price. Take your medicine.—Kalamazoo Gazette

Perseverance Wins.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the best work of the world is done by people of great strength and great opportunities. It is unquestionably an advantage to have both these things, but neither of them is a necessity to the man who has the spirit and the pluck to achieve great results. Some of the greatest work of our time has been done by men of physical feebleness. No man has left a more distinct impression of himself on this generation than Charles Darwin, and there have been few men who had to struggle against such prostrating ill health. Darwin was rarely able to work long at a time He accomplished his great work by having a single aim and putting every ounce of his force and every hour of his time into the task which he had set before him. He never scattered his energy, he never wasted an hour; and by steadily keeping at it, in spite of continual ill health and of long intervals of semi invalidism, he did a great work, and has left the impression upon the world of a man of extraordinary energy and working capacity. Success is rarely a matter of accident, always a matter of character. The reason why so many men fail is that so few men are willing to pay the price of self denial and hard work which success exacts.—Christian Union.

Robbed by Every Combination.

The effect of the twine trust to squeeze the farmers and the vigorous kick made by them against this high-handed attempts at extortion, is costing the combine considerable money and anxiety. The farmer would not swallow the pill without other coating than the duty on wool, so the combine has resorted to print paper and printer's ink, and is flooding the farming community of the west with hundreds of thousands of circulars denying any attempt at extortion and explaining the necessity for the extraordinary increase in the price of binders twine. The twine trust is ably backed by the manufacturers of binders, who think they see an immense decrease in their sales unless the acts of the binder men are met by plausible explanations by those apparently outside the combine. The item of binding twine looks like a small one in the economy of the farm but it is not only the twine trust that is robbing him, but every other combination. Before the farmer gets through investigating he will conclude that the tariff which makes the extortions of the twine trust possible is also responsible for hundreds of other impositions upon agricultural interests. We are glad the farmers is investigating.—Monroe Democrat.

The Latest Fraud.

A fraud who carries beautiful samples of ladies underwear is traveling through the state cheating milliners. He shows his samples to the ladies asks them to sell on commission and offers liberal terms, but exacts $11 prepayment of freight and cartage as an evidence of good faith. It is unnecessary to add that the goods, like the letter that she longed for, arrive an almighty long time coming.—Tradesman.

How They are Protected.

Carnegie, the Pennsylvania steel magnate, and friend of the republican system of "protection," has given notice that he will reduce wages twenty per cent, on July 1. This is the reward he has given persons in the event of Harrison's election. Hurrah for protection! It is quite likely workingmen will have enough of it before 1892.—Pontiac Democrat.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, we sing's New discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 6

How Doctors Conquer Death.

Doctor Walker K. Hammond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, pneumonia and consumption, might be avoided if Dr. Acker's English Remedy for consumption were only carefully used in time." This wonderful remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 2

Why Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption is an absolute cure for colds. Sold by Geo. W. Beaman.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix 6 Sm0'9

Amusing Acuteness.

Anecdotes of Three Men Whose Wit Was as Amusing as Their Check.

Nothing more acuteness is deemed essential to success in any direction, and a certain amount of it does materially aid in the accomplishment of a purpose. But of a person reputed "cute" it is advisable to beware, else one may find himself unexpectedly involved in difficulties of some kind.

While, for the greatest part, human acuteness is tinctured with base elements, it may be exercised without injury to the agent or object, merely to exemplify a good natured, laugh keen wit.

A young man under examination for admission to the University of Edinburgh, was asked if he studied logic, and replied affirmatively.

"You understand the difference between cause and effect?" inquired the professor.

"I do."

"Did you ever know an instance where the effect was in advance of the cause?"

"Yes, sir."

"Mention it," said the professor, in great amazement.

"Well, when a man pushes a wheelbarrow ahead of him."

On a certain occasion Rabelais desired to visit Paris, but was destitute of the means for so doing. He made up three packages and marked them "Poison" for the king, "Poison" for the dauphin, "Poison" for Monsieur——

His landlord saw them, reported the case to the authorities, and he was arrested and taken before the king. The contents of the packages were analyzed, found to be brick dust and harmless. Then Rabelais explained matters, and the king was highly amused by the ruse.

In days gone by few southern lawyers were more distinguished than Luther Martin. He was one day riding to Annapolis in a stage coach, when his only companion—a young man who had just been admitted to the bar—addressing him, said:

"Mr. Martin, you have been wonderfully successful in your profession. Are you willing to acquaint me with the secret of your success?"

"If you will pay my expenses during the few days that I shall remain in Annapolis."

"I will," was the earnest response.

"It is in this advice: Deny everything and insist upon proof."

At Annapolis, Mr. Martin enjoyed all the luxuries that a fine hotel could furnish, regardless of expense, and, when the time for his departure arrived passed the "bill"—of enormous proportions—to the young lawyer who was standing near. The latter merely glanced at it, and then referred it to Mr. Martin.

"Aren't you going to pay it?" Mr. Martin asked.

"Pay what?"

"This bill. Didn't you promise to defray my expenses while I was in Annapolis?"

"Yes, I did, sir," was the quiet reply, "I deny everything and insist upon proof."

The eminent lawyer paid his bill, and laughingly said to the young man: "You need a lesson further counsel from me."—Golden Days.

The "Thunderer's" Retraction.

Years ago the great London Times was a power in the land of England, and it has always been as stubborn as powerful. It was strong enough to be called the "thunderer." In its younger days the thunderer was not much of a thunderer. It made mistakes, of course, which others saw; but it would not acknowledge them. It assumed the virtues of a king, and persuaded itself that the Times could do no wrong. That was before childishness and Pigotts overcame it. It would never acknowledge a fault, or take back or correct anything once published. It was a great shock to publishing a report that a certain gentleman had committed suicide by hanging himself. The gentleman happened to be an English gentleman of considerable importance, and he objected to being slaughtered in that way. He called at the office of the thunderer and said that he objected. There was a dilemma for The Times. With an English love for fair play it wanted to be just, but it could not retract, and did not like to contradict its own report. For that once it promised to make a correction. The gentleman felt honored by the exception made in his case and went away satisfied. In the morning, along from the Walter press, the thunderer came to him with his coffee and rolls. He read the correction in his case. It said that there was a partial error in the statement that the gentleman had actually committed suicide by hanging. It said they had since learned the gentleman had been cut down by friends and had been resuscitated.—New Orleans Picayune.

Longevity of Insects.

It is well known that Sir John Lubbock has shown how long insects may live, when kept out of harm's way. The greatest age attained by any insect, so far as is known, is that reached by the queen of an ant (Formica fusca), which lived in his care until Aug. 5, 1888, when she must have been nearly 15 years old. Another queen of the same species died at the advanced age of over 13 years. He has now a queen of another kind of ant (Lasius niger), which is more than 9 years old, "and still lays fertile eggs which produce female ants."—New Orleans Picayune.

At a Large Depot.

Did you ever think what a place a depot in a city like Minneapolis is for the study of human nature, and what a world of interesting sights and scenes are to be had there? If one could become ubiquitous for an hour or two and stand a disinterested observer at all the railroad stations and become oblivious to everything else for the time being, what would be the impression? Why, if you look at the incoming trains as they stop, you would be tempted to think that everybody had run away from everywhere else and come to Minneapolis and brought his wife and daughter, or somebody else's wife or daughter, and taken a stroll up and all their nights and mains to getaway from the depot before they got armed. And this impression would not be lessened by the rush and scuffle between trains and the hackers and cabmen and draymen and hotel and boarding house drummers, as the latter grab and nab, and rush and push and yell and scramble to get baggage and passengers into their various conveyances, and the former dodging and shoving and rushing and tugging and pulling at goods and grips and other luggage, dogs, canary birds and babies.

But then your attention is drawn from all sides before they are out of sight by another such a crowd rushing and hurrying the other way, just as if everybody was running away from Minneapolis and going to other parts unknown, taking with them all the money, all the portable property, all the wives, children, dogs and canary babies of themselves and their neighbors, and more all being their very best to get out of the city before they were arrested. At the gate the keeper seems to think so too, as he gives each of them a punch as they pass out. This hurry and scuffle, hard on the do and hustle, is being repeated every hour in the day and many hours in the night. It is a kind of panorama, bewildering to the brain. No doubt a good many of these crowds both going and coming contain some runaway thieves, burglars, bank defaulters, elopers, etc., for the next thing that attracts the attention is the crowds of ever dreaded, ever welcome, never appreciated, never feared and never half respected shipping newsboys, crying, in every imaginable key and tone of voice: "Here's your Jour—nawy! All about the latest scandal!"—St. Paul Globe-Press.

Crime in Paris.

A species of crime which is increasing daily is that styled dynamite. Once it was Chambige, the sorry hero of the Alexandra tragedy, who set the ball rolling, and now his example is being followed by no end of disappointed lovers. Here again the cause is mainly due to the clemency of both juries and judges. The press, too, has much to answer for. Such is the condition of public morals that fashionable writers do not hesitate to treat these offenders as "martyrs to their affection." They are pitied, and, in fact, almost petted, and entertaining circumstances are voted them unanimously. Today we have another case of a young soldier running away from his regiment in the company of a concert hall beauty, and blowing out his brains after having shot her through the heart.

In this instance, however, the culprit displays humanity, for he had only wounded himself like Chambige, or he would infinitely have got off with little or no punishment. Love or what is called such—is made to cover a multitude of sins, and the vestal scamp who pretends to have lost his heart in spodiscomed like a boy. Morbid sentimentality is the vogue of the moment. It is played on the stage and pictured in novels. Everybody is affected with it, and under its baneful sway the sacred ties which form the foundation of virtue and morality are being rent and torn. The worst, then, the "love tragedy" has become quite a fad, and the heads of school boys and girls—not to mention adults, who ought to know better—are being turned topsy-turvy. But if laws were enforced as its makers intended it to be, a speedy improvement would unquestionably ensue.—London Globe.

Burning Rods.

"A curiosity," said Rev. A. S. Ladd, of Auburn, "that has struck me with much interest is this: A few days ago I visited a friend on Munjoy Hill, Portland, and I was much interested in one fact that my friend mentioned to me, and I think your readers will be somewhat interested also. My friend Mr. Alfred Tuckwell is an Englishman. He has recently bought a new house near the eastern promenade. "This part of the city has been a common for the passengers of cows and a playground for children and a sauntering place for lovers until within the last few years. But now it is being rapidly covered with pleasant dwellings and affords some of the most pleasant localities for homes in all the city. Now I come to the interesting incident. In hazellar and in his garden Mr. T. found a large bed of peat of excellent quality. During winter he digs it out of his cellar, and without any drying, mingled with coal, it burns readily and makes an excellent fuel. He dumps his ashes in where he takes his peat out, and when the supply is exhausted he proposes to cement the cellar. He thinks he has enough in his garden to last several years. I am not sure that a Yankee would have thought of burning such mud."—Lewiston Journal.

Enjoying a "Northeaster."

Pleasure on a Sloop Yacht During a Stormy Trip to Marblehead.

The day opened windless and foggy. In the middle of the forenoon the fog lifted and showed a sullen, ominous ceiling. By noon a breeze set in from the northeast.

"Let's get up the mainsail," said Benton.

"You ain't a-going to see today, be you?" asked Brown.

"Why not?"

"Don't you see the wind's dead ahead? We'll have a dead beat of it down to Marblehead, and if it comes on to blow I guess we'll get caught out and have to run for a lee, and the fog on the coast just as thick as wool."

"Oh, I guess not. At any rate there's a breeze, and we'll try it. We've got a chart and compass, and if it don't blow harder than this we're sure to fetch up inside Marblehead light before dark."

Reaching down to Apple Island through the main channel, the Frolic fetched a tack up to Stirley Gut, a tortuous channel between Deer Island and Point Shirley, which is impassable except for small craft. The tide was running out, while the long swell was rolling in. The two meeting on the bar made a mass of boiling foam that looked a great deal more savage than it was in reality, if not with a steady eye and a firm hand at the helm. The tackle was pretty short, and the Frolic, carrying a stiff weather helm and buryant as a duck, rapidly and gracefully shivered her sails and fell off on the other tack every time, leaping the sea and taking their very best to get out of the city before they were arrested. At the gate the keeper seems to think so too, as he gives each of them a punch as they pass out. This hurry and scuffle, hard on the do and hustle, is being repeated every hour in the day and many hours in the night. It is a kind of panorama, bewildering to the brain. No doubt a good many of these crowds both going and coming contain some runaway thieves, burglars, bank defaulters, elopers, etc., for the next thing that attracts the attention is the crowds of ever dreaded, ever welcome, never appreciated, never feared and never half respected shipping newsboys, crying, in every imaginable key and tone of voice: "Here's your Jour—nawy! All about the latest scandal!"—St. Paul Globe-Press.

Crime in Paris.

A species of crime which is increasing daily is that styled dynamite. Once it was Chambige, the sorry hero of the Alexandra tragedy, who set the ball rolling, and now his example is being followed by no end of disappointed lovers. Here again the cause is mainly due to the clemency of both juries and judges. The press, too, has much to answer for. Such is the condition of public morals that fashionable writers do not hesitate to treat these offenders as "martyrs to their affection." They are pitied, and, in fact, almost petted, and entertaining circumstances are voted them unanimously. Today we have another case of a young soldier running away from his regiment in the company of a concert hall beauty, and blowing out his brains after having shot her through the heart.

In this instance, however, the culprit displays humanity, for he had only wounded himself like Chambige, or he would infinitely have got off with little or no punishment. Love—or what is called such—is made to cover a multitude of sins, and the vestal scamp who pretends to have lost his heart in spodiscomed like a boy. Morbid sentimentality is the vogue of the moment. It is played on the stage and pictured in novels. Everybody is affected with it, and under its baneful sway the sacred ties which form the foundation of virtue and morality are being rent and torn. The worst, then, the "love tragedy" has become quite a fad, and the heads of school boys and girls—not to mention adults, who ought to know better—are being turned topsy-turvy. But if laws were enforced as its makers intended it to be, a speedy improvement would unquestionably ensue.—London Globe.

Burning Rods.

"A curiosity," said Rev. A. S. Ladd, of Auburn, "that has struck me with much interest is this: A few days ago I visited a friend on Munjoy Hill, Portland, and I was much interested in one fact that my friend mentioned to me, and I think your readers will be somewhat interested also. My friend Mr. Alfred Tuckwell is an Englishman. He has recently bought a new house near the eastern promenade.

"This part of the city has been a common for the passenger of cows and a playground for children and a sauntering place for lovers until within the last few years. But now it is being rapidly covered with pleasant dwellings and affords some of the most pleasant localities for homes in all the city. Now I come to the interesting incident. In hazellar and in his garden Mr. T. found a large bed of peat of excellent quality. During winter he digs it out of his cellar, and without any drying, mingled with coal, it burns readily and makes an excellent fuel. He dumps his ashes in where he takes his peat out, and when the supply is exhausted he proposes to cement the cellar. He thinks he has enough in his garden to last several years. I am not sure that a Yankee would have thought of burning such mud."—Lewiston Journal.

No Occasion for Thanks.

One occasion when Tom Delehunt returned home from congress there was very little travel upon the railroad, and he was the only person of consequence on the train. When it stopped at his town there was an unusual crowd around the depot, and naturally enough he thought it had assembled to welcome him. So he stepped out on the platform and began:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for this hearty demonstration——"

"Demonstration! thunder!" said one of the crowd. "John Hall has just committed suicide in the depot!"—Washington Critic.

"Grabbers."

A youth was recently sent to jail for a month at Pillown, Ireland, for calling a man a "grabber." No less than fourteen young men were arrested for this "crime," while the man who had been thus stigmatized by them was also locked up as a witness, though he positively refused to testify against the prisoners. Although he persisted in his refusal, one of the prisoners was found guilty, while the others were discharged.—San Francisco Chronicle.

He Got Away With

A short old man in a long gray beard p... an armful of Christmas ... through Fulton market ... noon and stopped at a ... of grapes were displayed ... "How you are?" pull ... pointing to open baskets ... Concords, Catawbas and ... market, for half the price ... The small man stopped ... bunches so as to free his ... flatteny pulled off a ... bunch in a basket of Cat ... vousrel that, in tried ... Catawba, and began to ...

The fruit vender, wh ... with a customer, now ... short man's actions with ... "How much for gra ... Inconically, eating a Del ... "Every cents a basket. ... "Too much," said the ... away two more Concord ... "Are you a wholesale ... der.

"No."

"Goes a vineyard, ... wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn ... "Over's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old ... eet about a pound and ... cents, or I'll tie that bas ... how hard, and then yo ... ney; we don't want no p ... around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a ... west and that western ... burn corncobs this wint ... encouraging to drougl ... Iowa, Illinois and Wisc ... nothing but cobs throw ... braska, where the cobs ... late, we contemplate ... markable degree of co ... the festive corncob h ... mamoth proportions ... strike, and coal dealer ... braska hearth will stil ... Eastern strikers may ... pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the B

(Figure—in which hands and each may being left out.)

Miss D—Really, M ... unexpected pleasure ... Mr. C—Ah, yes ... told me to take what ...

The Deceptio

Farmer Griggs ... must be feelin' ... York nowadays. ... logs when yo cause ... look at yo nowadays.

Winter To

Philadelphia Times.

Old Newspapers for Sale. As the NEW REVISED EDITION has commenced to change, subscriptions may begin at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich. At the Journal Office.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

Four miles of new steel rails have been put down between Petoskey and Clarion.

Traverse City parties have had an exhibition a sturgeon weighing over 100 pounds.

Five million dollars in property, and forty business blocks were destroyed by fire at Seattle, Washington territory, last Friday.

Dr. C. G. Chaddock, assistant physician at the Northern Asylum, who has had a year's leave of absence in Europe, has returned.

Material is being put upon the ground for the extensive repairs and additions that are to be made in the baptist church at Traverse City.

Three times last week it was found that Traverse City had no place to hold public gatherings that would accommodate all who wanted to go.—Herald.

George L. Thurston of Central Lake secured the prize offered by the Detroit "Tribune for the best ghost story. There was a large number of competitors.

A dispatch received by the officials of the G. R. & I. R. R. states that owing to the recent disasters in Pennsylvania, all arrangements made for the Gettsburg celebration will be canceled.

When wheat went up to a dollar last fall flour followed it surprisingly quick. Since then there has been a big decline in the price of wheat, but flour, it is claimed, refuses to come down to its old figure. It's a poor rule that don't work both ways.

The heavy frosts last week did great damage throughout the state and in southern Michigan especially, where all the tender vegetables of all kinds were further advanced there than here. The crop of early strawberries will be unmistakably light.

The sixth annual encampment of the Michigan department Sons of Veterans at St. Joseph, was the most successful in the history of the order in this state. The weather though cool, was dry and pleasant and the attendance was much larger than at any previous encampment.

C. D. Hampton, postmaster at Harbor Springs, has been removed because his son, C. S. Hampton, took active part in the campaign last fall. Harrison made a slip of the pen in writing his letter of acceptance, he intended saying, "civil service is dead—d; its the offices we want."—Cheboygan News.

Mrs. Helen M. Middaugh of Elmira, went down to Mancelona on the morning train last Thursday, went to Mrs. A. L. Wilcox, a dress maker, was measured for a new dress. She started to go to the door and fell dead. Mrs. Middaugh was the wife of W. W. Middaugh of the Commercial hotel at Elmira, and was 55 years of age.

Can't you fellows up at Charlevoix give us a little railroad news? Is Cherrie in New York? Is everything moving right along?—Breeze. That's right Al. Stir those fellows up, We'as all along the line have done our fall duty in this matter, and its about time that we had some encouragement in the way of decinite information. We want that railroad, and want it b-a-a-d.—Kalkaska Leader.

Prof. Wadsworth, a mining expert, who has charge of the state mining school at Houghton, and is now state geologist, was at Harbor Springs last week accompanied by Wm. Crosby, and in company with Messrs. Eaton and Clark made as close an investigation of the supposed "iron region" as could be done with the instruments he had. Being a very conservative man he was guarded in his opinions but was so favorably impressed with the outlook that he will return as soon as possible or send a man, and make a thorough investigation. There is either iron in the hills, or else the indications are no guide.—Democrat.

The railroad officials were up the other day, and decided to build a new depot on the triangle at the foot of Roe's dock, as mentioned in these columns a couple of weeks ago. They will be up in a day or two with the company's builder, and lay out the plans for the station, which we hope will be something better than the house burned last fall.—Harbor Springs department Petoskey Democrat.

The Barry County Democrat, sensibly remarks: People take the papers for the news they convey, and they like to read of the escapes and misfortunes other mortals fall into, but when scrapes and misfortunes happen to them, and the papers locate in their case, they their ears tingle and they rise up in indignation and curse the paper. There is lots of human nature in his man nature.

"Whenever a man is successful" says LeMars Sentinel "it matters not in what, he will be hated. If his success is in the wrong direction he will be hated by the better class of community, and he should be. If he succeeds in good work he will be hated by the bad men and envied by the conservative. When you are sailed for good work, stand by your guns. Woe unto you when all men speak well. The aggressive is worth a thousand 'don't care' fellows, ten thousand who will sacrifice principle and let needed work go undone for fear of enmity. Such men are cowards and stumbling blocks. They deserve to be left behind in the race of life."

Grandma Bennett, of Roxand, Eaton county, has lived to see her 90th birthday. In her younger days she was a very hard working woman and her life has been a very useful one. She has ever been ready to minister unto the sick and feed the hungry. She brought up a family of ten children, nine of whom are living. She has 43 grand children, 34 of whom are living. She also has 34 great grand children, 29 of whom are living, and the greater number of them living where they can visit her often. To all appearance she has strength and vitality to reach her 100th birthday. Her memory is remarkable as she can can talk intelligently upon almost any subject, the bible being her principal theme.—Charlotte Tribune.

The latest move in the new celebrated Moiles Brothers' saw mill case is the sale of the mill for customs dues by the Canadian authorities, which occurred Thursday in the Canadian Soo. The mill was seized by the customs officers for dues amounting to $8,500, and the sale announced by virtue of the building was so lively—indeed there were only two bidders, Stephen Baldwin, of Detroit, bid $5,000 and Henry Colclough, of Milwaukee, bid $5,000 and got the mill. Mr. Cloclough is said to be an uncle of the Moiles. He is a wealthy man. The mill is worth in the neighborhood of $50,000. It is said that with the duty added it will cost him as it is now, the Buffalo mortgagees will have to encounter more irritated legal difficulties to get their money. The fight goes bravely on.—Soo Times.

☞We notice a new departure in the treatment of disease that promises to revolutionize the medicine business. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment perused by special physicians who treat Indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatments of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh, were procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism, nervous debility and piles. Originated and used by specialists, being a positive cure for each disease, these preparations are the best remedies procurable. We advise all to send 2 two cent stamps to the Chase Medical Specialty Co. 70 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. and receive by return mail their interesting hand book. 16be

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines& Co.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Mrs. F. J. Stone returned Sunday morning from attending the state W. C. T. U. convention at Bay City, and reports having had a very pleasant and profitable time.

Dr. Willard returned home on Friday last from his visit to Chicago. Almost his first act was to slaughter the two turtle, who had been imprisoned in the swill tub to fatten up for the occasion.

The Charlevoix County Fair is organized for the purpose of booming the products of northern Michigan, and is not an individual or local enterprise. Every resident of Charlevoix and adjoining counties should interest themselves in this opportunity to get together the products of their industry, and show the visitors from abroad who attend the fair that we are an industrious and prosperous people.

Mrs. Mark Rogers has a fuchsia with 226 buds and blossoms on it. The plant is nearly three feet high, and is a perfect vision of floral beauty.

The premium lists for the Charlevoix county fair will be issued about July 1st. Look about and see what you can exhibit that will add interest to the fair and help boom your county.

Miss Maud Loveday will leave Denver on Wednesday next on route for home. She will visit at Iowa and Chicago, and is expected here about the 20th inst. Miss Loveday will remain about six weeks, and then return to fulfill another year's engagement at Wolff Hall, where she has charge of the primary department.

Wm. Parkes for the past two weeks has been renovating and enlarging his dwelling home by raising it and joining on the store building which he moved from the corner of Water and Bridge streers. This makes a large and commodious residence.

Elk Rapids.

From the Progress.

Elk Rapids' school graduates one student this year, and just as much preparation is being made as though there were fifty, and that's all right.

The steamer Queen of the Lakes, Captain Fred. Johnson, will sail the coming season on Black lake, in connection with the C. & W. M.

Those who eat strawberries this year will have to pay a good price for them, as the first are all killed with frost, and other fruit more or less injured.

The schooner Cora, of Benton Harbor, is loading 2,500 bushels of potatoes for S. Hull & Co. The high price of 12 cents is being paid for Burbank and 10 for Beauty of Hebron.

The Pilgrim was invited to present and read an article before the Western Michigan Press Association, but was forced to decline the honor for the reason that he will have to stay at home, stick to his job, job press and cut paste until we have a railroad. After we get the road we hope to be able to attend the press meeting and eat pie and frosted cake and drink cooling be—verages with the gang. Owing to the gen eral depression of business we are doing more work and hiring less help than previously. We should like to kick up a little saw dust down in Muskegon with Ren Barker though.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxon, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c, and $1. at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 6

Do Not Suffer any Longer

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. G. W. Beaman, drug'st. 2

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North-west ¼ of section 23, township of Hayes, 160 acres, 7 miles northeast of Charlevoix. Forty acres improved. Four acre clearing. Terms easy. Inquire of E. SMITH, on the premises. 2

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Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

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The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

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BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

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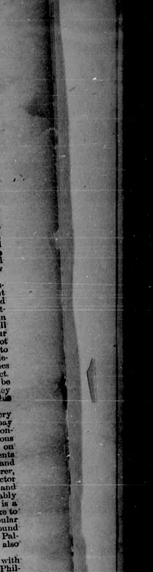

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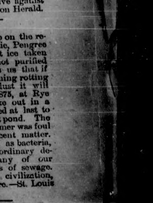

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The Deceptive

Farmer Griggs D

must be foolin' "York nowadays. legs when yo come look at yo now!—Pu

Winter To

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THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

REV. T. P. DAVIS of Philadelphia has been elected successor to Bishop Harris recently deceased.

LUKE JOHNSON is another old crippled soldier, who has to thank the republican party for his removal from office of postmaster at Caseville. M. C. Gregory gets the office.—Port Austin Post.

COMMENCEMENT exercises of the Michigan State Normal School, at Ypsilanti, will commence Sunday June 23, with the meeting of the Christian Association and continue in the various features through Wednesday, June 26.

A SOO special says the canal authorities have knowledge that some boats have had their marks changed so to endeavor to get through the canal, drawing more water than the regulations permit, and that all crafts are now being measured and marked at the locks.

The Scripps League of newspaper publishers have chartered the magnificent steamer City of Rome, the largest passenger steamer afloat, to carry their expedition of workingmen to the Paris Exposition, and have advanced $5,000 to bind the contract. The City of Rome will sail from New York July 24th.

PENSION Commissioner Tanner has succeeded in getting several very brilliant falls out of the surplus already. During the last administration it was the pension commissioner who was a "total wreck." There is reason to believe that under this administration the poor old surplus will leave its bones bleaching on a lee shore.—Chicago News.

THE excellence of the railway mail service since it has been "restored to its old time efficiency" by Wanamaker and Bell is illustrated by some experience of a prominent Michigan business man who writes protesting against this marvelous restored efficiency. He says the Michigan mails are in a fearful state. Some three weeks ago several very important papers in a heavy timber deal were mailed and never reached him. A letter plainly directed to him at East Saginaw was sent to Au Sable and another to Petoskey. He closes his letter by observing that the reform in the railway mail service is a sham. —Washington Correspondence.

DAY by day the horrors of the Jonestown calamity become more apparent. The bodies of thousands of the dead have been removed from those places where they found lodgment and still the work of removal goes on. It is now thought that the number of killed and injured will not fall far short of eight or ten thousand. If we can judge anything from the reports that come from the scene of the disaster, the sight there begins description. The wild rush of waters was no respector of persons. Rich and poor, high and low were borne before the onward sweep to find a common grave. In all probability the bodies of many never will be recovered, the terrible flood having carried them miles upon miles down the the Ohio river. The thought of the disaster is a terrible thing for contemplation and it is to be hoped that the terrible horror may never again be repeated.

"The Land of the Midnight Sun" must indeed be an interesting portion of the earth's surface to visit if we may judge from the extremely interesting and beautifully illustrated article about that region that appears in Demorest's Monthly Magazine for July, and that the modes of travel in that far-off country are ages behind the times is clearly shown by turning to another article in the same number of this valuable Family Magazine. In a most charming vein or we are told of the "Comforts of Modern Railway Travel" in our own country, and the illustrations give us a comprehensive idea of the luxury one may find in one of our palaces on wheels, from the kitchen to the boudoir. "Birds in our homes," by Olive Thorne Miller also handsomely illustrated, will please all lovers of our feathered friends; "Aids to Beauty," a series of articles commenced in this number, will certainly be of great benefit to those wish to enhance their personal charms. The stories in the July number are particularly attractive and summery, and the beautiful "Elsie" frontispiece is a study in colors well worthy of framing. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York.

The House committee on the judiciary has reported favorably on the bill of Mr. Wachtel "to prevent crime or attempt to commit, or procure to be committed, the crime of murder and manslaughter in certain cases." The idea of the bill was prompted by the murder of Mrs. Latimer, of Jackson, by her son R. Irving Latimer, the motive being to succeed to her fortune. It provides that any person convicted of the murder or manslaughter, or of attempting or procuring the crime of murder to be committed on "any ancestor, next of kin or other person, through whom such convicted person might inherit or recover lands or goods, by descent, devise or distribution shall, in addition to the other penalties for the crime to be pronounced by the court upon conviction, "absolutely forfeit all such right of inheritance from all benefit of devise or bequest in the will of such person whose life has been destroyed or attempted and all benefit by distribution of the estate of such person to next of kin."

A Dealer Young Brakeman.

It was only a few years ago that a green country boy applied to Division Superintendent Hitchcock, of the Galesburg division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, for work. Mr. Hitchcock could set him at nothing but breaking on a freight train, and disliked to give such work to him because of the lad's youthful appearance and the dangers beetting that vocation. The boy, however, pleaded until he secured the employment. On one of his first trips, if not indeed the very first, it chanced that his train met another freight train at a station where the side track was not long enough to accommodate either. The conductors were discussing the question which train should back up to a point where they could pass, when the green boy ventured to suggest that neither should back up; that they could pass by means of the short side track if they worked it right. This occasioned a good deal of laughter on the part of the older and more experienced trainmen, but the boy insisted he could work the trains by each other.

"Well, how would you go about it?" asked one of the conductors, confident that the lad would soon be up a stump. The boy took up a stick and traced in the sand a diagram of how he would do it.

"By thunder," or worse, said the conductor, "I believe that'll do it."

They tried it and it did do it. To day every trainman in America probably knows how to "saw by" two long trains on a short side track, but until that inexperienced country boy worked it out of his noddle the practice on the old "Q" road had been for trains either to avoid meeting at such points or, when they chanced to meet, for one of them to run back to a longer side track.

That boy is in Washington today. His name is C. H. Chappell, and he is the general manager of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis road.—Washington Post.

Reasonable and Human.

Hours of labor are exacted in certain employments, which cannot be maintained without ruining the constitutions and forbidding the home pleasures of the hapless people obliged to comply with them. The Vienna strike and the capitulation of the tramway company furnish a lesson. Public associations should consider, before they are compelled, whether their dealings with those who serve them are equitable, reasonable and human. It may well happen that arrangements must often be continuous, that good men cannot be spared, and that there must be long spells of work. In that case an honorable directorate will establish a system of relays and relieds, it will not wear its personnel out body and soul, as though they were brute beasts; though, indeed, animals are constantly treated better than human beings, by reason of their marketable value. We would invite all omnibus, railway, tramway and public societies generally to study these occurrences at Vienna in the light of the certain truth that it is better to do justice spontaneously than to have justice forced upon you. The best work and the biggest dividends are not got by screwing the last drop of strength out of willing and necessitous creatures. There must be kindliness, consideration and fair play between employers and employed if the world's affairs are to go on pleasantly and successfully.—London Standard.

The Opium Habit in Washington.

One of the leading physicians of the national capital remarked to me today that if a brazed wen on the forehead of every woman who used opium in some form, society here would go to pieces. He attributes this frightful condition of affairs to the dissipated life led here by the women of the upper tendom. The endless round of balls and receptions is such a strain upon them that they must seek relief in some way. They begin by taking a soothing sirup, as a rule, to put them to sleep. This after a while fails to act, then paregoric is restored to. From this it is only a step to pure opium and absolute ruin. Some people buy the crude gum and eat it regularly every day, while others buy laudanum and drink it in quarter ounces, half ounce and even ounce portions. And then there are Dover's powders and morphine pills, both of which act much more especially the latter. The habit seems more of a disease than a vice, for the whole nature of the victim undergoes a complete revolution, moral, mental and physical. After a short time the victim will sacrifice honor, friends and family for the fatal drug. There is no cure, for even the asylums fail to effect a permanent cure except in rare instances.—Washington Cor. Pittsburg Times.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

How They Are Operated and Loans Are Made—How to Buy a Home.

The persons composing a building and loan association agree to pay into their treasury a certain sum, at fixed periods, on each share that they own, until their shares through such payments and the accumulated profits reach their par value, or, as it is technically termed, "mature." The stated payments (called "dues"), their frequency, and the par value of the stock vary. The general rule is that $1 shall be paid on every share once a month until a par of $250 is reached. When the shares "mature" the assets in the treasury are divided among the shareholders. Just as fast as the money is paid in it is offered in the shape of loans to the members—and to the members only—the security taken being a mortgage on real estate and an assignment to the association of the borrower's stock.

The amount which a member is entitled to borrow equals the par value of his or her shares. Thus, in an association where the par value is $250, a member who wants $1,000 must own five shares. As every member has an equal right to become a borrower, the disposition of the loans is made by putting the money up at auction, from time to time, and awarding the loan to that member who will give the highest premium above the regular interest rate. The Building and Loan association laws provide that the acceptance of these premiums shall not constitute usury. In order that the dues and interest shall be paid regularly, the by laws provide that they shall be received only by the secretary, and by him only at the stated meetings; and there is a small fine for non-payment, which is increased from meeting to meeting, a delinquency for a certain period causing the forfeiture of the stock, or giving ground for the foreclosure of a mortgage.

The interest is paid monthly, and the interest money, with the dues and any other receipts, goes into the treasury to be loaned at once. It is apparent, therefore, that a building and loan association whose money is in demand not only receives interest constantly on the dues paid in by all the members, but that it compounds this interest monthly. Herein lies the chief secret of the profitableness of this kind of investment.

It is quite as easy to show by figures the economy of laying one's house with the assistance of a building and loan association as compared with paying rent. The following statement is only given as a form of comparison; every prospective borrower can change the figures to suit his own locality.

C and D occupy houses worth $3,000 each (lot $600, and building, $2,400). C is a tenant paying $25 a month. D, with $600 in cash, has borrowed $2,400 on twelve shares of a building and loan association, and built his house. Supposing that D's shares mature in twelve years, their accounts at the end of that period will stand thus:

C has paid out	$3,600 in rent, and has nothing to show for it.
D has paid out:	
Monthly dues	$1,728
Interest	1,728
Premium, 3 per cent	72
Search	50
Taxes	150
Insurance	100
Interest on value of lot	600
Total	$4,428

The neighborhood must be a very incentive one where the increased value of the property will not more then offset the cost of repairs. We find, then, that D owns his premises by paying out only $828 more than C who at the end of the period names has nothing to show for his money.

Loans are made to members either to purchase houses already erected, to build houses or to remove existing encumbrances. If a member borrows to build a new house, the money is not paid over to him in bulk, but is paid over to the contractor, on the audit of the owner and the association's building committee as the work proceeds.

One of the great advantages of these associations as mediums of persons of small means is, that they can safely lend very close to the appraised values. —W. A. Linn in Scribner's.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

If I was called upon tew tell who was the bravest man that ever lived, I would say it was him who never told a lie.

The meanest thing that cuy man ever followed for a bizness is making money.

Everybodddy luvs tew feel that they are ov sum importance in this world; even a purper looks forward tew the day ov his phuneral as the time that he has got tew be noticed.

If yu hav a spirited and noble boy, appeal to his generosity; if yu hav a weasy rum, distrust some yours ago, and, in accordance with the rural custom, he did a great deal of "visiting around."

He spent one night at the house of an old farmer who had a daughter famous, not for her beauty, but for her lack of it. To enumerate her peculiarities of face and figure would be to give a catalogue of imperfections. Those who regard bulk as a mark of beauty, who think a head of red hair, cut short and parted at the side, is an attraction in a young lady, would have been charmed with "Becky Ann."

When our somewhat fastidious young teacher was introduced to this paragon, her uncomeliness was increased by the fact that she was bare footed and wore an inharmonious gown of green and yellow calico.

Naturally enough his amazed gaze was fixed often on Miss Becky Ann during the evening. When he retired to his room for the night, he was followed by her father, who almost stupefied him by saying, with perfect gravity:

"Look here, I'm going to tell you something I reely think you'd orter to know, or it may save you from raisin' any false hopes to have 'em dashed to the ground. I seen yer eatin' sleep's eyes at my Becky Ann all the evenin', an' it's my bounden duty to tell ye that she's spoke for by Jarvis Sipes. Sorry for ye, young man, but Jarvis has got ahead of you this time."—Youth's Companion.

Bequeas.

The new teacher in some rural districts, if he is young and unmarried, is often supposed to have matrimonial designs on the young ladies of the district, no matter how innocent he may be in your statement, eh! Oh, well, that's all right, that happiness to older men than you, every day. I have noticed that you have a very positive way of flinging a decision where older men state an opinion, and you frequently make a positive assertion where older men merely express a belief. But never mind; you are young. You will know less as you grow older. "Don't I know it? you will know more!" Heaven forfend, my boy. No, indeed! I mean that you will know less. You will never know more than you do now; never. If you live to be ten thousand year old, you will never again know so much as you do now. No hoary headed man, whose long and studious years were spent in reading men and books, ever knew so much as a boy of your age. A girl of 15 knows about as much, but then she gets over it sooner and more easily. "Does it cause a pang, then, to get rid of early knowledge?" Ah, my boy, it does. Pulling eye teeth and molars will seem like pleasant recreation alongside of shedding off great solid slabs and layers of wisdom and knowledge that now press upon you like geological strata. "But how are you to get rid of all this superincumbent wisdom?" Oh, easily enough, my boy; just keep on atring it; that's the best way. It won't stand constant use, and it disintegrates rapidly on exposure to air.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

Making Match Boxes.

Few are there who, when traveling in Sweden in the home of the land stickors, leave the fjords, rocks and fir for a day, and trace the Swedish match back to its source. And yet it would more than repay a day's sojourn at Jonkoping to visit the factory whence proceeds not a small part of the light of the world. The latest novelty is an enormous engine which daily produces 1,000,000 boxes of Swedish matches. This wonderful machine receives the raw material—namely, blocks of wood—at one end, and, after a while, gives up at the other the matches neatly arranged in their boxes, ready to be dispatched to the uttermost ends of the world.—London Tid Bits.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK JUST IN. Come and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

NEW ADVERTISEMENT NEXT WEEK.

ALICK ROSENTHAL, Dry Goods, Carpets, Clothing, Etc.

TWO CENTS A LINE

Advertisements inserted in this column for Two Cents a Line, each insertion, but no notice inserted for less than TEN CENTS.

C. Y. COOK'S SUMMER BOARDING HOUSE, Boyne City, Mich. Elegant Resort, overlooking Round Lake and the village. Cottages and Rooms to let on the Charlevoix Resort. For terms address C. Y. COOK, Charlevoix, Mich. 506tf

FINE SUITE OF ROOMS to rent. Inquire of H. S. Hamlin's Real Estate and Insurance office, one door north of postoffice.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 13, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

H. B. Chapman died at Petoskey June 4th.

Dan. Dorrance of Horton's Bay died last night.

F. W. Willcox of Kalamazoo, arrived Saturday.

Frank Lamphear returned from Chicago Monday.

N. B. Sheridan, of Glen Arbor, is in town this week.

Mrs. John Litney is a guest of her sister, Mrs. M. Litney.

The Manistique Sunday Sun is to be moved to Gladstone.

Mrs. J. H. Wilson was considerably injured Tuesday by falling.

Peter Boyer advertises his well-digging business in this issue.

Rev. J. Redpath of Boyne Falls made us a brief call this morning.

☞S. M. See & Sons are selling baby cabs at prices which cannot be beat.

Blakeley's band of Eastport furnished the music for the Orangemen's ball.

The Lottie Mason is unloading a cargo of grain at the Rifenburg mill to-day.

Bryant Weed returned last week to resume his place as clerk of the Pavilion.

Manager Ball is happy this week. The Fountain City has been well filled all the week.

Sam. Thatcher has been appointed postmaster of Boyne, vice F. M. Abraham resigned.

Nelson White foreman of the Sentinel, returned home Monday from Chicago and elsewhere.

Children's day was observed at the M. E. church last Sunday, with appropriate services.

Geo. B. Thompson is building a new scow on the beach of Pine Lake near the new shingle mill.

Ludwig Vonhinklesteinhausenhouser, of Cincinnati, has probably the longest name in the United States.

Geo. Berdan of Wayne, brother of postmaster H. Berdan, died last night, after an illness of several weeks.

The St. Ignace News says that Caskey has sold his steamer Cyclone to Milwaukee parties for $17,000 cash.

Mrs. R. A. Stone and daughter Rida of Kalamazoo, arrived at the resort last Thursday, to remain the season.

H. D. Wood arrived from Charlevoix this week to accept the position of engineer of the steamer Mary.—St. Ignace News.

Manon Bros. are fitting up the Stockman building for their ice cream and confectionery parlors, and will be open in a few days.

The ball game Thursday at Dixon park, between the Charlevoix and Petoskey clubs resulted in a score of 9 to 18, in favor of Petoskey.

G. W. Cronier started Monday to institute a lodge of Odd Fellows at Hudsonville. He has already instituted 16 lodges this fiscal year.

Bernard Burns would have been the happiest man in town if he could have been alive and well at the meeting of the Orangemen this week.

The twelfth semi annual meeting of the Cheboygan Congregational Association was held at Ironton, beginning on Thursday and closing to-day.

☞"For a long time I had no appetite, was restless at night, and very much debilitated. After taking two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my strength and appetite returned, and my health was completely restored." —D. M. Fisher, Oswego N. Y.

If you want to see an elegant show window, go to the Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co.'s retail store in Lewis' opera house block. Lee Beardslee is the artist.

☞"Success results from merit. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is placed before the public solely on its merits. Its success is indisputable.

The government tug General Gillmore is in the harbor this week, having on board Lieut. Kuhn and a surveying party, looking after the needs of our harbor entrance.

L. S. Beardslee has just received for his brother Warren a fine new 46-inch wheel from the house of Gormully & Jeffrey of Chicago. Lee is local agent for this firm.

The McGibeny Family arrived on the steamer City of Grand Rapids Wednesday, and went directly to the Allen residence on the south terrace, which they have leased for the season.

☞"Four cans of apples, 30 c.; 4 lbs jelly, 25 c.; 3 lbs evaporated apples, 25 c.; 3 cans corn, 25 c.; 4 lbs washing powder, 25 c.; 6 lbs good baking powder, $1.00; corned beef 6 c. per lb. BERT MASON.

The Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co. expect a large invoice of Japanese goods next week,—genuine Japanese goods, too,—as an additional attraction, and will have a grand opening soon, with a special invitation to the ladies.

☞"A box of Ayer's Pills has saved many a fit of sickness. When a remedy does not happen to be within reach, people are inclined to neglect slight ailments and, of course, if serious illness follows they have to suffer the consequences. "A stitch in time saves nine."

Miss Emma Todd arrived from Charlevoix Monday evening to attend the marriage of her brother, Frank to Miss Burdick. Her friend, Miss Aldrich, of Charlevoix accompanied her. They will return to morrow evening on the Northern Michigan line steamer.—Cheboygan Tribune.

For pure fresh candy call on F. E. Wood & Co. This new firm made their first batch of candy on Tuesday, and the smiles of satisfaction with the samples passed around is an indication that it struck the right spot. Their goods will be sold at retail at Wood's barber shop, and at D. S. Way's photo gallery, and probably at other places in town. They intend to go into a general wholesale trade.

Advice to a Young Man.

So you were a little too pert, and spoke rather thinking, did you, my son? And you got picked up right and sent to school, didn't you? Oh, well, that's all right, that happiness to older men than you, every day. I have noticed that you have a very positive way of flinging a decision where older men state an opinion, and you frequently make a positive assertion where older men merely express a belief. But never mind; you are young. You will know less as you grow older. "Don't I know it? you will know more!" Heaven forfend, my boy. No, indeed! I mean that you will know less. You will never know more than you do now; never. If you live to be ten thousand year old, you will never again know so much as you do now. No hoary headed man, whose long and studious years were spent in reading men and books, ever knew so much as a boy of your age. A girl of 15 knows about as much, but then she gets over it sooner and more easily. "Does it cause a pang, then, to get rid of early knowledge?" Ah, my boy, it does. Pulling eye teeth and molars will seem like pleasant recreation alongside of shedding off great solid slabs and layers of wisdom and knowledge that now press upon you like geological strata. "But how are you to get rid of all this superincumbent wisdom?" Oh, easily enough, my boy; just keep on atring it; that's the best way. It won't stand constant use, and it disintegrates rapidly on exposure to air.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

Annual Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the Charlevoix High School, class of '89, will be held at Lewis' opera house, on Tuesday evening next, beginning at 8 o'clock, p. m. The patrons and citizens generally are invited to attend. The exercises will consist of music by the classes of '89, '90, and '91, essays by the graduates, addresses, presentation of diplomas, etc.

To insure the accommodation of all who may attend, *four hundred free tickets* will be issued; these will be on distribution at Cochran's drug store, and at the Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co.'s store, on Monday, June 17th, at 10 o'clock a. m., where they can be obtained on application, until the number is exhausted. Members of the school will obtain tickets of their teachers. It is desirable not to encourage the attendance of the younger children.

Friends desiring to present flowers to any of the class are requested to present them, *labeled*, to the ushers, on entering, or leave them at the hall in the afternoon.

Automatic Device for Stopping Trains.

An exhibition was given on the Old Colony railroad, in the presence of a number of railroad men, of an invention for automatically stopping trains. The form of the device consists of an inclined plane beside the track, which is raised into position whenever the danger signal near it is set in warning, and the inclined plane forces up a lever on the engine and sets the brake. A portable form of the device, made of wood and weighing less than ten pounds, may be placed on the track at a moment's notice in case of danger, and will stop any train passing it. The cost is only twenty-five cents. The tests were very satisfactory.—Boston Transcript.

New Advertisements.

WELL DIGGING.

PETER BOYER is prepared to dig or drive wells on short notice, and guarantees satisfaction. Also wells cleaned and pumps repaired. Address PETER BOYER, Charlevoix P. O. 300-m

PROBATE NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS.—STATE OF MICHIGAN, IN THE PROBATE COURT.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of said court, for said county. Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix made on the first day of April, A. D. 1889, six months from date hereof, we will meet at the office in said city, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1889, and on Monday, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1890, and on Monday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1890, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against the estate of Lucy Vermorcen, deceased, late of said county, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office in the village of Boyne City, in said county for examination and allowance on or before the second day of October next. Dated the third day of June, A. D. 1889.

A true copy. FRED. W. MAYNE, Judge of Probate.

(First publication June 13, 1889.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by John H. Morehouse to George McMillin, dated the twelfth day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the twenty-seventh day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in liber 19 of mortgages on page 48; which said mortgage was duly assigned by said George McMillin to Edwin A. Lewis on the thirteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in liber 20 of mortgages on page 113, and which said mortgage was recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in liber 2 of mortgages on page 113; on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the thirteenth day of September,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county, Michigan, is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs, and charges, and a attorney fee as stipulated in said mortgage, to wit: All of a certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Ironton, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lot eight of Hosmann's addition to Ironton.

Dated June 12th, A. D. 1889.

EDWIN A. LEWIS, Assignee of Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney for Assignee, Charlevoix, Michigan.

Northern Michigan Line.

Season of 1889.

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX.

THOS. BISHOP, Master.

Going North—Leave Charlevoix every Tuesday 7:30 p. m., Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Frankfort, 11:30 p. m. **Charlevoix, Sunday, 11 a. m.** Petoskey, 1:30 p. m., Harbor Springs, 3:30 p. m., St. Ignace, 10 p. m., Mackinaw, 11, arrive Cheboygan, Friday, 1 p.m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Friday, 8 p. m., Mackinaw, 10 p. m., St. Ignace, 11 p. m., Harbor Springs, 1:30 p. m., Petoskey, 3:30 p. m., **Charlevoix, Saturday, 6 a. m.** Ar. Frankfort, 10 a. m., Traverse City, 2 p. m., Frankfort, Sunday, 4 a. m., Milwaukee, 9 p. m., arrive Chicago, Monday, 6 a. m.

WM. FINCANN, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 3 p. m., Milwaukee, Saturday, 9 a. m., Manitowoc, 2 p. m., Frankfort, Sunday, 4 a. m., Traverse City, 8 a. m., Elk Rapids, 10 p. m., **Charlevoix, 11 a. m.** Petoskey, 1 p. m., Harbor Springs, 3 p. m., St. Ignace, 7 p. m., Mackinaw, 8 p. m., arrive Cheboygan, 4 p. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday, 6 p. m., Mackinaw, 10 p. m., St. Ignace, 11 p. m., Sat. James, Tuesday, 6 a. m., Harbor Springs, 8 a. m., Petoskey, 11 a. m., **Charlevoix, 12 m.** Elk Rapids, 2 p. m., Traverse City, 6 p. m., Milwaukee, 8 p. m., arrive Chicago, Thursday, 5 a. m.

EMBEY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.

WALL PAPER.

The Largest, Finest, and best Selected Stock of Spring Designs in the City. Ceiling and Side Wall Decorations, Center Pieces, Dadoes, Friezes, Etc.

GEO. W. BEAMAN.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.'S

Shelving packed and tables groaning under the weight of new seasonable goods. Newer, prettier, and more desirable.

We call especial attention this week to our white goods and embroidery stock. We have some bargains that you will be repaid in investing in.

And now that the sun shines remember we have the hats and parasols.

Children's and ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats a specialty.

You will find us in the Green block.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,

Druggists and Pharmacists.

We have a Fine Line of

FRESH CONFECTIONERY

Call and Sample it.

M. J. STOCKMAN

DEALER IN

Hardware, Iron, and Nails,

Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated

Household Jewel Cooking Stove,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade.

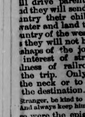
M. J. STOCKMAN.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and Summer Resorts. I keep in stock a full set of hand and foot-power machines, which enables me to do **Turning, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on Bridge street, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.

OLD PAPERS. Just the thing for putting on shelves and under carpets, Five cents a dozen, at the Journal Office.



$3.5 Solid Gold Watch FREE Will be given away FREE to any person who will take a Patent Finish Stickpaper. Very handsome patterns. Any one can hang them. Any lady can do it. Agents making from $5 to $10 per day. Sample of paper, with full particulars, sent for 2c. stamp. Address Shinn & Co., Box 915, Portland, Maine.

PER YEAR.

TRAVEL ALONE.

Care of Baby for Long Journeys.

...shipped without pa... the rule that the railroads are thinking of adopting to the apparently inhuman practice of consigning children of train conductors perhaps half way across the continent and turned over to destination. ...ditions of railroad travel ...it to send a child in this ...it was to lose the child in ...of a ticket. But railroad ...developed, and with this ...parents and friends have ...ife to put a tag on their ...and send them off upon ...travels. On railroad and ...these travelers go. Three ...A Castle Garden waybilled ...with not a soul that knew ...a protecting arm. ...nsylvania railroad disapproves of the "tag system" ...practice." said Assistant ...general Pitts. "The care and ...ies are too great. But not ...the shackles thrown in ...fragments of children still ...and, of course, we do our ...best out for them. It is not ...for poor people to come to ...children that they want de... the far west along our lines ...with which we connect. ...they are old enough to be ...tth tickets and such money ...y need on the way, but this ...ys the case.

...the youngsters are very ...practice is for friends to pay ...the entire expense con... carrying their precious ...We then start the child on ...telegraph to our agents ...line to pay over such and ...poun to the child wherever ...he needed. The conductor ...for the traveler's meals, and ...arney is made comfortably. ...y. But, as I say, this is a ...usiness and we don't like to ...it. It was once a popular ...to turn over children bound ...journeys to the Pullman Palace ...company, but now it also ...y of the business." ...h old official connected with ...ger department of the Phil... and Reading railroad: "Our ...are quite frequently asked ...for children that travel without ...nts or friends. But it is gen... a short trip. The instances ...h we turn over these minors ...necting line are very rare in ...

...ost notable cases of long journey ...friendless little ones are met ...the immigrant homes. Poor ...ll drive parents to run great ...ad they will send over from the ...entry their children to travel ...ester and land to friends in the ...untry of the west. Perhaps for ...t they will not hear of the hapless ...ahape of the journey, trusting ...interest of strangers and the ...ilines of railroad officials to ...the trip. Only a tag fastened ...the neck or to the bonnehole ...the destination.

Stranger, be kind to the ones you meet, and always kind to the ones you know.

...se were the epigrammatic directions carried in a poster on the second journey not long ago. But similar tactics are tried with baggage, the railroads are inclined to ...ist and rebel against fulfilling ...fice of a traveling nurse.—Philadelphia Record.

Test of Death.

...ny tests have been suggested to determine whether or not life without ...e death has appeared to occur. ...of the most recent, and held to be ...of the most reliable, is called the ...omia hypodermic test. In using ...test the operator injects one hypo... syringeful of strong solution ...monia under the skin of the arm, ...one other convenient portion of ...body. If the body be not dead—if ...to be the faintest circulation—the ...nonia will produce on the skin, ...e the point where it was injected, a ...gh red patch, on the surface of ...ch raised red spots will appear; ...if there be absolute death, there ...be produced a brown dark blotch, ...h is definitely conclusive against ...y possible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

Users of ice must read up on the results of investigations of Keblin, Pasquere and Prudden, showing that ice taken from polluted streams is not purified by freezing. Keblin tells us that if ice from streams containing putrefactable matter or sewage it will produce diarrhœa. In 1873, at Rye beach, an epidemic broke out in a large hotel, and was traced at last to ice taken from an adjacent pond. The water of this pond is surrounded by foul and stinking with putrescent matter. Organic matter, as well as bacteria, exist diminished by any ordinary degree of cold. Too many of our streams are the recipients of sewage. This is the ice age of civilization, and we must have it pure.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

A Burns inaugurate to celebrate the birthday of the poet is an annual custom in Leslie, Fifeshire. At the late celebration twenty-four plowmen, merchants and farmers, mounted and dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, paraded the street headed by a voluntee band and accompanied by a crowd of people. Burns himself appeared in blue coat, buff breeches and knee breeches; while other characters were from Orthodox Souter Johnnie, Auld Nick, Tam o' Shanter, Souter Tam, Tam Lin, Tam o' Bothwellhaugh.—New York Home Journal.

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a coat with a long gray beard and an armful of Christmas trees through Fulton market at noon and stopped at a stand of grapes were displayed.

"Here you are!" yelled the proprietor, pointing to open baskets of Concords, Catawbas and Malagas. The small man stopped, hesitated, looked longingly at the grapes, furtively pulled off a bunch in a basket of Concords, hesitated again, looked longingly at the Catawbas, and began on the Malagas.

The fruit vender, who was with a customer, now looked at the man's actions with astonishment.

"How much for grapes, mister?" asked the man.

"Forty cents a basket."

"Forty cents!" said the man, as he put the basket back and turned away two more Concords.

"Are you a wholesale dealer?"

"No."

"You a vineyard, maybe?"

"No."

"Where did you learn to be such a hog?"

"Well, see here, old feller, I'm not about a pound and a half of grapes, and I'm not the man that wants to buy them, but I'm the man that's going to buy, so you don't want to go around here."—New York Sun.

The Cane's Use.

WHAR' THE HAND O' GOD IS SEEN.

Do I like the city. Stranger, 'tain't likely that I would;
'Tain't likely that a ranger from the border ever could
Get accustomed to the flurry an' the loud, unearthly noise;
Everybody in a hurry, men and wimmin, gals an' boys,
All a-rushin like the nation 'mid the rumble an' the jar,
Jes' as if their souls' salvation hung upon their gettin thar'.

Like it? No. I love to wander
'Mid the vales and mountains green,
In the border land out yonder,
Whar' the hand o' God is seen.

Nothin' yar but bricks and mortar, towerin' over head so high,
Than you never see a quarter o' the overhangin' sky;
Not a tree or grassy meddor, not a runnin' brook in sight,
Nothin' but the hillside shadder makin' gloom o' heaven's light.
Even the birds ar' all imported from away across the sea—
Faces never me all distorted with the hand o' mistery.

Like it? No. I love to wander
'Mid the vales an' mountains green,
In the border land out yonder,
Whar' the hand o' God is seen.

Reckin' railroad trains above you, streets by workmen all defaced,
Everybody tryin' to shove you in the gutter in their haste.
Cars and carts an' wagons rumblin' through the streets with deafenin' roar,
Drivers yellin', cursin', growlin', yo' like imps from Sheol's e'yore;
Factories jun' in the chorus, helpin' of the din to swell;
Auctioneers in tones sonorous lyin' 'bout the goods they sell.

Like it? No. I love to wander
'Mid the vales and mountains green,
In the border land out yonder,
Whar' the hand o' God is seen.

Yes, I love the western border; pine trees wavin' in the breeze
Rocks piled up in rough disorder; birds a-singin' everywhere;
Jes' a-playin' in their gladness; elk a-feedin in the glen;
Not a trace o' pain or sadness campin' on the trail o' men.

Brooks o' crystal clearness flowin' o'er the rocks ga' lessy flowers
In their tinted beauty growin' in the mountain dells an' bowers.

Fairer pictur' the Creator
Never threw on earthly screen,
Than this lovely home o' nature'
Whar' the hand o' God is seen.

—Capt. Jack Crawford, the Poet Scout, in Outing.

FROEBEL AND HIS WORK.

Life of the Founder of the Kindergarten School System.

The founder of kinder gartens, Friedrich Froebel, was born in Oberweisbach, Germany, in 1782. He was not a happy child, for his mother died when he was only 9 months old, leaving him to the care of a harsh and unsympathetic father, whose duties as pastor of a church seemed to leave him no time to attend to the motherless boy. Left to his own resources, the naturally thoughtful child dwelt much within himself, and learned from his own needs how to sympathize with childish thoughts and feelings.

When he was 10 years old he was taken into his uncle's home, where he remained for five years, enjoying the first real happiness of his life. He developed a deeply religious spirit that was yet in harmony with nature, whose workings he delighted to study. When a student in the University of Jena he became dissatisfied with the methods of teaching, feeling that they did not produce those mental results without which facts are of little use.

He decided to become an architect and as a means of self support took a few private pupils at Frankfort. It was here that he became acquainted with Gruner, the director of the Model Normal school, who quickly discovered in the young man remarkable talent for teaching. "Froebel, you must be a schoolmaster," he said, and offered him a position in his school. This was accepted by Froebel, who soon realized that in the school room he had found his proper vocation. He wrote to his brother that he felt "as if he had long been a teacher and born to that special employment; as if he had family found his native element; he was like a bird in the air or a fish in the sea."

But he was constantly seeking for better methods in his work. He felt that they should follow the laws of mental development, and so studied these with the suggestions of various philosophic instructors. As his ideas unfolded he began to apply them in a little school at Keilhau, where his brother's children were gathered with a few other pupils. Ten years more passed before he had completed his system, which he called the "kindergarten," or child garden, a term descriptive of the natural growth it was meant to foster.

Although Froebel's system is rarely mentioned except in connection with elementary training it was elaborated by him to include the entire school life. It has not yet been widely adopted for older pupils, but its influence seems to be growing.—Chicago News.

A Godsend to English Farmers.

Wire barbed fencing has proved to be a godsend to English farmers. They are using it around their fields quietly to annoy and prevent fox hunters from trampling their crops. They say nothing of the sort, of course, only keep on putting up the barbs as a convenient and cheap fence. The horses and hounds are often injured by these fences. There is no law to prevent the use of the wire, and not likely to be. So a revolution is wrought in the manners of English barristers and parsons and gentlemen by the bits of twisted wire invented for us on our western prairies, where timber is scarce.—San Francisco Chronicle.

No Fears for a Rise.

It is claimed that a tenant and that western barn corncobs this wind encouraging to drought Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin nothing but cobs threw in breaks, where the cobs burn, so comfortable it is marvelous the remarkable degree of comfort the festive corncob furnishes proportionate strike, and coal dealers breaks hearth will still Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—New

At the Theater.

(Figure—in which hands and each end being left out.)

Miss D—Really, Mr. unexpected pleasure.

Mr. C—Ah, you told me to take what.

The Deceptive

Plyden on the Hair.

The best way to avoid scalp troubles, hair falling out and premature baldness is to use nothing but clear water on the head. When you go to a barber do not let him put Bear's grease, vaseline or similar substances on your hair. These are more likely to cause trouble than to do good. In cases where dandruff, scald head or any scalp disease appears, soap of good quality should be used in the water with which the head is cleaned. Cold water, followed by a good rubbing, is exhilarating to the scalp and is usually all the attention that the hair needs. Dandruff is an exudation from the pores of the scalp that spreads and dries, forming a scale or scurf. It is caused in nearly all cases by a bad condition of the blood, a person affected with scrofula almost always has dandruff. The proper use of a fine tooth comb is likely to irritate the scalp, and cause dandruff to appear. In cases of this kind, after washing the head, apply a little vaseline to soften the skin. If the hair falling out, and a stimulant is wanted, rub the scalp with brandy with a little salt in it.

Baldness is due to several causes, heredity is one of them. Members of some families get bald early, while in others the hair remains until old age. Scrofula is a frequent cause of baldness, and illness, particularly fevers, causes baldness. Excessive brain work is responsible for many bald heads, and worries have certainly cannot be too often condemned. Whenever I get into a railroad car I take off my hat. I don't put on a tight fitting skull cap either. The hair needs air, and the friction of the cap is the reason that there are more bald men than women in the world. The fact that women wear hats that admit the air to the top of their heads, while men's hats exclude the air. Baldness among men is undoubtedly increasing, and is due to the fact that men do more head work and take less rest and recreation now than formerly.—E. B. Foote, M. D., in New York Mail and Express.

An Actress Talks About Hair.

I do nothing to my hair, except comb it and wash it. I believe in plenty of sun naturally. My maid gives my head a shampoo occasionally, and brushes and combs my hair every day. I never use oil or any of the things that are said to make the hair glossy. When I am playing parts in which I wear my hair down, as in "The Quiet and the Dead," my hair needs washing and combing very often. When I dress my hair I seldom put it up twice the same. I arrange it just as the fancy takes me. I never twist it so tightly as to injure it. Crimping and curling with hot iron injures the hair, and I guess the patent mixtures do more harm than good. Nearly all American women have good hair, if they only take care of it. Their hair is heavier and better than that of most European ladies. English women have splendid heads of hair, but it is coarse and heavy in texture. American women on the contrary have soft, fluffy hair. The soft American hair is the prettiest, and it may be due to the superior variety of styles than the hair of foreign women. Dodging the fashion and changing its color has gone out now, and nearly everybody wears her own hair.—Estelle Clayton in New York Mail and Express.

Bass Makart's Models.

In the painting of the late Viennese painter Makart, two models served for male figures often occur. In his "Diana," his "Charles V Entering Antwerp" and many others these figures of surpassing beauty occur again and again. The originals of the pictures are now living in Vienna. They are the two daughters of Herr Klinkosch, a leading gold and silversmith of the city. Klinkosch, the father, is an expert in his profession. Most of his work consists in designing presents for the royal family and the government, as gifts to foreign ambassadors. Makart was his intimate friend, and, receiving permission, painted his daughters as the heroines of his great paintings. Instantly they became the rage, and the Viennese court, usually so punctilious regarding questions of birth, freely welcomed the beauties immortalized by the brush of the painter. It is some years now since Makart died, but the beautiful Klinkosch sisters, although a little passé, are still seen in Vienna society. They are both unmarried.—New York Telegram.

Queen Victoria's Sensible Shoes.

A shoemaker from London, who worked in the shop where Queen Victoria's shoes are made, being interviewed by a reporter, said: "I suppose the queen's number is at least a six, and she wears a very sensible shoe, long and broad, with a low heel and plenty of room at her toes. She has several bunions and corns, you know. I suppose her common sense ideas about shoes didn't come to her until late in life. I remember making a pair of tall shoes for the Princess Beatrice just before I left. She has a foot something like her mother's. It is just as tightly as to injure it. Crimping and curling with hot iron injures the hair, and I guess the patent mixtures do more harm than good. Nearly all American women have good hair, if they only take care of it. Their hair is heavier and better than that of most European ladies. English women have splendid heads of hair, but it is coarse and heavy in texture. American women on the contrary have soft, fluffy hair. The soft American hair is the prettiest, and it may be due to the superior variety of styles than the hair of foreign women. Dodging the fashion and changing its color has gone out now, and nearly everybody wears her own hair.—Estelle Clayton in New York Mail and Express.

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HOW HORSES ACT IN BATTLE.

Some Remarkable Instances of Equine Intelligence.

"It is remarkable how quickly horses adapt themselves to the military service," said Capt. Cox to a reporter. "Every artilleryman knows that they learn the bugle calls and the evolutions quicker than the men do, as a rule. For one thing they soon acquire a uniform gait, which is about the same as the "route step" or the usual marching step. If the horses did not acquire this they would be rattling, jolting and rattling to the rear, and finally they would be varying distances between the different arms of the service—that is, between the infantry and the cavalry, artillery and the commanders and their escorts.

"In the drills in the artillery service the horses will themselves preserve their alignment as well as the infantry. I shall always remember one illustration of this trait which I noticed at an exciting and critical period of a battle. In order to save some of our infantry from being surrounded and captured I quickly mounted the cannoneers on the guns and put the whole battery at a dead gallop across a field of 600 yards about half a mile wide. I was quite occupied at the time, but when we were half way across the field I noticed the army, and for a moment I was lost in admiration of the magnificent picture. Every driver was plying whip and spur, the great guns were rocking and thundering over the uneven sod, and every horse, reeking with foam and full of animation and excitement, was straining every muscle as he galloped forward, yet it seemed to me that a straight line drawn along in front of them would have touched the heads of the lead horses in front of the six guns. I had no artillery charge, one of the most thrilling sights in the evolutions of war.

"It is surprising how quickly they learn the bugle calls. After we had been in the service some little time we could hear a bugle call and wait for the man, as the bugle blew some one else would perform the duty. It is a pretty question for you to ask, I said. "How in thunder do you know how to make the calls I know," he said, 'but my horse knows.' Let the first note of the bugle call for water call be blown and there will be a terrific stamping, kicking and neighing. Once, in a terrible storm, our horses and those of several other batteries broke loose, and there was a wild rush among the artillerymen to get horses in the morning. All was excitement and hurry and we were hard to get, but when I ordered the bugler to mount a squad and blow the call for water the horses all made such a mad rush for the stream that the men could hardly get out of the way quickly enough.

"When it comes to battle a horse seems to know everything that is going on, but he does his duty nobly and seems to be in his element. He enters into the spirit of the battle like a human being. He knows no fear of death, and it is singular that if his mate is shot down he will turn to look at him and seem pleased. A horse in my battery was once struck by a piece of shell, which split his tail so that one side was loose. The driver turned him loose, but he walked up by the side of the gun and waited for the firing, and when a shot was fired would look away in the direction of the enemy as if to see the effect of the shot. When a shell would burst near by he would calmly turn and look at it. When he saw his own team going back for ammunition he ran to his own place and galloped back to the caisson with the rest. When the lieutenant pulled his rein to put in another horse he looked at the other one sorrowfully while he was being harnessed up, and when he seemed to realize that there was no further use for him he lay down and died. The lieutenant strongly asserted that he died of a broken heart.

"At the time that Adams', Jackson's and Preston's brigades charged one at Murfreesboro some officer was killed and the brigades were driven back. Its the fallen officer's horse had not been taught to retreat and he did not. He just came at full speed through the battery, and I tell you he looked simply grand. He was a large, fine animal, his nostrils were dilated wide, his eyes fairly blazed, and he clutched the bit with his teeth as he came on. He came like the wind, and with his saddle flaps flying he looked as if he were flying himself instead of running. Everybody gave him a wide berth, and I called to the infantry that I would give $100 to the man who would catch him, but no one tried it, and he is running yet for all I know of him."—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Hindoo Settlement.

The relatives are not the only members of a Hindoo family. There is also the priest, for every well appointed house has its shrine, at which no one but a Brahmin can officiate. All the Hindus are not Brahmins. The priests are Brahmins. Now, if the Karta is not a Brahmin himself, he must support a priest out of the common funds, whose work is to bathe and anoint the family idol, recite the ritual, make the offerings of fruit and flowers and perform the births, deaths and marriages in the family. In case there is no priest in the house, being of higher caste, he cannot eat with the others. His perquisites are the offerings given to the idols, and presents on the occasion of any family events. There is also a resident astrologer in wealthy families; but more important than both is the guru, or religious guide, who initiates the Hindoo into his religion, and is an extraordinary institution altogether.—All the Year Round.

Coolness in Danger.

Lord William Lennox, in his "Recollections," tells a story of the coolness of the Duke of Wellington. The French, with a fresh force double that of the duke, were closing in upon his jaded troops, one stormy night in Spain, and Wellington composed the famous dud in 1806, between Gen. Andrew Jackson, afterward president of the United States, and Charles Dickinson, of Nashville, Tenn., as an unparalleled exhibition of courage and fortitude on the part of the former.

Dickinson was a dashing young blood of Nashville, and considered the best pistol shot in the state. He had fought several duels and always killed his opponent. The cause of the duel is immaterial here, but Jackson being the challenging party pistols were of course named by Dickinson, and the distance eight paces.

The duelling ground lay a good day's journey from Nashville, and early upon the appointed day Dickinson set forth accompanied by a chosen party of sporting friends, and was followed a few hours later by Jackson and his second.

All during that long day's travel the general was constantly regaled in all the different inns and taverns upon the road with such evidences of Dickinson's confidence in the result of the duel as strings hanging from two boughs with papers attached stating that they had been cut by Dickinson's bullet at eight paces. Just before reaching the ground he fired four balls, each at the word of command, into a silver dollar at the same distance, and tossed it to the landlord as he rode away, with the request that it be given to Gen. Jackson when he arrived. The latter's revenge for these cruel taunts and contemptuous nonchalance was equally unfortunate, as the music lover who occupies a chair directly in front of the ill mannered one.

The rear rung of that chair is a good foot rest, but the last rung is apt to hurt the most refined feet. It is the polite exercise of the concert room. The rear rung is the rung of the chair, keeping time with the music, a habit my tatoo that moves the occupant to murderous thoughts, and makes any enjoyment of the concert impossible. The owner of that foot man or woman, is entirely unconscious of, or at least indifferent to the torture he inflicts. There is where his, or her, utter lack of good breeding is clearly manifested. If the victim is fiery of temper as well advocated in music, and determined to get the full value of his dollar, he will say something forcible, and there will be a disturbance which will spoil the pleasure of a score of people in the vicinity of the detrimental foot. If the sufferer is of a meek and forgiving nature he will remain silent, but his pleasure is ended and his enjoyment of that concert will be painful.

Another form of the concert room terror is the young person who hums the air or the theme in process of playing by the orchestra or soloist. She is proud of her own attainments, musically, and regards it as her mission to let others share in her pleasure. In this overly days of English history, if my friend could have obtained a few more compartators of like robust faith, he would have been acquitted. At the present day, if I tendered myself as a witness on that score, the judge would tell me to stand down, and the younger bar would smile at my simplicity. Miserable indeed is the man who has not such faith in some of his fellow men—only less miserable than the man who allows himself to forget that such faith is not, strictly speaking, evidence, and when his faith is disappointed, as will happen now and again, turns Timon and blasts the universe for his own blunders. And so, if a man can find a friend, the hypotasis of all human hopes, the mirror of his ethical ideal, in the Jesus of any, or all, of the Gospels, let him live by faith in that ideal. Who shall or can forbid him! But let him not delude himself with the notion that his faith is evidence of the objective reality of that in which he trusts. Such evidence is to be obtained only by the use of the methods of science, as applied to history and to literature, and it amounts at present to very little.—Professor Thomas H. Huxley in Popular Science Monthly.

A FAMOUS DUEL.

Coolness and Bravery Displayed by Gen. Andrew Jackson.

The Philadelphia Press offered a prize for the best story of personal bravery. The following is one of the productions: I have considered the famous duel in 1806, between Gen. Andrew Jackson, afterward president of the United States, and Charles Dickinson, of Nashville, Tenn., as an unparalleled exhibition of courage and fortitude on the part of the former.

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DEARER EVERY DAY.

They and I wished come to love her
When her freshness showed dearer;
They were wrong, for as the river
Wears its channel more away,
Deeper grew my love, and clearer
Seemed her beauties in display;
She grew older—she grew dearer—
Dearer every day.

Had I loved her for her beauty,
Had her charms been my only joy,
Then might cares have ceased in worship
But her truth's a treasure for me
Filled my soul and drew me nearer
To the heart's sweetest mystery,
Still the older still the dearer—
Dearer every day.

Age has had its handiwork on her—
Yet I realize it not.
Her cheek's bloom my heart remembers—
Forgetting its decay.
And it shall be mine to cherish her,
As her friend and her May.
Still the older, still the dearer—
Dearer every day.—William Lyle.

CONCERT MANNERS.

Some of the Ways in Which the Thoughtless and Ill Bred Annoy Others.

For every one hundred music lovers, there are at least ten who may, with all their fondness for melody, be regarded as disturbers of their ministry. They are clever people in their place, but that place seems to be outside the walls of the concert room and remote from the auditorium where ears eager for music are gathered to listen to the masters. They may possess fairish manners at home and in society, but their lack of breeding rises to the surface in a most aggressive way when the well behaved ninety wish to enjoy, undisturbed, the music they have paid to hear and have a right to hear. Of the ten detrimental ones, probably half will develop into the most maddening form of ill manners in the concert room, and unfortunate is the music lover who occupies a chair directly in front of the ill mannered one.

The rear rung of that chair is a good foot rest, but the last rung is apt to hurt the most refined feet. It is the polite exercise of the concert room. The rear rung is the rung of the chair, keeping time with the music, a habit my tatoo that moves the occupant to murderous thoughts, and makes any enjoyment of the concert impossible. The owner of that foot man or woman, is entirely unconscious of, or at least indifferent to the torture he inflicts. There is where his, or her, utter lack of good breeding is clearly manifested. If the victim is fiery of temper as well advocated in music, and determined to get the full value of his dollar, he will say something forcible, and there will be a disturbance which will spoil the pleasure of a score of people in the vicinity of the detrimental foot. If the sufferer is of a meek and forgiving nature he will remain silent, but his pleasure is ended and his enjoyment of that concert will be painful.

Another form of the concert room terror is the young person who hums the air or the theme in process of playing by the orchestra or soloist. She is proud of her own attainments, musically, and regards it as her mission to let others share in her pleasure. In this overly days of English history, if my friend could have obtained a few more compartators of like robust faith, he would have been acquitted. At the present day, if I tendered myself as a witness on that score, the judge would tell me to stand down, and the younger bar would smile at my simplicity. Miserable indeed is the man who has not such faith in some of his fellow men—only less miserable than the man who allows himself to forget that such faith is not, strictly speaking, evidence, and when his faith is disappointed, as will happen now and again, turns Timon and blasts the universe for his own blunders. And so, if a man can find a friend, the hypotasis of all human hopes, the mirror of his ethical ideal, in the Jesus of any, or all, of the Gospels, let him live by faith in that ideal. Who shall or can forbid him! But let him not delude himself with the notion that his faith is evidence of the objective reality of that in which he trusts. Such evidence is to be obtained only by the use of the methods of science, as applied to history and to literature, and it amounts at present to very little.—Professor Thomas H. Huxley in Popular Science Monthly.

Hard on Our Funny Men.

A writer in The London Globe has discovered that Americans are humorless humorists. He says: "When the writer wishes to brighten the "human soul, he turns to some of the little American child; and when we find the little American child we know that we are going to be treated to specimens of precocious cleverness, or insanity, which are the more objectionable because they are invented by adults, we to be pleased with them, unless they attribute them to innocent children, at chance we have to the mirth of their readers is gone. Jokes are undoubtedly made in the States as they are in other countries. Humor there certainly is among that great people, but it is not the humor of Thackeray, The Haliburtons, Lowells and Holmes, or of the Jerrolds, Brownes, Samuel Ward, Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Max Adelar, Stockton, the authors of Helen's Babies, Jack The Bad Boy's Diary," ain lower, but give us genuine amusement of an honest kind. But when these have been mentioned, what name remains to be added? Who shall we go to to pit against the authors of "Vanity Fair, "Pickwick," "Essays of Elia," Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, "Alice in Wonderland "Vica Verca," "The Ballads, "Happy Thoughts," "The Jumbles"—to mention only a very few of the works of great English humorists of late years! And if Europe a to be included, what of Marquet, About, Saphir and the rest? America's claim cannot be allowed for a moment. In the humor of the paragraphists she is rich. This 'humor' is manufactured by wretched men often with wretched spelling out of wretched materials."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Be Paid for the Last Drop.

A young lady employed at a hotel in Dixmont, Me., one day carelessly left her one drop in the sauce dish. A young man who dined there swallowed one of the car drops with his sauce. It so happened that this winter the aforesaid young man presed lay for the father of the aforesaid young woman. When they settled the young man was handed an envelope containing his pay. In the envelope was a bill for $3 for the car drop he had swallowed, and money accounted to make the account good.—Chicago Tribune.

Beauty

Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that adds greatly to its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray,

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor, has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance."—R. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.

"My hair was coming out by reason of any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I now have as fine a head of hair as any one could wish for."—E. T. Schmitton, Dickson, Tenn.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair dressing I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results."—Benjamin M. Johnson, 36 E. Tenessee Hill, Mo.

"My hair was becoming thin and dry, but after using half a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it grew black and glossy. I cannot express the joy and gratitude I feel."—Mabel C. Hardy, Dalavan, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 13, 1889.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Ironton.

JUNE 9 - Guess we are going to have some rain, but hardly think we need any at present.

Mr. Almon Bird is quite sick with German measles.

The ferry is getting to be quite a resort for the big goats and little kids of Ironton.

Mr. Purvis is putting up a building in the rear of his store to be occupied as a blacksmith shop by Mr. Hicks. A good enterprise, we think.

Mr. Boswell, the Boyne City artist, intends coming to Ironton soon, to remain a short time and take photographs. Just what we have been wanting.

E. L. Shelden, the ferryman, has bought out Malcom McDonald's peanut stand on the west side of the ferry in R. Miller's building.

James Alexander is laid up with rheumatism.

W. M. Holland has been granted a pension.

Will Robinson and family are stopping with Alonzo Sheldon.

Mr. Galbraith has purchased a span of 3-year-old colts, double buggy and harness of Dugald Campbell, of South Arm. Consideration, $220.

We should have announced last week a pair of twins at the home of Brad. Langsworthy,—a boy and a girl. We hear that the girl has since died.

We should like to inquire of our Boyne City brother how his succotash is prospering these days.

The following program has been prepared for the closing exercises of the Ironton school, at the school house Friday afternoon, June 14th:

Greeting song	School
Recitation, "Why I Mind Mother"	Maggie Thorp
Song "It is Home where Mother Is"	Elizabeth Stewart
Recitation, "The Farmer"	Harry Purvis
"A Temperance Boy,"	Eddie Thorp, John Gilbraith
"Twinkle Little Star,"	Frank and Dick Lenore
Song, "Footsteps on the Stairs,"	Lewis Girls
Recitation, "Getting Acquainted"	Arlo Waldron
Song, "Which Loved Best"	Rosie Moroney
Song, "Will I Meet My Angel Mother"	Little Garland
Song, "Soldiers' Memorial Day,"	School
Recitation, "Drink and Danger,"	Walter Bird
"A Clever Maxim"	Arthur Shelden
Song, "Vacation Song"	Dickie Green
Recitation, "Sweet Heart Mother"	Emma Bird
Song, "Take Me Back to Home and Mother,"	Eva Lewis
Recitation, "Golden Keys,"	Annie Gilbraith
Recitation, "When Mamma was a Little Girl,"	Little Sherland
Singing, "Good-Bye old School Room,"	School

JUNE 12—This weather will make our Boyne brother think of the succotash he recently promised.

The M. E. Sunday-school did not go over to the Black school house last Sunday as they expected, on the account of the rain; but will go next Sunday, weather permitting.

Mr. Hicks has moved into the front part of Mr. Sheldon's house. The blacksmith shop is soon to be completed. It is to be a two-story building, the upper story to be finished for a hall.

The tug Bob Stevenson is at work again, towing wood scows.

The school board is negotiating with J. M. Harris to teach the next term of school. While we are glad to get Mr. Harris and wife back to our town, we are sorry to lose Mr. Severance, who has made many warm friends in Ironton.

Atwood.

JUNE 11—We are having very wet weather. The outlook for corn is very discouraging.

The quarterly meeting was well attended notwithstanding the heavy rain.

W. C. Byers is remodeling the basement of his barn. He will also build a sheep-shed.

G. T. Bentley has a large post barn nearly completed.

Will Knight has a well house.

Albert Superanw has improved and repainted his house. It has a fine appearance.

The organization of the grangers Monday afternoon failed to connect.

Albert Superanw has been appointed postmaster in place of D. Flanagin.

Net Moore has a new chimney.

Children's day will be observed in M. E. church on Sunday, June 16.

Wilson.

JUNE 11.—And still it rains.

Albert Todd has a new drive well.

Mrs. Hotkins was on the sick list last week, but is better now.

Mrs. Thos. Shepherd Sr. is seriously ill; Dr. Foster is in attendance.

Jason Lewis and family of Advance, visited relatives here for a few days recently.

Mrs. Thos. Shepherd Jr, and daughter also Miss Dolly of Dwight, Sundayed with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Thomas of Central Lake were called here on Thursday last by the illness of their daughter Mrs. Preble.

J. R. Vance lost his best horse "Billy" with spasmodic colic, on Thursday last. His weight was 1900 and he was considered worth $200.

It is worthy of mention that Mrs. H. C. Scofield of this township a lady of over 61 years, is cutting her third set of teeth; in fact has one full grown, and another through. Next!

Mrs. Wm. Preble was taken very ill with "German measles" last week. Dr. Warne was called, and she is now convalescent.

As Sydney Barber was peeling bark a mosquito lit on his hand. The first weapon he saw—an ax—he grabbed and hit the m—o, cutting his thumb, not the mosquito, badly.

Mrs. Gurley Boak and daughter of Charlevoix came up on Thursday last for a few days visit among relatives here; Mr. Boak and master Ernest came up on Saturday and they all returned on Monday.

We hope all of your readers are thankful that they are not suffering from fire and floods, if it is rather moist for business.

Old Mr. Svoboda of Jordan died on Friday last. He was one of the oldest settlers in the Bohemian settlement. He was buried from the church with Catholic cermonies, on Sunday last.

As Terry Barbor was plying his vocation as cook in Camp Comfort, he heard a gnawing sound. After a few minutes hunt he found that it proceeded from a woodchuck under the bed. He crawled in after it with a club, but failing to hit it, it ran out between his feet and he "sat on it," took out his jack knife, cut his throat with one hand. Hail to the woodchuck hero.

Advance.

JUNE 11—John Healy is traveling agent for the Farmers Mutual Ins. Co. of this county.

The Oneida loaded with wood for A. B. Stone last week.

The Amsden loaded with lumber at Platner's last week.

P. B. Newton sent away a vessel load of potatoes last week, and has been buying them for fifteen cents a bushel.

L. E. Phillips went to Chicago on the Amsden last week with four hundred bushels of potatoes.

Our genial postmaster, A. B. Steele, has been getting a new case for the post office.

F. E. Miller is having a touche with rheumatism. He says that sometimes it is doubtful which will come out ahead, F. E. or old rheum.

Miss Addie Lewis and Miss Samantha Willis attended the funeral of Miss Speidel in South Arm last Tuesday.

Your correspondent was so busily engaged last week in laying plans for the constructions of an ark that we could not write any items, and still it rains. Corn and garden truck looks sick. We are glad that Brother Eveline finds such good prospects for fruit. Our observation has been that the show of fruit at our next fair will be slim if it depends on the exhibition from this part of the country.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The W. C. T. U. of Charlevoix county will hold its third annual convention and institute June 26, 27, and 28, in the M. E. church at Charlevoix.

A very cordial invitation is extended to all classes of society and especially do we urge the attendance of clergymen, teachers, school boards and parents. We earnestly request your co-operation and aid in these discussions for "Purer Thought" and and "Higher Education." All visitors will receive entertainment.

FRANC J. STONE,
County President.

Eveline.

JUNE 11.—More rain.

Remember the picnic and entertainment of the Ironton school tomorrow.

Potato and corn planting is now in order.

Ironton school reports next week.

Mrs. Wm. Black of Marion, who has been spending a couple of weeks with her daughter Mrs. A. J. Beers returned home last Friday.

The furnace shut down last week for want of ore; and while out of blast they cleaned the boiler.

The Ironton school will hold a picnic in the grove near the school house on the 14th. At 2 o'clock the school will give an entertainment in school house. We understand that a good program is being prepared. A cordial invitation is extended to all. This ends the spring term. At the close of the exercises Wm. Boswell, the photographer at Boyne City, will will take a photo of the school.

John Healy, of this place, agent for the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance company, is now going the rounds of Eveline, insuring property.

The frame of the new blacksmith shop at Ironton was raised Saturday.

We wish to correct the mistake made by us last week, in stating that the blacksmith shop would be built at the interior of J. H. Purvis' grocery store. It should have read "at the rear." Mistakes will occur.

Richard May, of Boyne Falls, is in town visiting friends.

A. E. Hays and family, of East Jordan, but formerly a resident of Eveline for several years, started on the Friant for Kansas on Monday. Their many friends in this place will join us in wishing them a pleasant journey and prosperity in their future home.

Mrs. Lon. Sheldon, at Ironton, we understand is quite sick.

Burgess.

Mrs. Gibson has moved to Bay View.

Mrs. Saunby has recovered from the fall she received in Petoskey, so as to be able to be moved home, but is still in a bad condition.

The rain last Sunday disappointed a good many Sunday school children.

R. Bowman's stolen team has been recovered.

(OFFICIAL.)

Proceedings of the Township Board of Eveline.

Proceedings of the meeting of the township board of Eveline on Friday the 7th day of June, 1889.

Present: Ava Smith, Supervisor; A. B. Noyes, A. B. Steele, Jefferson, J. A. Miller, clerk

On motion of A. B. Steele, the board passed a resolution to have the Township hall fence painted for the purpose of cancelling all outstanding township and highway orders.

On motion of A. B. Steele, the clerk was instructed to open correspondence with a view to obtain the loan at the lowest possible rate. of interest.

On motion of A. B. Noyes, the clerk was instructed to notify holders of township and highway orders to present such to the treasurer of the township for payment on or before the first day August next, by publishing notices in three of the Charlevoix county newspapers.

The following bills were audited and the clerk ordered to draw orders for same:

Ava Smith, services as supervisor, as per bill	$68 75
E. A. Miller, services as clerk, as per bill	15 00
W. N. Stripp, services, board of review	10 00
John Mitchell, services, board of review as per bill	10 00
School district No. 5, for use of school house, as per bill	20 00
A. B. Steele, services on township board, as per bill	6 00
A. B. Noyes, services on township board, as per bill	1 50
J. H. Purvis, detective services	4 50
W. N. Stripp, detective services	4 50
F. F. Mitchell, services on highway commissioner, as per bill	14 75
Total	$175 00

On motion of A. B. Noyes, the board adjourned sine die.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the proceedings of the meeting of the township board held on the 7th day of June, 1889.

E. A. MILLER,
Township Clerk.

Out of Her Element.

Termagancy comes into the genius of our race. The common scold, who was treated with the branks and the ducking stool, found her less personally brutal but no more intrinsically refined copy among the fine ladies of courts and palaces; and the shrew's occasional tongue has never wanted for exercise in any time or sphere. What but a shrew could have been the mother of Robert de Insula, Bishop of Durham in 1274? Having given her a train of male and female servants, and an honorable establishment as befitted her rank, the bishop went to see the old dame to see how things fared with her. "How fares my sweet mother?" said he. "Ill and worse," quoth she. "And what ails thee or troubles thee? Hast thou not men and women attendants enough?" said he. "Yea," quoth she, "and more than enough. I say to one Go, and he runs; to another, Come hither, fellow, and the varlet falls down on his knees; and in short all things go on so unconscionably smooth that my heart is bursting for want of something to pick a quarrel with."—San Francisco Argonaut.

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A Japanese Tattooer.

A Hong Kong journal gives an account of a Japanese who has lately been in that colony as a professional tattooer of pictures and designs on the body. In a room decorated with fans, hanging pictures and scrolls the visitor or patient is received. In a conspicuous place is hung a notice in the following words: "I do not business if fiddled." Sample books are first produced for inspection and selection; they are filled with colored drawings of dragons, birds, insects and scenes comic and serious. At the bottom is written the cost of tattooing each, the price varying from about twelve shillings for three butterflies to an elaborate group for £20.

The operator himself was tattooed all over his body with groups of bright flowers here, the conventional Japanese girl with colored drawings with long flowing robes wound round one arm from the shoulder to the wrist, while on the other was a dragon with every scale carefully shaded. On the breast was a picture of the god of storms, with inscriptions in Japanese characters, and similar representations all over the body, the hands alone being free. The apparatus consists merely of a small box containing a slab of black Chinese ink, some vermilion, a few bamboo slivers, and a drawerful of penholders, on the ends of which were fixed tiny bunches of needles, numbering from three to fifty. The customer chooses his design from the pattern book, the operator draws it on the part desired, and then, with a large bunch of needles for the heavy black and a small one for the fine lines, the colors are punctured in. No blood is drawn, and the pain is very little.

A dragon, which would be tattooed for £4, would take five hours, on account of the number of scales. The part is then rubbed with vaseline to allay the inflammation, and in a day or two the skin would come off. After that the marks would be indelible. The Hong Kong operator tattooed the arm of an English prince, and in Kioto was engaged for a whole month reproducing on the trunk and limbs of an English peer a series of scenes set in Japanese history. For this he was paid about £100. He has also tattooed English ladies, and seems to be especially proud of one picture, which was a tiny fan about the size of a half dollar, on which a complete landscape with figures well defined. His English patrons have, however, shrunk from tattooing in Hong Kong is about £1,200 per annum.

Beth Had Pluck.

A burro and a bulldog had a fight recently in Fresno, Cal. Burro is Californian for donkey. The burro was browsing on cockle burrs by the roadside when the bulldog trotted along, stopped, and without a growl seized the donkey by the shank leaving of the off hind leg. The burro kicked and kicked, and then he tried to reach the dog with his teeth, but unavailingly. Then the burro laid down on his back and brought its hind legs forward toward his head. He shut his jaws on the dog's back and slowly straightened out. The dog without flinching kept his grip on the shank bone. But the donkey had too much grit, and kept on straightening itself out, though the strain was easing the flesh and muscles to be terribly lacerated. The dog let go first. The burro kept its hold on the dog's back and in a second was standing on its feet, with the dog dangling from its mouth. The burro's leg was terribly lacerated, but he did not seem to mind. He limped across the road and deliberately, pausing several times to rest, rubbed the dog back and forth over a barbed wire fence until it was killed. The dog did not howl from the beginning to the end.—San Francisco Chronicle.

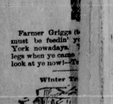
Bamboo and the Chinese.

Without bamboo, the Chinaman would be lost. It is of even greater importance to him than rice, although the latter is to the Chinaman what wheat and corn are to the people of other countries. The bamboo is more to him than any other one article is or can be to any other nation of people.

With bamboo he builds his house, even to thatching the roof, and around it he puts a bamboo fence. His carts are made chiefly of bamboo, his clothing is often, for the prostrugger, made of fine bamboo, and his hat is of bamboo. In hot weather he cools himself with a bamboo fan. His pencils are of bamboo; if he smokes opium, his pipe is of bamboo; if he smokes tobacco, his pipe, all but the bowl, which is brass, and perhaps a small amber mouthpiece, is of bamboo. In short, he uses bamboo for almost every conceivable thing, even to utilizing the young shoots as an article of food, and a very palatable dish they make, too, when fried in combination with other vegetables and meats.—Boston Globe.

The Deceptive

Parmer Griggs



Winter Te

—Philadelphia Times.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. E.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

O. C.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 347, meets at Eagles Hall every Friday evening at eight o'clock.

O. S. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 189, meets First Monday each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. T. M.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3231, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferson Hall.

O. L. L.—Charlevoix Nest, No. 197, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

M. W. A.—Charlevoix Camp, No. 7700, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 347, meets on or before full moon, at their hall.

G. U. V.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

W. F. BROWN, Sec.
W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

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COMMERCIAL REFERENCES—Chase National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

[First publication June 13, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Carl G. Hanscom and Pauline van Platen to Chauncey F. Avery, dated the 24th day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds for said county, Michigan, on the 27th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in Liber 6 of mortgages, at page 180, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Chauncey F. Avery to Mary L. Avery, by an assignment bearing date the 25th day of December, 1886, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in Liber 10 of mortgages, at page 180, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said E. Avery to Mary M. Avery or the 23d of November, 1888, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 7th day of January, 1889, in Liber 10 of mortgages, at page 181, which said mortgage is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of twenty-three hundred and ninety-three dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the thirteenth day of September,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I shall sell at public vendue, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs; the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All the certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Boyne City, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lot eight of Brownell's addition to Boyne City.

Dated June 13th, A. D. 1889.

ELWIN A. LEWIS,
Assignee of Mortgage.
EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Assignee.
Boyne City, Michigan.

[First publication June 13, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by John F. Morrison to George McMillan, dated the twentieth day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 24th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in liber 18 of mortgages on page 65, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said George McMillan to Edwin A. Lewis, by an assignment bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December, 1887, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine in liber 19 of mortgages on page 65, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the thirteenth day of September,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I shall sell at public vendue, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs; the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All the certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Boyne City, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lot eight of Brownell's addition to Boyne City.

Dated June 13th, A. D. 1889.

ELWIN A. LEWIS,
Assignee of Mortgage.
EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Assignee.
Boyne City, Michigan.

[First publication June 13, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Carl G. Hanscom and Pauline van Platen to Chauncey F. Avery, dated the 24th day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 27th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in Liber 6 of mortgages, at page 180, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Chauncey F. Avery to Mary L. Avery, by an assignment bearing date the 25th day of December, 1886, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in Liber 10 of mortgages, at page 180, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said E. Avery to Mary M. Avery on the 23d of November, 1888, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 7th day of January, 1889, in Liber 10 of mortgages, at page 181, which said mortgage is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of twenty-three hundred and ninety-three dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the thirteenth day of September,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I shall sell at public vendue, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs; the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All the certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Boyne City, in Charlevoix county, Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lot eight of Brownell's addition to Boyne City.

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Dated June 13th, A. D. 1889.

ELWIN A. LEWIS,
Assignee of Mortgage.
EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Assignee.
Boyne City, Michigan.

[First publication June 20, 1889.]

PROBATE NOTICE.—State of Michigan, county of Charlevoix. Probate court for said county. At a session of said court held at the probate office in the village of Boyne City in said county on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1889. Present, Frank D. Mayne, judge of probate. In the matter of the estate of Jeremiah Ketchum, late of Charlevoix county, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Mary Ann Ketchum, widow of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Maggie M. Avery, or some other suitable person, thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the first day of July, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the probate office in the village of Boyne City, in said county, and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Journal, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) FRED. W. MAYNE,
Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS AND ADJUSTMENT.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. Probate court for said county. At a session of Notice is hereby given that by an order of the probate court for said county of Charlevoix, made on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1889, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Mary Vancoumen, deceased, late of said county, and that said court has appointed and assigned to present their claims to said Probate court, at the probate office in the village of Boyne City, in said county, for examination and allowance on or before the seventh day of October, A. D. 1889, and that such claims will be heard before said court on Thursday, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1889, and on Monday, the 17th day of October, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated the third day of June, A. D. 1889.

A true copy. FRED. W. MAYNE,
Judge of Probate.

MY KINGDOM AND MY QUEEN.

My kingdom has no dazzling throne,
No palace grand upon it,
Yet 'tis as bright as e'er was known,
Or sung in loval sonnet.
I've travled east, I've travled west,
Mid scenes of wealth and splendor,
But this one spot I love the best,
With all its joys so tender;
No palace e'er I've seen more,
For peace reigns here and Love is queen.

Two subjects in my kingdom dwell,
One has an eye of azure,
And smiles upon her fair face fell
Of pure and perfect pleasure;
And one has hair of raven hue
And eyes of hazel beauty,
And whatever he may strive to do
He always does his duty,
And faithful they have ever been
To her who is my household queen,

And so life yields me never joy
And hope divine and human,
I see one star in earth's sky
And one almost a woman.
The bright days come, the bright days go,
And each brings some new pleasure,
And so spot on the earth I know
Is richer with heart treasure.
For happier subjects we're were seen
Than in my home where Love is queen.

For such a kingdom, royal name
Are coronets, but empty
Compared with the joy we have
With love, they kiss and bless her;
And when at last we come to pass
Which joy gives to each other,
They will be in one name alone,
The hallowed name of mother:
The same in name as in heaven is man
Since time and love their course began.

—Caleb Dunn in Yorth's Companion.

As Important Inquiry.

The Reform Bureau of New York is collecting the opinions of farmers in every part of the country on the condition of the agricultural class. As many answers are desired as possible to be obtained, for the more that are received the more valuable will be the result. Please answer as requested, below.

1. Are the farmers in your community as prosperous as they have ever been?

.....

2. If so to what do they chiefly owe their prosperity? If not, what has been the chief reason of the change? Leave out of consideration such temporary causes as a bad crop year, and consider the social and political causes.]

.....

.....

3. Do the farmers take more or less interest than formerly in economic discussion?

.....

4. What effect does the tariff have on their condition?

.....

.....

5. Will a bushel of wheat or a barrel of corn buy as many necessaries of life as it did three years ago?

.....

6. Have they gained or lost social dignity, as compared with other classes, such as merchants and mechanics?

.....

7. Do farmers' sons show any less willingness than formerly to become farmers? If so, why?

.....

.....

8. If you will write a fuller answer to these inquiries than this blank will hold, it will be highly appreciated.

Please address your answers by mail to The Reform Club, 15 East 33d St., New York City, and a summary of the answers, received from every part of the country will be sent to you.

Name,.....
Address,.....

No Soldier's Widow Need Apply.

The postmaster at Bellville has lately been changed and the new appointee is comparatively a stranger, having lived here but a little more than a year. There was another applicant for the office in the person of Mrs. Laura E. Sands, a soldier's widow, the mother of three children, one of whom is crippled for life, but owing to the fact of her husband having voted the democratic ticket in former years, the local bosses decided she could not have the office. This appointment may have some effect on local politics as Mrs. Sands has four brothers who have always voted the republican ticket and they now feel rather sore, and who can blame them?

Tariff Notes.

The tax how ever low, is immoral, unjust, complicated, wasteful and indirect. It shifts the burden of government to those least able to bear them, fosters monopolies, encourages fraud, perjury, smuggling, and other crimes, and the percentage of cost of collection is enormous.—Kansas Jeffersonian.

There are some people who it is necessary to have a brick house fall on them before they can "tumble" to a scheme. In other words they must live under high taxation and help to pile up money in the United States treasury and in the banks before they can see the bold scheme of robbing them by excessive taxation. Protection will not be the issue in the next campaign. That word has fooled the people once and they dare not try it again.—Traverse Bay Eagle.

To call a protective tariff "the American system" was an outrageous misnomer. It would have been far more correct, as a matter of propriety and geography, to have called it "the Algerian system." It was practiced in Algiers long before it was naturalized in America.—Philadelphia Record.

Please remember that "unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation;" that all tariff is paid by use consumers, and that the tariff taxation that is protective is robbery of the consumer for the benefit of the producer. Get this into your head and you will understand all there is to the tariff question.—Greenville Democrat.

The average farmer, counting his own work in, makes his investment nearly 2 per cent. Selling in the cheapest and buying in the dearest market may be a nice kind of republican protection, but what twenty-three cents less per bushel than last fall and potatoes from five to fifteen cents per bushel the poor farmer begins to wonder what next "protection and home market" will do for him.—Pontiac Bill Poster.

What Was His Motive.

The first auditor of the treasury ought, other things being equal, to be an honest man, and known to be one. There could be, we should say, no more contemptuous insult to the people of the United States than to put in this place of delicate trust and responsibility a man of scandalous reputation, believed by those familiar with his career to be the comrade and friend of thieves and scoundrels. Exactly why Mr. Harrison has named to this office George E. Fisher, of Delaware, a man driven from the district attorneyship in Washington by the exposure of connection with the vilest sort, we do not pretend to know. Mr. Harrison would agree with us that it should require a very powerful motive indeed to induce an honest president to make such an appointment. He would not agree with us, probably, that no good motive can be imagined for it. In this situation he would, perhaps, relieve himself of much anxiety if he would frankly tell the public what his motive was. On the other hand, he might only confirm the belief that this act, like many others, was due to his desire to provide his own political ends, to strike a "Harrison machine" in Delaware.—New York Times.

Calvin S. Brice for Chairman.

The election of Col. Calvin S. Brice to the chairmanship of the national democratic committee cannot be tortured into proof that the tariff-reform wing of the party is to have things its own way in the future. Mr. Randall, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Dana, and all the other hight-tariff elements gave their assent to Mr. Brice's election some time ago. They know that the policy of a party is not to be built up from the complexion of the national committee. They have no desire for a prostitea brawl at this stage of the proceedings. Besides, it is highly probably that Col. Brice's election suits them well enough. He had won the promotion fairly and honestly. There was no reason why he should not have it.—Chicago News.

"A White Man's Party."

The president's appointment of Lewis E. Parsons to be United States district-attorney in Alabama, is direct proof that Mr. Harrison looks with favor upon the movement to make the republican organization of the south "a white man's party." Mr. Parsons is one of the originators and leaders in that movement in Alabama, and his appointment has raised a small cyclone among the colored preachers and politicians of that state. Those whom McKinley called "our black allies" ought to understand by this time that they are wanted only as hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the republican politicians.—New York World.

Buckin's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hinsek Co.

Promptness.

First a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter N. Walker, Washington. Sold by G. W. Emerson, druggist.

Test of Death.

Tests have been suggested to determine whether or not life is extinct. Death has been supposed to occur, the most recent, and held to be the most reliable, is called the Hippocratic test. In using it the operator injects one hypodermic syringeful of strong solution of ammonia under the skin of the arm or other convenient portion of the body. If the body be not dead—if there be the faintest circulation—the ammonia will produce on the skin, at the point where it was injected, a red patch, on the contrary if life has ceased red spots will appear. If there be absolute death, there will be produced a brown dark blotch. It is definitely conclusive against possible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

Reports of ice must read up on the results of investigations of Keddin, Pengres and Troldes, showing that ice taken from polluted streams is not purified by freezing. Keddin tells us that if ice from streams containing putrifying animal matter or sewerage is used it will cause diarrhœa. In 1878, at Rye Beach, an epidemic broke out in a hotel, and was traced at last to ice taken from an adjacent pond. The ice of this pond in summer was foul, abounding with putrescent matter, organic matter, as well as bacteria, as determined by any ordinary device of cold. Too many of our readers are the recipients of sewerage, is the ice age of civilization, if we must have it pure.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

A Burns inaugurate to celebrate a birthday of the poet took place at Ayrshire in Leslie, Fifeshire. At the one celebration twenty-four plowmen, mechanics and farmers, mounted and dressed to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, marched in the street headed by a volunteer band and accompanied by a crowd of people. Burns himself appeared in his coat, knee breeches and blue bonnet, while other characters represented Tam O'Shanter, Souter Johnnie, Auld Mare Maggie, Tam O'Shanter's Grey Mare, Jean, Nanse Tinnock, Maggie Lauder, Highland Mary, Bonnie Lesley, Bonnie Jean, Cutty Sark, Tam O'Shanter's Wife, Souter Johnnie's Wife, Auld Mare Maggie's Mate, Tam O'Shanter's Mare, Souter Johnnie's Mare, Nanse Tinnock's Mare, Highland Mary's Mate, Bonnie Lesley's Mate, Bonnie Jean's Mate, Cutty Sark's Mate, Tam O'Shanter's Wife's Mate, Souter Johnnie's Wife's Mate, Auld Mare Maggie's Wife, Tam O'Shanter's Mare's Wife, Souter Johnnie's Mare's Wife, Nanse Tinnock's Mare's Wife, Highland Mary's Wife, Bonnie Lesley's Wife, Bonnie Jean's Wife, Cutty Sark's Wife, Tam O

He Got Away With.

A short old man in a
with a long gray beard y
an armful of Christmas
through Fulton marke
noon and stopped at a w
of grapes were displayed

"Here you are!" yel
pointing to open basket
Concords, Catawbas an
market, for half the pri

The small man stepped
females so as to free hi
leatively pulled out a
bunch in a basket of Co
vered that, he tried a f
Catawba, and began on

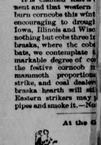
The fruit vender, wh
with a customer, now
short man's actions with
"How much for gra
facetiously, eating a bu
"Forty cents a basket,
"Ough, much!" said the
away two more Concord
"Are you a wholesale
der.
"No."
"Own a vineyard,
wine?"
"No."
"Where did you learn
'Over's Jersey."
"Well, see here, old
 est about a pound and
cents, or I'll do that bas
how hard, and then yo
way; we don't want no g
around here."—New Yo

The Cane's

No Fears for a

It is claimed that a
tent and that western
horn corncobs this win
encouraging to drough
Iowa, Illinois and Wisc
nothing but cobs three b
breaks, where the cobs
lists, we contemplate t
markable degree of co
the festive corncob f
mammoth proportion
strike, and coal dealer
Eastern strikers may
pipes and smoke it.—Ch

At the C



(Figure—in which
hands and each nost
being left out)

Miss D—Really, M
unexpected pleasure
Mr. C—Ah, yes,
told me to take wind

The Deceptive

Trapper comes to
Attica

—Philadelphia Times.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A NEWSY MELANGE.

DOINGS OF OUR NEIGHBORS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Globe, Religious Intelligence, Crimes and Casualties, Industrial Notes, Personal Mention.

SEATTLE IN RUINS.

Washington Territory's Chief City Laid Waste by Flames.

The business portion of Seattle, the largest city in Washington Territory, is in ashes. Every bank, hotel, place of amusement, all the leading business houses, all the newspaper offices, the railroad depots, miles of steamboat wharves, the coal bunkers, the freight warehouses, and the telegraph offices are burned. The fire began near the corner of Front and Pearl streets in the Seattle candy factory building, and consumed the whole of the business section of the city northward to Stetson and Postmill along Front and Second to the water front, involving a loss of over $3,000,000. The city is literally wiped out except the residence portion on high ground. A stiff breeze was blowing from the northeast when the fire began, and it soon got the best of the fire department. The water supply gave out within two hours after the fire began and then the flames had a clean sweep. The ocean steamers Mexico, for San Francisco, and Aveno, for Alaska, escaped destruction by pulling out into the harbor. A great deal of property was saved, only to be burned up again, so quickly did the flames spread.

SIGHT-SEERS SHUT OUT.

Johnstown Allows no Visitors Except Workers.

A wall has been thrown around Johnstown, and nobody can enter unless it is shown he has business in the city. There is only one bridge across the Conemaugh and a pass from Adjt.-Gen. Hastings or J. B. Scott is necessary before it can be crossed. Johnstown and adjoining villages are now under thorough military and police regulations. Each place has been provided with men enough to keep out intruders and now have those who are actually employed will be allowed to remain. The officers are arresting men every hour, some of them on the slightest provocation. In all cases where the offense is trivial the victims are pressed into work with the relief gangs.

NAMED FOR OFFICE.

Land Officers and Revenue Agents Appointed by the President.

The following appointments have been made:

Charles G. Williams, of Watertown, Dak., to be register of the Land Office at Watertown, Dak.; M. M. Hunt, of Salem, Ore., to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Joseph S. Fulton, of Silver Springs, who declines the appointment; Enos C. Lamb, of Wisconsin, to be a Special Agent to make allotment of lands in severalty to Indians, etc.; John D. Lee, of Pennsylvania, to be a Special Agent to negotiate with the Chickasaw and other Indians for the cession to the United States of certain lands, as provided by act of Congress approved March 2, 1889; in the matter of the claims of the Choctaw Nation; Jefferson Davis, of the Southern District of Columbia, to be collector of customs; Henry Clay Dean, D. C. Ellis, and Thomas Ewing, to be collectors of Internal Revenue; Albert B. White, for the district of West Virginia; John B. Eaves, fifth district of North Carolina; William A. Allen, second district of Tennessee; John Peters, district of Nebraska.

CIRCLING THE BASES.

The Various Ball Clubs That Are Racing for the Pennant.

Relative standing of the base-ball teams with their respective association is as follows:

National.	W.	L.	P. C.	American.	W.	L.	P. C.
Boston	34	7	.774	St. Louis	31	11	.738
Philadel	31	11	.738	Athletic	21	12	.636
Cleveland	21	14	.600	Brooklyn	23	17	.575
New York	18	15	.545	Baltimore	20	17	.541
Chicago	15	20	.429	Kan's City	21	20	.512
Pittsburg	14	20	.412	Cincinnati	17	21	.447
Indianap	12	22	.353	Columbus	16	22	.421
Wash'gt'n	8	29	.216	Louisville	8	31	.205

Western.	W.	L.	P. C.	Inter-St.	W.	L.	P. C.
Denver	15	7	.682	Scranton	11	5	.688
Omaha	13	8	.619	Binghamton	9	5	.643
Sioux City	12	8	.600	Peoria	10	6	.625
Minneapolis	11	8	.579	Davenport	8	6	.571
Denver	14	17	.452	Evansville	12	20	.429
Des Moines	12	17	.429	Burlington	14	25	.359
St. Joseph	10	20	.333				
Kansas	7	15	.318				

The Result of the Conference.

The official text of the Sunoas conference agreement shows that the island is to have an independent government; that Samoa is to be recognized as King, when so elected by the people, and the United States shall have the right to establish a coaling station at Pago-Pago.

Pestilence Feared at Johnstown.

Surgeon General Hamilton, at Washington, has been notified that there is serious danger of sickness at Johnstown, Pa., unless active sanitary measures are taken. He has given the necessary orders, and has had shipped a large quantity of disinfectants. A temporary depopulation is urged.

Kilrain Puts Up His Belt.

Jake Kilrain has handed over to Mr. Cridge, the stakeholder in the approaching Kilrain-Sullivan prize-fight, the champion diamond belt which is to go with the stakes to the winner.

Electric Flashes.

Arrangements have been made for a fight on Aug. 27, at San Francisco, between Jack Demprey and Le Blanche for a purse of $5,500, the loser to get $900.

The subscription of Jay Gould for the relief of the flood sufferers was $1,000.

It is feared that Wm. Mills the well-known runner of Watertown, Mass., who has a record of 100 yards in 10¼ seconds, perished in the Johnstown flood.

Parts of the wreckage caused by the Conemaugh Valley flood have passed Cincinnati.

OVER $5,000,000 LESS.

The Public Debt Statement Shows a Reduction of That Amount.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement for May:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 per cent	$42,497,950
Bonds at 4½ per cent	57,797,450
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	119,040
Navy pension fund at 4 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific funded bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	$ 697,016,752
Interest	9,968,500
Total	$ 706,985,257
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$ 1,977,025
Interest	1,000,000
Total	$ 2,962,614
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$ 346,737,458
Certificates of deposit	16,164,000
Gold certificates	120,044,562
Silver certificates	255,207,242
Fractional currency (less $6,875,356)	
Minus amount lost or destroyed	6,916,650
Total	$ 744,846,512
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,459,963,248
Interest	10,968,500
Total	$1,504,931,748
Less cash items available for reduction of the	$411,949,309
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
Minus	$ 311,949,309
Total debt less available cash items	$1,193,012,939
Less cash in the Treasury	68,118,672
Debt less cash in Treasury June 1, 1889	1,090,894,267
Debt less cash in Treasury May 1, 1889	1,096,010,439
Decrease of debt during the	$ 5,116,172
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1888	22,084,195
CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
Gold held for gold certificates	$ 120,044,562
Silver dollars held for silver certificates	255,587,242
Gold held for certificates of deposit	16,150,000
Cash held for gold reserve, not deposited	14,156,172
Total available for reduction of the debt	$ 411,940,309
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts July 14, 1890, and July 12, 1892	$ 100,000,000
Held for redemption of the notes	100,000,000
Particular silver coin	27,121,205
Silver bullion	44,000,000
Total	$ 23,833,717
Certificates issued against the	23,833,717
Net cash balance on hand	20,116,372
Total cash in the Treasury, as shown by Treasurer's general account	$527,152,931

THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

A General Improvement Due to Favorable Crop Prospects.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

On the whole the crop prospect continues unusually good and the markets are rapidly adjusting themselves to the assurance of supply and demand. Exports are still enormous, the future large in volume and the clearings through banks show an increase of about 12 per cent. over last year. There is no appearance of any disturbance to the money market, but the rate for call loans has hardened to 6 per cent. in the west, six weeks for gold exports, and will be strong enough to prevent serious pressure in the fall. Money in other places is almost everywhere in ample supply. Cleveland being the only place where the rate has hardened to 6 at Kansas City. Nowhere are serious complaints are on the whole not increased, though in some markets business has been decidedly lazier. No change is seen in cotton. The price of wheat has not yielded much, but the crop is assured, the west has been greatly improved, more than last week. Corn is still the question is regarded by many as insuring a great crop, and the west is now driving up exports a dull market for pig iron, with lower prices, and a decided check to the boom in Pittsburg, which has been carried far beyond the impression prevails at Philadelphia that prudent buyers are not anticipating. Manufacturers are encouraged by sales of 40,000 tons of Bessemer pig for Chicago, and by the fact that even $18,000 tons of Scotch have been sold. The branches of business the outlook is encouraging, the west is now in better condition than for years, fifty dollars of hogs sold for butter and cheese, with a full demand. The shoe manufacture is still very unsatisfactory, others report not any large, the business failures are fewer than last week, but more than last year.

OWES THE BASE-BALL FIELD.

NEWS AND GOSSIP ABOUT THE NATIONAL GAME.

The League Battle for the Championship—Pennant and Interesting Gossip—The Boston Club Leading—What the Other Teams Are Doing.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

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HORROR OF HORRORS

JOHNSTOWN, PA., A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

An Entire City Swept Away and Thousands of Its Inhabitants Overwhelmed in the Flood—Heartrending Scenes in the Devastated Place.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: Late details of the calamity in the Conemaugh valley multiply many times the early estimates of the number of lives lost and the probable value of the property destroyed. The first reports were confined mainly to the destruction wrought at Johnstown, but they have since been extended to a dozen towns and villages and to cover a vast extent of territory. The catastrophe was caused by the bursting of what was known as the South Fork dam, 110 feet high and restraining a body of water twelve miles in area and 100 feet deep in place. For days previous to the break in the dam there had been continuous rains through out the extensive watershed drained into the lake, and citizens of Johnstown were warned of danger, but apparently the majority of them had implicit confidence in the Pittsburg dropping four straight to Boston, "The Old Man" was decidedly out in the cellar—not at the least, but at the miserable supposition, which is always responsible for Chicago's poor showing on the trip. Chicago, with, fifteen games to play with Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington, but a paltry good half, has some good world with little question, have won, at the least calculation, half, leaving, thinks or its games but for the incompetency of Umpires McQuaid and Lynch. Speaking of the trip, Anson said to me the night we left Boston:

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MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

No business was transacted by the Legislature on the 1st. Immediately upon the assembling of the Senate on the following day, establishing the death of Senator Tolmie was announced. A resolution setting forth the esteem in which the deceased was held by the Senate, tendering condolence to his family and providing for the expense of the funeral, was adopted. Senator Winsor offered a resolution to the effect that a letter of the deceased Senator, which he had received in his office, showing a struggle of life with him in Pinkney, Michigan, should be read at that time. Senator Winsor said that the letter was addressed to his father, and he had learned to know a Senator Tolmie, and the resolution of the deceased Senator with him, in which he paid a tribute to the purity of his character and fidelity, with a passing acknowledgment of praise to his devoted and faithful wife. Resolutions of a similar purport to those presented to the Senate were offered in the House. Speaker Stephenson, Representatives Lyon, Hill and Ketchum were appointed on behalf of the House; Messrs. Dykes, Curtis, W. W. Williams, N. A. Brown, Eaton and Randall. The Sergeant-at-Arms will accompany them.

The proposed Libel law drawn by the State Bar Association passed the House on the 5th inst. It throws the burden of proof of malice in the publication of a libel upon the plaintiff, requiring him to show the malicious intention of the publisher before bringing suit, and provides that the truth of the publication may be pleaded. The House by a vote of 41 to 1 refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Insane Hill. A Senate Libel Bill, with a conference committee will be appointed, and it is probable that it will be the fate of the Insane Hill to become a victim of the Libel Bill. Representatives Hill and Ketchum introduced a joint resolution for the relief of the Michigan Insane Asylum, which provides for the transfer of the Insane Asylum from the State Board of Managers, Dr. Gorham, of Ionia, as State Commissioner, and H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, as member of the Live Stock Commission.

The Senate passed its bills of importance on the 5th inst. The Senate Bill authorizing the formation of little corporations for mining purposes, which passed the House last week, was passed, with a few amendments, and the Senate Bill to increase the capital of the State Reform School from $100,000 to $150,000 was passed. The Senate Bill to provide free school books wherever a majority of the school district voters shall so decide, passed. The Senate Bill to provide for an inquest on both houses asking aid for the sufferers from the Johnstown disaster either by direct appropriation or through an appeal to the people by the Governor, passed. The Senate Bill (Senator Ten Eyck) to amend the act of the State Board of Home Board of Managers, Dr. Gorham, of Ionia, as State Commissioner, and H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, as member of the Live Stock Commission.

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THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

The War Taxes.

There has never been an honest doubt as to the democratic doctrine in regard to what taxes should be first reduced in legislating to relieve the people or to stop the surplus.

The Tilden democratic platform in 1876 did not mention the internal-revenue taxes, but denounced the tariff as "a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense." The Chicago platform of 1884 called for a revision of the tariff which should leave "taxes on fewer imported articles"—*i. e.*, an enlarged free list—"bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and lightest on articles of necessity." This is the principle upon which the Mills bill was framed.

The platform of 1884 likewise declared that "the system of direct taxation known as the 'internal revenue' is a war tax," and said that "the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war" and for "the payments of pensions." The "remaining burdens of the war" are the interest account and the pension list, and these combined will just about equal for the current year the receipts from internal tax—$130,000,000.

In 1866 the internal revenue tax upon spirits was $2 per gallon, and the total receipts from the comprehensive internal-revenue system were $309,000,000. The average tariff duty in that year was 48.35, and the receipts from customs were $179,000,000. Since then all the internal-revenue taxes save those on spirits and tobacco have been repealed, the tax on whiskey has been reduced to 90 cents a gallon and the total collections have fallen to $130,000,000—a reduction in internal taxes of $179,000,000. But the average tariff rate last year was barely one per cent. less than in 1866, and the revenue from customs was actually $40,000,000 greater.

To advocate free whiskey and tobacco while the war taxes on the necessaries of life remain substantially untouched is degenerate old whiggery and an outrage on the name and traditions of democracy.—N. Y. World.

Chairman Brice.

Calvin S. Brice has been chosen chairman of the democratic national committee. It is an important position and one that calls for peculiar qualities of character. It is an old saying and a true one that a man may be a very good man and yet not specially fitted to keep a hotel. Likewise one may have brains and wealth and executive ability and still not be transformed to lead his cohorts to victory.

The representatives of the party which is to wrest the government from the hands of the "all sufficient coefficient" republicans in 1892 have unanimously concluded that Mr. Brice is the political Napoleon of the future. Their judgment is perhaps based on their hopes rather than on past experience.

Two things are absolutely certain. First, that the democrats will win if judged by the merits of their politics; second, that as sure as death and taxes they will be whipped off the field unless they stand shoulder to shoulder and follow leaders who know how to lead.

In the matter of tricks, games, deals and the expenditure of money they are no match for their opponents. There is a remnant of conscience left in their party, while the republicans have there in pickle as a useless obstacle to present success, but well enough as a curiosity for the next generation to gape upon.

But when it comes to fair play and no favor the democratic onset carries the day every time. It is necessary, therefore, for the democrats to trust to providence, keep their powder dry, and fill up the ranks. Then they will make the fur fly in '92.—New York Herald.

Demoralizing the Mail Service.

The "loot of the railway mail service" continues to furnish incidents which betray a scandalous disregard for the good of the service. At least one postal clerk in this region who was appointed by the democratic administration and shortly after discharged for incompetency, was reinstated when the wholesale changes were being made. This man along with lots of others just as undeserving, applied for reinstatement on the ground that he had been turned out by the democrats—and all such appeals appear to have been honored and no questions asked. This at least one incompetent democrat "owed it" on the republicans. "To the victors belong the spoils," and never mind the efficiency of the service—such was the doctrine and the practice. Now comes the report of George S. Evans to be chief post-office inspector for the New England division. He was retired from the railway mail for cause, and no private employer would deem it just or wholesome to promote a man with this record to greatly enlarged authority in his business. The example is demoralizing in the last degree.—Springfield Republican.

He Killed Himself.

Mr. J. R. Gilmore relates that on one occasion, during the civil war, he was riding in a railway train, and had fallen half asleep, when somebody laid a hand on his shoulder and said: "Don't want ter sturb yer, stranger, but there ain't nary brother sittin' place in the whole kear." The speaker was a man of about 40 years, whose strange clothing at once attracted Mr. Gilmore's attention—the gray uniform of a Confederate officer, and in the coat, just over the heart, a rou. d hole scorched at the edges and stained with blood. He proved to be a Union scout.

"How could you manage to live with such a hole there?" asked Mr. Gilmore.

"Oh, I warn't inside of 'em just then, though I warrant he was a likely feller, that war. I certent ter 'a done it, but I hed ter. This war ain't

He took out of his pocket a small miniature. It was a plain circlet of gold attached to a piece of silver ribbon. The side of the rim was slightly clipped, and the upper portion of the ivory was stained with blood, but enough of it was unobscured to show me the features of a young man, with a fine, frank, manly face.

With a feeling akin to horror, I was handing the picture back to the scout, when, in low, stammering tones, he said: "Other side, sir. Look at t'other side."

I turned it over and saw the portrait of a young woman, scarcely more than a child, a most beautiful and engaging face.

With intense loathing I turned upon the scout, and exclaimed: "And you killed that man?"

"Yes, sir. God forgive me! I done kill it. But I couldn't help it. He had me down; he'd cut me thar," turning up his sleeve and showing a deep wound in his arm, "an' thar," removing a bandage and displaying a long gash back of his ear.

"His arm was ter strike agin; in another minute he'd hev clav my brain. I seed hit, sir, an' I fired. God forgive me, I fired! I wouldn't a done hit ef I'd knowed thet," and he looked down upon the face of the sweet young girl, and the moisture came into his eyes. "I'd ler shot jim somewhar but yere, somewhar but yere!" and laying his hand over the rent in his coat, he groaned as if he felt the wound.

With that blood stained miniature in my hand, and listening to the broken words of that ignorant scout, I realized the horrible barbarity of war.—Youth's Companion.

Antique Pockets.

The pocket was invented only a girdle and first of all a purse, or pouch. The ancient Hebrews carried a pouch and the Roman matrons carried a hand bag which originated the modern reticule. They were at first made of netting but later of leather. The Romans came nearer to having a pocket than any people until modern times. A portion of the toga was bound in a fold under the left breast and a protuberance was there formed divided into many folds, which was named sinus, and answered the purpose of a pocket. The Roman matrons concealed valuables about their persons in the upper part of the stroluum, a kind of corset fitting the waist tightly, yet loose at top.

Charlemagne carried a traveling pouch, which was suspended from his person. The Saxons had purses, and the Normans, when they came to England, carried the aumoniere, a little purse for carrying alms for the poor, which was suspended from the girdle. The fashion of carrying the purse in that way, but not for that purpose, has revived in recent years. The general thing was a purse of triangular form, frequently ornamented with beads or trimming, and suspended from the girdle. Bankrupts figuratively gave up their effects to their creditors by putting off the girdle to which the purse and keys of their estate were attached. So long as girdles were worn there was little need of a pocket, for custom and convenience made it a habit to thrust anything within the encircling band.—Good Housekeeping.

Destroying a Fine Moral.

Uncle Clearwater (noted temperance apostle, on a visit to his nephew, looking out of parlor window)—What a fine building that is across the way! Nephew—Yes; but the owner built it out of the blood, the aches and groans of his fellow men, out of the grief of crying children and the sorrow of wailing women.

Uncle C.—Ah! a rumseller, of course! Yes, yes!

Nephew—Oh, no; he's a dentist.—Toronto Grip.

At the Chinese Mission.

Teacher—And now, Hong Foy, can you tell me the meaning of the words "Go to," so frequently found in the Holy Scriptures?

Hong Foy—Yesseo, mam! Him allee samey "Come off."—Drake's Magazine.

Proving the Judge.

The judge's blood is not very thin, but through force of habit he likes the temperature in his room to be nearly 95 degs. His porter is sometimes late, and if the room is not up to the temperature where it should be a "blowing up" results. Recently, on a chilly morning, the porter overslept. He hurried to the office, arriving but a few minutes in advance of the unusual judge. The temperature was under 50 degs. The porter hurried the stove on, but it was impossible to get the required heat before the judge would arrive. So the porter pressed his thumb against the bulb at the bottom of the thermometer. He was none too soon, for the mercury had no sooner reached a sufficient point than the judge's key was in the lock. The porter hastened away as the judge entered. The judge, as is his invariable custom, went directly to the thermometer, and was pleased to find that the temperature was sufficient, sat down at his desk with a satisfied air and went to work.—Albany Journal.

Life on the Planet Mars.

There are continents, seas, islands, shores, peninsulas, capes, gulfs, clouds, rains, inundations, snows, winters and summers, springs and autumns, days and nights—all are there, exactly as with us. The years are longer, consisting of 687 days, but the seasons in intensity are absolutely the same as ours, for the inclination of its axis is the same. The days are also a little longer, since the diurnal rotation of Mars takes twenty-four hours, thirty-seven minutes and twelve seconds; but the difference is not great. And all this is known with precision. The diurnal rotation, for example, is determined within the tenth of a second.—New York Telegram.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these troublesome diseases are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrh of the throat and bronchial tubes (whether this remedy is a specific, A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of two cents in s. A. H. Dixon & Son, West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 1003b

New Advertisements.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, June 14th, 1889. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Annett, Miss Hanna — O'Hearn, Jas
Lamey, Wm B—2 — Spencer, Harry
Lovett, Fred — Wahlgreen, O N
McNeill, Mrs Vina

H. BERDAN, P. M.

PARSONS' BUSINESS COLLEGE.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

The only College in the United States that runs a Regular Bank of Real Money in connection with the College. The practical system on which the institution is conducted is increasing its patronage every year from all parts of the country.

Shorthand and Typewriting thoroughly taught by experienced teachers. Send for Journal. 1m

Farm for Sale

North west ¼ of section 23, township of Hayes, 160 acres, 7 miles north-east of Charlevoix. Forty acres improved. For sale cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of M. SHEPPARD, on the premises, or address, Burgess, Mich. 36tf

NEW TAILOR SHOP

C. D. SMITH,

Late of Detroit,

CUTTER AND TAILOR

Latest Styles of Goods always on hand. Suits made to order. Corner Bridge and Clinton Sts.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

DIXON'S "CARBURET OF IRON." STOVE POLISH

IS THE BEST.

WANTED.

A few more reliable men to handle our Specialties and Ornamental Stock. To energetic men we furnish steady work, on salary or commission. THIRTY-FIVE YEARS experience enables us to furnish our salesmen with EXEQUALED FACILITIES, and to make the road easy for BEGINNERS. Success assured. Choice of territory. Write for terms, stating age.

E. C. SELOVER & CO.,

Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Come and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

CLOTHING

CELEBRATION

Summer Clothing

—AT—

A. ROSENTHAL'S

For 30 Days.

Everybody a Chance to Buy a Suit for the Fourth.

OUR PRICES ARE CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

Good all Wool, Navy Blue G. A. R. Suit	$8 50
A Fine Black Suit	9 00
A Good Work Suit	4 00
A Nice Child's Suit	2 00

OF INTEREST TO ALL:

We will give every cash purchaser of $25 worth of Goods a Rocking Chair, of good make and handsomely trimmed. A ticket will be given to each customer giving the amount traded, and when $25 is spent with us you will be the proud possessor of a handsome Chair. This offer is good from May 1 to August 1.

Respectfully Yours,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

THE BEST PAINT

The Sherwin-Williams Paint.

Hardware,

PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS.

STOVES, TINWARE, NOTIONS.

FISHING TACKLE.

PUMPS.

JOB AND TINWORK. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivery by P. A. Cochran & Co., at 12¢ cents a week.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do Contracting and Building in Charlevoix, and keep on hand a full stock of goods to select from, which enables me to do Jobbing, Repairing, Etc., on short notice. Shop on South Front, opposite Harrison Perdan's residence.

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE!

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE discusses ALL TOPICS of general interest to the public. It favors a reform in the tariff. It believes in honest government. It does not deal in dead issues. Its editor is the brilliant author and journalist, DONN PIATT, and it is by long odds THE BEST magazine before the public.

Each number contains a complete long novel by a well known author, beside shorter stories, poems, sketches, reviews and criticisms.

BELFORD'S is a live magazine. There is not a dull page in it. If you have not seen it send six cents for sample copy. Price $2.50 a year, 25 cents a number.

Address all Communications to N. Y. Office.

BELFORD, CLARKE & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

Chicago. New York, San Francisco.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

TWO CENTS A LINE

Advertisements inserted in this column for Two Cents a Line, each insertion, but no notice inserted for less than TEN CENTS.

C. H. COOK'S SUMMER BOARDING HOUSE will be open JUNE 15, 1889. Very pleasantly located, next to Charlevoix Resort, overlooking Round Lake and the Lake Shore. Rates reasonable. Get up the Coach. Inquire. For terms address C. C. COOK, Charlevoix, Mich. 30mo3

FURNISHING OF ROOMS—In rooms over the store of H. S. Harsha's Book Emporium, Lewis Block, door north of postoffice.

OLD PAPERS, Just the thing for putting on shelves and under carpets. Five cents a month, at the Journal office.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 20, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

There are no saloons in Kalkaska this year.

Mrs. Josie Dart went to Frankfort Tuesday.

Boyne City is preparing to celebrate the Fourth.

To Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Mayne, June 15th, a son.

S. M. Moore and C. F. Gates are at the Chicago resort.

To Mr. and Mrs. D. Livingston June 18th, a daughter.

Miss Bertie Wood returned last Friday from Grand Rapids.

Mrs. E. Carpenter has gone to Wisconsin to see a sick sister.

F. D. Waldron of the Grand Rapids Democrat is in town to-day.

Miss Mary Wakefield arrived home today on the City of Charlevoix.

Dr. Crouter arrived home Tuesday from his trip to southern Michigan.

J. T. Kinsley added a new feature for E. F. Uhl at the Chicago resort.

The dog poisoner seems to be getting in his work briskly at South Arm.

Alick Rosenthal's new advertisement is worthy your consideration; look it up.

J. L. Hurd is booming the sale of his cash register, with the aid of printer's ink.

The bricklayers on the new school house are working on the walls of the second story.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sandy Linn, of Rapid River, Delta county, June 16, a daughter, 8¼ pounds.

An average of forty-six vessels a day passed through the Soo canal during the month of May.

The Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co. are increasing their force of help to meet the demands of increased sales.

Postmaster Berdan has made numerous changes in the postoffice outfit and will add some new boxes.

No. 2 of the Belding Banner, by Cowdin & Lapham, is at hand. It is a clean newsy sheet, and ought to succeed.

A large drove of fat cattle and hogs were received by the City of Charlevoix last Thursday, for Lobdell & Co's market.

Mrs. Earl went to Chicago on the Lawrence, to take a position in a store.—the same in which Mr. Earl was employed when he died.

Mrs. L. E. Hall and children went to Sault Ste. Marie on Tuesday, and expect to remain until Mr. Allen completes his government work.

A son of Mr. Thayer, living on Mason street, fell on a sharp ax one day this week, and cut a severe gash in his leg at and above his knee.

Inspector Forbes says the water in the channel has risen one foot in the last three weeks. He makes a daily record of the rise and fall of the water in the harbor.

The steamer Sheffield was sunk in collision with the North Star, 6 miles from White Fish Point last Friday, and went down in 900 feet of water. The crew was saved.

The Petoskey Record says that Fred A. Dean, of that place has in press a novel the scenes of which are laid at Petoskey and Mackinac Island, entitled "The Heroines of Petoseqo."

The benefits of vacation season may be greatly enchanced, if, at the same time, the blood is being cleansed and vitalized by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A good appetite, fresh vigor, and buoyant spirits attend the use of this wonderful medicine.

☞ Four cans of apples, 30 c.; 4 lbs jelly, 25 c.; 3 lbs evaporated apples, 25 c.; 3 cans corn, 25 c.; 4 lbs washing powder, 25 c.; 6 lbs good baking powder, $1.00; corned beef 6 c. per lb. BERT MASON.

At Kalkaska, C. P. Street is building a two story brick block to take the place of the one lately destroyed by fire. It will be fifty feet front on Cedar street and eighty feet in length, and the best finished building in the village when completed.

☞ "My Father, at about the age of fifty lost all the hair from the top of his head. After one month's trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor, the hair began coming, and, in three months, he had a fine growth of hair of the natural color."—P. J. Calleo, Saratoga Springs N. Y.

"STEP BY STEP."

The Graduating Exercises of the Charlevoix High School a Brilliant Success.

Four hundred tickets were issued to the patrons and friends of the Charlevoix public schools, in addition to the members of the schools, for the public exercises of the graduating class at Lewis grand opera house on Tuesday evening.

The stage was tastefully decorated, and the class motto, "Step by Step," was made of white flowers, arched, on a green back ground, and surrounded by an almost solid bank of fuschias from Meech & Son's greenhouse. The work of decoration was under the direction of the teachers, assisted by Dr. Frank Brown.

The exercises commenced with a number not on the printed programs. On that day the Charlevoix corset band received their new uniforms, and the boys made their first appearance with them in a pleasing overture, which was altogether quite a surprise to the audience.

The program of exercises was as follows:

Come where the Flowers are Flinging, Fox Fistine Class of '89.

Prayer.....Rev. R. F. Aldrich

How It Secure Social Power.....Address Rev. W. H. McCartney.

When the Roses Bloom Again.....Dwanhaller Vocal Solo by Edith Mason.

Class Motto, "Step by Step".....Oration Clinton B. Whitmoyer.

Zoan of Arc.....Essay Lula O. Carter.

When Life is Brightest.....Cleo Pinault

How Do Others See Us?.....Essay Vocal Duet by Artie Kanagy, Mamie Sec.

Ada M. Litzan.

What We Owe to Government.....Essay Angie S. Wood.

Last Rose of Summer, with variations, Henri Herz Piano Solo by Maggie L. Green.

The Future of America.....Oration Fred M. Green, Valedictorian.

Greeting in the Morning Song.....Leon Bert Fox.

Presentation of Diplomas.....Superintendent Armourer—Vocal Solo, ...Rejdgf Clinton B. Whitmoyer.

Mr. McCartney called the attention of the class to the various lines of "social power," as exemplified in everyday life, and reminded them of the benefits to come from keeping within the lines of honesty, integrity, and Christian fellowship.

Discussing the subject of the class motto, Clinton Whitmoyer showed how all life, all work, and all accomplishments are made up of little things added together, piled up one upon another. In the school the daily proceeds "step by step" through its studies, profiting by the little things in the work. In one's life work, success must come from small advancements retained with vigor and determination.

Lula Carter presented in an interesting manner the chief events in the life of a most interesting person. Though her voice is not strong and clear, every word was distinct, and held the attention of the large audience to the close.

The subject of Ada Litzan's essay is one that interests every person more or less, and particularly those just entering a business or social career. In her treatment of the subject from the standpoint of the schoolgirl, she showed a keen conception of the force of favorable and unfavorable criticisms, coupled with a disposition to rise above any ill feeling from the latter, and to profit by both. "As failures prompt a brave spirit to greater effort, and lead to final success, we may have occasion to be thankful that unfriendly or unjust criticism compels us to stop, ourselves and possibly discover faults which we did not dream of possess ing."

"Angie Wood's conceptions of our civil government are good. She discussed in an interesting and comprehensive manner the causes leading to the formation of our system of government, the purposes and benefits of the government, and the duties of the citizen in supporting and maintaining the government.

Fred M. Green made his estimate of the "Future of America" by a sort of mathematical calculation, based on the results of recent years. The ratio of growth of population, inventions, business methods, etc., of the last generation, continued a hundred years, will show results to astound any person who will stop to figure it up.

In presenting the diplomas, Prof. Enos gave the class some encouragement and good advice, which, if followed, will make them better women, better men, better citizens.

Success to the class of '89.

The reception tendered by the class of '88 to that of '89 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wood last evening was a most joyous affair.

Mr. A. T. Washburne was elected as chairman of the evening and the following program was furnished:

Instrumental solo.—Luna E. Washburn.

Recitation, "Gradatim."—Josie Litzan.

Essay, Retrospect.—Angie Wood.

At this point Mr. Clinton Whitmoyer came forward and in behalf of of the class of '89 presented Prof. Rhea with a handsome brass clock as a token of their esteem.

Recitation, "Skipper Ireson's Ride," —Lula Carter.

Letters from Miss Phila Wood and Edith Hawkins, absent members of '88 alumni, read by Josie Litzan.

Essay, "Prophecy"—Ada Litzan.

Toast, class '88 to '89.—Jennie Stover. Responded to by Clinton Whitmoyer.

Toast, class '89 to '88. Fred M. Green. Responded to by Anna F. Washburn.

Toast, The Graduates.—Egbert Carpenter. Responded to by R. W. Kane.

Toast, Our Boys and Girls the men and women of the next decade, L. D. Bartholomew. Responded to by Prof. Enos.

Refreshments were served during the evening, and the class, receiving the hearty congratulations of those present, closed the evening program by forming the Alumni Association.

Charlevoix Will Celebrate.

A fund has been subscribed and arrangements are being made for a celebration in Charlevoix July 4th. We have not yet received the program, but we can assure our readers that it will be a good one, and that the place to enjoy yourself is in Charlevoix. We hope to give full particulars next week.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure, a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, it is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to take, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at F. W. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

Young People's Methodist Alliance.

Program for the first semi-annual convention and training school of the Young people's Methodist Alliance of Grand Traverse district, to be held at the M. E. church, Charlevoix, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, June 21-23, 1889. Rev. M. D. Carrel, Chicago, conductor.

Friday, June 21.

Afternoon—2:00, devotional exercises, Rev. N. Steele, Traverse City. 2:20, Address of welcome, Rev. W. H. McCartney, Charlevoix. 2:45, Response, Rev. C. N. Coulter, Williamsburg. 4:00, How can the Alliance or League make intelligent Methodists of our young people? Miss Lu Y. Sherman, Traverse City. 4:45, Numbering our years aright, Miss Alice Cochran, Charlevoix.

Evening—7:00, Devotional Services. 7:20, "Come and See." Elements of Success in Personal Work, Rev. M. D. Carrel, Chicago.

Saturday, June 22.

Morning—9:30, Devotional Exercises, Clinton Whitmoyer, Charlevoix. 9:20, Entertainment or giving, which? 9:45, The Epworth League, Rev. M. D. Carrel, Chicago. 10:30, Christian courage, Mrs. Nettie Cook, Charlevoix. 11:00, Local Alliance reports.

Afternoon—1:30, Devotional exercises, Rev. C. N. Coulter. 2:00, How shall Alliance meetings be conducted? Discussion, opened by Rev. M. D. Carrel. 3:45, Faithfulness and Increase, F. E. Brown, Charlevoix. 3:15, Bible Reading, Holiness, Rev. L. Blanchet, Mackinac City. 4:00, Business session. 4:45, Our Commission, Miss Ella Morrel, Cadillac. 5:00, Consecration service.

Evening—7:00, Praise service, E. C. Long, Cadillac. 7:20, "Be ye therefore perfect," Rev. D. O. Ball, Petoskey. Altar service.

Sunday, June 23.

Morning—9:30, Class Meeting, Rev. M. D. Carrel, Chicago. 10:30, Sermon.

Evening—7:00, Consecration service. 7:20, Sermon, Rev. M. D. Carrel, Chicago. Altar service.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Callouced Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeny, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

WALL

The Largest, Finest, and best Selected Stock of Spring Designs in the City. Ceiling and Side Wall Decorations, Center Pieces, Dados, Friezes, Etc.

GEO. W. BEAMAN.

PAPER.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.'S

Shelving packed and tables groaning under the weight of new seasonable goods. Newer, prettier, and more desirable.

We call especial attention this week to our white goods and embroidery stock. We have some bargains that you will be repaid in investing in.

And now that the sun shines remember we have the hats and parasols.

Children's and ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats a specialty.

You will find us in the Green block.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Test of Death.

Many tests have been suggested to determine whether or not life is extinct. A wished-for test has appeared to occur the most recent, and held to be the most reliable, is called the Malpighian hypodermic test. In using it the operator injects one hypodermic syringeful of strong solution of ammonia under the skin of the arm or other convenient portion of the body. If the body be not dead—if there be the faintest circulation—the spirits will produce on the skin, where the point where it was injected, a red patch, on the surface of the raised red spots with pimples; if there be absolute death, there will be produced a brown dark blotch, which is definitely conclusive against possible vitality.—Boston Herald.

Polluted Ice.

Some of us must read up on the recent investigations of Kedzie, Pengree and Prudden, showing that ice taken from polluted streams is not purified by freezing. Kedzie tells us that if a tube of strong containing nothing but table matter or sawdust it will produce diarrhœa. In 1873, at Ryeham, six epidemic books out in a single hotel, and was traced at last to a well from an adjacent pasture. Five of this pond in summer was foul with stinking with putrescent matter. Ice matter, as well as bacteria, is not eliminated by any ordinary degree of cold. Too much of our ice is the recipients of sewage. Ice is the ice age of civilization, and we must have it pure.—St. Louis Democrat.

In Honor of Burns.

Burns is responsible to celebrate the birthday of the poet is an annual event in Louisville, Ky. At the last celebration twenty-four plowmen, merchants and farmers, scientists and dreamers to represent the principal characters in Burns' works, paraded the street headed by a volunteer band, accompanied by a crowd of people. Not all appeared in the characters were dressed in Scotch costume.—New York Sun.

Philadelphia Times. Old Newspapers for Sale. At the low rate of [illegible] per hundred copies may be had at any time. Address CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher Journal, Charlevoix, Mich. At the Journal Office.

IS THE BEST.

STORY OF THE DELUGE.

HEARTRENDING SCENES IN CONEMAUGH VALLEY.

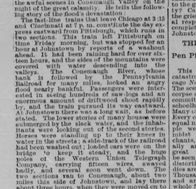
William Henry Smith's Graphic Description of the Flood's Awful Approach—Mad Plunge of the Aqueous Avalanche on the City of Conemaugh—How Houses, Everything, Went Down Before the Fierce Niagara—Awful Scenes of Destruction.

Mr. William Henry Smith, General Manager of the Associated Press, was the eye-witness of the awful scenes in Conemaugh Valley on the night of the great calamity. He tells the following story of the flood's devastation:

The fast-line trains that leave Chicago at 3:15 and 3:30 p. m. for the East, reached Pittsburg over a roadway from Pittsburg, which runs in two sections. This train left Pittsburgh on time Friday morning, but was stopped for an hour at Johnstown by reports of a washout ahead. It had been raining heavily for about ten hours, and the sides of the mountains were saturated. A freight piano descending into the valleys. The Conemaugh River, whose bank is followed by the Pennsylvania Railroad for many miles, looked an angry flood nearly bankful. Passengers were informed that a washout had occurred, and that enormous amount of driftwood about rapidly by, and the train pursued its way eastward. At Johnstown there was a long wait, as before stated. The lower stories of many houses were submerged by water, and the upper floors were thronged with people. Much of the second stories of houses were standing up to their knees in water in the streets. A side-track of the railroad had been washed out; loaded cars were on the bridge to keep it steady, and the huge pole of the Western Union Telegraph building was bent over and twisted like a whip lash and several acres were down. The two sections ran to Conemaugh, about two miles the side of Johnstown, and lay there about three hours, when they were moved on to the main track and proceeded to Pittsburg. A dead train was placed in the rear of the first section, and a freight train was run on to a side track on the back of the Conemaugh. The report was that a bridge had been washed out, carrying away two of the tracks, and that only track was tenable. There was a rumor also that the reservoir at South Fork, some five miles up

The fruit vender, with a customer, now short man's actions with

"How much for grapes?" inquiry, calling a lot. "Forty cents a basket." "Too much," said the man, "I can get them away two more Concord." "Are you a wholesale dealer?" "Own a vineyard, sir?" "No." "Where did you learn to talk Dutch?" "Over in Jersey." "Well, see here, old man, I'll eat about a pound and a half of your grapes for 25 cents, or I'll tie that basket up in my pocket and take it along with me." "Yes, I don't want to go around here."—New Yorker.



The Cane's Mission.

No Fears for a Rebellion.

It is claimed that a section and that western born cornedia this which encouraging to drugs. Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, nothing but cobs throw in breaks, where the cobs lack, we contemplate a markable degree of rebellion. The festive corncob is mammoth proportions, strike, and coal dealers brake hearth will all Eastern strikers may pipes and smoke it.—Ne

At the G

Farmer Griggs is must be foolin' York nowadays. legs when ye come look at ye now!—

Winter T

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 20, 1889.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Eveline.

JUNE 18.—Wait till Sept. 11, 12, and 13, Bro. Advance!

Mrs. Lon. Sheldon is able to be out again.

Eugene Severance, principal of Ironton school, is visiting this week at East Jordan, and with his cousin in Jordan township.

We understand that J. M. Harris is canvassing this county for book supplies.

Richard May returned home to Boyne Falls last Thursday.

The furnace is again in full blast.

About 25 or 30 of the school mates of Miss Anna Galbraith gave her a surprise party last Thursday evening. The little folks had quite an enjoyable time; the evening enjoyment consisted of music, singing etc. Mr. Severance and Miss Papineau accompanied the party.

We failed to get the Ironton school report promised us for publication this week.

Among the vice presidents to represent each township in the county, N. L. Cash was appointed to represent Eveline, at the 4th of July celebration at Boyne City.

We clip the following from the South Arm correspondence of the Enterprise, which contains the particulars of the death of Miss Ella May Spidel, of this place: "Ella May Spidel, who, for the past six months has been very sick and for the last two of them battling with death, passed away from earth at 5 p. m. Sunday, June 9th, a victim of quick consumption. Ella was a bright and promising young girl of 17 years, well known in South Arm and East Jordan, having attended school in the latter place, and will be much missed by the circle in which she moved. The funeral took place Tuesday at 10 a. m., the services being conducted by the Rev. W. B. Grover." From the locals of the Enterprise: "Ella May Spidel was born at Turkey Creek, Ladrange county, Indiana, Dec. 28, 1871 and died of quick consumption in Eveline township, Charlevoix county, Mich., June 9, 1889. Aged 17 years, 6 months 17 days. Buried in South Arm township."

On Friday, the last day of school at Ironton, a picnic and entertainment was given as announced last week. At about 10 o'clock the grove near the school house was well filled with old and young people who enjoyed themselves with swinging and social chatting until noon, when the well filled dinner baskets were brought forth and soon released of their good things. At 2:30 the bell rung for the entertainment, the speaking was well rendered and much credit is due both teachers and scholars. At the close of the exercises Mr. Severance was presented with two beautiful books. Mr. Wm. Boswell of Boyne City, then took a photograph of the entire school, on the east side of the school house. Both teachers Mr. Eugene Severance and Miss May Papineau have given satisfaction during entire term. There will be a three months vacation. Take all in all, the picnic and entertainment was a success in every feature.

Next Sunday, June 23d, Children's Day will be observed at the M. E. church at Ironton. An interesting program is being prepared.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Bay City has thrown up the sponge, and acknowledges Chas. Lovett as the champion hoop roller. Clarlie's bride wears the medal on state occasions.

Mr. McMillen's family have packed up and followed him to Pelkey, where they will settle. Mac. is working in the furniture factory, while Dick will probably play the "devil" in some printing office.

Dr. LeFevre, wife and master Sam have East Jordan on Monday next; Doc. to dive into the mysteries of the west in search of a more lucrative field for his abilities, and Mrs. LeFevre and Sammy to visit till a new house is found for them.

The merchants decline to contribute to a fourth of July fund, saying they require the money to pay their taxes, which assessor Fogg has so liberally increased. They recommend those who wish for a celebration, to apply to that gentleman for assistance.

W. Riley, late of Boyne Falls, took possession of the Central House on Monday as landlord. There is to be several good improvements made in the building, such as enlarging the sample room, refloring the office etc. A new sidewalk has already been built in front of the house.

There is a substantial prospect of the members of the Episcopal church here possessing an edifice of their own. The site was donated some time ago by Mr. John Nicholls of Charlevoix, and at the reunion held last week at D. C. Loveday's home, a subscription list headed by the lady members of the society of the Mission of the Redeemer with $175, the results of their labors, was passed 'round, all present putting their names down for such sums as they could afford. The following day the list was carried to others, and at the moment of going to press the total was rapidly approaching $500. This amount will be increased greatly in a short time, and when as much as $800 can be locked upon as certain, the building will be commenced. For $1500 it is calculated to build a church that will be a credit to the community and an ornament to the town.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Charlevoix County Agricultural Society, held at the secretary's office, it was decided to change the dates of the fair to Sept. 11, 12 and 13 next. This will bring the fair the week following Antrim county and the week previous to Traverse county.

Wilson.

Warm and pleasant.

J. R. Vance has bought a horse of Jas. Warden.

F. L. Smith recently purchased a yoke of oxen of W. L. French.

Mosquitoes, gnats and flies, have now appeared to make the life of the wayfaring man (or woman) a burden.

A load of our townspeople went over to Boyne City to trade on Saturday. That town is picking up a little.

Mrs. Caroline Wrisley of Wexford county, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Thos. Shepherd Sr. for a few days.

Sunday school and church services at Afton were not very well attended on Sunday last. We need an earthquake or a flood to rouse people.

German Lutheran services were held at the Newstead house by a minister from abroad on Sunday last.

Hd. W. B. Grover and family have returned to southern Michigan, where they expect to stay some time.

Mr. Fabes Bowen is quite poorly. She had a slight paralytic stroke on Sunday morning but is able to be around again.

"'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true." that Sunday fishing parties are getting quite common. Are we degenerating?

By the way Brother Boyne, you will be very fortunate if you secure some encoranda, as ours looks rather thin at present.

Report of school district No.—, Wilson, for two months ending June, 6, Edith Cole teacher. Names of pupils neither absent or tardy.

First month.—Edith Healy, Sam Richardson, Allie DeLong, Oliver Campbell, Willie McGonigal, Glennie McGonigal, Laura Behling, Harry Behling.

Second month.—Edith Healy, Sam Richardson, Laura Behling, Harry Behling, Willie Knop, Ina Campbell, Willie McGonigal, Glennie McGonigal.

Boyne City.

JUNE 17.—It has not rained in Boyne City in three days.

Don't be in too big a hurry to leave northern Michigan. R. E. Neville and family who moved away from here last fall are back again. They wintered in Arizona, tried to their satisfaction the climate of California, and now return

To live where the brook trout and grayling Make sport for the angler that's simply sublime;
Where every young school boy who longs to go wading,
May catch a great Mackinaw right in his prime.

The steam barge Westover of Milwaukee, took on Friday 200 cords of wood from the docks here and at Bay Springs for John Pickering.

The wonderful Cookman, and Adventure of Detroit loaded with hard and soft wood lumber at White's dock the last of the week; the Elida, of Milwaukee also loaded with slab wood at the same time, and to-day the Cuba is being loaded with bark by J. C. Schaub.

Wm. Boswell the Boyne City photographer is preparing to build a ground floor gallery in this place.

In refering to the appointment of Samuel B. Thatcher as postmaster at Boyne, the Citizen says "he was a soldier in the late war, and it was that fact alone that gave him the appointment" but Mr. Citizen how about neighbor DeBart? He too served through the late war, by reason of which he is no longer young. "Consistency thou art a jewel."

Mrs. J. C Schaub is seriously ill.

We understand that some of our thrifty citizens subscribed largely to celebration fund, that we may show our patrotism on the 4th of July. Come and help us.

Inwood.

JUNE 18.—Farmers are pleased to see the sunshine again.

Miss Mary O'Brien returned home Saturday from Elk Rapids, where she has been attending school.

The recent rains have done considerable damage to the crops, especially the corn.

Mrs. M. E. Wilson and son of Pontiac are the guests of Mrs. O. D. Hilton this week.

Mr. Nassau Burns and Miss Jennie Cook were united in matrimony on Tuesday, June 11. They have the congratulations and good wishes of the community.

Barnard.

JUNE 18.—Farmers are busy putting in their corn and potato crops.

About 75 people attended the Children's Day service here Sunday.

Preparations are being made for a picnic here, June 28th.

The Grangers will organize a lodge here Wednesday evening.

Miss Hortense Bennett is visiting friends here this week.

Report of Barnard school for the month ending June 7th, 1889. Pupils neither absent nor tardy, Willie Trimble, Effie Trimble, Edmund Bogart, Luther Trimble, and Willie Meggison.

The average standing for monthly examination is as follows:

"A" GRADE.			
1st Class.		2d Class.	
Jennie Dougherty	99	Mary Cook	94
Lizzie Trimble	95	Abbie Mateliett	93
Robbie Trimble	94	Willie Meggison	92
		Rosa Bloom	91
		Cecelia Bogart	90
"B" GRADE.			
Hattie Anderson	99	Willie Walker	89
Albert Meggison	96	Willie Walker	77
Robert Meggison	95		
"C" GRADE.			
Sadie Anderson	95	Willie Trimble	85
Johnny Oatham	95	Henry Edson	73

Elsworth.

JUNE 18.—Benj. Madell has the lumber on the ground for a new house.

H. Brush of Alba, is here for a few days on business.

Miss Addie Rogers of Atwood, returned to her home last Sunday.

Louis Deline went to Boyne City to day on business.

H. A. B.—The water lilies are begining to bloom; come and see them.

Merit Wins.

We desire to state to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as fast, or give such uniform satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists. 1

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. E. Moore, of Brooklyn, came home one evening feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered for hours from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well to-day. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

Northern Michigan Line.

Season of 1889.

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX,

IRA BISHOP, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday at 8 p. m., Milwaukee, Wednesday, 8:00 a. m., Frankfort, 1:30 p. m., arrive **Charlevoix, Thursday, 11 a. m.**, Petoskey, 1:30 p. m., Harbor Springs, 2:30 p. m., Cross Village, 4 p. m.

Going South—Leave Cross Village every Monday, 6 p. m., Mackinaw, 10 p. m., St. Ignace, 11 p. m., St. James, Beaver Island, 8 a. m., Harbor Springs, 1:30 p. m., Petoskey, 2:30 p. m., Charlevoix, 4:30 p. m., and arrive at Grand Rapids, 10 a. m., Traverse City, 2 p. m., Frankfort, Saturday, 4 a. m., Milwaukee, 9 p. m., arrive Chicago, Monday, 8 a. m.

LAWRENCE,

WM. FINCAN, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 5 p. m., Milwaukee, Saturday, 9 a. m., Manitowoc, Sunday, 4 a. m., Frankfort, 10 a. m., arrive **Charlevoix, Monday, 3 a. m.**, leave Charlevoix, 4 a. m., Petoskey, 1:30 p. m., Harbor Springs, 2:30 p. m., Cross Village, 4 p. m.

Going South—Leave Cross Village every Tuesday, 6 p. m., Mackinaw, 10 p. m., St. Ignace, 11 p. m., St. James, Beaver Island, 8 a. m., Harbor Springs, 1:30 p. m., Petoskey, 2:30 p. m., Charlevoix, 4:30 p. m., and arrive at Grand Rapids, 10 a. m., Traverse City, 2 p. m., Frankfort, Wednesday, 4 a. m., Milwaukee, 9 p. m., arrive Chicago, Monday, 8 a. m.

Connections are made at Manitowoc with the Ludington line for Milwaukee, and at Frankfort with the "Onekama" for Onekama and Northport.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The New Passenger Steamer

PETOSKEY

Will leave Chicago from foot of Michigan St., every Wednesday at 4 p. m. and Sundays at 12 p. m., having freight and passengers for Ludington, Manistee Frankfort, Northport, Onekama, Old Mission, Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. L. HUDD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERBURG.

Going South every morning, except Sunday, with Lower Harbor Springs at 7.00, Pelkey 7.30, Charlevoix 8.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Pelcskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Inwood.

JUNE 18.—Farmers are pleased to see the sunshine again.

Miss Mary O'Brien returned home Saturday from Elk Rapids, where she has been attending school.

The recent rains have done considerable damage to the crops, especially the corn.

Mrs. M. E. Wilson and son of Pontiac are the guests of Mrs. O. D. Hilton this week.

Mr. Nassau Burns and Miss Jennie Cook were united in matrimony on Tuesday, June 11. They have the congratulations and good wishes of the community.

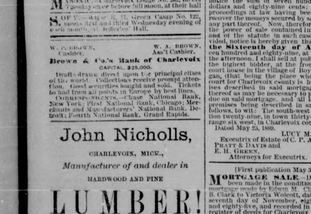
100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,
ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.
—On The—
UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION
To The Village of Charlevoix.
Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of
J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX
☞Also Farming Lands For Sale.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,
Druggists and Pharmacists.
We have a Fine Line of
FRESH CONFECTIONERY
Call and Sample it.

M. J. STOCKMAN
DEALER IN
Hardware, Iron, and Nails,
Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated
Household Jewel Cooking Stove,
The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working.—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade.
M. J. STOCKMAN.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.
J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.



THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CHEVRANS, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

ARTHUR S. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Real Estate business promptly attended to. ☞MONEY TO LOAN.

J. M. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

E. W. KAYE, Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Insurance, loans and collections.

PHYSICIANS.

A. CARD, M. D., Office and residence, corner Main street, Dillon hours, 8.00 to 10.00 A. M., and 2.00 to 5.00 P. M.

J. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner Bridge and Clinton st. Oxygen treatment. Hours, 8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public. Real Estate, Loans, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Custer Post No. 118, meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 327, meets at Odd Fellows hall every Friday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No 103, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Saturday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Boyne City Assembly, No. 3214, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies Hall.

K. O. L. T.—The Shore Line, No. 1, meets every Friday evening, at Jefferies Hall.

M. W. A.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

S. OF V.—Camp No. 12, Camp No. 122, meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall.

(First publication May 23, 1889.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Carl G. Von Fintes and Ida Von Fintes, of Charlevoix, Mich., mortgagors, to Carl Anderson, of the same place, dated first day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 11th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in liber 14 of mortgages, at page 447, which said mortgage was by the undersigned assigned to Peter O. Ellis, by E. Fox, Ex on the third day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in said liber 14 of mortgages, at page 448, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said P. Ellis to Lucy M. Avery on the 2d of November, 1888, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 2d day of November, 1888, in said liber 14 of mortgages, at page 445, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars; and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the Thirteenth day of September**, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county, Michigan, is held, all the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with all the costs and expenses, and all legal costs; the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: Lot eight of Hemesmann's addition to Boyne City.

Dated June 12th, A. D. 1889.

EDWIN A. LEWIS,
Assignee of Mortgage.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Assignee,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

(First publication June 13, 1889.)

PROBATE NOTICE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. Probate court for said county held at the probate office, in the village of Boyne City, on Monday, the 10th day of May A. D. 1889. Present, Fred. W. Mayne, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Angus Mc. Leod, deceased. On reading and filing petition, duly verified, of Maggie M. Leod, praying that administration of said estate be granted to Maggie M. Avery, or some other suitable person. Ordered, it is ordered that Monday, the first day of July, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the probate office, in the village of Boyne City, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix Journal, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three consecutive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) FRED. W. MAYNE, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COUNT.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. Probate court for said county. Notice is hereby given that by an order of said court, made on the first day of April, A. D. 1889, six months from date thereof, we have allowed creditors to present their claims against the estate of Edwin Cornell, deceased, late of said county, and that we will meet at the office of the undersigned to present their claims to and Probate court for the Probate office in said county, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1889, and on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1889, and that such claims will be heard on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day. Dated this 1st day of October, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day.

Dated this day of June, A. D. 1889.

FRED. W. MAYNE,
Judge of Probate.

(First publication May 23, 1889.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William H. Porter and Jane Porter, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, mortgagors, to Lewis Fox, of the same place, dated seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 12th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, in liber 14 of mortgages, at page 180, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred thirty-four dollars and eighty cents, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the Sixteenth day of August**, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county, Michigan, is held, all the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with all the costs and expenses, and all legal costs; the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: Lot eight of Hemesmann's addition to Boyne City, according to the recorded plat thereof, in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan.

Dated May 23, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Assignee,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

(First publication May 23, 1889.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William H. Porter and Jane Porter, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, mortgagors, to Peter O. Ellis, of the same place, dated eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the 11th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in liber 14 of mortgages, at page 180, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred thirty-four dollars and eighty cents, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the Sixteenth day of August**, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county, Michigan, is held, all the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with all the costs and expenses, and all legal costs; the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: Lot eight of Hemesmann's addition to Boyne City, according to the recorded plat thereof, in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan.

Dated May 23, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY,
Assignee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Assignee.

(First publication May 23, 1889.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Carl G. Von Fintes and Ida Von Fintes, of Charlevoix, Mich., mortgagors, to Lewis Fox, of the same place, dated first day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 11th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in liber 14 of mortgages, at page 446, which said mortgage was by the undersigned assigned to Peter O. Ellis, by E. Fox, Ex on the third day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in said liber 14 of mortgages on page 444, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the Thirteenth day of September**, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county, Michigan, is held, all the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with all the costs and expenses, and all legal costs; the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: Lot eight of Hemesmann's addition to Boyne City, according to the recorded plat thereof, in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan.

Dated May 23, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY,
Assignee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Assignee.

(First publication May 23, 1889.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Carl G. Von Fintes and Ida Von Fintes, of Charlevoix, Mich., mortgagors, to Lewis Fox, of the same place, dated eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 12th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in liber 15 of mortgages on page 90, which said mortgage was by the undersigned assigned to Peter O. Ellis, by E. Fox, Ex on the third day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in said liber 14 of mortgages on page 444, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars; and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the Thirteenth day of September**, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county, Michigan, is held, all the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with all the costs and expenses, and all legal costs; the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: Lot eight of Hemesmann's addition to Boyne City, according to the recorded plat thereof, in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan.

Dated May 23, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY,
Assignee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Assignee.

(First publication May 23, 1889.)

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(A true copy.) FRED. W. MAYNE, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COUNT.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. Probate court for said county. Notice is hereby given that by an order of said court, made on the first day of April, A. D. 1889, six months from date thereof, we have allowed creditors to present their claims against the estate of Angus Mc. Leod, deceased, late of said county, and that we will meet at the office of the undersigned to present their claims to and Probate court for the Probate office in said county, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1889, and on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1889, and that such claims will be heard on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day. Dated this 1st day of October, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day.

Dated this day of June, A. D. 1889.

FRED. W. MAYNE, Judge of Probate.

SPECTACLES
And all kinds of
Optical Goods,
Just received by
C. R. BELLINGER.
A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sight.
Repairing done Promptly and Warranted.
Prices reasonable. Call and Examine.
Parties who are subject to sale for charges.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

LOBDELL - & - CO.,
Successors to A. J. McLeod.
Dealers in—
Fresh & Salt
MEATS,
Poultry, Butter and Eggs,
Vegetables and Fruits.
HOLLY CREAMERY BUTTER
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. Horseshoeing a specialty. Shop on Bridge Street, near WARANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, EASTMO VIEW & GO'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
☞THE DIRIGONE MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale. 41

NEIGHBORS.
Your name is Helen: are you dark or fair?
Deep blue your eyes, or black as shadows are
That lie in woods at midnight? Tell me, sweet,
What form you wear—large, medium or petite?
I never saw you, nor you me, I ween,
Yet I have written on the self same sheet
Are printed to the last new magazine.

Talk would issue, fair neighbor, if your song
Came from the woodland, or the city's throng.
From mountain fastness, or beside the sea!
Breathed it in chambered solitude, or free
As birds on wing, amidst some sylvan scene?
I pray you grow acquaint, and let us be
Neighbors in thought as in the magazine.

So may I ask if you are deeply blue
(As to the base, I mean) or just a true,
Bright little woman—nothing Bostonese.
Whose song is song without a thought to please
Aught but the singer? May I read between
The lines, and ask such things as these,
Hoping they'll print them in the magazine?

But hope deferred—dost in the weary time
Develop acceptance and the printed rhyme
Make your sweet heart, like my old battered seat,
Throbbing upside, and curse the whole
Confounded tribe of editors whose lose,
Thinkest some scribe would not as once enroll
Our burning thoughts in their neat magazine?

Yet I will continue each month ere long,
Press healing articles to lute-a-bear,
Each page, lest haply they had lit your verse
Between some dreary kind of prosel—or, worse,
Lapped it in flea to pel a dog's end, that
Miss jack your cases, the border poet's current
Also, for sending a magazine!

I question idly. Chance, and chance alone,
Does not make my verse and yours has thrown.
But, let us hope we'll be in print
Long after the critics have ceased to jeer,
And write those lines—oh, may they not be cold
Or twenty dollars from some magazine.
—B. T. W. Duke, Jr., in The Century.

$77,000 Profit Per Day.

The sugar trust is reported to be manufacturing twenty-five thousand barrels of refined sugar per day, at a profit of $3.50 a barrel—$77,000 a day, or $2,200,000 a month. The capital of the trust is $50,000,000, about one-half of which is water. The profits on the entire sugar are over fifty per cent. a year. Sugar was seven and one half cents a pound before the trust was formed; it is now ten cents to the consumers.

In the first clause of the agreement between the combined robbers forming the trust one of their objects was to "reduce the expense, increase economy of administration and to reduce the cost of refining, thus enabling the price of sugar to be kept as low as is consistent with a reasonable profit."

This false pretense of "a reasonable profit" is signed by all the sugar companies, by men who stand high in the commercial circles and in the churches, who contribute money to convert the heathen, and who have entered into a conspiracy to plunder their fellow men.

For a time after this trust was formed, and others like it, no politicians or journals had the courage to defend them. They were left alone to their hired attorneys. Now however, many high tariff advocates, like Andrew Carnegie, have came to the rescue. "The bugaboo of trusts," is what Mr. Carnegie christened his defense of these looting combinations. A bankers journal says "the foolmoney" both newspapers and "financiens" is the one who opposes them. And a scientist journal refers to them with a chuckle of delight declaring that "the trust is the John the Baptist of socialism, its forerunner, who proclaims it and makes its path straight. It is of the nature of the irony of late that the very capitalists, who declare that socialism are the true disturbers of the peace, that their doctrine are un-American, that they are social heretics, long haired dreamers, who should be rounded up into a mortar and fired into kingdom come, are the ones who have been forced to resort to socialism in order to save themselves from ruin with which the old competitive system threatened them."

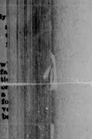
Both the protectionist and the socialist are consistent in defending trusts, for both advocate the same principles—protectionists being governmental interference with industry for the benefit of a few, and socialism demanding like interference for the benefit of the many; but, in both cases, the true course for the government to pursue is, "hands off" and let the people take care of themselves and their industries. The sugar trust could not rob the people if the government was not back of it.—Jackson Patriot.

Capt. Bundy's Gospel Ship.

Capt. Bundy, who has for some years maintained a waterway to navigation in competition with the Baptist church, launched his steam gospel ship Glad Tidings Saturday. A thousand persons assembled in the neighborh

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a long gray beard and an armful of Christmas trees passed through Fulton market, noon and stopped at a stand of grapes were displayed. "How you sell?" yell pointing to open basket. Concords, Catawbas and Niagaras. The small man stepped beside so as to free his fruitively pulled off a bunch in a basket of Concords, put it in his coat and walked, he tried a Catawba, and began on



The fruit vender, who was with a customer, now saw the man's action with a shrug. "How much for grapes?" inquiring, seeing a lady. "Twenty cents a basket." "Too much," said the away two more Concords. "Are you a wholesale dealer."

"No."

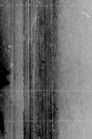
"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn 'Grover's Jersey?'

"Well, see here, old man, you get about a pound and a half of grapes, you know how hard, and then you don't want no grapes around here."—New York Sun.

The Cane's



THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Political Gossip, Railroad Ramblings, Personal Mention, Conflagrations, Accidents, Crimes and Criminals, Minor Occurrences and Events.

TERRIBLE DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Two Young Couples Swept Over a Dam in the Schuylkill.

At Philadelphia two young couples whose identity has not yet been established, met tragic death on the Schuylkill river. Several boxes filled with pleasure-seekers were out on the river in Fairmount park, when one of the boats in which the two young couples were seated was caught in the current. The occupants made strong efforts to turn the boat, but were unsuccessful, and in a few moments the little craft with its terrified occupants was gliding swiftly with the current toward the dam at the water-works. The girls screamed for help, but none could reach them, and a moment later the boat was swept over the dam. All the occupants were drowned. The unfortunate people are supposed to have been strangers in the city.

TWO BOYS KILLED.

Amateur Engineers Perish by a Boiler Explosion.

A foolhardy experiment of two Philadelphia lads of a mechanical turn of mind resulted in both boys being killed and two other persons injured. The boys, Harry and William Jesor, aged 15 and 17, employed their spare time in running a small engine, which they were trying to operate by an ice-cream freezer when the accident occurred. They generated their steam in an old range boiler set up in the corner of the yard and connected with the engine by pieces of gas-pipe. William was leaning the fireplace with bricks, when the boiler exploded, throwing him under a shed and fracturing his skull. He died within an hour. Harry was thrown against a fence and instantly killed. Little Harry Knipe, who was watching the experiment from a shed, was cut under the eye, and Mrs. Flora Knipe was severely scalded about the back.

CIRCLING THE BASES.

The Various Ball Clubs That Are Racing for the Pennant.

Relative standing of the base-ball teams that are working for the championship of their respective association is as follows:

National.	W.	L.	P.C.	American.	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	35	19	.648	St. Louis	32	17	.653
Cleveland	36	18	.667	Brooklyn	32	20	.615
Philadelphia	26	20	.565	Cincinnati	28	25	.528
Chicago	27	21	.563	Columbus	26	25	.510
Pittsburg	21	26	.447	Louisville	7	46	.132
Detroit	19	27	.413				
New York	19	31	.380				
Western.	W.	L.	P.C.	Inter-St.	W.	L.	P.C.
Dubuque	36	12	.750	Hartford	29	19	.604
Sioux City	27	20	.574	Springfield	29	20	.592
Minneapolis	23	23	.500	Peoria	21	22	.488
Des Moines	18	22	.450	Evansville	21	25	.479
Omaha	17	25	.405	Burlington	24	27	.471
St. Joseph	15	27	.357				
Milwaukee	13	27	.325				

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

A Favorable Outlook in the Northwest.

The subjoined comprehensive report by Signal Corps of the Government Agricultural Department, says: "The weather is generally favorable for growing crops in the South, except in Tennessee and Kentucky, where the rainfall for the entire have caused some damage to wheat and cotton. In the spring-wheat region of Minnesota and Dakota, crops have been improved by recent rains. In the principal corn States, including Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, the weather has been favorable and has made rapid growth. In Michigan and Ohio the growth of corn has been retarded, owing to continued wet weather. The harvesting of winter wheat is well advanced in the central portion of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the work has been retarded by frequent rains.

A GREAT RACE.

Spokane Wins the American Derby at Chicago.

Spokane won the third American Derby, run at Chicago on the 224 inst., by one-half length, Sensation being second and Riverview a close third. Dunbar Knott finished absolutely last. Time, 2:41¼. Post odds: 6 to 5 against the winner, 3 to 1 against Sorrento for a place. Riley rode Spokane. There were about thirty thousand persons present to see the contest.

WHAT WILL THE ARCHBISHOP DO?

Power Is Given Him to Declare War on the Clan-na-Gael.

A dispatch from Rome to the London *Standard* says: "Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, has sent to the Congregation of the Vatican through Cardinal Siecoral on the criminal acts of the Clan-na-Gael, the Pope has given instructions that the faculty be granted the Archbishop to take whatever measures he may deem opportune to declare the Clan-na-Gael in opposition to the church."

Emperor Francis Joseph's Speech.

The Emperor of Austria, in his speech opening the session of the Hungarian diet, admitted that the European situation was unsure, and he called upon Austria not to lessen her resources for the country's protection in case of hostilities.

Electric Flashes.

The residents of Dorchester, Mass., the other day celebrated the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the first public school in the United States that was established by a church tax on the people, the honor of which is claimed by Dorchester.

Chicago's fund for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers has reached $124,000.

The car-wheel foundry at Mount Clare, Md., has been permanently closed.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S CHOICE.

Prominent Officers Being Filled by Late Appointees.

The President has made the following appointments:

Louis Fairchild, of Wisconsin, ex-Governor, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; Charles S. Zimmerman, of Illinois, R. Agnew, of Minnesota, Pa., to be Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office, at a salary of $3,000; Royal A. Johnson, of Arizona, to be Surveyor General of Utah; James J. McGee, to be Receiver of Public Money at Grand Junction, Colo., vice Thomas Dunn, resigned; to be Receiver of Public Money at Grand Junction, Colo., vice Thomas Dunn, resigned; to be Indian Agents—William McKoskie, of Dakota, at the bissonet Agency in Dakota; Stanton G. Fisher, Idaho, at the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho; Jonathan Bell, at the Siletz Agency, all the Klamath Agency in Oregon, Samuel L. Patrick, of Kansas, at the Sac and Fox Agency, in Indian Territory; Horace B. Neff, of New California, at the Mission Tule River consolidated Agency in California; stationing Hiram P. Devol, of Missouri, Collector of Internal Revenue for the sixth District of Missouri; ex-Governor John F. Hartranft, member of the Chicago Commission; Cornelius Gilman, of Colorado, Hong Kong; William Stoughton, of Ohio, Chatham, Ont.; William Blair, of Massachusetts, Lisbon, Italy; Lewis Ayres, of Ohio, Vienna; Stephen Salisbury, Jr., of Massachusetts, Berlin; Julius Sternberg, Germany; Roland J. Hemmick, of Pennsylvania, Geneva, Switzerland. Lieutenants in the Navy—Richard D. Bostick, Edward Lloyd, Jr., junior grades.

Ex-Governor Hartranft has accepted the appointment on the Cherokee Commission. He takes the place of J. Otis Humphrey, of Illinois, who resigned.

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—William Cassius Goodloe, for the Seventh District of Kentucky; A. T. Wimberley, for the District of Mississippi; Henry M. Dowd, for the District of Arkansas. To be United States Attorneys—Lyman Chalkley, for the District of Nebraska; Stevenson Burke, for the District of Virginia, for the Western District; J. Wilson Leftwich, for the United Western Districts of Texas; L. Cunningham, of South Carolina, for the District of Indian Territory; Ashley Pennington, of Ohio, for the Southern District of Ohio; Oscar Lawshe, of Illinois, for the District of Alaska; Alonzo B. Hunt, of New York, for Collector, a Justice of the Peace, and assigned to the City of Washington, vice Lewis Clark, Civil Service Reform Senator of the District of Columbia. To be Marshals—Thomas Cooper, for the District of Arizona; Lewis Dent, for Montana; William H. Dimon, to be Superintendent of Indians, of the United States Land Office, at Visalia, California; Fenwick B. Ellis to be Assayer of the Mint of the United States at San Francisco; Charles Bonaparte, to be Commissioner of Navigation; to be Consul General at Frankfort; Charles E. Kunzendorff, of Maryland, Consul at Hamburg; Alexander, of Delaware, Consul at Bordeaux; Robert Ellis, of Ohio, Consul at Leipsic, Colorado; Robert Ellis.

A BETTER FEELING.

The Business Outlook Such as to Give Encouragement.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade say:

"There is a better feeling, with larger transactions, in most lines of business, and the Presidential election has not prevented a revival of trade which many anticipated would follow it quickly. At Milwaukee continued wet weather has caused a good deal of speculation in wheat, and outside of speculative operations and those in lumber, there is little doing. At Cleveland, with improved weather, trade is reviving, and in a less degree at Cincinnati. At Pittsburg, from every report to the contrary, trade is quiet, but generally moderate, with no change in prices. At Boston, the business prospects in the Northwest, so that great interest is taken in the Boston market, are better this section.

"The large shipments of gold are surprising to those who have expected to see the money tendency to the west of the Bank of France and the large exports of specie from New York. Some have seemed to apprehend that the country would be drained of its money, but this is not necessary. Of course, they fear, merchandise exports will be less than last year, because of the failure of the crops in Europe, but if anything of the sort occurs these changes would leave a heavy excess of exports over imports to be paid for in balances or securities of gold. The business alliance which has been formed between the West and the East, with the corresponding week of last year the figures were 204.

FLOODS IN KANSAS.

Overflowing Rivers Destroy Life and Property.

Reports have been received of destruction by Kansas by storm and flood. Allen County has suffered very severely from floods in the Neosho River and its principal tributaries, all the streams being out of their banks, flooding the bottoms for a mile or more on either side. There has been no loss of life or of live stock, as those living on the low land were warned in time, but hundreds of acres of wheat which was almost ready to be promised a very large yield will be almost a total loss. The St. Louis, Wichita & Western Railroad bridge across Rock Creek has been undermined. Nearly a quarter of a mile of track has been washed out, and, while the road bed has been seriously damaged, it is expected that the bridges and culverts along the wagon roads have been washed out. A violent rainstorm on headwaters of the Walnut River caused an immense flood to reach Augusta and Eldorado. The waters washed away 1,200 feet of track for the Missouri Pacific, and carried away twenty residences. Four farmers were drowned a few miles north of Eldorado, East of Eldorado, on branches of the Walnut River, the Missouri Pacific lost six bridges. At Augusta 300 feet of Santa Fe track was lost and the bridge of the Frisco was carried away. Great damage was done to wheat in the rich bottoms. It is estimated that over a million bushels was destroyed. Reports from other places in the adjacent country tell of great damage to crops, also some loss of life.

MARTINSON IDENTIFIES BURKE.

He Was the Employer in Hauling the Carlisle Furniture.

Martin Burke, alias Delaney, has been positively identified at Winnipeg by Expressman Martinson, of Chicago, as the man who hired him to haul the furniture from the rooms at 117 Clark street, Chicago, to the Carlisle cottage in Lake View. The identification was most complete. In order that no undue advantage should be taken of the prisoner he was placed in a crowd of nearly one hundred good looking men. Martinson was allowed to see him. Martinson at once recognized him as his employer at the time mentioned.

WRECK OF A MAIL TRAIN.

Three Men Killed and a Half-Dozen Others Badly Injured.

The second section of the west-bound fast mail on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad was wrecked at New Cumberland Junction, near Steubenville, Ohio. Two men were instantly killed, one was fatally wounded and eight others were more or less hurt. The train at the time of the accident was running at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour. The track has been in bad condition since the flood in the first of weeks before, and such a high rate of speed has only been possible at great risk. When nearing the junction on a share curve three postal cars left the track and went over the embankment, killing two, and serious wounding all but two of those in them. The list of killed and injured is as follows:

Killed—J. H. Payne, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Bailey, Edinburgh, Ill.; S. R. McFarland, Mansfield, Pa. Wounded—W. S. Bolton, New York; Thos. Ryan, Chicago; Jas. J. E. Mathews, Indianapolis; Elmer Bonner, New Cumberland, W. Va.; Jas. Bonner, New Cumberland, W. Va.; Edward Ferguson, Ill.; A. E. Hunter, Minerville, Ohio; Mont Schenck, Steubenville, Ohio. McFarland and Schenck are brakemen. The rest are all postal clerks.

BURKE INDICTED.

The Grand Jury Finds It Was One of the Cronin Conspirators.

Martin Burke, alias Delaney, arrested at Winnipeg for complicity in the Cronin murder, has been indicted by the special Grand Jury at Chicago investigating the case. The additional evidence needed to satisfy the Grand Jury was furnished by Hakes Morcusan, the Swedish expressman who transferred the furniture from 117 Clark street to 1887 Lake View avenue. When the group picture of Irishmen around Tim Cronin's monument in Mount Olivet Cemetery, taken at the time of its dedication, was shown him, Mortesen thought that Burke's miniature was that of one of the men who hired him to transport the furniture. Then the photograph engraged from this picture was shown him, and in regard to tale larger photograph Mortesen was more certain.

PENNSYLVANIA AND LICENSE.

Prohibition Defeated in the Keystone State by a Large Majority.

Pennsylvania voted on the 19th inst. on the question of the adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and returns from sixty-four of the sixty-seven counties show a majority of 164,165 against the amendment. The counties not heard from are Cameron, Clinton and Elk. The contest voted also on the question of the adoption of an amendment providing for a court of four-tiny counties—not including Allegheny—and the majority of 45,000 in favor of it. The rural districts have voted steadily against this amendment, and, unless the most conservative estimates are wrong, the poll tax will remain in force.

RHODE ISLAND FOR LICENSE.

The People Repeal the Prohibitory Amendment.

The fifth amendment to the Constitution of Rhode Island, which is a prohibitory amendment—was repealed by a vote of 5,402 more than the three-fifths of the total vote necessary to carry the amendment. The question before the people was the adoption of an amendment repealing the prohibitory amendment adopted three years ago. The vote stands: Approve, 28,449; reject, 9,885. In 1886, when the amendment was adopted, the vote, which was about 16,000 smaller, stood: Approve, 15,316; reject, 9,230. The vote will be officially counted on or before the first Monday in June, as required by proclamation on or before July 20.

AN IMPORTANT "SUSPECT."

Martin Burke's Photograph Identified by Many Persons.

Martin Burke, the young Irishman under arrest at Winnipeg on one of the murderers of Dr. Cronin, is perhaps the most important "suspect" who has yet been placed under lock and key. His photograph has been identified by the Carlisle at Chicago as the gentleman who hired a wagon and carried the cottage on North Ashland avenue, and Hakan Mortensen, the expressman, as the man who employed him to carry the furniture from the flat at 117 South Clark street to the cottage.

SIMON CAMERON SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Veteran Prostrated with Paralysis of the Right Arm and Side.

Gen. Simon Cameron is prostrated at his home, Donegal Springs, Pa., with paralysis of the right arm and side and his condition is critical. Ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh and his wife and Mrs. Cameron are hastening to his bedside, are with him.

HOLOCAUST IN BOSTON.

A Fireworks Establishment Burned—Five Known to Have Perished.

A disastrous fire, accompanied by a serious loss of life, occurred in the fireworks establishment of Heyer Bros., at Sumner and Hawley streets, Boston. Five dead bodies have been taken from the ruins, and one other person received injuries which will probably result fatally.

Mormon Converts Arrive.

Among the 75 Mormon passengers landed at Castle Garden, New York, the other day by the steamer Wyoming, were 385 Mormon proselytes, under the guidance of Elder Ellis and Anderson. They were carefully called out from the other passengers and transferred to the old Dominion line steamer, en route for Utah by way of Norfolk, Va.

Senator from New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire Senate and House voted separately for a United States Senator and elected W. E. Chandler, the Republican candidate, on the first ballot. The Senate stood: Chandler, 18; Harry Bingham, 6. The vote in the House was: Chandler, 163; Harry Bingham, 102; E. F. McKey, 2; J. H. Gallinger, 1; D. Knowles, 1.

Floods in France.

The rivers above Lyons have overflowed banks and partially submerged the town of Bar-Le-Duc, in the department of Meuse, France, and the surrounding country. Many houses have been undermined and destroyed, and crops and vineyards have been ruined.

Three Drowned at a Crossing.

John Mapie, a farmer, attempted to ford Simonton Creek, near North Manchester, Ind., in the wagon with him were his wife and three children. Near the middle of the stream the wagon was overturned and Mrs. Maple and two children were drowned.

Christian Scientists Incorporate.

At Syracuse, N. Y., the Christian Scientists have filed articles of incorporation under the name of the "Syracuse Church of Christ." It is reported that there have been a number of deaths among persons treated by the Christian healers.

The Tempest.

"The Tempest," after undergoing a rehearsal for a week, opened at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, on Monday, under the personal supervision of the veteran manager of the house, and will occupy the boards for several weeks.

Shoe Factory Employes Strike.

Owing to a strike of the cutters, laster, and cutters, Sampson's shoe factory at North Adams, Mass., has been closed. It is feared that the strike will become general in the town.

Colored Sons of America.

The Patriotic Order Sons of America, at their session in Washington, decided to form colored camps of the order, and placed such organization in the hands of the executive committee of the order.

Martin Burke's Accomplice.

Patrick Cooney is believed by the Chicago police to have been the accomplice of Martin Burke in the Cronin murder. Cooney left Chicago the evening of Dr. Cronin's funeral and his present whereabouts are unknown.

Caught a Swindler in Canada.

A young Hebrew, supposed to be Samuel Jakerson, has been arrested at Toronto for being implicated in the clothing swindle at Springfield, M. T. Extradition proceedings for the recently passed Weldon act will be taken.

Raceland Wins the Suburban.

The Suburban handicap, run at the Sheepshead Bay (N. Y.) track, was won by Mr. Belmont's Raceland, covering the mile and a quarter in 2:06 1-4. The Chamberlain's Terra Cotta was second, and George Rennard's Kenilworth third.

Could Not Hold Them.

Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court at New York discharged Jacob Sharp and Broadwell, arrested on the charge of complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin, on the ground that there was no evidence on which to hold them.

Killed by Lightning's Stroke.

While out driving with a companion near Springfield, Mo., Clarence Turner was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His companion was severely shocked, but recovered.

Violating the Interstate Law.

It is reported that owing to making of discriminating rates, criminal proceedings against the Minneapolis, South Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway have been ordered by the Interstate Commission.

Fink Has Resigned.

Albert Fink, the trunk line commissioner, has resigned his position. It is believed that the refusal of the Baltimore & Ohio road to abide by the rules of the association lines led to Mr. Fink's resignation.

Judge Gaff Passes Away.

Judge Thomas T. Gaff, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, who was Judge Advocate General under McClellan and at one time presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals, is dead, aged 75 years.

John Gilbert, the Well-Known Actor, Dead.

John Gilbert, the well-known actor, died in Boston on the 17th inst. Mr. Gilbert had been on the stage for many years, and as a player of "old men's" parts was considered one of the greatest artists in the profession.

Paymaster Smith Pleads Guilty.

Paymaster Smith, who disappeared from the United States ship Essex during the centennial festivities, has pleaded guilty to a charge of absenting himself without leave before a navy-yard court-martial.

The President on I.L.D.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon President Harrison and Secretary Noble by the trustees of Miami University at Oxford, O., of which institution they are both graduates.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime	$4.25	$4.60
Common	2.00	3.75
HOGS—Packing and Shippers	4.50	4.80
Light	3.60	3.90
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.79	.79½
No. 3 Spring	.70	.72
CORN—No. 2	.32	.32½
OATS—No. 2	.22	.22½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.15	.16
EGGS—Fresh Western	.12½	.12½
PORK—Mess	10.00	10.25
BUTTER—Choice new per tub	2.00	2.25
PORK—Mess	11.00	11.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.74	.75
CORN—No. 3	.32	.33
OATS—No. 2 White	.27	.28
RYE—No. 1	.57	.58
BARLEY—No. 2	.59	.61
PORK—Mess	11.50	11.75
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.50	4.25
HOGS	4.50	4.65
SHEEP	3.25	4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78	.78½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.32	.32½
OATS—No. 2 White	.27	.27½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80	.80
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.32	.32
OATS—Cash	.24	.25
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	4.00	4.85
HOGS	4.50	5.00
SHEEP	4.00	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83	.83½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.36	.36½
OATS—Mixed Western	.28	.29
PORK—New Mess	10.00	10.25
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3.50	4.50
HOGS	4.50	4.75
SHEEP	3.50	4.00
CORN—No. 2	.31	.32
OATS	.22	.23
RYE—No. 2	.56	.57
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	3.50	4.50
HOGS	4.35	4.75
SHEEP	3.50	4.50
LAMBS	5.00	6.00
CINCINNATI.		
HOGS	3.50	4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.82	.83
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.36	.36½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.26	.26½
RYE—No. 2	.57	.58
PORK—Mess	10.00	10.25
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Good	3.75	4.00
Medium	3.25	3.75
Common	2.50	3.00
HOGS—Choice	4.55	4.60
Medium	4.45	4.50
SHEEP	3.00	4.00

ANNALS OF TANGLETON!

To the Dere Reedin Publick: I never in all my life saw a gossip. I skon such a gossip—an if I thought it was nothing like gossip to relish sum of my stored-up memerys of our town an people, why, nothin could hire me to tite these papers.

It kinder kills time in the long evenings, when I set here, my lonesome, with only my cat for company; for who ever kin an old maid that doesn't have a cat?

I hev know wimmen that was sorry the hardest bin content to stay single, an pin there faith to dumb critters.

Our town wasent allus called Tangleton. Old Jerry Smith was among the first settlers, an he was rich and owned most of the land and hossed things, so it was Smithville in its infancy, so to speak.

Before the war it dident amount to much; but after the fitin begun, an the farmers found it a good place to ship thare crops, bizness jest took a boom.

Runnin along on the north side was a big bluf, an near the foot of it was the railroad track, an about a mile to the south was the river. Jest midway between them was the town.

Main St. begun at the rale-road an run strate down to the river, but in early times there was very lit bilitin beyond the canal.

The biggest store for a long spell was kep by Doc Williams an Miles Alexander, the Doc was a quiet sort of man, but Mr. Alexander was a large, jovial feeling man, an goodnesse! how he did like to hear himself talk!

The kep a barl of whisky in the cellar, an strangers went down an helped themselves. An when they hadent bin of men tha was, them farmers from the Bend jest thare.

Then down near the canal thare was another store kep by a firm—Ricketts and Brown. Tha, too, was down with the whisky, and got thare share of trade.

Main street begun to bild up fast, with all sorts of stores. The rich was mostly bilt up an from the ground, an a body had to run up a lot of steps to get into em.

Eany one not blessed with sense wher he sat at home thinkin he never minded the steps.

Old Jerry Smith was a queer sort; when sum one wood ask him wha he want to by a lot, the old man wood mp an say thes price of it. I kin jest hit chance of selling: unless I'll know jest how I am faced with the hole.

With old Jerry to hed the fitt with sum big fogeys, the Catholics soon got numerous enough to bild a church, an tha put it on the hill. Nor long after a school house was bilt not far from it.

But it was awful hard work to clime up thare every day.

That home did dosty till the town begun to bum. Then a man came an a new district sooth of the canal an bilt a school-house thare, an sumtimes thare was a mesin in tha school house. But most of the preechin was din in the Town Hall.

When the war was endid an our men folks got home—all that was left to cum—thare bin considerable more. How fast the bildins sprung up—jest like mushrooms!—an it must be sad, sum of em hadent much better faults qualities.

Thare was lodges for Masons an Oddfellows—thare wus lots of odd fellows in our town, but I dident hev time to gettin up a lodge—an a temperance society.

So much free whisky rather got our town a bad name, an we was goin to try our level best to reform it. But Tangleton was a good grane market, an the farmers wood cum thare an hav thare dram, too; so we hed to content ourselves with tryin to save our own boys an men.

In the Town Hall, the Methodist sisters used to pleasy yung men wot temperance, an when the Baptists hed it tha preached up water, but somehow tha found it hard to fite grain whisky. Sum of our folks wus gettin tired of town hall and skool-house meetins, an as tha was makin money, tha thought tha wood go out on some hills in religion. He tell about that part next time.

JUNIPER BERRY.

The First Greenback.

Gaddis, a Cincinnati hack-driver, treasures a dollar bill of the first greenback issue. The *Enquirer* of that city tells that Salmon P. Chase, while Secretary of the Treasury, visited Cincinnati.

"Shine, sir!" shouted Gaddis, then a bootblack, to a stranger in the Burnet House lobby.

"Do your prettiest," said the gentleman with a smile, "and I'll give you my photograph."

The boy did not fall in very heartily with the proposition, as he had no particular use for photographs of his customers, but he concluded to earn the money he took the job. At the finish, the gentleman handed the boy a brand new one-dollar bill.

"That's my photograph," said he, walking away.

The boy glanced from his customer to the bill in momentary perplexity. Then the strong resemblance which his customer bore to the vignette in one corner of the greenback caught his eye, and he knew that the Secretary of the Treasury had been having a little fun with him at his own expense.

THOUSANDS of persons in Asia and some parts of America subsist upon the seeds of various species of water-lilies.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

The Aim of Legislation.

An Extra Session to Be Called—The Minority to Be Threatened by Radical Revision of the Rules and Many Vicious Measures Enacted.

(Washington special to Chicago Herald.)

One of the leading members of the House has just had a talk with the President in regard to the holding of a special session of Congress, and he found Mr. Harrison fully convinced of the importance of having a beginning made before the first Monday in December. The President said he intended to call the special session for October 15. The Republican programme is an extensive one, and the country will find it an expensive one also. The dominant party's solicitude for an extra session means simply that the leaders feel compelled to make an effort to pay the debts they contracted last fall, and they know that with their narrow margin in the House they can hardly expect to accomplish so much in a session of Congress beginning at the usual time.

The tariff is constantly urged as the reason for an extra session, but this is little more than a pretense. The moneyed Republicans, who want the revenues reduced, are not numerous enough to secure an extra session. While a good portion of the Republicans want to raise the revenue by other duties, they are too well contented with the present situation to bother themselves much about an extra session. The Republicans also first at the prospect of the Democratic House. To do this they want to change the rules so that the majority will be more power, and then they want to unseat a number of Democrats, and so that Republican contestants. But the rules cannot easily be changed.

The Republicans have talked over their programmes among themselves and have decided that it is partly dissolved by the events of the last long session. It is not to force the fight on the changes of rules, but to start in on some legislation that will provoke the Democratic opposition, and let the House in this way drift into a dead-lock. After this has been kept up a while it is calculated that there will begin to be a demand from the country for a change of rules that will enable the majority to legislate. The Republicans encouraged the filibustering of last long session of Congress in the expectation, which was partially realized, that the result would be such a demand for a change of rules that would enable them in doing what they pleased when they got into power. After the Republicans have forced Democrats into opposition and have made the country look upon them as obstructionists their opportunity will have arrived, and they will fix up a set of rules by which the minority will be completely shorn of power. After this and they will break the Democratic filibuster and adopt rules by one of which Republican Speakers have always been anxious, and they expect to justify themselves before the country on the plea that the House was dead-locked and that something had to be done to enable it to exercise any of its functions.

The Republicans will then be in position to go on with their legislative programme, in which the revision of the tariff in the interest of those manufacturers who formed last year's campaign fund is merely an incident. There will be a pension for a general scaling up of pensions and a general service pension bill. There will be a bill for the free coinage of silver, a Blair educational bill for the purpose of breaking down local self-government and fastening the grip of the Republican administration upon the South; and to make the latter even more certain there will be the piece de resistance of the Republican menu—an election law which will give the Republican administration full control over all elections in the South. This is the scheme which the Republican leaders have been talking over with the President, and on which they and he are agreed. It is the knowledge that no such programme can be carried through without bitter and prolonged resistance that makes the Republicans impatient for an extra session. As they look at the matter, the popular verdict last fall was that the present tariff was all right, and they would not regard, and do not generally regard, the revision of custom house duties as a matter that there is any haste about. But the silencing of the minority through a change of rules and the subjection of Southern local elections to the White House on the Bill Chandler plan will take time, and it is on this account that Congress is to meet six weeks earlier than usual.

Wool.

Last year, at this time, the "groaning unutterable" of wool-buyers of the Republican persuasion were heard, to the effect that under a Democratic administration, and the tendency of the Mills bill, the price of wool would be low. The manufacturing interest and the farmer was cast to the wolf to run. If all this was changed, and the protection party succeeded, wool would bear a good price, and the farmers could roll in woolly wealth. Whether persuaded by this talk or not, the granger States voted for and elected the President whose administration was to produce this happy change. The Mills bill was defeated, and another put in the way of passing which promised more protection on wool. The Treasury Department, also, began the attempt to "bull" the price by drawing the lines on waste and woolen goods tighter, bringing certain classes under higher duties. The season comes round again, and instead of the promised thirty or thirty-five cents per pound, we see wool sticking at the old price of last year, and moving slowly. The same old rule prevails—the manufacturers must buy a part of their wool abroad, where they can make the price, they will endeavor to recover the excess they have to pay there, by paying the less at home, where they can and do make the price. The wool-buyers are silent this year. Like boys caught in mischief, they have nothing to say.—*Portland Sentinel.*

TO SUCCEED MR. OBERLY.

Thomas J. Morgan, One of Harrison's Old Indiana Lieutenants, Made Indian Commissioner.

(Washington special)

The number of men whom President Harrison has appointed to other places than they wanted is conspicuously large. In most of these cases there is no reason known to the public why, as long as they were to be appointed, they were not selected for some of the places they sought. The President has added to this list the name of T. J. Morgan, of Rhode Island, who is the Superintendent of Schools in his State and who was recently appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After a careful search for an Indiana man to put in the office now held by Mr. Oberly, he found Mr. Morgan in Rhode Island. In addition to the claim of Indiana to be the first in the further advantage of having been a Lieutenant in the President's regiment, and of being a soldier in the war, it was concerned, there was no occasion in the office of Indian Affairs why the selected himself with so much industry, intelligence and success to the work of his office as Mr. Oberly has during the eight months he has held the position, and the President has been appealed to by friends of the Indians all over the country to rise above partisan considerations in this one case and retain in charge of the Indians a man whose fitness was established, although he was a Democrat, instead of intrusting the care of the nation to some one whose qualifications were problematical. It has happened in a Republican. The President might possibly have disregarded the claims of the Republican party in this office, but he could not disregard the claims of the Harrison party.

Protection in New England.

A manufacturing company from Delaware, Ohio, recently sent circulars to dealers for a contract to furnish the iron to build a 330 feet of fence on a new bridge at Boston. The fact is significant as showing the factor which the tariff is becoming in the iron trade. It also serves to more forcibly impress upon the iron men of Massachusetts the obstacles which the tariff places in the way of profitably conducting their business in that State. The tariff on coal and the tariff on ore have crowded the Massachusetts iron industry out of the wall, and the coal and iron barons of Pennsylvania have reaped the benefit. Now, a Republican protection also to meet, New England iron men will be worse off than ever. In 1880 New England produced 170,000 tons of rolled iron and steel; in 1887 only 102,000 tons, a falling off of 40 per cent. From 1880 to 1887 50 per cent. of the rolling mills of Maine died, 20 per cent. in Connecticut, 50 per cent. in Rhode Island and 36 per cent. in Massachusetts. The time is rapidly approaching when the lowest demand in any part of the country for the iron raw materials will come from New England.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Proverb for Consideration.

Mr. Wanamaker is now engaged in the examination of the question whether less work can be done on Sunday in any of the offices under his control. We respectfully ask Mr. Wanamaker to consider the following statement made by his chief and binding on himself: "Only the interest of the public service should suggest removals from office." This statement was meant as a promise to obtain votes, and did obtain them, and Mr. Wanamaker holds his own place in consequence. The promise has been broken in his department since he took possession in the average about 900 times a week. Would it not be well to reduce the amount of this evil work done on week days before taking up the Sabbatarian matter? There is an old proverb that ought to be of some authority with this administration and cannot be too soon considered: "A righteous man hateth lying, but a wicked man is loathsome and cometh to shame."—*New York Times.*

Democratic Gains in Indiana.

The returns from the elections of School Superintendents in all the counties of the State have been received here, and gains for the Democrats are conceded. Two years ago the elections resulted in the choice of forty-two Democrats and fifty Republicans. In the elections of Monday the Democrats secured forty-nine Superintendents, the Republicans forty-two, and the Independents one, a net gain of nine for the Democrats and a Republican loss of ten.—*Indianapolis Special.*

GAG LAW IN CONGRESS.

PLANS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTISAN LEADERS.

The programme of the twenty-second annual session of the Michigan Press Association, which meets at Grand Rapids on July 9, 10 and 11, will be as follows.

July 9—Tuesday, 10 a. m.—Meeting of Executive Committee at Morton House.

2 p. m.—Business session, opening with prayer, followed by address of welcome; response; annual address by President Jas. Vaughan; appointment of committees; address by Thomas Ryan, of Ionia, on "Our Profession;" address by Mrs. M. Ingersoll, on "Our Duty to Ourselves;" 3 p. m.—Business session, consisting of the report of Committee on Order of Price Associations, report of Committee on Legislation, report of Mich. W. Typo's Protective Union, and address by "M. Quad" (C. B. Lewis).

July 10—Wednesday, 9 a. m.—Business session, Paper subject not known; H. McIlwain of *Tuscan-Herald*, read Reports. Two papers by parties yet to be selected. Paper by Geo. W. Dickinson, of Lansing.

2 p. m.—Business session; "N. R.—The O. W. Ds. Scissors Bill," by Geo. W. Dickinson; recently has tendered the usual hospitalities of the City of Lansing to the Press Association, and it is now incumbent on the members of the association during their stay, to "pay back the compliment." 3 p. m.—Side school lower and to soldiers' Home.

7:30 p. m.—Business session.

7:45 p. m.—Business session for the report of Committee on Memorial and Resolution and for the reading of the Secretary and Treasurer. Electing of officers, followed by "PI" reminiscences, reminiscences of Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Joseph and others at Fisher's Hotel, ending with a supper at Fisher's Hotel, ending with a supper at Fisher's Hotel.

The little village of Baraga raised nearly $1,000 for the benefit of the Johnstown sufferers.

The corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic Polish Church at Alpena, Mich., has been laid. The former church was burned at the big fire last year. The new will be a much finer structure than the old one.

—Henry S. Wilson, an East Saginaw businessman, has bought 15,000 acres of cypress timber in Florida.

—In the Eaton (Ingham County) shooting affray, the coroner's jury returned a verdict that "Elisey Doughlass came to his death from a gunshot wound from the h

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription to send an receipt, the word never performs going to it all the attention required for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes any misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

REPORTS OF SCHOOLS.

Report of Charlevoix Public Schools for the Year Ending June 14th, 1889.

The following is the report of the Charlevoix public schools for the year ending June 14th, as furnished by Prof. H. M. Ross, principal:

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department	89
Second department	49
Third department	49
Fourth department	49
Fifth, grammar section	60
Fifth, high school	43
Total	301

AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	80·4
Second department	47·6
Third department	47·6
Fourth department	41·8
Fifth, grammar section	57·3
Fifth, high school	38·3
Average	289·0

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	8256
Second department	4856
Third department	5256
Fourth department	5842
Fifth, grammar section	6840
Fifth, high school	6027
Total	36613

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	1879
Second department	1144
Third department	1144
Fourth department	1016
Fifth, grammar section	1878
Fifth, high school	845
Total	7866

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	52·11
Second department	44·46
Third department	44·46
Fourth department	41·27
Fifth, grammar section	51·33
Fifth, high school	35·77
Total	258·87

CASES TARDY.

First department	86
Second department	29
Third department	35
Fourth department	3
Fifth, grammar section	5
Fifth, high school	5
Total	171

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	92·65
Second department	96·55
Third department	96·55
Fourth department	97·61
Fifth, grammar section	95·38
Fifth, high school	93·24
Average	95·32

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during Spring term:

Second department—Ida Patten.
Third department—Roy Washburn, Katie Kirkpatrick.
Fourth department—Wallace Newman, Hiram Ross, Lillie Newman, Mamie McNeill, Ida Ross, Ella Ross.
Fifth department, grammar section—Clare McCartney, Lillian Eaton, Henry Wood, Fred Myers, Mary Holmes, Ernest Pumiea, Eva Smith, Joseph Sowyrin, Emma Lamphear, Frank Ross, Ada Ross.
Fifth department, high school—Alva Litrant, Lulu Curley, Angie Woodcock, Ada Sowyrin, Carrie Williams, Edith Washburn, Jessie Nichols, Minnie Cooper, Geo. Newman.

The following named pupils have been present and punctual every day during the entire year:

High school—Ada M. Litrant, N. R. Washburn, John Nichols, Geo. H. Newman.
Grammar grades—Ernest Pumiea, Eva Smith, Lillian E. Eaton, Mary Holmes.
Fifth department—Wallace Newman, Hiram Ross, Lillie Newman.
Third department—Katie Kirkpatrick, Roy Washburn.
Second department—Ida Patten.
Total 16.

Of this number, N. R. Washburn and Geo. H. Newman have won the proud distinction of having been neither absent nor tardy for four consecutive school years.

The successful experiment of a steamer built expressly for carrying oil in bulk from New York to Rotterdam opens up a new field in lake freights. The new steamer was built at New Castle and is 304 feet long with 3,500 tons capacity. Her oil pumps are of the Worthington type and their delivering capacity 600 tons per hour. The great lakes offer a fine opportunity for carrying oil in bulk, and now that the trial has been made and proved satisfactory it is likely steamers and sail craft built expressly for the trade will soon find their places in the inland of marine.

"Protection fills the dinner pail," is what Carnegie, the great steel baron, told his men in the campaign last fall, when he wanted them to all vote the republican ticket. The other day when he cut the wages of his operatives 20 per cent and compelled every man to sign an agreement to accept the reduction for three years, he didn't explain how the dinner pail would be filled during that time.—Grand Rapids Leader.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Salt, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best medicine. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony—this the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at F. G. Hipp & Co.'s drug store. 2

He Got Away With It.

A short old man in a long gray beard with an armful of Christmas greens through Fulton market noon and stopped at a stall of grapes were displayed. "How you are?" yell pointing to open basket. Concords, Catawbas and market, for half the price. The small man stepped demure so as to free his faithfully pulled off a bunch in a basket of Concords, he tried a bunch of Catawbas, and began on

The fruit vender, who with a customer, now short man's actions with. "How much for grapes?" asking, eating a bunch. "Forty cents a basket." "Too much," said the old man, away two more Concords. "Are you a wholesale dealer?" "No." "Own a vineyard, maybe?" "No." "Where did you learn to be a Dealer?" "Well, see here, old man, I'm not about a pound and a half of cents, or I'll tin that beard of yours, and then you don't want no grapes around here."—New York Sun.

The Cane's Use.

No Fears for a Famine.

It is claimed that a great deal of the western corn crop is being used for fuel, the farmers burning it in their stoves instead of using coal. This is encouraging to drought stricken Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, for if they can burn corn in the stoves instead of using it for food there will be no famine in those states, for the corn crop is so large that even if the farmers should burn all the corn they could not consume the immense quantity of corn that is left over from last year. The fact that the corn is being used for fuel in the western states is a good sign for the farmers, for it shows that they are not in need of the corn for food, and that they have plenty of other kinds of food to live upon, and that they are not in need of money to buy other kinds of food with. The fact that the corn is being used for fuel also shows that the farmers are not in need of money with which to buy fuel with, and that they are able to burn their corn instead of being compelled to sell it for what it will bring in order to raise money with which to buy fuel with. The fact that the western farmers are able to burn their corn in their stoves instead of being able to sell it for what it will bring is a good sign for the farmers, for it shows that they are not in need of money with which to buy other things with, and that they are able to live on their farms without being compelled to sell their corn for what it will bring in order to raise money with which to buy other things with. The fact that the western farmers are able to burn their corn in their stoves instead of being able to sell it for what it will bring is a good sign for the farmers, for it shows

PRAY MUCH.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Pray much! God loves a sweet, independent spirit.
That owes itself too weak to walk alone.
Sometimes to ways mysterious and unknown.
Their answers come: but surely as the light
Hears the calm calling, and dispels the night,
So do those blessed messengers on high
Hear when we cry.

Pray much! The friends with whom we hold joyous fellowship
Exert a subtle influence hour by hour.
Turn often, then, with soulful supplications
To those celestial counsels. By their power
Shall we be lifted, if we choose to be lifted.
That by the strength of very many falls;
Then shall become a victor in the field
When others yield.

Pray much! Each day allow thyself a season
For close companionship with unseen aims;
Put by the world, thy pride, thy stubborn reason;
Keep nothing but humility and love.
As one is charged by magnets, so thy soul
Will be drawn upward by the centrals real
Have all its wanderings; till it glows with faith
Like a star, and conquers death.

MERIDEN, CONN.

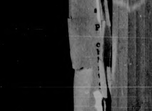
ONE ARM—TWO SLEEVES.

BY ALEN. DUKE BAILIE.

In the beautiful Roanoke valley of Virginia the Pryor family had lived for a century, respected as ever they were, but the fortunes of war had left them but little of their former fortune of money. One treasure they possessed, however, in an only child, a daughter, upon whom her romantic father had inflicted the name of Aretha.

This was too much for the good people of that section, and as she was such a bright, rosy-polly little kitten of a creature, "Pass" she was called by her father, and "Pass" she was to all her friends and neighbors.

Adjoining the Pryvear estate was that of old man Holmes, and Walter, his son, was as brave and ambitious a young fellow as ever carried heart, eyes, and tongue in a most presentable anatomy. He was not satisfied with the humdrum, sleepy life of the village, and when offered a position, at sixteen years of age, in a great machine shop in the North, he eagerly say, we don't want no gal around here."—New Yo



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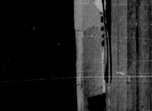


No Fears for s.

It is claimed that a best and that western turn corncobs this whet encouraging to drought Iowa, Illinois and Wisc nothing but cobs three li breaks, where the cobs lats, we contemplate t markable degree of co

At the S

Trapper—Hello! Where come from!

Apparition—Just climbed up from the Pacific express down below. How far is it to the next station?

St——— ——! —Philadelphia Times.

A LAND OF STRAWBERRIES.

BY O. L. C.

It was not a good type of the Canton Seminary students, yet he was one of them who, at table set for ten but occupied by only about half so many, by intriguing and misrepresentation of appetites succeeded in having all the surplus strawberries passed to him, and with a voracity that bespoke a carnal mind, devoured all.

That night, when he came to Dreamland, he found it flooded with strawberries. There were great cities in which people did nothing but eat, buy, and sell strawberries. Mobs stood him with strawberries. He fled, and in fleeing, he ran into a garden of strawberries. His feet became entangled in the vines, and he was became serpents that coiled about him and devoured him. And again, he was running across a great plain and a huge strawberry fell from the heavens and crushed him. But he came into existence again and found himself fleeing before a frightful monster, and roar! It is overtaking him. The earth suddenly yawns beneath him—he is falling, falling, falling until he lands in a pit of strawberries. He writhes and struggles and shoots in terrible agony, and finally is smothered in strawberries.

But no amount of horror can annihilate his individuality, and he dies a thousand and ten horrible deaths. Finally the great day of reckoning comes and he is condemned—to eat strawberries forever.

WORK OF THE WITS.

SINGLE stickers—One-cent stamps.

FEW people are ashamed of their own woman's work, yet they are always ready to help her to slight.

IT is not strange that the Viceroy of China is ill. Forty-seven doctors are attending him.

THE EMPEROR of China has a new umbrella which requires the strength of ten men to carry it. He evidently does not intend to have "it taken by mistake."

A CONVICT in the Connecticut State Prison has privately confided to the warden the fact that he is a guilty man. It is needless to say that the warden was astounded.

YOUNG Mr. Bibber, when asked by his musical lady companion why he went out between the acts of the "Meistersinger," frankly replied, "To get an opera glass.

Yes—So you've been married a year! Now, say, Gus, honest Injun, does your wife great you as warmly as she did at first? Gus—Warmly? She fires up every time I open my mouth.

The lawyer at home: "Amelia, in sure and put away at once everything that is of any value, because the thief has just escaped." Amelia: "Is the chicken dinner ready to come to dinner?"

BISHOP GULLEN—Miss Autumn, I hear you are an earnest student of the Bible. What is your opinion, in the most interesting line of Holy Writ? Miss Autumn (promptly)—Behold the bride-groom cometh.

ON Sunday morning: Miss Travis—Papa, I think you should be very with a fish pole over your shoulder! I shall go right and tell your father. Where is he? Johnny (innocently)—He is in the garden diggin' the bait.

CHARLES—Who is she?—Gawdge. My fiancee. Charles—Pshaw! I thought you had more taste. I would offer a gift of a pair of gold dress with a green back to it. Gawdge—It's the green back to her in her pocket-book I'm after, dear boy.

"Did you read dear John's obituary in this week's *Shroud?* Oh, it was simply awful! It said he had gone to a better home, and now I know all my boarders will be leaving. What is a poor lone widow to do?"

MRS. GRESHAM—I want to purchase a scarf for my husband. What would you suggest? The obliging clerk—What style of a man is he—what is his build? Mrs. Gresham—He is of full build. The obliging clerk—Ah, indeed! What do you say to bottle green!

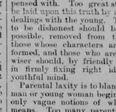
A WITTY as well as a soft answer will sometimes turn away wrath. Charles Burdett, the Mahdiment, is the model of an anti-slavery speech, was struck by a rotten egg full in the face. Pausing to wipe away the contents of the missile, he said calmly: "I have always maintained that hens were stimulants and are very unsound." The crowd roared, and he was no longer molested.

A YOUNG man of Nantucket, becoming engaged recently, was desirous of presenting his intended with a ring appropriately inscribed, but being at a loss what to have engraved upon it, he called upon his father for advice. "Well," said the old man, "put on, 'When this you see, remember me.' The young lady was much surprised a few days after at receiving a beautiful ring with this inscription: "When this you see, remember father."

SCIENTIFIC OSCILLATION.

"Sue," said Tom, "did you hear this?"
"Could it be so hard to trick in?"
"Well, I guess it could."
Always makes the gas flame flicker."
Then experiments they tried
In the interest of science,
And their live as she compiled
Soon had formed a close alliance.
After trials two or three,
Harry as a man in liquor,
"Sue it flicker, Sue!" said he,
"Quelle the middle, I'ut it flicker!"

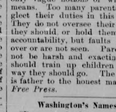
STORM-BEATEN.



First carpet-beater (on the return to work, after lunch)—Now, then, Jimmy, let's finish up this last one in a hurry! Are you ready?

Second carpet-beater—Yep!

First carpet-beater—Then let 'er go!



Husky Shanghai-ssay (the wanderer)—This here loss o' sleep is breakin' me all up!—*Puck.*

Integrity.

"Why is it that it is the good men who go wrong?" asks an exchange. This question is a favorite of the same stamp as one that was formerly current: "Why is it that ministers are so often scapegraces?" The latter has been shown to be grossly unfair in its implication that ministers' sons are, as a whole, unworthy of their fathers and of their training. The reverse is the case. There are exceptions, but these are rare in comparison with the number of sons of ministers who are useful and honored citizens, many of them possessing the noble calling of their fathers.

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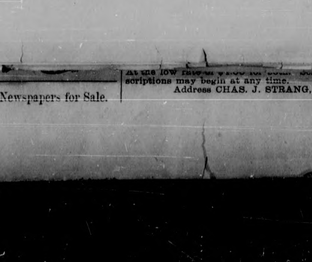

She must go.

But she did not, for the strain proved too much, and when she reached her home, brain fever prostrated her for weeks.

Old Father Holmes made the trip of his life and went to look for his boy. The wife had died some six months before, and he did not return now to write, so they knew nothing of Walter, and there was little but sorrow in the Puryvar household.

Youth helped Pass to again recover in a measure, and she moved listlessly about her home and its duties, ever looking and longing for what it seemed would never come.

It was nearly five months after the departure of old Holmes that one evening she slowly sauntered down the river path where she had met and so often wandered with Walter, her thoughts and heart all full of love and sadness for him, now; her eyes dimmed with tears and her mind far away, when she felt an arm clasped about her waist and knew in that second—even before she could turn her face around—that she was in the embrace of her promised husband.

She did turn, with upraised arms to clasp about his neck in welcome joyous beyond words, when she was staggered by the sight that met her eyes.

It was Walter, her Walter, but what a week; no glorious curls were on that shaven head, his face was pale as death, his cheeks and form shrunken, his eyes dim, and at his side hung an empty sleeve.

He saw the look of terrible astonishment with which the girl regarded him, and, losing his grasp he fell back a pace, saying:

"I beg your pardon. I forgot what a fragment of my former self I now am. Of course you——"

"Oh, Walt! My Walt! Don't talk so, my poor, poor boy," and her arms were about him and she was crying over and kissing him in a strange medley of sorrow and joy.

She soon reassured him that her love was true as of old, and then listened to his story of how he had been in charge of a special train bearing the President and Directors of his road with a large party of friends; how an excursion train, run in violation of orders had collided with them; how he had managed to save his party but been crushed in the ruins of his engine, suffering injuries to his arm which necessitated its amputation, and to his head which rendered him partially insane during all the blank months she had waited, an operation finally restoring his senses. His father had found, watched, and tenderly cared for him, but with his peculiar ways had never thought to write to the people at home.

This was the substance of the tale it took a long time to tell.

"And now dear," said Walter, "the President has offered me the General Managership of the road, with a big salary and a free home. You'll have no grimy faced and handed husband of an engineer, but a fine gentleman with only one arm for two broadcloth sleeves. Will you be satisfied, do you think?"

"I suppose I ought to be good enough to be sorry for your awful misfortune, Walt, but I can't be so very sorry, because I am going to have you now all were to myself, and so I can be happy all the time with fear of those terrible engines. You I love, the empty sleeve I honor." And she kissed it.

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Dion Boucicault's First Play.

Wellington never awaited the arrival of the Prussian at Waterloo with the pale anxiety that the appearance of *Lady Gay Spanker* and *Dolly* in the third act was waited for by that young dramatist. Nobody came, he spoke and conquered. She outranked herself. The hunting speech carried the house by storm. The pace, tempo, and a flecket rose in their seats and cheered. The pit seemed to be on fire. Nothing was heard for several minutes. The author left the house. Up and down, back and forth, he paced, not sensible where he directed his steps, until he found himself on Waterloo Bridge, seated in a recess, trying to cool his face by pressing it against the wet stone balustrade. It was raining, but he did not know it. Then there crept over him the dread that the end of the comedy might change the tide of success. He rose and crept back to the theater; the fifth act was on; there was an omnious silence. * * * The house shook with peal after peal of laughter at the inimitable manner of Mathews. And every fiber of the young author quivered responsively. In a few moments after this the curtain descended. The author had responded again and again to the enthusiastic calls and recalls of the public, when a strange uproar commenced—a din amidst which it seemed impossible to discern what the audience wanted. —*Dion Boucicault, in North American Review.*

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WOMEN IN ENGLISH POLITICS.

How Some Noted English Women Work, Look, Dress and Live—Lady Sandhurst, Jane Cobden, Mrs. Annie Besant and Others.

Notwithstanding our boasted superiority in the evolution of progressive ideas, especially these relating to enfranchisement and class elevation, American women will have to look to their laurels or their English sisters will outstrip them in the race for political suffrage. Whether the English woman uses more or less aggressive methods, or her greater tenacity of purpose than the American, she has apparently with less noise accomplished proportionately greater results in the work of political emancipation. Perhaps her success lies in her beginning at the foot of the ladder. She does not rest the success of her cause upon the lassoing of legislative bodies with eloquent addresses and long petitions, or the gathering together of able, brilliant and attractive women in conventions and societies, to agitate sentiment among the better classes, but she goes into the basement of human existence. Among working women, she establishes industrial schools, free schools, Sunday schools and sewing classes; she leads the people step by step from the darkness of ignorance into a region of at least some intelligence and refinement, and all the while she is insinuating into her cause her personality and ideas. In their gratitude they regard her as a sweetly lovely being in existence again and found himself fleeing before a frightful monster, and roar! It is overtaking him. The earth suddenly yawns beneath him—he is falling, falling, falling until he lands in a pit of strawberries. He writhes and struggles and shoots in terrible agony, and finally is smothered in strawberries.

But no amount of horror can annihilate his individuality, and he dies a thousand and ten horrible deaths. Finally the great day of reckoning comes and he is condemned—to eat strawberries forever.

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COUNSEL OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

The People of Oakland County Wild with Excitement.

POONTIAC, MICH., March 16, 1897.

On the 10th day of December, 1896, I came from Detroit to this city to visit my parents and was taken suddenly ill. My colleagues, Drs. Gibbs and Gibbs, of Detroit, advised a careful examination of my case, formed a council, and named as counsellor, Dr. McGraw, of Detroit. They met in council Dec. 15th, made a careful examination, and pronounced my disease an Cancer of the Liver, and stated that there was no hope for me, and it was impossible to cure me. The pain was very severe and Dr. Gabrelli continued his visits, administering quieting powders. A swelling or bunch had formed on my side, and I was very low, and had failed, and I had given up all hopes of recovery. But having heard of Hobson's Rheumatic Syrup (recd. Jan. 1, 1897, and bought a bottle of the syrup from Mr. Peter Schantz, a druggist of this place, and took it as directed. About March 1st something broke and the swelling commenced to go down, until it has almost disappeared. Up to this date I have taken two and one-half bottles of the Syrup, and have so far recovered that I can walk around the house, and am truly rejoicing that I am (not being relieved of such terrible pain, and desiring to acknowledge the benefit I have received in using your Syrup, I send you this statement, hoping you will use it so that others who are afflicted may be benefited and rejoiced from pain as I have been. Very truly,

CHARLES A. SPIER.

PONTIAC, MICH., March 16, 1897.

This is to certify that Mr. Charles A. Spier, of this city, has lived with me the greater part of his case, as I have worked for his landlord and know his condition.

JOHN SPIER.

The undersigned certify that they are well acquainted with Charles A. Spier, whose signature appears above. Can just say we have no hesitation in saying that any statement made by him can be relied upon as being true in every particular.

HARTUNG & BERENDT, Druggists, Orion, Mich.

Editor Weekly *Review* and Justice of the Peace, Orion, Mich.

ORION, MICH., March 19, 1897. Postmaster.

"HOW LONG do mosquitoes live?" asks a correspondent. That depends a good deal on the kind of fellow they light on.—*Burlington Free Press.*

100 Ladies Wanted.

And 100 men to call daily on any druggist with a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the liver, stomach, bowels, blood and kidneys. Free sample medicine and desiring up the complexion it shows a marked effect on the skin. Every one pleased. Large size package, 50 cents. At all druggists.

REPUTATION is what men and women think of my character is what God and the angels know of us.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Bound to Kill Them Somehow.

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"No," replied the wife; "they are on the flat roof of the adjoining house."

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National Educational Association.

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Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass, and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

A Multitude of Ailments.

The ailments which afflict the Kidneys and bladder are so numerous that scarcely a day does would fill a space for enumerating the limits of this article. Suffice it to say, that they are both obstinate and dangerous. To their prevention Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is well adapted. The stimulus which it lends to the action of the kidneys when they are sluggish, serves to counteract a tendency in them to lapse, first, into a state of persistent inactivity, and afterwards into one of positive organic disease, which soon destroys their delicate integuments, inflames them and occasions death. A double purpose is served by this diuretic. It promotes the secretion of the urine, and it renders the urine so acid as to prevent the formation of stones, excite fever organic, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Fever and ague, Rheumatism, and dyspepsia are also removed by this medicine of Dubious Character.

He Wanted the Calf Bad.

An old man in Texas was charged with stealing a calf. He was brought up for trial, and he made the following statement to the jury: "I was always taught to be honest, and I have always have been, but when I seed that calf I caved. I never wanted a calf as bad in my life, and you all know that when a man wants a calf he wants him." The jury retired, and the following verdict: "We, the jury, air satisfied that Steve took the calf, but as the feller that owned the animal is considerable of a slouch, we agree to let Steve and make the slouch pay the costs."

A Piece of Her Mind.

A lady correspondent has this to say:

"Mr. Editor, I have a piece of mind to a brazen-faced fellow who is advertising, when it costs them anything, that he will cure them about a year. I suffered a living death for nearly two years with headaches, backache, and a pain stabbed as sharp as a dagger, was being literally dragged out of existence, my memory impaired, life a burden, in despair, I committed the sin of trying an advertised remedy, Dr. Miles' Nervine Prescription, and it restored me to the enjoyment of life again. I want you the publication which, when its knows he can cure, he will not advertise it, but will cure people and make them write letters to the publication, which is a guarantee of the merits of the remedy." Sold by druggists, or address for free book, Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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Hearts in Horses.

Horses in horses primarily originate from a disturbance of function and Sheridan's Condition Powders correct the diagnostic, which is distributed principally to the liver, lungs, and stomach. Certain forms of indigestion give rise to a glutinous appetite, causing a horse not only to eat the food allotted to him but the bedding and litter, in a certain quantity of bulky, innutritious food taken into the stomach produces the functions of this nerve, which is distributed to its walls. If this function of digestion is kept up, it eventually ends in paralysis of the stomach, which is part of the nerve and involves the branches distributed to the lungs, and the latter branches becoming diseased, the lungs extend loss the power of contractibility, so that instead of the horse breathing two to three, is evidenced by the double flank movement to expel the air from the lungs during respiration. Horses on this account are apt to be thought to be fed on food of the best quality and in small bulk. Avoid putting in the feeding fermented hay and musty oats because they are cheap, this is a false economy because causes of heaves. Light, chaffy oats and crushed oats hay are nine tenths of the cause, as a horse must needs eat enormous quantities of it to get a little less than sonsy'ds in order to extract enough nutriment to live upon and keep alive. One quart of oats of first quality more than equals four or five quarts of above alluded to. Heaves are incurable. A post mortem examination of a confirmed case will show a stomach wonderfully enlarged, with its walls considerably attenuated, while the surface of the lungs, which should be smooth, will show discarded sacs, owing to breaking down of the air vesicles. In the advance of the disease can be palliated by giving a horse carefully digested, nutritious food in small quantities. As an evidence of the value of this food, if a heavy horse is turned out on pasture the horse soon begins to fatten so soon, however, as he is again put on dry food, which is not so easily digested, they again return. An ounce of Sheridan's Condition Powders is a gross diet for a horse in this condition.—*H., in Breeders' Gazette.*

The Cotswold Sheep.

Wm. J. Tweedie, of Walton, N. J., says:

"After a long experience with all the different breeds of sheep in this country for the last thirty-five years, and also in Scotland in my younger days, I prefer the Cotswold sheep. If my flock of two flocks together, not over fifty, in a large or even less. Where several hundreds have to be kept in one flock the trouble and expense of the Cotswold sheep can be divided into smaller flocks, both summer and winter.

"The best of the Cotswolds depends largely upon how they are fed and cared for. If properly attended to store ewes should sell on an average 200 pounds, weighing, if not fat, 150 pounds and well cared for, will gradually deteriorate in every season, and remaining, both in weight, wool and fleece.

"The average weight of Cotswold fleece depends on age, feed, ewes or wethers. The fleece of a ewe of three years from one year old to four, with a mixture of flat age in the flock, the most ewe fleece should weigh, when washed clean, twelve pounds, if I have had an average from my own flock of twenty ewes fifteen pounds of wool.

"What is an average price of Cotswold wool? During the war I sold for $1 per pound; of late years I have sold fleece to 40 cents per pound.

"I might add that no other sheep can be made to carry as much fat or meat as the Cotswolds. At four, or 24 months old lambs will weigh 150 pounds or over, live weight. I have had them at five months weigh 140 pounds.

A Contradictory Woman.

She (after a quarrel)—You are a brute! I never want to see your face again. I'm going home to my mother, and I hope you'll never have any luck as long as you live."

He—"Ah! Then you have already changed your mind and will not go home."—*The Tide.*

GOODKEY—As I'm the summer correspondent of the New York *Daily Bloodhound* I suppose your terms to me will be somewhat different from your terms to regular guests. Summer hotel clerk (briskly)—Yes, sir; yes, sir, of course. Our terms to you will be cash in advance.—*New York Weekly.*

CONVICTED beggar—"Your honor, couldn't you change my sentence of imprisonment into a fine? New York *Daily Bloodhound* I suppose your terms to me will be somewhat different from your terms to regular guests. Summer hotel clerk (briskly)—Yes, sir; yes, sir, of course. Our terms to you will be cash in advance.—*New York Weekly.*

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Now.

The benefit to be derived from a good medicine in early spring is undoubted, but many people neglect taking any until the approach or warmer weather, when they will find themselves so weak and low-spirited that a substantial wonder has to overcome that feeling and give the strength necessary to do daily work. Vacation is an nearly longed for by the hard-worked people that a month's escape before rest can be indulged in. To prepare strength and vigor, giving a healthy and vigor throughout the system, nothing equals Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems peculiarly adapted to overcome that prostration so common at this season, and to give life, and while it tones and sustains the system, purifies and invigorates the blood.

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THE peculiarity of Dobbins' Electric Soap is that it sets right on the dirt and stains in clothes and makes them pure as snow, at the same time it preserves the clothes. Have your grocer order it.

NATURE'S special story—The spinal column, continued in our backs.—*Puck.*

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass, and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

Hearts in Horses.

Horses in horses primarily originate from a disturbance of function and Sheridan's Condition Powders correct the diagnostic, which is distributed principally to the liver, lungs, and stomach. Certain forms of indigestion give rise to a glutinous appetite, causing a horse not only to eat the food allotted to him but the bedding and litter, in a certain quantity of bulky, innutritious food taken into the stomach produces the functions of this nerve, which is distributed to its walls. If this function of digestion is kept up, it eventually ends in paralysis of the stomach, which is part of the nerve and involves the branches distributed to the lungs, and the latter branches becoming diseased, the lungs extend loss the power of contractibility, so that instead of the horse breathing two to three, is evidenced by the double flank movement to expel the air from the lungs during respiration. Horses on this account are apt to be thought to be fed on food of the best quality and in small bulk. Avoid putting in the feeding fermented hay and musty oats because they are cheap, this is a false economy because causes of heaves. Light, chaffy oats and crushed oats hay are nine tenths of the cause, as a horse must needs eat enormous quantities of it to get a little less than sonsy'ds in order to extract enough nutriment to live upon and keep alive. One quart of oats of first quality more than equals four or five quarts of above alluded to. Heaves are incurable. A post mortem examination of a confirmed case will show a stomach wonderfully enlarged, with its walls considerably attenuated, while the surface of the lungs, which should be smooth, will show discarded sacs, owing to breaking down of the air vesicles. In the advance of the disease can be palliated by giving a horse carefully digested, nutritious food in small quantities. As an evidence of the value of this food, if a heavy horse is turned out on pasture the horse soon begins to fatten so soon, however, as he is again put on dry food, which is not so easily digested, they again return. An ounce of Sheridan's Condition Powders is a gross diet for a horse in this condition.—*H., in Breeders' Gazette.*

The Cotswold Sheep.

Wm. J. Tweedie, of Walton, N. J., says:

"After a long experience with all the different breeds of sheep in this country for the last thirty-five years, and also in Scotland in my younger days, I prefer the Cotswold sheep. If my flock of two flocks together, not over fifty, in a large or even less. Where several hundreds have to be kept in one flock the trouble and expense of the Cotswold sheep can be divided into smaller flocks, both summer and winter.

"The best of the Cotswolds depends largely upon how they are fed and cared for. If properly attended to store ewes should sell on an average 200 pounds, weighing, if not fat, 150 pounds and well cared for, will gradually deteriorate in every season, and remaining, both in weight, wool and fleece.

"The average weight of Cotswold fleece depends on age, feed, ewes or wethers. The fleece of a ewe of three years from one year old to four, with a mixture of flat age in the flock, the most ewe fleece should weigh, when washed clean, twelve pounds, if I have had an average from my own flock of twenty ewes fifteen pounds of wool.

"What is an average price of Cotswold wool? During the war I sold for $1 per pound; of late years I have s

He Got Away W

A short old man in with a long gray beard a an aroful of Christmas through Fulton market noon and stopped at a g of grapes were displaye

"Here you are!" yo pointing to open basket Concords, Catawba an market, for half the pri

The small man stoppe females so as to free hi fruitively pulled off a bunch in a basket of Co vonred that, in trial a Catawba, and began ea

The fruit vender, wh with a customer, now short man's actions with

"How much for gra laconically, eating a De

"Forty cents a basket

"Too much," said th away two more Concord

"Are you a wholesale der.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn "Over's Jersey."

"Well, see here, old get about a pound and cents, or I'll tie that ba how knot, and then yo say you don't want no g around here."—New Y

The Case'

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 27, 1889.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Wilson.

We welcome the warm and sultry weather after our continued rain.

We notice that Supervisor Hudkins has been improving his premises by clearing land and making new fences.

John Monroe, wife and daughter took a drive up to D. Carpenter's where he found his strayed pony on Monday afternoon.

Miss Ruth Isaman of South Arm, was a guest of Miss Annie Keats at F. L. Smiths on Thursday and Friday.

Richard Lewis Sundayed at Advance, Terry Barber at Boyne City, Miss Keat at home in South Arm, and Miss Annie Quye came home from East Jordan for a visit.

A few of our Afton residents, went over to Pleasant Valley on Sunday afternoon to hear Eld. Burge, of Boyne City preach. They expressed themselves well pleased with the discourse.

Eld. Scofield went over to the Wilks settlement in Jordan township on Sunday afternoon. He was accompanied by Mrs. Scofield.

Misses Malie and Prudie Scofield were guests at D. McMillan in South Arm as were also Misses Mary McMillan and Martha Dingman of Echo on Saturday.

Irving Latimer, the matricide, is a cousin of the Hollands here, Mrs. Latimer having been a sister of their deceased father.

East Jordan is quite backward about the 4th, and the people from here will doubtless go to Boyne City to celebrate. [Better come to Charlevoix.]

Eveline.

June 25—Next Thursday is the Fourth.

"Where are you going to spend your Fourth?" Charlevoix, of course.

At this writing, the weather seems more settled and looks as though it might keep so.

J. J. Tuttle, of Petoskey, Sundayed with his parents in this place.

Chas. Bechtel of this place, we understand, is seriously sick with consumption.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Dell, on Friday, June 21st, a son. We congratulate the little one.

A dance at Schoffen's hall on the evening of the 4th.

An entertainment at Mountain school-house tonight (Tuesday). Particulars next week.

Alex. Currey has improved the looks of his house by a new coat of paint.

"W. H. Downer of Charlevoix, got astray in the woods, Tuesday (18th), while looking for Peterson's camp between Ironton and Advance, and after floundering around in swamps and ditches, through the pouring rain for an hour, eventually landed in East Jordan, showering blessings on the road-master over there."—Enterprise. Hear ye! hear! road-masters; take warning, for vengeance is sworn upon you. Will it be necessary for us to furnish a guide for strangers coming into town? We think we are safe in saying that we have as many and as good roads as any town in the county, therefore for a person to get lost, especially in broad daylight, is a mystery. [You can't make Mr. Downer believe that the roads are all good over there.—Ed. JOURNAL.]

Ironton.

June 26—The furnace shut down for a few days to put in a new bell and other little repairs.

The Irontonites notice a broad smile on Mr. Purvis' face. Cause, a young son.

One week ago Prof. Cox of Harbor Springs organized here a singing school of 24 scholars. Tuesday evening last he gave the first lesson with good success. The class will take lessons every Tuesday evening.

Mr. Severance, the school teacher, visited his many friends in Ironton and vicinity last week. On Monday last he started for his home in the southern part of the state.

Mr. Harris and wife of Boyne City, are visiting parents and friends in Ironton this week.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. are attending the convention at Charlevoix this week.

Mr. Chamberlain of Charlevoix was in town on business, Tuesday.

Mrs. H. E. Sheldon has the agency for Miss Frances E. Willard's book.

Elk Rapids.

From the Progress.

Dr. Simons knocked out Charlevoix's crack fisherman recently while down there fishing for trout.

Twenty-five years from now there will be twenty-five club and boat houses around Elk and Torch lakes, worth in all $25,000.

The corn crop in this vicinity is not very good this year owing to the frost and rains doing so much damage, and some of this crops are lost entirely.

Elk Rapids has four roads to work with. The T. A. A., & W. M., G. R. & I. and M. C. We forgot to mention that Manistee road.

Elk Rapids will have rails in another year if everyone puts their shoulder to the wheel. We didn't get it 'other time and there is a chance for failure this time but this part of the country must have a road.

General manager H. H. Noble has retained from Pontiac. He is probably the busiest man in this region. Not only does he look after the large interests of the Iron Co. and the Chemical Co. but the interests of Dexter and Noble as well. Under his supervision are about two millions of property, consisting of furnace, saw mill, chemical works, grist mill, store, tugs, scows and shops. With all of this vast business upon his hand and running successfully, he has time for social duties and to attend the state business as a member of the asylum board.

Burgess.

June 25.—Our pleasant weather has revived up again; hope it will remain with us awhile.

Jack Saunby has got a new team of horses and they are dandies.

Amos Webster is sick with the mumps.

Children's Day at Burgess school house was a success and a large crowed attended. Miss Maud Scott played the organ and the choir did splendid with the singing.

Elder Stitts did not fill his appointment last Sunday, on account of being sick but is expected in two weeks again.

Mrs. Balch has been quite sick but is better again.

Joe Northrop (Indian) cut a terrible gash in his foot with an ax last Saturday while peeling bark in the woods near W. Dennis' place. Dr. Lewis dressed the wound.

Mr. Fred Sweetland has just finished putting in eleven acres of potatoes.

Atwood.

June 26—Fine weather again.

Joe Dennis is the father of a fine large boy.

Albert Supernau has bought him a pair of mustang ponies and buggy.

The Catholics held a special meeting last week.

A number of our people attended the Alliance last week in Charlevoix. They enjoyed themselves very much and were highly pleased with their entertainment.

Bay View Calendar, 1889.

State Camp Meeting, July 16-22.
Michigan S. S. Convention July 23-24.
Bay View Summer School July 16-Aug. 14.
Bay View School of Business, July 16-Aug. 14.

Unless otherwise mentioned in the announcement, all departments, save the Summer School and School of Business, begin and close with the Assembly.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she suffered from several ailments, the vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 2

Do Not Suffer any Longer

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and that fearful stages of consumption break in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, sah do not find our statement correct. G. W. Beaman, druggist. 3

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

Farm for Sale

North-west ½ of section 23, township of Hayes, 160 acres, 7 miles northeast of Charlevoix. Forty acres improved. For sale cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of S. MINER, on the premises. P. O. address, Burgess, Mich. 3607

WANTED.

A few more reliable men to handle our Specialties and Ornamental Stock. Also a few men we furnish steady work, on salary or commission. THIRTY-FIVE YEARS experience enables us to furnish our salesmen with UNEQUALED FACILITIES, and to make the work easy for BEGINNERS. Success assured. Choice of territory. Write for terms, stating age. E. C. SELOVER & CO.,
Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

F. E. WOOD,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

FOUND AT LAST—
GOOD-CHEAP.
A BIG PLUG for LITTLE MONEY
JOLLY TAR PLUG TOBACCO
is the BEST for the MONEY
Ask your dealer for it.
Jno. FINZER'S SONS, Louisville.

Northern Michigan Line.
Season of 1889.

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX.

IRA BISHOP, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday at 5.00 p. m., Milwaukee, Wednesday, 6.00 a. m., Frankfort, 11.30 p. m., **Charlevoix, Thursday, 11 a. m.**, Petoskey, 1.30 p. m., Harbor Springs, 2.30 p. m., St. Ignace, 9 p. m., Marquette, 11 p. m., arrive Chebogan, Friday, 1 p. m.

Returning South—Leave Chebogan every Monday, 7 a. m., Marquette, 3.30 p. m., St. Ignace, 10.30 p. m., Harbor Springs, 4 a. m., Petoskey, 5.30 a. m., **Charlevoix, Monday, Saturday, 6 a. m.**, Elk Rapids, 10 a. m., Traverse City, 2 p. m., Frankfort, Sunday, 4 a. m., Milwaukee, 9 p. m., arrive Chicago, Monday, 6 a. m.

LAWRENCE.

VAN ALSTINE, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 8 p. m., Milwaukee, Sunday, 9 a. m., Manistique, 8 p. m., Frankfort, Sunday, 4 a. m., Traverse City, 8 a. m., **Charlevoix, Sunday, 3 p. m.**, Petoskey, 5 a. m., Harbor Springs, 6 a. m., St. Ignace, 11 a. m., **Cheboygan, Sunday, 4 p. m.**

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday, 8 p. m., Mackinaw, 9 p. m., St. Ignace, 11 p. m., St. James, Tuesday, 6 a. m., Harbor Springs, 10 a. m., Petoskey, 11 a. m., **Charlevoix, 2 p. m.**, Frankfort, Wednesday, 8 a. m., Milwaukee, 8 p. m., arrive Chicago, Thursday, 5 a. m.

EMERY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.

Traverse Bay Line.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS

CAPT. J. U. EMORY.

Going north Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—*Leave Traverse City* 7.00 a. m., Old Mission 8.30, Elk Rapids 10.30, Torch Lake 11.00 m., Norwood 1.30 p. m., Charlevoix 2.00, Ironton 4.00, arrive Petoskey 5.00.

Going south Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—*Leave Petoskey* 7.00 a. m., Ironton 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, Norwood 10.30, Torch Lake 12.00 m., Elk Rapids 1.30 p. m., Old Mission 3.30, arrive Traverse City 5.00.

Arrangements can be made with the steamer for excursions to any of the above points. Sections will be made with the "Ottawas" for Omena and Northport.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The New Passenger Steamer

PETOSKEY

Will leave Chicago every Tuesday, at 5 P. M., foot Rush and N. Water streets, Wednesday at 10 a. m. and Saturday at 11 p. m., taking freight and passengers for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Northport, Leland, Lake Leelanau, Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. H. HIBBARD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Going South every morning, except Sunday—Will leave Harbor Springs at 6 a. m., taking Charlevoix 8 m; arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Returning—Will leave East Jordan every afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave East Jordan, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30; arrive at Harbor Springs 7.30.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer NORTH STAR.

CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at East Jordan 8.00, leave East Jordan 8.30, arrive Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 5.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.

CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30; Ironton, 10.00; arrive East Jordan 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton 3.00; arrive Charlevoix, 4.00. Leave Charlevoix, 4.30; Ironton, 5.15; arrive East Jordan, 6.30.

Stopping at all intermediate points both ways.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!
FOR SALE,
ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.
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UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION
To The Village of Charlevoix.
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Also Farming Lands For Sale.

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Druggists and Pharmacists.
We have a Fine Line of
FRESH CONFECTIONERY
Call and Sample it.

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DEALER IN
Hardware, Iron, and Nails,
Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated
Household Jewel Cooking Stove,
The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working—they dry every time. Besides they are handsome.
M. J. STOCKMAN.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.
J. S. & J. B. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"Niagara Falls Route"
Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester and New York Central R'ys
THE DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN
MACKINAW CITY
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DETROIT JACKSON
The South and East.
Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. (all except Sunday, and 11.00 p. m. daily, arrive as follows:

Detroit	8.40 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
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Toledo	11.40 p. m. and 4.15 a. m.
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Cincinnati	6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

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JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Jackson. Chicago.

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Time Card for
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In effect September 23, 1888.
Leave, going north, 7.55 p. m., 1.38 a. m.
Leave, going south, 8.20 a. m. 11.00 p. m.
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Steam Navigation Company.
PALACE STEAMERS.
Low Rates. Quick Time.
FOR DETROIT, PORT HURON, Sanilac, Oscoda,
ALPENA AND CHEBOYGAN.
Leave St. Ignace.—
Monday and Wednesday, - 10 a. m.
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For Cleveland,—
Daily (except Sunday) at 10.15 p. m.
Through Tickets and Baggage Checked to Destination.
Our Illustrated Pamphlet rates and excursion tickets will be furnished by your Ticket Agent, or address
E. G. WHITCOMB, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

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1889
3.00 SEAMLESS SEWED SHOE
ALL STYLES, ALL SIZES, ALL WIDTHS FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, YOUNG MEN AND BOYS. Best Calf Shoe ever issued. Try one pair and you will buy no other.
H. S. Robinson & Burtenshaw, Detroit.
3.50 SEAMLESS SEWED SHOE
Warranted bottom, full edge, for MALT-ROAD MEN, better carriers and Polishers. We guarantee durability and ease. If your dealer does not have the kind you want, he can send to us for them.
H. S. Robinson & Burtenshaw, Detroit.
H. S. Robinson & Burtenshaw, Detroit.
4.00 1000 YEAR WELT CUSTOM SHOE
In latest styles, the highest product when fitting, finishing stylish and durable. If your dealer does not have the kind you want, he can send to us for them.
—FOR SALE BY—
FOX & MILLER,
Near the Bridge, Charlevoix.

Ladies and Gents Fine Goods a Specialty.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HERACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Bailey Post No. 379, meets second and fourth Saturdays at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 357, meets every Friday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 103, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 393, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall, Ironton.

K. O. T. M.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 531, meets every Friday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

MYSTIC—Charlevoix Tent, No. 137, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferson Hall.

S. OF V.—Major R. H. Graves Camp, No. 2, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferson Hall.

W. F. BROWN, Cashier. W. L. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

Brown & Co.'s Bank of Charlevoix

CAPITAL, $50,000 WITH LIABILITY.

Drafts drawn direct on any of the principal cities of the world. Correspondence and collections. Good securities for investment. Interest allowed on time deposits. Money to loan on Real Estate security in Europe by long loans. Correspondents—Fourth National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

[First publication June 13, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Carl C. Van Pelt to Pamelia Van Pelt, dated the 17th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in Liber 3 of mortgages, at page 442, Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the 19th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in Liber 3 of mortgages, at page 442, Charlevoix County, Michigan, was duly assigned by said Pamelia Van Pelt to Jacob Van Pelt, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 19th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in Liber 3 of mortgages, at page 442, Charlevoix County, Michigan, and was duly assigned by said Jacob Van Pelt to Lewis M. Avery on the 4th day of November, 1886, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 7th day of January, 1886, in Liber 19 of mortgages, at page 19, Antrim County, Michigan, is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars; and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 26th day of July, 1889,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eight-nine, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, in said County, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix County is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and all legal costs; the premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot one of block two; also the south half of lot two in said block; also lot three in said block; also lot four in said block; also the following parcel of land described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section thirty-six, in township of Boyne City, Michigan, and running thence east one rod; thence north one rod; thence west one rod; thence south one rod to the southwest corner of said south-east quarter of the south-west quarter; thence east on the place of beginning, thirty-one rods to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom the parcels of land already sold to fractional purchasers, and also the following parcel of land, containing one half acre, more or less, described as follows, to-wit: Lot one of section thirty-two, and excepting the following lots in said village of Advance, also sold, to-wit: lots one, two, three, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, four and seven in block 1; lots one and two in block 2; according to the plat of said village of Advance of record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, excepting the portion of Charlevoix, Michigan, of date June 10, 1887, and also excepting the following lots, being in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix, to-wit: Lots one and two in block one, and lots one and two in block two, according to the plat of said village of Boyne City, of record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, of date June 10, 1887, and also excepting a portion of block G. of Van Pelt's addition to said village of Boyne City, being in the township of Boyne, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan.

Dated, May 24, 1889. LUCY M. AVERY, Assignee.

PRATT & DAVIS and E. H. GREEN, Attorneys for Assignee.

[First publication May 23, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Wm. Williams and Mary A. Porter to John R. Falconer, dated the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1888, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said John R. Falconer to Victoria Wolcott, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds for Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1888, in Liber 3 of mortgages, on page 42; which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Victoria Wolcott to Lewis Lewis, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in Liber 3 of mortgages, on page 42, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, contained in said mortgage, the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the thirteenth day of september,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix County, Michigan, is held, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix County, Michigan, is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and all legal costs; the premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot one of block two; also the south half of lot two in said block; also lot three in said block; also lot four in said block; also the following parcel of land described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section thirty-six, in township of Boyne City, Michigan, and running thence east one rod; thence north one rod; thence west one rod; thence south one rod to the southwest corner of said south-east quarter of the south-west quarter; thence east on the place of beginning, thirty-one rods to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom the parcels of land already sold to fractional purchasers, and also the following parcel of land, containing one half acre, more or less, described as follows, to-wit: Lot one of section thirty-two, and excepting the following lots in the village of Advance, also sold, to-wit: lots one, two, three, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, four and seven in block 1; lots one and two in block 2; according to the plat of said village of Advance of record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, excepting the portion of Charlevoix, Michigan, of date June 10, 1887, and also excepting the following lots, being in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix, to-wit: Lots one and two in block one, and lots one and two in block two, according to the plat of said village of Boyne City, of record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, of date June 10, 1887, and also excepting a portion of block G. of Van Pelt's addition to said village of Boyne City, being in the township of Boyne, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan.

Dated, May 24, 1889. LUCY M. AVERY, Assignee.

PRATT & DAVIS and E. H. GREEN, Attorneys for Assignee.

[First publication May 28, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William H. Porter and Jane Porter, his wife, to Chauncey Pike, dated the 19th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, in Liber 3 of mortgages, on page 40, Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the 19th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, in Liber 3 of mortgages, on page 40, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Chauncey Pike to Lewis Lewis, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in Liber 3 of mortgages, on page 42, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, contained in said mortgage, the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the thirteenth day of september,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix County, Michigan, is held, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix County, Michigan, is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and all legal costs; the premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot one of block two; also the south half of lot two in said block; also lot three in said block; also lot four in said block; also the following parcel of land described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section thirty-six, in township of Boyne City, Michigan, and running thence east one rod; thence north one rod; thence west one rod; thence south one rod to the southwest corner of said south-east quarter of the south-west quarter; thence east on the place of beginning, thirty-one rods to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom the parcels of land already sold to fractional purchasers, and also the following parcel of land, containing one half acre, more or less, described as follows, to-wit: Lot one of section thirty-two, and excepting the following lots in the village of Advance, also sold, to-wit: lots one, two, three, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, four and seven in block 1; lots one and two in block 2; according to the plat of said village of Advance of record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, excepting the portion of Charlevoix, Michigan, of date June 10, 1887, and also excepting the following lots, being in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix, to-wit: Lots one and two in block one, and lots one and two in block two, according to the plat of said village of Boyne City, of record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, of date June 10, 1887, and also excepting a portion of block G. of Van Pelt's addition to said village of Boyne City, being in the township of Boyne, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan.

Dated, May 24, 1889. LUCY M. AVERY, Assignee.

PRATT & DAVIS and E. H. GREEN, Attorneys for Assignee.

[First publication June 13, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by John H. Morehouse to George McKinley, dated the twelfth day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the 12th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in liber 3 of mortgages, on page 42; which said mortgage was duly assigned by said George McKinley to Lewis Lewis, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in Liber 3 of mortgages, on page 42, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, contained in said mortgage, the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the thirteenth day of september,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix County, Michigan, is held, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix County, Michigan, is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and all legal costs; the premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot one of block two; also the south half of lot two in said block; also lot three in said block; also lot four in said block; also the following parcel of land described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section thirty-six, in township of Boyne City, Michigan, and running thence east one rod; thence north one rod; thence west one rod; thence south one rod to the southwest corner of said south-east quarter of the south-west quarter; thence east on the place of beginning, thirty-one rods to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom the parcels of land already sold to fractional purchasers, and also the following parcel of land, containing one half acre, more or less, described as follows, to-wit: Lot one of section thirty-two, and excepting the following lots in the village of Advance, also sold, to-wit: lots one, two, three, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, four and seven in block 1; lots one and two in block 2; according to the plat of said village of Advance of record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, excepting the portion of Charlevoix, Michigan, of date June 10, 1887, and also excepting the following lots, being in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix, to-wit: Lots one and two in block one, and lots one and two in block two, according to the plat of said village of Boyne City, of record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, of date June 10, 1887, and also excepting a portion of block G. of Van Pelt's addition to said village of Boyne City, being in the township of Boyne, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan.

Dated, May 24, 1889. LUCY M. AVERY, Assignee.

PRATT & DAVIS and E. H. GREEN, Attorneys for Assignee.

[First publication May 30, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Victoria Wolcott to Lewis Lewis, dated the twelfth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the twelfth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in liber 3 of mortgages, on page 42, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Victoria Wolcott to L. P. Lewis, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 19th day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in liber 3, of mortgages, on page 42, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven, in liber 3, of mortgages, on page 42, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 23d day of July, 1889,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eight-nine, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix County, Michigan, is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and all legal costs; the premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot one of block two; also the south half of lot two in said block; also lot three in said block; also lot four in said block; also the following parcel of land described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section thirty-six, in township of Boyne City, Michigan, and running thence east one rod; thence north one rod; thence west one rod; thence south one rod to the southwest corner of said south-east quarter of the south-west quarter; thence east on the place of beginning, thirty-one rods to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom the parcels of land already sold to fractional purchasers, and also the following parcel of land, containing one half acre, more or less, described as follows, to-wit: Lot one of section thirty-two, and excepting the following lots in the village of Advance, also sold, to-wit: lots one, two, three, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, four and seven in block 1; lots one and two in block 2; according to the plat of said village of Advance of record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, excepting the portion of Charlevoix, Michigan, of date June 10, 1887, and also excepting the following lots, being in the village of Boyne City, in the county of Charlevoix, to-wit: Lots one and two in block one, and lots one and two in block two, according to the plat of said village of Boyne City, of record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, of date June 10, 1887, and also excepting a portion of block G. of Van Pelt's addition to said village of Boyne City, being in the township of Boyne, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan.

Dated this third day of June, A. D. 1889.
A true copy. LUCY M. AVERY, Assignee.
Attorneys for Assignee.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising can be made for it in NEW YORK.

AS WE VIEW IT.

Tender landscape, regal in its splendor.
Smiling with a look half proud, half tender,
Seems a shrouded corpse when dream-fogs roll.
Life is glorious when the rays of duty
Shine upon it from a loving soul;
But its hills and glades are robbed of beauty
If a selfish mist hangs over the valley
Screening this great fact, the base man knows
Truth's test diamond, priceless if he knew its
Life is good or bad, as each one chooses,
Life is as we view it.

Wanting wealth of heart, the miser's treasure,
Now too small to purchase lofty pleasure,
Soon will be a deathbed pang, or worse.
Love, contentment, goodness, hopes ethereal,
Make the poorest, slender though his purse,
Vastly richer than the whole material,
Star-limned, uncommonly universe.
Heated wealth, whose very touch enthrones,
Homeless line for all whose minds pursue it;
Man is rich or poor, just as he fashions
Wealth is as we view it.

Life's flame, flickering feebly in the strongest,
Soon, alas, is soon burnt at the longest;
Fresh as

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN

TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in word or purchase, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

THE Cadillac News and Express refers to the appointment of several Michigan editors to fat federal offices, and adds the following pertinent comment: "Our democratic contemporaries must have noticed ere this that republican appreciation of newspaper service is much greater than in their party."

F. A. HUDSON, chief clerk of the railway mail service for western Michigan, with office at Grand Rapids, has been removed because he is a democrat, and Sheldon Allen of Kalamazoo appointed to the position. To a reporter for the Grand Rapids Democrat Mr. Allen said that the superintendent told him that the change was made for political reasons; simply because Mr. Hudson is a democrat. That Hudson's work had been satisfactory in every respect, but that it was deemed advisable to put a republican in the position.

How quiet our esteemed republican contemporaries have suddenly become as to "derangements of the postal service," which a few months ago were a steady source of editorial objurgation. The "derangements," owing to wholesale changes, are worse than ever before; but the forest eyes that used to find them out have been suddenly blinded by the glare of partisanship. It will take months to restore the postal service to the efficient condition in which the Harrison administration found it in March.—Philadelphia Record.

In the July number of Scribner's Magazine there is a striking railway sketch by John R. Stearn, entitled "The Story of a Lost Car," which is ingenious in construction. The central incident is the mysterious disappearance from the Lake Shore Railroad of a freight-car, loaded with silver. The story is a most accurate picture of railway life, and has a fine vein of romance running through it.

Chinese Roots and Shoes.

There are a variety of boots and shoes used in China. The common shoe is made of thick, heavy felt, with a still thinner sole made of woven straw or layers of felt. This sole does not come out to the end of the shoe, but rounds upward at the ball of the foot. This puts the Cinaman on a pair of rockers, as it were, and gives him a rolling gait. Chinese persons of rank wear boots with thick soles and legs of fine cloth or silk that reach half way up to the knee. Among the peasants rude shoes are woven of straw. A wonderful shoe is that worn by a Chinese women of rank.

One of these shown at the National museum is of silk, beautifully embroidered. The general shape of the shoe is more like that of a loaf than anything else. It is less than four inches long. The wearer of this shoe had her feet bandaged in infancy and the bandages were so skillfully and tightened while she was growing up, in order to make her feet small. When she was grown she was a helpless creature, hardly able to hobble across her room. If she wanted to go out shopping she had to be carried in a chair.—Washington Star.

On Exhibition.

"A man cannot be too careful in this world, especially if he is a resident of a populous neighborhood and has a girl baby who is three and a half years old and very observing," said a south sider last Saturday. "Why? Well, I'll tell you. This morning, after breakfast, I went up into the front room to indulge in the luxury of a personal shave. The fresh window was open when I started in, but I did not suppose for a moment that I was visible from the street or sidewalk. Just as I was giving a finishing touch to my right cheek, how ever, I overheard a still small voice say:

"'Dat's my papa, an he's shavin'.

"It attracted my attention and I glanced out of the window. On the sidewalk in front of the house were forty-three children. That daughter of mine occupied the center of the group and was pointing me out to her little playfellows. This was rather too much for me, and so I locked 'em by pulling the curtain. You have to work spin on occasion. Many, many years ago we remember an old gentleman who opened Mr. Sala's book upon Russia and waded through several pages of description of his boots which flowed from Mr. Sala's pen sprayed a visit to the Gostinnoi Dvor. He laid down the book with an expression of disgust, and from that time onward till his death the old gentleman could never be induced to read another line that Mr. Sala wrote. He always spoke of him as "that man with the boots."—Pall Mall Budget.

NAPLES IN 1850 AND 1889.

Wonderful Changes That Took Place in the City During Thirty-nine Years.

I visited Naples, exclusively for reasons connected with the health of my family, in the winter of 1850-51. I saw it no more until the winter of 1888-9. The change which has passed upon the city during these thirty-nine years may, without exaggeration, be called enormous. At the earlier epoch the reaction which followed the abortive efforts of 1848-9 for national deliverance, was celebrating not only its triumph but its saturnalia. Personal liberty was deprived of every guarantee, and the trial of Pria and his associates, who had assisted the king eighteen months before in establishing, as he solemnly swore, by his own free will and deliberate conviction, a free constitution, was proceeding under a government of perjury and violence, to its predetermined issues in the judicial condemnation of the patriot culprits.

But at the later period there lay upon the surface every sign not only of change, but of transformation. There was a free press, free speech, free worship and freedom of person, with every sign of a vigorous municipal life, replacing the stagnant uniformity of a despotism, both local and central. The notes, indeed, of material progress surpassed everything which could have been expected. The basking, loitering, lolling, loafing population, so peculiarly Neapolitan, seemed to have become extinct. The filth, which formerly made the city offensive to eye and nostril, was disappeared in great measure. In all the frequented parts of the city the population was well clad.

I made it my business to look for stockings and shoeless feet; and I found them, between young and old, in four cases only during my whole stay. An excellent service had been organized, through the main streets, of omnibuses, trams and steam trams; and it was largely used, not only by the middle, but by the working class. Of the butchers' shops, as the measure of the consumption of animal food by the people, I cannot speak in the exact language of statistics; but from the evidence of the eye I should say that they were multiplied in some proportion, approaching five to one. Mendicity, formerly amounting to a public nuisance, had become comparatively rare; the most importunate beggar that I encountered was a Sister of Charity.

A supply of water, fairly alike in quality and quantity, had been replaced at great cost by one of first rate purity and abundance, and, as a result, typhoid fever, formerly endemic, had been expelled from the place. In the old quarter, or Vecchia, another vast operation was about to be commenced. Lying below the level of the sea, it was still a constant or frequent cause of disease. But municipal enterprise had the remedy prepared in a great evisceration. The present part was scrupulously clean, apparently well cared, and partly with a change of levels, partly with a system of powerful pumping, a new quarter was to rise.—Gladstone in The Nineteenth Century.

A Peculiar Duck.

A very peculiar preliminary to a death sentence that deserves to be put on record was that in vogue in Corsica in the Fifteenth century—that is, in the days of the outlaw. If with heaven itself was supposed to take a hand in the dispensation of justice in case a woman had been made to suffer in reputation by a man she was likely to challenge him to combat, which took place in the following way:

A regular ring was formed for spectators and chairs were placed for the judges. In the middle of the ring was a hole about three feet deep, in which the man, armed only with a club, had to defend himself against the woman, who was armed with a stone weighing a pound tied up in a handkerchief and attached to a slender willowy stick. The lady had a space measuring six feet in diameter in which to evolute and to attack.

The rules were as follows:

If the man in attempting to strike the woman touched the ground with arm or hand he made one error. If he made three such, or if the woman succeeded in disarming him, he was declared defeated, and was then delivered over to the executioner to be put to death, which was by being buried in the same hole in which he had vainly attempted to defend himself. But if the man succeeded in thwarting the attacks of the woman or in disarming her, he was declared the victor, and the woman herself was then the victim, and was sentenced to death and buried alive.—New York World.

Nutmegs.

The nutmeg is the innermost kernel of the fruit of a small tree that grows about thirty feet high. It is a native of the East Indies, but it is cultivated in other tropical lands. It has a small, yellow flower. The fruit is small and peach like, but with a smooth surface, and turns yellow when ripe. The exterior, a thick, fleshy husk, dries up and cracks, disclosing the nut. The outer covering of this nut is what we know as mace. It is red at first, but turns to a light brown when dried. Next comes a hard shining shell, and inside that is the nutmeg. The tree bears about the eighth or ninth year from the seed. The mace is taken off and dried in the sun for one day and for eight days in the shade, then dampened with sea water and pressed in bags. The remainder of the nuts is very thoroughly dried, when the shell is broken and the nutmegs are assorted, the best ones being exported. They are then pickled in lime water, then left to sweat and finally packed for shipment. The Penang nutmegs, the best, are about an inch long, pale brown, corrugated on the surface, with red streaks in the gray interior.—Good Housekeeping.

A Maine teamster has succeeded in driving a pair of oxen with bits and reins. The ox knoweth over more than Holy Writ credits him with.

Nervous Headache.

There are many kinds of headaches. In these days the nervous headache is a very distinct variety. It is generally located in front of the head, across the forehead over the eyes. It may be in other parts, though—at the top of the head, at one or both sides, at the back, or all over. It is painful, depressing, disabling. A man feels at the height of the paroxysm like a hunter who has galloped his legs clean off, and who could not leap a three foot ditch to save his life. The spur is of no use, neither is the whip. The pain in the head is worse to bear than either, and the patient will rather endure both whip and spur than make any kind of effort which will make the head pain worse. Physic by itself is of no use. There is not a single drug known to medical science which will of itself at once and permanently cure a nervous headache.

On the other hand drugs are not always needed. A complete change of air and circumstances will usually take away the pain in ten or twelve hours. Perfect rest of a duration proportioned to the severity and long continuance of the symptoms will make the cure permanent. There are, of course, methods of relieving and diminishing the pain until such time as it may be possible to obtain the complete rest. But the rest is the thing to be secured at all costs. If not, the pain goes from bad to worse and the risk from less to greater. The final consequence it is impossible to predict, except that a breakdown sooner or later is inevitable, and the breakdown may be for a year or for lifetime.

A nervous headache is a danger signal; if it be frequent the danger is increased, and, if continuous, a catastrophe is imminent. The driver must put on his breaks at all hazards, or he will probably soon have a log for his life. There are very few sets of circumstances in which it is a man's duty to go on with his work when he is in this condition, at all risks. Even a threatened bankruptcy had better be risked than a threatened life. Besides a man who is in the unyielding grip of a permanent headache is not really the best judge of his own circumstances. He magnifies and distorts things amazingly. He takes counsel of his fears and abandons his hope and courage altogether. Rest immediate and sufficient is the sovereign remedy. Two weeks at once may be better than a year very soon.—Doctor in New York Mail and Express.

Distribution of Seeds.

Mr. Darwin found that the small portions of earth attaching to the feet of migrating birds contained seed. Nine grams of earth on the leg of the woodcock contained a seed of the toad rush. From six and a half ounces of earth rubbed into a ball and adhering to the leg of a wounded partridge he raised eighty-two plants, belonging to several species. Migrating birds often frequent the edges of ponds ere their departure, and in air and three-quarter ounces of such mud he raised under glass 537 plants. Seeds furnished with crowns, hooks, or prickles easily stick to the plumage of birds, which all small birds, and especially such wanderers as the albatross, might carry long distances.

Applying these facts to the case of the Azores, Dr. Watson found that most of the Azorean flora are well adapted to be carried by the methods just suggested—45 of the 439 flowering plants belonging to genera that have either pappus or winged seeds, 65 to such as have minute seeds, 20 to those with fleshy fruits which are greedily eaten by birds, some have hispid seeds, and 84 are gramineous plants well suited to conveyance by winds and currents. The only trees and shrubs of the isolated group are laurels of small berries, such as the Portugal laurel, myrtle, laurustinus and elder, while those with heavy berries, which could not be conveyed by the means suggested—oaks, chestnuts, hazels, apples, beeches, alders, firs—are absent, common as they are in Europe. The character of the flora is that of the southwestern peninsula of Europe, and, if we assume that one-half of its species is indigenous, the other introduced by European settlers, there is still a rich and varied flora which Mr. Wallace thinks has recently been carried over 900 miles of ocean by the means just indicated.

There is probably no better example of ocean migration than that offered by the Azores, and it is believed that the phenomena in question are still in progress, and that 900 miles do not form the limit of the distance to which this same ocean carriage of plants extends.—Edinburgh Review.

Baffling That Didn't Pay.

It is now all of twenty years since a raft of lumber went from the Northern Lumber company to New Orleans. There was only one raft, and that was sent as an experiment by a St. Louis firm, but when the accounts were balanced it showed a loss for the enterprise. The trip required too long a time, and when the lumber got there it did not suit the trade. The major portion of it found its way back to St. Louis on barges, and was sold here for more than it was offered there for. That was along back in 1869. It was the first and last experiment of its kind ever tried in the lumber business.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Shirking.

One may have a very good ear for a tune without knowing much about harmony, or being in any sense an educated musician.

Several years ago, during a St. Patrick's day procession, a certain official was observed listening intently to the playing of one of the bands, the cloud on his face increasing as he listened. Finally he went to the leader and broke out:

"Look, you got good money, and band we want Julim all to play; now, here's wan or two of yez playing 'Sint Paddrick's Day' and the rest of you go in 'toot, toot!' Why don't all of yez play the thrum and airn your money?"—Youth's Companion.

Great Troubles and Small.

"Man is a bundle of contradictions." He hunts a cobweb with his broom and flies into a rage at some annoyance. When the foolish conduct of Landor, the scholar, had made it necessary for him to sell his personal property, transfer his real estate to his eldest son, and hurry off to the Continent, he arrived suddenly at Mr. Forster's house in London while Dickens and other guests were at dinner.

Dickens hastened to greet his friend, expecting to find him cast down; but the old man illustrated one of his notable sayings:

"Most things are real to me except realities."

He sat upon his bed, and talked in his most genial vein about Latin poetry.

He went to Florence, and lived in rooms above those occupied by his friends, the Brownings, who used to send his dinner up to him every day.

Dinner was to him an important event. He would stand watch in hand as the hour drew nigh, and if the dinner was a minute late, he would seize the dish and throw its contents out of the window. Mr. Browning's son says that when young he remembers seeing a leg of mutton pass the window of his father's room, when it had been sent to the irritable old man a minute behind time.—Youth's Companion.

Getting Even with Him.

In a small garrison town in Prussia the officers of a cavalry company all messed together. A newly appointed second lieutenant had just arrived, and at eating his first dinner at the mess table. That day the principal dish was stewed kidneys. When this dish was passed around one officer after another declined to take any, as they knew the captain was passionately addicted to stewed kidneys. When the dish came to the new lieutenant, he, not knowing any better, helped himself very liberally.

Next day on parade, the captain asked another officer:

"Who is that wretched creature on the left?"

"That's the new lieutenant."

"Yes, I remember; he can gorge himself on stewed kidneys, but he can't ride."—New York News.

Beef for Hot Blood.

The idea is beginning to gain vogue with others who have never considered the subject in the light that the vegetarians do, that our diet is altogether too strong in the matter of the more heating meats; so much is this the case that it is maintained that mild wines do really less harm to the general system than fresh fish that is loaded with red blood. This strong meat, such, for instance, as beef, the eating of which, it is said, frequently generates too hot blood, gives us our reckless activity, our intemperate and many of our new diseases. White meats, vegetables, oils and fruits, in long tried use among the peoples, are the ones which furnish the wholesomer diet than that which we have so long considered the best to be had.—Harper's Bazar.

A Bat's Carelessness.

A firm of manufacturers in Milwaukee had an odd experience with a bat lately. Noticing that the bills for water delivered through a meter were unusually large an investigation was made, when it was found that the bat supply pipe in one place ran by contact with a waste pipe, also of lead. A rat, who frequented the waste pipe, happening to be thirsty, and driving by the curious instinct peculiar to such animals the proximity of a supply of water, had gnawed a hole through the walls of both pipes in order to get a drink. He succeeded in getting his drink, but omitted to close the hole again, and the water continued to flow through the meter and out again through the waste pipe.—Chicago Herald.

A Maine Fish Story.

A fisherman in Penobscot bay tells that he caught a pickerel through the ice on Lake Maranocook, last January, and dissected the creature and found undigested bank bills amounting to $300. He thinks that the money was lost by a sporting man whose boat was upset on the lake more than a year ago.—Bangor Commercial.

A Russian navy officer has invented a method of searching the sea or coast by night, which does not reveal the position of the ship. A mortar fires a buoyant shell containing a compound which ignites on coming in water and lights up the surrounding area.

Lewis Grand Opera House,

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

Engagement Extraordinary

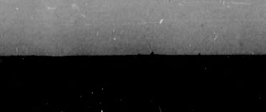
Friday Evening, July 19, '89

SCHOFIELD'S

Quintette Banjo Club

AND "ACME" MALE TRIO.

OUR TRADE MARK.



THE PREMIER BANJOISTS OF THE WORLD.

MR. AND MRS. CHAS.

SCHOFIELD,

Assisted by a Strong Company of Select Artists, in a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

A Unique and Refined Entertainment of Music Mirth, and Song, of the High-est Order.

Admission 35c and 75c.

Reserved Seats 75 Cents.

Tickets on Sale at Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co.'s Store.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Come and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

CLOTHING

CELEBRATION

Summer Clothing

AT

A. ROSENTHAL'S

For 30 Days.

Everybody a Chance to Buy a Suit for the Fourth.

OUR PRICES ARE CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

Good all Wool, Navy Blue G. A. R. Suit	$8 50
A Fine Black Suit,	9 00
A Good Work Suit,	4 00
A Nice Child's Suit,	2 00

OF INTEREST TO ALL:

We will give every cash purchaser of $25 worth of Goods a Rocking Chair, of good make and handsomely trimmed. A ticket will be given to each customer giving the amount traded, and when $25 is spent with us you will be the proud possessor of a handsome Chair. This offer is good from May 1 to August 1.

Respectfully Yours,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

THE BEST PAINT

The Sherwin-Williams Paint.

Hardware,

PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS.

STOVES, TIN WARE, NOTIONS.

FISHING TACKLE.

PUMPS.

JOB AND TINWORK. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated Feb. 1st, 1887, given by Hiram Gee and Julia Gee, wife, and Flora Madge Gee, wife of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Henry Van Antwerp of Ypsilanti, Michigan, recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on September 20th, 1887, in liber 4 of mortgages on page 177, said mortgage was duly assigned by said Henry Van Antwerp to Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 8th day August, 1888, said assignment has been duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Charlevoix county, Mich., on the 20th day of August, 1888, in liber 4 of mortgages, on page 178. There is no suit or proceeding at law to recover the amount now due or any part thereof, said mortgage is to be foreclosed under the power of sale therein contained, said premises is described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot 3 in Scholes's Addition to the City of Charlevoix, as per recorded plat thereof, and will be sold to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said county, on the 25th day of October, 1889, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the county of Charlevoix, on the **25th day of September, 1889**, at 10 o'clock noon of that day.

Dated June 20th, 1889.

JUDSON T. CLARK, Assignee of said Mortgage.

J. M. CLARK, Attorney for Assignee.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the post office at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, June 29, 1889. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Bennett, Mr. Wm. Bills, Mr. William
Pierce, Mrs. Emma Weeks, Mr. A.
Le Insera, Adida Weigan, H.
Kitts, Mr. Adelbert

H. BERDAN, P. M.

Farm for Sale

North west ¼ of section 23, township 34 north, range 7 west, one mile south west of Charlevoix. Forty acres improved. For sale cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of S. MINIER, on the premises, or at Gaffney, Burgess, Mich. 26tf

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix, and Summer Resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of hand and foot-power machinery, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on Mitchell street, opposite Harrison Sherman's residence.

TWO CENTS A LINE

Advertisements inserted in this column for Two Cents a Line, each insertion; but no notice inserted for less than TEN CENTS.

C. N. COOK'S SUMMER BOARDING HOUSE will be open JUNE 1st, 1889. Very pleasantly located on Lake Charlevoix, overlooking Round Lake and the village. Rooms for Rooms to let on the Charlevoix Footage. For terms address C. N. COOK, Charlevoix, Mich. 26tf

FINE SUITE OF ROOMS to rent. Inquire at H. S. Harsha's Real Estate and Insurance office, one door north of postoffice.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 4, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Monday was a scorcher.

Village taxes are due this month.

A P. Hendy of Clarion, was in town Monday.

Wm. Harris arrived home on Monday from Lansing.

Mrs. M. Litney has been quite sick during the past week.

Miss Della Rogers returned home last Thursday for her summer vacation.

The government dredge is at work opening the lower channel this week.

Pine Lake district Lodge, I. O. G. T. meets at Charlevoix on July 16 and 17.

W. H. Vaughn of South Arm, made the JOURNAL a pleasant call last Saturday.

Monro's driver drove piles for a dock in front of J. A. Gellick's property this week.

James Doig of Buffalo arrived at Dr. Brown's yesterday, to remain about one month.

Hyers colored minstrels at Lewis grand opera house Saturday and Monday evenings.

Miss Mattie O'Neil arrived home from Frankfort on the Pere Marquette Monday afternoon.

Miss May Gelliek entertained a few of her young friends at a birthday party Saturday.

Every seat in Lewis grand opera house should be filled on the Methodist Family concert tonight.

James Whitley and wife have returned to Charlevoix to live. They don't like Chicago for a home.

Grand Chief Templar O. W. Blaine will be present at I. O. G. T. district lodge here, July 16 and 17.

Peanut stands have risen all over town, like mushrooms after a rain, probably in anticipation of a hot Fourth.

Lilah and Myrtle Miller entertained a number of their little friends at a birthday party last Saturday afternoon.

The Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co. have added a stock of Japanese goods to their retail department, and the north show winstow is decorated with them. The stock is rich and varied, and is attracting a great deal of attention from the ladies.

To repair the outer end of the north pier, a row of piles have been driven across the end, and the crib work will be built up to a level of the top of the pier, bolted to the piles, and filled with stone. It is intended to make a good substantial job.

☞Until the blood is cleansed of impurities, it is useless to attempt the cure of any disease. Rheumatism, which is traceable to an acid in the blood, has been cured, in numerous cases, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, external treatment being of no avail.

Miss Della Patten closed her school at Hilton's last Friday afternoon, with literary exercises. At the close of the exercises the pupils of the school presented the teacher with a manicure set. On Monday Miss Patten went to Boyne City to open a kindergarten school with Miss Lillian Mills, which will be continued two months.

Some years ago the famous "15" puzzle made many people lose their temper, and now "Pigs in Clover" promises similar dire effects. A few evenings since a promising young man came home from town very much absorbed in the puzzle, and the next morning complained that his sleep was troubled—that all night long he dreamed of trying to drive a lot of pigs across the bridge.

A gentleman from the Charlevoix (Kalamazoo) resort a few days since requested the village marshal to remove a lot of logs from in front of his premises on Round Lake, as they prevented him from getting his yacht out of his boat-house, but was disappointed when informed that the marshal had no jurisdiction, and reminded that Kalamazoo people had bitterly opposed a measure intended to bring them into the corporation. It is the opinion of many of our people that if the reserve have the benefit of our village government, they should also help bear the burdens.

Their Twenty-fifth Anniversary

Last Saturday evening, June 29th, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Byron See was the scene of one of those pleasant events that are treasured in one's memory for many years. It was the 25th anniversary of their marriage, and many of their friends assembled to make a merry celebration of the event. The party began to assemble at 8 o'clock, and at 9 the parlors were well filled. Soon after 9 o'clock the Charlevoix cornet band played some appropriate selections in front of the residence, and afterwards gave other selections in the hall. Refreshments were served, after which Rev. W. G. Wilkinson, in behalf of the guests, presented to Mr. and Mrs. See a hand some silver water set and a beautiful Bible. See responded briefly. Mr. E. H. Green then gave a brief address, in which he reminisced over the 25 years of married life of the host and hostess. Mrs. Frank McGilvery gave a selection on the piano, and Miss Phila Wood a character recitation. At 11 the company began to disperse, highly pleased with the evening's hospitality. The following were present from abroad:

W. A. Brown and wife, G. H. Blanchard and wife, H. A. Emery and wife, H. L. Bartholomew and wife, Chas. See and wife, O. D. Wood and wife, L. L. Smith and wife, Frank McGibeny and wife, M. J. Stockman and wife, Rev. W. G. Clark and wife, Rev. W. H. Ford and wife, W. A. Smith and wife, J. Milo Eaton and wife, O. S. Wilkinson and wife, John Burns and wife, John Bell and wife, Levi Blanchard and wife, Dr. Lewis and wife, H. Blanchard and wife, A. D. Crniekshank and wife, R. W. Kane and wife, Jas. Hagerty and wife, W. P. Brown, Mrs. Dr. Carleton, Mrs. Capt Upright, Hon. E. H. Green, Dr. N. J. Perry, and daughter Blanche Bartholomew, Maggie Green, Luna Washburn, Florence Smith, Katie Smith, Winnie Bartholomew, Phila Wood, May Brown, Hettie Bennett.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

At the Thursday morning session, Mrs. M. J. Robinson led the discussion on "Evangelistic Work; What is it How Carried on?"

The report of committees on credentials showed five delegates present from Charlevoix, one from Boyne City, five from Ironton, four from East Jordan, and two from Boyne City.

Under the topic "organization" Mrs. M. J. Robinson led the work of organized work, and the benefits to be had by keeping up all local, county, and state societies.

It was decided that the best way to reach the rural districts was by organizing the school teachers in the work, and by appointing a superintendent of the rural district.

The discussion of "Kindergarten Work," brought out the opinion that the best work in that department could be done by mothers at their own homes.

Mrs. Dorrance reported the "Flower Mission" as pleasant and profitable work.

In the "Lumberman's Work," Mrs. See reported the circulating of suitable literature among the lumber camps during the winter.

Reports of "Juvenile Work" were received from but two local unions, East Jordan and Boyne Falls. Its necessity and value was conceded by all present.

Mrs. Frank H. Palmiter advised a strict adherence to parliamentary rules in all meetings.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. E. F. Empey read selections from the Bible on the subject of "Sacramental Wine."

Mrs. L. H. Powers read a paper on "Narcotics."

Mrs. A. E. Martin reported that "Scientific Temperance Instruction" was given in all the schools of the county except one, but not with the vigor and effect that should be given it.

On the "White Shield Department," and "Mothers Meetings," Miss Dr. Dowse of Petoskey gave an interesting and profitable lecture.

In the "Memorial Service" eulogies on the lives of Mrs. W. C. Lemon, Mrs. J. W. Rogers, and Mrs. Bird, members of the union who have died since the last convention, were presented by Mrs. M. J. Johnson.

The evening was devoted to the Silver Medal Contest. The medal was won by Gerwin Parish of Ironton, 12 years old.

On Friday morning officers for the new year were elected as follows:

President—Mrs. M. J. Johnson.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. M. J. Johnson.

Treasurer—Mrs. C. E. Bird.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we sincerely thank the sisters of Charlevoix for the very complete arrangements for this convention; also officers of the Baptist church for the use of their home of worship, the members of their kindness, the citizens for opening their homes, the choir for their assistance, and the young people that engaged in the medal contest, as well as all others who have assisted in making this meeting a success.

Death of James Inwood.

James Inwood has been in feeble health for a long time, and was so feeble were this partially prepared for the announcement that at 2 o'clock Friday morning he had peacefully laid down life's burden and gone to his reward. In the closing moments he was surrounded by members of the family and a few friends.

Brief services were held at the family residence Friday afternoon, and the remains were taken to South Bend, Ind., for interment.

"Father" Inwood was born in England in 1810. In early life he followed the sea. In 1831 he came to America, and located in St. Joseph county, Ind. In 1835 he returned to England and married Miss Jane Eames, who returned with him to Indiana. Seven children were born to them, four of whom are now living.—Mrs. Elizabeth Baker of Traverse City, Mrs. John Robinson of Jessup, Iowa, Mrs. Joseph Miller of South Bend, Ind., and Miss Sarah Inwood of Charlevoix. Mrs. Inwood died some years ago, and is buried at South Bend.

For 22 years Father Inwood was living in this county, and for the last ten years in this village.

Since early life he has been a devoted Christian, and an earnest worker in the church; occupying numerous walks with God to himself and profit to his hearers. He enjoyed the esteem of the entire community, and his death will be keenly felt. The church especially will miss his zealous work and frequent liberal donations.

Memorial services will be held at M. E. church on his return of the family from South Bend.

Advance.

JULY 1.—The Amsden loaded with lumber for Frankfort left for the south Tuesday with wood for F. B. Newton last week.

"Cliff" Platen sent each of the mill hands a derby hat from Chicago as a present.

The summer term of school closed here last Saturday.

Hardy Norton has commenced his travels again. This time he goes to Chicago to astonish the natives and to see the elevated.

Sunday school is in a thriving condition. With preaching every other Sunday and fishing for trout between times it makes the summer pass off very pleasantly. Trout are said to bite better on Sunday than any other time.

I. E. Phillips moved from Advance back to his farm last Saturday. In a month's work, he doesn't think Advance a success.

Mrs. Healy returned from Ann Arbor last Wednesday where she had been staying since last October, being under treatment there for partial blindness. She returns with her eyesight poorer than when she went away.

One day last week Mr. Platen attempted to turn a bear, which weighed sixty nine pounds; it is supposed to be one of the early settlers.

Eveline.

JULY 2.—Saturday was the hottest day thus far in summer.

The Pine Lake Lumber Co. finished up rolling in their logs around Pine Lake and South Arm on Saturday, and the log rollers left Monday for Harbor Springs, where the company have about 200,000 feet. This will finish up their logs for this season, and we understand that the big mill will shut down as soon as they have their logs about sawed, and will be removed to another location we have not learned where. We are sorry to lose so good a mill from our midst. The company have given employment to a large number of men for the past five years, both summer and winter, and hence have distributed thousands upon thousands of dollars throughout this Pine Lake region, thus enabling our settlers to find ready sale and good pay for their timber at a good price. Mr. Thos. Foreman, one of the members of the company, and who has constantly been here with the mill, looking after the interest of it, has many friends throughout the Pine Lake region, who will be sorry to miss his smiling countenance from here.

Children's Day was observed at the Congregational and M. E. church last Sunday. Both churches were nicely decorated. The exercises were held at the M. E. church at 10 o'clock a. m. and the Congregational at 2:30 p. m.

Ye scribe was on the sick list week before last, with a bad attack of the Dunean McDonald and Frank Stanley have had an attack of the German measles; they are out again.

James Dunlap is in Milwaukee on business.

Jas. Dunlop loaded the schooner Florence M. Smith with 45 cords of kiln wood last week.

The magic lantern entertainment, scenes of the War of the Rebellion of 1861 to 1865, given by F. E. Miller of this place, and J. H. Kocher at the Mountain school house on Tuesday 25, was very good indeed.

Inwood.

JULY 1.—Elias Cook, commissioner, is doing some good work on the road in this vicinity.

Miss Della Patten closed her school at Hilton's school house Saturday. The scholars gave her a nice present. Miss Patten has many friends in the district.

Manford Pearl of Banks and Miss Sleeper of Norwood were married last week.

A grange was organized at Barnard last week.

The Sunday school at Hilton's school house is prospering under the superintendency of Olen Weed.

Miss Carrie Hilton is employed almost constantly with her class in music.

Wm. Bolton lost a fine horse last week.

Will Stevens took one of our "bloods" to Charlevoix the other night to board with Gurly Book.

A sister of Dr. N. Perry of Charlevoix is visiting the family of O. D. Hilton for two weeks.

There is only one man in Norwood who works harder than Edwin Cook. That man is O. D. Hilton.

Wilson.

Thermometer stood 94 in the shade on Monday.

Rain on Sunday refreshes the air for a short time.

The mill was in motion for two days last week, doing custom work.

Mrs. S. P. Smith and a friend from Advance were guests of Mrs. F. L. Smith on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Todd and William Burley go to Petoskey to day to attend the great show.

Eld. Redpath, county secretary of evangelists, visited the Alden and Sedgmen schools on Wednesday last.

Thos. Shepherd Sr. was attacked with unconsciousness for a few days, on Saturday night; Dr. Warne was called and he is much better.

Mr. Cain had the misfortune to have his watch smashed by falling a tree on it as he was peeling bark.

It was Miss Retta Isaman, instead of Miss Ruth, that visited in our neighborhood recently.

James P. Brand of Elk Rapids, is here on business for a few days, having land in this vicinity.

Railroad Prospects.

Among those in a position to know, there is a cheerfulness,—an undercurrent of hopefulness,—when speaking of the railroad, that indicates success. The newspapers can get nothing out of the manager of the company any more than the prospects are, and he will tell you "they are all right," just as he has been telling you all along. But let two members of the company get together when the reporter is busy about something else, and they will discuss the details of business as if they expected to see the dirt fly next week. Of course a good many skeptical people won't believe that anything is yet settled definitely. To all such there is a big surprise in store when that time arrives, and there is every reason to believe that it will be consummated in a very short time.

Atwood.

JULY 1.—Very warm.

Some farmers have begun haying.

Mr. Yettaw has a new mowing machine; also a wind mill for his well. He thinks it takes muscle to pump water by hand.

Miss Thompson of Ohio is the guest of Mesdames Byers.

Mr. Smithson of Charlevoix preached in the M. E. church at Atwood Sunday.

Miss Annie Marshall is home from school in Illinois.

Ellsworth.

JULY 2.—Hurrah for the Fourth of July. Ellsworth will celebrate, for or no fog.

Strawberries are ripe, and only 15 cents per quart.

This time it is Geo. Compton who is happy over the possession of a young son.

Geo. Dalell is nicely settled in his new house.

A dance and supper at Deline's July 4th; music by the Gotham family.

Your Attention One Moment.

Bills are sent this week to a large number of subscribers who are in arrears, and we request that each person who will respond at once, will specifully as possible. We need the money very much. Necessity compels us to ask for it in this manner. Who will be first to respond?

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival trade as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all Throat and Lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

Promptness.

First a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "Took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter N. Wallace, Washington. Sold by G. W. Beaman druggist.

OLD PAPERS. Just the thing for putting on shelves and under carpets. Five cents a dozen, at the Journal Office.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER,

Ginger Ale, Milk Shake, Etc.

A Fresh Supply of Confectionery Every Week.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGARS

Fine Fishing Tackle a Specialty.

A Complete Line of Studio and Artist's Materials.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.'S

Shelving packed and tables groaning under the weight of new seasonable goods. Newer, prettier, and more desirable.

We call especial attention this week to our white goods and embroidery stock. We have some bargains that you will be repaid in investing in.

And now that the sun shines remember we have the hats and parasols.

Children's and ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats a specialty.

You will find us in the Green block.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

EXTRAORDINARY ENGAGEMENT

OF THE

REIGNING MUSICAL SENSATION

Lewis Grand Opera House,

ONE NIGHT ONLY,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

Swedish Ladies'

NATIONAL -

- - CONCERTS

An Octette of Beautiful Girls with Marvelous Voices.

Appearing in the Picturesque Costumes of their Native Provinces and Country.

ORGANIZED AND ARRANGED BY

PROF. AUGUST EDGREN,

Director, Grand Royal Opera for King of Sweden.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT FOR THIS TOUR

AMERICA'S GREATEST MIMIC AND REFINED HUMORIST

EDMOND T. PHELAN

In Character Scenes and Funny Stories.

PRICES: General Admission 50 Cents. Reserved Seats 75 Cents. Tickets

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 4, 1889.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise

Will Kittle is Bellaire's new village marshal. He carries a club, two revolvers, knuckle-duters and handcuffs, and he'll need them all when the editor of this paper crawls over his neck.

Jeff Weikel has an eagle caged in his barn. It was taken in the woods by Dugald Campbell, and bids fair to become a fine bird. Quite a number of the boys will go round the back way Sunday to see this living emblem of freedom!

A petition has been in circulation this week, asking the school board to take steps at the next regular meeting to build a new school house in district number five, which means East Jordan. The annual school meeting is fixed for the second Monday in July.

The establishment of an express office in town will be found a great boon to everyone. Express will now come direct to East Jordan, via Harbor Springs, and the delay hitherto necessary at Boyne Falls on all c. o. d. packages will be avoided.

East Jordanites are all saving up their money, the time is near when their village taxes, and the non-taxpayers to have a good time at Charlevoix or elsewhere on the 4th. Hail for the man who knocked our celebration on the head.

Harrison Mitchell has received his appointment as postmaster and expects his commission to follow in two or three weeks.

Dr. LeFevre returned to town for a short time last week, having got no further toward the west than Charlevoix, where he had the bad luck to strike the mumps, hence his delay.

Wm. H. Healey, writing from Portland, Ore., says: This is no place for a man without some capital. A man must have at least $1,000 to do anything here. Wages are low, and the country is flooded with help. Farm wages are about $20 per month, day labor $1.25, haying $1.50, harvesting $2. It costs lots to live here.

The asst. route agent of the Adams Express Co. paid a flying visit to our town last Friday, and located an office here. D. C. Loveday has charge of the business for a few days, until he can get arrangements perfected with another party, who has the necessary bonds filed. We venture to hope that it would be permanently located in Loveday's hardware, but Mr. L. informs us that he cannot attend to it, owing to his having so much business of his own.

The State Camp Meeting.

The 14th annual Camp Meeting at Bay View, under the auspices of the Michigan Camp Ground Association, will begin on Tuesday, July 16th and close the following Monday. It will be in charge of the Rev. D. F. Barnes, and every day be filled with varied religious meetings which are sure to be of very great interest. The services of camp meeting seem with their earnest preaching, stirring singing and reverent devotional services exert a most favorable influence and are long remembered by every one. No program has been furnished, but it is understood that a large number of excellent engagements have been made.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustacian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 1606i9

Epoch.

The transition from long lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the great alterative and tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach, of lung or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 3

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines&Co.

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn, came home one evening feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to drive a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well to-day. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix 2m6y

She is "Grateful."

"I owed the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. Harriman, New York. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 4

The Landlord's Trick.

"It beats any of the games or puzzles of the day," said the hotel man, who was explaining his diversion to an interested crowd. "I call it Tom and Jerry, and there isn't one man in fifty can do it. You take any long necked bottle and lay it on its side—so," and he suited the action to the word. "Now take a little bit of paper and roll it into a ball, dry it thoroughly—so," and again he illustrated by making the little roll himself. "Now, place the roll in the neck of the bottle, near the external opening, and try, with all the lung power you have, to blow the paper ball into the body of the bottle. If you do it in twenty-five minutes I'll give you $10, and the hotel man drew the crisp bills from his pocket.

Of course every man in the party tried it, and, although the dawn had begun to break before the last aspirant had tried to put the ball in, the interest in the puzzle had not diminished. The first who attempted to get in Jerry, as the landlord called the recalcitrant bit of paper, blew so violently that Jerry jumped to the floor.

"Bravo, Jerry!" said the landlord.

Then Jerry was coaxed and caressed by a gentle breath that played around him so delicately that he seemed destined to glide into the body of the bottle.

"Look out, Jerry!" yelled the landlord.

Jerry seemed to understand, for he came flying back, no nearer in than when he was started. This raised a general laugh, the landlord laughing most loudly, because his call to Jerry had so disconcerted the blower that the latter failed to gauge his wind.

The first trial began saurily after midnight, and the last was concluded at about 4 a. m. Only the landlord had succeeded in getting Jerry in, and the guests went to bed to dream of Jerry and his master, Tom. Tom and Jerry are a puzzle dazzle pair.—Boston Herald.

Facility in Art.

Facility is often mistaken for genius, but it generally leads to mediocrity. How many a person I have known, who, with great promise at the beginning, soon faltered, and then stopped; while others, with no early facility, strengthened themselves by study and will, and passed far beyond them at the end. So many are satisfied with doing pretty well what they can do easily, and wait the energy to do very well when it costs labor and struggle. But at least four-fifths of genius is an indomitable will.

Take Michael Angelo, for instance; he had not a natural faculty like Raphael, but he subdued to far higher regions by force of will, and an energy that 50 years did not tire; while Raphael passed his culmination at 37, and his last works, young as he was, are far from being his best. However, we need not go to great examples; common life and every day will furnish them. A thousand are pleased with dabbling in water colors and toying with them as amateurs do odes and carnally verse, who the determination to be an artist. After all, there is far greater difference between men in their will than in their talent. What we will to do, despite of obstacles and failures, we generally succeed in doing at last. "Easy writing," says Sheridan, "makes cramped hard reading;" and we must make up our minds to work if we wish to win sense.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Separating Minerals.

Mr. Caron-Wilson has devised an effective dry method for separating the denser minerals from sand. A piece of cardboard about two feet long is bent in the form of a shoot or trough (it must not be allowed to break) and held in this form by elastic bands at either end; this must then be held, at rest, at an angle sufficiently inclined to allow the sand to travel slowly down the shoot on being gently tapped. A small quantity of the sand to be treated is now placed at the head of the trough, which is then tapped with the finger. When the trough is tapped, the sand travels slowly down, and in doing so the denser grains lag behind, forming a line, mass in the rear of the stream; this dark mass increases as the sand flows on, and must be collected and placed in a receptacle just the moment before the last tap would cause it to fall off the trough. When a sufficient quantity of this denser sand has been collected, it should be placed in the lid of a cardboard box (12 inches by 6 inches), and gently shaken to and fro at a slightly inclined angle, the mass being at the same time gently blown away with the breath. The finer quartz grains will thus be blown away, and finally any but the denser grains will remain.—Scientific American.

He Was a Distributer.

On a side lot near the Forepaugh grounds on North Doval street there was a fakir whose outfit consisted of the stake and ring game. This simple and enticing amusement is played as follows: The stake is placed in the ground at a certain angle, which leads the uninitiated to believe that it is easy to throw the five inch rings over it, whereas this feat is almost impossible. The fakir had a crowd around him and was raking in the dimes—three "tries" for ten cents—when a black mustached, middle sized man walked up and said he'd bet a dollar he could throw the rings out of five over the stake.

The fakir winked at the crowd and took the man up. The black mustached stranger threw five rings rapidly one after another, and, as three of them were on the stake, the thrower was in ninety cents. They doubled bets and the stranger won again. Then they bet $10 even that nine rings out of the first ten thrown could not be put over the stake. The whole ten settled safely, and the fakir as he handed $10 in silver over, said: "I'm broke; what's your business?"

"I'm a distributer at the postoffice," said the ring thrower. "I don't do anything but ring papers all day long into the mouths of fifty sacks."—Philadelphia Times.

STUFFING LIVE HENS.

An Automatic Chicken Feeder Which Imparts Any Flavor or Color.

The curious and anxious competitors of a Massachusetts avenue produce dealer may now turn in and advertise that they have the fattest and most delicious poultry that the American market affords. They have discovered the secret which has heretofore enabled their competitors to monopolize these claims. And so has the reporter who had often remarked the fat and overgrown appearance of the fowls which lantly strut in the dealer's side yard or adorn the frontispiece of his place of business.

Twice daily the fowls are driven into a shed on the premises. From this they always emerge stuffed until their hides will hardly hold them. Now, a hen is much like a monkey, in that it has a false and a true stomach. A monkey will eat voraciously for hours, filling up a paunch in his neck. At his leisure he draws from this sack and ruminates his food. A hen will fill her craw, and, when that is done she is satisfied. A monkey never gets enough to eat, but a chicken will often leave a portion of its food untouched. The secret of fattening chickens is to induce them to eat more than they want. This is not done by offering extra inducements in the way of superior vitands. It is done scientifically by force.

In the shed in question is a contrivance that must be taken for an infernal machine, a patent ballot box or an automatic corn sheller. But it is neither. It is a chicken feeder.

An unsuspecting fowl sidrivers on a trap door. The fool bird flies up and incloses her, except at the top. A device not unlike a Gatling gun swoops down and completes her imprisonment.

An operator then comes forward, puts the hen in a straight jacket that stretches the protesting bird neck and holds the head erect, mouth open, beak pointed toward the ceiling.

Then a spring of automatic action is touched. It sets in motion a light metallic arm acting as a lever. Starting from a box overhead it descends to the open beak of the fowl, drops in a small quantity of prepared food and forces it far down into the throat.

This operation is repeated until the hen is "chock full." An apparatus may also be attached by which liquid food may be put into the bird. Stuffing stupefies a bird, but it does not interfere with the workings of its digestive apparatus.

"Birds fattened by the stuffing process," said the manager of this apparatus, "may not relish the food at order. We can vary the food so as to produce the desired flavor. The food may impart a certain flavor to the meat. By fattening a bird in ten days or less it is made very tender, as all the new flesh is the product of rich, clean food, and is not toughened by age or exercise."

"Do you mean to say that you can control the question of the quality of the bird's flesh?"

"Certainly; that is the glory of this method. We can impart a dainty pork flavor, mingle the nutrect of bustard with the delicious cream of quail on toast, throw a touch of mint or celery into the meat, or imitate the delicacies of reed bird, canvasback ducks or frog lamb. Besides, we can make the meat black or white, according as we want to represent delicate white flesh or the dark meats of wild fowl. Of course, pegged chickens like this is worth more in the pea green market than the ordinary barn yard chanticleer. We can also feed turkeys and ducks to good advantage, but we have had no best results with chickens."—Indianapolis News.

An Important Period.

In thousands of homes all over the land the hearts of parents are sad, in the days of early June, to the daughter whose school days will end, or who will be a sweet girl graduate. In her is centered a fond mother's tender hope and a father's less demonstrative pride and affection. The pretty creature busy at her studies in this the eventful hour of school days, the fair graduate is an object of interest and refined to her parents or her brothers. There are other graduates' brothers who will learn to date all future events of their life, backward and forward, from the day their eyes were greeted with a vision of learned loveliness in spotless white, standing before the audience and reading such pretty platitudes from a ribbon bound roll of heavy white paper. The time of whose conquests does not necessarily begin in the drawing room, nor is the time of its coming beyond the era of the "ball" season. Male hearts cannot possibly resist such a combination as brains and beauty; a doubled barreled charge which Cupid launches from the drawing room on graduation day. "June, dear June," is thus fittingly associated by the poet, for a month that gives us the sweet girl graduate and the wedding bury (the honeymoon, not the travel stained berry) is meet to reign queen of all the sisterhood of twelve.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Then the World Turned 'Round Again.

He entered a tobacco store on Fifth River avenue with a handkerchief pressed to his jaw, and was at once an object of solicitude.

"I've been there," said number one, "and I can feel for you. Try peppermint essence."

"I always put on a bag of hot salt," said number two. "Have cures the worst kind o' case in two hours."

"Bosh!" exclaimed number three, "electricity will stop that ache in two minutes. I'll never feel with any other remedy."

"Gentleman," said number four as he put his finger into his mouth to feel of an old snag, "there's nothing like laudanum for the toothache. It comes from an exposed nerve. Laudanum deadens the sensibility of the nerve. I've used it with success a hundred times."

"I'd never advise a man to waste time fooling around," said number five, "take it right to the dentist and have it pulled out. It takes grit, of course, but in five minutes you are over it forever."

Ask for Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier. With its forty years of unexampled success, it has every claim of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

to any other. The formulas of other widely advertised medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined. It is highly concentrated—the only $1 Sarsaparilla worth $5 a bottle.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far exceed those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction."—L. H. Rush, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best medicines we handle, and we can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickhaus, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always can recommend it when asked to name the best blood purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples. There is nothing so good for the youthful blood" as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Geo. Bell, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, and, in conscience, say, 'I prescribe it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the case for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

You can't fool me, I want that JOLLY TAR PLUG TOBACCO.

It's the best chewing tobacco for the money and I don't want anything else. I've tried it and know all about it.

JOLLY TAR is made by THE FINZER BROS. Louisville.

BRIGHTINE PRONOUNCED PHYSICIANS AND THE WORLD'S DISPENSARY CURE

DIABETES

LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES. Bottle 81. Ask Druggist or write BR. T. LIBLIN & CO., 184-186 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The Lancet, Mod., Aug. 3, '88: Successful treatment of Diabetes, and Gravel are hearty and well. Hon. A.A. Gilliam, Treas. Women's Exchange, Chicago, Dec. 1, '87: My Kidneys troubled me sorely, Brightine has cured me. A. C. SMITH, Western News Co. Jos. McDorris, Act. C. R. I. & P. G. R. Brighton, N. Y., May 11, '88. Suffered from Lumbago, Brightine cured me. Rev. Geo. Lamb, Capt. Henry Stevenson, D'gn Bell Co. St. Louis, April 16, '88. BRIGHTINE gives satisfaction. Strain'r Dairy Co. 99 Franklin Av., St. Louis, Dec. 17, '88. BRIGHTINE has all the claims made. Hon. Henry Stevenson, D'gn Bell Co. Rockville, Ind., Nov. 16, '88. Can recommend BRIGHTINE highly. Rev. John Havens. Chicago Times, March 26, '89. Globe, Nov. 17, '88. Illustrated Centurian, Dec. 28, '88. Commercial Traveler, Feb. 15, '89. TRIAL BRIGHTINE. Sent by Mail. A Trial Bottle and Pamphlet, 2 Stamps. Dept. U. S. Ex. G. F. Kimball Glass Imp.

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Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

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Household Jewel Cooking Stove,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they always cure them. Besides it saves fuel.

M. J. STOCKMAN.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞ MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Northern Michigan Line.

Season of 1889.

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX.

Ira Bishop, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday, at 12 m., arrive Manistique, Thursday, 8 a. m. Leave Milwaukee every Wednesday, 12 m., arrive Ontonagon, Friday, 8 a. m. Leave Chicago, Friday, 12 m., arrive Manistique, Sunday, 8 a. m. Leave Milwaukee, Saturday, 12 m., arrive Ontonagon, Monday, 8 a. m.

Going South—Leave Ontonagon, Tuesday, 12 m., arrive Milwaukee, Thursday, 8 a. m. Leave Manistique, Wednesday, 12 m., arrive Chicago, Friday, 8 a. m. Leave Ontonagon, Saturday, 12 m., arrive Milwaukee, Monday, 8 a. m.

LAWRENCE.

W. Freeman, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 8 p. m., Manistique, Saturday, 9 a. m. Manistique, 2 p. m., Frankfort, Sunday, 4 a. m., Traverse City, 10 a. m., Petoskey, 1.30 p. m., Harbor Springs, 3 p. m., Cheboygan, 4 p. m., Mackinaw, 5 p. m., Pointe St. Ignace, 7 p. m., Cedarville, 9 p. m., Detroit, Monday, 7 a. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday, 4 p. m., Harbor Springs, 5 p. m., Petoskey, 6.30 p. m., Traverse City, 9 p. m., Frankfort, Monday, 3 a. m., Manistique, 10 a. m., Pointe St. Ignace, 1 p. m., Cedarville, 3 p. m., Detroit, Tuesday, 12.30 a. m.

Connections at Mackinaw with Chicago and Lake Superior R. R. for Marquette, Duluth, Ashland and points in Northern Michigan.

Connections at Pointe St. Ignace with Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. for Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and points in Northern Michigan.

Connections at Cedarville with steamer for Detroit, Toledo and points in Lake Huron.

Connections at Detroit with all lines for points in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, British Possessions, Montana, Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Manitoba, Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Alaska, Mexico, Cuba, Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, Australia, Africa, Europe.

Traverse Bay Line.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS

Capt. J. U. Emery.

Going north, leaves Charlevoix on Mondays and Fridays.—Leave Traverse City 7.00 a. m., Old Mission 9.30 a. m., Northport 10.30, Traverse City 12.00 m., Elk Rapids 1.30 p. m., Old Mission 2.30, Leaving Northport 3.30 p. m.

Going south Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—Leave East Jordan 7.00 a. m., Ironton 8.00, Charlevoix 8.45, Norwood 9.15 Torch Lake 12.00 m., Elk Rapids 1.30 p. m., Old Mission 2.30, Leaving Traverse City 3.30 p. m.

Connecting at Traverse City for Leland and Connecting to stop at Sutton's Bay where connections will be made with the "Chickamo" for Omena and Northport.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The New Passenger Steamer

PHILADELPHIA

Will leave Charlevoix from L. M. & L. S. T. Co's dock, Bush and S. Water streets Wednesdays at 7 a. m. for Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Cross Village and Mackinaw City, touching at Ingalls, Maple Grove, Frankfort, Northport, Sutton's Bay, Old Mission Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. U. EMERY & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.

Capt. R. Vandermore.

Going South will leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00 Charlevoix 9.30 a. m., East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday.—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer NORTH STAR.

Capt. Wm. C. Taylor.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at East Jordan 8.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Sailing at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.

Capt. Lewis Gilbard.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 8.00. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30; arrive Ironton, 10.45; arrive East Jordan, 12. Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton 2.45; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 4.30; arrive East Jordan, 6.00.

Stopping at all intermediate ports both ways.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Niagara Falls Route.

Commencing June 23, 1889, Train will leave Charlevoix as follows:

GOING NORTH.

No. 6, Mail, 7.00 a. m.

No. 8, Express, 3.00 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 5, Mail, 12.45 p. m.

No. 7, Express, 9.00 p. m.

Connections at Bay City with Michigan Central Railway for all points East and West.

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THE DIRECT ROUTE

BETWEEN

MACKINAW CITY

AND

DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 4.50 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit.....5.35 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.

Leave Detroit.....7.00 a. m. and 11.30 a. m.

Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 4.15 p. m.

Cleveland.....6.15 a. m. and 4.40 p. m.

Cincinnati.....6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. R. Hunter Post No. 116, meets always on each second and fourth Wednesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

L. O. T. Charlevoix Encampment, No. 99, meets every first Tuesday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F. Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, at Odd Fellows' hall.

F. & A. M. Charlevoix Lodge, No. 303, meets on or before the full moon in each month, at Masonic hall.

K. O. T. M. Charlevoix Tent, No. 96, meets every Friday evening, at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. T. M. M. Charlevoix Lodge, No. 1, meets every Saturday evening, at Odd Fellows' hall.

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A. E. SIMMONS,
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Bank drafts drawn on any of the principal cities of the world. Money received on deposit, subject to sight draft. Special attention given to collections. Good securities bought and sold. Interest allowed on time deposits. Refer to any business house in Charlevoix. Correspondence solicited. National Bank, Chicago; Merchants' National Bank, Grand Rapids; Lake City National Bank, Grand Rapids.

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[First publication May 23, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Cora Bennett and Jay Fauble Van Fleet, to Charles T. Avery, dated the twenty-first day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 17th day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in liber 3 of mortgages, on page 65, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Charles T. Avery to E. Selden Ely on the 26th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register aforesaid on the 6th day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 90, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said E. Selden Ely to Mary M. Avery on the 23d of November, 1888, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register aforesaid on the 7th day of January, 1889, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 91, which mortgage there was claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; and, whereas, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the thirteenth day of September,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public vendue, at the front door of the court house in the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and all legal costs, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All the right, title and interest of said Charles T. Avery in and to the following described premises, situated in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block three, of the village of Charlevoix, according to the plat of said village of Charlevoix, on file and of record in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, also lots one (1) and two (2) in block twenty, of said village of Charlevoix, according to the plat of said village of Charlevoix, on file in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Charlevoix, also lot one (1) in block sixty-six (66) of said village of Charlevoix, according to the plat of said village of Charlevoix, on file in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, also lots one (1) and two (2) in block twenty-one (21) of said village of Charlevoix, according to the plat of said village of Charlevoix, on file in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, also lots one (1) and two (2) in block twenty-two (22) of said village of Charlevoix, according to the plat of said village of Charlevoix, on file in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, also lots one (1) and two (2) in block twenty-three (23) of said village of Charlevoix, according to the plat of said village of Charlevoix, on file in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, also lots one (1) and two (2) in block twenty-four (24) of said village of Charlevoix, according to the plat of said village of Charlevoix, on file in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, also lots one (1) and two (2) in block twenty-five (25) of said village of Charlevoix, according to the plat of said village of Charlevoix, on file in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, also lots one (1) and two (2) in block twenty-six (26) of said village of Charlevoix, according to the plat of said village of Charlevoix, on file 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THE JOUR.

Charlevoix, Mich., July

AROUND THE COU

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise

Will Kittle is Bellaire' lage marshal. He carries revolvers, knuckle dusters cuffs, and he'll need them the editor of this paper t his neck.

Jeff Weikel has an eagl his barn. It was taken in by Dugald Campbell, an to become a fine bird. Q ber of the boys will go back way Sunday to see emblem of freedom!

A petition has been in this week, asking the scho take steps at the next mg to build a new scho district number five, wh East Jordan. The sub meeting is fixed for the se day in July.

The establishment of office in town will be fou been to everyone Expre come direct to East Jorda bor Springs, and the do necessary at Boyne Falls d packages will be sooke

East Jordanites are th their money, the taxpaye their village taxes, and th payers to have a good lin lewix or elsewhere on the for the man who knocked bration on the head.

Harrison Mitchell has r appointment as inspector pects his commission to fo or three weeks.

Dr. LeFevre returned t a short time last week, ha further toward the west th voix, where he had the h strike the mumps, hence h Wm. H. Healey, er Portland, Ore., says: T place for a man without fal. A man must have at t to do anything here. Way and the country is flooded Farm wages are about month, day labor $1.25, ho harvesting $2. It costs t here.

The east route agent of Express Co. paid a flying town last Friday, and loo fice here. D. C. Lovejoy of the business for a few he can get arrangements with another party, and sary bonds filed. We w that it would be premature at Loveday's hardware, h informs us that he cannot it, owing to his having so ness of his own.

The State Camp Me

The 14th annual Camp Bay View, under the auspi Michigan Camp Ground, F will begin on Tuesday, Ju close the following Monda be in charge of the R Barnes, and every day be with their accepted preachin singing and reverent dev vices exert a most favorab and are long remembere ons. No program has nished, but it is ordered large number of excelle ments have been made.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness—A New Home Tr

Sufferers are not generally aw diseases are contagious, or that t the presence of living parasites membrane of the nose and eus Microscopic research, however, h to be a fact, and the result is that by has been formulated, wh catarrhal deafness and hay fev neatly cured in from one to thre made at home by the patient one N. B. For catarrhal discharges males (whites) this remedy is yssophite exploding the mentoral receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dix West King St., Toronto, Can American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubl the above carefully.

Epoch.

The transition from long linger fal sickness to robust health ma the life of the individual. Such avered. Is lessened in the mes agency whereby the good health tained is gratefully blessed. Her much is heard in praise of Electr many feel they owe their restorat to the use of the great alterative you are troubled with any disea liver or stomach, a dose or short will surely find relief by use of E Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle at A Co.'s drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica S

The Best Salve in the world for Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Co Skin Eruptions, and positively a no pay required. It is guarantee feet satisfaction, or money refun cents per box. For sale by F. G.

A Narrow Escap

Col. W. R. Nelson, of Brooklyn one evening feeling a peculiar ti chest. Before retiring, he tried t breath but found it almost im suffered four days from pneum doctors gave him up. Dr. Ac Remedy for Consumption saved t well to-day. Sold by G. W. R

Ice, Mange, and

On humans or animals cur Wood'ed's Sanitary Lotio Sold by F. G. Hines & Co

She is "a

"I saved the life of my cat, by using Dr. Acker's Remedy for Consumption." Sold by F. G. Hines & Co.

THE WORLD OVER.

A MIRROR OF THE IMPORTANT OC-CURRENCES OF A WEEK.

Things That Do Happen—A Complete Record of Interesting Events the World Over—Shocking Accidents, Startling Crimes, Other Topics.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

The Agricultural Bureau's Weekly Crop Bulletin.

The weekly weather crop bulletin issued by the Signal Office says:

The weather has been favorable for all growing crops throughout the central and northwest, except in Dakota, where drought is reported as injurious to wheat, oats, barley, and corn, its reported fine and growing rapidly in this State and generally throughout the east half. From Minnesota reports show that the crops are improved, and in the Red River and the Minnesota Valley recently injured from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, and Arkansas show the conditions of the week especially favorable for corn, which has made rapid growth. Haymaking is in progress as far north as the fortieth parallel, and the yield is large. Winter wheat is in progress in Tennessee, and the damage to wheat from growing rains has been overestimated. Reports from the tobacco regions of Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina show that the crop is doing well. Favorable rains occurred in Texas, and the cotton crop is in good condition. Advices from California report that the weather has improved for seedable weather and well distributed rains. In Mississippi the crop was not quite so forward as in Southern Louisiana, the rice and sugar crops are improving, and the cotton crop is in good condition, and will further improve the crop. In the Middle Atlantic States, New England and Ohio some injury resulted from continuous rains and the absence of sunshine, although the crop prospects continue good in these sections. Reports from Southern New England show all crops including tobacco, improved and in fine condition.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PLANS.

A Combination with the Grand Trunk to Be Undertaken.

T. F. Oakes President of the Northern Pacific, in an interview in St. Paul, denies emphatically that his company proposes to withdraw from its Canadian relations, says they are building rapidly through Montana, and admits that negotiations are under way looking to the purchase of the Northwest Central Railway. The great inducement to buy the Wisconsin Central, he added, was because his road would thereby be able to affiliate with the Grand Trunk and thus secure a through route to the Atlantic. The Northwest Central Road will be completed through Manitoba to Edmonton, and then extended to the Pacific coast over what is known as the "Mackenzie route," terminating at Skeena Bay.

FOLGHY WITH THE POLICE.

William O'Brien's Arrest at Cork Followed by a Riot.

The government's proclamation forbidding the holding of a Nationalist meeting at Cork, Ireland, was disregarded, scattered meetings being held at several places in that city and vicinity. The result was that William O'Brien, member of Parliament, and other speakers were arrested. After the arrest of Mr. O'Brien the crowd stoned the police, who in turn charged upon the people with drawn batons. Several persons were injured, including Patrick O'Brien, a member of Parliament, who shook hands with William O'Brien after the latter was arrested.

AROUND THE DIAMOND.

Base-Ballists Competing for the League Championship.

The official standing of the ball clubs that are in the race for the championship of the associations named is given below:

National.	W.	L.	P.C.	American.	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	34	15	.694	St. Louis	40	20	.666
Chicago	34	15	.694	Baltimore	37	19	.661
New York	29	15	.659	Brooklyn	35	21	.625
Philadelphia	27	15	.643	Baltimore	31	22	.585
Pittsburg	22	22	.500	Cincinnati	31	26	.544
Cleveland	19	24	.442	Kansas City	25	32	.439
Washington	15	34	.306	Columbus	23	36	.390
				Louisville	19	34	.353

Western.	W.	L.	P.C.	Interstate.	W.	L.	P.C.
Denver	32	17	.653	Keokuk	29	21	.580
St. Paul	31	17	.646	Springfield	28	22	.560
Sioux City	29	21	.580	Davenport	25	25	.500
Minneapolis	27	21	.562	Evansville	24	25	.490
Denver	23	20	.535	Peoria	24	27	.462
Des Moines	23	21	.523	Burlington	22	30	.423
St. Joseph	15	31	.326				
Milwaukee	13	34	.277				

NAMED FOR CONSULS.

Selections to Represent Us in Cities of Other Lands.

The President has made the following consular appointments:

William T. Sesby, of Mississippi, at Guyaquil; Edward C. Goodenow, of Maine, at Sydney, Australia; Frank Ryan, of Illinois, at Leipsic, Germany; Hugo M. Starkloff, of Missouri, at Bremen; William F. Gunnell, of New York, at Manchester; John L. Hulse, of Connecticut, at Bradford; Robert W. Turner, of Kansas, at Cadiz; M. D. Sampson, of Kansas, at St. Johns; N. P.

FITTING END FOR A BRUTE.

After Beating His Family He Throws Himself Beneath a Railroad Train.

At Baltimore Jacob Brommell, 70 years old, who had been drinking heavily, returned to his home and made a savage attack on his wife and nine children, all of whom were brutally beaten. Brommell was finally ejected and went to the tank of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. When a train appeared he deliberately threw himself in front of the locomotive and was cut to pieces.

FIRE CAUSED BY LIGHTNING.

Heavy Loss at Worcester Caused by the Destruction of a Warehouse.

At Worcester, Mass., during a heavy shower, the storehouse of the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company at Rockdale, North Bridge, was struck by lightning and set on fire. The storehouse contained more than $40,000 worth of goods, and the fire burned for three hours, causing a heavy loss, which is covered by insurance.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS.

The Crop Outlook Favorable and Trade Active.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

It has been a week of considerable excitement in speculative circles and trade has ruled somewhat active, but general change in conditions, as all depends in a very measure at the season upon crop prospects, it is most encouraging to find that some of the most critical sections have been favored with showers and warmth, so that some revival to cotton and grain from frequent rains has been lost ground. In the Northwest the crop outlook is particularly cheering, great improvement in the prospect having taken place, and the crop is approaching maturity. With crops of unusual magnitude, highly probable, and with the general volume of business so maintained that the increase of the first half of last year, and in the clearing-house returns, the prospect is bright for a good fall trade. Reports from Chicago, Milwaukee and Omaha report fair activity. At Milwaukee improvement is seen, with increased activity, and the leading trade, Pittsburg the iron and other trades continue prosperous, and there is more life at Cleveland than for a month past, and at Detroit there is a visible improvement. The money markets continue amply supplied, in the iron industry there is a stronger feeling at all points, with increased production and better prices, and the cotton goods industry continues very active, and natural after the heavy exports of gold. There is nowhere observable any actual stringency, nor is speculation noticeably influential. The business failures number 215, as compared with 220 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 179.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Those Who Have Been Successful in Their Aspirations.

The President has appointed Frederick Douglass to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Hayti. Secretary Windom has appointed Capt. William M. Meredith, of Chicago, to be Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Other appointments are as follows:

John G. Waite, of Virginia, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Virginia; James A. Connolly, of Illinois, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois; A. McKinney, of Missouri, to be Commissioner of Pensions; Thomas Fee H. Newall, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Director of the Mint; Thomas H. Nelson, of Indiana, to be Marshal of the District of Columbia; J. G. Wright, of Dakota, to be Attorney General for Dakota; Henry McJ. Hise, to be Lieutenant, junior grade, in navy.

Henry H. Lawrence, to be Assayer of the Mint at San Francisco, Cal. This man is a brother of Michael E. Smith, to be Assayer in charge of the Mint at Denver, Colo., appointed June 2. Also, Jacob Hall, of Illinois, to be Trustee of the Reform School of the District of Columbia, vice W. James Lamb, who was appointed Postal Note Agent at New York City. Also, the following:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—John J. Burke, Ninth District of New Jersey; Hiram Hill, Fourth District of North Carolina; C. W. Arnold, district of Oregon; Henry Clay Dean, Ninth district of Iowa; John O. Cravens, Sixth District of Indiana; John Lynch, Fourth District of Illinois. Collectors of Customs—William J. Ivins, District of Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Thomas Pennypacker, for the district of Washington, N. C.; Philip M. Hildebrand, to be Surveyor of Customs for the district of Indianapolis.

THE LAST RITES.

Simple Ceremonies at the Burial of Mrs. Hayes.

The body of Mrs. R. B. Hayes, the late wife of the ex-President, was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, at Fremont, Ohio. All business in Fremont was suspended, and during the funeral services at Spiegel Grove the grounds of the house were crowded with the friends and neighbors of Mr. Hayes. Fully six thousand people were present. Nearly a thousand people in wheeled vehicles in the city was pressed into service in carrying the throngs. The burial services were simple and impressive, opening with the reading of Scriptures by the Rev. J. M. Mills, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which Mrs. Hayes belonged. A quartette choir then sang the hymn, "Nearer Jesus to Thee With," after which the Rev. Dr. James W. Bashford, President of Ohio Wesleyan University, offered prayer. The choir then sang the hymn "When Peace, Like a River, Attendeth My Way," after which L. D. McCabe, who had known the dead from childhood, spoke a brief eulogy.

ITS RECORDS GONE.

Camp 20 of the Clan-na-Gael Suddenly Disbands.

Camp 20 of the Clan-na-Gael, at Chicago, has been disbanded. This camp is the one to which Dr. Cronin belonged, and which, it is thought, contained election of all of his brutal murderers. The story is that it was Edward Spellman, acting in his capacity of district officer of Illinois and Michigan, who disbanded it. When this information came upon the State's Attorney and the investigating committee it was a complete surprise. They were interested in preserving the camp intact for the present, then purpose being to obtain possession of all its records. The disbanding of the camp means the destruction of the records and the further thwarting of the authorities in their endeavor to investigate the secret doings of the notorious club. The State's Attorney has now a strong suspicion that Spellman disbanded the camp for the sole purpose of having its records destroyed.

PROTEST FROM THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

A Manifesto Issued Relating to Dr. Cronin's Death.

The Executive Committee of the Clan-na-Gael have issued a manifesto to the public in which they say that the organization should not be held responsible for Dr. Cronin's death. In the course of the manifesto they say:

While we hold that a certain amount of privacy is justifiable and even necessary in conducting the proceedings of a secret society like the Clan-na-Gael we distinctly and emphatically protest that it was never intended that any order, or authority, any one to commit any act forbidden by the laws of the United States, or even those of any State, or to commit any crime whatsoever, shall be entitled to shelter under cover of party, or questioned in the courts of the

WENT THROUGH A BRIDGE.

A Train Wrecked and Two Persons Fatally Hurt.

A terrible storm which swept over Southern Ohio was the cause of a terrible accident which occurred just south of Batavia, where the water undermined the foundations of a thirty-foot bridge. The south-bound mail train on the Ohio and Northwestern Road ran into it, and the whole train, consisting of three coaches, the mail coach, and the engine went into the water. Col. Sam Hunt, receiver of the road, and W. O. Rain, the conductor, were both probably fatally hurt.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

Gov. Foraker Again Put at the Head of the Ticket.

The Ohio Republican State Convention, at Columbus, nominated the following ticket:

Governor, Joseph B. Foraker; Lieutenant Governor, E. L. Lampson; of Adelbert College; Supreme Judge, F. J. Dickman of Cleveland; Treasurer, Jacob S. Rosser, of Warren; Attorney General, D. K. Watson of Franklin; member of the Board of Public Works, Frank Jones, of Portsmouth; School Commissioner, John Hancock, of Ross;

THE JOUR.

Charlevoix, Mich., July

AROUND THE COU

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise

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Epoch.

The transition from long lin ful sickness to robust health m the life of the individual. Su ered is treasured in the m agency whereby the good heal fained is gratefully blessed. I much is heard in praise of Ele many feel they owe their restor to the use of the great alterat you are troubled with any di liver or stomach, of long or sho will surely find relief by use of Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle a Co.'s drug store.

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The Best Salve in the world Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fe Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Skin Eruptions, and positivel no pay required. It is guara feet satisfaction, or money re cents per box. For sale by F.

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On human or animals cured Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Dr voix

She is "Grateft

"I owed the life of my little use of Dr. Arthur's English consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. He sold by G. W. Beaman, Co

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in person or produce, we always give a receipt, or prepaid to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes any misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

The cotton mills in Fall River have been declaring large dividends, and the owners may perhaps be excused for attributing their prosperity to a republican success. But how about their employes, whose wages have not been raised, though they are paying half as much again as they were for the necessaries of life? To whom shall they attribute their condition? The republican party promised that their wages should be raised.—Free Press.

The Detroit Tribune, a rampant republican paper, speaking of the "gin. there Elf" members of the legislature, compliments Representative Wachtel as follows: "P. H. Wachtel, a slender gentlemen of rather nervous organization, is a business man of Petoskey. He is a democrat but that has made no difference with a passage of his bills through a republican legislature. He has been very successful. Perhaps the most important bill that he has urged and passed is the one amending the fish laws."

Tariff and Wages.

Keep this fact in mind. Last fall the people and the workingmen all over the land were told on the stump and in the press, and on the envelopes even in which they received their weekly or monthly wages, that in order to maintain the standard of wages, at the point satisfactory to themselves—they must vote the democratic "free trade" party down and out and put the republican party in full charge of the government. And also remember that the democratic party was voted out, and the republicans came into absolute control, and that instead of better wages there has been a very general reduction everywhere, and especially in all those industries where the tariff gives the highest degree of "protection." The situation must soon be realized, even by the dullest minds, and the same sort of deception cannot be so effectually practiced again.—Springfield State Register.

Browne's Theater Company.

Jas. H. Brown's Theater Co. will produce Leonard Grover's "Mixed Pickles." The company comprises ten people and are well spoken of by the press. Following is from the Manistique Pioneer: "As was expected Browne's Theater Company played to a full house last evening. 'Romany Rye' was new here and that troupe played it well—as near perfection as it was possible with the limited stage accommodations at their command. Mr. Browne fully sustained his previous high reputation as an actor, and was well supported by the entire company. Gavin's songs were new and won great applause. They give tonight 'The Private Secretary.' Of course every body will go, as they always do when this troupe is at the Star Opera House. To-morrow night will conclude their engagement here, perhaps for the season. This company have made many warm friends in Manistique, and wherever they appear a good audience awaits them."

At the Lewis Grand opera house on Friday evening, July 12th. Admission 25 and 35 cents; children 15 cents. Seats at Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co.'s store.

Do Not Suffer any Longer

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. G. W. Beaman, druggist.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Strains, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

New Advertisements.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, July 6th, 1889. If not called for within two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Raymond, Mr Gus — Yaglen, Mr Jack
Sloan, D F

H. BEEDAN, P. M.

Farm for Sale

North west ¼ of section 23, township of Hayes, 160 acres, 7 miles northeast of Charlevoix. Forty acres cleared, balance timber. Good orchard. Inquire of N. MYERS, on the premises, Post Office address, Bergen, Mich. 2607

WELL DIGGING.

PETER BOYER is prepared to dig or drive wells on short notice, and guarantees satisfaction. Also wells cleaned and pumps repaired. Address PETER BOYER, Charlevoix P. O. 239-24a

Beauty

Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it lustre and vigor, that adds greatly to its charms. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray,

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance."—R. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.

"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I now have as fine a head of hair as any one could wish for."—R. T. Schnitzler, Dickson, Tenn.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results."—Benjamin M. Johnson, M. D., Thomas Hill, Mo.

"My hair was becoming harsh and dry, but after using half a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it grew black and glossy. I cannot express the joy and gratitude I feel."—Mahlon Harly, Delaware, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer NORTH STAR.

CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at East Jordan 8.00, leave East Jordan at 8.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.

CAPT. LEWIS GUANO.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30; Ironton, 10.00; arrive East Jordan 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton 2.45; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 5.30; arrive East Jordan, 6.00.

Stopping at all intermediate ports both ways.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

DIXON'S "CARBURET OF IRON." STOVE POLISH IS THE BEST.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 11

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE!

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE discusses ALL TOPICS of general interest to the public. It favors a return to the tariff. It believes in honest government. It does not deal in dead issues. Its editor is the brilliant author and journalist, DONN PIATT, and it has by long odds THE BEST magazine before the public.

Each number contains a complete long novel by a well known author, beside shorter stories, poems, sketches, reviews and criticisms.

BELFORD'S is a live magazine. There is not a dull page in it. If you have not been 8 cents for sample, copy. Price $1.50 a year, 15 cents a number.

Address all Communications to N. Y. Office.

BELFORD, CLARKE & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

Chicago. New York, San Francisco.

Say Mister give me a plug of JOLLY TAR PLUG TOBACCO. NO MONKEYING

but give me the genuine JOLLY TAR PLUG

I've chewed it and when I find a good thing I hang on to it. JOLLY TAR CAN'T be beat.

EXTRAORDINARY ENGAGEMENT OF THE REIGNING MUSICAL SENSATION

Lewis Grand Opera House, ONE NIGHT ONLY. WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

Swedish Ladies' NATIONAL CONCERTS

An Octette of Beautiful Girls with Marvelous Voices.

Appearing in the Picturesque Costumes of their Native Provinces and Country.

ORGANIZED AND ARRANGED BY PROF. AUGUST EDGREN, Director, Grand Royal Opera for King of Sweden.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT FOR THIS TOUR

AMERICA'S GREATEST COMIC AND REFINED HUMORIST EDMOND T. PHELAN In Character Scenes and Funny Stories.

PRICES: General Admission 50 Cents. Reserved Seats 75 Cents. Tickets Advance at Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co's Store.

Lewis Grand Opera House, ONE NIGHT ONLY. THE EVENT OF THE SEASON Engagement Extraordinary. Friday Evening, July 19, '89 SHORTHANDS

Quintette Banjo Club AND "ACME" MALE TRIO. OUR TRADE MARK.

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THE PREMIER BANJOISTS OF THE WORLD. MR. AND MRS. CHAS. SCHOFIELD, Assisted by a Strong Company of Select Artists, in a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. A Unique and Refined Entertainment of Music Mirth, and Song, of the Highest Order.

Admission 35 and 50 c. Reserved Seats 75 Cents. Tickets on Sale at Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co.'s Store.

THIS PAPER may be seen on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Bureau (Rowell's Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON), our authorized agents.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK JUST IN. Come and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

CLOTHING CELEBRATION

Summer Clothing

—AT—

A. ROSENTHAL'S

For 30 Days.

Everybody a Chance to Buy a Suit for the Fourth.

OUR PRICES ARE CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

Good all Wool, Navy Blue G. A. R. Suit	$8 50
A Fine Black Suit	9 00
A Good Work Suit	4 00
A Nice Child's Suit	2 00

OF INTEREST TO ALL:

We will give every cash purchaser of $25 worth of Goods a Rocking Chair, of good make and handsomely trimmed. A ticket will be given to each customer giving the amount traded, and when $25 is spent with us you will be the proud possessor of a handsome Chair. This offer is good from May 1 to August 1.

Respectfully Yours,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

THE BEST PAINT

The Sherwin-Williams Paint.

Hardware,

PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS.

STOVES, TINWARE, NOTIONS. FISHING TACKLE PUMPS.

JOB AND TINWORK. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

NEW TAILOR SHOP

C. D. SMITH.

Late of Owosso,

CUTTER AND TAILOR

Latest Styles of Goods always on hand. Suits made to order. Corner Bridge and Clinton Sts.

WILL B. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix, and Summer Resorts. Large stock and a full set of hand and foot power machines. Orders may be left at my shop, on Bridge St., or addressed to me at **Jobbing, Repairing, Excelsior Springs,** Post Office address, Susie P. O., Charlevoix Co., Mich. Shop on South Terrace, opposite Hotel Jean, Marion's grist-mill.

TWO CENTS A LINE

Advertisements inserted in this column for TWO CENTS a line, each insertion, but no notice inserted for less than TEN CENTS.

COOK'S SUMMER BOARD. C. ING HOUSE, Lake Street, opens JUNE 1st. Very pleasant location, with boats for the Lake and Rivers. Cottages and rooms to let on the Charlevoix Beach. For terms address C. A. COOK, Charlevoix, Mich.

FINE SUITE OF ROOMS to rent. Inquire of H. S. Dorman's Real Estate and Insurance office, one door north of postoffice.

OLD PAPERS. Just the thing for putting on your shelves and drawers. Five cents a dozen, at the Journal Office.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 11, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

"Mixed Pickles."

Did you buy a watch?

We've got 'em. Fahlrs.

"Is this hot enough for you?"

Prof. H. M. Enos returned home Tuesday.

H. Lee Iddings returned to Albion last Friday.

The street sprinkler is on its rounds again.

R. Dyer, formerly of Advance is in Grand Rapids.

"Happy George" is here again with his wares.

J. J. Browne Theater Co. is billed for Friday night.

Fred Watson has returned from Smithson's camp.

C. Y. Cook is nursing a very painful felon this week.

Jack Litney of Sutton's Bay, spent the 4th in Charlevoix.

H. S. Harsha is building a barn on his lot on Clinton street.

Mrs. Murray of Whitewater, Wis., is visiting at John Nicholls'.

To Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Parmelee, of San Deigo, Cal. on July 3d, a son.

Don't forget the song service at Lewis Grand on Sunday afternoon.

The Ferguson House gave three hundred and fifty meals on the 4th.

Gurley Rosk has given his house on Clinton street a new coat of paint.

Mrs. Wilson, of Pontiac, sister of Dr. N. J. Perry, is here for the summer.

Col. O. F. Wisner, formerly of Charlevoix is now located in Grand Rapids.

O. M. Allen and family, and L. D. Bixby, arrived at the resort this morning.

Mrs. A. Stewart has re-opened her bakery, on the corner of Grant and Mason streets.

Don't forget the social Saturday evening, to be given by the Woman's Relief Corps.

Miss Elinor M. Leith, of Madison, Wis. is visiting with her aunt, Mrs. Jas. Hemming.

The brick walls of the school house are finished and work on the roof has commenced.

F. W. Hathaway, of Chicago, is again at the Fountain City House for his annual recreation.

Mrs. Eleanor Mudge started Monday for St. Louis, Mo., where she will spend the summer.

Will Ray, foreman of the Daily Resorter, was over here Wednesday, and made us a call.

Miss Cora Beaman, of Williamston, Mich., is spending the summer with her uncle, G. W. Beaman.

The tug Peter Smith completed her raft of logs and started for Bay City last Friday afternoon.

A new coat of paint adds materially to the appearance of Elmore Mudge's residence on Mason street.

Grand Master Crouter goes to Big Rapids, to-day, to institute a lodge of Odd Fellows there to night.

Marion Bence and family returned from Rapid River Monday, where Mr. Bence has been working.

Mrs. Wm. Wilson of Chicago is at home for the summer with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Whitley.

C. D. Smith, tailor, is settled in his new quarters on Bridge street, opposite D. S. Way's photo gallery.

George Plumb, of Toronto, Ont., is in town, looking the ground over with a view of starting an early fruit farm.

☞To close out our parasols, light chalies, and ginghams, we will for the next 30 days give 15 per cent. off.

B. Sax.

C. J. Strang of the JOURNAL attend ed the meeting of the Michigan Press Association at Grand Rapids last week.

Wm. Hamlin and his mother have returned from Rochester, N. Y., and are now at Mrs. Charlevoix their home again.

Iron columns have been put into the high school building in place of the wooden supports to the upper floor and the roof.

If we patronize good entertainments, and starve the suids shows we will have better entertainments than we have had in the past.

E. S. Somes, of the advertising department of the Grand Rapids Democrat, was in Charlevoix to-day and made the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

The Woman's Relief Corps of this place will give a strawberry and ice cream social Saturday evening, July 13th, at Green's hall. All are invited.

☞"Gray hair prevented, dandruff removed, the scalp cleansed, and the hair made to grow thick by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Dr. LeFevre and wife started for Holly last Friday. Mrs. LeFevre will remain there with relatives while the doctor prospects in the west for a new home.

Remember the Swedish Ladies' concert on Wednesday evening, July 17. Tickets will be on sale Saturday morning at the Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co.'s store.

Wm. Cross has gone to Georgian Bay, as captain, on the yacht "My S," with a party of gentlemen from New York, to be absent from home about six weeks.

At the Congregational church, Sunday, July 14: morning, "God helps those who help themselves;" evening, "Jesus casting out devils." Y. P. S. C. E. at 9.30.

The Friant gives an excursion to East Jordan, Friday, July 12, for all who wish to attend the celebration and "Battle of Boyne." Fare for round trip, 50 cents.

The churches unite in giving an excursion to Mackinac Island, to-day on the 'City of Charlevoix." It is a nice day and we anticipate a pleasant trip for those who go.

The Friant and Petoskey had an exciting race from Charlevoix to Petoskey on Tuesday afternoon, the Friant arriving at the dock two miles ahead of the Petoskey.

"And now the small boy divests himself of his outer garments and dispoils his agile limbs in the cerulean depths of the placid lake." In other words, he takes a swim.

Last week the railroad brought six hundred tourists to Petoskey and three hundred to Mackinaw. The arrivals this week will aggregate three times as many.—Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are down from their upper peninsula home. Tom says it isn't true that the mosquitoes up there are larger than the speckled trout.—Democrat.

James Shirk is back from his western trip, and after seeing the best of Washington, Oregon, and California, is convinced that, all things considered, Michigan leads them all.—Democrat.

At the Baptist church next Sunday: Rev. W. G. Clark will conduct the morning services, young people's meeting at 6.30 p. m., and union gospel meeting at 7.30, addressed by O. Smithson.

☞"Four cans of apples, 30 c; 4 lbs jelly, 25 c; 3 lbs corned beef, 25 c; 3 cans corn, 25 c; 4 lbs washing powder, 25 c; 6 lbs good baking powder, $1.00; corned beef 6 c. per lb.

BEAU MASOS.

Will N. Moore of East Jordan and Miss May Parmelee of Charlevoix were married by Rev. W. H. McCartney at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday evening, July 3d. The best wishes of all Charlevoix go with them.

☞"Cold, cough, coffin is what philosophers term "logical sequences." One is very liable to follow the other, but by curing the cold with a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the cough will be stopped and the coffin not needed—just at present.

☞"The inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood-purifier should be known to every wife and mother. Its correct prescription gives tone and strength to the vital organs, and cleanses the system of all impurities. The best family medicine.

The first issue this season of the Petoskey Daily Resorter was published last Saturday, and will continue the remainder of the season. The Resorter this year is more sprightly and newsy than ever, and under the editorial management of the Carmichael Bros., it ought to be a success.

Pine Lake district lodge, I. O. G. T. meets here July 16 and 17. On Tuesday evening a public meeting will be held at Bartholomew's opera hall, and it is expected that G. C. T. Blaine of Grand Rapids and G. Sec. Albert Dodge of Fowlerville will be present and deliver addresses. Let everybody turn out.

School closed at Advance June 28. The pupils acquitted themselves with much credit. A very entertaining and profitable address was delivered by P. B. Newton. The pupils showed their love and esteem for Miss Lewis their teacher, by presenting her with two beautifully bound volumes of poems.—Bryant and Whittier.

In the last Petoskey Democrat, Will E. Hampton, late assistant postmaster at Harbor Springs, gives L. A. Clark of the Harbor Springs Republican a severe scouring. Clark has been criticising the "Hamptons family" generally, and the administration of the Harbor-Springs postoffice in particular, and W. E. Hampton takes it upon himself to defend. What he charges by intimation and insinuation, if true, (and we have heard some of them before) ought to have prompted Mr. Clark to more discretion in his utterances.

The Belvedere house gave the opening dinner of the season on July 4th. The style and manner in which it was served indicates a master hand in the management of the cooking, and in the service of the waiters. The prospects of the house are for a still larger business than last year. Mr. and Mrs. Handelun of Kalamazoo have the management of the house this year, and Bryant Weed will continue as clerk.

OUR GLORIOUS FOURTH.

A Perfect Day, a Comfortable Crowd and a Satisfactory Program.

There could not be a more satisfactory combination of weather for a celebration than we had last week. The rain on Wednesday had all the dust most effectually, and on Thursday the air was cool and pleasant, with never a drop of rain, and nothing in the weather to prevent a faithful carrying out of the program.

The procession formed in front of the Fountain City House, and headed by the Charlevoix cornet band, marched to the vacant lot west of S. M. Seal's residence, where a speaker's platform and seats for the listeners had been prepared.

The reading of the declaration of independence by F. W. Mayne and the oration by A. D. Cruickshank were interspersed with music by the band, and the whole was very satisfactory.

In his address Mr. Cruickshank compared the celebration, the country, and the people of one hundred years ago with those of to-day, showing particularly the advantage of the colonies then and the nation now among the nations of the earth, and in the matter of education and business methods suggested lines of thought for each listener to make his own comparisons of the possibilities of the next century, or even of the next generation.

Following the exercises at the stand the audience adjourned for dinner. After dinner came the Northwestern Star combination with all their complimentary "Proof" Grand Campbell's performance on the tight rope, which was well done, and without any accident,—a surprise to many when they knew who "Prof. Campbell" was.

During the afternoon games and races were held and prizes awarded as follows:

In the foot race Vic McGibeny took first prize and John F. Robinson, of Petoskey, second prize.

Lee Beardslee won first prize in the bicycle race, Fred Wood took second and Warren Beardslee third prize.

First prize in the boat race was taken by Sam Hinton and second prize by Napoleon Vezina.

Parker McIntire of Norwood, took the prize in the horse race with his fast horse.

The base ball game at 4.30 resulted in a victory for Petoskey, they winning the game a score of 21 to 14.

There was music and dancing at Bartholomew's opera hall all the afternoon and evening.

There was a small display of fire works at the foot of Clinton street in the evening, after which the McGibeny family held the attention of a packed house at Lewis Grand until eleven o'clock.

Charlevoix people need no description of the ability of McGibeny family concert. They are masters in this profession, the little folks show being a versatile and a remarkable musical talent. Every performance of the little ones was encored, the "Kinder Songs" and "Turn Verein Drill," eliciting especial praise.

After the concert, the Charlevoix cornet band cleared the floor for a dance, which continued until a late hour.

The day was not quite hot enough to please the numerous proprietors of ice cream and lemonade stands, but what they lost in possible cash the balance of the people gained for their stomach sake.

Although the work of making arrangements was begun late, it has demonstrated that when Charlevoix determines to celebrate, she "gets there" with both feet, and it is a success,—in attendance as well as exercises.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, in one case or another, before you can enjoy life or life, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We mean, of course, Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon dyspepsia and its shall instead engaged. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all ailments of liver, stomach, and kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle, by F. G. Hines and Co., druggists.

Why Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption is an absolute cure for colds. Sold by Geo. W. Beaman.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER,

Ginger Ale, Milk Shake, Etc.

A Fresh Supply of Confectionery Every Week.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGARS

Fine Fishing Tackle a Specialty.

A Complete Line of Studio and Artist's Materials.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.'S

Shelving packed and tables groaning under the weight of new seasonable goods. Newer, prettier, and more desirable.

We call especial attention this week to our white beds and embroidery stock. We have some bargains that you will be repaid in investing in.

And now that the sun shines remember we have the hats and parasols.

Children's and ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats a specialty.

You will find us in the Green block.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Fifth Anniversary.

On Tuesday evening, July 9th, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Smith celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage. A large number of guests were present, and as the evening was bright and warm the lawn was delightful and numerous pleasant rooms. The Charlevoix cornet band was present to enliven the occasion. Among the selections by the band, Mrs. Frank and Misses Allie and Viola McGibeny rendered a pleasing vocal trio. Refreshments were served, consisting of ice cream, strawberries, and cake. After refreshments, Rev. W. G. Clark made the presentation speech, Miss Phila Wood gave a recitation, Mrs. Frank McGibeny a vocal solo, and Hugh McGibeny a violin solo. The following is a list of the presents, we omit the names, there being 100, all together, attached to the various articles:

Antique oak side-board, easel, and rocker, plush rocker, large steel engraving with antique frame, tripod, moulding board and rolling-pin, black walnut foot-rest, blue-plush divan, bamboo read and bead curtain.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by her physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read Dr. King's New discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another, and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. Free bottles of this wonderful discovery at F. G. Hines & Co's drug store.

☞All newspapers for sale.

Song Service.

Program for song service at Lewis grand opera house, Sunday afternoon, at 3.00 o'clock.

Voluntary, "Priest's March from Athalia," Mendelssohn

Mendlessy Family Orchestra.

Reading, CXLIX and CL Psalms, Rev. A. Q. Dowse

Congregational Hymn, "Nearer, my God to Thee," Mason

Lead by Charlevoix Band.

Prayer, Rev. W. G. Clark

Quartette, "No Evil Shall Befall Thee," From Elijah

McGibeny Family Ladies' Quartette.

A half hour of congregational singing.

Lead by McGibeny Family Orchestra

Song and Response, "Storm and Sunshine," Root

McGibeny Family.

"God Hundred," Congregation and Band

Benediction and Response,

Rev. W. M. McCartney, and McGibeny Family Chorus.

This song service will be free to all who bring with them any hymn or tune book used in any of the churches in Charlevoix and who will join in the congregational numbers to the best of their ability. All others will be expected to contribute twenty-five cents each at the door.

☞We notice a new departure in the treatment of disease that promises to revolutionize the medicine business. It consists in the collection of the specifics cured by noted specialists of Europe and America and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment perfected by special physicians who treat inflammation, strangury and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatments of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh, were procured, and so on till those incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism, nervous debility and piles. Originated and used by specialists, being a positive cure for each disease, these preparations are the best remedies procurable. We advise all to send two cent stamps to Sim Chase Medical Specialty Co., 170 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. and receive by return mail their interesting handbook. 19-24

PETER BOYER is prepared to dig or drive wells on short notice, and guarantees satisfaction. Also wells cleaned and pumps repaired. Address PETER BOYER, Charlevoix P. O. 239-24a

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Ochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

drive wells on short notice, and guarantees satisfaction. Also wells cleaned and pumps repaired. Address PETER BOYER, Charlevoix P. O. 239-24a

MILK TICKETS, with blank space for name, 25 cents for 50, 50 cents per hundred. Tickets printed to order on short notice, at this office.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Ochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

Pills, however, the patient has a mild but effective aperient, superior to all others, especially for family use.

THE JOUR.

Charlevoix, Mich., July

AROUND THE COU

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Will Kittle is Bellaire' lage marshal. He carries revolvers, knuckle duster cuffs, and he'll need then the editor of this paper c his neck.

Jeff Weikel has an eagl his barn. It was taken in by Dugald Campbell, an to become a fine bird. Qu ber of the boys will go back way Sunday to see emblem of freedom!

A petition has been in this week, asking the scho take steps at the next reg ing to build a new scho district number five, wl East Jordan. The mat meeting is fixed for the s day in July.

The establishment of office in town will be fou boon to everyone. Expe come direct to East Jorda bor Springs, and the del necessary at Boyne Falls d packages will be avoide

East Jordanites are t their money, the taxpay their village taxes, and t payers to have a good ti lovoix or elsewhere on the for the man who knocke bration on the head.

Harrison Mitchell has appointment as postmas pects his commission to l or three weeks.

Dr. LeFevre returned a short time last week, h further toward the west voix, where he had the strike the mumps, hence

Wm. H. Healey, Portland, Ore., says: place for a man without tal. A man must have a to do anything here. W and the country is flook Farm wages are abo month, day labor $1.25, harvesting $2. It costs here.

The east route agent Express Co. paid a flyin town last Friday, and l fice here. D. C Lovela of the business for a fe he can get arrange with another party, sa sary bonds filed. W that it would be perman at Loveday's hardware, informs us that he cann it, owing to his having s ness of this own.

The State Camp

The 14th annual Cam Bay View, under the m Michigan Camp Ground will begin on Tuesday, c close the following Mon be in charge of the Burnes, and every day h varied religious meeting sure to be of very g The services of camp m with their earnest preac singing and reverent de vices exert a most favor and are long remembe ones. No program h nished, but it is unde large number of exce ments have been made.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal F Fever—A New Home

Sufferers are not generally a diseases are contagious, or the the presence of living parasi membrane of the nose and t Microscopic research, however to be a fact, and the result is t ecly has been formulated, c catarrhal deafness and hay neatly cured in from one to t made at home by the patient c N. B. For catarrhal discharg males (whites) this remedy pamphlet explaining this new tr receipt of ten cents by A. H. West King St., Toronto, C Americas.

Sufferers from catarrhal tro the above carefully.

Epoch.

The transition from long fa ful sickness to robust health the life of the individual. S event is treasured in the agency whereby the good be hained is gratefully blessed. much is heard in praise of H many feel they owe their real to the use of the great alterat you are troubled with any d liver or stomach, of long or sl will surely find relief by use c Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle Co.'s drug store.

Bucklen's Arnic

The Best Salve in the worl Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, F Chapped Hands, Chilblain Skin Eruptions, and positiv no pay required. It is guar fect satisfaction, or money cents per box. For sale by I

A Narrow E

Col. W. R. Nelson, of Bea gue evening feeling a peculi chest. Before retiring, he b breath but found it almos suffered four days from p doctors gave him up. D Remedy for Consumption sa well to-day. Sold by G. W.

Itch, Mange, and

On human or animals cur Woolford's Sanitary Lotion Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Le vois

She is "Grateful

"I saved the life of my little use of Dr. Acker's Kidney Cure." Mrs. Sold by G. W. Rey

MY DARLING'S PICTURE.

BY ZEPPIE. FORNSUM-MANSFORD.

"I will paint my darling's picture,
"Her form and her face I will take;
All the dainty curves and dimples
None can equal in the land.

"And while I'm busy with her picture,
"Her form and sit here by my side;
And when I have it all completed,
"Say if you know my future bride."

Kitty came as per requested,
Soon was seated at my right
But the happy look had vanished,
Not a dimple was in sight.

Silence reigned, and still I painted
Golden curls caught back with blue,
Falling o'er the snow white shoulders,
With the sunlight dancing thro'.

Then those eyes so bright and changeful,
Sometimes blue and sometimes gray,
With the curling lashes sweeping
Cross rosy cheeks in witching way.

Till at last I was all completed,
Then held up for her to see;
When the little rogue, all dimples,
Said, "Why! Frank, it looks like me."

"Of course it does, you little darling;
I love you better than my life."
That is what I said in answer,
And now sweet Kitty is my wife.

Cincago, Ill.

UNDER THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

BY MARCO O. ROLFE.

HAVE you a detective?"

"I am."

"Your name?"

"John Sanson."

"Ah! Come at once to 301 Scott street."

"The residence of Mr. Abel Booker?"

"Yes."

"What has occurred out of the usual order?"

"Mr. Booker is dead."

"Dead?"

"Yes."

"When did he die?"

"Last night—murdered!"

"Murdered!"

"Yes—shot through the head."

"Heavens! Is any one suspected?"

"Yes; his nephew, Paul Rogers."

"Impossible!"

"But true, nevertheless."

"On what ground is he suspected?"

"Last week Abel Booker made a will in his nephew's favor."

"Perfectly natural."

"Yet some people think otherwise."

"Who?"

"Other relatives."

"Name them."

"Simon H. Booker,"

"His brother?"

"Yes."

"He is not finding fault with the will, though?"

"Yes, he is; and there are others, too, who find fault with it."

"Name them."

"Alfred Booker."

"If I mistake not he is a son of the last mentioned."

"Yes.

"Any one else?"

"Yes; Henry Booker."

"Another brother of the murdered man?"

"Yes."

"And all these persons suspect that Paul Rogers killed their relative?"

"All have expressed such a suspicion."

"All together?"

"No; separately."

"Since when?"

"Since the body was found."

"When was that?"

"Early this morning."

"Where?"

"In Mr. Booker's own room."

"Shot, did you say?"

"Yes; through the head, and stone dead."

"Terrible! Might it not have been suicide?"

"There seemed to be nothing to indicate it."

"I will go at once to the house."

So saying, Sanson, the celebrated New York detective, beckoned to his visitor to follow him and left his office, going down the stairs two or three at a time, and never pausing until he hailed a Broadway stage.

"Come on," he said, sententiously, as he entered the vehicle. "We have no time to lose. Now give me the particulars of the crime as far as you know them."

His companion had told literally all he knew, and no amount of skillful pumping could elicit from him any further information.

In half an hour the train stood before the door of 301 Scott street, a stately residence to which they were soon admitted.

On the floor in his own room, evidently in exactly the same position in which he had fallen, lay the dead body of Abel Booker.

Near by stood the dead man's nephew—Paul Rogers.

This person was a man of twenty-five, with dark, expressive eyes and a manly face—such a young man as one instinctively warms up to, believes in and wishes "God speed."

Sanson accosted him.

"Your name, sir."

"The name was given.

"You are a nephew of the dead man's?"

"Yes."

"And his expectant heir?"

The young man nodded his head.

"You were in high power with him, were you not?"

"Yes—I think so."

"So I thought. And he was ever kind and indulgent to you?"

"In the extreme."

"No doubt you appreciated him warmly?"

"No man ever loved a father better."

"So I understood. Now, give me particulars—tell me concerning the murder."

"I know little about it—nothing except what you know already."

Sanson stooped and examined the body carefully.

"He was shot in the right temple," he mused. "One fatal shot accomplished the assassin's purpose."

He then again faced Paul Rogers and gazed searchingly into his eyes.

"The young man does not think," he thought; "if he is a murderer he is a cool one, indeed."

"Mr. Rogers," he asked, "where were you when the murder was committed?"

"In my bed."

"In the house?"

"Yes."

"At what time was your uncle killed?"

"I do not know. Some time during the night."

"You do not know the hour, then?"

"No; but we judge my uncle must have been killed late this morning, or, at least, not long before daylight. The body is even now scarcely cold."

"No one in the house heard the report of the weapon, then?"

"No; and that is the strangest thing about it. My room is only separated from this by a partition and, as you can see, there is a communicating door."

The defective made an examination of the two apartments and saw that what the young man said was true.

He could not repress an exclamation of surprise.

"Ah!" he thought, "It is impossible that this young man should not have heard the report of the weapon, if the murder was committed in this room and he was sleeping in the next one. If he did not himself commit the murder, or is not trying to shield the guilty party, *Abe Booker was killed in this room!*"

He studied Paul Rogers' face closely, as he asked:

"Was no weapon found?"

"Not yet."

"How did the assassin gain entrance to the house, and how did he go out again?"

"I cannot even guess."

Sanson quickly made an examination of the premises, but found no clue.

"I must look your room over, too," he said, as he pushed past Paul Rogers and walked into the latter's apartments. As he crossed the threshold, he uttered a cry of surprise.

Before him, on the floor, lay a revolver.

It was a small five-shooter, and one of its chambers had been recently emptied.

As the young man saw the weapon in the detective's hand, he cried out:

"Where did you get that?"

"Right here on the floor of your room," said Sanson, sternly. "I see your initials are carved on the handle. Is this weapon yours?"

"It is; but I will swear it was not on the floor where you found it when I was last in this room."

"When was that?"

"About two hours ago, say at seven o'clock. It was at that time that I heard the alarm of murder. I had just finished dressing, and was about to go down stairs for an early breakfast."

"Where was this revolver at that time?"

"Locked up in that small box in the corner."

"When did you last see it?"

"Late last night when I put it in the box."

"Was this chamber then empty?"

"No; I loaded it only yesterday. Every chamber was full when I put it in the box; I am sure of that. I had been carrying the revolver for some time, and only had lately decided to lay it aside and buy a different one when I went down town this morning."

"Mr. Rogers," went on Sanson, coldly; "when were you first aware that your uncle made a recent will in your favor?"

"I am not aware of it."

"Do you not know that, and are you not also aware of the fact that strong influence was being brought to bear upon him to induce him to leave the bulk of his property to Simon H. Booker and Henry Booker, his brothers?"

"I know nothing about it. I never conversed with my uncle or any one else on the subject of his will."

"You are strangely ignorant upon a subject of so great importance to you. Now tell me how you come but you could have opened that box and taken the revolver out of it."

The young man grew slightly pale.

"Ah!" thought the detective. "He is either beginning to be influenced by guilty fear, or he now for the first time realizes what inferences may be drawn from the circumstances as he states them."

"The box was locked," said the young man slowly. "I had and still have the key in my pocket. I am sure no one was in my room until after I left this morning."

"Let me take the key," said Sanson.

The young man did as directed, and the detective opened the box and began to examine its contents.

"Show me where you laid the revolver?"

"Right here, in this little compartment of the tray which forms the upper portion of the box."

"What is under the tray?"

"Some papers, jewelry and other articles of value which I have placed here for safe-keeping. Look and see."

Sanson lifted the tray and emptied the contents of the box on the dressing case.

"What paper is this?" asked the detective, as he selected one of peculiar appearance from among several others and held it up to the young man's view.

"I don't know. I never saw it before."

"Did you not put it here?"

"No."

"It is your uncle's will, bequeathing to you all of his property," said the detective, as he hastily examined the paper. "I will take it and this revolver along. This all has a very bad look for you, young man.

"You don't mean—

"I mean that there is enough circumstantial evidence against you to hang you!" said Sanson. "Don't leave my sight without permission."

"Am I then under arrest?"

"Not exactly, only under my eye," said the detective. "Please send for a surgeon."

Paul Rogers obeyed. Upon his arrival the surgeon was directed to probe the wound in the dead man's head and extract the ball if possible, a task in which he was successful.

The missile was identical in size and make with the four remaining in the five-shooter Sanson had found on the floor of Paul Rogers' room, and which the young man had acknowledged as his own!

Mr. Rogers," said Sanson, "you may now consider yourself under arrest. The case against you seems almost complete, and I assure you it is a most dangerous one."

"Then you think I killed my uncle?"

"I don't say that; but I am afraid an average jury would so decide."

"I am innocent."

That was Paul Rogers' plea on the day his trial began. That was what he said when, three days later, he was asked to state why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him. That was what he said on the morning of the day appointed for his execution. He made no explanation—attempted none—seemed dazed and sometimes almost heedless of what was passing around him, and of the exciting scenes in which he was the central figure, but always said, calmly:

"I am innocent."

The ghastly preparations for his execution were completed, and the select few who were permitted to witness his death at the hands of the hangman were gathered in that part of the "Tombs" prison set apart for that event, awaiting his appearance. Suddenly a low murmur announced that he had arrived.

"Reprieved?"

No; what a start Paul Rogers, then just about to set out on the march to death, heard this word.

He was aged perceptibly. His once round face was thin and haggard, his cheeks were sunken and full of a wild luster, and his brown hair was streaked with gray. He trembled violently, then calmed himself with an evident effort.

"Why have they prolonged my agony?" he asked of the man of God who stood at his side. "I had thought it was almost over."

At that moment his attorney entered, accompanied by Sanson.

"THE MISSILE WAS IDENTICAL IN SIZE AND MAKE WITH THE FOUR REMAINING IN THE FIVE-SHOOTER."

With two or three deft movements the detective severed the cords with which Paul Rogers had been bound for the gallows, saying eagerly:

"It was I who put these bonds upon you. I take to myself much joy in removing them. I wish I could as readily clear away all memory of the unmerited affliction you have endured. You are all soon be free."

"Yet I passed what I believed was my last night on earth. Am I indeed free, or is this a dream?"

"Your innocence is already established," said his attorney. "Read this."

As he spoke he placed a letter in the young man's hand. It was a hasty scrawl, which ran as follows:

"I, Simon H. Booker, brother of the late Abel Booker, do hereby make known to a retired spot very early on the morning of his death. I made a also repentance. What it was it matters not. Failing to induce him to make a will in my favor, suggesting that in favor of Paul Rogers which he had on his person, I shot him with a revolver exactly like Paul Rogers', and then secreted it in his room, by means gaining admission to the house by the door of communication with the next dead brother's house. After Paul Rogers had left his room that morning I managed to slip back and put the will in it. I did so I found the young man's revolver unexpectedly and withdrew one of the cartridges, afterward dropping the revolver on the floor to complete the chain of circumstantial evidence which has now brought young Rogers to the end of the day appointed for his legal murder. By means of a forged will I hope to get possession of my brother's estate after the execution of Paul Rogers, for I know that he forgives me, and I feel no fear, nothing remorse or despair. When I have finished writing this I shall take my life, for I can not endure mercy on my soul. I trust this may be the means of righting the awful wrong a crime has brought on Paul Rogers, who never injured me in word or deed. This is my judge.

SIMON H. BOOKER."

"And is Simon Booker dead?" asked Paul.

"Yes; he died a horrible death from poison. This letter was found clutched in his hand."

In an hour Paul Rogers was free to go where he listed. He was also, by virtue of his late uncle's will, a very rich man. Life was full of brightness to him as it is not a full such favored ones, but he was a gray, prematurely old young man, who seldom smiled even when his companions laughed loudest, and who never forgot the night which he referred to as the night of the night on earth? The shadow of the gallows was on him ever afterward.

Looking at Paul Rogers one day as he dashed past him on his blooded steed on route for Central Park for an hour's ride, Jack Sanson the detective muttered:

"The sight of that man always makes me ashamed of myself. The thought of the awful fate to which I was instrumental in dooming him makes me shudder. But it makes me proud. A detective is just as apt to be a fool as any other man, and I believe half the fools want to be detectives."

A Brash Young Man.

Referring to the Standard Oil Company recalls an incident, in which the brash young man of the period was one of the best-known newspaper writers in New York some years ago, within a decade, the newspaper man held the position of private secretary to a member of the executive council of the Standard, with an office high up in the big building on Broadway. Shortly after assuming the duties of his position he became greatly annoyed by the visits to his room of a well-dressed every morning of a quietly dressed, middle-mannered man, who persisted in exercising his muscles on a health-lift in one corner of the apartment. The clerk was aware of the visitor unknown to him, and, judging from his appearance, was a person of no consequence around the establishment. The silent and meek-looking man had so aggravated the private secretary that he finally one day blurted out:

"Look here, my friend, I want you to take that blasted apparatus out of here and limber up your joints somewhere else."

The visitor, who until that moment had never spoken a word to the secretary, evinced just the slightest token of surprise for an instant, then quietly responded:

"Certainly, if you wish it." Half an hour later two colored porters removed the objectionable appliance.

The executive council, which consists of heads of departments, met then as now promptly at 11 o'clock daily. Upon this particular morning the new private secretary was called upon by his superior to take some note of the proceedings relating to his department. As the young man entered the room what was his mortification and surprise to observe at the head of the long table, as chairman of the council, the quietly-voiced health-lifter. It was John D. Rockefeller, the President of the Standard Oil Company. He never reverted to the episode—nor, rest assured, did the fresh young secretary.—*Philadelphia Press.*

SARAH BERNHARDT has at last struck the role she has been long groping for. She has made a bit as Lena in the French adaptation of "As in a Looking-Glass." A Lena actress than Sarah does not exist.

Lena Mrs. — wear so many puffs and things for?" asked a lady last week. "Why," was the reply, "she has indulged so much in fashionable dissipation that she has the derriere trimmings."

FATHER—Don't you know better, my dear, than to contradict your mother? Son—But she is wrong as to both facts and conclusions. "No matter; she'll never admit it. If I can't convince her of anything there is no use of trying."

HUMOR.

SURE, fortune on the poor will frown;
How small to it is their chance!
Since as the price of coal goes down
The price of ice advances.

THE girls do like to go to the baseball games so much. They are sure to see some good "catches" there.

THE girls do like to go to the baseball games so much. They are sure to see some good "catches" there.

TANNING the electrician's being much talked of as an undoubted success. But for domestic uses the slipper is more convenient.

JONES (serious)—I like the fashion of saving greeting to the deceased. Brown (frivolous)—So do I. It gives time for the soup to cool.

THE corset, though railed against by a few dress-reformers, will not go. It has a good grip on its wearers, and, it is here, has come to stay.

EASTERN man (in Oklahoma)—Is this your claim? Boomer—You bet. "Have you done any planting?" "Planted three men! Move on, now!"

HE—What lovely hair Miss Mason has. But is it her own? She (rather jealously)—O, yes. I was with her and recommended that shade.

WHAT she thought: Mr. Billington—Oh, why do you say 'no?' Miss Covington—Because I didn't think you would take 'no' for an answer.

"THERE is nothing sensational about Mary," said Mrs. Palmer. "Even when her lover is with her they sit far apart."

"Yes," spoke up little Harry, "as long as you are in the room."

MR. SQUIRREL of Philadelphia, at a Boston reception—Her voice reminds me of our Independence bell. Mr. Bean—Ah! has her voice a cracked tone? Mr. Smithers—No; it's cracked.

A WOMAN who good
Over lathery tubs,
The cost of a fashions mind
Has no cause to find
The "pleasing variegation
Of her having "three times the wind."

SOMETHING IN THE EYE.

"What have you in your eye?"
Said Tom, as he saw
Jim wince.
"And I've a girl," said I,
"in my eye."
Then eden years had hastened by,
Tom had married Jim's sister
Than Tom had the girl, but I,
In his eye.
And in pain I had the sty,
In my eye.

Yonkers Statesman.

COLORED preacher—Zeke, s'pose de good Lawd should kim down an' lick inter yer eye an say, "Zeki, what hab you done wif all dese chickens dat yer hab stole?" What would yer say? Zeke—Mistah Benson, I moughf say dat my old woman cooked 'em, but you knows dat a man ain't bound ter testify agin his wife.

THE public be blamed, growled the plumber. "They have cheap coal in summer and cheap ice in winter, and yet they grumble and splutter because they can't have things cheap all the time. John, discharge that journeyman. There hasn't been a break in any of his pipe-work for six months. He's meant for a politician, he is, and not for a plumber."

An Oxford County parson tells us this: A young Methodist minister had made application to the Conference for a license. He was very earnestly recommended by the presiding elder, whom the Bishop asked about the applicant's preaching abilities. "Have you ever heard him?" asked the Bishop. "No, sir," replied the presiding elder. "I have never heard him, but he heard me twice, and he stood it like a hero. The license was granted.

AN ILLUSTRATED ADVERTISEMENT.

Wanted—A situation that will take an able-bodied man whose health is declining on account of too close confinement out of doors. Salary no object.

A FAIR WARNING.

Applicant (to St. Peter)—Can I come in?

St. Peter—Who are you?

Applicant—My name is Smith; I'm from Chicago.

St. Peter—Chicago?

Applicant—Yes, sir.

St. Peter (dubiously)—Yes, you can come in if you want to. Mr. Smith, but I give you fair warning you won't like it here!

HAPPINESS OF THE OLD.

They Are Beyond Selfishness and Have Forgotten Envy.

The old are notoriously strong in matters of judgment, even though their knees may be weak. What so pleasurable as to sit in the seat of the censor? Is a man ever too old for the bench? The longevity and the helplessness of ore more considerable lawyers is a convincing testimony to the advantageousness of their position.

But every old man stands toward the community at large like a judge toward his criminals. Each year broadens his horizon, expands his pleasure and his pastime. Methusela was a man immensely to be envied. What varied lore, what an endless series of graduated pictures he must have stored within him, as the centuries passed and left him high and dry among his pipery fellowmen.

Nothing is easier, it may be said, than to cast together the evils which commonly set upon old age, and thereby to prove that it is absurd to suppose that happiness can exist in the midst of them. Of course, nothing is easier than to catalogue these possible afflictions; but, on the other hand, I contend with my betters that happiness, contentment, or what one of them to call the "summum bonum" we all strive for is quite independent of most of these afflictions. The prudent person, who, old, expects to be tried in this way.

He is prepared, and that is half the battle. Nor must it be forgotten that even as his energies have waned with the years, so also has his body grown, so that his condition well suited to bear physical trials, which, in his youth, would have been insufferable. As a stripling he grumbled without ceasing when a toothache or a sprained ankle kept him within doors; as an octogenarian the chair to which he is confined for a good many hours of the day is to him by far the most comfortable place in all the world. He would not exchange it for the Pope's throne, if the throne were only to be won by a journey to Rome.

But to recur to the moral aspect of the matter. It is not a fact that a good man's goodness increases as he grows older? There is nothing in the world more venerable than a humble but a good old man or woman. Surely that is much, for we have seen in the world just the two things for which we fight hardest during the fighting part of our career? And they may be acquired by the aged without effort.

"It is only older people, after all, who are quite unselfish, and feel the greatest pleasure in witnessing the happiness of others." Miss Thackeray was very right when she wrote this.

It constitutes the keenest joy of retirement old age; a joy to which the wild pleasures, are as nothing at all. It is almost impossible, made as we are, for the young to be disinterestedly happy in the happiness of others. Envy and jealousy are ever on the alert to mar the happiness of others. But the old are doubly gladdened by the visible joy of others. They are generous enough to rejoice because others are profited. And this is not crabbed, they often also find cause to congratulate themselves that their own sing tranquillity is not the result of being disturbed by the like boisterous agents of felicity.

It is for their peace and resignation that I most admire the old. They have attained Nirvana. The world's game, confessedly not an unamazing one, is nearly played out. They are on the heights of Pisgah, whereas we are wandering in the plain or groaning in the valleys near the visitor unknown to them, and, judging from his appearance, was a person of no consequence around the establishment. The silent and meek-looking man had so aggravated the private secretary that he finally one day blurted out:

"Look here, my friend, I want you to take that blasted apparatus out of here and limber up your joints somewhere else."

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And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

PETER BOYER is prepared to dig or drive wells on short notice, and guarantees satisfaction. Also wells cleaned and repaired. Address PETER BOYER, Charlevoix P. O. 30-36

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

MILK TICKETS, with blank space for name, 5 cents for 20, 50 cents per dozen. Tickets printed to order on short notice, at this office.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; Delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

Good Literature.

Did you ever pause to think of the vast amount of good literature given away in our country? This inquiry was suggested by a few facts relative to the merits of the well-known medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hundreds of cook books have been issued within a few years by this concern. Hood's book of parlor games has also contributed to the enjoyment of perhaps millions of people, as four or five millions of the books have been published. The new book of home-made candies, also issued by the famous Lowell firm, now has been in great demand the past winter. Thousands upon thousands of boxes of Hood's Calendar is something wonderful. In all, the annual output by C. I. Hood & Co. reaches the enormous quantity of 25,000,000 pieces, or one for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

It may be said that they wouldn't do this if it didn't pay. They do not do it. The proprietors of this medicine are proud of it, to be purely patriotic, and they certainly cannot afford to advertise a poor article. There must be merit in the medicine to account for its continued increasing sale which it has, and also to warrant expenditures of such a character for the purpose of spreading its fame in territory where Hood's Sarsaparilla is unknown. No amount of advertising can long sustain an article devoid of merit. The testimonials and thousands of letters received by the proprietors of this medicine from people who have been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla, show that it does do good. It must do good when it can afford to advertise in such a liberal way as it does. This is the best class of advertising.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.*

New Firm.

"Where did you hear your new dress, Bridget?" asked a lady in suburban Roxbury the other day of her newly imported Irish domestic.

"At Push & Pull's store on Washington street it was, ma'am," replied the girl.

"Push & Pull's?" queried the mistress. "I don't think I recall any such firm in Boston. Are you not mistaken as to the name?"

"I think not, ma'am," said Bridget, confidently. "At any rate, that's phwat it said on the door."

Over the Pathless Ocean.

Athwart vast countenets traversed by mighty rivers, through seas almost like the boundless Pacific, myriads set forth daily to encounter the vicissitudes of climate, to meet the accustomed food, and as atmosphere possibly unusual, yet with calm confidence that their health will be preserved. When this confidence is based upon the possession of the expert medicinal defense, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it is indeed well founded, otherwise not. Malarial water, bad food, the wearying and other bad effects of railroad jolting, sea sickness and nervousness, induced by a journey and the attendant discomforts, are shorn of their terrifying power by this sterling alterative, purifier and compensating medicine. Invaluable for dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, debilitation, malarial disorders, rheumatism and kidney complaints.

DUBBLY—What's the matter; why do you make such frightful grimaces? Dudely—These infernal shoes are too tight. Durely—Why don't you get rid of them, then? Dudely (philosophically)—I don't want to. They're not exactly comfortable, you know, but then they help a fellow forget a whole lot of his other miseries.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Why They Lead.

Dr. Pierce's medicines outsell all others, because of their possessing such superior curative properties as to warrant the manufacturers in supplying them with the people in the shape of ready-made drugs ready to be sold under, viz.: that they shall either benefit or cure the patient, or all money paid for them will be refunded. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for catarrh in the head and all bronchial, throat, and lung diseases. It takes its time and gives a fair trial. Money will be refunded if it does not benefit or cure.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

FIRST theater-goer—Is that new comedy farce at the Fashion Theater worth seeing? Second theater-goer—It's a grand success—absolutely bilious.

"STICK to your business," is very good advice, but still there are agreat many people in the world who have no regular and profitable business to stick too and there are others who are following a line of business which is manifestly unsuited to them. Now, when such is the case, you had better write to L. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and see if they cannot give you a position. They have helped a great many men and women already to find a place, and now stand ready to assist you, too.

A STREET band—The Belt Line Railroad.—*Puck.*

L. L. CRAGIN & Co., of Phila., the mfrs. of *Bobbins' Electric Soap*, say they would rather close up their immense works than to put up an article of adulteration in their Bobbins' Electric Soap. Would that all were so honest.

The King of Grease—Pete Bolenum.

MILL, arable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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G. A. R. Pickett Post, No. 419, meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F., Charlevoix Lodge No. 97, meets every Thursday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F., Round Lake Lodge, No. 222, meets every Saturday evening. Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. T. M., Charlevoix Tent, No. 221, meets every Monday evening, at Odd Fellows' hall.

L. O. L., Charlevoix Lodge, No. 1291, meets every second and fourth Saturdays in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

F. & A. M., Charlevoix Lodge No. 299, meets at Masonic hall, Charlevoix, Mich., on or after full moon each month.

L. O. T. M., Charlevoix Lodge No. 167, meets every Monday evening, at their hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 299, meets at Masonic hall, Charlevoix, Mich., on or after full moon each month.

L. O. L., Maple Ridge Lodge No. 122, meets every Saturday evening, at their hall.

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Northern Michigan Line.
Season of 1889.
CITY OF CHARLEVOIX.
Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday at 5 p. m., arrive Manistique Wednesday at 9 a. m., Frankfort, 11 p. m., **Charlevoix, Thursday, 11 a. m.**, Petoskey, 1 p. m., Harbor Springs, 2.30 p. m., St. Ignace, 10 a. m., Marquette, Friday, 8 a. m., Ontonagon, 1 p. m. *Going South*—Leave Ontonagon every Tuesday at 7 a. m., Marquette 3.30 p. m., St. Ignace, 10.30 p. m., Harbor Springs, 8 a. m., Petoskey, 9.30 a. m., **Charlevoix, Saturday, 6 a. m.**, 8 a. m., Frankfort, 11 a. m., arrive Manistique, 3 p. m., Milwaukee, 9 p. m., arrive Chicago, Sunday, 7 a. m.
LAWRENCE.
WM. FINDLAY, Master.
Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 8 p. m., Milwaukee, Saturday, 9 a. m., Manitowoc, 2 p. m., Frankfort, 11 p. m., arrive **Charlevoix, Sunday, 3 a. m.**, Petoskey, 3 a. m., Harbor Springs, 5 a. m., St. Ignace, 1 p. m., Mackinaw, 2 p. m., arrive Cheboygan, 4 p. m. *Going South*—Leave Cheboygan (Fly, 2 p. m.) every Monday, 6 p. m., Mackinaw, 10 p. m., St. Ignace, 11 p. m., Harbor Springs, 3 a. m., Petoskey, 4.30 a. m., Charlevoix, 10 a. m., Frankfort, Wednesday, 4 a. m., arrive Milwaukee, 1 p. m., Chicago, 6.30 a. m., Sunday, 5 a. m.
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Going north, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—Leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., at Northport 5.30, Elk Rapids 10.30, Torch Lake 12.00 m., North Bay 1.30, Bellaire 2.30 p. m., Old Mission 3.30, arrive Traverse City 5.00.
Going south Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Leave Torch Lake Junction 7.00 a. m., Bellaire 8.30, Clarkson 9.45, Norwood 10.15, Torch Lake 12.00 m., Elk Rapids 1.30 p. m., Old Mission 3.30, arrive Traverse City 5.00.
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Chicago Times, March 25, '88. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, Illustrated Century, Jan. 26, '88.—Commercial Traveler, Feb. 15, '88. PLEASE BRIGHTINE. Refer to Mut. Inv. N. Y. Life Ass., Bullock Bros. Newspaper Dep't. U. S. Ex. Cal. Kimball Gran Dep't.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 11, 1889.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Wilson.

Warm and sultry.
Haying has begun.
Twenty-six at Sunday school at Alton on Sunday last.

Mr. Vance sawed for a short time on Saturday last.

Geo. Hodder recently went to Echo and purchased a cow.

C. G. Vonl'Platen, of Advance, was seen on our streets on Saturday.

Orson Bartholomew, of Echo, is driving team for Joe Isaman.

H. C. Seofield raised his barn on Saturday last by the help of about 20 of his neighbors.

T. Downer, of East Jordan, Sundayed at Mr. Davis', and John Davis at home with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Ash Herron of Deer Lake Sundayed at Supervisor Hallkins.

Mrs. F. L. Smith and Olin, visited relatives at Advance, on Sunday.

E. K. Robinson, county surveyor surveyed for F. L. Smith and others last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Preble celebrated Independence Day at Central Lake, where her parents reside.

Mr. Bayling has two sisters and Mr. Knopp one from Chicago visiting them.

The heavy rain on the 3d cooled the air for the 4th so that the day was delightful.

Nearly all of our people attended the celebration at Boyne City. Some took their baskets, those who did not were sorry. The speeches were good, the parks shady and a delightful time enjoyed.

We saw in the Advance items in regard to Sunday school, trout fishing etc. A young man man from this vicinity visits quite often. We supposed the attraction was a purely a feminine one, but may be was mistaken.

The "War Memories" as exhibited here by F. E. Miller and J. H. Kocher on Monday evening was well attended, and all were well paid for their money. Come again comrades.

Advance.

JULY 9.—The Cuba loaded with bark at Platen's dock last week.

A shaft broke in Platen's saw mill last Saturday, necessitating sending to East Jordan for repairs.

Some of our farmers have commenced haying; on new ground the the hay crop is good.

Winter wheat in this part of the country is looking well. The wheat midge is reported to be thick in some places, but how much damage will result therefrom remains to be seen.

According to present appearances there will be lots of buckwheat pancakes in this part of the country next winter, as a large acreage has been sown to buckwheat.

Mr. L. E. Phillips, while a resident of Advance refused to pay his poll tax, and our pathmaster David Norton commenced a suit against him which was tried in Boyne City, last Friday resulting in Mr. Phillips coming out second best to the tune of about thirty dollars. We understand he intends to carry it up.

About all of our folks went to Boyne City the 4th. Quite a large crowd was there and all appeared to enjoy themselves. Unfortunately for your correspondent there was no prize offered for good looks, and we did not compete for any of the other prizes, we thought of walking out to the end of the crowned poles, pick up the little flag and walk back again but concluded there were others who wanted the prize more than we did so we generously left it for some one else.

Inwood.

A good many of Inwood people attended the 4th at Charlevoix. All report a good time.

The rain on the 3d did a great deal of good to crops here as it comes off warm after rain.

O D. Hilton has a hive of bees that have swarmed three times and gone back in the same hive every time.

We are all glad to see Wm. Harris home again. He is missed when away from home.

Carrie Hilton is at Ironton and Atwood this week.

Commissioner Cook has received three new steel scrapers for his town.

Olen Weed is drawing tan bark to Smithson's camp.

The Wells boys are preparing to do a big threshing this coming season.

Inwood mourns the death of old Mr. Inwood, after whom this postoffice was named. He was one of the old settlers here and we all mourn the loss. He moved here about 23 years ago. He has one grandchild here, Mrs. Olen Weed.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Harrison Mitchell has started the erection of a building for a post office between King's grocery and Warne & Calkins' drug store. The building will be 14x30, and convenitly fitted.

The 19th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, will be celebrated with much pomp and ceremony at East Jordan on the 12th, under the auspices of district lodge No. 17 of the Loyal Order of Orangemen.

David Carnegie and J. T. Brightmore of Cleveland, Ohio, were in town some days making a contract with James Ingells for the manufacturing of 25,000 churns.

D. C. Loveday was called to Chicago Friday evening, by a telegram stating his brother was dead.

Eveline.

Frank May, of Boyne, is in town.

Jas. Dunlap returned home on Saturday from Milwaukee.

The dance at Schoffen's hall on the evening of the 4th, was a poor success.

We attended the 4th at Charlevoix and enjoyed ourselves immensely.

We attended the concert given by the McGibbony Family, and think it was very good. Most of our young people went to Charlevoix and report an enjoyable time.

Mr. Palmer, who has the contract for loading the furnace wood on the scows, and while attempting to step from one scow to another on Wednesday of last week, he slipped and fell between the scows, breaking one of his legs. This is the third time he has broken the same leg above the ankle.

There was no school in the Mountain school-house part of last week and this on account of the teacher being at Charlevoix sick with the mumps.

About six o'clock on the evening of the Fourth, Mrs. D. N. Gregory had reached the ferry, on her way home from Charlevoix, she drove in, horse and buggy on the ferry-scow, and when nearly across the area, the horse backed off with the buggy into the water, notwithstanding the efforts of Mrs. Gregory and the ferry man to stop him. Mrs. Gregory was fortunately not in the buggy or she would have been drowned. She recovered her parcels, but lost her pocket-book which was lying on the seat. Afterward the arm was dragged and the buggy found, but no trace of the horse. The horse was worth $200. It is thought that the county will have to stand the loss, as the ferry has for some time been considered unsafe.

Report of the Advance School for the Month of June.

No. of pupils enrolled 32. Average daily attendance 26. Pupils neither tardy nor absent: Josie McShea, Mattie Willis, Victor Lacroix, Esther Lacroix, Willie Heller, Martha McShea. Monthly prize for good conduct received by Mary McShea, Nellie Karlekin, Clarence Brooks, Urvin Curtis. Common school diplomas for attendance and deportment granted to Victor Lacroix, Mattie Willis, Mable Phillips, Josie McShea, Carrie Dennis.

Average monthly standings:

A GRADE.

Mattie Willis	100	Lottie Steele	[illegible]
Josie McShea	99	Clarence Martin	[illegible]
Victor Lacroix	98	Ida Hotchkiss	[illegible]
Carrie Dennis	96	Mabel Phillips	[illegible]
Eva Wood	95	Debie Phillips	[illegible]

B GRADE.

Esther Lacroix	99	Jesse Jones	[illegible]
Freddie Heller	98	Urvin Curtis	[illegible]
Jessie Kotchkiss	97	Burt Curtis	[illegible]
Martha McShea	95		

C GRADE.

Nellie Karlekahn	96	Herman Martin	90
Mary McShea	94	Charley Haley	[illegible]
Oscar King	89	Willie Heller	59
Frank Davis	87		

D GRADE.

Claud Phillips	80	Clarence Brooks	75
Frank Hayes	79	Charles Jones	80
Walter Martin	80	Maud Rockwell	80

ADDIE LEWIS, Teacher.

Bulgess.

JULY 9.—Haying has begun; so has the mosquitoes and black flies.

There was a council of doctors from Ann Arbor, Sunday, at Albert Normans, to decide upon a treatment for Mrs. Norman.

Rev Stitts filled his appointment at Burgess last Sunday, and will be there every two weeks.

The 4th passed off very quietly and every one seemed to enjoy themselves.

John Brown is building a large barn.

E. H. Burgess has moved into his new house.

Ironton.

JULY 10.—We are having beautiful growing weather just now, and crops in this vicinity are looking splendid.

Mr. Galbraith had his barn moved yesterday from where it was built last winter on Washington street to his present place of residence. Mr. Burdick did the job.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give a social at Purvis hall this evening, for the benefit of the pastor we believe.

A large number of our people spent the 4th at Charlevoix.

Mr. Saunders is recovering we understand and will soon be able to come home.

Born, to Mrs. Sarah Ann Saunders, a son.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best 5 fee in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. A. Cochran.

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CAPT. GEO. L. VANDERHOEF.
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Going North every afternoon, except Sunday. Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.
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Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

[First publication May 23, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William H. Porter and Jane Porter, of Charlevoix, Mich., to Chauncey P. Ayres, dated the 18th day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 19th day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, in Liber 3 of mortgages, page 146, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Chauncey P. Ayres to E. Selden Ely on the 29th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by said register of deeds recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 29th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in Liber 3 of assignments of mortgages, page 121, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by said E. Selden Ely to Lucy A. Avery on the 2d of November, 1888, by said Avery assignment recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Charlevoix, in Liber 3 of mortgages at page 225, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars, principal and interest, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the thirteenth day of September,** at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix holds its sessions, the premises in said mortgage mortgaged, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and all legal costs, the premises being described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and all legal costs, the premises being described as follows, to-wit: Lot eight of Hemenway's addition to Boyne City.
Dated June 13th, A. D. 1889.
EDWIN A. LEWIS,
Assignee of Mortgage.
EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Assignee.
Charlevoix, Michigan.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated the 8th day of August, 1885, made by Albert Mudge and Fred Mudge, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Henry Van Tuyl, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 8th day of August, 1885, in liber 4, of mortgages, on page 280, and assigned by said Henry Van Tuyl to Hiram Van Tuyl, by assignment dated the 8th day August, 1885, said assignment recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 8th day of August, 1885, in liber 3 of assignments of mortgages, on page 64 on the 27th day of August, 1885, and said mortgage being conditioned for the payment of the principal and interest now owing on a certain promissory note, of even date with said mortgage, and the same is now owned by said Libbie T. Clark, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been commenced to recover said mortgage, or any part thereof, said mortgage being for the payment of the principal sum of $1,000, with interest thereon, said premises is described in said mortgage as the north half of lot one of section thirty-two, and excepting therefrom the south half of the south half of Schoffen's Addition to the village of Boyne City, according to the above described parcels of land, and the premises being the same conveyed to the mortgagor and consequently will not be subject to dower.
Dated June 26th, 1889.
LIBBIE T. CLARK,
J. M. CLARK, Attorney of said Mortgagee.
Attorney for Assignee.

[First publication June 13, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by John H. Morehouse to George McAllister, dated the 23rd day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the twenty-seventh day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in liber 3 of mortgages on page 47, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said McAllister to Edwin A. Lewis on the thirteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in liber 3 of assignments of mortgages on page 119, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity have been commenced to recover the mortgage, or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the thirteenth day of September,** at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix holds its sessions, the premises in said mortgage described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and all legal costs, the premises being described as follows, to-wit: Lot eight of Hemenway's addition to Boyne City.
Dated June 13th, A. D. 1889.
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Assignee of Mortgage.
EDWARD H. GREEN,
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Charlevoix, Michigan.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Albert Mudge and Fred Mudge, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Henry Van Tuyl, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 8th day of August, 1885, in liber 4, of mortgages, on page 280, and assigned by said Henry Van Tuyl to Hiram Van Tuyl, by assignment dated the 8th day August, 1885, said assignment recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 8th day of August, 1885, in liber 3 of assignments of mortgages, on page 64 on the 27th day of August, 1885, said mortgage being conditioned for the payment of the principal and interest now owing on a certain promissory note, of even date with said mortgage, and the same is now owned by said Libbie T. Clark, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been commenced to recover said mortgage, or any part thereof, said mortgage being for the payment of the principal sum of $1,000, with interest thereon, said premises is described in said mortgage as the north half of lot one of section thirty-two, and excepting therefrom the south half of the south half of Schoffen's Addition to the village of Boyne City, according to the above described parcels of land, and the premises being the same conveyed to the mortgagor and consequently will not be subject to dower.
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Dated May 23, 1889.
LUCY M. AVERY,
Assignee.
FRAFT & DAVIS and
E. H. GREEN,
Attorneys for Assignee.

[First publication May 23, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William H. Porter and Jane Porter, of Charlevoix, Mich., to Henry Van Tuyl, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, dated the 27th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the 27th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, in Liber 3 of mortgages, page 100, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said John H. Morehouse to Hiram Van Tuyl, by deed of assignment, dated the 8th day of August, 1885, recorded in the office of said register of deeds in and for said county of Charlevoix, in Liber 3 of assignments of mortgages, page 64, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and eighty-two dollars, principal and interest, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 23d day of August,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix holds its sessions, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and all legal costs, the premises being described as follows, to-wit: Lot eight of Hemenway's addition to Boyne City.
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EDWIN A. LEWIS,
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EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Assignee.
Charlevoix, Michigan.

WEDDING CARDS and Invitations, Visiting and ear Samples before ordering elsewhere.

TEN CENT Cards, printed in large type, five cents each, at this office.

STRANGE RESURRECTION

OF ANCIENT MOUND BUILDERS AND INDIAN WARRIORS

Exhumed in Digging the Foundations for the International Exposition Buildings in Detroit—Curious and Interesting Facts About Prehistoric Races and Their Works.

In making excavations for the foundations for the buildings for the great Detroit International Exposition, the workmen, a few days ago, unearthed a large number of skeletons. There were nearly 100 skulls and skeletons exhumed, with specimens of pottery, fragments of arrow heads and metal, and other relics. These skeletons seem to have been deposited together in a pit, and then covered with earth. As the place is known to have been used for burial places by the Indians for many generations, it is more than probable that there are hundreds more of this remains in the vicinity. There is a great interest in the fact that so great an enterprise as the International Exposition came so upheaval among the oldest inhabitants, while camping the living and the dead, as it

MAKES A NEW ERA WHOLLY STRANGE

to anything they ever knew or dreamed of. The relics which are made and interesting collection, with additions from other sources, form an archæological exhibit of Indian and prehistoric relics and antiquities at the Exposition.

Michigan is rich in traces of the ancient Mound Builders—a race that preceded the unknown centuries of time the Indians found here upon the advent of the white man. That prehistoric race worked the copper mines of the upper peninsula, wrought it into implements of every kind, made weapons of copper, carried on a wide commerce, and constructed earthworks, fortifications and burial and other mounds.

A TYPICAL BURIAL MOUND

700 to 800 feet long, 300 to 400 feet wide and forty to fifty feet high was a conspicuous object near the site now occupied by the Exposition building. Most of the vast tumulus has disappeared before the plow and spade. It contained thousands upon thousands of skeletons that had been buried in heaps. For generations it was the practice of the Indians of Michigan and parts of Canada to bring many canoe loads of skeletons, at stated periods, to this great mound, and inter them together in shallow pits that were afterward covered with earth. Besides there were many single burials of chiefs and noted warriors.

This mound was originally constructed by a race preceding the Indians, of whose remains have been found in great abundance at a greater depth than the Indian relics. There is no doubt that the earlier occupants of the great mound burned the bones of their dead in heaps and perhaps the flesh also, thus constituting the

FIRST DETROIT CREMATION.

There were various other mounds and relics in the Detroit river, was a group of mounds, found in the counties of St. Joseph, Cass, and Kalamazoo; at Three Rivers, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo, Prairie Ronde, Galesburg, Gilead, etc. In these places the ground was regularly platted into what se

THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE JOUR.

Charlevoix, Mich., July

AROUND THE COU

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise

Will Kittle is Bellaire' lage marshal. He carries revolvers, knucks, ar cuffs; and he'll need then the editor of this paper o his neck.

Jeff Weikel has an eagl his barn. It was taken by Dugald Campbell, an to become a fine bird. Q ber of the boys will go back way Sunday to see emblem of freedom!

A petition has been in this week, asking the sche take steps at the next ri ing to build a new sche district number five, wi East Jordan. The ann meeting is fixed for the s day in July.

The establishment of office in town will be fou boon to everyone. Expe come direct to East Jorde bor Springs, and the de necessary at Boyne Falls d packages will be avoide East Jordanites are al their money, the taxpay their village taxes, and t payors to have a good li levoix or elsewhere on the for the man who knocke bution on the head.

Harrison Mitchell has appointment as postmas peete his commission to t or three weeks.

Dr. LeFevre returned a short time last week, h further toward the west voix, where he had the strike the mumps, hence

Wm. H. Healey, a Portland, Ore., says: plaes for a man without tal. A man must have a to do anything here. W and the country is flooded Farm wages are abo month, day labor $1.25, harvesting $2. It cost here.

The asst. route agent Express Co. paid a flyin town last Friday, and l fice here. D. C. Lovell of the business for a few he can get arran with another party, w sary bonds filed. We that it would be permane at Loveday's hardware informs us that he cann it, owing to his having s ness of his own.

The State Camp

The 14th annual Tun Bay View, under the au Michigan Camp Gronn will begin on Tuesday, close the following Mon be in charge of the Barnes, and every day l varied religious meetin sure to be of very g The services of camp t with their earnest prayer singing and reverent d vices exert a most favo and are long remembe one. No program h nished, but it is unde large number of excel ments have been made.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Fever—A New Home

Sufferers are not generally diseases are contagious, or th the presence of living parasi membrane of the nose and Microscopic research, however to be a fact, and the result is only has been forwarded, catarrhal deafness and hay mostly cured in from one to made at home by the patient N. B. For catarrhal discharge snake (whites) this remedy pamphlet explaining this most receipt of ten cents by A. H. West King St., Toronto, Canadian.

Sufferers from catarrhal in the above carefully.

Epoch.

The transition from long i fal sickness to robust health the life of the individual. T event is treasured in the agency whereby the good h tained is gratefully blessed. much is heard in praise of K many feel they owe their res to the use of the great shre you are troubled with any liver or stomach, a long or s will surely find relief by use Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle Co.'s drug store.

Huckleu's Arni

The best Salve in the wor Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Chilblai Skin Eruptions, and positi no pay required. It is gua feet satisfaction, or money cents per box. For sale by

A Narrow E

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Dr one evening feeling a peni chest. Before retiring, he breath but found h also suffered four days from doctors gave him up. Benefit for Consumption s well to-day. Sold by G. W

Itch, Mange, an

On human or animals eur Woolford's Sanitary Lotion Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., P

She is "Grateful."

"I saved the life of my little girl use of Dr. Acker's English Re consumption." Mrs. Wm. V. H Sold by G. W. Hemans.

CIRCLING THE GLOBE.

A WEEK'S IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES CONCISELY SUMMARIZED.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World, Embracing Foreign Affairs and House Happenings of an Important Nature.

A DEADLY WEEK.

Eight or Ten Killed and Many Seriously Injured.

As a result of a freight wreck at Wilmerding, Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, two bodies have been taken from the wreck and it is thought that six or eight more were killed. Trainmen estimate the list of dead and injured at fifteen. A tramp, who escaped from the wreck, said that there were twenty-five people on the train. Of these, but ten or twelve escaped. One of the injured is a colored man. He is so badly hurt that he cannot recover. The train caught fire, and a carload of whisky was ignited in some unknown manner. The accident was caused by a broken axle. The list of killed is as follows:

William Connelly, Scottdale, aged 15 years, residence Pittsburg, killed outright; John Hyde, Scottdale, aged 17 years, residence Pittsburg, on the way to the hospital; an unknown man, aged 25 years, colored, killed outright. The list of injured are as follows: Jas. Hughes, aged 14 years, Pittsburg, right arm and thigh broken, probably fatally hurt; Alfred Young, colored, aged about 25 years, of Johnstown, cut and bruised, and otherwise seriously injured; John Kennedy, aged 22 years, Pittsburg, left arm broken, cut and bruised, will probably recover. A number of others were reported to have been caught in the wreck, but none of them has yet been found. Trains east and west are delayed several hours, both tracks being blocked. The damage will reach many thousands of dollars.

EASTERN FLOODS.

Cyclone and Washout Reported at Amsterdam, N. Y.

A Saratoga, N. Y., dispatch says: Information received here by telephone from Amsterdam states that a big washout at Alico, three miles east from there, had torn up 400 feet of track and cut off all communication west of there. Amsterdam reports an exceedingly heavy rainstorm in that section. Other reports assign the disaster to a cyclone, but the heavy rain in that section affirms beyond doubt that the visitation has been by flood. What has been learned so far leads to the impression that the accident is one of a most serious character, involving extensive losses. A more serious character is given to the story by indefinite stories that there has been considerable loss of life. At Schenectady some of the trains hurrying to make up lost time narrowly escaped the cloud-burst, but all escaped. One house is partly washed away, but no lives are lost.

CARLSON IDENTIFIES BURKE.

The Winnipeg Suspect Confronted by His Former Landlord.

At Winnipeg, Man., Charles J. Carlson, of Chicago, whose evidence was required to complete the story of Martin Burke's alleged connection with Dr. Cronin's murder, was called to testify. After he had been sworn he was asked, "Do you know the prisoner?" "Yes." "Where is he?" "There," replied Carlson, pointing his hand directly at the prisoner. "What is his name?" asked Mr. Howell. "To me his name is Frank Williams," said Carlson. That was the cue that the prosecution desired to establish, namely that Frank Williams and Martin Burke were one and the same man. When Carlson entered the witness-box Burke hung his head, and when witness pointed him out and stated the name Frank Williams, a deep blush suffused his face and he looked like a man who was ashamed of himself. The witness proceeded to tell the story of how he met the prisoner in his father's house on Ashland avenue and subsequent interviews with him.

AROUND THE DIAMOND.

Base-Ballists Competing for the League Championship.

The official standing of the ball clubs that are in the race for the championship of the association is given below:

National.	W.	L.	Per.	American.	W.	L.	Per.
Boston	37	19	.661	St. Louis	46	21	.687
Cleveland	32	19	.627	Brooklyn	42	24	.636
New York	31	19	.620	Atlantic	40	24	.606
Chicago	31	22	.585	Baltimore	34	29	.539
Philadelphia	28	22	.560	Cincinnati	29	35	.453
Pittsburg	23	25	.479	New York City	26	36	.419
Detroit	19	29	.396	Columbus	22	41	.349
Washington	14	34	.292	Philadelphia	20	42	.323

Western.	W.	L.	Per.	Interstate.	W.	L.	Per.
Omaha	32	16	.667	Quincy	32	24	.571
St. Paul	31	17	.646	Davenport	30	27	.526
Sioux City	29	20	.592	Evansville	29	29	.500
Denver	23	25	.479	Springfield	28	29	.491
Minneapolis	22	26	.458	Peoria	28	29	.491
Des Moines	21	29	.420	Burlington	25	34	.424
St. Joseph	18	30	.375				
Milwaukee	18	32	.360				

A Wisconsin Man Chosen.

The President has made the following appointments:

Thomas R. Taylor of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner of Railroads; Thomas Cooper of Iowa, to be Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; Henry W. Disderick, of Indiana, to be Consul of the United States at Leipsic.

To Dissolve the Oneida Community.

In court at Syracuse, N. Y., a motion has been made for an accounting, a receiver-ship and a dissolution of the Oneida Community, the complainant alleging that it is now conducted contrary to the intention of the founder, and that its stock has passed into the hands of a trust.

Ministers Denounce a Murder Trial.

The Ministerial Union, of Charleston, S. C., have adopted resolutions expressing their indignation at the occurrences in that city in connection with the trial of Dr. McIlvow for the murder of Captain Dawson.

BY A CONTRACTOR'S NEGLECT.

Collapse of a Crowded Grand Stand at Oklahoma City.

At Oklahoma City, the festivities in honor of the nation's birthday were brought to a sudden and sad ending when the crowded grand stand fell, carrying down nearly one thousand persons and burying hundreds in the debris. Then the victims had been taken out, it was learned that no one was dead, though nine persons were perhaps fatally and many badly injured. The only death thus far is one, the 18-months-old child of Dr. J. A. Ryan, of Jimtown, who died a short time after the accident. The injured are:

Mrs. Dr. Martindale, of Howe, Tex.; Mrs. Willie Campbell, of Blanchard, injured internally and will probably die; Herbert Glover, aged 16, will also probably die; J. W. Mann, Harrison, dangerously; Charles Cottell, Paola Valley, fatally; Tom Reynolds, Oklahoma, serious; J. Yeomanski, Oklahoma, serious; Mrs. Dr. Ryan, Jimtown, serious; Marshall McNeil, Oklahoma, arm torn off.

A detachment of troops under Captain Stiles was at once ordered to the scene, and rendered valuable service in preserving order and conducting the removal of victims with something like system. Over one hundred persons were injured, most of them being hurt in the back, caused by falling timbers. Great indignation is expressed at Contractor Aubrey for the unsafe construction of the stand. He is considered largely responsible for the disaster, as he was warned by his workmen that the stand was not securely braced. He paid no attention to the warnings, and told the men to mind their own business.

THE TRADE BAROMETER.

The Commercial Situation Summarized by a Mercantile Company.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Business has been fairly maintained in volume, and is gradually improving in prospect. June was a month of exceedingly large business failures. Prices of commodities, in spite of the rise in some speculative markets, have on the whole fallen during the month about 2 per cent., and are now 5 per cent. lower than a year ago, with average values 10 per cent. lower, a sign of substantial improvement in the most important industry of country. The industry situation remains undisturbed. Reports from the iron and coal trades show no disturbing. The half yearly return of railroad earnings shows a considerable gain in June, and than in any other section—about 25 per cent. and 10 in the trans-Mississippi West, this side of the Rocky Mountains, about 50 per cent. in the South, and 20 per cent. in the Southwest but 5 per cent. lower in the Mississippi about 1 per cent. and at the South about 20 per cent. Against a general increase of 5 per cent. in number there is a decrease of 11 per cent. in the average per mile. The cotton crop has changed greatly during the brief week. Nine-tenths is higher, owing to accounts of injury from persistent drought and heat in Texas, Mississippi, where heavy rains have lessened prospects of a large crop, and in Georgia, prospect continue favorable, but rains are weaker, and daily products are coming from west in increasing quantity, so that prices have depressed. Leather does not change, but the revised quotations of wool show a decided advance of about one cent per pound. The demand for wool has been very active, and in part because of scarce supply of cotton goods. The iron market remains strong in tone, with further advances in some lines, as compared with a total of 23 the week previous. The number of failures during the last year the figures were:

WHIRLING WINDS.

Fatal Cyclone in a Southern Dakota Community.

At Kron ber, D. T., a terrific wind-storm demolished nearly every building and killed two children. The west cloud was black and warm until noon, when the wind rose with wonderful fury, striking the town at about 3 o'clock and sweeping a path across the county. It was so sudden that no effort to escape could be made, and many injuries to persons are reported. Van Dusen's elevator was the first to go, blowing to fall, and directly afterward the large barn of Dr. McKenney was struck and instantly demolished. The residences of Harrison Franklin and John Sandy next succumbed to the violence of the storm, and at length the residence of Benjamin Franklin and the blacksmith shop of Joseph Matelbaum were leveled to the ground as the whirlwind passed away to the east. Matelbaum was badly injured by the falling of his shop, as he had rushed in to save some property. Many other persons in the town were hurt. The two children of a farmer just east of the town were killed.

STRIKERS GIVE BATTLE.

A Fatal Riot Between Laborers and the Police.

The striking laborers at Duluts, Minn., the other day attempted to intimidate a gang of workmen who would not stop work. Forty police were guarding the gang of seventy men at work on a sewer trench when a mob of strikers attacked them. It is believed that the first shot was fired by one of the strikers, but it was not was followed by volleys on both sides. The fighting lasted for half an hour when Company K came to the assistance of the police and drove the rioters from the streets. The list of dead and wounded so far is as follows:

Dead—Ed Johnson, Fatally wounded—Tom Fleutmann, George Peterson. Slightly wounded—Max Mack, Mike Olson, George Collin, Jacob Lundquist, Jacob Lundquist, Jr., Charles John Stay, Edward Quinnette, Ben Dahl, Hans Martin, A. Falstor, M. C. Langlelen, Captain Mclaughlin, Sergeant Clements. Officers Sore—Hayden, Donovan, Kilgore, and Wolkovitz. Private Farrel.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Those Who Have Been Successful in Their Aspirations.

The following appointments have been made:

Thomas H. Cornwall, of Olympia, W. T., to be Surveyor-General of Washington Territory. Thomas N. Faulconer, of Sheridan, Oregon, Agent for the Indians of the Grand Ronde Agency in Oregon; Bernard Kelly, of Emporia, Kansas, to be Indian Agent at Kiowa Agency; S. Cooper, Collector of Customs at Brownsville, Texas; Probate Judges for Utah: Daniel Pagin Iron County, Andrew Merry in Beaver County, Isaac Morton in Uintah County, and George C. Veile in Rikard County.

ROBBED A MONASTERY.

The Trappist Monks of Montreal Relieved of $4,000 in a Trust.

At Montreal a robbery took place within the walls of the monastery. A Frenchman, attired in the garments of a Trappist monk, claiming to have just arrived from abroad, entered the institution and asked for Father Gibbon, who at that time was ill and could not be seen. The Trappist order is highly esteemed by Catholics, and this man was received with open arms. He became intimate with Father Stewart of the Trappist establishment, who had just disposed of $4,000 worth of butter and had deposited the money in his room. The stranger went quietly to his room, took the money, and left. No trace of the thief can be found.

MANITOBA'S EX-PREMIER DEAD.

Hon. John Norquay Dies Suddenly of Heart Disease.

At Winnipeg, Man., the Hon. John Norquay, ex-Premier of Manitoba, died suddenly of fatty degeneration of the heart. Norquay was the best-known public man in the Canadian Northwest. He was a half-breed of Scotch and Creek extraction, and was a remarkable orator. He was a member of the Manitoba Government for fifteen years, during most of the time as Premier. He was 48 years old, and his death will cause a great sensation in the Northwest.

DEVOTED TO CANONIZATION.

A Norwegian Glacier Almost Brains Emperor William.

Emperor William's Norwegian trip has nearly had a fatal termination. While the Emperor and his party were viewing the great glacier a great mass of ice became displaced and a fragment struck the Emperor on the shoulder, knocking him unceremoniously to the ground. Full particulars of the accident have not been received, but it is known that the Emperor's injuries are not serious.

Losses by the Conemaugh Flood.

A compilation of the losses by the Johnstown (Pa.) flood, reported and estimated, made by Secretary Parker, of the Board of Inquiry, shows a total loss of $7,894,064. Losses reported and not passed upon by the board will bring the total up to nearly or over $8,500,000. This does not include the loss of the Cambria Iron Company, the Johnstown Manufacturing Company, the Cambria and Westmoreland Natural Gas Companies and others.

Twin City Eight-Hour Movement.

About 15,000 people participated in a grand demonstration on the Twin Cities the day laboring men in favor of the eight-hour movement. A procession, spoken of elsewhere by Mr. Barrow, of Chicago, the Rev. L. Powers, and others, an evening concert, and fire-works made up the rest of the day's programme, which was successfully and enjoyably carried out.

Too Liberal in Berating Pensions.

John K. Carpenter, of, Ohio, an examiner of surgeons, and Thomas J. Godfrey of Ohio and William E. Brandt of Indiana, qualified surgeons of the Pension Office, have been discharged. They are said to have been dismissed because of their liberality in making pensions easier for veterans during rigid opinions without proper authority.

Russian Officers on the Move.

It is reported at Vienna that fifty Russian officers have passed Brada, Hungarian, on their way to Servia. There are also rumors that the Russian Government has been posting material of war and supplies to Reni, in Bessarabia, and to the mouths of the Danube.

The Pope Sends a Note to the Powers.

The Pope has, through his Secretary of State, sent a copy of his latey pronounced allocution to all the Powers, accompanied by a note asking whether they will interest themselves in his condition or not. No reply can will be taken until the result of his note is seen.

Won the Child's Cup.

The Childs cup, donated by George W. Childs, Esq., was won by the Cornell eight over the National course on the Schuylkill River. Their competitor was the University of Pennsylvania eight. The course was one and a half, straight away, and was covered in 6:40.

The Wheat Yield in Kansas.

Secretary Mohler, of the Agricultural Department of Kansas, from crop reports received, estimates the total yield of wheat at 34,000,000 bushels, just couple that of last year. The largest yield is in Sumner county, where 3,000,000 bushels have been harvested.

THE MARKETS.

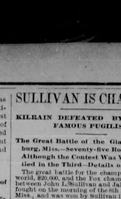
	CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime	$4 45	$4 60	
Common	3 70	4 00	
HOGS—Packing	4 90	5 00	
SHEEP	3 50	4 50	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	78	78	
No. 3 Spring	70	72	
No. 2 Red	78	78	
CORN—No. 2	47	47½	
OATS—No. 2	22	22½	
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	14	15	
EGGS—Fresh Laid	11	11½	
BACON—Clear Sides	6	6½	
LARD—Lard, Choice new, per lbs	6	6½	
PORK—Mess	11.50	11.75	
	MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	69	69	
CORN—No. 2	45	46	
OATS—No. 2 White	23	23½	
RYE—No. 1	50	50	
BARLEY—No. 2	59	59	
PORK—Mess, per bbl	11.50	11.62½	
	DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.60	4.87½	
SHEEP	4.25	4.62½	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	78	78	
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	47	47½	
OATS—No. 2 White	23	23½	
	TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	.89	
CORN—Cash	47	47½	
OATS—Cash	.24	.25	
	NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3.70	4.85	
SHEEP	4.00	5.00	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86	.86½	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, June	.87	.88	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, July	.87	.88	
CORN—No. 2	.52	.52½	
OATS—Mixed Western	.27	.28	
PORK—New Mess	12.00	12.25	
	ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3.50	4.85	
HOGS—Packing	4.80	5.00	
WHEAT—No. 2	.77	.78	
CORN—No. 2	.42	.42½	
OATS—No. 2	.22½	.23	
	INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	3.50	4.25	
HOGS	4.80	5.00	
SHEEP	3.00	4.62½	
WHEAT	.75	.76	
	CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80½	.80½	
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.47	.47½	
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.26	.27	
RYE	.50	.51	
PORK—Mess	12.00	12.50	
	KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Good	4.00	4.25	
Medium	3.75	3.90	
Stockers	2.50	3.00	
HOGS—Choice	4.85	4.87½	
Medium	4.75	4.80	
SHEEP	3.00	4.00	

SULLIVAN IS CHAMPION.

KILRAIN DEFEATED BY BOSTON'S FAMOUS PUGILIST.

The Great Battle of the Giants at Richburg, Miss.—Seventy-five Rounds Fought. Although the Contest Was Virtually Settled in the Third—Details of the Fight.

The great battle for the championship of the world, $20,000, and the Sun championship belt, between John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain, was fought on a piece of ground in Richburg, Miss., about 80 miles from New Orleans, in seventy-five rounds, occupying two hours and five minutes, the contest being brought up for Kilrain in the end of the time. The battle was one of the most brutal ever fought, and, although the contest was long, it was virtually settled in the third round, when Sullivan's war whoop could not prove to be the wonderful wrestler represented, for Sullivan threw as much as he was thrown, and with far greater severity. The day was intensely hot, and this added to the discomfiture of the men. The crowd, composed of New Orleans men, the refuse. He is an honest man, but he is not fully posted on the rules of the London prize ring, and he exercised great leniency toward Kilrain, who went down repeatedly without a blow, in the



JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

most deliberate manner. He equalized matters somewhat, however, by the terrible punishment of Sullivan, who once sat down on Kilrain's head, and, if the latter had been a man, he would have died. Oh, I have waited so for the train to come.

"Each day's delay has increased my frenzy to the highest pitch and now I cannot restrain myself. I have waited for weeks in agony for the train to come. He began to crush Sullivan with his weight. The result was the other way.

Kilrain was forced to come by in the first two rounds and had him punished not a little. In the third round Sullivan's left eye was black, his nose was badly disfigured, and his mouth was a mass of bruises. Kilrain's left side was also badly bruised, and he was weaker than Sullivan, only one step into the swift current and all is done. My body instead of his shall be picked up and buried with the unknown dead, if ever found. Good-by, Ed. Always be true to Ireland and——"

This letter had been so long in the water that it was almost impossible to read it. There was no address on the envelope, but it was illegible save for the letter "J." It was written by mistake. The letter is now in the possession of Superintendent Byrnes, which leads color to the authenticity of the letter in the fact that on Friday a decomposed body of a man was buried without identification at Drummondville.

IT IS LAID AT THEIR DOOR.

The South York Club Blamed for the Riot at Jonesville.

JONESTOWN, Pa., July 8.—The board of inquiry, which has just completed a registration of all property losses in the Conemaugh valley, made its report to Chairman Cummins, representing Gov. Beaver's relief commission. The report divided the sufferers into six classes, the first class being those who were in opulent circumstances before the flood, and who should continue to suffer in the hope that by some Congressional enactment they may be reimbursed for their losses. The second class is composed of those who are in good circumstances, but

THE JOUR.

Charlevoix, Mich., July

AROUND THE COU

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Will Kittle is Bellaire' lage marshal. He carries revolvers, knuckle-duster cuffs; and he'll need them the editor of this paper c his neck.

Jeff Weikel has an eagl his barn. It was taken in by Dugald Campbell, an to become a fine bird. Q ber of the boys will go back way Sunday to see emblem of freedom!

A petition has been in this week, asking the selc take steps at the next reg ing to build a new schoo district number five, wl East Jordan. The mat meeting is fixed for the s day in July.

The establishment of office in town will be fon boon to everyone. Expe come direct to East Jorde bor Springs, and the de necessary at Boyne Falls d packages will be avoide

East Jordanites are al their money, the taxpa their village taxes, and t payers to have a good h levoix or elsewhere on th for the man who knocks bration on the head.

Harrison Mitchell has appointment as postm pects his commission to or three weeks.

Dr. LeFevre returned a short time last week, h further toward the west voix, where he had the strike the mumps, hence

Wm. H. Healey, a Portland, Ore., says: place for a man without tal. A man must have a to do anything here. W and the country is flood Farm wages are abo month, day labor $1.25, harvesting $2. It cost here.

The asst. route agent Express Co. paid a flyir town last Friday, and l fine here. D. C. Loveda of the business for a fe he can get arran with another party. W sary bonds filed. W that it would be permis at Loveday's hardware informs us that he can it, owing to his having ness of his own.

The State Camp

The 14th annual Cam Bay View, under the au Michigan Camp Groun will begin on Tuesday, close the following Mon be in charge of the Barnes, and every day l varied religious meetin sure to be of very g The services of camp with their earnest pray singing and reverent c vices exert a most favo and are long remembe one. No program h nished, but it is unde large number of visi ments have been made.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Fever—A New Home

Sufferers are not generally diseases are contagious, or th the presence of living parasi membrane of the nose and Microscopic research, however to be a fact, and the result o city has been formulated, catarrhal deafness and hay usually cured in from one to made at home by the patient N. B. For catarrhal discharg snuffs (whitlos) this remedy pamphlet explaining this new receipt of ten cents by A. H. West King St., Toronto, American.

Sufferers from catarrhal tr the above carefully.

Epoch.

The transition from long l fal sickness to robust health the life of the individual. t event is treasured in the agency whereby the good h tained is gratefully blessed. much is heard in praise of h many feel they owe their ree to the use of the great alter you are troubled with any liver or stomach, of long or s will surely find relief by use Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottl Co.'s drug store.

Bucklen's Arni

The Best Salve in the wor Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Chilblain Skin Eruptions, and positi no pay required. It is gua fect satisfaction, or money cents per box. For sale by

A Narrow E

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Pe one evening feeling a peru chest. Before retiring, he breath but found it alm suffered four days from doctors gave him up. I Remedy for Consumption t well to-day. Sold by G. W

Itch, Mange, an

On human or animals cur Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Sold by r. G. Hines & Co., 1 yo3

She is "Grateful.

"I saved the life of my little girl use of Dr. Acker's English Rem on upton."—Mrs. Wm. V. Harris Sold by G. W. Beaman, drg

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription or wood or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the money, without proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes may be considerable annoyance, we are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

SIX YEARS OLD.

This issue completes the sixth year of the publication of the JOURNAL.

Those years have witnessed the usual experiences of a new paper,—the ups and downs, the frequent struggle for very existence,—and it seemed sometimes a bare escape from suspension. But each year the paper has grown stronger in public estimation, the circulation is bona fide and not forced, the losses from dead-beat subscribers are growing less, and the advertising is more as a business transaction and less as a bonus. For all these considerations, the outlook is brighter and the future is more encouraging than ever before. And for these considerations, we feel safe in promising that the paper in the future will do more effectively the work a newspaper ought and is expected to do in the upbuilding of a community.

No newspaper ever printed completely satisfied all its patrons. There never will be printed and published a paper that can please all its patrons in all respects—it is absolutely impossible. So when we bring this paper to that point of insuring a profit to its patrons and to the publisher, and at the same time the feeling of dissatisfaction with its course to the minimum, we have brought it nearest to absolute success.

Such we believe to be the standing of the JOURNAL today, and for this we are thankful. But we are not content to stop with this. We shall strive in every honorable manner to increase not only the circulation of the paper, but its value as a means of advertising the advantages of Charlevoix as a home and as a point for the establishment of small manufacturing industries; on these depend our stability and permanent growth.

We solicit, and hope to merit and receive, the business and support of every man or woman of Charlevoix county who has the permanent welfare of the county at heart.

The Michigan Press Association held its 22d annual meeting in Grand Rapids last week. About 150 newspaper men were in attendance, some accompanied by their wives. The sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday were devoted to business. On Thursday, the forenoon was devoted to a drive about the city in carriages, and to an examination of some of the principal manufacturing institutions; the afternoon to a clam bake at Reed Lake, and to a dance at the O-wash-ta-tong club house. On Friday the association was given an excursion over the Chicago & West Michigan Railway to St. Joseph, thence to Chicago by steamer City of Detroit, of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co., returning to their homes on Saturday. No body of men could ask or expect a more hearty welcome or more generous treatment, than was accorded the Michigan editors by the citizens of Grand Rapids on this occasion. Especial credit is due Maj. J. W. Long, of the Soldiers Home, secretary of the committee of arrangements, and to Capt. W. A. Gravett, chairman of the committee on transportation, for their successful efforts to make everything pleasant for the visitors.

Promulgate the New Laws.

"Ignorance of the law" is no excuse for a man's guilt, is the law of the land and it could not be otherwise. If it was, every guilty person would plead ignorance and thus escape punishment. This being a fact, it would seem there ought to be some means taken whereby every person that can read should have no excuse for being ignorant of the laws of this state, but be given an opportunity to inform themselves.

Every two years the legislature meets in Lansing and makes and unmakes the laws, and the people have no means of knowing what the changes are or what new laws are enacted, and yet they must know the law at all times. It could seem but fair if the people should be given a chance by the state to inform themselves in regard to all new laws.

In Wisconsin after every session of the legislature the new laws and all amendments to old ones are published in supplement form in every paper in the state, they receiving a fair remuneration for this work. As every reading person is supposed to have at least one newspaper each for perusal there can be no possible excuse in that state for a person to be ignorant of the laws.

Now as for expense. Every newspaper man knows and every intelligent reader ought to know, that there are thousands of dollars annually thrown away printing reports of state officers. A visit to any county clerk's office will convince the most skeptical on this point, as cords of documents are sent them for distribution and it is impossible to hire men to carry the stuff away, it being absolutely no good to any one. Then, why not use the money that is now being wasted for this purpose and use it for a good one, that of publishing the laws of the state enacted at each session of the legislature in all the state papers?—Caro Democrat.

Another Railroad for Traverse City.

The Traverse Herald claims to have information that the officers of the Chicago & West Michigan Railway have ordered the construction of the extension from Baldwin to Traverse City, 75 miles, and that the work will begin at once at both ends of the line. The Herald says: "The survey for this extension was made nearly two years ago, and for the last few weeks active work has been done all along the line in securing right of way, re-setting grade stakes, building camps and making other necessary preliminary preparations. Bids have been advertised for the reconstruction of the road, and these will be opened on the 15th, and it is expected that work will begin at once, at both ends of the road, here and at Baldwin. That portion of the road between this place and the Manistee river, a distance of 45 miles' will be built from this end, and the 30 miles south of the Manistee from the Baldwin end of the extension. The work will be pushed as rapidly as possible all along the line."

The Investment Here of Foreign Capital.

Isn't there an undue tendency in some quarters to exult over recent great transfers of British capital to this country for the purpose of maintaining a controlling interest in large industries? A real political economist would consider both sides of the picture. If it were possible for British capitalists to secure possession of any material proportion of the whole business of the country, there would be something beside rejoicing at the fact. Nice opine. Whatever British capital goes into manufacturing or other business in the United States will be planted here, but the profits will go abroad and enrich people who will expend their surplus in England, or wherever the foreign capital comes from. This might prove a serious state of affairs, and in its mitigated form cannot but lessen the volume of prosperity. Too much absentee capital might drag down a nation even as rich as is our own.—Boston Transcript.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are now generally cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once a week. Send N. B. For catarrhal discharges peculiar to climates subject to this malady, a pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 1bo6tp

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had a lung been for yr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by the doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottle free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 3

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn, came home one evening feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well to-day. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

Promptness.

First a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption in the morning I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter N. Wallace, Washington. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist. 3

☞"Try "The Opera" cigar.

Michigan's the State, After All.

The Port Austin, Mich., Post, last week published the following letter from "H. Morran, brother of James Morran of Grindstone City, arrived home Friday last from a three years' stay near Jamestown, Dak. He gives a poor remuneration for this work. As every reading person is supposed to have at least one newspaper each for perusal there can be no possible excuse in that state for a person to be ignorant of the laws.

Now as for expense. Every newspaper man knows and every intelligent reader ought to know, that there are thousands of dollars annually thrown away printing reports of state officers. A visit to any county clerk's office will convince the most skeptical on this point, as cords of documents are sent them for distribution and it is impossible to hire men to carry the stuff away, it being absolutely no good to any one. Then, why not use the money that is now being wasted for this purpose and use it for a good one, that of publishing the laws of the state enacted at each session of the legislature in all the state papers?—Caro Democrat.

The Tariff is a Tax.

"Were it not for the Republican tariff," says the Inter-Mountain, of Butte, Mont., organ of the copper miners, "copper would be selling at 8 or 9 cents." Copper actually sells at 12 cents. The duty is 4 cents. And still we are told that the tariff is not a tax.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, proved the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get **Ayer's**—the only $1 Sarsaparilla worth $5 a bottle.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. Jas. H. Leslie, Stoneham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Thirza L. Crozier, Palmyra, Mich.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedies."—F. A. Dinkham, South Medway, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and feel confident that my present health and prospect life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffitt, Killingly, Conn.

"Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes: 'After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and found that taken half of it my usual health returned.'"

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

DIXON'S "CARBURET OF IRON." STOVE POLISH IS THE BEST.

BRIGHTINE. PROMINENT PHYSICIANS PRONOUNCE BRIGHTINE A SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES, LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES. Sent Prepaid on receipt of Price. WM. T. LINDSEY & CO., 354-356 E. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 1, '85. Brightine cured me of Diabetes, and broke my heart and well. Mrs. A. R. Gilliam, Texas Woman's Exchange. Chicago, Dec. 1, '85. My Kidneys troubled me several years. Brightine entirely cured me. Jos. M. Smith, Attorney Law Co. Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 7, '85. L. & N. R. R. Brightine cured me of Diabetes. Long suffering from Lumbago cured by Brightine. Brightine cured Dropsy. Cash. Shooter Chemical Co. Sd Stud. Cos. St. Louis, April 21, '86. Brightine gives me ease in best of health." Try it. Sample bottle free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

BIG Solid Gold Watch Given Away. Our readers will be pleased to learn that we still continue to give away our Famous Gold Watches to all who send the correct answer to a simple question. Some 1886 Prizes were given away last month. Now is your time. Any person can try. Many Used Parents in each town. Remember we give a Gold Watch with no paper and no money. Address, Gold Watch Co., Box 818, Portland, Maine. FREE

☞"Try "The Opera" cigar.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK JUST IN. Come and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

CLOTHING CELEBRATION AT A. ROSENTHAL'S For 30 Days.

Everybody a Chance to Buy a Suit for the Fourth.

OUR PRICES ARE CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

Good all Wool, Navy Blue G. A. R. Suit	$8 50
A Fine Black Suit	9 00
A Good Work Suit	4 00
A Nice Child's Suit	2 00

OF INTEREST TO ALL:

We will give every cash purchaser of $25 worth of Goods a Rocking Chair, of good make and handsomely trimmed. A ticket will be given to each customer giving the amount traded, and when $25 is spent with us you will be the proud possessor of a handsome Chair. This offer is good from May 1 to August 1.

Respectfully Yours,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

THE BEST PAINT The Sherwin-Williams Paint.

Hardware,

PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS.

STOVES, TINWARE, NOTIONS.

FISHING TACKLE.

PUMPS.

JOB AND TINWORK. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

NEW TAILOR SHOP

C. D. SMITH, Late of Owosso, CUTTER AND TAILOR

Latest Styles of Goods always on hand. Suits made to order. Corner Bridge and Clinton Sts.

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and Summer Resorts. I keep in my shop a full set of hand and foot-power machinery, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on Bridge St., Opposite Hotel Boyne, Dwelling Residence.

TWO CENTS A LINE

Advertisements inserted in this column for Twelve cents a Line, each or from, but no notice inserted for less than TEN CENTS.

BUTTER, EGGS, AND PRODUCE taken on subscription to the JOURNAL at market rates.

MRS. COON'S SUMMER BOARDING HOUSE will be open JUNE 1st, and will accommodate 40 boarders. Also have Resort, overlooking E. and the Bay, and the Cottages, and Resort Hotel, on the Charlevoix Resort, are to rent. Address C. V. COON, Charlevoix, Mich. 26tf

FINE SUBURBAN ROOMS to rent. Inquire of H. S. Barnes's Real Estate and Insurance office, one door north of postoffice.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 18, 1889.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

☞"The Opera."

☞"Smoke "The Opera" cigar.

Mrs J. A. Heath is on the sick list.

Northport chains to have no vacant houses.

Camp-meeting at Petoskey next Sunday.

Next Sunday is "Big Sunday" at Petoskey.

S. H. Beardslee has a fig tree bearing fruit.

L. L. Carr's fruit store has been repainted.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Côle, July 8th, a daughter.

Schofield concert to-morrow night. Secure seats early.

Bellaire has an intersecting postoffice fight on hand.

Z. C. Fairbanks, the fruit tree man, is in town this week.

The roof of the new school house is progressing rapidly.

Prof. Enos went to chicago on the last trip of the Charlevoix.

☞"The finest 10-ct cigar in town, "The Opera." Try one.

R. A. Stone of Kalamazoo spent Sunday with his family at the resort.

F. Shaubut is at Northport, engaged as book-keeper for Copp & Co.

The government dredge was at work in the upper channel last week.

☞Kirby & Guard have their new cigar, "The Opera," now on sale. Try one.

Mrs. L. E. Allen and Morris returned home yesterday from the "Soo."

Bills are out for an Odd Fellows' picnic at Spencer Creek on July 24th.

Mr. Geo. Harris of Fond du Lac, Wis., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Chas. See Jr.

S. S. Burke, of the Northern Michigan Line of steamers, was in town Friday.

Misses Mabel and Edna Green arrived home from Ohio Wednesday morning.

☞"Smoke "The Opera" cigar, manufactured by Kirby & Guard, Charlevoix.

East Jordan has voted 50 to 7, to grade her schools and build a new school house.

The schr. Winnie Weaver went to Beaver Island yesterday with a load of fish barrels.

Mrs. H. R. Sheldon of Ironton is canvassing for Miss Willard's book, "Fifty years."

Postmaster F. E. Bossinger of East Jordan, made the JOURNAL a brief call on Tuesday.

C. J. Hall of Northville is the guest of his son, C. H. Hall, at the Fountain City House this week.

Miss Eva Bell returned to Chicago on the last trip of the Lawrence, returning home Monday morning.

T. B. Chapin, formerly of the Boyne Citizen, has been elected justice of the peace at Dunedin, Fla.

F. E. Wood & Co. are fitting up their new building for the manufacture and sale of confectionery.

The Charlevoix cornet band played on the street for J. H. Brown's theater company last Friday evening.

A large party of people from Charlevoix attended the Orangemen's celebration at East Jordan on the 12th.

There is an exhibition in Geo. Miller's window a fine oil painting of the Chicago club house and docks. F. Lufcow is the artist.

The Durand Express is one year old and apparently healthy. Brother Chapin evidently struck a good thing when he went there.

J. B. Allen and wife arrived home last Friday evening. Mrs. Allen's health is considerably improved over what it was last fall.

Remember the song service at Lewis Grand opera house next Sunday afternoon at 3 pt. Be sure and take your hymn book.

There will be a box social and entertainment on Thursday evening, July 25th, at the town hall, Marion, for the benefit of of the pastor.

☞Four cans of apples, 30 c; 4 lbs jelly, 25 c; 3 lbs evaporated apples, 25 c; 3 cans corn, 25 c; 4 lbs baking powder, 25 c; 6 lbs good baking powder, $1.00; corned beef 6 c. per lb.

BERT MASON.

The song service last Sunday afternoon was so successful and satisfactory that Mr. McGibney has decided to continue them every Sunday afternoon during the summer. His object is to encourage hearty congregational singing in our churches and the efforts are certainly worthy of commendation and support.

The Allen hill on south Bridge street has been graded to a gradual slope from Hulbert street at the top of the hill to Mason street at the bottom, and is now being chiped. When the improvements are all completed, it will be a much better street. A stone wall will be necessary on both sides to hold the lots from caving into the street again.

On Saturday, July 27th, there will be a game of old-fashioned base ball, between the Charlevoix and Chicago resort base ball teams. It will be remembered that two years ago there was a contest, resulting in favor of Chicago. The contest is to be renewed, and the Charlevoix resort team hopes to reverse the result. It will undoubtedly be a very interesting game.

The Bellaire Advertiser copied what the JOURNAL had two weeks ago about "Railroad Prospects," and says: "The man who is in position to know, may know and may lie like the dickens all the same. We have not the slightest faith in these 'surprises.' There is no occasion for any secrecy and if they are ready for business let 'er drive.' Will the Advertiser please state how many Bellaire has invested in that railroad, and what her citizens are now doing toward a loan. As a general thing, those who howl the loudest about not doing anything are those who have given the least in cash, or honest labor to help the enterprise along, and it would not surprise us to find this just such a case. While we are discussing this matter, we have permitted to state that it is possible to build a road out of Charlevoix which will not go through Bellaire, and if they don't want the road they are not compelled to have it. There are other towns ready, yes anxious, to help it along their way, if it will only miss Bellaire.

☞Smoke "The Opera" cigar.

District Lodge of I. O. G. T.

Pine Lake District Lodge, I. O. G. T. held their quarterly meeting at Charlevoix, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 16 and 17. There were present about 40 delegates and visitors from the various lodges of this district. On Tuesday evening an open meeting was held in Bartholomew's opera hall, and O. W. Blain, Grand Chief Templar of Michigan, delivered an address. An interesting time was had at the sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday. All expressed themselves pleased with the entertainment furnished by the local Good Templars. The next meeting will be held at Spencer Creek, in October.

I. O. O. F.

Grand Master Crouter installed the following elective officers of Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, last night:

N. G.—F. W. Mayne.
V. G.—Alick Rosenthal.
Sec.—Chas. J. Strang.
Treas.—L. D. Bartholomew.

The lodge expects to visit East Jordan lodge to-night, to assist in the installation of officers and initiation of a candidate.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will utterly destroy Malaria in any form and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and 1.00 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s Drug Store. 3

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Callused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

New Advertisements.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, July 13th, 1889. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Brooks, Charlie E
Chambers, Frank
Eldridge, Mrs James
Mehmer, Joseph
Pomeroy, Mrs Ella
Leavitt, Miss Mary

H. HERDAN, P. M.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect June 16, 1889.

Leave, going north, ¶7.50 p. m., 5.25 a. m., and 11.48 p. m.

Leave, going south, ¶10.07 a. m., ¶2.50 p. m., and ¶10.45 p. m.

¶Daily except Sunday. Daily.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER,

Ginger Ale, Milk Shake, Etc.

A Fresh Supply of Confectionery Every Week.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGARS

Fine Fishing Tackle a Specialty.

A Complete Line of Studio and Artist's Materials.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.'S

Shelving packed and tables groaning under the weight of new seasonable goods. Newer, prettier, and more desirable.

We call especial attention this week to our white goods and embroidery stock. We have some bargains that you will be repaid in investing in.

And now that the sun shines remember we have the hats and parasols.

Children's and ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats a specialty.

You will find us in the Green block.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Lewis Grand Opera House,

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

Engagement Extraordinary.

Friday Evening, July 19, '89

SCHOFIELD'S

Quintette Banjo Club

AND "ACME" MALE TRIO.

OUR TRADE MARK.

COPYRIGHTED 1887 BY CHAS. SCHOFIELD.

THE PREMIER BANJOISTS OF THE WORLD.

MR. AND MRS. CHAS. SCHOFIELD,

Assisted by a Strong Company of Select Artists, in a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. A Unique and Refined Entertainment of Music Mirth, and Song, of the Highest Order.

Admission 35c and 50 c.

Reserved Seats, 75 Cents.

Tickets on Sale at Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co.'s Store.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Row ing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with sl op.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CLARKSON'S BANKING HOUSE & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 1f

Farm for Sale

North west ¼ of section 23, township of Hayes, 160 acres, 7 miles northeast of Charlevoix, forty acres improved, good house, barn, fences, Inquire of A. MINER, on the premises. P. O. address, Burgess, Mich. 30tf

WELL DIGGING.

PETER BOYER is prepared to dig or drive wells on short notice, and guarantees satisfaction. Also wells cleaned and pumps repaired. Address PETER BOYER, Charlevoix P. O. 39-26tf

In connection with sl op.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

MILK TICKETS, with blank space for name, 50 cents for 50, 30 cents per doz. Orders printed to order on short notice, at this office.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

PETER BOYER is prepared to dig or drive wells on short notice, and guarantees satisfaction. Also wells cleaned and pumps repaired. Address PETER BOYER, Charlevoix P. O. 39-26tf

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

WELL DIGGING.

PETER BOYER is prepared to dig or drive wells on short notice, and guarantees satisfaction. Also wells cleaned and pumps repaired. Address PETER BOYER, Charlevoix P. O. 39-26tf

PRESS DISPATCHES.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

O PER YEAR.

Railroad Project.

special to the Detroit
esday says: "A meet-
here yesterday in the
proposed Lansing &
oad, and an organiza-
y electing A. O. Ro-
sing, president; Isaac
gle Rapids, treasurer;
omas, of Oxford, secre-
was pledged to make
ry survey, and work
tuted at once. The
ions of the road will be
Northward the pro-
ill pass through St.
dapple Rapids; thence
t to a terminus on the
point not yet deter
Construction of the road
rely on local aid, and
Lansing is expected to
ith $35,000. The pro-
tirely new, but strong
ntained of success this
hould like to see our
E become a part of the
itional.

this project the Lan-
can says: "This pro-
s the outcome of the
anaba road, which
efore the public by the
k. The death of Wm.
ho was at the head of
e, knocked it in the
cord of trade was not
re up the idea, and the
yesterday is the olive solely
The matter of raising
ot be placed before the
after the preliminary
en made. Maple Rap-
ohns are eager for the
ith kind of men are at
I in all probability the
ll be a success.

last Jordan.

rise.

lum lists of the Charle-
Agricultural Society are
of the printer, and will
ly in August.
Charlevoix county fair is
to Charlevoix county
iged by farmers and
throughout the entire
l, and all claim that no
ill be put forth to make
ibit one of the great-
ever attained by a coun-

oblo has cleared out of
phy gallery, and gone to
y to try and better him-

Goddard Post, Sons of
171, was mustered in
ght by Capt. Boucher,
om Charlevoix for that

rgie has sold his half in
Commercial house barn
skely, of Eastport, and
himself to the livery bus-
levoix.
this vicinity are crowd-
mong, some of them being
tady. The present fine
been very advantageous
od hay.
Brinkman, of the Trav-
fair, was in town last
nmunental business, and
her things dropped a
ne effect that Traverse
ple were favorably im-
h our fair last fall and
ably send some exhibits
ber. If so, the fruit ex-
closely contested.
rd, of the Gordon, is on
He talks somewhat of
rlevoix as headquarters
versing the order of his
ods that he is not being
y well as the only home
be. We hope he will not
resolutions, and that
ally 'round him and keep
t.

was a great, grand and
y for the street fakir and
licenses were granted for
f games without discrim-
st our verdant citizens
d by the dozen under the
of the prosecuting attorne-
sheriff, village marshal,
justices of the peace, vil-
in short, every man Juck
g the law and dignity of

Michigan Mention.

nd Rapids & Indiana rail
say they can build no ex-
ts year on account of the
law. Perhaps, on the
that is what has started
o & West Michigan to
75-mile extension to Trav-

icultural college will be
hefited by the building of
See City extension of the
West Michigan railway.
runs through Muskegon
nging to the college, and
thereof will be greatly en-

owing order in regard to
service has been made:
ulton Island to Lelton
transfers to exchange mail
an schedule days, provid-
ne be done in locked
e a sworn carrier without
the department.
ers on the Chicago &
nk train which was recent-
hour Emma, have given
Harry Ryan an elegant
ment, representing an engine
headlight, with a big diamond for a
"spark." Harry stuck to his engine
till they dug him out, and undoubt-
edly prevented an awful catas-
trophe.

ing at the postoffice,"
ver. "I don't do
rs all day long
ocks."—Pills

THE JOUR.

Charlevoix, Mich., July

AROUND THE COU

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Will Kittle is Bellaire lage marshal. He carries revolvers, knuckle-dusters cuffs; and he'll need them the editor of this paper c his neck.

Jeff Weikel has an eagl his barn. It was taken in by Dugald Campbell, an to become a fine bird. Q ber of the boys will go back way Sunday to see emblem of freedom!

A petition has been in this week, asking the sehc take steps at the next ne ing to build a new sehc district number five, wl East Jordan. The ant meeting is fixed for the s day in July.

The establishment of office in town will be foo boon to everyone. Expo come direct to East Jorde bor Springs, and the de necessary at Boyne Falls ıl packages will be avoide

East Jordanites are al their money, the major their village taxes, and t payers to have a good lie levoix or elsewhere on the for the man who knocks bration on the head.

Harrison Mitchell has appointment as postma pects his commission to or three weeks.

Dr. LePere returned a short time last week, h further toward the west voix, where he had the strike the mumps, hence

Wm. H. Healey, o Portland, Ore., says: place for a man withou fal. A man must have a to do anything here. W and the country is flood Farm wages are abo month, day labor $1.25, harvesting $2. It cost here.

The asst. route agent Express Co. paid a flyi town last Friday, and i his here. D. C. Lovell of the business for a few days.

The State Camp

The 14th annual Cam Bay View, under the au Michigan Camp Groun will begin on Tuesday, close the following Mo be in charge of the Barnes, and every day i varied religious meetin sure to be of very g The services of camp i with their earnest pres singing and reverent c vices exert a most favo and are long remembe one. No program h nished, but it is unde large number of exce ments have been made.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Fever—A New Home

Sufferers are not generally diseases are contagious, or th the presence of living parasi membrane of the nose and Microscopic research, howev to be a fact, and the result is city has been formulated, catarrhal deafness and hay usually cured in from one to made at home by the patient N. B. For catarrhal disorde males (whites) this remedy pamphlet explaining this mect receipt of ten cents by A. H. West King St., Toronto, American.

Sufferers from catarrhal fe the above carefully.

Epoch.

The transition from long i fat sickness to robust health the life of the individual. I event is treasured in the agency whereby the good h latined is gratefully blessed. much is heard in praise of t many feel they owe their re to the use of the great alter you are troubled with any liver or stomach, or long or i will surely find relief by usi Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottl O.'s drug store.

Bucklen's Arni

The Best Salve in the wor Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Chilblai Skin Eruptions, and positi no pay required. It is gua fect satisfaction, or money cents per box. For sale by

A Narrow I

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Bu one evening feeling a pen chest. Before retiring, he bottle but found it alre suffered four days from doctors gave him up. Remedy for Consumptio well to-day. Sold by G. W

Itch, Mange, an

On human or animals cu Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Sold by F. G. Hoes & Co. v08

She is "Grat

ed and relieved the life of many use of Dr. Acker's Kidney and Liver Cure. Sold by G. W

HIS AESTHETIC WIFE.

BY ANNA CROSS PRITCHE.

SEE.

"Rose thee, love! Aurora's fingers
Paint in roseate hues the sky;
Hark's dark, relenting, lingers,
Hear the robin's morning lay!"

SE.

"Can't ye let 'im yawn, I wonder?
Yesterday I waited 'alf 'ours a sheep,
I'm dop-tired! Why in thunder
Can't ye let a fellow sleep?"

SEE.

"Come, my precious, let us wander
Where upon the lake's breast
Silvery rays their sweet light squander,
Now the day king's gone to rest.
Hear the lone bird's sweet note that moaning,
Wooing, unmoved, unloved,
Is it lovesick Undine's groaning,
Or the banshee's wailing cry?"

SE.

"Soon's the light o' day is dawnin',
I must ship a load o' hoys,
What's the use for stand here yawnin',
Listenin' to owls an' frogs?"

Or, her cheeks the bright tears glitter,
Sighing, she turns to her lord,
"Why, you silly little critter!
I 'ocder', she's going to squall!
Sa'py, don't ye peel yer spatter,
If our notions don't jet meet;
I must airn the bread an' butter
You an' them six young ones eat!"

THE PANGS OF HUNGER.

Perhaps the most remarkable instance of imprisonment in the snow of a descending avalanche occurred in the hamlet of Bergoletto, in the valley of the upper Stura, at the foot of the Alps, near the fortress of Demonte, in Piedmont. Three persons survived an incarceration of five weeks. It was in the winter of 1755, when the fall of snow had been so heavy that there was danger that its weight would break through the roofs of the houses. On the 19th of March, therefore, some of the people tried to avoid the danger by removing the snow from their housetops. Among those so engaged was a man named Roccia, and his son, a lad of 15.

The village clergyman was at this time leaving his house for his church, when he saw two avalanches descending. Calling to Roccia and his son, he returned speedily to his own dwelling. Father and son instantly fled toward the church. They had not run more than forty yards when the lad fell close behind his father, who, turning around to assist his son, was seized with horror on seeing that his own house and the houses of his neighbors were buried beneath an enormous pile of snow. His earthly all was swallowed up—his wife, sister, children, gone! The shock overcame him, and he fainted. His son soon recovered, and helped his father to the house of a friend; but he was five days before he was sufficiently restored to make any excursions in seeking his lost ones.

When, after five weeks of incessant labor, they were delivered, the imprisoned women were too weak to move, and were shrunk almost to skeletons. With great tenderness they were removed to the house of a friend, where their wants were supplied with care and affection. The daughter recovered sooner, and the unmarried woman was able to walk in a week or two; but Roccia's wife, who had been in a more cramped position than the rest, was the last to regain the use of her limbs; and her eyes were ever affected with dimness, from being suddenly brought out of her prison into the light of day.

We give a description of their imprisonment from the lips of Roccia's wife. When the dire calamity befell them, she was in the stable with her sister. They had gone there with some rye-flour grief for one of the goats. Roccia's daughter and a younger son were with the women, standing in a corner among the animals, waiting for the sound of the bell to go to church. In the stable were a donkey, six goats and half a dozen fowls. Roccia's wife was about to leave the stable to go to her own house. Scarcely had she reached the stable door, when she heard the warning voice of the minister. Looking up, she saw the descending avalanche, and heard a sound as of another at some little distance. She hurried back into the stable and told her sister and the children.

In a few minutes the snow descended upon the building, crushing in the roof and part of the ceiling. To save themselves they got into the rack and manger, the latter being under the main posts of the building, and therefore able to bear the immense pressure. They occupied, however, a very uncomfortable posture, crouching against the wall in a space only a little more than a yard in breadth. They had escaped instant death, but the more painful and lingering death by famine seemed certainly to await them. They were oppressed with the thought of how they could subsist under such circumstances. The children did not lose heart; they said they had had breakfast, and could do very well until the next morning. The aunt had a few chestnuts in her pocket, and two each of those served for their supper, with snow water as a beverage.

In the bake-house near the stable was the whole product of yesterday's baking. They made repeated attempts to force their way through the snow to the bake-house, but all in vain. There was only one resource left, and that was the goat. This supply seemed invaluable. On the second day they felt the pangs of hunger; they divided the remaining chestnuts among them, and also a quart of goat's milk. The third day they made another attempt to get to the bake-house; but the weight of the snow was too much for them, so they gave up all hopes of help from that direction. They were therefore shut up to the milk of the one goat.

To feed the goats was now one great object. Over the manger where they lay was a hole into the hayloft; through this hole they pulled down the fodder into the rack; and when they could no longer reach it, the sagacious creatures climbed upon their shoulders and helped themselves.

At the end of the first week, the boy began to sink. He had complained of great pain in his stomach. His mother nursed him in her lap for a whole week, when he desired to die his length in the manger. His hands and lips were cold, and his respiration feeble. His mother put a little milk to his lips, but he could not take it; then, with one tender cry, "Oh, my father in the snow! Oh, father, father!" he expired.

Through the whole of their imprisonment they were in total darkness. For nearly three weeks the crowing of the cock enabled them to distinguish night from day; but at the end of this term chanticleer died, and his companion followed him one by one. Then they literally took "no note of time." The donkey and the goats were restless for some time, but at length they fell a prey to hunger and exhaustion. The milk of the first goat gradually diminished, but the kidding of the second increased the supply, and as they killed the kid, though with great reluctance, the supply held out until the day of their deliverance. The poor goat became a great solace to them, as it was so tame as to lick their hands and face. The poor creature was ever afterward an object of great affection in the family.

We need only add one or two interesting facts. During their five weeks' imprisonment they suffered very little uneasiness from hunger after the first week. The effluvia from the dead animals was far more disagreeable, as also the smoke which infested the place, and the great coldness of the snow, water which trickled over them. The constrained position was also a source of great misery. During the whole of the time, Mrs. Roccia had one daughter and sister had intervals of repose equal to their nightly rest. Their deliverance was a time for great thankfulness to all concerned; and many a winter evening was spent in relating around their humble hearth the sufferings, the mercies, and deliverance of that eventful time.

The English-man Was Silenced.

An Englishman was being entertained in a Mission street tenter one evening, when the conversation turned upon the difference between English and American cities.

"One thing is very shocking to us," the Englishman observed, "and that is in the many cases of violence in the streets here. That, you know, is so different in the English city."

"Different?" exclaimed one of the young ladies who was entertaining the guest; "I never saw half the violence in the streets here that I have in England. Why, when we were injured last summer we started out one day to take a walk, and we found ourselves in the street from the hotel when a horrible great drunken fishwife came up to me without any provocation and offered to fight me for sixpence. I never was so frightened in all my life."

"What did you do? Call the police?" she asked.

"Call the police?" she echoed, "there were no police in sight to call. I don't know what I should have done if a coal-heaver hadn't come along and volunteered to take the quarrel off my hands by fighting the horrible creature for nothing."

"And you got away without harm?"

"Yes; but I never had anything like that happen to me on the streets of an American city."

"No," the visitor responded drily, "it couldn't, you know. An American coal-heaver would have charged you at least double for taking the affair off your hands."

"Very likely," coolly put in a young lady who had not yet spoken, "but that is the way of things in England are even coal-heavers fond of fighting for women."

The conversation was found to be taking a turn that would on the whole not prove conducive to social harmony, and the subject was therefore dropped.—*Boston Courier.*

Cookey's Awful Vengeance.

An original method of wreaking vengeance on an unfaithful lover has been adopted by a deceived damsel. The man was a tailor and the woman a cook, who, when she heard that the gay deceiver had given her up for a spruce dressmaker, armed herself with a pint bottle of spavins and a bottle of vitriol and proceeded to the lodging of the false-hearted swain. What she would have done had she met the tailor in the flesh can only be conjectured in a vague and speculative manner, but it happened that he was out, so she set to work on his Sunday clothes. These she pulled out of the wardrobe wherein they lay, strewed them on a table and cut them into ribbons with her scissors. She next sprinkled vitriol over the left side of the tailor's best coat, vest, and pocket handkerchiefs to vicious touches of the same corrosive substance. Then she went away satisfied, but was arrested the next morning, according to a legal phrase rather appropriate to the circumstances, "at the suit" of the tailor.—*London Telegraph.*

PENDERSON—I don't like your friend Brown. He is positively rude. He went so far last evening as to tell me I was a jackass. It was entirely uncalled for. Fogg—I agree with you, my boy. It was entirely superfluous.—*Boston Traveller.*

A BASH intruder—Measles.

TARAHUMARI INDIANS.

AN INTERESTING TRIBE OF SAVAGES IN MEXICO.

They Are Probably Descendants of the Historic City Builders—Lieut. Schwatka's Account of His Visit Among Those Curious People.

EUROPEOPLE to evote most of this article to a consideration of the Tarahumari Indians of Western and Southwestern Chihuahua, a tribe of aboriginies that I have occasionally seen mentioned in works and articles on Mexico, and especially the northern part, but of whom I can find no detailed account anywhere in the literature I have of this region, writer Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka from Cuhinaloa, Mexico, to the Chicago *Inter Oceans.*

Although the Tarahumari tribe of Indians are not at all well known—for I doubt if one reader in a thousand of this article has ever heard of them—they are, nevertheless, a very numerous people, and were they in the United States or Canada, where statistics of even the savages are very much better kept than in this country, they would have an almost world-wide knowledge of themselves spread before the people.

They are now known seen in Chihuahua City, or even on the other lines radiating out to the many Western points drawing many of their supplies from this railroad town, and it is only after the mule trails to the deeply hidden mountain fastnesses are taken that they are seen at all.

If a person cuts loose from these, too, he will be most likely to see them in all their rugged primitiveness, for most of them, seen by the usual white traveler to these parts, are called civilized, living in log huts, tilling a little bit of the mountain slope, and living generally not unlike the lower classes of Mexico, which they have evidently

OLD TARAHUMARI INDIAN, CIVILIZED.

taken as a guide in their new departure from established habits. It is no uncommon thing for these Indians to said about them more than to mention occasionally where they once lived in a country now held by a higher civilization.

Though a peaceful tribe of Indians as far as their relations with Mexicans have always been, they nevertheless were not wanting at all in all the elements that made them good defenders of their land and the Apaches, so dreaded by all others gave the numerous country of the Tarahumaris a wide berth when on their raids in this direction. The Tarahumaris, equally with those which have seen were more than a match for these Bedouins of the boundary line between our own country and Mexico.

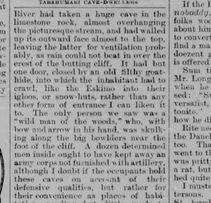
As I also had ever seen a group of the wild Tarahumaris would never credit them with anything warlike or aggressive, or even with much of the defensive combativeness that is necessary to fight for one's country. They are shy and bashful to a point of childishness that I have never seen before among Indians or other savages.

In appearance the Tarahumari Indian is, I think, a little above the average height of the North American Indians. They are well-built, with clean-cut muscles, while their skin is of the darkest hue of any Indian I have ever seen, being almost a mixture of the darkest Guinea negro with the severe copper-colored aborigine that we are so accustomed to see in the Western parts of the United States.

In their faces they generally have pleasing expressions, and their women are not bad looking for Indians, although the older women break rapidly in appearance, being about 30 to 35 years, as near as I could judge their ages. The savage branch of the Tarahumaris are, of course, the more interesting, as the most nearly representing our own Indians of ten, twenty and thirty years ago, while the civilized are not unlike those we have cultivating the soil around the agencies; although those of Mexico have no Government aid, I believe, such as we so often and so lavishly pour into the laps of our copper-colored brethren of the North.

The savage Tarahumari lives generally off all lines of communication, shunning even the mountain mule trails if they can. His abode is a cave in the mountain side or under the curving

TARAHUMARI CAVE-DWELLERS.



TARAHUMARI CLIFF-DWELLERS.

interior of some huge cowlder on the ground.

The Sierra Madres are extremely picturesque in their wild mountains, giving thousands of shapes I have never seen elsewhere; battlements, towers, turrets, bastions, buttresses, and flying buttresses, great arches and architraves, while one rock may be caused to a saddle can be made out in the many projecting forms.

It is natural that in such formations, and in the bleeding of limestone formations pierced by more recent upheavals of eruption rock, that many caves should be found, and in one of the huge, irregular granitic and gneissoid bowlders left on the ground by the dissolving away of the softer limestone should often lie so that their contravities could be taken advantage of by these burrowing savages. I give a picture of both by Mr. Landson.

The cliff-dwellers on the Bacachic River had taken a huge cave in the bowlder where they could overlook the picturesque stream, and had walled up its outward face almost to the top, leaving the latter for ventilation probably, as rain could not beat in over the crest of the bulging cliff. It had but one door, closed by an old filthy goathide, into which the inhabitant had to crawl, like the Eskimo into their igloos, or snow-huts, rather than any other form of entrance I can liken it to. The only person we saw was a "wild man of the Sierras," we, with bow and arrow in his hand, was skulking along the big bowlders near the foot of the cliff. A dozen determined men inside ought to have kept away an army corps not furnished with artillery, although I doubt if the occupants had these caves on account of their defensive qualities, but rather for their security from the inroads of the Danels family, as awful nice folks, I do not think, but his daughter went to the other church. Mr. Danels was pretty well up in years, an gray as a rat, but he was upright, and fleet, and had quite a property.

I mustent forget to speak of the Patterson. The lived down on Main St. toed the river, an had a lively garden, tho it was late for it. An sech a lot of flowers, Mr. Patterson's sister Thena had lock with em. I guss tha jest kind a Presbyterian, but alsie tha cum into the Methodist church. We thawt a good deal of all the family, an I guess we all kind a thought tha liked us. Tha wuz a nice house, tho it was—evry tedy went in wen a good time.

Then there was the Waverses, a youngish couple, Baptists, or rutlier, I mean they, tho tha still smoke, lied em an then tha turned to the Methodist Church.

Cale Waverses wasent a bad sort of a man, but he was allus tryin to set things tho he wasent quite bright enuf to trouble himself. His wife was a pretty woman, as a general thing, but she was too much like Cale. More anon. JUNIPER BERRY.

Hills and Dales on the Ocean.

We have all been taught to believe that the ocean, after allowing for false waves and wind waves, has a level surface; that there are no hills and valleys on the waters. M. Bouquet de la Grye has disputed this; has, in fact, demonstrated its fallacy. If we take a U-shaped tube with distilled water of equal temperature on both sides, the two surfaces will be perfectly level; but if one side contains a liquid that is denser than the other, a column of the lighter liquid is required to balance the heavier, and therefore the lighter will stand at a higher level. If fresh water is on one side and salt on the other, equilibrium can only be established by the fresh water standing a little higher than the salt. The like must happen if we have a uniform liquid, as regards composition, but of unequal temperature. Such variations occur in the oceans. Where rivers are pouring a large quantities of fresh water into the sea, and where icebergs are rapidly melting, the salinity is proportionately lower than the other parts. The temperature also varies, and, therefore, an equilibrium can only be attained by variations of level; the lighter water must stand higher than the denser, whether the difference be due to temperature or salinity. Thus in crossing the warm Gulf Stream, a ship sails up-hill on entering, proceeds thus to some distance on the ridge, and then descends. In this respect it resembles a flowing river, which is imbarly crested toward the middle of the stream; it is also like a river in being higher at its source than at its embouchure, as its temperature gradually declines in the course of its northward progress.

"We had a cane presentation down at school to-day," said William, after a unusually long silence at the supper table. "Ah, indeed. And who got the cane?" "I did."

TRUTH IN DEATH.

But He Regretted It, and Added a Falsehood at Least.

We had a man named Burrows in our mining camp, and he was without doubt the most notorious liar Nevada will ever shelter. His fame as a liar spread for a hundred miles around, a fact men used to stop at our camp to get a look at him. He wasn't a wicked man, and he had no malice about him, but he was a natural born liar. He lied about his father, his mother, his wife, brothers sisters, and everybody else.

Burrows was taken down sick, and a new falsehood. He had a claim of his own and was fairly industrious, and so we had no excuse to allow him out although his lies were continually kicking up ill-feeling among the men. One day, a lot of earth and rock caved in on him and inflicted fatal injuries, and a number of us knocked off work to be with him in his last moments. You would have thought the shadow of death would have brought a change of sentiment, but it did not. Lying there with only an hour or two of life left to him, he told us that he had been a pirate on the Pacific and where he had buried a large amount of plunder. We all knew that he was from Maine, and had never seen any ocean; but he stuck to it. One of the men finally felt it his duty to say:

"Burrows, you have only a short time to live. You had best spend that in preparing for eternity."

"I've allus been good," he quietly replied.

"Yes, but you are an awful liar, you know."

"Yes, I suppose so so. I've told a million of them, haven't I?"

"No matter now."

"And every one has been laid up against me?"

"Very likely."

"And my chance is rather slim?"

"Rather."

"Well, boys, it's my way, and I can't change at this late day. I set as that cave in cuns I struck a nugget as big as my head. It would value up a clean $15,000. If you'll take it and go around to pull it out and sell it and send the cash to my wife I'll die feeling better."

He went off soon after that, and we said to each other that he had given us the greatest yarn of all. No one took his claim, which was accounted a poor one, and it lay for three months before one of the boys dug into it one day for the pickaxe he had carried for a pick, hadn't got the pick when he came across a lump of gold which balanced $13,280 in coin, and every shilling of the money was sent on to the widow, as directed. It got there in four weeks, no widow, but six months later went to a sister. But, you know, I suppose I told the truth about his find, but, alas! he repented of it, and lied about having a wife.

The Wife's Flower Garden.

Is there more painful sight in the world than a man of sedentary habits trying to do a little work in his flower garden in the springtime? She commonly sits at an upper window and gives him directions, but he knows that she attract the attention of all the neighbors. First, he digs a little in the marked out, and the poor man, before he has satisfied his wife, has been called "stupid" and "dull" until he really thinks he is half-witted until he reflects that he made a fool of himself on July wheat in the morning. Then comes the spading. The poor unhappy man, whose energetic exertion has been boarding a horse-car, begins the fearful task of loosening the earth. The sweat breaks on his forehead, his hands puff up and blister, his joints crack like pistol shots. His back aches frightfully. Then come the hoeing and the raking. An American will groaning protest, not daring to rebel under the watchful eye of his wife.

"Hanner," he pleads, as the stars come out and the dew begins to fall, "ain't this about fur enough?"

Hanner looks contemptuously at him.

"Why, my brother Jacob would be glad to do this work for me instead of paying over it! He'd do it a great deal better than you've done it, too. No; you've not done half enough. I want plenty of time before dark to plant those seeds I brought home. You get the watering-pot and I'll get the seeds. If brother Jacob was only here he would do it himself, but I suppose I must come down and break my back it I'm to have any flowers this year. Brother Jacob would show some taste about arranging the beds, but—"

"Why'n thunder didn't you send for your brother Jacob, then?" snaps the irritated spouse. "Nobody'd be glad den'd be to see your brother Jacob pottering over this darned garden."

And by the time the garden is finished one might imagine from the conversation between the worthy couple that Cadmus had passed by and sown dragons' teeth in the beds.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Goethe and His Doppelgenger.

Goethe, when a young man, was resting by the roadside on an occasion when he observed the figure of a middle-aged gentleman approaching him on horseback. There was something in the stature and general appearance of the stranger which attracted his attention in a marked degree, for the face and figure seemed to be his own, although much older and more developed. In their costume, however, there was no similarity whatever, for while the stranger wore the robes of a counselor of state, the young poet wore the ordinary dress of civil life. In the course of years afterward when the circumstances had been nearly forgotten it was brought before him again in the most startling manner, for one day while passing the very spot where he had long since encountered the stranger, he found himself suddenly mounted and riding along leisurely and perceived that in form and feature he was now the very counterpart of the mysterious horseman and, to crown the miracle, that his costume was the same to the minutest detail, as he was himself now a counselor of state also.—*Belford's Magazine.*

"Pize the Bitter."

Gall, known among the Dakota Indians as "Pize the Bitter," is a noted chief of that tribe. He was for the past eighteen or twenty years the right bower to Sitting Bull, whose exploits and atrocities are known to all. About the year 1866, when the execution of Fort Stevenson was begun on the Upper Missouri, the soldiers stationed at that point were one day attacked by the Sioux or Dakotas, and after a sharp skirmish succeeded in repulsing the enemy. The method of attack and the conduct of the Indians led the commanding officer to believe that Gall was in charge. He therefore offered $100 to the man who would bring in his head. Stimulated by such a reward, some of the soldiers searched among the dead for the celebrated chief, but owing to the rapidly fading twilight the faces of the slain and wounded were not distinguishable. Two of the soldiers were passing through the skirmish line with a wagon, and finally retired to the camp with the dead. Among those wounded in the skirmish was Gall, who waited for the night to come, hoping to steal away under its protecting shadows. On the approach of the dark mantle he fainted death. He received two bayonet thrusts, one clear through his chest.

After 48 hours he managed to crawl away to the camp of his people, where he lingered for days, but recovered and continued his hostility against the whites with increased vigor and cruelty. On one occasion, in 1873, he called upon the Indian agent at Standing Rock Agency, and inquired why the Government persisted in retaining troops in his country. The agent asked him in return why he continued his hostility, whereupon Gall throwing off his blanket got up and stood in the greatest yarn of all. No one took his claim, which was accounted a poor one, and it lay for three months before one of the boys dug into it one day for the pickaxe he had carried for a pick, hadn't got the pick when he came across a lump of gold which balanced $13,280 in coin, and every shilling of the money was sent on to the widow, as directed. It got there in four weeks, no widow, but six months later went to a sister. But, you know, I suppose I told the truth about his find, but, alas! he repented of it, and lied about having a wife.

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Cleaning Clothes.

It is a mystery to many people how the scourers of old clothes can make them almost as good as new. Take, for instance, a shiny old coat, vest, or pair of pants of broadcloth, cassimere, or worsted. The scourer takes a strong, warm soapsuds, and plunges the garment into it, scrubs it up and down, rubs the dirty places, if necessary, on a board, and then soaps, and then rinses through several waters and hangs it to dry on the line. In a nearly dry he takes it in, rolls it up for an hour or two, and by pressure and friction cloth is laid on the outside of the coat and the iron passed over it, and lo! the wrinkles are out; but the iron is removed before the steam ceases to rise from the goods else they would be shiny. Wrinkles that are obstinate are removed by laying a wet cloth over them and touching the iron over that. If any shiny places are left, they are rubbed with sandpaper; the iron is lifted, while the full cloud of steam arises and brings the nap up with it. Cloth should always have a suds made specially for it, as if that which has been used for white cotton or woolen cloths, lint will be left in the water and cling to the cloth. In this manner we have known the same coat and pantaloons to be renewed time and again, and have all the look and feel of new garments. Good broadcloth and fine cassimere last long under many washings, and look better every time because of them.—*American Analyst.*

What Becomes of the Rice.

Niagara Grocerymen (to new customer)—Two pounds of rice, did you say?

Customer—Yes, that will do.

Grocerymen—Are you in a great hurry, sir?

Customer—No, not in any special hurry, why?

Grocerymen—Well, you see, the fact is, I'm just out of rice; but if you will sit down for a few moments, I will go over to the Clifton House—that hotel over there—and get a few pounds.

Customer—All right, go ahead; but hurry, please. Er—by the way, isn't that rather a strange place to go to lay in a stock of rice?

Grocerymen—Oh, not at all. The grocers of this place get all their rice at the hotels.

Customer—How does that happen?

Grocerymen—Why, you see, nine couples out of ten, who get married, take a trip to the Falls on their wedding tour, and when they disrobe at night they have from a handful to a quart of rice on the floor of their room. The chambermaid gathers it up in the morning, and dumps it into a special bin in the basement, where it is left to accumulate until it is generally sold to the grocers.—*Peck's Sun.*

Protecting Himself.

"That's a terrible-looking hat you wear, Snagg."

"I know it."

"And carrying a big umbrella on a fair day makes it worse."

"I carry the umbrella to shield those who make fun of the hat."

A GENTLEMAN of color—A painter.

Verbal Snares.

The popularity of Peter Piper's celebrated peck of pickled peppers will probably never pass as a snare to catch the tongue that would fain be spike; but that test has formidable rivals. The following short sentences, as their authors maintain, are a good test in baffling the ordinary power of speech:

Gaze on the gay gray brigade.

The sea ceaseth, and it surfeeth us.

Say, should such a shapely sash shabbily stitches show?

Strange strategic statistics.

Give Grimes Jim's gilt gig-whip.

Sarah, in a shawl, shoveled soft snow softly.

She sells sea-shells.

A cup of coffee in a copper coffee can.

Smith's spirit flask split Phillip's sixth sister's fifth squirrel's skull.

Three Rebellions a Day.

Three rebellions, obstinate, though bloodless, occur in the estate of the dyspeptic who partakes of food thrice a day. The digestive organs refuse on each occasion to perform the duty assigned to it by nature, and trouble ensues. How discipline, how regulate it? Simply when the wonderful of the great invigorant and appetizer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, before each meal and Only before retiring. Dispatch will follow a course of this pleasant regulator, become easy, and its forwarness, sleepiness also disappear. Nervousness and insomnia, always induced by chronic dyspepsia, disappear with the use of this invigorant. Constipation, and constipation and biliousness, are also overcome by this regulator. Not only will the system acquire strength, but also regularity of action, which insures assimilation of the food. Malaria, kidney complaint, and kidney weakness and nervous yield to the Bitters.

Discount.

It used to be the custom, and is now in many localities, to "beat down" the price of the goods of retail merchants. An amusing example of this practice is given by a writer:

In the old haggling way of trade it was customary to demand a great deal more than the article was worth. One time, on the Texas frontier, a man came into camp riding on an old nag.

"How much for the mule?" asked a bystander.

"Only a hundred dollars," answered the rider.

"I'll give you five dollars," said the other.

The rider stopped short, as if in amazement, and slowly dismounted.

"Stranger," said he, "I ain't agoing to fix a little matter of ninety-five dollars stand between me and a mule trade. Take the critter."

Another story, somewhat of the same sort, is related of an old country farmer who, on entering his rent, told his landlord that he wanted some timber to build a house, and would be much obliged if he would give him permission to cut down what would answer for the purpose.

"Well, the landlord, sharply, "I will give you one enough to build a barn."

"To make a gate, then?"

"Yes."

"That's all I wanted," said the farmer, "and more than I expected."

The Wisest Gift.

It bought my wife a velvet hat
Thus proudly located Mr. Brown,
"She's in a wicked temper to-day
The best-dressed dame in town."
Yet, when I bought a Dictionary
Lo, little he knew in uttering with
Favorite Prescription is the thing
To make a sweet temper spring.

The great and sovereign remedy, known the world over as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, cures female irregularities, inflammation, cured backaches, and internal weakness, and is a positive cure for female scrofulous. It is the only guaranteed cure. See guarantee in every bottle-wrapper.

DR. PIERCE'S Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

Arkansas Lands.

Arkansas has more than 2,000,000 acres of land, held as forfeited for taxes, internal improvements, lands, swamp lands, school and bank lands for sale at nominal prices. The following table will enable the reader to form some idea of the extent and character of the lands in the State and the practicability to the several industries:

No. of acres of cotton lands	3,500,000
No. of acres of timber lands	10,000,000
No. of acres of fruit lands	1,000,000
No. of acres adapted to stock raising	10,000,000
No. of acres of government lands	5,000,000
No. of acres of rice lands	500,000
No. of acres of coal lands	2,500,000
No. of acres of iron lands	500,000
No. of acres of prairie lands	1,000,000

—*Little Rock.*

Harvest Excursions.

The golden harvest time is near, and farmers need the facilities for enjoying it, are supplied by the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & PAUL RAILWAY with well-Harvested Excursion Tickets to points in Kansas and Nebraska West of but not on the Missouri river, Colorado, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Dakota, Montana, Northwestern Iowa, and Northwestern Minnesota at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Tickets will be sold Tuesday, 24th, sept. 10th and 24th and Oct. 8th, 1889. Tickets good for return from date of sale, thirty days from date of sale. Apply to the nearest agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for harvest excursion tickets, and for further information call on or address JOHN SEBASTIAN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

"WHAT are you doing now for a living?" asked a friend of a circus clown. "Oh, I'm in the cold water business," he replied.

Four Great Conquerors.

The four greatest conquerors in the history of the world are Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, and Bonaparte. Alexander died in a scene of debauch, after weeping that there were no other worlds to conquer. Hannibal, having defeated the Roman armies, and making the foundations of that powerful empire quake, after his return to his own country was made to fly, and died at last by poison administered by his own hand. Cæsar, after having conquered 800 cities, and putting to death millions of his foes, after pursuing to death the only rival he had on earth, was assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends. Bonaparte, whose mandates kings obeyed, after having deluged Europe in blood, closed his days in lonely banishment.

Picnic Indications.

"Burrs for sale!"

"See here, my good fellow, what on earth are you selling?"

"Burrs, sir; stick burrs."

"Why! what in the world do people want of burrs?"

"To stick on their pants to make people believe they've been out in the woods to a picnic."—*Chicago Ledger.*

MOON DRESSES are produced using brown and perfumed soaps than by anything else. Ladies who use them are the belles of the ball. Electric Soap is pure and perfect. Bad skin prevents lady disappointed. 10c.

A MAN IN New York is going to teach people to fly; but we think the American financiers in Canada are better qualified for the work.

Good women are the salt of the earth, when they are not too fresh.

Weak and Weary

Describes the condition of many people debilitated by unwarranted exertion or exposure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to overcome that feeling, to purify and quicken the languid blood, and restore the lost appetite. It has proved just what is needed in hundreds of cases. Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had headache a great deal, pain in my back. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me so much good that I feel like a new man. My appetite and health are all that can be desired."—GEORGE F. JACKSON, Bedford, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ROAD CARTS $40 cart for $15. Catalogue free. Kendall & Co., Cincinnati, O.

$5 to **$20** a day. Samples worth $2.50, FREE. Silk Worth Mfg. Co., 1 Exchange Place, N. Y.

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Johnston's Horror! Thousands of Johnston's Horses on the Valley of the Rio Grande. Johnston's Horses are everywhere. Johnston's Horses are everywhere. Johnston's Horses are everywhere

THE JOUR.

Charlevoix, Mich., July

AROUND THE COU

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise

Will Kittle is Bellaire' logo marshal. He carries revolvers, handcuffs, clubs and cuffs; and he'll need them the editor of this paper c his neck.

Joff Weikel has an eagl his barn. It was taken in by Dugald Campbell, an to become a fine bird. Q ber of the boys will go back way Sunday to see emblem of freedom!

A petition has been in this week, asking the selc take steps at the next re ing to build a new scho district number five, wl East Jordan. The ann meeting is fixed for the s day in July.

The establishment of office in town will be for boon to everyone. Expe come direct to East Jord bor Springs, and the de cessary at Boyne Falls d packages will be avoid East Jordanites are a their money. Do express their village taxes, and I agrees to have a good l levoix or elsewhere on th for the man who knock bration on the 16th.

Harrison Mitchell has appointment as postma perts his commission to three weeks.

Dr. LeFevre returned a short time last week, b further toward the west voix, where he had the strike the pumps, bence

Wm. H. Healey, o Portland, Ore., says: place for a man within 1d. A man must have t to do anything here. W and the country is flood Farm wages are abo month, day labor $1.25, harvesting $2 It cost here.

The asst. route agent Express Co. paid a flyi town last Friday, and i fin here. D. C. Lovell of the business force at he can get arran with another pers ary bonds filed. W that it would be persu at Loveday's hardware informs us that he can ly owing to his unwo ness of his own.

The State Camp

The 14th annual Can Bay View, under the Michigan Camp Grounds will begin on Tuesday, close the following Mo be in charge of the Barnes, and every ye varied religious meetic sure to be of very g The services of camp with their earnest pre singing and reverent vices exert a most favo and are long remembe one. No program fi nished, but it is unde large number of exce meets have been made

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Fever.—A New Remedy Sufferers are not generally diseases are contagious, or t the presence of living par membrane of the nose and Microscopic research, hoeve to be a fact, and the result ently has been formulated, catarrhal deafness and ha nently cured in from one to made at home by the patient N. B.—For catarrhal diseb scabs (whitlow) this remedy pamphlet explaining this new receipt of ten cents by A. H. West King St., Toronto, Ontario.

Sufferers from catarrhal ir the above carefully.

Epoch

The transition from long fal sickness to robust healt the life of the individual. event is treasured in the agency whereby the good l hained is gratefully blessed. much is heard in praise of many feel they owe their e to the use of the great after you are troubled with any liver or stomach, or long or will surely find relief by use Sold at 50c. and $1 per bott Co.'s drug store.

Bucklen's Ars

The Best Salve in the wo Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Chilblai Skin Eruptions, and posit no pay required. It is gu fect satisfaction, or money cents per box. For sale by

A Narrow

Col. W. K. Nelson, of B gue evening feeling a pen chest. Before retiring, he breath but found it alm suffered four days from doctors gave him up. Remedy for Consumption, well to day. Sold by G. V

Itch, Mange, a

On human or animals e Woolford's Sanitary Lot Sold by F. G. Hines & G vol1

...bitter at the postoffice." ...ed." "I don't do ...ne papers all day long ...of fifty sacks."—Philadelphia Times.

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TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription or to send or publish an ad. every person so paying should take a receipt for the money he pays out. Unless that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this be done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Michigan. Practice attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Real estate of Freelands for sale. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. M. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

R. W. KANE, Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLETON, M. D., Office and residence on Main street. Office hours: 8.00 to 10.00 A. M., and 4.00 to 6.00 P. M.

J. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, east of village. Calls promptly given. Special attention to a specialty. Office hours, 8.00 to 10 A.M. and from 2.00 to 4.00 P. M.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Dr. Cheney building, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HASKIN, Notary Public, Real Estate Agent, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix, Mich.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 121, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 109, meets first and third Wednesdays in each month, in Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Saturday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3211, meets every Monday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—True Blues No. 197, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Morton's hall, Boyne City.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

MASONIC—Boyne City Chapter No. 123, meets second and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferson Hall.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Eveline.

JULY 16—Green peas are on the bill-of-fare.

Butter, 15 c., eggs are 15 c., old potatoes are 35 c.

Crops are growing finely.

Henry Cooper, of Charlevoix, was in town last week.

Mrs. Evans, at Ironton, was very sick last week. Dr. Foster attended.

Sylvester Newson returned home from Burgess last Thursday, where he has been rolling logs with the Pine Lake Lumber Co.'s crew.

The scow Maggie Avery, en route from Boyne City to Charlevoix with a load of brick for Charlevoix's new school-house, was obliged to run in to Bedwin's dock one day last week, and lay over night on account of a severe wind storm, as she was loaded down to the deck.

Samuel Currey, who has been stopping the past year with his brother Alex, accompanied by Jas. Dunlop, left last Thursday for Garnsville, New York.

Hay cutting has commenced, and as far as we can learn the crop is reported very good, notwithstanding the constant rain the forepart of the season.

The mail route between Charlevoix and East Jordan was changed last week. The mail from outside via East Jordan, reaches Ironton in the forenoon instead of afternoon as heretofore.

The ladies of the Congregational church will give an ice cream social on Friday evening of this week. All invited.

Thomas Walker, of Banks, Antrim county, was in town last week selling a salve. Mr. Walker was among the first settlers of Evelyn township, now owned by Mr. Malosh in this place being his old homestead.

D. N. Gregory found his drowned horse one day last week on the beach near B. H. Whitman's place across Pine lake. The harness was missing.

The grain louse, so destructive to wheat in southern Michigan, has reached this county, or at least this portion of the county. During the past two weeks we have visited several pieces of wheat and find that the insect is doing a great deal of damage. J. V. Lane reports that he has a field of wheat that will be an almost total failure, caused by this insect. It seems that the insect does its mischief at the root of the kernel, causing the head to wither up. We not only find it on wheat, but it may be found on the oat leaf apparently waiting for the oats to head out. The old insect is very brown and dies immediately after raising its young.

Advance.

JULY 16—Preaching at the school house last Sunday night by Rev. Mr. Aldrich.

Miss Jessie Davis spent the Fourth with her brother at Mancelona and returned home a few days ago accompanied by Miss Clara Henderson of that place.

Miss Josie McShea went to Undine last Saturday to visit Miss Addie Lewis.

The select school of this village is in a flourishing condition. Miss Josie McShea and Miss Samantha Willis are the teachers. We understand there is a large attendance, and the scholars are very much interested in their studies.

Farmers are hard at work this week securing their hay crop, which is better than it was last year.

Last Thursday night three blos soms of a night blooming cereus, belonging to Mrs. A. B. Stone, unfolded their beautiful petals to the admiring gaze of many lovers of the beautiful. They were beauties.

Your correspondent took a tramp through the county one day last week, and nowhere did we see better crops than right here on the peninsula formed by the two arms of Pine lake.

Mr. Cole, formerly of this place, is in this part of the country again. He says that the wheat midge is doing lots of damage in the southern part of the state.

Now in regard to that young man from Wilson "who visits quite often in Advance," according to the Wilson scribe: Our remarks were about falling for front. O la! we didn't think of anything else.

Burgess.

JULY 17—Haying hands are in good demand.

Several of the Indians leave this week for Kalkaska to pick huckleberries.

Mrs. Frank Kane spent the past week in Charlevoix.

Married, by W. B. Sayers, last Friday, Ernest Wise and Jennie Harris. The happy couple got a grand send off, very much to the justice for marrying them.

Mrs. Kane, of Flint, arrives today to spend the rest of the summer with her sons, Frank and Peter Kane.

Mrs. Leroy Hamlin, of Charlevoix, is visiting her parents this week.

Mr. Peter Long and Mr. Samuel Long and wife, of Bay, and Mr. Amos Stauffer and wife, of Carpenter, were visiting at Peter Kane's last Sunday.

Several Harvestes are going to attend the camp-meeting at Bay View next Sunday.

Atwood.

JULY 16.—Farmers are very busy now, securing their hay crop.

Fruit will be a small crop around here this year; no apples worth mentioning.

Wm. and L. Pearl are making brick on L. Pearl's farm on the line between Norwood and Banks. They have a fine quality of clay.

W. J. McGeagh is in Chicago on business connected with his handle factory.

Rev. Mr. Whitman has many friends here who desire his return next conference year

Fred Watson has moved from Smithson's camp to Charlevoix.

O. D. Hilton commenced haying on Monday. Will have a good crop.

Richard Knight reports no apples this year on account of last spring's frosts.

Alfred Van Densen extracted 20 gallons of honey from eight hives last week.

G. V. Nash was in Chicago last week.

Norwood is booming as a resort town.

Dr. T. Lewis seems to have an increasing practice.

Ellsworth.

JULY 15.—Berry pickers are in full force.

Chas. S. Campbell is living in his new house.

Wm. Cole has gone to Cayuga county, N. Y., to visit his parents.

Melvin Brooks of Bellaire, is making this place his home for the present.

A number of our young people went to East Jordan to a dance the 12th.

Louis Deline has sent in his resignation as postmaster of Ellsworth.

My friends, next time you visit the lake, let the green gooseberries alone.

Atwood.

JULY 15.—There are three new improved Chesbrough mowers in the neighborhood and they give satisfaction to the owners. Hay is proving a fair crop, and stories of big loads are afloat.

The band boys were out in force Saturday night and discoursed sweet strains of music from their band stand. They will continue to do so for the rest of the season.

Misses Emma and Ida Byers and Miss Thompson have taken up their quarters in Charlevoix.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise

W. H. Vaughan has gone to Charlevoix to keep the books at the Rifenburg mill.

Peter Vandenburg is at Charlevoix clerking in George Beaman's drug store.

Harry Branch's baby fell the entire flight of steps outside the building a few days ago, bumping against the board end over the barber shop stairs. In a few moments the child was playing about as if nothing had happened.

She is "Grateful."

"I owed the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for convulsions."—Mrs. Wm. V. Harriman, New York. Sold by G. W. Beaman, druggist.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."
Great CentralAir Line between the East and the West.
Shortest and Quickest Route between Detroit and Chicago.
THE DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN
MACKINAW CITY
AND
DETROIT JACKSON
The South and East.
Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m., daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at
Detroit.....5.25 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson.....10.20 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.
Cincinnati.....6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.
WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.
JAS. S. HALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.
DETROIT & CLEVELAND
Steam Navigation Company.
PALACE STEAMERS.
Low Rates. Quick Time.
FOR DETROIT, PORT HURON, Sanitiac, Osscola,
ALPENA AND CHEBOYGAN.
Leave St. Ignace.—
Monday and Wednesday, - 10 a. m.
Tuesday and Saturday, - 9 p. m.
For Cleveland.—
Daily (except Sunday) at 10.15 p. m.
Through Tickets and Baggage Checked to Destination.
Our Illustrated Pamphlet rates and excursion tickets will be furnished by your Ticket Agent, or address
E. D. WHITCOMB, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!
FOR SALE,
ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.
—On The—
UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION
To The Village of Charlevoix.
Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of
J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX
Also Farming Lands For Sale.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO.,
Druggists and Pharmacists.
We have a Fine Line of
FRESH CONFECTIONERY
Call and Sample it.

M. J. STOCKMAN
DEALER IN
Hardware, Iron, and Nails,
Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated
Household Jewel Cooking Stove,
The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade.
M. J. STOCKMAN.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.
J. S. & J. H. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

Northern Michigan Line.
Season of 1889.
CITY OF CHARLEVOIX,
IRA BISHOP, Master.
Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday 8.00 p. m., Milwaukee Wednesday, 6.00 a. m., Frankfort, 11.30 p. m., **Charlevoix, Thursday, 11 a. m.**, Petoskey, 1.30 p. m., Harbor Springs, 2.30 p. m. Leave Petoskey, 4.30 p. m., arrive Charlevoix, Friday, 1 00 a. m.
Going South—Leave Charlevoix, Friday, 1.00 a. m., Harbor Springs, 2.30 p. m., Petoskey, 3.00 p. m., Mackinaw City, 6.00 p. m., Cheboygan, 8.00 p. m., Harbor Springs, 7.30 p. m., Petoskey 4.30 p. m., **Charlevoix, Saturday, 9 a. m.** Grand Rapids, 10 a. m., Traverse City, 2 p. m., Frankfort, Sunday, 8 a. m., Milwaukee, 7 p. m., arrive Chicago, Monday, 6 a. m.
LAWRENCE,
W. A. FINCH, Master.
Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 8 p. m., Milwaukee, Saturday, 6 a. m., Manistique, 6 p. m., Frankfort, Sunday, 4 a. m., Traverse City, 8 a. m., Charlevoix, 10 a. m., arrive **Mackinaw City, 2 p. m.**
Going South—Leave Mackinaw City, 8 a. m., Charlevoix, 12 m., Traverse City, 2 p. m., Frankfort, 8 p. m., Manistique, 4 a. m., Milwaukee, 7 a. m., Chicago, 6 p. m., arrive Chicago, Thursday, 8 a. m.
EMERY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.

Traverse Bay Line.
Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS
CAPT. J. U. EMORY.
Going north, leaves Charlevoix on Mondays and Fridays.—Leave Traverse City, 7.00 a. m.; Old Mission, 9.30; Elk Rapids, 10.30; Torch Lake, 11.30; Norwood, 1.30 p. m. Charlevoix, 6.00; Ironton 4.00, arrive Petoskey, 5.30 p. m.
Going south Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—Leave East Jordan 7.00 a. m., Ironton 8.00, Charlevoix 8.45, Antrim 10.00, Torch Lake 12.00 m., Elk Rapids 1.30 p. m., Old Mission 2.30, arrive Traverse City 4.30 p. m.
Connections are made with the steamer Cummings to stop at Sutton's Bay whenever notice will be made with the "Cuckoos" for Omena and Northport.
SEYMOUR'S LINE.
The New Passenger Steamer
PHILISCHY
Will leave Chicago for L. M. & L. S. T. Co's dock, Bush and N. Water streets, Wednesdays at 4 p. m., touching at Manistique, Thursday, freight and passengers for Ludington. Manistee Frankfort, Northport, Sutton's Bay, Old Mission Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.
J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.
Steamer NORTH STAR.
CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.
Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.20, arrive at East Jordan 5.00, leave East Jordan 5.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.10.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.
Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.
CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.
Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00, Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30; Ironton, 10.30; arrive East Jordan 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton 2.45; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 5.30; arrive East Jordan, 6.30.
Stopping at all intermediate ports both ways.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

OLD PAPERS. Just the thing for putting on shelves and under carpets. Five cents a dozen, at the Journal Office.

MILK TICKETS, with blank space for name, 25 cents for 50, 50 cents per 100. Tickets printed to order on short notice, at this office.

And Bath Rooms.
Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

PETER BOYER is prepared to dig or drive wells on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction. Also wells cleaned and pumps repaired. Address PETER BOYER, Charlevoix P. O. 30-38

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

[First publication June 13, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by John Hurlbut and Georgie McMillin, dated the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1887, in liber 6 of mortgages, at page 189, which said mortgage was assigned by said mortgagee to Lucy M. Avery by E. Selden Ives on the 13th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, in liber 10 of mortgages, at page 1, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said E. Selden Ives to Lucy M. Avery on the 13th of November, 1886, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 7th day of April, 1887, in Liber 10 of mortgages on page 2, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars; and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the said debt, or any part thereof, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the twenty day of September,** A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Circuit Court room, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the said court house, in the village of Charlevoix, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-three, north of range, all in township thirty-three, north of range ten, all situate in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lots one, two, three, and four in Hurlbut's addition to Ironton.

Dated June 13, A. D. 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Assignee.

[First publication June 13, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by John Hurlbut and Georgie McMillin, dated the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1887, in liber 6 of mortgages, at page 188, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee to Lucy M. Avery on the 13th day of November, 1886, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 7th day of April, 1887, in Liber 10 of mortgages on page 3, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and eighty-three dollars; and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the said debt, or any part thereof, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the twenty day of September,** A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Circuit Court room, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the said court house, in the village of Charlevoix, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-three, north of range ten, all situate in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lots five and six in Hurlbut's addition to Ironton.

Dated June 13, A. D. 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Assignee.

[First publication May 23, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Wilson H. Porter and Dora Porter to Lucy M. Avery, dated the day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1886, in liber 6 of mortgages, at page 187, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee to Lucy M. Avery by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, in liber 10 of mortgages, at page 4, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the said debt, or any part thereof, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the thirteenth day of September,** A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Circuit Court room, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the said court house, in the village of Charlevoix, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter of section twenty-three, north of range ten, all situate in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lots three and four in Hurlbut's addition to Ironton.

Dated May 15, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Assignee.

[First publication May 30, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Ira M. Smith and Amanda E. Clark to Victor A. Wilson, dated the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in liber 12 of mortgages on page 189, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee to the undersigned by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in liber 12 of mortgages on page 190, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the said debt, or any part thereof, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 23d day of August,** A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Circuit Court room, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the said court house, in the village of Charlevoix, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-two, north of range ten west, all situate in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lots one and two in Hurlbut's addition to Ironton.

Dated May 15, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Assignee.

[First publication May 23, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by John Hurlbut and Georgie McMillin, dated the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1887, in liber 6 of mortgages, at page 190, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee to Lucy M. Avery on the 13th day of November, 1886, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 7th day of April, 1887, in Liber 10 of mortgages on page 5, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said E. Selden Ives to Lucy M. Avery on the 13th of November, 1886, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 7th day of April, 1887, in Liber 10 of mortgages on page 6, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and twenty-three dollars; and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the said debt, or any part thereof, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the thirteenth day of September,** A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Circuit Court room, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the said court house, in the village of Charlevoix, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-three, north of range ten west, all situate in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lots five and six in Hurlbut's addition to Ironton.

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Dated May 15, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY,
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Dated May 15, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Assignee.

[First publication June 13, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by John Hurlbut and Georgie McMillin, dated the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1887, in liber 6 of mortgages, at page 189, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee to Lucy M. Avery on the 13th day of November, 1886, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 7th day of April, 1887, in Liber 10 of mortgages on page 5, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said E. Selden Ives to Lucy M. Avery on the 13th of November, 1886, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 7th day of April, 1887, in Liber 10 of mortgages on page 6, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and twenty-three dollars; and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the said debt, or any part thereof, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the thirteenth day of September,** A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Circuit Court room, in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the said court house, in the village of Charlevoix, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-three, north of range ten west, all situate in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lots five and six in Hurlbut's addition to Ironton.

Dated June 13, A. D. 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Assignee.

LOBDELL - & - CO.,
Successors to J. J. McLeod.
Dealers in—
Fresh & Salt
MEATS,
Poultry, Butter and Eggs,
Vegetables and Fruits.
HOLLY CREAMERY BUTTER
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

SPECTACLES
And all kinds of
Optical Goods,
Just received by
C. R. BELLINGER.
A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.
Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Broken articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

WELL DIGGING.
PETER BOYER is prepared to dig or drive wells on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction. Also wells cleaned and pumps repaired. Address PETER BOYER, Charlevoix P. O. 30-38

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER
The Best Modeled, Easiest Row ing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with dep.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

MILK TICKETS, with blank space for name, 25 cents for 50, 50 cents per 100. Tickets printed to order on short notice, at this office.

PLUG CUT CHEWING TOBACCO
BEATS the WORLD
it is GOOD and CHEAP.
TRY IT. Your dealer has it.

Here's a Democrat for You.

The following document has been received at Washington from the postmaster at Mount Carmel, Ill.

MOUNT CARMEL, June 7, 1889.

To the Hon. President, &c.

By the grace of God and Grover Cleveland I am postmaster at Mount Carmel. My official term will expire Jan. 20, 1890. In addition to editing the mails of this city I am also the editor of the Mount Carmel Register, a live local democratic newspaper, established in 1889, and published at $1.25 a year, cash in advance; a discount of twenty per cent to ministers and presidents.

While the office has agreed with me, and I have in the main agreed with the office, and while I might reasonably entertain the hope of holding on for eight months longer, yet I feel it my duty to tender you my resignation.

Being a democrat, I have preached that "to the victor belongs the spoils." I feel disposed to practice what I preach.

Your immediate predecessor hoped to build up his party by keeping the opposition in office. You are probably aware, if you are a Mason, that with the vocabulary of true and trite sayings, that his name is now Demos.

I am moved further to tender my resignation because of the death of a thousand of my faithful patriots to succeed me. I believe that the tariff is a tax. They do not. Therefore they are of your kith and kindred, and he who provides not for his own knows not the faith and is worse than an infidel. I am told that you are not built that way.

But to resume the thread of my discourse: The boys who are succeeding me are of your political kinship; they have been feeding on shucks and icicles for four long weary years; the official calf is fat and they yearn to taste its tender joints. They fought (among themselves) like (at the nose,) and are willing to die for the g. o. p. When I asserted that you were the Chief Magistrate of a nation of rat-tail soup with chopsticks, they swore by Dudley and Foster that it was a conjugal calumny, and threatened to depign canard, and threatened to cut tail blocks of five by five the fat out of me. Fortunately for me their throats were hoarse from their exertion. They carried torches, drunk with the cocoa, sang "Grandpa's hat will just fit Benny," and divers and many foolish things, none of which would they have been guilty of doing had they not seemed the aroma of patchouli on the breath morning air And the peans of praise which they sounded when it became evident that the pay-roll was gone there, Eli," will ever be a Sahara in my memory.

For these and other reasons, unnecessary to mention, I tender you my resignation, with the hope that it will not be animated by a similar spirit in 1893. If he is, your democratic successor will be spared the painful necessity of "turning the rascal out." I am respectfully yours,

ELAS W. HAYES, P. M.

N. B.—I would rather be right than be postmaster.

PARSONS' BUSINESS COLLEGE.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.
The only College in the United States that has been established 15 years, and in the same city in which the Institution is conducted is increasing in patronage every year from all parts of the Country.
Shorthand and Typewriting thoroughly taught by experienced teachers. Send for Journal. etc

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DOINGS OF THE DAY.

EVENTFUL HAPPENINGS IN EVERY KNOWN HEMISPHERE.

An Interesting Summary of the Latest News from Every Zone, Accidents, Crimes, Politics, Religion, Commerce and Crops, Sandwiched with Minor Affairs.

AROUND THE DIAMOND.

Base-Ballists Are Preparing for the League Championship.

The official standing of the ball clubs that were in the race for championship of the associations named is given below:

National.	W.	L.	P. C.	American.	W.	L.	P. C.
Boston	42	21	.667	St. Louis	51	29	.639
New York	42	21	.667	Brooklyn	44	26	.629
Cleveland	41	28	.594	Athletic	39	28	.582
Chicago	36	25	.590	Baltimore	40	29	.580
Pittsburg	35	26	.574	Philadelphia	42	32	.568
Indianap	30	30	.500	Louisville	29	40	.420
Washington	22	42	.344	Cincinnati	15	58	.205

Western.	W.	L.	P. C.	Interstate.	W.	L.	P. C.
Denver	34	20	.630	Binghamton	29	16	.644
St. Paul	31	22	.585	Scranton	27	16	.628
Minneapolis	31	22	.585	Davenport	32	21	.507
Sioux City	29	22	.569	Rockford	24	21	.533
Denver	29	22	.569	Greenville	24	25	.444
Omaha	26	25	.510	Burlington	21	26	.447
Des Moines	25	26	.490				
Milwaukee	23	30	.434				

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Fifteen Persons Injured in an Accident on the Flint and Pere Marquette.

A Cairo & Vicksburg passenger train on the big four road met with the most complete demolition two miles south of Mount Carmel, Ill., twelve to fifteen passengers being seriously injured. The passenger train was rushing along at about thirty-five miles an hour and was composed of a freight car loaded with fruit, a baggage-car, and two passenger coaches. The freight jumped the track and threw the remainder of the train down a ten-foot embankment. The passengers were badly shaken up and bruised. For some time it was impossible to do anything toward rescuing the passengers, as nearly all were more or less injured and badly frightened, but the coaches were finally broken open with axes and the injured removed.

FOUR MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Overcome by Noxious Gases—Two Others in a Precarious Condition.

At Lincoln, Neb., Albert Keenker, a plumber, aged 25, from Nonpareil, Ill.; Frank Maloney, a plasterer, from Hutchinson, Kan., aged 30; James Crawford, a bricklayer, who resides at home from Syracuse, N. Y., aged 30; and John Cleary, of Lincoln, a blacksmith, aged 21, were overcome with gas from a water closet and died before they could be rescued. One of the number dropped a gold watch into the vault and they attempted to get it out. C. E. Gould, a blacksmith, and Henry Hirschenberger, a boarding-house keeper, were so badly overcome that their recovery is doubtful.

SULLIVAN AND CORBIGAN.

New York's Archbishop Summoned to Rome to Defend Himself.

It is said in ecclesiastical circles in New York, and on what is reported to be trustworthy authority, that Archbishop Corrigan has been summoned to Rome to answer certain charges in connection with his administration of the affairs of the Archdiocese of New York. Dr. McGlynn, it is said, will also call for Rome soon after the Archbishop's departure to make his defense in connection with the controversy which led to his dismissal as pastor of St. Stephen's Church and his excommunication by the Holy See.

DISASTROUS BUNKO CASE.

A Train on the Pennsylvania Road carrying miners to their homes was wrecked near Shamokin, Pa., and Frank Marshall and Aaron Shipe, single, were killed. Twenty were more or less seriously injured. The passenger train was running at its regular speed when two freight cars that had become detached at some colliery running wild overtook the train, telescoping the cars.

The Baltimore and Ohio Changes.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Baltimore, Md., Col. Douglas was confirmed as Chief Engineer of the entire system of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Mr. Alfred Walter was unanimously confirmed General Superintendent of the same system east of the Ohio River.

Big Hail in Massachusetts.

A severe hailstorm visited Lynn, Mass., accompanied by rain, thunder, and lightning. For five minutes hailstones as big as marbles rained down, frightening horses and breaking windows. So fast and furious came the big hailstones that it resembled a snow-storm. Much damage was done.

A Hayti Hero's Position.

Commander D. W. Mullan, who saved the steamer Nipsic from destruction during the hurricane, in Apia harbor last March, has gone to Washington to assume charge of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

A Colored Hero Perishes.

Henry Shaman, a colored fireman on an Ohio River boat, is attempting to save his little girl who had fallen overboard, was so impeded by the little one's clinging to his neck that both were drowned.

Circus Spectators Hurt.

During a performance of a circus at Milford, Mass., several tiers of seats fell. Some 1,200 people went down, many of whom were bruised and a few seriously hurt.

Small-Pox on a Steamer.

The Belgian steamer Westerland, which arrived at New York on July 15, was detained in quarantine with a case of small pox among the steerage passengers.

Married the Maine Man's Nephew.

At the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Minneapolis, on the 20th inst., Rev. Father Gleason united in marriage Miss Annie, daughter of Anthony Kelly, and James F. Blake, one of the clerks in the office of the Secretary of State. Owing to a recent death in Mr. Kelly's family on a few intimate friends were present.

Carried Alcohol Too Cheaply.

Judge Cooley, President of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and United States Attorney Baxter have had a conference in St. Paul, and as a result the "fourth section" officials are to be indicted for alleged discrimination in carrying 1,800 gallons of alcohol from St. Paul to New York for 47½ cents per gallon.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Those Who Have Been Successful in Their Aspirations.

The following appointments have been made:

Frank C. Crosby, Pay Director in the navy with the relative rank of Captain; John W. Collins to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Buffalo, N. Y., vice Thomas C. Platt, resigned; to be Surveyors of Customs for the ninth District (Buffalo), N. Y., John H. Collins; Fourth District, H. S. Wilson; Collector of New York for the District of Oswego, N. Y., Edward Wheeler; Collector of Customs for the District of Pensacola, Fla., vice Noble of Florida, for the District of Key West, Fla., Lecyn J. Brown; Surveyor of Customs for the port of Massachusetts, for the Third District of Massachusetts, William H. Sennett, of Ohio; for the Eighteenth District of Ohio, John Sheafer, of Michigan; for the Fourth District of Michigan.

Attorneys of the United States—Jesse Johnson, of New York, for the Eastern District of New York; Eugene Marshall, Texas, for the Northern District of Texas; Charles H. Venable, Kentucky, Western District; Chief Consul-General of Denmark, Christian Cammermeyer in Massachusetts for the District of the Dakotas, Charles W. Sparhawk, Commissioner in Pennsylvania for the District of Columbia, Julius H. Parson, of Utah, to be Marshal of the Territory of Utah; Lewis Kimball, of Utah, to be Secretary of Utah; Lars Larsen, of Utah, to be Supervisor of Probate in the county of Morgan, Utah. Colonel Frederick Phelps, of Vermont, to be Colonel of Ordnance; and A. A. Ball, of Nebraska, and Samuel Lee, of South Carolina, Chief Clerk in office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Hepburn J. Hazlehurst, of Ohio.

A. J. Hartshorne, of Fredericktown, Ohio, chief of division of accounts in the General Land Office; Joseph Ferguson, assistant Comptroller; Thomas V. Cooper, custodian of the Philadelphia Custom House; Louis J. Freeman, Texas, to be one of the civilian experts on the board to sift the rebellious records publication.

TRAFFIC AND COMMERCE.

A Commercial Agency Finds Encouragement in the situation.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Substantially, all the news this week has been favorable to the future prospects. The official crop report was not only an assurance of large yield but evidence that the reported injuries to wheat, cotton, and corn had not been as serious as feared. The reports of business from the west show that volumes have increased, where there has been most complaint, and the latest accounts are more satisfactory than usual. At Chicago banks have been so far prudent, and the outlook is probably considered favorable for a good year. Future trade brokers are circulating very freely, and the general opinion is that, though prices may change, though some signs of danger are discoverable. The great strike at the Chicago mills, accompanied with violence at the outset, has ended in a complete discomfiture of the industry. Wool is unchanged in price at eastern markets, but the demand for manufactures of worsteds, which are being made only for immediate necessities and functions, is very far from begins to be other. Cotton is weakening among Ohio holders is reported. Wheat has been very strong, though strengthened by favorable accounts of acreage, thus between national managers, who appear to be settling the difficulties as to Pacific pools, and to have made some progress toward a division of business. The business failures for the week of eighty from New York show an increase of 20 per cent. over last year, and the weekly reports of speculation in stocks also a favorable sign as to the monetary future. The exports of specie during the last seven days were 420 against 20 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 130.

NEW RAILWAY MILEAGE.

What Has Been Done in the First Six Months of 1889.

The *Railway Age* reports from thirty-one States and Territories for the past six months show that the aggregate of new railway construction is 1,323 miles, distributed over 123 different lines. Of this amount more than half is credited to ten Southern States. As an immense amount of new railway mileage has been planned and the outlook seems a very favorable opportunity for raising the necessary money. Much more would be built this year than is now possible but for the alarm which was raised in financial circles just as everything should be overdone, and which caused a reaction that is now delaying the completion of many meritorious and needed enterprises. The estimate of new construction for the year is put at 5,000 to 6,000 miles, as against a total of 7,189 miles in 1888. Nearly all of the construction of this season is in the form of extensions of old lines, which are being added as the demands of business call for them.

DEATH OF EX-CONGRESSMAN RICE.

The Minnesota Pioneer Politician Passes Away Near St. Paul.

Edmund Rice, ex-Representative in Congress from the Fourth Minnesota District, died at White Bear, Minn., near St. Paul, of brain trouble. He leaves a wife and several children, the latter being residents of Tacoma, W. T. Mr. Rice settled at Stillwater in 1838. In 1847 he enlisted to serve in the Mexican war from Minnesota. He first united his fortunes with those of St. Paul in 1849, and followed the practice of law up to the year 1856, when he began the life of a railroad man. His best energies were spent in the furtherance of the interests of the St. Paul and Chicago Road. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1854, in 1867, 1872, 1877, and 1878 he was in the Legislature, and in 1876 in the State Senate. In 1887 he was elected to the Fiftieth Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Minnesota. At the last election he was defeated for re-election.

SIX THOUSAND PERSONS DROWNED.

A Terrible Flood in China Caused by the Bursting of a Waterspout.

The steamer *City of New York*, arrived in San Francisco, brings the following: The *Japan Gazette* of the 5th ult. says that intelligence has been received at Hong Kong from the Kiaying Chun Prefecture, in the northeast of Kwangtung, that early on the morning of June 2 the Chan Ping and Ting Yuen districts were flooded by the bursting of a waterspout or tornado, described by the Chinese as a waterspouts, and the level country was flooded with nearly thirty-six feet of water. The villages of Chan Kou and Ha Kui Hui, in the Ping Yuen district, and Cusong Tan, Hop Lui, Squi Ka, San Chan Kin, and Fan Po Hui, in the Chan Ping district, were overflowed, many houses being wholly swept away, while others were inundated. Upward of 6,000 lives were lost.

CARNEGIE'S MEN AT WORK.

A Compromise Adopted Settling Matters for Three Years.

Pittsburg (Pa.) dispatch: The strike at the Homestead steel plant of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. has been definitely settled. The terms of the settlement are not positively known, but it is understood that concessions were made on both sides. The workmen, it is said, have agreed to accept 20 per cent. reduction instead of 30 per cent. as proposed by the firm. The scale will remain in force for three years, ending in 1892, and instead of the scale year beginning with January, as proposed by Carnegie, will commence July 1, the date of the Amalgamated iron scale. Three thousand men are again working, with steady employment promised for three years.

CHARGES AGAINST BOULANGER.

The General Said to Have Been at the Head of a Plot to March Upon the Elysee.

The Paris *Temps* says that either relevant documents have been discovered which prove that General Boulanger was at the head of a plot to march upon the Elysee palace, and that several officers of high rank had promised him their support. The paper further says that the charges of embezzlement against Boulanger relate to the purchase of camp bedsteads and other supplies for the troops and to malversation of the funds of the War Ministry. Among other charges, it says, the General is accused of using the funds of the War Ministry to pay shares in the Military Club, and of keeping the shares thus bought in his own possession.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

The Sessions of Both Houses Closed Leaving Much Undone.

The French Chamber of Deputies approved a bill granting a credit of 58,000,000 francs for the building of war ships. The Senate adopted the budget in the form in which it was passed by the Chamber. Additional bills were referred to committee. The Chamber of Deputies passed the amnesty bill. President Meline then read a decree closing the session. Fifteen minutes later the Senate received, when Vice President Humbert, who was in the chair, announced that the Chamber, having decreed the close of the session and concurring in the Senate, the latter body was no longer competent to deliberate, and intimated that, therefore, a decree was read closing the session.

WILL FURNISH QUOTATIONS.

The Chicago Board of Trade Beaten by the Bucket-Shops.

In the long and bitter fight between the Chicago Board of Trade and the bucket-shops about the market quotations, the Board has backed down, at least for the time being, and the following resolution has been adopted:

Resolved, That the market quotations without the approval of May 1, 1889, be restored under the application and agreements under which they were granted, and that the Board of Trade proceed in said applications and agreements contained, and that the resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade of the 22d of July last relative to market quotations be repealed, but without prejudice to the rights of parties acting upon or in reliance upon the great injustice sought to be corrected by the market quotations and to broaden the scope of the Board of Trade so as to the placement of its Board of Directors may seem expedient and proper.

THREE PRISONERS BURNED UP.

Horrible Fate of the Inmates of the Jail at Jacksonville, Oregon.

At Jacksonville, Oregon, the jail, containing three prisoners, caught fire. Before the engine could be reached three prisoners had suffocated. The fire originated in the kitchen adjoining the jail, and the upper story, which made it impossible to reach the prisoners until the fire was extinguished. The origin of the fire is the cause of conjecture. The prisoners were: Newton Cook, a negro, and Sullivan Arnold, with the initials "W. L." on his arm, age 56 whose name is Frank Hoover, married, family in Michigan, brewery discharged Union soldier; Frank Warner, age 19, native of Germany.

WANT TO RENEW THE LEASE.

Enormous Price Offered by the Cattlemen for the Cherokee Strip.

The Kansas City Times prints the statement that the Cherokee Cattle Association, the present lessee of the Cherokee Strip, will make a proposition to the next Cherokee Council to extend its lease for ten years beyond its termination. The present lease has five more years to run. The company offers to pay in all $5,000,000 for the use of the strip for the ten years, saying at the rate of $500,000 per annum for the first five years and $750,000 per annum for the second five years. The total would be almost as much as the Government offers to pay the Indians for an outright sale of the land.

ROLLANGER'S TRIAL.

The General Summoned to Answer a Serious Indictment.

A copy of the indictment found against Gen. Boulanger has been formally delivered at his residence at Paris. Gen. Boulanger, M. Rochefort, and Count Dillon are summoned to appear within ten days. If they do not appear within twenty days they will be declared outlaws and their property will be confiscated. The trial has been fixed for Aug. 30. The judgment will be final, no appeal being allowed. The indictment charges the accused with instigating the issue of a manifesto against the Government in July, 1887, at Lyons and Paris, and in December, 1887, in Paris.

BIG BLAZE AT FRESNO, CAL.

A California City Narrowly Escapes Destruction.

At Fresno, Cal., fire broke out in the bakery of Weimar & Leban. The building was so inflammable that the fire spread with great rapidity, and though an alarm was promptly sounded the whole building was in flames before the firemen arrived. At one time it seemed as if the whole business part of the city would be destroyed. The heaviest losers are J. D. Tink Builders, $20,000; Levinson & Co., dry goods, $30,000, insurance, $12,000; Dunlavy's saloon, $15,000, half insured; Stevens & Co., dry goods, $20,000, insurance, $2,000.

DIXON STAYS IN JAIL.

His Indictment Considered Prima Facie Evidence of Guilt.

John F. Dixon is still in jail in Chicago, and there is a strong probability that he will remain there until final judgment is rendered on the charge of murder that stands against his name. Judge Horton denied Boggs' second petition for a writ of habeas corpus on the broad ground that the indictment returned by the grand jury was prima facie evidence of guilt. He also said he could not review the action of the jury because its finding was based on the testimony of sworn witnesses.

PUNCETON, OHIO, WRECKED.

Thirty Houses Blown Away by a Terrific Windstorm.

The town of Princeton, in Butler County, Ohio, and about seven miles from Hamilton, was blown away by a terrific windstorm that swept through that section. There were about thirty houses, including a sawmill and schoolhouse, in the place. All are gone. The storm was general throughout the section, and much damage is reported. No further particulars yet obtainable.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

A Pond at Pittsburgh, Pa., Breaks, with Serious Results.

Red Pond, a body of water at the corner of Center avenue and Soho street, in the hill district of Pittsburgh, Pa., caused by the heavy rains, broke its bounds, swept the barrier away, drowning two men and injuring three others. Who drowned are:

John Daly, aged 30 years, unmarried; Andrew Gregg, aged 35 years, married. The injured are: Robert Mann, shoulder and arm broken and internally injured; Wm. Wilson, cut and badly bruised about head and body; Jerry Sullivan, leg and head cut, not serious.

THE SALT TRUST.

It Will Be Organized with a Capital of $20,000,000.

Mr. E. D. Wheeler, of Manistee, Michigan of the Salt Manufacturers' Association of the West, states that the salt trust is to be organized with a capital of $20,000,000 under the laws of New York State. A system of apportionment has been adopted to prevent ruinous competition among competing salt-producing territories. Mr. Burt, who ran for Governor of Michigan, will be the first President of the trust. English capitalists have take $5,000,000 worth of stock.

A NOTABLE GONE.

A. N. Cole, the "Father of the Republican Party" Dead.

A. N. Cole, widely known as the "Father of the Republican party," has died at Wellsville, N. Y. Mr. Cole issued the call for the first Republican county convention in the United States. He was a newspaper editor, having been connected with various papers throughout the country, and was widely known as a politician. He was long a friend of the late Horace Greeley. In the latter years of his life Mr. Cole devoted himself to agriculture.

REGULATING RATES.

An Advance in the Grain Schedule Ordered to Take Effect July 22.

The joint committee of the Eastern and Western railroads, including the New England lines, have decided that on and after July 22 the 25-cent per 100 pounds tariff on corn for 24 hours will be restored on all shipments of grain and its products except plain corn. This might be shipped after July 15 on the 20-cent basis.

WENT BEYOND THEIR DEPTH.

Three Kansas Girls Drowned Near Fontana While Bathing.

Myrtle Crumley, Ada and Lizzie Gordon, aged 17, 14 and 11, respectively, have been drowned near Fontana, Kan. They were bathing in the creek and got beyond their depth. The bodies were recovered. Miss Crumley lived at Moberly, Mo., and was visiting her uncle.

Amnesty to Chicago.

Judge Prendergast, of the Cook County (Ill.) County Court, having certified to the result of the recent election, which terminated in favor of annexation of her suburbs to Chicago, Mayor Cregier issued the requisite proclamation declaring Hyde Park, the town of Lake, Lake View, Cicero, and Jefferson annexed to the city of Chicago, and formal possession was taken of the annexed territory.

Havoc by Texas Fever.

Cattlemen from the Cherokee strip report that Texas fever is piling horses and cattle there. Forty head were seen dead in one patch, and in others from seven to twenty-five carcasses were lying around. Thousands of cattle, they say, are dying in Oklahoma, and they predict that not a hoof will be taken from there to the north for some months.

Rich and Jamieson Arrested.

C. W. Rich of Marion County and J. T. Jamieson of Lauderdale County, have been taken to Purvis by the Sheriffs of their respective counties, having been arrested on warrants charging them with aiding and abetting the Sullivan-Kilrain fight. They waived examination and were placed under bonds.

John L. Sullivan Arrested.

Upon information received from Meridian, arriving from his fight with Kilrain, Sullivan and his backer, Johnson, were arrested on the attractions from the Governor of Mississippi, but a few hours later was released on a bond of $2,000 to appear and continued their journey northward.

Destroyed by a Waterspout.

A Waterspout has destroyed the town of Chilapa, State of Guerrero, Mexico. Chilapa is a town of 4,000 inhabitants, about ten miles east of Tixtla, the capital of the State of Guerrero.

THE MARKETS.

	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime	$4 25	$4 50
Good to Choice	3.80	4.00
Common	2.50	3.00
HOGS—Packing Grades	3.70	3.80
SHEEP	2.90	3.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	77	.78
CORN—No. 2	.36	.36½
OATS—No. 2	.22	.22½
RYE—No. 2	.50	.51
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.14	.15
BUTTER—Full Cream, Fair	.12	.13
EGGS—Fresh	.11	.12
POTATOES—Choice new, per bu	.60	.65
PORK—Mess	11.00	11.50
	MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.77	.78
CORN—No. 2	.36	.36
OATS—No. 2 White	.22	.22½
RYE—No. 1	.50	.51
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	.63
PORK—Mess	11.00	11.50
	DETROIT.	
CATTLE	3.00	4.25
SHEEP	4.25	4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	.78
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.37	.40
OATS—No. 2 White	.22	.23
	TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76	.79
CORN—No. 2	.36	.36½
OATS—Cash	.22	.22½
	NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	3.50	4.75
SHEEP	3.00	4.50
HOGS	3.80	4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83	.83½
CORN—No. 2	.42	.42½
OATS—Mixed Western	.26	.29
BUTTER—Western	.12	.17
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE	3.75	4.50
HOGS	3.70	3.85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	.78
CORN—No. 2	.36	.36½
OATS—No. 2	.22	.22½
RYE	.50	.51
	INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE	3.00	4.25
HOGS	3.70	3.85
SHEEP	3.00	4.00
LAMBS	4.00	5.00
	CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80	.81
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.36	.36½
OATS—No. 2	.26	.26½
RYE—No. 2	.52	.53
PORK—Mess	11.00	11.50
	KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Good	3.50	4.00
Medium	3.30	3.50
HOGS—Heavy	3.80	3.85
Light	3.70	3.80
SHEEP	3.00	4.00
LAMBS	3.00	5.00

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Wooings and Doubts—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

—Work has begun on the East Saginaw Club House. It is to cost $25,000.

—A meeting of parties interested in the construction of the proposed Lansing and Northern Railroad was held at Lansing last week and an organization effected. Money was pledged to make the preliminary survey and the work will be instituted at once. The southern terminus of the road will be at Lansing. Northward, the proposed line will pass through St. Johns and Maple Rapids; thence north and west to a terminus on the lake at some point not yet determined.

—Detroit *Free Press*: The directors of the Detroit Crematory will hereafter exclude all persons from the furnace room during funeral services at the chapel, and none but the bereaved friends will be allowed to attend the incineration without a special permit. Another new regulation is that requesting that a friend of the family of the deceased be designated to be present during the entire process of incineration.

—Detroit *Journal*: Gen. Brown writes a circular to the officers of the Michigan State troops telling them not to take the back shop of their flocks to camp this year.

—E. Zimmer's furniture factory at East Saginaw was damaged $2,300 by fire.

—John Maywod is postmaster and editor at Bad Axe and is also a Methodist preacher.

—The Michigan State Holiness Association will hold its State campmeeting six miles north of Corunna, commencing Aug. 1 and lasting one week.

—Detroit *Journal*: Last fall a Canadian mail poach, which is made up at the Canadian "soo," was lost, and since then, almost every method of accounting for it has been tried, and many broad hints of official dishonesty uttered. Recently it was found in the woods near the Soo junction, where it had evidently been stolen from the train and cut open and robbed. The contents amounted $1,017 in registered packages, $524 of which was Canadian customs dues. The thieves got it all but $417, which was overlooked, and which was reduced almost to pulp when found.

—Burglars robbed a clothing store at Corunna, were picked up as tramps by the night watchman, spotted their revolvers for security, for lodging at a hotel, and then the watchman was conducting the negotiations they fled. Two fellows supposed to be the burglars were afterwards caught.

—Luther *Lance*: At Snyder went under the gang saw to oil the machinery, when it stared up and he was pinned to the floor, where it sawed off his legs and worked they struck him in the stomach. Finally he was caught by his clothing in the quarter of a revolving shaft and whirled around. Several ribs were torn loose, and a blood vessel broke, filling his lung with blood. He remained close to deck when the timber from above came down, killing him instantly.

—Mr. Lyman Gibson's youth named Hagerman, aged 17 years, while felling a tree was struck by the tree and fatally injured.

—The monthly crop report, issued from the State Department at Lansing, shows that corn has celebrated the Champe-de-Mars, where the Exposition now holds its annual fête, in 1780, and that all Federalists were hanged on the first classes, high and low, of the "Altar of Country." The French, therefore, have adopted it. The strength, distinctness, as the running points in their history, and the holidays of the Republic for twelve years past of the day has been kept in a manner worthy of the occasion. Indianapolis.

The Day Celebrated in France.

The one hundredth anniversary of the fall of the Bastile was appropriately celebrated by the French people on Thursday. The exercises were held under the auspices of the Cercle Francais, the representative of French organizations in the city. Monsieur, the French Consul, was the speaker of the day. He spoke in French, and commenced with a reference to the fall of the Bastile. He said the people of France did not annually celebrate the event simply to commemorate the raising to the ground of the old political prison, but because the fall of the Bastile symbolized the triumph of free ideas, and the triumph of the Republic. It was in the institution of liberty they gloried, and not in the destruction of a few stones, bricks, and iron in the Bastile tower.

"The people in every hamlet in France celebrated thereupon seized him, but the crowd came to Dorouleede's rescue and took the prisoner from the officer. Clemenceau was roughly handled by the mob, when a large body of police suddenly appeared upon the scene and charged the crowd, driving them in all directions and rescuing the unfortunate counsellor. A large number of persons were arrested. Lagierre and Dorouleede were taken to the station and fined 100 francs each and were given to the office of *Le Presse*, where they met and indulged in mutual congratulations. The police cleared the streets and kept a considerable number of the disorderly people in custody throughout the city, and dangerous developments were feared.

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The Day Celebrated in France.

The one hundredth anniversary of the fall of the Bastile was celebrated by the public meetings and fetes in Paris and throughout the country, according to the dispatch from the French capital. Tricolors were displayed everywhere and national Boulanger were displayed in the windows of the Journal of Boulanger and other Boulanger reports. These devices called forth a few outrages from passers-by, but with the exception of the disorders in the Place de la Concorde and at the office of *le Presse* the day passed off without serious incidents. The troops were kept in the background, and the fêtes held at Longchamps, Vincennes, and elsewhere were attended by the great crowds that gathered to witness the review of the troops. A band of the people assembled at the Bon Ada Cafe, on the Place de la Concorde, and there proceeded to be hooted. An Italian flag was displayed, which was carried by a crowd that tried to tear it to pieces and set it on fire. The Italians were protected by a mounted detachment of Gardes de Paris, who charged the crowd and rescued the flag

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

THE JOURNAL ENLARGED.

The JOURNAL goes to its readers this week enlarged by the addition of one column to each page, and a proportionate increase in the length of columns. This enlargement is necessary to properly accommodate advertisers without curtailing local news matter

The change necessitates printing twice, and the closing of the outside pages earlier in the week than formerly, and therefore disarranges our style of make-up, but we hope to settle down to something satisfactory in a few weeks. Our county news department, which is an important and valuable feature of the JOURNAL, will this week be found on this (fourth) page, and may possibly be continued there, while the political matter will as much as possible, be put on the first page.

If each subscriber will call the attention of his neighbor to this feature of the JOURNAL, and ask him to send in his name and $1.50, our list will soon assume very respectable proportions, and we shall be enabled to make still further improvements.

Give the JOURNAL a boom.

REVENUE collector Geo. N. Davis, of Grand Rapids, retires from office to-day; also his deputy, G. M. Taber. Clerk J. B. Smith is to be promoted to deputy. John Stoketee is the new collector.

THE knot-sawyers of the Muskegon shingle and lumber company struck Monday for an increase from $1.75 to $2.00 per day, and when they refused to permit non-union men to work for the former price, the mill shut down and promises not to start up again for sixty days. The workmen will undoubtedly suffer more than the company.

THE North American Salt Company, with a capital stock of eleven million dollars, has been incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. W. R. Burt of Saginaw, is president, and John Canfield salt manufacturer, of Manistee is one of the directors. The projectors of the corporation have contracted for the purchase of nearly all of the salt manufactories on the American continent, and notwithstanding the fine promises of their prospectus, they will undoubtedly run the salt business so as to guarantee a good profit, and the consumers of salt, the "dear people" will foot the bills. If salt does not immediately show a rise in price we shall be surprised.

IF does not matter that Mr. W. R. Burt is a democrat, or that he represented the democratic party at the head of the Michigan state ticket last year. He is now at the head of the salt trust, one of the boldest, shrewdest, farthest-reaching schemes of organized monopoly in existence. It is a corporation that levies tribute from every man, woman and child in America; a corporation that not only thrusts its clutches into the pockets of every workingman and withdraws another portion of his hard earnings, but helps to fix his wages at a reduced price, his only stock in trade by which he can support his family. Mr. Burt may still profess to be a democrat, but as the head of the salt trust he no longer represents true democracy.

Wealthy Tax Evaders.

Mrs. John Wanamaker, wife of the postmaster general, and her two daughters returned from Europe last Sunday and brought with them thirty-three trunks and forty-five cases, which was entered at the custom house as "personal effects" not to escape taxation. Not long ago, Mr. Wanamaker, himself won a suit against the United States, under a forced construction of the tariff claiming that silk ribbons should not pay the 50 per cent. duty levied upon them but a much lower rate as ball trimmings, thus getting out of the treasury a large sum of money that had already been paid him by his customers; and, still later, since he became postmaster general, he tried to get in a lot of foreign goods at a less tax than the law requires, but the treasury department decided against him. How singular it is that strong protectionists are free traders when it comes to paying custom house taxes themselves. Wealthy people like the Wanamaker family bring in millions of dollars of goods for their personal use every year, but if a poor woman should undertake to bring in a paper of needles or a spool of thread from Canada and should get caught in the wash, she is fined, and all the protectionists would shout, hurrah!

Nearly all of our wealthy European tourists, saints and sinners alike, are notorious smugglers. They will have thousands of dollars worth of garments made abroad, put them on once, sweat they have been worn and get them in free of tax. Now, as these taxes are said to be conducive to prosperity, why should they evade them? Why should Mr. Wanamaker himself try to get back the money he has paid to protect American labor? Why should his wife and two daughters bring in thirty three trunks and forty-five cases crammed with "personal effects" and escape taxation, while if a poor person brings a pair of blankets, as a farmer near Charlotte did a few years ago, they are pounced upon by the government and taxed over 70 per cent? Is there any sort of justice in such things?—Jackson Patriot.

A Gentle Reminder.

When, during the Cleveland administration, it was stated that the contractors to furnish army blankets were purchasing them abroad, what a mighty fuss was made by the republican press. The very air was blue with the fierce denunciations that came from protectionist tongues and pens. But now, with a home market administration in power, a contract has been made for the purchase of five hundred and fifty thousand enameled bricks in England for use in the construction of the congressional library at Washington. Why is this? Gen. Casey who had charge of the work says he bought them in England because they were best and cheapest there. Why should others be refused a chance to get the best and cheapest? As they are to be used by the government they come in free of duty; but if it was wrong to get better and cheaper army blankets in England two or three years ago is it not equally wrong to buy better and cheaper bricks there this year for a public building? Republican ethics seems to be that nothing can be right under a democratic administration, but the same thing under a republican rule is perfectly right. The old church at Alexandria, and the garden wall and out houses at Mount Vernon, were built of bricks brought from England, so that, in the recent purchase for the congressional library, history is repeating itself. As a matter of course what Washington did the Harrison administration has a right to do, but how it looks in view of all the gabble against foreign purchases and free trade that prevailed last year.—Jackson Patriot.

Investigation Not Wanted.

Walthew, the man who was exposed in wholesale bribery of our republican legislature, and who was finally driven out of Lansing by a warrant for his arrest, has been in Windsor all the while, but although the offence is one for which he could be extradited, the authorities made no effort to secure him. The reason was that the republicans did not dare have an exposure of the rottenness at Lansing this winter. Some of the leading republicans in Michigan would have been exposed if an investigation had been made.—Petoskey Democrat.

Money Order Funds.

Since the establishment of the money order system funds to the amount of $1,000,000 have accumulated for which orders were issued, but never presented for payment. The postal authorities are now taking steps to return money not called for to its rightful owners, but over $1,000,000 remains unclaimed.

Kill the Sugar Trust.

A single shot will kill the sugar trust—the monopoly that is robbing every family in the United States. Free sugar is the only remedy. A two-line act of congress will lay the monster out. The fight ought to be just as short, sharp and decisive as that.—Washington Press (high tariff).

Protected Sugar.

Sugar, that sold last year for 6¼ cents per pound, now sells at 5¾ and 9 cents. Query: Who is benefited by the advance in price? The 60 millions of American consumers, or the "trust," known as the 25 sugar refiners, who mostly live in New York city. This is the result of protection.

The Tariff is a Tax.

By reason of the existence of a republican protective tariff, the people of the United States pay $750,000,000 a year in increased prices on home products; or supposing our population to be 65,000,000, the tariff is a tax upon each one from $8 to $10 a year.

More Brains Wanted.

Frank Sutliff, of the state printing office, at Lansing, sizes up the legislature in the following manner: "I am a republican, to be sure, but I must say the late lamented legislature didn't contain brains enough to make a good decent headache."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Eveline.

JULY 22.—Beautiful haying weather.

G. McDonald has just recovered from an attack of pleurisy.

Lon Shelden and family, have moved to Charlevoix, where Lon has a job on the pier.

Wild and tame strawberries are gone. Red raspberries are now ripe and abundant and of good quality, and the women and children can now be seen returning home with loads of the red berries.

A. J. Hall, of Boyne City, was in town Saturday.

Eber Burdick, of East Jordan, was in Eveline Saturday.

In speaking of curiosities we wish to state right here that Joe Tuttle has a field of two acres of wheat that may be called a curiosity. It is fall wheat and is growing finely. Joe informs us that he never sowed it and upon inquiry how wheat could grow without sowing it, he said it was "volunteer." The scatterings were plowed under last fall and not even dragged and notwithstanding this the crop is very even and will yield abundantly.

Alex Currey has the finest piece of fall wheat in this section.

J. Palmer, who had his leg broken about three weeks ago on the wood scow, is still unable to work as yet.

Boswell, the photographer from Boyne City, is now cosily located in Purvis' hall.

The new blacksmith shop at Ironton is now completed and Mr. Hicks has already commenced to work. He is giving good satisfaction. We wish him success.

Peter Tuttle is on the sick list.

The little ten year old daughter of David Staley, cut the thumb of her right hand very badly on Saturday last in a feed cutter while it was being operated by a younger sister. Dr. Foster was called and thinks the thumb will have to taken off.

Miss Sarah Snyder gave a birthday dance on Wednesday evening of last week, at the home of her father. We understand there were about 60 persons present and all had an enjoyable time.

J. H. Backenstone house near Advance, burned to the ground on Sunday morning between nine and ten o'clock. The family of Jason Lewis, who occupied the house at the time, having rented the farm for the summer, left the place a few minutes before the fire broke out, to visit her father in Wilson. A boy named Trudgeon rode with them for a short distance, returned and discovered the fire; he rang the dinner bell but as Mr. Lewis had got out of hearing distance, he knew nothing of the fire until he returned at 7 o'clock in the evening. The family lost all but what they had on them. There was no insurance.

Inwood.

JULY 22.—All our farmers are securing their hay. Many of them have the latest improved labor saving appliances,—horse-mowers, rakes and forks.

Potatoes promise a big crop.

Elder Tracy preached at Hilton school house last Sunday.

O. D. Hilton has visited the town of Banks, and reports the apple crop a total failure.

While in Chicago last week W. J. McGough purchased a shingle machine to put into his saw mill.

Edwin Cook will lift his stumps with dynamite.

Norwood is to have cornet band, Inwood must not be outdone in this matter.

Carrie Hilton has thirty pupils in music.

Wheat, oats, and barley promise a good crop, but corn is not so good.

Red raspberries are plenty.

The Wells boys are preparing to take the lead in threshing this year.

Max Genett is building a brick addition to his residence. The cellar is now finished. Ed Stafford is doing the work.

Geo. O'Brien has sold part of his farm to Mr. Moore, and the latter has built a new house which he will occupy soon.

Mr. Prosser, a man of many years experience in the brick, tile and pottery business, visited Pearl's brick yard, and says he has the best clay for all business in the state.

New horse sheds have been built near the Norwood church.

Advance.

JULY 23.—About 10 o'clock a. m. last Sunday (21st) the Jason Lewis's house with all its contents was burned to the ground. Mr. Jason Lewis and family who occupied the house had just started away to make a visit. They had not been gone five minutes when Mr. Trudgeon's boy who also was just starting away, discovered smoke issuing from the house. He rang the bell to recall Mr. Lewis who evidently did not hear it. He then ran to Mr. Phillip's and gave the alarm. Mr. Phillips was there in less than ten minutes from the time that Mr. Lewis started away but found the whole inside of the house in a mass of flames. He succeeded in breaking in the kitchen door and grabbed some articles of wearing apparel which were hanging by the side of the door, and was then driven back by the flames. Mr. Lewis loses everything that he and his family had excepting the clothes they had on. It is a sad loss to him as he is a poor man, depending on his work for a living. Mr. Backenstose had the most of his household goods at Advance where he is living. We understand that the house cost $800, and was not insured.

Two vessels loaded at Platten's dock last week, one with lumber the other with bark.

Charley Norton arrived at home from Chicago last Sunday.

John Healy has got the best piece of winter wheat in this part of the country.

Burgess.

Miss Ella Adams closes a successful term of school at Maple Grove, on Friday. There will be exercises in the afternoon.

Mrs. Wm. Baker expects a sister to visit her this week from Canada.

On July 14 a son to Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Wise.

There is a party at Loren Hamlin's Friday, in honor of his mother's birthday. In the evening the young people will have a dance.

Mrs. Minier was confined to her bed part of last week, but is better again.

Mrs. Morse is on the sick list.

H. S. Newson has bought the Solter property and has stocked his stock of dry goods and groceries, and in connection with the store has the post office. He expects to move his family as soon as he finishes off the house.

Atwood.

JULY 22.—The farmers are all busy in their hay now-a-days.

Dr. Foster and Wm. Addine left Monday morning for New York state, accompanied by his mother and brother who have been visiting friends here for the past two months. The Minnie case at Mr. Emry's last Wednesday evening was a success; all report a good time.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Knight a daughter, last Friday.

Charley Mason, who has been teaching the Eastport school is now working at Dan Flanigan's mill.

Ellsworth.

JULY 23.—Wm. St. Clair has a new mowing machine.

Chas. Gotham and Wm. Crego have bought a portable saw mill, and will have it ready for business before winter.

Little Ray Madill fell head-first into the mill pond the other day, but was rescued immediately by Frank Madill. This is the second time it has happened.

Continental Sitkers.

Early in 1783 the Continental congress was discussing financial questions. Alexander Hamilton proposed to fund the public debt and issue certificates for officers' pay which were then issued that the whole matter was supported by Madison. The opponents of a strongly centralized government insisted that the whole matter should be left to the states, even the matter of officers' pay. On March 10, 1783, an anonymous call appeared in Washington's camp at Newburg, on the Hudson, for a meeting of the general and field officers of the army, including one officer for each company, to discuss the aspect of affairs. The call was accompanied by an appeal, written in violent language by Capt. Armstrong, son of Gen. Armstrong. In a general order issued on March 11, Washington denounced this call as irregular and subversive of discipline, and named a day subsequent to that mentioned in the call for a meeting in which to hear the report of the committee sent to congress. By personal appeals to each officer he sought to calm their passions and prevent hasty action. On the 15th the meeting was held according to the call, and Gen. Horatio Gates, who was suspected of being in sympathy with the authors of the appeal, was made chairman to prevent his taking any part in the discussion. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions, of which Gen. Gates, a zealous friend of Washington, was made chairman. These resolutions were passed in spite of the opposition of the authors of the meeting. Gen. Washington in an address urged the officers to place implicit confidence in the wisdom and justice of congress.—Philadelphia Times.

It Came at Last.

"What's the matter with you?" he hailed across High street yesterday.

"Come over."

"What for?"

"I want yer to go to the grocery with me."

"Will yer git a cocoanut?" queries the first boy, as he crossed the street.

"Lards, no! I want yer company. Come down while I give the grocer an order."

"You must be crazy."

"Come along and see."

"Ma wants yo to send up," he said, as he met the grocer at the door, "five pounds of granulated sugar, half a poung of your best tea, and about two pounds of—"

"Who is your mother?"

"Mrs. Blank."

"Yes, I thought so. Tell her she owes me $27. I want that settled first."

"That's what I've been looking for these last two weeks," said the second boy, as he was overtaken a block away. "That's why I wanted your company. Didn't I tell you crazy about me, now?"

"That's awful," replied number one.

"You bet, and it's so early that I don't believe we can get to the sea shore this year. Say, work you come up and stand behind me while I tell ma that we've got to come right down to hard pan or find another grocery!"—Detroit Free Press.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Hamilton Moseley, Attorney, Atty., Clay Co., Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with the most happy results. Two bottles also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilkinson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c, and $1. at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Come and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

CLOTHING CELEBRATION

Summer Clothing

AT

A. ROSENTHAL'S

For 30 Days.

Everybody a Chance to Buy a Suit for the Fourth.

OUR PRICES ARE CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

Good all Wool, Navy Blue G. A. R. Suit	$8 50
A Fine Black Suit,	9 00
A Good Work Suit,	4 00
A Nice Child's Suit,	2 00

OF INTEREST TO ALL:

We will give every cash purchaser of $25 worth of Goods a Rocking Chair, of good make and handsomely trimmed. A ticket will be given to each customer giving the amount traded, and when $25 is spent with us you will be the proud possessor of a handsome Chair. This offer is good from May 1st to August 1.

Respectfully Yours,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

Uses of Cotton Seed.

Was there ever such a history as that of the cotton seed? For ages it was despised as a nuisance, and burned and dumped as garbage, then discovered to be the very food for which the soil was hungering, and reluctantly adopted to the rank of animals, and afterward found to be nutritious food for beasts, and thereupon heated with something like respect. Once admitted to the place of farm industries it was found to hold thirty-five gallons of pure oil to the ton, worth in its crude state $14 to the ton, or $240,000,000 for the whole crop of seed. But then a system was devised for refining the oil up to a value of $1 a gallon, and the frugal Italian placed a cask of it at the roof of his house, and then set fire to it and the brown breath of the Alps. But then experience showed that the ton of cotton seed was a better fertilizer and a better stock food when robbed of its thirty-five gallons of oil than before, that the hulls of the seeds made the best of fuel for feeding the oil mill engine, that the ashes of the hulls concoted from the engine draught had the highest commercial value as potash, and that the "refuse" of the hole same of the oil was a good soap stock, to carry to the toilet the perfumery of Lubin or Colgate.—Banks' Monthly.

All on Friday.

Four gentlemen engaged in conversation, when a passer city were heated unbelievers in the Mormon superstition regarding Friday as an unlucky day, and finally concluded to test their contempt for and explode the silly notion. So they began to build a ship on Friday, finished her on Friday, launched her on Friday, named her Friday, hired a captain on Friday and sent her off to sea on Friday. The ship was never heard from.—St. Louis Republic.

At a Non-Sizable Age.

Her Father—Gracie, you don't kiss us all round when you bid us good night, nowadays.

Gracie (blushingly)—Oh, dear, no. I'm not old enough for that, Willie.—Chicago Tribune.

Neighbor's Boy.

Neighbor's Boy—Well, I must run home now, Gracie. Say, Gracie, mayn't I kiss you good night?

Gracie (blushingly)—Oh, dear, no. I'm not old enough for that, Willie.—Chicago Tribune.

A Good Legal Opinion.

The United States Supreme Court, Atty., Clay Co., Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with the happy results. Two bottles also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilkinson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c, and $1. at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Luck seeks success, fails and repents it; Pluck fails, but tries again, and gets it.

☞"The Opera."

☞Try 'The Opera" cigar.

☞Smoke "The Opera" cigar.

Manistee is agitating for a street car line.

The yacht Harry Burke of Chicago is in port.

A. J. Bachelor, of Clarion, was in town Wednesday.

J. L. Newberry, of Petoskey, was in town Saturday.

Prof. C. N. Dewey, the penman, arrived last Thursday.

Mrs. Chas. Seo, jr., is visiting friends at Elk Rapids.

Regular examination of teachers at Boyne City Aug. 1st.

☞"The finest 10-ct cigar in town, —"The Opera." Try one.

John McCabe returned this week from a visit to Beaver Island.

Alick Rosenthal will have a change of adv. next week. Watch for it.

Will Ray, of Lansing, visited Charlevoix friends on Wednesday.

Farmers are all busy in their hay, and uniformly report a good crop.

A stone wall is being built in front of L. E. Allen's lot on Bridge street.

☞"Kirby & Guard have their new cigar, "The Opera," now on sale. Try one.

Mrs. E. Carpenter returned home home Monday morning from Wisconsin.

F. T. Rider and son, of Grand Rapids, are recreating at Charlevoix this week.

Don't fail to note the change in A. T. Washburne & Co's advertisement this week.

W. E. McLennan, and wife were passengers on the City of Charlevoix this morning.

East Jordan has decided to raise $6,000 by bonds to build a new school house.

Rev. L. DeLamarter, of Mason, was the guest of the editor of the Journal last week.

J. Milo Eaton and A. J. McLeod went to Beaver Island on legal business yesterday.

Mrs. C. A. Shepherd, of Manton, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Edward Parks.

A. B. Gates and wife of Rockford, are visiting Mrs. Gates' parents John Bell and wife, this week.

Another raft of square timber was taken from Nichols' dock on Monday.

W. A. Brown was home with his family two or three days last week, but returns to business to day.

On Saturday, D. S. Way made a bird-eye view of Charlevoix from the top of the new school house.

The Friant and Clara Belle carried large loads of excursionists to Bay View camp-meeting last Sunday.

John Goss returned to Charlevoix last Thursday. He says he likes Charlevoix better than Milwaukee.

The Northern Line boats discharged this week three large bells for the new Catholic church at Cross Village.

Jno. Shrier lost the ends of two fingers in the shingle machine recently, and is laid up in consequence.

A full house and a pleasant time is the report from the "mum" social at the Baptist church Tuesday evening.

John Hogan returned home last Thursday from Chicago, where he has been at work for the past three years.

At the annual election of the Charlevoix summer resort association the old officers were continued for an other year.

John Ward, county treasurer, was home over Sunday. He reports all crops in Marion township looking well except corn.

The Citizen announces that the teachers institute for Charlevoix county will be held at Boyne City, commencing Aug. 12th.

J. Hemmings returned home from Chicago on the Lawrence Monday morning, and will resume business at painting, paper hanging, etc.

☞Wanted, 8 thousand cedar blocks for corks 2x2 x16 long. Inquire of

W. H. FRANCIS.

☞Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is easy of application, imparts a luxurious hue, color the beard brown or black as may be desired. Try it.

H. J. Hayes and wife, of Lansing, and Mrs. H. J. Hayes and R. H. Person and wife, of Howell, were guests of A. D. Crickenbach and wife the past week.

Mrs. A. Micheals and Mrs. Henry Isaacs, of Chicago, arrived on the Petoskey last Thursday evening for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenthal.

A new street sprinkler was started on the streets Monday. The village council has taken hold of the matter and provides a portion of the compensation.

The City of Charlevoix was in at 9 o'clock the morning (two hours ahead of schedule time) with a large number of passengers and a heavy load of freight.

☞James Hemmings, painter and paper-hanger, is prepared to do work in all kinds in his line, in Charlevoix or vicinity, on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction.

H. C. Miley, of Findlay, Ohio, formerly of Boyne City, was a passenger on the Friant Monday morning. He was after those school bonds East Jordan is about to issue.

F. E. Wood & Co. are very comfortably situated in their new quarters, having the manufacturing and salesroom both under their direct supervision, without the employment of so much extra help as before. They will have a man on the road to solicit the trade of the surrounding country.

Ten members of Round Lake Lodge I. O. O. F. went to East Jordan last Thursday night on the steamer Gordon, and took part in the initation of a candidate and installation of officers. After the work was concluded a lunch was served at Pickerd's Star Hotel, and the party started home at 12 o'clock. The evening was pleasant and profitable to those in attendance.

☞We have upon our table the most complete work for the ladies of every household, Godey's Lady's Book, for August, 1889. It is always too full of good things for any paper to mention or even to give a brief outline of them all. A charming frontispiece greets the eye upon opening the book; besides a handsome colored fashion plate, colored work design, and black fashion plates. The reading matter is always of the purest. This magazine is one of the best, and should be in every family. Address Godey's Lady's Book, Phila., Pa.

The Noss Family Musical Novelty Co. were greeted with a full house at Lewis Grand last night. The program of novelties was entirely different from their last previous engagement here. Of part one, every number was applauded, but on account of the length of the program, nothing was repeated. Part second was a musical medley entitled "A Quick Match," which not only pleased the audience very much, but also showed the remarkable versatility of the entire company. They made more friends last night, and may be sure of another full house next time they come.

For three nights in succession a street medicine fakir held an audience of two or three hundred people on our streets, and sold more goods than an honest man in a legitimate business could sell in a month. We verily believe there were men patronizing this humbug who still go to pay their last week's supply of groceries; men who can't spare a dollar for the paper may have been wasting during the past year. And while we make no pretensions as a phrenologist we will venture one assertion, that a good pan of johnny cake would cure more ills than all the medicine he sold.—Manton Tribune.

Another Boom for Charlevoix.

Mr. Fred Lubow of this city has completed a new photo view of Charlevoix in which has been incorporated nearly all the buildings erected, including the new Baptist church, school house, and opera house, bringing the whole down to date as close as possible, and the work has been lithographed in colors on a card 22x28 inches, and is now on sale at Mr. Wilcox's clothing store. Every reporter who visits Charlevoix this season ought to take one of these pictures home with him, and put it on his wall in a good frame. If one of these could be appropriately framed and hung in the union depots or other public places at Grand Rapids, Lansing, Detroit and a dozen other principal cities of southern Michigan, it would be the cheapest and best paying advertisement ever put out for the benefit of this town. Our citizens can also well afford to become liberal patrons by buying and framing a number to send to distant friends a generous number of this picture. Call at Geo. W. Miller's clothing store for them.

Three Runaways.

Last Thursday noon the Eastport stage team took a ran from in front of the Antrim House, down Bridge street and west on Antrim street nearly to the village limits, scattering the contents of the wagon, but no one was hurt.

On Friday the Boyne City stage team ran from Bartholomew's hardware store to Eaton's office, where the horses tied to go both sides of the telephone pole at once, and left the wagon and harness in a pile, while the horses unloaded themselves ran to the Bridge street house before being caught. No one hurt.

This morning Frank Chaloupka was driving on Bridge street with a single buggy. Coming down the hill in front of Litney & Ackert's livery barn, the buggy hit the heels of the horse (there were no hold-back straps on) and he commenced to kick and then to run, and left his buggy somewhat demoralized in front of Belle Scott's store.

Notice of Special Meeting.

A special meeting has been called for a meeting of Charlevoix and vicinity for Sunday July 28th, at 2 o'clock p. m. at D. S. Way's. The attendance is desired. By order of committee.

Estimates for Lake Michigan.

Col. Ludlow makes the following recommendations for appropriations for the ensuing year: Charlevoix harbor and entrance to Pine lake, $22,000; Manistee harbor, $34,000.

Deputy Collector of Customs.

On Tuesday Horace S. Harsha was appointed to the office of deputy collector of customs for Charlevoix, in place of J. Milo Eaton.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

State Teachers' Institute.

The superintendent of public instruction has issued the following circular concerning the state teachers' institute to be held at Boyne City in August:

The state teachers' institute for Charlevoix county will be held at Boyne City, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, August 12, and closing at 4 p. m. Friday, August 16. Mr. H. L. Corbett, Boyne City, local committee.

The value of the instruction received at these institutes is being very generally recognized by teachers and school officers. As a rule, it has been the experience of county examiners and other examining officers, that the most successful teachers are those who have availed themselves of the normal instruction offered by these local institutes.

The daily sessions of the institutes for this year will, as heretofore, be devoted exclusively to topics of special interest to teachers, presented by persons of extended practical experience as teachers, and who have made a special study of Institute work. The evening lectures will be of a popular character.

The institute law allows teachers, whose schools are in session at the time appointed for the county institute, held under the direction of the state superintendent, to close their schools during the continuance of such institute without forfeiting their wages for as many half days as they are in attendance at the institute. This provision of law, and the fact that there will be no tuition or enrollment fee exacted, should insure the attendance of every teacher in the county who possesses the true professional spirit.

Full particulars in regard to board etc., may be obtained upon application to the local committee.

I. O. G. T. Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Pine Lake District Lodge which was held at Charlevoix, July 16 and 17, 1889.

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Pine Lake District Lodge of I. O. of G. T. met now in session at Charlevoix, believing the time is ripe and traffic in intoxicating liquors is the greatest scourge, blighting of the present time, ruining the young, blasting the brightest hopes and bringing them to social, moral and eternal destruction;

Be it therefore resolved That the best and only way is the enactment of laws in our state that will prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, that we regret the action of the old political party in wilfully saving all decided action on the temperance question.

Be it further resolved, That we condemn all forms of the traffic, whether free or licensed and demand immediate and the abandonment of the old political parties, and will never leave the ground undone that is possible to do until the traffic is entirely annihilated and we can say, "There is not any liquor in our state and nation."

Also the following:

WHEREAS, Intemperance is the cause of local troubles in this district and

Resolved, That we memorialize Pine Lake District Lodge put forth greater efforts than ever before for the cause of temperance, reorganize the dead ones, even if it be necessary to make a complete change, feeling that the cause of temperance is worthy of every effort which can be put forth.

Also the following:

WHEREAS, The subject of Juvenile Temples has been sadly neglected in this district,

Resolved, That we make an effort to make the cause of Pine Lake District Lodge to organize and maintain juvenile temples throughout the district.

Resolved, That we extend a vote of thanks to the good people of Charlevoix who have thrown open their doors of hospitality and entertained the members of Pine Lake Lodge and entertained them in so acceptable and generous a manner.

Resolved, That we take this work to the Lord in prayer for his blessings in the temperance work.

Serves Him Right.

He should have provided her with a Hall's Bazar Skirt Form, $3.00, at A. T. Washburne & Co's.

Michigan State Fair.

The premium list of the State Fair to be held at Lansing, September 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, is progressing rapidly, there are already forty-five men employed, and 1,000,000 shingles and 200,000 feet of lumber will be required in the erection of additional buildings. Ten acres will be devoted to exhibition of machinery. There will be 3,500 feet in length of horse stalls, 3,100 feet of cattle stalls, 1,200 feet each for cows and sheep. The machinery hall will have an area of 8,560 square feet, and the carriage hall 6,500. Nine hundred feet of water mains are now laid in the grounds. The cattle barn is 400 feet long is a model for that purpose. Offers are provided for the telegraph and telephone system and for the officers. The race track, seventy-five feet in width, is one of the best in the state. The grounds are dry in any weather, with abundance of shade trees, and cannot be excelled.

Three Cents a Head.

The English sparrow must prepare to take his flight and leave the borders of Michigan, or his head will be made the target for the marksman. The legislature amended the laws in regard to the bounty to be paid for the destruction of the pest by making it three cents apiece instead of one-half a cent as before. They are coming in numbers as to be a very irritable nuisance and it is deemed advisable to get rid of them if possible. The law allows three cents apiece for the killing by whatever means. The heads must be taken to the township clerk, when that officer will give a certificate of the number to the person bringing them in, who will, on presentation of the same to the county treasurer, receive payment of the stated amount. The law also makes it the duty of the township clerk to burn the heads of the sparrows immediately. They must be brought to the clerk in lots of not less than ten.—Ex.

Traverse City to Mackinac.

J. B. Mulliken, vice president and general manager of the Chicago and West Michigan railroad, in a recent talk with Roswell Leavitt stated that his company had found a satisfactory route to Traverse City, and that the same had been made and filed. He stated further (and what is of much more importance to the people outside of the immediate locality) that this road is to be extended to the Straits of Mackinaw, and that Elk Rapids is to be reached by a spur, while the main line will be pushed along the eastern shore of Torch lake, with a fair prospect of passing through Bellaire.—Bellaire Breeze.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends because the wonderful thing about it is, that with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

☞Smoke "The Opera" cigar.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER,

Ginger Ale, Milk Shake, Etc.

A Fresh Supply of Confectionery Every Week.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGARS

Fine Fishing Tackle a Specialty.

A Complete Line of Studio and Artist's Materials.

THEY MUST BE SOLD.

OUR STRAW HATS

For - Ladies, - Misses, - and - Children.

ALSO A NICE LINE OF TRIMMED GOODS

We Close them out at ONE-HALF PRICE.

Look at our Parasols:

Too, in the meantime that we have marked to 98 CENTS.

Any of them worth double the amount.

Don't miss looking at our Tennis Flannels. They make lovely cloaks for children as well as suitings for Misses.

CHALLIES AT 8 CENTS, WOOL FILLED AT 16 CENTS TO CLOSE.

We guarantee customers lowest prices, good value and quality perfect or money returned every time.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.,

TERMS CASH. In Green Block.

☞We notice a new departure in the treatment of consumptives that promises to revolutionize the medicine business. It consists in the injection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment prepared by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatments of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh, were procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weaknesses, rheumatism, nervous debility and piles. Originated and used by specialists, they are positive cure for each disease, these preparations are the best remedies procurable. We advise all to send 3 two cent stamps to the Chase Medical Specialty Co., 179 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. and receive by return mail their interesting and valuable book. 26to

New Advertisements.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, July 20th, 1889. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Case, Nimrod — Stone, George R
Hartels, Andrew — H. BRIDGMAN, P. M.

Farm for Sale

North-west ¼ of section 23, township of Hayes, Charlevoix county, Michigan, containing 40 acres improved. For sale cheap. Terms easy. Address, Box 1, Ellsworth, Mich., or this office. 26tf

NEW TAILOR SHOP

C. D. SMITH,

Late of Owosso,

CUTTER AND TAILOR

Latest styles of Goods always on hand. Work made to order. Corner Bridge and Clinton Sts.

WILL H. FRENCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do Contracting and Building in Charlevoix and Summer Resorts. I keep my shop a full set of hand and foot-power machinery, which enables me to do Jobbing, Repairing, Etc., on short notice. Shop on South Lincoln, opposite Harrison Bennett's residence.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where Advertising Contracts may be made for it in New York.

A SERMON IN RHYME.

If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him; yes, do let him know
That you love him, ere life's evening
Tints his locks with a silver glow.
Why should good words never be said
Of a friend—life is so short.

If you have a song that thrills you,
Sung by any of earth's throng,
Praise it; do not let the singer
Wait deserved praise too long.
Why should one who thrills your heart
Lack the joy you could impart?

Scatter the rose seeds of kindness,
Not nettles in your way;
Leave them, that the harvest Giver,
Love and mercy bestow on you.
Why, with the busy reaper,
Your life shall never lack a friend.

PLEADINGS OF A CHILD.

By Harriet Lane Wallace.

"Hetty, be you mad—gone clean out of your senses? Remember, if you marry that seamy you are nothing to me. I would rather see you in your coffin!"

So saying, Hepsy Trotwood brought down the table with a decided thump upon the kitchen table, thereby scattering a dozen or more rosy-cheeked apples upon the floor.

Mrs. Trotwood had quite forgotten that she was a deacon's wife when she lost her temper in the midst of making apple dumplings for the good man's supper.

"But, auntie, I love him," was the apology, given in tones a soft blush rose to the girl's face.

"Love him! Fiddlestick! Don't talk to me about love!" And again Mrs. Trotwood's gray eyes flashed disapproval.

Tall, thin, hard-featured, the deacon's wife was a woman from whom little mercy could be expected; still, within her heart this childless woman built a shrine, in the light of which was Hetty, the child of her dead sister. Her life had one object in view—to see Hetty a great lady. She gave the girl the advantages of an excellent education. Her wardrobe was far outshone that of the neighboring farmers' daughters. It was the intention of Mrs. Trotwood to make her niece heiress to her wealth, of which she possessed a goodly amount.

Hetty was the acknowledged belle for miles around. Never was there a gather of young folks without her presence, and many a country swain wooing, have sacrificed considerably for a smile of encouragement. She was the apple of the old deacon's eye.

"Mother," he would say to his good wife, "I must send little Hetty to brother John's, in the city, or else she will be falling in love with some great hulking country fellow, and I had good enough for her."

"Nonsense!" would his wife reply. "The child never dreams of such a thing."

But the child did fall in love, and with none other than the student of the village doctor, handsome, good-hearted, penniless Dick Barry; and this falling in love was the cause of Mrs. Trotwood's burst of indignation.

"To think of it!" she would say. "Our Hetty marrying this penniless youth!"

The old lady's hottest hopes, all her ambitious, would be completely cast to the earth should this marriage ever take place.

The apple dumpling proved a failure. The deacon and his wife ate their meal in silence. Hetty was not present. She was having a good cry down by the garden gate. Very lovely she looked in the dim twilight, in a dress of soft texture clinging in graceful folds to a round, shapely figure. He was a very woman that Dick Harry lost his heart to her! The young man, who had resolved never to take into himself a wife until he had attained the dignity of M. D., and made his name in the world, forgot his firm resolution.

He was coming up the big country road, whistling a merry tune. He met his lady-love at the gate.

"Oh, Dick" sobbed Hetty. "Aunt Hepsy says I am never, never marry you? And she looks as if her heart would break.

Poor Dick tried to console her as best he could, departing at length, reassured of the girl's love and confidence.

Hetty returned to the house, wrote a dainty little note, left it on the deacon's desk, and kissed the old couple so fondly that they began to think they were unjust in their accusations, that the dear child would never so forget them as to marry without their consent. But the little note found the following morning had its own story.

Then the country for miles around rang with gossip. "The deacon's niece had run away and married Dick Barry."

Mrs. Trotwood closed her heart, putting away the books, birds and dainty little trousers belonging to her wayward niece, never to mention her name. The Deacon, grown suddenly old, mixed his sorrow. There was no one now to get his slippers or his easy chair ready—no trouble.

Many a time he was tempted to pay a visit to the little white cottage down the road, in which where Dick Harry took his bride; but the thought of his wife's wrath kept him away.

To the young couple adversity and cares had come. Poverty had entered the door, but love had never flown out of the window. Dick was obliged to give up for a time his cherished hope of entering his profession; he worked in the mill, in the evening devoting his leisure hours to study. The young wife bore with patience her cares, although the rose was fast leaving her face.

A baby came, almost unwelcome. Poverty casts a damper over all our joys. The old village doctor shook his head, almost despairing of the young mother's life. Her mind wandered; she kept calling for Aunt Hepsy. The young husband, struggling with grief, went for Mrs. Trotwood, but the old lady was determined, and refused to see her niece. When the white crape emblem of sorrow hung upon the cottage door she was still unmoved, though she watched from behind her drawn curtains the village sexton carry away the pine coffin that held Hetty's baby. Then the country folks declared that old Hepsy Trotwood was cruel—unjust.

Days, weeks, months, years rolled by without bringing reconciliation. Hetty was the mother of a second baby. The young woman frequently passed her aunt's house, and the little one, who was beginning to talk, would ask her who lived in "the pretty house," referring to the deacon's. On learning it was "grandma," she would laugh with delight.

One day in early June, Hetty, busy with her household cares, forgot to closely watch baby, who wandered down the road in the direction of the deacon's house. Mrs. Trotwood sat by the open window. It was her sixtieth birthday.

"Dear me!" she sighed. "How old I am getting—sixty—and the deacon is five years older; time to begin to think of passing away. If the Lord calls the deacon first, I shall be left alone—alone! And the woman bent her head in sorrow. "If Hetty had only married to suit me—and yet Dick seems to be a clever fellow, after all. How cruel I have been, after all these years! Will Hetty forgive me now? Yet she blighted my fondest hopes," she murmured, while the old stern look stole over her face.

Suddenly the patter of little feet was heard, and Mrs. Trotwood saw standing in the open doorway a little child, a lovely, laughing baby, with hair like spun gold and eyes as blue as blue bluebells—such was that she had seen the counterpart of many a time, and which left no room for doubting that before her stood Hepsy's child.

"Is you grandma," asked the child in a sweet, lisping tone.

"Grandma." The word was like magic to the childless heart. Then Hepsy Trotwood did what she had not done for years—cried as if her heart would break. One cannot close the doorway of his heart against the pleadings of a little child. Hepsy Trotwood had a heart, after all.

Five years have passed. The deacon's family and Hetty are reunited. Prosperity has come to the young folks. Dick's hopes are realized. On the front door of one of the most substantial dwellings of the town is a glistening door-plate bearing the name, Richard Barry, M. D.

Mrs. Trotwood has made a new will, "when she will leave her entire fortune to Hetty's baby.

Avalanches.

Only a moderate amount of snow fell in the autumn and early winter of 1887-8 in the canton of Grubunden; about New Year there was considerably less than the average quantity. On the heights of the mountains this coating of scanty snow hardened, under the action of the sun, wind, and intense frost, into a smooth, solid, and icy crust. Therefore, when a heavy snowfall began in February, which lasted without intermission for six days and nights, accumulating an average of five or six feet on the crust of earlier snow I have described, this new deposit was everywhere insecure. It slipped in immense masses from the polished surface of the old snow, having no support, no roughness to which it could adhere, and rushed by its own weight into the valleys at points where ordinary and more slowly acting causes are not wont to launch the thunderbolts of winter. For the same reason succesive avalanches descended upon the same tracks. As soon as one deposit had glided from its slippery ice foundation another snowfall happened, the phenomenon was repeated, the crust of old snow still remaining treacherously smooth and smooth upon the steep declivities. A position, who drove the first of all this winter over the Flesia Pass the highest in Grubunden, and the highest which is open for regular winter traffic in Europe, told me that he had counted between fifty and sixty avalanches, which traversed the road at post road, and some of these were repeated half a dozen times. As the same conditions affected all the other passes of Grubunden, Bernina, Albula, Julier, Splugen, and Bernhardin, it will readily be conceived that traffic was occasionally suspended for several days together, that the arrivals and departures of the post were irregular and that many lives were sacrificed. Singularly enough, no fatal accidents happened to the Swiss post service. Those who suffered were men employed to round the roads, carters, and peasants engaged in felling wood. Few valleys in the canton escaped without the loss of some lives, and the tale is still incomplete; for the most remote regions were entirely shut off for months together from the outer world by enormous avalanches, which interrupted all communications. We do not yet know, and unless an official report be published on the subject we shall probably never know how many human beings fell victims to the fury of the elements this winter.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

The Weight of Individuals.

The average weight of a boy at birth in seven and that of a girl a little more than six pounds. When they have attained the full development of man or womanhood they should weigh 20 times as much as they did at birth. This would make a man's average weight 140 and a woman's about 125. The height of a male at birth is 1 foot 8 inches, and that of a female 1 foot 6 inches. Fully grown, a man's height should be about three and a half times greater than at birth, or 5 feet 9 inches, while a woman should be 5 feet 3 inches. The weight of individuals who are fully developed and well formed, however, varies within extremes, which are as nearly one to two, while their height varies within limits which at most are as one to one-third. Taking 200 pounds as the maximum of man's weight and 85 as the minimum, we would have the average of 142½ pounds. Placing the maximum weight of woman at 185 pounds and the minimum at 70 pounds, and we get an average of 127½ pounds.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A COE TRAIN is about to be formed. It is strange that those who will be affected by it don't move an eyelid.

M'ALLISTER'S CIRCUS.

THE KING OF THE CRESTS TRUST IN A NEW HOLE.

Bill Nye Engaged as Press Agent—A Clown with a Pale-Drying Mirth—Curious Animals, Dazzling Equestrians and Stunning Ring Costumes.

THE BOSS CLOWN.

"I have barely possible that I may not be able to stay with you long enough to work for several weeks at least, owing to negotiations now pending, and, in fact, pretty well settled, between the circus, by the personal agent of which I am to go on the road as press agent. Mr. McAllister's circus, my dear, is a big thing.

At first he did not like me personally, and even now I do not think he has a very warm regard for me, but he has recognized my ability after all, and says that I would make a good press agent for a circus if I would quit drinking and swear off gambling. He says that I could write up a circus so that the people would turn out in droves to see the show, and that really make such a thing a success. I have spoken to him about my ability to facts and data is lost. You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, though you show. You must make the people feel that they are in the circus, and produce a sense of intense agony. I do not wet know what I shall do when we leave the Mississippi in arms or not. We have not decided yet. I think, however, we will probably go. We are casting about now for names to give our circus. We want something that will look striking to the eye.

Suggestions will be received. We will also take an extra assistant bill poster. It will be a kind of equestrian treble and horse jumping act, and I have charge of the entray. Entray is a French word meaning the act of getting from one scene of intense agony. I do not we know if we shall have our wild horses of the prairie

BEAUTY, RICH AND RARE.

THE MAGNIFICENT ART EXHIBITION NOW PREPARING

For the People of Michigan—Michigan Art and Artists—Some of the Most Fine Paintings in the World Coming to This State.

The people of Michigan have advanced wonderfully in art education within the last twenty-five years. Still a great body are lamentably deficient, large masses not yet having advanced beyond the chromo stage. Nevertheless Michigan may now proudly boast of having produced the most distinctive; by American artist of world-wide reputation, in the person of F. S. Church, and a score or more of artists of considerable fame. Twenty-five years ago there were hardly any purchasers of really good paintings to be found in the state. Now there are a number of private collections, some of them containing pictures famous both in Europe and America, while humble but still meritorious collections may be counted by dozens, and single paintings of a fair grade are scattered all over the state. In short true art is both appreciated and paid for in Michigan by a rapidly increasing body of the people.

MICHIGAN ART GALLERIES.

There are but two public art gal'eries of note in the state. The first of these is the H. C. Lewis art gallery, at Coldwater. Mr. Lewis was the first wealthy gentleman in the State to begin a really fine art collection. Above a quarter of a century ago he had his plans well laid. His collection embraces pictures from most of the best American artists, and is worth a fortune. He will give the gallery to the University of Ann Arbor whenever his wife dies, and is a fine example to liberal public spirit. The Detroit Museum of Art is the other public gallery. Its collection is an excellent one for a progressive school of art, though the Museum has not yet acquired the ownership of many famous pictures, but it has a number of famous pictures loaned to its use and on exhibition.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.

There are a number of excellent private art collections in the state, some of them containing works of rare value, and all possessing undeniable merit. Among these are the well-known collections of Gen. R. A. Alger, Senator James McMillan, M. S. Smith, D. M. Ferry, Bela Hubbard, H. S. Pingree, U. S. Minister to Spain Thos. W. Palmer, F. J. Hecker, David Whitney, Jr., George B. Davis, C. F. Freer (who has the best and largest collection of etchings in the United States), and the Detroit Club, in Detroit; Senator Stockbridge, Kalamazoo, Col. George C. Briggs, Grand Rapids, H. G. Peters, Saginaw, ex-Governor Jas. M. Jerome, Saginaw and C. H. Hackley, Muskegon.

MICHIGAN ARTISTS.

Michigan has produced a number of famous artists, and contains many of large present promise. One of the pioneers in fame was J. M. Stanley (deceased) who became the most noted delineator of Indians and Indian scenes. Robert Hopkins, fine marine painter, was among the early Michigan artists. Among others who achieved early reputation were J. M. Hartig, of Grand Rapids, Harley Moore, Kalamazoo, Alvah Bradish, L. T. Iwa, W. R. Conely, Mortimer L. Smith, and J. K. Trego, Detroit.

Among the famous Michigan artists of to-day, Randolph Rogers, the sculptor, of Ann Arbor, Prof. S. Church and Larry Earle, Grand Rapids, Jerome C. Meicher, Julius Rolshoven and Robert Gies, Detroit, are conspicuous. Mr. Meicher has the medals of the Paris and Amsterdam salons, and Mr. Rolshoven the Paris salon medal. Mr. Gies has sold a small panelo for a high price to L'Art, the best art magazine in the world.

Among our promising artists are: Robert Wickenden, W. T. Trego (now pupil of Moisonier, Paris), Robert Spencer, F. F. Peabo, Percy Ives, Arthur J. Goodman, H. S. Bulock, C. E. Blanchard, Detroit, and Will Howe, Grand Rapids (pupil of Von Marke, the famous cattle painter. Owed Mr. Howe's cattle pieces was purchased by the French government, and was given a medal in the salon), and John Owen (water colors).

MICHIGAN LADY ARTISTS.

Michigan has several women whose productions of good art work. Among them are Miss Helen Roby (now in Paris), Miss Carrie M. Albright (teacher in New York), Misses Graham, sisters, Miss Kate Almond, Miss Florence Waterman (formerly of Grand Rapids).

Mr. A. J. Brow, art dealer, Detroit, first brought out the Stanley Indian paintings in chromo, and made them familiar to the people. He has always been a member of the hanging committee at art exhibitions, and has done much to promote public interest and education in art.

MAGNIFICENT ART SHOW.

The great International Exposition, to be held in Detroit in September, is now constructing an immense Art Gallery, to be lighted and hung in the best modern methods, in which will be placed the largest, costliest and finest art exhibition ever shown to the American union. It will draw the rarest art treasures from the galleries and collections mentioned above, and will also import at a great expense the largest and most famous collection ever gathered in the United States, and never before shown to the American public. This is the celebrated American Art Fund collection of the best works by two hundred of the best American artists in Europe, comprising about three hundred and fifty pictures of rare merit, of which about fifty are from the hands of the Paris salons. Among the famous artists represented in this collection are Church, Moran, Hamilton, Poore, Chase, Thrane, J. G. Brown, Brush, Walter, Paul, Brook, Payton and Cors. One of the pictures is a remarkable landscape by Bush, another is a nodal, and Poore's wonderful prize picture,

THE NIGHT OF THE NATIVITY,

which has created a sensation among the artists and critics of Europe and America. The Exhibition will also include the world-famous Last Hours of Mozart, owned by Gen. Alger. One of the rarest and richest exhibits will be Malcoffski's famous great painting,

THE RUSSIAN WEDDING FEAST,

ever before exhibited in the United States, and secured for the great Michigan International Exposition at a cost of about five hundred dollars a day for each day it will remain on show. There will also be a profusion of famous statuary and other art works.

This Art Exhibition cannot fail not only to attract the people of Michigan by thousands, but it will be of wide and permanent benefit as a school of popular education in art, filling the eye and the mind with rich object lessons of beauty and cultivated taste to both form and color.

Paine's Victory at Gardiner's Bay.

During the war of 1812 a Montauk cattle keeper gained a signal victory over the English fleet, then lying in Gardiner's bay, under command of Admiral Hardy. Montauk was then a commons for the towns of East and Southampton. These towns people pastured 1,000 or 1,200 head of cattle on Montauk during the summer. These cattle were in charge of three keepers who lived about three miles apart. I think the name of the keeper in question was Paine. He conquered the English fleet with a canoe, a rawhide, and a crew of one Indian. It came thus about:

The English had come ashore in their boats and stolen one of the canoes in his charge. They wanted fresh beef and they got it. Mr. Paine did not propose that his herds should be thus ravaged with impunity. He armed himself with a rawhide. Next he found an Indian. He impressed the Indian with his rawhide and forced him to paddle off to the admiral's ship. Mr. Paine was hailed from the ship and was asked what he wanted. He said he wanted to come on board. He was allowed to come on board.

He was then asked what he wanted. He wanted to see the admiral. What did he want to see the admiral for? To be paid for one of the cattle in his care which had been slain by the admiral's people. What was he going to do about it in case he was not paid? they inquired. Well, he was going to take it out of the English fleet. What was he going to take it out with? With his rawhide!

The admiral was informed that a Yankee was on board threatening to lick the fleet with an armament of one canoe, one Indian and a rawhide. The admiral was not alarmed, but he was amused and interested. He came on deck in his cocked hat and epaulets and all the glitter and glory of the titled British tar of eighty odd years ago.

The admiral and Mr. Paine confronted each other. Mr. Paine did not back down. He repeated his demand and his threat.

"Well," said the admiral, "you are the bravest Yankee I've seen yet."

He ordered him to be paid. Mr. Paine received the value of the slain beast in hard, shining yellow, British gold. Then with his force he rowed ashore, having gained a brave but bloodless victory.—Sag Harbor Express.

Fell of the Paper Collar.

The caprices of fashion order many changes in man's apparel, but it is almost safe to say that the return in popularity of the once all prevailing paper collar is about as probable as the return by the Nineteenth century youth to the powdered wigs, cocked hats and knickerbockers of their colonial predecessors. And yet a decade and a half ago the paper collar, with its muslin foundation and glossy veneer, was almost universally worn. It is now stated, as a reminder of the one time popularity of this ewing, that between the years 1850 and 1770 over 1,000,000 of the collars were sold daily. The extent of yearly sales of these collars nowadays amounts to about 250,000. It is scarcely necessary to add that the paper collar still reigns supreme in the backwoods, and that the circulation of this article of apparel is merely confined to the country place. It is difficult to persuade one's self that this collar was once the dear and particular "trick" of the young and old men of fashion throughout the country. It was first introduced to the favorable notice of the public by a well known New Yorker, a young man about town who had the courage of his convictions and his backs. The "dudes" of that day were as quick then as they are now to "catch on" to a good thing, and the paper collar entered upon its long career of popularity.—New York Tribune.

Boston Children.

What are our children like? Like ladies and gentlemen from the time they can speak. Instead of waiting for a child to get old enough for school, as you say here, we provide a governess, and from the very beginning the little one is taught respect, obedience, politeness and language. In Russia a child is never permitted to kiss the parents except on the hand. He will never presume to examine or use any of their private belongings without first getting permission, and at the entrance of either into a room the child rises, offers his chair with as much deference as though in the presence of a sovereign, and will remain standing until told to be seated. At table the children are considered last and after the meal each one thanks the parent for it before leaving the dining room. And do you know what the result is? Such life long devotion and reverence as few American parents ever receive. Here the old people are shamefully neglected, thrown out of sight, and receive little more consideration than the servants. Old mothers and fathers in my country have the best rooms, the nicest clothes, the choicest dishes from the kitchen and every day they are visited by the children and grandchildren and entertained and favored. In the evening no one is seated before the aged, and the daughter or guest who plays or sings always consults their choice.—Interview in Boston Globe.

Horace Greeley's School Days.

An unpublished letter written by Horace Greeley in November, 1868, to Mr. Richard Eason, of Boston, gives some facts relating to his school life and his teachers. "I did go to school," he wrote, "to Mr. John Yose—also to a Miss Parker—but not quite so long ago as 1812. It was the winter of 1818-19, if my memory serves; if not, it was the winter preceding. I remember Mr. Yose very well; also his brother Alfred (younger). I do not so clearly make out Miss Parker, as I attended school but little in summer, having to work on my father's farm most of the time. Still, I remember the Parker family very well, and especially the oldest daughter whom I presume I went to school to when I was 7 years old."—Boston Traveller.

Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. **The best remedy is Ayer's Pills.** Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their use followed by no injury. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make Ayer's use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leidhsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grymler, Lowell, Mass.

"I hear boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of long complaint."—E. L. Fulton, Hanover, N. H.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—Th. Ayer, Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Banks, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—Jas. Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with constipation, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrived at this conclusion only after a fair trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

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Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m., city record Standard, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit.....5.25 p. m. and 11.05 a. m.
Jackson.....10.30 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.
Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 4.15 a. m.
Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 8.40 p. m.
Cincinnati.....6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

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SEASON OF 1889.

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX,
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Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday 8.00 p. m., Manistique, Wednesday, 5.00 a. m., Frankfort, 11.30 p. m., **Charlevoix, Thursday, 11 a. m.**, Petoskey, 1.30 p. m., Harbor Springs, 2.30 p.m., St. Ignace, 10 p. m., Mackinaw City, 12 midnight, arrive Cheboygan, 1 a. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan, Friday, 1.00 a. m., Mackinaw 2.30 a. m., St. Ignace, 10.30 a. m., Harbor Springs, 1 p. m., Petoskey, 2 p. m., **Charlevoix, Saturday, 6 a. m.**, Elk Rapids, 7.30 a. m., Frankfort, 10 a. m., arrive Manistique, 1 p. m., Chicago, Sunday, 8 a. m.

CITY OF MANISTIQUE.
CAPT. JAS. MCMILLAN, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 8 p. m., Manistique, Saturday, 5 a. m., Marquette, 6 a. m., Munising, 8 a. m., Au Train, 10 a. m., Yorkville, 2 p. m., Rock River, 3 p. m., **Charlevoix, Monday, 3 a. m.**, Petoskey, 5 a. m., Harbor Springs, 6 a. m., arrive Cheboygan, 8 a. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan, Monday, 4 p. m., Mackinaw, 5 p. m., arrive St. Ignace, 6 p. m., St. James, Tuesday, 6 a. m., Harbor Springs, 11 a. m., Petoskey, 12 m., **Charlevoix, 3 p. m.**, Frankfort, Wednesday, 3 a. m., Manistique, 1 p. m., arrive Chicago, Thursday, 5 a. m.

EMERY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.

Traverse Bay Line.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS

Going north Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—Leave Traverse City 7.00 a. m., Old Mission 9.30, Elk Rapids 10.30, Torch Lake 12.00 m., Central Lake Bellaire 2.00, Bellaire 3.00, arrive East Jordan 5.00.

Going south Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Leave East Jordan 7.00 a. m., Bellaire 9.00, Charlevoix 9.45, Norwood 10.15 Torch Lake 12.00 m., Elk Rapids 1.30 p. m., Old Mission 2.30, arrive Traverse City 5.00.

Connections will be made with the steamer Chippewa for Mackinaw and Cheboygan. Connections are made with the "Onekama" for Onekama and Manistee.

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J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. E. VANDERBORK.

Going South every Tuesday and Thursday—Will Leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Pelonkey 8.00 Charlevoix 9.30 arrive at East Jordan 10.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petonkey 5.30; arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer NORTH STAR.
CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at Bellaire 10.30; leave East Jordan 7.30, arrive at Bellaire 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00; leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Touching at all intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.
CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.30; arrive Bellaire, 10.00; leave Bellaire, 11.30; Ironton, 10.00; arrive East Jordan 11.00.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton 3.00; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix 4.00; Ironton, 4.30; arrive East Jordan, 6.00.

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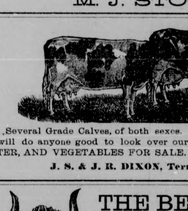

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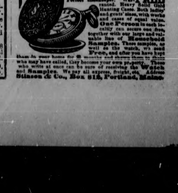

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 316. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1889. $1.50 PER YEAR.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty. Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Business promptly attended to. ☞MONEY TO LOAN.

J. M. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

R. W. KANE, Attorney at Law. Office over the Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEDT, M. D., Office and residence on Main street. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a. M., and 4.00 to 5.00 P. M.

J. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner Bay and Clinton St. Oxygen treatment a specialty. Office hours, 9.00 to 10.00 a.m. and from 6.00 to 8.00 p. m.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 302, every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No 102, meets first Monday in each month, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 5211, meets every Monday evening, at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Boyne City, No. 12, meets Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 293, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

G. O. T.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

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Northern Michigan Line.
Season of 1889.
CITY OF CHARLEVOIX.
DIA. TRUMAN, Master.
Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday 8.00 p. m., Manistique, Wednesday, 5.00 a. m., Frankfort, 11.30 p. m., **Charlevoix, Thursday, 11 a. m.**, Petoskey, 1.30 p. m., Harbor Springs, 2.30 p.m., St. Ignace, 10 p. m., Mackinaw City, 12 midnight, arrive Cheboygan, 1 a. m.
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EMERY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.

[First publication May 23, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Carl G. Johnson Finton and Jennie Finton, husband and wife, of Charlevoix, dated the 23rd day of May, 1888, to Edwin Lewis, of Charlevoix, Michigan, on the 17th day of December, 1888, in Liber 10 of mortgages on page 429 of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE WORLD OVER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.

The History of a Week Gathered from the Wires, Embracing Political Doings, Personal Movements, Accidents, Criminal Affairs, Labor Notes, Etc.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN GEORGIA.

Horrible Results of the Preaching of the False Christ.

A Savannah, Ga., dispatch says the negroes of Liberty County, Georgia, are in a state of excitement over the preachings of a man named Bell, a pseudo "Christ," who has been inflicting the ignorant people of the county and telling them that he will lead them into the Promised Land of Canaan next month. Hundreds have left their farms to follow the false Christ. Bell was tried for lunacy and sent to an asylum. His successor, a negro named Jones, began preaching and telling the people that he was sent to succeed Bell. Several days ago in a remote part of the county a woman, who one of James' followers slew a little child, her niece, cutting symbols on the head and body and then throwing the body into a ditch. The woman was arrested and is in jail. The white people fear the violence of deluded negroes, who are crazed with Bell's and James' teachings.

AROUND THE DIAMOND.

Base-Ballists Competing for the League Championship.

The official standings of the ball clubs that are in the race for the championship of the association season are as follows:

National.	W.	L.	Per.	American.	W.	L.	Per.
Boston	45	17	.726	Boston	46	17	.730
New York	42	17	.712	St. Brooklyn	42	27	.607
Cleveland	34	27	.557	Cleveland	34	27	.557
Philadel	32	30	.516	Cincinnati	31	34	.456
Chicago	29	31	.483	Philadel	29	33	.468
Pittsburg	28	41	.406	St. Louis	27	35	.435
Indianap	27	45	.375	Columbus	24	40	.375
Washgtn	21	45	.318	Baltimore	19	43	.306

Western.	W.	L.	Per.	Interstate.	W.	L.	Per.
Omaha	41	19	.717	Springfield	30	20	.556
Denver	37	22	.627	Peoria	29	22	.569
Minneapolis	32	26	.552	Keokuk	26	26	.500
Sioux City	32	31	.472	Peoria	24	34	.369
Denver	30	31	.492	Burlington	22	32	.407
St. Joseph	26	37	.412	Evansville	22	39	.429
Des Moines	25	37	.403				
Milwaukee	24	40	.375				

A Ghastly Find in Indiana.

Three bodies, one colored, and two white, were found near Whiting station, Lake County, Indiana, and it is supposed that each of them had a fatal wound exactly on the back of the head. One of them when found was entirely nude with the exception of a shirt, and this fact, together with other evidences, goes to show that the dead men have been committed while the victims slept. Near the colored man was found a pocket-book and several bank notes. Who they are, where they came from, or how they came there is unknown as to any one.

Heavy Damages Awarded.

Charles Orbison, a 15-year-old Philadelphia newsboy, has received a check for $20,625.90 from the Philadelphia Traction Company in payment of a judgment and interest obtained against the corporation for injuries received by an accident in one of the company's cars last year. The first verdict obtained by the boy was for $12,000. From this the company appealed, and the second was for $15,000. The company appealed to the highest court, which fixed the amount at $20,000.

Gov. Lowry Sticks to It.

Superintendent Tyler of the Queen & Crescent Railroad has received a request by a Mississippi detective on a requisition and taken to Jackson, Miss., the man Gov. Lowry and a score or more of citizens of Canton and vicinity, the Sullivan-Kilrain fight. Superintendent Carroll of the same railroad will also be arrested. Lowry expects to have Sullivan, Kilrain and others interested in the fight appear in court next month and be punished for violating the laws of Mississippi.

Shot His Sweetheart and Himself.

At Joola, a small town a few miles south of Paris, Ill., Jesse Ogleman shot Miss Madge Smith, killing her instantly, and then killed himself. Ogleman was the son of a prominent merchant at Amboy, a few miles away, and had for the last two years been paying attention to Miss Smith. He had been jealous for some time past, and while sitting on his front steps they began to quarrel. Ogleman drew his revolver and killed both the girl and himself.

The Venerable Father Corby Dead.

Father Corby of Georgetown College died in Washington. He was the oldest priest in the United States. He was born in Ireland on the 26th of October, 1796, came to Georgetown College in 1827, was ordained priest in 1831, and on the building of the observatory in 1845 took charge of it and took the first longitude and latitude of Washington. He was the instructor of many eminent men.

Breweries in Great Demand.

The parties representing the English syndicate who made offers for the Co-operative Brewing Company's property at Buffalo are negotiating for the Black Rock Brewing Company. It is also stated that the Lake Shore and International breweries may go into the deal. They have submitted figures they are willing to accept for their respective properties.

Three Whalers Lost.

A San Francisco dispatch says: News from Onnalaska by the steamer Bertha confirms recent reports of the loss of three whaling schooners, the Lucy A. Hamilton, Otter, and Annie. No trace of them has been seen in the Arctic, and it is generally believed they are lost. The vessels carried about sixty officers and men.

Farmers Resolved to Break the Combine.

The approaching fight between the Farmers' Alliance, Grange and Wheel and the Jute Bagging Trust is rapidly assuming warlike proportions in Alabama. The farmers propose to use cotton bagging, give jute the go-by, and break the combine if they have to hold back the entire cotton crop.

An Aged Couple Cremated.

At Prankville, Pa., at night a dwelling-house occupied by aged couple, Michael McGrath and wife, was destroyed by fire. Next morning the charred remains of the husband and wife were found in the ruins. The house occupied an isolated situation and the origin of the fire is unknown.

BUSINESS BOOM FOR THE SEASON.

The General Average of Prices Materially Lower than a Week Ago.

R. G. Dun's weekly review of trade says:

For the dull season of the year business times remarkably large. New business of a speculative character is not so prominent as that of the same season in any previous year. From all parts of the country, also, come reports that an active and prosperous fall trade is anticipated, and the crop prospects continue remarkably fine. Some anxiety is manifested concerning the extent of exports of gold, the liquidation of foreign holders of securities, and the doubtful about great operations. Reports from interior cities indicate that the demand for money to move the crops will be ample, and at no time of late years has it still been needed. Trade is very active at Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, with good collections; improving at Pittsburgh; by no means active at Milwaukee, but collections are better; continued very active at Omaha, and a fair average at Minneapolis, Denver, Portland, Or., and Tacoma. Business at Portland, Me., is better than the average and the tone is very firm, while manufacturers do not care to sell woolen goods disposing of goods at present prices. Wheat has declined 2 cents, and corn 1 cent, with severe damage in Dakota, and a reduction of hundreds here. The acreage is not yet known, but it is probable that the yield will fall as low as 400,000 bushels, which, with the large surplus still in hand, will much exceed any demand at present probable. Corn has advanced 1 cent, and oats 2 cents, with a decline in cotton, the general average of cotton being a quarter of a cent, than a week ago, and yellow corn within the month has been higher, and still there are business failures number 205, as compared with 189 last week, and 225 the week before, and 207 in the week two years ago, figures which are not encouraging.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Those Who Have Been Successful in Their Aspirations.

The following appointments have been made:

William Rule, of Tennessee, to be Pension Agent at Knoxville, Tenn.; William A. Richards, of Wyoming, to be Surveyor General of Wyoming, Territory; Frank Jones, to be Surveyor General of Dakota. To be Registers of Land Offices—Charles H. Carroll, of Nebraska, at Valentine, Neb.; Edward H. Chandler, of Wyoming, at Cheyenne, Wyo.; Martin Maginnis, of Montana, at Lewistown, Mont.; A. Morris, of Colorado, at Denver. Also to be Receivers of Public Moneys—Robert L. Freeman, of Idaho, at Oxford, Idaho; Sidney Grant, of Wyoming, at Cheyenne, Wyo.; Frank Fox, of Colorado, at Denver, Colo. To be Governor of Idaho Territory, Mortimer A. Gray, of Washington Territory, at Boise City. To be Secretary of Idaho Territory, Sam Wood, at the Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, in the Indian Territory. Capt. George Jewett, to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, with the rank of Commodore, and of the Navy, with the rank of Commodore; John T. Greenwell, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Marine Hospital of the United States; Charles C. Austin, of Alabama, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama.

TWO KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED.

Terrific Boiler Explosion at Washington Court House, Ohio.

A dispatch from Washington Court House, Ohio, reports a terrible boiler explosion. A portable saw-mill engine of 20-horse power was pumping out water from wells for the new water-works in process of construction at that place, when suddenly the boiler went to pieces with a terrible report. The dead are:

Fred W. Worrell, engineer, torn all to pieces; Nathaniel Taylor, of Bloomingburg, badly mangled. The injured are: Jacob Bowers, owner of the mill, badly hurt; Jacob Bowers, Jr., Cass, bruised badly; Jim Hopkins, colored, bruised and scalded badly; Charles Robinson, bruised slightly; George Howe, arm, incised wound, and bruised; Jacob Bowers, Sr., head, bruised; Lemuel Bailey, of Bloomingburg, head and scalp badly; John F. Morton, contractor for construction of water-works, very seriously.

The boiler was buried through a forest for 150 yards, and the firebox was sent 100 yards in the other direction. The accident was caused by an overheated boiler, low water, and an inexperienced engineer.

BOUNTIFUL HARVESTS PROMISED.

Montana Not at All Discouraged—Canada Crops.

Reports received concerning the status of cattle and crops throughout Montana are much more favorable than was expected. Want of water is felt in many sections, but people have generally given the idea that things are much worse than was actually the case. There has been copious rains, which have materially helped matters. The Gallatin Valley is green and beautiful, and crops will be fully as good as last year. The Jefferson and Madison Valleys neither crops nor grass are hurt, and there is in all directions a feeling of renewed confidence.

Reports of the condition of crops throughout the Canadian provinces are satisfactory. Wheat will be a full crop, barley two-thirds and oats fair. Root crops suffered somewhat for rain.

DEATH ON A BOAT.

An Excursion Panic-Stricken, Three Losing Their Lives.

The partial destruction of the excursion steamer St. Nicholas occurred on the Savannah River, killing several persons and inflicting serious injury on many others. The St. Nicholas was carrying colored passengers, and when passing Tybee railway bridge the boat was drawn by the current against the bridge with great force. The forward deck was crushed and torn into splinters. Two women were killed instantly and thirty other persons seriously wounded. A panic ensued among those on board, and a scene of wild excitement followed. During the confusion several persons were knocked overboard, and one woman was drowned. Several of the persons injured will die.

THROUGH GREAT PERIL.

Arrival of the Passengers and Crew of a Burned Vessel.

The passengers and crew of the steamer Lawrence L. Baker, of Boston, with fruit consigned to the Boston Fruit Company, have arrived at New Bedford, Mass., on the whaling schooner Franklin. The steamer was burned at sea. She carried six passengers and twenty-one officers and crew. Two firemen, Hugh Wylie, of Liverpool, England, and Ralph Robinson, of Boston, Mass., lost their lives. All the other persons on board were rescued by the Franklin. The fire which destroyed the steamer started in the engine-room and spread with great rapidity. The people on board took to the boats and a raft, and after floating about for several hours were picked up by the Franklin.

FORMING A NATURAL-GAS TRUST.

A Movement to Consolidate Ohio and Indiana Companies.

There is a movement on foot looking to the consolidation of all of the natural-gas companies in the Ohio and Indiana fields and putting them into a trust. Dr. S. A. Baxter, of Lima, Ohio, is quietly engineering the matter, with the aid of J. B. Townsend, H. M. Ernst, and others. It is understood that this arrangement has the sanction of Calvin S. Brice, Oliver H. Payne, and other Standard Oil magnates. They now own the majority of all the stock of the companies in Ohio and Indiana, and will buy up the stock of the remaining independent companies. It is a gigantic scheme, which will probably mature fully in a few weeks.

SHEATHED THE KNIFE.

An Agreement Settling the Trouble Among Virginia Republicans.

A committee of five from the Republican National Executive Committee, consisting of Chairman Quay, Vice Chairman Clarkson of Iowa, Treasurer Dudley of Indiana, Mr. Tressedan of Connecticut, and Mr. Blake of New Jersey, has been in conference at Washington for several days trying to settle the troubles in the Republican party in Virginia. A settlement has been reached by the national committee approving the action of the State Committee in the issued by William Mahone as Chairman of the regular committee, and Mr. Brady, on behalf of the other side, concurred in this action of the committee.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' NEW BOOK.

He Takes Up Arms in an Endeavor to Repel Attacks on Religion.

The new book, "Our Christian Heritage," written by Cardinal Gibbons, will appear next October. The book is an attempted defense of Christianity against the onslaughts of the scientific and of indefinite infidels. To those who think Christianity has outlived its day and is unsuited to the present and would fain supplant it by Buddhism, which they regard as less exacting in its tenets and more adapted to the highest aspirations of man's nature, the Cardinal thinks that there is no good reason why Buddhism which is not eminently found in the Christian religion. There is also a chapter on Socialism.

MOVE AGAINST BOULANGER.

An Order Intended to Deprive Him of Citizenship.

The Paris *Republique Francaise* says that the Committee of the Senate Court is about to present a report in the case of Boulanger, Count Dillon, and Henri Rochefort of all civil and political rights. The action of the committee is taken on the ground that they have refused to comply with the summons issued by the Senate Court to appear for trial on the charges made against them. This decision will render them ineligible to election to any office in France, and will also make any property they may own in France liable to seizure.

THEY'RE MADE ONE.

Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, Ill., and Mrs. Aymar, of Jersey City.

In New York the Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop of the Diocese of Springfield, Ill., was married at Trinity church to Mrs. Mary Atwood Aymar, of Jersey City. The wedding was strictly private, only the near relatives of the bride and bridegroom being present—twelve in number. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Henry Anderson Potter, assisted by the Rev. Morgan Dix. The Episcopal marriage service was given without music.

HUNDREDS OF CHINESE BURNED.

Another Holocaust in Which Twelve Hundred Persons Perished.

Advices from China state that during a recent fire at Sa Chow, which burned nearly for twenty-three hours, 1,200 dwellings were destroyed. Twelve hundred persons perished in the flames and 600 were crushed to death during the panic that prevailed, while trying to escape. One hundred and twenty-four school-boys were without shelter, and they have been dying at the rate of 100 a day from want and exposure. The authorities are soliciting help from the benevolent and providing assistance as rapidly as possible.

TRUNK LINES WANT JUDGE COOLEY.

A Report that He Is to Succeed Albert Fink at $25,000 a Year.

The report is current that the trunk lines are making strong efforts to secure the services of Chairman T. M. Cooley of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the successor of the Trunk Lines Association in place of Mr. Albert Fink, whose resignation was accepted about a month ago. It is believed that he is considering the advisability of accepting the Chairmanship. He is at present on a trip to the Pacific coast.

INSPECTING OUR GUN-WORKS.

Japanese Army Officers Examining the American Arsenals.

A number of Japanese army officers, headed by Col. L. Murata, inventor of the Murata gun, who have been making a tour of this country to inspect the arsenals and the manufactories, have visited the Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum works, at Lockport, N. Y., testing the aluminum bronze for use in the manufacture of guns. They are now ready to return home.

MONEY FOR ROYALTY.

The Prince of Wales Allowed $40,000 a Year.

In the British House of Commons Mr. Gladstone agreed to a compromise on the matter of awards to the royal family, under the terms of which the Prince of Wales is to be allowed $40,000 a year as a substitute for all claims of his children. The proposition met with great disfavor throughout the country.

QUICK WORK IN SAMOA.

The Survey for the New Coaling Station Commenced.

At the Navy Department it is said a survey for a new wharf at the harbor of Pago Pago, Samoa, where the United States will establish a coaling-station, has been made, and that a report on the subject will reach Congress appropriated $100,000 for this coaling-station, and it is proposed to keep about 1,000 tons of coal there at all times.

Overbauling Pension Rearings.

Secretary Noble has issued an order directing Dr. George Ryan and H. L. Bruce, of the Board of Pension Appeals, and Judge Frank L. Campbell, of the Assistant Attorney General's Office, Interior Department, as a committee to forthwith enter upon an investigation of all rearings of pensions as made by the Pension Bureau during the last twelve months, and especially those of pensioners in the Government service, with a view to ascertaining whether any such rearings have been made in violation of law.

Death of a Kansas Miner.

S. S. Cartwright, a wealthy miner who resided in Topeka, Kan., a great many years, and who was worth at least $100,000, has died of heart disease. He was living in a garret, and no one was present at the time of his death. He owned several large cattle ranches in the State, and had valuable real-estate interests in Topeka. He had two daughters and a son at Albany, N. Y. His will makes an equal division of property among them.

ROUGHON A POSTMASTER

MILWAUKEE'S MAIL OFFICIAL SEVERELY SCORED.

The Civil Service Commission Makes Another Report on Their Findings in Connection with That Office—What the Evidence Shows.

A Washington dispatch says: The civil service commission made public its second report in the Milwaukee postoffice case. The commissioners say that Postmaster Paul was given every opportunity to explain the charges against him, and that his explanation that he was unacquainted without a bearing and without being informed of the charges against him is a gross misstatement. The report then recites the examination made by Secretary Doyle and Chief Examiner Webster, whose reports showed such gross violations of the law that the commission unanimously deemed the accusations of such importance as to warrant an investigation by the full board. The report continues:

"Except in two important cases we did not try to get at any new facts, we simply examined Mr. Paul to see whether he could disprove the statements or give any satisfactory explanation of the charges made in the two preliminary reports. He totally failed to do so. That the two been crooked work in the office is admitted by all. The only question is where the responsibility lies. We examined the secretary of the Republican standing committee, Hamilton Smithy, and the chairman, Joseph Sexton, nicely is admitted by all to have done the work of the party, and to have been doing little save assisting in marking the papers and attending occasional formal meetings. Smithy testifies that he was compelled by the postmaster to give the latter free access to the list of eligibles, and Sexton testifies that he was in fact strictly forbidden; and he further testifies that the postmaster, accompanied by one who were eligible, as well as their standing, appeared on occasions to be dealing, and had not schooled himself in the art of waiting. Sexton says he never he knows how near he came to flying the track and plunging the Republican party into ruin. The Republicans were ready and had their knives sharpened, but they wanted was the word, but Blaine had set for himself a different policy, a line of action new to politics, and he followed it to the end. The first communication to pass between Harrison and Blaine was the former's letter of thanks in response to Blaine's telegram of congratulation on the day of his nomination. It was a simple letter of thanks. The next communication was dated Indianapolis, Jan. 12. This was a trap, set by Benjamin Harrison for James G. Blaine. The President-elect had hope was that his mob of the dethroned leader would hear from it in the shape of an act of disloyalty on Blaine's part that would relieve him of the necessity of the disagreeability of taking Blaine into his Cabinet. This failing, he wrote his letter of Jan. 12. It was then proposed by Mr. Blaine and his friends, and the whole conspiracy. Harrison drew on to laugh his views of the foreign policy which he desired to adopt. He went into some details, and was particularly strong and significant in his references to the South American states and to the desirability of avoiding all entanglements and conflicts. Fairly construed, the letter was a polite protest against Blaine's pride and self-respect were touched. He had to be caught and put in the trap. If he had replied as he must have been tempted to reply he would not have been President-elect of State. But he did nothing of the sort. He dissembled. Not a few days Mr. Harrison was disappointed to learn, over Mr. Blaine's signature, that Mr. Blaine fully concurred in the foreign policy: that he, like Harrison, was for avoiding all entanglements and conflicts. Fairly construed, the letter was a polite protest against the

THE BASE-BALL SEASON.

Concerning Corsets.

There is a new corset made for horse-women out of soft leather which is already in demand. It is made by a firm and Crabbe and has been found to be the most comfortable and healthy one with the habit. That is an importation from India, where corsets of this sort are in use. Will the ladies wear it? The most expensive corsets kept in stock by the leading corset and waist makers cost $35, which is indeed about as high as they ever run, though they do sell a few at $50 and even more extravagantly. A popular corset with the younger young woman just now is only about a foot long and does not reach up over the bust at all, being merely a sort of cestus which lies around the hips and gives smoothness and the appearance of the waist, but has the effect of lengthening the waist and giving it a long slender look, and in short, assuming that English figure which is the ambition of every American girl. These short corsets are made of satin, and it is the fancy to have them of varying colors and with a dainty petticoat to match. Thus a girl who is going to put on a gray gown will first fasten about her waist a little cream-colored satin cestus, slip over her head a lemon silk petticoat trimmed with three pink ruffles, draw on a pair of lemon-colored silk stockings, and cover her feet with a pair of gray satin slippers, ruinted at the toes and fastened with a little silver buckle, and she is then and stands ready for her gown.—*New York World.*

The Clerk Was Unnecessary.

A very popular young lady, who has been visiting in Americus for several weeks, was the center of a little scare in the early train Monday morning. She had been to church and had not got up in time for the train, so one of her admiring gentlemen friends borrowed an alarm clock, which she placed in her room and set to alarm at 4 o'clock. Monday evening a member of young men called on her, and among them came the borrower of the alarm clock. All the others departed, and left the two enjoying themselves as only two young people can. The clock in the parlor burned brightly; all others in the house were either extinguished or burned very low. The clock ticked away in the silence. A year more, and the alarm-clock man held on. At last the parting words were exchanged, and the young man was on the eve of departing, when the said alarm clock broke loose in thundering tones. The young man gave his love one sad, forlorn look and jumped clear off the veranda and with the second leap landed in the street. She left on the early train.—*Americus (Ga.) Recorder.*

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Interesting Papers Read Before the National Convention at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 19.—The question of denominational schools occasioned a brisk debate in to-day's session of the National Education Convention. Bishop John J. Keane opened the discussion by reading a paper favoring the proposition. Cardinal Gibbons upon the question: "Should Government Aid Denominational or Denominational Schools?" Bishop Keane in forward read a paper of his on the same subject, taking the position that it is unfair to the tax-payers of all true government and should be discontinued. He was opposed to the system when attending school, a place of Mr. Albert Fink, resigned, he is not in favor of the system. Rev. Dr. Ryan, of Philadelphia, followed Dr. Keane in a paper

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The Press Cannot be Muzzled.

Minnesota has a new law prohibiting the publication of accounts of legal executions. An attorney-general out there has decided that the law is unconstitutional. What nonsense! If a legislature can say that the press can be prohibited from mentioning in detail a legalized event such as an execution, it can lay an embargo upon every species of news. The press cannot be muzzled in this way. —Lansing Journal.

Out of Business.

The sugar trust has stifled a small refinery at St. Joseph, Mo. The establishment has been closed, and the stockholders are to be paid $18,000 to refrain from refining. By this little arrangement nearly two hundred people are thrown out of employment. And of such is the kingdom of trusts.—Lansing Journal.

The Fat Fryers.

One year ago the republican leaders were frying the fat out of the manufacturers; now the manufacturers are frying the fat out of the laboring men, and they are doing it so effectively that there will scarcely a grease spot left.—Grayling Democrat.

An Exchange of Courtesies.

Mr. Studebaker of Indiana, a rich republican, made President Harrison a present of a carriage, and his nephew has just been given a postmastership down in Texas. Of course this is only a coincidence.—N. Y. World.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Boyne City.

JULY 29.—A refreshing shower Saturday the first time for several weeks; crops are sensibly improved.

The steamer Nellie of Muskegon, will make two trips a day between this place and Charlevoix, for the rest of the season.

Samuel Jackson is building a barn on his lot.

David H. Grosefen has bought the VanDebunde lot and will proceed to build a home shortly.

Mrs. Burdge has been confined to her bed for about three weeks, but is now slightly recovered.

Born on the 24th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. Irwin H. Grosefen, a daughter, weight 9 lbs.

The Sons of Veterans organized on Saturday night the 27th with 24 charter members.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the M. E. church for this circuit was held here last Saturday and Sunday. Services were conducted by Rev. Sherman, presiding elder, who delivered very able sermons on Sunday morning and evening.

Married, at the residence of A. E. Martin on July 23 Mr. George Freeman Lee and Miss Hattie Webster, by A. E. Martin justice of the peace.

Mrs. Mart Buck, of Charlotte, with daughter Lena, are the guests of the formers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Rendee.

H. C. Miley, a former editor of the Citizen, now of Findlay Ohio, made a business trip to this place last week. When he removed from Boyne he left a number of grief-stricken creditors, having forgotten to settle with them. Richard Moth- more the tobacconist being among the number, he asked him on Friday last to settle the cigar bill, still unpaid of two years ago. Miley got mad and tried to club Richard who went for him with fire in his eye and Miley run, uncle Dick's two hundred weight avoirdupois soon left him in the rear and Miley continued to run until out of town and overtaken by the stage he got into it and departed for Findlay, and none of his creditors so far as we can learn are rejoicing over his visit.

Miss Edith Cole, of South Arm, was the guest of Mrs. A. E. Martin last Tuesday.

Wm. White is making an extension to his dock.

J. C. Schaub loaded another vessel with bark last week.

Geo. Beardsley, wife and son, of Stanton, are rescorting at the U. S. Hotel.

Glen V. Mills is being visited by his uncle from Ann Arbor.

There is most always a vessel load lying with hard wood lumber at White's dock these days.

Inwood.

G. V. Nash started his shingle mill last week.

Geo. Campell's son, of Norwood, who was severely burned with fire-crackers on the Fourth, is making a good recovery, under the care of Dr. Caristen.

The agent of the Avery peas called on O. D. Hilton last week. He reports having 200 acres of peas in this country and 1,100 acres in Canada, and 1,480 acres of beans, all of which promises to be a good crop, and which will be on sale in pint and quart packages next spring.

Mr. McGough had five sheep killed by dogs last week. Mr. Cummings also lost some in the same manner. Take care of the dog. [We would advise sheep owners to shoot all strange dogs hanging around their fields.—Ed. JOURNAL.]

Montie Lewis, Harry Nichols, and Miss Flo Ainslie of Charlevoix, and Miss Leith of Madison, Wis., were guests of Carrie Hilton on Sunday.

Mr. Smallness is clearing up his land and stocking it with cattle.

Dr Carlsten and wife, with friends from Chicago, were guests of O. D. Hilton one day last week.

Atwood.

Haying is about over and harvesting has begun. Winter wheat promises to be a good crop this year.

Wm. Paukett and Albert Superman are at Eastport, working on the new Congregational church.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Yettaw's youngest child died last Sunday evening. The funeral was held to-day at 10 a. m.

E. W. Conklee, who has been at Elk Rapids rogueing peas for Kenny and son is now in this part of the country with his gang of boys.

Dennes Yettaw who has been working at Smithson's camp lost one of his horses last week Friday by breaking one of his legs.

Dan Flanagin's mill has shut down for a few days, but will start up again soon.

Bergen.

JULY 30.—Haying is nearly completed and is reported as being a good crop.

Mrs. Tupper and daughter of Flint, was the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Kane, last Thursday. Mrs. Kane returned with them as far as Bay and visited with her father and brother, returning Sunday.

Mrs. Newson spent several days with her husband last week.

The last day of Miss Adams' school was enjoyed by all present. The results of the term are creditable to the children as well as the teacher. All express a desire to have her return and teach the winter term.

Mrs. I. S. Webster and youngest son went to Alanson last Monday, to visit friends. Will be gone most of the week.

Barnard.

JULY 29.—Heavy rain last Friday and Saturday.

Farmers are busy haying and harvesting.

Mrs. Oldham is on the sick list.

Mrs. Coleman, of Ohio, and Mrs. J. Price of Charlevoix, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shapton, Monday.

George Anderson received the sad news last week of his brothers death in Minnesota. Mr. Anderson expects to start for Minnesota this week.

Some of the Barnard people attended the social in the town hall last Thursday evening and report a good time.

Eveline.

A big rain storm last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jarman and Miss Jennie Jarman Sundayed at Mrs. John Hayden's.

Joe Tuttle purchased a cow of D. Galbraith one day last week.

James Alexander moved into D. Galbraith's house at Ironton last Thursday.

Mr. Wm. Jarman went to Boyne City last Monday.

The Michigan State Fair.

The state fair to be held at Lansing, beginning September 9, will be one of the finest exhibitions ever given by the state agricultural society, if the combined efforts of the efficient officers and committees of that society, and the hustling citizens of the capital city can make it such, which at the present writing seems doubtly assured. A wholly unique and interesting feature will be the exhibition, by the state fish commissioner, of the entire process of propagating fish from the egg to the grown fish. The proper tanks are being arranged, the necessary connections with the city water works are being made, so this wonderful development of modern practical science will be open to inspection of the visitors of the state fair. It is the policy of the fish commissioner to induce the propagation of fish by the people. They will send the necessary small fry to any citizen of the state who will undertake to raise his own fish. Doubtless many people who witness this process at the state fair may have sufficient interest awakened to procure the small fry and raise their own fish for their own table, fresh and toothsome at any meal, and save themselves the weary tramps along the waters of the state where festive mosquito dwth abound, and not unfrequently vain effort to get a bite.

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AND EXHIBITIONS OF THE ANCIENT AND MODERN WORLD.

An Interesting and Instructive Chapter of History—The Great Fairs of All Nations and All Times—How They Have Led Up to the Immense Modern Exposition—The Part They Have Played in Civilizing the World.

Fairs are very old in history. Far back in the ages fairs were held in Asia. The first mention of them is made hold for centuries, were religious or semi-religious. They draw pilgrims together in vast crowds to some city or shrine, primarily to worship. The ancient Jews thus assembled annually at Jerusalem to celebrate the Feast of the Passover. The great Mohammedan fairs at Mecca, the Russian fair at Nizhni-Novgorod, and the still more venerable fair of India, at Hardwar, on the Upper Ganges, were of a religious order. Of course the pilgrims had to be fed and cared for, and merchants soon perceived that these vast concourses furnished them with exceptionably great markets. Therefore the early historic fairs gradually changed from religious festivals solely to

VAST ANNUAL MARKET FAIRS

at which the dealers in all sorts of merchandise assembled to sell their wares. Some goods of all sorts and from all regions came together and were compared, and competition fixed prices. The artisans gathered and compared and sold their wares, and showed their newest inventions. Animals were gathered and sold, and the fairs tended to improve breeds and breeding. The government that protected the pilgrims also protected the traders, and made the fairs, in those ages of violence, the safest markets in the world. Over 1,300 years ago, Alfred the Great established the fair in England. In 900 they were established in Flanders. France still holds her ancient fairs at Beaucaire. Spain has her fairs at Isidro del Campo, with the grand religious pilgrimage and festival of San Isidro. Hungary holds hers at Pesth. German fairs date from the 12th century. The principal ones are held at Leipsic, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Nuremberg, on-the-Oder, and Brunswick. The great fair of Italy is that of St. Mary Magdalen, in Sinigalia. Gradually all these fairs have changed from being first religious, then market fairs, to the modern agricultural fair, cattle fair, or horse and sheep fair, or machinery fair, and finally to the most modern fair of all,

THE GREAT EXPOSITION FAIR,

which combines all the rest, and constitutes a new world, at which everything that exhibits the progress of modern life is shown, and where states and nations compete with each other in invention, in taste, in grandeur and most beautiful works of art, in manufactures, in improved animals, in agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, in short in all that makes and elevates modern civilization above the dark ages of the past. This great modern fair requires an immense display of money. It must have large and attractive grounds, vast and costly buildings, a purse from which, as in the case of the approaching great Detroit Exposition, $100,000 can be offered as a prize. It must have such a success assured in advance that railroad and steamer companies will be eager to offer low rates for both goods and passengers, and to organize large excursions to attend it from many states. It must attract attention and large public interest all over the continent. Rates, territories, provinces, and transcontinental lines of railroad, must collect for it special exhibits over vast areas of country. It must attract people by rare, costly and large art galleries, and attractive musical concerts, shows, sports and spectacles. Its expenditures must be enormous. In short it must be

GIGANTIC ALL OVER.

World's fairs, for the competition of nations, are a modern outgrowth. The first was held in London, followed, in a few years, by the second, in New York, in 1853. The New York World's fair was formally opened by President Pierce and his cabinet. President Pierce was, at that time, a fine-looking man. His address was brief; his manner urgid. Immediately after the ceremony he visited an immense saloon across the way, where he and other dignitaries took hearty leave of each other. This show how customs have changed since that day. The tall, martial figure of General Scott, his arm in sleeves, with one of his arms in a sling, owing to a recent fall from his carriage, attracted the greatest attention and enthusiasm, as he appeared upon the stage.

THE CENTENNIAL OF 1876,

opened by President Hayes at Lafitte, in Philadelphia, was the next American World's fair. England, France and Austria had held world's fairs previously. In 1855 in France, under Napoleon III, was the most brilliantly successful. The American centenial was of prodigious benefit to the arts and manufactures of the United States. Its revolutionized—it may fairly be said to have created—our present artistic manufacture of furniture, wall paper, silver ware, dinner and gem cutting, cloth making, embroidery in wool, and ceramics; and, strange to say, it for the first time taught the American people how to manufacture good flour and the American people how to make first class bread and coffee. Our roller process-flour, Vienna yeast and Vienna bread, and Vienna coffee came to us from Austria. American architects learned something even from semi-barbarous Japan, and much more from Europe. Until then we were as ill-dressed people. The English and French textile fabrics gave to us as a people, and to our manufacturers, new ideas. The exhibition was a vast school in elegant taste; a vater school in the beauty and value of high art. It has been worth hundreds of millions upon hundreds of millions of dollars to this country.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT

of American fairs is the Chicago exposition. Among the most famous of the past fairs have been the great Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, the Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Atlanta, Louisville and Buffalo expositions, with large and costly buildings and other ordinary attractions. The Detroit International Exposition, of the United States and Canada, this year, September 17th-27th, will excel all these in the immensity of the number of its buildings, the beauty of its location and grounds, its $100,000 premiums, and its varied and costly special attractions. Its magnificent art gallery is to contain the best play of machinery and inventions; its vast show of cattle and horses, sheep and swine, its big dog, cat, poultry, bird, and pet animals show; its series of grand concerts and international band tournaments and continual series of races, games, processions, displays, and other extraordinary attractions will be upon a scale unequalled in the history of great expositions. It is from such expositions as this that farmers, manufacturers, merchants, artists, inventors, and all the industries of the country gain fresh impulses and larger knowledge to achieve future triumphs, and advance the nation on the path of improvement and prosperity.

PRECIOUS STONES.

Some of the Superstitions Which Attach to Them—Good and Bad Attributes.

Agate quenches thirst, and if held in the mouth allays fever. It is supposed, at least in fable, to render the wearer invisible, and to turn the sword of foes against themselves. It is the emblem of health and long life, and is dedicated to June. In the zodiac it stands for Scorpio.

Amber is a cure for sore throat and all glandular swellings. It is said to be a concretion of birds' tears. The birds which wept amber were the sisters of Meleager, called Meleagrides, who never ceased weeping for their brother's death.

Amethyst banishes the desire for drink and promotes celibacy. The Greeks thought it counteracted the effects of wine. The amethyst is an emblem of humility and sobriety. It is dedicated to February and Venus. In the zodiac it represents Sagittarius, in metallurgy copper, in Christian art it is given to St. Matthias, and in the Roman Catholic church it is set in the pastoral ring of bishops, whence it is called the prelate's gem.

Cat's eye is considered by the Chinese as a charm against witchcraft, and to be the abode of some genii.

Coral is a talisman against enchantments, thunder, witchcraft, and other perils of flood and field. It was consecrated to Jupiter and Phœbus. Red coral worn about the person is considered a cure for indigestion.

Crystal induces visions, promotes sleep and insures, good dreams. It is dedicated to the moon and in metallurgy stands for silver.

Diamond produces somnambulism and promotes spiritual ecstasy. The diamond is an emblem of innocence and is dedicated to April and the sun. In the zodiac it stands for Virgo, in metallurgy for gold, in Christian art invulnerable faith.

Emerald promotes friendship and constancy of mind. If a serpent fixes its eyes on an emerald it becomes blind. It is an emblem of success in love and is dedicated to May; in the zodiac it stands for Cancer, in metallurgy for iron, and in Christian art it is given to St. John. It is dedicated to Mars.

Garnet preserves health and joy. It is an emblem of constancy and is dedicated to January. This was the carbuncle of the ancients.

Jacinth is also dedicated to January.

Lodestone produces somnambulism, is dedicated to Mercury and in metallurgy represents quicksilver.

Moonstone has the virtue for making trees fruitful and of curing epilepsy. It contains in it an image of the moon, representing its increase and decrease every month.

Onyx contains in it an imprisoned devil, which wakes at sunset and causes terror to the wearer, disturbing sleep with ugly dreams. Cupid, with the sharp point of his arrows, cut the nails of Venus during sleep, and the paring, falling into the Indian sea, sank to the bottom and turned into onyxes. In the zodiac it stand for Aquarius, and conjugal love; in Christian art it symbolizes chastity.

Opal is fatal to love and sows discord between the giver and receiver. Given as an engagement token it is sure to bring ill luck. The opal is an emblem of hope, and is dedicated to October.

Ruby: The Burmese believe that the ruby ripens like fruit. They say that a ruby in its crude state is colorless, and, as it matures, changes first to yellow, then to green, then to blue, and lastly to a brilliant red, its highest state of perfection and ripeness. In the zodiac it stands for Aries. Some give it to December and make it the emblem of brilliant success.

Sapphire produces somnambulism and impels the wearer to all good deeds. In the zodiac it signifies Leo, and in Christian art is dedicated to St. Andrew, emblematic of his heavenly, calm and good hope. Some Clare Prose, gem to April.

Topaz is favorable to hemorrhages, imparts strength and promotes digestion. It is an emblem of fidelity and is dedicated to November. In the zodiac it stands for Taurus, and in Christian art it is given to St. James the Less.

Turquois, given by loving hands, carries with it happiness and good fortune. Its color always pales when the well being of the giver is in peril. It is an emblem of prosperity and is dedicated to December. In the zodiac it stands for Saturn, and in metallurgy for lead.

A bouquet, composed of diamonds, loadstones and sapphires combined, renders a person almost invulnerable and wholly irresistible.

All precious stones are purified by honey.—T. F. Scott in Detroit Free Press.

Put in the Bowl.

At a recent "fashionable event"—an evening party in high circles—a lady lost a valuable earring of great value which could nowhere be found. Thereupon a gentleman who had just returned from the east professed his capability to discover the missing gem by means of an Indian charm. Accordingly he asked all the company to be seated, and after leaving the room he reappeared with a colored glass bowl containing a liquid. He then announced that he should ask all those present to dip their fingers into the vessel, and declared that should any one have secreted the jewel for a joke the jester's hand would be tinged a rich blood red. After the ordeal was gone through every one's hand was found to be red or white, but the earring was found at the bottom of the bowl.—London Telegraph.

The Usual Way.

If you drop your collar button there is one sure method of finding it. After you have hauled the bureau across the room to look under it, then replace the heavy furniture and put on a heavy pair of shoes, start to walk across the room, and before you have taken three steps you will step on the collar button and smash it all to pieces.—Dansville Breeze.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Come and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

FIGHT! FIGHT! FIGHT!!!

ROSENTHAL

Has Started the Fight. Prices Must Go. We Will Sell, We Must Sell, and You Will Buy at these Prices.

Good Dress Print,	5½ cents, worth 7 cents
Good Cotton,	5½ cents, worth 8 cents
Good Bleached Cotton,	8 cents, worth 10 cents
Lawns,	4 cents, worth 7 cents
Challies,	6 cents, worth 10 cents

Parasols, One-Fourth Off!

Satteens,	12 cents, worth 18 cents
Double Width Dress Goods,	12½ cents, worth 20 cents
Fine Double Width Striped Dress Goods, all colors	37½ cents, worth 50 cents
Good Bed Spread,	90 cents, worth $1.25

Fans, 1-4th off!

Ladies' Street Jackets 1-4th off!

CLOTHING:

Good Child's Suit,	$1.50, worth $2.50
A Good Boy's Suit,	$4.00, worth $7.00
Good Working Suit,	$4.00, worth $7.00
All Wool Suit,	$7.00, worth $12.00

Everything in the store at Great Reduction. Good for Three Days Only.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 8th, 9th, and 10th,

AT ALICK ROSENTHAL'S

Lewis Grand Opera House Block, Charlevoix.

M. J. STOCKMAN

DEALER IN

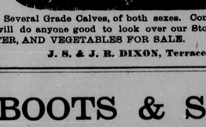
Hardware Iron, and Nails,

Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated

Household Jewel Cooking Stove,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they draw every time. Besides their draw trade.

M. J. STOCKMAN.



Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞ MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrance Farm, Charlevoix.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

E. S. Noble, of Elk Rapids, was in town Friday.

"A Huge Joke" at Bartholomew's opera hall tonight.

Ed. Earle is no longer at Frank Wood's barber shop.

F. A. Smith has bought the Stockbridge yacht, May 8.

☞ All kinds of nice candy fresh and pure, at F. E. Wood & Co.'s

Note the change in the advertisement of Nick Rosenthal this week.

A. J. Emrey expects to go to Manistee this week, to visit his son there.

Correspondence delayed from last week may be found on our eighth page.

James Martin, nightwatch, is suffering very much with erysipelas in the face.

☞ Smoke "The Opera" cigar, manufactured by Kirby & Guard, Charlevoix.

The Register of the Michigan State Normal School for 1888-9 has been received.

Frank Cole has sold his house and lot to Mr. Richards, recently from Traverse City.

C. A. Shepard, of Manton, arrived Monday for a few days visit with relatives here.

A. E. Troester has resigned his position with Lobdell & Co., and will return to Detroit.

Lumber rates on lake Michigan are the lowest known in the history of lake navigation.

The steamer Owego has made 12 round trips between Detroit and Chicago this season.

Chas. Hess, of Hillsdale, Ills, arrived on the 25th for a visit with his uncle, Mr. John Bell.

S. Alexander is finishing his house which he commenced on Antrim street some time ago.

☞ Your best girl will be delighted with a box of F. E. Wood & Co.'s pure fresh confectionery.

Mrs. C. J. Strang is at Bay View this week, attending the exercises of the temperance department.

Geo. Downer arrived Monday on the Petoskey, and is with his parents at the Pinine City House.

C. W. Dunham, of East Jordan, expects to remove to Fredonia, Kansas, in September, to engage in business.

D. S. Way went to Monroe creek last Friday to take views of a camp of resorters there from Grand Rapids.

The five o'clock edition of The Evening News now contains Charlevoix on the Friant the following morning.

John McCabe's wife returned home with him from Beaver Island last week, bringing a bran-new 12 pound baby girl.

Alba Heywood is booked for one night at Lewis grand opera house, Monday August 12th. He will fill the stage.

Cadillac and Traverse City are all torn up over the news of death in Chicago of Anna Doran of Traverse City. Cadillac parties are supposed to have caused the girl's death.

F. J. Meech started on Wednesday for New York on business connected with our railroad. He will return by way of Vermont, and Mrs. Meech expects to return with him.

Miss Winnie Bartholomew and Philo Brown gave a lawn party to their young friends last night. About forty guests were present, and the evening was very enjoyable.

The ladies aid society of the M. E. church will give a supper in the yard of the parsonage Wednesday evening, Aug. 7th. Supper (pork and beans) 15cts.; ice cream 10 cts.; cake 5 cts.

The steamer Nellie of Muskegon, Capt. J. W. Bradley, arrived last Thursday, and is now running between Charlevoix and Boyne City, and makes special excursions when desired.

☞ Four cans of apples, 30 c.; 4 lbs jelly, 25 c.; 3 lbs evaporated apples, 25 c.; 7 cans corn, 25 c.; 4 lbs washing powder, 25 c.; 6 lbs good baking powder, $1.00; corned beef 6 c. per lb.

BERT MASON.

One boy in Grand Rapids made $12 last week shooting English sparrows, and the county treasurer received 2,227 sparrow heads during the week, for which he paid out $62.81 bounty.

The purchasing committee of the township library are about to order some new books, and anyone wanting any particular book is requested to leave the same with F. G. Hines at his drug store.

Bluff old Capt. Hendrys at Decatur, wasn't satisfied with raising his own family, but gathered in 10 boys who had no parents, gave them good education and started them fairly in life. The world needs more such men.

The Luther Lance is now moving heaven and earth in an effort to persuade the Grand Rapids & Northern railroad to go to Frankfort via Luther. Bro. Robinson, that road must come to Charlevoix via Clare and Kalkaska.

Benj. Weaver was called to Syracuse, N. Y., Sunday, by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his child. Mrs. Weaver and child were there visiting relatives and friends.

Lafer, Mr. Weaver was delayed on his journey to Syracuse, and his baby boy died before he arrived there.

We are glad to see the council take action on our suggestion as to buying and framing a number of Geo. W. Miller's new views of Charlevoix. The placing of a few of these views, well framed, will be as good an investment for Charlevoix as was ever made.

The Charlevoix JOURNAL completed its 4th year with the issue of July 18. The paper is well edited, and has a great many friends, and is one of the best papers in northern Michigan. If it was not unscriptural we should almost envy its patronage.—Clifton.

I. J. Bradner, of Lake Linden, was a caller at the JOURNAL office Friday morning. In 1851 and '52 Mr. Bradner was engaged in fishing with his father at this place, when it was almost impossible to get a fish-boat up Pine river, and was much surprised to see a tug and find a busy, bustling city here now.

The yacht Ingersoll, of Marinette, Wis., having on board Capt. Geo. H. Westman and P. A. Badour of Marinette; C. E. Bradner, of Powers; I. J. Bradner, of Lake Linden; Frank Bartlett, of Eau Claire; and I. G. Babcock, of Stephenson, arrived on the 28th for a short stay. Messrs. Bradner, Badour, Bartlett, and Babcock were callers at the JOURNAL office during their stay.

"How to Feed a Railway" is the subject of an article in Scribner's Magazine for August, under which Benjamin Norton, vice president of the Long Island railway, describes the purchasing and supply department of a large railway system—a most important element in its economic management, and important in its supply department.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad Company have decided to put in a mile of side track on the south side of Lansing, for fair grounds, at Lansing, enabling exhibitors to reach the fair grounds direct with their stock and goods. This outlay of several thousand dollars will do much to make the coming State fair a success. It shows a spirit of enterprise and accomodation that will be fully appreciated.

The original "Pigs in Clover" may look out a patent nine years ago, but he did not know how to advertise. Some six months or more ago, a patent was applied for a patent for "Pigs in Clover," and his game talked about and advertised, and actually made $10,000 before the real inventor secured an injunction. The original inventor can afford to pay that much for the lesson he acquired—how to do business successfully.

Robert Grant, who is an expert accountant, and as a writer of fiction, has written an enthusiastic paper on "Tarpon Fishing in Florida," which is published in Scribner's Magazine for August. In which he graphically and modestly made by him to St. James City, Fla. He had the good fortune to hook a tarpon weighing 132 pounds, though old fishermen had been for three weeks, waiting for a bite. His description of a three hours' fight with his tarpon is very graphic. The illustrations are based on photographs made at the fishing grounds.

A lady who recently made her first visit to Charlevoix writes to her home paper the notes of her trip, from which we take the following: "The air is fresh and exhilerating, and as we dash along over the foaming waves I am half intoxicated with the beauty of the scene. Charlevoix appears in the distance like a beautiful vision. Tasteful dwellings peep from among the green trees, velvety lawns slope down to the waters edge. * * * And now I am sitting upon the shore of lake Michigan. I have wandered along the pebbly beach until I am tired, and now, upon a large boulder, I rest myself, and gaze far out over the broad expanse of water with feelings I cannot describe. I can only say that God has made a very beautiful world and I thank Him for permitting me to see this day. Perhaps I should weary of it, but this ceaseless splash, splash, comes to me now, the most delicious music I have ever heard. I am quite certain that if I should live to be numbered among the aged ones of the land, there will always remain in my heart a fresh, sweet harmony of this happy day."

Everyone who sees the electric light in constant use, will know nothing of this mysterious sources of illumination, should be interested in President Henry Morton's article in Scribner's Magazine for August on "Electricity in Lighting"—the third in the series which was begun in the June issue. Professor Morton takes the reader with him into the great factories where the dynamos and glow-lamps are actually made, and entertainingly explains the processes. Many of the illustrations are from photographs taken at the factories while the men and women were at work.

The Pine Lake Mills ceased operations last week and are closed permanently unless they should soon find a purchaser for the property as it stands. If not sold, it will be torn down and moved away. We understand that the small mill can be bought for less than half what it would cost to build at present prices, and that there are logs enough within reach to keep it in operation for several years. If this is true, some man with a few thousands in money and pluck may make a handsome profit by buying the mill and adjacent store and running them in connection with a logging camp.

The removal of the Pine Lake Lumber Co. will take out of our money circulation a thousand of dollars which have been paid annually for logs and labor.

The Petoskey Record has the following concerning the Sunday afternoon song service at Lewis opera house. "The song service of the McGibeny family on Sunday 14th, inst, at Charlevoix was a great success and awakened a general interest in church music. People of different churches who were very dubious whether it was good "Sunday work" to use a brass band, string band, and concert company on Sunday, were relieved of all doubt on the subject. In addition to the solemn strains of the instrumental numbers, and the songs of the "family" the magnificent volume of the congregational numbers, when the united churches sang with a will guided by the energetic baton of Mr. J. B. McGibeny and sustained by the full band and orchestra, not only inspired every heart, but opened the eyes of all doubters to the possibilities that lie in the cultivation of this field. During the summer these Sunday afternoon song services will continue under the direction of Mr. McGibeny.

All About a Joke.

"A Huge Joke" is without exception the most unique, original, enjoyable, and laughable performance now before the public. From the rise of the curtain to the close of the play, the house is in an uproar; the audience, when not laughing or applauding, sit in mute astonishment at the wonderful amount of versatility displayed by John Thompson. The original songs and duetts, also the latest and most popular songs of the day are rendered in the most artistic manner. The songs and dances by the great comedian John Thompson, are absolutely new and original. The solos on the musical instruments, with their comical accompaniments, defy description. All kinds of instruments are produced—violins, big and little fiddles, cornet, reed, banjo, chime bells, piano, Chinese fiddle, harmonica. A solo is even played on the horns of a cow. The funny jokes, comic characters, and ludicrous situations make the whole the most delicious stew of mirth, music, and melody that one could wish for.—Times, Troy, N. Y.

At Barthol..mew's opera hall, Aug. 1 and 2. Tickets at Cochran's drug store. 1

Mr. Bell Rises to Explain.

EDITOR JOURNAL: I desire to state through your columns that the charge made against me publicly at the song service in Lewis hall last Sunday afternoon to the effect that I raised a "row" at the door over the terms of admission was a gratuious falsehood the speaker was certainly misinformed. Nor did I make any remark on the street concerning the proceedings at the door, only what I am fully prepared to sustain.

W. BELL.

No Song Service Sunday.

Mr. McGibeny announces that on account of members of his family being out of town next Sunday there will be no song service at the opera house next Sunday afternoon.

500 Boys and Girls Wanted

To buy fresh confectionery of F. E. Wood & Co. Try some of the good old-fashioned pure molasses candy.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists. 1

Farewell to Mr. Downs.

At the Congregational church Sunday evening, Rev. A. O. Downs held his farewell services. In lieu of a sermon, Mr. Smithson was called on for a talk, in which he discussed the relations and duties of the church and pastor; Rev. W. G. Clark referred to the harmonious and enthusiastic work of Mr. Downs with the other ministers in Charlevoix during his two years residence here; and Rev. Mr. Aldrich mentioned some of the possible future results of Mr. Downs' labors here. Mr. Downs referred to some of the pleasant events of his residence here, and the many ties of friendship which must to some extent be broken by his departure to another state. He expected to take a short vacation from regular work, and visit relatives in Colorado; but afterwards would engage permanently, if health would permit, in some western city.

Mr. Downs and family start today for the Petoskey, leaving many friends to wish them a safe and pleasant journey and a speedy return to health.

By his removal the church is left without a pastor.

A Narrow Escape.

On Monday of last week W. S. Stripp, of Evelina, came as near crossing to the golden shore as a man could and not. While staying by a barn a heavy horse hay-fork attached to the beams of the barn over the hay-mow, fell about 24 feet, the sharp point striking him on top of the head, knocking him down. He was carried to the house and supposed to be dying, but in half an hour consciousness returned, and in a few hours he was again in the field apparently as well as ever. His scalp was considerably bruised, but so far as can be discovered no bones were broken. The hay-fork was broken so as to render it useless. It seems a miracle that the sharp point did not shatter the skull and scalp his brains. Mr. Stripp himself is unable to explain or give any theory as to how he could possibly escape.

A Fine Collection of Flowers.

We are acquainted with a Petoskey lady who went to Charlevoix one day last week, and while waiting for the return boat, found nothing better to do than sit on a sand dune by the shore and listen to the story that the waves were telling. She did not know that right there—close by—in easy reach—was the finest collection of begonias in America, embracing 150 varieties. That by turning a couple of corners she could see 40 varieties of the canna, 50 of phlox, 70 of peonies, and 50 of the *fleur de lis*. We are glad she didn't know because if she had she would have missed the boat.—Petoskey Record.

The Road Will be Built.

A letter from C. S. Gulle states that Lansing has now become interested in the building of the D. C. & E. railroad and will do what it can to bring about that desirable result. The D. C. & E. has not fallen through itself yet, and although there has not been very much said about it lately, the prospects of its being built are as good as they have been at any time.—Bellaire Breeze.

Founding Words.

The first vessel of schooner rig is said to have been built in Gloucester about the year 1713. When she went off the stocks into the water a bystander cried out: "Oh, how she scooms!" The builder instantly replied: "A scooner let her be!" and from that time vessels thus rigged have gone by that name. The word scoon is popularly used in some parts of New England to denote the act of making stones skip along the surface of the water. The Scottish scon means the same thing. The word appears to have been originally written scooner. —Lincoln County News.

Quite Indifferent, You See.

Father—Robert, is it not about time that little boy was asleep?

Robert (aged 6, carelessly glancing at his watch)—Really, father, I must be excused from venturing an opinion. It is a subject in which I have little interest, but ask your little boys, you know.—Binghamton Republican.

Every day that the sun rises upon the American people it sees an addition of $2,000,000 to the accumulation of wealth in the United States, which is equal to more than the daily accumulation of all mankind outside the World.

Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustacian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. Nothing can be more simple and effective. A treatise on the disease and a dollar bottle of the remedy will be sent to any address free of charge, by the proprietors, Messrs. Copeland & Weddle, 1036 West Bloomfield St., Detroit, Mich. Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Catarrhal Deafness, are the most loathsome of all human maladies, and the most difficult to cure. The new treatment is sent on receipt of two cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. next1

The Schr. Mockingbird Ashore.

On Monday it was reported here that the schr. Mockingbird was driven ashore near Middle Village. On Saturday she loaded with bark at Cross Village for Downer, and sailed Saturday night. The squall of that night struck her and drove her ashore. She is now going to pieces, and the captain and crew are saying what they can of the forgiving. She was owned by M. E. Swartz of Chicago.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER,
Ginger Ale, Milk Shake, Etc.
A Fresh Supply of Confectionery Every Week.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,
DRUGS AND STATIONERY
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGARS
Fine Fishing Tackle a Specialty.
A Complete Line of Studio and Artist's Materials.

THEY MUST BE SOLD.

OUR STRAW HATS

For - Ladies, - Misses, - and - Children.

ALSO A NICE LINE OF TRIMMED GOODS

We Close them out at ONE-HALF PRICE.

Look at our Parasols:

Too, in the meantime that we have marked to 98 CENTS.
Any of them worth double the amount.

Don't miss looking at our Tennis Flannels. They make lovely cloaks for children as well as suitings for Misses.

CHALLIES AT 8 CENTS, WOOL FILLED AT

A REMARKABLE CRIME.

THE MURDER OF DR. P. H. CRONIN, OF CHICAGO.

A Deep-Laid Plot—The Network Weaved—The Physician Lured to His Doom—How the Body Was Found and Identified—The Men Engaged in the Conspiracy.

DR. CRONIN'S murder in Chicago on the night of May 4 has created a sensation unparalleled in the annals of crime. Although months have elapsed since the horrible deed was enacted, it still occupies the attention of the public and justly deserves consideration and reconsideration in both editions of the Alliance. That it will continue to be so for many months to come seems, from present appearances, certain. Although there can be no doubt that it will have a baneful influence on the Irish cause for a still longer period.

DR. P. H. CRONIN.

CHAPTER I.

A DEEP-LAID PLOT.

It was a remarkable crime both in its conception and in its execution. The conception showed a mind of diabolical cunning and power. Every detail was carefully planned and executed with remorseless precision. Still more remarkable was the fact that a well-organized machinery set in motion to cover up the crime, and to blacken the character of the murdered man.

That it was the work of a conspiracy directed by men of brains and by ample financial resources at their back has been made perfectly plain by the evidence now before the public. It proved, following among the membership of the conspiracy, the existence of what has been for a portion of the century past a well recognized and unscrupulous adjuncts on the Chicago police force.

The plot has as yet been scarcely half laid bare. Enough has been made public, however, to show clustering of persons interested, some actively, some passively, but all in some degree, in concealing vitally closed under the guise of patriotism, more than passion and fear—men who, in one particular, than can be found in any recorded conspiracy.

The one thing lacking to make it entire the without consequence, in spite of very desperate efforts on the part of the murderers' friends the "woman in the case" is supplied. The crime was purely political.

Dr. Cronin's motive of this most atrocious, nary murder and what is the proper history of the conspiracy which led up to it?

The answers to these questions can only be given under oath at the trial of the murderers. Meanwhile, the public must be satisfied with a mass of conflicting partisan opinion. But the facts of the murder and the crimes which immediately preceded and follow it throw a flood of light upon the subject.

CHAPTER II.

WEAVING THE NETWORK OF MURDER.

Dr. Cronin was an unusual man, having no relatives in Chicago. He was a native Canadian family, passed Cronin, in a cottage in the Windsor Theater building, on North Clark street. There he had his office and resided with his housekeeper.

In the large three-story brick building, corner of South Clark and Washington streets, he had another office on the first floor, and occupied the two small rooms, Nos. 50 and 52. These he used as a sort of club room, where he used evenings as a sort of club room, or loafing place for his friends.

The window of room 52 looked out on the alley way looked out on a narrow alley running from Clark to La Salle street. At the other end of this alley was a house fronting on Clark street, the window of which was so situated that from it could be seen the back door of the house of Dr. Cronin's rooms and of the back door of Dr. J. S. Spaulding, located in the rear of this house, No. 117 Clark street, the window of which was on the second floor. The back windows of both houses were seldom drawn down. This was Feb. 19.

Simonds is described by Thockmorton, the housekeeper, as a man about 2 feet 7 inches in height, stocky built, with dark brown hair, brown mustache, a nose that was almost Roman, dark gray eyes, pleasant address and a slightly English accent.

Two days later Simonds bought some furniture of Israel Sol. and entered it and took the rooms at No. 117 Clark street. He told Hatchett, the landlord, he wanted the furniture for his housekeeper for temporary use only. He paid other visits to Israel and hired a sagebrush and a leather strap.

Simonds' room was found to be vacant March 21, and the occupants of the house could give no information concerning him. After the discovery of the murder, Israel, the Swedish carpenter, hired Marlowe was found who had been hired to take the furniture out of the house, and street to the Carlson cottage in Lake View where the murder was committed.

Dr. Cronin, on the night of May 4, left his friend, Frank Williams, and having an alleged brother, rented the Carlson cottage in Lake View. The furniture from No. 117 Clark street was moved in, but the cottage was never occupied as an "invalid's home." It was a house by the Williams Brothers, and Dr. Cronin saw Frank Williams in the morning, conversation with P. O'Sullivan, the janitor of the flats, a few minutes before, more than once.

P. O'SULLIVAN.

P. O'Sullivan, the janitor, who employed only five or six men, was brought to Dr. Cronin, Dr. Cronin's friend, Judge Mary Jay Jenkins of the Cross Sidney and made a contract with him for $35 a year to attend any of the flats on Clark street. The proprietor of the flats of Sullivan's card was to be the token by which the janitor summoning the Doctor was all right.

CHAPTER III.

THE DOCTOR LURED TO HIS DOOM.

Dr. Cronin was engaged with a patient in his office at his residence on Saturday, May 4. A little after 7 p. m. he left his office, and was drawn by a white horse down on a covered buggy rang the bell violently. Mrs. Conklin opened the door and asked for him. Dr. Cronin took and said he was going to his friend, nervous manner, took paper and left the house.

He was a strongly built man, over five feet eight inches, with a sallow face, flushed with a ruddy tint, a dark mustache, and a pair of small, furtive eyes. He fumbled nervously at his hat brim and waiting for the Doctor, and spoke to Mrs. Conklin.

Mrs. Conklin summoned Dr. Cronin and saw and heard what took place between him and the man. Mrs. Conklin that one of Dr. Cronin's friends was dying, and he wanted him to come at once. Dr. Cronin said he was a friend of Dr. Cronin's, and he would go with him. He went out and called to his friend, Dr. Cronin, and said he was going to his friend, nervous manner, took paper and left the house.

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THE CARLSON COTTAGE—SCENE OF THE MURDER.

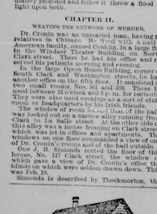
CHAPTER IV.

THE BODY FOUND IN A CATCH-BASIN.

Late on Wednesday afternoon, May 22, a decomposed body, hacked and mangled about the head, and tightly tied about the neck with a rope, was found in the public sewer in the rear of the residence of Francis avenue and North Fifty-ninth street, in Lake View, in a catch-basin, about a mile north of where the bloody trunk

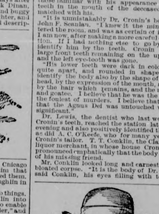
DAN COUGHLIN.

WHERE THE BODY WAS FOUND.



BRIDGEN BOOKER IN WHICH CRONIN LAST SAT.

THE WOUND IN THE HEAD.



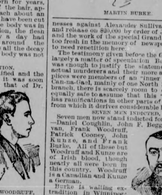
THE WOUND IN THE WRISTS.

CHAPTER V.

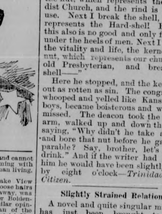
CHICAGO'S QUEER DETECTIVE WORK.

The most sensational feature of the case was the arrest of the Chicago police. Two days after the mysterious disappearance, Patrick Coughlin, the livery-stable keeper, whose horse and buggy were used to drive Cronin to the slaughter, and who recognized him from the published description

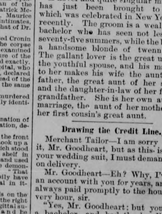
JOHN F. BEACH, SENIOR STEAMFITTER, CAMP 20.



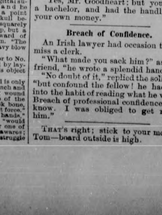
PATRICK COUGHLIN.



JOHN BENDER.



A LETTER FROM BUNNY.



BOTS WITH THEIR MINIATURE YACHTS.

SCENES AT BAR HARBOR

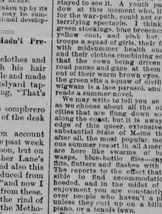
A RESORT TOPOGRAPHICALLY AND ATMOSPHERICALLY PERFECT.

The Secret of Its Unrivalled Popularity and Prosperity—Yachting, Canoeing and Flirting—A Star-Lit Night Is Like a Mammoth Theatrical Picture.

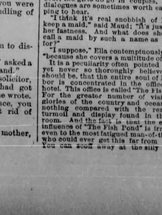
THIS is a far reach the seals and rattle of the wheels, as I look about at the dark-green mountains, and then breathe the salt tang of the sea. I am satisfied I begin to understand why Bar Harbor's unique prosperity. The resort is topographically and atmospherically perfect. As a tair bloom on nature's virginal breast, it is without flaw. Without the gladsome revelers who are at this instant at their ease themselves on all sides, the place would still be immense in its advantages. Without the hotels, the lodging-houses, and the cottages, the moonlit nights, the exhilarating air at all hours make of this half-shaped village a gem of appreciation agitated him, and he unthought himself that he was nowhere else but here through eternity. But our Indian, as I have said, is perfect. Its excess, reckoned too rigidly upon his birthright, is to-day the joy of everybody. He found in this gorgeous landscape. The

MARTIN BURKE.

"A SQUAW OF CIVILIZATION."



A PAIR OF BAR HARBOR GIRLS.



"HOW HEAVY SEE DOES DRAG BACK."

LOOK AT YOUR WATCH.

And See How the Hours Are Marked by Roman Numerals.

"Mark down the figures on the face of a watch," said a Summit street jeweler to a reporter of the Toledo *Blade*, "and I will put a dollar on the reporter's pencil paper.

"No, I mean Roman numerals."

Then the reporter recorded:

I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII.

"You are wrong," said the jeweler. "I guess not," said the reporter.

"Try again," said the jeweler.

"Perhaps I don't know how to count in Roman figures," said the reporter.

"You know that well enough, but watchmakers use different ones. Look at your watch."

"Haven't got one."

"Well, look at mine. See the figures that stands for 4 o'clock."

The reporter looked, and was surprised. It was IIII and not IV.

"Are all the clocks and watches that way," he asked.

"Every one which has Roman figures on its dial.

"Why?"

"Well, I'll tell you the story. It is nothing but a tradition among watchmakers, but the custom has always been observed. You may ask upon what place would still be immense in its advantages. Without the hotels, the lodging-houses, and the cottages, the moonlit nights, the exhilarating air at all hours make of this half-shaped village a gem of appreciation agitated him, and he unthought himself that he was nowhere else but here through eternity. But our Indian, as I have said, is perfect. Its excess, reckoned too rigidly upon his birthright, is to-day the joy of everybody. He found in this gorgeous landscape. The

IN GOLDEN PASTURES.

MILLIONS ON MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF FINE STOCK.

The Grandest Stock Display Ever Seen in the West—Magnificent Exhibition Preparing for Farmers and Stock Breeders.

The northwest has become within a few years past one of the most noted, if not the most noted, stock breeding sections of the Union, particularly for breeding farm stock—breeds of horses especially for farm work and teaming; breeds of cattle especially for butter, other breeds especially for beef, and others for working ox; breeds of sheep for wool and other breeds for mutton; and breeds of hogs for the production of the best and most profitable pork. The old time farmers would have laughed at the notion of breeding a special class of horses for farm work, or a special class of cows for butter. Times were when the only idea of improved horses was trotters or racers for the track or road. Any mongrel was good enough for farm work. And the best cattle were "all round," equally for butter, beef and work, instead of a special breed for each.

"BEFORE THE WAR"

the northwest bred some noted trotting and running horses. But the breeding of Percherons, Clydesdales, Shire, French draft and French coach horses for work is a business that has developed since the war. So also is the raising of sheep from costly flocks of the best blood in Europe, and cattle from the best herds not only of Great Britain but of all the countries of Europe. The northwest now has dozens of stock farms and scores of stock breeders with reputations that cover the whole continent, and animals that command princely prices. Such Michigan names as those of William Ball, of Hamburg; James M. Turner, of Lansing; Savage & Farnum, of Detroit, and other noted Michigan breeders are known and honored in all countries where there are herd books, stud books or flock registers, and Ohio and Indiana are loud at many of the same sort. In proportion to her farming, population and her suitable area,

MICHIGAN STANDS AT THE HEAD

of the states and of all countries on this half of the globe as a stock raising state. By the last census the value of Michigan live stock reached the enormous aggregate proportion and value of one-tenth of her entire farm property, or about fifty-six millions of dollars! Only nine states surpassed Michigan in the number of horses, eight in cows, ten in milch cows, and three in sheep; and each of these states was either larger in suitable cultivated area, older in the business, greater in population and wealth, or with peculiar advantages of climate and soil. The next census will serve to show such an enormous advance in Michigan stock raising as will make her supremacy self-evident.

Popular interest in stock raising, stock improvement, and stock exhibitions is constantly and rapidly increasing, as are also the number and proportions of investments of capital in the business of stock raising of improved breeds. And skill in developing the finest animals is naturally acquired by practice and experience. Most of the various classes of stock breeders have

THEIR OWN SPECIAL ORGANIZATIONS,

fairs, meetings and exhibitions. They also lend an important part to county, district and state fairs. Horse shearing festivals and flock shows are common and popular, and show a gratifying annual increase in the number of the best animals with accredited pedigrees. Progress in rearing Jersey, Alderney, Durham, Devon, Dutch belted, Holstein Friesian, Hereford, polled and other choice varieties of cattle, is also marked and gratifying. While there are no special shows of improved swine, except at fairs, the number and quality of the most famous breeds are steadily increasing, and the original razor-backed mongrel hog of the early farmers has almost disappeared. But, while stock breeders have displayed many excellent exhibits at fairs and festivals, they have

NEVER HAD AN ADEQUATE EXHIBITION.

At the county, district and state fairs the usual reason has necessarily been to prefer stock with limited quarters in unsightly rough sheds and pens, or in stalls, stews, litter, ill-smelling, unattractive, inconvenient and dirty. Cattle and horses have been generally led or driven about a ring that is often frail with mud or dusty with dust, and the people, momentarily attracted, are presently driven off to more agreeable and cleanly amusements. Driving and speeding have been given the best chances for attractive display, and therefore naturally have occupied the most popular attention. Besides, the local and state fairs have not been that which the war, So also is the raising of sheep from costly flocks of the best blood in Europe, and cattle from the best herds not only of Great Britain but of all the countries of Europe. The northwest now has dozens of stock farms and scores of stock breeders with reputations that cover the whole continent, and animals that command princely prices. Such Michigan names as those of William Ball, of Hamburg; James M. Turner, of Lansing; Savage & Farnum, of Detroit, and other noted Michigan breeders are known and honored in all countries where there are herd books, stud books or flock registers, and Ohio and Indiana are loud at many of the same sort. In proportion to her farming, population and her suitable area,

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The great International Exposition, to be held in Detroit on September 17-27, will afford the stock breeders, farmers and people the first really adequate opportunity for

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY,

not only of their splendid improved stock of Michigan, but also of the numerous and valuable exhibits from the best flocks and herds of Canada and the other states. The stock buildings will be of immense size, well ventilated, carefully regulated and kept, lighted by electricity, thoroughly watered and provided with every appliance even to the point of luxury, and so arranged that the stock show will be as attractive as possible to the human crowds of visitors, and as pleasant even to the most delicate ladies. The display grounds will be ample, will be separated from other and disturbing exhibits, and will be so continued use, so that at all hours an exhibition of fine stock will be going on alike upon the display grounds and in the stock stables and pens. It will undoubtedly be the grandest exhibition of powerful horses and splendid cattle ever seen in the northwest, with scenes constantly realizing Rosa Bonheur's world-famous picture of "The Horse Fair." And the display of sheep and swine will be as less extraordinary. The farmers have never had such an opportunity, and will no doubt take advantage of it by thousands, and reap a benefit from it that will add greatly to their business interests for many years to come. And the managers of fairs will learn valuable lessons as to the best methods for securing, caring for and displaying farm stock.

Besides there will be a splendid display of varing and road horses, and exciting speed contests upon a specially constructed track, as that honors of all classes will be amply provided for. The business energy, enterprise and vast outlay of capital necessary to produce such an exhibition constitutes a very benefit which deserves wide recognition.

Western Sage Horses.

The old stage teams, which the locomotive and the Pullman car drove into an inglorious retirement, were many of them as fine animals as money could buy. It took a horseman to select and put them together, so they would work well, and in this regard no man ever exceeded Alex Benham, who was for many years superintendent of the line from Denver eastward. It was said of him that he could go into a band of horses, select four or six, harness them to a coach and each was in its proper place. Many of these stage teams became famous all along the line, for speed, endurance and all the other qualities which the boys called a "rattlin team." One of the most noted of these four in hands was the "Little Roan" team. They used to run in and out of Council Bluffs, before the Northwestern road reached that city. Then they were sent out on the plains and gradually worked west, until they reached Laporte, where they remained until the Cheyenne route was abandoned. They were four strawberry roans of Morgan build, medium in size and possessed of the most remarkable strength and fleetness. It was a pleasure to see them travel. The last time the writer saw them was in the summer of 1870, when they were on the line between Denver and Lake Station, then the terminus of the Kansas Pacific. They went off like colts.

"Will they run yet?" was asked of the driver.

"Yes, just as quick as they ever would," and he snapped his whip and away they sprang into a gait which sent the old coach rattling along at a ten mile an hour rate. What became of the gallant little team after this last stage trip the writer never knew, but he ventures the assertion that it was the toughest, gamiest, fleetest four in hand team that ever pulled a coach in harness.—Chicago News.

Beaten by a Prince.

In the office of Manager Amberg, of the German theatre, lay several photographs of a handsome young woman, dressed in theatrical costumes and posed in theatrical ways.

"Those are pictures of Franlein Loisinger," Mr. Amberg said, "and they came in a letter asking if I would engage her for a season in my theatre. She wrote that she had been pretty successful in Germany as a singer and comedienne, and she was willing to come to this country for $100 a week. How much cheaper than that I could have secured her I don't know, for there was not time for negotiations before I received a second letter saying that marriage would make it undesirable for her to come to this country. Pretty soon a cable dispatch appeared in the papers giving the news that this same Fraulein Loisinger had married Prince Alexander of Battenberg. The public knows all about that romance, in which a prince of royal blood fell in love with a stage beauty and made her his wife. I shall keep her pictures and letter as proof of how I was beaten by Prince Alexander."—New York Sun.

One on the Blue Grass Region.

Referring to the blue grass region of Kentucky and its fine horses, a young lady of Mississippi was visiting that section and was entertained at a dinner party at the governor's mansion. During the course of the dinner a degenerate son of the governor talked loosely about things in general, and among others of a visit through Mississippi, remarking that he had not seen a pretty woman in his tour through the state. The fair young girl from Mississippi awaited her opportunity, and during a short lull in the conversation turned and asked the governor if what she had heard of the gentleman of Kentucky were true. The governor wanted to know what it was that had attracted the attention of the whole company was directed to the lady's response.

"Well," said she, "I heard that Kentucky gentlemen educate their horses and turn their cows out to grass."—Washington Post.

The Shell of the Scallop.

The prominence of the scallop in heraldry has been mentioned. It signifies, when found in a coat-of-arms, or carvings upon a mortuary monument, that the person has been a crusader to the Holy Land. In the old time it was known as St. James' or St. Jacob's shell, and was worn by pilgrims and crusaders, sewn to their garments or fastened upon their standards. Many legends cluster about it, and allusions to it are frequent in the poetry and romance of the middle ages, while it often plays a significant part in the religious art of that day. Out of this, and its natural beauty of form, has arisen the wide adaptation of this crenulated or "scalloped" shell in decorative designs by both the painters and sculptors' arts. —Once a Week.

Crime in Italy.

From statistics recently published in that country it would appear that murders are committed in Italy three times oftener than in Austria, four times oftener than in Prussia, five times oftener than in Sweden, four-teen times oftener than in Denmark and sixteen times oftener than in Britain. Crime has also unfortunately been increasing instead of decreasing in Italy of late years. Of the foreign countries which stand favorably in a comparison of the criminal classes with the population may be mentioned Russia, where they number 13 in each 10,000; Portugal, 16 per 10,000; Norway, 18 per 10,000; while Sweden appears to be a very law abiding country, the persons convicted during 1885 being only 4 per 10,000 of the population.—New York Telegram.

Observations upon the sway of tall chimneys during high winds show that one 115 feet in height and 4 feet in total diameter at the top waved 20 inches during a heavy gale, and another 164 feet high, but with a 6½ foot diameter of flue, moved through an arc of only 6½ inches.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Wilson.

Currents are ripe also black caps. Hay is an excellent crop and will be preserved in good condition.

Mrs. S. Cole, of South Arm, was a guest at Rev. H. Scofield's on Monday.

Mr. Ostenburg lost an ox with over-heating on the road, one day recently.

We hear that James Stackus and family formerly residents of Ironton, now living in Chicago.

Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Scofield visited at A. E. Scofield's in Echo on Sunday.

A load of people from Afton went to South Arm on Sunday afternoon and listened to an edifying discourse from Rev. G. S. Robinson.

Mrs. Hudkins has an Albertine, a southern climber, which is pronounced "a thing of beauty" and bids fair to be "a joy for ever" as its blossoms remain on a long period.

As J. R. Vance and Wm. Rouse were loading logs in the woods on Tuesday last, the trucks tipped over thereby giving Mr. Knuttle's right limb a severe bruise. It is slightly better at present.

As Ed. Nowland was going to Boyne City with a load of hay with his young team, they shied off and fell into a deep ravine thereby breaking the wagon box, release Ed. and the steers escaped without severe injury.

Barnard.

Mr. George Anderson has received the sad news of his father's death and burial of his brother in Minnesota.

The West Michigan Fair.

J. G. Ramsdell, president of the West Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society, has sent us the following circular to the press of northern Michigan:

I desire through your columns to call the attention of your agricultural subscribers to the generous offer made by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company in its special premiums for exhibits at the West Michigan Fair, to be held at Grand Rapids Sept. 23 4 5-6-7. This offer will be found on pages 143 and 145 of the society's premium list. Parties desiring can procure a copy of the premium list by writing to James Cox, secretary, Porter block, Grand Rapids. The railroad company, in addition to the premiums, offer to transport all articles for exhibition, to and from the fair, free of charge, and will return to every exhibitor who makes a creditable show and otherwise complies with the terms of the offer, the cost of his ticket to and from the fair. I hope the farmers along the line of the company's road will avail themselves of this generous offer and bring in their products of the farm, dairies, fruits, and flowers, and show to the thousands who will attend the fair what northern Michigan can do."

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Swift's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a **radical change** in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, **the result is certain.** Read these testimonials:

"For two years I suffered from a severe blood disease, which at times became so bad as to compel liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial, without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have taken three bottles of this bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Bennett, 70 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

"Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I used three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were good for humor, I consume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, of Fernwood, Pa., recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 16 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorder of the stomach and bowels increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, began to discover that my troubles were all gone."—Mrs. A. A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

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Latest Styles of Goods always on hand. Suits made to order. Corner Bridge and Clinton Sts.

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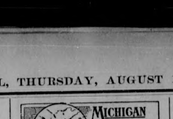
Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix, and Summer Resorts. I keep in stock a full line of hard wood lumber for chamfer, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on South Terrace, opposite Harrison Berdan's residence.



THE DIRECT ROUTE

BETWEEN

MACKINAW CITY

AND

DETROIT JACKSON

The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m., daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit.....3.25 p. m. and 11.05 a. m.
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Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 4 *5 a. m.
Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.
Cincinnati.....6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

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Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION.

In effect June 16, 1889.

Leave, going north, 17.50 p. m., 5.25 a. m., and 11.48 p. m.

Leave, going south, 10.07 a. m., 12.50 p. m. and 10.45 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. Daily.

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Our Illustrated Pamphlet rates and excursion tickets will be furnished by your Ticket Agent, or address

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Northern Michigan Line.

Season of 1889.

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX.

IRA BISHOP, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday 9.00 a. m., arrive at Charlevoix Wednesday 6.30 a. m., Harbor Springs 7.30 a. m., Cheboygan 11.30 a. m., Mackinaw 11 p.m., arrive Cheboygan, Friday, 1.00 a.m. *Going South*—Leave Mackinaw every Sunday 7.45 a. m., Mackinaw 9.30 a. m., St. Ignace, 10.30 a. m., Cheboygan 12.30 p. m., Harbor Springs 3.30 p. m., Charlevoix, Monday, 6 a. m., Petoskey 8.30 a. m., Traverse City, 2 p. m., Frankfort, 4 a. m. Wednesday, 7 p. m., arrive Chicago, Monday, 6 a. m.

LAWRENCE.

WM. FINCIAN, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 8 p. m., arrive Charlevoix, Saturday, 4 a. m. Manistee, 6 p. m., Frankfort, Sunday, 4 a. m., Traverse City, 8 a. m., Petoskey, 12 m., Harbor Springs, 2 p. m., Cheboygan, 4 p. m. *Leave Charlevoix, Monday, 2 a. m.*, Petoskey, 5 a. m., Harbor Springs, 7 a. m., Cheboygan, 8 a. m., Mackinaw, 12 m., arrive St. Ignace, 1 p. m. *Leave St. Ignace*—Cheboygan every Monday, 3 p. m., Harbor Springs, 5 p. m., Petoskey, 7 p. m., St. James, Tuesday, 6 a. m., Harbor Springs, 10 a. m., Cheboygan, 12 m., Charlevoix, 14 m., Traverse City, 2 p. m., Frankfort, 10 p. m., Manistee, 6 a. m., Wednesday, 6 p. m., arrive Chicago, Monday, 6 a. m.

EMERY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.

Traverse Bay Line.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS

CAPT. J. U. EMORY.

Going north Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—Leave Traverse City, 7.30 a. m., Leland 8.30, Elk Rapids 10.30, Torch Lake 12.00 m., Alden 1.30 p. m., Bellaire 3.30, Boyne 4.30, Boyne Falls 5.30.

Going south Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Leave Boyne City, 7.30 a. m., Boyne Falls 8.30, Bellaire 10.30, Torch Lake 12.00 m., Elk Rapids 1.30 p. m., Leland 3.30, Alden 4.30, Traverse City 6.00.

Connections can be made with the steamer Columbia at Traverse City, for points on the west shore by way of the "Ottawa" for points on the east shore.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The New Passenger Steamer

PETOSKEY,

Will leave Chicago from L. M. & L. S. T. Co. docks, Foot of Michigan Ave., every Wednesday at 1 p. m. and Saturday at 11 p. m. taking freight for Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Cheboygan, Mackinaw, St. Ignace, Manistique, Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Bay Points.

J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer PHANS FRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF.

Going South—Leave Harbor Springs every Monday. Will Leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Pelosney 8.00 Bay View 9.00, arrive at East Jordan 10.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday, leave East Jordan at 1.30, Bay View 3.00, Petoskey 3.30; arrive at Harbor Springs 4.00.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer NORTH STAR.

CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at East Jordan 7.30, Ironton 8.00, leave Ironton 8.30, arrive Charlevoix 10.00.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 3.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Will make intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.

CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 7.00; Ironton, 8.30; arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix, 4.30; Ironton, 10.00; arrive East Jordan 11.00.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton 3.00; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix at 4.00; Ironton, 4.30; arrive East Jordan, 5.00.

Stopping at all intermediate points both ways.

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100 VILLAGE LOTS!

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We have a Fine Line of

FRESH CONFECTIONERY

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DIXON'S "CARBURET OF IRON." STOVE POLISH IS THE BEST.

BRIGHTINE PROMINENT PHYSICIAN DISCOVERS A SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES

DIABETES LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES.

Bottle $1. Ask Druggist or write WM. V. ALLEN & CO., 46-48 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Louis Ehrgott, of Chicago, writes: "Brightine cured my Diabetes, and to-day am hearty and well." Mrs. A. Gilmore, 1238 Fulton st., Chicago, Dec. 1, '87. My Kidneys troubled me several years. Brightine cured me." Mrs. J. E. SMITH, Grand Rapids, Mich. Jos. M. North, Agt. Co. H, 1 C. R. R.

Berryville, Va., May 11, '88. Suffered from Diabetes several years. Brightine cured me. Stanton, Capt. Company Cavalry, Va. 50 Doses Cts.

St. Louis, April 24, '88. BRIGHTINE gives satisfaction. Stamp to refund. Mail 1.30. Druggists, St. Louis, Doc. 17, '88. BRIGHTINE has all the various claims. Marvelous. Dr. Bell, 3-7 Rockville, Ind., Nov. 16, '87. Can recommend BRIGHTINE highly. Rev. Abner Jones. Chicago Times, March 25, '88. Globe, Nov. 17, '88. Brightine Cures. Sold by Druggists. Brightine Traveller, Feb. 17, '88. Prepared only by BRIGHTINE. Refer to Mo. Pac. R. Lone Star, Bullock Bros. Fulbright, Supt. U.S. Ex. G.P. Kimball Union Imp.

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A Daily and Weekly Newspaper.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1889.

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THE NEW YORK STAR PAPER is based upon the hands of new managers in Northwestern New York, and a new corporation is now in full possession and control of it.

During the first months of the change the improvement made in it was so pronounced that it soon attracted universal attention.

A Live, Bright and Brilliant Newspaper.

Its news columns are filled with the freshest of foreign, domestic and local news. Its editorials are crisp, positive and bold. Its democratic principles are so generally known and orthodox that the Democratic National Committee, on its recent reorganization, selected it as the paper in which to publish its official notices and utterances before the voters of the party. It urges united Democracy in nation, State and city, and is the organ of no individual or the organ of no faction.

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is regarded universally as the best combination of original literature with news which is now published in New York city on Sunday. The matter selected for its literary columns is supplied by scores of contributors of the highest merit and reputation. Their united contributions each week make a volume as large as *Harper's Magazine*, and treating of many more subjects than any monthly magazine or furnish ever published. The whole at a cost of only 5 cents for 16 pages!

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differs in many respects from the weekly editions of other New York papers. It is a perfect epitome of the really important news of the week, carefully condensed and systematically arranged. All the markets of interest to farmers are published in detail. Care is given to matters of farming, which most welcome in the home circle. Special care is taken to interest the women of the household. It does not pretend to instruct the farmer in farming, but to interest him in the general news of the world, leaving the home paper of each subscriber to supply the practical information on all agricultural topics. It is an excellent paper, therefore, to obtain, through favorable club rates, along with the weekly printed in your immediate locality.

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For the six months from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1889, we offer THE STAR, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, outside the limits of New York city:

Every day, six months	4.00
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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 317. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1889. $1.50 PER YEAR.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUCKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty. Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

GEORGE S. HAYES, Attorney at Law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. KELLY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Real Estate Agent, and promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. M. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO SATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

R. W. KANE, Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEDN, M. D., Office and residence, 1 Mile Point, Mich. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 A. M., and 2.00 to 5.00 P. M.

J. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner State and Clinton St. Oxygen treatment a specialty. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 A.M., and from 4.00 to 6.00 P. M.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HASKIN, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Rotter Post No. 119, meets second Tuesday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. U. T., Charlevoix Encampment No. 10, meets first Friday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment No. 10, meets first and third Wednesday evening, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 2211, meets every Monday evening, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 262, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

F. OF W. Major R. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

W. F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix

CAPITAL $25,000

Transacts a general banking business. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections receive prompt attention. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines. CORRESPONDENTS—Central Bank, Chicago, New York, First National Bank, Detroit, Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

John Nicholls,

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Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

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Dressed lumber, Oar Blades, WAGON TOUGHES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.

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Fresh & Salt MEATS,

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A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Artificial eyes set without extra charge.

WELL DIGGING.

PETER BOYER is prepared to dig or drive wells on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction. Also sinks cisterns and pumps repaired. Address PETER BOYER, Charlevoix P. O.

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE!

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE discusses ALL TOPICS of general interest to the public. It favors a reform in the tariff. It believes in honest government. It does not deal in dead issues. Its editor is the brilliant author and journalist, DORN PIATT, and it is by long odds THE BEST magazine before the public.

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BELFORD, CLARKE & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

Chicago, New York, San Francisco.

[First publication May 23, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Carl G. Swan Peter and Pauline Von Platen to Chauncey F. Avery, dated the 10th day of November, 1882, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 20th day of December eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in Liber 1 of mortgages, at page 146, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Chauncey F. Avery to Jonathan Bishop, by deed of assignment bearing date the 20th day of November, 1882, recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 20 day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in Liber 15 of mortgages, at page 191, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by said C. Swan Peter and Pauline Von Platen to Jonathan Bishop, by deed of assignment bearing date the 20th day of November, 1882, recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 20 day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in Liber 15 of mortgages, at page 192, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Jonathan Bishop to Jerome C. Avery on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 14th day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in Liber 7 of mortgages, at page 197, and the sum of twenty-seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-six cents ($2799.96) being now due and payable on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law or in chancery to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 6th day of September, 1889,** at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place of the circuit court for Charlevoix county, Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as is necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and all legal costs; the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: All that part of lot one (1) in block twenty, of the village of Charlevoix, described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of said lot, one rod south from the northeast corner of said lot, to the southwest corner of said lot, one rod south from the northwest corner of said lot, thence north to Rose street, thence east to the place of beginning, also the south half of lot nine in block eleven of Nichols' first addition to said village of Charlevoix, according to the recorded plat thereof. Dated May 23, 1889.

JONATHAN BISHOP, JERO. C. AVERY, Assignees.

E. H. GREEN, Attorney for Assignees.

[First publication May 23, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Carl G. Swan Peter and Pauline Von Platen, dated the 21st day of November, 1882, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 20th day of December, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., liber 1 of mortgages, page 146, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Chauncey F. Avery to Jonathan Bishop, by deed of assignment bearing date the 20th day of November, 1882, recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 20 day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in liber 15 of mortgages, at page 191, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by said C. Swan Peter and Pauline Von Platen to Jonathan Bishop, by deed of assignment bearing date the 20th day of November, 1882, recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 20 day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in liber 15 of mortgages, at page 192, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Jonathan Bishop to Jerome C. Avery, by deed of assignment bearing date the 1st day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 14th day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in liber 7 of mortgages, at page 197, and the sum of twenty-seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-six cents ($2799.96) being now due and payable on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law or in chancery to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 23d day of August, 1889,** at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place of the circuit court for Charlevoix county, Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as is necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and all legal costs; the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix and state of

IN GOLDEN PASTURES.

MILLIONS ON MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF FINE STOCK.

The Grandest Stock Display Ever Seen in the West—Magnificent Exhibition Preparing for Farmers and Stock Breeders.

The northwest has become within a few years past one of the most noted, if not the me-t noted, stock breeding sections of the Union, particularly for breeding farm stock—breeds of horses especially for farm work and teaming; breeds of cattle especially for butter, other breeds especially for beef, and others for working oxen; breeds of sheep for wool and other breeds for mutton; and breeds of hogs for the production of the best and most profitable pork. The old time farmers would have laughed at the notion of breeding a special class of horses for farm work, or a special class of cows for butter. Times were when the only idea of improved horses was trotters or racers for the track or road. Any mongrel was good enough for farm work. And the best cattle were "all round," equally for butter, beef and work, instead of a special breed for each.

"BEFORE THE WAR"

the northwest had some noted trotting and running horses. But the breeding of Percherons, Clydesdales, Shire, French draft and French coach horses for work is a business that has developed since the war. So also is the raising of sheep from costly flocks of the best breed in Europe, and cattle from the best herds not only of Great Britain but of all the countries of Europe. The northwest now has dozens of stock farms and scores of stock breeders with reputations that cover the whole continent, and animals that command princely prices. Such Michigan names as those of William Ball, of Hamburg; James M. Turner, of Lansing; Savage & Farnum, of Detroit, and other noted Michigan breeders are known and honored in all countries where there are herd books, stud books or flock registers, and Ohio and Indiana can boast of many of the same sort. In proportion to her farming, population and her suitable area,

MICHIGAN STANDS AT THE HEAD

of the states and of all countries on this half of the globe as a stock raising state. By the last census the value of Michigan live stock reached the enormous aggregate proportion and value of one-tenth of her entire farm property, or about fifty-six millions of dollars! Only nine states surpassed Michigan in the number of horses, eight in oxen, ten in milch cows, and twice as many as each of these states was either larger in suitable cultivated area, other in the business, greater in population and wealth, or with peculiar advantages of climate and soil. The next census is confidently expected to show such an enormous advance in Michigan stock raising as will make her supremacy self-evident.

Popular interest in stock raising, stock improvement, and stock exhibitions is constantly and rapidly increasing, as are also the number and proportions of investments of capital in the business of stock raising of improved breeds. And skill in developing the finest animals is naturally acquired by practice and experience. Most of the various classes of stock breeders have

THEIR OWN SPECIAL ORGANIZATIONS,

fairs, meetings and exhibitions. They also lend an important part to county, district and state fairs. Sheep shearing festivals and flock shows are common and popular, and show a gratifying annual increase in the number of the best animals with accredited pedigrees. Progress in rearing Jersey, Alderney, Durham, Devon, Dutch belted, Holstein Friesian, Hereford, polled and other choice varieties of cattle, is also marked and gratifying. While there are no special shows of improved swine, except at fairs, the number and quality of the most famous breeds are steadily increasing and the old original razor-backed mongrel hog of the early farmers has almost disappeared. But, while stock breeders have displayed many excellent exhibits at fairs and local shows, they have

NEVER HAD AN ADEQUATE EXHIBITION.

At the county, district and state fairs the usual custom has necessarily been to present stock with limited quarters in unsightly rough board sheds and stalls, strewn with litter, ill-smelling, unattractive, inconvenient and dirty. Cattle and horses have been generally led or driven about a ring that is often foul with mud or cloudy with dust, and the people, momentarily attracted, are generally driven off to more agreeable and cleanly exhibits. Trotting and racing stock have been given the best chances for attractive display, and therefore naturally have occupied the most popular attention. Besides, the local and state fairs have not drawn together enough exhibits of stock from other states and Canada to afford liberal opportunities for comparisons that will accomplish the most good for home breeders. The fair managers have made commendable efforts but they have not been provided with enough capital to furnish first class buildings for stock shows.

The great International Exposition, to be held in Detroit on September 17-27, will afford the stock breeders, farmers and people the first really adequate opportunity for

AN MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY,

not only of their splendid improved stock of Michigan, but also of numerous and valuable exhibits from the best flocks and herds in Canada and the other states. The stock buildings will be of immense size, elegant, clean, carefully regulated and kept, lighted by electricity, thoroughly watered and provided with every appliance even to the point of luxury, and so arranged that the stock show will be as attractive as possible to the immense crowds of visitors, and a pleasure even to the most delicate ladies. The display promises to be so large as to need a separate from other and disturbing exhibits, and will be continued for one, so that at all hours an exhibition of fine stock will be going on side upon the display ground and in the stalls, stables and pens. It will undoubtedly be the grandest exhibition of powerful horses and splendid cattle ever seen in the northwest, with scores constantly realizing Rosa Bonheur's world-famous picture of "The Horse Fair." And the display of sheep and swine will be no less extraordinary. The farmers have never had such an opportunity, and will no doubt take advantage of it by thousands, and reap a benefit from it that will add greatly to their business interests for many years to come. And the managers of fairs will learn valuable lessons as to the best methods for securing, caring for and displaying farm stock.

Besides there will be a splendid display of racing and road horses, and exciting speed contests upon a specially excellent track, so that hosts of all classes will be amply provided for. The business energy, enterprise and true civility of capital necessary to produce such an exhibition constitutes a public benefit which deserves wide recognition.

Western Sage Horses.

The old stage teams, which the locomotive and the Pullman car drove into an inglorious retirement, were many of them as fine animals as money could buy. It took a horseman to select and put them together, so they would work well, and in this regard no man ever exceeded Alex Benham, who was for many years superintendent of the line from Denver eastward. It was said of him that he could go into a band of horses, select four or six, harness them to a coach and each was in its proper place. Many of these stage teams became famous all along the line, for speed, endurance and all the other qualities which the boys called a "rattlin team." One of the most noted of these four in hands was the "Little Rosa" team. They used to run in and out of Council Bluffs, before the Northwestern road reached that city. Then they were sent out on the plains and gradually worked west, until they reached Laporte, where they remained until the Cheyenne route was abandoned. They were four straw-berry roans of Morgan build, medium in size and possessed of the most remarkable strength and fleetness. It was a pleasure to see them travel. The last time the writer saw them was in the summer of 1870, when they were on the line between Denver and Lake Station, then the terminus of the Kansas Pacific. They went off like coils.

"Will they run yet?" was asked of the driver.

"Yes, just as quick as they ever would," and he snapped his whip and away they sprang into a gait which made the old coach rattling along at a ten mile an hour rate. What became of the gallant little team after this last stage trip the writer never knew, but he ventures the assertion that it was the toughest, ganiest, fleetest four in hand team that ever pulled a coach in harness.—Chicago News.

Beaten by a Prince.

In the office of Manager Amberg, of the German theatre, lay several photographs of a handsome young woman, dressed in theatrical costumes and posed in theatrical ways.

"These are pictures of Fraulein Lolsinger," Mr. Amberg said, "and they came in a letter asking if I would engage her for a season in my theatre. She wrote that she had been pretty successful in Germany as a singer and comedienne, and she was willing to come to this country for $100 a week. How much cheaper than that I could have secured her I don't know, for there was not time for negotiations before I received a second letter saying that marriage would make it undesirable for her to come to this country. Pretty soon a cable dispatch appeared in the papers giving the news that this same Fraulein Lolsinger had married Prince Alexander of Battenburg. The public knows all about that romance, in which a prince of royal blood fell in love with a stage beauty and made her his wife. I shill keep her pictures as a kind of proof of how I was beaten by Prince Alexander."—New York Sun.

One on the Blue Grass Region.

Referring to the blue grass region of Kentucky and its fine horses, a young lady of Mississippi was visiting that section and was entertained at a dinner party at the governor's mansion. During the course of the dinner a degenerate son of the governor talked loosely about things in general, and among them of a visit through Mississippi, remarking that he had not seen a pretty woman in his tour through the state. The fair young girl from Mississippi awaited her opportunity, and during a short lull in the conversation turned and asked the governor if what she had heard of the gentleman of Kentucky were true. The governor wanted to know what it was, and the attention of the whole company was directed to the lady's response.

"Well, said she, "I heard that Kentucky gentlemen educate their horses to kick out their sons out to grass."—Washington Post.

The Theft of the Scallop.

The prominence of the scallop in heraldry has been mentioned. It signifies, when found in a coat-of-arms, or carven upon a mortuary monument, that the person has been a crusader to the Holy Land. In the old days it was known as St. James' or St. Jacob's shell, and was worn by pilgrims and crusaders, sewn to their garments or fastened upon their standards. Many legends cluster about it, and allusions to it are frequent in the poetry and romance of the middle ages, while it often plays a significant part in the religious art of that day. Out of this, and its natural place of birth, has arisen the wide adaptation of this cremlated or "scallped" shell in decorative designs in both the painters' and sculptors' arts.—Once a Week.

Crime is Italy.

From statistics recently published in that country it would appear that murders are committed in Italy four times oftener than in Austria, four times oftener than in Prussia, five times oftener than in Sweden, four ten times oftener than in Denmark and twenty times oftener than in Britain. Crime has also unfortunately been increasing instead of decreasing in Italy of late years. Of the foreign countries which stand favorably in a comparison of the criminal classes with those of Italy the population may be mentioned Russia, where they number 13 in each 10,000; Portugal, 16 per 10,000; Norway, 18 per 10,000; while Sweden appears to be a very law abiding country, the persons convicted during 1883 being only 4 per 10,000 of the population.—New York Telegram.

Observations upon the sway of tall chimneys during high winds show that one 115 feet in height and 4 feet in total diameter at the top waved 20 inches during a heavy gale, and another 164 feet high, but with a 6½ feet diameter of flue, moved through an arc of only 6½ inches.

AROUND THE COUNTRY.

Wilson.

Currents are ripe also black caps. Hay is an excellent crop and will be preserved in good condition.

Mrs. S. Cole, of South Arm, was a guest at Rev. H. Scofield's on Monday.

Mr. Ostenburg lost an ox with over-heating on the road, one day recently.

We hear that James Stackus and family formerly residents hear, are now living in Chicago.

Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Scofield vis ited at A. E. Scofield's in Echo on Sunday.

A load of people from Afton went to South Arm on Sunday afternoon and listened to an edifying discourse from Rev. G. S. Robinson.

Mrs. Hudkins has an Albertine, a southern climber, which is pronounced "a thing of beauty" and bids fair to be "a joy for ever" as its b'ossoms remain on a long period.

As J. R. Vance and Wm. Knuttie were loading logs in the woods on Thursday last, the trucks tipped over thereby giving Mr. Knuttie's right limb a severe bruise. It is slightly better at present.

As Ed. Nowland was going to Boyne City with a load of bark with his young oxen, they shied off and fell into a deep ravine thereby breaking the wagon. We believe Ed. and the steers escaped without severe injury.

Barnard.

Mr. George Anderson has received the sad news of the death and burial of his brother in Minnesota.

The West Michigan Fair.

J. G. Ramsdell, president of the West Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society, has issued the following circular to the press of northern Michigan:

I desire through your columns to call the attention of your agricultural subscribers to the generous offer made by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company in its special premiums for exhibits at the West Michigan Fair, to be held at Grand Rapids Sept. 23 & 6-27. This offer will be found on pages 143 and 145 of the society's premium list. Parties desiring can procure a copy of the premium list by writing to James Cox, secretary, Porter block, Grand Rapids. The railroad company in addition to the premiums offer to transport all articles for exhibition, to and from the fair, free of charge, and will return to every exhibitor who makes a creditable show and otherwise complies with the terms of the offer, the cost of his ticket to and from the fair. I hope the farmers along the line of the company's road will avail themselves of this generous offer and bring in the best of their grains, vegetables, fruits, etc., that they can show to the thousands who will attend the fair what northern Michigan can do."

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a **radical change** in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite as rapid as in others but, with persistence, the result is **certain.** Read these testimonials:

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and kidneys. After giving several medicines a fair trial without relief, I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and found it benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—Lord. John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

"Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than two bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, (of Fernandina, Fla.) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not mention it at first, but it gradually became worse until it became almost unbearable. I could not sit upon my right side. Symptoms of the trouble, liver increased my ills, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, I was disappeared and I was completely cured."—Mrs. A. A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

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Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and Emmet Counties. Keep my shop a full set of hand and foot-power machinery, which enables me to do **Jobbing, Repairing, Etc.,** on short notice. Shop on Bridge Street, opposite Harrison Berdan's Office.

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The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit.....5.25 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Jackson.....10.30 p. m. and 12.45 a. m.
Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 4.15 a. m.
Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.
Cincinnati.....6.35 a. m. and 4.40 p. m.

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Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect June 16, 1889.

Leave, going north, †7.50 p. m., †5.25 a. m., and †1.48 p. m.

Leave, going south, †10.07 a. m., †2.50 p. m., and 10.45 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. Daily.

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CITY OF CHARLEVOIX.

IRA BISHOP, Master.

Going North—Leave Petoskey every Tuesday 5.00 p. m. Milwaukee, Wednesday, 9.30 a. m., Charlevoix 11.00 a. m. **Charlevoix, Thursday, 11 a. m.,** Petoskey, 1.30 p. m., Harbor Springs, 2.30 p. m., Cross Village, 4.30 p. m., arrive Cheboygan, Friday, 10 a. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan, Friday, 1 p. m., Cross Village, Saturday, 7.30 a. m., Harbor Springs, 7.30 p. m., Petoskey, 8.30 p. m., **Charlevoix, Saturday, 4 p. m.,** Milwaukee, 1 p. m., Traverse City, 2 p. m., Frankfort, 5 p. m., arrive Manistee, 6 p. m., arrive Chicago, Monday, 8 a. m.

LAWRENCE.

W. F. VINCENT, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 5 p. m., Manistee, Saturday, 8 a. m., Manistee, Saturday, 2 p. m., Traverse City, Sunday, 4 a. m., Traverse City, **Monday, 8 a. m.,** arrive Charlevoix, 10 a. m., Petoskey, 6 a. m., St. Ignace, 1 p. m., Mackinaw, 2 p. m., arrive Cheboygan, 4 p. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday, 8 a. m., Mackinaw, 9 a. m., St. Ignace, 10 a. m., Petoskey, 1 p. m., **Charlevoix, Tuesday, 8 a. m.,** Traverse City, 10 a. m., Milwaukee, 8 p. m., arrive Chicago, Thursday, 8 a. m.

EMERY ERIOS, Agents, Charlevoix.

Traverse Bay Line.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS

CAPT. J. U. EMORY.

Going north, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.—Leave Traverse City 7.00 a. m., Old Mission 8.30, Northport 9.30, Leland 10.30, Norwood 1.30 p. m., Charlevoix 3.00, Boyne City 4.00, arrive Petoskey 5.30.

Returning south, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Leave East Jordan 7.00 a. m., Boyne City 8.30, Norwood 9.30, Leland 12.30 p. m., Glen Arbor 1.30, Northport 3.30, Old Mission 4.30, arrive Traverse City 6.00.

Arrangements can be made with the steamer for excursions to Fox Islands, Manitou Islands, etc. Tickets will be made with the "Oneksna" for Omena and Northport.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The New Passenger Steamer

PETOSKEY

Will make Cheboygan, Mackinaw, Harbor Springs, Petoskey and Charlevoix every Monday, Wednesday and Friday and passengers for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Leland, Glen Arbor, Traverse City, Northport, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS PRIANT.

CAPT. E. VANDERHOOP.

Going South—Leave Harbor Springs, Monday—Charlevoix 8.30, arrive East Jordan at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00.

Going North every alternate trip, leaving East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix, 4.00, Petoskey 5.30; arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer NORTH STAR.

CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at East Jordan 8.00, leave East Jordan 8.30, arrive at Charlevoix 10.00.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.30, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.00.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.

CAPT. LEWIS GUANO.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9.30. Leave Charlevoix, 10.30; Ironton, 11.45; arrive East Jordan, 1.00.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 2.00; Ironton, 2.45; arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00; Ironton, 4.30; arrive East Jordan, 5.45.

Stopping at all intermediate ports both ways.

WEDDING CARDS and Invitations, latest styles and see Samples before ordering elsewhere.

TO RENT Cards, printed in large type, five cents each, at this office.

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BRIGHTINE PROMINENT PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE BRIGHTINE IN DIABETES. INVARIABLY RELIEVES PAIN. BRIGHTINE FREE.

BRIGHTINE CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES. Bottle $1. Ask Druggist or write WM. LINDY & SR., Druggists, 1064-966 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1888. BRIGHTINE has cured me of Diabetes, and to-day am hearty and well. Jno. A. A. GRIGSBY, Treas. Wagner Car Co.

Chicago, Dec. 1, '87. My Kidneys troubled me for years. BRIGHTINE cured me. Jos. McNULTY, Ex-Ald. 12th Ward.

Jos. M. Norris, Agt., C., B. & Q. R. R.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 11, '86. Suffered from Lumbago several years. Brightine cured me. Geo. Strauss, Capt. Co. Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

St. Louis, April 14, '88. BRIGHTINE gives satisfaction. STAAB'S DIRECT CO., 906 Pine st., St. Louis, Dec. 12, '86. BRIGHTINE has all the virtues claimed. Mr. Geo. Wolf, 1004 Sarazen st., Rochester, Ind., Nov. 16, '87. Can recommend BRIGHTINE highly. Rev. Jonn H. Lyle.

Chicago Times, March 26, '88—Globe, Nov. 17, '88—Herald, Dec. 2, '88—Inter Ocean, Chicago, Ill., Tribune, Feb. 15, '87. FREE BRIGHTINE. Refer to Mgr. Ev., 3 Lynn Block, Burlock Bros. Pharmacists, Aug. U.S.C.G.C. Kimball Glass Dep.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 317. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1889. $1.50 PER YEAR.

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PHYSICIANS.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 379, meets second and fourth Tuesday each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. G. T., Charlevoix Lodge 327, meets at 2 o'clock every Friday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 102, meets 2nd Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Saturday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Monday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

K. O. L.—True Blues No. 12, meets every Friday, at Jefferies' hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 362, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

O. S. C.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

W. F. BROWN, (Cashier.) W. A. BROWN, Asst. Cashier.

Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix

(Organized under State Law)

Deals drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections promptly prompt attention. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets for sale to and from Europe. Money to loan.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Chicago, National Bank of Commerce. New York, Importers & Traders' National Bank. Detroit, Detroit National Bank. Grand Rapids, First National Bank, Grand Rapids.

[First publication May 23, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Ira Davis and Jennie Davis, of Paris, in Chemonee Co., Michigan, dated the 24th day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the 26th day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in Liber 2 of mortgages, page 146, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Ira Davis and F. Avery to E. Selkirk Fry on the 20th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 20th day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in Liber 2 of mortgages, page 175, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by said E. Selkirk Fry to Lucy M. Avery on the 22d of November, 1887, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 6th day of January, 1888, in Liber 32 of mortgages at page 222, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, and no suit or proceeding has been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 6th day of September,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with nine per cent interest, and all legal costs; the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that part of lot one in section twenty, of the above mentioned township, lying thirty-three rods in width on the south side of the Pine River, and described as follows, to-wit: All that part of lot one in said section 20, lying south of said Pine River, described as follows to-wit: Commencing at northeast corner of lot 1 in said section 20, thence westerly along the north line of said lot one, thirty-three rods, thence south parallel with the east line of said lot one, to the center of said Pine River, thence easterly to the place of beginning. Also, all of lot one in said section 20, lying south of said Pine River, and the same being the premises described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: Lot eight of Hemenway's addition to Boyne City.

Dated June 15th, A. D. 1889.

ELIZABETH A. LEWIS, Assignee of Mortgage.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney for Assignee, Charlevoix, Michigan.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A mortgage dated the 1st day of April, 1887, executed by Albert Madge and Flora Madge his wife, of Eveline, Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Thirzy Lamb, of Charlevoix County, Michigan, and recorded in the register of deeds for Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the 5th day of April, 1887, in liber 4, of mortgages, on page 660, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction, on the 7th day of August, 1889, said sale to be made at the front door of the register of deeds in and for Charlevoix, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held) on said day of September, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Dated June 28th, 1889.

LIBBIE T. CLARK, J. M. CLARK, Attorney for Assignee. Assignee of said Mortgage.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William H. Porter and Jane Porter, of Charlevoix County, dated the 3rd day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the 5th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, in liber 3 of mortgages, at page 196, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said John H. Kilborn to Lucy M. Avery, on the 20th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 20th day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in liber 2 of mortgages, at page 176, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Lucy M. Avery to E. Selkirk Fry on the 14th day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 14th day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in liber 2 of mortgages at page 177, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-nine cents; and no suit or proceeding has been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the sixteenth day of September,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix County is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with nine per cent interest, and all legal costs; the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: Lot eight of Hemenway's addition to Boyne City.

Dated June 15th, A. D. 1889.

ELIZABETH A. LEWIS, Assignee of Mortgage.

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Dated June 28th, 1889.

LIBBIE T. CLARK, J. M. CLARK, Attorney for Assignee. Assignee of said Mortgage.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default is made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William H. Porter and Jane Porter, of Charlevoix County, Michigan, dated the 3rd day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the 5th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, in liber 3 of mortgages, at page 196, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said John H. Kilborn to Lucy M. Avery, on the 20th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 20th day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in liber 2 of mortgages, at page 175, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Lucy M. Avery to E. Selkirk Fry on the 14th day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 14th day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in liber 2 of mortgages at page 176, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-nine cents; and no suit or proceeding has been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the sixteenth day of September,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix County is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with nine per cent interest, and all legal costs; the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that part of lot one in section twenty, of the above mentioned township, lying thirty-three rods in width on the south side of the Pine River, and described as follows, to-wit: All that part of lot one in said section 20, lying south of said Pine River, described as follows to-wit: Commencing at northeast corner of lot 1 in said section 20, thence westerly along the north line of said lot one, thirty-three rods, thence south parallel with the east line of said lot one, to the center of said Pine River, thence easterly to the place of beginning. Also, all of lot one in said section 20, lying south of said Pine River, and the same being the premises described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: Lot eight of Hemenway's addition to Boyne City.

Dated June 15th, A. D. 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY, Assignee of Mortgage.

PRATT & DAVIS and E. H. GREEN, Attorneys for Assignee.

[First publication May 23, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William H. Porter and Jane Porter, of Charlevoix County, dated the 3rd day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the 5th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, in liber 3 of mortgages, at page 196, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said John H. Kilborn to Lucy M. Avery, on the 20th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 20th day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in liber 2 of mortgages, at page 175, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Lucy M. Avery to E. Selkirk Fry on the 14th day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 14th day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in liber 2 of mortgages at page 176, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-nine cents; and no suit or proceeding has been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the sixteenth day of September,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

SUMMARY OF THE EVENTFUL HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK.

Political, Commercial, and Industrial News from All Over the Land—Fires, Accidents, and Crimes—The Gist of the News in a Few Lines.

KILLED IN A WRECK.

Bad Accident on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road.

A fast passenger train going west collided with a freight train east-bound at a bend in the road at Opleton, two miles east of Oxford, Ohio. The passenger train was running at very high speed. Baggagemaster Shields was killed. Engineer Dougherty was badly hurt, and a Mr. Brannan, a fireman was severely hurt. Seven of the injured were taken to Hamilton by a relief train. The number of killed and wounded will not be greater than twelve or fourteen. Cassius Caldwell, fireman of the freight engine, was killed, and John Dougherty, engineer of the freight, was badly bruised. He takes all the blame on himself and says he forgot his orders. Dan Brannan, engineer of the passenger train, was fatally injured; Fireman Lee Doty and baggage-master Pugh each had a right leg crushed.

A SERIOUS BLOW TO THE KNIGHTS.

Fifteen Thousand Men Decide to Secede from Powderly's Order.

The New York Journeymen Plumbers and Gas and Steam Fitters' Laborers' Unions have decided to sever their connection with the Knights of Labor. This means the desertion of about 15,000 men from the ranks of that organization. A new organization, national in scope and footing, but independent of any other, is to be started. The constitution and by-laws are to be left to the decision of a general convention of the craft, which will be called in Washington in October. The new organization is expected to commence with a membership of over 30,000, a great portion of whom belonged to unions which decilined to assimilate with the Knights of Labor. The secession of the plumbers en masse is said to be the hardest blow the Knights of Labor have yet received.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

A Likelihood that Campbell Will Be Nominated for Governor.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Evening Press* publishes reports from Democratic editors in nearly all the counties in the State on the preference of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention for Governor. Ex-Congressman Campbell leads with 274 votes; Governor Foraker is given 196, while Virgil P. Kline, of Cuyahoga County, is counted in. Mr. Allen W. Thurman and other friends of Mr. Neal do not concede Mr. Campbell this number of delegates, and claim that Neal has been made inroads upon Campbell's followers with considerable effect. If Mr. Campbell is nominated Mr. Thurman says he will have to go before the people on a tariff reform platform pure and simple or suffer defeat.

CIRCLING THE BASES.

The Various Ball Clubs That Are Racing for the Pennant.

RELATIVE standing of the base-ball teams that are working for the championship of their respective associations is as follows:

National.	W.	L.	P.C.	American.	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	46	25	.648	Brooklyn	51	26	.662
New York	44	29	.603	St. Louis	51	26	.662
Philadelphia	44	29	.603	Athletics	48	28	.632
Chicago	43	29	.596	Cincinnati	45	38	.542
Pittsburg	32	37	.464	Kansas City	39	37	.513
Indianapolis	29	40	.377	Columbus	32	52	.381
Washington	24	47	.338	Louisville	25	50	.333

Western.	W.	L.	P.C.	Inter-state.	W.	L.	P.C.
Denver	46	25	.648	Scranton	32	20	.615
St. Paul	45	26	.634	Davenport	29	24	.554
Minneapolis	40	30	.571	Keokuk	27	25	.519
Sioux City	34	37	.479	Peoria	26	27	.491
Omaha	31	39	.443	Springfield	25	27	.481
St. Joseph	29	41	.414	Burlington	24	43	.429
Des Moines	22	41	.411				
Milwaukee	21	46	.313				

Likes to Drive on the Track.

John Kane, who has been arrested and fined a dozen times for driving his team on railroad tracks, narrowly escaped death the other day at Elizabeth, N. J. He was making a bee-line for the Chicago limited, when an officer caught his horse, and the reckless man was warned if he repeated his pranks he would get a term in prison.

A New Hampshire Ex-Senator Dead.

A Portsmouth (N. H.) dispatch says: Ex-Senator E. H. Rollins died at the Appledore House, Isle of Shoals. He passed away very quietly, having never recovered consciousness from the severe shock sustained on the previous Saturday. His wife and three sons were present at his bedside at the time of his death. Deceased was 64 years old.

A Bank Teller in Custody.

William L. Ross, who tells in the Nevada Bank at San Francisco, Cal., has been arrested at Victoria, British Columbia. A shortage of $1,500 was found in his accounts and promissory notes amounting to over $25,000 were found to be missing. The property was found on him when arrested.

The Champion Singer Arrested.

Champion John L. Sullivan has been arrested at New York on a requisition from Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, for participation in the recent prize-fight at Richburg, Miss.

Fairlawn Stud to Be Sold.

Fairlawn Stud, the property of the late Gen. W. T. Withers, is to be sold to settle up the estate. There are over 300 royally bred horses in the stud.

The Dervishes Steadily Advancing.

Advices from Assouan state that the advance of the dervishes is continuous though slow. A skirmish has occurred between Egyptian patrols and dervish outposts, during which sixty dervishes were killed. Gen. Grenfell, the commander of the Egyptians, is moving southward, and has reached Jokali.

Elopement Followed by a Tragedy.

At Chico, Cal., Raymond Bieres fatally shot a man named Hubbs, who had eloped with Bieres's intended bride, dangerously wounded the woman and then committed suicide. Hubbs was to have been Bierce's "best man" at the wedding and boldly took advantage of his friend to elope swiftly with the girl.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

The General Outlook for Business Somewhat Improved.

Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The business outlook has on the whole improved during the week, but the assignment of the Philadelphia Bourse, the failure of the Indiana one of $100,000, occasioned some disquietude. But the general tone of advices is encouraging. Deep prospects improve, with the probability of a large foreign demand; the cotton crop is seen to be larger than last fall's, the British manufacturer continues in a much stronger position, and the railroad situation is at the least no worse. All the cities except Boston report larger bank clearings than a year ago. As to failures, the failure last present reports build up to 1,500 in the United States, but ultimately fully met. Latest accounts indicate a decided improvement in the wheat prospect in Dakota and Minnesota, the yield being estimated at 30,000,000 bushels, against 60,000,000 last year. The Pacific Northwest, on the whole by promise a larger yield than last year. Cotton reports are favorable, but the sensitiveness of the present supply remains prices. There seems to be real and steady improvement in the situation of the cotton goods of industry, although it is for no reason such as yet, as to clear away uncertainty. The demand for iron in various offices has so far increased as to cause general stiffening of prices, but signs of improvement in the wooden trade are by no means clear, but manufacturers have been busy enough to keep up prices. There is a large fall trade in undoubtedly, the movement of cotton goods is fairly active, factory, and print cloths are a shade stronger, but manufacturers are not willing to sell. The business is fairly good for the season, though there is, perhaps, a rather general feeling that the fall trade does not open quite as early or as briskly as had been hoped. The failures during the week have been 201 in the United States, as against 189 last week, and 214 in the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 179 in the United States and 22 in Canada.

WHEAT IN THE NORTHWEST.

Prospect That the Crop Will Be Much Larger Than Last Year.

The following estimate is compiled by Colonel G. D. Rogers, of Minneapolis, editor of the *Market Record*, and one of the most reliable crop statisticians in the Northwest:

The seeding grain in the spring wheat sections has progressed enough toward maturity so that it is possible to form a fair estimate of the yield. That it will amount to more than 60,000,000 bushels, as it did a few days ago there is not the least doubt. The greatest yield in the history of the Northwest was 60,000,000 bushels, which many think not too high, the total would be some 67,000,000 bushels, and for both Dakotas eight bushels may not be too high, or a round-up of 30,000,000 bushels in Dakota. In the Minnesota crop, 30,000,000 bushels, the total was 30,000,000 bushels, perhaps not less than 35,000,000 bushels of all sorts. It is quite generally conceded that the promise is for some 35,000,000 bushels more than a year ago. Made a concession, if correct, would indicate 80,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, and 20,000,000 bushels winter wheat, or 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in the North west week, although a great deal in the South is not ripe enough now and much will not be in the North next week. So far very little shrunken wheat has been discovered, but some is in a stage that might be affected yet.

DEATH FROM FALLING WALLS.

A Building Blown Down, Crushing a Cottage and Killing Its Inmates.

In a terrible storm at Chicago a new three-story brick building on the northeast corner of Leavitt and Twenty-first streets fell to the ground, crushing in the weak a cottage which stood near by, and killing eight persons, as follows: Mrs. Christina Hoeck, aged 20; Hannah Hoch, 8 years old; Albert Hoch, 6 years; C. Ferdinanchoc, 20 years; Mrs. Ferdinanchoc, 18 years; Cora Ferdinanchoc, 5 years; Aida Ferdinanchoc, 3 years; Mary Ferdinanchoc, 4 years. The wounded are: Charles Hoch, 43 years; August Hoch, 13 years; Louis Ferdinanchoc, 8 years; Ada Ferdinanchoc, 7 years. The building which fell upon it was so new that the fresh mortar offered little resistance to the furious gusts of wind and rain. Its foundations were laid only five weeks ago, but the walls were finished and the roof was partially on. The accident occurred when every member of the two families was on the first floor. But so sudden was the crash that ingulfed them that not one escaped from the house, all going down under a mass of flying bricks and mortar. A terrific swaying of the tall structure, a swinging of its roof, and before a word of warning could be given it utterly collapsed.

A CINCINNATI TRAGEDY.

A Colored Coachman Murders and Robs His Employer.

At Cincinnati Surgeon General Jones, a well-known citizen, disappeared from his home and for three days no trace of him could be found. Finally a bloody trail was found leading to a fewer manhole, and in it the body of Gen. Jones, murdered by heavy blows on the head, was found. Several arrests were made, the last being that of Charles Bitts, the dead man's colored coachman, who has made a full confession of the crime. He related the details of the tragedy with the utmost unconcern. He says he stole Gen. Jones' watch and pawned it for $10. The watch was found in a Sixth street pawn-shop. It is probable an effort will be made to indict the colored Bitts as soon as possible. Public excitement over the horrible crime is still great, but there is no chance of Bitts being lynched, as he is securely confined. He described minutely the manner in which he killed the aged Colonel. After he had struck him down the murderer coolly watched his death struggles. He did not give him another blow to put him out of his misery, but saw him struggle and gasp for half an hour until he expired.

A HAPPY ANNIVERSARY.

The Gladstones' Golden Wedding Appropriately Celebrated.

The golden wedding day of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone occurred on the 25th. The Queen telegraphed a congratulatory message to the distinguished couple, and the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family sent letters to them. The Prince of Wales also sent a gold bracelet to Mr. Gladstone. A number of Liberal ladies presented a portrait by Millais of Mr. Gladstone with his grandson. A large number of other presents were received. Mr. Gladstone rose early and attended morning service. The family took breakfast together at the James street residence of Mr. Gladstone. There was an immense number of callers during the day, among them being Mr. John Morley, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and the Earl of Rosebery, and other Liberal peers.

COMPLETE WRECK OF A CIRCUS.

Many Persons Killed and Property Destroyed by a Cloudburst.

The Gregory & Hutchinson circus, which had begun a tour through the interior of West Virginia, was showing on Tucker Creek when a cloudburst struck the show, just after the performance began, tearing the canvas and paraphernalia to atoms, utterly wrecking and ruining the fresh concern, carrying off horses, wagons and tents. Miss D'Alma, who performed on the trapeze, was drowned. It is reported that some employes also lost their lives. Saulsbury, on Big Tiger River, is virtually wiped out of existence. Loss, $50,000.

TERRIBLE LOSSES OF LIFE.

Old World Rivers Filled with Debris of the Recent Cyclone.

A London dispatch reports that the Danube, Theiss and other rivers are literally filled with floating debris, in which are mingled the bodies of hundreds of men, women and children, together with the carcasses of animals, killed by the recent cyclone. Large numbers of churches and other large buildings and hundreds of small dwellings have been swept away, and along the banks of the Danube alone twenty-one large mills have been destroyed. A large ferryboat plying between Pesth and Buda was caught in the storm and buried against a steamship. The ferryboat was crowded with passengers, nearly every one of whom was lost. A circus pavilion was demolished at Szegedin and a number of spectators injured, some of them fatally.

BEAT AN OCEAN RACE.

The New Hamburg Steamer Columbia from The Needles to Sandy Hook.

From The Needles to Sandy Hook, N. J., 3,100 miles, in 6 days 21 hours 27 minutes, is the best time ever made by an ocean steamer over that course, and it was accomplished by the new Hamburg-American twin screw steamer Columbia, the other day. The Columbia's time not only beats all previous records to the westward for that distance, but it also reduces the record made by all the fast steamers on their maiden trips from Liverpool to New York. The Columbia is 40 feet long, 50 feet wide, 38 feet deep, and has 10,000 tons displacement and 12,500 horsepower engines.

EPIDEMICS AMONG CATTLE.

Various Diseases Raging Among the Herds in the Southwest.

There is a great deal of apprehension throughout the southern part of the State of Texas from the fact that a large number of cattle have died in Texas, and the Territory and Colorado were quarantined several days ago against Texas cattle. Reports of the disease in Sumner and Montgomery counties consisted a called meeting of the Live Stock Sanitary Board to be held at Kansas City, to consult with Kansas City cattlemen and take action. It is not improbable that the Board will quarantine against Texas and the Indian Territory.

SUED FOR MORE THAN A MILLION.

Six Fleetwood and Three Damage Cases Against the Philadelphia and Reading.

The Robert Morris Land and Coal Company, of New York, has filed six suits of replevin in the United States Court against the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and Joseph Ricketts, alleges that the defendant is in possession of 3,958 acres of coal land the title of which is in the plaintiff. It asks in three of the cases possession, and in the others damages are claimed in amounts of $100,000, $500,000, and $900,000, respectively.

HUNDREDS WERE KILLED.

Great Loss of Life Caused by a Terrible Cyclone in Hungary.

A cyclone in Hungary, Transsylvania, and Bukovina swept over several thousand square miles of territory. Hundreds of persons were killed, the crops were destroyed, and enormous damage was done to houses and churches. The districts of Grosswendein, Szegedin, and Mohacs were completely swept away.

A SCHOONER SUNK.

Run Down by a Steamer in Delaware Bay and The Crew Saved.

Capt. Foster, of the steamer William Whilden, of the New York and Baltimore Transportation Company, who has arrived at Baltimore, reports having been in collision with the three-masted schooner Perry, of Philadelphia, in Delaware Bay. The schooner was quickly sunk, but her crew were rescued and sent to Philadelphia. The steamer was not seriously damaged.

BOURBONNAIS DEFEATED.

The Little Frenchman Overwhelmed at the Polls.

The latest returns from the elections for members of parliament in France show the following results: Republicans, 351; Conservatives, 41; Boulanger, 11. Second ballots will have to be taken in 149 cantons. It is certain that the Republican majority will only suffer in the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine.

Ohio Prohibitionists Name a Ticket.

The Prohibition State Convention of Ohio adopted a platform which demands suppression of the liquor traffic, favors woman suffrage; declares that Sunday and all other laws should be strictly enforced; denounces trusts; that all officials be paid by salaries; declares that justice, uniformity, and stability in tariff schedules demand that the question should be settled on a non-sectional basis, and favors arbitration as a means of settling labor troubles. The following nominations were made:

J. B. Helwig, for Governor; L. B. Logan, of Alliance, for Lieutenant Governor; Gideon T. Stewart, of Norwalk, for Supreme Judge; D. M. Overholtzer, of Toledo, for State Secretary; J. Fenney, of Ashtabula, for Attorney General; J. Helwig is also candidate for Congressman-at-Large.

A Poor Woman's Long Journey.

A peculiar occurrence has been passed through Cleveland, Ohio. A woman, plainly dressed, and a little girl about 15 years of age, tugged along at a rickety old dust-covered handcart in which were seated two bright-looking children with sun-burned faces and ragged clothes. The woman said that her name was Mrs. Mary Johnson, and that she and her children had come all the way from Johnstown, Pa., with one little handcart. Yes, Johnson said that her husband had been killed in the big flood. She was on her way to Lansing, Mich.

Bishop Walsh Elected Archbishop.

Bishop Walsh, of London, Ont., has been elected Archbishop of Toronto. The new Archbishop was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Archbishop Lynch, which occurred May 12, 1888. Kingston, which was one of the Suffragan sees of Toronto, has been made an Archdiocese.

Foreign Flashes.

The British foreign office is negotiating a commercial treaty with Japan. By the terms of the treaty Great Britain surrenders the present judicial privileges of her subjects in Japan, in return for which concession the whole interior of Japan will be opened up to English trade.

Canadians Indignant.

Great indignation has been aroused at Ottawa, Ontario, over the recent selection of a Canadian sealer in Behring Sea by a United States revenue cutter. A hastily summoned cabinet meeting had the matter under consideration, and the collector at Victoria has been telegraphed to forward full official report. The Canadian Government will make strong representations to England, and an extra cabinet minister said "If the imperial authorities have any redcoats to show they will surely show it now."

The Salmon Crop Short.

The Julyn salmon packer estimates the total Columbia River salmon pack to the end of the season at 280,000 cases, which includes 30,000 cases of steel-head, reducing the regular spring pack to 230,000 cases. This indicates a shortage of 80,000 cases as compared with the season of 1888. Alaska advices to July 15 indicate a shortage in the season's catch there, but no definite figures of the total catch have yet been published.

A $12,000 Fire at Spokane Falls.

At Spokane Falls, W. T., fire broke out in Cunningham's meat shop. Before it was gotten under control it had destroyed six frame buildings and contents, entailing a loss of $12,000; partially insured. William Gillette, a fireman, was seriously hurt by falling walls.

Seized a British Schooner.

The schooner Triumph recently arrived at Westminster, Washington, and was seized in Behring Sea of the British sealing schooner Triumph by the United States revenue cutter Bush. The Triumph had been warned by seals in Behring Sea, was allowed to depart.

Ugly Indians in Washington Territory.

A telegram received at the Interior Department from Colville, W. T., says the Indians have set fire to the hay and grain fences of the settlers there, and they ask for protection from the Government.

Death of Charlemagne Tower.

At Waterville, N. Y., Charlemagne Tower, a millionaire lumber king, died the first year. Mr. Tower was instrumental in the development of the mining country in Minnesota northeast of Duluth, now known as the Vermilion Range.

An Indian Family Murdered.

A few months ago it was feared that Hesc Indians went into the San River country Montana, to hunt. Their scalps and remains have just been found. There is no doubt that they were robbed of their horses and outfit and murdered.

Stabbed Himself in Court.

At Chicago, in Judge McConnell's Court James W. Smith stabbed himself in the breast on hearing a verdict sentencing him to three years' imprisonment for assaulting a girl. Smith will recover.

Fire on Colorado Mountains.

A fire started by spectators, a week ago in Nix-Name Canyon, Colorado, has spread and now covers an area of ten miles square and threatens to set the forests and mining Mountains being one mass of fire.

Forest Fires in Indian Territory.

Forest fires near Banner, I. T., have destroyed the finest bolt of timber in the State, and are liable to spread to a great extent. Gov. Jones has telegraphed for aid.

Relief for Evicted Irish Tenants.

Charles Stewart Parnell, Liberal member of Parliament for the North Division of Manchester, has donated £50 through Mr. William O'Brien, to the fund for the relief of evicted tenants in Ireland.

Fires at Wichita, Kan.

Fire at Wichita, Kan., destroyed the buildings occupied by the Cannon Pull Company and the Welch Wholesale Grocery Company. Loss, $170,000; insurance, $75,000.

Lynchers Under Arrest.

Two men have been arrested for assisting in the lynching of Jesse Averill at Eaton Wabash, collie thieves, at Sweetwater, Wyo., and bound over for trial in the sum of $3,000 each.

Chicago Wants the World's Fair.

Mayor Cregier of Chicago has appointed a committee, composed of several business citizens, to take charge of the matter of securing the world's fair for Chicago.

Conflagration in a Cuban City.

San Luis, Cuba, was six rod by a fire which destroyed sixty houses. Two cold-drew were burned to death.

THE MARKETS.

	CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime		$ 4.00	of 4.50
Good		3.50	4.00
Common		2.50	3.30
HOGS—Packing		4.00	4.75
SHEEP		3.00	3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.76	.76½
No. 3		.56	.60
CORN—No. 2		.36	.36½
OATS—No. 2		.22	.22½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery		.14	.16
EGGS—Fresh Laid		.12	.12½
POTATOES—Choice		.20	.25
BEEF—Extra Mess, per bbl		10.00	10.50
PORK—Mess		10.00	10.25
	MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash		.77	.78
CORN—No. 3 White		.36	.36½
OATS—No. 2		.22	.22½
BARLEY—No. 2		.59	.61
PORK—Mess		10.00	10.25
	DETROIT.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.78	.78½
No. 3		.65	.65½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed		.36	.36½
OATS—No. 2 White		.27	.27½
	TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.80	.80½
CORN—Mixed		.36	.36½
OATS—Cash		.26	.27
	NEW YORK.		
CATTLE		2.50	of 4.75
HOGS		4.00	4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.80	.80½
No. 3 Red		.67	.70
CORN—No. 2		.40	.40½
OATS—Mixed Western		.26	.29
PORK—New Mess		10.50	11.00
	ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Good		3.75	of 4.25
HOGS—Yorkers		4.00	4.25
Packers		3.80	4.00
Mixed		4.00	4.25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice		3.00	4.50
LAMBS		3.00	4.00

DESTRUCTION BY STORM.

MUCH DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN THE EAST.

A Cyclone Devastates an Elder County (N. Y.) Village—The Flood in New Jersey Swamps Many Cellars—Lightning Set Fire to an Electric Storm.

A Poughkeepsie, N. Y., dispatch says: A cyclone struck Ellis Corners, Ulster county, four miles west of Highland, Sunday afternoon, and left a path of ruin and injuring a number of persons. The cyclone, which was accompanied by a roaring sound that terrified the people, came in the form of a funnel-shaped cloud. Matthew Harcourt's vineyard was completely ruined and every tree in his apple orchard was rooted up, the trees being carried away as though they were feathers. The house and barn of John Nelson were already and completely demolished, broken timbers being carried hundreds of feet. Mr. Nelson and his wife were blown out of the house along with the flying timbers and both were seriously but not fatally injured. Two barns belonging to Patrick McGowan were totally destroyed. Mr. McGowan, who is 80 years old, was so badly injured that no hopes of his recovery are entertained.

There being no more buildings in the path of the tornado no more serious damage was done. Bed quilts and dresses were carried a mile and a half and found four miles from the scene of the storm. Hay tedders were also found stuck up in the mountains some distance away.

A Newark, N. J., telegram says that plans has just experienced the most disastrous storm that ever visited that place. The city cellars were flooded and sewers burst, and the water ran through the streets in the lower section. A washout occurred in the Morris Canal near Belleville, and Orange and trains were delayed for many hours. The streets were almost impassable, including the postoffice, were carried away, and the Lackawanna road was washed out of one storehouse. In Orange Valley the tracks up to the station were washed out and great damage has been done to the numerous but beautiful gardens and lawns. Hundreds of saddle around on planks and to swim in order to get to places of safety on high ground. The storm was the most clair also report great damage to property in the Valley of Jersey, which has been lost.

The greatest alarm prevails around Millburn. Above it is the Orange water reservoir dam, which is not regarded as safe. Should it burst it would overflow Millburn and entirely wash out the railway river, of which it is the source, and the damage would reach as far as Rahway. The dam is still reported all right, but the Millburn people are preparing to move to high ground. Nearly every bridge in the country is impassable, and all the bridges have been washed away.

A Plainfield, N. J., dispatch reports that place suffering from the greatest flood ever known. The dam at the Green pond is slowly the Green Valley mills, has given way, carrying with it the Goldsmith's two houses and many barns and seriously undermining the Green Valley road. Stony Brook, in the heart of the town, has also given way and caused much damage. The immense dam at Westfield, back of the Plainfield, has not yet gone, but the national body of water was thereby thrown into the valley of Green Brook, which does not contain it and the water rushed across the Plainfield and Westfield road, the finest residence portion of Plainfield. The water ran from two to five feet on the square miles of thickly settled territory in Plainfield and Westfield. There were many gallant rescues of life.

In The South.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., July 31.—This section was visited last night by the most terrible storm that the oldest inhabitants remember. Yesterday was the hottest and most oppressive of the season, and people thought the clouds seemed to come up from every point of the compass and meet over this city, where they hung for three hours, during which time the rain poured in torrents. The residences of Moses Mock, Moses Bonn, J. C. Walker, Mrs. E. E. Wade, Rev. V. N. Ragland, Judge Rose, and the livery stable of Keith & Hooper, in which one horse was killed, were all blown to atoms. The large farm of Capt. Thomas Brooks, editor of the Fayetteville Republican, was set on fire and destroyed, together with a large quantity of wheat and grain and 40 horses. The residence of Thomas Holland, Esq., was blown to atoms, his family escaping by a miracle. Mr. Nelson and his wife were blown out of the house along with the flying timbers and both were seriously but not fatally injured. Two barns belonging to Patrick McGowan were totally destroyed. Mr. McGowan, who is 80 years old, was so badly injured that no hopes of his recovery are entertained.

There being no more buildings in the path of the tornado no more serious damage was done. Bed quilts and dresses were carried a mile and a half and found four miles from the scene of the storm. Hay tedders were also found stuck up in the mountains some distance away.

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Whalers Lost on the Arctic.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following telegram was received by the Secretary of the Navy to-day from San Francisco:

"The Thetis arrived at St. Michael, Behring sea, from the Arctic ocean, July 27, with a portion of the survivors of the bark Little Olive of New Bedford, Mass., which was wrecked at Point Hope, Arctic ocean, Oct. 3, 1888. Out of thirty-three men but eight arrived. The whaling bark Ohio Second of New Bedford, Mass., was wrecked off Point Barrow, about June 1, 1889. The vessel was a total loss, but officers and men were saved."

GREAT SHOE FIRM FAILS

THE LIABILITIES REPORTED AT A MILLION AND A QUARTER.

Assignment of the Firm of Batchelder & Co. of Boston, Creating Consternation Among the Trade—Causes Leading to the Collapse—Prospects of Resumption.

A Boston dispatch says: E. and A. H. Batchelder & Co., among the largest boot and shoe firms in Boston, and doing business at 106 Summer street, have assigned.

Mr. Batchelder of the firm stated that the assignment would reach about $1,250,000, with nominal assets about the same figure. An expert accountant is now going over the books, and a report will be made to the creditors as soon as possible. The assignees are Thomas E. Proctor of Boston and R. Batchelder of North Brookfield. The larger amount of the indebtedness is said to be on paper and held by parties who are at present unknown to the firm. Two large bills of indebtedness is to banks and individuals. The leather trade will not suffer, as the firm paid cash for most of its leather. The company is one of long standing, and the failure creates great surprise.

This was one of the ten firms in Worcester county that had a long contest with the Knights of Labor in 1887, lasting some five months, and this struggle, which resulted in favor of the manufacturers, was very expensive to the Batchelders, and contributed directly or indirectly to the present embarrassment. The immediate cause of the failure is large losses made by A. H. Batchelder outside of the business, and the fact that the recent large failures in the leather trade, followed by the Lewis Brothers failure, added to the loss of the senior member of the firm, have rendered it difficult for the ready money on the firm's commercial paper. It is understood that the manufacturing business of the firm has been profitable and this makes it likely that the business will be re-established under some arrangement between the firm and its creditors. The firm owes its present embarrassment, it is said, to a mad to be worth over $200,000, and also were the Batchelder interests in the business. Gen. Ezra Ames, a member of the Board, is reported as saying:

I don't think Dr. Barry is guilty of the least intentional wrong. He is a man of great energy and ability, and I think he was somewhat easily embarrassed when he came to Ann Arbor, and the result was that he was induced to do in that single respect he is deficient in reasoning faculty

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on any subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to see that he does not get a receipt for his money on that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

"WANAMAKERED" is a new name suggested by Belford's magazine for August. Twenty thousand democrats in postmasters already know what the word means.

AROUND THE COUNTRY.

Wilson.

Lovely weather.

Slight frost on Sunday night, but no perceptible damage was done.

Tery Barber Sundayed in the Wilks settlement and attended church there.

Mrs. Hudkins is much better,—so as to be around again.

Miss Eliza Ball, of Boyne City, spent two days visiting friends here last week.

James Wilson, of Banks, visited at Mr. Hudkins' on Saturday night and Sunday at Mr. D. Kuhne' at Deer Lake.

Mrs. Sargent, of Boyne City, visited at Jap Warden's and Geo. Bowen's for several days last week.

Messrs. George Smith, Sam Nowland, and Chas. and Harry Hudkins went to the plains for "shucklebeer rise," on Saturday; another party went on Monday.

Miss Hattie Holland visited friends at Boyne City for several days last week; she returned on Saturday.

Mr. Olin and Miss Stella Smith, went to Advance on Sunday. Miss Stella remained for a week's visit with her relatives there.

Chas. Knuttel, who has been spending the last four months at Saginaw, is now stopping a few days with relatives and friends here, also at Dwights Landing and Charlevoix.

A load of people from this vicinity attended church at Pleasant Valley on Sunday afternoon. The pulpit was very acceptably filled by Mr. R. S. Hubbard, of Boyne City.—in Eld. Burdge's absence.

The school picnic passed off pleasantly. About 20 people from South Arm attended. Among them Mesdames Cole, Kent, and Stohlman. Miss Tensie Whitford,—a former teacher.—Misses Kent, Isaman, Bissnett, etc. etc. Miss Kent had a successful term of school and was much liked by her pupils.

Advance.

Aug. 6.—Godfrey Von Platen has returned home from Chicago where he has been staying for the past six weeks.

Mrs. Staley, from Birmingham, Mich. is visiting with her parents Mr. and Mrs. David Norton.

Two young ladies from Chicago, are visiting at Mr. Platen's.

Mrs. McCarty has a sister visiting her from the south part of the state.

Several of our villagers have been prospecting for huckleberries near Vanderbilt; if the prospects are good two or three wagon loads of people will go this week.

There was a small sized entertainment at Steele's hall last Thursday night for the benefit of the Rev. Mr. Aldrich. Another will be given in about three weeks consisting of recitations, plays, music, etc. A good time is expected. All are invited to attend.

Haying is finished and farmers are busy in the harvest fields. The wheat midge has not done as much damage as was feared some time ago.

Say, Boyne City, isn't it about time to dish up some of that delightful succotash!

Atwood.

Mrs. Wood who has been year sick for the past two week's is now a little better.

Mr. and Mrs. George Halsted lost a child last Thursday. It was sick but a short time. The funeral occured Saturday.

Albert Batchelder and Charley Mason attended the teachers examination at Bellaire last week, Thursday and Friday.

Edward Yettew, who has been working at Smithson's camp is now at home helping his father in harvesting.

Wm. Pankott and Albert Supernaw have got through working on the church at Eastport and Mr. Pankott has gone to work for C. D. Wood on his new house.

Felix Coon who has been at home haying and harvesting has gone back to Smithson's camp to work.

Charley Rogers has gone to work for Kirby Bros. with his team on the threshing machine. It will take a few days for repairing but will begin to thresh about Thursday.

Wm. Ingalls has bought a new separator and expects to do some good threshing this fall.

Ironton.

Aug. 7.—Haying is nearly over in this vicinity. The hay crop is good this season. All other crops are also looking well at present.

Miss Mary Johnson closed her school in the Mountain district, Tuesday, with an excursion on the North Star and picnic on Holy Island. Those who attended report a very pleasant time.

The W. C. T. U. held a very interesting temperance meeting at the M. E. church Monday evening, the main feature being a silver medal contest by the children. There were seven contestants, and all did remarkably well. Cassie Box, with "A Voice From the Poorhouse," won the medal, and well she deserved it; her speaking was excellent for one so young, being only 13. Judging from the expressions that we have heard from different ones since, the contest has been a great help to the cause of prohibition in this place. The ladies intend holding another in the near future.

Mrs. Thorp is on the sick list this week.

Mr. Parker has his new house up and enclosed and we think that he is going to have a very tasty residence.

Mrs. Campbell, of East Jordan, is visiting at Mr. McDonald's this week.

Inwood.

Aug. 7.—Haying is over and harvesting commenced.

Pearl & Co. have finished burning their brick, and are now making another kiln.

Edwd Cook reports crops better than ever before.

A good many farmers are ordering fruit trees for next springs planting.

The Smithson mill is running again.

Cherries are ripe.

Mrs. Chettie Cooper, of Elk Rapids, visited friends at Norwood last week, and while there her child died.

Mrs. Belle Carter and sister Minnie, of Detroit, are the guests of their brothers Nick and John Shores this week.

Arther Meech arrived Friday from Chicago, for a visit with friends here.

Wm. Bolton bought a horse last week.

Henry Vandensen bought a yoke of oxen Saturday. He expects to clear about 12 acres of land this fall.

The Wells boys have a new sawing machine.

Kilborn of Petoskey, has sold a number of Champion mowers in this vicinity this summer.

Lake Side.

Live and Die on the Water.

I took a ride on the river this afternoon. Canton has about 300,000 people who live on the water, and there is no buisness in the world than this city of boats. Crafts of all kinds, from the small steamer, the great Chinese junk and the river cargo boats to the sampans and the little tubs rowed by one or two like paddles, move here and there, or dart in and out through forests of masts. Whole families live on boats about twenty feet long and no wider than the ordinary city vestibule. Here children are born, grow up and die.

Marriages take place and the whole business and actions of life go on. Little children swarm over them, and at two years old with cues hanging down their backs play about upon their decks. The boys have little round barrels or drums about a foot long and six inches in diameter tied by strings to their backs, and many girls of the same size have nothing. If the girl falls overboard it would be good fortune to the poor family to get rid of the expense of raising her, but the boy must have his life preserve.—**Frank G. Carpenter.**

☞We notice a new departure in the treatment of disease that promises to revolutionize the medicine business. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatments of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh, were procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weaknesses, rheumatism, nervous debility and piles. Originated and used by specialists, being a positive cure for each disease, these preparations are the best remedies procurable. We advise all to send 3 cent stamp to the Chase Medical Specialty Co., 179 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. and receive by return mail their interesting hand book. 7b8o

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its several tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and, with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lake." Thus write W. O. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at P. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

Pain Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sill, Druggist, Dippes, Ind., testifies, I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at P. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 2

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by P. G. Hines& Co.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeny, Ring-Bone, Stiffs, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by P. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

VALUE OF THE DOG IN WAR.

Some of the Uses to Which Our Canine Friends Are Being Trained.

Veterinary Surgeon Bennett, in his lecture at the United States institute, told the interesting and strange story of the war dog from Roman days downward. Coming to Christian times we are reminded of the war dog used by the Spaniards in America; by the Earl of Essex in Ireland during the Spanish war; by the English in the defense of Tangiers, when dogs saved the guards from a great ambush of Moors; of the famous French dog Mustache, who detected a surprise the first night before Alexandria, who fought at Marengo, saved the standard of his regiment before Austerlitz, and was decorated on the battlefield. Then the lecturer recalled how, after the famous campaign of Gen. Skobeloff in Asia Minor, the Russians decided to instruct dogs as sentinels, and how finally the Germans took up the question in 1883 and developed it until now a dog can carry back a message from outposts more quickly than the best mounted uhlans. There are at least five distinct purposes for which trained dogs can be used in war:

1. As auxiliary sentinels to the outposts and sentries and to the advanced, rear and flank guards in general.
2. As scouts, on the march, on reconnoissance, and patrol duties.
3. As dispatch bearers, on the march, in camp, in action, etc.
4. As auxiliary ammunition carriers on the march and in action.
5. As searchers for the wounded and killed after an engagement.

Coming to the best kind of dogs for training, the lecturer had a good word of course to say for the sheep dog, for the retriever and the spaniel, and for the bloodhound as the dog par excellence for tracking, for following up the enemy into the mountains, through jungle and forest, and for running down dakoits and other marauders.

And since the bloodhound scent is so acute he would require neither to hear nor see to give warning of the approach of the foe at night or in thick covert. In a discussion among some experts and distinguished and "doggy" general officers following the lecture, it was pointed out that the bloodhound, in sentry work or on night marches, could give warning by his nose alone of the approach of strange bodies at a distance of about 300 yards, under favorable conditions of wind, and that the bloodhound's steadfastness by night and day in following up human scent is such that although crossed by deer and other game he does not leave the leading scent.

By way of illustrating the value of the war dog in carrying ammunition during action to the front, a trained retriever was shown girthed with his leather saddle bags capable of carrying eighty rounds of the new rifle cartridge. Altogether the dog appeared to find considerable favor among the audience gathered at Whitehall place, and the general opinion seemed to prevail that if he is ever long enough to find official recognition of the war office he is destined to play a great part in the game of our little wars.—Pall Mall Budget.

The Parrot and the Bat.

On a sultry evening last week a bat flew into the sitting room of a house at Scranton, Pa., and darted against the parrot's cage. It struck the cage with force enough to drive it between the wires, and it began to creep around the bottom of the cage and flap its injured wings. The parrot was asleep when the bat flew in, but it got awake in an instant, and it screeched and screamed and yelled "Oh my!" as many times that the lady of the house ran in from the piazza to see what the trouble was with the family pet. The moment she entered the room the parrot told the fluttering little creature to get out in a very shrill tone, repeating the command a number of times. The bat didn't get out, although it tried very hard to do so, and the parrot got mad, bristled up and dived from its perch at the puny intruder. For a few seconds the parrot had such a lively tussle in the bottom of the cage that it upset everything and scattered seeds all around the room, and then it hopped back to its perch and began to scratch its throat with its right foot as though it had been bitten by the bat.

"Gracious! how that hurt!" the parrot yelled, after it had stopped scratching, and smoothed out its wings and feathers, the bat still wabbling about and trying to find a place to get out.

It couldn't find one, and the parrot sang out: "I'll fix it!" and pitched at the bat again. The little thing squeaked and tried to defend itself when the parrot tackled it, but the ugly bird used both claws and bill, and it soon had the bat's wings torn half off. Then it gave the bat a pinch on the neck, shook it up and down, dropped it suddenly and hopped to the top of the cage and shrieked, looking down at the lying little creature. When the parrot saw the bat was dead, it looked at its mistress, jumped from its perch to its ring and back again, laughed, and yelled out:

"Wink it 'll, mother!"

The value of the parrot had doubled in the estimation of the lady since it killed the bat.—Philadelphia North American.

English as she is Spelled.

Not long ago a quite spirited teacher in a Kingston school talked for a short time to her class of little darkies on the subject of "Washington," and then told them to write on their slates what they could them as "I submit the con-positions to her. One little girl was quite vexed because her teacher laughed heartily when she examined her slate and told her to take the slate upstairs to Miss ——. The little miss said:

"I did so, and then she laughed, too, just because I spelled United States 'Youngisted Slates.' 'Y-ou' spells you, don't yo' and 'n-g-h-s' spells night, and 'ed' spells the rest of it, and—and"—with pouting lips—"it spells United States, and that's the only way I know how to make it."—Kingston Freeman.

Out of the Question.

"Fix your eyes on that sheet of paper hanging on the wall," said the photographer, and another and a pleasant expression."

"Hold on!" exclaimed the sitter, in some excitement. "Isn't that an official list of the Louisiana lottery drawing?"

"I think it is."

The young man hastily left the chair and went over to examine the document.

"Mister," he said, as he took his hat and moved slowly toward the door, "it's a mad, hopeless, another-$2-gone-to-thunder look on his face, "I'll come in some time next week and have this picture taken, if it will suit you just as well."—Chicago Tribune.

The greater a man is in power above others the more he ought to excel them in virtue. None ought to govern who is not better than the governed.—Cyrus.

THE SIGN OF THE THREE BALLS.

Friend of the Impecunious Who Spout Diamonds to Fight Fortune.

If you want to study human nature, don't go to a police court, but take a day off and spend it behind the counter of a pawnbroker's shop.

There is no more agreeable place, and if you don't find out something about the weaknesses and foibles of biped's there it is because you have not the faculty for learning.

The faithful friend of the impecunious, "my uncle," is found in all the great cities of the great country, and you cannot mistake his place, for wherever one displayed the three gilded balls, beacons to the stranded wayfarer, even there is he, a bejeweled individual who often doles out pitiful loans on collateral two or three times more valuable than the amount loaned.

In New York pawnshops are seen with painful frequency. Hardly a block on the east side is without one, and each has its regular patrons.

The profit of the business accounts for the large number engaged in it, and this may be easily reckoned by a glance at the law which regulates the interest which may be charged. The statute reads as follows: "On sums of $150 or under, at the rate per cent. per month for the first six months and 2 per cent. per month thereafter. On sums over $150, 2 per cent. per month for the first six months and 1 per cent. per month thereafter."

No wonder "my uncle" is prosperous, is resplendent with jewels, owns houses, lots, etc. With a view to learn something of the class who enjoy the patronage of such a well known Bowery shop yesterday and I stated his object.

"If you choose to stand here in my shop for a day," said the proprietor, "you would see some queer people, with queer notions about the value of pawn-in some cases—estimate what they want me to lend money on. We have regular customers, the same as in any other business. There is one customer of mine, for instance, a man who earns good wages as a mechanic and spends his earnings in drink, who has nothing in his pocket regularly every Tuesday. For the last six months he has every Wednesday morning pawned his Sunday suit here, and as regularly redeemed it every Saturday night. He is an old chap, and although earning good wages, out of which he might lay by money each week, he persists in his visits to me.

A few nights ago a man came in here, well dressed, even handsomely dressed; he had no jewels to pledge, he said, but he wanted to get an old suit for the new one he wore and the difference in cash. I need hardly say I refused to accommodate him. This man, I found, was isolated, or, to seven an unusual one. The object poor are not our best customers. Who come from all ranks and the four points of the compass.

"We are constantly streaming into this great city an army of people, hunters of fortune, in search of employment or wealth in other channels. Failing in their quest, they are compelled to part with their watches, say, or their rings, or any other article of value for they must live.

"Then we derive great profit from a class which is not suspected of needing our assistance—high toned people who pledge their jewels generally, to tide over temporary embarrasment.

"Some, too, the sporting element among us is a source of profit. Today a bankrupt may be well heeled, as they say, and to-morrow broke, and then he comes straight way to me. In the racing season he nests with losses on a dead sure winner, and, in order to wage more war, up go his diamond rings and studs, and everything else he can fetch him money."—New York Star.

Millionaires' Coachmen.

In New York the coachmen of the days before the war, who drove the Four Hundred through a city that ran from Canal to Fourteenth Twenty-second street, were of different character from those who now hold the reins over the spirited steeds that draw the carriages of the multitude of millionaires. Wealth and magnificent mansions are fast spreading out until now they nestle under the lady branches that shade the approaches to Yonkers from an arid sun. In the old days the aristocratic family intrusted the ribbons to the colored race, but within the last twenty years the colored man has been deposed and the Englishman has taken his seat on the box; not that the colored man was a poor driver, but that he was the antithesis of anything that was "English, you know." A mania for French bonnes, French cooks and English butlers naturally spread to a desire to import the stately and portly coachman whom the American millionaires had admired during the London season on Rotten Row. It is safe to say that there is hardly a dozen of our wealthy men in this city who can compare with the time black coachman, and indeed he is fast disappearing even in the south.—New York Tribune.

Fix Up Your Parasols.

Take them to Mrs. Kent's millinery store, and will go to Chicago, to take a position in a clothing house there.

Julius O'Brian, of St. Ignace, arrived this week for a visit with his brothers Joseph and Jacob O'Brian. He thinks of moving his family here.

☞There are many hair preparations in the market, but none have a desirable effect upon the hair and scalp as Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Swallow & Lamphear finished painting and sanding the floors in the new school house on Monday. They also gilded the letters of the inscription slab.

The Odd Fellows of Michigan, will hold their annual meeting in Detroit, October 9 and 10, and they have asked the Patriarchs Militant of Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago, Hamilton, and others places to join them. A competitive drill will be held for $600 in prizes.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Come and See Th . . !

Geo. Miller's Cloth' g House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats.

FIGHT! FIGHT!! FIGHT!!

ROSENTHAL

Has Started the Fight. Prices Must Go. We Will Sell, We Must Sell, and You Will Buy at these Prices.

Good Dress Print,	5½ cents, worth 7 cents
Good Cotton,	5½ cents, worth 8 cents
Good Bleached Cotton,	8 cents, worth 10 cents
Lawns,	4 cents, worth 7 cents
Challies,	6 cents, worth 10 cents

Parasols, One-Fourth Off!

Satteens,	12 cents, worth 18 cents
Double Width Dress Goods,	12½ cents, worth 20 cents
Fine Double Width Striped Dress Goods, all colors	37½ cents, worth 50 cents
Good Bed Spread,	90 cents, worth $1.25

Fans, 1-4th off!

Ladies' Street Jackets 1-4th off!

CLOTHING:

Good Child's Suit,	$1.50, worth $2.50
A Good Boy's Suit,	$4.00, worth $7.00
Good Working Suit,	$4.00, worth $7.00
All Wool Suit,	$7.00, worth $12.00

Everything in the store at Great Reduction. Good for Three Days Only.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 8th, 9th, and 10th,

AT ALICK ROSENTHAL'S

Lewis Grand Opera House Block, Charlevoix.

M. J. STOCKMAN

DEALER IN

Hardware Iron, and Nails,

Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated

Household Jewel Cooking Stove,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade.

M. J. STOCKMAN.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Splendid location for a summer resort. Fifty Acres of land, between a mile and a half and two miles from Lake Michigan. For full particulars and terms inquire of H. S. HARSHA, Real Estate Agent, Charlevoix. 28

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

County news on eighth page.

1 McGibeny Family concert Aug 20.

Jas. Martin, night-watch, is on duty again.

Dr. Carlstein has been repainting his residence.

Arther Meech is home for a few days this week.

Born, July 27th to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Kirby, a son.

Mrs. Anna Campbell is sick this week with lung fever.

Mrs. E. M. Clark returned home from Chicago Thursday.

C. Budd has just finished a nice book case for J. E. Chew.

Capt. Trullock is building a two story barn on Grant street.

Belford's magazine for August is out with a most new cover.

Will some of our farmer friends bring us some new potatoes.

Plasterers commenced work on the new school house on Monday.

John W. Kirby and wife will visit relatives in Canada this week.

Winfield Watson, of Boyne, called at the JOURNAL office Monday.

Don't forget the date of the Alba Heywood Co. Monday Aug 12.

Alba Heywood Co. have fine orchestra; every member a soloist.

F. W. Bayne and J. A. Kent went to Chicago on the City of Charlevoix.

A. E. Martin, of Boyne City, was a caller at this office on Tuesday.

Mrs. Ford, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. O. S. Wasthburn for the summer.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lenway, of South Arm, Aug. 3d, a nine-pound boy.

Thos. Boak, sr., acted as night-watch during the sickness of Jas. Martin.

☞New potatoes will be taken on subscription for the JOURNAL, at market rates.

F. W. Wilcox tumbled out of a yacht Monday, and was rescued by Luke Hallett.

Jas Eddings and wife and baby, arrived Friday morning to spend the heated season.

The ladies of the M. E. church cleared about $18.00 out of their social last night.

Mrs. Warren, of Adam's Center, Wis., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Sec.

Arrangements are being made for the dedication of the Baptist church, Sunday, Aug 18.

Mrs. Lucy Boise, of Bay Springs, was in town Monday admiring the new school house.

Jas. Gellick is building a basement room, with stone wall, the full size of his saloon building.

Geo. S. Malcolm and wife of St. Joe, Pa., are the guests of Alex Campbell and family.

F. A. Cochran & Co. opened a choice selection of pocket books and cases on Wednesday.

O. I. Wheat and wife arrived from Chicago Friday morning for a week's visit with Charlevoix friends.

Mrs. L. E. Allen and Morris returned to the Sou last week, accompanied by Mrs. Geo. A. Wilson.

R. W. Dahlgren and wife of Chicago, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Carlstein this week.

Mrs. Mamie Paddock of Lancaster, Ohio, is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholls.

Chas. Ely, a former resident of Charlevoix, is in town this week.

Mr. Bolton of Inwood, is this week entertaining his brother of Petoskey.

Miss Rachel Rosenthal, of Petoskey, mother of Alick Rosenthal of Charlevoix, died at her home last Saturday morning. The remains were taken to Detroit for burial, accompanied by the family and immediate relatives.

For wit, humor, and pathos, Dr. P. S. Hanson, of Petoskey, holds first rank among all lecturers now in the field. Don't fail to hear him. Aug. 16, at Masonic temple. Admission 50 and 35 cents. For the benefit of the Baptist church.

No medicine in the world is in better repute or more widely known than Ayer's Sarsaparilla. As a safe and certain remedy for all manner of blood disorders, leading physicians and druggists recommend, prescribe and use it in preference to any other.

☞"Much injury is done by the use of irritating, griping compounds taken as purgatives. In Ayer's Pills, the patient has a mild but effective cathartic, that can be confidently recommended alike for the most delicate patients as well as the most robust.

The board of school inspectors of Charlevoix county met at Boyne City Tuesday, and elected John M. Harris of Ironton a member of the board of examiners, to take the place of Mr. Harris had ten on the first ballot. The inspectors fixed the standard for third grade certificates from an average of 70 to 75 and for the lowest of any one study from 40 to 45.

The JOURNAL job department printed on Monday and Tuesday of one week a full sheet poster in three colors, for the fifth annual fair of the Charlevoix county agricultural society, to be held at East Jordan, Sept. 11, 12, and 13. We desire to call the special attention of our readers to the work on that poster. As a matter of fact it is a good specimen of it.

A. D. Crnickshank started for New York on Wednesday on business connected with the railroad. He returns happy and joyous, we shall know that the cash is ready to build the railroad. If he returns sad and disheartened, and talks persistently about New Mexico, we will calculate that the road is a "dead duck" this year, notwithstanding Mr. Rock's concert.

Alba Heywood the noted impersonator supported by an excellent company will appear in the Lewis grand opera house Monday evening, Aug. 12. Mr. Heywood returned to his company last week with a larger and stronger company than ever before, remaining over Sunday with his family with him "The Superb Quintette," Dewey Heywood, flute soloist; Miss Anna Heywood and Clint Heywood, baritone soloist; Miss Henriette Zimmerman pianist; Scott Heywood, cornet soloist. Secure your seats in advance at the theater box office, 50 cts.; general admission, 35 cts.; children 25.

Searching for Justice's Body.

EAST JORDAN, Aug. 3.—Search is being made for the body of John Justice who was drowned here yesterday in rescuing the boy Leon Bissett. His conduct is greatly praised. It appears that Justice's brother older than himself is the sail boat who was about to endeavor to rescue the younger Bissett when Justice stepped him and jumped into the water himself. He was a mile from the west shore, and the skiff came out from the shore, and Justice actually put the boy in the skiff just before going down himself not to raise. Justice was a single man, but the support of an aged mother, who is thus suddenly bereft of son and sustenance. He was an industrious worker and very much esteemed by sailing on the lake. The water of the lake is very cold, and it is thought that he must have been taken with cramps.

Baptist Church.

Service next Sunday morning and evening at the usual hours. Preaching by the pastor. Sunday school at 11.45.

Prayer meeting,—monthly concert of prayer for missions,—Thursday evening, at 7.30. A cordial invitation extended.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails to kill the parasites. Sold by druggists. 1y

ENCOURAGING ACTIVITY.

Prospects for the Immediate Construction of the Railroad.

On Tuesday Charlevoix was thrown into a fever of excitement by the appearance on our streets of Mr. Thomas Rock, the railroad contractor, and the announcement that the contracts for the clearing and grading between Charlevoix and Petoskey were signed, and that work would begin on Aug. 16th.

Mr. Rock engaged board and rooms for a number of men at the hotels, and said that by Aug. 20 there would be 300 men in Charlevoix to work on the grade.

While we have every confidence that the last detail has been agreed to, and that the road will surely be built at once, we shall not bring out our roosters until we hear from New York. Most of our people recollect that Mr. Rock once before had a contract, and it was announced with a flourish of trumpets that work would begin in sixty days. This time it is ten days, so we shall not have long to wait. The members of Messrs. Cherrie, Cruickshank, and Meech, with the syndicate in New York who are to furnish the cash, will determine definitely and finally whether the contract with Mr. Rock means business now or at some time in the future. Until we hear from them, we can only wait and hope that everything is right, that the cash is ready to work with, and that work will actually begin on Aug. 16th, as has been announced.

The officers of the road refused to authorize any statement for publication in this paper beyond the fact that the contract with Mr. Rock was agreed to, and they expected it would be signed in Chicago this week. Messrs. Cherrie, Cruickshank, and Meech expected to complete the negotiations in New York so that Mr. Rock could begin work on Aug. 16th, as agreed. Further than this we have only rumors and street talk.

J. B. Mulliken, general manager of the C. & W. M. railroad is reported to have said that after reaching Traverse City, the road would be pushed through to the straits of Mackinaw going east of Torch Lake and down into Elk Rapids, north via. Charlevoix to Petoskey. If this is the purpose of the management, the D. C. & E. can realize on their franchise from Charlevoix to the straits.—Petoskey Record.

Pertinent to this, we are reminded that an officer of the D. C. & E. road recently stated that present negotiations of that company are with a syndicate who already own and operate an important road out of Detroit; that they are anxious to get to the straits; that when built, Charlevoix would be on a through line from Detroit to Mackinac. We are also reminded that some weeks ago, C. & W. M. officials visited Charlevoix to secure the situation and prospects here. These items, with some others that cannot be published without a violation of confidence, give us reason to believe that so much of the survey of the D. C. & E. as can be used (possibly from Bellaire to Mackinac) will be used by the C. & W. M., and that the construction of the same will be pushed as fast as it can be economically.

We are not prepared to say the road will be running through to Mackinac before Jan 1, 1890, but would not be at all surprised to see it in the work between Baldwin and Traverse City is now progressing, but there is no reason why the work between Traverse City and Petoskey cannot also progress at the same time, even to laying the ties. In all human probability Charlevoix will have one railroad before the close of the coming spring next year. We are not now prepared to assert that we will have two railroads by that time.

That Talkative Barber.

Clothes may make the man, but they have everything to do with his general appearance. Enter a barber shop any day when the chairs are full, scan the heads of the customers as they lay back in the chairs, with the towel and duster close up to their chins, form your idea of the appearance of the man when he shall have stepped out on the floor, and in nineteen cases out of twenty you will be surprised. In the first place all idea of his size is hidden under the duster. In recognizing a friend you do so as much by his size and manner as you do his features. You readily recognize an acquaintance from a rear view as he walks on ahead of you. In the barber shop you will see a man with a massive No. 8 head, and when he steps down you are as much shocked to find that it is placed on a 5 foot 6 inch body as to learn that the boyish 6½ head in the next chair is on top of a 6 foot body. You will see a noble, high browed head that you are sure must belong to some distinguished man, and you are knocked out when a policeman or the engineer from next door in his blue flannel shirt comes from under the covers. Another thing that amuses me is the failure of friends to recognize each other while in the barber chairs, and that happens twenty times a day; the recognition only following when one or the other comes off the chair.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Certificates Granted.

At the examination of teachers in Boyne City last Tuesday, there were nineteen applicants, and the following were granted certificates:

First Grade—Glen V. Mills, Lavina Thompson, Josie M. Litzan.

Second grade—Myrtie Hincher, David G. Fleming.

Third grade—S. O. Correll, Fannie A. Sibert, Bertha Thompson, Edwin Reasoner, E. A. Robinson, Nellie Maples, S. S. Shepard, Mary J. Johnson.

Crooked Eels.

An elderly man sat placidly on the string piece of a far downtown pier, contemplatively waiting for a bite at the other end of his fishing line. It came, and the old fellow pulled out a very "wriggly" eel. "What'm I goin' to do with 'im?" he echoed to a strange's query. "I'm goin' to make 'im lay still and keep alive, too." Grasping his squirming prize with a well seasoned hand, he laid him out perfectly straight along a crack in the wharf flooring. Then he let him go. The eel's eyes had a strained, intense look in them, as if he was doing his level best to squirm, but not a quiver passed along his rigid length.

"Ever see a machine get on a 'dead center?" asked the wise old fisherman. "That's what ails the eel. Ye never see an eel straight in the water. No, nor ye never will. He's got to keep crooked, or rather he can't get straight. When he is he's paralyzed. One set of muscles pulls just as even against the other, so he can't move."

An hour later the stranger passed that way again. The eel still lay there, feeling, no doubt, like the Tun under the mountain. The old man gave the eel a push, so that the straight line was broken. The eel began instantly to wriggle harder than he did on the end of the line just out of the water. "How did you learn that trick?" the stranger asked. "I always knew it," was all the old man could tell.—Philadelphia Press.

A Magnetic Field.

If, while the electrical current is flowing through a wire, a delicately poised magnetic needle be carried about it, the needle will tend to place itself at right angles to the general direction of the wire. It may be easily shown that the region about the wire is a magnetic region, commonly called a magnetic field. In order to do this, the wire may be made to pass vertically through a sheet of smooth paper which is held in a horizontal position. If, then, while the current is passing, some iron filings be sprinkled over the paper, and the latter be gently tapped, so to assist the movement of the filings, they will arrange themselves in concentric circles about the wire.

When the current is interrupted the region about the wire is no longer a magnetic field, but it may be restored as often as the current is renewed. This simple experiment proves the fact that at the foundation of many electrical appliances with which we are familiar. The magnetic field about a single conducting wire is, however, generally too feeble to serve for many purposes for which it would otherwise be useful.—Professor C. F. Brackett in Scribner's.

Dogs at the Table.

One hardly expects to see a bulldog sitting on a chair, with a napkin tied around his neck, at a table in a fashionable restaurant. But the other night the satisfied guests at a restaurant in this city beheld this very sight. The dog, a fine animal of correct behavior, took his place at this fashion with his master and some other gentlemen, and it was noticeable that the waiter showed him great respect.

Upon inquiry you will find, if it just now the very proper thing, if you are anxious to keep up to the jeunesse doree, to take your English bulldog with you wherever you go, and to treat him exactly as if he were your equal in intelligence and position. Unfortunately it cannot be certain how the dogs regard this fashion.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A French ballet girl has recently been proven the daughter of a deceased nobleman and left to a fortune of several millions. America says that she is no more variable than her father having long been supported by her grande pas.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER,

Ginger Ale, Milk Shake, Etc.

A Fresh Supply of Confectionery Every Week.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGARS

Fine Fishing Tackle a Specialty.

A Complete Line of Studio and Artist's Materials.

THEY MUST BE SOLD.

OUR STRAW HATS

For - Ladies, - Misses, - and - Children.

ALSO A NICE LINE OF TRIMMED GOODS

We Close them out at ONE-HALF PRICE.

Look at our Parasols:

Too, in the meantime that we have marked to 98 CENTS.

Any of them worth double the amount.

Don't miss looking at our Tennis Flannels. They make lovely cloaks for children as well as suitings for Misses.

CHALLIES AT 3 CENTS, WOOL FILLED AT 16 CENTS TO CLOSE.

We guarantee customers lowest prices, good value and quality perfect or money returned every time.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.,

In Green Block.

TERMS CASH.

Rich and Poor,

Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and the Grocer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of **Ayer's Pills.** Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar coated; contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

"I have derived great relief from **Ayer's Pills.** Five years ago I was taken so ill with

Rheumatism

that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills."—Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

"**Ayer's Pills** have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered severely, they afforded great relief than any other medicine I ever tried."—F. F. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I have used **Ayer's Pills** for a number of years, and have never found anything equal to them for giving me an appetite and imparting vigor to the system. I always keep them in the house."—R. D. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe

Headache,

from which I was long a sufferer."—Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."—A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va.

"Ayer's Pills are in general demand among our customers. The sales of them exceed those of all other pills combined. We have never known them fail to give entire satisfaction."—

KEEGAN'S IMPORTED CIGAR

BY ANON. IN ANTE.

They gave a ball at McSweeney's,
Mike Keegan he smoked a cig-ar,
Mike Keegan he smoked a cig-ar,
Mike Keegan he smoked a cig-ar.
Oh, say I laugh, but wasn't it crack,
From the way that Keegan smoked it,
You'd a thought that he owned a stack.

He smoked it out in the hallway,
Will a gust from the hall blew back,
And—"The wind blew through his whiskers,"
Making of them a total wreck,
Although he smoked no whiskers,
But "will he smoke?" he did again,
Before Keegan will smoke a pipe.

Misses Keegan said, "McSweeney,
Mary Ann's put tad sugs in the duff,"
Mike Keegan he smoked a cig-ar,
And he took another long puff,
Then some one said, "The dog was baking,"
"Which others, "A rat had died there,"
But Keegan, he kept on smoking
At the foot of the big hall stair.

They ap-peared a con-sid-ble
To dishonor Dan and assault,
Who got onto Keegan's smoking,
For we soon hear an awful yell,
Then something with a shriking
Came down the stair like a bag of dump,
Whisper, We found old Dan—dead,
Sent Jay—he had swallowed Keegan's stump.

—*Commercial Traveller.*

WITH CRIES OF DISMAY.

BY T. W.

I looked every inch a fool as he sat there under the evergreens, behind a large monument in the cemetery. His little face was clothed in a pair of overalls reaching below the knees and a woven coat of the Prince Albert variety, evidently the property of a person several sizes larger than the wearer, while on his shapely feet was a pair of the biggest and heaviest cowhide shoes—a pair which had been an heirloom in the family for many a generation.

A huge bulge under his coat and in the vicinity of the breast-pocket was well calculated to suggest ideas of piratic booty, bombs, daggers, and all those weird and romantic things, but when a gust of wind blew the coat aside the said bulge proved to be a choice assortment of fiction wrapped in a drab novel, which bore a gaudy front-piece and the breezy caption, "The Roaring Ranger of Rattlesnake Ranch."

In his hand he held a copy of "Old Electricity," and while one eagle eye nightly devoured its contents, the other wandered off across the cemetery, to where a fleshy dame, in a calico wrapper, with sleeves rolled above the elbows, furnished a large sapling in one hand, while she hunted excitedly under the trees and behind the stones, wildly gesticulating and occasionally delivering, in a very loud and high-pitched voice, the following touching appeal:

"Lemuh Calvin Baxter Smith, you young skeesics, come here to me this minute, or if I don't warm you up good, sass, you young rascal! Calvin Baxter, you scalawag, d'you hear me?"

He heard, but his fine lip curled as he arose, took a huge quid of tobacco from his jaws, and carefully plastered it over the mouth of the graven figure on the monument, while he muttered in scornful tones:

"Yes, I hear, Mariar Jane, and if you can trail the 'Lightning Detective' to his lair before he finishes this novel, you're welcome to apply your bludgin, to the pants of his breeches." And he resumed his reading.

Suddenly, however, a howl, or rather a shriek, rent the air, so dismal and unearthly that he sprang to his feet and turned to fly, with a vague idea that the spirits of the dead were charging down upon him for the purpose of driving him from out their territory. But, turning to look back, he discovered the cause of the strange noise.

The exploring party had made a rather sudden turn, to look behind a monument of unusual size, when her foot caught, and, with an awful shriek, she fell. And great was the fall thereof. The stick was twisted out of her hand and lodged in the top of one of the evergreens.

"Ow-ow-ow-kr-r-r-r oneh! Oh, Lordy!" howled the fleshy dame, and she limped off to the house. The youth resumed his reading.

Presently he heard footsteps approaching. It was two gentlemen, and they were engaged in animated conversation. He listened, and the first words he heard set his blood on fire.

"You have heard of the great robbery, I suppose?" one of the men was saying.

"Yes; when was it?"

"Just this morning. I read a long account of it in the papers. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods. We will get later accounts in this evening's papers."

"Where was it?"

"At Chi——"

Just at this instant the gentlemen espied the detective lying upon the ground in the attitude of listening with "Old Electricity" at his feet and the roll of profusely illustrated literature peeping ominously from under his coat.

When he saw that his lair had been penetrated he sprang to his feet, breathless with excitement, and confronted the astonished gentlemen with the inquiry:

"Where was the robbery? Was it at Tommy Graves'?" (Tommy Graves' was the largest store in the village.)

The detective man was naturally of an obliging disposition, and, observing the great interest taken in the case, he replied:

"Yes, at Tommy Graves'. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods, and his beautiful grand-daughter, Miss Grace, in the bargain."

The youth trembled in his excitement. But remembering that the "Roaring Ranger" did not tremble, even when covered by the weapons of his enemies, he made a desperate effort to control his nerves.

The two gentlemen passed on their way, talking and chuckling in a knowing manner.

The youth cleared the fence with a bound which would have astonished even the "Roaring Ranger," and which certainly would have struck terror to the heart of his deadly enemy, "Bleary-Eyed Bill," the fiend who abducted the beautiful Emmeralda. Crouching like a tiger, he cautiously wended his way homeward, for he well knew that the indomitable Maria Jane was ironing clothes by the kitchen window, with a freshly cut "goad" lying conveniently by, and her eyes roaming over the outlying premises for a fleshly image of departed head.

He crept—almost crawled—around the house to the apple tree which grew under his bed-room window, climbed the apple tree, and crept in at the window.

Safely inside, he made straight for the rag-bag, which lay in a corner, plunged into its capacious depths, and succeeded, after some difficulty, in bringing forth a small wooden box which contained a motley assortment of goods. The first thing to attract attention was a thirty-two-caliber revolver, in a very dilapidated condition, minus both sides of the handle and the cylinder pin, and having, in place of the latter useful appendage, a large and very stiff wire, which protruded an inch or two beyond the muzzle of the weapon, ending in a ring.

Among other things the box also contained a bowie-knife, a small surgicing glass, false mustachs and whiskers and several wigs.

For half an hour he busied himself with the contents of this box and some old clothing, secured by a stealthy trip to the attic. Then, stealthily as before, he descended the tree, crept to the barn, and ascended to the loft.

It was a grotesque figure that slipped down from the loft at the hour of nine, and, with a cautious glance around him, started uptown. On his head, covered by a wig of gray hair, was a slouch hat with several holes in the crown. The coat was a cutaway, and rather large for the wearer, while the trousers and shoes were the ones worn through the day. On his face was a fierce, black mustache, and a long, flowing gray beard, and as the wind blew the loose rest slightly out of place, it disclosed a very bright piece of tin, the bottom of an oyster can, on which had been laboriously worked, in sprawling characters, the following:

"Old Thunderbolt, the Lightning Detective."

As he stepped into the street he did not notice two dark forms in the doorway of his father's abode, that started slightly at first, and then slyly followed him. Their actions, however, would not be hard to explain.

A search had been instituted by his parents, and, the father of the family chancing to question the gentleman with whom our hero had had the conversation in the cemetery, they had started in on the trail of the detective, and, having spotted him, they proceed to shadow him and get on to his game.

"I must start in on the trail at the point where the robbery and abduction were committed," muttered "Old Thunderbolt," as we shall hereafter designate our hero. "Once started in on the trail, I will not eat or sleep until I have tracked the villains to their lair! And as he spoke he had a faint recollection of "Old Electricity," or some other detective, having once used the same words.

Gradually the store and residence of Tommy Graves hove in sight, and, as he came nearer, his eagle eye scanned the premises with lightning-like rapidity for signs of life. Dim lights were shining from various windows in the second story, but everything was quiet.

He tried the gate, but it was locked. However, he soon climbed to the top of the fence, and, with an agile bound, his lithe form landed in the yard. Fortune seemed to favor the detective. He was not disturbed, and going to the back door, of the store, he began the search for clews.

The search was not very long or difficult. The eyes of the detective roved about like those of a hawk, and soon lit upon a button—the regulation clew—a small and dirty shirt-button, but a button all the same; and in these days of romance and adventure, it is often, indeed, that life, fortune, and all depend upon a button.

As the detective examined the clew, a fierce exclamation escaped him, and a terrible, relentless look came into his fine blue eyes as he hissed through his clenched teeth:

"Aye, villains, you may well tremble, for the 'Avenger' is on your track. The chase has commenced, and I will follow you to the end of the earth. I will never cease until the innocent is saved and have dragged you to—"

The detective felt a powerful grasp on his collar and pants, and he was hurled through the air, with terrific relentless force. His iron nerve availed him naught against the powerful enemy who had caught him in that terrible grasp, and he was hurled violently to the earth a very escape him, a terrible wail so loud and despairing that it must have made "Bleary-Eyed Bill" turn green with envy.

All the tom-cats in the neighborhood, with cries of dismay, and tails standing in the air, sought more congenial climes; a frightful din came from the hen-house, and, horrible to relate, there were sounds of surprised exclamations from within the residence of Tommy Graves. The whole family turned out to see what was wrong, while the shocked detective heard Miss Grace herself exclaim, in a voice of singled horror and disgust:

"Why, grandfather, was that ugly little rag-muffin trying to break into the store?"

Some conversation among those assembled followed, but the detectives heard it not. His great nerve was dazed and bewildered, his iron nerve crushed.

Presently the detective's father approached him and seized an ear. The gentleman before mentioned did the same, and together they dragged him homeward with very unfeeling grasps.

Yet, in spite of all his reverses, the indomitable spirit of the detective was not entirely broken. He still retained possession of his terrible weapon, and he managed to keep it firmly in his grasp in this way, mechanically:

"Halt, villains! I've got you covered!"

But at the same instant an extra jerk on the ear, prompted by his father, sent the weapon spinning from his hand. As it struck the ground it exploded, the impressed cylinder, at the same time flying in one direction, the cylinder in another, and the revolver in a third, while the hammer, loosened by some internal convulsion, rattled helplessly in its place.

"Eh! What does this mean? The little rascal has got a gun!" exclaimed the father, and he gathered up the revolver and carefully deposited it in his pocket. Again, with a meaning light in his eye, he seized the detective's arm and the latter was marched on in perfect silence. The paternal abode was reached, the gentleman friend bade them good-night, and the detective was left alone with his father.

But the look on the latter's face only became more stern and determined, his grasp firmer and more relentless.

As he dragged "Old Thunderbolt," hopeless and dispirited into the house, he cried, in a voice of thunder:

"Maria Jane, where is the paddle?"

Maria Jane brought the implement of torture with alacrity. It was an ugly-looking weapon, fully three feet long, and the blade at least six inches wide.

"Old Thunderbolt" was led to his room in the same manner as before, and his father took a chair. Seeing pretty well what was coming, the detective uttered a despairing cry.

A malicious, almost fiendish smile played for an instant over the face of the stern parent. Then the detective was again caught up by the collar and pants and thrown across his knee, face down. The bludgeon was raised, poised for an instant in the air, and—

Over the harrowing scene that followed we gently draw the veil

When He Left Off.

They were walking in front of a tall building that was undergoing repairs. The sun shone vertically upon the crowded thoroughfare and seemed to drink up eagerly the moisture from the water-soaked pavement.

"Grindstone," said Kiljordan, "is this——"

But the question was not completed. A fragment of brick from the top of the building fell upon his head, and without a groan he fell to the ground insensible. He was taken to his home and for weeks he lay beref of sense and motion. His friend watched faithfully by his bedside. A consultation of surgeons was held, and it was decided that an operation must be performed to relieve the brain from the pressure of a fractured portion of the skull. "This was done, and the eager watchers were gladdened by the announcement that the delicate task had been successfully accomplished. Grindstone leaned over the prostrate man and waited breathlessly for the first gleam of returning consciousness. It came. With a long, quivering breath Kiljordan opened his eyes, and the first words that had passed his lips for many a day broke the painful silence of the room. In a quick, distinct voice he said:

"——hot enough for you?"

Definitions.

Mrs. Henpeck (to Mr. H., who is reading—Yourself not good enough for a question, and you didn't notice him. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, and I shall——

Mr. Henpeck—I didn't hear him.

Mrs. H.—Oh, no, you never hear when a member of your own family speaks to you. You are deaf to the very ones you should love and cherish, deaf to——

Mr. H.—What does he want to know?

Mrs. H.—He asked you what a hermit was.

Mr. H.—A hermit, my son, is a man who loves peace and quiet.—*New York Weekly.*

The Average Woman.

Hotel call-boy—Madam, you must hurry if you would save your life. The hotel is all on fire. This is the third time I have warned you.

Lady guest—Well, tell the firemen to keep the flames under control until I take out my curl papers and friz my hair. I just know there's a great crowd of men down there, and some of them are newspaper-reporters.—*Omaha World.*

THE PICNIC SEASON.

She—Chawley, deah, set the bawsket down heah in this sylvan shade, while we take a lovely stroll, through the mawnwing woodland. It will give us a ravenous appetite for the delicious lunch mamma put up for us!

Hungry Mike (five minutes later)—Well, I should snicker: this 'ere ain't no boardin'-house lunch!

The return, after thirty minutes' ramble.

ANNALS OF TANGLETON.

JUNIPER PLACE, July 9, '95.

TO the Dere Editor: I believe I must talk this time about the doins of the Ribbon Club.

Every Sunday afternoon tha hed a social berbecue. The folks that wasn't too bashful, wod reel or spook a pease, an as tha hed a good pyan or, thare was no lack of music. It is ten o'clock a good memory of the pepul went home, but the rest wood stay an dance for an hour.

Well, the very furst dance tha hed, Mose Rudgers took a lively part in, altho she was a member of the church. She danced a good deel with Ted Masters, a prominent old timer in Tangleton, an almost mail "old Rudge" mad. If Ted wib hed his thare, she wod her bin mad too, most likely. Mrs. Masters used to say: "Ted is such a fresh lookin man," an decklared tha wimmen all envied her.

Masters was a fine, florid-faced man, an smart, too. He writ fer the Ordway *Democrat* rite along.

Sum fellers hed bin watched Dame Rudgers flirk around with so much energy. She was tall an slim, an hez black hair hung in curls an then kep a bobbin erry which way.

Wh ever it was he got up a pritty good letter an sent it to the *Democrat*. My pashence! he is made a sain on town. Every bodly wer a tryin to find out who "The Squire"—thats the name he sined—was. I guess tha layest found out yet.

Dame Rudgers hez sum bilin' mad. Nobudly cood read that letter without faxin on her as the "woman that represented his ideal." Church! She wz spoken of as bein "the embodyme of graceful ness, agility, etc," but it is plain to see the riter was pokin fun at her.

Uncle Timmy was mad, too, for he sed that man—"The Squire"—was a pin to Mose Rudgers's ideal. Sum fellers wz pleased, tho, an tha sez it wz the same that Uncle Timmy aut to hev bin mad at.

"The Squire" writ sevral letters after that, an tha wz most always able to find out things about em an put in print. He hed a way of prasin every thing an erry bodly, but tha didnt hanker after that kind of prase.

Then wan "pasner" an wz in Tangleton, but tha coodent last fer erry bodly.

Dan Shiloh begun to think he hed branched out too much; so he moved out of his hoos an set up a stand one nexd to his store. His wife never maid erry grose over it, like sum wud hev wod, but fixt up rite cosey an maid tha wz mighty happy.

Shiloh hed allus bin a pleasant man, but he begun to get sour, an crusty like.

Then all to once cum the nuse that Dan had faled an assigned to creditors.

But worse was to cum, fer the fire—but that wil keap till nest week.

—*Yours Truly,* ZEKIEL BLEAY.

How Peleg Chandler Downed Ben Butler.

An anecdote illustrative of Mr. Chandler's character is told at the expense of Gen. Butler. When he was quite a young man, having but recently entered practice, he was called to defend a tenant in ejectment. You be can's ejected, had purchased a piece of real-estate, in which a woman claimed a right to a portion of the rentals. A tenant paid his rent to her and Butler took no pains to conceal the case was quite a celebrated one. Choate had been in it and several of the distinguished lawyers of the day. Yet still Butler had the best of it, and the utmost ill of the opposing lawyers had been able to do was to obtain postponements from time to time upon various pretexts. At length the case was to come up again. The defendant's lawyers had given it up, and as a last resort she came to young Chandler. He appeared in the defense. Gen. Butler had tried every methods in court are as well known as the man himself, and he tried them on the young man. But for once he met his match. Those who remember the occasion will be able to recall to mind the remembrance of Chandler's thirteen "stories of the cock-eyed man," which he poured, one after another, relentlessly upon Butler's devoted head, and, as the story goes, the poor old fellow, in fairly wiped the floor with him. The judge, jury, and spectators, fell into a tumultuous uproar of laughter, which no officers even attempted to quell. At the close of his remarks Mr. Chandler gravely, although his talk had not so much as touched the case, asked for a continuance and got it.

The next day the tenant of Mr. Chandler's client, an apothecary by profession, called upon the lawyer and asked him what he meant, as Mr. Butler came to eject him by force.

"Killkin," said Mr. Chandler gravely.

"What!" ejaculated the astonished apothecary.

"Shoot him through the head," insisted the lawyer.

Mr. Handler reached for a pen and wrote:

"If Benjamin F. Butler attempts to eject you from the premises occupied by you, my advice is to shoot him through the head."

The next day Mr. Butler appeared with a posse, prepared to eject the apothecary. The latter showed him his instructions.

"Look!" said Mr. Butler, throwing down the paper.

"If you should shoot me you would hang."

"That is no affair of mine," returned the apothecary. "The advice of my counsel is to shoot you if you molest me, and I shall do it," he continued, with blood in his eye, as he produced a big seven-shooter.

"I—I'd I don't believe you would be fool enough to shoot me," said Butler, as he turned and left the shop.

He at once called upon Mr. Chandler and effected a settlement of the long contested case, granting to the woman a share in the rents which she claimed.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE poker-room in a royal palace is the ante-chamber.

JOKER'S BUDGET.

JOKES on the sun are too far-fetched.

COOL treatment—A plate of ice cream.

A MAN in a peck of trouble is in a measure to be pitied.

DRINKING rye won't help a man to attain a rye pole.

THE old reliable permanent headquarters: the shoulders.

A DIAMOND is often the sign of poverty, but not when it is a strawberry patch.

THE man who registers at a hotel at night can be said to be on the "retired list."

WHEN the banks of the canal break the water immediately rushes out to find a receiver.

"WHY drain the mice pie? Dick—Yes, when it isn't according to cooking receipts.

"WHAT ails one most perilous?" asked the teacher, and a little boy cried out "Whisky straights!"

WHEN a newspaper has been into the brush to make her nest it is because it has a wonderful love of civilized ways. She feels like laying off.

MRS. GRAN—Does your boy take the measles hard? Mrs. Gale—He takes after his father. You never can believe a word he says.

IT is a wonder which of those two young ladies is his sister? She—Why, both of them, of course. Didn't you notice that she had to put on her wrap herself?

SARAH ANN—Oh, this awful railroad is dreadful—Here we are for the hours with absolutely nothing to read. Mary Jane—Why don't you "say" why couldn't we read your bustle?

"YOUNG is an agricultural country, isn't it?" asked a man on the limit of his new acquaintance from Dakota. "Young? Why, I took off my watch an gin it ter de gentleman an' tole him ter keep it till I come back. Did do you raise mostly?" "Jack pots."

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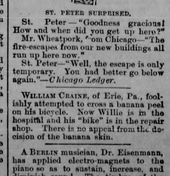
CHICAGO'S TALL TOWERS.

Chicagoans climbing the "golden stairs"—i. e., the fire escapes—to the celestial gates.



ST. PETER SURPRISED.

St. Peter—"Goodness gracious! How and when did you get up here?" Mr. Wheatpork, "am Chicago—The fire-escapes from our new buildings all run up here now."

St. Peter—"Well, the escape is only temporary. You had better go below again."—*Chicago Ledger.*

WILLIAM CRANE, of Erie, Pa., foolishly attempted to cross a banana peel on his bicycle. Now Willis is in the hospital and his "bike" is in the repair shop. There is no appeal from the decision of the banana skin.

A BERLIN musician, Dr. Eisenmann, has applied electro-magnets to the piano so as to sustain, increase, and diminish sound. The timbre of the tone may be changed also, as from a violoncello to a piccolo.

MORE ROBINSON CRUSOES.

Tough Experience of Castaways on a Caribbean Island.

Nine shipwrecked sailors lived for over three weeks, April 1, 1894, in terrible struggle to get ashore after their bark had foundered on a coral reef they lost all their clothing. For two days they were without drink, but they finally obtained, by digging, a small supply of very brackish water. They had no means of kindling a fire, and were compelled to eat their food raw. They found a few cocoanuts, caught a few birds, and a number of sea crabs, and eked out their meager diet with some little roots like the common wild radish. Their story is all the more interesting because the adventure occurred in the West Indies, within a short distance of the large town of Kingston, Jamaica, where it would hardly be believed that shipwrecked sailors could suffer so long without succor. In fact, relief did not come until after two of the crew had reached Jamaica on a raft.

The bark Gettysburg, of Aberdeen, was on her way from Mobile to Pensacola, when, on a dark and stormy night, she struck on a reef outside the Morant Keys, and in a few minutes sank in deep water. Seven of the crew were drowned, but Captain Stewart and eight men, after clinging to the wreckage until daylight, succeeded in getting ashore. Half-starved, terribly blistered and burned by the hot sun, and some of them so weakened by their struggles in the sea as to be helpless, they crawled into the shade of a bush, where they spent the next three days in a most pitiable condition. There is no telling how long their sufferings would have continued, if they had not at last succeeded in making a frail raft out of two of the oars and some of the masts.

Out of an old pieced bagging, and lots of hard work and a mattress that had washed ashore, they contrived to rig up a sail, for their boat. It was just three weeks after they landed on the Island that Jones and Allen, two sailors, started for Jamaica. The provisions they carried were all the cocoanuts that were left on the island, a piece of pork that had washed up on the beach, and two pints of water in old bottles they had found on the Island. The raft sank eighteen inches below the water in the middle, and at the ends it was slightly elevated above the surface. They were able to keep it afloat, and during the forty-eight hours required to sail thirty miles to Jamaica they were scarcely up to the knees in their waists. Landing near Morant Bay, they were picked up by a party from exhaustion and taken to Kingston, where they were skinny and dead. Relief was promptly sent to their comrades, and the whole party were landed in Kingston.

Slang and Its Origin.

As much may be said of slang words and phrases as to their origin. When they all could be traced back they can be. The word "blade" is without admitted genealogy, but it was thrown for expressing the peculiarities of the class of people to whom it was applied. The word "chestnut," as describing a threadbare joke, story, or trick, "filled a longer and more direct line." Its path lay through the stage. The phrase, "in the soup," has become a proverbial one, and conveying the idea of defeat, or failure, or collapse, it must remain with us. The phrase, "to cut one's stick," conveying the idea of defeat, or failure, or collapse, it must remain with us. The phrase, "to cut one's stick," has been removed. The last obstacle has been removed.

A few days ago a fond mother noticed that her little six-year-old son visited a particular corner in the garden quite often, and asked him the reason. Going to where he was stooping one day, she saw him examining a feather he had pulled out of the ground, to see if it had growed. His mother inquired his object in planting the quill, when the youngster replied: "I'm trying to learn how to raise chickens as well as anybody."

Red Hair.

The prejudice against red hair is both ancient and widespread. For centuries the popular mind throughout Europe has associated hair of this unlucky color with untrustworthiness and deceit. An old Latin "Collection of Proverbs," by Henry Bebel, published in Germany in 1511, has the following: "Haro breves humiles vitii raffesque fideles." (Proud are the short, and untrustworthy the of humble.) The Italians have a milder saying: "Capelli rossi, o tutto fuoco, o tutto neve." (Red hair, either all fire or all softness.) There is an old French rhyme dating from the seventeenth century, which says:

Homme roux et femme barbue
De trente pas fuis le salut,
Car le diable, en personne, portant
Tout ces signes a vu le jour.

(Salute a red-haired man or bearded woman at 30 feet off with three stones in thy fist to defend thee in thy need). The same sentiment of dislike and distrust is found continually in our own older literature. It did not always extend to women, whose writers on vulgar errors occasionally deplored the prejudice, and a Gascon writer and soldier of the seventeenth century, Cyrano de Bergerac, the author of various immoral and satirical pieces, boldly praised and glorified the despised color. His work on the "States and Empires of the Sun" was translated into English, and in it he says: "A blue head covered with red hair is nothing else but the sun in the midst of his rays, yet many speak ill of it, because few have the honor to be so." And, again, that flaxen hair belonged to "some of them are unfaithful but between both, he says, is the neutral tint, "Where without a flaxen or red-haired men hath lodged virtue, so their flesh is much more delicate, their blood more pure, their spirits more active, and consequently, their intellect more penetrating, more like to be under stood and accepted as its plain essence requires, is an abbreviation of the gambling phrase, "it goes as it lies," indicating that a bet on a card is to stand until it is finally decided for or against. The congenial phrase, "that's the straight," has a similar origin. And this slang, so originated, has almost universally a wealth and abundance, an aptness and poignancy of meaning that dictionary words do not possess and cannot convey to the mind.

The North Carolina Butcher's Wife.

Redding Cupp was known in a remote wide in the mountain country around Hillsboro as a butcher. No killing could properly take place unless Cupp was there. He was tall, powerful, red-haired, and cross-eyed. His principal costume was a red flannel shirt and a pair of butternut pants tucked into the tops of enormous cow-hide boots. His wife was nearly as tall and heavy as himself. She was very experienced religion, and with some fifty others of both sexes went down to the branch point for baptism. The minister was short and undersized, but he got along all right until he came to Sis Cupp. They waded out into the water hand in hand, and she was up to her waist, while the parson had to stand on his neck and almost floating off his feet.

The minister went through the usual formula, wound up with "I baptize you, Sister Cape, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," and made an effort to duck the convert. She stood like a rock, but the pastor missed his footing and got a mouthful of water.

Again he essayed it.

"Sister Cape, when I say the word you must let yourself fall back into the water and not resist."

But the good woman planced over her shoulder and didn't like the looks of the pond. When the word came she stood like a telegraph-pole, while the minister nearly drowned himself in his endeavors to have her properly baptized in the usual way. It took great considerably worked up.

Redding Cupp was a silent witness of the continually which his wife was bringing upon his good name. At last he got up and waded out through the pond, plump, plump, plump. Ranging alongside the couple, he caught his wife by the neck and waist and growled out:

"Give the word when you are ready, pastor. She's hell for ter throw."—*Washington Post.*

A Philanthropist.

Henderson Bullring, pronounedly of African descent, had a negro arrested on a charge of attempting to defraud him of fifty cents.

"State the facts," said the judge.

"Well, sah," the defendant answered, "it won't be hard for me tee state de case. Dis man, sah, he ain't done nuthin' er sort o' eatin' house. I went in dar yesterday fer git suthin fer eat. An' fifty cents wuth, an' den, after satisfyin' my pockets an' finds' dat I have no money, I tuck off my watch an' gin it ter de gentleman an' tole him ter keep it till I come back. Did do you mind?" "Jack pots."

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Only a Tramp.

"BUFFS for sale!"

"See here, my good fellow, what on earth are you selling?"

"Burrs, sir; sticky burrs."

"Why! what in the world do people want of burrs?"

"To stick on their pants to make people believe they've been out in the woods to a picnic."—*Chicago Ledger.*

A Boston Notion.

A fashionable lady on the Back Bay ties back her sash curtains with ribbons to match the flowers that bloom in her windows. Yellow ribbons for Easter lilies she uses white ribbon; when geraniums, she uses with hyacinths pink; when tulips, yellow.—*Boston Advertiser.*

FARMER OATCAKE—You won't find any chickens here to steal, Free. Freetrader Ferguson—I knows dat, boss, for I took 'em all las' week. But I's willing ter take yer chicken coops off yer hands at a reasonable figgah, ef yer'll call in an' settle.

Against the Laws of Nature.

Stranger—I say, Johnnie, is it against the law to catch fish in that pond?

Johnnie—Yes, sir.

"But there's a police office, fishing there now. He wouldn't do so if it was against the law."

"Well, I don't care. I may not be against the State law to catch fish in that pond, but it's against the laws of nature, for there isn't a blessed fish in it."

The Poor Man's Fishing.

It is all well enough to transplant the finest varieties of the gamy fishes to afford increased sport to the professional anglers and to cultivate carp for private fish ponds. But the native fish, such as the wall-eyed pike, striped bass, pickerel, yellow perch, and even the sunfish and catfish, which have afforded sport and healthful food to the inhabitants of the State for two centuries, are all worthy of protection and propagation. They are the fish of the common people, those who can not afford expensive journeys to the seashore or great lakes to do their fishing. Every stream, lake, reservoir and millpond in the State should be full of these fish, so that when the farmer and the farmer's boy and hired man walk a little rest from their arduous labors, with some sport thrown in, they can find it near home.

The boys of a half century ago got more genuine sport out of fishing for sunfish with a piece of twine for a line and a bent pin for a hook than the most skillful adult angler of to-day who catches bass or muskallonge with the finest modern tackle. Why should not the boys of the present and future generations be given the same chance? And the old-time farmer and mechanic who utilized a cloudy day by catching a mess of catfish or perch from the nearby waters secured a much-needed relaxation from hard work, besides furnishing themselves and families with a healthful variation in their ordinary diet. Shouldn't the farmers and mechanics and their boys be thought of still in the efforts that are now being made to preserve the fishing waters of the United States?

Among Errors Euinous to Health.

One of the most mischievous and common errors of modern times arises from the use of purgatives. Such medicines if well chosen, are generally resorted to, are cathartic, but many persons select the worst, by from one to the other, and empty their bowels, in an occasion, or their utility has ceased. To establish on a permanent basis a regular condition of the bowels, the finest alterative is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a vegetable origin, and a safe anodyne for those objectionable drugs, calomel and blue pill; it does not gripe or sicken the bowels, but gently stimulates them, and it not only reforms irregularity of the habit of body, but remedies the disorder and inactivity of the liver and stomach, which usually accompany it. Dyspepsia, biliousness, fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney and nervousness are removed by the Bitters.

She Was Bound to Save That Dress.

During the heaviest of the rain recently, two men, who were rushing along Baltimore street, found themselves behind a woman who presented a very odd appearance as the result of saving so much of her outfit as possible. She had turned her dress quite up around her waist, exposing her white petticoat from waist almost to hem, and the rain had made it well nigh transparent; and in this fix, with a handkerchief over her bonnet, she was rushing along to the destruction of her toilet. Said one, "Did the artistic of a woman?" asked one of the other. "The rich dress, of course," "Now, suppose that to save my trousers I should take them off and hurry up home in my drawers, wouldn't the community be shocked? Yet I should be just as much modest as her ladyship."—*Baltimore Free Press.*

It Doesn't Pay

to use unnecessary means when suffering from diseases of the liver, blood or lungs, such as biliousness, liver complaint, skin diseases, scrofulous sores or swellings, or that most fatal of all diseases, that of consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is guaranteed to cure all these diseases, if taken in time, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the head by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy.

A Kind Man.

"Look a-here, young fellow," said the father of the young lady, "this is the seventh time you have asked me if you could marry my daughter."

"That's correct, sir, by actual count."

"And I tell you for the seventh time that you can't."

"Yes, sir, sir?"

"Because, while you may think that with your five or six months' acquaintance with my daughter, I know her, I have been acquainted with her for over twenty years, and I'm sure that you don't; and I have always had a liking for you."—*Merchant Traveler.*

TAKING it altogether there never was a time when our country was enjoying greater prosperity than at the present moment, and it is a matter of congratulation that all who are thriving are lending a hand about hard times. No doubt but what many of them are honest in their complaints, and it is often because they have not found the right kind of work or the right way to do it. Now, if business is not moving along with you satisfactorily, take our advice and write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. It is more than likely that they can help you; at any rate, it would cost you nothing but a postage stamp to apply to them.

HEN-PECKED father—My son, choose a profession that will bring you fame, and after that wealth will come. Dutiful son—Very well, father, I will become a professional base-ball player.

A SOAP that is soft is *full of water*, therefore it will quickly pound away. Our seven cents worth of Electric Soap is all soap, and therefore the cheapest and best. *Try it.*

As the butcher adds his hand to the weight of the steak he piously sighs to himself, "I love to steal, awhile, a weigh."

NONE are such accomplished dissemblers as those who find dissembling difficult.

ST. JACOBS OIL
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
TO CONQUERS PAIN.
Relieves and Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds.
At Druggists and Dealers.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

$5 to $20 a day. Samples worth $5.00 FREE. Beautiful Silk Velvet Crazy Patchwork Silk Remnants, Silk Medley Quilt Patterns, Illustrated Catalogue, Fancy Work Materials, etc. Ladies, Boys, Girls, Men, Women, Succeed. Address, with 2c. stamp, STAR SILK CO., BOX 1, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

SINGERS and People Cure for Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and Sore Throat. Sample Free. Address, PEPSIN CHEWING GUM, Chicago.

HOME STUDY. Bookkeeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Spelling, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Telegraphy, Preparatory Branches. Catalogue Free. Address, BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BUFFALO, N. Y.

CATON'S FRENCH VITALIZERS. A Great and Wonderful Discovery. Cures Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Wakefulness, Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Wasting Diseases, Premature Decay, Impotency, Loss of Power, Sexual Weakness, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Wasting Diseases, Premature Decay, Nervous Headache, Wakefulness, Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility

AROUND THE COUNTY.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Monroe's pile driver has been at work this week driving for the new dock at foot of Esterly.

The post office is now in its new quarters, and Harrison Mitchell is on duty behind the boxes.

James Shear, so well known here, is city clerk and register of deeds at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and he is in fair way of getting the appointment of land commissioner at that place. We always thought Jim would get to the front.

The board of school trustees met on Monday, and decided to adopt the plans by architect Elias Hawks, for a 16x34 brick school building, of four rooms, two stories high.

Three years and two months ago Fred E. Bossinger became postmaster of this village. He is a democrat and the politics of this village and county were and are largely republican. Notwithstanding this fact, which would render the position anything but a sinecure, he has given the best of satisfaction, and turns over the office to his successor in perfect order, and goes out retaining the respect and best wishes of all who used the office.

Owing to the price probably not half as much bark will be shipped from here as in former years.

The building committee of the Episcopal society met Thursday evening, and decided on the plan for the new church. The ground will be broken the present week, and the building is to be 38x50, brick veneer to eves and gables of fancy shingle.

Harry Nicholls, of Charlevoix, was in town Tuesday. While here he succeeded in making contracts for several hundred pieces of long hemlock, to be put in the Jordan above the state road bridge. The timber is wanted for government work at the Soo.

Wilson.

Heavy thunder shower on Friday last was hailed as a blessing.

Mrs. Hudin was on the sick list, but is slightly better.

The outside cuticle of the hemlock refuses henceforward to be separated from its natural abiding place.

Mrs. J. A. Rest, of South Arm, was a guest of Mrs. F. L. Smith on Friday last.

School in district No. 3 closes today with a picnic for the little ones. Parents and friends will also be present.

Ed. Holland went to Boyne City on Sunday. Query? Is trout fishing good there or—or what is the attraction.

Miss Blanch Kuhns, of Deer Lake, is stopping at Supervisor Hudkins' for a few weeks.

Jason Lewis and family are now with his parents since they lost their all in the recent fire.

Some of our people who attended the Noss concert at East Jordan were much pleased with it.

Messrs. Caton & Whitford butchers, of East Jordan, are frequently seen on our streets taking home a "fatted calf."

Mrs. Thos. Shepherd jr., Miss Pearl, and Miss Dolly Shepherd visited relatives here on Sunday last.

An agent for the Battle Creek School Furniture Co. was a guest of our school board last week.

Odd Sayings.

As we were well seated at dinner recently, we heard a dinner horn, blown by one of the neighbors. I remarked that some good lucky little girl not yet four years old, got down from the table after dinner, went and looked out of the window and watched the cattle, pretty soon she said "cows with horns on make an awful noise, don't they mamma?" One day the hired man said to her teasingly, "I'll put your pups in the water when I go down town, then you won't have any pups." She, nothing daunted, answered quickly, "we'll buy another one then." She long ago learned to say "now I lay me" with help, and when she heard the older children learning "Our father" wished to say that too. She proceeded bravely until she reached "forgive us our trespasses" and said instead "give us our dresses" which we probably uppermost in her mind.

X X.

Wide Awake.

Wide awake for August is an upper number, full of things to be done out-of-doors; geologizing (by Prof. Frederick Starr), boating (by Mary Guiney) and the making of wildflower books (by Miss Harris)—it is a pity that the bread-making, which, Mrs. White describes as the Boston Public schoolgirls do it, could not be carried on out-of-doors also. The number is largely written by travelers and sight-seers. Mrs. George Fremont describes her "Camping near the Giant Trees" in the early California days. Miss Risley Seward, "In the Meadows at Trianon," writes of a somewhat peculiar visit she made to the famous playground of Marie Antoinette and her Court, with a glimpse of those great Frenchmen, Thiers and Labouliaye. Mrs. Humphrey in "Queen Mary's Canal-Garden" gives an account of a day she spent last year on the island of Inchmahome where Mary, Queen of Scots abode for a time when she was a little girl. "Fishing in Tweed and Yarrow," with its delicate description of the historic river scenery, is a most readable fishing paper by Andrew Lang and will set all anglers wild young or old. Then there is a touching jubilation ballad by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford of the sad poet journeyer, John Leonard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home."

The story element is of fine quality. In the Pepper serial by Margaret Sidney a mysterious pleasure is hinted at for bonnie Polly Pepper, and in "Sybil Fair's Fairness" young Mr. Harvard turns out pretty well, after all. "Gui Balsa, Father of Roses," one of the best of the folktales of Hungary, is given by John C. Carpenter. "How Long Pond Ran Away," by John Marshall, describes a disaster in Vermont many years ago singularly like the Conemaugh flood. "Bin" is a charming story, sweet and piquant and pathetic, by Grace Denio Litchfield. "Tom Fairfax and the Two Answers" is an amusing political story by Eugene M. Camp. The poems of the number are by Edith M. Thomas, Joel Benton, Mrs. Whitco-Stone and Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spafford. "Men and Things" is full of bright anecdote and talk. "The Court Calendar," by L. J. Bridgman, is very amusing this month.

$2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Company, publishers, Boston.

In the Ratching.

A contributor to "L'Illustration" has in a series of articles given an interesting account of the interior of the German parliament. Speaking of its general appearance, he says: In a moderately sized room are gathered specimens of all the various races of great Germany; the Bavarians and the monumental Rhinelanders with beards as in Lohengrin; the pure bred Prussians, squat and smug like Richter, who keep by themselves, and pass without looking either to right or to left; the gentleman from Silesia, big and bony, with blazing red beard and the air of an aldermanic captain of militia, or of an English yeoman, fond of foxes, and officer of volunteers.

There is no lack of uniforms in the group, and no lack of overcoats folded and held on the arm—overcoats bourgeois, bureaucratic and professorial. Still more numerous are the collarless ecclesiastical coats worn alike by Protestant pastors and members of the Catholic Centre. The members for the conquered provinces are conspicuous spots in this crowd. Antoine, despite his great military mustachios would not be taken by the greenest or most short sighted reporter for a captain of the Landwehr, and the Parisian vest of young Baron Zorn of Bulach is in sharp contrast with that of his brother sportsman of Brandenburg or the Vieile Marcine.

The personal portraits are all exceedingly good, though there is nothing new said about Prince Bismarck and others, who have been described ad nauseam. But the following description of Herr Windthorst is clever and life like: The figure of a goose, the long neck of a child, great blue spectacles which shelter the remains of used up eyes, a large mouth with a satirical twist. Such is Herr Windthorst, the pearl of his party, the most indoubtable parliamentary tactician, the only adversary Prince Bismarck has been unable to overcome, and with whom he has often had to treat on equal terms. He is not a thunderbolt of eloquence. From his toothless gums comes a feeble voice, which would not be able to travel past the tribune or the bench from which he speaks, were it not that the insatiable curiosity which this resourceful spirit provokes establishes in the assembly a perfect silence as soon as he arises.

The skill and irony which at each step shine in his oratory make every one forget that this thick set little man, with his wooden voice and monotonous gesture, is the very opposite of an orator. It is his mind which has held together for eighteen years without visible change, and even after the religious peace, that paradoxical Catholic party built of elements so heterogeneous—great conservative and feudal lords, little clergy with democratic tendencies and Socialists.—London Globe.

The Latest New York Story.

The latest beggarly vagary comes from New York, of course, where a party coming from the theatre was stopped by a ragged individual with a small kitten in his arms. He opened the conversation immediately and said:

"Gents, maybe you think I am going to spar you for money, but I ain't. I am not hungry or thirsty and have a place to sleep, but I have no cash. I want a few pennies, not for myself, but to buy some milk for this poor little starving cat, which I found crying in this park."

The party was for a moment stunned, but amid roars of laughter a purse of nearly a dollar was collected and given to the guardian of the kitten.

The Dime Museum Lecturer.

A New York dime museum possesses a lecturer who slings oratory at the audiences in this fashion:

"This, ladies and gentlemen, is Cingalee, the sword and spike walker. She is a native of Lucknow, India, and walks with her bare, naked and tender flesh upon the glistening, keen cutting, bristling, incisive, penetrating, needle like, horrible edges of quivering, wavering, trembling swords, and the jagged, pointed, tearing, lacerate, crosscutting, fearful, frightful, horrifying, spearsticked, tripointed, quadrupoint, deep sinking, death wounding, feet ruining spikes, dancing and rolling on a bed of bare and pointed carpet tacks, and running a race on glistening cimeters."

Statistics.

Lace neck cloths, carefully arranged, were worn by men of fashion up to 1698. In the continental war against Louis XIV, the style altered in a curious way. At the battle of Steinkirk, when the brigade of Bourbonais was flying before the onset of the allies, there was no time for foppery and the finest gentlemen of the court came squaring to the front with their sash cravats in utter disorder. It became, therefore, the fashion of the swells of Paris to wear round their necks lengths of fine lace, studiously disarranged. The collars were called "Steinkirks" and remained long the mode.—Chicago Times.

WONDERFUL MUSIC.

MUSICAL ART, ARTISTS AND EDUCATION IN THE WEST.

Immense International Band Convention in September—series of Unequaled Grand Concerts—Forty Famous Soloists —The Greatest Religious Gathering of the Age Coming to Detroit.

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That picture represents the musical cultivation of the west in general before the War for the Union. In those days the village fife and drummer constituted "the band," and the village choir and cheap "singing school" furnished the musical element. The popular songs were those of Christie's minstrels, embracing the still famous and still unequaled melodies of Foster's "Way Down Upon the Swanee River," "Old Kentucky Home," "Old Dog Tray," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," etc., that for simplicity and pathos have never been surpassed by the common airs of any country. But low cruisty we did use to murder them!

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The old man is half prone, with his hands clasped in an attitude of wearisome and awe, listening to the discourse. The other left, on the ground, sits cross legged, his face half turned from the fire and his head bent forward as if in the act of the scene with a power that fills in each reverent face a thought of unutterable things that seems the strange scene to linger long in the memory like the vision of a holy dream.

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Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday, 6 p. m., Mackinaw, 10 p. m., St. Ignace, 11 p. m., Harbor Springs, 12 a. m., Petoskey, 1:30 a. m., *Charlevoix*, 6 a. m., Elk Rapids, 8 a. m., Traverse City, 12 m., Frankfort, 2:30 p. m., Manitowoc, every Monday, 5 p. m., Milwaukee, 8 p. m., St. Ignace, 11 a. m.

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Going South—Leave Mackinaw City, Friday, 2:30 p. m., St. Ignace, 3:30 p. m., Cheboygan, 4:30 p. m., Harbor Springs, 7:30 p. m., Petoskey, 11:30 p. m., *Charlevoix*, Saturday, 2:30 a. m., Sturgeon Bay, 6:30 a. m., Fish Creek, 7:30 a. m., Ellison Bay, 8:30 a. m., Kewaunee, 9:30 a. m., Manitowoc, 11:00 a. m., Milwaukee, 2 p. m., Chicago, Sunday, 8 a. m.

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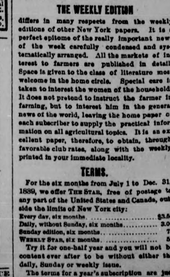

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LAWRENCE.

WM. FINCAN, MASTER.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 4 p. m., Milwaukee, Saturday, 9 a. m., Manitowoc, Sunday, 1 p. m., Frankfort, Sunday, 5 p. m., Traverse City, 8 p. m., Elk Rapids, 10 p. m., *Charlevoix*, Sunday, 2 a. m., Petoskey, 7 a. m., Harbor Springs, 8 a. m., Cheboygan, 10 a. m., Mackinaw City, 12 m., St. Ignace, 1 p. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday, 6 p. m., Mackinaw, 10 p. m., St. Ignace, 11 p. m., Harbor Springs, 12 a. m., Petoskey, 1:30 a. m., *Charlevoix*, 6 a. m., Elk Rapids, 8 a. m., Traverse City, 12 m., Frankfort, 2:30 p. m., Manitowoc, every Monday, 5 p. m., Milwaukee, 8 p. m., St. Ignace, 11 a. m.

EMERY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.

Traverse Bay Line.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS

CAPT. J. U. EMORY.

Will leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 12.00 p. m. daily, arrive at all points:

Detroit	8.25 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.
Jackson	10.30 p. m. and 11.30 a. m.
Toledo	11.40 p. m. and 4.15 p. m.
Buffalo	6.15 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.
Cincinnati	6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

JAS. S. HALL, Mich. Pass. Agt., Jackson.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. T. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Card for

PETOSKEY STATION,

In effect June 16, 1889.

Leave, going north, 7.50 p. m., 5.25 a. m., and 11.48 p. m.

Leave, going south, 10.07 a. m., 12.50 p. m., and 10.45 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND Steam Navigation Company.

PALACE STEAMERS.

Low Rates. Quick Time.

FOR DETROIT, PORT HURON, Mackinac, Cheboygan, ALPENA AND CHEBOYGAN.

Leave St. Ignace,—

Monday and Wednesday, - 10 a. m.
Tuesday and Saturday, - 9 p. m.

For Cleveland,—

Daily (except Sunday) at 10.15 p. m.

Through Tickets and Baggage Checked to Destination.

Our Illustrated Pamphlet rates and excursion tickets will be furnished by your Ticket Agent, or address

E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

Northern Michigan Line.

Season of 1889.

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX,

DAN BRADLEY, MASTER.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday 4:30 p. m., Milwaukee, Wednesday, 8:00 a. m., Manitowoc, Wednesday, 12:00 m., Kewaunee, 1:30 p. m., Ellison Bay, 2:30 p. m., Fish Creek, 3:30 p. m., Sturgeon Bay, 4:30 p. m., *Charlevoix*, Thursday, 4:30 a. m., Harbor Springs, 7:30 a. m., Cheboygan, 10:30 a. m., Mackinaw City, 12 m., St. Ignace, 1:30 p. m.

Going South—Leave Mackinaw City, Friday, 2:30 p. m., St. Ignace, 3:30 p. m., Cheboygan, 4:30 p. m., Harbor Springs, 7:30 p. m., Petoskey, 11:30 p. m., *Charlevoix*, Saturday, 2:30 a. m., Sturgeon Bay, 6:30 a. m., Fish Creek, 7:30 a. m., Ellison Bay, 8:30 a. m., Kewaunee, 9:30 a. m., Manitowoc, 11:00 a. m., Milwaukee, 2 p. m., Chicago, Sunday, 8 a. m.

W. Call and see Samples before ordering elsewhere.

THE REPUBLICAN Cards, printed in large type, five cents each, at this office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. CRUCKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty, Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

ALFRED MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Boyne City, Mich.

S. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law. Charlevoix, Mich.

R. W. KANE, Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEN, M. D., Office and residence, one block south of Depot. Office hours, 9 to 10 A. M., and 6.00 to 8.00 P. M.

J. E. BRIGHAM, M. D., Office and residence, cor Bridge and Clinton St. Oxygen treatment a specialty. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 A. M., and from 6.00 to 8.00 p. m.

J. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in Lewis Lodge block. Office hours from 1 to 3 p. m.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Masonic hall.

O. U. A. M.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 97, meets first Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. T. M.—Tent No. 17, meets Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies' Hall.

W. O. W.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 96, meets every Monday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Monday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

I. O. L.—True Blues No. 17, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

G. A. O. U. W.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 290, meets second and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

F. & A. M.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 293, meets first and third Wednesday evenings, in

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

AROUND THE WORLD.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.

News from Foreign Shores—Domestic Happenings—Personal Pointers—Labor Notes Political Occurrences, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Etc.

A BUFFALO HORROR.

Four Children Perish Before Their Father's Eyes—Terrible Naphtha Explosion.

A Buffalo (N. Y.) dispatch says:

Bystanders near the boathouses at the foot of Ferry street heard two explosions in quick succession from the boathouse just below Smith's dock, on the Buffalo side of the Cedar Bridge, at about 3 o'clock. Immediately following the explosions the boat burst into flames. Immediately two or three persons were thrown into the water, and all were in a state of wild excitement. A young woman, Miss McLean, aged 20, picked up from the water, was badly burned. Mr. Clancy, a young man was seen standing on the boat's deck against a background of fire, when a boiler exploded a piece peculiarly adapted to the purpose of knocking the man back into the flames and burned to a crisp. John Bagenstiel, a carpenter, was another victim. The other children of Mr. Clancy, Leonard and Ethel, also perished in the flames. Another girl, whose name is not known, was burned to death, when it was reported. The cause was what is known as a naphtha launch. A young woman, who was supposed the accident was caused by the explosion of some gasoline in the launch, said: "The boat was preparing to go off on a pleasure trip, and Mr. Clancy was in the act of lighting a lamp. Miss McLean, a lady friend, was standing on the river for an excursion. Crocker himself barely escaped with his life. He is almost blind on sight. His wife has been ill for some time, and this grief will probably kill her.

HE SOLD THOUSANDS.

A Minneapolis Lawyer Confesses to the Most Extensive Forgeries.

One of the most sensational and at the same time most stupendous cases of forgery on record in Minnesota has been unearthed in Minneapolis. John T. Blaisdell, the millionaire politician, is the victim, and A. Frank Collom, the well-known attorney, is the self-confessed forger. Mr. Collom has been Mr. Blaisdell's attorney, and in this capacity has used Mr. Blaisdell's name on paper amounting to nearly $100,000, which he has negotiated among banks and money loaners. Collom has dealt largely in real estate and thinks he can pay back the amounts received for the forged securities.

AROUND THE DIAMOND.

Base-Ballists Contesting for the League Championship.

The official standing of the ball clubs that are in the race for the championship of the associations named is given below:

National.	W.	L.	P.	American.	W.	L.	P.
Boston	51	19	.737	St. Louis	59	30	.663
New York	49	29	.628	Brooklyn	57	32	.640
Philada	45	36	.555	Baltimore	49	37	.570
Chicago	44	37	.543	Cincinnati	47	39	.547
Cleveland	42	37	.532	Pittsburgh	46	40	.535
Indianap	35	50	.412	Louisville	34	52	.395
Pittsburg	32	50	.390	Washington	32	54	.372
Washgtn	26	50	.342	Louisville	20	67	.230
Western.	W.	L.	P.	Interstate.	W.	L.	P.
Omaha	42	19	.689	Springfield	31	19	.620
St. Paul	32	29	.524	Davenport	29	26	.527
Minneapolis	32	29	.524	Peoria	27	26	.509
Denver	29	31	.483	Quincy	26	28	.481
Milwaukee	29	41	.386	Burlington	24	42	.432
Des Moines	21	41	.339				

WENT THROUGH THE TRAIN.

Passengers on the Denver and Rio Grande Express Twice up $1,000 to Robbers.

The Denver and Rio Grande express train was robbed at a point two miles west of Thompson's Springs, Utah. The train was signaled and the fireman, at the point of a gun, was forced to break open the express-car while others of the band of robbers went through the train, obtaining about $1,500 in money and jewelry from the passengers. After obtaining all the valuables they could get their hands on the robbers rode away, and owing to the darkness made good their escape.

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

Tried with Great Success on a Patient in a St. Louis Hospital.

The Brown-Sequard elixir of life has been applied with marked success at the Missouri Pacific Hospital in St. Louis, by a large corps of leading physicians, on Dennis O'Brien, a paralytic, whose whole right side was useless. The case has created a stir in medical circles, and the patient is being watched with interest.

Best Three-year-old in Kentucky.

At the fall trots at Danville, Ky., Nancy Hanks trotted the second heat in the 3-year-old stakes in 2:24¾, which beats the world's record for a 3-year-old over a half-mile track. She is a bay filly by Happy Medium, dam by Dictator, and is owned by Hart Boswell, formerly State Senator from Fayette County. Horsemen regard her as the best 3-year-old in Kentucky.

Japan Ratifies the American Treaty.

Ex-Governor E. B. Hubbard, of Texas, Minister to Japan during the Cleveland administration, has arrived at St. Louis. Governor Hubbard has received a cablegram from Tokio, stating that the treaty recently negotiated between this country and Japan has been ratified by the Japanese Government.

A Royal Wedding in Russia.

The marriage of the Princess Militsa, daughter of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, to the Grand Duke Peter, nephew of the Czar, was solemnized in the chapel of the Peterhof palace, at St. Petersburg. The Imperial family and all the ministers of state and foreign diplomatic representatives attended the ceremony.

The Cherokee Elections.

The latest returns from the Cherokee election show the contest on members of the Legislature to be close between the Downing and National parties, Both claim a majority, though on the face of the returns the Downing party have five out of nine districts.

A Big Receipt.

Treasurer Huston has given a receipt to ex-Treasurer Hyatt for $771,500.09, representing the amount of money and securities in the United States Treasury turned over by the latter to the former. Of the above sum $257,268.49 is actual cash, the remainder including United States bonds and the reserve fund.

Coke Employees' Wages Advanced.

At Pittsburg, Pa., the coke firms of Schoonmaker & Co., McClure & Co. and Cochran & Co., three of the largest outside of the Frick Company, have advanced the wages of their employes 6½ cents per ton. The strikers demanded uniform wages and will probably accept the increase offered.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

An Increase of $1,017,311.54 Since June 30, 1893.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued Aug. 1:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 125,044,950
Bonds at 4 per cent	676,691,100
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	19,746
Refunding certificates at 5 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	$ 859,808,312
Interest	5,522,584
Total	$ 865,330,896

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal	1,904,203
Interest	103,054
Total	$ 2,007,257

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	$ 346,737,459
Certificates of deposit	17,370,000
Gold certificates	118,231,469
Silver certificates	336,005,516
Fractional currency (less $6,935,044 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,935,650
Principal	$ 825,277,652
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,687,316,245
Interest	5,625,638
Total	$1,646,777,869
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	$ 89,826,280
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
	$ 189,826,280
Total debt less available cash	
Items	$1,145,521,023
Less cash in Treasury	65,857,102
Net cash in Treasury Aug. 1, 1894	1,077,663,920
Less cash in Treasury July 1, 1894	61,954,646.621
Increase of debt during the month	$ 1,017,311
Increase of net cash since Jan. 31, 1893	4,709,279
CASH IN TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT AND FOR NEW BUSINESS.	
Gold held for gold certificates act.	
ually outstanding	$ 118,241,419
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	336,337,525
Gold held for certificates of deposit	17,370,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	23,291,867
Fractional currency	1,487
Total available for reduction of the debt	$ 495,236,296
MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts June 14, 1878, and July 12, 1882	$100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt	
Fractional silver coin	26,012,876
Minor coin	246,552
Total	$ 22,259,428
Certificates held as cash	40,301,248
Total cash in the Treasury, as shown by Treasurer's general account	$634,722,023

FAVORED BY OFFICE.

A Large List of Appointments by the President.

The President has just made a large number of appointments, the more important of which were the following:

Edward F. Robert, of New Mexico, to be Surveyor General of New Mexico; Calvin G. Townsend, of Indiana, to be Pension Agent at Indianapolis; Isaac L. Coverdale, of Indiana, to be Principal Clerk on Private Land Claims in the General Land Office; William T. Harris, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner of Education; William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior; John T. Dorsey, of Pennsylvania, to be Deputy Commissioner of the Treasury for the Pacific Department; Walter H. Johnson, of Georgia, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for that District; of Georgia; Eugene A. Webster, of South Carolina, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of South Carolina; Granville E. Benedict, of Vermont, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont; Columbus Delano Wheldon, of Georgia, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Atlanta, Ga.; John F. Parker, of Louisiana, to be Naval Officer of Customs for the District of New Orleans; John Ingle, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Ninth District; Charles Dickinson, of Ohio, to be R. Hilbert, of Arizona, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona; George W. Ray, of Kentucky, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana; Peter A. Willis, of Florida, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Florida; Andrew J. Wickersham, of Illinois, to be Deputy Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

Also the following Assistant Attorneys United States Attorneys for the Southern District of Ohio: William S. Chase, Special Agent of the Treasury at Philadelphia; John Coker, of Illinois, Law Clerk in the General Land Office; William A. Kelly, of Colorado, Chief of Division in the Census Bureau.

NO IMPROVEMENT NOTED.

General Review of Business and Trade for the Past Week.

Bradstreet's, in its review of the week's trade, says:

There is no improvement in the distribution of general merchandise as compared with the preceding fortnight. Two or three large failures, apparently not due to conditions unsettling the state of trade, have brought upon careful scrutiny of credits and certainly unfavorable comment. The Western business in furs and allied lines, The Boston and Philadelphia hats are as firm as ever and consumers are asking for early instead of belated deliveries on contracts. Steel is very firm. Stock quotations show a decided reaction from prices on the city and traffic outlook, but there is neither interest nor activity in the trading. Money at New York was firmer in tone. Foreign exchange is irregular and firmer at an advance, the rate for sixty-day bankers' bills on London being the lowest recorded. Wheat has been large, with a bearish drift, notwithstanding strange values. The failure of raw sugar have been easier, but owing to the protracted stagnation in the refined market, refinery labor is again threatened with a lockout, which, if carried into effect, will mean a big strike. Cotton has been quiet, but yet prices have advanced about ½c per pound. The distributing movement in Dry Goods Business failures number 219 in the United States, against 205 last week, 257 in the week in 1893, and 183 in 1892. The total failures in the United States Jan. 1 to date are 6,420, against 4,001 in 1893.

TREASONABLE PLOT IN EGYPT.

A Widespread Conspiracy to Join the Dervishes Unexpectedly Abandoned.

The startling news comes from Tokil, Egypt, the scene of the recent overthrow of the dervish hordes, that documents have been found in the abandoned camp of Wad-el-N'jumi and upon the bodies of his chiefs which prove the existence of a widespread conspiracy, with its center among high officials of the Egyptian army and prominent Egyptian families in Cairo itself. The invasion of Wad-el-N'jumi was to have been followed by wholesale treason on the part of the Egyptian army. Just why the traitors at the last moment abandoned the brave dervish leader to his fate is not yet clear. General Grenfell is returning to Cairo. The campaign is over. A body of Egyptians was left at Sarras, and cavalry are in pursuit of the one emir who survived the battle. He is lurking in the hills above Bellana with a force of 200 men.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Democrats Elect Their Candidate for Treasurer by an Increased Majority.

Returns from the Kentucky election for State Treasurer show a Democratic victory. Stephen C. Sharp, of Lexington, the present Treasurer, was nominated for re-election. The Democratic counties, so far as heard from, show an increase in him over the majority given Burkner in 1887. There have been some surprising victories for Republican candidates for the Legislature, but this is due in all cases to local causes. In Republican counties, where ex-Senator Colson, the Republican nominee for Treasurer, was expected to make heavy gains, there has been rather a decrease. Louisville gives Sharp 2,500 majority, and the State probably 25,000. The vote for a convention to revise the constitution probably will show a sufficient majority to call the convention.

BY FLOODS AND FIRE.

Great Disasters Reported in Japan and China.

Advices by the steamer City of Pekin from Hong Kong and Yokohama are as follows: There is much suffering in Yoo Chow, China, caused by a late fire which destroyed three-fifths of the city. It is difficult for many poor people to find means to sustain life. Provisions, however, are exceedingly cheap this year. Heavy rains fell in certain districts of Japan recently. At Atsugi and in the neighborhood on the 19th ult. 565 houses were either washed away or knocked down, and twenty people drowned. At Hita, on the same date, 20 houses were washed away and 100 more inundated. The celebration of 1,000 miles of railway in Japan a sumptuous banquet was given on the 16th ult. One hundred and eighteen students were graduated from the imperial University of Japan last month.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

An Expensive and Laborious Piece of Work Begun.

Superintendent of the Census Porter has started the preliminary work for taking the twelfth census, and will soon be in his new quarters. To cover 150 vast territory of this country, which extends over 3,025,600 square miles and nearly 70,000,000 people, over 40,000 enumerators will be employed, and about 1,000 clerks to compile their returns. The last census was restricted to a cost of $15,000,000, but for the coming one Congress appropriated $6,000,000, exclusive of the cost of printing. Superintendent Porter will be able to use thirteen volumes in the eleventh census, instead of twenty-two as in the last, and is hoped to have them all finished inside of five years, instead of eight years, which it took for the previous census.

CEDED MILLIONS OF ACRES.

Success of the Chippewa Commission in the Northwest—Rights for Lumbermen.

The Chippewa Commission have arrived at Brainerd, Minn., from Red Lake, where they secured the signatures of a large number in excess of that required. At White Earth the signing was almost unanimous. Thus far the Indians have ceded between three and four million acres, containing the most valuable as well as the most extensive pine forest in the Northwest. The commissioners also secured for the lumbermen the free use of all streams running through the diminished reservations. Some of the signatures have been long and tedious, but universal satisfaction to the Indians has been the result. The commission is on its way to the Pillagers on the Lake Leech reservation.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Number and Value Used Annually by the Public.

A statement prepared by the Postoffice Department shows that annually about 2,000,000,000 postage stamps are used in this country, for which the Government receives $60,000,000. These stamps cost the Government as follows: Common variety, a fraction over 0-one-thousandth of a cent, and postal cards 50 cents per thousand. At the lowest quotation one cent for $15 per thousand, the Government reaps an enormous profit, which goes toward paying the expenses of carrying the mails, etc.

THE DERVISHES ROUTED.

General Grenfell Scores a Great Victory in Egypt.

Gen. Grenfell captured 1,000 prisoners and several thousand weapons in a recent Egyptian engagement. The dervishes lost in killed and wounded was 1,700. The remnant of the dervish army have been driven into the desert, where the weakest men must die of hunger and thirst. It has been decided to occupy Sorras, already deserted by the dervishes. The troops are returning to Cairo, and the invasion is ended.

Embezzled Over $20,000.

Harry Seybold, teller of the Bank of Wheeling, at Wheeling, W. Va., and George Henning, one of the book-keepers, have been arrested, charged with embezzling over $20,000 of the bank's funds. The embezzlements extend over a period of many months, the books having been "fixed" so as to conceal the real state of affairs. Seybold is son of the cashier of the bank and belongs to one of the best families in Wheeling. He has made a full confession, exonerating Henning, and turned over about $14,000 of the money which he had taken and placed in another bank.

How the War Was Settled.

The terms of settlement of the transcontinental difficulties have been made known. The result shows a reduction in the differentials allowed the Canadian Pacific of about 20 per cent. on all freights from Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Pittsburg, Buffalo, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and common points to and from Pacific coast points. The differential on business originated at St. Paul and common points and destined to Pacific coast points and vice versa, remain unchanged.

Shipwrecked Excursionists on an Island.

A Watertown, N. Y., dispatch says: The steamer St. Lawrence, the fleet of the Thousand Islands Steamboat Company's fleet of boats, ran on a rock off Hog Island in the Canadian channel. She had on board an excursion party of about one hundred people, all of whom were taken off without accident, and were compelled to encamp on the shore of the adjacent island until a steamer could be sent to take them off.

A Treasurer Short $63,000.

The committee appointed by the court to investigate the books and accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer of Warren County, Ohio, has made a preliminary report in regard to the Treasurer's books, which shows that Treasurer Coleman is a defaulter to the amount of $63,000. It is reported that the Treasurer will be rearrested on other charges, the nature of which will be made known.

Cyclone in Kansas.

A cyclone passed south of Clear Water, Kan., doing considerable damage. Two houses were demolished and William Goode, the constable of that town, was fatally injured. Several horses and many cattle were killed. The corn crop was damaged to the extent of $12,000. The path of the cyclone was a quarter of a mile wide and six miles long.

Boulanger Issues a Manifesto.

General Boulanger has issued a manifesto, in which he attributes his defeat at the elections for the councils general on Sunday last to the ambitions of local candidates. He declares that he is confident of the result of the elections in France for members of the Chamber of Deputies.

They Put Duty on Lead Ores.

The Denver (Colo.) Mining Exchange has adopted resolutions protesting against the free importation of lead ores from Mexico and British Columbia. Similar resolutions have been adopted in mass-meetings by the citizens of Leadville, Georgetown, and several other mining camps of the State.

Hungarians in a Riot.

Near Kateline, Pa., a sanguinary fight has occurred among Hungarians. Crazed by drink, they used pistols, clubs, and axes in the battle. Two of the number, Hanssnitz and Bolander, were shot and clubbed. Another named Gresh had his right arm cut off with an axe.

Nicaragua's New President.

Official advices from Managua, Nicaragua, announce that Dr. Sacasa has succeeded to the Presidency in conformity with the Constitution of Nicaragua. The office became vacant by the death of President Carazo.

Utes Leave Their Reservation.

News is received from Gunnison, Colo., that the Ute Indians have left their reservations and are intimidating ranchmen and slaughtering game. A war of extermination is threatened if they do not cease their depredations.

Nearly Ten Thousand Saloons in Ohio.

The Dow liquor-tax reports for the first half of the current year show that in the Ohio Auditor of State, show 9,602 saloons in the State, an increase of 115. The receipts to the revenue fund are $232,000, an increase of $6,000.

Two Men Drowned While Boating.

At Port Huron, Mich., a sailboat containing five persons was capsized on Silver Lake. Fred Lewis, Frank Thomas, and Harry Howe, of East Bridgewater, were drowned. The others were rescued in an exhausted condition, but will recover.

A Few Places Filled.

The following appointments have been made:

Charles Kirchhoff, Jr., of New York, Special Agent of the Treasury, to be police magistrate of Washington, vice Judge Snell, resigned. Pennsylvania, Special Agent Geo. Lee, of Pennsylvania, to be Inspector of Customs for the Port of Atlanta, Ga. John Parker, of Louisiana, to be Naval Officer of Customs for the District of New Orleans. John Ingle, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Ninth District. Charles Dickinson, of Ohio, to be R. Hilbert, of Arizona, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona. George W. Ray, of Kentucky, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Peter A. Willis, of Florida, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Florida. Andrew J. Wickersham, of Illinois, to be Deputy Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

Also the following Assistant United States Attorneys for the Southern District of Ohio: William S. Chase, Special Agent of the Treasury at Philadelphia; John Coker, of Illinois, Law Clerk in the General Land Office; William A. Kelly, of Colorado, Chief of Division in the Census Bureau.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

—The Mackinac hotels are crowded with summer tourists.

—A number of horses have been stolen in Monroe County recently, none of which were recovered.

—The Michigan weather bureau reports that the recent cold nights have had a tendency to make the growth of corn slow, but it is coming along nicely. Harvesting is in full blast, and wheat threshing is general in the southern section. The reports indicate that the hay is shrunken, in some sections badly, and in others the reports indicate an average yield of wheat. The yield is uneven. Oats are being cut and the crop promises to be up to the average. Potatoes are growing well and the crop promises to be large. Barley is reported good.

—Andrew F. Densmore, of Michigan, a $1,000 clerk in the draughting division of the General Land Office at Washington, has been promoted to be Chief of that division at a salary of $1,800. Zera D. Hudson, of Michigan, has been appointed to a $1,000 clerkship in the War Department.

—The Board of Directors of the Michigan Fair and Exposition have perfected the programme for the fair to take place at Detroit Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The indications are that the fair will be a success in every particular. Following is the programme complete:

Monday, Aug. 6—Cleveland boys and girls, 1 p. m.; 2:30 p. m., class double horses; 11 a. m., trades display and industrial parade; 2:30 p. m., class single horses; all horses and cattle on exhibition; 2:30 p. m., 2:30 class, pacing; 2:30 p. m., 2:24 class, 3:30 p. m., race for 3-year-old colts, pursuing; 3:30 p. m., 2:18 class, trotting; 3:30 p. m., 2:21 class, pacing; 3:30 p. m., 2:27 class, trotting; 7:30 p. m., parade of horses; 7:30 p. m., 2:30 class, trotting; 8:15, second day, third bronze medal, for the champion cup; 8:15, 2:18 class, pacing.

Tuesday, Aug. 7—Class—Horses of all work; 2:30—Class—Carriage and buggy horses; 2:30—Class—Gentlemen's road horses; 2:30—Exhibition and speed trial of 3-year-old colts; 2:30—Class—Three-year-old pacers; 2:30—Class—Pacers; 2:30 p. m.—Pacing purse, purse $300; 2:30 p. m.—Trotting purse, purse $300; 7:30 p. m.—Exhibition of electric light, free; prize $15, second $10, third bronze medal; 8:30 p. m.—Exhibition of electric light, free; prize $15, second $10, third bronze medal; 8:30 p. m.—Exhibition of electric light, free; prize $15, second $10, third bronze medal, for the champion cup.

Wednesday, Aug. 8—Class—Horses of all work; 2:30—Class—Carriage and buggy horses; 2:30—Class—Gentlemen's road horses; 2:30—Exhibition and speed trial of 3-year-old colts; 2:30—Class—Three-year-old pacers; 2:30—Class—Pacers; 2:30 p. m.—Pacing purse, purse $300; 2:30 p. m.—Trotting purse, purse $300; 7:30 p. m.—Exhibition of electric light, free; prize $15, second $10, third bronze medal; 8:30 p. m.—Exhibition of electric light, free; prize $15, second $10, third bronze medal; 8:30 p. m.—Manual of arms; 8:30 p. m.—Exhibition of electric light, free; prize $15, second $10, third bronze medal.

—Joseph Teske, the Saginaw shoemaker who attempted suicide not long ago, by shooting himself in the abdomen, but was not fatally hurt, hung himself with a clothes line in his prison.

—The Bay County Electric Light Company has signed a contract with the Reynolds Manufacturing Company, of Saginaw, for the erection of their plant in Bay City.

—Seven prisoners escaped from the Cadillac Jail the other night.

—Work has been commenced on the new Masonic Temple at Cadillac. The dimensions are 74x104, three stories high, building to be built of brick. The first floor will be divided into stores, the second into offices for rent by professions, and having been leased to the county for ten years. The Masons will use the third floor.

—A letter from Alpena says that "of late fishermen have been catching considerable whitefish in the lake off the south of Thunder Bay Island. The boats, large, and fisherman believe that, if a small meshed gill net was used, a still greater amount of whitefish could be caught. On some lifts 1,129 pounds of whitefish could be caught. The presence of greater numbers of the delicate little whitefish fry planted by the Fish Commissions had begun to mature."

—The annual instrumental of Patriarchs Militant and the annual meeting of the grand encampment of the Order of Odd Fellows of this and adjoining States will be held in Detroit Oct. 2 and 10.

—The contest for the judgship of the Second Judicial Circuit has been settled by the appointment of Quartermaster General Dalzell, of St. Johns.

—A man named Sutherland, who shockingly mangled by being run over by a freight train on the Michigan Central at Bay City.

—The patrons of the Dundee cheese factory had a parade one day last week, after delivering their milk at the factory. The band was with them in a hay rigging. They drove through several streets and halted at the Public Square, where Hon. Edward Wilkerson, the proprietor of the factory, made a short address. The milk from 350 cows is made into cheese, which brings the highest market price.

—State Treasurer Malts has appointed Perry J. Davis, at present cashier of the State Treasury, to succeed Deputy State Treasurer Stagg, resigned.

—The annual meeting of the Michigan Bankers' Association will be held in Detroit on Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 20 and 21. The business meeting of the occasion will be held at the Grosse Pointe Club House at 2 p. m. on Aug. 21. At 8 o'clock in the evening a banquet will be given at the Russell House. On Aug. 21 a business meeting will be held at the Russell House, after which the association will drive about the park, where a lunch will be served. Welcome to the principal manufactories and industries.

—Fire destroyed the roof and interior woodwork of the Marquette water works building. Damage about $500. The pumps and other machinery were fortunately uninjured.

—By an explosion of dynamite in a mine near Ishpeming, three men and two boys were blown to pieces.

—The citizens of Detroit have completed arrangements for the entertainment of those who attend the convention of the National Editorial Association. The following are the general features agreed upon:

Aug. 7—A carriage ride about the city and to Minister Palmer's log-house.

Aug. 8—Excursion down the river to Belle Isle and to the Exposition, where lunch will be served, and return at 5 p. m.

Aug. 9—Excursion down the river to Amherstburg, where a breakfast will be served, and return at 5 p. m. Aug. 10—Excursion up the river to Belle Isle and to the Exposition, where lunch will be served, and return at 5 p. m.

Aug. 11—Excursion to Lake St. Clair, Mt. Ellis and P. W. Lindenberg, to celebrate the opening with a new club house on Belle Isle in the afternoon, where Col. Lucien Robinson has kindly promised to be present. Lunch will be served on the boat. In the evening a banquet will be served.

Friday, Aug. 10—On the closing day of the convention, there will be a ride on the river and lake, and a banquet at the Russell House at the Metropolitan Hotels.

—Ypsilanti voted $25,000 for water works. The money has been used and it will take nearly as much more before paying water will be seen.

—Walther's hardware store, Bay City, was damaged $1,200 worth by fire.

—The site of the postoffice at Island, Benzie County, is to be removed to the old location, two miles from its present position.

—Detroit *Journal*: "James Halfpenny and Ad Henke, living at Four Towns, Oakland County, bought a Texas pony at Pontiac. The beast was unbroken and had to be muzzled before the boys could get the harness on them. The pony threw and dragged Henke to death near the asylum, left it where it dropped and continued home without any harness."

—An interesting case was disposed of in the United States District Court at Grand Rapids last week, which may be made supremely happy. The history of the case is brief, suggestive and unique, for it relates an instance where the arm of the law has wrought good results. We quote from the *Free Press*:

Some years ago Charles Bland, of Adrian, son of the well-known Dr. Bland, was charged with forgery. The young man was a fine fellow. He was accomplished and accounted by those who knew him the best of company. He was only 21 years old at the time he had then, and before this unfortunate occurrence married a young lady of prominent family of Adrian. He was taken to the House of Correction, where he remained a year, when he was pardoned out of it on his discharge on the ground that he was entitled to an indictment by a grand jury. Subsequently he was discharged by a recent ruling of the United States Supreme Court. The decision was made in the case of Ex Parte Wilson, of Washington, D. C., and Judge Brown, who held that the point was valid granted his discharge. Bland, the artist, Attorney Black thereupon represented to the court that he was discharged on a technicality, and that he was innocent of the charge. Some of the President's friends, who had known the young man in the manner in which Harrison sat down on Lockwood, thought that the opportunity was a starting up some Democrat who would be a good thing for the President, and they at once set all the wires to work. Bland was released, and the President's friends, who had known the facts, even before the pardon was granted, thought, supposed. Personally I don't believe Harrison ever knew the circumstances of the matter, making his public report, but Harrison is so fearful of being "fooled" by his friends that he would not give the matter a second thought. He was say a word about business.

Another case of interest to you may be glad to hear is that among the Republicans who galloped into the camp of the Democrats in Congress last winter was Bland, the artist. The talk here is that the President does not feel quite so kindly toward Lockwood as he will under an appointment of his nomination, and that Lockwood will be a candidate before he becomes President, and that isn't saying much.

When asked tonight about the statement made in the Detroit dispatch, ex-Chairman Huston said it was a matter of which he knew little. He said in Jackson last week, decided after considerable discussion, to put up four prizes aggregating at $1,000. The first prize is to be $500, second $250, third $150, fourth $100, to be given for a competitive drill. It is proposed to have a genuine military day, the features to include a parade and competitive drill during the day and dress parade and exhibition drill in the winning company, and sham battle by electric light.

—The following changes in the medical faculty of the University have been decided upon by the regents: The chair of histology, held by Dr. Gibbs, has been given to Dr. Howell, who was recently appointed to fill the chair of physiology. Dr. Herdser will be retained as assistant to Dr. Howell. Dr. Gibbs will retain the chair of pathology, which he has held since his connection with the medical faculty.

—Joseph Focke, a Saginaw Crispin, who left home a week ago, has gone to Springfield, "no; pikestown is the place." Focke's father, who bled him every day; open every evening. His blood is too rich; it comes through the kidneys only; let's bled him, and, if he dies, he will die a glorious martyr to the cause of temperance. Focke's mother, with the books of the State Committee under her arm, left for Springfield on the cars where every Republican is a Democrat. Focke's father, who is chairman of the committee on speakers, and a member of the committee on finance, is a statesman surrounding his personal finances with a protective tariff, and, if he can get the Democrats to pass a law giving him the right to keep silent, where testimony was wanted, he will do so.

Another phase of the story which may interest Focke's father, who is chairman of the Republican State Committee, and intimate friend of the President, and inclined to blow about it, is that the Democrats have proved of the success he had on the campaign last year, and that he has so far lost enough balance left to set the determined to have a contest before the court of the United States, and the decision of the court, if it be against the constitutionality of the Wilson tariff law, will be made the basis of a contest in Congress. Of course this statement would have to be made in the form of a petition, and it would be a very unusual proceeding, but the Democrats have the votes to do it, and Harrison knows it. Harrison knows that if he should be so unfortunate as to be unseated, he would be a laughing stock for the balance of his days. Harrison knows that if he should be so unfortunate as to be unseated, he would be a laughing stock for the balance of his days. Harrison knows that if he should be so unfortunate as to be unseated, he would be a laughing stock for the balance of his days. Harrison knows that if he should give a bond to enjoin the Democrats from taking his seat, he is starting up some Republican who would be a good thing for the President, and that

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. A. SIDLEY, EDITOR.

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MARK this prediction. The largest crowds ever seen at the state fair will be in attendance at the coming exhibition in Lansing.

The contract for the state printing for 1890-91 has been awarded to Robert Smith of the Gratiot Journal. Mr. Smith is an experienced progressive printer, has been a regular bidder for many years, and will undoubtedly give the state good service.

On our eighth page this week will be found an article from Belford's Magazine, showing the similarity of the relations of the two presidents Harrison with slavery. William Henry Harrison in 1840 believed in human slavery, Benjamin Harrison in 1889 believes in commercial slavery. The abolitionist organization of 1840 led to human freedom, and the tariff reform organization of 1888 will just as certainly lead to commercial freedom. Give the article a careful reading.

Mr. Hurt and the Salt Trust.

The democratic party can not justly be held responsible for the actions of Mr. Hurt, who has lately been endeavoring to build up a trust in salt, yet his efforts in that direction have furnished the republican papers with an excuse for cheap denunciation of those who supported Mr. B. during the late campaign. It is unwise of tenants of glass houses to throw stones, and those whose actual leader is the man who said "trusts are private affairs with which the public has no right to interfere" can not say very much upon such a subject. Besides that, Mr. Hurt's action has been criticised by the democratic press, and his position has exiled him from the party, while Blaine, after his famous defense of monopoly, has been accorded the highest party honor that can be conferred, chief consultor of the executive. The republican party is the sire, supporter and slave of trusts, and cannot blind the people by its cry of "stop thief" when some alleged democrat takes advantage of the opportunities its administration of affairs has afforded for the extension of monopoly.—Cadillac Democrat.

Fruits of Protection.

Twin children belonging to the wife of one of the locked-out miners at Spring Valley, Ill., died last week, and the physicians who attended them pronounced it a clear case of starvation. The mother had but little food in the house and was unable to provide sufficient nourishment for them.

Jealous Songsters.

A man in Owl Forge township owns two male canary birds that hate one another. Neither will sing a single note when they are in the same room, but place them in separate rooms and they will both warble for hours at a time. They are fine singers, but the moment they get sight of one another their music ceases, and they remain silent until they are separated. Once in a while the man lets them loose in a large room together just to see them fight. They pitch at one another like game cocks, but their owner separates them before either is injured.—Scranton (Pa.) Letter.

English Sarcasm.

"Do you think that American institutions are progressive?" inquired a New York gentleman of an English tourist, who is at present in this city. "Indeed I do," replied the Englishman heartily. "The classical education of even the guards on your elevated railroads makes them far superior to the guards on our English roads. I notice when your guards open the car doors, that they call out the names of the stations in an unknown tongue. I am familiar with seven distinct languages, but the guards on your elevated roads are a gulf of learning compared to our most learned scholars. I am surprised that the companies can afford to employ such men, for their salaries must be enormous, as their erudition is so vast and unfathomable.—Texas Siftings.

He Had Learned Something.

One day Patrick O'Connell, a little Irish boy, took his dinner to school, and it was eaten by cats while school was in session. The next morning he ate long after the others were through, and being asked why he was staying so long, he replied: "I have no appetite, sah. Why, the cats took my dinner yesterday, so I'm going to put it where it will be safe."—Exchange.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Wilson.

Aro. 13.—Rainy.

Slight frost last week.

Wheat and oat harvest is in progress.

Mill whistle was heard several days last week.

New potatoes are of an excellent quality and bring a good price in the market.

Mrs. Chas. Campbell, of East Jordan visited Mrs. Hulkins for two days recently.

Nearly all of the "male persuasion" has gone or are going "huckleberrying." They report plenty of berries, and plenty of pickers also.

Miss Mable Scofield has a grass lily, which was brought from Wayne county, two years ago which has just blossomed. It is a lovely shade of pink, and is a beauty.

Harry Hulkins went "de long way round" again on Saturday evening. Rather suspicious under the circumstances.

Mr. Mr. D. Hulkins Sundayed at Supervisor Hulkins; Terry Barber at Boyne City, Wm. Vance and family of South Arm with relatives here. George Preble at Joe Stacers; Otis Smith went to Advance, also Miss Stella came home.

Wm. Knuttle who has been mill teamster for eight months and a resident here nearly four years, has gone to Saginaw, where he expects to reside. He was accompanied by his brother Chas. and sister Mrs. Cook, of Dwights Landing. His friends console themselves with the thought that he will get homesick and come back. Terry Barber takes his place as teamster.

Mrs. Ben. Healey had two brothers from Jordan visiting her on Sunday. James and Sylvester Davis and families went to East Jordan and Winnie Hosten who is teaching the Wilks district Sundayed at home.

Ironton.

Aro. 14.—The Rev. Mr. Putnam, formerly pastor of the M. E. church here, is in town visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuller and daughter Mrs. Kingsly, of Grand Rapids, are here visiting their daughter and sister, Mrs. Jackson.

Mrs. Dormance is very sick with intermittent fever. Dr. Brown of Charlevoix is attending her. Her daughter Bell of Boyne City, is taking care of her.

Mr. Hicks has moved into the house lately occupied by Will Robinson and family, the latter having moved into their own house, the Morehouse building.

Mrs. Chas. Hiseman and Peter Munsen were married last Friday evening by Mr. Dormance.

A little daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hixie last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Stanley are also rejoicing over a fine ten pound boy who arrived last Saturday.

We understand that Miss Lottie Emery, of Wayne, and Miss Geneva Box, of this place, have been engaged to teach the Ironton school this winter.

Will McLennan preached at the M. E. church last Thursday night. His many old friends were very glad to see and hear him once more.

Hurrah for the new railroad.

Atwood.

Aro. 14.—Henry Kangsy is to work at Smithson's camp.

Mrs. Annie Boyst lost a young child last week Saturday. The funeral occurred Sunday afternoon.

Albert Batchelder has got through driving Dan Flanagin's team and is now working for Wm. Knight.

Calvin Superveur sold a horse last week for two hundred dollars.

Mills Kangsy and his twoistders and brother were here one day last week visiting their uncle Dr. L. M. Kangsy.

The Catholics will hold services at their church this week Thursday.

Edward Yettaw brought in the three year old colt of O. D. Wood last week.

Dennis Yettaw also bought a horse yesterday of Charles Stevens.

Lester Smith who has been working at Kalkaska, got his leg hurt by a skid, the skid hitting him just below the knee. He came home yesterday very lame.

Inwood.

The rain this week is good for potatoes.

Mr. Smithson is preparing to burn charcoal at the camp.

O. D. Hilton lost a valuable cow last week.

McGeagh's mill is preparing for big work next winter.

Mr. Smithson is adding more young cattle and cows to his stock farm.

O. D. Wood is building a fine farm house in Banks. Heath of Charlevoix is superintending the work.

Mrs. Hannah Wagner is about to trade her farm for a house and lot in Charlevoix.

Wells Bros. start their threshing machine next week.

Miss Gladys Jefferies of Charlevoix has been engaged to teach school in the Hilton district the coming year.

Epoch.

The transition from long lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been obtained is gratefully blessed. Hoosick that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the great alterative and tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach, or long or short standing, you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters, 50 cts. per bottle, and $1 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 3

Ellsworth.

Aro. 13.—Picnics and excursions are the order of the day.

Ben Madill is laid up with a lame ankle.

Henry Gothem is on the sick list.

Robert Fulton expects to get the remainder of his logs from the upper lake this week.

Melvin Brooks is moving his family into town from Bellaire.

The dam at Mr. Gotham's last Friday evening was well attended, and a good time enjoyed.

Mrs. Jerry Mobilo has gone to visit her father Mr. Cramer, of South Arm, and for a week Jerry must live alone.

Barnard.

Lots of grain got wet Tuesday.

Hay is not all in yet.

There was no church here Sunday.

Most of the Barnardites attended the Indian camp meeting Sunday.

Rev. E. Francis of Mt. Pleasant, Mich. visited friends here recently.

While going to Charlevoix one day last week Mrs. Beatty was thrown from the buggy and was badly hurt.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B. For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet containing full treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 15w19

New Advertisements.

WHEREAS, A majority of the resident property owners of that couple on the east side of Bridge street, in the Village of Charlevoix, Michigan, have petitioned the President and Common Council to order a sidewalk built on said west side of said Bridge street, and on said street and Lyon's avenue, on said side of said street, and a committee on streets and sidewalks having examined the premises and recommended that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. Therefore, in pursuance to section Eleven, it is ordered that a sidewalk be built on the west side of said Bridge street, between Antoine street and Lyon's avenue, on said side of street, by the adjoining owners thereon, within 30 days from the date of the service of this notice, said sidewalk to be six (6) feet wide, and of two inch plank laid lengthwise of the walk, and two inch planks with twenty penny spikes securely fastened to every four scantling.

And it is further ordered, That the street commissioner forthwith serve a copy of this order on each owner herein before mentioned, to construct said sidewalk, and on the second day succeeding such service he shall report to the Village Clerk the names of such owners who shall have failed to comply with the provisions of the above prescribed, that the Street Commissioner shall forthwith proceed to build such sidewalk, and report the cost of the same, as is provided in the Sidewalk Ordinance of said village of Charlevoix.

Dated at Charlevoix, Aug. 9, 1889.

A true copy. Attest:

HORACE S. HARSHA, Clerk.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Row ing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with sl op.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

MILK TICKETS, with blank space for name, 15 cents for 50, 20 cents per 100. Tickets printed to order on short notice, at this office.

The name and location of our customers in your town will appear under this advertisement, in large type as soon as we receive their Fall order for a fall assortment of our goods.

And with a Quarter Eagle any Farmer in the Country can now procure a pair of James Means' Boots and Shoes from any shoe dealer. Farmers have been looking for such a boot for years, and JAMES MEANS has made it.

Boots and Shoes from the celebrated factory are sold by wide-awake retailers from Maine to Maui. Ask your dealer for James Means' $3 Shoe, or James Means' $4 Shoe. Any dealer in the Territory of you will invest one cent in a postal card will write to us.

Special Offer on the James Means Quarter Eagle Kip Boots for Farmers.

In order to immediately distribute samples of these Boots all over the country, we will for thirty days from date hereof, ship one pair to any man in any place where there is no shoe dealer, on receipt of price, in any way in any place where there is no express office, or transportation company, to any man in any place where express or by mail, with all charges for transportation to destination prepaid to purchaser, on receipt of regular price, $2.50, best thread by post-office order or registered letter. We will accept United States postage stamps in place of money if the party ordering shall find it convenient to do so. Be sure and inclose your full address in your letter, and state in your letter how you want the boots sent. We will put your name on the sole of each pair worn, and mark on the shape of that in the same way. We will fit your order on the same day we receive it, and ship it to you by the first mail after the shoes are ready, which will be in a few days. We do not want you to send us a cent in advance, but we do want you to send us as soon as you can after you receive the boots, if they do not suit you, or if you do not want them, we do not want you to pay for them. We do not ask you to do us a favor by keeping them if they do not suit you, but we do want you to tell your friends that we made a pair of shoes which fit your feet and gave better satisfaction than they ever had before, and that we will do the same by them if they come to us for them. In that case, send on.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

Say Mister give me a plug of JOLLY TAR PLUG TOBACCO. No MONKEYING

but give me the genuine JOLLY TAR PLUG

I've chewed it and when I find a good thing I hang on to it. JOLLY TAR CAN'T be beat.

DIXON'S "CARBURET OF IRON." STOVE POLISH IS THE BEST.

BRIGHTINE. PROMINENT PHYSICIAN PRONOUNCES THIS BRIGHTINE THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE PRESENT ERA. DIABETES KIDNEY AND LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES. Bottle 81. Ask Druggist or write DR. H. MOTT SMITH, 1051 to 1055 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1888. Brightine is a good cure of Diabetes and to-day my beauty and well. Mrs. A. SULLIVAN, Town Women's Exchange. Chicago, Dec. 1, '87. My Kidneys troubled me several years, Brightine cured me. Geo. W. WOODS, Western News Company. Jos. M. Morris, Agt. C., R. I. & P. R. R.

BOYLE, N. Y., May 11, '86. Suffered from Lumbago several years, Brightine cured me. Shadrach, Capt. Steamer Chemung, Ch. St. Paul, Ch. St. Louis, April 24, '88. BRIGHTINE gives satisfaction. EVANS'S DRUG CO. 909 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Dec. 12, '86. BRIGHTINE has all the virtues claimed. M. STEWART, D. P. O. Bldg., Rockville, Ind., Nov. 16, '87. Can recommend Brightine highly. Rev. Jesse Haven, Chicago. Chicago Times, March 25, '88. Globe, Nov. 17, '87. Kansas City Times, Dec. 1, '87. Brightine cures Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Refer to Mayor Roche, St. Louis Aves., Bullock Bros. Fulsgrand, Supt. C. B. & Q. G. F. Kimball Glass Co.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Come and See The ... ot

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats.

FIGHT! FIGHT!! FIGHT!!

ROSENTHAL

Has Started the Fight. Prices Must Go. We Will Sell, We Must Sell, and You Will Buy at these Prices.

Good Dress Print,	5½ cents, worth 7 cents
Good Cotton,	5½ cents, worth 8 cents
Good Bleached Cotton,	8 cents, worth 10 cents
Lawns,	4 cents, worth 7 cents
Challies,	6 cents, worth 10 cents

Parasols, One-Fourth Off!

Satteens,	12 cents, worth 18 cents
Double Width Dress Goods,	12½ cents, worth 20 cents
Fine Double Width Striped Dress Goods, all colors	37½ cents, worth 50 cents
Good Bed Spread,	90 cents, worth $1.25

Fans, 1-4th off!

Ladies' Street Jackets 1-4th off!

CLOTHING:

Good Child's Suit,	$1.50, worth $2.50
A Good Boy's Suit,	$4.00, worth $7.00
Good Working Suit,	$4.00, worth $7.00
All Wool Suit,	$7.00, worth $12.00

Everything in the store at Great Reduction. Good for Three Days Only.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 8th, 9th, and 10th,

AT ALICK ROSENTHAL'S

Lewis Grand Opera House Block, Charlevoix.

M. J. STOCKMAN

DEALER IN

Hardware, Iron, and Nails,

Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated

Household Jewel Cooking Stove,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade.

M. J. STOCKMAN.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Splendid location for a Summer Resort, on Pine Lake between Charlevoix and Boyne. For price and terms inquire of H. S. HARSHA, Real Estate Agent, Charlevoix. 2w

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

☞ Ask your grocer for Bridal Veil flour.

Sandy Shearer is sick with rheumatism at Frank Kirby's.

O. I. Wheat and wife expect to return to Chicago this week.

C. S. Brown of the Newspaper Union made us a brief call this morning.

McGibney Family at Lewis grand opera house, Tuesday evening, Aug. 20th.

Geo. A. Wilson started this morning for the "Soo" to visit L. E. Allen and family.

Mrs. M. A. Johnson and Miss Lulu Kanagy, of Elburn, Ill., will return home Friday.

Frank Abraham, ex postmaster of Boyne, was a caller at the JOURNAL office last Friday.

Will Bay and Oscar McKinley, printers, of Lansing, were callers at this office last Saturday.

Hettie Bernard Chase in "Little Coquette" at Lewis grand opera house, Saturday, Aug. 17th.

☞ Try a sack of White Rose flour. Ask your grocer for it, and take no other as a substitute.

Dr. Cronte arrived Saturday Wednesday from a trip to southern Michigan, on grand lodge business.

The residence of L. N. Moloch of Boyne City burned last Monday night. Loss about $2,000; insurance $1,000.

A party of seventeen young people from Boyne City visited Charlevoix last Saturday, and had a picnic in the park.

The timber part of the government pier work is completed, and the stone and planking will be done in a few days.

☞ Lost—A class pin, class motto engraved thereon, also "88." A suitable reward will be given if left at this office.

Ben Weaver favors us with copies of the Syracuse Evening Herald, containing notices of the death and funeral services of his baby boy.

Elder McCartney attended the Indian camp meeting last Sunday, and there was no morning service or Sunday-school at the M. E. church.

Mr. Whitney of Chicago, an invalid who has been at C. Y. Cook's all summer, died last Saturday. The remains were taken to her home in Chicago.

An excursion has been arranged on the str. Gordon from East Jordan and Ironton to attend Dr. Henson's "Back bone" next Friday evening Aug. 16. Admission 50 and 35 cents. For the benefit of the Baptist church.

☞ James Hemmings, painter and paper-hanger, is prepared to do work of all kinds in the line, in Charlevoix or vicinity, on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction.

The plasterers are putting the hard-finish on the walls of the new school, house, and a large force of carpenters are finishing the inside wood work. The painters keep close up to them.

The Congregational society are preparing for a Sunday-school picnic about the first week in September, and want a full attendance of Sunday school next Sunday to make the necessary arrangements.

Prof. Enos started this morning for Calumet, upper peninsula, at which place he contributes the summer to institute next week, and at Ontonagon the week following. He will be absent about three weeks.

☞ Four cans of apples, 30 c; 4 lbs jelly, 25 c; 3 lbs evaporated apples, 25 c; 3 cans corn, 25 c; 4 lbs washing powder, 25 c; 6 lbs good baking powder, $1.00; corned beef 6 c per lb.—Bear Mason.

Mr. J. S. Smithson will give his popular candle lecture in the town hall at Alwood, on Sept. 3. Doors open at 7 p. m. Admission fee, 15 cents. Reserved seats, if any remain, at 20 cents. The proceeds to be applied for improvements.

Dr. P. S. Henson.—Chicago's noted lecturer—will deliver his famous lecture on "Backbone" at Lewis opera house next Friday evening, Aug. 16. Admission 50 and 35 cents. Reserved seats without extra charge For the benefit the Baptist church.

☞ Ayer's Hair Vigor restores color and vitality to weak and grey hair. Through its healing and cleansing qualities, it prevents the accumulation of dandruff and cures all scalp diseases. The best hair-dressing ever made, and by far the most economical.

The circular issued by the railroads to advertise their cheap excursions contrast with a New York firm for 100,000 cedar fish corks, delivery to be made this fall and early next winter. Mr. Francis expects to contract an equal amount with other firms, to keep up the demand for the local demand. To accommodate and properly handle the work, he has added 18 feet to the length of his shop, put in another lathe, and employed Fred Watson to run one lathe. Of 50,000 corks delivered last winter, he has not heard one word of complaint or dissatisfaction. The work, perhaps, will explain Mr. Francis' call last week for so many bolts.

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Rheumatism, and Neuralgia of the Stomach

Is the result of an acid condition of the blood, which Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes and expels from the system. Sufferers from these complaints should give this medicine a fair trial. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier. Hood's Pills are the best cathartic. 25 cts. per box.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Surveying Party Preparing the Grade Stakes for Active Work.

Pursuant to instructions from Chicago, Engineer Beardslee, with a gang of men, begun this morning to set the stakes preparatory to the active work of grading. Mr. Rock is expected here on the Petoskey this afternoon, with the men and tools to begin work.

President Cherrie is Interviewed at Grand Rapids.

A dispatch to the Detroit Evening News, dated at Grand Rapids, Aug. 9, says:

R. M. Cherrie, president of the Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba railroad, was in the city yesterday. He said that the new line was to be pushed towards completion as rapidly as money and work could do it. Most of it has been surveyed and considerable grading had been completed. The road would soon be ready for the ties and before people realized it, the line would be in operation from Mackinaw City to Charlevoix. The action of the Chicago & West Michigan road in deciding upon the completion of its branch from Baldwin to Traverse City has hastened Mr. Cherrie and the other officers towards initiating the line which they have contemplated so long. Very little work had previously been done upon it beyond the securing of a charter and the right-of-way, but when the C. & W. M. branching out it was necessary to pursue a more vigorous policy, for it was evident that the C. & W. M. had designs upon Mackinaw City itself. With the new road completed, it would give a direct line diagonally across the state from Detroit to Charlevoix.

On the same subject the Grand Rapids Democrat of the 9th says: "R. M. Cherrie, president of the Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba road, passed through the city yesterday. His road is not constructed, but is merely a projected line between Mackinaw City and Charlevoix, and running down through Charlevoix, Antrim, Kalkaska, Missaukee, and Clare counties to Harrison, on a spur of the F. & P. M. Most of the line has been surveyed and fair progress is being made in the work of construction, and Mr. Cherrie stated yesterday that the road bed would soon be ready for the ties. This road has been talked of for some time but very little work has hitherto been done on it save to secure a charter and right of way and a little surveying. Its present sudden start into activity again is perhaps due to the C. & W. M.'s extension from Baldwin to Traverse City. The C. & W. M. is evidently anxious to reach the straits and its present extension to Traverse is believed to be only a starter for a through line to Mackinaw via Charlevoix and Petoskey. Indeed General Manager Mulliken is authoritatively quoted as saying that after reaching Traverse City this road would be pushed through to the straits, running east of Torch Lake and with a spur into Elk Rapids. The road is to be built, it is certain, as an amalgamation or interchange of business between the C. & W. M. and the Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba would be highly desirable for both, and would be sufficient reason for the latter to hasten its construction between Charlevoix and Mackinaw at least. The Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba, if completed, would give an almost direct line diagonally across the state from Detroit to Charlevoix through a heavily wooded country and by the shores of Torch and Kalkaska, where it crosses the G. R. & I. I. has not been cut by any rail road."

The New Tax Law.

Under the new tax law, the board of review is to be elected by the township, two members to act with the supervisor, one elected each year, and to hold office two years, instead of being appointed by the town board as heretofore. At the election next spring however, there will be two members elected, one for one year, and the other for two years. The delinquent school tax heretofore carried by the county, must in the future be carried by the several school districts themselves, which will necessitate the districts spreading a larger tax the first year in order to have the usual fund to carry on the school.

The tax sales will not occur in October but in May. Deeds in regard to sales entered on all taxes delinquent and unpaid for one year from the first day of July next after their return to the auditor general as delinquent. Personal notice will be served upon all owners of property, show cause why decree should not be entered against the property in same, and stop court charges and fees will be added to the taxes. All those having delinquent taxes better look after them at once, and stop court charges and officer's expenses of serving notices.

Baptist Church.

The dedication of the first Baptist church of Charlevoix occurs next Sunday morning. Music and service appropriate to the occasion will accompany the sermon.

Sunday school at noon, evening service at the usual hour.

The Women's Missionary society have merged their regular monthly meeting with the Thursday evening prayer meeting this week. Mrs. Dr. Clough, wife of our veteran missionary to the Telegus, and herself many years a missionary in Burmah, has consented to address the meeting. An interesting program will be offered. All come.

The McGibney Family will give its another one of their unrivaled musical entertainments on Tuesday evening, Aug. 20th. It is worth a long journey to see those little folks in their exercises. Their music is of a high order, their movements perfect. Tickets 50 and 35 cents; children 25 cents.

Excursions will be run from East Jordan and Boyne City to the McGibney Family Concert, at Lewis grand opera house, Charlevoix, Tuesday evening, Aug. 20. Fare for round trip, and reserved seat at concert 75 cents. Tickets on sale at principal stores in East Jordan and Boyne City.

During the past week there has been apparently a great interest in the Indian camp-meeting two miles northeast of town, and every available vehicle was pressed into the carrying service between the village and the camp ground. On Sunday, not only every available horse was on duty, but the boat livories and the steamer Nellie were in active service all day.

Detroit Free Press: "Hettie Bernard Chase is new to Detroit, but her work as the heroine "Coquette" last night created a most favorable impression. She entered into the comic spirit of the part with a buoyancy and relish that the audience did not fail to appreciate, while in the most serious scenes she manifested a power that few soubrette artists possess. In fact her whole work stamped her as a thorough artist and one whose Detroit audiences will always be glad to welcome." Lewis grand opera house, Saturday, August 17.

The Cadillac Democrat of Aug. 7 has the following: "The marriage of Rev. R. F. Aldrich, brother of Judge Aldrich, and Miss Bertha Yerkes will be celebrated at the home of the bride's parents in Hersey, to-morrow. Both of the contracting parties are well known and highly esteemed in Cadillac, where they have taught school, and several of their intimate friends from here will attend the wedding. Mr. Aldrich was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Ironton, Mich., last week."

W. H. Francis has just closed a contract with a New York firm for 100,000 cedar fish corks, delivery to be made this fall and early next winter. Mr. Francis expects to contract an equal amount with other firms, to keep up the demand for the local demand. To accommodate and properly handle the work, he has added 18 feet to the length of his shop, put in another lathe, and employed Fred Watson to run one lathe. Of 50,000 corks delivered last winter, he has not heard one word of complaint or dissatisfaction. The work, perhaps, will explain Mr. Francis' call last week for so many bolts.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica.

Or disease or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sciatica Lotion. This never fails to relieve. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., druggists, Charlevoix.

EXTRA

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1889.

LATEST RAILROAD NEWS

THE GRADING COMMENCED.

Contractor Rock and a Large Force of Men and Teams Now at Work.

Contractor Rock arrived on the City of Charlevoix yesterday afternoon, and this morning he collected a large force of men and teams, and is now at work on the grade of the D. C. & E. Railroad, commencing on the beach of Pine Lake, in front of the property of John S. Dixon.

He announces his intention of having at least three hundred men at work by next Tuesday morning, the tools and part of the men to arrive on the next boat from Chicago.

A large number of our citizens were on hand to see the first work done, and the inevitable Dan Way was there with his photo outfit to make a record of the proceedings.

Let the good work go on!

VALUABLE INDIAN RELICS.

A Rare Collection of Curiosities on Exhibition in Charlevoix.

A. T. Washburne & Co. have on exhibition at their store a lot of very interesting and valuable Indian relics. They were originally the property of Chief Sitting Bull, who was captured some years ago by Capt. Walter Clifford, then with Gen. Custer. Mrs. Clifford was at the garrison when Sitting Bull was brought in, and secured these relics and brought them home to Charlevoix. Afterward Mr. Washburn purchased them, and they have for some time been a great attraction at the store. They would make a valuable addition to any museum, or public fair or exposition, if Mr. Washburne could be persuaded to part with them. In the collection are the following articles worthy of mention:

One full-length buckskin beaded suit, the skin for which was tanned an almost perfect white. The beads are put on with sinews, and all the work of decoration is perfect and permanent. It was evidently very choice, and worn only on state occasions.

With the suit is a complete feather head-dress, the feathers being mostly gray eagle, in natural colors.

There is a buckskin overshirt, with bull's head worked in colored beads on the front.

One peace pipe of hard red stone, with long flat wooden stem.

One knife war club, with three large butcher knives riveted into a heavy wooden handle three feet long.

One stone war club, with heavy sharp-pointed stone fastened to a raw-hide handle, six feet long.

Six beaded leather pouches; one beaded tobacco pouch, with extra pouch for flints; one tobacco pouch made of the skin of a small animal, adorned with the hair on.

One beaded talisman (in the form of a turtle).

Two beaded scourges.

One buffalo drinking horn.

One pair beaded moccasins.

One beaded pappoose pouch, for wrapping up and carrying pappooses.

One heavy buckskin sable-bag.

One knife-sheath, well worn and hard with age (and use).

On all these articles, the beads are attached with sinews, and are therefore as permanent as the leather to which they are attached. The

LIBERTY'S MARTYRS.

BY EVA KATHARINE CLAPP.

Bursed by the rays of the great electric light
Upon the shadow of Liberty's lofty height,
And, hundreds of sad heads sightly shaded, they
Stood in the sunshine of a long, long day.
Many pass indeed, and are found dead at the
feet of the Goddess when morning dawns.—
Newspaper paragraph.

Alone, on the desolate shore she stands,
Barren, as the years drift by,
Widow drawn,
As by dawn,
Her unfurled hands
Her wild, winged worshippers fly.

The forms born to horror, or climb, or creep,
Are safe on the earth, where they cling.
But there she stands
Are of space and air,
And stay on a lonely year and sing.

They are thrilled and filled with a fervor caught
From the infinite wisdom! Hark! Hark!
In their steadfast flight,
Which shows a lonely
And their solemn song is death and pain.

Oh! wings, wings, wings,
Flutter through dark and rain,
Merely to drop in death at her feet.
Has your struggle been all in vain?

Day, cold days and wasted, thus vision bright,
That inspired each they breast
With such keen delight
Through that weary flight
Toward the flaring star of rest.

No fate so taught doth Wisdom teach
Upon New Liberty's throne,
By symbol or speech,
But has to each that reach
Toward light, through each bitter age.

And true as the course of the rolling year
Is the song that you sweet stars sing.
That light growth anew
Over the black shade. Wrong.
As summer overtops the spring.

Then heat, heat, heat, brave hearts, through
Oppression's night
Liberty stands by the black sea sands,
Upholding her beacon light.

FEMININE STRATEGY.

CHAPTER I.

He had been telling her all he had to tell, and now she stood there quite still, neither by word nor glance vouchsafing the answer he which he pleaded.

"I must know the best or the worst, Christine," he whispered. "Speak to me darling."

Her cheeks violently, and a vivid color rushed to her cheeks. Her head gardenia had had that, she could not shake off, silly which died away in a low, sad sob.

"Speak to me, Christine," he also said, softly, as she still stood, "speak to me, sweet! in a murmur, 'but I can not be your wife.'"

"I understand," with a short, hard laugh; "you will not. Pray be frank."

At this she silently removed her glove and held out her hand. A soft, white hand it was, and one little finger was encircled by a heavy band of gold.

"Married?"

"Yes, sir." And Miss Illerton's voice grew firmer now. "I am engaged to Arthur Gower."

Her companion was a tall, dark man, with a sunburnt face and a heavy mustache and broad brown eyes, evidently not the man to be easily overcome by any passing emotion, yet now he fairly staggered beneath the blow her words had dealt; so when he spoke again it was with a calm deprecation.

"Forgive me," said he; "I have had so many hopes that—"

"Why did you write to me?" she interrupted, turning upon him sharply.

"Because I thought—" I was a fool, that is all.

"Let us have done with folly," commanded Christine, almost wearily. "Come with a sudden, passionate outburst—'Ah! why need you have come? Could you not see? could you not understand?'

Now he caught her outstretched hands, and, holding her in his arms, presented her close upon his breast. For one little moment the poor lips quivered beneath a rain of kisses, for one little moment only; then, sadly truly freeing herself, she said but this:

"Go now, Ralph."

"Shall I write?"

"Do, if you respond; 'it is too late; understand me—too late! I shall marry Arthur Gower and I shall not do dishonor now, even if I could."

And so, quitting the deep shadow of the willows, never looking back, Miss Illerton walked down the garden-path, her dainty white gown fluttering in the morning breeze, her whiter face hard and fixed and strangely stern.

* * *

Some one met her as she crossed the hall.

"Where is Mr. Gresham, Christine?"

"Gone."

"Are you ill, dear?"

"No; I will be down presently, Clara," passing on quickly.

This abruptness would have offended almost any other woman, but Clara Volney being unlike almost any other woman, simply turned away a velvet pettiness easily read in the troubled glance of her blue eyes.

She stood leaning against the doorway, just inside the hall, a color in her cheeks, and slender little fingers mechanically threading an unruly yellow curl, when Miss Illerton sharply called to her from the gallery above.

"Clara!"

"Yes, dear."

"I want you."

Obedient Clara was presently in her cousin's chamber, listening to a half contrition form of self-rebuke and a wild yearning for some word of tender consolation.

"We have no secrets from each other, have we, Clara?" commenced Miss Illerton.

"No, none."

"From the time—so long ago!—when we first met, we have—from the moment when we pledged our hand, and hade so much each other, not as cousins only but as sisters dear, have I ever, by word or deed, put that last counsel to shame, Clara?

"Never, Christine."

"Think again."

"Never," reiterated the girl.

"It is false!" cried Miss Illerton, her cheeks ablaze now; "I have wronged you by a foolish silence; I have insulted the dead by wilfully disobeying her last wishes! I acted like a coward, Clara; I have been cruel to my cousin and false to my friend; I was the token of love; I am happy, share my cousin." That word of sister would have done—what I should have done; is it true?"

"Arthur Gower?"

"The frank and quite faded from Clara's cheeks, but her eyes were bright with some keen emotion of surprise or joy or doubt again.

"Yes," went on Christine, never heeding Clara, "and just now, in the garden, she almost cross my laugh Gresham, and she loves me, Clara."

"Well?"

"But it is too late," said Miss Illerton, sadness in inflection.

"What did you tell him?" asked her cousin, eagerly.

"What I have told you—that it was too late, and that I would not, even if I could." She spoke very slowly, marking each word with a lingering emphasis; then, as the last fell from her lips she started up with a sharp laugh. "Just think of it, Clara—Arthur Gower! Did I tell you what he said? Forgive. It was the double shock. He took my hand, and he confessed that ring upon my finger! how long that must have rankled in his mind! Very still, 'Christine,' said he, 'it is our purest wish, you remember, that you should be my wife—will you consent?' And I consented, of course, he, then, now, that troublesome affair is arranged, and I am to marry him, and—. For heaven's sake, Clara, open that window! one stifling day!"

She came and stood by her cousin, and for a moment both looked out upon the stretch of lawn and the shadowy willows, and then her cousin put her low, fancies, and then between sobs the dark ball of woods, now soft and shadowed by the purple haze of the last falling night.

Presently, turning to Miss Illerton, Clara asked in a half-whisper:

"Are you happy, Christine?"

"Why? I? What a drolly question! Why, I am now the happiest woman in the world."

* * *

The next gray daybreak stole in, through that same window upon a woman who had passed the livelong night crouched in that great chair, her head resting upon the broad sill.

A pale-faced creature, who looked up listlessly when the swallows commenced twittering in the far-reaching eaves, and then with a sigh and a shudder turned from this over-new glory of the coming day.

"O, Lord!" she cried, and said no more.

"Why, what is the matter, Miss Illerton?" cried Clara, startled by her pale face and excessive pallor, when she the happiest woman in the world.

CHAPTER II.

A summer's day slowly dying—a tender gloom stealing down the long aisles of forest trees and the low murmur of softly pleading ripples; a mass of jagged black rocks, with the last rays of sunlight glitter upon their bald tops, and gnarled branches overreaching low, dark-tufted boughs, to dip in the ripples below.

"Magnificent! Do you know the picture is a true picture at 'The Crag.' Then imagine a time, prettily painted canoe, with a young woman at either end, and a gentleman fairly divining his attention between his companions and the skilful management of the slender oars.

Now you have Miss Illerton, her cousin and Arthur Gower.

They had been floating lazily on, with hands a word now and then to break a stillness almost painful, until they neared the dangerous Black Rock, upon the point where it became entangled in the treacherous lily-pads, which always enough to fling one of the women backward, and dangerous enough to startle Arthur into a singularly awkward betrayal of emotion.

The little form had barely swayed when the gentleman, with a hoarse cry, sprang forward.

"Clara! My God, Clara!"

That was all he said, yet, when he remembered himself, he was holding Clara Volney in his arms.

"Is she hurt?"

"Not at all, Miss Illerton's, and now the clever remembrance, too, that the woman whom he should marry was beside him.

"Are you hurt, Christine?" he asked, leaning hotly as his arms fell from Clara.

"Not at all, thank you."

"Why, what is the matter?" her cousin, laughing nervously. "Only frightened. It was so sudden, you see."

"Yes, it was sudden, certainly," acquiesced the lady, with a very cold glance.

This extraordinary assertion received no contradiction, for the boat was being made fast to the low, quaintly contrived landing of roughly hewn logs; then, as Miss Illerton stepped upon this rustic platform, Arthur Gower touched her hand, saying, slightly.

"What is the matter, Christine?" to vexing.

"Why, what should be the matter?" And again, affecting to notice for the first time his anxiety hesitation, she continued, laughing: "My dear boy, not just that one is proper place, will you, then follow? Thank you, Gresham, I can quite well walk alone. The people will be there."

"These people" were city friends who enjoyed semi-annually frequent visits to The Crag, and to welcome them now hastened the hospitable mistress of the old manor house, leaving Mr. Gower in a most painful state of anxious doubt and self-convicted treachery.

Christine Illerton was not a woman of half measures. That night she entered her cousin's chamber, and without ado put the question to her point-blank:

"How long can this been going on?"

"Why, what—"

"Fie, fie, I wish the truth; I wish you to be frank.

"Why, what do you mean?" asked Clara, yet never looking up.

"Why, you understand me. How long has this been going on between you and—and—the man whom I intend to marry?"

At this Clara lifted her head and looked at her cousin in with innocent, fearless eyes.

"You do not mean to accuse us of anything like a flirtation, I hope," she said, proudly.

"Indeed," was Miss Illerton's cool response. "I accuse you of nothing. There has been no flirtation, but there has been a great deal of intimacy, and a strong, lasting. Your knowledge was forced upon me this afternoon, remember.

"Ah, Christine!"

"Let me finish this young woman displayed woeful ignorance of the first principles of feminine strategy; for, instead of alarming me, or, indeed, of startling me, you, by pointing out the false position from the unfortunate circumstance of that keen-eyed sharpshooter, Miss Christine Illerton, the silly creature only hid her face in her hands, and, very, very piteous sobbing, proclaimed her ignominious overthrow.

"Ah, reassured—Ah, Christine!

"Instead of calling my name in that utterly incomprehensible manner, you would do better to answer my question," suggested Miss Illerton. "How long has Arthur Gower loved you?"

"I never knew that he loved me," protested the other.

"Do he told it very plainly this afternoon, and I was present, if you recollect."

"Christine, dear Christine! Clara was trembling now, not weeping, but speaking with low, impressive eagerness. "As I live, never before; has he said as much as that never before has he uttered one word that you might not have heard—never, Christine, cousin?"

"Do you tell me this upon your honor?"

"Upon my honor!"

"Then I believe him, of course. There, you look as if you would. Keep your secret, child. Only remember this, that you are wilfully walking to a moral destruction, for I shall certainly marry the man you love. Good-night, Clara."

* * *

"What does it matter to me? Why should I care if she breaks her heart (or him) for love? Love? Love? I protested Miss Illerton, as she sauntered slowly to her own room. An hour later, after an awkward interview with Mr. Gower, "They make their own misery. That which we do, we do for ourselves. Love? Love? Why, I am a fool, I am not to be a victim. Love—after all, I save her from a wretched fate.

CHAPTER III.

"Life, like nature, has its unnatural calms—breathless calms preceding ruthless devastation—or else there come those scanns and dead silences, when both life and nature seem to have passed, half-affrighted at the wreck and ruin cumbering their path.

Such a time had come to Christine Illerton. Throughout that livelong night had she been with her past, and that grim spectre had told her many bitter truth in had shown her the graves deep beneath which lay her dead hopes, and, by dint of the dead there rying, and of them, she there was—

"Not dead, not dead, or, how real—

"Not dead! Dead? Ay, in very truth to be dead to me! For when I killed his trust I killed his love, and so—ah, good God, be merciful!

The old cry, you see. Truly, her need was sore.

* * *

There was no one in the breakfast-room when Christine entered but Raynor, the housekeeper.

A cheery little octagon was that breakfast-room, especially on a bright, soft air gently lifted the light curtains, and the many flowers on the sideboard and light shimmered among the silver and glass. Christine sighed as she seated herself before the orderly table.

"Where is Miss Volney?"

"She is not very well, Miss Christine," was Raynor's answer—"not very well, and she won't be down. I have seen her, and it's more a bad headache; so there's no need to worry, dear.

Miss Illerton did not worry. She sat her cup and saucer, and, when she finished, she prepared a tempting little meal, saying, the housekeeper, "Let some be taken to my cousin, please."

"Yes, dear, she will not touch it to-day. Poor little creature! I really so sad," objected Raynor.

"Take it, please, and tell her this I'm her to eat, said Miss Illerton.

Presently she was in Clara's chamber. That young person was pretty well, and seemed wearing. Indeed, judging from her appearance the whole night long she spent in that pleasant diversion. Still, she contrived in some awkward manner to screen her eyes, but her voice betrayed her; that trembled treacherously.

To neither of these tokens did Miss Illerton vouchsafe any notice. In the most matter-of-fact manner possible she busied herself about her cousin's room, suggested the offices.

"Are you better, Clara?"

"Sure better, thank you, Christine."

"Very well. Now listen to me. Why did you not take the breakfast I sent you?"

"I couldn't."

"I understand, yes. Clara, you must obey me. Here are my instructions—commands, if you will. You are to remain quite still and try to sleep. Don't attempt to come down to luncheon. Your meal will be brought to you."

"Wish you would not, Christine. Dear, I—"

"Nonsense! sharply retorted her cousin. "Do you intend to start? None but heroines or high, I apply do such things, and I know you always announce their suicidal intentions in doubtful blank verse. You have not done this yet. Will you begin?

"I am so wretched!" moaned the girl—"so utterly and unspeakably wretched.

"Very good," continued the other, with stoical indifference "but you are not to begin here until I send for you. Then, if you is so very wretched, you will, of course, do so in the morning, and not spare a moment. Don't be silly, Clara; don't blind your eyes and block your way with tears. There, you are crying again. Good heavens, woman! what if a great and terrible misery in life? Need you nurse it offer such a fashion?

But the startling vehemence of this appeal produced an effect contrary to that of the one to intended. Clara only gave way to a perfect passion of sobs, whereupon Miss Illerton impatiently changed her tactics, and, drew and without another word walked from the room.

CHAPTER IV.

"You did me a great injustice," said she, wearily. "Too hastily you jumped to conclusions upon hearsay. Had you done so—

"Why?" came the question.

Miss Illerton finished her sentence with a cold reproach.

"Had you done so you would have spared me much unnecessary trial as well.

"Does Clara know that? commenced Mr. Gower, with a sudden flush.

"Do you and I comprehend each other yesterday? No, she does not.

"Then I understand you, Christine, in some degree.

"Not at most not despise me, now, Christine.

"I did—yes, I despised what appeared to me an manly weakness and pitiful falsehood. I did not consider the mistaken sense of honor which caused you to hesitate between Clara and myself.

"If you had ever loved me," she interrupted, with great earnestness, "this marriage was arranged between our parents. We were thrown together, and, forgetting the others; therein lay our fault. Why, we have been miracles of obedience supplying

"Christine, suppose that all had been different, supposed.

"That you had loved me. Is that what you wish to say?

"Well, yes, that I had not loved Clara, would you then have sacrificed herself?

"Miss Illerton did not answer immediately, but, as for a moment, quite still, her head resting upon her hand.

"I can not tell," she said at last, half dreamily, "Heaven help me. I can not tell! I believed that I was right. Then, I, with sudden energy, "Never mind what might have been. I think only of the real. Wait here, I will be back presently." And she was back presently.

"Mr. Gower, I have spoken to Clara Volney. The young lady was very pale, but showed a remarkable composure. Miss Illerton's keen eyes, however, detected the sudden flush and the fear, the tremor of the little hand their clasped.

"Her mind is made up, and I can repate so much as one poor word on all this angrily. Leading her compass on forward she passed before her visitor; then she spoke:

"Mr. Arthur Gower, I give you my cousin as a wife.

"Christine—

"I do not interrupt me, Mr. Gower has been making a mistake, and it is time it was understand each other now. You mus—

"I was Mr. Gower who interrupted her now. He took this hand and kissed it reverently.

"Hush—as I say, Christine!

"My dear boy, say nothing—do not. There is Clara, and—

"Clara stood away laughingly, as the door she stopped suddenly, this retreated her steps.

"Do, do, see nothing!" she asked. "Do without you mean to marry me?

"I do," cried Clara. "Where is it?"

"Ah, reassured—Ah, Christine!

"Ah, yes, I am sure! Oh, Arthur, where is it?

But Arthur said never a word, only stood smiling gravely at his fiancée.

"He does not know," reversed the latter, with mock severity. "Well I will tell you. I threw it in the river this morning when I was—

Miss Illerton put her hand to her left, and the ring, the token of betrothal, was no longer there.

"Thus had she decided the matter of her marriage with Arthur Gower.

* * *

There had been a busy time at The Crag, such a busy time as inevitably precedes a marriage, and now on the morrow very ancient, that every tee, years the eagle sears into a fresh vigor, and, flying thence into the sea, where, melting its feathers, it acquires new life.

The eagle is the only emblem of the lectern in churches, because that bird is the natural enemy of the serpent, and it is also emblematic of St. John the Evangelist, because, like the eagle, he looked on "the sun of glory."

The idea has always been held that the eagle alone of the animal world has eyes which can withstand the full blaze of the sun at middle. The terms golden eagle and spread eagle are commemorative of the crusades; they were the ensigns of the armies of the East. In the mythology of Scandinavia there is a fable of a wonderful ash tree which drops honey. In the branches sit an eagle, a squirrel and a hawk, and, at the foot of the ancient Nidthoggr, gnawing it, while the blaze of the sun at middle. The form golden eagle and spread eagle are commemorative of the crusades; they were the ensigns of the armies of the East. In the mythology of Scandinavia there is a fable of a wonderful ash tree which drops honey. In the branches sit an eagle, a squirrel and a hawk, and, at the foot of the ancient Nidthoggr, gnawing it, while the blaze of the sun at middle. The form golden eagle and spread eagle are commemorative of the crusades; they were the ensigns of the armies of the East. In the mythology of Scandinavia there is a fable of a wonderful ash tree which drops honey. In the branches sit an eagle, a squirrel and a hawk, and, at the foot of the ancient Nidthoggr, gnawing it, while the

Jay Cooke Rich Again.

Among the pushing throng of Broadway was one an old gentleman clad more in the garb of a countryman than that of a great financier. Long clothes were plain, and his white slouch hat, with its broad brim, gave him the appearance of a well-to-do farmer. The hair and beard of Jay Cooke are now white as snow, and he looks as different from the famous banker—the man who has handled more millions than any other private individual in America, failed for more money than any other, and finally has grown rich again after he had grown old. While he is by no means as familiar a figure on the Street as he was, and does not get in the uncertainty of "the street," as of yore, he is more frequently seen among the bustle of business men than almost any man in Philadelphia.

Jay Cooke has had a singular career. When the war broke out he was located along Lake Erie, at Sandusky, and Salmon P. Chase, while Secretary of the Treasury, made quite him a big start in life, which he followed to disaster, and then built anew from the ashes. Mr. Cooke never forgot or neglected his home in Ohio, and one of his chief delights is spending days on an island in Lake Erie, a few miles from Sandusky, that he bought and named "Gibraltar." He had it laid out in wild romantic walks, and built a commodious summer cottage upon it. He provided the house with every imaginable comfort, and put into it a competent housekeeper. To this retreat he would invite each summer ministers of the gospel of different denominations, who could ill afford to take a summer vacation.

Mr. Cooke lives with his son-in-law now, Mr. Barney, who does business near the famous old banking-house on Third street, in Philadelphia, over which Mr. Cooke once presided, and where the Northern Pacific Railroad was projected. In many respects Jay Cooke will go down to history as one of the remarkable men of our time. In Ohio church out at Frankford, near Philadelphia, he has a sen preaching to a congregation who can hardly afford the sum salary enough to liquidate his horse hire. So the curious turns of fate. The brilliant twinkle in Jay Cooke's career and in that of the family he has raised.

Too Slow.

The first electric telegraph was put in operation between Baltimore and Washington, in 1845, Congress having appropriated $30,000 to enable them to keep it running for one year, as an experiment. Some of the prominent incidents of those early days, and of the best is the following, which used to be told by the late Professor Henry:

A pretty little girl visited the office in Baltimore, and, after a great deal of hesitation and coloring, asked how long it would take to send to Baltimore.

Mr. Morse looked at the pretty queen timer with much interest as he answered:

"Two second."

"Oh, how delightful!" exclaimed the girl, her eyes glistening with rapture, "as quick as that! Why, I can send even quicker if you can?" and Mr. Morse found in a little while a neatly folded, gilt-edged note, the very perfume and shape of which told a volume of tale.

"I cannot send this note," said Mr. Morse, "it is too long."

"Oh, do, do!" implored the distracted girl, "I have had a quarrel with William, and I shall die if he receives it in a second that I forgive him—I shall die!"

As Mr. Morse still objected to sending the note, the girl asked:

"Will you send me on?"

"Perhaps it would take your breath away to hear the response," said the clerk, trying not to smile.

"Oh, no, do tell me, can it work, if it carries me to William?"

"You could go by train to-morrow."

"Oh, I can't wait so long."

Mr. Morse now comprehended the girl's mistake, and proceeded to explain the process of carrying words along the wires.

The girl seemed for a few moments then rolled her burning note into a ball threw it into her pocket.

"It's too slow, too slow, and my heart will be broken before William knows I forgive him; and you are a cruel man, Mr. Morse, that you won't let me travel by telegraph to William."

"I am very sorry."

The girl left the office in tears.

Helen Densmore.

New York has some interesting women, and not the least among them is Dr. Helen Densmore. Helen Densmore is related to Ben Barnard, and under that name there are many newspaper stories about her, and her handsome woman, with a shapely head and a profusion of yellow hair, who not long ago was the only woman in the reporters gallery of the House of Representatives, and who, by her writing letters as if a man—and a clever man—were knocking off the sentences. Helen Barnard was a figure in the political and journalistic circles of Washington. Lamar, Garfield, Butler and Jere Black held weekly an informal discussion with her. When a mission was organized to look into the treatment of emigrants in the steerage crossing the Atlantic Ocean went to President Grant and had Mrs. Barnard appointed on it at the same salary received by the men. The gentlemen on that commission had a fine time at the Vienna Exposition, but saw few emigrants. Helen Barnard had to go in old dress and sailed from Liverpool to New York in the steerage of the Inman Line. Unless she knew the privations and abuse of that passage considerably less than I did when I investigated the charges made by Cooke's career and in that of the family he has raised.

Too Hospitable.

"Your friend, Mrs. Ames, is charming, isn't she?" said one lady to another.

"Charming, indeed!" was the cordial reply. "She is so hospitable."

"And yet you never stay after house, when you accost me, she is so anxious about it the other day, and seemed quite hurt."

"Well, to tell the truth, I haven't time to go to Mrs. Ames' when I come to town on a shopping day," was the reply. "You know she has a way of arranging your shopping for you, and, in such a way, that she does it from the best of motives, I find it very distracting."

The accusation was literally true. If one presumed to buy a dress, she knew a skin which is much heavier than that of other people, and, if one said it is a piece of well-tanned skin from the calf of a man's leg." And the doctor disposed of the dress as being strong and thick.

In a museum in Belgium are the bodies of six members of one family. They were all buried in a tan yard, and, when they had decomposed twenty years afterward, the skin, flesh, and even the hair was found well preserved, the thoroughly tanned were all the parts. These specimens are in a building called the Museum, near the Egyptian mummies.

Four years ago the tanning of human skin in Massachusetts was effected that the Mormon Tabernacle time the business has ceased. The few samples of tanned human skin now obtainable are made by scientists as an experiment.

School Teacher's Experiences.

School teachers have many funny experiences in the rural districts of Tennessee and Kentucky. One teacher relates that one of her pupils was taken out of school because he endeavored to persuade him that the earth was round. His father would not have him taught such nonsense, and he stated to the teacher the earth was flat that he challenged the teacher to prove the contrary. The teacher proved honest, and the jury disagreed. The man admitted that there were too many hills and mountains for the earth to be exactly flat, and finally went so far as to say that the earth "might be round this 'ere way" east and west) "cause the people might fall off; but it is not round this way (north and south). What confusing reasoning he used in his behalf the teacher could not divine, but it convinced at least half the audience.

It is remarkable how moral courage will almost always overcome brute force. When Gen. Clarke was subpoenaed to testify against Aaron Burr in order to paint a picture for a Brazilian grandee, and went down to that country to do the work, the Brazilian took a fancy to the poor portrait painter, and not only paid him a good price for the picture but let him in on some money-making scheme out of which Clarke realized quite a sum. He returned to Philadelphia and went into the mercantile business, and, as his full investments he amassed a big fortune, and his three boys—Francis, Anthony and Joseph—increased it. When the old man died he was worth about $1,000,000. Francis, the oldest boy died, he left $25,000,000. Joseph left about $6,000,000, being less of a money-maker than the others, and Anthony, the only one left, is estimated to be worth anywhere from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000. Nobody really knows how much he is worth, but the house can raise $50,000,000 or more in twenty-four hours, if necessary, which is something no other institution in the country, outside of the United States Treasury, can do. When Frank died he left three daughters. All are under twenty-five, one only is married, and they have each an income of about $1,000 a day. The fellow who married one of them was a young lawyer without a dollar.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

MOTOR OF THE DOCTOR

Mrs. A.—Doctor, what is the amount of your bill?

Doctor—My dear madame, as your finances are not in very flourishing circumstances, I have concluded not to make any charge at all.

"That's all right, as far as it goes, but I want to know what is to pay the apothecary?"

ANOTHER MISCALCULATION.

Principal (to bookkeeper)—During the last few weeks you have made so many miscalculations that I must ask you to be more careful in future.

Bookkeeper—I hope you will try and overlook my miscalculations, as I am so deeply in love with your daughter that half the time I don't know what I'm doing. May I hope?

"Yes, sir, you see, you make another miscalculation while I'm talking to you."

A PALPABLE HIT.

A short time ago it was published in all the papers that the Prince Milan of Servia was about to become a monk, whereupon a Berlin comic paper published a cartoon. Representing Milan in his monastic attitude kneeling before a cartoon of ecclesiastical establishment. The nun who has charge of the gate says:

"This is a convent for nuns."

"I know it," replies the would-be monk, "that's the reason I want to get in."

TOO MUCH HARMONY, PERHAPS.

Molly—What makes you look so angry?

Jennie—I've good reason to look angry. Papa said yesterday that I miss give the piano and leave the room when I wanted to sing, and he's more four-handed pieces with cousin Bob.—*Texas Siftings.*

Gloves of Human Skin.

"Gloves which are sold as kid are often made of human skin," said a Philadelphia physician recently. "The skin on the breast is soft and pliable, and may be used in the making of gloves. When people buy gloves they never stop to question about the material of which they are made. The shop-keeper himself may be in ignorance, and the merchant who imports and advertising the material is amassed a big fortune, and his three boys—Francis, Anthony and Joseph—increased it. When the old man died he was worth about $1,000,000. Francis, the oldest boy died, he left $25,000,000. Joseph left about $6,000,000, being less of a money-maker than the others, and Anthony, the only one left, is estimated to be worth anywhere from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000. Nobody really knows how much he is worth, but the house can raise $50,000,000 or more in twenty-four hours, if necessary, which is something no other institution in the country, outside of the United States Treasury, can do. When Frank died he left three daughters. All are under twenty-five, one only is married, and they have each an income of about $1,000 a day. The fellow who married one of them was a young lawyer without a dollar.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Pipes in Tennessee.

"You all gwine down to Knoxvillo to court next week?" asked Bob Martin as he climbed up on the fence beside Bill Thomas down in Claiborne County, Tenn., last month.

"I reckon I am. Got the papers last week."

"Witness or prisoner?"

"Witness agin Al Myers in a distillin' case. I got Al special last yeah, and Al he's gwine to git me the trip this time. Got a little boyin, ter do, an' most as well make the gov'ment pay for it."

"Who gwine to put in Al's crop in case he's sent up ter Albany?"

"Tom Corbett, I reckon. Tom's shin'rd round Al's oldest gal purty lively."

"How'd they git the evidence agin Al?"

"He was drunk in the still house, an' they had 'im tied afoh he cud git a hit fo' 'im."

"Reckon he'll go up ter Albany?"

"Ef he do he will otoh, he kin prove an alibi, an' he kain't very well, bein' as he was caught in the still house with a kittle on at the time."

"Done give bonds, didn't he?"

"Yas; he didn's wanter ter lay in jail. Up to Albany it's all right, but in that jail they put niggers and white men in the same cage, an' he kain't git ter wen I wun in."

"Wen I wun days do you all expect to stay down the road?"

"Bout a week, I reckon. Get fob dollars a mile on my railroadin'."

"Gwine to give evidence against Al?"

"Not much. Only 'nuff ter send 'im up for a year. A kain't git more than a year. They all didn't raise bob fob a year an' a little patch o' cohn this year."

"Gwine to ride down to Corbin?"

"Yes, I reckon I will, jes' ter git mewl. I will. Ef you kin'l, I'll heed it."

"He kin have 'im of you'll send 'im back by a boy."

"All right. 'Bleeged ter yer. Good day."

"Good day. The mewl's out 'n the lot. Ketch 'im, an' the saddle's in the barn."

Marks of Gentility.

There are many curious personal habits and usages that originally were marks of gentility, if not aristocracy. The practice observed among Spanish ladies of allowing the finger-nails to grow into claw-like forms was to show that the wearer did not do any work. The same thing is done by the Chinese for the same purpose.

Among the ancient Romans the wearing of long sleeves, which came down to the wrists, was a mark of the upper circles. This advertised to the world that the person was not employed in any labor, and freedom from employment was, according to the ancient idea, the mark of the condition of respectability.

The height of absurdity is reached in the fancy of the Chinese leaders of fashion for the use of the small deformed feet. The next morning when she left her brother put on his clothes, greatly to his annoyance his cuff buttons were gone again. His younger brother ran to the window sill, and he would show him where his buttons were. Her friend laughed together, and the younger brother scratched down in the ground near the wall and dug up sets of the buttons, greatly to the surprise of the older brother, and it was evident that he was not at first made to believe that he in his sleep walking had taken the buttons, and in plagues him no little to refer to the matter in his hearing.

Twenty-five Kind of Garters.

Gilliflower and Pinkerton, scholars and the other night when he was reading to his old-fashioned wife out of a newspaper the story of a man who lost about some woman having charge of twenty-five handkerchiefs. The lady being a little blurred he read it "twenty-five kind or garters."

"Law sakes!" exclaimed the old lady, as she snatched off her spectacles in amazement "twenty-five kind of garters! No wonder there's so many married people and reputables nowadays, why, when I was a gal we used to knit 'em, or use a string, and if we wanted something right hand some weld get the selvidge off the cloth when the boys got a pair of trousers made out o' store cloth. Now everybody must have lasties. Twenty-five kind of garters! Law sakes! Wonder what they'll do next." This is what Sarah Tuggs and Mary Gannett Peers doin' for us.

Then she replaced her specs and went on with her knitting.—*Texas Siftings.*

Looking Backward.

"I've never seen my hands when they were as dirty as now," said a mother to a young daughter by way of reproof for her part in the proceeding.

"No," quickly retorted the clever schild, "but I guess grandma has."—*Judge.*

More Likely.

Landlord—Well, sir, how did you sleep last night?

Guest—Oh, first-rate, until long toward morning the trains woke me up.

Landlord—There are no trains through here in the morning sir. It must have been a hash machine.

THE highest office in the gift of the President is that of postmaster at Mineral Point, Col. It is 12,000 feet above the sea level, but the salary is not as high in proportion. The office-seeker prefers a lower position with a higher salary attached.—*Norristown Herald.*

IT is all very well to pay as you go, but if you have no baggage the hotel proprietor would rather you would pay when you arrive.

Holidays of the United States.

January 1, New Year's Day, is a legal holiday in all the States except Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and North and South Carolina.

January 8, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans; February 12, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln; and March 4, the present's anniversary, are legal holidays in Louisiana.

February 22, Washington's Birthday, is a legal holiday in all the States except Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee and Texas.

March 2, the anniversary of the independence of Texas, and April 21, the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, are legal holidays in Texas.

April 26, Memorial Day, is a legal holiday in Georgia.

Good Friday is a legal holiday in Florida, Louisiana, Minnesota and Pennsylvania.

Shrove Tuesday is a legal holiday in Louisiana, and in the cities of Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, Alabama.

May 30, Decoration Day, is a legal holiday in Colorado, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont.

July 4, Independence Day, is a legal holiday in all the States and Territories.

Thanksgiving Day and public feast days appointed by the President are legal holidays in such States as may first set apart for religious observance by the proclamation of the Governor.

Any appointed general holiday in State or national, are legal holidays in California, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, South Carolina and Wisconsin.

December 25, Christmas Day, is a legal holiday in all the States and Territories.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September, is a legal holiday in New Jersey, and the day after each Election and Saturday afternoons as legal holidays.

Story of a Somnambulist.

Not long since saw an amusing incident occurred in Texas. A young gentleman one of the best families discovered when he put on his top shirt in the morning that some one had stolen his cuff buttons, and cuff buttons from him during the night. He tried to discover the thief, but found no trace of him. He bought another pair of buttons, and it was but a few days until he was called on to like manner as before, the buttons having been stolen from him in the night. The young man was perplexed to little, not being able to account for the loss, and again bought buttons, and a few nights afterward his younger brother, who was asleep, was observed to get up, walked during the night and found him the place where the buttons were, and his clothes on, and saw him carefully remove the buttons from the shirt cuffs and leisurely walk over the room round the house and dig a hole in the ground near the wall and bury them, and carefully cover them up, and return to his room and retire.

It just then dawned upon the younger brother that the elder brother was a somnambulist, and he without delay developments. So the next morning when the elder brother put on his clothes, greatly to his annoyance his cuff buttons were gone again. His younger brother ran to the window sill, and he would show him where his buttons were. Her friend laughed together, and the younger brother scratched down in the ground near the wall and dug up sets of the buttons, greatly to the surprise of the older brother, and it was evident that he was not at first made to believe that he in his sleep walking had taken the buttons, and in plagues him no little to refer to the matter in his hearing.

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Water Cresses in New Jersey.

"I have lived here for nearly forty years," said an old resident of Bellville, "N. J., and never in all that time have I eaten anything for my breakfast during the spring, summer, and autumn season except bread and butter and water cresses."

The old gentleman's practice is not exclusively his own. There are still persons who eat water cresses, and call them the healthiest herbs that grow. The streams that flow into the Passaic river, in the vicinity of Bellville, are just now literally choked with water cresses, and although baskets are filled with them every morning, they seem rather to increase than to diminish in numbers. Scores of persons, young and old, find a health, if recreation in picking them when the early dew is on the grass, and are willing to submit to the inevitable penalty of wet feet for the pleasure of the occupation and the flavor of the cress. Country maidens who are by no means partial to early rising as a prelude to lighting the fire or milking the cow, are up with the lark when it becomes a question of wading in the cool streams and gathering water cresses.

The water cress is a weed, pure and simple. It can never be anything else. Efforts to cultivate it and produce a better and more delicate species have been made, and signally failed. Under favorable circumstances it takes fainty, pungent, mustard flavor that is its especial charm, and assumes much of the hot, pungent taste of the horse radish. It flourishes for nearly nine months in the year, and, as it is constantly renewing itself, the large, coarse leaves of the old plants may be left to wither, and only the young, delicate stems picked. It will bear cooking of any kind, but eaten raw with a little salt, and fresh bread and butter, it is—well, try it.—*New York Sun.*

Shaken, Broiled and Drenched.

These are three particulars of English grammar. They are also the three principal conditions undergone every day, every other day, or every third day, by a certain quantity of medicine, whose inherent virtues are so well known, whether intermittent or bilious remittent, for nearly thirty-five years it has been a professionally recognized remedy for and preventive of these tenacious maladies, not only on our own soil, but in the tropics and especially in those regions where the scourge is prevalent at all seasons and in its worst forms. Biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness and debility are also obstacles to the complete removal of which the Bitters long since demonstrated its superiority.

The Effects of Thunder on Dogs.

An interesting story was told last night by a gentleman who lives out in Litchfield County, that was killed between two thunderclapping, and afterward was found to have been only frightened by the thunder. It had run twelve miles and then taken to a strange home, run up-stairs and refused to stir, and

ST. JACOBS OIL

FOR LAMENESS AND SWELLINGS.

In the Hip, Thigh, Pelvis Or Ill, Pain, Nit. Ill. Sciatica, Lumbago, Little Boy. Lame or Sore joints or muscles with Lameness. In fact, wherever Pain is, it will be found to be, and is but part of time, when several Cures without benefit, was cured by three or four applications of St. Jacobs Oil. NEW ZEALAND.

Always There. Palmyra, Mich., May 12, '86. Have used St. Jacobs Oil for lameness, with much results; have handed it for twenty years, 20000 cures.

HAVE WE ABOLISHED SLAVERY?

An Interesting Comparison of the Two Presidents Harrison.

J. F. Hume in Belford's Magazine for August.

"No—no—no free trade!"

So, was the cry that swelled from many throats. It was the sentiment to which a great procession was marching. The place was Broadway, New York; the time, October, 1888; the occasion, a presidential campaign; and the motive that inspired the expression above quoted, the advancement of the cause of Benjamin Harrison, the national republican candidate. The writer stood on the sidewalk as the column filed by. It was a remarkable body of men, amazons and pre-eminently respectable. In the ranks were merchants and bankers, real estate operators and capitalists; and here and there a nil admirare trudged along like any common mortal. Not that all were of the same social grade. Men who worked with their hands; factory operatives, mechanics, and even day laborers, were in line; but I noticed that the employer and his workmen did not walk together. There was a separation of the sheep from the goats. The wage-earners were formed into sections by themselves; and I also noticed that they were less demonstrative than their more professional fellow-trampers. My fancy suggested that a good many of them were earning their regular pay by temporarily serving their masters in a new capacity. But be that as it might, the demonstration, with its banners and mottoes, its many bands of music and uniformed companies,—for this expense has been spared to make it impressive,—was brilliant and spirited. Cheers for the popular candidate and other declarations of opinion from time to time arose; but every expression ended with the refrain, that rolled up and down the line, "No—no—no free trade!"

As ours, in theory at least, is preeminently a free country, a declaration from such a quarter against what would seem to be one of our most valuable liberties, was certainly somewhat startling; and, in seeking its explanation, the writer's recollection, as he stood gazing upon the novel spectacle, was irresistibly carried back to its utmost limit in public matters, which happened to be a remarkable one, with strikingly similar features, in our national history. The presidential campaign of 1840—the time referred to—forty-eight years before, was memorable in several material respects. It was a period of much political excitement, and popularized, if it did not inaugurate, the system now so general in electioneering, of party rallies with processions and other theatrical displays. The successful candidate then was Harrison—the grandfather, by the way, of the present President. But what made the campaign of 1840 especially notable was the fact that it saw the first organized political movement in favor of universal civil liberty in America. The "liberty" or abolitionist party—forerunner of the latter day republican organization—then for the first time entered the field. It controlled but a little over 7,000 votes, but it made a beginning. Its candidate was not a Harrison. On the contrary, the Harrison of 1840 was the one uncompromising pro-slavery candidate before the public. His principal opponent, Martin Van Buren, was suspected of unsoundness on the question—an impression which was published by his defeat four years later for the nomination of his party, on account of his opposition to the leading pro-slavery measure of Texas annexation, and its subsequent adoption with the leadership of the Free Soil column. But no one questioned Gen. Harrison's loyalty to pro-slavery interests. As one of the territorial governors of the northwest, he had sided with the element that tried to break down the freedom clause in the celebrated Jeffersonian ordinance of 1787. He had that attempt succeeded,—and it came dangerously near to it—it was probability that our country, instead of being all free, would now be all slaveholding. Harrison's subsequent career corresponded with that position; and yet it had a good deal to do with the anti-slavery movement referred to. In the same community with him—Cincinnati, Ohio—had lived a man of the name of James G. Birney. He was something of a literary character, and established a newspaper called The Philanthropist. In his journal he advocated, in what now looks like a very timorous way, the manumission of the slave. He evidently thought he had a right to so, but many of his neighbors were of a different opinion. They accordingly entered his establishment, and, setting upon its contents, marched with them to the Ohio river, and unceremoniously consigned them to the fishes. This act was openly commended by the leading citizens of the place, and among those accused of offensively approving the deed were General Harrison and his closest friends. On the part of the abolitionist—among whom the writer was one—it was the prejudice against him as a candidate was so strong that they organized in opposition, and placed at the head of their ticket, by way of emphatic protest, the name of James G. Birney. It is one of the eccentricities of history, that a movement originating in sympathy with the grandfather, should lift the grandson to the highest position in the land.

There has never in this country been a sentiment more pronounced and more nearly universal than the one which only a little while ago represented opposition to the freedom of all men. The writer can recollect, several years subsequent to 1840, seeing a man who had undertaken to deliver an address against human slavery running for his life from a howling mob; and he was present when a worthy clergyman and college professor was driven from the platform and bombarded with ancient eggs for attempting the same thing. This was upon the free soil of Ohio and in a locality which became overwhelmingly anti-slavery in its political preferences, being now strongly republican. Indeed not long after the occurrence just spoken of, the writer attended a meeting in the neighborhood that had witnessed them, which was presided over by the leaders of one of the mobs, and who was charged with supplying the eggs used on this occasion, at which anti-slavery declarations far more radical than the persecuted lecturers of a few years before had ever thought of uttering were cheered to the very echo. Nor was New York City behind in its illiberal views. A convention of anti-slavery men and women were chased out of a public hall in Chatham street; and the house of Arther Tappan, a leading merchant and an excellent citizen, was broken in because he was known to be in sympathy with "the fanactics," invaded by a mob, and furniture, books, and even family heirlooms were carried into the street to swell the volume of the processions that paraded Broadway in 1840, in support of the senior Harrison, of which doubtless there were several, given vocal expression to its feeling on the subject of freeing the negroes,—of whom, by the way, a goodly number were in the Harrison procession of 1888,—its marching refrain would have been "No—no—no free men?"

Nor strange as such a sentiment now appears, was there anything very remarkable about it, when we examine into its origin and support. It represented the influence of a combination of rich men laboring together for a common interest. It was the work of a plutocracy. There were in the United States about 400,000 slave-owners, who thought that their financial salvation depended upon undisturbed enjoyment of their human property. To that end they directed all their resources. They used their social powers, their trade influence, their political energies. Their success was a wonderful illustration of what can be accomplished under a democratic government—even our own government—by a comparatively limited number of individuals possessing great wealth, which they are ready to use freely in behalf of a common cause, although that cause may be an utterly selfish one, and in conflict with our ordinary institutions and the principles of our institutions. The 400,000 slaveholders, although they occupied but a portion of the national territory, and even there were in a decided minority, were able for a considerable period to control not only the administration but the sympathy of the whole country. They dominated the press, the pulpit, and the legislature. They ruled the church and state. A noted ecclesiastical council composed of leading representatives of the north and south religious denominations, that assembled near where the writer lived when a boy, patiently listened to an argument to prove biblical authority for human ownership, and, at its conclusion, adopted by a decided vote, a resolution indorsing the view thus presented. Not one of its members owned a slave or lived where a slave was owned. The writer recollects listening, about that time to a devoted divine who, in the midst of a public discussion, after a fervent passage in praise of human liberty, paused to assure his hearers that he did not intend his remarks to apply to the negroes, who were manifestly designed by their Creator for a life of bondage, and then went on with his sermon. This was on free soil. But everywhere in this country the slaveholders potential, although, with all their wealth, they were never accused of directly controlling the elections by the use of money. They put men in office, and they put men out of office, almost as they pleased. Hence the servility to their behests of so many of the officials representing free states, whose conduct won for them the contemptuous designation of "Dough faces" from their abolitionist constituents. Under the fugitive slave law they even made us a nation of negro-catchers. Their tyranny led to a revolt, of course, but their power was not wholly broken until they had compelled some millions of their fellow-citizens whose interests were really antagonistic to theirs, not only to rally round upon their government and their flag, but many of them to lay down life itself for their cause. This shows what a moneyed combination may accomplish.

Now, if there is a liberty that is invaluable to us it is the liberty to trade—the liberty to buy and sell. In fact, there can be no personal freedom without it. No stronger point ever was made in an argument than the one addressed to the English people by Richard Colden—and why is it not as pertinent for a Republican—when in advocating free trade at the conclusion of the seventh movement for negro emancipation on British soil, he declared that the man who is not allowed to buy what he wishes for what he wants and as he pleases is not free. "If it be said that he may do, 'to speak a man and make him work for nothing, it is equally criminal to say from a tree that the fruit is the reward of his labor." Of what account are wages or other earnings if we are not permitted to buy with them what we need, and as a general thing, of what use is property if we are not allowed to sell it where and as we choose?

The history of commerce has been the history of human freedom. Of this assertion we need no better support than the story of ancient Egypt. I quote from a distinguished writer of the last century a passage from the account of Egypt existing there five or six hundred years ago. In speaking of the common people he says:

"It was a rare favor when they were allowed to sell to any applicant their feudal lord that part of their harvest which they did not need for their support. The common people could not engage in commerce, because the seigniors had assumed the right to forbid all buying and selling among private persons, so long as the lords had any home products for sale. This monopoly was so common that the people came to consider it an act of magnanimity when the liege lord consented to the less crying injustice to receive a ration number of weeks each year, during which the humble commoners should buy exclusively from him. During this period of the year the lords fixed their own prices, and we can imagine what that meant. Another act of grace it was, when the people were permitted to sell spelled field and garden products during these weeks of prohibition."

It is no wonder that the writer above quoted speaks of the condition of the common people as "one of indescribable wretchedness." There was no such thing as freedom in Egypt—the masses were practically slaves to the barons. Not that their masters bought and sold them. Not at all. They simply decided how they should buy and sell. That was enough. Like certain distinguished politicians of our own land, they were content to regulate the markets, and did not care a fig for the mere cuss. "No—no—no free trade!" was their motto.

The liberation of Europe from feudal servitude was achieved, not by her kings, nor by her priests, nor yet by her philosophers. It was the work of her merchants fighting unity, the banner of free trade. Their interests brought them into conflict with the iron will of the barons. They wanted to deal directly with the common people, and they resolved to fight for the privilege. Finding that they were not strong enough to carry on the conflict individually, they confederated; they formed "combines." Several leagues or guilds were organized among them, the strongest being that of the Hansa, or league of the free cities of Germany. These trades went so far as to create armies and fleets. They declared for freedom of commerce on both land and water. They did not wait to be attacked. They went before the feudal lords—the revenue collectors of that day—established their strongholds, stormed and captured their castles, and then said to the people that they were at liberty to trade with whomsoever they pleased. Travellers up and down the Rhine have wondered at the numerous ruins of old fortresses scattered along the romantic stream. They were once strongholds, and it was the business of their occupants to levy duties on the traffic that followed that route. The Hanseatic merchants declared that the Rhine was one of natural highways for commerce, and the baron-homes were suppressed. The wealth of northern Europe were invested with pirates. The Scandinavian sea kings or vikings were then in full operation. They were excellent as a set of cut-throats and blackguards as ever sentinled a lady's castle or waylaid a traveler. Their practice was to tax all commerce that came in their way, and they were believers in a high tariff. The Hansentic ships sought out their nests and routed them, and since then the vikings have lived only in song and story. Those sturdy free traders of the middle ages were not afraid even to grapple with kings. When the ruler of Denmark established certain offensive trade restrictions they went out against him, conquered his capital, and sent him into exile. They deposed the kings of Sweden and Norway for a time, and they put the sovereign of England on his good behavior. The fruits of these operations are thus enumerated by the writer already quoted from:

"Labor and industry became honored; humble tradesmen burghers became rich and influential. The treasures that had been extorted from them by knight-robbers flowed back into the coffers of economical and thrifty citizens. Whole towns grew rich; the individually feeble number of inhabitants increased astonishingly, and then followed, as a natural sequence of wealth and thrift, the first beginnings of science and literature, which was carefully and lovingly nursed. Poetry and art fled from the castles of the rude lords into the burgs, and found safe asylums among the burghers. And at last schools were established."

Such have been the results of trade, not of trade hampered and burdened in the interests of a relentless and intended to confer monopolistic privileges, but of free trade as the winds and waves that move the ocean, and as universal in its operations and beneficialities.

Nor did its blessings stop with the overthrow of feudalism. It is a significant fact that all, or nearly all, the great public improvements looking to commercial development which at one time have been undertaken by people outside of the national limits, not excepting our own advantage as for the benefit of all mankind, like the Suez and Panama canals, have been the work of free-trade communities, the money for them coming from surpluses, not in their national treasuries, but in their peoples' pockets.

And in connection with this it will be no harm to look, from what quarter or quarters comes the money that is being put into foreign enterprises? Whence comes the capital that is buying up our properties? Strange to say, it comes from England, free trade England and a great deal of it, if not the greater part, from the accumulations of her laboring class. They who, according to our theories, ought to be slowly starving to death, are rapidly acquiring our choicest investments; while our own agriculturalists, under the beneficent reign of protection, are engaged in putting another layer of mortgages on their farms. Little Englandism,—rather then many of our states,—that kicked protection into the sea over forty years ago, is to-day not only the world's principal carrier and merchant, but her greatest capitalist and banker.

But is feudalism dead? Let us see. What is the difference between the practice of the mediæval barons, already described, in levying tolls on their subjects when buying or selling, to deal only with them, and their present system of government? The American people are no longer at liberty to buy where they please, sell where they please, and for what purpose, of our protective tariff is to compel us to purchase home manufactures, it is freely admitted that we can get many things we need cheaper in foreign markets, only protection by building up a wall of taxation against foreign commodities, forces us to purchase home products from the domestic makers on practically their own terms. It looks very much like feudalism, when expelled from the Old World, had taken root in the New, and that the Seigniorial lords quite as selfish as those of the olden time. They have not only captured our legislative markets, but they have undertaken to dominate another in some respects even more important, namely, the labor market. They have crushed American shipping, which ought to give employment to hundreds of thousands of our countrymen, and surrendered the sea with all the traffic and treasures to free-trade England. They have so obstructed our ports with custom duties that many articles cannot enter at all, and have otherwise crippled and hampered our foreign trade, which, in its normal development, would furnish nearly as much employment as all our factories do. In this there is nothing incomprehensible. Imperialism is in direct conflict with the protectionist idea of exclusiveness and monopoly. Imperialism is invariably the ally of free trade. These traders want no fair as to create armies and fleets. They declared for freedom of commerce on both land and water. They did not wait to be attacked. They went before the feudal lords—the revenue collectors of that day—established their strongholds, stormed and captured their castles, and then said to the people that they were at liberty to trade with whomsoever they pleased. Travellers up and down the Rhine have wondered at the numerous ruins of old fortresses scattered along the romantic stream. They were once strongholds, and it was the business of their occupants to levy duties on the traffic that followed that route. The Hanseatic merchants declared that the Rhine was one of natural highways for commerce, and the baron-homes were suppressed. The wealth of northern Europe were invested with pirates. The Scandinavian sea kings or vikings were then in full operation. They were excellent as a set of cut-throats and blackguards as ever sentinled a lady's castle or waylaid a traveler. Their practice was to tax all commerce that came in their way, and they were believers in a high tariff. The Hansentic ships sought out their nests and routed them, and since then the vikings have lived only in song and story. Those sturdy free traders of the middle ages were not afraid even to grapple with kings. When the ruler of Denmark established certain offensive trade restrictions they went out against him, conquered his capital, and sent him into exile. They deposed the kings of Sweden and Norway for a time, and they put the sovereign of England on his good behavior. The fruits of these operations are thus enumerated by the writer already quoted from:

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STEANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A TURBULENT WORLD.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY TOLD BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign and Domestic Intelligence Transmitted by Wire—A Kaleidoscope of Interesting Occurrences—Political, Criminal, Accidental, and Industrial.

BOULANGER, DILLON AND ROCHEFORT

The Three Men Sentenced to Be Deported to a Fortified Place.

The French Senate Court has found Count Dillon and Henri Rochefort accomplices of Gen. Boulanger in a fabulous attempt against the safety of the state. It was decided by a vote of 190 to 97 that the act charged in the indictment against the accused in connection with the presidential crisis in 1887 constituted a treasonable attempt. The court found Gen. Boulanger guilty on the charge of embezzling funds, and refused to allow that there were extenuating circumstances. The court then sentenced Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon and Henri Rochefort to be deported to a fortified place.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

What the Orientals Are Doing with Other Nations.

Among the latest publications by the State Department is a report by Minister Denby upon the foreign trade of China, giving some interesting figures. The value of the foreign trade within the jurisdiction of the Customs Department for 1888 was $219,791,693, as against $206,811,450 for 1887. The customs revenue was $25,628,603, a gain of $3,016,650. The value of the exports was $106,034,150, and for 1887 $96,209,650. Tea and silk made up two-thirds of the exports. Imports for 1888 were valued at $113,757,540, a gain of 12 per cent. over the previous year. Imports from the United States were of the value of $3,671,000; in 1887 they amounted in value to $3,957,745. Exports to this country were $10,397,450, against $14,272,810 in 1887.

BASE-BALL BATTERS.

Standing of the Clubs That Are Contending for First Place.

The relative position of the various clubs that are contending for the pennant is shown by the annexed table:

National.	W.	L.	P.C.	American.	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	58	26	.690	St. Louis	58	34	.630
Buffalo	58	28	.674	Brooklyn	59	35	.543
Philadelphia	55	28	.663	Cincinnati	54	35	.543
Cleveland	48	40	.545	Boston	50	37	.574
Chicago	44	46	.489	Cincinnati	52	43	.544
Indianapolis	36	52	.409	Kansas City	44	46	.489
Pittsburg	36	54	.391	Columbus	36	61	.371
Washington	29	61	.322	Louisville	32	63	.337
Western.	W.	L.	P.C.	Interstate.	W.	L.	P.C.
Omaha	57	27	.679	Springfield	48	38	.558
St. Paul	53	32	.623	Davenport	44	38	.536
Minneapolis	44	37	.543	Peoria	42	40	.512
Sioux City	44	42	.512	Quincy	42	41	.506
Denver	42	42	.500	Keokuk	41	41	.500
Lincoln	41	45	.477	Burlington	37	47	.440
Milwaukee	32	50	.390				
Des Moines	29	56	.341				

MANGLED IN AN EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed and Three Badly Injured Near Aberdeen, Dak.

Engineer Pat Armand, aged 22; William Scheiler, aged 23; and an unknown man from Jackson, Mich., were killed, and three others seriously injured by the explosion of the boiler of a thrashing engine on the farm of Charles Dimmerer, thirteen miles south of Aberdeen, Dak. The engineer allowed the water to get too low and then put on the pump, the boiler making steam so fast that there was no chance for its escape. Scheiler leaves a widow and three children. The others were single men.

Indicted the Prize Fighters.

At Purvis, Miss., the Grand Jury has indicted John Sullivan, Jake Kilrain and Referee Fitzpatrick on account of the prize fight at Richburg July 8. The indictments give the names of a lot of the Grand Jurymen as witnesses of the fight. Kilrain has been arrested in Baltimore.

Killed Under Falling Walls.

One man was instantly killed and two seriously injured by the tumbling down of portions of the south wall of the Burton Building, on the northwest corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets, Chicago. The block was gutted by fire on the night of June 25, and the outer walls had been left standing.

The Bridge Was Weak.

While Eric Trouble was crossing the Ann River bridge, at Mora, Minn., with his thrashing machine and traction engine, it collapsed, and men and machinery were precipitated into the river. Hans Peterson, the engineer, was killed instantly, but the others escaped without serious injury.

Shot by a Tramp.

George Pogo, an old gentleman who keeps a grocery store at Admah, Neb., was fatally shot by a tramp, who it is supposed intended to murder him and rob the store. Pogo, after being wounded, drove his assailant away with the scale weights.

To Destroy Elevator Competition.

Elevator companies in Northern Dakota have formed a combination to do away with competition in purchasing grain from farmers. Hereafter grain-raisers will have to accept the prices offered or keep their grain.

Our Consul in Turkey.

The Rev. Z. S. Sweeny and family, accompanied by the Hon. Joseph L. Irwin, have left Columbus, Ind., for New York, whence Mr. Sweeney sails for Constantinople, to assume the duties of Consul General to Turkey.

A Gotham Blaze.

A fire at 72 Warren street, New York, caused a loss of $60,000. The losers are the Giles Lithograph Company, $20,000; E. F. Bullard, manufacturer of tools, $10,000, and the building, $20,000.

Col. W. H. Snodgrass Dead.

Col. W. H. Snodgrass died near New Albany, Ind., of blood poisoning. He served through the war with the 23d Indiana volunteers, and was lieutenant-colonel at the close. He has since been assistant quartermaster of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, with which he had been connected before the war. He was 57 years old.

Catholic Abstinence Union.

The American Catholic Total Abstinence Union, in session at Cleveland, Ohio, elected the following officers: The Rev. J. M. Cleary, of Kenosha, Wis., President; Thomas W. Phelan, of California, Chief of the Education Division in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Samuel Tagart, of Iowa, Chief of Division in the Pension Office; Frank M. Lamb, of Pomona, Cal., Secretary; Thomas F. Daniel, of Texas, Treasurer; Judge Andrew Jackson Willis, of N. Carolina, and John H. Nash, of Kentucky, Assistant Secretaries; William H. Barr, in the Second Tennessee, and Jasper Pearl, in the Eighth Kentucky.

SOLDIER BOYS DESERT.

Measures to He Taken to Make Army Life More Endurable.

The War Department officials have been recently giving their attention to the causes which deprecate the army. From late statistics it is shown that the evil is largely on the increase. During the six months ending June 30, 1889, the records show an increase of 135 over the number reported for the corresponding period of last year. For the last six months of the present year there were 1,567 desertions, about 1,209 for the same period of 1888. Fully seven-eighths of the desertions took place during the first year of enlistment. The importance of these figures is appreciated by General Schofield and Adjutant General Kelton, and some plan of action which will look toward the modification of the existing articles of war will receive their earnest advocacy and be presented to Congress. Quite a number of officers believe that one of the best ways to break up desertion in the army would be to put a stop to the soldiers doing so much extra work. When a man enters the army he expects to become a soldier. When he finds that, in addition to his duty of a soldier, he has to do all the work around the garrison and officers' quarters, the soldier feeling dies out and he deserts at the first opportunity, generally in the first year of his enlistment.

NATURAL GAS MAIN EXPLODES.

Two Men Instantly Killed and Many Injured at Pittsburg, Pa.

The terrific explosion of a natural gas main at Pittsburg resulted in killing two men instantly, fatally injuring two more, and seriously injuring some fifteen others. The contractors were testing a thirty-inch natural gas main before turning on the natural gas by means of compressed air. They ran the pressure up to seventy-five pounds per square inch, when the dead cap on the end of the pipe blew out, scattering debris in every direction. Several hundred workmen, employed in the iron mills near by, were just returning home, and a number of them had stopped to watch the experiment. They were struck by the debris and flying missiles. The workmen and spectators were thrown down, and one man was buried against a brick house and his neck broken. An investigation showed that two men had been killed outright and about fifteen others injured, two of them fatally. The dead were conveyed to their homes and the injured, who were unable to walk, taken to a hospital.

A ROUND $3,000,000.

The Amount Involved in the Failure of a Milling Company.

The Riverside and Dayton Woolen Company, at Providence, R. I., has made an assignment. The liabilities of the concern are around $3,000,000. The assets of the concern are an $800,000 plant and about $1,000,000 in stock in all processes of manufacture, from wool in the raw to hundreds of rolls of woolen fabric stored in the big warehouse at Olneyville.

POWDER WILL BE HIGHER.

Signs of a Gigantic Combination to Control the Trade of the World.

A compact for five years has been signed by representatives of the California Powder Company, Giant Powder Company, Vigorite Company, and Safety Nitro Company, to control the powder market. These four companies have also entered into a combination with all the Eastern and Western companies in the United States, and also with all the dynamite manufacturing companies in Europe for regulating the prices of all foreign trade. The number of companies thus interested is over a hundred, and the combination is said to be the most gigantic on record. Prices have been advanced five cents a pound, to take effect immediately.

AN OHIO MIDGET.

A Three-pound Senator with the Limbs and Voice of a Hercules.

S. T. Merrifield, a business man of Lima, Ohio, is the father of quite a curiosity in the shape of a midget. Their first child were ago his wife gave birth to a male infant weighing only a pound and a half. The child now weighs less than three pounds and is hearty, and has never been sick a day since it was born. A diamond engagement ring can be slipped over its hands, and its arms are no larger than a pipe stem. Its pa-cents are medium-sized persons. This is the fourth child that has been born to them, the three others being strapping, who were at the time of their birth, the smallest weighing about four pounds.

FAVORED BY OFFICE.

A Large List of Appointments by the President.

The President has just made a large number of appointments, the more important of which were the following:

Samuel F. Phillips of North Carolina, commissioner from the United States, under Venezuela; and United States treasury, comptroller of the treasury, James Charles Cox of Indiana, to Colombia at Toronto; Richard G. Lay of the District of Columbia, to Guatemala at Chicago.

Storekeepers and Gangers—James M. Meiklem for the Eighth District; James W. Stone and James P. Cooper in the Fifth Tennessee; Jesse M. Lewis in the Second Tennessee; Lafayette Jones, of New York; E. S. Connelly, of Rhode Island; Thomas Nesbit and Thos. B. Doane, of New York City.

COKE-WORKERS WIN.

End of the Strike in the Connellsville District.

The great strike of coke-workers in the Connellsville, Pa., region has ended in a victory for the employes. Representatives of the workers held an all-day conference with the Superintendents of the H. C. Frick Company, McClure & Co., and the Rainmaker Coke Company, and it was finally agreed to give the employes an advance of 12 per cent. Thirteen hundred men have gone to work and the shipment of coke has been resumed. The price of coke will be advanced to $1.25 per ton, and may reach $1.50 in a few weeks.

A FOE TO THE FARMERS.

An Estimate of the Yearly Damage to Crops by Insects.

L. O. Howard, acting entomologist of the Agricultural Department, estimates that the crops of the United States are damaged annually to the extent of $300,000,000 by injurious insects. He says the department is doing all that is possible to suppress them, and in some cases has imported from abroad insects known to be destructive to pests here. Twelve thousand beetles were brought to California from Australia to destroy the fatal scale or black louse that is so injurious to the orange and lemon crops of California.

BOULANGER HELD GUILTY.

The High Court of France Convicts him of Treason.

The Senate Court of France has found Gen. Boulanger guilty of conspiracy by a vote of 205. The Right declined to take part in the proceedings, and six other Senators refused to vote. The Court found Count Dillon and M. Rochefort guilty of complicity in the plot. It also decided, by a vote of 178 to 10, that Boulanger was guilty of a treasonable attempt against the state in connection with the Lyons depot incident.

STANLEY BOUND FOR THE COAST.

The Explorer Heading for Zanzibar—German Making Trouble.

A Zanzibar cable says: "Stanley is coming down to the coast with Emin Pasha, 9,000 men, and an enormous quantity of ivory. The exact date of their arrival is uncertain. The Germans are doing their utmost to create a disturbance here, and an uprising against all Europeans is not only possible but highly probable."

Fatal Wreck on the Rock Island.

The Caldwell express on the Rock Island Road collided with a freight train on a curve two miles west of Topeka, Kas. The baggage and express cars of the passenger train, many freight cars, and both engines were wrecked. Expressman Courter was crushed to death. Fireman Pat Dooley was fatally injured, and Lew Ball, a brakeman, had one leg cut off and was otherwise injured. None of the passengers were injured.

League of Republican Clubs.

The Executive Committee of the National League of Republican Clubs met at Saratoga, N. Y., Vice President James Blanchard, of New York, presiding. The number of delegates to the National Convention is increased 1,000, and the next convention will convene either at Nashville or Chattanooga, Tenn. The special subject under discussion was the organization of Republican clubs throughout the South.

Lawyer Collins Out on Bail.

Frank Collins, the Minneapolis (Minn.) lawyer accused of forgery, has been released, his father and father-in-law furnishing bail for $15,000. It is said that there is much more of the Collins scandal yet to come, and said in his confession that $228,000 was cut. but Attorney Farnham said that he would be surprised if $200,000 of the paper proved genuine.

The Cherokee Commission.

The Cherokee Commission have decided to visit the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and ascertain what terms can be made with them for their interests in the Cherokee lands. It is believed this action will have considerable influence in persuading the Cherokees to accept the Government's offer, for they have never recognized the claims of other Indians to the lands.

Dismissals and Appointments.

Henry Warner, of Ohio, has been appointed receiving clerk in the General Land Office, vice C. N. Douglass, dismissed. Charles E. Baxter, of Michigan, a postoffice inspector, has resigned. Henry Brace, of Pennsylvania, and Cyrus A. Mosier, of Washington Territory, have been appointed special agents of the General Land Office in fraudulent land entry cases.

The Demands of Crete.

The Cretan Commission which is treating with Riza Pasha, the Governor of the island, demands a reduction of taxation, financial autonomy, reform of the law courts, and a distribution of the public offices among Christians and Mussulmans according to their respective numbers.

Want Information About Railway Employes.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has sent out circulars to general managers of railroads and organizations of railroad employes asking for information concerning insurance, relief, and educational establishments for the railroad service, apprenticeship, etc.

Notes by Cable.

The artist Bell-man is dead.

A fire occurred in Athens at a pro-Cretan demonstration. The crowd was charged by the troops.

King Humbert is about to start on a tour of the Italian coast for the purpose of inspecting the military defenses.

A Japan and Russian Treaty Signed.

A cablegram received at the Japanese Legation at Washington brings intelligence that a treaty with Russia has been concluded at Tokio. It is similar to the treaty recently concluded between Japan and the United States and Japan and Germany.

Spokane Falls' Fire Losses.

J. O. Forbes, assistant general freight agent of the Northern Pacific, says the total value of property destroyed by the recent fire will not exceed $5,000,000, instead of $14,000,000. The Northern Pacific loss will be under $200,000.

Urging the Use of Cotton Bagging.

A New York Cotton Exchange committee and commissioners of the Southern States has appointed at New York a committee to urge the Liverpool Cotton Exchange to force the use of cotton bagging instead of jute in wrapping cotton bales.

Mississippi Congressional Nomination.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Third District of Louisiana, in session at Lake Providence, La., nominated Andrew Price to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father-in-law, Edward J. Gay.

A Minister's Promotion.

The Rev. H. H. Weber, of Grace English Lutheran Church, of Salt Lake, has resigned to accept the position of executive of the Board of Church Extension of the Lutheran Church of the United States. He will be located at York, Pa.

Reward for Train-Robbers.

Governor Francis, of Missouri, has offered $300 reward for the arrest and conviction of the train-robbers who wrecked the Wabash train near Kansas City on the night of Aug. 31st.

Secretary Tichenor on a Health Trip.

Assistant Secretary Tichenor has left Washington for Hot Springs, Va. He is very ill with rheumatism, and has gone away for the benefit of his health. Mrs. Tichenor and son are with him.

Death of General Dupont.

General Henry Dupont, head of the gunpowder making firm of Dupont, Du Pont & Co., of Wilmington, Del., died at the age of 77 years. His fortune is computed at $12,000,000.

A Social Nurse Dead.

Mrs. Dr. H. K. Painter died at Lincoln, Ill. She gained prominence during the rebellion as a nurse, and was highly esteemed by the Woman's Relief Corps and G. A. R. here.

A Boston Man Goes Down.

The assignment at Boston of George W. Chillis, of the Hollis Dressed Beef and Wool Company, is announced. His embarrassment is caused by the failure of Brown, Steese & Clark.

Determined to Kill the Jute Trust.

The State Farmers' Alliance of Alabama have consolidated with the Farmers' Union. Both orders have united against the jute bagging trust and will fight it to the death.

The Oldest North Carolinian Dead.

Matthew Gibbs, supposed to be the oldest man in North Carolina, died at his home near Center recently. Mr. Gibbs was 108 years old and died of sheer old age.

Failure Attributed to Insanity.

The Legitime Government has delivered to the United States Minister in Hayti $7,500 as compensation for the seizure and detention of the steamer Orama.

An Old Warrior Gone.

Reyes E. Cook, one of the last surviving men of Gens Falls, N. Y., and a pensioner of the war of 1812, is dead, aged 94 years.

Robbed a Wealthy Farmer.

William Shurtz, a wealthy farmer living near Washington, N. J., was held up by masked men and robbed of $2,500.

THE MARKETS.

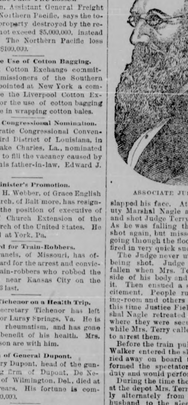
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime	$ 4.00	$ 4.75
Good	3.50	4.35
Medium	3.00	3.40
HOGS—Packing Grades	4.00	4.50
SHEEP	3.00	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78	.78½
CORN—No. 2	.33	.33½
OATS—No. 2	.23	.23½
RYE—No. 2	.47	.47½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.16	.18
EGGS—Fresh Candled	.11	.12
EGGS—Fresh	.12½	.13
POTATOES—Per bu	.25	.30
PORK—Mess	10.00	10.50
MILWAUKEE.		
CORN—No. 3	.35	.35½
OATS—No. 2 White	.26	.26½
RYE—No. 1	.47½	.48½
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	.63
PORK—Mess	10.00	10.25
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.00	4.25
HOGS	4.00	4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78	.78½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.35	.35½
OATS—No. 2 White	.26½	.26¾
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78½	.79
CORN—No. 2	.37	.37½
OATS—No. 2	.26	.26½
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3.50	4.50
HOGS—Live	4.00	4.65
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	4.00	4.50
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.38	.38½
OATS—No. 2 White	.31	.31½
OATS—Mixed Western	.29	.31
BEEVES	12.00	13.00
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	4.00	4.50
HOGS—Packing	4.00	4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77½	.78
CORN—No. 2	.34	.34½
OATS—No. 2	.18	.18½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	3.75	4.15
HOGS—Choice	4.00	4.25
SHEEP	4.00	4.50
LAMBS	5.00	5.50
CINCINNATI.		
HOGS	4.00	4.45
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79	.79½
CORN—No. 2	.38	.38½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.28	.28½
RYE—No. 2	.48	.48½
PORK—Mess	10.00	10.50
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Good	4.00	4.25
Medium	3.50	3.80
Butchers	3.00	3.50
HOGS	4.00	4.20
SHEEP	3.50	4.00

DIED WITH HIS BOOTS ON

INDIGNITY TO JUSTICE FIELD REFUSES IN DAVID TERRY'S DEATH.

Sarah Althea Hill's Husband Killed in California, by a Deputy Marshal While Attacking the United States Supreme Court Justice—The Story Under Edgar.

Upon the arrival of the Southern overland train at Lathrop, Cal., on the morning of the 14th, United States Supreme Judge Stephen J. Field, of the Ninth Circuit States Marshal David Nagle walked into the depot dining room for breakfast and s t down side by side. Soon after Judge David Terry and his wife came in also. They were pre-ending to an other table when Mrs. Terry, evidently recognizing Justice Field, did not sit down, but retired to the train forsome reason unknown. Before she reached it, however, and as soon as she had left the dining room, Judge Terry approached Justice Field and, stooping over him,



ASSOCIATE JUSTICE FIELD.

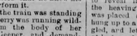
slapped his face. At this instant Deputy Marshal Nagle arose from his seat and shot Judge Terry through the heart. As he was falling the Deputy Marshal shot again, but missed him. The bullet going through the floor. Both shots were fired in very quick succession.

The Judge never uttered a sound after being shot. Judge Terry had hardly fallen to the floor when he lifted his side of his body and threw herself upon him. Terry expired in a few minutes. People rushed from the dining-room and attempted to remove the wife, but Justice Field and Deputy Marshal Nagle retreated to another room, where they were securely locked within, while Mrs. Terry called upon the citizens to arrest them.

Before the train pulled out Constable Walker entered the sleeper, and was carried away on hearing the news. Terry confessed the spectators that he knew his duty and would perform it.

During the time the train was standing at the depot Mrs. Terry was running wildly alternately from the body of her husband to the sleeper, and during her absence it was whispered that she might slap Justice Field's face, and that a sympathetic lynching that they might be detained until the excitement died down. In response to the entreaty of Constable Walker the train stopped and Nagle and a Deputy of Stanislaus County had taken charge of Judge Field, the United States Marshal Nagle.

After the shooting Deputy Marshal Nagle backed up against the wall of the dining room, and, with his hand on his pistol, stepped to the door to arrest him, saying he was a United



SARAH ALTHEA HILL.

States officer in discharge of his duty. There was no attempt made by the crowd to molest him at any time. Constable Walker took Deputy Nagle into his buggy at Tracy and proceeded with him to Stockton, where he was held to answer.

The fact that protection was accorded Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, it is claimed, was by authority of Attorney General Miller. He telegraphed from Washington to the Marshal of the district to see that the person of the Justice was protected. The order from the Department of Justice at Washington to the United States Marshal for the protection of protection to the person of Justice Field was sent to Stanton Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court.

Five Men Arrested for Murder.

At Anoka, Minn., officers have arrested five men, Frank Jackson, Charles Swanson, Chris Thornson, and Ole Johnson, charged with the murder of Angus Johnson, whose body was found in the river July 4. While drunk Jackson let out enough of the story to cause the officers to arrest the five. Jackson's wife, his wife was so excited that he was over-ruled by her policemen were required to bind and gag her.

Death in Colina of the Rev. Mr. Crosett.

The department state received from the legation at Vera Cruz, Mexico, under date of July 3, an account of the death and extraordinary life of the Rev. Mr. Crosett, an independent American missionary who died in Colina, on the steamer El Dorado, en route from Shanghai to Vera-Tuis, June 21. He leaves a wife in Tom-Tob, Schuylersville, N. Y.

No Decision About Telegraph Rates Yet.

The report that the controversy over government telegraph rates has been settled on the basis of a 1-cent rate is denied by Acting-Postmaster-General Clarkson and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Batchelder. No agreement has been reached, and the matter is still before Postmaster-General Wanamaker for his decision.

Don't blame a mule for being a mule. Remember that he is an improvement on his father.

A STRANGE TRAGEDY.

TWO MICHIGAN OFFICERS SHOT DOWN DOING THEIR DUTY.

An Attempt by Charles T. Wright to Prevent the Seizure of His Logs for Payment of Taxes Results Fatally to Two Men—The Murderer in Custody.

A Frankfort (Mich.) dispatch says: The steamer Dewar returned from Otter Lake yesterday on board Sheriff Case and a posse, also C. T. Wright, who killed Officers Marshall and Thurber Saturday night. The story of Deputy Sheriff Marshall, which is now lying at Watson's undertaking rooms, is being prepared for burial.

The trouble which culminated so tragically Saturday originated years ago in the refusal of Wright, ex president of the Otter Lake Lumber Company, and Thomas Wright, ex president of the Wisconsin and Michigan Lumber Company, to pay taxes on his mill property, which is located in Aral township. The town has never questioned its right to the taxes, but Wright's steady refusal to pay them and his influence over the rather rough men in his employ made collection a very difficult task. Three weeks ago he sheriff seized a number of logs belonging to the Otter Lake company, and Charles T. Wright made several determined efforts to regain possession of the stick, but failed, owing to his inability to furnish what the authorities deemed a good and sufficient indemnity bond. In consequence of this failure, he was in a very bad humor at the time. Wright put in an appearance at the mill with a force of men Saturday morning, and he would have possession of the logs. Under Sheriff Marshall and Supervisor Thurber, accompanied by a few men guarding the property in the interests of the Otter Lake company, had to decide Wright from doing anything lawfully. Wright would not listen to reason, and ordered his men to release the logs and to chase the men who interfered. Marshall and Thurber drew their revolvers and in the name of the State ordered the mob to disperse and not to molest in any way the property of Wright. Wright's men fell back. Wiesenpun Wright himself, with his wife, came on the ground and the logs and the under sheriff discharged his weapon into the air. The lawless action was answered by Wright, who shot to kill, and at the first report Officer Fred Case, who was the brave, Marshall called upon his men to arr st Wright, and uphold the law. A moment later he too, fell, mortally wounded. Wright then ran for his life, but Wright some encouragement by their friends, who had gathered in the town before its arrival perpetrator, and fell back, leaving Case and Marshall walked away, cursing his Martini rifle, which, he said, had never failed him in a mill, his friends joining him as a plaining that the cartridges.

The news of the murder and the promiscuous shooting at Otter Lake created wildfire over the country. The sheriff on arriving at the scene of the tragedy assembled over 200 heavy settlers with a fixed determination to hang the murderer. The crowd learned that he had knew Wright's hiding place, he was said to be in the woods, and they were searching heaving line of the propeller Dewar which was tied up at the dock, was hung up to a pine tree until nearly strangled, and let down to get his story. He

—County Agent Russell, of Mt. Pleasant, took two boys to the Reform School at Lansing. The papers were defective and Supt. Gower declined to receive the boys, but Russell left the boys at the school and went to a ball game. The boys wanted to go down town and Gower let them go, promising to stay there, so they went. Russell returned in the evening from the ball game, but the boys had skipped.

—Daniel McLaren's barn, in Lima, Washington County, burned, with eighty tons of hay and the season's wheat crop.

—A recent letter from Ishpeming says: A syndicate of German bankers have invested several million dollars in this country within the last two months. Two years ago Mr. Carnegie, the great Pittsburgh millionaire, visited the capital of Lake Moscodoc County, saying what was then thought a round price for it. The mine was found to be big one, and the investment was a fortunate one. Last February Mr. Carnegie, with a party of capitalists, that bought the mine, purchased the Chapin mine, adjoining the Lake Superior mine, and the Chapin is the largest mine of the Menominee range, and will this year produce 500,000 tons of ore. The syndicate is negotiating for the holdings of the Beith bankers are the Florence, Commonwealth, Pewabic, Ludington, Wisconsin, and the Iron River mine in Iron River, Iron County, Michigan.

—George H. Helms, editor of the Baldwin Star, died a few days ago of typhoid fever.

—William Miller, of Plymouth, Wayne County, while cutting oats, ran into his 4-year-old son, and the knives of the reaper cut an ugly gash in the boy's leg.

—John Minester, of Marquette, while driving his team of horses across track to rest. A freight train happened along. Minester was run over and killed.

—Jesse Bailey, of St. Johns, Gen. O. L. Spaulding's 14-year-old son, has received a patent on a bicycle attachment.

—Jesse Bailey, of Owosso, found in the Saginaw River near Mis.

—Dr. H. M. Hurd, recently head of the Pontiac Asylum, has gone to Baltimore to take the superintendency of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

—Ingham County paid over $178.86 for dead wolves last year.

—Edward Tarcott and John Rabeaux, of Bay City, who sold stolen hogs to Elisha Lane, have been bound over to the Circuit Court.

—The Lansing race-track has been blacklisted on the ground that it is short, and the managers deny this, and will have a remeasurement taken at once.

—A letter from L'Anse says "It has been reported that a lot of men have started that graphite existed in considerable quantities in Baraga County, but not till recently has any attempt been made to produce the mineral for commercial use. The Baraga Graphite Company is now working a small force of men between L'Anse and Arvon. A vein of graphite several feet in width, near a deep ravine, has been opened up, and the material on the seam of mineral is removed by laborers, after which the blackleed is blessed and ready to be shipped. Owing to the softness it is not necessary to use dynamite, as in iron and copper mines, ordinary coarse blasting powder doing the work as well.

Detroit *Journal*: "A man was arrested at East Saginaw the other day, charged with the crime of 'obtaining money on false pretences.' It is mighty lucky they don't reckon the churches as public places up there.

—From all indications it would seem that the State Board of Agriculture have waited long enough before coming to trouble with a view to settling at once and for all time to come the trouble which has existed in the Agricultural College for several years past. The board held a session at the college, and among other resolutions passed was one requesting H. E. Peck, tonight, the well-known editor of the *School Moderator*, to walk the plank. Mr. Peck has been connected with the assistant instructor in English under Prof. McEwan for the past four years and has made a good and faithful teacher his pupils. He is a gentleman of pronounced ideas and he has the courage to speak his mind. Prof. Peck is the editor of the *Moderator*, Prof. Pattengill severely criticised the action of the board in requesting the resignation of Prof. McEwan, which he affirmed was without good and sufficient cause, and he has quite heavily upon several of the individuals composing the board. Consequently he was asked to resign.

—A bill has passed consolidating the departments of French and German with that of English, and the new department will be known as that of English literature and modern language. Prof. Edward Fluyke Anderson was elected as the successor to Prof. McEwan.

—Mrs. Mary Starkweather has presented an elegant drinking fountain to the city of Ypsilanti.

—A black midge is at work on the cherry trees in the vicinity of Chelsea, Washtenaw County.

—The Lansing *Republican* advertises the accounts of its delinquent subscribers for sale.

—Wm. Dorrien, of Pinconning, Bay County, sues the Michigan Central for $20,000 damages because Hilton Agnes Wood at that place whipped him and threw him out of the station building, breaking his leg in so doing.

—Forty little Indians from this State are to go to the United States Indian School at Carlisle, Pa.

—Representatives of an English syndicate are examining the Winthrop & Mitchell hematite mines near Negaunee, with a view to purchasing, if found satisfactory. The annual ore production of these mines is over 100,000 tons, and they employ 400 men.

—The ministers of the State are requested by the State Superintendent of Department of Narcotics, Michigan W. C. T. U., to preach on the 22d of September, and to make a special issue of the Temperance Sunday, and the proceeds to be devoted to the work.

—The Hyatt Manufacturing Company, of Detroit, has purchased the Michigan Malleable Iron Works, of Detroit, and will have a thorough investigation of the sewerage in and about the prison.

THE TALL SYCAMORE.

SENATOR VOORHEES, OF INDIANA, INTERVIEWED.

His Views on Protection—A Parable and a Fable Applied—Who Profits by Monopolies—The Tariff Plunderers Denounced.

"The best successes of my political life," said Senator D. W. Voorhees to a Chicago *Herald* reporter who interviewed him at Terre Haute, "have been in the times when paupers and men defending national evils have said their worst things about me. I am now charged with using harsh terms toward the millionaire monopolists of the country in a speech at Bloomington the other day. That reminds me of a story. You remember the case of the boy found stealing apples in an old man's orchard. Well, while the owner used soft words and tufts of grass to old lodge the plunderer, the boy only laughed and taunted the owner. When, however, the old man exercised a little of his real force and strength, the coin changed tones and cried, 'Oh, that boy was an infant industry in another man's orchard. He and his kind would have seen monopolized the whole crop. If there had been a high protective tariff to keep the rightful owner away, what a high old time that young robber could have had! And yet the old man put in an appearance this sturdy, dishonest infant industry had no idea of abandoning either perch or plunder. How dreadfully abused and wronged he must have felt when the rightful owner was restored to possession! No wonder he called the old man an anarchist and denounced him as an enemy to the Government; or, failing in all else, he may even have made faces at the old man. That is what protectionists do nowadays.

"The moral is, that tariff plunderers now do not intend to stop their dishonest ways the fruits of labor. They are appealed to and agreed with in vain. They are willing to stand up and defend their clutch on every necessary of life, from food to fuel, from shelter to the coarse clothing. If I have been conservative in the past it does not imply inconsistency now that now, having exhausted mild measures, I use harsher words and contract sterner measures to secure justice for the people. The time for gentle means with public plunderers has gone by. The question now is whether the laboring people of the United States will power to govern or be governed by the power of money to control the labor of the hard pinched classes under unjust laws. That is the question from now on, and hard words will not be used in its discussion.

"Has the character of tariff doctrine changed since the Democratic party was in power?

"Yes.

"The ideas of Henry Clay on the tariff are no more in harmony with Republican policy to-day than are the ideas of Washington in regard to the tariff and the Bank of the United States. Henry Clay's tariff was to be temporary, and was intended to be temporary, and in no case over 50 per cent. The Republican tariff is permanent, and often exceeds 100 per cent. It does not depend on the needs of revenue. Its aim is to keep up the protection of the manufacturer. This bold, bad, and dangerous policy is defended at the expense of another is wrong, and will be met at all times with the resistance of every person who knew their cause is just. This later idea of protection allows Andrew Carnegie to grind the faces of the poor, to oppress the laborer, to reduce and increase prices of necessaries. They devour widows' houses, and wind their prayers for the sanction of pitiful music halls for the poor. Of such the Savior of mankind was said: 'They shall receive greater damnation.' Carnegie's income is estimated at $4,000,000 a day, or, as here, $2.80 a minute. He gets more money for one minute's work than the average laborer for one hour, more for a whole long day's labor. Here is the protected industry—our Pittsburg, where labor lives that was to have been protected.

"Monopolies are wrong, and they justify, black with sore, painless, carpetless, comfortless, cheerless, starving, and dreadful places to live in. The bare hills of Ireland are a home, a home for which the hot sun turns the dense air fetid, and the cold winds cut like knives as they wash through them. The bare, brown dooryard, the bare, brown door, the bare stoop, the bales wound from the open doorway, the frowsy bed standing by the door, and the sad, hopeless expression of a countenance life in plain view of the passers-by, the bare cupboard, and three to Sanbusky. The export comprised 9,295,000 feet of lumber, 500,000 lath and 21 cords of wood.

—A fatal shooting affair occurred in the town of Kawkawlin, Bay County, during the progress of a dance one night last week. The parties were Frank Wright and Charles T. Wright made several determined efforts to regain possession of the stick, but failed, owing to his inability to furnish what the authorities deemed a good and sufficient indemnity bond. In consequence of this failure, he was in a very bad humor at the time. Wright put in an appearance at the mill with a force of men Saturday morning, and he would have possession of the logs. Under Sheriff Marshall and Supervisor Thurber, accompanied by a few men guarding the property in the interests of the Otter Lake company, had to decide Wright from doing anything lawfully. Wright would not listen to reason, and ordered his men to release the logs and to chase the men who interfered. Marshall and thurber drew their revolvers and in the name of the State ordered the mob to disperse and not to molest in any way the property of Wright. Wright's men fell back. Wiesenpun Wright himself, with his wife, came on the ground and the logs and the under sheriff discharged his weapon into the air. The lawless action was answered by Wright, who shot to kill, and at the first report Officer Fred Case, who was the brave, Marshall called upon his men to arr st Wright, and uphold the law. A moment later he too, fell, mortally wounded. Wright then ran for his life, but Wright some encouragement by their friends, who had gathered in the town before its arrival perpetrator, and fell back, leaving Case and Marshall walked away, cursing his Martini rifle, which, he said, had never failed him in a mill, his friends joining him as a plaining that the cartridges.

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ROUND TO BURN DANBURY.

Nine Incendiary Fires Within One Week in the Connecticut Town.

Danbury, Conn., is under great exc

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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AROUND THE COUNTY.

Wilson.

Aug. 20.—Fine shower this morning.

Our cool, foggy weather is not very favorable for harvesting.

Several of our people attended church at Pleasant Valley on Sunday.

Miss Katie Wilson, of Banks, visited friends here on Sunday last.

Eld. Scofield preached in the Wilks settlement on Sunday afternoon.

Messrs Nowland, Warden, and Vance have bought teams of Tencate.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudkins and Mittie, visited at Mr. D. Kahns on Sunday.

There is to be a picnic at Pleasant Valley on Aug. 22, in honor of the natal day of Jas. Newville, township clerk.

Eld. Nowland and family, Sam Nowland with their mother visited at Andrew Nowland's at Boyne Falls on Sunday.

Mrs. Dyer and children of Advance, Mrs. Steve Shepherd and children of Dwights, visited relatives here on Sunday.

Messrs Olin Smith and Ashland Bowen attended a night-cap social at Advance, on Saturday night.

The latest fashion in diseases is rheumatism and sore mouth with which a number of our people are afflicted.

We hear that Louis Wilks who was working on the north shore was severly bruised by being crushed between two logging cars. His brother Todd has gone to look after him.

Real estate changes: J. R. Vance to Samuel Nowland 40 acres on sec. 22; consideration $300. J. R. Vance to Chas. and Wm. Kenutte two lots on lot 2, Vance's addition South Arm; consideration $120.

Inwood.

Aug. 21.—The rain last week helped crops, especially potatoes.

Miss Lillie Sinclair of the deaf and dumb school at Flint, visited her brother Thos. Sinclair last week. She will return to school in September.

A fine boy arrived at the home of Willard Olny last Thursday.

Henry Hilton went to Petoskey last Saturday.

Henry VanDeusen has rented his farm to Mr. Moore for three years.

Mamie See and Winnie Bartholomew of Charlevoix, attended a musical entertainment with Carrie Hilton, at Atwood, last Wednesday evening.

The Mason and Morgan company gave an entertainment at Norwood last Wednesday evening.

Nick Shores is still fishing with the rescuter, Mr. Chase, at Norwood. That kind of work suits Nick.

Norwood is gaining an excellent reputation as a resort.

Mrs. Bell Carter returned to Detroit last week, taking Miss May Shores with her. May expects to stay there a year.

O. D. Hilton, school director, has just completed the school census, and finds fifty children of school age in the district.

Nash has bought all of Pearl & Co's brick so far made.

A new reaper made short work of the harvest for W. J. McGeagh and Ed Cook.

Mrs. M. S. Bowdish has the mumps.

Elder Whitman preached at the Hilton school house last Sunday.

Ironton.

Aug. 21.—Mrs. Dorrance is very sick yet.

There was a social in the M. E. church last Monday evening for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Dorrance.

Prof. Cox is going to hold ten more singing lessons. A good interest is manifested.

Mrs. Chas. Lamoreaux and daughters, of Charlevoix, were visiting in Ironton at J. D. Parrish's over Sunday.

The schooner Narragansett loaded with pig iron at the furnace dock yesterday. The captain has many friends here.

Joseph Tuttle and Victoria Brock were married at Boyne City Saturday last.

Mr. Galbraith has purchased of Elber Burdick four acres of land west of the school house. Consideration, $127.50.

One of John Marony's children got hurt and Dr. Foster of East Jordan was telephoned for.

Mr. Boswell, the artist, started this morning for his home in Clare, this state, where he will remain until just before the fair at East Jordan.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Cutaneous Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ringbone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by E. G. Hibers & Co., druggists, Charlevoix.

Advance.

Aug. 20.—Mr. David Willis has moved into his new house.

The Oneida loaded with wool at Advance last week.

Miss Samantha Willis and Miss Josey McShea visited at Undine last week and Miss Addie Lewis returned with them.

In view of so many fires resulting from defective chimneys, a number of our people are building new ones, and therefore the mason has been in good demand.

A number of teachers from this part of the county attended the institute at Boyne City last week and report having a very interesting time.

A "night cap" social was held at Steele's last Saturday night for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Aldrich. A large crowd was in attendance and lots of "night-caps" were sold.

"The outside cuticle of the hemlock refuses lumeoformed to be separated from its natural abiding place."—Wilson correspondent. Well by gosh, if that don't beat all tarnation. You can take your place at the head, and henceforward whenever we meet you, we will lift our hat with both hands.

Atwood.

Aug. 21.—Miss Clara Wood is very sick with typhoid fever.

Phil Ray, of New York state is here visiting his brother Lewis Ray.

A. W. Hartwell has been appointed postmaster.

Dan Flanagin's mill is running in full blast again.

Prof. Chamberlain and family of Oberlin, Ohio, are the guests of Dr. L. M. Kansgy.

Calvin Superneaw bought a two year old colt of Dennis Tettaw last week.

There will be a concert in the town hall to-night by Prof. Chamberlain. Admission, 10 cents; the proceeds to help buy an organ for the Congregational church.

Mrs. Maria Wood who has been sick for the past three weeks with typhoid fever, died last Thursday. The funeral occurred Friday. Rev. Page P. McClelland preached the sermon.

Mrs. Ed. Yettaw is quite sick.

Burgess.

Aug. 13.—A large crowd attended Indian camp meeting last Sunday.

A sad accident happened at C. H. Whitford's mill last Tuesday. A small piece of bark struck Ben. Nowland in the eye, entirely putting it out. Dr. Oven from Petoskey was summoned at once and removed the eye. The patient is doing well.

On Aug. 11th a son to Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson.

Mrs. Wilks, of Charlevoix, was visiting relatives and friends in Hayes the past week.

Henry Hamlin is getting quite a pile of new lumber piled up on his farm, and we suspicion a new house. Please explain Henry.

Mr. Newson is making great improvements in the postoffice and store building at Burgess.

People almost imagine they hear the whistle of the railroad engine as it nears the station at Burgess.

Morell Long and wife of Bay, was calling on friends Sunday.

Average 20.—Rather changeable weather for harvesting.

Everybody is jubilant over the railroad. New Mexico is nowhere now-a-days.

Frank Kane's wife and mother have gone to Charlevoix to spend the rest of the week.

Ex treasurer Cooper and wife visited at Loren Hamlin's last Sunday.

Bell Long, of Bay, called on his friends Saturday, looking a span of matched horses which he has lately purchased.

Mr. John Brown, wife and two children visited Mrs. I. S. Webster last Sunday.

Frank Kane is hauling lumber home for a new barn.

Frank Smallen's baby was taken sick Sunday.

Barnard.

Aug. 20.—Very nice weather for harvest.

Jim has one of the best butchers here in Barnard that there is in the country. If you don't believe it just try some of the meat.

Mrs. Shapton who has been very ill for some time past is improving slowly.

Baby of Mr. and Mrs. Matchett is very sick.

Mrs. Beatty is about the house again.

Miss Annie Metcalf is visiting Miss Jennie Harkness.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. Hoe19

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hibers& Co.

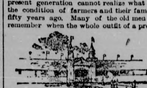
☞ Old newspapers for sale.

FARMING MACHINERY.

WHAT INVENTION AND IMPROVEMENT HAVE CONE FOR FARMERS.

The Farmer's Work and Tools of a Generation Ago Contrasted with Those of Today—Farmers' Wives and Household Tools—A Grand Display of Farm Machinery and Implements of the Latest and Best Styles.

No class of people have been more benefited by modern invention and improvements in machinery and tools than farmers and their families. It is only the plain truth to say that the lives and work of farmers have been revolutionized within the last fifty years by invention and improvements in machinery and implements. The present generation cannot realize what was the condition of farmers and their families fifty years ago. Many of the old men can remember when the whole outfit of a pretty



DETROIT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION—THE STABLES.

good farmer and his family was about this: One lumber wagon, old style, heavy and rough; one or two plows, also rude and heavy; one drag or harrow; ax, spade, hoe (heavy), hay fork, hand rake, sheep shears, home-made flails; one chain for wagon, plow and harrow; one hanging chain; cradle and scythe, to cut grain and grass by hand labor; one iron wedge to split rails; two iron rings for a maul (make the maul yourself); a few carpenter's tools (every farmer was his own carpenter); cast iron shoes for a sled or sleigh (make the sleigh yourself, and make it heavy and strong enough for logging with); harness, if you had horses, home-made yoke for oxen. The farmer's wife was lucky if she had a churn. Generally she had to use a tall crock, over which her husband fitted a wooden cover with a hole in it for a home-made dasher, to be pounded up and down; a cook stove sometimes, but often only a rude chimney fire-place; and a cheap coffee and spice mill. That was then a pretty good outfit, so far as machinery and tools go. Pioneer farming can still be done with such an outfit, only better in quality; but it means

INCESSANT HARD WORK

from daylight till dark, and then an hour or two of chores and odd jobs by the firelight or the light of a tin lantern with a tallow dip. Besides, the farmer's wife often in those days had a spinning wheel and loom, and had to make the cloth for the family wear, and then serve as dressmaker, milliner and tailoress for the whole family, men and women, boys and girls, alike. Her duties were few; tea-pots and pans few, and heavy, and rude; her toil longer and more incessant than her husband's.

In those days there were no steam or machine threshers; no machine reapers, mowers and binders; no improved harrows, seed cutters and breakers; no cultivators, seed and grain drills, railroad plows, corn hoders and shellers; no mills for grinding feed; no variety of improved chilled plows for different kinds of work; no hay or straw cutters; no machine saws for cutting wood; no portable steam engines; no windmills for pumping water; no sewing machines, improved churns, fine stoves with their endless variant furniture; no knitting machines; no apple peelers, cherry stoners, raisin seeders, nor any of the thousand and one household machines and implements that now make woman's work easy and swift. The life of the whole family on a farm was an unending round of

DRUDGERY LIKE SLAVES.

Now how changed! The genius of invention and the hands of improvement have touched and remodeled all the old things, and added scores of new things. Even the simplest tools—the spade, hoe, fork, rake, have become light, elegant, strong and cheap—wonderfully different from what they were in the old times. The elegant, clean, light steel plows of today, and the dozens of different harrows, would seem like a dream of fairy land to one of the old pioneers, if he could be resurrected. And especially the new inventions of farm machinery and farm tools would astonish him beyond measure. And his good wife would be equally, or even more, astonished at the household outfit of her modern successor, with its dozens of new and fine labor saving contrivances, comforts and even luxuries of convenience and use.

Every year adds to invention and improvements in farm machinery and implements. In fact, the farmer and his wife and family are constantly more and more

BECOMING RESCUERS

and machinists, instead of merely rude agricultural laborers, as their fathers were. The operations of farm life take on more and more the character of manufactures or mechanical pursuits, thus uplifting intelligence, broadening life, and requiring additional knowledge and skill of hand and brain.

Every farmer' fair has now-a-days, become as much of a show of machines and tools as of agricultural or animal products. In fact the show of implements and machinery is often the most important and generally the most instructive and attractive part of a great farmers' fair. The place where farmers can see all sorts of machines in operation, and compare their merits, and all sorts of tools for his use, and select those which are best for his occupation, and learn much labor saving devices and improvements as will best insure his financial success as well as ease and rapidity of his work, is the place that is to him most instructive, attractive and useful. But it is only at

A GREAT EXPOSITION,

where are gathered the latest inventions and improvements of the world-contributors. All the commands given through this channel were, he declares, as readily obeyed as if they had been given to him directly, and suggestions of every possible character with respect to the matter conveyed through the medium of the machine as if made viva voce. The conclusion which he deduced from his experiments is that the received theory of a magnetic influence exerted from the operator to the subject is entirely baseless; that the real cause of the phenomena of hypnotism is nervous derangement on the part of those subject to them.—Detroit Tribune.

A Fire Proof Paper.

A German patent has been granted M. Ludewigg for a much needed article—a fire and water proof paper. It is made by mixing twenty-five parts of asbestos with twenty-five or thirty parts of aluminum sulphate, moistening with zinc chloride, and, after washing, treating the pulp with a solution of one part of resin soap and eight to ten parts of aluminum sulphate. Paper is then produced as with ordinary pulp.—New York Telegram

Weathercocks.

At Bishopsstone church, in Hereford shire, the vane is in the form of a gridiron, this being the symbol of the cruel death of St. Lawrence. Is it "patron saint" of the place.

The towers of Swiss halls are frequently furnished with five vanes, a central one higher than the rest, and one at each angle. Sometimes the initial letters of the four points are placed midway between the vanes. We know the market place of a small border town, pebble paved, with a tall market cross raised on nine steps near the center of it. There is still a large square stone among the pebbles, where blood used to be baited, tied to the ring upon it. There is still an annual procession of men to it on horseback, carrying halberds, to proclaim a fair. There is still a bevy of pleasant country women clustered in it every Saturday, who have brought butter and eggs for sale from the distant farms among the hills and moors. It is always cool, quiet and gray, with the surrounding houses looking down upon it pensively. Among these houses, on the west side, stands the town hall, with an archway running right through it for foot passengers, and on top of the hall rises a central tower, with the vanes all common shaped.

Curiously, in country residences, the vane is generally placed in the stable yard, either on the bell clock turret or on the louvred ventilator.

As these notes have raised our eyes to objects above the ordinary level, we may notice the ornamental ridge tiles which large steep roofs are generally furnished, as they have an origin not generally known. In early times our predecessors placed turfs or clods on the upper edges of the slanting sides of the rough roofs to keep out the rain at their junction. Out of these lumps of earth clusters of flowers and weeds grew freely. Anxious to retain the outlines thus made, our more recent ancestors handed down their remembrance of these wild home ornaments in the ceramental foliage of the ornamental clay ridge now in common use.—Quiver.

He Got His Half.

Capt. John Allen was one of the famous men of the times when the British held possession of Penobscot bay, in the early part of this century. He was prescued with a scow for gallant conduct in capturing a British privateer. Many stories have been told about the dashing captain, and a new one is now related by the Brooklyn correspondent of The Maine Desert Herald. While the English were in Castine, commanded by Gen. Goulin, Capt. John had occasion to visit that town. He was accompanied by his wife Sally. As the road near the town neck he met the general out on a hunting excursion. Recognizing at once the general kept the middle of the road, expecting Capt. John to step out. But our redoubtable captain only gave the customary half and when they met there was a halt. After a moment's pause Gen. Goulin commanded him to turn out and let him pass, saying: "Do you know who I am?" "No," thundered Capt. John. "Well," he replied, "I am Gen. Goulin." At that Capt. John's ire reached fever heat. "Get up, Sally," said he, and from under the seat he drew the old sword. Unsheathing it, he waved it aloft and said: "Do you know who I am?" Somewhat surprised at what he saw, Gen. Goulin answered: "No." "Well," said he, "I am Capt. John Allen, and I am going to take half the road!" And he immediately got it.—Lewiston Journal.

Peculiar Snow Storms.

There is a record of blood snow in Walpole, N. H., but snow of this color appears to be somewhat rare. There is little mystery about those peculiar snow storms, however, since microscopic investigations have shown them at times proven them to be caused by vast quantities of microscopic minerals, shells of infusoria, or parts of plants or insects. Infusorial shells and spores of plants of especial shapes have been identified after having passed the ocean and been carried in dust storms, thus tracing the course of the aerial currents. Ehrenberg is said to have found not less than 320 different species of organisms in the dust of various showers, of which 108 were of marine origin. Humboldt and Lizel, Maury have also treated largely on this topic. The same general explanation that accounts for these showers applies also to the fall of living organisms which have been previously mentioned. There seem to be little doubt that winds, whirlwinds and waterspouts are the chief cause of these phenomena. The several fish showers that have been recorded were all preceded or accompanied by heavy rain or a violent wind, forming what is termed an land a whirlwind or at sea a waterspout.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Hypnotizing by Telephone.

Dr. Pinel, of Paris, is said to have succeeded in hypnotizing several subjects by means of the phonograph. All the commands given through this channel were, he declares, as readily obeyed as if they had been given to him directly, and suggestions of every possible character with respect to the matter conveyed through the medium of the machine as if made viva voce. The conclusion which he deduced from his experiments is that the received theory of a magnetic influence exerted from the operator to the subject is entirely baseless; that the real cause of the phenomena of hypnotism is nervous derangement on the part of those subject to them.—Chicago Tribune.

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1-2 OFF SALE!

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JOB AND TINWORK. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Slightly Forgetful.

Absent mindedness seems to be gaining ground, and I am not sure but that it may some day rise to the dignity of a national disease. A friend of mine who also is much of a traveler in a business way, tells me of an instance that came under his observation while he was passing through Dakota on the cars recently. At the station at which there was a man with his wife and family and baggage awaiting the train, the train did not stop long enough for the train and left his family to talk business with him, promising to come back into the station for them before the train started on. Meantime the baggage was put aboard. The locomotive bell rung, the conductor shouted "all aboard," and the man of business, after shaking hands with his friend, deliberately stepped aboard a car and went floundering through the train toward the smoker, where he took out his pipe and had a comfortable smoke. He had forgotten that he was encumbered by any wife and family dependent on a wife and family, and the train had passed Mandan before it occurred to him that there was something missing. The feelings of doubt and despair that overcame his wife in the meantime are better imagined than described. But there was no divorce suit instituted. The man left the cars at the first convenient station and got back to Dakota—he has not said how—and found his wife safe and happy and the train of baggage safe and sound.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

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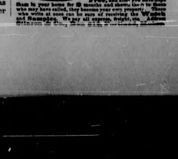

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THE GRAPEVINE SWING.

BY SAMUEL W. PECK.

When I was a boy on the old plantation,
Up in the deep woods and hollows,
The fairest spot of all creation,
Under the Indiana skies,
When the wind came over the cotton and corn,
To the home site we found it a spring,
With brown fox-brush and a fan-palm top,
And among the grapevine swing.

Swinging in the grapevine swing,
Laughing up in the wild birds sing—
I dream and sigh
For the days gone by,
Swinging in the grapevine swing.

Out—out in the fragrant June breeze and bright,
Back to the moss-grown trees,
I should be launched with a heart as light
As a wild rose tossed by the breeze;
The world was all of the sweet, smooth glade,
Its joys—as far as a child's range
I was—not as your heaven as I wanted to be,
Swinging in the grapevine swing.

Swinging in the grapevine swing,
Laughing where the wild birds sing—
Oh, to be a boy,
With a heart full of joy,
Swinging in the grapevine swing.

I'm weary at noon. I'm weary at night,
Of the city's ceaseless din;
And care is ever my book with white
As I wend through its fevered mart,
I'm tired of the world, with its pride and pomp,
And fame seems a worthless thing;
I'm better it all for one day's romp,
And a swing on the grapevine swing.

Swinging in the grapevine swing,
Laughing where the wild birds sing—
I would I were a boy
From the world today,
Swinging in the grapevine swing.

THE PREACHER'S STORY;

The Tale of a Pet Cat.

BY GEORGE WASHINGTON WINTHROP

I AM glad to see you after your vacation."

"I trust you enjoyed the holiday recess to the fullest," was the response.

These salutations passed between two college students as they first met at the close of the holiday vacation. The young men, Wilbur Grant and John Collins, were typical students of that period. They were toiling without means at their command to gain a college education, just as thousands are doing in this year of the land. They would teach for a term or two or work for a man in the manual labor until they would accumulate fifty or a hundred dollars, and with this sum they would resume their studies in college. If at the close of the term they found themselves without money, or, indeed, considerably in debt they were not discouraged. They saw only one thing to do. They must go to work and cancel the debt and accumulate another small sum, so as to join their classes again or drop into the one behind. Be it said, to the honor of thousands of young men, that they are not discouraged by the fact that they have no money. They persevere until they acquire an education, even though it costs them the loss of their self-denial.

Wilbur Grant was a young man scarcely out of his teens. His companion was one of the oldest men in the college. He had perhaps reached his thirtieth year. He was a teacher and a preacher, and, feeling the need of more preparation for his work, he had entered college at a late day. The two students were not on intimate terms at all, though good friends. A few years before John Collins had taught the winter school in a rural district known as Black Jack. A year or two later Wilbur Grant had taught in the same place. Thus they had many friends in common in that community, and occasionally, as they met, they indulged in reminiscences of their pedagogical days.

"Where have you been this time, Grant?" asked his friend after the salutations mentioned.

"I have been over to Black Jack, eating turkey with some of our old friends," was the reply. "By they way, Collins, you have a good many friends in that district and they always ask about you."

"How is our old friends Higgins?"

"He begins to show age," was the reply. "He must be sixty years old, and his wife is not much younger."

"He has lost nothing of his religious zeal, has he?" asked Collins?

"You may be sure that he has not," was the response. "I believe that he is as true a man in all the relations of life as I ever saw. His piety is no sham. It takes hold of his very life, and he shows it in everything he does. He still goes out to the old log meeting-house, and sits on one of those hard benches through the service, wholly oblivious of everything except the worship of God. You know that in his younger days he was a leader of their singing. His voice is cracked now, so that he cannot sing much; but I doubt not his spirit soars aloft and joins the redeemed in singing praises to God."

"I can agree with all you say touching his manly, Christian character," said Collins. "I looked with him one term and saw him under almost all circumstances. I saw him at church, at home, in the field, in the barnyard, and in the most trying places, and his religion never failed him."

"Did I ever tell you how our morning devotions were once interrupted so far as I was concerned by old Tom?" asked Grant.

"You mean the old cat, I suppose?" was the response. "You never told me about it, but I am acquainted with the old cat and his pranks. Let us hear it."

"Come on, boys, and listen. Grant is going to tell a cat story. I suppose it will outdo Burt Harte's poem." This remark was made by one of a group of students standing near who had overheard some of the previous conversation.

"Now, boys, this is hardly fair. I did not intimate that I had a story to tell to the crowd. Besides, I am not given to painting a story in bright colors. I was only going to relate an incident that happened while I was teaching school in the country."

"Of course he will give nothing but the bare facts," remarked one of the bystanders. "We can allow our imagination to fill out the rest."

"Now, boys, what I am going to tell is strictly true," said Grant. "It is not wonderful, either, but it was a most trying place for me for a few moments. You see, I was boarding with this family that we have been talking about. Besides the old man and his wife there was one son about eighteen years old. I was then only seventeen. I found it necessary to maintain a certain amount of dignity in order to govern this young man in school. For the most part we were good friends, but sometimes he would be inclined to take advantage of me in the schoolroom. I did not hesitate to rebuke him. I wanted the school to see that I was not partial toward one at my boarding place. A little exposure like this would cause considerable coolness between us, but in time it would always disappear. I found it necessary not to be too intimate with him in order to be master of the situation in school hours. Indeed, I went to the school-room every morning with fear and trembling, as I had over sixty names on the roll. Some of the pupils had been soldiers in the army. Many of them were older than I. This has nothing to do with the story, however.

"Well, the house where I boarded had a large fire-place. The old man and his son Jim would make a big log heap in the fireplace, and that carpetless room was a most cheerful place of an evening. The light from the fireplace was generally the only light we had. I was very much inclined to read every evening, but the old folks retired at 8 o'clock, and they kept up the only room that had fire. There was nothing for Jim and me to do but to go up-stairs to bed at that early hour.

"How about the cat?" interrupted some one.

"Oh! don't confuse me. I am getting to that. I wanted to get my bearings first. As we sat around the big open fire, each one had his place. The old man sat in one corner, next to the window. The old lady sat on the opposite side of the fireplace. Jim and I sat between the two. I usually sat next to the old man. The cat was a great pet. He was a fine, large animal—one that would attract attention anywhere. His regular place was behind the fire. Whenever he got tired of lying there he would jump on some one's lap. He was generally a welcome visitor, but I did not encourage him to be specially intimate with me.

"Once, when we were in the midst of the morning devotions and the old man was pouring forth a fervent prayer, Jim gave me a nudge, implying that he wanted me to look at something. I turned my face toward him, and he then pointed toward his father. I naturally turned my eyes in that direction. The old man was on his knees praying, as I have said, and the old cat sat on his lack as quietly as if it were her accustomed place.

"The whole scene was very amusing to me, but I dared not laugh. I had the utmost respect for the old man's religion, and I would not have manifested the least levity for anything in the world. Besides, I was the teacher, one of the important personages of the community, and it became me to be a model of propriety everywhere.

"I got my head down next to the back of my chair and my handkerchief to my mouth and tried to be as decent in circumstances would permit. To all outward appearances I was succeeding fairly well. If nothing else had happened I would have escaped disgrace.

"Jim gave my warning the old cat made a spring and lighted on my back. This was too much for me. Jim and I exploded simultaneously, and it was impossible to restrain the fit of laughter that took possession of us.

"I felt deeply disgraced, but I could not control myself. The two old people seemed not disturbed in the least. I do not think they even smiled. The old man continued his prayer as if nothing had happened.

"Well, that is a fair cat story; but is there no sequel to it?" asked one of the listeners.

"Now that I know of," replied Grant. "After that I was always more or less uneasy, and was careful that my back was nearly perpendicular as possible during the hour of the devotions.

"I can give you a sequel to the story," remarked Collins, "but I can tell another incident that happened in the younger days of the cat."

"Let us hear it," several cried.

"Well, I was teaching in the same district a year or two before this time and was boarding at the same place. I was somewhat more conscientious than the old man always insisted that I should take a short nap at noon after he in the morning. This order was observed without variation all winter. It was in the early spring my cat may school. The weather was so warm and balmy that we could keep the doors open even in the morning.

"We were in the midst of our devotions one morning, and the old man was praying earnestly. This time the cat came around in front of the old man, who had his eyes closed, as a matter of course, and did not see the festive feline. I cannot tell just what thoughts were passing through the cat's mind. He probably saw the old man's tongue moving, and thought it was a mouse. At all events he made a spring at the old man's face and actually clawed his tongue. There was nothing funny in this, I assure you. The old man knocked the cat clean across the room, and with the blood streaming out of his mouth, he exclaimed:

"'Scat! scat! you beast! Brother Collins, pray!'

"Do you think I prayed? It was the last thing in the world I could have done. I could not say a word. My first impulse was to get out of that room. I did not seem able to get on my feet. I just went out on all fours into the yard before I got on my feet. The whole scene was so intensely ludicrous that I would have laughed if it had killed me."

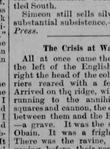
A peal of laughter greeted the speaker at the close of his story, and one of the bystanders remarked, as he turned away:

"A preacher can tell about as big a story as any one when he applies himself to the task.

"Quite a cat-a-strophe, as I actually heard a preacher once say, in describing the work of a tornado," remarked another listener.

SWEET SALLY SUCCUMBED.

Simeon Sykes' Story.



SIMEON SYKES, silver-shifter, strayed slowly southward, steadily seeking satisfactory sales, soberly sauntered, swinging satchel, systematically showing solid silver spoons, sugar shovels, small sized salvers, superior spectacles, scissors, sewing shields. Somber skies sent sight showers, soaking Simeon's satchel, shoes, stockings, shirt, skin.

Suddenly something seemed softly saying: "Sweet Sally Slater Simeon soon shall see."

So Simeon straightway strode stupendous strides, seeking Sally's sunny shelter.

Simeon soon saw sundry stately specimens standing sentinel, shading Sally's spinster's spacious shelter; spied Sally, sitting solus, swinging silk stockings, slyly snuffing sweet-scented Scotch snuff. Sudden surprise seized Sally's soul, seeing Simeon. Sally stopped Sally's sanctity soon skeddadled shamefully.

She, somewhat sensitive, suspiciously started, suddenly spilled some snuff, soiled stockings, stammered, stuttered, said: "S-s-seat, s-sir."

Simeon shivered, shook, said: "Smart shower."

Sally said: "Slightly so."

Simeon's shins seemed sore; so Sally sought some soothing salve (Sawyer's), supplied some soft-soled slippers.

Square-shouldered, slab-sided, spindle-shanked Simeon seemed satisfied.

Sally said: "Sold some silver since Sunday, Simeon?"

Simeon scoiled savagely.

Sally suggested supper.

"Sartin, Sally," said Simeon; "something sufficiently strengthening. Some strong stimulant."

So Sally sent some sausage, sirloin steak, satisfactory stew, something sweet, sagacious.

Simeon's stomach seemed satisfied; so Simeon smoked several "Spanish segars," sat stupefied, soon slept, snored sonorously.

Sally, sitting, solemnly stitching stockings, suddenly sneezed. Simeon started—seemed scared—suspiciously surveyed surrounding space, shutters, shades; seemed secure.

Sally stopped sewing, said she saw someone that resembled Simeon's silver.

Simeon, slightly susceptible, seemed suddenly smitten, sought Sally's side, sacrilegiously surrounded sanctimonious Sally Slater's smooth remains. She, somewhat suspicious, said, "Soft sickish." Simeon stared significantly, said, "Sweetest, surely such solitary souls should sympathize."

Sally stopped Simeon.

Simeon seemed subdued.

She seemed sorry, showed some softening symptoms, supinely sought Simeon's sturdy shoulder, sighed and sobs smacked Sally! So straightway surrendering, she smacked Sim!

Simeon said: "Set some suitable season." Sally said: "September." Simeon, shrugging Sally's shoulder, said: "Sooner! Surely Scripture sanctions such strong sympathy; say Sunday."

So Sally succumbed.

SCIENCE.

Seven supernal seasons softly, stealthily slipped somewhere. Seven silent seasons sprung, successively shedding sunshine, singing, shouting, seldom sick, squalling sometimes, still sweetening Sally's solitude. So, succeeding summers serenely spent, Simeon's seven stalwart sons seized soldiers' swords—successively subdued South-ern Secessionists—subsequently settled South.

Simeon still sells silver, supplying substantial substistence.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Crisis at Waterloo.

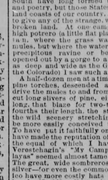
All at once came the tragedy. To the left of the English and on our right the head of the column of cuirassiers reared with a fearful clamor. Arrived on the ridge, wild, furious and, running to the annihilation of the squares and cannon, the cuirassiers saw between them and the English a ditch and a grave. It was the sunken road of Ohain. It was a frightful moment. There was the ravine, unlooked for, gaping before their very horses' feet, two fathoms deep between its banks. The second rank pushed in the first and the third pushed in the second. The horses reared, fell back and struggled with their feet in the air, heaping up and overturning their riders. There was no power to retreat; the whole column was but a projectile; the momentum gathered to crush the English entered into the French. The ptiles ravine still gaped till it was filled Riders, horses, rolled in together pell-mell, mangling each other, making common flesh in this gulf, and when the grave was full of living men the rest rode over them and passed on. Almost a third of Dubois' brigade plunged into this abyss.—*World of Adventure.*

SCHWATKA IN MEXICO.

AMONG THE CAVE-DWELLERS OF THE SIERRA MADRES.

Their Primitive Habits of Life—Regions of Pitch and Pine to Furnish Chewing Gum for the Whole Human Race—Wild Scenery and Strange Adventures in Passing the Grand Canyon of Colorado.

I AM artistic left me at Camp Beecerra, on the second day in the Sierra Madres, writes Lieutenant Schwatka. I have now



There is a widely dispersed variety of the pitch pine in these mountains which may be said to be caskets or lazarettes of the treasures of the country. The night I spent in the pine States of the South have long formed theme of song and poetry, but those States are in the flat land coasts of our country, and the pine of the Sierra Madres is the pine of the broken land. At our camp I made upon a high potrero a little flat place in the mountain, where the grass was good for the mules, but near the spot where I had the precipitous ravine or box canyon that opened out by a gorge in a great bureau as deep and wide as the Grand Canyon of the Colorado I saw nothing to equal it.

A half-dozen men at a time, all with pitcher tackles, descended after water, to drive the mules to and from water. As they came back with their pitchers of water, the pitch pine, in the shape of torches, in fourths their length, the strange effect on the wild scenery stretching miles can be more easily conceived than described. I have said I thought the scene would have made the reputation of any artist, and I repeat it. I have never seen, in Verestchagin's "My Camp in the Himalayas" anything more striking to me. The great, wide sombreros glittering with silver, even the mules caparisoned, seemed to have more costly hats than the "four hundred" of New York—the bright red foliage of the manzanillos and the madrono trees, reinforced, relieved by the reflection of the torches, the sharp rocks of the canyon in half-mistaken, half-seen effects of contusion, stretching off to the mighty barrenness of the Grand Canyon, and, to sum up a picture that not one painter in a thousand years could have done justice to, and in one could imitate.

And to come down from the sublime to the ridiculous, we ran a mile or two down sun on saw on the trees of those sonorous, sweet-smelling pines, and, with a double handful of those "gum-drops" at the camp, we made a fire of the pitch pine torches, and, with a little water, we sat down around the fire, while for a steady hour we had a rare treat, the pitch being so full to a smart, active toy of the North Carolina variety, as to be full of pure resin, and pitch, and were it not for the fact that I had to be up at 3 in the morning I have little doubt but that the great, wide-spread, and, I may add, much-to-be ravaged pine, as I have seen so offering Washington, in the coast, in all my wanderings, would have had a little piece of a broad cut taken out of its side. Whatever may be the cause of the preservation, I know I would have had to be determined to conserve these beautiful trees if I was a mountaineer, and, for the wants of man in a country so free from the ax, I have needed little persuasion of the same too many hundreds of leagues from home.

We got away from Camp Beecerra shortly after daylight, and, commencing to ride a steady day about 10 miles, we finally got down the mountains. In a little more than a mile we came to a great gorge in the Panasco River, where a number of huge, irregular boulders had fallen from the tuned cliff. Under those that formed caves we found, we saw a number of cave-dwellers—we saw a smoking, absolutely comical in their wide-brimmed straw hats of coarse grass and their primitive brown-blouts. Their abodes are not cliff dwellings, for it not been our this white clothing at the two terms of weeks have been hard to make them out in the dark, deep covers where most of them fed upon our approach. A recently occupied cave of these cave-dwellers, north-bound, is, as I have nearly always be told by the ascending muleteers, to be found, if one will, in a dangerous place, but it has been always found for any who will look for it. We passed a large number of caves with the sign of a cross over them, which, on the outside, with the silence of death and desolation, I felt, I know, that I never been within a mile of the place, but I have not the remotest doubt but that there were a dozen people inside of each peeping out from around the rocks, and, if we had heard our approach and fed in time to keep out of our sight.

At 4 o'clock that afternoon we passed La Sierra de los Ojitos a mile to the left. The horses reared, the muleteers quickly covered to the very top with a dense forest of pine that indicates where the water divide to the east and west. On its slope grew the Mexican pine, the pine of the tents into the Gulf of Mexico, while from the opposite slope they go into the Pacific Ocean, or rather its great Mexican arm, the Gulf of California. It is the highest point of the Sierra Madre that we encountered and, looking down from it, saw the rich, north or south lines, the great, wide valleys, tanas that must have been higher, although there are no known measurements of mountains in this section of the country. Shortly after leaving the crest of the northern spur of the Sierra de los Ojitos we entered a region of box canyon, one of the most picturesque I have ever seen. I called it Cartilla Cañon, after the Governor of the State of Chihuahua, who had done a great deal to help the expedition with all the local authorities in the different parts of the States that I might visit. We camped at the first available water, which was a little spring, located at an inclination of thirty degrees on the side of the box canyon, and very well hidden, as we discovered shortly after we had down on us during the night.

From Cartilla canyon westward and south, westward the scenery steadily becomes grander and more monumental, until at time the Grand Barranca of the Cosiquiriachi is reached next morning. It is equals the Grand Canyon of the Colorado as my guide of the course of the Indian, who reached on our southward march, beautiful vistas the trail down to the Gulf of California, and, as I have said, I have never seen, in the afternoon, just as we were emerging from a dense forest of high pines and pitch pine, the sun was shining, the mountains were in the distance, and,

STRANGE EXHIBITION.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND MYSTERIOUS SECRETS OF THE WATER.

Singular Show of Fishes—Their Haunts, Habits, Breeding and Food—Wicted Effects of Colored Lights in the Water—Extraordinary Display by the State Fish Commission of Michigan.

One of the most remarkable triumphs of modern civilization is the artificial propagation and distribution of valuable food fishes. And one of the most complete and successful government establishments in the world for hatching and distributing fish, is that of the State Fish Commission of Michigan. This state has the largest coast line of any state in the union. Its fishing grounds cover the vast area of 54,000 square miles in lake waters alone, and from one-third to one-half as

DETROIT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION—THE RESTAURANT BUILDING.

much more in streams and inland lakes—that is a fishing area, all told, about as large as the land of the whole state. These waters teem with the choicest fish in the world. The annual catch therefrom is of immense commercial value, and mounts into millions of dollars. Choice locations in Michigan waters constitute the

PARAD ISE OF THE ANGLER

and fisherman of the American continent. Among the game fish that delight the master of rod and reel are the lordly muskallunge, the gigantic Mackinaw trout and siscowet, the great salmon trout, large and small mouthed bass, brook trout, grayling, pike, catfish, perch, rock bass, pickerel, silver eels, and others; while the fame of the lakes is world wide for its large and delicate white fish, fresh water herring, etc. All these fish and waters are under the care of the state board. It is their work to keep the waters constantly replenished with fine fish.

The Michigan Fish Commission have charge of

THREE LARGE HATCHERIES

maintained by the state. The largest is at Detroit, having a capacity for rearing one hundred and sixty millions of white fish yearly. One at Pelostey, with a capacity of thirty-three millions, has been discontinued. One at Paris, near Grand Rapids, for rearing brook trout, with a capacity of one and a half millions annually. There is also a corporation at Glenwood. Commissioners and the hatcheries superintendents constantly study the habits and experiment with the rearing of all sorts of valuable food fishes. Some idea of the vastness of their work may be gathered by the amount of fish they have planted in the lakes and rivers of Michigan within ten years. During this period they have stocked our waters with

THE ENORMOUS AGGREGATE

of 402,021,500 white fish; 8,097,000 brook trout, 12,700 carp; 176,000 scientific salmon; 4,500 bass; 59,112,000 wall-eyed pike; besides great numbers of California trout, silver eels, grayling, lake trout, salmon trout, and other valuable fishes. Many streams and small lakes that were barren have been restocked with fish in abundance, and a vast amount has been added to their value. Each year the quantity of fish bred and planted is increased. The good result is shown in the fact that the fish in the great lakes are steadily increasing, and the catch grows larger yearly.

The great work has been performed so quietly, necessarily at remote places, and as such means that the great body of the people have little or no idea of how it is done. Consequently the State Fish Commission have resolved to make

A WONDERFUL PUBLIC EXHIBITION

of their apparatus, methods and products at the approaching Detroit International Exposition, in the form of the largest, most complete and most interesting show of fish and fish hatching ever seen in this country. There will be constructed an artificial lake of pond, with rock walls, bins, wild rice and other aquatic plants; an immense aquarium, constructed in a cave, so that deep water fishes can be observed through glass openings in the rock many feet below the surface, that the exhibition now attracting so much attention at the World's Fair in Paris; running brook, pond, waterfall, fish stairways, to show salmon and trout ascending streams, etc. There will be fish of all sizes and ages shown, together with the apparatus of the fish hatcheries. The fish will be shown as nearly as possible in their natural haunts, with their natural food and habits of life. Competent experts with plenty of money will labor to make the exhibition a most interesting one. The exposition managers provide ample ground and abundance of water. A unique system of electric and colored lights will add to the effect and beauty of the show. The following fish will certainly be shown, and as many more as can be procured in season: Herring, brook trout, siscowet, small-mouthed bass, large-mouthed bass, rainbow or mountain trout, German brown trout, wall-eyed pike, grayling, pike, salmon, trout, perch, German carp, muskallunge, whitefish, sturgeon, gar pike, silver eels, catfish, rock bass, blue gills, suckers, red-horn, sunfish, etc.

To thousands of people this will be the most novel exhibition they have ever seen. Salmon will be shown in the act of leaping up artificial waterfalls.

THE STRANGE SECRETS OF THE WATERS

and their inhabitants will be laid bare to the spectators. Colored lights will produce rare and beautiful effects in the water. The methods of artificial hatching will be explained. The beauty and elegance of many of these live gems fish will be pictures that will long live in the memory. The exhibition will also be of great value to teaching people who care to learn how to propagate fish, and in giving valuable pointers to fishermen and fish culturists from other states, and to naturalists, especially as to the intelligence of fishes, and their capability of being tamed and made pets of. To the women and children, particularly, will this novel exhibition be a delight, long to be remembered with pleasure. And many a man will learn the "o him strange lesson that the pool or stream on his farm can be made to yield a larger cash income per acre, than the richest land he ever cultivated, if he will only make good use of the opportunities that the secrets of nature have wrested from her storehouse of valuable secrets. Perhaps some day in the future, counties and states will compete with each other at fairs, in the exhibition of improved breeds of fish, as they now do in exhibitions of improved cattle, sheep and swine.

A Century of Progress.

Only a century ago charcoal iron was produced to the extent of about 20,000 tons yearly; twenty years later the product was but 53,000 tons. Even Great Britain in 1788 produced only 68,300 tons—not so much as some furnaces in the United States now turn out yearly. The manufacture of steel was just beginning in the States; twenty years later only 917 tons were produced in the country. The coarsest pig iron then cost about as much as steel rails do now. Last year the American product of pig iron was 9,480,739 tons, and the highest price of best foundry pig was $21 a ton. The output of steel rails was in round numbers 1,350,000, and the best price $31.50. A single American railway now buys more iron than both Great Britain and the United States made a century ago. There were neither railways, iron bridges nor buildings; no petroleum pipes, for there was no petroleum; no gas pipes, for there was no gas lighting even in Europe until later.

Washington lived in an age of darkness; instead of the electric light the people had candles costing about two cents apiece. In all the departments and applications of chemistry the century has simply created a new world. American pressed glass, which has completely revolutionized the supply of table and house ware, is an invention of the last sixty years. Farming in Washington's day knew nothing of machinery; even the first iron plow, patented in 1797, was a failure, for the Jersey Jersualem farmers thought it poisoned the soil. Mowers, reapers and harvesters began to be invented about the same time, and even the ordinary implements were such as it would not now be thought possible to use. The steamboat was practically unknown, and the railway entirely until forty years later the cost of transportation by wagon confined the area of possible production with profit, as to most crops, to the margin of navigable waters. In fact, a new world has been created in this century.—London Iron.

Hog and Hominy.

There are but few subjects to which we warm more kindly than hog and hominy. It once had its habitat in this section; in fact it is almost cosmopolitan, it can exist in every clime, but the true home of hog and hominy is in this delightful region. Before the war, in those good old days when peace and plenty cheered the laboring swain in this (not favored clime, the hog received distinguished attention.

The glorious reports of the maturing large corn crop of this section confirms up pictures that are colored by the recollection of the past. There was a time when southwest Georgia was noted for being the greatest provision country of the south. It was the Egypt of the south during the dark days of the war between the states.

Its granaries were as full as the cemented wheat bins of Egypt in Joseph's time, and meat and corn were hauled from here in long trains that daily went to supply the needs of the army of the Potomac and the western army. Notwithstanding the drain upon our resources, they were not exhausted, but the cessation of hostilities found us with corn and porkers in great abundance. Plantations not comprising more than 500 acres killed, after the war, as many as 400 hogs.

Under the altered condition of things our plantters did not believe it possible to raise their own meat, and wholly neglected one of the best industries we had, and the consequence has been that we have had our smoke house in the west ever since and we make a large annual contribution to the property of the west. Fully 200 cars of western meat are annually received in Albany and consumed within the limits of its territory. That amounts to the enormous tax of $200,000.—Albany (Ga.) News and Advertiser.

Varzin.

The estate of Varzin, which formerly belonged to Count Blumenthal, is the finest in Pomerania. Prince Bismarck owns only half of the original Blumenthal property, the other half having been purchased by the Prince of Hohenollern-Sigmaringen.

The schloss of Varzin is a large plain house of two stories, with a courtyard and two projecting wings, in which are the kitchen and offices. The principal rooms look out on a vast lawn, and on this side of the lawn there is a wide veranda. The estate extends to 22,000 acres, of which 15,000 are covered with some of the finest forest in Germany, principally oak and beech. The prince has a home farm of 400 acres, and the remainder of the property is let in large farms, averaging 700 acres. All the woods are in hand, and Prince Bismarck has several large mills on the River Wipper, which runs through the estate. He has greatly improved and developed this property, and his forests furnish most of the wooden pavements in the streets of Berlin. The country all around Varzin is very picturesque, and there are beautiful walks and drives through the woods for many miles in every direction. The estate was given to Prince Bismarck by the late Emperor William in 1866.—London World.

Extensive Buddhist Temples.

The Buddhists in Burmah do not consider the question of expense in beautifying their temples. Here is the description of the new vane of a pagoda at Rangoon: "The vane is about three feet by one and a half feet broad and thickly crusted with precious stones and lovely fans of the red Burmese gold. One ruby alone is worth 2,000 rupees, and there are several hundred rubies alone on this beautiful thing. On the tip of the iron rod on which works the vane is a richly carved and perforated solid gold ornament called the Bemboo. It is somewhat egg-shaped and about a foot in height, tipped by an enormous diamond encircled by many smaller ones crusted on like barnacles. All over the exquisite oval object are similar clumps of diamonds, no other stone being used for this part."—London Figaro.

Beauty

Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that adds greatly to its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray,

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to lie

Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance."—R. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.

"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I now have as fine a head of hair as any one could wish for."—E. T. Schmitzer, Dickson, Tenn.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results."—Benjamin M. Johnson, M. D., Thomas Hill, Mo.

"My hair was becoming harsh and dry, but after using half a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it grew black and glossy. I cannot express the joy and gratitude I feel."—Mabel C. Hardy, Delavan, Ill.

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CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF VITALITY, PIMPLES, BLOOD DISEASES, ETC. Ask Druggist or write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., for Pamphlet.

For Sale by Lyons, Mich.; Ball, Ionia, Mich.; Hodgman & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; any lamary and well.

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CHICAGO, Dec. 1, '87. My Kidneys troubled me several years. Brightine gave me relief.

A. C. SMITH, Western News Co.

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BEVALLON Y., May 11, '88. Suffered from Lumbago several years. Brightine cured me. Mrs. Capt. Dennis, Beaumont, Tex. Sold Druggists.

Dr. Shoop's SLEEK BRIGHTINE gives soft, fine, glossy hair. Druggists Dr. Shoop's Brightine Tablets, Dec. 1, '87. Brightine has all the claims made. Brightine, Tyler, Tex. Sold by Druggists.

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Chicago Times, March 25, 1888. Brightine, Cordery, Jan. 26, '88.—Commercial Traveler, Feb. 15, '88. PRAISE BRIGHTINE. Refer to Mor. Inv. & Cut. Co., Bullock Bros, J. Shepard, Supt. U.S.E.A. G.P. Kimball Glass Imp.

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CITY OF CHARLEVOIX.

IRA BISHOP, Master.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 p. m., Manistique, Tuesday, 12.30 p. m., Charlevoix, Tuesday, 8.45 p. m., Petoskey, Tuesday, 9.45 p. m., Harbor Springs, Tuesday, 10.45 p. m., Mackinaw City, 11 p. m., arrive Cheboygan, Friday, 1 o. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan, every Monday, 7 a. m., Mackinaw 9.30 a. m., St. Ignace, 10.30 a. m., Harbor Springs, Monday, 2.30 p. m., Charlevoix, Monday, 3.30 p. m., Petoskey, 4 p. m., Elk Rapids, 10 a. m., Traverse City, 2 p. m., Frankfort, Tuesday, 4 p. m. Milwaukee, 9 p. m., arrive Chicago, Monday, 6 a. m.

LAWRENCE.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 8 p. m., Milwaukee, Saturday, 7 a. m., Manistique, 5 p. m., Frankfort, Sunday, 4 a. m., Traverse City, 9 a. m., Elk Rapids, 11 a. m., Charlevoix, **Monday, 2 a. m.**, Petoskey, 5 a. m., Harbor Springs, 6 a. m., Mackinaw City, 7 a. m., Mackinaw, 8 a. m., arrive Cheboygan, 9 a. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan, every Monday, 6 p. m., Mackinaw, 7 p. m., St. Ignace, 8 p. m., St. James, Tuesday, 6 a. m., Harbor Springs, 10 a. m., Charlevoix, 11 a. m., Petoskey, **Tuesday, 3 p. m.**, Frankfort, Tuesday, 3 p. m., Manistique, 8 a. m., arrive Chicago, Thursday, 9 a. m.

EMERY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.

Traverse Bay Line.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS

CAPT. J. U. EMORY.

Going north Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.—Leave Traverse City, 5.30 a. m., Omena 5.50, Elk Rapids, 6.30, Torch Lake, 7.15, Antrim, 7.30, Bellaire, 8.30, Charlevoix 3.00, Ironton 4.00, arrive East Jordan 5.00.

Going south Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—Leave East Jordan, 9.30 p. m., Ironton 8.00, Charlevoix 8.45, Norwood 10.15 Torch Lake, 11.15, Antrim 11.30, Bellaire 12.30, Omena 1.30, arrive Traverse City, 2.00.

Arrangements can be made with the steamer Cummings, to ship fish and other perishable commodities will be made with the "Cuckoo" for Detroit and Northport.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.

The New Passenger Steamer

PETOSKEY.

Will leave Chicago from L. M. & J. S. T. Co's dock, Rush and N. Water streets, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p. m., Manistique, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m., Leland, Manitou, Manistique, Frankfort, Northport, Sutton's Bay, Old Mission, Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

J. L. HUDD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

Steamer THOMAS PRIANT.

CAPT. T. L. WRIGHT.

Going South every morning, except Sunday. Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.00 o'clock, arrive Charlevoix 8.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday. Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30; arrive at Harbor Springs 6.30.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer NORTH STAR.

CAPT. W. L. CHASE.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at East Jordan 7.30, leave East Jordan 8.00, arrive at Charlevoix 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.00.

Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.

CAPT. LEWIS GUANO.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00, Ironton, 8.15, arrive Charlevoix, 9.00. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30, Ironton, 10.00, arrive East Jordan 11.00.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30, Ironton 2.45, arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00, Ironton 4.30, arrive East Jordan 5.45.

Touching at intermediate ports both ways.

MILK TICKETS, with blank space for name, 50 cents for 50, 50 cents per ticket. Tickets printed to order on short notice, at this office.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE, ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX

Also Farming Lands For Sale.

F. A. COCHRAN & CO., Druggists and Pharmacists,

We have a Fine Line of

FRESH CONFECTIONERY

Call and Sample it.

M. J. STOCKMAN

DEALER IN

Hardware, Iron, and Nails,

Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated

Household Jewel Cooking Stove,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working,—they draw every time. Besides they draw trade.

M. J. STOCKMAN.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

The name and location of our customers in your town will appear under this advertisement, in large type as soon as we receive their Fall order for a full assortment of our goods.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 320. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1889. $1.50 PER YEAR.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty, office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAY, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Collections promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. M. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

R. W. KANE, Attorney at Law. Office over the Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and conveyance.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEN, M. D., Office and residence, on Main street. Office hours, 8.00 to 12.00 A. M., and 6.00 to 8.00 P. M.

F. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, on Main street. Chronic Diseases a specialty. Nervous diseases a specialty. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a.m. and from 6.00 to 8.00 p. m.

J. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agent, Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R. Exeter Post 191, meets second and fourth Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. G. T., Charlevoix Lodge 377, meets at Jefferies Hall every Friday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 102, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Saturday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. F. L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3211, meets every Monday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

L. O. T.—Tree Blues No. 17, meet Saturday evening before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 292, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at Odd Fellows' hall.

G. O. P.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 12, meets first and third Wednesday Evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

W. F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

Brown & Co.'s Bank of Charlevoix

CAPITAL $50,000.

Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the world. Collections and receive prompt attention. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe for sale.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Chase National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stables.

Burns, Stevens & Co.,

The Oldest and Largest Livery Stable in Charlevoix County. The Best Single and Double Rigs always on hand. Rates Low.

BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX. MICHIGAN.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades, WAGON TOUGHES, SHINGLES, LATH ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

LOBDELL - & - CO.,

Successors to A. J. McLeod.

Dealers in

Fresh & Salt MEATS,

Poultry, Butter and Eggs, Vegetables and Fruits.

HOLLY CREAMERY BUTTER CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

SPECTACLES

And all kinds of

Optical Goods,

Just received by

C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Broken lenses not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

BUTTER, EGGS, AND PRODUCE taken on subscription to the JOURNAL at market rates.

TO RENT Cards, printed in large type, five cents each, at this office.

WEDDING CARDS and Invitations. Neat and see Samples before ordering elsewhere.

OLD PAPERS, just the thing for lining for oil cloths and under carpets, Five cents a dozen, at the Journal Office.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be taken for it in NEW YORK.

(First publication May 23, 1889.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made by Clark L. Jones and Pauline Vem Phelps to Chauncey F. Avery, dated the 7th day of December, 1882, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Mich., on the 12th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in Liber 1 of mortgages on page 72, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Chauncey F. Avery to Mary A. Avery, by an assignment bearing date the 7th day of January, 1885, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, in Liber 2 of mortgages, at page 48, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Mary A. Avery to Jay Avery, by deed of assignment bearing date the 23d of November, 1886, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 7th day of January, 1887, in Liber 19 of mortgages at page 11, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of seven hundred thirty-four dollars and twenty-six cents, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the thirteenth day of September,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix County is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and the legal costs, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south-west quarter of sec twenty-two (22) in town thirty-four north of range five west, in Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated, May 23, 1889. LUCY M. AVERY,

Executrix of Estate of C. F. Avery, deceased.

E. H. GREEN, Attorney for Executrix.

The above mortgage sale is hereby postponed to the 4th day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at the same place.

Dated Aug. 16, 1889. LUCY M. AVERY,

Executrix of C. F. Avery, deceased.

E. H. GREEN, Attorney for Executrix, Charlevoix, Michigan.

(First publication June 13, 1889.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Jacob Hoover and Mary A. Hoover, of the same county and state, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Mich., on the 13th day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, in liber 2 of mortgages on page 39, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Jacob Hoover and Mary A. Hoover, to Jane Smith of Boyne City, Michigan, by an assignment bearing date the 13th day of June, 1886, and recorded in the same office in liber 2 of mortgages on page 42; and on the 7th day of January, 1887, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Jane Smith to W. F. Brown of Charlevoix, Michigan, by an assignment bearing date the 7th day of January, 1887, and recorded in the same office in liber 19 of mortgages on page 12; and on the 7th day of January, 1887, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Jane Smith to W. F. Brown of Charlevoix, Michigan, by an assignment bearing date the 7th day of January, 1887, and recorded in the same office in liber 19 of mortgages on page 13; and on the 7th day of January, 1887, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Jane Smith to W. F. Brown of Charlevoix, Michigan, by an assignment bearing date the 7th day of January, 1887, and recorded in the same office in liber 19 of mortgages on page 14; on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the thirteenth day of September,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix County is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and the legal costs, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Ironton, in the county of Charlevoix, state of Mich., viz: Lot eight (8) in Brown's Addition to Ironton.

Dated June 13th, A. D. 1889.

EDWIN A. LEWIS, Assignee of the Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Jr., Attorney for Assignee, Charlevoix, Michigan.

(First publication June 15, 1889.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Alfred Morton and Florence Morton, of Charlevoix, Mich., dated September 8th, 1883, recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Mich. There is due at this date for principal and interest the sum of two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-five cents, and no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 13th day of September,** 1889, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court of Charlevoix County is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and the legal costs, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Ironton, in the county of Charlevoix, state of Mich., viz: Lot eleven (11) in Brown's Addition.

Dated June 15, 1889. EDWIN A. LEWIS,

Assignee of the Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Jr., Attorney for Assignee, Charlevoix, Michigan.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Ira M. Bishop and Ella M. Bishop, his wife, to George W. Millhoom and Alice E. Millhoom his wife, dated the 8th day of April, 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Mich., on the 19th day of April, 1887, in liber 19 of mortgages on page 39, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said George W. Millhoom and Alice E. Millhoom, by an assignment bearing date the 19th day of April, 1887, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 19th day of April, 1887, in liber 19 of mortgages on page 40; and on the 19th day of April, 1887, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said George W. Millhoom and Alice E. Millhoom, by an assignment bearing date the 19th day of April, 1887, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 19th day of April, 1887, in liber 19 of mortgages on page 41; on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, I shall sell at public vendue, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is held, on **Tuesday, the 19th day of November,** 1889, at 1 o'clock noon of said day, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and the legal costs, the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south-east quarter of the north-west quarter (¼) in section twenty-one, township thirty-three north, range eight west. Charlevoix county, Mich.

Dated July 19, 1889. JOHN K. MONTAGUE,

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Mortgagee's Attorney. Mortgagee.

PARSONS' BUSINESS COLLEGE.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

The only College in the United States that runs a Regular Bank of Real Money in connection with the College. The practical system on which the Institution is conducted is increasing in popularity every year from all parts of the Union.

Shorthand and Typewriting thoroughly taught by experienced teachers. Send for Journal, no

WM. J. STEVENSON, HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Go I and see before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF GARDENER, DARTON & VIEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The CELEBRATED MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale. 17

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

Farm for Sale

North west ¼ of section 22, township of Hayes, range 7 west, containing 160 acres, 40 acres in meadow, balance in timber, good buildings, on premises. Inquire of S. MINER, on the premises. P. O. address, Hayes, Mich. 2012

WILL H. FRANCIS,

Furniture and Jobbing Shop.

Will also do **Contracting and Building** in Charlevoix and Antrim Counties. Work by the day or job. Shop on Bridge street, opposite Stephens' Carriage Factory.

LOCAL PUBLISHER.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, at a session of the probate court for said county, held at the probate office in the village of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Present, Hon. Alfred Mantle, Judge of Probate. In the matter of Zelmet Bedwin deceased.

Fred. W. Mayne, administrator of the estate of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account of his administration of said estate, and that a time be appointed for the hearing of said petition. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the sixteenth day of September, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all persons interested in said deceased, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the village of Charlevoix, in said County of Charlevoix, and show cause why a license to sell the real estate of said deceased should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy.) FRED. W. MAYNE,

J. M. CLARK, Judge of Probate.

Attorney for Petitioner, Charlevoix, Michigan.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Philemon Prentice of Marion, Charlevoix County, Mich., dated September 24th, 1883, recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said County of Charlevoix, Mich., on the 26th day of September, 1883, in liber 1 of mortgages, page 14, in Register's office, Charlevoix County,

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

BREEZY BRIEFLETS.

INTELLIGENCE GATHERED BY WIRE FROM FAR AND NEAR.

An Entertaining and Instructive Summary of the Doings in the Old and New Worlds, Embracing Politics, Labor, Accidents, Crime, Industry, Etc.

BLOWN UP BY A GASOLINE STILL.

The Night Engineer Burned to Death—Injury to Persons and Property.

A large gasoline still belonging to A. D. Miller & Sons' oil refinery at Allegheny City, Pa., exploded. The entire refinery was destroyed by the fire that followed. Perry Hawk, an engineer who slept in a house close by the still at the time of the explosion and was probably instantly burned. Thomas McGuire, the night engineer, was buried in the ruins and his body was recovered later burned to a crisp. The employes in the house were caught in flames within a moment after the explosion, shutting off every possibility of escape. Five valuable horses were burned to death. The establishment contained four large wood stills, 30,000 barrels of crude and 1,500 barrels of refined oil. It was a brick building, 225 by 60 feet. The residence of D. Osborn was burned and other adjoining property was damaged. The loss is about $100,000, partly insured.

THREE TRAINS IN A SMASH-UP.

Two Freights and a Passenger Badly Damaged on the Erie.

A Lehigh Valley freight train was backing into a switch at Big Flats, N. Y., when the Erie express with the right of way crashed into the caboose, burned through it and two other cars, the whole mass of wreckage topping over and rolling down the embankment. Andrew Wallace, a passenger, was buried under the wreck and scalded, besides sustaining other injuries, from which he will die. Charles Himball's arm was broken. The express car, which followed its engine down the track, was also wrecked, and both messengers were injured. The wreck took fire, burning freight and passenger cars, but most of the baggage was saved by the passengers.

GOOD FOR THE ORCHARDMEN.

A Remedy Discovered for Pear-Leaf Blight and Apple Mildew.

Prof. T. D. Gardner, chief of the section of vegetable pathology, Department of Agriculture, has recently succeeded as the result of practical experiments in producing a remedy for the disease called pear-leaf blight and apple mildew, which annually causes great destruction to these trees. As a result of practical experiments he feels justified in recommending it to the farmers and fruit-growers as both efficacious and economical. The remedy consists of the application of a fungicide, with an application by wires 50,000 plants were sprayed in a day and a half at a cost, not including labor, of $4.75 for each application, five being required to secure good results.

THE MONEY ALL USED.

Fears of an Epidemic at Johnstown, Pa.—Unless Relief Comes.

The $30,000 appropriated to clean streets and cellars of Johnstown, Pa., has been exhausted and unless there is more money forthcoming the work will have to be suspended. Dr. Leo of the State Board of Health says there is great danger of a serious epidemic if the vigilance which the Board of Health has been exercising in keeping the place in a good sanitary condition is abated. An extra session of the legislature now seems to be the only available means of securing the necessary funds to prosecute the work. Dr. Loe is of the opinion that there are hundreds of bodies still buried in the cellars of houses.

BASE-BALL BATTERS.

Standing of the Clubs That Are Contending for First Places.

The relative position of the various clubs that are contending for the pennant is shown by the annexed table:

National.	W.	L.	P. C.	The American.	W.	L.	P. C.
Boston	38	21	.644	St. Louis	42	19	.689
New York	34	25	.576	Brooklyn	35	20	.636
Philadelphia	34	25	.576	Philadelphia	29	22	.568
Chicago	31	25	.554	Pittsburg	28	22	.560
Cleveland	29	27	.518	Cincinnati	24	26	.480
Pittsburg	29	27	.518	Chicago	23	29	.442
Indianap	29	27	.518	Columbus	20	34	.370
Washing'n	24	30	.444	Louisville	13	37	.260
Western.	W.	L.	P. C.	Ins. Interstate.	W.	L.	P. C.
Omaha	43	28	.606	Davenport	46	26	.639
St. Paul	38	34	.530	Springfield	43	42	.517
Minneapolis	37	34	.521	Quincy	41	40	.506
Sioux City	34	43	.441	Peoria	44	47	.483
Denver	32	43	.427	Rock Island	41	47	.466
St. Joseph	36	52	.409	Burlington	43	49	.449
Des Moines	31	52	.374				

A British Bark Lost at Sea.

The British bark Onaway, which sailed from Philadelphia June 5 for Bilbao, with a crew of fifteen men and 124,234 gallons of crude petroleum, valued at $8,256, is believed to have been lost, as nothing has been heard of her since she passed out the Delaware Bay. The captain's wife and two children accompanied him.

Linked Missouri and Kansas.

The pontoon bridge across the Missouri River at Leavenworth, Kan., built at a cost of $38,000, has been completed. The bridge connects the Kansas and Missouri shores, and already land on the Missouri side has found quick sale, and a village of saloons is predicted.

Death of the Oldest Dentist.

Dr. E. Parsons, said to be the oldest practicing dentist in the United States, died at his home in Savannah, Ga. Dr. Parsons was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1804. Several of his most important instruments used by dentists were of his invention.

Work of the Distilleries.

A statement issued by the Internal Revenue Department shows that 2,307 distilleries are now running and their product is nearly 50,000 gallons a day in excess of last year. In Illinois there are 11, against 8 last year, and their daily production over 7,000 gallons. In Kentucky there are 98 running, against 13 at the same date last year, and the production in that State has about doubled.

Names of Flood sufferers Wanted.

All persons who resided in Johnstown and other towns who suffered in the flood in the Conemaugh valley are requested to send their names and addresses to the committee of inquiry or to the flood commission of Johnstown.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

Prospects Flattering for a Good Fall Business.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

In all directions business prospects continue encouraging, and the changes during the past week have been on the right side. Experts increase and a speculative rise in breadstuffs has been checked. Interior cities report increase in the volume of trade, and wholesale business continues amply supplied, though orders are gradually being enlarged. Industrial features appear to be fully as good, nothing so last week, with clearer evidence of improvement in iron. Further crop news sustains favorable advices and strengthens the prevailing impression that the August report will be the most cheerful of any in recent seasons. The prospect of small advance in some products the general range of prices has not materially changed, and railroad earnings continue good, though all controversies have not as yet been adjusted. The Western roads report fewer interior cities all agree that the crop prospects are excellent, and that the banks are not yet amply supplied with funds, while the demand for money is slowly increasing and indicates a little more anything. At most points West in gold, dealers seeking it, and at Kansas City it is quoted at a premium of 25 per cent. Nevertheless, working much below their full capacity. But there are some signs of improvement in the clothing trade. We are advanced 5 cents, reacted, and closed only ½ cent higher than last week, sales of cotton have been large, and with only a small advance, only retaining the rise of 8c. Pork products are generally lower and cotton unchanged. An advance in some styles of cotton goods is by many expected, and the spinners discussion is the notable trade in dry goods, but prices are still dull. The iron and steel trade continues quite good. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the seven days included in the report number for the United States 161, and for Canada 18, in all 179, as compared with 201 in the preceding seven days. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 219, and 19, in all 238 in the United States and 32 in Canada.

VICTIMS OF THE TORCH.

Nine Persons Perish in a New York Tenement House.

Nine persons were either burned to death or smothered by an early morning fire which broke out in the kitchen of Snyder's restaurant, on the store floor of a five-story tenement building at 255 West Seventh avenue, New York City, and several others were injured. Snyder, the keeper of the restaurant, has been arrested on suspicion of causing the fire. A policer of the insurance for $1,000 on his stock was found in his possession, and one of the employes states that he found fat scattered over the floor of the restaurant. The tenement was occupied by sixty people, and all were sound asleep when the fire broke out. The building was damaged $10,000. The dead are:

William Gleason, aged 63 years, burned to death; Mrs. Gleason, aged 60 years, burned to death; Mary Weir, aged 31 years, smothered; Jane Wells, aged 4 years, smothered; Thomas Wells, aged 2 years, smothered; Bertha Lustig, aged 30 years, burned to death; William Schaefer, aged 7 years, burned to death; Jane Jeffrey, aged 40 years, smothered; Jane Jeffrey, aged 8 years, smothered. The list of injured is: Williams Gleason, aged 18 years, badly burned; John Gleason, nearly burned and injured.

Snyder has been arraigned with William Brooks, his cooper of cooks, before the Coroner. Snyder was committed to the Tombs without bail and Brooks was sent to the House of Detention as a witness. The police say they have a good case.

GIVEN GOOD OFFICES.

A Few Successful Applicants for Places.

The following appointments have been made:

Pay M. S. Jower, a member of the Pension Board at Antigo, Wis., Dr. C. C. Watson, of the same place, and Dr. Jones were appointed members of the board at Woodstock, Ill. In the revenue service: J. J. Wisted, Storekeeper and Ganger in the Fifth District of Minnesota; Charles Ruff, Storekeeper and Ganger in the Fourth District of Ohio; Jacob Ruff, Storekeeper in the Fourth District of Ohio; Ganger of Ohio; Ira Ruff, Storekeeper and Ganger in the same position in Yale College and remained there until his death. He published a large number of valuable works on scientific subjects and was recognized as a man of unusual ability.

RELIEF WORK AT JOHNSTOWN.

Basis on Which the Remainder of the Funds Are to Be Distributed.

After a conference with the local committees a report was agreed upon by the members of the State Commission at Ebensburg, Pa. The report provides for distribution which from data at hand will amount to $1,000,000, in addition to the $200,000 previously appropriated. Those in classes 1, 2 and 3 will be paid off in full, representing respectively $1,000, $800, and $500 each. This will require $435,000. Classes 4, 5, and 6 are to receive 35, 22, and 15 per cent. each respectively, and the sums paid to each will be $128,364, $352,000, and $836,250 respectively. This will not exhaust the relief funds by about $60,000.

ARRESTED FOR TRAIN-ROBBING.

Two Brothers Charged with Plundering the Passengers of the Wabash Sleeper.

James and Howe Fulton, brothers, have been arrested in Kansas City, Mo., charged with the robbery of the Wabash train on August 3. The information that led to the arrest was furnished by Detective Thomas Furlong, of St. Louis, and Sheriff Owen Thomason of Clay County, Missouri, where the robbery occurred. The officers will make public the evidence they claim to have against the man, but they say that they are certain that they have captured the desperadoes. Howe Fulton is a roustabout on a river steamer and Jim Fulton is a driver of an ice-wagon in Randolph, Mo.

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Probability That 3,000,000 Acres of Good Land Will Soon Be Open.

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To Chiefs of Divisions: The rule which has hitherto prevailed in this office regarding proof of disability under which to base evidence of one commissioned officer or one disinterested person, in the absence of the evidence of a medical officer, is modified so as to require the testimony of two soldiers has been required, is hereby modified that, in the absence of the evidence of the commissioned officer or the orderly sergeant, the testimony of two persons, based upon the evidence of a medical officer, or the testimony of one soldier and one other, that said claimant and said private be sent discharged.

RUSSEY OVERRULES BLACK.

Dishonorably Discharged Soldiers Entitled to Pensions.

Assistant Secretary Bussey, in a decision in the appeal of Daniel B. Kaufman, a pension claimant, has overruled the ruling made by Commissioner Black, and has overruled the opinion of ex-Assistant Secretary Bussey in the same case, that a "dishonorable discharge" from the service operates as a bar to a pension. The opinion reconciles the ruling of the Department which prevailed throughout all administrations since dating the issuance of rule No. 135 by Gen. Black.

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John G. Carlisle and wife, accompanied by United States Minister Ryan, are in Guadalajara, Mexico, where they will be tendered a reception by Governor Cosmos. A few days ago Romero Rubio, Secretary of the Interior, gave a dinner at Tacubaya, at which Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, Minister Ryan, and President and Mrs. Diaz were present. The entertainment is said to have been the finest ever given in Mexico.

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At a meeting of the passenger and ticket agents of all the Northwestern roads held at Chicago, rates for the Chicago Exposition and Omaha and St. Louis Expositions were fixed at one fare and one-third for the round trip, except for the Chicago days, when it will be one fare for the round trip.

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William Jones, for twenty years an employe of I. H. Butler & Co., of Philadelphia, has disappeared, leaving a shortage in his accounts of $40,000. A rare and valuable collection of books, engravings, and antiques has been turned over to the firm in part payment of the shortage.

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The New York Republican State Committee has decided that the State convention in Saratoga Sept. 25, Cornelius W. Bliss resigned the Chairmanship of the State committee, and Lewis Ledyard Ledyard Knapp was elected to that office.

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The Spanish Government has issued a circular to the governors of provinces throughout Spain instructing them not to permit the movement in favor of inviting the Pope to reside in Spain, and to do everything possible to discourage the project.

Determined to Kill the Jute Trust.

The State Farmers' Alliance of Alabama has concurred with the Farmers' Wheel, Both orders have united against the jute bagging trust and will fight it to the death.

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Margaret Hildebrands, aged 45, was burned to death at Kansas City by the explosion of a gasoline stove. Bertha Gardner, aged 13, was also fatally burned.

Death of Bernhardt's Husband.

M. Damala, Sarah Bernhardt's handsome Greek husband, has died at Paris of cerebral congestion, from which he has been suffering for some weeks.

Proposed Northern Pacific Extension.

A Winnipeg, Man., dispatch says the Northern Pacific Railroad has decided to build into the Souris district at once. About forty-five miles will be built this year.

Threatened Famine in Montenegro.

A dispatch from Montenegro says that a famine is threatened in that country, on account of the crops, and that endemic disease is now extensively prevalent.

Eloped with a Priest.

The wife of Mike McDonald, the millionaire sporting man and ex-gambler, of Chicago, has eloped with a Catholic priest.

THE MARKETS.

	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Fair	4.45	@ 5.00
Good	5.00	@ 4.50
Stockers	2.00	@ 3.00
HOGS—Packing Grades	4.50	@ 4.75
SHEEP—Good	3.50	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 2	.39	@ .39½
OATS—No. 2	.24	@ .24½
RYE—No. 2	.47	@ .48
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.17	@ .18
EGGS—Fresh, per doz	.12	@ .12½
POTATOES—Choice new, per bu	.60	@ .65
PORK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
	MILWAUKEE.	
CATTLE—Good	4.00	@ 4.50
CORN—No. 3	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2 White	.26	@ .26½
RYE—No. 1	.47½	@ .48
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	@ .63
PORK—Mess	9.50	@ 9.75
	DETROIT.	
CATTLE—Good	3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS	4.50	@ 4.75
SHEEP—Good	3.50	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78½	@ .79
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.37½	@ .38
OATS—No. 2 White	.27	@ .27½
	TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80	@ .81
CORN—Cash	.39	@ .39½
OATS—No. 2 White	.29	@ .31
	NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS—Good	4.90	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.84	@ .84½
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .44½
OATS—No. 2 White	.31	@ .31½
OATS—Mixed Western	.28	@ .31
WHEAT—May	91.21½	@ 91.22½
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.74	@ .75½
CORN—No. 2	.34	@ .34½
OATS—No. 2	.23	@ .23½
	INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE	3.75	@ 4.25
HOGS—Choice	4.80	@ 4.85
SHEEP	4.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .77½
	CINCINNATI.	
HOGS	4.60	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79	@ .80
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .38½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.25	@ .25½
RYE—No. 2	.47	@ .48
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 10.25
	KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Good	4.00	@ 4.50
Medium	3.00	@ 3.50
Butchers	3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS	4.50	@ 4.70
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.50

THE GREEN DIAMOND

NEWS AND GOSSIP ANENT THE NATIONAL GAME.

Boston Again Leading in the Fight for the League Pennant. Miscellaneous Gossip About Players.

(BRICKSON CORRESPONDENT.)

Boston has again braced up and is now playing good ball. Chicago, which has recovered its cunning, Rochburn is once more in trim, and it looks now as if their chances of winning the pennant are A 1. They are again in the lead, with New York a real second, the other six clubs trailing along in about the same relative standing in which they have occupied for the last three or four weeks. Chicago, strengthened by the engagement of Williamson, a short field, has been playing a strong, steady game during the past week, gaining three straight from Washington. A continuance of this style of play will land them near the top at the close of the season. President Spalding and Captain Anson have not yet despaired of bringing the flag to Chicago, and stranger things than this have happened. To an impartial observer, however, it looks as if the fight was between New York and Boston for first place. There is not a season for the New York team who does not believe the club will win the championship. Like Furlong, of St. Louis, and Shoff Owen Thomason of Clay County, Missouri, where the robbery occurred. The officers will make public the evidence they claim to have against the man, but they say that they are certain that they have captured the desperadoes. Howe Fulton is a roustabout on a river steamer and Jim Fulton is a driver of an ice-wagon in Randolph, Mo.

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MIKE McDONALD'S UNFAITHFUL WIFE CAUSES A SENSATION.

Father Joseph Moquet, of Notre Dame Church, Her Paramour—Masquerading in the Garb of a Nun. She Carries on a Liaison for Two Years.

(Chicago special.)

What has for many days past been neighborhood gossip in the aristocratic residence district of Ashland Boulevard and Ogden avenue, has crystallized into a fact, and it became known to the outside world, that Mrs. M. McDonald, wife of the well-known politician and gambler, has left her home.

It is supposed that she is by this time in Canada, and that she will not be seen or heard of again here is doubtful.

This is not her first escapade of the kind, she having in 1885 decamped to Canada with her "baby" Arlington, disguised as a nun. At that time the sensation caused by the abandonment of the residents of the elegant mansion on Ogden avenue, by McDonald, however, unexplained, but this time the sensation of two years when his affairs were not so great as now, and so he forgave his erring partner, brought her home, and strove to "live down" the scandal. It is surprising how long a city will stand down on their knees when "the wronged husband clinches his fists and calls name to the world."

Mike came to Chicago the first time in a very poor way, last July. My wife, who had been a country girl, married and thought she had met a poor priest at the church, fell in love with him, and then came to supper. Why, of course, I replied, "living with a husband who is away from home is what they are hungry." She brought the dirty priest home and I treated him to the best pleasant looking object. He had no shoes on and his clothes were ragged as those of a scarecrow. I said to her "Good God, woman, what is the matter with you? Why don't you get him a pair of shoes?" She replied, "Why, he has no money." I said, "Why don't you give him some of my finest silk handkerchiefs?"

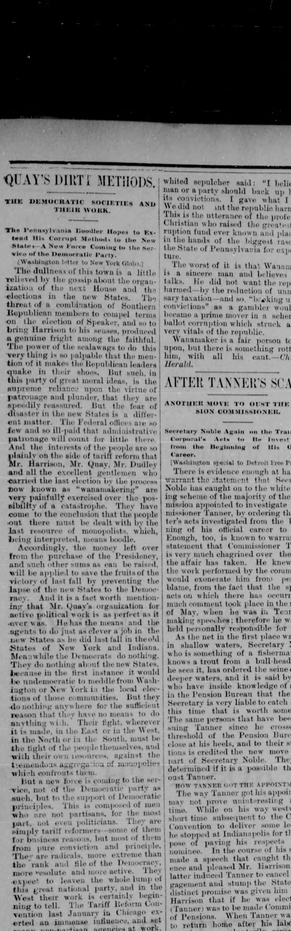
"This thieving, rascally fellow so worked on her that she would do anything in the world for him. He got her to do what he wanted to do. He got her to pawn her watch from my pockets at night, and in various ways made of our home a place for the priest to come and fleece—hog—and would eat five meals a day and carry away the rest in his pockets. He came day after day and was made welcome to the best we had.

"They had their places of meeting at the Sherman House. Finally, the priest left the Sherman House—fine, going to Chicago—and I found out that he was living in a very poor house. Three days after the opement and was then dressed in a suit of clothes that I had bought for him, and wearing a hood and a nun's dress, and was in a hack.

"This scoundrel, I am convinced, planned to have me arrested, and I was, at the suit of her in some manner. He circulated a story that I had shot at him. This, he is great white before there would be a funeral. I was in my office when I heard of it. I had a boy who knew Mayor Harrison. He said he was diseased, and was liable to die at any moment. I went to the Mayor, told these stories, and I am positive he would have sent me to another one. He either would not or did not have the nerve to do the action.

"I can conceive no reason for my wife's strange infatuation. I love my home and children and wife, and did everything I could to make her happy and happy. My life was never sinned for money; she had five times the expended on her since. Three weeks before she finally left me I was in Washington, and I left her with the boy and gave her money to pack some changes in her father's grave. I gave her $150 for that purpose and the day she went away for the last time I gave her $100 for her trip expenses and she took care this money, or the greater part of it, to her priest-lover.

"Twice to some old saying reflecting on an empty jug, but it is better empty than when filled with benzine.



QUAY'S DIRTY METHODS.

THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES AND THEIR WORK.

The Pennsylvania Ensoiler Hopes to Extend His Corrupt Methods to the New States—A New Force Coming to the Service of the Democratic Party.

(Washington letter to New York Globe.)

The dullness of this town is a little relieved by the gossip about the organization of the next House and the elections in the new States. The threat of a combination of Southern Republican members to compel terms on the election of Speaker, and so to bring Harrison to his senses, produced a genuine fright among the faithful. The power of the sculdaggery to do this very thing is so palpable that the members of it make the Republican leaders quake in their shoes. But such, in this party of great moral ideas, is the supreme reliance upon the virtue of patronage and plunder, that they are specially reassured. But the fear of disaster in the new States is a different matter. The Federal offices are so few and so ill-paid that administrative patronage will count for little there. And the interests of the people are so plainly on the side of tariff reform that Mr. Harrison, Mr. Quay, Mr. Dudley and all the excellent gentlemen who engineered the last election by the process now known as Blackmailing, are very painfully exercised over the possibility of a catastrophe. They have come to the conclusion that the people out there must be dealt with by the last resource of politicians, bribery being interpreted, means boodle.

Accordingly, the money left over from the purchase of the Presidency and such other sums as can be raised, will be applied to the work of bribery. The victory of last fall by preventing the lapse of the new States to the Democracy, made it possible that the specific acts on which there has occurred so much comment took place in the month of May, when it was too late to increase making specches; therefore he was not the only Democrat who voted that day. As the net in the first place was cast in a large number, it became necessary to secure the votes of some of the Democrats, who, in the ordinary course, would not have voted for the bill in the old States of New York and Indiana. Mr. Mckinley, who engineered the job, knows a trust from a bull-head when he sees it, has ordered the matter cast in deeper waters, and it is said by those who have made knowledge of affairs in the Pension Bureau that the artful Secretary is very liable to catch a bull trust that is when the time of charging the same persons that have been purchased from time to time has crossed the threshold of the Pension Bureau are close at his heels, and to their suggestions is credited the idea of a force in the part of Secretary Noble. They have discovered that it is possible thing to oust Tanner.

NOW FOR THE APPOINTMENT.

The way Tanner got his appointment may not prove uninteresting at this time. While on his way westward a short time subsequent to the inauguration he called on Secretary Noble, he stopped at Indianapolis for the purpose of paying his respects to Mr. Harrison. In the course of his stay he made a speech that caught the audiences fancy, as he expressed it, that the latter indicated Tanner to cancel his engagement and stand for a time. The speech, it is said, was given him by Mr. Harrison that if he was elected he would make a good Commissioner of Pensions. When Tanner was absent from Washington, the latter fired his promise was voluntarily renewed on the part of Secretary Noble, and at a time subsequent to the inauguration Tanner came to Washington and Secretary Noble called on President Arthur and asked that he deliver the goods. Tanner was accordingly called in to consignor, the Mexican Government takes charge of Arthur's interests, and he (Arthur) but is taken themselves, except in as case of Mr. Harrison, who, in the conduct of affairs, either of purchase, or of the transfer, wholly by the Mexicans, and the Mexicans are to or own orders and co-times. The very Mexicans are to be responsible for nothing of Mexican affairs, and, in fact, they are not allowed to know what and where they approach. The more civilized Mexicans are, the more they are to be mandat s as well, as a general thing, that the Mexicans are not allowed to know anything about the transaction, and, if there is any object is a maintenance of the Mexicans, it is to keep the Mexicans ports of the mountains even war against, and have even had any Mexican Government yes or no, and conclude their terms called on to be the Mexicans on their own basis. I was informed by Mr. Gomez, a gentleman who speaks both Spanish and Eg lish, one as interp

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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AROUND THE COUNTY.

Echo.

Blackberries are ripe and are very nice this year.

Emma King had the neuralgia; had some teeth pulled and is better.

Mrs. Flora Papineau and children, of Ironton, are visiting at her parents D. McMillan.

A new arrival at Mr. Dingman's of the feminine persuasion on Tuesday last.

Miss Katie Wilson, who is teaching in the Sisley district, closes her school with a picnic to-day (Tuesday.)

Miss Mary McMillan came home from East Jordan for a short stay last week.

Edd. Wakely preached at the school house on Sunday last.

Edd. Scofield and two daughters of Wilson, were in attendance at the Scofield funeral on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Vance and child, of Wilson came up to A. E. Scofield's on Sunday. Mrs. Vance waited for the funeral.

A sad and nearly fatal accident occurred one day last week. Four women and four children went blackberrying with John Daly's team. They run upon a root and the wagon tipping, Mrs. Mrs. Daly was thrown out and two wheels run over her. They all screamed with fright thereby scaring the horses which took occasion to run away (which was an old trick of theirs.) They run a few rods, went against something, broke the reach and was severely tipped over on a convenient log heap. The horses ran away and after distributing the harness along, was found quietly feeding by the roadside. Meanwhile the party were all knocked senseless, but came to after a little. The injuries sustained were Mrs. Daly a torn ear and head bruised, also shoulder bruised; Mrs. Badgeroe head cut and spine hurt badly; Mrs. McMillan head and face cut and bruised and sprained arm; Mrs. Ferguson not much hurt; Harry McMillan bruised some and thumb put out of joint. The other three escaped without injury. They are all doing as well as can be expected. They didn't even have their berries for consolation as they were nearly all spilled.

Jennie Henrietta, second child and eldest daughter of E. and Mary Scofield was born in Minnesota, 10 years ago last January and died, Aug. 25th. She had been a sufferer from hip disease and fever sores for 2½ years, and the last year of her life was confined to her bed. Her sufferings were great but she bore it all patiently. The funeral services were held at the house on Monday, Ed. Wakely officiating. She was buried in the Jones cemetery near the graves of her little sister and grandparents.

Boyne City.

AUG. 26.—Boyne City was favored with a nice shower to-day.

Born on Thursday last, to Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, a son; 11 lbs.

J. L. Campbell, formerly editor of the Citizen was interviewing old friends in our school house Monday and every one, and his wife is spreading the report that he is about to commence publishing a second newspaper in our village.

George P. Beardsley, wife and son, of Stanton returned home the 23d.

A. E. Martin is now running the Boyne City photograph gallery.

Mrs. F. M. Chase is again worse, being confined to her bed.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mitchell are rejoicing over the advent of a brass new son, who arrived on Friday last; weight 10 pounds.

Mr Howell returned to Clare on a visit to his family on the 23d.

In the M. E. church on Sunday evening, Mr. M. H. Reynolds, of Owosso, statistical secretary and Superintendent of Work for the Michigan State Sunday School Associa tion, delivered an instructive and interesting lecture on the necessity for an inter-denominational Sunday school association; because in union there is strength, and intelligent co-operation would strengthen every denomina tion, and increase the efficiency of each. The necessity for this work is apparent when it is known that 400,000, or two out of every five "school age" of our youth are outside our Sunday schools. The officers of the evening were J. M. Harris, chairman and A. E. Martin secretary. Officers were elected preparatory to forming a county association as follows: President, Rev. William H. Norton of Boyne City; vice president, Rev. W. H. McCartney of Charlevoix; secretary Rev. John Redpath of Boyne Falls; treasurer, Rev. B. F. Aldrich of Ironton.

1:p* Old newspapers for sale.

Wilson.

Sunday school at Afton was well attended on Sunday last.

Warm and cloudy weather with occasional rain is good for corn and late potatoes.

A young son gladdens the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Welburn Healey. It arrived on Friday last.

Edd. Scofield with Misses Mable and Prudence attended the funeral of a relative in Echo on Monday.

Edd. Burge, M. E. minister from Boyne City, will preach at the Afton school house on Monday evening this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Vance Carel went out to Echo on Sunday to see a sick cousin. She died before they arrived. Mrs. V. remained for the funeral on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vance and family, of South Arm visited relatives here on Monday last.

Little Bell Saunders was very ill on Saturday night. Dr. Willard was called and she is getting better.

As Terry Barber was assisting in unloading logs on Thursday last, as he was decking one it rolled back and he bruised his leg and hip badly, but he is so as to be around again. His watch was smashed in the melee.

Ironton.

Pretty warm weather these days.

Raspberries are about gone, and blackberries are in season.

Will Jarman is canvassing for a map of Michigan, with good success we are told.

Brad. Langworthy's infant child died last Sunday.

T. C. Bird has been attending camp meeting at Spencer Creek.

Prof. Cox closed a very successful term of singing school last Monday evening, and will commence another term of five lessons next Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Voss and Miss Hattie Williams went to Boyne City Monday,—blackberrying.

J. D. Parrish went to Voorlin's lake Saturday, and came home well supplied with fish.

Inwood.

Mrs. Huntington of Massachusetts is visiting her sister, Mrs. Max Genett, at Norwood.

Threshing machines are now at work.

Max Genett has his new house enclosed.

A young man named White has bought the Martin Lucia forty acres to make a home for his aged father and mother.

Henry Holgerson has sold his house and lot to Fred Jackson, and has gone to Washington Territory.

Mel Wheaton has sold his place to John Runyan, and has bought 20 acres of Alfred VanDensen.

Mr. Sleeper has bought 80 acres of Mrs Ayers on section 18, and will make a big clearing this fall.

Atwood.

AUG. 28.—Very warm weather now a-days.

Albert Batchelder is engaged to teach the Torch Lake School this winter.

Prof. Chamberlain and family returned to their home in Oberlin, Ohio, last Thursday.

The concert given at the town hall last week Wednesday, by Prof. Chamberlain, was well attended. The proceeds were $11.05.

J. S. Smithson will deliver a Candle lecture in the town hall next Tuesday evening, Sept. 3d, for the benefit of the Congregational church. Admission 15 cents.

Mr. Nathan Johnson and wife, of Ohio, are here visiting friends.

Democrat's for September.

"A YACHTING PARTY," a beautifully excited water-color, is the fitting Frontispiece for Demorest's Monthly Magazine for September. This is followed by a handsomely illustrated article on Bar Harbor, which almost makes us feel the cool breezes of that delightful summer resort. From the extreme west we are carried to the extreme east and are treated to a very amusing account (to which the illustrations greatly add) of how two women took up a quarter section of land in Dakota, and successfully cultivated it. We then go on "A Voyage Through Space" to the sun, and in an extremely interesting way, that even a child can understand, are told all about the spots that appear on the face of the "god of day." Jenny Jane tells us, in the department for "Our Girls," when girls should marry, and the boys are not forgotten, for there is given for them a seasonable article (profusely illustrated) on "Swimming and Diving." "School Outfits," "The Chemistry of Bread-Making," and "The Complexion: How to Preserve It," are some of the other interesting articles, and, to top off with, is a fine selection of very interesting stories, all suitable to the times and for the season. This comprehensive Magazine is published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street. New York.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 1905:2

JOSEPHUS SAVED OUR SCALPS.

A Wild West Coal on the Warpath—Some of his Pranks.

"Josephus" was a character. Now, although Josephus was a character, the innocence of his expression and the subdued manner in which he walked about among the tents and cabins of "Hard Pan Bottom" continually got him into trouble, as well as those temporarily associated with him. Hard Pan Bottom was a rough mining camp in the Black Hills, and the companions of Josephus, were for the most part a rather of the lawless, hard looking and "rocky." How Josephus received his name no one in camp knew; it was said to have "come natural." He had a long grayish beard, exceedingly prominent ears and great curved horns. In fact, Josephus was a well developed Rocky Mountain goat.

The "boys" all liked Josephus, that is, after they had made his acquaintance and introduced their friends. This latter operation was always productive of much mirth to the "mutual friend," and consisted in enticing some new comer to meet "The Judge." The meeting usually took place in front of "Buckeye" Smith's "piney" shop. Josephus entered into the spirit of the affair with great gusto, and never failed to make a hit with the public. The operation consisted in exporting the victim to "Buckeye's" shanty and engaging him in conversation, while the "Judge," as he was nicknamed, was sent for. During the conversational process a pin from the flannel was pinned to the waistband of the "new boy."

One or two shrill whistles generally brought Josephus on the double quick, and it was without in the best of standing his pace that he made a bee line for the red rag, and the consequence was that the new acquaintance invariably measured his length on the ground, and as he scrambled upon his hands and knees, was again laid low; and so it continued until the pin was removed or Josephus asked to have a drink. During the ceremony of introduction, cries of "Here's the judge," "Mr. Jones, Mr. Josephus!" "Shake hands with him, pard!" "He is a powful, stranger!" and similar remarks, accompanied by shouts of laughter were handled about by the delighted spectators, while the yells and pistol shots helped to bring the surprised stranger to a demoralized condition of abject fear. He then stood and gazed in crowd.

The beard of Josephus was a continual source of annoyance to him, as the miners enjoyed pulling it to provoke its owner to fight.

During the early morning, before daylight, in the camp of "Yellow Mike," the boys first realized the value of Josephus. A party had all the night been devoting their energies to the noble game of poker and to discussing the Indian outbreak, when suddenly, just outside, there was a dull thud, a blood curdling yell, another thud, another shriek and through the side of the tent, in all the hideousness of his war paint, tumbled a full fledged Indian brave, while close behind him was Josephus. All hands sprang to their feet, revolvers were drawn, the Indian was killed and the camp aroused, just in time, for already were the war whoops sounding and rifles crackling. It was only after three hours of hard fighting that the attack was repulsed, when the surprise having failed the savages drew off. As for Josephus, he received the rank of colonel, although more often spoken of as "The Spy Killer." But Josephus did not live to enjoy his honors. Unlimited "red eye" whisky was too much for his constitution and he died fighting imaginary Indians. The entire camp attended the funeral, which was pronounced to be the most high toned on record in the county.—New York Tribune.

How to Sell Goods.

"How to sell goods?" repeated a New York merchant after a Sunday reverie. "It depends upon the man. That is the whole secret. Like the old parody on Victor Hugo, 'If you want to be a good salesman, you must educate your grandmother.' A good salesman is born, not made. In the first place you must be able to size up your prospective customer. If you tell a racy story to a church deacon, and if you offer a prohibitionist candidate for justice a drink out of your private bottle, or if you try to get the village freethinker to direct you to prayer meeting, you will make an exquisite mistake. You must, like St. Paul, be all things to all men, and, more than that, the right things to the right men. You can't sell two men in the same way. You must attack each man differently. You must catch a man when he is not busy and when he is not tired. When you do go for a man, go for him horse, foot and dragoon. Don't give him a chance to get away from you, but hold on to him until you land him. You must be prepared for every possible reception, and for every possible and impossible objection, and suddenly you find you have sold a big bill, and you have to go over the thing slowly afterward to find out how you did it."

Athletic Sports Growing in Popularity.

Baseball, horse racing, yachting, rowing, sparring, and a number of other manly diversions divide the attention of the whole people, but few failing to have their sympathies enlisted in one or the other of these pastimes. A proper degree of attention paid to all sorts of manly sports, and to athletics especially, will do much to promote health and contentment among the people, and will moreover serve to gradually modify one of the most pronounced and not particularly admirable traits in the American character, namely, a too absorbing application to strictly commercial matters. This all absorbing rush after gain has kept in abeyance many of the more attractive traits of the American character, hence it is a matter for congratulation that there is a growing tendency towards giving more time to healthful amusement and manly exercise, as indicative of a healthful change of habits.—New Orleans Picayune.

EXAMINED BY THE DOCTOR.

Ordeal of Those Who Wish to Get Their Lives Insured.

To get one's life insured it is first necessary to pass an examination by a physician appointed by the company one wishes to enter. This examination, although a very simple process, has no charms for most people. Nevertheless, it costs nothing, and enables the applicant to know in just what condition heart, lungs and other organs are.

Having first expressed to the agent a desire for a policy, you fill out your application, stating to whom the money shall go if you should die, also your age, occupation, birthplace, family history from a medical standpoint, and whether or no you ever have been rejected by any other company.

Next step: The examining physician drops in and writes your answers to a string of questions involving the medical history of your family for generations and your own medical history. You will be asked if you have had any of the 999 ills that flesh is heir to, the nature of your illness, its duration, the name of your attending physician, and the present effect, if any, of the disease on your system.

Next step: The physician takes out his stethoscope, and you take off your coat and vest. The stethoscope having been adjusted, the M. D. hearkens to the pulse like waves that murmur through the hidden caves of your heart. Diastole and systole, auricular and ventricular conditions are carefully noted, and if some tiny valve, through indolence or inability, does not open and shut with clockwork precision, the stethoscope gives you notice that the M. D., who knows always his anxiety for your future. If he is a doctor of the old school, or a doctor gifted with a nice discriminating sense of hearing, he detects the weakness of your cardiac apparatus by placing his ear against your breast, and by listening the old fashioned way. Sometimes when you breathe whether your lungs are clear as a whistle or some one of the tiny bronchi is slightly affected with incipient tuberole.

Next step: Your medical examiner extricates a tape measure from his hip pocket, and, spanning your chest with it, asks you to expand your chest, his object being to find out your capacity for breathing and the capacity of your chest expansion. Over the abdomen the tape is next extended, and the circumference of that region noted. Tape measure put away, he notes whether your pulse is normal or otherwise. Your height and weight are noted down. Then he takes precautions to learn the condition of your kidneys, and the examination is over.

Do you breathe easier? Oh, no; not yet. Your name is forwarded his report to the company and you have heard the glad tidings that you are O. K., and may take out a policy. Of course if your application is rejected you do not breathe quite so easily.—Exchange.

Help Yourself.

Fight your own battles. Hoe your own row. Ask no favors from any one, and you'll succeed a thousand times better than one who is always beseeching some one's influence and patronage. No one will ever help you as you can help yourself, because no one will be so heartily interested in your success. The people will be such a long one, perhaps; but carving your own way up the mountain you can make each one lead to another, and stand the while you chop off another out. Men who have made fortunes are not those who have had five "red eye" whisky was to start with, but boys who have started fair with a well earned dollar or two.

We make our fame have never been thrust into popularity by puffs lagged or paid for. It is the herald spirit. They have contretched their own hands and touched the public heart. Men who win love do their work so quietly and so unpretentiously as to fail so signally as one who induced his affectionate grandmother to speak a good word for him, when she was work for fame, for love, for money, or for anything else, would be your hands and heart and brain. Say "I will," and some day you will conquer. Never let any man have it to say, "I have dragged you up." You may, perhaps accumulate more of land than none at all.—Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer.

Couldn't Hurt It.

That poem you published this morning was rather clever, Mr. Clugston," remarked the editor, "though in the critical reader it might have seemed a little incoherent and disconnected."

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Milkman and Prices.

A generation ago—some thirty odd years—when I was a freshman in Burlington college, I used to see on my visits to Trenton a grist of queer stories about Prince Morul, who once drove a milk wagon in that town, and was refused in marriage by a score of Trenton belles, because he was suspected that the seedy young farmer milkman would ever be restored as a prince of the empire, and the people from whom he had borrowed money never dreamed of being repaid. Times are changed, and perhaps some impoverished old women still survive at Trenton who now wish they had married the milkman, whose son, Prince Morul, is now thought to be a brilliant catch.—Philadelphia Record.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Come and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

LOOK OUT FOR

NEXT WEEK.

ROSENTHAL

MORE LIGHT!

THE LATEST!

The Superoxygenated Lamp Burner

FITS ANY LAMP.

ONLY 35 AND 75 CENTS EACH.

Hardware, Tinware, and Stoves.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

Book Titles Formerly and Now.

Brevity nowadays seems to be necessary for a good title for a book, and herein lies one striking difference between modern one syllable titles and those of a couple of hundred years ago. Let a few examples serve. Cromwell: "A Reaping Hook well prospered for a harvest." Some of the coming Crop, or Business Man's Best Friend." Cowley, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the sweet Swallows of a Martyrdom." A Pair of Bellows to blow off the Dust cast upon John Fry." "High Heeled Shoes for Dwarfs in Holiness." "The Shop of the Spiritual Apothecary." In 1683 the Bible, "Hase et Hic, or, the Feminine Gender more worthy than the Masculine, being a Indication of that ingenious and innocent tax from the biting Serpents wherewith they are daily aspersed by the Virulent Tongues and Pens of Malevolent Men;" and in 1740, "A Hilatory of Hilchum Cantum; or, a Merry Dialogue between Apollo, Foolish Harry, Silly Billy, a Griffin, a Printer, a Spider Killer, a Jackass, and the Serenous Guna of Lanigsac."—Prince's Register.

Not That Way.

The Good Man (sadly)—Ah, my son, you have been to the circus; it pains me greatly to think that one so young should have crossed the threshold of iniquity. The Bad Small Boy—I didn't go across the threshold; I crawed in under the tent.—Munsey's Weekly.

Increased Facilities.

Notwithstanding that the Scott perfecting web press used by the Detroit Journal, has capacity to print and fold 24 page newspapers at the rate of 20,000 per hour, additional facilities have been found necessary, and another press is being added to our equipment. On September 1st, 1889, we began to use both presses simultaneously with duplicate stereotype plates. The Sunday Journal has also put up in a new engine of three times the power of the one previously employed.

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the farm as my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jacob Spellbrant, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by the doctors. Are now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 5

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Sims Baker is on the sick list.

A. D. Cruickshank arrived home last Saturday morning.

The yacht Countess, of Chicago, was in port last week.

Painters are rushing the inside work on the school house.

Remember "Little Trixie" Friday night at the Lewis Grand.

R. M. Chamberlin, of Detroit, arrived last Friday morning.

E. M. Clark arrived from Chicago last Thursday, for a vacation.

Rev. Dr. Brank, of St. Louis, filled the M. E. pulpit Sunday night.

James Doig went on the City of Charlevoix, Saturday, to Milwaukee.

Two Italians and a hand-organ was one of the attractions here this week.

Mr. H. A. Chapman, of Portland, Mich., is visiting relatives in Charlevoix.

The Friant and Parmelee brought large loads of excursionists here last Sunday.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Pearl, lies very low with cholera infantum.

Mrs. Wm. Stevens and John Goss went to Milwaukee last Saturday to visit their parents.

The "Wenona," the yacht that capsized last week, is having new mast and rigging put in her.

Mrs. John Stevens, of St. Mary's, Ont., is visiting her son, John Burns, in Charlevoix this week.

Any one wishing a premium list of the county fair can get one by calling at the JOURNAL office.

Mrs. Mrs. F. A. Murray returned to Wisconsin on the City of Charlevoix last Saturday.

Jos. Dixon received on the Petoskey this week, a new seven-year-old thoroughbred Holstein bull.

1:p* Five to 25 per cent off on fancy crockery and all glass ware.

BERT MASON.

"Trixie" at Lewis Grand opera house Friday night. The state press speaks in flattering terms of this company.

Ben Weaver returned from New York last Thursday, and resumed his duties at the Charlevoix Cigar Co.'s store.

Mrs. M. Litney returned from Setton's Bay Monday. Mrs. J. Litney and Miss Cynthia Keyes returned with her.

Rev. Dr. Brant D. D. of St. Louis, Mo., will occupy the pulpit in the Congregational church at 10.30 a. m. next Sunday.

Fred Smith will dispose of a gold-thread Japanese fire screen by raffle on Sept. 15th. There will be 50 numbers at 50 cents each.

1:p* Three cans corn, 25 c.; 3 lbs good tea, 90 c.; 3 packages good washing powder, 10 c.; 6 lbs good baking powder, $1.00. BERT MASON.

Editor Smith, of the Sentinel, attended the national encampment at Milwaukee, and visited friends in this city last Saturday.

Mrs. Jacob Boston, late of Smith's ranch, died Tuesday morning after two months sickness. She was buried Thursday (to-day) at 10 o'clock.

1:p* James Hemmings, painter and paper-hanger, is prepared to do work of all kinds in his line, in Charlevoix or vicinity, on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction.

The schooner LaPetite and Lottie Mason each left 1,000 bushels of wheat at the Boyne mill last week. The business is quite brisk at the mill. They report that new wheat is coming in.

J. K. Chase brought in a sample of wheat from his farm, "Grand View," Burgess, that measures over four feet for anything else, work for your hands and heart and brain. Say "I will," and some day you will conquer. Never let any man have it to say, "I have dragged you up." You may, perhaps accumulate more of land than none at all.—Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer.

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STRICKEN WITH DIPHTHERIA.

Clarence Sherwood a Victim of this Terrible Disease.

This community was startled by the announcement on Monday morning that Clarence Sherwood had died with diphtheria. Very few had known that he was sick,—in fact we understand that he was ill but a few days, and the disease was not pronounced diphtheria until Saturday. The funeral service occurred Monday afternoon.

Clarence was a bright lad, about fourteen years old, and had hosts of friends. His death is a terrible affliction to the parents and relatives.

Mrs. Sherwood and little daughter Lilah are suffering with canker sore throat, but the attending physician expresses confidence of their recovery.

It is the almost universal belief that the disease originated in the decaying timbers in the cellar and foundation of the house in which the stricken family resided.

The board of health should have the premises examined, and if necessary, notify the owner to have the house fixed up, the old rubbish cleaned away, the premises thoroughly disinfected, and a new foundation built.

If our people use every possible sanitary precaution, the disease may be prevented from spreading. By all means keep small children as much as possible away from any case of sore throat which may develop within the next few weeks.

Restriction of Diphtheria.

Doctors disagree on the question whether diphtheria is a contagious disease, but the state board of health says that it is, and publishes laws to restrict its spreading in such cases. The pamphlet also contains instructions for disinfecting sickrooms and surrounding premises during and following every case of the disease. Persons interested should apply to the health officer for a copy, or they can be had by application to the secretary of the state board of health, at Lansing. Among the instructions are the following of vital importance to the community at large:

Every person known to be sick with diphtheria should be promptly and effectually isolated from the house, no more persons than are actually necessary should have charge of or visit the patient, and they should be restricted in their intercourse with other persons.

Plain and distinct notices should be placed upon the premises or house and no child should be allowed to enter.

Every case of diphtheria should at once be reported to the health officer, or to the local board of health, as the law requires, diphtheria being plainly a disease "dangerous to the public health," within the meaning of the law.

Sections 1675 and 1676 of Howell's Statutes provide that "Boards of health, or health officers, may make such rules, regulations, and orders as they shall deem necessary for the safety of the public health, and the health officer is required under penalties to give public notice of the infected house, by placard or otherwise, and to use every possible care to prevent the spread of the disease.

Railroad News.

A. D. Cruickshank returned last Saturday, and brought the good news that the Charlevoix branch of the railroad is satisfactorily settled, and work will be resumed.

On Sunday night the Lawrence brought a large quantity of scrapers, grubbers, teams, men, etc., for use along the line.

Every movement confirms the assertion that the road is to be completed as soon as possible.

Reading the Scriptures from a Law Book.

The Rev. James Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, has a paragraph of a remarkable memory. To this he owes much of his success as a preacher and director, in the conventions of ecclesiastical bodies of the Methodist church. The story is well known all over this country for his readiness for quoting precedent and law apropos to the subject under discussion. Mr. Buckley relates an incident in his experience in which this faculty came into play to good purpose. He was called to officiate at a funeral, and when the mourners and friends had all assembled a large book was handed to him from which he read the appropriate scriptural lesson. He opened the book at the place, and was surprised to see that it contained the laws of the state of Connecticut. Without hesitation, however, and to his least embarrassment he began leaping from the book until he had read about that portion of the Connecticut laws where the golden bowl, the pitcher broken at the fountain, and similar prophetic passages are recorded from the Bible. Handing the open book back he began to read the chapter from memory. He cleverly was this done that not one person present suspected the jerky verbiage of the Nutmeg state was being translated into such fervid, impassioned eloquence of Solomon.—New York Sun.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts and $1 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s Drug Store. 4

Charlevoix County Fair.

The fall fair of this county for will be held this year as usual at East Jordan, Sept. 11, 12, and 13, and is open to competition to Charlevoix and adjoining counties. The premium lists are now ready for distribution; a number of copies have been sent to this office, and our readers who call can be supplied as long as they last. The premium list is very liberal, and is arranged with a view of bringing out the largest possible exhibit in all departments. The grounds have been greatly improved, and are now among the finest equipped fair grounds in northern Michigan. A new floor has been laid in floral hall, and new box stalls for horses, additional cattle stalls, with covered pens for sheep and swine, are among the added conveniences for the exhibition of 1889. The board of directors are making every effort, which, with the assured assistance of the many exhibitors, will secure an exposition of the products of northern Michigan never equaled, while the present prospect of a large excursion of homeseekers and prospectors from the southern part of the state at the time of the fair, gives the people of northern Michigan a better opportunity to display the product of this country ever before offered. The placing of the dates earlier in the month this year will tend to get better weather. The usual freight and passenger rates have been secured, and all boats touching at East Jordan, exhibits will be carried free, while passengers will travel at excursion rates. The show of live stock promises to be enormous, and that all may be accommodated with convenient quarters, it is desirable that entries be made by mail the week previous to the opening of the fair, so that the management can increase the capacity. This can easily be done by writing the secretary, James H. Stone, at East Jordan. We need not remind our readers that the county fair is an institution of the people, the benefits derived from the annual gathering are almost innumerable. Every per son who attends the fair and pays the admission fee, contributes toward maintaining important industrial and agricultural work, to say nothing of the educational work and influence of the work itself, a consideration which alone should prompt every body to give it a hearty support. The fair is a grand exposition of industrial art and science, and is well worth the comparatively small sum it costs to see it. Old and young of both sexes can here learn lessons which they cannot reach elsewhere. A day's study of the best specimens of art for the decoration of the home, of the various kinds of grain, vegetables and live stock, the vast show of agricultural and industrial implements and other devices for lessening labor and cost of production, will give invaluable ideas and suggestions to the attentive visitor, who will return home with broader ideas, quickened apprehension, and better fitted for the more successful management of affairs. Of interest to the state or district fair takes the lead in extent and variety and general usefulness, but the county fair has its own particular field. The county fair generally can increase its usefulness greatly by placing dates of exhibition ahead of the state or district fair, by retaining the finest exhibits of the product of the county for exhibition there. We believe in fairs, and desire to see them all successful and prosperous, and exercising as they do a great influence especially in stimulating farmers to better things. As ours is to be an agricultural county we must lend our efforts in that direction, and thus contribute to its welfare and prosperity.

G. A. R. at Milwaukee.

That was a jolly party of old soldiers which took passage on the City of Charlevoix last Saturday morning, at Charlevoix and points on Traverse Bay, to attend the national encampment of the G. A. R. at Milwaukee this week.

There were nearly 60 veterans on board when the steamer left Frankfort Sunday noon, and the word was soon passed around to go below for "hardtack." It afterwards turned out the real object of getting together was to organize a northern Michigan post, so as to be represented in a body in the procession, and the easiest way to keep the boys together at the camp.

A. J. Strond of Horton's Bay was made commander, W. H. Porter, of Northport, vice commander, and Byron Ford, adjutant, quartermaster, etc. The roster included the name of every veteran on board.

The veterans arrived at Milwaukee at 6.00 o'clock Monday morning, and the boys marched from the dock to the encampment in good spirits.

Every street in Milwaukee, and nearly every building, was profusely decorated with flags, G. A. R. emblems, pictures, and red, white and blue bunting. The morning papers contained but little except the details and plans for the entertainment of the old veterans who were to be the guests of the city.

The Milwaukee Sentinel estimated that on Sunday night there were at least 30,000 old soldiers in the city, and Monday night it was thought that during there would be at least 75,000 soldiers and visitors in attendance at the encampment.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

SOME FACTS ABOUT EGGS.

Hatching Chickens by the Million in Egypt for American Consumers.

The Egyptians are, however, far in advance of us in the science of raising chickens, and the incubating establishments of the country hatch out eggs by the million every year. At a hatching establishment near the Pyramids the farmers trade fresh eggs for young chicks and the rate is two eggs per chick. Another artificial hatchery turns out 200,000 little chickens every season, and the oven crop of chickens in Egypt amounts, according to figures furnished maybe the consul general, to more than twenty millions of chickens a year.

We have about two hundred million dollars worth of money invested in the fowl industry in the United States, an amount so large that all the money of Jay Gould could not equal it, and still we have to import more than sixteen million dozens of eggs every year. If America would adopt the Egyptian hatching system we could sell eggs instead of buying them, and our farmers might buy little chickens to raise at a price of twenty cents a dozen. More than twenty millions of little chickens are hatched out every year in Egypt, and there is a regular business in chickens just old enough to walk.

The incubatories are rude, one story buildings, made of undried bricks, so arranged that the eggs are laid upon cut straw in rooms in rooms, around the ovens, which are kept fired on during the hatching season. The outside walls are very thick and are built so that they retain the heat, and the only thermometer used is the blood of the boy or man who attends to the fires. By a long practice these men learn just how hot the ovens ought to be, and they replenish the fires as the weather demands. A small amount of fuel is needed, and the temperature of the ovens is about 100 of 96 degs. above zero. The fire is built up for eight or ten days before the eggs are put in, to thoroughly warm the hut, and after this time it does not go out during the season, which is from March until May. The eggs are turned four times a day while hatching. The whole outfit of an establishment which hatches over 200,000 chickens a year does not, I am told, cost more than $25, and one man runs the whole machine, keeping the fires, buying and turning the eggs and selling the chickens. There are in this incubatory twelve compartments, each 70 feet long, 50 feet wide and 18 feet high, and each of these compartments will hold 7,500 eggs at a time, or 90,000 eggs in all. It produced last year more than 250,000 chickens and did the work of more than 90,000 hens.—Cairo (Egypt) Letter.

Winged Portents.

When the nest of the thrush or ouzle is built unusually high in the thorn bush in Ireland this betokens a great calamity to a neighborhood, for some distressing disturbance is under way among the fairies, who in happy or friendly mood always see to it that these nests are built near their haunts in the grounds that they may more easily avoid it be seen in a week,—nor several weeks, for that matter.

Mrs. Strang remained with Mrs. J. A. Hawkins, and will be another week visit until next week.

Of Inwood Charlevoix boys now in Chicago, we met W. F. O'Neil, O. H. Wheat, H. J. Cooper, and John Lynn.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER,

Ginger Ale, Milk Shake, Etc.

A Fresh Supply of Confectionery Every Week.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGARS

Fine Fishing Tackle a Specialty.

A Complete Line of Studio and Artist's Materials.

THEY MUST BE SOLD.

OUR STRAW HATS

For - Ladies, - Misses, - and - Children.

ALSO A NICE LINE OF TRIMMED GOODS

We Close them out at ONE-HALF PRICE.

Look at our Parasols:

Too, in the meantime that we have marked to 98 CENTS.

Any of them worth double the amount.

Don't miss looking at our Tennis Flannels. They make lovely cloaks for children as well as suitings for Misses.

CHALLIES AT 3 CENTS, WOOL FILLED AT 16 CENTS TO CLOSE.

We guarantee customers lowest prices, good value and quality and perfect or money returned every time.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.,

TERMS CASH. In Green Block.

A Collection of Rare Watches.

I. B

THEIR EYES.

BY LYDIA FLATT RICHARDS.

May's eyes are blue, celestial bright,
They flash with radiant, rapturous light,
So love it and gaze and gaze and gaze!
Like windows to her brilliant mind.

Ted's eyes are brown—a wondrous tint;
They dance and glow and glance and glint;
They are so bright, so full of fun,
And from their fires you wisely turn.

Maud's eyes are gray—dark as shade;
No changing colors from turtle, afraid.
Tranquil and calm, with mirror and ease;
They may be true—yet, still, beware!

Jess' eyes are hazel, full of fire;
They glow with love or flash with ire;
Their light uncertain, warm and cold,
Their secrets are too freely told.

Paul's eyes are black, with fire-off light;
Sunkiss, they are surpassing bright;
The flame of genius seems to shine
In her eyes with light divine.

MORRISON, IL.

THE CHICKEN THIEF.

A Humorous Sketch.

BY HACKSTONE.

WHEN I was much younger than I am now, and used a different set of thoughts to work with, it seemed to me that the chief food of young manhood was to have a girl or two and a horse and buggy. The other innocent thing a young man needs didn't bother me much, neither did the horse and buggy, but the girls made the trouble.

I can't say that I wanted to marry all the girls I waited on; indeed, the girls' mothers used to give me a warning themselves that I didn't want to marry any of them, and this innocent fact disturbed me, because I used to think a girl's mother ought to be satisfied when she found I was not going to take her daughter away and keep her.

I couldn't understand it, but just as I would begin to get along nicely with a girl, the mother would come on the scene and make all sorts of intimations that I couldn't comprehend. I would smile and laugh, and try in all sorts of ways to make the mother think I thought her smart and funny. But it wouldn't work. It was always only a matter of time when I would go calling and find the mother in the parlor playing "Home, Sweet Home," and the daughter—well, the daughter's whole absorbing thought was to get me alone. Sometimes it was business, sometimes sickness, or out of town, or something which signified absence from home when I thought she ought to be.

When I look back on some of these evenings now they seem very dull, but then they were interesting, because I couldn't quite make the matter out.

The mother would say a few words, then she would thrum a chord of "Home, Sweet Home," then I would say something, and she would say "Yes," then she would say "Excuse me, please."

During the ten minutes of her absence I would work my poor head for all it was worth, and get a set of questions and answers all arranged for me, but when she came back and I set my dialogue in motion, somehow or other what I conceived to be funny would fall flat, and what I thought real smart and serious, she would laugh at, just as if it was funny. Of course I didn't want to be rude and rush right out of the house while everything was in a dead calm, nor did I feel like going when she was laughing at something that wasn't funny. The fact is, it was hard to stay, and there didn't seem to be any proper time to go. When I did get away, I would blame the poor girl for having such an uninteresting mother.

Then I would get another girl—or, rather, try to get another girl's mother. My success would run right along in the same channel of its predecessor, and then the mother would spring the old formula to chief on me, with such variations as the changed circumstances seemed to warrant. I finally got tired of that variety which had such a sameness to it, and made hold one day to tell a mother so. She didn't say it in so many words, but she made me understand that, as I didn't like her style, the next time she came to see me at the place, she would "sic" the dogs on me. The three dogs were not particularly large or vicious, but they had big barks, and when I left the mother still talking and gesticulating, I thought about that, and I made up my mind the bloody rose I had got with the girl's former beau wasn't in vain. I'd just quit the old lady and cultivate the wagon cook and the dogs.

"Now, looker yere, Marser H.," the cook said to me shortly after the fracas with the mother, "if yer wants to cum fo de kitchen to see de young missus, 'cause you ah' de ole missus dun's 'cracky git along, Susan ain't er carin', ku' bein' as how de ole missus done tole us you're mine, wa'n't gwine to be talked about yere, I kin' gwine to tell nobody when you is here, jes' so long you don't bodder Susan, and dat's me. De young missus is in de kitchen wait'in' for you now, an 'you jes' go in while I gits some weed an' watches out for dem niggers what's er prowlin' erbout yere for her hook de chickins."

Now that we have got to the chickens, just leave me in the kitchen with Aunt Susan and the "young missus," while we take a look at the "ole missus," up-stairs.

It is dark up in the hall, but you can see her "laying" for the chicken thief. She's got the two hired men downstairs trained to run out at a signal, and no doubt the old gentleman will exchange his paper for a gun when she gives the word. It's awful lonesome work watching for a chicken thief—he comes when you don't expect him; you hear the chickens cackle (those that he hasn't got), and before you're ready he is off. My lady, though, knew the way of the chicken thief, and she made it her business to pace up and down the hall, peeping out of the front door occasionally, then out of the back door, and then out of a dark room which looked right down on to the trees where the chickens were made to roost, expressly to trap the chicken thief.

You may be sure the old lady had a lonesome job pacing around to her lookouts, and it is not strange that she fell a wondering why the "young missus" took such a sudden interest in cooking and ironing; it is not strange, either, that she "smelt a mouse" the first pop, and sneaked down stairs to see how her daughter looked cooking or ironing.

Well, we won't follow the mother down into the kitchen; just suffice it to say that the visitor had a seat near the kitchen window, convenient to the ground. He's all right, the old lady can't catch him in the kitchen, because there's a line between the door and that window, and on that line is a big sheet. Just never mind him; let's go out and see what the chickens are cackling about.

The whole mother rushed to the back porch at the first cackle, turned out the dogs and hired men, all of which set up such a racket that the last hen on the place fell to squawking. From the porch the mother directed the hunt for the thief, ordering the men in the shrubbery, the dogs somewhere else, until the air was so thick with orders and counter-orders that a regular bedlam was there. When they all got tired of yelling and running about to no purpose they settled down seriously to look for the thief. The dogs would run up to a little bunch of shrubbery and stop. Then they would seem to give up the hunt until ordered on again, when they would go right to that same bush and stop. This attracted the attention of the hired men, and, alas for the fugitive, they looked in there and found a man. The mother was so overwhelmed with joy when she saw the two strong men holding the game she had been after so long that she ordered him bound hands and feet and secured in the bottom of their springless wagon to jail.

"Jot's right, massa," shouted Susan; "bah de no 'count rascal tuked off to de dungeon."

When they got the culprit bound hand foot they laid him down on his back in the snow, while they hitched up the team that was to cart him off. The whole family, Aunt Susan and all, looked on from the porch, and when the two strong men tossed him in the wagon like a sack of potatoes, and drove away with him, the household congratulated themselves on being well rid of a troublesome rascal.

At the breakfast table the next morning the chicken-thief was the chief topic, and when breakfast was over the "young missus" slipped into the kitchen to discuss another side of the affair with Aunt Susan.

"You may be sure," said Aunt Susan, "dat dat ere white man done got to de big road 'fore de dogs got out fer de chicken-thief, case he popped out on de widder jes as ole mf-ms came into de door. He had been a-sneakin' 'long away 'fore de kan's got out after de hen squawk. No, honey, you kin jes' bet dey didn't nobody see him."

Just then a boy called with a note. "Ah!" exclaimed the young lady, "here's a note from him telling us all about it," and she hastily tore open the letter and began to read:

MY DEAR MISS—Please send my horse home by the bearer, and oblige, yours respectfully, P. S. maybe not for several days. You all feel like horse down in the lane, where I left him last night before I got the satisfactoriness step on that miserable chicken.

I don't ask you to do a favor for myself, but out of sympathy for my horse, he must be hungry, and I know he would like to be down home, and you know a good bet with his stomach. I can sympathize with him. Yours in jail,

HACKSTONE.

I never spoke to the girl after I got jail, but whenever I would see her she smiled a smile that I didn't like.

SEARCHING FOR THE THIEF.

PRETTY LAKE GEORGE.

MANY NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED AMONG HOTEL GUESTS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

LONGSIDE LAKE GEORGE, N.Y., July 1, 1895.—Several of the resorts to famous watering-places are commonly made to include a sail on Lake George. It is close to Saratoga, it is little farther off from the Adirondacks and the Green Mountains, and for remoteness, Lake White Foundation, its scenery is so far beyond the beautiful that tourists are willing to go a little out of their direct course to sail over its phenomenally clear water and to look at the mountain scenery which surrounds it. There is hardly a place in the country away from a city, where one sees so many natives and foreigners, all holiday the game she had been after so long that she ordered him bound hands and feet and secured in the bottom of their springless wagon to jail.

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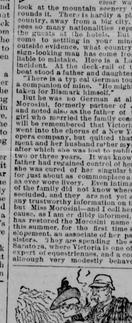
A TYPICAL GERMAN TOURIST.



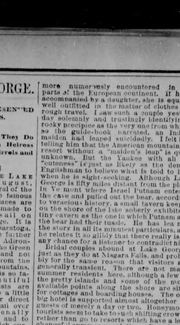
A TYPICAL BRITISH TOURIST.

look at the mountain scenery which surrounds it. There is hardly a place in the country away from a city, where one sees so many natives and foreigners, all holiday folk, as one sees at Lake George. It seems to setting in your mind, without outside evidence, what economists call a sign-looking man has come from, you are liable to mistake. Here is a Lake George incident. At the dock rail of the steamboat stood a father and daughter.

"There is a typ eal German tourist," said the father, pointing out a specimen of the tribe to his Hawaiian friend.

"Hawaiian tourist at all. He was Mormon, formerly native of Bay County, and noted also as the father of the girl who married the family cookbook. It will be remembered that Victoria Moresby went into the stage of New York and the opera company, but quitted that employment and her husband rather suddenly, after which she was cast to settle down for a few years. Meanwhile, however, her father had regained control of her, and that he secured of her daughter to marriage for just enough as commonplace a coachman as ever wore a coat. Even intimate friends of the family did not know where she was secluded, and they are surprised to find that her trustworthy information on the point but Miss Moresinski—and I call her that because, as I am given to understand, she has restored the Moresini name to her—is the coachman's wife. Her husband is an economist, an associate of her parents and sisters. They are spending the season at Saratoga, where Victoria is one of the most expert of equestrienne, and a conspicuous although very modestly behaved young lady. She was with her father on the Lake George steamer, and I was told that, from Saratoga, as many as could get away day's float on the famously pretty mountain water. Jay Gould and his family frequently indulge in these excursions. The Goulds have been away for a week or more in the Adirondacks, but this week they returned to Saratoga, where they expect to spend until September.

"The Hawaiian is another millionaire broker from Lake George, and he comes here from Saratoga every year. I saw him on his last visit to Lake George, sailing with several companions, and visited, as I have been long enough to know, the dock has been there long enough, and it is one of the most institutional sums from that dot the lake, but this year St. Cephas Platt, locally famous as a celebrity of tourists, has taken possession. The island is wooded and rocky, and Platt has stocked it with snakes. He tells the tourists that he found it in a cave in the island, and that it is essential he remain in the cave to keep them in a cage for his appearance, or set them free, as is a professional snake-charmer. The boys are a small family, do not stand of a rattler, and Platt used to get a livelihood by showing the curiosities to curiosity by hunting the snakes, trying out their oil to sell to dangerous, rheumatic, their skins to pocketbook-makers, and selling the skins for the hats. Correspondents found readable matter in him, and he became a celebrity. Tourists who believed that he could profitably become a nothing of a showman. Trust is why he



A TYPICAL AMERICAN TOURIST.

I as seized upon Barnum as he be christ n it, and lets it be known at the hotels that rattlesnakes are to be purchased from them. There is something fascinating about a rattlesnake, and the Platt boys have a profitable business in curiosities visitors at Platt Island. Tourists are fascinated with the snakes, and are generally pleased with a view of about a hundred big rattlers, for just enough as commonplace a coachman as ever wore a coat. Even intimate friends of the family did not know where she was secluded, and they are surprised to find that her trustworthy information on the point but Miss Moresinski—and I call her that because, as I am given to understand, she has restored the Moresini name to her—is the coachman's wife. Her husband is an economist, an associate of her parents and sisters. They are spending the season at Saratoga, where Victoria is one of the most expert of equestrienne, and a conspicuous although very modestly behaved young

MISS MARIE WOODAGE.

employment by the girls of the present day. Miss Woodage is well-known in New York in distributing prizes to some people who with much enthusiasm on the occasion uses to, which the words "awful" and "awfully" are nowadays used, and since that the Columbia College annex examiners have of small pronounced their condemnation of the copious sprinkling of slang which they have discovered in the examination papers certain decorrigible school girls. I was given to understand that I saw a genuine type of dainty culture, waving their handkerchiefs from the veranda at the departing friend. They were exquisitely dressed, their manners were gentle, and they were uncommonly pretty. But one of them cried out: "So long!" to the other excitedly. "I'm sick. I'm tired." That was not very shocking as a mere expression, but it jarred on me. I turned to my companion the girls' mother. "I have yet the slightest idea of speaking of slang, she said, quickly and with a jerk of her head. "Why, I'm sick, I'm tired." Well, I'm sick and tired." Well, I'm sick and tired." Well, I'm sick and

AN ARTIST'S ROMANCE.

STRANGE HISTORY OF A GRAND AND FAMOUS PAINTING.

How Konstantin Makofski, the Great Russian Painter, Produced His Masterpiece—The Famous Picture To Be Exhibited at the Detroit Exposition.

The greatest painter Russia has produced, and one of the greatest painters of Europe, is Konstantin Makofski. He was already recognized as the master of Russian art when he "deliberately set himself to the task of painting a picture that should be immortal, and that should also be a national Russian picture—a picture that should immortalize not himself only, but Russian art. Artists and art students can conceive how difficult a

DETROIT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION—ART HALL.

task he had undertaken. It was, and is, perhaps, the most difficult undertaking in all the realm of art—to create a national picture that shall be immortal. Think of all the immortal works of art in the world, and, since the classes of Rome and Greece, how few are national, done by a national artist! There are hardly a dozen really great national paintings. There are great pictures that are utterly French, or German, or Italian, or Spanish, or English; but the things they depict either belong to history, and are national only because of history, or else they show things that might happen in any other country. Their greatness depends upon their appeal to the common human nature and the common knowledge of all countries. Of distinctively American national pictures perhaps the best known, although not an immortal painting, is the popular "The Trapper's Last Shot," in which a white borderer, clad in buckskin and riding a Kentucky horse, has taken refuge in the swampy reeds of a western prairie bottom, and sits at bay upon his blown horse, with his last bullet in his long rifle, to beat off

A BAND OF BLOODTHIRSTY SIOUX INDIANS.

This is national and American because the white man is an American of a type that no other land produces. So are the Indians, of course, America. So is the prairie American. The weapons are also American. And finally the story told by the picture is such a story as no other country ever had to tell.

Konstantin Makofski undertook to produce a picture that would depict men and women that should be typically and unmistakably Russian, engaged in something that should be Russian also, and not to be found in any other country. Besides it must be an immortal picture. Surely a great task. He selected as his subject

"THE RUSSIAN WEDDING FEAST,"

because the old Muscovite wedding feast is an institution peculiar to Russia. Other countries have wedding feasts; but none other ever had such a wedding feast as is peculiar to the Muscovite customs. And in his picture are none but strictly typical Russian faces and costumes, and all accessories.

The great ambition of a Russian artist is to get a picture accepted and placed in the imperial art gallery of the Czar. That gallery is difficult of access. Its paintings are the rarest masterpieces of Russian art. Konstantin Makofski set himself up in his studio for months, while he labored like a madman upon his great project. Nobody except his wife was admitted, and she so rarely that she, like all his friends, suspected insanity in her husband. His intense earnestness and labor were the pointer to a skeleton. He worked at his picture at all hours; he dreamed of it while he slept; he painted and repainted, drew and redrew, in a growing fever of enthusiasm, until at last it was completed. Then his wife died, tenderly because now she could have her husband again, and the artist fainted from prolonged exhaustion. The great picture was a triumph of genius.

The painting was sent to the Czar. The whole imperial family and the Russian artists were delighted with it. But it happened that, just then, a world's art exhibition was being held in Antwerp. The Czar, desiring that Europe should recognize Russian genius, sent the picture there. It instantly won the recognition of all Europe, and it was awarded the medalle d'honeur as

THE BEST PICTURE IN EUROPE

of the age. Under the rules of the Antwerp exhibition the picture was sold. The Czar expected to put it in his imperial gallery; but he wanted money for his army and so to American—Mr. Charles W. Schuman—had a fabulous price and carried off the picture. He built a special private art gallery for it in New York, and refused to allow it to be exhibited elsewhere. But finally he yielded to the public desire, and consented to loan it to the Detroit International Exposition, at a cost of $5.00 per day for each day it is exhibited. Thus this great picture comes to the Detroit Exposition, where the people will have the rare pleasure of seeing it.

It is a wonderful picture, not only in its grouping, the characteristic Russian faces, the strange costumes, the room, the table and the furniture; but it is also a masterpiece of rich and exquisite coloring. It is a blaze of gorgeous colors, and yet so blended as to make a rich, harmonious whole. No description can do it full justice, and this grand painting must be seen, as it will be by thousands upon thousands, at the great Art Gallery of the Exposition, where it will be the star amid three hundred and fifty other admirable paintings and many other works of art.

The God Little Sunday School Boy.

If there is any place where one needs to keep all his wits about him it is in the Sunday School. On one occasion a young reputation in a north end school remarked in a sanctimonious tone, "My father drinks." The unwary teacher, falling into the trap, began to talk to the class of the evils of intemperance. She waxed eloquent and spoke at considerable length. The boy of the class were supposed to be in an eminently edified condition of mind little Johnny further his sentence with an air so innocent as to deceive, if it was possible, even the elders, "My father," he said, "drinks water." And he smiled exultingly into the face of his teacher, as if he were sure of her approval, and as if he enjoyed the approval of a clear conscience, or, indeed, very likely he did.—Boston Courier.

Poisoned by Cigarettes.

An 18-year-old resident of Capitol hill, Washington, was so badly poisoned by arsenic in cigarette papers that he went in to convulsions and nearly into a coffin.

Unexpected.

There is a certain public library where a zealous little man does all in his power to uphold the rules of the institution, and, at the same time, make things uncomfortable for the evil doer who regards them lightly. This library displays its newest books in a glass case, which allows their backs to be viewed from the reading room, but which can only be opened from an inclosure sacred to the officials. Readers may, however, penetrate this inner recess by asking permission, though a sign near the case warns them not to attempt it without leave.

One day a distinguished guest of the city was expected to visit its public buildings, and had intimated an especial desire to inspect its library. The little man in charge was fluttered at the prospect; he was proud of the library, and the distinguished guest was one of his heroes.

Quite early that morning an unpretending individual entered the reading room, looked about him, and then, by chance, noticed several new books in the glass case. He read their titles, and finally, led by some unwonted impulse, wandered into the sacred recess and laid his hand upon one of the volumes.

Instantly the little man was upon him, nervous in the expectancy of his hero, and very cross.

"I should like to call your attention to that sign!" cried he, thrusting it into the stranger's face. "Did you ask permission to come in here?"

"No," was the hesitating reply; but the custodian did not allow time for a possible apology.

"Then put up the book and go out!" cried he. "And next time when you are in a public building, read the signs."

The stranger meekly obeyed, but just as he turned away a deputation of his city fathers walked up the stairs.

"Ah, here you are!" said one. "We have had the museum downstairs unlocked, and when you are quite ready we will visit that."

The too zealous custodian understood at the first word; this was the distinguished guest, and this the reception he had given him. The great man smiled quietly, said "Good morning," and walked away.—Youth's Companion.

A Story About Mark Twain.

Almost as numerous as those about Mr. Lincoln are the stories that are told about Mark Twain. The Man About Town met Mr. A. H. Harris a few days ago, and knowing that the latter had been for many years a resident of "the coast," asked if he had known Mark personally. "Oh! yes," said Mr. Harris, "I knew him very intimately, both in Virginia City and in San Francisco. I went down with him once from Virginia to Frisco and we stopped together at the Occidental hotel on Montgomery street. The first day we were in town Mark went out to visit some old friends and did not show up until dinner time. We were seated at the table when he came in, and the moment he sat down he began to talk. He was in those days an inveterate talker, and when he was around no one else had the ghost of a chance to say a word. Well, as I said, he began, and paying no attention to the waiter, funneled out into one of his long stories. The waiter suggestively placed a bill of fare before him, and pushing it aside, Mark ordered some corned beef and cabbage and a glass of milk. We looked aghast, and the waiter tried in vain to suppress a smile, but Mark went on with his story, paying no attention to the expression of our faces. Presently the waiter returned with the order and stood waiting for Mark to finish. Taking advantage of a brief pause, he asked Mark if he would not like something more than the corned beef and cabbage and milk. 'No,' was the brief reply, and on he went with his story. Well, sir, do you know that fellow sat there and duplicated that order three times, and when we left the dining room he was still telling his story. Those who know Mark now some he has grown rich and famous will no doubt feel a little shocked when they learn the nature of his California diet."—St. Louis Republic.

Bright and Gladstone.

When Holl, the painter, was painting the portrait of Mr. Bright, he incidentally mentioned that he was about to perform the same operation for Mr. Gladstone. "It must be a very painful thing for you, Mr. Bright," he hazarded, "that after all these years you should have found cause to sever your connection." "Indeed it is," responded Mr. Bright, with a sigh; "to think that after we had trodden the same path together, shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand, we should be forced apart in the evening of our lives! And by what? By a bogey that has risen up within him and is beckoning him away from duty and sense—by a Frankenstein. Do you know, Mr. Holl, I seriously fear that my dear old friend's mind has really become radically undermined!" When he was at Haverden painting Mr. Gladstone, the subject of the artist's portrait of Mr. Bright cropped up. "Ah!" said Mr. Gladstone, with much interest, "and how did you find him?" "Fairly well, and he spoke very affectionately of you, Mr. Gladstone." "Did he, indeed!" replied the sitter, sorrowfully; "did he indeed! There was a cruel blow. That after a lifetime of mutual esteem and of good work undertaken and carried through together we should be divided on so clear a question. Tell me, Mr. Holl"—here his mouth twitched—"tell me, did you notice anything in the manner of my old friend when you saw him which would lead you to believe that his reason was becoming in any way unhinged?"—Jewish Messenger.

How He Explained It.

Judge—You must be mistaken about having to work twenty-five hours a day for your employer. There are but twenty-four hours in a day. Colored Witness—Yes, boss, I understand that; but he always puts me to work an hour before day in the morning.—Omaha World.

The Favorite

Medicine for Throat and Lung Difficulties has long been, and still is, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures **Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis,** and **Asthma;** soothes irritation of the **Larynx** and **Fauces;** strengthens the **Vocal Organs;** allays soreness of the **Lungs;** prevents **consumption,** and, even in advanced stages of that disease, relieves Coughing and induces Sleep. There is no other preparation for diseases of the throat and lungs to be compared with this remedy.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this

Cough Medicine

—the best the world knows."—R. Horton, Foreman *Telegraph*, Morrilton, Ark.

"I have been afflicted with asthma for forty years, and last spring was taken with a violent cough which threatened to terminate my days. Every one pronounced me in consumption. I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect was magical. I was immediately relieved and gradually improve until entirely recovered."—Joel Bullard, Guilford, Conn.

"Six months ago I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by an incessant cough which deprived me of sleep and rest. Various remedies, but obtained no relief until I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took five bottles of this medicine cured me."—Mrs. E. Osborne, 19 Second st., Lowell, Mass.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I know of no remedy which will give such speedy relief and comfort as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of Whooping Cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1227 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the only cough medicine to be relied on in dangerous cases."—H. B. Hilton, Kittanning, Pa.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

The best low-priced PLUG tobacco ever put on the market.

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DIXON'S "CARBURET OF IRON." STOVE POLISH IS THE BEST.

BRIGHTINE PROMINENT PHYSICIANS PRONOUNCE IT, BALDNESS, NERVOUS DISEASES, KIDNEY DISEASES, **DIABETES,** LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES. Diabetic 91. Ask Druggist or write Dr. Wm. Hubert & Co., Detroit, Mich. Sold by Druggists, Chicago, Ill., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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Cincinnati ..... 6.55 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

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Leave, going north, †7.50 p. m., 5.25 a. m., and †1.48 p. m.

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†Daily except Sunday. Daily.

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THE JOURNAL
BY CHAS. J. STRANG,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A NEWSY MELANGE.

DOINGS OF OUR NEIGHBORS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Globe, Religious Intelligence, Crimes and Casualties, Industrial Notes, Personal Mention.

CAMPBELL THE MAN.

Buckeye Democrats Select a Full State Ticket—The Platform.

The Ohio State Democratic Convention, at Dayton, selected the following ticket:

Governor, James E. Campbell; of Butler; Lieutenant Governor, W. S. Kerr, of Lucas; Attorney General, J. M. Ewing, of Jackson; Auditor, J. Bernard Dwyer, of Hamilton; Judge, Martin Dodge, of Washington; Supreme Commissioner, Lewis C. Laylin, of Summit; Commissioner of Schools, C. C. Miller, of Putnam; member of Board of Public Works, F. Jerome, of Sandusky.

The platform indorses tariff reform, denounces trusts, favors equitable and liberal pensions, disapproves Republican violations of the civil-service law and the administration of Gov. Foraker, and attacks the laws giving the Governor control over city boards.

JIM HILL TO RESIGN.

The President of the Manitoba Road Will Retire.

James J. Hill, the railroad king of the Northwest, will, it is said, resign the Presidency of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Road at the annual meeting to be held Sept. 12. Rumors of the proposed, or, to be more explicit, probable retirement of President Hill have been current "a bit." Past for several months, and are now confirmed by one who has the confidence of the magnate. The Manitoba Road has been losing money for some time, while its expenses have been enormously increased by President Hill's recklessness in building extensions and absorbing feeders. Mr. Hill's friends aver that he will resign with no regret, but will devote his time in future to travel and a general supervision of his vast interests.

BASE-BALL BATTERS.

Standing of the Clubs That Are Contending for First Place.

The relative positions of the various clubs that are contending for the pennant is shown by the annexed table:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
National.				American.			
Boston	65	27	.706	Boston	71	34	.676
New York	61	32	.656	St. Louis	71	34	.676
Philadelphia	56	37	.602	Philadelphia	66	40	.623
Chicago	49	42	.538	Chicago	57	47	.548
Cincinnati	47	47	.500	Baltimore	57	47	.548
Pittsburg	46	47	.495	Cleveland	49	54	.476
Indianapolis	43	49	.456	Kansas City	43	61	.413
Washington	34	61	.358	Milwaukee	36	67	.350
				Louisville	32	68	.307
Western.				Eastern.			
Omaha	66	28	.702	Providence	70	35	.667
Denver	59	36	.621	Davenport	53	39	.576
Minneapolis	47	45	.511	Springfield	47	45	.511
Sioux City	47	46	.505	Quincy	47	48	.495
Denver	45	48	.484	Worcester	45	48	.484
Milwaukee	41	53	.436	Evansville	43	52	.452
St. Paul	36	57	.387				
Des Moines	32	60	.347				

Restricted Corn Crop Out Output.

A New York dispatch says: Corn sales agents of the six great coal producing companies have met at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and decided to restrict the production for the month of September to 3,000,000 tons, a decrease of about one million tons from the corresponding month last year. No change was made in the prices, but the matter was left open until September 15, when another meeting will be held.

A Gift to Catholic College Closed.

William McGlookey, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Louisville, Ky., diocese, has ordered the closing of St. Joseph College at Bardstown because such a faculty as desired cannot be made up for the ensuing year. The Rev. C. J. O'Connell resigned the presidency some time ago to give his time to his duties as priest. The school is one of the oldest and best known in Kentucky.

American Science Association.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, in session at Toronto, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, C. E. Bessey, President of Nebraska University; Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. W. R. Lazenby, of Ohio University.

Retires from the Stage.

Miss Helen Dauvray, the wife of John Ward, short-stop of the New York Base Ball Club, has concluded to respect her husband's wishes and not return to the stage. Manager Miner is endeavoring to cancel the engagements made for her the coming season.

Base-Ball Prizes Offered.

Base-ball cranks at St. Louis propose to raise a fund of $10,000, of which $5,000 will be given the Browns if they win the American Association championship, and the other $5,000 if they capture the world's series from the League leaders.

Tar and Feathers for a Couple.

A. W. Forsyth and a Mrs. Kiler, who had been living together at Hartshorn, Neb., as man and wife, have been tarred and feathered by citizens of that place.

Flour Production Decreased.

The flour production of the Minneapolis mills was 86,300 barrels, against 102,500 for the previous week, and 145,400 barrels for the corresponding time in 1896.

Mrs. Maybrick Going to Prison.

Mrs. Maybrick will shortly be removed to the prison at Woking, in Surrey. Her friends will be allowed to visit her once every two months.

Strike Ended.

The backbone of the shoemaker's strike at Cincinnati is broken, and the workingmen are returning to work.

Swallowed by the Earthquake.

The village of Khanovik, on the Russian frontier, has been visited by a terrible earthquake, which destroyed the larger part of the town. Great fissures opened in the earth, and in many cases the villagers were swallowed up by dozens. So far 199 people are known to have been buried alive in this way.

Legion of Honor Convention.

The eighth regular session of the Supreme Council of the American Legion of Honor met in annual convention in Washington Hall, Chicago. About 45,000 members throughout the country were represented by fifty-two delegates from the various States and Territories.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

An Active Fall Business Indicated by Present Prospects.

Bradstreet's review of the state of trade says:

Special features indicate no noteworthy change in the general business situation, but continued improvement is apparent. Prospects are reported at Pittsburg, New Orleans, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Omaha. A large increase in average movement at most other points, and a general belief that fall trade will be active and satisfactory, is the outlook. Some of the week's trade reports from different sections follow: Boston—Business in all lines is active and encouraged by generally favorable crop prospects. Brooklyn—Business has been improved and prices firmer all around. This is caused by a decreased demand for dull, low-priced goods, and a better one for staples. Western—Improved business is reported, but Eastern offerings are still in excess. Philadelphia—Business is active in many lines, in view of corners of wheat and floor at cents. Exports of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000,000 bushels of flour from this coast, against 1,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000,000 bushels of flour from this coast in 1896, against 18,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000,000 bushels of flour in 1895. Portland, Ore.—Business is active in all lines of fall goods, and prices are firmer. Seattle—Business is active and prices firmer. Tacoma—Business is active and prices firmer. Spokane—Business is active and prices firmer. Helena—Business is active and prices firmer. Butte—Business is active and prices firmer. Minneapolis—Business is active and prices firmer. Duluth—Business is active and prices firmer. Omaha—Business is active and prices firmer. Denver—Business is active and prices firmer. Kansas City—Business is active and prices firmer. St. Louis—Business is active and prices firmer. New Orleans—Business is active and prices firmer. Galveston—Business is active and prices firmer. Chicago—Business is active and prices firmer. Cincinnati—Business is active and prices firmer. Louisville—Business is active and prices firmer. Nashville—Business is active and prices firmer. Memphis—Business is active and prices firmer. Atlanta—Business is active and prices firmer. Savannah—Business is active and prices firmer. Charleston—Business is active and prices firmer. Pittsburg—Business is active and prices firmer. Buffalo—Business is active and prices firmer. New York—Business is active and prices firmer. Boston—Business is active and prices firmer. Philadelphia—Business is active and prices firmer. Baltimore—Business is active and prices firmer. Washington

THE JOURNAL

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AROUND THE COUNTY.

Wilson.

Hot and sultry weather for September.

The hum of the thresher is heard again in our land.

Logs have been coming in lively to the millyard, consequently the mill is kept busy running at present.

Two brun new babies in town. One at David Shepherd's, the other at Jonas Davis'. Both boys. All doing well.

Terry Barber has recovered and has taken the position of night-watchman at the mill. Dan Folsom is teamster at present.

Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis from Dakota, also Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham of Olivet, this state are visiting at A. B. Goucher's.

Mrs. Thomas Conlter and son, of Charlevoix, are visiting her mother Mrs. C. Burlew for a few days.

Two young ladies of this vicinity have left home for trifling excuses, and will not return again. We are sorry to hear of children—especially girls—refusing the protection of home.

School meeting in district No 3, resulted in Marion Hudkins being re-elected assessor, seven months school for the ensuing year and the proposition for the district to furnish text books was voted down.

Rev. Mr. Burge, M. E. minister at at Boyne City, preached at Afton on Wednesday evening from the words "Good Hope." It was a splendid discourse, and was much liked by all present.

The night-cap social held at F. L. Smith's was well attended, and much sport made. $4.00 was netted which with some other articles which were brought in were donated to Jason Lewis' family, who lost their household goods and clothing by fire, a short time ago.

Eld. Scofield preached in the Wilks settlement, Mr. and Mrs. Hudkins and Mittie visited at D. Hudkins, a young man of East Jordan, took his best girl for a drive with a very lame horse, a load of young people went to Latter Day Saints meeting down town, also Mr. Ward and Miss Annie Nowland of Boyne Falls visited relatives and attended Sunday school at Afton; all on Sunday last.

Inwood.

SEPT. 3.—Rev. B. H. Whitman preached his farewell sermon at Hilton's school house last Sunday.

Willis Bros. threshed for Frank Pearl on Monday.

Considerable sickness in this vicinity.

At the school meeting Monday evening, O. D. Hilton was elected director to fill vacancy, and Edwin Cook assessor for full term.

A daughter of Harry VanDuran of Norwood died last Thursday with diphtheria. The rest of the family are down with the same disease.

Levi Willis is sick with fever.

Mrs. Frank Pearl is sick with sore throat.

Mrs. Edwin Cook fell and hurt herself very bad last week.

Mrs. Nancan Burns of Smithson's camp is sick.

Wheat is not yielding a good crop.

Advance.

SEPT. 3.—The present dry hot weather is favorable for the ripening of corn, but is a scorcher on buckwheat, and unless we have rain and cooler weather soon pancakes will be flat and thin the coming winter.

Last night Geo. King a boy about five years old jumped from the top of his fathers barn, a distance of about fifteen feet and broke his arm.

The Misses Patasck, of Chicago, who have been visiting at Flatem's returned to their home last Thursday.

Mrs. Staley, who has been visiting at Norton's intends returning to her home at Birmingham, and will be accompanied by Miss May Hawkins of this place.

It is reported by those who attended the birthday anniversary picnic at Pleasant Valley Aug. 22, that a joyful time was had. Good vocal music was rendered by the Pleasant Valley Glee Club, and instrumental music by the Burdick brothers. Pleasant Valley Schottische composed by Mr. Noble Burdick and played by him on the violin was greeted with applause. Although quite a large number of people were there, enough victuals were left after dinner to feed as many more.

Mrs. John Hayden is on the sick list.

We understand that F. E. Miller returned home a few days ago from a lecturing tour, quite ill.

At the school meeting at this place last night P. B. Newton was re-elected to the office of director.

Ironton.

SEPT. 4.—Pretty hot weather for September.

J. D. Parrish took a load of Irontites up above Boyne City to pick blackberries one day last week. They came back well pleased with their trip, having picked about four bushels of berries.

Quite a serious accident occured at the furnace Sunday morning. A new hand by the name of Mosser fell from the tramway, about 20 feet, striking on his head and shoulders. He lay unconscious for about 20 minutes before he was discovered. He is seriously injured. Dr. Foster, of East Jordan is attending him.

Mrs. Dorrance is slowly recovering. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Dan Dorrance, of Horton's Bay, is taking care of her.

Mr. Dorrance preached his farewell sermon last Sunday evening. He has many warm friends here who would like to see him back here another year.

Mr. Josiah Hood, of Seneca county, N. Y., is visiting his brother, Robert Hood, this week.

Joshua Gunung and son, of Wayne, Mich., are visiting their daughter and sister, Mrs. J. D. Parrish.

Ellsworth.

SEPT. 3.—Robt. Fulton finishes this season's cut of logs to-day.

F. H. Skow and Jeff. Bears were home from Ironton a few days last week.

The threshers were busy to day at Wm. St. Clair's.

For four weeks past we have not received the JOURNAL, until the next Tuesday after it is printed. OUR P. M. thinks there is crookedness somewhere, as the Sentinel reaches us as regular as usual. Can you explain Mr. Editor? [We cannot.—ED. JOURNAL.]

Barnard.

SEPT. 4.—Harvesting is about over. School meeting last Monday evening. Old officers re-elected.

There will be a grange supper Wednesday evening, Sept. 4.

Rev. B. H. Whitman will preach his last sermon before conference next Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Putnam made a short call at Barnard this week, while on his way to conference.

A Comparison of Prices.

The following comparison of the prices of a few leading farm products in the Chicago market of August 24, 1889, with the corresponding date last year is taken from the commercial report in the Chicago Times of last Saturday:

Wheat, this year, 77 cents a bushel; last year, 91½ cents.

Corn, this year, 34¼ cents; last year, 46 cents.

Oats, this year, 20¼ cents; last year, 25½ cents.

Mess pork, this year, $9.50 a barrel, last year, $13.85.

Short ribs pork, this year, $4.72½; last year, $6.22½.

Lard, this year, $5.90 per hundred pounds; last year, $8.35.

It may be remarked that last year at this time, the farmers were "footing" for Harrison, more protection and better times; this year they are enjoying the slendid victory which they won under the banner of Harrison, Wanamaker, Carnegie & Co. Wonder how they like the change?—Lansing Journal.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at R. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 6

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails but by r. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 1mo

RISKS A FIREMAN RUNS.

So Called Fire Proof Buildings Impart Special Grounds for Fear.

If there is any one thing that disheartens a fireman more than another, it is to be told that a building in which he is at work is a modern fire proof structure.

The speaker was an old fireman, who is now serving on the insurance patrol, and he had some reasons to back up this somewhat startling assertion.

It may sound strange to hear of a fireman's being at work on a "fire proof" building, but fires in so called fire proof buildings are by no means unusual, and everybody knows that some of those fires are the very ones that result in frightful loss of life. Their size and height doubtless has much to do with this, while a sense of fancied security frequently leads to gross carelessness on the part of the inmates.

But while it is only these occasional holocausts that attract the attention of the general public, firemen have to risk life and limb almost daily, and the maiming of a man for the rest of his days is dismissed with the merest mention in the newspapers. It is the unseen danger of an ordinary fire that men fear, rather than the exciting emergencies of a great conflagration, and it is because some of these modern structures are so peculiar in those unseen dangers that they are so much dreaded.

A peculiarly dangerous feature in the construction of many large business buildings is the use of iron pillars, which frequently rise in series one above the other from foundation to roof. These are especially common in wholesale establishments covering several ordinary lots, and sometimes take the place of inside walls altogether. Of course that is all right where the floors are of iron, cement and tiling, but you won't find such floors except in a few large office or bank buildings.

The mere fact that you see iron floor beams used in the construction is no indication that it will be really fire proof. Unless the floors are filled in with some non-combustible material, the iron beams are manifestly not of the slightest importance in preventing the passage of the fire, while the iron pillars are a source of great and positive danger. The trouble with them is that just as soon as a hot blast of flame strikes them they expand unequally, warp, crack, and then comes down the entire structure. And it is all down so quickly that the poor fireman has no warning, and precious little chance to get out.

The extensive use of iron in such buildings at present is in fact a source of danger all around. Even when pillars are not used, inside walls are supposed to be strengthened at every story with iron braces. In this case the effect is similar, and as soon as the heat has warped the braces out of shape, the whole interior is liable to fall unexpectedly.

As regards pillars, good solid cores of hard wood are much better than iron. They will burn, of course, but it takes a long time to burn three or four inches right into hard wood, and so long as the core remains solid, the floors are safe. That gives the firemen a chance to work, and unless the place is otherwise a regular tinder box, a well equipped fire department will save the building.

The massive office buildings now so common in lower Broadway and in Nassau and Wall streets, are really fire proof, and although there will sometimes be a mighty hot fire among the furniture in a particular office or suite of rooms, it can never extend from floor to floor.

Another very deceptive style of building is the iron front, of which so many were put up fifteen years or so ago. A peculiar danger of these is that in falling the front does not come down piecemeal, but falls like a sheet of solid metal. Half a dozen reporters had a somewhat narrow escape a year and a half ago at that big million dollar fire on Broadway, near Prince street, from this. The iron front of one of those buildings fell over as straight as a pole, without either bending or breaking, until it struck the ground and the building on the other side of the street.

The reporters were standing on the opposite sidewalk, only about twenty feet to one side, and all the telegraph wires over there were brought down on their heads. Some of them had their hats badly battered, and their cars or noses scratched.—New York News.

A Popular Wit.

Charles B. Lewis, of The Detroit Free Press, whose humor is so peculiarly American in quality, is a slender man of 40, with good features, clear, merry eyes and a ready smile. He began life as a printer on The Free Press, and was blown into the editorial room by the explosion of an Ohio steamboat, aided by the facility with which he described his immense experience. Since then Mr. Lewis has continued to amuse America over the signature of M. Quad, and has confined his talents to the paper which first recognized them. He is singularly modest concerning his own success and shirks an interview with religious care. He writes a queer little up and down hand—quaint and full of character—and uses his pen with a rapidity which leaves "i's" undotted and "t's" uncrossed. Better literary work than his southern character sketches, many of which have been republished in this magazine, has not been done in this or any other country. Mr. Lewis is in close touch with human nature, and his interpretation of it is a marvel. He is popular with everybody and his wit is without a sting, whether it flashes out by word of mouth or touch of pen.—Current Literature.

Pebble Cut Pebbla.

Miss Alleyway (haughtily)—We's gois' to summer in this country. You sin't.

Miss Rockcourt (disdainfully)—We don't 'sociate wid none of our country relations.—New York Weekly.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

New Hats!

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Straw Hats, Summer Hats, Good Hats, Stylish Hats, Cheap Hats, Little Hats, Big Hats, Hats for Everybody, Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

JUST IN. Come and See Them at

Geo. Miller's Clothing House

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats

LOOK OUT FOR

ROSENTHAL

NEXT WEEK.

MORE LIGHT!

THE LATEST.

The Superoxygenated Lamp Burner

FITS ANY LAMP.

ONLY 35 AND 75 CENTS EACH.

Hardware, Tinware, and Stoves.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

NEW TAILOR SHOP

C. D. SMITH,

Late of Owosso,

CUTTER AND TAILOR

Latest Styles of Goods always on hand. Suits made to order. Corner Bridge and Clinton Sts.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with sl op.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 31th, 1889. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Ford, Mary W. Johnson, J. W.
Hind, Mary E. Kimble, Mary
Hobbs (2), Willie

H. HERMAN, P. M.

WEDDING CARDS and Invitations. Call and see samples before ordering elsewhere.

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE!

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE discusses ALL TOPICS of present interest to the public. It has a reform in the tariff. It believes in honest government. It does not fear the dead lions. Its editor is the brilliant author and journalist, DONN PIATT, and it is by long odds THE BEST magazine before the public.

Each number contains a complete long novel by a well known author, besides shorter stories, poems, sketches, reviews and criticisms.

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Address all Communications to R. Y. Offer.

BELFORD, CLARKE & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

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IF YOU WANT THE BEST POSTER PRINTING, Plain or In Colors ON SHORT NOTICE. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE. We have NOTE HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, CARDS, ETC., ETC. GOOD STOCK Clean Work.

THE NEW YORK STAR.

A Daily and Weekly Newspaper.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1889.

THE STAR BUILDING.

THE NEW YORK STAR passed into the hands of new managers in November last, and a new corporation is now in full possession and control of it.

During the first months of the change the improvement made in it was so pronounced that it came to be recognized at once as

A Live, Bright and Brilliant Newspaper.

Its news columns are filled with the freshest of foreign, domestic and local news. Its editorials are crisp, positive and bold. Its Democratic principles are so pronounced and orthodox that the Democratic National Committee, on its recent reorganization, selected it as the medium for placing its official action and utterances before the voters of the party. It urges united Democracy in nation, state and city; and is the advocate of no individual or the organ of no faction.

ITS SUNDAY ISSUE OF 16 PAGES

is regarded universally as the best combination of original literature with news which is now published in New York city on Sunday. The matter selected for the literary columns is supplied by scores of contributors of the highest merit and reputation. Their united contributions each Sunday would make a volume as large as *Harper's Bazaar*, and treating of many more subjects than any monthly magazine published ever discusses. The whole at a cost of only 5 cents for 16 pages!

THE WEEKLY EDITION

differs in many respects from the weekly editions of other New York papers. It is a perfect epitome of the week's events, the practical news of the week carefully condensed and systematically arranged. All the markets of interest to farmers are published in detail. Space is given to the class of literature most welcome in the home circle. Special care is taken to interest the women of the household. It does not pretend to instruct the farmer in farming, but to interest him in the general news of the world, leaving the home paper of each subscriber to supply the practical information on all agricultural topics. It is an excellent paper, therefore, to obtain, through favorable club rates, along with the weekly printed in your immediate locality.

TERMS.

For the six months from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1889, we offer THE STAR, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, outside the limits of New York city:

Every day, six months	$3.50
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3.00
Sunday edition, six months	75
WEEKLY STAR, six months	50

Try it for one-half year and you will not be content ever after to be without either the daily, Sunday or weekly issue.

The terms for a year's subscription are just double those given above as the rates for the next six months.

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P. O. Box 3607. New York City.

TEN CENTS A WEEK

Advertisements not exceeding five lines (35 words) will be inserted in this column for TEN CENTS each insertion. Additional lines over five, TWO CENTS per line each insertion.

FOR SALE.—One new milch COW. Apply to J. G. STEVENSON, near Susan Lake.

LOST.—On Wednesday night, between Mackinac and Boyne, a pocket book containing money, $60 in bills. Return to C. E. KIRBY, and get reward.

OLD PAPERS. Just the thing for putting on shelves and under carpets, five cents a dozen, at the Journal Office.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Chas. E. See is sick this week.

What are you going to take to the fair next week?

A few days more will complete the new school house.

Jas. Beauvais, sr., is home from Lake Superior country.

Harbor inspector Collier was in town a few days last week.

Mrs. Carter and children returned from the "Soo" on Wednesday.

John Wagner drew C. R. Kirbey's $45 stove at the raffle last week.

Chas. F. Nettleton has a position in Geo. W. Miller's clothing store.

Miss Coda Beaman returns to her home in Williamstown, Mich., today.

James Doig returned from Milwaukee on the City of Charlevoix today.

Misses Florence and Katie Smith are visiting friends in Chicago this week.

Mrs. Clara Robb returned home on the City of Charlevoix today from Chicago.

Mrs. W. H. Downer and son returned home to Lake Geneva, Wis., last week.

Arba Howard, of Saline, arrived Wednesday for a visit with Charlevoix friends.

Mrs. A. G. Cook went to Hillsdale last week to remain with her mother several weeks.

Mrs. C. J. Strang returned home on the City of Charlevoix to-day from Chicago.

The stock show at the fair promises to excell all former exhibits in that department.

The Masonic fraternity had a banquet at the Bridge Street House Tuesday evening.

Help to make the fair a success, by your attendance, and by showing your best products.

D. Sherwood has moved into the Congregational parsonage, lately occupied by Mr. Downs.

Mrs. M. Green, of Canal Fulton, Ohio, is a guest of her brother-in-law Wm. Kanagy, this week.

Miss Jennie Ressler, of Ypsilanti, arrived yesterday for a visit with her sister, Mrs. G. R. Brown.

The fair is a little early to meet the energies in the case. Put forth a little more effort and get there.

J. A. Gellick and Amos Fox are making extensive improvements to the dock in front of their property.

An increase of 87 in the school census over last year, indicates a healthy growth of population in Charlevoix.

☞ Five to 25 per cent off on fancy crockery and all glass ware.

BERT MASON.

Secretary Stone writes us that the fair promises to be a big success. It will be, surely, if every farmer does his whole duty.

F. E. Brown starts on the Charlevoix Saturday for Chicago, where he will take a year's course at the Hahnemann medical college.

☞ Call and see our samples of ball programs, invitations, wedding cards, address and society cards, etc. New styles for season of 1889-90.

Everybody who has fruit should endeavor to help up this department of our fair as this department will probably be short of its usual show.

Mrs. G. L. Davis, wife of the grand conductor, I. O. O. F. of Michigan, and two daughters, of Lansing, arrived Tuesday night and are guests at Wm. Miller's cottage.

If you have a fine head of cabbage, a squash, pumpkin, sample of potatoes, corn, or any kind of grain, fruit, or vegetables, take it to the fair next week, and show your neighbors what you can do.

The I. O. G. T. will hold open lodge Friday evening at their hall. Addresses will be made by Rev. W. G. Clark and others, with music and recitations. Admission free. Everybody invited.

☞ Those suffering from diphtheria or cholera infantum use Mrs. Dr. Sweetland's Magic Fluid and Elixer of Life. It will cure you. It has no equal. Can be had of L. D. Bartholomew and Co. and at Newman House. 1w

☞ James Hemmings, painter and paper-hanger, is prepared to do work of all kinds in his line, in Charlevoix or vicinity, on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction.

We expect to publish the JOURNAL one day early next week, to allow the office force to attend the county fair at East Jordan on Thursday and Friday. Bring in your favors early.

The Odd Fellows of Charlevoix, Emmet and Antrim counties, with their families and friends, will have a basket picnic at Horton's Bay on Tuesday, Sept. 17th. Make your plans to take one day out of your business, and give your family an outing. Invite your friends and bring a well filled lunch basket. Prepare for a day of pleasure.

☞At Grand Rapids last week, Mrs. Dr. Sweetland successfully removed from the face of Mrs. S. M. Carmon a large and ugly-looking cancer, which other physicians refused to touch on account of the age of the patient, she being 75 years old. Mrs. Carmon's daughter is a wife of one of the brothers of Rev. C. F. VanAuken, formerly of Charlevoix. 1w

Every farmer in Charlevoix county should gather up the best samples of his produce and take to the fair next week. Don't go there empty-handed, and then say, "Well, this isn't much of a show; why, I've got better at home." Take your best along with you; then if you have the best in the county you will get the premium, and if you haven't, you will at least have the credit and the satisfaction of having done all you could to make the show of produce complete and successful. The excursions from southern Michigan this week brought hundreds of people who will visit our fair next Wednesday and Thursday. Take something to exhibit, and have it there early on the first day, and show our southern neighbors what we can do; show them what this country is good for.

VICTIMS OF DIPHTHERIA.

Lilah Sherwood's "Canker Sore Throat" Proves Fatal.—A Case in Norwood.

It was announced in these columns last week that Mrs. Sherwood and daughter Lilah were suffering with canker sore throat. For a few days the symptoms were favorable to recovery, but on Monday Lilah rapidly grew worse, and died Monday evening. The remains were buried during the night. Mrs. Sherwood is recovering.

Lilah was a bright little girl about three years old, and was a pet with all who knew her. Her death is a great affliction to her parents and her brother who almost idolized her.

A sixteen-year-old daughter of David Vanncorunm of Norwood died last Thursday with diphtheria. Other members of the family are afflicted, but latest reports give hope of recovery.

Railroad Matters.

The JOURNAL is informed that the assumption that the C. & W. M. would operate the D. C. & E. when built is error, but that the F. & P. M. would operate it.

We are further informed that the president of the C. & W. M. has stated officially that he would have the cars running into Charlevoix within one year. To support this assertion, a surveying party is working this way from Traverse City, and will follow the shore, striking Elk Rapids, Torch Lake, and Norwood.

This program carried out will give Charlevoix two competing lines of railroad with the next year.

Peach Party.

Have you had any peaches and cream this season? They will be plentiful next Tuesday evening. The eighty young people of the Epworth League of the M. E. church are planning to have a royal good time at the parsonage lawn that evening. Prepare to participate, O ye prosperous, public spirited people, in the pleasures of the party and partake plentifully of peaches at the parsonage Tuesday evening, Sept. 10th.

CATARRH—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustatian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B. For catarrhal discharges no ulcer to make (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, on West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 10eo1s

ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING.

Receipts, Disbursements, and Estimates for the Year.

There were about 75 tax payers in attendance at the annual school meeting Monday evening, and the business was disposed of very harmonionsly.

The report of the assessor, showing the receipts and disbursements of the board during the year, is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1888	$621 21
Received from township treasurer, general, contingent, and primary school fund	3,419 00
1 moiety of sec. school fund	2,849 01
Tuition of non-resident pupils	81 00
Old brick sold	7 00
Wood sold	1 75
Old stove sold	20 00
Discount on furniture	49 00
Total	$6,947 97

DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers' salaries paid	$2,203 00
Incidentals	58 42
Furniture account and moving at time of fire	191 16
Fuel	205 00
Director's salary	25 00
Rent of village hall	250 00
Janitor's salary	100 00
Assessor's salary	50 00
Insurance money paid to building committee	1,676 67
Balance on hand	735 92
Total	$6,947 97

A motion to change the organization of the district to a union school was discussed and lost.

A ballot for director resulted in the election of O. S. Washburn in place of R. W. Kane, whose term expired.

A motion that the district furnish free text books to all pupils was discussed and lost.

A motion that the time of the annual meeting be changed to the first Monday in July was discussed, and thought to be very desirable, as it would give the new board two months to become familiar with work to be done, before the commencement of school, but on reference to the law it was found that the change of date could not be made until the district was changed to a union school. Those some of the voters wished the former proposition had not been defeated.

The following estimates of the amounts necessary for the ensuing year in addition to the primary school fund were voted:

Teachers' salaries	$1,800 00
Fuel	200 00
Incidentals	250 00
Janitors' salary	200 00
Director's salary	25 00
Deficiency in tax collections	200 00
Interest on bonds	780 00
Total	$3,555 00

The number of children in the district, according to the census, is 449, and increase of 87 over last year.

The schools are in a prosperous condition, and with our new school house are a monument to which we can point with a good deal of pride.

Well Water.

The common well is the most undesirable source of all. If it is deep enough to strike a living spring of water and removed from all sources of contamination it may be unobjectionable, but these conditions are rarely met with in the country, and we may say never in large towns or cities. A well is usually placed near the house for the same reason that the barnyard, privy and sink drain are, but their existence in the same vicinity is incompatible with a pure and healthy drinking water supply. Science so far as to dig the well in the cellar, and we recall the case of a refined and cultured family who actually had both well and cesspool underneath their dwelling, and only a short distance apart. Such a barbarous practice is unworthy of a civilized race, but it is to be feared that a large proportion of wells are not much better situated.—Popular Science News.

How an Oregon Horse Frayed.

Yesterday morning, as a train load of circus was coming into town over the west side road, a short distance south of town a car containing some of the elephants was derailed. No damage was done, but two of the elephants were obliged to walk into the city. They were very indignant, either at being thrown off the track or at having to walk, and as they passed through South Portland they were waving their trunks wildly, while their drivers were what an old bullwhacker called "scolding the gad to them," and as he swore, driving six inches through their hide at every blow. A horse hitched by the side of the street through which the elephants passed was so scared that he sat down on his haunches and folded his fore feet across his breast in an attitude of prayer, and trembled until the horrid monsters were out of sight.—Portland Oregonian.

Not so Bright as Painted.

Many people who read of the fabulous salaries paid to men and women in the theatrical profession envy them their lot. These people do not know what the life of the average actor is. Of course there are exceptions to the rule, but the average professional actor's life is not particularly happy one. He makes a contract for $150 a week, and thinks himself secure in a good position. He soon finds out, however, that contracting for $150 a week and getting the money are two different matters. The pay will come regularly for a while, then it is a week late, then two weeks, and so on until finally the company breaks up, owing in members three or four weeks' salary. The expenses go on just the same, and the result is that actor finds himself penniless and without an engagement in the middle of the season. —Professional in Globe-Democrat.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S LAST HOURS.

The Author of the Declaration of Independence Dies the Fourth.

On the southwestern slope of Monticello—in the midst of a forest hallowed by associations which have protected it from the ax, and where the winds murmur of the past—stands a plain granite monument, simple, chaste, appropriate, yet impressive. The inscription is brief, but it relates a chapter, the brightest and proudest in the life of him whose memory is consecrated by it: "Here lies buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence."

The weakness of old age came over Thomas Jefferson's sound and vigorous body gradually. He dreaded the weakening of the mental powers, and found more symptoms of this than really existed, for his mind remained clear to the last. He was much disturbed about the disposition of his papers and the estimation in which posterity would hold him, and wrote to James Madison shortly before he died: "To myself you have been a pillar of support through life. Take care of me when dead." This was because he feared the posthumous historical literature of the Federalists, a fear that has since been justified. He was theatrical to the last, and when he retired from public life it was in such a way that he posed conspicuously as the "Sage of Monticello," the good, the wise old man, the benefactor of humanity, the statesman-philosopher. His fame was so great throughout all nations that more levees were held at Monticello than at the president's mansion. Crowds invaded the grounds and house to gaze at him as he passed from one room to another, and Jefferson would not have the large hospitality of the plantation curtailed, though the guests and slaves literally ate up his estate and left the master penniless. Yet his last years were melancholy. His vast fortune was gone and his power diminished, he saw himself an historical figure of a brilliant past, even while alive.

In the winter of 1826 he began to break visibly, and in March he made his will. Then he took to reading the Bible and the Greek tragedies and brooding moodily because his work was finished. He longed to die for months before his dissolution, but as summer approached expressed a desire to live until July 4, to witness a half century of independence. His wish was granted. For weeks he lingered, life ebbing slowly, and died at 1 o'clock that day, a few hours before John Adams. He was surrounded by a host of relatives and servants, but lay unconscious of them for hours, and died without speaking a word of farewell.—Chicago Tribune.

Hoof Prints.

Oil cake is the most desirable food for young stock of all kinds—nothing better for calves, colts, sheep and pigs. We have often found it to take the place of grass in winter, in pushing the growth of calves, sheep and lambs. It is just laxative enough to keep the digestion in the best condition.

Thought is necessary in breeding, and every improvement that a man makes in his stock is evidence of the improvement of his own mind. Breeding is an elevating and developing business. It broadens men, and it is only a broad man and a man of intellect that can keep up a herd. Try breeding improved stock as a means of keeping the boys on the farm.

There is one thing the people lose sight of when they undertake to feed cattle, says an exchange, that they can do without corn. The highest price paid in the world for cattle sold on the hoof is in a country where they don't raise an ear of corn, and don't feed it. That is in the northeast of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. They send their animals to market in better condition and get one cent, or threepence a cent a pound, at least, more for them than any other cattle in the market, and they cannot raise corn.—Lewiston Journal.

Scientific Charity.

The workers in the new charity are active propagandists. They insist continually upon the evils of indiscriminate giving. They assail the public with facts and figures, and the churches with Bible and Science News. They assure the latter that bread indiscriminately given is cast not "upon the waters," but into the bottomless pit—that it is "the bread by which men die." They establish in each city an office to serve as a clearing house of charities, and so endeavor to prevent the overlapping of the relief given by different agencies. Their general view of the situation enables them to devise new and needed forms of benevolence, and to ascertain what additional legislation can be really useful.

It is very satisfactory when the conclusions of one set of thinkers coincide with the conclusions of others who have approached the same subject from a different standpoint. When, therefore, the philanthropist, trying to think and work in accordance with the principles of enlightened self sacrifice, finds himself agreeing in theory and practice with the economist whose guiding star has been "enlightened self interest," there is reason to congratulate them both.—A. G. Warner, Ph. D., in Popular Science Monthly.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Balsbaugh Manton Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, say ing: "He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters."

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c., and $1. at R. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 6

☞ Three cans corn, 25 c.; 3 lbs good tea, 90 c.; 3 packages good washing powder, 10 c.; 6 lbs good baking powder, $1.00. BERT MASON.

Uncollected Township Taxes.

The following is a condensed statement of the county treasurer's report to the several townships, showing the amount of uncollected township taxes for each year, and whether the township was debtor to the county, or the county debtor to the township, on the 30th day of June, 1889:

TOWNSHIPS.	1885 and Previous Years.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Total.	A'm't due Township from Co. Aud'r.	A'm't due County from Aud'r.
Bay	$21 84	$67 21	$116 56	$172 65	$378 26	.....	$6 00
Bear Lake	24 07	53 79	155 83	255 14	501 83	.....	91 66
Boyne Valley	21 57	87 83	219 48	326 17	655 05	.....	159 15
Chandler	19 22	27 57	53 79	59 29	161 52	$100 00	.....
Charlevoix	.....	26 15	63 98	147 24	237 37	.....	67 47
Evangeline	40 26	164 44	280 61	442 75	930 06	.....	360 87
Hayes	37 50	94 14	286 41	617 33	1,035 38	.....	161 96
Hudson	14 70	202 28	504 20	612 27	1,333 45	.....	298 24
Marion	25 56	78 66	121 62	159 91	385 75	.....	28 33
Melrose	46 91	30 94	147 26	353 46	578 57	.....	159 29
Norwood	.....	.....	38 72	39 46	78 18	14 00	13 66
Peaine	23 68	20 35	38 72	39 46	122 21	.....	.....
South Arm	23 68	78 66	649 84	650 37	1,402 55	.....	215 06
Springvale	26 53	115 52	129 99	245 64	517 68	.....	72 38
Wilson	19 13	196 68	529 76	644 16	1,389 73	196 00	.....

SODA AND MINERAL WATER,

Ginger Ale, Milk Shake, Etc.

A Fresh Supply of Confectionery Every Week.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGARS

Fine Fishing Tackle a Specialty.

A Complete Line of Studio and Artist's Materials.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

NEW FALL GOODS

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

A Postage Stamp Speculation.

A story is told by a commercial traveler who, at the time of the introduction of the penny post, was doing business in the Canaed Islands. An English shilling brought thirteen Jersey pennies in exchange, so, when the penny stamps came into the island they were sold for a Jersey penny. Thirteen were sold for an English shilling, and our friend was not long in finding it out. So he bought up all the local stock of stamps—some $400 worth—and sold them when he crossed the water, realizing about 8 per cent. on his bargain. Other commercials followed suit, and the officials at the general postoffice were astonished at the number of stamps which were required for insignificant little Jersey. Settling day came—and with it the explanation. The enterprise was speedily stopped.—London Tid-Bits.

It Consumption Incurble.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlewart, Decator, Ohio, says: "Find it just been for pr. King's New discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by the doctors. All gone in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at R. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 6

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ONE YEAR IN HEAVEN.

BY ERNA E. BEDFORD.

One year in Heaven, O Redeemed little darling,
One year ago, O happy, happy little one!
A year of joy, O happy little one!
Where never yet a grave has marred the sod.

It will so dear, we often feel you hear us,
We call your name, and we know you hear;
We call your name, and love to think you hear
Here, yet in Heaven—we know, yet far apart.

In far apart? No, its not far to Heaven,
But a world and ours touch in the grave;
What we call earth is Heaven, earth and sorrow
We find in gladness in the world of God.

Happy voice, that drove away all sorrow
Happy voice, that lifted up in Heaven and
Sweet the songs are that you join in singing—
Two feet, as yet, for us to understand.

New street the thought, in Heaven a fair,
Jesus angel
In all our ours, our own forevermore.
Happy, happy, happy! all earth's possessions,
In God's dear world what treasure is in store

Joy above all other joys, to see thee,
Joy above all other joys, to see thee,
Joy above all other joys, to see thee,

AN HISTORIC CITY.

THE PLEASANTEST PLACE TO VISIT IN SEPTEMBER.

A City Full of Rare Attractions for Strangers—Ten Days of Solid Enjoyment—Preparing for Seven-and-A Hundred Thousand Visitors Per Day Fully Provided for.

One of the most delightful cities on the American continent is the city of Detroit. It is one of the old American cities—the older city west of the Atlantic seaboard. It is one of the wealthiest of American cities. It is also one of the best planned and best built of American cities. No other city, except Washington, is laid out with such magnificently broad avenues and streets.

DETROIT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION—CONCERT BUILDING.

Hardly any other city possesses so many architecturally original and beautiful homes and other buildings. Away from the business portion it is a city set in continuous parks and boulevards. Situated upon a vast, slightly rolling plain, with an almost uniform slope toward its river front, giving perfect drainage and an admirable surface for parks and lawns, its wide streets are bordered with grand maples and elms and miles of green grassy lawns, set off by fountains and flower beds. It is the

UNIVERSAL FASHION

of Detroit people on their residence streets to have no fences in front of their dwellings. The houses are set well back from the street lines, with lawns and flower beds, fountains and statuary or other ornaments in front, leaving the architecture of the handsome buildings and all the beauties of the grounds wide open to the pleasure seeking view of the stroller along the wide tree-shaded walks, or the occupants of carriages in the streets. This makes the homes of Detroit look like rows of pretty buildings set in an immense park.

The great trees along the street make the sidewalks run through long perspectives of leafy arcades, and on many streets their long branches almost, if not quite, touch together at a lofty height clear across the broad spaces of the streets, giving a delightful, sylvan aspect to the driveways. There are also numerous small parks with fountains, lawns and inviting seats in the shade scattered over the city.

The great charm of Detroit, however, is its noble river. No other city in the world possesses such

A MAJESTIC WATERWAY,

broad, deep, blue, pure and beautiful. Its narrowest point is about half a mile wide, its broadest several miles. Upon its current floats the largest commerce in the world. Like the people of Venice in Europe, the inhabitants of Detroit in summer month to love to be upon the water. Hence there are innumerable boats, yachts and steamers always in use. At various distances in every direction are places of resort, including Belle Isle park, of 700 acres, with miles of drives and walks, canals and gay boats, to and from which swift ferries continually ply at wonderfully cheap rates. These ferry steamers and excursion boats are large, broad, powerful craft, and there are enough of them to handle 20,000 or 30,000 people at once. The excursion rates in every direction are always less than a cent a mile, and often less than half a cent per mile.

The best time to visit Detroit is in September, when the heats of summer begin to be tempered by the delicious autumn coolness. From Sept. 17 to Sept. 27, inclusive, the great Detroit International Fair and Exposition, with its list of splendid attractions—its grand Art Gallery of famous paintings, its magnificent horse show, with over 1,000 of the best horses on the continent, its immense concerts every afternoon and evening, its sports, games and processions, its great band tournament, its grand cattle show, its vast building full of machinery and rare and costly displays, its wonderful show of fruits, flowers and vegetables, including the great display of the United States government, its strange show of fishes of all sorts in an immense aquarium, etc.—will be in full operation. The visitors can fill their days and evenings with

EVER VARYING DELIGHT.

Besides the city, with its theatres and opera houses, there will be hourly excursions by boat and steam and electric railways to pleasure resorts in Michigan and Canada, within a radius of fifty miles, including the famous St. Clair flats, the most famous fishing and gunning resort on the continent. The great concerts at the exposition occur every afternoon and evening. There will also be regatta, base ball, athletic and other sports and games, and races daily at the exposition grounds. The fifteen acres of immense buildings, bedecked tents and sheds, the graveled walks and thoroughly drained grounds, make them independent of weather. If it should rain, no matter how violently, the cars and boats can transport 75,000 people under shelter, perfectly dry, and the vast exposition buildings can contain 50,000, and show them everything on the programme in comfort and security. There will be no postponement or alteration of programme on account of the weather, and no diminution of attractions under any circumstance, and visitors to the city can securely count upon abundance of enjoyment.

Snake Killed by a Rabbit.

A rabbit is said to have killed a snake at Seneca, Ga., a few days ago. The snake had caught a young rabbit and was trying to swallow it. The old rabbit rushed by the snake and hit it in passing. It then ran by the snake again and hit it, and repeated the operation several times. The reptile finally dropped the rabbit, crawled away a short distance and died.

Was It Intentional?

Professor of class in journalism—What is the difference between an editorial and an editorial paragraph?

Student—An editorial is of the same nature as an editorial paragraph, but larger and doesn't have as much to say.—Springfield Union.

A Florida Magistrate.

Pensacola, Fla., has a magistrate with peculiar notions of judicial dignity. Mayor Chipley, in discharging a man arrested for fighting, said to him: "If you hadn't hit him you ought to have been hung." The decision has made him very popular.

Birch-Bark Pastries.

"Birch-bark" lace pastries are the latest in Maine. The invitations are written on birch bark and the refreshments served from plates of the same material.

New York politicians note with interest that Governor Hill has gone to Saranac lake, while Grover Cleveland may now be found.

WINNIE AND WALTER.

Wooing Won Winnie, Whose Warmhearted ness Wards Walter's Welfare.

"Warm weather, Walter! Welcome warm weather! We were wishing winter would wane, weren't we?"

"We were well wearied with waiting," whispered Walter, wearily. Wan, white, woe-begone was Walter, way-ward, willful, worn with weakness, wasted, waxing weaker whenever winter's wild, withering winds were wailing. Wholly without waywardness was Winifred, Walter's wise, womanly watcher, who, with winsome, wooing way, was well-beloved.

"We won't wait, Walter; while weather's warm, we'll wander where woodlands wave, won't we?"

Walter's wonted wretchedness wholly waned. "Why, Winnie, we'll walk where we went when we were with Willie; we'll weave wildflower wreaths, watch woodmen working, woodlice, worms wriggling, windmills whirling, watermills wheeling; we will win wild wheatberries, witness wheat winnowed."

Wabsach woods were wild with wildflowers; warm westerly winds whispered where willows were waving; wood-pigeons, wrens, woodpeckers were warbling wild woodnotes. Where Wabsach watermill's waters, which were wholly waveless, widened, were water-lilies, waxen white. Winifred wove wreaths with woodbine, whiteborn, wallflowers, while Walter whittled wooden wedges with willow wands. Wholly without warning, wild wet winds woke within. Wabsach woods, whistling where Winifred wandered with Walter, weeping willows were wailing weirdly; waging war with wind-tossed waters. Winifred's warp watchfulness waked. "Walter, we won't wait."

"Which way, Winnie?"

Winifred wavered. "Why, where were we wandering? Wabsach woods widen whichever way we walk; where's Wabsach white wicket, where's Winston's water-mill?"

Wistfully Walter witnessed Winifred's wonder. "Winnie, Winnie, we were wrong, wholly wrong, wandering within wild ways. Wayfaring, weather beaten waifs, well-nigh worn-out."

Winifred waited where, within wattled woodwork walls, wagons, wheelbarrows, wains were waiting, weighty with withered wood. Warbler, warmly wrapped with Winifred's well worn wadded waterproof, was waiting woefully, wholly wearied. Winnie, who, worn with watching, well nigh weeping, was wistfully, wakefully waiting Willie's well-known whistle, wholly wished Walter's well-being warranted. Witll well-timed wisdom, Walter was wound with wide, white worsted wrappers, which wonderfully well withstood winter's withering, withering winds. Wholly without warm wrappers was Winifred, who, with womanly wisdom was watching Walter's welfare, warding Walter's weakness.

"When will Willie wend where we wait?" wearily wondered Walter.

"Child, Walter," whispered Winnie; "who was whooping?"

"Whereabouts?"

Welcome whistling was waking Wabsach woods when winter's wind warfare waxed weaker. "Winnie! Walter!" Winifred's wakefulness was well-grounded. "We're well, Willie; we're where Winston's wagons wait." Without waiting, Willie was within Winston's woodwork walls. "Welcome, welcome, Willie;" Winnie was weeping with weariness with watching Walter, weak with wayfaring.

"Why, Winnie! wise, watchful, warm-hearted Winnie," Willie whispered, wheedlingly, "we won't weep; Walter's well; what were Walter without Winnie!"

Wholly wonderful was Winifred's well-timed, womanly wisdom, which well warranted weakly Walter's welfare. Whenever wandering within Wisbeach woods with Winnie, Walter would whisper, "What were Walter without Winnie! wise, watchful, warm-hearted Winnie!"—Old Scrap Book.

Odgen Season.

A famous French painter, Nestor Roqueplan, who was well known as a wit, was once invited to dinner by a newly rich family, who were quite willing—for once—to have the witty painter at their sumptuous table, for the purpose of "showing off." When the evening was over, and the guests were departing, the host shook the painter by the hand, and said, in offhand French fashion: "M. Roqueplan, we are much delighted. We should be glad to have you always come and dine with us." "Always!" asked the painter. "Yes, yes, always!" Roqueplan smiled a little sarcastically, and went away. The next evening, promptly at 6, the painter put in his appearance at the rich man's house. The family seemed a little surprised, but he was welcomed, and the dinner passed very pleasantly. Next evening he came again and was rather coolly received. "What!" he exclaimed, "weren't you expecting me?" "Oh—oh, yes, certainly!" said the host, with a forced smile. This was kept up for a week, when the family gave orders that if Roqueplan came again he was to be told that they had gone out of town to dine. The servant gave him the message when he rang the bell as usual. "Ah!" said he; "well, I will just run up and get my umbrella that I left last night." He presented himself at the table just as the family were seating themselves for the meal. This time, however, he took pity on them, and, after reading them a lecture on the unwisdom of saying a great deal more than they meant, he took his departure.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Canine Marksmen.

A resident of Morgantown, W. Va., has a dog that is trained to act as cash boy, and with a written order and the money in his mouth he will do the marketing properly, his only fault being that if he meets another dog he will swallow the money to have a fight. The master has lost $7.50 in this manner.—Chicago Times.

In France a seventh son in direct succession is called a marvon.

Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid at hard and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. **The best remedy is Ayer's Pills.** Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leitholsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"Four boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of liver complaint."—E. L. Fulton, Hanover, N. H.

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"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them as valuable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—Jas. Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems incurable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other cathartic I have used. I find they act mildly, only after a faithful trial of their merits."—John Dwyer, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

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DIABETES LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES. Bottle $1. Ask Druggist or write WM. T. LIBOLDT & SON, 244-246 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday, 9 a. m., Harbor Springs, 10.30 a. m., Petoskey 11.30 a. m., Charlevoix, 1.00 p. m., Manistee 4.30 p. m., arrive Milwaukee, 5 p. m., Grand Haven, 6 p. m., Muskegon, 8 p. m., arrive Chicago, Thursday, 8 a. m.

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Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 4 p. m., Milwaukee, Saturday, 9 a. m., Manistee, 6 p. m., Frankfort, Sunday, 4 a. m., Traverse City, 10 a. m., Leland, 1 p. m., arrive Northport, **Sunday, 9 a. m.**, Pt. Oconto, 2 p. m., Harbor Springs, 4 a. m., St. Ignace, 1 p. m., Mackinaw, 2 p. m., arrive Cheboygan, 3 p. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday, 9 p. m., Mackinaw, 9 a. m., St. Ignace, 10 a. m., Harbor Springs, 1 p. m., Pt. Oconto, 3 p. m., Northport, 5 p. m., arrive Leland, Wednesday, 4 a. m., Milwaukee, 8 p. m., arrive Chicago, Thursday, 8 a. m.

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I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Saturday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3211, meets every Monday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

K. OF L.—Northern Star Assembly, No. 3212, meets every Saturday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

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Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of Europe. Money received on deposit, subject to sight draft. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

Correspondents.—Chase National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank, Detroit; Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made and executed May 8th, 1885, by George W. Milbourn and Alice E. Milbourn his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Albert Comfort, of Kalamazoo county, Michigan, recorded May 8th, 1885, in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, in liber 11 of mortgages on page 20, which mortgage was duly sealed, signed and delivered by said Homer, to Jane Smith of Boyne City, Michigan, on the 20th day of January, 1885, in liber 15 of mortgages on page 13; and on the 11th day of July, 1886, said mortgage was assigned by said Jane Smith to W. P. Brown of Charlevoix, Michigan, in liber 15 of mortgages on page 99, which mortgage was duly recorded May 8th, 1885, in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, in liber 11 of mortgages on page 20, which mortgage was duly sealed, signed and delivered by said Homer, to Jane Smith of Boyne City, Michigan, on the 20th day of January, 1885, in liber 15 of mortgages on page 13; and on the 11th day of July, 1886, said mortgage was assigned by said Jane Smith to W. P. Brown of Charlevoix, Michigan, in liber 15 of mortgages on page 99, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 21st day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, in liber 15 of mortgages on page 99, which mortgage was duly assigned by said John H. Morehouse to George McMillin, dated the twelfth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the twenty-seventh day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in liber 15 of mortgages on page 115, which mortgage was duly assigned by said George McMillin to Edwin A. Lewis on the thirteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds for said county of Charlevoix, on the twenty-eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in liber 15 of mortgages on page 115, which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1889,** at eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place of holding the circuit court for Charlevoix county by bids, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due and unpaid on said mortgage with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south-west quarter of section twenty-three (23), in township number twenty-six north, in range six west, in Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 28, 1889.

EDWIN A. LEWIS, Assignee of Mortgagee.

BLACKSTABLE & BRIGHAM, Attorneys for Assignee, Charlevoix, Mich.

[First publication May 23, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Carl C. Dean, Clara and Jane Dean, of Charlevoix County, Michigan, dated the 24th day of August, 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 27th day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in Liber 5 of mortgages, on page 196, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Clarence E. Avery to E. Selden Ely on the 26th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds for said county of Charlevoix, on the twenty-eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in Liber 5 of mortgages on page 121, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by said E. Selden Ely to Lucy M. Avery on the 1st day of November, 1888, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 7th day of January, 1889, in Liber 12 of mortgages at page 222, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars; and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 27th day of August, 1889,** at eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place of holding the circuit court for Charlevoix county by bids, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due and unpaid on said mortgage with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south-west quarter of section twenty-three (23), in township number twenty-six north, in range six west, in Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 28, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

BLACKSTABLE & BRIGHAM, Attorneys for Assignee, Charlevoix, Mich.

[First publication June 13, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by John H. Morehouse to George McMillin, dated the twelfth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the twenty-seventh day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in liber 15 of mortgages on page 115, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said George McMillin to Edwin A. Lewis on the thirteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds for said county of Charlevoix, on the twenty-eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in liber 15 of mortgages on page 115, which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 27th day of August, 1889,** at eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place of holding the circuit court for Charlevoix county by bids, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due and unpaid on said mortgage with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south-west quarter of section twenty-three (23), in township number twenty-six north, in range six west, in Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 28, 1889.

EDWIN A. LEWIS, Assignee of Mortgagee.

BLACKSTABLE & BRIGHAM, Attorneys for Assignee, Charlevoix, Mich.

[First publication May 23, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William H. Porter and Jane Porter, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Clarence E. Avery, dated the 24th day of August, 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 27th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, in liber 5 of mortgages, on page 196, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said John H. Morehouse to George McMillin, dated the twelfth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds for said county of Charlevoix, on the twenty-seventh day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in Liber 7 of mortgages on page 115, which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of seven hundred thirty-four dollars and forty-eight cents; and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 27th day of August, 1889,** at eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place of holding the circuit court for Charlevoix county by bids, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due and unpaid on said mortgage with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south-west quarter of section twenty-three (23), in township number twenty-six north, in range six west, in Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 28, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

BLACKSTABLE & BRIGHAM, Attorneys for Assignee, Charlevoix, Mich.

[First publication May 23, 1889.]

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Dated May 28, 1889.

LUCY M. AVERY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

BLACKSTABLE & BRIGHAM, Attorneys for Assignee, Charlevoix, Mich.

[First publication May 23, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Carl C. Dean, Clara and Jane Dean, of Charlevoix County, Michigan, dated the 24th day of August, 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 27th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, in liber 5 of mortgages, on page 196, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Clarence E. Avery to E. Selden Ely on the 26th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds for said county of Charlevoix, on the twenty-eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in Liber 5 of mortgages on page 121, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by said E. Selden Ely to Lucy M. Avery on the 1st day of November, 1888, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 7th day of January, 1889, in Liber 12 of mortgages at page 222, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars; and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the 27th day of August, 1889,** at eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place of holding the circuit court for Charlevoix county by bids, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due and unpaid on said mortgage with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs;

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A SUMMARY OF THE EVENTFUL HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK.

The Latest News as Flashed Over the Wires from All Parts of the World—Regarding Politics, Religion, Casualties, Commerce and Industry.

TO LEAD THEIR PARTIES.

Nominees for State Offices by Various Conventions.

As the result of State conventions the following tickets have been placed in the field by the parties named:

Iowa Greenbackers—Governor, S. B. Downing; Lieutenant Governor, Ezra Dwinnell; Superintendent, Harriet J. Bellanger; Supreme Judge (full term), M. H. Sherwood; Supreme Judge (vacancy), B. B. Weiler; Railroad Commissioner, A. Anderson.

Massachusetts Prohibitionists—Governor, Dr. John Blackmer, of Springfield; Lieutenant Governor, H. F. Wakefield, of Amherst.

Pennsylvania Democrats—Edward A. Bright, of Chester County, for State Treasurer.

BASE-BALL BATTERS.

Standing of the Clubs That Are Contending for First Place.

The relative position of the various clubs that are contending for the pennant is shown by the annexed figures:

	W.	L.	Per Cent.		W.	L.	Per Cent.
National.				Western.			
Chicago	54	18	.750	Quincy	57	27	.679
New York	56	20	.737	St. Louis	52	26	.667
Boston	47	19	.712	Keokuk	45	27	.625
Philadelphia	45	21	.682	Burlington	45	27	.625
Cleveland	39	34	.534	Omaha	41	37	.526
Pittsburg	27	42	.391	Minneapolis	37	37	.500
Indianapolis	17	52	.246	Des Moines	27	47	.365
Washington	16	54	.229	Leavenworth	17	54	.239
Western.				Western.			
Omaha	41	19	.683	Rockford	27	41	.397
St. Paul	34	20	.630	Quincy	21	42	.333
Iowa City	29	24	.547	Keokuk	19	45	.297
Minneapolis	29	30	.492	Peoria	19	51	.271
Des Moines	27	30	.474	Burlington	18	49	.269
Davenport	24	33	.421	Leavenworth	17	49	.257
Milwaukee	21	36	.368	Rockford	14	57	.197
Des Moines	17	40	.298				

WON THE FUTURITY.

W. L. Scott's Colt Takes the $55,000, with St. Carlo Second.

At the Sheepshead Bay track, near New York, fifteen thousand people saw W. L. Scott's greatest colt chosen win the Futurity race—the richest prize ever run for in this country—more than twice as much as the average value of the Grand Prix de Paris, the English Derby, or the St. Leger. The colt carried 109 pounds, was ridden by a young English lad named Fred Day, and is trained by Mr. Leighton, who for eight years was in the employ of Mr. Withers, and for the past ten years has been the general manager of Mr. Scott's racing and industrial interests at Erie, Pa. The value of the race to the winner was $54,925; to the second, $3,835; to the third, $2,295.

THREE DROWNED.

Two Fishermen and a Boy Capsized Off Orange and Lost.

At Chicago John Crocker, owner of a fishing smack; Charles E. Bluhm, a 15-year-old boy, and a man named "J.A." who lived with Brocher, were drowned in the lake off Thirty-eighth street. The party started for South Chicago in Brocher's boat about 7 by after 1 o'clock, and when about a mile and a half from shore a squall blew up and their boat was capsized. Several persons witnessed the capsizing, but were unable to reach the boat before the unfortunate occupants went down. Mr. Brocher is said to be a Swede, a fisherman, and the man known as "Ed" was his helper and lived with him. The boy, Charlie Bluhm, was formerly a newsboy, but was at the time of his death employed as a messenger.

AGREED ON A BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The Minneapolis Convention Appoints a Committee to Go to Washington.

In the national bankrupter convention at Minneapolis, Minn., the committee on bills reported that the convention and a trustee receiving pay after having been removed for cause should be left to the jurisdiction of the court. If an assignment is proved to be fraudulent the bankrupt should not be discharged by the court. Several unimportant amendments were made to the Torrey bill, and a committee of five was appointed to wait on President Harrison and ask that he recommend Congress in his next annual message to pass a bill of similar import to the bill as amended by the convention.

Changes on the Illinois Central.

General Superintendent J. A. Beck, of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been appointed Acting General Manager, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Jeffrey. A. W. Sullivan, Superintendent of the lines in Illinois, has been made Acting General Superintendent, and F. G. Dorsell, Superintendent of the Wisconsin Division, has been given temporary supervision of the Illinois lines. All the appointments are temporary.

Largest Bar of Gold Ever Turned Out.

At Helena, Mont., the largest bar of gold ever cast in the world has been turned out of the United States assay office. It weighs 300 pounds and is worth a little over $100,000. It will be placed on exhibition at the Minneapolis Exposition.

Sunkin Threatened with Destruction.

Late advices received at London state that the derelicts on the Red Sea coast have destroyed an army of tribesmen who were friendly to England and now threaten the destruction of Suakim.

Notes by Cable.

Turkish troops have occupied Selinus, in Crete, without resistance.

Dr. Peters has been recalled from East Africa. The expedition for the relief of Emin Bey has been abandoned.

An inspired article in the Vienna *Vaterland* announces that Empress Augusta Victoria, of Germany, has joined the Catholic Church.

Must Be Tried Speedily.

Judge McCrosson, of Cincinnati, in a recent decision (Ill.) Criminal Court, has decided to deny the motions made for separate trials by the alleged murderers of Dr. P. H. Cronin, with the exception of Woodruff, who, having made several confessions, was accorded a separate trial.

Remembering the Fall of Sedan.

At Berlin the anniversary of the battle of Sedan was observed by a public meeting and a grand pyrotechnical display. Herr Stoecker, the court chaplain, deliver an oration. The *National Zeitung*, commenting on the anniversary, observes that peace has been prolonged beyond expectation, but that the cost of an armed peace is enormous. Other papers recall the history of Germany since the Franco-Prussian war.

UNCLE SAM'S BIG DEBT.

It Increased Over $6,000,000 During August—The Detailed Figures.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the first of the month:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 111,630,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	505,140,950
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	118,170
Navy pension fund bonds at 4 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	$ 695,512,632
Interest	8,762,756
Total	$ 704,610,638
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$ 1,900,595
Interest	105,303
Total	$ 2,005,898
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$ 346,737,459
Silver certificates	16,346,000
Gold certificates	125,993,519
Fractional currency (less $4,853,945 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,984,693
Principal	$ 512,172,204
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$ 1,207,691,137
Interest	8,875,059
Total	$ 1,216,566,196
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	$ 42,668,395
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
Total debt less available cash items	$ 1,073,897,801
Net cash in the Treasury	$ 61,127,210.15
Less for cash in Treasury Sept. 1	55,450,993
Debt less cash in Treasury Aug. 1	1,080,346,493
Debt less cash in Treasury Sept. 1	$1,077,023,993
Increase of debt during the month	$ 6,676,499
Increase since June 30, 1889	7,004,406
Increase since June 30, 1888, after deduction of $17,000,000 for the reduction of the public debt	19,349,900
Total debt less available cash items	$ 23,263,249
Gold certificates act	$ 1,127,210.15
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit	59,080,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unclaimed	10,543,000
Fractional currency	10,053,783
Total available for reduction of the debt	$ 81,803,993
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, act of July 14, 1890	$ 100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt	
PERMANENT APPROPRIATION.	
Minor coin	24,796,475
	264,431
Total	$ 25,060,906
Certificates held as cash	$ 25,336,875
Net cash balance on hand	$ 1,126,968
	$ 61,480,995
Total cash in the Treasury, as shown by Treasurer's general account	$63,372,215

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

A General Lack of Rain Throughout the Country Is Reported.

The following is the weekly weather crop bulletin, issued by the Signal Office:

It has also been slightly cooler than usual in the Southern, Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Lake Region, the Valleys of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Upper Lake Region. Rain was generally scarce, the daily temperature over Lake Michigan westward to the Missouri Valley averaging 3 to 5 degrees above the normal. There has been much less rain than usual throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains, and some damage has occurred in Michigan and the Northwest, but no rain occurred in the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, Illinois, Eastern Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Northern Tennessee, Northern Alabama and Northern Georgia, and during the week was unusually warm and dry throughout the corn belt and the entire Southern States, causing over a material injury. The crop is much in need of rain in some localities in Ohio, where it has sustained some damage, also in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Early corn in the Ohio Valley has much improved by the hot, dry weather. The absence of rain has injured late corn in Ohio, and somewhat in Illinois and Missouri. Early corn in Iowa and Nebraska is ripening fast. The

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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TAKE A RECEIPT

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes may and do occur, and things are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

CHICAGO has already pledged five million dollars to defray the expenses of the world's fair of 1892.

THE Saginaw Press, an evening paper advocating democratic sentiments, is a new candidate for public favor in Saginaw.

THE Saginaw Courier and the Morning Herald has been consolidated and are as combined a strong democratic newspaper.

AT a conference of southern republicans in Washington recently, resolutions were passed, denouncing the Harrison administration, and declaring in favor of Gen. Alger of Michigan for president in 1892. In the next congress they will support Burrows of Michigan for speaker of the house of representatives. Verily everything is not harmonious in the republican camp.

The Democratic Position.

When on the 6th day of November, 1888, more than five and-a-half millions of American citizens, the grandest army of free men that ever rallied around any leader in any cause, had cast their ballots for the democratic candidates for president and vice-president of the United States, they were compelled to see their victory snatched from them because in a single state they had fallen short of a plurality by less than seven thousand votes. Could the result have been decided by the total popular vote they would have enjoyed the triumph to which they were so fairly entitled by the justice of their cause, the character of their candidates and the candid and patriotic spirit of their appeal to the judgment of the whole people. By a plurality of nearly a hundred thousand the voters of the nation then manifested their preference for Grover Cleveland over Benjamin Harrison as their chief magistrate. "There are defeats," says Montaigne, "which are triumphant to the emulation of victories." Such was the defeat of the democracy in the great contest of 1888.

In that contest the control of the executive and the popular branch of the legislative department of the government was wrested from our hands for the time, but in that contest the democratic party took firmer ground in favor of its great fundamental principles, gained new blood and courage, renewed its youth, and consecrated itself afresh to the sacred cause of firmly maintaining and righteously administering in the greatest nation in the world a just government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people. This was the democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, the democracy that distrusted and thrust aside the aristocrats who wished to save the people from the trouble of governing themselves during the early years of the republic, the democracy that stifled the nullification schemes of Calhoun, fought the consolidation policy of Henry Clay and destroyed the United States bank when it became an engine of political warfare against the rights of the people. To keep the government simple and to keep it pure, to keep it in the hands of the people and out of the hands of separate classes, combinations and interests, has been the grand aim of the democratic party from the foundation of the government. How can any honest man deny that such was its purpose in the campaign of 1888—that such remains its purpose today!

By four years of earnest and careful effort to improve the public service in all its departments, resulting in large and manifold benefits to the people the democratic administration had earned a right to a continuance in power. In his fidelity to what he believed to be a cardinal principle of our government, the president had gone to the extreme of warning officers of all its departments, including all his own appointees, to abstain from political agitation or from activity which might be deemed an interference with the rights of the people. So far from building up a political machine he sought to make the existence of all selfish political combinations impossible. By its every word and act the democratic administration of 1885-89 disproved the prediction of its enemies that the government would not be safe if committed to its control. What was the reward of this disinterested policy? When the party took a united stand in favor of some moderate reductions in customs duties which would have benefited no one so much as the smaller manufacturers of the northern and eastern states, the fact that southern democrats were prominent in urging these beneficial changes, and the other fact that every applicant for a government pension, however undeserving his claim, was not promptly invited to walk into the treasury and help himself to the public funds, enabled the republicans to raise once again the old sectional issue, and by the most intrepid lying and the most unprecedented political trickery to so mislead public sentiment in the north as to accomplish the defeat of the democracy.

The administration which was lied down and out of power last November is now contrasted in the minds of the people with the administration of Benjamin Harrison. No democrat, however extreme his partisanship could desire that this contrast should be more striking or more extraordinary than it is. Instead of a government for the people and by the people we have a government of republican politicians for republican politicians. No single act is determined on at the white house, or in the executive departments, without careful calculations as to what personal or political benefit may be derived from it, nor is a single appointment made which does not have behind it a personal or political object wholly apart from the interests of the people. Indeed, the masses of the people may well feel that they have ceased to have anything to do with the government. They are now simply spectators of the building of Mr. Harrison's political machine. We do not exaggerate when we state the fact that no administration ever accumulated such a load of popular disgust in so short a time as the administration that is now in power.—National Democrat.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Wilson.

Warm and pleasant.

We hope to have fair weather for the fair.

The mill has shut down for a few days.

C. G. VanPlaten, of Advance, called at the mill on business on Monday.

Mr. Ruben Todd is quite poorly, nevertheless is superintending the digging of a well.

Wm. Wing has returned from Milwaukee where he posed as a S. of V.

Misses Mittie Hudkins and Lettie Wing were guests of Allie Delong for two days last week.

Wm. White Esq. of Boyne City, called at the mill on business one day last week.

Sunday school at Afton was well attended; 28 were present on Sunday last.

Mrs. Ephraim Judson, also Miss Lettie Wing, formerly residents here but now of Howell, Mich., are visiting friends here for a few days.

Supervisor Hudkins is looking quite aged since he was called "grandpa" and Mrs. Hudkins spent two days last week caring for her little grand daughter.

A number of our residents attended the M. E. song and praise service at East Jordan on Sunday evening and was much pleased with it. It was the last sermon of the retiring pastor Rev. G. S. Robinson who made a short address. Rev. E. G. Bryant Presbyterian pastor also made some remarks.

Two more additions to the inhabitants of Wilson. This time it is girls, and can be found at Robert Shepherd's and Dan Hudkins'. Sympathetic congratulations are in order.

A new residence at "Saints Rest" occupied by Barney St. John; that makes five houses within a few rods which is quite showing for a burg.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists. 1

Inwood.

Harvest is over and farmers are pleased.

Willard Olney's child has been sick with sore throat, but the doctor says it is not diphtheria.

The Vannorman family is recovering from diphtheria.

Geo. VanPelt's son who was burned last Fourth of July is to be taken to Chicago for treatment.

I. D. Cartwright, of Toledo nurseries, was a guest of O. D. Hilton, one day last week.

Mrs. M. F. LeRoy of Pontiac, and Miss Mamie LeRoy of McGregor, Iowa, are guests of O. D. Hilton this week.

O. D. Hilton had a swarm of bees without a queen that did not prosper. Alfred Vandeusen supplied the need by doubling two of his own swarms, and now they all prosper.

The Norwood band boys had a lawn party recently. Lee Beardslee of Charlevoix is teacher of the band now.

Gladys Jefferies of Charlevoix will teach the Hilton school this winter, commencing Oct. 7th. The district has bought a No. 24 Round Oak stove to heat the building with.

Mr. Huntoon and wife, who have been visiting Max Genett, returned to their home in Massachusetts on Monday.

The board of school inspectors meet next Monday.

Parker McIntyre is making a success of thoroughbred Poland China hogs. He also has a fine specimen of Holstein bull on his premises. Both evidences of a good farmer.

The people of Inwood and Barnard have asked the reporter for this column to caution hunters who violate Sunday. Some of them will be prosecuted if Sunday shooting is not stopped.

Chas. See, jr. is book keeper at Smithson's camp now.

Mr. Smithson is building a large barn for his live stock.

Henry Vandeusen had 30 bushels of peas from two bushels of seed.

Miss Carrie Hilton has been on the sick list the past week, and could not attend to her class in music.

Mr. Bow and son Charlie have gone to Traverse City to do some fall work on their farm near that place.

The father of Mrs. J. D. Parrish is visiting friends in Ironton and vicinity.

Atwood.

SEPT. 11.—Mrs. Wm. Knight who has been quite sick is on the gain.

Dan Flanagain and Charley Mason went to Bellaire last week on business.

Rev. Page F. McClelland sold his horse to Jos. LeClair last week. Consideration $125.

Edward Yettaw has gone back to Smithson's camp to work.

At the school meeting Sept. 2d, W. C. Byers was elected moderator and John Jolliffe assessor.

Rev. Page F. McClelland and wife left last Saturday for Pennsylvania, where they will visit for some time at the former home of Mrs. McClelland.

Miss Clara Wood is slowly recovering from her sickness of typhoid fever.

Charley Brown of Mancelona was here Sunday and Monday visiting friends.

Mrs. Stebbins, who has been sick for a short time past, died at her home Tuesday morning, Sept. 10. Funeral on Wednesday at 11 a. m. at the M. E. church, Rev. B. H. Whitman officiating.

Will Sweet, of Traverse City, is visiting in Atwood for a few days.

Calvin Superaw and Wolfred Ladue went to Traverse City on business last week.

WHERE everything is exceptionally good, it is difficult to make a selection of the very best; and this is the dilemma we find our selves confronted with each month when our favorite periodical, Demorest's Monthly Magazine, arrives. The October number is bristling with good things. To start off with, the colored frontispiece, "The Wedding Trip," is a lovely picture in the same style as "A Yachting Party," given in the previous number and follows naturally in sequence; for is not a yachting party the forerunner of a wedding trip? In addition, there are nearly 150 other illustrations, including a very interesting series showing various kinds of "Human Habitations." Then among the stories are one by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and one ("The Little Rebel") about Abraham Lincoln, and one for "Our Girls" about "A Butterfly in Harness." Christine Terhune Herrick defines in "A Bow of Ribbon" the mission and sphere of that decorative trifle; "The Chemistry of Cooking" is discussed in simple and intelligible language; and "Malaria; Its Cause and Cure" furnishes numberless suggestions about that fell disease so prevalent at this season. Besides, there is a supplement to the fashion department, embodying lots of ideas that will be of great assistance in planning the winter outfit. But every one needs to have this comprehensive Family Magazine every month. It is published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th street, New York.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 10oct3

Ironton.

SEPT. 11.—A little colder, plenty of rain, and splendid growing weather for fall crops.

The weather promises good for the fair. We intend to take it in, and hope to see all our neighbors there.

We hear that Mrs. James Reed died last night. We have not learned the circumstances, but she has been a great sufferer for many years. Mrs. Reed was well known in this county, as she and her husband are old pioneers, and many friends will mourn her death.

Mr. Parker moved into his new house yesterday. We are glad to welcome him and his family among us.

Elder Dorrance has gone to conference this week.

Mrs. Wallace of Wayne, Mich., is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. E. Allen. Also, Miss Lottie Emory of Wayne, who has been engaged as principal of the Ironton school for the coming winter, is stopping with Mrs. Allen.

There seems to be lots of sickness in town just now, and doctors are quite numerous.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

GRAND OPENING!

---OF---

Fall and Winter Goods

---AT---

ALICK ROSENTHAL'S

---ON---

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 19th, 20th, and 21st.

EVERYTHING IN THE STORE WILL BE GREATLY REDUCED ON THESE DAYS.

SEE A FEW OF OUR MANY PRICES:

Good double-width Dress Goods	Price 20 cents now	12½ cents
Good double-width Cashmere	Price 25 cents now	18 cents
Good all wool, double-width Flannel		25 cents
Fine all wool, 44-inch wide Flannel	Price 60 cents now	45 cents
Good unbleached Cotton	Price 8 cents now	6½ cents
Fruit of Loom and Lonsdale	Price 10 cents now	8½ cents
Cotton Flannel	Price 12½ cents now	9 cents
Cotton Flannel	Price 10 cents now	7 cents
All-wool shirting Flannel	Price 45 cents now	32½ cents

CLOTHING:

A good Suit	Price $8.00 now	$5.00
Fine Suit	Price $12.00 now	$8.00
Fine Dress Suit	Price $18.00 now	$13.00
Fine Dress Suit	Price $25.00 now	$15.00
Good Boy's Suit	Price $8.00 now	$5.00
Good Child's Suit	Price $3.00 now	$1.50
Child's Suit	Price $6.00 now	$4.00
A Good Jersey Shirt	Price $1.50 now	$1.00
A Good Kersey Pants	Price $1.75 now	$1.25

Don't forget the Date for it will be of interest to your Pocket Books.

Respectfully,

ALICK ROSENTHAL,

Lewis Opera House Block, Charlevoix, Michigan.

MORE LIGHT!

THE LATEST.

The Superoxygenated Lamp Burner

FITS ANY LAMP.

ONLY 35 AND 75 CENTS EACH.

Hardware, Tinware, and Stoves.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

DIXON'S "CARBURET OF IRON." STOVE POLISH IS THE BEST.

BRIGHTINE PRONOUNCED BY PHYSICIANS THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIABETES, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, LIVER AND URINARY DISEASES. Results 95. Ask Druggists for it, or address WM. F. KIDDLY & CO., Detroit, Mich. Ask Druggists for Kidney Cures.

Sy. Louis, Mo., Aug. 27, '88. Brightine is a specific for Diabetes, and to-day am nearly well. Wm. A. A. GALLAGH, Texas, Woman's Exchange, CHICAGO, Dec. 1, '87. My Kidneys troubled me several years. Brightine speedily cured me. J. C. SMITH, Western News Co.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE!

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE discusses ALL TOPICS of general interest to the public. It knows a return in the end. It believed in honest government. It does not deal in dead issues. Its editor is the brilliant author and journalist, DONN PIATT, and it is by long odds the BEST magazine before the public.

Each number contains a complete long novel by a well known author, beside shorter stories, poems, sketches, reviews and criticisms.

BELFORD'S is a live magazine. There is not a dull page in it. If you have not seen it send six cents for sample copy. Price $5.00 a year, 50 cents a number.

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PUBLISHERS,

Chicago, New York, San Francisco.

NEW TAILOR SHOP

C. D. SMITH,

Late of Chicago,

CUTTER AND TAILOR

Latest Styles of Goods always on hand. Suits made to order. Corner Bridge and Clinton Sts.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia, Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York at our lowest rates. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

TEN CENTS A WEEK

Advertisements not exceeding five lines (in words) will be inserted in this column for TEN CENTS each insertion. Additional lines over five, TWO CENTS per line each insertion.

FOR SALE.—One new milch COW. Apply to J. G. STEVENSON, near Susan Lake.

LOST.—On Upright avenue, between Chas. J. F. Scribner's and H. Bowen's, a black SILK SUN UMBRELLA, with gold-tipped black handle. The finder will please leave it at J. Friedman's Barber Shop and get reward.

OLD PAPERS, just the thing for putting on shelves and under carpets, Five cents a dozen, at the Journal Office.

WEDDING CARDS and Invitations, Call and see Samples before ordering elsewhere.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

"Bill Snort."

"Well I should snort."

School begins on Sept. 23d.

Mrs. G. R. Brown is quite sick this week.

J. Milo Eaton was in Elk Rapids this week.

The Chicago Club house was closed on Friday.

Leslie Giddings returned to Charlevoix on Tuesday.

Miss Maggie O'Neil returned from Frankfort Tuesday.

To-day is an elegant day for the "big day" at the fair.

Miss Mable Green returned to Ohio with her aunt, Mrs. Buzzell.

E. M. Clark returned to Chicago on the last trip of the Lawrence.

C. E. Wheeler as building a residence on the Mason addition.

Sarah Aldrich returned Tuesday from a business trip to Chicago.

Miss Mary Scroggie has a position with the East Jordan Lumber Co.

Clark Perry of Detroit visited his brother Dr. N. J. Perry this week.

Mel Livingstone, assistant postmaster has been quite sick this week.

A. D. Pinkham started for New York last Friday, on railroad business.

Watt Taylor, of Indianapolis, is renewing old friendships in town this week.

The Petoskey carried away over 30 resorters on Tuesday, homeward bound.

Joseph Hyland is building a new patent heating furnace for James Gellick.

Frank Pearl's baby died Friday, of cholera infantum and was buried Saturday.

Miss Florence Smith arrived home to-day from Chicago, on the City of Charlevoix.

The Epworth League made about $16.00 out of their peach party Tuesday evening.

Miss Flora Nelson returned home on Wednesday. She pronounces the new school house perfect.

Quite a large delegation of Charlevoix people are in attendance at the fair at East Jordan to-day.

Rev. W. G. Clark, pastor of the Baptist church, has been granted a vacation, and started this week.

Capt. Tullock has now on hand one hundred tons of hard coal, and about three hundred tons of soft coal.

Watch your clothes lines as there has been some clothes missing lately, and some very peculiar work going on.

Don't forget the basket picnic at Horton's Bay next Tuesday, 17th. There will be room enough for everybody.

The factories and mills of Charlevoix are closed to-day, to allow the employes to attend the fair at East Jordan.

Mrs. Oscar Upright returned home Wednesday from Manton, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Shepard.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co. have erected a fine street lamp on the corner near their store. A commendable enterprise.

Geo. W. Miller is opening a large stock of new fall goods this week, in the line of clothing and gents furnishing goods.

Jas. Mosier returned home from Chicago on Tuesday. He went over to look after supplies for the Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co.

Capt. Chas. E. Lennox of the schr. Hattie Fisher, was in port on Tuesday. This boat has been thoroughly rebuilt at Elk Rapids.

Mrs. E. Gibson was in town yesterday. She expects to go to Louisville, Ky., next week, to live with her daughter, Mrs. P. Leeds.

Mrs. Dr. Sweetland writes to deny the truth of one item in the last Journal. She says the cancer was not removed. The item was written at her request from points contained in a long letter written by her at Grand Rapids to the editor of this paper; if wrong, we misunderstood her letter, and we are sorry for any mistakes made. In the future she will write her own advertisments for this paper.

Mrs. H. C. Coleman, sister of Jay Price, returned Wednesday to her home in Hudson, Ohio. Jay accompanied her and will remain a week or two.

Wilbur E. Campbell and Miss Frankie Sweet of Eastport were married by Rev. W. H. McCartney at the M. E. parsonage Wednesday afternoon.

The St. Ignace News says the propellers Lawrence and City of Charlevoix land in the neighborhood of 1,000 barrels of pork at that port every week.

Dr. LeFever returned to Charlevoix this week for a brief visit. He says that Michigan is a pretty good state, and has changed his mind about going west.

I. D. Cartwright, agent for the Toledo nurseries was in town last week, and appointed D. H. Pierce as local agent, to solicit orders and deliver trees, shrubs, etc.

This morning the town is plastered with "snipes" bearing only the words "Bill Snort," and the great conundrum is, What does it mean? We shall know later.

Mrs. M. Litney will have a stock of millinery and and ladies fancy goods at East Jordan next week to accommodate those who do not often come to Charlevoix.

D. H. Ross, manager of the Chicago Club house, was taken home on the Petoskey this week a very sick man. Fears were expressed that he would not survive the journey.

The McGibeny family left for Petoskey Monday and gave a concert at the Lyceum Theater Tuesday evening. They were greeted with a full house. On Wednesday they started south in the family car.

A young fellow called Frank who has been working for Manon Bros. some time, did a rather bold thing on Tuesday. He was sent out to collect a bill, which was paid by check on the savings bank. He presented this check, drew the money, and reported at the house that the bill was not paid. The matter was soon discovered, however, and Frank was hunted up and compelled to disgorge. It will be well to keep watch of such fellows.

Harrison Berdan and family are entertaining a houseful of company this week. In the party are Dr. Hepburn of Evart, brother of Mrs. Berdan; Peter Seeper and wife of Dexter, Mrs. S. being a sister of Mrs. Berdan; Mrs. Hanon of Wayne, a sister of Mr. Berdan; and Mrs. Geo. Berdan and daughter of Wayne, sister-in-law and niece of Mr. Berdan. Mrs. Berdan's mother, now over 90 years old, will return to Evart with the Hepburns, and expresses her intention of visiting Charlevoix next fall, and expects to come all the way by rail, without change of cars.

Crouter—Auld.

Dr. G. W. Crouter, Grand Master I. O. O. F. of Michigan and ex president of the state pharmaceutical association, and Miss Mary A. Auld, of Hamilton, Ontario, were married at Hamilton this morning. Miss Auld is a cousin of the late Mrs. Crouter, is a lady of social position in Hamilton, and is connected with the best families of Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Crouter go first to Columbus, Ohio, to attend the annual meeting of the sovereign grand lodge I. O. O. F. and will be at home in Charlevoix about September 23d.

Loan and Saving Association.

A branch of the "People's Loan and Saving Association" was organized here this week, with G. W. Crouter president, A. Cameron vice president, F. W. Mayne secretary, F. A. Smith treasurer, F. W. Mayne attorney. The board of directors are H. S. Hayes, John Burns, F. A. Smith, and F. W. Mayne. Its object is to encourage small savings and aid the building of homes for people with limited means, payments being made on the monthly installment plan.

No More Diphtheria.

Health officer Carlstein reports that there are no new cases of diphtheria so far reported, and that he believes the town to be free of it. He also calls attention to the great sacrifice made by D. Sherwood and wife, in doing everything that could possible be done to prevent the spread of this terrible disease, which the people should not fail to appreciate.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 38oct9

THE SCHOOL-HOUSE COMPLETED

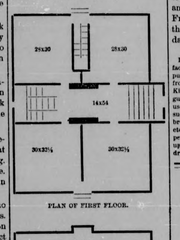
A Handsome, Well-Built, Well-Finished Structure.

The new brick school-house, about which so much has been said and written during the past four months is completed, and school will begin therein on September 23d.

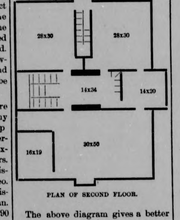
The facts concerning the burning of the old building, the appointment and organization of the building committee, voting and negotiating the bonds, approving plans, etc., have already been given to the public in these columns.

The building committee, to whose energy and fidelity we are indebted for this handsome completed structure are L. D. Bartholomew, E. Carpenter, R. W. Kane, John Nicholls, Dr. Lewis, J. Milo Eaton, S. M. See and Amos Fox. As soon as work was begun on the building Alex. Cameron was appointed superintendent, and he with the committee have devoted their entire energies to the making of a school-house which should stand to their credit, and worthy of the district. Their success is complete.

The design and arrangement of the the rooms were suggested by L. D. Bartholomew, and the working plans drawn by J. T. Kirkpatrick.



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

The above diagram gives a better idea of the size and arrangement of the rooms than any description we can write. [It was our intention to have a picture of the building made, but lack of ready cash prevented.]

The rooms are finished in native hard wood (ash, birch, cherry and maple) oil-finished, and are handsome. They must be seen to be appreciated. In the stairs, especially can be seen some elegant pieces of timber.

The seats and furniture are of the latest improved styles, and designed for the comfort of the pupils. Each room is supplied with hooks and stalls for children's wraps, which are always under the eye of the teacher.

The ceilings are high, the windows large, and the light is as near perfect as can be.

In the attic and tower are large rooms, the latter having excellent light, which may at some future time be utilized for library, museum, or something of that sort. These rooms and the tower above are reached by a safe, easy stairway. From the top of the tower one has an excellent view of the town and surrounding country.

The closets are on the west side of the building, partially detached, yet connected by covered ways, and thoroughly ventilated.

The heating and ventilating of the building is by the Hess system. A battery of three furnaces side-by-side in the basement furnishes the heat. The cold air is admitted through pipes in the furnaces into a warm air chamber, from which the rooms are supplied by flues. Each room is under the direct control of the teacher, who can regulate the temperature as desired. The foul air passes out thorough small registers in the floor, passes under the floor, and into a flue in the chimney which rises ten feet in hight above the roof. This arrangement gives a constant supply of good pure air, warmed to a temperature to make the child always comfortable in ordinary health. In the hall below is a register in the floor, closely connected with the warm air chamber, which will enable all pupils to get thoroughly warm and dry in the extreme cold weather in winter, before passing to their rooms.

The grounds are to be graded, and walks built, and everything will be in readiness for the school on the morning of Sept. 23d.

The building is one in which every citzen of Charlevoix can have a just pride. It has been built and finished within the original estimate. It has been built better than could have been done by contract for the same money. There is not a suspicion of jobery or slight so far suggested in the purchase of any of the material, or in any of the work. Every sentiment so far expressed is that it is an honest building, and that is more than can be said of many public buildings in other cities. All have done their work well, and deserve the thanks of the community.

Ninety Days at Detroit.

A fellow known as Sherman Ransom, who has been about town some time was arrested last week, charged with stealing a boat from Wilcox, and other articles from parties about town. He was found at Boyne City, and brought back for trial. Last Friday Justice McLeod sent him to the state house of correction for 90 days.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure, a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of De King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 1

Hotel Burned.

The Munson house at Ironton burned at 3 o'clock this morning. The fire is believed to have caught in the kitchen. There was some insurance, but we have not learned how much.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 7, 1889. Unclaimed letters two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Beachcomb, Capt. D. Hagner, Miss Lora
Conner, Mrs L. B. McDonald, Capt.
Cryer, Capt. Chas. Ryan, Miss Kate
Cook, Irwin Sowden, Mrs Newton
Fitzpatrick, Mary A. Stark, Master M.
Finch, Wm. Wilson, Geo. E.
Forsyth, Miss Birdie Verbles, Elon

H. BERDAN, P. M.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

Grand Rapids' best paper,

The Daily Democrat.

It contains the Associated Press Dispatches.

Sent by Mail at 50 cents a month; delivered by F. A. Cochran & Co., at 12½ cents a week.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER,

Ginger Ale, Milk Shake, Etc.

A Fresh Supply of Confectionery Every Week.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGARS

Fine Fishing Tackle a Specialty.

A Complete Line of Studio and Artist's Materials.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

NEW FALL GOODS

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

THE NEW YORK STAR.

A Daily and Weekly Newspaper.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1889.

THE STAR BUILDING.

THE NEW YORK STAR passed into the hands of new managers in November last, and a new corporation is now in full possession and control of it.

During the first months of the change the improvement made in it was so pronounced that it came to be recognized at once as

A Live, Bright and Brilliant Newspaper.

Its news columns are filled with the freshest of foreign, domestic and local news. Its editorials are crisp, positive and bold. Its Democratic principles are so pronounced and orthodox that the Democratic National Committee, on its recent reorganization, selected it as the medium for placing its official action and utterances before the voters of the party. It urges united Democracy in nation, State and city; and is the advocate of no individual or the organ of no faction.

ITS SUNDAY ISSUE OF 16 PAGES

is regarded universally as the best combination of original literature with news which is now published in New York city on Sunday. The matter selected for the literary columns is supplied by scores of contributors of the highest merit and reputation. Their united contributions each Sunday would make a volume as large as *Harper's Magazine*, and treating of many more subjects than any monthly magazine published ever discusses. The whole at a cost of only 2 cents for 16 pages!

THE WEEKLY EDITION

differs in many respects from the weekly editions of other New York papers. It is a perfect epitome of the really important news of the week carefully condensed and systematically arranged. All the markets of interest to farmers are published in detail. Space is given to the class of literature most welcome in the home circle. Special care is taken to interest the women of the household. It does not pretend to instruct the farmer in farming, but to interest him in the general news of the world, leaving the home paper of each subscriber to supply the practical information on all agricultural topics. Its an excellent paper, therefore, to obtain, through favorable club rates, along with the weekly printed in your immediate locality.

TERMS.

For the six months from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1889, we offer THE STAR, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, outside the limits of New York city:

Every day, six months	$3.50
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3.00
Sunday edition, six months	75
WEEKLY STAR, six months	50

Try it for one-half year and you will not be content ever after to be without either the daily, Sunday or weekly issue.

The terms for a year's subscription are just double those given above as the rates for the next six months.

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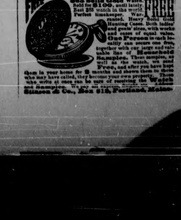

THE UNREMEMBERED DEAD.

BY MRS. SAPOHNE B. HORNSBY.

They lived, they suffered, they died, they rotted,
Yet see how vacant are their places,
Where are their tones? Where their joys?
Those yearning, aimless human faces.

They must have loved the sweets of earth,
They must have had their hopes and aims;
They must have had their loves and hatreds,
Their fill of pain, their nearly pleasure.

Why, then, is all so shadowy,
So drear, dim and so silent here?
There should be left some memory,
However faint—some vestige dear.

Here once, like us, they hailed the dawn;
Their children's laughter also imbued here.
And yet how heedless life goes on,
Without a sigh, without a tear.

They were our kindred souls, and though
They left behind no trace of glory,
Still something of their lives we know—
Our beating hearts tell us their story.

Phantoms! Are there no Phantoms here,
Spirits of the Forgotten Dead?
Yes, there are Phantoms everywhere—
Shapes that we dream, not specters dread.

We cherish life—we would not die;
We long to live in present still,
We dread Oblivion—this is why
Will ghosts we people vale and hill.

NEW YORK CITY.

FATHER AND I.

BY MANDA L. CROCKER.

I had ridden all day, and now, at sundown, I found myself in an isolated spot, without any prospect of a decent night's lodging.

No sign of a habitation could I see, as I passed this road, but a hut in the dusky shadows—nothing but hilly, sparsely timbered country, as far as the eye might discern.

I had started some six weeks previous for the Indian country in the West, intending to purchase a home with the little allowance I possessed. I had been rather unfortunate all my life. When a mere child, my father went to the frontier, and my mother, after having looked in vain for word from him for a year or more, concluded that the Indians had murdered him—they at that time being in a state of hostility—and, gathering her little all about her, went back to New York, broken-hearted and disconsolate. In a few months after her arrival she sank into the grave, leaving me a penniless orphan.

A gentleman of her acquaintance adopted me and removed me, with his family, to Indiana, before the grass grew green on my mother's grave, and thus hurried me away from all I had dear on earth, and many were the bitter tears shed in the deep woods of Hoosierdom in memory of the lonely grave near Erie.

Nevertheless, when I became of age I remembered, in looking over the past, that I had loved a kind father in my foster-parent, and when he gave me quite a little sum and a sympathetic pony, saying, "Go West, Clifford, and get rich," I started at once.

As a sequel, at the close of a cold, raw November day, I found myself toiling over a winding, hilly road—bound for somewhere, I hardly knew where.

Dismounting, I slipped the rein over my arm and concluded to walk down the rocky declivity before me; as I proceeded slowly, wondering where I might camp out for the night, I came suddenly on an old man, with a bundle on his back, at a turn in the road.

He looked up with a quiet "Good evening," and turned aside to let me pass. "Could you tell me," I said, "where I might find a shelter for the night?"

He looked at me again steadily for a moment, then, without answering my question, asked cautiously where I hailed from.

"From Indiana," I replied. "I am hunting a fortune in the great West, and I rather think I have struck a poor section to-day."

"I guess ye have, sir; but just beyond those hills lies a beautiful strip of farming land," he said.

"As to your stopping for the night," he continued, shifting his bundle a little, "if you're not over particular as to 'commodations, why, I reckon you can hunk with me; and your nag can do very well in the shed with a bunch o' fodder. That's the finest in the world, stranger, but it is the best I know of, unless you go ten miles further by the creek."

"I shall be very thankful for your hospitality," I said; and we trudged on together in the gathering night, until we came to another road branching off into the scattered timber.

"I live up here a ways," he remarked, turning abruptly into the dim outlined way. A quarter of a mile further on said we came to his domicile. "Here's where I stay," he said, opening the door to a rude log hut which seemed to have grown into the side of a hill.

On entering I found it quite comfortable on the inside, despite the unpromising exterior. "Now rest yourself," he said, putting down his bundle and striking a light, "while I give your nag a bite under the shed." With this the old man laughed a little, as a sort of apology, I thought, and disappeared outside.

I sat thinking. Somehow I rather liked his looks. Not so very old, he seemed cheerful, notwithstanding his gloomy surroundings, and I wondered why he was here. I remembered "Wife is dead," I thought, looking about me around the plainly furnished, one-roomed abode. "Maybe a confirmed old bachelor, or—a notorious character hiding from justice, and one who intends finishing me for his own aggrandizement," whispered an evil genius in my ear.

This suggestion made me shiver and I sat revolving it in my mind until it seemed the most natural thing in the world, and by the time he returned I was in good trim to watch every movement of the unsuspecting old man as he busied himself about the evening meal.

"A short nag is soon curried," he said with a smile, arranging the corn bread, bacon and coffee on the table. I was somewhat taken aback however—in the evil prompting considerably—when mine host of the cabin bowed his head reverently and asked God's blessing on the frugal repast.

"Well!" I thought, "he surely isn't an escaped convict, unless he has repented here among the hills." And truly it seemed to me, just then, a fitting locality for repentance of the deepest kind.

"What might your name be?" he asked, as he handed me the second cup of coffee.

When I told him, he gave a little start and eyed me curiously for a moment, before he settled back into his former quiet demeanor, but said nothing.

After the repast he took a pipe from the shelf and asked me if I smoked. Upon my replying that I did not, he filled the corn-cob invention with home-made tobacco and sat down to enjoy a whiff by himself.

"I don't use tobacco much" he said apologetically; "but I generally smoke afore I go to bed, a pipe or so; it kind of drowns trouble."

"Then you have had trouble?" I asked.

"Yes, young man, a great deal of sorrow, though youngsters can't understand it by the telling," he replied, with a sigh.

My heart softened toward the old man as he sat thoughtfully looking into the fire, while the light danced over his long, gray beard.

I had a great curiosity to find out more of his history; but he revealed nothing more, and, as I was fatigued with the journey of the day, I was ready to retire.

"You can sleep with me, or bunk on the settee," he said, at bedtime. I preferred to sleep alone, and forthwith lowdow from a great red chest in the corner of the room a couple of heavy comforables and proceeded to make up a bed for his guest on the aforesaid "settee."

I forgot my suspicions as I rolled up in my impromptu couch and dozed off to restful repose.

How long I slept I know not; but I was awakened suddenly by some one's breath in my face.

A chill of horror ran through my

"MY HEART SOFTENED TOWARD THE OLD MAN AS HE SAT THOUGHTFULLY LOOKING INTO THE FIRE."

veins. Was he going to kill me? O, that I had taken warning of my intuition of the early evening!

Perhaps he meant to see, only, if I was asleep, so that he might ransack my luggage. I lay quiet as possible while the old fellow reconnoitered. He touched my forehead cautiously; gently and cautiously at first; but when he supposed I still slept, he ran his fingers along over my left temple carefully several times, as if searching for something. I fully expected to feel the cold steel plunged into my unfortunate head each minute; but it seemed ages to me that the old man bent over me in absolute silence.

I could hear the wind whistling without, and now and then the rain on the narrow window; and, now, I could hear the suppressed breathing of the old man as he, proceeding with his strange vigil, knelt by my side.

I could see, through half-open eyelids, the aged head bending lower, until presently the withered lips were pressed to my brow, and a tear fell on my upturned face.

I could stand it no longer. Thinking that, perhaps, I had lodged after all with some crazed old being, I opened my eyes and moved my hands as if waking from deep slumber.

"My son!" he said, softly and tenderly, looking into my widen-open eyes.

There was something in the voice and fervency of tone and manner that made my blood tingle and my heart throb faster. I sat up and gazed at the bright, happy face of mine host. "Your son?" I queried, a strange feeling of conviction taking possession of me.

"Yes," he replied, taking my hands in a warm, trembling clasp. "You are my long-lost Harry—my dear little son!"

"Am I?" I asked, in a bewildered way; "I feel that I must be."

"Yes," continued he; "when I came in from feeding your pony I thought you resembled my boy, as I remembered him, a great deal. That was why I asked you your name, and when you answered me, 'Harry Clifford,' I sure of it; but I didn't want to make a mistake, so after you were asleep I ran my fingers over your temples to find a scar I was sure you must still carry. You got it by being terribly hurt once with a stone, I remember. And the scar is right here; I s'pose you've noticed it often," and the hand went up again to my temple and touched a small callosed spot which I had often taken notice of.

"Yes" I exclaimed; "I remember the fall over the rocks at Tully, father."

As the tears broke down and wept in my arms for some minutes. It is needless to say that I, too, shed tears.

Time, is that lonely dwelling and the cheerless, cold autumn night, the aged man found his son whom he had mourned as dead for years; and I had found my father.

"They told me you were both dead," he said, "when I got away from the Indiana that took me captive; and when I couldn't find a trace of either of you, I came West again and lived alone."

After pausing to wipe away the glittering tears, he continued: "I've a good piece of farming land, Harry, a few miles further on; a man is renting it now, as I'm not able to work much, and so I live up here alone. I could live with them, I suppose," he said, presently, "but I'd rather not.

"But," and his old face brightened wonderfully in the dim firelight, "the man's time is out in the spring and he wants to go South; so we'll go over and manage the farm, won't we, Harry?"

And I, more delighted than ever, and overcome with happiness and good fortune, murmured, "Yes, father."

Well, we did go over to manage the farm; and I invested my means in improvements, so that we now are getting along finely.

That old gentleman sitting there on the porch is my father, whose story you've heard in part; and that lady flitting about the house in there is my wife.

Happy? Oh, yes; we are very happy in our cozy Western home; and I often look at father and remember the old man with a bundle who seemed so willing that I should lodge with him.

Wood in Her Stomach.

A case which is likely to attract the profound attention of the medical minds of the State has been developed in Bedingfield, Ala.

Mrs. J J Murphy, the wife of a laborer, died recently after a short illness of some disease of the stomach, which is like a club in its system of distributing. The members are therefore confounded, and they have issued a pamphlet, in which they say: "Inasmuch as it is a matter of Marechal Niel roses, a stove throat and revealed on the stuff, the effect which is most artistic and charming. They have a great additional charm from the fact that they are decidedly scented with the perfumes of the natural flowers, which they so perfectly represent. In several instances girls have worn the wood stuff of real flowers at a cost of not less than $5, and from that up to $100. Mrs. Murphy also came to tell the Tuxedo balls and balls, and was filled and worthless nights.

"Mr. Murphy carried at a Tuxedo luncheon simulated a rose. When closed it looked a bud; when it was half opened it looked a fully blown rose; and as they were scented with the delicious perfume of the rose, or flowers, the illustration was complete. Another effect was that it looked

DAYS OF PLEASURE.

A GREAT HOLIDAY OF DELIGHT FOR THE MULTITUDES

About to Open in Detroit—The Good Things Prepared for the Detroit International Fair and Exposition—Amusement, Instruction and Business Combined—A Rare Programme.

The great national fairs and celebrations of ancient Rome and Greece were made attractive to the people of the civilized world by popular amusements, such as gladiatorial combats, fights with wild beasts, chariot races and athletic games, in which men and beasts were often slain; imperial, religious, military and civic ceremonies, processions and displays, etc. The ancients well knew that multitudes always seek amusements as well as instruction and profit.

DETROIT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION—THE OFFICES.

Great bodies of people in all ages and countries, demand to be amused when they assemble, no matter how serious or how important may be the business that holds them together, and the more they are amused and delighted the brisker and more profitable is the business done.

Upon this custom of Rome has Gen. Wallace, the famous author of the book, founded the splendid drama of Commodus. The fair week in Rome gave the conspirators an opportunity to assemble in the capital from distant parts of the Roman empire without being questioned or suspected, and she gave them a chance to approach the palace of the emperor during the festivities without being surprised by the guards.

A GREAT MODERN FAIR

requires the same treatment. The masses of people must be amused. They must see new attractions besides the sober business shows of the exhibitors. The crowds of people expect to have, and will have, a gay holiday time; otherwise they would not congregate together.

Recognizing this fact the managers of the great Detroit International Fair and Exposition, which is to open Sept. 17 there and last ten days, have provided liberally for the amusement of the people on a scale unparalleled for variety and interest. Every day is expected to have its distinct attraction, so as to make the whole ten days' time one continual succession of rare pleasures. From the opening to the close every hour will be occupied with some rare delight for the eye, the ear and the intellect. Music, art, games, tournaments, regattas, races, pageants, processions and displays will succeed each other continually and add point to the unrivaled solid business of the great exposition.

ON OPENING DAY

there will be imposing ceremonies, in which the governors of states and dignitaries, including those of Canada, and the city authorities will take the lead. That day will also be children's day and charity day. The inmates of all the charitable institutions in and near the city will be admitted free, and the thousands of school children will be admitted on payment of only 10 cents each. The little ones will have special cars, and will be received by the governor of the state and other dignitaries. Everything will be done to make it a day of delight to the happy youngsters. On the second and third days, Sept. 18 and 19, will occur the great

INTERNATIONAL YACHT TOURNAMENT,

in which about 100 of the best boats of Canada and the United States will compete for prizes, medals and championship. Each evening of these two days there will be a unique musical concert, in which all the bands will play together the national airs of the United States, Canada and other countries. This will be a magnificent display also. One hundred bands mean 1,500 to 2,000 musicians. When this great aggregation of two full regiments of musicians in their splendid uniforms, with colors waving and instruments glittering, with their gorgeous drum majors in the front, and drawn up in a solid line of sixty rods long and four rank deep, the

REVIEW AND GLITTERING SPECTACLE

will be something as remarkable as the grand crash of sound when they all play "The Star Spangled Banner" together. Nothing like it has ever been seen or heard in this country.

After these days every other day will also have its special grand attraction. There will be fireman's day, with its fine display of the brave fire laddies in uniform. There will be regatta day, in which boat and yacht races will take place on the broad river in front of the exposition grounds, where the whole course can be seen from the vast balconies of the exposition buildings; besides a grand review of about 1,000 boats, yachts and pleasure vessels, making the business water pageant for the multitude that could be conceived. There will be military drills and reviews by each corps; horse races on the exposition track; athletic games and sports; the wonderful Palace of Illusions, whose mysteries exceed in beauty and strangeness anything ever before shown; the strange display of all sorts of live fishes in immense aquariums, with

SALMON LEAPING HIGH WATERFALLS;

the splendid floral display of rare and beautiful flowers; a grand collection of machinery, inventions and models; rich and costly goods and wares; the greatest show of blooded horses and cattle ever collected in the west; the rare show of pet animals and birds of all sorts; the grand Art Hall, with its magnificent collection of great paintings, sculptures, gold and silver ware, etchings, engravings, tapestry, etc.; the rare and fascinating show of pigeons in great numbers and of strange beauty, including, in the most of the multitude, extraordinary spectacle of

A GRAND PIGEON RACE IN THE AIR,

by the swiftest and strongest trained flyers on the American continent.

In short there will be all the attractions that busy, could desire at the great fair itself, past the doors of which will pass in full view all the great commerce of the lakes, in a constant succession of steamers, vessels, barges and boats. And if the visitor is tired of the exposition, the city, with its theatres and opera houses, its magnificent Belle Isle park and its other attractions, is at hand, and fast excursion steamers constantly invite the taking of a half or whole day of pleasure in visiting any of the popular summer resorts within 100 miles of Detroit at cheap prices.

Compared with ancient fairs the great modern exposition, puts their glories. The modern fair is also Christian and innocent in its tendencies. It uplifts civilization and morals, benefits humanity, teaches the arts of peaceful industry, and art, science, invention and commerce, and is a great and beneficent educational influence wholly for good.

How to Build Up a Town.

Various ways and means have been discussed as to the best way to boom and build up a town, but we see no better way to accomplish it than by following the suggestions as set forth by L. A. Ely, of Muir, Mich., in an article to the merchants of that town on the subject. He says:

"I would like to call your readers' attention to the much talked of booming a town and building up a village. The first thing absolutely necessary to a complete success is work together for the real good of the town to be boomed. I am talking of the merchants who read this paper, and shall talk of a class they are familiar with, namely, themselves. I start with the assertion that every farmer's team driven into the town is a benefit not only to every dealer in the place, but a benefit to the property value of the inhabitants. If you live in a town and own any property there, its worth is always enhanced by a lively appearance on the streets, caused in no way so easily as by lots of farm wagons in the streets at all times of the day and evening. Strangers are first impressed with this particular phase of a village's prosperity, and, if looking for a location, the choice will light on that town that shows the most life on the streets when they are there. The main thing is to bring the farmers to the place, and when once there, to use them in such a manner that they are bound not only to come again but to tell their neighbors, who will come also, and in this a lasting 'boom' will light on the place and stay with it. My experience in this manner of bringing farmers to town and holding their trade will be of lasting benefit, as the experience is actual and the benefit sure. Two years ago I adopted the plan of paying the very top price for butter and eggs, often paying above market quotations for A No. 1 stock. Of course I only and always pay in trade, by which I was able to pay far above the stand and price for these two articles so near to the average farmers heart. Some weeks, when the other dealers would cut down the prices of these things, I would raise the price sometimes to such a price that all the profit on a ton of butter and 30 crates of eggs, or rather on the goods that I paid for them with would be nothing at all or very close to this. Right here was the secret of my success, because no other town in the country was paying as much, in 3 to 5 cents, as I was for butter or eggs. This fact was spread for miles, and more teams could be counted on the streets in one day than we were used to seeing in a week. Do not suppose that I received all the benefit of this influx, but then I got the large end. Every man in town done as much as I again business then as formerly, but this did not harm me in the least, for the trade I secured to myself more than paid any occasional loss, while the rise in my real estate was considerable. Often at business men's meetings, the other merchants would try to combine and run down the price of butter and eggs to a paying basis, when I would advance as much as they would fall.

One time last spring in particular, the price agreed upon for eggs was 7 cents when we were paying 11 cents. I heard the board of trade price is 7 cents for eggs and 12 cents for butter from dozens of sources in the next day or two. My course of action was plain. I would pay 14 cents for eggs and 16 cents for butter. I paid only in trade, so that for the week that I held this high price there was no profit at all in the sales, nor was there any loss, and the amount of free advertising that I got more than paid for my labor, while the town received a benefit that will last a whole year. Dozens of teams were driven here for 20 miles that never would have come but for the extra price that I paid. Property values advanced, the general business of the town doubled, my trade for the month was five times the same as for the previous year, and the net profit more than double for the month. Again, wishing to stir up a little enthusiasm in the place, I advertised to sell all kinds of spices at the uniform price of 20 cents per pound in full pounds only. That was the last two weeks in May, and it is safe to say that more teams were in the village in the two week than in the months of May and June, 1887. Do you think it pays to work cheap for a few days, or would you rather trade one fourth as much at full profit? The conclusion is easily drawn. If the farming community will go elsewhere to sell their produce their road goes also, and the opposition town will get the plums. I would suggest that the farmer's produce be held at its full value at all times, as nine out of ten farmers would sooner pay 25 per cent. more for goods than take 2 cents less for their produce, which is usually a large part of the farmer's cash. It may take a little backbone to follow the plan that I do, but it pays. More than this, the influence of a much extra business will work wonders in one's general cash trade. In this way a town can be 'boomed' by one man alone, but action in concert will be more satisfactory and the results better, while the balance of profit will be on the right side every time. In conclusion I will say that universally high prices for farmer's produce will add more to the town's prosperity than any other thing will do, while the reverse, uniformly low prices, will exert a damaging influence on the trade of the town. Then fellow merchants, use your full powers to keep up the value of farm produce and your reward shall be great. Yours for general welfare.

THE DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN
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AND
DETROIT JACKSON
The South and East.

Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit.....3.25 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.
Jackson.....10.30 p. m. and 11.30 a. m.
Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 4.15 p. m.
Buffalo.....6.15 a. m. and 4.05 p. m.
Cincinnati.....6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

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In effect June 16, 1889.

Leave, going north, †7.50 p. m., †5.25 a. m., and †1.48 p. m.

Leave, going south, †10.07 a. m., †2.50 p. m., and †10.45 p. m.
†Daily except Sunday. Daily.

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Our Illustrated Pamphlet rates and excursion tickets will be furnished by your Ticket Agent, or address
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Northern Michigan Line.
Season of 1889.
CITY OF CHARLEVOIX,
IRA BISHOP, Master.
Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday, 4.00 p. m.; Milwaukee, Wednesday, 7.00 a. m.; Manistique, 11.00 a. m.; Cedarville, 1.30 p. m.; Frankfort, 11.30 p. m.; **Charlevoix, Wednesday, 11 a. m.**; Petoskey, 1.30 p. m.; Harbor Springs, 2.30 p. m.; St. Ignace, 10 p. m.; Mackinaw, 11 p. m., arrive Cheboygan, 4 p. m.
Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Friday, 8 a. m.; Mackinaw, 9 a. m.; St. Ignace, 11 a. m.; Harbor Springs, 2.30 p. m.; Petoskey, 3.30 p. m.; **Charlevoix, Saturday, 6 a. m.**; Elk Rapids, 8 a. m.; Frankfort, 1.30 p. m.; Frankfort, Sunday, 1 a. m.; Milwaukee, 2 p. m., arrive Chicago, Monday, 8 a. m.

LAWRENCE.
WM. FINCGAN, Master.
Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 9 p. m.; Milwaukee, Saturday, 9 a. m.; Manitowoc, 2 p. m.; Manistique, Sunday, 10 a. m.; Marquette, Sunday, 2 p. m.; Elk Rapids, 10 p. m.; **Charlevoix, Sunday, 11 a. m.**; Petoskey, 1.30 p. m.; Harbor Springs, 3 p. m.; Mackinaw, 7 p. m.; Cheboygan, 8 p. m., arrive Cheboygan, 4 p. m.
Going South—Leave Cheboygan every Monday, 6 p. m.; Mackinaw, 10 p. m.; St. Ignace, 11 p. m.; Harbor Springs, 2.30 p. m.; Petoskey, 3.30 p. m.; **Charlevoix, Monday, 6 a. m.**; Elk Rapids, 8 a. m.; Manistique, Tuesday, 6 a. m.; Marquette, Tuesday, 10 a. m.; Milwaukee, 2 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Wednesday, 8 a. m.
EMERY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.

Traverse Bay Line.
Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS
CAPT. J. U. EMORY.
Going north, leaves Traverse City every Sunday and Friday, after the arrival of the 7.00 a. m. train from Detroit, leaves Omena 1.30 p. m., Charlevoix 3.00, Ironton 4.00, arrive East Jordan 5.00.
Going south, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Leave East Jordan 7.00 a. m., Ironton 8.00, Charlevoix 9.00, Omena 11.30, Town Lake 12.00 m., Traverse City 1.30 p. m.; Old Mission 2.30, arrive Traverse City 5.00.
Connections are made with the morning train from Cummings to stop at Bellaire's Bay where connections are made with the "Clockamas" for Omena and Northport.

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Will leave Chicago from L. M. & L. S. T. Co's dock, Rush and N. Water streets, Wednesdays at 5 p. m. and Saturdays at 11 p. m., taking freight for Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Frankfort, Manistique, Escanaba, Menominee, Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Ludington, Pentwater and Manistee.
J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.
Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. E. VANDERHOEF.
Going North—Leave Harbor Springs every Monday. Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 10.30.
Going north every afternoon, except Sunday. Will leave Harbor Springs at 1.00, Petoskey 2.00, Charlevoix 3.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.
Steamer NORTH STAR.
CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.
Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan for Charlevoix at 10.00 a. m.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan for Charlevoix at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.
CAPT. LEWIS GUARD.
Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00, Ironton, 8.15, arrive Charlevoix, 9.00; leave Charlevoix, 9.20, Ironton, 10.00, arrive East Jordan 11.00.
Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 1.30; Ironton, 2.45, arrive Charlevoix, 3.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.00, Ironton, 4.30, arrive East Jordan, 6.00.
Stopping at all intermediate points both ways.

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The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is wonderfully beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's—the only $1 Sarsaparilla worth $5 a bottle.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. Ida Bailey, Ashland, Mass.

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"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

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A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I owe much to your excellent remedies."—F. A. Pinkham, South Molunous, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

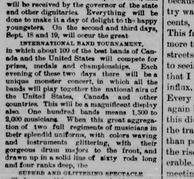
"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffit, Killingly, Conn.

"Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes: 'After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned.'"

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.



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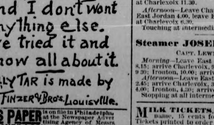

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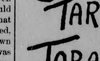
The testimony of Shoe Dealers and Consumers is that they are the best goods in the market. They have revolutionized the business by making high priced goods cheaper than other goods of the same grade.

JAMES MEANS' BOOTS and SHOES $2.50

Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped on bottom. We are the manufacturers and sell to you at wholesale prices. You can insist upon having the worth of your money, some retailers will tell you that they have no other kind, because they make larger profit. There are imitations of good goods, but they are not to compare with us in durability and comfort. Our goods are sold by all first class dealers. If your dealer or shoe store does not keep our goods, write to us and we will tell you where you can get them.

JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE is the most wonderful shoe for the money ever seen. We will cut every any other boy over over one dollar. For sale by leading dealers.

$2.50 Days the Best Farmers' Thick Boot.



JAMES MEANS' QUARTER EAGLE BOOT
A Reliable Kip Boot for Farmers.
10 Mile make one Dinner.
10 Cents make one Dime;
10 Dollars make one Eagle.

And with a Quarter Eagle you can purchase the Celebrated Quarter Eagle Kip Boot, which is the best Boot for Farmers have been looking for such a boot for years, and we have at last found it, and we now offer it to our customers.

Boots of this grade have been advertised and factory sold before which, were celebrated throughout the country, and were known as the best in all parts of the United States. Our boot is the same goods, and we challenge your reach in any State or Territory. If you will buy one pair of these boots you will find that they will wear like iron.

Special Offer on the James Means Quarter Eagle Kip Boots for Farmers.

In order to introduce our Quarter Eagle Kip Boots into new localities, we will send them transportation prepaid, on receipt of price, one pair of regular $2.50 Kip Boots, or two pairs for $4.50, and we will guarantee satisfaction or refund the money. In order to introduce our goods in new localities we will make the following offer: We will ship one pair of our Quarter Eagle Kip Boots, C. O. D. subject to examination, upon receipt of money for one pair of our $2.50 Kip Boots, less the charges for transportation, provided the purchaser will pay the balance of the charges for transportation on the Quarter Eagle Kip Boots, when they are found to be as represented in every respect and worth the money paid for them.

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JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

☞The Genuine Article of our customers in your town will appear under this advertisement, in large type as soon as we receive their order for a Sample Pair of our goods.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 323. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1889. $1.50 PER YEAR.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty, Office over Post Office, Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City, Michigan. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Collections promptly attended to. ☞MONEY TO LOAN.

J. M. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

MILO TATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

R. W. KANE, Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEDT, M. D., Office and residence on Mt. Murray street, Charlevoix. Office hours, 9.00 to 10.00 A. M., and 6.00 to 8.00 P. M.

J. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner State and Clinton St. Oxygen treatment a specialty. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a.m. and from 6.00 to 8.00 p. m.

LEWIS LEWIS, Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Tuesday in each month. J. M. CLARK, Adjt.

I. O. O. F., Charlevoix Lodge 327, meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. W. H. GOODMAN, C. P.

I. O. O. F., Encampment Encampment, No. 103, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Pioneer Encampment, No. 103, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferson Hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 292, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

G. OF V.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 127, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferson Hall.

W. F. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Asst. Cashier.

Brown & Co's Bank of Charlevoix
CAPITAL $25,000
Drafts drawn payable at any of principal cities of the world. Collections promptly attended to. Interest allowed on time deposits bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.
CORRESPONDENTS.—Chase National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank, Detroit, Michigan; Canadian Bank of Commerce.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1885, by Orlando Ferguson and wife of Charlevoix county, Michigan, mortgagors, to Ira Bishop, of the same place, mortgagee, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, in liber 2 of mortgages, at page 185, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Ira Bishop to E. Selden Ely on the 20th day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, in said county, in said liber 2 of mortgages, at page 186, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said E. Selden Ely to Tracy M. Avery on the 4th of November, 1885, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 7th day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, in said county, which said mortgage there remains the sum of two hundred and twenty-three dollars; and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is hereby given that by virtue of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that the same will be sold, **on the twenty day of August**, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, and all legal costs; the premises being described in said mortgage as follows, viz: The north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-two, (one hundred acres, containing twenty-two and 35-100 acres, in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, and the south-east corner of the south-west quarter of township three north, range five west, and the south-west corner of the south-west quarter of township three north, range six west, and the south-west corner of the south-west quarter of township four north, range six west, and the south-west corner of the south-west quarter of township four north, range five west, and the south-west corner of the south-west quarter of township five north, range five west, and the south-west corner of the south-west quarter of township five north, range six west, containing twenty-two and 35-100 acres, in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, and the south-west corner of the south-west quarter of township three north, range six west, and the south-west corner of the south-west quarter of township three north, range five

THE JOURNAL

CYAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

Published every Thursday. Office in Nettleton wagon shop building, second floor.
Entered at the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., as second class matter.

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TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a person pays for a subscription in wood or produce, we want every person in paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Inwood.

SEPT. 17.—Good corn weather and that cereal will soon be out of the way of the frost.

To Mr. and Mrs. David Prosser, a son, last week.

A new baby at Henry Vandeusen's Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy returned to Pontiac last Thursday.

Vern Pearl, of Kansas is visiting friends at Norwood.

Harry Pearl returns to Battle Creek next week to finish his studies in the high school.

The Vanorman family have recovered from diphtheria.

Wm. Wallace has built a cellar under his house and is building a wing and making other improvements.

The family of Adolph Leanor have been suffering with sore throat but are recovering.

Miss Hinchley commenced school in the McGeagh district last Monday.

Mrs. Card, of Melrose, has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Dan Stafford, the last two weeks.

G. V. Nash recently bought section 19, and is preparing to take off the lumber this winter.

Harmon Wilson is preparing to build an addition to his house in Norwood and open it as a hotel.

The boys are having a good joke on Nick Shores. Coming home from Charlevoix one day last week he fell asleep, and was seen to raise his whip every few minutes like one fishing who has a good "bite." It can only be explained by the fact that Nick has been a fisherman's guide most of the summer, and was probably dreaming the good times over again.

Adam Clark preached at Barnard last Sunday, but the rain prevented a large attendance.

Willard Olney is sick with sore throat.

Levi Wells is recovering.

There is a commendable increase in sheep-raising in Norwood township.

Edwin Cook has bought a Holstein bull calf of J. S. & J. R. Dixon. Mr. Cook is a making considerable effort to introduce thoroughbred stock into the country, and his own herd shows much improvement. He has a good stock farm.

It was Wm. Pearl whose baby died, instead of Frank Pearl, as stated in last JOURNAL.

Albert O'Brian is laid up with a lame hand.

Nick Shores has moved into Mr. Chase's house at Norwood, and will take care of the property until Mr. Chase's return next season.

Mel Wheaton cut his knee Tuesday, and sent for Dr. Lewis.

Norwood township was awarded premiums on fruit at the county fair.

John Runyan has traded his house and lot in Norwood for three acres north of the cemetery, and is building a new house.

John Munro's pile driver went ashore at Norwood Sunday night, but was released without serious damage.

☞ Bill Snort.

Notes of the Fair by an Observer.

The weather was very warm and consequently much discomfort was felt.

W. C. T. U. had a pleasant corner presided over by Mrs. H. P. Barbour who gracefully did the honors of the occasion.

The "baby show" was enjoyed by all with perhaps the exception of the "little darlings" who were nearly smothered in the crowd.

By the number of fleshy women present we predict, that a fat woman's premium would have been well received.

The exhibits from some townships was small, for the reason that at previous fairs, the premiums have not all been paid. We understand the society is out of debt and ahead this year, would it not be well for them to pay up past dues and then another year we predict a "fair" success. [Our correspondent evidently looks at the cash value of the premium as the measure of success. On that basis nearly all county fairs would be failures. The fact that a premium was awarded should be greater satisfaction than the actual cash value of the premium.—ED. JOURNAL.]

We will now enter our protest (notwithstanding it is useless) against the horse racing as seen at our agricultural fair. Instead of being actual trials of speed, they are scenes of profanity, cruelty to the noblest of animals, and are conducted on principles that cause many to condemn it as a fraud. Why will not our newer counties learn expediency from those in the older portion of the state, and observe that where horse-racing is prominent other exhibits deteriorate for the reason that too much time and money is spent on that part of the exhibits, in proportion to the actual value received by our citizens. We have not spoken of the attendant evils, gambling, etc. which are not new to your readers, the greatest good to the greatest number should be our motto.

☞ Bill Snort.

Wilson.

Heavy rain on Sunday.

Slight frost on Sunday night.

Wm. Wing has bought D. Delong's horse.

Mrs. Mary Todd of this township, took the butter prize at the fair last week.

Will Nowland and wife, of Torch Lake are visiting at his mothers Mrs. Shepherd's.

Samual Nowland also the infant child of Melburn Healey, were on the sick list last week. Better at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Bittle, of Cleveland, Ohio, visited relatives here recently. Mrs. Bittle is a sister of Mrs. Slauchters and niece of Mrs. Robert Shepherd of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibbard and two children, of Torch Lake, but formerly of this place took in the fair and visited friends here.

We are glad to note the improvements in the school grounds of district No. 3. Nowland Bros. had the job of plowing and seeding. Now fencing is next in order to make it homelike.

Wm. Saunders and Charles Knapp were each presented with sons by their respective wives last week. The baby crop is very good this year.

Geo. Preble Sundayed at Mr. Somerville's in Echo, and Wm. Preble went to Central Lake where Mrs. P. is stopping with her parents.

As Wm. Wing took his relatives to the train on Wednesday evening, while seeing them off safely, his horses—insecurely tied—took a tour of inspection on their own account; when found, they had run against a building and the wagon had gone through the wall. "Sweet William" was shaking with fright and "Geranium" wasn't much better. N. B.—Will has euphonious names for his horses.

☞ Bill Snort.

Boyne City.

SEPT. 16.—A light frost last night, the first of the season; no damage done.

Rev. J. Burdge is attending conference this week. Rev. R. S. Hubbard filled his pulpit last Sunday morning.

Mrs. F. M. Chase is again confined to her bed.

Wm. Boswell and daughter Mattie were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Martin last Monday night and Tuesday.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mitchell was buried Sunday.

On Monday afternoon Sept. 9th, a cheerful company of eleven persons, all over 55 of age, met at the residence F. C. Hendee on the occasion of his 72d birthday. It was a surprise to Mr. Hendee. After a bountiful supper which was served on the lawn, A. E. Martin took a photograph view of the house and company, and after a good visit the party dispersed, satisfied that the afternoon had been well spent.

Mat Cunningham has purchased a lot on Spruce street and is building a house thereon.

The carpenters are hard at work on Will White's barn.

Joseph Anderson is building a barn on his lot on Lake street.

Mrs. Scipio is having a barn erected on her lot in South Boyne.

We send no items last week, being otherwise very busy, but we are now prepared to furnish the succotash on demand, and the editorial and reportorial staff of the JOURNAL are hereby invited to partake of that succulent dish at the residence of A. E. Martin, Boyne City, Michigan, on Tuesday Sept. 24th, 1889. Should the frost in the meantime kill the succotash, still we desire your attendance, —it wont kill the chickens.

☞ Bill Snort.

Burgess.

SEPT. 17.—Mrs. John Brown's brother and wife, of Cleveland, made her a visit last week.

A bran new baby arrived at Geo. Bacon's last week. Mother and child doing well and George is very happy.

W. W. Whitford lost his youngest child last week with cholera infantum and Mrs. C. H. Whitford lies very low with dysentery.

Henry Hamlin has commenced the erection of a new house. He has explained about the new lumber by getting married. His many friends wish him a long life of prosperity and happiness.

Mr. Newson has his house filled with boarders,—men that are working on the railroad.

John Brown had the largest threshing of any one in the vicinity. He had 210 bushels of wheat, 1014 bushels of rye, and 127 bushels of oats.

Miss Ella Adams has again been hired to teach the winter term of school. She has given universal satisfaction the last two terms.

Mrs. E. Gibson spent last week with friends in Hayes, returning to Bay View Saturday. She expects to leave for Louisville, Ky., in about two weeks.

T. W. Dake is lathing and plastering his house.

Mr. Austin has built a new wagon and granary.

Amos and Platt Webster went to Alanson Monday; will be gone a few days.

Mrs. Annie Howe is visiting friends in Hayes this week.

A slight frost in some localities last Sunday night.

☞ Bill Snort.

Ironton.

The Ironton school commenced Monday.

The school house in Mountain district is being painted and otherwise repaired this week and school will begin next Monday. Miss Mary Johnson has been reengaged for the winter, this being her 4th term here.

The funeral of Mrs. James Reed was held at her late home last Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. There was a large attendance. Leroy Sheldon preached the funeral sermon.

Little Anna Gilbraith has been very sick but is recovering.

Another serious accident occurred at Ironton Saturday morning by which John Stewart nearly lost his life. He was working on the tram when a car ran away knocking him off the tram and injuring him so severely that it was thought at first that he could not live, but we hear that he is recovering under Dr. Carlstein's care.

When Ironton undertakes to win she generally does it, even at a baby show. Will Robinson's baby, little Myrtle, carried off the first prize at the fair last week.

Ironton had a pretty big blaze last Thursday morning at 3 o'clock. The Lake View House burned with nearly all its contents. Some of the furniture was saved from the house. The fire caught in the kitchen some way and was so well under way when discovered that it could not be stopped. Mr. Munson's people lost nearly all of their clothing as did most of their boarders, one man $200 in cash. The building was insured for $3,000 and the furniture $500.

☞ Bill Snort.

Atwood.

SEPT. 18.—Will Byers has gone to Traverse City to work.

Mrs. Lizzie Connos sold one of her horses to B. Wilkinson last Saturday for $120.

Misses Emma and Ida Byers and Miss Lillie Thompson are visiting friends at Traverse City and Williamsburg for a few days.

Dennis Yettaw went to work on the railroad last Monday.

Mr. Wilkinson is building a shed to his barn. Albert Supernaw is doing the carpenter work.

Jos. LeClair went to Traverse City last week on business.

☞ Bill Snort.

Barnard.

Frost Sunday night, but the corn was out of the way.

Rev. Adam Clark arrived home last Saturday for a few days visit.

Mrs. William Clark is quite sick Dr. Lewis is the attendant.

B. Harkness threshed last week his grain averaged about 23 bushels per acre.

Henry Clark drove home a cow Sept. 17th, a present from H. Harkness to Mrs. Clark.

EXTRA

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1889.

FIRE!

The Charlevoix Mfg. Co.'s Planing Mill a Total Wreck.

About three o'clock this morning the planing mill, offices, and a large amount of material of the Charlevoix Manufacturing Co. were burned. The origin of the fire is not known, but is believed to have been incendiary. When discovered, the flames had a good start in the northwest corner. The wind was blowing a gale from the northwest, and before the fire department could get water, the building was a total wreck, including all the machinery, stock, and lumber in the mill. The fire soon communicated to the offices, and to Hogan's residence on the west, and they, too, were soon wiped out.

The loss of the company will reach $20,000, with but $3,500 insurance. One company carrying $1,000 had withdrawn their risk only last week, and the amount had not yet been replaced in another company.

Isaac and John Hogan saved their furniture. Their house was valued at about $500, with no insurance.

Only the excessive moisture from recent rains saved the adjoining property of Pat O'Neill and G. C. Geiken and the property of O. D. Wood and the Bennett estate across the street. The latter were in especial danger, as fire-brands larger than a man's hand frequently fell upon the roofs of the buildings.

This is a most disastrous blow to the industries and building interests of Charlevoix, as in all probability the company will not rebuild this fall, if at all.

☞ Bill Snort.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that the germs are in the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges positive to 6 weeks (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet containing this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 1002 G

☞ Bill Snort.

Happy Roosters.

Wm. Timmons, postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle, at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. He strongly suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. —Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store; large bottles 50c. and $100.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Boyne City in the township of September, A. D. 1889. Present Fred. W. Mayne Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of David M. Tillyanch, deceased. Alfred P. Tillyanch administrator of said estate comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator. It is ordered that Monday, the Twentieth day of October, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing said account, and the notice of hearing thereof be given to the persons interested in said estate, and that they appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office in the village of Boyne City, in said county and show cause if any they have why said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy.) FRED. W. MAYNE, Judge of Probate.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

GRAND OPENING!

---OF---

Fall and Winter Goods

---AT---

ALICK ROSENTHAL'S

---ON---

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 19th, 20th, and 21st.

EVERYTHING IN THE STORE WILL BE GREATLY REDUCED ON THESE DAYS.

SEE A FEW OF OUR MANY PRICES:

Good double-width Dress Goods	Price 20 cents now 12½ cents
Good double-width Cashmere	Price 25 cents now 18 cents
Good all wool, double-width Flannel	35 cents
Fine all wool, 44-inch wide Flannel	Price 60 cents now 45 cents
Good unbleached Cotton	Price 8 cents now 5½ cents
Fruit of Loom and Lonsdale	Price 10 cents now 8½ cents
Cotton Flannel	Price 12½ cents now 9 cents
Cotton Flannel	Price 10 cents now 7 cents
All-wool shirting Flannel	Price 45 cents now 32½ cents

CLOTHING:

A good Suit	Price $8.00 now	$5.00
Fine Suit	Price $12.00 now	$8.00
Fine Dress Suit	Price $18.00 now	$13.00
Fine Dress Suit	Price $25.00 now	$15.00
Good Boy's Suit	Price $8.00 now	$6.00
Good Child's Suit	Price $3.00 now	$1.50
A Good Jersey Shirt	Price $6.00 now	$4.00
A Good Jersey Pants	Price $1.50 now	$1.00
	Price $1.75 now	$1.25

Don't forget the Date for it will be of interest to your Pocket Books.

Respectfully,

ALICK ROSENTHAL,

Lewis Opera House Block, Charlevoix, Michigan.

MORE LIGHT

THE LATEST.

The Superoxygenated Lamp Burner

FITS ANY LAMP.

ONLY 35 AND 75 CENTS EACH.

Hardware, Tinware, and Stoves.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

DIXON'S "CARBURET OF IRON." STOVE POLISH IS THE BEST.

BRIGHTINE PORTABLE LAMP. PERFECTLY SAFE. PERFECTLY BRIGHT. NO CHIMNEY. NO SMOKE. NO SMELL. NO TROUBLE. BURNS FULL HOUR. WM. T. LINDLEY & CO., Sole Agents for Michigan, 20 St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 1, '88. BRIGHTINE is one of Diabolus, and today am hearty and well. HAS A CALLAHAN, Treas. Woman's Exchange. Chicago, Dec. 1, '87. The Brightine burns all my customers' lamps. BRIGHTINE entirely cured me. A. C. CAMPBELL, Western Rep. Co. Chicago, Ill., Aug. 6, '88. BRIGHTINE is great. Stanton. STANTON DRUG CO. Sole Agents. St. Louis, Dec. 17, '88. BRIGHTINE beats all. Carlson Gallant, Mo. Dec. 29, 1888. Brightine. Rockville, Ind., Nov. 26, '87. Can recommend BRIGHTINE highly. Rev. JOHN HAWKS. Chicago Times, March 18, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1888. Illustrated Century, Jan. 26, '88.—Commercial Traveller, Feb. 18, '88. THANK BRIGHTINE. Refer to Mut. Trv. & Loan Assn., Bullock Block, Lockport, Sept. U.S. Ex. C.P. Kimball Glass Lamp.

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE!

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE discusses ALL TOPICS of general interest to the public. It favors a reform in the tariff. It believes in honest government. It does not deal in dead issues. Its editor is the brilliant author and journalist, DON PIATT, and it is by long odds THE BEST magazine before the public.

Each number contains a complete long novel by a well known author, besides shorter stories, poems, sketches, reviews and criticisms.

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Chicago. New York. San Francisco.

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C. D. SMITH,

Late of Ottawa,

CUTTER AND TAILOR

Latest Styles of goods always on hand. Suits made to order. Corner Bridge and Clinton Sts.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Bureau of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents, who are empowered to contract for advertising.

TEN CENTS A WEEK

Advertisements not exceeding five lines (40 words) will be inserted in this column for TEN CENTS each insertion. Additional lines over five, TWO CENTS per line each insertion.

FOR SALE.—One new milch COW. Apply to J. G. STEVENSON, near Susan Lake.

LOST.—On Upright avenue, between Chas. Rich's and E. Jordan's, a black silk SUN UMBRELLA with a black and white handle. The finder will please leave it at J. Price's Barber Shop and get reward.

OLD PAPERS. Just the thing for putting down under carpets, for sale at the JOURNAL office, at the Journal Office.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

☞ Bill Snort.

School begins next Monday.

☞ Buy "Iron Duke" flour.

☞ Old newspapers for sale.

☞ Try a sack of "White Rose" flour.

We are having our first fall weather.

W. E. Wagner returned to St. Louis last Thursday.

Orvill Phelps drives the delivery wagon for Bert Mason.

F. M. Peale, of Carlisle, Ky., returned home on Monday.

Sims Baker went to Grand Rapids Monday for a few days visit.

The new school bell was hoisted to its position in the belfry to-day.

☞ Ask your grocer for "Iron Duke" flour and take no substitute.

W. H. Francis and wife attended the state fair at Lansing last week.

On Tuesday evening this region was visited with a severe hailstorm.

☞ Buy your school supplies at Hines & Co.'s drug store and save money.

Mat Livingston is better and is back to his place in the postoffice to-day.

Miss Della Patten commenced her school in Boyne City last Monday morning.

A small portion of J. A. Gellick's wall under his building washed out Tuesday.

D. Sherwood and wife started Monday for a visit with friends at Cleveland.

The steamer Nellie quit the Pine Lake route last Saturday and started for Muskegon.

☞ "Bridal Veil" is an excellent brand of flour. Try a sack. Your grocer keeps it.

Mrs. John S. Baker went to Grand Rapids Monday for a few weeks visit with relatives.

A. B. Brink was the successful bidder for the position of janitor at the new school house.

Frank Cole has bought of Bert Mason the house and lot corner Grant and Mason streets.

Mrs. Capt. Guard returned Tuesday from a few weeks visit with her mother and sister in Chicago.

Miss Jessie Vincent has been engaged to teach the school in Moses Cooper's district the coming term.

☞ Five to 25 per cent off on fancy crockery and all glass ware.

BERT MASON.

The two children of William Ranger, Maud and Roy, arrived last week, to make their home with their father.

Baker & Son are to build a black smith shop on the south end of Mrs. Campbell's lot, facing Antrim street.

Henry Johnson lost the ends of three fingers of his left hand in the jointer at the factory Wednesday morning.

J. W. Kirby and family are detained in Canada by sickness beyond the time originally intended for their return home.

On Saturday night the tug Onward got on the north point reef, but was released without serious damage by the tug Higgie.

Mrs. C. J. Strang, Mrs. C. E. See, and Mrs. I. Mills attended a meeting of the county W. C. T. U. at East Jordan yesterday.

J. T. Kilpatrick is making plans for the new hotel to be built on the ruins of the Munson House which was burnt last week.

Business is booming on the railroad, with a large increase of working force this week. The immediate future of Charlevoix is promising.

F. E. Wood & Co. are still making candy, and we may expect them to continue after all competitors have given up discouraged.

Joseph Clark of Marion has been summoned as a grand juror at the U. S. district court to be held at Grand Rapids commencing Oct. 1st.

☞ Three cans corn, 25 c.; 3 lbs good tea, 90 c.; 3 pack-ages good washing powder, 10 c.; 6 lbs good baking powder, $1.00. BERT MASON.

Way's photo gallery will be open only on Friday and Saturday of each week after this date until Nov. 1st, except by appointment. After Nov. 1st, it will be closed for the winter.

☞ Call, and see our samples of ball programs, invitations, wedding cards, address and society cards, etc. New styles for season of 1889-90.

☞ School begins next Monday. Have your books all ready. The best place in the country to buy them is at Hines & Co.'s drug and book store.

Alfred Vandensen went to the state fair at Lansing, and while there bought a pair of fine full-blood Shropshire sheep for breeding purposes.

☞ School books, slates, pencils, ink, chalk, rules, and in fact everything needed in our new school building at Hines & Co.'s at living prices.

Mr. Jesse Mekeel, who has been visiting his brother Mr. R. M. Mekeel, of Charlevoix, returned to his home at Poplar Ridge, N. Y., last Thursday.

C. Budd has just received a new invoice of picture frame mouldings and is prepared to make picture frames to order of all styles and sizes. Call and see him and learn prices.

M. J. Stockman and wife started Monday afternoon for Detroit, where they will take in the international fair and exposition. Afterward they will visit Mrs. Stockman's old home at Cleveland.

There was a noticable lack of interest on the part of East Jordan people in the floral decorations at the fair. The absence of house plants and flowers was noticed and remarked by many visitors.

Rev. Adam Clark is home for a visit The M. E. conference appointed him to the charge at Camden, Hillsdale county, where he has been at work as a supply during the past year. We are glad to note his prosperity.

A bird-shot from an air gun struck "Snip" Clifford in the eye last Friday. The wound was very painful, and for a time it was feared that the sight was destroyed, but the prospects now are that she will recover entirely.

The Hose Co. report a splendid time at Charlevoix last week. The Fire boys there treated them like princes, and the dance at Lewis hall wound up with a fine supper at the the Bridge street house.—Enterprise.

Last Saturday was pay-day on the railroad, and contractor Rock made a great number happy by paying nearly all in gold instead of checks. Five-dollar gold pieces were more numerous on the streets Saturday night than ever before.

School will begin next Monday with the following teachers: H. M. Enos principal, Miss Flora Nelson, Mrs. Oscar Upright, Miss Maggie O'Neill, Miss Jennie Stover, and Miss Josie Litzau. Another teacher will probably be engaged.

V. F. Thurston has bought the fruit and confectionery business of Manon Bros. and will continue as a restaurant and bakery, in addition to the fruit and confectionery business. His daughter Mrs. Dartt, will have personal charge of the work, and the enterprise will no doubt be a success.

A special school meeting is called for to-morrow night, Sept. 20, to formally accept the new building, consider the question of a seventh teacher, and further discuss the question of changing to a union school. There will undoubtedly be a large attendance. The meeting will be held in the new building.

Rev. W. H. McCartney expects to purchase the stock of ladies furnishing goods of Litney sisters within the next ten days, and will add thereto in the near future a stock of stationery, books, etc. Miss Bessie Crowell will have charge of the ladies' department. Mr. McCartney deserves success in his new business.

J. H. Stone has a commendable pride in the improvement of livestock in this county. To a reporter for the JOURNAL he showed with a good deal of interest and enthusiasm the pens of swine he is raising. A progeny of stock brought by himself into the county. It would be good for the county if there were many more like him.

THE Cadillac Democrat makes a great ado because Geo. P. Sanford chooses to call his new paper at Lansing "The Stat. Democrat." "The State Democrat" in one style of type on a four-page paper published at Lansing, cannot possible be confounded with "Michigan State Democrat" in another style of type on an eight-page paper published at Cadillac. The latter's claim of piracy of name is ridiculous. As well might the National Democrat of Cassopolis charge piracy against the National Democrat recently started at Washington D. C.

Mr. Foreman informs us that the headquarters of the Pine Lake Lumber Co. will in the future be at Petoskey, from which point they will continue to deal in manufactured lumber as before. They will stock many of the smaller mills in the neighborhood. Grant Harrison will be there in his position as book-keeper.—Enterprise.

All pupils who desire to enter the high school or grammar department and who were not present at the final examination in June, are requested to be at the high school room, new building, on Friday of this week, at 9 o'clock, to be examined and assigned to classes. It will be impossible to attend to these examinations the day of opening school.

"Godey's Lady's Book" for October is replete with valuable matter for the ladies. This favorite Magazine contests the palm of superiority with all other journals. It is full to the brim with timely, interesting reading matter for the fireside, kitchen, and boudoir. Handsome and accurate fashion and work-plates are given with each issue, together with a beautiful frontispiece illustration. It is the cheapest, because it is the best fashion journal published. Price, $2.00 per year. Philadelphia, Pa.

Twelve of our business men were deceived into an advertising scheme by a man hailing from Detroit, Wednesday. He had a sheet about the size of a sixteenth sheet. On one side was the twelve cards of the business men, on the opposite side was a discount table, telling each customer that if they would call on certain days that they would receive certain discounts. He was to furnish each merchant taking a card with 500, or 6,000, charging each one $6, or $72 for the lot. The job was a "cheesey" looking thing, printed on manilla paper. He represented that the form was copyrighted, and the home paper could not do the job. There is not an office in the state but what would be pleased to do the job for $20, and take all risks of the copyright. We advise our merchants to back out of the scheme before it is to late, and we warn our brethren in the state to look out for him.—Caro Democrat.

☞ Bill Snort.

Disappointed Picnicers.

Tuesday morning opened with a cold, disagreeable rain, and the Odd Fellows and Congregational Sunday school who had planned for a basket picnic at Horton's Bay on that day were thoroughly discouraged. Although the picnic was declared off, about thirty Odd Fellows from Charlevoix and Petoskey had made an early start, and decided to come on at least as far as Charlevoix, and they were entertained at the hall of Round Lake lodge. A table was spread and the contents of the dinner baskets enjoyed, after which the offer of Dr. Lewis of the free use of the opera house for dancing was accepted. The committee of Round Lake lodge planned for a carriage ride about the city, but the rain prevented. A number of gentlemen went to the new school house, and expressed surprise at the complete arrangements and degree of finish. It has been estimated that if the day had been pleasant there would have been several hundred in attendance at Horton's Bay.

☞ Bill Snort.

Railroad Notes.

In an interview this morning with Mr. J. B. Mulliken, vice president and general manager of the C. & W. M., the Herald was authorized to say that it is the intention of the company to push on north from Traverse City, and the preliminary survey is now being made. The surveying party is several miles from town today. The main line of the extension from this place will run east of the chain of inland lakes in Antrim county, and a branch will be run into Elk Rapids. Petoskey via Charlevoix is the objective point. Mr. Mulliken informs us that the work is being pushed south of this place with a large force of men and that they will be laying the steel here inside of three or four weeks.—Traverse Herald.

☞ Bill Snort.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines& Co.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails to cure. F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 1002

THE FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR.

A Large Attendance and Increasing Interest in Stock-Raising Manifested.

Reported for the JOURNAL.

Better weather could not have been asked for the fair this year. If anything it was a little too warm, but this did not prevent there being more visitors in attendance this year than there has been any year previous.

The exhibits in every department except the fruit and vegetable, were more complete than ever before. The fair should have been held about a month later in order to show our Northern Michigan crops to their best advantage.

In the vegetable department W. S. Stripp led with the largest collection. He exhibited three varieties of corn, four varieties beets, two of carrots, and samples of cabbage, cucumbers, parsnips, turnip-beets, and sun-flower heads, all very fine specimens.

M. J. Staley, of Eveline, showed some fine samples of citrons, squash, turnips, carrots, cucumbers and onions. He also had the largest exhibit of plums, including the following varieties: Red Egg, Washington, Green Gage, Blue Damson, and Lombard.

M. M. Burnham, of East Jordan, had a good selection of grain and vegetables, including seven varieties of corn, two varieties of potatoes, three pumpkins, and a half-peck of buckwheat. He also exhibited some nice looking butter.

Robert Trimble had the largest exhibit of apples and pears. His exhibit was a selection from most of the farms in Norwood, and speaks well for the farmers of that township.

Geo. Anderson, of Marion, exhibited four varieties of very fine apples.

Mr. Hackett, of Echo, exhibited a plate of fine large Yellow Egg plums which were said to be equal to anything that California can raise. He also had pears and apples.

W. H. Jackway exhibited two varieties of potatoes, three of apples, and one each of squash, turnip beets, and cucumbers.

L. S. Benham, Jordan, exhibited three samples of very fine extracted honey.

The poultry exhibit will compare favorably with last year. Campbell & Maus were the principal ehibitors, showing fourteen coops of fowls, one of ducks and one of pigeons. L. S. Benham had the best show of Pekin ducks.

The mercantile exhibit was not so large this year as in previous years, but still enough to be creditable.

The first to be seen as you enter floral hall was the exhibit of the Rifenbury Milling Company, with a selection of their different brands of flour and feed arranged for effective display. Above the exhibit was a show case with the cigar exhibit of Kirbey & Guard.

Mrs. Litney & Carr, the Charlevoix milliners had a very tasty exhibit of millinery goods, the most attractive in the hall.

D. C. Loveday, hardware dealer, had a show case of cutlery and exhibit of stoves.

C. O. Lewis comes next with an exhibit of furniture.

H. L. Page had a number of stoves and articles usually kept in a hardware store.

F. E. Bossinger made an exhibit of gents' furnishing goods, including flannel shirts and neckwear, all tastefully arranged.

H. W. King exhibited a selection of groceries and woodenware.

C. H. Whittington had a well-displayed exhibit of undertakers' goods, furniture, and wall-paper.

The East Jordan Lumber Co. had samples of their general line of dry goods and boots and shoes.

Harry Branch had a show case of elegant plush goods.

The stock exhibit is better and more complete this year than ever before. The county is importing blooded stock every year, and the consequence is a higher grade of farm animals. Every stall in this department had an occupant.

Ingalls, of East Jordan, exhibited a three-year-old Holstein bull weight 2,030 pounds.

James H. Stone had a very fine Holstein bull on exhibition, whose weight was 2,230 pounds.

S. M. Richardson exhibited a fine yearling Jersey bull.

A short-horn Durham bull, 6 months old, weight 600 pounds, is said to be the largest bull of that age in the county. He is owned by David Willis, of Advance.

B. C. Lane, of Eveline, exhibited a fine full blood two year-old short-horn Durham bull. Also a grade short horn bull calf.

Henry Nugent, of Advance had the best yoke of mooley steers. They were well-matched four-year olds.

There were also exhibited several good grade calves sired by the Holstein bulls on exhibition.

B. C. Lane exhibited a full-blooded Berkshire boar, and a Berkshire sow with three pigs.

J. A. Lawrence exhibited three good Poland China pigs.

M. M. Burnham exhibited a pen of Shropshire sheep and lambs and was awarded three premiums.

H. Bacon showed a good three-year old grade ram.

There were five other entries of sheep, all good looking animals.

The stallion "Brilliant" exhibited by B. W. Miller, of Charlevoix.

Henry Nowland, of Eveline had a fine driving mare with foal.

Wm. Knight, of Atwood, exhibited a well built two year-old iron grey mare, and a three-year old stallion.

John Newman, of Clarion, exhibited the stallion "Brilliant."

George Smith, of Norwood, exhibited his fine bay stallion.

M. M. Burnham had on exhibition a black two-year-old stallion weighing 1360 pounds. A very good horse.

We also noticed a fine-looking team of greys but did not learn the name of the exhibitors.

S. M. Richardson had two good-looking colts, one four months old and the other six months old.

W. S. Stripp had on exhibition a carriage mare, a one-year-old stallion, a stallion colt under six months, and a pair of two-year-old general purpose filleys. He sold the latter team to S. Parker for $250.

There were some paintings, crayon, and charcoal sketches that were very good, among which were a charcoal sketch by Rose Harbour; two crayon sketches by W. L. Loveday (1860), and five oil paintings by Mrs. Henry Warner.

Miss Maud Loveday exhibited some dried specimens of Rocky Mountain flowers.

The East Jordan Lumber Company showed a nice cherry picture frame and a fine wooden bracket shelf, the work of E. S. Hawkes.

Mrs. Henry Warner also exhibited an elegant painted lambrequin.

Prof. Walrond exhibited a family record, a specimen of his penmanship.

At the baby show the prize was awarded to Myrtle Robinson of Ironton, and John Hanley's baby of East Jordan, the judges deciding that both were entitled to first prize.

There was a very good exhibit of ladies' fancy needle work, embroidery, etc.

The flower exhibit was small, Meech & Son making the only entry with a few choice specimens of cut flowers.

Wade & Chase of Bay Springs exhibited brooms.

The trotting and chariot races on Thursday and Friday afternoons interested most of the people on the ground. The chariot races were a decided novelty.

At the election on Friday the old officers were re-elected, as follows:

President—Wm. Howe, Boyne Falls.
Secretary—J. S. Stone, East Jordan.
Treasurer—J. R. Dixon, East Jordan.
Directors for three years—David Lane, J. L. Campbell, M. Hoskins, and H. Rowland.

☞ Bill Snort.

M. E. Appointments.

The Michigan conference of the M. E. church made its annual appointments Tuesday morning. Those three of Charlevoix county and vicinity are as follows

Boyne City—G. W. Sherman.
Boyne Falls—J. Burdge.
Charlevoix—R. S. Hubbard.
East Jordan—J. J. Hollister.
Harbor Springs—G. S. Barnes.
Ironton—assisted by A. Harris.
Norwood—H. H. Whitman.
Pine Lake—J. Poole.
Walloon Lake—F. C. Lee.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER,

Ginger Ale, Milk Shake, Etc.

A Fresh Supply of Confectionery Every Week.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGARS

Fine Fishing Tackle a Specialty.

A Complete Line of Studio and Artist's Materials.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

NEW FALL GOODS

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

MAMMY'S STORY.

Ah, well do I recall how, in the happy olden days,
I sat beside the nursery fire and saw the hickory blaze;
While I heard the wind without, and the splash-ing of the rain,
And the broad mandolins tapping at the dripping window pane,
When mammy, rocking slowly, with the baby on her knee,
Told many a wonderous story—"Jan' as true as tree could be!"

"Well, once dere was two leetle boys, Jeems and Johnny Wood;
An' Jeems was bad as bad could be—an' Johnny he was good.
Dey ma, she had a bag o' gold hid in de cubby hole—
An' Jeems he found it out, an' all dat heap o' money stole!
An' den he ran away to far' he kin' a rubber shoe,
An' he' his ma an' te'w' so poo', dey dunno what to do!

"Well, Johnny, for his poo' mamma, he wucked de bes' he could,
Till she sent him to de swamp to chop some wood;
An' dar he lot o' 'gators come—er free, er fo', er five!
An' de biggest gobbled Johnny up, an' swoll-owed him alive!
An' dar, inside de critter's maw, what did he be hot?
But de older boy rubber shoe, and his mudder's bag o' gold!

"Well—den he tuck his leetle ax, an' right away he flew
Tel he clomp a mom'ous hole right frough the 'gators wood;
Den out he pop an' neb'er stop tel he reach his mudder's do'
An' he poured de shinin' money dar, right on de parlor flo'!
Now, honey! 'member dis, from de tale you jes heerd tell—
De bad, dey allus comes to bad—an' de good, dey gits de gol'!"
—Susan Archard Wales in St. Nicholas.

AN ANGEL UNAWARES.

"Mother, must I do it?" The sweet voice that spoke these words was very pathetic, and the lovely child face was clouded with an expression of fear. Her listener sighed sorrowfully.

"My darling you know why I ask you to be brave."

The little girl cast an expressive glance at a closed door adjoining the sunny room in which the conversation took place, and said with evident effort:

"Yes, I know why, and I will try to be good and not to mind so much for father's sake."

Perhaps a few of the playgoers who frequented the pretty little "Sothern" theatre missed the handsome jeune premier, who for a few weeks had been lucky enough to be engaged there in a popular comedy, but probably they would have been little affected by the news that owing to an accident, he was ever unable to act by the irony of fate, just when, after years of patient work in the provinces, he seemed likely to obtain his share of recognition and success his undoubted talent deserved.

Jack Hesseltine had always had an irrepressible love for the stage. He was a gentleman by birth and education, and when his elder brother died, leaving him alone in the world with very slender means, it was natural enough that he should follow his own bent. It must be owned that he was imprudent, for he married very young, and married a girl that had lost her heart to him at a country theatre, and who was disowned by her family in consequence. She had neither talent nor inclination for her husband's vocation, which was fortunate, as he had no desire for his wife to act, but she was a charming woman, able to make their poor home a happy one, and he never gave her cause to regret the union for which she had sacrificed so much.

Their only child Sybil was now 4 years old, and a beauty so rare and delicate as to cause the eternal admiration of all and the most obdurate creditors to soften when they saw her. She was literally the idol of both parents, and when the first welcome gleams of success came, their first thought was that they would be able to give their one treasure a good education and a permanent home. For a few months things had looked very bright, and then, just at the end of the season, Jack had a fall and dislocated his knee. It proved to be a long, troublesome business, and it was, of course, impossible to keep to an engagement. As bad luck would have it, the "Sothern" was changing hands, and the manager, to whom he owed much kindness, had gone to America.

It had been a hot summer, but the Hesseltines had been obliged to give up their pretty little house in St. John's Wood, and to go into inexpensive lodgings. They would have been better off in the country, but Jack was so sanguine of a speedy recovery, and so fearful of having to return to the old drudgery if he once left London, that he insisted upon remaining there. Nothing seemed to hurt Sybil, who for all her fairness was very healthy. She made friends everywhere, and attracted a good deal of kindly attention.

One day, as Mrs. Hesseltine sat sewing and thinking sadly of unpaid bills and a cloudy future, she was interrupted by the entrance of an untidy servant, who announced with manifest awe: "Miss Desanges and Mr. Melton." Everybody knew beautiful Viola Desanges, with her stormy life history and her brilliant dramatic gifts. Amy Hesseltine had often admired her upon the stage, and rose to receive her magnificently attired visitor, a little conscious of her own poor dress and of the shabby room.

Miss Desanges saw in a moment that she had to deal with a lady, and said with her own special winning sweetness of manner: "I hope you will forgive what seems like an intrusion when I explain its cause. But before I do this, may I introduce to you Mr. Melton, the author of 'Passion Flowers,' the forthcoming new play at the Terpsichore? It was to have been brought out in three weeks, but a very serious obstacle has occurred, likely to delay its production. A most important part was to have been taken by a small piece of mimo, who is well known for her cleverness, but unfortunately she has caught scarlet fever. I was really in despair until quite by chance I saw your lovely little Sybil, and felt immediately that here was my very ideal. I saw Mr. Hesseltine in 'Fate,' and feel sure that his daughter is sure to have talent. If she proves as satisfactory as I imagine, I would gladly pay her well, for I am my own manager at present."

Amy turned pale. "Neither my husband nor I ever intended Sybil for the stage, Miss Desanges. I am not an actress, but I know quite enough of the life behind the scenes to wish to keep my little girl away from the footlights. If you can spare a few minutes I will go to my husband, but I am almost sure that his opinion will coincide with my own strong feeling in the matter. I hope he will be able to come in and see you himself."

While they sat waiting the young author, who had thin, marked features and melancholy eyes, took up a framed photograph from the table. Viola Desanges leant over his chair and looked at it intently, with a soft expression stealing over her beautiful, weary face. "It is like a dream to me to think that my play will soon be brought out with you as its heroine," said Horace Melton, after a pause. "Take all poets, I have my queer fancies, and I cannot help thinking that such a child as this must bring good fortune with her. She is like one of the visions of the old masters of the angels watching round the Holy Child."

Miss Desanges sighed. There was something odd and unworldly about this young man. He had a strange way of speaking his thoughts aloud that fascinated her by its simplicity. She felt that he at least believed her to be a good woman, and his faith in her was more precious than the incense poured at her feet by a host of adorers, to all of whom she was equally cold. But deep in her heart there was one overmastering love burning like a fierce flame, and she felt that, bound in honor as she was to a man whom she had married in despite, if he who had inspired this strong passion pleaded he would not plead in vain. All these thoughts flitted through her brain as she sat there. Simple and poor, as were all her surroundings, she knew intuitively that she was in a happy home, contrasting Amy Hesseltine's lot curiously with her own splendid misery.

Meanwhile, in the next room, Amy was hurriedly explaining to her husband what had happened. At first his negative was as emphatic as her own, but she could see that his fatherly pride was much gratified by the visit of the great actress. "If you will give me my crutches I will go in and see Miss Desanges myself," and in spite of his crutches Jack looked so handsome when he made his appearance that he inspired both visitors with very sincere pity. Miss Desanges plunged into business at once, exercising all her powers of persuasion, until at last the parents yielded.

It was not any love of art that made them consent, poor things. Jack had no wish to see Sybil on the stage, but there was the hunting consciousness of debts that were too honest not to desire to pay, and the fear of still more grinding poverty in the near future. Miss Desanges was simply delighted when she had gained her point; she was so rich that she could well afford to be generous, but the terms she offered were far higher than she had at first intended.

"Perhaps Mrs. Hesseltine, you would kindly bring her down to meet the theatre to-morrow, at about 10 o'clock, just to try her. I am not afraid. Good-by. Mr. Hesseltine; you will and we must see if we cannot find you a place in our company. They say Mr. Vaufield is to be married in a few weeks, and if this is true he will retire and leave a vacancy. You have done me a real service, and I shall not soon forget it."

It took Mrs. Hesseltine a long while to explain all this to Sybil, although, nice most only children, she was older than her years. Sybil was quite familiar with theatres, and had often seen her father act, but she had her own quaint ideas upon the subject, and sometimes talked about the cruel weight she clapped and laughed at raps when he was well, and forgot him when he was ill and suffering. She adored her father, and when she once grasped the idea that if she were a good girl and did what she was told she would have money enough to buy him all sorts of nice things, she consented to try. Her little heart almost failed her when she was taken to the theatre, but she was quick and clever, and learned the few words of her part so rapidly that Miss Desanges was more than satisfied.

It gave Amy Hesseltine a thrill to hear the clear little voice as she stood half hidden in the wings. She let her veil fall over her face, as she silently prayed for her darling—prayers that might be kept pure and spotless and learn no evil in this strange, new atmosphere. Nothing bit or bee her mother ever guessed how strange an influence was exercised by the new child member of the company. Men and women alike felt better for her innocent presence; the very scene shifters loved her, and Viola Desanges, who had never known the magic touch of baby fingers, acted the scene with Sybil as she had never acted before.

It was patheticenough in all truth. A beautiful, imaginative woman, with a silent reserved husband she fancies indifferent, has in a weak moment consented to leave her home with a rich artist. His specious arguments convince her, and at last at a ball at her own house she gives her promise. She goes upstairs to put on a cloak and then cannot resist going to the room where her child is lying asleep. All is dark save for the lamp held in the hand of the mother, who kneels by the cot weeping passionately and half regretting her rash impulse. The child sleeps calmly, as she pours out a fitful prayer for forgiveness, but wakes when the hot tears fall upon her cheeks.

"Why are you crying so, darling mamma! And are you going away that you have your cloak on?"

"Hush, baby, it is still night, but I have got to go away on a long journey."

Nothing prettier than Sybil was surely ever seen on any stage when she sat up in her crib with her golden curls all ruffled.

"Mamma, darling mamma, don't go away and leave papa and me. Oh! take us with you; we cannot be left alone, we love you so dearly."

As she said this she clung round the neck of the mother who was going to forsake her, and the victory was won. The curtain fell as Viola Desanges threw off her heavy traveling cloak, and sat down holding the little child in her own.

"Go to sleep, my baby; I will stay and take care of you always."

Then the husband, who has been an unseen witness, comes forward with his full forgiveness, and all ends happily.

Wiseacres expressed doubts as to the success of "Passion Flowers." It was too simple, too poetical, too somber; in fact, there was no end to the charges brought against it, and Horace Melton sometimes deponded. Not so Miss Desanges.

"I tell you I am sure of the verdict," she said to him again and again. "I have never had a part I like so well. As to Sybil, she is unique; that utter simplicity and that face must take the audience by storm. I know audiences as well."

It was a gray, chilly October evening, and a tall, distinguished looking man was sitting alone in a luxurious room in Piccadilly writing rapidly. He was pale and agitated, and his hand trembled as he wrote. Hugh Errington was rich, free and gifted, yet he was most unhappy. The only son of good parents, he had been a good man in spite of all temptations.

But then he had never known the real force of temptation until he discovered that the passion against which he had silently battled for years was returned. He could scarcely remember the time when he had not loved Viola Desanges, but he was a man of honor, and he knew that she was married. Latterly she had been more miserable than usual, and then one memorable night each had guessed the secret of the other, and the knowledge had brought a bitter sweet rapture that was more like a mockery of happiness. Viola was the stronger now, since a little golden haired baby had taught her sweet lessons of patience and forgiveness. She was learning to be brave in her resignation, but Hugh Errington had grown harder and more reckless since he knew the truth, and now, on the first night of "Passion Flowers"—delicious night—he was forgetting honor, forgetting pride, and forsaking the right path. In his hand he now held the scrap of letter that implored Viola Desanges to leave London, to leave the world with him. A bouquet lay beside him, and he carefully fastened the note among the roses which concealed it. Half an hour later he was with two or three other men in a small high box at the Parthenon. It all seemed like a confused, jubilee dream. He bowed and smiled to his acquaintances, and talked aloud acutely to those who were with him. This time to-morrow his place would be vacant, his story the talk of the town, and honest men would have no part or lot with him. The play succeeded, and as Viola Desanges had foreseen, it was received with growing favor. The critics agreed that she had surpassed herself, and even Hugh Errington was conscious of an irreproachable change in her.

Little Sybil's entrance roused him from a reverie, and he followed her every movement with fixed attention. She brought back to his remembrance a picture that had hung over his bed in the old hall when he was a boy, the picture of a child angel with a white lily in its hand. He remembered how he liked to fancy it a guardian spirit when he fell asleep at night. What had such thoughts of purity to do with the present? He had chosen; it was too late. No, not yet too late. The flowers lay beside him; Viola was on the stage; they were safe from him; the barrier was not broken, as it should be broken before another day dawned. He did not follow the action of the play very closely, but its construction was simple. Was it merely a coincidence that it seemed to have been written especially for him? You may you will give me everything heart can desire, but, Godfrey, if I go away with you, you can never give me back a woman's greatest treasure, my good name. Will, what thrilling expression Viola Desanges spoke these words, and what a depth of meaning lay in her great wistful eyes!

There was not a sound in the theatre. The great actress had seized on an uninagined height of power, and the audience was riveted. And the child! When the flushed face on the pillow was revealed by the lamp there was a moisture in the eyes of many but little used to feel emotions such as these, and real tears fell on Sybil's cheeks as Viola Desanges leant over her, forgetting the artist in the woman.

And Hugh Errington! Surely the guardian spirit of his boyish dreams stood before him in the guise of little Sybil. Silently, earnestly, the great battle between good and evil was being waged. His friends had left him, and he had no witness save his God, the bouquet and tore to fragments the note that had lain like a serpent among the blossoms.

He would leave England, but he would leave it alone. He would not tempt a living woman to sin for his sake; he would begin a new life, and should be higher and purer than the old. The curtain fell amid frantic applause. The actors were coming, and for a moment Viola Desanges stood before them with Sybil beside her. The smile of triumph upon her face made it more beautiful than ever, but to the man who watched her for the last time it had an added sweetness, as he looked at her and flung the bouquet of roses at the feet of the child who had saved him and come to them both like an angel unawares.—Roland Grey in The Stage.

"I would like to ask you a question," said a gentleman to a fellow who was spreading himself over four seats in a crowded railway car. "What is it?" "What brand of nerve food do you use?"—Epoch.

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In effect June 16, 1889.

Leave, going north, †7.50 p. m., †5.25 a. m., and †1.48 p. m.

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Season of 1889.
CITY OF CHARLEVOIX.
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Going North—Leave Chicago every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 p. m., Manistique, 8 p. m., Frankfort, Sunday, 4 a. m., Traverse City, 10 a. m., Charlevoix, 1 p. m., Petoskey, 2 p. m., Harbor Springs, 3 p. m., Mackinaw, 11 p. m., arrive Cheboygan, Friday, 1 a. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan, Friday, 2 a. m., Mackinaw, 3 a. m., Harbor Springs, 9 a. m., Petoskey, 10 a. m., Charlevoix, 11 a. m., Traverse City, 2 p. m., Frankfort, Sunday, 8 a. m., Manistique, 2 p. m., Chicago, Monday, 8 a. m.

EMERY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.

Traverse Bay Line.
Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS
CAPT. J. U. EMERY.

Going north Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,—Leave Traverse City, 8 a. m., Omena 9.30, Elk Rapids 10.30, Torch Lake 12.00 m., Norwood 1.30 p. m., Charlevoix 3.00, Ironton 4.00, arrive East Jordan 5.00.

Leaving south Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,—Leave East Jordan 6 a. m., Ironton 6.45, Charlevoix 8.45, Norwood 10, Torch Lake 12.00 m., Elk Rapids 1.30 p. m., Old Mission 2.30, arrive Traverse City 5.30.

Arrangements can be made with the steamer at Traverse City for Sunset Harbor, Glen Arbor, Leland, and with the "Omekams" for Omena and Northport.

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Will leave Chicago, from L. M. & L. S. T. Co's dock, Rush and N. Water streets, Wednesdays at 1 p. m. and Saturdays at 9 a. m., touching at Manistique, Frankfort, Northport, Sutton's Bay, Old Mission, Traverse City, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs.
J. L. HURLBUT, Agent, Charlevoix.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.
Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. E. VANDERBURG.

Going South every morning, except Sunday—Will leave Harbor Springs at 7.30, Petoskey 8.00, Bay View 8.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.

Going North every afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Bay View 4.30, arrive Harbor Springs 5.00.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.
Steam NO H STAR.
CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.

Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at East Jordan, 7.30. Leave East Jordan 8.30, arrive Charlevoix at 9.30.

Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 3.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

Unless an intermediate permit is both ways.

Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.
CAPT. LEWIS GUANO.

Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.15; arrive Charlevoix, 9 a. m. Leave Charlevoix, 10 a. m.; arrive East Jordan 12 m.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan, 2 p. m.; Ironton, 3 p. m.; arrive Charlevoix, 4 p. m. Leave Ironton, 4.30; arrive East Jordan, 5 p. m.

Stopping at all intermediate ports on signal.

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LAWRENCE.

Going North—Leave Chicago every Friday, 8 p. m., Milwaukee, Saturday, 9 a. m., Manistique, 5 p. m., Frankfort, Sunday, 4 a. m., Traverse City, 10 a. m., Charlevoix, 1 p. m., Petoskey, 2 p. m., Harbor Springs, 3 p. m., Mackinaw, 11 p. m., arrive Cheboygan, Friday, 1 a. m.

Going South—Leave Cheboygan, Friday, 2 a. m., Mackinaw, 3 a. m., Harbor Springs, 9 a. m., Petoskey, 10 a. m., Charlevoix, 11 a. m., Traverse City, 2 p. m., Frankfort, Sunday, 8 a. m., Manistique, 2 p. m., Milwaukee, 9 p. m., arrive Chicago, Monday, 8 a. m.

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If so, you will find the same in all the styles of the best and shoe known as the "JAMES MEANS" \$1 SHOE? If so, you will find the same in all the styles of the best and shoe known as the "JAMES MEANS" 75c SHOE? If so, you will find the same in all the styles of the best and shoe known as the "JAMES MEANS" 50c SHOE? If so, you will find the same in all the styles of the best and shoe known as the "JAMES MEANS" 25c SHOE? If so, you will find the same in all the styles of the best and shoe known as the "JAMES MEANS" 10c SHOE? If so, you will find the same in all the styles of the best and shoe known as the "JAMES MEANS" 5c SHOE? If so, you will find the same in all the styles of the best and shoe known as the "JAMES MEANS" 1c SHOE? If so, you will find the same in all the styles of the best and shoe known as the "JAMES MEANS" 0c SHOE? If so, you will find the same in all the styles of the best and shoe known as the "JAMES MEANS" -1c SHOE? 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THE JOURNAL

CZAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

Published every Thursday. Office in Nettleton wagon shop building, second floor.
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Hugging the Fetters of Trade.

The Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association dolefully insists that there can be no partial free trade, and that if the duties on raw material should be reduced or repealed the whole fabric of protection must thereafter come tumbling down.

Our esteemed contemporary should allay its fears. Such benefits grow from unfettered trade that—while a great deal of it is best—even a little of it is very good. Untaxed hides have, in seventeen years, lifted the leather business out of a condition of stagnation into robust and aggressive prosperity. Untaxed quinine has delivered us from protected agues. Untaxed raw silk has established our silk industry on a solid footing. Untaxed iron ore, coal, coke, and wool, with compensating and equivalent reductions in the woolen and iron and steel schedules, would revive those failing industries east of the Alleghany Mountains.

Partial free trade, at least to the extent enjoyed by foreign manufacturers who by reason of it are enabled to sell their wares in spite of us under our very noses, is precisely the thing we need. It has the endorsement of three successive republican administrations; and no matter what impediments may be temporarily thrust in its way, brethren, it is surely coming.—Philadelphia Record.

Pennsylvania's Democracy.

There is no uncertain sound to the democracy in Pennsylvania. The platform on which the democrats have planted themselves in the state fight is a clear clean out reform platform. It is a hopeful sign when Pennsylvania makes firm her left argy. When the pauper state of the Union determines to beg no longer. No usurpation or centralization of power in the federal government; no taxation for surplus; no tariff for bounties; no trusts; tax reduction through tariff reform; no infringement of personal liberty; no discrimination against labor in legislation or administration; no misuse of public funds; ballot reform in the interest of free and pure elections—these are the demands of the Pennsylvania democrats—Manistee Democrat.

Whiskey Did It.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Owen Heffernan, hod carrier, his wife and 13-year-old daughter, Mary Jane, got drunk yesterday, Heffernan assaulted his wife. The daughter interfered. Then Heffernan threw his daughter down in front of the stove, and, holding her by the hair, poured a kettle of boiling water over her body. The mother looked on stupidly. Heffernan was arrested. The girl may die.

The Republican Platform Revised.

The republican platform is short if not sweet—it has spice to it if not wit. Here it is: "The dishonorable discharge of a soldier from the service of the United States is no bar to a pension." Those are the words of assistant Secretary Bussey. Is this right?—Manistee Democrat.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Inwood.

SEPT. 25.—It rained nearly all last week, and hindered the threshing.

The Vanorman family have entirely recovered from diphtheria, thanks to the care and treatment of Dr. Lewis of Norwood. Nine members of the family were afflicted, and but one died,—the first case, which the doctor did not see until past help. The people of that neighborhood feel very grateful toward the doctor for his careful and skillful treatment of this terrible disease.

Mr. Lord sold his horse team to Mr. Withers last Saturday.

Chas. See expects to move his family to Smithson's camp for the winter.

M. and W. Olney have a job of getting out cedar for Nash this winter.

Mr. Prosser has a patent door stop which he is introducing in this vicinity.

Town board meets Oct. 5th.

Henry Hilton has gone to MacDermott's to take a job of getting out wood.

Joseph Holichiek and Miss Lizzie Wheaton were married at Norwood last week, and will occupy the Nick Shores house.

Melvin Wheaton's baby died last Friday.

Max Genett has bought the Lucia farm, and is happy.

W. J. McGeagh lost 2,000 feet of basswood at the Charlevoix fire. It was put into the dry-kiln the day before the fire.

A great many Norwood cattle are being sold in Petoskey market. [What is the matter with the Charlevoix market?—ED. JOURNAL.]

Up to this date (Sept. 25) there has not been any frost in Norwood to do any damage. Who can show a better record.

Norwood farmers are setting out a great number of fruit trees. This will be a great fruit town in a few years.

Wm. Pearl has moved from Charlevoix back to his farm here.

Joe Shores will move to Smithson's camp for the winter.

Inwood residents listened to Adam Clark's discourse at Barnard school house last Sunday.

O. D. Hilton has plum trees planted one year ago last spring bearing fruit this year.

The rain last week injured the millet.

Mrs. Pearl, of Battle Creek, has been visiting her sons W. F. and L. H. Pearl, and daughter Mrs. McIntire, in Norwood the past week.

Mrs. Stinson of Smithson's camp, is suffering with a cancer. Her old age makes the case serious.

Nassau Burns has moved back to the camp.

A son of Jacob Vandeusen is attending school at Charlevoix.

Wilson.

Lovely autumn weather.

Another frost on Saturday night, killed some garden stuff on the low lands.

Mill started up last week and had a few days run.

Mrs. Irving Willis and son, are in Clam Lake visiting relatives for a few days.

Thos. Shepherd sr., had a bad spell—similar to those he is subject to—on Sunday morning. He is better at present.

Miss Sarah Jones, of Boyne City, but formerly teacher here, is a guest of Mrs. Hudkins for a few days.

Will Holland (not Nowland) and wife returned home to Torch Lake, accompanied by Edward and Miss Hattie.

Miss Nowland, of Boyne Falls, is stopping at her uncle Albert's for a few weeks.

Edward Nowland moved his residence from his brother's place to his own place across the road on Monday.

We hope a goodly number of correspondents and last but not least, editor Strang, will except Mr. Boyne City's invitation to eat succotash with him.

Ed. J. Wakely of Echo, who is always welcome among us, preached on Saturday evening and Sunday morning at Afton; and was cordially invited to come again to hold a few days meeting after a while.

On account of the continued rain last week, we were expecting a flood, but the bow of promise appeared in the sky showing by its beautiful presence that the world should not again be drowned.

Two "sun dogs" with a rainbow near the sun were seen the other day. Will some one with an astronomical turn of mind explain to us the reason and sign of the phenomena?

Ed. Scofield, according to the request of the W. C. T. U., preached on the subject of "Tobacco" on Sunday evening. The subject was well handled and gave convincing proof that no man has a right to defile himself with the vile weed.

Advance.

SEPT 24.—A slight frost Sunday morning, but as far as we have seen no damage has resulted therefrom.

The steam thresher has been through here, and farmers know about how much wealth they have accumulated this summer. Wheat was badly injured in some places by the midge and yielded from 12 to 17 bushels per acre. Oats also were injured by the midge and by the rust. Peas yielded well. Corn, in spite of the unfavorable weather during the early part of the season, is a good crop where the farmers did their duty by it.

Your correspondent has been tramping through the country some lately, and is surprised at seeing so large an amount of buckwheat. The crop is now being harvested. Some new buckwheat was brought to the mill last week to be ground. Taken altogether farmers have reasons to rejoice this year and every family should have a good fat turkey for Thanksgiving.

Wheat is being brought to Platen's mill in such large quanties that "Gruff" will probably have to work day and night in order to keep up.

Mr. and Mrs. Shryock have gone to Pennsylvania on a visit, to be gone all winter.

Geo. E. Rogers was delighted at receiving a visit from Fred Boughton, of Alba, an old acquaintance whom he had not seen for a number of years.

Why is it that newspaper correspondents are all such good-looking people? This question came in our mind the other day, when we saw the Advance correspondent of the Boyne Citizen.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Miss Clara Estell died on Saturday night, at South Arm, after a brief illness. Aged 16.

Mrs. Dr. Willard, who was called away last week, returned home Tuesday after the death of her father.

It is with extreme regret we announce that Al F. Draper has withdrawn his interest from the firm across the lake, and intends departing for Chicago. Al is a brilliant and thorough business man, a good neighbor and a splendid citizen, and we hate to see him go. Take he has the best wishes of ourself and the rest of his friends for a successful future we need hardly say. Don't be in a hurry to leave us, Al; and when you do go don't forget the old spot.

The East Jordan ice crop is exhausted, and the supply for the remainder of the season must come from Charlevoix or elsewhere.

This morning, Thursday, Sept. 19th, at 11 o'clock, Fred. E. Boosinger and Miss Violet Ward were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. E. G. Byrant officiating. Fred is one of the best known and most popular young business men of the village and together with his charming and equally esteemed bride receives the congratulations of the entire community. Long life, much happiness and prosperity is the wish of all. The young couple are now on their way south on their honeymoon trip.

Atwood.

SEPT. 25.—The sick in this vicinity are nearly recovered.

Very nice weather nowadays.

School begun last Monday morning; Miss Alice Boyce as teacher.

Charley Mason is engaged to teach the Bay View school this winter.

W. C. Byers has built a new summer kitchen and woodshed.

Monday a man went by here with a drove of Mustang ponies. Charley Mason bought a pair of them which he intends to make a driving team of. Good.

Guyles and Nash of Norwood have bought a lot of hay in this vicinity and Tonnie Clark is around with his haypress pressing for them.

Mrs. Joe Dennis has gone to Saginaw where she will visit her folks for some time.

Barnard.

SEPT. 25.—A good deal of rain for for some time past.

The steam thresher is doing good work here.

A lady visitor arrived at Mr. and Mrs. Meggison's last week to remain a number of years.

Rev. Adam Clark preached on Sunday.

School commences Oct. 1st, with Miss Adams for teacher.

Epoch.

The transition from long lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the great alterative and tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 3

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 3

A MAN OF THE WORLD.

He Is Always Ready to Assist a Brother in Distress.

I suppose I am one of the persons who come under the street phraseology of "a man of the world." I also suppose that phrase, in its best sense, means a man not wholly good or bad—a person known and distinguished from those whose pretentions lead them into exclusiveness—those who pretentiously consider themselves specially ushered into the world for a purpose. With this self sanctifying definition of my place in the social, economic, political and business world, I have closely observed the men of my class and all other classes as contradistinguished from my own.

I don't pretend to say that my conclusions warrant the assertion that we of the worldly class do more in our way to make the world better by reason of our presence, but I am conscientiously prepared to say our daily contributions to the needy will challenge favorable comparison. Men who have breasted the waves of every day life, who are deep within the current today and smiling the sunshine to-morrow, fail to develop a heart rich in all the impulses of human sympathy and benevolence. Now I'm with no intention to cast odious reflections upon a pretentious class by relating a recent incident.

A comparatively young man, of good family and having the advantages of a good education, but who was unfortunate to the extent of leaving the parental roof prematurely, and who failed behind the world at large, called upon a now wealthy and formerly intimate friend of his father's family for assistance. He was seedy and absolutely needed. He wanted to take his rags and all his valuable experience home again, freely admit his error and commence life anew. He was not only refused assistance, but even greatly relieved away. He returned to his old haunts and his men of the world associates disheartened, and related his sky's experience to a company of three or four, and with the result that they chipped in enough to send him to his old home, and they did not ask any note for the amount advanced, with usurious interest, either.

I received a check for the amount a few days ago, and it may not be inappropriate to state that his father has discontinued all business relations with the man to whom his son applied for assistance, which means the loss of several thousands a year.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Lobenstein's Error of Judgment.

A young man named Lobenstein fitted himself out to go in the ice cream business. He bought a wagon, freezers, etc., but needed a horse. John Connerton, who sells ice and ice cream occasionally, got wind of Lobenstein's venture, went to him and offered him his horse. "You can have the horse at your own price," said Mr. Connerton. "He is gentle and will do most anything."

The story hangs a tale. The horse could do most anything. It was a trick animal, trained by John Connerton.

Lobenstein took the horse, scorned to pay less than $10 for it, and started out peddling. His cheeks were aglow with business success, and he had a large barrel of cream in his wagon. Connerton followed him around at a convenient distance, and waited until the young man got opposite Connerton's residence, on A street, on the lower side of which place there is an embankment of about fifty feet. Then John gave a peculiar whistle from B street opposite. The horse pricked up his ears, kicked off the dashboard, and started down the embankment, with driver, wagon and all rolling after him. The cream was all spilled and the opposition swept from the face of the town. A crowd of children licked up the cream from the rocks.

Later in the day Lobenstein, leading his horse, was hunting for Connerton, to whom he disposed of the animal for $5.—Virginia City Enterprise.

Fifty-seven Guineas for a Pack of Cards.

Fifty-seven guineas is not a bad price for a pack of cards, and it was given by a dealer at a sale held in Birmingham. The pack is stated to be the only one of its kind in the world. Every card is specially engraved, and the pack comprises an exhaustive pictorial history of the principal events in the reign of Queen Anne down to 1706. They include the victories of Marlborough, the sea fights of Admiral Benbow, all the various changes connected with the parliamentary proceedings of the day, and the conclusion of the treaties between England and France and Spain. The queen of hearts is a very well drawn picture of Queen Anne herself, and the king of hearts represents Prince George of Denmark, her husband. The queen of diamonds is Annie Sophia, queen of Denmark; the queen of clubs is the princess royal of Prussia, and the queen of spades is the Princess Anne of Hessa. The knaves were represented by leading politicians of the day. This curious pack was the occasion of much spirited bidding between the gentlemen who held competitive views of the purchase, and they gone to these the local art gallery would have eventually revel then. As it is, their destination is Shropshire.—Hall Mall Gazette.

American Ingenuity.

"There is no way in which the country's prosperity is seen to better advantage," said Mr. Schuyler Duryea, chief clerk of the patent office, "than in studying the work of this office. Dating the last calendar year 350,000 applications were received on which first patent certificates were issued. It is difficult to imagine what the figures of these statistics will be fifty years from the present time, but the way in which new inventions suggest themselves and improvements, it doesn't look as if the day when the mind of man can conceive no more devices for adding to the world's comfort will ever be reached."—Washington Post.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

GRAND OPENING!

---OF---

Fall and Winter Goods

---AT---

ALICK ROSENTHAL'S

---ON---

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 19th, 20th, and 21st.

EVERYTHING IN THE STORE WILL BE GREATLY REDUCED ON THESE DAYS.

SEE A FEW OF OUR MANY PRICES:

Good double-width Dress Goods	Price 20 cents now	12½ cents
Good double-width Cashmere	Price 25 cents now	18 cents
Good all wool, double-width Flannel		25 cents
Fine all wool, 44-inch wide Flannel	Price 60 cents now	37 cents
Good unbleached Cotton	Price 8 cents now	5½ cents
Fruit of Loom and Lonsdale	Price 10 cents now	8½ cents
Cotton Flannel	Price 12½ cents now	9 cents
All-wool shirting Flannel	Price 10 cents now	7 cents
	Price 45 cents now	25½ cents

CLOTHING:

A good Suit	Price $8.00 now	$5.00
Fine Suit	Price $12.00 now	$8.00
Fine Dress Suit	Price $18.00 now	$13.00
Fine Dress Suit	Price $20.00 now	$15.00
Good Boy's Suit	Price $8.00 now	$5.00
Good Child's Suit	Price $3.00 now	$1.50
A good Jersey Shirt	Price $6.00 now	$4.00
A Good Kersey Pants	Price $1.50 now	$1.00
	Price $1.75 now	$1.25

Don't forget the Date for it will be of interest to your Pocket Books.

Respectfully,

ALICK ROSENTHAL,

Lewis Opera House Block, Charlevoix, Michigan.

The Genuine

Round Oak Stove.

THE NEW PARLOR OAK.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, NOTIONS, LAMPS, OILS PAINTS, HARROWS, PLOWS AND FIXTURES.

☞ JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞ MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

M. J. STOCKMAN

DEALER IN

Hardware, Iron, and Nails,

Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated

Household Jewel Cooking Stove,

The BEST in the world. There is never any trouble about these stoves working—they draw every time. Besides they cost less.

M. J. STOCKMAN.

TEN CENTS A WEEK

Advertisements not exceeding five lines (20 words) will be inserted in this column for TEN CENTS each insertion. Additional lines over five, TWO CENTS per line each insertion.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, AND PRODUCE taken on subscription to the JOURNAL at market rates.

☞ OLD PAPERS, Just the thing for putting on shelves and under carpets. Five cents a dozen, at the Journal office.

☞ SECOND HAND COUNTER for sale. Inquire of C. BUDD.

Delinquents, Read This.

There are 350 subscribers on our books, in arrears, in amounts from five cents to five dollars. Only a little for each, but the aggregate means a great deal to the prosperity of the JOURNAL. Somebody must come to the front pretty soon.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Robert Miller is on the sick list this week.

The Bellaire Advertiser is about to change hands.

Art Alcox has a new house on the Mason addition.

Geo. Sherwood is home again, at his place in the bank.

Mike Litney has gone to Chicago to engage in business.

The school children are delighted with the new building.

A few loads of wood at this office will make the printer happy.

Note the changes in Geo. W. Beaman's advertisement this week.

C. Budd is going into the second-hand furniture business, to buy and sell.

John Wagner has a new house nearly completed on the Mason addition.

John Munro has a job of driving piles for a government dock at Point Betsey.

Smith Campbell has built a new house for Mrs. Moore, on the Mason addition.

G. C. Gesken has bought Byron See's brick store, corner Bridge and Main streets.

☞ "Bridal Veil" is an excellent brand of flour. Try a sack. Your grocer keeps it.

The tug Gladiator of Detroit, is in port to-day, after the barge, Ben Hur, loaded with lumber.

Mattie Bedford entertained a lot of her little friends on her fifth birthday, last Saturday.

☞ Horses, harness, wagon, and sleigh for sale. Inquire of S. M. See, at the furniture store.

Timber is now on the ground for Baker & Son's new blacksmith shop on Antrim street.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co. have a matter of interest to which we invite your attention this week.

On Wednesday, work was begun on a 400 barrel reservoir on the corner of Bridge and Upright streets.

W. H. Miller and family of DeKalb Junction, N. Y., arrived on the 25th, and expect to make Charlevoix their future home.

Fred A. Wood and Frank Chaloupka returned home Wednesday, from a three-weeks' visit in Chicago and Milwaukee.

We have a complimentary ticket to the Northern Farmer's and Stockmen's Ball for 1889, at Kalkaska, Oct. 9, 10 and 11.

Miss Annie Cooper, of Charlevoix, is engaged to teach the fall term of our school which began Monday morning.—Citizen.

Baker & Son have bought the south half of the Anna Campbell lot, on Antrim street, and are building a new blacksmith shop.

W. A. Chew, of New Weston, Ohio, visited his nephew, J. E. Chew of Charlevoix, and brother A. W. Chew of Burgess, this week.

☞ Call and see our samples of ball programs, invitations, wedding cards, address and society cards, etc. New styles for season of 1889.

W. H. McCartney completed the purchase of the Linzey Sisters' stock of ladies furnishing goods on Wednesday, and took possession.

☞ All persons indebted to the Charlevoix Mfg. Co. are requested to call at the furniture store of S. M. See & Sons and settle accounts at once.

Dr. G. W. Crosier and wife arrived home Monday afternoon, and are comfortable settled in the doctor's pleasant rooms over the drug store.

The editor of the Frankfort Times has taken a practical interest in a partner, and now promises a better paper in the future. The new firm is Kern & Cooley.

Wm. White has arranged to stock up the Mears mill, at Boyne Falls, also the Vance mill, on the state road leading to East Jordan, and Norton by the's mill on Warner's creek.

Frank Todd of the schooner Julia, which went ashore near Leland last week, was in town Wednesday after a tug to release his vessel. Mr. Todd is a brother of Miss Emma Todd of the notion store.

On Monday morning John and Isaac Hogan commenced to build a house on a lot opposite H. Berdan's residence. They will undoubtedly have it ready to occupy before cold weather begins.

The shrill whistle of Ephraim Shay's "baby" locomotive will be heard no more among the hills and forests around Bay Springs. She was loaded on to a scow and the Clara Belle took her to Harbor Springs Monday where she will have to go to work.—Citizen.

☞ Four pounds jelly, 25 cents; three pounds good t-a, 90 cents; three cans corn, 25 cents. Try Chicago Yeast Powder, one pound 25 cents. A good coffee, 25 cents per pound. Two cans coffee essence, 5 cents. BRAY MASON.

Oyster supper next Wednesday night, Oct. 2d, at the Boston restaurant, under the auspices of the I. O. G. T. Price 25 cents. Ice cream will be served if the weather is favorable. The supper is given for the purpose of making a payment on their organ. Come every body and have a good time.

F. D. Waldron, travelling agent of the Grand Rapids Daily Democrat was here a brief call this week, and added to the subscription list of his paper in the town. The Democrat is one of our most valued exchanges. It speaks right out on the tariff question, and its large circulation gives it a wide influence.

The Enterprise mentions the death of Miss Clara Estell, after a very brief illness. The report reaches Charlevoix that the cause was diphtheria, and that she was not properly cared for by those having charge of the interests of the public health. We hope the story is not true; but if true it is serious.

Returning from Boyne City Tuesday night, we were overtaken by the dark near Undine, and a "good Samaritan" in the person of Wm. Gray, furnished a lantern to light us home. Driving through the woods just beyond Mr. Grandy's it was so dark we could not see the white horse driving the buggy.

Capt. Tufts is sending abroad a good reputation for Charlevoix as a cooling station for steamboats. For some time he has been furnishing soft coal, and last week his stock of hard coal enabled him to furnish the government tug Gen. Gillmore with a supply. As this fact becomes known he will undoubtedly have frequent calls.

Martin Peterson, fireman on the Lou A. Cummings, had a narrow escape from death at Torch Lake yes terday. While getting out a line his foot got entangled in some manner, and his leg was drawn out over the rail toward the dock. If the boat had moved a few inches farther, the leg would have been crushed to a jelly. As it is, the ankle is bruised and the muscles terribly strained, yet this morning he is able to sit up on the boat, and hopes to recover so he may be will be out again in a few days.

Last Thursday night C. H. Ball assigned to Ben Weaver all his interest in the Fountain City House, and departed from our town. F. A. Smith, of the savings bank, took possession of the house by virtue of a chattel mortgage, and terms were made with Richard Lewis and others to keep the house open until the affairs of Mr. Ball can be settled, and "Uncle Dick" is now in possession. The creditors are unanimous in their praises of the generosity they fare pretty slim from present indications.

The railroad information obtained by Messrs. Turrell and Leavitt on their recent trip to Traverse City, is of a very encouraging nature. Mr. Turrell informs us that the surveying party on the projected line of the Chicago & West Michigan railroad were near Williamsburg, which fact alone, aside from the corroborative statement of general manager Mills, published in another column, is a sufficient guaranty of their present intention to run east of the inland lakes of Antrim county. Although the arrival of the surveying party is by no means a sure indication of a coming railroad, it is one of the first and necessary steps, and unless some unforeseen obstacle is encountered by the surveyors, it is believed they will reach Bellaire inside of two weeks. If the C. & W. M. and the D. C. & E. should cross each other at Bellaire, rival villages may call us a "cross roads town" as much as they please.—Bellaire Breeze.

If ever a newspaper deserved success for faithful work, the Chicago Daily News deserves it for its successful efforts to close the saloons of that city on Sunday. Every Monday morning the first page is full of good substantial arguments, not least among them being a large cartoon showing the evils of intemperance in its most startling realities. A cartoon is an object lesson that even a child can understand and appreciate, and with its more than a million daily readers, the Daily News must wield a most powerful influence for good. All lovers of home and quiet Sundays will say "God speed."

Scribner's Magazine for October contains an exciting exploration article, in which Joseph Thompson describes his remarkable and famous journey through equatorial Africa; a very practical paper on the best way to improve the common roads of the United States; an end paper by "Ik Marvel," the author of "Reveries of a Bachelor;" one of the most attractive electric articles, showing modern applications of electricity to war, on land and sea; the end of Stevenson's great romance, "The master of Ballantrae;" an unconventional travel article on Iceland; the second instalment of Harold Frederic's romance of Colonial New York; with other interesting fiction and poems. Most of these articles are richly illustrated.

Succotash.

The editor and wife, of the JOURNAL, on Tuesday accepted the invitation of the Boyne City correspondent to eat "succotash" and chicken pie at the residence of A. E. Martin at Boyne City. We found there the correspondents from Boyne City, Wilson, and Eveline, and although the rest of the "family" were not present, we managed to enjoy ourselves satisfactory for about three hours.

Mr. Martin the photographer under took to get a camera focused on the party, with what success we shall know later on.

Another year an effort will be made to have a meeting of all the correspondents of the JOURNAL earlier in the season, at some point more accessible by boats. (The plan for this meeting were all right, if the "Nellie" had not pulled off the Boyne City route so soon.) The time and place will be decided in time to give all correspondents a chance to prepare themselves, and a very enjoyable time can certainly be had.

Special School Meeting.

At the special school meeting last Friday evening the building committee presented their itemized report of the cost of the building, which was accepted and filed. The entire cost of the building, furnished ready for occupancy, including the grading of grounds and insurance, is $16,300. The district board were instructed to receive the final account and settle with the finance sub-committee of the building committee.

A 20-foot flag staff was ordered for the tower instead of a vane, and the committee were directed to see Mr. and Mrs. Byron See a twelve-foot bunting flag, with the understanding that it was to float every school-day while school is in session, until worn out.

The district authorized the employment of the seventh teacher.

A vote to reorganize the district and change to a union school was lost, not having the necessary two-thirds majority.

Sinking a Tug.

The tug C. M. Gifford, towing the schooner Wyman, rolled over and sank in five fathoms of water near Fort Lawrence Sunday night. The engineer was drowned, but the captain and fireman saved themselves by swimming to the schooner. The tug and crew belonged at Cheboygan.

The R. R. Contracts Signed.

A telegram from A. D. Cruickshank to J. Milo Eaton, reached here noon, states that the contracts are signed and everything is fixed.

There are now 140 men and 35 teams at work between here and Petoskey, and everything is booming.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal tromples should read the above carefully. 10o19

SLIDERS AND ROLLERS.

Two Gifted Breeds of Horses Found Only in the Keuka Lake Region.

"To look at this horse coming here," said Maj. Gardiner, pointing to an ordinary, everyday looking bay horse that a man was driving toward the Fairchild house, "you wouldn't think he had any points out of the usual run of horses, but if you happened to be driving him and should come to a hill in the road, especially a steep hill, that horse would undoubtedly surprise you. He is one of a breed of horses that is known nowhere except along Keuka lake. The origin of the breed was queer. Down the lake about twelve miles is Bluff Point. It rises 800 feet high on the west shore, and is as steep as the roof of a house. There are farms on its summit and vineyards on its slopes. A man that owns a farm on top of the Point had a mare pasturing there years ago. She fed along the brow of the hill, and when she got to the very highest and steepest point she commenced to slide, and she kept on sliding, and she never stopped till she had slid feet first clear to the bottom of the hill and brought up on the edge of the lake.

"Folks that saw the mare shooting down that great escarpment like a falling star thought, of course, that when she stopped, if she ever did, she would be of no further service except as meat for cats or early bait for bullheads. But when her owner had worked his way down by an easier route and rowed up along the lake to the spot where he expected to shovel up the remains of the tobogganing mare, his surprise was greater than his joy, for he had tried to sell her for twenty shillings alive, and couldn't and had hoped to get twice that for her dead, and there she was, after her 800 foot slide, browsing on the overhanging bushes along the lake with appetite unimpaired and skin unbroken. The only thing her owner could do decently was to take her around the bottom of the hill and lead her back to her pasture.

"A few months after that the mare's owner found a colt at her side one morning, and a nice and lively one it was. The colt grew to be a horse that its owner was proud of, but the first time he drove him after breaking him to harness he noticed an extraordinary thing about him. The first hill he came to, which was a very steep one, the horse stuck his fore feet out and just slid to the bottom like a streak, and then went on like any ordinary horse. He repeated this at every hill. It was simply a hereditary slide, a prenatal impression from his mother's remarkable performance on Bluff Point. That slide was just the thing for the short, almost perpendicular hills that are a peculiar feature of the roads that run along Keuka lake. Teamsters dreaded to go down those hills with loads, for fore horses were sure footed enough to do it safely. The slide that this horse developed made the descent not only safe, but quick, if it could be reproduced in a strain of stock. It was, and the slider stock of horses had the call every time along Keuka lake for years, and advanced the interest of the region almost as much as a double track railroad.

"But an event happened a few years ago that ruined the strain. Bricout, the champion mare, up here in Hammondsport Glen, had an old one eyed mare that wasn't used much except for breeding purposes. She had the run of the Bricout place, and one day she strayed to the top of one side of the glen, and the first thing she knew she fell and went rolling over and over down the face of the glen, and kept on rolling until she came to a shelving rock 200 feet below where she stayed, and half way to the bottom of the glen. They got the old mare down from her perch by ropes and things, and there wasn't a spot on her that needed any salve or ointment. She was a cold sifter a time, and from the way he looked John thought he would be a credit to the slider stock, for his dam and his sire were way back sliders from the old hoss. But the first time he was driven he disappointed the community. When he came to his first hill—and it was a dandy—instead of doing a slick and thoroughbred slide, he simply tumbled over in the road and went rolling down the hill like a log on a rollway. Rolling horses were worse than useless, of course, and in spite of everything the slider stock got corrupted with the roller, and today you can't find a thoroughbred slider, except now and then an old one like the bay yonder. The stock is played out. But 200 feet down the face of a glen! That was a wonderful roll for a one eyed mare, even if it did break up a good strain of blood. Sad, sad."

"It was," said I. "I suppose if the mare had had two eyes she'd have rolled 400 feet."

"Sure!" said the major.—Hammondsport (N. Y.) Cor. New York Sun.

Degeneration in the Black Republic.

The situation of Hayti gives fresh point to the old saying that no people fit for freedom can be enslaved. In every material and in every moral respect it must now be freely admitted that Hayti is worse off than it was a hundred years ago, when the ancestors of the wretched negroes who now do nothing or worse were kept at work producing something of more value to mankind than they produce when left to themselves. Their enfranchisement was effected mainly by the spread of the ideas of the French revolution. Liberty, equality and fraternity were held to be the rights of the human species, without distinction of character or culture. The effect of applying these principles to Hayti has been the expulsion, except from the trading ports, where they are as much aliens as Europeans in Hong Kong—not only of all the men who could constrain the negroes to improve, but of all who could teach them to improve—and the stagnation has been rapid and complete, until, as we see, Hayti has little more vestiges of civilization left than if it were an unexplored part of equatorial Africa.—New York Times.

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UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 14th, 1889. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Capron, T. S. Montroy, Miss Mary
Cross, Geo. Chas. Gorton, Miss Mary
Perry, Mrs D. M. Taylor, Chas.
Swanson, Miss Ida Ely, D.
Swenson, Miss Ada

Week ending Saturday, September 21.

Crosscup, Fred G. Martin, Mrs. Fred
Cupp, Miss Ella Martin, Mrs Frank
Tollinger, W. H. Ward, Will
Torgeson, Mrs. Amelia Zywerkon, August
Whaley, Mrs Milton Sonn Sugum, Julius

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BOBBIE'S VERSES.

The children were learning their verses one day.
When he by her stepped in his hastest play,
Saying, "Ma too, mamma—teach me what to say.
For you know Bobbie did learn 'children obey.'"

"Please say it quick, mamma—I mean say it slow;"
Then standing quite still, with his face all aglow,
"Now see, I can say it, now Bobbie does know."
It is wonderfer the lifes, how they grow!"

"And the 'other one, mamma, what Jesus said
When children came to Him—they were not afraid;
When He put His kind hand on every one's head,
Like grandpa does when it is going to bed."

He climbed up, and sat himself down on my knee
"See now, Bobbie's a big boy." Bobbie is three;"
His sweet voice was grave, as he said reverent
"Suffer little children to come unto me."

When papa came home, the boys called, "Bobbie, hello!
Come quick, and tell papa the verses you know."
One minute he stopped, then began sweet and low,
"Consider the little children how they grow!"

—Virginia Dare.

THAT'S BILL'S GRAVE.

The train on the Santa Fe road, due an hour later at Peublo, stopped at a way station long enough for a solitary passenger to get on.

The person in question was a man past middle age, of medium stature, firmly and compactly built, who would have attracted a second look, however, but for the fact that his face was badly disfigured by a curious scar on his right cheek, in shape exactly resembling a Greek cross.

The newcomer found a seat beside me, threw up the sash and became absorbed in the scenery along the road, his interest increasing as the train presently swept along a pretty valley. Suddenly he jumped half way round, touched my arm, and, pointing through the open window, said very abruptly:

"Say, stranger, do you see that pile o' rocks yonder on the slope? Well, that's Bill's grave."

The man's actions and speech startled me a trifle, but I looked out and saw, as he had said, a pile of rocks on the green slope of the hill.

"Yes," continued the man, "that's Bill's grave. Twenty-five years ago I put them stuns thar myself. Poor Bill! pure gold e'ar through, an' I reck'n I orter know, for I know'd Bill from the ground up."

Having delivered this short speech the man lapsed into silence, with a far away, dreamy look, as if recalling events long past. But his words had aroused my curiosity, and, at the risk of interrupting the stranger's reverie, I finally ventured to ask: "Who was Bill, sir, whose grave is yonder?"

My companion gave a sudden start, then, recovering himself, he answered: "Didn't know Bill, air? Of course not, seein' he was dead before ye was born—dead twenty-five years come June. Bill was my pard, air, Bill was. A man to be to every time. Say, don't ye think you'd love a chap what 'ud be willin' fer dis for yer? Be willin', and would, an' did, too! I reck'n."

"Do you mean to say your chum died for you?" I asked, now thoroughly interested, for there was tremendous feeling and earnestness in the stranger's manner.

The man turned round, looked me squarely in the face, and in a solemn voice said:

"Stranger, he did."

"Would you mind telling me some thing about your friend?" I asked.

"I never git tired, sir, of talkin' about Bill," was the prompt reply. "Stopped hyur yesterday jest to see that grave. Put up one o' two o' the stones as hed rolled down. It's all right now.

"When I first met Bill he was guide for chaps across the plains, Santa Fe way, for thar wan't no railroads them days. A good guide 'n a trusty. Cur'ous though I seed him at times. He'd never use cuss words, nor drink, but I tell how he'd smoke, all day long 'n half the night, yer good natured, but the solemnest chap I ever struck. Strangy, I never knew Bill to git a laugh, never, not onceat. Told me his heart was broke 'n he couldn't laugh. What did he mean? Lor, man, I dunno, for he never said much about himself. Insisted kin his name 'n he said it was 'Bill.' I ask'd him wha' he was from 'n he said from 'Nowhar.' I spec thar was a woman in the case—thar mostly is. I notice. But Bill was built like a man 'n kept his mouth shut.

"Well, Bill an' me got ter be great chums an' I was mighty sorry when he quit pilotin' trains, an' jined some hunters, an' pulled out into the heart o' the Injun country.

"Reckey a year later, hain't got a bit easy on the subject o' silver mining, I struck this same region we are now passin' through but we had no luck at all in findin' silver, though I felt I hed struck it rich one fine day, when two hunters walked into our camp, one of 'em bein' my old friend Bill.

"Glad to see him, eh? Young man, ef ye'd seen ole Bill an' me a huggin' ye'd thought we was a couple o' bears for sure.

"Bill had been thereabouts for several months an' said there was no silver signs abouts, an' so our party pulled up an' went farther south, but I stayed with Bill an' tother chap to take a hand at trappin' beaver.

"The old fellow had a nice bit o' a hut nigh a quiet valley, where thar was heaps o' beaver, an' as thar was no redskins around we enjoyed ourselves immensely.

"But I didn't fancy Bill's companion, an' he didn't waste any love on me either. Bill had picked him up on the border jest for company, an' he took to him a bit because he seemed a nervy, brave fellow. He was a half breed Mexican, named Yumer, a small, yellow skinned, sallow cheeks, coal black eyes and a hatchet face, said cruel a way, too, I s'pose, first he showed his dislike for me plain enough, but by and by he became sullenly very friendly, which made it much pleasanter all round.

"One day I went up the creek to examine the traps, leaving Bill and Yumer mending some of the old ones at home. Having been gone about half an hour I was gettin' ready to return, when I heard the crack o' a rifle an' a bullet grazed the tip o' my ear, drawin' a drop o' blood.

"I reck'n I jumped nigh a rod high, for it was a pesty close call to climb the stairs, and then I looked to see whar the infernal thing come from. I seed a wisp o' smoke hangin' over a clump o' bushes nigh the hill top that did not see all I cared to know, an' grabbin' up my gun I made for home, an' durn the shelter of the creek bank, at a 2:40 gait, fearin' a second shot from the Injuns.

"Nigh our hut I met Yumer, gun in hand, who said he had heard the shot an' started out to help me if needed. It struck me as bein' cur'ous he could have heard the report over a mile away, behind the hill an' the wind blowin' half a gale in t'other direction, but o' course there wan't nothin' to be said.

"Bill was inside workin' on the traps, an' when I told him what had happened he was quite uneasy, and we discussed the stivation as to what should be done. Meantime Yumer had hung his gun on the pegs and gone for a bucket o' water.

"Wonder if Yumer seed any Injun signs when he was out,' said Bill. I was gone! Thought he was hyar with you.'

"'He went out with his gun soon after ye did,' said Bill. 'I'll ask him.' And Bill left the hut.

"That give me another suspicion, for I'am that Yumer had left the hut shortly after I did. What for? An' why did he pretend he'd heard the rifle shot an' come out afterwards to see what it meant? I got up an' went to the pegs an' examined the Mexican's rifle. I didn't like the result, for the gun wasn't loaded at all! Things had an' ugly look. While I was puttin' the gun back the Mexican returned, an seein' what I was doin' he look'd guilty as a thief an' then I know'd the rascal had fired that bullet at me himself.

"I wos on the p'int o' denounein' the villain to onceat an' I scarcely onderstand why I didn't. It was a drefful mistake not to do it, for mebbe if I had, matters would hev been diffrent, an' the awful thing what happened might never have come to pass. I have allus been sorry I didn't shoot the traitor on the spot. But I reasoned that bein' warned I could easily survumvent his divilitry. But he was worse than I give him credit for.

"I decided not to tell Bill about it, but when the next mornin' we disk'vered some o' our best traps gone an' the Mexican had vamoosed also, I up an' told pardner all about it; an' I think if Bill had been a severin' man the air 'ud a smelt o' brimstone sartin, for the old fellow was killin' mad e'ar through. We skirmished round all day, an' not an Injun sign could we see, which satisfied us that it was all the work o' that thievin' Mexican. We should miss the traps o' course, but so far as actual value was concerned, the scamp's share o' the pelts made that good, an' we was glad to be shut o' him. But we didn't onderstand what a reg'lar coyote the feller was, for a snake was a fool compared with him in genuine divilitry.

"Things went on smoothly enuff for about three weeks an' we were quite forgettin' the Mexican, when one day Bill went off to visit a creek sev'ral miles distant whar we had been thinkin' of setting a few traps, leavin' me at home, for I had been quite seedy several days with chills, which I never had sfore or sence.

"Wall, after Bill left I got a royal big fire in front of the hut, an', spreadin' it out, I lay down, the hot rays o' the sun feelin' very grateful to my chilled limbs, an' bimeby I went off sound asleep.

"After a while I woke up with a start, feelin' half smothered, an' found myself on the bare ground with the big b'ar skin on top entirely coverin' me up. I also heard voices an' felt that I was being held down by several men'r hands. I struggled as well as I could to throw off the b'ar skin, but found that I was really helpless, my feet bein' caught in the noose o' a stout lasso.

"Very soon, however, the skin was dragged off, and I saw several Injuns who fell upon me an' tied my hands in a jiffy, an' I found myself a fast prisoner in the clutches o' half a dozen redskins. But this wasn't as discouraging as it was to discover a man holdin' the end o' the lariat, in whom I recognized Yumer, the Mexican, who grinned at me in a most diabolical way that showed I need look for no mercy at his treacherous hands.

"'Caramba!' he growled. 'It is my turn now. You got Bill agin' me an' now I'll have my revenge.

"'What do you mean?' I demanded, furious with rage. 'Loosen my ropes, you coward, and I'll—'

"'Caraja!' interrupted Yumer, 'I'm not such a fool. Ye had a chance an' ye let it slip. Now you'll have what you got.'

"And with that the brute came up an' whippin' out his knife said: 'I'll just marky ye with a cross, so Satanas will give ye an extra hot roastin' when he gits ye down thar.'

"At the same time half breed gave me the mark ye see on my cheek, strange, an' laughed long an' loud, an' the Injuns danced a lively jig as he did it. Hurt! Wall, no doubt it did, an' bad some too, but I was so mad I didn't feel the pain till long afterward.

"Then the villains seized me, an' dragged me to the edge o' the precipice on which our hut stood, where it was 200 feet deep, the side bein' perpendicular an' as smooth as a bald man's pate, and tumbled me over.

"I fell about ten feet, an' was fetched up short by the lasso with a jerk that nearly twisted my ankles out o' plum. Then the Injuns began payin' out the rope, finally hitchin' the upper end to the stub o' the saplin' till I was left swingin' by the heels, head downwards, dangling in mid-air. My hands had got loose in the meantime, but it didn't help me a bit, for I couldn't double up to get hold o' the rope.

"It was a horrible situation, an' I think I should have died in a little while from rush of blood to the head, but before I could perfectly realize it in all its horrors I heard the sharp crack of a rifle not far away, an' then one o' the Injuns gave the most unearthly screech as I ever heard, an' I know'd thar was some sort of skirmidge goin' on above.

"The next minute some heavy object struck me on the feet, and was yet giddy, but sufficiently without knowin' edzactly what I was doin' I grabbed it with both hands an' held it fast.

"What d'ye think it was? Hang me, if it wasn't the Mexican hisself! In foolin' about the end o' the lariat he had slipped an' tumbled over the edge of the rock, an' d'had ketched the villain, an' was holdin' him by the leg, and thar we two was, I hitched to the lasso an' holdin' on to the rascal by the leg, an' both swingin' head downwards.

"Yell! You bet he did. I never heard sech shrecchin' as that skunk set up. A pack o' hungry coyotes wasn't a patchin' to it. What happened, did ye ask? Wall, see here, my friend, what under them circumstances 'ud be likely to happen?

"'Pears sort as if my fingers all to onceat got a kind o' cramp in 'em, an' was powerful weak, though such a thing never happened afore or sence, an' they doesn't look like women's fingers, do they?' and the speaker held up before me a pair of muscular hands, which he opened and shut in a way that suggested a grip of iron. Then he went on:

"As I was sayin', the cramps somehow got into my fingers at that evidentical moment, an' somehow or other, I never knowed exactly how it did happen—the Mexican slipped through my grasp, an' fetched up head first on the rocks a hundred an' fifty below whar nothing ever teched him again 'cept the buzzards that picked his bones clean afore next sun up.

"Next thing I know'd I was behauled up, hand over hand, by a thick an' any sailor could have done it, an' when I reached the top, Bill and my dear old Bill, stopped just long enough to have a breathin' long or two, an' then we got under kivver an' waited round for the Injuns, but blow me, thar wasn't a single varmint to be seen in any direction, 'cept the dead men that Bill had plugged through the head as he came tearin' up to the rescue.

"'Ye see, pard,' began Bill, 'I found Injun sign a bit up the valley, an' I thought I'd better come back seein' as how ye wasn't feelin' well, an'—

"'Bill stopped suddenly an' grew very pale, an' then I seed he was bleedin' bad, an then he slid down on the grass with a sort o' gasp, an seein' how it was, I began to loosen his shirt to get at the wound, but he stopped me and said:

"'Never mind, pard. One o' them red niggers stuck his knife into my side jest as I began hauling ye up, an' o' course I couldn't defend myself without letin' go the lariat, which I had send ye down to jine Mexican, an' then the varmint took to his legs, an—never mind, pard, it's all up with I'm gittin' blind as a bat. Take everything for yer own. Thar's a cache o' mine behind the big pine tree. Ye'll find it by the ashes whar the fire was built. Take it all and don't forget old Bill.

"I never seen a man fleck out so quick. The Injun's knife had done its deep.

"The speaker was silent and looked out of the car window again, and I knew that I am not mistaken when I say that his eyes were suspiciously moist for a few minutes. I had no heart to break the silence, and so left him to his thoughts; but presently he resumed and said:

"'Now Pete! if he had only left me to take my chances held not lost his life. He saved mine, but he lost his own. I found the cache where the old hunter had hidden many of his richest furs, an' if I've got today one of the best cattle ranches in the state, it's all owin' to the start the old fellow gave me.

"'Pore Bill! I buried him back there on the hilly slope, not far from where he died, an' piled up the rocks for a tombstone, twenty-five years come June, an' that was Bill's grave if you care, stranger."

"Pueblo!" shouted the brakeman. "Change cars for Canyon City." The man who had told me the story "changed," and I saw him no more.—Capt. Carleton in Detroit Free Press.

Plastered Wines.

The American commercial agent at Limoges in a report on the result of the sanitary investigation as to the effect of plastered wines—that is, wines to which sulphate of lime has been added—says that the practice is very ancient, and one about the evil effects of which the highest hygienic authorities have differed. The French Academy of Medicine has held special meetings and discussed the subject at great length. The advantages claimed for the practice are that fermentation is increased very much, that it is very rapid and complete, that the wine keeps longer when it has been plastered, and that the color is richer and more lasting. It is now settled, however, that plastered wines have occasioned functional troubles—as, for instance, in the departments of Aveyron, where, the doctors report, there are consumed the plastered wines suffered from an unquenchable thirst, an insupportable dryness of the throat, and various other troublesome symptoms. The action of sulphate of lime on the tartarate of potash in ordinary wine produces an acid sulphate of potash; and in wine treated with gypsum, sulphuric acid in a free state is developed, and sulphate of magnesia, and these, combined, act as a purgative and sometimes as a caustic. M. Marty, who was appointed by the Academy of Medicine to report on the practice of plastering, examines all the arguments adduced in favor of the practice, and, on his recommendation, the academy condemns the custom as being detrimental to health.—Once a Week.

Large quantities of merchandise are said to be smuggled into Florida, from Cuba, the coast not being properly guarded.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND
Steam Navigation Company.
PALACE STEAMERS.
Low Rates. Quick Time.
FOR DETROIT, PORT HURON, Sarnia, Owen Sound, ALPENA AND CHEBOYGAN.
Monday and Wednesday, - 10 a. m.
Tuesday and Saturday, - 9 p. m.
For Cleveland,—
Daily (except Sunday) at 10.15 p. m.
Through Tickets and Baggage Checked to Destinations.
Our Illustrated Pamphlet rates and excursion tickets will be furnished by your Ticket Agent, or address
E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

Traverse Bay Line.
Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS
CAPT. J. U. EMORY.
Going north Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays.—Leave Traverse City 7.00 a. m., Old Mission 8.30, Elk Rapids 10.30, Torch Lake 12.00 m., Norwood 1.30 p. m., Charlevoix 3.00, Ironton 4.00, arrive Petoskey 5.00 p. m.
Going south Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—Leave East Jordan 7.00 a. m., Ironton 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, Norwood 10.30, Torch Lake 12.00 m., Elk Rapids 1.30 p. m., Old Mission 3.00, arrive Traverse City 4.30 p. m.
Connections can be made with the steamer Cummings to and from Chicago, also with the steamers for Mackinac and with the "Onekama" for Onaway and Northport.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.
The New Passenger Steamer
PETOSKEY.
Will leave Chicago from L. M. & L. S. R. R. dock, Rush and N. Water streets, Wednesdays at 4 p. m. and Saturdays at 10 a. m. Freight and passengers for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Northport, Sutton's Bay, Old Mission, Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.
J. L. HURD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.
Steamer NORTH STAR.
CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.
Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at East Jordan 9.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 11.00.
Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2 00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00; leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.00.
Stopping at intermediate points both ways.
Steamer JOSEPH GORDON.
CAPT. LEWIS GUEST.
Morning—Leave East Jordan, 7.00; Ironton, 8.00; arrive Charlevoix, 9.30. Leave Charlevoix, 9.30; Ironton, 10.30; arrive East Jordan 11.00.
Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 2.00; Ironton, 3.00; arrive Charlevoix, 4.30. Leave Charlevoix, 4.30; Ironton, 5.30; arrive East Jordan 6.00.
Stopping at all intermediate ports both ways.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER
The Best Modeled, Easiest Row ing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with $1 op.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

MILK TICKETS, with blank space for name, 15 cents for 26. 50 cents for 100. Tickets printed to order on short notice, at this office.

WEDDING CARDS and Invitations, Card and see Samples before ordering elsewhere.

100 VILLAGE LOTS!
FOR SALE,
ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.
—On The—
UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION
To The Village of Charlevoix.
Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of
J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX
Also Farming Lands For Sale.

NEW STATIONERY.
New Styles Pocket-Books and Purses.
SOAPS AND TOILET ARTICLES
TISSUE PAPER OF ALL SHADES.
F. A. Cochran & Co., Druggists.

BOOTS & SHOES
ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS.
CALL AND SEE
FOX & MILLER.

JAMES MEANS & CO'S BOOTS AND SHOES.
Best testimonial we ever had.—James Means & Co. are the boys of the best shoe market. They have revolutionized the business by using high priced goods exclusively.—Trade paper.
JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE UNEXCELLED IN STYLE UNEQUALLED IN DURABILITY AND THE PERFECTION OF A $3 SHOE
JAMES MEANS' $4 SHOE CANNOT FAIL TO SATISFY THE MOST FASTIDIOUS
JAMES MEANS' $2.50 PATROL
JAMES MEANS' BOOTS and SHOES
Are Unexcelled in Merit.
Positively no other boots are "just as good" but we will not argue the question with the dealer. Your retailer will supply you with these boots, and we will stand behind him and you with our guarantee. Ask your retailer why we can sell you these boots for the prices we do, and why we can afford to give you the best value you ever received for your money, when we are the largest manufacturers in the world of boots selling at $3 and $4 exclusively, and why our $2.50 Patrol Boot is the best $2.50 shoe you ever heard of. Examine them.
$2.50 Buys the Best Farmers' Thick Boot.
JAMES MEANS' QUARTER EAGLE BOOT
A Reliable Kip Boot for Farmers.
10 Miles make one Cent;
10 Cents make one Dime;
10 Dimes make one Dollar;
10 Dollars make one Eagle.
And with a Quarter Eagle Kip Partner in the Country can look boys and girls in the face and say, "Look at our boots, and see for yourselves how much better they are than other boots."
Boots and Shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by retailers everywhere. If not in all parts of the country. We will ship goods to any place in the U. S. or Canada, C. O. D. subject to examination, if you will write us and state that you saw our advertisement in this paper.
Special Notice on the James Means Quarter Eagle Kip Boots for Farmers.
In order to immediately distribute our Quarter Eagle Kip Boots we will for a limited time, place them in the hands of a few farmers in each locality throughout the United States. We will select where there is a good sale—a fair one—and where we can find a man who will take pleasure in showing his neighbors the boots he wears. To such a man we will ship a pair of our Quarter Eagle Kip Boots on receipt of order and guarantee satisfaction. In order to gift a perfect fit, take off your shoe and send us the outline of your foot, measuring from A to B, and we will fit you with a pair of boots. We will also send you our Illustrated Catalogue, showing the latest styles we receive in. Take great care to shape of foot in the tracing. We will pay the freight on boots if you send the cash with order, and if you do not find the boots to be all we claim they are, and such as you can buy from your home dealer for from $3 to $4 per pair for the same quality of goods, but we are just as good to us as we will not hesitate one moment to return your money in full for the boots, and we will make the offer good with your dealer if you prefer. We do not ask you to take our word for this, but we do ask you to try a pair of our boots, and we will guarantee you a better, more comfortable, easier fitting boot than you ever bought before for the money, or ought to pay to get the same quality of goods.
JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.
The same and location of our customers in your vicinity will be furnished upon application. We also manufacture Full Line of Fine Calf Shoes, $3 and $4. Mention this advertisement, in large type and address as above.

DIXON'S "CARBURET OF IRON." STOVE POLISH IS THE BEST.

A $20 A Day Home!
A VOICE from the Dead!
Mr. Geo. Clifton Kipp, Marion, Ia., writes us that he has been cured of N. Y. Asthma by Dr. Guy's Asthma Cure, and that he is now able to do a day's work. Mr. Kipp's testimony is only one of many we have received from those who have used Dr. Guy's Asthma Cure. Shall we send you a trial package? Shall we tell you more about the cure? Shall we show you the testimony of those who have used it? Shall we show you how you can obtain a sample bottle of the cure free of charge? Shall we show you how you can obtain a dollar Package for 25 cents? Shall we show you how you can obtain a $20 Gold Watch for a little work? Shall we show you how you can obtain Agent's, Druggist's, Doctor's and Minister's testimony to the wonderful cures made by Dr. Guy's Asthma Cure? Shall we show you how we are able to do all we claim? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Asthma? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Hay Fever? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Bronchitis? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Catarrh? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Consumption? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Lung Troubles? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Throat Troubles? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Nervous Troubles? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Nervous Debility? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Nervous Headache? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Nervous Prostration? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Nervous Wakefulness? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Nervous Dyspepsia? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Nervous Sleeplessness? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Nervous Troubles of any kind? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Nervous Troubles of any kind? Shall we show you how we are able to cure you of Nervous Troubles of any kind

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Political Gossip, Railroad Ramblings, Personal Mention, Conflagrations, Accidents, Crimes and Criminals, Minor Occurrences and Events.

THE COUNTRY'S SCHOOLS.

Annual Report of Commissioner of Education Dawson.

Commissioner of Education Dawson, in his annual report, says that during the decade from 1876 to 1887 the growth of the public school system has outstripped the increase in population 14 per cent. The gain is mainly in the South, where the school system shows an unparalleled development. The colored children are apportioned an equal share of the school funds, unless in the State of Delaware, and their schools are kept open as long and under as well paid teachers as those of the white children. The funds for the support of these schools are furnished mainly by the white inhabitants, and after making due allowance for all the sums that have been heretofore for the education of the negroes through private sources and through the taxes raised among themselves, it may still be said that the children of those once held in servitude in the South are being educated by the sons of their former masters.

TEN THOUSAND WERE DROWNED.

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Japanese papers received at San Francisco place the total number of persons drowned in the floods of Aug. 20 in the city of Wakayama and in the districts of Minami-Kiri, Mogami-Gun, Hidai Maro, and Hidaka at 10,000, and the number of persons receiving relief at 21,414. The river Kicokawa swelled from thirteen to eighteen feet above the normal level and the villages of Iwahashi were washed away. Along forty-eight other hamlets were covered by the raging waters. The morning of Aug. 19 an enormous mass of earth fell from a mountain near the village of Tennokawa, stopped the course of the river of the same name, which, being swollen, overflowed, submerged the village and drowning nearly all the inhabitants.

BASE-BALL BATTERS.

Standing of the Clubs That Are Contending for Five Places.

The relative position of the various clubs that are contending for the pennant is shown by the annexed table:

National.	W.	L.	P.C.	American.	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	72	41	.637	Athletic	77	41	.652
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Philadelphia	69	54	.561	Baltimore	69	49	.585
Boston	67	54	.554	Cincinnati	69	52	.570
Cleveland	55	63	.466	Cincinnati	59	58	.504
Detroit	54	63	.462	Brooklyn	57	61	.483
Pittsburgh	51	67	.432	Kansas City	51	67	.432
Washington	39	71	.355	Columbus	32	71	.322

Western.	W.	L.	P.C.	Interstate.	W.	L.	P.C.
Denver	63	44	.589	Scranton	67	41	.620
St. Paul	59	49	.546	Quincy	57	47	.547
Omaha	57	49	.538	Wilmington	54	51	.514
Minneapolis	55	51	.519	Norfolk	51	54	.486
Milwaukee	50	55	.474	Lancaster	47	57	.452
Lincoln	48	57	.457	Reading	46	58	.442
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After sixteen days of actual work in trying to secure a jury to try the alleged murderers of Dr. Cronin four jurors have at last been accepted and sworn in. They names are: James A. Pierson, Glenwood, farmer; John Culver, No. 329 Davis street, Evanston, real estate; John E. Hall, Fremont, draughtsman; Charles C. Dix, No. 1 North Carpenter street, retired.

Bastly Injured in a Kansas Wreck.

The Prince passenger train, east-bound, was wrecked near Lane, Franklin County, Kan. Two coaches were demolished and ten passengers were injured. J. N. Dean, of Wichita, and Dr. Lyman Hall, of Fort Smith, Ark., suffered most seriously, the latter fatally.

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Mr. Jesse W. Payson, the well-known author and publisher of school copy books, died at his home at Hyde Park, Mass. He was born in 1813 at Hope, Me.

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Despite the refusal of the Prefect of the Seine to receive Gen. Boulanger's declaration of candidacy for membership of the Chamber of Deputies, placards were posted in Montmartre announcing that he would be a candidate. The police tore down the placards and arrested the man who posted them.

Sons of Veterans Elect Officers.

The Sons of Veterans, at their encampment at Paterson, N. J., elected the Hon. Charles F. Griffen, of Indiana, Commander-in-chief, to succeed General Abbott. Colonel Bagnal, of West Virginia, was chosen Lieutenant Commander, and Captain George W. Pollitt, of Paterson, Adjutant General.

MONEY IS SCARCE.

The Demand for Currency Has Considerably Increased.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Scarcely a week has passed since Government purchases of bonds ceased, but the effect of the change has begun to be noticeable at every point this fall. Now, perhaps, the change is larger and more decisive than it was at first, and rates for money have advanced, while the demand has grown steadily larger for the past three or four weeks. At Chicago the rate last week was 6 per cent, above last year's, and at Boston it was 2 per cent. above last year. Nearly all the principal cities report a large percentage of increase. Of securities returned from abroad, and with the sales at every Wall street auction, the excellent center money is in good, but yet is at Milwaukee and Louisville, and that an advance in rates is expected. Crops from the Northwest have delayed business not a little along the sea coast, and affected purchases for the interior, and yet the past fortnight or week has been one of satisfactory business. Nearly all interior cities report a large demand for supplies. Though the Government crop report was thought slightly unfavorable, other advices have given a more satisfactory view, and hopes are entertained that interior points may meet the increase in population 14 per cent. The gain is mainly in the South, where the school system shows an unparalleled development. The colored children are apportioned an equal share of the school funds, unless in the State of Delaware, and their schools are kept open as long and under as well paid teachers as those of the white children. The funds for the support of these schools are furnished mainly by the white inhabitants, and after making due allowance for all the sums that have been heretofore for the education of the negroes through private sources and through the taxes raised among themselves, it may still be said that the children of those once held in servitude in the South are being educated by the sons of their former masters.

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The race is an open one, and no candidate has any assurance that he will be chosen. It is the general opinion that Judge John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, is more to the President's liking than any other one, and the Minnesota people are coming to the front for him. Mr. Brown, of Cincinnati; Gen. Powell, of Illinois, and Mai. Rich, of New York, are known to be doing all they can for the place.

THE CARDINAL'S COMPROMISE.

It Is Accepted by the London Dock Companies and the Strikers.

The great strike which has paralyzed London for several weeks, and at times threatened with riot and bloodshed, has at last been ended through the good offices of Cardinal Manning. At the final conference, the Cardinal submitted definite proposals from the strikers, the chief point being that the payment of increased wages should commence on Nov. 4, and the terms were accepted by the dock companies, after a protracted debate, in which the Cardinal urged the duty of the Directors to concede the demands and thus restore the city to tranquility. Work will accordingly be resumed at once. There is an almost universal expression of opinion that the amicable and mutually creditable settlement of the trouble, now apparently secured, is entirely due to the untiring efforts and great sagacity of Cardinal Manning, who successfully took the part of mediator between the obstinate contending parties.

PEOPLE FLED TO THE HILLS.

Bridges and Houses Swept Away by the Torrent from a Demolished Dam.

The breach of the large dam of the Genesee Ice Company at Hibernia, Pa., burst with a tremendous amount of water rushed down the Brandywine, overturning the barns and sweeping everything before it. The large bridge which connects the Brandywine just below the dam was swept away, and several frame buildings were carried off by the rushing torrent. Some of the streets of Coatesville are four feet deep with water. The people in the upper stream were warned by the sound of the rushing waters and escaped to the hills. So far as heard from the loss of life and damage in places the members are covered to the extent of eighty feet, but the break was caused by a heavy fall of rain.

NAGLE'S ACT COMMENDED.

Terry's Slayer Released by Justice Sawyer on Appeal Taken.

At San Francisco, in the Nagle habeas corpus case, Judge Sawyer has decided that the Federal Court had jurisdiction in the matter, that the killing of Terry was justifiable, and ordered Nagle released from custody. As soon as the reading of the decision was concluded Attorney Langhorne, on behalf of the state, gave notice of an appeal, and asked that the prisoner be placed under bail. Judge Sawyer allowed the defendant to be released on his own recognizance, and he was at once released, congratulated by a large number of people after his release.

COLONEL FLETCHER FOUND GUILTY.

Gen. Schofield Disapproves the Sentence, and It Will Probably Be Remitted.

Affairs have taken a decided turn in the Fletcher court-martial case. Colonel Fletcher was found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered from the army. The Judge Advocate General has reversed the sentence and General Schofield has approved his action. The General, however, is also acting Secretary of War, and as such he hesitates to approve his own action as General of the army, but it is believed he will do so, and that the President will concur in his decision.

WOOL-GROWERS TO CONVENE.

A Meeting Called at Washington by the President of the Association.

Columbus Delano, President of the National Wool-growers' Association, formerly of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on demand of the Ohio Wool-growers' Association, has requested a delegate meeting of wool-growers to convene in Washington on the day when the next Congress convenes. He says in his call the wool-growing States and Territories should be represented and names of delegates forwarded to his address as soon as possible.

MAY STRIKE AGAIN.

London Dock Laborers Refuse to Work with "Blacklegs."

Most of the London strikers have resumed work, but in many cases serious complications have arisen. The men refusing to work with the "blacklegs" who were employed to take their places. Several encounters between the strikers and police have taken place. Many of the dock laborers protest that the strike leaders had no right to agree to a proposal that they should work hand in hand with the new men.

A FORTUNE IN CHARITY.

Munificent Bequests of the Late Mrs. Ellen M. Gifford, of New Haven.

By the will of the late Mrs. Ellen M. Gifford, of New Haven, the bulk of her property is left to charitable institutions. Among the largest bequests are the following: New Haven Hospital, $50,000; New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $50,000; Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal, $25,000; Massachusetts General Hospital, $10,000; Massachusetts Society for Aid of Poor and Incurables, $25,000.

Burial of Congressman Cox.

The funeral of Congressman Samuel Sullivan Cox took place from the First Presbyterian Church at New York. The floral tributes being magnificent. Vice President Morton, ex-President Cleveland, Governor Hoadly, and other distinguished citizens were present. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Another Accusation Against Ives.

Henry S. Ives and his old partner, Stayner, are charged by a New York paper with having robbed Christopher Meyer, the shoe boot and shoe manufacturer, of a million when alive, and after his death making an attempt to get hold of his entire estate of $7,000,000 by means of a forged signature.

Fastest Man-of-War Afloat.

The cruiser Atlanta has returned to Philadelphia from her trial trip, in which she made 22 2-10 knots an hour for three hours, and developed 10,000 horse power, which is 1,000 in excess of contract requirement. It is claimed that this makes her the fastest man-of-war afloat.

New Jersey Republicans Name Grubb.

At Trenton, N. J., the Republican State Convention nominated General E. B. Grubb for Governor and adopted a platform that endorses the Harrison administration, reaffirms the party's position on the liquor question, declares for the Australian system of voting, promises the passage of a local option law, and claims that the law regarding railway taxation originated with the Republican party.

Destroyed a Town in Africa.

A Zanzibar dispatch says: Osgar Wismann's police have destroyed the town of Kondutoki, between Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salaam. Capt. Wissmann wished to punish the inhabitants of the place for having supplied the insurgents with arms.

Killing Of the Cattle.

A cattle disease, said by some to be Texas fever and by others to be "black tongue," has reached East Huntingdon, Huntingdon, Pa., and in the vicinity of Bethany there are 100 cases. Near Reagantown the disease is exceedingly malignant.

Celebrating Mexican Independence.

The anniversary of Mexico's independence was celebrated throughout that country. Seven thousand regulars and rural guards paraded. Immense crowds filled the streets and shouting for Diaz was the apostle of peace.

Will Go to West Point.

Orval P. Townshend, Shawnestown, Ill.; Seaton N. Jones, Columbia, S. C.; George N. Dewey, Jr., Owosso, Mich.; and Lucas B. Rhinehart, Janesville, Wis., have been appointed cadets at the West Point Military Academy.

Beat Dr. Carver's Record.

At Buffalo, Dr. Bartlett concluded his six days' shooting, having broken in that time 60,017 glass balls, beating Dr. Carver's record by over 4,000. Bartlett also broke 500 balls in fourteen minutes, and broke 10 in eight seconds.

Death of Capt. James Bird.

Capt. James Bess the celebrated boat-builder, died at Pittsburg after a prolonged illness. Capt. Bird was the first manufacturer in the world to make a steel-plate boat. He was about 65 years of age.

Sale of the Louisville (Ky.) Evening Post.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Evening Post* has been purchased by a company of gentlemen, most of whom are stockholders in the Louisville Southern Railroad Company for a consideration of $300,000.

A Professor and $37,000 Gone.

Professor J. Wiss, one of the oldest citizens of Newburgh, Ind., has disappeared, and with him, it is said, went $37,000 of the Tecumseh Savings Bank, of which he was cashier, and which failed yesterday.

Testing the Cruiser Chicago.

The cruiser Chicago has finished her speed trials. At twenty consecutive miles she made the rate of 16.05 knots for one hour. The record is satisfactory under the circumstances.

Shot the Jailer.

The two Nancy brothers, who are under sentence of death, escaped from jail at Somerset, Ky., by overpowering the Sheriff and mortally shooting one of his deputies.

Minneapolis' Postmaster Beaten.

The Civil Service Commission has sustained the charges against Postmaster Ankeny, of Minneapolis, for neglect of the clerks employed without examination in the office.

Monument to French Soldiers.

A monument to the French soldiers and sailors who fell in the Franco-Prussian war, built by national subscription, has been unveiled in the Place de Fontenoy, in Paris.

Celebrated Her 104th Birthday.

Mrs. Rachel Stillwagon, of New York City, who was born at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1785, has just celebrated her one hundred and fourth birthday.

Proposed Northern Pacific Extension.

A Winnipeg, Man., dispatch says: The Northern Pacific Railroad has decided to extend into the Souris district at once. About forty-five miles will be built this year.

An Appointee from Illinois.

Harrison L. Bruce, of Illinois, has been appointed a member of the Board of Pension Appeals in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

Big Mill for Leavenworth.

Leavenworth, Kas., capitalists have raised $2,000,000 with which they will build a flour mill with a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day.

A French Duel.

M. Lallon, editor-in-chief, and M. Cornet, editor of *Paris*, fought a duel near Paris, in which the former was wounded.

Outrages Against the Christians.

Turkish outrages continue against the Christians in Armenia. Musselman officials refuse to punish the offenders.

THE MARKETS.

	CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime		$4.20	@$5.00
Good to Choice		3.80	@ 4.10
Hogs—Shipping Grades		3.50	@ 3.65
Light		3.40	@ 3.60
SHEEP—No. 2 Red		.70	@ .70½
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.70	@ .70½
CORN—No. 2		.37	@ .37½
OATS—No. 2		.17	@ .17½
RYE—No. 2		.55	@ .55½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery		.17	@ .18
EGGS—Fresh		.12½	@ .13
PORK—Mess		10.00	@10.25
	MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash		.72	@ .73
CORN—No. 3		.37	@ .37½
OATS—No. 2 White		.18½	@ .19
RYE—No. 1		.55	@ .56
PORK—Mess		11.00	@11.25
	DETROIT.		
CATTLE		3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS		3.50	@ 3.65
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.70	@ .70½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed		.37	@ .37½
OATS—No. 2 White		.19	@ .19½
	TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2		.70	@ .70½
CORN—Cash		.38	@ .38½
OATS—No. 2 White		.19½	@ .19¾
	NEW YORK.		
CATTLE		3.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP		4.00	@ 4.62
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.78	@ .78½
CORN—No. 2		.41½	@ .41¾
OATS—Mixed Western		.21	@ .22
PORK—Mess		12.00	@12.75
	ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Choice Heavy		4.00	@ 4.25
HOGS		3.35	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.69	@ .69½
CORN—No. 2		.36	@ .36½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed		.18	@ .18½
RYE—No. 2		.51	@ .52
PORK—Mess		10.50	@10.75
	KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Good Steers		4.00	@ 4.40
Butchers'		3.00	@ 3.40
HOGS		3.50	@ 3.65
SHEEP		3.00	@ 3.25

SIOUX CITY'S PRIDE.

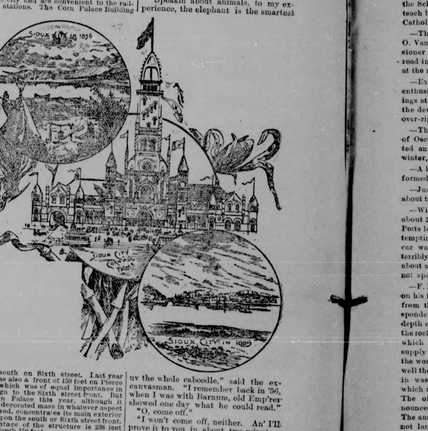
A DESCRIPTION OF HER HANDSOME CORN PALACE.

It Far Surpasses That of All Previous Years—The Complete Spirit of Architecture Has Given It a Unique Appearance.

(Sioux City Cor. Chicago Tribune)

The Sioux City Corn Palace of 1888 is too latter was upon the lightly palace of 1887. The fickleness of the public has caused it to bloom immediately into a creation of beauty as marvelous as it has novel. The first corn palace structure in 1887 was somewhat rude, although the gem stones of the frame was to a considerable extent veiled by the illusions of its dressing in natural products. It was only 100x160 feet. The idea of the plan was enlarged the structure was largely doubled in size, and the adornment was lavished in the beginning and until the benefit of previous experiences. The site of the corn palace building this year is entirely distinct from all from its predecessors. The building, of course the purpose is identically the same—viz., the display of the agricultural products of the region of the upper Missouri valley about Sioux City, including Northwestern Iowa, South Dakota and Northern Nebraska. The design, however, has been altered and amended so as more perfectly to subserve the central purpose.

The grounds on which the building this year is the same as last year, being the corner of Pierce and Pierce streets, but the building is now in a carried entirely across the street, so that the main entrance is on the street railway and for vehicles. The side entrances are finally on the heart of the city, and on the line of street railway lines, which radiate to all sections of the city and are convenient to the railway stations. The Corn Palace building



fronts south on Sixth street. Last year the main entrance was on the east Pierce street, which was of equal importance. This year it is on the Sixth street side of the Corn Palace this year, although it is so arranged that the main entrance on it is viewed, concentrates its main exterior beauty upon the south or Sixth street front. The frontage of the structure is 238 feet and its depth 150 feet.

The exterior is unique and difficult to describe except at great length of detail. It is Moorish in general, but with a variety of features being selected and all together suggestive of the general Moorish, but not exactly an adaptation, perhaps, is more suggestive of the Moorish. The towers, or the towers, or towers, and the towers, or towers, and the towers, or towers, and

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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Whenever a payment is made on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

With this issue of the JOURNAL the price is reduced to One Dollar a year, and the size, in the future, will be four pages, all printed at home,—at least until the cash receipts warrant something better.

This action is not entirely a matter of choice, but rather one of necessity; forced upon us by our delinquent subscribers. There is a large amount due us on subscription, which, if paid, would have enabled us to continue the ready print.

All who have paid in advance will be credited ahead at the rate of One Dollar a year. **All subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged at the rate of $1.50 per year.**

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CLUB RATES.

To accommodate those of our subscribers who do not have a city paper, and who will miss the general news features heretofore found on our ready-print pages, we will take subscriptions for the JOURNAL and the *Detroit Weekly Free Press*, until January 1, 1890, at **$1.60** per year, Cash in advance.

This is really much cheaper to the subscriber than the eight-page JOURNAL was at $1.50, as the Weekly Free Press contains 12 large pages of small type, giving all the news of the state, besides a complete synopsis of the principal domestic and foreign events of the week, and the best stories and miscellany ever published.

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The time to which each subscription is paid is indicated by the date on the address label, and every person can see at a glance when their subscription expires. The price of the JOURNAL is now One Dollar a year if paid in advance, but all subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged at the rate of $1.50 per year.

POSTMASTER COPELAND, of Detroit, died last Saturday. His term of office would have expired Dec. 4.

A WRITER in the Detroit Journal booms Don M. Dickinson for democratic candidate for governor in 1890.

When are the flood disasters of 1889 to stop? This from Japan is the most appalling of any.

The Philadelphia Ledger calls on gentlemen of the navy to translate their "knots" into miles, to let the public know that 6 knots make 7 miles, and that when the Baltimore made 20.2 knots an hour, she traveled not quite 23½ miles an hour.

President Harrison has given assurance that there is about him nothing of the Socialist or Nationalist, as the fashion is to call it in New England. He told the convention of the western waterways convention that while he was in favor of improved navigation to the utmost extent, yet he was firmly of opinion that the people along the Mississippi should build their own levees.

At a press banquet to an honored newspaper man, John B. Wright, of Boston, both men and women journalists were present and both took part in the speech making. The innovation of having also the "soprano squeak" along with the bass and baritone voices at banquets seems to be taken up rapidly. For some time women have made dinner speeches occasionally in England, and there are several ladies of title who do the thing very creditably.

Prospects for a busy fall and winter trade are still active almost everywhere. So let us boom.

The greatest gas well in the world has been struck in Ohio. This is what might have be expected.

That is a noble bronze monument of Grant which has been unveiled at Leavenworth. Gen. Grant can get a monument everywhere but in New York city, where he is buried.

Our navy has now two cruisers that can make over twenty knots an hour in speed. They are the Vesuvius and the new Baltimore. Each travels as fast as the average American "accommodation" railway train.

Col. W. F. Cody and his great Wild West show will leave a permanent trace in Paris. Rosa Bonheur has been industriously making studies from his Indians and elk and buffalo for future great animal paintings.

The inconvenience to which the public was subjected by the great strike in London will have the effect of making the city itself buy and run the docks. It was almost as if a gas or water company's employes should strike and leave a city in darkness or without water.

And now they say that we, the people of the United States, own the fastest man-of-war afloat in the gallant new cruiser Baltimore. Under not particularly favorable conditions she made 20.2 knots an hour on her trial trip out to sea from the Cramp shipyards at Philadelphia. Well, we have the Baltimore and the Vesuvius anyhow.

Wyoming.

A very interesting point has come up in Wyoming. In this territory women vote at all elections. Contrary to the popular supposition that the sex do not want to vote, the Wyoming ladies do vote enthusiastically, and early and often. A convention met in Cheyenne not long since to prepare a state constitution. This winter Wyoming, with a constitution all ready for statehood, will ask congress to admit her to the Union. But the interesting point is this: It is said a majority of the men of the territory are opposed to woman suffrage. If, however, they put a clause in the new constitution restricting suffrage to male citizens, the women will be a unit against the adoption of the constitution, and will overthrow it. So that if Wyoming comes into the Union it must come with woman suffrage, as matters stand now.

Business Prophecies.

Samuel Benner, an Ohio farmer, many years ago wrote a curious book called "Benner's Prophecies." It referred to good and bad business years, and was based on the principle that events of all kinds follow each other in cycles. There were regular periods of advance and depression in prices. Benner's book contained tables showing the periods of rise and fall in the prices of corn, cotton, pork, iron, etc., with indications for the future. The number of times the prophecies hit the mark was noticeable.

Mr. Benner still survives and has published a new edition of his book. He says that 1889 and 1890 will be booming years, years of great speculative and business activity, followed in 1891 by a panic. Then depression will set in again and last from 1892 to 1897, the century to close with a tremendous trade boom, and go out in glory.

Common Sense in Education.

A teacher writes to The Philadelphia Times asking, apparently in some surprise, whether a teacher is expected to teach pupils manners. Judging from the manners of school children in the streets and elsewhere the question is not hard to answer. The Times says decidedly—yes, and proceeds to tell why:

> If the object of a school education be to fit children for useful and successful lives when they become men and women, we can think of no part of their instruction upon which more stress should be laid than upon that which relates to deportment. When there are a dozen applicants for a position in a business house, the best mannered boy or youth of the lot is invariably selected. Well mannered boys rarely remain long in the messenger service in our cities, for the reason that business men offer them better positions and secure their services. The best mannered salesmen and salswomen sell the most goods, and are in greatest demand. Good mannered men make their way in politics, in the professions, in business life and in society to a far greater degree than the boorish and uncouth, though the latter may be equally diligent and quite as competent in all respects save that of deportment.

Then The Times proceeds to remark, very justly, that the behavior of many school children in public would lead an ordinary observer to the conclusion that good breeding was a lost art.

In the old fashioned school days it was not uncommon for the teacher to set apart Friday afternoon for teaching deportment, "manners," as it was called. Children were at least taught there how to address their elders properly, and how to enter a room and make a bow. If we are ever to have decently mannered children among the masses we must come back to the old custom in some shape.

It is a teacher's place to instruct children in politeness, to teach them to be gentle and courteous and thoughtful of others. For good manners are a part of good morals. It is really far more important that our children should be polite, honest and kindly than that they should know what a participial adjective is. If we can't have both let us have the politeness and the technical grammar.

Let us, then, any teacher alive has time to instruct her pupils that the cardinal principle of politeness is the golden rule.

Sir Edwin Arnold.

The gifted and scholarly author of the "Light of Asia" and other exquisite gems of literature deserves a right hospitable welcome in America. The perpetual wonder, even to Americans who are in the habit of getting through a large amount of work, is how he has found time from his arduous newspaper duties to accomplish so much that will be lasting in literature. He is editor of The London Daily Telegraph, and has been for years.

He is warmly interested in America. His lamented wife, for whom he is at present in mourning, was an American. Whatever he has to say of us is worth hearing.

On Canadian annexation he remarks that the Dominion has her fate in her own hands: "She is equally welcome to go or stay."

As an active journalist, obliged to keep myself informed of chief currents and forces, I feel sure that the free choice and action of Canada will not in the least be interfered with from this side of the boundary.

Here is something which will give genuine pleasure to all true sons and daughters of our republic:

> As an old and very busy journalist I realize the advantage of coming at things at first hand when I can. I greatly like the simplicity with which your matters of state are conducted, judging from my experiences at the White House, and I do not perceive any loss of dignity from your rejection of a fatiguing ceremoniousness. I certainly brought away a sincere respect for the head of your government.

Edwin Arnold has, if possible, more readers and admirers in America than at home. His careful studies of the poetic side of Oriental religions, and the refined yet powerful verse in which he has given us the results of his investigations, are familiar in our homes and hearts. Undoubtedly the "Light of Asia" has had a strong influence on the religious thought of the time. Its pure and gentle yet thoroughly robust philosophy is grateful alike to heretic and orthodox believer.

One of the most remarkable of Sir Edwin's productions is the poem "He and She," perhaps less known than some others. A husband kneels alone beside his dead wife and entreats her to reveal to him the greatest surprise of all that death holds for mortals. He listens, and is told:

> I hold the breath of my soul to hear.
>
> The answer comes at last, "with the sweet soft voice in the dear old way:"
>
> The utmost wonder is this—I hear
> And see you, and love you, and kiss you, dear;
>
> And am your angel, who was your bride,
> And know that, though dead, I have never died.

Mexico.

A curious and interesting old country is Mexico. She is a little slow. When an earthquake shakes the republic up at 9 o'clock in the afternoon it is not reported in the morning newspapers till the second day after. The morning papers for next day were printed at 5 o'clock of that day, an hour before the earthquake came off. In the United States the last edition of the evening journals would have had all the news from all parts of the continent.

Nevertheless Mexico is going to be one of the greatest of markets for American surplus products. Railroads and internal improvements are springing up with dizzy speed, for Mexico. Vast quantities of Texas beef are shipped thither, and the trade is growing rapidly. Our sister North American republic, in fact, wants a large share of almost everything we have to spare. She will furnish a vast, grand outlet for the surplus we begin to glut our home markets heavily. Let the United States this winter make a liberal reciprocity treaty with Mexico.

The Baltimore belongs to a class of 4,000-ton unarmored cruisers, three like her have been ordered. One, the Philadelphia, is the vessel recently launched at Philadelphia. The third, the San Francisco, is building at the navy yard at San Francisco. These three vessels are built for speed, and they make not less than nineteen knots an hour. They are designed to chase and capture the merchant vessels of a power with which the United States might be at war.

It is a pretty fight that is now on in Canada between the divorce and anti-messenger parties. There is practically almost no divorce in the Dominion, and a large and influential party are making agitation to secure a divorce court. Those advocating it are of British blood and are Protestants. Opposed to them solidly are the Roman Catholic French Canadians, of whom there are a number among the highest law officials. It will be interesting to see which side wins.

Minneapolis says the real estate bubble in Kansas City is distended to the last degree of thinness; that the whole city is sunk beneath the weight of eastern mortgages, and that it is full of empty storehouses and dwellings. Kansas City retorts that for every empty house covered by an eastern mortgage in Kansas City, there is one to number with it in Minneapolis. Meantime this will be interesting reading to people who propose to settle in either one of those towns.

In Calcutta the natives gamble on the amount of rain that will fall in a given time during the rainy season. The natives in our country have had baseball and horse races to bet on for a number of months now, but the season is near its close. What will the gamblers do for excitement? Well, for one thing, they might stake their money on the probable number of weeks or months congress will spend over the contested election cases.

THE TELAUTOGRAPH.

Possibility of Having One's Writing Transmitted by Electricity.

A pleasant faced, elderly gentleman, full beard, neatly cropped, and, like his hair, plentifully sprinkled with white, was sitting in the lobby of the New Denison recently.

"Who's that?" inquired the reporter. He was told the gentleman was Professor Elisha Gray, of Chicago, the famous electrician.

"I have just perfected an invention," said Professor Gray to the reporter, later on, "for the transmitting of the handwriting—a facsimile of the handwriting.

"How is this accomplished?"

"One sits down and writes on a sheet of paper, using a pen or a pencil, and whatever is done at this end, every motion that is made on the paper or off it is faithfully reproduced by a pen upon paper at the other end of the wire at the same time, just as fast or as slow as it is given at this end, and neither faster nor slower."

"What name have you for the instrument?"

"The telautograph, and it can be worked over any length of wire."

"When you say pen and pencil what do you mean?"

"I mean a pen carrying ink, and that the writing or drawing is upon ordinary paper. I use a fluid ink, but any ink will do that will flow readily. One can write with a pencil or a stylographic pen if he chooses. The invention is now practically completed, and I am making a lot of instruments. A company has been formed as a parent organization, and local companies will follow. The instruments will be rented, not sold, and the terms will be similar to those given by the telephone people. But it is exceedingly dissimilar to the telephone, for it writes and does not talk. By it one can transmit a check, a note or draft in the handwriting of the individual. Its accuracy is unquestionable. In that respect it differs from the telephone which is good enough for desultory conversation, but is not sufficient to use in buying or selling. You are writing shorthand, that, of course, could be transmitted by the telautograph. In newspaper work one could not only transmit a description of any great event, a celebration like that of the soldiers' monument held here, or a great disaster on rail or water, but a sketch could be transmitted at the same time to illustrate the article."

"What is the size of the instrument?"

"The top is twenty by twenty-four inches. It may be kept on or beside a desk, or, like the telephone, be hung upon the wall, where it takes up little space. It is secret in its communications, both as to those it gives and those it receives. One does not need to 'hello' and no one can steal the message from the wire. Then the message will come whether one is at hand to receive it or not. One can have a lock and key, and no one can see the communication which has come in his absence. The instrument may be found good for the distribution of press reports to all the newspapers of the land simultaneously. But there are a thousand things to which it may be applicable that neither you nor I may think of at the moment. Its chief value, I apprehend, will be in mercantile business, where the telephone fails by reason of its inability to give a record. One orders by telephone, the man receiving it may say they having done so, but here the writing is proof positive, and cannot be denied.

"How about induction? When several wires run in proximity to each other what is the effect?"

"As to induction, it is wholly unlike the telephone. There is no more trouble from proximity to wires than is encountered in ordinary telegraphy, and as to expense, it will not cost the user any more than the telephone costs him."—Omaha Bee.

Easy Victims.

I've just come up from Chicago over the Wisconsin Central, and I never had so much fun in my life. It was as if I had to stop off at a little town between here and Milwaukee to sell a bill. The train wasn't due until about midnight. I sat up and played dominoes with the night clerk of the hotel, where I stopped until train time. I thought I would take a sleeper, as I was very tired. As luck would have it there was one lower berth empty. As I sat there waiting for the porter to make up my bed everything was still, except for the snoring. Every body had gone to sleep, and one foot sticking out from an upper berth was the only visible sign of life. Then a porter from another sleeper came in.

"Ah, there," said my porter, "hold up!"

"Great Scott! You should have seen the picture presented a moment later. Women shrieked and yelled "Robbers!" Heads popped out, followed by revolvers and bowie knives, until you couldn't count them. "Where is he?" "I haven't got a cent!" "It ain't Black Bill?" "I will up with us!" was heard, while the porter stood in the middle of the aisle, the picture of petrified astonishment.

"Feb de Lod's sake, boss nuffin's do matter. I wus jus' a-tellin' dat nigguh to hole up de ole fat coon, followed by the darky began to grin.

I tell you, the heads popped back pretty suddenly. Nearly everybody had seen it, first, but they soon got over it and they began to chaff each other. There wasn't much sleep in that car the rest of the night.—Commercial Traveler in Minneapolis Journal.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson has an eventful history. Son of a merchant, he graduated at Harvard, studied theology and was pastor of a first Congregational church at Newburyport, Mass., and was obliged to leave it on account of his anti-slavery preaching; he was then an unsuccessful candidate for congress on the Free Soil ticket. Returning to the pulpit he was pastor of a free church at Worcester, Mass., from 1852 to 1858, when he left the ministry and devoted himself exclusively to literary pursuits.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

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GEORGE W. MILLER.

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Advertisements not exceeding five lines (or words) will be inserted in this column for TEN CENTS each insertion. Additional lines over five, TWO CENTS per line each insertion.

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MILK TICKETS with blank space for name, 11 cents for 50, 20 cents per 100. Tickets printed to order on short notice, at this office.

OLD PAPERS. Just the thing for putting on shelves and under carpets, five cents a dozen, at the Journal Office.

Delinquents, Read This.

There are 350 subscribers on our books, in arrears, in amounts from five cents to five dollars. Only a little for each, but the aggregate means a great deal to the prosperity of the JOURNAL. Somebody must come to the front pretty soon.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

L. D. Bartholomew is on the sick list this week.

Ben Weaver is out again after his recent sickness.

R. W. Kane has gone to St. Paul, Minn., on business.

The board of supervisors meet at Boyne City, Oct. 14th.

Mrs. Aldrich and Mrs. C. H. Ball went to Detroit on Monday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs John S. Dixon, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, a son.

Mills Kanaga is in the employ of Marshall Field and Co., Chicago.

Frank Wood's barber shop has been repainted and renovated this week.

Jos. R. Cooper is now traveling for a patent sleigh-beam for lumber sleighs.

C. R. Kirby has gone to Rapid River, Delta county, to start a cigar factory.

A. M. White, broom manufacturer, of Bay Springs, made us a call this morning.

Jay Price has moved his family into the rooms in the rear of his barber shop.

E. G. Wilson and Miss Minnie Larue were married at Boyne City last Monday.

"Bill Snort" cigars is a new brand now being pushed by the Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co.

☞Horses, harness, wagon, and sleigh for sale. Inquire of S. M. See, at the furniture store.

The Whitman house on Main street has been raised and repaired, and much improved thereby.

Don't forget the ten cent tea at the M. E. church next Tuesday evening Oct. 8th. Supper from 5 to 2.

Ben Weaver was quite sick last week, and Mrs. Weaver returned home from New York to take care of him.

Mrs. Wm. Meggison of Marion township died Tuesday, after an illness of two weeks with septicemia.

Nelson White starts in a few days for an extended visit through Colorado, New Mexico, and other western states.

Rev. W. G. Clark arrived home on Wednesday, and will occupy his pulpit at the usual services on Sunday morning.

All school teachers in the county are requested to be present at their examinations to the JOURNAL for publication.

Mel Livingston has resigned the office of assistant postmaster and will visit his friends until he gets his health again.

The Historical Society will hold the first meeting of the season at the residence of E. H. Green, next Tuesday evening, Oct. 8th.

Mrs. John Dell died Sunday night, after an illness of nearly a year, with a complication of diseases. The funeral occurred on Tuesday.

John G. Peterson of Ironton, brought home from the Grand Rapids fair, three thoroughbred Holstein calves, for breeding purposes.

Mrs. L. E. Allen returned home from the Soo last week. Her daughter Miss Chase accompanied her home from a visit with friends in Ohio.

☞Call and see our samples of ball programs, invitations, wedding cards, address and society cards, etc. New styles for season of 1889-90.

☞All persons indebted to the Charlevoix Mfg. Co. are requested to call at the furniture store of S. M. See & Sons and settle necounts at once.

Mrs. Carr has bought the interest of Mrs. Litney in the millinery business of Litney & Carr, and will run the business alone. Mrs. Litney expects to go to Chicago soon.

Mrs. D. Sherwood is sick at Cleveland, Ohio, with diphtheria. The doctors there pronounce her out of danger, however, and Mr Sherwood returned home to business last Saturday.

The ladies' aid society have had the M. E. parsonage repaired, repainted inside, and the walls and ceilings papered throughout, making them bright and pleasant for the new pastor.

Master John Hudson age six years of Grand Rapids, who has been stopping a few weeks with friends in Hayes, died Monday night, and was buried in the Charlevoix cemetery on Wednesday.

☞Four pounds jelly, 25 cents; three pounds good tea, 90 cents; three cans corn, 25 cents. Try Chicago Yeast Powder, one pound 25 cents. A good coffee, 25 cents per pound. Two cans coffee essence, 5 cents. BERT MASON.

The "boom" is on; property is advancing; every store and building adapted to business is occupied, and there is a demand for more room. On Tuesday a young man tried to find quarters on Bridge street for a small business, and failed. There is not a vacant room on the street.

D. H. Pierce is canvassing for the nursery stock of I. D. Cartwright, Toledo, Ohio, and all wanting trees should examine his catalogue. Only hardy varieties sold, and all trees warranted true to name. Special attention is called to the Shaw plum, which is said to be a better variety for this climate than any other plum grown. O. D. Hilton has a large number of these trees bearing fruit. Two varieties of cherries are also recommended as being hardy, and productive of this region: the Dyehouse and Montmorency.

Last week we mentioned the arrival of Mr. W. H. Miller, of DeKalb Junction, N. Y., with his family to locate in Charlevoix. Mr. Miller has been the Advance, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., last week had the following mention of Mr. Miller's departure from that county: "W. H. Miller, who has been traveling agent for the Advance for several years, and is so well and favorably known to its subscribers, started for Charlevoix, Mich., on Monday, where he will engage in business. Mr. Miller is a man of genial character and fine business abilities, and will undoubtedly be successful in whatever he undertakes. His wide circle of friends will join with the Advance in wishing him good fortune in his new field."

Latest Railroad News.

A. D. Cruickshank returned home last Friday, bringing positive information in regard to the railroad.

The contract for the construction of the entire line from Harrison to Mackinac is signed and work will be pushed vigorously at once all along the line.

It is to be a through line from Detroit to the upper peninsula fand the northwest, and as a competing road will be of considerable importance, not only to Charlevoix, but northern Michigan generally.

The Petoskey division will be completed in two weeks, ready for the ties.

The contract for ties for the entire line is let to F. J. Meech, of Charlevoix, and they will be got out this winter.

Already Charlevoix begins to feel the quickening impulse resulting from the work.

A Surprise Party.

Last Monday, Sept. 30, was the twentieth anniversary of the marriage of Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Ballard. About seven o'clock Monday evening, a party of nearly fifty of their friends gathered at the residence of Dr. Brown, and proceeded in a body to the McCartney residence, and made themselves merry for the evening. Instead of the usual presents on such occasions, the amount was given in silver coin, and aggregated about $23.

Special Excursion to Detroit.

Via G. R. & I. and D. L. & N. roads, on Tuesday, Oct. 15th. Only $5.00 for the round trip. Tickets good for return until Oct. 23d.

Do not miss this grand opportunity which comes but once a year.

Special train leaves Petoskey 8.30 and Boyne Falls 9.05 a. m. Returns at Detroit 9.00 p. m. Plenty of room. Solid train runs through.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved the life of a woman in the last stages of consumption, told by her physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read dr. king's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another, and given better fast, continued its use and now is a strong, healthy, every woman, weighing 140 pounds. For further particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at F. G. Hines & Co's drug store.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Wilson.

Half an inch of snow fell on Thursday evening.

Willard Holland is now living in J. Shepherd's house.

The Sudman thresher is now in our midst. But the rain is a detriment.

Herman Barbour of Deer Lake, attended Sunday school at Afton on Sunday.

R. H. Wetmore, agent for Dodge & Phelps, was in town on Saturday.

D. Folsom had a severe attack of cholera morbus on Saturday night, but is recovering.

We saw one of the Traverse City Cigar Co.'s rigs on our streets on Tuesday last.

Boyne City meat market wagon, J. C. Schaub, prop., visits us frequently.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Vance, of Echo, visited their son, J. R. and family, on Thursday and Friday of last week.

Our young people "surprised" the Misses Saunders at C. Burley's on Tuesday evening and enjoyed a nice evening.

Little Carol Vance is very sick with thrush and other difficulties. If she is slightly better, it is hardly perceptible.

TenCate of East Jordan, brought home from Illinois 20 horses, on Friday night, but lost 14 on the way from Boyne Falls, but we believe he has recovered them all.

As C. C. Batchelor and wife were driving on Vance's log-road, the buggy upset in some way and Mrs. B. was thrown on the ground. We did not learn the extent of her injuries.

The "succotash party" at A. E. Martin's was not as well attended as we hoped. But the kind efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Martin were well appreciated by those that were there. We think that such meetings are conducive of much good to participants. Let us have a permanent organization and a literary program at our next meeting.

Inwood.

SEPT. 30.—Mary, daughter of Jas. O'Brian, was taken with diphtheria on Monday.

A young daughter at the home of M. S. Bowdish this week.

Edwin Cook threshed his grain this week, and had over a thousand bushels, all kinds.

Chas. See has moved into A. N. Chase's house at Smithson's camp.

O'Brian and Harrington have sold their threshing machine to the Stafford boys of Banks.

School will commence in the Hilton district next Monday, Oct. 7th.

Mrs. Willis has been quite sick the past week.

Dogs killed a lot of sheep for W. J. McGeagh recently.

Jamie McGeagh is drawing stuff from the mill to Charlevoix for shipment to Milwaukee.

Sheldon's steam thresher is in the Hilton neighborhood this week.

An old maid who lives not more than a mile and a half from Norwood, recently heard some one stealing her plums, and went out to investigate. The night was quite dark. Seeing the shadow of a man, she cried out, "Who are you?" Getting no answer she said: "You better tell me who you are, or I will hurt you." Then a man whose voice was recognized, said: "It is me; I am getting some plums to eat." Then a boy in the tree said: "Ha; ha; help me down." As soon as he got down the two skipped in the dark. Hereafter he better keep away from the old maids.

Ellsworth.

J. Mobio is siding up his house which makes a great improvement in appearance.

Mrs. Ben Madill has gone to Kewadin to visit freinds.

Robt. Fulton is fitting up his mill for cold weather. He expects to saw all the coming winter.

F. H. Show has decided to live on his farm, one mile in the future.

D. Parks is intending to stock his farm and as a begining he has two good milch cows.

Maggie Madill is here keeping house for her brother Ben.

Harmon Wilson of Norwood was here the other day and bought a horse of D. Parks.

Atwood.

Mr. Wm. Byers and the Misses Ida and Emma Byers left Monday for Traverse City, where they will attend school this winter.

A supper will be given at the town hall Thursday night of this week, for the benefit of the Catholic church.

Charlie Brown of Mancelona is teaching the Norwood band.

Chauncey Harrington of Eastport has hired Dan Flanagin's farm for five years. He will move into the house next week.

The Catholics held services in their church last Sunday.

Hon. Richard Knight has gone to Grand Rapids as juryman.

Sim Blow is plastering his house. Mr. Withers is doing the work.

Mr. Ira Wilkinson and wife will leave here this week for Erie, Penn.

Mr. Henry Biglow who has been sick for the past two weeks is no better.

Burgess.

OCT. 1.—Fears are entertained that the wet weather will cause potatoes to rot.

Loren Hamlin is on the sick list this week.

George McRoberts was confined to his bed last week, but is better again.

Henry Hamlin will move into Mrs. Gibson's house about the 15th of this month. He has bought the timber on the place.

Mrs. Ryan returns to her home in Flint tomorrow. She has spent the last three months with her sons Peter and Frank Kane.

Races at East Jordan.

The East Jordan driving club have issued posters and premium list for their October meeting, to be held at their grounds in East Jordan next week, Thursday, Oct. 10th. Three purses are offered.

Free for all, trot or pace, best three in five, mile heats; first prize $60, second $30, third $15.

Three-minute class, best three in five, mile heats; first prize $25, second $15, third $10.

Running race, best three in five, mile heats, first prize $25, second $15 third $10.

Entrance fee, ten per cent of the purse. Races begin at 1 o'clock.

On the same day, beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning, there will be a "sale and exchange" fair, for the disposal of all kinds of live stock, farm implements, and other property. Stock for sale or exchange admitted to grounds free. General admission 25 cents. For any further information address H. L. Page, president, East Jordan.

The United States and Canada.

There is no doubt but some measure must be taken in the matter of the commercial relations of the United States and Canada. There is a powerful and growing sentiment on both sides of the line in favor of freer trade in some shape between the two countries. Each wants what the other has to sell. In 1889 the imports into Canada from the United States were $9,000,000 greater than from Great Britain.

Josiah Quincy recently prepared a paper on the subject of trade between the two countries which states the case very clearly. He said there were three ways of securing freedom of trade. The first was by political union, making one vast country of the United States and Canada. That is not practicable at present certainly. Mr. J. H. Beadle, one of whose strong points as a newspaper writer is hard fack, in a tour of Canada during the summer found the annexation sentiment there comparatively feeble.

The second possible agreement mentioned by Mr. Quincy is commercial union, the maintenance of a common tariff by the two countries against all other countries, "and a common internal revenue system of taxation, with some equitable division of the receipts." This is the popular idea at present, perhaps, in both countries. But such a union would cripple the treaty making power of both countries with other countries. For instance, if the United States wished to conclude an agreement of amity and commerce with, say, Mexico, she would have to consult Canada, and thus the treaty making power of the president and senate would be impaired and our government shorn of its dignity and prestige. Again, if the United States wished to make the slightest change in her internal revenue laws, under commercial union it would be necessary to obtain the consent of the parliament at Ottawa to that change. This the people of the United States would not submit to.

The third kind of agreement seems to Mr. Quincy the only one that is desirable or possible. This is the treaty of reciprocity, "admitting some or all of the products of either country into the other free of duty." At a great meeting of New England manufacturers and merchants in Boston not long since, the sentiment was unanimous in favor of some kind of freer commercial intercourse.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines& Co.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeny, Ring-bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix

SCHOOL BOOKS AND School Supplies.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,
DRUGS AND STATIONERY
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

LARGEST LINE OF BLANK BOOKS In the County.
A Complete Line of Studio and Artist's Materials.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

NEW FALL GOODS

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

McCARTNEY & CO.

Will make an Announcement in this space

When their Goods Arrive.

McCARTNEY & CO.

(OFFICIAL.)

Proceedings of Eveline Township Board.

The Township Board of Eveline met pursuant to statute for the purpose of considering the statements of the Township Clerk, relative to the amounts of taxes to be raised, on the 27th day of September, 1889.

Present, Ava Smith, supervisor; A. B. Steele, R. L. Allen, justices; R. A. Miller, township clerk.

On motion of A. B. Steele, one thousand dollars ($1,000 for township expenses and two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) for special highway tax were raised.

The following are the amounts raised by the respective school districts of this township:

School district No. 1, fractional	$200
School district No. 2	170
School district No. 3	300
School district No. 4	400
School district No. 5	300
School district No. 6	195
Total	$1,375
Township and highway tax	$1,250
Total amount to be raised	$2,625

The following bills were presented to the Board and voted to be allowed:

Charlevoix Journal, as per bill	$1 70
J. F. Mitchell, services as highway com'r	7 00
E. L. Lipsey, services as school inspector	13 00
J. R. Dixon, services as school inspector	12 00
R. A. Miller, services as clerk of board	1 00
A. B. Steele, services as justice of peace	1 50
R. L. Allen, services as justice of peace	1 50
Ava Smith, services as supervisor	17 00
Total	$56 45

On motion the Board adjourned.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the proceedings of the meeting of the township board of Eveline, held on the 27th day of September, 1889.

R. A. MILLER, Township Clerk.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS

remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for week ending Saturday, Sept. 28th, 1889. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Ames, W S
Bennett, Mrs J H
Chelth, W T
Corcoran, Nellie W
Christman, Jacob
Dennis, Ida
Fitzgerald, Mrs O A
Gootem, Mrs C
Glutter, Miss Jane
Hunt Hester E
Hamilton, Frank
Murdick, H
Moore, Miss Jacob A
Myers, Mrs
Malone, Miss Libbie
Malone, Jas
Martin, C A
Pratt, Percy K
Pratt, W E
Spaulding, Laura J
Spaulding, Ida
Wright, Mrs E
White, Mrs Frank
Wilson, Fred
White, Wm S
Smith, Mrs F M

H. BERDAN, P. M.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and cast the demon dyspepsia and constipation to flight. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach, and kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle, by F. G. Hines and Co., druggists.

Ulcers, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Preaching service every Sabbath at 10.30 a. m., and at 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Class meeting every Tuesday evening. Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor, meets at 6.30 every Sunday evening. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening. You are cordially invited to any one of all these services.
JOHN S. ROOD, Pastor.

SEYMOUR'S LINE.
The New Passenger Steamer
PETOSKEY,
will ply between Charlevoix and Petoskey, touching at Bay View, Harbor Springs, Cross Village, Good Hart, Cecil, Mackinaw, Cheboygan, Ft. Wilkins, Pickerel, Frankfort, Northport, Suttons's Bay, Old Mission, Traverse City, Omena, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs.
A. L. BUD & CO., Agents, Charlevoix.

WEDDING CARDS and Invitations neatly printed at the JOURNAL office.

CHASED BY GUERRILLAS.

A Story of the War.

BY A. H. GIBSON.

LIEUT. ARTHUR Hartwell of the Union army had received a wound in an engagement fought the day before, skirmishing parties of which had engaged each other on the White River in Arkansas.

However, the young officer was now sufficiently convalescent to mount his jet-black war horse and ride about the camp for exercise. He hoped soon to get himself into fighting trim again. He was a zealous, courageous young soldier, and he could not endure with patience his enforced inactivity.

Hearing that excellent wild fruit abounded in the woods about one mile and a half from the Federal camp, Hartwell determined to ride over and enjoy a delicious treat.

While riding leisurely along through a large canebrake, midway between the camp and the woods to which he was bound, he was surprised and captured by a band of rough guerrillas who had been reconnoitering the enemy's position from a safe distance.

The Union spies had reported only that rumors of late were so near miles within ten miles of their own lines.

So Hartwell had ridden off alone, never dreaming of what was to befall him. He had been riding carelessly along, inadvertently whistling some little tune heard at camp, and thinking of the dear old mother far away in her cabin on the Kansas line.

Suddenly his horse was stopped, his arms were pinioned to his sides by brawny hands, while villainous, hardened countenances leered into his face.

"Don't yer chip nary word, or by the holy smokin' worsh of t'other world I'll send a bullet clean through yer durned Yankee carcass," said one to poor Hartwell, holding up an old musket threateningly near the captive's handsome head.

Hartwell was too completely surprised to frame an answer. The guerrillas surged about him wild with glee over their great capture. A Yankee officer was not picked up every day. Their rejoicing, uncouth and profane, rendered them for a short time incautious. The tramp, tramp of coming horsemen threw the jubilant band of four guerrillas into considerable excitement. In a moment every man was quiet and on his guard, instinctively, each rough fellow sought unslung carbine, the rifled property of some dead soldier.

Every eye was turned in the direction of the approaching riders. That there were not more than two or three could easily be told from the sounds that the horses' feet made on the hard, clay-baked road by the canes.

Lieutenant Hartwell was for the moment forgotten. Were these riders were one of the blue or the gray? The tall, dense, intervening canes prevented as answer to that mute question. Three guerrillas had stationed themselves behind clumps of vegetation, while the fourth held Hartwell's horse with his left hand, his right grasping a carbine.

It was a favorable moment for Lieutenant Hartwell. He recognized it at once. While the short absorption of the guerrillas' attention lasted, Hartwell, quick as a wink, slipped from the saddle, and, ere his captors were aware, with far more agility than his weak physical condition would seem to warrant, he had darted off through the towering canes, where a horse could not follow.

The guerrillas, so absorbed in awaiting the approach of the invisible horsemen, did not for a moment observe the empty saddle. Then, with a smothered oath, the one holding the officer's horse struck him a severe blow to make him stand aside. The spirited animal resented the blow, and with a savage lunge the bridle-rein was jerked from the grasp of the irate man who was thrown hardly to the ground, where he lay half stunned as the Lieutenant's fiery horse went tearing away down the road.

Then the horsemen rode into view. An exclamation of rude pleasure fell from the lips of the guerrillas. The grips on the carbines loosened. They recognized in the newcomers two of their own men, who were deserters from Van Dorn's ranks, although they still wore the gray. These men were soon informed of the capture and sudden escape of the Federal officer.

"Jes' plum like a blamed Yankee," remarked one of the newcomers. "They're all slicker 'n eel; they'll any of em squeeze through a knot-hole if they're gin hail a chance."

"Waal, I sartain believe yer," said the leader, who had menaced Hartwell; "but he kain't be far off, boys. Them Yankees kain't run through a canebrake yer's better'n a city gal kin. Let's be on his trail, and set sta' lyer a-givin' sich chances ter beat we 'uns."

After a hasty consultation it was decided to conceal the horses in a grove hard by, and every man enter the pursuit, which they felt sure would lead to the recapture of their escaped prisoner. Striking into the cane-brake, they were soon on the Lieutenant's track, which led through the intricacies of the thicket.

Meanwhile, Arthur Hartwell was making gigantic strides through the lonely, lease, stumbling, or clinging vines, which were densely entangled about the canes; splashing and dashing into hidden pools of stagnant water; then out again and into another worse than the first, despoiling the polish of his No. 7's and flicking with clayey splashes his spotless uniform.

His physical strength was not adequate to the demand which his really desperate effort to escape enforced. Still, on he hurried.

The early autumn day was intensely hot. The sun seemed to bear a particular spite toward that spot, and poured down mercilessly upon pursued and ursuers. The huge canes defied the admission of any coolsing breeze which might be astir without.

Ere Lieutenant Hartwell had reached the southern border of the thicket he was almost exhausted. Great beads of sweat stood on his face, and his limbs trembled from fatigue. He stood irresolute as to what course to pursue next. He had been forced to flee in an opposite direction from the Union camp. Where would he seek refuge? His strength was failing. He could not keep up the flight any longer. Then he dared not hide among the canes. Already, in nearing pursuit, he could hear the heavy boots of the guerrillas crushing canes and brambles, leaving no nook unsearched.

Just before him, through a grove of cottonwood, walnut, and hickory, all tinged with autumn's russet gold, he caught sight of a handsome southern home, built of red sandstone, with clambering vines half veiling the front and roof, and beautiful flowers of every variety enamoring it, leading to the entire place the splendid glow and beauty of tropical aspect. It was the home of some abettor of the Southern cause Hartwell knew this, and he felt quite sure that if he sought refuge there he would be handed over to his rough captors, who, if they did not belong to the Confederate service, favored it, while they bitterly opposed the Federal army.

But haste, not debate, was necessary. He could hear the guerrillas drawing nearer; their curses, too, reached him, as numerous at every turn baffled them. They had expected to find it no task at all to run him down. But the end was not yet. Hartwell, however, knew that they would soon reach the southern limit of the canebrake; then escape would be impossible.

Not pausing to think again that it might prove "out of the frying-pan into the fire," the hunted officer dashed forward toward the house. He leaped over the low well-trimmed hedge that surrounded the attractive grounds of the lovely Southern home, then he stood motionless and gazed in evident admiration at the sweet picture which confronted his vision.

A beautiful girl, with plump, graceful figure, wonderful masses of dusky golden tresses flowing in luxuriant ripples all over her proud little head, and wonderfully eyes starry with mirth and intelligence, was at work in the yard near the house. She was singing in a clear, bird-like soprano voice something about a brave lover wearing the gray. Her deft, snowy fingers combined from a clothes-line, stretched from an Indian peach tree near the house to a stout cherry in the corner of the yard, miscellaneous articles of laundry. These she deposited into a large, old-fashioned clothes-basket that rested on the soft, velvety grass at her feet.

In another moment Lieut. Hartwell stood uncovered before this fair South-ern girl, bowing with the urbanity of a perfect gentleman.

The song ceased, and Elma Stariton gave a start when she discovered the handsome Union officer bowing so politely before her.

"Pardon me," he uttered rapidly, "I did not wish to startle you."

Then he briefly mentioned his capture by the guerrillas and how he had escaped, ending by entreating her to show him, if possible, some secure hiding-place. Would she heed his importunity?

Elma Stariton had two brothers and a father in the Confederate service. This man was as enemy to the dear Southern cause. Would it be right to assist him in his efforts to avoid recapture? Would it not be the very height of disloyalty for her to hide the Federal officer on the Stariton premises?

The girl thought rapidly, one hand, beautiful and shapely, resting on the clothes-line, the other dropped at her side.

She glanced up into the pale but firm face of the man who had applied to her for aid. His eyes were so blue and manly, his whole countenance so noble, her warm heart felt a throb of pity. His captors were not soldiers but swamp guerrillas—a bold, evil-disposed band. She had quite forgotten that he had told her that. Elma Stariton was not in sympathy with the guerrillas infesting the swamps and canebrakes round about her home.

But, had she been, the comely face before her would have been sufficient to shake it.

The autumn breeze lifted the sheets on the line, giving Elma a glimpse of several roughly clad men, hatted in the adjacent grove, evidently at a loss which way to turn to find the retreat of the Yankee officer. They were the guerrillas. A scornful flash lit up the wine-dark eyes of the girl as she turned to the house, who seemed to be awaiting his doom or his salvation at her fair hands. Yes; she would save him. But how?

Ah! it is surely too late to help him to escape recapture. Soul two of the guerrillas have started toward the house, leaving the others in consultation at the border of the grove. In another moment they will have seen the hunted man, screened by the clothes on the line. On they stalk toward the house.

Elma is a girl of ingenuity, one accustomed to acting in emergencies. She will foil those rough outlaws yet. It is not too late.

"Here," she said in a very low voice, and she quickly lifted the clothes which she had thrown into the capacious basket. "If you will lie down in my old clothes-basket I think I shall be able to hide you securely."

Very obediently, very quickly Arthur Hartwell coiled himself up in Elma Stariton's clothes-basket, and very skillfully she covered him completely with the clothes she held. Then she went on unpinning clothes from the line, which she threw loosely upon the basket. No one would have guessed there was a man beneath that mass of clean clothes.

Elma was again singing as merrily as a lark when the guerrillas drew near. One of them bounded over the hedge. He approached the girl, who gave a well-feigned start, greeting him thus:

"The Carter! What do you mean by startling a body this way?"

She knew this man well, as his homes not far from the Starltons'.

"Didn't go ter startle yer, Miss Elmy; I'm on ther hunt of a blamed Yankee officer what's escaped us."

"Well, Ike, we're not in the habit of entertaining Yankee officers here unless we are obliged to. It is not a good place to hunt for them on our premises.

"I know hit ain't, Elmy," said the fellow; "but we tracked him this away," he explained.

"How did he escape you, Ike?" she asked, trying to show an interest in the subject, hoping thereby to allay any suspicion that might have been formed in the guerrillas' minds.

The guerrilla launched out a full account of the capture and escape of Lieutenant Hartwell. Elma listened as attentively as if it were all a new story to her.

"As we-uns was consultin' in yon grove, Pete Jarvis 'lowed he done seed a blue uniform, or somethin' that looked mighty like one, over kyar by these clothes. That's why I come kyar a bothertin' you-uns."

A sneeing laugh followed this announcement. Then Elma said:

"An optical illusion. I suppose it was mother's blue muslin curtains that Jarvis took for a Yankee uniform." And Elma held up to view a pair of dark-blue cross stripes.

Ike Carter eyed them closely, then glanced at the overladen basket on the grass, then back at the girl as she was smoothing the azure curtains.

"Hain't Pete Jarvis a good un ter sight tanks? No wonder we-uns done lost his trail with such a leader as Pete. I'm plumb sorry, Miss Elmy, thet he insulted them curtains thet way, by takin' 'em for a Yank's trousers." And Ike Carter laughed at what he considered a clever joke.

"I should think," the girl remarked drily, "He, tell your party, with my compliments, that I think their eyes must be full of cobwebs brushed from the eaves. Tell them to wash them out and make another investigation of the thicket," she called to him as he strode away, looking rather crestfallen for Ike had seen what Jarvis had, and both had decided it must be Hartwell's uniform. But Jarvis being absent had to bear the ridicule. Ike Carter could not stand it to have the bright Southern girl laugh at his blunders.

Dear reader, you and I know that it was a glimpse of a blue uniform that those guerrillas had caught. But we can smile over the cleverness of Elma Stariton in turning it off so nicely, and leave a deep sigh of full gladness that her mother had those blue curtains, and that they happened to be in the wash that week.

The guerrillas went off, and evidently felt too sheepish over their mistake to venture within range of those mocking, dancing, wine-dark eyes, for they did not return.

When the coast was clear, Elma uncovered the queerly hidden Lieutenant, who crawled out, with real thankfulness to his lovely deliverer, though his limbs were so stiff that she had to assist him to the little closet, where he remained effectually concealed during the rest of the afternoon. Here she brought him every refreshment that her home afforded.

Under cover of the night, brave Elma Stariton escorted Lieutenant Hartwell safe within the Union lines. Ere he parted from her he pressed a gold band, saying: "If I survive the war, I shall return to thank you as I am unable to do now."

Arthur Hartwell did not forget his promise. When peace reigned gloriously over a grief-bowed nation, he enjoyed a lucrative position in public life; but somehow a pair of wine-dark eyes ever haunted him. He took a trip to the balmy South. He found Elma lovely as of yore, but living and and alone in her flower-decked Southern home. Her father and brothers slept

Under the soil and the sod.
Waiting the judgment day.

Elma did not refuse to become the loved wife of the man whom she once hid in her old clothes-basket.

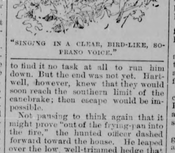
Astronomical Intelligence.

Telescope man—Come up, gents, and take a look at the moon. Only ten cents.

Countryman—Does it make the moon look any bigger?

"Look any bigger? Why, it brings the moon so close that you can read the signs on the board fences."

"SINGING IN A CLEAR, BIRD-LIKE, SOPRANO VOICE."



"AWAITING HIS DOOM OR HIS SALVATION."

AT CUSHING'S ISLAND.

SKETCHES AT A PLEASANT RESORT DOWN IN MAINE.

Pretty Pictures and Handsome Girls—The Work of a Chicago Sketching Club—Longfellow's Birthplace—Sandwich Parties.

Cushing's Island, Me., letter to Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE urgent request of the guests of the Ottawa House, as well as at the suggestion of art lovers of Portland who are interested in the work of Chicago's sketching party, an exhibition is now in progress here at which are seen some of the many sketches made on the island during the past few weeks. It is something unusual to have an art exhibition during the summer months, and hardly an ordinary attraction at a summer resort, but Cushing's Island has a brainy element, and its visitors are not judged by ordinary standards. The artists and pupils who came here from the West have had but since the first of July in which to prepare the many sketches now on exhibition. The pictures have been placed in the hotel reading-room. The sketches include water-colors, oil paintings, and studies in charcoal and pencil. Some of them have been so meritorious as to meet with immediate purchasers. Many of the sketches show are the work of beginners, who have begun well. Many of them never did any outdoor sketching before. It is remarkable that there is an absence of figures and flowers—unless exceptional—from the study of a head for which pretty little Edith Sexton posed. The two little Sexton girls are excellent models, and would prove valuable aids to any artist who used to paint a picture representing the two little English princes in the tower.

The artists have painted almost everything on, about, or near the island, except the town of Portland. Prohibition prevented painting. One object that has been introduced into almost every sketch is the light-house marking the main channel, or Portland light, as it is called.

One of the few points about the island that have not been sketched in every artist in the vicinity is old Fort Gorges, in Portland harbor. It is rather an impressive looking fort, although it is no longer in use, having served its purpose.

Excursions to Boston are common events. These parties usually consist of ladies, as the gentlemen are too scarce to be spared. The ladies, as a rule, are unfortunate, for they usually encounter a storm, and come back looking unusually pale. They become so seasick on the water that it is not to be wondered at that several of them wanted to die earth while on the ocean. One young lady narrated her experiences on the boat. When she awoke she found that it was daylight and that she had a desire for fresh air. No one was in sight except a pretty girl, a stranger, who remarked that she was getting up early so as to get some fresh air. The first lady asked what time of day it was, and was informed that it was just four o'clock in the morning. After a while the Chicago lady went on deck and saw the pretty girl getting "fresh air." The "fresh air" consisted of a sheepish-looking young man, who had his arm about the pretty girl's waist, who in turn rested her pretty head upon the young man's shoulder. The Chicago girl looked the other way, and for the first time realized why so many "fresh air funds were started in the East.

A point of special interest to visitors in Portland is the house where the poet Longfellow was born. It is in the lower part of the town and attracts continual attention.

Another point of interest in Portland, and which is visited by every stranger, is Longfellow square, one of the most beautiful spots in the Forest City of Maine. In the center of the square is the splendid heroic statue of Longfellow here and reared in Portland, the pride of his people.

One of the Chicagoans returned from Portland with a missing story. A small boy said to his mother:

"Mother, give me money to go to the circus."

"No, I can't let you go there."

"Then let me have a tooth pulled; I want to do something."

There are many beautiful things to be seen about Cushing's Island, but among the living pictures few call out more enthusiasm than the one of the man and the girl," as she is called by the many who have eyes for the beautiful. The "pretty girl" is Miss Lilla Wittredge, of Lynn, Mass., who came here with her mother. Miss Wittredge has been likened unto a wild rose, she so far to look upon. She is of the brunette type, with dark, lustrous eyes, a plentiful supply of black hair, a complexion that is rich and rare, defying description. Miss Wittredge is about 17 years of age, but is nevertheless a belle. She has an immense repertoire of dresses, in the selection of which she has shown not only startling originality but exquisite taste. The professional artists have thus far been unsuccessful in getting Miss Wittredge to pose for them, but here is an attempt at a portrait taken in charcoal and pencil. Some of them have been so meritorious as to meet with immediate purchasers. Many of the sketches show are the work of beginners, who have begun well. Many of them never did any outdoor sketching before. It is remarkable that there is an absence of figures and flowers—unless exceptional—from the study of a head for which pretty little Edith Sexton posed. The two little Sexton girls are excellent models, and would prove valuable aids to any artist who used to paint a picture representing the two little English princes in the tower.

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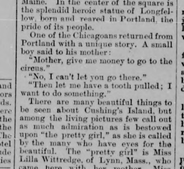
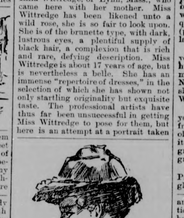
One of the few points about the island that have not been sketched in every artist in the vicinity is old Fort Gorges, in Portland harbor. It is while "the pretty girl" was writing a letter, a sketch that seems to give her great pleasure.

THE LONGFELLOW STATUE.

MISS LILLA WITTREDGE.



PORTLAND LIGHT.



EDITH SEXTON.

FORT GORGES.

LONGFELLOW'S BIRTHPLACE.

STUFF AND NONSENSE.

A STRIKING tale—the whale's.

A PLACE for lawyers—the Sioux Reservation.

GRAVE diggers are said to do work that is beneath them.

THE tailor hopes to succeed by clothes attention to business.

TO LOVERS: Never put off till to-morrow what you can woo to-day.

THE coal dealer sometimes, by mistake, gives the cart driver a weigh.

A BOOTLESS attempt—To get upstairs without being heard by your wife.

THE man with a boil on his neck is very much troubled by being carbuncled.

We would have to fight at 135 pounds, because I cannot train up to that figure without your perspiration. I can see you in the morning, with bent, red hands and a tin dipper you gotta be working hard, with a red cotton handkerchief sticking out of your hip pocket.

I have decided that you ought to have control, if possible, of the great water power. Besides you have a larger family than I have to support. When I heard that you were the father of fifteen little children, and that you lived in the sore and yellow land, I said to myself a man with that many little mouths to feed must be a good party and have a fine stock of stock. And so, if you will send the lady down, among Yours truly.

THE SIGNS, Baird Sisters, Sixteenth street, New York.

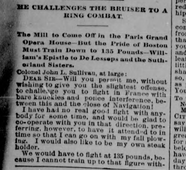
MR. SIGNS, HAMMELESS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I write these few lines to say that I am well and hope this may find you the same. Enjoying the same great blessing. How glad I am that it is believed by mankind. You ought to have a good time standing in the window day after day, pulling your long hair through your fingers with pride. When I first saw you all thus engaged, for the benefit of the unpopulation, and not as very much of a dude.

I now write to say that the hair promoter which you sold me at the time is not up to its word. It has been well and hope this may find you the same. Enjoying the same great blessing. How glad I am that it is believed by mankind. You ought to have a good time standing in the window day after day, pulling your long hair through your fingers with pride. When I first saw you all thus engaged, for the benefit of the unpopulation, and not as very much of a dude.

Just as if you remember, that your hair was a bald-headed clergyman, but one day I was in a barber shop and I discovered that hair encourager, and the rest of his life I was a bright boy and every time he would come into the shop I would say to the barber, "Give me the same as the gentleman sitting in the chair." Now, I am bald as the back of my head, and the fall is approaching, and I am in a pity state. I am now bald to believe.

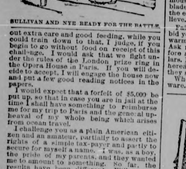
Far but false seven haired sisters, I am bald you adieu. You have lost in me a good, true, honest, and generous powerful friend. Ask me not for my indorsement or my business. Ask me not for my name in your circulars or even my kind words and photographs to be used in your advertisements. They are not for you. I am not.

When a woman loves a man she must be ware. And when seven of them do so, it is

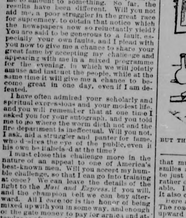


SULLIVAN AND NYE READY FOR THE BATTLE.

DR. DE LESSEPS AT HIS DAILY TASK.



BUT THE HAIR THAT HE LONGED FOR NEVER CAME.



DR. O. W. HOLMES.

NYE WRITES SULLIVAN.

HE CHALLENGES THE BRUISER TO A RING COMBAT.

The Mill to Come Off in the Paris Grand Opera House—But the Pride of Boston Meat Train Down to 135 Pounds—William's Epistle to Dr Lesseps and the Southern Island Sisters.

Colonel John L. Sullivan, at large:

DEAR SIR—Will you permit me, without wishing to give you the slightest offense, to challenge you to fight in France with bare knuckles and no police interference, between Boston and the close of Navigation?

I have heard of you as a good fighter and a good fellow, and I would be glad to meet you in that capacity. Perhaps, however, to have it attended to in time so that I can go on with my work in peace, I would also like to be my own stake holder.

We would have to fight at 135 pounds, because I cannot train up to that figure without your perspiration. I can see you in the morning, with bent, red hands and a tin dipper you gotta be working hard, with a red cotton handkerchief sticking out of your hip pocket.

I have decided that you ought to have control, if possible, of the great water power. Besides you have a larger family than I have to support. When I heard that you were the father of fifteen little children, and that you lived in the sore and yellow land, I said to myself a man with that many little mouths to feed must be a good party and have a fine stock of stock. And so, if you will send the lady down among Yours truly.

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When a woman loves a man she must be ware. And when seven of them do so, it is coming. His manner is as vivacious, his step is as elastic, and his eyes as bright and merry as they have been these many years back. Barring a slight stiffness in his spareness, and you can rest assured that all our trouble is over!"

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup.

There is certainly something remarkable in this preparation, as it is meeting with a success never attained by any other medicine. It really does cure rheumatism. For over twenty years I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism, in a disease of stomach, and for three years past have been unable to do a day's work. I tried Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and found it to be a most powerful and efficacious remedy. All who are afflicted with rheumatism should at once procure it and use it according to directions. Just as soon as I can get a little money I shall go to Philadelphia and Boston to see the proprietors of this valuable medicine, and if I can do so I shall make a large order for it. I have recommended it to many persons, and they all say it is the best medicine they ever used. I shall continue to do so. Yours truly, JOHN H. BRAGG, Ex-Sheriff, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Manager's Superstition.

One morning before the curtain was standing at the door of a prominent theater of a Philadelphia where business had grown to be down been very bad, in company with the manager, a gentleman who has since made a fortune as management, and whose name is as familiar to everybody as a household word. Suddenly the manager darted away and rushed to the sidewalk, where, without the slightest warning to the individual concerned, he began to furiously rub the lump of a passing hunchback.

The man paused in bewilderment and stared at the handsome manager with surprise closely bordering upon absolute terror. It was evident that he thought himself in the hands of some well-shaped lunatic. "What's the matter?" he stammered out in broken words. "Wh—why are you rubbing me? Do—do you think I'm going to have a fit, or have you got one?" "My dear sir," replied the ready and radiant manager, "there is nothing the matter with either you or myself. I am sane. But do you ever go to the theater, and would you like to attend the performance here tonight and bring your family? Now, don't be bashful, I know you would—and it shan't cost you a cent, not even not a single cent for the whole party, my good sir. Why, I'd give a box office with me and pick out what seats you want. The lady in the house are not too good for you!"

Whereupon the eager manager rather dragged the bewildered hunchback to the box-office window and gave his five first-class reserved seats for that night. The man was still in a state of bewilderment, but he lighted, but hardly knowing what to make of it all. When he had got a moment or two away he was overheard to the writer, and, finally, but earnestly, his whole countenance lighted up with smiles: "I've struck it at last and our run of bad business is over. I have a packed house to-night and make my money all the time. I'm sure of it. I know well. I've been waiting for a hunchback to come along for a month, but he has finally appeared, and you can rest assured that all our trouble is over!"

Freaks of Aphasia.

Aphasia patients frequently present evidence of mental weakness, but they are rarely, if ever, actually insane or idiotic. Often their emotional nature seems deprived of its usual controlling force, and they lunch or cry with more than infantine readiness. The emotional sobriety of adult life seems to be lost in the return of the simplicity of childhood or the advent of premature senility. Sometimes the sufferer seems distressed at his future efforts at speech, which he abandons with looks of disgust and despair. At other times he seems amused at his own success, and joins in the laugh which his ludicrous attempts draw irresistibly from the by-standers. The sense of his failure always strikes him forcibly, whether on its vexatious or its comical side. He seems anxious to give us the impression that he knows perfectly what he wants to say, and could say it, if some incomprehensible obstacle did not crucily bar the way. The words were present in his mind, and the machinery of speech stands ready to evolve them, but somehow the usually ready wheels refuse to move.—*Boston Budget.*

Her Face Was Her Fortune.

She was an actress of mature age, and so animated and lively that it did one good to look at her. She was not thin, but she was slow. Poor soul, the roses linger so long on her cheeks, and her forehead is so low. Poor soul, she is a woe-begone sort of disembodied sunbeam. She has no need to be a Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It recuperates the weakest strength, puts the whole system right, restores the roses and the lamp lighter, and makes the weakest feel as if she was a girl again. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine which, sold by druggists under a positive guarantee, the manufacturers have the entire satisfaction in every case, or money will be returned. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for years.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

Cosset for the Night.

Sharp parent (to young pair of stairs)—Clara! It's time for you to go to bed. Clara (in the parlor)—Why, pa, Mr. Greene is here!

"Oh I beg pardon. I thought it was Mr. Brown, and I haven't my patience with Mr. Brown. He always kisses you with such loud smacks that it wakes me up. Stay where you are, please, Mr. Greene. You are always welcome."

Mr. Greene—Um!—thank you, but I was just getting ready to go, and I promised my chum I'd be back early. Good night!—*New York Weekly.*

Dr. Holmes' Eightieth Birthday.

At Beverly Farm, near Boston, on the 29th inst., occurred the August last, Oliver Wendell Holmes quietly celebrated his eightieth birthday. Letters and telegrams of congratulation poured in upon him from all over the country, and many ladies and gentlemen called in person. Many beautiful floral gifts were sent to the Doctor, and the house was filled with sweet flowers. He also received a very handsome remembrance in the shape of a solid silver gold-lined cup of beautiful design from personal friends and classmates. The Doctor greeted each of the visitors personally with a cordial grasp of the hand and expressed his great pleasure at their

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures coughs and colds, and is a most pleasant medicine. Mrs. Michael Michel, of Ann Arbor, Mich., says: "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family for years, and it never failed to give immediate relief." Price 25 cents.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY
Times, Pains, Trouble,
and will CURE
CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Notice—Dropsy Treated Free.

Please read the ad. of Dr. H. H. Green & Sons elsewhere in this paper. His prescription of furnishing a free trial of his treatment it seems to be would at least induce patients to try their treatment.

Be sure and read the ad. in another column of Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Only 20c one roses fall, but "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar outlives them all.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.
Almost as Palatable as Milk.
So disguised that the most delicate stomach may take it. Recommended by a FLESH PRODUCER. Persons GAIN rapidly while using it.
SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the FINEST and MOST preparation of its class for the relief and cure of
CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
Wasting Diseases of Children,
and CHRONIC COUGHS.
Sold by all Druggists.

Out of Sorts

Is a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or it may be caused by change of climate, season, or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or one or both feel dizzy, appetite is capricious, the nerves seem overwrought, the mind is anxious and irritable. This condition finds a speedy corrective in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which by regulating the stomach, restoring harmony to the system, and giving that strength of mind, nerves, and body which makes one feel perfectly well.

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$25 AN HOUR Easily made by our Agents. Cost of outfit and terms free. Address prepaid. Dr. PERKINS' ELECTRIC CO., Detroit, Mich.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES CURES ASTHMA. Sent prepaid 50c. Kidder's Pastilles, Boston, Mass.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made by any active person selling our goods. Address prepaid. Full particulars free. Address, J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$5 A DAY Sure at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$5 to $20 a day. Samples worth $10 FREE. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

OPIUM Morphine and Whiskey Habits cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay until cured. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio. Mention this paper.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy here and we will place you in a good position. Address, Mention this paper, DETROIT TELEGRAPH INST., Detroit, Mich.

PATENTS E. G. SIEGMANN, Solicitor of Patents, 915 F St., Washington, D. C. Mention this paper. Send for Circular.

BASE BALL CHAMPIONS MANUAL. Pts. 8 5 cts. 10 pages. Mailed free. Address, Mention this paper, SENT FREE. H. P. Hastings, by addressing THEODORE HOLLAND, P. O. Box 1270, Philadelphia, Pa.

HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.
NORTHWESTERN
MILITARY ACADEMY.
Prepares for College, the Government Academies and Business. Send for Catalogue.

CATON'S FRENCH VITALIZERS. A Cure and Preventive for Sexual Diseases. Sent by mail, $1 per box. Circulars free. Address, CATON'S VITALIZER CO., Chicago, Ill.

DETECTIVES Wanted in every county. Business permanent. Pay large. Experience unnecessary. Address, GRANT DETECTIVE BUREAU, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the best. Easiest to use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

DROPSY TREATED FREE. Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Has cured many thousand cases. Cure patients in all parts of the world. Have testimonials, letters and testimony of physicians and others, and in my hands a vast number of testimonials from patients cured. Try my remedies. Test them at my expense. If you order, pay express charges on arrival. If they do you no good, you owe me nothing. If they do you good, you owe me what my medicine is worth. Cut this out. Address, DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

ASTHMA. Piso's Asthma Specific. "Have not had a single attack since using your Asthma Specific." Mrs. Geo. Wainwright, Dunellen, N. J

THE BIGGEST GET AWAY.

When, in the halcyon days of old, I was a little tyke,
I used to fish in pickerel ponds for salmons and the like;
And, oh, the bitter sadness with which my soul was fraught
When I realized I some at midnight with the puny string I'd caught!

And, oh, the indignation and the valor I'd display
When I claimed that all the biggest fish I'd caught had got away!

Sometimes it was the rusty hooks, sometimes the fragile lines
And many times the treacherous reeds would foil my designs;
But whether hooks or lines or reeds were actually to blame,
I kept right on at losing all the monsters, just the same—
I never lost a little fish—yes, I am free to say.
It always was the biggest fish I caught that got away

And so it was, when, later on, I felt ambition pass
Fresh colors minnow joys to bolder game for pike and bass;
I found it quite convenient, when the minnies wouldn't bite,
And I returned all booties from the watery grave at night,
To frame a cheery aspect and recount in accents light
How the biggest fish that I had caught had some-how got away.

And, really, fish look bigger than they are before they're caught—
When the prize is lost into a bow and the slender line is taut,
When a fellow finds his heart rise up like a dough-nut in his throat,
And he hangs on a frenzy up and down the leaky boat!

Oh, you who've been a fishing will indorse me when I say
That it always is the biggest fish you catch that gets away.

'Tis even so in other things—yes, in our greedy eyes
The biggest boon is some elusive, never captured prize;
For a sigh for the honors and the sweets of human life—
Like fishermen we brave the seas that roll in endless strife;
And then at last, when all is done and we are spent and gray
We are like the biggest fish we've caught are those that got away.

I would not have it otherwise; 'tis better there should be
Much bigger fish than I have caught a-swimming in the sea;
For now some worthier or—than I may angle for that game—
May by his arts entice, entrap and compel me to the same;
Which, having done, perchance he'll bless the fish which I did get away
That the biggest fish he ever caught were those that got away.

—Chicago News.

CAPTURED BY COMANCHES.

I had been scouting from Fort Bascom, on the Canadian river, and carrying despatches between that point and Fort Stanton on the Rio Pecos, for six months, h— —the Comanches called the turn on me. It is agreed that an Apache is a — —ight, but in the old days there wasn't much choice between the tribes. All were bloodthirsty and relentless, and it mattered little into whose hands a prisoner might fall. Every torture which ingenuity could suggest was certain to be applied, and no ransom, however great, could effect the release of a prisoner. It was while engaged in such an effort that my first capture came about.

A party of citizens from Santa Fe had come out to Fort Bascom for a hunt along the Canadian river to the east. They were all well known men, and were outfitted in the finest style, having the best of firearms, and being accompanied by four hunters and guides of long experience. The Indians were busily hostile at this time, and although seldom seen near the fort, they were ever on the watch for any one leaving its shelter. This party numbered twenty, all told, and was strong enough to go anywhere, providing it was well handled. It left the post one Sunday morning, and was gone three weeks, and, up to two days before reaching the post, all went well. Then a sergeant, corporal, and twenty troopers, started behind one morning as the party broke camp, and three Comanches dashed in on their ponies and cut him off. They mounted him on his own horse and started a run half a mile before the mishap was discovered, and, although pursuit was made, it was useless. The doctor was a man of prominence, holding some position under the government, and having many friends, and the party no sooner reached the post than it was determined to make every effort to secure his release. It was able to think of sending out an armed force, and it was finally decided that I should go out as an emissary to treat for his release. It was agreed that I could promise the Indians as high as $10,000 in cash for his release, and all were hopeful that this large sum would induce the redskins to give him up. I had been told time and again that the Comanches had never been known to give up a prisoner, and I was therefore in a state of doubt as I rode away on my errand. I had got to put myself in their hands in order to negotiate, and if they refused to give up the doctor it was probable that they would hange on to me.

I rode away to the east, knowing that the prisoner had been conveyed to some camp in the Wichita range. I had all day without sighting an Indian. At dark I went into camp, and had no alarms during the night, and at sun rise was again travelling into the mountains. At about 11 o'clock, while riding over broken ground, I caught sight of an Indian taking cover, and halting my horse I made the peace signs with my blanket. Ten minutes later I was surrounded by a dozen warriors, who were evidently astonished at my foolhardiness. I could speak their lingo fairly well, and told them what I had come for, and asked to be taken to the nearest village. This request was sullkily complied with, and at the end of two hours I found myself in the little village of Iaul Moon, chief of all the Comanches. The village was scattered along the river for a mile or more, and numbered at least a thousand souls. My advent was hailed with whoops and yells and other tokens of satisfaction, and even when it was known that I had voluntarily come into camp on an errand of mercy I was hard to restrain some of the young bucks from doing me injury. I was taken direct to Iaul Moon's tent, and my reception there was anything but cordial. He was anything but noble in speech and look. He was dirty, unkempt and out of sorts, and I had no sooner set eyes on him than I knew my mission would be a failure.

"Why does the dog of a white man come to my camp?" was his salutation.

"Four days ago some of your warriors captured a white hunter a sun's journey to the west," I replied.

"They did; and to-morrow he shall die."

"I have come from his friends to buy his liberty. They will give Red Moon more silver than he ever had before."

"I spit upon the—white man's money!" he replied. "The white man has killed my young men, built his forts on my land, and would drive us away if he was strong enough. I would not take food from his hand if I were starving!"

I named the price which we would pay for the doctor, and tried to make him understand how many guns and blankets and other things the amount would purchase, but he grew more and more excited, and finally shouted:

"Does the white man regard the Comanches as squaws that their heads can be turned by soft talk? Only the dog Indian begs for mercy from a foe or takes presents from an enemy. Were you to offer all you had I would not give him up. He shall die. Have said it!"

Finding him so obstinate and determined, I mentioned that I had come alone and put myself in his power, trusting to his honor to be permitted to return in safety.

"Did I ask you to come?" he thundered. Are you not brave to insult me? You shall see the other prisoner die, and then you shall suffer the same fate!"

I began to protest, but was hurried away to a lodge, disarmed, searched and very roughly used. Before being left alone my hands and feet were tied, and the buck who did this give me a good day in the shape of a slap in the face that made my teeth rattle. I was left alone until just at dark, when a boy brought me a gourd of water, and held it to my lips while I drank. I thanked him and inquired where the doctor was. He replied that he was confined in a lodge about two hundred feet away, and that he would be put to the torture the next day. All the tribe within call had been notified to be present. I asked him about my own fate, and he said it was another story. I was to die the day after. If there was any doubt about this it was soon dispelled. The boy had scarcely disappeared when old Red Moon appeared. He was now fully dressed as a chief, and had on all his dignity. I was lying on my back, and he stood over me for a moment, glowering down upon me with savage expression before he said:

"Does the white man think the Comanche a dog that he can come into his village and insult him?"

"On the contrary the white man knows the Comanche to be brave," I replied, "and no chief is greater or braver than Red Moon."

"But you come to buys us off."

"The white man captured by your brave warriors is neither a soldier, hunter nor scout. He is a man of peace, living far away. He has never harmed you. He is a great medicine man among his people. For these reasons his friends hoped the great chief would spare his life. We wished to make you a present."

"White dog, you lie!" shouted the chief. "You wish to get us in a trap!"

I argued and protested, and again appealed to his honor in many ways, but he heard me through, and then gave me several hearty kicks in the side, and exclaimed:

"You shall die! You were a fool to come!"

The kicks made me mad, and feeling that I had no hope of release I opened on Red Moon in the choicest language of the west. I called him a coward, polroon, squaw, buzzard, and everything else I mean I could think of. I offered to fight him in any way he wanted, and boasted that I had on one occasion charged five of his bravest warriors and killed two and run the others into the woods. I gave it to him straight from the shoulder for ten minutes without a break, and he did not interrupt me by word or gesture. When I finally paused for want of breath he said:

"The white man is not a dog, as I thought for. He is a brave man. He will not cry and beg for his life when the fire is lighted at his feet. My young men shall let it be known at the fort that he died without being a woman."

"And that's more than you can say for any of your warriors!" I flung back at him. "The Comanche whines like a dog, when he is hurt. He cannot stand fire. When his feet get a little warm he becomes a child."

He pulled his knife from his belt, thinking to end my life then and there, but on second thought he replaced it and walked out. Directly he had gone two warriors came in with a liberal supply of food, and my arms were untied and I was given a chance to eat. They appeared good natured, and as the things were being replaced one of them said:

"The white man is very brave. He will hold out a long time."

The two guards were placed outside my tent, and knowing that I had no show for escape, I made myself as comfortable as possible and soon fell asleep. It may be thought curious that a person could sleep soundly under such circumstances, but as a matter of fact I did not open my eyes until long after daylight. There was considerable bustle in the camp, and in a few minutes my breakfast was brought in. Arms and legs were now untied, and two of the three bucks who came into the tent informed me that preparations were being made to torture the doctor. It was an hour later before I was sent for. Then my arms were tied free and my legs were hobbled just below the knees. While I could walk it was only with short steps, and I was only with short steps, and the idea of my trying to escape from such a crowd was too absurd to be entertained. I found the inhabitants of the village drawn up in two long lines extending out on the plains. Even children 5 or 6 years old were in line, each one armed with stick or switch. I was led to the head of the line between two warriors, and in four or five minutes the doctor was brought out. Red Moon had arranged this as a mental torture in both of us. He signified to us that we might speak, and I at once informed the doctor of my errand and its failure. He expressed his pleasure that his friends thought so well of him, and his sorrow that I had brought misfortune upon myself, and he assured to have made up his mind to die like a man. I knew the Indians thoroughly, and I told him what the programme would be. After running the gauntlet, he would be tied to a post and submitted to the powder torture, which consisted in shooting charges of powder into the flesh, with the muzzle of the gun only a foot or two away. After that would come cutting and mutilating, and he would not be tied to the fire stake until pretty thoroughly exhausted. I advised him to do as I intended to do—leap upon some warrior as he ran down the lines, seize his knife or tomahawk, if possible, and then fight until they would have to kill him then and there. He calmly replied that he should adopt the plan, shook me by the hand, and said that I was ready.

As we talked I had been getting the lay of the village. It was only a quarter of a mile long, and on level ground, and not over a half mile to the foothills. I had made up my mind to make a break for liberty, and had my plans all laid before the doctor started. Red Moon commanded me to tell him that he was to run straight down the lane and begin, and that if he made a good run he would not be much hurt. I gave him the information, and advised him to make his break about two-thirds of the way down, as he came to the haut of the warriors. When I stepped back my elbow touched a guard on either side, and I saw that they were quite interested in the scene before them. When I dropped my hand to my knife it was close to the hilt of the warrior's knife, and then I was as ready as I could be. The doctor was a powerful big fellow and was entirely naked. He was to start at the signal of a gun fired in the air, and when the signal came he bounded away like a deer. The lines closed up and every one tried to strike at him, but the climax came when he made his left. He gave a leap to one side, he seized a tomahawk, and at that moment I got hold of the knife without being detected. A great cry arose and one of the guards started forward. I bent down and cut my thongs at a single sweep, and then, by a back hand stroke, I sent the knife so far into the body of the other guard, who had given me no attention, that it was wrenched from my grasp as he fell. Then I bounded away down the river, and I had had a start of twenty rods before pursuit began.

It is not braggadocio to assert that in those days I had the speed and bottom of a thoroughbred. I hadn't the least fear of being overtaken after I got that start by any one on foot, and as I at once made for the broken ground their ponies had no advantage. I looked back only once, and I saw the entire war of the village. At least fifty Indians were pursuing me on foot, and a few minutes later a score of others had mounted. The pursuers were so strung out that no one dared come near, and when I got settled down to the pace I ran for my life. In the six minutes I was in the foothills, and in ten I had gained the shelter of the scrub pine. At that moment twenty rifles turned loose on me, but none of the bullets came near me. I kept to cover the dodge, and I contrived to put in my bed leks. They followed me for about four miles, losing ground all the time, and then drew off to attend to the doctor. It was five days before I got back to the fort, my clothes in tatters, and my strength almost gone, and it was two years before I learned the particulars of the doctor's death. He made a gallant fight when he got possession of the tomahawk, killing a warrior and a boy and mortally wounding another and an old man, but he was overpowered and disarmed, and then the devils glutted their vengeance. Some idea of his sufferings can be imagined from the fact that he was under some sort of torture for three days and nights, and there was life still left in him when he was given up to the fangs of the village dogs. The Comanche who gave me the particulars was then "a word of the government," drawing his rations, ammunition and blankets from the very men whose scalps he had hungered for, and he could not be punished. He identified himself as the warrior who was guarding me on the right when I made my break, and for his carelessness on that occasion the chief stripped him of all his worldly possessions and gave the goods to the widow of the warrior I had slain.—New York Sun.

Aerated Fuel.

Petroleum, which has been used for some time in connection with steam, is now rapidly coming into vogue for heating, melting and the working of metals. For these purposes some other medium besides steam must be resorted to for forcing up the oil, and after devices without number have been tried, the use of air under more or less pressure remains the most satisfactory. By this means wagon tires one-half to one and a half inches are welded in one minute, and car axles, which will repeatedly break one hour and a quarter to heat, are heated in thirty-five minutes. At one furnace alone the saving by the use of oil is said to be $10.40 per day, and another company puts its saving in fuel at 60 per cent. One of the great advantages of this mode of heating is the effect produced on the metal operated upon, which comes out improved by the process. It works softer under the hammer than when heated with coal, and when hammered or welded the ring is worked out of it more completely.—Chicago Times.

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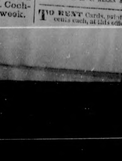

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THE JOURNAL

CEAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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ARE YOU A DEMOCRAT?

Is another column is an article from the Petoskey Democrat, entitled "Party Papers and Party Support," to which we desire to call the attention of some of the democrats of this county. During the past two or three years this paper has not had the democratic support it ought to have had. The reduction in size now forced upon us is as much the result of democratic indifference as all other things together. While we had the postoffice, the salary enabled us to keep the paper up to a larger size and a higher standard than its own receipts would justify. Now the receipts of the office do not permit so great expense, and we must reduce to save increasing debts. There are dozens of democrats in every township who ought to take the paper and pay for it in advance, who always find some convenient excuse for not doing so. They do not question the policy, the size, or the price of the paper, but generally say they can't afford it, or that they are taking more other papers than they can read, and so on. A few have taken the paper for years without paying, till we got tired of the expense, and stopped it; and now we cannot collect a dollar of the arrears. We believe the paper has done its duty for the party in this county, and should have the unanimous support of *all* the democrats in the county. It has been so partisan as to drive out and keep out the advertising patronage of half a dozen or more republican business firms, who assert that they cannot conscientiously support a paper which does as much as the JOURNAL does every week to break down their own party. Nearly every week some republican grumbles when paying his subscription that it hurts his conscience to support as partisan a democratic paper as the JOURNAL. And yet there are in this county to-day democrats who give to republican papers more advertising and other patronage than they do this paper. Republicans understand all this, and laugh over it.

The JOURNAL has never belted a ticket. It has supported men who were personally distasteful to the editor, for the sake of party harmony, yet there are democrats who overlook all that and give their support to republican papers for personal reasons. We have supported men on the ticket who not only do not support the JOURNAL but who after election either neglected or refused to pay their legitimate printing bills for slips, etc. We have not a doubt if there was a convention next week, some of them would be candidates, and expect the JOURNAL to give them its support. Like Ben Davis of the Progress, our experience is a mighty inducement to support such men no more.

We should very much regret the necessity of changing the policy of the paper to continue its existence, or of receding from the position of a party paper, and yet democrats must understand that if they have a party paper they must support it themselves, they must pay for it,—republicans will not. If republicans are persuaded to take this paper, it is for other considerations,—for personal reasons, or because they like the local features, or the tone of the paper on local questions.

We hope it will not be necessary to refer to this subject of party support again. Two or three, or a dozen men cannot support a party paper. It must have the support of every member of the party in the county.

CLUB RATES.

To accommodate those of our subscribers who do not have a city paper, and who will miss the general news features heretofore found on our ready-print pages, we will take subscriptions for the JOURNAL and the *Detroit Weekly Free Press*, until January 1, 1890, at **$1.60** per year, Cash in advance.

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Using Them for an Advance.

President Cleveland urges on the democratic fight for low tariff taxes with the advice that "party honesty is party expediency." There is no danger of a misunderstanding of the present attitude of the democratic party on that point. Instead of using its legs for a stationary straddle, it is now using them for an advance on the enemy's works.—St. Louis Republic.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Wilson.

Cool and frosty.

Miss Sarah Jones returned home last week to attend the funeral of a friend.

Beulah Vance returned home last week to attend the funeral a friend.

Will Warden took a trip to Boyne Falls on Sunday. Query: What for?

Elder Schofield preached in the Sudman school house in Boyne Valley township on Sunday morning.

E. B. Mead, of Grand Rapids, called at the mill on business last week, on his way to Atwood and other places.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Hudkins and baby were guests of Supervisor Hudkins on Sunday last. Dan looks quite fatherly.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Smith, of Advance, were guests of their son F. L. and family, on Thursday last.

Eliza Ritchie, of Jordan township, was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Ben Healey, for a few days last week. Her brother came after her on Sunday.

Mrs. A. Nowland, who has been staying with her sons here for a few months, has gone back to Cadillac to spend a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Smith attend a dinner party today at S. P. Smith's at Advance, it being the occasion of the old gentleman's birthday.

Elder McGregor, who has been living near South Arm for a few months, moved back home on Saturday last to Gaylord via Boyne Falls.

Jap Warden and Keel Deitz, of Paradise Hill, called at Geo. Bowen's Sunday. Keel is still on crutches, on account of his toe, which was cut a long time ago.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Vance, George and Isaac Vance of Echo, also William and Henry Vance with their families, of South Arm, attended the Vance funeral on Friday.

Died on Oct. 3d, 1889, in this township, Carol, youngest child and third daughter of John R. and Jennie M. Vance, aged one year and sixteen days. Her disease was sore mouth attended by other diseases. The funeral services were conducted at the schoolhouse by Rev. J. Gulick, M. E. minister of East Jordan. The text was "Suffer the little children," etc. The burial took place at the Jones cemetery in South Arm township. The sorrowing parents have the sympathy of all in this great hour of trial.

"And when thro' patient toil, we reach the land
Where tired feet, with sandals loose, may rest,
Then we shall know and understand,
And gladly say 'God knew the best.'"

Barnard.

Mrs. John Oldham and Mrs. Wm. Burns of Barnard, are on the sick list this week.

The grange met at the school house last night, for work in the fourth degree. It is safe to assume that they had a good time. Seven members took the degree.

Miss Jennie Harkness returned home Monday from Charlevoix, recovered from her recent sickness there.

Rev. B. H. Whitman preached his first sermon of the new conference year last Sunday. We were all pleased to see him back again.

John Shapton, of East Jordan, visited friends in Barnard last week.

Geo. Ball had a logging bee last Friday, and a good turn out. The usual dance was postponed a few weeks.

Farmers are all busy plowing, and getting ready for winter.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Wm. Meggison, who died Oct. 1st, was 45 years old last May. Her maiden name was Mary J. Simpson, and she was born near Toronto. She married Wm. Meggison, Dec. 16, 1863, in the town of Vaugn, York county, Ontario. They lived fifteen years in Muskoka, Canada, and moved to this county four years ago. She was a loving wife and kind mother, and leaves a husband, six sons and three daughters to mourn. Many friends and acquaintances will extend to the family their deepest sympathy.

The funeral occurred Thursday, Oct. 3d, Rev. B. H. Whitman, pastor, preaching the funeral sermon. He took for his text, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," and spoke very touchingly of her as having lived a Christian life from early childhood and teaching her children from every day life to follow her example. "Forever blessed are they who put their trust in the Lord; our sorrows are all here below, there is none on the other shore; not dead, only gone before." The floral offerings were beautiful, and affectionately spoke of the love kind friends had to the memory of the dead.

Advance.

Oct. 8.—The fall term of school commenced last Monday. Miss Addie Lewis teacher.

Miss Lottie Steele has been quite sick for the last two weeks, but Dr. Lacy says she is on the gain now.

Peter Kurbkin is speculating in Ginseng, buying all he can get and shipping it to Chicago.

Jack Willis will move into the Woerfel house on Main street.

Willet Zimmerman will soon become a resident of this flourishing village.

Mrs. L. E. Phillips has a "rag bee" on Thursday of this week.

The Rev. Mr. Aldrich and wife were guests at A. B. Steele's last Thursday.

The smiling countenance of Van. Newville of Pleasant Valley, was seen on our streets last Monday.

Mr. Melbourn Wilson of Antrim county, was in town last Saturday. He had been to Petoskey and says that our former townsman Dan Miville, is making lots of money near Petoskey, in the lumber business.

The Rev. Mr. Aldrich preached at the school house last Sunday to a large audience.

We had intended to meet with the "pencil" family at A. E. Martin's of Boyne City, and sample the succotash, but circumstances were against us. But at the next meeting we will be "than."

Ironton.

Oct. 9.—Beautiful weather once more and the farmers are improving it taking care of their crops.

Mr. Galbraith has sold horse team. Consideration $250.

Mrs. Galbraith took a trip to Petoskey Monday on the Friant.

E. A. Lewis has bought the house and lot formerly owned by Harry Atkinson and is moving in to day.

Ironton is very much in need of a shoe-maker; wont somebody please send us one.

The new M. E. minister preached his first sermon here Sunday morning. He is a young man and this is his first charge but he has made a very favorable impression on the people and we predict for him success. His wife has not yet arrived.

Mr. Cox the singing master will give a concert at the M. E church to-night.

Charles Lamereaux of Charlevoix is plastering Mr. Parker's house.

We were very sorry to have missed that succotash at Boyne City.

Atwood.

Oct. 8.—Big frost last night.

Felix Coon and family moved to Smithson's camp last week.

Phil Ray is driving Dan Flanagin's team.

The Catholics at their social last Thursday night made $24.60 clear from expenses.

Joe. Smallegan and wife of southern Mich., who has been here visiting his brother John for a few days returned yesterday.

Isaac Bremer who is working in Dan Flanagin's mill, cut one of his toes off one day last week while splitting wood at the door.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best 8-ive in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by I. G. Hines & Co.

Early Christian Idea of Woman.

The doctrine that the family is the unit of the state and of civilization was never handed down to us from the early Christians. It came from heathendom if it came from any source in particular. The contempt in which marriage and women were held in the first centuries of the church is shown in a paper in The Contemporary Review by Principal Donaldson, of the Scottish University of St. Andrews.

It is the prevalent opinion that woman owes her present position, such as it is, and some call it a high one, to Christianity and the influence of the Teutonic mind. Principal Donaldson says he used to believe this himself. Then he investigated it thoroughly and found that not only Christianity in the first centuries did not free and elevate women, but that, "on the contrary, it tended to lower their character and contract their range of activity."

This, coming from a man so learned and so thoroughly Christian as Principal Donaldson, is a remarkable statement. The degradation of woman, however, does not come from anything Christ himself taught. Paul is responsible for it. The Ebionites narrate that Paul was a Greek of Tarsus; that he came up to Jerusalem and met and loved the high priest's daughter and became a Jewish proselyte. He then sought the high priest's daughter in marriage, but was rejected. This rankled in his soul ever after, so that he held a grudge at all womankind. Principal Donaldson says:

> Some have thought that there is a bitterness against women in the writings of St. Paul which can be explained only by some such rejection as that related by the Ebionites.

At any rate, the writings of Paul gave a trend to the woman question in the first days of the Christian church that lowered and depressed women unspeakably, in the judgment of Principal Donaldson.

Great Columbia.

Retired United States Quartermaster General Meigs has been dipping at once into statistics and prophecy in a late number of Science. He has figured out of his head what the population of this republic will be in 1990.

Our people have nearly tripled in number in the forty years since 1850. It is to be considered that since the memory of man this country has grown from a group of manhood we have grown from 23,000,000 to 67,240,000, that being the estimate which Gen. Meigs makes for the 1890 census, which is the eleventh.

The year 1890 is the hundredth anniversary of the year when the first census was taken. Then we had a population of not quite 4,000,000 all told. With what self complacency the Americans of 1850 must have looked back on the poor little 4,000,000 that our country held in 1790. Just so, if all goes well, the Americans of half a century hence will look back on us and our mere insignificant 67,000,000, for in 1940 the country will have 283,282,977, and in 1990, at the same rate of increase, the population of the United States will be 1,206,562,248. At present the total population of the world is popularly supposed to be 1,400,000,000.

Gen. Meigs estimates our growth during the next century at 33.3 per cent. each decade, which is slightly less than it has been during the past century. Beyond a doubt the United States will be the head and home of the English speaking people on the globe. Russia might outstrip us in growth if she had a liberal government and a mild climate, her population being already 103,912,640. But as it is we have nothing to fear from Russia. We have only to stand fast together and march on to glory.

Thibet is a land invested with mystery and romance. There are fastnesses in its mountains that to this day have never been explored; retreats believed by some to be the home of Indian adepts who have conquered the infirmities of the flesh and of mortal mind, and who live on for centuries, like Bulwer's Zanoni. It is interesting to know that a Siberian traveler proposes to explore Thibet thoroughly and find out all that he can about it. He will be accompanied by a Chinese escort and take the route along by the Chinese wall. It is to be hoped he will finally be able to set at rest the question whether there are people in Thibet 500 years old.

The cultivation of vocal music in schools is an excellent method of preventing consumption. Good, strong, well developed throats and lungs will be able to resist the consumption spore that floats through the air and is breathed in. Especially this is true if the children are made to open their mouths freely and form words and syllables with the throat, the tongue, the lips and teeth, instead of back in the throat. By this means the lurking germ so much complained of in the American voice will be completely avoided. Using the voice and lungs in the open air is a noble exercise for strengthening the chest.

There seem somehow to be mysterious natural forces which provide their own means of recovery after great disasters. In the awful floods at Johnstown, in Pennsylvania, from 5,000 to 8,000 lives were lost and $30,000,000 of property destroyed. Yet all this has not even delayed the industrial progress of the Conemaugh valley to an appreciable extent. The Cambria iron works, one of the mast crippled of the wrecked establishments, has declared the usual semi-annual dividend, and the earnings of the railroads leading to that region are largely increased over last year.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

Another Grand Slaughter

At Rosenthal's.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 23d, 24th, and 25th.

THREE DAYS ONLY.

Everything in the Store will be sold at a Great Reduction. This is to Give our Customers an Opportunity to Buy Fall Goods Cheap.

WE MEAN BUSINESS.

The Following is a few of our Many Reductions.

	Formerly.	Now.
Prints	6 07	4 05 1-2
Cotton	08	05 3-4
Red Table Linen	40	25
All Wool Flannel		25
Double Width Dress Goods	20	15
Double Width Cassimere	25	18
Fine Dress Flannel	60	48
A Good Cloak	6 00	4 50
A Good Cloak	12 00	8 00
A Good Cloak	20 00	15 00
A Good Cloak	25 00	19 00

CLOTHING.

	Formerly.	New.
A Good Suit	8 00	6 50
A Good Suit	10 00	7 00
A Good Suit	15 00	11 00
A Good Suit	20 00	15 00
A Good Suit	25 00	17 00
A Good Overcoat	7 00	5 00
A Good Overcoat	10 00	8 00
A Good Overcoat	15 00	11 00
A Good Overcoat	25 00	17 00

REMEMBER THE DATE.

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

The Genuine

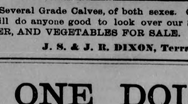
Round Oak Stove.

THE NEW PARLOR OAK.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, NOTIONS, LAMPS, OILS PAINTS, HARROWS, PLOWS AND FIXTURES.

☞ JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.



Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞ MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

ONE DOLLAR.

The price of THE JOURNAL is now One Dollar a year if paid in advance, but all subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged at the rate of $1.50 per year.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1889.

TEN CENTS A WEEK

Advertisements not exceeding five lines (50 words) will be inserted in this column for TEN CENTS each insertion. Additional lines over five, TWO CENTS per line each insertion.

BUTTER, EGGS, AND PRODUCE are taken in subscription to the JOURNAL at market rates.

BILL TICKETS, with blank space for name, 25 cents for 50, 30 cents per 100. Tickets printed to order on short notice, at this office.

OLD PAPERS, Just the thing for putting on shelves and under carpets, Five cents a dozen, at the Journal Office.

Delinquents, Read This.

There are 350 subscribers on our books, in arrears, in amounts from five cents to five dollars. Only a little, for each, but the aggregate means a great deal to the prosperity of the JOURNAL. Somebody must come to the front pretty soon.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Potatoe digging has begun.

Harry Nicholls is site this week.

Hon. John Nicholls is at the Soo.

C. E. Swallow is home from Chicago.

R. W. Kane is home from his western trip.

Ice on the sidewalk last Saturday morning.

L. E. Smith the drayman is laid up with a boil.

Miss Effie Berdan is now a clerk in the postoffice.

Dr. Smith, V. S., has moved to East Jordan.

Mrs. J. S. Baker is home from Grand Rapids.

Ben Weaver has resumed his duties at the cigar store.

Mod. Livingston has gone to Canada to visit friends.

Mrs. A. G. Aldrich returned home today from Detroit.

Alick Rosenthal has a change of advertisement this week.

Herb. See has been quite sick this week with intermittent fever.

Baker & Son's new blacksmith shop is nearly ready for occupancy.

Wm. Sutton brought home a pair of good looking horses last week.

Miss Kate Smith arrived home from Lake Geneva, Wis., on Sunday.

Roswell Leavitt of Bellaire was in town on railroad business last Saturday.

J. J. Kanagy is building a new sidewalk in front of his home this week.

Joe Beauvais took in the encampment, I. O. O. F., at Detroit this week.

McCartney & Co. will have a portion of their new goods on the shelves to-morrow.

Dr. Lewis is completing the heating arrangements of the opera house this week.

A. T. Washburne & Co. have a matter of interest to our readers in another column.

Capt. Pletteplace, a good old demcrat of Sand Lake township, is reported sick.

Harvey Iddings is packing up his household effects, and will move to Albion to live.

Frank Todd released his schooner Julia, and she was brought to Charlevoix this week.

We want some wood. Those who promised wood on subscription will please take notice.

A large number of our people are preparing to go south on the excursion next Tuesday.

☞ Horses, harness, wagon, and sleigh for sale. Inquire of S. M. See, at the furniture store.

C. R. Bellinger and family took a trip to Grand Rapids last week, returning home Sunday.

Horatio Gale and wife of Albion are visiting their daughter, Mrs. H. Lee Iddings, this week.

An abundance of acorns and beech nuts this fall is said to indicate a hard winter approaching.

John McKinnon has been in town this week in the interests of S. H. Da vis & Co's fishing business.

We understand that on Tuesday Peter Boyer shot his wife, but we have not learned particulars.

Wood, buckwheat flour, potatoes, cabbage, beets, and squashes wanted on subscription at this office.

John Burns is raising his house, and will build a stone wall under it, and raise the wing another story.

Banister & Horton cleaned over 100 chimneys this week, and so far as we can learn they did their work well.

A. D. Cruickshank, G. W. Crouter, and F. W. Mayne, with their wives, are in attendance at the grand encampment, I. O. O. F., at Detroit this week.

Rev. J. S. Rood was called by telegram to attend the funeral of a former parishioner at Gaylord. He will return to-day.

W. H. Francis is about to add a moulding machine to his wood working outfit. Since the factory fire he has had a big run of work.

D. S. Way has sold his photo building to Harrison Bedford, but has taken a lease of the same for a year, and will continue business there.

☞ Call and see our samples of ball programs, invitations, wedding cards, address and society cards, etc. Neg styles for season of 1889-90.

☞ All persons indebted to the Charlevoix Mfg. Co. are requested to call at the furniture store of S. M. See & Sons and settle accounts at once.

We understand the Fountain City house has been leased by Mr. Bond, clerk of the steamer Lawrence, who will take possession about Nov. 1st.

Taylor, the magician, is exciting the wonder of our people with his marvelous tricks at Lewis grand opera house this week. Some of his movements surpass all understanding or explanation.

Everybody is invited to a chicken pie social to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Strang, on Friday evening of this week, under the auspices of the C. T. U. Only 15 cents for a good supper.

"Belford's" for October will contain besides its complete novel, "The Devil's Advocate," by Kyle Dallas, and no less than 30 other articles, it will be the most complete and interesting number from every point yet issued.

Inspector Forbes has sent to the department headquarters a complete draft of the revetment of the lower channel, showing its exact condition and the depth of water alongside. The purpose is to show where repairs are needed.

Mrs. Harriet B. Chase, wife of F. M. Chase of the Citizen, died at Boyne City last week, after an illness of more than a year, with kidney and liver complaint. She leaves three little girls with her husband to mourn her departure.

Mike Litney is home from Chicago. He says that is no place for a man without money or a situation. There are thousands of men on the streets out of work, and the same kinds of work there are hundreds of applications for every vacancy.

The Banerle factory at Petoskey, has its own electric light plant. In a short time the entire buildings of the factory and the grounds will be lighted by electricity, saving all danger of fire from lamps or matches in the hands of careless workmen.

☞ Four pounds jelly, 25 cents; three pounds good tea, 90 cents; three cans corn, 25 cents. Try Chicago Yeast Powder, one pound 25 cents. A good coffee, 25 cents per pound. Two cans coffee essence, 5 cents.

BERT MASON.

A reception will be given by the N. Y. Ladies' Aid Congregational church, to Rev. John S. Rood, their new pastor, on Friday evening, at 7.30. All are cordially invited. This reception was postponed from Wednesday evening, on account of Rev. Rood's absence from town.

The Baptist and Congregational people will worship together next Sunday, in the morning at the Baptist church, in the evening at the Congregational church. J. S. Smithson will preach both morning and evening. Everybody cordially invited. Sunday-school at both churches at the usual hour.

At the meeting Wednesday evening, the committee appointed to select a location for fair grounds and driving park reported that of all the grounds looked at, the most desirable, in their opinion, was the Morse place, on the Charlevoix road, which could be bought for $4,000, on long time at six per cent.—Petoskey Democrat.

F. W. Forbes has drawn for Jos. Beauvais working plans for a new yacht to be built this winter for Mr. Hoghart of Grand Rapids. The yacht will be about 55 feet long, will have two masts, and will be modeled for comfort and safety in a cruise; it will accommodate about a dozen persons besides the sailing crew. Altogether it will be a pretty good job for Jos this winter.

Mrs. Harrison Belford has been carefully cultivating a peach tree near her house for five or six years. On Monday she picked this year's crop, three bushels of as fine fruit as we have seen. The tree is protected from the north and west winds, but the quantity and quality of the fruit is a fair sample of what may be accomplished here in that line under favorable circumstances.

The death of Miss Sadie Miller at South Bend, Ind., last Friday is announced. She was sick several weeks last summer, before the death of her grandfather, James Inwood, but accompanied the remains to South Bend. Consumption gradually wasted her strength until death ceased her sufferings. She was about 18 years old, and had many friends in Charlevoix.

John Kewaygeskek was thrown from his wagon Saturday night while driving out to his farm three or four miles south-west of town, and as his body from the neck down was paralyzed it was thought that his neck was broken and death certain. Yesterday his body was recovering sensibility in the upper part of the chest, and there is a bare possibility of his recovery. He is a sober, industrious honest and prosperous Indian farmer. —Petoskey Democrat.

Mr. Wm. H. Ohle, one of the pioneers of Petoskey, who settled in the Pine Lake region, and for several years has been carrying on an extsive lumbering and mercantile business at Horton's Bay, bought the Wilcox place, corner Michigan and Petoskey streets, some time since, and on Wednesday moved into the house. Mr. Ohle brings his family to Petoskey on account of its advantages as a home, and to give his children an opportunity to enjoy the excellent educational advantages afforded by our public schools.—Petoskey Democrat.

In the electric series, in Scribner's Magazine for October, Lieutenant W. S. Hughes, U. S. N., writes of the recent applications of electricity to naval warfare—including such devices as search lights, torpedo detectors, signals, logs, and range finders. Lieutenant John Millis, U. S. A., describes its applications to land warfare, explaining, among many ingenious things, how the velocity of a cannon ball is measured electrically; the operations of the field telegraph in time of war, including the balloon telegraph; and the various forms of electric firing apparatus, mines, and torpedoes. Both articles are fully illustrated.

The historical society met Tuesday evening at E. H. Green's to prepare for the winter program. C. Y. Cook acted as chairman, and Miss Luna Washburn as secretary. Mrs. C. Y. Cook, Mrs. E. M. Clark, and Mrs. E. H. Green were appointed committee to prepare resolutions on the death of Miss Sadie Miller, a member of the society. Mrs. E. H. Green and Miss Maggie Green favored the society with music. The next meeting will be held at the same place Friday evening, next week, at which time will occur the election of officers, and a selection of topic for this winter's study. Every member of the society is urged to be present, prepared to take part in the selection.

The Petoskey dramatic and literary society will present the five-act comedy entitled "Under the Gaslight," at Lewis grand opera house, Saturday evening, Oct. 12th. They will bring with them their own string orchestra. The cast includes Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tons, professionals of over twenty years' experience; also the Misses Blakely, well known to many of our people. This play has pleased many critical audiences in all parts of the country, and will undoubtedly satisfy our people here. This entertainment is the first of a series by this company to continue fortnightly throughout the winter, if the patronage should warrant. General admission 25 cents; reserved seats 35 cents, now on sale at the Charlevoix Cigar Mfg Co.'s store.

In Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by the doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at I. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 5

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts and 1.00 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s Drug Store. 5

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 26my

Railroad Notes.

W. B. Carpenter, son of W. A. Carpenter, traffic manager of the C. & W. M., has been appointed traveling passenger agent of the C. & W. M., D., L. & N. and St. Joseph Valley roads, vice John R. Wood resigned.

The Chicago and West Michigan railroad surveyors were at Spencer Creek yesterday, and a few nights since the advance route lookers stopped with Simon Flewelling on section five of this town.—Bellaire Advertiser.

A couple of D., C. & E. R. R. officials were here this week; there is a directors' meeting at Charlevoix today; the contracts from Harrison to to high water are all signed; and through tickets from Victoria City, B. C., to New York via the D. C. & E. are now being printed. With Ben Davis we say hurrah!—Bellaire Advertiser.

Track is now being laid on the Baldwin end of the C. & W. M. extension at the rate of about a mile a day. The rails used are 60 lb steel. The crossing with the F. & P. M. track at Baldwin has been made, but will be taken up later and an interlocking switch put in. The Baldwin depot will probably be at or near the crossing.

F. J. Meech treasurer, and A. D. Cruickshank attorney, of the D., C. & E. R. R. Co. have returned from New York and were in Bellaire yesterday on business connected with the road. The final papers have been signed and the contracts let for the construction of the railroad from Mackinaw to Harrison, on the line previously surveyed, the conditions being that the right of way shall be furnished, as already agreed to, and a comparatively small amount of other assistance given.—Bellaire Breeze.

A. D. Cruickshank, who has been in Boston on business connected with the Charlevoix railroad, did a little talking at the Cushman house Friday morning. He claims that there is an understanding and agreement between the Canadian Pacific which controls the D., S. S. & A. road of the upper peninsula, and the Flint and Pere Marquette people, by which the link between the Harrison spur of the F. & P. M. and the straits will be built, and the Canadian Pacific thus become possessed of a north and south road connecting their main line in the upper peninsula with Detroit and Toledo. He says that the whole line will be cut out and graded during the winter and spring, and the steel laid next summer.—Petoskey Record.

Speaking of railroads, I understand the grading of David Ward's railroad has been completed to Frederick—some twenty-five miles of track—and that the construction crew have moved three miles west of Alba, on the G. R. & I. to grade northwest of Alba some ten miles, down to the Jordan river, a floatable stream for logs, which empties into Pine Lake at East Jordan. At this place the lake marine will take lumber and other freights to all parts of the lake, or lakes. This will give Mr. Ward five competing outlets for his pine and hardwood timber and lumber. He has four outlets besides the Lake Michigan outlet, as follows: Via the Michigan Central railroad, the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, the Au Sable river, and, lastly, the Manistee river.—Chicago Timberman.

Special Excursion to Detroit.

Via G. R. & I. and D. L. & N. roads, on Tuesday, Oct. 15th. Only $5.00 for the round trip. Tickets good for return until Oct. 23d.

Do not miss this grand opportunity which comes but once a year.

Special train leaves Petoskey 8.30 and Boyne Falls 9.05 a. m. Arrives at Detroit 9.00 p. m. Plenty of room. Solid train runs through.

CATARRH—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B. For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 10oct9

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemishes cure ever known. Sold by G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 26my

Wide Awake.

General O. O. Howard has written an article for the young folks who read Wide Awake, which will also interest and enlighten their elders; we refer to the little paper in the October number entitled "How many Indians in the United States?" In the same Miss Rose Kingsley, Charles Kingsley's daughter, has a valuable contribution about "The Boy who Invented the Telegraph"—Claude Chappe, a little French lad. Mrs. Goddard Orpen in her "Famous Stones" series, gives a very different page of French history in telling the story of "The Diamond Necklace." After excepting Mrs. White's Public School Cooking paper about dainty preparations for invalids, and the kindred one by Mrs. Cavanza about "Sleep Slippers," and Prof. Starr's "Geological Talk," and Mrs. Claflin's "behavior" letter, the remainder of the number is given up to stories, poems and pictures, all of a most entertaining character; note be among the latter is Mr. Bridgman's amusing Court Calendar and the eighteen Prize Nonsense Animals the most remarkable chapter known of modern natural history. The poems include contributions from Graham R. Tomson, Mrs. Celia Thaxter and Mrs. Whiton-Stone, all at their best. The serials are Margaret Sidney's "Peppers" and Susan Coolidge's "Little Knight of Lakeo." The short stories, all true ones, are "Paisey at Scotia," by Leigh Young, "Niobe" by Anna H. Wayne, "Salem Gibraltars," by Elizabeth Merritt Goose, and "Tom the Star Boy," by Miss Ridey Seward, the latter a tale of Washington and the Rocky Mountains.

Wide Awake is $2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 5th, 1889. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

McCall, W. J. Lemon, Oliver
Foulks, Wm. Owen, Miss Dollie S.
Hulbert, A. E.

H. BERDAN, P. M.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND School Supplies.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,
DRUGS AND STATIONERY
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

LARGEST LINE OF BLANK BOOKS In the County.
A Complete Line of Studio and Artist's Materials.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Are Offering Some Big Values in

Cloaks, Flannels, Men's Furnishings,

Jackets, Ladies' and Children's

Underwear, Yarns,

And Many Other Things to Numerous to Mention.

TRY THEM!

☞ In the Green Block.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST POSTER PRINTING, Plain or In Colors ON SHORT NOTICE. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE. ALSO NOTE HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, CARDS, ETC., ETC. GOOD WORK Clean Work.

WEDDING CARDS and Invitations—Call and see some new styles before ordering.

SOLACE TOWARD THE SEA.

All Afric, winged with death and fire,
Pants in our pleasant English air,
Each blade of grass is tense with, and
And all the wood's lone trembling hair
Stirr'd to the broad and breathing gale
Of hours whose touch wastes herb and tree.
This bright, sharp death shines everywhere;
Life yearns for solace toward the sea.

Earth seems a mere sepulchral pyre;
The sun a scourge for slaves to bear
All power to rot and mock decay
Lies dead as dreams of days that were
Before the new born world lay bare
In heaven's wide eye, whereunder we
Lie breathless till the season spare;
Life yearns for solace toward the sea.

Fierce hours with ravening fangs that tire
On spirit and sense, divide and share
The throes of thought that scarce respire,
The throes of dreams than scare forlorn
One note immitigable prayer
For cold, perpetual sleep to be
Shed snowlike on the sense of care;
Life yearns for solace toward the sea.

The dust of wars where men sunpire
Seems even the dust of death's dim lair;
But, though the freshest days be dire,
The sea wind rears and cheers its fair
Blithe broods of babes that here and there
Make the sun laugh and the moon stare for glee
With gladder flowers than gardens wear;
Life yearns for solace toward the sea.

The music dies not off the tyre
That lets no soul alive despair;
Sleep stirles not dumb the breathless shriv
Of waves whose note bids sorrow spare.
As glad they sing as fed from fair
As when fate's word first set them free
And gave them light and water to wear,
Life yearns for solace toward the sea.

For them, though night and day conspire
To compass round with toil and snare
And changeless waste of change, whose gyre
Draws all things earthwards unaware,
The spirit of their scourge and scorn,
Will waves that follow on waves that flee
Laugh, knowing not yes, though earth despair,
Life yearns for solace toward the sea.

—Algernon Charles Swinburne.

FOLLOWED.

The most desperate and lawless men in the west—people who within few twenty years' experience on the plains—are the gamblers, confidence men and robbers who follow the "end of track" when a railway is pushing through new and unsettled territory.

At every side track a new town springs into existence, so suddenly as to suggest the western expression "dropped there by a cyclone." At each of these new communities the first comers are usually men of the kind I have mentioned.

Along the roadbed, wherever a siding is to be laid, a dozen or more big tents, respectively labeled "Saloon," "Dance House," sometimes very appropriately, "Satan's Hole" or the "Devil's Den," are always found set up in advance of the arrival of the first knives.

A certain harvest awaits the owners of these groggeries, as the "railroader," of a certain class, takes his "time" from his foreman at frequent intervals, in order that he may cash his "time check" at the nearest saloon and gambling place.

He quickly squanders the proceeds of his check in drink and play, or is robbed of them, lies about in a stupid condition for a day or two, and then goes to work again, penniless.

Such a person accepts all the evils of this mode of life—such a philosophy that would be commendable if shown under adversity of a different sort, as shirt, pantaloons, shoes and a sloucb hat usually comprise the whole of his possessions, and so long as he can get the means to satisfy a periodic appetite for drunken excitement he seems to be satisfied with his lot.

This description of a large class of railroad laborers, it should be distinctly noted, does not apply to the many sober, steady fellows who save the large wages they get and often settle and become prosperous citizens in the country they have helped to open to civilization.

It is upon the earnings of dissolute wage workers of the track and grade that the gamblers, confidence men and assassin thrive, and, to secure their plunder, they follow the progress of a new railroad like vultures in search of prey.

The day laborer upon these pioneer roads is not the only victim of the robber and sharper. It is unusual for any man who visits one of their mushroom towns to let the fact be known that he has a considerable amount of money in his possession.

Yet men who know the nature of the dangers about them sometimes neglect to take proper precaution to insure the safety of money in their charge, and thus the writer allowed himself to be caught, two years ago, in a "snap" that came near ending his career, and that taught him a lesson in caution that he hopes will never again be needed, at least by him.

I was acting as paymaster and chief commissary clerk for a firm of grade contractors upon the Northwestern road, which was then pushing through northern Nebraska into the adjacent territory of Wyoming.

We were doing some heavy grading and rock work, and with a large force were pushing the work day and night in order to get out of the way of the track, which had then advanced to a point within a few miles of us.

We had let pay day slip by without paying the men, and hoped to satisfy them by the issue of time checks until the track should overtake us, and our money could come to us with little risk on the construction train. But, three or four days after the "payless" time, some of the men began to grow suspicious and to grumble, and threatened to quit work until their checks were cashed. They were afraid we might somehow slip up on them and they wouldn't get their money.

As we were in a remote part of every available hand, it was necessary that the men should be satisfied. So it was determined that I should go to Chadron, our supply base and banking point, and bring up enough money to pay the men their last month's wages, which amounted to about four thousand dollars.

I wished to go alone. I set out that night on horseback, and I reached the "end of track" at Crawford siding the next morning in time to leave my horse at a neighboring ranch corral, and get aboard a supply train which had just unloaded and was now going back.

At Chadron, the supply store of the main contractor, a huge, roughly built shed stood at a side track about forty rods from the main street of the town. Here I was accustomed to order supplies and get drafts for money from the bookkeeper from time to time.

That morning, after finishing my business with the supply department, I went to the bookkeeper to procure a draft. A crowd of railroad laborers were waiting before his window to get their time checks cashed, or secure passes to go or down the road. I noticed that two of these men were better dressed than the others, but thought nothing of the circumstance.

I awaited my turn at the window, and handed the bookkeeper a slip of paper on which was written, "Four thousand three hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents, Pay Roll—Rodney & Curtis." He made me a draft for the amount named, folded it carelessly, thrust it through the window, and took the receipt which I had just written, and then turned to the next man.

As I left the store I passed the two men whom I had noticed at the window, and it struck me, upon a more attentive view, that they were rather sharpers than workingmen, although I had seen them cash two time checks, and get passes for some point up the road. The construction train did not leave until 3 o'clock that afternoon, and I lounged upon the shady stoop of the Chadron house watching the passers by and chatting with the landlord, who was an old acquaintance of mine when I lived in the east. I had a pleasant dinner with him, and after the meal was finished, I walked across the square to Lake & Haley's bank at the corner of the two principal streets of the town, where I cashed the draft.

The bills which I received I stuffed into various side pockets of my clothes, and scowed a sack of silver change into a small leather "grip" which I carried in my hand.

I heard a locomotive whistle and, turning, walked quickly out of the bank. As I reached the sidewalk, I was startled to see the two men who had before attracted my notice stop rather hastily away from the sidewalk in front of the bank windows, and walk across the street.

I was satisfied that they had watched me as I cashed my draft. My suspicions were thoroughly aroused by this circumstance, and when, an hour later, I stepped into the caboose of the construction train, and discovered the men lounging upon two cracker barrels smoking their pipes, it did not need their evident avoidance of the direct stare I gave them, the moment I entered, to convince me that they were after me.

I now heartily berated myself for not having exercised greater caution while at Chadron. I should have waited until I could see the bookkeeper alone before I obtained my check; and should have had my cash made up by the clerk at the bank, and brought to my room at the hotel, as I easily could have done. But it is easy enough, after you have done a foolish thing, to think how much better you might have managed it.

While I sat upon one of the hard benches in the caboose, with my "grip" lying beneath the seat, I considered how I should dodge the two fellows at Crawford. There was no danger that I should be robbed on the train, as there were at least twenty passengers on board. Presently one of the men sauntered up to my seat, sat down by me, and began to talk.

"Spof" said he. "You've with Rodney an' Curtis, ain't yeh, one o' their foremen?"

I answered carelessly that I was in their employment.

"Paul is' Is goin' up the road lookin' for a rock job. We're strikers. Could yr hire us, d'ye think?"

"Certainly," said I, "we need more men badly, especially good strikers. We will give you two dollars a day, and you can work a part of the night if you like."

Then, as unconcernedly as I could, I went on to tell him about our work, and direct him how to find our headquarters. I told him I should leave Crawford after breakfast the next morning on horseback, and that he and his partner could undoubtedly find a freight wagon there on which to take passage for our camp.

After some further conversation with the man—a young looking, wiry, dark faced fellow—he went over to talk to his "pard," and no doubt they congratulated themselves on his success in throwing me off my guard.

On my arrival at Crawford I went to the company's tent, where food and other supplies brought on the construction trains were stored until they could be shipped forward by wagon to points where our forces were at work. There I explained the situation to the two clerks in charge of the tent, and said that I wished to spend the night with them.

I was armed with a good "six shooter," and the clerks had each a light Winchester rifle. They said we could guard the money without trouble that night, and it was arranged that I should start for the grading camp at 3 o'clock the next morning. By leaving at so early an hour I believed that I could baffle pursuit by any robbers who had conspired to rob me.

My pony—a tough Oregon half breed—was picketed that evening behind the supply tent, and the clerks and I took turns in sitting on guard at the opening of the tent. I saw nothing of the two "strikers" after we left the train, and no suspicious person approached the tent that night. I shifted the silver from my "grip" into a pair of saddle bags, and, armed with my revolver and a borrowed Winchester rifle and a belt of cartridges, mounted my pony at 3 o'clock the next morning to complete my journey.

Day was just breaking when I came to the fork of the trail at Fort Robinson, two miles north of Crawford siding. Both routes led to the grading camp—one trail lay through White River canyon and the other led to my destination by way of Driftwood. One of these routes I just take, and as the men who were "shadowing" me believed that I would proceed by way of Driftwood I chose the White River canyon route, a rough, new trail that for several miles led through a tumbled, rocky gorge or canyon in the bottom of which rippled merrily the little streamlet that is the beginning of the White river.

I urged my pony forward at a good pace until, after sunrise, I passed a camp of freighters who were preparing their breakfast, and later met several wagons on the move, which relieved the loneliness of my ride and caused me to feel more secure. As the morning was hot and oppressive I now proceeded more slowly.

About half an hour after meeting the freighters I halted at one of the numerous creek crossings, and dismounted to drink and eat a portion of my lunch of crackers and dried beef which I had brought from the commissary tent. As I had no cup I stretched myself out upon the rocks at the edge of the current, and buried my nose in the cool water of the spring fed stream.

As I lay drinking, with my head just above the water, a distant sound of horses' hoofs struck my ear. I ceased to drink, listened intently, and soon heard distinctly the tread of horsemen coming rapidly up the canyon.

I sprang to my feet in alarm. My first impulse was to mount my pony and apply the spurs, but as I ran up the racking gallop, was a very slow one, I came to the sudden conclusion that I lodge into the brush and let the horsemen, whoever they were, go by. There were a few box alder trees and several clusters of plum bush close under the rocks on the right. I jumped the bronco's rein, and led him in behind the thickets of these small trees.

I had little time to think or act before the horsemen came up at a gallop, and I peered through the leaves as they rattled on, and discovered that there were six riders and that the foremost strikers were in the lead. They passed my hiding place without any suspicion that I was concealed there, and, though still much alarmed, I was now able to reason that they got wind of my errand, when, just as they rode into the water, my pony lifted his head and uttered a shrill, inquiring whinny.

The party instantly halted. Every rider turned his face eagerly in my direction, and half a dozen rifles and revolvers were jerked into readiness for action. My pony whinnied again before I could get a grip upon his muzzle, and I felt that unless some unexpectedly fortunate circumstance intervened I should lose the money and probably my life. The horsemen were determined, villainous looking men, and as I glanced about I saw they had a great advantage over me. The scattered patches of pine scrub on the steep bare sides of the gorge offered me but little shelter for a retreat, and the bushes behind which I stood were but slight protection against heavy bullets. At the second whinny of my horse the men dismounted and stood behind their animals.

"He's in there, sure," I heard one of them say. "Spread out, boys, an' surround them bushes."

Without waiting to hear any more I drew the Winchester through the tops of a plum bush and fired at their nearest horse, aiming at the body back of the shoulder. The animal went down with a groan, and the man behind it sprang back with a fearful oath.

My only hope now lay in swift action and certain aim. A quick motion of the lever reloaded and cocked my Winchester, and almost before the horse had fallen to the ground I had aimed and fired at the fellow as he turned to run for cover.

He fell, but got up and ran again. Shifting my aim, I opened a rapid fire on the other horses and men. The robbers returned a few hasty and ineffectual shots and then scattered in flight. When I had fired the seventeen shots, which my cartridge belt carried, three horses lay on the border of the canyon, at various points, and one man was down with a broken leg was dragging himself toward the shelter of the creek bank. His companions had fled down the canyon, two on foot and the others on horseback. Three or four of their shots had struck in the bush about me, but none had hit me.

The sudden, fierce determination which had seized upon me, and the swift, effective firing which followed, seem as much a surprise to myself as they could have been to the "road agents," who no doubt believed there was more than one shooter behind the bushes which sheltered me. I dared not stop to look after the wounded man, who undoubtedly would have fired at me if I had approached him. Mounting my pony and keeping as much as possible under cover of bushes, I rode my animal at his best speed up the canyon.

About five miles from the scene of the shooting I came upon a grader's camp, and sent some of the men back to look after the wounded robber and to secure the saddles of the fallen horses. I afterward learned that they got the saddles, but could find nothing of the company's $4 bank notes, which I had buttoned in my shirt, intending to pay my men with them. The horses were determined, villainous looking men, and as I glanced about I saw they had a great advantage over me. The scattered patches of pine scrub on the steep bare sides of the gorge offered me but little shelter for a retreat, and the bushes behind which I stood were but slight protection against heavy bullets. At the second whinny of my horse the men dismounted and stood behind their animals.

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Relief of Deafness in Old Age.

Sapolini, of Milan, has described a method of his which he states he has successfully employed in sixty-two cases of deafness of old age. It consists in mopping the membrana tympani with a weak cleaginous solution of phosphorus. He claims that the treatment diminishes the opacity of this membrane, frees the "crescents," and thus improves the hearing.—Kansas City Medical Index.

There are several good reasons for the attempt to train swallows for military messages, instead of carrier pigeons. The swallows are swifter and more difficult marks to shoot at. The experiment so far promises well. A young swallow from Roubaix flew home from Paris, 175 miles, in an hour and thirty minutes.

DUMAS, THE ELDER.

His Egotism Paled Before His Great Big Tender Heart.

A speech of Alexandre Dumas has often been repeated, perhaps for the reason that he probably often said it, for I heard him say: "The tripod of French literature today rests on Hugo, Lamartine and me." That he did say it I can attest to, and he said it in dead earnest. It was spoken outright in a company where the literary element was conspicuous, and was received with a hearty, good natured laugh.

For a moment M. Dumas seemed taken aback at the way this speech was received. He did not retract it, but stood still looking at the laughers with an air of amused conviction on his face.

Let me put aside all the egotism in Alexandre Dumas, declaring that for a special style of romance nothing was ever written equal to his "Trois Mousquetaires." Those four gallant swordsmen, Harthos, Athos, d'Arpagnan, Aramis, stand side by side in defense of their creator. If they were simply bullies, or spadassins, they would have lowered their blades long ago. The sparkle of their steel, the merry clink of their rapiers, are continued in their talk. Take a page of dialogue in this wonderful novel, and even the outs and noms have their merit. The humor is a superfluous world. It has all the eloquence of brevity. In the half dozen plots that run through the story there is no stagnation; the strand has its own distinct color, and yet subordinate to the whole. In the joyousness, yet the devil-may-care way it is done, which is the charm, I think that more oil, candles and gas have been consumed over "D'Artagnan Triomphe" than over "Mousquetaires" and "Monte Cristo" together.

A king of Spain, seeing a man laughing with a book in his hand, said: "That fellow is either reading 'Don Quixote' or he is crazy." If you are fond of good sense you will find it is caught in the act of reading some book or other all right, and you are quite certain it is either "The Musketeers" or "Monte Cristo." As to the latter book, I am inclined to believe it has helped to perpetuate the idea of treasure. Thackeray may have made one of his characters, Maj. Pendennis, read Paul de Kock, but the great novelist loved his Alexandre Dumas, and I am quite certain Thackeray's taste was pure, his critical judgment the soundest, and so I believe what he says. Dumas is possessed of the delight mankind, and for the sorrow of grief." As Lang neatly puts it.

Mr. Andrew Lang, with more appreciation of Dumas, has done him full justice. What I should most like to bring into prominence was Dumas' tender, kind heart—or was it his weak head. He was the most charitable man I ever met. It was not half his cloak he would have given to a poor man, but all his clothes. Poverty did not appear to him as crime, but, it may have been lavish, but he indulged in the luxuries of poverty, and not for himself. All his emotional instincts were concentrated in his simple pity. Even in the height of his literary career, when his writings were in great demand and he handsomely cared for, I have known him to sit up all night writing one for nothing but for the benefit of others.

Once I met him a bright spring morning walking head up, erect, along the Marly high road.

"You look happy, M. Dumas," I said.

"I am. I have been up all night, and am going to dispatch this parcel to Paris." He tapped a good sized parcel under his arm.

"But why should you burn your candle at both ends, M. Dumas? You will break down!"

"Ah! hah! Do I look so frail?" he asked, with a merry laugh. Certainly he did not, for he was built like a Kentucky porter. "The fact is, poor S's wife was confined yesterday, and he is in great anxiety over her, and without a sou to bless himself. He is one of the few men I can trust with my money. I know he pledged all his books a week ago. Mme. S. and the child away, and one man with a broken leg was dragging himself toward the shelter of the creek bank. His companions had fled down the canyon, two on foot and the others on horseback. Three or four of their shots had struck in the bush about me, but none had hit me.

The sudden, fierce determination which had seized upon me, and the swift, effective firing which followed, seem as much a surprise to myself as they could have been to the "road agents," who no doubt believed there was more than one shooter behind the bushes which sheltered me. I dared not stop to look after the wounded man, who undoubtedly would have fired at me if I had approached him. Mounting my pony and keeping as much as possible under cover of bushes, I rode my animal at his best speed up the canyon.

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Story of a Violin.

Waldemar Meyer, a well known violinist, has bought one of the most valuable violins in the world for $1,250. It was not only made by Stradivarius, but has a history. This "great" fiddle was made for the first George of England in 1716. It was played in the royal family until the death of this century, when it became the property of a Scotch nobleman who valued it so highly that he carried it in his military bag, and thus it was that the instrument was at the battle of Waterloo. His family held it until about 1850, when it came into the violinist Molique. In 1886, when Molique returned to his native Bavaria to pass the evening of his life at Cannstadt, he transferred it to his friend and pupil, Baron von Poellnitz, of Munich, a brother of the Parisian bookmaker. Now it is in possession of the violin for twenty years. He sold it not long ago to the great violin collector of Berlin, Herr Egidius, for $1,000, who in turn sold it to Waldemar Meyer.—Boston Post.

Farms may be had cheap in Hungary. If the owners cannot pay the taxes they are forthwith sold up by the state, and recently a farm worth $300 annually was brought to the hammer and purchased for two treasures—not quite one-half penny.

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William Ridge, Springfield, writes: "Catarrh 5 years; nasal passages so obstructed I could breathe through nostrils only with difficulty; used Ely's Cream Balm 3 months; cured. Can now recommend it to all sufferers from catarrh, without a single exception, as the most agreeable and decidedly beneficial remedy." Ely's Cream Balm is a specific for Catarrh, Cold in Head, Hay Fever, Deafness, Headache, Diphtheria, Canker, Sore Eyes, Etc. Ely's Cream Balm is a quick, positive cure. Not a liquid nor a snuff. Agreeable to use. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail or at druggists'. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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Whenever you pay money on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

IT is an insult to common sense to affirm that the tariff enhances the prices of wheat, corn, oats, cattle, hogs, horses or mules, poultry, butter, cheese, milk, hay, fruits, vegetables, cotton or tobacco leaf. The price of the farmer's products is fixed by the foreign markets, and the price of nearly everything the farmer buys is determined by the tariff and its incidents. This is an ugly truth but it cannot be wiped out.—Chicago Tribune.

THE Iron Moulders' Journal says: "In New York 50,000 persons walk the street at night for want of a home and as many more are not sure of their breakfast. This is rather a bad state of affairs in a country so large that there is plenty of room for all to have a home and something to eat. Protection fills the dinner pails, don't you see! A few more years of protection and the number will be increased to one hundred thousand. Protection is mighty—to make tramps and millionaires.—Dayton Workman.

IN an article discussing the money market, and the possible chances for a panic, the Detroit Evening News says: "The money market is in good shape now, even if it is a little tight. There are few grounds to fear a panic for although we have been investing pretty heavily of late years, the savings of the nation have largely increased. We might be a good deal better off, however, if we didn't have to bank so much money on compulsion with Uncle Sam in the way of taxes for which he has no need." The last sentence of the above is particularly pertinent.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The attorney general of the state of Michigan has decided that under the act passed by the last legislature all ballots for elections in Michigan, general, local, municipal, or special, —must be printed under the supervision of the secretary of state. The decision is made on a special election for the village of Fenton.

We have not seen a copy of the new law, but if it is made to cover township elections in April, the secretary of state and state printer will have a fremendous job on their hands, with no end of trouble, and township committees will have to hold their caucuses at an earlier date than usual, so as to send their copy to Lansing to get tickets printed.

Mr. Wm. Harris, representative for this district in the house of representatives, gives as his opinion that the bill did not intend to include township elections, but all others. The bill as passed was rushed through the closing hours of the session, and at the time he considered it so loosely drawn and so defective that he voted against it, preferring to continue the old law rather than enact one improperly drawn as this seemed to be.

It is proper that this feature of the law should be thoroughly discussed and decided in time, so that fatal defects may be remedied by a special session of the legislature, or if bad not defective, that townships may make their nominations in time to have their tickets printed and forwarded, and not disfranchise whole townships by the loss of tickets with no time to procure a duplicate supply.

When the attention of the attorney general is specially called to this matter, he may revise his opinion so far as it applies to spring elections for township officers.

Old World Wage-Workers.

So much has been said concerning the "pauper labor of Europe" by people who did not know what they were talking or writing about, that the letters of the American workingmen who were sent by the Evening News to the Paris exposition, telling what they actually saw and heard in England, France, Scotland, Belgium and Germany, is interesting reading. These letters are now appearing regularly in the Evening News and 20 or more largely circulated papers throughout the country. Those that have thus far appeared were written by Mrs. L. M. Barry, Joseph Thorpe and Frederick D. Wheeler respectively. The first was on the condition of workingwomen, the second on locomotive engineering, and third related to ship building. Others will rapidly follow, until the entire 45 delegates have been heard from. The general public, and especially workingmen, should read them all.

Whiskey Did It.

During a drunken spree last Tuesday, Joseph Marshall of Windsor, Ont., shot his wife with a shotgun, and the wound is probably fatal.

John Finnegan, a moulder, fell into a cupola at Cass City last Monday while under the influence of liquor.

A young physician of Clare, named Gray, threatened to kill his wife if she did not withdraw her notice to the saloons to not sell him any more liquor, and now he will languish in the Detroit house of correction.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Inwood.

The McGeagh school closed Tuesday on account of diphtheria.

Millard Olny lost an ox last week. He left them standing yoked. When found, one was down and choked to death.

Hosea Moore of Norwood took advantage of the excursion to visit a cancer doctor at Orion, Oakland county. His daughter Emma accompanied him.

While passing Dr. Thos Lewis on the road last Sunday, the wheel of Nick Shores' wagon caught the doctor's sulkey, and threw him over his horse's head. Luckily he was not injured.

Alfred Van Deusen has two children sick with diphtheria.

James O'Brian's family is still suffering with diphtheria. The oldest boy died Monday night, and was buried in the Charlevoix cemetery early Tuesday morning. At last report the others seemed to be improving.

The wife of Joe Shores at Smithson's camp is very sick.

Wm. Wallace has built a wing to his house.

Phenix and George Coon moved from Banks to Smithson's camp last week.

A number of farmers will try the experiment of sowing spring wheat this fall just before it closes up for the winter.

Will Clark got the ends of two of his fingers cut off in the shingle mill at the camp recently.

Potato digging is progressing and the crop is a good one.

Norwood school commenced Oct. 7 with Miss Mate Cooper teacher.

County secretary Corbett reports the Norwood school to be first-class.

McLeod of Charlevoix is taking a good many fat sheep out of Norwood township.

Elder Whitman preached his first sermon at the Hilton school house for this conference year last Sunday.

Mrs. Keltner of Traverse City is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Olen Weed.

Mrs. Wells has been visiting friends at Ironton.

Mrs. Ruth Hawkes of East Jordan visited the family of Jacob Van Deusen recently.

Sandy Shearer, who has been sick so long at Frank Kirby's, has recovered, and returned to work at the camp last Saturday.

Chancy Herrington of Eastport has bought 40 acres of O. D. Wood, near Edwin Cook's, and will move on soon.

McGeagh bought a horse of Will Miller last week.

The Advance correspondent wants to know why all newspaper correspondents are such good looking men. It is because they weigh about 225 pounds, and are honest men.

The Hilton school is closed on account of diphtheria.

Fred Watson has returned to the camp to work.

Wilson.

Cold but pleasant.

The leaves are falling fast and the glory of summer has departed.

The saw-mill is running again for a few days, sawing hemlock and hardwood.

Samuel Nowland is getting out timber for a house on his 40 he recently purchased.

Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Scofield visited relatives in Echo on Friday last.

The threshing machines have laid up until another harvest comes on.

The roads which were in such a bad condition are drying up fast and in some places are getting dusty.

Some of our Sons of Veterans spent last Saturday afternoon down at East Jordan at a wood bee for a soldier's widow.

We noticed half a score of young men starting for Vanderbilt or thereabout to work, as work is scarce now in East Jordan.

Potatoes are a very good crop this year. Some of our farmers who have 500 bushels yet in the ground will be apt to pick them up with cold fingers. Buckwheat cakes are going to be cheap also.

We acknowledge a pleasant call from Lon Ayliffe (who formerly worked in the mill here) who was on his way to Frederick to work for a few months.

Mrs. Hiram Warner, who has been ailing for some time, is some better. She was able to ride down town on Saturday last.

Mrs. Richer and daughters Mary and Mabel, mother and sisters of Mrs. Ben Healey, Sundayed with her, and have now gone on the excursion to Detroit. Miss Mary expects to spend the winter near there.

A new scion of the house of Tremain arrived at Chas. Cunningham's, where Mrs. Tremain *nee* Cunningham has been spending the summer. John T. is still in Oregon, where Mr. C.'s people expect soon to go.

Boyne City.

Oct. 15.—Fine weather for fall harvest. Gather your corn and potatoes.

Vessels have been loading at our docks all the past week.

Mrs. Oliver Wygle and family started this morning for eastern Ontario, where she will join her husband, who had preceded her. They will make that place their future home.

David Grosebaint moved in his new house in South Boyne last week.

Stephen Hicks, of Ironton, visited his friend, F. M. Chase, last Saturday.

Chas. Lusk moved in the Wygle house on Lake St. on Thursday.

Miss Edith Cole was the guest of Mrs. A. E. Martin on Monday.

A large number of our citizens have taken advantage of the Detroit excursion to visit friends in the south part of the state.

Alfred Boardman, of Stanton, is the guest of A. E. Martin for a few days.

Last Sunday morning memorial services were held in the M. E. church for Mrs. F. M. Chase. Rev. J. Burdge delivered a finely prepared sermon, after which Rev. W. R. Norton gave a touching address to the mourners. Mrs. Chase was an estimable lady, and will be much missed in the community, as well as by her husband and little ones. They have our sincere sympathy.

Burgess.

Thomas Murray, foreman, expects to increase his gang of railroad men by a lot of Polacks next week.

Mark Sunsby and others loaded a vessel for Downer at Burgess this week.

The railroad force is being increased daily by men from the surrounding country, and more wanted.

Henry Hamlin has everything in readiness for the laying of the cellar walls and foundation of his new house.

The farmers have nearly all their threshing done and are busy at their fall work.

George McRoberts has leased T. W. Dake's place for a term of years and moved on it last week.

Wm. McNally is quite sick with his former complaint.

Geo. O. Scott, who has been sick some time, is still confined to the house.

I. S. Webster returned home last week.

Barnard.

Oct. 15.—Very fine weather for potatoe digging.

Mr. Gornell is building an addition to his barn this week.

Mr. Will Rice has moved back to farm again.

The sick in Barnard are recovering.

Mrs. Oldham is able to be up again.

Miss Jennie Harkness is still in Charlevoix, and is being treated by Dr. Brown.

Quite an excitement was caused the other day by the shooting of Mr. Dougherty's horse by an unknown person. However, the horse is not seriously hurt.

Ironton.

Oct. 16.—Mrs. Compton, Mrs. F. Nowland, and Mrs. R. Hood went to Detroit on the excursion, and Mrs. C. Bird, Mrs. J. D. Perrish, Miss Pearl Lenox and others go as delegates to the W. C. T. U. convention at Petoskey.

Mr. Dorrance and wife will move to Charlevoix this week, and the new minister, Mr. Morse, takes possession.

The Petoskey made her first trip on Pine Lake Tuesday.

The furnace has been shut down for a few days.

R. Miller is in Boyne City this week.

Jimmie Saunders went to Traverse City last week to visit his father at the asylum. He reports him nearly well, and expects that he will be sent home in about six weeks.

The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. D. Parrish. A good attendance desired.

The Harmonigraph.

An invention hails from New Orleans for which very remarkable powers are claimed. This device embodies mechanism by means of which music, as it is played on the piano or similar instrument, may be indicated on paper so that it may be reproduced as desired, thus enabling one improvising music to have the music written as it is played in such a manner that it may be read and translated into the character ordinarily employed in writing music. The invention is said to consist in the combination in the harmonigraph of the markers and connecting rods arranged for engagement by the keys of the piano or other similar instrument, and by which the movement on the key may be transmitted on the marker. In the combination is also entitled a tone marker and a measure marker. Some of the finest ideas of the impromptu player on the piano appear to be the most evanescent. What composer, while abandoning himself to the flow of happy extemporization, has not longed for some means of catching the exquisite melody or the superb orchestral effect, and recording it before its form and beauty have become impaired and lost? If the harmonigraph can do this, it is truly a wonderful invention, and one which will be received with gratitude by the whole musical world.—New York Telegram.

She Was Right.

American Playwright—Yes, madame, I am a writer. I make the fame of many men.

French Modiste—Res it so, monsieur? Zen we are collaborateurs. For I make *ze* fame of *se* leading lady.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are all run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a nerve tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c, at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 6

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 12, 1889. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Stratman, Wm. Johnston, August
Frites, Mrs Wm Vandreman, Peter
Fisher, Egbert Pepin, Peter
Hacht, Mrs T Robison, Geo

H. BERDAN, P. M.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

Another Grand Slaughter, At Rosenthal's.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 23d, 24th, and 25th.

THREE DAYS ONLY.

Everything in the Store will be sold at a Great Reduction. This is to Give our Customers an Opportunity to Buy Fall Goods, Cheap.

WE MEAN BUSINESS.

The Following is a few of our Many Reductions.

	Formerly.	Now.
Prints	7c	5c 1-2
Cotton	6½	5c 3-4
Red Table Linen	40	25
All Wool Flannel		25
Double Width Dress Goods	20	15
Double Width Cassimere	25	18
Fine Dress Flannel	60	48
A Good Cloak	6 00	4 50
A Good Cloak	12 00	8 00
A Good Cloak	25 00	15 00
A Good Cloak	25 00	19 00

CLOTHING.

	Formerly.	Now.
A Good Suit	$7 00	$4 50
A Good Suit	10 00	7 00
A Good Suit	15 00	11 00
A Good Suit	20 00	15 00
A Good Suit	25 00	17 00
A Good Overcoat	7 00	5 00
A Good Overcoat	10 00	7 00
A Good Overcoat	15 00	11 00
A Good Overcoat	25 00	17 00

REMEMBER THE DATE.

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

The Genuine

Round Oak Stove.

THE NEW PARLOR OAK.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, NOTIONS, LAMPS, OILS PAINTS, HARROWS, PLOWS AND FIXTURES.

☞JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. We will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

F. E. WOOD, BARBER SHOP And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

☞Call and see our samples of ball programs, invitations, wedding cards, address and society cards, etc. New styles for season of 1889-90.

TO RENT Cards printed in large type, five cents each, at this office.

TEN CENTS A WEEK

Advertisements not exceeding five lines (35 words) will be inserted in this column for TEN CENTS each insertion. Additional lines over five, TWO CENTS per line each insertion.

BUTTER, EGGS, AND PRODUCE taken on subscription to the JOURNAL at market rates.

MILK TICKETS, with blank space for 25 meals, 75 cents for 50, 50 cents per 100. Tickets printed to order on short notice, at this office.

OLD NAPKINS. Just the thing for putting under stoves and cleaning carpets. Five cents a dozen, at the Journal Office.

WEDDING CARDS and Invitations. Call and see Samples before ordering elsewhere.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

A hard frost Monday morning.

Dr. Crouter and wife are home from Detroit.

Mancelona is trying to start a cheese factory.

The W. C. T. U. social last Friday night netted over $5.00.

Bertie McLeod took in the excursion to Detroit Tuesday.

The frame is up for another building on the Chicago resort.

Rev. Mr. Ball is moving into the M. E. parsonage this week.

F. W. Mayne and wife returned last Saturday from Detroit.

The board of supervisors is in session at Boyne City this week.

The Petoskey loaded with hoops at South Arm last Tuesday night.

H. Lee Iddings moved his household goods to Albion this week.

Gard Brown and wife went to Detroit on the excursion Tuesday.

Call at this office for a sample copy of the Weekly Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. L. E. Mudge returned home on the Petoskey last Friday evening.

H. Bishop and wife returned to their home in Kalamazoo on Tuesday.

Miss Mary Scroggie came home from East Jordan to spend Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. A. Wilson of Petoskey Sundayed with her sister, Mrs. L. E. Allen.

C. S. Brown, representing the Chicago Newspaper Union, was in town Monday.

It is reported that Stround's mill at Horton's Bay will saw for Foreman next year.

Ed Stafford of Norwood has been making some repairs at Meech's greenhouse.

Mrs. H. Berdan went to Evart on Wednesday to visit her mother and other relatives.

W. H. Vaughan returned home from Milwaukee on the Lawrence this morning.

Miss Flo Ainslie and Mrs. Rifenburg returned home on the Petoskey last Friday night.

D. Sherwood went on the excursion Tuesday, and expects to bring his wife home with him.

Wm. Stevens and wife returned home from Milwaukee on the Lawrence this morning.

Mrs. Chas. Lamoreaux took advantage of the excursion rates to visit southern Michigan friends.

Capt. Guard has quit the East Jordan route, and is fishing in Lake Michigan with the Gordon.

Horace Vannorman of Norwood has been granted an increase of his pension from $4 to $8 per month.

Mrs. Strang, Mrs. Mills, and Mrs. Bell are attending a temperance convention at Petoskey today.

R. Leavitt of Bellaire was in town Tuesday on railroad business, and made the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

Dr. N. J. Perry and son went to Pontiac on the excursion. The doctor expects to stay three or four weeks.

Mrs. Henry Wade returned to Rapid River last Friday. Her daughter will remain in Charlevoix this winter to attend school.

Don't forget the annual election of officers of the Historical Society, at the residence of E. H. Green, Friday evening, Oct. 18th.

Chas. P. Warner, formerly with the Traverse Eagle, was in town Friday in the interests of the Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald.

The reception to Rev. and Mrs. Rood at the Congregational church last Friday evening was well attended and altogether a pleasant affair.

☞All persons indebted to the Charlevoix Mfg. Co. are requested to call at the furniture store of S. M. See & Sons and settle accounts at once.

Rev, J. T. Iddings of Reading arrived Friday morning for a week's visit with his Charlevoix friends. He occupied the M. E. pulpit on Sunday evening.

The Woman's Relief Corps will give a free entertainment to the G. A. R. and S. of V. and their families on Tuesday evening, Oct 22, at Green's hall.

P. Ranney of Kalamazoo, a member of the Charlevoix resort association, died Monday night, of fatty degeneration of the heart, after only one week's illness.

There will be a dance at Lewis grand opera house Friday evening, Oct. 18th. Music by Palmer's orchestra. Floor managers, Gurley Book and Mike Litney. Bill 50 cents.

Clare gives a lease of the ground free and freedom from taxation for ten years, to get Bush & Lane to move their heading and stave plant from Ashley. The removal occurs this month.

C. N. Dewey has just closed a writing school at Frankfort. On Wednesday he went to St. Ignace to get up a class, after which he will return to Charlevoix and organize another class.

The corner stone of the new Orphan's Home is to be laid at Triple Rock today. It will be very near a station on the new railroad. Anyone interested can get all particulars by addressing Rev. W. S. Sly, president, Lansing, Mich.

Harrison feels certain of securing the D., C. & E. railroad. As it is no more nor less than an extension of the Harrison branch to the lake shore, Clare falls in for her share of the benefits. Lucky and progressive Clare!—Clare Democrat.

A man who is owing us a little bill said he would call last week and pay us if he was alive. He still appears on the street, but as he did not call it is naturally supposed that he is dead and is wandering around to save funeral expenses.—Mancelona Herald.

At the Congregational church next Sunday: Preaching by the pastor both morning and evening. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening. On Saturday evening a song service. You are cordially invited and will be welcomed to all of these services.

☞"Four pounds jelly, 25 cents; three pounds good tea, 90 cents; three cans corn, 25 cents. Try Chicago Yeast Powder, one pound 25 cents. A good coffee, 25 cents per pound. Two cans coffee essence, 5 cents.

BEAT MASON.

Lovers of lake trout can soon get out their spoon hooks and trolling lines as the trout will soon begin to run. The writer caught a great many a little later than this last fall in Elk lake. They are a very gamey fish, and it is rare sport to get a six or eight pounder on the end of a hundred-foot line and take them in.—Elk Rapids Progress.

The Michigan Tradesman, of Grand Rapids, says: "F. A. Smith, cashier of the Charlevoix Savings Bank and proprietor of the Charlevoix Cigar Mfg. Co., was in town a couple of days last week. Mr. Smith is a hustler from Hustlerville, being interested in most of the active enterprises of the town."

"The reporter has information to the effect that the Valliers are negotiating for a larger steamer for the Island route. The boat they are after is none other than the steamer Daisy, at present running between Charlevoix and Petoskey. She is 119 feet long and 19 feet beam. Her cylinder is 18x20, and she is said to be very fast."—St. Ignace News. Wonder if he means the Friant; there is no "Daisy" here.

"Under the Gaslight," by the Petoskey dramatic club at Lewis grand opera house last Saturday night was not favored with as good a house as the play and company deserved. All the parts were fairly well represented, and the drowning scene and "midnight express" were especially well done.—in fact the best of that class of work ever done on a Charlevoix stage. On Oct. 26th the company will present the "Hidden Hand," an old and popular play, in which Mr. Tom Wall will represent "Wool," and Mrs. Tons "Capitola." We hope they will be favored with a full house, as their work certainly deserves it.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen threats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemishes cure ever known. Sold by G. Hines & Co., Druggist, Charlevoix.

MORE GLORY FOR CHARLEVOIX.

A. D. Cruickshank Elected Grand Patriarch of Michigan Odd Fellows.

Round Lake Lodge, No. 223, I. O. O. F., has today the proud distinction of counting among its members the two highest offices in Odd Fellowship in the state, G. W. Crouter having been elected grand master of the grand lodge of the state at the annual session last February; and A. D. Cruickshank elected grand patriarch of the grand encampment of the state at the annual session in Detroit last week.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

Grand Patriarch—A. D. Cruickshank, Charlevoix.

Grand scribe—E. H. Whitney, Lansing.

Grand treasurer—H. Soule, Ann Arbor.

High priest—Jas. Dean, Detroit.

Senior warden—W. W. Owen, Muskegon.

Junior warden—E. K. Root, Plainwell.

Representative to sovereign grand lodge—Jas. M. Crosby, Springport.

The following officers were appointed by the grand patriarch:

Grand marshal—T. M. Wilson, Lansing.

Inside Guard—E. G. Johnson, Ludington.

Outside Guard—John Robinson, Imlay City.

The Detroit papers mention the procession, the drill, the installation, the award of prizes, the conferring of degrees, and the dance, as events not soon to be forgotten in circles of Odd Fellowship.

The Golden Opportunity.

Charlevoix is without a planing mill. Since the burning of the Charlevoix Mfg. Co.'s factory there is nothing on the lake between Traverse City and Petoskey to take the place of it. It will not be rebuilt; its affairs are to be wound up. Some of the stockholders would undubtless go into a new company, but the most of them are left without available means to rebuild as large as the necessities of the town demand.

They have left out of the ruin an excellent site for a factory which might include a saw mill and general sash, door, and furniture factory. It is estimated that $200 will put the boiler and engine in a condition as good as new, and the power is sufficient to run a much larger factory than the one destroyed.

All this will be sold at a reasonable figure to any man or firm who will build and start a planing mill as soon as possible. Charlevoix needs one now if ever. All building operations are delayed for the want of a factory to make the finishings. With the railroad now building there is a sudden demand for more residences and business blocks, all requiring the work of such a factory, and all are delayed for the want of one. Added to this, a firm with sufficient capital engaged in this an excellent point to engage in the manufacture of furniture. The raw material is at our doors in abundance, and with the two railroads now building to this point, with the waterways which we already have the facilities for shipment, will be equal to the best.

If any reader of this paper has a friend anywhere with available means, they cannot have a better opportunity of investment than this at this time. The factory is a necessity, and its immediate business is sure, to say nothing of the possibilities of enlargement.

Latest Railroad News.

Last Friday night Engineer S. H. Boardslee had instructions from New York to proceed with the work on the south side at once. Mr. Rock has returned from New York with contracts for grading, and the work has been in progress all the week. A dozen or more teams are today at work on the lake front south of the resort. The working force is being increased and new gangs started as fast as men and teams can be employed. The good work is progressing gloriously.

CATARRH—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proven this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three application, made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 16w19

☞Bill Snort.

"Forbidden."

The exhibits of machinery and of the industrial arts are in some respects the most interesting and suggestive to Americans of all the departments of the Paris exhibition. The correspondent of The Scientific American commends the excellence of the workmanship of the French and Belgian machinists, while he thinks that in point of design, and especially in light machinery, the Americans are superior to them. Though the exhibitors are very willing to have their machinery examined, and patiently and courteously explain their methods of working, some of them, not wholly unnaturally, show great annoyance if any sketch is made of their machines.

A few days ago I was just beginning to make a sketch of an odd piece of designing, when the machinist, putting the engine together, caught sight of my pencil and note book, and the celerity with which he got up and came over to me put me on my guard, so that I just prevented him from snatching my book out of my hands.

"It is strictly forbidden (Vest also-lument defendre) to make sketches," said he, "and I won't have it."

This, however, was not true, there being no official prohibition of making drawings for scientific journals.

Putting my sketch book away, I bared my cuff, and made a pretense to sketch on it. He was completely nonplussed, and began to look about for an officer. Then I turned to him and asked: "Is it also absolutely prohibited to carry away the design in your head?"

Whereupon I turned my back to the engine, took out my note book, tore out the embodied sketch and handed it to him. He tore it into shreds with great satisfaction, while I, with my back still to the engine, made a side elevation, and a plan of the connecting rod end, for that was all it was, and showed it to him.

He looked at it, called his assistant to see it, shrugged his shoulders, spread out his hands, and said, "Mais qu'est ce que on peut faire avec un ouvrier comme ca?" (But what can be done with such a thief?)

The most laughable part of the whole business is that these men, or many of them, seem to think that Americans want to copy their designs, whereas in a great many cases the things sketched are absurdities from an American point of view.—Youth's Companion.

Saluting with the Hat.

Raising the hat as a mode of salutation is generally acknowledged to be a mark of polite attention.

"Being the easiest part of the European dress to be taken off," says Leigh Hunt, "hats are doffed among us out of reverence. For the same reason, the orientals take off the slippers instead of the turban. Among the Turks, doffing the hat is regarded with extreme disfavor, as it is denoting a servile, if not indecent, humiliation.

Taking the hat off or not taking it off has made more trouble than many people suppose. The Quakers were the first to bring the matter into a legal controversy at the Lancaster assizes in 1656, when the well known George Fox and Chief Justice Glyn were the contestants.

"'Where are you brought into court,' says Fox, 'we stood a pretty while with our hats on and all was quiet; and I was moved to say, "Peace be amongst you."'

The prisoners, refusing to remove their hats, were taken from the court room. When they were again brought before the judge, Fox was asked if hats were mentioned at all in the Bible.

"Yes," said the Quaker, "in the third Daniel, where thou mayest read that the three children were cast into the fiery furnace by Nebuchadnezzar's command with their coats, their hose and their hats on."

As a token of respect uncovering the head is an old courtesy. If we can believe the writer of Will Bagnell's ballad, even the ladies of that time were accustomed to doff the crowning glory of the cranium on some occasions.

The grandees of Spain claim the right to wear their hats in the presence of the sovereign to indicate their higher position compared with the rest of the nation, and the privilege of remaining covered in the presence of royalty has been occasionally granted in England on account of some particular service. A few of the curious documents granting such a concession, and signed by the king's hand, have been preserved.—Boston Globe.

Educational Woodwork.

"Sloyd," a term which is becoming common in educational discussions, is not nearly so formidable as it looks. It is Swedish, is pronounced "sloyd," and signifies a system of wood carving imported from the Swedish schools that stands midway between the kindergarten and manual training. The distinction between sloyd and wood carving, so far as the advocates of the former have made it clear is that, while wood carving is taught chiefly so that the pupil may acquire a livelihood, the object of sloyd is to develop the pupil's faculties, and the use or beauty of what he makes is a minor consideration. Sloyd, too, employs several of the larger carpenter's tools, like the saw, plane, bit and chisel.

The Swedish idea of sloyd is that it shall teach the dignity of labor, and that no toys or ornamental objects shall be made by the pupils. This asceticism is not favored by the American promoters of the study.—New York Tribune.

Not Unlikely.

The Actor—Kin I play the legit? Well, you just give me a chance, and if I don't paralyze you it won't be my fault.

The Manager (coldly)—Let me see—last season you were on the road with the Niagara Ned combine?

The Actor (deprecatingly)—Yes—only a tank drama, but I made a big hit in it.

The Manager (as before)—Ah, yes. I understand—you were the tank.—Drake's Magazine.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND School Supplies.

GEO. W. BEAMAN, DRUGS AND STATIONERY CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

LARGEST LINE OF BLANK BOOKS In the County.

A Complete Line of Studio and Artist's Materials.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Are Offering Some Big Values in

Cloaks, Flannels, Men's Furnishings,

Jackets, Ladies' and Children's

Underwear, Yarns,

And Many Other Things to Numerous to Mention.

TRY THEM!

☞In the Green Block.

CLUB RATES.

To accommodate those of our subscribers who do not have a city paper, and who will miss the general news features heretofore found on our ready-print pages, we will take subscriptions for the JOURNAL and the *Detroit Weekly Free Press*, until January 1, 1890, at $1.60 per year, Cash in advance.

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Steinquenis, Read This.

There are 350 subscribers on our books, in arrears, in amounts from five cents to five dollars. Only a little for each, but the aggregate means a great deal to the prosperity of the JOURNAL. Somebody must come to the front pretty soon.

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On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 6mw9

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, The Probate court of said county held at the Probate office in the village of Boyne, in the county of Antrim, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1889. Present, Jas. W. Mayne, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Levi Bloomer, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ira Bloomer, praying that the time for the filing of claims against said deceased be extended, stating that said time has expired, and that the last will and testament of said deceased, and of the probate thereof have been filed in said court, showing that said will has been duly admitted to probate in the county of Sargent, Dakota, and that said petitioner is the executor of said will, and that the estate is free, and due notice thereof given to all persons interested, and that such copy of said will be allowed filed and recorded in said court, as and for the last will and testament of said deceased, and upon it is ordered that **Friday, the 29th day of November** next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the legatees and heirs at law in said petition named and all others so interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court then to be held at the probate office in the village of Boyne, in said county and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) FRED. W. LAYNE, Judge of Probate.

Shall take hold of this paper, State of Michigan, Sworn Office, Hartford, Van Buren Co., Mich., Feb. 1, 1889. Dear Sir: Your Electric Bitters received a month ago, and I feel it my duty to write you that I have sold more of your Electric Bitters than any other medicine in my store, and they give the best satisfaction. Yours respectfully, A. H. DOX, Druggist. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 6mw9

THIS PAPER

THEY'VE CUT THE WOOD AWAY.

They've cut the wood away,
The cool green wood,
Wherein I used to play
In happy mood.

The woodman's ax has cleft
Each noble tree,
And now, alas! is left
No shade for me.

The brooks that flow in May
Are dry before
The first hot summer day,
And few no more.

The fields are brown and bare,
And decked with boast;
No more doth tower there
The pine access sweet.

No more his note is heard
To blithely ring
Where erst the woodland bird
Would sit and sing:

No more the wood flowers bloom
Where once they bloomed,
And the emerald gloom
Of forts entombed.

Fled, with the wonted sights,
The scented air!
Fled, all the sweet delights
That once were there!

And fled the gracious mood
Which came to me,
When to that quiet wood
I used to flee.—Boston Journal.

HE CONQUERED HER.

"Ten to one you'll fall in love with her," said Fred Edgerly, energetically.

"I won't take the wager. I don't want to rob you, Edgerly."

"You think you are proof against any amount of attractions after bearing assault and battery from West Point belles for five years and upwards," Edgerly answered, laughingly, as he glanced at the handsome bronzed face of his friend, as they drove over the high road leading from Carmen station to Hurlton Top, where the two men were expected to join Mrs. Hurlton's gay party. "But you have not seen Miss Viner yet; when you do prepare to surrender unconditionally.

"You seem to forget that I am not an impressionable school boy," Lieut. Fleetwell answered with a scornful smile curling his lip under his heavy mustache. "I have seen hundreds of women handsomer and more charming than Miss Viner, I dare say, and I have escaped heart whole, fortunately," he added with a sarcastic curl of the lip, which escaped his friend's notice.

"Fortunately! and why fortunately? Surely when a man is good looking, wealthy and in the army he ought to marry and give hostages to fortune.

"Perhaps he could, if he can," said Lieut. Fleetwell, carelessly.

"If he can! That cool reply to you, Fleetwell. There is hardly a woman in five hundred who would refuse you.

"Is there not? Why do you think so?

"Because you are rich and handsome, in the army, and—and eligible."

"Excellent reasons for a woman to marry me," said Lieut. Fleetwell, a trifle bitterly, "and equally excellent ones to keep me from matrimony," he added, as they turned in at the park gates and drove up the avenue to the old Hurlton mansion. It was a fine day, toward the latter part of September, bright and cheerful and sunshiny, and the grand, stately old brown stone building was looking its best in the haze of golden sunlight.

It was upward of five years since Lieut. Fleetwell had seen his cousin's stately old mansion, and his handsome dark eyes brightened as they drove upon it, and brightened yet more when they fell upon a lady in a picturesque tea gown who came out on the wide stone steps with her cape hands outstretched and her dark eyes aglow with pleasure.

"My dear Jerome, how glad I am," she said, as Lieut. Fleetwell took the little hands in his, and kissed, instead them with a graceful, Old World courtesy which was pleasant to see. "Frank is fishing, of course, but he will be back early. What an age it is since we met."

"It is a long time indeed," Jerome answered in his low, rich voice, "but looking at you, Florence, I am inclined to think it is five months and not five years, that have elapsed since I went to West Point."

"Wait till you see my boys," she said, laughing, as she turned to greet the young collegian with pleasant, cordial courtesy—and the two gentlemen followed her into the hall, a stately apartment in keeping with the exterior of the mansion. "Most of my lady guests have driven over to Bamby's Head," Mrs. Hurlton said, as she led the way across the marble pavement towards one of the many doors which opened into the hall; "Miss Viner and I are alone. Mr. Edgerly, I have good news for you; Miss Dunan is coming to-morrow."

As she spoke she pushed open a door leading into a pretty, dainty, rather aesthetic looking room, where tea was waiting, and which at first seemed to be unoccupied, but as the door opened a lady who was standing by the open window turned slowly round, and came toward them, holding out her hand to Mr. Edgerly, with a smile, which did not blind him to the sudden gleam of intense eager admiration, which flashed into Lieut. Fleetwell's eyes as they rested upon her face

She was very beautiful—there could hardly be two opinions upon that point. She was small, though queen like; and her dress of some soft cream colored material, which fell around her in soft folds, showed the beauty of a figure which was nothing less than perfect.

"Lieut. Fleetwell—Miss Viner," said Mrs. Hurlton, quietly, and Miss Viner bowed slightly, while the faintest tinge of pink rose in her fair face as she met Lieut. Fleetwood's eager, dark, admiring eyes.

Hurlton Top was one of the very pleasantest houses in the country to stay at, for the hostess exercised the greatest discretion and judgment in the choice of her guests, and spared no pains to make their visit an enjoyable one. Mrs. Hurlton was, like many another happy wife, a match maker at heart.

It very soon became apparent to some of her lady visitors that their pretty hostess had designs against the peace of mind of her husband's cousin—and Fred Edgerly smiled to himself as he saw how hopelessly and irretrievably in love his friend had fallen with Miss Viner before many days had elapsed.

September drifted into October. On a smooth lake some little distance from the house an idle boat with idle oars was floating down with the current. The moonlight played at will on the placid breast of the lake.

Such the picture had one been a mere spectator to the mimic scene—but to the two actors surroundings were lost sight of—they thought only of themselves.

Mocking the silver moon when they glanced upward, they see could across the lake and through the trees the twinkling lights of Hulton Top and hear the merry voices and gay laughter of the group on the bank from which they had just escaped. Arch smiles had passed between its members as they saw Dorothy Viner and Jerome Fleetwell stroll off arm in arm to where the little boat was moored.

The women had almost ceased to be jealous of Dorothy, or to ask where lay her charm. When she exercised her fascinations men bowed before her—first from necessity, then from choice.

But, though her victims were countless, she was 24 and Dorothy Viner was 18. However, this time she had encountered her little sister said a female worthy of her steel. What she was among men, Jerome Fleetwood was among women. Therefore, seeing these two brought under the same roof, and thrown into daily intercourse, rumor was rife, and speculation awaited results with bated breath. Meanwhile the little boat floated calmly on the surface of the lake.

"Miss Viner!—Dorothy?"

It was the first word that either had uttered in full ten minutes. She looked quickly up at the speaker. The white knit scarf thrown carelessly upon her dark hair, cut from which peered the beautiful pale face, lent her some of the moon's mystic charm; but meeting the earnest gaze of the dark, magnetic eyes bent upon her, bore fell for an instant. Then, as though ashamed of the momentary weakness, again shot a questioning look into Lieut. Fleetwell's face.

"Miss Viner," he repeated, calmly, "did you know we were in danger?"

"In danger?"

The dreamy look faded from her face, the color deserted her cheek and, shivering heavily, she glanced up at the blue vault where sailed so majestically the Goddess of Night—down into the dark depths of the waters, only to see the silvery moon's brilliancy reflected there, around, noon lady. All was peaceful.

"No," he said, in answer to her look, "not from any of these. The moon, the wind, the water—all are our friends to-night. We are in danger from each other."

"Oh, how she prayed the moon might fail to make apparent the instant rushing of blood to her cheek! She felt it glow like a warm crimson, even while she raised her little head almost defiantly as though to hurl a challenge at his audacity. Men had made love to her in many forms, but always as suppliants. This man dared to place her in equal danger with himself!

"You deal in riddles, Lieut. Fleetwell," she returned, coldly. "I am accustomed to plain speech."

"Rather say that plain speech is to you an unknown tongue, and that I am the first man who has dared to speak frankly. Would you have me speak plainer still? You shall have your wish. A week longer under the same roof with you, a week more of your power to use fascinations and my ship would go to wreck and ruin on the bar; unless—he leaned nearer, and his voice grew softer, more full of tender feeling, and his hand fell on hers very lightly, but with strong grace—unless, Dorothy, you would let it float your pennon and guide it into the safe harbor of your love."

She had been wooed many times, and in many climes, by many men, but nothing had ever moved her as this wooing, on this moonlight night in October. Yet this soldier—this man—dared to tell her that in another week this all might come to pass.

Others had sworn to go from her presence to put an end to the existence she had rendered miserable, or had vowed that beneefeorth woman's smile would be gall and wormwood, or pleaded that she had shorn their manhood of its strength and rendered their life a burden.

This one did none of these things. While his strength yet was his he saw and met the danger.

"A week hence," she said to herself bitterly, "and the flame might singe him. Now his wings are all unscorched. He does not say: 'I love you!' In time I might love you! Was he then to win so easy a victory? Never!

"Let us go home," she interrupted in a constrained voice. "It is growing cold."

"Dorothy, is this my answer?"

"Your answer," with an assumption of surprise. "I was not aware of any question."

"Dorothy, I did not have even this excuse. Will you be my wife?"

His voice was hoarse and stern, and his grasp tightened on her hand.

"You hurt me, Lieut. Fleetwell," she complained petulantly, making an effort to withdraw her fingers.

"Answer me, and I will be released her.

"Let me! I hurt you," he returned courteously, and took up the oars. "Pardon me," he continued, "I will not do it ever again."

A few bold strokes and the boat's keel grated on the shore. Ten minutes later and the two reappeared at Mrs. Hurlton's beautifully appointed salon. On the parterre beyond shone the red light from a man's cigar. It was still there, still gleaming when she had gone up to her own room. She crossed to the window to pull down the shade, but stood a minute, fascinated, motionless.

"After to-night he will forget me," she murmured, sadly. "And I—I shall remember him—forever!"

Then, as though a sudden truth had burst upon her, she threw from the shade, to throw herself, with a quick, impetuous motion, upon her knees, and weep the first heart tears she had ever shed.

"It is all over—Miss Viner has refused him." This was the general verdict, when, twenty-four hours later, Jerome Fleetwell bid his friends adieu, and withdrew to town on plea of sudden business.

The news soon reached Dorothy.

"I have not refused him," she said aloud; "not even that satisfaction is mine," she said to herself—"nor ever will be! It was only 'the might have been.'"

He was not a man, she knew full well, to plunge desperately into flirtation, or associate his name once with another woman's, or to retire later or rise earlier or in any way disturb the even tenor of his way. The difference between them was only this—his heart was healing, perhaps already healed, but he would bear its scar to the grave; hers was a festering sore, which hurt the more she had let the physician who might work its cure pass her by.

The summer wanes to a close. Autumn had touched the mountain and hillside into a glorious beauty of brown and red. Then came winter's lagging footsteps, mercifully bearing the eye still. However, this shroud of snow to cover up all signs of devastation and ruin.

The season in the gay world was at its height. Occasionally murmurs among the debutantes for its honors were at the fact that, though Miss Viner's fifth winter, her former success paled in its most effulgent light. She and Lieut. Fleetwell constantly met. She almost wished he might avoid her, but at their first chance encounter he had approached with outstretched hand.

"How charming you are looking, Miss Viner," he had said. And all in vain she had watched for some change in his tone, or a shadow of embarrassment in his manner.

"Only a week between him and shipwreck," she thought, bitterly. "Oh, he has sailed so far from the fatal rock that doubtless he would now laugh at its supposed danger—and I—I was weak enough to think he stood upon the precipice's brink?"

The new year had come, and one evening Dorothy stood alone in her father's drawing room, looking out at the fast gathering darkness, when suddenly the same shade she saw a figure pass and mount the steps. "A visitor," she uttered, wearily; then waited the inevitable announcement she knew must follow. But spite of her every effort, she started when the servant, throwing open the door, called out 'Lieut. Fleetwell!' Oh, how glad she was that the rooms were not lighted as she went forward to receive him!

"May I welcome you in darkness?" "As you will," he answered. "I have but a few moments to stay. I came to bid you good-by and to ask you to bid me bon voyage."

"Bon voyage. You are going abroad?"

"Yes. I sail on Thursday. I hesitated about calling, but my desire to see you for the last time was too strong for my manhood. I ought to ask pardon my audacity in supposing my presence could be enough moment to make it worthy a special call."

"My friends are always welcome. I did not suppose it necessary you should hear that repeated now."

"Nor is it. It was only a morbid fancy on my part which induced me to question it. I shall come back, I trust, with my mind clear. At least I shall be some years older. When I return I presume I shall look for Miss Dorothy Viner in vain, until I find her in some mansion, equally charming. I cannot imagine her old and spiritless."

"So he could speak this lightly of her becoming the wife of another man! And he was going away; she might never again hear his voice nor see his face. It was too cruel! He and fate were too strong for her. The tears gathered in her black eyes, but the darkness hid them.

He rattled on—she had no need to speak. Then he rose to go.

"Good-by, Miss Viner"—he took her hands in both his—"Good-by! God bless you!"

Was it her fancy that just at the last his voice trembled?

He crossed the room; in had gained the door. Another instant he would be gone; another instant he might be too late.

"Jerome!" she said softly.

Two strides, it seemed, brought him back to her side.

"You called me, for what? To make my going harder?"

"Oh, is it hard! In mercy tell me, my own heart is breaking!"

"Your heart is breaking! Dorothy, Dorothy! what does this mean?" But the doubt of her sobs was his only answer.

"Dorothy," he continued, "can it be that I have judged you wrongly? Look up, my darling! Is it your wish that I should stay?"

Then she found her voice. "I thought you did not love me enough," she murmured. "But stay, if you must go take me with you.

"I will," he answered her simply as he folded her in his arms.

A month later a great steamer moved slowly out to sea, and as they stood on the deck, hand clasped in hand, with the salt breeze blowing lently in their faces, it bore them away into the placid beauty of the coming night, toward the Old World and the new life.—Walter I. Blakey in New York Graphic.

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Chicago Times, Feb. 10, '90. Gentlemen: Brightine cured me of Diabetes. Jos. Meyer, Ass't Ticket Agent, Bullock House.
Chicago Times, Feb. 24, '90. Gentlemen: Brightine cured my wife of Kidney Disease. Jos. Meyer, Ass't Ticket Agent, Bullock House.
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THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the money. Unless this is done mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

THE same organs which reject personal or official honesty when compared with dirty partisan work, will approve the methods of Zack Chandler, whether employed in Louisiana or Montana.

By the throwing out of one precinct with a large Democratic majority, the Republicans of Montana gain enough members of the Legislature to give them a majority on joint ballot, and enables them to elect two United States Senators. Thus by a mere technicality a number of voters are disfranchised, and the will of a majority is overthrown. And this the Republicans count as honorable politics.

Is the death of Capt. Plettenpace, of Bear Lake township, Charlevoix county losses one of its most honorable citizens, the board of supervisors a faithful and conscientious member, and the democratic party one of its most hearty supporters. Every man favor, dwith his acquaintance loses a friend, for he was a friend to every person with whom he had business relations or even a brief acquaintance. He was a man whom it was a pleasure to know, and one who will be much missed by his old neighbors, in the work of his township, and in the councils of his party.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Advance.

Oct. 22—Miss Lettie Steele is slowly recovering from her sickness.

P. B. Newton took in the excursion to Detroit.

Mrs. L. E. Phillips has gone to Detroit on a visit.

Mr. L. E. Phillips' mother, who has been here visiting, has returned to her home near Detroit.

P. B. Newton will be able to have some awful big pancakes this winter. His crop of buckwheat this season was 650 bushels.

We understand that Miss Mary Hawkins, formerly of this place, but now of Birmingham, Mich., is very ill.

Charles Heller is making repairs on his house, and will soon become a resident of this village.

The Advance correspondence of the Boyne Citizen, Oct. 10th, contained the following: "Yes, yes! I know all reporters are handsome, but the most handsome one I can think of at present is the Advance reporter for the Charlevoix Journal, the most conspicuous portion of his beauty is his bill which is so long that it seldom fails to dip in other people's business. Sontinel please copy." Thanks for the compliment. And rest assured, we will not dip our "bill" in any business that concerns you. Oh, no, not for Jo. We will leave all the scandal and pretty stories about the "Banker," etc., to the young lady correspondent of the Boyne Citizen.

Wilson.

A few flurries of snow have fallen recently.

Elder Schofield preached near Deer Lake on Sunday.

Isaac Vance of Echo stopped with his brother J. R. on Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Cunningham of Boyne City made a brief call at J. R. Vance's on Friday.

Mr. Wing, formerly of this place, but more recently of Howell, Livingston county, is visiting friends here for a few days.

Mrs. Reuben Todd and Earle Vance were on the sick list last week, but are recovering.

The Sunday school at Afton are trying to buy an organ by means of subscriptions.

Charles and Tom Maddock are each building a new house at Stalwart Rest.

Miss Mabel Scofield has gone to Echo to spend a week with relatives there.

Query—Can a newspaper correspondent be good looking without being a *man* weighing 225lbs? Inwood correspondent please answer.

Inwood.

Max Gerett had 400 bushels of potatoes this fall.

Mrs. O. D. Hilton and Mrs. F. H Bird went to Acme Friday, and traded their wool for flannel.

Mrs. Joe Shores and Jerrie Yettaw are sick at Smithson's.

Mel Wheaton has built a house on his land and moved in.

Charles Herrington's family have been sick, but are improving.

James O'Brian's son Avery died Monday night with diphtheria,—the second death in this family. A daughter (Mattie) was taken Sunday with the same disease. The family have the sympathy of the entire community in their affliction.

A. LeRoy, a commercial traveler for a wholesale crockery store in Detroit, spent Sunday with his uncle, O. D. Hilton.

Alfred Vandensen's family are recovering from diphtheria.

The Hilton and McGeagh schools are still closed on account of diphtheria.

Nassau Burns has bought a horse of R. Tullock.

Lighting (?) struck Wells' dog last week while chasing McGeagh's sheep.

Eveline.

A few cases of mumps are reported in town. In the family of David Snyder two children were very sick but are recovering. Miss Jennie Jarman was also afflicted last week, but is now out of danger.

Miss Florence Price has been engaged to teach for another two months term of school in the Beers' district.

Sam Curroy has returned from New York. He says Northern Michigan is good enough for him.

Some improvements have been made since our last correspondence on the farms in this vicinity.

Mead Benson and family moved onto the James Graham farm last week.

Sylvester Newson and Chas. Burch intend starting for the upper peninsula this week.

It is now understood that the Pine Lake Iron Co. will buy no wood this winter.

Boyne City.

Fred Fairchild is in Detroit this week.

Snow Tuesday morning.

Miss Cora Mills is quite ill with an attack of typho malarial fever.

Steve Hicks of Ironton talks of moving to Boyne soon.

Mrs. Mocts of West Bay City, state organizer of the W. C. T. U., gave a very interesting lecture at the M. E. church Monday evening.

Andrew Mitchell has almost entirely recovered from his recent illness.

Several of our citizens took advantage of the Detroit excursion, and are visiting friends in the south part of the state.

Boyne schools should enter the ranks of those that float the stars and stripes above the educational hall. Teachers, interest your pupils and patrons in this.

Ellsworth.

Oct. 22—Beechnuts are plentiful this year.

The snow-storm last evening reminds us that winter will soon be here.

Mrs. Wm. Ingalls of Central Lake made us a pleasant call to-day, while on her way to visit her daughter at Norwood.

Irwin Eaton's youngest child was very sick Sunday evening, but is now better.

Chas. Gotham and wife made a business trip to Charlevoix Tuesday.

Abe Compton has rented part of Mr. Gordon's house for the winter, and moved his family there Monday.

There is a demand for dwelling houses in this town, and we feel as if others believe with us that we are to have a railroad in the near future.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Charlevoix County Agricultural Society, held last Thursday at the secretary's office, it was decided to hold the sixth annual fair at East Jordan, the second week in October, 1890. The premium awards were approved as reported by the several committees of divisions, and those gained by members of the society were ordered to be paid.

We are of the opinion that the date fixed upon for the fair next year will just about hit the nail on the head. This year we bluffed the rainy period, but the show of fruit, etc., suffered from an attack of previonsness. October, we predict, will find both bills well filled.

The Commercial hotel has been purchased by Mr. John Kelley, late of the Front Street hotel, Traverse City.

Ironton.

Ironton was visited with another disastrous fire Saturday afternoon. The fire started in the kitchen of John Peterson's residence and as the wind was blowing very hard from the northwest Peterson's house, store and Waldron's homeware room in ashes in spite of all efforts to stop it. Mr. Waldron's root cellar also burned with all his winter potatoes and vegetables. Most of the goods and furniture were saved, but it is a heavy loss as there was no insurance on either building. Mr. Waldron has a bee Saturday (26th) to get out logs for a new house. Everybody should turn out and give him a lift. Mr. Peterson will also rebuild soon.

Mr. Peterson lost a valuable two year old colt last week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Mitchell, jr., a son.

A pumpkin pie social at the Congregational church last Friday was well attended, and a pleasant time is reported.

Atwood.

Oct. 22—Miss Minnie Dreyer started for Florida last week.

Charley Mason returned home Saturday night from his visit at Flint.

Misses Lora Jolliffe and Jennie Sunerman were visiting friends at Elk Rapids last week.

N. R. Ayers is visiting friends here. He came from southern Michigan last week.

Wm. Knight is rapidly recovering from a bullet-wound by his revolver.

W. Hutchins and family of East Jordan visited friends at Norwood Sunday.

Charlie Eagleton of Torch Lake visited friends here Sunday.

Shaddon's thresher is in this vicinity this week.

Henry Bilow, who has been sick for some time is slowly recovering.

Echo.

The Thompson thresher has returned home again.

A young son arrived at A. E. Scofield's on Oct. 23d. All doing well.

Murray Woodward has moved into the Hawkes house, and is now cutting logs for Isaac Vance.

Mrs. McMillan has recovered from her fall, except her arm, which is stiffened so she cannot use it.

Mrs. Abbot, a former resident here, now of Petoskey, visited friends here for a few last week.

As Isaac Vance and his mother were going down James Cox's hill, recently, with their new horse hitched to the carriage, the horse shied and turned them into a ditch. One of the thills was broken, but no serious injury was sustained by the occupants. Mrs. Vance refuses to ride behind that horse again.

Barnard.

The farmers begin to think they will have cold hands before they get all their potatoes out.

Mrs. Wm. Clark is on the sick list this week.

Quarterly meeting at Norwood next Saturday and Sunday.

Geo. Ball had a bee on the 23d to shingle his barn.

CATARRH—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B. For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this newtreatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 10ow19

A Safe Investment.

In one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure, a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertiser druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Severe Cough, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 1

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring bone, sitfast, spraine, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemishes cure ever known. Sold by G. Hines & Co., Druggist, Charlevoix.

JOSH BILLINGS' AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

A Brief Document Written in a Book Store Twenty-two Years Ago.

That quaint humorist, Josh Billings, penned the following letter in Carleton's book store in this city more than a score of years ago, and forwarded it to his literary friend, Mr. Bowen, of Fort Plain:

"DEAR CHARLES: If you can git me a few kalls to lekture out your way it will be clever in you. Sorry that I have no pictorial biography of my face to send you; the fact is that I allmost cussed humbly that I can't be took. I have sent to England for one of the Book Billings. Those publishers are worse than resurrectionists—they steal a man while living. I ought to have had at least $500 from the London publishers, but never had a cent. My lektur on milk has been skimmed for 17 yeorrs tuttle. There ain't anything in it that need make anybodly faint away, and I believe there is some nervous truth in it.

"As regards the catastrophys in my biography thus far, I can only state that I was born in Massachusetts, between two mountains, in the year 1820. At the age of 15, the first business I attacked was the wool business—driving sheep. I had never been away before, and everybody seemed to know more than I did. I saved myself, but lost the flock of sheep pretty thoroughly. At 16, I brought up on the west bank of the Mississippi, even in them days quite a stream. The past thirty years have been divided, multiplied and substracted in and among the various schemes of a vagrant temperament supplanted in a strong natural constitution, such as husbandry in the wilderness, where there was more wild bees to hunt than cuts to cut, merchandizing at the forks of a mud turnpike with a stock of brogan boots, Lowell calico, and whisky by the quart; running a high pressure steamboat on the Ohio river—a lively life, where man can see human nature with the bark on, and learn how to swear with great precision. Also speculated in West India stores and potash, the two first crops of a new country; an auctioneer, and for eight years a land hunter on Indian trails, and made tough by rubbing a hog skin saddle and eating acorn fed pork and corn dodgers.

"My life had been a success thus far, for I am still alive, but pecuniarily, who ever made money by playing the eccentrick wanderer from one rude location to another but little better than a common trapper and honey and venison hunter? I have had much comfort out of all this, and would not take the best farm in the state of New York for the sights I have seen. My literary raid has been short but sweet. I have had as much fun out of it as any man who ever lived, and when I reflect that it is but little more than five years since I first put comic on paper, I can certainly feel that if I have not made much coin, I have the quiet satisfaction of knowing that I have never written a line in malice against the truth or virtue of the world. I might have gained more wisdom by singing in a cloister, but would have missed the larks' wild song in the morning and the sober hoot of the midnight owl in the wilderness. I was never sick all day in my life; never saw a man in a tight spot but what I was willing to loosen the screws; have lived among the high and the low, and never put on my vest pocket a knife or a pistol. Because this if it looks like egotism. I only mean to brag on the joy the world has furnished me. Yours kindly,

"JOSH BILLINGS."

"New York, Jan. 20, 1867."

—New York Sun.

"Wait Till I Get You Home."

She was an intelligent, cultured, motherly looking lady, a good church member and a teacher of a Sunday school class, but she looked in well simulated amazement at the street car conductor when he passed her back fourteen cents in change for the quarter which she had tendered.

"Yes'm; one fare and two half fares," explained he.

"Two half fares?" she murmured, questioningly.

"Yes; that boy's more than 5 years old."

"I'm 7 years old," volunteered the youngster in question, as if he thought his testimony would straighten out matters.

His mother blushed perceptibly, but, woman like, she would have the last word:

"I never paid for him before."

"Oh, yes, you have, ma," quoth the terrible infant, very anxious now to establish his claim of being a big boy.

His mother settled back in her seat, her face the battle ground of emotion. But the boy spoke again:

"Quit nudgin' me."

His mother whispered something in that boy's ear that settled him.—Buffalo Courier.

Home and Sparrow.

A curious scene was witnessed in Palace yard, Westminster, England. A sparrow was picking up the corn which had fallen from the horses' nosebags, when a mouse appeared and proceeded to dispute with the sparrow his right to the dainty morsels. A fight ensued, which lasted for some minutes, and then the sparrow beat a retreat. The sparrow had evidently been injured in the battle, and for a time was unable to fly. At last the sparrow flew up, and a column finished the incident by killing the mouse with a whip.—Exchange.

Venetian Glass Makers.

Chambers' Journal notes a terrible circumstance in connection with the Venetian glass industry, and that is that after many years of work when the workmen are between 40 and 50 years of age they begin to lose their sight, and, after a short while, are wholly blind. There seems to be no remedy for this unfortunate state of things, for many protective devices have been tried without success. The blindness is caused by the excessive heat and also by the glare of the never ceasing flames from the glass furnaces.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

Another Grand Slaughter,

At Rosenthal's.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 23d, 24th, and 25th.

THREE DAYS ONLY

Everything in the Store will be sold at a Great Reduction. This is to Give our Customers an Opportunity to Buy Fall Goods Cheap.

WE MEAN BUSINESS.

The Following is a few of our Many Reductions.

	Formerly.	Now.
Prints	6 07	5 00
Cotton	08	05
Red Table Linen	40	25
All Wool Flannel		25
Double Width Dress Goods	20	15
Double Width Cassimere	25	18
Fine Dress Flannel	60	48
A Good Cloak	6 00	4 50
A Good Cloak	12 00	8 00
A Good Cloak	20 00	15 00
A Good Cloak	25 00	19 00

CLOTHING.

	Formerly.	Now.
A Good Suit	8 7 00	4 50
A Good Suit	10 00	7 00
A Good Suit	15 00	11 00
A Good Suit	20 00	15 00
A Good Suit	25 00	17 00
A Good Overcoat	7 00	5 00
A Good Overcoat	10 00	7 00
A Good Overcoat	15 00	11 00
A Good Overcoat	25 00	17 00

REMEMBER THE DATE.

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

The Genuine

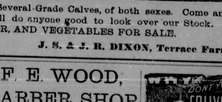
Round Oak Stove.

THE NEW PARLOR OAK.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, NOTIONS, LAMPS, OILS PAINTS, HARROWS, PLOWS AND FIXTURES.

☞JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.



Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. B. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

☞Call and see our samples of ball programs, invitations, wedding cards, address and society cards, etc. New styles for season of 1889-90.

TO RENT Cards, printed in large type, five cents each, at this office.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Advertisements not exceeding five lines (36 words) will be inserted in this column for TEN CENTS each insertion. Additional lines over five, TWO CENTS per line each insertion.

MILK TICKETS, with blank space for name, 15 cents for 50, 20 cents per 100. Tickets printed to order on short notice, at this office.

OLD PAPERS. Just the thing for putting down stoves and covering carpets. Five cents a dozen, at the Journal Office.

WEDDING CARDS and Invitations. Call and see Samples before ordering elsewhere.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Snow in the air Sunday.

Gard Brown returned to-day from Detroit.

M. J. Matthews of Detroit was in town Monday.

C. H. Kirby is home from the upper peninsula.

The Lawrence was in Friday on her way to Chicago.

J. S. Smithson and family have gone to Chicago for the winter.

Miss May Todd of Cheboygan is visiting her sister Emma this week.

S. L. Price has laid the foundation for a house near west Antrim street.

Miss Bertie McLeod has returned from her trip to southern Michigan.

Fishermen are getting trout of enormous size in their catch recently.

Mrs. C. Lamoreaux returned home today from her trip to southern Michigan.

Mrs. John Nicholls has been suffering with nervous prostration for the past week.

Misses Effie Berdan and Lottie Mason have brought Byron See's dry goods stock.

Miss Lizzie Watson of Boyne was a caller at the JOURNAL office on Wednesday.

Rev. and Mrs. Rood, and J. J. Kanagy are in Alta today, attending a church council.

Lewis Reynolds, of Maple Rapids, arrived Friday for a visit with his Charlevoix friends.

The streets were lively Saturday with railroad employes,—numerous drunks with the rest.

A small boy and a stone demolished one of F. W. Mayne's office windows Tuesday evening.

Mrs. John Litney and Miss Keyes of Sutton's Bay are guests at the Litney residence this week.

A good many of our sportsmen are bringing in partridge lately. They say there are lots of them.

Capt. Frame has been engaged to pilot the propeller City of Charlevoix the balance of the season.—St. Ignace News.

D. Sherwood and wife arrived home Sunday. Mrs. Sherwood's health is considerably improved.

At the gold medal contest in the W. C. T. U. convention at Petoskey last week, Miss Chloe McCartney was the winner.

Mrs. F. A. Smith began her painting lessons this week in the room over Emma Todd's store. Lessons are given every afternoon.

The Epworth League gave a reception to D. O. Ball and wife at the M. E. parsonage Tuesday evening. It was a very pleasant affair.

☞All persons indebted to the Charlevoix Mfg. Co. are requested to call at the furniture store of S. M. See & Sons and settle accounts at once.

On account of the death of Mrs. F. M. Chase, the Boyne Citizen has been leased by Mr. Chase to Mr. J. L. Campbell, who assumes control next week.

J. V. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., favors us with copies of the Washington Post, containing full report of the recent Knight Templar conclave in that city.

The young people's society of christian endeavor will give their first of a series of socials at the Fountain City House, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 30th. Oysters and a literary programme will be served.

Mrs. Moots, of West Bay City, state organizer for the W. C. T. U., will hold a mother's meeting at the M. E. church next Monday afternoon. In the evening she will give a public lecture on gospel temperance.

The Elk Rapids Progress is booming the shore route: "Splendid route for rails between here and Charlevoix via Torch Lake and Norwood." . . . "A very cheap grade from here to Charlevoix. Just as level as can be. It would cost but little to build."

☞"Four pounds jelly, 25 cents; three pounds good tea, 90 cents; three cans corn, 25 cents. Try Chicago Yeast Powder, one pound 25 cents. A good coffee, 25 cents per pound. Two cans coffee sauce, 5 cents.

BENT MASON.

The board of supervisors have voted to buy the Perkins abstracts for $6,500. The mere mention of this recalls some of the unpleasant rumors at the time of the burning of the county records, when the abstracts were controlled by the party or firm sometimes known as the "Big Four."

Henry Barth, the boiler maker, has built for Lewis opera house a new style of heating furnace which he calculates will give more heat to the rooms than any of the small furnaces so far introduced, and at less expense. The intention is to give it a thorough trial this winter, and if it fulfills the expectations, Mr. Barth will build a number of them for next year.

The experimental trip of the Northern Michigan Line steamer City of Charlevoix, to Owen Sound with 500 tons of flour, feed and provisions for the Canadian Pacific, is believed by Manager Burke, of that line to presage a Canadian Pacific steamship line into Chicago next season. The City of Charlevoix will return for another load. Much depends on the success of the experiment now being made. If successful they will do much toward establishing the proposed line.—Evening Wisconsin.

"Last Wednesday evening the parlors of our retiring pastor, Rev. D. O. Ball, were suddenly entered by a jolly gang of his Petoskey friends. It was planned for a surprise and proved a perfect success as shown by the peculiar look upon the faces of both pastor and people. After the customary hand shake and greetings had been exchanged, and whilst sitting amid the happy group which had gathered about them, Mr. and Mrs. Ball unexpectedly found themselves listening to a few appropriate words with which a beautiful silver cake basket and pickle castor was presented to them in the name of those whom they had so faithfully served. After listening to their response we adjourned to the dining room, where we found a sumptuous repast awaiting us, of which we all partook with a relish. Then followed the social interview which was enjoyed so much by all present. Mr. and Mrs. Ball leave behind them a large circle of tried and faithful friends who part with them reluctantly but bid them godspeed. May God bless them in their new field of labor and prove them the same powerful instruments in His hand for the salvation of souls and upbuilding of the spiritual life, as they have been here."—M. E. S. in Petoskey Record.

Death of Capt. E. C. Plettenplace.

Capt. E. C. Plettenplace, one of the pioneers of this region, and a highly respected citizen of Bear Lake township, Charlevoix county, died on Sunday morning, Oct. 20, at 5 a.m., after a long and painful illness. Captain Plettenplace held many places of honor, and for many years at the time of his death was supervisor of Bear Lake. He served in the Mexican war, for a term in the regular army, and through the whole of the war of the rebellion, rising to the rank of captain. He was a member of Col. Lombard Post G. A. R., and a detail of comrades went from here to the residence and accompanied the remains to Clarion yesterday, where the interment took place with the impressive ceremonies of the order.—Petoskey Record.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The November number of Godey's Lady's Book is here on time, as usual. Godey is always ahead in all its departments, and this month shows up with an especially good number. The publishers promise a real Xmas number for December, when a new and powerful serial will be commenced, entitled "$5000 for Wife." This promises to be of rare interest, founded upon incidents in real life. Any person sending their address and two cent stamp will receive a cut paper pattern free. Send 15 cents for sample copy to publishers, Philadelphia, Pa., and see the attractions offered in the prospectus for 1890.

More Diphtheria.

A six year old son of Chas. Chalonp, ka was taken sick in school last Friday, and was allowed to go home. On Tuesday Dr. Lewis pronounced the case diphtheria, and on Wednesday afternoon the child died. Fears of an epidemic are entertained, and if any more cases appear the school will probably be closed.

Our citizens should aid the health officer and physicians in quarantining every known case, and do everything possible to prevent a spread of the disease.

REPORTS OF SCHOOLS.

Report of Charlevoix Public Schools for the Month Ending Oct. 18th, 1889.

The following is the report of the Charlevoix public schools for the month ending Oct. 14th, as furnished by Prof. H. M. Enos, principal:

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department	65
Second department	54
Third department	59
Fourth department	45
Fifth department	40
Sixth, grammar section	49
Sixth, high school	45
Total	357

NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	51
Second department	50
Third department	54
Fourth department	42
Fifth department	41
Sixth, grammar section	44
Sixth, high school	47
Total belonging	330

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	8695
Second department	7574
Third department	8055
Fourth department	6074
Fifth department	5817
Sixth, grammar section	6445
Sixth, high school	5955
Total	54615

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	1205
Second department	1174
Third department	1174
Fourth department	1014
Fifth department	1276
Sixth, grammar section	1145
Sixth, high school	1055
Total	9043

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	45.5
Second department	42
Third department	52
Fourth department	37
Fifth department	34.5
Sixth, grammar section	38
Sixth, high school	38
Total average	272

CASES TARDY.

First department	6
Second department	6
Third department	3
Fourth department	1
Fifth department	4
Sixth, grammar section	1
Sixth, high school	8
Total	19

NUMBER PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY FOR THE MONTH.

First department	17
Second department	23
Third department	33
Fourth department	21
Fifth department	19
Sixth, grammar section	11
Sixth, high school	23
Total	175

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	88
Second department	96.22
Third department	97.64
Fourth department	97.05
Fifth department	98.54
Sixth, grammar section	99
Sixth, high school	97.87
Average	96.21

Historical Society.

At the meeting last Friday evening, the secretary, treasurer, and librarian made their annual reports which were accepted.

The committee on resolutions made the following report:

Resolved, That in the death of Miss Sallie Hiller, the Charlevoix Historical Society has lost one of its youngest members whose future seemed so bright and beautiful. That in her death we are again forcibly reminded of the uncertainty of human life: That we shall always cherish her sweet qualities of mind and heart: That we extend to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy and condolence: That a copy hereof be forwarded to Miss Sarah Inwood, and published in the village papers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—H. M. Enos.
First Vice President—A. Rutlars.
Second Vice President—Mrs. C. J. Strang.
Secretary—Mrs. I. D. Bartholomew.
Treasurer—Mrs. O. A. Washburn.
Librarian—Fred W. Green.

Executive Committee—C. J. Strang, Rev. W. H. Clark, Mrs. E. H. Green, Alice Cochran, Mrs. F. A. Smith.

The next meeting of the society will be held Friday evening, Nov. 1st, place to be selected and announced by the executive committee.

The society decided to study North American history this winter.

The Octoroon.

Saturday Evening, November 2d, at Lewis Grand Opera House. Next to Uncle Tom's Cabin, which nearly everybody has seen comes the "Octoroon." It is a play founded on fact, deals with the southern slavery days, full of exciting incidents and comedy. Incidental to the play will be presented the great river scene, the steamboat on fire, the knife duel between McClosky and the Indian, Washington; Salem Seminary's photographic investitors and the grand closing tableaux. The cast is a strong one, and the ladies and gentlemen connected with its production assure an interesting evening's entertainment. The price of admission will be, lower floor, 35 cents; gallery, 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats, which are now on sale at the usual place. Secure your seats early and see that the opera house is filled on this occasion.

Congregational Church.

At the Congregational church next Sunday morning and evening, preaching by the pastor. Sunday school as usual. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening. Song service on Saturday evening at 7.30.

The Y. P. S. C. E. meets on Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, on Main street, near the depot.

Come to these meetings. "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord."

Fire at Ironton.

The store and residence of John Peterson, and the residence of I. G. Waldron, at Ironton, were burned last Saturday afternoon. Peterson saved most of his goods, and Waldron saved nearly all. There was no insurance.

Demorest's Magazine.

Great foresight was shown by Demorest's Monthly Magazine in publishing, ten years ago, when an International Exhibition was then talked of, a map of the identical site that has now been chosen by the New York Committee for the World's Fair of 1892. In the November number of this famous Magazine (just issued) this plan is reproduced, handsomely executed, and on extra fine paper. It includes all the buildings and the laying-out of the grounds, and, to make it more comprehensive, a map of New York City is also given. The description that accompanies these designs gives a better idea of the site than anything that has yet been published. Everybody should possess this number, if only for this feature. The same enterprise is shown throughout the entire Magazine. "Women Novelists of America" contains some fine portraits of those with whose names and books we are so familiar. The opening chapters of a serial ("Fiend or Fool"), by J. H. Connelly, are given, promising to develop into one of the best of that well known author's wonderful stories. An interesting article on "Pearls" is beautifully illustrated by J. Carter Beard; and there are, besides, numerous other excellent articles and stories. Fine illustrations constitute a feature of this Magazine; and in the November number there are over a hundred of them. It is certainly the cheapest $2.00 Magazine in the market. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines& Co.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Charlevoix Savings Bank,

At Charlevoix, Michigan, at the close of business, Sept. 30, 1889:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$42,329 86
Real estate, mortgages, etc	1,200 00
Overdrafts	6,080 21
Due from banks in reserve cities	4,437 11
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,261 56
Other real estate	194 25
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,136 64
Interest paid	729 00
Checks and cash items	435 00
Nickels and pennies, gold, silver, U. S. and National Bank Notes	3,583 66
Total	$59,565 99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Undivided profits	2,180 17
Dividends unpaid	1,000 00
Commercial deposits	25,422 25
Due to banks and bankers	1,964 82
Notes and bills rediscounted	18,207 74
Total	$73,565 99

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss
County of Charlevoix, }

I, F. A. Smith, cashier, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRED A. SMITH, Cashier.

Correct—attest:
E. H. GREEN,
ANDREW SEE,
F. A. SMITH,
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of October, 1889. FRED. W. MAYNE, Notary Public.

Go Away

You can't fool me, I want that JOLLY TAR PLUG TOBACCO.

It's the best chewing tobacco for the money and I don't want anything else. I've tried it and know all about it.

JOLLY TAR is made by THE TINSLEY BROS. Louisville.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND School Supplies.

GEO. W. BEAMAN,

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

LARGEST LINE OF BLANK BOOKS In the County.

A Complete Line of Studio and Artist's Materials.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Are Offering Some Big Values in

Cloaks, Flannels, Men's Furnishings,

Jackets, Ladies' and Children's

Underwear, Yarns,

And Many Other Things to Numerous to Mention.

TRY THEM!

☞In the Green Clock.

CLUB RATES.

To accommodate those of our subscribers who do not have a city paper, and who will miss the general news features heretofore found on our ready-print pages, we will take subscriptions for the JOURNAL and the *Detroit Weekly Free Press*, until January 1, 1890, at **$1.60** per year, Cash in advance.

This is really much cheaper to the subscriber than the eight page JOURNAL were at $1.50, as the Weekly Free Press contains 12 large pages of small type, giving all the news of the state, besides a complete synopsis of the principal domestic and foreign events of the week, and the best stories and miscellany ever published.

At this club rate all subscriptions MUST be paid in Advance in Cash.

WATCH YOUR ADDRESS LABEL.

The time to which each subscription is paid is indicated by the date on the address label, and every person can see at a glance when their subscription expires. The price of the JOURNAL is now One Dollar a year if paid in advance, but all subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged at the rate of $1.50 per year.

Delinquents, Read This.

There are 350 subscribers on our books, in arrears, in amounts from five cents to five dollars. Only a little for each, but the aggregate means a great deal to the prosperity of the JOURNAL. Somebody must come to the front pretty soon.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix. 6ow19

A VOICE FROM THE PEOPLE.

Gem City, Ills., Dear Sirs: There has arrived at Mr. Geo. Ellis' drug store, in this city, a box of your Electric Bitters, which I have been asked every day since to sell to my customers. I do not know what I should do if I had not your Electric Bitters to offer to the people who call for a good medicine. I have sold many bottles of them for the last three years, and they have given the best satisfaction to all who have used them. I can recommend them to be all that they are represented to be, and I have no hesitation in so doing. Yours truly, W. H. HARDSOCKER.

Shall we start YOU in this business, gentlemen or ladies? A few hundred dollars only needed. Any active man or woman can make from $200 to $1000 per month in their own locality selling a well established article to their neighbors. Everybody buys. Our business is pleasant and strictly honorable, and we invite the closest investigation. Capital not required; we will furnish you everything we manufacture, viz.: Electric Belts, Electric Appliances, Electric Medicines, Electric Suspensories, etc., etc. Our goods are in great demand everywhere, and we have more than we can supply. Our Electric Belt is the latest and best, and we are the only manufacturers of Electric Goods who give a bond with every Electric Belt we make. Our goods are sold by agents and by mail. Our prices are from 100 to 500 per cent less than those of our competitors, who are selling inferior goods. We have been in business but a few years, but our goods are now known throughout the entire Union, and our sales are more than double those of any other house in our line. Our business is conducted with the strictest regard to the rights and welfare of our agents, and we will not allow our agents to be imposed upon by any other firm. We have a large number of agents who are making from $100 to $300 per month, and we can give you the exclusive right to a good paying business in your own locality, which will last you your lifetime. Our goods are in demand all the time, and we furnish our agents with a large illustrated catalogue, free of charge, which assists them very much in canvassing their territory. Any person who is

THE FISHER.

The water rushed, the water sighed,
A fisher sat thereby,
And watched his angle on the tide
With thoughtful, patient eye.
And as he sits and as he waits
The flood's broad beacon parts,
And thence—her garb in damp hung plaits—
The river spirit starts.

She sang to him, she spoke (a time
"What! wouldst thou so dishonor
With human skill and cunning grim
My marvelous fairy home?
Ah! couldst thou see how well it is
With them so cool below,
Down woulds thou come to share their bliss
And joy's real meaning know.

"The sun and moon both rest here
Within the sea's calm deeps;
And how in time with fairer face,
Each from its cavern leaps.
Dost not thy heart the glory stream—
The water like mirrored sky—
And wonder then and here like to dream
While worlds and ages die?

The water rippled, the water sighed,
The waves his feet caressed.
He faints as though a new sun bride
Lay on his longing breast.
She sang to him, she spoke to him,
His form passed from the shore,
He sank beneath the river grim,
And came to life no more.

He never had a chance to tell
Of that eventful day;
Of all the mighty fish he caught,
Of those that got away
But, if such were each fisher's fate,
How much of fancy's range
Mankind would lose in wordless tales
Both picturesque and strange.

—From the German of Goethe.

HER LAST CARPET.

The clothes line, stretched from the June apple tree to the mulberry tree, and on to the great oaheart cherry tree in Mrs. Gideon Huff's back yard, had for several days flaunted strips of bright green, orange yellow and dark crimson cotton, new ly dyed.

On Monday there appeared several yards of pale blue, and on Tuesday a strip of bright red. When Mrs. Huff hung the last strip on the line, she stepped back with her bare, round, red arms akimbo, nodded her pink sunbonnetted head to and fro in an approving manner, and said:

"Well, I've had good luck with ev'ry single piece. If I'd make the aniline dye a leetle mite darker, it'd mebbe looked better along with the green an' yeller in the twisted stripe I calilate on having, but it'll look mighty purty as 'tis. I must git my logwood an' copperas ready for the rest of my rags, an' git 'em all ready for the rag sewin' Friday, for they've got to go to the weaver a Saturday."

Mrs. Huff's rag carpets had taken the first premium at the county fair every autumn for three years, and she was laying her plans again this year to capture the blue ribbon and the five dollar prize. She had a way of getting up "twisted stripes" and coloring and warping the chain that no one could imitate. Her neighbors often said that they would rather have one of Harriet Huff's twisted rag carpets than a two ply ingrain. She made a great point of having her rags cut very fine, and sometimes lay awake at night planning something new in the way of "bit and miss fillin'."

"She cuts up our duds fer carpet rags 'fore we've hardly wore 'em out," said Mr. Gideon Huff, a little irritably.

"When a woman gits to makin' rag carpets a man's red flannins ain't safe a minute unless he puts 'em in the bank in his own name, an' my best overalls gin'rally go into a ball of carpet rags 'fore I've wore 'em a dozen times."

The carpet Mrs. Huff was now making was to eclipse all of her former efforts. She had actually dreamed of something new in twisted stripes, and had risen in the middle of the night to make fast and safe the dream-sent idea by winding the colors in the right order around a strip of pasteboard. Then she went back to bed, saying to herself:

"Now, if I could only dream a something new in fillin'!"

But such a dream did not come, although she was a great dreamer, and stoutly maintained that she often "dreamed out things," and that her dreams came true. Being thus a firm believer in dreams, she occasionally gave invited dreams by overloading her stomach at night.

"If I eat an ordinary light supper," she said, "I don't dream much; but if I eat pickles and cheese and cake, and a lot of stuff of that kind, I dream a night," which was no doubt true.

She "made a rag sewin" that week to finish up her hit-and-miss rags, but the rags for that wonderful stripe were all to be sewed with her own hands. Eight or ten of her neighbors came to the "rag sewin'." Each of them brought her needle and thimble, and sewed carpet rags and laughed and gossiped in the most agreeable way all the afternoon, and in the evening their husbands came to supper.

Not even to those ladies did Mrs. Huff disclose the pattern she had "dreamed out" stripe, although she informed them that they could confidently expect to see such a rag carpet as they'd never before seen, when the fair opened two weeks later.

Her household duties occupied her more than usual at that season of the year, so that she could sew only at night, and each night she sat up until very late sewing on the green and crimson and yellow and blue and black and white rags for the stripe in her carpet.

It was after midnight on Friday when the last bell was sewed and wound and weighed and ready to go to the weaver's on the morrow.

"The stripes can't be improved on I jest know," said Mrs. Huff, as she put the rags away in stout grain bags, and tied them up. "But I can't decide jest how to have the colors in the chain warped, or whether to have the light and dark rags all mixed up or ev'ryte in the bit an' miss part. I do wordar if I can't dream it out to-night! I'm all tired out, and I dream best when I'm that way. Mebbe if I eat a big piece of gooseberry pie and a piece of cheese 'fore I go to bed, I'll dream something uncommon.

"I read the other day of a great poet who wrote half a poem, and couldn't finish it to suit him, and he went to bed and dreamed the other half all out as plain as day, and got up in his nightgown and finished up. I'm sure if a person could dream out a fine poem, I'd ought to be able to dream out a common rag carpet pattern."

Thus reasoning to herself, Mrs. Huff ate her pie and cheese and went to bed, and, being very tired, soon dropped asleep.

She was sleeping heavily when her husband called her in the morning. Her first words when she arose were:

"Well, it didn't do any good. I didn't dream anything about that carpet, although I did dream of forty other things. I must hurry up my work, and have Gideon take me and the rags over to the Widow Watts', and see myself that she understands just how that carpet's got to be wove."

But when, two hours later, she went into her little sewing room to get her rags and chain, they were not to be found.

"Gideon," she called to her husband, who was putting the horses to the light wagon in the barnyard, "have you carried them rags out to the wagon?"

"No," called back Mr. Huff; "I ain't seen your old rags. I'll be glad when I have seen the last of 'em, and you've done a-settin' up o' nights a-puddin' over 'em, and underminin' your constitution and your health."

"Well, they ain't here," said Mrs. Huff, "and I left them here last night, all ready to be carried out. Hanner, we you seen them rags?"

"No," replied Hannah, the hired girl, "I ain't seen a solitary thing of 'em."

"That's queer," said Mrs. Huff, irritably. "They never tuk legs and walked off of their own accord. Sam, I don't spose you've seen anything of my rags?"

Sam, the farm hand, happened to pass the open window at that moment. "Rags, Mis' Huff? Mis' Huff, what rags?"

"Why, my carpet rags."

"Didn't know you had any," replied Sam, briefly, as he went unconcernedly on his way.

Then began an active search for the rags. Mr. Huff was called in, and so singular was the disappearance of such bulky articles that he joined in the search with considerable interest.

"It's the queerest thing!" said Mrs. Huff, for the fifteenth time, as she looked into places in which the bags of rags could not possibly be. "It's my opinion," she said at last, "that somebody has stolen those rags. They must have done it! They never got away alone; any one with common sense knows that."

No trace of a thief could be found, but one could easily have come and gone without the family knowing it, as the doors and windows were seldom fastened. In fact, some of them had been left wide open the night before to admit the cool air at the close of a hot day.

After an hour of unavailing search Mrs. Huff dropped wearily into a chair and said, in a choking voice,

"Well, they're gone, and gone for good, and so's my chance of getting the prize at the fair next week. Somebody must have stole 'em. I reckon now that Calisty Horn will get the premium with her carpet."

"Well, well, what if she does?" said Mr. Huff, consolingly. "You've had it three years hand runnin', and you'd ought to give somebody else a chance anyhow.

"They all have just as good a chance as I've had," replied Mrs. Huff. "And the premium isn't nothing at all compared to the loss of that carpet that I had calilated sure on putting down in the setin' room this fall."

The rags were not found in the days that intervened before the fair, and Mrs. Calisty Horn's carpet did get the first premium.

"And such a looking carpet as it was," said Mrs. Huff, somewhat spitefully. "The rags was half an inch wide, and she'd got too much copperas in her coloring, and the stripe was nothing to compare to what mine would have been."

Her hope and defeat weighed heavily on Mrs. Huff, and she lay awake a long time thinking the whole matter over after she had gone to bed, when she came home from the fair.

Sometime after midnight Mr. Huff awoke to find himself alone in bed, and as he opened his eyes he fancied he saw some one pass the door leading into the hall.

"Harriet," he cried, "is that you? There was no reply.

"I wonder," he said, "if that woman has got up in the dead of night to begin on another carpet. She shan't do it! Harriet, what are you doing? You sick?"

Still Harriet did not answer. Mr. Huff arose, wrapped a quilt around him, lighted a candle and started out to investigate. As he stepped into the hall he heard a noise as of some one moving around in an unused attic room above him, a room that had not been entered for weeks, and which was now filled with all the odds and ends of things that will collect in a house as the years go on, and which a great many people save, under the impression, usually a delusion, that they will sometime "come handy."

Among the useless rubbish stowed away in Farmer Huff's attic was the frame of an old carpet loom on which Mrs. Huff had woven many a carpet in her younger days, but years had passed since the loom had been in use. The moonlight streaming in through a window showed Mr. Huff that the attic door was open, but there was no other light in the room.

"Harriet Huff," he called, "what in creation air you doing up there at this time o' night? Hunting some more tormented old rags? Come right back to bed! You'll get your death o' cold roamin' round at night!"

She took no notice of his querulous remarks, but he heard no more sounds in the attic. But he was too much troubled to let the matter rest as it was, and accordingly mounted the stairs and entered the attic room. There he saw something that caused him to open both eyes and mouth with amazement.

At the old loom sat Mrs. Huff in her night clothes. In one hand she held an old wooden shuttle, which with the other she fumbled around in a grain bag full of carpet rag balls leaning against a post of the loom. Drawing forth a ball of the "bit an' miss" rags she slowly began winding it on the shuttle, which she then passed to and fro through an imaginary warp. The reed and batten bars were gone, but Mrs. Huff went slowly through the motions of using them.

The amazed Mr. Huff at once noticed that her eyes were closed, and his belief that she had become a "stark, staring, crazy loonytie" changed into the more agreeable thought that she was simply soundasleep. His eyes rested on the missing carpet rags, and he mentally ejaculated:

"Brought 'em up here herself in her sleep two weeks ago! My land! What's goin' to become of her if she goes to makin' carpets both when she's asleep and awake! Her intellectuals reason will give way. That's what'll happen to her! No love winds can stand it, and it'll be mighty hard on all of us. She shan't make any further carpet! I'll buy body brittles for ev'ry room in the house first! Harriet Diary Huff, wake up and git to bed where you belong!"

Mrs. Huff did not waken, and Mr. Huff hesitated before speaking again.

"They say," he said to himself, "that it ain't safe to wake us sleepwalkers or somnambulances suddenly. Mebbe she'd have a fit if I woke her, though she don't come of a fitty family. I'll just see what she does."

A moment later Mrs. Huff slowly left the loom, and with eyes closed shut the attic door behind her, walked down stairs and returned quietly to her bed.

"It beats all," said Mr. Huff, as he quietly laid down beside her; "but she shan't meddle with carpet rags no more, she shan't."

In the morning she said while dressing, "I dreamed 'bout weaving me a carpet at my old loom last night. I reckon sev'ral such dreams lately."

"Harriet," queried Mr. Huff, drily, "That reminds me that I want to show you something in the old loom room. Come right up!"

"Wait till after breakfast."

"No, I've got more than now."

"There you air, Harriet Huff," said Mr. Huff, dramatically, as he threw open the attic door and waved his hands toward the bag of rags.

"Gideon Huff!" she said, as she sank down on an old hair trunk and stared with her hands spraddled.

"I'd say 'Gideon Huff' if I was you," he replied; then he went on solemnly, occasionally shaking his finger toward her. "Harriet Diary Huff, I ain't got much to say to you, but what I do say is solemn and perticuler, and I mean it.

"You've made your last rag carpet. Your intellectuals reason is givin' way under the strain of it, so you nothin' of our duds lein' out yup fores they've half wore out, and you in a stiddy pickle and slow cover your colorin' and twisted stripes. You drug them rags up here in your sleep, and las' night I fetched you up here goin' through weavin' motions in your sleep. Your medal brain powers is becoming exhausted over carpet rags, and I'm goin' to give 'em to the moths an' all premiums or no premiums."

So Mrs. Huff, greatly shocked even at her performances, did give up all rag carpet making, although the beautiful twisted stripe of her vision and dreams became a reality as soon as the rags could be carried to the Widow Watts.

Dream provoking food at midnight was also wisely given up in obedience to Mr. Huff's demand that his wife should do nothing to impair her intellectuals reason."

This is a true story, and the reader can draw the moral from it.—J. L. Harbour in Youth's Companion.

A Believer in the Divining Rod.

We have this week received a serious application from, now about three years, and apparently same on other points, for the address of a maker of divining rods, or of the possessor of the secret, or of the right to manufacture of the method of manufacture. He gravely informs us that his brother possesses one, but will not let him have the use of it, wishing for himself the job in prospect, namely, hunting for gold in Canada. We are also informed that if the body of mineral be large it will affect the rod from a great distance; that the operation is fatiguing, by reason of the sensation communicated to the arm when there is much mineral about; and finally, that the rod will not work in every one's hands. The last proposition, being the one solitary statement in which the innumerable authorities on the subject agree, may be safely believed to contain at least a partial truth.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

Lesson in Pronunciation.

The correct sound of the vowel u is among the niceties of English pronunciation, but after all it is not half so important as politeness, a fact which a certain small boy seems to have forgotten.

"Mr. Featherly," said Bobby, at the dinner table, "how do you pronounce d-o-e?"

"Do, Bobby," replied Mr. Featherly, indulgently.

"How do you pronounce d-o-e?"

"Do-ee"—and Mr. Featherly put on a genteel air for the benefit of Bobby's elder sister.

"Well, then, how would you pronounce the second day of the week?"

"Tuesday, I think."

"You're wrong."

"Wrong! How would you pronounce it, Bobby?"

"Monday."—New York Times.

For Knocking Down a Preacher.

During the occupation of Paris by the allies, Wellington gave an order that no English officer should give a challenge to, or accept one from, a French officer. A French marshal, shortly after this order, shoved an English colonel from the pavement into the street. The Englishman knocked him down. When the marshal made a formal complaint the duke sent a written reprimand to the colonel and in it inclosed an invitation to dinner.—Saturday Review.

LAUGHING AND CRYING.

Show These Outward Signs of Joy and Sorrow Affect Human Nature.

"I suppose the most prominent cause of laughter," says Dr. William A. Hammond, "is a sudden revolution of the emotions—that is, a change from one emotion to another, especially when the changes are of a pleasant character. Thus, for instance, when we have been reading something rather calculated to excite grief and we come to something of a ridiculous character our tendency is to laugh, while if we had the ridiculous idea thrown at us probably we would laugh at all. Then we laugh at attempted wit rather than at true wit. True wit excites pleasure, but does not produce laughter, as does buffoonery. We laugh at the antics of a clown, but not at the sayings of Moliere."

"What is the immediate cause of laughter?"

"It is the reflex action excited by the causes I have mentioned acting through the brain and nervous system upon the respiratory muscles throwing them into spasmodic action. Laughter is a spasm of the respiratory muscles, accompanied by a relaxation of the muscles of the face and sometimes by the shedding of tears."

"At what age do people laugh the most?"

"I think it is not often the case that adults men laugh. They smile, but laughing is in greater part confined to women and children. A mere child laughs readily, and an elderly person who has long passed the middle of life is very apt to laugh at slight causes. This, however, is dangerous for them to do, as they may bring on apoplexy or drop dead from some heart disease if they indulge too immoderately. I have known several instances of death being brought on in this way by a serious disturbance of enfeebled faculties will laugh at certain things which would not excite the rational mind of a man in the full vigor of his mental powers. A very curious circumstance connected with laughter is that, especially with children, and sometimes with women and frequently with old people, the visible expression of the emotion does not correspond with their real feeling. They laugh when surprised. I had a patient once who laughed whenever he saw a funeral. He meant to cry rather than to laugh. There was another who laughed immoderately when he read the obituary columns of a newspaper. He said he did so because he felt so sorry. He would laugh from two to ten minutes at a time before he could control himself."

"Do not ignorant people laugh more than the educated?"

"Yes; that is because they have not been so accustomed to control their emotions as are people of refined life. But the reasons for laughter are more intricate. I have a patient who has over a solemn French book he is reading. He laughs over it in a most amiable manner, and what he laughs at I cannot imagine."

"What are the facts in regard to crying?"

"Weeping, the shedding of tears, is rarely indulged in by adult men of right minds for causes of real sorrow. Old persons, women and children, weep more at ill-ordered minds do not. Man does not weep as a rule under pain; he may groan, but he does not shed tears, though children and women will do so often on slight occasions."

"What produces weeping?"

"Generally physical pain. Adults do not usually express sympathy for real suffering with tears. It is a very curious thing that men will witness the real suffering of a poor woman, having her leg amputated in a perfectly stoical manner. They go to the theatre, and seeing a girl taking the part of an orphan, shed copious drops of the salty fluid."

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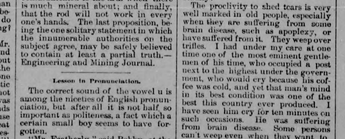
THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL



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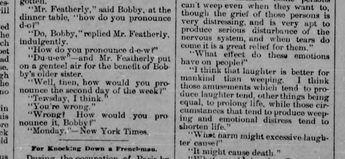

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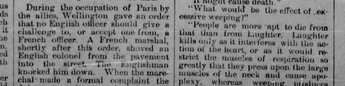

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And with a Quarter Eagle Means' Shoes make one Eagle.
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Boots and Shoes from our celebrated Means' Shoe Factory are now worn by more people than any other in all parts of the country. We will send Means' Shoes to any place where there is no shoe store. Purchasers if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us.

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In order to immediately distribute samples of these Boots we place the same, delivered at any transportation depot, to any town in any place where there is no shoe store, in any state or Territory of the United States. We will send them by express or by mail, with all charges for delivery prepaid, on receipt of $2.50 per pair, or $5 per dozen, and guarantee satisfaction or money back.
In order to get a perfect fit, take a piece of paper and place your foot upon it, then mark on the paper the length and width of your foot, and send us the measurement, and we will send a pair of Boots which you know, and make you the same at half the price charged by other dealers. Make the best boots for the money. This great rate to be very accurate, and be sure. We will at your order on the same terms send you a pair of our $3 and $4 Means' Shoes, which are the best $3 and $4 shoes made. Our lines are sold by over 1,000 retailers, and we can refer you to any one in your town or county. Our lines are worn and sold by your neighbors. We want to deal fairly with the makers who sell our goods, but we are glad to supply you if your dealer will not. Address all orders and letters to us at our factory, and not to our Boston office. Our goods are sold only at wholesale, and we do not make retail prices for any one. In that case, send to the dealer.
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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 829. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1889. $1.00 PER YEAR.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor Real Estate business promptly attended to. ☞MONEY TO LOAN.

J. M. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law. Charlevoix, Mich.

R. W. KANE, Attorney at Law. Office over the Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Preaching services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school after the morning service. Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor, meets at 6:30 every Sunday evening. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. All are invited to attend these services. JOHN S. ROOD, Pastor.

PHYSICIANS.

J. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner state and Clinton St. Office hours, 8:00 to 10:00 a. m. and 1:00 to 4:00 p. m.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARDIN, Notary Public, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agt., Charlev's

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 179, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 109, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 9311, meets every Monday evening, at Jefferson's Hall.

I. O. G. T.—Charlevoix Lodge, No. 561, meet every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Jefferson Hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall

SONS OF VETERANS—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets at Odd Fellows' hall every Thursday evening of each month, at Jefferson' Hall.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed May 6th, 1885, by Ira Bonnor, of Charlevoix, Charlevoix County, Michigan, mortgagor, to Joseph Sharpe, Albert E. Hosmer, of the same county and state, and recorded May 8th, 1885, in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, in liber 11 of mortgages on page 47, which mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagees to Frederick W. Rowell, of Boyne City, Michigan, which assignment was recorded in the register's office for Charlevoix county July 14th, 1886, in liber 16 of mortgages on page 72, and on the 11th day of July 1887, said mortgage was again duly assigned by said mortgagees to Jacob Sharpe, of Charlevoix, Michigan, which assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Charlevoix county July 14th, 1887, in liber 16 of mortgages on page 73; and whereas there is due at the date hereof for principal and interest upon said mortgage the sum of Six hundred and twenty dollars; and no proceedings either at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage. Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, on the 16th day of November A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Village of Boyne City, Michigan, that being the place of holding the circuit court for the county in which, on **Tuesday, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1889,** said court is held, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said debt and interest, and costs of this foreclosure including the attorney fee provided by law.

Dated Charlevoix, Michigan, August 19, 1889.
FRED W. ROWELL,
JACOB SHARPE,
Mortgagees.
R. W. KANE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgages.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. At a session of the Probate court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1889. Present Prof. Jas. Vanderhoof, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Levi Blackmer, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Ira Blackmer praying that the administration of said deceased be granted to Ira Blackmer or some other suitable person. It is ordered that the 4th day of November, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office in the village of Boyne, in said county, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
(A true copy.) FRED. W. MAYNE, Judge of Probate.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
Charlevoix Savings Bank,
At Charlevoix, Michigan, at the close of business, Sept. 20, 1889.

Loans and discounts	$47,736 86
Stocks, bonds and mortgages, etc.	4,000 00
Overdrafts	4,000 18
Due from banks in reserve cities	2,000 00
Due from other banks and bankers	1,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,734 25
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,126 64
Interest paid	129 90
Cash items	1,000 00
Nickels and pennies, for change	34 00
U. S. and National Bank notes	2,242 00
Total	$59,163 83
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Individual deposits	32,063 83
Dividends unpaid	100 00
Commercial deposits	2,000 00
Savings deposits	29,963 83
Notes and bills rediscounted	1,000 00
Notes and bills outstanding	18,237 71
Total	$59,163 83

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix, }
I, F. A. Smith, cashier, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRED. A. SMITH, Cashier.
Correct—attest: E. H. Gaskill, F. A. Sharp, F. A. Smith, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of October, 1889. FRED. W. MAYNE, Justice of Peace.

READ! READ! READ!

TO THE LADIES:

Our new goods have now arrived, and we invite you one and all to call and examine.

We aim to sell cheap for cash, replenishing our stock often, thereby keeping a fresh, new stock bought at lowest prices constantly before the public.

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A large assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, for all ages, for both far and near sight.
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"Michigan Central."
"Shortest and Best Route to Niagara Falls and the New England States."
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ON AND AFTER JUNE 23, 1889.
THE DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN
MACKINAW CITY
AND
DETROIT JACKSON
The South and East.
Trains leave Mackinaw City 8.00 a. m. (only except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit.....3.20 p. m. and 11.00 p. m.
Jackson.....10.30 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.
Toledo.....11.40 p. m. and 4.15 a. m.
Buffalo.....6.40 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.
Cincinnati.....6.35 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.
WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.
JAS. E. HALL, Pass. Agt., Jackson. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.
Time Card for
PETOSKEY STATION,
In effect June 16, 1889.
Leave, going north, 7.50 p. m., 5.25 a. m., and 11.48 p. m.
Leave, going south, 10.07 a. m., 12.50 p. m., and 10.45 p. m.
†Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily.
Northern Michigan Line.
Season of 1889.
CITY OF CHARLEVOIX,
IRA BISHOP, Master,
Going North—Leaves Petoskey every Tuesday 5.30 p. m. Wednesday, Wednesday, noon p. m. Friday, 5.30 p. m. Leaves Harbor Springs, 11 a. m. Leaves Cross Village, 1.30 p. m. Springs, 2.30 p.m., St. Ignace, 10 p. m. Mackinaw City, 11 p.m., arrive Cheboygan, Friday, 1.00 a. m.
Going South—Leaves Cheboygan every Friday, 2.30 p. m. Mackinaw City, 3.30 p. m., St. Ignace, 4 p. m., Harbor Springs, 8.30 p. m., leaves Cross Village, 9.30 p. m., arrive Petoskey, 11 p. m.
Charlevoix, Saturday, 6 a. m. Big Rapids, 10 a. m., Traverse City, 2 p. m., Northport, Sunday, 4 a. m. Milwaukee, 9 p. m., arrive Chicago, Monday, 6 a. m.
LAWRENCE.
WM. FINDAN, Master.
Going North—Every Thursday, arrive Friday, 4 p. m., Milwaukee, Saturday, 9 a. m., Manitowoc, 10 a. m., Kewaunee, 11 a. m., Fish Creek, 1 p. m., City, 2 p. m., Big Rapids, 10 p. m., **Charlevoix Saturday, 6 a. m.** Leaves Harbor Springs, 9 a. m., Cross Village, 10 a. m., Mackinaw, 2 p. m., arrive Cheboygan, 4 p. m.
Going South—Leaves Cheboygan every Sunday, 4 p. m., Mackinaw, 10 p. m., St. Ignace, 11 p. m., St. Ignace, 2 a. m., Leaves Harbor Springs, 10 a. m., Frankfort, 11.30 a. m., **Charlevoix, Sunday, 6 p. m.** Leaves Traverse City, 8 p. m., Milwaukee, 8 p. m., Sturgeon Bay, 10 p. m., Chicago, Thursday, 5 a. m.
EMREY BROS., Agents, Charlevoix.
Traverse Bay Line.
Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS
CAPT. W. H. TOBEY,
Going north Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.—Leaves Traverse City 7.00 a. m., old Mission 9.30, Elk Rapids 10.30, Torch Lake 12.00 m., Norwood 1.30 p. m., Charlevoix 3.00, Ironton 4.00, arrive East Jordan 5.00.
Returning same days and leave East Jordan 6.00 a. m., Ironton 7.00 a. m., Charlevoix 8 a. m., Norwood 10.15 Torch Lake 12.00 m., Elk Rapids 1 p. m., Old Mission 2 p. m., arrive Traverse City 5.00.
Arrangements can be made to meet the steamer Cummings in stop at Sutton's Bay where connections can be made with Leland and Frankfort for Omena and Northport.
Harbor Springs and East Jordan.
Steamer THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.
Going South every morning, except Sunday—Will Leave Harbor Springs at 7.00, Pelonkey 8.00 Charlevoix 9.30, arrive at East Jordan 11.30.
Going North every afternoon, except Sunday—Will leave East Jordan at 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Pelonkey 5.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 6.00.
Charlevoix and East Jordan.
Steamer NORTH STAR.
CAPT. WM. C. TAYLOR.
Morning—Leave Charlevoix at 6.30, arrive at East Jordan 7.00, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive at Charlevoix 10.00.
Evening—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.
Touching at intermediate points both ways.

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"The Brightest of the Child-ren's magazines," Springfield. A Merry Year Republican.
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That Boy Cid. By William O. Stoddard. Young and old will follow Gideon's adventures and his father's, on their father's acres with the boys and girls of Hickory.
The New Senior at Andover. By Hezekiah Butterworth. A sequel of school life in famous Andover—our Boyhood. The boys, the professors, the college life.
The Boys of the Vikings. By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. A vigorous juvenile story of modern Norse boys.
Nancy and Rue, one of the best of the Mary Mapes Dodge stories.
Tales of Trade. By Charles Remington Talbot. An amusing adventure story of "wet sheets and a flowing sea."
Confessions of an Amateur Photographer. By Alexander Black. Six practical papers with pictures.
Mary Parthan. First of a series of graphic Scotch Christmas character sketches by Margaret Sidney.
Tales of Old Arcadia. Twelve powerful one-act plays by Grace Denio McLeod, a Canadian author.
The Will and The Way Stories. By Frances Hodgen Burnett, Joel Chandler Harris, men who did great things in the face of seeming impossibilities.
The Full Twelfths. By L. J. Bridgman, Illustrated by Addie Ledyard.
Business Openings for Girls and Young Women. A dozen really helpful papers by Helen Campbell.
Twelve more **Daisy Patty Letters.** By Mrs. Sangster, Illustrated.
Twenty Serial and Five-ground Tales. The first will be "Landship, was He a Pirate?" by Howard Pyle, the artist.
10 Postal-card Votes and Cash Prizes.—**32** Prizes Shortest Story, Longest Story, Most Interesting Story, Most Exciting Story, Most Pathetic Story, Most Ludicrous Story, How

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the money. Unless this is done, no credit will be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

The Cadillac News and Express has adopted the cash-in-advance plan and gives the following reasons for doing the same: We have learned by long and patient experience that any other plan of conducting a newspaper than that of receiving payments in advance from subscribers, is sure to be accompanied by losses which in most cases lead to complete business collapse, sooner or later. We have not met such collapse sooner and we do not wish to meet it later."

MONTANA was carried by republican money last year. This year the election was held under the Australian system, to prevent bribery and ballot-foxing, and the democrats carried the state. But the infamous scoundrels who run the republican machine are determined to defeat the will of the people in one way or another, and are trying to elect a republican senator by counting out democratic members of the legislature.—Petoskey Democrat.

OUR temperance friends who have so fondly clung to the republican party so many years ought to realize pretty soon that they have nothing more to hope for from that party, especially when the vice president, Hon. Levi P. Morton, takes out a license to run a high-toned saloon in Washington, almost in the shadow of the capitol. Put this latest move with the evasive and worse than use less liquor legislation in Michigan the last two or three sessions, and it ought to convince most anyone that the republican party is not an honest temperance party.

HARRISON had been president only seven months before his own city, Indianapolis, which had been in the hands of the republicans for thirteen years, was carried slick and clean by the democrats, and Montana, where Harrison's boy, Russell, lives, and is trying to be United States senator, and which went solidly republican last fall, went democratic this fall. Where the Harrisons are best known they are most unpopular, and four years from now the whole country will have become thoroughly acquainted with Harison's broken pledges, blunders and hypocrisy.—Petoskey Democrat.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for November contains another African article—a valuable addition to the notable papers of Professor Henry Drummond and Joseph Thompson; a discussion of some starting problems in International law affecting the United States in the event of another European war; the description of an old Spanish university by a well known novelist; an explanation of electricity to health by a high medical authority; an army surgeon's account of the modern Sanitary Corps which relieves the sick and wounded; and interesting essays, fiction and poems. Most of the articles are richly illustrated.

OUR recent editorial on party papers and party support has been copied and endorsed by a large number of our exchanges. The Charlevoix JOURNAL makes it a text for a sermon to the democrats of that county, claiming that they do not support the paper as they should. We have no doubt the Journal tells the plain facts, and it is no credit to Charlevoix county democrats, either. They never can succeed in that county until they have just as good a paper as the republicans have, and they can't have that when it is only half as well supported. Wake up! democratic neighbors of Charlevoix and give the JOURNAL a boom.—Petoskey Democrat.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all hard, soft or callused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, curbs, splints, sweeny, ring bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $99 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by all druggists or sent by express, charges paid, $1.50. Illustrated circulars free. Address, Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Druggists, Chateaugay, N. Y.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

(The JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns in which it is not represented. Give us all the news in a brief and concise manner. Letters for the issue of Thursday should be mailed so as to reach us by Saturday morning, or Friday evening. Two very desirable features in correspondence are regularity and punctuality.)

Inwood.

A large quantity of grain is shipped over Smithson's dock via steamer L. A. Cummings, to Elk Rapids and Traverse City.

Mrs. Stinson died at nithson's last Friday of cancer.

Frank Pearl is making numerous and noticeable improvements in the Nick Shores farm which he bought some time ago.

Frank Pearl will cut cedar for Smithson on section fourteen this winter.

Alfred Vandensen is quite successful as a bee-keeper.

Horse distemper prevails here to some extent.

Oland Weed is preparing to increase the size of his orchard.

Cerrie Hilton was at East Jordan this week.

Mrs Simons of Elk Rapids is assisting in the care of the families of her sons, the O'Brian boys, while they are afflicted with diphtheria.

Miss Ella Trimble will teach a four months' term of school in the Ingalls district, Banks township, this winter.

D. Sherwood and wife of Charlevoix visited the family of O. D. Hilton last Sunday.

Ed. Cook and Robert Trimble will take their wool to Acme, to trade for cloth.

The Norwood band is making a noticable improvement in their music.

Mamie Weed goes to Traverse City with Mrs. Keltner to attend school.

Wheat averaged about 20 bushels to the acre in Norwood, oats 40, barley 35, peas 35, rye 15, hay 1½ tons, potatoes 150 bushels.

Capt. Plotteplace of Bear Lake had many friends in this township who were surprised and grieved to hear of his death.

All diphtheria cases reported better, and no new cases.

Wilson.

Cloudy and dull weather.

Mr. Thompson of Deep Lake is canvassing in this vicinity for maps.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sutton, Oct. 224, a daughter. Congratulations are in order.

Mark Sedgeman and wife and Geo. Smith spent Sunday at Advance, visiting relatives.

Messrs. Delong, Hudkins, and Lanway each brought home from Fort Wayne, Ind., a nice team of horses on Saturday night.

Mabel Smith and Miss Lavalley of East Jordan called on friends in this vicinity on Sunday last.

The farmers have their crops all nicely secured, and are now preparing to lumber this winter.

Will Preble has been building a new house on state swamp land near Deer Creek, and is now ready to move in.

C. L. Smith and wife were called to Advance on Friday night to see a sick sister, Mrs. Karkhin, who is very ill with inflamation of the lungs.

Miss Eliza Ball of Boyne City was a guest of the Hollands the last of the week. She returned home on Sunday.

Albert Todd is doing some repairing and remodeling of Supervisor Hudkins' residence. A bay window we believe is one of the additions.

Mrs. Geo. Thomas and son George, of Central Lake, visited at her daughter's, Mrs. Preble's, on Saturday night. Mr. and Mrs. P. returned home with them on Sunday.

Atwood.

Oct. 29.—Mr. McDonald and family of Norwood moved to Banks, near Gayles & Nash's mill, one day last week.

B. P. Wilkinson is having his house plastered. Mr. Lamoreaux of Charlevoix is doing the work.

Wm. Knaggy of Charlevoix has been putting eave troughs on Lewis Ray's house; also fixing the steeple of the Catholic church.

The Catholics are hauling brick to build a chimney for their church; also lath and ceiling to finish the inside.

Some of the neighbors turned out one day last week and cut some stove wood for Henry Billow, who is sick.

Gayles & Nash say their saw mill in Banks will run night and day this winter.

Sim Blow is working for Calvin Superman.

George Harvey left last week for the pine woods.

Mrs. Antoine Gravelin from Elk Rapids is visiting friends at Norwood.

Mrs. Joseph Dennis returned home last week from her visit at Saginaw.

A wood bee at Albert Superman's last Tuesday.

Miss Lina Bentley, who has been in Ohio the past two years, returned home last Friday.

Frank Smith and Albert Harwood, who have been working at Boyne City for some time, came home last Saturday.

Eveline.

Oct. 29.—The leaves are falling fast, and the trees are again quite bare.

W. A. Stanley was in Petoskey three days this week.

John Hayden and family have moved to the Jarman homestead for the winter, where he will assist George and Will Jarman in their lumbering operations.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Dunlop, Oct. 23, a son. At this writing Mrs. Dunlop is very sick, and fears are entertained that she may not recover.

J. G. Peterson has already commenced to rebuild much larger than the building recently burned.

Mrs. Len Phillipps has returned from Birmingham, Mich., where she visited her parents. She reports Miss Mary Hawkins of Advance, who went to Birmingham on a visit a few weeks ago, is quite sick.

We have decided to remain at home this winter, so look out for news from Eveline regularly.

Burgess.

Oct. 30.—Sunday school closed last Sunday at Burgess school box so until the first Sunday in May next, by order of Alexander Ross, superintendent.

Leroy Hamlin came home last Sunday for a few days' visit.

Geo. Willis has moved to Petoskey and rented his place to Rev. Geo. Wood for two years.

Edward Webster formerly of Hayes was visiting friends here the first of the week, and has now gone to Alanson to visit his sister, Mrs. Sheldon.

School commences next Monday in district No. 6 with A. W. Chew as teacher, and in district No. 4 with Miss Ella Adams as teacher.

John Harris returned home last Thursday from Big Rapids where he has been receiving medical treatment. He is no better.

Barnard.

Oct. 29.—Preaching at the Barnard school house next Sunday at the usual hour.

Railroad at Petoskey.

PETOSKEY, Oct. 26.—A stock company to build a railroad from this city to Wolverine on the M. C. R. R. The stock has been all taken, and a 5 per cent assessment paid to start survey. The company has the following officers: President C. T. Handy; vice president H. O. Rose; treasurer, James Buckley.

A New Paper at Reed City.

Reed City, it is rumored, is to have another republican newspaper. A stock company will be formed and it is said Gen. Alger takes 50 shares. The paper will be an anti-Catcheon affair on the start and blossom out for Alger in 1892.

CATARRH.—Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully. 10oct9

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store, large bottles 50c. and $1.00. 2

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine; made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 2

New Use for Cocoanut Oil.

It is found that cocoanut oil is not only an excellent lubricant, but it is of great value for lighting purposes. A Frenchman in Cuba has established a factory for the manufacture of this oil. He has imported the most perfect machinery in order that the oil produced shall be as pure as possible. The oil is very fluid, oxidizes slowly, and is said to keep long without turning rancid.—New York Telegram.

Undertow and Overtow.

The old sailor sat on the stringpiece of the South street pier gazing sedately at the swirls in the water alongside as the tide swept out, when a young man of his acquaintance came along.

"Well, Jack," said the young man, "what are you thinking about?"

The old man looked up at the questioner, looked over toward the next pier, where, as he would have said, "a weery plump and sizable young woman" was sitting on the corner of a lighter cabin, and then back at the young man.

"Write for th' papers, don't yer?" he said.

"One of them."

"See that young woman over there?"

"Yes."

"Ever see one like her down to Coney Island?"

"Yes."

"Hearn on 'em gittin' outside the life lines an' drowndin'?"

"Yes."

"What should you say carried of 'em beyond the life lines?"

"The undertow."

The old sailor snorted.

"Sonny, I'm seven readin' that 'ere nigh to fifty year. However could the undertow carry her out and she on ten feet o' water? Don't ever you be no ary such bilge water."

"What takes her out, then?"

"Ever see a chip or stick in the surf?"

"Yes."

"Ever see it wash up on the beach?"

"Yes."

"Ever see it go out to sea instid?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever happen to notice the wind them 'ere time?"

"Not particularly."

"In course not. Nobody as hadn't had the advantage of a reg'lar education at sea never notices important circumstances like the wind. There never was no such thing as undertow to hurt nobody. It's the overtow. It's the gentle suffer as is blowin' off shore what carries the unfortunits outen their depths an' drowns 'em afore the swimmin' eyes of their friends. broken relations what's powerless to render 'em any aid whatever, 'cause there would never no cold tomatoes and spiled animals come for to yes sea shore boardin' house boxes if there was any sech thing as undertow for to carry of 'em off."—New York Sun.

Sandeburg's Strength.

Writing of Tritanus, the Samnite swordsman, whose son carried the giant with a single finger, reminds one of the remarkable stories told of Sandeburg, King of Albania, whose swordsmanship has never been excelled. Sanderburg was born in the year 1414, and grew up to be a splendid specimen of physical manhood. His strength of arm was the most extraordinary that has ever been known. His sword arm was much the larger and stronger, but even the smaller of the two, the quaint account says, "was gigantick inn its lordly proportions, being as much as two lappes around it." A lappe was 12½ inches, which would have made the biceps of Sanderburg 24½ inches in circumference, or about one-fourth larger than the arm of John L. Sullivan. It is to be regretted that the measurements of the sword arm of this Tiania king are unknown, as they must have been proportionally "gigantick in their lordly proportions."

With his cimeter he was known to leave a man from the top of the head to the waist at a single blow. It is related that when in battle he frequently cut his antagonist in two at one sweeping stroke.

Balaban and his horde treated the Albanians with indignities unbearable. Some of them were finally caught and convicted. Among the felons were two relatives of Balaban himself, a brother and a nephew. Sanderburg took it upon himself to execute this pair. The order was given that the king would lop the heads off these two felons in the palace court yard. Before the hour of doom had arrived, while the fathers and son were taking leave of each other for the last time, the enraged king rushed upon them and as they were embracing let fall one stroke severed their bodies above the hips, the mass of quivering flesh all falling in a heap. This extraordinary exhibition of strength of arm has never been equaled by swordsman, ancient or modern.—John W. Wright in St. Louis Republic.

Lucky Knapsack.

Some soldiers find it hard to throw away their valuables even on the most strenuous marches. A private of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts was a man of this class, and had often been laughed at for his peculiarity.

One day, during a full while the army was before Vicksburg, Private H—— was sitting in the shade with his back to his enemy, about ten feet from where Gen. Stannard was standing.

His knapsack, to which he had clung in all our movements in spite of the jeers of his comrades, was strapped upon his back. A six pound shot came ricochetting along the ground. He picked himself up in a dazed manner, and began feeling first in his head and then of his knapsack, and when the boys assured him he was all right, he responded only with a sickly smile.

Gen. Stannard noted his condition, and to "bring him to" exclaimed:

"That's a mighty lucky knapsack, boy!"

"Yes," said H——, "and I always carry it."

After that it was useless to argue the knapsack question with him.—Youth's Companion.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

Another Grand Slaughter,

At Rosenthal's.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 23d, 24th, and 25th.

THREE DAYS ONLY.

Everything in the Store will be sold at a Great Reduction. This is to Give our Customers an Opportunity to Buy Fall Goods Cheap.

WE MEAN BUSINESS.

The Following is a few of our Many Reductions.

	Formerly.	New.
Prints	4 07	3 1-2
Cotton	08	05 3-4
Red Table Linen	40	25
All Wool Flannel		35
Double Width Dress Goods	20	15
Double Width Cassimeres	25	18
Fine Dress Flannel	50	48
A Good Cloak	6 00	4 50
A Good Cloak	12 00	8 00
A Good Cloak	20 00	15 00
A Good Cloak	25 00	19 00

CLOTHING.

	Formerly.	New.
A Good Suit	7 00	$4 50
A Good Suit	10 00	7 00
A Good Suit	15 00	11 00
A Good Suit	20 00	15 00
A Good Suit	25 00	17 00
A Good Overcoat	7 00	5 00
A Good Overcoat	10 00	7 00
A Good Overcoat	15 00	11 00
A Good Overcoat	25 00	17 00

REMEMBER THE DATE.

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

The Genuine

Round Oak Stove.

THE NEW PARLOR OAK.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, NOTIONS, LAMPS, OILS PAINTS, HARROWS, PLOWS AND FIXTURES.

☞JOB AND TIN WORK.

I. D. Bartholomew & Co.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1889.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Advertisements not exceeding five lines (30 words) will be inserted in this column for TEN CENTS each insertion. Additional lines over five, TWO CENTS per line each insertion.

MILK TICKETS, with black spice for 24 meals, 25 cents; for 50, 50 cents; per doz. Tickets printed to order on short notice, at this office.

WEDDING CARDS and Invitations. Call and see Samples before ordering elsewhere.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

The trees are nearly stripped of their leaves.

P. S. Brown is home from the Soo for the winter.

L. E. Allen returned home Tuesday from the Soo.

George Olney and Mrs. Geer were married last Tuesday.

Mel Livingston and Joe Beauvais are home from Canada.

Mason & Berdan is the name of Byron See's successors.

G. W. Jefferies has bought Carr's fruit store near the bridge.

G. W. Bosman is in southern Michigan on business this week.

Quarterly meeting at the M. E. church last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. J. B. Emerson is having a cellar and stone wall built under her house.

Z. C. Fairbanks the fruit tree man was in town last Friday and Saturday.

Memorial services for Rev. James Inwood at the M. E. church last Sunday evening.

Miss Esther Buttars arrived home from California on the Petoskey Sunday morning.

The Lawrence was in Tuesday and discharged an unusally large load of merchandise.

Chicken-pie social at the M. E. church next Wednesday evening from 6 to 8, 25 cents.

G. M. Rice of Escanaba was in town Wednesday looking after his real estate interests here.

Miss Josie Chaloupka arrived home from Washington Territory on the Lawrence on Tuesday.

J. B. Dixon received on the Lawrence a steam cutting box, to cut corn-fodder for his cattle.

East Jordan is kicking vigorously for twice-a day mail service with Boyne Falls and the railroad.

The Boyne Citizen was awarded the job of publishing the supervisors' proceedings at 15 cents a folio.

Fred Hemmings, Orville Phelps, Chauncy Rose and Frank Gray are hunting near Intermediate lake this week.

W. H. Francis received a moulding machine on the Lawrence, to add to the wood-working capacity of his shop.

As we go to press (Thursday evening) there is a bright light, as of a fire, in the southwest, several miles distant.

David Seibert and Miss Rachel Gibson of Petoskey were married by Rev. D. O. Ball at the M. E. parsonage on Wednesday.

Mr. Ed. E. Bowman and Miss Etta Hastings were married by the Rev. J. S. Rood, it the Congregational parsonage, on Oct. 28th.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give their annual chicken pie social next Wednesday evening. Supper from 5 to 8 o'clock, 25 cents.

☞All persons indebted to the Charlevoix Mfg. Co. are requested to call at the store store of S. M. See & Sons and settle accounts at once.

Congressman Cutcheon has our thanks for a copy of President Cleveland's message to Congress Dec. 6, 1887, with accompanying documents.

C. D. Smith the tailor has bought Byron See's house and lot on Main street, just west of the store and will occupy it soon as a shop and residence.

Mrs. Moore, state organizer for the W. C. T. U. held an interesting meeting at the M. E. church Monday evening and on Tuesday evening organized an auxiliary at Black's school house.

The mill plant of the Pine Lake Lumber Co. was transferred to Harbor Springs last week, from the schooner Lottie Cooper to the railroad, enroute to Arkansas. Eleven cars were used.

Q. W. Smith has patented a chisee and cutter, by means of which any amount of cheese may be cut, almost exact weight, before the box is opened, thus keeping the box open during the time only long enough to withdraw the piece. The knife makes a sliding cut, and is operated by foot power. Traveling men pronounce it the most complete cheese-cutting outfit now in the market.

Fireman's Club Dances.

Commencing Friday evening, Nov. 8th, the Charlevoix fire department will inaugurate a series of dances to be continued every two weeks during the winter, at the village hall. Good music and good order.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

☞Four pounds jelly, 25 cents; three pounds good tea, 90 cents; three cans corn, 25 cents. Try Chicago Yeast Powder, one pound 25 cents. A good coffee, 25 cents per pound. Two cans coffee essence, 5 cents.

BERT MASON.

Charlevoix is putting on airs now that, with G. W. Crouter as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, she has A. D. Cruickshank Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the same order. He was elected to the high post in Detroit a couple of weeks ago.—Petoskey Record.

In view of the conflicting stories concerning the suspension of work on the railroad, it may be proper to state that Mr. Rock writes that he will be here in a few days and completes his sub-contract and settle his affairs satisfactorily. His difficulty does not affect the general contract at all, and will not interfere with the building of the road, although the delay is very embarrasing to the men who hold the pay-orders for labor already performed.

An exchange observes that the increase in the demand for scrap books is attributed to the newspapers, which will now be furnishing the cream of whatever is best in a literary, scientific or historic way. There has been a marked elevation in the tone of newspapers in the past six or eight years, showing a steady rise in moral as well as literary excellence, so that it is not to be wondered at that readers are so anxious to preserve the gems appearing in the course of a year, which, unless cut out and saved, would vanish as quickly as do the single copies of a newspaper. Everybody should have a scrap book.

The C. & W. M. engineers were in town last Friday, having driven from Elk Rapids. It is presumed they were looking up the feasibility of the shore route for their road from Elk Rapids to Charlevoix. We have good reasons for believing that the company will build on that route if any inducements are held out. The grade is easy, and the lay of the land favors the hauling of a large body of timber to the lake shore,—easier than away from it, as the contrary route would us (Norwood, Eastport, and Torch Lake) can work up a little tangible enthusiasm they may succeed in getting connections with the road both north and south. Is it not worth trying?

The Michigan State Sunday School Association, whose pleasant and profitable session at East Saginaw last winter are recalled by hundreds of Sunday School workers, is planning for another large and enthusiastic gathering at Grand Rapids, Dec. 3, 4 and 5. It is confidently expected that Brethern Jacobs and Reynolds of Illinois will be present to aid by their wise counsel and stimulating addresses, and also that brother E. O. Excell of Chicago will lead the singing, while some of the best talent of our own State will be called into requisition. Further particulars respecting the coming meeting and programs will be furnished the public in a few weeks.

Examination for State Certificates.

Teachers desiring to be examined for state certificates, as provided by Section 15, of the Public Acts of 1885, are informed that an examination will be held at Lansing, in the Capitol building, commencing at 9 o'clock p.m. Monday, December 30, and continuing for five days. Persons desiring to take this examination can ascertain full particulars by addressing any member of the State Board of Education.

JOSEPH ESTABROOK,
Secy State Board of Education.

Historical Society.

The Society will meet Friday evening this week with Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Smith. The program will include the inaugural address of President H. M. Enos, and one or more select readings, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The course of study for the winter, as arranged by the executive committee, will be presented for the approval of the Society.

Another Sensation.

On Wednesday this town was stirred to its centre by the finding of a rough coffin in Round Lake. It was towed ashore and opened, and found empty. What became of the body? A quilt and some trimmings were examined by a squaw and said to have been placed in the coffin of a squaw who died in Hayes about three weeks ago. It was the general belief that the grave had been robbed, and if the thieves were not discovered other graves would suffer like desecration. But now comes M. J. Stockman and says the coffin is the one Miss Lulu Willard, a victim of the Champlain disaster was brought from Cross Village in, and after she was placed in a casket by undertaker See, the old coffin was shoved under the edge of Stockman's building then used as a morgue where it has lain unnoticed until Wednesday morning, when he shoved it into the lake.

Congregational Church.

Services at the Congregational church next Sunday and through the week as usual. Sunday morning subject, "Forgetting the Past." Evening subject, "Sinning with the Tongue." Everybody cordially invited.

AMIABLE BARBARIANS.

Anecdotes Told About the Famous Russians Tolstoi and Melikoff.

From the czar down to the humblest mujik the Russians are more or less barbarians from the point of view of the refined west, but certainly most amiable barbarians so far as foreigners are concerned. Their hospitality knows no limits; no trouble is too great when it is a question of obliging a foreign visitor; but, charming as they are, you are constantly being reminded of the wildness of their real underlying nature by the strange contrasts of delicacy and brutality, of civilization and barbarism, which their daily life offers. To hear the Russians talk about the unwritten contemporary history of their social and national life is like listening to the stories of "Arabian Nights." The true narrative of Skobeleff's career and death, and the true narrative of the circumstances of the assassination of the late czar, are far more thrilling and extraordinary than pric; has ever told.

As an example of the strange contrasts of real Russia we will cite two anecdotes that were related to us by a distinguished official, whose intimacy was certainly not to throw dust in our eyes, or even to astonish us beyond measure. The conversation happened to turn on Loris Melikoff, the famous chief of the dreaded "third section." The emperor, we are told by our informant, had given Loris Melikoff unbounded power to act against the Nihilists, and had virtually created him vice emperor, as Melikoff himself used to call it. Now, Melikoff had discovered that one of the leading Nihilist chiefs was in the habit of frequently visiting count Tolstoi, the novelist, and one day he went out to Tolstoi's country house. Before the visitor had announced himself, Tolstoi recognized him, and said:

"You are Loris Melikoff, chief of the third section. Do you come to see me officially or as a private man? If you come officially here are my keys; search; open everything. You are free."

"I come not officially," replied Melikoff.

"Very good," answered Tolstoi; and calling two mujiks, he said to them: "Throw this man out of the house!"

The mujiks obeyed Tolstoi to the letter, and Loris Melikoff had to accept this treatment, for in his way Tolstoi is mighty more than even the Russian people he is an exceptional being, being more than a saint, and almost a savior.

The mention of Loris Melikoff brought up another anecdote. Some twelve years ago the emperor sent for Melikoff and announced to him that the plague was raging in two villages of the empire, and ordered him to do whatever was needful with a view to stopping its progress, and the same time giving him unlimited powers.

Forthwith Loris Melikoff went first of all to the minister of finance, informed him that perhaps he should require a great deal of money in order to carry out the emperor's command, and demanded a credit of 50,000,000 rubles. The minister of finance made a long face, but was unable to refuse. Loris Melikoff then posted to the villages in question, and having observed the situation, telegraphed for twenty fire engines to be sent from the neighboring towns, for the pumps charged with petroleum, and ordered the firemen to approach the villages by night, inundate the cottages with petroleum, set them on fire, and save nobody. The order was executed; the cottages and their few hundred inhabitants—men, women, children and cattle—were burned to ashes, and these two villages disappeared from the map of Russia and from the registers of the empire. The measures was radical, but it stamped out the plague effectually. Loris Melikoff therefore reported to the emperor that his commands had been executed, and then called on the minister of finance to tell him that out of the credit of 50,000,000 rubles granted to him he had spent only 200 rubles to buy petroleum, and that consequently his excellency the minister could dispose of the balance.

In both these stories, which we have reason to believe to be literally exact, we find that curious mixture of the grandiose, of ostentation and of barbaric recklessness which are characteristic of the Russian temperament.—Theo. Child in Harper's Magazine.

Smoke Bill Short cigars.

CLOSE WORK WITH A SAURIAN.

Man and Alligator Sank Together, but the Reptile Came Up Bound.

The following are particulars of an adventure Mr. H. Abbott, of indigo and racing fame, met with some years ago.

It was in the rains, and we were up at Tewanee Bungalow vats, when the jamadah told us that there was a huge alligator under the bridge of the river. Sending for a gun and a couple of bullets, we went up to the bridge, and, sure enough, about twenty yards off, there was an enormous "ghurial," some twenty feet long with his head just visible above the water. A well directed shot caught him between the eyes, and the brute, mortally wounded, plunged into deep water, rolled over, and was carried by the tide down toward the bungalow, which was a quarter of a mile off. Running to the vat house, Abbott seized a long rope lying there, and rapidly made a slip knot in it, and, declaring that he was not going to lose so lovely a skin, kicked off his boots, and just as he was—in socks, breeches and shirt—jumped into the river, giving me and a lot of natives the other end of the rope to hold. He got well into the middle of the stream and was quietly treading water while we were all anxiously watching, when suddenly within two feet of the swimmer the alligator plunged straight up out of the water amont foremost, as alligators generally do when hit in the head. Without the least hesitation Abbott flung both arms right around the snout, and a regular rough and tumble ensued.

Presently the brute's whole body appeared. Abbott calmly mounted him, evidently trying the while to disengage the slip knot, which had got tight round his own arm, and to shove it over the brute's head. Then the alligator started swimming and we followed down the bank when, just as we were opposite the bungalow, he pulled dead up, brought his tail out of the water, and with a fearful side sweep capsized Abbott, snapping at him as he fell. Then came another fight such as I never wish again to see, the pair eventually disappearing beneath the water. We hauled away at the rope, thinking it was still attached to Abbott, when unexpectedly we saw him come up a few yards from the bank, evidently almost senseless. A Rajpoot peon jumped in and dragged his master up the slope. He was bleeding awfully and was a grewsome sight—shirt in ribbons, arms and chest torn all over, both hands badly maimed, and the right foot completely crushed. He came to at once, and only said: "The rope's safe over his nose;" and so it was, sure enough; for the natives to whom I had thrown the rope were busily engaged in holding the defunct saurian in shore.

I never saw a man in such a mess; and, to add to the horror, down to the edge of the river, just as we had dragged her bal killed husband, rushed his young wife, wringing her hands, and naturally half out of her wits with terror. She was standing over him, and the servants were carrying him to the house, he started singing, "Home they brought her warrior dead." A nice time of it we had out in bungalow, with applications to tie the severed arteries, and with a patient who would insist in trying to get out of bed to see how the skinning of the alligator was getting on. We tried to hire kahars, but the whole country was under water, and they refused to budge from home; so we put him into a shampoy and took him in to the doctor at Monkfferpore, taking from 10 on Tuesday till 7 the next morning to do the twenty miles. —Civil and Military Gazette.

Beast and Bird.

At Hartford, a big, fierce rat, which had been caught in a wire trap, was thrown into a barrel, and then a cat was dropped in. Instead of killing the rat the cat lay down and went to sleep, and the rat curled up by her side and slept too.

AT Vienna a thunderbolt struck a hollow tree in George W. Eaton's pasture, and killed forty-seven black snakes, whose home was in the cavity. The biggest snake was six feet and eleven inches long, and the smallest two feet and four inches. Another bolt fell in the yard of Hiram Green, in the same town, and killed eight chickens, which were huddled together. The necks and legs of the chickens were broken.

A pigeon was seen flying through Water street in this city, a long cord dangling from its leg. Then the cord was caught about a telegraph wire near the roof of a tall building, and the bird hung head down over the street. Letter Carrier Case scaled the building and released the pigeon.

Two Danbury sisters fired a charge of bird shot at a hawk who was carry ing off a chicken, and killed the chicken. The hawk got away.—Norwich (Conn.) Special.

Real Abstraction.

"Master Smart," cried the teacher, "I want you to put your mind on your lesson." "I would gladly do so," replied the boy, for it was in "put at present I am absent minded." The teacher stood by his side a moment, and then brought the ruler down on the place where the lad's brain's ought to be with a resounding whack. "You mean," said the great instructor, "that you are rapped in thought." And without coming to a vote the committee rose, and shortly after the house adjourned.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

The Work Was Done.

Biddy—Mr. Smith called the night when you were out.

Miss Clara—Oh, it is too bad! I think he would have proposed.

Biddy—He did, miss. He'll marry one next week.—Epoch.

There is a call for an improved rifle for the armies of the nations, but exactly the right kind of gun has not yet been invented. The general opinion is in favor of a repeating rifle with small cartridges.

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The Octoroon.

Saturday Evening, November 26, at Lewis Grand Opera House. Next to Uncle Tom's Cabin, which nearly everybody has seen comes the "Octoroon." It is a play founded on fact, dealing with the southern slavery days, full of exciting incidents and comedy. Incidental to the play will be presented the great river scene, the steamboat on fire, the knife duel between McCloskey and the Indian, Washington; Salem Scudder's photographic inventions and the grand closing jubilaum. The cast is a strong one, and the ladies and gentlemen connected with its production assure an interesting evening's entertainment. The price of admission will be, lower floor, 35 cents; gallery, 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats, which are now on sale at the usual place. Secure your seats early and see that the opera house is filled on this occasion.

New Advert

A GYPSY WEDDING.

The Simple Ceremony by Which a Zigeuner Couple Are Made Man and Wife.

One day a troupe of gypsies halted in front of the Bohemian Mill, a snug looking mill, situated in the Viennese suburb of Nussdorf. An old man with a flowing white beard got down from one of the carts to inquire of the ale company and inquired of the host whether a gypsy wedding could take place there, adding that they would pay well. At the same time he exhibited a paper establishing his identity as Butura Simi, captain of a gypsy tribe mustering forty souls. The party were invited to take up their quarters in the garden attached to the premises. Presently the hostess ventured to inquire in which church the ceremony would take place. "Thy garden will be our church," replied one of the band, "and our captain is our priest." In a short time the gypsies got comfortably settled, and the men with little trouble erected seven tents, two of them being pitched a short distance from the five others.

In these two tents the bride and bridegroom resided prior to their wedding. The five others accommodated the remainder of the party, which consisted, in all, of twelve men, fifteen women and thirteen children. The first evening was spent in carousing at the inn. The next morning the men surrounded the bridegroom's tent and drank his health with brandy. The women assembled at the bride's quarters and ate sweetmeats with her. On a signal given by the captain the whole party withdrew to their tents.

At midday they trooped out again in holiday attire for the marriage ceremony. Capt. Simi wore a dark green dolman thrown over his shoulders and a red waistcoat with large silver buttons. He advanced slowly toward the tents. Two young men fetched the bridegroom, while the bride was assisted by two old women. Presently two bassoons struck up a Zigeuner melody, sung in chorus by all present.

The bride and bridegroom were then led before the captain. Yemra, the bride, is a handsome girl of 17, with eyes and hair as black as jet. She wore a red gown with white trimming and patent leather laced boots. Kalin Gyefer, the bridegroom, is a well built youth of one-and-twenty, with a pleasant face, a black mustache and bushy hair. A yellow scarf was handed by an old man to the captain, who bound it lightly round the wrists of the happy pair, saying, as he did so, "Hand and all this mind be bound together."

He then took an earthenware jar and poured the contents—a small quantity of wine—over their heads, reciting words to this effect: "Some times wine is sour; so is life. Sometimes wine is sweet; so is life. The existence of Zigeuners is a mixture of sour and sweet." He then took off the yellow scarf and said: "Ye are now a true Zigeuner couple."

This brought the ceremony to a close. The young people were congratulated by their companions, and afterward they all adjourned to the public room of the Bohemian Mill, where feasting and merrymaking occupied the rest of the day. The company left three days later, the newly married couple traveling in a commodious new cart, a wedding present from Capt. Simi.—Vienna Cor. London Telegraph.

Medieval Belief in Miracles.

It is not easy for a modern Protestant, still less for any one who has the least tincture of scientific culture, whether physical or historical, to put, bare to himself the state of mind of a man of the Ninth century, however cultivated, enlightened and sincere he may have been. His deepest convictions, his most cherished hopes, are bound up in the belief of the miraculous. Life was a constant battle between saints and demons for the possession of the souls of men. The most superstitious ones on modern consciousness turn to supernatural agencies only when natural means have proved inefficient; to Eginhard and his friends the supernatural was the rule, and the sufficiency of natural causes was allowed only when there was nothing to suggest others.

Moreover, it must be recollected that the possession of miracle working relics was greatly coveted, not only on high but on very low grounds. To a man like Eginhard, the mere satisfaction of a religious sentiment was obviously a powerful attraction. But, more than this, the possession of such a treasure was an immense practical advantage. If the saints were duly flattered and worshiped, there was no telling what benefits might result from their interposition in your behalf. For physical evils, access to the shrine was like the grant of the use of a universal pill and ointment manufactory; and pilgrimages there to might suffice to cleanse the perfumers from any amount of sin.—Professor T. H. Huxley in Popular Science Monthly.

Unlucky to Kill a Robin.

There is a widely spread belief among schoolboys in many parts of the country that it is unlucky to kill a robin, and it is generally supposed that a broken limb would be the probable punishment for so doing. For the rest of this bird is comparatively safe, though why it should be thus favored is not quite clear, unless, as has been suggested by some writers, it owes its popularity to the story of the "Babes in the Wood," which ballad perhaps may also have given rise to the popular notion that the robin will cover with leaves or moss any dead person whom it may chance to find. There certainly, however, seems to be no substantial reason why he should be more favored than the other members of the feathered tribe, for, after all, he is a very pugnacious and impudent little fellow; but perhaps these are the qualities which have brought him into notice and made him popular.—Chambers' Journal.

Food Mamma—What are you drawing on your slate, pet?

Little Bell—I was tryin' to draw my dolly; but I dess I'll tall it a tlelling pitt.—New York Weekly.

Flaubert's Method.

As for me, the more I feel the difficulties of good writing, the more my boldness grows. It is this preserves me from the pedantry into which I should otherwise fall. I have plans for books the composition of which would occupy the rest of my life; and if there happen to me, sometimes, cruel moments, which well nigh make me weep with anger (so great do I feel my weakness to be), there are others also when I can scarce contain myself for joy, something from the depths whereon me, for which voluptuous is no word, overflows for me in sudden leaps. I feel transported, almost inebriate, with my own thoughts, as if there came to me, at some window within, a puff of warm perfume.

I shall never go very far and know how much I lack; but the task I undertake will surely be executed by another. I shall have put on the road some one better endowed, better born for the purpose, than myself. The determination to give to prose the rhythm of verse, leaving it still veritable prose; to write the story of common life as history or the epic gets written (that is to say, without detriment to the natural truth of the subject), is perhaps impossible. I ask myself the question sometimes. Yet it is perhaps a considerable, an original thing to have tried. I shall have laid my pebble upon the mass of my obsequies. And who knows? One day I may find a God's motif, an air entirely within the compass of my voice; and at any rate I shall have passed my life not lightably, often with delight. Yet still it is saddening to think how many great men arrive easily at the desired effect by means beyond the limit of conscious art. What could be worse built than many things in Rabelais, Cervantes, Molière, Hugo? But then, what sudden thrusts of power! What power in a single word!—Cor. Gustave Flaubert.

Wholesome Food.

Those who are spending their powers in providing entertainment for the young imagination, whether through any irresistible inclination to write, or through need of the money thus brought in, have a tremendous responsibility, which many of them do not seem in any way to recognize. If it is in the first case that they are prompted to write, they should be very sure that they have something to say worth saying, and in no wise detrimental to the young spirit in its formative process; and in the latter they should be doubly watchful of their pens, the temptation of profit and their own need coming in as powerful allies of possible evil, or blinding them to the presence of such evil.

Not only should that which they provide for the young be free from wrong, or the suggestions of it, or from anything that might, perad venture, develop into wrong, but it should be aggressively in the other direction, not only innocent but useful, sound and strong and true and healthy. By demanding the true we do not mean to exclude fancy and imagination, but that even with their employment the tone should ring true, and that all false sentiment should be frowned at as much as false fact, by which is intended statement of fact not true to nature. While the marketman and the previous dealer are feeding the body, the writer is doing much toward feeding the soul, and a good deal of the worthlessness of an impoverished spiritual nature, an imbecile, poorly nourished, poorly developed intellect, may be laid at the door of whomever it is who furnishes intellectual pabulum of poor quality.—Harper's Bazar.

Air in Water.

The phenomenon of air in water, and the fact that in compressing water the air is not forced out has long been an interesting subject of scientific study. The simple explanation being that water, as well as many other liquids, has the property of absorbing various gaseous substances without thereby increasing in volume, and far from reducing the capacity of the liquid to absorb a certain gas; the application of pressure increases it, the law being substantially that the amount of gas absorbed increases directly as the pressure increases, and contrawise. Thus, if water at ordinary atmospheric pressure will absorb one-fourth of its volume of air, at two atmospheres it will absorb another one-fourth, at three atmospheres still another fourth, and so on.

The capacity of water thus to hold large volumes of gaseous substances under pressure is well shown in the familiar example of carbonated waters. These are bottled under considerable pressure, the gas itself furnishing the pressure, in order that they shall become charged with a great quantity of the gas, which being liberated as the pressure is removed by drawing the cork, gives rise to the well known effervescence. In absorbing or discharging the gas, however, there is no change in the volume of the liquid.—New York Telegram.

Effect of Tobacco on Boys.

An experimental observation of thirty-eight boys of all classes of society and of average health, who have been using tobacco for periods ranging from two months to two years, has recently been recorded by Science. Twenty-seven showed injury to the constitution and insufficient growth; thirty-two showed the existence of irregularities in the heart's action, disordered stomach, cough and a craving for alcohol; thirteen had intermittency of the pulse, and one had consumption. After they had abandoned the use of tobacco, within six months nine one-half were free from all their former symptoms, and the remainder had recovered by the end of the year. —Boston Herald.

Dr. Wellington.

At the installation of the Marquess Camden as chancellor of Cambridge, the duke received the honorary degree of D. C. L. Immediately afterward, at a garden party at Sidney, Gregton, who approached the gate just after the duke, heard his grace give his name to the porter as "Dr. Wellington."—F. E. Lretlca.

Brains in Business.

One great secret of success in business is necessary, in fact, of success on a large scale—is to conceive of it as a matter of principle, not merely as a series of transactions, remarks a contemporary. There are great merchants as there are great statesmen, and there are small merchants as there are small politicians, and the difference between the great and the small men is very much the same in both professions. The small politician works by the day, and sees only the one small opportunity before him; the small merchant does the same thing—he is looking for the next dollar. The statesman, on the other hand, is master of the situation because he understands the general principles which control events; this knowledge enables him to deal with large questions and to shape the future.

The great merchant does the same thing. The business is not a mere money getting affair; not a mere market barter, but a science and an art. He studies the general laws of trade, watches the general conditions of the country, investigates present needs, foresees future wants, and adapts his business to the broad conditions of his time and place. He puts as much brain into his work as does the statesman, and he ends by being, not a money getter, but a large minded and capable man.

An eminently successful man of the statesmanlike quality with the other clay that the more he understood of life, the more clearly he saw that it was all done on business principles. By which he meant, not only that the universe stands for gain dollar, but that the universe is governed by unvarying laws; that promptness, exactness, thoroughness and honesty are wrought into its very fiber. It ought to be the ambition of every young man to treat his business from the point of view of the statesman, and not from that of the politician.—Cicero and Salt Review.

Jack, the Photographer.

There is an amateur photographic crank here in Boston who has developed a morbid passion for a most unusual pastime. If his identity were ascertained—up to date it is a mystery—he would be apt to suffer from serious kicks and other unpleasant things, inflicted by persons who have undergone annoyance at his hands.

The Charles river at this season of the year is a favorite trysting place for aquatically disposed lovers, who travel about on lake calm water at the sundown, and spoon and spoon and spoon until the flukes come up to the surface and gasp for breath. Naturally the dark of the moon is considered the most appropriate time for these amatory pursuits, and it is at such lunar obscuration that the above photographer comes to the front.

Armed with a camera, he paddles a light canoe about over the still surface, until he finds himself unperceived in the neighborhood of some small craft, the suspicious immobility of which betrays Cupid in the offing. Then, without making the slightest noise, he trains his instrument upon the unconscious victims, springs a little magnesium flash light, and jerks simultaneously a string that exposes dry plate for a fraction of a second. Then he paddles as quietly as he is method, though the astonishing swiftness with which he skips away down the river performing an operation of that sort has thus far precluded all possibility of investigation.

The outrage has been perpetrated so many times that the very boldness of cause must now have quite a gallery of lovers afloat, all ready for exhibition at so much a head to the thousands of curious people who would undoubtedly be willing to pay liberally for a view of the collection. And meanwhile it appears that engaged or "courting" couples who go out in boats to spoon upon the Charles are rapidly becoming furious, owing to the fear of being "took" unawares by this scamp with the magnesium light.—Boston Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Hugo's Unsuccessful Play.

"Amy Robsart" is an imitation, or rather an adaptation, of Walter Scott, which served as the writer's debut on the stage. He never printed this piece, and the manuscript was supposed to be lost. When anybody spoke to him about it, he used to say, evidently in good faith, "I fancy I burned it." It was found at Guernsey under a pile of other old papers.

When it was produced at the Odeon, Victor Hugo borrowed for the occasion the name of his brother-in-law, Paul Foucher, the future inventor, then a schoolboy, I imagine, who sat on the same bench with Alfred de Musset. The first evening the piece was hissed, and the name, then unknown, of Paul Foucher rose to prominence. On the morrow Victor Hugo wrote to Tito Debaix a very manly letter, in which he said: "In face of the reception accorded to 'Amy Robsart' I feel it incumbent on me to declare that all the passages hissed yesterday are of my writing." This is exactly the answer he made Harel, the manager, on the first night. "But, M. Victor Hugo, the audience are hissing." "Well, be it so; that proves the piece to be mine." This was Frank and decided.

I doubt if any manager will think nowadays of mounting this imitation of Walter Scott even if it be Hugo's, as the author declared. Still, the piece is interesting, and the volume should be read. It is a bit of literature appearing in the heyday of an industrial and scientific exhibition. It is evil that things of the mind should be represented by the side of the apotheosis of what is material.—The Attenaeum.

Bad Grammar, but Facts.

"Dey say you know, Mrs. Thickly," said that lady's pedantic husband, "that man is an animal?"

"Yes, I did," replied she; "and what's more, I know that some animals is dumb animals, and that some men is dumber than all the dumb animals put together. That may not be grammar, but it's facts."—New York News.

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JAMES MEANS' BOOTS and SHOES Are Unexcelled in Worth.

Positively Refuse Substitutes. Insist on having our name and price stamped plainly on the sole. Your dealer will stand by you in this matter, for we guarantee our goods to give satisfaction. Should any dealer not have them in stock we will supply you, taking no other. Ladies' $2 Shoe, and Gent's $3 Shoe are the best sellers we have. Ladies who prefer a fine shoe will find our $3 Shoe, and Gents who indulge our system of business are sure to compete with us in quality of factory products. In our lines we challenge the world for the value we give.

Now your boy does not need to go barefoot. James Means' $2 Shoes for Boys will outwear any other two dollar shoe made. You can take my word for it.

$2.50 Buys the Best Farmers' Thick Boot.

JAMES MEANS' QUARTER EAGLE BOOT

A Reliable Kip Boot for Farmers.

10 Miles make one Eagle.
10 Cents make one Dollar.
10 Dimes make one Eagle.

And with a Quarter Eagle any Farmer in the Country can buy a boot that will satisfy him.

Boots and Shoes are Leaders. Other goods are made to order. Our own goods are a long time and now it is our pride to make them equal to any in the market.

Special Offer on the James Means Quarter Eagle Kip Boots for Farmers.

In order to immediately distribute some of our Boots we will for a limited time only, sell a pair of our Quarter Eagle Kip Boots, which are the best value of any boot in the market, for $2.50 instead of $3, which is the price we have been selling them for. We do this to introduce our goods into new localities, and to induce the wearers of our boots to become our advertisers. We will accept United States postage stamps for the odd half dollar. Our Boots are made in all styles, and are the best value for the money of any boots in the market. Our goods are made by the best workmen we can find, and we guarantee the quality of the leather and workmanship, and will make good any defect in workmanship or material that may develop within a reasonable time. Our goods are sold by all first-class dealers in boots and shoes everywhere. If you cannot find our goods in your town, we can supply you. Ladies, if your husband, brother or lover wears our $3 Shoe, or our $2.50 Boot, we can supply you with a pair of Ladies' Kid Boots, Opera or Common Sense, of the same quality of leather and workmanship, for $2 a pair. Gents who wear our $4 Shoe can be fitted with a pair of Ladies' Kid Boots, Opera or Common Sense, of the same quality of leather and workmanship, for $1.50 a pair. Ladies who wear our $2 Shoe can be fitted with a pair of Misses' Kid Boots, Opera or Common Sense, of the same quality of leather and workmanship, for $1 a pair. Boys who wear our $2.50 Boot can be fitted with a pair of Youths' Kid Boots, Opera or Common Sense, of the same quality of leather and workmanship, for $2 a pair. Ladies who wear our $2 Shoe can be fitted with a pair of Misses' Kid Boots, Opera or Common Sense, of the same quality of leather and workmanship, for $1.75

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever you pay money on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

THE ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday was a general shaking up of republican false promises, and the people, by their ballots have rebuked the present administration.

Ohio elects a democratic governor against a republican majority of 20,000 last year.

The democratic state ticket in New York is elected by 20,000, against 15,000 for Harrison one year ago.

New Jersey shows increased democratic majorities.

Virginia repudiates Mahone, and elects the democratic state ticket by 20,000.

Even Clarkson's old banner republican state of Iowa has been barely saved from the ruin.

All reports are most cheering to democracy.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

(The JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns in which it is not represented. Write us up the news in a plain, concise manner as possible. Correspondence should be mailed so as to reach us no later than Wednesday evening. Two very desirable features in correspondence are *regularity* and *punctuality*.)

Boyne City.

Henry Wagoner and Albert Wormer of Barry county are the guests of Charles Lisk, the former a "veteran" and also a disciple of Nimrod, and has designs, we understand, on the deer and bear of our extensive forests.

Henry A. Russel and family moved to southern Michigan last Wednesday.

The former vacant houses in Boyne are now nearly all occupied. Can this be due to our prospect of a railroad in the "near future?"

William Boswell was the guest of A. E. Martin Friday night. He was enroute to visit his family who reside in Clare.

Alfred Boardman returned to Manton last Wednesday.

David Thompson and family have moved to the state of Ohio.

The patrons of the Boyne postoffice are now recieving mail through the little window from the hands of Charlevoix county's sheriff, or were last week. No man can tell what a day may bring forth in the shape of a post office clerk in Boyne under this administration.

E. F. Allen our former abstract man visited Boyne City a few days last week.

Miss Cora Mills is recovering from a severe attack of fever.

George Fuller got his arm severely cut while sawing logs in the woods last week; at present is doing well.

Hiram A. Thompson is building a barn 18x26ft. on his lot opposite the Cobb cottage.

The first silver medal contest given under the auspices of the Boyne W. C. T. U. will be held in the Presbyterian church Wednesday evening. Nov. 6th.

Burt Melosh was arrested on Saturday for the alleged burning of his father's, L. N Melosh's, house, and we understand that L. N. was to be arrested Monday morning for complicity in the matter of the burning. There is $500 offered by the Insurance Company for the guilty party, if any there be, therefore some one must found or the money go begging.

James White and his sister have returned from their visit to Canada.

A. J. Hall has purchased the mail route between Charlevoix and Boyne City of A. Mitchell.

Will Pearson moved to Vanderbilt last week.

Willie B. Rurd is now postmaster.

Mrs. DeBar has returned from her southern visit.

A fine flag has been purchased and will soon be seen floating over our schools.

Miss Bell Dorrance has moved her millinery goods over Handy's drug-store.

The residence of Mat Cunningham is nearing completion. When finished it will present as neat and tasteful an appearance as any in town.

Sam Thatcher intends removing to the south part of the state in a few days. The U. S. Hotel will be closed at present.

The arrest of Bert Melosh for the burning of the Melosh residence has produced quite an excitement in town this week.

Miss Lavina Thompson commenced her second term of school at Horton's Bay Monday.

Miss Bertha Thompson has been engaged to teach the school which Miss Cora Mills was compelled to give up on account of her illness.

Advance.

Winter—the "ruler of the inverted year" is beginning to put in an appearance.

Lumbermen will be glad to see the snow but the majority of farmers are not ready for it.

Goffry VonPlatten has gone to Chicago to be gone several weeks.

L. E. Philips has bought a bran new covered carriage, and now his fast horse holds its head higher than ever.

Messrs Karlskin and Denny are making havoc among the finny tribe with their net.

David Willis has dug a well near his house and now he doesn't have to drink creek water like the rest of the Advance people.

Charles Heller has built a new fence around his property in this place.

Sydney Hayden has traded his yoke of oxen with Mr. Ten Cate of East Jordan for a yoke of three year old steers.

Mr. Chadbock reports having threshed 2,800 bushels of buckwheat for farmers in this part of the county. How is that for pancakes?

We are afraid we do not come up to Inwood's standard of beauty as to weight. We are about six feet high and have frame work enough to carry the 225 lbs easily but we lack about 100 of that. Our friends say that we bear a striking resemblance to Bill Nye, and owing to some domestic differences of opinion we are becoming quite bald headed.

SCHOOL REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

Number of pupils enrolled, 31; average daily attendance, 21; pupils neither tardy nor absent: Hannah Von Platen and Victor Lacroix. Monthly prizes for spelling received: A grade, Hannah Von Platen, Eutice Lacroix, Eva Wood, Laura Smith, Josie Meshea; B grade, Mabel King; C grade, Oscar King. Monthly prize for deportment, Jessie Davis. Average monthly standings:

A GRADE.

Eva Wood	97	Carrie Dennie	87
Victor Lacroix	93	Jade McMeen	85
Edward Rogers	93	Mattie Willis	88
Hannah Von Platen	95		

B GRADE.

Mary Meshea	98	Jennie Davis	95
Dollie Karlskin	95	Esther Lacroix	94
Laura Smith	93	Hermie Martin	91
Nellie Karlskin	93	Willie Heller	90
Martha Meshea	84	Mabel King	88

C GRADE.

Mirtie Healey	64	Walter Martin	66
Charles Healey	64	Oscar King	86
Everet Dennie	78		

D GRADE.

Birdie Brooks	91	Maud Rankenstone	78
Willie Heller	42	Joseph Morrison	84
Willie King	99	Frank Healey	72
Bessie Porter	75	Clarence Brooks	72
Charley Smith	72		

ADDIE LEWIS, Teacher.

Wilson.

Nov. 5.—Snow fell over an inch in depth last evening which made the deer hunters rejoice.

Ed Neaville was seen on our streets on Saturday. He has decided to stay in this country since his western trip.

F. L. Smith expects a cousin-in-law from southern Mich. to-day. He will probably spend the winter here lumbering.

The first deer of the season was killed by the Crawfords on Nov. 1st.

Olin Smith visited Maj. F. E. Miller camp, S. of V. of Boyne City on Saturday evening. He was accompanied home by Terry Barber who called on friends here.

J. R. Vance is loading the Lottie Cooper with hardwood lumber for Cheboygan.

We understand that the "Saints" have just sent money to Bro. Grover and that he soon will be with them again to spend the winter.

Wm. Prebble has just traded his mule for a pony that is fleet as a deer and the "girls' feelings" of this vicinity are not to be described when they consider the fact that he is not single.

Mrs. A. Nowland received a telegram that her mother lay at the point of death at Birmingham, Mich., but we did not hear the result of her illness.

As Mr. and Mrs. H. Warner were driving to town on Saturday evening something about the buggy broke and they were precipitated on the ground, but sustained no serious injury.

Inwood.

Nov. 6.—Good weather for farm work this week

Lucia & Pearl finished burning another kiln of brick last week, which come out in fine condition. They claim to have the best clay in the state.

There was a big crop of buckwheat this year, and pancakes will be plenty.

Olney Brothers are booming the cedar business for Nash on section 19 —getting ready to haul as soon as snow comes.

Nick Shores, Geo. Burns, and C. Y. Cook are off on a hunting trip. Wonder if the farmers where they are keep pickets out to prevent their calves from being sent back here for venison?

Albert O'Brian's girl baby died Friday night, and was buried in the Charlevoix cemetery on Saturday.

Jas. O'Brian was taken seriously sick last Friday night,—probably the result of overtaxing his strength during the sickness of his family.

Mrs. Olen Wood was sick last week.

Mrs. Geo. O'Brian has the diphtheria.

School will commence at Hilton's school house next Monday, if no more cases of diphtheria appear.

Atwood.

Nov. 5.—Albert Batchelder of Torch Lake was visiting friends here Saturday and Sunday.

The Catholics held service in their church last Friday.

Miss Mary Lamphere and her sister Mrs. Smith are visiting friends and relatives here this week.

Mrs. Frank Pearl of Inwood is here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown.

Calvin Superman sold 40 acres of land to Mr. McDonald one day last week; consideration $175.

Charley Rogers and Kirby Bros. have bought a new mill of Ira Adams of Bellaire with which they intend to cut custom logs back of the See school house.

Gayles & Nash are repairing their mill in Banks, to be ready for this winter.

Burgess.

Nov. 6.—Henry Becker of East Jordan is at Wm. Baker's for a week's hunt.

Mr Minier has a gang of loggers at work this week.

Morell Long and wife visited friends in Hayes last Sunday.

School commenced in district No. 6 last Monday with an attendance of 20 scholars; and in No. 4 with 13.

Henry Hamlin has his house nearly enclosed.

Whitford's mill at Undine closed last week, having their hardwood logs all sawed.

Ironton.

Oct. 30.—The water in Pine Lake was never known to be so low as at present, and it interferes with landing the ferry on the east side.

C. A. Baldwin and mother have moved into their store building.

James Hemmings of Charlevoix is painting Mr. Parker's new house.

Nov. 6.—Thorp's mill is busy sawing lumber for Waldron's new house.

John Peterson has his new building enclosed, and expects to occupy it in a week.

Mrs. Dunlap, who has been dangerously sick, is recovering.

Echo.

Deer hunters are on the war path.

Mary McMillan is home for a few weeks.

Mrs. Robert Sommerville has returned from a months visit to Canada.

Rev. J. Gulick M. E. minister of East Jordan preached at the Bennet school-house on Sunday afternoon.

Robert Sommerville had an auction sale Nov. 1st. He expects to rent his farm for three years and go to Canada to spend his time in the interval.

Patents Granted.

Reported for the JOURNAL by C. A. Snow & Co., patent lawyers, opp. patent office, Washington, D. C.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Michigan during the past week:

S. J. Adams, Detroit, telephone supporter. C. Alkins, Muskegon, railway switch. W. W. Annable, Grand Rapids, pulley. S. P. Babcock, Adrian, corn planter. J. Berkey, Grand Rapids, friction hinge. E. Handsjuer, Detroit, door knob lock. W. E. Hill, Kalamazoo, log loader. H. Holmes, Detroit, carver. W. W. Horr, Lansing, pump attachment. J. T. Hosler, Kalamazoo, windmill. M. N. Jones, Escanaba, puzzle. F. W. Kelly, Vermontville, picket fence machine. A. T. Lüsdermann, Whitehall, crate corner fastening. C. E. Mark, Flint, mostaliic wheel. A. McKay, Detroit, water closet flushing valve. A. L. Patrick, Detroit, furnace. W. D. Ramsey, Detroit, vehicle gear. R. T. Valkenburg, Muskegon, chemical engine. J. L. Warren, Detroit, carpenile trimmer. L. R. Webster, Hollyhame tug. H. Yoe, Detroit, store service.

English Spavin Liniment

Removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring bone, sore throat, quinsy and all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemishes cure ever known. Sold by G. Hisen & Co., Druggist, Charlevoix.

Progress of Inventions Since 1845.

In the year 1880 the present owner of the Scientific American newspaper commenced its publication and soon after established a bureau for the procuring of patents for inventions at home and in foreign countries. During the year 1845 there were only 502 patents issued from the U. S. patent office, and the total issue from the establishment of the patent office, up to the end of that year, numbered only 4,347.

Up to the first of July this year there have been granted 405,413. Showing that since the commencement of the publication of the Scientific American there have been issued U. S. Patent Office 402,166 patents, and about one third more applications have been made than have been granted, showing the ingenuity of our people to be phenomenal, and much greater than the enormous number of patents issued indicates. Probably a good many of our readers have had business transacted through the office of the Scientific American, in New York or Washington, and are familiar with Munn & Co.'s mode of doing business, but those who have not will be interested in knowing something about this, the oldest patent soliciting firm in this country, probably in the world.

Persons visiting the offices of the Scientific American, 261 Broadway, N. Y., for the first time will be surprised, on entering the main office to find such an extensive and elegantly equipped establishment, with its well cut counters, desks, and chairs to correspond, and its enormous safes, and such a large number of draughtsmen, specification writers, and clerks, all busy as bees, reminding one of a large banking or insurance office, with its hundred employees

In conversation with one of the firm, who had commenced the business of soliciting patents in connection with the publication of the Scientific American, more than forty years ago, I learned that his firm had made application for patents for upward of one hundred thousand inventers in the United States, and several thousand in different foreign countries and had filed as many cases in the Patent Office in a single month as there were patents issued during the entire first year of their business career. This gentleman has seen the Patent Office grow from a sapling to a sturdy oak, and he modestly hinted that many thought the Scientific American, with its large circulation, had performed no mean share in stimulating inventions and advancing the interests of the Patent Office. But it is not alone the patent soliciting that occupies the attention of the hundred persons employed by Munn & Co., but a large number are engaged on the four publications issued weekly and monthly from their office, 261 Broadway, N. Y., viz.: The Scientific American, the Scientific American Supplement, The Export Edition of the Scientific American, and the Architects and Builders Edition of the Scientific American. The first two publications are issued every week, the latter two, the first of every month.

Our Country's Future.

Or Great National Questions, is the title of Mr. Halberton's new book, treating of some of the more important social, political and business questions of the day. The work embodies the opinions of more than one hundred of our national leaders, and is, on this account, of much more than ordinary interest. Not only is what he has written, but also in bringing together the opinions of such eminent men as Bishop Foss, President Harrison, Ex-President Cleveland, Cardinal Gibbons, Dr. Wayland Hoyt, Talmage, Cowell, Bishop Potter, Powderly and others, on swing these vital topics of the day Mr. Halberton has done the public a good service. We understand that the book is to treat of marriage, divorce, the rum power, labor, taxation, our coast defences, speculation, sorrows of the city poor and other topics that would naturally have a bearing on the present and future prosperity of our people.

This volume will give to the reader a vast fund of information on all these subjects that are so frequently coming up in the newspapers and periodicals; and the man who reads it understandingly, will find himself well informed on all these important questions of the day. Not only this, but he will have his information from the most reliable source. The authorities quoted are eminent in Church and State, they have devoted years to the study of these subjects, and their suggestions and notes of warning should be carefully read and heeded by all who are interested d in the continued prosperity and stability of our country. We know of no other book that will contain so much late reliable information on these topics.

Mr. Halberton is a popular author and bright journalist, and, all in all, this volume will be found exceedingly interesting and suggestive. Sold only by subscription.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO.

Epoch.

The transition from long lingering and painful sickness to rabidst health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the great alterative and tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle at F. G. Hisen & Co.'s drug store. 3

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

An Offer Worth Reading!

Again i am pleased to announce to the trading public that I have made arrangements by which I can give my customers a handsome

Plush Photograph Album

For every Twenty-Five Dollars traded with me.

This offer is good from October 15th, 1889, to February 1st, 1890.

BEAR IN MIND

My Store is filled with everything in the line of Dry Goods, Carpets, Clothing, Etc., and your wants can be supplied at a Reasonable Figure.

Respectfully,

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

Lewis Opera House Block.

The Genuine

Round Oak Stove.

THE NEW PARLOR OAK.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, NOTIONS, LAMPS, OILS PAINTS, HARROWS, PLOWS AND FIXTURES.

☞JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

A GREAT OFFER.

PATTERN FREE

A HANDSOME GIFT TO OUR

Lady Readers.

In our issue of **Nov. 21** we shall print an "Order" entitling the holder to a pattern (free) of the above bassine in sizes for 34, 36, 38, or 40 inches in bust measure. A pattern of this stylish garment is very useful to any lady, as by simply leaving off the revers a plain basque is obtained, which is always desirable; and it is just such a pattern as every lady should have in the house.

We have made arrangements with a New York house to furnish these patterns in the different sizes as above, so that the holder of the "Pattern Order" may have the size she may desire. This is a great offer, as each pattern has a full value of 25 cents and is accompanied by an illustration, and explicit directions for putting together and making.

Directoire Basque.

LADIES, do not fail to buy our issue of **Nov. 21,** and cut out the "Pattern Order," which will entitle you to this excellent pattern, **FREE.**

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Advertisements not exceeding five lines (50 words) will be inserted in this column for TEN CENTS each insertion. Additional lines over five, TWO CENTS per line each insertion.

MILK TICKETS, with blank space for name, 25 cents for 50, 50 cents per 100. Tickets printed to order on short notice, at this office.

WEDDING CARDS and Invitations. Call and see Samples before ordering elsewhere.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Eleven vessels in port yesterday.

R. J. McNeill has moved to Traverse City.

Mrs. Mike Litney is visting friends at Sutton's Bay.

G. W. Jefferies is in Clare county visiting friends.

The Florida colony are preparing to emigrate in a few days.

The Friant had an enormous load of freight yesterday morning.

The Baptist people are grading the lot around their church this week

The Congregational people have adopted school time for their services.

Don't forget the firemen's dance at the village hall, Friday night, Nov. 8.

A number of vessels were windbound in Charlevoix harbor over Sunday.

Mrs. Mattie Litney returned Tuesday from a visit with friends at Muskegon.

The Petoskey dramatic company had a poor attendance again Saturday night.

Harry Nichols is out again after his recent sickness, and Mrs. Nicholls is able to sit up.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. L. E. Mudge on Friday of this week at 2:30.

Petoskey is preparing to have a fair next fall. Work has already commenced on the race track.

Geo. Ward has gone to the state of New York to visit his parents and may remain two or three months.

G. W. Bell has the contract of building a residence for Henry New man in the Hulbert and Upright addition.

Gus Mintz a former clerk in Rosenthal's store, returned from Milwaukee last Friday, and resumed his old place in the store.

J. C. Bright, representing the Michigan Cigar Co. of Big Rapids, was in Charlevoix to-day, and made the JOURNAL a brief call.

The Harrison Cleaver is to have new quarters, a new paper cutter, and a large amount of other new material. Evidently prospering.

It is expected that wood turning works will be established in Charlevoix before another week, but we are not authorized to give names.

☞All persons indebted to the Charlevoix Milk Co. are requested to call at the furniture store of S. See & Sons and settle accounts at once.

Every school teacher in the county is requested to send us their monthly report of examinations. That of the Advance school in this issue is a good form.

C. D. Smith the tailor has moved into his new building on Main street. The front has been rebuilt, and a bay window put in, making a light and comfortable room.

The man who was to make the Bellaire Advertiser a democratic paper did not fulfill his part of the engagement and the material and circulation has been absorbed by the Mancelona Herald.

Chas Zang of Kewadin was a caller at the JOURNAL office on Tuesday. In 1856 he was a ship carpenter on the U. S. steamer Michigan, and is full of reminiscences of the troublous events of that year.

Baker & Son will occupy their new blacksmith shop as soon as a quantity of new tools and supplies arrive, they will make a specialty of new cutters and sleighs this winter, and expect a full stock soon.

We call the attention of our lady friends to the "Sunbeam Gift" that we will make them in our issue of Nov. 21. Every lady should buy a copy of that date, as it will be an opportunity such as rarely occurs. See announcement elsewhere.

☞Four pounds jelly, 25 cents; three pounds good tea, 90 cents; three cans corn, 25 cents. Try Chicago Yeast Powder, one pound can 25 cents. A good coffee, 25 cents per pound. Two cans coffee essence, 5 cents.

BERT MASON.

The opening dinner at the Fountain City House was given on Sunday by Mrs. Bond, wife of the new landlord. Mr. Bond will retain his place as clerk of the Lawrence until Dec. 1st, when he will attend personally to the affairs of the house. Ned Bacon is now clerk. The dinner last Sunday is a sufficient indication that the wants of the public will be well cared for.

The engagement of Will C. Graves, formerly of the Lansing Republican and now state news editor of the Detroit Tribune, and Miss Bertha Wells, daughter of Frank Wells of Lansing has been announced, and is starting on the round of the State press. Mr. Graves was at one time a resident of Charlevoix.

Rev. G. W. Clark has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Baptist church and is preparing to move out of town. The expressions of regret are universal as Mr. and Mrs. Clark have hosts of friends here. Mr. Clark has done a good work for the church here and has been earnest, faithful and effective in all religious work.

It would be a mistake for farmers to be led into the notion that the business men of the town are their enemies, or that they are reaping great profits. As a matter of fact the average merchant finds it pretty close squeezing to get along, pay his bills and pay his help. Yet many a customer has been helped over a tight place by being furnished goods on time till the crops came in. When a subscription paper is started to build a road or remove an unfortunate man for a lost horse, it soon finds its way to town and as a general thing they respond to its call liberally. The best of feeling should exist between the farm and business men.—Belding Banner.

We do not believe that Charlevoix boys are any worse than other boys generally, but it is a fact that we never heard of as many outrages on hallowe'en night, as were perpetrated in this town last Thursday night. Not simply small boys removing gates and loose signs, but young men (?) tipping over outhouses, ringing church bells, smashing lamp posts and window lights, and hiding and and destroying movable property generally. Another year the village council should appoint sufficient special police for that night to protect the property of the village. If the council will not do it, then each citizen should try to protect his own property by whatever means seems most convenient or effective.

Historical Society.

A stormy night caused a light attendance at the meeting of the historical society last week. The program opened with an instrumental solo by Miss Maggie Green. The retiring president, E. H. Green made a few remarks on the work of the society, gave some advice for the future, and introduced H. M. Enos, the new president. President Enos then gave his inaugural address, in which he discussed the benefits to be derived from an active membership in the society. Other musical selections of the evening were a vocal solo by Miss Lillie Carpenter, and an instrumental by Miss Ella Cochran.

The resignation of Mrs. Bartholomew as secretary was presented and accepted, and Miss Flora Nelson was elected to fill the vacancy.

The executive committee presented a program outlining the study of North American history by topics, which was adopted by the society.

The meeting this week will be with Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wood. Paper by C. J. Strang, on "Discovery and Settlement of America."

Smithson Lumber Co. Burned Out.

Last Thursday night about ten o'clock the Smithson Lumber Co.'s saw mill and turning factory were destroyed, together with a large amount of manufactured stock. The fire is supposed to have originated in the engine room. Loss estimated at $10,000, with no insurance. Insurance had been written on the property to take effect Nov. 5—the next day.

Although the mill was six miles from town, it was regarded as a Charlevoix institution, this being the recognized postoffice and base of supplies. The destruction at this time of year will seriously affect a large number of men who had got comfortably settled for the winter's work.

Congregational Church.

Services as usual at the Congregational church next Sunday. Song service Saturday evening at 7:30.

Hereafter three bells will ring before church service Sunday morning, one-half hour apart; the first bell at 9:30. School time will be used in all our church services.

Fireman's Club Dances.

Commencing Friday evening, Nov. 8th, the Charlevoix fire department will inaugurate a series of dances to be continued every two weeks during the winter, at the village hall. Good music and good order.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches

On human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. G. Hisen & Co., Druggists, Charlevoix 6ow9

Government Work at the Soo.

The new government dock, which has been in the course of construction all summer along the front of Fort Brady, was completed this week. The last stone filling was done Tuesday. The work has of course been prosecuted under the direction of F. S. Wheeler, who is chief of the government work in this region. The first survey of the work and plans of the cribs were made by Joseph Ripley. These were submitted to Gen. Poe who approved of them. However, Mr. James Callard has been the engineer in immediate charge of the work during its construction and directed the contractor in his operations. The final inspection of the work was made Wednesday. The inspection has been a continuous one, of course, but Wednesday the work was pronounced satisfactory as a whole, and accepted as far as Mr. Wheeler is concerned. Mr. Callard is now preparing a report concerning the work, which will be submitted to Gen. Poe by Mr. Wheeler.

The work is certainly a good one and reflects much credit on the contractor, Mr. L. E. Allen, of Charlevoix, as well as upon the engineering corps. It is very substantially built and will fill a long felt want in the matter of dock room. The dock has a frontage of 1,221 feet on the river and 235 feet in the slip, at the north end of the dock. The total length constructed being 1,454 feet. The cribs which rest on piles, cut off twenty feet below the waters level are twenty-four feet in hight of which four feet are above water. In their construction there has been used in round numbers 2,000,000 feet of white pine and hemlock, board measure; and 105,146 pounds of drift bolts. The total cost of material was $30,977. There are 38 piles used in the work. None of them are driven less than ten feet in the river bed and some as deep as thirty feet. The cribs were filled with stone brought from the government canal. Of this 22,119 cubic yards were used. The dredging for the work was done by Hickler & Son a year or more ago and cost $8,989.93. The total cost of labor done thus far is $32,807.29 while there remains the filling to be done back of the pier. This will cost about $13,000. When this is done it will bring the total cost of the work including materials and labor to $76,784.22. Mr. Allen's contract was for over $50,000. The filling back of the pier will be done this winter by Collins & Farwell, the contractors on the new lock.

The work of pile driving began last February. The work of crib building in May. All the work has been vigorously pushed by those who have had it in charge. The crib building and stone fillinghave been done in about three and a half months continuous work. The timber was done by Abe Mitchell. Dr. George Sadlier of Ravenna, Ohio, directed the work of loading the stone from the spoil banks, while Morgan Cavanaugh has had charge of the work of filling the cribs. L. E. Allen the contractor has officiated as general walking boss. Mr. Allen who was responsible to the Government for the dock has left a work that is highly creditable to him. While here he has made many friends who will regret to have him leave. He will go to Charlevoix Monday.—Soo News, Oct. 26.

The advantages of this contract to Charlevoix have been considerable. Mr. Allen has paid John Nicholls for timber, $16,000; tug Martin $1,200; tug Rawson, $1,500; building scows, $1,500; total $20,200. All this for labor and material in Charlevoix.

The Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Shrout, pastor United Brethren church, Blue Mound, Kan., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased, and my purchasers thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining 35 lbs. in weight."

Arthur Love, Manager Love's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at F. G. Hisen & Co.'s drug store. Regular sizes 50c. and $1.00. 3

New Advertisements.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 2, 1889. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Lapham, Kate	Moore, Alex. Henry
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A SONG OF SATISFACTION.

I will not chide because the day
Is dark and cold,
For you the clouds of drowsing gray,
I know are struggling shaft and ray
Of sunshine's gold.

That for me tireless warfare keen,
And, peradventure, should I weep,
Just when my eyes were filled with tears
So fill I could not see,
Victoriously might gleam their spears,
A victory gained for me.
Who knoweth by a chidden woe,
The conquest hour might never know.

I will not doubt because my heart
Wants love delayed:
But hold to each the faith that start
With promise false to once the smart,
Lest I, too, be found wanting in splendid
For not to believe is to be cold.
A faithless thought, a heart unkind,
Are a dread—of frequent unless,
That time might make me run,
Would so distract from my poor worth,
And insist my heart outrun,
That all my life would beseemed be
By this one hour's inconstancy.

Lo! I'm not false that I should fear
My loyalty;
Nor doubtful that I cease to peer
Beyond the sunlight I am here
To stray abroad.
What care I, who am late to ash,
For where the lights and shadows fall,
For where the variant seasons pass,
For one brief hour's suspense?
I will not fear, if I must yearn,
Smile with joy prepense.
Thy may soul is of such one,
So heart true is of its orbit lost.
Anna K. Kelley in Three Democrats.

HOW I WAS DECEIVED.

Blanche Graham was a beautiful woman, with languid, dreamy eyes, yet she seemed neither indolent nor passionate, and one would say that even in her repose she was keenly alert. Her lips, though thin and drawn tightly over her long but exquisitely white and even teeth, yet had in their arches a slight fullness, which, to the experienced physiognomist, is indicative either of the yielding will or of sensuousness—not sensuality. Her nose was almost Grecian in its strength, contour and rigid nostrils, but there was nothing in her demeanor to indicate either Grecian hauteur or Grecian force.

She was beautiful; but was she good, true and trusty? That question I asked myself over and over again in the solitude of my room, when, away from the witchery of her eyes, the spell of her presence, I was drawn to her by a nameless art. She excited my sympathies by a confidence that, to the honorable mind, is sure to challenge a like return. But, with singular inconsistency, when I reached each interview, I read in that artlessness an art, too deep for proof, yet apparent to my suspicious mind.

Over and over again I said, "I will be on my guard, and not be led like a bird by the snare;" and confident of my strength, I sought her alluring presence nightly, not seeing, silly boy that I was, that I was drifting away from the ground of my reason, and floating on a tide of passion that might take me out upon a troublesome sea.

That Blanche loved me appeared to me certain, judging from her confidence and demeanor; but that she coveted me I saw little clearly.

Her advances against the citadel of my reserve were indeed cautious, but they were just as steady as the pressure of the water against the bank which it is to overflow; and I, seeing this danger, yet made feeble and less feeble efforts to shake off the influence that held me a prisoner, until one evening found her in my arms—my betrothed!

I had yielded—she had won.

When I went home that night I should go if with an argo.

With the excess of my passion and happiness? Ah, no! With unhappiness. I saw before me shapes of evil which would not out.

What a fool I had been! How could I face my fate? I was fool enough to be so determined to play the coward's part and run away.

Proceeding to my room in the dormitory of the college, I carefully gathered and packed all my books and superfluous clothes in my large, black leather trunk which I labeled with a card, "John Campbell—to be called for," and checked to the care of one of the tutors, whom friendship I knew I could trust. Then, filling a carpetbag with my linen and necessary articles, I stole away unnoticed, reaching the railway station just as the midnight express train came thundering along.

Next morning I stood in the dining room of my town residence, to the amazement of my father and mother, and the unmistakable delight of Alice Edwards.

"What in the world?" cried mother, "Is it you, John? What has happened?"

Father said not a word, but awaited in silence my answer.

Alice's eyes beamed gladness. She could receive me without questions.

I had thought all this over, and, loving both father and mother, had resolved to make a "clean breast of it" to them. This made the answer easy. But Alice! Did I care to have her know all? Alice, whom I had fondly loved from her first advent, a waif, eight years before. That pale, homely face, not a line of beauty in it, and yet as full of sweetness as a rose, would bear the truth—indeed, would be all the happier for the truth, I thought. I hesitated no longer when she came up.

"What is it, dear Johnny?"

I kissed her first, then my mother; shook hands with father, and while the coffee cooled in the pot told my story, keeping nothing back.

"Well, my boy, better this than something worse, but I confess I like not this midnight flight; it savors of cowardice; it is not the course of honor."

"I know it father; still I am so persuaded that this Blanche Graham is all art and hypocrisy that I cannot give her the right to the consideration which an honorable person would claim."

Mother was silent. Alice sighed audibly. Why did they neither approve nor condemn? A woman's heart is a battery easily charged, yet there are stormquakers to which it is as dead as if the currents of feelings and passion were wanting. Alice is a tall, student of woman's nature who does not see in this quiescence the most positive of all conditions.

I knew that mother saw me as I was; I felt it in my soul that she had fathomed a truth, up to that moment unconfessed even to myself, that, despite my flight and repudiation of the betrothal, I yet was in the toils of lover's enthralment; I was neither free nor safe in myself.

A pang as keen as a knife thrust shot through my breast: the love for Blanche Graham was not left behind in that midnight escape from her bodily presence; it was in the heart, not a deadened or benumbed sense, but a vital, overmastering power. I shivered and sickened. And Alice! She sat staring at me with those sweet blue eyes, speaking tenderness and pity in their mute language, but around the mouth were lines of pain so marked that I started. She arose suddenly, glided to my side, bent over and kissed my forehead and then hurriedly left the room.

"What ails Alice, wifey?"

No reply, save a sad smile.

"I see nothing for it, John, but for you to go down to Manchester until this affair blows over. You can stay there with my partner, Mr. Custer. I'll write all the explanation necessary. You may start by the afternoon train."

So it was arranged. I saw nothing of Alice all that day: but just before I left the house for the station she came down from her room to say good-by. She evidently had been weeping, and her pale face looked thin and pinched, as if she had suddenly grown to thirty—twice her years.

"What is it, Alice, darling?" I exclaimed, drawing her to my bosom.

"Nothing—nothing, Johnny; only—only I am so sorry for what has happened, and that you are going away, good-by, Johnny!" and she gave me her lips to kiss.

Before I could recover from surprise at her unwonted forwardness she had gone back to her room again, and I saw her no more.

The next day I sat in Mr. Custer's office—a sober, earnest, thoughtful person for one whose years were not yet twenty-one.

How expertly I plunged into business! Full of vigor and youthful elasticity, I could not well overwork myself, and yet, had I been only half as strong, I must have worked all the same to keep at bay a misery that at times was almost unendurable. The shadow of Blanche Graham never left my side. I grew fairly to loathe it; but it was there all the same, and in my dreams we rode again, always as lovers. Do what I would, there was no forgetfulness for me; and, as the months whirled away, I became a mystery even to myself, so changed was I from my old, joyous self. I, too, was grown old suddenly; twice my real years seemed to weigh me down.

Mr. and Mrs. Custer having known nothing of me before my entrance to their family circle, of course, detected no change, but I could see by their attention and kindness towards me that they were anxious in my behalf. Mr. Custer would try to force me away from work; Mrs. Custer would seek to win me into society, would invite the most charming people to spend an evening. But I cannot say I enjoyed any diversion; work, action, the assertion of myself, alone appeared my tormenting shade.

All this time I wrote freely and candidly to father and mother, as also did Mr. Custer, judging from the tone of letters from home, which warned me against overwork, and finally threatened with removal if I would persist in fighting fire with my bare hands," as father expressed it.

But never a line came from Alice. She "sends love," mother almost uniformly added at the end of her long, monotonous epistles, but that was all, and I grew to believe the little, homely face cared not for me, had slight interest in me. At which I sighed—more from mortified pride than from grief, I fear.

Taking the position of traveler, I took the northern route, and extended the trade of the house considerably. I became browned by exposure, grew a full beard and became otherwise so changed that my own parents would hardly have recognized me. All thoughts of returning home were abandoned.

I heard nothing of Blanche Graham—knew not if she were living or dead, and her memory, after three years' struggle, became a dead sorrow, but not a forgotten one. Little Alice Edwards I remembered only as a child whom my good mother had rescued from want and brought up as her own—a homely but thoroughly good creature, whom I hoped some day to see married to some equally homely and good man.

One evening I met at dinner a young woman whom the excellent Mrs. Custer introduced as her niece—Miss Elsie Bates. She was a fair, sweet faced girl, with a wealth of hair and a voice of exquisite richness; and her eyes were those of a gazelle in their tenderness and luster.

I looked upon her with unbridled admiration, I suppose, for her face was richly suffused with a flush as I stared and stammered, "How do you do, Bates?" at the same moment familiarly grasping her hand. I could only add, "Excuse me, Miss Bates; I have been so much among tradespeople of late that I have become somewhat rude in my manners."

Mr. Custer and his wife laughed heartily, and Miss Bates, with great good nature, put me at my ease.

I laughed, and forthwith felt "at home" with Miss Bates. Nor for a moment did I put on my armor of defense against a pretty face, as I had grown to do through my years of unhappiness.

I did not talk business that night. I did not go to my club the next night, but went with Miss Bates to the theater, and to make a long story short, I offered to the niece of Mrs. Custer my hand and heart.

"Are you wholly heart free, John?" she asked.

The question stung me, not with the old sense of a dagger thrust, but rather with that of nettles, for my whole body grew hot.

It was but a passing sense, a little shock, and I answered: "Heart whole, dear Elsie."

"Are you sure?" her lips said. But her eyes, so loving and glowing, answered her lips.

In some surprise I said: "I once loved a woman unworthy of me, and fled from her. I have for three years fought against that first passion, and I can say, in all truth, that I have conquered it. Were she to appear tonight before me, I could receive her with indifference."

"Blanche Graham was that woman," added Miss Bates.

I sprang to my feet. How did she know? Who had betrayed my secret?

"How about Alice Edwards—did you not love her?" she persisted, with provoking, but happy, inquisitiveness—happy, if her now radiant face told the truth.

"Alice Edwards—darling little Alice! Why I—I really never thought of it! Love her? Yes, I do love her, I believe—the poor, homely, sweet tempered child! She is a child to me—my foster sister, and if mother will give her to us, how happy we shall be!"

Before I had finished, Miss Bates arose, and stood at my side—not in anger, but in confidence and trust.

Placing her hand upon my shoulder, she said, "Alice has grown to be a woman, John—a not unbeautiful person, I am told. And your mother's letter to Mrs. Custer, received today, informs her that the entire family—your father, mother and Alice—will be here in a few days. Now, John, while I do not doubt your love for me, I cannot accept your hand until you have seen Alice, and she consents that you may take me for your wife. Nay, do not try to change this purpose," she added, seeing my disquiet. "I love you too well to have you make a further error in your own love life. Therefore good night, and sweet dreams to you!" And she was gone.

Mrs. Custer came in at the moment.

"Who is Miss Bates, Mrs. Custer?" I demanded, somewhat peremptorily.

"Well, sir, she is Miss Bates, I suppose. She is, too, I may say, a friend of your mother's and of Alice Edwards. She is a very dear girl, and if you can win her for a wife, Mr. Campbell, you will indeed be a happy man."

And the lady drew herself up somewhat proudly, as if to recall anything I might say to the contrary.

"Humph!" That was not a very expressive rejoinder, but it was all I gave as I turned about sharply, bolted from the room, and (now was it bold, still wondering, "Who is Miss Bates?"

I returned late the following evening, having seen nothing of Miss Bates in the morning before leaving.

I was, in fact, in a temper; I didn't care to see her—at least I said so to myself. The first person I confronted in the hall as I entered, over I had doffed my hat, was my mother—my own dear mother.

"My boy, is it you?" she sobbed, looking wistfully into my face. "Oh, how changed, yet my own boy!"

"Your boy, mother, just as ever."

Then father came forward, and happy was the greeting.

With one upon each arm I entered the parlor, my eyes wandering searchingly around.

"Where is she—Alice?"

"Alice, darling, come!" cried mother.

The library door opened, and there stood—Miss Bates!

"Johnny, dear, forgive me!" she cried as she flew to my arms. "I am Alice Edwards."

"Alice, darling is it you?" was all I could say, as I strained her to my heart.

"There, boy, you've got the right girl this time!" exclaimed father, clapping me on the back. "No running away now, sir, d'ye hear?"

"Hear, dear Johnny!" my beloved whispered, her lips on my own.

"Dinner," called out Mr. Custer; and drawing mother away—the happy—the mother in all that city—father led the way to the dining room.

What a sight! Had the elves been at work to transform the house into a bower of roses? I had read of the "aroma of dreams," as a poetic fancy; here was its reality.

The room was festooned with flowers, the table was loaded with them, and between two plates lay two magnificent camellias, tied by a white and blue ribbon. At these plates were we—Alice and I—seated.

The old folks confessed to having hatched the conspiracy to pass Alice off as Miss Bates, seeing that she was so changed in form and feature as to be unrecognizable by their son, whose intense work life they so earnestly desired to break up. And the result, I was caught. Alice did feel a trifle guilty at that "ungling for a husband," as Mr. Custer called it, but she was so supremely happy that she forgot to sigh over her share in the little game.

Alice became my wife that autumn, when our dear old home in the suburb of the metropolis witnessed a burst and blaze of nuptial glory that was a nine days' wonder. I traced out, as far as possible, my old college chums, and invited them to the wedding.

To my astonishment—not my dismay—there came my class fellow, Charley Pelton, and on his arm a very beautiful woman, his wife, in whom I recognized Blanche Graham. She had captured a husband, good soul, but ere the evening had passed I knew that in that soul rankled a wound too deep for healing. He turned from his wife with loathing, as I saw with eyes that were not to be deceived.

Did he know what had been my relation to Blanche? Probably not.

It only needed that ordeal to prove how dead she was to me, and thus to communicate a happiness which few men are permitted to enjoy.—Philadelphia Republic.

Sunway—Mr. Fangle, may I take you apart for a little while?

Fangle—Do you think you could put me together again?—Sunsey's Weekly.

First Politician—Where are you going? Second Ditto—To pay a gas bill.

"Ah! I see. Paying off your stump speakers."—Lawrence American.

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A SONG OF SATISFACTION.

I will not chide because the day
Is dark and cold,
For you the clouds of deepening gray,
I know are struggling shaft and ray
Of sunshine's gold,
That for me strolen warfare keep,
And, persistentare, should I weep,
Just when my eyes were filled with tears
So full I could not see,
Victoriously might gleam their spears,
A victory gained for me—
Who blinded by a dishlaia was,
The conquest four might never know.

I will not doubt because my heart
Waits long delayed;
But hold in check the words that start
With promise false to ease the smart,
Their utterance upraid;
For not to harbor in my mind
A faithless thought, a word unkind,
A fear—a dread—of impish birth—
That time might make me cue,
Would so detract from my poor worth,
And brand my heart sorrow,
That all my life would sorrowed be
By this one hour's inconstancy.

Lo! I'm not false that I should fear
My life's reward,
Nor doubtful that I cease to peer
Beyond the tiny diamond one here
To stray abroad.
What care I, who am late to all,
For whom the lights and shadows fall,
For whom the servant seasons turn
For one brief hour's suspense?
I will not fear, if I must yearn,
But smile with joy prepense.
That my small life is of such cost,
No heart loss will be unduly lost.
Anna K. Kelsey in Times-Democrat.

HOW I WAS DECEIVED.

Blanche Graham was a beautiful woman, with languid, dreamy eyes; she seemed neither indolent nor passionate, and one would say that even in her sweetest smile there was a touch of pride, though thin and drawn tightly over her long but exquisitely white and even teeth, yet had in their clothes a slight fullness, which, to the experienced physiognomist, is indicative either of unyielding will or of sensuousness not sensuality. Her nose was almost Grecian in its strength, contour and rigid nostrils, but there was nothing in her demeanor to indicate either Grecian hauteur or Grecian force.

She was beautiful; but was she good, true and trusty? That question I asked myself over and over again in the solitude of my room, when, away from the witchery of her eyes, the spell of her presence, I was drawn to her by a nameless art. She excited my sympathies by a confidence that, to the honorable mind, is sure to challenge a like response. But, with singular inconsistency, when I reached each interview, I read in her unfathomable eyes, as in a book, for proof, yet apparent to my unwilled vision.

Over and over again I said, "I will be on my guard, and not be led like a bird to the snare," and confident of my strength, I sought her alluring presence nightly; not seeing, nay, half but that I was drifting away from the ground of my reason, and floating on a tide of passion that might take me upon a troublesome sea.

That Blanche loved me appeared to me certain, judging from her confidence and demeanor; but that she coveted me I saw in spite of myself.

Her advances against the citadel of my reserve were indeed cautious, but they were just as steady as the pressing of the water against the bank which it is to overflow; and I, seeing this clearly, yet made feeble and less feeble efforts to shake off the influence that held me a prisoner, until one evening found her in my arms—my betrothed!

I had yielded—he had won.

When I went home that night I shook as if with an ague.

With the excess of my passion and happiness? Ah, no! With unhappiness. I saw before me shapes of evil which would not away.

What a fool I had been! How could I face my fate? I could not face it, and so determined to play the coward's part and run away.

Proceeding to my room in the dormitory of the college, I carefully gathered and packed all my books and some more clothes in my large, black leather trunk, which I labeled with a card, "John Campbell—to be called for," and directed to the care of one of the tutors whose friendship I knew I could trust. Then, filling a carpetbag with my linen and necessary articles, I stole away unnoticed, reaching the railway station just as the midnight express train came thundering along.

Next morning I stood in the dining room of my town residence, to the amazement of my father and mother, and the unmistakable delight of Alice Edwards.

"What in the world?" cried mother. "Is it you, John? What has happened?"

Father said not a word, but awaited in silence my answer.

Alice's eyes beamed gladness. She could receive me without question.

I had thought all this over, and, loving both father and mother, had resolved to make a "clean breast of it" to them. This made the answer easy. But Alice! Did I care to have her know all? Alice, whom I had fondly loved from my boyhood, a waif, eight years before. That plain, homely face, not a line of beauty in it, and yet so full of sweetness as a rose, would bear the truth—indeed, would be all the happier for the truth, I thought. I hesitated no longer when she came up.

"What is it, dear Johnny?"

I kissed her first, then my mother; shook hands with father, and while the coffee cooled in the pot told my story, keeping nothing back.

"W-ll, my boy, better this than something worse, but I confess I like not this midnight flight. It savors of cowardice; it is not the course of honor."

"I know it father; still I am so persuaded that this Blanche Graham is all art and hypocrisy that I cannot give her the right to the consideration which an honorable person would claim."

Mother was silent. Alice sighed audibly. Why did they neither approve nor condemn? A woman's heart is a battery easily charged, yet there are atmospheres to which it is as dead as if the currents of feelings and passion were wanting. But he is a full student of woman's nature who does not see in this quiescence the more possible of all conditions.

I knew that mother saw me as I was; I felt it in my soul that she had fathomed a truth, up to that moment unconfessed even to myself, that, despite my flight and repudiation of the betrothal, I yet was in the folds of lover's enthralment; I was neither free nor safe in myself.

A pang as keen as a knife thrust shot through my breast; the love for Blanche Graham was not left behind in that midnight escape from her bodily presence; it was in the heart, not a deadened or benumbed sense, but a vital, overmastering power. I shivered and sickened. And Alice? She sat staring at me with those sweet blue eyes, speaking tenderness and pity in their mute language, but around the mouth were lines of pain so marked that I started. She arose suddenly, glided to my side, bent over and kissed my forehead and then hurriedly left the room.

"What ails Alice, wifey?"

No reply, save a sad smile.

"I see nothing for it, John, but for you to go down to Manchester until this affair blows over. You can stay there with my partner, Mr. Custer. Til write all the explanations necessary. You may start by the afternoon train."

So it was arranged. I saw nothing of Alice all that day; but just before I left the house for the station she came down from her room to say good-by. She evidently had been weeping, and her pale face looked thin and pinched, as if she had suddenly grown to thirty—twice her years.

"What is it, Alice, darling?" I exclaimed, drawing her to my bosom.

"Nothing—nothing, Johnny; only—only I am so sorry for what has happened, and that you are going away. Good-by, Johnny!" and she gave me her lips to kiss.

Before I could recover from surprise at her unwonted forwardness she had gone back to her room again, and I saw her no more.

The next day I sat in Mr. Custer's office—a sober, earnest, thoughtful person for one whose years were not yet twenty-one.

How eagerly I plunged into business! Full of vigor and youthful elasticity, I could not well overwork myself, and yet, had I been only half as strong, I would have worked all the same to keep at bay a misery that at times was almost unendurable. The shadow of Blanche Graham never left my side. I grew fairly to loathe it; but it was there all the same, and in my dreams we met again, always as lovers. Do what I could, there was no forgetfulness for me; and as the months whirled away, I became a mystery even to myself, so changed was I from my old, joyous self. I, too, was grown old suddenly; twice my real years seemed to weigh me down.

Mr. and Mrs. Custer having known nothing of me before my entrance into their family circle, of course, detected no change; but I could see by their attention and kindness towards me that they were anxious in my behalf. Mr. Custer would try to force me away from work; Mrs. Custer would seek to woo me into society, would invite the most charming people to spend an evening. But I cannot say I enjoyed any diversion; work, action, the association of myself alone appeased my tormenting shade.

At this time I wrote freely and candidly to father and mother, as also did Mr. Custer, judging from the tone of letters from home, which warned me against overwork, and finally threatened me with removal "if I would persist in fighting fire with my bare hands," as father expressed it.

But never a line came from Alice. She "sends love," mother almost uniformly added at the end of her long, confiding communications, but that was all, and I grew to believe the little, homely friend cherished not really but slight interest in me. At which I sighed—more from mortified pride than from regret, I fear.

Taking the position of traveler, I took the northern route, and extended the trade of the house considerably. I became known well by sojourn, grew a full beard and became otherwise so changed that my own parents would hardly have recognized me. All thoughts of returning home were abandoned.

I heard nothing of Blanche Graham—knew not if she were living or dead, and her memory, after three years' struggle, became a dead sorrow, but not a forgotten one. Little Alice Edwards I remembered only as a child whom my good mother had lost sometimes from want and brought up as her own—a homely but thoroughly good creature, whom I hoped some day to see married to some equally homely and good man.

One evening, I met at dinner a young woman whom the excellent Mrs. Custer introduced as her niece—Miss Elsie Bates. She was a fair, sweet faced girl, with a wealth of hair and a voice of exquisite richness; and her eyes were those of a gazelle in their tenderness and luster.

I looked upon her with undisguised admiration, I suppose, for her face was richly suffused with a flush as I stared and stammered, "How do you do, Miss?" in it, and yet so full of sweetness as a rose, would bear the truth—indeed, would be all the happier for the truth, I thought. I hesitated no longer when she came up.

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I looked upon her with undisguised admiration, I suppose, for her face was richly suffused with a flush as I stared and stammered, "How do you do, Miss?" at the same moment familiarly grasping her hand. I could only add, "Excuse me, Miss Bates! I have been so much among tradespeople of late that I have become somewhat rude in my manners."

Mr. Custer and his wife laugh l hearty, and Miss Bates, with great good nature, put me at my ease.

I laughed, and fortiwith felt "at home" with Miss Bates. Not for a moment did I put on my armor of defense against a pretty face, as I had grown to do through my years of unhappiness.

I did not talk business that night. I did not go to my club the next night, but went with Miss Bates to the theatre and, to make a long story short, I offered the niece of Mrs. Custer my hand and heart.

"Are you wholly heart free, John?" she asked.

The question stung me, not with the old sense of a danger threat, but rather with the old memories, for my whole body grew hot.

It was but a passing sense, a little shock, and I answered: "Heart whole, dear Elsie."

"Are you sure?" her lips said. But her eyes, so loving and glowing, answered her lips.

In some surprise I said: "I once loved a woman unworthy of me, and fled from her. I have fought three years fought against that first passion, and I can say, in all truth, that I have conquered it. Were she to appear tonight before me, I could receive her with indifference."

"Blanche Graham was that woman," added Miss Bates.

I sprang to my feet. How did she know? Who had betrayed my secret?

"How about Alice Edwards—did you not love her?" she persisted, with provoking, but happy, inquisitiveness—happy, if her now radiant face told the truth.

"Alice Edwards—darling little Alice! Why I—I really never thought of it! Love her? Yes, I do love her, I believe—the poor, homely, sweet tempered child! She is a child to me—my foster sister, and if mother will give her to us, how happy we shall be!"

Before I had finished, Miss Bates arose, and stood at my side—not in anger, but in confidence and trust.

Placing her hand upon my shoulder, she said, "Alice has grown to be a woman, John—a not unbeautiful woman, you told. And your mother's letter to Mrs. Custer, received today, informs her that the entire family—your father, mother and Alice—will be here in a few days. Now, John, while I can not resist your love for me, I cannot accept your hand until you have seen Alice, and she consents that you may take me for your wife. Nay, do not try to change this purpose," she added, seeing my disputed. "I love you too well to have you make a further error in your own love life. Therefore good night, and sweet dreams to you!" And she was gone.

Mrs. Custer came in at the moment.

"Who is Miss Bates, Mrs. Custer?" I demanded, somewhat peremptorily.

"Well sir, she is Miss Bates, I suppose. She is, too, I may say, a friend of your mother's and of Alice Edwards. She is a very dear girl, and if you can win her for a wife, Mr. Campbell, you will indeed be a happy man."

And the lady drew herself up somewhat proudly, as if to resent anything it might say to the contrary.

"Humph!" That was not a very expressive rejoinder, but it was all I gave as I turned about sharply, bolted from the room, and soon was in bed, still wondering, "Who is Alice Bates?"

I returned into the following evening, having seen nothing of Miss Bates in the morning before leaving.

I was, in fact, in a temper; I didn't care to see her—at least I said so to my self. The first person I confronted in the hall as I entered, era I had doffed my hat, was my mother—my own dear mother.

"My boy, is it you?" she sobbed, looking wistfully into my face. "Oh, how changed, yet my own boy!"

"Your boy, mother, just as ever."

Then father came forward, and happy was the greeting.

With one upon each arm I entered the parlor, my eyes wandering searchingly around.

"Where is she—Alice?"

"Alice, darling, come!" cried mother.

The library door opened, and there stood—Miss Bates!

"Johnny, dear, forgive me!" she cried as she fell into my arms. "I am Alice Edwards."

"Alice, darling, is it you?" was all I could say, as I strained her to my heart.

"There, boy, you've got the right girl this time!" exclaimed father, slapping me on the back. "No running away now, sir, d'ye hear?"

"Dear, dear Johnny!" my beloved whispered, her lips on my own.

"Dinner," called out Mr. Custer; and drawing mother away—the happiest mother in all that city—father led the way to the dining room.

What a night! Had the elves been at work to transform the house into a bower of roses? I had read of the "aroma of dreams," as a poetic fancy; here was its reality.

The room was festooned with flowers, the table was loaded with them, and between two plates lay two magnificent camellias, tied by a white and blue ribbon. At these plates were we—Alice and I—seated.

The old folks confessed to having hatched the conspiracy to pass Alice off as Miss Bates, seeing that she was so changed in form and feature as to be unrecognizable by their son, whose intense work life they so earnestly desired to break up. And the result? I was caught. Alice did feel a trifle guilty at that "angling for a husband," as Mr. Custer called it, but she was so supremely happy that she forgot to sigh over her share in the little game.

Alice became my wife that autumn, when our dear old home in the suburbs of the metropolis witnessed a burst and blaze of nuptial glory that was a nine days' wonder. I truest out, as far as possible, my old college chums, and invited them to the wedding.

To my astonishment—not my dismay—there came my chum fellow, Charley Pulton, and on his arm a very beautiful woman, his wife, in whom I recognized Blanche Graham. She had captured a brave, good soul, but ere the evening had passed I knew that in that soul rankled a wound too deep for healing. He turned from his wife with loathing, as I saw with eyes that were not to be deceived.

Did he know what had been my relation to Blanche? Probably not.

It only needed that ordeal to prove how dead she was to me, and thus to communicate a happiness which few men are permitted to enjoy.—Philadelphia Republic.

Sunway—Mr. Fungle, may I take you apart for a little while?

Fungle—Do you think you could put me together again?—Sunway's Weekly.

First Politician—Where are you going? Second Ditto—To pay a gas bill.

Ah! Lee, Tying on your sump speakers.—Lawrence American.

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Leave Detroit for Port Huron, 7:00 a. m., 5:15 p. m.
Leave Port Huron for Detroit, 7:45 a. m., 4:00 p. m.
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Leave Port Huron for Detroit, 7:00 a. m., 12:05 p. m., 5:15 p. m.
Trains leave Mackinaw City 8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. except Sunday, and 10:00 p. m. daily, arrive at Detroit 7:00 a. m., 7:00 p. m., and 11:00 p. m.
Jackson.....10:30 p. m. and 11:20 a. m.
Kalamazoo.....11:40 p. m. and 1:05 p. m.
Chicago.....6:15 a. m. and 8:05 p. m.
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Jackson.....10:30 p. m. and 11:20 a. m.
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Going south Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—Leave East Jordan 7.00 a. m., Ironton 8.00, Charlevoix 9.00, Norwood 9.30, Torch Lake 12.00 m., Elk Rapids 1.30 p. m. Old Mission 2.30, arrive at Traverse City 4.00.
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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty. Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

A. T. METCALF, Attorney at Law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Patents and Patent Law a Specialty. PRIORITY TO IDEAS, Detroit, Mich.

J. M. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

R. W. KANE, Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the pastor every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and Sunday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Covenant meeting Thursday evening before the first Sunday in each month. Sunday School every Sunday morning immediately after morning service. A. T. Washburne Superintendent.
REV. GEORGE O. CLARK, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Preaching Mrs. Cleiser, received today, informs her that the entire family—your father, mother and Alice—will be here in a few days. Now, John, while I can not resist your love for me, I cannot accept your hand until you have seen Alice, and she consents that you may take me for your wife. Nay, do not try to change this purpose," she added, seeing my disputed. "I love you too well to have you make a further error in your own love life. Therefore good night, and sweet dreams to you!" And she was gone.

Mrs. Custer came in at the moment.

"Who is Miss Bates, Mrs. Custer?" I demanded, somewhat peremptorily.

"Well sir, she is Miss Bates, I suppose. She is, too, I may say, a friend of your mother's and of Alice Edwards. She is a very dear girl, and if you can win her for a wife, Mr. Campbell, you will indeed be a happy man."

And the lady drew herself up somewhat proudly, as if to resent anything it might say to the contrary.

"Humph!" That was not a very expressive rejoinder, but it was all I gave as I turned about sharply, bolted from the room, and soon was in bed, still wondering, "Who is Alice Bates?"

I returned into the following evening, having seen nothing of Miss Bates in the morning before leaving.

I was, in fact, in a temper; I didn't care to see her—at least I said so to my self. The first person I confronted in the hall as I entered, era I had doffed my hat, was my mother—my own dear mother.

"My boy, is it you?" she sobbed, looking wistfully into my face. "Oh, how changed, yet my own boy!"

"Your boy, mother, just as ever."

Then father came forward, and happy was the greeting.

With one upon each arm I entered the parlor, my eyes wandering searchingly around.

"Where is she—Alice?"

"Alice, darling, come!" cried mother.

The library door opened, and there stood—Miss Bates!

"Johnny, dear, forgive me!" she cried as she fell into my arms. "I am Alice Edwards."

"Alice, darling, is it you?" was all I could say, as I strained her to my heart.

"There, boy, you've got the right girl this time!" exclaimed father, slapping me on the back. "No running away now, sir, d'ye hear?"

"Dear, dear Johnny!" my beloved whispered, her lips on my own.

"Dinner," called out Mr. Custer; and drawing mother away—the happiest mother in all that city—father led the way to the dining room.

What a night! Had the elves been at work to transform the house into a bower of roses? I had read of the "aroma of dreams," as a poetic fancy; here was its reality.

The room was festooned with flowers, the table was loaded with them, and between two plates lay two magnificent camellias, tied by a white and blue ribbon. At these plates were we—Alice and I—seated.

The old folks confessed to having hatched the conspiracy to pass Alice off as Miss Bates, seeing that she was so changed in form and feature as to be unrecognizable by their son, whose intense work life they so earnestly desired to break up. And the result? I was caught. Alice did feel a trifle guilty at that "angling for a husband," as Mr. Custer called it, but she was so supremely happy that she forgot to sigh over her share in the little game.

Alice became my wife that autumn, when our dear old home in the suburbs of the metropolis witnessed a burst and blaze of nuptial glory that was a nine days' wonder. I truest out, as far as possible, my old college chums, and invited them to the wedding.

To my astonishment—not my dismay—there came my chum fellow, Charley Pulton, and on his arm a very beautiful woman, his wife, in whom I recognized Blanche Graham. She had captured a brave, good soul, but ere the evening had passed I knew that in that soul rankled a wound too deep for healing. He turned from his wife with loathing, as I saw with eyes that were not to be deceived.

Did he know what had been my relation to Blanche? Probably not.

It only needed that ordeal to prove how dead she was to me, and thus to communicate a happiness which few men are permitted to enjoy.—Philadelphia Republic.

Sunway—Mr. Fungle, may I take you apart for a little while?

Fungle—Do you think you could put me together again?—Sunway's Weekly.

First Politician—Where are you going? Second Ditto—To pay a gas bill.

Ah! Lee, Tying on your sump speakers.—Lawrence American.

Our Country's Future.

Of Great National Question, is the title of Mr. Halbourne's new book, treating of some of the more important social, political and business questions of the day. The work embodies the opinions of more than one hundred of our national leaders, and is, on this account, of much more than ordinary interest. Not only in what he has written, but also in bringing together the opinions of such eminent men as Bishop Foss, President Harrison, President Cleveland, Cardinal Gibbons, Dr. Wayland H

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Democrats did well in all the states where elections were held on Tuesday, but the should not indulge self glorification. They should gratefully remember their indebtedness to Brother Harrison, and the constant help he has been to them since the spring time.—G. R. Democrat.

In the Ohio campaign says the Grand Rapids Democrat, Campbell won because he "forced the fighting" His campaign was an aggressive one, singularly freighted with proprieties which denounce corruption and fraud, and destitute the amenities which gloss them. This is, for democrats, not the single, but by far the most important lesson of the Ohio campaign.

It is pleasing to notice how the Republicans are retrenching their protection ideas. By slow degrees and gradual concession they are shaking off their deep rooted (?) principles of protection and beginning to advocate partial free trade. Why is this? Because the public is becoming appalled at the condition of affairs in general and are clamoring for a change. Republicans are beginning to realize that the g. o. p. is losing its grip.

THE ELECTIONS.

Later returns more than confirm the good reports of the elections last week.

In New York the democratic state ticket is elected by nearly 25,000, a gain of about 7,000 over the state elections two years ago. The republican majority in the state legislature is reduced from 30 to 10.

In Ohio the victory is much greater than was at first supposed. J. E. Campbell, democrat, is elected governor by about 12,000, and the democrats have a majority in both branches of the legislature, which insures the election of a democratic United States Senator.

The greatest surprise is in Iowa, where the entire democratic state ticket is elected by about 7,000, and the legislature is so close that a democratic United States Senator to succeed Allison seems almost certain.

In Virginia, Mahone republican for governor was buried under 40,000 majority for McKinney, the democratic candidate. This becomes more significant when it is known that the national republican administration gave Mahone all the support possible.

In Massachusetts the usual republican majority is considerably reduced, and the democrats gain 16 members of the legislature.

The democratic gains in New Jersey are most gratifying.

Notwithstanding this is an "off" year, democrats have reason to be proud of the work accomplished, and to rejoice over the bright prospects of future success. The same organization and work in all the states next year that have been given in a few states this year will carry the U. S. house of representatives and possibly the senate.

Harrison Rebuked.

The returns received yesterday from the state elections of Tuesday show a remarkable Democratic upheaval. The victory in New York grows in magnitude, and the state seems now to have given 25,000 plurality for the Democrat ticket. The stinging blow to Foraker by Campbell's election in Ohio becomes a rebuke to President Harrison by the election of the whole Democratic state ticket and of a Legislature Democratic on joint ballot insuring a Democratic Senator for six years. The most astonishing of all victories is the carrying of the Republication banner state Iowa, which has not had a Democratic Governor since before the war. Boies (Dem) is elected by something like 10,000 majority, and it seems probable that he has carried with him the whole democratic state ticket, although that cannot yet be positively asserted. It is too early yet to know the result on the Legislature, but there seems a possibility that it may have gone Democratic, assuring a Democratic Senator as the successor of Wm. B. Allison, Rep. In Virginia the majority against Mahone has reached 30,000 and is still climbing. Massachusetts gives the lowest Republican majority that she has given in ten years, with the exception of the year when Gen. Butler was elected. The Legislature shows an increased Democratic membership.

New Jersey has increased its Democratic majority by several thousand, and has a Legislature heavily Democratic.

Every state shows great Democratic gains.

And, with all the rest, the City of Chicago shows a largely increased Democratic majority, giving promise of the time when Illinois shall join the Democratic column.

It looks like a rebuke.—Free Press.

Mr. Morton and his License.

The Rev. A. P. De Long of Imlay City, Mich., writes to the Morning News as follows:

"A special to your paper, under date of Oct. 25, states that a liquor license was granted Levi P. Morton, the vice president, to sell whisky, beer, and other spirituous and malt liquors at retail. I so stated in a temperance address. The Detroit Tribune contradicts the story by a letter from I. P. Morton's secretary. Now, was this license granted to Morton or not?"

Here are the facts about the saloon license: Levi P. Morton, vice-president of the United States, owns a family hotel in Washington called the Shoreham. That hotel is managed for Mr. Morton by one James K. Keenan. The profits go to Mr. Morton, including the profits on wine, beer, and other liquors sold there at retail under a saloon license taken out in the name of James K. Keenan.

Mr. Morton's money paid for that saloon license, and Mr. Morton reaps the profits of it.

There have been a great many explanations of this matter, most of which were of the kind that do not explain. If Mr. Morton or his friends object to the exact truth being known they probably have sufficient reasons for their objections.—Chicago Daily News.

By the way, Bro. Sentinel, does this correction suit you?

Perpetuating an Incident.

As Mlle. Rhea was leaving Ottawa, Canada, an old, white haired gentleman approached her in the sleeping car, and, with charming cordiality, presented her with a basket of the most beautiful grapes, in the top of which was a large bunch of Marechal Neil roses and the following note: "Dear Madame Rhea—When the first Napoleon was brought a captive into Plymouth sound by Capt. Maitland, of the Bellerophon, I was born—July, 1815. My father, who had extensive hot houses, sent to Napoleon a basket of the finest hot house grapes. In seeing you in the role of 'Josephine' I thought I would ask your acceptance (in your character as empress of the French) of a basket of the same fruit, thus perpetuating the incident and paying a tribute to the 'empress' in the person of one who so ably represents her. With best wishes and regrets, dear madame, yours very truly, Richard Nettle, Ottawa, Oct. 19, 1889." And the old gentleman added: "Although my country men called Napoleon a rascal, my father had the greatest admiration for him."—Exchange.

He Recovered.

One of Chicago's old residents was taken sick the other day, and he was seriously ill, too. He was not ready to die and he asked that a leading physician be summoned. When this physician came in the old settler told him that he felt he was going to die. After a careful examination the physician smiled encouragingly and tried to dissipate his patient's mortuary ideas. "Why," he argued, "you are all right. You think you are going to die, but your feet are not cold. You ought to know that a man with warm feet is not going to die." The old settler regarded his physician contemptuously for a few moments, and then said with disgust in his voice: "Warm feet! What do I care to do with it? Look at John Rogers! He died with warm feet because he was burned at the stake. Don't argue with me on the question of feet temperature!" The physician said nothing, but the old settler recovered.—Chicago Herald.

A New Way to Earn One's Living.

Schell tells a good story about a comic singer who called the other day at the manager's office of one of the principal cafe chantants in Paris to see about getting an engagement. "But let me see," said the manager, I seem to know your face. "Did you not sing at the Vernon theatre last season?" "Yes." "But, my poor fellow, you were a fearful frost." "Yes, on purpose." "How on purpose?" "You see, the manager didn't pay us. If I had sung well I should have got nothing but applause. As I sang so wretchedly as I could, the people bombarded me with apples, and I got something to eat at least."—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE BIBLE'S HISTORY.

WONDERFUL FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE DIVINE BOOK.

The Early Compilers—St. Jerome and His Work—The Translators and the Many Bibles They Published—When the Division Into Verses Took Place.

Two thousand one hundred and seventy-four years ago, in the year 283 B. C., seventy of the wise men of Alexandria engaged themselves in compiling and collating the Hebrew Scriptures into their present united form and further simplifying the works by translating them into Greek for the benefit of the Jews then in Egypt. The results of their labors have since been known collectively as the Septuagint, from the fact that it is the work of the seventy translators.

About 400 years later, in the Second century, A. D., the books of the New Testament were added and the whole translated into Latin.

The Itala, or Latin version, soon became the standard of the primitive Christians, and was used to the exclusion of both the Hebrew and Greek versions for two centuries, until the St. Jerome revision of A. D. 405. After St. Jerome had finished his crowning work, a great deal of which he performed in the village of Bethlehem, almost in sight of the birthplace of Jesus, the Dalmatian and Pannonian monks hid away their old versions of the Bible and would use no other except the one which he had given them by their patron, Jerome, himself.

The Jerome revision was as superior to the work of the seventy as their work was to the old semi-barbaric work which existed prior to the translation of 283 B. C.

ST. JEROME.

The most carefully written copies of the Bible obtainable were consulted by the scholarly saint and compared with all Arabic, Hebrew and Syriac versions, in all of which he made emendations and corrections which have stood the test of all subsequent time. The herculean task undertaken by St. Jerome will be better understood when the reader has been informed that over 230 versions of the Evangelists, each differing from the other in many of its essential details, were presented for the consideration of the sages at the council of Nice, in 325 A. D. For hundreds of years copyists had added to and taken from the Scriptures to such an extent as to make it extremely difficult for even the most learned to decide what should remain for the edification of future generations or what should be eliminated from the sacred pages as apocryphal.

The word "bible," meaning book, or as applied by the early writers, "the book," was first used by Chrysostom as early as the fifth century, where he speaks of the sacred writings collectively as the Bible, or "the books." The infinite variations which occurred in the manuscripts written by the early Christian fathers have caused a great deal of contention among churchmen, some admitting certain books canonical which are rejected by others as apocryphal. This you can find illustrated by comparing a Douay and a King James Bible of today; the former admits several books which the King James translators would not, as they considered them uncanonical.

The several books as arranged and accepted at present are the results of years of labor and of countless councils and revision assemblages. For 1,200 years after the Saviour of Men ended his brief career on the rugged heights of Calvary, the touching details of which are known to over 700,000,000 of people now living on land on the globe, each book of the Bible was complete and stood, undivided into chapters, paragraphs or verses.

DIVISIONS OF THE BIBLE.

Prior to the time of the Spanish rabbi, the Jew had employed a system of dividing the chapters into verses in the Old Testament, a system which had never been adopted by the Christians, and which was discarded for that of the learned Spaniard by the Jews themselves. The New Testament was not divided into verses until after the invention of the art of printing, by the Robert Stephens Greek edition in 1551.

Of the early translations of the Bible the most important, aside from the Septuagint and the St. Jerome versions, are the threefold Egyptian translation of the fourth century. This remarkable work of the copyist was in three languages, was intended for all parts of Egypt; the Versio Figurata, collated by Bede, of Edessa, in the eighth century; that of Paul, bishop of Tela, in 617, and the eighth, ninth and tenth century translations, made respectively by Bede, Alfred and Alfric.

During the dark ages, and on down to the time Luther gave his masterpiece to the world, several translations were made, including that of Notker-Labeo, 983 A. D.; they prepared under the inspiration of Pertus Waldus, 1170; the important work of Louis the Pious, 1227; that of Charles the Wise, 1380; that of Guyars version of 1298; the thirteenth century version in Spanish during the reign of Alphonso V, and the two excellent works of Wickliffe and Huss, the latter for the Bohemians and the former for the English speaking peoples. With the invention of printing every people who had ever laid claim to literary abilities seemed to think that he had been specially commissioned from on high to retranslate the Word of God, as one would naturally infer from the fact that not less than seventeen German translations alone were given the public between the time of Guttenberg and Faust and that of Martin Luther.

The early printed editions of the Bible remind one of what the philosopher says about the human frame—they were "curiously and wonderfully made." The Wickliffe (sometimes spelled Wycliffe) version of 1384 was the first English translation. John Wickliffe, the translator, was condemned to be burned for presuming to do such a thing without the consent of the clergy, but was finally allowed to die a natural death. His Bible was never printed; however, there are many manuscripts copies of it.—John W. Wright in St. Louis Republic.

HOW CANNON ARE BORED.

It Takes Eighteen Days to Go from Nose to Breech Through One Kind.

All but the cannon is turned down and is ready to be bored inside. In this operation it must be bored so straight and true that the boring tool, entering at the exact center of the small end of the cannon, will come out precisely at the center of the large end, seventeen feet away. The boring tool, or "bit," is held firm and motionless, while the great mass of steel to be bored turns around. This plan is found to insure steadiness of the "bit." It would be almost impossible to make this bit firm and solid enough to do its difficult work and yet free to turn around in the cannon.

The bit attends strictly to business, and steadily bores its way through the steel. The boring tool is called a "hog nosed" bit, and it roots up that cannon as if it enjoyed the operation. No long, graceful curls come from this boring, but small, crisp shavings that are removed as fast as they accumulate in order that the boring tool's work shall not be interfered with. The bit is going into the steel at the rate of three-eighths of an inch for every turn of the cannon, and it is making a round hole almost large enough for a boy to put his head in—five and three-quarters inches in diameter. As the round hole grows deeper the heavy bar, on which the bit is fastened, advances into the cannon steadily, moved by a number of wheels and screws that form part of the lathe.

I must not lose sight of the shavings, the little ones that come from the inside, and the long, spirally twisted ones that are turned from the outside of the cannon. A military looking man, standing near the lathe, does not lose sight of these shavings or trimmings, either. This man's business is to carefully inspect the borings and trimmings. That is what he is paid to do. Uncle Sam pays him and expects him to earn his salary. The reason is being made for Uncle Sam, and he intends to find out all its qualities, whether good or bad. So the man eyes the borings carefully. Now, if with a plane or your knife blade, you will cut a thin shaving from a bit of wood, it will show any little flaw existing in the wood from which it was sliced. The tiniest knot hole or crack will show in the shaving much more plainly than in the wood itself.

So it is with a cannon's shaving. It is a dreadful tell tale, and the fault finding man beside the gun knows this perfectly well. He examines the spiral turning, or the little piece of boring, and finds no evidence of a flaw or crack. The long spiral strip is as smooth as glass and as glossy as your sister's curls.

Into the solid steel the hog-nosed bit roots its way, until it is in so far that a little electric light must bear it company, to show the workmen what matters are progressing in the heart of the cannon. After eighteen days of steady boring the bit lets daylight into the bore of the cannon by emerging at the other (or larger) end, seventeen feet away.—St. Nicholas.

Turkish Baths Are Dangerous.

I was conversing today with a prominent physician concerning the case of a well known real estate dealer who was prostrated with apoplexy several years ago by taking a Turkish bath, and he was telling me how dangerous a thing a bath is. "I know this by experience," he said, "as well as from reading and observation. Some years ago I took a Turkish bath myself, and the result was a severe attack of pneumonia which confined me to my bed for three weeks. Even when I was able to get about, my health was so shattered that I had to spend a year travelling in Mexico and other southern countries before it was fully restored. Now I do not was one continual story, and divided into chapters, paragraphs or verses.

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LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Thanksgiving Nov. 28th.

Capt. Aldrich is home this week.

Dr. Carlstein has gone to Chicago for the winter.

Chickens are plenty at 10 cts. in the market tomy.

The shingle mill closed last Saturday for the winter.

The greatest novelties are shown in Rosenthal's show windows.

Harbor Springs is again excited over the iron ore found in her hills.

Rosential advertises one-fourth off on everything. See what he says.

A. B. Brink has moved to the Crouter house corner Clinton and Grant streets.

Alanson Campbell, late with Rosenthal, has gone to Manistique to work in a clothing store.

W. E. Hampton of Harbor Springs was in town Saturday and made the JOURNAL a brief call.

Rev. J. S. Rood went to Petoskey Tuesday to meet his mother, who is to live with him this winter.

We will take a few more loads of wood on subscription if any one wishes so to pay in that kind of goods.

Rev. W. G. Clark has moved to Plymouth, Mich., and will occupy the pulpit at that place next Sunday.

Chas Noyes has settled in Charlevoix for the winter, occupying Wm. Ferguson's house on Mason street.

Fred Hemmings, Orville Phelps, Clancy Lapham, and Ben Gray returned last Friday from their hunting trip.

If you have but one cent to invest, and want to invest that cent in a useful manner, consult the advertisement of A. T. Washburne & Co.

☞All persons indebted to the Charlevoix Mfg. Co. are requested to call at the furniture store of S. See & Sons and settle accounts at once.

Married, on Nov. 13th, at residence of J. W. Alcock, by Rev. D. O. Ball, Mr. Archie Alcock and Miss Lydia Shaver, both of Charlevoix.

It is reported that the holders of railroad orders have pooled their claims, and buy them into the hands of attorney Pailthorp of Petoskey for settlement.

C. R. Bellinger will sell clocks, jewelry, and silverware at one-fourth off for a few days longer. In the practice of Ulysess, some of them probably will.

Geo. W. Miller returned from a business trip to Chicago on Sunday. While there he saw Mr. Rock and learned some things about the railroad contract that were new to him.

A. J. Hall has taken the mail route between Charlevoix and Boyne City which he runs in connection with the Boyne Falls stage. He will give attention to the comfort of passengers and deliver baggage and parcels.

One of W. G. Clover's good neighbors in Hayes township, saved him the trouble of butchering and taking care of a 250 lb pig one night last week, and Clover thinks the fellow had better cut some wood to pay for the pork.

Miss Emma George, of Petoskey, was married to Mr. Adam Clark, of Camden, Michigan, on the 24th of October. They will make Camden their home for the present, where Rev. Clark will resume his work as pastor of the M. E. church.

The Charlevoix Savings Bank took possession of the Beaman drug stock Monday morning by virtue of a chattel mortgage, and the store is closed this week. Outside parties are negotiating for the stock, and a sale will probably be made.

☞"Four pounds jelly, 25 cents; three pounds good tea, 90 cents; three cans corn, 25 cents. Try Chicago Yeast Powder, one pound 25 cents. A good coffee, 25 cents per pound. Two cans coffee essence, 25 cents. BERT MASON.

Wm. White's camps will get out the following quantities of timber this winter: No. 1, Beech's, 1,500,000. No. 2, Hayward's, 1,000,000. No. 3, H. Jubbinville's, 500,000. Mr. White will stock up with 7,000,000 ft. this winter and expects to start his mill running the first of January.—Citizen.

We will soon have enough Canadians in Michigan to go across the line and gobble up the land of our birth. The best thing Canada can do is to come into the Union as one of the States. She might then have a chance to reclaim her lost children and we would make Sir John governor of the state and so for little Oliver, we could send him out West to grow up with the country.—Citizen.

Frank Anderson now languishes in the cooler in East Jordan. We have not learned the direct charge against him but understand that it is in connection with the Court House Fire, which occurred on the night of October 8, 1887. Wild rumors are afloat as to other arrests that will follow, but for the present we withold any remarks in reference to the matter. However, our citizens should be guarded in their remarks in reference to this matter, which only tends to injure reputations and does themselves no good.—Citizen.

McCadillac the hallowe'en hoodlums turned in a false fire alarm and called out the fire department. In commenting on the outrage the Democrat says: "It would be a good thing for the city if the arrest and conviction of a few of our more willful hallowe'en celebrators could be made, as the past two years has thoroughly shown us that there are a certain few in our city who have no regard whatever for property or decency and to rid ourselves of such characters would certainly be a God send."

Historical Society.

The program last Friday evening at the residence of O. D. Wood, included a piano solo by Miss Winnie Bartholomew, paper on the "Discovery and Settlement of America" by Mrs. Bartholomew, vocal solo by Miss May Brown, recitation by Miss Mary Wood, and piano solo by Mrs. E. H. Green. A proposition looking toward a permanent place of meeting was sat down on hard, the society refusing to appoint a committee to investigate the desirability of accepting any rooms offered. The next meeting will be held with Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wood this week. Paper by C. B. Whitmoyer on "Claims in European and other Nations to American territory.

The Court House Fire.

For the past week the air has been full of rumors of arrests and startling disclosures about to be made concerning the burning of the court house two years ago. The only arrest so far made is mentioned in our Boyne correspondence, but others are likely to occur any day.

Detectives have been at work in Boyne all summer, and some of her worthy (?) citizens already begin to tremble in their shoes.

Let the guilty flee Ulysess, "Let no guilty man escape." In the practice of Ulysess, some of them probably will.

Congregational Church.

At the Congregational church next Sunday morning. Subject—"The Lord our Great Burden Bearer"—Evening—"How to win Success."

You are cordially invited to come to our services on Sunday and to our week-day meetings.

Demorest's Magazine.

We had never fully comprehended what was meant by a "family" magazine, until we had given the fine Christmas number of Demorest's Family Magazine a thorough examination. Of all others, this Magazine is certainly best entitled to use the word "family" in its title, for every member is considered in its make-up. Its beautifully illustrated articles are equal to any in the highest literary magazines. Especially noticeable in the December number is one about "Uncle Sam's Money," giving a description of how our coin is made, the illustrations starting with a view of the Mint, and giving through every process until the coin is put in circulation. The "Christmas Morning" takes up among the worthy poor, and shows us what can be done for their little ones. Every father and mother will appreciate this comprehensively and finely illustrated article. The other illustrated articles and stories are too numerous to mention, as can be appreciated when we say that the December number contains over two hundred illustrations, and every member of the family is thought of. But though our space is limited, we must mention the beautiful oil picture, "Christmas Morning," which is indeed worthy of a frame. We would advise everybody to send for this Family Magazine before making their choice for next year. They claim a dozen magazines combined in one, for only $2.00 per year, and certainly the claim is a just one. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York.

In Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abcess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlebrook, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by the physicians. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at F. G. Hixon & Co.'s drug store. 3

$5,000 for a Wife.

One of the greatest stories (founded on fact) of modern times will commences in the December (X-mas) number of Godey's Lady's Book, published at Philadelphia. Every woman, married or single, should read it. Ready November 15th.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hixon& Co.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

(THE JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the townships in this county in which it is not represented, live as all the news it can find room for, and concise manner as possible. Correspondence should be mailed so as to reach us no later than Wednesday evening. Two very desirable features in correspondence are *regularity* and *punctuality*.)

Boyne City.

Nov. 11.—Fine weather last week.

Wm. J. Pierson, one of the village council, having removed from the village, P. F. McIntire was elected to fill the vacancy at the last council meeting.

N. J. DeBarr has traded his lot on Lake street for W. J. Pierson's interest in the Dr. Sanderson property on same street, and is fitting up the house for his future home.

The Boyne post office has been moved to J. L. Handy's drug store and we suppose J. L. will officiate hereafter for a time at least.

Rev. Hurd filled the pulpit of Rev. Redpath in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening.

Rev. W. R. Norton and wife will start on Tuesday morning for their old home, Bath, Ingham county, where they will remain at least during the winter.

Rev. J. Burdge spends Sunday and today in Clarion, where he assists in dedicating the new M. E. church of that place.

Criminal arrests have been the order of the day in Boyne lately. Feeling the loneliness of the Melosh family in East Jordan, Frank Anderson has gone to keep them company during such time as the court shall direct. The cause of his arrest was the alleged burning of the court house on Oct. 8th 1887.

Frank M. Chase, former editor of the Citizen, goes with his family to Ohio this week. He will be greatly missed by many friends.

What is the matter with democrats? They seem to be all right, and got there this fall in great shape.

Rev. W. R. Norton filled the pulpit of Rev. J. Burdge Sunday morning.

On Friday afternoon the ladies of the Boyne W. C. T. U. surprised Mrs. Norton, on which occasion Mrs. N. was informed that she for once was not mistress of ceremonies and was requested to allow herself to be entertained, which she graciously did. The tables were soon spread and groaning under a profusion of edibles which the ladies had previously prepared. Our wife reports a very enjoyable afternoon.

Albert Kenney and family formerly of Echo township, Antrim county, have moved to Boyne. They will for the winter live with the family of G. W. Jones, father of Mrs. Kinney.

On Saturday A. E. Martin photographed the ladies of the W. C. T. U., thirteen in number.

Wm. White is putting a new edger of the best make into his sawmill today, and a large boiler lies in the yard which is to be added to the two in the mill thus greatly increasing its power and capacity.

F. M. Abraham is spending a few days in town.

Miss Allie Fairchilds, of Canada, is visiting her brothers, Fred and Will Fairchilds.

The silver medal contest, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., last Wednesday evening, was largely attended and great credit is due the contestants for the manner in which the pieces were rendered. The medal was presented to Elmer Johnson as the successful contestant.

Inwood.

Mrs. Simons returned to Elk Rapids this week.

O. D. Hilton sowed three acres of spring wheat Nov. 8th, with a drill, 1½ bushels to the acre. We shall look with interest for the result next harvest.

G. V. Nash is paying 75 cts. for wheat.

Ed. Clark's poor old horse has moved again, going eastward. Here is work for the humane society.

Horses are cheap at Smithson's camp now.

McGeagh is digging another well.

School commenced at Hilton's last Monday.

Chas. Herrington is building a new house on his land near Ed. Cook's recently bought of O. D. Wood.

Hosea Moore has returned from Detroit improved in health. He had a cancer removed while there.

Wm. Harris returned Saturday from a business trip to Iowa.

Edwin Cook is making a profit on rats bagas by feeding cattle on them.

Although the prospect last spring for a corn crop were discouraging, that which did get a start has given a good yield. Corn has been a good crop for four years. The fodder alone pays for the raising.

I should like to know how many JOURNAL correspondents are happy over the election news.

Ed. Stafford is foreman in the woods for Nash.

The Wells boys have gone to Cheboygan to work this winter in the lumber woods.

If the Advance correspondent is bald on account of domestic trouble I would advise him to settle it in some way, or he will soon have no head to get bald, if his troubles end as domestic troubles usually do.

Wilson.

Cold and rainy.

Joseph Sutton's baby is quite ill.

Mrs. Hudkins is still on the sick list.

Cutting logs is the chief employment.

Levi Dufour of East Jordan, called at the mill on business recently.

Sam Nowland has his house up and partially enclosed.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Batchelor, of Boyne City, was seen on our streets on Tuesday last.

We understand that Andrew Now land has bought part of M. Hudkins' farm and will soon move up.

J. R. Vance goes today (Tuesday) to Sheboygan, Wis., on the schooner Sardinia, to make arrangements for lumber business for the coming season.

The girls of this vicinity are now seen daily roaming the forests in search of beechnuts and they are well rewarded for their trouble.

Ed Nowland and family, Sam and Philo Nowland also Will Warden attended a dinner party at A. Nowland's at Boyne Falls on Sunday, the occasion being Miss Annie's 18th birthday.

Glad the investigation in regard to the court-house fire, so long pending has culminated, and hope no guilty one will escape, and that the "county-seat steal" will receive a little attention also.

Mr. David Ruch, of Greenville, is now cutting logs for F. L. Smith. His sawing is done by way is a cousin of Mrs. Smith and Geo. Bowen—will come north in a few weeks to spend the winter.

Eld. H. C. Seofield, J. R. Vance, and families, attended church at Pleasant Valley on Sunday afternoon. Eld. Burdge was not present, but F. M. Chase, late of the Citizen, read from Luke, 4th chapter, and made a few appropriate remarks.

Eveline.

Nov. 12.—R. E. Newville, of Boyne City, was in town Saturday.

Mrs. John Dunlop, we are pleased to note, is on the gain.

Isaac Waldron, who was recently burned out at Ironton, has already commenced to build. He has the frame up.

Peter now occupies E. G. Jarman's house.

Mr. Warner, of near Topeka, Kan., nephew of D. N. Gregory, is here on a visit to his uncle.

A boss time is reported at the dance at Dave Snyder's, last Friday evening.

The Jarman brothers are fishing with nets, with very good success.

W. H. Jarman visited with relatives in Petoskey last week.

The furnace was shut down last week for a few days, for want of coal.

Stillman Parker has his house about completed. He has painted it with an olive color, trimmed with a dark red. It is one of the finest farm residences in this section.

W. A. Stanley arrived home from Petoskey with an ox team. Will now has two ox teams, and it looks as though he meant business.

Samuel Bigelow of East Jordan, was in town on Monday.

Atwood.

Nov. 12—Edward Yettaw returned home from the north shore last Saturday.

George Eagleton of Charlevoix is building the chimney on the Catholic church.

There will be a donation at the town hall Wednesday night for the benefit of Rev. B. H. Wilkins.

There will be a pic social at Mack Genett's Thursday night of this week for the benefit of the Catholic church.

Owen Wood has begun cutting saw logs and cord wood for Guyles & Nash.

Burgess.

Two rainy days this week, which made everyone glad, as water was getting very low, even in the wells.

A road bee on the quarter line road Thursday of this week.

Mr. Clover lost a fat hog out of a pen one night last week. The bear, or whatever else took it, came when there were no men around, or he might not have got off so slick.

It is reported that Mr. Orlowskie also lost half of a hog that he had left hung up over night.

Pork seems to be on the rise.

CLUB RATES.

To accommodate those of our subscribers who do not have a city paper, and who will miss the general news features heretofore found on our weekly price pages, we will take subscriptions for the JOURNAL and the *Detroit Weekly Free Press*, until January 1, 1890, at **$1.60** per year, Cash in advance.

This is really much cheaper to the subscriber than the eight page JOURNAL was at $1.50, as the Weekly Free Press contains 12 large pages of small type, giving all the news of the state, besides a complete synopsis of the principal domestic and foreign events of the week, and the best stories and miscellany ever published.

At this club rate all subscriptions MUST be paid in Advance is Cash.

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One Bunch Hair Pins,
One Doz. Hooks and Eyes,
One Doz. Pant Buttons,
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Send all orders to this office, where specimens of these magazines may be seen.

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In our issue of **Nov. 21** we shall print an "Order" entitling the holder to a pattern (free) of the above basque, in sizes for 34, 36, 38, or 40 inches in bust measure. A pattern of this stylish garment is very useful to any lady, as by simply leaving off the revers a plain basque is obtained, which is always desirable; and it is just such a pattern as every lady should have in the house.

We have made arrangements with a New York house to furnish these patterns in the different sizes as above, so that the holder of the "Pattern Order" may have the size she may desire. This is a great offer, as each pattern has a full value of 25 cents being accompanied by an illustration, and explicit directions for putting together and making.

LADIES not fail to buy our issue of **Nov. 21**, and cut out the "Pattern Order," which will entitle you to this excellent pattern, **FREE.**

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THE SONS OF THE VIKINGS. By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. A rightdown jolly story of modern Norse boys.
BONY AND BAN, one of the best of the Mary Hazard and Catherwood series.
SEALED ORDERS. By Charles Remington Talbot. An amazing adventure story. "Best romance of the year."
CONFESSIONS OF AN AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER. By Alexander Black. Six practical and amusing articles.
LUCY PEVEAR. First of a series of probable North Country stories by Miss Sarah Orne Jewett.
TALES OF OLD ACADIE. Twelve original true stories by Grace Dean McLeod. Illustrated.
THE WILL AND THE WAY STORIES. By Jessie Benton Fremont. About men and women who did great things in spite of adverse circumstances.
THE PUK-WUDJIES. By L. J. Bridgman. The funny Indian Fairy Folk.
BUSINESS OPENINGS FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN. A book really helpful, prepared by Sallie Joy White.
Twelve more DAISY-PATTY LETTERS. By Mrs. Ex-Governor Claflin.
TWELVE SCHOOL AND PLAY-GROUND TALKS. The first will be "LAMBKIN; Was He a Hero or a Pig?" by Howard Pyle, the artist.
$2.50 Pounds Year and Cash Prizes. $3
SHORT STORIES sifted from thousands. Jessie Chase on a Vagrantin Court. Mary Hallock Foote, Brian Donn-Byrne, How Tom Jones Made a Mince Pie, H. H. Boyesen, The Ruin of Hopes-Ahead Tompkins, Isaac F. Tousey, Polly at the Book-Binding, Julia C. R. Dorr, Trapping Arbutus, Hannah Bronson, Golden Margaret, Jane Shelton Mills, Mary E. Bamford, Mrs. Flow Bonsano and Francis Parsons Helped the Revolution. Miss Ruth Ashmun, Figgerin' of a Change, E. E. Wagner, "One Good Turn," Hester Pesson Spofford.
ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES, sensible Dolls of Noted Women. Miss Ruby Sewall, Jessie Chase, a Military Shore-Fort, Aa Polo, Mabel Maxwell, How the Cossacks Play Prentice Fort, Lucy P. Fitch, Wonders of Ramona, Charles F. Lummis, A Rabbit Drive in Japan, Japanese Fight-Fish, Japanese Boy Jugglers, Indian Base-Ball Players, Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, Lee Sam, A Party in a Chinese Palace, E. S. Seldens.
The Poems, Pictures and Departments will be more interesting than ever.
The Christmas Number will be enlarged to forty or more pages, and will be ready for delivery on or about the 1st of November.
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Children on Marriage.

Children are the keenest of observers and the most practical deducers; indeed, their deductions are often more astonishing than agreeable to their elders. Though we laugh, we do not always enjoy having our weakness revealed or us by the babbling of babes.

Six little children were at play, and whether it was that they grew tired of familiar games or that that innate principle, "It is not good for man to be alone," crawed expression, they determined to have a wedding. John, aged 8, should marry Hattie, aged 5, and Brother Harry would speak "the words that bind."

Now, Harry had never heard a marriage ceremony and was entirely ignorant of the prevalent pledges, but was he at a loss? Not he. He knew what papa and mamma considered of paramount virtue, and surely what they each so eagerly desired must constitute the requisite of a happy married life.

The candidates for wedlock were requested to stand side by side and gravely obeyed.

"Harry, will you get up in the morning and see that John has his breakfast in time and that he has good things to eat and lover has to wait for his meals?"

"John, will you give her all the money she wants?"

That was all, but does it not contain the quintessence of married felicity?—Kansas City Star.

Watered Milk.

The milkman who waters his goods generally does so under the impression that the water poured in incorporates itself with the milk and cannot be detected except upon chemical analysis. This shows gross ignorance. The milk will hold only its own fluid; all foreign fluid will be precipitated if the mixture is allowed to stand for a couple of days. Any housewife may spot a dishonest milkman with very little trouble. Let her take a long slender bottle, cleanse it thoroughly and let it dry out. If, then, it is filled with milk and allowed to stand in a cool—not cold—place for forty-eight hours, all the foreign fluid will be precipitated—that is, it will settle to the bottom of the bottle. The soured milk will then fill the middle of the bottle and the fatty substance will be floating on top. Sometimes the top will be a layer of cream, then will come a layer of albumen, another artificial device to make the milk look rich. There will come the soured milk and at the bottom will be the foreign water. The whole scheme of deception can be read by a glance at the bottle after one has had a single lesson in the rudiments of milk inspection. This sort of work is not scientifically satisfactory, but it will always develop the fundamental fact—whether or not the milk is normal.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Joke on the Dog.

Last Saturday afternoon an old, gray haired gentleman appeared in Jackson park. He was accompanied by a small lump dog of the pug species. This dog ran about in an aimless way which indicated that he did not have any more sense than a stamped envelope. He traveled over the flower beds and left his footprints among the plants, and he had his own way until a park policeman caught sight of him. Finding out who was the owner of the dog the policeman approached the old gentleman, tapped him on the shoulder and said: "See, here, my friend, you must have that dog keep away from the flowers. Don't you see that sign reading: 'Dogs not allowed on the grass?' The old gentleman chuckled, jerked his thumb toward the dog, and replied: "Yes, I see it, but that little cuss can't read." He thought it was a good joke on the dog, and he refused to think otherwise until the policeman threatened to lock him up if he did not call off the dog, which he did.—Chicago Herald.

School Teachers.

If every new girl who is introduced as a school teacher should be "dropped" by the beaux when she proves to be a failure, we would soon have no teachers, or good ones at least. It is strange, but a fact, that, as usual, the girls who, for from two to three years, seem utterly hopeless, finally become the best in the staff, while, on the other hand, those who start out most promising, too often become worthless. While the Normal school lays a good foundation, it does not finish a teacher—in fact, "making a teacher" only commences when she makes her debut in the school room. The superintendent's staff and her principal watch, instruct and discipline her for about four years, when she is a thorough, reliable teacher, and then—she goes off and marries, generally.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A "Suspended Judgment."

The true scientific attitude of the day, as expressed by the president of the British association, Professor Fowler, is a "suspended judgment." Professor Fowler indorses Sir John Lubbock's idea that the field of inquiry is limitless and that there may be "fifty other senses as different from ours as sound is from sight, and even within the boundaries of our own senses there may be endless sounds which we cannot hear and colors as different as red from green of which we have no conception. These and a thousand other questions remain for solution. The familiar world which surrounds us may be a totally different place to other animals. To them it may be full of music which we cannot hear, of color which we cannot see, of relations of which we cannot conceive."—Science Gossip.

All Reverence the Dead.

A day or two ago a fruit peddler was passing up Elizabeth street east, yelling "ba-nan-nes" at the top of his voice, when he suddenly caught sight of the crape on a door which signified that a child lay dead in the house.

"Ba-nan-nes! Ba-nan-nes! Sa"——!

He checked his words as he saw the crape, removed his hat and placed it on his cart, and he walked to the next square barefaced and silent.—Detroit Free Press.

Baggage Master Preferred to President.

When President Harrison was returning from his Bar Harbor visit and his special car was attached to the Washington express of the Pennsylvania railroad the conductor went into the presidential car.

"Mr. President, I have a favor to ask of you," said the conductor.

"Well, what is it?" said the president, with the old, weary, anti-office seeker look on his face.

"I want you to let me bring in my little boy Harry, who is on the train, and introduce him."

The chief magistrate's face brightened instantly, and he replied: "Bring him in by all means."

The boy, a bright little fellow of about 11 years, was brought into the private car and duly introduced. The president put his arm affectionately about the boy, and, drawing him to him, said:

"Now, Harry, you must sit right down and ride the rest of the way to Washington with me."

Harry didn't exactly know how to receive this proposition at first, and then, looking up into the president's face, he said innocently, in his childish treble:

"I'd rather ride with the baggage master."

As the child left the car the president remarked:

"That's the first time since I've been in office that a baggage master's company has been preferred to mine."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

An Old Skipper's Tough Yarn.

Down in South street the other day they were talking about a schooner which had been struck by lightning, when the reporter singled out an old mariner and said:

"Capt. H——, it seems to me I've read or heard of your brig being struck."

"Yes, she was," answered the old yarn spinner.

"Where was it?"

"Off Point Aux Barques, about fifteen years ago. Very strange case that. Probably the only one of the kind ever heard of."

"Give us the particulars."

"Well, we were jogging along down when a thunderstorm overtook us, and the very first flash of lightning struck the deck amidships and bored a hole as big as my leg right down through the bottom of the vessel."

"And she foundered, of course."

"No, sir. The water began rushing in, and she would have foundered, but there came a second flash and a bolt struck my fore-to-gallant mast. It was cut off near the top, turned bottom end up, and as it came down it entered the hole and plugged it up as tight as a drum. When we got down to dry dock we simply sawed off either end and left the plug in the planks."—Philadelphia Republic.

Possible, but Not Advisable.

Some men are always positive, with little or no reason, while others err on the other side, and are never certain of anything. Gen. Knox, Washington's first secretary of war, who lived and died at Thomaston, Me., had a "general problem" named Gleason, who was commonly supposed to know more about Knox's affairs than did Knox himself. He was obscurious in his style of speech and could never say no—a weakness of which the general once in a while made game.

On one occasion Knox was passing a new three-story house, which was one of several he had lately completed, when he took it into his head to see whether he could get a decided negative out of his useful superintendent.

"Gleason," said he, "don't you think the chimneys in this house—they are all finished and topped out—could be removed without being taken down, and put into that house yonder? Suppose we go thither in a less forward state nearly half a mile away."

"Yes, sir," said Gleason, as usual.

Then in a moment he perceived the absurdity of his answer and added:

"Yes, sir, it might be done, but it would injure the buildings."—Youths' Companion.

Bill Nye's Picture.

The scrap book which "Carl Pretzel" takes a pride in is rich in autographs of "good people." Away back in 1885, when Bill Nye was editing The Boomerang, at Laramie, Wy. Ter., he sent "Pretzel" his photograph, and this is what he wrote along with it: "My Dear Pretzel—I send you a very good Broad Panel by this mail, which, if you will instruct the artist to thicken up the neck a little and tone down the turkey gobbler knob on the trachea, will make a noble picture. As to the body of course, I am not so voluptuous as you are, but George Peck's enthusiasm would not be far out of the way. I like to get a picture in which I can borrow another man's clothes, and, if possible, a $1.00 diamond, as it gives an air of grandeur, opulence and terror that is good to see. I hope, too, that I shall also have the Canucian instincts to acknowledge the picture in such a way that it will do you some good."—Chicago Herald.

Coffin and Gravestone.

Miss. Bernhardt has disposed of the coffin she had bought against the time of her burial, says The Paris Gaulois. But the original Sarah has been eclipsed in the matter of anticipatory dealings with the undertakers. In the burying ground attached to a certain pretty church there is to be seen a curious object in the shape of a large black coffin-stone, just on an unoccupied grave. It is the property of an eccentric lady, who wishes all the arrangements for her funeral to be conducted in strict accordance with her own views. To this end she has already settled many preliminaries, including not only the purchase of the grave she is to rest in, but also of the stone which is to cover her, and here it lies already in position and only waiting the final inscription. At present only the initials of the proud owner are given on the foot. The lady in question is still in the prime of life and in redundant health.

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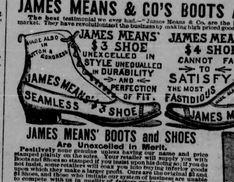

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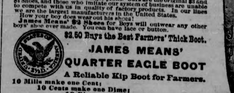

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I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 222, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Monday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, in Hurlbut Hall.

G. OF V.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

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Are You Getting What You Voted For?

Correspondence Ithaca Herald.

EDITOR HERALD:—During the political campaign last fall the Republican speakers and newspapers informed the farmers that if Harrison was elected, and protection insured as the settled policy of the nation, farmers would share in the general prosperity; farm produce would advance in price, as a home market would be established etc. These sentiments were loudly applauded, and to-day farmers are dancing to the music. One year ago wheat was worth about one dollar a bushel; now it is worth from fifty to seventy two cents. Oats were worth twenty five cents; now they are from twenty cents. Hogs were worth five dollars per cwt., alive; now they are worth three and one-half. On the other hand, we have been paying a tax or bonus from two to three cents per pound on sugar, and other goods accordingly.

One of my neighbors who last week returned from a visit in Canada, told me that wheat there was worth ninety cents per bushel, oats thirty, and hogs five dollars per cwt., alive.

I own a good farm of eighty acres, sixty acres improved and into crops. I have worked hard all summer about thirteen hours a day, and have raised very good crops. When I estimate the value of my farm, team, implements, etc., at seven per cent., I find that I have not got over twenty cents a day over the interest, for my hard labor and I have done fully as well as my neighbors.

Farmers voted for protection so that the man that makes his clothing, tools and implements can make from three to five dollars a day—and himself twenty five cents. Surely farmers are the most liberal class of men in the world. Now, farmers, before you call the writer of this article a "fool" and a "crank", take your pencil and figure all your farm property at seven per cent. and see if you get over twenty five cents a day for your hard labor. Talk about "cheap pauper labor in Europe." Show me a country in the civilized world where they pay such starvation wages as is paid to the poor deluded dupes of the monopolist, called farmers.

Since the incoming of the present administration an immense amount of American property has been bought by British capitalists. Breweries, mines, tanneries, grain elevators, manufacturing establishments, and even "Warner's Safe Cure." Through the aid of such men as Bright, Chamberlain and Gladstone, the common people of Great Britain have thrown off the yoke of greedy capitalists who have so long taxed them to poverty. After locking all over the earth for an investment for their capital, the British capitalists saw that the laboring classes here voted for a tax of over forty per cent. on the necessaries of life. As no other people on earth were simple enough to vote such robbery on themselves, the British capitalists hurriedly bought up all the property they could get, as they would have a chance to form trusts and syndicates and rob the people to their hearts content. Our forefathers would not pay a tax of two cents a pound on tea, but we pay her lords a tax of from twenty to eighty per cent. on the necessaries of life. It would seem as if our home purchase is all that is necessary for England to own this country again. That is for her to buy the Detroit and New York Tribune and the other leading Republican papers; for whatever these papers say, however absurd it may be the people believe. The farmers actually believed when these papers said "The tariff is not a tax," and that "the election of Harrison would insure a home market and raise the price of grain and stock." But, Mr. Editor as it takes a bushel of oats to buy two pounds of sugar, and as we are offered one and one-half cents per pound for good fat steers, we wonder, at the same rate of increase since last year, how long the "home market" will be in reaching us. I cannot understand how so many farmers who are "Patrons of Industry" would be shut out competition and give the manufacturers a bonus of over forty per cent. now whine about trusts and bind the retail merchant to a profit of ten per cent.

I hope the farmers who voted for the present state of affairs are well pleased; if they are not, perhaps they will be at the end of the administration. The price of grain and stock has gone down: goods have gone up, interest has advanced, trusts have multiplied. And the end is not yet.

FARMER.

The Montana Situation.

The admission of Montana, completed by the President's proclamation of yesterday, has no proper bearing on the party control of the new State beyond the recognition

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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Entered at the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., as second class matter.

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AROUND THE COUNTY.

[THE JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns. Write us the news concisely, give us all the news in as brief and concise manner as possible. Correspondence should be mailed so as to reach us no later than Wednesday evening. Two very desirable features in correspondence are regularity and punctuality.]

Eveline.

Nov. 19.—Chas. Graham is home again from Beach's camp, near Boyne.

There has been some sickness among our school teachers the past ten days. Clinton B. Lane, teacher in the Hillegas district, Miss Florence Price in the Beers' district, and Miss Addie Lewis at Advance have all been very sick. We understand Miss Price is still sick.

We for one, brother Inwood, rejoice over the election news. The democrats do get there occasionally.

No, there is nothing the matter with the democrats, Bro. Boyne.

At this writing we hear that the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Brown is not expected to live.

Uncle Dan McLoud and another man from Charlevoix, are here at work for the Jarman brothers.

As the teachers of this county have been requested to send in their school reports to the JOURNAL, the teachers of Eveline should bear this in mind. Remember, teachers, that reports published in a paper encourages the pupils. So let us see a full report.

F. E. Miller of this place, is selling off his farming implements, household goods, etc., and is making preparations to remove his family to Kansas City, where he will remain. We understand he has sold his place to James Ingalls. East Jordan, patentee of the Ingalls churn, for the right of selling the Ingalls churn in the states of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and part of Nebraska. He will be engaged in selling territories. Good luck to Fred.

Henry Cooper, of Charlevoix, was in town Tuesday, collecting.

Mrs. E. Jackson is on the sick list.

J. G. Peterson's new store building at Ironton is so far completed that he will commence moving in today. It is a two-story building, 22x36. The family will occupy the upper story. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson desire us to extend a cordial invitation to their friends to meet them at the new store on Saturday evening of this week. Peanuts, candy, and cigars will be served free, and men, women and children are invited to come and have a good time.

Mr. Gus Case of East Jordan, and Miss Ella Thorp, of Ironton, were married at Boyne City on Thursday, Nov. 14, 1889. Congratulations.

News reached here last week that Dan McDonald, well known here, was married at Nashtenaw, Mackinaw county. We wish the happy couple much joy.

Report of school, district No. 3, Eveline, for the month ending Nov. 15: Number of pupils enrolled, 12. Average daily attendance, 9. The names of those that were neither tardy nor absent, are Katie McDonald, Emma Henry, Olive Tuttle, Ivy Gregory, Ethel Gregory.

MARY JOHNSON, teacher.

Boyne City.

Nov. 18.—Fine Weather,

Bert Melosh was released from custody; the Prosecuting Attorney deeming the evidence against him insufficient to warrant holding him. L. N. Melosh is held in lien of $500 bail.

N. J. DeBar has moved into the Sanderson house, which he lately purchased.

Matt Cunningham has moved into his new residence, and when settled will have one of the coziest and most comfortable homes in Boyne City. The design is his own and does credit to his ideas of home comfort.

Last Sunday morning at one o'clock E. H. Shepherd was arrested by the Deputy Sheriff for criminal libel, as we understand on affidavit of G. W. White, stating damaging reports made by Mr. Shepherd against some of our citizens with regard to the court house fire. The better part of the citizens of Boyne (and as we are informed of East Jordan also) were very indignant over the affair; and a number of our responsible citizens were arranging to bail Mr. Shepherd, but he was released early Monday morning on his own recognizance.

Inwood.

O. D. Hilton has plowed 45 acres this fall.

Mrs. Hilton visited friends in Ironton two days last week.

Mrs. Max Genett is on the sick list.

The McGeagh school will not resume until the winter term.

David Prosser has a new wood sawing machine.

Ed Cook and Harry Hilton have gone to Cheboygan to work for the winter.

Business seems to be good at Norwood, everybody busy.

Max Genett is preparing to build a large barn.

Mr. Parsons, an Antrim county farmer, has just returned from a visit to Wisconsin, and reports that farmers there are sowing salt on their wheat ground, 100 pounds to the acre, with good results.

Alfred VanDensen killed two pigs 179 days old that dressed 191 and 194 pounds respectively, and he wants to know who can beat it.

A B. Meech is Nash's book-keeper at the little mill.

Mrs. James Cook and her brother were both sick with sore throat last week, but are now better.

O. D. Hilton is preparing to build a large straw barn to run his straw into when he threshes, so as to save re-handling.

O. D. Hilton, director, has offered two prizes for spelling to the pupils of his district, to be awarded next April 15th. The names will be reported to the JOURNAL at that time.

Wilson.

Lovely Indian summer.

Sunday school rather slim on Sunday last.

Will and Judson Wing were seen on our streets on Sunday.

School began this (Tuesday) morning with Miss Katie Wilson of Banks as teacher.

Elder Scofield preached at Collins, near Deer Lake, on Sunday last.

Mrs. Geo. Bowen had a bad spell with her heart, one day last week, but is better at present.

We understand that Mr. H. Preble has adopted two children,—a boy and a girl. They came from near Vanderbilt.

Mr. J. R. Vance and family, also the Misses Scofield, visited the Jones cemetery near South Arm on Sunday afternoon.

Joseph Lewis of Lapeer county, is making his annual visit to his parents, and he is anxiously waiting for snow to have a deer hunt.

Jason Lewis celebrated his thirty-third birthday one day last week, all of the family being present,—the first time on such an occasion for several years.

M. Hulkins has his conservatory finished. Mr. Case has a new wood shed at the Will Howard place. Robert Shepherd has his new barn in running order.

Advance.

Nov. 19.—Shall we have an open winter, or a hard one? Where are the weather prophets?

Mr. F. E. Miller has sold his farm and will go soon to Kansas City, Mo., where he intends to locate.

Miss Florence Price had to adjourn her school in the Beers district on account of sickness.

The schooner Julia Larson from Detroit is at this place. Her captain is buying potatoes and selling apples and cider.

Mr. C. G. VonPlaten has been building an addition to his house.

A party last Friday night at Tom Morrison's. About thirty people present, and an enjoyable time is reported.

The township clerks and school inspectors of the towns of Wilson and Eveline, met at A. B. Steele's last Saturday and decided upon the merits of a dispute between districts Nos. 1 and 6. The decision was favorable to district No. 1.

Wonder if the earthquake that shook up Iowa and Ohio will visit Michigan next fall? It would be just like the democrats to elect the next governor of Michigan.

Burkler's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hinsdale Co.

Burgess.

Loren Hamlin is finishing off the inside of his house.

Horace Newsome went to Grand Rapids last Thursday.

Fred Smith took his wife to Petoskey last Saturday for medical treatment.

Mrs. Kane expects her brother Mr. Chas. Long of Lansing on a visit the last of the week.

Quite a number went from Undine Tuesday to Boyne City to attend circuit court.

Most everyone has got their fall plowing done and we are now waiting for snow.

Quite a curiosity at John Brown's; last winter he had a well drove at his place to the depth of 172 feet and got no water. But ever since just before a storm it commences to blow off and can be heard at the distance of several yards, and close to the pipe it sounds like bubling water. Can any one tell the cause of it?

Barnard.

Nov. 20.—Farmers are busy preparing for winter.

Prof. Cox organized a singing school here last Thursday evening.

Mrs. Wm. Clark is able to be about the house again.

Mrs. Beattie moved to Charlevoix Tuesday and will occupy her residence on the south terrace.

Mr. Pickern of Ontario is visiting his sister, Mrs. John Oldham.

William Graham raises a large frame barn on Thursday.

Wm. Clark is putting up an icehouse.

Homer Clark started for the lumber woods at Cheboygan, last Monday.

Norwood.

N. A Shores has returned home from deer hunting, and venison is plenty here now.

John Muirhead went to Petoskey Monday morning to meet Mrs. Muirhead who has been visiting friends in Battle Creek.

The Norwood cornet band will give a dance and supper Thanksgiving night. Everybody invited.

Frank Richardson has returned home from Lowell, Mass., and says everything is booming down east.

Ben Pearl, who has been laid up with a lame arm is again able to work.

Fortitude Born of Love.

It was in the year 1880, in a third rate city called Neufchateau, in the department des Vosges, France, about noon, that we were passing, my father and myself, in front of a store where in addition to hardware a supply of ammunition was kept for the use of a regiment there. Suddenly we heard a terrible explosion, and being either thrown or having unconsciously ran, I know not which, we at any rate found ourselves about twenty yards from where the explosion occurred, and could see part of the roof in the street.

We had hardly reached the building when a man came out of it covered with powder, his hair and beard burning, and large pieces of flesh hanging from his face and bare arms. Never will I forget the horror of the sight, his flesh was charred and his clothes partly burning. As he reached the sidewalk he looked around and called a name I did not catch. Receiving no answer he went right back into that burning furnace, and in a few seconds came out backing in his arms his child, a girl of 6 or 7. Those nearer to him heard him say:

"My darling, are you hurt? Oh, you are hurt!" While the poor little thing kept saying: "No, papa, I am not hurt, not at all; you are burning, think of yourself," and yet the blood was trickling from her forehead where the flying debris made a deep gash. Both recovered, though disfigured for life. At the time I thought there was not only one hero, but two.—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

About the Chinese.

Mrs. Emerson says that while the Japanese are becoming more civilized daily the Chinese are in the same old spot, and worse, if anything. "I believe it is due to the government," she remarked. "It looks with distrust upon all new methods proposed by Europeans and Americans. I lived one winter at Peking."

"How do you spell that?"

"Why, Peking, of course. It is often spelled Pekin in the United States, but nowhere else. In olden times China had two capitals, Nanking and Peking. Ing is the Chinese word denoting capital. To distinguish between the two cities the northern capital was called Nanking and the southern one Peking. So the correct word is Peking."—Chicago Times.

He Had Been There.

Railroad Superintendent (to applicant for position)—You were formerly employed as conductor on the P. Y. and X.?

Applicant—Yes, sir.

Railroad Superintendent—Did you ever knock down.

Applicant—No, sir.

Railroad Superintendent—I don't wanny you then. I was once a conductor myself.—Epoch.

The Original Star Route.

The Jupiter and Lake Worth railroad very properly claims the prior privilege of using the designation "Star Route." According to The Railway Age, the stations on that short line are named Jupiter, Venus, Mars, Juno.—Philadelphia Times.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an enclosure in a scrap of paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by her physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time, she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read Dr. King's New discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another, and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For further particulars send stamp to W. H. cole, druggist, fort Scott. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at F. G. Hines & Co's drug store.

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"LITTLE BROWN HANDS."

They drive home the cows from the pasture
Up through the long shady lane,
Where the quail whistles loud in the wheat field
All yellow with ripening grain.

They find, in the thick waving grasses,
Where the scarlet lipped strawberry grows,
They gather the earliest snowdrops,
And the first crimson buds of the rose.

They toss the hay in the meadow,
They gather the older blooms white,
They find where the dusky grapes purple
In the soft mellow October light.

They know where the apples hang ripest,
And are sweeter than Italy's wines;
They know where the fruit is the thickest
On the long, thorny blackberry vines.

They gather the delicate sea weeds,
And build tiny castles of sand;
They pick up the beautiful sea shells—
Fairy barks that have drifted to land.

They wave from the tall, rocking tree tops,
Where the robin's hammock nest swings,
And at night time are folded in slumber
By a song that a fond mother sings.

Those who toil bravely are strongest;
The humble and poor become great;
And from those brown handed children
Shall grow mighty rulers of state.

The pen of the author and statesman,
The scythe and wise of our hand;
The sword and chisel and pickaxe
Shall be held in the firm brown hand.

—New Haven News.

A BULGARIAN WEDDING.

A ST. LOUIS LADY DESCRIBES ONE WHICH SHE ATTENDED.

How a Party of Tourists Attended the Ceremony—Jottings of Travel in the Region of the Balkans—Habits Who Frightened and Intimidated the Travelers.

We were feeling pretty blue when we arrived here at 10:30 o'clock last night in a smart furious storm of thunder and lightning and the rain came down in torrents, sky black as Egypt's night.

The crowd of ruffians at the depot added anything but a cheerful feeling, and they took us in as if we were so many savages taken around for exhibition. Our trunks had to be gone through, likewise our hand baggage, and they actually insisted upon opening every small box and package inside our trunks. They held a long discussion over a shawl in one of our trunks, but finally decided to stamp our trunks through. While our courier was attending to this the natives were taking us in, and I never saw such awful looking men. They looked as if they wanted to kill us.

A ROMAN WELL.

We spent the day very agreeably, first driving up to the barracks, where we had a good view of the surroundings and saw quantities of soldiers, two of which lovely specimens of men insisted upon our visiting an old well built by the Romans, and we started down the stairs by the light of a candle, the Servian leading the way and Cousin —— and I following, but keeping very close to our courier. We persuaded the other member of our party not to attempt to come down, as it was so very damp and dark and so many steps, so left her up top with another individual, who kept talking to her in his own language all the time and pointing to the steps, and final photographs were taken. They were crowned with orange blossoms and the men all embraced afterwards; also the ladies. One of the bridesmaids was very pretty and spoke English. She made herself very pleasant and wanted to know if I had ever met a friend of hers, a Miss B., who was attending school in America. Now that I have described the wedding party, let me give you an idea of our appearance in such distinguished company.

After spending all night in the smoky, dirty train and with no accommodation for toilet, we reached here at 12 noon, hurried through some luncheon, brushed our head, and, fortunately, put on clean gloves. So we appeared amidst silks and satins, in traveling hat and dresses and the largest shoes we possessed, and feeling like tramps—I think we attracted as much attention as the bride.

Afterwards we drove through the park and then walked through the trading part of the city.

Our courier is a native of Constantinople, and says the Turks are a very dirty people and never kill any living thing, it being part of their belief that God created everything for a purpose, except the Christians. He says fleas are a natural production of the country and that we must not mind them.—Cor. St. Louis Republic.

THE FRENCH AGLEN.

During the siege of Paris, in spite of the shells that sang overhead and of the Prussian sentinels on the lookout for a mark, a great many of these bold sportsmen risked their lives outside the city fortifications and went taquiner le goujon on the banks of the Seine. These are the enthusiastic anglers who count the days and nights to the opening day, and who pass the off season in a state of settled melancholy. These are the men who know every inch of the river's banks and the holes in which the quarry lies hid, and who stand motionless hour after hour, holding their breath, heedless of rain, wind and sun, half enamoured by the gentle bobbing of the float on which their eyes are fixed. They will pass the night under a haystack in order to secure at the first streak of dawn a good place where some legendary bite had occurred and which they have carefully ground-baited over night. Though a careful man, the French fisherman never sells the contents of his basket; he fishes for his family, and the proudest hour of the day, second only to the rapturous moment of capture, is when he sees the "friture" pieced upon the table. The gudgeon, the roach, the eel, the tench, the barbel, the carp, the perch and the pike are all welcome to the angler's paste or maggot, for fly fishing he considers frivolous and as requiring a skill that is out of place in so serious a pursuit. But although the net has almost swept the French rivers clear of fish, it is against the modest angler that the law has fulminated its edicts. The fisherman may not make use of more than one line, and may only have one hook at the end of that line; he may not put his rod on the ground, but must hold it in his hand; he is bound to leave the river at sunset and may not begin to fish till sunrise.—All the Year Round.

Dyeing Hair.

Hair dyeing is not entirely a feminine fad or vice, whichever you like to call it. It is exceptional for men to take the trouble and suffer the annoyance and even pain which continual bleaching and dyeing entail. But some men are guilty of the weakness, and they are not all actors or men who live by their wits and personal appearance. Ladies generally prefer gold, but men who are dissatisfied with the natural color of their hair almost invariably go in for black. To keep up the deception, two if not three applications a week are necessary, and one customer of mine had no sooner turn every alternate day for over three years. Dyeing the hair kills it in time and makes it brittle and skin during the process, while the number of scalp diseases sacrificed at the altarine of vanity is legion. Several barbers now decline all dyeing business, and I am one of the number. But in three years now I I did my share, and admit having made a quantity of money at it. The acids used are so strong that they positively make the fingers sore, and as the scalp is much more sensitive than the fingers, the torture endured by those who subject their heads to contact with irritation in this manner can be more easily imagined than described.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Literary Curiosity.

The menu of the farewell banquet to the members of the oriental congress at Stockholm ought to take a permanent place in collections of literary curiosities. The initial "soup" or nip of schnapps which always begins a Scandinavian dinner was recorded with a song in the Kairs tongue. The soup was described in Grotzian and a song in Chinese. Prof. Max Muller wrote a song in Sanscrit praising the salmon. The filet de bœuf was mentioned by a verse in Malay and by another in Javanese. Artichaut au vinaigre was described in Coptic; cateau a la Victoria in hieroglyphics; the lobs in Hinyaritic; the cheese in Biehara. The menu concluded according to the Swedish custom with "Thanks for the dinner" written in Persian.—Berlin Letter.

An Electrician's House.

One of Edison's chiefs lives in Newark in a house which is all agog with wires. As one approaches the front gate it rings a bell in the stable and automatically. The visitor's foot on the steps of the porch rings a bell in the kitchen and also one in the master's study. By touching a button he opens the front door before the stranger has time to knock. An electrical music box plays during dinner. When the guest retires to his bedroom the folding bed unfolds by electricity. When he puts out the gas a strange, mocking display of skeletons, gravestones, owls and other hideous phantasmagoria dances about on the wall at his feet, reappearing and disappearing in a ghostly electrical glare.—Exchange.

Mr. and Mrs. Harper, of Beatrice, N. Y., weigh 756 pounds—Mrs. H., who is the better half, weighing 416.

SOME CURIOUS THINGS.

ODD AND BEAUTIFUL OBJECTS FOUND IN THE FAR EAST.

The Forest Dweller's Method of Starting Fires—Cumbersome "Coins" of the Dyak Peoples—Many and Interesting Kinds of Beads.

The forest dwelling peoples of the further east have an odd instrument for making fire. Very seldom, so far as we observed, do they employ the proverbial method of "rubbing" two sticks—which is not rubbing at all. Near the coast every man carries a bit of pitcher in the shi box or bamboo slung at his waist, a chip of a plate, English or Dutch, and a handful of dry fungus. Holding this tinder under his thumb upon the fragment of earthenware, he strikes the side of the shi box sharply, and it takes fire. But this method can only be used by tribes which have such communication with the foreigner as supplies them with European goods. The inland peoples use a more singular process. They carry a short cylinder of lead, hollowed roughly to a cupike form at one end, which fits a joint of bamboo. Placing this cylinder in the palm of the left hand, they fill the cup with tinder, adjust the bamboo over it, strike sharply, remove the covering as quickly, and the tinder is alight. Observers who take a narrow view have declared that the earliest art practiced by human beings after they escape from mere barbarism is pottery. These races have long passed that stage, but we do not recall any evidence that they use the art. The fact is that, in countries which produce the bamboo, earthenware is hardly needed except for luxury. The Dyaks employ antique vases. In neither instance do the actual "coins" pass from hand to hand, since by brass gun a Malay signifies a cannon, twenty feet long, perhaps, and a Dyak signifies a vessel eighteen inches high or more. These things are measures of value, divided into imaginary fractions. There are three varieties of this earthenware—the gusi, which represents about five sterling, the nagas and rusa, much less valuable. The first is certainly Chinese, and the last probably, but perhaps they never came from the continent. At some date unknown the north of Borneo was occupied by a Chinese colony which must have numbered millions. The great time, when a third part of the island was cultivated and densely peopled, may have been 800 years ago. But the first paragraph in the "Annals of Brunei" recognizes a powerful Chinese kingdom of Batangan in the Fifteenth century—we are not to digress into that fascinating theme, however. The Celestials were exterminated about two generations ago; an old friend of ours, the great Chief Gasing, still carried ten pigtails attached to his sword of state—trophies of his father's valor, probably. Chinese merchants have tried again and again to counterfeit the old jars, as have the Dutch, but they never succeeded—

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Twelve more DAISY-PATTY LETTERS. By Mrs. Lucy Ely—Governor Claflin.

TWELVE SCHOOL AND HOME GROUND TALES. The first will be LAMBKIN WAS HE A BOY? or a Pig?" by Howard Pyle, the artist.

SHORT STORIES sifted from thousands; Pania, Chief Cook on a Vegetable Cart. Barnes of Yale. Bilgee. William Preston Gallup. The Wind of Spring. Mine. Mr. F. Fowler. The Wind of Spring. Thomas Nelson Page. Lost F. F. Fowler. Sam Walter Foss. Kitchen. Lucia W. Fairchild. Ingenious Youngsters. Hannah Burnsworth. Golden Margaret. Jane Ellen Harrison. Sunset Land. Mary Hallock Foote. The Wind of Spring. Sancho. Panza Helped the Revolution. Sarah Cleveland. Sam's Story. "One Good Turn." Harriet Prescott Spofford.

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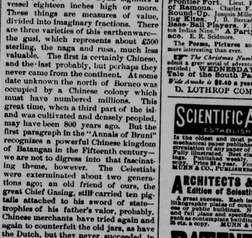

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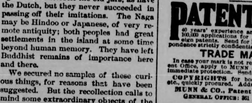
THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL



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Going south leaves Fast Jordan Mondays and Saturdays—Leave Fast Jordan 7.00 a. m., Fishers 8.00, Leland 8.30, Northport 9.30, Torch Lake 10.30 a. m., 12.00 m., Elk Rapids 1.30 p. m., Old Mission 2.30, arrive Traverse City 4.00.

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Going north every afternoon, except Sunday—most curious fact of all. That they are ancient Egyptian is a certainty.

Many hundreds, if not thousands, were taken in the sack of the palace at Gomassie, strung, in general, upon that very pretty cord which we mentioned, with gold nuggets beaten flat, and cubes of coral and turks of colored silk interspersed. Very handsome they looked, no doubt, upon the smooth brown skin of the royal dames. A pretty bracelet from Coomassie is made of triangular pieces cut from the rib of a shell, snow white, strung in groups alternately with these small flattened nuggets. But the curiosities saved in that lost bear only a miserable proportion to those which men of taste admired in the palace and the big houses of the cabocceers. But one stool was carried away—as a memorial for the Princess of Wales—among the hundreds adorned with silver which lay in all directions. Very charming were many of those the Ashantee artist seemed to devote his best attention to the stool. Seven were piled, as if for removal, in the courtyard of a great house, each plated with repousse work, showing much taste and ingenuity of design. These people have "gifts."—Saturday Review.

Harbor Springs and East Jordan.

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Afternoon—Leave Charlevoix at 2.00, arrive at East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive at Charlevoix 6.30.

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I. O. G. T., Charlevoix Lodge 927, meets at Jefferson Hall every Friday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No 103, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 203, meets every Saturday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets every Monday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

I. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Odd Fellows' hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 262, meets "Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

S. OF V.—Major E. P. Green Camp No. 127, meets every 2nd and 3rd Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

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There is not space here to give even a summary of the features to appear next year, but among other things there will be a **New Department** and **Additional Pages**, and groups of illustrated articles will be devoted to the following subjects:

African Exploration and Travel,
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There will be 3 serials.

Robert Louis Stevenson will contribute in 1890.

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In Massachusetts, outside of Boston, the democrats made substantial gains in Adams, North Adams, Lee, Palmer, Greenfield, Ware, East Hampton, and in the manufacturing towns of the eastern part of the state. In Boston, a deal between the republican candidate for governor and the saloon keepers defeated the election of Mr. Russell, but outside of Boston the democrats made gains of from 10 to 20 per cent. in all the industrial towns of the state. Without the Boston saloons, these gains would have elected the democratic candidate for governor.

Whether we look east or west, therefore, we see that the cause of reduced taxation is stronger than it ever was before. If the republican papers hold the truth before the election, the people in Ohio have made an explicit declaration in favor of lower tariff; if those papers tell the truth since the election, the farmers of Ohio and Iowa care very little about the tariff; and are quite willing to help the tariff reduction movement for the sake of voting against Mr. Hutchison or Mr. Foraker on personal grounds. It is perfectly plain that the tariff reformers have won a great victory or that the high protectionists have lost their grip on the western farmers, and this is almost the same thing.—National Democrat.

☞ All persons indebted to the Charlevoix Mfg. Co. are requested to call at the furniture store of S. See & Sons and settle accounts at once.

Tariff Reform in an Off Year.

If the elections of last week had resulted differently every republican newspaper in the country would have claimed that the administration had been splendidly indorsed. The elections not having gone differently, we are assured, in the language of Mr. Toots, that it is of no consequence; the issues were entirely local.

There are several newspapers that are hardly in a condition to offer this explanation with decency. The New York Tribune, the New York Press, the Philadelphia Press, and the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, told us over and over again, during the campaign, that the tariff was the great question in Ohio; that what ever people thought of Foraker they ought to vote for him because the democrats were running a regular revenue reform campaign. Each one of these papers tried to make votes for Foraker by insisting that the wool duties were at stake. Each one of them assured the world that if Ohio elected Campbell it would be a declaration that Ohio was in favor of free wool. Up to the day of the election Mr. Clarkson's newspaper was shouting to the people of Iowa to vote the republican ticket without regard to the local issues involved, because the tariff was the great stake; the Iowa farmers must vote for Hutchison whether he was a tool of the railroad corporations or not, because a vote for Boies would be a vote for tariff reduction. While it is true that prohibition and the railroads furnished the burning questions in Iowa, it is also true that Mr. Boies made strong tariff reform speeches; he gave the national questions, as Mr. Campbell did in Ohio, their full share of attention. The papers we have named are hardly in shape to say now that the elections had no national significance.

The tariff question was made especially prominent in the manufacturing town of Akron, and the county of Summit, containing Akron, gave Foraker 252 less votes than it gave him two years ago, and it gave Campbell 680 votes more than it gave Powell then. As compared with the presidential election Foraker showed a loss of 1,082 and Campbell a loss of 693. Nine counties in Ohio have over 100,000 sheep in each; two years ago 6 of those were republican and 3 democratic. This year the republicans lost 4 democratic. In 1887 the net republican plurality was 1,003; in 1889 there was a net democratic plurality in the same 16. The 16 counties that have from fifty to a hundred thousand sheep each gave a net republican plurality of 6,688 in 1887 and 4,526 in 1889, a reduction of 2,092.

We do not say the election of Mr. Campbell was a great and conclusive victory for tariff reform; we recognize all the political questions that entered into the contest. But our preservation is the first law of nature and the republican party would not have put with those losses in the 25 chief woal raising counties of Ohio if the people of that state feared the consequences of free wool as the republicans pretend they do.

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Chicago, Dec. 1, '87. Brightine has cured me in several years. BRIGHTINE entirely cured me. A. C. KELLY, Western Union Tel. Co.

Jos. H. Morris, Agt. C., R. I. & P. R. R.

Rockford, Ill., Nov. 12, '86. Endorsed from Lumbago several years. BRIGHTINE gave me. Shaving Cups. Brightine. Ex. Gov. M. Oglesby.

St. Louis, April 24, '88. BRIGHTINE gives satisfaction. Sales increasing. Druggists. GEO. H. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17, '86. BRIGHTINE is best in the world for the teeth. Druggists. J. F. SHEPARD.

Rockville, Ind., Nov. 12, '86. Cured my wife of DIABETES slightly. Rev. John Hawkes.

Chicago, Nov. 15, '86. Brightine, Nov. 17, '86. Chartered Cemetery, Jan. 28, '88. Commercial. Travelers. Jan. 28, '88. PHILADELPHIA. Brightine Bride to Visit. Nov. 3, '87. Lincoln Cem. Methodists Brow. J. Shepard, Sept. 11, E. Ex. G. F. Kimball Gives Long

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE is on hand and for sale. 41

☞ The Jury in the Case of Harrison vs. Cleveland.

Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson and other gentlemen who insisted before the election that the republican party was on trial and must be sustained irrespective of local questions, and who have discovered since the election that the administration and national politics were not involved at all, are telling us that it always happens this way: The dissatisfied office seekers turn in with the opposition and defeat the administration party at the first election after an inauguration. The reply to this is found in large democratic gains in New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa and Virginia in 1885 over 1884.

In Massachusetts the republicans had 24,732 majority in 1884, a presidential year, and 21,134 in 1885, an "off" year, a loss of only 2,475. In 1888, a presidential year, the party had 32,037 majority, and in 1889, an "off" year, it got less than 6,000. This is a loss of over 26,000, and the only explanation is that the Harrison administration does not begin to be as strong with the republicans as the Cleveland administration was with the democrats. In Ohio the republicans got 37,982 majority in 1884 and 17,541 in 1885. Tod is a decrease, on account of its being an off year, of 20,000. But the republicans got 19,599 in 1888 and the democrats got about 12,000 in 1889, a republican loss of 31,000.

While the republican majority in Iowa was very much

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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AROUND THE COUNTY.

(The JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the townships in this county. It is the only paper ever edited with all the news in an intelligent concise manner as possible. Correspondence should be mailed so as to reach us not later than Wednesday evening. TWO very desirable features in correspondence are *regularity* and *punctuality*.)

Inwood.

Nov. 26.—The farmers are all rejoicing over the very fine fall weather we have had for fall work.

O. D. Hilton sold a horse to David Prosser last week.

Edwin Cook has about 30 hogs.

Mr. Cummings has three very fine two-year-old colts. He is also getting out posts for a large amount of new fence to be built next spring.

Thos. Hadden is getting out ties on John Bell's place.

Jim and Chancy Harrington dug a well for George Wells last week.

Wm. Wiles has moved to O. D. Wood's farm to work for the winter.

The band boys at Norwood are getting along well with their music. They have a dance Thanksgiving night.

Nash's camps are full of men now.

A Grand Rapids agent was around last week getting contracts to sow garden peas next summer.

Mrs. Max Gerrett and Mrs. Olen Weed are still on the sick list.

George O'Brian is living in the same house with his brother James this winter.

Albert Wells and wife of Banks are visiting relatives in this vicinity this week.

Alfred Van Deusen has built a high barnyard fence to protect his sheep from dogs, and other sheep farmers will have to do likewise as dogs are very troublesome.

Geo. Wells has returned from the lumber woods and reports no work for teams until snow comes.

That bubbling, Brother Burgess, which you heard the pipe is the republican party in Ohio and Iowa. Another year they will be buried so deep you can't even hear them bubble.

Six years ago Lizzie Wheaton married Antoine Duval, and he got killed by a tree which fell on him. This fall she married Joe Hollister, and last Friday a tree fell on him and nearly killed him. Verily, it is a singular coincidence.

Wilson.

There were 29 at Afton Sunday school last Sunday.

School is progressing finely, with 23 pupils enrolled.

Mrs. S. P. Jones of Boyne City visited friends here last week.

Quite a number of our boys attended the S. of V. meeting at East Jordan on Saturday night.

D. Hudkins and family spent Sunday at Father Hudkins'.

Ashland Brown has recently purchased a top buggy from J. Shepherd.

Miss Kuhns of Deer Lake is a guest at Supervisor Hudkins' for a few days.

Sarah L. Jones of Boyne City, formerly teacher here, visited friends here for a few days last week.

Sam Nowland and mother are moving into their new house.

Ed. Nowland went to Boyne Falls on Sunday to get his mother, on her return from Cadillac.

In regard to our reelings over the recent elections, as long as republican or democratic means plenty of whiskey, we dont rejoice, but the party (which ever it may be) that first raises the banner of temperance will have our vote (by proxy).

Evelyn.

Nov. 26.—A two weeks old child of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Brown of this township died Nov. 18th and was buried at East Jordan.

The furnace in Boston shut down on the 19th, and it is reported will not resume business until next fall. During this time it will be repaired whenever necessary. The yard at Ironton and the beach of Pine Lake is cleared of furnace wood, yet it is reported that the Company will not buy or cut any this winter. If this is true, business will be pretty dull around here this winter.

J. G. Peterson and wife entertained a large number of people Saturday evening, at their "house warming." Mr. Peterson passed the cigars to the men and boys down stairs, while Mrs. P. and the ladies had a good time up stairs with confectionery, music, etc. We are glad to see Mr. Peterson once more established in business.

On Friday evening last about thirty young friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Parish, of Ironton, gave them a very pleasant surprise.

Joseph Tuttle and wife have gone to Boyne City for the winter, and are stopping at the Pine Lake House. Joe has been engaged to drive the stage between Boyne City and Boyne Falls for A. J. Hall.

Advance.

Nov. 26.—Turkeys begin to wish they had never been born. And even as the hog begins to take lots of comfort, a cruel death is fast approaching him. But although a sudden death is sure to overtake the enterprising turkey and the lazy hog, who knows but what in some of the future cycles of time both the turkey and the hog will have been developed into the lordly race of the genus homo, and then they can enjoy their Thanksgiving dinners, and can have their toothsome patenkle. But we will stop speculating in future probabilities, and relate some facts (?).

Godfrey Von Platen has returned home from Chicago.

Charles Norton is home for a few days from Beech's lumber camp.

Sam Hayden of East Jordan was in town yesterday. He has quit the firm of French & Co., and will buy wool this winter for a Milwaukee firm.

Mrs. Vaughn of Mancelona was here last week visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Willis.

The captain of the Julia Larson bought about 700 bushels of potatoes at this place last week, paying 23 and 25 cents a bushel.

Echo.

Nice weather, but cold.

Miss Lola King of South Arm township is staying with her sister, Mrs. T. Bartholomew, for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Murray recently had a new arrival. It is a boy, and all are doing well.

Alfred Schofield has moved his family into South Arm township where he is lumbering for the East Jordan Lumber Co.

We hear that a young lady (?) of this township was caught shop-lifting at East Jordan last week. We know Echo had a hard name, but supposed men were the chief offenders.

Burgess.

Nov. 27.—It looks like winter.

Levi House of Charlevoix has moved into the Mandville house, opposite the postoffice.

Horace Newson has returned from Grand Rapids with a new stock of groceries.

Mrs. Willis of Charlevoix has been visiting at her daughter's, Mrs. Frank Kane, for the last week.

Frank Kane has built a wood-shed.

T. W. Dake and George McRoberts have been putting up a kitchen and wood shed at their place.

Norwood.

Frank Richardson has bought a horse team, and expects to put in a good winter's work.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Pelt and son George have returned home from Chicago.

Mrs. Wm. F. Pearl went to Eastport last Monday.

Ed Stafford has a good horse for sale.

John Pearl of Eastport was in town Tuesday.

Geo. Smith went to Mancelona last Saturday.

Running Amuck in Borneo.

A curious case of amuck took place recently at Sandakan, the capital of British North Borneo. The governor held a durbar at Government house, at which about one hundred and fifty native chiefs were present. At the close of the meeting outdoor sports were held, and during the progress of these one of the men became excited, drew his sword, and began to attack every one in his way. He first cut and slashed at an Englishman who was not looking toward him, and then pursued his way rapidly through the public buildings right and left. He missed another European, wounded two Sikhs, and rushed at a Sikh sergeant major, who, having a stick in his hand, struck the man's forearm and forced him to drop his sword. He was then seized, put in irons, and his disastrous progress thus terminated.—London Times.

L. G. Evans of Eastport and Almira Mitchell of Milton, were married last week.

THE WORK DAY IN EUROPE

LONGER AND WEARIER THAN MAN CAN WELL STAND.

Official Reports for All Continental Countries—Ten Hours Is a Short Day's Work. Women Work Ten Hours—Men Twelve or More.

A report just issued in pursuance of an address from the house of commons throws considerable light on the question of working hours in Europe.

In France the hours of adult labor are regulated by a series of decrees, of which the earliest, promulgated September, 1848, enacts that the workingman's day in manufactories and mills shall not exceed twelve hours of "effective" or actual labor. A decree issued in May, 1851, made exceptions, so that more hours might be worked in certain trades. In 1883 a circular was issued stating that the limit of twelve hours per diem was not to be imposed where hand power was employed, but was to be confined to manufactories and mills in which the motive power was machinery. No workshops were to come under the clauses of the act that did not employ more than twenty hands in any one shed. The report says: "It is likewise to be borne in mind that there is in France no compulsory observance of Sunday, and no day of habitual rest."

"EFFECTIVE LABOR."

The reports of the French inspectors of labor appear to show that the act of 1848 is very loosely interpreted. It is even doubtful whether the section limit the actual working day to twelve hours was intended to include or exclude hours of rest. Practically, the legal time is made to exclude rest. This makes the working day so much the longer. Thus, one of the French inspectors states that the hours of attendance in factories under the act of 1848 are from 5 in the morning until 7 in the evening, or a total of fourteen hours, out of which there are twelve hours of "effective labor." But the same authority also states that "effective" time often extends to thirteen and fourteen hours in many weaving establishments. Finally, we are told that, "as a rule," it may be taken that Frenchmen employed in factories are present in the shops at least fourteen hours out of every twenty-four.

Among the countries having no law affecting the hours of adult labor, Germany is conspicuous. Employers, however, cannot force their servants to work on Sundays and feast days. Employment of youthful or female labor in certain kinds of factories, which is attended with special danger to health or morals, is forbidden, or made conditional on certain regulations, by which night labor for female workpeople is especially forbidden. In Germany, as in other countries also, women may not be employed in factories for a certain time after childbirth. In Hesse-Darmstadt the medium duration of labor is from ten to twelve hours; the cases in which the latter time is exceeded being, however, more frequent than those in which the former is not exceeded. The normal work day throughout Saxony in all the principal branches of industry is from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., with half an hour for breakfast, an hour for dinner and half an hour for supper. In the manufacturing districts there are departures from these hours, the period of work in spinning and weaving mills not infrequently being twelve hours.

EXTENSIVE LEGISLATION.

In Austria the law provides that the duration of work for factory hands shall not exceed eleven hours out of the twenty-four, "exclusive" of the periods of rest. These are not to be less in the aggregate than an hour and a half. The rule can be modified by the minister of commerce, in conjunction with the minister of the interior, allowing longer hours. The hours have been so extended to twelve hours in certain industries, such as spinning mills, and even to thirteen in silk manufactories. Sunday rest is enforced. In Hungary there is no limit laid down by law, but the hours are not generally longer than in Austria.

Concerning the actual hours of adult labor in Belgium, some difficulty is said to be experienced in getting at the facts. The evidence given before a Belgian royal commission showed that railway guards are sometimes on duty for fifteen and even nineteen and a half hours at a stretch; and the Brussels tramway drivers are at work from fifteen to seventeen hours daily, with a rest of only an hour and a half at noon. Brickmakers work during the summer months sixteen hours a day. In the sugar refineries the average hours are from twelve to thirteen for men and from nine to six for women. The cabinetmakers, both at Ghent and Brussels, assert that they have often to work seventeen hours a day.

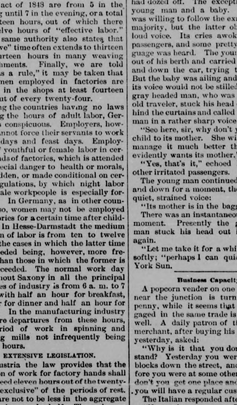
In Switzerland the law provides that a normal working day shall not exceed eleven hours, reduced on Saturdays and public holidays to ten. Power is reserved for prolonging the working day in certain circumstances. Except in cases of absolute necessity Sunday labor is prohibited, and in establishments where uninterrupted labor is required each working hand must have one free Sunday out of two. Women cannot under any circumstances be employed in night or Sunday labor. Italy has not legislated for adults, but has made regulations for child labor. Sweden is in the same position. Spain and Portugal have done nothing. The general rule in the latter country, applying to old and young, is to work from sunrise to sunset, an hour and a half being allowed for meals. In the Netherlands a law was recently promulgated to prevent excessive and dangerous work by grown up women and young persons. In Turkey the working day lasts from sunrise to sunset, with certain intervals for repose and refreshing. In Russia, where there are no laws affecting the hours of adult labor, the normal working day in industrial establishments averages twelve hours.—St. James' Gazette.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.



Scotch Names the Queerest.

In England there is a great variety of personal nomenclature, and, though we have plenty of Smiths, Browns and Robinsons, we have nothing approaching to the poverty, in this respect, which characterizes many localities in North Britain. In certain parts of Scotland, not only have the surnames been few, but there has been a strong disposition to ring the changes on a very few Christian names, with the result that the community, in its desire to distinguish between persons of precisely the same name, has been obliged to provide each with a special label, or "to-name," by which he can be known. A contributor to The Scotsman says that in the district of Lewis in a Scotch fishing town occur such "to-names" as "Ieadhy," "Pum," "Iem," "Cock," "Post," "Bo," "Sandyke," "Helen's James," and so on.

Such appellations as these are not necessarily nicknames, as we understand them. Sometimes they are patronymics, sometimes they are local in allusion, sometimes they refer to individual occupations, sometimes they are personally descriptive, sometimes they are mere identifications, "signifying nothing."

Occasionally they are simply variations upon a single Christian name. Thus it may be, one John Bruce, popularly called "Jock," has a son named William, who becomes "Jock's Wull." His son, again, who is called William, becomes "Jock's Wull's Williamie," while the last named's son, if also called William, becomes "Jock's Wull's Williamie's Wullsie." A further form is "Wullsikie," but that, probably, is rarely used. The still obtains in Scotland, and if it were introduced into this country it might prove a sense of the confusion which exists among our John Smiths, Thomas Browns and William Robinsons.—London Globe.

Its Mother Was in the Baggage Car.

It was on a Pennsylvania railroad train, coming north from Washington. All the passengers but two in the sleeper had dozed off. The exceptions were a young man and a baby. The former was willing to follow the example of the majority, but the latter objected in a loud voice. Its cries awoke the other passengers, and some pretty strong language was heard. The young man got out of his berth and hurried the baby up and down the car, trying to soothe it. But the baby was ailing and fretful, and its voice would not be stilled. Finally a gray headed man, who was evidently an old traveler, stuck his head out from behind the curtains and called to the young man in a rather sharp voice:

"See here, sir, why don't you take that child to its mother. She will be able to manage it much better than you. It evidently wants its mother."

"Yes, that's it," echoed half a dozen other irritated passengers.

The young man continued to pace up and down for a moment, then said, in a quiet, strained voice:

"Its mother is in the baggage car."

There was an instantaneous hush for a moment. Precently the gray headed man stuck his head out into the aisle again.

"Let me take it for a while," he said, softly; "perhaps I can quiet it."—New York Sun.

Business Capacity.

A popcorn vender on one of the streets near the Bowery was turning a pretty penny, while it seems that another engaged in the same trade is not doing so well. A daily patron of the successful merchant, after buying his sack of corn yesterday, asked:

"Why is it that you don't keep one stand? Yesterday you were nearly two blocks down the street, and the day before you were at some other place. Why don't you stay at one place and keep to one? you will have a regular custom?"

The Italian vendor replied for persuasion:

"No regular customas. People a-buya when da tink of it. Pasea one man and buya at anoda. Seea lotsa people on street? Hope yoa corn slow, 'cause nobody buy. Wind blowa from him to me. Mana pasea him comin' up street, smell popcorn and tink he like buy, but wind mana go back. Bea no man wanta buy. Mana goin' down street smell de corn before he reacha me, stopa mana buy. To-morrow maybe wind blowa other way. Ia go below otha man. Him makea de appetite, I sella de corn. Him tinka staya one place people know him and he geta all trade. People know nobody buy at da place."—Kansas City Times.

The Chisel Was Too Wide.

There is a proverb about biting your own nose of to spite your face; but here is an instance of cutting off one's toes to spite one's corn. Several years ago, says The Pittsfield Advertiser, "a Pittsfield man becoming angry at the pain caused by a corn on one of his toes pulled off his boot and toes, took a chisel and cut the toe off. The chisel happened to be wider than was necessary, so more toes were cut off than he was really intendiar about. The man then walked into the house, sat down and fainted, the wounded foot bare and bleeding, some distance to a surgeon's, where the injuries received were dressed. The man's temper must have been worse than his corn.

Spanish Eyes.

The eyes are the one redeeming feature of the Spanish face. It is impossible to describe these data, living, earnest, full of a diverse soulfulness that makes them most disastrous things to encounter. Add to this a strong, arching eyebrow, long, curling black lashes, a perfect nose and a mouth that, now and then, a pair of glorious eyes that vainly endeavor to convince one that high cheek bones, thick or very thin lips, artfully painted a deep carmine, and a lazy sensuous expression combine to form a beautiful face.—Cor. Kansas City Times.

Secret of His Success.

Miss Stoney—Really, Mr. Nogoode, you read Uncle Blank, has made an impression on my heart.

Nogoode (who has been rejected)—Naturally. Blank is a marble cutter.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

What Is Light?

Several theories have been advanced by scientists to account for the fact that we have light. The two principles of the many reasons given by these learned gentlemen are the emission or corpuscular theory, and that known as the undulatory theory. The principles of the emission theory originated in the fertile brain of Isaac Dessagres, philosopher, who was born in 1596. But little attention was given the theory, and it and Descartes were both almost forgotten when the same theory was enunciated and worked out by Sir Isaac Newton, about sixty years later.

According to these eminent men, light consists of small particles emitted by luminous bodies, the velocity of its transmission mainly regulating its color.

The undulatory theory has now generally accepted by the scientific world, tells us that the space between the celestial bodies is occupied by an imponderable ether. The luminousness of a body is supposed to be due to rapid, vibratory motion proceeding from the body in question to the eye. The waves of the light proceed in all directions from every luminous point in straight lines, the motion of its particles being supposed to undulate in transverse direction to the line in which the light travels. The velocity of light is so great that the human mind cannot grasp an idea of the rapidity with which it travels. The best authorities attaintable to the writer, the distance traveled by light in one single second, is about 190,000 miles, a distance so great that no perceptible space of time would be occupied in its passage between any two given points on the earth's surface.—St. Louis Republic.

She Misunderstood.

"I have a great mind to go to the club to-night," said Mr. J.—to his wife.

"What?" she replied, with surprise.

"I have a great mind to go to the club to-night."

"Whose?"

"Whose what?"

"Whose great mind?"

"Why, my own, of course, madam."

"Oh!" And the rising inflection she gave the ejaculation was very provoking to a man of fine feeling.—London Tid Bits.

How to Know a Bird.

To know the name of a bird is of comparatively little value; to know to what class he belongs is of no great moment; in short, to know him from the scientific standpoint amounts to little so far as the child is concerned. It he becomes a specimen he will learn all that quickly in later life. But to love birds, and to form habits of observation sufficient to watch carefully every bird, is worth as much as any branch of study. No training of the ear is better than that which comes from listening to the song of birds; no training in color knowledge is better than determination of their hues and tints; no better form study than appreciation of their nests, no better discipline in the study of motion than in the study of their hopping, pecking and flying.—Journal of Education.

The Tartan Not an Ancient Scotch Dress.

"No patriotic Scotch lady need answer herself in tartan under the impression that it was the ancient dress of her ancestors. The truth is that no Scotch prince (except the Chevalier) ever wore tartan in Highland dress. Before George IV himself, and any of the Jameses would set as much as the thought of holding a court in a dressing gown. It was never in early times the dress of Scotland, or of the Scottish clans, of which it is generally that you do not find it in the ancient family portraits in Scotland. Shoulder plaids were worn, but they were not tartans, and the clans were distinguished by cognes in their bonnets."—Court Circular.

Easy as Swimmin'.

Bayville Visitor—I would like to get you to teach me to sail a boat.

Boatman—Sail a boat? Why, it's easy as swimmin'. Just grasp the main sheet with one hand an' the tiller with the other, an' if a flaw strikes, ease up or bring 'er to, an' loose the halyards; look out for the gaff an' boom, an' the hull thing 'll be in the water, an' you'll be upset; but if the wind is steady jes' all right, onless jy'r too slow in fillin' too vasse then jy'll upset sure. Jump right in an' try it; but, remember, whatever jye do, don't jilte.—New York Weekly.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Sleighs and bells on the streets today.

Mrs. Wm. Horton died last night, of typhoid fever.

Now is the time to place your holiday advertising.

Track-laying has commenced on the C. & W. M. at Traverse City.

Emrey Bros. have closed out their business, and offer the store building for rent.

Geo. A. Wilson, of the Petoskey telephone exchange, was in town Monday.

There will be a masquerade ball at Lewis grand opera house on Christmas night, Dec. 25th.

Gurley Boak has resigned as engineer of the fire department, and John Ackert appointed in his place.

L. E. Allen and family started for Ashtabula, Ohio, last Sunday, where Mr. Allen has an extensive government contract.

Jas. Hemmings and R. M. Mekee have returned from finishing the painting of O. D. Wood's new farm house in Norwood.

☞All persons indebted to the Charlevoix Mfg. Co. are requested to call at the furniture store of S. See & Sons and settle accounts at once.

R. A. Emrey and family expect to go to Florida this winter, and Wm. Poole will look after the express and freight business during his absence.

☞With his new moulding machine W. H. Frame furnishes builders with mouldings, frames and all house finish. Call at the shop on south terrace.

Saturday is the last day for C. R. Bellinger's 1-4th off on clocks, jewelry, and silverware. All who want to take advantage of it must get around before Saturday night.

Frank Anderson was examined at East Jordan this week for the alleged burning of the court house, but we failed to get a report, and do not know what developments were secured.

The Woman's Relief Corps will give an oyster supper at the Stockman building on Wednesday, Dec. 4th. Supper will be served from six to nine o'clock. Price 25 cts. All are cordially invited.

☞Four pounds jelly, 25 cents; three pounds good tea, 90 cents; three cans corn, 25 cents. Try Chicago Yeast Powder, one pound 25 cents. A good coffee, 25 cents per pound. Two cans coffee essence, 5 cents.

BERT MASON.

G. W. Jeffries advertises his coffee rooms in another column. As we understand his purpose and business, everybody wanting coffee or lunch at any hour can be accommodated. The store near the bridge, formerly occupied by L. L. Carr. Give him a call.

Geo. Van Pelt and wife and son arrived home from Chicago Tuesday morning. They report a fine time with crutches and the wound is healing very nicely. Mrs. Van Pelt is enthusiastic in praise of the treatment she received at the hospital in Chicago.

There seems to be quite an exodus of mechanics and laborers from Charlevoix to the western states this fall, and more will leave in a few days. Had a showing for a community when a mechanic can save enough during the summer to travel for health and pleasure in the winter.

By the kindness of Mrs. I. S. Webster, of Hayes, the JOURNAL editor and family are favored with a pair of good fat chickens for Thanksgiving dinner. If our readers find their paper a few hours late they may understand that we took time to properly enjoy the chickens.

The Epworth League of the M. E. church will give a Merry England supper at Bartholomew's hall, on Friday evening, Dec. 6th, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Refreshments will be served for the accommodation of the public. Supper 25 cents.

☞With this new moulding machine W. H. Frame furnishes builders with mouldings, frames and all house finish. Call at the shop on south terrace.

The Elk Rapids Progress, speaking of the probable extension of the C. & W. M. from Traverse City to Charlevoix and Petoskey, says: If the C. & W. M. should want to come this way we think the people of this place, Eastport, Torch Lake, etc., would only be too glad to offer proper inducements for its construction along the bay shore. It would not only be a nearer and be a better route to Charlevoix and Petoskey, but it would lay in a better strip of farming country than it would if it went by the way of Ballaire and Central Lake Though it would not be accessible to all of the farmers it would be reached by a majority of them.

Explosive Motto Social.

The young people of the Congregational church will give their next social at the home of their pastor on Wednesday evening, December 4, 1889.

Something new and unique on the program,—explosive mottos. Refreshments and literary exercises. All for 15 cts. for those above fifteen, children 10 cents. Proceeds to apply on the fund to paint the church. Everybody come.

Historical Society.

The second meeting of the society at L. E. Allen's last week included a vocal solo by Miss Edith Mason, paper by A. T. Washburne on the "Foundation and development of the U. S. Government," select readings by Mrs. Andrews and Miss Nelson, and instrumental duet—Miss Carrie Allen. The next meeting will be with Mr. and Mrs. Buttars, on Dec. 6th.

Congregational Church.

At the Congregational Church next Sunday morning subject—"Righteousness and Fearlessness of Christ's character, "Enjoyment Versus Amusement."

Thanksgiving Services.

On account of the storm this morning, Thanksgiving services were postponed to Thursday evening at the Baptist church.

Advertising in England.

Very noteworthy in matter and manner are the advertising pages of the weekly and monthly papers and magazines. The Queen and Myra's Journal contain many pages of announcements of drapers and dealers in dress fabrics well written, and very tastefully as to type, and often very strikingly illustrated. In none of our American periodicals, even those of the Harper and Harper's Magazine, is the high plane of art so well maintained. The English editions of these magazines are superior in their advertising departments to the American, quite as much so as in literary merit. The last Christmas Harper was a prodigy of bulk and variety, being equal in bulk size by the "favors" of English advertisers. Interleaving is a favorite device, but much of this is done by the publishers themselves I do not know, but circulars and hand bills in all colors and often quaint typography flutter from the leaves of every magazine, and sample of cloth, cocoa, cocoaine, baking powder and what not are put up in pretty envelopes and lie sandwiched, not only between leaves and signatures, but at the most pathetic point of your shilling novel.

The same fraud which all will informed on now permeates the trotting turf at the present time then ran riot among the rumers. So open did the scandal become that upon one famous day more than half a century ago, all the gentlemen turfites in America announced their withdrawal from all participation in this sport, and immediately said turf stables to the highest bidders and at figures so low that the term "highest" is really the depth of sarcasm.—Moore's Handy.

REPORTS OF SCHOOLS.

Report of Charlevoix Public Schools for the Month Ending Nov. 15th, 1889.

The following is the report of the Charlevoix public schools for the month ending Nov. 15th, as furnished by Prof. H. M. Enos, principal.

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department	44
Second department	54
Third department	60
Fourth department	46
Fifth department	41
Sixth, grammar section	15
Sixth, high school	12
Total	322

NUMBER BELONGING AVERAGE.

First department	33
Second department	50.5
Third department	46
Fourth department	40
Fifth department	35
Sixth, grammar section	12.5
Sixth, high school	10.5
Average	289

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	669
Second department	1094
Third department	952
Fourth department	840
Fifth department	825
Sixth, grammar section	241
Sixth, high school	171
Total	4,792

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	145
Second department	104
Third department	276
Fourth department	216
Fifth department	19
Sixth, grammar section	57
Sixth, high school	36
Total	853

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	33
Second department	37
Third department	45.5
Fourth department	37.4
Fifth department	34.4
Sixth, grammar section	11.1
Sixth, high school	10.6
Total average	234.9

CASES TARDY.

First department	4
Second department	3
Third department	4
Fourth department	1
Fifth department	0
Sixth, grammar section	0
Sixth, high school	0
Total	12

PERCENT PUNCTUALITY.

First department	82
Second department	94.07
Third department	96.05
Fourth department	97.6
Fifth department	97.14
Sixth, grammar section	96.02
Sixth, high school	97.47
Total for school	94.13

NUMBER PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY FOR THE MONTH.

First department	9
Second department	8
Third department	15
Fourth department	10
Fifth department	22
Sixth, grammar section	3
Sixth, high school	2
Total	69

The Human Ear.

Few people realize what a wonderfully delicate structure the human ear really is. That which we ordinarily designate so is, after all, only the mere entry point of a series of winding passages, which, like lobbies of a great building, lead from the world without to the world within.

Certain of these passages are full of liquid, and their membranes are stretched like parchment curtains across the corridor at different places, and can be thrown into vibration or made to tremble like the head of a drum or the surface of a tambourine does when struck with a stick or with the fingers. Between two of these parchment like curtains a chain of very small bones extends, which serves to tighten or relax these membranes and to communicate vibrations to them. In the innermost place of all a row of white threads, called nerves, stretch like the strings of a piano from the last point to which the membranes or thrillings reach and pass inward to the brain. A wonderful piece of mechanism.—St. Louis Republic.

Points About Finger Nails.

A white mark on the nail bespeaks misfortune.

Pale or lead colored nails indicate melancholy people.

Broad nails indicate a gentle, timid and bashful nature.

Lovers of knowledge and literal sentiment have round nails.

People with narrow nails are ambitious and quarrelsome.

Small nails indicate littleness of mind, obstinacy and conceit.

Crooked, narrow nails, delighting in war, have red and spotted nails.

Nails growing into the flesh at the points and sides indicate luxurious tastes.

People with very pale nails are subject to much inflammation of the flesh and persecution by neighbors and friends.—Medical Classics.

Broken Friendship.

It happened at a ball in Austin, Tex. A fashionable young lady, who was very homely, was speaking to a female friend about a rich young gentleman who was also at the ball, and who was considered quite a catch.

"He is such an intelligent and charming young man. He promised to dance the first dance with me, and he hope his promise like a gentleman," remarked the homely young lady.

"Yes," responded her friend, yawning. "I heard him say that it was one of his points of life, when he had anything disagreeable to do, to go at it as soon as possible and get it over with."

Those two young ladies have not been seen on the street since.—Texas Siftings.

He Retracted.

A Texas editor, having charged that the father of a rival editor had been in the penitentiary, was notified that he must retract or die. He retracted as follows: "We find that we were mistaken in our statement last week that The Eagle editor's sire had been in the penitentiary. His efforts of his friends to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life failed, and he was hanged."—Texas Siftings.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son's Newspaper Advertising Agency, where advertising contracts may be made for it in PHILADELPHIA, PA., one authorized agent.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

Scribner's.

Scribner's Magazine for December is a Holiday number of striking beauty and attractiveness in its illustrations, and the text of the articles will appeal to the fancy and sympathy of readers, rather than to their desire for instruction in practical affairs. With the exception of the fourth installment of Harold Frederic's serial, each article is complete in this issue. The contents include a sympathetic study of life in the poorest quarters of New York's tenements; a vigorous end paper sure to provoke discussion, by Edward J. Phelps, Esq., ex-Minister to England; a genial and discriminating review of the whole field of American humorous drawing, by J. A. Mitchell, the founder and editor of Life; another story by Mr. H. C. Bunner, editor of Puck, whose "Zadoc Pine," and "Squire Five-cent-piece," in previous Christmas issues, will be recalled; a vivid and picturesque account of some characteristic Breton festivals; and a sunny picture of life and eccentric character on some of the least frequented of the Bahama Islands.

Godey's.

"Godey's Lady's Book" for December has filled the bill in being a real Christmas number. A beautiful steel plate illustration, "Baby's First Christmas," is a gem; a handsome colored fashion plate is devoted to the ladies, and a folded colored sheet is designed expressly for the little folks; this is a real work of art. The illustrated story, "The Force of Will," by Max Vander Wyde, is well worthy of perusal. "Five Thousand Dollars for a Wife," by the author of "Wedded to Misery," is one of the new serials which certainly opens with much interest. Among the short home stories is "The Story of Agnes," by Mrs. Nora Marble, "Ralph of Ashmead," by Olivia, and "Sodalicia's Christmas Dinner," by T. H. Farnham. Several good poems are interspersed. "A Wheel of Fortune by Olivia Lovell Wilson, is another serial; all who know this popular author can realize the treat the readers of Godey have in store for 1890. "The Children's Corner" is a new feature which cannot fail to please the little folks. "The Beautiful Home Club," by Emma J. Gray, "Fashions, "Work Designs" and illustrations, "Household Department," by Mrs. L. D. Hope, and "Our Arm Chair" completes the last number for 1889, which shows no falling off, but is better than the opening one of the year. Godey Publishing Co., 1220 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Western Rural, Chicago.

We call the attention of our readers to The Western Rural and American Stockman, one of the oldest and best known of our agricultural and family newspapers. Upon questions of political economy and reform The Rural is one of the ablest exponents of agriculture and a faithful worker in behalf of the farmer and his best interests. The single subscription price of The Rural and Stockman is $1.50 per year, of fifty-two issues. For free sample copies address

MILTON GEORGE, Chicago, Ill.

French Polish.

"That young man is terrible green," said a farmer, who did not admire the airs of a neighbor's son, just returned home after a year's post graduate study in France.

"Why, pa, I don't see how you can call him green!" said the farmer's daughter.

"Such a splendidly educated young man, and he's been in Paris, too!"

"Humph!" said her father. "I suppose never heard of such a thing as Paris green?"—Detroit Tribune.

Still at the Old Stand.

The big Lick telescope, the largest in the world, has caught on to some distant stars not to be seen by the ordinary telescope, but it hasn't revealed the landscape of the moon or discovered anything startling about the make up of Old Sol. Sol & Luna are still doing business at the old stand, where all their customers will be promptly attended to.—Detroit Free Press.

New Advertisements.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Corner of Main and State streets. Preaching service every Sabbath at 10 a. m. and at 7 p. m. Sunday school after morning services. Young people's meeting every Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Social of Miss Carrie Allen, the next meeting will be with Mr. and Mrs. Buttars, on Dec. 6th. JOHN P. MOON, Pastor.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT. State of Michigan, the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix.
The Charlevoix Savings Bank, Plaintiff, In Attachment
David C. Nettleton, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that on the third (3d) day of December, A. D. 1889, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix aforesaid, at the suit of the plaintiff above named, for the sum of twenty-five hundred and twenty dollars, against the defendant above named, for the sum of $2,520, which said writ was returnable on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1889. Certain property was attached by virtue of said writ, and said defendant was not found in said county, and was not personally served with said writ.

Dated this 27th day of November, A. D. 1889.
FRED W. MAYNE and
A. D. CRUEKSHANK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
74 Charlevoix, Michigan.

[First publication Nov. 28, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Ira S. Webster and Hayes Webster, of Hayes, Mich., to The Charlevoix Savings Bank of Charlevoix, Michigan, in Liber "M" of mortgages on page 1 of the records and laws of the State of Michigan; dated the ninth day of April, A. D. 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., and recorded in Liber 8 of mortgages, on page 1 of said records, which said mortgage was owned by the said Charlevoix Savings Bank, there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Twenty Five Hundred and twenty seven dollars, principal and interest; and the sum of one hundred dollars as an attorney fee been inadmitted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, and no suit or action at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part of the same, and the power of sale in said mortgage contained in such mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Friday, the twenty-first day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, at the house of the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, that place being the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest upon said principal and the costs, the premises being described by said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Hayes, in the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, viz: The undivided quarter of the north-west quarter of section fourteen in township thirty, north of range five, west, containing forty acres of land more or less, according to United States survey.

Dated, Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 14, 1889.
THE CHARLEVOIX SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.
EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

Make Your Cents Earn You Something.

One Cent

Will buy any of the following articles:

One Paper of Pins,
One Paper Tablet,
One Lead Pencil,
Two Hat Pins,
One Crochet Hook,
Pair of Shoe Laces

Stephen A. Douglas.

I am not a democrat and have given most of my votes to the republican party, but I like to see fair play.

The ungenerous manner in which the republican press treats the democrat party has induced me to offer the following concerning Stephen A Douglas and his supporters. Mr. Douglas was the regular democrat candidate for the presidency in 1860. There were four candidates in the field but Mr. Douglas was the least sectional of them all, and therefore received votes in more states than any other candidates. At the polls he received 1,365,976 votes, but in the electoral college only 12 votes. Mr. Lincoln at the polls received 1,857,610 votes and in the electoral college 180 votes; hence, 10,3293 votes at the polls counted as much toward the election of Mr. Lincoln as 113,811½ votes for Mr. Douglas. Mr. Douglas did not complain but said:

"I understand it that the voice of the people in the mode appointed by the constitution commands the obedience of every citizen."

The union army was largely made up of Douglas democrats. Mr. Lincoln received 1,857,610 votes but in the union army were over 2,000,000 men.

Fort Sumpter surrendered April 13th, 1861. The next day Hon. George Ashmun (who was chairman of the convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln) called upon Mr. Douglas and begged him to give his moral support to the new administration. Mr. Douglas hesitated and said "Mr. Lincoln has dealt with me hardly, in removing some of my friends from office, and I don't know as he wants my advice or aid."

Mr. Douglas, however, went with Mr. Ashmun to visit Mr. Lincoln. During the interview Mr. Lincoln read his call for 75,000 troops which he intended to issue the next day. When he had finished, Mr. Douglas rose from his chair and said:

"Mr. President, I cordially concur in every word of that document, except that instead of the call for seventy-five thousand men I would make it two hundred thousand. You do not know the dishonest purposes of those men as well as I do." By Mr. Ashmun's wish the following was published the next day:

"Mr. Douglas called upon the president this evening, and had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of the conversation was, that while Mr. Douglas was unalterably opposed to the administration on all his political issues, he was prepared to sustain the president in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the union, and maintain the government, and defend the federal capital. A firm policy and prompt action were necessary. The capital of our country was in danger and must be defended at all hazards, and at any expense of men and money. He spoke of the present and the future without reference to the past."

On the 1st of May he addressed ten thousand people in Chicago. We give a few extracts to show the animus of that address:

"The question is, are we to maintain the country of our fathers, or allow it to be stricken down by those who, when they can no longer govern, threaten to destroy?" Again: "There can be no neutrals in this war, only patriots or traitors."

Soon after that address he was taken sick and on the third of June he died. In the delirium of his illness, the condition of his country was his constant theme, and his language that of an anxious patriot. Let us remember that party interests and ambitious hopes sustained the patriotism of Mr. Lincoln; not so with Mr. Douglas. We do not know what Mr. Lincoln would have done had he been in the place of Mr. Douglas, but this we know: He could not have shown more unselfish patriotism. While we load the memory of Mr. Lincoln with honors let us not spit upon the memory of Mr. Douglas and his friends who rushed to the support of a republican administration, and who, many of them, gave their blood and lives to our country. W. W. H.

Republicans and the Cronin Murderers

There is a curious political side to the Cronin case. If the bill is true, the chief actors in the conspiracy to assassinate the doctor were republicans. The doctor himself was a republican. Coughlin was a republican on the police force, Burke had employment for a time under a republican city administration. Beggs was the president of the Irish-American republican club, and as such made a pilgrimage to Indianapolis a year ago and addressed candidate Harrison as a man and a brother. Scully while before, he had been an inmate of the Ohio penitentiary. The later conspiracy to thwart the ends of justice sought out and brought two republican ward hustlers honored by the sheriff with positions of trust.

And the great idol of all these cronies, those despicable riff-raff, was the godlike Blaine.—Chicago Times.

CLUB RATES.

To accommodate those of our subscribers who do not have a city paper, and who will miss the general news features heretofore found on our ready-print pages, we will take subscriptions for the JOURNAL and the *Detroit Weekly Free Press*, until January 1, 1890, at **$1.60** per year. Cash in advance.

This is really much cheaper to the subscriber than the eight-page JOURNAL was at $1.50, as the Weekly Free Press contains 12 large pages of small type, giving all the news of the state, besides a complete synopsis of the principal domestic and foreign events of the week, and the best stories and miscellany ever published.

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This is the one magazine in the world that brings happy hours for baby and restless hours for mamma in the nursery. For 100 three will be found 100 pictures, 100 stories, 100 poems, with delightful pictures. A jolly Fry and Toddlekins. Twelve stories of a baby and his "happenings." Wonder Days for Dolly Sue, by Emilie Poulsson. Dainty stories, poems, jingles, music, large type, heavy paper—only 50 cents a year. Comes complete in October.

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This is the magazine for little folks beginning to read for themselves. Seventy-five full pages and hundreds of smaller ones. In 1890 will be given a story of Washington's boyhood days, by Elbridge S. Brooks, a charming story by L. T. Meade. Twelve Papers by Mrs. Fanny A. Deane, about the National and Royal Families. Exquisite pictures of the flowers. The Jolliest Kittens, by Ella Farman, a delightful naughty little kitten, by Emilie Poulsson. Toys and Trinkets, the surprising things seen by a little string dog and doll. Six Fine Stories of Birds, with full-page pictures. Every number will have poems, "pieces to speak," short stories, history and varied helps and amusements. $1.00 a year. New volume begins with January.

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An illustrated monthly, devoted to young folks. For Sunday and week-day reading. Isabella M. Alden (Pansy), G. R. Alden, Editors.

A New Serial by Pansy, entitled "Miss Dee Castleton's Opportunity," will be one of the features and here for their 18th "Birthday Jubilee." Margaret Sidney will have a serial story, "Aunt Phronsie" a story for boys and girls, Mrs. C. M. Livingston will continue the popular Housekeepers' Talks, Faith Gwynne, M. D., will give a series of papers on "How I Was a Boy," by a new friend of the Pansy family, "Our Boys and Girls" by Pansy herself, and a rich variety of miscellaneous, and helps full of real happenings. The Queer Stories, Bible Lessons, Sunday and other departments will be continued. The J. Stanley Fleming Bible Lessons for Sunday-school, is developed from the Sunday-school lessons already connected with "The Christian Endeavor Society." The Sunday-school lessons will be in the November number. $1.00 a year.

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ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES, novelties Dolls of Noted Women, Miss Roger Howard; Boys in a Military Boarding School, An old West Pointer, How the Cossacks Play Polo, Lieut. Jas. A. Moss; Boys Who Have Made Money, Lieut. Jas. F. Bell; Around a Country Fair, Lucy Ellen Guilford; Boomerangs, Lieut. Jas. A. Moss; Sparring Fighting Kites, Lieut. J. H. Beeuder, U. S. N.; Indian Games and Pastimes, Mrs. Alice Cunningham Fletcher; Indian Games, Lieut. Jas. A. Moss; A Party in a Chinese Palace, Mrs. Isaac Taylor.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 334. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1889. $1.00 PER YEAR.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney a Law and Proctor in Admiralty. Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

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J. M. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

R. W. KANE, Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Corner of Main and State Streets. Preaching service every Sabbath at 10.30 a. m. and at 7.00 p. m. Sunday school after morning service. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor every Monday evening, at 7.00 o'clock, at the house of Mr. U. O. Andrews, near the church. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening, and Song Service on Saturday evening. You are cordially invited to all of our services.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.—Boyne City Lodge No. 215, meets every second and fourth Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F. Charlevoix Lodge 327, meets at Jefferson Hall every Friday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No 103, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3211, meets every Monday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

K. OF L.—Boyne City Assembly, No. 3212, meets every other Friday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 292, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

G. O. F.—Major K. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss.

The Charlevoix Savings Bank,
vs. In Attachment
David C. Nettleton, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that on the third (3d) day of October, A. D. 1889, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, against the goods and effects of said David C. Nettleton, a copartnership organized and doing a general banking business at Charlevoix, Michigan, under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Michigan, the above named plaintiff, against the property, effects or goods and chattles, and effects of David C. Nettleton, defendant, above named, for the sum of one thousand, six hundred and eighty-three and 66-100 dollars, ($1,683.66), which said writ was returnable on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1889. Certain property was attached by said writ, and no other property has not could not be found, and was not personally served with said writ.

Dated this 5th day of November, A. D. 1889.

FRED W. MAYNE,
A. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(First publication Nov. 28, 1889.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by John Sandry and Jennie Sandry, his wife, to The Charlevoix Savings Bank of Charlevoix, Michigan, in body incorporated and doing business under the laws of the State of Michigan, bearing date the eighteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and recorded in the register of deeds for the County of Charlevoix, Michigan, on the eleventh day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, in liber "A" of mortgages on page 300, which said mortgage was assigned by the said Charlevoix Savings Bank, there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and twenty-five cents ($163.25) and no suit or proceeding has been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Notice is therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, that I shall sell at public vendue, **on the twenty-first day of February, 1890**, at the place where the circuit court for Charlevoix county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the costs and expenses of sale, including an attorney fee being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, to wit: The south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section twenty-six, in township thirty-four north of range seven west, containing forty acres of land more or less, according to United States survey.

Dated November 23d, 1889.

THE CHARLEVOIX SAVINGS BANK,
Of Charlevoix, Michigan.
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

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CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
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Fresh & Salt
MEATS,
Poultry, Butter and Eggs, Vegetables and Fruits.
HOLLY CREAMERY BUTTER.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER

Boat Livery
In connection with st op.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

"REMINDED."

And ever thus, the same doll echo
From secret heart pangs, fed by tears,
Thy woman's pride forbids thee when
Tokens or signs, from thy earliest years,
Have many lands of greater cost,
Show tinsel lead and heart of gold,
Then *nobly* turn in rage apart,
And fain no foil fruitless hold.

To love not life, nor prize one the
That binds in gladness to your life
Thy fairest hopes—a holier lie.
And, one by one, to trust them not
Back through the years: one vivid dream
Held all thy life in sweetest thrall,
And each today one clear sharp gleam
Fell on that past, illuming all.

"It might have been," you know today,
"Was one time of joy the shining key
That would open wide the gates of life
(Oh! veil that scene of agony.)
So other states stands firm in truth
Where, shattered now, love shrine has been,
Or the same, veil, drape of earliest youth
Holds what of joy thy life has seen.

Friendship in fairest flower can spring
Even from the ashes dead and gray!
But thus no second bloom can bring
Where has once been, before a lady gayest
Was wed—and full of strange, wild pain
Had met and met—a flower poem face
In whose love and eye you see again
The unforgotten looks you trace.

Not thine, but something yet apart
From a young group now grown scattered there;
Something you claim with eye and heart
As a portion of that vanished year.
Alas! that life must often give
Thus sadness and pain for a vintage glad,
And the bitterest part of all—to live
And smile when thy heart is sore and sad.

—Sunday Inter-Ocean.

THE STORY OF A ROSE.

"Come in here, you little rascal!" cried Dr. Packard to his little boy, who was far a boy who was peering through the picket fence at the doctor's brilliant garden. The boy was dropped trembling upon the office steps, while the big, burly doctor went about among his flowers, cutting a huge bouquet. These he gave the culprit, exclaiming, with equal sternness: "There, take that home and put it into water! Quick! Start your heels!" Then he stood upon the steps, chuckling to himself to see the bare legs of the frightened urchin fly up the street.

This garden was Dr. Packard's latest plaything and pride. "No fun in cultivating good ground; nothing to doctor!" he had said when he blasted out the scraggy, worthless limestone ledge, cropping out in his office door-yard, filled in with soil, and made the ledge gay with vigorous, blooming flowers. Roses and lilies, panzies and fuchsias, feverfews and hollyhocks, geraniums and heliotropes, phloxes and sweet-williams, verbenas and carnations, morning glories climbing over the door of his office, and sweet peas and nasturtiums winding in and out the fence—all responded to his care and blossomed with a perfection and an abundance rarely seen. Nature was in her most grateful mood.

Here it was his custom to ramble and to reward the children who were drawn to the spot by their love of flowers. He would rise up unexpectedly from behind the hedge of vines and demand, in awful tones: "Does your mother like plants? Well, take her that, you scamp," giving the boy a pink or geranium or fuchsia, and adding, in still sharper, gruffer tones, "and see to it that you bring back the pot!" If the boy was not too frightened and did not run away, leaving the pot on the doorstep, his courage was rewarded with yet another plant.

One day in June the doctor was out, walking up and down his garden paths, pulling up a weed here, picking off a faded blossom there and looking with keen pleasure at many a lovely flower, when, looking up suddenly from his bed of perpetual roses, he saw a young girl looking wistfully over the fence.

"What flowers do you like best, my child?" he asked, with a curious change from his usual brusque tone.

"Oh, roses, sir," she answered. "They are the loveliest of all. I think. We have a yellow rose that climbs up to the eaves of our house, and another white one that comes up to my window, and some pink ones out in the garden. But they live out all winter, and are not like those," she said, nodding towards the doctor's roses.

"Come in and see them," said the doctor; "and go around all you like."

The young girl thanked him and went quietly around, touching some of the flowers gently, daintily smelling the perfume of many and noticing each. But she stood longest by the rose bed. The delicate color came and went in her cheeks, and her pretty blue eyes shone with excitement and delight.

Dr. Packard watched her silently while he went from bed to bed, cutting many blossoms. These he gave to her. Her eyes opened wide with surprise. She thanked him gravely but simply, while her happy face spoke yet more eloquently. As she turned to pass out the gate, the doctor called to her:

"Wait a moment. Here, take this rose. I grew it from a seed. It won't blossom for me, perhaps it will for you. Give it a good chance. Let me see the flower when it comes. And here's a book," he continued, "that will tell you how to feed it."

Turning to go again, the girl saw a gray haired, bent man on the other side of the street, walking slowly.

"Oh, father!" she called, "see what beautiful flowers I have, and a new rose, too! The doctor gave them all to me."

Mr. Carter's pale face lighted up as he stepped across the street.

"Indeed they are beauties, my child. The doctor knew what would please you best. Let me carry the roses for you. I will get good care, sir," he added, turning to Dr. Packard.

"This is your girl, Joe!" asked the doctor.

"Yes; this is my Lucy, the last of the six," he answered, a tender, sad smile crossing his worn features.

"Better set her out in the garden. Quite too pale and thin, man. Throw away her books! Let her dig; let her make mud pies again! Keep her out of doors! Let her come in only to eat and sleep!" said Dr. Packard with a threatening scowl, quickly followed by a nod and a laugh toward Lucy.

"This will be a nice place for my rose," said Lucy to her father that evening. "I've made a little hollow right here in my own bed, so that the wind can't blow the pot over; and then, too, I won't forget to water it when close beside my mignonette and heliotrope. Three sweet flowers all in a row! Won't it be lovely when the rose blossoms, for I am sure it will; and, mother, see! I can see it the first thing in the morning right out of my own window."

Mrs. Carter sat on the porch knitting, but her eyes followed fondly the slight figure of her child as Lucy ran around from bed to bush, and the mother answered with gentle smiles the girl's enthusiastic outbursts of delight in her newest treasure. Mr. Carter drove a long stake down beside the new rose and tied it securely, while Lucy eagerly watched every movement.

"Oh! I am sure of a blossom soon, dear father; and what color do you suppose it will be? Pink or red, I hope. Red with a little white edge, just like that color best, don't we?" she asked, turning affectionately to each parent, while the pale face shone with innocent delight and anticipation.

Then she took a large bunch of the hardy roses which the modest garden grew, and, after kissing her mother, began to arrange them.

"When I am a little larger and stronger I am a good deal stronger than I was, am I not, dear mother?" she interposed, sitting up very erect for the moment. Not waiting for an answer, she went on breathlessly: "When I am older I am going to spend all my time growing flowers. You'll give me more beds, father, and I will sow the seeds and tend and water them, oh, so carefully! I'll have many, many roses out here in the garden, and then in the winter I'll have the tea and hybrid roses Dr. Packard's book tells about in the house. I can grow many of them from a few roots which I can buy for the first start, you know.

"Then I'll sell them and their blossoms. I have heard ever so many people say that they wished there was some place in the village where flowers could be bought, and Mrs. Browne, you know, sent to Boston for roses for her party. I could sell roses for such things, and make up lovely bouquets. Then I'll give all the money to you, father, and help you pay Mr. Browne the money you owe him. When I had earned enough, perhaps, I could have a little glass house here, and then I could grow more flowers, and we would live together always in this little house and be so happy, and my roses would help you both. I am sure my new rose will blossom, and with it I am going to begin helping you."

Lucy smiled to herself over the rose embowered castle in Spain, and burying her face in the cluster of roses and lilies of the valley, she inhaled the sweet perfume with a sigh of childish ecstasy. "They are like a glimpse of heaven!"

The few remaining dollars, which Lucy's father had as yet been unable to pay on their mortgage, was a source of constant worry and trouble to both her father and mother. Industrious and saving, they had always been hampered too heavily to succeed. Narrow means had always been their lot, and illness was proof their frequent guests. From a little toddling child Lucy had shown a sweet thoughtfulness for them, and had been comparation and comforter in a measure far beyond her years. She was full of childish delights and games, yet the visions of caring for her parents in the coming years were often before her and made her sedate and grave.

The summer days passed by quickly, and Lucy's rose grew luxuriantly. The tall stalks were covered with abundant foliage, but there were no blossoms. But Lucy's faith and care did not waver, and the loveliest of all, I think. We have came her father transplanted the rose into a larger pot and bro ught it into the house. Lucy daily watched and tended it, and the rose tree spread its green leaves and drank in the sunshine and the warmth all through the stormy weather, but gave no grateful response of bud or flower.

Its gentle caretaker did not thrive so. A slight cold taken in early winter could not be shaken off. The sorrowful father and mother watched her daily failing and slipping from their loving grasp. The delicate flush on the cheek deepened into a crimson, the white skin grew yet whiter, and the slender figure drooped like a faded flower. Dr. Packard visited the house daily and sadly shook his head. "Lack of vitality, Joe. Nothing to build on. Too much soul, too little body. I—I cannot save her."

But with Lucy Dr. Packard was always jolly, and made her bedside merry with cheerful bright with flowers. She confided to him her hopes, her faith in her father and her visions and plans, which grew brighter as her own sweet life ebbed away. To please her, the doctor drew a rough plan of a little greenhouse and made out a list of plants and flowers for her to begin with.

The rose tree stood in Lucy's room, and she spent hours gazing at its fresh green boughs. With the doctor's help she cut off many slips and pleased herself trying to root them in boxes of sand, calling them her rose's little children.

Slowly but surely the end came. It was a warm May morning. The chamber was filled with the song of birds and the perfume of the apple-blossoms floating in at the window. A light breeze fluttered the leaves of the rose tree. Suddenly Lucy rose up in bed, exclaiming: "Oh, father! Oh, mother! See! See the roses! Red blossoms on my own rose! My beautiful rose!" A slight gasp followed, and the sobbing parents knew that the soul of their child had blossomed into immortal beauty.

After Lucy's death life in the cottage was outwardly the same. Wearily the father went to his work, more bent and grave in aspect. Silently the mother performed her household tasks, and together they spent the summer evenings in their garden. The flowers their child had loved were remembered one by one; but the barren rose received the tenderest care. It was no luxuriant as ever, but had ceased growing almost entirely, while the rose's children, the cuttings Lucy had planted, took vigorous root, and grew so rapidly that they bade fair to outstrip the mother plant.

The autumn came at last and the roses were again sheltered in the house. No promise of buds was given, but the lonely father and mother could not part with their child's rose.

One evening in the early summer of the next year the father said with trembling lips: "Look! there are buds on our Lucy's rose!" Slowly the buds grew, and when at length the perfect rose unfolded what a glorious one it was! Deep, dark red, with leaves of richest velvet, and magnificent in size and fragrance. But after had perfected, until the rose tree was covered in radiant beauty, as if all the love and care that had been bestowed on it had turned into a garland.

Mr. Carter joyously cut some of the largest flowers to carry to Dr. Packard. As he went with them a hard featured man stopped him.

"Old, I say, Carter," said Mr. Browne, "you'll have to pay the rest of that mortgage soon. I think I've been pretty patient; it must be seven years or more that it's been running. Business is business you know, and I want the money to use."

The sight of the bunch of roses was now like a rub to the fretted man. Hot at raise the money he knew not. Blinded and benumbed, he stumbled into Dr Packard's door.

"Lucy's roses," he said brokenly, and sank into a chair and hid his face in his hands.

"These roses grow here?" demanded a hearty voice. "They are magnificent! Such color! Such form! Got any more like'em?"

"Yes," absently answered Mr. Carter; "the bush is covered with them."

"Good! I must see them!" and before the amazed father knew it he was leading the way home with Dr. Packard, and the stranger following.

"This is truly wonderful," said the stranger, who was a friend of Dr. Packard and a city florist. "I want to buy it. How much will you take for it?"

"I cannot sell my child's rose," answered the father.

"If our child were here and could speak she would be eager to sell it," said the mother, who had stood silently by. "You know her dearest wish was that her rose should help us. We love the rose for the blessed memories it brings us, but those are always ours."

"Can have several young plants of this same rose?" asked the florist.

"Yes, about twenty," replied Mr. Carter.

"Well, I'll give you $1,500 for those, and you send me all the cuttings that you can make grow, and you may keep this bush. But, understand, you are not to give away or sell a single cutting. My right is exclusive."

So it was settled. Mr. and Mrs. Carter still live in "Rose cottage," as it is called. Lucy's roses bloom everywhere in the neat door-yard. The dark-red flowers are freely given away, although not a cutting can be parted with; and never a sick room in the village but has its bouquet, carried there by

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Washington Letter.

Secretaries Noble and Tracey have locked horns again for another fight, and many think the result will be the retirement of one or the other of them from the cabinet, perhaps both. To the student of politics a contest between two such men cannot fail to be very interesting, representing as they do the extremes of the republican party. Mr. Noble was selected personally by President Harrison for his present position, and has always belonged to the conservative or silk stocking wing of the republican party, while Mr. Tracey came into the cabinet as the personal representative of the craftiest politician in the country—Ex-Senator T. C. Platt, of New York—and belongs to the working wing of the republican party. President Harrison's personal inclinations are undoubtedly with Mr. Noble, but owing to his susceptibility to the influence of powerful members of his party it is doubtful which secretary he will in the end sustain. The trouble between the two gentlemen comes from the pension office, which continues to be a veritable thorn in the side of the administration. Secretary Noble has asked for the resignation of five of the prominent officials whose pensions were received under Tanner's regime. One of them happens to be a special friend of Secretary Tracey's, and that gentleman advises him to refuse to resign and promises his help to aid him in keeping his position. The result is that not only Mr. Tracey's friend but the other four officials whose resignations were asked, have refused to resign, and they, together with all the other re-rated officials have formed a combination and propose to fight for their places, and as all of them have friends—some of them big ones—Mr. Noble will find that he has undertaken a large contract. Mr. Noble in asking for the resignation of these officials was undoubtedly endeavoring to do the administration a service by trying to stave off a congressional investigation into the pension office and its methods, but it is likely to result in bringing about that very investigation.

Verily the democratic cup of joy is full almost to overflowing. Mahone and Foraker have been put on the shelf, and now comes news to the republican senators that Ingalls will probably be defeated for re-election to the senate. "Too good to be true," is the general democratic comment on the last item.

The local republicans are very much worked up over the rumor that Brown, the negro ex-Senator, is to be appointed recorder of deeds for this city. If protesting to the president will prevent, the appointment will not be made.

Honors are now easy between Senator Quay and Mr. Wannamaker, as the president has followed the Quay slate in making the rest of the Philadelphia federal appointments.

It begins to look as though President Harrison intended to pigeonhole the report of the Civil Service Commission handed him nearly a week ago. It recommends the prosecution of several office holders for violating the law against soliciting campaign contributions from office holders. The commission is anxious ly awaiting the president's decision in this matter.

The pension committee of the G. A. R. has agreed to ask congress to adopt a service pension bill that will give every man that served in the Union army in the late war at least $8 per month.

THE two-cent passenger rate law which was to be such a boon to the people of Michigan has proved the opposite. The railroads are rapidly withdrawing all special and excursion rates from Michigan points. The companies are even depriving the clergymen of their half rates.—Eaton Rapids Journal.

MAXIMILIAN'S COUNTRY.

THE IMPRESSIONS OF A GEORGIA MAN WHO VISITED IT.

The City of Mexico Has the Very Best Order—Spot Where Maximilian Was Executed—Slavish Condition of the Peons. Sweet, Seductive Native Language.

Mr. Charles H. Redding has returned from Mexico and has many things to tell. He is a close observer and a fluent talker, and his conversation on this subject is a running stream of information.

Mexico is the best policed city in the world, said he. They have 2,000 policemen and if you do anything wrong you are sure to be put in jail. But if you behave yourself like a gentleman you are as safe as in any country in the world.

You see the soldiers everywhere. Even at the little town of Aguas Calientes I saw 600 soldiers. This place, by a free translation, would be called hot springs. It is a great bathing place.

I have seen as many as fifty or one hundred people of the common class bathing at one time in the trenches that lead from the hot springs. These men and women bathe together with a costume composed exclusively of a breech clout.

I visited the place of Maximilian's execution, and stood where he was shot with his two generals, Mejia and Meramon, June 18, 1867. They wanted Maximilian to kneel and have his hands tied as a robber; but he said: "I am no robber, I am a soldier," and bared his breast to receive the fire.

Meramon, as they shot, stepped forward and received the fire advancing. Meji was an Indian general who never spared life. He stood and received the bullets like a brave man.

COMPLEX OF LABOR.

The lower class, or peons, are half-breeds, with the blood of the Spaniards and the Aztecs. I saw some of the pure Aztecs. They look like the Comanche Indians, and have broad faces, high cheek bones and enormous busts. They earn a living by raising vegetables and fruits on lands that belong to others.

The better class live well, but they are the minority. The peons are in the large majority. They are very poor, and work for eighteen to thirty seven cents a day. They all wear the same kind of clothes, a white cotton suit. The men have trousers that look like bags, and a loose cotton shirt hangs down over that.

Nature has done so much for these people in climate and soil that it makes them lazy. They take no thought of the morrow.

I talked with a good many people of the project of bringing the negroes to Mexico. I found a country with different degrees of favor. The Mexican congress passed a law allowing it, and a good many of the upper class favor it, because they think it would give them better labor. The negro is superior to the peons of Mexico. He is not only a better laborer, but I think he has more intelligence. I say that with a thorough knowledge of the negro. I was raised on a plantation where there were two or three hundred of them.

The Frenchman seems to be more popular than any other foreigner in Mexico. There are a great many of them in the capital. On the 14th of July it was French children's day, and I saw a great many houses decorated. I don't know why they should be more popular than Americans unless it is because their religion is the same as that of the Mexicans.

There is no love between the upper class, or the land owners, and the peons. The hacienadas do not own the peons, but the latter are, in fact, the worst slaves on earth—a thousand times worse slaves than we had in this country. The hacienada has an administrator who looks after the hacienda, and the administrator has several overseers under him. They all ride and wear a sword and pistol. There is none of that affection between the hacienada and the peons that used to exist between master and slave.

LIQUOR OF THE CENTURY PLANT.

I became acquainted with their national drink, pulque. It is made from the century plant. I went on a pulque farm and it is the prettiest thing in the world. The rows of plants seem to radiate in every direction like the spokes of a wheel.

The stem is cut and the pulque juice flows for six or seven months. The gatherers go through the field with leather bags on their backs and collect the liquor with gourds.

In this range when it is only a few hours old they call it "agua meja," or honey water. In that stage it is pleasant and wholesome, and I bought it whenever I could get it fresh. It has a peculiar taste and sells for a cent a glass. I frequently drink two glasses at dinner.

To make the liquor they distill it and get a disagreeable kind of whisky that is very stinging.

A great feature of Mexico is the parks, or plazas, as they call them. No matter how small the town or poor the houses they will have a beautiful plaza, and in the evening they will have bands of music and singing. I never heard a poor band while I was in Mexico.

The language is the softest and most beautiful I ever heard, and listening to them talking or singing in the plazas you would think it is a land of poetry.—Atlanta Constitution.

Restaurant Swindlers.

"Speaking of robbing schemes," said a young man whom I occasionally meet at lunch, "I've a system to beat restaurant cashiers. You see, a good many people go away without getting their change. It occurs every day. The cashier lays the coin aside in a corner of the cigar case, and when the man remembers he didn't pick up his change and comes back the cashier hands it out. I saw this happen the other day. A man paid a thirty-five cent check with half a dollar and went out. The cashier didn't notice that he hadn't picked up his change till he got to the door. Then he quietly laid it back in the cigar case. That was just as I went in. Before I got through eating the man came back and said he guessed he'd take his change.

"'What change?'

"'Why, fifteen cents change out of half a dollar after paying a thirty-five cent check.'

"The cashier handed it out. Now, he didn't remember the man enough to identify him positively, so here's my scheme. It is to form a syndicate of young fellows who look somewhat alike. Have 'em dress in the same general style and have 'em work restaurants in about thirces. For instance: Three of 'em goes into a restaurant, gets lunch for about twenty-five cents, and, coming out, one of 'em pays his check with a dollar and walks off, leaving the seventy-five cents. Then he puts his pals onto all the conversative details and one of 'em goes back after about ten minutes and asks for his change. He mentions the circumstance of paying a twenty-five cent check with a dollar, and the cashier thinks he recognizes him and hands it out. He isn't any more than well out of the place than the second man comes in and demands the same change. The cashier kicks, but the man insists and drags from some corroborative detail and is firm, and the cashier weakens and pays the amount a second time. Then the man who really did leave the change comes along and makes his front, and having all the facts and truth on his side, he is able to convince the cashier that he is really the man and that the other two must have witnessed the incident and taken advantage of it to bamboozle him. After a wrangle he gets his money—and there's the scheme. You can increase the earnings of the company by making the steal on the change of a $5 bill and only working two collections instead of three. I think of organizing about next week and the name of the profit sharing lunch syndicate. What d'ye think of it?—Chicago Mail.

New York Weekly Post.

Thoroughly earnest work is being done in behalf of tariff reform by the New York Weekly Post, which holds that the time to discuss the economic question is now, rather than in the heat of a presidential campaign. Every issue of the paper contains articles bearing upon some phase of the subject, together with questions by doubting readers, with answers by the editor, all tending to facilitate and simplify the discussion. The Post has been adopted by a number of clubs and other organizations as the best exponent of the subject, and its discussions are carried on in a spirit of fairness which entitle it to the respect of opponents as well as advocates of the revision of a war tariff to adopt it to times of peace. The Post is compiling a directory of active tariff reform organizations in the United States, and has already published one installment of the list. The Weekly Post is a 12 page paper and contains all the features requisite for a first-class general family journal. Price $1 per year.

This will be about $4,000 for Each.

Last year the Detroit Journal organized and carried out a very successful floral exhibition, for the benefit of the Detroit charities, and is now planning for another and much greater one. The musical feature alone will require the organization of a chorus of 600 voices, and the entertainment will be of the dimensions of a notable art exhibition. The chief interest, however, will center in the floral display, and in the floral booths; to be conducted by the ladies of the various charities. The Detroit Journal predicts that $100,000 net cash surplus will be cleared.

Nearly Ready.

The Detroit Journal Year Book for 1890, will be ready for issue about January 1st. It will be sent free to all old and new subscribers to the Journal. It has been thoroughly revised, and nearly all the matter it contains, as well as the cover is entirely new, the latter being beautified by an elegant flag design. It is a beauty.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure, a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee these every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits.—F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists.

A strong effort will be made this winter to have congress adopt the English idea of a postal savings bank, to be conducted by the post office department.

THE Chicago & Grand Trunk railway will test the constitutionality of the two-cent passenger rate law.

MOTHERS AS CHAPERONES.

WORDS OF WISDOM FOR THE PERUSAL OF GIRLS WHO ARE "OUT."

The Chaperonage Was a Spy, but a Guardian and Protector—Young and Experienced Women Need the Assistance of Some One Who Knows the World.

I would not ask, Why should a mother chaperon her daughter? but rather formulate my question into, Why should a mother not chaperon her daughter?

I fancy in the discussion of such a proposition it will be found more difficult to prove the negative, and when the subject is once properly understood it must be conceded that a mother should assuredly continue her care.

There exists no reason why she should not.

But the question becomes rather more complicated, perhaps, when the mother may have died, or when from any cause it becomes impossible for her to perform this duty.

Then the American girl asserts herself. She has been reared in an independence of thought and action which makes her dissatisfied with all restraint.

She construes chaperonage to espionage.

She declares that she will not tolerate being watched, and avers that she must be allowed entire freedom and liberty of action, and she asserts that her own perceptions of right and wrong, and her unfailing delicacy of sentiment, are all that is needed to make it safe and safe for her to go wherever she wills to do.

CHAPERONAGE NOT ESPIONAGE.

Now, this is true, and it is not true.

In the first place, it is a mistake to confound chaperonage with espionage.

To suppose that a chaperon is a spy on one's actions is a perversion of the proper functions of such an office.

A chaperon is either a mother or a selected matronly friend, whose tender interest or friendliness is the best guarantee against misconstruction.

The Michigan Farmer warns farmers against having anything to do the Patrons of Industry.

Lost—a celluloid W. C. T. U. badge, on State or Clinton streets. The finder will please leave it at this office.

The steamer Anna Smith and schooner Red Wing went ashore near Cheboygan during the storm last week.

"Candy toys for the babies and bonbons for the ladies," fresh and pure; in any quantity, by F. E. Wood & Co.

Mrs. Crouter and her brother John A. Auld, and Miss Mary Wakefield, started for Florida Monday, to remain the winter.

Elmer Mayne and wife of Clarion were in town last Thursday and Friday, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Jas. Horton.

G. C. Geiken starts this week for a visit with his mother in Schleswig, Prussia, whom he has not seen since he was a boy 15 years old. He will be home again about the middle of next March.

Too much Thaksgiving chicken last week knocked the proof-reader's eye out, and several serious errors went through the attention of THE JOURNAL. Only the sharp eyed public found them quick enough, though.

"If prohibition isn't prohibited the republican party will be a dismantled wreck within the next two years."—Republican Organ. That explains why republicans make such a bitter fight against prohibitionists and prohibition principles.

☞ Four pounds jelly, 25 cents; three pounds good tea, 90 cents; three cans corn, 25 cents. Try Chicago Yeast Powder, one pound 25 cents. A good coffee, 25 cents per pound. Two cans coffee essence, 5 cents.

BERT MASON.

Some of the cutest things in Christmas candies are now being made in by F. E. Wood & Co. Elephants, horses, dogs, cats, dolls, boats, and an endless variety of characters are turned out of the molds, and all of the purest and best material. They are prepared to furnish everybody with genuine Christmas confectionery.

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GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

SPECIAL SALE

AT ROSENTHAL'S,

Commencing Monday, December 9th, ending Saturday, December 14th. Men's boys' and children's clothing that will attract greater attention to their store than any Bargain sale ever given in Charlevoix before.

A good union cassimere suit, worth $9.00 goes for	$5.75
An extra good worsted suit, worth $12.00 goes for	$8.50
A strictly all wool Scotch suit, worth $15.00 goes for	$10.00
A very fine imported worsted suit, worth $22.00 goes for	$15.00

BOYS' SUITS.

A very nice school suit, worth $8.00 goes for	$5.00
A very fine suit for boys, worth $12.00, goes for	$8.00

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

A good knee pants suit, worth $3.50 goes for	$1.75
A fancy worsted suit, worth $5.00 goes for	$3.00
A very fine blue corduroy suit, worth $6.50 goes for	4.75

Men's, Boy's, and Children's Overcoats a Specialty.

☞ Remember this is no clearance sale from goods left over from last year, but everything brand new.

ALICK ROSENTHAL.
Lewis Opera House Block.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞ MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

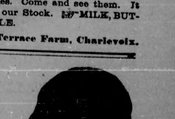
The Genuine

Round Oak Stove.

THE NEW PARLOR OAK.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, NOTIONS, LAMPS, OILS PAINTS, HARROWS, PLOWS AND PIXTURES.

☞ JOB AND TIN WORK.



L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 30, 1889. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the dead letter office.

Donnelly, Wm
Gilbert, Mrs. Ella
Hess Creamery
Hoosier, Wm
Hoyt, Frank
Lane, Allen
Pierce, Ed
Smith, Mrs Lorretta
Walker, Wesley.

H. BERDAN, P. M.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

J. L. Hurd is home again.

A. Buttars is in Chicago this week. The Lawrence was in last Friday.

Total enrollment in Elk Rapids schools, 312.

Montie Lewis returned from Wisconsin on Monday night.

A. T. Washburne & Co. have an article on trusts this week.

McCartney & Co. have something to say about yarn this week.

G. W. Cronter is in southern Michigan this week on lodge business.

The North Star has quit for the season and laid up at East Jordan.

Mrs. G. R. Brown arrived home yesterday from southern Michigan.

☞ Lace curtains cleaned equal to new. MRS. M. MOSTY.

A daughter of A. O. D. McCabe died Tuesday night, aged about six years.

William Heisie had his arm broken in three places by the kick of a horse last Saturday.

Alick Rosenthal has another matter of interest in our advertising columns this week.

S. S. Burke of the Northern Michigan Line was in town on the Lawrence last Friday.

Merchants are busy opening holiday goods, and preparing to make their annual display.

The streets had a lively appearance Saturday, yet merchants reported but little money circulating.

The Michigan Farmer warns farmers against having anything to do the Patrons of Industry.

Lost—a celluloid W. C. T. U. badge, on State or Clinton streets. The finder will please leave it at this office.

The steamer Anna Smith and schooner Red Wing went ashore near Cheboygan during the storm last week.

"Candy toys for the babies and bonbons for the ladies," fresh and pure; in any quantity, by F. E. Wood & Co.

Mrs. Crouter and her brother John A. Auld, and Miss Mary Wakefield, started for Florida Monday, to remain the winter.

Elmer Mayne and wife of Clarion were in town last Thursday and Friday, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Jas. Horton.

G. C. Geiken starts this week for a visit with his mother in Schleswig, Prussia, whom he has not seen since he was a boy 15 years old. He will be home again about the middle of next March.

Too much Thaksgiving chicken last week knocked the proof-reader's eye out, and several serious errors went through the attention of THE JOURNAL. Only the sharp eyed public found them quick enough, though.

"If prohibition isn't prohibited the republican party will be a dismantled wreck within the next two years."—Republican Organ. That explains why republicans make such a bitter fight against prohibitionists and prohibition principles.

☞ Four pounds jelly, 25 cents; three pounds good tea, 90 cents; three cans corn, 25 cents. Try Chicago Yeast Powder, one pound 25 cents. A good coffee, 25 cents per pound. Two cans coffee essence, 5 cents.

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AROUND THE COUNTY.

(THE JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the townships in this county. Let the people hear from you. Give us all the news in as terse and concise manner as possible. Correspondence should be mailed so as to reach us no later than Wednesday evening. Two very desirable features in correspondence are regularity and punctuality.)

Horton's Bay.

Miss Effie Pierce of Charlevoix visited Mrs. Dilworth and Misses Attie and Matie Crane last week.

Mr. Ohlo of Petoskey was in this town last week.

Orville Alwood of Troy, N. Y. arrived Saturday on a visit to his brother W. S.

Elmer Crane of Newberry spent Friday and Saturday with his parents.

J. F. and W. W. Fairchild and families and sister spent Thanksgiving with their uncle Rev. J. F. Crane, who now occupies the Ohlo home.

Mrs. E. L. Miller is spending a few weeks with her sister Mrs. Jacob Miller.

Miss Kate Lawrence of Norwood spent a couple of weeks with her mother last month.

The Sunday school of this place is prospering under the supervision of Rev. Crane.

SCHOOL REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

A GRADE.

Fannie Bewell	98	Louis Miller	96

B GRADE.

Bessie Parish	99	Lizzie Knapp	95
Maud Dorrance	99	Ella Knapp	90
Lucky Miller	97	Alvetta Smith	95

C GRADE.

Bella Coleman	99	Chester Kotetsky	99
Olive Corwin	97	Nora Quigley	90
Ella Corwin	95	Myrtle Kelly	85
Vina Lawrence	95	Tarrant Dyer	69
Hattie Willis	95	Lela Herrin	90
Nellie Lawrence	90	Leon Wilson	91
Edith Dyer	90	Willie Hebert	85
John Kotetsky	90	Joseph Coryon	98
Frank Dark	90		

N-either absent nor tardy for the month: Maud Dorrance, Lizzie Knapp, Hattie Willis, Olive Corwin, Joseph Corwin, John Corwin, Lois Herrin, Pearl Horton, Lettie Dyer, Effie Barkley, Ethel Dorrance, Ray Dorrance, Roy Parish, Henry Hubenbeck.

L. I. THOMPSON, Teacher.

Wilson.

Snow.

Mrs. Geo. Bowen is still quite ill.

Will Warden and Stella Smith took a trip to Boyne Falls on Sunday.

J. R. Vance has gone today (Tuesday) to Grand Rapids on business.

Jason Lewis killed a deer on one day recently.

Miss Annie Nowland is stopping at Geo. Bowen's for a few weeks.

Geo. Smith is quite ill with malarial fever but slightly better as last reported.

Some of our young folks took in the S. of V. ball at East Jordan on Thanksgiving evening.

Otis Smith had an attack of malarial fever but is better now. Dr. Foster in attendance.

Regular Grand Traverse blizzard for three days last week when a foot of snow fell and cutters and sleighs were lively.

Harry Hudkins cut his foot badly on Tuesday while helping Will Wing unload stave.

Joseph Cooper who is now conducting a lumbering business at Echo was seen at the mill on Tuesday night. He contemplates moving up soon.

Ironton.

Since the furnace shut down the peninsula has been swarming with men and boys, searching for game, which seems to be quite plentiful this fall.

The young people of Ironton gave Mr. Parker's folks a surprise last Tuesday evening. About 25 were present and a very pleasant evening enjoyed.

Mrs. R. Saunders went to Traverse City recently, and returned with Mr. Saunders, who has been in the asylum at that place since last spring. He is much improved in health, and his neighbors are glad to see him home again.

Stealing pigs seems to be epidemic this fall. Mr. Parker recently lost one which weighed about 125 pounds.

Miss Pearl Lenox is quite sick with cancer. We understand she is going to Detroit for treatment.

Quarterly meeting services were held at the M. E. church Saturday and Sunday, conducted by Presiding Elder Sherman. Revival services are held at the same place this week.

Boyne City.

Dec. 2.—The beautiful snow has come and the sleigh bells ring merrily, and lumbermen are happy.

Mrs. G. W. Jones is on the sick list.

Dr. Kay of Boyne Falls has moved to this town and occupies the Dr. Brown house.

Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Norton went last week to the south part of the state.

The Presbyterian church gave a Thanksgiving social in the Herron building on Thursday evening. A fine social time was enjoyed, and receipts good.

A good deal of excitement prevails in regard to the examination of Frank Anderson for the alleged burning of the courthouse, and of course various opinions are expressed, but detached bits of evidence are insufficient upon which to base our conclusions. It is hoped those wielding official power will strive to deal exact justice both to the people and to the accused.

Inwood.

Dec. 4.—M. S. Rowdish killed a pig last week, 200 days old, that weighed 210 pounds. Who will report the next?

James Cook has been quite sick, but is now better.

While trying to lead a steer recently Cash Paul and Joe Shores had as good as a "wild west show."

Tom Sinclair caught a mink in a trap in his hen-roost Tuesday morning. He has lost a number of good fowls recently.

The McGeoghan school commenced again Monday morning; Miss Hinchy teacher.

Democrats around here are all feeling "pretty good, thank you," this fall; especially since they heard from Ohio and Iowa. Just as you think you have a democrat well tripped he hobs up livelier than ever.

Considerable more snow is reported from five or six miles back in the country than we have here on the lake shore.

Advance.

SCHOOL REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

No. pupils enrolled 31. Average daily attendance 28. Pupils neither tardy nor absent: Hannah Von Platten, Mattie Willis, Victor Lacroix, Curry Dunny, Esther Lacroix, Dollie Karlenkin, Nellie Karlenkin, Willie Heller, Eddie Rogers, Eva Wood, Jessie Davis, Bennie Dyer, Mattie King, Walter Martin, Herman Martin, Frank Haley, Charley Haley. Record for good behavior received by Eva Wood. Prizes for spelling received by Hannah Von Platten, Eva Wood, Jessie Davis, Oscar King. Average monthly standing:

A GRADE.

Eva Wood	95	Curvie Demule	86
Victor Lacroix	94	Josie McGhee	90
Edward Rogers	87	Mattie Willis	94
Hannah Von Platten	97		

B GRADE.

Mary McGhee	83	Jessie Davis	88
Dollie Karlenkin	81	Esther Lacroix	94
Laura Smith	81	Bennie Martin	85
Nellie Karlenkin	81	Willie Heller	85
Martha McGhee	88	Mattie King	86

C GRADE.

Mirtie Healey	66	Walter Martin	69
Charley Healey	62	Oscar King	81
Everet Demule	77		

D GRADE.

Willie Dyer	72	Joseph Morrison	95
Bennie Dyer	72	Frank Henry	90
Charley Smith	72	Clarence Brooks	90
Maud Backenstose	75		

ADDIE LEWIS, Teacher.

Burgess.

Dec. 4.—Joseph Lewis Jr., had the pleasure of welcoming a little stranger to his home, who came to stay 21 years.

Judge Long and wife and son, of Flint, were visiting his sister, Mrs. Edna Kane, on Saturday.

Mrs. Sheldon and family of Alanson, were visiting her mother, Mrs. I. S. Webster, last week.

Rell Long and wife and Samuel Long and family were visiting at Alanson last Thanksgiving.

A revival is in progress in the Murray district, conducted by a United Brethren minister.

Norwood.

It begins to look like winter now.

What are people going to do for water? Most all the wells are dry.

G. V. Nash went to St. Ignace last Monday.

Amos Miller, C. W. Brown, and Wm. Harris are hard at work in the club room.

Silas Clark is cutting wood for Geo. Foote,—two cords and a half a day.

New England Supper.

For Auld Lang Syne, my dear,
For Auld Lang Syne,
We'll tak' a cup of kindness yet,
For Auld Lang Syne.

The youths and maidens of the Epworth League of the M. E. church invited their friends to an old-fashioned New England supper at Bartholomew's opera hall this Friday evening, Dec. 6th.

George and Martha Washington will receive the guests and an efficient corps of waiters attired in the costumes of "long, long ago" will serve the following bill of fare:

Roast Turkey, Boiled Ham,
Cranberry Sauce,
Brown Bread, White Bread,
Pork and Beans,
Doughnuts, Tarts, Pies,
Tea, Coffee,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Tickets 25 cents. Supper served from 6 to 9 o'clock. All come and have a merry time and a good supper.

Congregational Church.

At the Congregational Church next Sunday, morning subject—Conscience; Union temperance meeting in the evening at the M. E. church.

A SONG OF HOPE.

Sunny days are fleeting,
Happy hearts are beating,
Smiling lips repeating:
"How cheerily is this earth."
Fearing not the morrow,
Seeking not to borrow
From another's sorrow
A damper for their mirth.

But other hopes are dying,
And other hearts are sighing,
And other lips are crying
Welcome, tardy Death!
Our lot is joy and trouble;
We've gathered only stubble,
And feel the tempest's breath."

Alas! some from our ranks!
And others bright and cheerful,
But be not sad nor fearful,
For heaven is just and fair.
The miser dies for treasure,
The monarch sees no leisure,
And they who seek not pleasure
Soon find that cattle air.

And they whom life oppresses
Find heaven dearly blessed
And sorrow finds and redresses,
And all will rightly prove
For heaven's smile is over us
And heaven's love before us,
So join the mighty chorus
Of praise. For God is love.

—C. E. Stewart.

THE OFFICE BOY.

How He May Get Promoted and How He May Get the Other Thing.

Are office boys never promoted, them? Certainly. I have known several cases, and will give a free translation of them. I wrote a note to a book house that ran after this fashion:

I want you to try as a boy Fred ——. He is plucky, means business, will not whine about promotion, will work as early and late as you wish, will hold his tongue, and will earn $5 for every one you pay him. He will be content with $5 a week.

I received this reply in substance:

I have no vacancy for the boys, but such a boy as you mention will always pay for twice over. If you dare stand by it, send him along. I shall keep your independence in my reference.

Fred reported for work the next morning. He began at the bottom, sweeping, dusting, cleaning up, taking away books, carrying off waste paper, etc. In a short time the store looked as it never did before. He was the first there in the morning and the last at night. He never asked what to do next, but found something to do until new work was assigned. He kept his mouth shut, his eyes and ears open, and his feet and thoughts active. The fifth week they raised him to $5 and gave him work above four other youths whom he found there. At the end of four months he was raised to $12 a week without asking it.

Ben went from the high school into an office at $5 a week. They told him plainly that there was no probability of promotion, as no boy had been promoted for twelve years, but there was a possibility. There was nothing about him that was promising. He had not stood high in school, was not a good penman, was not strong physically; but he went to work with the full determination that he would "get there."

A few days after the senior member of the firm saw him going to the postoffice, and was so delighted with his evident intent to boom the business that he said to his associates: "I wish there was some way to label Ben 'This boy is from the home of ——.' It is worth something to have such an exhibition of business on the street."

In the course of a few months another boy was secured, and Ben was given $6, until, in less than three years, he was having $20 a week, making a place for himself by the way he did everything. In those three years a thousand other boys in Boston had changed from place to place, and were still working for $5 or $4 a week.

The boy who is merely an office boy will never be promoted, neither will he who is above being an office boy; who is lazy, indifferent, careless, sulky, moody, mediocre, envious, jealous, afraid of doing more than his share, and bound not to earn more than he is paid for. He will be promoted who makes himself equal to every emergency; who loves work, learns how to work, how to be cheerful and loyal, lending a hand everywhere; who puts nothing into his work who lets his "head save his heels;" who will write anywhere, at any time, at any thing, without complaint.—A. W. Erwin ship in Golden Rule.

THE Endorsers of the Camel.

Admiral D. D. Porter, who once went to North Africa to secure camels for introduction into America, said in a recent interview: "In their campaigns against Algiers, the French were surprised to see their camels, although reduced to skeleton, making forced marches with their loads. Mules in their condition could not have carried even their saddles. A camel's flesh is as good as beef. You can hardly tell one meat from the other. Camel's milk is very good, as I can testify, because I used it in my coffee. A camel generally drinks once in three days, and besides his four stomachs he carries a sort of reservoir in which he stores water. I have been told that even ten days after the death of a camel that reservoir can be opened and ten or fifteen pints of clear, drinkable water taken from it.

"On one occasion six camels carried 2,645 pounds of oats and made the journey in much quicker time than two wagons, each drawn by six mules, and together carrying about the same weight of load. On a very heavy road a caravan of our camels carried from San Antonio nearly two tons of oats, making about twenty miles a day. The Texas people were such that wagons could not have been used at all. I believe this is an experiment worth trying again. The camel would not only make a valuable adjunct to our army in the northwest and west, but I believe the day is coming in which he will be domesticated as a beast of burden all through the southern and middle regions of this country."

Not Much of a Sight, After All.

"I saw a golden calf made of bone,"
"Pshaw! I saw a tumbler made of glass and blood last night."
"Where?"
"At the circus."—Harper's Bazar.

A BOWERY FAKE SHOW.

The Way in Which the Guileless Stranger Is Sometimes Taken In.

"Why don't the newspapers get after some of those fake shows on the Bowery?" asked a policeman stationed near Chatham square yesterday of a reporter. "I was stopped two days ago," continued the officer, "while going my rounds by a man who said his name was Smith, and that he was the president of an agricultural college somewhere down south. He was very much excited, and said that he had just had a narrow escape from being robbed in a dime museum. I asked him for the particulars and he gave them to me as follows:

"'I was passing along the Bowery,' said our southern friend, 'when my attention was attracted by the sound of an organette before a museum, whose front was posted over with glaring posters, covered with pictures of an enormous fat woman, a two-headed lamb, a negro said to be changing his colors, etc., presenting a very taking picture to the eye.

"'Having nothing special to do I thought I would while away the time by taking a look at the show. So paying my ten cents I was led in to see the sights. The first thing I saw was the two-headed lamb. It was stuffed, and looked mightily like a clumsy attempt to fasten two lambs heads upon one body. Even if the two heads had originally grown there, it was not much of a thing to see. I looked around next to find the fat woman. Not seeing her, I asked of a man, who was following me around, and who seemed to be in charge, where the fat woman was. 'She has just gone out,' said he. 'And the negro who is changing his color?' 'He was sick today and didn't come down.'

"'I now saw I was sold,' continued Mr. Smith, "and was on the point of coming out when I noticed a man behind me step up to some sort of an instrument and blow into it. 'He's testing his lungs,' said the man who had told me about the absence of the fat woman, seeing that I displayed a little interest in the operation.

"'Now step up and try your lung power,' said my informer. I told him that I didn't care anything about it, but, as he seemed so persistent, to get rid of him I blew into the machine. While I was doing so he took out a card and filled it out with a lead pencil and gave it to the first man, who hurriedly took it and trust a quarter into the man's hand. He then hastily took out another card, filled it out and passed it to me, saying, 'Here is the record of your lungs. A quarter, please.' In reply I told him I did not want his card and didn't intend to give him any quarter, either.

"'Why, you saw this man give me a quarter for testing his lungs, and you can't expect me to test yours for nothing, do you?' said the man angrily. Which he was growing quite red in the face. I looked at the man who had given the quarter, and at a glance I saw he was the ticket seller at the entrance to the show. I knew now that I had a set of sharpers to deal with, and determined to put on a bold front. So clipping my hand into my hip pocket as if I had a pistol there I said:

"'If you look at that card you'll find that my lung power is good, and if you'll come another step nearer you will find that my ability to take care of myself is equally good.' While I was speaking I gradually worked my way to the door, and before they could recover from their surprise at my bluff I had opened it and was out on the street.

"I honestly believe," continued Mr. Smith, "that those men intended to rob me, and would have done so if I had shown the white feather."

"After Mr. Smith told me his story," continued the policeman, "I asked him if he wanted to make a complaint against the show people, but he said that he did not, as he did not care to have his name appear in the papers, and thus have his friends learn that he had been to such a place.

"That's the way with people," said the policeman, "they will never complain against the folks who try to swindle them, and the latter know it, and are all the bolder in consequence."

The reporter himself afterward went into this show, saw the stuffed lamb, learned that the fat woman was still out and that the negro had not yet recovered from his sickness; but, owing to the fact that there were others in the room beside the show people, he didn't get a chance to have his lungs tested.—New York News.

Goddard's Marks.

We have previously told several good stories of Col. John Goddard, who was a king among the Penobscot lumbermen in his day. The Dexter Gazette tells more. Goddard sent large crews into the woods every year. As soon as he had hired his man he started him off for the scene of operations. He always furnished transportation, together with food and lodging while on the way. He treated the men through, as it were. Upon the back of each he scrawled a few chalk marks, and a man bearing that superscription was entitled to all the privileges the stage line or hotel could furnish. The company settled the tariff and paid the score. Furthermore, no man was received by the woods boss unless he showed a third about and show Goddard's bold chirography in the vicinity of his spinal column.—Lewiston Journal.

Due to Nasal Difficulties.

A Dutch physician declares that a close connection exists between the exercise of mental faculties and disorders of the nose. He says that, if it were generally known how many cases of chronic headache, of inability to learn or to perform mental work, were due to chronic disease of the nose, many of them would be easily cured.—New York Telegram.

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I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 393, meets every Wednesday evening, at Odd Fellows' hall.

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I. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

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For Cincinnati	11.45 a m	12.00 m
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WHAT IS GOOD.

"What is the real good?"
Asked in musing mood.
Order, said the law court;
Knowledge, said the school;
Truth, said the wise man;
Pleasure, said the fool;
Love, said the maiden;
Honor, said the page;
Freedom, said the peasant;
Home, said his age;
Fame, said the soldier;
Equity, the seer;—
Peace, they heart full sadly;
"The answer is not here."

Then within my bosom
Softly this I heard:
"Each heart holds the secret:
Kindness is the word."

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

A NOBLE FAILURE.

From an open window in a small, neat cottage, there came, one summer evening, a melody played by no unskillful hand. It was so soft and mournful that a few hearers, who had stopped just outside the fence, were very still as if afraid of missing a note; and they talked in whisper only.

"How sad it is! They sad to-night."

"Yes; sadder than usual."

"Poor lad! It's such a pity."

One of them who had seemed more deeply touched by the sweet tones than the others, stood very thoughtful for a little, then left the group and opened the gate. No sooner had the latch clicked behind him than they ceased, and walked to the open door his hands were tightly clasped between two others, and a soft voice exclaimed:

"Oh, it's you, Hal. I'm so glad."

"Hush! I don't want to see you, Ted!" asked Hal, laying a hand affectionately on the other's shoulder.

"My ears are very quick. I knew you by the way you opened the gate, and your step. It is such a kind provision that when we lose one sense the others grow sharper. Lend me to the window, Hal; I've something to tell you."

The blind boy spoke the last words very sadly, and the other, knowing by it that he was to hear some serious trouble, led him, with compassionate tenderness, to an easy chair by the window.

Two years before, by an accidental explosion of powder, an impenetrable veil of darkness had been drawn between Ted's eyes and the manifold beauties of earth, blotting out bright hopes and fair prospects of a happy and successful future. The blow was dreadful to such a lad as he—so merry, so active, so promising.

Hal Goodwin was just Ted's age—seventeen—a healthy, strong-limbed fellow—with a heart as big as his body. The two had been fast friends, but when Ted became a helpless object of pity Hal's friendship rose to a strong, controlling affection. He could not be reconciled to his friend's "hard luck," as he called it.

"Now, what is it?" asked Hal, as they were seated by the window.

"Don't worry you, or tire you, Hal, with my complaining," responded the blind boy, feeling about for his friend's hand.

"Worry me," exclaimed Hal, closely grasping the groping hand. "Don't talk like that. I'm sure I'm the worried if I thought you didn't tell me all your troubles. What am I good for if not to straighten out your difficulties, and try to be eyes for you? Dear knows, they're blind enough, I'm afraid of worrying me or asking me too much."

"You're as kind, Hal."

"Nonsense, I wish I was."

"Why, Hal," began Ted, "since father was charged, and all the other men at the shop, it has gone pretty hard with us. You know we bought the organ on instalments. It's about half paid for, but father wasn't able to pay the last instalment, and has been kindly given him time. But now another one is due next Saturday, and we cannot ask him to wait any longer."

"How much is due?" asked Hal, with evident meaning.

But Ted detected it and hastened to say:

"No, no, Hal, you mustn't pay for it, for you've done more already for me than you could, and besides, you told me your father had cut down your spending money. I've made up my mind what to do. I was you to have the money to come for the organ."

"Part with the organ," cried Hal in astonishment. Why, what in the world would you do without it, Ted?"

"Please stop and listen for me, Hal," said Ted, laying his head on his friend's shoulder, "I tried to write to—for I don't father or Lucy to know what I'm doing—but I lifted the pen and couldn't find the place where I used to give it to you. No, don't try to change my mind, Hal. I've thought it all out, and it'll hurt me to pay you back. I can learn to knit or make baskets, or plait straw for chairs, or something, which will be better than playing the organ. I think I can—I can learn to do without you, Hal, or pretend to do it better."

Knowing how completely lost Ted would be without the organ; how it was his only companion in his solitude and how great a help it had been since the accident, Hal gently endeavored to dissuade him, but finding it only pained him he sat down to the table to write. "Let me rest my head on the arm so that there Ted's pathetic attempt to write—all blurred and unreadable.

"What day shall I tell him to come for it?" asked Hal, taking up the pen.

"Thursday," replied Ted. "No, Friday, Hal. I'd—I'd like to have two days with it, Hal.

"That's right," said Ted, approvingly. "Now, please mail it to-night and promise me you won't say anything about it to father and Lucy."

Hal hesitated a moment, then promised.

"Now tell me about your bicycle race," said Ted. "When you are going and all about it."

This was opening a fresh wound for Hal's enthusiasm was unnoticed, and he sat down quietly so as not to interrupt him. He playing his farewell to his pleasure, and it was mournful and manifested to clearly the unspeakable pain of parting with the instrument, that he could scarcely restrain the impulse to exclaim: "Ted, it must not be; I must spare you this loss." But presently the blind lad ceased—his fingers lovingly across the keys without sounding them; then softly, sadly and resolutely, he closed the lid and with a sigh came to leave the room.

Hal sprang up, grasping his hand and exclaimed:

"Ted, I'm so sorry; but maybe we can save it yet. I'll try."

"No, no, Hal," responded Ted, "you must not. Let it go now. I've—I've made up my mind to part from it."

Just then Lucy entered, saying it was time to go to the station, and they hurriedly led Ted from the room. Hal was to accompany them to the train that was to take them to the picnic.

"I'll sit all the afternoon by the road where the train is to be, and Lucy will tell me how far you are ahead of the others, Hal," said Ted, his face lighting up with pleasant anticipations. "I'll bet you to win so much."

Lucy looked gratefully at Hal, with glistening eyes, as if to say, "You are so kind to provide this pleasure;" then thinking he might not understand her, said with a blush: "Don't fail in the race; Ted has set heart so on your winning."

And Hal, with a troubled look on his face, answered, "I'll do my best," and hurried away.

That afternoon Lucy found a pleasant, shady seat under a large tree by the road in the woods, and there she and Ted waited for the bicycle race. Many others had come there also. On one side of the road were Hal's admirers; on the other those of his rival; the eagerly peering eyes. Nearer still in sense, and like, had, the blind lad, motionless, and with a bright wheel glittering like a shower of nectars.

The sudden cheer, the signal of victory, did not arise. There was surprised silence, for the rider wore the uniform of the city club.

But here came another cloud of dust, rapidly gaining on the first.

"This must be Goodwin," murmured Hal's followers.

"This must be Banks," muttered the others.

But the glittering steel flew quietly but swiftly by, and it was neither.

Then they waited in breathless dread and shame for Hal. Could he be so far behind? What was wrong? But the yellow dust soon slowly settled down on the sultry road and he did not come.

"Where's your great champion now?" cried Banks' friends.

"He's flunked; the baby," was the sullen reply.

"He's fallen and hurt himself," said Ted, apprehensively.

"I hope not," said Lucy, and she felt that she was pale, and was half glad for once that Ted could not see.

"Why! Whenever I get do something for you that's wrong, it seems to turn out worth it. It just falls flat."

But they wouldn't let him talk that way long. Ted's mother, saw the impulse of her gratitude, stopped him with a rousing kiss, and Lucy looked as if she wished she could take part in just such an interruption.

You may be sure the story spread through the village on the wings of the wind. And it was surprising how quick the word "coward" died away.

Ted was soon at work in the city music store, and, despite his sore affliction, is doing well, and there is every prospect of his one day becoming partner.—Yankee Blade.

Eating Snails.

The stories about Frenchmen eating snails are believed by many people to have no foundation in fact, but to be only a phase of the exaggeration in which Yankees are apt to indulge, in describing the queer things that are to be found on Parisian dining tables. Nevertheless it is a fact that nearly 100,000 pounds of snails are sold daily in the Paris markets to be eaten by dwellers in the city, and a large proportion of the purpose in extensive snail gardens in the suburbs and on the arrondissements are made their flavor fine. One snailery in Dijon is said to bring in to its proprietor 7,000 francs a year. Many Swiss cantons also contain large snail gardens where they are grown with much pains. They are not only regarded as a great delicacy, but are reckoned as very nutritious. Frenchmen are now extensively used as an article of food in Austria, Spain, Italy and Egypt and the countries on the African side of the Mediterranean. Indeed, the habit of eating snails as food has existed in various parts of Europe for many centuries.—Good Housekeeping.

Tariff Notes.

Here's a straw. The cotton mills of New England, which have been importing raw material unburdened by the tariff and with the world for a market, were never so prosperous as last year. They averaged 9.35 per cent dividends on the capital, besides thousands spent in repairs and improvements, while the woolen industry, burdened by an exorbitant tariff on raw material, limiting the market to one nation, has been never so much harrassed, discouraged or unprofitable—Cheboygan Democrat.

The Pennsylvania protectionists kick very vigorously against the demand of the New England manufacturers for free coal and iron. They are especially wroth at the demand for free iron, and are calling the New Englanders all sorts of belittling epithets, such as "pot metal men" and the like. They are deeply concerned for the Pennsylvania working man, who will be ruined, they fear, if English pig iron—the product of "pauper labor"—is let in free. But they do not seem to have anything to say about the fact that a prominent iron company in the Keystone state has sold a thousand tons of pig iron to parties in Liverpool. Perhaps it is as well that they do not say anything. One is puzzled to imagine what they could say that would fit the occasion and relieve them of the necessity of publishing the most eloquent words and beautiful theories. Yet it is safe to say that when the tariff comes up in Congress this winter, Pennsylvania republicans—we mean protectionists—will oppose tooth and nail any reduction of the duty on pig iron.—Free Press.

New York Weekly Post.

Thoroughly earnest work is being done in the cause of tariff reform by the New York Weekly Post, which holds that the time to discuss the economic question is now, rather than in the heat of a presidential campaign. Every issue of the journal contains articles bearing upon some phase of the subject, together with questions by doubting readers, with answers by the editor, all tending to facilitate and simplify the discussion. The Post has been adopted by a number of clubs and other organizations as the best exponent of the subject, and its discussions are carried on in a spirit of fairness which entitle it to the respect of opponents as well as advocates of the revision of the tariff to adopt it to these ends. The Post is compiling a directory of active tariff reform organizations in the United States, and has already published one installment of the list. The Weekly Post is a 12-page paper and contains all the features requisite for a first-class general family journal. Price $1 per year.

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The "Poor Man's Friend."

[The following letter was intended for last week, but was unavoidably omitted.]

EDITOR JOURNAL,—Enclosed find $1 to pay my subscription to your paper. The article on the first page entitled "Are you Getting what you Voted For?" I consider alone worth the year's subscription.

Allow me to say just here: They are getting just what they voted for. They voted for Harrison and they are getting him. Like others that got deceived, they are already sick of him. What better proof do we want than the result of the elections? Where is the poor man's friend? He is not to be found. The poor man is forgotten. But never mind; Harrison will have another ax to grind in a little less than three years. We think he will not find so many willing ones to turn for him as he did one year ago. * * * What would people think if Michigan happened to elect a democratic governor next fall. We are more liable to than Iowa was, or Ohio. They did and rejoice over it; so do we. Farmers, wake up! Demand your rights! * * * High tariff, they say, is not a tax. The heaviest tax is laid on the necessaries of life, such as the poor people are obliged to have, and the prices of everything that the farmer has to sell is going down. down! I am sorry that the presidential election is so far away. Farmers will be so poor by '92 that it will be a hard struggle for them to recover. Still Harrison claims, or did claim, to be the poor man's friend, but since election we have not heard the poor man mentioned.

East Jordan, Mich. S. M. R.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

[THE JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the towns in this county. Let us hear from you often. Give us all the news in as brief and concise manner as possible. Correspondence should be mailed so as to reach us no later than Wednesday evening. Two very desirable features in correspondence are *regularity* and *punctuality*.]

Eveline.

Dec. 8.—The rain of Sunday has about whipped our snow.

Earnest Warner, who has been here on a visit to his uncle, D. M. Gregory, for the past five weeks, expects to return to his home in Topeka, Kan., next Monday.

The new store building of I. G. Waldron is rapidly nearing completion, and will soon be ready to occupy. It is his intention to stock it with groceries, provisions, dry goods, etc. as soon as completed.

We understand there is some talk of an organization of a reading circle in Ironton. This would be a good thing and we hope the organization will not be a failure.

We noticed in the last issue of the JOURNAL that Norwood has the champion "wood chopper,"—two and a half cords a day. Look out for a challenge from here Mr. Clark.

It is reported that the Arm was frozen partly over above Ironton last week.

Very quiet since the boats have laid up for the season.

We have it on good authority that another small steamer will plow the waters of Pine Lake and South Arm next spring. She will be 26 feet keel and 8 feet beam, and will be propelled by a three-horse engine. She will be used principally for fishing, and will be ready for business as soon as navigation opens in the spring.

Mr. A. B. Steel of Advance wishes us to state that since the trial of the courthouse fire, "Carlo" Steel has become disgusted with the vegfiet and has withdrawn from the detective force.

Boyne City.

Dec. 10.—Jessie Shay while working in the woods last week was struck on the head by a falling limb and although he was bruised somewhat and lost some blood, yet he escaped without serious injury.

Mat Cunningham has rented the Mears' mill at Boyne Falls and will conduct business for himself hereafter. He will continue to reside in Boyne City however, for a time at least.

The trial of E. H. Shepard, for the alleged slander of Samuel B. Thatcher took place before Justice Barbour at East Jordan, Monday. The jury was out but a few minutes, bringing in the verdict of "not guilty," which verdict met with general approval, the opinion being often expressed by reliable citizens that in this case the prosecution was nothing less than persecution. The Prosecuting Attorney, however, in this case labored hard for conviction, manifesting a zeal worthy a better cause.—it would have satisfied even the fish warden.

Query, Would it, under the Harrison regime, be sufficient cause for removal from office, if the postmaster, in his postoffice, assailed one of its patrons with opprobrious epithets and vituperative language simply because in a court of justice he had answered questions as required by his oath?

Wilson.

Cool and windy.

Our sleighing is nearly gone and the roads are quite icy.

Elder Scofield preached at Afton last Sunday evening, but on account of the storm, but few attended

Meb. Ben Healey and families from this place also some Saints from Hipp's and Dwight's went over to Bennett's school house in Echo where on Sunday Mr. Sheldon held forth to a crowded house.

J. R. Vance came home from Grand Rapids on Thursday. While there he got some improvements for the mill also a small stock of groceries and a few dry goods. Afton is booming a little.

Mrs. Marion Hulkins was on the sick list last week. Harry is getting better so as to be around again. Miss Allie Delong Sundayed with them.

Geo. Smith, an old resident of this township, died of malarial fever on Tuesday morning, Dec. 10th, after three weeks illness. He leaves a father, brother and sisters, also three children (who are now doubly orphaned) to mourn his loss. They have the sympathy of all in this deep affliction.

We learn that Elder Bryant, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church at East Jordan, and a resident there, died of typhoid fever on Sunday evening, after an illness of two weeks. He was much loved and respected by all and will be greatly missed by his people as well as by relatives and friends. He leaves a wife and two sons to mourn.

Advance.

Dec. 9.—L. E. Phillips moved into town last week.

Edwin Hayden, from the south part of the state, is stopping with his brother Sidney this winter.

Charlie Norton intends becoming a "jolly miller," and is taking lessons in Platen's grist mill.

Geo. Wood visited in Charlevoix a few days ago.

F. E. Miller is on the sick list, and may have to postpone going to Kansas City indefinitely.

Mrs. Jason Lewis of Wilson visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Backenstose, last week.

L. E. Phillips has been drawing logs to the lake.—the first of the season in this part of the country.

Miss Addie Lewis and her scholars had a coasting party last Saturday night.

Peter Karlskin run a broken awl into his thumb one day last week, and he had to let his hand take a rest for a few days.

John Newville of Pleasant Valley was in town Monday.

Will Jarman of Eveline made our village a visit Monday.

Inwood.

Dec. 11.—Farmers who throw away their ashes would make a profit by sowing them on their fields as a fertilizer.

Jacob Vandensen killed a spring pig last week that weighed 275 lbs.

Another baby at Robert Trimble's.

Amos Noyes and wife of Ironton visited his sisters at Norwood last week.

Raising good colts is one of the easiest methods for the farmer to lift the mortgage from his place.

Mr. Myers of Smithson's has engaged with Mr. Roe of the Fox islands to run the shingle business on the islands.

Ed Martindale and Miss Cora Denton, of Norwood, were married at Petoskey last Thursday.

Dr. Thad Lewis of Norwood and Miss Laura Pearl of Banks were married Dec. 11th at the residence of the bride's parents. Relatives and friends from Charlevoix were in attendance. After dinner the young couple were escorted to their new home in Norwood, where the doctor had everything in readiness to begin housekeeping. May they enjoy long life and prosperity.

Pleasant Valley.

Dec. 10.—Work in Beech's lumber camp is about completed until sleighing comes, so the teams can begin hauling to the mill.

Mr. Parrish, from Dwight's, has put up shanties on the Len Phillips forty, from which he will cut the logs and beach them at Boyne City.

N. W. Burdick Sundayed at Advance (or thereabouts).

Van R. Newville recently purchased a fine cow.

Silas Demmings' baby is quite sick.

The Pleasant Valley Educational Club meets at the school house Thursday evening of each week. The first Thursday of each month a paper is read, and an editor for the next month chosen. Fred Newville is the editor this month. The officers of the club for this month are: President, Mabel Newville; vice president, Perley V. Burdick; secretary, Aylia H. Burdick.

Burgess.

The town board met last Saturday for auditing claims at school house No. 6, and as usual were very courteous and complimentary to each other and to those presenting claims.

Roy Hamlin returned home last Friday from sailing, and is talking of building a house if the weather continues favorable.

Alex Ross has quit sailing for the season, and returned home last week.

Henry Hamlin and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Ward visited at Mrs. Hamlin's last Sunday.

The mas Murray and wife called at I. S. Webster's last Sunday.

Geo. O. Scott, who has been sick for a long time, has recovered so as to ride out.

John Murray's wife has been quite sick with erysipelas, but was improving, at last report.

Harnard.

Dec. 11.—Singing school is progressing finely.

The snow has about all disappeared again.

Miss Lillie Huntington is the guest of her cousin Jennie Harkness this week.

Hattie Anderson is on the sick list.

Mrs. John Bogart is visiting friends here.

Mr. Packard returned to his home in Canada last week.

Preparations are being made for a Christmas tree here on Christmas eve. A good time expected.

Homer Clark came home from the lumber woods Tuesday.

Ironton.

Dec. 10.—Cold and wet the past week.

The water in Pine Lake is getting lower all the time.

White fish seem to be plentiful this fall in Pine Lake.

We hear that Ham Nowland's wife is very sick with consumption in Florida, where she went some time ago hoping to benefit her health.

Miss Mary Harris left here last week for Battle Creek, where she will attend college.

Arden Sheldon was taken very ill this afternoon, with a stroke of palsy.

Charles Jackson killed a pig last week, six months old, which weighed 250 pounds. Who can beat it?

Ellsworth.

Dec. 10.—F. H. Show brought his bride home last week. We extend congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hillman lost their only child by asthma on Dec. 2d, aged one year and eight days. We sympathize deeply with the bereaved parents.

Fred Parks' wife, nee Addie Van Orman, died with diphtheria on Dec. 9th,—just one week from the day she was married. Her friends have the sympathy of all.

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THE LAST CRUISE.

On the day when I landed at Annobon, one of the natives particularly attracted my attention. He was a man past middle age, his woolly hair sprinkled with gray. He was of commanding stature and very erect. He spoke excellent English, and his conversation showed that he possessed some advantages of education which placed him far above the plane of his semi-barbarous fellow islanders.

His history had been an eventful one. When he was 18 years old the captain of a British vessel had taken him to London, where the ship's owner gave him employment as a porter in his warehouse. The boy, who was bright and active, received the name Albert Johnson; he became a favorite, and one of the clerks taught him to read and write. He remained five years in London, and then returned to his island home.

As I looked through the open doorway of his dwelling, before which we stood while he told me the story of his early life, I saw what I at first thought was an idol, but a second glance showed it to be the figure head of a vessel.

It had represented, in high relief, a female clothed in a flowing robe, with one arm folded across the breast and the other pointed upward. The lower limbs were broken, the hand of the uplifted arm was missing, and a portion of the nose was gone. There was little left of the gilding that once embellished it, but the lines were gracefully drawn, and it had evidently been executed by an artist in wood of no mean pretensions.

"What ship did that belong to?" I asked.

"That was the figurehead of a schooner that was lost on the island many years ago," Johnson replied. "It's a long story and a sad one, too," he continued, as he gazed wistfully toward the mutilated figurehead.

He hesitated a moment, and then motioned me to a seat upon a palm log which served the purpose of a bench in front of his hut. He seated himself by my side, lighted his pipe and told me this story:

"One morning, just after sunrise, in October, 1847, about a year after my return from England, a sail was seen standing in toward the island from the eastward. Soon afterward one of our people, who had climbed to the top of a cocoanut tree to have a look, sung out to us that it was a small schooner. The wind was fair and she came along at a lively rate until she was quite close, when she clewed up her topgallant and gaff topsail, threw her topsail shack and lay to not above four cable lengths from the beach.

"A beautiful craft she was; her long, black hull lay low in the water; her masts, tall and tapering, lift they looked not bigger than this pipe stem, raked way aft; they weren't stuck forward as if they wanted to tumble over the bow, as is the fashion nowadays. Her rigging was as trim as any man-of-war's, and there was a crowd of men on her deck.

"'A slaver,' said I.

"'Yes,' said my father, who stood at my side, 'and she's got her cargo aboard, too.'

"As he spoke, a boat was lowered from the schooner, and pulled for the shore. A tall, longfaced man, whom I took for a Yankee, and who was evidently one of the mates, sat in the stern sheets. When the boat touched the sand, the crew sprang out, while the mate rose to his feet, and looking at our people, who stood in a great crowd on the beach, said in Portuguese: 'Who's king here?'

"All looked toward my father, and moved back a little, leaving him standing almost alone a foot or so in front of the others.

"'We have no king in Annobon,' said my father; 'what do you want?'

"'Ha!' and he ripped out a big oath, 'I've heard of you Annobon niggers,' he replied; 'what we want is water.'

"'How much water do you want?' asked my father.

"'Enough for our crew and passengers.'

"'Passengers!' exclaimed my father, making believe he was astonished, though he knew all the time what the mate meant.

"'Yes, passengers; we have a lot of gentlemen and ladies aboard there, who who have taken passage on board our schooner for the Brazils, and we hain't got enough water to last 'em the voyage.'

"My father hesitated, and then said, 'I'll go on board and see the captain. I s'pose you ain't him?'

"'No,' was the reply, 'I'm second mate of the craft.'

"My father stepped into a canoe, beckoned to me and half a dozen others, and we pushed off toward the schooner, my father calling out to our people in their own language not to leave the beach until he came back. Passing under the schooner's stern to get around on the starboard, I read her name, Celine, of Bordeaux.

"At the starboard gangway stood a small, slender built man whom we found to be the captain. He wasn't more than five feet and a half high, and his face was as smooth as a woman's; he had a large nose and light gray eyes. Dressed in a blue cloth jacket with white duck trousers, and a jaunty little cap on the side of his head, he looked more like a smart young naval officer than the captain of a slaver.

"As we drew alongside he sung out to us not to come on board, and asked in Portuguese, which he spoke with a French accent: 'Is the chief in that canoe?'

"'You can speak to me,' replied my father; 'what do you want?'

"'I want water for my schooner, and I want you natives to help my men get it on board. Where is the best place to anchor?'

"The decisive manner in which the little captain spoke made it clear that he would have his way, and my father agreed to help fill the water casks. But he asked how it was that the vessel on her way across the Atlantic came to Annobon, 300 miles off the coast of Africa, without a supply of water.

"The captain then told us that as his vessel had lain in a lagoon near the mouth of the river Lage, with only part of her water on board, an English man-of-war, a brig, had been sighted, and he had been obliged to ship the 'cattle,' as he called the poor creatures in the hold, and run for it, leaving behind over a hundred of the 'cattle' in the barracoon.

"He slipped out of the lagoon at night, and just before the day broke there fell a calm, with the 'infernal' brig, as he called her, not more than four miles away. He expected that she would attempt to capture him with her boats, but in this emergency a light breze came off the land, and the brig being to leeward he managed to crawl off, keeping away to the southward with the breeze hoisted.

"The brig stood after him with all the canvas she could swing, and she sailed so fast as to worry the captain of the Celine, who had never before met anything he couldn't run out of sight in four or five hours. But when the sun went down a fresh topgallant breeze was blowing from the northeast, and the brig was seen from the masthead just a speck on the horizon.

"He stood on his course until midnight, then kept dead before the wind two hours, and then hauled away on the other tack to the south'ard and west'ard. At daylight nothing was to be seen of the brig, and he shaped his course for the island.

"The schooner had been drifting a little since she first hove to, and my father told the captain that he was in so good a place to anchor as he could find. The captain then gave the order to clew up the topsail, the anchor was let go, and the craft swung with the tide very handy to the watering place.

"'Send two men aloft, Mr. Silva,' we heard the captain say to the first mate, 'and mind they keep a good lookout to seaward.'

"My father having agreed to help with our canoes to tow the water casks from the beach, hoisting tackle was got out, a raft of six casks was dropped over the side, and, towed by two of the slaver's boats, was soon making good headway toward the mouth of the fresh water creek.

"The party was in charge of the second mate, and hearing him speak to one of the crew in English, I addressed him in the same language, which seemed to surprise him. He told me he was born in America, in Maine, I think he called the place. He talked a good deal, and from him I learned much about the schooner and her people.

"He said she was of 170 tons burden, had been built only about a year and a half, and had just got back from a trip to Cuba, where she had landed nearly 400 slaves in good condition. They now had 200 slaves on board, and had intended to take on a hundred more, but the English brig had scared them off.

"One hundred and seventy of these slaves were men, and the rest were women, with the exception of two boys, five or six years old. One woman, he said, had a young baby.

"The crew numbered forty-two, all told. The captain, he said, was a Frenchman from Marseilles, named Giavoli, the smartest sailor and the most daring fellow he had ever been shipmates with. All these particulars turned out to be important.

"My father told me he should like to have the slaves detained as long as possible, as it might happen that the English brig or some other man-of-war would come along. He had sent one of our people part way up the mountain above the town to keep a lookout, and he felt sure he would see a sail.

"It was past 9 o'clock before the first raft of filled water casks was alongside the schooner. The water was pumped from them into empty casks in the lower hold.

"The poor black people between decks kept up their cries, praying to be let out. Only a few of them were allowed on the schooner's deck, but I could see from the canoe that a sentinel with a musket on his shoulder, and a cutlass stuck in his belt, stood all the time by each of the hatchways ready to shove down any slave who should succeed in reaching the deck.

"The boat was unpressive; the wind had died away and the air was heavy. A little after noon a light breeze sprang up from seaward, and with it came a heavy swell that made it difficult to tow the casks filled with water from the beach to the slaver.

"It was perhaps 2 o'clock when, just as we were about to push off from the watering place, the man whom my father had sent up on the mountain side to keep a lookout came running along the beach and spoke to him. My father, who was with our people helping the slaver's men to fill the casks from the creek, said to me, in our language, 'He says there is a sail in sight.'

"We had got within about three ships lengths of the slaver when we heard the voice of the captain singing out to Mr. Smith, the second mate, to let go the casks and hurry on board. I looked aloft and saw that the recall signal was hoisted, and when I turned my head over my shoulder toward the shore I could see the men getting into the boat and starting to pull off. Two hands ran aloft on the Celine forward, and soon loosened the top-gallant sail and topsail, which had been furled when she dropped anchor.

"As the mate let go the casks he cast off the line by which our two canoes were towing, and the one I was in paddled alongside the schooner.

"The vessel's crew were working lively, I can tell you. There was a gang at the windlass and the anchor had already broken ground; the topsail was hoisted and ready to be sheeted home, the schooner swung with the wind, and a man took the wheel just as we got abreast of the gangway.

"The little Frenchman was walking the poop furiously, looking toward the shore from which the boat was coming, then out to sea. When he saw our canoe he took hold of the main rigging with one hand and leaning over the rail said, in a low voice, like a hiss: 'How close in can I go to there?' pointing to the large, high rocks that we call the sail rocks, at the northeast end of the island.

"'With a steady breeze you can run in so you can throw a biscuit ashore,' said I.

"'There is plenty of water there, but when the tide is running you want to allow for it.'

"'Where he asked, very sharply, if I was a pilot.

"'No,' I replied; 'but why so much haste, captain?'

"He cursed me and yelled: 'You ask why I hurry—look yonder!'

"As he spoke he pointed seaward. Coming down before the wind, with royals and stun's'ls set, was a vessel. She was not more than six miles away, and we no doubt the English man-of-war brig. It was the sail my father had told me of as I was leaving the beach.

"The second mate's boat was hoisted, and when the flying jib was set the topsail and topgallant sail were sheeted home, and the schooner began to move slowly through the water, but not so fast but that the other boat, which was now alongside, was hooked on and hoisted up, the crew clambering out by the main chains and on to the deck.

"Capt. Giavoli had got somewhat cooled down, and was giving his orders in a clear and quiet tone. The fore and main sheets were slacked off, the gaff topsail set, and the slaver headed a little west of north, with the wind abeam, a course that took her along the east end of the island and at a right angle to the course steered by the brig.

"We paddled to the shore as fast as we could, and had just reached the beach and turned to have a look at the chase, when what should we see but the brig, which had now come quite near, headed up into the wind.

"Her yards were alive with men, and what but a moment before had been a beautiful, trim pile of canvas from deck to trucks was now a mass of flapping sails and flying cordage. Everthing had been clewed up and let go, and the crew were trying to hand the sails, though they flopped so loud that they sounded like a volley of muskets to us on shore.

"I looked over to the schooner, but she was holding on to everything, though she keeled over so far that her lee rail was under water, and her yards were hanging on the weather rigging and the rails like so many flies on a ceiling.

"The wind now began to come in gusts and the air grew cold, and it chilled me as the fog used to do in London. There was a dash of rain, and it got so thick that we could not see either vessel.

"There was a flash, then a crash of thunder, and it lightened for a moment. Then we saw that the slaver had taken in her jib, his topsails, and sail, and his gaff topsail and was setting away his topsail, and a crowd of men were crawling up the rattlines to reef it, though how they could expect to hand the sail in such a gale I could not understand.

"The brig, under close reef topsails, was standing away from the island and steering nearly south. Her yards were squared, and then I saw that the wind had shifted round to the southwest. We had shifted round to the southwest, and that the slaver was close hauled and dipping her low sides pretty deep, too, for all she must be buried every plunge she made.

"Then came another squall of wind and rain, and the air grew almost as black as night.

"'The wind is heading him off,' my father cried, placing his voice close to my ear. 'She will never get past the rocks.'

"Again there was a flash that almost blinded us, a crash that seemed as if the world had come to an end. Then the air lighted up so that we could see the poor Celine. Her mainmast was gone and had carried with it the foretopmast. I thought I could see the men that had been on the topsail yard struggling with the wreckage to leward, but there was little time to think of them. The craft was not a ship's length from the sail rocks, and heading right betwen them.

"A great sea came rushing down on us. Oh! I shut my eyes. There was a crash, then we heard above the roar of the storm.

"There was another volley of wind, of rain, of light, of thunder. Then it closed again. The wind blew a steady gale, and the rain fell more regularly. We could see the rocks and the ocean, but that was all. The slaver had disappeared and the brig was not in sight.

"The gale continued until the sun went down, but with the rising of the moon, which was as its full, it subsided, and by 9 o'clock in the evening the sky was as clear and the stars shone out as steady and bright as if all the world was at peace and all its people happy.

"The storm had done much damage on the island. More than half our huts had been blown down, a number of the canoes had been dashed to pieces on the beach, and many of our finest cocoanut trees were lying upon the ground.

"All that night our people spent in going back and forth upon the beach, and many a terrible sight they saw. With the flood tide, which began to turn a little before midnight, the bodies of the black people and of the slaver's crew came floating in with the wreckage of the vessel. We looked for some signs of life among them, but all in vain.

"About 3 o'clock in the morning one of our people found the body of the captain. His heart still beat and he breathed faintly, but he died before we got him upon the beach. He had a frightful gash in his forehead and both legs were broken.

"Just after the finding of the captain I came across the body of a woman with a baby in her arms. The little thing had its face against her breast, and when I felt it I found that it was warm. I took it up and gave it to my wife, who carried it to our hut. She rubbed it and held it by the fire and in a few moments it gave a low moan, then opened its eyes and began to cry.

"My wife and I took good care of the little thing; it was a boy, and we brought it up. You saw him on board your ship this morning. Surf Johnson, for so I christened him, and that figure-head you see in there, are all that is left to remind us of the Celine, of Bordeaux.

"The next day we buried the bodies of ninety-eight persons, black and white, that were washed ashore. The rest were swallowed up by great Father Ocean, and, as the Good Book says, we shall never see them till the judgment day.

"We heard afterward that the brig rode out the storm and reached Sierra Leone in safety."—W. A. Boyce in Youth's Companion.

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THE NEW SENIOR AT ANDOVER. By Herbert D. Ward. A serial of schoolboy life in famous Andover—not Rugby. The boys, the professors, the lodgings, the fun, he managed to crawl off, keeping away to the southward with the breeze hoisted, and when the flying jib was set the topsail and topgallant sail were sheeted home, and the schooner began to move slowly through the water, but not so fast but that the other boat, which was now alongside, was hooked on and hoisted up, the crew clambering out by the main chains and on to the deck.

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No. 21

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 336. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1889. $1.00 PER YEAR.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty. Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

ARTHUR MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. McNAIR, Attorney and Counselor Real Estate business promptly attended to Boyne City, Mich.

J. M. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. K. KANE, Attorney at Law. Office over ☞ Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

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CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Corner of Mason and State Streets. Preaching service every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and at 7.00 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every People's Society of Christian Endeavor service every Tuesday evening at 7.00 o'clock, at the home of Mr. C. O. Andrews, near the church. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening, and Song service every Friday evening at 7.00 o'clock. You are invited to all of our services. JOHN S. ROOD, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School after morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Epworth League every Monday evening. D. O. BALL, Pastor.

PHYSICIANS.

J. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner Mason and Clinton St. Office hours 8.00 to 10.00 a. m. and from 2.00 to 5.00 p. m.

LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Saturday in each month at Odd Fellows' Hall.

I. O. O. F., Charlevoix Lodge 327, meets at Forester Hall every Friday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No 103, meets first Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 7211, meets every Saturday evening at Forester Hall.

O. L. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before the full moon, in Forester Hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall.

O. S. OF M.—Star R. R. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferson Hall.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

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Grand Opera House, Detroit, Mich.

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WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS.

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Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

In Effect Nov. 10th, 1889.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	Arrive at	Leave from going South
For Traverse City & Mackinac		7.10am
For Traverse City	9.20am	12.30pm
For Traverse City & Mackinac	3.15pm	4.10pm
For Cadillac (Mixed)		5.30pm
From Cincinnati	6.00pm	

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

	Arrive at	Leave going North.
For Fort Wayne		7.10am
For Cincinnati	11.45am	12.20pm
From Mackinac & Traverse City	10.40am	6.00pm
From Big Rapids		9.55am

Train leaving for Cincinnati at 6.00 p. m. and Sunday at 12.20 p. m. arrives at 6.40 p. m. and daily, Sundays included. Other trains daily except Sunday.

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North—7.10 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. trains have sleeping cars attached for Traverse City. South—7.15 a. m. train has chair car, and 6.00 p. m. train has sleeping car for Cincinnati.

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad

In Effect Nov. 19th, 1889.

For Muskegon, Leave	From Muskegon Arrive
7.00am	10.15am
11.00am	3.50pm
5.40pm	8.45pm

Through tickets and full information can be had by calling upon A. Ashley Sully, agent, at depot, or Geo. W. Musser, Union Ticket Agent, 67 Monroe St., Grand Rapids.

C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.

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NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—State of Michigan, In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix.

The Charlevoix Savings Bank, Plaintiff, vs. David C. Nettleton, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that on the third day of October, A. D. 1889, a writ of attachment issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix aforesaid, in the suit of the Charlevoix Savings Bank, a corporation, plaintiff and doing a general banking business at Charlevoix, Michigan and by virtue, thereof, the sum of $300.00 besides the above named plaintiff, against the goods, tenements, lands, and chattels belonging to said David C. Nettleton, the defendant above named, for the sum of one thousand, six hundred and eighty three and 50-100 dollars, ($1,683.50), which said writ was returnable on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1889, was duly served by me, backed by virtue of said writ, and said debt, duty and costs could not be found, and was not personally served with said writ.

Dated this 27th day of November, A. D. 1889.

FRED W. McNAIR, Deputy for A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Circuit Court Commissioner, Charlevoix, Michigan.

First publication Nov. 28, 1889.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by John Stanley and Jessie Stanley, his wife, to The Charlevoix Savings Bank of Charlevoix, Michigan, in Indiana, dated the 3rd day of December, 1887, and recorded in Liber 5 of mortgages, on page 500 of Charlevoix County Records, on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of Twenty Dollars and seven dollars, principal and interest; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Boyne City, in said County of Charlevoix, on the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of sale, which said premises are situated in said County of Charlevoix and are described as follows, to wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Boyne, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, to wit: The south east quarter of the south west quarter of section fourteen in township thirty-four north of range five west, containing forty acres, (40 ha.) here or less, according to United Sales survey.

Dated November 28th, A. D. 1889.

THE CHARLEVOIX SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. CHERRY, Attorney for Mortgagee, Charlevoix, Michigan.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

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C. R. BELLINGER.

A large assortment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses, for all ages, for sale for and near sighted.

Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Repaired articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

LOBDELL - & - CO.

Successors to A. J. McLeod.

—Dealers in—

Fresh & Salt

MEATS,

Poultry, Butter and Eggs,

Vegetables and Fruits.

HOLLY ORGANETT BUTTER.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with ab ove.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

FOR 1890.

Consider SCRIBNERS MAGAZINE when you are deciding upon your reading matter for next season. The subscription rate is low—$3.00 a year.

The Standard of the Magazine is high. Its spirit progressive.

The illustrations are interesting and of the best.

There is not space here to give even a summary of the features to appear next year, but among other things there will be a **New Department** and **Additional Pages**, and groups of illustrated articles will be devoted to the following subjects:

African Exploration and Travel.
Life on a Modern Man-of-War (articles).
Homes in the City, Suburb, and Country.
Practical Papers on Household Building Associations.
Electric Motors.
Electricity in the Household.
Etiquette, the Inventor, by his Authorized Biographer.
Hunting.
Famous Artists, American and Foreign.

There will be 3 serials.

Robert Louis Stevenson will contribute in 1890.

Each subject, and there will be a great variety this year, will be treated by writers most competent to deal with it, and will be up to date. Readers who are interested are urged to send for a prospectus.

25 cents a number; $1.00 for 4 months.

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743 Broadway, New York.

FOR THE YOUNGER YOUNG FOLKS:

DAISYLAND.

This is the one magazine in the world that pleases the little folks. Its stories are just long enough to interest them, and are illustrated by twelve charming stories, by Margaret Johnson, Mary Hallock Foote, Lucy Fitch Perkins, Todd Kline. Twelve stories of a baby and its adventures, by Margaret Sidney. Twelve Fairy Stories

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

Published every Thursday, Office in Nettleton wagon shop building, second floor.
Entered at the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., as second class matter.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
FOR CASH IN ADVANCE.

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

☞All subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged at the rate of $1.50 per year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

FIRST PAGE—Twenty cents per inch each insertion. Business cards, classified, one dollar per line per year.

INSIDE PAGES—Twenty cents per inch first insertion; ten cents per inch each subsequent insertion. Business cards and other rates by the year furnished on application.

LOCAL READING NOTICES—Five cents per line each insertion. Birth, Marriage and Death notices free. Obituary poetry and Cards of Thanks, five cents per line.

TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

Tariff Notes.

Muskegon News: In the Harrison campaign the republicans promised the farmers "a home market," but in eight months this year the value of farm products shipped abroad for lack of a market at home is $48,000,000 greater than the exports of farm products during the eight corresponding months last year. This ought not to convince any farmer that he is worse off this year than last, but it ought to give him a correct opinion of the value of "home market" campaign clap trap.

The funny St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that the tariff was not an issue in Ohio or Iowa, but it was in the Dakotas, Washington and Montana. It is a little curious that the tariff should be a leading issue in every election the republicans carry and not at all an issue in any election that the democrats carry. Senator Allison said at Dubuque the night before the election: "The issues this year are the same as last year. If there were good reasons why the republican party should succeed last year the same reasons should hold good this year. Our opponents say in their platform and on the stump that the protective tariff is wrong. The vote in Iowa will be taken as an instruction to its representatives in congress."

Washington, D. C., National Democrat: The protectionists are manifesting an unwarranted amount of pleasure over the resolutions adopted by the National Farmers' Congress in Montgomery, Ala., last week. The first resolution is that "while Congress maintains the policy of a protective tariff we demand that all farm produce shall be as fully protected as the more favored of the manufacturing industries." If the protectionists can get any comfort out of that they are capable of being warmed by Colonel Sellers' own and original combination of tallow dip and isinglass. The resolution shows very plainly that the farmers are observing the difference between their treatment and that the protected interests receive, and we do not believe that the protected interests really take any comfort out of this fact. As farm products are but little imported, and to a large extent are exported it is a manifest impossibility that they should be "as fully protected as the more favored manufacturing industries." The demand of an impossibility as the condition of the agricultural support of the protective tariff is not a guarantee of the long survival of the latter. But we hope the woolen manufacturers will notice the ingenuity with which Farmer Lawrence, late first controller, who framed the resolutions, managed to insinuate that while coats are necessities carpets are luxuries, the duty on the cheap, coarse wools used for carpet making should be higher than the fine and expensive wools used for clothing. This is really the neatest thing that we have seen in the literature of the wool tariff. It is a notification to the manufacturers that they can get no concessions from the republican sheep owners.

Washington Letter.

Sergeant-at Arms Leedom, of the house of representatives has the sympathy of everybody here in the misfortune that overtook him just as he was preparing to turn his office over to Mr. Holmes, his newly elected republican successor. C. E. Silcott who has been cashier of Mr. Leedom's office for six years and who has handled during that time more than $30,000,000 has turned thief and absconded with about $75,000 of somebody else's money. Whose money, and who will have to bear the loss is as yet a very fine legal problem. The money was drawn from the treasury by Silcott on salary receipts signed by members of house of representatives and the treasury officials claim that the men who signed the receipts will have to stand the loss, while the representatives are generally of the opinion that the loss should fall on the government, and that the government will have to take its chances of recovering the money from Mr. Leedom. Several treasury experts are now assisting a committee of the house to investigate the books of the sergeant-at-arms. As soon as their report is made the house will take some action. Gambling and women were the cause of Silcott's ruin. He is supposed to be in Canada.

The nomination of Judge D. J. Brewer, of Kansas, to be associate justice of the supreme court was a complete surprise to everyone here, except the Kansas senators. It was hardly a welcome surprise either to many of the republicans. The fact that Judge Brower is a rampant prohibitionist adds nothing to the popularity of his nomination. There is no opposition to his confirmation, which will probably be pushed right through.

No official notice of the death of Jefferson Davis was taken here, notwithstanding his having once been secretary of war, and quite a sensation was created in some quarters because a lady living several squares from the capitol, saw fit to drape the front of her house in mourning.

Senator Voorhees is "loaded for bear" on the the tariff question. He offered a preamble and resolution in the senate setting forth the fact that all existing tariff taxes on foreign merchandise should be so revised, repealed or amended as to provide, First, for the collection of a sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the government, economically administered, the principal and interest of the public debt as they fall due, and liberal pensions, but not a dollar more; second, for the taxation of all articles of luxury at the highest practicable rates, and for the reduction of taxes on all necessaries of civilized life to the lowest possible rates consistent with a tariff for revenue only; third for the curtailment and overthrow as far as possible of all monopolies in trade by the enlargement of the free list. Mr. Voorhees gave notice that he would at some future time call up the resolution and address the senate thereon. His speeches are always worth listening to.

A deluge of federal election bills have already been introduced in the senate. It is safe to predict that none of them will ever pass the house.

Speaker Reed has announced the house committee on rules, accounts and enrolled bills. It is not thought that the complete list of committees will be completed before the holiday recess. The democratic members of the committee on rules are ex Speakers Carlisle and Randall.

The civil service law seems in a fair way to catch it from both parties in the senate. Senator Vance has introduced a bill for its repeal, and Senator Paddock one removing the railway mail service from its jurisdiction. Both gentlemen state that the law is a humbug, and that its strict enforcement would be directly in opposition to our whole system of government. When two men usually as far apart as these two agree, there is food for thought in the subject of of agreement.

Ex-Speaker Carlisle takes back his old place of democratic leader on the floor of the house, with as much ease and grace as he laid it down to accept the speakership. No man ever had a stronger hold on his party associates in congress than Mr. Carlisle has.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon dyspepsia and install instead eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach, and kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle, by F. G. Hines and Co., druggists. 4

The Western Rural, Chicago.

We call the attention of our readers to The Western Rural and American Stockman, one of the oldest and best known of our agricultural and family newspapers. Upon questions of political economy and reform The Rural is one of the ablest exponents of agriculture and a faithful worker in behalf of the farmer and his best interests. The single subscription price of The Rural and Stockman is $1.50 per year, or fifty-two issues. For free sample copies address

MILTON GEORGE, Chicago, Ill.

WATCH YOUR ADDRESS LABEL.

The time to which each subscription is paid is indicated by the date on the address label, and every person can see at a glance when their subscription expires. The price of The JOURNAL is now One Dollar a year if paid in advance, but all subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged at the rate of $1.50 per year.

REPORTS OF SCHOOLS.

Report of Charlevoix Public Schools for the Month Ending Dec. 13th 1889.

The following is the report of the Charlevoix public schools for the month ending Dec. 13th, as furnished by Prof. H. M. Enos, principal:

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department	66
Second department	51
Third department	41
Fourth department	40
Fifth, grammar section	44
Sixth, high school	48
Total	330

NUMBER BELONGING AVERAGE.

First department	57½
Second department	42½
Third department	38
Fourth department	44
Fifth department	41
Sixth, grammar section	13½
Sixth, high school	40½
Average	278

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	764½
Second department	803
Third department	740½
Fourth department	743
Fifth department	764
Sixth, grammar section	252
Sixth, high school	1014½
Total	5,082½

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	59
Second department	30
Third department	23
Fourth department	20½
Fifth department	26½
Sixth, grammar section	8½
Sixth, high school	79
Total	246½

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	40¼
Second department	47¼
Third department	44½
Fourth department	41¾
Fifth department	42½
Sixth, grammar section	12 3
Sixth, high school	41 1
Total average	256 3

CASES TARDY.

First department	11
Second department	4
Third department	3
Fourth department	1
Fifth department	0
Sixth, grammar section	0
Sixth, high school	0
Total	21

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	92 83
Second department	95 67
Third department	96 11
Fourth department	93 22
Fifth department	92 42
Sixth, grammar section	96 56
Sixth, high school	96 42
Total for school	95 80

NUMBER PUPILS NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY FOR THE MONTH.

First department	14
Second department	35
Third department	23
Fourth department	18
Fifth department	27
Sixth, grammar section	8
Sixth, high school	22
Total	147

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by her physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read Dr. King's New discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another, and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at F. G. Hines & Co's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 14, 1889. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Jackson, Mr.	Potter, James
Bailey, Geo.	Pelton, Mr.
Morral, Rev. Wm.	Vance, Mrs. Jennie
Moore, James	Withers, James

H. BERDAN, P. M.

Merry Christmas.

What can we show you? Nothing old. Everything new. All the latest styles and novelties; photograph albums that will surprise you—large, new, low-priced; toilet cases, shaving sets, writing desks, work boxes, jewel cases, etc.

Fairy lamps, fine china cups and saucers, vases, etc.

Art books, Xmas cards, photogravures, books and bibles. Largest assortment children's books ever brought to town.

Call and see.

F. A. Cochran & Co.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

Two Good Improved Farms For Sale, On Easy Terms.

Inquire of

Charlevoix Savings Bank.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

ONE QUARTER OFF ON OVERCOATS AND CLOAKS AT Alick Rosenthal's

Commencing Wednesday, Dec. 18th, ending Jan. 1st, 1890.

Save Your $ $

And come and look at our prices. P. S.---Remember our Album offer is good until Feb. 1, 1890.

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

Mail Orders Promptly attended to.

JEFFERIES' Coffee Rooms

Bridge Street.

OYSTERS in all styles.

Steaks, Chops, and all kinds of order cooking a specialty.

LUNCHES from 5c. to 15c.

MEALS 20c.

G. W. JEFFERIES, Proprietor.

Several Grade Calves, of both sexes. Come and see them. It will do anyone good to look over our Stock. ☞MILK, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

J. S. & J. R. DIXON, Terrace Farm, Charlevoix.

The Genuine

Round Oak Stove.

THE NEW PARLOR OAK.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, NOTIONS, LAMPS, OILS PAINTS, HARROWS, PLOWS AND FIXTERES.

☞JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

TRY THE CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD THIS YEAR.

All the News - Fine Illustrations
Good Stories - Full Market Reports - Able Editorials.

A Complete Family Newspaper and the leading Democratic Weekly of the Northwest.

8 PAGES 1 YEAR $1.00

Send for Sample Copy.

James W. Scott Publisher Chicago Ill.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

The Onekama was in port Monday night.

D. H. Pierce has moved into the Clifford house.

All our lumber men and farmers are looking for snow.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Harsha, on Dec. 14, a girl.

Boys were skating on the arm at East Jordan last week.

McCartney & Co. have a change of advertisement in this issue.

A. R. Upright has sold his little bay mare to Dr. J. E. Brown.

Mrs. Ruth Bedford has gone to Eaton county to visit relatives.

G. W. Miller has just received a fine line of neckties for the holidays.

The Florida party left here Sunday morning on the Clara Belle.

☞Rosenthal has promised a great reduction on his Christmas goods.

☞Lace curtains cleaned equal to new. Mrs. M. Mooyt.

Mrs. Geo. A. Wilson, of Petoskey, has gone to Aurora, Ohio for a visit.

☞Santa Claus has been in Rosenthal's window—go and see what he has left.

Rev. W. H. McCartney filled the M. E. pulpit Sunday morning and evening.

About twenty young girls gave Cora Strang a pleasant surprise party last evening.

☞Do not buy your Christmas handkerchiefs until you have seen Rosenthal's stock.

Alick Rosenthal calls attention to a quarter off sale on overcoats and cloaks in this issue.

The high school building in Petoskey burned last Saturday night. Loss about $4,000. Probably incendiary.

The Cadillac News and Express have issued a very neat advertising holiday supplement, called "The Christmas Bells."

When you are buying your candies for Christmas, remember that P. E. Wood & Co. have the largest and best stock in town.

☞Call and see our samples of ball programs, invitations, wedding cards, address and society cards, etc. New styles for season of 1889-80.

Prof. C. N. Dowey, the well known writing teacher, who was in the Auttice of Petoskey were married at Petoskey on Tuesday, December 10th.

The Bellaire Breeze favors us with a copy of the "Eldorado," this issue of which is entirely devoted to the advantages of Bellaire and Antrim county.

No one can afford to be without the Chicago Weekly Herald, which is sent one year for One Dollar. Subscriptions are received at the office of this paper.

When you are buying Christmas presents remember that a year's subscription would be an appropriate present for your out-of-town relatives and friends.

Subscriptions for the Daily or Weekly issues of that prominent enterprising newspaper, The Weekly Herald, will be received at the office of this paper.

☞Closing out sale of store goods, and part of household goods. One baby cab, one sleigh, one high chair, two stoves, two tables, one set of chairs, some pictures, real estate, etc. G. R. Bellinger.

☞Bert Mason is selling off his fancy crockery and glass ware at very low prices. He says they must be sold regardless of cost, and it will pay any one purchasing holiday presents to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Christmas eve will witness an entertainment at Bartholomew's opera hall given by the M. E. Sunday school in lieu of the ordinary tree at the church. After a literary program ice cream and cake will be served free to all members of the Sunday school, who will receive tickets from teachers; all not holding tickets paying 10 cents per dish.

Historical Society.

The meeting was held last week with Mr. and Mrs. Alick Rosenthal. The following was the program:

Piano solo, by Miss Alice Cochran; select reading, by Miss Ada Litzan; Miss Flora Nelson then read the paper of the evening, entitled "Social Relations and Customs." Then followed a solo by Miss Bertie Wood, a recitation by Miss Zilla Wunderlich, and a vocal solo by Miss Florence M. Smith.

The next regular meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mesch. Paper by Hon. John Nichols.

Masks and Faces.

Go to Emma Todd's novelty store for your masks for the masquerade next week.

Latest Railroad News.

Engineer McVean and Assistant Northrup of the C. & W. M. were in Charlevoix Tuesday examining the grade of the D. C. & E. at this place, and in company with Engineer Beardslee and Secretary Eaton of the latter road, have driven to Bellaire over the proposed line. This action is significant, and supports the theory assumed by the JOURNAL last August, that the C. & W. M. would go to Mackinaw from Bellaire via the D. C. & E. survey. This theory has been common rumor since and though occasionally denied, every movement seems to support it.

In Grand Rapids Tuesday afternoon, a gentlemen somewhat familiar with Mr. Mulliken's ideas and methods stated to the JOURNAL that the Traverse City extension of the C. & W. M. was the finest piece of road building done in Michigan during the year; that Mr. Mulliken built as near as possible in a straight line for the purpose of competing in speed and time for the through passenger traffic; that when he reached the straits he would undoubtedly compete for the east-bound through traffic from the north; and that the passenger traffic of Charlevoix was of far more value than the difference in local freight over a line east of Pine Lake. There is abundant reason to believe that this plan will be adopted, and the road completed through Charlevoix next summer.

For Christmas.

Five hundred men, women and children wanted to buy Christmas goods at Emma Todd's. A large assortment of elegant plush goods, books, cards, toys, sleighs, etc. Dolls by the hundreds. A fine line of handkerchiefs and hosiery. Everything in the line of novelties. Call and examine.

Congregational Church.

At the Congregational church next Sunday, Christmas sermon in the morning. Evening, Personal estimates, false and true. Christmas tree and entertainment on Christmas eve.

You are cordially invited to all our services on Sunday and through the week.

Sunday Schools

And other Christmas parties should buy all their candy of F. E. Wood & Co. Observe the handsome samples of pure candy goods now in their show window, and encourage home industry by giving them your trade.

Verdict of the Cronin Jury.

The jury in the Cronin murder case at Chicago have rendered their verdict. Boggs is declared not guilty; Kunze gets three years, and Coughlin, Burke, and O'Sullivan are each sentenced for life.

The First Five Hundred

Boys and girls to patronize McCartney and Co. will receive a handsome illustrated paper. All about Santa Claus.

Supt. Metheany Dead.

J. M. Metheany, superintendent northern division G. R. & I., died Wednesday morning, at 9.30 o'clock.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

[THE JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns in which it is not represented. Give us all the news in as brief and concise manner as possible. Correspondence should be mailed so as to reach us no later than Wednesday evening. Two correspondents at Boyne City's correspondence are regularly and punctually.]

Inwood.

Dec. 19.—Tom Sinclair cut the ends of his fingers off last week in a cutting box while cutting straw.

Chester Denton has just found the bones of a yearling steer which he lost in the spring.

William Harris and O. D. Wood went to the eastern part of the county to see about constructing a bridge or ferry across Bear Lake.

Chester Denton is cutting the underbrush from 25 acres of land for a fallow next summer.

Nash has all his logs skidded and is ready for snow.

The Hilton school is doing finely under the instruction of Miss Gladdys Jefferies.

Dr. Perry visited O. D. Hilton last week.

The young folks of Norwood surprised Dr. Lewis the night after his marriage, and left him a fine center table. Every body reported a good time.

Henry Superman, foreman of Nash's mill in Banks, informed us that the mill will commence running next week and will continue night and day.

Ed Cook came home from the woods but will return as soon as the snow comes.

Edwin Cook will go to Elk Rapids with a grist next week.

O. D. Wood has bought a large gray horse of Willis Miller and will match his gray stallion. Harmon Wilson will drive the team this winter in Nash's employ.

Alfred Vandeusen is digging a well and will erect a wind-mill to water his stock. He has also enclosed his barnyard with a high board fence to keep out dogs and protect his stock. Mr. Vandeusen is preparing to breed a high grade of Percheron horses and Holstein cattle. He also has about 60 sheep in good order, and a thoroughbred Shropshire ram which he bought at the state fair last fall. His barns are of generous size, and well arranged for the comfort of stock and economy of feeding. It will do unnecessary farmers good to call on Mr. Vandeusen for pointers.

REPORT FOR HILTON'S SCHOOL HOUSE.

For the month ending Dec. 6, 1889. The following pupils were neither absent nor tardy:

Lillian McGough, 98 | Calla O'Brien, ... 95
Mary O'Brien, ... 99 | Alice McGough, ... 93

A GRADE.

Lillian McGough, ... 98 | Calla O'Brien, ... 95
Mary O'Brien, ... 99 | Alice McGough, ... 93

B GRADE.

Orten VanDeusen ..... 96 | George Harrington 89
Dora Wheaton, ... 97 | Cora Van Deusen, ... 97
Seen Van Deusen, ... 97 | Anna Wells, ... 97
Nelson Harrington, ... 93 | Belle O'Brien, ... 98

GLADYS JEFFERIES, Teacher.

Wilson.

Welcome Pleasant Valley corres pondent.

Still it rains and thaws.

The roads are very rough at present.

Mrs. Geo. Bowen is getting better so as to be able to ride out on Sunday.

Two daily mail stages from East Jordan to Boyne Falls and back, besides other liveries and freight regularly.

Miss Mabel Smith will go back to East Jordan where she will spend the winter. Miss Lilli: is stopping with Grandpa Bowen.

Vick Perry, stage driver, deserves commendation for being one of the most obliging fellows ever on this line.

Antony Eaton and Augusta Martin were married on Monday, Dec. 16th.

Stella Smith has had a severe attack of quinsy for the past week, but is slightly better at press ut.

Elder Grover has arrived to look after the welfare of his flock here. He expects to go to Clam Lake at Christmas and hold meeting.

Some of the members of the Smith family met at Geo. Smith's late residence one day last week appraising personal property.

Saints meeting of about four hours duration at Sedgeman school house Sunday. Several parties from Echo and other places were present.

Joseph Warden will soon have help in his lumbering business as a twelve-pound boy arrived at Paradise Hill on Sunday morning.

After school pupils neither absent or tardy during the month ending Dec. 13th: Pruelle Scofield, Mildred Hudkins, Mary Antenburg and Earl Vance. Kate Wilson, Teacher.

As Joseph Cooper was riding from East Jordan to his camp in Echo with James Cox on Saturday evening they ran off a bridge over a creek, the forward wheels of the buggy came off, sending Joe through the dash board while James landed on his head in the creek. No serious injury was done except to the buggy. Moral, go home before dark from town on Saturday night.

Boyne City.

Dec. 16.—A. P. Heasley, county clerk, has moved into Wm. White's house on Lake street.

Both the Methodist and Presbyterian churches will celebrate Christmas eve by decorating Christmas trees in their respective churches. An especial effort will be made to please the children and an enjoyable time for all is anticipated.

Miss Sadie Jones will start for Lansing on Wednesday the 18th, where she will spend the winter with relatives.

Married, at the photograph gallery of A. E. Martin in Boyne City, on Monday, Dec. 16th, by A. E. Martin, justice of the peace, Arthur E. Eaton and Miss Augusta Martin, both of Wilson.

The stewards of the M. E. church gave the first oyster supper of the season at the Crane building on Friday evening, Dec. 13; also a short literary program. It was liberally patronized and all spent a very pleasant evening.

We are sorry to say that an addition has been built to the U. S. Hotel for a saloon and billiard hall. How long must the nation suffer and the people mourn before citizens will know that "righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people."

Horton's Bay.

A. J. Strond and wife spent Sunday at Boyne City, guests of Mat Cunningham and wife.

Dr. DeLacey was in town Tuesday. He won many friends here last summer and fall during the fever siege through which he brought his patients safely.

Mr. Dark and family of Walloon have moved to our village.

Mrs. Dillworth visited friends in Petoskey a week ago.

Mrs. Dorrance of Charlevoix visited her sons, Oscar and Frank last week.

Miss Olive Zingley returned home from Norwood where she spent the summer.

E. L. Miller and family, formerly of Boyne City, left for Lansing Monday, near which they will make their future home.

Hartly White of Petoskey spent a few days in town this week.

A. J. Strond and wife spent Thursday and Friday at Petoskey, guests of Will Onle and family.

Alva Barkly and family moved to Walloon Tuesday which they will probably make their future home.

Hartly White and family who have spent the last three months in Petoskey returned home Monday.

Miss Allie Fairchild returned to Boyne City last week.

School closes Friday till after holidays.

Dave Parish is canvassing for an excellent book, "The Road to Heaven."

Mrs. Dilworth and Mrs. Atwood spent Tuesday in Boyne City.

Our union Sunday school is preparing for a Christmas tree on Christmas eve.

Pleasant Valley.

Dec. 16—Sleighing postponed indefinately on account of the weather.

Three fourths of the logs to be cut this winter in this vicinity are already on the skidways.

Bad colds are quite prevalent in this neighborhood

Silas Demmings' child is better.

Mr. Geo. E. Roberts and wife were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Van R. Newville Sunday.

Mr. King and son of Advance were in town Sunday

Noble W. Burdick is skidding logs for John Baker near Boyne Falls this week.

The friends and neighbors of Capt. S. W. Haines surprised him last Thursday by meeting at his residence prepared with the ingredients of a splendid supper and a general good time, all in honor of his semi-centenial birthday.

Saturday David Moon had a wood bee as he had the misfortune a few weeks ago to get several of his ribs broken by a fall.

The Pleasant Valley people are planning to meet at the house of J. A. Newville on Christmas day and "pool" their dinners and festivities. Vocal and instrumental music and speaking are on the program.

Ironton.

Dec. 17—The farmers are improving the favorable weather by doing some fall plowing.

Miss Pearl Lennox went to Petoskey last Friday for medical treatment.

Eddie Jackson came home one day last week from the lumber woods where he had a narrow escape from death by a falling tree. He was badly bruised up, but is now able to be around a little.

Ardin Sheldon is getting a little better, but is still quite sick.

Mr. Parker bought a fine three-year old colt of W. S. Stripp some time ago, and he has just got him home. We expect to see him out cutter riding before long.

T. C. Bird is building a nice house which looks as though he did not expect a very open winter.

A surprise party at J. D. Parrish's last Thursday night, it being Girwin Parrish's twelfth birthday. A large number of the children and young people were present and a very enjoyable time reported.

Mr. Oldridge of the Congregational church is assisting Mr. Morris in the revival services at the M. E. church this week.

Burgess.

Dec. 17.—Roy Hamlin has abandoned the idea of building this fall and has moved back to Charlevoix.

George McRoberts has moved into the Gibson house for the winter.

Henry Hamlin has his house completed and moved into it last Thursday.

It is reported that there has been a mistake made in the distribution of the school fund. It would be well if the school officers would look into the matter.

Big dance at Newson's hall Christmas eve. For particulars see small bills.

Messrs Durance and Shrier of Charlevoix are sawing logs for Messrs. Arnold & Cooper.

Mr. T. W. Dake returned home from Petoskey Tuesday where he has been visiting since Saturday.

I. S. Webster was visiting friends in Bay last Saturday and Sunday.

There is a wood bee today for Joseph Nockwam, the Indian who cut his foot last spring.

G. A. R. Election.

The following officers were elected in Geo. Martin Post, No. 227, G. A. R., Eastport, Mich., on Dec. 14, 1889:

Commander—D. W. Sage.
S. V. C.—A. J. Drake.
J. V. C.—O. W. Whitney.
Quarter Master—John McEwan.
Surgeon—Dr. C. Cumberlain.
Chap.—Geo. O. Glazier.
O. D.—H. F. Blakely.
O. G.—Edward Skinner.
Adj.—Wm. H. Burns.
Q. M. S.—D. C. Merrison.
S. M.—S. W. Oberholtzer.

F. & A. M. Election.

At last regular meeting of North Star lodge, No. 354, F. & A. M., of Torch Lake, the following officers were elected:

W. M.—W. H. Burns.
S. W.—Phillip Roach.
J. W.—Frank Blakely.
Sec'y—M. D. McDonald.
Treas.—W. G. Cameron.
S. D.—Dwight Arnold.
J. D.—Jos. Blakely.
Stwards—L. B. Shearer, Chas. Lymerman.
Tyler—S. W. Oberholtzer.

Ellsworth.

Dec. 17—We are anxiously looking for snow.

Chas. Hillman caught a mink in his henhouse the other night.

Mr. VanOrmand's family are recovering from the diphtheria, and as yet there are no more cases in the neighborhood.

Robert Fulton has got a blower for his mill and expects to have no more trouble keeping up steam.

Chas. Campbell is trying to put a window in his kitchen.

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CROUTER'S OLD DRUG STORE.

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DRUGS, MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES, BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

TO TRUST

Is getting to be a thing of the past. Values are being reduced so low in all lines that the progressive merchant can not afford to do so. Everyone should therefore be

IN TIME

To take advantage of the low prices prevailing at our store, also to get a ticket that will entitle the holder, when ten dollars is canceled, to an elegant 14x17 crayon portrait of any cabinet picture left as copy; come and post up on this offer, good for one year from Dec. 1st. This

WILL BUST

all combinations (but not us), we will keep right on selling at low prices, and conclusively prove that we always do as we advertise, and that we are reliable and responsible for all goods sold every business day in the year.

THE WISEST MAN

or woman either will see the force of our remarks by taking a little time and common sense to investigate the many so-called "slaughters." Our prices do not change every time the moon changes unless to lower them.

CASH TRADE

Our maxim. Call and get particulars.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

DIXON'S "CARBURET OF IRON." STOVE POLISH IS THE BEST.

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The only College in the United States that runs a Regular Bank or Real Money in connection with the College. The practical system upon which the Institution is conducted is increasing its patronage every year from all parts of the Union.

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For Hand-painting.

CHRISTMAS CARDS of all styles.

LARGEST VARIETY in town.

ALL FANCY WORK MATERIAL.

A Large Line of Tinsel and Chenile Cord.

McCARTNEY & CO.

FROM BETHLEHEM TO NAZARETH.

THE WISE MEN OF THE EAST.

From out the golden doors of dawn
The wise men came, of wondrous thought,
Who knew the stars. From far spoke
The sheikhs of the desert
Their costly gifts for Bethlehem
Wafts, aloes, incense from their precious
Filled
Their sweets of flower fields, their sweet
Distinctness of soul-moved hearts
They had, low bending at his feet,
As reapers bend above their sheaves—
As strong sward reapers bending, classmates,
To give their gathered full sheaves kneeling thus
And, kneeling so, they spake of when
God walked his garden's fragrant sod,
Yet had his face from them,
Or yet had man forgotten God.
They spoke. But Mary kept her thought apart
And, silent, "pondered all things in her heart."
They spoke, in whispers long, they had
Their hungry heads together, drew
Some stained scrolls breathless forth, then made
Such speech as only wise men knew—
Their high red cassocks on the hays hill set
Outstanding, like some night-born silhouette.

MORN AT NAZARETH.

I think I see Him now a child
Before the burst of sudden day,
Above the silver fields of corn
Where He has gone apart to pray;
I think I see Him leaning thoughtful down
Beyond the corn, beyond the waking town,
Beyond the silver's mists that rise
From all sight save the sky's in the corn.
The mists have dainty in the skies,
The skies have dainty in the corn,
While all the world is full of earnest care
To make the fair world still more wondrous fair—
More lordly fair; the stately morn
Moves down her aisles of golden wheat,
Her guards of honor gill the corn
In golden glory for God's sake.
Her purpled hills also crowns in crowns of gold
And majesty to the Lord of Light
—Joaquin Miller in Independent.

TWO CHRISTMAS EVES.

At the corner of the market square in the ancient town of St. Ives, Cornwall, there stands a picturesque old hostelry called the "Golden Lion." Until quite lately it had for its near neighbor an inn equally picturesque, and perhaps even older—the "George and Dragon." Both these ancient houses of entertainment must have witnessed many strange events, besides being the scene of many a joyful drinking bout after the gathering in of the "harvest of the sea," or at the less lawful landing of a contraband cargo, or at the end of a successful privateering expedition. For all these things your Cornishman hath an excellent relish. On the spot was the pulpitum of the liberties of St. Ives, for here stood the whipping post, the cage and the stocks.

The George and Dragon must have been the fashionable hotel for after the Cornish pilgrimage of grace the abbot's commissioner, Sir Ambrose Trevanion, lodged here, and entertained at dinner the portreve of St. Ives, whose worship is much politely hanged in the market square for his treasonable practices. Here, also, the Duke of Bolton, member for the borough town in 1699, "was treated with six bottles of sack." The two houses stood so close together—being divided only by the narrow street leading into the market square—that the occupants could walk each other good morning from the window.

In the days of George II Peter Hexel was landlord of the George and Dragon, and John Benowden was host of the Golden Lion. They were not only neighbors, but fast friends. There was, perhaps, something in the similarity of the circumstances of these two men that strengthened their friendship. They were both widowers, and each had an only child. Richard Hexel was a handsome, strapping fellow of twenty-twenty. Mary Benowden was nineteen, and the pride of her father's heart. As children they had played together; but there came a time when they only looked and smiled and nodded to each other from the opposite windows. Then Richard would watch for Mary when she went out, and would follow her to the fields or on the seashore; and as it came to be at length another evening for old, old story, which surprised nobody—least of all, the landlords of the George and Dragon and the Golden Lion, who looked forward to the time when the interests of both these establishments should become one and indivisible.

But there was one person who watched the growing affection of the lovers with a bitter and jealous eye. This person could not be a true love story, according to the ancient and regular pattern, had there been nothing to interrupt its smooth and even course. A certain Thomas Chapmyre, the son of a miller in the neighboring parish of Zennor, had long looked with longing eyes on Mary Benowden. His suits were discouraged by the host of the Golden Lion, and Mary herself made it very plain that she disliked his attentions. Nothing could exceed the bitterness of his feelings when Chapmyre found that he was rejected in favor of one who had been his successful rival from boyhood. Richard Hexel had "taken him down" at school—in the wrestling bouts at "Frastardly" and Hurling matches on the "Cornish hug," and had constantly snatched the victory from him in the game of "hurling." All these defeats he had endured with comparative indifference, but to be beaten in the game of love was not so easy to bear. He watched the lovers in their walks, till he felt he could do anything short of murder to get his rival out of the way. He thought if Hexel were once removed from the scene he might yet succeed with Mary, trusting to time and the chapter of accidents. About this time the government declared war against Spain, and it was certain that men would be wanted for the navy.

If the king's ships could not be manned by other means, the press gangs would be out, and they would first of all try their luck at the seaports. What if they should visit St. Ives? It was not unlikely—and they would be glad of a hint where good men were to be found. Thomas Chapmyre turned this matter over in his mind till he persuaded himself that he would be doing good service to the state, and furthering his own interests at the same time, if he could lend a helping hand in manning the navy, provided, always, he could himself keep out of the way, for he had no desire to serve his country on board a man-of-war. He was full of such thoughts when he made one of his periodical journeys to Falmouth on mining business, and sought out a certain "crimp" or agent for entrapping seamen for the press-gang. What he did there, or what arguments he used to enhance his plans, we do not know; but the "crimp" was richer by some pounds at the termination of the interview.

It was Christmas eve, and the good people of St. Ives were preparing to keep the festival with due honor. The usual excitement of the season had been increased in the course of the afternoon by the appearance of a ship-of-war, which anchored in the bay, and it was expected that some of the officers and crew would come ashore to join in the general merrymaking. After dark a band of mummers entered the market square, and, stopping in front of the George and Dragon, commenced the performance of the Christmas drama of "St. George." Soon a large crowd was collected, and the mind brought to the doors and windows of the houses most of the persons who were within, including the frequenters of a little club which met at the George and Dragon and the Golden Lion alternately.

In the midst of a terrific combat between St. George and the Turkish knight there was a commotion among the crowd, and a party of armed sailors appeared, headed by a tall fellow, who, flourishing a naked cutlass, cried, "In the king's name!" The crowd at once broke right and left, and the screams of women and cries of "The press! the press!" The sailors made a dash at some of the younger men in the crowd, and among those they secured was Richard Hexel, who was standing at his father's door. The party then retreated with their captives, closely followed by the crowd, crying, "Down with the press gang! Down with them!" More than once the sailors were so hard pressed that those in the rear had to turn and make a stand in the narrow streets, and a serious conflict was imminent when they reached their boats with the men they had captured, and at daylight next morning the sloop of war in the bay had disappeared.

That night there was much wailing among the women of St. Ives, and a fruitful subject of talk was afforded to the club at the George and Dragon. Among the members of this club were Capt. Trewithn, a retired officer of the navy, who had sailed with Admiral Benbow, and had lost a leg in the service of his country; Mr. Matthews, repemaker and mayor of St. Ives; old Will Nance, who had once been a smuggler, and who was a great favorite with the boys, and had been knocked out in some encounter with revenue officers; and, lastly, John Tackbaird, the town barber, who, though occupying a lower social position, was allowed to mingle after business hours with the men whose wigs he dressed in the morning. But the barber was in advance of his time, and his opinions which Capt. Trewithn and the mayor thought little less than treasonable. John Tackbaird was, in fact, a Democrat; and on the present occasion he was loud in his denunciation of the press gang, which he said was contrary to Magna Charta and the bill of rights—a tyrannical and unconstitutional violation of the liberty of the subject, and showed the English to be a nation of downtrodden slaves, writhing under the iron heel of despotism.

"Where," said he, waving a newspaper in his hand, "where are our boasted liberties, when the birelings of a corrupt government can thrust themselves into our houses and carry off our sons and brothers, and force them to fight in the unholy quarrels of kings and their unprincipled ministers? How long are we to be chained to the chariot wheels of a bloodthirsty oligarchy? How long—

"Tut, tut!" interposed Capt. Trewithn with warmth. "Stop the palaver, John Tackbaird. The king must have men for his ships."

"Men for his ships, Capt. Trewithn!" retorted the barber; "the king get them by fair and honest means, and then he will protect them and see that those who work in the mines, including the frequenters of a little club which met at the George and Dragon and the Golden Lion alternately, protected in their homes. Men! Why, my dear, they don't want

THE JOURNAL

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A Delayed Issue.

Saturday morning.

C. J. Strang, editor, has been confined to his room most of the time since Wednesday, which will explain the delay in the publication of the JOURNAL this week.

Postmaster General John Wanamaker favors the JOURNAL with a copy of his annual report of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

The Sentinel is mistaken in its estimate of the Charlevoix "Tariff Reform Club" of 1888. A majority of its members did not favor "free trade" but all were in favor of reducing tariff taxes to the actual needs of the government,—they were "tariff reformers."

The proceedings of the Michigan Press Association held at Grand Rapids last July have just been received from the press of the Bellevue Gazette. The book contains an elegant steel portrait of President Brearley and photo plates of Vice President Powers, Secretary Perry, and Treasurer Sellers. The book is a credit to Mr. Perry's workmanship.

My dear tax-payer, when you get your tax receipts gathered together, and wonder why those bits of paper cost so much, just stop and consider who is managing the finances of this great and glorious commonwealth. A republican ring manages the state finances, a republican ring which includes the now famous "big four" is running the county finances, and a young and vigorous republican ring have had things pretty much their own way in township and village government the past year. A majority of you demanded this thing by your votes; now take your medicine patiently and don't complain.

Washington Letter.

The McKinley tariff bill will probably be the proper name for the measure the republican members of the ways and means committee will try to formulate on that most trouble-some subject, the tariff. It is entirely too early to attempt to make a prediction as to what the new bill will be. Some people think the bill will be based on the senate tariff bill of the last session. Your correspondent does not think so. The senate bill of last year was a vote-catching hodge-podge of absurdities hurriedly thrown together by order of certain republican bosses, and would never have passed the senate had not those who voted for it known that it was certain to be defeated in the house. The new bill will be constructed in a more leisurely way and will consequently be a better measure—it could hardly be worse.

The Largest Book Published.

The latest edition of Webster's Unabridged, in the quantity of matter it contains, is believed to be the largest volume published. It will surprise many to know that by printers' careful reckoning it contains *eight times the amount of matter that is in the Bible*, being sufficient to make 75 12 mo. volumes such as usually sell for $1.25 each. But the best thing about the book is that no space is wasted. It is crammed with useful knowledge for every person who has learned to read.

Webster's Unabridged Illustrated.

Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our spoken and written English tongue.—Harper's Magazine.

☞ Closing out sale of store goods, and part of household goods. One baby cab, one sleigh, one high chair, two stoves, two tables, one set of chairs, some pictures, real estate, etc. U. R. Bellinger.

FROM WOOD TO TIN PLATE.

ADVANCES MADE IN A GENERATION BY DAIRY FARMING.

Tinned Plate Is Made in South Wales Only—Its Effect, Therefore, It Is a Raw Material to the United States—The Tariff Thereon Is Nonsense.

People of middle age can well remember the old wooden and earthenware utensils used in dairy farming thirty years ago. The cows were milked into a small wooden pitcher, and then the milk was passed through a hair strainer with wooden sides. Then the milk found its next resting place in large, coal, earthenware pans, where it remained until the cream came to its surface.

As soon as this happened the skimmed milk was given to the calves for food, while the cream was turned into butter or cheese. Everything was hard work in those good old days. There was much scalding dairy utensils, and everything had to be kept scrupulously clean. But all this was before the introduction of tinned plate for general use.

Tinned plate contains very little tin. The body of tinned plate is now composed of the finest Pessemer or Siemens-Martin steel. Formerly, it was made of sheet iron. These steel sheets are first rolled out of bar steel and afterward dipped in pure melted tin. Then the tin is thoroughly incorporated by means of acids with the surface of the steel sheets, and the sheets, consisting of 95 per cent. of steel and 5 per cent. of pure tin, are polished, cut in squares and packed in wooden boxes.

There is apparently only one place in the world where the operation of making tinned plates can be carried out on a profitable basis. Even at that place it is a very poor business. There are no more miserable wage earners in Great Britain than the South Wales tinned-plate workers. But the process is largely one carried out by simple hand labor. In one sense the work is unskilled, but, like the manufacture of horseshoe nails, it seems to run in families. The entire cost of making and packing tinned plate in Wales is only 3 cents a pound. In the United States the steel plates alone would cost 4 cents a pound without the additional cost of tinning.

Nothing ever struck the American people as being so useful as tinned plate. It could be turned into pots and pans and light saucepans. It made a convenient nutmeg grater, and a still more convenient spice box. It drove out the clumsy wooden dairy utensils used in dairy work. It found a place on roof tops to keep out the rain. No other nation could have found the innumerable uses for tinned plate that this country has done, but then no other people have our practical inventive powers.

When tinned ware began to be extensively used in dairy work, it created a revolution in this industry. For the first time it became possible to transport fresh milk to points distant from the dairy. It is not so many years back since the milk supply of New York city was obtained from dairy farms within walking distance. Now a procession of milk trains, from points eighty to a hundred miles distant, each morning roll into the railroad stations around and in the city.

Tinned plate utensils are not so easily kept clean as glazed crockery ware, but then the tinned plate vessels are not broken so easily as crockery ware. But tinned plate is much cleaner for dairy purposes than the wooden ware which it drove out.

No tinned plate is made in the United States. To all intents and purposes tinned plate is a raw material as it reaches our shores. As a raw material it gives rise to many very large industries. The canned goods industry had its rise and enormous development in the cheap tin wrappers which could be put around meats and fruits to preserve them, and which could be afterwards thrown away as practically valueless. The size of this trade may be inferred from the fact that 630,000,000 tinned cans are used in it every year.

The petroleum refiners are also large users of tinned plate. Last year they took 192,500,000 110-pound boxes of tinned plate. But nearly one-third of the total quantity of tin imported into this country is used in dairy farming.

In all these industries it is important that the raw wrapping material should be as cheap as possible. Every one would grumble if they had to pay half a cent to the United States government on every piece of paper with which they wrapped up a parcel. If it was in war time or with an empty treasury, it would not so much matter. But in time of peace, with overflowing coffers, it would soon be intolerable.

Yet every tomato can pays half a cent duty to the government through the tariff on tinned plate. Every forty-quart milk can has in like manner paid duty to the amount of thirty cents. Thirty cents is not much in itself, but when it is found that fully $2,500,000 is paid every year in duties on tinned plate which goes to make dairy utensils, the effect ought to be startling.

Farmers are slow to realize their share of this tax. But let each dairy farmer who reads these lines go around his farm and count up all the half cents he has given unnecessarily to the government, then all the cents on larger articles, finishing up with thirty cents on his forty quart milk cans. When he has done this let him add them up and figure out what he could do with the money if it was in his pocket where it ought to be.

In the first eight months of 1888, thirty-five woolen mills failed, with liabilities of $2,500,000. In the first eight months of the present year forty-six woolen mills failed, with liabilities of $7,000,000. There were two causes for these failures. One was bad management; the other that, instead of depending on themselves, the manufacturers depended on protection. Protection helped them to overproduce, and ruined them when they tried to interest in outside markets.

TARIFF NOTES.

Between 1870 and 1880 the woolen mills in this country decreased by 875.

In 1867 there were 88,000,000 sheep east of the Mississippi river; now there are 18,000,000. More protection, less sheep.

A good story was recently told to a Harvard audience by William Lloyd Garrison. "When I was in London lately," said he, "like every other American I went and ordered some suits of clothes. As my money was not protected, the tailor was very glad to take it in exchange for his clothes. Not only that, but he solicited my patronage after I should return to America. I replied that I thought the duty would make the importation price prohibitory. 'Not at all,' said the tailor. 'You see, I send you two invoices: one to show to the custom house, and the other to pay me by.'"

Men who carry the very moderate house rents which Europeans pay, in comparison with the inhabitants of the United States, forget the effect of the tariff in enhancing the cost of the materials. If a man wants to use imported marble in building his house, he has to pay 50 per cent. advance on it to the treasury. The lumber for his house is taxed $2 per 1,000 feet. Screw nails and hinges get off with a modest 40 per cent. each. Paint costs 3 cents a pound additional for tariff taxes. Slates are admitted to this country after paying 20 per cent. ad valorem. Common window glass has to pay as high as 86.13 per cent. of its value. In this way the cost of a house is made to reach a very handsome sum.

The old leaden statue question has turned up in New York again in somewhat different guise. Messrs. Tiffany & Co. imported a lot of bronze statues and statuettes from Europe. As objects of art those were dutiable at a rate of 10 per cent. The collector, however, classed them as manufactures of copper and promptly "assessed" them with a duty of 45 per cent. Tiffany & Co. appealed to the circuit court of the United States, which gave judgment in their favor. The collector carried the matter to the supreme court of the United States. The supreme court promptly wanted to know who cast the statues, mechanics or artists? "Mechanics, from the designs of artists," said Tiffany. "Then," said the supreme court, with great solemnity, "they must be manufactures of copper, and, therefore, the rate is 45 per cent."

Curiosities of the Tariff.

When a famous Duke of Richmond heard many years ago that many persons in Ireland were starving, he said in the most perfect good faith: "Why don't they use curry powder? That's what I always take when I feel hungry and cannot get anything to eat." He was unconsciously using a strong protectionist argument. When people in this country at the present time want imported cornstarch, they have to pay as high as an ad valorem duty of 85½ per cent. But they can get curry powder free.

There are many other curiosities on the free list which show that the tariff, as it now is, falls most heavily on the poor and most lightly on the rich.

The statesman whose appetite has to be stimulated by the famous Strasbourg pie of geese livers, has only to pay an advance of 25 per cent. and the United States custom authorities let him have it. But if he were a poor man and wanted plain rice for his hunger he must needs pay 106 per cent. of an advance for it.

Two substances in this world have pronounced odors which once felt are never forgotten. Who can forget the sickeningly sweet smell of attar of roses? A single drop will stay on a handkerchief even after it has passed through the laundry. Even the inferior varieties of it sold in this country cost the colored dandy about ten cents a drop for the laudable purpose of increasing his attractiveness with dusky belles. Attar of roses is on the free list.

There is a smell, not a perfume, familiar to all those who were not born or grown up. It is a nauseating, disagreeable smell, with oceans of possibilities behind it. It comes to us consciously after the first Christmas or birthday party. If we thought we were sick before, we are sure of it as soon as that horrifying odor reaches our nostrils. It is castor oil!

Yet this is one of the most useful and valuable remedies ever used by physicians. When the duty on quinine was repealed, it was avowedly on the ground that the public gain would more than suffice for any private loss engendered thereby. But three or four manufactories in the United States make cold drawn castor oil, and the industry must be protected. One would say that half as much more again as the dreadful medicine costs in Europe would be enough protection. But no, it takes a duty of 180 per cent. on imported castor oil to keep these three or four factories alive. Would it not be cheaper to buy these manufactories outright and allow the children of the country to have a natural reaction after their parties, free from the aching care of coal?

An old fable tells what happened when the nail was lost from the horse's shoe. The story was not laid in America, otherwise there would have been more excuse for the rider. The duty on horseshoe nails is fixed at a modest 103 per cent. On the other hand, if a man wants gold studs he has only to pay an import duty of 25 per cent.

The great wisdom of the nation's congress has been pleased to place a duty of 15 per cent. on imported potatoes. This tariff acts in a very erratic manner. In the great majority of years our farmers grow enough potatoes for all uses, and sell them sufficiently cheap to defy foreign competition, handicapped as it is by the addition of freight charges. But once in a while the potato crop here is a failure. Then farmers and everyone else want them. They get them, of course, from Labrador, Germany and Scotland, but for every dollar's worth that enters the country a duty of fifteen cents is sternly exacted to swell the steady overflowing surplus in the treasury.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 21, 1889. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Brown, Mrs. E. — Smith, Mrs. Loretta
Bawn, D. — Tomson, Robert
Cole, James — Thompson, David
O'Brien, Albert — Taylor, E. L.
Lalar, Arnold (Foreign.)

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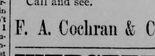

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The Chicago Inter Ocean says: Webster's Unabridged has always been the standard.

The New Orleans Times Democrat says: Webster is standard authority in our office.

The New York Tribune says: It is recognized as the most perfect existing "word-book" of the English language all over the world.

Sold by all Booksellers. Pamphlet free.
G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

Happy New Year
TO ALL.

Look out for this space next week. It will be a boomer.

Alick Rosenthal.

Two Good
Improved Farms
For Sale,
On Easy Terms.

Inquire of
Charlevoix Savings Bank.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES
AND BEST GOODS.
CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Pay Up.

Dear readers: Some of you owe for the paper for over a year, and we need the cash very much. With the editor sick and no money to hire extra help, business can't move very lively until some of you come to the front and help us.

Dr. N. J. Perry went to Detroit Wednesday.

Ed Aldrich is home with his parents for a few days.

The doctors report an unusual amount of sickness now.

I. H. Morehouse has located for the winter at Tacoma, Wash.

The Mancelona Herald issued an elegant double Christmas number.

☞ Lace curtains cleaned equal to new. Mrs. M. Mosyr.

S. H. Beardslee and wife went to Grand Rapids to spend the holidays.

W. H. Hurlbut of South Haven is in town looking after his real estate interests here.

The Petoskey Democrat issued a 12-page Christmas number, well filled with advertising.

Capt. Jas. Beauvais, of the U. S. tug Gen. Gillmore, is at Charlevoix for the holiday season.

Frank E. Brown arrived home from Chicago Wednesday, to spend the holidays with his parents.

☞ See the crayon portraits that Washburne & Co. advertise about their show windows. Don't miss it.

A number of the young friends of Miss Nettie Shrier gave her a pleasant surprise party Thursday evening.

John Burns and wife go to Detroit and Grand Rapids this week to visit friends. They expect to be absent about three weeks.

The Rifenburg Milling Co. remembered the printer on Christmas morning with a sack of Iron Duke, the best flour in the market.

The Young Peoples' Society of the Congregational church will give their next social on Tuesday evening, Jan. 7th, 1890, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fox.

☞ Carriage and sleigh painting done. Shop over R. Miller's old black smith shop. Your patronage most respectfully solicited. Bert Jarvis, Charlevoix, Mich.

John Bell has a ledge of limestone on his farm that will make him a small fortune some day when properly worked. It lies just as good lime as the Petoskey article.

Married, on Monday evening, Dec. 23d, at the home of the pastor of the Congregational church by the Rev. Jno. S. Rood, Mr. Leslie Giddings and Miss Mary Lamphear, all of Charlevoix. We extend our congratulations and wish them long years of usefulness and happiness.

Christmas exercises were held at the Baptist and the Congregational churches, and for the M. E. church at Bartholomew's opera hall. At the Baptist church there was a tree and Santa Claus headquarters, with presents for all. At the Congregational church there were two trees and the usual exercises. At the opera hall the M. E. Sunday school had a literary program and supper for the children. The weather was unfavorable, yet the children all seemed to enjoy themselves.

No, gentlemen, the JOURNAL will not cover itself all over with mortgages rather than cut down its size or price, or receive its dues in trade. But for $1.60 we can furnish more and better reading matter than the best ready-print country paper in Northern Michigan. Our combination with the Detroit Weekly Free Press enables us to do this. In the Free Press you get all the important news of the world before other papers are a week old, while in the ready-print you cannot get them till they are ten days or two weeks old. Judge for yourself, dear reader, which is the cheapest.—8 pages of stale news for $1.50 or 16 pages of fresh news for $1.60?

The hard times that are pinching Charlevoix this winter are not due so much to any drawback of this particular community as to the business customs in vogue here during the past few years. Almost unlimited credit has been given to almost every man exhibiting an intention or willingness to pay sometime. Many of those that were trusted are now little or no better able to pay than when they got the goods. The merchant who has reached the bottom of his pile must not only restrict his credits but insist on the payment of arrears, to save himself. If the poor man has only the wants of the present to provide for, it would be bad enough; but when he has also his own extravagance of the past to balance, the situation becomes discouraging. This is undoubtedly the reason so many run away from their debts,—it is easier than paying them. All people may not agree with us, but we think that the merchants cannot do themselves or the community greater injury than by giving such unlimited credit. The quicker they get to a cash basis the better it will be for all.

The schoolmaster of the republic,—so Noah Webster has been called; and two or three generations have grown up under his training from Webster's Spelling Book, to Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, in business and professional life. This latter has been rebuilt and added to till it is like a great University, comprising not only a complete "regular course" of Lexicography but also full special departments," as, for example, a Biographical Dictionary of nearly 10,000 names, a New Gazetteer of the World with 25,000 titles embracing valuable information in condensed form under each title, and a variety of other useful helps to knowledge in its elaborate tables. Its latest addition, the Statesmen, must be of great use to the many who do not possess the more bulky and expensive Gazetteers. What more can we ask in a dictionary than we now have in Webster's Unabridged?

Anniversary of the Crusade.

The W. C. T. U. will observe the 15th anniversary of the Woman's Crusade, next Sunday afternoon, in the M. E. church, at 3 o'clock, with the following program:

Reading of Crusade Psalm, responsively.
Prayer, by Rev. J. S. Rood.
Music.
"What it Meant," by Mrs Cochran.
"A Greeting from our Crusade Mother" by Mrs. Rood.
Singing of crusade hymn.
"Reminiscences of the Woman's Crusade," Mrs. G. W. Bell.
"Aunt Jemima's Crusade," by Chloe McCarty.
Singing, Rock of Ages.
"An Incident," by Ruth Brown.
"The Woman's Crusade," by Mrs. L. E. Mudge.
Singing.
Benediction.

Historical Society.

At the meeting last Friday evening, the program included the following: Vocal duet, Misses Kate Smith and Clara Ainslie; recitation, "Jamie Douglass," Miss Mary Wood; paper, "Women of America," John Nicholls; vocal solo, Miss Edith Mason; recitation, "Two Villages," Mrs. H. M. Enos; vocal solo, Florence Smith. The next meeting will be held with Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholls, Jan. 10.

Wood Wanted.

Those subscribers who have promised to pay for their paper in wood, cannot do us a greater favor than to bring it now. We are entirely out.

Congregational Church.

Next Sunday morning a New Year sermon. Evening subject, Build up Charlevoix; How? Why?

How the Farmer Gets Left.

If over a tax was imposed out of "pure cussedness" it is the tariff on common salt. This substance is now one of the prime necessities of life. Man might possibly get along without bread or meat, but in some form or other he must have salt for his blood, for his tissues, for his brain, and all the secretions which help to carry through the processes of digestion.

Salt is not only a necessity to man, but one of the most important raw materials used in manufacturing industries. It is chiefly used in the United States by farmers, meat packers and fish curers. Farmers have a multitude of uses for salt. They place it in licking pans, to keep their cattle and sheep in good health. They sprinkle fodder with it. Butter will not keep without salt, so large quantities of it are used for this purpose. Everyone now knows that cheese does not taste of salt for nothing.

The immense meat packing industries of the west use very large quantities of salt in making compressed corned beef and the other modes of preserving fresh meat.

Fishermen down east also use salt in fish curing. Not a small quantity either, since in the year 1886 they paid $126,599 for it.

Large meat packers are very rich, and powerful in a political sense. Nearly all their preserved goods are exported. In actual figures $8,839,077 worth of canned beef products, and $2,617,639 worth of salted and pickled beef were exported from the United States in the year 1888.

But fish canners and meat packers have apparently a much greater pull with the powers that be than farmers have. Because, whereas the government, in the year ending June, 1887, collected $1,488,031 duty on imported salt, neither the meat packers nor the fish canners paid any portion of this tax, or else had a rebate of the amount which they paid then their exports began.

Of the entire quantity of salt imported into this country, at least two-thirds are for the farmers' uses. No matter what price fine foreign salt is, the dairy farmer who makes butter must apparently buy it or suffer his butter to be classed among inferior qualities.

Yet the farmer gets no rebate on account of the salt in the dairy products which he exports out of this country. The fish curer gets his salt free; the meat packer gets a rebate of the entire duty and the farmer gets left.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

(The JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns, and will be glad to be represented. Give us all the news in as brief a manner as possible. Correspondence should be mailed so as to reach us no later than Wednesday evening. Two very desirable features in correspondence are *regularity* and *punctuality*.)

Eveline.

Dec. 24.—Prof. W. A. Stanley was in Boyne City on business Monday.

Miss Jennie Jarman returned home from Marion Sunday where she has been stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clark for the past two months.

Henry Jubbinville and Jim Addis of Boyne City were in town Sunday.

A party at Peter Tuttle's last Saturday evening. Everybody enjoyed themselves.

Earnest Warner who has been on a visit to his uncle, D. N. Gregory, for some two months past, left for Lapeer county on Sunday where he will visit relatives and schoolmates for a month, after which he will return to Topeka, Kansas.

Joe Tuttle and wife returned home from Boyne last week to stay. Joe has given up his job as stage driver for A. J. Hall.

Another sprinkle of snow, but it is slowly disappearing after the shower of rain Monday night and Tuesday. Don't look for snow sufficient for log hauling before the New Year.

W. E. Bedwin of Boyne City was in town Saturday on a visit to his mother. He was enroute for Petoskey wood to spend Christmas with his father-in law, Rev. B. H. Whitman.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Tuttle a son, Dec 21. Joe can now be seen with a smile on his face when you meet him.

Notices are posted that if taxes are paid into the treasurer's office before January 1st the fees will only be three per cent. instead of four. Remember this ye tax payer, and save your pennies.

Joe Gyles has purchased ten acres of timber from S. B. Brown and is now engaged lumbering it off.

Wilson.

Merry Christmas.

We are anxiously looking for snow, but it rains instead.

Wells Smith is able to be around again.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Smith of Advance called at F. L. Smith's on Monday last.

The school children of Afton are having a little festival, dinner, etc. today (Tuesday). There will be a vacation the rest of the week.

Miss Lillie Smith had an attack of bleeding at the lungs on Monday, but she is better at present.

We are sorry to report the death of infant son of Joseph and Josephine Warden. It was buried on Wednesday last.

A tramp showman with flaming posters took in the citizens of Afton to the amount of over $2.00 on Wednesday evening last. It was a very poor magic lantern exhibit.

J. R. Nice's youngest child Beulah is ill with inflamation of the lungs. Dr. Willard is in attendance.

Mrs. D. Rugh of Greenville, niece of Jabez Bacon and cousin of Geo. Bowen and Mrs. F. L. Smith, arrived at Mr. Smith's on Saturday last accompanied by her little daughter, where Mr. R. has been spending nearly two months. They expect to remain during the winter.

Inwood.

No use to go to Florida for nice weather,—the weather here is nice enough for any one.

W. J. McGeagh is clearing a tract of timber which will make consider able improvement to his farm.

Several more cases of sore throat in town. The doctors insist that it is not diphtheria but it occasionally kills just the same.

O. D. Hilton has not lost any bear trees by blight until this year, when five trees about ten years old, which have borne full every year, were stricken with the disease.

Mrs. John Cleveland and son of Ironton are visiting friends near Inwood.

Mrs. James Cook is improving slowly.

Willard Olney's folks are sick with the sore throat.

Chester Denton is clearing the timber from 25 acres this winter, and expects to get it in to crops next summer.

Hiram Wilson has gone to East Jordan to engage in the lumber business.

A. Chase is breaking a team of colts.

Nash has discharged some of his teams till snow comes.

The Durand grange has received its winter supply of groceries.

Norwood farmers are still plowing.

Joe Shores has gone to East Jordan to work with his team.

The McGeagh district, continue their Sunday school, which seems to prosper under the management of Mrs. Porter.

William Heise's broken arm is improving nicely.

Advance.

Dec. 24.—It looks with the rain pouring down as if Santa Claus would have to travel with a rubber suit on or else stay at home.

Delos Phillips has been quite sick, but is now getting better.

Our school closes today and the winter term will commence the 6th of January. Miss Addie Lewis the present teacher has been engaged to teach the next term.

Mrs. William Zimmerman has returned home from East Jordan where she has been stopping for some time.

Twins at Louis Heller's causeth the whole family to rejoice with exceeding great joy.

Mr. George Wood recently passed through our village on his way to Boyne City.

Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich of Ironton were the guests at A. B. Steele's one day last week.

The Advance correspondent to the Boyne Citizen has lost her pencil.

Dick Walters has returned to Advance from Ellsworth. He became frightened at the many cases of diphtheria which seem to prevail there. There have never been a case of diphtheria in Advance.

Horton's Bay.

Mrs. V. Hervin and daughter Lois will spend Christmas at Petoskey with Mrs. H's brother, Will Corwin.

Brazile Corwin who is working for Porter Smith spent Sunday at home.

Geo. Griffin of Evangeline was in town last week.

Mrs. Dilworth was in Petoskey last week.

Miss Bell Dorrance of Boyne was in town a few days last week.

A. J. Stroud and wife spent a few days in Boyne City last week.

Grant Harrison, sealer for the Pine Lake Lumber Co., was in this village last week.

Fred Hollenback, who has occupied the White house since September, has moved to Walloon.

Ironton.

Dec. 23.—No sleighing yet and the great cry is for more snow.

Two weeks vacation in the Ironton schools, and teachers and pupils are improving it and having a jolly time.

The young people of Ironton will give a literary entertainment followed by a chicken pie social on Tuesday evening Dec. 31. Everybody cordially invited.

County Treasurer's Annual Report to Auditor General.

The following is a full and complete Report of the condition of the County of Charlevoix for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Township or City	Amount of Taxes Assessed in 1888	Amount of Taxes Collected in 1888	Amount of Taxes Returned to Auditor General	Amount of Taxes Returned to Township Treasurer	Amount of Taxes Returned to County Treasurer	Amount of Taxes Returned to Delinquent Tax Roll	Amount of Taxes Returned to Delinquent Tax Roll in 1889	Amount of Taxes Returned to Delinquent Tax Roll in 1890	Amount of Taxes Returned to Delinquent Tax Roll in 1891	Amount of Taxes Returned to Delinquent Tax Roll in 1892	Amount of Taxes Returned to Delinquent Tax Roll in 1893	Amount of Taxes Returned to Delinquent Tax Roll in 1894	Amount of Taxes Returned to Delinquent Tax Roll in 1895	Amount of Taxes Returned to Delinquent Tax Roll in 1896	Amount of Taxes Returned to Delinquent Tax Roll in 1897	Amount of Taxes Returned to Delinquent Tax Roll in 1898	Amount of Taxes Returned to Delinquent Tax Roll in 1899	Amount of Taxes Returned to Delinquent Tax Roll in 1900
Charlevoix	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Eveline	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Wilson	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Ironton	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

Dated at Charlevoix, Michigan, this 23rd day of December, 1889.

JOHN WARD, County Treasurer.

Attest:—
Chas. Hayes,
Chas. Hayes, Clerk of Supervisors.

JEFFERIES'
Coffee Rooms

Bridge Street.

OYSTERS in all styles.
Steaks, Chops, and all kinds of order cooking a specialty.
LUNCHES from 5c. to 15c.
MEALS 20c.

G. W. JEFFERIES,
Proprietor.

CALKINS & WARNE,
Druggists,
CROUTER'S OLD DRUG STORE.
Where will be Found
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Charlevoix Savings Bank,

At Charlevoix, Michigan, at the close of business, Dec. 11, 1889.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$38,619 39
Loans Demand Collateral	14,152 52
Loans on bonds, mortgages, etc	1,700 00
Overdrafts	2,712 15
Due from banks in reserve cities	2,214 23
Due from other bankers	787 48
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,024 50
Other real estate	3,704 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,291 63
Premiums paid	300 00
Exchanges for clearing house	559 12
Checks and cash items	5 00
Nickels and pennies	1 02
Gold coin	200 00
U. S. and National Bank Notes	9,283 00
Total	$76,454 03
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Undivided profits	3,780 96
National Bank notes	19,200 00
Commercial deposits	26,473 07
Due to banks and bankers	6,013 16
Notes and bills rediscounted	14,537 84
Total	$76,794 03

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix, }

I, E. L. Swift, cashier, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRED A. SMITH, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
H. H. JARMAN,
LEVI LOOMIS,
F. A. SMITH,
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of December, 1889.

HORACE S. HARRIS,
Notary Public.

F. E. WOOD,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.
Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

TO TRUST

Is getting to be a thing of the past. Values are being reduced so low in all lines that the progressive merchant can not afford to do so. Everyone should therefore be

IN TIME

To take advantage of the low prices prevailing at our store, also to get a ticket that will entitle the holder, when ten dollars is canceled, to an elegant 14x17 crayon portrait of any cabinet picture left as copy; come and post up on this offer, good for one year from Dec. 1st. This

WILL BUST

all combinations (but not us), we will keep right on selling at low prices, and conclusively prove that we always do as we advertise, and that we are reliable and responsible for all goods sold every business day in the year.

THE WISEST MAN

or woman either will see the force of our remarks by taking a little time and common sense to investigate the many so-called "slaughters." Our prices do not change every time the moon changes unless to lower them.

CASH TRADE

Our maxim. Call and get particulars.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

The Genuine
Round Oak Stove.
THE NEW PARLOR OAK.

HARDWARE, TINWARE,
NOTIONS, LAMPS, OILS
PAINTS, HARROWS,
PLOWS AND FIXTURES.
☞ JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

DIXON'S "CARBURET OF IRON" STOVE POLISH
IS THE BEST.

PARSONS'
BUSINESS
COLLEGE.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

The only College in the United States that runs a Regular Bank of Real Money in connection with the College. The greatest Business College in America. The greatest Business College in the universe. Its catalogue every year from all parts of the United States and Territories.

Shorthand and Typewriting thoroughly taught by experienced Stenographers.

THIS PAPER may be found on file in Philadelphia at Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

NO PROTECTION NEEDED.

THE ENGLISH WEAVER GETS AS MUCH MONEY AS THE AMERICAN.

What Printed Calicoes Are Made From. Fall River and Providence Make 833,000 Pieces of Print Cloths Every Week. The Massachusetts Weaver's Capacity.

Printed calico is a very well known fabric. Women and girls take home dresses and morning wrappers. In its indigo blue variety it provides thousands of waists for small boys. In coarser varieties, bed comforters have one or both sides made of it. In still another variety it is the material out of which printed shirts are made for men. In fact, its uses are endless, and its consumption in consequently very large.

Before a piece of printed calico reaches maturity, as we see it, the raw cotton has to undergo different processes of manufacture. First, it must be spun into yarn. Then this yarn is woven into a loose, soft, fluffy cloth. At this stage the fabric is called a print cloth.

So far all the cotton travels together. Before it becomes any variety of printed cotton goods it must pass through the print cloth stage. What raw cotton is to the print cloth the print cloth is to the finished fabric. It is a kind of raw material for making printed cotton out of. Also, like most raw materials, the terms of payment for it are very prompt. Net cash within ten days are the almost invariable ones.

Like many raw materials, too, print cloths are the subject of a good deal of speculation in "spots" and "futures." It is not so many years ago since one very large manufacturing firm became bankrupt in attempting to corner the print cloth market by buying up futures. Another firm saw the game and held nearly a million pieces of print cloths in reserve, which they successfully unloaded before the cornering firm suspected there was any such quantity of goods concealed in the market.

The headquarters of the print cloth market is at Fall River, Mass. Under ordinary circumstances the print cloth mills in Fall River turn out 190,000 pieces of print clothsevery week. Providence is also a print cloth center, though a smaller one. Its mills make 43,000 pieces of print cloths every week.

These 233,000 pieces are made for the open market, and are either sold to some printer as soon as they are made, or very often in the busy season are contracted for by the printers before the cloths have been actually manufactured.

Of course there must be some standard in print cloths, otherwise the buyer and seller would be involved in endless disputes. So it is agreed by the trade that an ordinary piece of print cloth should be twenty-eight inches wide as it leaves the loom; that seven yards of the width of cloth should weigh one pound avoirdupois; that the yarn out of which it is woven should be within two numbers on either side of what is called No. 30 yarn, and, lastly, that one square inch of the cloth should have sixty-four threads each way. It is the latter requirement that gives the ordinary print cloth the common term of 64-64's—that is, sixty-four threads warp crossed by sixty-four threads filling in each square inch.

The curious thing about this system of measurement is that the same rules are followed in England by the Lancashire cotton weavers. Last year, Mr. J. Schoenhof, United States consul at Tunstall, England, took over with him some specimens of American print cloths made at Lowell, Mass., in order to compare them in the matter of cost with those made in Lancashire. After a long and very patient investigation, Mr. Schoenhof set these results home to the state department, by which they were duly printed in the consular reports.

The first startling conclusion arrived at by the consul was that it cost more in wages to make a yard of print cloth in Lancashire than in Massachusetts. To make a pound of raw cotton into print cloth in America and England respectively, cost 8.551 cents and 9.255 cents. These figures are made up as follows:

	America.	England.
Total cost of spinning	1.592	1.708
Total cost of weaving	5.736	4.864
Total cost of supplies, etc.	2.223	2.683
	8.551	9.255

Looked at in another way, the average daily rate of men, male spinners, in Lancashire is from $1.53 to $1.68; the average rate in Massachusetts is $1.50. For weaving, the piece rate per cut in Lancashire is 25 cents for 50 yards; in Massachusetts it is only 20 cents for the same length and size, or 33 per cent. more is paid in England than in America.

How, then, is it that we do not export print cloths to England? For two reasons: One is that English print cloths are finished and doctored to look better than they are; the other is that the high protective tariff enables print cloth manufacturers to reap enormous profits at home.

At this time of writing a yard of extra 64-64 print cloth sells at Fall River for 3¾ cents. The total cost, including a small profit to the manufacturer, is only 3 1-16 cents. So that there is 9-16ths of a cent, or more than half a cent, of profit on each yard of print cloth sold at these figures.

In this way it is no wonder that nearly all the Fall River print cloth mills have divided profits averaging over 10 per cent. during the last year; and, at the same time, it should be remembered that their workmen struck immensely fully for a rise in wages last spring. When the workmen began to starve they went back to the old monopoly shop again.

After these figures and facts, who shall say that protection and big profits mean better wages for workmen?

Since 1860 the mortgages on the farm lands of the state of Illinois have increased from $105,525,237 to $193,723,098. This is an increase of 23 per cent., which is more than double the increase in the farming lands themselves. The Illinois farmers seem to be getting fat under high tariff.

TARIFF REFORM IN THE ELECTIONS.

Planks of Democratic Platforms in States Where Republicans Lost.

NEW YORK.

The Democratic party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, reaves the pledges of its fidelity to Democratic faith and reaffirms the doctrines of the national platform of 1888, adopted at St. Louis. We have not advocated and do not advocate free trade, but we steadfastly advocate the principles of tariff reform, believing that adherence to the right alone carries in itself the certainty of triumph. We heartily indorse the honest and fearless administration of the national government by Grover Cleveland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Meeting for the first time since the defeat of last year, we declare our continued and hearty support of the cause of tariff reform for which we then contended, and our firm conviction of its success in the near future.

We reaffirm our demands for free raw materials and lower duties upon the necessities of life. We believe that free wool, as provided for in the bill passed by the Democratic majority of the last house of representatives, is essential to the prosperity of the woolen industry, upon which that of the wool grower is dependent, while it will afford relief to all consumers of woolen goods. We call the particular attention of the farmers of this state, who have borne the heavy burden of high tariff taxation without any of the prosperity promised them, to the relief they will receive through the reduction of customs taxes upon articles which they use or consume.

OHIO.

The Democracy of Ohio, in convention assembled, approve the declaration of principles made by the national Democracy in St. Louis in 1888, and especially that part of it demanding reduction of tariff taxes, and we will continue the battle for tariff reform until the cause of the people is triumphant.

We regard trusts, in whatever form organized, as the legitimate result of our present tariff system; and we demand the repeal of all tariff taxes that enable them to extort from the people the exorbitant prices for the products they control.

IOWA.

We renew our opposition to the unconstitutional and unjust policy of high tariff taxation, which robs the many to enrich the few; makes the producer the slave of the manufacturer; lays its heavy burdens on the farmer, the mechanic and the day laborer, whom it daily robs; gives no return through any channel and fosters trusts, which are the legitimate result of our present tariff system, and we denounce the fallacy of the Republican state platform of Iowa, that a high tariff is or can be any protection to the farmer.

Why Tax Straw Hats?

A fashionable lady bathing in the sea at Long Branch or Newport has her fashionable bathing suit capped by a peculiar looking straw hat. The wide eaves of this hat are tied underneath her chin, causing its fore and aft aspects to appear like two old scuttle bonnets placed back to back. From Maine to Florida fishermen affect a coarse straw hat with a wide, turned up brim, and seem to take great comfort therein. Out on the great western farms men of all ages, in hot weather, seem addicted to wearing straw hats with wide brims turned down. The fashionable lady, the fisherman and the farmer are all wearing precisely the same kind of hat.

Where do these hats come from? They are so marvelously cheap that they almost seem like Topsy, "no hat growed." The great majority of them cost the retailer only thirty-five cents a dozen. It seems impossible that any man or manufacturer could do so much plaiting for so little money.

These straw hats are manufactured almost to the first instance. They come from different countries, and have been accordingly divided by the trade into four classes. Italy gives us "Leghorns;" Spain sends us "Malagas;" South America exports to us "Curacoas," and from China we get "grass hats."

With the exception, perhaps, of the China variety, these hats are all what is known as "by products." Even the easily contented peasants of sunny Italy could hardly afford to make it the business of their lives to furnish this country with straw hats at a remuneration of, at most, fifteen cents a dozen. But children need not be very strong or very big to wander about their homes during the summer time and collect the wild straw in small bundles. Then when the long nights arrive, all the members of the family sit and plait the straw into braids and then stitch the braids into shapeless hats.

These hats are quickly bought up by exporters. They are then packed in bales, which are subjected to hydraulic pressure in order to get the finish their bulk. When they become nothing more nor less than flat disks of straw by this treatment they are shipped to the United States.

There is nothing like these straw hats made in this country; no grass or straw so suitable, no labor so little worth. Yet the keen eye of Uncle Sam makes them out as a special object from which the inhabitants of his territory should be sternly protected by an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. In this way the bloated surplus was increased in the year 1887 by $189,344.

Once in this country, after the grasping surplus has had its pound of flesh, the tariff can well enough. There are several large factories in Massachusetts which shape, iron and bleach or dye them, sometimes even ornament them with ribbons. Then they are sold to the jobber, after profit has been calculated on net cost, plus 20 per cent. duty. The jobber calculates his profit on the same basis, plus 20 per cent. grows, like a rolling snowball, until it finally causes the consumer to pay about double what he might if the senseless tariff on those cheap straw hats was abolished.

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with a cough, lost all strength and physicians pronounced me consumptive. Was induced by a friend to try using Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and now on my third bottle, and able to resume the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by the doctors. My mother is next to inhale it." Trial bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

The Western Rural, Chicago.

We call the attention of our readers to The Western Rural and American Stockman, one of the oldest and best known of our agricultural and family newspapers. Upon questions of political economy and reform The Rural is one of the ablest exponents of agriculture and a faithful worker in behalf of the farmer and his best interests. The single subscription price of The Rural and Stockman is $1.50 per year, of fifty-two issues. For free sample copies address

MILTON GEORGE, Chicago, Ill.

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This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure Headache, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Prostration or Nervous Diseases, Female Complaints, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Malaria and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other effects of poor blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s Drug Store. 3

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ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 1, '88. BRIGHTINE cured me of Diabetes, and looks my heart as well. MRS. A. A. GILLIAM, Texas Woman's Exchange.

CHICAGO, ILL., 'Gentlemen: My Kidneys troubled me several years. BRIGHTINE entirely cured me. JOHN A. SMITH, Attorney, Room 5, 95 Dearborn St.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 11, '88. Suffered from Diabetes several years. BRIGHTINE cured me. Leo Bub, Capt. Steamer Chemung, Ins. 36 Seed Co.

ST. LOUIS, April 25, '88. BRIGHTINE gives satisfaction. HAAS'S DRUG CO., 903 Franklin Av., St. Louis, Dec. 22, '88. BRIGHTINE is the most virtuous claimed. ANTHONY, D'ps 1003. D. Wray.

Rockville, Ind., Nov. 16, '88. Can recommend BRIGHTINE highly. REV. JOHN HAMMER.

Chicago Times, March 25, '88. Globe, Nov. 17, '88. Illustrated Century, Jan. 28, '89.—Commercial Traveler, Feb. 16, '89. PRICE, BRIGHTINE. Refer to Mort. Nev. 25 Lion Aven., Bullock Block, Chicago, Ill. Sold by C. G. C. F. Schoeffel Drug Co.

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THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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Whenever a payment is made on subscription in money or produce, we ward every person so paying to look at the receipt he gets for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

THAT REPUBLICAN RING.

It is but natural and proper that the Sentinel should rush to the defense of everything with a tinge of republican partyism in it. But his attempt this week to defend the republican machinery of the village council from the charge of an appearance of ring manipulation is on a level with his numerous other crazy utterances,—they injure the men he assumes to defend more than the item does which he seeks to refute.

The Sentinel does not deny the existence of a republican ring in Charlevoix. It reiterates and emphasizes the charge (unintentionally, perhaps), and gives names. After naming the township board he says, "all republicans, therefore corrupt." And naming the president and council, says "mostly republicans, hence they are robbers. These are the men who are grinding the tax-payers." Whether the gentlemen named by the Sentinel are personally responsible, or whether any of them have been influenced by others, we shall not say, but it is a fact there have been mutterings and complaints for months, and there have been stormy meetings when the democratic minority were persistently sat down on for their opposition to certain measures.

We have discussed the matter this week with three republican members of the council, and while all deny and dispute the existence of a ring or anything of that nature, two admit that there were some actions that on the surface would have the appearance of a ring to an outsider. They all admit that some expenses were higher than they should have been, but try to explain by asserting that they were unable to cut them down without sacrificing other interests.

We have reason to believe that certain influences outside of the council have been at work, but each member of the council indignantly denies that the parties mentioned have any influence whatever with them.

The increase of village expenses may not be large in any one place, but it shows itself in some department, where there has not been a corresponding increase in value of service rendered. The affairs of the county we insist have been manipulated, in some respects, at least, by a very few men for their own personal gain, and at a greatly increased expense to the tax-payers of the county.

THE "ABSTRACT STEAL."

The "big four," (which, by the way, was one-quarter democratic) has been repudiated in Charlevoix county, in the political execution, by republican votes, of its ruling spirit. No doubt the Journal draws its inspiration from what it has been pleased to call the "abstract steal." Let us remind the editor that the scheme had no more enthusiastic promoters than the democratic register of deeds and democratic county clerk.—Sentinel.

That "democratic one-quarter" has not been recognized as democratic by the JOURNAL since its alliance with the firm. Our honest convictions concerning him better not be stated. As to the "abstract steal," we let it alone because we were advised on all sides that it was a good thing for the people of the county. We are not yet fully satisfied on the question. But if it was a good thing, it might just as well have been done legally. Whether a democratic register and clerk, or any one else, were the promoters, *a republican board of supervisors voted to buy the abstracts*, notwithstanding the amount to be paid was in excess of what they could lawfully appropriate. (See par. 7 of sec. 483 of Howell's Statutes.) And we are satisfied that the "big four," as part of the republican ring in this county, helped to bring it about.

Detroit Free Press Souvenir.

One of the handsomest souvenirs we have seen for many days has just been received from the Detroit Free Press. Sixteen large pages besides illuminated cover are filled with choice miscellany and fine engravings, appealing to the highest and noblest sentiments of young and old. Accompanying the souvenir is a picture 14x20, suitable for framing, full of every-day life and reality, a scene to be found in many homes, a small boy touching his pet dog the a, b, c's.

The household department of the Weekly Free Press has been enlarged and improved, and has been placed in editorial charge of Mrs. Eva Best, a favorite writer, whose name is known everywhere among women. Incorporated with the Household is a new department, merry times for girls and boys, which is delightfully conducted by Mrs. Margaret Eytinge. The Household will hereafter be published in separate form—a complete paper in itself—and will be mailed as a supplement to the Weekly Free Press. It will be nicely illustrated.

The publication of the prize stories, which have created so far reaching and favorable an impression, will be continued during the coming year. Those stories are of the highest literary merit, and of absorbing interest.

All of the regular news and literary will be maintained at their present high standard.

The price of the Weekly Free Press is $1.00 a year, and the souvenir and picture are given with every yearly subscriber.

We continue to club this excellent paper with the JOURNAL for $1.60 for both, when paid cash in advance.

If He Could Only Fill It.

Little Mary is a good little girl nearly 5 years old, but possessed of a poetical genius which runs rather too strongly toward paraphrasing. She has done a good deal of composing during her brief existence, but mainly in the way of words substituted for others, which left her open to the charge of plagiarism. She is also possessed of a fund of humor which would not be expected in one so young. Mary's father the other day, by way of breaking the child of her fault as a poet and testing her capacity at original composition, offered her as a Christmas present the largest and best picture book that could be found in Chicago if she would make up a piece of poetry which would not resemble any other that she had ever heard. She was given two days to complete the task, and yesterday morning sang the following as her original composition:

Hey diddle diddle,
The cat and the fiddle,
He cuts you doo's forget;
If Santa Claus can fill it,
We'll all be wealthy yet.

It is needless to say that Mary lost the prize, her father pronouncing the poem a parody, and one which showed reckless disregard for the truth on the part of the child.—Chicago Herald.

Millais a Gold Digger.

Few people know that Sir John Millais, the great English artist, was for a short time a gold digger in the Australian colonies. Young John Millais, some thirty-five years ago, caught the gold fever, and, abandoning pro tem. his career as an artist, sailed for Melbourne. The present prime minister was one of his companions de voyage. But John Millais, although he roughed it bravely and turned the soil over with all the frenzied industry of the gold seeker, had in the end to confess to disappointment. He put in three months at the digging, and then returned a sadder and wiser man to England.—Montreal Star.

A False Pretense.

"Well, my son," asked Jimmy Tuffboy's mother, "are you satisfied with your Christmas?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Jimmy, "only the skates ain't nickel plated, and dad said he'd buy me a double ripper, so I didn't see it."

"But I am sure you have been happy all day, James."

"I wasn't going to let the fellers know how bad I felt."—Exchange.

Too Near the First of the Month.

"One thing I've got against Christmas."

"What's that?"

"It comes too late in the month."

"How does that affect it?"

"Why, when a man's wife gives him a splendid present the bill is sent to him in about a week. It would be better if he had about three weeks to get ready for it."—Christmas.

An Old English Custom.

Among customs now disused, a ceremony existed at the court of England as late as the reign of Charles II of bringing a branch of the Glastonbury thorn, which usually blossoms on Christmas eve, in procession, and presenting it, with great pomp, to the king and queen on Christmas morning.—New York Post.

Received Some Himself.

"Have a cigar, Charley?"

"Don't care if I do."

"Some that my wife gave me for a Christmas present."

"Er, come to think of it, Tom, I guess I don't feel like smoking today."—Exchange.

Not Entirely Without Remembrance.

First Soldier—Get any Christmas?
Second Soldier—Yep; present.
First Soldier—Not
Second Soldier—You bet.
First Soldier—What?
Second Soldier—Present arms.—Exchange.

What the Shop Keepers Dread.

"It is time for Santa Claus," said the young wife.

"Yes," said the spouse, who kept a retail store, "Santa Claus is welcome, but I do not want to see the rain dear."—Exchange.

THE STORY OF A MARE.

She Slept in the Kitchen and Knew When It Was Necessary to Flee Up.

A well known man who lives not far from Newcastle, Me., told me of an experience he had a few winters since with a horse of which he was very fond. He was driving across Jefferson pond one afternoon when the mare went through the ice. In an instant the sleigh also went under. The gentleman managed to get out of the water himself after a valiant struggle, when, finding himself upon a firm footing, he turned his attention to the horse. After a long time, the assistance of two men was secured, and, even then, nearly an hour elapsed before the poor horse was rescued, thoroughly chilled and exhausted.

Not far off, her owner had a friend who lived in the old fashioned house in which I listened to the story, a house with a cellar kitchen.

He led the mare straight into this kitchen where she laid down, gladly enough, before a big, blazing open fire.

Warm blankets were thrown over the poor creature, and hot drinks were given her. Then her owner, pretty well chilled and tired out himself, passed to a bedroom on the same floor and soon fell asleep. About midnight he was awakened by something passing over the bed clothes. He felt a little startled. Then he felt a warm breath upon his face, and lo! the mare had come into the room to find her master and thank him, for she fell to licking his face gently!

Her owner was manly enough to own up that he was so touched, that he cried over her. Finally he rose, led her back to the kitchen, threw a big log upon the wood fire, lay down by the hearthstone, while her master, silently registering a vow that the grateful creature should never pass out of his hands, returned to his own bed. I used the expression "he was manly enough," for I quote the belief of Bayard Taylor: "The bravest are tenderest. —Kate Van Twinkle in Lewiston Journal.

An Unfortunate Postcard.

The Siam papers contain an account of the imprisonment in Bangkok of a Turkish subject, named Belitski, for seven months without being brought to trial by the Siamese authorities. His offense was that, having lately arrived in Bangkok from Hong Kong, he had addressed to his wife, Mme. Charlotte Belitski, Tornovie Seimen, Eastern Roumelia, Turkey, a postcard, on which the following was written in the German language: "Bangkok, Dec. 1, 1888.—Here everything is wild and uncivilized; the women go about half naked. All vices flourish here; a paradise for problematic existences. What a contrast to the highly civilized natives of China and Japan, where I have lately been! Siam is a genuine Wallachian country. It is the wildest country I have ever seen in my travels.—Robert Belitski." On Dec. 16 Belitski was arrested on a charge, as he understood it, of libeling the Siamese government. He was never brought to trial, and was liberated on the representations of certain British subjects. He made his way to Batavia to lay his complaint before the Turkish consul there, Turkey having no treaty with Siam.—London Standard.

Warmth and Coldness of Clothing.

Clothing possesses no warmth in itself, but, as it is more or less a poor conductor of heat, it prevents the escape of the bodily warmth. Woolen fabrics contain a large quantity of air entangled in their meshes which, being a poor conductor of heat, adds considerably to the warmth of clothing made from them. In hot weather we wear light cotton or linen clothing so as to allow as much of the bodily heat to escape as possible. There is a prejudice in favor of light colored clothing for summer wear, but it is hardly based on scientific grounds. Dark colored cloth is the best radiator, allowing the bodily heat to escape freely, while white clothing absorbs less of the heat radiated directly from the sun. Therefore, to dress scientifically in summer one should wear dark clothing in the shade and light clothing when exposed to the sun's rays. Practically, the matter of appearance is the only one to be considered, as the warmth or coolness of clothing is not apparently affected by its color.—Exchange.

Concrete.

The uses to which concrete made of Portland cement, sand and broken stone is being put are constantly increasing. It is cheaper than dressed stone of the better qualities and more enduring. Bridge piers have been constructed entirely of concrete, and down south they are building houses of it. It is almost time proof. A cake of Portland cement allowed to "set" under water for seven days will pull 450 pounds of tensile strength to the square inch. A brick and concrete conduit is the best thing known to engineering science for a waterway. Concrete pavements are the best known; concrete is as nearly fire proof as any material used by practical builders. In fact, the discovery of this chemical combination is one of the most valuable that has been made in the past ten years.—Interviewer in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One Way to Cook a Rabbit.

A couple of Augusta disciples of Ninrod, while on a recent gunning trip, after a hard day's tramp succeeded in bagging a small rabbit. They knew that the animal was good eating, but as to how to cook him properly they were not as well posted. They pondered long on the subject until the pangs of hunger demanded immediate action of some sort, when they tied bunny up by the hind legs and picked him as the good housewife does a hen. They said he was good eating just the same, with the exception of an occasional tuft of fur which had escaped the picking process.—Kennebec Journal.

A Child's Answer.

His father stroked him on the head
And asked him who St. Nick could be
"I don't know Santa Claus," he said,
"But Santa Claus knows me."

—New York Sun

JANUARY MAGAZINES.

Scribner's.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for January begins the fourth year and seventh volume with the promise that during the current year it will follow its well-approved course of printing articles of interest in themselves, by writers who really have something to say; and of aiming that great variety shall be secured rather than that any single undertakings shall monopolize its space.

Godey's.

"Godey's Lady's Book" (the ladies' favorite) comes to us for January looking as fresh and bright as the New Year itself. Good stories fill its pages to repletion. A handsome steel plate for a frontispiece cannot fail to please both old and young. If only one half of the promises made are carried out, and when we know from experience that all the publishers promise will be done, this certainly will be the most popular magazine published for $3.00. Godey Pub. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Price $2.

WATCH YOUR ADDRESS LABEL.

The time to which each subscription is paid is indicated by the date on the address label, and every person can see at a glance when their subscription expires. The price of the JOURNAL is now One Dollar a year if paid in advance, but all subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged at the rate of $1.50 per year.

LA GRIPPE. Be prepared to protect yourself against it and loved ones from the sanitary filth which is the parent of the influenza. Send 25 cents for Dr. Williams' "Screw Cure" Sanitary Soap and directions. Address at once, DR. PERKINS' SANITARY, Toledo, Ohio.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 28, 1889. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Ames, Peter
Ashli, John A.
Jackson, Jervis
Johnson, Erica
Lewis, Levi A.
Staley, Miss Edith
Smith, Mrs. Lorretta

H. BERDAN, P. M.

GOOD BUTTER

We will deliver in Charlevoix Good BUTTER in small lots at **18 cents per pound**, or in the pound lots at **17** cents per pound. Send in your orders.

GULES & NASH,
per Norwood, Mich.

CARRIAGE & SLEIGH
PAINTING.

I have fitted up a shop for the purpose of doing Carriage and Sleigh Painting in all its branches. All work intrusted to me will be promptly and well done.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in Both Work and Prices.

Your patronage most respectfully solicited. Shop in rooms known as old town hall, over **Robt. Miller's Old Blacksmith Shop.**

Bert Jarvis.

Merry Christmas.

What can we show you? Nothing old. Everything new. All the latest styles and novelties; photograph albums that will surprise you—large, new, low-priced; toilet cases, shaving sets, writing desks, work boxes, jewel cases, etc.

Fairy lamps, fine china cups and saucers, vases, etc.

Art books, Xmas cards, photogravures, books and bibles. Largest assortment children's books ever brought to town.

Call and see.

F. A. Cochran & Co.

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GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

Happy New Year TO ALL.

SPECIAL SALE.

ROSENTHAL starts in the New Year by giving a Grand Special Sale on everything in his Store

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY,

Commencing Thursday, January 9th, and ending Saturday, January 11th.

A good Unbleached Cotton, worth 8c, will be sold for 5½c.
An extra good Unbleached Cotton, worth 10c, will be sold for 7c.
Fine Bleached Cotton, worth 10c, will be sold for 8c
A good Unbleached Cotton Flannel, worth 10c, will go for 6½c.
An extra good Unbleached Cotton Flannel, worth 15c, will go for 10c.
Fine double-width Dress Goods, worth 25c, will be reduced to 12½c.
Fine double-width Cashmere, worth 50c, will be reduced to 35c.
Black, Brown, Blue, and Red Dress Goods, worth 10c, will be reduced to 5c.
Turkey Red Table Linen, worth 35c, goes for 22½c.
Fine Bleached Table Linen, worth 75c, goes for 50c.
Good Plush, all colors, worth 50c, goes for 42½c.
A good Woolen Skirt, worth $1.50, goes for $1.00.
Hoods, Hoods, Hoods! Down they go to ½ off.
A good Horse Blanket, worth $1.00, will be a specialty for 70c.
A good Blanket, worth $1.50, will be a specialty for $1.00.
An All wool Blanket, worth $3.00, will be a specialty for $4.00.
A Spool Cotton will be specialty for 4c.

Cloaks, Cloaks. Great Reduction on Cloaks.

Remember this is for Three Days Only. Do not fail to call and see our prices, as it means money in your pocket. Also remember that our Album offer is good until Feb. 1st, 1890.

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

Two Good Improved Farms For Sale, On Easy Terms.

Inquire of Charlevoix Savings Bank.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

School next Monday.

Capt. Tullock is quite sick this week.

Who "pulled the string" this time, Mr. Sentinel.

Elmore Judge started for California on Tuesday.

☞ Fine Onions at O. W. Smith's for 75c per bushel.

Mrs. E. H. Green has been suffering with neuralgia this week.

☞ Silver Thread Saur Krout at O. W. Smith's, for 3c per pound.

The Grand Rapids Democrat sends out an elegant almanac for 1890.

Miss May Todd returned to her home in Cheboygan on Thursday.

☞ Lace curtains cleaned equal to new. Mrs. M. Mosvy.

Miss Phila Wood is home from Ann Arbor for the holiday vacation.

Jakey Rosenthal is back from his holiday vacation, ready for school again.

☞ Fine Binghampton Buckwheat Flour at O. W. Smith's for 3c per pound.

School reports for Ironton and Advance are unavoidably crowded over to next week.

Alden Chamberlin got his team to the fire engine first for the fire at Swallow's house.

L. D. Bartholomew has been quite sick the past week, and is still confined to his room.

W. B. Taylor has been sick for two weeks, but is now improving and will soon be out again.

We are glad to hear that the Sentinel "don't have to" cover itself with any more mortgages.

☞ An umbrella was left at Cochran's drug store recently. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this notice.

☞ Lost—a silk umbrella with a gold handle, January 1st, at the party at Mr. Fox's. The person having it will please return to Alick Rosenthal's store.

☞ Aldrich Sisters will sell fall and winter hats at cost for the next 30 days, to reduce stock. Now is the time to get a bargain in the best goods. Call and see.

"The 'big four' has been repudiated in Charlevoix county."—Sentinel. And they are still on top; from present appearances they are likely to stay there a while.

The fine printing of the Chicago Weekly Herald makes its illustrations—unexcelled by those of any other newspaper — very attractive. The Herald is only One Dollar per year.

Get ready for the sociable of young folps' social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fox, Jan. 7th, 8 to 10 P. M. Explosive mottoes and apples for refreshments. Good music. Literary entertainment, etc., etc. All for 10 cents.

Baker & Son have an elegant new family sleigh to carry the O. E. Wood and family as soon as there is sufficient snow. It is low, broad and commodious, and the frame is light and strong. The seats are well upholstered and have high, comfortable backs.

The 18th birthday of Miss Florence M. Smith and Mr. Bert A. Fox was celebrated on the evening of January 1st, by a joint reception at the residence of Amos Fox. The entertainment included games, music, and recitations, followed by refreshments. All present report an enjoyable evening.

"What a joke it would be if Anderson should retain Hon. Will A Noyes to defend him in the perjury case. Two to one he could acquit."—Sentinel. Not much of a joke, either. It would simply be in line with other recent transactions, in which the "big four" show their strength.

Our club offer with the Weekly Free Press for $1.60 is cheaper than any stale ready print, unless a man gets trusted for the ready print, and never intends to pay. If you want only the local news, take the Journal at $1.00. If you want more, get the best and most for your money, by taking the Weekly Free Press also at 1.60.

On Tuesday night Charlevoix had a narrow escape from another big loss. Chas. See, janitor at the city hall, had been in the library all the evening. After closing he went to the residence of his father, and remained a few minutes. On returning to the hall he saw a light in the register in the jail, and on examination found the woodwork around the register ablaze. Having water handy, the fire was soon extinguished, but it would have had burned and charred several feet space of the floor. Had he been absent a few minutes longer, the building would undoubtedly have been destroyed. It is supposed that the fire was caused by forcing the heat from the north furnace, past the jail register which was closed, and through a long pipe to the library. The south double furnace had not been properly cleaned during the summer, and was so clogged that it smoked, which is given as the reason for forcing the heat from the north furnace to the library.

For the last six years the Sentinel has characterized the editor of the JOURNAL as a "jack-in-the-box" useful only for the amusement of some political manipulator, utterly devoid of any mental self control, the weak tool or cats paw of somebody; but the Sentinel never intimates who this manipulator is. Now we demand the particulars. Who is the real manager of the Journal? Who dictates its policy and looks after its finances? Who determines what to denounce or what to let alone? Answer these questions, Mr. Sentinel, before you talk any more about a "jack-in-the-box" bobbing up when someone "pulls the string."

Late Locals.

The Journal being a day late again this week, we are able to report that a fire started in C. E. Swallow's house about 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning. Mrs. Swallow happened to be in the yard and saw smoke issuing from a chamber window, and gave the alarm. The fire started where the pipe passed through a wall, and exploded to the floor above, spreading out between the joist. A prompt response of neighbors and a ready supply of water extinguished the fire. Damage estimated at $100, fully insured.

It was reported Friday noon that Roswell Mudge fallen from a load of wood and broken an arm, but we have not learned particulars.

☞ I. O. O. F. Installation and Banquet. The following officers for Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I.O. O. F. were installed last Wednesday evening, Jan. 1st. for the ensuing term:

N. G.—Alick Rosenthal.
V. G.—Geo. W. Cook.
R. Sec.—Chas. J. Strang.
F. Sec.—John Burns.
Treas.—L. D. Bartholomew.
R. S. N. G.—Jesse Washburn.
L. S. N. G.—J. M. Thompson.
W.—Joseph Benoras.
C.—James E. Wood.
R. S. S.—E. Weaver.
L. S. S.—Joseph Swalls.
I. G.—Isaac Mills.
O. G.—A. Cameron.
R. S. V. G.—Chas. E. Swallow.
L. S. V. G.—Leslie Giddings.

After installation ceremonies were concluded the wives of the members proceeded in a body, armed with all the etceteras of a first-class supper, and surprised their husbands by demanding admittance to the hall. After the astonished brothers learned the mission of the visitors, the doors were opened wide and all went harmonious and happy until midnight.

Capital Increased.

The Charlevoix Savings Bank has been reorganized under the new state banking law, and on Jan. 1st increased its capital to $40,000, all paid up. The officers remain the same. A list of the stock holders and directors will be published next week.

All banks organized under the new state banking law are subject to the same restrictions as national banks, being under the immediate supervision of the state bank commissioner, appointed by the governor. Depositors are secured to an amount double the capital stock of the bank. The business and profits of the bank will undoubtedly increase to the full proportion of the new capital.

Congregational Church.

At the Congregational church next Sunday morning, sermon followed by reception of members and communion service. Sermon in the evening, Young Peoples praise and devotional meeting at 6 p.m. The week of prayer will be observed.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

(The JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the townships in this county. We want a correspondent in every village and we want the news in as brief and concise manner as possible. Letters should reach us by mail or be mailed so as to reach us no later than Wednesday evening. Two very desirable features in correspondence are *regularity* and *punctuality*.)

Boyne City.

JAN. 1.—Rain, and no sleighing which makes every one feel poor; But in spite of the hard times the little god Cupid has been getting in his work lively during the holiday season, many of our young people responding by willingly accepting Hymen's fetters.

On Dec. 26th Mr. B. Lyke of Boyne City and Miss Lena House of Deer Lake. By the Rev. J. Burdge, at the residence of the bride's father.

Also at Jordan, Dec. 22d, Mr. G. M. Lalond of East Jordan and Miss Ollie Lewis of Boyne City.

In the M. E. Church, Dec. 25, by the Rev. J. Burdge, Mr. James Picket and Miss Minnie Campbell, both of Wilson.

J. M. Harris started for Lansing Christmas morning to attend the State Teachers' Convention held at that place. Mrs. H. spending the holidays with her parents in Ironton.

While rolling logs in the Haywood camp Fred Deitz had the misfortune to break one of his legs.

The Christmas trees were a success in both churches; the presents being plenty and some very nice and all seemed to have a good time.

J. S. Thatcher of Grand Rapids is visiting the family of S. B. Thatcher of this place.

A good deal of excitement prevails at Bay Springs over a family disturbance resulting in the husband injuring his wife through beating her until a physician had to be called, who reports a serious case. Such cases should not escape the notice of the civil authorities.

O, Sam!! Sam!! I never imagined for a moment that the three of the "big four" who followed me as witness in the Anderson examination would be particular to corroborate my testimony.

Ironton.

Christmas passed off very quietly in this vicinity, not even a wedding to liven things up. The only thing worth mentioning being the loss at the Congregational church on Christmas day which was a very pleasant affair.

Mrs. Mitchell, wife of James Mitchell sen., died Saturday after a long illness with consumption. She leaves a husband and a large family to mourn. The funeral was held at the Congregational church Sunday afternoon.

Miss Ella Kimball is in Charlevoix this week visiting friends.

Mr. Parker sold a fine hog to W. S. Stripp last week.

Mr. Thorp purchased a fine five-year-old colt of Dan Caten of East Jordan one day last week, and as Will Thorp was trying to draw a load of wood Monday morning with him and another Lorse the dashboard came out of the wagon and hitting the colt on the heels they ran away throwing Will off the load and bruised him pretty badly. They were finaly stopped near Mr. Thorp's home with a pretty badly wrecked wagon.

Miss Lenzena Box who has been away for the past year is home on a two weeks visit. Her many friends are glad to see her again.

Charley Howard came home from Frankfort Sunday evening where he has been for six weeks ago to work in the camp. He reports the camps breaking up on account of no snow.

Advance.

Dec. 30.—Although it rained all day the day before Christmas yet the evening was beautiful and Santa Claus could have had no excuse for neglecting the little folks, and we hope that he made them all happy.

Some of our young people went to East Jordan Christmas eve and others went to Boyne City.

John Lloyd has been on the warpath and has begun the fight with the noble red man which resulted in a tie. He hopes that by next spring he will be respectfully decorated with feathers and will have several scalps hanging to his belt.

Peter Karleskin met with a severe accident while felling a tree last Friday. The tree striking him on the side of the right knee giving it a bad wrench which may lay him up for some time.

Several of our citizens attended the Masonic social at Boyne City last Friday night.

Van Newville of Pleasant Valley, looking as pleasant as ever, was in town last Saturday.

Quite a number of our citizens seem to have secured jobs of holding down counters at Steele's.

Wilson.

Nice Weather.

Happy New Year to all.

Christmas was the pleasantest day of the year.

Bah Vance is convalescent.

Mob Hedley, Joe Moore and families go to Clam Lake to spend New Years.

H. E. Scofield of South Arm called on relatives here on Sunday.

Joseph Cooper, R. Sherman and families moved into the house by the mill on Thursday. Joe runs the mill while Mr. S. will engineer.

Saints held services Christmas day at the Sedgeman school house. In the evening an ordinance meeting was held at Meb Healey's, where feet-washing and communion was performed.

Thomas Shepherd, sr., had several bad spells Monday and Tuesday.

Inwood.

Nash will begin to stock his Banks mill with logs next week on wheels.

McGeagh is grinding feed at his mill.

Miss Della Patten of Boyne spent Sunday with the family of O. D. Hilton.

Amasa Sanburn is building a house on his own land east of Alfred Vandensen's, and will soon move on.

O. D. Wood had two horses gored by a bull last week.

Wm. Evans has sold his colt to Alfred Vandensen.

O. D. Wood has a model farmhouse on his farm near Norwood.

This has been a fine fall for farmers to fix up things, and most have taken advantage of it.

Pleasant Valley.

Dec. 30.—W. C. Burdick is spending the holidays with his parents and other relatives in Kalamazoo county.

Noble and Nigle Burdick attended the union Christmas tree at the Congregational church at Boyne City and helped make the music with their violins. They reported a pleasant time and the gift of a nice present.

The Pleasant Valley Educational Club met at John Newville's on Christmas day and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all, especially the children, whom Mrs. Newville always takes special pains to please.

Eveline.

A happy New Year to all.

Joe Tuttle is still quite sick. On Monday it was reported that he was much worse and the doctor was again sent for.

Geo. Jerman went to Petoskey Monday night on a visit to his father and uncle.

C. H. Whitford and son of Undine were in town Sunday.

A compositor on the JOURNAL made us state that a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Tuttle. It should have read "Trudgeon." We beg pardon Joe.

Ellsworth.

Dec 31.—A New Year's greeting to the Journal.

Within the past three weeks there has been three new cases of diphtheria, Mrs. Brooks is almost well, but Ezra VanOrman lost his only little daughter, and now his youngest boy is severely ill with the same disease.

Mr. Muirhead of Alba has sent men and teams here to draw his lumber from Fulton's mill to South Arm where it can be shipped next spring.

Barnard.

The Grangers gave a supper for their friends here on New Year's night.

Cyntha Bogart is quite sick.

There was no church or Sunday school Sunday on account of the weather.

We hear that Mr. James Cook is very low.

YOU CAN BUY

1 pound good Baking Powder for	20
1 pound good Japan Tea	50
1 pounds good Starch	05
25 pounds Brighton Flour	65
3 pounds good Tea	90
4 pounds A Sugar	25
3 cans Corn	25
4 cans Apples	30
1 set (4 pieces) Glassware	35
1 Bracket Lamp	50
Hand Lamps	15 to 50
3 Cake Plates	25

Fancy Crockery and Fancy Glassware at very LOW PRICES—IT MUST GO.

BERT MASON.

Marching Order No. 1.
General Headquarters.

To McCARTNEY & CO., Commanding Fancy Work, Ladies' Furnishings, and Stationery Division:

March right forward; pay no attention to quarter off and sacrifice sales. They lose money for both dealer and purchaser. Goods cannot possibly be sold cheaper without loss. Please do not deviate from this order for any provocation whatever.

GEN. WHOLESALER,
Comdt. in Chief.

JEFFERIES'
Coffee Rooms
Bridge Street.

OYSTERS in all styles.
Steaks, Chops, and all kinds of order cooking a specialty.
LUNCHES from 5c. to 15c.
MEALS 25c.

G. W. JEFFERIES,
Proprietor.

CALKINS & WARNE,
Druggists.
CROUTER'S OLD DRUG STORE.
Where will be Found
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

CUTTING

Values in all lines, we inaugurate on January 1st a General Clearing Out Sale. We are overloaded with Newmarkets and Jackets.

DOWN

They go one-fourth, one-third, one-half. A great opportunity to get a garment now presented. In Shawls, too, we have reduced to close them out.

PRICES

That were low enough to suit the most careful buyers have been cut in two. No excuse for not taking advantage, but

Come and See

The wonderful bargains in Dress Goods, Underwear, Mittens, Etc.

TERMS CASH.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

REMEMBER OUR PORTRAIT OFFER.

The Genuine
Round Oak Stove.
THE NEW PARLOR OAK.

HARDWARE, TINWARE,
NOTIONS, LAMPS, OILS
PAINTS, HARROWS,
PLOWS AND FIXTURES.
☞ JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

SUBSCRIBE NOW AND SAVE MONEY!

AN IMPORTANT CLUB OFFER
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Gives its readers literature of lasting interest and value, it is fully and beautifully illustrated and has already gained a more than national circulation exceeding 125,000 copies monthly.

PRICE 25 CENTS A NUMBER: $3.00 A YEAR.

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THE JOURNAL, Charlevoix, Mich.

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

Published every Thursday. Office in Nettleton Wagon Shop building, second floor.

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FIRST PAGE—Twenty cents per inch each insertion, per annum cards, classified, one dollar per line, per annum.

INSIDE PAGES—Twenty cents per inch first insertion, ten cents per inch each subsequent insertion. Reduced rates by the year furnished on application.

LOCAL READING NOTICES—Five cents per line each insertion. Business Department of the Household is a new department, merry times for girls and boys, which is delightfully conducted by Mrs. Margaret Eytinge. The Household will hereafter be published in separate form—a complete paper in itself—and will be mailed as a supplement to the Weekly Free Press. It will be nicely illustrated.

The publication of the prize stories, which have created so far reaching and favorable an impression, will be continued during the coming year. These stories are of the highest literary merit, and of absorbing interest.

All of the regular news and literary will be maintained at their present high standard.

The price of the Weekly Free Press is $1.00 a year, and the souvenir and picture are given with every yearly subscriber.

We continue to club this excellent paper with the JOURNAL for $1.60 for both, when paid cash in advance.

If He Could Only Fill It.

Little Mary is a good little girl nearly 5 years old, but possessed of a poetical genius which runs rather too strongly toward paraphrasing. She has done a good deal of composing during her brief existence, but mainly in the way of words substituted for others, which left her open to the charge of plagiarism. She is also possessed of a fund of humor which would not be expected in one so young. Mary's father the other day, by way of breaking the child of her fault as a poet and testing her capacity at original composition, offered her as a Christmas present the largest and best picture book that could be found in Chicago if she would make up a piece of poetry which would not resemble any other that she had ever heard. She was given two days to complete the task, and yesterday morning sang the following as her original composition:

Hang up papa's stocking,
Be sure you don't forget;
If Santa Claus can fill it,
We'll all be wealthy yet.

It is needless to say that Mary lost the prize, her father pronouncing the poem a parody, and one which showed reckless disregard for the truth on the part of the child.—Chicago Herald.

Millais a Gold Digger.

Few people know that Sir John Millais, the great English artist, was for a short time a gold digger in the Australian colonies. Young John Millais, some thirty-five years ago, caught the gold fever, and, abandoning pro tem his career as an artist, sailed for Melbourne. The present prime minister was one of his companions de voyage. But John Millais, although he roughed it bravely and turned the soil over with all the frenzied industry of the gold seeker, had in the end to confess to disappointment. He put in three months at the diggings, and then returned a sadder and wiser man to England.—Montreal Star.

A False Pretense.

"Well, my son," asked Jimmy Tuffboy's mother, "are you satisfied with your Christmas?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Jimmy, "only the skates isn't nickel plated, and dad said he'd buy me a double ripper, an' I didn't see it."

"But I am sure you have been happy all day, James."

"I wasn't going to let the fellers know how bad I felt."—Exchange.

Too Near the First of the Month.

"One thing I've got against Christmas."

"What's that?"

"It comes too late in the month."

"How does that affect it?"

"Why, when a man's wife gives him a splendid present the bill is sent to him in about a week. It would be better if he had about three weeks to get ready for it."—Christmas.

An Old English Custom.

Among customs now disused, a ceremony existed at the court of England as late as the reign of Charles II of bringing a branch of the Glastonbury thorn, which usually blossoms on Christmas eve, in procession, and presenting it, with great pomp, to the king and queen on Christmas morning.—New York Post.

Received Some Himself.

"Have a cigar, Charley?"

"Don't care if I do."

"Some that my wife gave me for a Christmas present."

"Er, come to think of it, Tom, I guess I don't feel like smoking today."—Exchange.

Not Entirely Without Remembrance.

First Soldier—Get any Christmas?
Second Soldier—Yep; present.
First Soldier—No?
Second Soldier—You bet.
First Soldier—What?
Second Soldier—Present arms!—Exchange.

What the Shop Keepers Dread.

"It is time for Santa Claus" said the young wife.

"Yes," said the spouse, who kept a retail store, "Santa Claus is welcome, but I do not want to see the rain dear."—Exchange.

Detroit Free Press Souvenir.

One of the handsomest souvenirs we have seen for many days has just been received from the Detroit Free Press. Sixteen large pages besides illuminated cover are filled with choice miscellany and fine engravings, appealing to the highest and noblest sentiments of young and old. Accompanying the souvenir is a picture 14x20, suitable for framing, full of every-day life and reality, a scene to be found in many homes, a small boy teaching his pet dog the a, b, c's.

The household department of the Weekly Free Press has been enlarged and improved, and has been placed in editorial charge of Mrs. Eva Best, a favorite writer, whose name is known everywhere among women. Incorporated with the Household is a new department, merry times for girls and boys, which is delightfully conducted by Mrs. Margaret Eytinge. The Household will hereafter be published in separate form—a complete paper in itself—and will be mailed as a supplement to the Weekly Free Press. It will be nicely illustrated.

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THE STORY OF A MARE.

She Slept in the Kitchen and Knew When It Was Necessary to Fire Up.

A well known man who lives not far from Newcastle, Me., told me of an experience he had a few winters since with a horse of which he was very fond. He was driving across Jefferson pond one afternoon when the mare went through the ice. In an instant the sleigh also went under. The gentleman managed to get out of the water himself after a valiant struggle, when, finding himself upon a firm footing, he turned his attention to the horse. After a long time, the assistance of two men was secured, and, even then, nearly an hour elapsed before the poor horse was rescued, thoroughly chilled and exhausted.

Not far off, her owner had a friend who lived in the old fashioned house in which I listened to the story, a house with a cellar kitchen.

He led the mare straight into this kitchen where she laid down, gladly enough, before a big, blazing open fire.

Warm blankets were thrown over the poor creature, and hot drinks were given her. Then her owner, pretty well chilled and tired out himself, passed into a bedroom on the same floor and soon fell asleep. About midnight he was awakened by something passing over the bed clothes. He felt a little startled. Then he felt a warm breath upon his face, and, lo! the mare had come into the room to find her master and thank him, for she fell to licking his face gently!

Her owner was manly enough to own up that he was so touched that he cried over her. Finally he rose, led her back to the kitchen, threw a big log upon the coals, and down lay the intelligent mare, while her master, silently registering a vow that the grateful creature should never pass out of his hands, returned to his own bed. I used the expression "he was manly enough," for I share this belief of Bayard Taylor: "The bravest are tenderest."—Kate Van Twinkle in Lewiston Journal.

An Unfortunate Postcard.

The Siam papers contain an account of the imprisonment in Bangkok of a Turkish subject, named Belitski, for seven months without being brought to trial by the Siamese authorities. His offense was that, having lately arrived in Bangkok from Hong Kong, he had addressed to his wife, Mme. Charlotte Belitski, Tornovie Seimen, Eastern Rosmelia, Turkey, a postcard, on which the following was written in the German language: "Bangkok, Dec. 7, 1888.—Here everything is wild and uncivilized; the women go about half naked. All vices flourish here; a paradise for problematic existences. What a contrast to the highly civilized natives of China and Japan, where I have lately been! Siam is a genuine Wallachian country. It is the wildest country I have ever seen in my travels.—Robert Belitski." On Dec. 16 Belitski was arrested on a charge, as he understood it, of libeling the Siamese government. He was never brought to trial, and was liberated on the representations of certain British subjects. He made his way to Batavia to lay his complaint before the Turkish consul there, Turkey having no treaty with Siam.—London Standard.

Warmth and Coldness of Clothing.

Clothing possesses no warmth in itself, but, as it is more or less a poor conductor of heat, it prevents the escape of the bodily warmth. Woolen fabrics contain a large quantity of air entangled in their meshes which, being a poor conductor of heat, adds considerably to the warmth of clothing made from them. In hot weather we wear light cotton or linen clothing so as to allow as much of the bodily heat to escape as possible. There is a prejudice in favor of light colored clothing for summer wear, but it is hardly based on scientific grounds. Dark colored cloth is the best radiator, allowing the bodily heat to escape freely, while white clothing absorbs less of the heat radiated directly from the skin. Therefore, to dress scientifically in summer one should wear dark clothing in the shade and light clothing when exposed to the sun's rays. Practically, the matter of appearance is the only one to be considered, as the warmth or coolness of clothing is not apparently affected by its color.—Exchange.

Concrete.

The uses to which concrete made of Portland cement, sand and broken stone is being put are constantly increasing. It is cheaper than dressed stone of the better qualities and more enduring. Bridge piers have been constructed entirely of concrete, and down south they are building houses of it. It is almost time proof. A cake of Portland cement allowed to "set" under water for seven days will pull 459 pounds of tensile strength to the square inch. A block and concrete conduit is the best thing known to engineering science for a waterway. Concrete pavements are the best, and concrete is as nearly fire proof as any material used by practical builders. In fact, the discovery of this chemical combination is one of the most valuable that has been made in the past ten years.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One Way to Cook a Rabbit.

A couple of Augusta disciples of Nimrod, while on a recent gunning trip, after a hard day's tramp succeeded in bagging a small rabbit. They knew that the animal was good eating, but as to how to cook him properly they were not as well posted. They pondered long on the subject until the pangs of hunger demanded immediate action of some sort, when they tied bunny up by the hind legs and picked him as the good housewife does a hen. They said he was good eating just the same, with the exception of an occasional tuft of fur which had escaped the picking process.—Kennebec Journal.

A Child's Answer.

His father stocked him on the head
And asked him who St. Nick would be.
"I don't know Santa Claus," he said,
"But that's Christ Kringle I know well."

—New York Sun.

JANUARY MAGAZINES.

Scribner's.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for January begins the fourth year and seventh volume with the promise that during the current year it will follow its well-approved course of printing articles of interest in themselves, by writers who really have something to say; and of aiming that great variety shall be secured rather than that any single undertakings shall monopolize its space.

Godey's.

"Godey's Lady's Book" (the ladies' favorite) comes to us for January looking as fresh and bright as the New Year itself. Good stories fill its pages to repletion. A handsome steel plate for a frontispiece cannot fail to please both old and young. If only one half of the promises made are carried out, and when we know from experience that all the publishers promise will be done, this certainly will be the most popular magazine published for 1890. Godey Pub. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Price $2.

WATCH YOUR ADDRESS LABEL.

The time to which each subscription is paid is indicated by the date on the address label, and every person can see at a glance when their subscription expires. The price of the JOURNAL is now One Dollar a year if paid in advance, but all subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged at the rate of $1.50 per year.

LA GRIPPE. Be prepared to protect yourself against this and kindred diseases. The sometimes fatal attack of the Russian Influenza, week or month after the first "warning chill," may be avoided by individual addresses at once. A. PRENDERGAST, Findlay, Ohio.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 28, 1889. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Ames, Peter — Lewis, Levi A.
Adell, John A. — Sisley, Mrs. Edith
Jackson, James — Smith, Mrs. Lucretia
Johnson, Elsie

H. BERDAN, P. M.

GOOD BUTTER

We will deliver in Charlevoix Good BUTTER in small lots at the rate of **20 cents per pound**, and in 100 lots at **17 cents** per pound. Send in your orders.

GULES & NASH,
Nov. Norwood, Mich.

CARRIAGE & SLEIGH PAINTING.

I have fitted up a shop for the purpose of doing Carriage and Sleigh Painting in all its branches. All work intrusted to me will be promptly and well done.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in Both Work and Prices.

Your patronage most respectfully solicited. Shop in rooms known as old town hall, **over Feik. Miller's Old Hitchcock's shop.**

Bert Jarvis.

Merry Christmas.

What can we show you? Nothing old. Everything new. All the latest styles and novelties; photograph albums that will surprise you—large, new, low-priced; toilet cases, shaving sets, writing desks, work boxes, jewel cases, etc.

Fairy lamps, fine china cups and saucers, vases, etc.

Art books, Xmas cards, photogravures, books and bibles. Largest assortment children's books ever brought to town.

Call and see.

F. A. Cochran & Co.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be entered for it in NEW YORK.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

Happy New Year TO ALL.

SPECIAL SALE.

ROSENTHAL starts in the New Year by giving a Grand Special Sale on everything in his Store

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY,

Commencing Thursday, January 9th, and ending Saturday, January 11th.

A good Unbleached Cotton, worth 8c, will be sold for 5½c.
An extra good Unbleached Cotton, worth 10c, will be sold for 7c.
Fine Bleached Cotton, worth 10c, will be sold for 8c.
A good Unbleached Cotton Flannel, worth 10c, will go for 6½c.
An extra good Unbleached Cotton Flannel, worth 15c, will go for 10c.
Fine double-width Dress Goods, worth 25c, will be reduced to 12½c.
Fine double-width Cashmere, worth 50c, will be reduced to 35c.
Black, Brown, Blue, and Red Dress Goods, worth 10c, will be reduced to 5c.
Turkey Red Table Linen, worth 35c, goes for 22½c
Fine Bleached Table Linen, worth 75c, goes for 50c.
Good Plush, all colors, worth 50c, goes for 42½c.
A good Woolen Skirt, worth $1.50, goes for $1.00.
Hoods, Hoods, Hoods! Down they go to ½ off.
A good Horse Blanket, worth $1.00, will be a specialty for 70c.
A good Blanket, worth $1.50, will be a specialty for $1.00.
An All wool Blanket, worth $3.00, will be a specialty for $4.00.
A Spool Cotton will be specialty for 4c.

Cloaks, Cloaks. Great Reduction on Cloaks.

Remember this is for Three Days Only. Do not fail to call and see our prices, as it means money in your pocket. Also remember that our Album offer is good until Feb. 1st, 1890.

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

Two Good Improved Farms For Sale, On Easy Terms.

Inquire of Charlevoix Savings Bank.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

School next Monday.

Capt. Tullock is quite sick this week.

Who "pulled the string" this time, Mr. Sentinel.

Elmore Mudge started for California on Tuesday.

☞ Fine Onions at O. W. Smith's for 75c per bushel.

Mrs. E. H. Green has been suffering with neuralgia this week.

☞ Silver Thread Saur Kraut at O. W. Smith's, for 3c per pound.

The Grand Rapids Democrat sends out an elegant almanac for 1890.

Miss May Todd returned to her home in Cheboygan on Thursday.

☞ Lace curtains cleaned equal to new. Mrs. M. Moore.

Miss Phila Wood is home from Ann Arbor for the holiday vacation.

Jakey Rosenthal is back from his holiday vacation, ready for school again.

☞ Fine Binghampton Buckwheat Flour at O. W. Smith's for 3c per pound.

School reports for Ironton and Advance are unavoidably crowded over to next week.

Alden Chamberlin got his team to the fire engine first for the fire at Swallow's house.

L. D. Bartholomew has been quite sick the past week, and is still confined to his room.

W. B. Taylor has been sick for two weeks, but is now improving and will soon be out again.

We are glad to hear that the Sentinel "don't have to" cover itself with any more mortgages.

☞ An umbrella was left at Cochran's drug store recently. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this notice.

☞ Lost—a silk umbrella with a gold handle, January 1st, at the party at Mr. Fox's. The person having it will please return to Alick Rosenthal's store.

☞ Aldrich Sisters will sell fall and winter hats at cost for the next 30 days, to reduce stock. Now is the time to get a bargain in the best goods. Call and see.

"The big four" has been repeated in Charlevoix county."—Sentinel. And they are still on top; from present appearances they are likely to stay there for a while.

The fine printing of the Chicago Weekly Herald makes its illustrations—unexcelled by those of any other newspaper — very attractive. The Herald is only One Dollar per year.

Get ready for the next Young Peoples' social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fox, Jan. 7th, 8 to 10 P. M. Explosive amusements will be served for refreshments. Good music. Literary entertainment, etc., etc. All for 10 cents.

Bake & Son have an elegant new family sleigh to be used by O. D. Wood and family as soon as there is sufficient snow. It is low, broad and commodious, and the front seat is upholstered and has high, comfortable backs.

The 18th birthday of Miss Florence M. Smith and Mr. Bert A. Fox was celebrated on the evening of January 1st, by a joint reception at the residence of Amos Fox. The entertainment included games, music, and recitations, followed by refreshments. All present report an enjoyable evening.

"What a joke it would be if Anderson should retain Hon. Will A Norton to defend him in the perjury case. Two to one he could acquit."—Sentinel. Not much of a joke, either. It would simply be in line with other recent transactions, in which the "big four" show their strength.

Our club offer with the Weekly Free Press for $1.60 is cheaper than any stale ready print, unless a man gets trusted for the ready print, and never intends to pay. If you want only the local news, take the JOURNAL at $1.00. If you want more, get the best and most for your money, by taking the Weekly Free Press also for $1.60.

On Tuesday night Charlevoix had a narrow escape from another big loss. Chas. See, janitor at the city hall, had been in the library all the evening. After closing he went to the residence of his father, and remained a few minutes. On returning to the hall he saw a light in the register in the jail, and on examination found the woodwork around the register ablaze. Having water handy, the fire was soon extinguished, but not until it had turned and charred several feet space of the floor. Had he been absent a few minutes longer, the building would undoubtedly have been destroyed. It is supposed that the fire was caused by forcing the heat from the north furnace, past the jail register which was closed, and through a long pipe to the library. The south double furnace had not been properly cleaned during the summer, and was so clogged that it smoked, which is given as the reason for forcing the heat from the north furnace to the library.

For the last six years the Sentinel has characterized the editor of the JOURNAL as a "jack-in-the-box" useful only for the amusement of some political manipulator, utterly devoid of any mental self control, the weak tool or cats paw of somebody; but the Sentinel never intimates who this manipulator is. Now we demand the particulars. Who is the real manager of the Journal? Who dictates its policy and looks after its finances? Who determines what to denounce or what to let alone? Answer these questions, Mr. Sentinel, before you talk any more about a "jack-in-the-box" bobbing up when someone "pulls the string."

Late Locals.

The Journal being a day late again this week, we are able to report that a fire started in C. E. Swallow's house about 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning. Mrs. Swallow happened to be in the yard and saw smoke issuing from a chamber window, and gave the alarm. The fire started where the pipe passed through a wall, and extended to the floor above, spreading out between the joist. A prompt response of neighbors and a ready supply of water extinguished the fire. Damage estimated at $100, fully insured.

It was reported Friday noon that Roswell Mudge fallen from a load of wood and broken an arm, but we have not learned particulars.

I. O. O. F Installation and Banquet.

The following officers for Round Lake Lodge No. 293 I.O. O. F. were installed last Wednesday evening, Jan. 1st, for the ensuing term:

N. G.—Alick Rosenthal.
V. G.—Geo. W. Cook.
R. Sec.—Chas. J. Strang.
P. Sec.—John Burns.
Treas.—L. D. Bartholomew.
R. S. N. G.—James Washburn.
L. S. N. G.—J. M. Thompson.
W.—Joseph Benavais.
C.—James E. Wood.
R. S. S.—E. Wenzel.
L. S. S.—Joseph Benavais.
O. G.—Isaac Mills.
I. G.—A. Cameron.
R. S. V. G.—Chas. E. Swallow.
L. S. V. G.—Lewis Giddings.

After the installation ceremonies were concluded the wives of the members proceeded in a body, armed with all the etceteras of a first-class supper, and surprised the husbands by demanding admittance to the hall. After the astonished brothers learned the mission of the visitors, the doors were opened wide and all went harmonious and happy until midnight.

Capital Increased.

The Charlevoix Savings Bank has been reorganized under the new state banking law, and on Jan. 1st, increased its capital to $40,000, fully paid up. The officers remain the same. A list of the stock holders and directors will be published next week.

All banks organized under the new state banking law are subject to the same restrictions as national banks, being under the immediate supervision of the state bank commissioner, appointed by the governor. Depositors are secured to an amount double the capital stock of the bank. The business and profits of the bank will undoubtedly increase in the full proportion of the new capital.

Congregational Church.

At the Congregational church next Sunday morning, sermon followed by reception of members and communion service. Sermon in the evening. Young Peoples praise and devotional meeting at 6 p.m. The week of prayer will be observed.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

(The JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns in which it is not represented. Give us all the news in as brief and concise manner as possible. Correspondence should be in the office not later than Wednesday evening. Two very desirable features in correspondence are regularity and punctuality.)

Boyne City.

JAN. 1.—Rain, and no sleighing which makes every one feel poor. But in spite of the hard times the little god Cupid has been getting in his work lively during the holiday season, many of our young people responding by willingly accepting Hymen's fetters.

On Dec. 26th Mr. B. Lyke of Boyne City and Miss Lena House of Deer Lake. By the Rev. J. Burdge, at the residence of the bride's father.

At East Jordan, Dec. 22d, Mr. G M. Lalond of East Jordan and Miss Ollie Lewis of Boyne City.

In the M. E. Church, Dec. 25, by the Rev. J. Burdge, Mr. James Pickel and Miss Minnie Campbell, both of Wilson.

J. M. Harris started for Lansing Christmas morning to attend the State Teachers' Convention held at that place. Mrs. H. spending the holidays with her parents in Ironton.

While rolling logs in the Haywood camp Fred Deitz had the misfortune to break one of his legs.

The Christmas trees were a success in both churches; the presents being plenty and some very nice and all seemed to have a good time.

J. S. Thatcher of Grand Rapids is visiting the family of S. B. Thatcher of this place.

A good deal of excitement prevails at Bay Springs over a family disturbance resulting in the husband injuring his wife through beating her until a physician had to be called, who reports a serious case. Such cases should not escape the notice of the civil authorities.

O, Sam!! Sam!! I never imagined for a moment that the three of the "big four" who followed me as witness in the Anderson examination would be pardonable to corroborate my testimony.

Ironton.

Christmas passed off very quietly in this vicinity, not even a wedding to liven things up. The only thing worth mentioning being the tree at the Congregational church on Christmas day which was a very pleasant affair.

Mrs. Mitchell, wife of James Mitchell sen., died Saturday after a long illness with consumption. She leaves a husband and a large family to mourn. The funeral was held at the Congregational church Sunday afternoon.

Miss Ella Kimball is in Charlevoix this week visiting friends.

Mr. Parker sold a fine hog to W. S. Stripp last week.

Mr. Thorp purchased a fine five-year-old colt of Dan Caten of East Jordan one day last week, and as Will Thorp was trying to draw a load of wood Monday morning with him and another horse the dashboard came out of the wagon and hitting the colt on the heels they ran away throwing Will off the load and breaking pretty badly. They were finally stopped near Mr. Thorp's home with a pretty badly wrecked wagon.

Miss Lenzena Box who has been away for the past year is home on a two weeks visit. Her many friends are glad to see her again.

Charley Howard came home from Frankfort Sunday evening where he went five or six weeks ago to work in the camp. He reports the camps breaking up on account of no snow.

Advance.

Dec. 30.—Although it rained all day the day before Christmas yet the evening was beautiful and Santa Claus could have had no excuse for neglecting the little folks, and we hope that he made them all happy.

Some of our young people went to East Jordan Christmas eve and others went to Boyne City.

John Lloyd has been on the war path and has had one fight with the noble red man which resulted in a tie. He hopes that by next spring he will be respectably decorated with feathers and will have several scalps hanging to his belt.

Peter Karleskin met with a severe accident while felling a tree last Friday. The tree striking him on the side of the right knee giving it a bad wrench which may lay him up for some time.

Several of our citizens attended the Masonic social at Boyne City last Friday night.

Van Neweille of Pleasant Valley, looking as pleasant as ever, was in town last Saturday.

Quite a number of our citizens seem to have secured jobs of holding down counters at Munson's.

Wilson.

Nice Weather.

Happy New Year to all.

Christmas was the pleasantest day of the year.

Bula Vance is convalescent.

Meb Healey, Joe Moore and families go to Clam Lake to spend New Years.

H. E. Scofield of South Arm called on relatives here on Sunday.

Joseph Cooper, R. Sherman and families moved into the house by the mill on Thursday. Joe runs the mill while Mr. S. will engineer.

Saints held services Christmas day at the Sedgeman school house. In the evening an ordinance meeting was held at Meb Healey's, where feet-washing and communion was performed.

Thomas Shepherd, sr., had several bad spells Monday and Tuesday.

Inwood.

Nash will begin to stock his Banks mill with logs next week on wheels.

McGeagh is grinding feed at his mill.

Miss Della Patten of Boyne spent Sunday with the family of O. D. Hilton.

Amasa Sanburn is building a house on his own land east of Alfred Vandenesse's, and will soon move on.

O. D. Wood had two horses gored by a bull last week.

Wm. Evans has sold his colt to Alfred Vandemen.

O. D. Wood has a model farmhouse on his farm near Norwood.

This has been a fine fall for farmers to fix up things, and most have taken advantage of it.

Pleasant Valley.

Dec. 30.—W. C. Burdick is spending the holidays with his parents and other relatives in Kalamazoo county.

Noble and Nigle Burdick attended the union Christmas tree at the Congregational church at Boyne City and helped make the music with their violins. They reported a pleasant time and the gift of a nice present.

The Pleasant Valley Educational Club met at John Newville's on Christmas day and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all, especially the children, whom Mrs. Newville always takes special pains to please.

Eveline.

A happy New Year to all.

Joe Tuttle is still quite sick. On Monday it was reported that he was much worse and the doctor was again sent for.

Geo. Jarman went to Petoskey Monday night on a visit to his father and uncle.

C. H. Whitford and son of Undine were in town Sunday.

A compositor on the JOURNAL made us state that a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Tuttle. It should have read "Trudgeon." We beg pardon Jos.

Ellsworth.

Dec. 31.—A New Year's greeting to the Journal.

Within the past three weeks there has been three new cases of diphtheria, Mrs. Brooks is almost well, but Ezra Vandemas lost his only little daughter, and now his youngest boy is severely ill with the same disease.

Mr. Muirhead of Alba has sent men and teams here to draw his lumber from Fulton's mill to South Arm where it can be shipped next spring.

Barnard.

The Grangers gave a supper for their friends here on New Year's night.

Cyntha Bogart is quite sick.

There was no church or Sunday school Sunday on account of the weather.

We hear that Mr. James Cook is very low.

YOU CAN BUY

1 pound good Baking Powder for	20
1 pound good Starch	5
7 pounds good Rice	35
25 pounds Brighton Flour	65
1 pound good Tea	50
4 pounds Jelly	25
3 cans Corn	25
3 cans Apples	25
1 set (4 pieces) Glassware	25
1 Bracket Lamp	50
Hand Lamps	15 to 30
3 Cake Pans	25
Fancy Crockery and Fancy Glassware at very LOW PRICES—IT MUST GO.	

BERT MASON.

Marching Order No. 1.
General Housequeen.

To McCARTNEY & CO., Commanding Fancy Work, Ladies' Furnishings, and Stationery Division:

March right forward; pay no attention to quarter off and sacrifice sales. They lose money for both dealer and purchaser. Goods cannot possibly be sold cheaper without loss. Please do not deviate from this order for any provocation whatever.

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Comdt. in Chief.

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Steaks, Chops, and all kinds of order cooking a specialty.
LUNCHES from 5c. to 15c.
MEALS 20c.

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Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

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Values in all lines, we inaugurate on January 1st a General Clearing Out Sale. We are overloaded with Newmarkets and Jackets.

DOWN PRICES

That were low enough to suit the most careful buyers have been cut in two. No excuse for not taking advantage, but

Come and See

The wonderful bargains in Dress Goods, Underwear, Mittens, Etc.

TERMS CASH.

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The Genuine
Round Oak Stove.
THE NEW PARLOR OAK.
HARDWARE, TINWARE, NOTIONS, LAMPS, OILS PAINTS, HARROWS, PLOWS AND FIXTURES.
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FACTS VS. FANCIES.

Who Pays the Tariff Tax?—The Effect of Taking the Tariff off Hides.

From the Petoskey Democrat.

The great argument of protectionists to prove that the tariff is not a tax is that the foreigner pays the tariff. Such an argument is an insult to common sense. When the Petoskey merchant wants goods he sends to his wholesale dealer for them. That dealer sends them. The Petoskey merchant pays the wholesale cost, pays the cost of packing, freight, the drayage; and all this goes to make up the first cost on which the retailer's profit is charged.

So with the New York importer. He sends abroad for goods when he wants them. When they arrive in New York he pays the freight across the ocean, he pays the first cost, he goes to the custom house and pays the tariff before he can get the goods out of the bonded warehouse. He adds these several sums together and this is the cost to him. On this he computes his profit when he sells to the wholesaler. The wholesaler charges his profit, and so on to the retailer. Not only do you, when you buy the goods, pay the tariff which the importer originally paid, but the profit on the same charged by the several dealers through whose hands it passed.

Now is a good time to do a little solid thinking. Don't "ess" the retail dealer; he only makes a living profit. Don't ess the wholesaler or the importer; these parties are necessary for the distribution of the goods. Don't talk about Patrons of Industry stores at a ten per cent profit; your sugar would cost you a cent a pound more than it does now, for the grocer loses money on every pound he sells. A ten dollar suit of clothes would come less than a dollar cheaper. Go to the root of the difficulty.

You went to the store to-day and bought a pound of smoking tobacco. On it was a great big green stamp. You know very well that the manufacturer charged up the cost of that stamp to you, and he pulled out you the price of the stamp more than it otherwise would. You see this is a tax, don't you? You also went to Rosenthal's and bought a pair of woolen stockings for your little girl to wear to school. Rosenthal sold you, at a small profit, exactly what he bought of the wholesaler, and the wholesaler sold just what he bought of the manufacturer, and the manufacturer—well, he can't get the wool, it is not grown in the United States, and the protective tariff won't make it grow. He puts in shoddy, and a tariff of 107 per cent on knit goods prevents the importation of honest, all-wool goods. What a glorious thing is this tariff! It protects Carnegie, but sends your little girl to school through the snow and storms, clad in shoddy, cotton, and republican tariff.

The 75 cents you paid for that pair of stockings represents 30 cents stockings and 45 cents republican tariff. You can't get the one without the other. Which is the heavier tax, and which had you rather have abolished, the revenue stamp on the pound of tobacco or the tariff on wool?

But, you say, the tariff on wool protects the farmer from the pauper wool grower of South America and Australia. Go to Texas and New Mexico, where land costs nothing, sheep run at large the year around and are herded and sheared by Indians and Mexicans, and talk about the pauper wool growers of South America and Australia! These western wool growers can, with wool at 20 cents per pound, become enormously wealthy in a few years. Can Emmet county farmers do this?

But little over half the wool consumed in the United States is raised here. Certain grades cannot be raised here for the same reason that peanuts cannot be profitably raised in Petoskey. The protective tariff cut not change nature, nor cause animals to thrive when conditions of climate and food are against them.

Along in the seventies congress abolished the tariff on hides. What a howl went up. One would have thought all the cattle in the United States would have been killed off by the pauper cattle of South America. But they didn't; cattle lived and thrived and people made money out of them. The shoe factories doubled and trebled and quadrupled their capacity. Shoes are cheap and good. We manufacture all we need in the United States and last year we exported $9,000,000 worth. We control the most trade of the world. The packers of Chicago fix the price of beef in London. Was the tariff on hides removed to benefit the people of the United States? Not much. The congress that did it was republican. Texas was the center of the cattle industry, and Texas was persistently democratic. It was simply a punishment on Texas democrats, that was all, but the outcome proves the fallacy of the whole protective system.

Remove the tariff on wool, and not only would the sheep industry thrive, but, in ten years, every man, woman and child would be clothed in good, nice woolen goods of American manufacture, and at half cost of the shoddy cotton-wool stuff now worn.

What Is Light?

Several theories have been advanced by scientists to account for the fact that we have light. The two principles of the many reasons given by these learned gentlemen are the emission or corpuscular theory, and that known as the undulatory theory. The principles of the emission theory originated in the fertile brain of Rene Descartes, the philosopher, who was born in 1596. But little attention was given the theory, and it and Descartes were both almost forgotten when the same theory was enunciated and worked out by Sir Isaac Newton, about sixty years later.

According to these eminent men, light consists of small particles emitted by luminous bodies, the velocity of its transmission mainly regulating its color.

The undulatory theory, the one now generally accepted by the scientific world, tells us that the space between the celestial bodies is occupied by an impalpable ether. The luminousness of a body is supposed to be due to a rapid, vibratory motion proceeding from the body in question to the eye. The waves of the light proceed in all directions from every point in space in straight lines, the motion of its particles being supposed to undulate in a transverse direction to the line in which the light travels. The velocity of light is so great that the human mind cannot grasp an idea of the rapidity with which it travels; by the best authorities attainable to the writer, the distance traveled by light in one single second of time is 192,000 miles, a distance so great that no perceptible space of time would be occupied in its passage between any two given points on the earth's surface.—St. Louis Republic.

Eating Snails.

The stories about Frenchmen eating snails are believed by many people to have no foundation in fact, but to be only a phase of the exaggeration in which Yankees are apt to indulge, in describing the queer things they see to be met with on foreign dining tables. Nevertheless it is a fact that nearly 100,000 pounds of snails are sold daily in the Paris markets to be eaten by dwellers in Paris. They are carefully reared for the purpose in extensive snail gardens in the provinces and fed on aromatic herbs to make their flavor finer. One snailery in Dijon is said to bring in to its proprietor 7,000 francs a year. Many Swiss cantons also contain large snail gardens where they are grown with much pains. They are not only regarded as a great delicacy, but are reckoned as very nutritious. Hygienists say they contain 17 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, and that they are equal to oysters in nutritive properties. Snails are also extensively used as an article of food in Austria, Spain, Italy and Egypt and the countries on the African side of the Mediterranean. Indeed, the habit of eating snails as food has existed in various parts of the world for many centuries.—Good Housekeeping.

Running Amuck in Borneo.

A curious case of amuck took place recently at Sarakhan, the capital of British North Borneo. The governor held a durbar at Government house, at which about one hundred and fifty native chiefs were present. At the close of the meeting outdoor sports were held, and during the progress of these one of the men became excited, drew his sword, and began to attack every one in his way. He first cut and slashed at an Englishman who was not looking toward him, and then pursued his way rapidly through the crowd, slitting right and left. He missed another European, wounded two Sikhs, and rushed at a Sikh sergeant major, who, having a stick in his hand, struck the man's forearm and forced him to drop his sword. He was then seized, put in irons, and his disastrous progress thus terminated.—London Times.

Goddard's Marks.

We have previously told several good stories of Col. John Goddard, who was a king among the Penobscot lumbermen in his day. The Dexter Gazette tells more. Goddard sent large crews into the woods every year. As soon as he had hired his man he started him off for the woods at his expense. He always furnished transportation, together with food and lodging while on the way. He franked the men through, as it were. Upon the back of each he scrawled a few chalk marks, and a man bearing that superscription was entitled to all the privileges of the camp line or hotel conduct. John Goddard settled the tariff and paid the scrip. Furthermore, no man was allowed by the woods boss unless he could show about and show Goddard's bold chirography in the vicinity of his spread eagle.—Lewiston Journal.

Due to Nasal Difficulties.

A Dutch physician declares that a close connection exists between the exercise of mental faculties and disorders of the nose. He says that, if it were generally known how many caused chronic headache, of inability to learn or to perform mental work, were due to chronic disease of the nose, many cases of them would be easily cured.—New York Telegram.

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Send 15 Cents for Sample, which will be allowed on your subscription when received.

Address all letters to us, and we will see that you receive the current issue. That's all we can say in this space. Address, GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, 1330 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Twelve more DAISY-PATTY LETTERS. By Rose Lee Grovernor Griffin.

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SILVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES. Ask Druggists or write WM. T. LIBBY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 1, '88. Rheumatism cured in 1 day. Mrs. M. Summers, Lock Box 1, Cincinnati, Ohio. Rheumatism cured in 1 day. Mrs. Jas. Pee, Lock Box 1, Cincinnati, Ohio. Kidneys trouble. Mr. Wilkerson, Lock Box 1, Cincinnati, Ohio. Kidneys cured. Mrs. C. C. Smith, Western Reserve, Lock Box 1, Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. J. E. R. R.

BRIGHTINE, N. Y., May 11, '88. Received from Lock Box 1, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1 Brightine Diabetes Specific. Sciatica, Kidneys, Diabetes, Brightine. Brightine. Brightine.

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

Published every Thursday, Office in Nettleton Bros. shop building, second floor.
Entered at the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., as second class matter.

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Whenever a payment is made on subscription money or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the money. Receipts will not may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

The Charlevoix Savings Bank.

Last week the Journal mentioned the reorganization of this bank under Act No. 205, Public Acts of 1887, and the increase of the paid up capital to $40,000. To better show the actual prosperity of the bank it will be necessary to look at its history.

The bank was organized Aug. 4, 1884, with a capital of $25,000, only 60 per cent of which ($15,000) was paid up. On Jan 7th, 1889, the bank issued to its stockholders paid-up certificates, after paying its own expenses, interest, and taxes, showing a profit of 40 per cent of the capital in four years and five months. On June 30, 1889, the bank paid to the stockholders its first semi-annual dividend of five per cent. On Dec 31, 1889, a second semi-annual dividend of four per cent was paid.

Under the present banking law the stockholder is responsible to depositors for an amount double his stock. This makes, with the paid-up capital and individual responsibility, a guarantee fund of $80,000 to secure depositors in this bank.

The bank is required by law to keep on hand at all times a specified reserve fund. The Michigan banking law, to which the "Savings bank" must conform, is said to be more favorable to depositors than the national banking law, on account of the added responsibility of stockholders. At least four statements must be published each year, at the call of the state bank commissioner.

The stockholders of the reorganized bank are E. H. Green, A. Buttars, A. Fox, Henry Bennett Estate, Abbie T. Bennett, J. L. Hurd, F. W. Mayne, H. V. Rifenburg, F. E. Lewis, L. E. Allen, and F. A. Smith, of Charlevoix; John Saveland of Milwaukee; W. H. Gray of Chicago; S. S. Walker and Edwin E. White of St. Johns; and G. H. Hill of Cincinnati.

The officers for this year are:

President—E. H. Green.
Vice President—A. Buttars.
Cashier—F. A. Smith.

Board of Directors—E. H. Green, A. Buttars, A. Fox, F. W. Mayne, L. E. Allen, and F. A. Smith, of Charlevoix; John Saveland of Milwaukee; S. S. Walker of St. Johns; and W. H. Gray of Chicago.

The board of directors have adopted a new set of by-laws in conformity with the state banking law, a copy of which anyone can procure by calling at the bank.

The character and standing of the above stockholders is a sufficient guarantee of the bank. The showing of profits for the past ought to be a safe index as to the future under the same management. Every citizen of Charlevoix should rejoice at their prosperity and prospects.

The C. & W. M. R. R.

The surveying party of the C. & W. M. R. R., fourteen in number, in charge of Engineer H. B. Hodges has located the line from Traverse City via Acme, Williamsburg and Spencer Creek to one and one half miles south of Bellaire, and is pushing the survey northward at the rate of about a mile a day. The line as far as located is an exceptionally good one, with easy grades and long tangents, and the branch between Williamsburg and Elk Rapids is equally good. Engineer H. F. Northrup arrived here yesterday and the route beyond Bellaire will be determined upon further examination. Two lines are under consideration—one running northward near the D. G. & E. survey, and another up the Cedar river and down the Green and Jordan rivers to East Jordan. The surveying party is now encamped at Bellaire.—Bellaire Breeze.

The Detroit Tribune having asserted that the democrats of Michigan need a stronger organ in Detroit the Cadillac News and Express (also republican) unfeelingly retorts: "As to the ability of the papers, the republicans of the state as a whole certainly have no advantage over the democrats, if indeed they would not suffer by a close comparison."

The best indorsement the Journal has had for months is the vigorous kick some republicans make against the large proportion of political matter given every week. Every democrat in the county should be a subscriber to the Journal, and should pay in advance. One of the principal elements of strength in the republican party is the generous support given to its party press.

Washington Letter.

General Hancock uttered a great truth, when he said a few days after he was nominated for the presidency "the tariff is a local issue." If evidence had been necessary to prove this statement it has been supplied in large quantities by the statements made to the house committee on ways and means in the hearing now going on upon the proposed new tariff bill which the republicans of that committee are engaged in preparing. For instance, the New England manufacturers say that unless they are given free coal and free iron ore they will shortly be ruined, while the iron and coal people of Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio, to say nothing of others, stoutly maintain that unless the present tariff on coal and iron is kept where it is, or raised, they will be ruined, and will have to abandon their mines. When Gen. Hancock called the tariff a local issue the smart alecks thought it was because he was ignorant of the subject, but since then many able men after years of study, have arrived at exactly the same conclusion, because there is no other logical conclusion. No tariff bill that has ever been gotten up, or ever will be, will give satisfaction to the entire country. It is simply impossible because the interests of one section are always directly opposed to those of another section.

The decorations given the late S. S. Cox by the Sultan of Turkey are to exhibition at the National Museum in this city and are attracting much attention. According to royal etiquette they are to be returned to the sultan in a short time.

The cruiser Baltimore—the fastest war ship in the world—has been formally accepted by the navy department, and will be placed in commission as soon as she can be made ready.

Now that everbody regards it as certain that the house will pass the resolution instructing the committee on reform in the civil service to investigate the various charges made against the commission, the commissioners have begun telling folks how glad they are, and how much they court the strictest investigation. Let them wait until the investigation is ended and then tell people how they feel.

Ex-Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, is here, it is said for the purpose of trying to defeat the confirmation of certain appointments, but he denies that. All the same it will not be surprising if several ren who made themselves conspicuous in downing Mr. Sabin should find themselves in the list of rejected nominations.

Representative Moore of Texas, who is a member of the house committee on elections, thinks the large number of contested elections from the south is the direct result of a republican conspiracy to unseat enough democrats to give them a good working majority. His only hope is that the chairman of the election committee will be fair enough to put a stop to the revolutionary program. A rather slim hope.

Mr. Clarkson is running the postoffice department while Mr. Wanamaker is in Philadelphia straightening up the year's business and getting things in shape for the new year in his big store.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure, a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, bronchitis Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at r. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

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The time to which each subscription is paid is indicated by the date on the address label, and every person can see at a glance when their subscription expires. The price of the Journal is now One Dollar a year if paid in advance, but all subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged at the rate of $1.50 per year.

PRACTICAL SIDE OF FREE ART.

How Fashion Affects the Price of Paintings.

The principal reason given for maintaining the present tariff upon works of art is contained in the statement that reducing the number of foreign picture imported will increase the profitability of sales of American pictures, and that the great number of French works in the market pushes out the American. Now this is one of those half truths seemingly plausible, but easily answered if considered.

To begin with, works of art appeal to the æsthetic sense, the educated taste and intellect; they are not, in the ordinary, material sense, necessary. Eminently necessary to any complete or even moderately advanced civilization, they yet are not essential to life; they are not good to eat or to wear, and they would be expensive as fuel.

Consequently, we cannot legislate the pictures of any especial nationality into the market. By putting an exhibitant duty upon foreign breadstuffs, textiles, leather, you might in any civilized country force native bread, clothes, shoes, upon the most enthusiastic advocate of foreign manufactures, because food and wearing apparel must be had. Nature and climate have settled that question; it is not left to taste. But let X be a foreign painter, Y an American painter, A, B, C, D, etc., pictures. They admire the works of X and want them; you put upon them so high a duty that A, B, C, D cannot afford to buy. Will they go and buy Y's pictures? Not at all; they do not require them. They will say, "We will wait a while till we can afford to pay the premium on X's pictures." Meanwhile, as far as A, B, C, D are concerned, the market lies idle until eventually the foreign seller profits by a still higher price.

Again, by a commercial law, sales of pictures breed other sales. Taste, the question may be raised, "Then would not multiplied sales of foreign works of art increase the passion for foreign pictures alone, to the prejudice of native ones?" This is unlikely; picture buying is largely a fashion. There are true lovers of art who appreciate as well as admire, buying the best, because they know the best and it gives them most pleasure. It is such buyers who make the continued creation of good art possible; but the mass buy because it is the fashion, A purchasing one of X's pictures because B, C and D have them, and he wishes to be correct as a collector.

Fashion is, in part at least, a fictitious thing, and by keeping up the duty on foreign pictures we deliberately increase this fashion by enhancing their prestige.

A very simply illustration may be useful; go into a hatter's and price two articles. They look equally good, but are marked $2 and $10. Why is one more expensive than the other? the buyer asks, and is answered that it is a foreign hat. Immediately, and without realizing that the duty is quite enough to make the difference, he begins to examine the hat to find out why it is the better. It feels as if it must have some hidden intrinsic value, because it costs more. The fashion for buying French pictures has its excellent origin in the fact that the splendid contemporaneous French school has produced most of the great modern masters. But fashion naturally exaggerates and sees good only in its own particular direction, and we aid it by keeping the duty up.

Take off the handicap and you enhance the prestige of native work, and prestige at home is what it needs more than anything else. Abroad its excellence is handsomely recognized. The foreign artist can live and produce more cheaply than the American, but works of art cannot be treated upon the basis of simple manufactures—the greater must include the less, and the general prestige and furtherance of native art is far more important than any consideration of the proportionate scale of daily expenses in Europe and America.

The second reason given for keeping up a duty is that otherwise cheap rubbish would flood our market. This is easily answered: first, no real artist competes with rubbish, and secondly, no duty will keep out cheap rubbish. Such work can float any duty, except an absolutely prohibitive one, and a prohibitive duty cannot be legislated because, in justice, no one can draw the line between pictures which shall be admitted or excluded. It is probable that for some time after the abolition of tariff on works of art great numbers of foreign pictures will be imported, including many bad ones; but rubbish, floated in, will find its level. The strength of the purchaser of foreign pictures is in his buying good ones; his weakness is in buying bad ones. The more bad ones are bought the sooner will more average foreign works depreciate, the sooner will the buyer weed out his collection, and the good American and good foreign pictures meet upon a common ground of sensible commercial appreciation.

Zola's Programme.

The Paris correspondent of The Dagblad of The Hague states that Emile Zola's last work, "Bete Humaine," will be followed by "L'Argent," which will deal with Bourse speculation and, to a certain extent, with politics. Then will follow "La Guerre," of course a naturalistic work, treating of the army, the war of 1870 and containing a long discussion on the surrender of Sedan. The next book will conclude the Rougon-Maquart series, and will tell us how all the characters not already killed off will end. As soon as the series is completed, which will be in 1891, M. Zola intends to devote himself exclusively to the stage. He will then be 52 years of age, and will confine himself to the production of original plays, that is to say, plays which have not been adapted from his novels. M. Zola at present regrets, continues the Chevalier Salvador (The Dagblad's correspondent in Paris), that he ever put "L'Assommoir," "Nana," or "Germinal" on the boards. He owns that he has made a mistake, and I am assured that he will never attempt to adapt "La Bete Humaine" for the Parisian or any other stage.

LA GRIPPE. Be prepared to protect yourself and loved ones from the sometimes fatal attack of the Russian Influenza. Send 50 cents for Dr. Williams' "Sure Cure" Recipe, with full directions. Address at once, A. PRENDERGAST, Findlay, Ohio.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 4, 1890. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Brackenson, Miss Lydia Smith, Mrs. Nancy
Jones, David Trettien, Fred
Ruff, Miss Lena

H. BERDAN, P. M.

GOOD BUTTER

We will deliver in Charlevoix good BUTTER in small lots at 18 cents per pound, or in 100 pound lots at 17 cents per pound. Send in your orders.

GUYLES & NASH,
4w Norwood, Mich.

CARRIAGE & SLEIGH

PAINTING.

I have fitted up a shop for the purpose of doing Carriage and Sleigh Painting in all its branches. All work intrusted to me will be promptly and well done.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in Both Work and Prices.

Your patronage most respectfully solicited. Shop in rooms known as old town hall over Robt. Miller's Old Blacksmith Shop.

Bert Jarvis.

Marching Order No. 1.
General Headquarters.

To McCARTNEY & CO., Commanding Fancy Work, Ladies' Furnishings, and Stationery Division;

March right forward; pay no attention to quarter off and sacrifice sales. They lose money for both dealer and purchaser. Goods cannot possibly be sold cheaper without loss. Please do not deviate from this order for any provocation whatever.

GEN. WHOLESALER,
Comdt. in Chief.

JEFFERIES'

Coffee Rooms

Bridge Street.

OYSTERS in all styles.

Steaks, Chops, and all kinds of order cooking a specialty.

LUNCHES from 5c. to 15c.

MEALS 20c.

G. W. JEFFERIES,
Proprietor.

New Advertisement Next Week.

DRUGS

F. A. Cochran & Co.

F. E. WOOD,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.
Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

SPECIAL SALE.

ROSENTHAL starts in the New Year by giving a Grand Special Sale on everything in his Store

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY,
Commencing Thursday, January 9th, and ending Saturday, January 11th.

A good Unbleached Cotton, worth 8c, will be sold for 5½c.
An extra good Unbleached Cotton, worth 10c, will be sold for 7c.
Fine Bleached Cotton, worth 10c, will be sold for 8c.
A good Unbleached Cotton Flannel, worth 10c, will go for 6½c.
An extra good Unbleached Cotton Flannel, worth 15c, will go for 10c.
Fine double-width Dress Goods, worth 25c, will be reduced to 12½c.
Fine double-width Cashmere, worth 50c, will be reduced to 35c.
Black, Brown, Blue, and Red Dress Goods, worth 10c, will be reduced to 5c.
Turkey Red Table Linen, worth 35c, goes for 22½c.
Fine Bleached Table Linen, worth 75c, goes for 50c.
Good Plush, all colors, worth 50c, goes for 42½c.
A good Woolen Skirt, worth $1 50, goes for $1.00.
Hoods, Hoods, Hoods! Down they go to ½ off.
A good Horse Blanket, worth $1.00, will be a specialty for 70c.
A good Blanket, worth $1.50, will be a specialty for $1.00.
An All-wool Blanket, worth $6.00, will be a specialty for $4.00.
A Spool Cotton will be specialty for 4c.

Cloaks, Cloaks. Great Reduction on Cloaks.

Remember this is for Three Days Only. Do not fail to call and see our prices, as it means money in your pocket. Also remember that our Album offer is good until Feb. 1st, 1890.

ALICK ROSENTHAL.

Two Good Improved Farms For Sale, On Easy Terms.

Inquire of Charlevoix Savings Bank.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS.
CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Snowing to-day.

Anson Brown is home again.

L. D. Bartholomew is out again.

Sleighs are running again to-day.

Miss Maggie Enos is home again.

☞ Fine Onions at O. W. Smith's for 75c per bushel.

Miss Phila Wood has returned to her school at Ann Arbor.

Frank E. Brown returned to his college in Chicago last week.

☞ Silver Thread Saur Kraut at O. W. Smith's, for 3c per pound.

☞ Lace curtains cleaned equal to new.

S. H. Beardslee and family returned Saturday from Grand Rapids.

Miss Katie O'Neil aged 11, died Sunday night of malignant diphtheria.

Orvill Phelps and Ed Solter started for Grand Rapids last Monday morning.

☞ Fine Binghampton Buckwheat Flour at O. W. Smith's for 3c per pound.

H. M. Enos went to Jackson on Monday to see his mother, who is in feeble health.

Archie and Mabel Buttars are visiting their uncle, A. Buttars, and will attend school here.

The great northwest blizzard which the daily papers mentioned struck this region yesterday.

The fire department will hold their next club dance at the city hall Friday evening, Jan 10th.

The holiday vacation was extended another week on account of the prevalence of "la grippe."

Reports from the west discouraged C. R. Bellinger and he has decided to remain in Charlevoix.

Any good, strong boy can learn of a place to work for his board and go to school by inquiring at this office.

The families of O. S. Washburn and E. H. Green have been prostrated with "la grippe" the past week.

Will the Sentinel state what it would cost the village to keep a good team of horses, and what the direct benefit would be?

Mrs. Geo. Miller and children, Mrs. Lewis Miller, Mrs. J. Milo Eaton, and Mr. Bert Fox went to Chicago to-day.

Geo. Wilson, telephone manager at Petoskey, was in Charlevoix Sunday. He exhibits a broken ear which he got while playing "shinny" on the ice Saturday morning.

☞ Aldrich Sisters will sell fall and winter hats at cost for the next 30 days, to reduce stock. Now is the time to get a bargain in the best goods. Call and see.

Levi and Wint Lamphere and Chas Lamoreaux arrived home from the state of Washington to-day, satisfied that Charlevoix is good enough for the present. So say they all.

Memorial services were held at the Baptist church last Sunday for the three O'Brian children who died of diphtheria recently. Rev. Mr. Haynes conducted the services.

It would be impossible to make a complete list of those suffering from "la grippe," colds, sore throat, etc. There are more sick in Charlevoix than ever before at one time.

The Daily issue of the Chicago Herald is now eight, ten, twelve or pictures which shall be admitted or excluded. It is probable that for some time after the abolition of tariff on works of art great numbers of foreign pictures will be imported, including many bad ones; but rubbish, floated in, will find its level. The strength of the purchaser of foreign pictures is in his buying good ones; his weakness is in buying bad ones. The more bad ones are bought the sooner will more average foreign works depreciate, the sooner will the buyer weed out his collection, and the good American and good foreign pictures meet upon a common ground of sensible commercial appreciation.

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AROUND THE COUNTY.

[The Journal wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns in which it has not a regular one. Give us all the news in as brief and concise manner as possible. Correspondence should be mailed so as to reach us no later than Wednesday evening. Two very desirable features in correspondence are regularity and punctuality.]

Inwood.

Ed. Cook went to Elk Rapids last week with a grist.

A. Chase is preparing to build a house in the spring.

Tom Sinclair keeps a sheep bell on his dog.

Memorial services for the children of James and Albert O'Brian were held at the Baptist church, Charlevoix, on Sunday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Haynes officiating.

The wife of James Cook is improving very slowly.

Thomas Hadden has come home to work for himself.

Geo. Eagelson, of Charlevoix has gone to Norwood to work for Nash, with Will Miller's team.

Rev. Mr. Haynes of Charlevoix will preach in the Hilton school house Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Antrim county taxes are higher than Charlevoix county taxes. Can anyone tell why? Is it because their farms are so much better in Banks than in Charlevoix county?

Alfred Vandeusen has a big flock of sheep, and he has a notion in his head that if he put bells on all of them it would keep dogs away. So he got bells enough for all, of a variety of sounds, and when the sheep get frightened they ring the bells play a grand march, and the dogs march right out of the lot. Evidently the dogs think it the Swiss bell ringers.

Mr. Charles Cummings came here about five years ago and bought the Inwood farm, on section 18. He came from the "Soo" where he now has a good farm. On the Inwood farm he has about 90 acres cleared, with stumps nearly all out. The soil is clay loam; the surface rolling, well watered with a trout creek that runs across it. There is a fine orchard that has been bearing 15 years, and a young orchard planted two years ago. Mr. Cummings has built a good barn, with a full-size basement for stock. He has two growing sons to assist him in the work, and they are this winter clearing 10 acres to be put into crops next summer.

There are some other good farmers in this vicinity who we will tell you about later.

A neighbor said the other day: "What is the matter? I voted for Cleveland in '84, and then the republicans told me in '88 if I would vote for Harrison we would have better times; plenty of work, and more money. I did so, and lots of my friends did the same, but we have not seen the good times yet that were promised us. Where will we get money to pay our taxes with? In Cleveland's time we did get a little money occasionally, but it seems impossible to now. The tax collector don't ask you how you voted,—for Cleveland or for Harrison,—but demands your cash. The republican policy of protection does not pay the farmer's taxes, nor give his family bread and butter."

Report of Hilton school for month ending Jan. 3. Pupils neither absent nor tardy: Mary O'Brian, Calla O'Brian, Allen McGeagh, Lillian McGeagh, Dora Wheaton, Belle O'Brian, Nora Vandeusen, Orten Vandeusen, Anna Wells, Cora Vandeusen, Geo. Harrington, Nelson Harrington, Oscar Vandeusen, Floy Harrington, Emma Wells, Henry Harrington. The following are the average standings:

A GRADE.

Lillian McGeagh	97	Calla O'Brian	97
Mary O'Brian	96	Allen McGeagh	92

B GRADE.

Orten VanDeusen	95	George Harrington	90
Dora Wheaton	94	Cora Van Deusen	91
Nora Van Deusen	93	Anna Wells	92
Belle O'Brian	92	Nelson O'Brian	92

C GRADE.

Oscar VanDeusen	85	Henry Harrington	90
Floy Harrington	88	Katie Cummings	80
Emma Wells	91	Sylvia O'Brian	90

GLADYS JEFFERIES, Teacher.

Advance.

Jan. 6.—Mrs. Trudgeon died Saturday night after a long illness. She leaves a husband and ten children to mourn her loss. The youngest child, a boy, is about two weeks old.

The winter term of school commences Lake today.

A large number of our citizens attended the dance at Boyne City New Years night.

Mr. VonPlatten has been making improvements in his saw mill, lower ing the water-wheel about four feet to give it more power.

John Lloyd, becoming frightened at the non-arrival of snow, has quit cutting logs.

It begins to look to-day as though we might have sleighing. We will probably have enough and more than enough of snow before next May.

"W. R. Brown" has returned from the east where he has been engaged in rail road business.

Miss Annie Rodgers is attending school at Boyne City.

We understand that Fred Smith intends running a steamboat on Pine Lake next summer.

ADVANCE SCHOOL REPORT.

School closed on Dec. 23d. No. of pupils enrolled, 34. Average daily attendance, 30. Pupils neither absent or tardy during the month of December: Hannah Von Platen, Mattie Willis, Victor Lacroix, Mabel Phillips, Willie King, Harman Martin, Joseph Morrison. Pupils neither absent nor tardy during the whole term: Hannah Von Platen and Victor Lacroix. Pupils receiving 100 percent in deportment were Mattie Willis, Hannah Von Platen and Eva Wood. Eva Wood has the honor of being perfect in spelling during the term. Monthly prizes for spelling received by Eva Wood, Josie McShea and Oscar King. Monthly prize for good behavior granted to Nellie Karlskiln. At the close of the term the copybooks were submitted to a committee of three for their inspection and decision. Committee disagreed. We find from their separate decisions that Mattie Willis, Hannah Von Platen, and Eva Wood hold preeminence in writing.

The following are the average standings for the month of December and for the term:

A GRADE.

	Dec.	Term.
Hannah Von Platen	96	95
Mattie Willis	95	93
Victor Lacroix	95	93
Eva Wood	95	93
Josie McShea	93	92
Marie Dennis	86	84
Eddie Rogers	85	83
Mabel Phillips	80	83
Lossie Phillips	77	

B GRADE.

Mary McShea	89	88
Martha McShea	89	88
Mabel King	88	87
Herman Martin	88	76
Willie Heller	87	85
Laura Smith	92	91
Jessie Davis	90	87

C GRADE.

Mittie Healey	84	89
Charley Healey	84	89
Oscar King	86	89
Walter Martin	80	85

D GRADE.

Willie King	91	75
Charlie Smith	70	78
Frank Healey	83	78
Bennie Dyer	85	78
Fred Jackerstein	57	71
Joseph Morrison	92	87

ADDIE LEWIS, Teacher.

Wilson.

Beautiful snow.

Mrs. Hudkins has been quite ill since Christmas.

Terry Barber of Boyne City is visiting friends here.

Andrew Nowland and family spent New Years with relatives here.

Thomas Shepherd is still quite ill and has epileptic fits frequently.

In spite of the pouring rain Harry Hudkins "went Delong way" round on Sunday.

Little Marion Isaman had a wen or carbuncle cut from over her eye on Saturday. Also Myrtle Isaman is quite ill.

We hear that a couple (one of whom lives in this township) from Boyne City to get married Saturday evening, but that a brother of the would-be bride stopped the proceedings.

A family from Virginia have moved into a small house near Deer Lake. It consists of 26 members, 17 being children of one family, the remainder being neices and nephews of the honeholder. Next!!

James Peck and Allie Campbell were married last week. We hear that the bride is too youthful. Query. Is our license law of any use? Cannot anyone swear to the proper age and procure a license?

Mr. and Mrs. Kinney of Boyne City passed through here on their way to Echo and back last week. The many friends of Mrs. K. will be sorry to learn that she is suffering from ulceration of the gums and other diseases of the jaw.

A question for our orthographers. Have the city fathers any right to spell East Jordan J-o-r-d-o-n when for thousands of years Jordan has been spelt with an a?

Ironton.

Jan. 7.—Looks a little more like winter this morning, the snow is still falling and we are in hopes that we will get a sleigh ride yet this winter.

Joe Tuttle has been dangerously sick for some time with inflamation of the lungs, but we hear that he is now some better. Dr. Foster is attending him.

They have the mumps at Martin Staley's.

School closes in the Mountain district this week Friday.

The chicken pie social at the M. E. church New Years eve was a success; $14 was realized for the pastor for whose benefit the social was held.

The young people of Ironton gave a literary entertainment at the school house on Saturday evening with a very entertaining program. We are glad to see a literary society formed in Ironton and hope it will succeed.

Quite a number of the old pioneers met by invitation at Henry Hammond New Years day and partook of a bountiful dinner which Mrs. H. knows so well how to provide. A day of enjoyment for all.

The following is the report of the Ironton schools for the term ending Dec. 20, 1889: Whole number enrolled 118; grammar department, 45, primary department, 73.

Average standing of pupils:

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

A GRADE.

Girwin Parrish	97	Mary Boyer	97
Fred Hammond	96	Mary Maroney	97
Lewis Hammond	96	Anna Galbraith	95
Ella Davis	96	Ellen Galbraith	95
Archie Miller	95	Rena Hicks	94
Wilbur King	91	Martha Saunders	94
Jessie Boyer	90	Lizzie Garland	94
Matthew Saunders	92		

B GRADE.

Louis Engemark	95	Nettie Jackson	93
Herman Engemark	95	Ella Stewart	94
Tommy Maroney	90	Sophia Giasbiagnalone	
Cornelia Garland	90	Isabel Tunnah	92
Johnny Galbraith	89	John Mitchell	89
Frank Lamoure	89	Bert Williams	92
Harry Purvis	89	Mary Holland	91
Agatha Lewis	89	Nellie Sweenor	91
Eva Lewis	92	Eva Myers	90
Frank Davis	89	Nellie Dennis	92
Amy Compton	90		

LOTTIE M. EMERY, Principal.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Dick Lamoure	98	Della Ashmore	96
Hugh Jackson	96	Lottie Williams	96
Joseph Williams	96	Ida Williams	96
James Thorp	96	Elsie Engemark	97
Willie Tunnah	96	Nellie Kenney	96
Lora Nelson	93	Maggie Thorp	96
Willie Mitchell	96	Jessie Mitchell	96
William Nesbitt	96	Rosetta Wilson	94
Jenny Langworthy	97	Minnie Dennis	96

GENEVA BOX, Primary.

Horton's Bay.

Odd Fellows supper New Year's eve was a very great success. Receipts over $65.

Miss Sarah Knapp and brother Nelson spent Monday in Petoskey.

Mr. and Mrs. Dyer went to Petoskey Tuesday.

The ladies of this village gave a supper to "their Odd Fellows" Friday evening. Installation of officers.

Rev. Mr. Hayes had preaching in school house Sunday evening.

Miss Josie Litzau and Mr. and Miss Clover, of Charlevoix, visited Miss Thompson last Thursday.

Mr. & Mrs. Matt. Cunningham and daughter Jennie visited at A. J. Stroud's New Year's eve.

Report of Horton Bay school for month ending Jan. 3d, 1890.

Neither absent nor tardy: Nicholas Lorentz, Wina Lorentz, Eva Lorentz, Locky Miller, Olive Corwin, Joseph Corwin, John Corwin, Lettie Dyer, Eddie Park, Blanche Park, Mabel Park, Roy Parish, Frank Dark, Pearl Horton, Caroline Spoura.

A GRADE.

Fannie Bewel	100	Louis Miller	100

B GRADE.

Jessie Parish	99	Lizzie Knapp	99
Locky Miller	97	Archie Smith	95

C GRADE.

Olive Corwin	96	Charley Kotetsky	97
Vina Lorentz	96	Tessa Quigley	98
Hattie Willis	95	Nora Quigley	95
Nicholas Lorentz	99	Leta Herrin	94
Eddie Park	86	Lena Williss	78
John Knapp	98	Pearl Horton	90
Frank Dark	84		

D GRADE.

Joseph Corwin	74	Anna Spoura	88
Lettie Dyer	86	Blanch Park	83
Eva Lorentz	90	Charlie Crosterfield	74

L. I. THOMPSON, Teacher.

Norwood.

Jan. 7.—Guyles & Nash have shut down on their log choppers, until we get snow.

C. W. Brown went home last Saturday, but expects to return this week.

John Muirhead went to Boyne City to engage a teacher for our school.

Fred Jackson has one of O. D Wood's horse teams, which he will draw lumber with this winter.

There was a large steam barge seen going out of the bay last week.

Congregational Church.

At the Congregational church next Sunday morning: Subject, The Way to Rise; evening, The Worth of a Human Being. You are cordially invited to worship with us. Young people's praise and devotional meeting at 6 p m.

The young people's social of the Congregational church at the residence of Mrs. Fox was a good one, and dollars were added to fund to paint the church.

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1 pound good Baking Powder for	20
1 pound good Starch	5
5 pounds good Starch	25
25 pounds Brighton Flour	60
3 pounds good Tea	90
4 pounds J-55	25
3 cans Corn	25
4 cans Apples	30
1 set (4 pieces) Glassware	75
1 Bracket Lamp	50
Hand Lamps	15 to 50
3 Cake Plates	25

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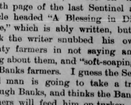

Boyne City.

Jan. 7—Our schools opened after the holiday vacation on Monday the 6th.

The G. A. R. boys of Walter Clifford post will give Major Miller a social supper on the evening of January 15th, in honor of his removal in the near future to Kansas City.

Mr. S. Hooker and wife of Rochester, N. Y., were the guests of R. R. Perkins from Friday of last week until Monday, during which time they "did" Boyne, expressing themselves well pleased with its location and surroundings. Mrs. Hooker is Mr. P.'s aunt.

There was a wedding at the U. S. hotel on Monday morning. The parties live in Ironton.

The second silver medal contest under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of this place will be held in the Presbyterian church Wednesday evening Jan. 15th.

It snowed a little more to-day. It is wonderful how the long faces have brightened up.

Captain Vanderhoef is doing some work on his boat. He has two men at work loring out the cylinder, preparing for next season's business.—Petoskey Democrat.

"A Blessing in Disguise."

Editor Journal,—I see on the eighth page of the last Sentinel an article headed "A Blessing in Disguise," which is ably written, but I think the writer confined his own county farmers in not saying anything about them, and "soft-soaping" the Banks farmers. I guess the Sentinel man is going to take a trip through Banks, and thinks the Banks farmers will feed him on turkey. I know the Charlevoix farmers would stuff him full of turkey if he would say half as much for them as he did for Banks farmers. I think the Sentinel man might find a few good farmers in his own county if he would look around him. [What is the matter with Robt. Trimble, Jos. Clark, sr., John Simpson, sr., G. D. Hilton, Ed Cook, McIntire, Stafford, and numerous others who have made farming and fruit growing a success?—Ed. Journal] The Sentinel should not go back on ties and posts. When he comes

The Disingenuous Blaine.

From Mr. Blaine, the politician, the country ceased long since to expect anything in the way of real candor or fairness in the discussion of questions having a partisan bearing or aspect. As a politician he is what is known as "a slick article," and his methods are those he employed in the Mulligan case, by which he will be remembered longer than by anything else in his somewhat checkered career. But from Mr. Blaine posing as a publicist we have a right to expect —and undoubtedly do expect—something better. In his book he gave them something better; but in his controversy with Mr. Gladstone in the current North American Review, which it was natural to suppose would be conducted on the same high plane—he has resorted to the cheapest sophistries and to petty fogging that would shame a backwoods lawyer trying a dog case.

In this discussion Mr. Blaine has the advantage of the defensive. He has all Mr. Gladstone's argument before him in advance. Yet he can find no better answer to Mr. Gladstone's suggestion that free trade having proven a great thing for England, would be likely to prove a great thing for America, than to say that "Alaska excepted, the northernmost point of the union is sixty miles south of the southernmost point of Great Britain, and the southernmost point of the union is but little more than 100 miles from the tropics." He is careful not to say that he regards this as a conclusive argument —in fact, he is a little shy about presenting it as argument at all. He is conscious perhaps, that if it was seriously presented as an argument somebody would be sure to follow him with the claim that the geographical condition hypothesis makes the rule of three and monogamy inapplicable in America, notwithstanding the success with which they have met in Great Britain. Yet if he puts no reliance on the geographical fact as an argument why does he present it? Is it for the purpose of scenting the cheap applause of those narrow minded people who regard the length and breadth and height of the United States as a sufficient excuse for holding that we are a peculiar people in whose behalf all the laws and rules that hold good in other lands have been abrogated? If this is his hope it is a pity he did not explain to his audience how it is that Florida enjoys and profits by free trade with Minnesota notwithstanding the immense difference in latitude.

This, however, is a mild offense on Mr. Blaine's part compared with the deliberate misstatements he makes concerning the effects of free trade in this country. When he says that from 1812 to 1861 "free trade tariffs were thrice followed by industrial stagnation, by financial embarrassments, by distress among all classes dependent for subsistence upon their own labor," he deliberately misstates unless he can be suspected of intending to shelter himself behind the quibble that he does not mean to affirm that the free trade tariffs *caused* the financial panics and distress that followed. With a less tricky man than Blaine such a supposition would be impossible. It is only so in his case because he practically closes the door by adding to his statement that "thrice were these burdens (occasioned by free trade) removed by the enactment of protective tariffs."

Nothing could well be further from the truth than this indictment of free trade so called. It cannot truthfully be said that free trade tariffs were even "followed" by a panic *thrice* in the period Mr. Blaine names. Prior to 1833 there was no tariff that can justly be called free trade; and there has been none since 1861. The panics of 1837 and 1857 are, therefore, the only ones that can be said with any approach to accuracy to have followed free trade tariffs. The first of these—the tariff of 1833—was a compromise tariff and was introduced by Henry Clay, the "father of the American system." It would not be regarded now as a free trade tariff, the chief features being the sliding scale under which duties were set to be reduced each alternate year till 1842, after which the highest rate was to be 20 per cent. on the home valuation. The average of the duties under this tariff from 1833 to 1842 was about 32 per cent; and it had been in operation nearly four years when the crash of 1837 came. If the tariff was the cause of that crash Mr. Blaine is the first to make the discovery. If it had been known in 1840 the knowledge would undoubtedly have been used in the presidential campaign of that year, which was as stubbornly contested as any that has been fought since. The hard times were availed of, the Whigs making the most of them; but there was no claim on their part that the tariff was responsible. The Whigs were not then unanimous in the support of protection, and even when they had gotten into power, partly, as already intimated, through the judicious use of the "hard times" argument, they made no proposition to return to the protective policy. Mr. Clay, who was unquestionably the Whig leader, insisted in the extra session of 1841 upon carrying out the compromise and openly declared that there was no "necessity of protection." And although the tariff was changed in 1842 when the Whig tariff was passed the crash had practically spent its force, and there was no pretense that the change was necessitated by it. The change was a trifling one at most. The average on dutiable goods was only carried up from 32 per cent. to 33.

Two years later, in 1844, began the agitation for reduced tariff taxation which resulted, in 1846, in the "Walker tariff," the nearest approach we have ever had in this country to free trade. It was while this tariff remained in force that the crash of 1857 came, which is undoubtedly one of the periods of distress and ruin to which Mr. Blaine refers as "following" a free trade tariff, a few changes having been made that very year in the direction of reducing duties. But it certainly was not the opinion of the time that the tariff was responsible for the panic. On the contrary, a congressional committee reporting on the subject of the tariff in 1858, offered a series of resolutions—with only two dissenting votes—in favor of extending the operation of the Walker tariff and abandoning the protective policy entirely. The third resolution of the series was an out spoken affirmation of the doctrine of free trade. It was as follows:

Resolved, That the highest development of the industrial resources of the country is to be attained by the greatest freedom of exchanges, which can only be thoroughly accomplished by *the entire abolition of the duties on imports and a resort to direct taxation.*

There was another resolution in the series, which has a distinct bearing on Mr. Blaine's subsidy views set forth in the paper already referred to. It was a resolution for free ships, in these words:

Resolved, That the navigation laws should be so modified as not to require any portion of the officers and crews of American ships to be American citizens and that American citizens shall be free to purchase and sail foreign-built ships on an equality with American built ships, and that the American coasting trade shall be open on terms of entire equality to foreign ships.

Whatever else may be said of these resolutions, they conclusively negative the idea—adopted as they were on the very heels of the panic of 1857—that the panic was believed to be due to the free trade tariff. Nor is it true, as Mr. Blaine intimates, that the "burdens" imposed by this panic were removed by a protective tariff. The Morrill tariff was enacted purely as a war measure and had no reference whatever to the removal of any burdens assumed to have been left by the crash of 1857. It may not be amiss to remind our readers, in conclusion, that the most disastrous periods of business or industrial depression ever known in our history have occurred under this same Morrill tariff and the modifications which have been made in it at the behests of the cormorants.—Free Press.

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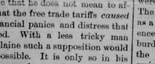

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NUMBER 840. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.; THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR

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GEN. WHOLESALER,
Comdt. in Chief.

[First publication Nov. 28, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Wm. Jones and Jessie Saunby, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Peter Dougherty, of the same place, dated the sixth day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and recorded in the Charlevoix county office for Charlevoix, Michigan, on the eleventh day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in liber 2 of mortgages, on page 300, on which mortgage, there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of $1,000 principal and twenty-five dollars attorney fee and interest and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the money secured therefore, and no part thereof. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, such mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block one hundred (100) in the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix is held, on the first day of March, 1890, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and the attorney fee and costs as stipulated in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and attorney fee and costs as aforesaid, as described in said mortgage, at public sale. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township and county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, to wit: The south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section fourteen in township thirty-four north of range seven west, containing forty acres of land, more or less, according to United States survey.

Dated November 9th, A. D. 1889.

THE CHARLEVOIX NATIONAL BANK, Of Charlevoix, Michigan, Mortgagee.

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Attorney for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

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Leave Detroit for Mackinaw and Intermediate points 7:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.
Leave Detroit for Toronto, Buffalo and Niagara Falls 7:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m., 11:45 p. m.
Leave Detroit for Toronto and Intermediate points 7:00 a. m., 4:00

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CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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The Chicago Tribune recommends pineapple as a cure for diphtheria. The juice is said to cut off and remove the fungus which attaches to the diseased part of the throat, and which is the fatal element in such cases. If effective, it is a simple remedy, and easily procurable.

Wide Awake for January is another elegant number. The stories and poems maintain their absorbing interest, and the illustrations cannot well be more beautiful in mechanical finish. To enumerate all the excellences of this number would require a half column of space. Send $2 40 to D. Lothrop Company, Boston, Mass., for a year's subscription.

A. A. Shaver, republican ex-treasurer of Clare county, has acknowledged that he and A. E. Mack, ex-county clerk, defrauded the county of $1,000 eight years ago, and used the money for campaign purposes, securing their own re-election, and others on their ticket. One by one the rascals come to grief. Let us hope that others may be forced to a similar acknowledgment of their peculations.

Let us have the report of the U. S. Senate Cattle Commission. The people are anxious to know why the kings who control the cattle trade would not appear before this commission when asked to do so; and the people would like to know why it is that cattle are so cheap, and the beef they make is sold by the retailers so high? There is robbery at both ends of the line, and monopoly from end to end.—Farm Journal.

A state prohibition conference is to be held in Philharmonic hall, Detroit, commencing at 9 a. m., Feb. 11. Papers are to be read by the following well known prohibitionists: Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, M. J. Fanning, Prof. Samuel Dickie, Rev. John Russell and Richard F. Trevelick. The gathering will end with a platform meeting in the evening to be addressed by Hon. Ex-Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, and others. A large attendance of prohibition party people from all parts of the state is expected.

In Chicago last week the death rate was so unusually large that there were not hearses enough to properly carry the dead to the graveyards, and eight bodies were taken to cemeteries in carriages in one day. There were 497 deaths reported during the week ending Sunday, mostly from throat and lung diseases. The Herald estimates that fully ten per cent were due directly to the grip. In New York the situation is even worse. The average death rate is upwards of 200 per day, and last Thursday it reached 250.

A New Tourists' Guide.

Ray G. Pierce has returned from Negaunee, Petoskey, and other places in the northern part of the state, where he has been to gather material for his railroad book, "How to Know Western Michigan." He now has the book ready for the printers, and it will doubtless prove to be a valuable one to tourists and visitors in northern and western Michigan.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

The Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Shount, pastor United Brethren church, Blue Mound, Kan., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining 38 lbs. in weight."

Arthur Levy, Manager Levy's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles of F. G. Hixon & Co.'s drug store. Regular sizes 50c. and $1.00. 3

☞Call and see our samples of ball programs, invitations, wedding cards, menus and society cards, etc. New styles for season of 1890.

SHEEP AND THEIR FLEECES

HOW PROTECTED WOOL RESTRICTS THE MANUFACTURER.

No Carpet Wool Is Grown in the United States—Manufacturers Must Always Have Australian Wool to Make Fine Dress Goods—How Protection Cuts Both Ways.

Wool is a staple of infinite variety. No two sheep, even of the same breed and pasturing on the same grass land, will yield fleeces that will bring exactly the same price.

So with breeds of sheep and their natural pasturage. A hundred sheep are transported from Saxony to Yorkshire, England. In a few years' time the fine merino wool of the Saxon sheep will either be considerably coarser in quality or lighter in weight.

Experience in sheep breeding has taught the wool growers of the world that certain localities are best suited for certain breeds of sheep. It does not follow that any of these breeds should be of a previously known variety. The great flocks of Australia are the result of many crosses between the different varieties of English and Saxony sheep.

The locality of the sheep run has much to do with the value of the fleece. In England, where the pasture is like a garden lawn and where the shepherd has not too many sheep to attend to, the fleece is comparatively free from dirt or artificial impurities. On the other hand, fleeces coming from the Argentine Republic are noted for the number of burrs knotted in them. This makes a serious difference in the price paid for the wool.

Sheep were first brought to the United States in 1609. Exactly 200 years afterward the first important consignment of merino sheep arrived here. It numbered 4,000. Since then the merino and English strains have been blended in all the flocks in this country.

In some respects the climate of the eastern half of the United States is unfitted for rearing sheep in greatest perfection. The extremes of heat and cold are too great. In moist, equable climates sheep never drink water, but quench their thirst with succulent grass.

Lambs are shorn for the first time when they are eight months old. This shearing is called the "first clip," and commands a higher price relatively than any subsequent. The weight of a first clip fleece is not usually more than three pounds, and often less than this weight.

England seems to be the only densely populated country in the world where sheep farming is carried on successfully. The great sheep runs of Australia have only their owners and shepherds near them. So also in the Argentine Republic, and in Texas the inhabitants near sheep pastures are much fewer than in older parts of these countries.

To some extent sheep raising appears to have been almost a pioneer exploit in this country. In 1868 there were 38,000,000 sheep east of the Mississippi river. In 1888 the number was reduced to 13,000,000. Even these 13,000,000 do not show a fair average, for an undue proportion of them are in the twenty-eight counties of Ohio which form a natural sheep pasture.

For one reason or other, other states between the Atlantic and the Mississippi river have given up largely the raising of sheep. In the prosperous farming state of Iowa dairy farming has been found more profitable. Illinois raises dairy products, too, as well as corn and wheat on former sheep pasture lands. At the present time the great wool growing states, excepting Ohio, are in order as follows: California, Texas, New Mexico territory and Oregon. Three of these are practically frontier states; the fourth, California, in its climate resembles Australia.

According to the report of the agricultural department the total number of sheep in the United States in 1888 was 45,544,755. These yielded a total wool clip of 301,676,121 pounds. The total quantity of unmanufactured wool imported into this country in 1887 was 114,404,173 pounds. Of this quantity about 81,000,000 pounds were for the manufacture of carpets.

Under the tariff of 1883 imported wools are divided into three classes. These are combing wools, clothing wools and carpet wools. The first two classes are subject to a duty of ten cents a pound if thirty cents or less in value. If they are more than thirty cents a pound in value the duty is twelve cents a pound. Carpet wools pay a duty of two and a half cents a pound if the value is twelve cents or less a pound, and five cents a pound if the value is more than twelve cents. These duties represent respectively ad valorem 43.23, 34.78 and 24.98 per cent.

It is quite apparent, therefore, that the farmer in this country is abundantly protected—so much so, in fact, that practically no wool is exported out of the country.

On the other hand, it would not follow, if wool was protected more highly than at present that the imports of foreign wool would be lessened.

All the wools produced in the United States are of medium grades. It is neither the very best nor the worst. The sheep which produce carpet wools have fleeces which average two and a half to three pounds each. This does not begin to pay the American farmer who raises sheep for the fleece alone, and so that every pound of carpet wool is imported. This does away with the 81,000,000 pounds of imported carpet wool referred to above.

Again, the American manufacturer cannot make fine dress goods for ladies' wear from American grown wool. He has to pack his trunk and go to London to the great Australian wool sales. There he buys all the fine wool he requires like any unprotected English competitor. When his fine wool arrives at New York he is glad to shell out 54 per cent. ad valorem duty on it, all for the sacred cause of protection!

If foreign wool was admitted free of duty the farmer could not lose anything on carpet wools, because he does not produce them. He would lose something over the free importation of fine wools, because some of his wools are now used for this purpose.

But as soon as the American manufacturers had an unrestricted entrance to the London market the price of the world's wool clip would go up like a rocket. The American flock master, like the American wheat grower, would become an exporter. His heavy, medium grade fleeces would bring him higher prices in the world market than they do in Philadelphia now. Not only that, but he could turn his attention to improving his breed of sheep so as to suit the climate and soil on which they are reared, instead of trying to get merino wool off mountain sheep.

THE BRITISH COBDEN CLUB.

Some Prominent Americans Who Belonged to It.

A favorite argument of the high tariff "spell binders" during the last presidential campaign was that the Cobden club of London was expending vast sums of money in order to win the election for Mr. Cleveland, who was in favor of a reduction in the present outrageous tariff.

Although the accusation afterward turned out to be a wonderful example of those who live in glass houses throwing stones, yet many people in this country have not a very clear idea of what the Cobden club is and what are its objects. The Cobden club was founded in London in 1866, the year after Richard Cobden's death. Its object was to perpetuate the memory of the man whose name it bore by propagating his economic theories. Its motto is, "Free trade, peace and good will among the nations."

Every year the club publishes some work in furtherance of these principles. It also awards medals for the best essays on any subject connected with political economy to the students of various leading colleges throughout the world, including Yale and Harvard in this country.

Once a year the members who may happen to be in London at the date fixed dine together, and the expenses of this dinner are paid out of the club funds. With the exception of the year 1881, the annual income of the club has never exceeded $15,000. In that year a special fund of $8,860 was contributed to defray the cost of publishing a special series of works on "Systems of Land Tenure." The disturbed relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland at that time called for that effort.

As the membership of the Cobden club is almost entirely confined to the classes dubbed by high tariff orators in this country "old fogies" and "college theorists," it is not likely that much money would come from that quarter. The late James A. Garfield, the late Charles Sumner, the late E. P. Whipple and the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher were members of the Cobden club. At present its roll bears the names of George Bancroft, Edward Atkinson and Hugh McCulloch.

John G. Carlisle on the American Farmer.

The American farmer, although he cultivates the most fertile soil in the world, and ought to be the most prosperous member of the community, is constantly engaged in a hard struggle to secure a comfortable support for his family and a moderate education for his children, and to pay his taxes and keep out of debt. This is all he can reasonably hope to accomplish; in a large majority of cases he falls even to do this, and, sooner or later, is compelled to mortgage his land and raise his expenditures to the lowest possible figure.

He has a paternal government which has determined that certain classes of industry ought to be maintained at the public expense, and for fifty years he has been taxed for their support; and now after these industries have become rich and powerful, they combine and confederate under the names of trusts, syndicates and pools, and dictate to us terms upon which the people may procure the necessities of life and carry on their business.—John G. Carlisle in January Forum.

Woolen Statistics.

During the year 1888 fifty-seven wool dealers and woolen manufacturers failed, with liabilities amounting to $5,637,000 and assets amounting to $1,976,000. This was pretty good from a high protection point of view, as many of the failures were doubtless due to the fear of Mr. Cleveland's re-election.

Unfortunately, during the year 1889, seventy-two wool dealers and woolen manufacturers failed, with liabilities amounting to $10,142,000 and assets amounting to $7,622,000.

The failures in 1889 will, of course, be ascribed to the mild winter. But Engl land had also a mild winter, and the prosperity of her woolen and worsted mills has not been so great in ten years. Secretary Windom also has increased the tariff on worsteds, so that no fault can be found on that score. A plausible suggestion for the improvement of the woolen situation would be less protection and more brains. The opposite plan has had a fair trial now.

Robberies Near Paris.

There have been so many robberies of late in the suburbs of Paris that the police have unearthed an old "ordonnance" which enjoins the inhabitants of the Banlieue, as it is called, to close the doors of their houses and the gates of their courtyards by a certain hour in the evening. This, at first sight, appears to be rather an odd proceeding, as the suburban residents might have been expected under the circumstances to require no hint of this kind. The police, however, seem to have some particular houses in their eye, as they have learned by experience that several of the burglars whom they have pursued have found their way into certain domiciles, the doors of which had been left conveniently open, as if to offer them a refuge. In future, according to the "circular" issued, only public establishments where closing is regulated by special ordinance will be permitted to keep their doors open after 9 o'clock in the winter months.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

TARIFF HEARINGS.

THE WAILINGS OF TINNED PLATE AND ANVIL MEN.

Statistics from Mr. William C. Cronemeyer—He Would Take a Population Nearly as Large as New York to Do as Much as 11,000 Welshmen.

The scene is the committee room of the ways and means committee. The time is Dec. 27. Enter Mr. William C. Cronemeyer, of Pittsburg. He states his views to the committee on ways and means. The desire of his soul is to see the United States manufacture their own tinned plate. The cost of manufacturing tinned plate in this country, according to Mr. Cronemeyer, would be $5.50 per box of 112 pounds. In England the same quantity could be delivered free on board ship at Liverpool at $3.25. Mr. Cronemeyer modestly stated that he wanted only enough protection to equalize the difference in the cost of labor between the two countries. "If the tinned plate industry," concluded Mr. Cronemeyer, "could be built up in this country, it would support a number of people nearly equal to the population of New York city."

Accepting Mr. Cronemeyer's figures as correct, the following facts are also pertinent to the matter. Nearly half the cost of tinned plate is for sheet steel which makes up 95 per cent. of finished tinned plate. At no time has the cost of a sheet of steel of the same size and weight been less than four cents in this country. This amount is for the raw material alone. A finished sheet of tinned plate of the same size is paid for on board at Liverpool for three cents. The duty is one cent a pound. As each sheet weighs a pound, the cost of a sheet of tinned plate landed in this country is, therefore, four cents. But Mr. Cronemeyer proposes to manufacture tinned plate in this country with a protective tariff of two cents a pound. Therefore, for one cent a pound he proposes to pay the cost of tin, sulphuric acid, palm oil and wages; or, in other words, he proposes to do the whole process of tinning steel plates at a less cost than the Welsh do it at present.

Mr. Cronemeyer's next point is even more delicious. He says that an industry might be built up giving employment to a number of people nearly equal to the population of New York city. From the report of Consul Jones on the "Tin Plate Trade of South Wales" it may easily be deduced that the total number of men engaged in the tinned plate industry does not exceed 44,000. According to the same report the average annual product of these is 20,736,000 boxes. Of these we import about one-fourth. Query: If 11,000 Welshmen are able to supply the tinned plate trade of the United States at an average rate of wages of $2.50 per week, what will it cost to employ a population nearly equal to New York city at double that rate of wages, and how many sheets for tinned plates will each employe make in five years?

In proposing to double the tariff on tinned plate, Mr. Cronemeyer will have to take account with several powerful industries. Almost every utensil used in dairy farming is made from tinned plate, including the tin cans used for condensed milk, not less than $7,000,000 worth of tinned plate is used annually in this country for dairy purposes. This amount is exclusive of a tariff of 35 per cent.

The condensed milk industry is not only a large domestic industry, but a few years ago the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk company established factories in Illinois for the purpose of exporting their condensed milk. The extra cent a pound on tinned plate will drive them back to Switzerland again.

At present a dairyman pays four cents duty on each ten-quart can, eight cents duty on each twenty-quart can and forty-five cents on each forty-quart can. Under the proposed advance in the tariff on tinned plates, these rates will be doubled. Ninety cents duty on every forty-quart can!

Even of greater importance is the canned goods industry. Last year $10,000,000 of tinned plate, exclusive of duty, was consumed in this industry. Not less than 600,000,000 cans are made each year for holding preserved fish, meats, fruit and vegetables. An ordinary tomato can, even though thrown away as empty and gold for nothing, represents a duty of one half cent as paid to the national treasury for the tinned plate of which it is made, another cent a pound will stop exports in this industry.

The last industry which uses tinned plate will not be much affected by an advance in the tariff. This is the Standard Oil trust, which uses 2,500,000 pounds a year of tinned plate for cans in which to export its oil. As the trust does its business in large fashion, it can afford to take advantage of the rebate which the government offers to exporters. Would it not be a good plan for the government to give a rebate of one-half cent for every empty tomato can presented to it? The people of the United States should not be any worse off in this respect than foreigners who use our exported oil.

Mr. Clark Fisher, of Trenton, N. J., is anxious about anvils. He described them to the ways and means committee as the oldest implement known to mankind. Mr. Fisher said that forty years ago there were twenty-five firms making anvils, and there were only five. A duty of 2 3-10 cents per pound would satisfy Mr. Fisher. It would enable the manufacturers to turn out anvils cheaper on account of the greater production. So far Mr. Fisher.

The present tariff on anvils is 2 cents per pound. In the last senate bill this amount was left unchanged.

But what a beautiful trust the three surviving anvil firms would make to reduce prices with an increased duty of 2 3-10 cents per pound!

North Carolina has 800,000 acres of swamp land to sell for the benefit of her educational fund.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

WATCH AND WAIT.

Alick Rosenthal.

Two Good Improved Farms For Sale, On Easy Terms.

Inquire of Charlevoix Savings Bank.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

W. H. Downer returned Tuesday.

Wood and logs move lively these days.

Snow every day this week except Tuesday.

☞Fine Onions at O. W. Smith's for 75c per bushel.

Rev. Smith of the Sentinel is laid up this week with "la grippe."

A number of East Jordan people were in Charlevoix on Sunday.

☞Silver Thread Saur Kraut at O. W. Smith's, for 3c per pound.

☞Lace curtains cleaned equal to new.

☞Fine Binghampton Buckwheat Flour at O. W. Smith's for 3c per pound.

D. C. Nettleton arrived from California Tuesday to look after his business affairs.

Nelson White writes from Milwaukee that his mother is gaining very slowly at present.

John O'Neill lifted about eighteen hundred pounds of fish with the tug Minnie Warren on Wednesday.

A banjo club with eight members was organized Wednesday evening by a gentleman from Petoskey.

There is no weekly newspaper printed and sent for a year for one dollar that excels the Chicago Weekly Herald.

A select party held a masquerade at Lewis opera house Tuesday evening, and those present report a pleasant time.

Dr. Cronier returned home last Thursday night from an extended trip through southern Michigan on lodge business.

Chas. E. See has been quite sick the past week. After his trouble with "la grippe" he caught cold, and it settled on his lungs.

☞Aldrich Sisters will sell fall and winter hats at cost for the next 30 days, to reduce stock. Now is the time to get a bargain in the best goods. Call and see.

Mrs. Eaton went last week to DeKalb, Ill., to the bedside of a sick sick brother, arriving there just in time to see him alive. He died on Tuesday of this week.

According to the stories related, J. E. Chew is a veritable Hercules. It is said that he frequently carries five sacks of feed at one time at the Rifle-burg mill, a weight amounting to 500. Those who want to verify this can call on Jake at the mill.

The long wished for snow came in generous quantity this week. Sunday and Sunday night it rained, snowed, and froze, so that the snow stayed where it fell and made sleighing. Monday morning business began lively in wood and logs.

The Historical Society did not meet last Friday evening on account of prevailing sickness, but it is expected the meeting will be held with Mr. and Mrs. John Nichols this week. Prof. Enos will present the paper, on "Education and Free Schools."

The brothers of the Baptist church will give a social on Wednesday evening, Jan. 22d. Bill of fare: bread and milk, cake and coffee. Is cold enough for supper, which will be served from 5 to 8, after which the brothers in costume will entertain the company.

☞To my old friends and patrons, greeting: Fresh from the land of the "orange and flowers" I return to enjoy your balmy breezes, and renew old associations. Come with your dilapidated vehicles to the old stand where you will find still on deck, yours in sunshine or storm,

D. C. NETTLETON.

"In Charlevoix the people are so honest that they put an advertisement in the papers when they find a stray umbrella in their hat rack. Now over here the deacons, elders, (tall we fear the preachers) see too moral turpitude in hooking on to any umbrella they see on a rainy day. That's the reason the Record umbrellas all have the words 'Record office' printed in bold letters on the outside, to be seen of all the world when spread in public.—Petoskey Record.

On Wednesday evening while Mrs. Aldrich was at church, Ernest Aldrich became very much frightened at some noise in the house, which he believed to be a strange person, and either dropped or threw a lamp and ran to Cochran's drug store and asked Fred Cochran to come and see what or who it was. On going to the house Fred found that the lamp had broken and the oil had ignited and burned a large hole in the carpet. A rocking chair was all ablaze. He tore the chair out doors, and gathered up a lot of snow and threw on the burning carpet, extinguishing the blaze. Little Anna Aldrich was asleep in an adjoining room, and did not awaken during all the excitement and noise. If for any cause there had been a delay of two or three minutes, the fire would have got an ugly start, and little Anna would very likely have suffocated by the smoke. It was a narrow escape.

A House for the Sexton.

Our attention has been called to the need of some sort of protection from storms for the sexton at the cemetery while waiting funeral ceremonies. Last summer he secured quite a long list of names to a petition in favor of a small house, but so far the trustees have not furnished it. Whatever may be our hope or expectation for a light mortality, deaths do occur, and funerals must be held in all sorts of weather, and it seems only proper that the sexton should have some protection from the storm while waiting.

On this subject, Mr. Harsha, township clerk, says the trustees prefer to have the question decided at the annual town meeting, particularly the amount to be so expended.

The most severe weather is yet to come, but the sexton will have to stand it all if nothing is done before the next town meeting.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

The JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns in which it is not represented. Short, pithy, newsy items in brief and concise form are desired. Correspondence should be mailed so as to reach this office by the Wednesday evening. Two very desirable features of correspondence are regularity and punctuality.

Ironton.

Jan. 14—And now we are having some winter weather. Pine lake froze over last night as far as can be seen, and everything begins to look lively again.

The farmers are rushing the logs to the mill, and the company keep keeping their men and teams busy hauling wood into their yards.

John Myers purchased 100 acres of land last week of the iron company, and intends getting out logs, ties and posts for parties at East Jordan.

The school in Mountain district closed Friday after a very successful term. This was Miss Johnson's first attempt at teaching, and she has showed their appreciation of her services by presenting her with a handsome sewing chair.

The Ironton teachers have changed their boarding place since vacation. They are now with Mr. and Mrs. Purvis.

Mr. Box had the misfortune to lose a valuable 3-year-old colt one night last week.

No services Sunday morning on account of illness of the pastor, who has the sore throat disease that is going the rounds. Mr. Parker and family are also down with it. W. Henry is also on the sick list.

Mr. Wm. Shaw has purchased the old Sanborn house and lot in Ironton and is fitting up the house for a nice little home.

John Smith and Jennie Jarman were married at Boyne City last Monday morning and started the same day for some place up north where John has been staying the past summer. Success go with them.

Mr. Waldron and family have got settled in their new house.

Echo.

Snow coming in great quantities.

This time it is James Thompson who is highly favored. It is a boy and all are doing well.

About $56 was raised at Cruthers camp, to aid Wm. Spence, who was recently burned out. Good for the boys.

Isaac Vance looks smiling since the snow came; having 300,000 feet of logs on skids he naturally did not enjoy the open winter.

Elder Wakely has just returned from a preaching tour in Jordan township. He contemplates holding meetings in the Medill neighborhood soon.

A reunion of the Vance family was held Christmas at Grandpa Vance's, but it was not a pleasant one, as some and their families were not able to be present, but a good time was enjoyed nevertheless.

On Jan. 2d Geo. Vance had another addition to his family, which makes the third son.

The County Poor House.

The late H. B. Chapman's white elephant, the magnificent Bay Springs Hotel, has found its mission at last. The superintendents of the poor have approved of it as a home for the county poor, and it only needs the confirmation of the board of supervisors to complete the transaction. This splendid building has every requirement of a modern resort hotel, and cost $20,000 to build. It is now offered to the county for the sum of $4,800, which price includes 100 acres of land in the rear. There are about 60 acres of the land cleared and seeded down, it is good soil, and as near flat as possible. It will be necessary to expend about $1,200 for furniture, stock and implements, and although this seems a large outlay, yet it will prove great economy in the end. There are now at least twenty permanent poor on the hands of the county, costing something like a total of $50 per week to board and clothe. Most of these will be able to earn as much if not more than they cost by working on the farm, and in the long run the county will be the gainer.—Enterprise.

Wilson.

Jan. 14—A Dakota blizzard struck us Monday.

To-day (Tuesday) it is bright and pleasant, and logs are going into the mill lively.

Saint's meeting at the Sedgman schoolhouse on Sunday.

Thomas Burley has taken the position of night watch at the mill.

Mabel Smith is now stopping at Albert Todd's for the winter.

Ed. Gill of East Jordan is now working in the mill here and is as good natured as ever.

Elder Wakely passed through here on Wednesday on his wry from Jordan to his home in Echo.

Our sick are recovering. Mrs. Ruch, Frankie Smith and Isaac Bowen were on the list last week.

"La grippe" has not struck us yet. Would we lose caste in the best society if it passed us by?

Allie Delong is "sweet seventeen" to-day, and is to have a birthday party in honor of the event to-night.

Business is lively. Logs and lumber, men and boys, are all on the go. There is quite a demand for teams.

A young daughter arrived at H. Korthan's on Friday night which makes Henry as smiling as a basket of chips.

Advance.

Jan. 14—Mr. and Mrs. Shryock have returned from Pennsylvania where they have been visiting with relatives since last fall.

Plenty of snow, and the men are rushing in the logs to Platen's mill.

We understand that Mr. Woerful has gone to Norwood to work in a blacksmith shop during the winter. He is a good blacksmith. His son Charlie will keep bachelor's hall while he is gone.

L. E. Phillips got knocked out in the first round, while unloading a load of logs at the mill the other day.

Several people in Advance and vicinity are having a tussle with "la grippe."

Miss Sarah Staley visited with her aunt Miss Alice Hayden last Sunday.

George Wood went to Petoskey last week on insurance business.

Platen expects to commence making lumber at his saw mill soon.

Mr. Shryock is at his old business again in Platen's grist mill.

Your correspondent has got la grippe and (ke-tchoo!) he has "got it bad," but thinks he will survive unless the vent places of his head gets stopped up and—and—(ke-tchoo!) an explosion takes place.

Barnard.

Jan. 14.—Most of the people in this neighborhood have had "la grippe."

Miss Libbie Bennett of Eastport visited her sisters, Mrs. Thomas Shagnon and Mrs. John Smith last week.

Prof. Cox closed the singing school here last Friday evening, which all the members being sick the concert was dispensed with.

There will be quarterly meeting here Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 18 and 19. Presiding Elder Sherman expects to preach.

Geo. Trimble who is working at East Jordan, was at home over Sunday.

Inwood.

John and George Wells Iave gone to East Jordan with their teams to draw logs

There are a few cases of "grip" around here, but all are doing well as far as heard from.

A son of E. K. Robinson of Boyne Falls has been engaged to teach the Norwood school in place of Miss Mate Cooper resigned.

Albert O'Brian and Mr. Moore have gone to East Jorden to draw logs.

Everyone is busy around here since the snow, and no one has time to say "hard times."

Friends of William Evans had a bee and sawed up a lot of wood for him last week

Ed Cook took a load of nice fat hogs to Charlevoix last week, and will take another load next week. Cook don't live on tan bark.

David Prosser is clearing more land for next summer.

Norwood is not behind any town of its size in northern Michigan.

Rev. Mr. Haynes had a full house at the Hilton school house last Sunday. He will preach at the same place again in two weeks.

Pleasant Valley.

Jan. 13—Teamsters are taking advantage of the fine sleighing and logs and wood are on the move at double quick.

W. C. Burdick returned from his visit to relatives and friends at Augusta, Galesburg and Kalamazoo, on the 7th inst, and reports a good time, and a comparison between Kalamazoo and Charlevoix counties in regard to productiveness of soil, length of season and general prosperity very favorable to the latter.

Grandma Nowville spent Sunday, the 5th, at her son John A. Nowville's.

Our school closed Dec. 24th.

Miss Mabel Nowville and Misses Aylia and Arloa Burdick are attending the Boyne City school.

Officers of the P. V. E. Club for the ensuing month are John A. Nowville, president; Mrs. J. A. Nowville, vice president; and Miss Beruice Nowville, secretary. Mr. Van R. Nowville is our editor, and Mrs. Marcia H. Burdick, assistant editor.

Nigel Burdick picked a fine bouquet of pansies the 5th inst from the out door flower garden that had received no special attention or protection. Old Boreas must have moved his headquarters—perhaps to New Mexico.

Burgess.

Jan. 15—Mrs. Newson returned home from Norwood Monday, where she had been visiting at her father's, Rev. B. H. Whitman.

Miss Adams, the teacher in Maple Grove district, made her parents a short visit on Sunday.

John Brown has been buying a mate for his colt bought of O. D. Wood.

The Rev. Moody has commenced a series of evening meetings in Maple Grove school house.

"Bell Long of Bay made a short call on his friends in Hayes Sunday.

YOU CAN BUY

1 pound good Baking Powder for	20
1 pound good Starch	8
3 pounds good Starch	25
25 pounds Brighton Flour	50
3 pounds good Tea	90
4 pounds Prunes	25
3 cans Corn	25
4 cans Apples	25
1 set (4 pieces) Glassware	25
1 Bracket Lamp	50
Hand Lamps	15 to 50
1 Cake Plates	25

Fancy Crockery and Fancy Glassware at very LOW PRICES—IT MUST GO.

BERT MASON.

Notice for Hearing of Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN } ss.
County of Charlevoix.

Probate Court for said county. Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court of the county of Charlevoix, made on the Eighth day of November, A. D. 1889, six months from said date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Levi Blackmer, deceased, late of Charlevoix county, Dakota, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the Probate office in the village of Boyne City, for examination and adjustment, on the Ninth day of May, A. D. 1890, and that such claims will be heard before such court on Monday, the Third day of March, A. D. 1890, and on Friday, the Ninth day of May, 1890, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, for the purpose.

Dated this 13th day of January, A. D. 1890.

FRED W. MAYNARD,
Judge of Probate.

GOOD BUTTER

We will deliver in Charlevoix Good BUTTER in small lots at **18 cents per pound**, or in 100 pound lots at **17** cents per pound. Send in your orders.

GUYLES & NASH,
Newaygo, Mich.
for

CARRIAGE & SLEIGH PAINTING.

I have fitted up a shop for the purpose of doing Carriage and Sleigh Painting in all its branches. All work intrusted to me will be promptly and well done.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in Both Work and Prices.

Your patronage most respectfully solicited. Shop in rear known as the old Bank, over Robt. Miller's Old Blacksmith Shop.

Bert Jarvis.

JEFFERIES'

Coffee Rooms

Bridge Street.

OYSTERS in all styles.

Steaks, Chops, and all kinds of order cooking a specialty.

LUNCHES from 5c. to 15c.

MEALS 20c.

G. W. JEFFERIES,
Proprietor.

CALKINS & WARNE,

Druggists,

CROUTER'S OLD DRUG STORE.

Where will be Found

DRUGS, MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES, BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

CUTTING

Values in all lines, we inaugurate on January 1st a General Clearing Out Sale. We are overloaded with Newmarkets and Jackets.

DOWN

They go one-fourth, one-third, one-half. A great opportunity to get a garment now presented. In Shawls, too, we have reduced to close them out.

PRICES

That were low enough to suit the most careful buyers have been cut in two. No excuse for not taking advantage, but

Come and See

The wonderful bargains in Dress Goods, Underwear, Mittens, Etc.

TERMS CASH.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

REMEMBER OUR PORTRAIT OFFER.

The Genuine

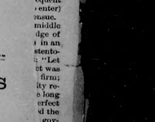
Round Oak Stove.

THE NEW PARLOR OAK.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, NOTIONS, LAMPS, OILS PAINTS, HARROWS, PLOWS AND FIXTURES.

☞JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.



New Advertisement Next Week.

DRUGS

F. A. Cochran & Co.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with sl op.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

FREE IRON ORE.

HAT'S WHAT MAJ. BENT DESIRES TO HAVE.

he President of the Largest Steel Works In America Thinks the Time Ripe for Less Protection on Raw Materials. What Free Ore Would Do for America.

Maj. L. S. Bent is president of the great Pennsylvania Steel company, of Steelton, Pa. He has had the control and actual management of this company for many years. He understands thoroughly the practical details of iron and steel founding.

The Pennsylvania Steel company has been so successful in its present location that it has had to choose between not enlarging its present plant at Steelton or building new works. It has chosen the latter course, and new works are in course of building at Sparrow Point, Md., which will be capable of using over 1,000,000 tons of Bessemer steel ore every year.

Maj. Bent is outspoken in his demand for free ore. In an interview with a Philadelphia Record reporter, which is given below, the major explains the benefits of free raw materials:

"Yes, sir," continued Maj. Bent, "I mean exactly what I say. In our business, for which it is supposed a protective tariff is most especially devised, the demand for free raw material must be met, and we are quite prepared for all the reduction in tariff duties on manufactured products that an accession to this demand logically carries with it. For the first time within the experience of those now engaged in the iron and steel business this country is thrown entirely upon its own resources of production to supply the demand for these articles. This new and entirely unexpected condition of affairs has been suddenly thrust upon the country after a long depression of those industries. One of the principal causes which have brought about this condition of affairs is the state of the business in Europe; not only have prices of iron and steel there advanced to a point where exportation to this country is prohibited, but they have come upabreast of, and in some specialties have advanced beyond, those ruling on this side of the water. To show that these prices are not speculative, here is a late market report from London: 'Steel rails—No further change to prices, but demand active and market strong; heavy sections quoted at £6 10s., equal to $33, free on board, shipping points. Bessemer pig—Large business done; prices still further advanced and firmly at 77s., equal to $19.25, free on board. These are American prices.' This is an anomalous condition of affairs, and though it presumably cannot long continue, that it has actually occurred is one of the striking events of the time. The causes which have contributed to these rapid advances—if we may except a limited factor of speculation—in my opinion are there to stay. They are, first, the scarcity of material, such as fuel and ore; these are approaching exhaustion in England, and there is a continued increase in the cost of mining. Scarcity, manufacturers abroad have to meet the labor problem; wages there are no distant day are destined to equal wages here."

"What would be the result of equalizing the wages?"

"I believe that we would have an advantage, because of the greater productive power of American labor. There can be no doubt that this exists. There is a radical difference between the character of the American and of the foreign workingman. A 10 per cent. advance in wages in our industrial establishments means, as a rule, 10 per cent. of saving, which is made in itself productive by the employe, and an increased effort on his part to get in more hours and produce more tons, thereby increasing and saving to himself, as well as to his employer.

"Why do you think the present high prices are likely to continue?"

"If you ask a manufacturer for his product for future delivery, while he will name a price quite within the limit, he will likely add that he has none to sell. The person who is now in most demand is the one who has something to sell, and this is at the very beginning of the upward movement. The surplus resources which were hanging heavily on our hands three months ago are already nearly consumed. The unlimited supply of raw materials, of which we never tire boasting, is in the hills and mountains. The furnaces that are to put it into merchantable shape are unbuilt. The transportation lines of the country are completely overwhelmed with business. There are scarcely sufficient motive power and transportation facilities to take care of the present business. There are thousands of tons of fuel for manufacturers lying at the mines and ovens for the want of cars to take them to idle furnaces. True it is that some small and badly located establishments have gone out; but they have gone out forever because of changed conditions, and because of the irreversible tendency towards the consolidation of productive industries in large establishments. The advance of today has not been so marked or rapid, and the prices have not gone so high, as in 1879; but in that year the rise of prices began in the United States and was followed somewhat later by an advance abroad, based entirely on the American markets. Our market held prices up, and when it broke the whole came down with a crash; but now the conditions are reversed. This country cannot be flooded with foreign manufactures. With this prospect for a large business opening to our furnaces and mines, with advancing prices reaching far into the future, is it the madness of a mad people to really 'protect' American industries by relieving their raw material of the burdens now laid upon it?

"How would you apply this to your own business?"

"I do not want to be understood as speaking from a purely selfish standpoint. Whether or not a protective tariff has built up such industries as mine is not so much of a practical question as what is the proper policy to be pursued in the present and for the future. It is literally 'a condition, not a theory, which confronts us.' When the great works at Sparrow Point shall be in full operation, the Pennsylvania Steel company must import 1,000,000 tons of Bessemer ore per annum. To restrict us to the home supply is utterly impracticable; there are no ores to be had at home such as are needed for our purposes. We would have to go thousands of miles into the interior for them. To raise the duties on this ore to such a point as to 'protect' the American mines and miners from Cuban and Mediterranean Bessemer ores would simply be to close all our works, put out our furnaces, throw tens of thousands of workingmen out of employment, and render unproductive tens of millions of capital. Even at the present rate of duty we have to pay $700,000 per year tariff tax. This must either come off the wages of American workingmen or off the profits of American manufacturers. This means $1.50 impost on every ton of our product, and a handicap of that amount upon us in our competition with foreign manufacturers for whatever distance that dollar and a half would carry our products into the world's market further than they now go. My theory is that if the government should remove the present duty on ore, it would be vastly conducive to the building up of industrial establishments on the seaboard. The iron manufacturers of the west can find their market in the west. They will have, as they ought to have, the advantage of home ores at their own door; and these will always have the advantage of railroad transportation over foreign ores admitted free of duty."

SOME NEW VIEWS ON THE TARIFF.

By Senator Sherman in the Forty-Seventh Congress.

Senators on the other side may think from the vote—I can almost refer to it as a party vote—that they can make political capital by reducing the tax on tobacco. I do not believe it. I believe the plain people of this country, as Mr. Lincoln called them, see through it. They are willing to pay the tax on tobacco, on whisky and on beer. They are the only internal taxes they are willing to pay, and are willing to let these three taxes stand as they are until we can gradually reduce them as the condition of their revenue may allow.

Strip your internal revenue of all other clauses even if it to do so does benefit some of the banks even if it does keep on taxes that might be kept on a little while longer with no very great injury; yet it confines the system to those three articles, which in every country are the subjects of taxation. Then spread the balance of your reduction on the extreme of your duties, and do what little good you can until the tariff commission enables us to reduce the whole system of external taxes.

Why He Voted for Campbell and Free Wool.

During the recent campaign in Ohio, one of the largest flockmasters in that state produced something like consternation by announcing that he meant to vote for "Campbell and Free Wool." His high tariff friends remonstrated with him in vain. Then they asked him what were his reasons for deserting the high tariff party at such a time.

"Wal," he replied, "I have been thinking over this matter for a long time. Last presidential election I almost lost my sheep by the tariff question. I do not screw up my courage at the last moment. But I'm mave I read and think about the subject the more I am convinced that it would be money in every wool grower's pocket to have free wool.

"At present," he continued, "no country in the world which manufactures woolen goods raises enough of the raw staple to supply its own manufacturers. So the Germany, France, Germany and the United States have all to buy a greater or less quantity of wool raised in Australia or the Argentine Republic.

"Now, the effect of removing the duty on wool imported into this country would be, in the first place, to send the buyers of our woolen mills to the London market. Once there, the competition of a new set of buyers would force up the price of wool in the European markets to its present level in this country. Not only that, but these high prices would be maintained.

"We should begin to pool our wools along with the other wool growing countries of the world. At present, unsuitable wools are used in our domestic manufactures on account of the high price of imported wools. Under a free wool scheme we would sell these wools to other countries which needed them for the purposes for which they were best fitted. In return, we would buy wools which would enable us to compete with the English and French cloth makers in the markets of the world."

A Good Substitute for an Overcoat.

Gen. Bussey, the assistant secretary of the interior, has a somewhat novel use for newspapers. The other day when the weather was sharp he was preparing to go out of the department building for lunch. A Washington Star reporter who happened to be in the room at the time was surprised to see him unbutton the lower buttons on his vest, fold up a newspaper and, placing it over his abdomen, button the vest over it. "I always do that," he said in reply to a surprised inquiry from the reporter, "when I am going to be out in the cold. The newspaper is a non-conductor of heat, and when placed over the stomach preserves the supply in what has been called the reservoir of heat of the body. A newspaper is a good substitute for an overcoat, and in cold weather is the best device that people with scanty wardrobes can adopt. In sufficient bedclothing can be reinforced in the same way, and the newspaper may be said to be the poor man's friend in more sense than one. When chilled by sudden cold a newspaper placed over the stomach soon restores the normal temperature of the body and prevents an attack of pneumonia. I have frequently recommended this use of newspapers, and I find that practically very few people really appreciate its value."

The schoolmaster of the republic,—so Noah Webster has been called; and two or three generations have grown up under his training from Webster's Spelling Book, to Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, in business and professional life. This latter has been rebuilt and added to till it is like a great University, comprising not only a complete "regular course" in lexicography but also full "special departments;" as, for example, a Biographical Dictionary of nearly 10,000 names, a New Gazetteer of the World with 25,000 titles embracing valuable information in condensed form under each title, and a variety of other useful matter not found in the elaborate tables. Its latest addition, the Gazetteer, must be of great use to the many who do not possess the more bulky and expensive Gazetteers. What more can we ask in a dictionary than we now have in Webster's Unabridged?

The Largest Book Published.

The latest edition of Webster's Unabridged, in the quantity of matter it contains, is believed to be the largest volume published. It will surprise many to know that by printers' careful reckoning it contains *eight times the amount of matter that is in the Bible*, being sufficient to make 75 12 mo. volumes such as usually sell for $1.25 each. But the best thing about the book is that no space is wasted. It is crammed with useful knowledge for every person who has learned to read.

Remarkable Rescue.

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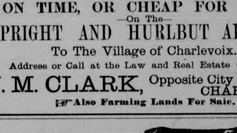

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No. 81

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WIDE AWAKE A Good Year **1890**

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CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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BEWARE OF THE BOOMER.

A Michigan Man's Experience in the Seattle Region.

Detroit Evening News.

"They are entirely welcome to their wild and woolly west, but Michigan is good enough for me hereafter," said Owen Comerford, formerly of Cheboygan, as he alighted from a Michigan Central train last evening with his wife and worldly possessions.

"I left Cheboygan just a year and a half ago tonight, and I think my experience, although it cost me dearly, will be of benefit to others," continued the gentleman. "I had a wild yearning to go out there, and I suppose that had I remained in Michigan that yearning would be clinging to me still. But I went and have been thoroughly renovated and fumigated as it were. When I left I had quite a little bundle of money and several companions from this state. We went out to speculate in anything we could see any money in. We tried Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and all the towns that are being boomed. The investment that we longed for we never found, and when I fully realized that we were victims of the boomers and general land sharks, I invested my money in a business in one of the best locations in Portland. It was no use, though. We reached the limit, and when another deluded individual came along and made me an offer, I accepted it so promptly that he must have thought I had heart disease, and here I am."

"What was the experience of the other Michigan men went with you?"

"They are far worse off than I am, for I am back. One man in particular, whom I could mention, sold out a good business in Cheboygan, but I will stake everything I have left that he has not made five cents since he left; and if it costs him as much to live as it did me, he must be just about at the bottom of his pile."

"What is the cause of this?"

"It is simply this—that the country has been overdone—boomed to death. People go out there with a few hundred or a few thousand dollars, seeking profitable investment for it, and they find hundreds in the same boat. To make money then, you must start with a fortune. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, and some men strike it rich; but the chances against a man doing it are about those you meet with in attempting to draw the capital prize in a lottery. They wait and watch and in time they find themselves so short of finances that the only recourse is to invest in transportation east or a graveyard for future use in the west.

"The cost of living is very high and that is where the drain comes in. I know of hundreds who would gladly return east if they had the wherewith to do so, and I tell you they get pretty desperate sometimes and give the railroad men a heap of trouble in sweeping them off the east-bound trains. We left Portland last Thursday night—just six days ago—but we were delayed 24 hours by snow. You can't imagine how good it feels to get back to Michigan."

"Who is it that is doing all the booming out there?"

"The land speculators do considerable, but the cities are the ones that do most of it. Why, the city council of Portland this year voted $30,000 for advertising purposes, the most of it to be invested in printed matter, descriptive of the glorious climate, and crops. I saw one car, completely filled with this stuff, on its way east, and the unsuspecting farmer will soon have the privilege of reading this flaming literature and experiencing an itching to sell off his property and go out there and get rich. I haven't read any of the new batch of circulars, but if they contain any reference to the expositions and exhibits of fruits and crops recently made in some of these cities, I want to tell that statement right here. I know whereof I speak, that nearly every thing exhibited there was brought from the east; not that they cannot raise pretty fair crops in certain sections of that country, but simply because they don't, and never have. There is such a mad rush for wealth in a minute that the idea of farming seems too ridiculous to be entertained."

"How is the climate?"

"Well, there is not much to complain of in this regard, unless it be the frequency of rains. Last winter in Portland was a grand one to those from the east. They never had any snow to amount to anything until this winter. There is a foot of it now on the level and splendid sleighing. And it is amusing to see how the people are enjoying it. Of course there were but few cutters in Oakland when the snow came, and the people were compelled, if they decided to take advantage of it, to improvise vehicles, and they are as odd as they are numerous. The majority of them are dry goods boxes on runners and everybody slides. The livery men charge $5 an hour for a turn out. Even the plumber wears a smile, for many water pipes have frozen up and burst. But here we are tired out and dirty and you must excuse us. Just say that I'm in love with Michigan and that those who are chilly in their affections for it had better thaw out immediately and let well enough alone."

Wide Awake for February.

The February Wide Awake opens with a good Persian ballad, "Abu Said," by Mary E. Bradley, followed by a stirring episode of western military life by Lieutenant Fremont, entitled "Snow-shoe Thompson." There is an inspiring story of Greek boy-life, showing the effect of keeping a good ideal before a young lad's eyes. G. Hamlen tells a bright instance of a young girl's presence of mind in her story of "The Frogsleigh Mikado," and Mrs. Fremont will interest all readers with her account of "Kit Carson," in the second of her "Will and Way Stories." Grant Allen concludes his serial, "Wednesday the Tenth," in triumph; Mr. Stoddard in his serial of "A Rough Boy" is proving that young Gid Granger is "no slouch." The Norse serial by Boyesen comes to a close with the escape of the "Viking's sons" from the grip of a real bear. Miss McLeod's second Acadian story is finished. One of the very best of John Brownjohn's stories is given in the School Series, "The Wicked Waterbury Clock." Mrs. White gives artistic girls a good business hint in her article on Dressmaking in the "Business Openings" series. Mrs. Claflin's Margaret-Patty letter is full of subtle social wisdom. Alexander Black's "Confessions of an Amateur Photographer" is piquant reading. "Men and Things" abounds with good original anecdotes and curious lore. The poems of the number are by Mrs. Whiton Stone, Mary E. Bradley, Mrs. M. E. Butts, Clinton Scollard and Martha Young; "A Sad Case," one of the best of the long poems, is very amusing in text and pictures by Gordon Browne, the popular English artist. Wide Awake is $2.40 a year.

A Duel Between Intellectual Giants.

The January number of the North American Review will be rendered memorable by one of the most brilliant features which have ever appeared in an American periodical. This is a discussion between the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Hon. J. G. Blaine on the Tariff, Mr. Gladstone advocating free trade and Mr. Blaine protection. Whatever can be said on one side and the other of this subject will be said in these articles in the most telling and impressive way by these two great masters of controversy. Mr. Gladstone's article will occupy between twenty and thirty pages of the Review, and Mr. Blaine's reply will be about the same length, if not longer. It will be a battle of intellectual giants.

The articles will be published simultaneously, by Mr. Gladstone's consent, and, as they take up so much space, this issue of the Review will be enlarged to admit of the usual number and variety of papers on important and timely topics.

A man in business without an advertisement in a newspaper is like a grave without a tomb-stone, or a clock agent without a tongue. Neither one is known, neither one does much, all are passed by. Advertising is preaching the gospel of business to those who buy or ought to buy. Every business man may have a little trade, but unless he advertises the great body of traders will pass by the other side, and the fate of the business failures may come upon him.—Ex.

PHOTOGRAPHY AS A PASTIME.

The Possibilities for Pleasure and Instruction Which It Presents.

The wonderful growth of amateur photography as a popular outdoor pastime illustrates in a marked degree the elevating tendencies of the modern devices for health giving recreation. To the lover of those polite diversions that are devoid of the elements of daring adventure and the prowess of reckless exposure, the study of field photography presents attractions that are incomparably superior to those of other outdoor pastimes.

Photography enjoys an acknowledged supremacy over all other outdoor sports in that it cultivates the finer instincts and depends not for its fascinating features upon an exhibition of physical hardihood or athletic training. The pursuit of the pastime is beyond question ennobling and refining in its influence. It develops a keen and artistic eye for the beautiful in nature. Through the mystic and enchanting alchemy of the "dark room" it brings the receptive mind into contact with the great Artist who has filled the earth and sky with such regal beauty.

The whole realm of nature with its green fields and woodland symposium of daisies and buttercups, its babbling brooks, where the laughing rivulets go chattering with their silver beds over the stony depths and the nodding lilies drink in copious libations from the perpetual fount—all this is the kingdom of the amateur photographer.

The pastime is one that not only conduces to physical exhilaration, but, through the fascinating mystery of its results, it engages our admiration and enlists our ripest mental endeavor. Other outdoor sports are largely calculated for the development of the body without rendering to the mind any adequate recompense. Moreover, such pastimes as hunting, fishing, lawn tennis and base ball combine elements of roughness that are incompatible with the refined delicacy of the gentler sex. Photography is a recreation admirably adapted to both sexes.

After all, the excellence of the results accomplished are dependent upon the skill of the artist. The time of the exposure must be regulated according to the light and the character of the subject. To make indiscriminate "shots" at all sorts of objects is the pastime of the schoolboy and not of the artist. The most beautiful effects are obtained by a proper study of the lights and shadows of the landscape, coupled with a skillful exposure of such duration as is best calculated to draw out all the beauties of the scene. The dark foliage of trees will require a longer exposure than a house that has been painted white. And in this connection it is proper to remark that the most inane and insipid feature of the pastime is the photography of houses. No artist who is in love with the art will waste any of his precious negatives upon houses except, perchance, those that are singularly beautiful and rustic in their architectural conception.

Landscapes constitute the poetry of photography. They make up the rhythmic beauty of the photographic melody. A proper appreciation of the art is predicted upon the delicate impressionable nerves of the artist with reference to natural scenery.

The photography of faces that have been previously prepared to the touch should be left for the "professional" whose appreciation of the art is circumscribed by the limitations of the almighty dollar. It is his business to flatter human vanity for sordid lucre. The amateur must not prostitute the art to such base ends. If he desires to enshalm a sweet face or a graceful form on the unfading tablets of photography, he should "take" them by the instantaneous process, when they are not posing for it.

Groups of merrymakers, taken at a picnic or outing, without any warning from the operator, form a laughable feature of photography, and the pictures have the rare merit of being exceedingly "natural."

The time is coming when an educated man will not think of starting upon a pilgrimage without his trusty camera, upon whose never failing power he can depend to secure a panorama of his journey, which will be one of the comforts of his declining years. A glance at the pictures will revive a thousand tender associations of earlier days.

The time is also coming when every educated man who builds himself a home to live in, will give as much attention to the construction of the "dark room" as he does to the library. In the dark room, where may be developed at leisure the results of a day's tramp in field and forest, are to be found the true delights of photography. Here are evolved by the wand of the photographic wizard, the pictures that will hang on memory's wall for many years to come. After the day's battle and the ignoble strife for gain is ended, it is sweet to retire into the quiet seclusion of the enchanted dark room, and bring to light the hidden sun pencillings of a long ramble through the woods in the autumn days.

The dark room is an institution that will mollify the asperities of conubial life and dissipate the corroding perplexities of business care.—Forest and Stream.

The Deepest Lake Known.

By far the deepest lake known in the world is Lake Baikal, in Siberia, which in every way comparable to the great Canadian lakes as regards size; for, while its area of over 9,000 square miles makes it about equal to Erie in superficial extent, its enormous depth of between 4,000 and 4,500 feet makes the volume of its waters almost equal to that of Lake Superior. Although its surface is 1,850 feet above the sea level, its bottom is nearly 2,000 feet below it. The Caspian lake, or sea, as it is usually called, has a depth in its southern basin of over 3,000 feet. Lake Maggiore is 3,000 feet deep, Lake Como nearly 2,600 feet and Lago-di-Garda, another Italian lake, has a depth in certain places of 1,900 feet. Lake Constance is over 1,000 feet deep, and Huron and Michigan reach depths of 900 and 1,000 feet.—New York Telegram.

The schoolmaster of the republic,—so Noah Webster has been called; and two or three generations have grown up under his training from Webster's Spelling Book, to Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, in business and professional life. This latter has been rebuilt and added to till it is like a great University, comprising not only a complete "regular course" of Lexiography but also full "special departments;" as, for example, a Biographical Dictionary of nearly 10,000 names, a New Gazetteer of the World with 25,000 titles embracing valuable information in condensed form under each title, and a variety of other useful helps to knowledge in its elaborate tables. Its latest addition, the Gazetteer, must be of great use to the many who do not possess the more bulky and expensive Gazetteers. What more can we ask in a dictionary than we now have in Webster's Unabridged?

THE
National Democrat.

Every Democrat Should Read It.
Every Seeker After Political Truth Should Read It.

CLUB RATES.

We will send the NATIONAL DEMOCRAT and THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL to any address within the United States for $1.80 a year. All paid-up subscribers to the JOURNAL are entitled to the benefits of this offer.

The regular subscription price of the National Democrat is $1.50 per year, and it is well worth it. It is published weekly in the city of Washington, and each issue contains eight seven-column pages of reading matter. Send to this office for sample copies.

It has the endorsement of leading democrats; it contains all the Washington and National news; its record of Congressional proceedings will be full and complete; and it is in every way a worthy exponent of sound democratic doctrine. Subscribe now and secure this staunch organ of the party of the people.

☞ The CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL and the NATIONAL DEMOCRAT for $1.80 per year in advance.

Notice for Hearing of Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix, }

Probate Court for said county. Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court of the County of Charlevoix, made on the eighth day of November, A. D. 1889, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Levi Blackwer, deceased, a resident of Sargent township, in said county, and that all such claims and demands are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the office of said Probate in the village of Boyne City, for examination and allowance, on or before the Ninth day of May, A. D. 1890, and that such claims will be heard before such court on Monday, the Third day of March, A. D. 1890, and on Monday, the Ninth day of May, 1890, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated this 4th day of January, A. D. 1890.

FRED W. MAYNE,
Judge of Probate.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

HAVE PATIENCE AND WAIT.

Alick Rosenthal.

Two Good Improved Farms For Sale, On Easy Terms.

Inquire of Charlevoix Savings Bank.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

GOOD BUTTER.

We will deliver in Charlevoix Good BUTTER in small lots at 18 cents per pound, or in exchange for 17 cents per pound. Send in your orders.

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4w Norwood, Mich.

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PAINTING.

I have fitted up a shop for the purpose of doing Carriage and Sleigh Painting in all its branches. All work intrusted to me will be promptly and well done.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in Both Work and Prices.

Your patronage and recommendations solicited. Shop in rooms known as old town hall, over Rob. Miller's Old Blacksmith Shop.

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Coffee Rooms

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OYSTERS in all styles.

Steaks, Chops, and all kinds of order cooking a specialty.

LUNCHES from 5c. to 15c.

MEALS 20c.

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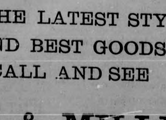

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

James Washburn is on the sick list.

Dr. Crouter is a victim of la grippe this week.

L. D. Bartholomew is still confined to the house.

☞"Buy only Rifenburg flour. Iron Duke is the best.

☞"Fine Onions at O. W. Smith's for 75c per bushel.

The Eastport stage is now covered and will be warmed.

A telephone has been put into the Fountain City house.

Geo. E. Sweetland, a former resident here, returned this week.

☞"Silver Thread Saur Kraut at O. W. Smith's, for 3c per pound.

☞"Lace curtains cleaned equal to new. Mrs M. Morrr.

☞"Fine Binghampton Buckwheat Flour at O. W. Smith's for 3c per pound.

The seventh annual report of the Commissioner of Labor is just received.

A. T. Washburne & Co. announce their annual quarter off sale for cash this week.

The Baptist folks cleared about $7.00 out of their social on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. G. Sanderson of Alpena arrived Tuesday for a visit with her brother, G. W. Crouter.

Cash Rifenburg arrived home Tuesday evening, and resumed his place in the mill.

☞"Patronize home industry. Use Rifenburg Milling Co.'s flour. Iron Duke is the best in the market.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gates, of Rockford, a son, last Saturday. And now we can call John Bell "grand-pa."

Annie Cooper commenced school at Norwood Monday morning, in place of Mr. Robinson, as was announced last week.

Those who desire to pay their subscription in wood will never have a better time than now. Can't "wait for sleighing" any longer.

The Journal is favored with the largest amount of job work now on hand that we have ever had at one time at this time of the year.

Look out for the old-fashioned "destrick schule" entertainment some time in February, to be given by the Congregational and Methodist societies.

☞Aldrich Sisters will sell fall and winter hats at cost for the next 30 days, to reduce stock. Now is the time to get a bargain in the best goods. Call and see.

The rollers for the Rifenburg mill have been returned from the shop, and the mill is better than ever prepared to produce a high grade of flour. We know from experience that our flour in the market makes better bread than Iron Duke.

The Lamphear boys and Charles Lamoreaux are reported as saying that the article in another column headed "Beware of the Boomer," is true, every word of it,—in fact it does not tell all the truth about that country by considerable. Their advice is to stay in Michigan.

Concerning our club offer with the Weekly Free Press, a subscriber writes when renewing: "I regard your offer as one of the very best that I have seen for some time, and wish that every democrat in the county would take advantage of it." Only $1.90 for both papers one year (cash in advance).

The illustrations in the Chicago Herald cost $18,000 per year. The cleverest artists and the best engravers in America are employed. The Herald evidently believes that newspaper illustrations have come to stay, as it has a large investment in the machinery and appliances necessary to make its pictures.

The high school reading club will give a public entertainment at Barlbolomew's opera hall next Monday evening, Jan. 27th. The program contains seventeen numbers, and includes, readings, recitations, and music. An admission fee of 15 cents will be charged, the proceeds to be applied to fitting up the high school room with pictures, etc.

A recent issue of the Chicago Daily News has over a column in description of J. S. Smithson's missionary work with the Chinese in Chicago. Among other plans of work is a home or club, where they may meet for pleasure and instruction on week days and evenings, and for religious instruction on Sundays. An evening school for teaching the English language is part of the plan.

J. L. Hudson, of Detroit, one of the largest clothiers in America, uses an envelope on which is printed: "The business man who declares that he never made any money by advertising simply admits he never knew how to advertise." Mr. Hudson has used printers' ink to make himself a millionaire, and he has known how best to use it.

One of the best "annuals" we have seen this year is the Detroit Journal Year Book for 1890. It has all the features of an almanac, and a mass of information on everyday affairs not obtainable elsewhere in so convenient form. The book is given as a premium to the subscribers of the Detroit Journal, but is not for sale separately at any price.

A newspaper is a window through which men look out on all that is going on in the world. Without a newspaper a man is shut in a small room, and knows little or nothing of what is happening outside of himself. In our day the newspapers keep pace with history and record it. A newspaper will keep a man in sympathy with the world's current history. It is an unfolding encyclopedia and never finished. Always bear this in mind, and fail not to take, and more particularly pay for your home paper.—Ex

Vick's Floral Guide.

We have received from James Vick, Rochester N. Y., his Floral Guide, which in beauty of appearance and convenience of arrangement surpasses anything in this line which have ever had the privilege of seeing before. It is a pamphlet eight by ten in size, and with the covers which are by no means the least important part of it, contains an even one hundred pages. Although called a "floral guide," it is devoted to vegetables as well, and includes as full a list and description of both flowers, vegetables and also small fruits as could be brought within the compass of a book of this size.

Mrs. Capt. H. Vanderhoef Dies.

Petoskey Record.

The news brought over from Harbor Springs this morning that Mrs. Vanderhoef, wife of Capt. Vander hoef of the Friant, died last night of the influenza, caused great regret in Petoskey. Mrs. Vanderhoef had formed many acquaintances, and established not a few friendships on this side of the bay, and was very highly esteemed wherever she will know her. She was the light of her home, and the blow will fall with crushing force upon a husband who was devotedly attached to her, and on her children who worshiped her.

Historical Society.

At the meeting with Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholls last Friday evening, the program included the following: Vocal solo, Miss Edith Mason; select reading, Miss Sarah Bigelow; piano solo, Miss Winnie Buckmaster; select reading, John Nicholls. The meeting this week will be held with Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Enos. Paper by Miss Cochran, on the "Character of the Early Settlers."

Congregational Church.

Services at the Congregational church next Sunday morning and evening as usual. Sunday school at ½ m. Young people's praise and devotional meeting at 6 p. m. Everybody cordially invited to all our meetings.

YOU CAN BUY

1 pound good Baking Powder for	20
1 pound good Starch	8
3 pounds good Starch	20
25 pounds Brighton Flour	55
3 pounds good Tea	100
4 pounds Jelly	25
1 can Tomatoes	10
4 cans Apples	10
1 set (4 pieces) Glassware	50
1 Bracket Lamp	25
Hand Lamps	15 to 50
Cake Plates	20
Fancy Crockery and Fancy Glassware at very LOW PRICES—IT MUST GO.

BERT MASON.

Epsom.

The transition from long lingering and painful sickness to perfect health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the great alterative and tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach, a dose or two or bottle standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle at F. G. Dines & Co.'s drug store. 3

The Western Rural, Chicago.

We call the attention of our readers to The Western Rural and American Stockman, one of the oldest and best known of our agricultural and family newspapers. Upon questions of political economy and reform The Rural is one of the ablest exponents of agriculture and a zealous worker in behalf of the farmer and his best interests. The single subscription price of The Rural and Stockman is $1.50 per year, or fifty-two issues. For free sample copies address MILTON GEORGE, Chicago, Ill.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

(The JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns in which it is not represented. Give us all the news in as brief and concise form as possible. Our correspondents should be mailed so as to reach us no later than Wednesday evening. Two very desirable features in correspondence are *regularity* and *punctuality*.)

Inwood.

JAN. 22.—Ed Moore went to East Jordan last week, and traded his horses for a yoke of oxen.

James and George O'Brian are hauling hardwood logs to Charlevoix from James' place.

Amasa Sanborn has moved to his house on his own place.

There is some fear that the ice on the trees will damage the fruit buds.

Rev. Mr. Haynes of Charlevoix will preach at Hilton school house next Sunday afternoon, at 2.30.

There is a demand for good teams for lumbering in this vicinity.

Harm Wilson lost a horse last Saturday night with cholera. He had recently refused $200 for the animal.

A five year old son of Moses Bowdish was taken with diphtheria last Saturday.

Mrs. James Cook is still improving.

Last week Nassau Burns bought of of Cash Pearl a mate to his horse, and moved to East Jordan to draw logs.

Frank and William Pearl are getting out logs at Smithson's.

McGeagh's mill is being stocked with logs, for which he pays cash.

Mrs. Wm. Evans is quite sick, and her daughter, Mrs. Bence, arrived Monday to take care of her.

The McGeagh mill will grind feed every Saturday.

How does a democratic editor tell when he has hit some of his republican friends under the short ribs? Why, they will stop their paper, and then borrow their neighbor's paper to see what the editor has to say about it, and if the editor don't say anything about it, they will go around among themselves and wonder if the editor can live without them.

Pleasant Valley.

JAN. 21.—The weather, which is usually the introductory topic of conversation, correspondence, etc., is too disagreeably stormy and blustery this morning to deserve mention, so we will dispense with that item, and proceed to information more pleasant and valley-able.

Religious services were held in the schoolhouse Sunday, Rev. Mr. Burge officiating.

Silas Deming, who has been on the sick list, is convalescing, though not able to work yet.

Geo. E. Rogers of Advance visited at John A. Newville's on Sunday.

Grandma Newville and Mrs. Ann Newville visited at Capt. Haynes' on Saturday.

F. E. Miller of Eveline made farewell visits to his G. A. R. brethren and other friends in the valley, Sunday and Monday. He is about to move to Kansas City, Mo.

Wilson township board met Jan. 20th at the office of J. A. Newville, clerk, and extended the time for collecting taxes one month.

La grippe has been trying to get in its work, but still no serious results yet. Your correspondent has just heard that Capt. Haynes is sick; perhaps he is one of the victims.

The P. V. E. club last Thursday night changed the time of meeting from Thursday to Friday evening, to accommodate members who are attending school at Boyne City.

Wilson.

Plenty of snow.

Some of our young people took a sleigh ride on Sunday.

Olin Smith has a boil on his hand, and Ed Gill has one on his foot.

Harvey Bergman is now log-roller and handles the rule—part of the time—gracefully.

Mr. and Mrs. Jap Worden of Paradise Hill visited at Geo. Bowen's on Sunday.

Burdick & Lalonde have put a covered stage on this route, which is quite comfortable for passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Vance and son attended church services at South Arm on Sunday afternoon. Elder Gulick preached an instructive and feeling sermon.

La grippe has attacked Herman Barbour, Dave Shepard, Mabel Scofield, Essie Vance, and probably others that we haven't heard of.

James Wilson and Adam Barkley of Banks were seen on our streets on Friday. When they left, Blanche Kuhns and Katie Wilson accompanied them, their destination being the hop at Central Lake.

☞"Call and see our samples of ball programs, invitations, wedding cards, address and society cards, etc. New styles for season of 1890.

Boyne City.

JAN. 20—Our better half had "la grippe" last week and we did not feel like writing items—hence no report from Boyne.

Sleighing is getting numerous and the raw logs in the mill-yards are getting numerous also.

A fine boy called at the residence of J. C. Schank on Jan. 10, demanding board and clothes for a term of years. Charley says he is the finest boy in the state, and on account of his prepossessing appearance he gladly complied with his request. We understand he contemplates a partnership in the future, and the young man has already exercised an influence in determining business hours."

The popular disease has held many of our citizens in its grip for the last two weeks, tackling E. H. Shepard to-day.

Could Demosthenes or Cicero listen to a translation of their immortal orations by the average pupil in our schools of to-day, they would probably feel somewhat as some of us felt on reading the travesty of the testimony given in the Anderson examination as published in the Citizen. Witnesses have a right to demand accuracy if reported, but such a botch is well-nigh inexcusable.

Mrs. J. M. Harris returned home the last of the week.

Wm. White & Co. have hired all the spare teams in town to haul logs.

Ironton.

JAN. 21—To-day we are having the biggest blizzard and the coldest weather that we have had so far this winter. No growling now about not having snow enough.

The W. C. T. U. held a silver medal contest last evening at the M. E. church. There were six contestants and all did remarkably well, but of course only one could win the medal, which was awarded to Emma Bird. This is the second contest that has been held.

The grippe has had numerous victims in this vicinity, but no very serious cases, and all are doing as well as could be expected. We have been lucky enough to have escaped its grip so far.

Mr. Thorp has taken a part interest in McGeagh's mill below Charlevoix and has moved his family to that place.

J. D. Parish has purchased a brand new pair of bob sleighs and now the logs will have to move out lively.

Burgess.

JAN. 22—Charley Howe has moved back to his farm in Hayes.

Chauncey Howe had a caller to stay until he is 21 at his place last Thursday.

Mrs. Hamlin was sick with the influenza last week; the first time she has been sick abed since moving to this country.

Owing to the sudden changes a good many are down with hard colds.

Most everyone are busy getting out logs.

Mr. White has moved into T. W. Dake's house for the winter.

It seems the Sentinel correspondent and weather prophet from Hayes considers that the republican party is composed of anything else but White men.

The Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Street, pastor United Brethren church, Blue Mound, Kan., says: "I for my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining in flesh, in weight."

Arthur Love, Manager Love's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many friends and to my fellow-man is to say to them, bottles at F. G. Dines & Co.'s drug store. Regular sizes 50c. and $1.00. 3

Webster's Unabridged Illustrated.

Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of spoken and written English tongue.—Harper's Magazine.

WATCH YOUR ADDRESS LABEL.

The time to which each subscription is paid is indicated by the date on the address label, and every person can see at a glance when their subscription expires. The price of the JOURNAL is now Only Dollar a year if paid in advance, but all subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged at the rate of $1.50 per year.

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CALKINS & WARNE,
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CROUTER'S OLD DRUG STORE.
Where will be Found
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
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AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

OUR PAST RECORD IS A GUARANTY THAT WE DO AS WE ADVERTISE.

1/4 OFF 1/4

OUR ANNUAL

ONE FOURTH OFF SALE

IS NOW GOING ON, AND UNTIL MARCH 1ST.

$10,000

Worth of Goods to select from.

Everything that is Needful

And all at Low Prices to start with.

Do not wait until some enterprising neighbor shows you his Bargains, but GET FIRST CHOICE.
OUR RULE: You purchase Goods at Regular Marked Prices, and from the whole amount we Deduct One-Fourth of the bill.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Terms Cash. Remember also our Crayon Portrait offer, good for 1 year. Green Block.

The Genuine
Round Oak Stove.
THE NEW PARLOR OAK.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, NOTIONS, LAMPS, OILS PAINTS, HARROWS, PLOWS AND FIXTURES.

☞JOB AND TIN WORK.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

New Advertisement Next Week.

DRUGS

F. A. Cochran & Co.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best (Sailing) Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

MILK TICKETS, with black spots for number, 25 cents for 50, 50 cents per 100. Tickets printed to order on short notice, at this office.

OLD PAPERS, just the thing for putting on shelves and under carpets. Five cents dozen, at the Journal Office.

WEDDING CARDS and Invitations. Call and see samples before going elsewhere.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 342. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.; THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOW THEY MAKE SAILS.

TALK WITH A MAN WHO KNOWS ALL ABOUT THE BUSINESS.

Steam Has Almost Knocked Out the Sailmaker—How a Craft Is Fitted Out with a Complement of Sails—The Measuring, Sewing and Fitting.

"Steam, although it hasn't quite knocked out sailmaking, has pretty nearly given the quietus to a once important and money making business," said a well known Bay Ridge sailmaker. "As long as men use ships and boats so long will there be sails made, I suppose; but still, for all that, the trade isn't nearly what it used to be, when Atlantic packets and East Indiamen and Pacific coast ships used wind instead of that," and the speaker pointed to a huge ocean steamer which was crawling down the bay, emitting a huge black cloud from her double funnels.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

"Those were the times," he continued. "A suit of sails for a ship made a big hole in $2,000 or $3,000. No voyages were made without the sailmaker being called into requisition, and wages were high and profits large. But by degrees, as the steamship became the rival and then sailing ship the exception, trade grew less and less until at last it is practically confined to small craft, yachts and sailing boats. Of course there are some full rigged ships and barks left, but the sails for these are usually made by local makers at the places where the crafts are built. And as there is little or no big ship building in New York, why consequently there is no use for the sailmaker, at least to any extent."

"How do you manage to measure a craft for her sails?"

"We take the measurements of the stays or ropes which form the outside edge of the sails in some cases, and in others we measure the spars upon which they are bent or fastened. With the data and a knowledge of the required swell or 'belly' of the sail we calculate the dimensions. In the case of a mainsail or spanker, for example, we measure the gaff, boom and mast. Canvas comes in 'bolts' or rolls, each containing about forty yards. It is an easy matter from the figures alluded to to ascertain how much canvas will be required for the complete sail. The canvas is made of hemp, and is wonderfully strong. It varies in quality from the heaviest and toughest used for the big sails of the largest ships down to the expensive white 'duck' for yachts, of so fine a texture that it can be used by the yachtsmen for trousers."

"How do you manage to sew such material?"

"There have been sail sewing machines in use, but I cannot say that they are a success altogether. And so hand sewing is the general rule. We use for

Seas Over.

A sudden thaw in spring is a common enough cause of the swelling and overflow of rivers, but few people have experience of what might be called "magic rivers," which disappear almost as suddenly as they are born. One such, however, is described by W. H. Mallock in his account of Cyprus, entitled "In an Enchanted Island."

On a certain evening there was a succession of thunder showers, and then, all the night, a heavy and ceaseless downpour. "This," said my host, in the morning, "ought to make a river." I asked what he meant by this, and he answered that the river below us was merely anything more than a dry bed of pebbles, just as it was now.

But generally once—sometimes three times—in the year it would suddenly fill with water, flow for an hour or two, and again become dry and silent. I felt that the sight must be curious and wished that I might be able to witness it.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a servant came to my bedroom and asked me to go into the garden. There I found my host with an opera glass, standing on the bank.

"Look!" exclaimed he, pointing. "It is coming. Listen! You can hear it."

I listened and looked. I at last caught a sound, faint and uncertain, as leaves rustling in a dream. Then suddenly, far away on the plain, I saw something flash, like the head of a pointed spear. Gradually this prolonged itself into a slim shining line, which presently took a curve. For a time its course was straight. Then it curved again.

In ten minutes, over the brown surface of the fields the water had stretched itself like a long, silvery snake, and the sound I had heard, growing every instant more distinct, explained itself to the ear as the voice of the stirred pebbles. The river channel skirted the bottom of the garden, and thus, as the flood went by, we had every opportunity of observing it. It pushed itself forward, headed by a mass of bubbles and scum; it split itself into fierce rivulets, which, a moment later, were drowned in the body of the stream; it gurgled against banks; it circled into transitory whirlpools.

Gradually, as we watched, its volume seemed to diminish, and in an hour's time there was only a trickling rill, over which a child five years old might have stepped.—Youth's Companion.

Bunch Grass.

"The bunch grass which grows so luxuriantly upon the western plains is a curious plant," said a ranchman yesterday. "It grows everywhere throughout the west wherever there is the slightest rainfall, and in the greatest luxuriance along the river bottoms. It is a godsend to the grazing industry, and although a homely plant, possesses more of the fattening qualities than the far famed blue grass of old Kentuck. Indeed, much of the fast horse flesh of the mountain districts owes its staying powers to a diet upon this succulent grass. Spokane, for example, took its full allowance of bunch grass in his collish days. Bunch grass grows in thick hummocks, or bunches, as the name would indicate.

Half a hundred sharp pointed spears often arise from a single hump, and often to a height of eighteen inches. In the spring it is a delicate green, but later on dries up, but cures to perfection upon the root. During the winter cattle dig with their noses for this grass concealed beneath the snow. However, if the snow is covered with a crust, steers are thus cut off from their usual food and die off in large numbers, as it is a peculiarity of a steer that it never uses its hoofs in removing the snow from the familiar pasturage. Horses, however, paw through the snow with their hoofs, and thus stand the hard western winters better than cattle. The buffalo always makes use of the hoofs in uncovering the food, and somewhere down in Kansas there is a stock farm where this faculty of using the hoofs is being developed by judicious crossing of buffaloes with the native cattle.—Minneapolis Journal.

Beethoven's Last Piano.

The "Musikverein" or House society," Bonn, has recently acquired Beethoven's last piano. It was made by the court piano maker, Konrad Graf, who died at Vienna in 1851. He went to that city in the beginning of this century, and soon gained a reputation by the excellence of his pianos. The instrument in question was expressly ordered from him by Beethoven. In consideration of his deafness, it was made with four strings to each key, instead of the usual three. Owing to the strength of its tones, Beethoven used it almost exclusively in the last years of his life. After his death it passed into the hands of the bookseller, Franz Wimmer, of Vienna; and, after the marriage of his daughter to a Swiss clergyman named Weinmann, it became the property of the Widmann family in Berne. Its genuineness is proved by a certificate of documents, and confirmed by the authority of Johannes Brahms. It is now in the house in which the great composer was born at Bonn.—London Standard.

He Died as Does the Swan.

A peculiarly pathetic incident marked the closing of the life of Alonzo E. Stoddard, the well known Boston baritone, who died with typhoid fever. As he lay on his cot in the hospital breathing his last, a sudden inspiration seemed to revivify him, and, to the wonder of all, he sat upright in his couch and began to sing in his familiar, robust voice one of his favorite operatic solos. He never finished the song, either, or with more beauty of tone. The song was sung from beginning to end, the last notes died away, and just as they ended the singer fell back in his bed, dead.—Peoria Transcript.

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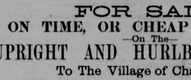

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I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 327, meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 102, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3311, meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evening, at Jeffories' Hall.

L. O. T. M.—Tent Rose No. 107, meets Saturday evenings at Odd Fellows' hall, in Jeffories Hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 362, meets at the Town Hall on or before the full moon of each month.

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[First publication Nov. 28, 1889.]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by John Sandy and Ellen Sandy, his wife, to the Charlevoix Savings Bank of Chicago, Michigan, bearing date of and duly business under the laws of the State of Michigan, dated the sixth day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and recorded in the register of deeds office for Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the eleventh day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, in liber 1 of mortgages, on page 50, on which mortgage, now owned and held by the undersigned, there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of Seven hundred and seventy dollars principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that, on **Friday, the twenty-first day of February,** eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, will be foreclosed by a sale at public auction, or vendue, of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of sale, which premises are described in said mortgage, as follows to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section twenty, the quarter of section fourteen, in township forty-four north of range seven west, containing one hundred and forty acres, more or less, according to United States survey.

Dated this 6th day of January, A. D. 1890.

CHARLEVOIX SAVINGS BANK,
Of Charlevoix, Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Michigan.

Notice for Hearing of Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix, }

Probate Court for said county. Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the county of Charlevoix, made on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1889, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Lucy Hitchcock, late of the township of Surgeon county, Dakota, and that the undersigned, the executor of said deceased, has set apart for the use of the widow and minor children of said deceased, the amount of personal property allowed by law, and that the Probate office in the village of Charlevoix, in said county, on or before the Ninth day of May, A. D. 1890, is the place for the hearing of claims against said deceased, and that the Ninth day of March, A. D. 1890, and on Friday, the 9th day of May, 1890, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days

Dated this 15th day of January, A. D. 1890.

FRED W. MAYNE,
Judge of Probate.

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DREAMS.

In dreams I walk in pleasant ways,
By mingled streams in sunny dells,
Where pine-cone alleys and beauty dwells,
And sapless grass glow through happy days.

Dreams of friends whose faces I fain would see,
I dream of love that cannot fail,
Of joys that never rise nor pale,
Of hopes that beckon till the hunt.

In dreams I hear the songs of birds,
I see the stories of happy lands,
I feel the charge of loving hands,
I catch the drift of tender words.

They are but dreams, and I, alas,
Awake to weep my vanished bliss
Awake to feel the truth of this—
That dreams can never cease to pass.

I sometimes wish I never had dreamed
About the things I long for so,
For then my heart might never know
How dear their sweet fulfillment seemed.

Will let me dream, for oftentimes
The pain is over the day is long,
My soul awaks, my heart so weak,
I fain would lose the happy visions.

The happy chimes that fancy rings
Across the dreary moors of life;
I fain would see amid my strife
The peaceful towers of many hopes.

—Eva Donaldson in Boston Courier.

MARTHA.

"She's a good gal an' deserves to be happy if anybody does!"

Old John Compton gave the wheel of his wagon an emphatic twirl around the axle which he had been greasing. His boy was standing by his side, and received an ovation. Removing his funnel behaved hat, he wiped the moisture from his wrinkled brow.

Behind him was his cabin, and in its entry his wife was at work. In front of him lay his crops exulting in the sunshine. He took the prop from the axle; then he joined Jim's wife.

"Mother," he said, in the same disquieted tone that had characterized his soliloquy a moment before, "mother, you think Martha's made up her mind about Berry Bradley an' I wouldn't do no good to reason furder with her?"

The woman turned from the churn, and drew near to him. Her movement was slipshop, her face as grave as his; sighing, she said:

"Do my good! Not a particle. I've been agin it, John, the Lord's my witness. I've suffered torments; not a blacker night's rest in a month have I had. But what's to be done? It's the Lord's will, I reckon. You don't know nothin' about a mother's feelin's—you can't. It aint natur'; but I've got some to go by. I was ma'ried to my father an' you know, though such matters kin pass better betwixt women folks, 'case they mingle more in sociable ways.

"Last night I couldn't rest. You was sound asleep, John; I heard a mouse's ast-irrin' in the child's room. I got out o' bed and crept 'cross the entry, an' stopped in the door. I hev the girl in my arms jest as I hev in my prayin' in thar to herself, 'thout a speck of a lights.

"I peeped in at the door, an' saw the pore gal's face in the moonshine. In all my born days I hain't seen such misery on a human countenance. She was as dead white as a corpse, a-settin' on the side o' the bed with her arms crossed, bendin' for'ard an' back'ard, a-moanin' an' a-groanin' in wildness.

"I knowed 'twas kase we'd been a-talkin' agin Berry, an' I went to her an' knelt down by her. She's a pore feeble little thing anyway; she never was much stout.

"After awhile she told me all about it from beginnin' to end. Berry sister tore up the letter he had brought from the post road to school mighty nigh every day—three year ago 'fore he talk to drink'n'. She begged me to hide it. Since, he never opened her mouth about it, an' you know he didn't come to see her seven times as often as Clem Craig, so how's we know?

"She don't dispute that he's trifin'. He's a-lays been kind an' lovin' to her, sho says an' has promised time an' agin to stop drinkin'. She thinks she can get him to give it up. He proved to her, at meetin', yesterday, he had learn't, he hain't teached a drop o' anything in-toxicatin' in over three weeks. He says he never will agin; that's no use. He 'boat them that's tied to liquor. He 'boat them that's tied to liquor. He 'boat them start agin, an' what ud come o' her?"

The hardness in the woman's voice got the manner's sympathetic articulation, and she went silently back to the churn. She continued her work but the dasher in her unsteady hand struck against the sides of the churn with unwonted force. She was wiping her eyes on the skirt of her bonnet.

The subject of the conversation just reported was the only living creature of the old couple; their other children had died before they had passed the period of infancy. Martha was the pet, the joy of their lonely household. More than once the neighbors had expressed themselves against what they considered to be dotingness on the indulgence of the girl on the part of the father and mother.

"She'll be eternally spiled," quoth one.

"She's the only gal in the hollow 'at kin afford to wear shoes in summertime; next thing you'll hev a-ridin' a-hav'n' a boss an' buggy," said another.

The girl herself had spoken of late months last year. The most 'at common folks kin give their children is a month 'twixt hayin'-by time an' Christmas. Some complained an old crone with a ragged brood of ten children dependent on her.

His wife's graphic recital of the girl's unhappiness touched the old farmer deeply. He could frame no reply. Walking restlessly across the puncheon floor he shaded his eyes from the glare of the afternoon sun and gazed westward, where he descried a couple advancing along the road, through the fields. It was Martha and her lover—a slight, girlish form in a homespun gown, a burly young countryman with a shambling walk.

They came to the cabin together, both silent. The girl's features were regular and pleasing; her face deep and serious; she was about 18 years of age, the young man 23.

"What you come in an' rest?" she asked, in a restrained tone, with a dubious and stolen glance at her parents.

He complied, manifestly abashed, gave the occupants of the entry a gawky bow and a mumbled "Howdy," and took a seat on an empty sofa, leg against the wall, which, in his immediate vicinity, was frescoed elaborately with strings of red pepper pods hung up to dry.

The titillating dust and odor from this vegetable made him long to sneeze. His excessive timidity or bashfulness, however, thwarted such an outbreak.

As a rule, young men in this region when they go "a-sparkin'" have little to say. Berry Bradley, wide different in many respects from the average "Sprout Hollow" swain, was no exception to this rule. If you had seen him, as he sat there, you would have taken him for an immoveable mute. The pepper pods had incited his eyes to tears, yet he did not have the courage to alter his position. Yet sat he, looking through the blur as patient as a statue in a fog.

Besides, no other seat invited occupancy save a dismantled candle box near Mrs. Compton's chairs. The discomforts of Old John Compton gave the wheel of his wagon an emphatic twirl around the axle which he had been greasing. His brow was puckered, his voice assumed an-ration. Removing his funnel behaved hat, he wiped the moisture from his wrinkled brow.

Behind him was his cabin, and in its entry his wife was at work. In front of him lay his crops exulting in the sunshine. He took the prop from the axle; then he joined Jim's wife.

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"Do my good! Not a particle. I've been agin it, John, the Lord's my witness. I've suffered torments; not a blacker night's rest in a month have I had. But what's to be done? It's the Lord's will, I reckon. You don't know nothin' about a mother's feelin's—you can't. It aint natur'; but I've got some to go by. I was ma'ried to my father an' you know, though such matters kin pass betwixt women folks, 'case they mingle more in sociable ways.

"Last night I couldn't rest. You was sound asleep; I heard a mouse's ast-irrin' in the child's room. I got out o' bed and crept 'cross the entry, an' stopped in the door. I hev the girl in my arms jest as I hev in my prayin' in thar to herself, 'thout a speck of a lights.

"I peeped in at the door, an' saw the pore gal's face in the moonshine. In all my born days I hain't seen such misery on a human countenance. She was as dead white as a corpse, a-settin' on the side o' the bed with her arms crossed, bendin' for'ard an' back'ard, a-moanin' an' a-groanin' in wildness.

"I knowed 'twas kase we'd been a-talkin' agin Berry, an' I went to her an' knelt down by her. She's a pore feeble little thing anyway; she never was much stout.

"After awhile she told me all about it from beginnin' to end. Berry sister tore up the letter he had brought from the post road to school mighty nigh every day—three year ago 'fore he talk to drink'n'. She begged me to hide it. Since, he never opened her mouth about it, an' you know he didn't come to see her seven times as often as Clem Craig, so how's we know?

"She don't dispute that he's trifin'. He's a-lays been kind an' lovin' to her. He says he has promised time an' agin to stop drinkin'. She thinks she can get him to give it up. He proved to her, at meetin', yesterday, he hadn't learn't, he hain't teached a drop o' anything intoxicatin' in over three weeks. He says he never will agin; that's no use. He 'boat them that's tied to liquor. He 'boat them start agin, an' what ud come o' her?"

The hardness in the woman's voice got the manner's sympathetic articulation, and she went silently back to the churn. She continued her work but the dasher in her unsteady hand struck against the sides of the churn with unwonted force. She was wiping her eyes on the skirt of her bonnet.

The subject of the conversation just reported was the only living creature of the old couple; their other children had died before they had passed the period of infancy. Martha was the pet, the joy of their lonely household. More than once the neighbors had expressed themselves against what they considered to be dotingness on the indulgence of the girl on the part of the father and mother.

"She'll be eternally spiled," quoth one.

"She's the only gal in the hollow 'at kin afford to wear shoes in summertime; next thing you'll hev a-ridin' a-hav'n' a boss an' buggy," said another.

The girl herself had spoken of late months last year. The most 'at common folks kin give their children is a month 'twixt hayin'-by time an' Christmas. Some complained an old crone with a ragged brood of ten children dependent on her.

His wife's graphic recital of the girl's unhappiness touched the old farmer deeply. He could frame no reply. Walking restlessly across the puncheon floor he shaded his eyes from the glare of the afternoon sun and gazed westward, where he descried a couple advancing along the road, through the fields. It was Martha and her lover—a slight, girlish form in a homespun gown, a burly young countryman with a shambling walk.

They came to the cabin together, both silent. The girl's features were regular and pleasing; her face deep and serious; she was about 18 years of age, the young man 23.

"What you come in an' rest?" she asked, in a restrained tone, with a dubious and stolen glance at her parents.

He complied, manifestly abashed, gave the occupants of the entry a gawky bow and a mumbled "Howdy," and took a seat on an empty sofa, leg against the wall, which, in his immediate vicinity, was frescoed elaborately with strings of red pepper pods hung up to dry.

The titillating dust and odor from this vegetable made him long to sneeze. His excessive timidity or bashfulness, however, thwarted such an outbreak.

As a rule, young men in this region when they go "a-sparkin'" have little to say. Berry Bradley, wide different in many respects from the average "Sprout Hollow" swain, was no exception to this rule. If you had seen him, as he sat there, you would have taken him for an immoveable mute. The pepper pods had incited his eyes to tears, yet he did not have the courage to alter his position. Yet sat he, looking through the blur as patient as a statue in a fog.

Besides, no other seat invited occupancy save a dismantled candle box near Mrs. Compton's chairs. The discomforts of Old John Compton gave the wheel of his wagon an emphatic twirl around the axle which he had been greasing. His brow was puckered, his voice assumed an-ration. Removing his funnel behaved hat, he wiped the moisture from his wrinkled brow.

Behind him was his cabin, and in its entry his wife was at work. In front of him lay his crops exulting in the sunshine. He took the prop from the axle; then he joined Jim's wife.

"Mother," he said, in the same disquieted tone that had characterized his soliloquy a moment before, "mother, you think Martha's made up her mind about Berry Bradley an' I wouldn't do no good to reason furder with her?"

The woman turned from the churn, and drew near to him. Her movement was slipshop, her face as grave as his; sighing, she said:

"Do my good! Not a particle. I've been agin it, John, the Lord's my witness. I've suffered torments; not a blacker night's rest in a month have I had. But what's to be done? It's the Lord's will, I reckon. You don't know nothin' about a mother's feelin's—you can't. It aint natur'; but I've got some to go by. I was ma'ried to my father an' you know, though such matters kin pass betwixt women folks, 'case they mingle more in sociable ways.

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THE JOURNAL.

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

Published every Thursday. Office in Nettleton Bigelow shop building, second floor.
Entered at the postoffice at Charlevoix, Michigan as second class matter.

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FOR CASH IN ADVANCE.

One year $1 00
Six months 50
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FIRST PAGE—Twenty cents per inch each insertion. Business cards, classified, one dollar per line per year.

INSIDE PAGES—Twenty cents per inch first insertion, ten cents per inch each subsequent insertion. Reduced rates by the year furnished on application.

LOCAL READING NOTICES—Five cents per line each insertion. Birth, Marriage and Death notices Free. Ordinary poetry and Cards of Thanks, five cents per line.

TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to take the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

Boom the Traverse Region.

The Traverse City business men's association have called a meeting to be held at Traverse City, Feb. 13th, having for its object a systematic scheme of advertising for this region. In their circular they suggest the following plan as one method of inaugurating the work.

Such parties as are most directly interested in this matter should, by themselves, or their representatives, meet for general discussion at an appointed time and place.

At that meeting the following questions might be considered:

First, the territory to be included in the movement.

Second, what interests are involved, as for instance transportation lines, summer resort associations, proprietors of towns or villages, manufacturing industries, real estate men, etc.

Third, to what extent, and in what way can these various interests be enlisted in pushing the development of the territory and advancing the enterprise.

Fourth, how can finances be provided for inaugurating and maintaining a systematic and well digested plan of operations.

Fifth, the advisability of calling a convention of all who are, or who are likely to be interested in the matter, at an early day, at some place to be decided upon at the initial meeting.

Other points will suggest themselves to all.

Business on a Cash Basis.

Chicago Herald.

There was a time in the history of the country when the credit system was an absolute necessity. Farmers who did not have wool to sell received little or no money, except when they disposed of their crops and fat stock in the fall. Teachers and many other public employes were paid for their services semi-annually. Few mechanics received their pay oftener than once a month. Many of them received no wages till the job they were employed on was finished.

But this state of things no longer exists. Farmers sell some products almost every month during the year. Persons in the employ of the state, county, town or school district receive their pay monthly. Weekly payments to mechanics, domestic servants and common laborers have become general. Persons engaged in almost every kind of employment are not only well paid but promptly at a specified times. They have accordingly little or no occasion for buying goods on credit. Still in the opinion of many, more persons contract small debts than at the time when pay-days were uncertain or at best very far apart. The custom of anticipating salaries or wages has become general among numerous classes. They never enjoy the pleasure of having ready money. They are expected to visit their creditors at a certain hour every time they receive their pay. A society that requires its members to pay cash will produce good results.

Cash payments for goods promote thrift and prosperity. Southern farmers, before the war, were always in debt and at the mercy of their creditors. Yankee farmers, however, who raised few commercial crops, kept out of debt, and many of them became wealthy. The credit system is expensive because it involves many risks. Every manufacturer and dealer adds a certain percentage to his prices to cover losses caused by selling goods to persons who do not pay for them. Those losses fall eventually on the last persons who buy the goods. No one expects to buy a postage stamp on credit. If he has not the money to pay for one he cannot mail a letter. No one expects to buy a railway ticket on credit. If he has not money to pay his fare in advance he must remain at home. The like is true in regard to riding in street cars. Tickets to places of amusement are not sold on time, but for spot cash. No trouble occurs on account of these arrangements, and none would occur if every retail store conducted business like a postoffice, railroad or theater.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Scribner's.

Scribner's Magazine for February contains another article in the African series, by Herbert Ward, for five years an officer in the Congo Free State; the first of two articles on John Ericsson, by W. C. Church, his chosen biographer; the account of a visit paid to several leading Spanish novelists, by an American novelist; a short paper on a very ancient image recently found in Idaho; a glimpse of several picturesque Hungarian castles as seen by the author of "Is Life Worth Living?" and interesting illustrated fiction and poems, with the new department, "The Point of View."

Belford's.

The February number of this magazine contains the second paper of Jefferson Davis' "Andersonville and Other War Prisons," "Why I am a Protectionist," by H. K. Thurber, "The Auditorium at Chicago" by John McGovern, "The University of Michigan" by Adele M. Garrigues, and a choice assortment of poems and fiction by popular authors.

Godey's.

The February number of "Godey's Lady's Book" opens with an illustrated poem by Ellen Callaly. Several valentine stories and poems follow, with a very bright sketch, "Hans in Kelder," by K. M. H. A good laugh can be enjoyed by reading "Major and Mrs. Hannibal Hawkins," by the popular author, Belle C. Greene. "$5,000 for a Wife" grows in interest, while "A Wheel of Fortune," by Olivia Lovell Wilson, begins to prove a wheel in reality. "The Cotter's Saturday Nights," by H. Ashmead, is well rendered; and Augusta S. Prescott gives some valuable hints in "A Year in the Home." The children's corner cannot fail to interest the little ones. Several excellent illustrations, new fashions and fancy work, with full departments upon household, fashion, items of interest, etc., completes one of the best numbers yet published by the enterprising proprietors.

Wide Awake.

The February Wide Awake opens with a good Persian ballad, "Abu Said," by Mary E. Bradley, followed by a stirring episode of western military life by Lieutenant Fremont, entitled "Snow shoe Thompson." There is an inspiring story of Greek boy-life, showing the effect of keeping a good ideal before a young lad's eyes. G. Hamlen tells a bright instance of a young girl's presence of mind in her story of "The Frogskin Mikado," and Mrs. Fremont will interest all readers with her account of "Eli Carson," in the second of her "Will and Way Stories." Grant Allen concludes his serial, "Wednesday the Tenth," in triumph; Mr. Stoddard in his serial of "A Rough Boy" is proving that young Gid Granger is "no slouch." The Norse serial by Boyesen comes to a close with the escape of the "Viking's sons" from the grip of a real bear. Miss McLeod's second Acadian story is finished. One of the very best of John Brownjohn's stories is given in the School Series, "The Wicked Waterbury Clock." Mrs. White gives artistic girls a good business hint in her article on Dressmaking in the "Business Openings" series. Mrs. Claflin's Margaret-Patty letter is full of subtle social wisdom. Alexander Black's "Confessions of an Amateur Photographer" is piquant reading. "Men and Things" abounds with good original anecdotes and curious lore. The poems of the number are by Mrs. Whitton Stone, Mary E. Bradley, Mrs. M. E. Butts, Clinton Scollard and Martha Young; "A Sad Case," one of the best of the long poems, is very amusing in text and pictures by Gordon Browne, the popular English artist. Wide Awake is $2.40 a year.

North American Review.

The January number of the North American Review will be rendered memorable by one of the most brilliant features which have ever appeared in an American periodical. This is a discussion between the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Hon. J. G. Blaine on the Tariff, Mr. Gladstone advocating free trade and Mr. Blaine protection. Whatever can be said on one side and the other of this subject will be said in these articles in the most telling and impressive way by these two great masters of controversy. Mr. Gladstone's article will occupy between twenty and thirty pages of the Review, and Mr. Blaine's reply will be about the same length, if not longer. It will be a battle of intellectual giants.

The articles will be published simultaneously, by Mr. Gladstone's consent, and, as they take up so much space, this issue of the Review will be enlarged to admit of the usual number and variety of papers on important and timely topics.

Letters From Hell.

"Letters from Hell" is the title of a book, issued in pamphlet-form, by the Oxford Publishing Co., of New York. There is something repellant in the title, but it is not flippant nor yet hortatory. The preface of this volume is from the pen of George MacDonald, LL.D., who has a very high opinion of the literary and religious merits of the production. The writer must have been a kind of Moody, or rather John Bunyan with slight variations. It is singularly out of touch with the destructive thoughts of to-day, and will be read extensively as one of the curiosities of literature."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Babyland for February, as usual, is full of good things for the children.

(First publication Jan. 30, 1890.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Laura A. Ferguson to the Charlevoix Savings Bank, of Petoskey, Michigan, a body incorporated and doing business under the laws of the State of Michigan, bearing date the ninth day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and recorded in the Register's office in and for Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the fourteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in Liber Eighteen of Mortgages, on page 300 of said mortgage, now owned by the said Charlevoix Savings Bank, which said default is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars and Sixty-five Cents, principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on **Friday, the Twenty-Fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety,** at two o'clock in the afternoon, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Boyne City, Michigan, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County) of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, the premises being described in said mortgage, as follows, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Evangeline, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: The east half of southeast quarter, and lot four, in section thirty-two, in township thirty-three north of range six west, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated January 25th, A. D. 1890.

THE CHARLEVOIX SAVINGS BANK,
Of Charlevoix, Michigan, Mortgagee.
EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

JEFFERIES'
Coffee Rooms
Bridge Street.
OYSTERS in all styles.
Steaks, Chops, and all kinds of order cooking a specialty.
LUNCHES from 5c. to 15c.
MEALS 20c.
G. W. JEFFERIES,
Proprietor.

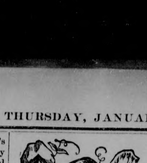
Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER
The Best Modeled, Easiest Running, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

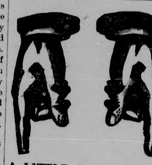
CARRIAGE & SLEIGH
PAINTING.
I have fitted up a shop for the purpose of doing Carriage and Sleigh Painting in all its branches. All work intrusted to me will be promptly and well done.
Satisfaction Guaranteed in Both Work and Prices.
Your patronage most respectfully solicited. Shop in rooms known as old town hall, street.
Robt. Miller's Old Blacksmith Shop.
Bert Jarvis.

F. E. WOOD,
BARBER SHOP
And Bath Rooms.
Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

GOOD BUTTER
We will deliver in Charlevoix, Good BUTTER in small lots at 18 cents per pound, or in 100 pound lots at 17 cents per pound. Send in your orders.
GUYLES & NASH.
Norwood, Mich.



The Pioneer Seed Catalogue of America, contains complete list of Vegetables, Flowers, Bulbs, Potatoes as Small Fruits, with descriptions and prices. Department of Specialties and all Worthy Novelties. Some shape and style as proved to satisfactory last year. Many new and elegant illustrations, handsome colored plate frontpiece, and frontispiece. Special Cash Prizes $1000.00 see Floral Guide. Every person who owns a flot land or cultivates a plant should have a copy. Mailed on receipt of 10 cents, which amount may be deducted from first order. Abridged Catalogue Free. Pure Stocks Full Measure. Prices Low for Honest Goods.
JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.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A fine Writing Tablet, note size, watermarked linen, 56 sheets, ONLY TEN CENTS.
Bay Rums, Toilet Waters, Cold Creams, Lotions for Chapped Hands and Lips. We have all these in Stock You need them. Call on us.
F. A. Cochran & Co.
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PUZZLE
CALL ON
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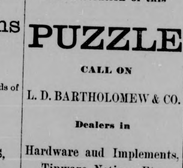
Hardware and Implements, Tinware, Notions, Etc.
16 Pages for $1.60.



The best combination club rate ever made by a newspaper in this county is the JOURNAL and the Detroit Weekly Free Press one year for $1.60, cash in advance.
It is a better bargain than any patent insides at $1.50.

Above the Albums, half of the left. It is a grand, double size picture, 22 inches long by 8 inches high, and represents a large number of the most popular goods we will mail free to any one who will send us their name and address. We pay all expense charges. Address D. BARRETT & CO., Box 1040, Portland, Maine.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

The GRIP
Has Come and Gone.
Now for Business!
ALICK ROSENTHAL
Will give a great
SPECIAL SALE,
To last 30 Days,
So that all may have a chance to get Bargains. Look at some of our prices.

A good Horse Blanket, worth $1.00	$0 70
A good Horse Blanket, worth $1.75	1 25
A pair fine White Blankets, worth $1.79	1 10
A pair fine all-wool Red Blankets, worth $7.00	5 00
Good Unbleached Cotton, worth 8c	5½
Good Print, worth 8c	6
Fine double width Dress Goods, worth 25c	12½
Good Dress Goods, worth 10c	5
Good Cotton Flannel, worth 10c	8
Good Cotton Flannel, worth 15c	10

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, almost at your own price. Come and see them.

Everything in the Store at greatly reduced prices for 30 Days commencing Wednesday, January 29th. Remember these prices, and come and see others.
Respectfully,
Alick Rosenthal.
☞P. S.—Remember this is the last week of our Album offer. Come and hand in your tickets.

Two Good
Improved Farms
For Sale,
On Easy Terms.
Inquire of
Charlevoix Savings Bank.

BOOTS & SHOES
ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS.
CALL AND SEE
FOX & MILLER.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Geo. Ward returned home Monday from New York.

☞Buy only Rifenburg flour. Iron Duke is the best.

Marion Bence is with his father-in-law, Wm. Evans.

The boiler was lifted out of the tug Martin last Friday.

James Beauvais, Sr., caught two foxes Tuesday morning.

D. H. Pierce made a flying trip to Gaylord one day last week.

W. H. Jarman of Eveline was a caller at this office on Monday.

The tug Martin is hauled out on the lot east of Geiken's fish dock.

Fish houses have already made their appearance on Round Lake.

Geo. Simpson has gone to Grand Rapids to work at his trade as a molder.

A special session of the board of supervisors is called for the first week in February.

John Burns and wife returned home last Thursday from their visit to southern Michigan.

Miss Annie Metcalf closed her school at Boyne Falls last week, and returned home Monday.

Henry Barth arrived home from Chicago last week, to look after his boiler making business.

Alick Rosenthal announces that he has received from the "grippe" and business will hum again.

Mrs. Thos. Smith went to Clarion Wednesday to nurse Mrs. Elmer Mayne, who is quite sick.

☞Patronize home industry. Use Rifenburg Milling Co.'s flour. Iron Duke is the best in the market.

One cord of green wood will pay a year's subscription to the JOURNAL, if paid in advance. Try it a year.

F. E. Wood & Co. received orders this week for 450 pounds of "Charlevoix Mixed" candy, from Traverse City dealers.

Miss Lottie Steele has been quite sick with la grippe, but is now convalescent.

Miss Addie Lewis was quite ill last Saturday but was able to resume her school to day.

Some of Robert Price's people are sick with the mumps.

John Healey is drawing logs for Mr. Randall.

We understand that Mr. Backenstose is going to Alaska to sell churn territory.

Capt. Jepson was in town on business one day last week.

Isaac West of Horton's Bay was in town last week.

Charley Norton wears the belt but he says it doesn't make him feel proud, as his pugilistic honors were gained so easily.

We understand that Capt. Jepson talks of putting another boat on Pine Lake next spring, to be run in connection with the Clara Belle.

We hear that Mrs. John Healey's eyes are getting better since she has got home and away from the Ann Arbor doctors.

Boyne City.

JAN. 27.—Still the saw logs continue to come. Between two and three hundred thousand feet are brought to Boyne City daily for six days in the week.

Born, last week, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Melosh, a son.

Mrs. J. L. Handy is on the sick list.

La grippe is considerate of the teamsters. It tackles only one of our blacksmiths at a time.

Mr. Nugent is sick with a relapse of the prevailing disease.

A. P. Heasley was absent from town last week on business in Clarion and his deputy held the fort.

B. P. Whitmore, agent for Phelps and Dodge, has been driving about for a few days.

Revs. Burge and Redpath are holding a series of meetings at Boyne Falls this week.

Rev. D. P. Dorrance is home to move his family south to his new field of labor.

Wilson.

Mrs. Hudkins is able to be out again.

Z. Morgan Esq., township treasurer was seen on our streets on Saturday last.

The mill-yard has now more logs in than ever before.

The report that Wm. Wing broke his arm was fortunately not true. He only bruised it a little.

Mrs. Geo. Bowen is getting better; she was able to ride to town to attend the W. R. C. meeting on Saturday last.

They have recently put in a new pump and arbor at the mill, but they are now running steady again.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

(The JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns in which it is not represented. Give us all the news in as brief and concise manner as possible. Communications should be mailed so as to reach us no later than Wednesday evening. Two very desirable features, correspondence are regularity and punctuality.)

Inwood.

JAN. 29.—Lots of snow now and lumbermen are happy.

The Eastport stage is now a very comfortable conveyance since it was covered.

Paul McIntire says he never sold any ties or tan bark off from his farm, and has saved enough from his farm to carry him through the winter, without any help from ties and tan bark; and he has no mortgage either.

Robert Trimble has bought a thorough-bred Holstein bull, two years old, with which to improve his stock.

Max Gossett is marketing a large quantity of good hay this winter. He had a good crop.

Rev. Mr. Haynes was greeted with a large congregation at the services at Hilton school house Sunday afternoon.

Henry Hilton and Norman Wells came home from Presque Isle lumber woods this week, both sick with the grippe. They report the camps most all sick with the troublesome disease.

Mrs. O. D. Hilton has been quite sick, but is now improving.

Mr. Stinson has moved into Geo. Voelberg's house and expects to cut logs for W. J. McGeagh.

A four-year-old child of Moses Bowdish is quite sick with diphtheria.

Mr. Thorp's family at McGeagh's mill have all had the grippe quite bad.

Mr. Cummings has ten acres of as nice fallow as one needs to see.

Advance.

JAN. 27—Splendid sleighing and lots of logs are being drawn to the mill.

A. B. Steele is recovering from an attack of la grippe and pneumonia.

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Mrs. Hudkins is able to be out again.

Z. Morgan Esq., township treasurer was seen on our streets on Saturday last.

The mill-yard has now more logs in than ever before.

The report that Wm. Wing broke his arm was fortunately not true. He only bruised it a little.

Mrs. Geo. Bowen is getting better; she was able to ride to town to attend the W. R. C. meeting on Saturday last.

They have recently put in a new pump and arbor at the mill, but they are now running steady again.

Two covered stages on the mail route at present, besides several daily liveries.

Jason Lewis, Nelson Wilks, Mrs. Goucher, Mrs. Milburn, and nearly all of the Sudnam neighborhood, are later victims of the grip.

The best lot of logs from one maple tree was brought in by H. C. Barbour. The largest log scaled 547 feet, four logs making a total of 1,590 feet. Next!

Eld. Scofield acknowledges receipt of $6.00, the result of a social on Saturday evening, in the Sudnam district, where the Elder preaches fortnightly.

Norwood.

Wm. Harris went to Petoskey Tuesday.

There are 28 teams here drawing logs and 14 teams drawing lumber.

La grippe has had a grip at almost everybody here.

Ezra Meech is working for Guyles Nash.

The biggest load of lumber hauled from the mill up to Tuesday was 1,800 feet of maple.

Joe Shores is drawing with Guyles & Nash's team.

Alfred and Jacob Vandeusen went to Elk Rapids with a load of wheat.

E. L. Stafford's mule got down last week and he had to knock it in the head because it wouldn't get up; wood out his collection, and the good American and good foreign pictures meet upon a common ground of sensible commercialism appreciation.

Zola's Programme.

The Paris correspondent of The Dagbladt of The Hague states that Emile Zola's last work, "Bete Humaine," will be followed by "L'Argent," which will deal with Bourse speculation and, to a certain extent, with politics. Then will follow "La Guerre," of course a naturalistic work, treating of the army, the war of 1870 and containing a long dissertation on the surrender of Sedan. The next book will conclude the Rougon-Macquart series, and will tell us how all the characters not already killed off will end. As soon as the series is completed, which will be in 1891, M. Zola intends to devote himself exclusively to the stage. He will then be 52 years of age, and will confine himself to the production of original plays, that is to say, plays which have not been adapted from his novels. M. Zola at present regrets, continues the Chevalier Salvador (The Dagbladt's correspondent in Paris), that he ever put "L'Assommoir," "Nana," or "Germinal" on the boards. He owns that he has made a mistake, and I am assured that he will never attempt to adapt "La Bete Humaine" for the Parisian or any other stage.

PRACTICAL SIDE OF FREE ART.

How Fashion Affects the Price of Paintings.

The principal reason given for maintaining the present tariff upon works of art is contained in the statement that reducing the number of foreign pictures imported will increase the probability of sales of American pictures, and that the great number of French works in the market pushes out the American. Now, this is one of those half truths seemingly plausible, but easily answered if considered.

To begin with, works of art appeal to the æsthetic sense, the educated taste and intellect; they are not, in the ordinary, material sense, necessary. Eminently necessary to any complete or even moderately advanced civilization, they yet are not essential to life; they are not good to eat or to wear, and they would be expensive as fuel.

Consequently, we cannot legislate the pictures of any especial nationality into the market. By putting an exorbitant duty upon foreign broadstuffs, textiles, leather, you might in any civilized country force native bread, clothes, shoes, upon the most enthusiastic advocate of foreign manufactures, because food and wearing apparel must be had. Nature and climate have settled that question; it is not left to taste. But let X be a foreign painter, Y an American painter, A, B, C, D, etc., picture buyers. They know the works of X and want them; you put upon them so high a duty that A, B, C, D cannot afford them. Will they go and buy Y's pictures? Not at all; they do not require them. They will say, "We will wait a while till we can afford to pay the premium on X's pictures." Meanwhile, as far as A, B, C, D are concerned, the market lies idle until eventually the foreign seller profits by a still higher price.

Again, by a commercial law, sales of pictures breed other sales. Perhaps the premium may be raised, "Then would not multiplied sales of foreign works of art increase the passion for foreign pictures alone, to the prejudice of native ones?" This is unlikely; picture buying is largely a fashion. There are true lovers of art who appreciate as well as admire, buying the best, because they know the best and it gives them most pleasure. It is such buyers who make the continued creation of good art possible; but the mass buy because it is the fashion. A purchasing one of X's pictures because B, C and D have them, and he wishes to be correct as a collector.

Fashion is, in part at least, a fictitious thing, and by keeping up the duty on foreign pictures we deliberately increase this fashion by enhancing their prestige.

A very simple illustration may be useful; go into a hatter's and price two articles. They look equally good, but are marked $8 and $10. Why is one more expensive than the other? the buyer asks, and is answered that it is a foreign hat. Immediately, and without realizing the difference, he begins to examine the hat to find out why it is the better. He feels as if it must have some hidden intrinsic value, because it costs more. The fashion for buying French pictures has its excellent origin in the fact that the splendid contemporaneous French school produced most of the great modern masters. But fashion naturally exaggerates and sees good only in its own particular direction, and we aid it by keeping the duty up.

Take off the handicap and you enhance the prestige of native work, and prestige at house is what it needs more than anything else. Abroad its excellence is handsomely recognized. The foreign artist can live and produce more cheaply than the American, but works of art cannot be treated upon the basis of minute manufactures—the greater must include the less, and the general prestige and furtherance of native art is far more important than any consideration of the proportionate scale of daily expenses in Europe and America.

The second reason given for keeping up a duty is that otherwise cheap rubbish would flood our market. This is easily answered: first, no real artist competes with rubbish, and secondly, no duty will keep out cheap rubbish. Such work can float any duty, except an absolutely prohibitive one, and a prohibitive duty cannot be legislated because, in justice, no one can draw the line between pictures which shall be admitted or excluded. It is probable that for some time after the abolition of tariff on works of art great numbers of foreign pictures will be imported, including many bad ones; but rubbish, floated in, will find its level. The strength of the purchaser of foreign pictures is in buying good ones; his weakness is in buying bad ones. The more bad ones are bought the more will more average foreign works depreciate, the sooner will the buyer wood out his collection, and the good American and good foreign pictures meet upon a common ground of sensible commercial appreciation.

Zola's Programme.

The Paris correspondent of The Dagbladt of The Hague states that Emile Zola's last work, "Bete Humaine," will be followed by "L'Argent," which will deal with Bourse speculation and, to a certain extent, with politics. Then will follow "La Guerre," of course a naturalistic work, treating of the army, the war of 1870 and containing a long dissertation on the surrender of Sedan. The next book will conclude the Rougon-Macquart series, and will tell us how all the characters not already killed off will end. As soon as the series is completed, which will be in 1891, M. Zola intends to devote himself exclusively to the stage. He will then be 52 years of age, and will confine himself to the production of original plays, that is to say, plays which have not been adapted from his novels. M. Zola at present regrets, continues the Chevalier Salvador (The Dagbladt's correspondent in Paris), that he ever put "L'Assommoir," "Nana," or "Germinal" on the boards. He owns that he has made a mistake, and I am assured that he will never attempt to adapt "La Bete Humaine" for the Parisian or any other stage.

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Burchard, W F	Wells, Geo
Gill, Geo W	Weed, S
Lavigne, Mrs Joseph	Wilsby, Wells
Smith, G H	

H. HERBAN, P. M.

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KENTUCKY'S PIONEERS.

THE EARLY MOTHERS WHO COULD PROTECT THEMSELVES.

Women and Children as Indian Fighters. Mrs. Davisses' Strategic Movement for the Capture of a Lawless Water Enemy of Her Husband—The Story of "Sharp Eye."

In the early settlement of Kentucky, the boys, and even the women and children, became as thoroughly soldiers as the men. This was the result of their surroundings. They were educated to it, and lived at a time when it was necessary to practice it daily. There were few women on the frontier but could load and fire a rifle, and many of them could do it with as fatal accuracy as their fathers, husbands and brothers. A fair illustration is found in the case of a Mrs. Davisss, whose husband was among the early settlers of Lincoln county. She could shoot an Indian with as steady a hand as Daniel Boone himself. One day a white man came to her husband's cabin who had stolen some property from him, and who loss a bad character generally.

Mrs. Davisss was alone with her children when this desperado called, and, knowing her husband was on the lookout for him, she resolved to capture him. Upon his entering the cabin she asked him if he would not "take a drum"—no pioneer's home was ever found without its whisky bottle, which was kept as a remedy for snake bites, etc. She put the bottle on the table and told him to step up and help himself. He set his gun against the cabin wall to comply with her invitation, and, after a hearty pull at the bottle, he turned to find himself looking into the muzzle of his own rifle, which Mrs. Davisss had picked up while he was drinking, cocked it, and stood with it leveled at his head. When he asked her what she meant, she informed him that he had stolen her husband's property, and she meant to keep him there until his return, and she did. She stood guard over him until her husband's return, when she delivered to him her prisoner.

The boys were no less brave and manful. To fight the "Injuns" was the first thing they learned, and, by the time they could lift a rifle they knew how to use it. Many instances and incidents could be given illustrating the heroism of the border boys, of which the following may be taken as a fair sample: Among the early settlers of Hardin county was one Silas Harn, an expert hunter, a thorough backwoodsman, and an inveterate Indian hater and fighter. Whenever an Indian incursion was made in the state he was one of the first on the trail, and he pursued them relentlessly and with the keenness of a bloodhound. His keen eye, and prowess in skirmish and battle, won from the Indians the name of "Sharp Eye."

On one of their many incursions into his neighborhood, Hart pursued them with a few chosen followers, and before they reached the Ohio shot and killed their chief. The savages vowed vengeance against him and his family, and shortly another incursion was made by them under the leadership of the brother of the fallen chief. As usual, Hart was first on their trail, and the savages retreated toward the Ohio. The whites finally despaired of overtaking them and returned home, when the Indians turned upon their trail and became the pursuers instead of the pursued. Hart reached his home about dark, and, having been fatigued from his long tramp, slept soundly all night, little dreaming of danger lurking nigh.

Next morning, just as the family were sitting down to breakfast, the savages appeared at the door, and the dead chief's brother shot Hart dead. His son, a lad of 12 years old, sprang up, seized his father's rifle and shot the murderous savage. As the red-skin fell across his fallen leader, the brave and undaunted boy, with a large hunting knife, scalped him to the heart. But the odds were against him, and he and his mother were carried away captives. It was the intention of the savages to take them to their towns and torture them, but they were finally ransomed and returned to their friends.

The same Davisss mentioned above was surprised one morning in August, 1782, by Indians. They had approached his cabin during the night, concealed themselves, and waited for him to make his appearance. Davisss, a little after daybreak, got up and stepped out of his cabin. He had proceeded but a short distance from the door when, turning, he beheld a number of savages behind him and the cabin. Seeing there was no chance to render his family assistance, he fled to the nearest station, which was five miles distant, for help.

The Indians made prisoners of his wife and children, the eldest a boy 12 years old, and, knowing Davisss had escaped, they soon left with their prisoners, hoping to escape beyond the Ohio. Davisss gathered a force, and pursued so rapidly as to overtake them before night. As usual, when about to be brought to bay, the savages essayed to kill their prisoners, but were too closely pressed by the whites. It seemed, however, succeeded in mocking down the boy and scalping him. The boy was not killed, only stunned by the blow, and almost as soon as the savage left him bounded to his feet, exclaiming: "Darn that Injun, he's got my scalp."

The boy lived to grow up to manhood, but was ever after "bald headed"; the hair would grow no more on that part of the head which had been scalped. He never forgave the savages for rendering him prematurely bald headed, but sought eternal vengeance against them. In the summer of 1792, ten years after his experiences detailed above, a band of Indians raided the settlement, and stole a number of horses. Young Davisss joined a party in pursuit of them. When the savages found that they would be overtaken they ambushed the whites, and in the skirmish that ensued young Davisss was killed. Thus died Indian fatality clung to him.—William Henry Perrin in Louisville Courier-Journal.

Endangered the Train to Save Oil.

The following story is told of a German railroad brakeman who lives in this city: The train on which he was brak'ng chanced to be out after dark, and, as Jake had neglected to fill with oil the lamps in the rear end of the hind caboose, he concluded that if the train should happen to be out late the supply of oil might be exhausted. So Jake modestly takes the lamps down, blows them out, and places them inside the coach. During the night the passenger train was side tracked to allow a fast mail to pass, and in turning the switch a fellow brakeman noticed that there were no lights in the rear end of the coach. Going to Jake, he said, "Where are your rear lights?" "Oh, I was put them out, as I thot we could needs them if we was out late."—Cincinnati Times Star.

Agassiz and Dom Pedro.

When Agassiz was lecturing in Rio de Janeiro, Dom Pedro was then about going to war in Paraguay, but he had been greatly interested in Agassiz's lectures, and the naturalist, quite as a matter of course, wrote a note to his fellow scientist, the emperor, begging that if he could spare any time from the war he would send up some specimens of Paraguayan fish. Mrs. Agassiz reproved her husband for the liberty he took, but the professor serenely responded that the emperor, as a naturalist, would not misunderstand his request; and the professor's student instinct was correct, for specimens of Paraguayan fish, forwarded by the emperor, now enrich the cabinet of natural history, left by Agassiz to Harvard university.—New York Letter.

Masculine.

Tom, who had been forbidden to climb trees in his new trousers, had disobeyed, and was receiving a lecture from his father for injuring his clothing.

Fearing that a flogging was to follow, Tom sought to create a diversion.

"Pa," he exclaimed, "my teacher says nouns are masculine gender and some feminine; now I know which they are—so you."

The father's curiosity was excited; he was fairly trapped. "No," he said, "which are they?"

"Masculine," said Tom, "cause they wear boy's pants,"—and for that time he escaped the switch.—Youth's Companion.

What We Should Say.

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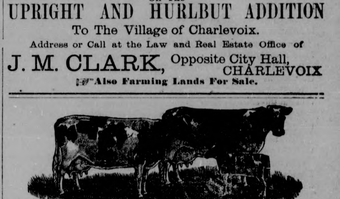

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No. 81

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 343. CHARLEVOIX, MICH., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

A. D. CRUICKSHANK, Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty, Office over Bank of Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Mich.

ARTHURE MARTIN, Attorney at law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Collections promptly attended to. ☞ MONEY TO LOAN.

J. M. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

J. MILO SATOX, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

R. W. KANE, Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Charlevoix. Insurance, loans and collections.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Corner of Main and State streets. Sabbath services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and at 7.00 p. m. Sunday school after morning service. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets every Tuesday evening at 7.00 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Ingersoll, one mile south of the village. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening, and Song service on Saturday evening. You are cordially invited to all our services. J. H. ROOD, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Class meeting on Thursday evening. Everyone cordially invited. J. O. BALL, Pastor.

PHYSICIANS.

E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner State and Bridge streets. Office hours, from 9 to 11 a. m. and from 6.00 to 8.00 p. m.

J. C. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loans, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix, Mich.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—BAYNE Post No. 119, meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. G. T., Charlevoix Lodge 907, meets at Forester's hall every Friday evening at eight o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 102, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. G. T.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 203, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

K. O. T. M.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3211, meets every Saturday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. O. L.—Tree Blaze No. 157, meets Saturday on or before full moon, in Odd Fellows' hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets at Masonic hall on or before full moon, at their hall.

SOF V.—Major R. L. Green (Camp No. 32) No. 8, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "Niagara Falls Route" Great Lakes Route. Shortest and Best Line between the East and West. Time Table in Effect Nov. 17, 1889. Leave Mackinaw City 7.00 a. m. Leave Detroit 12.00 noon. Leave Buffalo 6.00 p. m. Leave Niagara Falls 7.00 p. m. Leave Suspension Bridge 7.10 p. m. Leave Toronto 10.00 p. m. Leave Hamilton 11.00 p. m. Leave London 1.45 a. m. Leave Chicago

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor

Published every Thursday, Office in Nettleton wagon shop building, second floor.
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Whenever a payment is made on subscription, in wood or goods, the receipt will be sent to parties paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on subscription. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

[THE JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns in which it is not represented. Give us all the news in as brief and concise manner as possible. Correspondence should be mailed so as to reach us by later than Wednesday evening. Two well-written page features in correspondence are *regularly and punctually.*]

Inwood.

FEB. 4.—This is curious weather for this time of year. It rains as easy as in summer time.

The four-year-old son of Moses Bowdish died last Friday with diphtheria, and was buried Saturday at Barnard cemetery.

Wm. Harris, supervisor of Norwood, attended the extra session of the board of supervisors at Boyne City this week.

G. V. Nash was taken with the grippe last Saturday.

Norwood town board extended the time for collection of taxes one month last Friday.

Rev. Mr. Haynes of Charlevoix will preach at the Hilton school house next Sunday at 3 o'clock.

Albert O'Brian and George Wells were home from the lumbey camp on Sunday. They report busy times in the lumber woods now.

Albert Beattie has cut ten acres of fallow this winter. These young Norwood farmers are builders.

Wm. Bolton is breaking a fine team of two year-old colts this winter.

W. J. McGeagh and Son are getting a fine lot of logs into their mill yard this winter.

Edwin Cook is sick with sore eyes. O. D. Hilton can give an opinion as to the cause.

What is the matter with the town of Hayes? I see the Sentinel correspondent is on the war-path again. Why don't you Hayesites give the Sentinel correspondent some kind of office and shut his mouth. "Turn the rascals out and put in reformers."

SCHOOL REPORT FOR JANUARY.

The following are the average standings for the month ending Jan. 31st:

A grade—Mary O'Brian 99, Calla O'Brian 97½, Lillian McGeagh 99, Allen McGeagh 98.

B grade—Dora Wheaton 98, Nora VanDusan 98½, Orten VanDusan 96, Geo. Harrington 99, Nelson Harrington 94.

C grade—Oscar VanDusan 87, Bell O'Brian 95, Emma Wells 93, Floy Harrington 91, Celia Sanburn 95, Katie Cummings 90, Henry Harrington 91.

The following were not absent or tardy during the month: Calla O'Brian, Lillian McGeagh, Allen McGeagh, Dora Wheaton, Nora Van Dusan, Orten Van Dusan, Anna Wells, Emma Wells.

GLADYS JEFFERIES, Teacher.

Eveline.

FEB. 4—Beautiful weather this, for February.

Lumbering in this section has come down to a standstill for lack of snow. Some are well nigh discouraged over it, but it is our opinion that before the month has gone we'll sing snother tune.

M. J. Staley has arrived home from Beach's camp, Boyne City, where he has been hauling logs. They have been obliged to stop hauling logs—scarcity of snow.

Joe Tuttle is fast improving in health.

Mrs. Geo. Jarman, who has been confined to her bed with inflammatory rheumatism for three months, if able to be up again.

Miss Ruth Trudgeon has had an attack of the grippe.

Eugene Bodwin, of Boyne Falls, was in town Sunday, visiting his mother.

Mr. F. E. Miller is now sick with the grippe.

Several teams from here have arrived home from Beach's camp, where they have been hauling logs.

Ye scribe has been fortunate enough to escape la grippe so far, but reporters are no more liable to dodge it than editors. What say you Bro. Ironton? Spect it will be our turn next.

Your reporter is soon to make preparations to have the "W. R. Brown railroad" extended from Advance to Ironton. After this has been completed it will no doubt be put through and terminate at Charlevoix. The route would go through a level and good farming country, and why shouldn't we have a railroad?

The township board will meet at Ironton on the 18th.

S. Parker can now be found most of the time in his fish house at the point near the ferry. He reports spearing some good trout.

Mrs. Peter Provost, of Ironton, died last Friday night and was buried on Sunday. They lost an infant child a few days before.

The members of the M. E. church will give an oyster supper at the church next Tuesday evening. Feb. 11. Bill 50 cts.

The Bay Springs correspondent of the Citizen says: "A letter from Wellington, Ohio, tells us that wheat has grown all winter, that grass is green and peach trees in bloom there." As ye scribe was formerly from near that town we can imagine how nice it must look at this time of the year.

Advance.

SCHOOL REPORT FOR JANUARY.

No. of pupils enrolled, 32. Average daily attendance, 28. Pupils neither absent nor tardy, Hannah Von Platen, Victor Lacroix, Josie McShea, Laura Smith, Jessie Davis, Mary McShea, Martha McShea, Mabel Phillips, Mirtie Healey, Dollie Karleskin, Nellie Karleskin, Esther Lacroix. The following are the names of pupils having the honor of 100 per cent in deportment: Mattie Willis, Hannah Von Platen, Josie McShea, Eva Wood, Jessie Davis. Monthly rewards for spelling received by Nellie Karleskin, Mary McShea, Victor Lacroix, Eva Wood, Jessie Davis, Laura Smith, Herman Martin. After spelling down each night during the school month we find Eva Wood and Victor Lacroix tie champion spellers of the school.

Monthly average standings are as follows:

A grade—Mattie Willis 97, Hannah Von Platen 97, Josie McShea 97, Victor Lacroix 96, Eva Wood 95, Delos Phillips 92, Eddie Rogers 91, Carrie Dennie 84, Mabel Phillips 85.

B grade—Esther Lacroix 96, Nellie Karleskin 96, Dollie Karleskin 95, Jessie Davis 88, Herman Martin 85, Mabel King 89, Charley Brown 80, Willie Heller 74, Martha McShea 92, Mary McShea 88, Laura Smith 91.

C grade—Charley Healey 87, Oscar King 84, Walter Martin 74, Mirtie Healey 90.

D grade—Claud Phillips 86, Joseph Morrison 90, Bennie Dyer 70, Maud Backenstose 75, Clare Brooks 62, Willie King 80, Frank Healey 84, Charley Smith 72.

ADDIE LEWIS, Teacher.

Pleasant Valley.

FEB. 3.—There are several cases of la grippe in this community. Wm. McClain, who has been quite sick with it is better, so he is on the streets to-day.

At the last meeting of the P. Y. E. club officers were elected for February as follows: President, Chas. Ward, vice-president, Miss May Newville, secretary, Mrs. Ann Newville.

Dr. Kay, of Boyne City, nilled Rev. Mr. Burge's appointment at the school house Sunday.

There seems to be a dearth of news items in this vicinity at the present time, but Alva Kuhns has done his share toward furnishing the usual quota by practically demonstrating his belief in the negative side of the question, "Is marriage a failure?"

There were from 17 to 20 teams hauling logs and wood from the valley to Boyne City last week, several from Charlevoix; but the thaw has spoiled the sleighing so but few are on the road since Thursday. At 9 o'clock this evening men are out shoveling snow on the bare spots, which looks as though they were getting a little anxious.

W. C. Burdick is the successful competitor for the wood job for the Boyne City school.

Boyne City.

FEB. 5.—On Friday, while Lewis Zess was working about some saw logs, his cant-hook slipped and struck him on the knee-cap, bruising him badly and making a lameness which will probably last him for a week or two, at least.

Chas. A. Hoes of Chandler died of relapse of grippe on Monday, Feb. 3.

The high school reading club gave a Shakespearean social on Friday evening of last week, which was entertaining and well attended.

The first silver medal contest under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of Boyne Falls, was held on Friday evening, Jan. 31. There were six contestants, all of whom did very well; but the real contest was between a daughter of Mr. Kinsley and a son of Mr. Jepson, both of whom were well-nigh perfect, there being only a slight percentage in favor of Miss Kinsley, to whom the judges awarded the medal.

The board of supervisors are in session this week. To-day the question of submitting the removal of the county seat from Boyne City was voted on by the board and was lost. The question of buying the Chapman property for a poor farm was under consideration today, but at last advices no conclusion had been reached.

Jay Palmer, while at Muncelona on Jan. 25th, slipped down while standing near the railroad track, and was caught by the train in some manner and dragged until he was severely injured. He was brought home on Monday, and having recovered somewhat from the nervous shock, is now slowly mending.

Wilson.

Soft weather for sleighing.

Allie Delong is laid up with la grippe.

Wm. Wing is recovering from his recent illness.

Miss Katie Wilson spent Sunday at East Jordan, with the family of Prof. Waldron and other friends.

Mrs. R. Sherman, *nee* Cooper, goes to Charlevoix to-day to visit her parents.

Miss Annie Nowland went home to Boyne Falls to see her sick relatives for a few days last week.

Joe Mosher now takes the position of night watch, while H. Bergman takes his place at the lever.

About 300,000 feet of logs are in the mill yard. Over 100,000 feet have been drawn to East Jordan.

We have received a copy of the state temperance paper, called the Michigan Messenger, formerly The Center, which is published at Adrian, Mich.

We hear that Dr. Dean died at East Jordan on Monday with an aggravated form of la grippe or pneumonia. His death seems doubly sad as no relatives nor near friends were here in his dying hours. But he was well cared for by strangers.

Ironton.

FEB. 5.—By the appearance, things just now we are going to lose our sleighing. The ice is in fine condition for skating and the boys are improving their opportunity.

The Jarman boys are rushing out the logs at a lively rate, but they have about 100,000 feet on skids waiting for snow.

D. N. Gregory is looking happy. It's a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Green are also rejoicing over a young son.

Mrs. Mitchell, an Indian women living here, died last Wednesday of consumption and was buried Saturday in the Catholic burying ground.

Mr. Parker's good success at fishing has encouraged several others to try their hand at it, and there was several fish houses on the ice, but the big blow last night made sad havoc with them. Capt. Guard's was found smashed into kindling wood on the peninsula point, and the rest were found on the beach not much hurt.

We did not have the grippe last week, but were so near it that scribbling seemed too much of an undertaking.

Harnard.

Lumberman look rather blue, on account of loss of sleighing.

Everybody is recovering from la grippe.

A four-year old son of Moses Bowdish was buried here Saturday. Diphtheria was the cause of death.

Mr. Meggison had his baby christened Sunday by the pastor.

The tax-gatherer is around the neighborhood this week.

Miss Abbie Matchett and Miss Clara Adams have joined the grange.

Burgess.

FEB. 4.—Mrs. Willis who has been very sick is a little better.

Miss Jennie Willis is home on a short visit from Cheboygan, where she has been teaching. She was called here by the sickness of her mother.

Miss Alta Crum, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Hamlin, has been taken sick with the influenza.

Almost everyone has had the grip. This weather is calculated to cheer up the "poor tax-payer" that is out in the storm a straddle of a load of logs. If we had as many brains as some people think they have, it might contribute to the enlargement of our cranium, until some of the "poor log straddlers" might think our head was swelled, so we are satisfied as it is.

[OFFICIAL.]

Proceedings of Eveline Township Board.

The township board of Eveline met pursuant to request of the treasurer of said township for an extension of 30 days, wherein to make his returns to the county treasurer, on Monday, the 27th day of January, 1890.

Present: A. Smith, supervisor; F. H. Steele, justice of peace; R. L. Allen, justice of peace; and R. A. Miller, clerk.

On motion of R. L. Allen the board granted the request of the treasurer, and his time to make his returns to the county treasurer was extended 30 days.

The following bills were allowed and orders drawn for same.

F. E. Miller, services as school inspector	$4 00
Charlevoix Journal, printing	1 26
F. J. Mitchell, services as highway commissioner	14 75
E. K. Robinson, surveying	5 50
R. C. Lane, balance on last bill	2 00
R. A. Miller, clerk's fees	5 37
F. H. Steele, one days services on town board	1 50
R. L. Allen, one day's services on town board	1 50
Ava Smith, supervisor services	15 00
A. B. Noyes	75
Total	$51 63

Dated at Eveline this 27th day of January, 1890.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is correct and true copy of the proceedings of the township board of Eveline at a meeting held on January 27, 1890.

R. A. MILLER,
Township Clerk.

Distant Thunder

The farmers of this country do not possess, at least they do not use, the power that properly belongs to them. They, beyond any other class, should have an influence in making and administering the laws and shaping the destiny of these United States. Their numbers, their intelligence, their conscience, their conservative temper, all entitle them to commanding political influence in both National and State affairs.

What they have lacked, and lack now, are first, proper organization, and second, a determination to use their dormant power.

The indications are that Samson is growing restive in his bonds, that he is turning himself about in preparation for some move that will startle the lookers on, and waken the people to a true knowledge of the situation. Heretofore there have been Patrons of Husbandry, Farmers' Alliances, Farmers' Wheels, Farmers' Clubs, and other combinations of farmers, all useful in their way, all successful in the work they undertake to do, but some, at least, likely to be permanent in character; but there has been no organization intended above all else to advance the political welfare of the farming class, and to force a recognition of its true position in the affairs of the nation. There has been a widespread feeling that there ought to be such an organization, but never until now has the time seemed ripe for it to come into existence.

Any one with a quick ear may detect the sound of distant thunder, and the signs are that the whole heavens will soon be overcast—not as a portent of evil, but of good for our common country. Not very much longer will the hard-working farmer be crowded out of his appropriate seat at the first table.—Philadelphia Farm Journal.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and 1 00 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s Drug Store. 8

CARRIAGE & SLEIGH

PAINTING.

I have fitted up a shop for the purpose of doing Carriage and Sleigh Painting in all its branches. All work intrusted to me will be promptly and well done.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in Both Work and Prices.

Your patronage most respectfully solicited, shop in rooms known as old town hall, over **Robt. Miller's Old Blacksmith Shop.**

Bert Jarvis.

WEDDING CARDS and invitations. Call and see samples before ordering elsewhere.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

The GRIP

Has Come and Gone.

Now for Business!

ALICK ROSENTHAL

Will give a great

SPECIAL SALE,

To last 30 Days,

ON EVERYTHING IN THE STORE.

So that all may have a chance to get Bargains. Look at some of our prices.

A good Horse Blanket, worth $1.00	$0 70
A good Horse Blanket, worth $1.75	1 25
A pair fine White Blankets, worth $1.70	1 10
A pair fine all-wool Red Blankets, worth $7.00	5 00
Good Unbleached Cotton, worth 8c	5½
Good Print, worth 8c	6
Fine double width Dress Goods, worth 25c	12½
Good Dress Goods, worth 10c	8
Good Cotton Flannel, worth 15c	10

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, almost at your own price. Come and see them.

Everything in the Store at greatly reduced prices for **30 Days** commencing Wednesday, January 29th. Remember these prices, and come and see others.

Respectfully,

Alick Rosenthal.

Two Good Improved Farms For Sale, On Easy Terms.

Inquire of Charlevoix Savings Bank.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

L. E. Allen and family arrived home today.

☞Buy only Rifenburg flour. Iron Duke is the best.

Wm. Ferguson is having the dining room of his hotel papered.

A large amount of logs is being hauled to Nicholls' mill yard this week.

Saturday was clear and cold, and the boys had great skating on Round Lake.

☞Another barrel of Silver Thread Sauer Kraut just received by O. W. Smith.

☞Six bars of the celebrated Pure Gold Soap for 25 cents at O. W. Smith's.

Our Little Men and Women for February is full of good things for the children.

Harbor Springs' electric fire alarm system will be in operation before the end of the week.

☞Patronize home industry. Use Rifenburg Milling Co.'s flour. Iron Duke is the best in the market.

J. L. Newberry of Petoskey and Miss Donna Godfrey of Minneapolis, Minn., were married last week.

Thos. Keating slipped on the ice today, and sprained an ankle so that he had to be assisted to his home.

Dr. Crouter sold his cottage on the north side to W. H. Cooper. Mr. Cooper will have a pleasant home.

☞For sale, at five cents on the dollar, 200 bushels of cockle seed. Apply to Rifenburg Milling Company.

The East Jordan Lumber Co. have secured the services of Cash L. Rifenburg as sawyer in mill No. 1, at East Jordan.

Mel Livingston has gone to East Jordan to work for the Enterprise, Editor Dixon having an attack of the grippe.

A. C. Newman has bought the old building on the school grounds formerly used as a wood house, and will move it off.

Don't forget the firemen's club dance at the village hall Friday evening. Room for everybody and a good time for all.

☞Call and see our samples of ball programs, invitations, wedding cards, address and society cards, etc. New styles for season of 1890.

Saturday afternoon the largest boat to sail the lakes was launched at Bay City. It was the steamer Alex. Nimick, 220 feet long and 41½ feet beam.

☞For the balance of the oyster season I shall handle no bulk oysters but the best large select oysters. Standards and Selects in cans. O. W. Smith.

It was a good social held by the Y. P. S. C. E. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wood on Tuesday evening. There was enjoyment and profit and money in it.

Frank Roade, head sawyer in White's mill, Boyne City, broke his leg this week, and Cash Rifenburg will fill his place until he takes his position at East Jordan.

Last Thursday Mrs J. G. Stevenson of Hayes fell from a hay mow, while feeding the cow, and considerably injured herself, but no bones were broken. At last account she was feeling fairly comfortable.

And now the attorney general comes out with an article in the Detroit Tribune in which he says that in his opinion the new election law, passed by the last legislature, does not apply to township or municipal elections.

Dr. Crouter has purchased the Weaver house on the corner north and will expend about $1,000 in improvements, making it one of the sightly and pleasant homes in Charlevoix. Burns and Gaskill have the contract for making the improvements.

Chief Joseph Ojibwa, the last remaining chief of the Chippewas in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie, died Thursday of la grippe. He was old, some persons fixing his age at somewhat over 100 years. Three sons and an aged widow are the immediate mourners.

An exchange says that no better method has yet been devised for making times better than for all persons to pay as they go. The present stringency in the money market would certainly be greatly relieved if every man would pay his small debts and thus keep the money in circulation. A nimble dollar is worth more to a community at large than a thousand, if they are securely locked in a vault and allowed to remain there while debts continue unpaid. A bird in the hand is better than a whole flock in the woods, and if you desire to help the good cause along and make yourself a beneficiary to your fellow men, pay your small debts promptly, and your large ones if you have any such, as quickly as possible. By following this rule, times will very soon grow better.

I. M. Weston, of Grand Rapids, is being boomed by the democratic press as a likely candidate for governor. He would undoubtedly run well in the Northern and Western portions of the state. Many men inferior to Mr. Weston, in ability, have already occupied the distinction of governor of the Wolverine state.—Citizen.

Better Mail Service Wanted.

East Jordan gets two mails a day from the railroad, why not Charlevoix?

There are two trains each way, daily, on the G. R. & I., arriving at Petoskey from the south at 12.25 a. m., and 3.20 p. m., and from the north at 9.25 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. All mail for Charlevoix from the north, and from the south in the afternoon, now lays in the Petoskey postoffice over night, and does not reach Charlevoix until the next day at noon. By starting from Petoskey at 4.00 p. m., we could receive all mail arriving in Petoskey after 8.00 a. m. the same night by 7.30 or 8.00 o'clock, gaining at least 16 hours in time, besides receiving our Detroit and Grand Rapids morning papers the same day as published. The morning mail could start from Petoskey the same as now, or as much earlier as the postmaster could get it ready.

For the out going mail, if it could start from here at 7.30 or 8.00 in the morning, it could go both north and south the same afternoon, giving a net gain of at least six hours from time of leaving Charlevoix, to reach the train, and a gain of 24 hours to most of the mail that is, or could be, posted here in the morning. The afternoon mail could leave here same as now.

East Jordan does not receive as much mail as Charlevoix, yet they took hold with vigor and got an increase of service to two mails a day, and Charlevoix certainly ought to do as much.

Give us two mails a day.

Anniversary and Surprise.

Last Friday evening, Jan. 31st, was the fifteenth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Strang, and soon after 7.30 in the evening about fifty of their friends took possession of their residence, without previous notice, and proceeded to make themselves comfortable, which was encouraging, in a very satisfactory manner. The entire evening was devoted to pleasure, not least being a generous supper provided by the ladies who managed the affair. Following the supper, Rev. Mr. Reed, on behalf of the company, presented to Mr. and Mrs. Strang an elegant colored glass water set, berry dish, nut dish, and one half dozen individual salts, the cards accompanying bearing the names of the Charlevoix W. C. T. U. The younger element of the company amused themselves with games and music, and the older folks with pleasant chat until a late hour. It was a genuine surprise, well managed, and altogether was an event long to be remembered.

Historical Society.

The program at the last meeting, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, included the following: Organ solo, Miss Artie Kanagy; recitation, Miss Lina Washburn; paper on the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Vote; "Literature in Colonial Times," Rev. Mr. Rood; vocal duet, "I Know a Bank," Misses Edith Mason and Artie Kanagy; recitation, "Mississippi Mud," given with Santa Claus," Miss Mary Wood. The next meeting will be held with Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Washburn. Paper by Miss Josie Ottens, on "African Literature since the Declaration of Independence."

YOU CAN BUY

1 pound good Baking Powder for	20
5 pounds good Starch	25
5 pounds good Starch	25
25 pounds Brighton Flour	55
3 pounds good Tea	90
4 pounds Jelly	25
1 can Corn	10
3 cans Apples	30
1 set 4 pieces Glassware	25
1 Bracket Lamp	35
1 Bracket Lamp	35
3 Cake Plates	25
Fancy Crockery and Fancy Glassware at very LOW PRICES—IT MUST GO.	

BERT MASON.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hinsdale Co.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

The Council's Action Explained.

J. A. Vote has been employed as engineer of the fire department and janitor of the village hall at a salary of $250 a year. The bid of W. J. Stevenson for the same service was $175.—Journal.

This is intended as another intimation that the people's money is being squandered. But it must be understood that besides the matter of cost, the equally important one of efficiency must be considered. What are the facts? Mr. Stevenson appeared before the council and testified that his experience consisted in running an old stationary engine in Canada for some time *ten years ago.* Mr. Vote has had practical experience as an engineer in Charlevoix for several years, and nearly up to date. He is also an active member of the fire department, while Mr. Stevenson is not. In the examination of the latter gentleman by the council, he did not satisfy that body that he was qualified to operate the steamer with due regard to the safety of the machine and the good of the fire service. Candid citizens will approve the action of the council in this matter.—Sentinel.

This explanation is all right, and if true or believed to be true, no member of the council could do differently and be honest with himself and his constituents. The constituents can best express their approval at the polls.

Now if the proceedings of each meeting of the council, as published in the "official" organ, could show as explicitly as the above item does, or nearly so, the reason for any action involving the expenditure of money, the tax-payers could determine more easily if their money was spent in a proper manner, and the result might even be so satisfactory as to stop the noise of numerous "kickers." Let every resolution involving the expenditure of money, in any form, be published in full, and the vote thereon, so the people can know what is done, and why.

Willing Workers.

Last Saturday a society of young girls was organized for missionary and charitable work. Meeting are to be held every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the homes of the members. The following are the officers for the ensuing six months:

President—Chie McCartney.
Vice President—Cora Strang.
Corresponding Secretary—Jessie Strang.
Recording Secretary—Katie Kirkpatrick.
Assistant R. Sec.—Grace Emery.
Treasurer—Zula Upright.

Fire Department Election.

At the meeting of the fire department Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Chief—Chas. E. Swallow.
Assistant Chief—John Lamphear.
President—A. B. Friend.
Vice President—Smith Campbell.
Secretary—Chas. Sox.
Treasurer—A. J. Vote.
Foreman of Hose—John Marshall.
Assistant Foreman of Hose—Dan Durance.

Congregational Church

Services in the Congregational church next Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school and young people's praise and devotional meeting at the usual hours. You are cordially invited to all our services.

The Weather.

Rain Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. Freeze Wednesday. Streets and sidewalks slippery, resulting in numerous tumbles and a few injuries.

In Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with a severe attack of lung trouble, and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by the doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 5

Boston's Literary Janitors.

Not long ago Gen. Corso received a compliment from a well known woman of letters, who spends the winter months in Boston, to the effect that her copy of the Atlantic Monthly was invariably delayed much after the time when it should reach her, and she wondered how it did come to hand. When finally it did come to hand the leaves were always cut and it tore the appearance of having been read in transit. She was inclined to the belief that some one connected with the postoffice, a carrier, perhaps, was in the habit of taking it home to read before delivering it. The complaint seemed reasonable, and an inspector was detailed to look the matter up. He soon discovered that the postoffice and its employe were guiltless in the matter, but that the janitor of the hotel in which the lady had her apartments was in the habit of retaining her Atlantic for a time for his own perusal.—Boston Record.

Parnell's Counsel.

It is reported that the total amount paid to Parnellite counsel is £20,000. Sir Charles Russell received £7,000, Mr. Lockwood and Mr. R. T. Reed (both Q. C's) were paid £3,500 each, Mr. Asquith, Harrington and Mr. Asquith, £1,500 each, and Sir Charles Russell's son and the two other juniors were each rewarded for their labors by the payment of £1,000.—Montreal Star.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mistakes of the "Citizen."

EDITOR JOURNAL.—The editor of the Boyne Citizen persists in making mistakes. I certainly understood, when on the stand in the Anderson examination, that the testimony was to be published, and I had not the slightest objection. I kick because it was not published as given, but was either full of mistakes,—not "one or two," but many,—or else, as I heard a witness express it the other day, "so garbled as to screen as much as possible parties suspected, and be in as weak and poor shape as might be for the witness testifying."

Boyne, Mich. ARTHUR E. MARTIN.

"He Would Get all There was in It."

EDITOR JOURNAL—Since the days of our Revolutionary sires there have been men of ability to come to the front to manage affairs. But unfortunately, since the big "salary grab," whenever they get an office, they are apt to take all the law permits for their services. Even one of our town officers, who is anxious to cheer the poor tax payer, takes all there is in the office with the greatest complacency, at least we never heard any complaints that he did not. If the bill of the sexpervisor was too large, why did not the poor "tax-payer," who sits astraddle of a bench, stop it, as was his duty to those that put him there? It might be, if the tax-payer should accept of his offer to do the supervisor act in one part, for five dollars, he would be like an old gentleman once said of a minister who was noted for his thrift and close bargains. A son in law said of him in the presence of the old gentleman, "why, if the Savior was on earth, the Elder would sell him for less than Judas did." "Guess not; guess not, young man; if he had the deal to make he would get all there was in it," said the old gentleman.

Hayes, Mich. I. S. W.

A Stove Used as a Bed.

In the north of China the climate is quite cold, and there are no stoves or fireplaces in the wayside inns. In some of the general rooms are small charcoal braziers, but the bedrooms, which are very scantily furnished, contain neither stove nor bed. In their place is a brick platform long enough for a man to stretch himself at full length upon and raised a foot or two from the floor, with an opening in the side. Into this aperture the servant pushes a pan of burning coals, and when the bricks are thoroughly heated the traveler spreads out upon them the bedding he has brought with him, and lies down to rest on his stove. —Exchange.

The Diamond Market.

It was rather an innovation to the old time jewelers to discover in some of the leading magazines and newspapers advertisements offering their wares at prices which strike the casual reader as being remarkably cheap. One of the oldest houses in New York, for instance, has offered to sell diamond rings, which "are fit for the hand of any lady or gentleman in the land," at prices varying from $55 upward. The high standing of the house naturally stamps such an offer as being sincere an honest, but certainly most men would be impressed with the idea that a good thing for that amount of money could not present many points of value.

A slight investigation shows that the general cheapening agency of machinery has at work in this branch of trade as in all the others. What formerly required the work of a single man for nearly a day—that is, the metal part of the ring—is now stamped out and fitted ready to receive the stone with a rapidity which is astonishing. The only cost to be considered is the rent of the machine and the value of the crude gold. Inserting a cheap diamond in the surface of the ring is about all the manual labor involved. The journeyman jewelers do this work with great rapidity, and practically there is very little cost to the jewelry firm beyond the first cost of the gold and the diamond.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Imprisonment by Deputy.

The Paris correspondent of The London Daily News, telegraphing recently, said: "A curious attempt to shirk imprisonment by substitution came before the Paris assizes this afternoon. M. Dubuse, landlord of a cafe, was sentenced the other day to forty-eight hours' imprisonment for having had concerts on his premises without a license. In France a defendant who is a householder is not taken from the court to prison, but is allowed a respite of two or three weeks or a month at his discretion. At the end of this period he receives a polite letter from the prison governor requesting him to call at his earliest convenience in order to serve out the sentence.

M. Dubuse during this respite found a pauper, who had just been discharged from Nanterre, and induced him to go to prison for 20 francs. Boulachon—this was the man's name—went off to the Petite Roquette, introduced himself as Dubuse, which name he signed on the visitors' book, and was locked up in a cell. His ragged appearance, however, aroused suspicion, and detection speedily followed. Bouliache was prosecuted for forgery and M. Dubuse as his accomplice. The jury, however, acquitted them both."

He Got the Quarter.

"If I gave you a cent, Bobbie, what would you do with it?

"I'd buy a postal card and write to you for a quarter."—Harper's Bazar.

CALKINS & WARNE,

Druggists,

CROUTER'S OLD DRUG STORE.

Where will be Found

DRUGS, MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES, BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

OUR PAST RECORD IS A GUARANTY THAT WE DO AS WE ADVERTISE.

1/4 OFF 1/4

OUR ANNUAL

ONE FOURTH OFF SALE

IS NOW GOING ON, AND UNTIL MARCH 1ST.

$10,000

Worth of Goods to select from.

Everything that is Needful

And all at Low Prices to start with.

Do not wait until some enterprising neighbor shows you his Bargains, but GET FIRST CHOICE. OUR RULE: You purchase Goods at Regular Marked Prices, and from the whole amount we Deduct One-Fourth of the bill.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Terms Cash. Remember also our Crayon Portrait offer, good for 1 year. Green Block.

VALENTINES!

W. H. MCCARTNEY & CO.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 1, 1890. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Clemberlin, John
Jackson, Mrs. Jennie
McVain, Miss Lizzie
McRoberts, Jas. W.
Smith, Miss Dora
Washburn, Mrs. Marshill

H. REEDAN, P. M.

JEFFERIES'

Coffee Rooms

Bridge Street.

OYSTERS in all styles.

Steaks, Chops, and all kinds of order cooking a specialty.

LUNCHES from 5c. to 15c.

MEALS 20c.

G. W. JEFFERIES,
Proprietor.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

MILK TICKETS, with blank space for name, 25 cents for 50, 50 cents per 100. Tickets printed to order on short notice, at this office.

THIS PAPER may be found on That Gem. Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), Mr. Morgan's Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), and Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son's Advertising Bureau (N. Second and Spruce Sts.), Philadelphia, Pa., where Advertising Contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

PRINTERS' INK.

A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS.

PRINTERS' INK is just what its purpose is to be, "a journal for advertisers." It is issued on the first and fifteenth days of each month, and is the representative journal—the trade journal, so to speak—of American advertising. It will tell in interesting and inspiriting advertise in plain, comprehensive, sensible way, when, and where to advertise; how to write an advertisement; how to display it; what newspapers or other media to use; how much to expend—in fact, discussing in every point the science of profitable advertising. If you advertise at all, you should read Printers' Ink. Persons who signed with Printers' Ink for a year in advertising, if so, PRINTERS' INK will show you how to do it with double the service you are now getting for one-half the money. A year's subscription costs but One Dollar; a sample copy costs but Five Cents. Advertising is an art practiced by many but understood by few. The readers of PRINTERS' INK understand it thoroughly. Study their advertisements as an experiment of what to do and what to avoid, and the lessons you learn, will fully pay. Address—

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Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Modeled, Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with sloop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

LOST ILLUSIONS.

This is the fairy forest of my dream,
Where heroes rode glittering arms right—
And the tall trees in the pale moonshine seem
To whisper tales of long ago, to-night.

Methinks the flowers are hushed to sleep, nor can
The mystic symbols which upon the moon
The white moss casts through yonder swaying tree—
Where I in solitary search must cross.

It is the same old fairy forest still;
But where are all the heroes dressed in gold?
And where the nymphs who bathed in the rill?
I thought them real—are yet the world was old!

I seek them now, but they shade my gaze
Lost dreams of youth and faith are never restored.
For I myself am he whose hands did erect
The substance from the image I adored.
—Fair N. Gerson in Philadelphia Ledger.

ONE SUBSCRIBER.

Phoebe Mumford came down to breakfast one morning in very low spirits. There seemed no doubt that the mortgage would be foreclosed at last. Her father's mind failed more and more. Everything was forlorn and wretched. She had been gazing at a rose colored picture of the past to which distance lent enchantment. She saw her buxom, comfortable, loving mother; her young aunts, who petted her; a kind though grave father; a lover, Billy Barton, who adored her, and went away to sea and who had not been heard of since. There was a little misunderstanding that she was too proud to explain. Now how gray and dull was life! The dear mother gone, and though doubtless she watched over her daughter, human eyes cannot see those loving angels. The aunts married, one in California, one in Colorado, one in Canada, with families of their own. The father changed, since the terrible illness that followed his wife's sudden death, to a trembling, querulous shadow, who regretted all her love and tenderness by finding fault with her for her having been born a girl.

"If I had a son," he used to say, "things wouldn't go to rack and ruin while I'm poorly. It's the only fault I ever found with your good mother, that she had a girl instead of a boy."

"Poor father! he used to be so different," Phoebe would say to herself, "and it is a shame that I am not a young man."

But still, when a woman finds herself unappreciated, her heart must ache.

A son never would have made the feeble old man so comfortable, waited on him so patiently, spared him so much. The "bound girl," little Hannah Jane, from the poor house, was bright and tractable, but there was still much to do; all woman's work, though nothing that could keep the heavy mortgage from foreclosing, or the man who farmed what land there was left "on shares" from cheating them unmercifully; nothing that brought money in.

Phoebe felt that, and it pained her more than the thought that her thirtieth birthday was close at hand, though no woman ever lived who did not shrink from that thought with a shiver of horror.

Wiping the tears away, Miss Phoebe left the table and took up the newspaper—a big New York paper full of politics, which she read to her father every day and which was almost his only pleasure. She glanced down the columns of deaths and marriages, and saw there no name that she knew. She read an account of the appearance of the sea serpent at the shore near a certain hotel, and of a frightful murder that made her blood run cold. She read the wise words of the weather prophet, who predicted a rising barometer, and glanced over the advertisements. "Spinkins' electric collar button, warranted to cure everything," offered testimonials from kings and warriors, and tempted her to go down and buy one for her mother would, had she had the money to throw away on a cruel imposture.

"DOBBS: Enclose, on receipt of ten cents and a stamped and directed envelope, will send to any lady or gentleman directions by which she makes a fortune at their own houses."

She was not much impressed by this magnificent offer. But here was something:

"WANTED in our office, a lady of education and refinement, a good talker, who has read a good deal. Salary $12 per week. Apply at once in person. Church member preferred.
COZZEN & CO.,
No. —— street."

"Dear me!" cried Phoebe to herself, "fifty dollars a week! I think I am refined. I certainly have had a good education. I read everything I can get to read. I am a church member. If I could get the place, I could go to business regularly like a man, give pa most of the fifty dollars a week, save the place, perhaps, and certainly buy the electric collar button."

Visions of her father restored to health and vigorous old age; of the mortgage paid off; of herself kneeling at her father's feet while his hands rested on her head and said: "My daughter, I no longer regret that God never gave me a son, since he sent me you," rushed through her mind. She slipped from the big horse hair covered arm chair, and, kneeling before it, hid her face in its great dimpled back, and with her handkerchief to her eyes, prayed to be helped. And when she arose it seemed to her that a strong, unseen hand had her; that there could be nothing to fear or dread; nothing before her but success.

She gave her father his breakfast with many smiles, and fairly laughed when he said: "Now, if you were a boy you could just go along with me to the polls and vote for Buffingham. I want that man to be elected, he's got the right views about property. But you're a girl, poor girl, and can't."

Little he knew what was in her mind. She read the political articles through and had just time to catch the train, giving Hannah Jane directions for the dinner.

"If I get the place, old Mrs. Williams must come and live here," she said to herself, as she walked. "I'd feel perfectly safe then, and she'd be glad to have the spare room and her board."

A fresh color was on her cheek, and a bright sparkle in her eye as she stepped into the car. She wore her very best things—precious and well saved—but she must look her best. And she did; for hope is as great a beautifier as fresh bonnet strings, and when reaching No. —— street she climbed the long and rather dirty stairs until she reached the office of Cozzen & Co., with a hopeful heart.

The door of the room stood open. The opposite roofs were visible through the unshaded windows. Some girls stood at a table folding pamphlets; others sat at another directing envelopes. Behind a barricade of walnut desk and iron railing sat a portly gentleman, bland, and wearing a good deal of white hair, from which a pair of round, black eyes, and a very round nose, blackened at the nostrils with snuff, peered out and gave him the appearance of one of those poodles which belies of years ago were fond of carrying about with them.

Another lady, with downcast eyes, was gliding from the room; and another woman, with rather a coarse manner, tossed her head in indignation as she pushed past the first.

"Poor things! they have applied for the place and have not got it," said Phoebe; but she could not feel sorry.

The portly gentleman arose behind his railings as she looked toward him, and bowed.

"Walk in," he said.

Phoebe also bowed politely.

"Your advertisement?"—she faltered.

"Yes, yes," said the gentleman, "I understand. We have had throngs of ladies here. H'm! Sit down."

"I do not know what your position is, sir," said Phoebe, feeling very brave—almost like the son her father had alleged she was not, she thought; "but I can do my best. I have an education. I am a church member. I read a great deal. I think I can talk a little on a subject I understand. And amongst so many books"—she glanced at the shelves—"I certainly should find the employment congenial; only I must go out of town every week."

"That would be very easy," said the gentleman. "You could arrange your hours to suit yourself. You are exactly the person we want. I see in your face that expression I look for in vain in so many female intelligences." The gentleman gave a little leap on his chair and spread his hands abroad. "Vivacity!" He repeated the action. "And with a perfect personal appearance. You are the very woman we need. I speak in a purely business way. We must think of these things. You suit us."

Could it be? Could it be? Phoebe trembled with joy. Fifty dollars a week—her dreams realized—her father happy! Meanwhile the gentleman arose from his seat.

"This," said he, taking a thick volume from a shelf, "is the volume."

Phoebe looked at it with a happy smile and waited for more.

"Have you ever taken subscriptions?" asked the gentleman.

"No," said Phoebe; "but I"——

"Ah, yes, you will be very successful, I am sure," said the gentleman. "We give you a list of streets, numbers, names of residents. You call with the book; ask to see Mrs. So and So, or Mr. So and So; send up your name; your card is preferable. You rise when the person comes in. How do you do, Mrs. So and So? I feel that you would be interested in this work and called to show it to you.' You then talk in such a manner that the person subscribes for the book. On receiving the money we give you the percentage. You see?"

"Yes," said poor Phoebe, who, under the revulsion of feeling, was on the verge of a fainting fit. "Yes. It is like the work with Dosem's Family Medicine, and the other books, who come to our house sometimes. But you give fifty dollars per week?"

"Fifty, dear madam!" cried the man, laughing and rubbing his hands gayly. "At ten cents on each book you can easily get a hundred subscribers a day—a hundred a week; sixty dollars for the six days' work. With your momentum—I see it in your eyes—you will make more."

Poor Phoebe began to feel better. It would be terrible work; not at all what she supposed; but—anything, anything for father and the homestead!

"This is a specimen copy," said the gentleman. "You buy this little book at wholesale for, shall we say, twenty-five cents. And you leave one dollar deposit for the book."

"Is that necessary?" sighed Phoebe.

"Well, we exact it of all," said the amiable Mr. Cozzen. "What would you have? We can't make exceptions; we should offend others."

Phoebe paid the dollar and a quarter, took the book and walked away, glancing at the outline of her "beat," which was far up town.

The book was a collection of receipts, advice to youth, selections from Bryant's poems and fun from old jest books. It had also many patent medicine advertisements bound between its covers, and four or five portraits of "beauties" with their heads on one side and a simpering smile upon their faces.

Poor Phoebe! she hoped against hope as the street car took her up town, and still cherished much more of that compelling energy than could have been expected, when her feet touched the red hot flagstones of Fifty-seventh street, and the dull residences stared down at her with half their doors closed with their wooden barriers that say to all who look, "Family gone to Europe." But yet there were steps that might be climbed, and Miss Mumford climbed them patiently.

She saw a sweet, old lady, who beamed on her at first.

"We've such a large library now, we can't really add to it. There's not room in the house for another book."

She saw a sarcastic lady, who said: "Greatly obliged for the attention; it is a wonderful book—wonderful, but I couldn't understand it. I have to read lighter things. My brain, you know, won't bear too much."

She saw a decided lady, who said: "No, no, indeed! oh, no!" and opened the door.

She saw a contemptuous young lady, who simply shook her head, and rang for a footman to "show this person out."

She saw a grandpapa with a dyed mustache and an eye glass, who was gallant and offensive. Then she received "regrets at homes" from angry servants, who knew her errand well, and felt that they had been troubled to open the door unnecessarily. After many long, hot, wasted hours she found that her next number was a drug store, and entered it, thankful for the cool shadow. She was hot, thirsty, wretched. She longed for a glass of the ice cold soda water, but had only a little change, which must serve for fares, in her pocket.

She stood before the counter and repeated her little story—her talk about the book. The druggist smiled as he glanced at the volume.

"I could not half such drash in mine house," he said. "You vaste your dime mit a book like dis."

"It seems worthless to me," said poor Phoebe, sighing.

"You get dook in, like some oder beeples, mit dem rascals," said the German. "You look dired, madame, and not well. Go home and rest—I advise you as a dooctor."

A customer, who had been looking at her, threw down the price of a tooth brush he had bought, and seizing his purchase, followed Phoebe out of the door.

"Let me see your book, madame," he said. "Very nice; I'll subscribe. Give me your book, I'll write my name and residence."

He did so. Phoebe thanked him, and tried to read it, but the figures danced before her eyes. Her head was so hot, so heavy, she must go back to Mr. Cozzen's, get her dollar, give in her subscription, tell him that she had failed. She would feel better after she had rested, she thought—better. How kind that man had been. But he subscribed for her book—she knew it well—out of sheer pity; as one gives alms to a beggar.

She was in Mr. Cozzen's office again. He looked at her out of his bush of white hair. His black eyes sat more like snapped-on beads than ever.

She had waited her day, risked sunstroke, failed in her effort, and crushed her hopes. What did he care, if he had one subscription more? A book agent was almost sure to get one, and hundreds toiled over the earth every day with the same results.

"Very foolish to give it up so," he declared. "The first day never counts. I have ladies on my list making a hundred dollars a week who got no subscribers on the first day, and——Oh, your dollar! Yes, yes! And here is your percentage—ten cents. But you ought not to despair when you have secured the name of Capt. Barton on your list. Well, good-day."

She was gone, threading the streets that led to the ferry. The heat first; then the rain. Was that the train coming? What a roar! How black it was! She staggered, but she did not fall to the ground. Some one caught her in his arms.

Out of darkness, out of rest, out of strange communion with her mother in another world, Phoebe floated back to life again. A woman sat beside her and fanned her.

"She's all right now," said a voice of the family doctor order. "Only faintness; not sunstroke."

Then peace again; and waking, much better.

"My poor father!" she sighed. "He must be so terrified! Some one has been so kind; but let me get to my father at once."

"All in good time," said the motherly woman at her side.

"Your father won't be anxious, Phoebe," said a man, and her only subscriber stepped where she could see him. "I found your name and address in your little note book. I went and told him you'd be home to-morrow. You don't remember me, Phoebe?"

Phoebe smoothed her dress and sat up on the chintz couch and looked at the speaker.

"You subscribed for my book," she said.

"But before that," said the man. "Before I had a beard and went away to sea with no hopes of being captain. Don't you know Billy Barton, Phoebe?"

"Oh!" cried Phoebe. "Is it you?"

"I thought I knew you," said Capt. Barton. "I followed you, wondering if I dared speak; and you looked so ill. So I was there when you fainted."

He took her hand and held it and lifted it to his lips before he put it down.

"The same sweet girl," he said, softly. "Good night, Peggy; will take good care of you. Every one who fails sick at this hotel knows Peggy."

By next morning Phoebe was well again, but Capt. Barton insisted on seeing her home.

"What did pa say?" she asked. "Are you sure he was not worried?"

"He said," replied the captain, with a smile, "that girls are never to be depended on, and that if he had had a son he never would have cut up such pranks."

Phoebe felt the tears rise to her eyes.

"The old gentleman is very much broken," said Capt. Barton. "He does want a son as well as daughter; don't you think so Phoebe?"

When he said that, he looked like the Billy Barton of the long gone times.

A few months afterward he asked the same question, adding;

"Won't I do?"

And so it came to pass that Phoebe, instead of ending her life as a solitary spinster married a man who loved her truly. The mortgage was paid off the old place, and the farm was no longer managed on shares. And the old gentleman, what with freedom from care and luxurious living, grew stronger and brighter in every way; much fonder of his daughter, too, as in the olden time. So that one day when Phoebe Barton came down to breakfast and sat waiting for those other two, and thinking of the day with which this story begins, she laughed softly to herself and declared:

"And I'm really the happiest woman in the world today. I believe, after all,—Mary Kyle Dallas in New York Ledger.

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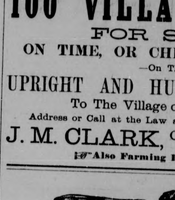
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K. O. T. M.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3911, meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellows' hall.

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IT IS AN AGE OF SHODDY.

WHY DIFFICULTY IS FOUND IN GETTING A GOOD COAT OR CARPET.

The Shoddy Business Grows Immensely with Each Year, and the Makers of Spurious Cloth Are Protected by High Tariff Laws.

Considerable comment was excited in the last presidential election by one of President Harrison's speeches in which he declared that he had little sympathy with the demand for cheap coats, for a cheap coat, he claimed, usually covers a cheap man.

President Harrison was right in one sense. A man who has to wear a coat that is threadbare and out at the elbow loses his self respect. He feels humiliated when men look at his shoddy garment and make remarks about its seedy appearance. He feels cheap.

But a cheap coat may be a shabby coat are not the same thing. No man who wears a good coat becomes a cheap man simply because he bought his coat at Mr. Wanamaker's bargain counter. Like the flowers that bloom in the spring, that has nothing to do with the case.

But why it is so hard to get a cheap coat of good quality?

The answer is simple: It is shoddy.

It is not generally known to what an extent the shoddy business is carried on in this country, nor how the business has come to regard itself as one of the legitimate industries of the country. In the United States alone there are 150 mills, the United States used 19,000,000 pounds of raw shoddy, and in 1890 they used 32,000,000. There are more than 100 shoddy mills in the United States, and about $50,000,000 is invested in these enterprises and in handling rags.

The cause of this remarkable development affords a curious illustration of how a congressional committee can be hoodwinked by those who have axes of various kinds to grind. In 1875 the joint executive committee of the wool growers and the wool manufacturers asked for duties which discriminated heavily against the ordinary cheap clothing, such as is worn by the great majority of the people. They gave as an excuse for this request their desire to protect the American working people from foreign shoddy goods.

These goods," they said, "if admitted at moderate duties, would take the place of our sound clothes." They further told the committee that the American manufacturer would be compelled to "follow the foreign market and surrender the home market to the foreigner."

Now, then, what was the action of the committee in view of this "state of things?"

To prevent the deplorable results pointed out by the growers and the manufacturers the committee recommended a duty of 12 cents a pound on importations of foreign shoddy, and, in order that their action still more effective, duties ranging from 80 to 120 per cent were placed upon the imports of manufactures of wool. The petitioners, as usual, had gotten what they asked for. The people who had knocked the doors were opened.

But note now the consequences: Now that protection was to be no longer the dumping ground for European shoddy, the woolen manufacturers rushed with eager haste into the shoddy business themselves. Already in 1880 the shoddy used by American mills had grown to three times the quantity used in 1870; and the country tasted beans should never be sold before $2 a bushel.

To Mr. Breckinridge's question as to how one can make beans, Mr. Bowen was obliged to reply that the poorer classes did. Mr. Bowen was further obliged to admit that the shoddy business had had increased expense to the poorer classes.

The whole subject appears to have been discussed and settled without the intervention of Boston. As dear beans in the Hub would mean a famine in that quarter of Massachusetts, it is to be presumed that the last has not yet been heard of the attempt to increase the duty on Boston's one dish to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The Shoddy Industry.

Editor of New York Evening Post—In these days of protectionists' outcries it is interesting to note the appearance before the senate committee recently of a gentleman from Boston asking that a duty of three cents per pound (quite similar to 140 per cent. of its cost) shall be put on imported shoddy dextrine, when there is not a single pound of this dextrine manufactured in this country. Who does he propose to protect? Perhaps a future investment of this pet protectionist is supposed to be the interests of the thousands of textile, paper and other manufacturers who are using this raw material in their respective industries.

Though the domestic manufacturers are making dextrine here from a basis of corn starch at less than half the cost of potato, yet the imported article is preferred, and they are unable to compete. The gentleman from Boston owns considerable number of them in their native state grow on high mountains, without exposure to a bracing atmosphere; and they are now cultivated in moderately warmed and freely ventilated greenhouses. They are, therefore, relatively flabby plants, well adapted to the decoration of our rooms.—J. Dybowski in Popular Science Monthly.

"It's Great to Be One Legged."

A little ragamuffin, who had lost one of his legs, hopped around on a crutch one rainy afternoon last week at the corner of Broadway and Park place. His shoe was torn, and everything about him suggested that the foot inside of it was wet. The boy was decorated with pity or repelled by the sight of his misfortune, and hopped from one puddle to another, and stood in each one listlessly for more than one out of the shoe. Several other boys followed around with him. At times they tried to pull him down, but he was very quick and had a way of bringing his crutch down on their shins, and they made them wary about coming within his reach. Suddenly he stopped and said:

"I feel hungry. Guess I want something to eat."

He left his companions playing in the street, hopped up onto the sidewalk and accosted the first man that came along. The man looked at his crippled condition and gave him a dime. The next man fumbled in his pocket and hopped out a copper. The third and fourth paid no attention to him. The fifth gave him and came back to his companions, tossing the money he had received as though this was no unusual occurrence.

"Goin' to leave you fellows," he said; "got to get home. Ma's sick."

As he hobbled away the other boys looked at him with envy in their eyes.

"Gosh," said one of them, "it's great to be one legged. You don't have to work and you'd more money, too."

The others nodded assent.—New York Sun.

A New Nautical Signal.

A new nautical distress signal has been successfully experimented with in England, the notable feature in this device being that no stick is required, and there is no back fire, the rocket taking the form of a metal cylinder, in the base of which is the propelling charge, above this is being a charge of tonite, and above this again a star composition. The rocket is placed in a phosphor-bronze bracket, which is screwed or let into the rail of the ship, and, when it is required to fire it, a firing tube is placed in the center of the rocket, and to this top of this a lanyard is hooked; the propelling charge is fired by simply pulling the lanyard, and the signal is impelled upward at one impulse—the wire fuse by which the detonating charge is exploded being at the same time ignited, and this burns until the rocket has reached the maximum height, which is 600 feet, the stars are thrown out, giving a brilliant illumination, and the tonite charge then explodes, the noise of the explosion being equal to the firing of a six pound gun, but, being high up, is heard at a great distance, in one instance, as reported, a disabled vessel fired a gun to this means brought another to her assistance from a distance of twelve miles. The full sized rockets are seven inches long and two inches in diameter.—New York Telegram.

Art Scholars.

There have been only two train robberies on the Mexican Central railroad since it was completed. The robbers started in with great enthusiasm, but so did the government, pursuing and killing every one implicated, and now a veteran brigand sits on a rock and sees a passenger train, with no fear of any wondering how many drummers and diamond pins are aboard.—Detroit Free Press.

Hucklen's Arnica Salve.

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Miliers Want Free Jute.

Though the farmer won't see it, his next friend, the miller, is beginning to tumble. The National Millers' association has petitioned the committee on ways and means that jute and jute cloth be bonded or put on the free list. The association alleges that, owing to the present tariff on these raw materials for bags, the cost of the bags used in exporting flour was increased from 33 to 50 per cent., and was a heavy burden on all exporters of flour." (Of course the farmers have no interest in this. They do not export flour like the millers. But what about grain bags, on which a duty far tax is levied?

A protectionist journal insists that it is not the custom house tariff but the railroad tariff that compels the farmers in Kansas and Nebraska to burn corn instead of coal for fuel. This is a superficial view. The custom house tariff not only prevents the farmer from profitably exchanging his corn for other taxed necessaries he needs, but the cost of the railroads has been nearly doubled at the same time and the cost of carriage has been thereby greatly increased. The cost of carrying corn on taxed rails is graduated according to the tax.—Philadelphia Record.

The Nature of Orchids.

The orchids, conquerors of the light, may well claim pardon for their triumph over their humble companions of the gardens, for their victory is fairly achieved. They astonish us when we first examine them, then charm us. Nature has been liberal with them, and they have everything. Their flowers are full of that curious charm that captivates. Their colors are harmoniously toned, and always bright and pure. Their odor is sweet and penetrating, but does not cloy. Notwithstanding their dead, many of the comic papers contain testimony to the fact that their composition has been of good guilt mines in the mines of wants—sometimes curious assemblies—curious as regards—as they are daily set forth in their apportioned space in the journals of the country. This agony column is a curious and worth watching, for the mysterious messages conveyed thus is that medium do not by any means monopolize the nuisance of the advertisements nor all the mystery.

It is said, if the reader be sentimental or diverting, if he or she be curious to the exquisite emotions of the tender correspondents, to hear from "Rose Blush" that time will not change her love, that the fragrance of it "remains as a sweet odor, and as the breath of life;" or that "Violet" intends to meet her "weeping Gaiters at the dear old haunt when the clock strikes ten." But there are sterner romances than these, in which glimpses are frequently obtained of the dismal type announcements, which are so frequently skipped by the reader. The romance of the fortune hunter is there, and many of the suitors of daring criminals are exposed to the views of readers of "ads" by the police announcements.

The reading of advertisements more so than the perusal of any other part of the newspaper reveals the inner life of the marts of life, justifies one against the proverbial sneer with pity or repels one with greed; brings one into sharp contact with sharp men, who are continually on the watch for their victims, deceive or defraud some trusting person; and yet there is pathos, misery, ambition and despair in all these, despair, implying one with the keynote to a hundred tragedies, ambition, which has invested in the world of inventions, it is in the advertising

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CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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AROUND THE COUNTY.

(THE JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns in which it is not represented. Items of news, even in as brief and concise manner as possible, sent in by responsible parties, will be duly credited. Two very desirable features in correspondence are *regularity* and *punctuality*.)

Eveline.

FEB. 11.—The news this week is a little more scarce and is grippe.

The physicians are now reaping their harvest. Cause—grippe.

St. Valentine's day the next of importance.

An old-time proverb says, "A March in January, a January in March." Be this so, what will next March bring forth?

R. J. Tuttle, of Petoskey, spent Sunday with his parents.

Zero has not been heard from yet this winter; guess he has gone visiting.

Mrs. Geo. Jarman was sick only three weeks, instead of three months as stated last week.

To write was on the sick list two days last week, and wasn't the grippe either.

We were sorry this morning (Tuesday) to learn that our brother scribe, Trenton has at last been "took in" by the grippe.

D. Galbraith has traded his trotter to Joe Guyles for his oxen.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Peterson have lately recovered from an attack of the grippe.

Mrs. Chas. Peterson of Petoskey, who was thrown to the ground and seriously injured by a coasting sled last week, is the mother of W. A. Stanley of this place. Latest reports from her are that she is still very feeble, and unable to help herself at all.

There is to be a dance at David Snyder's on the 22d. All are invited.

One of our young married men (who is not afraid of anything) was out for a stroll recently, and wandered into a lonely deserted building. Soon he heard mysterious footsteps, and pulled a revolver to defend himself, when, behold! it was his little dog "Coly," which had followed him.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of sufferers from the grippe in the past week. The epidemic will undoubtedly not lose its hold upon the community for some time to come, and materially interfere with social and other arrangements. The following is a list of those taken down the past week with it so far as we have been able to learn: F. E. Miller and family; John Haley and family; Mrs. Robt. Newson; and Mrs. John Hayden.

Boyne City.

JAN. 10—Two inches more snow and the logs come in faster than ever.

White's saw mill started on Wednesday for the season. Shortly after starting the carriage caught a board and jerked it back. Frank Reid, the sawyer, was struck on the leg, breaking the bone about three inches above the knee. He is doing as well as could be expected.

Jay Palmer is still slowly mending.

Mr. Benson of Bath is visiting N. J. DeBart this week.

The second silver medal contest under the auspices of the Boyne W. C. T. U. was held Wednesday evening in the Presbyterian church. There were seven contestants from 10 to 15 years of age. All spoke nicely, to a large and appreciative audience. Miss Irene Boise gave the "Martyred Mother" and captured the medal. The next class formed will be of young people from 15 to 21 years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Stroud of Horton's Bay were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Matt. Cunningham for two or three days last week.

Mrs. Jay Palmer and Mrs. Walter Ware of this place received a telegram on Friday evening announcing the death of their father in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Ware started immediately for Cleveland. Mrs. Palmer was kept at home by reason of the serious condition of her husband.

Inwood.

FEB. 12.—The Norwood band will give a masquerade at the town hall on Friday evening, Feb. 21st. Music by Blakeley string band.

Several cases of grippe in town.

Another child of Moses Bowdish has the diphtheria, but is doing well.

Estelle Miller of Ironton visited at McGeagh's last week.

Owen Wood of Banks has drawn the champion load of hardwood logs so far—the load containing 2,500 feet.

Cash Pearl at Smithsonia's camp has some fine sheep. He feeds them linseed meal.

O. D. Hilton killed a beef last week that dressed nearly ten hundred pounds. Evidently Hilton don't live on tan bark.

At the meeting at Hilton's school house last Sunday, it was voted unanimously to ask Rev. Mr. Hayne of Charlevoix to preach every two weeks in the future.

On Tuesday morning fire caught in the roof of James Harrington's house, but was discovered by Mr. Harrington in time to prevent serious loss. A few moments more, however, and the fire would have been beyond control. It evidently caught from the stove pipe.

Wilson.

Weather is too mild for good sleighing.

Max Ostenburg, the Afton school janitor, is sick with "the inevitable."

Miss Wilson, teacher of district No. 3, spent Sunday at home in Banks.

Old Mrs. Bowen is on the sick list.

Nearly all the grippe patients are getting well.

The boys were glad to see the 10th come again. The two J. R's were kept pretty busy for two days, dealing out the cash.

The advent of a girl at Mark Sedgman's on Feb. 4th is worthy of mention. All doing well.

Pleasant Valley, please explain your item in regard to a certain young man demonstrating the negative side of the popular question. Don't keep us in suspense.

Pupils in district No. 3, neither absent or tardy the third month: Prudence Scofield, Max Ostenburg, and Forest Sheppard.

Elder Scofield went on Sunday last to his regular appointment at Sedman's. After services he was invited to Mr. Hauser's, where he united his daughter Lena to Wm. Reinhardt, in holy matrimony. Congratulations are in order.

Burgess.

FEB. 12—Bills are out for a dance at Newson's hall Feb 14.

E. H. Burgess has a contract for a large amount of lumber, and has a force of men and teams getting out logs for same.

Jake Marshall of Charlevoix and Frank Kane of Hayes, last Friday cut from timber that was standing 9,003 feet of logs, 4,000 of which was hard maple; time 9 hours. The boys say they can do it again for fun, marbles or money. Who can beat it?

John Ross returned home from Indian River last Friday where he has been in a lumber camp.

Would say for the information of our brother scribe of Inwood that some people wouldn't be satisfied with the earth but would want a slice off the moon; that's what ails Hayes.

Whitford & Cram's January scale of logs amounted to over $1,700.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are all run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a nerve tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy. For prostrating nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Altera tive. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c, at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, it *sticks* New discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 6

Pride's Fall.

Tramp—Please, mum, I ain't had no food for three days. Can you give me something to eat?

Mrs. Slimdiet (haughtily)—My terms for board are $7 a week.

Tramp (straightening up)—Beg pardning for troublin' ye, I didn't know this was a boardin' house. I ain't hungry enough ter eat boardin' house victuals. Good day, mum.—New York Weekly.

DEMAND FOR FREE WOOL.

MR. BENNETT'S PETITION A HARD NUT FOR PROTECTIONISTS.

Three Were 530 Signers and They Were Among the Most Prominent Manufacturers in the County—Some Extracts from His Speech—What the Duties Do.

The hardest nut the high tariff party have yet had to crack was the recent appearance of Mr. Frank P. Bennett, of The American Wool Reporter, before the committee of ways and means with a petition for free wool, signed by 530 prominent woolen goods manufacturers. Mr. Bennett in presenting this petition said, in part:

"Among the 530 signers of the petition for free wool are Mr. Moses T. Stevens, of North Andover, Mass., the largest individual woolen manufacturer in the United States; Mr. G. Z. Sibbe, treasurer of the famous Middlesex Woolen company, of Lowell, Mass.; Mr. Arthur T. Lyman, treasurer of the great carpet mills at Lowell; Mr. Galen C. Moses, treasurer of the Wetumbo Manufacturing company, the largest woolen manufacturing establishment in the state of Maine; Mr. Jesse Metcalf, one of the largest woolen manufacturers and most influential citizens of Rhode Island; Mr. James Kitchenman, a large manufacturer of the city of Philadelphia.

"The astonishing feature of this unexpected list of names in favor of free wool lies not only in the character, but in the number of the signers. It has been hitherto asserted, on very high authority that the only manufacturers in favor of free wool are a few officers of large corporations, the number of whom does not exceed ten. But this list of signatures shows that the rank and file of smaller manufacturers are as willing to express their opinions in regard to the duties as are the great leaders of the trade. No effort has been made to secure the politics of the signers of these petitions. Among the manufacturers who petition for free wool in New Hampshire Mr. Charles J. Amidon, of Hinsdale, is a very influential Republican, Mr. A. W. Sulloway, of Franklin Falls, is an influential Democrat of national reputation."

"In the state of Rhode Island," continued Mr. Bennett, "the total number of looms in woolen and worsted mills is 7,461, and of these, manufacturers representing 4,683 looms, or considerably more than half the whole number in the state, have signed this petition for free wool. But besides these mills which represent the 4,683 looms, several spinning mills containing no looms, but which have in the aggregate 41 sets of cards, 15 combs and 54 knitting machines, have signed the petition for free wool. Among other signers whom I have not mentioned in Rhode Island are the celebrated Weybosset mills, of Olneyville, the equally well known Lippett Woolen company, of Woonsocket, the Peacedale Manufacturing company, of which Mr. Rowland Hazard is treasurer, and the great Atlantic mills, of Olneyville, by Owen Bros., agents.

"These Atlantic mills make ladies' dress goods, such as are also made by the Arlington mills, of which Mr. Whitman is treasurer, and the Owen Bros. actually own a considerable share of the mills which they manage. There can be no doubt that this growing demand for a revision of the tariff in the direction of reduced duties has had much to do with taking Rhode Island out of the list of Republican states and putting it into the ranks of the doubtful, and I will confess right here that, as a Republican, one of my reasons for engineering the distribution of these petitions has been the hope that this growing demand for a revision of the tariff in the direction of reduced rather than of increased duties might be complied with and satisfied under Republican auspices.

"The signatures to these two petitions, the one in favor of free wool and the other in favor of ad valorem duties, are from nearly every state and territory in which woolen manufactories are situated. A few wool growers have signed the petitions, but they were soon all found them in neighboring woolen mills, and signed them without solicitation. I have no hesitation in saying that a petition for reduced duties upon wool for the benefit of our manufacturers who furnish our domestic wool growers the sole market for their fleeces, would secure a great many signers among that portion of our agricultural population concerned in the raising of wool. The signers of these petitions do not believe that free wool means free goods. One of the most prosperous periods the woolen manufacturing industry has ever enjoyed in the United States was from 1883 to 1887, and this prosperity was not due alone to the war, but to the fact that the duty on raw wool was low, and the duty on manufactured goods was high enough to afford our mills abundant protection and to bestow upon our wool growers the blessings of an abundant home market.

"During that period American sheep husbandry expanded enormously, and in 1887 the number of sheep in Ohio reached a total of 7,355,507 head. Then came the increased tax upon wool in 1867, which continued unchanged until 1883, and, with the exception of the single year, 1868, the number of sheep in Ohio grew steadily smaller and more fully less after that date. In 1875 the number of sheep in Ohio had fallen to 4,100,288 head under the highest duties upon wool ever known, and now, when a little coterie of Ohio politicians stand in the light of wool growers and woolen manufacturers alike, and to such proofs of the destructive influence of the high tax upon wool as we have just presented replies merely with threats, we are certainly very sorry that they cannot take more reasonable ground. And, as one of the largest manufacturers and strongest protectionists in Philadelphia recently remarked, 'I would rather have four years of free wool, even with the risk of free goods at the end of that time, than to endure another four years such as we have just been through.'"

HOW WE GET THE IVORY.

The Elephant Industry and Its Relations to the Slave Trade.

It has been suggested by a recent writer that the extinction of the African elephant would achieve the suppression of the African slave trade, for if there were no ivory to carry to the coast the Arabs would have no occasion to maintain that fell institution in its foulest form. On the grounds we have hinted it is argued that the ultimate patrons of African slavery are those men among us whose amusement depends upon the perfection of the sphere wrought out of the choicest part of the elephant's tooth, and those ladies whose æsthetic taste would be offended with other than the soft, creamy, delicately grained surface for their toilet requisites, which no product but ivory can give.

Many will regard this long chain of responsibility as the mere fantastic creation of a philanthropic enthusiast, and certainly the abolition of the slave trade will be a slow process if it depends upon the establishment of an anti-ivory wearing league in the boudoirs and dining rooms and of Mayfair or the billiard saloons of the Strand. The prospect that the problem will be solved by the extinction of the great pachyderm is also remote. The yearly destruction of elephants is enormous, and obviously there is a limit to the supply, but it promises to hold out for a long time yet. Occasionally times of scarcity have been experienced, as, for instance, during the recent blockade of the East African coast by Germany, but the shipment to Europe continues with a remarkable regularity.

The perennial talk of an ivory famine has as yet come to nothing, a rise in price being sufficient to stimulate the supply and to some extent contract the demand. Those in the trade will tell you that magnificent tusks are now rare, but of medium size there is considerable abundance. How long that will last it is not safe to say, but as Africa is opened up the elephant's bounds will be circumscribed, and some fine day the last wild animal of the species will receive his quietus. Fifty years is the period which one authority in the trade ventures upon for the practical drying up of the ivory supply.

We consume a certain proportion of our supplies of ivory from Asia, but the bulk and the best comes from Africa. Indeed, a great part of what is nominally East Indian is really African, for it is sent from Zanzibar and Mozambique to Bombay, and such ports as are not required for bangles and carved work are shipped to England. More or less comes from Burmah, Siam, Cochin China, Ceylon, Sumatra and Java, the Siamese being the best of the Asiatic, which is spit to dicoake. The African is shipped from Senegambia, Guinea, the Congo, Benguela and other places on the west coast; Zanzibar, Mozambique and Sofala on the east; Cape town on the south, and from Tunis, Tripoli, Alexandria and Cairo, being brought down from the interior in caravans. London is the great market for ivory, and buyers both for home and abroad attend the four series of sales held at the London docks.

Everywhere through its direct trading connection with the west coast, receives a certain amount of ivory and has a series of minor sales, and Antwerp is now trying to cut into the trade, as an outcome of the Belgian efforts in the Congo Free State. At the last series of sales held in London only 75 tons were offered, but the quantities usually range from 100 to 120 tons. The last auctions in Liverpool disposed of 12 tons, and about 31 tons were offered at Antwerp. Last year the total imports of ivory into this country weighed 1,757 hundredweight. This would mean at least 60,000 tusks, and the destruction of 30,000 elephants for this market alone. France, Germany and America share in these supplies, but they also obtain ivory direct, more especially Germany.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Selling the Succulent Frog.

Two or three times a month a bright boy with a business like air visits the hotels and restaurants. He was encountered the other day in a down town lunch room, where he had just sold the proprietor a dozen fat frogs. They were neatly strung along a stick, and one man at first took them for reed birds. "I caught those down in the Neck," said the boy, "and it ain't no fun either, going into a ditch after them with a net."

"What do you charge for them?"

"Well, for nice, big ones, I can get sixty cents a dozen," answered the youth.

A German woman from some place "down in Jersey" peddles frogs, too. She is talkative enough, but when inquisitive folks try to find out just where the native froggy can be found, then she shrewdly scents a possible competitor, and thereafter remains as mute as the proverbial oyster.

The usual way to cook bull frogs, or corn frogs, as the boys call them, is, according to certain gastronomic authorities, a simple thing. Roll the frogs in cracker dust and fry them as you would an oyster. One gentleman of advanced epicurean tastes says that if the flavor of the succulent dainty is desired, it should simply be fried in butter.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Fashions in Diamonds.

Diamonds—fine diamonds especially—are as fashionable as ever. Jewels composed of clustered diamonds of different sizes are losing ground in general estimation. They are now considered as inferior at a distance, pretty as they may appear on close inspection. The new idea is to set the stones in rows, so they constitute geometric, or at least conventional, designs, which exhibit the diamonds to the best advantage, show off from afar as well as near. The reader need not be told that far more care and careful manipulation is necessary to create a jewel of this description. The stones must be matched in size and color, as the slightest variation is immediately noticeable, whereas in the clustered arrangement diamonds of all sorts and shapes may be crowded together with more or less artistic effect.—Jewelers' Weekly.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

STOP!

STOP!

WHAT IS IT?

ALICK ROSENTHAL

Will give a great

SPECIAL SALE,

To last 30 Days,

ON EVERYTHING IN THE STORE.

So that all may have a chance to get Bargains. Look at some of our prices.

A good Horse Blanket, worth $1.00	$0 70
A good Horse Blanket, worth $1.75	1 25
A pair fine White Blankets, worth $1.70	1 10
A pair fine all-wool Red Blankets, worth $7.00	5 00
Good Unbleached Cotton, worth 8c	5½
Good Print, worth 8c	6
Fine double width Dress Goods, worth 25c	12½
Good Dress Goods, worth 10c	5
Good Cotton Flannel, worth 10c	7½
Good Cotton Flannel, worth 15c	10

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, almost at your own price. Come and see them.

Everything in the Store at greatly reduced prices for 30 Days commencing Wednesday, January 29th. Remember these prices, and come and see others. Respectfully,

Alick Rosenthal.

Two Good Improved Farms For Sale, On Easy Terms.

Inquire of Charlevoix Savings Bank.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

☞Buy only Rifenburg flour. Iron Duke is the best.

A. Buttars and F. A. Smith were in Chicago on business this week.

A party of Petoskey people were over to Charlevoix last Friday afternoon.

A note from L. S. Beardslee states that he is cashier of a new bank at Marion' Osceola County.

Candidly, now, Mr. Sentinel, who "pulled the string" for the last "diaphragm?" I want to know.

The firemen will hold a calico hop at Bartholomew's opera hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 21st.

☞Patronize home industry. Use Rifenburg Milling Co.'s flour. Iron Duke is the best in the market.

Johnnie Nicholls slipped down and wrenched his knee last week, and is consequently laid up for a time.

The fact that two republicans pay any amount of tax does not dispose of anything this paper has asserted.

☞On Saturday, Feb. 15th, O. W. Smith will open three full boxes fine oranges, way down. Only on Saturday.

A. J. Beers of Advance was a caller at this office Friday morning. He came down on the ice on skates. making the trip in one hour.

Dr. N. J. Perry has gone to Pontiac to engage in business in partnership with his brother, and his dental rooms in Charlevoix are closed.

"Only a phonograph" is pretty good. There are some alleged newspapers that would be much improved if they were as accurate as the phonograph.

We understand the project for increased mail service is being pushed by parties interested, and there is reason to hope that it will soon be accomplished.

Mrs. Caroline Worthington died Saturday morning at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Albert Brown. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon, at the M. E. church, conducted by the pastor.

R. S. Shapton's team from Charlevoix drew 3,264 feet of green hardwood lumber from Vance's mill (5 miles) to the dock at East Jordan one day last week. This is a big load to draw, but we do it—Enterprise.

A. D. Cruickshank had a letter this week from Rev. G. Daniels, a former pastor of the M. E. church here, now in Denver, Colo., stating that his daughter Maud died recently of diphtheria, complicated with the grippe and pneumonia.

A very enjoyable time was had at Miss Winnie Bartholomew's birthday party, at the opera hall last Saturday evening. About 35 young people were present. Miss Winnie was presented during the evening with a pair of elegant pearl opera glasses.

The Inwood hotel proprietor has completed this week for G. W. Cronter, Grand Master, his report to the Grand Lodge of Michigan, I. O. O. F., which meets at Ionia next week. The hotels and restaurants, five of which are a tabulated statement of the contributions of all lodges in the state to the aid of other lodges, and to the relief of suffering Odd Fellows at Johnstown. To the latter fund the contributions aggregated $1,922.55. The report shows the Order generally to be in a prosperous condition.

Local politics have been at a white heat during the past week. The republican pressure against the JOURNAL has been so fierce that on Saturday the usually steady, sober Albert E. Mason was persuaded to withdraw his patronage,—he didn't want anything more to do with us, he said. From a careful search of our books we find that Mr. Mason's patronage since the JOURNAL was established,—nearly seven years,—has amounted to just $30.65, nearly every cent of which has been taken in trade out of the store. On the other hand, we have paid Mr. Mason in cash for goods, and for work, to his advertising, upwards of $50 in the last year, and nearly as much other years. His store is a very convenient place for us to trade, but we shall be compelled to forego the pleasure, under his instructions.

Railroad Notes.

H. B. Hedges, the civil engineer who has charge of the C. & W. M. surveying gang, now at work near Central Lake, informed Tax Herald last Friday that it was still doubtful as to the route the road will take. His orders are, he says, to find the most feasible route to Charlevoix, and while much will depend upon his report, there are other things to take into consideration. The work through the Intermediate village will be heavy but not sufficiently so to discourage a road, while the curvature will be extremely slight. The route between the lake and bay will, on some accounts, be an excellent one, as it shortens the distance considerably, and following as it does the water front, the grade will be comparatively easy. But, to offset this, the road will not have the territory to draw from that it would have on this side of Torch lake. Elk Rapids will make a determined fight for the line, and will prove a most formidable opponent to the towns in the valley, as the amount of business she can guarantee a railroad will be considerably in excess of what Bellaire can possibly furnish. On the other hand, the county seat is alive to the importance of securing the C. & W. M., for she fully realizes that if this line winds its way northward on the opposite side of the lake, then the "jig is up" with Bellaire, for the prospects of Antrim county ever getting another through line will be so slim that only the most visionary will condescend to give the matter a thought. Yes, Bellaire wants the road, if anything, even more than Elk Rapids, and, as regards a suitable bonus, she will probably do the handsome thing, for the road also must have or ever afterwards "go afoot," but it will be comparatively easy for Elk Rapids to tap the main line at Williamsburg with a "spur," in event of the valley route being chosen.—Mancelona Herald.

D. Ward arrived in town Monday of last week, and went away on Saturday, spending most of the intervening time at his camps. While at camp, he was visited by the president of the East Jordan Lumber Company, the president of the East Jordan Hoop Company and Mr. Nichols, of Charlevoix, who are interested in having Mr. Ward's railroad extended to East Jordan.—Alba Cor. Mancelona Herald.

A Model Farm.

Our Inwood reporter furnishes the following concerning the enterprise of Mr. O. D. Wood, of Charlevoix:

A few years ago Mr. Wood bought about seven hundred acres of land in the town of Banks, for a stock farm, and has about four hundred acres of the land under cultivation, with the stumps all out so that nearly everything can be done with the latest improved machinery. The surface is rolling, and the soil a clay loam, and never fails to raise the best crops. It is stocked with 150 horses, 35 head of cattle, and about 100 sheep. Every animal is stabled, requiring two large barns to give shelter for all. In one barn is the corner of his barn yard is a spring of pure water, available at all times for the stock, and dispensing with pumps and wind-mills.

Mr. Wood has just completed one of the best farm houses in northern Michigan. It is an upright with two large wings, and finished in hardwood. The house is heated with an improved furnace. The lower part of the house can be thrown open into one large room by folding doors.

The farm is operated and managed by Mr. Wood's brother.

Historical Society.

The program at the meeting last week included the following: "Piano solo, 'Faded Leaves,' Luna Washburn; select reading, 'Divided,' Maggie Green; paper of the evening, 'Literature after the Declaration of Independence, Josie Litzan; a select reading, 'Knickerbocker,' Mrs. H. M. Enos; vocal duet, 'Good Night Beloved,' Florence and Katie Smith; select reading, 'Tom's Strategy' Miss Cochran, and by request the Misses Smith repeated their duet. The meeting this week will be with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Green. Paper by Geo. Martin Cartney on "American Journalism."

Shall We Suspend?

Three republicans have declared a boycott on the JOURNAL on account of recent issues, and we have private information that others intend to do so soon. Would these gentlemen come back to the time when there was but one paper in Charlevoix, and no opportunity to get a hearing in opposition to the editor's own opinions?

Congregational Church.

At the Congregational church next Sunday. Subject of morning sermon, A Great Need and a Great Supply. Evening, A Great Question Answered. You are cordially invited to all our services.

☞For the balance of the oyster season I shall handle no bulk oysters but the best large select oysters. Standards and Selects in cans. O. W. Smith.

☞Six Bars of the celebrated Pure Gold Soap for 25 cents at O. W. Smith's.

LETTER FROM M. J. STOCKMAN

Trip of the "Lillie C." of Port Orange up Indian River.

Our party consisting of E. Carpenter, R. A. Emrey, D. S. Way and M. J. Stockman, left Port Orange in the fast sailing yacht Lillie C. at 9 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, Jan. 21st, on route for Indian River and Lake Worth. At 11 o'clock we crossed Mosquito inlet with the tide running out so strong that at one time we were in danger of being carried out to sea. But a breeze springing up enabled us to cross in good shape. This inlet is a break in the beach ridge about half a mile in width, through which the ocean tide pours in and fills the Halifax and Hillsborough rivers, running north up the Halifax and south up the Hillsborough. The tide here rises about three feet with about 9 feet of water over the bar at high tide. The channel changes considerably at times, owing to the south-east and north east gales which frequently occur along this coast. The Hillsborough river extends south over thirty miles and for the first fifteen miles is about a mile in width, but considerably filled with sand bars, marsh and mangrove islands, through which the channel is somewhat crooked. The southern half of the river is nearly three miles in width, free from islands, but shallow. This is called the Lagoon. A few miles from the inlet on the west shore of the river is the town of New Smyrnia, of about three hundred inhabitants and has railroad connections with Orange City and the St. John's River. At this place (the wind being light and the tide against us) we stop for dinner for an hour, when we again are under way, although we do not proceed very fast owing, to the wind being light, and which, after a few miles, left us entirely so that we were obliged to come to anchor or drift back with the tide. We, however, did not lay at anchor long before we have up and pulled to a shell bank close by, where Dan, who constituted himself our steward, prepared our supper which we ate with a relish. Soon after supper we take the poles and pole up the river several miles until 8 o'clock, when we pitch tent for the night. This is done by placing a pole on two crotches at each end of the boat, drawing a tent cloth over this and buttoning down at the sides and ends which makes a comfortable tent in which to sleep. These tents are standing our blankets we lay down to take a few hours rest, —but our rest is of short duration. The mosquitoes which were quite plenty, in fact too much so, broke up of our rest, and Dan and Ranny got up and poled the boat along the channel as long as they could find a channel stake to guide them, by which time it has become somewhat cooler, so that the mosquitoes gave us a rest. We got a good sleep until morning (Wednesday, 22d). This morning we were up as soon as it is light enough to see. Wind blowing strong from the north. Seeing a shanty a short distance ahead and a cracker barrel on the bank, we went ashore to replenish our water jugs. The old cracker who lived here made his living catching turtles of which he had quite a number in a pen built in the river for that purpose. These turtles are captured with grill nets similar to those used by our Lake Michigan fishermen with the exception that the twine is much stronger and the mesh of the net much larger. The net we saw drying had eleven inch mesh. The old cracker said the turtles did not show any sense, but would come along and put one fluke through the mesh of the net when instead of taking it out and backing off from it, in, and in this manner he found them when he went to the nets. This place he told us was called Ship-yard, but why it should be so called was a question. About all the dry land in sight was that upon which stood his shanty. After replenishing our water jugs and putting a reef in the sail we are off again, in a short time passing Turtle Mound situated on the east or peninsula bank of the river. This mound is composed of oyster and clam shells and was evidently built by a race of people who inhabited this portion of the country hundreds of years before America was discovered. This mound is at least 40 feet in height and covers nearly, if not quite, half an acre of ground. One can hardly realize that this mound was built by human hands, but in digging into the side of it evidences are found which clearly indicate the work of human hands, such as pieces of broken pottery and the shells being chipped in opening. This, if there were no other evidences would lead one to believe that such was the fact. A short distance farther we pass Eldora. This place looks as though it needed some enterprising Yankee to take hold of its surroundings and give it a boom,—from appearances it looked quite deserted. We next pass Oak Hill but the distance being so great we were unable to pass judgment on the place. We now enter an artificial channel connecting the Hillsborough River with the Lagoon. This channel has been dredged for a distance of nearly a mile. Soon after we pass Shilo, but as in the case of Oak Hill distance is too great to judge much as to how the place looks.

[*Concluded Next Week.*]

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Sentinel's Accuracy Questioned.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Permit me to reply to an article in the Sentinel in relation to the employment of a janitor and engineer for the Charlevoix fire department.

What are the facts?

The Sentinel states that I testified before the village council to having run an old stationary engine in Canada some ten years ago.

I stated that I had been employed in the capacity of engineer one year constant, and afterwards two years part of the time, a short time before coming here; and also, if required, I could furnish them with references as to my ability. And further, as to the examination referred to by the Sentinel, there was not a question asked me as to what I knew or did not know about the business.

The cause of my rejection, I believe, to be a matter of spite in regard to other matters by one or two members of said council, and because I do not belong to their party or *ring*.

These are the facts, and I challenge contradiction.

W. J. STEVENSON.

REPORTS OF SCHOOLS.

Report of Charlevoix Public Schools for the Month Ending Feb 7, 1890.

The following is the report of the Charlevoix public schools for the month ending Feb. 7th, as furnished by Prof. H. M. Enos, principal:

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department	45
Second department	42
Third department	42
Fourth department	46
Fifth department	48
Sixth, primary section	45
Sixth, high school	43
Total	290

NUMBER BELONGING AVERAGE.

First department	37
Second department	39
Third department	37
Fourth department	44
Fifth department	46½
Sixth, primary section	42
Sixth, high school	37
Average	256

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	6205½
Second department	6300
Third department	6300
Fourth department	6900
Fifth department	7200
Sixth, primary section	6614
Sixth, grammar section	5757
Sixth, high school	5175
Total	44151½

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	31.7
Second department	36.1
Third department	32.5
Fourth department	38.8
Fifth department	40.4
Sixth, grammar section	34.8
Sixth, high school	32.3
Total average	226.3

CASES TARDY.

First department	16
Second department	10
Third department	8
Fourth department	1
Fifth department	1
Sixth, grammar section	6
Sixth, high school	0
Total	24

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	96.48
Second department	96.42
Third department	97.02
Fourth department	97.35
Fifth department	97.04
Sixth, primary section	97.99
Sixth, grammar section	97.10
Sixth, high school	97.10
Average	96.82

NUMBER TARDY OR ABSENT FOR TARDY FOR THE MONTH.

First department	6
Second department	6
Third department	8
Fourth department	1
Fifth department	1
Sixth, grammar section	6
Sixth, high school	0
Total	28

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PAINTING.

I have fitted up a shop for the purpose of doing Carriage and Sleigh Painting in all its branches. All work intrusted to me will be promptly and well done.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in Both Work and Prices.

Your patronage most respectfully solicited. Shop formerly known as old town hall over Robt. Miller's old Blacksmith Shop.

Bert Jarvis.

WEDDING CARDS and Invitations: Call and see samples before ordering elsewhere.

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Telephone 24.

OUR PAST RECORD IS A GUARANTY THAT WE DO AS WE ADVERTISE.

1/4 OFF 1/4

OUR ANNUAL

ONE FOURTH OFF SALE

IS NOW GOING ON, AND UNTIL MARCH 1ST.

$10,000

Worth of Goods to select from.

Everything that is Needful

And all at Low Prices to start with.

Do not wait until some enterprising neighbor shows you this Bargains, but GET FIRST CHOICE. OUR RULE: You purchase Goods at Regular Marked Prices, and from the whole amount we Deduct One-Fourth of the bill.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Terms Cash. Remember also our Crayon Portrait offer, good for 1 year. Green Block.

VALENTINES!

W. H. McCARTNEY & CO.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the post office at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 1, 1890. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Chamberlin, John
Jackson, Mr. Jennie
McVain, Miss Lizzie
McRoberts, eico, W.
Smith, Miss Rose
Washburn, Mrs. Marshall

H. BERDAN, P. M.

JEFFERIES' Coffee Rooms

Bridge Street.

OYSTERS in all styles.

Steaks, Chops, and all kinds of order cooking a specialty.

LUNCHES from 5c. to 15c.

MEALS 20c.

G. W. JEFFERIES, Proprietor.

F. E. WOOD, BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

MILK TICKETS, with black spoon for sale, 16 tickets for 50, 32 tickets per for, 1 gallon each ticket, 128 tickets for $5. Schwartz's store, on Bridge Street.

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A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS

PRINTERS' INK is just what it purports to be, a journal for advertisers. It is issued on the 15th and 30th days of each month, and is the representative journal of the advertising interests of America exclusively. It tells the industry and business of advertising in plain, unpretentious sentences how, when, and where to advertise; how to make advertisements pay; how to display one's wares advantageously; what mediums are best for certain classes of business; what it should cost; what it should properly cost; what it ought to cost; and, finally, what it does cost. Perhaps the special feature of PRINTERS' INK is its exposures of fraudulent advertising mediums. It has exposed the rottenness of the business in its earlier days, and has kept pretty well up with the procession ever since. It has exposed many fakes, and has saved many times its cost to many a subscriber. It has no quarrel with any honest medium, but it does not hesitate to expose the fraudulent. It has fearless, outspoken editorials upon all matters pertaining to advertising, which are worth the price of the paper to any man who is in any way interested in the business. Advertising is an art, and PRINTERS' INK is read by the best artists in the business. If you are interested in advertising, you should subscribe. Sample copy free. Price, $1 a year. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), New York.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER

The Best Models in Lake Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with it up.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

BABY.

Before the cheerful fire to-night,
My wife and I are sitting,
We softly talk of days gone by,
And as our hearts, each memories lie
Of baby.

Our treasure was a boy, of course,
And such a sturdy youngster,
With hair of gold, and eyes of blue,
And six white teeth, so straight and true,
Had baby.

His chubby hands, all dimpled, too,
And fingers, always itching,
To pull our hair and poke our eyes,
And other tricks, to our surprise,
Did baby.

He made my wife a slave all day
Keeping him out of mischief
He'd pick up pins and dirt, you see,
And put them in his mouth, would he,
Would baby.

And then, at night, when I came home,
He'd crow and smile to see me,
He'd pick my pockets, do his best
To grab my pipe (the little pest)
That baby.

At bedtime, too, he'd vex us sore,
With all his restless antics,
And when we thought he was asleep,
Around the door, who then would peep,
But baby.

And so to-night we sit and think,
Of baby's ways and doings,
And of those hands and voice, now still,
And through our hearts such memories thrill,
Oh! baby.

But, hark! From out the stillness comes,
A voice so soft and cooing,
That rascal, there, has just awoke,
And smiling too, a master stroke,
Our baby.
—"Dumbell" in Sunday Inter-Ocean.

THAT STRANGE ANIMAL.

North and east of Fort Davis, Tex., stretching far away to that strip of nondescript soil, known as "No Man's Land," is the remnant of the so called Great American desert, designated on the maps and in the geographies as "Llano Estacado," or Staked Plain. The name desert is a misnomer, for the Llano Estacado is not a desert, but rather a well watered, grassy plain, covered with hay and verdure, the natural home and refuge at the present time of nearly all the large game animals of the southwestern portion of the United States.

All the buffaloes we have in the country, except a scattered pair here and there, and one mountain bison of the Yellowstone park, are to be found homelessly wandering over the staked plain. Mustangs, wild and untamed, gallop with unshod hoofs over the soft, velvety carpet, and antelope, the most dainty of all feeders, seek here the delicate wild clover and maiden flowers which are found nowhere else in such abundance as upon this wild and unsettled tract.

A Texas cowboy, in search of stray cattle, came in from the plains and reported that, while chasing a wild and untamable steer into an entirely unknown region, where perhaps no human foot save that of an Indian had ever trod before, he saw in the dim distance a large, bulky and unwieldly creature, which he at first took to be a buffalo. Yet it could not be a buffalo, for it was too large and too slender of build, and covered the ground in a long, loping sort of stride, whereas a buffalo, when put to his speed, usually adopts a short gallop, very much like a range steer.

Big enough for an elephant, and yet as slender as a giraffe, what in the name of wonder can the creature be? thought the cowboy. His jaded mustang was too weary and the day too far gone for him to undertake a chase to the death, so the cow puncher turned his tracks and trotted slowly back to the round up camp, where he told his yarn to his comrades, with due exaggeration as to the size, speed and build of the strange animal he had encountered.

"Now come, Bill," exclaimed one, "we shed the least lock like, anyway"

"Why, jest as I tell yer," answered Bill. "He was a great big brute, with two story legs, a long neck, a fat, ugly trot, an' a hump on his back big as a hogshead."

"Oh, I see," said another. "Nothing but a stray buffler, cause he had a hump on his back. Yer got fooled that time, Bill; and fooled in the bargain by an old buffler bull. Yer ought to know better, bun."

"Tell yer, Jim, I'm not fooled," exclaimed Bill, hotly. "Don't I know a buffler bull when I see one? That feller was no buffler, nor no steer, an' I'll bet a ninety foot lariat he don't belong to this country, either."

The others were quite interested now, for they knew Bill Yerkes was likely to be correct when he was so earnest about it, and an agreement was made that rounding up, cutting out and branding should be suspended a couple of days, while the whole party went on a chase across the country in search of the wonderful animal seen by their comrade that day.

Next morning, before day, four stout, sturdy fellows were in the saddle and moving westward, leaving one of their number behind as guard for the camp. Their mounts were beautiful. The mustangs they bestrode had been captured while mere ponies from the wild herds that yet, in limited numbers, course over the great plain, except the one ridden by Yerkes, and this animal was a gaunt, raw boned specimen, raised somewhere in the southeastern part of the state and brought to the range by Yerkes himself, who seemed very fond of the brute. The four men separated, striking off in different directions, like an open fan, and agreeing to meet that night for camp on a branch of the south fork of the Canadian, which was nearly dry at this time of the year. About sunset all had arrived at the rendezvous except Bill Yerkes. While the others were sitting around the camp fire, about 9 o'clock, feasting upon wild turkey which had been shot from a tree near by, their missing comrade rode up.

His three himself from his horse, removed the saddle, watered and picketed his animal and then joined the others.

"Wal, fellers," he exclaimed, "I have spotted the darned cuss again."

"The deuse you have," ejaculated the others, with great interest.

"Yes, I found him about six miles above here at sundown, and jest as I was about to give up the hunt."

"Well, what is it?" exclaimed the three in one breath.

"Darned if I know," said Yerkes. "It was too dark to see clearly, and then the varmint cuss sighted me as soon as I did him and off he started toward the setting sun like a locomotive. But I've got his bearings, and I'll catch that skunk to-morrow or give up cow punching and range riding for good."

The second morning the four were in the saddle by light and traveling up stream until a grass overgrown bottom, interspersed with scrub oak and pecan trees, was reached.

"Here," said Yerkes, "is where I saw the fellow last night."

"And here," said Dick Pepper, "are the hoster's tracks"—at the same time leaping from his mustang and examining several large hoofprints in the muddy portion of the creek bottom.

"Wal, that beats me," remarked Bob Newhall, the fourth of the party. "What you take them tracks to be, Yerkes? No such steer as that in the whole kentry as I knows of."

"Tain't no steer," responded the other. "Darned if I can size the creature up, but let's keep after him an' we'll soon find out, or I'm no preacher."

Out over the prairie rode the four men, following as best they could the trail of this strange animal, but all signs were soon lost in the sand and gravel, as the country had now assumed a barren, desolate appearance, covered with hillocks of sand, and almost as flat as a billiard table as far as the eye could see. About noon a speck on the horizon was sighted, and toward this atom the quartet rode steadily, gaining rapidly, and very soon coming so far within range as to outlive the object.

"That's the fellow an' no snakes," shouted Yerkes, hardly able to curb his excitement.

Sure enough. There in the distance, far ahead, was a strange, ungainly object that bore no resemblance to any living creature born or bred on this continent. With a rapid, sideling, cumbersome gait he easily kept beyond the fleetest mustang until darkness almost hid his ugly form from view; but still the four horsemen were doing their utmost to catch up, with Yerkes a long advantage in the lead and evidently determined to solve the mystery at any cost or kill his horse. The last his three comrades saw of him Yerkes was going at a 2:40 gait, his long Mexican lariat trailing behind and his rawboned steed doing his level best to bring his master alongside the stranger they were pursuing. The others soon gave up and went into a dry camp amid a bunch of cottonwoods for a few hours, where they had to dig in the sand for water.

As darkness crew around him poor Yerkes almost gave up in despair. His tired mustang protested in a dumb out of way against such treatment, but still the relentless rider, and forced himself and steed to such extremities that at last, when the darkness had actually closed in upon the whole flat plain, the man was compelled to admit that he was no wiser than the day before regarding the identity of the creature he was chasing.

As he slackened his speed to think over the situation his quarry also reduced his gait. A bright moon now came sailing up from the ocean of sand, and just at this moment the chase passed before the great red ball, so that his form was clearly outlined against the bright background.

"The devil!" ejaculated Yerkes. "Darn my skin if I don't believe it's a camel. Well, if I can't catch him I'll round him up, anyhow; so here goes."

Making a long detour, he managed gradually to get beyond the animal and turned him in his course, so that pretty soon both pursuer and pursued were traveling directly back over the course they had come. But the pace was slow this time, as the mustang began to show evident signs of pegging out, and the man was very tired and weary, too. Observing that his game was now resting, also, or rather nibbling the scant herbage and drifting slowly eastward, the cowboy quickly leaped from his seat, removed saddle blanket and bridle, lariated his steed, who commenced grazing at once, took a good chew of tobacco, and, resting his head on the saddle, turned over in a pile of soft, loose sand and was soon sound asleep.

When he awoke some hours later he found the moon nearly overhead and his horse still quietly nibbling the few spears of grass peeping above the sandy soil. Nowhere in sight was the strange animal he had followed. Saddling and mounting he rode here and there in search of the brute, but the latter had vanished without sight, sound or sign to follow.

Utterly and thoroughly disgusted, Yerkes started on the back trail, at the same time muttering startling exclamations against the strange thing that had led him a will goose chase to no purpose for two days and a night over the plains. Riding on and on in that still night, not a sound save the coyote bark or a wolf howl to break the intense silence, the man would talk and reason with his horse upon the mysterious object that had befaller him. Toward morning Venus came sailing majestically up from the east, and the moon, still shining brightly, lit up the vast plain, reflecting back the sparkling fires of and like the water of the ocean sparkles and dances under her silvery beams.

Just then a faint noise came floating from far ahead. Yerkes pulled up instantly and both horse and rider bent their ears to listen. Louder and louder it grew until the beating of hoofs could be heard, and presently, too, the sound of men's voices hallooing and shouting. Somebody was chasing something, of this there could be no mistake. Then in the dim light a black object hove in sight with three horsemen in hot pursuit.

"That's my game, by gosh," said Yerkes to himself with great excitement, "and darn my hide but I'll have him now."

The man quickly unslung his long Mexican lariat (he was a fine ropper), and putting his horse encouragingly, made ready to cast the moment he was within proper distance. On came the big game with a rush, making wonderful long strides with his tremendous legs, and not two hundred yards behind were the three cowboys, urging their mustangs at the top of their speed, yelling like mad. Yerkes got his lariat in position, and then began that long graceful swing, with the magic circle opening like an oval, that only the practical arm can give to the rope. Straight at the man rushed the brute, but, evidently discovering him when too late, the latter made a bold swerve to the left, as if to pass by him. Galloping alongside for a moment, the rope swung in the air, and then, awish, it darted, settling snugly about the long, hoop like neck.

In true cowboy style, as if handling a steer, Yerkes kept up his pace and gradually got into position for throwing the animal. This process is as follows: When the noose is around the head, horns or neck, the next movement is to arrange the line on the further side of the animal, both pursuer and pursued going at full speed, so that it is about the height of the legs. Then, by suddenly stopping the pony, who plants his forelegs firmly to withstand the shock, by a quick, sudden jerk the steer's legs are pulled from under him, and over he rolls in the dust. This is precisely the manner in which Yerkes treated his strange captive.

When everything was ready and the line in position he pulled his horse up suddenly and jerked the strange brute's legs from under him. The mighty body of the latter tumbled heavily all in a heap, but there was a sharp, ugly snap as if something had cracked. In a word, the fall had broken its neck.

In a few minutes the four men were grouped together standing over the carcass and eying it in perfect wonder.

"Wall, I'll be shot for a tenderfoot, but that beats me," said Jim Pepper.

"Where in the devil did he come from, jest that here no resemblance to any living creature born or bred on this continent. With a rapid, sideling, cumbersome gait he easily kept beyond the fleetest mustang until darkness almost hid his ugly form from view; but still the four horsemen were doing their utmost to catch up, with Yerkes a long advantage in the lead and evidently determined to solve the mystery at any cost or kill his horse. The last his three comrades saw of him Yerkes was going at a 2:40 gait, his long Mexican lariat trailing behind and his rawboned steed doing his level best to bring his master alongside the stranger they were pursuing. The others soon gave up and went into a dry camp amid a bunch of cottonwoods for a few hours, where they had to dig in the sand for water.

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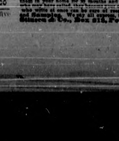
ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 1, '88. Brightine proved marvelous in my practice. Dr. J. A. Cline, Mt. Sterling, Ill., says it cured him of Diabetes. Dr. J. A. Shaw, Ashley, Ill., says it cured his wife of Bright's Disease. Dr. J. H. BRIGHTING, Ashland, Ill., says it cured his wife of Bright's Disease. Dr. J. H. Wray, Rockville, Ind., Nov. 15, '87. Can recommend BRIGHTINE highly. Rev. John Havens, Chicago Times, March 18, '88, Globe, Nov. 17, '88, says Brightine cured him. Mr. W. Hoffman, Traveller, Feb. 18, '88. PHABIS BRIGHTINE Sold by Druggists, $1 a Bottle. Pamphlet Free. J. Jobprint, Dept. U. S. Ex. G.P. Kimball Glass Imp.



MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Great Lake Route"
Depot Foot Brady St. Det. Mich.
Time Table No. 11. In Effect Nov. 17, 1889.
Leave Detroit for Chicago 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Jackson 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Toledo 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Buffalo 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Mackinaw 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for St. Louis 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Cincinnati 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Pittsburg 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Boston 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for New York 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Philadelphia 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Baltimore 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Washington 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 4:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Leave Detroit for Cleveland

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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AROUND THE COUNTY.

[The JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns in which it is not represented, to give us all the news in as brief and concise form as possible. Correspondence should be mailed so as to reach Charlevoix by later than Wednesday evening. Two very desirable features in correspondence are *regularity* and *punctuality*.]

Pleasant Valley.

FEB. 18.—The following notice copied from the Boyne Citizen will relieve the "suspense" of the Wilson correspondent: "Married—At the Commercial House on the 24th ult., Alva Kuhns, of Boyne, to Miss Elcie Dorrance, of Indian River. Rev. J. Burge officiated."

By the way, Wilson, what are the symptoms of that new disease—"the inevitable"—which, is afflicting the Afton janitor? Is it catching, and have we all got to have it, who survive the gripe?

Capt. Haynes has returned from a trip to Brutus where he has been to visit his daughter, Mrs. James Watts who is dangerously ill with the grip.

Chas. Ward, sick with bronchitis and pleurisy, is unable to work, and is under the care of Dr. Kay of Boyne City.

Saturday, the 15th inst., Silas Deming came near getting a broken leg while loading logs at Beach's camp. No bones were broken, but he will be confined to the house for some time.

Miss Satie Newville of Boyne City, and Misses Arlos Burdick and Edna Newville visited Miss Grace Newville last Saturday, in honor of her eleventh birthday.

Rev. J. Burge filled his regular appointment at the school house last Sunday.

Frank Newville'and family visited at J. A. Newville's Sunday.

At the meeting of the P. V. E. club held Friday evening, Feb. 7. The paper was read by the editor Van R. Newville and Mrs. W. C. Burdick. Perley V. Burdick was elected editor for this month.

Inwood.

O. D. Hilton put up his ice last week, securing a good quality at Mc Geagh's mill-pond.

Albert O'Brian is home from East Jordan, sick with the grippe.

Amanda Stafford broke his leg last week while riding on a lumber sleigh. He is reported as doing well.

Last Saturday night the Catholics of Atwood had a social for the benefit of their church. There was a good attendance.

Frank Pearl attended court at Boyne City this week, as deputy sheriff.

Rev. Mr. Hayne will preach at Hilton school house next Sunday at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Hosea Moore died of cancer on the 18th. He went to Detroit last fall and had it cut out, but after his return it grew larger than ever. Consumption hastened his death. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and three brothers to mourn.

Miss Almeda Hardy died Sunday of heart disease, aged 71 years. She was a sister of Miss Lo Hardy, Mrs. A. B. Noyes, and Mrs. Elmer Clark. The two unmarried sisters had lived together alone many years.

Advance.

FEB. 18.—The lack of snow makes it rather discouraging for lumbermen, but they still keep hauling the logs to the mill as fast as possible.

Platte's mill is running part of the time and is making some very nice lumber, and since the improvements that were made some time ago it has greater power than before.

F. E. Miller and family left here for Kansas City, the 8th inst. His friends all wish him success in his new home.

Mr. L. E. Phillips is sick with quinsy.

Geo. E. Rogers has been quite sick for the past week, but is now on the gain.

We understand that John H. Backenstose intends moving onto the farm lately owned by F. E. Miller where he will continue his practice of (school) law.

Now and then a horse and cutter or double team is seen on the lake, but the ice is not safe yet. About ten days ago L. E. Phillips attempted to cross on the ice from Boyne City to Advance and his team broke through and came very near drowning.

In last week's JOURNAL the Eveline correspondent stated that F. E. Miller and family were down with la grippe. Mr. Miller and family left here the 8th and at that time were all well. Stick to your own locality Bro. Eveline, and you will be all right. We have noticed on several occasions that when you wander from your own hunting grounds you are apt to get things mixed.

Burgess.

FEB. 18.—Thomas Sunderland's child, who is living with its grandfather, Alick Ross, is very sick with inflammation of the bowels.

John Harris, who returned home some time ago from Big Rapids where he had been for medical treatment but was not benefited any, is getting better.

Miss Lizzie Willis, who has been home for the past few weeks on a visit, returns to Cheboygan the middle of the week.

Mrs. Frank Kane and Mrs. I. S. Webster were visiting friends in Bay Sunday.

The dance at Newson's last Friday was a success in every respect. A large attendance and a very enjoyable time.

Miss Ella Adams closes her term of school this week Friday, in Maple Grove district, where she has taught for three terms. She is one of the most successful teachers in the county, and the scholars all express regret at parting with her.

District No. 4 appears to be in a sad muddle and some one must be to blame for it.

Wilson.

FEB. 18.—Beautiful weather but not much snow.

S. P. Smith, Esq., was a guest of his son F. L. on Monday last.

Mabel Smith is stopping at J. R. Cooper's.

Two gentlemen from Ionia called on D. Ruch on Thursday last.

Saint's meeting at Meb. Healey's on Saturday evening.

Sam. Nowland, Will Warden, D. Ruch and others were ill last week, but better now.

Mrs. Ruch and daughter departed on Friday last for Ionia and other places, where they will visit for a month.

John Isaman, J. Peck, W. Campbell, Ab. Nowland, and Mrs H. C. Schofield have severe colds. Not a grippe! oh no!

Mr. John Isaman and family took a trip to Intermediate postoffice to visit Postmaster Isaman.

R. Sherman departed to Charlevoix and vicinity last week.

Philo and Annie Newland Sundayed at home with their parents in Boyne Falls.

Will Warden took in the St. Valentine's ball at Boyne Falls on Friday night.

Morton's Bay.

Miss Mary Gaumer, of Petoskey, is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Hartley White.

A son at Mr. and Mrs. Henry Conkle's, Jan. 31.

A "valentine" at Mr. and Mrs. Henry Willis.'

Also a son at Mr. and Mrs. Thomas' last week.

A. J. Stroud left Tuesday for Ionia to attend a meeting of grand lodge, I. O. O. F.

Owing to la grippe, Rev. Mr. Hollis day could not meet his congregation Sunday evening. Rev. Mr. Crane preached an excellent sermon.

Will Olds, of Petoskey, is "general manager" at the mill.

Dr. Kay, of Boyne was in our village last week.

Mrs. Dilworth and Miss Fannie Bowell spent Sunday in Boyne.

Misses Lena Jenkins and Maud Dorrance of Walloon, visited here last week. Miss Maud remained this week.

Our winter term of school closes Feb. 26, with an entertainment in the evening.

Ed. West left Wednesday for Manceloua, where he will remain the balance of the winter.

The best combination club rate ever made by a newspaper in this county is the JOURNAL and the Detroit Weekly Free Press one year for $1.60, cash in advance.

THE WICKER WORKERS.

THE BUSINESS OF WEAVING TWIGS INTO THINGS OF UTILITY.

An Ancient Art in Which the Britons and Romans Were Adepts—The Process as It Is Carried on in a Modern Shop—Not a Very Lucrative Calling.

Wicker work is world wide and of ancient date. The Hindoos found wicker boats covered with skins in use among the ancient natives of Britain. Round boats of wicker work, covered with bitumen or skins, were used on the Tigris and Euphrates in the time of Herodotus, and similar boats are still used there. In India boats of a similar form and construction are still in use for crossing rapid rivers; they are made of bamboo and skins and require only a few hours' labor.

The ancient Britons manufactured wicker vessels with extraordinary skill and ingenuity. Their costly and elegant baskets are mentioned by Juvenal in speaking of the extravagance of the Romans in his time. The natives of South America made baskets of rushes so closely woven as to hold liquids. The natives of Tasmania wove similar water-tight vessels of leaves.

The Kaffers and Hottentots are skilled in weaving the roots of certain plants. Shields, in ancient times, were constructed of wicker work, plain or covered with hides, and are still in use among certain savage tribes. Wicker work is now largely used for the bodies of light carriages. In different parts of the world, houses, huts, gates, fences, sledges and shoes are formed by this ancient and universal art.

In the construction of the rudest kind of a basket the twigs or rods are assorted according to their size and use and left considerably longer than the work to be woven. They are laid on the floor in pairs parallel to each other and at small intervals apart and in the direction of the long diameter of the basket. Two large rows are laid across the parallel rods with their thick ends toward the workman, who is to put his foot on them and weave them one at a time alternately over and under those first laid down, confining them in their places. This forms the foundation of the basket and is technically called the slat or slate.

Then the long end of one of these two rods is woven over and under the pairs of short ends all round the bottom till the whole is woven in. The same is done with the other rod, and then additional long ones are woven in till the bottom of the basket is of sufficient size. The sides are formed by sharpening the large ends of enough stout rods to form the ribs, and plaiting or forcing the sharpened ends into the bottom of the basket from the circumference toward the center, then raising the rods in the direction the sides of the basket are to have and weaving other rods between them till the basket is of the required depth. The brim is formed by bending down and fastening the perpendicular sides of the ribs, whereby the whole is firmly and compactly united. A handle is fitted to the basket by forcing two or three sharpened rods of the right length down the weaving of the sides close to each other and pinning them fast about two inches below the brim, so that the handle may retain its position when completed. The ends of the rods are then bound or plaited in any way the workmen may choose.

There are twelve firms of basket makers in Detroit, employing about 100 persons, mostly men and boys. It is stated that a girl is employed in this business, and there are no women. The reason assigned is that the only thing they could do would be to plat, and there is so much bending over in the work. Besides this the cutting of splints and lands is very heavy work. The men and boys work for two hours a day when they do not work by the piece, and the average wages are from $5 to $10 per week. Piece workers sometimes average $18 per week, but that is when the basket maker is especially skillful.

The basket principally manufactured in the city is the splint, the splints being shavings cut from Norway pine and in a large variety of sizes, some covered and some open, from a quart to a bushel and a half. The largest sized covered baskets are used extensively by florists in which to convey cut flowers, and are packed in the delivery wagons. Traveling lunch baskets are made of the Norway splints, and are used generally for the festive picnic and for traveling purposes where a cold lunch is the comfortable and economical idea. The splints are woven in diamond shape, and the market baskets of this material are called diamond baskets.

Other market baskets are made of the osier willow, the osiers coming from various parts of Michigan. Of the willow baskets, there is the clothes hamper, the clothes basket and open and covered market baskets varying in size, but all having a special form.

The willows are prepared by the boiling process for the purpose of peeling them. They are then allowed to cool, and are tied up in bundles for future use. They are split as they are needed for use by passing them through a small knife, set in a block. A great many wild willows are used, but only in rough baskets, such as open market baskets. Cultivated willows are used for the finer qualities of baskets and willow chairs and cradles, and the tops of children's carriages. The willows are grown in swampy places that cannot be utilized for other purposes without draining.

The fancy baskets are principally imported from Germany. The genuine stained Indian basket is made on Waipole Island, but there is not near so many made on that island as heretofore. The wood, principally black ash and latterly rock elm, has been exhausted, and they have got to get their material in Canada. Moore's market baskets are made by the Indians.

The general condition of those who are engaged in the manufacture of baskets and wicker work generally is one of fair living, with close economy, since the business is one which is not of a nature to develop great establishments and concentrate great wealth.—Detroit News.

THAT COPPER MINE SWINDLE.

The Electrical Companies Want Free Copper.

The electric companies in the United States want copper ingots, bars, plates, rods and wires placed on the free list. At the last public hearing of the committee of ways and means on tariff questions Mr. George M. Phelps, of New York, representing the New York National Electrical Lighting association, urged that the copper mines of the United States are the largest and finest in the world; that copper can be produced more cheaply here than anywhere else, and that prices are artificially maintained within the boundaries of the country by a combination of the mine owners, which nobody can deny.

The duty on copper in any of the forms above mentioned is four cents a pound. It is a curious thing that while we export copper in large quantities to Europe, the price is always higher in this country. The Calumet and Hecla mine in Michigan has paid shareholders over $30,000,000 dividends on a capital of $5,500,000 since 1868. Therefore, these cannot require any protection.

The existence of a trust is almost self evident. Copper can be raised and refined at the Lake Superior mines at a cost not exceeding four cents.

It can be landed in New York city free at 6 cents. Yet the quotation for it in the New York Metal Exchange on Jan. 16, 1890, was 14¼ cents a pound. On the same day the spot price of copper in London was £50 per ton, or approximately 11 cents a pound. So that, after paying costs of freight and insurance to London, the mine owners of Michigan were still able to sell it there 3¼ cents a pound cheaper than in New York. It only needs to be pointed out that this 4 cents differential or thereabouts has prevailed against this country since 1879, and that 4 cents a pound is the amount of the duty, so that the American consumer has to pay the mine owner this amount more than the foreigner. No wonder the foreigner can undersell us in outside markets!

Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon.

The labors of Mr. Spurgeon have doubtless been greater in the peculiar field he has chosen than those of any other modern evangelical preacher. For a number of years he has conducted a Pastors' college, where young men are equipped for the ministry. Several hundred of his pupils have been sent out to other fields, some in city pulpits, some to city missions and others to the foreign field. The average attendance at his college is about 300. Another institution formed and supported by his energies is the system of orphanages, where several hundred boys and girls are grouped in little families and trained to some useful business. The orphans are taken in without regard to creed. As a writer in the great English Baptist has become known to the many millions who could not hear him preach. His "Treasury of David" and "John Plowman's Talk" are among the best known of his productions. The former work is a commentary on the Psalms and has a permanent value. His lectures and sermons have been published and widely circulated, and in 1855 he began the editorship of a monthly religious magazine called The Sword and Trowel, which (at 32) he conducted by him.

The great enemy of Mr. Spurgeon's peace for some years has been the gout. The ailment, however, is hereditary, and for a long time he has suffered the tortures of neuralgic and sciatic pains, and has often been compelled to adopt a rigid diet.

In politics Spurgeon has been a pronounced Radical, and has taken deep interest in the affairs of his time. Practically, and outside of his church labors, he has been a substantial friend of the poor, aiding them himself and through funds of philanthropy in those about him.

Outside of his own denomination Mr. Spurgeon's strongest impression upon his time has been that created by his sermon of about twenty years ago on "Infant Baptism." His latterly expressed belief in the vigor of manhood in the prime—he was born in 1834—and his production shook the whole theological structure of England. Its echoes may still be heard whenever the vexed question is discussed.

An American authority, The Baptist Quarterly, recently summed up the great English preacher in the following language: "No man in this generation has done more to uphold the trustworthiness of God's Word in Great Britain; no man has preached the Gospel with greater fearlessness, sincerity and power; no man has had a heartier God-speed for every good work; no man has shown more abundant love and charity for his fellows; no man more deserves the confidence and sympathy of Baptists the world over."—G. L. K.

The Tariff on Silk.

The Dry Goods Chronicle has interviewed a number of silk merchants and manufacturers on the subject of the proposed duty on raw silk, intended to enable the American silk worm to compete with the pauper silk worms of Italy and Japan. Mr. Stocker, of the firm of Stocker & Gwalter, says that the whole production of raw silk in this country does not exceed 900 pounds. One hundred and fifty pounds is produced by the government board for silk culture in California. "To kill our present flourishing silk industry for the sake of being able to raise a quantity of raw material ten years hence," says Mr. Stocker, "is a policy that will never succeed in this country."

This means, we suppose, that the tariff must be, because it has been found in other parallel cases that killing one industry by means of a duty on raw material in order to promote another industry has succeeded very well. Efforts to accomplish similar results are making now in Washington city, and the question whether they will succeed or not depends on the number of votes obtainable, and this depends largely on the publicity given to them. We are inclined to agree with Mr. Stocker that the silk industry has not strong enough in the lobby to secure the recognition which its humble claims merit.—New York Evening Post.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

REMNANT SALE AT Alick Rosenthal's.

REMNANTS, REMNANTS, REMNANTS

From a Pin to a Carpet.

PRICES ABOUT ONE-FOURTH REAL VALUE.

For Three Days Only,

Commencing Thursday, Feb. 20, Ending Saturday, Feb. 22.

LET EVERYBODY COME AND BUY A REMNANT.

Alick Rosenthal.

LEWIS GRAND OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

P. S.—Remember that our Special on all other Goods in the house will last two weeks longer.

Two Good Improved Farms For Sale, On Easy Terms.

Inquire of Charlevoix Savings Bank.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Isaac Mills has been quite sick this week.

Buy only Rifenburg flour. Iron King is the best.

Lake Michigan is covered with ice today, the first time this winter.

Harry Branch and E. L. Page of East Jordan were in town Sunday.

Ben. Weaver has moved into the house one door west of R. A. Emrey's.

☞Until further notice O. W. Smith will sell lemons at 25c. a dozen.

Geo. A. Wilson and wife of Petoskey were in town three days this week.

Capt. O. E. Wilbur and wife of Northport were in town the past week.

The Alba Lumber Co. at Alba, Antrim county, has resumed operations after its recent failure.

E. N. Clink of East Jordan was fined $1.00 and costs for jumping his board bill at Eastport.

A large number of our young people will attend the masquerade at Norwood next Friday night.

W. F. Montgomery, late of the Manistique Sunday Sun, is to have charge of the new paper at Republic.

☞Patronize home industry. Use Rifenburg Milling Co.'s flour. Iron Duke is the best in the market.

The Clare County Cleaver issued a Valentine edition on tinted paper. The same issue has a new heading.

Don't forget the calico hop to be given by the fire department at Bartholomew's opera hall Friday evening.

On Tuesday Henry Barth secured the job of taking the necessary repairs to the boiler of the steamer Clara Belle.

The ice harvest commenced Monday morning with a rush. Good clear ice ten inches thick was taken from Pine Lake.

The Elk Rapids Iron Co. has closed a contract with a firm in Derby, Eng. to deliver 400 tons pig iron as soon as shipping opens.

Aldrich Sisters returned home yesterday from a visit with friends in Chicago, and at various points in southern Michigan.

Mrs. Henry Clark died of pneumonia this week, after a short illness. She leaves three small children, one an infant but two weeks old.

Mrs. Wright Ripley presented her husband with a Valentine Friday morning, in the form of a bouncing girl baby. All doing well.

The old settlers of Antrim, Grand Traverse, Charlevoix, and Kalkaska counties will hold their annual meeting in Elk Rapids, March 4th.

"The Snake and the Dove," by Annetta J. Halliday, the complete novel in the March Belford's, will be a general treat to all novel readers.

G. W. Crouter, C. E. Swallow, and A. D. Cruickshank are at Ionia this week, attending the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

☞Call and see our samples of ball programs, invitations, wedding cards, address and society cards, etc. New styles for season of 1890.

The Epworth League enjoyed a sleigh-ride and afterwards a social with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stevens, Wednesday evening. A good time reported.

The ring undoubtedly has the votes for whatever kind of "vindication" they ask, and the minority may stand and look on, helpless to do anything,—the year.

R. M. McKeel is sick this week with something akin to brain fever. The ringing of the school bell so disturbs him that the Congregational church bell is rung for school instead.

Capt. U. E. Emory of Charlevoix, a partner with H. J. Wheeler in the Traverse Bay line of steamers, is in town on a business trip, and visiting his relatives, Mrs. Lamb and family.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Edward Bellamy, the author of "Looking Backward," will contribute to the March number of the North American Review, a reply to General Francis A. Walker's criticism of his theories in the February Atlantic.

Rev. Mr. Van Alstyn dropped dead at the asylum at Traverse City, Sunday afternoon. He had gotten about half through with his sermon, when he stopped and fell at the side of the pulpit he had so often preached from. When picked up he was dead.

Mr. C. C. Allison of the Cassopolis Democrat received a handsome valentine this year, which affected him so deeply that he sent cards to his brethren and friends announcing the fact. Miss May Tompkins is the happy damsel who will hereafter honor her position as Mrs. Allison.

J. M. Buckley, state agent, organized a branch of the National Loan and Investment Co. here last week. The local board is officered as follows: President, H. M. Enos; vice president, L. D. Bartholomew; secretary, G. R. Brown; treasurer, W. P. Brown; attorney, R. W. Kane.

Notwithstanding the mild weather, the drift ice has jammed into the straits until the big ice-crusher, St. Ignace, is fast in the ice, which is piled up sixteen feet around her. The boat is several miles from shore, and a number of the passengers had narrow escapes while walking across the ice to shore.

Miss Carrie Hilton has classes in music at Charlevoix, Ironton, East Jordan, Norwood and Atwood. Miss Hilton has received instruction from Mrs. C. T. Lockwood, Prof. Day, and Prof. Rainy (formerly of Pontiac, now in Los Angeles, Cal.), besides finishing the course of music at State Normal School at Ypsilanti, under the instruction of Prof. Auble of Detroit. As a teacher she is meeting with success.

Three papers under one general head, "The New Nationalism," will appear in the March issue of Belford's Magazine as the leading articles. The great and constantly increasing body who are interested in the important social and govern mental questions of the hour will find the newest phase of these questions intelligently described by J. R. Wakeman, Rev. Edward E. Hale, and Hon. Wm. McAdoo.

Whether there has been any amount of money misappropriated, or none at all, it is right for the people to know at all times what is being done, and they ought not to be compelled to attend every meeting of the municipal officers to find out either. The proper source of information is the official report as published over the signature of the clerk, and that report should give every resolution and vote in full.

"Now give us a little less free trade foolishness in each issue."—Sentinel. So say all the republican managers, who perceive that in the matter of tariff taxation the universal demand for reform is the one to win. With the laborer almost starving, while the prices of necessities of life go still higher, it is no wonder that the republican managers howls about everything else to divert attention from the need of tariff reform and lower taxation.

The meeting at Traverse City last week to arrange for advertising and developing the resources of Northern Michigan was well attended, and the results very satisfactory. After a thorough discussion of the needs and available resources of this region, a committee consisting of J. W. Milliken, S. Barnes, Thos. T. Bates of Traverse City, H. H. Noble of Elk Rapids, C. S. Hampton of Petoskey, Perry F. Powers of Cadillac and J. N. Tinklepaugh of Kalkaska was appointed to arrange for calling a board of trade convention to consider plans and projects, and $652 was subscribed on the spot and placed at the disposition of the committee

The 126 pages of the North American Review for February are filled with an ample variety of interesting, timely, and readable matter. The great discussion on Free Trade and Protection, begun by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Blaine in the January number, which has attracted such marked attention, is continued by the Hon. Roger Q Mills, representative in congress from Texas, and well known as the author of the Mills bill in the fiftieth congress, who replies to Mr. Blaine's defense of the policy of protection; and it is promised that in the next number Senator Morrill of Vermont, the author of the Morrill tariff of 1861, will take up the discussion of the same topic.

For five years the fine little steamer Thomas Friant has steadily plied between Harbor Springs, Petoskey and Mackinaw, but has never been hauled on the ways, and cost nothing in the way of repairs. This month however, the Petoskey Iron Works is overhauling her machinery and putting everything in first class shape. In March, though she does not make a drop of water, she will be hauled out and recaulked and painted, so that when she goes into commission she will be as good as new. The Friant is a good sample of honest boat building, and a thoroughly built and honest boat, like everything else, is the cheapest to an owner in the end. Capt. Vanderhoef has made up his mind that the season will open very early this year, and will have the Friant ready for business on time.—Petoskey Record.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

"Offices for the Poor."

EDITOR JOURNAL,—The filthy coyote who scribbles Hayes items for the Sentinel claims that we "champion our friends who want to live off the town." We haven't any such, and we know of no one in the town who has received more for less services than the jackal who sits on the town board and proposes to allow bills that come before that body, and afterwards goes to work and misrepresents the same in his indirect bid to the "poor taxpayer" for the office of supervisor. But he is good at misrepresenting things. He would like the readers of the Sentinel to think I paid po tax, but the truth is that since he has lived here, or since he has been able to pay any tax, my receipts would nearly double his, exclusive of any paid by the rest of my family.

I guess he has always wanted to give the offices "to the poor," but can not say with certainty since he has been here. When he was down in Indiana he tried hard to persuade the people there to give an office "to the poor," but I hear he did not succeed. Now I don't want to be personal, but I would advise "Jenks," before he takes any ten-acre lots to clear for his neighbors, that he clear out his own door yard first. I. S. W.

[The epithets in the above are not argument, and would not have been admitted had not the Hayes correspondent of the Sentinel begun by calling our correspondent a skunk. We do not approve of this kind of personal journalism.—ED. JOURNAL.]

A Rich Experience.

The editor of the Clare County Cleaver sums up his past five years experience there as follows:

Five years of the stern realities of attempting to guide into a successful channel the destinies of a newspaper, has taught us that "all is not gold that glitters," nor is there anything in that term "glory" which satisfies or takes the place of a natural longing for three square meals per day. On the contrary we have learned from the five years of newspaper experience that we have use for the same amount of the necessities of life that we did in former days,—that printers keep up an existence by the same means that does the ordinary day laborer,—that paper and ink cost money; in fact the whole machinery of a well regulated print shop costs several dollars more than several dollars more to keep it in running order. The prevailing opinion must be that a state of facts directly contrary to the above exist among newspaper men, but we can assure you that we have learned that such a condition of affairs actually exist, and that the editor, compositor, or devil will devour as much beefsteak in a day as the horny-handed farmer or day laborer.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell so well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits.—F. G. Hines & Co., Druggists.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 15, 1890. If not called for in two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Creighton, Wm. Hutton, S.
Calema, Ellen Hadden, Mrs. Marsha
Doerr, Miss M. M. Stevens, Joseph
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Have been in your home for 5 years and have become your family physician. Have you ever used them? If not, why not? Because they are the best pill made. Try a box and be convinced. Only 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines & Co.

Prof. R. C. Enos, son of Prof. H. M. Enos of Charlevoix, and formerly principal of the Leland school, has been in South Dakota for two or three years, and is associated with Prof. W. H. Dempster in the publication of the Dakota Educator, a thriving educational journal, at Madison, S. D. Prof. Geo. A. McFarlane, who retires from the editorship, says in his closing editorial: "Though a young man and but three years in the state, Mr. Enos, through his connection with the Educator and his institute work, is undoubtedly one of the best known educators in South Dakota. Much of the valuable matter which our columns have contained has come from his pen. A more extended notice is unnecessary. These men will win success."

At the banquet of the Traverse City Business Men's Association last week, Vice President Mulliken, of the Chicago & West Michigan, was called upon, and consented to say a few words of encouragement. Remarking that in a few days he would retire from the position he now held, he assured the meeting that his successor would carry out the policy of the Chicago & West Michigan Road in developing this part of the country. The company, with $10,000,000 now in process of being invested here, would be bound by business principles to make that investment as valuable as possible. In no other way could it hope to receive returns so certainly as by promoting the industries of this region. There need be no fear that the railroad company would fail to co-operate cordially with the people in making known the opportunities afforded to all worthy enterprises in this section of the state.

Historical Society.

The meeting last Friday evening had the largest attendance of the season. The program was as follows: Instrumental duet, Misses Edna Green and May Guyles; paper, "American Journalism," Geo. A. McCartney; recitation, May Guyles; reading, "Four years of Journalism," Rev. J. S. Rood; instrumental solo, Miss Maggie Enos; reading, Miss Merritt; instrumental duet, Mrs. E. H. Green and Miss Maggie Green; reading, Mrs. O. S. Washburn; vocal duet, Misses Florence and Kate Smith. The next meeting will be held with Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Smith, Friday evening, 21st. Paper by E. H. Green, on "The Army and Navy."

Who is the Liar?

It will be observed that the statement in the Sentinel attesting the truth of some previous statement, is signed by only three councilmen, all republicans, the names of one republican and the two democrats being omitted. They have but one-half of the council, and require the vote of the president for a majority. The half-supported "glittering generality" is given as an offset to Mr. Stevenson's positive statement that he was not consulted.

"Who is the liar?"

Congregational Church.

Next Sunday at the Congregational church, services as usual. Sermons by the pastor morning and evening. Sunday school at 12 m. Young people's meeting at 6 p. m. You are cordially to all of our services.

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Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure, a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, by mchitis asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 1

Ice at Fife Lake.

The G. R. & I. railroad company is getting out ice at Fife Lake on a large scale. The master of transportation has opened an office at Fife Lake, and is giving personal attention to the traffic. For several days they had a force of seventy five or a hundred men cutting ice, and are loading a car every five minutes. All of the ice for the Pennsylvania railroad system is being taken from there, and large orders are received from various states. Fife Lake is undoubtedly the greatest ice market in the country just now, and so many trains are being sent out that this company has had to hire two big co-operatives of its D., S. S. & A. road. Orders enough have been received to take all the ice off Fife Lake.—Traverse City Record.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file in Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

A LEGEND.

There has come to my mind a legend, a thing I had half forgot,
And whether I read it or dreamed it, ah well, it matters not.
It is said that in heaven, at twilight, a great bell softly swings
And man, may listen and hearkon to the music full of sweet rings
If he put from his hearts inner chamber all the passion, pain and strife,
Heartache and sorrow, hoping that throb in the pulses of life.
If he thrust from his soul all hatred, all thoughts of wicked things,
He can hear in the holy twilight how the bell of the angels rings
And I think there lies in this legend, if we open our eyes to see,
Somewhat of an inner meaning, my friend, to you and to me.
Let us look in our hearts and question, can pure thoughts enter in
To a soul if it be already the dwelling of thoughts of sin?
So, then, let us ponder a little—let us look in our hearts and see
If the twilight bell of the angels could ring for us —you and me.

—Rose Osborne.

THE DOOMED SHIP.

Out on the broad, blue ocean, not far from the equator, thousands of miles from any land, lying motionless on a calm sea, was a dismasted ship. Nothing remained of her taut masts and spars but the mizzenmast, the bowsprit and flying jibboom. From the mizzen topsail and crossjack yards hung a few ragged strips of canvas, and out at the far ends of the flying jibboom depended part of the stay and some fragments of a sail, torn and rent, just as it had been left after the fierce gale which had rendered this poor last ship so helpless a wreck.

Not a breath of wind was stirring in the heavens; not a cloud was in the deep blue sky; not a ripple or a flaw disturbed the far stretching ocean. It was high noon, and the sun was almost vertical. All was silent. The sun was pouring down its fierce tropical rays on the battered deck, and on the vast, calm sea. There she lay, a spectral ship upon a silent ocean. There was not a sign of life on board, not a sound could be heard, except now and again when a swirl of water made the rudder chains rattle and creak, as the wheel moved a few spokes backwards and forwards, or when an albatross flipped up from the sea, hovered over the ship and then flew away into the distance.

The day passed slowly, as many days had passed; the sun began to sink lower and lower in the western sky, and once more, like a blood red shield, it rank into the bosom of the ocean, leaving behind it a flood of crimson light which tinged the sky with its enangulined hues, and these, reflected in the water beneath, caused the ship to appear as though she was floating in a sea of blood. The crimson faded into orange and pink, and then into gray, and then the shadows of evening stole slowly over the scene; then one by one the stars came out and studded the whole of the cloudless firmament.

Suddenly there came from the cuddy window a stream of light, and a man, gaunt and emaciated, poured out on to the deserted deck. A few minutes afterwards another gleam of light shot from a small aperture in the door of the forecastle deck house, and two eyes, cruel, reddish brown eyes, also peered cautiously out. These two men had been for days waiting and watching for each other's death. They were the captain and mate of the vessel, who, when the crew had taken to the boats, had refused to desert her.

For days and weeks—how many they had no idea, for they had lost all count of time—they had been alone on the pitiless deep. At first they had made the best of their situation, day by day hoping and expecting that succor would come and they should be rescued. They had put themselves on short allowance of both food and water; but, notwithstanding, the food was at length nearly consumed, the water was quite exhausted, so that they had nothing left but what was drinkable in a few bottles of wine and brandy. To the torture of hunger was now added the agony of fearing thirst—a thirst which neither wine nor brandy would quench, but rather intensify.

Anything more horrible than their situation cannot be imagined and the dreadful conviction was being forced upon them that they must die.

This was the state of affairs three days previous to the opening of this story. The captain was sitting with his eyes apparently closed, and the mate was watching him with eager, hungry eyes. Up to this point the mate had been the most hopeful of the two, but now he had abandoned himself to despair.

No succor could reach them, he knew, while the calm lasted; but this was not the thought which was haunting his mind. "One of them must die—the death of the one would be the preservation of the other." This was the mental refrain which, as it were, formed the chorus to every other thought: "The death of one would be the preservation of the other."

He sat there eying the captain with a diabolical leer. He was no longer a man—he was a demon. Reckoning he started up by a revulsion of feeling, which is not common, in such cases, in had passed from helpless despondency into furious delirium. With a hoarse cry he sprang at Capt. Dunnett, brandishing a long knife in his hand. A fierce struggle ensued; it was short and sharp, and the mate, after being disarmed, was pushed forward and fell violently upon deck. Capt. Dunnett was the younger and stronger of the two, and, had he been so inclined, could have dispatched the mate with ease; but he contented himself with disarming him, threw the knife into the sea, retreated to the cabin and shut and locked the door.

The mate after this grew more furious, and, after vainly attempting to enter the cabin, withdrew to the forecastle and took up his abode there, and now for three days he had been waiting and watching for the captain's death.

To be buried alive has been thought to be beyond question the most painful of all deaths, but it is doubtful if the long drawn agonies which were being endured by these two men were not the more painful of the two.

"How long—how long can this last?" moaned Capt. Dunnett, as he sat and gazed out into the night. A painful sort of apathy was stealing over him. He had no hope, he made no effort, he had no longer any wish to live. If death were coming, his only prayer was that it might come quickly.

Slowly, minute by minute, the life was ebbing out of him; and as surely, with as tortoise like gradation, the night crept on. The moon had risen, and now, in full orbed splendor, was riding high in the heavens, casting a long wake of silver light on the placid sea which danced and flickered right away to the distant horizon.

The two lights still gleamed on to the deserted deck, and the two watchers still watched on.

Meanwhile, nature had not been idle. Away, in the distant horizon, great masses of fleecy clouds began to pile themselves up one above another, gradually extending themselves across the northern heavens. The cloud packing went on for more than half an hour, accompanied by hot puffs of wind which now and then ruffled the waters. The clouds more dense; vivid flashes of lightning shot across the sky, and there were mutterings of thunder in the distance.

The silent watcher in the cuddy saw nothing and heard nothing of all this. His head sank heavily on his breast, and he slept. Suddenly there was a noise beneath the deck like the scratching of a rat; then, slowly and noiselessly, the trap hatch under the table was lifted, and through the aperture a head, with curly red hair and fierce eyes, appeared. They were those of Jarvise, the mate. After pausing to see that all was clear, he placed his hands on the deck, and then, with a supreme effort, he silently lifted himself into a sitting posture, and again he paused to listen. He could hear the regular breathing of his companion as he sat sleeping peacefully, and a grim smile of satisfaction passed across his wild and haggard face. Silently and stealthily he crawled clear of the table and then stood up erect on his feet. His eyes glared wildly and his breath came quick and short as he drew a knife from his bosom and poised him self to strike.

All unconscious of his peril, Capt. Dunnett slept on. He had no idea of danger from such a quarter; no idea that the mate had for two days past been labering with maniacal patience and tenacity to clear an opening through the cargo, and had at length succeeded in making his way to the cabin hatch.

Jarvise stood over his intended victim, his eyes glittering with a diabolic light; the blow was in the act of descending, when his arm was arrested. The cabin was suddenly illuminated with a blue electric light, and a peal of thunder, loud as the crack of doom, broke over the ship. The mariner stood with his arm raised as though it had suddenly been paralyzed.

The crash of the thunder awoke Capt. Dunnett from his slumbers, and he sprang to his feet. He took in the situation at a glance; and, flinging himself in the way would be murderer, sought to disarm him. The struggle was for dear life, and the mate fought savagely. But he had the captain's superior skill and strength prevailed and Jarvise was once more at his mercy.

"Strike, man—strike!" shrieked the mate. "It is your life or mine!"

"I am mad, Jarvise!" exclaimed the captain.

"Yes, I am; but strike, man—strike! Put an end to this torture; I can stand no more of it."

"Never!" cried the captain, throwing him from him.

Then he turned and left the cabin, locking the door behind him.

Out on the deck a grand and startling scene met his view. The whole of the northern part of the heavens was enveloped in the blackest darkness, while the southern half was clear and bright. The next instant the northern half was also in unison with the most vivid light. But it was not this that caused such excitement in the breast of Capt. Dunnett. The central object in this scene was a large brig, not more than a mile and a half distant, bearing down to their succor, under a press of canvas.

For a second or two he stood rooted to the spot. Then, in a wild transport of joy, he threw up his arms and cried:

"Saved! Saved! Thank heaven! Thank heaven!"

All thoughts of Jarvise's diabolical attempt on his life vanished, and in an instant he had unlocked the cuddy door, and, seizing the mate by the arm, dragged him half stunned and dazed by his fall, out on to the main deck, and, as another flash of lightning disclosed the brig again to their view, cried:

"There! there! See what a merciful heaven has sent us!"

A second or two afterwards a vivid flash of lightning moved over the mizzen mast; it ran down the mast, which shivered, and, with a crash, fell over the side. With the first crash of thunder that followed Jarvise rushed toward the side, and was in the act of springing into the sea, when Capt. Dunnett leaped lightly back on the deck, where he lay, stunned and bleeding.

The lightning flashed almost incessantly. The wind came in hot puffs, the brig still held on her course. By this time she was within half a mile of them. But suddenly the hot puffs ceased and she lay motionless on the water.

All this while Capt. Dunnett and the mate, who had soon recovered his consciousness, stood watching her in an agony of suspense.

The gloom was rapidly deepening; the clouds were hurrying on; the moon and the stars had all disappeared, and the sky was one vast pall of inky blackness. Broad sheets of lightning now and again shot up from the bosom of the ocean, illuminating the whole mass of sea and clouds with a blue, spectral light, which made the portentous aspect of the heavens more visible, while the silence, when unbroken by the thunder, was solemn and oppressive.

But what was curling up from the open hatch in the cabin? It is smoke! At first it came in small wreaths; but now it was pouring out in a great volumes.

The ship is on fire!

The lightning, which had shivered the mizzen mast, had descended into the hold and set fire to the cargo, and the conflagration was spreading rapidly.

The two men, when they made this discovery, stood appalled with horror. They knew they were standing, as it were, on a volcano, for in the magazine below was stored a quantity of gunpowder, which might explode at any moment and blow the ship to atoms.

The smoke belched forth in large volumes, and now and again a bright flickering flame shot up from the hatchway.

In another few minutes the flames were pouring into the cuddy, and the whole structure was on fire. The flames extended, and in less than ten minutes the whole after part of the ship was on fire, the lurid glare lighting up the superincumbent clouds and leaden sea, and producing a scene of surpassing grandeur.

And now another danger was threatening them. Away in the distance there was a dull, sobbing moan, which each minute became more distinct—the tornado was fast approaching.

The last time they had looked at the brig she was lying becalmed; and they had imagined that at the rate the conflagration was extending there was little chance of succor arriving in time to save them, for now the deck was getting hot under their feet, and the fire had spread to the forecastle deck house; but at that moment they were startled by a sharp cry of "Ship ahoy! Ship ahoy!" and looking in the direction from whence the sound came, they saw a boat, manned with four oars, pulling rapidly towards them. In another minute the welcome sound of "in bow" was heard, and the boat was alongside.

No time was to be lost; the storm was roaring in the north, and if it burst upon them before they reached the ship their doom was certain. Again, the gunpowder in the hold might explode any minute, so they hurriedly lowered themselves into the boat and pushed off.

While the second mate was rescuing the two men from the burning ship, the captain and mate of the brig were making preparations for the coming gale, and before the boat had got alongside the sails had been furled and everything made snug.

Capt. Dunnett and his mate had been kept up by the excitement of the situation, but the moment they were on board the brig they fainted down off, and were taken below in a state of unconsciousness. This had scarcely been accomplished, and the quarter boat hoisted up and made fast, when the tornado burst upon them with terrific fierceness. For a few minutes they could neither see nor hear anything but the roaring of the tormented waters, and the howling and thundering of the wind. At first the brig reeled and staggered before it; then she rose up, and, like a furious steed, dashed on frantically in the wake of the burning wreck.

It was a scene of grandeur and horror which it would be difficult to equal, and excited awe in every heart. The force of the wind was tremendous, and the two vessels drove on madly before it. The wreck was now one mass of flame, the red glare of which lit up the foaming sea and the sky above, showing the outlines of the brig and the faces of her crew with terrible distinctness. The two vessels were running in parallel lines, and were not more than half a mile apart. Suddenly a towering mass of smoke and flame shot up into the sky. This was followed by a terrific report, and then all was black darkness. The powder in the magazine had exploded, and that was the last that was ever seen of that poor doomed ship.

At dawn the gale had gone continued and shortly after daylight it moderated, and by noon it had blown itself out, the clouds rent and the weather cleared up.

Capt. Dunnett and the mate were attended with all the kindness and attention which was necessary for men in their exhausted condition. Jarvise was delirious, and many more restless nights passed before he showed any signs of recovery. But he pulled through at last. The captain was also for a time entirely prostrate; but he, too, gradually regained his strength, and in a fortnight was on deck again.

Poor Jarvise was greatly embarrassed when he first met his old commander. He was naturally of a humane disposition, and now that the frantic passion which was begotten of despair had passed away he was heartily ashamed of his conduct.

"I was not myself, Capt. Dunnett," he said, apologetically. "I was mad with hunger and despair. The devil seemed to have got into my heart; and when I reflect on the thoughts that passed through my mind, and the things I planned during that time, my mind is filled with horror, and I blush with shame when I think of them."

"I am sure you do, Mr. Jarvise," replied the captain, soothingly; "let us forget all about it."

"Forget it, Capt. Dunnett," cried the mate, plaintively; "I shall never forget it! The misery and torment of that dreadful time will haunt me to my dying day."

"A dreadful time, truly," replied the captain, solemnly; "and I can only pray Heaven that no more two men may ever be called on to pass through such a dreadful ordeal as we did."

Amen," added the mate.—True Flag.

Swell in the East.

"Posh Cholly's dead."
"Dead! How?"
"Starvation."
"Starved?"
"Yes. He wore such tight collars he couldn't swallow anything."—Harper's Bazar.

Sir Charles Dilke is engaged upon a work entitled "Problems of Greater Britain," covering in some respect the same ground as "Greater Britain."

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CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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LOCAL READING NOTICES—Five cents per line each insertion. Birth, Marriage and Death notices free. Obituary poetry and Cards of Thanks, five cents per line.

TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. This is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

The JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns. We want the country represented. Give us all the news in as brief a manner as possible. Correspondence should be mailed so as to reach us by later than Wednesday evening. Two very desirable features in correspondence are regularity and punctuality!

We ask our correspondents to avoid as much as possible those items which are not of general interest to the community, and readily understood by any reader. Several times recently items have been printed which could not be understood by more than a very limited number of persons. In the future they will be stricken out.

Eveline.

FEB. 25.—We notice our Ironton brother is out again. Hope to hear from him soon.

F. E. Miller and family left recently for their future home in Kansas City, Kan. Mr. Miller with his family came here from Grand Rapids some years ago for the benefit of his health, which he has since recovered, but as he has an opening in Kansas, where he expects to make his everlasting fortune, he has left our community. He was a good neighbor and took much interest in the affairs of Eveline and Charlevoix county.

The Pellston correspondent of the Petoskey Democrat says: "One of Mr. McNeal's teamsters, Homer McKee, smashed one of his fingers last Thursday evening between two logs." Homer is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McKee of this place, and his whereabouts have not been known here for some time. In consequence his parents are anxious to hear from him.

Will Jarman wishes to state for the benefit of the Enterprise correspondent, of this place, that the words "unheard of nervous shock" related by her, was, according to our doctor book, nothing serious, still we did not recover as quickly as did the Enterprise scribe of some unheard of fainting spell just before returning to her home on that pleasant Sunday morning in January last.

Peter Tuttle has commenced the erection of a residence, 14x20. He has the frame already up.

Now, Bro. Advance, we do not wish to contradict you, but we made no mistake in the item regarding Mr. F. E. Miller as having the grippe, the whole family were afflicted. We got the item from a neighbor, and Mr. Miller told us the same two days before leaving. Now in regard to sticking to our own locality, Bro. Advance, how far does our grounds go? As Mr. Miller is but one and a quarter miles from our habitation and three miles from Advance, we claimed him. Stick to your own locality, brother, and you too will be all right. We have also noticed on several occasions that when you lay wet sheeded from your hunting grounds, you too have got things a little mixed.

Wilson.

Mr. Sherman, engineer, is building a house near the mill for present occupancy.

We confess to our benighted state but we are not fortunate enough to receive the "Citizen," hence our question, Pleasant Valley.

Miss Wilson went home to Banks on Friday evening and now Afton school has a vacation for a week on account of her illness.

Mrs. R. Sherman returned on Wednesday last from a visit to her parents living near Charlevoix. Her health is somewhat better than before she went away.

Dr. and Mrs. Willard were seen on our streets on Saturday on their way home from an extended trip through Advance, Boyne City, etc. He reports many patients on that route.

Mrs. J. R. Cooper was taken very ill with neuralgia of the heart, on Thursday evening. Dr. Willard was summoned and she is now convalescent.

Messrs. Mears and Jones, of Boyne Falls, also Messrs. White and Robinson, of Boyne City, have been in this township talking railroad the past week.

We are surprised to learn that one of our brilliant galaxy of correspondents should be so i—t, or in other words, so far from the products of the press, that he (or she) did not know of a word coined a month ago, but for the benefit of Pleasant Valley and others who may be in his blissful state, we would say that it is la grippe or influenza.

Advance.

FEB. 25.—Charles Norton got one of his fingers badly hurt in Platen's saw mill the other day.

Godfrey Platen has gone to Chicago to purchase an engine and boiler, etc., for his saw mill, deeming more power desirable.

Miss Mary Hawkins has returned home from Canada, where she has been visiting.

Mr. Platen intends enlarging his dock to make more room for the handling of lumber.

Ammon Beers has taken one of William Staley's boys to keep till he is twenty-one years old.

It is reported that Owen Bartram, a former scaler for Mr. Foreman at this place, has been lynched out west in Washington for stabbing a man.

Another family moved into Advance to day. Who says Advance isn't booming? When Dr. DeLacey's church is built here, and we get the county seat, won't we shine?

Norwood.

The proceeds of the dance was $81.75.

Fred Jackson has bought a horse of Parker McIntyre.

Wm. Harris went to Charlevoix Tuesday.

Henry Runyan is back home again.

Geo. H. Van Pelt has sold his big team.

Everybody was surprised to see how Amos Miller and C. W. Brown managed such a large crowd and so well. They are rattling good floor managers.

Miss Alice Superaw went to East Jordan Sunday.

We had a little spar in town the other day between a cant hook and a scaling rule. The cant hook came out best.

Harbard.

FEB. 25.—Elder Whitman has been holding revival services here and a glorious work is being done. They will continue this week and perhaps longer.

Quite a number of Barnard people attended Mrs. Henry Clark's funeral at Charlevoix Friday.

Thomas Cannon and James Oldham of Petoskey visited friends here last week.

Mr. McLean and family arrived from Canada recently. They have not decided where they will settle. Mrs McLean is a sister of John Dougherty and Mrs. Rodney Bogart of this town.

Burgess.

Miss Emma Kane is sick with sore throat.

Loren Hamlin has bought another team of horses.

Special school meeting in district No. 4 on Thursday evening.

The following fund in another paper is applicable to some of the learned ones in this town:

"A wise man never cares to boast of his superior knowledge;
He differs from some tender dudes who buy their way through colleges.
They have an elevated air, and sometimes act like donkeys;
The "higher branches" always were the heritage of monkeys."

Ellsworth.

FEB. 18—Our township treasurer W. Byers, of Atwood, spent a day or too here last week, collecting taxes.

Mr. Van Arden, of East Jordan, made a business call on C. S. Campbell Tuesday.

The C. & W. M. engineer corps are encamped near Wm. St. Clair's. They ran their line right through Deline's lot but a few feet from his house.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, postmaster at Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leale, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine; made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle, at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 2

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Hines's drug store.

ABOUT FLAX GROWING.

AN INDUSTRY THAT HAS NOT FLOURISHED IN AMERICA.

It Has Been Known Since the Earliest Times and the Plant Is Cultivated Everywhere—Why It Has Not Comparative Failure in the United States.

There is hardly a thing that grows which requires more labor to make it useful to man than flax. From the time the seed is sown until the finished linen, linseed oil, or oil cake, is put upon the market, every process—and they are many and complex—calls for slow, patient manual labor. Machinery enters here and there, to be sure, but it has no such important place in the industry as it has had in cotton, for instance, since the invention of the gin, or in the making of woolen fabrics, or leather articles.

In spite, however, of the toil involved in cultivating flax and making cloth from it, and the very considerable knowledge required to conduct the operations, the industry is universal today, and is more ancient than history itself. The linen wrappings found on Egyptian mummies were made of flax, and even in barbarous countries the nature and value of the plant is recognized.

Flax is apparently of tropical origin, but it flourishes to the best purpose in temperate climes. In the tropics the seeds are richer and therefore more productive of oil, but the best fabric is obtained from northern cultivation. The best product comes from Holland and Belgium; but this is not so much due to superior quality of soil as to the extraordinary care exercised by the people in handling the crop. Next to this flax in quality is the Russian product, though the Irish crop may be said to be on about the same level. Irish linen certainly is famous enough to justify this supposition. In Egypt the ancient industry remains, a new start about twenty years ago through the influence of English capitalists, and by the same initiative it has come to be an important feature of agriculture in New Zealand.

The earliest settlers in New York brought seed with them from the Netherlands, and it was introduced into the Massachusetts colony in 1629 by statutory order. In 1750 there were many factories in Salem and Springfield for turning the plant into sail cloth. In several other colonies about the middle of the Seventeenth century bounties were granted for flax cultivation by act of parliament.

As population has extended westward flax has followed, so that today some of the most important of the fields and mills of this industry are west of the Mississippi. At the same time the magnitude of the industry has not increased in any proportion comparable to the population or area of the country. Every device of inventors to improve the work, every suggestion of scientists to shorten the long processes of preparing the fiber for the mill, and every measure of the legislators to stimulate cultivation, have failed to push it to the fore.

Of course the annual product, taken in gross, is something immense, reckoned by thousands of tons or millions of bushels, and this amount is greater today than it was fifty years ago, and of course there are many important factories and farms devoted to it. But it is a striking fact that in America a great proportion of the fields first devoted to the growing of flax have been turned to other crops. The industry is continually striking into a new soil, and the old fields are either abandoned or devoted to other purposes.

This is not due to the quality of the soil. Any good soil, well drained and thoroughly plowed and harrowed, will serve for the growth of flax. Sandy loams, where there is a good and regular rainfall in the spring, are better than any other lands, but there is an abundance of this kind of soil in America and no lack of natural opportunities for excellent products.

The secret of the slow development of the industry, or rather of its limited scope, lies in the high cost of manual labor. The crop cannot be reaped, like wheat and barley, by machinery, but must be patiently and carefully plucked up by the roots by hand. It also requires careful weeding when the plant is about three inches high. After the crop is gathered the seeds have to be separated from the stalk, a process that may be accomplished by a threshing machine, but in many parts of the world, where the best fabric is obtained, it is done by hand and a "ripping comb," a crude affair with iron teeth, through which the stalks are drawn, a handful at a time.

It is said that four men with these combs can separate the seeds from an acre crop in one day. Then the stalks must be steeped until fermentation takes place. This is one of the longest processes, and one upon which inventors have expended a great deal of labor. The best authorities seem to agree that the most desirable results are obtained from the slowest process, as the introduction of chemicals, etc., to hasten fermentation affects the inner fiber injuriously. A good many things follow after this before the outside husk of the stalk is removed and the inner fiber separated from the core and made ready for the spinner.

All this involves a vast amount of labor in which there is a minimum of economy in the handling of quantity at a given time. Almost all of the product is of value, the seeds making oil and oil cake, and even the water in which the stalks are steeped is of great service. It is found to contain nine-tenths of the nutritious matter of the plant, and when poured out upon the field helps greatly in restoring the soil.

Nevertheless, so great is the labor involved that flax cultivation in this country cannot be regarded as a profitable industry. It has had nearly three centuries of trial and has been fostered by bounties and tariff until it should be demonstrated its strength long since. The fact is our soils can be put to more profitable uses.

Meantime, to enable some growers to obtain prices from the people high enough to enable them to remain in the business, a duty of 7 to 11 per cent. is imposed on flax in various raw stages, and 33 to 40 per cent. on manufactured articles. The truth about this tax, as in so many other cases, is that it fails of its purpose entirely. It does not foster the industry as it pretends to do. The people pay more for their goods, thread, handkerchiefs, wearing apparel, etc., in order to keep alive a business that history has shown is not naturally profitable here. If the duty was abolished the prices would go down, the consumers would benefit and nobody would suffer, for the fields now devoted to flax raising would be turned over to more profitable lines of work.

A striking feature of the industry, and one that has caused much trouble, is the poisonous effects of the fumes arising from the steeping process, and the deleterious influences of the water used. The water may be turned to good use, as above indicated, but this is not always or wholly done, and nothing can live in any stream which serves to carry the water away. So great was the destruction of fish in the Ulster district of Ireland from this cause that, years ago, the manufacture was forbidden by law from disposing of the water by the way of rivers or brooks. Nevertheless the evil has never wholly removed, and hundreds of fish are killed annually even now by this agency.

With that care for minutiæ which distinguishes Europeans in their industries, the Belgians and Dutch add to their resources by sowing carrots with flax, thus reaping a double crop, and in many cases they get two crops of flax a year from the same field. In districts where flax is grown extensively in those countries there are said to be no paupers whatever, for the entire working population is engaged in cultivating for and harvesting the crop, and in winter in preparing it for use at the mills.

ORIGIN OF THE TARIFF.

A Measure Admittedly Intended to Benefit the Rich.

When the war of the rebellion was well under way and the government was in dire need of money, taxes were laid on all sorts of domestic products as well as on incomes. This system to a great degree drew the money needed for the prosecution of the war from the resources of men who had accumulated fortunes of more or less magnitude. Everything was stamped, and every transaction in business turned something into the use of the government. This was a general hardship, of course, but the effects were not directly felt by workingmen. Those who did feel the force of the direct tax were highly disgruntled, and they applied to congress for relief. Their application was accompanied by a tariff bill designed and openly admitted to enable those who had paid internal revenue taxes to be reimbursed.

That is—and this was also frankly admitted, even put forward as an argument in favor of the proposed measure—the rich who had paid taxes demanded some kind of a scheme to be put in operation by which they could get their money back from the people at large. It was not that they wanted to protect or foster industry. The tariff was needed so that foreign products could not enter this market without their price being greatly increased above the normal value. That would, and did, enable the rich manufacturers, dealers and others to add to the prices of domestic articles.

In that way they were enabled to make the people at large repay them for their taxes in the course of a few years; and as the war tariff has been continued ever since, with few changes, it follows that the income taxes have been returned to the original payer many times over. The pretense that the tariff benefits the workingmen is made when they need the aid of it for government necessities had disappeared.

Then the domestic manufacturers, having realized the inestimable benefits to protection as far as their own pockets were concerned, sought for any and every pretext for hanging on to the plan that enabled them to make extraordinary profits, extracting a plain bonus from the earnings of labor.

Benefits to Foreign Labor from the Tariff.

It is a funny thing that this tariff system, so much vaunted as a bulwark to shelter the wages of tariff taxation, on Tuesday evening, March 11. If you want a representative western newspaper, try the Chicago Herald. Sent by mail for 50 cents a month, or delivered by your newsdealer.

S. S. Burke was in town yesterday looking up business prospects for the Northern Michigan Line of Isteamers for the coming season. He reports a large amount of stuff about the docks, to be marketed in Milwaukee and Chicago.

A. D. Cruickshank has sold his house and lot to H. V. Hifenburg, and will give possession soon. Mr. Cruickshank will move to Grand Rapids, and open a law office, leaving here probably within the next two or three weeks.

John Kilborn of Bear Lake made the JOURNAL a call this morning. In discussing the business prospects he says there has been more timber handled in his vicinity this winter and last, than in any other two winters since he settled there, on less snow, and easier.

Godey's Lady's Book for March is received and presents its usual fine appearance. Its fashion plates, stories and selection of poetry, with its typographical work, makes it the best fashion magazine to be purchased of and should be found in every lady's table. Godey Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Price $3.00.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

DON'T FORGET! WHAT?

This is the last week of Rosenthal's

SPECIAL SALE

Everybody Come and Get Goods at LOW PRICES.

Alick Rosenthal.

LEWIS GRAND OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

Two Good Improved Farms For Sale, On Easy Terms.

Inquire of Charlevoix Savings Bank.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

A Correction.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL, we learn that the item in regard to Mr. E. N. Clink of East Jordan being fined for jumping a board bill at Eastport is not true, and in justice to Mr. Clink we correct the same. The item was taken from an Antrim county paper, but we find that the reporter was in error, and we therefore retract the statement and pronounce it untrue.

☞Buy only Rifenburg flour. Iron Duke is the best.

John Bell acts ten years younger since he got to be grandpa.

O. Tillotson of Hayes was a caller at this office on Wednesday.

Say, Smith, let's credit personal items that we steal, after this.

W. E. Campbell of Eastport was a caller at this office on Tuesday.

Capt. Tullock arrived home Tuesday evening from Milwaukee.

John B. Williams of Resort made the JOURNAL a brief call this morning.

Tom Scroggie broke his leg in Beach's camp Wednesday afternoon.

M. Hudkins, of Wilson, made the JOURNAL a pleasant call on Wednesday.

L. D. Bartholomew was out on Monday, and went to the store for a short time.

☞I have a pair of new sleighs to trade for wood, or for a fresh cow. W. J. Stevenson.

Misery loves company. The Sentinel and Mr. Clink had some correspondence this week.

Harry Nicholls is to return to Charlevoix, and will be interested in the management of the mill.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. had a supper and social with Mrs. C. J. Strang on Tuesday evening.

☞Patronize home industry. Use Rifenburg Milling Co's flour. Iron Duke is the best in the market.

Mrs. George W. Miller and children, and Mrs. Lewis Miller, returned home from Chicago last Saturday.

John Bell reports having an enjoyable visit from his old friend, Wm. Nelson, of Boyne Falls, this week.

G. W. Bosman and C. O. Andrews started Monday for Florence, Wis., to go into the cigar-making business.

Miss Bertie Wood gave a party to her friends on the evening of Washington's birthday. A good time reported.

Mancelona has no bank, but wants one bad. The Herald pledges the support of every business man in Mancelona.

The annual meeting of the D., C. & E. R. R. Co. will be held at the office of Secretary Eaton, on Wednesday, March 5th.

The St. Ignace News hears that Capt. Brown has not accepted the position of mate on the wrecking tug Leviathan.

A special session of the board of supervisors was held in Charlevoix on Tuesday, but did nothing except allow a few claims.

At Ionia last week, Geo. W. Crouter was elected as representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of the United States.

A. D. Cruickshank will address the Jefferson Tariff Reform Club of Charlevoix, on the subject of tariff taxation, on Tuesday evening, March 11.

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Whether the Sentinel deliberately lied or was misinformed does not appear, but we have reliable information that the fire department never authorized anyone to state that they would refuse to respond with Stevenson as engineer.

It is reported that a fish-packing and freezing establishment will be in operation in Charlevoix by the time the season opens. This will save many dollars to Charlevoix for labor and expenses that have heretofore gone to Petoskey.

The Chicago Herald, always at the front in clean, handsome typography, has put on a new dress of large face, clear type, which makes it, if possible, more handsome than ever. The Herald is a model newspaper in contents, style, and make up.

Godey for March is here. Parties wishing a useful magazine, one that exactly fills the bill, had better subscribe for Godey for this year. We guarantee that they will be satisfied each month. Godey Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Price $2.00.

Just before going to press the JOURNAL learns the outline of an important deal which will give to Charlevoix, as soon as spring opens, a planing mill with all its et ceteras. It is said that a firm of energetic, ambitious young men will be at the head of the business. We hope to secure the details before another issue.

When A. D. Cruickshank returned from Grand Lodge last Saturday, he announced his intention to locate in Grand Rapids within the coming month. Immediately some of his friends began quietly to prepare a surprise, and on Tuesday evening a party of about sixty marched into his house without previous warning, and proceeded to make themselves at home. The evening passed in very pleasant manner with games and social chat. Ice cream and cake were served during the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Cruickshank have many friends who will be sorry to see them move away.

The Sentinel may not be satisfied with any kind of "vindication" short of a republican sweep of all the offices in village and township government, but the JOURNAL is delighted with a report that comes from a recent meeting of the council. It is said that the ayes and nays were called on a vote, and supported with a remark that the council better go safe and careful, so as to not give occasion for any more criticism by the opposition. This is the right sort of "vindication" for the JOURNAL, and is a virtual admission that there was cause for our criticism in the beginning.

Oh, no, Bro. Bontecou, don't think for a minute that we shall be compelled to suspend, just because three republicans have stopped their pa paper. All that sad news has since been made up by our friends. We have expressions from the people every day that the JOURNAL is right. This agitation has served to lift the mask from those who profess friendship, but are at heart our worst enemies. It has at the same time moved into action many friends who, while realizing the value of the paper, were not doing all that was possible to give assistance and support. The JOURNAL is stronger to-day in the estimation of the people than ever before.

Historical Society.

The program last Friday evening was as follows: Piano duet, Mrs. O. D. Wood and Mrs. F. A. Smith; paper, "The American Navy," prepared by E. H. Green and read by Miss Maggie Green; select reading, "The Battle of the Kegs," C. J. Strang; piano solo, L. D. Kanagy; select reading, "Paul Revere's Ride," Miss Mary Wood; select reading, "Oration on the Death of Washington," Miss Flora Nelson; piano solo, Alice Cochran. The next meeting will be held with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wood. Paper by Rev. W. L. McCartney, on "Growth of Religious Work."

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Mildred Carlisle, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she was at death's door, afflicted on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. ☞Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store, large bottles 50c. and $1.00. 2

Congregational Church.

At the Congregational church next Sunday morning, sermon by the pastor. Sunday school at 12 m. Young people's meeting at 6 p. m. Union temperance meeting in the evening at the Baptist church.

SHAVED SHINGLES.

Preparations for a Large Increase in Their Manufacture.

A. BUTTARS is making some important changes in the arrangement of the machinery of the Michigan Shaved Shingle Co. factory. The purpose is to facilitate the handling of timber as it comes into the mill, and increase the product of the mill with the same power and labor. The logway from the lake is now on the east side, running to deeper water, and entering the mill at the southeast corner. The saw mill and bolting saw have been turned one-fourth around, and more space made in the west side of the room. The steam boxes have been moved farther away from the main building, and the platform enlarged, and other steam boxes will be built, to add to the capacity of the factory. Another larger and faster cutting machine is to be put in place of the one heretofore in use; and some minor changes may be made in the arrangements for edging and packing. The refuse carrier has been changed so as to feed the furnace automatically, and at a great saving of labor. A fine stock of timber is being purchased, and everything points to a large increase in the product of the mill, and at a greater profit to the company, for the coming season.

Railroad Notes.

The C. & W. M. survey is now within a few miles of Charlevoix, and this is now headquarters. Engineer Hedges says his instructions are to find the best route to Charlevoix, and his opinion he has found a good one. The line is a little west of the D., C. & E. survey, and is said to be a little shorter. We have reason to believe that the road will be in operation soon, and that it will be built to Charlevoix, and not to any point east of Pine Lake. For months it has been asserted by various authorities that the road would be built to Charlevoix as soon as practicable, and every reason seems to be in accomplishment of that purpose.

Parties have been in town within a few days looking up the claims against the D. C. & E. grade made by Mr. Rod last fall, and it is reported that if they can be secured for a reasonable discount the cash will be forthcoming. We hope the report is true, as it will put a large number of worthy holders on their feet for business again, and put in circulation here several hundred dollars in money.

The camp of Chicago & West Michigan railway surveyors has moved to Ellsworth. H. B. Hodges, engineer in charge, will, however, make his headquarters at Charlevoix. Mr. Hodges says that although he has not received the road from the D., C. & E. survey, he has found a very good route indeed between here and White's farm on Wilson's lake, and that the grading will be very slight.—Bellaire Breeze.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Burns Explains his Position.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—My attention has been called to an item in the Sentinel stating that I did not sign that statement in regard to Mr. Stevenson's examination for reasons best known to myself. I will state that I gave my reasons for not doing so. When asked to sign that statement, it was all fixed up, and signed by the other trustees and clerk. I stated that I would not sign it unless the questions were put in that we asked Mr. Stevenson,—they could not have taken up much space as they were not numerous,—but for some reason it could not be changed. That is why I did not sign it. I was satisfied that Mr. Stevenson could run the engine if the same instructions were given him that Mr. Book or Mr. Ackert received.

JOHN BURNS.

Sentinel Falsehoods Refuted.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—In reply to the Sentinel of last week I would say that I still insist that I received no examination at the hands of the council. All the questions asked me by that body related only to where I had been in engine and how long.

I agreed to furnish satisfactory references as to my competency which were entirely ignored.

No mechanical questioning was done, which properly belongs to such an examination. No impartial steps were taken to ascertain my ability to do great service in the matter.

When a certain member of this council was presented with that shameful thing signed by the ring manipulators in the council why did he not sign it? Simply because he declared it to be a misrepresentation of the facts in the case.

Taking into account all these facts is the Sentinel justified in calling me a "liar?" I ask is not the lie pinned to that sheet which has so much disrespect for both man and woman. Has not the Sentinel a proverbial reputation for the lowest kind of vindictiveness?

I said to the council that I would prefer to get some instructions upon the management of that engine since it is a combination unlike those in common use. And in regard to the expense to the village of "educating apprentices," I agreed to bear myself all such expenses. Now I would enquire who were not apprentices that have ever managed that engine here? Please answer this question. I will not except the present incumbent of that position. Does not the fact that the manufacturers of that engine send with it a competent engineer argue the want of qualification on the part of any local engineer to run it. No insinuations are made against their favored apprentices, but because I am not a patron of the ring I must be raped and harrowed by a set of intolerant demagogues, whose judgment and acts must not be critized by the common people.

We are told by the janitor that the engine "groaned" fearing that the $175 bid would be accepted. Why such a dastardly thrust from him. Did not that engine groan infinitely more when under a certain management it cut its bearings so that it requires more particular attention than heretofore, being unable to accomplish what it did in a good condition. Who are the apprentices?

The statement of the Sentinel that the fire department would not respond to a call with me as an engineer is a point blank falsehood. I am in possession of definite authority in this matter. Such subtle crookedness is a prevailing fault of that paper. Now Mr. Sentinel, let us see you "smoke."

W. J. STEVENSON.

Wide Awake.

The March Wide Awake opens with a charming biography in miniature, by Mrs. Frances A. Humphrey, of "The Beautiful Emily Marshall," a famous young lady of Old Boston, Mrs. Humphrey has done her work in the most sympathetic manner, and while the personal beauty of Miss Marshall is fully portrayed, she has shown the spiritual loveliness which was the secret of her charm; the frontispiece gives her portrait, painted by Chester Harding, and owned by her daughter, Mrs. Samual Eliott. Among the illustrated articles are "Animals at School," by Eleanor Lewis and "Among the Date Palms," by Frances H. Throop, with her own drawings made in Africa recently," Poor Lady Ursula," by Lucia Beverley, is a true story of the fate of a young Englishwomen who came to Maine in the early days; the "early days" of another portion of our country, California, furnishes the material for another story, Mrs. General Fremont's "A Picnic Near the Equator," "The Coltie that Kicked Up" will delight little people, and young and old will read with interest Miss Poinsen's "Early America in Clay," which shows how successful and really necessary kindergarten work is in all schools for the blind. The article has some twenty illustrations of historical objects shaped in clay by the sightless children. Ingenious boys and girls will be apt to try Mr. Beard's "Musical Correspondence," a very ingenious system of cypher. "The Kafuskak Giant," by Miss McLeod, is a powerful story of Old Acadie, and shows what a romance of historical tradition lies unworked in it. Miss White's "Newspaper Workers" will be read with profit. Mr. Stoddard's serial "Gid Granger" is worth reading, and Mary Hartwell Catherwood begins a western serial story entitled "Bonny and Ban." Wide Awake is $2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Co., publishers, Boston, Mass.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at their general offices in the village of Charlevoix, on Wednesday, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1890, at 1 o'clock p. m.

J. MILO EATON, Secretary.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining in the Charlevoix postoffice for the week ending Feb. 22:

Harry Brandt, Harry Beech, E. Bennett, Henry Hillsmaier, John Hermson, Mrs. M. E. Parmer, Wm. L. Sligar, James N. Sickles, Walling M. Glenn.

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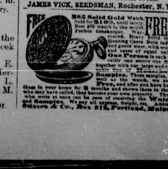

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THE DYING HORSE.

Fall back! Fall back! Give him room to die!
Hard is the bed where he sends usual lie.
For his tolerance life this is the end!
Ha! he no master—no loving friend!

Is it here the old horse must welcome death,
Where a gaping crowd watches every breath,
Under the midsummer's scorching sun?
Is this his reward for work well done?

How his limbs shudder! How his eyes roll!
Seek they at last for a pitying soul?
Or only for quiet—quiet to die
In some lonely valley green, where a brook gurgles by?

No; he knows nothing of clover fields cool,
Where cattle at noonday stand deep in the pool.
He never wandered the pastures sweet—
His roadway through life was the stony street.

Cherished while work brought his master gain,
To strangers left in this hour of pain;
Deserted now that his task is over;
Not for his old days are the fields of clover.

Not for him will the field lark sing,
Nor for him will liberty come spring;
Is he tired old age, in some country home.

Here he must suffer—here he must die
Under the midsummer's scorching sky.
Him the broad shade tree will never wave;
He has known but the pavement his whole life through.

Still we in our vaunted pride of soul
Conceive no future, no restful goal,
No eternal pasture in regions blest
Wher. the poor old horse may be put to quiet rest.

—Chicago Ledger.

ONE NIGHT OF HORROR.

One night I went to bed with glossy brown hair, and the face of a girl of 18, next morning I left my room with hair as gray as it is now, though forty-two years has passed away since then.

In one night an awful horror struck me suddenly with the weight of scores of years.

My father was a Mr. Marriot, a ship broker, who lived in Russell square with his family, consisting of my mother and four children, of whom I was the eldest. One morning, in the December of 1843, while we were sitting at breakfast, my mother said, as she finished reading a letter which had just been delivered, "It's from Judith. She wants Ellen to go and stay a month at The Willows. But I do not like the idea. She never even called on us when she came back to England last summer. Besides, we have known almost nothing of her for years past."

"Oh! I should like immensely to see Aunt Judith," I cried.

"But you have never seen, and don't know anything about her," replied my mother. "It is nearly ten years now since I saw her, and she didn't leave a very pleasant impression on my mind. I had not seen her of course, since I was a child, but, as I have often told you, there was something curious and weird about her that was not to my liking. In fact, she did not seem like a sister of mine."

Aunt Judith was my mother's elder sister by fifteen years. When she was about twenty she married a German baron who was a professor in a university. Why it was nobody knew, but seven or so after her marriage Aunt Judith became very apathetic as regarded her relations in England, and hardly corresponded with them.

Her husband, the baron and professor, died about three years before the time of which I speak. Meanwhile she was unknown in those days; still she might have sent a word to inform her sister of her bereavement. To our great astonishment, it was only from a friend who attended the funeral we heard that she was dead and that she was a widow.

Well, both my father and my mother were unwilling to let me go to The Willows; my mother, because she had, or seemed to me to have, a prejudice against her sister; my father, for no reason that I could make out, except that he echoed my mother. At all events, I overcame their opposition at last, and started, one fine, or rather gloomy, morning—for the clouds were dark and heavy. I remember, as I left London—for the Willows, a mansion in Warwickshire which had been left to my Aunt Judith by my grandfather. Traveling was slower in those days than it is now, and it was not until nearly 6 o'clock in the evening that I drove, in the lumbering coach which conveyed me, up the dreary carriage path which led to The Willows.

Aunt Judith had only returned to live there during the past six months, so I was not surprised to find the place in a very untidy state. Such, at least, was my impression from what I saw through the darkness of the evening.

Things, however, seemed to change for the better when we drew up at the house itself. It was a great, straggling building, which had stood for more than a century, and was cold and forbidding to look at from the outside. But from the windows, and what I could see of the hall, it seemed to be well lit, warm and well appointed within. A female servant came out to meet me as the coach stopped at the door.

"Miss, Marriot?" she inquired, in a German voice, as I descended.

"Yes," I replied.

"Ah! your aunt would like well to see you," she said. "I shall take you to her. She is dressing for dinner." I followed her up stairs, and into a large bedroom. Standing before a glass at the end of the room was a tall woman whom, from the description I had heard of her, I immediately recognised as Aunt Judith.

Her figure was very erect, almost majestic, but her face puzzled me. Its features were very regular, and clearly drawn. There was in them a considerable amount of power, and yet, what I could not understand, a curious, wizened, almost craven expression, which just bordered on being sinister. I was only a girl at the time, and knew nothing of physiognomy, but instinctively, I felt a sense of uneasiness as I met her keen gray eyes, which seemed never to rest for a moment, but to wander about as if at the bidding of an uneasy spirit, though her demeanor was otherwise cordial, calm and self possessed.

"Your room is not ready yet, but it will be presently," she said, when we had greeted each other; "you can dress here. We have a few friends to dinner to-night. Your parents are well, I hope."

"Your parents!" and this in allusion to her own sister, whom she had not seen for years! Her greeting—in fact, her manner, everything about her—was perfectly polite, but strangely cold.

"Yes," I replied, "they are quite well, thank you."

"You can come down stairs when you are ready," she continued, as she stood before the glass, giving the last touches to her toilet. "Dinner will be on the table in about twenty minutes. I had better go down—they will be waiting for me," saying which she left the room.

A curious woman, I thought, when she was gone; and, altogether, I did not care much about her—perhaps, also, I was a little sorry that, against the wishes of my parents, I had come to The Willows at all. When I came into the drawing room I found a party of about a dozen people assembled there. There were, besides my aunt and an elderly German lady, who was a relative of her late husband, the clergyman of the parish with his wife and two daughters, the local doctor—a good looking young man of about six or seven and twenty; the squire and three or four others, who, like myself, were staying on a visit at the house. Dinner passed very pleasantly. We had music and a dance when the gentlemen came up stairs. Altogether I enjoyed myself very much, and it was past midnight when we rose from the supper table. One thing I did notice almost unconsciously during the evening, and this was a strange, absent, and at the same time searching, expression which sometimes came upon Aunt Judith's face. It was as though she were looking at or for something which was invisible to everybody else.

Well, when supper was over, and those of the guests who were leaving the house had taken their departure, I went with Aunt Judith to her bedroom, "to see, if she said, "whether Sophia had got my room ready yet."

Sophia was waiting for us when we entered the room, and my aunt and she immediately began to talk in German. "I had also my ears aching! I could not tell, as I did not understand the language; but somehow, from their manner or the tone of their voices, it seemed to me as if they were discussing something which they did not want me to know about. At last my aunt said to me in English:

"My dear, I am sorry the room I had intended for you is not ready yet. It will be ready to-morrow, but for to-night you must sleep in another room."

Here Sophia said something in German, and after a moment's pause Aunt Judith said, as if in answer:

"The blue room. Yes, my dear," she continued, speaking to me, "it is an old fashioned room, but very comfortable. Sophia will show you to it. Good night, dear."

Again the curious look I had noticed before came over her face as I left the room with Sophia, who walked before me with a candle.

We went up a flight of stairs that led to a part of the building which seemed to be but little used. At the top of these stairs there was a long narrow passage, the walls of which were lined with oak panels. When we got to the end of this passage we turned to the right and went a few yards down another and similar passage, until the servant opened a door and led into a spacious bedchamber.

Having put the candle on the mantelpiece, and laid my traveling bag, which she carried with her, on the floor, she looked curiously round the room, and then, when she had bidden me good night, went out and shut the door. I felt very nervous as I looked about the apartment, which seemed to be in an uninhabited part of the large house, and was furnished, I thought, in an antique and rather grewsome manner. The lofty walls, paneled as they were with wood painted blue, contrasted strangely with the heavy silk window curtains, which were of a dark red color, and with some old portraits in oil that hung in massive oak and ebony frames. The chairs and tables were all cumbrous and old fashioned, and, as to the bed, it almost frightened me to think of sleeping in it, so vast and gloomy did it look with its huge canopy and somber curtains.

It is not easy to go to sleep at once during the first night of one's stay in a strange house, especially if anything has happened to make the mind uneasy and suspicious. For a long time I lay awake wondering at the curious look I had seen on Aunt Judith's face, and shivering, now and again, as I thought how far away I was from the rest of the household. If I were to be taken suddenly ill, or if anything were to happen to me during the night, what could I do? There was a bell rope in the room, but I had forgotten to ask Sophia whether it communicated with a bell, and, if so, whether there was any one to answer my ring. Isolated as I was in this large and gloomy chamber, my mind was agitated with vague fears as I felt it must have been nearly two hours before I got to sleep.

How long this state lasted I do not know, when suddenly I awoke. In a moment I was wide awake, staring before me into the black darkness and listening intently to the profound about me. My waking was I doing this! I asked myself, but could not give any answer. Something must have happened to awake me. Vague was it? I wondered. I looked and listened. There was only blackness and silence.

For many seconds I lay thus peering and listening, and was just on the point of shutting my eyes again, when, glaring at them through the darkness, I saw two other eyes, so close to my cheek came the breath of something—man, or beast, or monster! I drew my head some inches back; the eyes, to which mine were rivet ed, advanced. I felt a form bending over the side of the bed. It stopped. The eyes stopped, the form became motionless. In the pure agony of the moment—actuated by this alone—I rose a little in my bed, and bent my head forward; the form also rose, and the eyes, which were still fastened on mine, retreated. As they did so, to my unutterable horror I discerned two eyes of a human face!

It was within a few inches of my own; and now my eyes, becoming accustomed to the darkness, could see that it was covered with hair. There was a dreadful gibber—such as might come from an ape or a dumb man in pain—and before my fascinated gaze flashed two rows of shining teeth. The creature—monster or maniac—was by my side, ready, waiting to spring upon me. Hot upon my face came its breath, while the awful eyes alone like the eyes of a tiger. It was on the spring—to tear my limb from limb. Just one thing stayed it. Just one thing was keeping off the awful death that threatened me. In all the ecstasy of my terror I comprehended what that one thing was. It was the power of my eyes. I was fighting an eye battle with the monster.

Into its dreadful eyes I gazed, as though I was gazing into the very gates of hell. Like the eyes of a wild beast, they seemed over restlessly pouring forth a tumultuous torrent of passion, and ever restlessly in search of mine, which yet they shrank from when they met. Constantly as they did so there was the same hideous, inarticulate gibber of baffled rage.

Thus some two or three hours at least must have passed until the daylight began to steal in through the curtains, which were only partly drawn.

When the light came the sight before me was even more horrible than my imagination had conjured in the dark. Crouching by the side of the large bed, between the window and me, was a man. But such a man! A tall man in a flowing gown, with long, matted, unkempt yellow hair and beard, his face deadly white, but every muscle in it throbbing in convulsive sympathy with the fire that blazed from his wild and awful eyes!

Minute after minute passed, though I took no heed of them. All my thought, all my strength was concentrated into the one weapon I had—my eyes. Still, I felt at last that I could not prolong the battle much longer. What was I to do? My strength was giving way. The monster or maniac was becoming more and more excited, foaming at the lips and uttering short, sharp cries, while his long, cruel fingers worked convulsively, as though they were impatient to be on their prey.

So long as I could ward him off with my eyes, he dared not approach me nearer, directly, through faintness, I dropped them, he would fall upon me and tear me to pieces. My strength was going. A look of exultation came upon his face. The daylight had lasted for a long time. Oh, God! would no one ever come? I could hold out no longer. His glare of triumph increased. My eyes were getting dim. His face was getting nearer and more exulting.

It seemed as though another spirit came suddenly into my body—I was hardly conscious of what I did—looking fiercely on or behind him, he ceased to seem to be mine, I rose in my bed, bent forward my body, eye to eye, drove the creature back till he was more than a yard from the bed—slipped from the bed—gave one spring—caught the handle of the door, and was in the passage running. There was an awful noise behind me of wild yells and laughter and pursuing feet. As I fled, screaming, down flight after flight of stairs, it grew nearer and nearer. The monster was upon me. A number of people seemed to be about me. I heard shouts and blows—a confused trampling, shouting and scuffling—and then all was dark.

When I awoke I was in bed. I had been very ill for many days, they said. It was a long time before I was allowed to see a looking glass; when I did, I found that my beautiful brown hair was gray. It had changed its color in that one awful night. The maniac was Aunt Judith's only child, who had escaped during the night from the room where he was confined. Aunt Judith, and the baron when he was alive, had secretly kept the poor creature since he had been discovered during its infancy to be insane. The constant sorrow and anxiety which it entailed was, I may add, the cause of most of what was strange about Aunt Judith.—Saturday Review and Republic.

Cramped on a Volcano.

A special dispatch from the City of Mexico states that William H. Dickinson, the young Boston naturalist, has finished his work in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and on the active volcano of Colima, where he has been camped for the last two months. From the extreme summit of the Sierra Nevada he could look down into the crater of the volcano. There were every five hours or more signs of activity, great clouds of vapor, gas and ashes coming up with magnificent effect and rising to a tremendous height. But from the Sierra Nevada no sound could be heard.

Richardson, being determined to investigate nearer at hand, moved his camp to the side of the volcano on the usual conical rank, pitching his tent at the upper line of pine trees and just below the lower lines of ashes and lava. From this point Richardson and his Indian followers could hear the sounds of the volcano.

One night during the eruption they could distinctly see the deep red glow of molten lava as it ran down the mountain. Richardson was regarded by the native as phenomenally daring, but he was prudent enough not to harm to himself or to his party.—Boston Cor. New York Herald.

The Muscle Shoals Canal.

The obstruction known as the Muscle Shoals, in the Tennessee river, which covered about 25 miles out of the 453 between Chattanooga and Paducah, at its mouth, are at length overcome by means of locks and dams built by the general government, and the river is now open so that boats loaded at New Orleans can at all times proceed to Chattanooga, and most of the time to Knoxville. The distance from Chattanooga to New Orleans is 1,601 miles, as against 3,067 from Pittsburg, 1,567 from Cincinnati, and it is claimed the coal freights from Chattanooga to New Orleans will be between 80 and 90 cents, as against $1.05 from Pittsburg. The improvement is one of the short piece of the river has been more or less under construction for sixty years.—New York Telegram.

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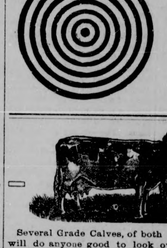

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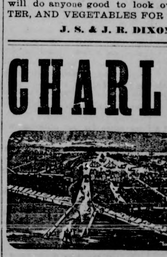

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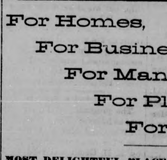

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CROPS.—Crops of all kinds do well. Oats, wheat, corn, barley, rye. Finer spring wheat isn't grown anywhere in the world, than in northern Michigan.

MANUFACTURING.—The chances for capital are endless. Furniture, wood pulp, wooden ware, chairs, and everything which the numerous varieties of wood go into, afford the manufacturer a choice.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 347. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.; THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR.

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JOHN S. HOOD, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and at 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. Ladies' Aid Society every Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these services.
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G. A. R. Baxter Post No. 119, meets second and fourth Saturdays each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F., Charlevoix Lodge 357, meets at Odd Fellows' hall every evening, except Saturday evening.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 105, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Saturday evening at Round Lake.

K. OF L.—Pioneer Assembly, No. 3017, meets every Monday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

K. O. L.—True Blue No. 187, meet Saturday on or before full moon, at Jefferies' Hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at Odd Fellows' hall.

G. O. T.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets every first and third Saturday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"Niagara Falls Route."
Time Table in Effect Nov. 10, 1889.
Trains leave Chicago as follows:
Mail.....4.00 a. m. daily except Sunday.
Accommodation.....8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday.
Accommodation.....4.00 p. m. daily except Sunday.
Mail.....10.00 p. m. daily.
Trains leave Detroit as follows:
Mail.....7.00 a. m. daily except Sunday.
Accommodation.....12.05 m. daily except Sunday.
Accommodation.....5.15 p. m. daily except Sunday.
Mail.....11.00 p. m. daily.
Trains leave Charlevoix as follows:
Accommodation, for Detroit.....10.05 a. m.
Accommodation, for Chicago.....2.05 p. m.
Accommodation, for Detroit.....6.45 p. m.
Accommodation, for Chicago.....11.00 a. m.
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(First publication Jan. 30, 1890.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Frederick Stoney and A. Fox Swoyer, Michigan, to Isaac Marston, of Newark, New Jersey, dated the ninth day of February, 1888, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Register of Deeds office for the Charlevoix County, Michigan, on the fourteenth day of February, 1888, in liber 2 of mortgages on page 264; on which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of Eight Hundred and Sixty-five Dollars, principal and interest; and no suit or proceeding at law or equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Charlevoix, in said County, that being the place in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden, of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with 7 per cent interest, and all legal costs, as follows, to wit: The premises described in said mortgage are situated in the township of Evangeline, in the County of Charlevoix, and are all that part of the southeast quarter, and lot three, of section twenty, in said township, thirty-three, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.
Dated January 25th, A. D. 1890.
THE MARINE NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLEVOIX, Michigan, Mortgagee.
EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

John Nicholls,
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Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.
In Effect Nov. 10th, 1889.

	Arrive Leave From South.	Arrive Leave From North.
For Traverse City & Mackinaw.	7.00a	7.00a
For Traverse City & Mackinaw.	9.30am	11.30am
For Petoskey (Mixed).....	3.15pm	1.05pm
From Cincinnati.....	6.00pm	6.00pm
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.	Arrive From South.	Leave From North.
For Cincinnati.....	7.00a	7.00a
For Fort Wayne.....	11.45am	12.50pm
For Cincinnati.....	6.00pm	6.00pm
From Mackinaw & Traverse City	10.05a	
From Big Rapids (Mixed).....	8.00a	

Trains leaving for Cincinnati at 6.00 p. m., and for Fort Wayne, Cincinnati at 9.30 a. m., run daily, Sundays included. Other trains daily except Sundays.
SLEEPING AND PARLOR CAR SERVICE.
North—7.10 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. trains have sleeping and parlor cars for Mackinaw City.
South—10.05 a. m. (Cincinnati express) 6.00 p. m. train, Pullman sleeping car for Cincinnati.
Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana
In Effect Nov. 10th, 1889.

For Muskegon. Leave—	From Muskegon Arrive—
7.00am	9.45am
12.00m	3.40pm
4.00pm	7.40pm

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LEFT BEHINE AT THE HOTEL.
Some of the Matters Overlooked by Hurries and Forgetful Travelers.

Left behind in New York has a storeroom for valuable articles left behind by guests. In such hotels as the Astor, the Fifth Avenue, the Sinclair, the Hoffman and hotels further up town, a set of books is kept in which are jotted down descriptions of the goods forgotten by absent minded and hurried ones. Where the hotel does a vast amount of transient business it is sometimes difficult to arrange the goods for future identification. In such cases the integrity of servants must be the guarantee, and this is strictly relied upon. Immediately after the rooms are vacated the chambermaid takes temporary possession. She gathers up the goods left behind by the last occupant and hands them over to the clerk. He looks on the register and tags the packages and articles with the name of the guest and the number of the room he occupied on the day of departure.

All these notes are then transcribed into the books kept for such business. If the guest is well known at the hotel all the articles found after his departure are extremely valuable, he is immediately notified and requested to identify the property. Otherwise the goods are kept until his next visit.

"We've got a toothbrush and a pair of shoes of yours here. Send 'em up!" is the greeting that some out of town patron of the house receives.

"You left a pair of trousers behind last time," is hurled at another.

If there is a woman in the case the housekeeper is notified from the desk when the husband registers, and pretty soon the housekeeper knocks on the door of the couple's apartment, and the wife is informed that on her last visit she forgot her bustle, or a bunch of hair, or a chemise, or a petticoat. The game of a woman's lingerie is sung, for women are quite as forgetful as men. The housekeeper usually visits the room with the missing articles, and hands them over on the spot.

There is scarcely a hotel in New York that couldn't start an umbrella shop. Everybody seems to forget an umbrella. Go to any hotel in town and tell the proprietor that you thoughtlessly left one behind while at the hotel. He will summon the porter and direct him to take the best and umbrellas. Pretty soon the porter is heading for you, staggering under a great load of umbrellas. There are cotton ones, gingham, and articles of the finest silk, with gold and silver handles. No particular or formal call is necessary to identify an umbrella. The property is marked and cannot be lost. If he kept strict account of all the umbrellas left in his establishment his bookkeeper couldn't have anything else to do. An old customer told Landlord Aubman of the Sinclair house, the other night in the rush time that he had forgotten his umbrella a few nights before, and had left it in the dining room. Mr. Ashman thereupon ordered the porter to bring out the best umbrellas. There was a hundcart load of them.

It is a particularly interesting fact that lumber sawed and bills filled to order. Hence the usually found on the wharves. The ladies are the chief delinquents in this respect. Before washing their hands they pull off their rings and lay them on the washstand. In the hurry to get to the dining room prepatory to leaving on the next train, the rings are frequently forgotten. Sometimes they are very valuable. There have been frequent instances where whole boxes of jewels have been left in. These invariably find their way to the clerk and the owners are soon found. Watches innumerable are found made pillows, having been put there by guests on retiring and overlooked in the rush of the morning. Many pocketbooks, some of them substantially lined with greenbacks, are forgotten, often no doubts to the embarrassment of the owner. It is not considered by regulated minds in the first chip comfort to find themselves away from town on a New York Central or a Pennsylvania flyer without a copper. But telegraph, if the operator will trust you, and the wallet will be hurried after you either by express or registered mail.

Then there are gold pencils, gloves, shoes, hats, coats, overcoats, eyglasses, spirit lamps, shirt studs, powder boxes and hand glasses. One enterprising citizen forgot his grippsack and everything in it the other night. Another left with a valuable set of surgical instruments. There are more toothbrushes forgotten in New York hotels in a week than any shop in New York can replace on the instant. Slippers, cuffs and collars enough to start a haberdasher's shop, ladies' scarfs made of silk and all other textures, night dresses of lace and plain, ladies' hats, trusses, shawls, bootjacks, rubber coats, bracelets, opera glasses, ladies' hats, entire suits of clothes, ladies' fans, fancy sacks, fans, Bibles, sermons, dress waists, garters, corsets, carriage robes and hundreds of other articles make up the year's collection in the big hotels of New York. When the owner is not found the goods are usually kept a year. No hotel clerk is too proud to know what becomes of them after that.—New York Sun.

Senator Davis and His Wife.

It was the good fortune of Senator Davis to win a splendid woman, and it was Miss Agnew's good fortune to wed one who was destined to occupy a seat in the United States senate. Mrs. Davis soon became prominent in Washington as a social leader, though she is by no means ashamed of having made her living by the needle. Indeed, she makes her own clothes because she can make them better than the artists in that line. She is now a very accomplished woman, painting in oil and water, speaking several several languages and being an accomplished horsewoman.—Washington Letter.

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THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

The JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns in which it is not represented. Give us all the news in as brief and concise a form as possible. Correspondents should be mailed so as to reach us no later than Wednesday evening. We can use occasionally on the books. Unless this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are almost sure to follow. Please remember it.

Boyne City.

MAR. 4.—We have lived one year under the reign of Harrison "la petite" and still the good times which were prophesied, if he was elected, seem to be in the distant future.

A dozen or more horses have died in the lumber camps near this town in the last few weeks. One died in R. W. Beech's camp last night. They were not scrubs either, but mostly valuable horses. It is a query what causes the mortality among them.

One of the county poor who was boarded at Charles Call's, died last week. Short religious services were held at the house by Rev. J. Burge. He had a wife and family, who, we are informed, were notified of his death; they were not present, however.

The county surveyor has been engaged a week or two looking out the most feasible route for a railroad from East Jordan to Clarion by way of Boyne City, and we understand has submitted his maps and estimates to the surveyor of the C. & W. M. road.

Your reporter was attacked by la grippe last Thursday; got all he wanted of it in a hurry. He is better at this writing.

It was on Friday. The 'Squire had been out hunting all day, and it was not a good day for game either, came home cold and wet, got his supper, and after carefully hanging his wet pantaloons up over the stove to dry, went to bed. When he woke, the room was full of smoke and he saw a light. Jumping up he found something blazing on the stove. It was the pants. Taking them on the poker and looking the other way for fear the cartridges in the pocket should explode, he carried them out. This was the reason he wore summer pants for a day or two.—[Is this a joke on 'Squire Martin?—Ed. JOURNAL.]

Advance.

SCHOOL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

No. of pupils enrolled, 33. Average daily attendance, 26. Pupils neither tardy nor absent, Victor Lacroix, Josie McShea, Mabel Phillips, Lossie Phillips. Pupils receiving 100 per cent in deportment, Victor Lacroix, Dollie Karleskin, Eva Wood, Herman Martin. Prizes for perfect spelling were granted to Hannah Von Platen, Carrie Dennie, Eva Wood, Dollie Karleskin, Nellie Karleskin, Laura Smith, Mabel Phillips, Jessie Davis, Esther Lacroix, Martha McShea, Oscar King. Monthly prize for good behavior granted to Victor Lacroix, Eva Wood, Herman Martin, Dollie Karleskin.

Average monthly standing are as follows:

A grade—Victor Lacroix 97, Hannah Von Platen 95, Mattie Willis 97, Josie McShea 94, Eva Wood 96, Mabel Phillips 94, Eddie Rogers 84, Lossie Phillips 81, Carrie Dennie 84.

B grade—Dollie Karleskin 96, Nellie Karleskin 94, Laura Smith 97, Jessie Davis 93, Willie Heller 83, Mabel King 88, Esther Lacroix 94, Mary McShea 91, Martha McShea 89, Herman Martin 85, Charlie Brown 83.

C grade—Walter Martin 84, Charlie Healey 88, Mirtie Healey 91, Oscar King 91, Everat Dirsney 80.

D grade—Maud Backenstose 77, Frank Healey 82, Charlie Smith 57, Joseph Morrison 82, Willie King 60, Clare Brooks 79, Claud Phillips 69.

ADDIE LEWIS, Teacher.

The farmers must continue to groan over their hardships until they awake to the foolishness of tariff laws which compel them to buy in a high market and sell in a low one.—Buffalo Courier.

Pleasant Valley.

MAR. 4.—There is a bee to-day to cut wood for Silas Deming, who was hurt while loading logs in Beech's camp about two weeks ago. An abscess formed on the injured knee and though he is improving, his physician, Dr. Kay, says he must not attempt to work for at least two weeks. A committee from Maj. F. E. Miller camp No. 180, S. of V., of which he is a member, visited him last Sunday.

John A. Newville came near losing his left eye last Saturday while cutting logs in the woods. A sharp limb struck him, just missing the sight, but making a painful wound.

Van R. Newville and W. C. Burdick made a trip to Petoskey on business last Monday.

Capt. Haynes has purchased a mate for his pony, from Dr. Kay.

The P. V. E. club held their regular election of officers last Friday night and elected Mr. Nigel B. Burdick president, Miss Bernice Newville vice president, and Miss May Newville secretary, for the ensuing month.

Palmer Chase of Bay Springs visited at J. A. Newville's Sunday.

The family of W. C. Burdick are among the latest victims of "the inevitable."

Inwood.

Wm. Byers and wife of Banks visited friends in Inwood last week.

Miss Carrie Hilton will have a musical at Atwood, March 7th, assisted by Charlevoix talent. The proceeds go to the pastor at Atwood.

David Prosser and Fred Jackson traded horses recently.

Plenty of snow now for all work.

A girl baby at George Miller's.

Albert O'Brian sold his horse team at East Jordan, and has quit lumbering and returned home.

At Antrim City mill pond they charge twenty five cents a load for ice.

Geo. Wells has returned home from the lumber woods.

All the farmers are looking for an early spring.

Olen Weed has bought a horse, and now he has a team.

The town treasurer has attached some of Smithson's personal property for taxes in this town.

Wm. Byers of Banks had a lot of sheep worried by dogs last week.

A. Chase will stay on the O'Brian place this coming summer.

Tom Sinclair and Henry Hilton are cutting fallow.

James McGeagh lost two fingers in the saw-mill last week.

Burgess.

MAR. 4.—Mrs. Walker of Norwood was visiting with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Baker, last week.

George Bacot lost a valuable cow last week.

Rev. Mr. Moody is to preach a discourse on the change of the Sabbath day, in the school house in district No 1, on March 23, at 2 p. m. All are cordially invited to come.

We would endorse the "cheap advice" of Jenks, and if your correspondent could not fill the bill there is no doubt of finding "ability" in Hayes to fill the cowboy ——what is it Jenks? We haven't any dictionary "too poor."

Echo.

Our lumbermen are looking happy.

Isaac Vance is so as to be about again.

Cliff Papineau and family of Charlevoix are spending the winter at Mr. McMillan's, Mrs. Papineau's parents.

We hear that our neighbor J. A. King has an increase of pension. Glad to hear it was needed.

Geo. Vance has his brother's team from Wilson driving it these days. Isaac Washburn is driving George's.

Eveline.

MAR. 4—We understand Mrs. Esther Jane Hayden is improving.

Joe Tuttle tells us he will start for Grand Rapids soon, where he will remain some time.

Miss Carrie Hilton of Norwood, who has a class in music at Ironton, informed us Monday that her class is progressing finely. Miss Hilton gives good satisfaction.

Mr. Clark of Ironton, will move to Charlevoix soon, to live.

Ellsworth.

MARCH 5.—This is the coldest day of the season.

The C. & W. M. surveyors are encamped at St. Clair's point on the Intermediate.

Mrs. Deline made a business trip to Boyne Falls last Monday.

Mrs. Brooks accompanied her brother to their home in Vermontville the other day.

Wilson.

Winter weather, clear and cold.

Thermometer went down 19 below zero on Saturday night.

Miss Wilson returned to her school on Monday, quite recovered from illness.

Geo. Vance of Echo made a business call on and took dinner with J. R. Vance on Monday last.

Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Schofield visited at A. E. Scofield's in South Arm township one day last week.

Mr. Sherman has moved into his house recently built and is quite comfortable.

The school in the Richardson district has closed. Miss Cole is a very successful teacher and is much liked by her pupils.

David Ruch received news on Thursday that his wife was very ill and Jessie was also sick. He went immediately to them at Greenville.

A new order of things at the mill began with the present month. Mr. Cooper has gone elsewhere. J. R. Vance takes charge of the mill. Logs still continue to come in lively.

The largest log brought in this season was an elm, 1,011 feet. R. Lewis hauled it for Vance from S. Newland's. The tree it came from had 3,000 feet of logs in it.

The secretary of school examiners, R. L. Corbett, visited Afton school on Monday last.

Chas. Knuttel, of Saginaw City stock hands with friends here the week. Also visited a sister at Dwight's He returned home again on Thursday.

J. R. Vance and family, Eld. Schofield and daughter, attended church at South Arm on Sunday afternoon. Elder Gulick preached a very good discourse. Subject, "Prayer."

Ed. Gill has hone to East Jordan to work. Mr. Black goes to St. Ignace. Wm. Saunders "sets" on the the carriage, while Ed Holland is at the slab saw.

Notwithstanding no notice was seen in the county papers of the spring examinations, the teachers have found out that it occurs at Boyne City on Mar. 6. What is the Boyne Citizen about? We are wondering.

NO FIRES THERE.

A People who Shiver for Six Months and Perspire During the Rest of the Year.

Fashion rules the world over. Every people has customs of its own, many of them strange enough to outsiders. Mr. Curtis, in his "Capitals of Spanish America," comments upon one of the curious notions prevalent in Santiago, a city which he describes as "by far the most modern and elegant fashionable resort in S ith America." Although the climate of Santiago is similar to that of Washington or St. Louis, the people have an idea that fires in their houses are unhealthful, and, except in dwellings built by English or American residents, there is nothing like a grate or stove to be found. Every one wears the warmest sort of underclothing and heavy wraps indoors and out. The people spend six months of the year in a perpetual shiver and the other six in a perpetual perspiration. It looks rather odd to see civilized people sitting in a parlor surrounded by every possible luxury, fire alone excepted, wrapped in furs and rugs, with blue noses and chattering teeth, when coal is cheap and the mountains are covered with timber; but nothing can convince a Chilano that artificial heat is healthful, and during the winter, which is the rainy season, he has not the wit to warm his chilled body. It is odd, too, to see in the streets men wearing fur caps, and with their throats wrapped in heavy mufflers, while the women who walk beside them have nothing at all on their heads. During the morning, while on their way from mass, or while shopping, the women wear the manta, as they do in Peru, but in the afternoon, on the promenade or when riding, they go bareheaded. The prevailing diseases are pneumonia and other throat and lung troubles, and during the winter the mortality from these causes is immense, but the Chilano persists in believing that artificial heat poisons the atmosphere, and when he visits the home of a foreigner, and finds a fire, he will ask that the door be left ajar so that he may be as chilly as usual. At fashionable gatherings, dinner parties and the like, women may be seen in full evening dress, with bare arms and shoulders, while the temperature of the room is between 40 and 50 degs. Fahrenheit.

Chicago's Millionaires.

Down to the present time Chicago's citizens have been occupied in acquiring wealth. There has been time for its enjoyment and interest, but enjoyment does not seem a prime motive. There are the Pullmans and the Farwells, the Fields, the McCormicks and others who have long been able to throw aside the cares of business and devote themselves exclusively to pleasure, but they have not done so. Marshall Field and the Farwells still manage the two greatest dry goods houses in the west. George M. Pullman is at the head of the mammoth Pullman Car company. There is a second generation of McCormicks, but the click of machinery still goes on monotonously in the reaper factory. When will these people imitate their brethren in New York, and, leaving their ancestral rooms, give themselves entirely to leading the pleasure gatherings of the fashionable people of their city?—Selected.

A FEW COUNTERFEITERS.

SHREWDNESS OF THE MEN WHO MAKE AND PASS BAD MONEY.

The Thirty Thousand Dollar Job of the Bonacos—The "Squealing" Trick of Miss Ogle—Great Cost of an Outfit and the Difficulty of Securing the Proper Paper.

One of the most curious stories of the operations of counterfeiters is that of Gaetano Russo and his wife Rosa. They were liberated from the Cambridge, Mass., jail in 1877, after a short term, and immediately went to London, England. There they sought an old acquaintance, Louie Orlando, an expert photographer and engraver, who photographed and engraved for them plates of a $5 and $1 silver certificate. With the plates they went to Paris, and there bought a press, ink and paper for 500 francs and printed $30,000. Having accomplished their work, they returned the press to its former owner, complaining that it did not work satisfactorily, and received back all its price except 50 francs charged for its use. Destroying the plates, they prepared to return.

Rosa Russo was required to carry the money. When she demurred Orlando and her husband threatened to kill her and she finally consented to sew the notes in sheets in a new gown constructed for that purpose. They arrived safely in London, but Rosa was so frightened at her narrow escape from discovery at the hands of the custom officers that she absolutely refused to be the medium for transporting the notes to America. While she was asleep Louie and Gaetano conformed her, took her money and jewelry, all the sheets of counterfeit, and skipped for America. They arrived safely in New York, but when they were about to begin operations Rosa appeared upon the scene and threatened an exposure unless she was taken in on an equal footing. She had borrowed money from an Italian friend in London and had taken the steamer which followed that in which Russo and Orlando sailed. Elaborate preparations were made for sharing the stuff. They had left London in November, 1877, and in June, 1888, were ready for a $30,000 transaction, so little time does it require to become rich by counterfeiting if one is not caught. Alas! before one month had passed, Gaetano and Rosa, Louie Orlando, August Russo and wife, Salvator Di Giovanni and Angelina, his wife, and Robert J. Traynor were arrested, speedily convicted and sentenced to terms of from four to twelve years.

Among the tricks of counterfeiters is to get off, or to secure a mitigation of sentence, by promising to give valuable information and possibly to betray the aberrations of other counterfeiters. In this way Miles Ogle pulled the wool over the eyes of so shrewd a district attorney as Bucher Swope of the western district of Pennsylvania. Miles was arrested in Pittsburg in 1878, and vowed to Swope that if let off on light bail he would give information that would result in the total abolition of counterfeiting, and having received Swope's promise, he gave out a issue of the so called secrets of counterfeiting, which sounded well, but amounted to nothing at all, and told in addition where a few small counterfeiters could be found. He forfeited his small bail, bought a farm near Lindenwald, and soon had on the market another dangerous counterfeit. In 1877, however, he and William Johnson, one of Swope's and Mayney's old friends, were arrested on their way from Cincinnati to Pittsburg with a valise in their possession containing plates and tools, convicted and sentenced to eight years in the Allegheny penitentiary.

Everybody knows the career of Brockway, the attorney, one of the most expert and instructing of counterfeiters, whose pardon was a year ago a matter of discussion on account of extreme ill health. Brockway's last counterfeit was so good that it was supposed to have been printed from a genuine plate.

Its appearance in quantity is practiced, and what amount of counterfeit money is in circulation, no one knows. An offender once caught is spotted forever after, and his career is full of danger. How many counterfeiters are engaged in the business who are never caught at all? What amount of counterfeit paper money and bogus coin is in circulation as yet unrecognized? A country which fill which is not particularly good may travel about for months and answer every purpose of good money in many hands before it reaches a taker who recognizes its spurious character. How long will a good counterfeit travel? With paper money the great obstacle in the way of successful counterfeiting is the expense of the plate. Each plate for a genuine bill costs about $2,000, and the cost of a counterfeit can hardly be less. Then there is the paper and paper and ink and tools for engraving, all expensive. No press ever captured has been of a kind on which good work was possible. All have been clumsy and primitive.

But are these all the implements at work? In a single possible shop are 100 presses grinding out counterfeit bills which are of the best manufacture for plate printing; the best possible presses are plants with geometric lathe, plate printing presses, operated by engravers and printers as expert as any in the land, of engraving and printing, with ink and paper indistinguishable from that used for genuine bills, turning out counterfeits by the million, which are as good as the genuine.

Ah, the silken thread woven in the genuine paper, you say.

Yes, on that little silk thread hangs a vast deal, but who knows if no imitation has been produced? Who knows the silk thread process is a secret? Let me tell you there are bills at the treasury, and other bills have been presented there, which have baffled the efforts of the most expert detectors in the country to tell whether they are genuine or bogus. The experts disagreed, and still disagree, experts of equal cunning.

The subject is a fascinating one, and the problem one which governments will be compelled to give more attention to in the future than in the past.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

GEORGI W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

WE WILL GET THERE!

Here We Are Again with Another Grand

SPECIAL SALE

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, March 13, 14, and 15, 1890.

LOOK!

One Fine Dress Pattern worth 80c 50c
" " " $1.80 ..... $1 10
" " " $2.00 ..... 1 25
Good Print 05
Good Unbleache Cotton 5½
Good Bleached Cotton 6½
Ladies' all wool Red Underwear 75
Ladies' all w 1 Gray Underwear 80
Gent's Underwear worth $1.00 ..... One-half Off
" " $1.50 75
A Fine Suit worth $22.00 20
" " $18.00 ..... 16 00
" " $15.00 ..... 12 00
A Good Suit worth 18.00 ..... 15 00
" " 8.00 ..... 7.00
" " 7.00 ..... 5.00
" " 5.00 ..... 4.00

Remember these Prices are only good for the three above named days. Everything will be reduced on the same average.
Be sure and call and see if it is as we advertise.
Remember the day and date.

Alick Rosenthal.

LEWIS GRAND OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

Two Good Improved Farms For Sale, On Easy Terms.

Inquire of Charlevoix Savings Bank.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Zero weather this week.

25° below zero this morning.

L. D. Barthod new is out again.

☞Buy only Rifenburg flour. Iron Duke is the best.

☞Fine figs at O. W. Smith's for 15 cents per pound.

F. A. Cochran & Co, have a new advertisement for next week.

☞Don't forget the great Orange sale on Saturday, at Smith's.

Three children of Louis Gravelin died this week. Diphtheria reported.

Joe Hallet will go to Chicago to take a situation as steward on a vessel.

Capt. Aldrich arrived home Monday, called by the sudden death of little Anna.

Jay Price's barber shop is much improved in appearance by new wall paper.

☞I have a pair of new sleighs to trade for wood, or for a fresh cow. W. J. Stevenson.

D. S. Burns is now on the road for W. R. Kilborn's farm implement house, of Petoskey.

☞Patronize home industry. Use Rifenburg Milling Co's flour. Iron Duke is the best in the market.

Anna Clark entertained a number of her young friends at a birthday party last Saturday afternoon.

☞Shop room and power for sale or rent. Suitable for a small manufacturing business. Inquire at this office.

Geo. W. Bell goes to Chicago this week to work for O. I. Wheat. Others have intimated their intention to go there to work.

The deepest snow-fall of the season (in the same length of time) occurred Sunday night and Monday. About 12 inches fell.

Mrs. Geo. Eagleton and her two little sons have gone to Torch Lake and Elk Rapids visiting friends and relatives for a few weeks.

☞Those who intend to pay for the JOURNAL with block-wood must get a hustle on themselves and bring it before the snow is gone.

Send this copy of the JOURNAL to your farmer friends in other counties, and show them what can be done here by any progressive farmer.

Anna Aldrich died Sunday night, after an illness of but three days with la grippe, and diphtheria. The family deserve the sympathy of the entire community.

Northern Michigan offers better advantages for the manufacturer of anything that can be made of hard wood than any other point in the United States. Write for particulars.

Prof. Sentinel did not begin this racket." Certainly not, but the JOURNAL did, and will begin another if occasion requires. The JOURNAL's criticism has already had good effect.

At the annual meeting of the D., C. & E. R. R. yesterday, the old directors were re-elected, except that J. A. Gellick of Charlevoix was chosen in place of A. A. Bleachy of Kalkaska.

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. will occur on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of Mrs. C. J. Strang. Every member of the union is requested to be present. Sec. W. C. T. U.

☞Lost, a black and gray blanket shawl, between Boyne City and Ironton, on Feb. 22d. The finder will please leave it at Ironton post office, or address Chas. Noyes, Charlevoix.

Roy Brown, Fred Myers, and Geo. Emrey are the sum of enterprising small boys we know of in this town. Their sidewalk is cleared of snow after every storm, from State street to D. D. Smith's.

Capt. Thorp, who sailed the Leviathan several years ago, but has sailed the steam barge Wolf for the past two seasons, will command the wrecking tug Sea Gull, this season. —Cheboygan Democrat.

☞Mr. Henry Gornell of Barnard has rented McCabe's meat market, corner State and Antrim streets, and will open soon with a full assortment of fresh and cured meats. Most particulars will be given later.

The "ring" will seek a "vindication" at the polls next Monday, and will "move heaven and earth" to bring it about. Voters will undoubtedly be forced by their necessities to support the ring ticket, and woe unto the independent voter who dares to cast his vote against them; the fate of other poor men in the past will be repeated, and they will pack their "duds" the morning after election and take a walk.

Old fashioned "Deestrick Schule" entertainment in Lewis opera house, on Friday evening, March 21st; to be given by about fifty of the citizens of Charlevoix. Get ready for this novel and popular entertainment. Look for another notice next week.

The Flint & Pere Marquette steamship lines are doing a large amount of business between Milwaukee, Manitowoc and Ludington. Never before since the line was opened was there so much east bound freight handled. Five steamers are on the routes and can scarcely keep the warehouses clear at Milwaukee and Manitowoc. There is no ice to impede their passage.

In regard to the sudden deaths of the past week, there has been a conflict of reports as to the cause. Wherever there is a suspicion of diphtheria, the public should be given the benefit of every doubt. It is sad to isolate a family in time of affliction, but if there is a possible fear of contagion, other families should not be permitted to innocently expose themselves to the same affliction.

A Progressive Farmer.

Col O. T. Booth was a caller at this office Tuesday, and incidentally mentioned his farm on the Petoskey road. He called attention to the report in some portions of southern Michigan that this country would not raise decent crops of anything. He knew better. He had within a short time marketed spring wheat that overrun in weight of clean wheat 22 pounds in 50 bushels machine measure. He had sown barley in July and harvested over 30 bushels per acre of first-class grain. Last year he harvested over 40 acres of grain and every acre of it was good in quantity and quality. But he says he does not get it by skimming the top of the ground; he lets his plow down nine inches. He has a pair of oxen which he says will weigh 4,400, and they walk right along with a plow at the depth mentioned, and grubs and roots come come to the top and are soon disposed of. All his land, new and old, is thoroughly and carefully plowed. Just now he is giving some attention to the poultry business. He has an incubator now in operation that will hold 600 eggs, and other apparatus, houses, pens, etc., in proportion, and proposes to make a wholesale business of raising chickens for the market. He has already delivered a large quantity of fat poultry at a good profit, and by another season will expect to be multiply his business several times. All this he intentions to prove that this country will raise the best grain, notwithstanding the so-called long winters; and also to prove that other industries of the farm may be made profitable if entered into with well-directed, persistent effort. Long life to Col Booth.

Historical Society.

The storm last Friday night caused a small attendance and a short program at the meeting of the Historical Society. Piano solo, Lena Washburn; select reading, Alice Cochran; piano duet, Lizzie Lange and Bertie Wood; recitation, Winnie Barthod; piano duet, Mrs. Kane and Miss Coch ran. The next meeting will be with Mrs. L. E. Allen. Paper by Rev. W. H. McCartney, on "Growth of Religious Work."

Congregational Church.

At the Congregational church next Sunday morning and evening, preaching by the pastor. Sunday school at 12 m. Young people's meeting at 6 p. m. You are cordially invited to all our services.

The Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Shrout, pastor United Brethren church, Blue Mound, Ill., says: "I feel in duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could not live over winter. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining 32 lbs. in weight."

Arthur Love, Manager Love's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial of Dr. King's New Discovery, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, beats all, and saves my expenses every night. The greatest kindness I can do my many friends and is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at F. G. Dodge & Co.'s drug store. Regular sizes 50c. and $1.00.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining in the Charlevoix postoffice for the week ending March 1:

John Anderson, Nassan Baros, Andrew Carter, M. John Geo. A. Gilson, Zachariah Morgan, Mrs. Charlotte Pratt, Capt. Renva, Selma Sanders.

H. BEEHAN, P. M.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best 25-cent salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Dodge Co.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

"That Examination."

EDITOR JOURNAL.—In the Sentinel's answer to my statement of facts, it is stated that I am not responsible for the article. Now I state here that every word in that article is mine. It is evident that the editor of the Sentinel is not aware that a blacksmith and engineer combined requires more brains than a man like himself. It is plain to any reader that he is weak swing, and wants to retreat under what he calls his "smoke." He does it by resorting to his old tactics—slang, ridicule, and mud-slinging. This has been his life-long study. It is all he uses for argument, and will, if he dismisses me as unworthy of notice. That is what the Sentinel has always done when getting the worst of a controversy. Again he retreats like a yelping cur. His statement of the question asked me at the examination is a falsehood, and he knows it; but he uses that with other false and misleading assertions to vent his spite against me. In order to divert public attention from the main issue, he refers in vile, vindictive language to some "Rev.," yet in doing so he proves nothing beyond his own command of invective, and a readiness to use it apparently bred by long familiarity with saloons and slums. I am not dismissed yet while there is a cur barking at my heels.

W. J. STEVENSON.

Current Comment

The Chicago Journal insists that "tariff reform" means democracy. That is true, as it is also true that "higher taxes" mean modern republicanism.

"What the Great Fair Should Be," is the subject of a very amusing paper by P. T. Barnum, in the March number of the North American Review. Needless to say, Mr. Barnum's views are original.

Hon. Perry Hannah, of Traverse City, in a recent interview said: The time is near at hand when hardwood will be far more profitable than pine has ever been. Pine has been so abundant in the past that hardwood has been wholly neglected.

Majo, Brown & Co., of Muskegon, have sold the steamer Van Raalte to the Garden City Sand and Gravel Company, of Chicago, for $8,000. She will be used with the other boats of that company to carry sand from the Manitou Islands to Chicago.

"Electric Lighting and Public Safety," is the subject of another article, by Geo. Westinghouse, Jr., in the March number of the North American Review. He controverts some of the statements made by Sir. Wm. Thomson in the previous number.

Six or eight miles of the C. & W. M. grading, next north of the Manistee river, is unfinished, and track laying will have to be suspended for a few weeks. The iron bridge across the Manistee river is well advanced, and all the work is in shape to be rapidly pushed as soon as spring opens.—Traverse Herald.

With the exception of the Glad stone-Blaine controversy, probably no more important contribution has ever been made to magazine literature than the two papers on "The Limitations of the Speakership," by the Speaker, Hon. T. B. Reed, and the ex-Speaker, Hon. J. G. Carlisle, both of which will appear in the March number of the North American Review.

Grover Cleveland has undoubtedly grown in the estimation of the people since leaving the white house. More than any other democrat in the United States does he dare express his real sentiments, and is undoubtedly the only democrat alive who would dare say as he said in Baltimore last Thursday, "I have never doubted in my own mind whether or not the removal of tariffs from the voter would injure or benefit the democratic party. Ballot reform is right. That's why it should be adopted."—Petoskey Record.

More towns die for want of confidence on the part of business men and lack public spirit than from any other cause. When a man in search of a home or business location goes into a town and finds everything brim full of hope and enthusiasm over the prospects of the place and all earnestly at work to build it up, he soon becomes imbued with the same spirit, and as a result he drives down his stakes and goes to work with the same interest. When, however, he goes to a town where everyone expresses doubt and apprehension for the future prospects of the place, moving about and indulging in mournful complaints (as naturally feels it is no place for him, and at once shakes the dust off his feet while he pulls out with all possible speed for some other place. Consequently try and make a live, enterprising town out of the one in which you live. When you are working for and saying a good thing for your own town you are accomplishing all the more for yourself.

Professor John Henry Comstock, the eminent naturalist, begins in the New York Ledger of March 1, a series of six articles on the study of insects, in which he describes, not only those insects which are useful to the farmer, but also, those which destroy entire fields of grain, cotton and rice, and ravage orchards, gardens and vineyards. He demonstrates how it was scientifically determined that an average annual loss of $200,000,000 has been occasioned in the South by the cotton-worm alone; and that an average loss per year, of nearly $2,400,000 has been brought about in the apple crop of Illinois by the ravages of the codlin moth. The series is profusely illustrated.

Scribner's.

Scribner's Magazine, after devoting its opening pages for several months to articles of practical interest and exploration, has, as its leading feature for March, a purely literary paper on Charles Lamb, who always commands the sympathetic interest of people who read. It also contains the concluding paper in Col. Church's remarkable study of Ericsson's career; a brief description of the Australian Boomerang; a striking summary of the recent wonderful French experiments in hypnotism; a picturesque account of the remnant of Seminoles who live in the Everglades of Florida; dramatic chapters in the two illustrated serials, and a good short story, poems, and "The Point of View," the new department. Six of the articles are illustrated.

Eating the First Oyster.

It has been often said that he must have been a bold man who first ate an oyster. This is said in ignorance of the legend which assigns the first act of oyster eating to a very natural cause.

It is related that a man, walking one day, picked up one of these savory bivalves just as it was in the act of gaping. Observing the extreme smoothness of the interior of the shells, he insinuated his finger between them that he might feel their shining surface, when suddenly they closed upon the exploring digit with a sensation less pleasurable than he anticipated.

The prompt withdrawal of his finger was scarcely a more natural movement than its transfer to his mouth. It is not very clear why people when they hurt their fingers put them into their mouths; but it is very certain that they do; and in this case the result was more fortunate.

The owner of the finger tasted oyster juice for the first time, as the Chinaman in Elia's essay having burnt his finger first tasted crackling. The savor was delicious; he had made a great discovery; so he picked up the oysters, forced open the shells, banqueted upon their contents, and soon brought oyster eating into fashion.

And, unlike most fashions, it has never gone, and is never likely to go out.—Yankee Blade.

The Electric Candle Cure.

A subscriber at Bryan, O., recently sent The Electrical World the following dialogue, which he overheard in the street:

"Howdy do, howdy do?"

"Oh, fair to middlin'; folks all well, but I have got a touch of rheumatic."

"Oh, you can get rid of that; I had it so bad I couldn't raise my hand to take a chaw tobacker, but it's gone now."

"What did you take for it?"

"Waal, when they put up them lectric lights I got one of their candles they had dropped, and carry it in my pocket. You know lectricity is good for medicine. Waal, there is enough lecticity left in the candle when they put them out that some will soak into you, and that knocks it every time. Jest try it."

"I will; where can I get one?"

"I've got a couple; take one."

"I'm much obliged; I'll give it a chance."

Epoch.

The transition from long lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much has been made of Electric Bitters, so many feel they owe their restoration to health to the use of the great alterative and tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle at F. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 3

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Repairing done Promptly and Warranted. Repaired articles not called for in six months are subject to sale for charges.

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A RUSSIAN LEGEND.

The Russian peasants tell today
A legend old and dear to them,
How, when the wise men went their way
To find the babe at Bethlehem,

They paused to let their camels rest
Beside a peasant's lowly door;
And all intent upon their quest
They failed their sacred errand o'er.

"Come with us," and the eager three
Urged one with us the Heavenly Child;
What prowler hence can there be
For mortals, sinful and defiled?

"And bid each child to Sunday clothes
Bring of his treasure, rich or poor,
Bodes of myrrh and wildest dows,
With ointment for the Christ Child's sake,

"Who knows what blessing may befall
If they but touch his garment's hem?
And only once for them and all
Will Christ be born in Bethlehem."

"Alas! I have so much to do,"
The mother answered with a sigh;
"I cannot journey now with you.
But I will follow by and by."

The wise men frowned and rode away,
Leaving the children all alone,
And pleading through the long day
"When may we go? When may we go?"

And while their cheeks flushed rosy red,
They shouted in a chorus sweet,
"And may we touch his pretty head?
And may we kiss his blessed feet?"

But women still will bake and brew,
No matter what sweet lessons sing
And petty tasks they still must do,
Though angels tarry at the door!

And when the frocks are sewn with lace,
And laid with ribbons smart and trim;
When each our stained and tired face
Was bathed and laid its hood within,

When the small room were cheery sways
And chairs set primly in a row,
Beckoning a home well kept,
Then wearily she turned to go.

The sky was purpling in the west.
The eager night was hurrying on;
The three wise men had onward pressed,
The star from out the east had gone!

What could the foolish mother do?
She turned her footsteps home again;
And never, all her and life through,
Did she behold its three wise men.

Alas! Through weak disobeying, she
Her sweetest privilege had missed;
So did her children never see
The Holy Babe they might have kissed.

—Mary Riley Smith.

CROSS CURRENTS.

"You are such a very independent creature."

"I am not a creature, but an able bodied woman, with all my wits about me. Why should I make believe to be the weak kneed specimen of feminine foolishness that is your ideal woman?"

"Oh, never mind me, do just as you like," cried Mr. Bartlett, testily, as a voice from the inner room called, "What are you two quarreling about now?"

"It is only Mr. Bartlett talking nonsense, mother," said Agnes, gayly; "he thinks I can't go up to town for a day's shopping without a chaperon."

"Is that all? Why, my dear Gus, Agnes always goes alone and safely. Indeed, there is no one to go with her, so she has to, she has never come to any harm yet," and Mrs. Oldham looked sympathingly from her sofa.

Mr. Bartlett promptly subsided, as he always did, when any remark of his had brought Mrs. Oldham's poverty into full view. Neither Agnes nor her mother ever troubled themselves about the narrowness of their income, but it was a painful subject to Gus, who would willingly have shared his abundance with them. He returned to the charge an hour later, when he and Agnes were out in the garden.

"You might let me come with you tomorrow," he said, persuasively; "I could see you over the crossings, at any rate.

"Oh, the policeman does that," answered Agnes, merrily. "You are trying to know what I do with myself, of course, but I don't mean to encourage you in inquisitiveness, and I shall go alone."

"I wish to goodness you had some one to look after you," growled the young man. "Don't you think, for your mother's sake, you could put up with me?" he went on, in a pleading tone.

"That is either the third or fourth time that you have proposed to me in the last month," said Miss Oldham, calmly. "If you do it again before Christmas I will have you bound over to keep the peace."

"You do not know how cruel you are," I am quite in earnest."

"So am I! I may marry some day, but it, or perhaps I ought to say he, won't be you. So be a sensible boy, Gus, and have off sentiment. It does not suit your figure," Agnes laughed, saucily, chievously.

Gus was used to snubbing, and here it with a fair amount of fortitude. He and Agnes had been playfellows since childhood, and he had, to be timed, fallen in love with her on his return from Oxford. He had lately got into a habit of proposing or half proposing to her after every one of her numerous squabbles, and always met with the same laughed, but unqualified refusal. Agnes looked on him as a brother, and was extremely fond of him, but Gus Barton was not the sort of man to inspire a clever, practical woman with any deep sentiment, and she could never even take his devotion seriously, which was depressing for Gus.

"Florrie, allow me to introduce our squire, Mr. Augustus Bartlett of that ilk—Miss Marsh, Gus!" and Agnes finished the introduction with a sweeping curtsey.

Mr. Bartlett looked distressed. "I did not know you were bringing a friend down," he said, "and I've only got the dog cart here. I suppose you had better drive, and let me walk!" he added.

"Should you be very much surprised if you heard that the greengrocer's cart is waiting for Miss Marsh's luggage?" cried Agnes. "I would have told you she was coming, only you were so disagreeable yesterday. We can pack in the dog cart all right," and so they did.

Gus invariably met Agnes at the station when she returned from her visits to London, but on this occasion he was much astonished, for she had never brought a friend back with her before, and this friend was both pretty and charming. She very much enlivened the evening at the cottage, whither Gus strolled as usual after dinner, and, generally speaking, made a good impression on her friends; but for all that Mr. Bartlett was not quite happy in her society. He could not help thinking that there must be something uncanny in her sudden appearance, or else (and this brilliant idea rather took his fancy) Agnes had brought her down for him to fall in love with.

"Just as if anything, or anybody, could make me give up Aggie!" he thought to himself as he went homewards. "It would serve her right if I did have a little flirtation;" then, as a brilliant idea struck him, "I declare, I'll ask Nugent down, and he can look after Miss Marsh while I take care of Aggie." Which determination was promptly acted on, for Gus wrote a letter that night, and sent it off by early post as soon as he came down the following morning.

"What do you think of our squire, Flo?"

"Fine, well grown young man, with a restful absence of ideas," answered Miss Marsh, carelessly.

"He has some ideas, but they are mainly practical," said Agnes. "He is an excellent landlord, besides being a dear good boy, but he certainly is not brilliant."

"How does he come to reign all alone in this forlorn way?" inquired Florrie. "Has he no belongings?"

"None to speak of. His mother died when he was a baby, his father three years ago. I think mamma looked after him more than any one else, though he has some aunts and cousins. He and I are just like brother and sister."

"That must be rather pleasant, as you have no proper brother. Why, surely, that is he coming up the lane? And there is some one with him! Fancy finding two young men in a country village like this!"

Miss Marsh had been at the cottage three days, and was enjoying the fresh country air thoroughly; and having a keen interest in her fellow creatures, she had been studying Gus because there was no one else to study. Now her attention was distracted by the new comer, who was, indeed, a very agreeable and interesting specimen of humanity.

Richard Nugent had been at college with Gus, but had been far more successful in the schools, and less in the cricket grounds, than his friend. Now he was a hard working London curate, while Gus was enjoying the less laborious position of a wealthy country gentleman, but their friendship was as great as ever.

"Mrs. Oldham, will you come up to the Grange to-morrow?" said Gus one afternoon, as he lay on the grass at her feet. "Nugent and I want to have some tennis with the girls, and you can look on and chaperon.

"Very well, I will come with pleasure, but you must send the pony carriage for me, you know."

"Of course; send for you and send you back. You will stay to dinner, won't you?"

"You must consult the girls about that," said Mrs. Oldham, "for I have an idea that they may be busy; they are reading together a good deal, you know."

"Miss Marsh went in to write letters, didn't she? I don't know where Agnes has gone," remarked the young man, rising from his lazy attitude and looking about him. "Oh, there she is, with Nugent, right at the top end of the field. How can people be so energetic this weather?"

Agnes and Mr. Nugent did not seem to find the heat oppressive; they are strolling quietly along the shady side of the field, talking, and were so much interested in their conversation that it was quite a long time before they returned to the lawn. Agnes was hearing of a world that was new and strange to her, but which seemed the exact thing she had desired for years.

In the quiet village there was but little for an energetic woman to do; but the life Mr. Nugent spoke of had opportunities for every one. Real hard self denying labor among the poor, depressing at times, but cheered and lightened by the fellow feeling of many workers, all struggling towards a noble and worthy aim, was the very work she would have chosen had the choice been given her. Now she heard of it from one of the workers, and her face glowed with enthusiasm as she listened, while Mr. Nugent could not help longing to have such a ready sympathy and appreciation near him to soothe and cheer him in his troubles and disappointments which were a necessary accompaniment of the work.

"Why don't you come to London and work with us, Miss Oldham?" he asked. "You have strength and energy. Why waste them on trifles when you might be doing real good with them?"

"I don't think my mother could live in London," said the girl, slowly, "and I could not afford it, either. But I shall work some day, and meanwhile, I dare say, it is good to have to exercise patience. And I am young enough as yet," she added, with a smile, as they returned to the lawn to join the others.

The afternoon at the Grange was a success. Mrs. Oldham sat in a low chair under a great cedar tree, and enjoyed herself quietly; indeed, the view and the sight of the four merry young people was pleasure enough for her. The tennis court was a very good one, and Gus and Florrie played Mr. Nugent and Agnes with great effect. When they were tired Florrie insisted on being taken all over the house, and gave the master of it intense pleasure by the interest she took in his old pictures, china, furniture and curios generally.

"You can't think what a pleasure this is to me!" she said, when they were examining some exquisite wood carving in the drawing room. "We London people live in stucco houses, and buy our artistic properties in Regent street, but here they are all growing, so to speak."

"Everything here has grown with the place, if that is what you mean," replied Gus. "There is nothing modern, and everything has a history. My people have lived here since Queen Elizabeth's time, and though we aren't either rich or clever, at any rate we are not mushrooms."

"Why should you be rich?" asked Florrie. "If you were a millionaire this house would not be grand enough for you, and you would spoil it by altering it, whereas now it is perfect."

Gus was pleased. He loved his home and all his ancestral treasures heartily. He loved all the old associations which had grown up in the 300 years since the Grange was built, and he was well aware that there were few families in England who could boast of such a line of worthy gentlemen as those from whom he was descended. Agnes did not care for any of these things, and was at that moment having a long conversation with Mr. Nugent about the evil results of foreign immigration in the east of London, a subject which interested her, but which Gus simply did not understand. He was satisfied if his tenants and laborers were well housed and fairly prosperous (and it must be owned that he was an admirable landlord), but the distress he did not see had no pulse for him; it was no business of his, and he lacked the imagination which brought it all vividly before the energetic couple under the cedar tree.

That evening Agnes stood at her window and looked out on the peaceful moonlit fields, and longed to be in the busy human hive she had been hearing about. Then her face dimpled into a merry smile.

"Dear old Gus!" she said, "he has fallen into the trap, and they will be thoroughly happy. I don't think I know any one so fitted to be his wife as Flo."

Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett was thinking what a very successful day it had been, and how nice it was to get Agnes up to the Grange; and it never dawned on his innocent mind that he had invited just a dozen words with her the whole afternoon.

"So you really go to morrow," said Gus, as he and his friend sat smoking, the last evening of Mr. Nugent's visit. "We shall miss you very much, old fellow, but you must come again."

"I should like it above everything," was Mr. Nugent's answer. "If I can get away for a few days in the winter, will you have me?"

"Shall be delighted; come as soon as you can, and stay as long as you can. One thing you must come for, and I hope it is not very far distant now," proceeded Mr. Bartlett, with something very like a blush.

"What is that?"

"My wedding!!"

"My dear boy, I'm delighted to hear it, but I did not know that you had got to that point yet," cried the clergyman, who had watched his friend's first course with Miss Marsh with strong approval.

"Well, that's the thing! I don't know what comes over girls, but though I have asked her half a dozen times, she has not said 'Yes' yet," replied the unconscious Gus.

"You have certainly lost no time," said his friend; "perhaps she thinks she ought to know you better."

"I don't know how she is to do that, considering that we have known each other all our lives, and lived close to each other, too."

"But she only came here just before I did," exclaimed Mr. Nugent, "or I am mistaken. Don't you mean Miss Marsh?"

A sudden light glowed on Gus' face; then faded as rapidly as it had come. "No! I don't mean Miss Marsh," he said slowly. "I never thought about her; I have always intended to marry Agnes."

It was Mr. Nugent's turn to look puzzled. "I am glad you told me that," he said, "for I was entirely mistaken. I thought from your manner with her that you cared for Miss Marsh, not Miss Oldham; and it was just as well, perhaps, that you undeceived me."

"I won't spoil the dear lad's happiness," he thought, an hour later, when he was alone; "and yet, who would have guessed it? I thought she was free, and that he cared for the other girl. I suppose she was only civil to me because I am his friend," and he bestow himself to bed, and, after a night's tossing and tumbling, went back to London by the early morning train, without taking a formal farewell of the ladies of the Cottage.

Agnes was angry, very angry; she had been most cavalierly treated, as she considered, and longed for some one on whom to vent her ire.

"What did he mean by running away without even a word of thanks for the civility they had shown him? He must have thought she was making eyes at him—just as if she cared a fig about him, or looked upon him from any other point of view than that of a guide to the East of London! How horribly conceited men are! Oh, there comes Gus! he might have left us alone for one day," and she went to open the door, and quarrel with him there if possible. Gus was a little bit cross, too, for Florrie had had to join her relations in Normandy, and he and the Oldhams were left alone, and things were flat in consequence, though he fancied he should like it.

"It's very nice being together again, isn't it, Aggie?" he said as he entered.

"I don't think so at all," she answered promptly. "I dare say you don't miss Mr. Nugent, but I am very dull without Florrie, and so are you, I should say, the way she proceeded, rather spitefully.

"I only want you, as you know," he said, not as pleasantly as usual. "Nugent has promised to come and marry us, and I really think you might make up your mind to it soon."

"Marry you! Never! I have told you so a dozen times at least" (which was an exaggeration) "and now, after flirting with Florrie all the summer, you have the impertinence to ask me again, and to ask Mr. Nugent to marry us, just as if we were engaged. I don't wonder he went away! I'm not surprised at all now!" and Agnes suddenly flung herself on the sofa and burst into tears.

As to Gus, he stood and gazed at her, open mouthed. For one thing, he had never seen her cry since she was a tiny child; for another, a new idea had penetrated his slow brain, and the world seemed upside down.

"Florrie! had he flirted with her? No, he had only been blind. He had had a strange new feeling for some time which had alternately made him happy and miserable, and which must have been—"

Here his meditations were interrupted by Agnes, who had left off crying and recovered her temper.

"Don't stand there with your mouth hanging open, Gus!" she cried; "you do look so silly. Just make up your mind, once and for all, which of us you really care for, and take the next cab for Hippe. The Marshes will be there till the end of the week."

Mr. Bartlett took her advice, and a few days later Mr. Nugent, who was trying to work off his bitter disappointment, got a letter from Dieppe with the astonishing intelligence that Gus and Florrie were engaged, and that his friend's affection for Agnes was of a totally different kind to what he had been led to believe. "In fact," the letter concluded, "Agnes knew me better than I did myself, and was perfectly right when she brought dear Flo down to stay with us. I know I don't forget that you have promised to marry us."

Hard work was very pleasant to Mr. Nugent that winter; he threw himself into all the multifarious duties of a town parson, with an energy which had its root in a happy heart. To be sure, nothing had been said or settled, but for all that he knew well enough that he would not be working alone for long, and then those two Gus' wedding to look forward to. Before the wedding came if his prospects had a very satisfactory change, for Gus was not long instead of curate that he asked Agnes to be his wife.

"We shall have work enough, and to spare," he told her, when the momentous question had been answered, "but you will be there and help me, will you, my darling?"

To which Agnes answered something about staying with him, which cannot be publicly repeated.—Chambers' Journal.

Did Joanne d'Arc Burn?

The reproduction, with Sarah Bernhardt in the leading role, of the play of "Joanne d'Arc," in Paris, has been occasion for a renewal of the old controversy as to whether Joanne was ever really burned at the stake or whether her place was not taken by some one else and she set free. One M. Lesigne has brought together in a book all the facts tending to show that Joanne never was burned, and that she actually married a country gentleman in Lorraine and caused a family to be born from them were direct descendants as late as a century ago.

The stories were first put into circulation in 1803 in a publication called Mercure Galant, and were based upon discoveries made by a certain Father Ignace among some old manuscripts in Metz. The first document was a record of the visit of Joanne, the Maid of Orleans, to her relatives in that city, and subsequently there was discovered a marriage contract of Robert des Armoises with "Jeanne d'Arc, the Maid of Orleans," the marriage having taken place at Arlon, where the Duchess Elizabeth of Luxembourg made a splendid fete of the occasion.

The bed in which she "Maid" and her husband conveyed certain land was also found, and subsequently at Orleans in the public archives there were discovered various entries in the public accounts that went to show that something had been paid to her or for her to her relatives at various times after she was supposed to have been burned at the stake. These documents have made it absolutely certain that somebody who was known as "Jeanne d'Arc" and "The Maid of Orleans" was living and somewhat of a public character for many years after the original Joanne had presumably been reduced to ashes. The appearance of the original Joanne, however, insist that the woman to whom the documents refer must have been a different one, either an impostor or a woman whom some confusion of identity had arisen among the people of her acquaintance to designate by the title of the dead heroine.—New York Sun.

An Ancient Toy.

In the Sixteenth century Regiomantanus made an iron fly which moved about in the room and buzzed as long as it was wound up. Afterward an ambassador came with a wooden fly, which he said he had received from the Emperor Maximilian at Nuremburg, flew forth to meet him.

But one of the most wonderful of such things of which we have record was a group of automata constructed by Philip Camuz for Louis XIV. This consisted of a wood cut of a fig about him, or locked upon him from any other point of view than that of a guide to the East of London! How horribly conceited men were! Oh, there comes Gus! he might have left us alone for one day," and she went to open the door, and quarrel with him there if possible. Gus was a little bit cross, too, for Florrie had had to join her relations in Normandy, and he and the Oldhams were left alone, and things were flat in consequence, though he fancied he should like it.

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CRAZY FOR SUBSIDIES.

SOME PERTINENT REMARKS ON AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

Hungry Lobbyists Trying to Revive American Shipping—Same for the Taxpayers to Think Of—Blaine vs. New on the British Way of Doing It.

A bill has been introduced in congress by Mr. Farquhar, of New York, for the purpose of reviving American shipping by means of subsidies. The bill proposes a subsidy to American built vessels of thirty cents per ton for every thousand miles sailed. A lobby has been at work in Washington to show how our declining merchant marine would be put upon its feet again by the passage of this bill.

Of course it is the men who would get the money who are pushing for the passage of the measure. Mr. H. K. Thurber, president of the Brazil Mail Steamship company, and Mr. J. M. Ludlam, general manager of that line, have been before the house committee to show how good a thing it would be for the country to pay them for doing their own business. If the bill should be passed, the 3,000 steamship of Mr. Thurber's line would receive about $90,000 per year for trade between the ports of New York and Rio de Janeiro and a 5,000 ton vessel would receive about $150,000 annually for the round voyage between New York and Liverpool.

If such a steamship should make only twelve round voyages to Liverpool in a year her share of the subsidy for this single vessel not less than $110,000 a year, which would amount to the interest at 5 per cent on $2,200,000.

Evidently the subsidy men know what they want.

Mr. F. B. Crawford, on the other hand, has written a letter to The Manufacturer of Philadelphia showing what a burden to the taxpayers this subsidy scheme would become. Mr. Crawford thinks and says reasonably—that if we undertake to grant subsidies we ought to aim, at the very least, to make our steam shipping half as great as that of Great Britain. If it should have that effect, then, our each steamer traversed 30,000 miles per annum (a low estimate) and received 30 cents per ton green as proposed by the bounty bill) per 1,000 miles, the annual cost would be about $41,000,000.

With figures like these kept before the American taxpayer, how long do these subsidy hunters think they could be able to keep the taxpayer up to the scratch of voting their annual bills? Of course, with these munificent sums going every year into the coffers of the subsidized ship owners, these men could become very promising subjects for "fat frying," and the growing needs of the G. O. P. would render the creation of a working class of ship owners most desirable at this particular time, when there is a growing tendency among manufacturers and members of congress to remove their shackles by giving them free raw material.

The argument of the subsidy hunters is one of the queerest things that American politics—with its many queer phenomena—has exhibited for many years.

The example of England!

The men who have been filling the air for years with exclamations of horror at British free trade, and who have diligently circulated forged extracts from English newspapers to frighten American workingmen, now rave about, all of a sudden, and plead the example of England!

What what are the fools!

The best Republican authorities are not agreed.

Mr. Blaine says: "England has never been affrighted by the word subsidy," and he mentions a trifling number to show that England has built up her commercial marine by granting subsidies.

Gen. John C. New, President Harrison's consul general at London, reports to the United States treasury department, under date of Sept. 3, 1889, that "the British government does not grant subsidies, in the general sense of that term, to any steamship company."

The fact is that not more than 2 per cent. of England's shipping receives money in any way from the government. Some owners are paid small sums by the British admiralty on condition that their ships be built so as to carry heavy guns, and that the government have the option of buying or hiring these vessels in time of war. The estimated expenditures for this purpose last year were only £39,380, or about $190,000.

Then England has the carriage of her mails; but she is often provokingly careless as to the compensation. For example, a French company holds the contract for carrying the British mails from Aden, in Arabia, to the island of Mauritius—both Aden and Mauritius belong to Britain.

Would not the subsidy hunters be more consistent and state their case more effectively if they should first by their old argument, which serves them so well in other fields, show England that they, therefore, we must do the opposite?

President Harrison, in his long and almost positless message, does at least manage to get up courage to advise the adoption of a policy, under the form of liberal appropriations, for carrying the mails. But applying this to the Brazil line, which seems to be the favorite and to cry the loudest of all the subsidy hunters, who wants to send letters to Brazil by that line, when it can be quicker and to cry the loudest of all the subsidy hunters, who wants to send letters to Brazil by that line, when it can be quicker and to cry the loudest of all the subsidy hunters, who wants to send letters to Brazil by that line, when it can be quicker and cheaper to go all the way by England and thus reach Brazil in twenty-three days?

But have we no shipping?

Much more, at least, than the flags on the seas indicate.

The fast steamers, the great "ocean greyhounds" plying between New York and Liverpool, are largely owned by American stockholders, but they are included in the royal naval reserve of England, and in case of war they would become British cruisers.

There is a firm in Boston which carries on a large trade in fruits with Jamaica, but it is forced to sail its vessels under the British flag. A wealthy capitalist of Boston owns a ship which he is forced to sail under the flag of the Hawaiian Islands.

The moral is plain.

Let our ship owners enter their vessels for American registry, from whatever source they procure them.

When this is done, Nellie Bly will not be able, after encircling the globe the next time, to report again that she did not once see the Stars and Stripes at the masthead of a ship all the way from Hong Kong to Canton in China.

DIFFERENT POLICY.

Two Examples from South America of How Shipping May Be Built Up.

There is another United States in South America, of which the Indians of Panama forms a part. This is a country in which vast forests of the choicest timber abound, and the country varies from the tropical palms to the lofty Andes. There are also coal and mineral resources, such as copper, lead and iron, and the precious metals are abundant.

Although the United States of Colombia has been nearly all of its revenue through tariff duties, still its law makers do not go to the length of refusing to let the citizens of that country buy their ships abroad and enter them for registry in Colombian vessels. They have not yet learned that way of building up home enterprises.

Accordingly we hear of a Pittsburg firm which is building two light draught steam wheel steamers for use on Colombian rivers.

We do not learn that there are any live Colombian statesmen who would like to refuse entry to these vessels.

Evidently the peculiar type of statesmanship which prevails with us has few imitators in this backward South American state, and the example of our own country as the leading American nation has not been properly presented to these old Spanish fogies of the tropics.

How is it that these men are so dull of perception as not to see that the true and only way to develop Colombian ship building is to shut out these Pittsburg river steamers? The Cauca and the Magdalena rivers of Colombia—are they not better than all the rivers of Pennsylvania?

At the same time another dispatch from Pittsburg, which states that the government of that country will shortly take steps to reduce materially the duties on raw materials in order to encourage Chilian manufacturing enterprises.

These persons seem to make a great mistake when they assert that the prestige of the United states will make it from this time forth the model of all our southern sister republics.

On the other hand, it seems clear that the South American delegates to the Washington congress did not come up here to learn political wisdom from us.

How little the Chilians are disposed to follow our example as the leading nation is further illustrated by an occurrence which happened some years ago. A commission was sent from this country to South America to effect reciprocity treaties with the various nations of that continent. When the commission came to Chili they had a hearing with the president of the republic.

But what did they accomplish?

The Chilian president told the commissioners some things which must have struck them as founded on very queer and even heretical principles of political economy.

This is what he said:

"It is out of no want of respect for the United States, but it is my settled belief that all treaties are endless. There can be no control by any convention of the laws of trade. Men will buy and sell where it is most to their advantage, and this cannot be aided or materially influenced by national treaties. Chili opens all her coasts to the vessels of any nation, the United States included, and in turn the Chilian flag ought to have access to the ports of the United States on the same terms.

The commission accomplished nothing, and reported that of course it was not worth while to dwell upon this avowal."

TARIFF NOTES.

Josiah R. Markley and Amos L. Ebert, two farmers of Montgomery, county, Pa., the latter of whom was last year a candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff, have recently failed.

There has been another large failure in the woolen manufacturing business. This time the tariff lightning has struck Philadelphia to the extent of $300,000.

The starch makers have held a meeting at Buffalo to organize a starch trust. They want a tax of a duty of from 2 to 2½ cents a pound.

A large number of New England manufacturers of iron and steel have petitioned congress to remove all duties on iron, coal and coke, and to reduce the duties on pig iron, scrap iron and scrap steel to 24 per cent. ad valorem.

The United States senate has refused to include the statistics of farm mortgages in the census to be taken this summer. Is it because light on this subject would produce a stampede among the farmers for a reduction of tariff taxes?

There has been great opposition among the innovative merchants of New York to the Kinley bill for regulating the collection of customs. One authority estimates that the bill would damage the foreign commerce of that city to the extent of $200,000,000 annually. The New York Commercial Bulletin, which is a nonpartisan paper, says that the bill appears to have been framed with the intention of destroying the import trade of the country.

David A. Wells, the greatest statistician of the United states, estimates that the additional cost to this country of steel during the ten years from 1878 to 1887 in consequence of the tariff was $140,000,000.

Self Devouring.

A strange and really dramatic situation is one described by the author of "Obeah," a little book which treats of West Indian life. Insects and reptiles are abundant in the West Indies, and one soon gets well acquainted with certain kinds which are perfectly harmless and very lively. These little creatures are quite tame and when caught by the tail they slip away, leaving that appendage behind them.

I was once sitting in the veranda, watching a little green lizard darting about after the flies. It became bold, and in one of its quick movements came too near a large black and yellow spider, and caught the little fellow by the tail. Giving a wriggle, he darted off, leaving the spider in equal alarm for my lizard, and, having no use for it, I let it go. It ran the floor and resumed my book.

Presently I looked down and saw that a lot of ants had found the piece of tail, and were hurrying off with their treasure as fast as they could. When they had dragged it almost to their hole I noticed my little green friend, a few yards away, intently eying his missing property. The ants were just giving a final pull toward their nest, when the lizard suddenly made a dart upon them, seized his bit of tail, and swallowed it with evident gusto.

The Violin Makers.

In Martinichaus, with its surrounding villages, Klingenthal, Fleissen, Rohrbach and Graslitz, in Saxony, are about fifteen thousand people who do nothing else, day after day, but make violins. The inhabitants, from the little urchin to the old gray headed man, the small girl and the old grandmother, all are engaged in making some part of a violin. A good instrument consists of sixty-two different pieces. The older men make the finger board from ebony, and the string holder or the screws. The small boys make themselves useful by looking after the glue pot. A man with steady hands and a clear eye puts the different pieces together, and this is the most difficult task of all. The varnishing is generally done by women polishers, and the family that has a violin to finish is a good polisher is considered fortunate. Even a young man, when he goes a-wooing, inquires whether the young girl is a good polisher; and if she is, it certainly will increase his affection for her at least twofold. The polishing takes a good deal of time, some of the best violins being twenty and even thirty times polished. Every family has its peculiar style of polishing, and they never vary from that. There is one that makes nothing but a dark color, another a citron color, yet another an orange color, and so on.—Letter in Boston Transcript.

American Printing.

Do you know there are 12,000 papers, magazines, etc., published in the United States, that there are over 62,000 editors, 4,000 of them females, employed in publishing establishments, and that many of the 17,000 professional writers are of country are practical printers? The most powerful political of the times on which the genius of the middle ages was the hard and rough boards, which are perfectly harmless and very lively. These little creatures are quite tame and when caught by the tail they slip away, leaving that appendage behind them.

It is a boon of unqualified good, its possession is entirely beneficial, for it has taken the place of the rude, and has supplied our empiricals, and given a new impetus to thought and increased activity to our powers. It has raised our high scale of thinking beings, has enlarged the limits of our reasons, added to the dignity of our nature by giving birth to public opinion, and now man is no longer content if he does not know all the news and have daily information about the human race.—New Orleans Picayune.

An Alarm Bottle for Poisons.

A Chicago man has invented a bottle superior to the ordinary bottle for poisons. The superiority over the old fashioned article lies in the construction of the stopper. The projection which enters the neck of the bottle is ground glass, with a small hole in one side, through which protrudes a little rod of cork. The top of the stopper is covered with a thin piece of rubber, the edges of which are so arranged that when the stopper is removed the bell will ring. When it is replaced the rod, or plunger, again, may be turned to its place in the bottle it again sounds an alarm. The mechanism is so arranged that it is absolutely impossible to remove or replace the stopper without ringing the bell. The inventor says it is possible for a druggist, if he is careful in his business, and has no deal out poison in the place of harmless drugs without receiving a warning as to the dangerous nature of the preparation.—Chicago News.

Hackler's Arnica Salve

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money ref

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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AROUND THE COUNTY.

(The JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns in which to write its editorials. Give us all the news in as brief and concise manner as possible. Correspondence should be mailed so as to reach us later than Wednesday evening. Two very desirable features in correspondence are regularity and punctuality.)

Boyne City.

MAR. 10.—Spring weather today. Village election also.

The election passed off quietly, the following persons being elected to the several offices: President, Alfred J. H. DeLacy; clerk, J. L. Campbell, treasurer, J. P. Fairchild; street commissioner, Jas. Mellon; assessor, W. B. Hurd; constable, Lewis McWain; trustees, full term, Robert Crawford, R. E. Newville, John Webster; trustee to fill vacancy, P. F. McIlaire.

J. L. Handy has purchased the residence of F. M. Chase on the terrace. It is undergoing repairs pending ce cupancy.

The lumber camps around the town are all breaking up; the logs being nearly all drawn.

Henry Jabsonville has bought a small farm near Detroit whither he has removed with his family starting this morning.

Examination of school teachers last week, with a large attendance. Most of the candidates w nt home rejoicing.

MARCH 11.—The Boyne W. C. T. U. held their election of officers this afternoon, at which the following ladies were elected, viz.: President, Mrs. A. E. Martin; first vice president, Mrs. John Sudman; second vice president, Mrs. J. Burlges; third vice president, Mrs. O. D. Sayles; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. J. Johnston; recording secretary, Mrs. Z. Morgan; treasurer, Mrs. N. J. DeBarr.

Inwood.

W. J. McGeagh expects to have 20 acres of fallow cut before spring opens.

There was a large surprise party at O. D. Wood's farm last Thursday night. An enjoyable time reported.

Albert O'Brian bought a fine team of Jas. Archer last week.

Owen Wood of Atwood drew 2,100 feet of hardwood lumber to Norwood at one load, one day last week.

Nash has broke camp. He has a large stock in his mill yard.

Carrie Hilton's musical at Atwood last Friday night was a success. There were over 200 in attendance, and everything went off finely.

Geo. Miller is feeling proud of his young son.

Cash Pearl is getting out shingle timber at Smithson's camp for the Shaved Shingle Co. at Charlevoix.

Norwood farmers are preparing to plant a large number of fruit trees this spring.

O. D. Hilton is distributing the posts for a half mile of wire fence on the road in front of his place this spring.

A social for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Hayne will be held at the Hilton school house March 21st. All are invited.

Thomas Cummings is at the "Soo" on business.

Ellsworth.

MARCH 11—Frank Wrisley had the misfortune to break his leg last Saturday.

Mr. Fulton's mill has been shut down a week for repairs.

Those who attended the dance and oyster supper last Friday night at W. C. Mears' report a very pleasant time.

C. S. Campbell has just commenced lumbering.

Eveline.

MARCH 11.—A considerable rain Monday night and Tuesday morning.

What would a town do without the farmer? Two large loads from this place, ye reporter among them, spent Saturday in Charlevoix and left considerable money in that town.

Quarterly meeting at the M. E. church last Sabbath. Rev. A. J. Morris was assisted by Rev. J. Burdge of Boyne City. Good attendance.

30° below zero is the coldest it has been yet here this winter. It was last Thursday morning.

R. M. Cherrie has gone to Chicago.

Advance.

MARCH 11—Did any one see anything of "zero" last week.

Mrs. David Willis went to Muncelona last Monday to visit her daughter Mrs. Vaughn.

Mr. Albert Howard's family moved here from Cadillac and at present are stopping Mr. Ferguson, Mr H's mother.

Last week David Willis' house caught fire, but the fire being discovered in time it was extinguished before much damage was done.

Current Comment.

It is said that A. P. Swineford will start a red-hot democratic paper in Marquette the coming summer.

The Belford Company, publishers, of New York, are soon to issue a book, to be sold by subscription, entitled "Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the confederate states; a Memoir, by his wife."

The readers of "Looking Backward" will turn with eagerness to the reply which Edward Bellamy makes to the criticisms of Gen. Francis A. Walker, in the March number of the North American Review.

Another chapter in the Gladstone Blaine controversy is added by senator J. S. Morrill, in the March number of the North American Review, which also contains an article on the "Questions Club and the Tariff," by the Secretary of the United Questions Club of Massachusetts.

Max O'Rell was recently invited to write an article for the North American Review on the subject of "Comic Journalism in America." "That means all your journals," he replied, "for they are all comic." Under the title of "Lively Journalism," he, however, contributes an article to the March number of the Review.

The Michigan Tradesman has been changed to a four-column paper of 16 pages, stitched and trimmed. The change is decidedly for the better. It is convenient for handling, reading, filing, binding, and the paper can be increased in size to suit convenience or necessity by adding pages. It is the best possible style for a publication of the character of the Tradesman.

Cook Book No. 2, given as a premium to all advance subscribers of the Grand Traverse Herald, is a book of 112 pages, and contains a choice assortment of recipes for every-day cooking. It is an improvement over book 1 and will be appreciated by the thorough housekeeper. All husbands in the Traverse Region will give Mrs. Bates, the compiler, a vote of thanks for the genuine improvement in cooking on account of this work.

The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan R. R. Co. have issued $210,000,000 mortgage, to run 50 years and draw 5 per cent. annual interest. The bond is issued to provide (1) for the cancellation of the series of divisional bonds; (2) for the purchase of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Lake Michigan, Railroad and for the construction or purchase of such lines of railroads as may from time to time be deemed necessary by the board of directors and stockholders: the establishment of a line of steamers and barges across Lake Michigan, the construction of the necessary docks and terminals on Lake Michigan, for the construction of additional terminals at Toledo and for the purchase of the necessary rolling stock. The counties in which the mortgage is to be filed are Lucas (Ohio), Monroe, Wastenaw, Wayne, Livingston, Shiawassee, Clinton, Gratiot, Isabella, Clare, Osceola, Wexford, Missaukee, Maristee, Benzie, Grand Traverse, Leelanaw, Kalkaska, Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet, Saginaw, Bay and Genesee.

Fabulous Prices Paid for Orchids.

These flowers are as costly as they are wonderful, and they are not only curious and extremely rare, but the blossoms, when cut off, will say fresh for two weeks. Single blossoms have been sold for $25 to $50, while the value of the plants range from $100 to $1,000 each. Four of the most prominent Orchid growing houses in the United States will make large competitive exhibition at the Detroit Floral exhibition, April 22-26. The Detroit Journal is sparing no pains to insure to lovers of flowers a rare treat. No such exhibition of Orchids has ever been held in Michigan.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

THAT ENGLISH MUMMY.

A RESPECTABLE RIVAL OF THE EGYPTIAN ARTICLE.

Bald, but Otherwise Perfect—Two Hundred Years Dead—A Famous Place of Worship—The Mummy in His Case. Why They Jabbed It.

It seems more than curious that his history has not been written. It is simply extraordinary that even his place of residence is known to so few among the many thousands who pass and repass it every day. It is true that for about one hundred and fifty years he was secluded from the world, in fact, dead to it; but for forty years he has been upon exhibition. For forty years he has been a subject of great interest to a comparatively small circle, and during that period he has never shown signs of temper even under circumstances that might be warranted to ruffle the composure of a "bearded lady" at a circus. In various parts of the United Kingdom the mere fact of having been born a century ago is considered sufficient to account for any quantity of notoriety. Yet in this article the intention is to tell something about a person who was born, probably, two centuries ago, and who, if can be easily proved, has not in forty years moved a muscle.

Some days ago a discussion took place in the public prints on the subject of mummies. In a discussion of the kind it could hardly be expected that the Egyptian brand would be overlooked, but if reference had been made to only the Egyptian article little would remain to be said, for Rameses II, as a mummy, has really received quite as much publicity as he deserves.

There is a mummy that can hold its own against all comers on exhibition in a very modest way in the church of St. James, Garlickhithe, or Garlickhy, or Garlickhythe, for the name is spelt in three ways. It was so named, according to an old chronicle: "Further of old time, on the River Thames, near to the church, garlick was usually sold." The thoroughfare that bounds the church building on the west is still known as Garlick Hill. Not long ago an old house that stood near the church was demolished. In digging a cellar for a modern structure on the old site several piles were found. These piles were of the peculiar greenish hue that wood which has been a long time in salt or brackish water always obtains. The ground in the vicinity of the church is of chalk formation.

So many parishioners were buried in the little church yard that it was decided, about forty years ago, to cover the diminutive cemetery with a heavy coating of concrete. Before this was done a large number of bodies were disturbed. Those engaged in the work were surprised to find that, while the coffins had been reduced almost to dust, the bodies inclosed in lead lining were in a state of almost perfect preservation.

With one exception the bodies were reinterred. The exception had suffered somewhat from exposure to the atmosphere and perhaps from careless handling, but it is today wonderfully well preserved. The identity of this English mummy could not be discovered, for the coffin in which it had been inclosed had crumbled away, and had not been furnished, apparently, with a plate. The coffin, it is supposed, had dried up the animal tissue by absorbing every particle of water, and thus prevented putrefaction.

At any rate, the mummy that can be seen at St. James (Garlickhithe) church shows no signs of decay today, though it has been out of the ground forty years, and had been in mayhap 150 years or more. Just within the entrance to the church, on the south or Thames street side, is a plain wooden case. It is about 6 feet in height, 2 feet in breadth and 18 inches in depth.

"You want to see the mummy, I suppose" said the sexton, Robert Sharp, when I presented myself at the church yesterday. Without more ado he opened the wooden case. Inside the wooden door was a glass front that now stood open.

Inside the glass, gazing pensively through eyeless sockets at a flagstone that was a little darker than its fellows, was the English mummy.

The skin would have been white but for a pale yellow tinge. The skin was everywhere smooth and intact. The nose was that of a young man who must have stood six feet in height and been of fine proportions. The shoulders were broad, the arms long and powerful looking. Every finger and toe was perfect. Both hands and feet must have been small. That the figure was that of a young man seems certain from its general appearance, but more particularly from the small size and excellently preserved condition of the teeth. There had been hair upon the head when the body was exhumed, but atmospheric influences had destroyed every vestige of it. Unless the visitor looks closely at the head an impression will be carried away that there is still hair upon it. This impression will be due to a network of cobweb which is yearly growing thicker. When the body was taken from the ground the teeth were perfectly white. They are gradually turning black.

"The glass front was put in the case," Sexton Sharp said, "to prevent visitors from jabbing the mummy with fingers, canes or umbrellas."

"Why did they jab the mummy?"

Sexton Sharp said he supposed "they wanted to hear his insides rattle." He then explained that while handling the mummy he and others had discovered that the intestines had become shriveled, and would make a noise like a kettle-drum when the mummy was shaken.

Not a great many people visit the church to see the mummy, the sexton said. For people who did not live in the city the church was in an out of the way place, he supposed. He had heard that the mummy was 200 years old, but could not certify to that of his personal knowledge, for he was only 48 years of age, and had "been around the church only about forty years." —London Herald.

ABOUT CLOTHES PINS.

Some Talk with a Dealer in These Adjuncts of a High Civilization.

"The longer you lif," as a philosophic German once remarked, "the more you findt, by chimineedy, oudt!" During a desultory walk about the city the other day the writer was more than ever struck with this triple shod truth.

For instance, there's the common, everyday clothes pin—the reliable old bisected clothes pin of our mothers, which no man has ever been able to improve on anymore than he has improved upon the wheelbarrow or the old fashioned wooden rolling pin. Who would imagine that there was anything about the clothes pin that was worth finding out? Nobody! But there is.

In his walk the writer was passing a little grocery, where a box of clothes pins was among the things displayed outside.

"How much for clothes pins today?" he asked of the grocer.

"Four cents," was the reply.

"Four cents apiece?"

"Apiece! Great Hickory! no. Four cents a dozen!"

"Ah-h-h! Are you a good judge of clothes pins?"

"Should say so! I've made more than a million of 'em!" replied the storekeeper.

"I've followed the clothes pin, sir, in all the processes of its evolution, from the growing tree to the polishing box. Say!" exclaimed the dealer, in a sudden burst of confidence and picking up a clothes pin, "To look at that pin you'd scarcely believe that the manufacturer could make and sell twelve of them for a cent, and have any profit of more than 50 per cent. on them at that; now, would you?"

"Not to look at it, I wouldn't."

"But he can do it, sir," exclaimed the grocer. "He can do it. He can whittle out clothes pins at the rate of eighty a minute. How? Easy enough, if he's got to do is to take his maple or birch log and go to work. So his big log is ten feet long and a foot through. He won't have to pay more than $2 for it. If he gets a lot more than that he don't know his business. That log will whittle up into 12,000 clothes pins as certain as the tree the log came from grew. It will take the man two hours and a half to chew that log up into clothes pins, which is at the rate of 4,800 an hour. But when they are all cut out they are worth $96.40 to the maker. He will work ten hours a day, if he is smart, and will get away with four of those logs. It's easy figuring to find out that he will then have on hand 48,000 clothes pins, worth $855.60 if they're worth a cent.

"The lumber for those pins has cost only $8, providing the man wasn't stuck in buying it. Now, if that was all the expense, a man with a clothes pin factory would be a blind eight better off than if he owned a coal mine. But those logs have to run the gauntlet of a good deal of machinery before they are full fledged clothes pins. A saw separates the log into lengths of sixteen inches; another one saws these blocks into boards three-quarter of an inch thick; a third saw reduces the boards to strips three-quarters of an inch square. These little strips are pasted to a big wheel, which hurries them to a gang of other saws, where they are chopped into clothes pin lengths quicker than a sausage machine can chop up a pound of beef.

"These lengths are carried by a swift moving belt to a machine that grabs them and sets them in a lathe. The lathe gives them their shape in the twinkling of an eyelid. Strange to the man, who feeds them to still another saw which moves backward and forward as if it were madder than a snake. This saw chews out the slot that the washerman is to shove down over the clothes on the line one of those days, and the clothes pin is ready, all but kiln drying and polishing. Kiln drying knocks the sap out of the wood, and the polishing is done by letting the clothes pins rub against themselves in a revolving cylinder.

"All these processes cost money, and when the manufacturer comes to put up his goods for sale he has to make his profit on the 48,000 pins, or a day's hard work, at a cent a piece, or about 48 cents a thousand, and, really, sir, I am compelled in these tight times to sell them for 4 cents a dozen, or $3.38 a thousand, which wouldn't be so bad if I sold a thousand every hour or so. But, with care, a thousand clothes pins will stay by me for a month or two, and I have even had them with me a whole year. Chinese cheap labor is pelting the life out of the clothes pin trade, for Ling Sing and Wun Lung don't use clothes pins in their laundries, and they're washing about all the clothes that are washed, it seems to me, nowadays. How many dozen shall I do you up, sir?"

"Half a dozen'll do," said the reporter, and the man looked disappointed as he counted them out.—New York Sun.

Convenience for House Hunters.

The house hunter must have observed that within a few years the real estate agents of the city have shown a tendency toward the adoption of trade marks or distinguishing emblems on their "for rent" signs. For a long time these placards were all of uniform design. One firm adopted the plan of covering a fair of the placard surface with red paint or ink. Such a placard could be readily identified a block distant. The idea caught on, and now there are stars, anchors, shields and cross bars, white letters on a black ground, clubs and disks in red, white and blue, crosses, diamonds, triangles—in fact every form of simple design and outline. Another reform that is much appreciated by house hunters has been introduced by enterprising agents, and that is to have at the office photographs of the exterior of the buildings for rent and a floor plan of the house, showing the location of the closets and stairways, the size of the rooms, etc. A lady can tell by a single glance at the plan whether the house will suit her or not, and it saves her the labor of running all over the city on an errand that is full of disappointment.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

New Goods

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

WE WILL GET THERE!

Here We Are Again with Another Grand

SPECIAL SALE

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY,

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, March 13, 14, and 15, 1890.

LOOK!

One Fine Dress Pattern worth 50c	50c
" " " $1.80	$1 10
" " $2.00	1 25
Good Print	05
Good Unbleached Cotton	5½
Good Bleached Cotton	7
Ladies' all wool Red Underwear	80
Ladies' all wool Gray Underwear	80
Cloaks	One-half Off
Gent's Underwear worth $1.00	75
" " " $1.50	90
A Fine Suit worth $22.00	16 00
" " $18.00	12 00
" " $15.00	15 00
A Good Suit worth 10.00	7.00
" " 8.00	5.00
" " 7.50	4.00

Remember these Prices are only good for the three above named days. Everything will be reduced on the same average.
Be sure and call and see that we as we advertise.
Remember the day and date.

Alick Rosenthal.

LEWIS GRAND OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

Two Good Improved Farms For Sale, On Easy Terms.

Inquire of Charlevoix Savings Bank.

JEFFERIES' Coffee Rooms

Bridge Street.

OYSTERS in all styles.

Steaks, Chops, and all kinds of order cooking a specialty.

LUNCHES from 5c. to 15c.

MEALS 20c.

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LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Well, who is "vindicated" now?

The boys on the brakes did nobly.

Geo. W. Miller went to Grand Rapids Tuesday.

☞ Buy only Rifenburg flour. Iron Duke is the best.

Harvey Wilson expects to go to Chicago to work this week.

Mrs. John Bell returned to day from a seven weeks visit in Southern Michigan.

Remember the firemans regular club dance at Bartholomew's hall Friday evening.

The steamer Onekema crossed Round Lake from Hurd's dock to the ship yard this morning.

Geo. Papin started Wednesday for Millwaukee to take a position as engineer of the barge Wren.

Marion Bence, Charles Hull, and James Lynn, went to Chicago last Thursday with G. W. Bell.

Quite a large party of Charlevoix young folks went to the musical at Atwood last Friday evening.

T. D. Smith received the new boiler for the tug Martin last week. It was drawn by teams from Petoskey.

Miss Lula Carter returned home from Benzie county last week where she has been teaching school.

☞ Patronize home industry. Use Rifenburg Milling Co.'s flour. Iron Duke is the best. Try it.

"If the Silsby could talk what would it say?"—Sentinel. Probably it would "hug" itself and "groan."

A. R. Upright has had his house on the corner of Clinton and Grant streets repapered and will move therein.

D. S. Burns has been working East Jordan and vicinity this week for Kilburn's implement house, of Petoskey.

Nelson White is to be clerk of the Fountain City House this summer, and Mr. Bend will be clerk of the City of Charlevoix.

A. D. Cruickshank's address before the tariff reform club was postponed to next Monday evening, at rooms over J. M. Clark's.

Wm. H. Hurlbut to Anna A. Kirby lot 52 of U. & H. addition to Charlevoix, $75.00

Wm. H. Hurlbut to O. J. Tysver lot 158 of U. & H. addition to Charlevoix, $100.00.

Northern Michigan Line Steamers.

S. S. Burke furnishes the following list of officers for the Northern Michigan line of steamers for the coming season:

City of Charlevoix,—Captain, Irs Bishop; clerk, Geo E. Bond; steward, Edward Basset; chief engineer, A. C. Bowen.

Lawrence,—Captain, Wm. Finncan; clerk, Harry V. Hall; steward, Wm. Plumstead, chief engineer, J. N. Bowen.

Congregational Church.

At the Congregational church next Sunday: Preaching by the pastor morning and evening. Sunday school at noon. Young people's meeting at 6.30.

You are cordially invited to worship with us.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Bear Lake Bridge.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—At the coming annual township meeting in the several townships the people of Charlevoix county will be asked to vote on the question of raising $2,000 by tax for the purpose of constructing a bridge across Bear Lake. Every voter should ask himself the following questions:

1. What will be my share of the tax, and can I afford it?

2. Will it benefit the public enough to justify the outlay?

The assessed valuation of the county is about $2,500,000. To raise $2,000 would require a tax of .8 of a mill on a dollar. A person whose property is worth $500 would have forty cents to pay.

It would benefit the public by giving a more direct route between places on Pine Lake and Petoskey and vice versa. It would benefit the farmers in this part of the county by giving them the privilege of marketing their produce either at Petoskey or at places on Pine Lake.

We believe what will benefit any part of the county directly will benefit the whole indirectly. The people in this part of the county have helped to pay for public improvements in other parts of the county, and think that it is only just that the county should assume the expense of bridging Bear Lake.

Other county papers please copy.

Bear Lake, March 13. TAXPAYER.

The Village Election.

Two tickets were in the field Monday for village officers,—"Citizens" and "Peoples,"—both made up of democrats and republicans. The "ring" worked like beavers for the "People's" ticket, especially for Mason and Ackert, insisting that their "vindication" demanded it. Every influence necessary to get votes was used, and the party lash was cracked when other means failed. By such means the "ring" got there, and consider themselves "vindicated."

The ticket elected is as follows:

President—A. E. Mason.

Trustees—John Burns, Fred A. Smith, and J. M. Ackert.

Clerk—H. S. Hardin.

Treasurer—F. E. Wood.

Assessor—H. C. Cooper.

Street Commissioner—John Lamphear.

Constable—Jas. Martin.

Burns, Harsha, and Martin were on both tickets. F. A. Smith made a gallant fight for the Citizen's ticket, and saved himself by only two votes.

There is abundant opportunity for interesting comment on the election, but for satisfactory reason we will say nothing this week.

Historical Society.

The following is the program for the meeting of Friday evening: Violin solo, "Hudson Waltz," Mr. Mills, with Miss Cassie Allen as accompanist; select reading, humorous, Miss Josie Litzan; paper of the evening, "Growth of Religious Work" Rev. W. H. McCartney; violin solo, "Fifth Air" by Dancla, F. A. Cochran; select reading, "The Convict's Christmas Eve," Mrs. H. M. Enos; vocal duet, "Music and her sister Song," Miss Buttars and Mrs. F. J. Mesch. Next meeting to be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Cook. Paper, "Important Inventions," Miss May Brown.

Deals in Dirt.

J. M. Clark reports the following real estate sales this week:

Wm. H. Hurlbut to J. W. Kirby lot 51 of U. & H. addition to Charlevoix, $125.00.

Wm. H. Hurlbut to Anna A. Kirby lot 52 of U. & H. addition to Charlevoix, $75.00

Wm. H. Hurlbut to O. J. Tysver lot 158 of U. & H. addition to Charlevoix, $100.00.

FIRE!

Green Block Wrecked

A. T. Washburne & Co.'s Dry Goods Stock Seriously Damaged.

At 7 o'clock this morning fire was discovered near the furnace in the basement of the Green block. The basement and first floor were occupied by A. T. Washburne & Co., dry goods and carpets. The alarm was given and the fire department responded promptly, but a failure to get steam gave the fire a good start.

Willing hands soon removed the stock. Still no water. A rush was then made for the old hand engine and it was put to work lively to save the building, while engineers Vote, Ackert and Washburn struggled in vain to get steam on the Silsby. The boys on the brakes kept the fire within the walls and probably saved Brown's bank building. Finally Hiram Wood made some suggestions as to firing, and was asked to lend a hand, which he did, and soon had the Silsby at work.

The fire was soon under control, though it had by that time made great havoc with the south wall, and destroyed most of the roof.

Green's building was damaged upwards of $1,000; insured. A. T. Washburne estimates his damage and losses at least $5,000, and it may possibly be more than that.

Brown's bank building was damaged by water and the furniture by removal.

A. D. Cruickshank and R. W. Kane had their law offices in the bank building, but removed everything, and the loss was small.

E. H. Green's office was emptied of its contents, and slightly damaged by water.

The failure of the Silsby, in view of the recent controversy, was a most unfortunate occurrence for all concerned, and for a time there was considerable excitement, and prospects of bitter feeling between the partisans on each side. Charges of tampering with the engine, and of incompetency were made by hot-heads on either side.

In an effort to get at the truth, we interviewed Engineer Vote, after the fire was out and the excitement over. His opinion was that the fines had not been thoroughly cleaned as they ought to be for a considerable time; that they had been cleaned only with the steam hose, and not by taking off the top jacket as should have been done; and that the accumulation of crust prevented the fire from making steam. "In the future" says Mr. Vote "the Silsby will be thoroughly cleaned, and always ready."

Mr. Ackert was of the opinion that the fire in the engine did not get a sufficient start before the horses took the engine into the street; that the jolting scattered the fire along the street; that on arriving at the dock oil was used to start the fire again, which made the fines sticky and retained the soot from the coal smoke and of itself made a scale and clogged the flues. Mr. Ackert said there was nothing in the work of the engine to indicate tampering. He believed that the fines were thoroughly cleaned the last time the engine was out, though he admitted the top had not been taken off in probably a year.

Whatever the cause, or wherever the blame, it is a serious matter, and we hope the experience gained will prevent its recurrence.

A. T. Washburne & Co. secured temporary quarters in the old Stockman building.

Card of Thanks.

I hereby tender my most grateful thanks to the Charlevoix fire department for the very efficient manner in which they worked in extinguishing the fire in my store building, and thus saving my office and residence.

Charlevoix, March 13. E. H. GREEN.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by her physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read Dr. King's New discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another, and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing ten pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at F. A. Hines & Co's drug store.

REPORTS OF SCHOOLS.

Report of Charlevoix Public Schools for the Month Ending March 7, 1890.

The following is the report of the Charlevoix public schools for the month ending March 7th, as furnished by Prof. H. M. Enos, principal:

NUMBER ENROLLED.

First department	56
Second department	47
Third department	46
Fourth department	51
Fifth department	41
Sixth, grammar section	35
Sixth, high school	44
Total	300

NUMBER BELONGING AVERAGE.

First department	44
Second department	40
Third department	41
Fourth department	47
Fifth department	37
Sixth, grammar section	14
Sixth, high school	41½
Average	274½

DAYS ATTENDANCE.

First department	8714
Second department	838
Third department	809
Fourth department	890½
Fifth department	725
Sixth, grammar section	276½
Sixth, high school	820
Total	5461½

DAYS LOST BY ABSENCE.

First department	33½
Second department	34
Third department	81
Fourth department	44½
Fifth department	132½
Sixth, grammar section	14
Sixth, high school	16
Total	179

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	41.35
Second department	41.90
Third department	44.45
Fourth department	44
Fifth department	40.28
Sixth, grammar section	19.83
Sixth, high school	40
Total average	270.26

CASES TARDY.

First department	17
Second department	4
Third department	1
Fourth department	3
Fifth department	1
Sixth, grammar section	2
Sixth, high school	0
Total	30

ATTENDANCE, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	96.99
Second department	93.76
Third department	96.34
Fourth department	96.93
Fifth department	96.62
Sixth, grammar section	98.57
Sixth, high school	98.04
Average	96.79

NUMBER PUPILS WITH PERFECT ABSENT NOR TARDY FOR THE MONTH.

First department	12
Second department	16
Third department	17
Fourth department	22
Fifth department	12
Sixth, grammar section	11
Sixth, high school	11
Total	101

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining in the Charlevoix postoffice for the week ending March 8:

Daniel C. Crawford, M. Agnes Lorentz, Jones Lewis, Joseph Trojanek, Jr.

H. BERDAN, P. M.

Empeppy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, but mistake because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon dyspepsia and our frail mortal empeppy. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach, and kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle, by F. A. Hines and Co., druggists.

Look Here:

One Bunch Envelopes for 5 cents.

24 Sheets Commercial Note Writing Paper for 5 cents.

No reason for not writing letters to your best girl now.

Calkins & Warne, Druggists

OUR ANNUAL

ONE FOURTH OFF

SALE

CONTINUED TO MARCH 15.

Remember also our Crayon Portrait offer, good for 1 year.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Spring Opening.

STRAW GOODS
FLOWERS
RIBBONS
LATEST NOVELTIES

Choice Millinery
Pattern Hats
And Bonnets.

Tuesday Wednesday & Thursday March 19, 20, 21

I shall be pleased to see all my customers and the trade in general on above days. I will take pleasure in showing the finest display of millinery ever shown in Charlevoix. Thanking you for past favors I solicit a share of your future trade.

Mrs. H. A. CARR.
Bridge Street.

! ! ! !

A jollie good booke
Whereon to looke
Is better to me than golde.

¼ OFF ¼

ALL

Children's Books

From Mar. 12th to Mar. 26.

Big Assortment all kinds, Who wi l take the first and best?

F. A. Cochran & Co.

DRUGGISTS.

STANLEY'S OWN BOOK.

Entitled "In Darkest Africa, and the Quest, Rescue, and Retreat of Emin, the Governor of Equatoria."

Mr. Stanley has so far advanced in his account of his adventures in achieving the rescue of Emin as to be able to announce the title of his book. All sensible persons will wait with patience for the publication of the authentic account, "In Darkest Africa, and the Quest, Rescue, and Retreat of Emin, the Governor of Equatoria," though there will be an abundance of Stanley literature turned out from the printing presses for the next few months. Probably the smooth tongued book agent will be able to convince some guileless persons that he is retailing "Stanley's Own" long before the only genuine narrative of the great traveler's heroism, privation and suffering is given to the world. Would-be purchasers should be on their guard.—New York Tribune. The book will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Bulls of a German Professor.

The prize medal for absent mindedness during lectures must be awarded to a German professor of astronomy, Amer, who recently died in Vienna. One of his pupils had a list of his remarkable sayings, among them the following: "Julius Cæsar, disguised as a slave, swam naked across the Tiber." "Alexander the Great was born in the absence of his parents." "The Swiss are a mountainous nation, but in Scotland the cr Zmoe does not begin till October." "Hops were invented in Asia Minor." "Dun arose a general war on page 94." "The third Tunic war would have been out much sooner had it commenced a little earlier." "Covered with countless wounds Cæsar fell dead near the statue of Pompey; with one hand he drew his togs over his face while with the other he rallied for help."

Wanted!

50 Cords

Beech & Maple Wood

18-INCH, DRY OR GREEN,

At the JOURNAL OFFICE.

This is wanted on subscriptions from either old or new subscribers, and anyone wanting the JOURNAL for wood may bring the wood at any time while sleighing continues.

F. E. WOOD,

BARBER SHOP

And Bath Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day and evening.

WILL'S CHOICE OR EYE AVE MORE

FREE

Over the Eyes, Over the Ears, Over the Nose, Over the Cheeks. All you have to do is to call at the office of the undersigned and we will show you a pair of these Spectacles free of charge. The Spectacles are made of the finest material and are warranted to last a lifetime. The lenses are ground to suit the eyes of the most critical. All persons who have tried the above Spectacles have purchased them at the regular price of $1 per pair. The following can attest the superiority of Will's Choice:

Dear Sir: Which one of the both, I do not know, Both are good, Both are alike, Both are good, Both are alike, Both are good, Both are alike

ALCHEMY.

A dull gray sky and a chilly air,
With never a glint of the golden sun,
The trees are tossing their branches bare,
All stripped of their leafage from last fair;
I am lonely; my heart is full of care,
And I wish that the day were done.

So cheer; no comfort, my grief to deaden
He did not come! and the day is leaden.
* * *
Was ever a cloud so soft a gray?
And keen and pure is the chilly air,
The delicate branches softly sway;
Rich red on the sky seems each twig and spray!
How swiftly the hours speed away
And my heart has never a care.

Ah, love is the wizard gray and sober,
He came! He came! And the day is golden!
—Blackwoods Weekly.

CHECKMATE.

Old Mr. Archer was a devoted chess player and an expert, at that. He held chess to be the only game fit for a gentleman. There were few of his acquaintances who could cope with him, and but one of them who could match him fairly. That was James Bittles, his lawyer. It was a close contest between the two—first one ahead and then the other.

Bittles stood high at the bar, but he usually won and retained Archer's confidence by his ability as a chess player. He was barely 40, and Archer maintained that by the time he reached 60 he would surpass all those around.

Archer had a daughter—his only child. Her father had married late in life, and ten years after the birth of the girl her mother had died. Letty held a place in his heart next to chess itself. A bright, lively and pretty girl was Letty Archer, and she would be an heiress to something over a million. Her father feared she would become the prey of a fortune hunter, and endeavored to avert it by the provisions of his will. He neglected to execute his testament, however, until Letty was nearly twenty years old, and a spinster miss. It was none too soon, for the week after he died suddenly of an apoplectic fit.

When the will was opened it was found that Bittles was named sole executor and constituted guardian of Letty until she was 21, and trustee of all the estate, real and personal. The conditions of the trust were that, if Letty married with the consent of Bittles, the trustee was to turn over to her all the property on the day of the wedding, and so long as she remained unmarried after 21 to pay her the rents and the interest as they accrued; but if she married without his consent, she was to receive only five thousand a year, and the residue of the estate beyond that necessary to secure this payment was to be conveyed to a third party or held by Bittles. The property was described as:

"Catherine Sinclair, daughter of Gordon Sinclair, now or late of the city of Baltimore, and the state of Maryland, if she be still single; or, if she be married woman, then to the said Catherine Sinclair, by whatever name she may be now known, to her and her heirs forever."

A further provision was that in case the said Catherine Sinclair, by whatever name she might be known, was dead, and had left an heir or heirs, the property was to go to them, the reversal amount in the contingency mentioned was given, devised and bequeathed to him, the said Bittles, who Catherine Sinclair or her father was, Letty could not tell, nor could the lawyer, but it was agreed that it was an early flame of Archer's. Some thought that the possible legatee was mythical, and brought forward to scare Letty from making an imprudent match. But the power of Bittles in the matter was as absolute as pen and ink could make it.

Bittles proved himself to be a vigilant guardian and a careful trustee—guarding his ward against adventurers, and managing the estate with prudence and vigor. Everything went well until about two months after Archer's death. Then the current of affairs rippled a little. Letty and Bittles both fell in love—Letty with Carter Cooke, a young man who belonged to what, before the late war, was known as "one of the first families of Virginia," and Bittles, in spite of his forty-one years, with Letty, who did not know a man for him, looking upon the middle aged bachelor as a venerable person, and bestowing her heart upon his younger rival. Love is like the measles, and if we be attacked with it in middle age, the disorder assumes an aggravated form. Bittles had a very severe attack indeed.

Letty might well be excused for reciprocating the feelings of Carter Cooke. The young man was not only by blood, but by culture and associations, a gentleman, with no conceivable habits, and with polished manners. He had a well proportioned figure, as well as a pleasing face; and he did not even drink! In fact, so many of the tidewater Virginians do. He was well liked in New York, where he spent about half of the year, and though not by any means a fifth as rich as Letty would be, was possessed of a handsome competence. Bittles pronounced him to be a fortune hunter, and frowned upon his suit, but was careful not to interfere with the one he wished to make. Letty was not of age to resent the effect on the serious consequences of her guardian's disapproval, and, had she been, her cheerful temper would have led her to optimism. Then Carter Cooke was a skillful chess player, and Letty, who had been taught by her father, was about as expert as he, which strengthened the bond between them.

The cooing went on in spite of the frowns of Bittles, and the latter began to show the bitterness of defeat. This was seen when the young lover, with Letty's consent, made a formal proposal to the guardian for the hand of his ward.

"No, sir; decidedly, no!" replied Bittles. "I have nothing against you personally, Mr. Cooke. Your respectability is established; but I do not consider you, nor will any one else, a match for Miss Archer in fortune. I have examined the property your counsel had before me, and find you have barely four thousand a year. Make the property of my ward a year, twelve times that amount, most of it in real estate that is rising in value. I should be false to my duty if I approved of the match under such circumstances."

"Very good, sir," retorted Cooke. "For be it from me to say that I presented pretensions of your own prompt your refusal. I will admit that it is a mere sense of duty, if that admission pleases you. But I am authorized by Letty to say that when she arrives at the age of 21, should your consent to our marriage be refused, we will marry without it. That will be the next move on the board, Mr. Bittles."

"You are playing a costly game, sir."

"Not at all, sir. At all events, I shall call on the bishop to capture your queen," replied Cooke, good humoredly, and bowed himself out of the office with mock courtesy.

When Letty heard of this positive refusal, in spite of her avowed contempt for money, she was disposed to be downcast. But Carter whispered to her a secret, a proverbially dangerous thing to do to a woman, and Letty, after a look of astonishment, burst into a ripple of silvery laughter.

"Oh, you dear, delightful Carter!" she exclaimed. "Who would have thought it?"

And Letty renewed her laughter, for the secret seemed to her the exact comical thing in the world.

Bittles did not desire at all to exact the penalty; but he did very much desire to break the disagreeable connection. But how? Letty went into society under the chaperonage of Mrs. Burroughs, Bittles's own sister, a well to do widow, who was four years his senior, and liked the mild kind of dissipation which she enjoyed by virtue of her office. At all routs, kettledrums, parties and the operas, or wherever Letty went, Carter Cooke was sure to be, and Letty suffered him to assume the right of prospective ownership in a way that drove all other suitors from the field. Letty made no secret of her feelings, and wore her engagement ring openly. Mrs Burroughs, who liked Cooke, tacitly aided and abetted. It soon became known that Bittles frowned on Cooke, and there were curious to learn how the affair would end, as though, in such a case, with two willful young persons, it could end in any way but one. Bittles was daily informed of his ward's open courtship, and the lectures he bestowed on Letty in consequence only increased his wards disliko to himself, until it deepened to positive aversion.

Bittles trained to time and the chances. He did not believe that Letty, when the pinch came, would sacrifice so large a portion of her property for a mere girlish love, which might be destroyed at any time by a lover's quarrel; nor that Cooke, whom he had brought himself to believe had mercenary motives, would care to take her with so much less money. Nine thousand a year to one of Letty's expensive habits meant almost exclusive penurious poverty. He knew that Letty did not like living in the country, except in the time of flowers and sunshine, and then varied by Newport and Saratoga. Bittles waited, not without hope.

He had calculated on an ally in his sister, and, to insure her co-operation, told her of his hopes and fears. She laughed at him.

"James," she said, "this is the most absurd thing possible. She is about half your age. You have staid, old bachelor habits, and Letty, though she's a good girl, is fond of life, society and gaiety. She'd drive you mad in six months, and put you in the grave in less than a year. If you must make an exhibition of yourself matrimonially, choose some rich widow of 30 to 40, who would suit you better."

"Hang rich widows!"

"Quite polite and complimentary, considering that I am a widow with a comfortable income. You had better give it up. I have sounded Letty to the depths, and know that she loves young Cooke, and he is—having fortune—a capital mate for her. I would have preferred her to have made a richer match, but they will have enough between them."

"No, they it not; for I will never give my consent. I'll take her from you—lock her up, if need be."

"You are a lawyer, and know better, James. You may refuse your consent, though every one will penetrate your motives and laugh at you; but as to the locking up—they do such things in plays and novels, not in real life."

"She is under my control until she is 21."

"Oh, yes—doubtless; that is, nominally—for three months more. Then she'll marry in spite of you. If you strip her of all but five thousand a year, you'll incur general reproach and gain no satisfaction in the long run. The best you can do is to keep off the wedding for a short time. Give in. If you were ten years younger I might strain a point to help you—not as it is."

As the Irish peasant girls say, "she was as stiff as he was stout," and Bittles fell back on his move of the fortfature, for he knew thought would deter both parties for some time, and, in the meantime, who one could tell what a chance quarrel, a newer face or the whims of a woman might do.

Bittles had fate seemed to come to the assistance of the guardian lover. It seemed to come even in the shape of a new suitor, or something like it, and, to the delight of Bittles, it was also a Virginian—Maj. Rolling.

"Fire fight fire," thought Bittles.

Maj. Phil Rolling was considerably older than Carter Cooke, as he should have been, since he had fought in the second war, ridden with Jeb Stuart, and tasted the horrors of prison life at Elmira. Originally in comfortable circumstances, the war had stripped him of much, and reduced him to a plantation on tidewater, large but not profitable, and some houses at Richmond, whose rents formed his income. The major was of the old school, popular with the ladies, to whom he showed a respect almost reverential, and Jim Cooke came north for two or three months—his winter term, and his summering at the White Sulphur, combining his surplus means. He was very much attracted by Letty Archer, and she liked to chat with him and draw out his old fashioned courtesy. They moved in the same set and met frequently.

Carter Cooke was at this time called southward on business, and the major all I into his place in spite of his years and displayed an attentiveness that led people to suspect that he had pretensions. To the surprise of Mrs. Burroughs the grey one an almost confidential intimacy. Cooke seemed to have been forgotten in his absence, and Bittles chuckled. The gallant ex-officer showed himself to be under a spell, and expressed his admiration in the most positive terms.

"I assure you, my dear madam," said he to the widow, "that Miss Abchah is a young lady, that, besides her youth and beauty, has mo' of the cotely manuah of the fahst families of Virginiah than any gentlewoman except you'self, that I have had the good fawtune to meet yet in society."

Letty and the major got along famously and his adulation apparently quite supplied the absence of Cooke. This was supplemented by the attentions of her guardian, who became kind and bland again.

Letty's twenty-first birthday came around, and Mrs. Burroughs' stately mansion was thrown open in honor of the event. It was an informal reception, to last during the day. The major was specially invited; so was Carter Cooke, who had just returned from his place at Highover, where he had been superintending repairs and alterations in the old family mansion. Bittles was there, of course, gorgeously arrayed in honor of the occasion.

About noon Letty was missing, and the absence of the major was noted. Cooke had not yet come. Letty was not to be found in the house, but one of the servants had noticed that she and the major had gone out together, entered a coach in waiting on the corner, and been driven away. It was most extraordinary, and Bittles grew excited over the fact. The guests present heard it, and admitted that it was a singular thing at such a time. It was, probably, a girlish freak, to result in some surprise; and so it proved.

At 1 o'clock a number of coaches drew up before the door. From the foremost of these descended the major, who handed out Letty, who was followed by Cooke. From the other coaches there alighted a number of the ladies and gentlemen in this corty, to be assorted from his grain after harvesting.—Country Gentleman.

Musical Flames.

The well known experiment of making sounds by holding a tube over a jet of burning gas (usually hydrogen) is often omitted in chemistry classes because no suitable tubing is at hand. A fact not noted in any text book I have seen, and unknown to all teachers that I have consulted, has been brought to light in my classes, viz.: a bottle will serve in place of a tube. A "philosopher's candle" properly burning will yield a fine sound if capped by a wide mouthed bottle, as a gallon bottle or a large test tube. Of course, this is according to the principle of acoustics, but it seems strange that no text book gives it. I should like to know if this fact is known to any one.—W. T. Berry, Smith in Science.

DO NOT EAT TOO MUCH.

PROFESSOR ATWATER'S LECTURE ON A VERY PRACTICAL TOPIC.

The Relation of Food to Health—Ignorance of the Laws of Eating Claims Many Victims—Scientists are Now Giving Attention to the Subject.

The lecture was by Professor W. O. Atwater, on "Food and Health." It was under the auspices of the scientific societies of Washington and the Smithsonian institution. The principal point of the lecture was the adaptation of food to the demands of the body, and of the evils of overeating and insufficient nutrition.

The eating of bread and meat is a simple matter, but the way in which the different constituents of the food perform their offices in the maintenance of life are problems as profound as any with which physical science has to deal. The works of nature culminate in man. In his organism her operations are most complex and recondite. The laws which regulate our physical being are discovered, but slowly, and by the most ingenious and profound research. Those which govern the nutrition of our bodies have been shrouded in mystery, which only the investigation of later times has begun to unveil. But the crude theories of the past are being gradually replaced by the more certain knowledge of the present.

But this evil of overeating, be it great or small, is a modern one, confined to the classes to whom generous fortune, unchecked by reasonable restraint, allows it. There are comparatively few from dietary habits into which self indulgence has not tempted, but relentless nature has marked that she and the major had gone out together, entered a coach in waiting on the corner, and been driven away. It was most extraordinary, and Bittles grew excited over the fact. The guests present heard it, and admitted that it was a singular time at such a time. It was, probably, a girlish freak, to result in some surprise; and so it proved.

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100 VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON TIME, OR CHEAP FOR CASH.

—On The—

UPRIGHT AND HURLBUT ADDITION

To The Village of Charlevoix.

Address or Call at the Law and Real Estate Office of

J. M. CLARK, Opposite City Hall, CHARLEVOIX

☞Also Farming Lands For Sale.

For a Solution of this

PUZZLE

CALL ON

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Dealers in

Hardware and Implements, Tinware, Notions, Etc.

BOOTS & SHOES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS. CALL AND SEE

FOX & MILLER

CHARLEVOIX

For Home

For Business

For Manufacturing,

For Pleasure,

For Investment.

MOST DELIGHTFUL PLACE to live in summer, and a healthful climate in winter, with its usual unchangeable and invigorating, but not severe temperature.

FOR $300 a man can buy a nice hardwood tract, clear it up, and have a neat farm.

FOR $500 he can do still better. His logs and wood can be sold to the numerous lumbermen at fair prices, and he can live and clear his farm at the same time.

FOR $1,000 he can buy a small, partly-cleared farm.

$2,000 TO $10,000 will buy good farms in the various portions of the country.

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CROPS.—Crops of all kinds do well. Oats, wheat, corn, barley, rye. Finer spring wheat isn't grown anywhere in the world, than in northern Michigan.

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THE JOURNAL, Charlevoix, Mich.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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PHYSICIANS.

L. E. BROWN, M. D., Office at residence, corner State and Clinton st. Office hours, 8.00 to 10.00 a. m. 1.00 to 4.00 p. m.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

H. C. ADAMS, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix, Mich.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets every Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Lodge 357, meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Charlevoix Encampment, No. 109, meets first Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

K. OF L.—Pinnor Assembly, No. 3911, meets every Monday evening, at Jefferies' Hall.

K. O. L.—Charlevoix Lodge, No. 703, meets on or before full moon, in Jefferies Hall.

MASONIC—Charlevoix Lodge No. 382, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at Odd Fellows' hall.

G. OF V.—Major E. H. Green Camp No. 122, meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at Jefferies' Hall.

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Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

In Effect Nov. 10th, 1889.

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	Arrive	Leave
For Traverse City & Mackinaw	7.00a	7.10a
For Traverse City	3.00p	3.10p
For Traverse City & Mackinaw	3.15pm	4.10pm
From Cincinnati		8.30pm
From Cincinnati	8.50pm	9.00pm
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.		
For Cincinnati		7.00am
For Fort Wayne	11.45am	12.30pm
For Cincinnati	3.25pm	3.35pm
From Mackinaw & Traverse City	10.40am	9.00am
From Big Rapids	9.00am	

Train leaving for Cincinnati at 6.00 p. m., and arriving from Cincinnati at 7.20 a. m., only carries Sleepers included. Other trains daily except Sunday.

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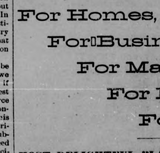

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THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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AROUND THE COUNTY.

[THE JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns in which it is not represented. Give us all the news in as brief and concise a form as possible. Correspondence should be mailed so as to reach us no later than Wednesday evening. The writer's name should be given in correspondence are regularly and punctually.]

Wilson.

Spring weather.

Charles Hudkins took a business trip to Petoskey last week.

A load of our young people went to East Jordan to Saints' meeting last Friday evening.

Joseph Warden has gone to Sheboygan, Wis., for a few days visit.

Afton school has an old-fashioned spelling school on Thursday evening this week.

Later victims of the "grippe" are Ashland Bowen, Chauncie Hudkins, Blanch Kuhns and Myrtle Isaman.

Wm. Preble went to Central Lake last week to see his wife, also his son who recently arrived. He reports all doing well.

F. Gibbs Esq. of Sheboygan, Wis. Inspector of C. C. Company was a guest of J. R. Vance two days last week.

Adam Barkley of Banks was seen on our streets on Sunday last accompanied by one of our numerous schoolmarms.

Elder Gulick of East Jordan preached at Afton on Sunday afternoon, to a large audience. He was accompanied by his daughter.

Dan Hudkins and family are now domiciled with Supervisor Hudkins where they will remain until their house is built, which will be soon.

Mr. Boswell, photographer, of East Jordan "took" the teacher and pupils at Afton, also the saw-mill and crew, one day last week.

H. Bergman went to his home near Charlevoix and returned with Mrs. B. and the baby on Thursday last. They are now stopping with Mrs. Cooper for a few days.

Will Warden, of this place and Annie Nowland of Boyne Falls were recently united in marriage at Boyne City. Their many friends wish them long life and happiness.

Mrs. Adaline Warner of Warner township died at East Jordan, on Monday morning. She has been a sufferer from Brights disease and other complaints for several years. She is one of the pioneers of this country. She was about 48 years of age and leaves a husband and two children, Mrs. O. Ball and Erastus Warner, besides many friends to mourn her loss. Big Rapids papers please copy.

Inwood.

MARCH 19.—Who ever saw a finer winter for business than we have had this winter?

Town meeting is soon here, and pathmasters are to be elected. There is no office in a town of more importance than pathmaster, if good roads are considered. Therefore I would advise all town-meetings to look well to the election of pathmasters.

I am delighted to see so many shingle bolts now moving toward the Charlevoix shingle mill. Archie Buttars seems to have his eyes on all the good shingle timber.

I see that Wm. Harris is appointed teacher at the oldfashioned district school at Charlevoix Friday night. I wonder if he has been examined and got his papers, showing him capable. He will find the scholars wear shorter hair than they did when he was a teacher.

Dr. N J Perry, formerly of Charlevoix, now at Pontiac, was married last week to a lady at Lapeer.

Four or five loads of Charlevoix young folks surprised Miss Carrie Hilton last Monday night. They brought a fiddler along and made him earn his money.

The Norwood school inspector visited the Norwood school on Tuesday, and reports it in a flourishing condition. Admis Cooper of Charlevoix is teacher and she gives satisfaction.

James Weaver and wife of Hayes visited O. D. Hilton and family last week.

There is a republican in one of the towns of this county who has offered to do the supervisor business one year for five dollars. Why not give it to him and let the poor take care of themselves.

Burgess.

MARCH 18.—Mrs. Samuel Long of Bay was visiting with her sister, Mrs. Edna Kane, last week.

Fred Willis visited with relatives and friends in Petoskey last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown and Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Webster are visiting friends in Norwood this week.

Geo. McRoberts has commenced the erection of a residence at Undine.

Mrs. Edna Kane visited her father in Bay the first of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns of Cross Village visited their daughter, Mrs. Frank Sneathen, last week.

A few people have commenced making maple sugar this spring.

We hope every citizen will attend the caucus at Ross school house Saturday, March 22d, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Mrs. Frank Whitford and Mrs. Cram were visiting their aunt, Mrs. Hamlin, this week.

Boyne City.

Township caucus on Saturday afternoon at this village.

Mr. Beach moved in the Crigier house on Spruce street last Wednesday. He has been running camp for Wm. White & Co. through the winter.

Miss Ella Baker started for her home at Green Castle, Ind., last Thursday. She will remain until next August.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Al Hensley on March 15th, a girl. Weight, 4 pounds.

The ice crop is about harvested. Our citizens have laid in a good supply.

Terry Barber is visiting in southern Michigan.

A E Martin says he has not been hunting since he came to Charlevoix county and never carries cartridges in his pockets.

Norwood.

Everything is down from the little mill.

O. D. Hilton was in town Tuesday.

C. W. Johnson expects to leave for Tacoma, Wash., next Wednesday.

E. F. Meech was in town Sunday.

Mrs. Dan Stafford is quite sick.

Ed. Skinner went home last Friday.

Chas. Pearl has bought a cow.

Most of the farmers are getting ready to make maple sugar. Will they invite a crowd of young folks some night and sugar off?

Joe Wheaton has bought a house and lot of Henry Superman.

Henry Runyan is going to build a house. He says he don't know what may happen this spring, but he is going to build.

NO FIRES THERE.

A People who Shiver for Six Months and Perspire During the Rest of the Year.

Fashion rules the world over. Every people has customs of its own, many of them strange enough to outsiders. Mr. Curtis, in his "Capitals of Spanish America," comments upon one of the curious notions prevalent in Santiago, a city which he describes as "by far the most modern and elegant fashionable resort in South America." Although the climate of Santiago is similar to that of Washington or St. Louis, the people have an idea that fires in their houses are unhealthful, and, except in dwellings built by English or American residents, there is nothing like a grate or stove to be found. Every one wears the warmest sort of underclothing and heavy wraps indoors and out. The people spend six months of the year in a perpetual shiver and the other six in a perpetual perspiration. It looks rather odd to see civilized people sitting in a parlor surrounded by every possible luxury, fire alone excepted, wrapped in furs and rugs, with blue noses and chattering teeth, when coal is cheap and the mountains are covered with timber; but nothing can convince a Chilkoot that artificial heat is healthful, and during the winter, which is the rainy season, he has not the wit to warm his chilled body.

It is odd, too, to see in the streets men wearing fur caps, and with their throats wrapped in heavy mufflers, while the women who walk beside them have nothing at all on their heads. During the morning, while on their way from mass, or while shopping, the women wear the mantas, as they do in Peru, but in the afternoon, on the promenade or when riding, they go bareheaded. The prevailing diseases are pneumonia and other throat and lung troubles, and during the winter the mortality from these causes is immense, but the Chilkoot persists in believing that artificial heat poisons the atmosphere, and when he visits the home of a foreigner, and finds a fire, he will ask that the door be left ajar so that he may be as chilly as usual. At fashionable gatherings, dinner parties and the like, women may be seen in full evening dress, with bare arms and shoulders, while the temperature of the room is between 40 and 50 degs. Fahrenheit.

Old papers five cents a dozen.

PRENATAL PROTECTION.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE TINNED PLATE SWINDLE.

Increased Duties Hovering in the Future. Threatened Industries Protected—Intended Blessings of Nature Twisted Curses They Become Curses.

Our high protectionist law makers have such maternal instincts that they not only furnish protection garments to infant industries which have recently seen the light of day, and to others which have grown old and hardened in their sins, but they even go further and provide a wardrobe for those not yet born.

A case in point is our unborn tinned plate industry.

Tinned plate consists of sheets of the very best grade of Bessemer and Siemens-Martin steel covered with a coating of tin. The use of this tinned plate in this country is enormous and rapidly increasing. According to the latest treasury reports, we brought in last year 742,135,000 pounds, bearing a value of $21,726,000. The duty is one cent a pound and amounted last year to $7,421,000, which is equivalent to an ad valorem duty of about 34 per cent.

Our supply of these plates comes from the world, some ninety-five in number, are located. The cost of the plates in Wales, coated with tin, polished, cut into the required sizes, packed in steel boxes to prevent rusting at sea, and delivered on board ship, is slightly less than three cents a pound. The cost in this country of American made steel sheets, not coated with tin, not cut into required sizes, not packed and delivered, is today four cents a pound or more. This we owe to one of our numerous highly protected trusts—an infant industry some forty years old.

The uses of the plate are many and various. There are milk pails and pans, dinner pails and pans for making bread, cakes and pies; there are colanders, graters, skimmers, strainers, tea kettles and coffee pots; there are boilers, wash basins and foot tubs; there are cans for packing vegetables, fruits, oysters, fish and cooked meats—all of these, and many more useful and necessary articles, all made of tin plate. It is thus of vital interest to some millions of men, women and children in this country that tin plate should be as cheap as possible. The canning industry of the United States has grown enormously in late years, and it only awaits cheap tin plate to develop into proportions never heard of before.

If we had cheaper tin plate we should hear less about fruits and vegetables glutting our markets every summer, and often being sold at prices ruinous to the grower. Not only would our surplus fruits and vegetables find a ready market at steadier prices, but the growth of these articles would be vastly enlarged, thousands of men, women and children would find more profitable employment as growers or as laborers in the fruit and canning factories, the consumption of these canned goods would be incalculably increased, and the whole public would be benefited in every way.

But what does congress say to all this? It says that the steel trust must have its pound of flesh, which, like Shylock, it exacts from the heart of the unprotected, miscared for consumer.

But what is the steel trust doing to merit such tender consideration for its every wish? What return is it making for the 45 to 58 per cent duties which congress levies on sheet steel to protect this thrifty infant? Like all other thrifty infants, the steel trust cries vigorously and incessantly for more. It has taken a great liking to its protection diet, and in obedience to its lusty cries congress will doubtless give it more. They already have the free block tin, which is used in coating sheet steel to produce tin plate.

But why should the trust undertake to manufacture the plate so long as it can exact from the consumer the present exorbitant profits? Our steel magnates do not need to exert their ingenuity to make a new article, from which it might not make as high a profit as it gets now. A steel trust is a "master," but it knows a good thing when it sees it.

And so we make no tin plate; but all the same the custom houses continue to collect the ad valorem duty of about 34 on every $100 worth brought in. The pies is that, though we have no infant industry of this kind, we do not know how soon one may be born, and we can take time by the forelock and be prepared for such accidents. As such a birth seems very imminent just now, owing to recent discoveries of tin mines within our borders, we must make all the better preparations for it. If 34 per cent. on tin plate, it is argued, did not hasten the birth while we had no tin mines, a larger duty will certainly do it, now that we have mines.

Hence it is now proposed to increase the duty on tin plate, which Mr. Mills, the wicked, unpatriotic Texan, proposed to put on the free list. The tin plate duty of the aforesaid senate bill of 1888 will apparently become the duty imposed by the forthcoming tariff bill. That would more than double the duty on the grade of tin plate which is most used with us.

Already protests are being heard from many parts of the country against this iniquitous piece of high protection folly. The Maine lobster canners, various dealers in New York, the oystermen and rocters of Baltimore and the western canners, in convention at Indianapolis, have expressed their opposition to the proposed increase. In Baltimore a sort of indignation meeting has been held, at which earnest words were spoken against the greed of the Pennsylvania capitalists in whose interests the increase is to be made. In that city vast quantities of tin plate are used for making cans for the oyster packers, and fruit canners of Maryland. There being 1,600 factories in and around Baltimore alone. At the meeting in question it was urged that if this increased duty should become a law all the smaller manufacturers of cans would be priced out, and the business would fall into the hands of large corporations, which would become masters of this field. With competition thus cut off, these canners would inevitably and willingly walk in the path which the tariff tinkerers have marked out for them and form a trust to "protect" themselves.

Valuable deposits of tin ore have been discovered in this country within a few years. Mines have been found in Virginia, in Texas and in the Black Hills of South Dakota. This last named has been gobbled up by a British syndicate for $5,500,000, and its first sale of tin was recently made in the Chicago market.

Plain, honest people are not able to see why our tin mines should prove a curse to us. They do not understand why tin should be made dearer to the millions of consumers precisely at the moment when we have discovered inexhaustible tin ore, with "veins measuring more than fifty feet in width," in our own soil.

The New York Press, which was founded to advocate the most orthodox stripe of high protection, confessed inadvertently a year ago that "tinned plate can be made in this country with natural gas cheaper than with coal as it is done in England."

Why, then, this more than doubled duty on tinned plate?

In the language of Hon. John A. Kasson with reference to a different duty "It is an attempt, against the interest of the consumer, to force the people of this country to pay more for what they need than the laws of Providence would otherwise require. * * * The title of this bill should be so changed as to read: 'A bill to prevent the diffused blessings of Divine Providence from being enjoyed by the people of the United States.'"

FOR CHEAPER FRUIT.

California's Demand for Prohibitory Duties—Protest in New York and Boston.

The Foreign Fruit Exchange of New York has memorialized the ways and means committee of congress in opposition to the increase of duties on raisins, prunes and oranges which has been asked for. The exchange asks that oranges, lemons, grapes, currants, dates, figs, prunes and plums be placed on the free list, and that the duty on raisins be reduced from two cents a pound to one cent. If this cannot be granted, then the exchange asks that substantial reductions be made.

The Boston exchange has indorsed the New York schedule. At the meeting of the Boston exchange importer opposed the removal of the duties on green fruits on the ground that if those duties were removed small importers with little or no capital would enter the business and would cause sharper competition and consequently diminished profits for those already in the business. From all which the consumer can see how the present tariff operates to keep the importing business in the hands of a small number of wealthy dealers, thus shutting off competition and keeping prices up.

There is so little reason at this time for increasing the duties on fruit that even the California Fruit Grower, the organ of the fruit growing interests of the Pacific slope, has entered its protest against the increase. It justly calls attention to the fact that only two states in the Union are interested in having the duties put up; and it warns the California grower that there is danger in his demand, by reason of the opposition which will be aroused in the east.

Nevertheless the California Fruit union has a memorial before the McKinley committee asking that the present duty of one cent a pound on prunes be increased to three cents. When it is considered that California prunes are of such excellent quality that they have created a high price market for them even among the richer classes, and when it is further considered that the bulk of the foreign prunes consumed by us is a low grade Turkish article, bought by the less wealthy classes, how absurd does this demand of the Californians become.

During the past three or four months California prunes have been selling at and in large quantities in New York at from 7.50 to 7.50 cents per pound, the consumer taking them in preference to French prunes costing one cent less. The Turkish prunes, used by plain, unpretentious people, are sold at from 3.50 to 3.75 cents a pound, including the one cent duty. The bulk of these foreign prunes is sold east of Chicago, and as the duty on them is already equal to the freight charges from California, it would seem that the handful of growers in that state might at least be content to have things as they are. We imported only 43,000,000 pounds of prunes and plums last year, against 74,000,000 in 1888. Is this the time to ask for a prohibitory duty? The consumers of foreign prunes paid in duties last year $437,000; are they willing now to pay $1,500,000, or else go without their prunes?

A ten pot window glass factory is being built at Alexandria, Ind. Our glass industry is in an unusually prosperous condition, but all the same the old cry for higher protection has been made in Washington, and the same pitiful tale is told that the pauper made glass of Belgium is invading our markets more than ever. The number of our pots for making window glass, however, has more than doubled in ten years. Those who want to see glass factories ought not to throw stones at Belgium.

Mr. A. B. Farquhar, president of the Pennsylvania Agricultural works, at York, Pa., says the tariff is of no benefit to his industry. He sells many articles of farm machinery abroad, in competition with the whole world, in spite of the duties on the raw material. He says that the only purpose the tariff serves in his industry is to make American farmers pay higher prices for their farm machinery and implements.

A suit against the Pittsburg Glass company, engaged in the manufacture of window glass, has brought to light the fact that the concern paid 35 per cent. dividends last year. With even a plum of that kind in its pocket the glass industry has not yet dropped its cry for more.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

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Gent's Underwear worth $1.00	One-half Off
" " " 1.50	75
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" " $18.00	16 00
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LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

A child of Chas. Beach died Sunday.

☞Buy only Rifenburg flour. Iron Duke is the best.

Vessel men are preparing for an early opening of navigation.

A party of Good Templars visited the lodge at Atwood Tuesday night.

The C. & W. M. survey is completed to this place. A good route reported.

And now it is said the T. & A. A. are after the D. C. & E. franchise. Who next?

Geo. W. Miller opened opened this week an elegant line of new hats for spring and summer wear.

The firemen will hold another dance at Bartholomew's hall on Friday evening, March 28th.

Miss Topsy Winans of Fezzinton, arrived last week for a visit with her sister, Mrs. John Wagner.

☞Patronize home industry. Use Rifenburg Milling Co's flour. Iron Duke is the best in the market.

The next regular club dance of the Charlevoix fire department will be held March 28th, at Bartholomew's hall.

A number of Charlevoix young folks attended Miss Carrie Hilton's surprise party at Inwood on Monday night.

☞Those who intend to pay for the JOURNAL with block-wood must get a hustle on themselves and bring it before the snowis gone.

About twenty-five friends of S. B. Carter gathered at the residence of his brother J. E. Carter last Saturday night, and celebrated his birthday.

We were in error last week in stating that Nelson White would be clerk of the Fountain City House. He will not be. Mr. Joe Korman is clerk.

Mrs. H. Nowland, of Marion township, died in Florida, last week, and was buried there. She leaves a husband and six children, who arrived home last Saturday.

A number of valuable dogs have been poisoned within the past few days. One party who put out poison is known, and if any more dogs are found dead, there is likely to be trouble.

R. Connable & Sons, are fishing the steam tugs Parmalee and Leo from St. Joseph, and putting fresh fish into the Chicago market. Arthur has hold of the Chicago, and Ralph, Jr. of the St. Joe end of the line, The tugs will move north as soon as the ice moves out of the bay. —Petoskey Record.

Capt. Guard is preparing to repaint and fit out the steamer Joseph Gordon in better shape than ever for the season's work. He announces his intention of running on the East Jordan route, but will start from Charlevoix morning and afternoon, instead of East Jordan as heretofore, and will make a round trip a day. Capt. Guard is an accomodating, pleasant gentleman to do business with, and should receive a full measure of business. His boats are healthy is here and he spends his money with us, and certainly deserves the support of Charlevoix on the route he has selected. He finds no fault with his past business but thinks it will be much more pleasant to live at home.

Historical Society.

There was but a small attendance at the meeting last Friday evening. The program was short but interesting, as follows: Paper, "Important Inventions," Miss May Brown; vocal solo, Miss Edith Mason; select reading, C. J. Strang; violin and banjo duet, F. A. Cochran and Philo Brown; select reading, Miss Lina Waldron; violin solo, F. A. Cochran. The next meeting will be held on March 28th, place to be announced next week.

Six Knights will be Interested.

The Detroit Commercial, E. T. will erect the Casino Tabernacle booth as the Detroit April flower show, and they promise a unique and imposing structure. It will represent a fortress on the island of Malta, and, like those fortifications for 800 years, will bear the colors of the Knights Templar. A beautiful fountain the centrepiece, in ancient chain mail armor, will be constantly on guard to protect the garrison of the "helpless maidens," who will wear the Commandery colors of black and white.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining in the Charlevoix postoffice for the week ending March 13:

Mr. Lewis Fermiewn, John Smoke, (Indian).

H. BERDAN, P. M.

THE FARMERS, TOO.

A Prohibitory Tariff for the Hop Growers. Our Large Importations.

It is not to be wondered at that at time when the tariff mania is attacking so many people of all conditions and occupations some of the farmers have caught the infection, too. The farmers, as is well known, have almost no "protection," and all the other protected classes prey upon the farmers as upon no other portion of our population. The farmers are so numerous and are so scattered over the land, have so little organization and so little means for getting their case heard by those in authority, that they get fleeced right and left, and are then told that it is all for their own good.

It is almost natural, therefore, that a limited number of farmers, pursuing a special form of industry like hop growing, should take advantage of their position to join in the universal clamor for high and higher "protection."

The hop growers of New York have petitioned congress to raise the duty on hops to 35 cents a pound. The duty now levied is 8 cents a pound, and this is equal, at present prices, to 40 per cent. ad valorem. The duty asked for would equal 135 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. De Lano has accordingly introduced a bill to make the duty 35 cents a pound, equal to 100 per cent. ad valorem.

The hop merchants of New York city have presented a counter petition, in which they make out a strong case against the claims of the growers. According to the treasury reports we imported last year 5,584,000 pounds of hops, and we exported 10,626,000 pounds. As we are able to sell abroad twice as much hops as we buy, it is somewhat curious to see the reason for any tariff.

The growers state that the hop industry is in a deplorable condition; their prices are lower than formerly; therefore congress must come to their relief. But the prices of wheat and corn are also much lower than formerly, and no amount of pretended protection can benefit the growers of these grains. Their surplus product, which is simply enormous, goes to foreign markets, and prices are regulated there by conditions beyond the reach of the strong arm of congress. The same is true of hops; one-fourth of our total product is sent abroad and receives the price prevailing in non-American markets.

Our growers will doubtless get their prohibitory duty through congress. But they should remember that it is a matter of much graver importance to them to have a market abroad for ten million pounds of American hops than to exclude from the American markets five and one-half million pounds of the foreign article. Retaliation abroad may result; for there have already been expressions of dissatisfaction among growers in foreign countries that American hops were imported in bond, to avoid the tariff. If there should be retaliation, the American grower may know who will be hurt most.

But is it not a consolation to the American grower should ask a prohibitory duty against the very foreigner whose markets he successfully invaded?

Another Trust in Prospect.

It is reported by The New York Commercial Bulletin that the manufacturers of Brussels carpets are in a bad way, prices being very low and competition very severe, and that a combination scheme is on foot.

This will be another one of the numerous cases in which the intrenched behind the tariff bulwark. Carpets of the kind named are now very cheap, and yet a half their cost is abroad.

Here, then, is a case where "protection has done its work"—its first work. Sharp competition has been developed and wealthy prices have gone down. Hence protection must now do its second work—it must give birth to a trust for the purpose of putting up prices to protect the other form. The president of the sugar trust remarked recently that the great trust over which he presides was simply endeavoring to do for itself what congress had failed to do for it; to do for other words, to protect an industry by keeping prices up, and thus making goods dearer to the consumer.

But the protection of the carpet makers has had another effect. The high price of the wool they need has fostered the use of shoddy to an extent never before seen. The common course wool used in carpet making pays a duty of two and one-half cents a pound, thus adding about 25 per cent. to its cost. The senate bill of the last congress proposed to reduce the duty to four cents a pound, or about 40 per cent. ad valorem. The present demands of the wool growers seem likely to result in an increase equally great, and perhaps greater, in the duty proposed by the house bill of Mr. McKinley's committee.

Will there be any there Republicans in congress who have said that those industries which form themselves into trusts should have the tariff prop knocked from under them?

Let them speak out now.

England's Boom.

England is one of the countries which are spoken of by high tariff delegations before congressional committees as "the world's great market for the nations of the earth."

But the commerce of England for the month of January reached a point never before attained by her, and was, consequently, greater than the commerce of any other nation at any time in the world's history.

The manufacturing industry of England is just now on such a boom that the factories cannot be actually scanned. The labor unions are not able to meet the demand for skilled laborers, and overtime is general in most of the larger establishments. The present year promises to be the most prosperous that England has ever had.

Will the protectionists then drop England from their familiar old "pauper labor" argument? Or will they change their tune and demand all the higher protection because the British laborer has full work and higher wages?

Why Some Cheap Books Do Not Sell.

"Since I have been in business I have learned a great deal about the public taste in reading matter," said a prominent newsdealer, "and if the publishing houses would follow the hints we could give there would be fewer unsuccessful books put upon the market.

"The paper covered novel has been very successful for some years, and now there isn't a publisher in the country who doesn't issue a 'series.' Inasmuch as several of these books are published every day, of course very few attain a sale of any consequence. In most cases this is the fault of the book, but I could cite instances where the failure was due to cupidity or lack of foresight on the part of the publisher.

"These novels sell for twenty-five or fifty cents, according to the length. There is no intermediate price. Some publishers, taking advantage of this, have padded a twenty five cent novel and charged fifty cents for it. This padding is all done in the printing. Extra heavy paper is used and the type is set in narrow columns. The book seems to contain a good deal, but the purchaser soon sees that he has been humbugged, and afterwards always examines more than the cover of the novel he buys. The wide margin, so dear to the heart of the book lover, is frowned upon by the novel reader. Often when he opens such a book in a hurry the wide margin gives him the impression that it is 'poetry,' and he drops it in a hurry. Nothing could exceed in intensity the novel reader's dislike to 'poetry.'"—New York Evening Sun.

A Human Stone Eater.

At Avignon, France, in 1760, a human stone eater was on exhibition for some time. He was not a "freak" or "fakir," but a real wild manticator of stones, found on an island between Iceland and the Swedish coast. He not only swallowed flints an inch or more in length, but reduced marbles, small pebbles and other rocks to a powder with his powerful teeth. Royal society physicians examined him and found his gullet very large and his saliva strong and corrosive. He would eat raw flesh with the stones, but could not be prevailed upon to swallow bread or other victuals. He would drink water, but much preferred brandy, and while under the influence of the liquor required twice his usual amount of stony food. When not eating or sleeping he smoked continually, sitting with one leg over the other, giving no heed to those passing around him. The flints he swallowed were, when voided, corroded and much diminished in weight, the rest of the excrement resembling pure mortar. He never learned to pronounce but a few words and soon died.—St. Louis Republic.

"For Rent."

Says a La Salle street agent: "I am going to make a suggestion which I think renters will appreciate. I am going to have all the houses and flats for which I am agent photographed. These photographs will be in my office. They will give the applicant some sort of an idea of the premises before he goes to make an investigation. Wherever I have a house or flat for rent I will arrange to have the key to the premises convenient and will pay the man who keeps the key a percentage of the first month's rent to answer all questions regarding the premises. A man who rents a house to live in has some rights. The man who is about at hand when the unaccommodating landlord who cares for nothing but his rental will have to adopt some other business. The old fashioned house and flat must give way pretty soon. There is no room left in the way of modern improvements for the old style house."—Chicago Tribune.

Greeley as a Farmer.

When Horace Greeley lived at Chappaqua he wrote his celebrated book on farming, and insisted that his friend Jones should purchase a farm adjacent to his own. When he had ceased picturing the delights and advantages of such a residence, Mr. Jones asked him what he had raised that year.

"Well," said Mr. Greeley, "I had a good crop of hay."

"That is encouraging," said Mr. Jones. "I suppose you realized a profit from it."

"Not a great profit," was the answer. "You see I had the hay cured and put it into the barn all right before the rain came, but that did not save it."

"How was that?"

"There wasn't any roof on the barn!"—Harper's Weekly.

The Use of Arsenic.

A woman of ordinary intelligence ought to know without being told that arsenical toilet preparations are dangerous to the health, and yet not a week passes that I am not in receipt of letters, most of them showing thought and ability, asking me to recommend some cosmetic for the elimination of pimples, or requesting to be told if arsenic is as safe for an internal medicine as it is for a complexion wash. These correspondents know that arsenic is a deadly poison, and yet they talk about its use as if it were the simplest and safest drug in the world. Arsenical doses will put an end to pimples, and, what is more, an end to the life of the person using them.—Eleanor Kirk in Atlanta Constitution.

A Magnificent Water Plant.

The leaves of the Victoria regina attain a diameter of six feet. They are circular, with a raised rim like the rim of a shallow pin pan. The largest flowers are twelve inches across. They are white, with a yellow center, and exhale a wonderful perfume. The stems and leaves stretch out twenty feet from the plant. A board has been placed on one of the floating leaves, and a child 8 years of age has been stationed upon the board.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Should Be Well Cured Ear.

Inkeeper—Aw, that's awful. The idea of a man smoking a pipe with a silk hat on the street!

Waggie—That's so, Algy. Pipes with silk hats ought to be carefully preserved in museums.—Texas Siftings.

Current Comment.

The Evening Sun is a new democratic daily in Detroit. Only 25 cents a month by mail.

Poor Mr. Harrison, he is indeed to be pitied when even Jay Hubbell can come to Washington and abuse him through the medium of a newspaper interview.

Petoskey has voted $8,000 bonds to build a high school building in place of the one recently burned. This, with the funds on hand, will build the finest building exclusively for high school purposes in northern Michigan.

If the Patrons of Industry stick to their text and never buy except for cash, it will save them an immense sum and lower prices, because now the merchant makes the good customer pay a percentage to cover loss on the bad ones.—Record.

The Bauerle wooden ware works at Petoskey were burned last Friday morning; loss $100,000, insured $60,000. About 100 men are thrown out of work. Mr. Standish of Pittsburg, principal owner of the factory, announces his intention of rebuilding at once, larger and better than before.

Ex-Speaker Carlisle's statement showing that the appropriations contemplated by the republican majority would leater no deficiency in the treasury has caused Mr. Cannon, chairman of the house appropriation committee to make a statement which he calls an answer to Mr. Carlisle. Mr. Cannon's estimate leaves out a number of appropriations that the republicans generally have pledged their party to make. Time will tell which statement is correct. For the sake of the country Mr. Carlisle would not object to having Mr. Cannon prove to be right.

In 1884 Hon. Frank H. Hurd made an eloquent speech in the house of representatives at Washington on the question of a reciprocity treaty by which the markets of other nations should be thown open to the products of this country. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I say to the farmer of America that the prospects for him are by no means encouraging. With elevators, granaries, and warehouses all filled to overflowing; with the vast fields of the great west greening to the coming harvest; with crops unexcelled in India, and almost ready for market, I predict that before many years the price of wheat will be so low that it will not pay the cost of production, and that corn raised on the western prairies will be burned for fuel. When the time arrives, the farmers will be beggars in the midst of their own plenty and in want by the side of their own golden gathered sheaves. There is absolutely no relief for the American farmer without reducing the tariff. Talk about the home market which American manufacturers make for him. Already the demand for agricultural products are diminishing; it is not in their power to control that the famers of this country can produce."

! ! ! !

A little good booke
Whereon to looke
Is better to me than golde.

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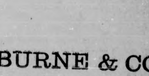

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be made for it in New York.

DREAMING AND HOPE.

The rosy wings of fancy
Are folded now in rest,
And hope has hushed her dreaming
To sleep within my breast.

And cold and drapl reason
Has whispered unto me—
If hope and fancy vanish
What life would sarely be.

If dreams be dead, no matter,
If hope should linger still,
Sweet peace will fan her pinions
And soften ev'ry ill.

But if the hope should perish,
And sky from life away,
A cloudy day the life, then,
With more and eve of gray

With no bright sun at noontime
To pierce the heavy pall,
To brighten with its glowing
The shadows over all.

And life would be unbolted,
A living hut to be!
Existence in all phases
A mere necessity.

Then wake, my sleeping fancy,
And hope awake to smile,
And slumber not forever,
But soothe my life awhile.

Then wake, plume your pinions,
To soar the rosy sea,
Fly forth, O blessed hoping,
And bring my joys to me.

—Atlanta Constitution.

THE FREED PRISONER.

"I consider it the only hope for him, judge," said the doctor.

"It will establish a bad precedent. The prisoners will think all they have to do is to get sick so as to get free," said the judge, firmly.

"It is but a question of time, at a very short time, too, before a greater judge even than you will give him his discharge, and not only him, but a good many others besides," said the doctor, much provoked.

"Eh, is that so?" said the judge, ignoring sarcasm, "is there really so much sickness in the jail?"

"A good deal, and chiefly confined to the United States prisoners. Spotted fever rages with fatal effect among them."

"That is strange. How do you account for it? Is illicit distilling an unhealthy occupation?"

"When it reaches its natural result of landing the operator into jail, there to sicken, it may be called decidedly unhealthy. But, jesting aside, these mountain fellows suffer more than the other prisoners for the reason that they have always lived a free life in the open air; therefore the close confinement of the jail proves very irksome and they sicken under it. This spotted fever is, I think, the result of lack of proper circulation of the blood. It is a sort of epidemic among the mountaineers. Some of them have died of it and others are very low, and they will die too, if they stay in that jail. The thought of going home is all that will save them now—Jack Bigby, especially; release is the only cure for him."

"He has no one to thank but himself," said the judge. "Why did he meddle with illicit distilling?"

"I grant all you say; but death is a severe sentence for a few gallons of mountain dew," said the doctor.

"True," said the judge after a pause, "I will suspend sentence in his case, and let him go home. Here is his release, or said he, as he filled out a blank; "take it to him—a new sort of physic, truly! But tell him he won't get off so easy the next time he meddles with the revenue."

"Or has a," said the doctor as he took the paper. "I will be many a day, if ever, before he will feel like playing with edged tools. Judge, this is the first time I ever envied your high position—when I see the mercy you can show."

"Is the sun a-shinin' outside, Pap?"

"Yes."

The sick man lay on his bank in his cell; his fever scorched tongue was stiff and blackened so that he could scarcely speak. It was difficult to recognize in the wan shadow lying there the stalwart mountaineer of a few months ago. His blue eyes were sunk deep in his head; his matted hair and beard were bleached from a sunburnt yellow to a sickly straw color, and over the hollow caverns of his cheeks the white skin, blanched by fever dank, was tightly drawn. On its blackened surface the red patches of the spotted fever showed with startling vividness.

Could this be Jack Bigby, the man who could outshoot, outride, outjump and outdance any of his comrades?

Old Bigby, otherwise Pap, as he sat by the bedside of his sick son, felt dazed and stunned by the change. He had only arrived that morning, and, in the few hours that had passed, failed yet to realize it. Could that be Jack? He was changed in his ways as well as in his looks. How strange he talked!

"Set whar I kain see ye, Pap," he said, when his father had arrived. "The sight of ye is good for sore eyes."

And, as he said it, all at once the father had looked at his child and felt like crying; he didn't know why. But he hadn't done it.

"Hit war powerful cur'ous. Jes' ter think o' Jack a-sayin' sech a thing! Reckon ye' ready fuck yer wanter be thar an' look at his ole pap!"

Mr. Bigby, it is true, was not a very beauteous object, nor one on which most people would crave to feast their eyes. He looked as if the summer sun had shone upon him very hot and the winter rain had beat upon him very hard. He could, in fact, be called weather beaten. His long, iron gray hair and beard were snarling quietly under the strange gale of his son. Mingled with his emotion was a feeling of wonder and horror at his changed appearance.

"His hands," thought the father, "air like chicken claws!" Could that pale, shadowy thing be Jack's muscular fist?

"Is the sun shinin' outside, pap?" asked Jack, for his father's presence had brightened up his cell.

"Yes," said the old man, "hit's a-shinin' right smart, but hit's so dim in hyar, ye kaint see hit."

"Hit air dim in hyar allus," said the prisoner, "tell fer a leetle taste o' sunshine, 'pears like I'd perish."

"You'll get better now," said the father, taking the invalid's thin hand in his brown, horny one, and awkwardly stroking it. "Why, ye' hand," said he by way of a joke, "is so thin an' white hit looks ceasmuse' like a streak o' light."

"I low I looks like a afternoon shadder, anyhow," said the invalid, feebly. "I kaint hold out much longer."

"Yer mouth's dry, honey," said the anxious father, unconsciously going back to his childhood's way of speaking to him. "Hyar, let pap gin ye a leetle sup o' water ter wet it."

But the prisoner closed his eyes and slightly shook his head.

"Jest a drap," coaxed the father; "jes the matter o' a drap, Jackie, honey."

"Not thet thar water," said the prisoner rousing up. "That thar prison water makes me heave. Oh, for a drink outer the spring at home! seems like I could drink hit dry."

Old Bigby felt frightened; he was no part of a nurse, and the changed appearance of his son still shocked him.

"Hit looks like good water," said he, "hit does. Try a sup."

But the sick man refused, and his father welcomed the entrance of the jailer.

"Here, Jack," said that official, "my wife's sent you some soup; try and take it."

But the invalid still refused. "I kaint eat hit," he said.

"What do you crave?" asked the jailer.

"Sunshine an' fresh a'r," cried the prisoner, rousing up. "If I could only git out whar the sun'd shine on me, an' the mountain a'r would blow on me, an' whar I could see the peak o' old Baldface, a-scrollin' up thetn pap's house, seems like I could git up an' run a mile."

"Cos should ha' thought of all o' that afore you went to monkeying with the revenue," said the jailer.

"I never thought ez how I'd be cotched," said the prisoner, sullenly.

"But hit does seem hard," said old Bigby, apologetically, "fer a man ter suffer so much—ceasmuse' pay with his life fer makin' a few gallons o' wild cat liquer likes that."

"The government don't want it," said the jailer, undertaking to explain the revenue system, "but it don't want you to have it, neither."

"Well, now, thet does look cur'ous," said old Bigby. "What kain hit matter ter the gov'ment fer what," he continued, as the jailer was unable to answer that question, "ez what's a man to do, ef he kain't git a drap of corn when he kaint git hit to market? We uns live on the side of ole Baldface, an ter haul our crops ter market costs purty nigh ez much ez the crop is worth. An this year, ye'll ter one accident an another, the crap piddled out o' the small een o' the barn. Hit didn't pay ter haul thet leetle bit ter market! Hit cost more ter git there they'd pay for hit. En we uns war hard up, we had sary sugar nor coffee—jes bread an a little late o' meat; an Jack he worries. I hain't a-yawse ter send hit, I hain't; I'll jes haul the corn over ter Stillinger's still en turn hit inter hug juice. Hit'll fetch nuff ter buy sugar an' coffee."

"So he hauled hit over ther ter the still, every bit of our crap we had a-store, an the stillers stilled hit on shares. The whole thing fell like playing with edged tools. Judge, this is the first time I ever envied your high position—when I see the mercy you can show."

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HE MADE ANOTHER RICH.

SEARCHING THE ROOM WHILE THE DOCTORS DISAGREED.

How a Wide Awake Merchant Decided a Knotty Medical Dispute and Made His Friend's Fortune—City Tricks That Were Useless in a Small Town.

"I have made one fortune in my time," said an old merchant the other day, "and—

"Spent it," broke in the writer.

"Didn't have that pleasure."

"Lost it?"

"No, sir; the fortune I made was that of another man."

"How was that?" asked the writer.

"After I left college," replied the first speaker, "I knocked about the country, here and there, for a few years, before I settled down in this city. In the course of my wanderings I met an old school friend who had gone to a medical college, and was then just starting to build up a practice in a small country town. When I ran across him he was in a dreadful fit of the blues, and I said to him, after his first greetings had been exchanged: 'Why, old man, you're not like your former self at all. What's the matter?' A trembling lung enough to have killed anybody yet, have you?'

"'No, my lung is all right,' he answered, 'not that. But, I have a patient in my care who is very seriously ill, and I don't know what to do.'

"'Is it almost certain death to venture,' asked the doctor. "'Wait till you get a little better.'

"'If I must die, immie die at home,' cried Jack. "'Pears like I could die easier that.'

Seeing that he was determined to go, the doctor ceased to urge him. "Have you the means to take him home?" I asked the father, who had arisen and seated himself on the side of the bunk.

"'Well, yes,' said the old man, 'I save my critter afore leavin' home ter git the money for come hyar on.'

"'If you sold your horse, how are you going to make your crop?' asked the friendly jailer.

"'Well,' said Mr. Bigby, unhaunted by the dismal prospect ahead, 'I thought as how I'd sell my cow an' calf, arter Jack is well nuff to do 'thaut the milk, an buy a steer. Only lemme git him back ter his ma in the mountains an we'll scratch long somehow.'

The sun shone bright and warm; the air was sweet and balmy; spring was coming fast, and April seemed to have hastened along the road to meet March and strewed a few of her days in his calendar. The sun beamed into the cell where Jack Bigby lay on two seats, apparently half asleep. For the first half of the journey the excitement, the change, the thought of home, had kept him up.

"The sun—the a'r," he cried, deliriously, "this's powerful good, pap!"

"Hit's mighty purty," said the old man, sympathetically.

But now, his little strength exhausted, Jack lay in a state of collapse that the father mistook for sleep, with the sun shining full into his face, though he did not seem to know it.

"Wake up, Jackie," said old Bigby, cheerfully. "We air over Canton now, an gwine in among the mountains. Look at 'em."

The sick man roused up, and with his father's assistance raised himself so as to look out of the window. As far as the eye could reach range after range of mountains met the view rising one above the other. The invalid gazed upon them as if he could never get his fill and drank in the mountain air as if it was an elixir.

"Thar, thar, Jackie," said his father; "I'm afeard you'll cotch cold."

"The sight er them is good for sore eyes," said the released prisoner. And language could go no farther in his case.

Old Bigby laughed. "What'll ye say when ye see Baldface, an then thar big pine that's growed on the tip top er hit war we use ter go a coon hunting?"

"If ever I gets able ter climb up thar, I'll never wanter come down again," said Jack.

Again his father laughed. "Is thet thar ole pine all ye're hankerin' arter, honey?" he asked.

"Is course I wanter see ma and the gals," said the sick man. "When I see ma agin I'—his voice failed him and he broke down.

"Thar, thar," said the old man hastily, "don't bother 'bout ma an the gals—not leas' when they'll hev' er slout on go roun' when they see ye. Lie down an git rest now."

He laid his son back on the seat, and Jack wearily closed his eyes and seemed to sleep. Absorbed with his unaccustomed surroundings old Bigby did not notice his heavy breathing, which was not stertorous, but quick and shallow. At last, glancing out the window, familiar objects came in view.

"Jackie," said the old man, "Jackie, wake up, honey. Thar's old Baldface. Look up. Es thar's yan pap."

The sick man unclosed his eyes, but they wore a strange look. "I see no pine," he said feebly.

Old Bigby grew frightened. He passed his arms around his son and lifted him by main force; terror gave him strength. "Look, look," he cried anxiously.

But his sons head fell back against his shoulder, the cool mountain breeze played with his hair, the sunshine beamed on his face, but the dying mountaineer saw nothing. In vain his glazing eyes turned toward the distant mountains.

"I kaint see hit," said he feebly. "I'm going fas'. Bury me on top er ole Baldface, pap, yander pine—thar I'll sleep free forever."

His struggling breath ceased. No more his darkening eyes could see the sun for which he so craved. The judge's suspended sentence now availed him naught. Summoned before a greater judge, the moonshiner was free.—Paul Grant in Atlanta Constitution.

She Was Not Over Pretty.

Giles—What did your friend mean when she said she was used to admiration? Surely she can't be a sideslyly.

Jennie—No, indeed. She meant that she rides in the elevated so much.—Epoch.

Hereditary.

"Where does Witticus get his humor?" "He inherits his old jokes from his father, and his baby jokes from his little boy."—Harper's Bazar.

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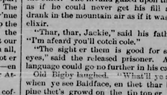

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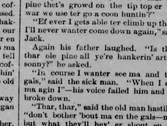

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THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

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TAKE A RECEIPT.

Whenever a payment is made on subscription in wood or produce, we want every person so paying to call at the office and get a receipt for the same, so that proper credit may be given on the books. Sometimes this is done, mistakes and misunderstandings are absent sure to follow. Please remember it.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

With this issue I close my relations with the JOURNAL as proprietor and publisher. The printing material and subscription list have been sold to Mr. Chas. S. Hampton, of Petoskey, who will take possession on April 1st. All advertising accounts will be settled by me to that date. All subscriptions paid in advance will be furnished by him, and all subscriptions in arrears must be paid to him.

Mr. Hampton is too well known to the readers of the JOURNAL to need an introduction from me. He will make a newspaper worthy the best support of the people of this county, and in turn I hope the democrats of the county will give him the support which he will deserve.

The seven years I have lived and labored in Charlevoix have been in many respects pleasant and profitable years; and wherever my future duties shall call me I shall have gratifying recollections of friends and fellow workers here.

CHAS J. STRANG.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

[THE JOURNAL wants correspondents in all the surrounding towns in which it is not represented. Give us all the news in a brief and concise manner as possible. Correspondence should be mailed so as to reach us no later than Wednesday evening. Two very desirable features in correspondence are *regularity* and *punctuality*.]

Eveline.

MARCH 25—Mrs. Joe Tuttle is convalescent.

Joe Tuttle is able to be out again, but cannot speak aloud yet.

Burley Fletcher, an old resident of this place, but now of Traverse City, visited friends here recently.

It is reported that Miss Hattie Hayden, of Saginaw, has been engaged to teach the school in district No. 6, known as the Beers district.

Peter Tuttle has moved from E. G. Jarman's house in with his father.

Herman Dane has again moved to D. N. Gregory's place.

The services by the children's mission band at the Congregational church at Ironton, Sunday evening, were very nicely conducted.

E. G. Jarman writes that he got his foot very badly hurt one day last week, while at work cutting ice for the Nickerbocker ice company at Harbor Springs.

The ice on Pine Lake was never better for travel than at the present time.

The election for Eveline township has been appointed at the house now occupied by David Snyder, known as the Richard Lake house. The reason for making this change is that ever since the school house in district No. 3 has been built the electors have been held there; the township board have allowed the district $10.00, which the present school board does not consider enough. The cost of cleaning is $3.00, the rough usage, the moving and replacing of the patent seats, the breakage, etc., the $10 would not cover. The district offered it for $15.00, but as the town board refused to pay it a new place was appointed. The coming election will, according to the new law, have to determine on a permanent place to hold elections. Let us build a town hall.

The following are the caucus nominations: For supervisor, Ava Smith; clerk, Robert A. Miller; treasurer, S. R. Brown; highway commissioner, James F. Mitchell; justice of the peace, G. E. Rogers; school inspector, John Dunlop; member of board of review, two years, John Coblentz; one year, David R. Lane; constables, John Stewart, James Alexander, W. H. Jarman, J. F. King.

☞Patronize home industry. Use Hifenbury Milling Co's. flour. Iron Duke is the best in the market.

Boyne City.

MARCH 25—Rain and snow is the order of the weather to-day.

At the school building on Friday evening next there will be an exhibition given by the school. An elaborate program has been prepared and an enjoyable is anticipated.

J. C. Schaub is laying a new floor in his meat market.

Old Mr. Helfrich who has been quite ill for some time is somewhat improved at this writing.

H C. Sergent has been confined to the house with chronic trouble for some time and has been a great sufferer.

Judge Kent was in town last Friday.

Miss. Attie Crane of Hortons is in town.

Mrs. N. J. DeBar is quite ill with the grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were surprised one evening last week by their residence being entered and taken possession of by a number of their freinds who treated the family and themselves to warm sugar. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

Miss Alice Reed of East Jordan made Mrs. A. E. Martin a pleasant call on Friday afternoon.

Our local politicians have been quite busy lately.

Mrs. Vine Crane spent a couple of days at East Jordan last week a guest of her brother C. G. Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. David Grossfost Sundayed with C. Smith, brother of the latter.

Pleasant Valley.

MARCH 25—Silas Demming has so far recovered from the accidental injuries received in Beech's lumber camp as to be able to resume work.

Mrs. Silas Deming is quite sick.

Latest victims of la grippe—Mrs. Van Newville, Bernice Newville, Grace Newvile, and Johny Newville.

Sleighing has gone and Beech's lumber camp has "folded its tents like the Arab" and left the country. David Kuhns has taken the contract of hauling what few logs were left in the woods.

Palmer Chase, Silas Deming, and Fred Newville are getting out ties for Van Newville.

Mr. King of Advance was in town to-day. It is rumored that he is negotiating for a farm in this vicinity and may become a resident of Pleasant Valley.

Noble and Neigle Burdick have accepted an invitation to help with their violins to furnish music for the Boyne City school entertainment on Friday evening, the 28th inst. They played for the S. of V. party at Steel's hall in Advance the 14th inst.

The identity of the Wilson correspondent has been a subject of wondorment. It is plainly a woman however, for she gets the traditional last word.

Burgess.

MARCH 25.—A democratic caucus for the purpose of selecting candidates for the various township offices of the township of Hayes will be held in the afternoon on the 29th of March, at the Murray school house at 1 o'clock A. D. 1890, by order democratic township committee.

Flickenger a former resident of Hayes, soon starts for Minnesota where he intends to locate and purchase a farm. His many friends wish him the best of luck.

Mrs. Edna Kane is spending the week in caring for the sick at the home of her brother, Morrel Long.

A young son arrived at the home of Morrel Long on Sunday.

Mrs. and Mrs. Isaac West of Bay were visiting friends in Hayes on Sunday.

Henry Hamlin has returned to his own place to live again.

Dr. Ferguson is still in Charlevoix under the care of physicians.

Rev. Mr. Moody preached his farewell sermon at Burgess School house last Sunday evening to a full house. He has too many other appointments to be able to keep up his meetings there.

Atwood.

MARCH 26.—Sugar making has begun.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Seymour, last Thursday, a daughter.

Sim Blow has engaged with Owen Wood for all summer.

Albert Superneau is working for Guyles & Nash at Norwood helping to repair the saw mill.

Adolphus Superneau has moved back on his place.

Mrs. Connor bought a horse of A. R. Richards of Charlevoix last week.

A. E. Batchelder of Torch Lake is visiting friends here this week.

☞Those who intend to pay for the JOURNAL with block-wood must get a hustle on themselves and bring it before the snows gone.

Wilson.

Cloudy and warm.

Afton school reports: Enrolled 26; average attendance 18, during term.

Nelson and Libbie Wilks of Jordan township attended the spelling match on Thursday evening.

Mr. Cooper of Charlevoix visited his son, and daughter, Mrs. Sherman, several days last week.

Harvey Avery, of the Branch Crookes Saw Co., of St. Louis, Mo., called at the mill on Thursday last.

The spelling-match was not as well attended as was expected as it was a rainy time. Miss Prudence Scofield won the victory.

School closed on Friday afternoon with review and short recitations by the pupils. Seventeen visitors were present. Miss Katie Wilson is much respected by all and has been engaged for the summer term.

Manuel Wilson of Banks, brother of the teacher, visited the school and took Miss Katie back with him.

Several loads of people from Jordan and Wilson townships attended the funeral of Mrs. Adaline Warner at the M. E. church in East Jordan on Wednesday last. The services were conducted by Elder Gulick. The text was Ps. 23-4, which was her selection.

Inwood.

MARCH 26.—Albert O'Brian's wife has been very sick.

Edwin Cook filled his ice house last week.

Potoskey butchers have been through this vicinity looking for fat cattle and sent milch cows.

McGeagh still grinds feed every Saturday.

Geo. Miller moved back to Marion last week.

A cutter and young lady were capsized in Norwood the other day, but no serious injury done.

A large quantity of Avery peas will be sowed in Norwood and Banks this spring.

The social at the Hilton school house last Friday night for the benefit of Elder Hayne was well attended. Receipts, $18.35.

Recent Saving of Life in Michigan

In a carefully prepared paper, read before the Sanitary Convention at Vicksburg, the proceedings of which are just published, Dr. Baker gives official statistics and evidence which is summarized as follows:

"The record of the great saving of human life and health in Michigan in recent years is, one to which, it seems to me, the state and local boards of health can justly 'point with pride.' It is a record of the saving of over one hundred lives per year from small pox, four hundred lives per year saved from death by scarlet fever, and nearly six hundred lives per year saved from death by diphtheria—an aggregate of eleven hundred lives per year, or three lives per day saved from these three diseases! This is a record which we ask to have examined, and which we are willing to have compared with that of the man who 'made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before.'"

500 Children Will Sing

on the afternoon and evening of the opening day (April 22) of the Detroit Floral and Musical Charity Festival. These children are being trained by Mrs. Emma A. Thomas, director of vocal music in the Detroit public schools. The songs will be from popular operas, and the national airs of various countries. "Columbia" will be the opening number, and will be accompanied by the waving of 500 little flags, and "everybody" will have an opportunity to hear the children sing.

Godey's for April.

To estimate fully the value of Godey's Lady's Book is a difficult task; the Easter number is a real gem. Beautiful illustrations, exquisite fashions and good literature, fill its pages; besides which, each reader is entitled to the choice of a cut paper pattern. All this is given for only $2.00 a year. Godey Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Since congress assembled in December three bills against trusts have been introduced in the senate and fifteen in the house. The most important of these is the bill of Senator Sherman. The senator was quoted some time ago as saying that the tariff protection should be withdrawn in cases where trusts or combinations are formed to limit production, but his bill does not embrace that very wise feature. Why does he not hit the trusts at their most vital spot?

The condition of the woolen manufacturing industry of Philadelphia is reported to be alarming. Over 800 weavers are idle; two large mills, employing together 1,500 hands, have shut down; and another large establishment, which has been running night and day for several years, is now on half time.

A HAUNTED ROOM.

In the dim chamber whence but yesterday
Passed my beloved, filled with awe I stand;
And haunting forms fashioning on every hand
Whisper her praises who is far away.
A thousand delicate fancies chance and play
On every object which her robes have fanned,
And fostered thoughts and hopes bloom and expand
In the sweet memory of her beauty's ray.
Ah! could that glass but hold the fairest trace
Of all the loveliness once mirrored there,
The chastening glory of this shadowy day
That framed so well the dear young angel face!
But no, it shows my own face, full of care,
And my heart is her beauty's dwelling place.
—John Hay in Scribner's.

AN IRON DEVIL.

An Especially Murderous Locomotive on the East Tennessee Railroad.

There is a particularly vicious engine on the East Tennessee road.

It has killed twenty-seven men, and engineers and firemen feel a superstitious dread whenever they have to take a run on the rails with this man killer.

"I sometimes feel," said a grizzled old stoker a few days ago, "that there is a murderous spirit in that engine. She killed two men before she got on the rails. While she was being steamed up in the shops a plug blew out, and two mechanics were scalded to death. Then it was brought south and sent out on its first run. She mounted the rails and plunged down an embankment, killing her engineer and fireman.

"Soon afterwards she was fixed up and put on the road again. She ran for a while all right, and one night the engineer that was driving her saw a headlight bearing down on him and tried to reverse the lever and run back; but the engine acted like a mule and wouldn't answer her throttle. She went whirling on and crashed into the other train. Five men were killed in the two engine boxes.

"But I can't remember half the devilry she did. Once she seemed to get into the dumps while on the road and just wouldn't be managed. She acted as if the devil was in her cylinders. Whenever the engineer pulled open the throttle she would storm down the track like a hell cat, and it was like stopping a bucking bronco to get her down to a quiet pace.

"An emigrant train was running ahead, and the engineer of the main killer had orders to look out for it. After a run of an hour or so he came in sight of the emigrant train as it rumbled along up a heavy grade; then it disappeared over the crest and this devil of an engine went charging up and over about a minute behind. The engineer expected to see the horse load jumpy when he saw how they had slowed up and were only a few hundred yards ahead. Down went the engine bellowing like mad, and as soon as the emigrants heard it, out they steamed as fast as they could. But the old hell cat could outrun them. She ran down on them like a tornado and smashed their horse load into kindling wood, killing a grizzled old stoker and fireman.

"Now, I'm a man of my word, and I'll stake my two fingers against two of your toes that I am not in receipt of letters, asking me to recommend some complete fool as a competitor of pimples, and requesting to be told if arsenic is as safe for an internal medicine as it is for a complexion wash. These correspondents know that arsenic is a deadly poison, and they talk about its use as if it were the simplest and safest drug in the world. Arsenical doses will put an end to pimples, and, what is more, they will put the life of the person using them.—Eleanor Kirk in Atlanta Constitution.

A Magnificent Water Plant.

The leaves of the Victoria regina attain a diameter of six feet. They are circular, with a raised rim like the rim of a shallow tin pan. The largest flowers are twenty-three inches across. They are white, with a yellow center, and exhale a wonderful perfume. The stems and leaves shoot out twenty feet from the plant. A board has been placed on one of the floating leaves, and a child 6 years of age has been contained upon the board. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

Should He Well Cared For.

Baboony—Aw, that's awful! The player of a man smoking a pipe with a silk hat on the street!

Wiggins—That's so, Algy. Pipes with silk hats ought to be carefully preserved in museums.—Texas Siftings.

English Fraud Coffee.

English tea is delicious, but their coffee is abominable. The ready ground coffee sold in the shops is as fine as dust. If you ask the grocer to grind it coarse he will have it like a piece of granulated sugar. It is only possible to have it drinkable by making in a French coffee pot by percolation. Made in the American way, by boiling, it requires exaggerated care or it is like mud.—London Letter.

MILK TICKETS, with black space for name, 25 cents for 50; 40 cents per 100. Prices printed to order on short notice, at this office.

The Use of Arsenic.

A woman of ordinary intelligence ought to know without being told that arsenic is a poisonous substance, dangerous to the health, and yet not a week passes that I am not in receipt of letters, asking me to recommend some complete fool as a competitor of pimples, and requesting to be told if arsenic is as safe for an internal medicine as it is for a complexion wash. These correspondents know that arsenic is a deadly poison, and they talk about its use as if it were the simplest and safest drug in the world. Arsenical doses will put an end to pimples, and, what is more, they will put the life of the person using them.—Eleanor Kirk in Atlanta Constitution.

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THIS PAPER is on file in Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.) where ADVERTISING CONTRACTS may be made for it in New York.

Now is the time to come and see me for I have a smile on a yard long; I feel so pleased over the bargains I can offer you this spring. I have just opened up my spring stock of

HATS

and all of the Latest Styles. And for

SPRING SUITS

they make me laugh for I know they cannot be beat, for they are the finest in town and for

FINE PANTS

hold me for they are stunners. I am bound to go to the front this season in the clothing line. Come and see me.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

WATCH

AND SEE

Rosenthal's

NEXT AD.

IT WILL SURPRISE YOU

Alick Rosenthal.

LEWIS GRAND OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

LOCAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Minor Mention.

L. E. Allen arrived home Monday.

See Rosenthal's new advertisement.

The mail stages run as which this week.

An east wind opened Lake Michigan on Monday.

Mal Livingston has gone to Grand Rapids this week.

Lake Michigan is clear of ice as far as can be seen.

G. W. Miller has a change of advertisement this week.

Harry Nicholls returned home from the west last Friday.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Strang, March 21st, a daughter.

W. H. Jarman of Eveline made the JOURNAL a brief call on Monday.

M. S. Monroe is preparing to move his jewelry stock to Chicago.

Henry Gornel will open John McCabe's meat market next Thursday.

L. Delino and wife of Ellsworth were callers at this office on Monday.

The insurance men visit A. T. Washburne & Co.'s fire loss last week.

Firemen's dance at Bartholomew's opera hall Friday evening March 28th.

Henry Swanson of East Jordan was a caller at this office on Wednesday.

F. A. Cochran & Co. have something to say about tooth powder this week.

Sim Wood has lost the use of his fingers in the deadly office chair on Monday.

Marion township will have two tickets this spring to make an interesting election.

Lou Miller started Monday for Idaho, where he will work with his father in a mining camp.

Fred M. Green returned home last Friday from Detroit, where he has been attending school.

Wm. Ferguson got a $35 suit of clothes for $20 at Rosenthal's last Saturday night. That's a great scheme.

Several loads of Norwood people attended the "Deestrick Skoolie" entertainment at Lewis opera house last Friday evening.

Harry B. Tooker, a former employee of this office, is now stenographer for a wholesale produce commission house in Sioux City, Iowa.

Last advices from Beaver Island is that they are now enjoying a pork famine, having failed in the fall to lay in stock enough to carry them through the winter.—Petoskey Democrat.

The fine passenger propeller Petoskey is in Manistee being repaired and getting in readiness for spring. She will be offered as follows: Wm. F. Robertson, master; Thomas Collins, engineer; R. W. Seymour, clerk. She is a popular boat, and will run between Chicago, Frankfort, and the Traverse Bays.—Petoskey Democrat.

The Beaver Island mail arrived here, drawn by dogs, on Thursday, and left on Saturday morning, being the first they have received since Jan. 4th. Crossing will be attempted this week with a horse, in order to take back the remaining mail, as the whole could not be drawn at one load. The ducks came as far as Gray's Reef, on ice nine inches in thickness.—Cross Village Correspondence Petoskey Democrat.

"Deestrick Skoolie" Entertainment.

The "Deestrick Skoolie" entertainment last Friday evening was greatly enjoyed by a full house. The audience enjoyed themselves very much, and the players too, if judged by the playful antics indulged in by the "scholars of forty years ago." Many jokes were cracked and some hits made, though some of the jokes were as old-fashioned as the "skule." Much laughter was provoked by the novel costumes worn by the actors. The net receipts were about $80 which was divided between the Methodist and Congregational churches.

Real Estate Deals.

J. M. Clark reports the following transactions this week:

Rosella Murphy to Hugh Donnelly, house and lot on Dixon addition; $800.00.

Wm. H. Hurlbut to J. W. Kirby, lot 53 of Upright & Hurlbut's addition; $75.00.

Aid Society Meeting.

A good-sized audience at the Congregational church last Sunday evening. It was the first public meeting for the year of the ladies' aid society in the interest of home missions. Interesting exercises were given, and a collection of $17.03 taken.

Fire at Norwood.

The school house at Norwood burned Wednesday night at 7:00 o'clock. All the books were saved. Valued at $800; insured for $600. Supposed to have been caused by a defective chimney. It will be rebuilt this summer.

Congregational Church.

At the Congregational church next Sunday. Services as usual. Prayer meeting and song service on Thursday evening. You are cordially invited to all our services.

The Loss Adjusted

The loss on E. H. Green's building by the recent fire was adjusted by the local agents, Kane and Harsha, yesterday, and the work of repair began this morning.

Historical Society.

The historical society will meet with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Green this week. Paper by Miss Esther Buttars, on "American Orators and Statesmen."

The Fair at Chicago.

On Tuesday the house of representatives passed the world's fair bill, providing for holding the fair in Chicago in 1893.

☞Buy only Hifenburg flour. Iron Duke is the best.

The Enterprise Railroad.

The East Jordan Enterprise took the cross editions last week to express the hope that they would have a railroad in the near future and that Charlevoix would have none at all.

We recollect several noisy so-called railroad surveys that have been made in that portion of the county in recent years, each for some specific purpose other than an actual railroad. This is very likely the same. The people were deceived before; are they not now?

Meantime Charlevoix has one survey which is sure to become a railroad. Another survey is quietly but actually progressing—not on paper only, but by a gang of active men employed by a substantial, progressive railroad company.

This survey is not for bluff, but business, and when the work is complete the people will find that the cars will run into Charlevoix instead of over the hills east of Pine Lake.

Business men and investors should remember this, and pay no heed to the frothings of our contemporaries up the lake.

Fire Losses Adjusted.

We take pleasure in saying that the loss on our stock of dry goods, etc., occasioned by the fire on the 13th inst. has been adjusted to our entire satisfaction, and the cash was paid just one week from the date of the fire.

Our insurance was placed in the following companies, viz.: The Northern of England, the Niagara of New York, the Connecticut of Hartford, from the agency of R. W. Kane; and the Firemen's Fund and the Continental of New York, from the agency of H. S. Harsha.

Charlevoix, Mich., March 24, 1890.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Card of Thanks.

The Congregational and M. E. societies wish in this public way to extend their sincere thanks to Dr. Lewis for the free use of his Opera House.

Also to Hon. Wm Harris for helping so much gratuitously.

We wish to thank all who in any way contributed to the success of the entertainment.

COMMITTEE.

Norwood Township Caucus.

There will be a caucus for the purpose of nominating township officers at the township year, held at the town hall in the village of Norwood, on Tuesday, April 1st, at 8 o'clock p. m. Town board will meet at 10 a. m. of same day to settle with the treasurer.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

A Human Stone Eater.

At Antepon, France, in 1760, a human stone eater was on exhibition for some time. He was not a "freak" or "fakir," but a real will machine of stones, found on an island between Iceland and the Swedish coast. He not only swallowed them an inch or more in length, but reduced marbles, small pebbles and other rocks to a powder with his powerful teeth. Royal society physicians examined him and found his gullet very large and his stomach large and roomy, also. He would eat raw flesh with the stones, but could not be prevailed upon to swallow bread or other victuals. He would drink water, but much preferred brandy, and while under the influence of the liquor required twice his usual amount of stony food. When not eating or sleeping he smoked continually, sitting with one leg over the other, giving no heed to those crowding around him. The flints he swallowed were, when boiled, corroded and much diminished in weight, the rest of the excrement resembling pure mortar. He never learned to pronounce but a few words and soon died.—St. Louis Republic.

"For Rent."

Says a La Salle street agent: "I am going to make an innovation which I think renters will appreciate. I am going to have all the houses and flats for which I am agent photographed. These photographs will be in my office. They will give the applicant some idea of an idea of the premises before he goes to the trouble of an investigation. Wherever I have a house or flat for rent I will arrange to have the key to the premises convenient and will pay the man who keeps the key a percentage of the commission rent to answer all questions regarding the premises. A man who runs a house to live in has some rights. The time is about at hand when the unaccommodating landlord who cares for nothing but his rental will have to adopt some other business. The old fashioned house and that most give way pretty much to the new ideas in the way of modern improvements for the old style houses."—Chicago Tribune.

Growing as a Farmer.

When Mr. Greeley lived at Chappaqua he wrote his celebrated book on farming. It insisted that his friend Jones should purchase a farm adjacent to his own. When he had caused picturing the delights and advantages of such a residence, Mr. Jones asked him what he had raised that year.

"Well," said Mr. Greeley, "I had a good crop of hay."

"That is encouraging," said Mr. Jones. "I suppose you realized a profit from it."

"Not a great profit," was the answer. "You see I had the hay cured and got it into the barn all right before the rain came, but that did not save it."

"How was that?"

"There wasn't any roof on the barn!"—Hoyer's Weekly.

MEMORY OF SNAKES.

The Shining Stone Which the Cobra Carries to Attract Fireflies.

The cobras are perhaps the only serpents which will eat insects. They feed on ants, grasshoppers, a variety of beetles, etc., but seem to have a special preference for fireflies, perhaps because the latter can be caught at night much more easily than any other kind of insect. I have often for hours watched cobras in the grass catching the fireflies, darting about here and there, a process which requires considerable exertion on the part of the serpent. Now, every entomologist knows that the flying lampyrids consists entirely of males. The females, which are not very numerous, are much larger and cannot fly, as they have only rudimentary wings. They sit quietly in the grass, emitting a greenish light, which is much stronger than that of the males, and fades and becomes brilliant at regular intervals. If a glowworm be watched for a time, a steady current of male insects will be observed flying towards it and alighting in close proximity.

Now it so happens that the naja-kalin, this little pebble of chlorophane or fluor-spar, emits in the dark a greenish light, which is so much like that of the female lampyris that it is an easy matter to deceive the male firefly with it by setting it up as a decoy. The cobras have gradually come to take advantage of an experience made by them, accidentally, I dare say, thousands of years ago. It may frequently happen, for instance, that a cobra finds one of these shining stones in the gravel of dry river beds (where they are by no means uncommon), being attracted to it by its glow at night, and taking it for a glowworm. It would, then, at any rate, notice that the fireflies could be caught much more easily and quickly in the neighborhood of that shining object than anywhere else, and would habitually return to it. Several cobras might thus come together, and there would be competition, and from this moment to the finding out that success in capturing fireflies depends on the possession of this phosphorescent pebble, and to the training of it in order to prevent another snake monopolizing it, is, in my opinion, no great step, and involves no exceptional powers of reasoning. The cobra carries it about, and soon learns to treasure it, for it affords it an easy means of getting its living. All it has to do is to deposit the stone in the grass at night, and the obliging insects literally fly down its throat.

There are even reasons for believing that no individual experience is now necessary to cause any cobra to act in this manner, but that even a young cobra, on finding such a stone, will instinctively take it up and use it in the manner I have described. For it must be borne in mind that there is an inherited race memory among the lower animals which is often far stronger than the memory gathered during the short life time of the individual. What causes a blind kitten to spit and put up its back if a dog is brought near it? It never saw a dog, never saw anything, yet it knows there is some danger ahead. Thus the accumulated experience of the cobra's ancestors during countless generations now causes it to act in a manner which we refer to instinct.

Such are the remarkable facts connected with the naja-kalin, the cobra's shining stone. Who can tell whether the old traditions of snakes carrying precious stones, of which we still find traces in our fairy tales, may not have their source in some such fact as this?—Professor H. Hensoldt in Harper's.

Improved Dumbbell.

In athletic exercise, which now plays such a prominent part in hygienic culture, the old notion of severe laborious exertion, to the extent that it becomes exploded, and modern science has decided that light and very gradually increasing tasks are productive of the best and most lasting results. In dumbbells of the usual construction the athlete must have a large assortment of gradually increasing sizes, and unless a great many are kept the transition to a heavier pair cannot be made in the moderate graduation that is advisable. To meet this contingency an improved dumbbell has been devised. It consists of two hollow wooden shells through which the handle passes. These balls can be the receivers of a large or small quantity of sand or shot as may be desired, and thus the weight of the dumbbell can be graduated with the greatest nicety.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Cotton in the Air.

The players form a ring and join hands. A small bit of jewelry cotton or a light feather is then thrown into the air, and they try, by blowing it upward, to keep it from falling. If they blow too hard, the cotton is driven away; if too gently, it falls, and the game is finished. The interest consists in directing it, if possible, to one or other of the players, who pays a forfeit if it falls before her. All this must be done without letting go of hands. The game may also be played sitting round a table.—Ladies' Home Journal.

No Excursions in Cuba.

A friend of mine, intending a party over Cuba, applied to one of the railways for a dozen tickets. He was told that as a special favor he would be given the tickets at regular tariff rates—"but," continued the officer, "thereafter when you want to make the trip we shall have to charge you extra rates when you bring a party."

"Why so?" demanded my friend.

"Because," explained the officer, "as large a party necessitates our putting on another car."—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

A Distinction Without a Difference.

Auctioneer—And now, ladies and gentlemen, what bid do I hear for this massive gold mounted Carrara marble Eiffel tower movement mantel timepiece, worth at the lowest, patrician figure one hundred—did I hear seventy-five dollars?

Man in the Crowd—I said five dollars.

Auctioneer—Going—

Jewelers' Review.

Good Rates for Advertising.

A single page of a single issue of the Century taken for advertising costs $600, Harper's $400 and other magazines from $350 and $190. A yearly advertisement of one column in the Chicago Tribune costs $29,554 for the lowest and 35,950 for the highest rates. The New York Herald charges $36,203 for the lowest and $39,500 for the highest price column. One inch, or ten lines, one time in the Youth's Companion costs $20. These figures will doubtless astonish the man who invested $10 and thinks he is spending too much money in advertising.

Notice.

I shall open John McCabe's meat market on Antrim street, Charlevoix, on April 3d. I shall endeavor to supply the wants of the people with a full line of fresh and cured meats, of good quality, at "Live and Let Live" prices. My motto will be "Buy and Sell for Cash." Local stock will be used as much as possible.

H. GORNELL.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining in the Charlevoix postoffice for the week ending March 22:

Miss Lydia Brecheisen, Miss Jennie Jackson, Mr Charles Sadlowsh, Miss Nellie Vinsen, (John Smoke, Mrs. Lover Shegurge, Indians.)

H. BERDAN, P. M.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are all run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a nerve tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Altera tive. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c, at E. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store. 4

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, *it sticks*. Now is every ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottles free at E. G. Hines & Co.'s drug store.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern. All persons are hereby notified not to purchase a certain promissory note, made by Alexander Stewart, payee, and in favor of Lucius Hodges, payee, for the sum of forty-five and 50-100ths dollars ($45.50) with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum; said note bears date the 10th day of March A. D. 1890, and becomes due the 10th day of January, A. D. 1891. As this note is given for reason of the failure of consideration, I shall not pay the same.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., March 18, 1890.

ALEXANDER STEWART.

3w Maker.

Notice of Registration.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of the township of Charlevoix, Mich., that the registration of said township will be in session at the village of Charlevoix, in the village of Charlevoix on Saturday, the 5th day of April A. D. 1890 for the purpose of revising the registration of the electors of said township. Said Board of Registration will be in session on the day aforesaid from 9 o'clock in the forenoon till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich. March 26, 1890.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Township Clerk.

Notice of Election.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of the township of Charlevoix, Mich., that the annual election of said township will be held at the village of Charlevoix, in the village of Charlevoix, Mich., on Monday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1890, at which time the following officers will be elected, to wit: One Supervisor, one Township Treasurer, one Justice of the Peace, one Highway Commissioner, two members of Board of Review, one School Inspector for two years, one Highway Commissioner, one Drain Commissioner and four Constables.

The polls of this election shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall close at four o'clock p. m. and continue open from five o'clock in the afternoon, unless the board of review at their discretion adjourn for one hour.

Dated at Charlevoix, Mich., March 26, 1890.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Township Clerk.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Elijah E. Tuttle, and Elizabeth Tuttle, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Thomas Kirkland, dated the first day of December, A. D. 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, on the second day of December, A. D. 1887, in liber "T" of mortgages, on page 490, and whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and twenty-five and 50-100 dollars ($1,261.83), and no proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas, the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative by reason of default in payment of said sum, and whereas, the premises described in said mortgage are situated in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, to wit: Lot one (1) in section one (1) in township thirty-four (34) north, range one (1) west, containing 30 acres, 100 rods wide and one hundred and sixty (160) rods long off the west side of said section, and whereas, the undersigned, the present owner and holder of said mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage by sale of the premises therein described, and the same will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Charlevoix, in the building in which the Circuit Court for said county of Charlevoix is held, on **Friday, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1890,** at 10 o'clock forenoon.

Dated March 27th, 1890.

C. J. PAYSON'S TRACY, Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Look Here.

One Bunch Envelopes for 5 cents.

24 Sheets Commercial Note Writing Paper for 5 cents.

No reason for not writing letters to your best girl now.

Calkins & Warne, Druggists

OUR ANNUAL

ONE FOURTH OFF

CONTINUED TO MARCH 15.

A. T. WASHBURNE & CO.

Remember also our Crayon Portrait offer, good for 1 year.

What Is It?

Tooth Powder in Bulk, 15c. an Ounce.

We guarantee its purity.

F. A. Cochran & Co., Druggists.

Two Good Improved Farms For Sale, On Easy Terms.

Inquire of

Charlevoix Savings Bank.

SALE

F. E. WOOD.

BARBER SHOP

THE JOURNAL

CHAS. J. STRANG, Editor.

Published every Thursday, Office in Nettleton wagon shop building, second floor. Entered at the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., as second class matter.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One year $1 00
Six months 50
Three months 25

All subscriptions not paying themselves in advance will be charged at the rate of $1 50 per year.

Boyne City.

MARCH 25—Rain and snow alternate to-day, promising to be short of an earthquake order of the weather to-day.

At the school buildings he at once set to work to arrange an entertainment for the deception of Mr. Straightway.

On the day before that on which he had promised to meet his intended Tom told his vicar that he was passing the night with a poor old friend, who had just come home from India, in his rooms near Jermyn street. This, it must be said, was perfectly true, and of course Mr. Straightway could offer no valid objection, as Baxter had done all his work for the day. The next day, however, Tom slunk off to a telegraph office and in guilty haste dispatched a wire to the effect that he was suffering from a severe attack of lumbago, but would, if possible, return in the evening.

By 11 o'clock he was at Lord's. The mere sight of the ground was so welcome to him that he was determined to spend as much time there as he possibly could. He knew, of course, that he would be certain to meet any number of his old friends, and that the whole proceeding was extremely risky; but he consoled himself with the thought that, as Mr. Straightway rarely, if ever, went into society of any sort, he was not at all likely to hear anything about it. So he ensconced himself in the pavilion and awaited the beginning of the play with pleasurable impatience. The Heathcotes were all enthusiastic cricketers, and he counted on their appearance by 12 o'clock at the latest.

The match commenced in due course, but upon its varying fortunes it is not necessary to dwell. The Heathcotes also arrived, and Tom at once took up a position on the drag by the side of Miss Alice, the warmth of whose greeting speedily banished all fears and qualms of conscience from his breast. Nothing, in fact, could have been more perfect than Mr. Baxter's happiness up to the luncheon interval. His stentorian "well hit" or "well bowled" could be heard a hundred yards away; he clapped his hands, stamped and waved his hat like the veriest schoolboy, and meanwhile he was unremitting in his attention to the girl of his heart. Two o'clock struck. The bell rang for lunch, and the occupants of Mr. Heathcote's drag prepared for the substantial meal which forms so prominent a feature of the two great matches at Lord's. Tom by no means despised creature comforts. Mr. Straightway's curates were expected, at all events when with him and on duty, to follow their vicar's example in asceticism, so a good lunch was very acceptable to him. He had supplied Alice's wants, and was in the act of lifting to his mouth a piece of salmon, when suddenly he turned pale, his jaw fell, his eyes dilated, and the piece of salmon, accompanied by the fork, fell unheeded to the ground.

It was too true. Beside the very next drag, talking to a gentleman on the box seat, stood a tall, lean man, in clerical attire, whose figure was horribly familiar to the guilty curate. He could not be mistaken, it was Mr. Septimus Straightway, though what could have brought the reverend gentleman to Lord's was beyond Tom's imagination. The vicar had his back turned, and evidently did not suspect his curate's proximity. Instant flight was the only hope.

"Good gracious, Tom!" cried Miss Alice, "what on earth is the matter? You look as white as a sheet!"

"I don't feel very well, dear. Excuse me one minute," stammered Mr. Baxter. And he rose hurriedly, upsetting his plate, and jumped to the ground. Just as he reached terra firma he saw the clergyman shaking hands with his friend on the box seat; he was turning toward Mr. Heathcote's drag; in another second detection would follow. Tom glanced hurriedly round; the door of the drag was open and no one was looking. He accordingly plunged in headforemost, shut the door, and to make assurance doubly sure, pulled up the wooden blind.

Then he breathed more freely. But what on earth would the Heathcotes think? A confederate was absolutely necessary. The Heathcotes' family butler, Mr. Binns, was an old friend of Tom's, and might be relied upon. Baxter espied Binns opening a bottle of champagne, and attracted his attention as noiselessly as possible.

"Binns!" he whispered, in great agitation, "please say to Miss Alice that I am not well, and that I have gone to take a walk, to bathe my head—say anything, Binns—but for mercy's sake don't let her know that I'm in here. Don't let anybody know. You won't, will you?" he continued, piteously.

Mr. Binns thought that Tom was off his head, but his impassive face betrayed no surprise.

"Certainly, sir. Any other message?"

"No! that will do—and, Binns, come back here at once; I want you to do something else."

"Yessir."

The message caused some little surprise and much sympathy.

"Poor fellow!" said Miss Alice; "it all comes from working so hard in those terrible slums, and never taking a holiday."

When Binns returned Tom asked him in the same agitated whisper:

"Did you notice a tall, thin gentleman—a clergyman—standing beside the next drag just now?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you see him now?"

"Yes, sir," said Binns; also whispering, "he's standing close by."

"Good gracious!" murmured Tom. "Look here, come and tell me when he's gone."

And Tom pulled up the other wooden blind half way, and cowered on the floor among the cushions and dust cloaks. It was terribly hot and stuffy, but he dared not move until Binns returned, and that personage was absent for no less than half an hour by Tom's watch. The captive was growing desperate, when at last a welcome face appeared at the window above the blind.

"Mr. Baxter, sir," whispered Binns, "the clerical gent, sir; he's on the roof of one drag."

"You didn't say so!" groaned Tom.

"He is, indeed, sir. He and my master seems very thick; they're talkin' about school and cay for school."

"He is now on half time.

"I see it now. Old Septimus was at Cambridge, so was Heathcote; they are old friends. How in the name of providence am I to get out of this? I say, Binns, do you know how long stop here I'll be goes. You will keep it dark—now won't you?"

"Most certainly, sir," said the sympathetic butler. "Won't you have some lunch, sir? Nobody will know."

Tom smiled in his misery at the idea. After all, why shouldn't he?

"Well, Binns, I really think I will."

And the trusty servitor disappeared to return with a large platful of cold pie, a bottle of champagne and some strawberries.

"Thank ye, Binns," said Tom, gratefully; "now go away and don't come back till the clergyman has gone. Whew! How hot it is!"

It was hot and no mistake. On a scorching day the interior of a drag with the windows shut is about as agreeable a resting place as the Black Hole. Tom could not let the blinds down, so he drank a tumbler of iced champagne, which made him much warmer than before, though it inspired him to smile at his position. His stiff collar was growing limp, and his heavy black garments began to grow insupportable.

"Wonder if I dare to take my coat off?" he asked himself. The mental answer was "Yes," and he proceeded to do so. Then he felt better, finished the pâté of pie, and had another tumbler of the champagne. "I feel half inclined to go out and face him," reflected Tom, but his heart failed. He piled the dust cloaks, coats and umbrellas in one corner, and tried to make himself comfortable. Presently, however, the match was resumed, and then his real sufferings began. Tom had never endured such torture. Loud applause frequently broke upon his ears, shouts of "Well hit!" "Well bowled!" "Well caught!" and, sometimes, more maddening even than these sounds, there was a deep hush of suspense in the noisy crowd, or a distinctly audible sigh of relief, which told his practiced ears that some exciting crisis of the game had come or gone.

He vainly peered over the half drawn blind to catch a glimpse of the players he could, however, see nothing but a forest of black hats and variegated sunshades. Binns returned not—Tom dared not quit his hiding place, and despair once more possessed his soul. "Suppose I'm here for the afternoon. Holy Moses, how appallingly hot it is!" (Heat is apt to relax the propriety even of a curate's language.) "Wish I dared to take some more of my clothes off!" And then his eye fell on the champagne bottle, which was nearly half full. "Well, I can have another drink, at all events!" And again his troubles seemed less. He stretched himself out as well as he could, for he was a big man and the space was small, and by degrees he finished the bottle. "If only I had a weed," he reflected; "haven't smoked for months, it seems years."

And growing bold even to recklessness, he hunted in the pockets of the other men's overcoats till he found a cigar case. When he had lit a cigar he felt comparatively at ease. It was very hot, he thought, but a peaceful feeling stole over him; the hum of the crowd grew fainter and fainter; the shouts of applause more distant; even the hammering of sticks and umbrellas on the drag, within six inches of his head, ceased to annoy him. He pulled at his cigar less energetically; soon it fell from his lips, and the Rev. Thomas Baxter slept as peacefully as a child.

He was awakened by a rough shake and shout in his ear of "Hi, wake up!" Returning to semi-consciousness he indistinctly heard exclamations of "Shameful!" "Disgusting!" "Who would have thought it?" And then a familiar voice said in somewhat quavering accents, "Leave him to me, paps. I must see him alone." Tom pulled himself together with a jerk, opened his heavy eyes, and found himself confronted by Miss Alice Heathcote, who stood with flushed cheeks and indignant expression at the door of the drag.

"Are you awake, sir?" she inquired, with elaborate sternness.

"Awake! yes; why not, dear?" stammered Mr. Baxter.

"Then what is the meaning of this? You leave me hours ago and say you don't feel well, and here I find you sound asleep when the play is over for the day, and we have been sending all over the ground for you. And in your shirt sleeves, too!"

"Good gracious! I beg your pardon. I forgot." And, blushing scarlet, the curate huddled on his coat.

"And they all say that you are drunk," she continued, with a half sob. "Oh, Tom, it's shameful!"

"Drunk!" cried Mr. Baxter, indignantly. "I should like to meet anybody who says that I'm drunk! Let me explain, darling. I'll come out now." And then he caught sight of his vicar again and shrank back. "Is that man never going?"

"What man?" asked Miss Alice, with impatience. "Really, Tom, you must be mad today."

"Why, the clergyman, Alice, dear; do you know who he is?"

"Of course I do; it's Mr. Grayson, a vicar somewhere in Yorkshire, an old college friend of papa's; they haven't met for twenty years. I'm sure he's not an alarming person—in fact, the only strange thing about him is that about twenty people have mistaken him for your man—Mr. Straightway, you know. Are they at all alike?"

"Yes, they are—rather," gasped Tom, scarcely knowing whether he stood on his head or heels. "Come and Introduce him to me, darling. I'll make it all right with your father."

And he did; but it will be some time before he forgets the last of that cricket match.—Gen man.

Olympia is reported to have 800 weavers in the house of Henry Lowenstein, employing 10 hand looms, have shut down; and the establishment, which has been which and day for several years.—Washington Press.

A BROKEN HEARTED B'AR.

TRUE STORY OF THE DEMISE OF JASPER GRINDLEY'S PETS.

A Joke with a Water Barrel Brought Retaliation with a Dutch Oven and Led to Premeditated Suicide by Drowning—The Accounts Differ Slightly.

According to the story current among the laymen of this pleasant region, a year-old bear belonging to Jasper Grindley, a bear killer, had a fight with another year-old bear, also the property of Jasper, the result of which fight was the death of the last mentioned bear. The victor made a break for the woods, and, in taking a short cut, attempted to cross Gravely's mill pond on the ice. The ice was too thin to support the weight of the fleeing bear and broke beneath him. He disappeared beneath the ice, and was not seen again until his dead body was carried down by the water to the tail race, and so on to the water wheel of the sawmill. There it became jammed in the paddles and stopped the mill. When the body of the unfortunate bear was removed from the water wheel it was in bad shape.

Such was the story that was current about the death of Jasper Grindley's two bears; and it was tragic enough until Jasper came to with his account of the affair.

DUCKED HIS MATE.

"Then two young b'ars," said Jasper, "beat all creation for smartness, an' it was just that smartness of their's that done 'em both up. They was always playin' tricks on one another, an' one day one o' 'em was takin' a leetle tramp around the house. He come to a barr'l that stood at one corner o' the house, half full o' rain water. He didn't know what was in the barr'l, o' course, but thinkin' that mebbe there was sumpin' in it that mout pan out a heap o' fun for him, he rip up on his hind feet, an' put tin' hif forepaws on top o' the barr'l, looked over into it. Not bein' anything but water in the barr'l, the chances is that the little critter hadn't got down agin an' gone on lookin' for sumpin' else to git fun on of; but, as it is, he up upon the barr'l, sooner 'n he happened round that way. He seen this mate swim' inter the barr'l, an' at first wouldn't it struck him that he sees some fun in the situation. So what does he do but sneak up behind t'other b'ar an' grab him by the hind legs, an' quicker than I kin tell ye he lifted him up an' soused him head first in the barr'l. While the unfortunate b'ar in the barr'l was sputterin' an' splashin' an' twistin' an' clookin' in the water, the tricky little varmint kind danced 'roun' just danced an' jes' cut around, an' hollered till you'd think thort he'd be busted, the thing an' him cut up so powerful funny. The b'ar in the barr'l would' ha' drowned in short order if I hadn't ben clus by, an' run an' turned the barr'l up an' let him out.

A TERRIBLE REVENGE.

"That b'ar never let on that he was put out by the little trick his mate had played on him, an' didn't git mad a bit. But I could see that he was keepin' his eye skinned for a chance to git even. An' there's where I orter kept my eye skinned to prevent anything serious, but I never thort about things ever turnin' out the way they did.

"That big Dutch oven o' mine stands in the back o' the yard jist on a flat, an' my ol' pop built it fifty year ago. The door is allus open except when we're usin' the oven, which hainut more'n wunst a week. One day a couple of weeks ago I noticed that the door was shut, but I didn't think anything wrong till I see that there oven was only one o' the b'ars around, an' he was terrible uneasy, an' kep' hangin' 'round the oven, whimin' an' cryin' as if his heart d'ressed. Then I went and opened the oven door. Inside o' the oven lay t'other b'ar. He was deader'n a mackerel. I pulled him out. He had been suffocated till he died. There was only one way to explain it. The b'ars had been in the habit o' crawlin' in the oven an' lyin' there, one at a time, thinkin' it was bang up fun. Now the b'ar that had been dumped in the barr'l o' water watched his chance, an' when t'other b'ar climb in the oven he just sneaked up an' chapped the door shut on him. I wasn't there to let him out, an' the consequences was that he pegged out sick an' clean.

SELF DESTRUCTION.

From the way the live b'ar acted I know'd that he know'd jist what his trick had ended in, an' he took on orful to see. He howled an' whined an' bellored, an' somehow couldn't git over it. He took to wandrin' over to the neighbors on if he was lookin' for his dead mate, an' they told me that if I didn't keep him hogue he'd git a bullet wunst day. So I put a rope around his neck an' tied t'other end of it to an old plowsheer that was knockin' 'round the yard. He could drag the plowsheer about, but couldn't drag it for. But he kep' up his mournin' for his mate, an' it was tetchin' to see him. I shot, o' course, that he'd git over it bimeby, or I'd ha put him outen his misery.

"One day las' week Sol Tift come to my house an' says:

"'That b'ar o' your'n,' says he, 'is a critter. I jist met hisf walkin' over to'ards the mill pond, carryin' his plowsheer under his arm as handy as I'd carry three pound o' pork.'

"That skeered me. I dog over to'ard the mill pond as fast as I could go. I got there quick enough for I couldn't see nothin' of the b'ar. I walked up around the pond, an' what should I come on to but the b'ar, standin' on the ice an' breakin' a hole through it with the heavy plowsheer. I see what he was up to an' wunst, but afore I could get to him he had the hole made big enough, an' down through he plunked like a minkrat. I waited, but I never see him sg'in. The poor little cuss was jist worn out with remorse for what he had done to his mate an' had committed suicide complete an' deliberate as it had ever been committed since the world started!"—New York Sun.

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